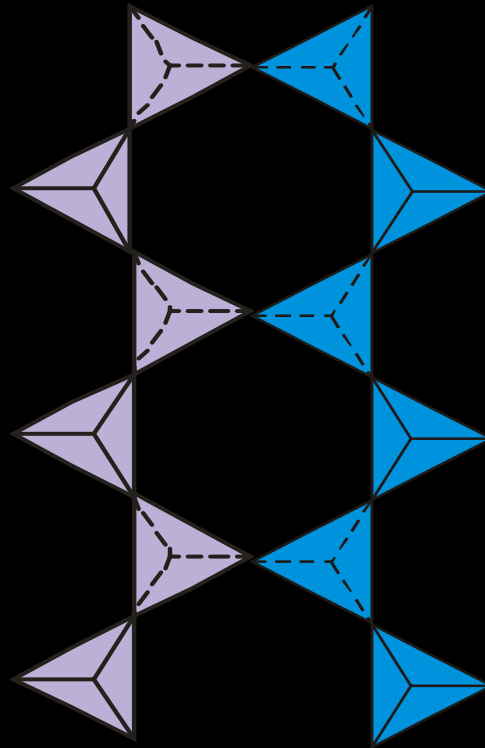
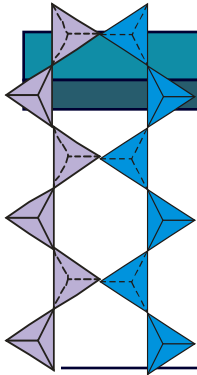


# Кристаллохимия породообразующих минералов

## Лекция 8. Ленточные силикаты. Амфиболы





# Амфиболы

**Амфиболы** (от др.-греч. ἀμφίβολος — двусмысленный, неясный) — группа породообразующих минералов подкласса ленточных силикатов. Многие амфиболы являются важнейшими породообразующими минералами. По распространенности в земной коре они существенно уступают только полевым шпатам, кварцу и незначительно пироксенам и слюдам. Амфиболы кристаллизуются в широком интервале температур и давлений, содержатся в магматических (от ультраосновных до кислых) и метаморфических горных породах. Кристаллохимическая «общая» формула амфибола, установленная впервые Уорреном (Warren, 1930),

$A_{0-1}B_2C_5[T_4O_{11}]_2(OH, O, Cl, F)_2$ , где:

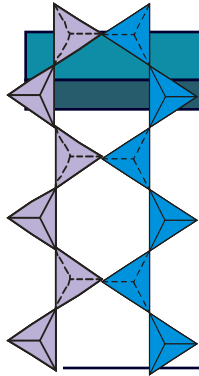
A = Li, K, Na

B = Ca, Na, Mg,  $Fe^{2+}$ , Mn

C = Mg,  $Fe^{3+}$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$ , Al, Mn, Ti, (Cr, V, Ni)

T = Si, Al, (Ti)



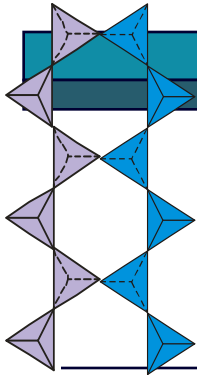


# Амфиболы

Амфиболы имеют вытянутый, вплоть до игольчатого, реже короткостолбчатый облик кристаллов, совершенную призматическую спайность, псевдогексагональную форму поперечного сечения кристаллов. Для многих амфиболов характерны асбестовидные агрегаты. Могут образовывать также плотные массы (например, нефрит).

Являются более поздними, чем пироксены, продуктами магматической кристаллизации и более ранними минералами метаморфизма. Роговая обманка, тремолит, актинолит — типичные минералы скарнов. Поздними гидротермальными процессами амфиболы изменяются в биотит, хлорит и серпентин. В поверхностных условиях переходят в монтмориллонит, нонтронит, галлуазит, карбонаты, лимонит, опал.



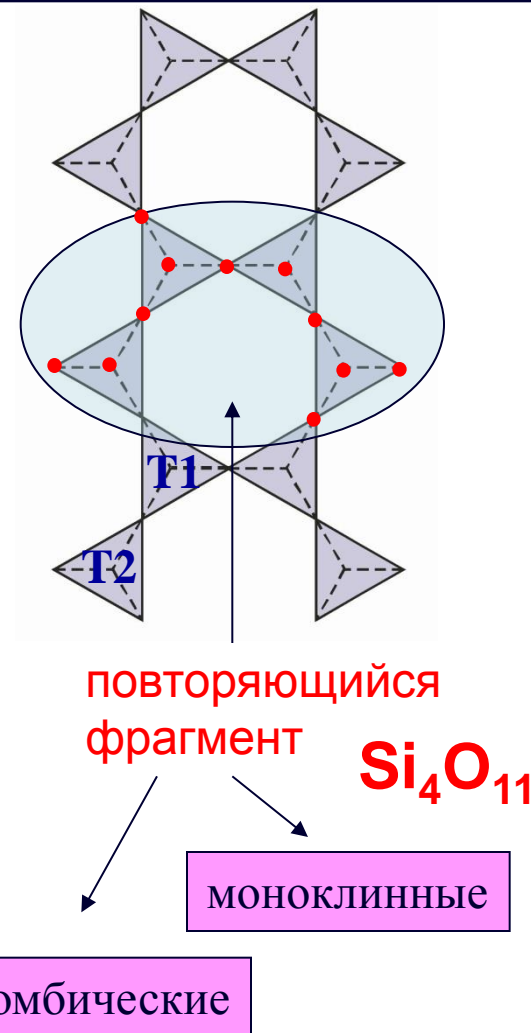


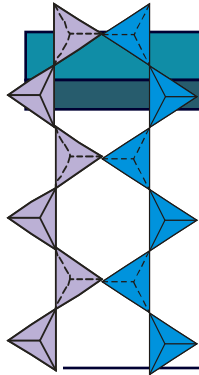
# Амфиболы

Структурная формула амфибола:



Характерными элементами структуры амфиболов являются бесконечные в направлении оси *c* ленты из  $TO_4^-$  тетраэдров состава  $[(Si, Al)_4O_{11}]^\infty$  с периодом повторяемости около  $5.3\text{\AA}$ . Тетраэдры каждой ленты одинаково ориентированы свободными вершинами, одна из сторон ленты составлена основаниями тетраэдров, другая - их вершинами. Тетраэдры двух типов:  $T(1)O_4$  содержат три мостиковых (общих для 2 атомов Si) и один немостиковый кислороды;  $T(2)O_4$  имеют два немостиковых кислорода, они более крупные и менее правильные. Трехвалентные катионы ( $Al^{3+}$ , иногда  $Fe^{3+}$ ), замещающие Si в тетраэдрах, в основном локализуются в положениях  $T(1)$ .

