

## Metanatroautunite

## $\text{Na}[(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4)](\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$

**Crystal Data:** Tetragonal. *Point Group:* 4/m 2/m 2/m. Platy crystals, to 5 mm, may be in radiating, blocky or foliated masses.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* {001}, perfect; {100}, less perfect. *Tenacity:* Brittle. Hardness = 2-2.5 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = [3.62] Yellow-green fluorescence under UV. Radioactive.

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Lemon-yellow, lettuce-yellow, greenish yellow. *Luster:* Vitreous, pearly on {001}.

*Optical Class:* Uniaxial (-).  $\omega = 1.578$   $\epsilon = 1.559$  *Pleochroism:* Weak;  $O$  = light yellow;  $E$  = pale yellow.

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* P4/ncc.  $a = 6.9935(7)$   $c = 17.5101(12)$   $Z = 4$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Kuruk deposit, Tajikistan.

3.67 (10), 2.675 (8), 1.566 (8b), 1.540 (8b), 3.23 (7), 1.639 (7), 1.364 (7)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
$\text{UO}_3$	61.9	62.53	64.70	$\text{CaO}$	1.2	0.14	
$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	15.56	14.69	16.06	$\text{Na}_2\text{O}$	5.62	6.88	7.01
$\text{CO}_2$	0.24			$\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$	4.05		
$\text{SiO}_2$	1.6			$\text{H}_2\text{O}^-$	9.02		
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	0.32			$\underline{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$		14.84	12.23
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	0.97			Total	100.91	99.08	100.00
MgO	0.43						

(1) Kuruk deposit, Tajikistan; after deduction of impurities, stated to correspond to  $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_{\Sigma=1.02}(\text{UO}_2)_{0.95}(\text{PO}_4)_{1.00} \bullet 3.33\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (2) Do.; corresponds to  $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_{\Sigma=1.06}(\text{UO}_2)_{1.05}(\text{PO}_4)_{1.00} \bullet 3.95\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (3)  $\text{Na}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4) \bullet 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Mineral Group:** Autunite group.

**Occurrence:** In the oxidized zone of a uranium deposit in a granodiorite massif (Tajikistan). In a miarolitic cavity in granite (Lake Boga).

**Association:** Schoepite, gypsum, kaolinite, “limonite” (Tajikistan); saleeite, torbernite (Lake Boga).

**Distribution:** Found in the Kuruk uranium deposit, 15 km northeast of Khodzhent, Samgar Steppe, northern Tajikistan. In the Lake Boga Granite, Victoria, Australia.

**Name:** The prefix *meta* indicates the dehydration product of “sodium autunite”, the transitory sodium analog of *meta-autunite*.

**Type Material:** A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia (67809-67812).

**References:** (1) Chernikov, A.A., O.V. Krutetskaya, and N.I. Organova (1957) Sodium-autunite [metanatroautunite]. Atomnaya Energiya, 3, 133-140 (in Russian). (2) (1958) Amer. Mineral., 43, 383 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Chernikov, A.A. and N.I. Organova (1994) Sodium autunite and sodium meta-autunite. Doklady Acad. Nauk SSSR, 338, 368-371 (in Russian). (4) (1995) Amer. Mineral., 80, 1329-1330 (abs. ref. 3). (5) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union, 190-191. (6) Mills, S.J. (2004) Metanatroautunite (‘sodium autunite’) from the Lake Boga Granite, Victoria. Australian J. Mineral., 10, 29-31. (7) Mills, S.J., A.R. Kampf, and W.D. Birch (2012) The crystal structure of metanatroautunite,  $\text{Na}[(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4)](\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$ , from the Lake Boga Granite, Victoria, Australia. Amer. Mineral., 97, 735-738.