

The Role of Volatile Elements in Cancrinites from the Larvik Complex, Norway

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Introduction

Cancrinite-group minerals are important feldspathoids used as **microporous materials**. They possess zeolitic **cages** and large **channels** that incorporate various cations (Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+}), anions (Cl^- , S^{2-} , F^-), anionic groups (CO_3^{2-} , SO_4^{2-} , OH^- , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$, PO_4^{3-}), and neutral molecules (H_2O , CO_2)¹.

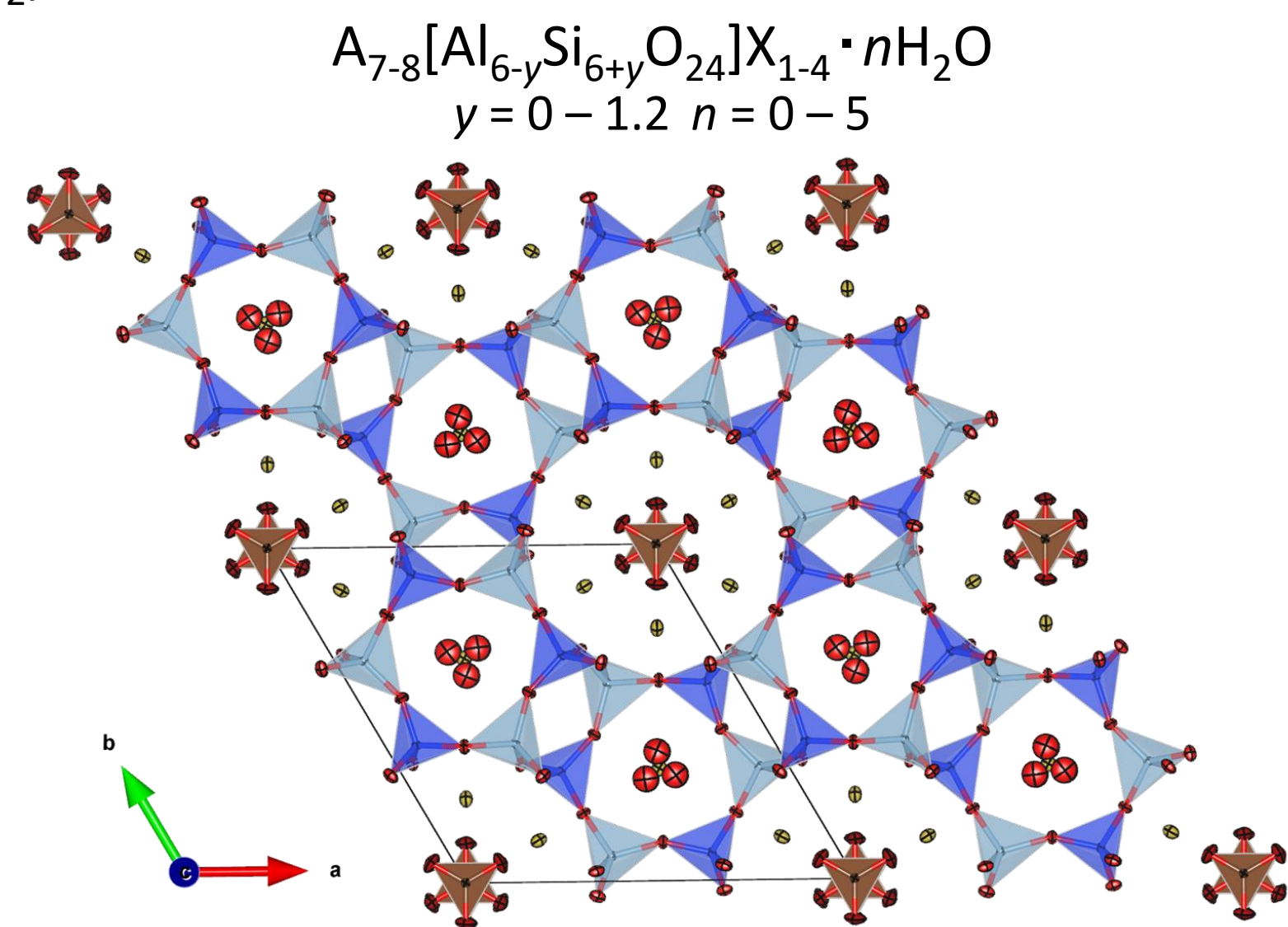


Fig 1: crystal structure of a cancrinite

They can be used as **petrogenetic indicators** in alkaline complexes².