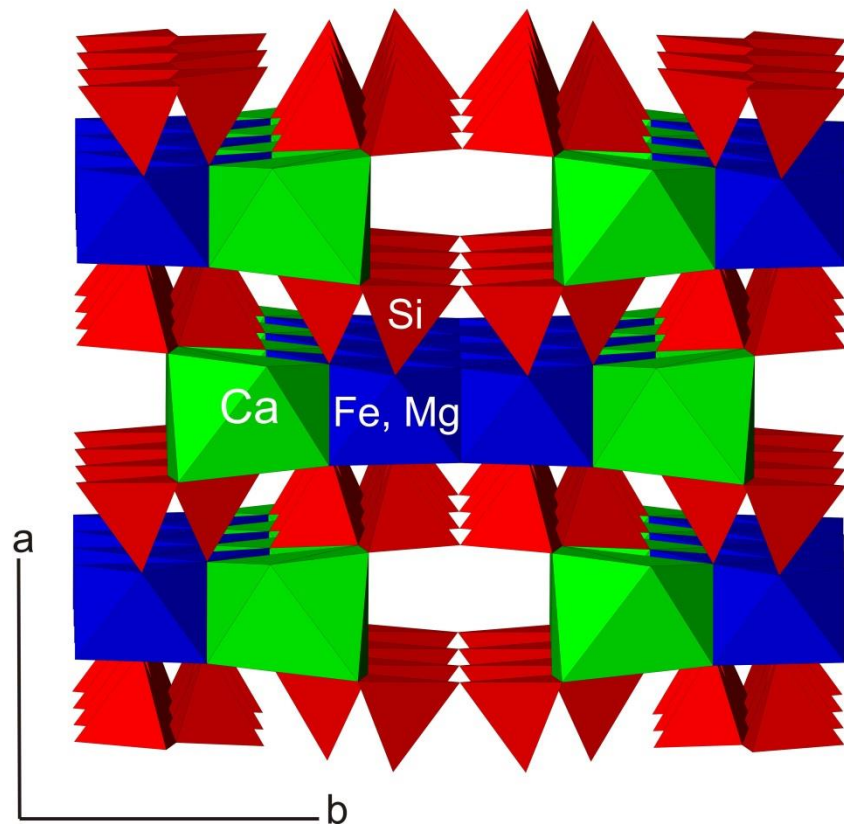




# Амфиболы

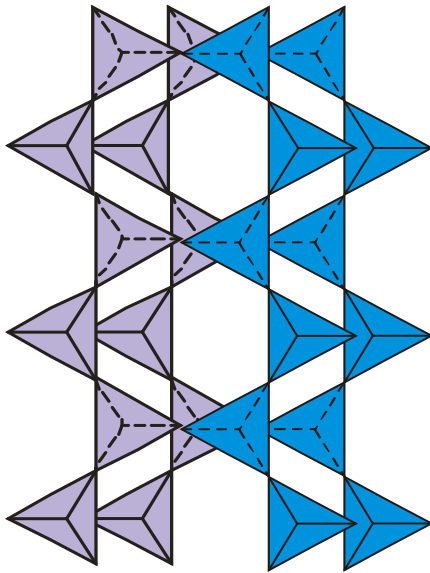


Кремнекислородные ленты попарно обращены друг к другу сторонами со свободными вершинами тетраэдров и связаны атомами Mg, Fe, Al, Mn и Ti таким образом, что последние находятся в октаэдрическом окружении атомов кислорода кремнекислородных лент. При этом катионы Mg, Fe, Al и Ti занимают три неэквивалентные позиции: M(1), M(2) и M(3). Октаэдрические катионы образуют октаэдрическую ленту, располагающуюся между двумя тетраэдрическими. Такая трехслойная лента имеет форму бруска, две параллельные стороны которого ограничены основаниями тетраэдрических лент. Химические связи внутри брусков значительно прочнее, чем между ними, этим и обуславливается характерная призматическая спайность амфиболов.





# Амфиболы



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## **Nomenclature of amphiboles**

Compiled by BERNARD E. LEAKE

*Department of Geology, University of Glasgow  
Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland*

for

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON AMPHIBOLES, I.M.A.**

Horace Winchell, Chairman, Subcommittee

*Department of Geology and Geophysics, Yale University  
New Haven, Connecticut 06520*

## NOMENCLATURE OF AMPHIBOLES: REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AMPHIBOLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MINERALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, COMMISSION ON NEW MINERALS AND MINERAL NAMES

BERNARD E. LEAKE<sup>1</sup> (Chairman)

*Department of Geology and Applied Geology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, U.K.*

ALAN R. WOOLLEY (Secretary)

*Department of Mineralogy, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.*

CHARLES E.S. ARPS\* (The Netherlands; retired December 1994)

WILLIAM D. BIRCH\* (Australia; from January 1995)

M. CHARLES GILBERT (U.S.A.; resigned 1994)

JOEL D. GRICE (Canada; \*from January 1995)

*Mineral Sciences Division, Canadian Museum of Nature, P.O. Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6P4, Canada*

FRANK C. HAWTHORNE

*Department of Earth Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada*

AKIRA KATO

*Department of Geology, Natural Science Museum, 2-23-1 Hyakanin-cho, Shinjuku, Tokyo 160, Japan*

HANAN J. KISCH

*Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, P.O. Box 653, 84105 Beer Sheva, Israel*

VLADIMIR G. KRIVOVICHEV

*Faculty of Geology, St. Petersburg University, University Emb. 7/9, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia*

KEES LINTHOUT

*Department of Ore Geology, Petrology and Mineralogy, Institute of Earth Sciences, Free University, De Boelelaan 1085, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

JO LAIRD

*Department of Earth Sciences, College of Engineering and Physical Sciences, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824, U.S.A.*

JOSEPH A. MANDARINO\* (Canada; retired December 1994)

WALTER V. MARESC

*Institut für Mineralogie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, D-44780 Bochum, Germany*

ERNEST H. NICKEL\* (Australia)

NICHOLAS M.S. ROCK (Australia; died February 1992)

JOHN C. SCHUMACHER

*Institut für Mineralogie-Petrologie-Geochemie der Albert-Ludwigs Universität zu Freiburg, Albertstrasse 23b, D-79104 Freiburg, Germany*

DAVID C. SMITH (France; resigned 1994)

NICK C.N. STEPHENSON

*Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351, Australia*

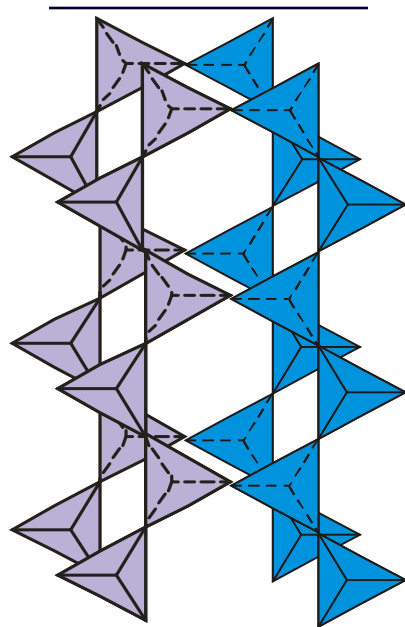
LUCIANO UNGARETTI (Italy; resigned April 1993)

ERIC J.W. WHITTAKER

*60 Exeter Road, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 2DZ, U.K.*

GUO YOUZHI

*Central Laboratory, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources of Hunan Province, Dashiba, Kunming, P.R. China*



# Амфиболы

*American Mineralogist*, Volume 89, pages 883–887, 2004

## Nomenclature of amphiboles: Additions and revisions to the International Mineralogical Association's amphibole nomenclature

**BERNARD E. LEAKE<sup>1,†</sup> (CHAIRMAN), ALAN R. WOOLLEY<sup>2</sup> (SECRETARY), WILLIAM D. BIRCH,<sup>\*,3</sup>  
ERNST A.J. BURKE,<sup>\*,4</sup> GIOVANNI FERRARIS,<sup>\*,5</sup> JOEL D. GRICE,<sup>6</sup> FRANK C. HAWTHORNE,<sup>7</sup>  
HANAN J. KISCH,<sup>8</sup> VLADIMIR G. KRIVOVICHEV,<sup>9</sup> JOHN C. SCHUMACHER,<sup>10</sup>  
NICHOLAS C.N. STEPHENSON,<sup>11</sup> AND ERIC J.W. WHITTAKER<sup>12</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>School of Earth, Ocean and Planetary Sciences, Cardiff University, P.O. Box 914, Cardiff CF10 3YE, U.K.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Mineralogy, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, Museum Victoria, 328 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences, Vrije Universiteit, De Boelelaan 1085, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>5</sup>Department of Scienze Mineralogie e Petrologiche, Via Valperga Caluso 35, I-10125 Torino, Italy

<sup>6</sup>Earth Sciences Division, Canadian Museum of Nature, P.O. Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6P4, Canada

<sup>7</sup>Department of Geological Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada

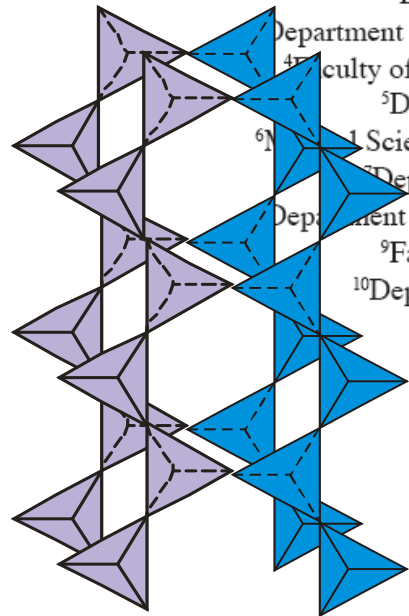
<sup>8</sup>Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva 84105, P.O. Box 653, Israel

<sup>9</sup>Faculty of Geology, St. Petersburg University, University Em. 7/9, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia

<sup>10</sup>Department of Earth Sciences, Wills Memorial Building, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1RJ, U.K.

