## Efflorescence on calcareous objects in museums: Crystallisation, phase characterisation and crystal structures of calcium acetate formate phases

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## **Additional Tables and Figures**

molecular formula	Ca(CH <sub>3</sub> COO)(HCOO)·1H <sub>2</sub> O	Ca <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>4</sub> (HCOO) <sub>2</sub> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O
sum formula	$C_3H_6CaO_5$	$C_{10}H_{22}Ca_{3}O_{16}$
molecular weight (g/mol)	162.15	518.49
space group	$P2_{1}/c$ (14)	$P4_{1}2_{1}2(92)$
Z	4	4
a /Å	9.2729(1)	6.8655(1)
b /Å	6.8002(1)	6.8655(1)
c /Å	11.2219(2)	45.5454(6)
$\alpha$ /°	90	90
$\beta$ /°	121.232(1)	90
γ /°	90	90
$V/\text{\AA}^3$	605.08(1)	2144.77(4)
$ ho_{ m calc}$ / g · cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.78	1.61
Wavelength / Å	1.5406	1.5406
<i>R</i> -p /% *	1.24	4.74
<i>R-wp</i> /% *	1.58	6.34
$R-F^2/\%$ *	0.85	3.39
starting angle (° $2\theta$ )	10	5
final angle (° $2\theta$ )	110	105
step width (° $2\theta$ )	0.01	0.01
time/scan (h)	20	20
no. of variables	68	62

**Table S 1.** Crystallographic and Rietveld refinement data of  $Ca(CH_3COO)(HCOO) \cdot H_2O$  and  $Ca_3(CH_3COO)_4(HCOO)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$  at ambient conditions.

\* *R*-p, *R*-wp, and *R*-*F*<sup>2</sup> as defined in TOPAS (Bruker AXS)

Atom	Wyck.	Site	S.O.F.	x/a	y/b	z/c	B /Å <sup>2</sup>
Ca(CH <sub>3</sub> COO)(HCOO)·H <sub>2</sub> O							
Ca(1)	4e	1	1	0.090(1)	0.469(1)	0.873(2)	0.49(8)
O(1)	4e	1	1	0.713(1)	0.900(1)	0.702(1)	2.87(1)
C(1a)	4e	1	1	0.691(2)	0.044(8)	0.331(2)	$2.70(1)^{*}$
C(2a)	4e	1	1	0.565(5)	0.103(14)	0.178(3)	2.70(1)*
O(1a)	4e	1	1	0.841(1)	0.995(1)	0.376(1)	2.70(1)*
O(2a)	4e	1	1	0.621(4)	0.052(12)	0.406(3)	2.70(1)*
C(1b)	4e	1	1	0.881(8)	0.040(2)	0.055(3)	2.70(1)*
O(1b)	4e	1	1	0.896(1)	0.864(1)	0.095(1)	2.70(1)*
O(2b)	4e	1	1	0.916(13)	0.193(3)	0.135(5)	2.70(1)*
H(1b)	4e	1	1	0.840(10)	0.079(4)	0.957(3)	2.70(1)*
$Ca_3(CH_3COO)_4(HCOO)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$							
Ca(1)	4a	2	1	0.278(1)	0.278(1)	0	1.76(8)*
Ca(2)	8b	1	1	0.231(1)	0.747(1)	0.5436(1)	1.76(8)*
O(1)	8b	1	1	0.099(2)	0.763(2)	0.9106(2)	$2.11(12)^{*}$
O(2)	8b	1	1	0.589(2)	0.236(2)	0.2781(2)	$2.11(12)^{*}$
C(1a)	8b	1	1	0.272(3)	0.258(7)	0.0627(5)	3.00(26)*
C(2a)	8b	1	1	0.302(7)	0.225(10)	0.0960(6)	3.00(26)*
O(1a)	8b	1	1	0.105(2)	0.289(3)	0.0501(3)	3.00(26)*
O(2a)	8b	1	1	0.429(3)	0.252(12)	0.0498(8)	3.00(26)*
C(1b)	8b	1	1	0.728(4)	0.768(4)	0.2721(3)	3.00(26)*
C(2b)	8b	1	1	0.750(3)	0.743(3)	0.3058(2)	3.00(26)*
O(1b)	8b	1	1	0.564(6)	0.783(6)	0.2583(7)	3.00(26)*
O(2b)	8b	1	1	0.864(6)	0.776(5)	0.2547(5)	3.00(26)*
C(1c)	8b	1	1	0.608(4)	0.734(5)	0.9097(3)	3.00(26)*
O(1c)	8b	1	1	0.601(2)	0.765(2)	0.9378(2)	3.00(26)*
O(2c)	8b	1	1	0.755(6)	0.687(10)	0.8960(6)	3.00(26)*
H(1c)	8b	1	1	0.494(5)	0.744(8)	0.8961(5)	3.00(26)*

**Table S 2.** Atomic coordinates of  $Ca(CH_3COO)(HCOO) \cdot H_2O$  and  $Ca_3(CH_3COO)_4(HCOO)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$  at ambient conditions.

