# FLUORVESUVIANITE, Ca<sub>19</sub>(AI,Mg,Fe<sup>2+</sup>)<sub>13</sub>[SiO<sub>4</sub>]<sub>10</sub>[Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sub>4</sub>O(F,OH)<sub>9</sub>, A NEW MINERAL SPECIES FROM PITKÄRANTA, KARELIA, RUSSIA: DESCRIPTION AND CRYSTAL STRUCTURE

#### SERGEY N. BRITVIN

Department of Mineral Deposits, St. Petersburg State University, University Emb. 7/9, RU-199034 St. Petersburg, Russia

### ANDREY A. ANTONOV

Department of Mineralogy, St. Petersburg State University, University Emb. 7/9, RU-199034 St. Petersburg, Russia

## SERGEY V. KRIVOVICHEV§

Mineralogisch-Petrographisches Institut, Kiel Universität, Olshausenstrasse 40, D-24107 Kiel, Germany

### THOMAS ARMBRUSTER

Laboratorium für chemische and mineralogische Kristallographie, Universität Bern, Freiestrasse 3, CH-3102 Bern, Switzerland

#### Peter C. BURNS

Department of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences, University of Notre Dame, 156 Fitzpatrick Hall, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, U.S.A.

# NIKITA V. CHUKANOV

Institute of Chemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Chernogolovka, RU-142432 Moscow oblast, Russia

#### Abstract

Fluorvesuvianite was found in the abandoned Lupikko iron mine, Pitkäranta, Karelia, Russia. It occurs in cavities of chloritized diopside skarn, as radiating aggregates of acicular crystals in calcite. Crystals (up to 1.5 cm long and 5-20 µm across) are elongate along [001]; the dominant forms are {100} or {110}. Associated minerals are sphalerite and clinochlore. Single crystals of fluorvesuvianite are colorless and transparent, aggregates are white with silky luster, and the mineral is non-fluorescent. The Mohs hardness is 6. The mineral is brittle, and no cleavage or parting was observed. D<sub>meas</sub> is 3.46(3) g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and D<sub>calc</sub> is 3.43 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. In immersion liquids, the mineral is colorless and non-pleochroic. Fluorvesuvianite is uniaxial (–),  $\omega$  1.702(1),  $\varepsilon$  1.699(1) for  $\lambda$  = 589 nm. Chemical composition (electron microprobe, H<sub>2</sub>O by TGA, F by ion-selective electrode, wt.%): CaO 36.1, MgO 1.9, MnO 0.1, FeO 2.8, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 17.9, SiO<sub>2</sub> 36.6, H<sub>2</sub>O 0.5, F 4.6, -O=2F 1.94, Total 98.56. The empirical formula based on 50 cations per formula unit is  $Ca_{19.03}$  ( $Al_{10.38}Mg_{1.39}Fe^{2^{+}}_{1.15}Mn^{2^{+}}_{0.04}$ ) $x_{12.96}$   $Si_{18.01}O_{68.00}$  ( $F_{7.16}OH_{1.64}O_{0.80}$ ) $x_{29.60}$ , which corresponds to the ideal formula  $Ca_{19}$  (Al,Mg,Fe<sup>2+</sup>)<sub>13</sub> [SiO<sub>4</sub>]<sub>10</sub> [Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sub>4</sub> O(F,OH)<sub>9</sub>. The bands in the IR spectrum are: 3625, 3555, 3400, 3170, 1650, 1575, 1080 shoulder, 1021, 983, 905, 870 shoulder, 800, 710 shoulder, 636, 605, 577, 490, 444, 411, 395 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The strongest eight lines in the X-ray powder-diffraction pattern [d in Å(I)(hkl)] are: 4.74(20)(202), 3.465(30)(420), 3.040(30)(510), 2.945(35)(004), 2.743(90)(432,440), 2.589(50)(224,522), 2.453(100)(620), and 1.619(30)(526,922). Fluoryesuvianite is tetragonal, space group P4/nnc, unit-cell parameters refined from the powder data: a 15.516(2), c 11.772(3)Å, V 2834(1)Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 2. The crystal structure has been refined to  $R_1 = 0.043$ , calculated for 1108 unique observed reflections ( $|F_0| \ge 4\sigma |F_0|$ ). The structure refinement demonstrates that most of the fluorine is at the F(11) position [the refined site-occupancy is  $F_{0.72}(OH)_{0.28}$ ]. The elongate <Si(1)-O> bond length (1.664 Å) and the Si(1) site-occupancy factor, 0.803(8), suggest substitution according to the

Present address: Department of Crystallography, St. Petersburg State University, University Emb. 7/9, RU-199034 St. Petersburg, Russia. E-mail address: skrivovi@mail.ru.