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Crystal-chemistry of the secondary minerals of the thallium-rich pyrite ores from the Apuan Alps (Tuscany, Italy)

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The mineralogy of secondary assemblages deriving from the alteration of pyrite ore deposits from the southern sector of the Apuan Alps (Tuscany, Italy) has been investigated. Twenty-five mineral species have been identified so far; among them, eight, showing interesting crystal-chemical features, were fully characterized using X-ray diffraction, chemical analyses, and spectroscopic techniques [1]. The structural description of some previously known minerals (epsomite, wilcoxite, coquimbite, khademite, alum-(K), and voltaite) allowed to improve our knowledge about H-bond systems in sulfates and to assess their role in hosting potentially toxic elements. Moreover, this study permitted the identification of two new mineral species, giacovazzoite, $K_5Fe_3^{3+}O(SO_4)_6(H_2O)_9 \cdot H_2O$, from the Monte Arsiccio mine, and bohuslavite, $Fe_4^{3+}(PO_4)_3(SO_4)(OH)(H_2O)_{10} \cdot nH_2O$ (5 < n < 24), from the Buca della Vena mine [2, 3].

Giacovazzoite (Figure 1) is the natural counterpart of the β -Maus' Salt. It is monoclinic, space group P2₁/c, with a = 9.48, b = 18.44, c = 18.05 Å, $\beta = 92.6^{\circ}$, V = 3153.6 Å³. Its crystal structure is characterized by a heteropolyhedral $[Fe_3^{3+}O(SO_4)_6(H_2O)_3]^{5-}$ cluster and by an interstitial complex with composition $[K_5(H_2O)_7]^{5+}$. The heteropolyhedral cluster is known in other minerals (metavoltine, scordariite, carlsonite) as well as in some synthetic compounds.

Bohuslavite (Figure 1) is triclinic pseudo-hexagonal, space group P-1, with unit-cell parameters a = 13.38, b = 13.34, c = 10.86 Å, $\alpha = 92.8$, $\beta = 91.0$, $\gamma = 119.9^{\circ}$, V = 1675.7 Å³. This mineral can be considered a new kind of microporous compound, with heteropolyhedral layers with composition $[Fe_4^{3+}(PO_4)_3O(OH)(H_2O)_{10}]$, decorated on both sides by SO_4 groups. Additional H_2O groups are hosted in channels running along c as well as in the interlayers.

This work stressed the complexity of sulfates, improving the knowledge of their systematics.

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