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Refractive indices of minerals and synthetic compounds

Ruth C. Shannon[1], Barbara Lafuente[2], Robert D. Shannon[3], Robert T. Downs[4], and Reinhard X. Fischer[5,*]

[1]Geological Sciences/CIRES, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, U.S.A.
[2]NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Mountain View, California 94035, U.S.A.
[3]Geological Sciences/CIRES, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, U.S.A.
[4]Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, 1040 East 4th Street, Tucson, Arizona 85721, U.S.A.
[5]Universität Bremen, FB 5 Geowissenschaften, Klagenfurter Str. 2, and MAPEX Center for Materials and Processes, D-28359 Bremen, Germany

Abstract

This is a comprehensive compilation of refractive indices of 1933 minerals and 1019 synthetic compounds including exact chemical compositions and references taken from 30 compilations and many mineral and synthetic oxide descriptions. It represents a subset of about 4000 entries used by Shannon and Fischer (2016) to determine the polarizabilities of 270 cations and anions after removing 425 minerals and compounds containing the lone-pair ions (Tl^{+}, Sn^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, As^{3+}, Sb^{3+}, Bi^{3+}, S^{4+}, Se^{4+}, Te^{4+}, Cl^{5+}, Br^{5+}, I^{5+}) and uranyl ions, U^{6+}. The table lists the empirical composition of the mineral or synthetic compound, the ideal composition of the mineral, the mineral name or synthetic compound, the Dana classes and subclasses extended to include beryllates, aluminates, gallates, germanates, niobates, tantalates, molybdates, tungstates, etc., descriptive notes, e.g., structure polytypes and other information that helps define a particular mineral sample, and the locality of a mineral when known. Finally, we list n_x, n_y, n_z, $<n_{Dobs}>$ (all determined at 589.3 nm), $<n_{Dcalc}>$, deviation of observed and calculated mean refractive indices, molar volume V_m, corresponding to the volume of one formula unit, anion molar volume V_{an}, calculated from V_m divided by the number of anions (O^{2-}, F^{-}, Cl^{-}, OH^{-}) and H_2O in the formula unit, the total polarizability $<\alpha_{AE}>$, and finally the reference to the refractive indices for all 2946 entries. The total polarizability of a mineral, $<\alpha_{AE}>$, is a useful property that reflects its composition, crystal structure, and chemistry and was calculated using the Anderson-Eggleton relationship

$$\alpha_{AE} = \frac{\left(n_D^2 - 1\right)V_m}{4\pi + \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - c\right)\left(n_D^2 - 1\right)}$$

where $c = 2.26$ is the electron overlap factor. The empirical polarizabilities and therefore, the combination of refractive indices, compositions, and molar volumes of the minerals and synthetic oxides in the table were verified by a comparison of observed and calculated total polarizabilities, $<\alpha_{AE}>$ derived from individual polarizabilities of cations and anions. The deviation between observed and calculated refractive indices is <2% in most instances.

Keywords: Refractive index, electronic polarizabilities, optical properties, minerals, synthetic compounds, refractive-index calculation, Anderson-Eggleton relationship

Introduction

The most important optical properties of minerals and synthetic materials include, along with absorption, their refractive indices (Nesse 2013). Although identification of minerals by the refractive index measurement has been replaced by the use of electron microprobes (EMP), scanning electron microscopy and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX), X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF), X-ray diffraction (XRD), infrared spectroscopy (IR), and Raman spectroscopy, the refractive index still provides important mineral information and can be used for rapid identification of most common minerals using tables and charts (Feklichev 1992).

As stated in Shannon and Fischer (2016), refractive indices are also used to predict optical properties from chemical compositions, which is of value in developing new materials, particularly borate optical crystals (Qin and Li 2011). The refractive index is also an important parameter of lasers and is required, for instance, in the analysis of the radiative properties of Ln^{3+} ions (Han et al. 2012).

Refractive indices can be used to characterize chemical variations in a mineral, much as X-ray powder patterns can help understand chemical trends in structural families, illustrated in the studies of andalusites, adularia, cordierites, and zeolites

* E-mail: rfischer@uni-bremen.de

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(Bloss et al. 1983; Gunter and Bloss 1982; Selkregg and Bloss 1980; Gunter and Ribbe 1993; Palmer and Gunter 2000). They can also help determine H_2O content of hydrated minerals and zeolites (Gunter and Ribbe 1993). Considering the importance of optical properties, especially in mineralogy, it is of particular interest to estimate and predict refractive indices from chemical compositions and crystal-structure parameters. This is possible using the polarizabilities of the ions as listed by Shannon and Fischer (2006) for infinite wavelengths and by Shannon and Fischer (2016) for λ = 589.3 nm as described in detail below (see section on calculation of refractive indices). Furthermore, in conjunction with calculated refractive indices using empirical polarizabilities, the refractive indices reflect the composition, crystal structure, valence state, and bond valences of the ions in the crystal (Shannon and Fischer 2006, 2016).

However, to the best of our knowledge most of the RI compilations provide only "generic" values without inclusion of the specific compositions, unit cells, or mineral locality for specific values of RI's. Generic refractive index values are only approximations when solid solutions involving ions of greatly differing polarizabilities are present. For example, in the solid-solution series pyrope ($Mg_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$)–knorringite ($Mg_3Cr_2Si_3O_{12}$), RI = 1.83 ± 0.01 for pure knorringite (Ringwood 1977) as shown in Figure 1, whereas RI = 1.803 for knorringite from Basutoland, South Africa, with the composition $Mg_{1.90}Ca_{0.66}Fe_{0.41}Mn_{0.17}Cr_{1.04}Al_{0.86}Fe_{0.07}Si_3O_{12}$ (Nixon and Hornung 1968). Similarly, in the solid-solution series tephroite (Mn_2SiO_4)–(γ-Ca_2SiO_4), RI = 1.772, 1.804, and 1.814 for pure tephroite, Mn_2SiO_4 (Greer 1932) as shown in Figure 2, whereas RI = 1.761, 1.787, and 1.799 for tephroite from Pajsberg, Värmland, Sweden, with the composition $Mn_{1.85}Mg_{0.15}SiO_4$ (Shannon et al. 2002). In the rare cases of minerals observed with ideal stoiochiometric compositions the generic RI is valid. This paper remedies most of those shortcomings by providing observed and calculated RI values along with total polarizabilities, unit cells, compositions, and mineral localities for a large number of minerals and synthetic compounds.