<sup>11</sup>Earth Sciences, University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351, Australia

<sup>12</sup>60 Exeter Road, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 2DZ, U.K.





# Амфиболы

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The standard amphibole formula  $A_{0-1}B_2C_5T_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ :

- (1) Sum T to 8.00 using Si, then Al, then Ti.
- (2) Sum C to 5.00 using any excess Al and Ti from (1) and then successively Fe<sup>3+</sup>, V, Cr, Mn<sup>3+</sup>, Zr, Mg, Zn, Ni, Co, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Li
- (3) Sum B to 2.00 using first any excess above 5.00 from C, in the reverse order of (2) starting with Li and then Mn<sup>2+</sup> etc, and then follow with Ca, Sr, Ba and Na.
- (4) Excess above 2.00 in B is assigned to A in the reverse order of (3), starting with Na and then finally all the K is allocated to A.

## Пять групп амфиболов



**Group 1.** Where the sum of the L-type ions  ${}^B(Mg, Fe, Mn, Li) \geq 1.50$  apfu then the amphibole is a member of the *magnesium-iron-manganese-lithium group*. (L-type ions are divalent Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Ni, Co etc and Li, as described in IMA97).

**Group 2.** Where  ${}^B(Mg, Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Li) \leq 0.50$ ,  ${}^B(Ca, Na) \geq 1.00$  and  ${}^BNa < 0.50$  apfu, then the amphibole is a member of the *calcic group*.

**Group 3.** Where  ${}^B(Mg, Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Li) \leq 0.50$ ,  ${}^B(Ca, Na) \geq 1.00$ , and  $0.50 \leq {}^BNa < 1.50$  apfu, then the amphibole is a member of the *sodic-calcic group*.

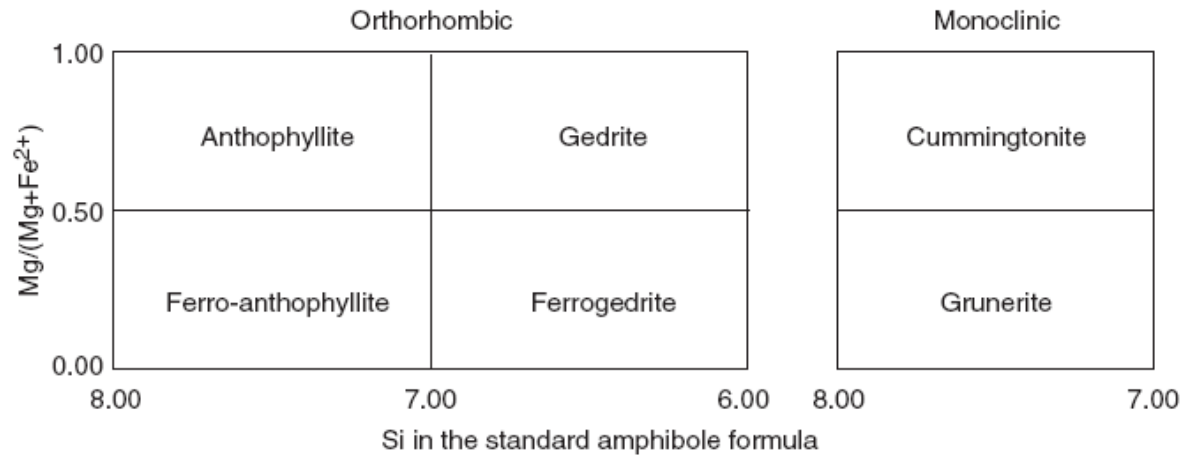
**Group 4.** Where  ${}^B(Mg, Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Li) \leq 0.50$ , and  ${}^BNa \geq 1.50$  apfu, then the amphibole is a member of the *sodic group*.

**Group 5.** A new amphibole group is defined as “Where  $0.50 < {}^B(Mg, Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Li) < 1.50$  and  $0.50 \leq {}^B(Ca, Na) \leq 1.50$  apfu, then the amphibole is a member of the *sodium-calcium-magnesium-iron-manganese-lithium group*.”

The definitions of the prefixes and modifiers given in IMA97 that are stated to apply to all groups apply to the new group with the addition that the prefix alumino, where  ${}^CAl > 1.00$  apfu, (note not = 1.00 apfu) also applies.

## Group 1: Mg-Fe-Mn-Li amphiboles

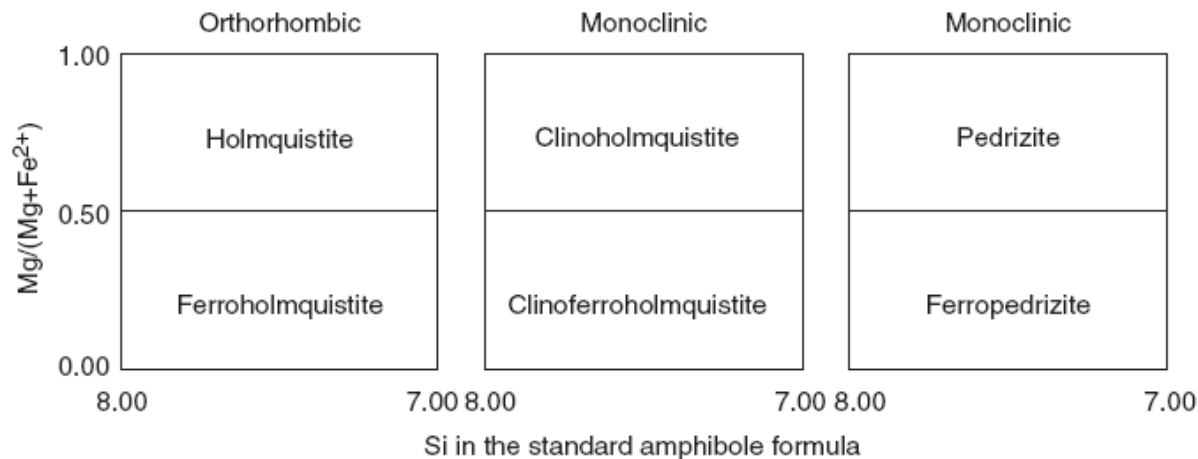
$B_{\text{(Mg, Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Li})} \geq 1.50$ ;  $B_{\text{Li}} < 1.00$ ;  $C_{\text{Li}} < 0.50$  i.e. **LI-poor**



$B_{\text{(Mg, Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Li})} \geq 1.50$ ;  $B_{\text{Li}} \geq 1.00$ ; i.e. **LI-rich**

$C_{\text{Li}} < 0.50$

$C_{\text{Li}} \geq 0.50$



## Амфиболы Группа 1

Sodicpedrizite

$\text{NaLi}_2(\text{LiMg}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{Al})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$

The prefix sodic:  $\text{Na} > 0.50$  apfu,  
 $\text{K} > 0.50$  apfu is  
 potassicpedrizite.



