The 422th Geodynamics Seminar

Stability region of the liebermannite-lingunite solid solution

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Abstract

Aluminosilicate hollandite, with the chemical formula of $(K,Na)AlSi_3O_8$, is a potential host mineral of K and Na in the deep Earth. The Na hollandite end member is called lingunite, and the K hollandite end member was named liebermannite recently. To understand the behavior of the liebermannitelingunite solid solution, phase relations in the system KAlSi₃O₈-NaAlSi₃O₈ in the pressure range from 10 to 28 GPa have been made experimentally, however, it is still not clear whether or not the end members can form infinite solid solution with the hollandite structure under some conditions. Previous high pressure experiments obtained K hollandite with the limited Na content up to 50 mol %, on the other hand, Na-rich hollandite with the Na content of about 80 mol % was discovered in some meteorites. In the present study, we investigated the above mentioned phase relations at about 22 GPa, 1873 and 2273 K separately, and successfully synthesized Na-rich hollandite with the Na content of 78 mol % for the first time at 22 GPa and 2273 K, which is compositionally close to the natural Na-rich hollandite. Our data show that the solubility of Na in K hollandite is very sensitive to both pressure and temperature, especially at the pressure corresponding to the dissociation of jadeite into the calcium ferrite type NaAlSiO₄ and stishovite, and there may be a stability region for Na hollandite end member at slightly higher temperatures. The effect of Na substitution on the structure of K hollandite will be exhibited via lattice parameters, Raman spectra and the phase transition from the tetragonal hollandite to a monoclinic structure named hollandite II at room temperature.