Database

There are many sources of refractive index data. Most provide only the refractive indices with no information on: (1) the specific composition and unit-cell dimensions associated with the RI, (2) the mineral locality, or (3) a journal reference to the data. Table 1 summarizes the information in some important compilations of optical properties.

The following sources were used: *Handbook of Mineralogy* (Anthony et al. 2015); *Dana's New Mineralogy* (Gaines et al. 1997); *The Microscopic Determination of the Nonopaque Minerals* (Larsen 1921); *Die oxydischen Kristallphasen der anorganischen Industrieprodukte* (Trojer 1963); Mineralogy Database (Webmineral 2015); *Landolt-Börnstein* (Hellwege and Hellwege 1962, 1969, 1979, 1981); *Rock-Forming Minerals* (Deer et al. 1963a, 1963b, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1996). The volumes by Deer et al. (1963a, 1963b, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1996) provide RI, composition, source, and reference with unit cells given for cubic compounds such as garnets but not other families such as olivines, pyroxenes, tourmalines, or humites, although references given there can sometimes be found with unit-cell information.

Information on synthetic compounds is generally more complete than on minerals because the stoichimetry is known. See for example: Standard X-ray diffraction patterns, National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Circular 539 and Monograph 25, Sections 1–18 (Swanson et al. 1962–1981); *The Microscopic Characters of Artificial Inorganic Solid Substances or Artificial Minerals* (Winchell 1931; Winchell and Winchell 1964); and *Handbook of Laser Science and Technology* (Weber 1986, 1995). In these references, the RI, composition, and unit cells are given but not usually the associated journal references.

The data necessary for this compilation are the refractive indices, crystal structure, unit-cell dimensions, and chemical composition. Refractive indices were taken from the publications listed in Table 1, which includes Palache et al. (1944, 1951, 1962); Gaines et al. (1997); Deer et al. (1963a, 1963b, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1996); Anthony et al. (2015); Hintze (1897, 1915, 1933, 1938, 1960, 1968); Hellwege and Hellwege (1962, 1969, 1979, 1981); Nelson (1996); McLune (1989); Medenbach and Shannon (1997); Shannon et al. (2002); Shannon and Fischer (2016); Swanson et al. (1962–1981); Webmineral (2015); Winchell (1931); Winchell and Winchell (1964). They were also taken from the powder diffraction files of the International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD) and descriptions of minerals in mineralogical journals. In general, the above publications were used to locate the refractive indices and the original publications. Original publications were preferred to provide refractive indices,

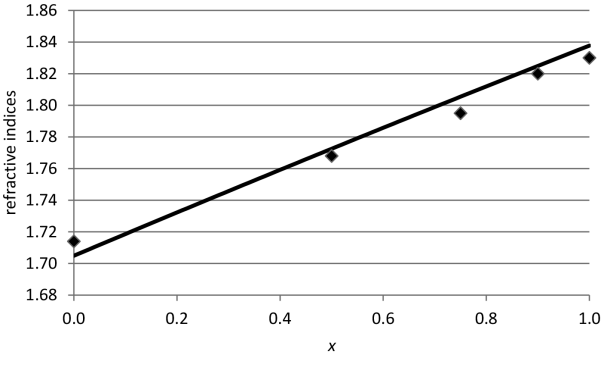

Figure 1. Refractive indices of pyrope-knorringite solid solutions $Mg_3(Al_{1-x}Cr_x)_2Si_3O_{12}$. Lattice parameter of knorringite from Novak and Gibbs (1971), a = 11.64 Å [α(Al) = 0.47 Å^3, α(Cr) = 3.02 Å^3], the line is calculated from polarizabilities, points are from Ringwood (1977).

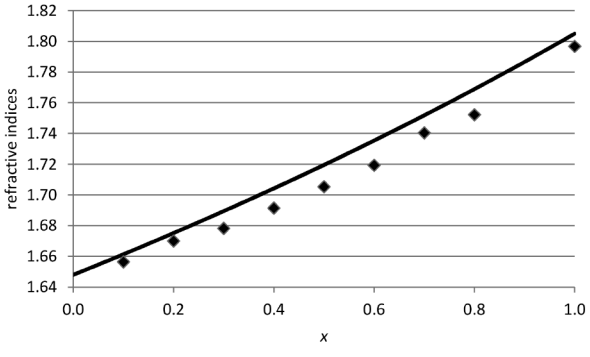

Figure 2. Refractive indices of tephroite-γ-Ca_2SiO_4 series $(Mn_xCa_{1-x})_2SiO_4$ (Greer 1932) [α(Ca) = 1.79 Å^3, α(Mn) = 2.07 Å^3].