Holmquistite

© 2006 JSS

Diagram Parameters:  $\text{Ca}_B \geq 1.50$ ;  $(\text{Na} + \text{K})_A \geq 0.50$

$\text{Ti} < 0.50$

$\text{Ti} \geq 0.50$

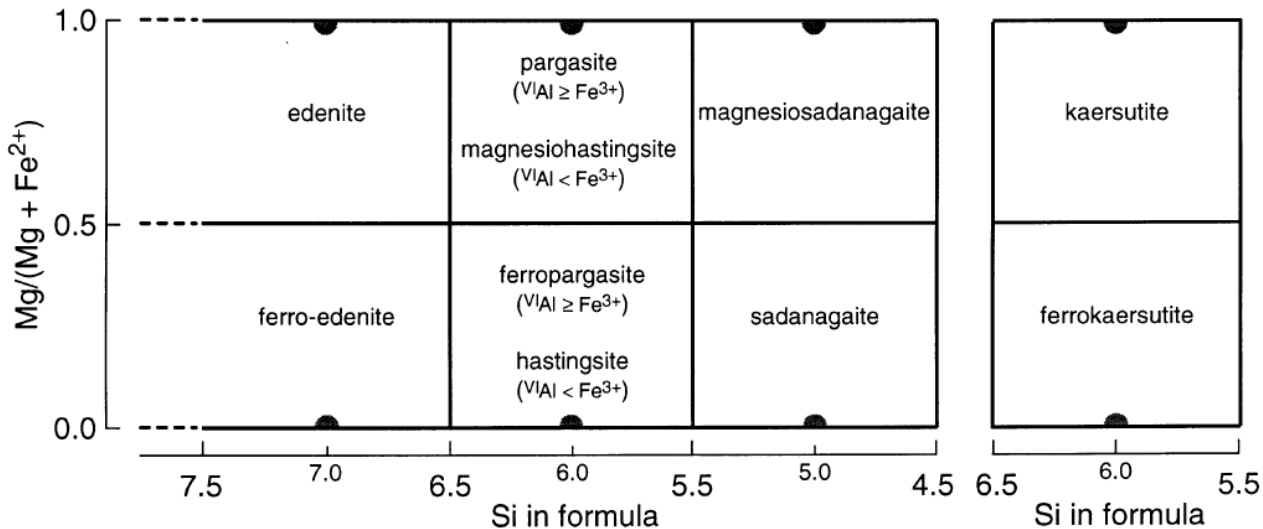
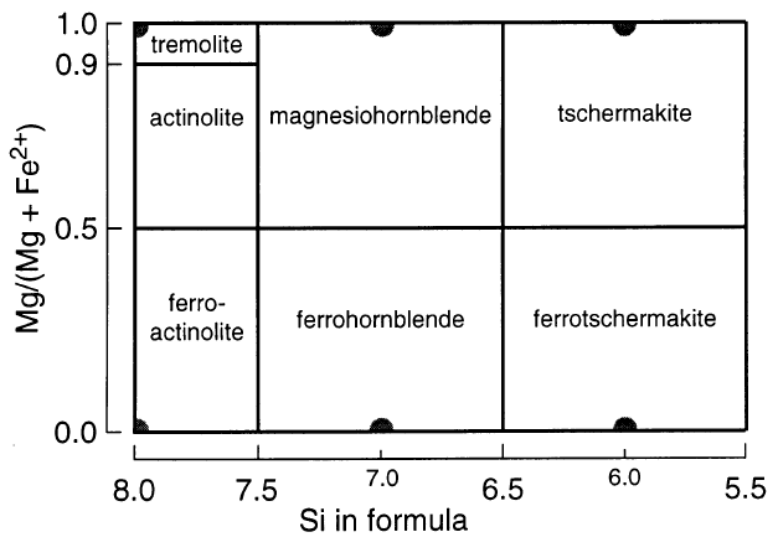


Diagram Parameters:  $(\text{Ca}_B \geq 1.50; (\text{Na} + \text{K})_A < 0.50)$

$\text{Ca}_A < 0.50$

$\text{Ca}_A \geq 0.50$



Final names require the relevant prefixes which are listed in Table 1 and may optionally include the modifiers that are found in Table 2.

◐ ◑ ◒ ◓ : symbols indicate the locations of end member formulae listed in the text.

# Амфиболы

## Группа 2

### calcic amphiboles

Tremolite



© 2000-2001 by John H. Betts.

## sodic-calcic amphiboles

Diagram Parameters:

$(\text{Na} + \text{K})_A \geq 0.50$ ;  $(\text{Ca} + \text{Na}_B) \geq 1.00$ ;  $0.50 < \text{Na}_B < 1.50$

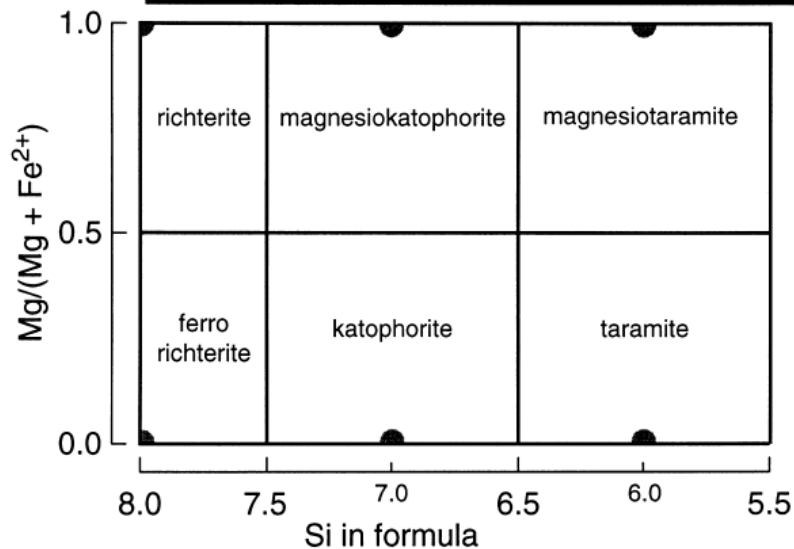
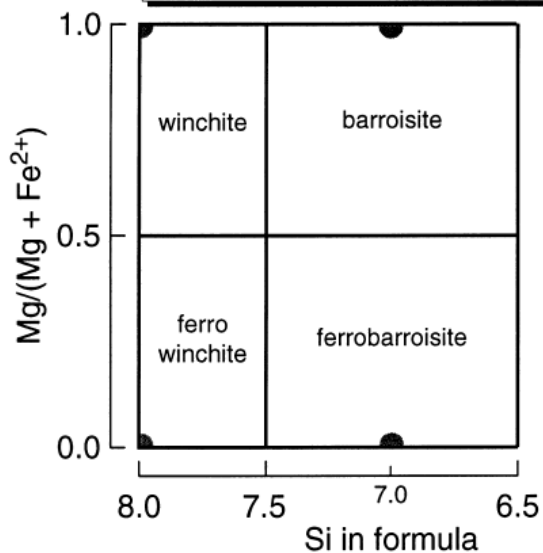


Diagram Parameters:

$(\text{Na} + \text{K})_A < 0.50$ ;  $(\text{Ca} + \text{Na}_B) \geq 1.00$ ;  $0.50 < \text{Na}_B < 1.50$



Final names require the relevant prefixes which are listed in Table 1 and may optionally include the modifiers that are found in Table 2.

◐ ◑ ◒ : symbols indicate the locations of end member formulae listed in the text.

