# Trabzonite, $Ca_4[Si_3O_9(OH)]OH$ : crystal structure, revised formula, new occurrence and relation to killalaite

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# ABSTRACT

The crystal structure of the rare skarn mineral trabzonite,  $Ca_4[Si_3O_9(OH)]OH$ , from the type locality near Ikizdere, Turkey and from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus, Kabardino Balkaria, Russia has been solved and refined using single crystal X ray data. This shows that the chemical formula should be modified from  $Ca_4(Si_3O_{10})$ ·2H<sub>2</sub>O, reported in the original trabzonite description, to an OH bearing composition. The crystal structure, which contains  $Si_3O_{10}$  trimers embedded in a framework of  $CaO_{6-8}$  polyhedra, has orthorhombic symmetry, space group *Ama2*, *a* 20.6, *b* 9.1, *c* 10.3 Å. The orthorhombic *A* centred cell is easily obtained by transformation from the original monoclinic cell of  $P2_1/m$  symmetry. The revised formula means that trabzonite and foshagite are polymorphs; foshagite has wollastonite like silicate chains and in contrast to trabzonite it does not contain silanol groups.

The structure and composition of killalaite from both localities was also studied. Single crystal X ray structure refinement of killalaite from the Northern Caucasus confirmed it to be non stoichiometric with a composition between  $Ca_6[Si_2O_6(OH)]_2(OH)_2$  and  $Ca_7[Si_2O_7]_2(OH)_2$  (Z 2). Trabzonite, killalaite and dellaite form a series of modular structures which differ mainly in the degree of condensation of the SiO<sub>4</sub> units.

KEYWORDS: trabzonite, killalaite, crystal structure, Raman spectroscopy, skarn mineralogy.

#### Introduction

THERE are strong similarities in the unit cell dimensions of dellaite,  $Ca_6[Si_2O_7][SiO_4](OH)_2$ ; killalaite,  $Ca_{6.4}[H_{0.6}Si_2O_7]_2(OH)_2$ , which was originally described as  $Ca_3Si_2O_7 \cdot H_2O$  (Nawaz, 1974); and trabzonite, originally described as  $Ca_4[Si_3O_{10}] \cdot 2H_2O$  (Sarp and Burri, 1987). All

\* E mail: armbruster@krist.unibe.ch DOI: 10.1180/minmag.2012.076.3.02 three skarn minerals have two axes of ~6.9 Å enclosing an angle of ~97–98° (Armbruster *et al.*, 2011). The length of the third axis is primarily dependent upon the size of variably condensed SiO<sub>4</sub> units. Killalaite only contains disilicate Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> units (Taylor, 1977) whereas dellaite has alternate orthosilicate SiO<sub>4</sub> and disilicate Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> units (Ganiev *et al.*, 1970; Armbruster *et al.*, 2011). Trisilicate Si<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub> units were proposed for trabzonite by Sarp and Burri (1986, 1987). Killalaite and trabzonite were both originally described with H<sub>2</sub>O bearing formulae, these are

not present in dellaite, which only contains OH groups. A revised OH bearing formula,  $Ca_{3,2}[H_{0.6}Si_2O_7](OH)$ , was derived for killalaite from crystal structure data (Taylor, 1977) and it was therefore suggested that trabzonite also probably contained OH instead of  $H_2O$  (Armbruster *et al.*, 2011).

Trabzonite has only been described from a single locality (Sarp and Burri, 1986, 1987): "The mineral has been found near Ikizdere at NW of Varda Yaylasi (Rize) (near the border to Trabzon province) – Turkey and occurs in skarn produced by granitic intrusion in volcano sedimentary formations." Interestingly, neither trabzonite nor killalite have been reported in cements or as reaction products in kiln processes.

The predicted structural relations between trabzonite, dellaite and killalaite sparked our interest in a structural investigation of trabzonite. At the same time, we became aware of chemical analyses corresponding to trabzonite for a mineral from high temperature skarns in calcareous xenoliths in the ignimbrites of the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus, Kabardino Balkaria, Russia (e.g. Galuskin *et al.*, 2009). We also analysed killalaite from the same locality.

#### Sample description

An isolated grain of holotype trabzonite from the collection of the Natural History Museum in Geneva, Switzerland, from skarns near Ikizdere, Turkey, (NHM Geneva accession number 477/051) was used for structure refinement. At Ikizdere trabzonite occurs as a retrograde mineral in a skarn containing spurrite, rustumite, calcite, vesuvianite, hillebrandite, defernite, tobermorite, killalaite, garnet, perovskite, and molybdenite (Sarp and Burri, 1986, 1987). A small sample  $(3 \times 2 \times 1 \text{ cm})$  from the type locality (NHM Geneva accession number 435/78) was also made available to us. Unfortunately, this sample did not contain trabzonite; the mineral with a trabzonite like composition that was present in this sample was identified by Raman spectroscopy as foshagite. Foshagite develops after killalaite and is replaced by fukalite (Fig. 1).

Trabzonite is a widespread mineral in xenolith no. 1 (numbering is after Galuskin *et al.*, 2009) in ignimbrites of the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus. The xenolith consists of skarned carbonate-silicate rocks. It also occurs in the endoskarn zone of xenolith no. 5, as spherulites composed of radiating orthorhombic crystals with {110}, {110} and {111} crystal forms (Fig. 2*a*). Trabzonite from xenolith no. 3 replaces rankinite–pavlovskyite pseudomorphs after wollastonite. The latter mineral replaces quartz phenocrysts in the ignimbrite (Fig. 2*b*). Trabzonite also occurs in small cavities of cuspidine skarn surrounded by killalaite aggre gates (Fig. 2*c*). Xenolith no. 7, which is about 10 m in diameter and located 1 km from xenolith no. 1 (Galuskin *et al.*, 2009) contains killalaite in altered larnite zones. In this xenolith, killalaite occurs as well developed crystals, terminated by {110}, {001} and {0*kl*}, associated with idio morphic hydroxylellestadite (Fig. 2*d*).

#### Experimental

Chemical analyses were carried out using a CAMECA SX100 electron microprobe operating in wavelength dispersive spectrometry (WDS) mode with a 15 kV accelerating voltage, 10-20 nA beam current and 1-3 µm beam diameter (Institute of Geochemistry, Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Warsaw). The following lines and standards were used for the trabzonite and killalaite analyses: CaKa, SiKa, wollastonite; MnKa, rhodochrosite; MgKa, diop side; NaKa, albite; AlKa, orthoclase; SKa, baryte.

The Raman spectra of trabzonite and killalaite from the Northern Caucasus were recorded using a Dilor XY spectrometer (Bayerisches



FIG. 1. Back scattered electron image of a skarn sample from Ikizdere northwest of Varda Yaylasi, Rize, Turkey showing foshagite (the dimorph of trabzonite) replacing killalaite and being replaced by fukalite. Mineral abbreviations are Adr, andradite; Cal, calcite; Cus, cuspidine; Fsh, foshagite; Fuk, fukalite; Kil, killalaite; Vrl, valeriite.

#### CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF TRABZONITE



FIG. 2. Back scattered electron image of a skarn sample from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus. (*a*) Trabzonite spherulites in fractures of the endoskarn zone (from xenolith no. 5). (*b*) Incomplete pseudomorphic replacement of trabzonite after rankinite-pavlovskyite intergrowths (from xenolith no. 3). (*c*) Trabzonite surrounded by aggregates of killalaite (from xenolith no. 3). (*d*) Killalaite and hydroxylellestadite crystals in altered larnite skarn (from xenolith no. 7). Mineral abbreviations are Cus, cuspidine; Ell, hydroxylellestadite; Etr, ettringite; Hil, hillebrandite; Hgr, hydrogrossular; Kil, killalaite; Pav, pavlovskyite; Ran, rankinite; Rus, rusinovite; Trb, trabzonite; Wad, wadalite.

Geoinstitut, University of Bayreuth, Germany) equipped with a 1800 line  $mm^{-1}$  grating monochromator, a charge coupled device (CCD) Peltier cooled detector and an Olympus BX40 confocal microscope. The incident laser excitation was provided by a water cooled argon laser source operating at 514.5 nm. The power at the exit of a 100 × objective lens varied from 30 to 50 mW. Raman spectra were recorded in backscatter geometry in the range 100-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> at a resolution of 2 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Collection times of 20 s and accumulations of 5 scans were chosen.

The Raman spectra of killalaite and foshagite from Turkey were recorded using a WITec confocal CRM alpha 300 Raman microscope (Jagiellonian Centre for Experimental Therapeutics, Cracow) equipped with an air cooled solid state laser operating at 532 nm and a CCD detector which was cooled to  $-82^{\circ}$ C. The laser was coupled to the microscope via a single mode optical fibre with a diameter of 50 µm. A dry Olympus MPLAN (100 × /0.90NA) objective was used. The scattered radiation was focussed onto a multi mode fibre (50 µm diameter) and monochromator. The power of the laser at the sample position was 44 mW. Some 15-20 scans with integration times of 10-15 s and a resolution of 3  $cm^{-1}$  were collected and averaged. The monochromators of both spectrometers were calibrated using the Raman scattering line produced by a silicon plate (520.7  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).

Single crystal X ray studies were carried out on two trabzonite grains (a) from Ikizdere, Turkey and (b) from Chegem, Russia, using a Bruker APEX II SMART diffractometer (Mo $K\alpha$ ,  $\lambda$ 0.71073 Å). Experimental details are summarized in Table 1. Both grains were complex. The grain from Turkey consisted of two principal crystal lites, which were each divided into two by a small angular offset. This small offset did not allow the closely spaced diffraction patterns to be separated. The trabzonite grain from Russia consisted of at least six radially intergrown crystallites whose diffraction patterns were manually separated and a degree of overlap between the individual patterns could not be completely avoided. A 'single crystal' of killalaite from Northern Caucasus (Russia) was also studied, but this consisted of at least five individual crystallites in subparallel intergrowth with their b axes slightly inclined to one another. Diffraction peaks generated by the major crystallite were separated from those of the minor crystallites, but the possibility of overlap from several individuals could not be completely excluded.

TABLE 1. Parameters for X ray data collection and crystal structure refinement of trabzonite and killalaite.

	Trabzonite Ikizdere	Trabzonite Northern Caucasus	Killalaite Northern Caucasus
Crystal data			
Unit cell dimensions (Å)	a = 20.5805(17) b = 10.3240(8) c = 9.1053(8)	a = 20.6088(9) b = 10.3288(4) c = 9.1071(4)	a = 6.824(5) b = 15.465(5) c = 6.839(5) $B = 97.692(5)^{\circ}$
Volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1934.6(3)	1938.6(1)	715.2(8)
Space group Z	<i>Ama</i> 2 (No. 40) 8	<i>Ama</i> 2 (No. 40) 8	$P2_1/m$ (No. 11) 2
Chemical formula	Ca <sub>4</sub> (Si <sub>3</sub> O <sub>9</sub> OH)(OH)	Ca <sub>4</sub> (Si <sub>3</sub> O <sub>9</sub> OH)(OH)	Ca <sub>6.3</sub> [H <sub>0.7</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub>
Measurement data			
Crystal shape Crystal size (mm) Diffractometer X ray radiation X ray power Monochromator Temperature Time per frame Maximum $\theta$ value Index ranges Measured reflections Unique reflections Obs. reflections $(I > 2\sigma(I))$	Aggregate $0.13 \times 0.14 \times 0.17$ APEX II SMART MoK $\alpha$ ; $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å 50 kV, 30 mA Graphite 293 K 120 s 30.5° $-29 \leq h \leq 19$ $-13 \leq k \leq 14$ $-12 \leq l \leq 11$ 11,321 2899 2410	Spherulite $0.10 \times 0.05 \times 0.05$ APEX II SMART MoK $\alpha$ ; $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å 50 kV, 30 mA Graphite 293 K 60 s 36.54° $-33 \leq h \leq 30$ $-16 \leq k \leq 16$ $-14 \leq l \leq 15$ 13,753 4101 2632	Aggregate $0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.05$ APEX II SMART MoK $\alpha$ ; $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å 50 kV, 30 mA Graphite 293 K 120 s 30.54° $-7 \leq h \leq 9$ $-22 \leq k \leq 19$ $-9 \leq l \leq 8$ 4987 2035 1460
Structure refinement			
Parameters used $R_{int}$ $R_{\sigma}$ $R1, I > 2\sigma(I)$ R1, all data $wR2 (on F^2)$ GooF $\Delta \rho_{min} (-e Å^{-3})$ $\Delta \rho_{max} (e Å^{-3})$	178 + 6 restraints 0.0982 0.0747 0.0565 0.0724 0.1475 1.010 0.83 close to Ca5 1.18 close to Ca5	178 + 6 restraints 0.1103 0.1342 0.0635 0.1147 0.1522 0.974 1.31 close to H11 1.41 close to Ca6	139 + 3 restraints 0.0632 0.0904 0.0761 0.1082 0.2087 1.004 1.16 close to Ca4 1.55 close to Ca3

Diffraction data were collected using  $\omega$  scans at different  $\varphi$  settings ( $\varphi - \omega$  scan) (Bruker, 1999). Data were processed using SAINT (Bruker, 1999). An empirical absorption correction using SADABS (Sheldrick, 1996) was applied. The trabzonite structure was solved by direct methods (Sheldrick, 2008) with subsequent analyses of difference Fourier maps. The space group  $P2_1/m$  and cell setting suggested by Sarp and Burri (1986, 1987) was used for structure solution. However, after successful structure determination for the crystal from Turkey, the structural data were checked for higher symmetry using the program Platon (Speck, 2001). This suggested an orthorhombic symmetry in space group Ama2. The original monoclinic unit cell with a = 6.9, b20.6, c 6.9 Å,  $\beta$  97.2° was transformed by the matrix  $(0 - 1 \ 0, 1 \ 0 \ 1, -1 \ 0 \ 1)$  to an orthorhombic unit cell with a 20.6, b 9.1, c 10.3 Å. The trabzonite structure was refined using the program SHELX97 (Sheldrick, 2008) for both crystals. The refinements including anisotropic atom displace ment parameters summing up to 179 variables were carried out using neutral atom scattering factors. As Ama2 is a polar space group, twinning by the inversion centre was also considered. In the Russian sample twinning appeared insignificant but in the crystal from Turkey a twin ratio of 0.23(7)/77(7) was refined.