TABLE 1. Refractive index compilations

Refractive-index sources	Information provided	Reference
Dana's New Mineralogy, The System of Mineralogy of James Dwight Dana and Edward Salisbury Dana	RI, uc, location [no specific composition, uc or reference]	Gaines et al. (1997), *Dana's New Mineralogy*
Empirical electronic polarizabilities in oxides, hydroxides, oxyfluorides, and oxychlorides	RI, composition, uc, references	Shannon and Fischer (2006); minerals and synthetics
Empirical electronic polarizabilities of ions for the prediction and interpretation of refractive indices	RI, composition, uc, references	Shannon and Fischer (2016); minerals and synthetics
Handbook of Mineralogy	RI, uc, composition, location, references;	Anthony et al. (2015), *Handbook of Mineralogy:* www.handbookofmineralogy.org.
Handbook of Optical Materials	RI, composition, references [uc from ICSD or JCPDS]	Weber (1986, 1995), *CRC Handbook of Laser Science and Technology*; synthetics
International Critical Tables of Numerical Data, Physics, Chemistry and Technology	RI, references [uc from ICSD or JCPDS]	Washburn (1930), *International Critical Tables of Numerical Data, Physics, Chemistry and Technology*; synthetics and minerals
Landolt-Börnstein	RI, references [no uc or mineral location].	Hellwege and Hellwege (1962–1981), *Landolt-Börnstein*
Microscopic Characters of Artificial Inorganic Solid Substances or Artificial Minerals	RI, composition, symmetry [uc from ICSD or JCPDS]	Winchell (1931); Winchell and Winchell (1964); synthetics
Mineralogy Database	RI, composition, uc, location [no specific composition, uc or reference]	Mineralogy Database: Webmineral.com
NBS Circular and Monograph Series	Synthetics - RI, composition, uc	NBS Circular 539 (1955–1960), Standard X-ray Diffraction Patterns; Monograph Series 25 (1962–1981), Standard X-ray Diffraction Patterns- Sections 1–15
Die oxydischen Kristallphasen der anorganischen Industrieprodukte	Synthetics and minerals- RI,uc, references	Trojer (1963), *Die oxydischen Kristallphasen der anorganischen Industrieprodukte*
Refractive index and dispersion of fluorides and oxides	RI, composition, uc, references	Shannon et al. (2002); minerals and synthetics
Rock-Forming Minerals	Minerals, RI, composition, location, references, [no uc]	Deer et al. (1963–1996)
System of Mineralogy	RI, composition, uc, locations [no specific composition, uc or reference]	Palache et al. (1944, 1952,1962), *Dana's System of Mineralogy*; minerals
USGS Bulletin 1627	RI [no composition or location]	Fleischer et al. (1984), USGS Bulletin 1627

Note: RI = refractive index; uc = unit cell.

crystal structure, unit-cell dimensions, and chemical composition on the same sample. Occasionally, unit-cell dimensions and composition were taken from the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (Belsky et al. 2002).

The complete data set consisted of approximately 4000 refractive index measurements on 3000 minerals and 1000 synthetic compounds, ~275 F-containing compounds, 85 Cl-containing compounds, and 700 hydroxyl-containing compounds. The data set contains 400 silicates, 120 carbonates, 20 nitrates, ~375 sulfates, and 15 perchlorates (Supplemental Table[1] S1 shows a total of 2946 data on minerals and synthetic compounds). Some data were not included for various reasons. These are summarized in Table 3 of Shannon and Fischer (2016) and include, with a few examples:

(1) Poor or no analysis; composition uncertain: taikanite (Armbruster et al. 1993); cerchiaraite-Mn (Basso et al. 2000);
(2) Analysis total <100%: e.g., haineaultite (McDonald and Chao 2004);
(3) Rare earth ions not specified: e.g., thalenite (Fitzpatrick and Pabst 1986);
(4) Iron valence uncertain; Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+}: e.g., morimotoite (Henmi et al. 1995);
(5) H_2O content uncertain: e.g., hydroandradite (Peters 1965);
(6) Zonation: e.g., morimotoite (Henmi et al. 1995); londonite (Simmons et al. 2001); Zn sonolite (Cook 1969);
(7) Only two indices measured (common): e.g., liebenbergite (DeWaal and Calk 1973); mercallite (Carobbi 1935); and
(8) Crystal reacts with immersion fluid: e.g., millosevichite (Miura et al. 1994).

Compounds containing lone-pair ions (Tl^+, Sn^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, As^{3+}, Sb^{3+}, Bi^{3+}, S^{4+}, Se^{4+}, Te^{4+}, Cl^{5+}, Br^{5+}, I^{5+}) and uranyl ions, U^{6+} (~425 compounds) showing systematic deviations between observed and calculated RI's were not included in the database (Shannon and Fischer 2016) as well as compounds with duplicate RI measurements (~650 compounds).

Special cases include: (1) 35 compounds with corner-shared octahedral (CSO) network and chain structures; (2) 40 compounds containing edge-sharing Fe^{3+} and Mn^{3+} octahedra (ESO) such as $LiFeO_2$ and goethite (FeOOH); (3) 40 alkali ion conductors; and (4) 120 sterically strained (SS) structures with strong bond valence deviations (Shannon and Fischer 2016). Although these ~235 compounds show large deviations of observed to calculated polarizabilities, they, nevertheless, have excellent optical data included in Supplemental Table[1] S1.

[1]Deposit item AM-17-96144, Supplemental Tables. Deposit items are free to all readers and found on the MSA web site, via the specific issue's Table of Contents (go to http://www.minsocam.org/MSA/AmMin/TOC/2017/Sep2017_data/Sep2017_data.html).

Calculation of refractive indices

Refractive indices are calculated using the polarizabilities of cations and anions compiled in Shannon and Fischer (2016). The cation polarizabilities are simply additive. The anion polarizabilities are calculated using the relationship

$$\alpha_{\_} = \alpha^{o}_{\_} \cdot 10^{-\frac{N_o}{V_{an}^n}} \quad (1)$$

with $\alpha_{\_}$ = anion polarizability, $\alpha^{\circ}_{\_}$ = free-ion polarizability, and V_{an} = anion molar volume (calculated from the molar volume V_m divided by the number of O^{2-}, F^-, Cl^-, OH^-, and H_2O in the formula unit) as described by Shannon and Fischer (2006). However, the exponent n of the anion volume was empirically determined to yield the best results for $n = 1.2$ (see Shannon and Fischer 2016). The $\alpha^{\circ}_{\_}$ and N_o parameters are listed in Table 5 in Shannon and Fischer (2016). Summing cation and anion polarizabilities yields the total polarizability of a compound. As an example, the total polarizability of orthoclase, $KAlSi_3O_8$, is calculated according to $\alpha(K) + \alpha(Al) + 3\cdot\alpha(Si) + 8\cdot\alpha(O) = 1.35 + 0.533 + 3\cdot0.284 + 8\cdot1.79\cdot10^{-\frac{1.776}{22.512}} = 15.724$ Å^3. In a classical approach, also used by Shannon and Fischer (2006), the mean refractive index can be calculated from the total polarizability using the Lorenz-Lorentz relationship solved for n

$$\alpha_{LL} = \frac{1}{b} V_m \cdot \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 2} \quad (2)$$

with the Lorentz factor $b = 4\pi/3$, V_m = molar volume in Å^3, and n = the mean refractive index.

