

## Hydrowoodwardite

## $\text{Cu}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_8 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

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**Crystal Data:** Hexagonal. *Point Group:*  $\bar{3} 2/m$  (probable). As porous botryoidal crusts and small stalactitic aggregates.

**Physical Properties:** *Fracture:* Uneven. *Tenacity:* Brittle upon partial dehydration. Hardness = n.d.  $D(\text{meas.}) = 2.33(8)$   $D(\text{calc.}) = 2.48$  Slowly and reversibly dehydrates to woodwardite.

**Optical Properties:** Translucent. *Color:* Blue to pale blue. *Streak:* Pale blue. *Luster:* Vitreous.

*Optical Class:* [Uniaxial.]  $n = 1.549(5)\text{--}1.565(5)$   $\omega = \text{n.d.}$   $\epsilon = \text{n.d.}$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $R\bar{3}m$  (probable).  $a = 3.070(7)$   $c = 31.9(2)$   $Z = 3$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** St. Briccius mine, Germany. 10.5 (100), 5.26 (17), 3.50 (6), 2.60 (5b), 1.524 (4b), 2.46 (2b), 2.23 (2b)

### Chemistry:

	(1)
$\text{SO}_3$	15.50
$\text{SiO}_2$	5.60
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	19.20
$\text{CuO}$	28.39
$\text{ZnO}$	0.41
$\text{Na}_2\text{O}$	0.10
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	30.10
Total	[99.30]

(1) St. Briccius mine, Germany; by ICP-MS,  $\text{SiO}_2$  from admixed amorphous silica,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  by TGA,  $(\text{SO}_4)^{2-}$ ,  $(\text{OH})^{1-}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  confirmed by IR, original total given as 99.3%; corresponds to  $(\text{Cu}_{1.92}\text{Zn}_{0.04})_{\Sigma=1.96}\text{Al}_{2.04}(\text{SO}_4)_{1.04}(\text{OH})_{7.96} \cdot 5.08\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (2) St. Christoph mine, Germany; analysis not given,  $(\text{CO}_3)^{2-}$  from stoichiometry and presence confirmed by IR; then stated to correspond to  $(\text{Cu}_{1.96}\text{Zn}_{0.04})_{\Sigma=2.00}(\text{UO}_2)_{0.04}\text{Al}_{2.00}[(\text{SO}_4)_{0.64}(\text{CO}_3)_{0.36}]_{\Sigma=1.00}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Occurrence:** Rare in the oxidized portions of base metal sulfide mines.

**Association:** Woodwardite, schulenbergite, namuwite, brianyoungite, langite, linarite, allophane, amorphous silica.

**Distribution:** In Germany, in Saxony, from the St. Briccius mine, Königswalde, near Annaberg; in the Gelbe Birke mine, Schwarzenberg; at the St. Johannes mine, Wolkenstein, near Marienberg; and from the St. Christoph mine, Bärenhecke. At Simdde Dyllhan, Drws-y-Coed, near Nantlle, Gwynedd, Wales.

**Name:** As the hydrated analog of woodwardite.

**Type Material:** Mining Academy, Freiberg, Germany, 76639.

**References:** (1) Witzke, T. (1999) Hydrowoodwardite, a new mineral of the hydrotalcite group from Königswalde near Annaberg, Saxony/Germany and other localities. *Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh.*, 75–86. (2) (1999) *Amer. Mineral.*, 84, 1465 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Nickel, E. (1976) New data on woodwardite. *Mineral. Mag.*, 43, 644–647.