

Crystal chemistry of layered Pb oxychloride minerals with PbO-related structures: Part II. Crystal structure of vladkrivovichevite, $[\text{Pb}_{32}\text{O}_{18}][\text{Pb}_4\text{Mn}_2\text{O}]\text{Cl}_{14}(\text{BO}_3)_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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ABSTRACT

The crystal structure of vladkrivovichevite, a new complex lead oxychloride mineral from the Kombat Mine, Grootfontein, Namibia, has been solved by direct methods and refined to $R_1 = 0.048$ for 3801 unique observed reflections. The mineral is orthorhombic, $Pmnm$, $a = 12.759(1)$, $b = 27.169(4)$, $c = 11.515(1)$ Å, and $V = 3992.0(9)$ Å³. The structure of vladkrivovichevite belongs to a novel type of layered Pb oxychloride structure. The structure contains 12 symmetrically independent Pb sites. All Pb sites have strongly asymmetric coordination. Two B atoms form slightly distorted BO₃ triangles. One symmetrically independent Mn atom forms five Mn-O bonds and one Mn-Cl bond by forming MnO₅Cl octahedra. The O1, O2, O10, O11, and O12 atoms are tetrahedrally coordinated by four Pb atoms each, forming OPb₄ oxocentered tetrahedra. The O7 site has a remarkable octahedral coordination, consisting of four Pb and two Mn atoms. The O1Pb₄, O2Pb₄, O10Pb₄, and O11Pb₄ tetrahedra share common edges to produce bands interconnected by O12Pb₄ tetrahedra, forming a $[\text{O}_{18}\text{Pb}_{32}]^{28+}$ layer. A O7Pb₄Mn₂ heterometallic oxocentered octahedron serves as the core of the $[\text{OPb}_4\text{Mn}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{BO}_3)_8]^{16-}$ clusters that link to the $[\text{O}_{18}\text{Pb}_{32}]^{28+}$ layer via BO₃ triangles. The presence of $[\text{OPb}_4\text{Mn}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{BO}_3)_8]^{16-}$ clusters is associated with large cross-like vacancies in the $[\text{O}_{18}\text{Pb}_{32}]^{28+}$ layer.

Keywords: Vladkrivovichevite, lead oxyhalides, crystal structure, litharge derivatives, layered structures, oxocentered units, borates, complex topologies