In Shannon and Fischer (2016), and thus also here, we are using a relationship modified by Anderson (1975) and Eggleton (1991)

$$\alpha_{AE} = \frac{\left(n^2 - 1\right)V_m}{4\pi + \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - c\right)\left(n^2 - 1\right)} \quad (3)$$

with the electronic overlap factor empirically determined to be $c = 2.26$. This equation solved for the refractive index n yields

$$n_{AE} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi\alpha_{AE}}{\left(c - b\right)\alpha_{AE} + V_m} + 1}\,. \quad (4)$$

Using V_m = 180.10 Å^3 and the total polarizability calculated above for orthoclase yields the mean refractive index $\langle n \rangle$ = 1.523 in excellent agreement with the experimentally determined value of 1.524 (see orthoclase entries in Supplemental Table[1] S1).

Results

This study lists the database of minerals and synthetic compounds used to calculate the empirical polarizabilities by Shannon and Fischer (2016). Minerals are frequently classified using the Strunz or Dana systems (Mills et al. 2009). We have chosen to sort the minerals and synthetics using the Dana classification in *Dana's New Mineralogy* (Gaines et al. 1997) and Dana's classes/subclasses with Borates as an example: Borates/Class 24: Anhydrous Borates; Class 25: Anhydrous Borates containing Hydroxyl or Halogen; Class 26: Hydrated Borates containing Hydroxyl or Halogen; and Class 27: Compound Borates.

Table 2 summarizes information on selected oxide and hydroxide minerals or compounds, where, with the exceptions of compounds showing steric strain and having edge-shared, face-shared, and corner-shared octahedra, the mean deviation $\Delta = [(\langle n_D \rangle_{obs} - \langle n_D \rangle_{calc})/\langle n_D \rangle_{obs}] = 0.7\%$. In column 1 we list the empirical composition of the mineral or synthetic compound. In column 2 we list the mineral or compound name. Column 3 lists the locality of a mineral when known or whether the compound was prepared synthetically. Columns 4–13 list n_x, n_y, n_z, $\langle n_D \rangle_{obs}$, $\langle n_D \rangle_{calc}$, Δ, V_m, V_{an}, $\langle \alpha_{AE} \rangle$, and reference. In column 12 we list the total polarizability of a mineral, α_{AE}, a useful property that reflects its composition, crystal structure, and chemistry (Shannon and Fischer 2016).

In some cases, the cation sums in their respective crystallographic sites did not correspond to the ideal or refined values of the sums of cations found from the structure analysis. In some of the minerals (~35 out of the total of ~2000 minerals) the cation composition was normalized to agree with the structure analysis identified as "normalized" in column F ("Notes" section) of Supplemental Table[1] S1.

Table 3 summarizes the compositions found by chemical analysis and the normalized composition for 6 silicates, 5 phosphates, 1 arsenate, and 2 sulfate minerals. Normalized cation compositions generally did not differ by more than 5% from the chemical analytical value. Normalization generally improved the fit between α_{obs} and α_{calc}.

Supplemental Table[1] S1 contains the most important information in this work and represents about 20 years of data compilation. It summarizes the total data set of minerals and synthetic compounds. In column A we list the empirical composition of the mineral or synthetic compound. In general, we preferred to use the empirical composition listed in the formal mineral description, e.g., $Na_{2.06}K_{0.95}(Y_{0.77}Dy_{0.09}Gd_{0.04}Er_{0.04}Ho_{0.02}Sm_{0.02}Nd_{0.01}Tb_{0.01})Si_6O_{15}$ (moskvinite-Y; Sokolova et al. 2003). Occasionally, when the empirical composition was not available, we used the composition found in structure analyses, although these compositions are sometimes idealized, e.g., $Na_2KY(Si_6O_{15})$ (see moskvinite-Y; ICSD 97289).

In general, integral numbers of H_2O molecules were used in the compilation and calculations of polarizabilities. In some instances, non-integral numbers were used. In column B we list the ideal mineral composition. In column C we list the mineral or compound name. In columns D and E we list the Dana categories. Column F contains descriptive notes, e.g., structure polytypes, sample numbers from Deer et al. (1963a, 1963b, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1996) and other information that helps define a particular mineral sample. Column G lists the locality of a mineral when known or whether the compound was prepared synthetically. Columns H-S list n_x, n_y, n_z, $\langle n_D \rangle_{obs}$, $\langle n_D \rangle_{calc}$, Δn, deviation (%), remarks, V_m, V_{an}, and $\langle \alpha_{AE} \rangle$, where V_m = molar volume in Å^3 corresponding to the volume of one formula unit, V_{an} = anion molar volume, and $\langle \alpha_{AE} \rangle$ is the mean total polarizability calculated from the individual polarizabilities of the ions as described

TABLE 2. Information on selected oxide and hydroxide minerals or compounds, where, with the exceptions of compounds showing steric strain, and having edge-, face-, and corner-shared octahedra, the mean deviation, $\Delta = [(\langle n_D \rangle_{obs} - \langle n_D \rangle_{calc})/\langle n_D \rangle_{obs}] = 0.7\%$

