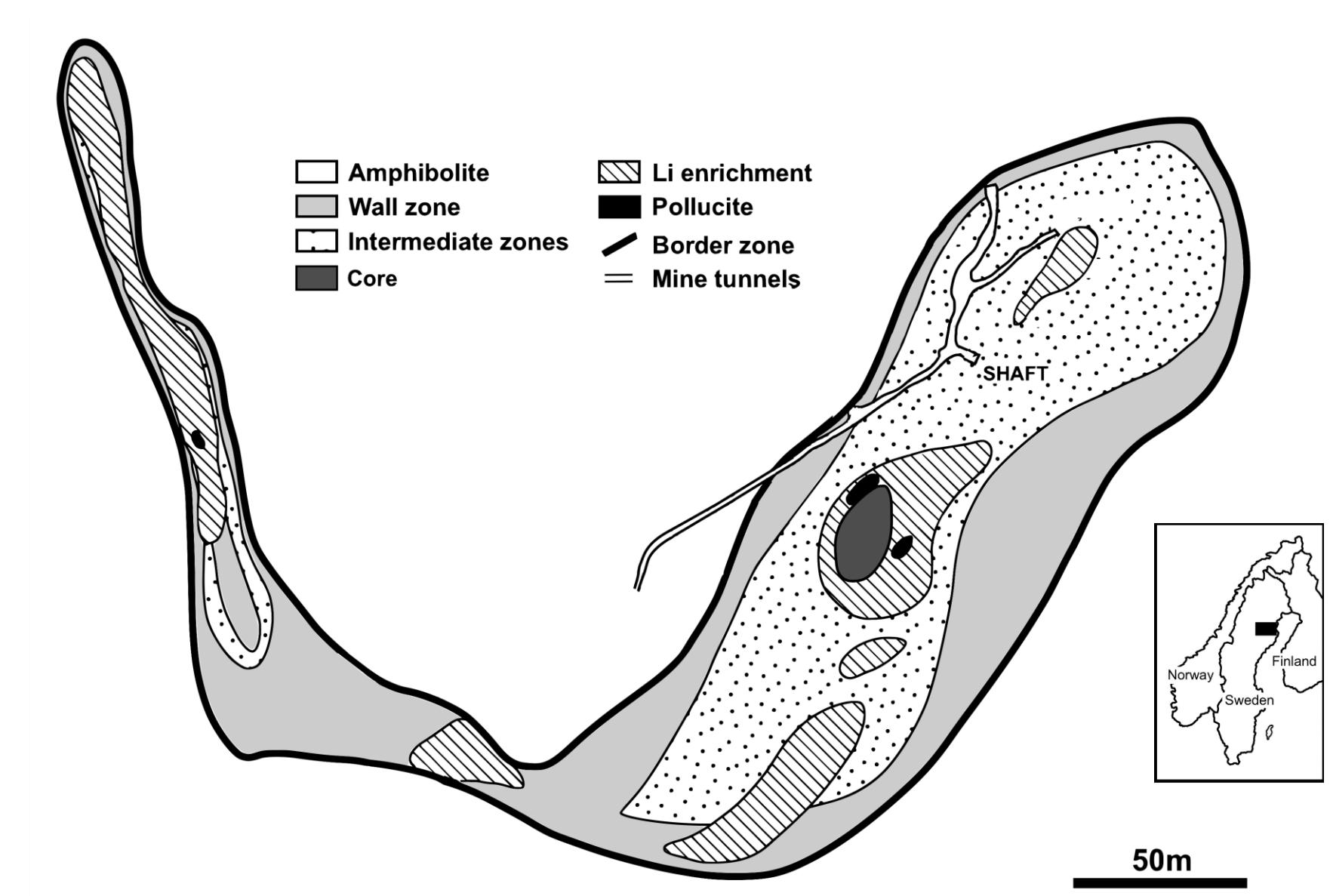


Mineralogy and petrology of Fe-Mn phosphates from the Varuträsk pegmatite, Sweden.

Introduction

- The Varuträsk pegmatite (Sweden) is a **well-zoned** and **extremely differentiated** pegmatite of the **petalite subtype**. Due to the historical importance of the pegmatite, **phosphates samples** stored in the Swedish Museum for Natural History, as well as new samples collected on the field have been re-investigated.
- Why studying phosphates ? They are **important pretrogenetic indicators** due to their relatively narrow stability fields compared to silicates.