A corresponding strategy was applied to refine the structure of killalaite (139 variables) using the starting values of Taylor (1977) in space group  $P2_1/m$ . A twin of the type (0 0 1, 0 –1 0, 1 0 0), corresponding to interchange of *a* and *c* of very similar length, was refined (with a twin ration of 0.60/0.40). The low quality of the diffraction data did not allow us to address the existence of a possible superstructure as speculated by Taylor (1977).

To locate potential OH positions, bond valence calculations were performed using parameters for  $Ca^{2+}$  and  $O^{2-}$  from Brown and Altermatt (1985) and parameters for Si<sup>4+</sup> and O<sup>2-</sup> from Brese and O'Keefe (1991). The hydrogen sites were refined isotropically and restrained to be 0.96(2) Å from the corresponding oxygen atoms.

#### Results

The results of our electron microprobe analyses are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. The results of the crystal structure refinements including atom coordinates and isotropic equivalents ( $U_{eq}$ ) of anisotropic atom displacement parameters for

trabzonite and killalaite are listed in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. Anisotropic displacement parameters are summarized in Tables 6 and 7, and selected interatomic distances for trabzonite in Table 8. Structural data are also summarized in CIF files which are available at www.minerso c.org/pages/e journals/dep mat.html. Bond valence values are listed in Tables 9 and 10. The Raman spectra of trabzonite and killalaite are shown in Figs 3–6.

# Discussion

The predictions made in our previous dellaite study (Armbruster et al., 2011) concerning the structure and chemistry of trabzonite have turned out to be correct: (1) trabzonite (Fig. 7) belongs to the same group of modular structures as dellaite and killalaite, which differ in the degree of condensa tion of the  $SiO_4$  units; (2) in common with dellaite and killalaite there are no H2O molecules in trabzonite, only OH groups. There is also one surprising observation: the initial predictions about the structural relations were made on the basis of the strikingly similar unit cell dimensions with two axes of ~6.9 Å and an angle of ~98° between them but in the face centred orthorhombic structure (space group Ama2) of trabzonite these character istic relations are no longer obvious.

After showing that trabzonite was orthor hombic, we tested the symmetry of the related mineral killalaite (Taylor, 1977) using corre sponding projections. Although the cell dimen sions of killalaite can easily be transformed into a face centred orthorhombic setting, we found convincing evidence that killalaite is truly monoclinic, with space group  $P2_1/m$ , in analyses of the distribution of Si and Ca polyhedra. According to Taylor's (1977) and our own structural data, killalaite appears to be non stoichiometric with a composition that is inter mediate between the theoretical endmembers Ca<sub>6</sub>[Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>(OH)]<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> and Ca<sub>7</sub>[Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>. If the Ca5 site is empty the first formula is valid and the corresponding structure is characterized by an additional silanol group, which maintains charge balance. If Ca5 is fully occupied, the second formula, which does not have an additional silanol group, is correct. In the two available structure refinements (Taylor, 1977 and this study) the Ca5 occupancies are 0.43(2) and 0.32(1), respectively. Both structure refinements are in good agreement, although the improved data quality in our study allowed better refinement of anisotropic

#### T. ARMBRUSTER ET AL.

	1	2	SD	Range	3	SD	Range
Composi	tion (wt.%)						
SiO <sub>2</sub>	42.44	42.51	0.25	41.95-42.76	39.12	0.77	37.07-39.98
$Al_2 \tilde{O}_3$	0.05	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.		
MgO	0.14	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.		
CaO	52.76	53.58	0.39	53.23-54.05	56.46	0.68	54.83-57.46
MnO	0.04	n.d.	n.d.		0.09	0.07	0.0 - 0.23
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.32	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.		
$SO_3$	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		0.16	0.08	0.03 - 0.37
$H_2O^*$	4.25	4.37			4.31		
Total	100.00	100.46			100.14		
Formula	(a.p.f.u.)						
Ca	3.980 <sup>†</sup>	$4.022^{+}$			6.303 <sup>‡</sup>		
Na	0.044						
Mg	0.015						
$Mn^{2+}$	0.002				0.008		
Χ	4.041	4.022			6.311		
Si	2.988	2.978			4.076		
Al	0.004						
$S^{6+}$					0.013		
Ζ	2.992	2.978			4.089		
OH	1.996	2.044			2.998		

TABLE 2. Composition of trabzonite and killalaite from Ikizdere, Turkey.

1, trabzonite composition from original analysis by Sarp and Burri (1987), with data normalized to 100 wt.%.

2, foshagite (mean of 8 analyses) with killalaite.

3, killalaite (mean of 23 analyses).

\* Water content calculated on the basis of charge balance.

<sup>†</sup> Formula calculated on the basis of 11 oxygen atoms,

<sup>‡</sup> Formula calculated on the basis of 16 oxygen atoms.

The abbreviation n.d. is not detected; a.p.f.u. is atoms per formula unit; X is the sum Ca + Mg + Mn + Na; Z is the sum Si + Al + S.

displacement parameters (Table 7) and prominent H sites were located, as discussed below.

Trabzonite (Fig. 7) has a herringbone arrange ment of SiO<sub>4</sub> trimers with Si1–O4–Si2 and Si2–O3–Si3 angles of 143° and 132°, respec tively. Along the *b* axis the trimers are separated by CaO<sub>6–8</sub> polyhedra (Ca1, Ca2, Ca4, Ca6). The SiO<sub>4</sub> trimers meet at a spine running parallel to *b* formed by Ca3O<sub>7</sub> and Ca5O<sub>8</sub> polyhedra. The OH groups OH11 and OH12 are also part of this backbone. Projections along [011] (Fig. 8) show that the silicate trimers are not straight but form arc like arrangements.

Although both of the analyses indicate it has close to endmember composition (Tables 2 and 3), there are significant differences in the cell dimensions of trabzonite from the Northern Caucasus (Russia) and from Turkey (Table 1). These differences are probably an artefact produced by the radial intergrowth of the crystal lites, which produces strongly distorted and overlapping diffraction patterns.

The crystal chemistry, including hydrogen bonding, of dellaite has recently been reviewed (Armbruster *et al.*, 2011). In contrast to trabzonite and killalaite, dellaite does not contain silanol groups. The dellaite structure is very similar to that of killalaite, with the major difference being that killalaite only contains disilicate units, whereas dellaite is made up of alternating SiO<sub>4</sub> and Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> units.

