

Uranotungstite, the only natural uranyl tungstate: Crystal structure revealed from 3D electron diffraction

GWLADYS STECIUK¹, UWE KOLITSCH^{2,3}, VIKTOR GOLIÁŠ⁴, RADEK ŠKODA⁵, JAKUB PLÁŠIL^{1,*}, AND FRANZ XAVER SCHMIDT⁶

¹Institute of Physics ASCR, v.v.i., Na Slovance 1999/2, 18221 Prague 8, Czech Republic

²Mineralogisch-Petrographische Abt., Naturhistorisches Museum, Burgring 7, 1010 Wien, Austria

³Institut für Mineralogie und Kristallographie, Universität Wien, Josef-Holaubek-Platz 2, 1090 Wien, Austria

⁴Institute of Geochemistry, Mineralogy and Mineral Resources, Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, Albertov 6, 128 43, Prague 2, Czech Republic

⁵Department of Geological Sciences, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, 611 37, Brno, Czech Republic

⁶Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Rosenstein 1, 70191 Stuttgart, Germany

ABSTRACT

Uranotungstite is an uranyl-tungstate mineral that was until recently only partially characterized with a formula originally given as $(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Ba}, \text{Pb})(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{WO}_4)(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and an unknown crystal structure. This mineral has been reinvestigated by electron microprobe analysis coupled with three-dimensional electron diffraction. According to the electron microprobe data, the holotype material from the Menzenschwand uranium deposit (Black Forest, Germany) has the empirical formula $(\text{Ba}_{0.35}\text{Pb}_{0.27})_{\Sigma 0.62}[(\text{U}^{6+}\text{O}_2)_2(\text{W}_{0.98}\text{Fe}_{0.26}^{3+}\square_{0.75})\text{O}_{4.7}(\text{OH})_{2.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1.75}](\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1.67}$ (average of 8 points calculated on the basis of 2U apfu; H₂O content derived from the structure). According to the precession-assisted 3D ED data, holotype uranotungstite from Menzenschwand is monoclinic, $P2_1/m$, with $a = 6.318(5) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.388(9) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.71(4) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 99.04(13)^\circ$, and $V = 632(2) \text{ \AA}^3$ ($Z = 2$). The structure refinement of the 3D ED data using the dynamical approach ($R_{\text{obs}} = 0.0846$ for 3287 independent observed reflections) provided a structure model composed of heteropolyhedral sheets. A $\beta\text{-U}_3\text{O}_8$ -type sheet of idealized composition $[(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{W}^{6+}\text{Fe}_{0.25}^{3+}\square_{0.75}\text{O}_{4.75}(\text{OH})_{1.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1.75}]^{0.25-}$ is composed of UO_7 polyhedra linked by $(\text{W}, \text{Fe})\text{O}_5$ polyhedra in which the W:Fe ratio is variable as well as the bulk occupancy of this site; the W site may also host a minor proportion of Cu, Mg, or V. In uranotungstite, the interlayer spaces between adjacent U-W-O sheets host water on one side and, on the other side, a partially occupied cation site mostly occupied by Ba and, to a lesser extent, Pb, as well as a partially occupied H₂O site. This work is the first structural description of a natural uranyl-tungstate mineral and confirms the great structural and chemical flexibility of $\beta\text{-U}_3\text{O}_8$ type of sheets.

Keywords: Uranotungstite, uranyl tungstate, crystal structure, crystal chemistry, Menzenschwand, 3D electron diffraction