There remains significant uncertainties about the role of volatiles in their structures³.

Aims

- **Crystal-chemical study:** characterising the structure and chemical composition of cancrinites from the LPC.
- **Petrogenetic study:** highlighting the relationships between volatile content and paragenesis.

Sampling Sites

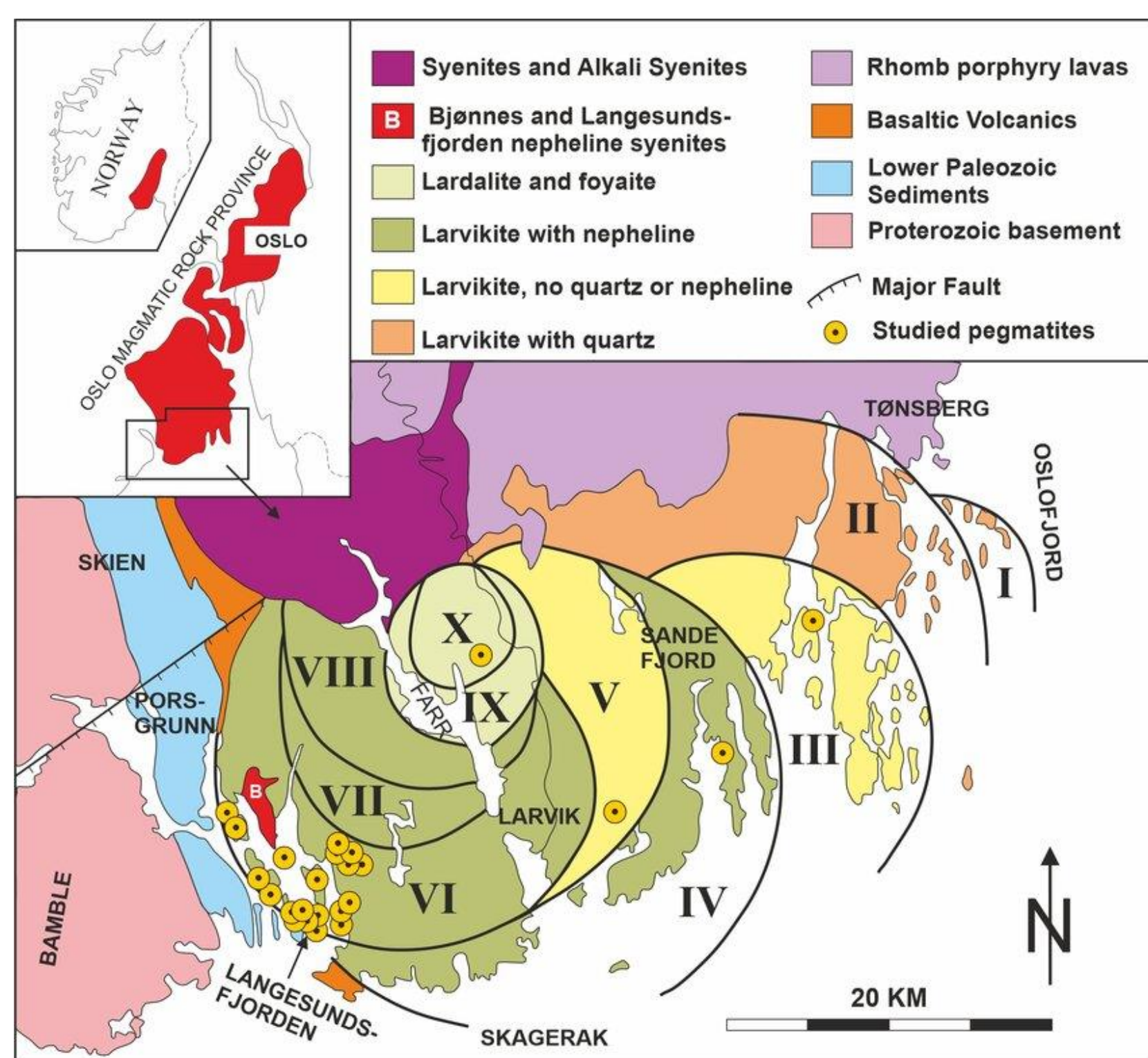


Fig 2: geology of the Larvik Plutonic Complex (LPC)⁴

- **16 cancrinites/vishnevites/cancrisilites** from various alkaline complexes (Cancrinite Hill, Blue Mountain, MSH, Litchfield, Khibiny, Ilmen Montains, etc.)
- **21 cancrinites** from Langesunds fjord nepheline syenite pegmatites⁵ (LPC)

