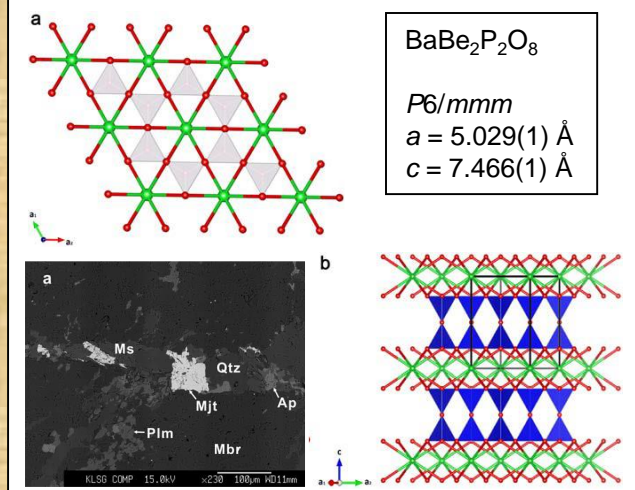


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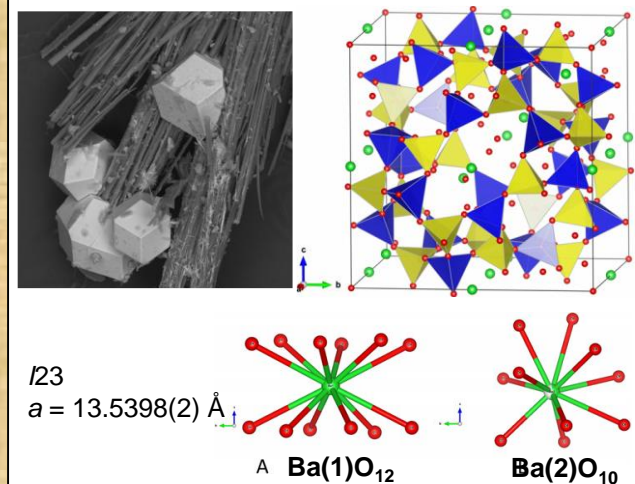
Introduction

- Only 30 beryllophosphate minerals are known in Nature.
- Formed by reaction between beryl and P-bearing hydrothermal solutions.
- Different polymerization degrees of the $\text{BeO}_4\text{-PO}_4$ tetrahedra.
- Crystal structures similar to those of aluminosilicates and borosilicates: chain structures (fransoletite), sheet structures (herderite), framework structures (hurlbutite), zeolite structures (pahasapaite).
- Three new Ba beryllophosphates were recently found: minjiangite, wilancookite, and limousinite. Their crystal structures are described here.

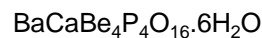
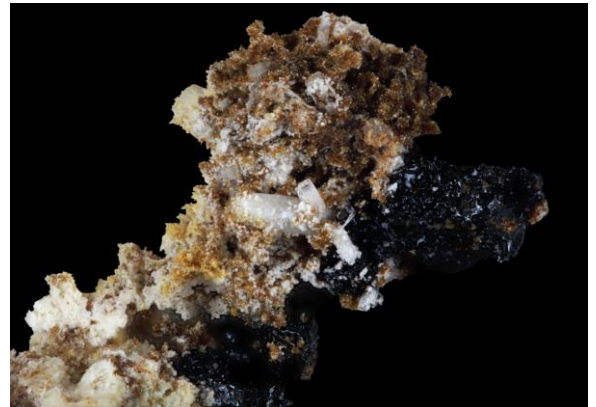
Minjiangite



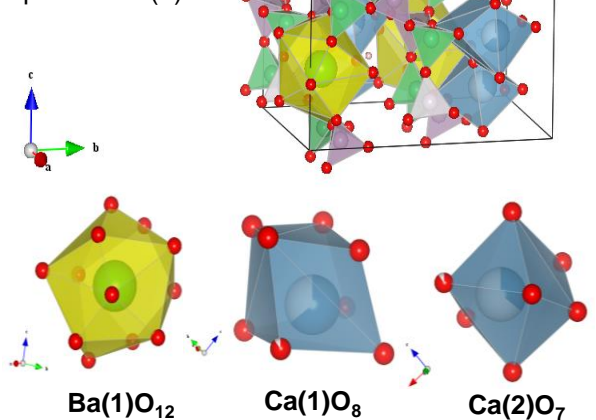
Wilancookite $(\text{Ba,K,Na})_8(\text{Ba,Li,})_6\text{Be}_{24}\text{P}_{24}\text{O}_{96}\cdot 32\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Limousinite



$P2_1/c$
 $a = 9.4958(4) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 13.6758(4) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 13.4696(4) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 90.938(3)^\circ$



Conclusions

- The three new Ba beryllophosphates show completely different crystal structures.
- Minjiangite = sheet structure, wilancookite = zeolite-RHO structure, limousinite = zeolite phillipsite structure.
- Pahasapaite, wilancookite and limousinite are the three known zeolite phosphates.
- Limousinite is the first zeolite phosphate with a framework identical to those of natural zeolite silicates.
- Necessity to revise the classification of phosphate minerals.