Claudetite

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. Point Group: 2/m. As crystals, thin tabular on {010}, with {111} and {T11}, and cleavages, to 5 cm; also as crusts. Twinning: Commonly as penetration or contact twins on {100}.


Optical Properties: Transparent. Color: Colorless to white; colorless in transmitted light. Luster: Vitreous; pearly on cleavage surfaces. Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Orientation: Y = b; X ∩ c ≃ 84°; Z ∩ c ≃ 6°. Dispersion: r < v, strong. α = 1.871(5) β = 1.92(2) γ = 2.01(1) 2V(meas.) = 58°

Cell Data: Space Group: P2_1/n (synthetic). a = 5.25(1) b = 12.99(1) c = 4.53(1) β = 93°53'(20) Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: San Domingo mines, Portugal. 3.245 (100), 3.454 (50), 2.771 (35), 4.924 (25), 2.264 (25), 3.356 (20), 3.328 (18)

Chemistry: (1) Smolnik, Slovakia; average of two analyses, O by difference. (2) As_2O_3.

Polymorphism & Series: Dimorphous with arsenolite.

Occurrence: A secondary oxidation product derived from realgar, arsenopyrite, or other arsenic-bearing minerals. Also produced as a sublimate during mine fires.

Association: Arsenolite, realgar, orpiment, sulfur.

Distribution: From the San Domingo mines, Algarve, Portugal. At Calañas, Andalusia; large cleavages from Río Tinto, Huelva, Spain. In the Lasalle mine, Decazeville, Aveyron, France. From Smolník (Szomolnok), 16 km northeast of Rožňava, Slovakia, as a sublimation product. At Trebško, Czech Republic. In Germany, found at St. Andreasberg, Harz Mountains. At Tsumeb, Namibia. In the USA, at the United Verde mine, Jerome, Yavapai Co., Arizona, and in the Tintic Standard mine, near Dividend, East Tintic district, Utah Co., Utah, both from mine fires; and in a sulfur prospect about 10 km north of the 4 S Ranch, Imperial Co., California.

Name: Honors Frederick Claudet, the French chemist who first described naturally occurring material.