Analytical Methods

- **EMPA:** chemical compositions of cancrinites
 - Si, Al, Na, K, Ca, Fe, Mn, S, P, F, Cl, CO_2 , H_2O
 - Na diffusion under the beam ☺
- **SCDRX:** crystal structures of cancrinites
 - Framework
 - Can cages
 - Wide channels
- **FTIR:** molecular groups
 - CO_2 , CO_3^{2-} , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$
 - H_2O
 - (SO_4^{2-})

Results & Discussions

I. EMPA

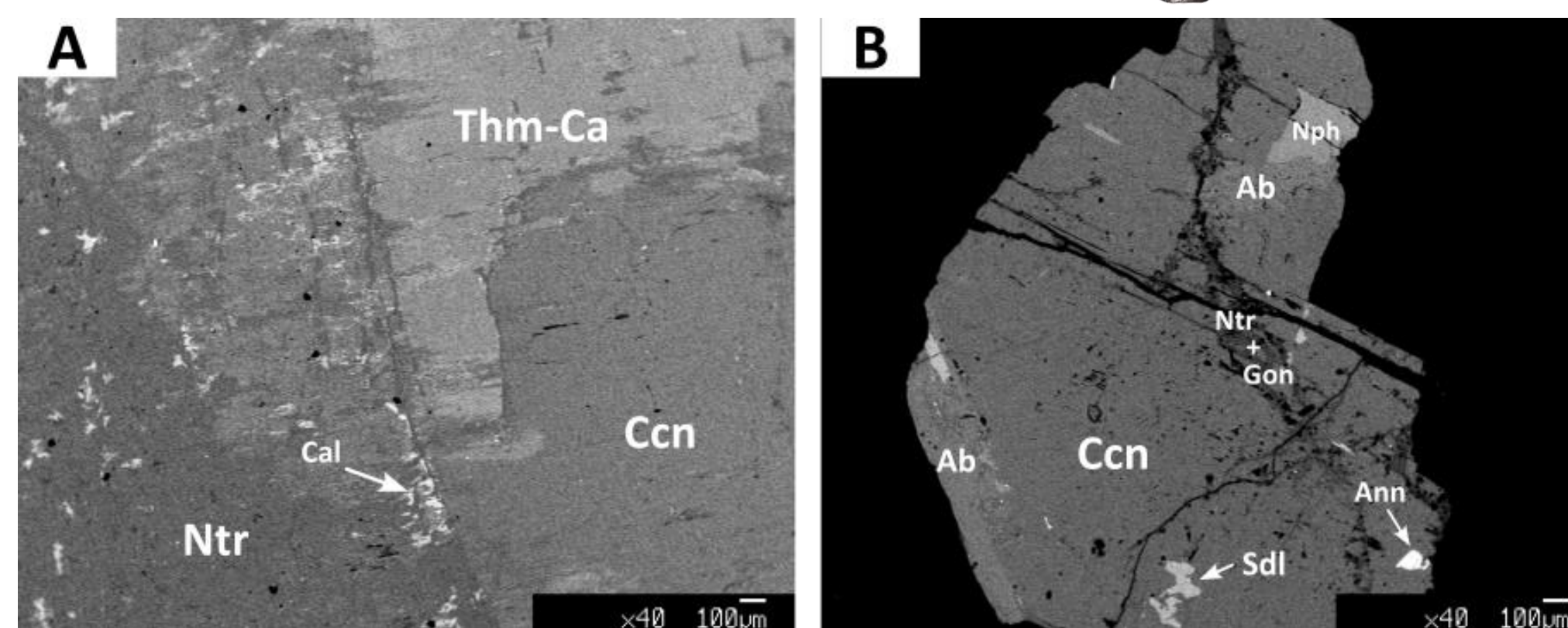
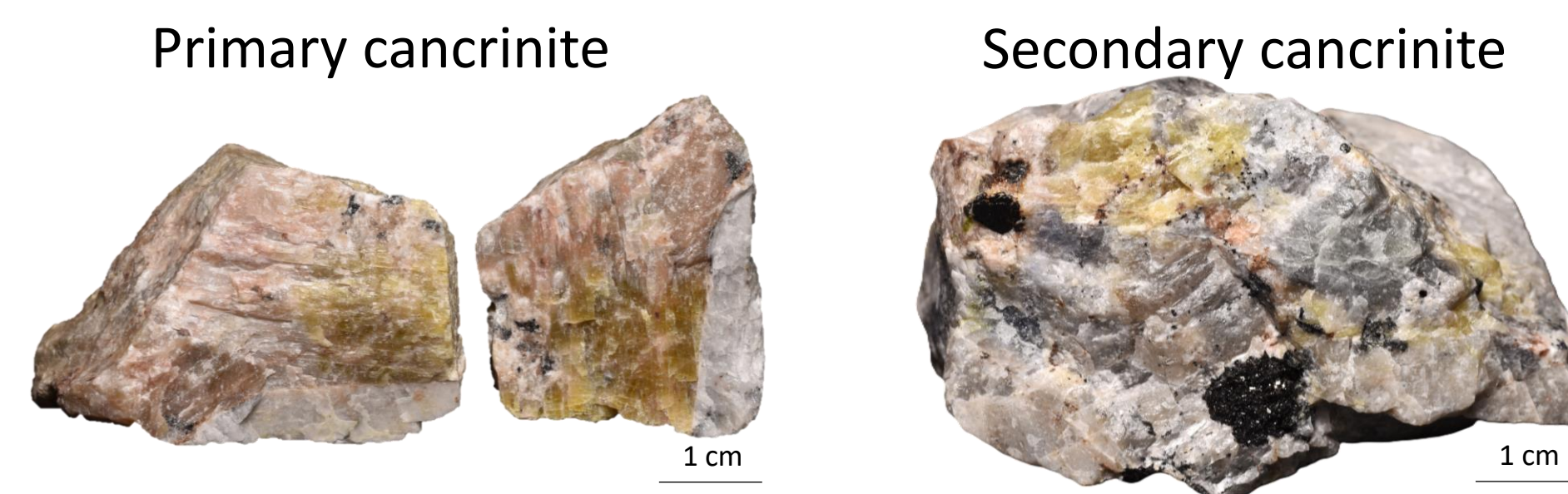


