Yuchuanite-(Y), Y₂(CO₃)₃·H₂O, a new hydrous yttrium carbonate mineral from the Yushui Cu deposit, South China

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ABSTRACT

A new mineral species, yuchuanite-(Y), ideally $Y_2(CO_3)_3$ ·H₂O, has been discovered and characterized in the Yushui Cu deposit in South China. The mineral occurs in bedded/massive ore and is associated with bornite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, bastnäsite-(Y), xenotime-(Y), anhydrite, and quartz. Individual crystals range in size from 30 to 300 µm. No twinning is observed. The mineral is colorless and transparent with a vitreous luster. The calculated density is 3.62 g/cm³. An electron microprobe analysis yields the empirical formula (based on 10 O apfu), $(Y_{1.61}Yb_{0.11}Er_{0.11}Dy_{0.08}Ho_{0.03}Gd_{0.02}Tm_{0.02})_{\Sigma1.99}(CO_3)_3$ ·H₂O.

Yuchuanite-(Y) is triclinic, with space group $P\overline{1}$ (#2), Z = 6, and unit-cell parameters a = 6.2134(3) Å, b = 8.9697(3) Å, c = 19.9045(7) Å, $\alpha = 91.062(3)^\circ$, $\beta = 90.398(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 91.832(3)^\circ$, and V = 1108.54(8) Å³. The structure is constructed from (1 $\overline{1}0$) sheets of eight-coordinated Y polyhedra and C trigonal planar groups. All Y polyhedra are linked by shared edges. The Y atoms occupy six independent crystallographic sites of two different coordination types: [YO₇(H₂O)] and [YO₈].

The chemical composition of yuchuanite-(Y) is similar to tengerite-(Y), $Y_2(CO_3)_3 \cdot 2-3H_2O$, but is distinct in the crystal structure, such as crystal system, space group, and unit cell, from that of tengerite-(Y). The Y polyhedra of tengerite-(Y) are nine-coordinated, while those of yuchuanite-(Y) are eight-coordinated. Moreover, their structures could be both described as sheet structures built up from Y polyhedra and CO₃ trigonal planar groups but link together in significantly different ways. Thus, yuchuanite-(Y) is not a polytype of tengerite-(Y) but is an independent mineral species.

Keywords: New mineral, yuchuanite-(Y), hydrous yttrium carbonate, Yushui Cu deposit