Measured chemical formula	Compound name	Locality	n_x	n_y	n_z	$\langle n_D \rangle$	$\langle n_D \rangle_{calc}$	Δ [%]	V_m	V_{ox}	$\langle \alpha_{AE} \rangle$	Reference
H_2O	ice		1.3091	1.3091	1.3105	1.3096	1.300	0.4	32.58	32.58	1.648	Shannon et al. (2002)
Cu_2O	cuprite		2.849	2.849	2.849	2.849	2.856	–0.2	38.84	38.84	10.513	Palache et al. (1944)
BeO	bromellite	Synthetic	1.7184	1.7184	1.7342	1.7237	1.726	–0.1	13.79	13.79	1.661	Shannon et al. (2002)
MgO	periclase	Synthetic	1.7355	1.7355	1.7355	1.7355	1.719	0.9	18.67	18.67	2.284	Shannon et al. (2002)
CaO	lime	Synthetic	1.8396	1.8396	1.8396	1.8396	1.745	5.0[a]	27.83	27.83	3.865	Shannon et al. (2002)
SrO		Synthetic	1.871	1.871	1.871	1.871	1.786	4.5[a]	33.16	33.16	4.768	Pynchon and Sieckmann (1966)
BaO		Synthetic	1.9841	1.9841	1.9841	1.9841	1.764	11.1[a]	42.48	42.48	6.843	Anderson and Hensley (1975)
ZnO	zincite	Synthetic	2.0222	2.0222	2.0256	2.0233	1.862	8.0[a]	23.55	23.55	3.931	Bond (1965)
HgO	montroydite	Terlingua, Texas	2.37	2.5	2.65	2.5067	2.551	–1.8	32.13	32.13	7.459	Palache et al. (1944)
B_2O_3		Synthetic	1.653	1.653	1.632	1.646	1.636	0.6	45.26	15.09	4.877	Burianek et al. (2016)
Al_2O_3	corundum		1.7673	1.7673	1.7598	1.7648	1.776	–0.6	42.45	14.15	5.393	Shannon et al. (2002)
$Fe_{1.98}Fe_{0.02}O_3$	hematite	Elba Island, Livorno, Tuscany, Italy	3.19	3.19	2.912	3.0973	2.620	15.5[b]	50.32	16.77	14.839	Shannon et al. (2002)
Sc_2O_3		Synthetic	1.9943	1.9943	1.9943	1.9943	1.965	1.5	59.64	19.88	9.698	Shannon et al. (2002)
Y_2O_3		Synthetic	1.9311	1.9311	1.9311	1.9311	1.858	3.8[b]	74.5	24.83	11.403	Shannon et al. (2002)
Eu_2O_3		Synthetic	1.969	1.969	1.969	1.969	1.970	0.0	80.05	26.68	12.713	Shannon et al. (2002)
Gd_2O_3		Synthetic	1.977	1.977	1.977	1.977	1.964	0.6	79.01	26.34	12.643	Ruchkin et al. (1967)
Dy_2O_3		Synthetic	1.9757	1.9757	1.9757	1.9757	1.959	0.8	75.86	25.29	12.124	Shannon et al. (2002)
Ho_2O_3		Synthetic	1.963	1.963	1.963	1.963	1.995	0.4	74.57	24.86	11.775	Ruchkin et al. (1967)
Er_2O_3		Synthetic	1.959	1.959	1.959	1.959	1.954	0.3	73.33	24.44	11.535	Shannon et al. (2002)
Tm_2O_3		Synthetic	1.951	1.951	1.951	1.951	1.943	0.4	72.07	24.02	11.249	Ruchkin et al. (1967)
Yb_2O_3		Synthetic	1.9468	1.9468	1.9468	1.9468	1.934	0.6	70.98	23.66	11.034	Shannon et al. (2002)
Lu_2O_3		Synthetic	1.9349	1.9349	1.9349	1.9349	1.935	0.0	70.1	23.37	10.770	Shannon et al. (2002)
SiO_2	coesite	Synthetic	1.594	1.5955	1.599	1.5962	1.598	–0.1	34.17	17.08	3.401	Sclar et al. (1962)
SiO_2	cristobalite		1.487	1.487	1.484	1.486	1.496	–0.7	42.33	21.16	3.433	Gaines et al. (1997)
SiO_2	quartz	Zambia	1.5444	1.5444	1.5535	1.5474	1.550	–0.2	37.66	18.83	3.442	Shannon et al. (2002)
SiO_2	quartz	Para, Brazil	1.5444	1.5444	1.5533	1.5474	1.550	–0.2	37.66	18.83	3.442	Shannon et al. (2002)
SiO_2	quartz	Synthetic	1.5442	1.5442	1.5533	1.5472	1.550	–0.2	37.66	18.83	3.441	Shannon et al. (2002)
SiO_2	stishovite	Synthetic	1.799	1.799	1.826	1.808	1.800	0.4	23.25	11.62	3.114	Anthony et al. (2015)
SiO_2	tridymite	Plumas County, California	1.478	1.479	1.481	1.4793	1.486	–0.4	43.4	21.7	3.471	Durrell (1940)
SiO_2	SiO_2-keatite	Synthetic	1.522	1.522	1.513	1.519	1.521	–0.2	40.02	20.01	3.468	Keat (1954)
SiO_2	silicalite	Synthetic	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.391	–0.1	55.27	27.63	3.586	Flanigen et al. (1978)
TiO_2	anatase	Binnental, Switzerland	2.5621	2.5621	2.4889	2.5377	2.561	–0.9	34.07	17.03	8.038	Shannon et al. (2002)
TiO_2	anatase	Binnental, Switzerland	2.5608	2.5608	2.4879	2.5365	2.561	–1.0	34.07	17.03	8.033	Shannon et al. (2002)
TiO_2	brookite	Virgental, Tyrol, Austria	2.585	2.584	2.702	2.6237	2.667	–1.6	32.3	16.1	7.947	Shannon et al. (2002)
TiO_2	rutile	Synthetic	2.6098	2.6098	2.8976	2.7057	2.741	–1.3	31.21	15.61	7.968	Rams et al. (1997)
$Zr_{0.94}Hf_{0.02}Ca_{0.02}Ti_{0.02}O_2$	baddeleyite	Phaloaborwa, South Africa	2.136	2.236	2.243	2.205	2.247	–1.9	35.22	17.61	6.796	Hiemstra (1955)
$Zr_{0.671}Y_{0.329}O_{1.835}$		Synthetic	2.0691	2.0691	2.0691	2.0691	2.137	–3.3[d]	34.46	18.78	5.984	Shannon et al. (2002)
$Zr_{0.869}Y_{0.131}O_{1.934}$		Synthetic	2.1581	2.1581	2.1581	2.1581	2.229	–3.3[d]	33.86	17.51	6.312	Shannon et al. (2002)
GeO_2		Synthetic	1.695	1.695	1.735	1.7083	1.720	–0.7	40.5	20.25	4.776	Laubengayer and Morton (1932)
GeO_2		Synthetic	1.96	1.96	2.048	1.9893	2.017	–1.4	27.62	13.81	4.471	Shannon et al. (2002)
SnO_2	cassiterite	Araca, Bolivia	2.0004	2.0004	2.0971	2.0326	2.040	–0.4	35.77	17.87	6.020	Hellwege and Hellwege (1962)
HfO_2		Synthetic	2.06	2.1	2.14	2.1	2.115	–0.7	34.55	17.27	6.154	Gavrish et al. (1975)
$Hf_{0.85}Y_{0.15}O_{1.925}$		Synthetic	2.0881	2.0881	2.0881	2.0881	2.106	–0.9	33.9	17.61	5.980	Shannon et al. (2002)
CeO_2		Synthetic	2.425	2.425	2.425	2.425	2.765	–14.0[a]	39.71	19.86	8.818	Gavrish et al. (1975)
P_2O_5		Synthetic	1.545	1.578	1.589	1.5707	1.573	–0.2	81.84	16.37	7.798	Hill et al. (1944)
V_2O_5	shcherbinaite	Synthetic	2.89	2.1	2.55	2.5133	2.000	20.3[c]	89.52	17.9	20.856	King and Suber (1955)
$MoO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$	sidwillite	Lake Como, Colorado	1.7	2.21	2.38	2.0967	1.734	19.3[c]	95.94	19.19	17.044	Cesbron and Ginderow (1985)
WO_3		Synthetic	2.703	2.376	2.282	2.4537	1.946	20.7[c]	52.86	17.62	11.927	Iguchi et al. (1984)
$WO_3 \cdot H_2O$	tungstite	Salmo, British Columbia, Canada	2.09	2.24	2.26	2.1967	1.820	17.1[c]	72.15	18.03	13.838	Hellwege and Hellwege (1962)
$WO_2(OH)_2$	tungstite	Wolframocker, Salmo, British Columbia, Canada	2.09	2.24	2.26	2.1967	1.820	17.1[c]	72.15	18.03	13.838	Larsen (1921)
$WO_3 \cdot 0.5H_2O$	hydro-kenoels-moreite	Elsmore, New South Wales, Australia	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	1.826	18.5[c]	66.38	18.97	13.127	Williams et al. (2005)
$CaZr_{0.91}Ti_{0.06}Hf_{0.03}BAl_9O_{18}$	painite	Mogok Township, Pyin-Oo-Lwin district, Mandalay division, Myanmar	1.8159	1.8159	1.7875	1.8064	1.799	0.4	278.6	15.48	37.274	Shigley et al. (1986)