Fig 3: BSE images of primary (left) and secondary (right) cancrinites

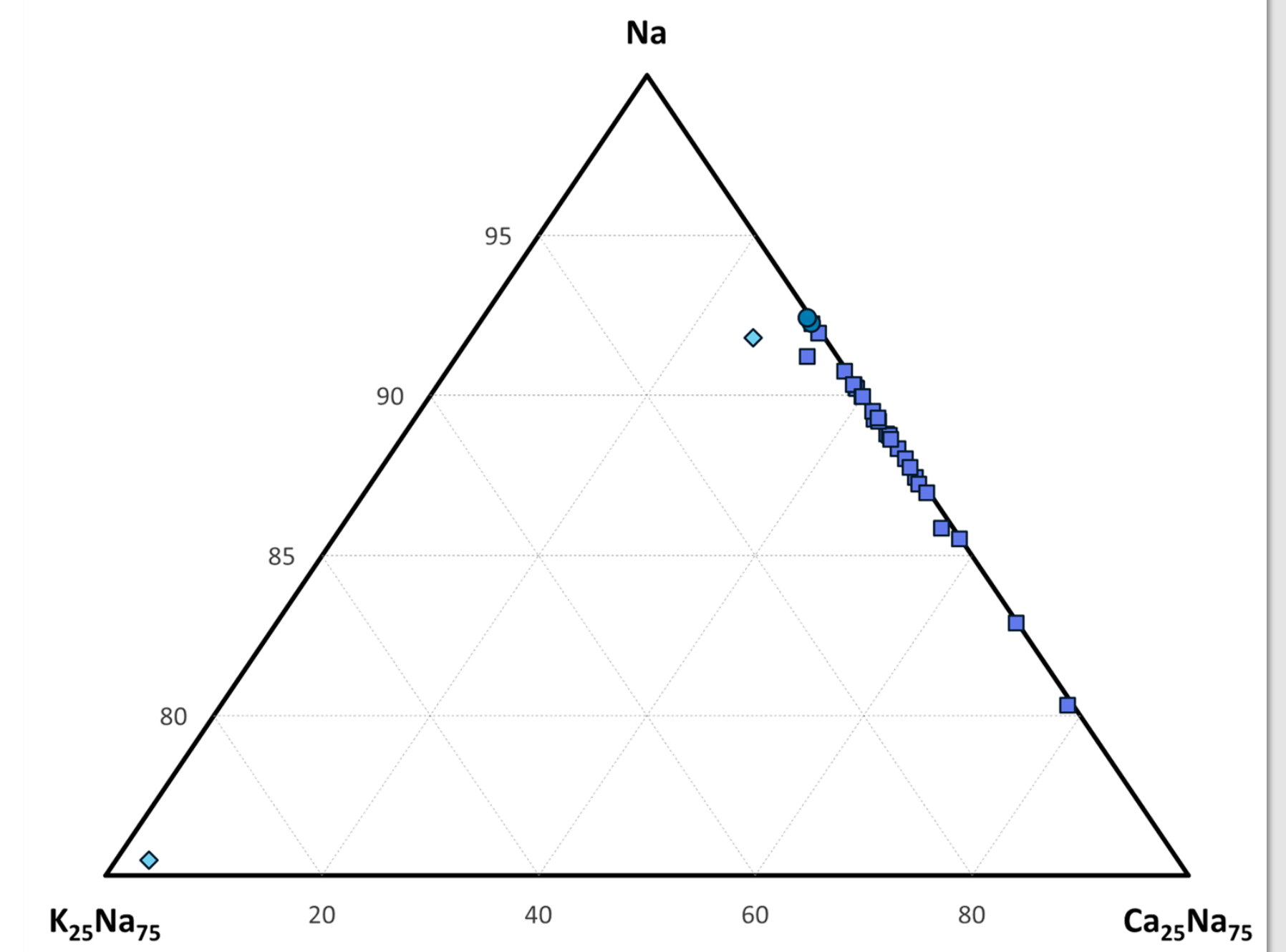


Fig 4: ternary plot

- Continuous solid solution cancrinite–cancrisilite: $\text{Al}_T^{3+} + \text{Ca}_{M2}^{2+} \leftrightarrow \text{Si}_T^{4+} + \text{Na}_{M2}^+$ → Cancrinites from LPC
- Continuous solid solution cancrinite–K-poor vishnevite: $\text{Ca}_{M2}^{2+} + (\text{CO}_3)_A^{2-} \leftrightarrow 2\text{Na}_{M2}^+ + (\text{SO}_4)_A^{2-} + \square_A$

