

Correianevesite, $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{Mn}_2^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a new reddingite-group mineral from the Cigana mine, Conselheiro Pena, Minas Gerais, Brazil

NIKITA V. CHUKANOV^{1,*}, RICARDO SCHOLZ², NATALIA V. ZUBKOVA³, IGOR V. PEKOV³,
DMITRIY I. BELAKOVSKIY⁴, KONSTANTIN V. VAN⁵, LEONARDO LAGOEIRO², LEONARDO M. GRAÇA²,
KLAUS KRAMBROCK⁶, LUIZ C.A. DE OLIVEIRA⁷, LUIZ A.D. MENEZES FILHO⁸,
MÁRIO L.S.C. CHAVES⁸ AND DMITRIY Y. PUSHCHAROVSKY³

¹Institute of Problems of Chemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Chernogolovka, Moscow Region 142432, Russia

²Escola de Minas, Departamento de Geologia, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (UFOP), Campus Morro do Cruzeiro, 35400-000, Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais, Brazil

³Faculty of Geology, Moscow State University, Vorobievsky Gory, Moscow 119991 Russia

⁴Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninskiy Prospekt 18-2, Moscow 119071 Russia

⁵Institute of Experimental Mineralogy, Russian Academy of Sciences, Chernogolovka, Moscow Region 142432, Russia

⁶Departamento de Física, Instituto de Ciências Exatas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Avenida Antônio Carlos, 6627, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

⁷Departamento de Química, Instituto de Ciências Exatas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Avenida Antônio Carlos, 6627, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

⁸Departamento de Geologia, Instituto de Geociências, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Avenida Antônio Carlos, 6627, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

ABSTRACT

Correianevesite, ideally $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{Mn}_2^{2+}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is a new reddingite-group mineral approved by the CNMNC (IMA 2013-007). It occurs in a phosphate-rich granite pegmatite that outcrops near the Cigana mine, Conselheiro Pena, Rio Doce valley, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Associated minerals are: triphylite, lithiophilite, frondelite, rockbridgeite, eosphorite, vivianite, fairfieldite, leucophosphite, cyrilovite, phosphosiderite, etc. Correianevesite occurs as grayish-brown to reddish-brown transparent bipyramidal crystals up to 4 mm in size. The streak is white, and the luster is vitreous. Mohs hardness is 3½. Cleavage is poor on (010). Fracture is laminated, uneven across cleavage. The measured density is 3.25(2) g/cm³; the calculated density is 3.275 g/cm³. The mineral is biaxial (+), $\alpha = 1.661(5)$, $\beta = 1.673(5)$, $\gamma = 1.703(5)$, $2V_{\text{meas}} = 70(10)^\circ$, $2V_{\text{calc}} = 65.6^\circ$. The IR spectrum confirms the presence of H₂O. The Mössbauer spectrum shows the presence of two sites for Fe²⁺ and one site for Fe³⁺ occupied in the ratio Fe¹²⁺:Fe²⁺:Fe³⁺ = 39:55:6. The chemical composition is as follows (electron microprobe, H₂O determined by gas chromatography of ignition products, Fe apportioned between FeO and Fe₂O₃ based on Mössbauer data, wt%): MnO 29.21, FeO 21.74, Fe₂O₃ 1.54, P₂O₅ 34.59, H₂O 12.6, total 99.68. The empirical formula, based on 11 O apfu, is H_{5.78}Mn_{1.70}Fe_{1.25}Fe_{0.08}³⁺P_{2.015}O₁₁. The strongest lines of the powder X-ray diffraction pattern [*d*, Å (*I*, %) (*hkl*)] are: 5.08 (43) (020), 4.314 (28) (002, 210), 3.220 (100) (221, 202), 3.125 (25) (122), 2.756 (35) (103, 230), 2.686 (25) (222, 113), 2.436 (22) (123), and 2.233 (23) (411, 331). The crystal structure is solved (*R*₁ = 0.0176). Correianevesite is orthorhombic, space group *Pbna*, *a* = 9.4887(2), *b* = 10.1149(2), *c* = 8.7062(2) Å, *V* = 835.60(3) Å³, *Z* = 4. The refined crystal-chemical formula is: (Fe_{0.72}²⁺Mn_{0.20}²⁺Fe_{0.08}³⁺)(Mn_{1.48}Fe_{0.52}³⁺)(PO₄)₂ (H₂O,OH)₃.

Keywords: Correianevesite; new mineral; phosphate; reddingite group; Cigana mine, Conselheiro Pena, Rio Doce valley, Minas Gerais, Brazil; crystal structure; Mössbauer spectroscopy