

Université de Liège
Faculté des Sciences
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Laboratoire de Minéralogie



The crystal chemistry of natural and synthetic beryllophosphates

Prof. Frédéric Hatert

Apatity, Russia, July 4th 2019

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Crystal chemistry of beryllophosphates

- Synthesis experiments

$M^{2+}Be_2P_2O_8$ ($M^{2+} = Ca, Sr, Ba, Pb$)

- New mineral species

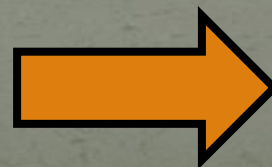
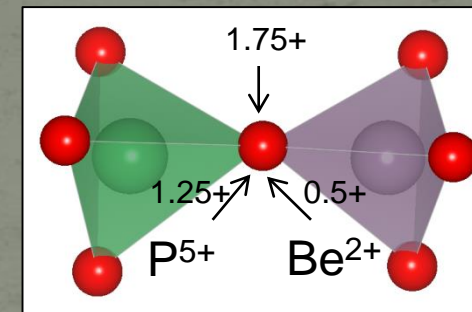
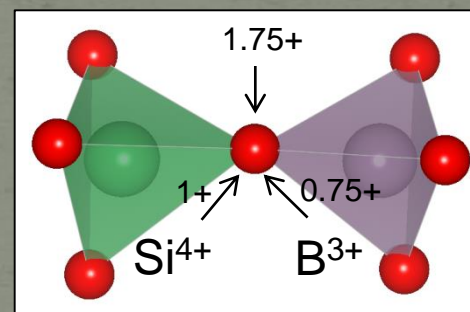
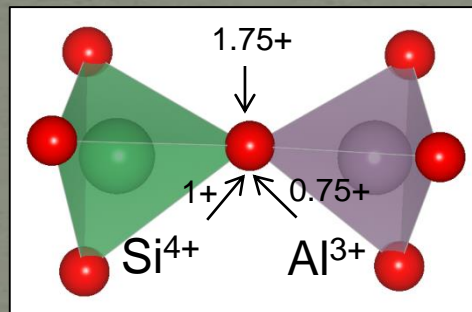
Strontiohurlbutite, minjiangite, wilancookite, limousinite

- Classification of phosphate minerals

Natural beryllophosphates

- Approximately 35 mineral species
- Occurring in granitic pegmatites
- Reaction between beryl and P-bearing hydrothermal solutions

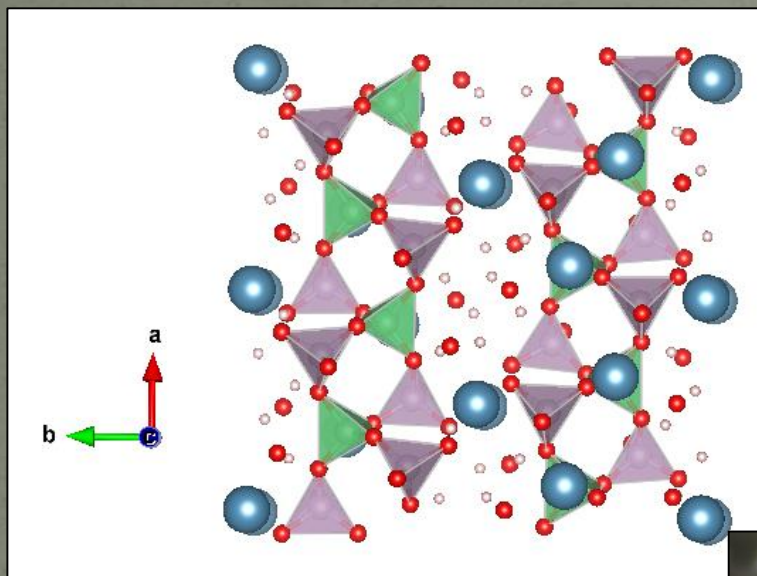
Crystal structures similar to those of aluminosilicates and borosilicates



Pauling bond-valence sum on shared oxygen = 1.75

Crystal chemistry of beryllophosphates

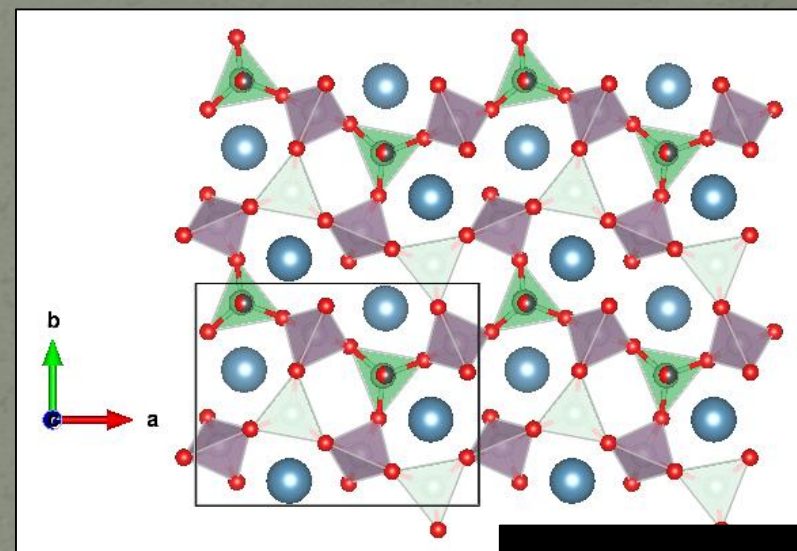
Chain structures



Fransoletite
 $\text{Ca}_3\text{Be}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Sheet structures

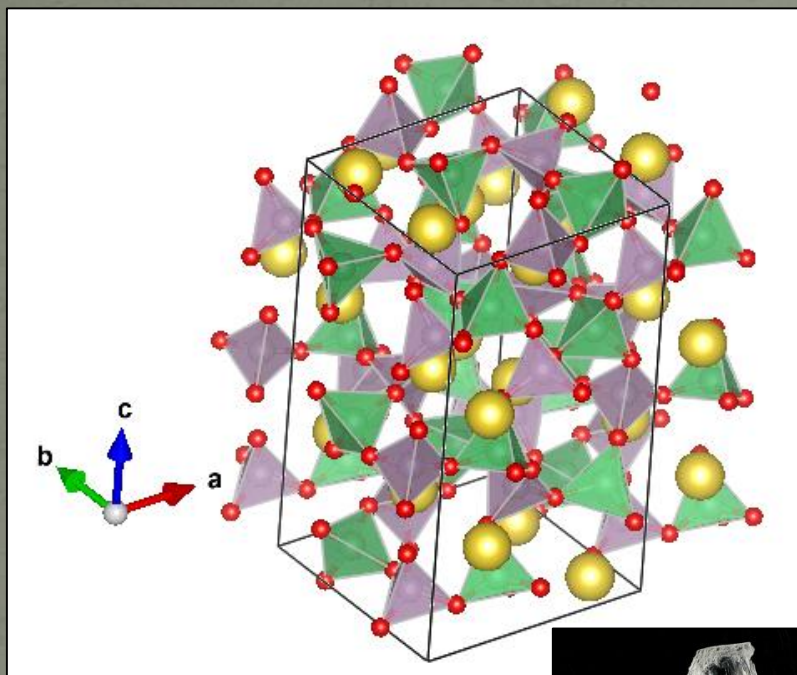


Herderite
 $\text{CaBe}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{F},\text{OH})$



Crystal chemistry of berylllophosphates

Framework structures



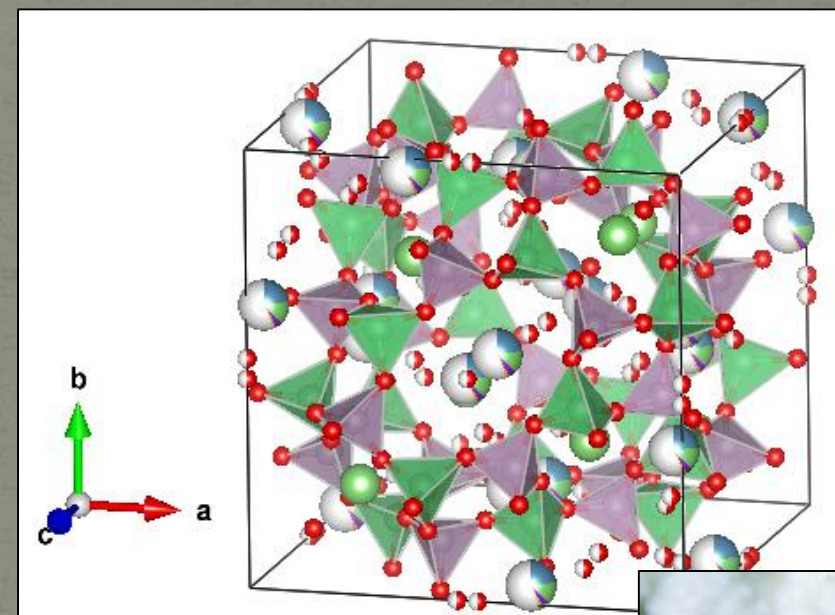
Beryllonite
 $\text{NaBe}(\text{PO}_4)$



R100219

1 cm

Zeolite-type structures

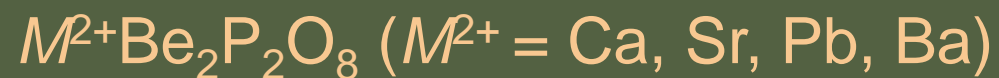


Pahasapaite
 $\text{Li}_8(\text{Ca}, \text{Li}, \text{K})_{10}\text{Be}_{24}(\text{PO}_4)_{24} \cdot 38\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Dakota Matrix

