## BISMUTOTANTALITE FROM NORTHWESTERN ARGENTINA: DESCRIPTION AND

## **CRYSTAL STRUCTURE**

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## Abstract

Bismutotantalite from La Elvirita, a highly evolved rare-element granitic pegmatite placed in Salta, Northwestern Argentina is studied. The mineral occurs in the albite-rich core of the pegmatite associated preferentially with bismuth, bismuthinite, tapiolite, manganotantalite, microlite, uranmicrolite, bismutomicrolite, hafnian zircon and montebrasite. A fresh, cm-sized crystal, with dark gray color, greasy luster and G = 8.809 gr/cm<sup>3</sup> was studied. In polished section it is gray with very weak birreflectance and shows two phases. EPMA analysis of both give averages of [Bi] =  $(Bi_{0.98}Sb_{0.02})(Ta_{0.89}Nb_{0.11})O_4$  and  $[Bi,Sb] = (Bi_{0.68}Sb_{0.32})(Ta_{0.89}Nb_{0.11})O_4$  respectively. Refined powder-diffraction data of [Bi] give a 4.968(1), b 11.796(3), c 5.646(1) Å, V = 330.85(9) Å<sup>3</sup>. The crystal structure of [Bi] and [Bi,Sb] were solved by direct methods to an R Index of 1.9% and 2.4% based an 450 and 434 observed (4\*) reflections respectively, measured with MoK X-radiation. Both phases are orthorhombic, space group *Pcnn*, Z = 4, and the results for [Bi] are a 4.9652(4), b 11.7831(16), c 5.6462(5) (Å), V 330.32(6) (Å<sup>3</sup>), and for [Bi,Sb] are a 4.9471(4), b 11.7878(7), c 5.6048(3) (Å), V 326.83(4) ( $Å^3$ ). These results show that bismutotantalite can accommodate up to ~40% Sb<sup>3+</sup> in the place of Bi<sup>3+</sup> without changing to the *Pc2 in* polar structure of stibiotantalite.

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