The main objective of the present study was to solve the structure of trabzonite. Therefore, all of the crystals or crystal aggregates selected for X ray diffraction were chosen to be pure trabzonite on the basis of microscopic inspection

	-	SD	Range	2	SD	Range	3	SD	Range	4	SD	Range	5	SD	Range
Compos SiO,	sition (w 4145	1 %) 0 38	40 80-42 16	41.03	0.51	40 11-41 84	40.72	0.57	39 09-41 59	37.97	0.57	3677-3872	37 38	0.05	37 37-37 56
Al,O3	0 45	0.07	0 33 - 0 57	0 52	0 10	034 - 070	0 63	0 17	031-084	pu	5		n d	2	5
MgO	n d			n d			015	0 05	$0\ 07-0\ 24$	n d			n d		
CaO	52 52	0.35	5189 - 5299	52 63	0 57	51 74-54 08	52 38			5636	050	35 26-57 03	5642	0.36	55 62-56 75
$Na_2O$	n d			n d			n d			002	0 02	0 - 0 05	n d		
$SO_3$	n d			n d			n d			011	0 04	$0 - 0\ 125$	n d		
$H_2O^*$	4 33			4 40			4 44			447			4 59		
Total	98 75			98 58			98 32			98 93			98 39		
Formul	ı (a p f u	( 1													
Ca	4 009	) <del>(</del>		4 027	+		$4017^{\dagger}$			6 3 78	***		$6426^{\circ}$		
Mg	0000	~		0000			$0\ 016$			0000			0000		
Na	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	~		$0\ 000\ 0$			0000			$0\ 004$			0000		
X	4 009	~		4 027			4 033			6 382			6 426		
Si	2 953			2 930			2 914			$4\ 010$			3 974		
Al	0 038	~~		0 044			0 053			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
$S^{6+}$	0000	~		0000			0000			$0\ 008$			0000		
Ζ	2 991			2 973			2 967			4018			3 974		
НО	2 056			2 097			2 118			3 148			3 254		
									;	í					

TABLE 3. Chemical composition of trabzonite and killalaite from the altered xenoliths of the Upper Chegem caldera.

1, trabzonite (mean of 16 analyses) from spherulites found in cracks of altered ignimbrite (Fig. 2*a*, xenolith no 5) 2, trabzonite (mean of 17 analyses) from rusinovite zone of skarn (Fig. 2*b*, xenolith no 3)

3, trabzonite (mean of 23 anlyses) in cavities of altered larnite-cuspidine skam (Fig 2c, xenolith no 3) 4, killalaite (mean of 13 anlyses) in cavities of altered larnite-cuspidine skam (Fig 2c, xenolith no 3) 5, killalaite (mean 13) in association with hydroxylellestadite (Fig 2d, xenolith no 7)

\* Water content calculated on the basis of charge balance

Formula calculated on the basis of 11 oxygen atoms,

<sup>‡</sup> Formula calculated on the basis of 16 oxygen atoms

The abbreviations n d is not detected; a p f u is atoms per formula unit; X is the sum Ca + Ma + Na; Z is the sum Si + Al + S

# T. ARMBRUSTER ET AL.

TABLE 4. Atom coordinates and  $U_{eq}$  (Å<sup>2</sup>) values for trabzonite from Ikizdere, Turkey.

Site	Atom	<i>x</i> / <i>a</i>	y/b	z/c	$U_{\rm eq}$
Cal	Ca	0.35412(6)	0.09773(11)	0.05961(15)	0.0113(3)
Ca2	Ca	0.36296(6)	0.09381(11)	0.43914(14)	0.0105(2)
Ca3	Са	0.25	0.11905(16)	-0.2611(2)	0.0146(4)
Ca4	Ca	0.50	0.0	0.6235(2)	0.0124(4)
Ca5	Са	0.25	-0.16686(16)	-0.05094(19)	0.0118(3)
Ca6	Са	0.50	0.0	0.21685(18)	0.0107(3)
Si1	Si	0.37313(8)	-0.11729(14)	-0.2419(2)	0.0089(3)
Si2	Si	0.49671(8)	0.21342(14)	-0.09381(18)	0.0083(3)
Si3	Si	0.37396(8)	-0.19912(14)	0.2484(2)	0.0098(3)
O1	0	0.4747(2)	0.1420(4)	0.4274(5)	0.0118(8)
O2	0	0.4642(2)	0.1475(4)	0.0456(5)	0.0137(9)
O3	0	0.4417(2)	0.2172(4)	0.7699(5)	0.0146(9)
O4	0	0.4463(2)	-0.1172(4)	-0.1639(5)	0.0140(9)
O5	0	0.3897(2)	-0.0476(4)	0.2382(5)	0.0120(8)
O6	0	0.3386(2)	-0.2573(4)	-0.2348(5)	0.0117(8)
O7	0	0.3312(2)	-0.2560(4)	0.1179(5)	0.0105(8)
O8	0	0.3262(2)	-0.0170(4)	-0.1541(5)	0.0108(8)
O9	0	0.3881(2)	0.9311(4)	0.5932(5)	0.0139(9)
OH10	0	0.3297(2)	0.7773(4)	0.3999(5)	0.0146(9)
OH11	0	0.2500	0.0154(7)	0.1062(7)	0.0189(14)
OH12	0	0.2500	0.0504(6)	0.4835(8)	0.0189(14)
H10	Н	0.348(5)	0.819(9)	0.485(7)	0.050
H11	Н	0.25	0.019(13)	0.211(2)	0.050
H12	Н	0.25	-0.040(4)	0.457(17)	0.050

Restraints (Å): H10–OH10: 0.96(2), H10–O9: 1.6(2), H11–OH11: 0.96(2), H11–OH12: 2.5(2), H12–OH12: 0.96(2), and origin of polar space group.

TABLE 5. Atom coordinates and  $U_{eq}$  (Å<sup>2</sup>) values and occupancy for killalaite from Northern Caucasus.

Site	Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	$U_{\mathrm{eq}}$	Occupancy
Cal	Ca	0.3324(3)	-0.09374(11)	0.9295(3)	0.0217(4)	1
Ca2	Ca	0.7197(3)	-0.10117(13)	0.3315(3)	0.0297(5)	1
Ca3	Ca	0.0084(5)	0.25	0.3351(4)	0.0300(7)	1
Ca4	Ca	0.9196(5)	0.25	0.8314(4)	0.0332(8)	1
Ca5	Ca	0.5216(11)	0.25	0.4815(11)	0.013(2)	0.320(11)
Si1	Si	0.8142(4)	-0.08700(14)	0.8382(4)	0.0205(5)	1
Si2	Si	0.7798(4)	0.08307(13)	0.5996(4)	0.0159(5)	1
01	0	0.6784(9)	-0.0583(4)	0.0010(8)	0.0182(12)	1
O2	0	0.6904(11)	-0.1461(5)	0.6641(10)	0.0306(15)	1
03	0	0.0039(10)	-0.1438(4)	0.9203(9)	0.0212(13)	1
04	0	0.6701(12)	0.0487(5)	0.3904(10)	0.0379(19)	1
05	0	0.6296(10)	0.1308(4)	0.7326(11)	0.0270(14)	1
06	0	0.9547(10)	0.1509(4)	0.5740(10)	0.0235(13)	1
07	0	0.8861(11)	-0.0004(5)	0.7243(12)	0.0386(19)	1
OH8	0	0.2761(19)	0.25	0.763(2)	0.055(4)	1
OH9	0	0.6614(15)	0.25	0.1541(16)	0.029(2)	1
H2	Н	0.555(9)	-0.131(13)	0.67(3)	0.050	0.68
H8	Н	0.418(4)	0.25	0.77(3)	0.050	1
Н9	Н	0.54(2)	0.25	0.22(4)	0.050	0.68

Restraints (Å): H2-O2: 0.96(2), H8-OH8: 0.96(2), H9-OH9: 0.96(2).

# CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF TRABZONITE

Site	$U_{11}$	<i>U</i> <sub>22</sub>	U <sub>33</sub>	U <sub>23</sub>	$U_{13}$	<i>U</i> <sub>12</sub>
Cal	0.0105(6)	0.0120(5)	0.0114(6)	0.0006(4)	-0.0023(5)	-0.0006(4)
Ca2	0.0101(5)	0.0101(5)	0.0112(6)	0.0010(4)	0.0007(4)	0.0014(4)
Ca3	0.0095(8)	0.0164(7)	0.0178(9)	0.0064(7)	0.000	0.000
Ca4	0.0091(8)	0.0183(9)	0.0098(8)	0.000	0.000	-0.0026(6)
Ca5	0.0083(7)	0.0120(7)	0.0152(9)	0.0036(6)	0.000	0.000
Ca6	0.0108(8)	0.0114(7)	0.0101(8)	0.000	0.000	0.0003(6)
Si1	0.0090(7)	0.0081(6)	0.0095(7)	0.0003(6)	0.0008(7)	0.0001(5)
Si2	0.0077(7)	0.0078(6)	0.0094(7)	0.0002(6)	0.0002(6)	-0.0013(5)
Si3	0.0105(7)	0.0094(6)	0.0096(7)	0.0002(7)	-0.0011(6)	-0.0008(5)
01	0.015(2)	0.0100(18)	0.0104(19)	0.0004(16)	-0.0028(19)	-0.0005(15)
O2	0.016(2)	0.0138(19)	0.011(2)	0.0040(16)	0.0036(17)	0.0002(17)
O3	0.014(2)	0.0156(18)	0.014(2)	-0.0002(16)	-0.0014(18)	0.0029(16)
O4	0.008(2)	0.0143(18)	0.019(2)	0.0015(16)	-0.0055(18)	0.0000(16)
05	0.013(2)	0.0093(16)	0.0132(19)	0.0004(18)	-0.0027(19)	-0.0014(15)
06	0.014(2)	0.0088(16)	0.012(2)	0.0001(16)	-0.0008(17)	-0.0003(15)
07	0.008(2)	0.014(2)	0.0096(19)	-0.0012(16)	-0.0048(16)	-0.0017(16)
08	0.009(2)	0.0100(17)	0.014(2)	0.0003(15)	0.0002(16)	0.0007(15)
09	0.013(2)	0.017(2)	0.012(2)	0.0042(16)	0.0003(17)	-0.0026(17)
OH10	0.014(2)	0.015(2)	0.014(2)	-0.0011(16)	0.0047(17)	-0.0011(17)
OH11	0.014(3)	0.021(3)	0.021(4)	-0.004(3)	0.000	0.000
OH12	0.016(3)	0.016(3)	0.025(4)	-0.002(3)	0.000	0.000

TABLE 6. Anisotropic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>) for trabzonite from Ikizdere, Turkey.



FIG. 3. Raman spectra of trabzonite from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus. Spectra are as follows: (1) a pseudomorph (Fig. 2*b*); (2) a spherulite (Fig. 2*a*); (3) an aggregate with killalaite (Fig. 2*c*).

# T. ARMBRUSTER ET AL.

Site	$U_{11}$	U <sub>22</sub>	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
Cal	0.0213(11)	0.0167(8)	0.0268(10)	-0.0026(6)	0.0020(7)	-0.0027(6)
Ca2	0.0272(12)	0.0315(10)	0.0306(11)	0.0131(8)	0.0049(8)	0.0075(8)
Ca3	0.062(2)	0.0104(10)	0.0190(13)	0.000	0.0088(12)	0.000
Ca4	0.067(2)	0.0116(11)	0.0197(14)	0.000	0.0005(13)	0.000
Ca5	0.013(4)	0.008(3)	0.018(4)	0.000	0.000(3)	0.000
Sil	0.0209(14)	0.0170(10)	0.0236(13)	0.0039(9)	0.0027(10)	0.0025(9)
Si2	0.0191(13)	0.0106(9)	0.0180(12)	0.0011(8)	0.0023(9)	-0.0009(8)
01	0.019(3)	0.016(3)	0.020(3)	-0.002(2)	0.003(2)	0.003(2)
02	0.023(4)	0.044(4)	0.024(3)	-0.002(3)	-0.001(3)	-0.009(3)
03	0.030(4)	0.012(3)	0.021(3)	0.001(2)	0.003(3)	0.002(2)
04	0.050(5)	0.037(4)	0.025(4)	-0.005(3)	0.000(3)	-0.022(4)
05	0.027(4)	0.021(3)	0.035(4)	-0.002(3)	0.009(3)	0.006(3)
06	0.031(4)	0.015(3)	0.025(3)	0.003(2)	0.005(3)	-0.006(2)
07	0.028(4)	0.024(3)	0.068(5)	0.018(3)	0.018(4)	0.007(3)
OH8	0.040(7)	0.013(5)	0.102(11)	0.000	-0.022(7)	0.000
OH9	0.026(5)	0.018(4)	0.044(6)	0.000	0.008(4)	0.000

TABLE 7. Anisotropic displacement parameters  $(\text{\AA}^2)$  for killalaite from Northern Caucasus.

TABLE 8. Bond distances (Å) for trabzonite from Ikizdere, Turkey.

-					
Ca1	O2	2.326(5)	Ca2	09	2.248(4)
Ca1	O5	2.330(5)	Ca2	O6	2.263(5)
Ca1	OH11	2.344(3)	Ca2	O1	2.355(4)
Ca1	08	2.349(5)	Ca2	O7	2.341(5)
Ca1	OH10	2.409(5)	Ca2	OH12	2.402(2)
Cal	O6	2.417(5)	Ca2	05	2.404(5)
	Mean	2.363		Mean	2.336
Ca3	$2 \times O8$	2.320(4)	Ca4	$2 \times O1$	2.368(5)
Ca3	$2 \times O7$	2.382(5)	Ca4	$2 \times O9$	2.425(5)
Ca3	OH12	2.432(7)	Ca4	$2 \times O4$	2.536(5)
Ca3	2 × OH10	2.740(5)	Ca4	$2 \times O3$	2.871(5)
	Mean	2.474		Mean	2.550
Ca5	OH11	2.364(7)			
Ca5	$2 \times O8$	2.394(4)	Ca6	$2 \times O2$	2.301(5)
Ca5	$2 \times O7$	2.451(5)	Ca6	$2 \times O5$	2.331(4)
Ca5	$2 \times O6$	2.646(4)	Ca6	$2 \times O1$	2.469(5)
Ca5	OH12	2.937(7)		mean	2.367
	Mean	2.535			
Si1	08	1.626(5)	Si2	O2	1.588(5)
Si1	O6	1.612(4)	Si2	O1	1.616(4)
Si1	09	1.612(5)	Si2	O4	1.664(5)
Si1	O4	1.666(5)	Si2	O3	1.680(5)
	Mean	1.629		Mean	1.637
Si3	07	1.590(5)			
Si3	O5	1.601(4)			
Si3	OH10	1.671(5)			
Si3	O3	1.652(5)			
	Mean	1.629			

TABLE 9. Bond valence values for trabzonite from Ikizdere, Turkey

and electron microprobe analyses. In the crystals that were used there was no indication (such as streaking or unindexed reflections) that could be interpreted as evidence of polysomatic inter growth between trabzonite and killalaite or dellaite. Figure 2c shows intergrowths between trabzonite and killalaite in the skarns from the Upper Chegem caldera, but these were not studied by X ray diffraction.