Hydrothermal experiments



The Canadian Mineralogist
Vol. 52, pp. 337-350 (2014)
DOI: 10.3749/canmin.52.2.337

CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY OF SYNTHETIC $M^{2+}Be_2P_2O_8$ ($M^{2+} = Ca, Sr, Pb, Ba$) BERYLLOPHOSPHATES

FABRICE DAL BO, FRÉDÉRIC HATERT[§], AND MAXIME BAIJOT

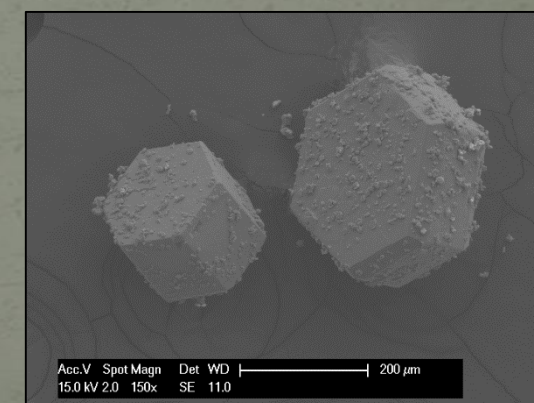
Laboratoire de Minéralogie, B18, Université de Liège, B-4000 Liège, Belgium



Dr. F. Dal Bo

- Starting materials: BeO , H_3PO_4 , $NH_4H_2PO_4$, $CaHPO_4$, $Sr(NO_3)_2$, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, $Ba(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$
- [®] Parr hydrothermal bomb: $T = 200^\circ C$, 7 days, autogeneous pressure
- Cold-seal bombs, $T = 400-600^\circ C$, $P = 1$ kbar

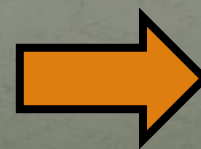
- Samples investigated by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques



Hydrothermal experiments

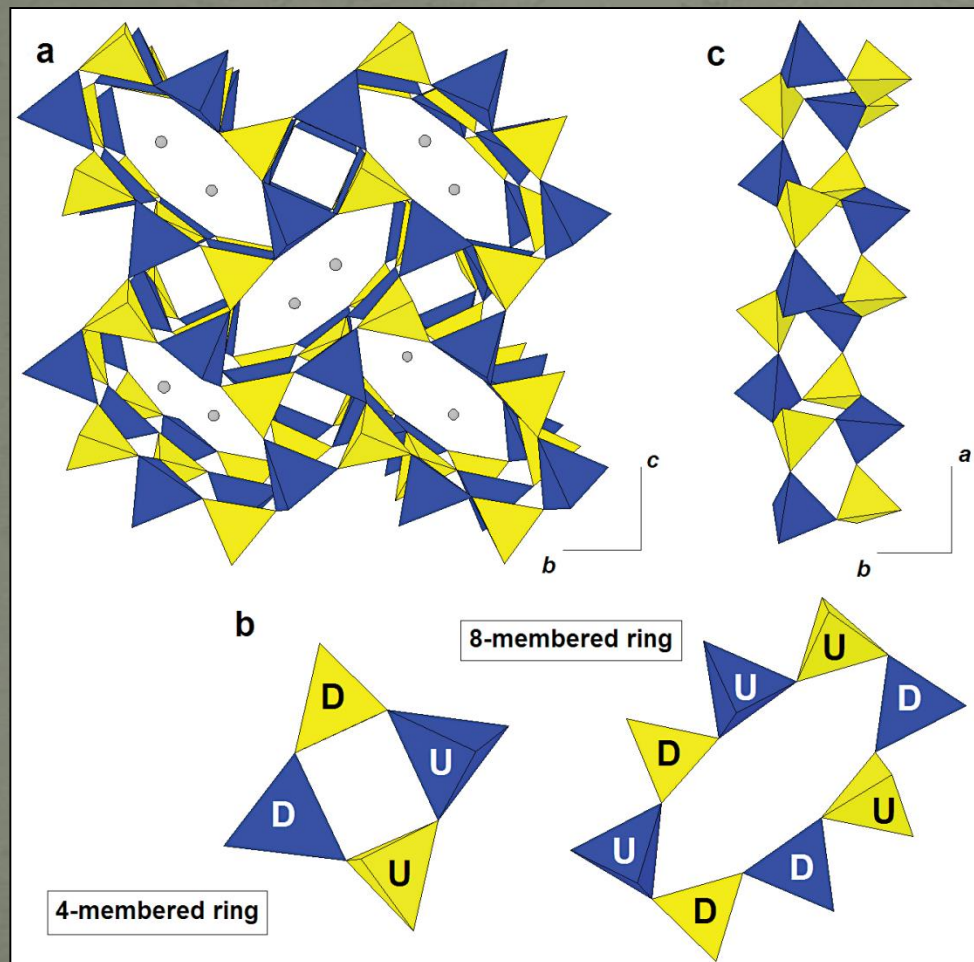
TABLE 1. HYDROTHERMAL SYNTHESIS PERFORMED IN THE M^{2+} -BE- PO_4 SYSTEM

N° sample	BeO (mg)	CaHPO ₄ (mg)	Sr(NO ₃) ₂ (mg)	Pb(NO ₃) ₂ (mg)	Ba(OH) ₂ .8H ₂ O (mg)	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄ (mg)	H ₃ PO ₄ (mL)	T (°)	Time (days)	Synthesized compounds
CaBeP200-1	101	203	-	-	-	-	2	200	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
CaBeP200-2	50	400	-	-	-	-	2	200	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
CaBeP200-3	100	136	-	-	-	-	0.07	200	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈ , BeO
CaBeP200-4	50	408	-	-	-	-	0.07	200	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
CaBeP150-5	100	271	-	-	-	-	0.07	150	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
CaBeP200-7	50	407	-	-	-	115	-	200	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈ , Ca ₅ (PO ₄) ₃ (OH)
CaBeP200-8	100	135	-	-	-	115	-	200	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈ , Ca ₅ (PO ₄) ₃ (OH)
SrBeP200-1	25	-	212	-	-	117	-	200	7	SrBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈ , Sr(HPO ₄), BeO
SrBeP200-2	100	-	211	-	-	230	-	200	7	SrBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈ , BeO
SrBeP200-3	100	-	212	-	-	-	2	200	7	SrBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
PbBeP200-1	162	-	-	331	-	-	2	200	7	PbBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
BaBeP200-1	150	-	-	-	315	-	2	200	7	BaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
CaBeP400	Products of the CaBeP200-1 experiment used as starting materials							400	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
CaBeP600	Products of the CaBeP200-1 experiment used as starting materials							600	7	CaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
SrBeP400	Products of the SrBeP200-3 experiment used as starting materials							400	7	SrBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
SrBeP600	Products of the SrBeP200-3 experiment used as starting materials							600	7	SrBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
PbBeP400	Products of the PbBeP200-1 experiment used as starting materials							400	7	PbBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
PbBeP600	Products of the PbBeP200-1 experiment used as starting materials							600	7	PbBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
BaBeP400	Products of the BaBeP200-1 experiment used as starting materials							400	7	BaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈
BaBeP600	Products of the BaBeP200-1 experiment used as starting materials							600	7	BaBe ₂ P ₂ O ₈



- CaBe₂P₂O₈, SrBe₂P₂O₈, PbBe₂P₂O₈ : $P2_1/c$, isostructural with hurlbutite
- BaBe₂P₂O₈ : $P6/mmm$, new structure type

$M^{2+}Be_2P_2O_8$ ($M^{2+} = Ca, Sr, Pb$)



