

Campigliaite, $\text{Cu}_4\text{Mn}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a new mineral from Campiglia Marittima, Tuscany, Italy

I. Occurrence and description

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Abstract

Campigliaite, a new copper and manganese sulfate mineral, occurs as tufts of light blue crystals in the sulfide ore bodies of Temperino mine, Campiglia Marittima, Tuscany, Italy. It is monoclinic, space group C2, with $a = 21.707$, $b = 6.098$, $c = 11.245\text{\AA}$, $\beta = 160.3^\circ$. The tiny crystals, elongated [010] and flattened {100}, are always twinned (100). The calculated density is 3.06 g cm^{-3} . Optically it is biaxial (-) with $\alpha = 1.589$, $\beta = 1.645$, $\gamma = 1.659$. The strongest lines in the X-ray powder pattern are 10.68(100)(200), 5.34 (60)(400), 3.56 (44)(600), 2.673(5)(022 and 800).

The structure was solved using 689 independent reflections and refined to an R value of 0.124. The dominant structural feature is the arrangement of copper-oxygen polyhedra into dense sheets, parallel to (100). The sulfate groups are linked by a corner to both sides of sheets. The Mn atom coordinates four water molecules and two oxygen atoms of sulfate groups belonging to the same Cu-O-S layer. Subsequent layers are connected to each other by hydrogen bonds. The relationship between the structures of campigliaite and devillite and serpierite is discussed.

Introduction

In a previous paper (Conticini *et al.*, 1980) dealing with the alteration minerals from Campiglia Marittima (Tuscany, Italy) we briefly described a mineral, a hydrated basic sulfate of copper and manganese, which appeared to be different from any known sulfate. Further study revealed the mineral in question to be a new species.

The mineral, $\text{Cu}_4\text{Mn}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is named campigliaite for the locality. Both the mineral and the name have been approved by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, IMA. A type specimen is deposited in the mineralogical Museum of Florence University (regional collection #214/I).

On the basis of the ideal formula, cell parameters and crystal structure, campigliaite is related to the serpierite-devillite series and, if one extra molecule of H_2O is neglected, it can be considered the manganese analogue of devillite.

Occurrence and paragenesis

The geographic location of Campiglia Marittima is depicted in Figure 1. A brief account of the

geology and ore deposits of the area is given in the above quoted paper, specially devoted to secondary minerals. The main tunnel of the third level of the "Miniera del Temperino" which goes from "Pozzo Earle" to "Pozzo Gowet" crosses through sulfide ore bodies (chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, etc.). Starting from the point where the tunnel leaves the marbles and goes into the skarn, many copper oxysalts appear in the order: malachite, brochantite, antlerite, chalcantite. This sequence is related to the increasing acidity of solutions and the increasing concentration of SO_4 . Serpierite also is common and widespread in the tunnel. However the most common and widespread secondary mineral is gypsum which occurs both as transparent crystals and as incrustations on other minerals. It is interesting to note that when two or more copper sulfates are present together, one can observe antlerite often grown on brochantite and chalcantite grown on antlerite.

Campigliaite was found only on the vugs of an ilvaite-rich skarn, collected in a side-tunnel ("galleria del fornello") of the main tunnel. It occurs as

Dr. Mowat - employee

Candy

Feb 19

LITTRONIC

0.402000 -0.518000 0.520000 1.500000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 0.411000 -0.535000 0.372000 -1.500000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 0.423000 -0.914000 0.520000 1.500000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 0.500000 0.789000 -0.236000 -1.500000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 0.523000 -0.418000 0.272000 -1.500000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 0.416000 0.480000 0.754000 -1.500000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
 SYSTEM

011	011	(23.55501.) (23.55501.) (18.51503.)	61.02
012	012	(23.55501.) (23.55501.) (24.55501.)	57.16
013	013	(23.55501.) (25.55501.) (16.55404.)	120.14
014	014	(25.55502.) (25.55501.) (16.55404.)	115.36
015	015	(25.55502.) (25.55501.) (22.54501.)	61.02
016	016	(25.55402.) (25.55501.) (18.54504.)	60.22
017	017	(25.55402.) (25.55501.) (18.54503.)	170.93
018	018	(25.55402.) (25.55501.) (24.55501.)	93.18
019	019	(25.55402.) (25.55501.) (16.55404.)	84.42
010	011	(22.54501.) (25.55501.) (18.54504.)	45.19
011	010	(22.54501.) (25.55501.) (18.54503.)	57.55
012	012	(22.54501.) (25.55501.) (24.55501.)	147.28
013	013	(22.54501.) (25.55501.) (16.55404.)	83.68
014	014	(18.54404.) (25.55501.) (24.55501.)	124.28
015	015	(18.54404.) (25.55501.) (16.55404.)	109.62
016	016	(18.54503.) (25.55501.) (24.55501.)	111.99
017	017	(18.54503.) (25.55501.) (16.54504.)	147.48
018	018	(24.55501.) (25.55501.) (16.55404.)	92.39

LINEA DI INSTRUZIONE =1)))))