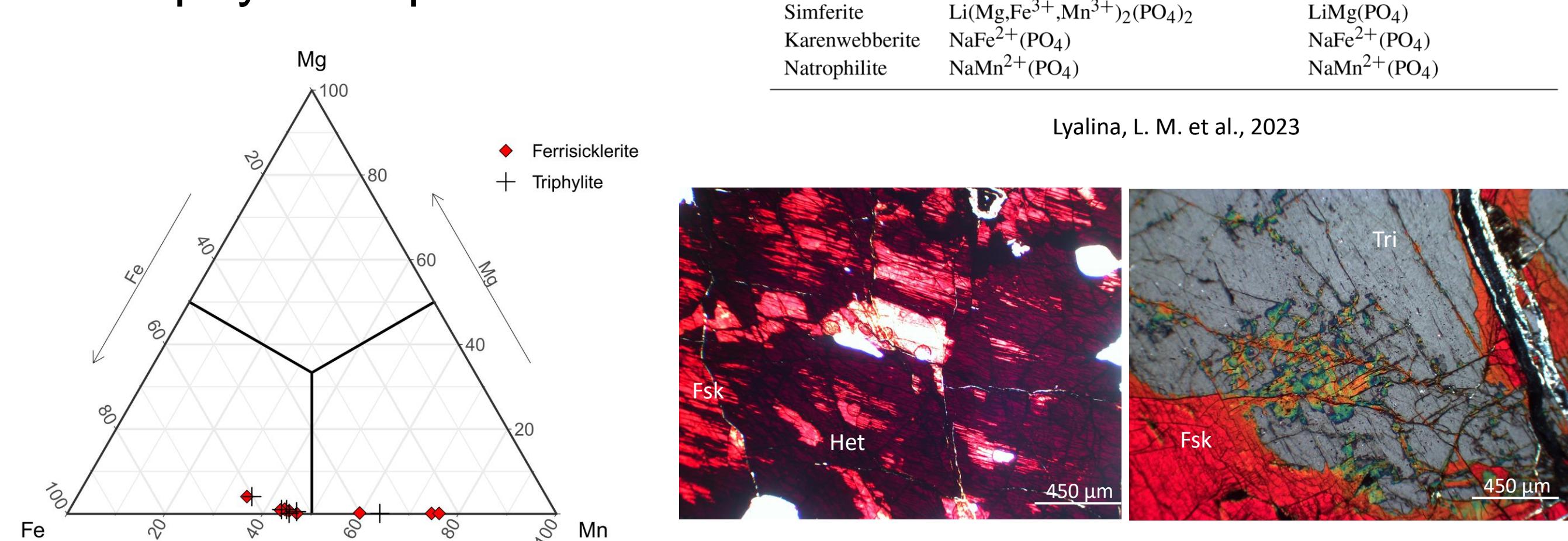


Modified from Siegel et al., 2016

Triphyllite-lithiophilite assemblages