	$CaBe_2P_2O_8$	$SrBe_2P_2O_8$	$PbBe_2P_2O_8$
a (Å)	7.809(1)	8.000(1)	8.088(1)
b	8.799(1)	8.986(1)	9.019(1)
c	8.309(1)	8.418(1)	8.391(1)
β (°)	90.51(1)	90.22(1)	90.12(1)
V (Å ³)	570.98(2)	605.10(6)	612.22(1)
Space group	$P2_1/c$	$P2_1/c$	$P2_1/c$

- Framework beryllophosphates
- Feldspar topology

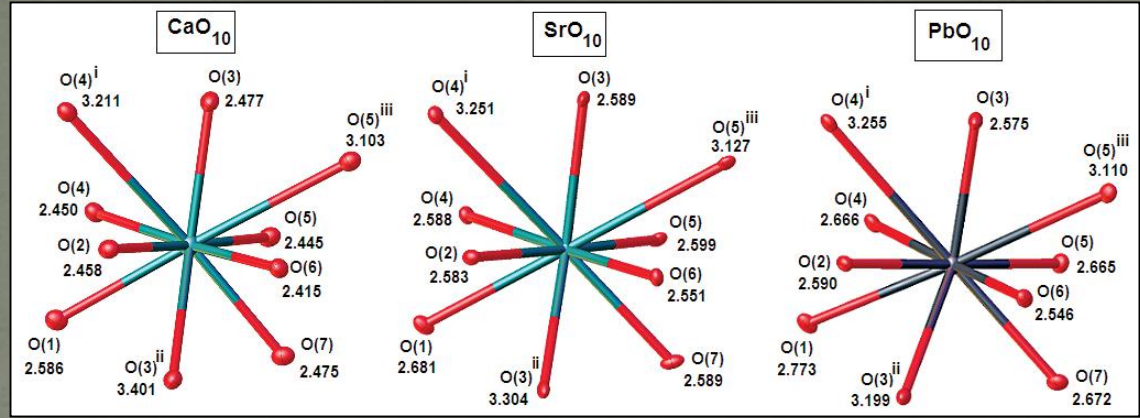
- 4-membered rings UDDU
- 8-membered rings DDUDUUDU
- Double crankshaft chain parallel to a

Hurlbutite
 $CaBe_2P_2O_8$

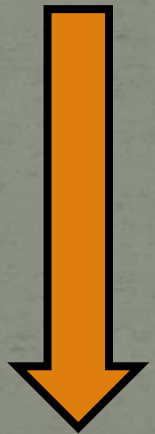




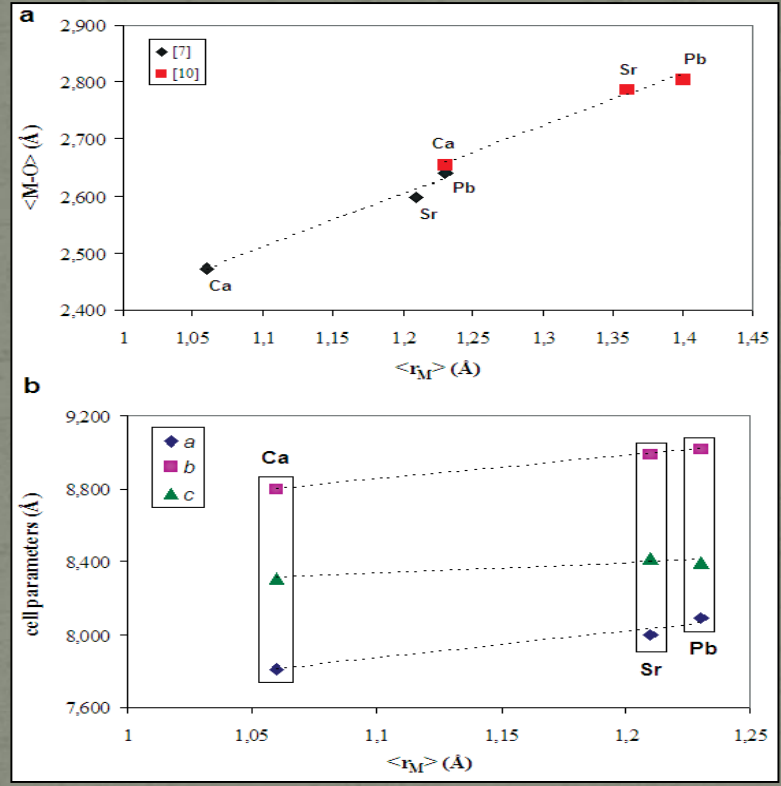
$M^{2+}Be_2P_2O_8$ ($M^{2+} = Ca, Sr, Pb$)



	CaBeP	SrBeP	PbBeP
M-O(1)	2.586(1)	2.681(4)	2.773(2)
M-O(2)	2.458(1)	2.583(4)	2.590(2)
M-O(3)	2.477(1)	2.589(4)	2.575(2)
M-O(4)	2.450(1)	2.588(3)	2.666(2)
M-O(5)	2.445(1)	2.599(4)	2.665(2)
M-O(6)	2.415(1)	2.551(3)	2.546(2)
M-O(7)	2.475(1)	2.589(4)	2.672(2)
<hr/>			
$\langle M-O \rangle$ [7]	2.472(1)	2.597(4)	2.641(2)
<hr/>			
M-O(3)	3.401(1)	3.304(4)	3.199(2)
M-O(4)	3.211(1)	3.251(4)	3.255(2)
M-O(5)	3.103(1)	3.127(4)	3.110(2)
<hr/>			
$\langle M-O \rangle$ [10]	2.702(1)	2.786(4)	2.805(2)



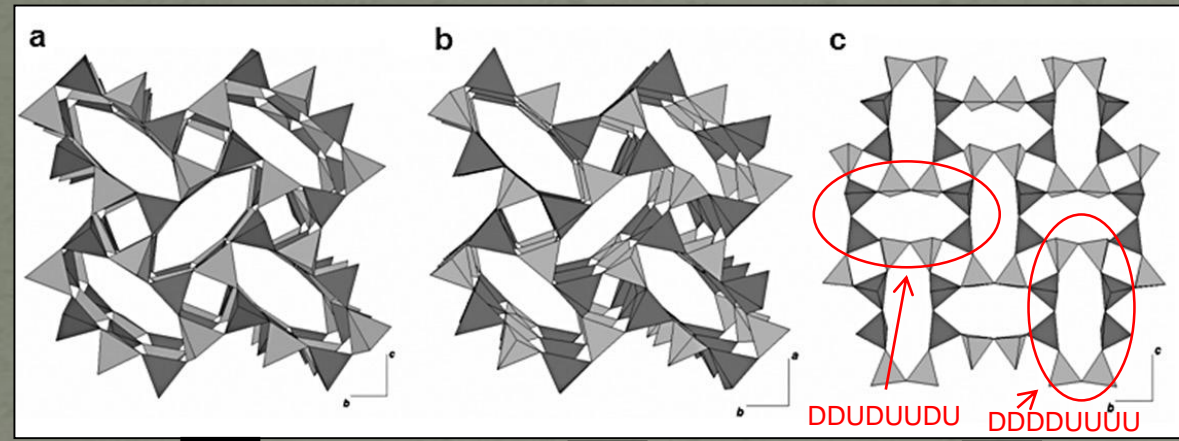
- [7 + 3] coordination polyhedra for the M^{2+} cations
- Distortion of Pb site due to lone-pair electrons



- Correlation between unit-cell parameters and M-O bond lengths
- EIR $Sr^{2+}[7] = 1.21 \text{ \AA}$; EIR $Pb^{2+}[7] = 1.23 \text{ \AA}$



$M^{2+}Be_2P_2O_8$ ($M^{2+} = Ca, Sr, Pb$)