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 2.—*CONTINUED*

Measured chemical formula	Compound name	Locality	n_x	n_y	n_z	$<n_D>$	$<n_D>_{calc}$	Δ [%]	V_m	V_{ox}	$<\alpha_{AE}>$	Reference
$Ca_4Al_2SO_4(OH)_{12}\cdot 6H_2O$	kuzelite	Zeilberg Quarry, Maroldsweisach, Franconia, Bavaria, Germany	1.504	1.504	1.488	1.4987	1.499	–0.1	256.5	23.31	21.350	Lerch et al. (1929)
ThO_2		Synthetic	2.105	2.105	2.105	2.105	2.078	1.3	43.9	21.95	7.851	Ellis and Lindstrom (1964)
LiOH		Synthetic	1.4639	1.4639	1.4518	1.4599	1.458	0.1	27.44	27.44	2.105	Shannon et al. (2002)
$LiAl_2(OH)_7\cdot 2H_2O$		Synthetic	1.545	1.545	1.555	1.5483	1.547	0.1	169.81	18.86	15.548	Thiel et al. (1993)
$NaSb(OH)_6$	mopungite	Mopung Hills, Nevada	1.614	1.614	1.605	1.611	1.635	–1.5	125.55	20.92	12.804	Williams (1985)
$Be(OH)_2$	clinobehoite	Murzinkha region, Ural Mts., Russia	1.539	1.544	1.548	1.5437	1.536	0.5	37.22	18.61	3.379	Voloshin et al. (1991)
$Mg(OH)_2$	brucite	Wood Mine, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	1.5665	1.5665	1.5853	1.5728	1.565	0.5	40.9	20.45	3.911	Shannon et al. (2002)
$Mg_{0.94}Mn_{0.126}Sn_{0.97}(OH)_6$	schoenfliesite	Pitkaranta, Republic of Karelia, Russia	1.667	1.667	1.667	1.667	1.660	0.4	117.73	19.62	13.091	Nefedov et al. (1977)
$Ca(OH)_2$	portlandite	Scawt Hill, Antrim County, Northern Ireland	1.575	1.575	1.547	1.5657	1.558	0.5	54.78	27.39	5.174	Tilley (1933)
$Ca_{0.98}Mg_{0.02}Sn(OH)_6$	burtite	El Hamman, Morocco	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.644	–0.6	134.15	22.35	14.168	Sonnet (1981)
$Ca_3Al_2(OH)_{12}$	katoite	Synthetic	1.605	1.605	1.605	1.605	1.599	0.3	247.97	20.66	25.042	Flint et al. (1941)
$Ca_3Fe_2(OH)_{12}$	hydroandradite	Synthetic	1.724	1.724	1.724	1.724	1.735	–0.6	260	21.67	31.323	McConnell (1964)
$Mn(OH)_2$	pyrochroite	Langban, Sweden	1.723	1.723	1.681	1.709	1.706	0.2	45.24	22.62	5.340	Palache et al. (1944)
$Mn_{0.95}Mg_{0.03}Ca_{0.02}Sn(OH)_6$	wickmanite		1.705	1.705	1.705	1.705	1.701	0.3	122	20.33	14.322	Moore and Smith (1968)
$Fe_{1.05}Mn_{0.01}Ge_{0.95}(OH)_6$	stottite	Tsumeb, Namibia	1.738	1.738	1.731	1.7357	1.731	0.2	106.5	17.75	13.031	Strunz et al. (1958)
$FeSn(OH)_6$	natanite		1.755	1.755	1.755	1.755	1.766	–0.6	113.69	18.95	14.264	Marshukova et al. (1982)
$Ni(OH)_2$	theophrastite	Vermion, Greece	1.759	1.759	1.759	1.759	1.750	0.5	39.28	19.64	4.954	Marcopoulos and Economou (1981)
$Zn(OH)_2$	ashoverite	Ashover, Derbyshire, England	1.629	1.629	1.639	1.6323	1.616	1.0	48.56	24.28	5.123	Clark et al. (1988)
$Zn(OH)_2$	sweetite	Derbyshire, England	1.635	1.635	1.628	1.6327	1.617	1.0	48.47	24.24	5.116	Clark et al. (1984)
AlO(OH)	boehmite	Ratnapura gem gravel, Sri Lanka	1.648	1.657	1.668	1.6577	1.661	–0.2	32.32	16.16	3.544	Sahama et al. (1973)
$Al_{0.99}Fe^{3+}_{0.01}(OH)_3$	gibbsite	Chester or Richmond, Massachusetts	1.568	1.568	1.587	1.5743	1.571	0.2	53.06	17.68	5.088	Larsen (1921)
CrO(OH)	grimaldiite	Merume River, Guyana	2.155	2.155	1.975	2.095	2.107	–0.7	34.25	17.12	6.076	Milton et al. (1976)
$Mn^{3+}O(OH)$	manganite	Thuringia, Germany	2.26	2.26	2.54	2.3533	2.321	1.4	33.27	16.64	7.082	Larsen (1921)
$Fe^{3+}O(OH)$	goethite	Restormel Royal Iron Mines, Lanlivery, Cornwall, England, U.K.	2.275	2.409	2.415	2.3663	2.267	4.2[b]	34.65	17.33	7.434	Bailly (1948)
$Fe^{3+}O(OH)$	goethite	Negaunee, Michigan	2.26	2.39	2.4	2.35	2.267	3.5[b]	34.65	17.33	7.361	Posnjak and Merwin (1919)
$Fe^{3+}O(OH)$	lepidocrocite	Easton, Pennsylvania	1.938	2.2	2.515	2.2177	2.169	2.2	37.34	18.67	7.27	Posnjak and Merwin (1919)
$In_{0.86}Fe_{0.14}(OH)_3$	dzhalindite	Synthetic	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.720	0.3	62.8	20.93	7.576	Genkin and Muraveva (1964)
$La(OH)_3$			1.74	1.74	1.768	1.7493	1.753	–0.2	71.53	23.84	8.910	Roy and McKinstry (1953)