## Амфиболы Группа 3

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Richterite



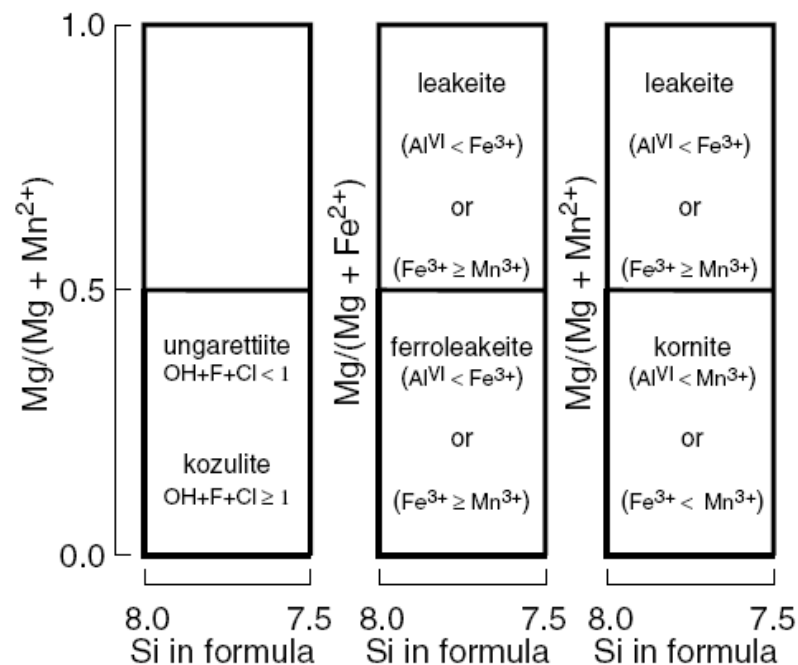
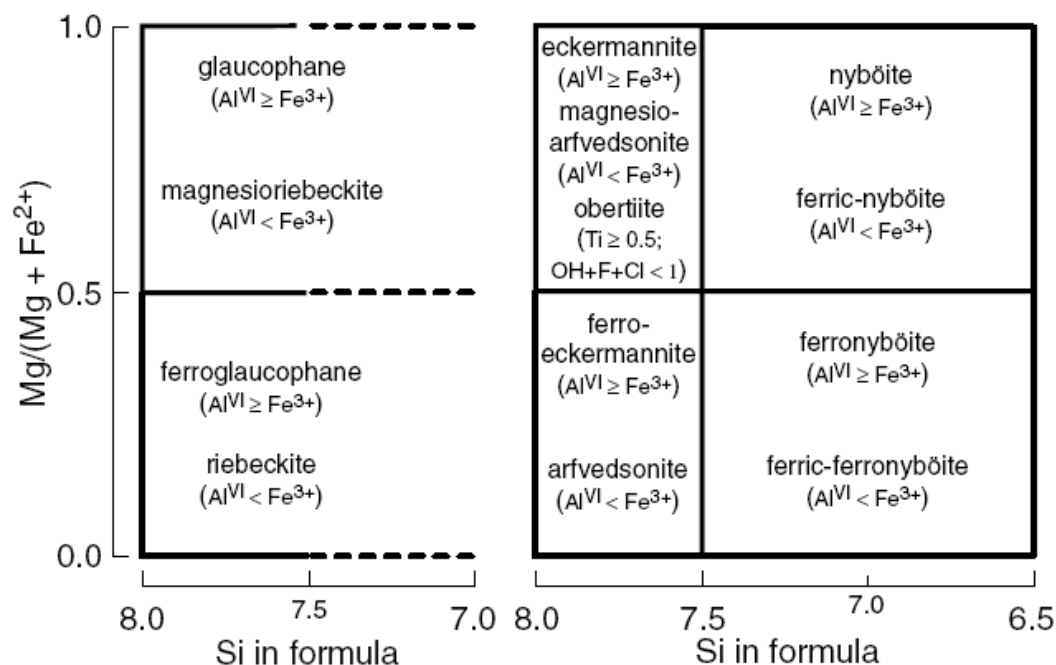
# Амфиболы Группа 4



© Stephan Wolfsried

## Group 4: Sodic Amphiboles

${}^B(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Li}) \leq 0.5$ and ${}^B\text{Na} \geq 1.50$			
$\text{Li} < 0.50$			$\text{Li} \geq 0.50$
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{Mn}^{3+} < \text{Al}^{\text{VI}} + \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Mg}$		$\text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{Mn}^{3+} \geq \text{Al}^{\text{VI}} + \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Mg}$	
${}^A(\text{Na} + \text{K}) < 0.50$	${}^A(\text{Na} + \text{K}) \geq 0.50$		



# Амфиболы

## Группа 5

### Group 5: Na-Ca-Mg-Fe-Mn-Li amphiboles

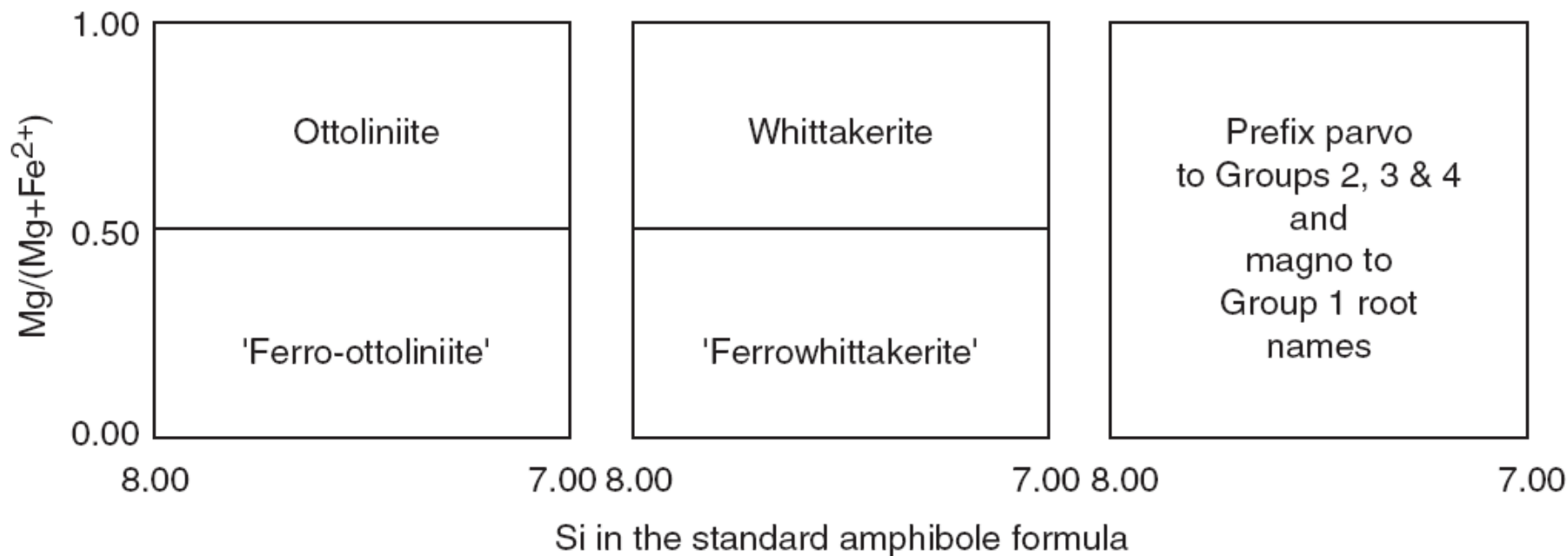
$$0.50 < 0^B(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Li}) < 1.50 \text{ \& } 0.50 \leq 0^B(\text{Na}, \text{Ca}) \leq 1.50$$

$$0^B\text{Li} > 0.50$$

$$0^B\text{Li} \leq 0.50$$

$$A < 0.50$$

$$A \geq 0.50$$



## Prefixes and modifiers

TABLE 1. PREFIXES IN ADDITION TO THOSE IN THE FIGURES

Prefix	Meaning*	Applicable to
Alumino	$^{VI}Al > 1.00$	Calcic and sodic-calcic groups only
Chloro	$Cl > 1.00$	All groups
Chromio	$Cr > 1.00$	All groups
Ferri	$Fe^{3+} > 1.00$	All groups except sodic
Fluoro	$F > 1.00$	All groups
Mangano	$1.00 < Mn^{2+} < 2.99$	All groups, except for kozulite and ungarettiite
Permangano	$3.00 < Mn^{2+} < 4.99$	All groups, except for kozulite
Mangani	$Mn^{3+} > 1.00$	All groups, except for kornite and ungarettiite
Potassic	$K > 0.50$	All groups
Sodic	$Na > 0.50$	Mg-Fe-Mn-Li group only
Titano	$Ti > 0.50$	All groups, except for kaersutite
Zinco	$Zn > 1.00$	All groups