CaBe₂P₂O₈
Hurlbutite

CaB₂Si₂O₈
Danburite

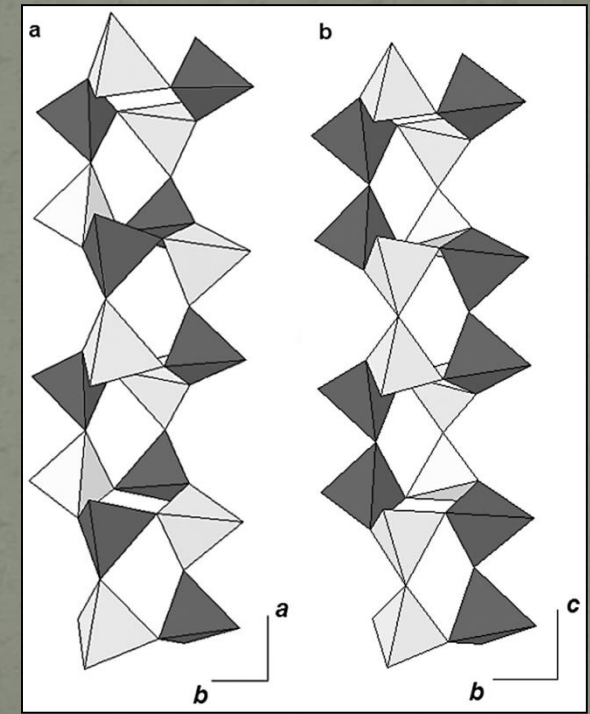
KAlSi₃O₈
Orthoclase

- DDUU 4-membered rings

- Hurlbutite and danburite: DDUDUUDU only
- Orthoclase: DDUDUUDU and DDDDUUUU

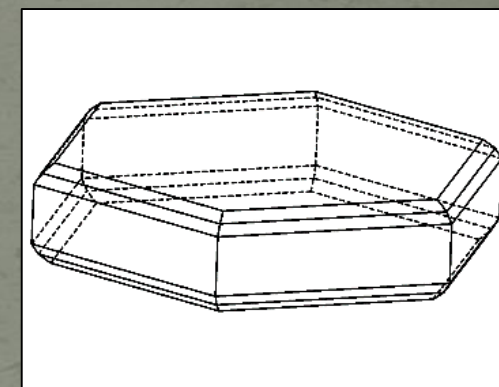
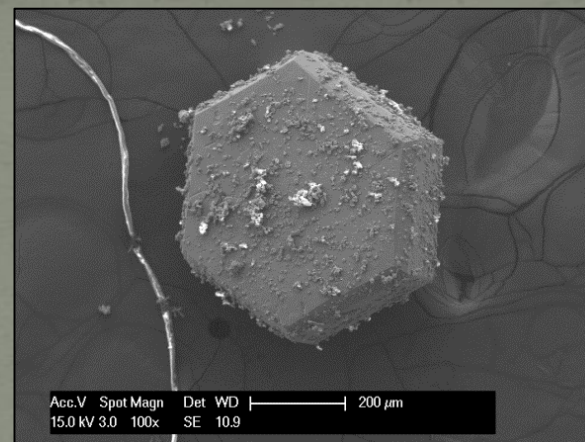
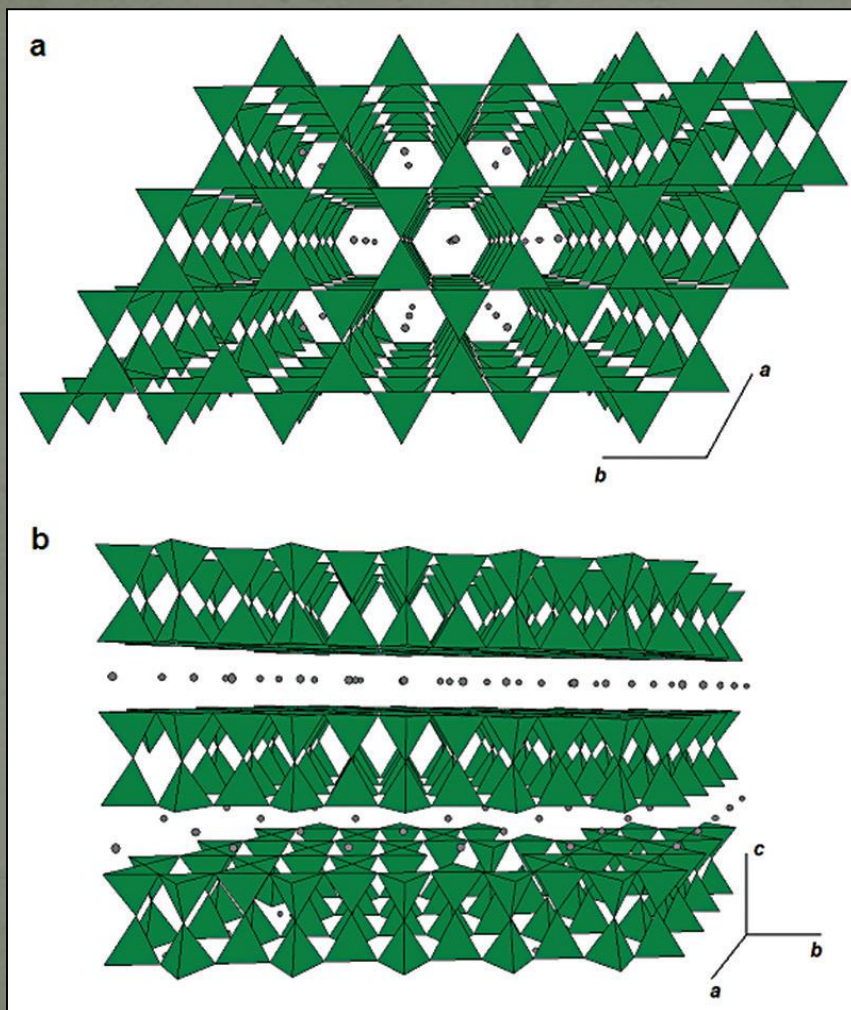
- No Be-O-Be or P-O-P connections in hurlbutite
- B-O-B and Si-O-Si connections in danburite

Danburite



Hurlbutite

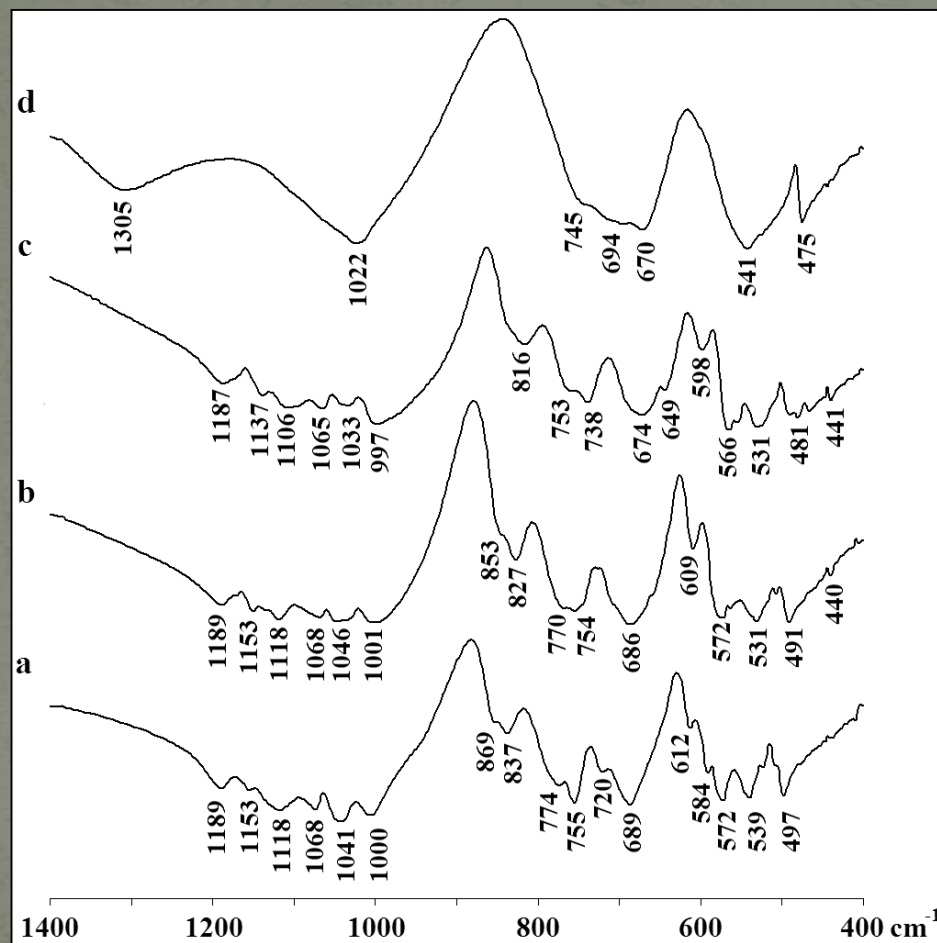
BaBe₂P₂O₈



- $a = 5.028(1)$, $c = 7.466(1)$ Å
- SG $P6/mmm$

- Phyllophosphate structure
- Double layer of $(P_{0.5}Be_{0.5})O_4$ tetrahedra
- Six-membered rings
- 12-coordinated Ba atoms

Infrared spectroscopy

BaBe₂P₂O₈PbBe₂P₂O₈SrBe₂P₂O₈CaBe₂P₂O₈

Large bands for
The Ba compound



Disordered distribution
of P and Be on the
tetrahedral sites

Four new mineral species



Dr. Rao Can
Hangzhou, China



Strontiohurlbutite
 $\text{SrBe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$
Nanping No. 31, China