\*The thermal displacement parameters of acetate related sites were constraint, when multiple Ca- or water related oxygen sites were present, their thermal displacement parameters were refined constrained, as well.

Atoms	Distance	Atoms	Distance	Atoms	Angle	
Ca(CH <sub>3</sub> COO)(HCOO)·H <sub>2</sub> O						
Ca(1)-O(1)	2.44(1) Å	Ca(1)-O(1b)	2.29(1) Å	O(1b)-C(1b)-O(2b)	125(2)°	
Ca(1)-O(1a)	2.33(1) Å	Ca(1)-O(1b)	2.92(1) Å	O(1a)-C(1a)-O(2á)	125(1)°	
	2.53(1) Å	Ca(1)-O(2b)	2.30(2) Å			
Ca(1)-O(2a)	2.60(3) Å		2.56(5) Å			
Ca <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>4</sub> (HCOO) <sub>2</sub> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O						
Ca(1)-O(1a)	2.57(1) Å	Ca(2)-O(1)	2.34(1)	O(1a)-C(1a)-O(2a)	125(5)°	
	2.57(1) Å	Ca(2)-O(2)	2.46(1)	O(1b)-C(1b)-O(2b)	110(3)°	
Ca(1)-O(2a)	2.50(1) Å	Ca(2)-O(1a)	2.34(1)	O(1c)-C(1c)-O(2c)	125(2)°	
	2.50(1) Å	Ca(2)-O(2a)	2.35(2)			
Ca(1)-O(1b)	2.38(4) Å	Ca(2)-O(1b)	2.63(4)			
	2.38(4) Å	Ca(2)-O(2b)	2.38(2)			
Ca(1)-O(2b)	2.47(4) Å	Ca(2)-O(1c)	2.54(1)			
	2.47(4) Å					

**Table S 3.** Selected bond lengths and angles of  $Ca(CH_3COO)(HCOO) \cdot H_2O$  and  $Ca_3(CH_3COO)_4(HCOO)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$  at ambient conditions.



**Figure S 1.** Scattered X-ray intensities of (a)  $Ca(CH_3COO)(HCOO) \cdot H_2O$  and (b)  $Ca_3(CH_3COO)_4(HCOO)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$  at ambient conditions as a function of the diffraction angle 2 $\theta$ . The observed pattern (circles) measured in Debye-Scherrer geometry, the best Rietveld fit profiles (line) and the difference curve between the observed and the calculated profiles (below) are shown. The high angle part starting at 40.0° and 45.0° in 2 $\theta$  is enlarged for clarity.

Tennent and Baird <sup>[1]</sup>	This study	
d/ Å	d/ Å	relative intensity
7.97*	7.93	100
5.54*	5.55	44
	5.36	2
4.35*	4.36	31
3.79	3.81	9
3.39*	3.40	39
	3.40	10
3.22	3.20	22
	3.12	3
3,05	3.09	31
2.89	2.89	23
	2.81	3
2.80	2.79	13
	2.72	2
2.70	2.72	6
	2.68	2
2.46	2.49	15
	2.40	18
2.38*	2.38	11
2.29	2.30	13
	2.29	3
2.20	2.21	11
	2.19	3
	2.18	5

**Table S 4** Comparison of the peak positions in the diffraction pattern of  $Ca(CH_3COO)(HCOO) \cdot H_2O$  given by Tennent and Baird with the calculated diffraction pattern.

\*strongest lines



Figure S 2. IR (black line) and Raman spectrum (green line) of Ca(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)(HCOO)·H<sub>2</sub>O.



Figure S 3. IR (black line) and Raman spectrum (green line) of Ca<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>4</sub>(HCOO)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O.



**Figure S 4.** Temperature dependent *in situ* XRPD patterns taken during the thermal decomposition of Ca(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)(HCOO)·H<sub>2</sub>O. The cell parameters of the anhydrous phase obtained during the decomposition were obtained by LSI indexing<sup>[2]</sup> and a subsequent Pawley refinement<sup>[3]</sup>. The reference data for the identification of  $\beta$ -Ca(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub> were taken from Walter-Levy and Laniepce<sup>[4]</sup> and refer to room temperature studies.

## References

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