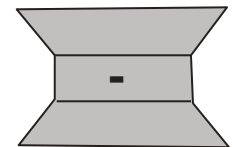
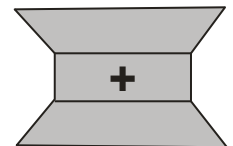
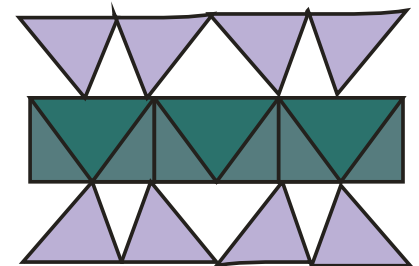
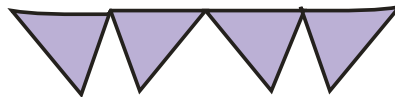
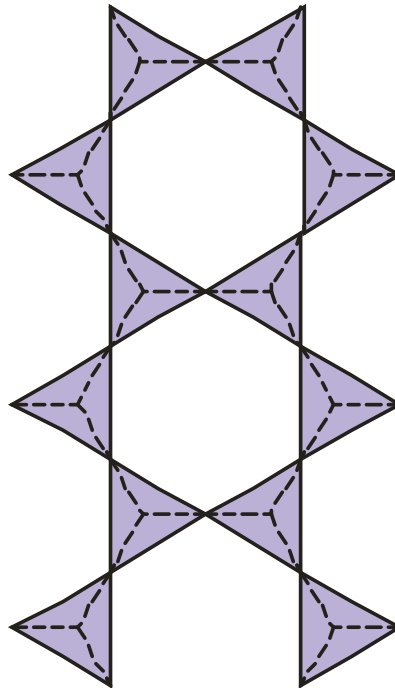
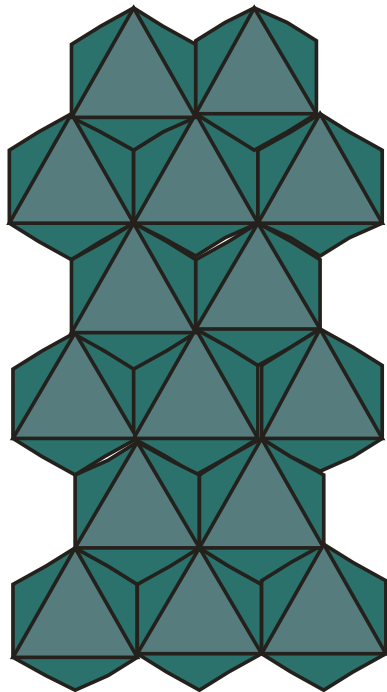
Following Nickel & Mandarino (1987), prefixes are an essential part of a mineral name (e.g., ferroglaucophane and ferro-actinolite), whereas modifiers indicate a compositional variant, and may be omitted (e.g., potassian pargasite). Modifiers generally represent subsidiary substitutions, whereas prefixes denote major substitutions

TABLE 2. MODIFIERS AND THEIR SUGGESTED RANGES

## Prefixes and modifiers

Modifier	Meaning*	Applicable to
Barian	$Ba > 0.10$	All groups
Borian	$B > 0.10$	All groups
Calcian	$Ca > 0.50$	Mg–Fe–Mn–Li group
Chlorian	$0.25 < Cl < 0.99$	All groups
Chromian	$0.25 < Cr < 0.99$	All groups
Ferrian	$0.75 < Fe^{3+} < 0.99$	All groups except sodic
Fluorian	$0.25 < F < 0.99$	All groups
Hydroxylan	$OH > 3.00$	All groups
Lithian	$Li > 0.25$	All groups, but excludes those species defined by the abundance of lithium ( <i>e.g.</i> , holmquistite)
Manganoan	$0.25 < Mn^{2+} < 0.99$	All groups, but excludes those species defined by the abundance of $Mn^{2+}$
Manganian	$0.25 < Mn^{3+} \text{ or } Mn^{4+} < 0.99$	All groups, but excludes those species defined by the abundance of $Mn^{3+}$ ( <i>e.g.</i> , kornite)
Nickeloan	$Ni > 0.10$	All groups
Oxygenian	$(OH + F + Cl) < 1.00$	All groups, except for ungarettiite
Potassian	$0.25 < K < 0.49$	All groups
Plumbian	$Pb > 0.10$	All groups
Sodian	$0.25 < Na < 0.49$	Mg–Fe–Mn–Li group only
Strontian	$Sr > 0.10$	All groups
Titanian	$0.25 < Ti < 0.49$	All groups
Vanadian	$V > 0.10$	All groups
Zincian	$0.10 < Zn < 0.99$	All groups
Zirconian	$Zr > 0.10$	All groups

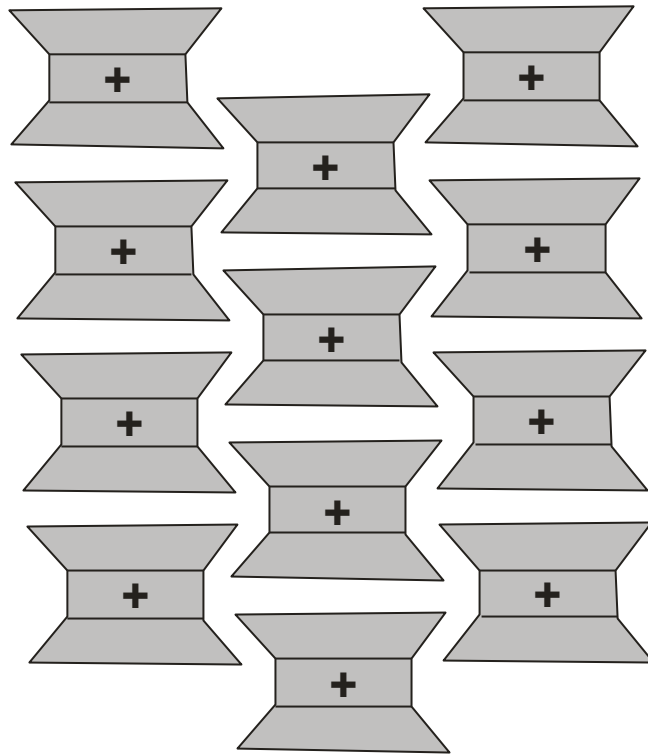
# Амфиболы





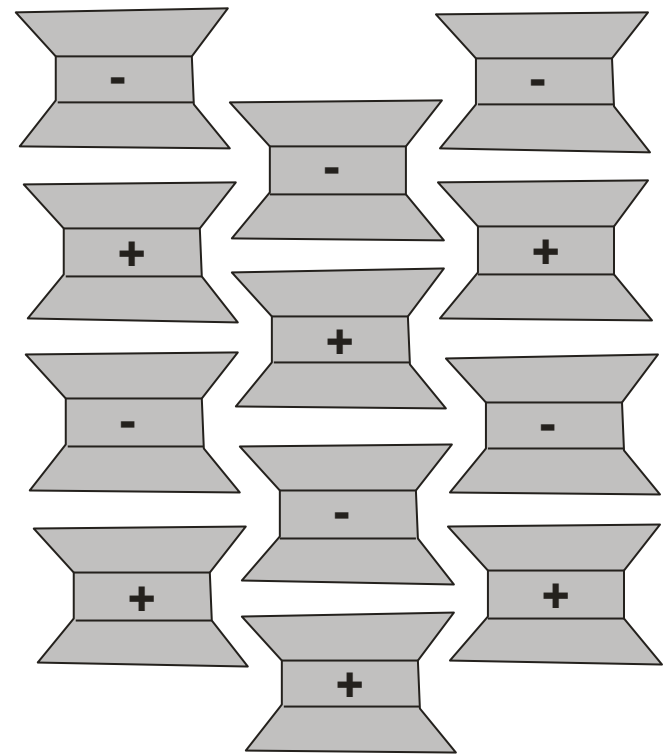
# Амфиболы

## МОНОКЛИННЫЕ

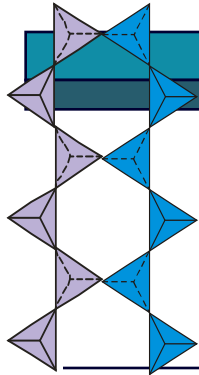


тремолит  
 $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_5[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$