Minjiangite
 $\text{BaBe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$
Nanping No. 31, China

Dr. Simon Philippo
Luxembourg



Wilancookite
 $(\text{Ba}, \text{K}, \text{Na})_8(\text{Ba}, \text{Li}, \square)_6\text{Be}_{24}\text{P}_{24}\text{O}_{96} \cdot 32\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Lavra Ponte do Piauí, MG, Brazil

Dr. Nicolas Meisser
Lausanne, Switzerland



Limousinite
 $\text{BaCa}[\text{Be}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{16}] \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Chanteloube, France

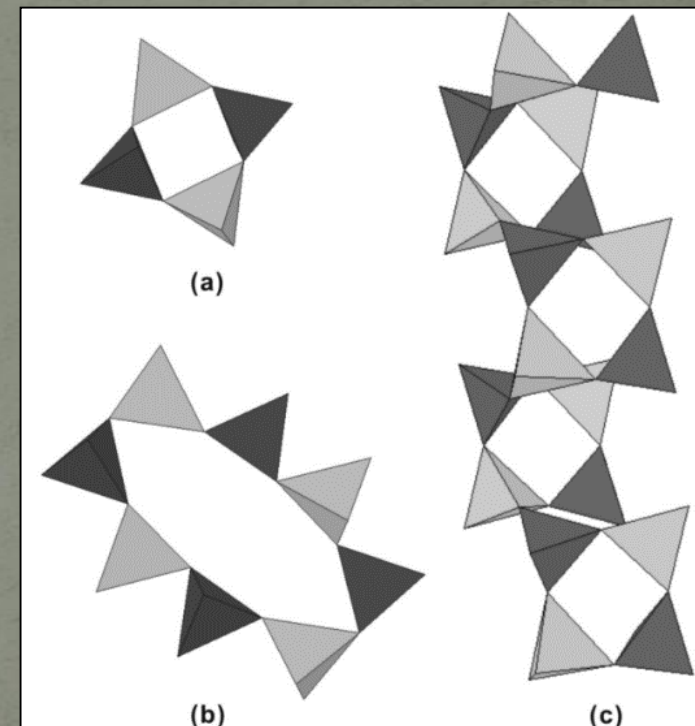
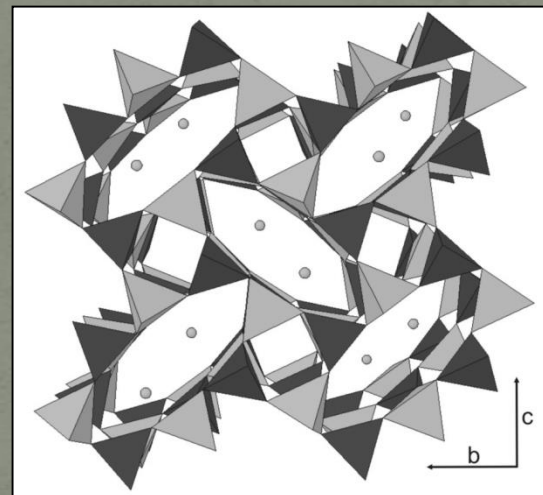
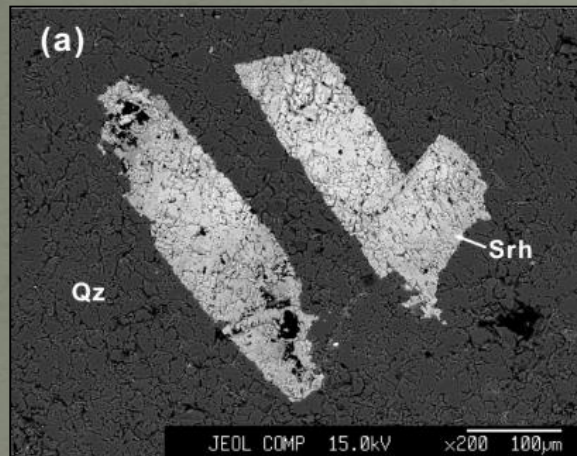
→ **Three new Ba-Be-phosphates!**

Strontiohurlbutite, $\text{Sr}[\text{Be}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8]$

American Mineralogist, Volume 99, pages 494–499, 2014

Strontiohurlbutite, $\text{SrBe}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$, a new mineral from Nanping No. 31 pegmatite, Fujian Province, Southeastern China

CAN RAO^{1,2,*}, RUCHENG WANG¹, FRÉDÉRIC HATERT³, XIANGPING GU⁴, LUISA OTTOLINI⁵, HUAN HU¹, CHUANWAN DONG², FABRICE DAL BO³ AND MAXIME BAIJOT³



- $a = 7.997(3)$, $b = 8.979(2)$, $c = 8.420(7)$ Å, $\beta = 90.18(6)^\circ$
- SG $P2_1/c$

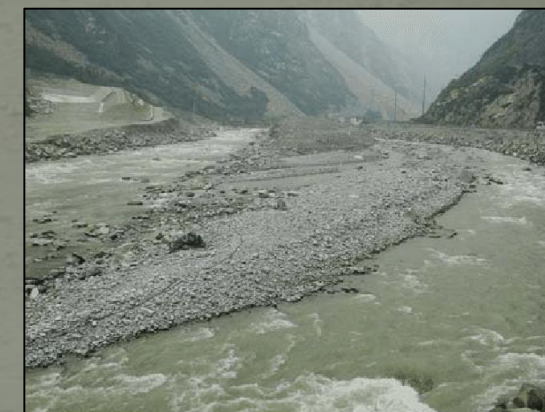
- Framework structure
- 4-membered and 8-membered rings
- Identical to the structure of synthetic $\text{SrBe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$

Minjiangite, $Ba[Be_2P_2O_8]$

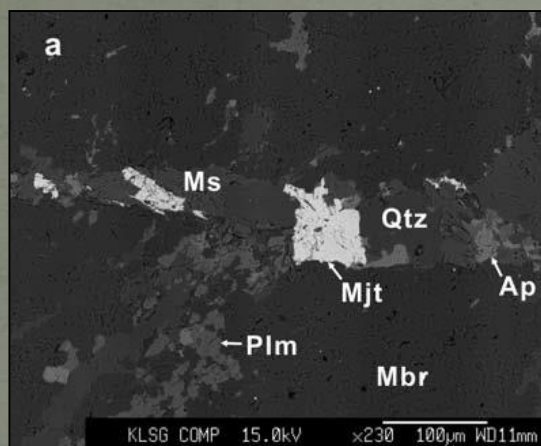
Mineralogical Magazine, October 2015, Vol. 79(5), pp. 1195–1202

Minjiangite, $BaBe_2(PO_4)_2$, a new mineral from Nanping No. 31 pegmatite, Fujian Province, southeastern China

C. RAO^{1*}, F. HATERT², R. C. WANG³, X. P. GU⁴, F. DAL BO² AND C. W. DONG¹

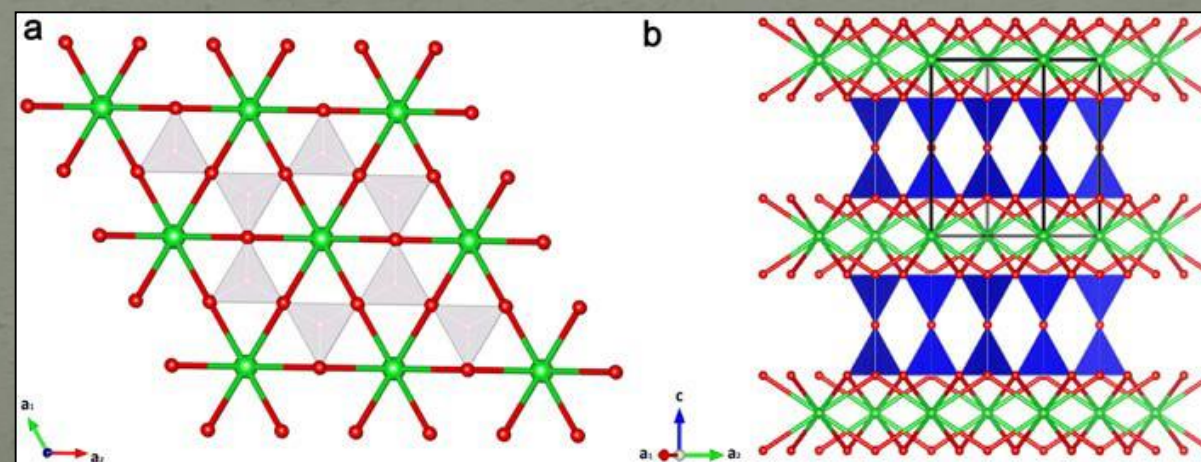


Minjiang river, China



- Similar to synthetic $BaBe_2P_2O_8$
- Double layer of $(P_{0.5}Be_{0.5})O_4$
- Six-membered rings
- 12-coordinated Ba atoms