#### Hydrogen bonding in trabzonite

Unfortunately, the poor quality of the diffraction data for trabzonite (for crystals from both localities) does not allow the residual electron density peaks, representing H positions in difference Fourier maps, to be determined. The only hydrogen bond that could be located directly was at H11. However, the bond valence calcula tions (Table 9) give important information about the pattern of hydrogen bonding. The position of OH11 and OH12, the O sites with the lowest bond valence sums, are very similar to the corre sponding OH arrangement in dellaite. The third OH group, necessary for charge balance, is at OH10, a position with a bond strength sum of 1.3 vu (valence units). This bond strength sum is considerably greater than at the other two OH groups, which have 1.06 vu at OH11 and 0.97 vu at OH12, indicating that the proton at OH10 is engaged in strong hydrogen bonding. Bond valence calculations (Table 9) indicate that O9, which is 2.65 Å from OH10, has a valence sum of only 1.80 vu. Thus O9 is the most probable acceptor of the hydrogen bond, with OH10 as the donor. After defining the corresponding soft constraints the hydrogen sites were successfully refined: the OH10 site is the tetrahedral corner of Si3 and forms a silanol group. A similar silanol OH group has also been identified in the structure of killalaite (see below and Taylor, 1977).

### Hydrogen bonding in killalaite

The pattern of hydrogen bonding in killalaite derived from our structural data is incomplete, but some major features can be identified. The two stoichiometries (a)  $Ca_6[Si_2O_6(OH)]_2(OH)_2$  and (b)  $Ca_7[Si_2O_7]_2(OH)_2$ ) which limit the composition of killalaite must be distinguished in a discussion of hydrogen bonding. If Ca5 is empty as in stoichiometry (a) the oxygen site O2 with the lowest valence sum (Table 10) is a silanol group. In this case H2 forms a strong hydrogen bond with

Σ	1 96	1 89	1 88	2 00	2 12	1 94	206	206	1 80	1 30	1 06	0 97	
Si3			0.93		1 07		1 09			0.88			3 97
Si2	1 02	1 11	0.86	060									3 89
Sil				0 89		1 03		66.0	1 04				3 95
Ca6	$0\ 26\ 2 \times \uparrow$	$0 40 2 \times \uparrow$			$0372\times\uparrow$								2 06
Ca5						$0 16 2 \times \uparrow$	$0\ 27\ 2\times\uparrow$	$0.32.2 \times \uparrow$			0 34	0 07	1 91
Ca4	0 33 2 × $\uparrow$		$0 09 2 \times \uparrow$	$0212 \times \uparrow$					$0.29.2 \times \uparrow$				1 85
Ca3							$0 33 2 \times \uparrow$	$0.39.2 \times \uparrow$		$0\ 12\ 2\times\uparrow$		0 28	1 94
Ca2	0 35				0 31	0 45	037		0 47			$0 31 2 \times \rightarrow$	2 26
Ca1		0 38			037	0.30		0.36		0 30	$0.362 \times \rightarrow$		2 07
Site	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	60	OH10	0H11	OH12	Σ

# T. ARMBRUSTER ET AL.

Site	Ca1	Ca2	Ca3	Ca4	Ca5	Si1	Si2	Σ
01	0.30 0.31	0.37				1.06		2.03
O2		0.30	0.18 2×↑		0.41 2×↑	0.95		1.84 (1.43)
O3	0.34		0.32 2×↑	0.34 2×↑		1.06		2.06
04	0.41	0.32					1.03	1.76
O5	0.35	0.30		0.13 2×↑	0.20 2×↑		0.97	1.95 (1.75)
O6		0.35	0.40 2×↑	0.34 2×↑			1.02	2.11
O7		0.04 0.04				0.92	0.91	1.91
08		$0.32 \ 2 \times \rightarrow$		0.21	0.13			0.98 (0.85)
09	$0.25 \ 2 \times \rightarrow$		0.23	0.06	0.21			1.00 (0.79)
Σ	1.96	2.04	2.01	1.89	1.55	3.99	3.93	× ,

TABLE 10. Bond valence values for killalaite from Northern Caucasus, Russia.

Note: values in parentheses are calculated for empty Ca5.



FIG. 4. Raman spectra of killalaite: (1) on a cross section approximately perpendicular to z from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus (Fig. 2d); (2) on a cross section approximately parallel to z from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus (Fig. 2d); (3) intergrowths with trabzonite from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus (Fig. 2c); (4) on a specimen from Ikizdere, Turkey (Fig. 1).



FIG. 5. Raman spectra of killalaite in the OH region: (1) on a cross section approximately perpendicular to z from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus (Fig. 2*d*); (2) on a cross section approximately parallel to z from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus (Fig. 2*d*); (3) intergrowths with trabzonite from the Upper Chegem caldera, Northern Caucasus (Fig. 2*c*); (4) specimen from Ikizdere, Turkey (Fig. 1).

O4 as an acceptor (H2···O4: 2 Å). If hydrogen bonds are not included in the sum, O4 has a bond valence sum of only 1.76 vu and does not bond to Ca5. The OH8 and OH9 sites are clearly identified by their low bond valence sums (Table 10) as OH groups, independent of the occupancy at Ca5. We located H8 forming a hydrogen bond with O5 as the acceptor (H8...O5: 2.4 Å) as O5 is also characterized by a low bond valence sum (Table 10), particularly if Ca5 is vacant. Refined H9, linked to OH9, seems only to exist if Ca5 is empty because the Ca5-H9 distance is only 1.8 Å; H9 then forms a weak hydrogen bond with O2 as the acceptor (H9...O2: 2.5 Å). Potential H9a, populated if Ca5 is occupied, could not be found. A possible acceptor of this hydrogen bond is O3, which is 2.9 Å from O9.

#### Assignment of Raman bands

The Raman spectra of killalaite,  $Ca_{6.3}[H_{0.7}Si_2O_7]_2$  (OH)<sub>2</sub>, from Russia and Turkey and trabzonite,  $Ca_4[Si_3O_9(OH)]$ (OH), from Russia are similar at

first glance, but they can be differentiated by characteristic differences (Figs 3 and 4). The bands observed in the region  $100-450 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for both minerals are mainly related to lattice vibrations of SiO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra and stretching vibrations of Ca-O bonds. The most intense bands at 660 and 678 cm<sup>-1</sup>, of trabzonite and killalaite, respectively, are due to b(Si-O-Si)bending and s(Si-O<sub>br</sub>) stretching vibrations. The strong band at  $912 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the spectrum of killalaite is related to s(Si-O) vibrations of the oxygen atoms bridging the SiO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra in [Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>] groups. A corresponding band is observed at ~900  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in other disilicates, e.g. rusinovite Ca<sub>10</sub>[Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and rankinite Ca<sub>3</sub>[Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>] (Galuskin et al., 2011). The killalaite spectrum differs from the spectra of these disilicates in the presence of additional bands associated with stretching vibrations of OH groups, and in the presence of bands that can be attributed to silanol modes. We believe that the Si-OH stretching vibration in killalaite is at 945  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . In the spectrum of trabzonite strong bands at 957, 902 and 872 cm<sup>-1</sup> correspond to the s(Si-O)vibrations. The band at 957 cm<sup>-1</sup> is related to the stretching vibrations of the Si-OH bond. The strong trabzonite band (Fig. 3, spectrum 2) at  $1006 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  with a shoulder at  $1020 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  can be assigned to s(Si-O) stretching modes of terminal oxygen atoms of the trimeric unit  $[Si_3O_9(OH)]^{7-}$ . This is in agreement with recent data for pavlovskyite, Ca8[Si3O10][SiO4]2 and kilchoanite, Ca<sub>6</sub>[Si<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub>][SiO<sub>4</sub>] (Galuskin et al., 2012). There is no corresponding band in the spectrum of killalaite (Fig. 4).