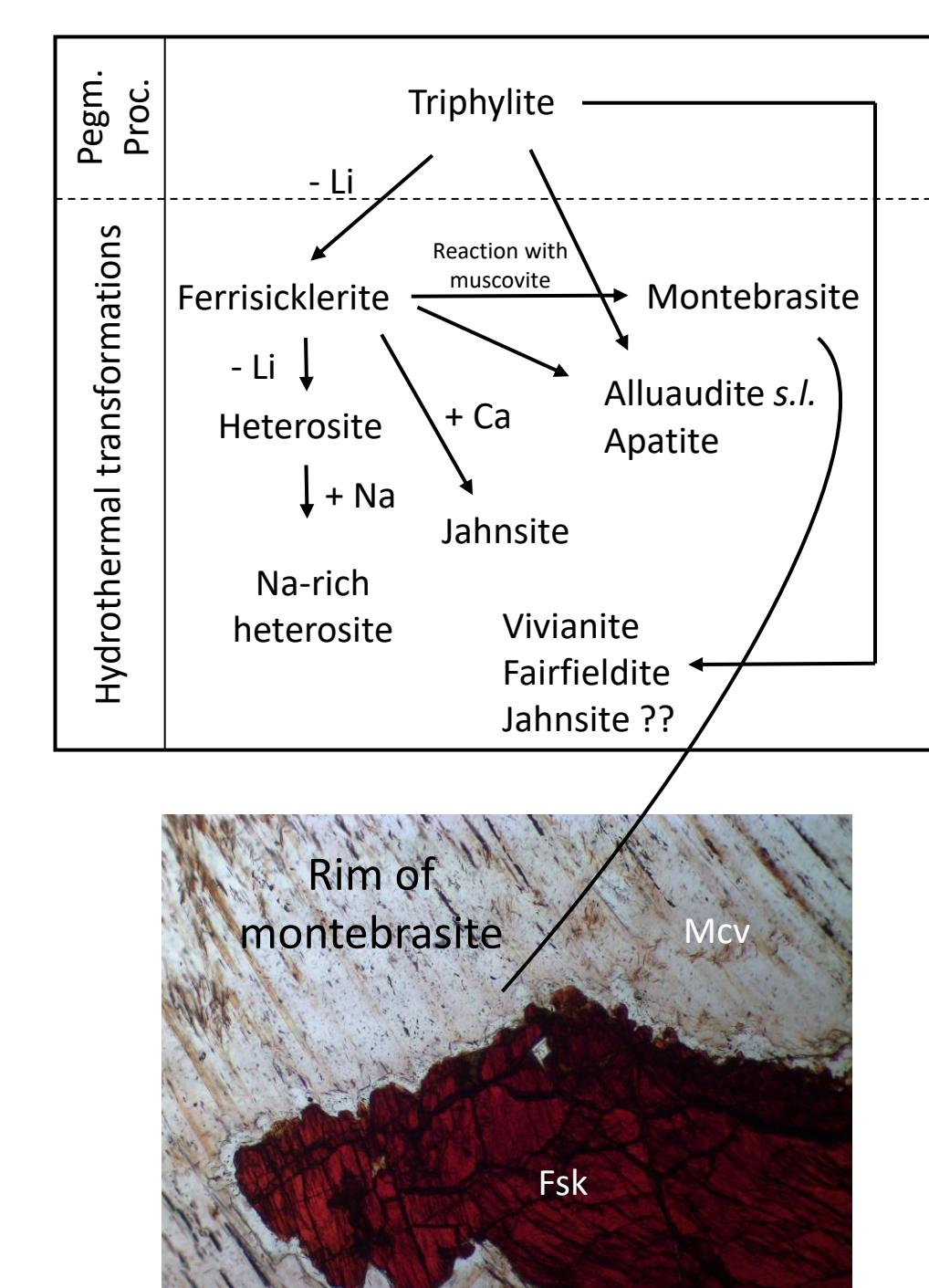
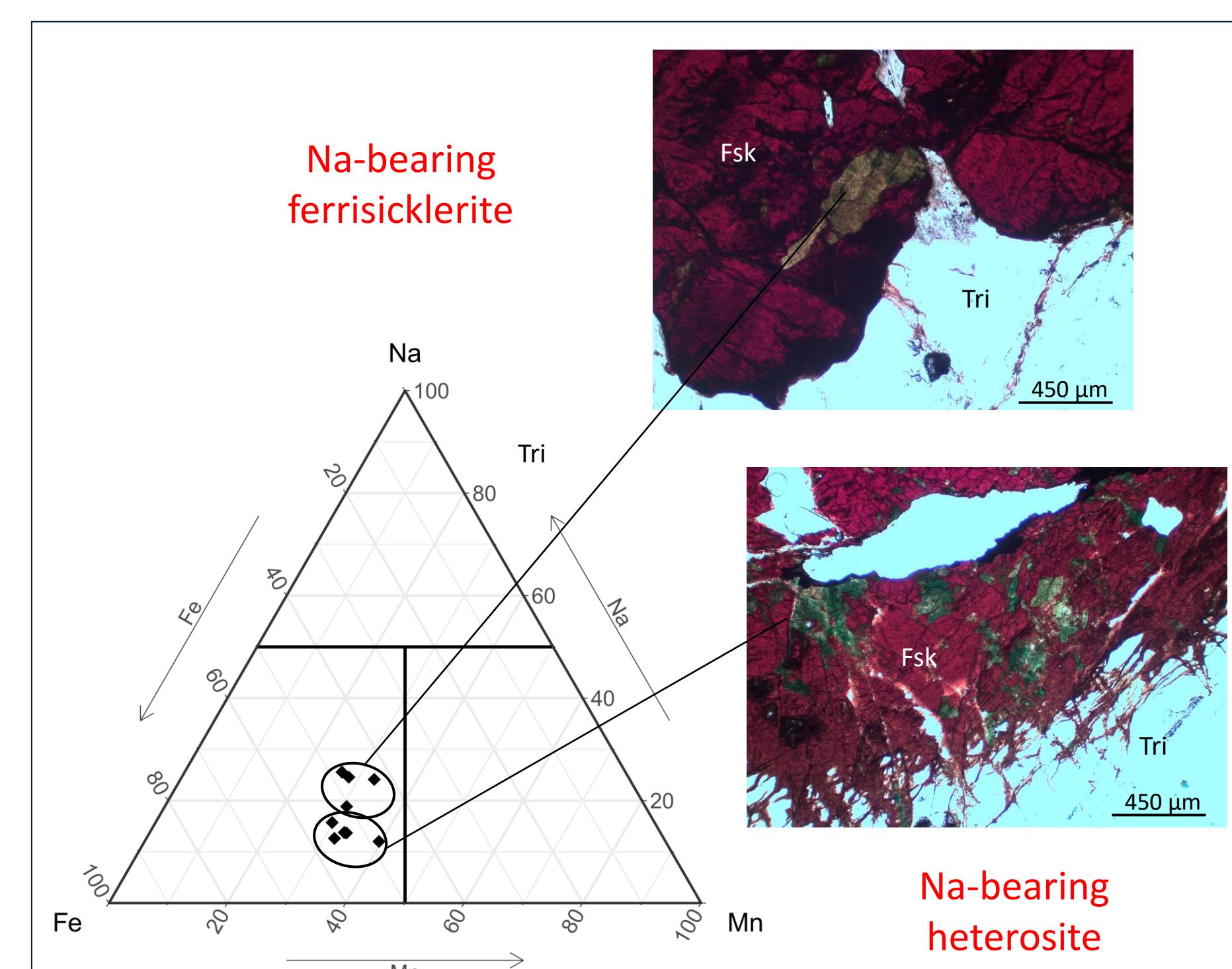
Fe oxidation and Li leaching

