

MS15-1-12 Crystal structure and thermal behaviour of $\text{Bi}_6\text{Te}_2\text{O}_{15}$: investigation of synthetic and natural pingguite #MS15-1-12

G. Nénert ¹, O. Missen ², M. Weil ³, S. Mills ²

¹Malvern Panalytical - Almelo (Netherlands), ²Geosciences, Museums Victoria - Melbourne (Australia), ³TU Wien - Vienna (Austria)

Abstract

Pingguite was first reported in 1994 from the Yangjia Au deposit, as $\text{Bi}_6\text{Te}^{\text{IV}}_2\text{O}_{13}$ [1]. No crystal structure was determinable, and the valence of Te was determined by XPS. Subsequent occurrences of pingguite have been found in 4 additional countries, a more widespread distribution than many secondary tellurium minerals. Around half of the ~90 secondary Te minerals are found only in North America [2]. Despite its low planetary abundance, tellurium is found in an anomalously large number of minerals [3]. This is in part due to its complex chemistry in surface environments, including the stability of two higher oxidation states (Te^{IV} and Te^{VI}) which may coexist [2]. Pingguite is the most recently described mineral containing only bismuth, tellurium and oxygen.

The previously unknown crystal structure of pingguite was determined and refined from laboratory X-ray powder diffraction data using a synthetic sample [4]. We used this structural model to describe additional single crystal diffraction data of natural pingguite. This crystal structure calls for a revised chemistry of the rare mineral pingguite to $\text{Bi}_6\text{Te}_2\text{O}_{15}$ instead of the previously reported formula $\text{Bi}_6\text{Te}_2\text{O}_{13}$. Pingguite contains Te^{VI} only and not Te^{IV} as previously reported. Pingguite undergoes an irreversible phase transition around 840°C which is characterized by a loss of oxygen and a reduction from Te^{VI} to Te^{IV} resulting in a $\delta\text{-Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ like type structure.

References

- [1] Zhifu S, et al. (1994) Acta Mineral Sin 14:315
- [2] Missen OP, et al. (2020) Earth-Sci Rev 204:103150.
- [3] Christy AG (2015) Mineral Mag 79:33
- [4] G. Nénert et al. (2020) Physics and Chemistry of Minerals (2020) 47:53

a) Crystal structure and b) picture of pingguite