II. SCXRD

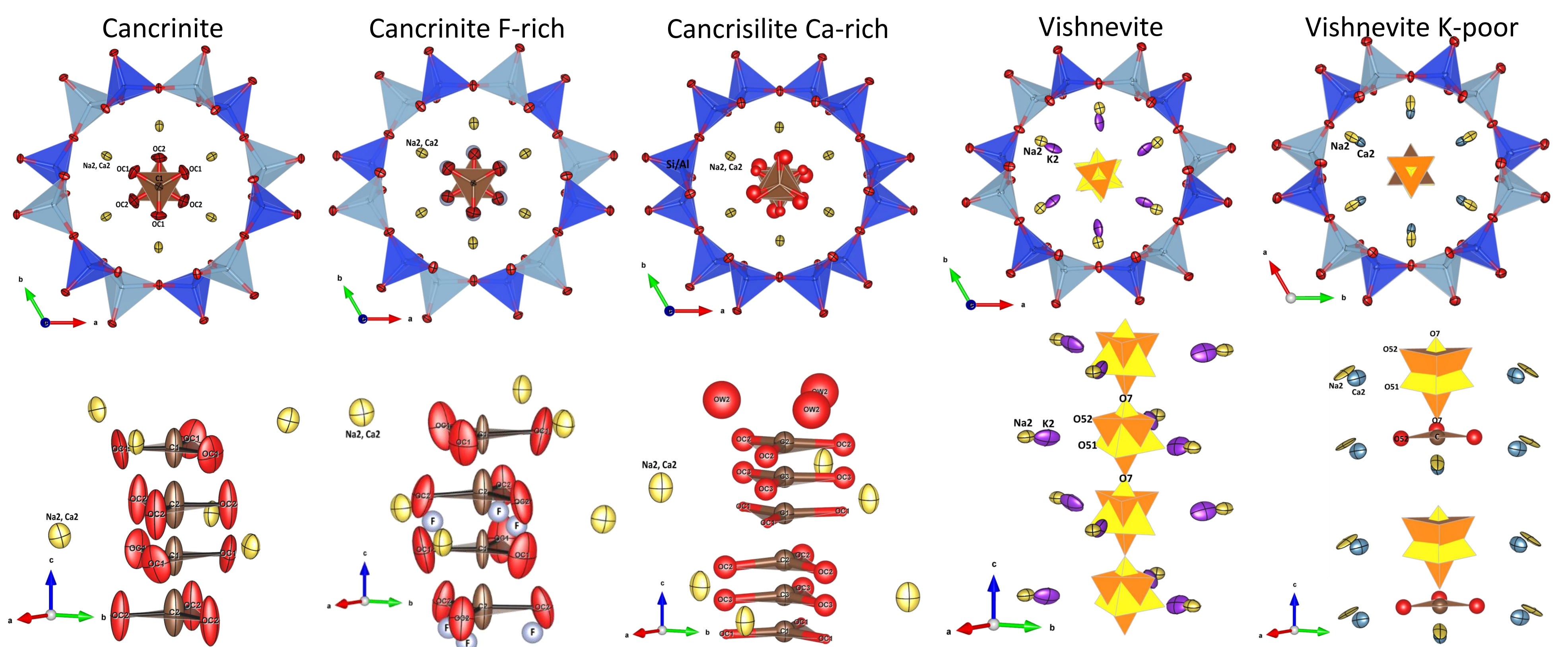


Fig 5: channel contents of cancrinites (left), cancrisilite (middle), and vishnevites (right)