- $a = 5.029(1) \text{ \AA}$
- $c = 7.466(1) \text{ \AA}$
- SG $P6/mmm$



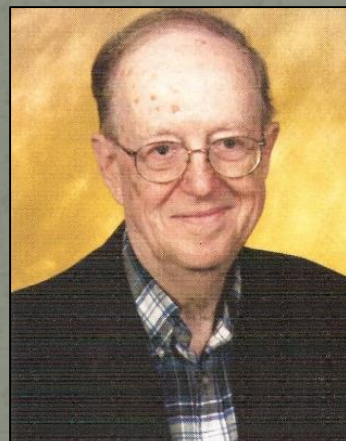
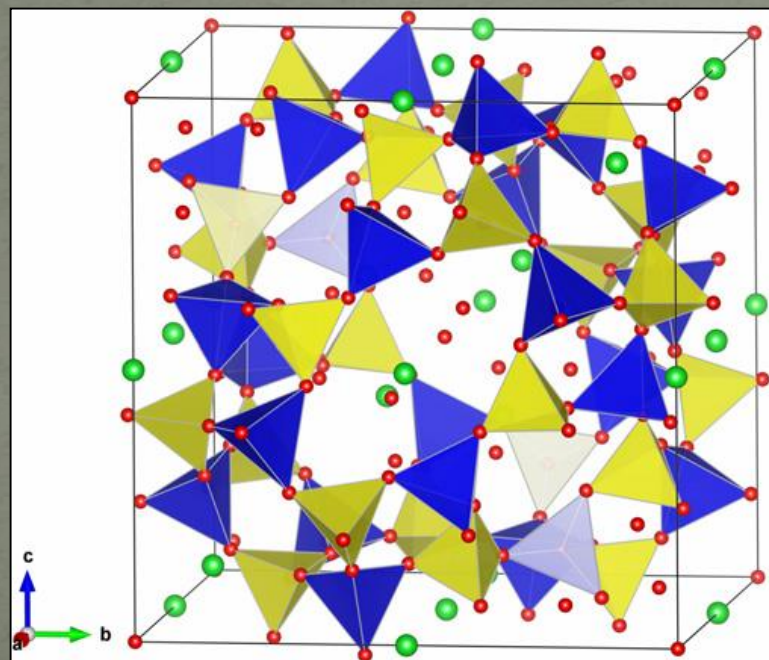
Wilancookite, $(\text{Ba}, \text{K}, \text{Li})_8(\text{Ba}, \text{Li}, \square)_6\text{Be}_{24}\text{P}_{24}\text{O}_{96} \cdot 32\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Eur. J. Mineral.
2017, 29, 923–930
Published online 26 June 2017

Wilancookite, $(\text{Ba}, \text{K}, \text{Na})_8(\text{Ba}, \text{Li}, \square)_6\text{Be}_{24}\text{P}_{24}\text{O}_{96} \cdot 32\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a new beryllophosphate with a zeolite framework

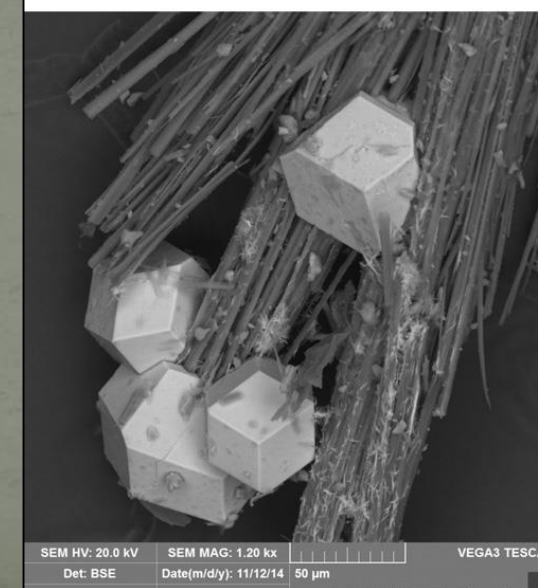
FRÉDÉRIC HATERT^{1,*}, SIMON PHILIPPO², LUISA OTTOLINI³, FABRICE DAL BO¹, RICARDO SCHOLZ⁴, MÁRIO L.S.C. CHAVES⁵, HEXIONG YANG⁶, ROBERT T. DOWNS⁶ and LUIZ A.D. MENEZES FILHO^{7,a}

- 2nd known zeolite phosphate
- Similar to synthetic zeolite RHO
- Isostructural with pahasapaite
- 8-, 6-, and 4-membered rings



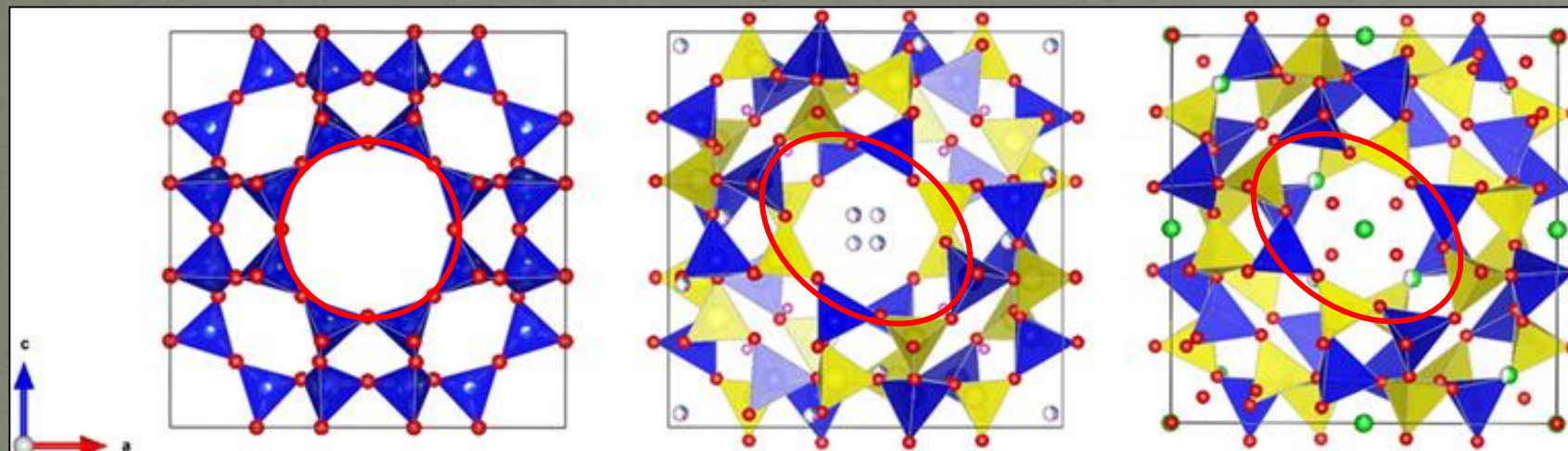
William R. Cook Jr.
(1927–2006)

- $a = 13.579(9) \text{ \AA}$
- SG *I*23



SEM HV: 20.0 kV SEM MAG: 1.20 kx VEGA3 TESCAN
Det: BSE Date(m/d/y): 11/12/14 50 μm