In the high wavenumber region, there are three bands at 3523, 3561 and 3570 cm<sup>-1</sup> in killalaite (Fig. 5) and two bands at 3576 and 3602 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the trabzonite spectra (Fig. 6), corresponding to s(O-H) stretching vibrations. Single crystal X ray diffraction shows that killalaite and trabzonite are similar structures and contain the same types of OH groups. Both minerals have three OH groups, one Si–OH silanol group and two OH groups in which oxygen is not connected to Si.

The interpretation of the Raman spectrum of killalaite in the OH region is complicated by the partially occupied (~32%) Ca5 site as this site influences the nature and arrangement of the OH groups. First consider the situation if Ca5 is empty: a weak bifurcated hydrogen bond O9–H9…2 × O2 (O9–O2 3.37 Å) is expected. The Raman band at 3570 cm<sup>-1</sup> is probably related



FIG. 6. Raman spectra of trabzonite in the OH region: (1) a pseudomorph (Fig. 2b); (2) a spherulite (Fig. 2a); (3) an aggregate with killalaite (Fig. 2c).

to this hydrogen bond. If the Ca5 site is occupied, the O9-H9a bond is probably in the opposite direction (although this was not verified by structure refinement) and therefore the configura tion becomes  $O9-H9a\cdots 2 \times O3$  (O9-O32.92 Å). This configuration probably produces the Raman band at ~3523 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The band at  $3565 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to the configuration  $O8-H8...2 \times O5$  (O8-O5 3.07 Å). The OH2 silanol group (which is only populated if the Ca5 site is empty) forms a strong hydrogen bond  $O2-H2\cdots O4$  with (O2-O4)2.86 Å) in kill alaite. This hydrogen bond should produce a Raman stretching vibration near 3470 cm<sup>-1</sup>, but it is not present in the killalaite spectrum. It may be that the geometry of the hydrogen bond (bending) and cooperative effects (disorder due to partial occupation of Ca5) shift the band position towards higher frequencies (3532  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).

In the case of trabzonite, the bands at 3602 and  $3575 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  are related to hydrogen bonding in the hydroxyl groups OH12 (in the configuration O12-H12...2×O6 with O12-O6 3.35 Å) and OH11 (in the configuration

 $O11-H11\cdots 2 \times O6$  with O11-O63.31 Å), respectively. A Raman band relating to hydrogen bonding of the silanol group (O10-H10...O9 2.66 Å) is expected at a with 010–09 frequency of 2730  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  but not observed in the Raman spectrum. Our trabzonite structure refine ment and bond valence calculations (Table 9) support a strong hydrogen bond of the type O10-H10...O9, and therefore there must be a reason for the failure in locating a corresponding band in the Raman spectrum. Strong or very strong hydrogen bonds have the tendency to be particularly polarized and to produce very diffuse bands at low frequencies (e.g. Nyfeler et al., 1997). If unpolarized spectra are recorded in random orientation these bands are easily over looked.

# Structural relations between trabzonite and other trisilicates in the CSH system

A recent review of trisilicate minerals by Wierzbicka Wieczorek *et al.* (2010) lists the calcium silicates rosenhahnite, Ca<sub>3</sub>[Si<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]



FIG. 7. Comparison of the crystal structures of trabzonite and killalaite. (*a*) The crystal structure of trabzonite which contains red SiO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra connected as trimers. The Ca sites are represented by yellow spheres, OH sites are light blue with grey hydrogen atoms, hydrogen bonds are indicated in lilac. (*b*) The crystal structure of killalaite projected along [101], with colours as above. The partially occupied site Ca5 is shown in orange.

(Wan *et al.*, 1977) and kilchoanite,  $Ca_6[Si_3O_{10}][SiO_4]$  (Taylor, 1971). Recently, we have also identified trisilicate groups in the structure of pavlovskyite,  $Ca_8[SiO_4]_2[Si_3O_{10}]$ (Galuskin *et al.*, 2012). Wierzbicka Wieczorek *et al.* (2010) rank trisilicates according to the Si–Si–Si angles, which range between 82.5 and 165.5°. Trabzonite has a Si–Si–Si angle of 126.6°, which is close to the corresponding angle of 127.2° for rosenhahnite (Fig. 8) whereas kilchoanite and pavlovskyite have a considerably more twisted Si–Si–Si arrangement with an angle of 98.1°. It is interesting to note that the cell dimensions of rosenhahnite (Wan *et al.*, 1977) have two axes of ~6.9 Å; the angle between them is 94.8° which is more acute than in



FIG. 8. Comparison of the crystal structures of rosenhahnite and trabzonite. (*a*) The crystal structure of rosenhahnite (Wan *et al.*, 1977) projected along the *a* axis, with red  $SiO_4$  tetrahedra connected as trimers. The Ca sites are represented by yellow spheres, hydrogen atoms in silanol groups are small grey spheres, hydrogen bonds are indicated in lilac. (*b*) The crystal structure of trabzonite projected along [011], with colours as above. The OH groups, other than those in silanol groups, are shown as light blue spheres.

killalaite, dellaite and trabzonite (in the mono clinic setting) which have angles of  $97-98^{\circ}$ . In rosenhahnite (Fig. 8) all of the OH groups are of the silanol type, and in contrast to killalaite and trabzonite, the structure has no central backbone formed by CaO<sub>x</sub> polyhedra. Thus, the herringbone pattern of trisilicate units (Fig. 7) is not present in rosenhahnite. The absence of a central backbone is also responsible for the low Ca:Si ratio, which is 1:1 in rosenhahnite, whereas trabzonite has 4:3 and killalaite between 3:2 and 7:4.

Using the new formula for trabzonite derived in this paper, foshagite and trabzonite have the same chemical composition and should be considered polymorphs. The density of trabzonite calculated from structural data is 2.79 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, whereas foshagite is 2.74 g cm<sup>-3</sup> (Gard and Taylor, 1960). To better distinguish between the two minerals, the formula of foshagite can be written  $Ca_4[Si_3O_9](OH)_2$  to emphasize the fact that is a chain silicate with a wollastonite like *Dreier Einfachketten* and without silanol groups (Gard

and Taylor, 1960). The Ca coordination in foshagite is described as sixfold (Gard and Taylor, 1960) whereas trabzonite has Ca4 and Ca5 with eightfold, Ca3 with sevenfold, and Ca1, Ca2 and Ca6 with sixfold coordination (Table 8), this may explain the difference in density.