III. FTIR

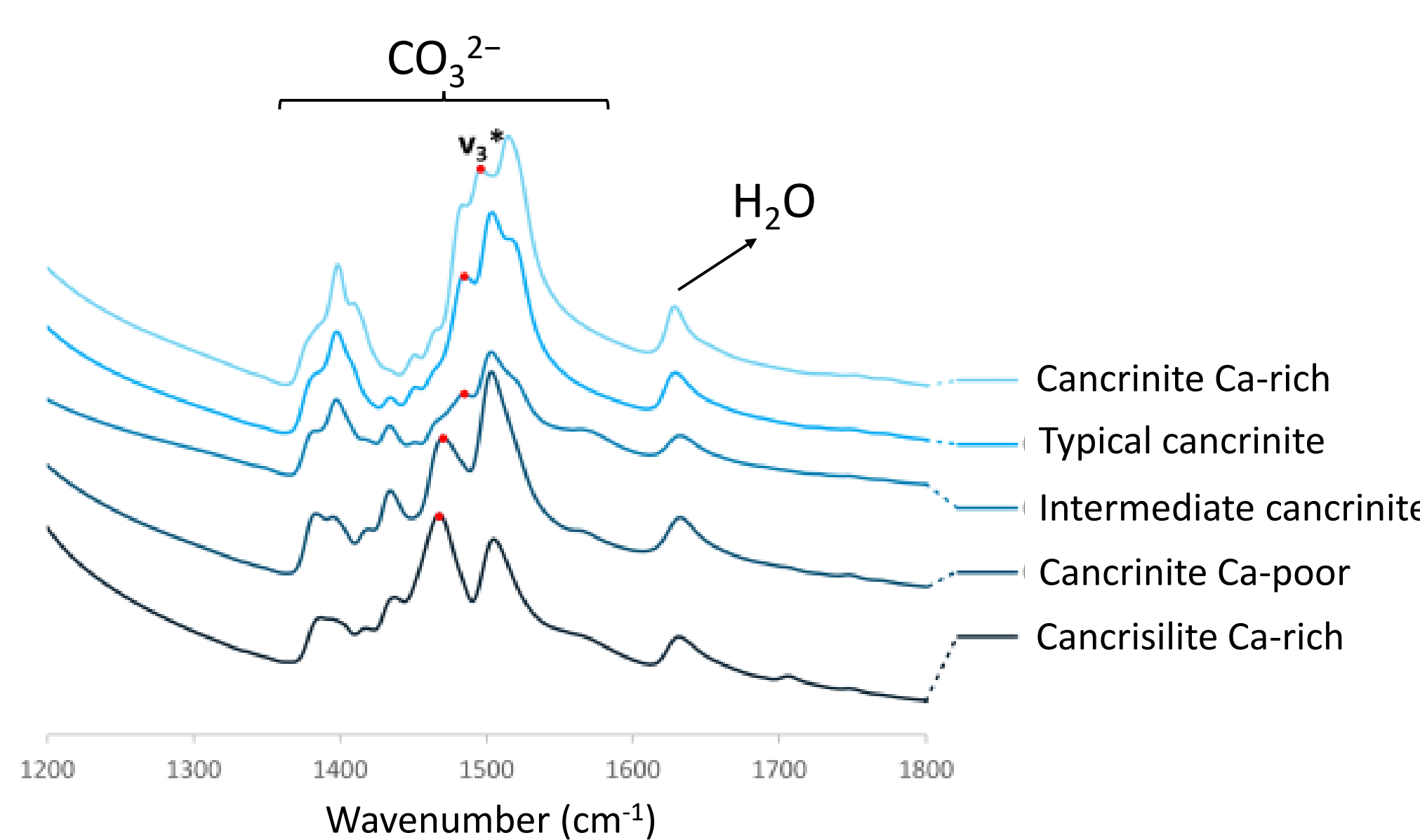


Fig 6: Migration of $v3^*$ peaks in the cancrinite–cancrisilite series

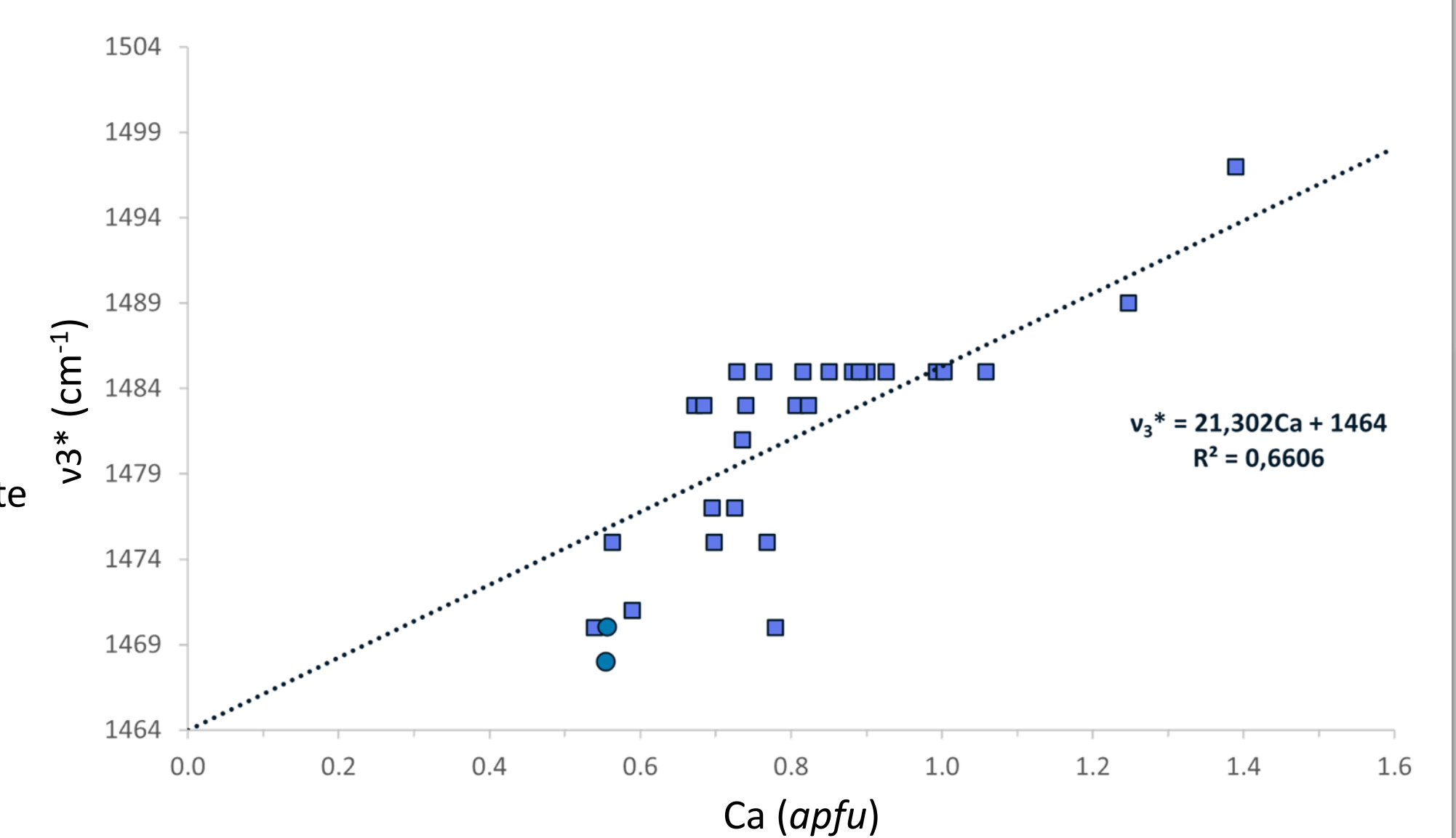


Fig 7: Correlation between $v3^*$ wavenumber and Ca content

- Six cancrinite subtypes can be distinguished on the cancrinite–cancrisilite series with their IR-spectra
- This distinction has petrogenetic significance as the six subtypes form under different alkalinity conditions