Wilancookite

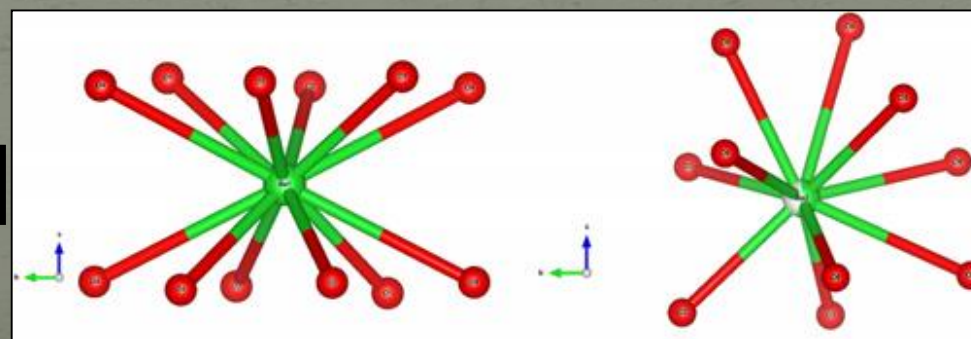


Zeolite RHO
Im3m

Pahasapaite
I23

Wilancookite
I23

Ba(1)O₁₂

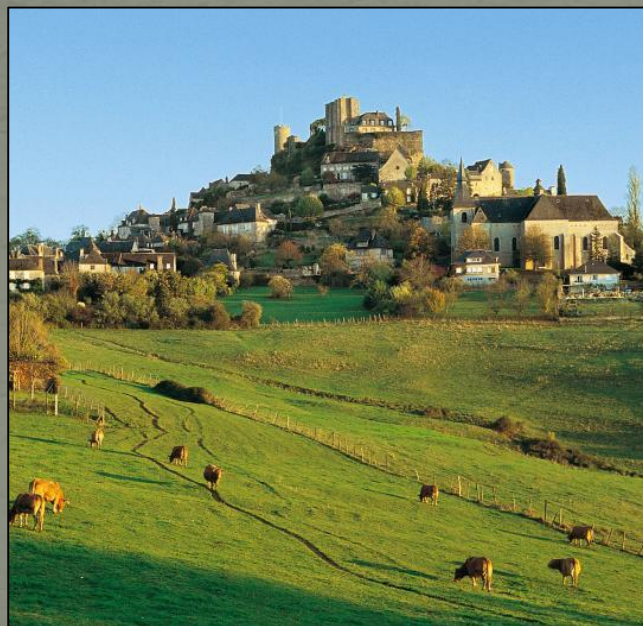


Ba(2)O₁₀

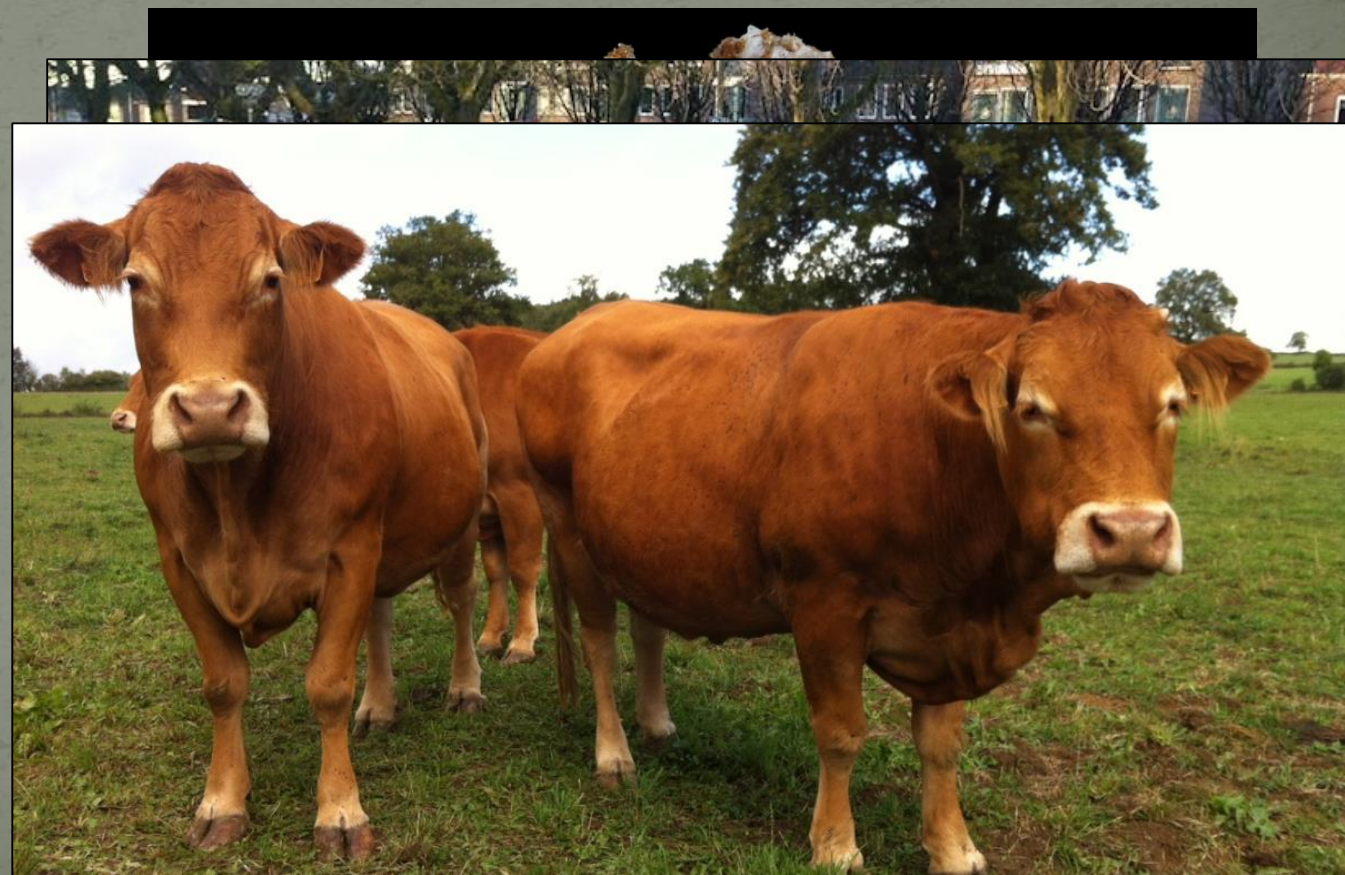
Limousinite, $\text{BaCa}[\text{Be}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{16}] \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

2019-011 LimousiniteIdeal chemical formula: $\text{BaCa}[\text{Be}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{16}] \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

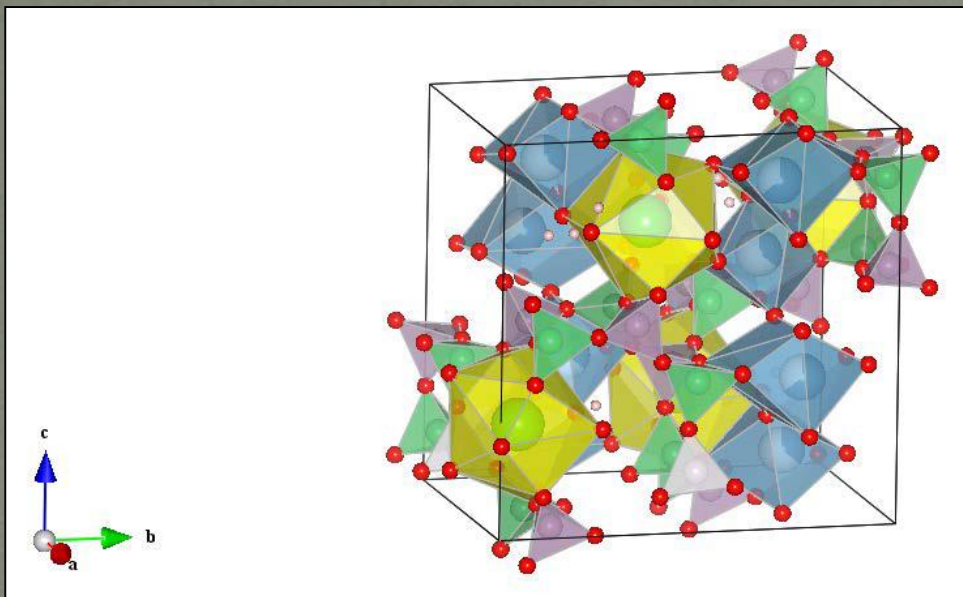
Crystal system: Monoclinic

Space group: $P2_1/c$ (#14) $a = 9.4958(4) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 13.6758(4) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 13.4696(4) \text{ \AA}$ $\beta = 90.398(3)^\circ$ $V = 1749.15(10) \text{ \AA}^3$ $Z = 4$ Frédéric Hatert^{1*}, Nicolas Meisser², Fabrice Dal Bo¹, Yannick Bruni¹, Pietro Vignola³,
Andrea Risplendente⁴, François-Xavier Châtenet⁵ and Julien Lebocey⁶.