LINEA

(19,55501.) 0.4020 0.5180 0.5700
 (20,55501.) 0.4160 0.5860 0.3720

U = 1.477
 D = 1.522

VECTORS FROM ATOM (10,55501.) 0.250000E+2 0.500000E+1 0.000000E+0 0.000000E+0

TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25 WITH RADIUS DR. 1F A BOX, WITH SEMIDIMENSION

A = B
 C

VECTORS FROM ATOM (-8,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25

VECTORS FROM ATOM (-8,55501.) 0.3060 0.0230 0.1870

(14,55501.) 0.2180 0.0260 0.3110 U = 2.545
 (9,54501.) 0.2930 0.4590 0.1670 D = 2.771
 (11,54404.) 0.3050 0.2360 0.0610 D = 3.072

(11,54501.) 0.1950 0.2670 0.0740 U = 3.154
 (10,55501.) 0.1810 0.2670 0.0740 D = 3.190

(9,55501.) 0.2910 0.5410 0.1670 U = 2.505
 (15,55501.) 0.1950 0.7360 0.0610 U = 2.511
 (10,55501.) 0.1810 0.2670 0.0740 U = 2.949

(8,56501.) 0.3060 0.1920 0.1870 U = 3.099
 (16,55404.) 0.3060 0.0230 0.1870 U = 3.193
 (8,55501.) 0.3060 0.0230 0.1870 U = 3.196

(10,55404.) 0.3190 0.7670 0.0740 U = 3.196

VECTORS FROM ATOM (9,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25

VECTORS FROM ATOM (10,55501.) 0.1810 0.2670 0.0740

(-17,55501.) 0.1080 0.0330 0.1450 U = 2.383
 (-16,55501.) 0.0870 0.1040 0.0650 U = 2.536

(-11,55501.) 0.1870 0.5610 U = 2.872

(9,55501.) 0.2910 0.5410 0.1670 U = 2.949
 (14,55501.) 0.2190 0.0230 0.3115 U = 3.022

(8,55501.) 0.3060 0.0230 0.1870 U = 3.154
 (9,54404.) 0.2070 0.0410 0.1670 U = 3.196

VECTORS FROM ATOM (11,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25

VECTORS FROM ATOM (11,55501.) 0.1950 0.7360 0.0610

(10,55501.) 0.1810 0.2670 0.0740 U = 2.892
 (-17,55501.) 0.1080 1.0330 0.1450 U = 3.019

(15,55504.) 0.2180 0.3160 U = 3.072
 (8,55404.) 0.1940 0.5230 0.1870 U = 3.106

(8,55501.) 0.3050 1.0230 0.1870 U = 3.137
 (18,55501.) 0.0830 0.4160 0.0690

VECTORS FROM ATOM (-12,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25

VECTORS FROM ATOM (-12,55501.) 0.2960 0.2550 0.4590

(15,55501.) 0.2180 0.5580 0.3160 U = 2.550
 (15,54504.) 0.2820 0.0560 0.6840 U = 2.865

(19,55501.) 0.4020 0.5180 0.5700 U = 2.872
 (19,55504.) 0.1730 0.2550 0.3550 U = 3.060

(14,55504.) 0.2810 0.5260 0.6890 U = 3.137
 (13,55501.) 0.3270 0.7550 0.4450 U = 3.142

(13,54501.) 0.3270 0.2450 0.4450 U = 3.142

VECTORS FROM ATOM (13,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25

VECTORS FROM ATOM (13,55501.) 0.3270 0.7550 0.4450

(19,55501.) 0.4020 0.5180 0.5700 U = 2.426
 (20,55501.) 0.4160 0.5860 0.3720 U = 2.452
 (15,55501.) 0.2180 0.5580 0.3160 U = 2.810

(14,55501.) 0.2190 1.0260 0.3110 U = 3.037

(12,55504.) 0.2040 0.7550 0.5410 U = 3.060

(12,54501.) 0.2960 1.2550 0.4450 U = 3.142

CALCULATED ELECTRONIC SYSTEM HONEYWELL C. 1. 10070 10020 ENERGY OF HIRE

CENTER OF MASS (22,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25
 015 016 (22,55501.) 0,5000 0,7090 0,2360 D = 2,551
 015 017 (22,55501.) 0,4130 0,5360 0,3220 D = 2,603
 015 018 (22,55501.) 0,6710 1,1500 0,3530 D = 2,705
 015 019 (22,55501.) 0,5390 1,1500 0,6400 D = 2,769
 015 020 (22,55501.) 0,5000 0,7090 0,2360 D = 3,076
 VECTORS FROM (22,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25
 015 016 (22,55501.) 0,5730 0,1180 0,2770 (23,55501.) 0,4840 0,1670 0,1100 D = 2,452
 015 017 (22,55501.) 0,4710 0,1590 0,3550 D = 2,513
 015 018 (22,54501.) 0,5000 0,2110 0,2350 D = 2,551
 015 019 (21,55502.) 0,5770 0,0850 0,4800 D = 2,761
 016 011 (18,55503.) 0,5830 0,9160 0,0690 D = 2,019
 016 012 (19,55502.) 0,5930 0,7140 0,4900 D = 3,053
 016 013 (17,55503.) 0,5770 0,9140 0,4900 D = 3,144
 016 014 (17,55503.) 0,6080 0,5330 0,1450 D = 3,144