- Fe/Mn ratio of primary triphyllite is preserved

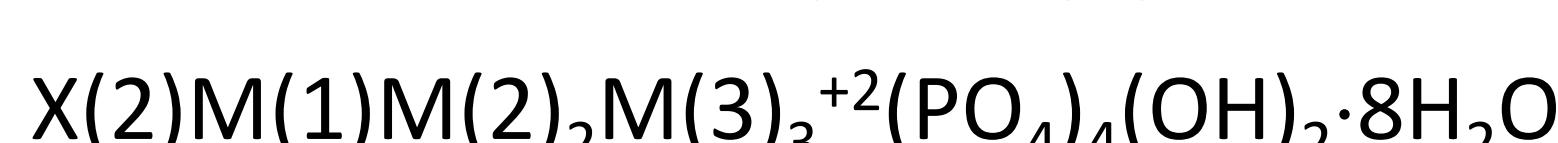


Mineral	IMA List of Minerals, December 2022	New end-member formulae
Triphyllite	$\text{LiFe}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	$\text{LiFe}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$
Lithiophilite	$\text{LiMn}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	$\text{LiMn}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$
Heterosite	$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$
Purpurite	$\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	$\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$
Sicklerite	$\text{LiMn}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	Discredited
Ferrisicklerite	$\text{Li}_{1-x}(\text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Mn}^{3+})_x(\text{PO}_4)_3$	Discredited
Siniorite	$\text{Li}(\text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{3+})_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$	LiMg(PO_4) ₂
Karenwebberite	$\text{NaFe}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	$\text{NaFe}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$
Natrophilite	$\text{NaMn}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$	$\text{NaMn}^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$

