

ПЕРВЫЙ ПРИРОДНЫЙ ГЕКСАФЕРРИТ СО СМЕШАННОЙ  
СТРУКТУРОЙ  $\beta'''$ -ФЕРРИТА ( $\beta$ -АЛЮМИНА) И МАГНЕТОПЛЮМБИТА

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FIRST NATURAL HEXAFERRITE WITH MIXED  $\beta'''$ -FERRITE ( $\beta$ -ALUMINA)  
AND MAGNETOPLUMBITE STRUCTURE

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A thin vein (~1-2 mm) filled with various ferrites was discovered in gehlenite-flamite hornfels at Harmun Mt. in the Judean Desert in the Palestinian Autonomy belonging to rocks of the pyrometamorphic Hatrurim Complex. The main minerals in the veins are magnesioferrite ( $\text{Mg}_{0.48}\text{Fe}^{2+}_{0.23}\text{Zn}_{0.17}\text{Ni}_{0.06}\text{Cu}_{0.03}\text{Ca}_{0.03}\text{O}_{21}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{1.88}\text{Al}_{0.12})_{\Sigma 2}\text{O}_4$  and khesinite

$\text{Ca}_4(\text{Ca}_{1.03}\text{Mg}_{0.74}\text{Zn}_{0.05}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.18})_{\Sigma 2}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{9.64}\text{Cr}^{3+}_{0.19}\text{Ti}_{0.17})_{\Sigma 10}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{7.23}\text{Al}_{3.09}\text{Si}_{1.68})_{\Sigma 12}\text{O}_{40}$ . Less frequent are two potentially new minerals of less than 50  $\mu\text{m}$  in maximum dimension: K-ferrite,

$(\text{K}_{0.829}\text{Ba}_{0.163}\text{Na}_{0.013})_{\Sigma 1.005}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{13.894}\text{Mg}_{1.261}\text{Al}_{0.813}\text{Zn}_{0.535}\text{Ti}_{0.034}\text{Ca}_{0.167}\text{Ni}_{0.139}\text{Cu}_{0.093}\text{Cr}^{3+}_{0.023}\text{Mn}_{0.023}\text{Si}_{0.017})_{\Sigma 16.999}\text{O}_{25}$  – the magnesium analogue of the synthetic phase  $\text{KFe}^{2+}_2\text{Fe}_{15}\text{O}_{25}$  ( $\beta'''$ -ferrite, Matsui et al., 1985) and Ba-ferrite,

$(\text{Ba}_{0.818}\text{Ca}_{0.113}\text{Na}_{0.047}\text{K}_{0.022})_{\Sigma 1}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{15.258}\text{Mg}_{1.085}\text{Al}_{0.690}\text{Zn}_{0.411}\text{Ti}_{0.110}\text{Ca}_{0.094}\text{Ni}_{0.160}\text{Cu}_{0.087}\text{Mn}_{0.032}\text{Si}_{0.012})_{\Sigma 17.939}\text{O}_{27}$ , for which the synthetic analogue  $\text{BaMg}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$  is known (*W*-ferrite, Collomb et al., 1986; Pullar, 2012). Both synthetic analogues possess modular structures composed of 5-layered spinel blocks intercalated by *R*-blocks. The *R*-block in K-ferrite ( $\beta'''$ -ferrite) is related to the one of  $\beta$ -alumina (Matsui et al., 1985), and in Ba-ferrite (*W*-ferrite) it resembles the one of magnetoplumbite (Collomb et al., 1986).

At first K-ferrite crystallized in the empty voids between magnesioferrite and khesinite crystals. Subsequently K-ferrite was replaced and overgrown by Ba-ferrite. Usually, Ba-ferrite formed reaction rims on K-ferrite. Less frequent, relatively homogenous zones with intermediate compositions were analysed on replaced aggregates of the K-phase. Thin zones of barioferrite,  $(\text{Ba}_{0.817}\text{Ca}_{0.148}\text{Na}_{0.021}\text{K}_{0.014})_{\Sigma 1}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{11.087}\text{Al}_{0.453}\text{Ti}_{0.244}\text{Mg}_{0.105}\text{Zn}_{0.073}\text{Ca}_{0.041})_{\Sigma 12.003}\text{O}_{19}$ , grew on primary Ba-ferrite. The crystal structure of barioferrite of ideal formula  $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ , consists of only 3-layered spinel modules intercalated by *R*-modules of the magnetoplumbite type (*M*-ferrite; Townes et al., 1967; Pullar, 2012). For structural study, we managed to select a ferrite grain  $0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.01$  mm in size with

