

## Site preference and local geometry of Sc in garnets: Part I. Multifarious mechanisms in the pyrope-grossular join

ROBERTA OBERTI,<sup>1</sup> SIMONA QUARTIERI,<sup>2,\*</sup> MARIA CHIARA DALCONI,<sup>2,†</sup> FEDERICO BOSCHERINI,<sup>3</sup>  
GIANLUCA IEZZI,<sup>4</sup> MASSIMO BOIOCCHI,<sup>5</sup> AND SIGRID GRIET EECKHOUT<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CNR, Istituto di Geoscienze e Georisorse, Università di Pavia, via Ferrata 1, I-27100 Pavia, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università di Messina, Salita Sperone 31, I-98166 Messina S. Agata, Italy

<sup>3</sup>Dipartimento di Fisica and CNISM, Università di Bologna, Viale Berti Pichat 6/2, I-40127 Bologna, Italy

<sup>4</sup>Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università di Chieti, via dei Vestini 30, I-66013 Chieti Scalo, Italy

<sup>5</sup>Centro Grandi Strumenti, Università di Pavia, via Bassi 21, I-27100 Pavia, Italy

<sup>6</sup>European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, 6 rue Jules Horowitz, BP 220, F-38043 Grenoble Cedex, France

### ABSTRACT

We applied different independent techniques (electron microprobe analysis, structure refinement, and X-ray absorption spectroscopy) to unravel the possible mechanisms of Sc incorporation in the pyrope-grossular join. Samples were synthesized at elevated pressure and temperature by adding 5 wt% of Sc<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to selected nominal compositions (pyrope, pyrope<sub>60</sub>grossular<sub>40</sub>, pyrope<sub>20</sub>grossular<sub>80</sub>, and grossular). In this way, the site of incorporation was not pre-determined, and only depends on the availability of a mechanism for local charge-balance. The EXAFS spectra of the two end-members could be analyzed by a multi-shell fit procedure, whereas the chemical heterogeneity of the Sc-doped solid-solution terms prevented this approach. However, the available information allows detection of different mechanisms of incorporation, which are active as a function of the bulk composition. In pyrope, Sc mainly enters the dodecahedral X site, and the local charge balance is achieved by incorporation of Mg at the adjacent tetrahedral Z site. Local charge-balance requirements suggest that a Z site occupied by Mg bridges two X sites occupied by Sc. When the entrance of Ca provides relaxation of the averaged structure, Sc may enter all the three available cation sites via the coupled heterovalent exchange  $^X\text{Sc}_1^Z\text{Sc}_1^X\text{Mg}_{-1}^Z\text{Si}_{-1}$  and the homovalent exchange  $^Y\text{Sc}_1^Y\text{Al}_{-1}$ . In the samples of this work, there is an apparent limit in the Sc incorporation at the Y site, which is in contrast to the favored mechanism of incorporation in Sc-doped andradites. This limit can be explained in terms of relative dimensions of the structural sites when Al is the dominant Y cation. These results must be taken into account when evaluating trace-element behavior in garnets for geochemical purposes. In particular, they explain why  $D_{\text{Sc}}$  can be treated together with  $D_{\text{REE}}$  in models based on the elastic strain theory in garnets close to the pyrope composition, but deviate from the parabolic fit in grossular-rich garnets.

**Keywords:** Crystal structure, garnet, trace elements and REE, scandium, XAS, XRD data, crystal synthesis