Lyalina, L. M. et al., 2023

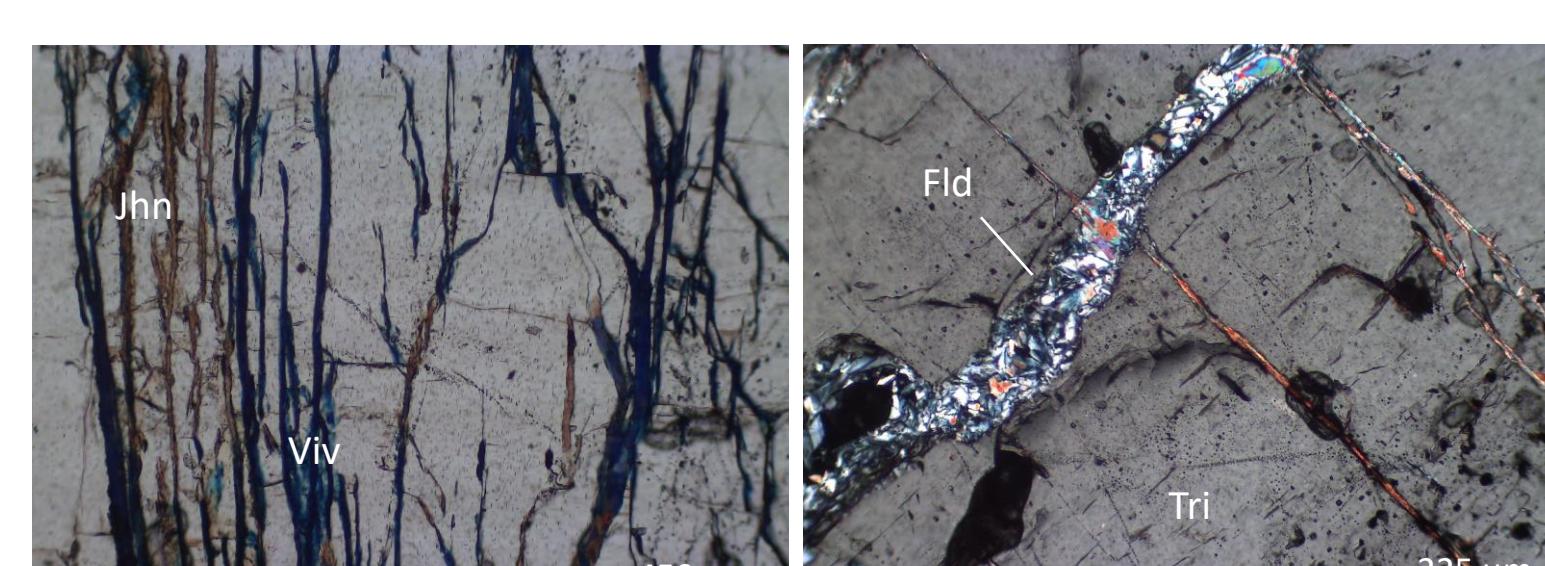
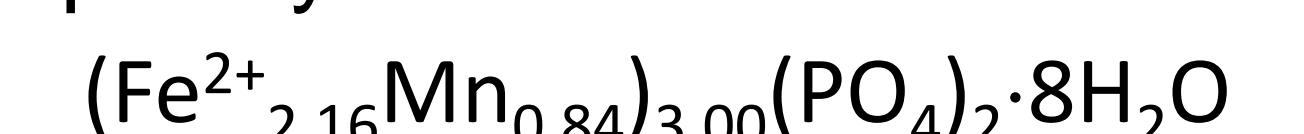


Replacement of triphyllite by jahnsite s.l.



	19640141 (1)	19640141 (2)	19884465	19884455 (1)	19884455 (2)	19884455 (3)	19884455-2 (2)	19884455-2 (3)
Fe ²⁺ (M2)	0.49	0.90	-	0.42	0.55	0.55	0.57	-
Mg (M2)	0.18	0.09	-	0.02	0.07	0.21	0.30	0.05
Fe ³⁺ (M2)	0.65	0.14	-	1.56	1.38	0.36	-	-
Mn ²⁺ (M2)	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.77
Mn ³⁺ (M2)	0.67	0.87	1.50	-	-	0.89	1.13	1.18
Ca (M2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Σ (M2)	1.99	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.00
Fe ²⁺ (M1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mg (M1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fe ³⁺ (M1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mn ²⁺ (M1)	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.14	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.38
Ca (M1)	-	-	0.90	0.58	-	0.20	0.25	0.62
Σ (M1)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mn ³⁺ (X)	-	0.33	-	-	0.62	-	-	-
Ca (X)	0.69	0.2	0.77	0.73	0.18	0.70	0.61	0.60
Na (X)	0.1	-	0.01	0.16	0.02	0.04	0.07	-
K (X)	-	-	-	0.11	0.08	-	-	-
Σ (X)	0.21	0.47	0.22	-	0.10	0.26	0.32	0.4
Σ (X)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Frequently associated with vivianite and fairfieldite