[a] Sterically strained compounds with strong bond-valence deviations.
[b] Compounds with edge- and face-sharing MO_6 octahedra (M = Fe^{3+}, Mn^{3+}, Ti^{4+}, V^{5+}, Mo^{6+}, and W^{6+}).
[c] Compounds with corner-sharing octahedra.
[d] Oxide ion conductivity.

above. Columns T–X contain the refractive index reference.

Figure 3 shows statistical data on the distribution of deviations between observed and calculated refractive indices. It clearly demonstrates that the majority of deviations is in the range below 1% for 2377 entries. Another 370 entries have deviations below 2%.

TABLE 3. Chemical compositions from chemical analyses and the corresponding normalized composition for six silicates, five phosphates, one arsenate, and two sulfate minerals

Mineral and location	Not normalized	Normalized	Reference
	Silicates		
ferro-nordite-La	$(Na_{2.92}Ca_{0.08})(Sr_{0.99}Ba_{0.02})_{\Sigma 1.01}(La_{0.57}Ce_{0.41}Pr_{0.05}Nd_{0.04})_{\Sigma 1.07}$ $Fe_{0.43}Mn_{0.29}Zn_{0.23}Mg_{0.06}(Si_{5.92}Al_{0.02})_{\Sigma 5.94}O_{17}$	$(Na_{2.92}Ca_{0.08})(Sr_{0.99}Ba_{0.01})_{\Sigma 1.0}(La_{0.53}Ce_{0.38}Pr_{0.05}Nd_{0.04})_{\Sigma 1.0}$ $(Fe_{0.43}Mn_{0.29}Zn_{0.23}Mg_{0.06})(Si_{5.92}Al_{0.08})_{\Sigma 6.0}O_{17}$	Pekov et al. (2002)
Lovozero massif, Russia			
scandio-babingtonite	$(Ca_{1.71}Na_{0.25})_{\Sigma 1.96}(Fe_{0.65}Mn_{0.32})_{\Sigma 0.97}$ $(Sc_{0.91}Sn_{0.04}Fe^{3+}_{0.03})_{\Sigma 0.98}Si_5O_{14}(OH)$	$(Ca_{1.74}Na_{0.26})_{\Sigma 2.0}(Fe_{0.67}Mn_{0.33})_{\Sigma 1.0}$ $(Sc_{0.93}Sn_{0.04}Fe^{3+}_{0.03})_{\Sigma 1.0}Si_5O_{14}(OH)$	Orlandi et al. (1998)
Montecatini Granite Quarry, Baveno, Novara, Italy			
marianoite	$(Ca_{4.0}Mn_{0.04})_{\Sigma 4.04}(Na_{1.93})$ $(Nb_{0.97}Zr_{0.90}Ti_{0.09}Fe_{0.08}Mg_{0.03})_{\Sigma 2.07}Si_4O_{16.93}F_{1.07}$	$(Ca_{3.96}Mn_{0.04})_{\Sigma 4.0}(Na_{1.93})$ $(Nb_{0.93}Zr_{0.86}Ti_{0.09}Fe_{0.08}Mg_{0.03})_{\Sigma 1.99}Si_4O_{16.93}F_{1.07}$	Chakhmouradian et al. (2008)
Prairie Lake, Ontario, Canada			
krauskopfite	$(Ba_{1.03}K_{0.01}Ca_{0.01})_{\Sigma 1.05}Si_{1.95}O_{4.95}\cdot 3.08H_2O$	$(Ba_{0.98}Ca_{0.02})_{\Sigma 1.0}Si_2O_5\cdot 3H_2O$	Alfors et al. (1965)
Rush Creek area, Mono County, California			
okhotskite	$(Ca_{1.91}Na_{0.04})_{\Sigma 1.95}(Mn_{0.69}Mg_{0.28})_{\Sigma 0.97}$ $(Mn^{3+}_{1.13}Al_{0.47}Fe^{3+}_{0.40}Ti_{0.005})Si_{3.03}O_{9.93}(OH)_{4.07}$	$(Ca_{1.95}Na_{0.05})_{\Sigma 2.0}(Mn_{0.71}Mg_{0.29})_{\Sigma 1.0}$ $(Mn^{3+}_{1.13}Al_{0.47}Fe^{3+}_{0.40}Ti_{0.005})Si_3O_{9.93}(OH)_{4.07}$	Togari and Akasaka (1987)
Kokuriki mine,Hokkaido, Japan			
magnesio-neptunite	$(K_{0.67}Na_{0.32}Ca_{0.016})(Na_{2.06})(Li)$ $(Mg_{1.39}Fe_{0.71})_{\Sigma 2.1}(Ti_{2.03})_{\Sigma 2.03}(Si_{7.9}Al_{0.02})_{\Sigma 7.92}O_{24}$	$(K_{0.67}Na_{0.32}Ca_{0.016})(Na_2)(Li)(Mg_{1.32}Fe_{0.67})_{\Sigma 1.99}$ $(Ti_2)_{\Sigma 2.0}(Si_{7.99}Al_{0.01})_{\Sigma 8.0}O_{24}$	Zadov et al. (2011)
Upper Chegem caldera near Mt. Lakargi, N. Caucasus, Russia			