intermediate

composition

$(\text{K}_{0.566}\text{Ba}_{0.384}\text{Na}_{0.050})_{\Sigma 1}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{14.081}\text{Mg}_{1.423}\text{Zn}_{0.586}\text{Al}_{0.800}\text{Ti}_{0.024}\text{Ca}_{0.143}\text{Ni}_{0.157}\text{Cu}_{0.093}\text{Mn}_{0.031}\text{Si}_{0.022})_{\Sigma 17.36}\text{O}_{25.54}$ . The other ferrites in the sample disintegrated to superfine plates. The crystal structure of this intermediate ferrite was studied using a Bruker SMART APEX II CCD (University of Bern, Switzerland) single-crystal diffractometer and gave unexpected results. The studied K-Ba-ferrite has hexagonal symmetry ( $a = 5.9137(2)$ ,  $c = 33.1450(15)$  Å) of space  $P-6m2$  ( $Z = 2$ ) and was refined to  $R1 = 0.06$ . The structural model of K-Ba-ferrite can be interpreted as sequence of ordered layers (“supermodules”, each spanning a half unit cell parallel to  $c$ ) of  $\beta$ '''-ferrite  $\text{KMg}_2\text{Fe}_{15}\text{O}_{25}$  with  $R$ -blocks of the  $\beta$ -alumina type and  $W$ -ferrite  $\text{BaMg}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$  with  $R$ -blocks of the magnetoplumbite type (Fig. 1).

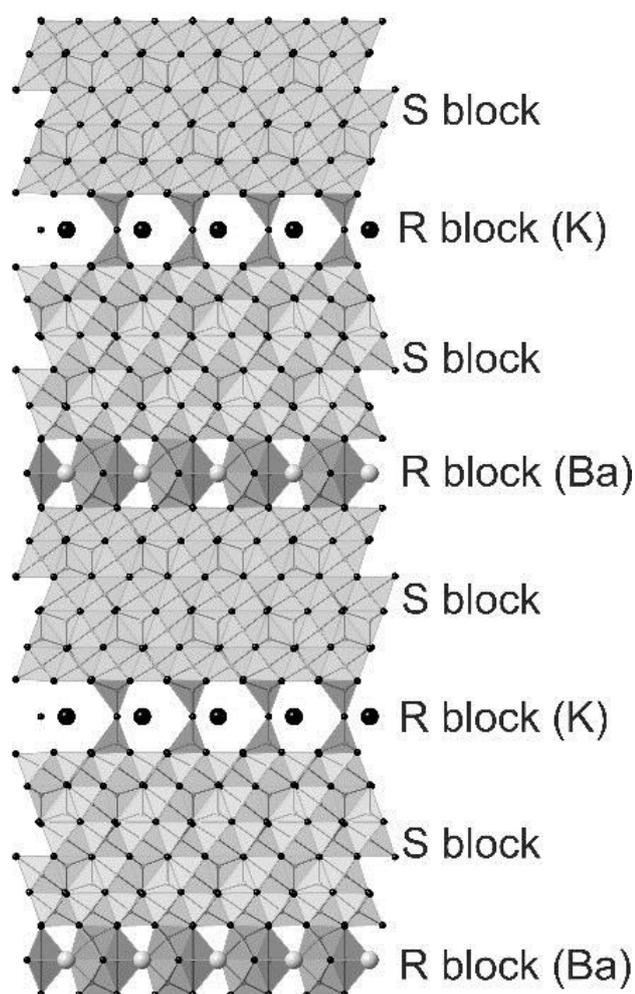


Fig. 1. Structure of K-Ba-hexaferrite with ordered intercalation along the  $c$  axis of magnetoplumbite blocks ( $R$  block of Ba) and  $\beta$ -alumina ( $R$  block of K), joint by spinel modules (S blocks). Projection on (010).

The refined K/Ba ratio of 0.59/0.41 for the natural K-Ba-ferrite may be derived from the reference structures  $0.59 \times \text{KMe}^{2+}_2\text{Me}^{3+}_{15}\text{O}_{25} + 0.41 \times \text{BaMe}^{2+}_2\text{Me}^{3+}_{16}\text{O}_{27} = \text{K}_{0.59}\text{Ba}_{0.41}\text{Me}^{2+}_2\text{Me}^{3+}_{15.41}\text{O}_{25.82}$ . The refined composition, without distinction between  $\text{Me}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Me}^{2+}$ , is  $\text{K}_{0.59}\text{Ba}_{0.41}\text{Me}_{17.38}\text{O}_{25.56}$ . For charge balance the formula may be rewritten to  $\text{K}_{0.59}\text{Ba}_{0.41}\text{Me}^{2+}_{2.43}\text{Me}^{3+}_{14.95}\text{O}_{25.56}$ , which is close to the formula obtained

from EPMA data. K-Ba-ferrite from Harmun Mt. in Palestine is a potentially new mineral and the first natural ferrite with ordered *R*-blocks of magnetoplumbite and  $\beta$ -alumina type. Currently, two synthetic phases  $\text{Nd}_{0.9}\text{Na}_{1.3}\text{Al}_{23}\text{O}_{36.5}$  (*P*-6*m*2;  $a = 5.57$ ,  $c = 22.25$  Å; Kahn, They, 1986) and  $\text{Sr}_2\text{MgAl}_{22}\text{O}_{36}$  (*P*-6*m*2;  $a = 5.583$ ,  $c = 22.225$  Å; Iyi, Göbbels, 1996) with mixed structures, formed by intercalation of magnetoplumbite and  $\beta$ -alumina *R*-blocks, are known.

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