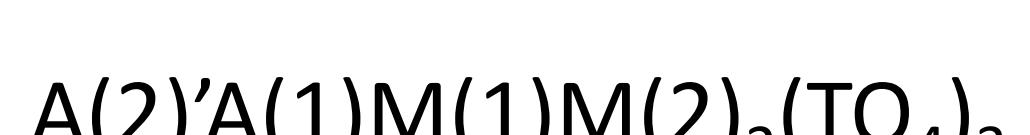
Zoned fracture of apatite

From the border to the core :

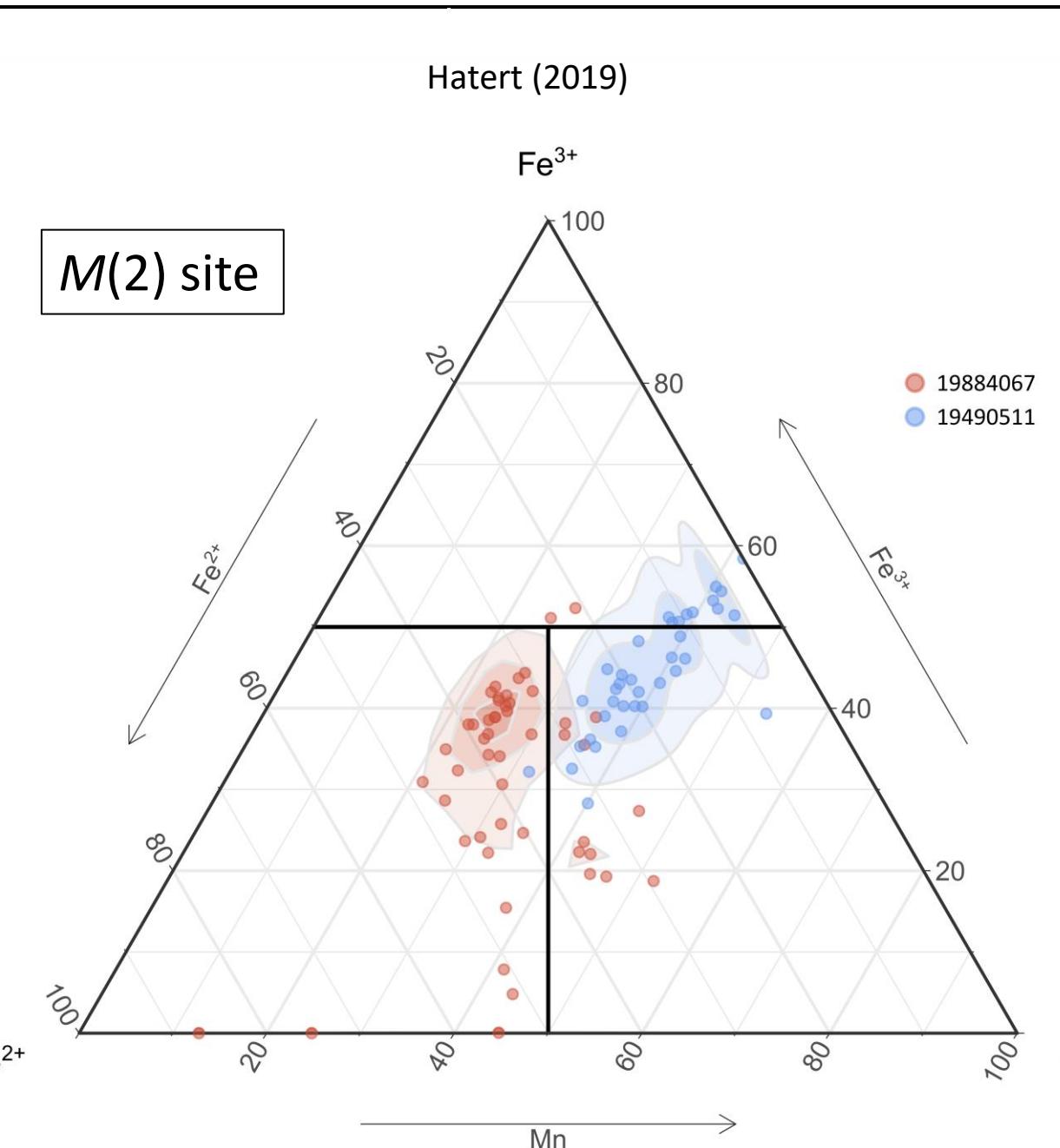
- Cl contents ($0.11\% \rightarrow 4.97\%$)
- F contents ($3.28\% \rightarrow 0.63\%$)