	Phosphates		
natrophilite	$(Na_{0.93}Li_{0.02})_{\Sigma 0.95}Mn_{0.93}Fe_{0.07}PO_{3.95}(OH)_{0.05}$	$(Na_{0.96}Li_{0.04})_{\Sigma 1.0}Mn_{0.93}Fe_{0.07}PO_{3.95}(OH)_{0.05}$	Moore (1972)
Brancheville, Connecticut			
maricite	$(Na_{0.91})_{\Sigma 0.91}(Fe_{0.89}Mn_{0.07}Mg_{0.03})_{\Sigma 0.99}P_{1.02}O_4$	$(Na)_{\Sigma 1.0}(Fe_{0.90}Mn_{0.07}Mg_{0.03})_{\Sigma 1.0}PO_4$	Sturman et al. (1977)
Big Fish River area, Yukon Territory, Canada			
nacaphite	$Na_{1.99}(Ca_{0.94}Sr_{0.01}Mn_{0.01})_{\Sigma 0.96}PO_{3.97}F_{0.97}$	$Na_2(Ca_{0.96}Sr_{0.02}Mn_{0.02})_{\Sigma 1.0}PO_4F$	Khomyakov et al. (1981)
Mt. Rasvumchorr, Khibina massif, Russia			
woodhouseite	$(Ca_{0.73}Sr_{0.04}Ba_{0.17}Na_{0.01})_{\Sigma 0.95}Al_{2.99}[P_{01.06}S_{0.97}O_4](OH)_6$	$(Ca_{0.76}Sr_{0.04}Ba_{0.19}Na_{0.01})_{\Sigma 1.0}Al_{2.99}[P_{01.06}S_{0.97}O_4](OH)_6$	Wise (1975)
White Mountains, California			
birchite	$(Cu_{1.94}Zn_{0.10})_{\Sigma 2.04}(Cd_{2.09}Ca_{0.02}Mn_{0.02})_{\Sigma 2.13}$ $P_{2.07}S_{0.88}O_{12}\cdot 5H_2O$	$(Cu_{1.90}Zn_{0.10})_{\Sigma 2.0}(Cd_{1.96}Ca_{0.02}Mn_{0.02})_{\Sigma 2.0}$ $P_{2.07}S_{0.88}O_{12}\cdot 5H_2O$	Elliott et al. (2008)
Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia			
	Arsenates		
cobalt-korignite	$(Co_{0.68}Zn_{0.24}Cu_{0.02}Fe_{0.01}Ni_{0.01})_{\Sigma 0.96}AsO_3OH\cdot H_2O$	$(Co_{0.71}Zn_{0.25}Cu_{0.02}Fe_{0.01}Ni_{0.01})_{\Sigma 1.0}AsO_3OH\cdot H_2O$	Schmetzer et al. (1981)
Saxony, Erzgebirge, Germany			
	Sulfates		
leightonite	$(K_{1.92}Na_{0.12})_{\Sigma 2.04}Ca_2Cu[SO_4]_4\cdot 2H_2O$	$(K_{1.92}Na_{0.08})_{\Sigma 2.0}Ca_2Cu[SO_4]_4\cdot 2H_2O$	Palache (1938)
Chuquicamata, Chile			
kamchatkite	$K(Cu_{2.92}Zn_{0.04})_{\Sigma 2.96}(SO_4)_2O_{1.04}Cl_{0.84}$	$K(Cu_{2.92}Zn_{0.08})_{\Sigma 3.0}(SO_4)_2OCl$	Vergasova et al. (1990)
Tolbachik volcano, Russia			

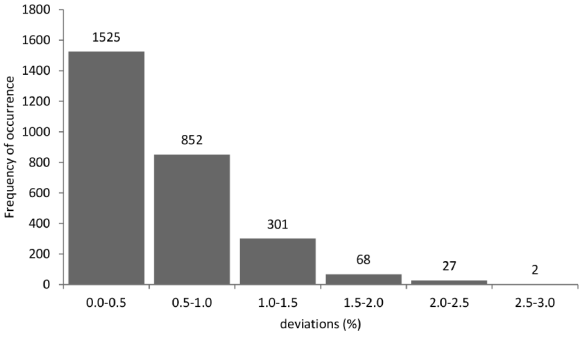

FIGURE 3. Frequency of occurrence of absolute values of deviations between observed and calculated refractive indices $\left|\frac{n_{obs}-n_{calc.}}{n_{calc.}}\right|\cdot 100$ in Supplemental Table[1] S1 in the range from 0 to 3%, excluding entries with systematic deviations as indicated in the remarks column of Supplemental Table S1.

IMPLICATIONS

The comprehensive table presented here provides a set of accurate refractive index, composition, unit-cell volume, and locality data for 1800 minerals and 1030 synthetic compounds arranged according to Dana's classification scheme. The table can serve as a primary source of optical data for mineralogists, chemists, and physicists. It thus represents a large database compiled during the last 20 years used to calculate the empirical polarizabilities of cations and anions by regression analyses. The scheme of calculating total polarizabilities and hence refractive indices using the Anderson-Eggleton relationship will be a powerful tool to predict refractive indices.

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