## ромбические

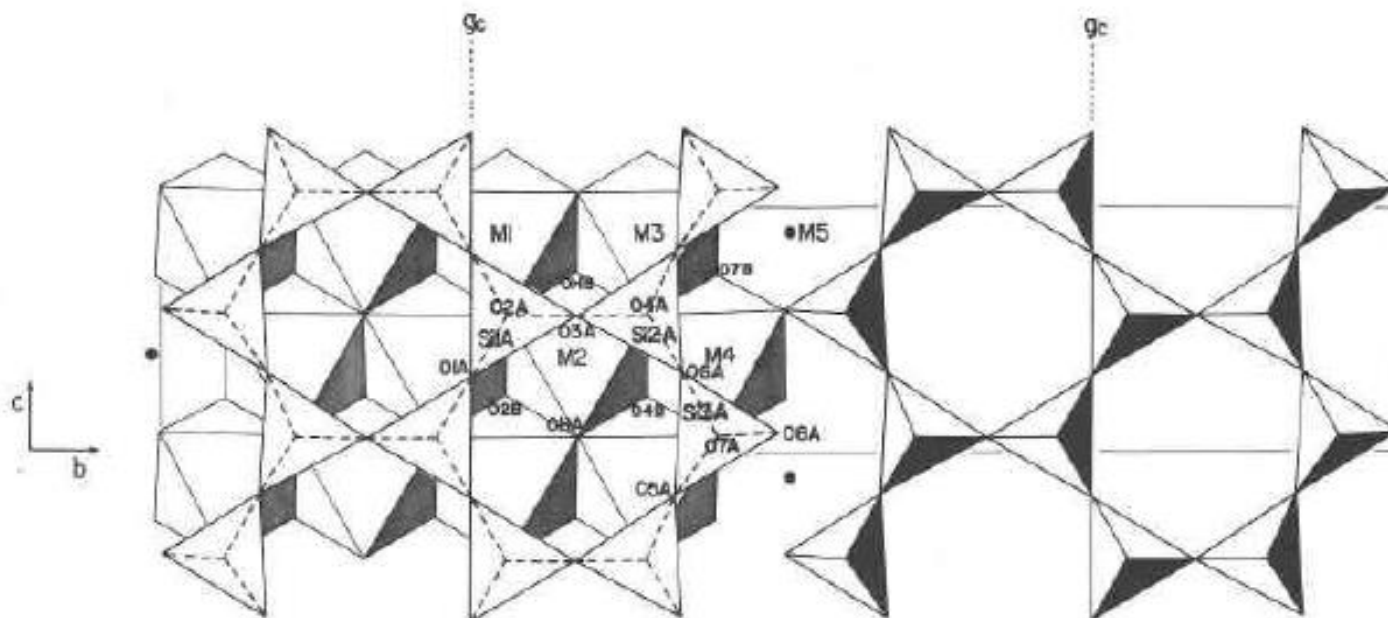


антофиллит  
 $\text{Mg}_7[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$

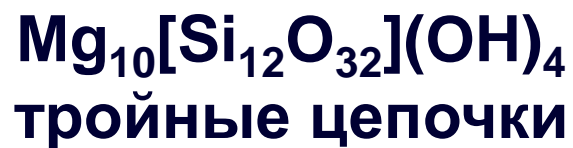


# Биопириболы Пириболы

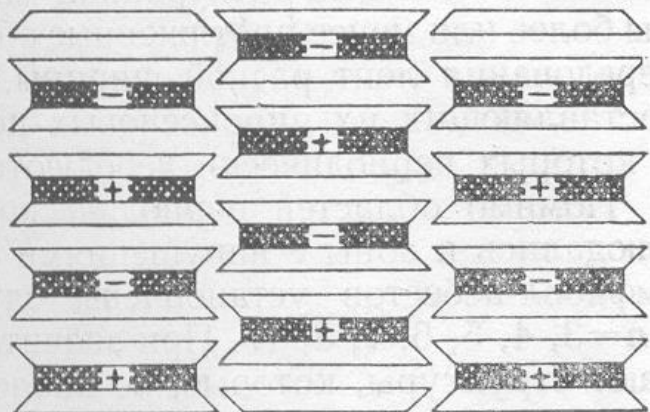
Джимтомпсонит / Клиноджимтомпсонит  
 $\text{Mg}_{10}[\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{32}](\text{OH})_4$  тройные цепочки