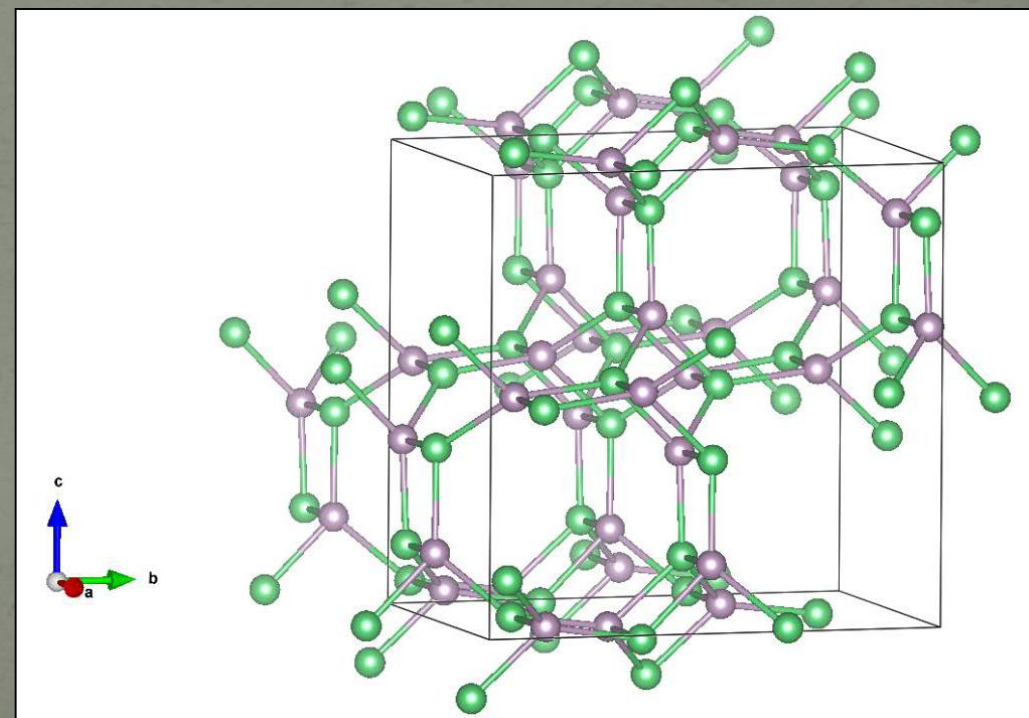
Limousin region, France



Limousinite

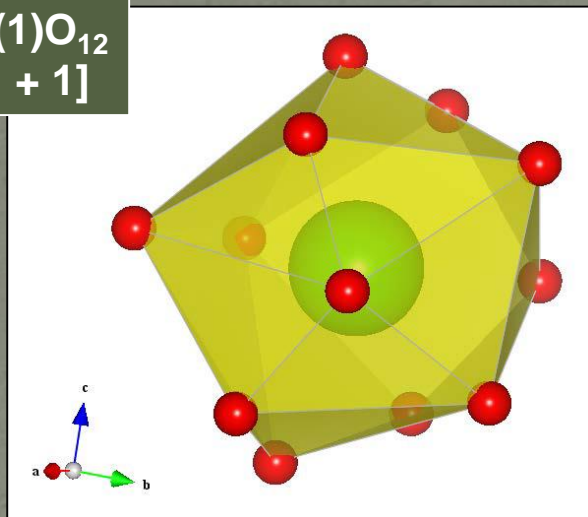


- Third known zeolite phosphate
- Framework identical to that of phillipsite-group minerals
- 8- and 4-membered rings

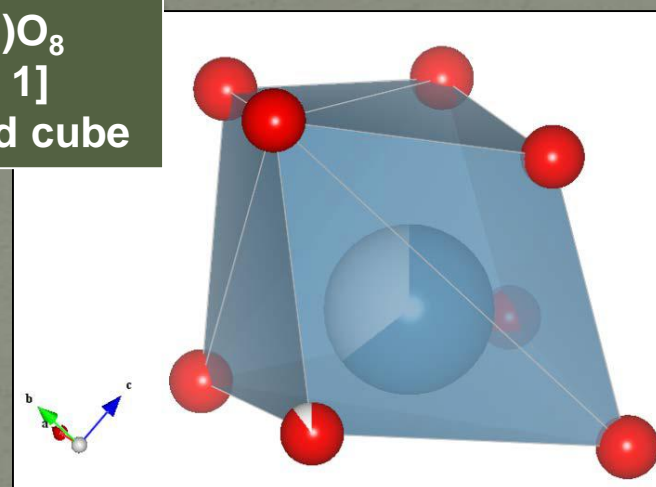


Limousinite

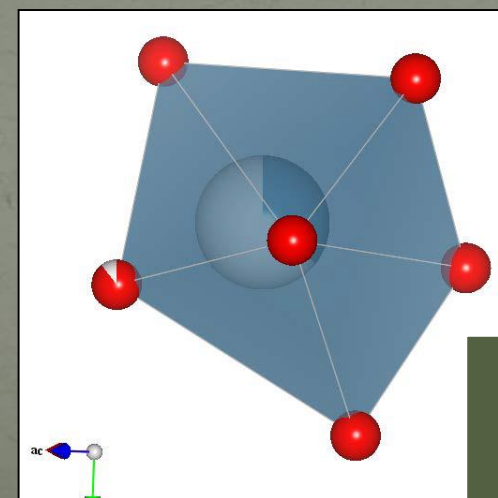
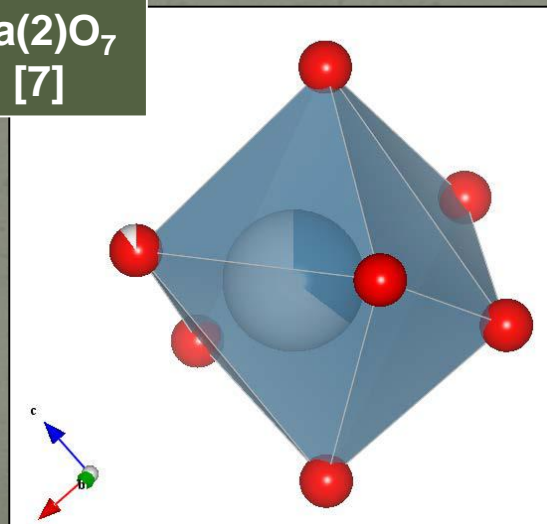
Ba(1)O_{12}
[11 + 1]



Ca(1)O_8
[7 + 1]
Distorted cube



Ca(2)O_7
[7]

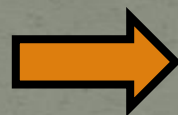


Distorted
pentagonal
bipyramid

Step 1: Formulae modifications

IMA-CNMNC mineral list

- Fransoletite = $\text{Ca}_3\text{Be}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Herderite = $\text{CaBe}(\text{PO}_4)\text{F}$
- Hurlbutite = $\text{CaBe}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$
- Pahasapaite = $\text{Li}_8(\text{Ca},\text{Li},\text{K})_{10}\text{Be}_{24}(\text{PO}_4)_{24} \cdot 38\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Phosphate minerals are always considered as constituted by isolated (PO_4) groups



New proposed formulae

- Fransoletite = $\text{Ca}_3[\text{Be}_2\text{P}_4\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_2] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Herderite = $\text{Ca}[\text{BePO}_4\text{F}]$
- Hurlbutite = $\text{Ca}[\text{Be}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8]$
- Pahasapaite = $\text{Li}_8(\text{Ca},\text{Li},\text{K})_{10}[\text{Be}_{24}\text{P}_{24}\text{O}_{96}] \cdot 38\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Tetrahedral unit composition in square brackets

Step 2 : Definition of sub-classes



Possible linkages of phosphate tetrahedra

- (PO_4) - (PO_4) = Polyphosphates
- (PO_4) - (BeO_4) = Beryllophosphates
- (PO_4) - (ZnO_4) = Zincophosphates
- (PO_4) - (AlO_4) = Aluminophosphates

Huminicki & Hawthorne (2002)

Eur. J. Mineral.
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The standardisation of mineral group hierarchies: application to recent nomenclature proposals

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NESOPHOSPHATES
SOROPHOSPHATE
CYCLOPHOSPHATES
INOPHOSPHATES
PHYLLOPHOSPHATES
TECTOPHOSPHATES

- Isolated tetrahedra - triphylite – $[\text{PO}_4]$
- Finite clusters of tetrahedra – canaphite – $[\text{P}_2\text{O}_7]$
- Cyclic units – no known example
- Infinite chains - fransoletite - $[\text{Be}_2\text{P}_4\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_2]$
- Infinite sheets - minjiangite – $[\text{Be}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8]$
- Infinite framework - limousinite – $[\text{Be}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{16}]$

Conclusions



- Beryllophosphates show an exciting crystal chemistry, due to the possibility of polymerization between PO_4 and BeO_4 tetrahedra
- Hydrothermal synthesis experiments were performed, showing that the hurlbutite-type structure was extremely stable. This structure is topologically related to the feldspar structure.
- Three new Ba beryllophosphates were described from pegmatites in Brazil, China and France: minjiangite, wilancookite, and limousinite.
- Wilancookite and limousinite show a zeolite framework, and limousinite is the first phosphate with a framework similar to that of a natural zeolite aluminosilicate.