

Minyulite: its atomic arrangement

ANTHONY R. KAMPF¹*Department of the Geophysical Sciences
The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637*

Abstract

Minyulite, $K[Al_2F(H_2O)_4(PO_4)_2]$, orthorhombic, space group *Pha2*, a 9.337(5), b 9.740(5), c 5.522(3) Å, $Z = 2$, possesses rigid dimeric clusters of formula $[Al_2F(H_2O)_4(PO_4)_2(O_P)_2]$, topologically identical to the $[Fe_2^{3+}(OH)(H_2O)_4(SO_4)_2(O_S)_2]$ clusters in copiapite, where O_P and O_S correspond to the phosphate and sulfate ligands, respectively. The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier syntheses. Hydrogen atoms were located by difference synthesis. Least-squares refinement converged to $R(hkl) = 0.022$ for 618 reflections.

The dimeric cluster consists of two $Al^{3+}-O$ octahedra sharing one F^- vertex and two PO_4 tetrahedra, which further link the octahedra. The clusters link via shared octahedral-tetrahedral vertices to form sheets parallel to $\{001\}$. Cavities in the sheets are occupied by K^+ ions. One tetrahedral vertex is unshared and accepts four hydrogen bonds from water molecules coordinated to Al^{3+} . These hydrogen bonds provide the only linkage between the sheets.

The greater affinity of Al^{3+} for F^- than $(OH)^-$ and the violation of electrostatic valence balance when F^- bonds to more than two Al^{3+} cations are suggested as the reasons for the condensation of Al^{3+} octahedra into dimers and chains in aqueous solution, leading ultimately to the crystallization of minyulite and fluellite. The leucophosphite structure may be preferred in the absence of F^- .

Introduction

Minyulite was originally described by Simpson and LeMesurier (1933) as a new species from Minyulo Well, Western Australia, where it occurs as radiating groups of fine fibers on the surfaces of crevices in phosphatic ironstone. Using optical methods, they established orthorhombic symmetry and proposed the formula $KAl_2(OH,F)(PO_4)_2 \cdot 3.5H_2O$. Spencer *et al.* (1943) studied minyulite from Wait's quarry near Noarlunga, South Australia, where it occurs in phosphate rock as short prismatic crystals in sub-parallel growth coating apatite. From X-ray oscillation photographs, they determined the cell constants a 9.35, b 9.74, c 5.52 Å and the space group *Pmm2*, the hemimorphic nature of the crystals being established by etch figures. The formula $KAl_2(PO_4)_2(OH,F) \cdot 4H_2O$, $Z = 2$ was suggested.

Haseman *et al.* (1950) synthesized minyulite, as well as a number of other hydrous $K^+-NH_4^+$,

$Al^{3+}-Fe^{3+}$, phosphates, including leucophosphite, $KFe_2^{3+}(OH)(PO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, and its Al^{3+} analog. They noted that minyulite and leucophosphite can be synthesized by the treatment of clays with phosphate anions at pH ranges appropriate for soil environments and at temperatures less than 95°C. They proposed that these minerals may be important in the fixation of inorganic phosphate anions in soils.

Leucophosphite bears a striking chemical similarity to minyulite, and besides their possible formation under similar conditions in the soil, the report of leucophosphite in phosphatic rock associated with iron ore at Bomi Hill and Bambuta, Liberia, by Axelrod *et al.* (1952) is further indication of similar parageneses for these two minerals. A comparison of the structures of minyulite and leucophosphite may lead to an understanding of the conditions necessary for their formation.

Also of interest for structural comparison is the mineral fluellite, $Al_2F_2(OH)(H_2O)_3(PO_4) \cdot 4H_2O$. Murray (1973) reported fluellite occurring associated with minyulite in phosphate rock near Wolfdene, Queensland, Australia, and fluellite has been verified

¹ Present address: Geology-Mineralogy Section, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90007.