Alluaudite-rich assemblages

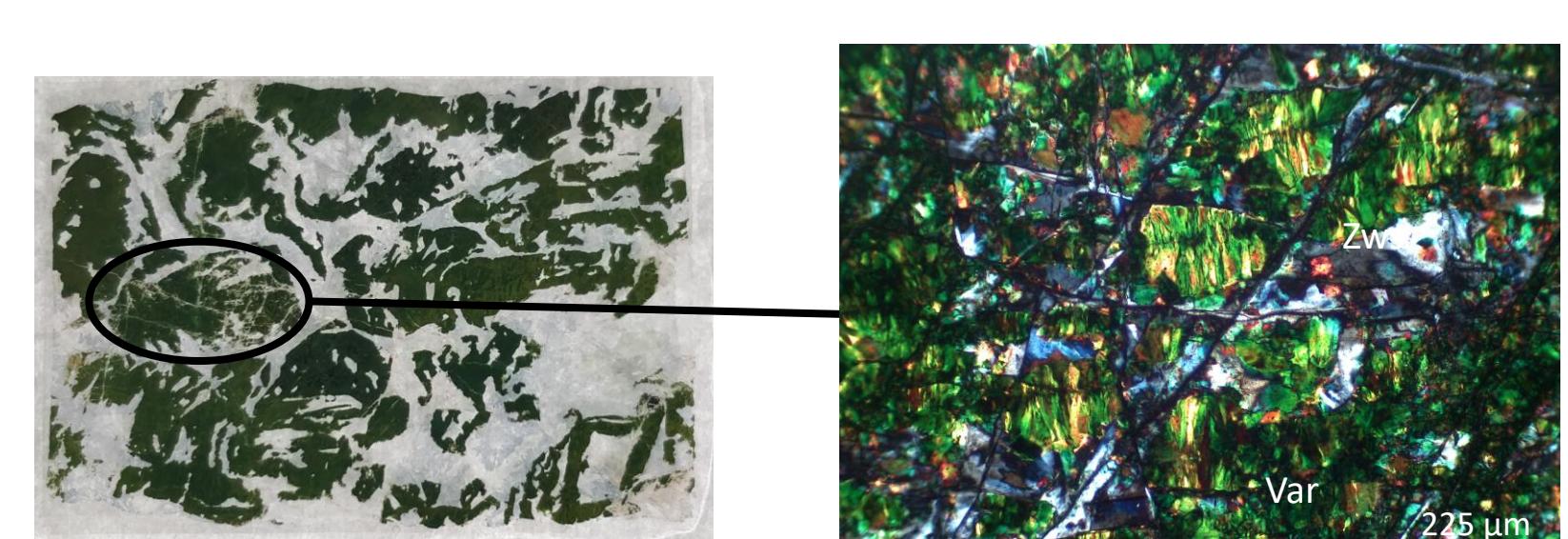
Simplified structural formula



Mineral name	New ideal formula
Hagedornite	$\text{Na}_2\text{Mn}\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$
Varulite	$\text{Na}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_3$