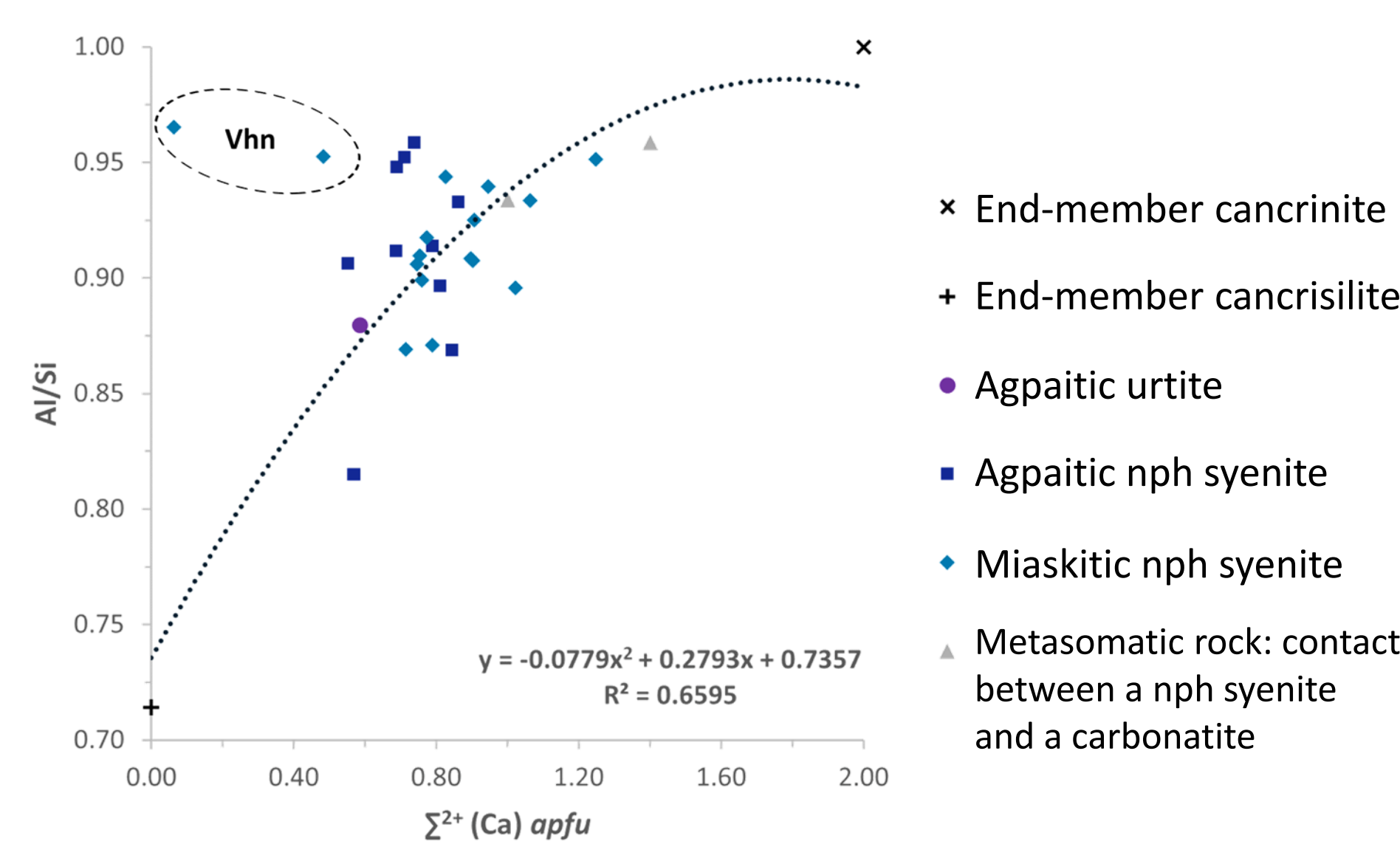


Fig 8: divalent cations against the Al/Si ratio in cancrinite-group minerals

Conclusion & Outlook

- IR spectroscopy is essential for the analysis of cancrinite-group minerals
- Cancrinite-group minerals can be used as petrogenetic indicators in alkaline complexes
- Potential use of cancrinite–cancrisilite series to estimate miaskitic–agpaite conditions

Further implications:

- Probable new species of fluorcancrinite