VECTORS FROM ATOM (23,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25

016 017 (23,55501.) 0,5730 0,1180 0,2770 D = 2,453
 016 018 (23,55501.) 0,4730 0,0860 0,5200 D = 2,723
 016 019 (22,54501.) 0,5000 0,2110 0,2360 D = 2,764
 017 011 (25,55501.) 0,4840 0,1670 0,1100 D = 2,829
 017 012 (21,54502.) 0,5770 0,0850 0,4800 D = 2,880
 017 013 (20,55501.) 0,4160 0,5360 0,3720 D = 2,998

VECTORS FROM ATOM (24,55501.) TO ATOMS 8 THROUGH 25

017 016 (24,55501.) 0,4710 0,1580 0,3550 (23,55501.) 0,5730 0,1180 0,2770 D = 2,453
 017 017 (24,55501.) 0,4710 0,1590 0,3550 D = 2,513
 017 018 (22,54501.) 0,5000 0,2110 0,2360 D = 2,764
 017 019 (25,55501.) 0,4840 0,1670 0,1100 D = 2,829
 018 011 (21,54502.) 0,5770 0,0850 0,4800 D = 2,880
 018 012 (20,55501.) 0,4160 0,5360 0,3720 D = 2,998

TABLE 4

Menchetti S. & Sabelli C. Campigliaite. Anisotropic thermal parameters.

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu (1)	.0006 (1)	.0203 (21)	.0003 (4)	.0015 (7)	.0004 (1)	.0007 (12)
Cu (2)	.0015 (2)	.0077 (29)	.0026 (6)	-.0022 (8)	.0010 (3)	-.0026 (17)
Cu (3)	.0005 (1)	.0171 (36)	.0005 (5)	.0006 (8)	.0002 (2)	.0025 (18)
Cu (4)	.0006 (1)	.0193 (24)	.0003 (4)	.0008 (8)	.0003 (1)	.0001 (13)
Mn	.0007 (2)	.0357 (14)	.0015 (7)	-.0016 (7)	.0006 (2)	.0016 (14)
S (1)	.0015 (3)	.0321 (85)	.0001 (9)	-.0019 (12)	-.0002 (4)	.0015 (22)
S (2)	.0014 (3)	.0028 (49)	.0009 (10)	.0002 (10)	-.0004 (4)	.0000 (16)
O (1)	.0018 (10)	.0143 (150)	.0007 (31)	-.0009 (21)	.0010 (8)	-.0015 (52)
O (2)	.0008 (7)	.0164 (151)	.0013 (28)	.0008 (26)	-.0005 (11)	.0035 (53)
O (3)	.0007 (6)	.0497 (143)	.0011 (22)	-.0015 (25)	.0002 (10)	-.0070 (48)
O (4)	.0012 (8)	.0253 (128)	.0018 (20)	.0020 (28)	-.0009 (8)	-.0034 (32)
O (5)	.0013 (10)	.0127 (112)	.0036 (27)	-.0013 (30)	.0004 (9)	.0045 (51)
O (6)	.0016 (9)	.0264 (180)	.0027 (30)	.0005 (21)	.0013 (12)	.0053 (62)
O (7)	.0016 (7)	.0057 (98)	.0031 (33)	.0005 (22)	-.0001 (8)	-.0041 (48)
O (8)	.0008 (8)	.0220 (115)	.0018 (29)	-.0042 (27)	.0012 (9)	-.0057 (53)
O (9)	.0016 (9)	.0592 (265)	.0057 (37)	-.0032 (34)	.0003 (15)	.0169 (68)
O (10)	.0003 (6)	.0511 (195)	.0104 (41)	.0040 (45)	.0013 (13)	.0168 (102)
O (11)	.0019 (11)	.0029 (113)	.0152 (41)	-.0006 (29)	.0000 (17)	-.0039 (63)
O (12)	.0018 (12)	.1388 (413)	.0005 (32)	-.0026 (34)	.0000 (15)	-.0044 (74)
O (13)	.0032 (10)	.0398 (198)	.0038 (33)	.0079 (33)	.0003 (15)	-.0077 (63)
O (14)	.0015 (9)	.0032 (121)	.0027 (33)	.0002 (24)	.0010 (14)	-.0024 (52)
O (15)	.0018 (7)	.0101 (96)	.0075 (34)	-.0014 (34)	.0014 (13)	-.0086 (69)
O (16)	.0029 (12)	.0055 (82)	.0018 (30)	.0013 (17)	.0027 (54)	
O (17)	.0020 (9)	.0621 (209)	.0039 (32)	.0083 (33)	.0015 (14)	.0148 (65)
O (18)	.0018 (10)	.0560 (189)	.0130 (41)	.0027 (32)	.0043 (18)	-.0022 (52)

Form of anisotropic temperature factors: $\exp - (\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)$