

## The crystal structure of painite $\text{CaZrB}[\text{Al}_9\text{O}_{18}]$ revisited

THOMAS ARMBRUSTER,<sup>1,\*</sup> NICOLA DÖBELIN,<sup>1</sup> ADOLF PERETTI,<sup>2</sup> DETLEF GÜNTHER,<sup>3</sup> ERIC REUSSER,<sup>4</sup>  
AND BERNARD GROBÉTY<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratorium für chemische mineralogische Kristallographie, University of Bern, Freiestrasse 3, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>GRS Gemresearch Swisslab Ltd., Hirschwattstrasse 6, CH-6003 Luzern, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry—Elemental and Trace Analysis ETH Hönggerberg, HCI, G113, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>4</sup>Institute of Mineralogy and Petrography, Sonneggstrasse, 5 ETH Zentrum, CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>5</sup>Department of Geosciences, University of Fribourg, Pérolles, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

### ABSTRACT

The crystal structure of the rare hexagonal mineral painite [ $a = 8.724(1)$ ,  $c = 8.464(2)$  Å] from Mogok (Myanmar), with the ideal composition  $\text{CaZrB}[\text{Al}_9\text{O}_{18}]$ , was re-determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. Structure refinements were performed in space groups  $P6_3/m$  and  $P6_3$ . The centrosymmetric  $P6_3/m$  model yielded excellent agreement ( $R_1 = 1.44\%$ , 1189 reflections  $> 2\sigma I_{\text{obs}}$ , 54 parameters) with the observed diffraction data without any unusual atomic displacement parameters, thus the acentric  $P6_3$  model was rejected. A previous structural study claimed that painite was non-centrosymmetric and differed from the related structures of jeremejevitte  $\text{B}_3[\square_3\text{Al}_6(\text{OH})_3\text{O}_{15}]$  and fluoborite  $\text{B}_3[\text{Mg}_9(\text{F},\text{OH})_9\text{O}_9]$  in having lower symmetry.

The structure of painite comprises a framework of  $\text{AlO}_6$  octahedra that features two types of channels parallel to the  $c$  axis. One channel has a trigonal cross-section and is occupied by threefold coordinated B and Zr in sixfold prismatic coordination. The other channel has a hexagonal cross-section and is occupied by Ca. Chemical analysis by laser-ablation inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry indicated that the crystal studied has significant substitution of Na for Ca (ca. 20%) charge-balanced by  $\text{Ti}^{4+}$  replacing octahedral Al leading to the formula  $\text{Ca}_{0.77}\text{Na}_{0.19}\text{Al}_{8.80}\text{Ti}_{0.19}\text{Cr}_{0.03}\text{V}_{0.01}\text{Zr}_{0.94}\text{Hf}_{0.01}\text{B}_{1.06}\text{O}_{18}$ .