# Джимтомпсонит / Клиноджимтомпсонит

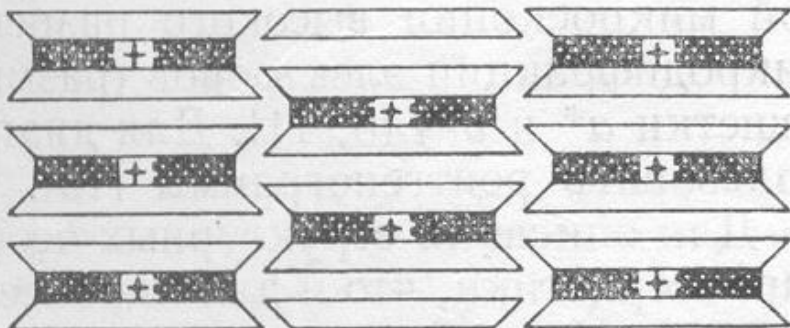


## ДЖИМТОМПСОНИТ



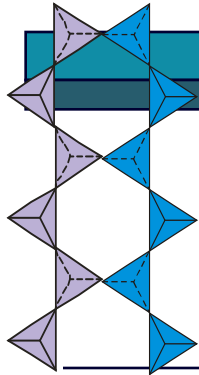
5

## КЛИНОДЖИМТОМПСОНИТ



6

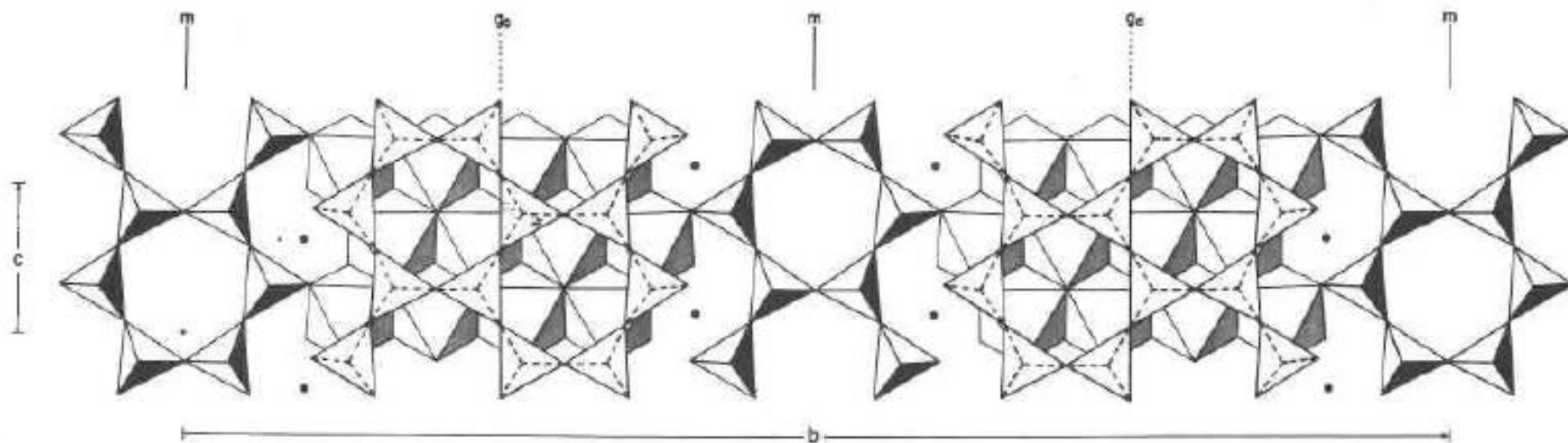




# Честерит

$\text{Mg}_{17}[\text{Si}_{20}\text{O}_{54}](\text{OH})_6$

## тройные и двойные цепочки

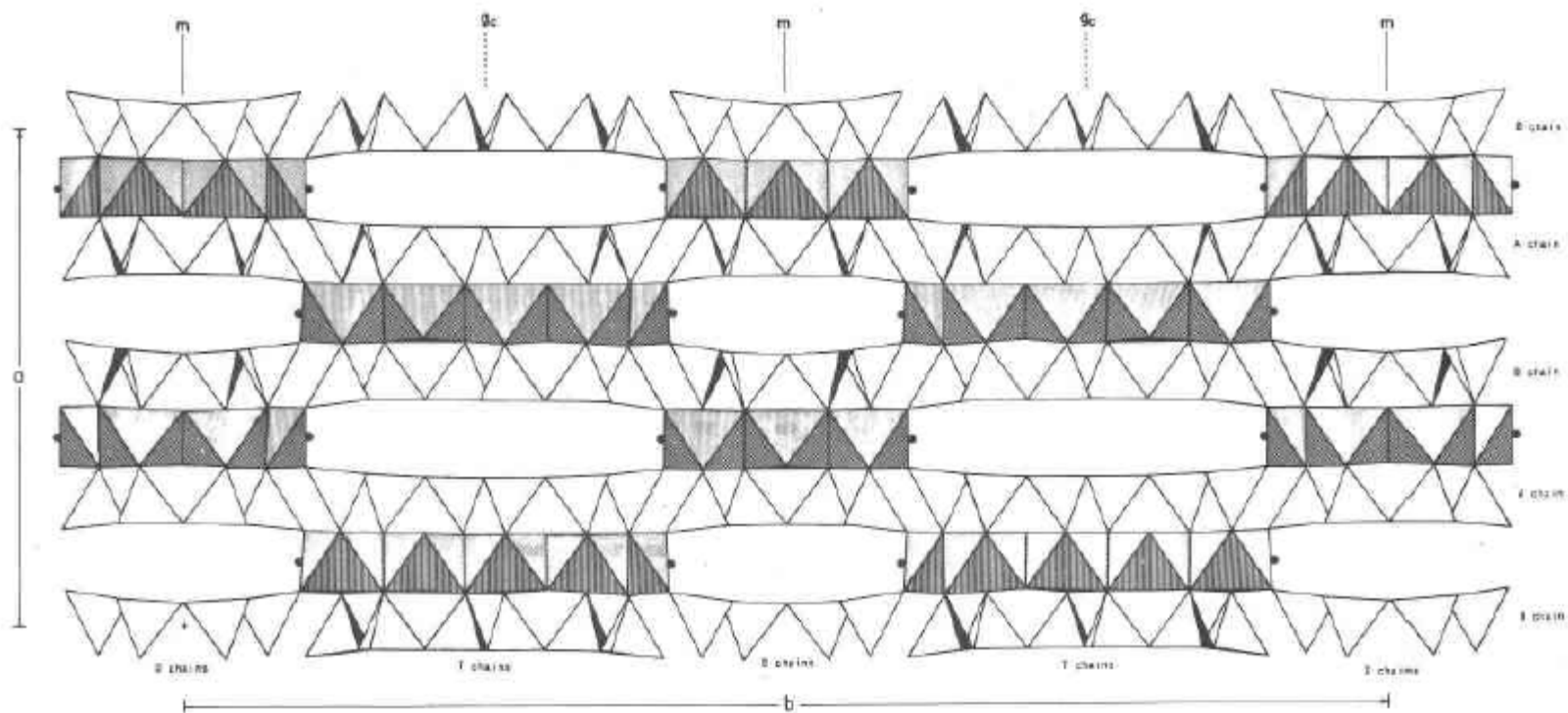
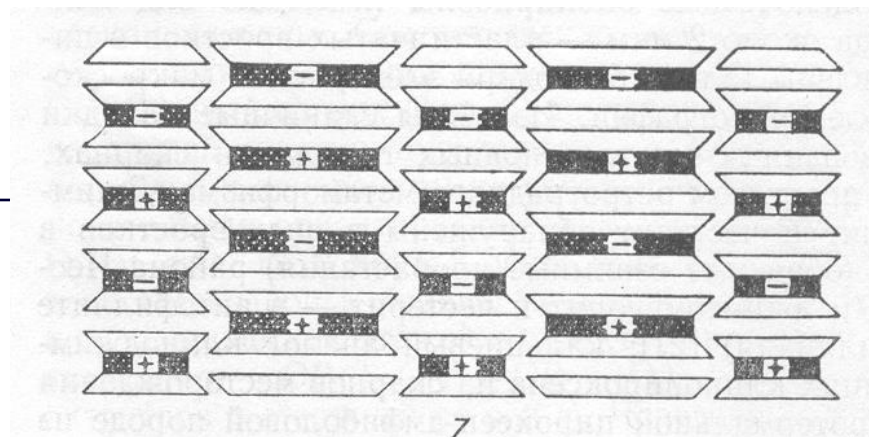




# Честерит

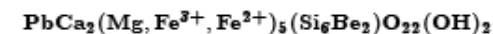


тройные и двойные  
цепочки





# Joersmithite



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**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. As prismatic, crudely doubly terminated, highly-modified crystals, elongated along [001] and flattened on {100}, up to 1 cm. Principal forms are {110}, {100}, {010}, {011}, {112}, and {113}.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Perfect on {110}. *Hardness* = 5.5 *D*(meas.) = 3.83(1) *D*(calc.) = 3.91

**Optical Properties:** Opaque to transparent in thin fragments. *Color:* Black; olive-brown in thin fragments. *Streak:* Pale brown. *Luster:* Subadamantine.

*Optical Class:* Biaxial (+). *Pleochroism:* X = Z = olive; Y = brown with olive tint.

*Absorption:* Y > X = Z.  $\alpha = 1.747(5)$   $\beta = 1.765(5)$   $\gamma = 1.78(1)$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 60^\circ\text{--}70^\circ$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* P2/a. *a* = 9.915(2) *b* = 17.951(4) *c* = 5.243(1)  $\beta = 105.95(2)^\circ$  *Z* = 2

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Långban, Sweden.

3.33 (10), 2.564 (6), 2.530 (6), 2.740 (5.5), 3.70 (5), 2.903 (5), 2.676 (5)

## Chemistry:

	(1)		(1)
SiO <sub>2</sub>	35.4	CaO	9.9
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.5	BeO	0.3
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12.3	Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.5
FeO	2.6	K <sub>2</sub> O	0.0
MnO	2.3	H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	[1.5]
PbO	20.7	F	0.3
BeO	[4.2]	—O = F <sub>2</sub>	0.1
MgO	9.6	Total	[100.0]

# ДЖОСМИТИТ