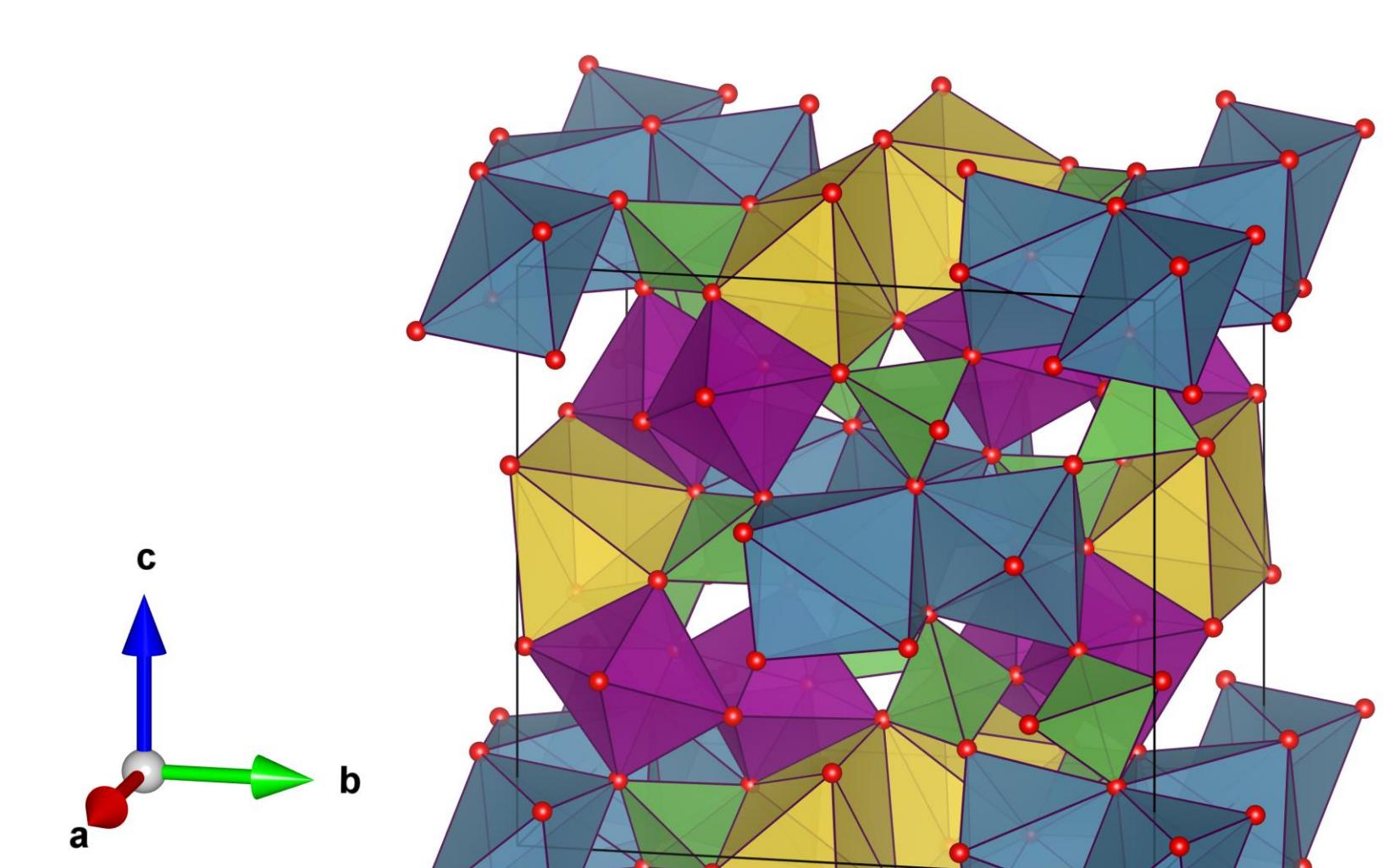


→ Coupled heterovalent substitutions

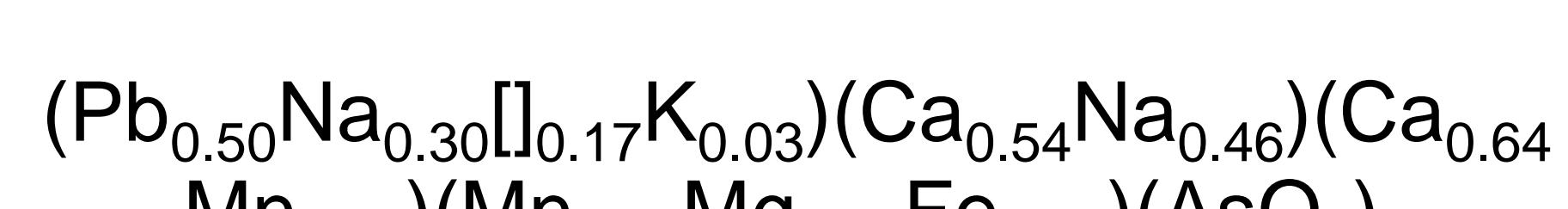


Residual grains of lithiophilite and zwieselite
→ Alluaudite formed during Na-metasomatism processes

Potential new species



Empirical formula obtained from 6 microprobe analyses



$$a = 6.88 ; b = 13.21 ; c = 11.57$$

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