## Characterization of smectite to NH<sub>4</sub>-illite conversion series in the fossil hydrothermal system of Harghita Bãi, East Carpathians, Romania

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## ABSTRACT

Ammonium-illite (NH<sub>4</sub>-I) is one of the alteration products present in a breccia structure in the fossil hydrothermal system from Harghita Bãi (East Carpathians), Romania. A series from smectite (S) via ordered interstratified structures to NH<sub>4</sub>-I (40 to 5%S) was characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform-infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning and transmission electron microscopy (SEM and TEM), and chemical analyses. Calculation of one-dimensional X-ray patterns was simulated with the NEWMOD code. Transition from two- to one-water smectite interlayer was identified by XRD. Selected samples were saturated with K<sup>+</sup>-, Mg<sup>2+</sup>-, and Li<sup>+</sup>-cations to differentiate low- to high-charge smectite or beidelite layers. X-ray patterns of random powders of K<sup>+</sup>-saturated samples, heated at 300 °C show a transition from 1Md to cis- and trans-vacant 1M polytype. The cell parameters of the cis-vacant and trans-vacant 1M polytype were calculated by oblique texture electron diffraction. The vibration frequencies at 1430 cm<sup>-1</sup> of the N-H bond were identified in the samples analyzed. Scanning and transmission electron microscopy images show morphological changes from flaky to lath-like shapes. The mean shape ratio of lath crystals ranges from 6 to 5.42 nm and the mean area from 7.8 to  $24 \times 10^4$  nm<sup>2</sup>. The mean thickness of the NH<sub>4</sub>-I layers ranges from 4.62 to 7.89 nm. The calculated structural formula of end-member NH<sub>4</sub>-I (5%S) is:  $[(NH_4^4)_{0.66}K_{0.10}^+Na_{0.01}^+Sr_{0.02}^{2+}]_{0.81}$  $(Al_{18}^{3+}Fe_{001}^{3+}Mg_{015}^{2+})_{201}(Si_{130}^{4+}Al_{070}^{3+})_{400}O_{10}(OH)_2$ . The fixed NH<sub>4</sub> content quantified ranges from 0.39 to 0.66 atoms per half unit cell [O<sub>10</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]. Tetrahedral and octahedral substitutions took place as the %S decreases. The NH<sub>4</sub>-I-S series formed via direct precipitation from solution at different temperatures.

**Keywords:** Ammonium-illite, chemistry, electron microscopy, Harghita Bãi, infrared spectroscopy, polytypes, cell parameters, two- to one-water smectite interlayer, X-ray diffraction