Foshagite is believed to be stable above 260°C. and up to at least 500°C between 120 to 210 MPa (Speakman, 1968). However, Hong and Glasser (2004) synthesized foshagite at saturated steam pressure above 130°C and considered it to be the stable phase. Foshagite replacing vesuvianite in xenoliths of the Rustenburg Lavered Suite (South Africa) was estimated (Buik et al., 2000) to have formed between ~250 and 400°C. However, this temperature estimate is strongly influenced by the experimental study of Speakman (1968). Henry (1999) described a skarn from Chesney Vale, Victoria, Australia, including foshagite (asso ciated with vesuvianite and calcite), xonotlite, prehnite and tobermorite. These minerals were interpreted as a retrograde assemblage that formed below 400°C. In the skarns at Crestmore, California, USA, the type locality for foshagite (Eakle, 1925), foshagite occurs as veins in vesuvianite boulders. Unfortunately, the rarity of trabzonite, which only occurs at the two localities described in this paper, does not allow a temperature range for its formation to be given. The mineral assemblages in which it occurs suggest a late stage retrograde formation.

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Cal Ca6 3.4758(15) . ? Cal Si3 3.537(2) . ? Cal Si3 3.549(2) 5\_554 ? Cal H11 2.68(5) . ? Ca2 O9 2.248(4) 1\_545 ? Ca2 06 2.263(5) 5 ? Ca2 07 2.341(5) 5 ? Ca2 01 2.355(4) . ? Ca2 OH12 2.402(2) . ? Ca2 05 2.404(5) . ? Ca2 Ca5 3.3938(17) 5 ? Ca2 Si1 3.4143(19) 5 ? Ca2 Ca4 3.4222(16) . ? Ca2 Si3 3.4949(19) . ? Ca2 Si2 3.520(2) 6\_655 ? Ca2 H12 2.71(3) . ? Ca3 08 2.320(4) . ? Ca3 08 2.320(4) 4 ? Ca3 07 2.382(5) 5\_554 ? Ca3 07 2.382(5) 8\_554 ? Ca3 OH12 2.432(7) 1\_554 ? Ca3 OH10 2.740(5) 5\_544 ? Ca3 OH10 2.740(5) 8\_544 ? Ca3 Si3 3.1685(19) 5\_554 ? Ca3 Si3 3.1685(19) 8\_554 ? Ca3 Ca5 3.443(2) 5\_554 ? Ca3 Ca5 3.518(2) . ? Ca3 Si1 3.5221(18) 4 ? Ca4 01 2.368(5) 2\_655 ? Ca4 01 2.368(5) . ? Ca4 09 2.426(5) 1\_545 ? Ca4 09 2.426(5) 2\_665 ? Ca4 04 2.536(5) 2\_656 ? Ca4 O4 2.536(5) 1\_556 ? Ca4 O3 2.871(4) 2\_655 ? Ca4 03 2.871(4) . ? Ca4 Si1 3.1281(18) 2\_656 ? Ca4 Si1 3.1281(18) 1 556 ? Ca4 Si2 3.389(2) 1\_556 ? Ca4 Si2 3.389(2) 2\_656 ? Ca5 OH11 2.364(7) . ? Ca5 08 2.394(4) . ? Ca5 08 2.394(4) 4 ? Ca5 07 2.451(4) . ? Ca5 07 2.451(4) 4 ? Ca5 06 2.646(5) 4 ? Ca5 O6 2.646(5) . ? Ca5 OH12 2.936(7) 5\_544 ? Ca5 Si1 3.1156(19) 4 ? Ca5 Si1 3.1156(19) . ? Ca5 Ca2 3.3938(17) 8\_544 ? Ca5 Ca2 3.3938(17) 5\_544 ? Ca6 O2 2.301(5) 2\_655 ? Ca6 02 2.301(5) . ? Ca6 O5 2.331(4) . ? Ca6 O5 2.331(4) 2\_655 ? Ca6 O1 2.469(5) . ? Ca6 O1 2.469(5) 2\_655 ? Ca6 Si3 3.3222(16) . ? Ca6 Si3 3.3222(16) 2 655 ? Ca6 Si2 3.4250(17) 5\_545 ? Ca6 Si2 3.4250(17) 6\_655 ? Ca6 Ca1 3.4758(15) 2\_655 ? Sil 06 1.612(4) . ? Si1 09 1.612(5) 1\_544 ? Si1 08 1.626(4) . ? Sil 04 1.666(5) . ? Sil Ca4 3.1281(18) 1\_554 ? Sil Ca2 3.4143(19) 5\_544 ? Sil Cal 3.4748(19) 5 544 ? Sil Ca2 3.637(2) 1 554 ? Si2 O2 1.588(5) . ? Si2 O1 1.616(4) 6\_654 ? Si2 O4 1.664(5) 2\_655 ? Si2 O3 1.680(5) 1\_554 ? Si2 Ca4 3.389(2) 1\_554 ? Si2 Ca6 3.4250(17) 5 554 ? Si2 Ca2 3.520(2) 6\_654 ? Si2 Ca4 3.5602(17) 5\_554 ? Si3 07 1.590(5) . ? Si3 05 1.601(4) . ? Si3 O3 1.652(5) 5 544 ? Si3 OH10 1.671(5) 1 545 ? Si3 Ca3 3.1685(19) 5\_545 ? Si3 Ca2 3.543(2) 5\_544 ? Si3 Cal 3.549(2) 5\_545 ? O1 Si2 1.616(4) 6\_655 ? O3 Si3 1.652(5) 5 ? O3 Si2 1.680(5) 1\_556 ? O4 Si2 1.664(5) 2 655 ? O4 Ca4 2.536(5) 1\_554 ? O6 Ca2 2.263(5) 5 544 ? O6 Cal 2.417(5) 5 544 ? O7 Ca2 2.341(5) 5\_544 ? O7 Ca3 2.382(5) 5\_545 ? O9 Sil 1.612(5) 1\_566 ? O9 Ca2 2.248(4) 1\_565 ? O9 Ca4 2.426(5) 1\_565 ? OH10 Si3 1.671(5) 1 565 ? OH10 Ca1 2.409(5) 5 ? OH10 Ca3 2.740(5) 5 ? OH10 H10 0.96(2) . ? OH11 Ca1 2.344(3) 4 ? OH11 H11 0.95(2) . ? OH12 Ca2 2.402(2) 4 ? OH12 Ca3 2.432(7) 1\_556 ? OH12 Ca5 2.936(7) 5 ? OH12 H12 0.96(2) . ? loop \_geom\_angle\_atom\_site\_label\_1 \_geom\_angle\_atom\_site\_label 2 \_geom\_angle\_atom\_site\_label\_3 \_geom\_angle \_geom\_angle\_site\_symmetry\_1 \_geom\_angle\_site\_symmetry\_3 geom\_angle\_publ\_flag O2 Cal O5 82.80(16) . . ? O2 Cal OH11 168.6(2) . . ? O5 Cal OH11 85.8(2) . . ? O2 Cal O8 107.72(16) . . ? O5 Cal O8 109.28(15) . . ?

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OH10 Ca3 Si3 96.55(11) 5_544 8_554 ?
OH10 Ca3 Si3 31.82(10) 8_544 8_554 ?
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O1 Ca4 O4 140.81(15) 2_655 2_656 ?
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Refinement of  $F^{2^{a}}$  against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on  $F^{2^{a}}$ , conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative  $F^{2^{a}}$ . The threshold expression of  $F^{2^{a}} > 2 \text{sigma}(F^{2^{a}})$  is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^{2^{a}}$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and Rfactors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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