Cyanochroite

$\text{K}_2\text{Cu(SO}_4\text{)}_2\cdot\text{6H}_2\text{O}$

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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. Point Group: $2/m$. Small euhedral crystals are tabular on \{001\}; typically forms crystalline crusts intermixed with other soluble compounds.


Optical Properties: Transparent. Color: Greenish blue. Luster: Vitreous. Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Orientation: $Y = b; X \wedge c = 18^\circ33'$. Dispersion: $r < v$, strong. $\alpha = 1.484 - 1.485$ $\beta = 1.486 - 1.488$ $\gamma = 1.502$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 45^\circ32' - 46^\circ32'$

Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_1/c$. $a = 6.159$ $b = 12.131$ $c = 9.086$ $\beta = 104^\circ27'$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic.

3.673 (100), 4.179 (90), 4.057 (79), 2.975 (65), 2.377 (45), 2.816 (42), 2.993 (39)

Chemistry: (1) Analyses of natural material have not been made; identification depends on correspondence of other properties with those of synthetic material.

Mineral Group: Picromerite group.

Occurrence: A rare product of fumarolic action (Vesuvius, Italy).

Association: n.d.

Distribution: From Vesuvius, Campania, Italy. At Laurium, Greece, in slag.

Name: From the Greek for blue and color, in reference to its appearance in white light.

Type Material: Natural History Museum, Paris, France, 175.358.