Geology, Geophysics & Environment

2015, vol. 41 (1): 142

Second occurrence of the new mineral harmunite CaFe₂O₄, Negev Desert, Israel

Dorota Środek, Irina O. Galuskina

University of Silesia, Faculty of Earth Sciences; ul. Będzińska 60, 41-200 Sosnowiec, Poland; srodek.dorota@gmail.com

© 2015 Authors. This is an open access publication, which can be used, distributed and reproduced in any medium according to the Creative Commons CC-BY 4.0 License requiring that the original work has been properly cited.

Harmunite (ideally CaFe₂O₄) was found in the natural environment for the first time in 2014 in pyrometamorpic larnite rocks of the Hatrurim Complex that lies near Jabel Harmun - moutain located in Judean Desert, Israel - from which it derives its name (Galuskina et al. 2014). Macroscopically, together with srebrodolskite and magnesioferrite, harmunite creates black porous aggregates (Galuskina et al. 2014). In reflected light with crossed polars it has light gray colour with characteristic red internal reflections (Galuskina et al. 2014). Harmunite occurs as crystal faceted by the simple forms {100}, {110}, {210}, {011}, {001}, and {010} or as rounded fragments (Galuskina et al. 2014). The structure of CaFe₂O₄ consist of double rutile-type ${}_{\rm out}^{1}$ [Fe₂O₆] chains, which are further linked by common oxygen corners creating a tunnel-structure with large trigonal prismatic cavities occupied by Ca along [001] (Galuskina et al. 2014). Synthetic compound CaFe₂O₄ is known and used as ceramic material and pigment, semiconductors, refractories, thermally stable material and others (Candeia et al. 2004, Kharton et al. 2008). This phase was also previously found in the Salair pyrometamorphic complex of Kuznetsky coal basin in southwest Siberia, Russia (Nigmatulina & Nigmatulina 2009) and Chelabynsk coal basin, Southern Urals, Russia (Chesnokov et al. 1998) and described as "aciculite", but it was not approved as a mineral due to its anthropogenic origin (Galuskina et al. 2014). We found harmunite in pyrometamorphic gehlenite rocks of the Hatrurim Complex located in north-east part of Negev Desert, Israel. As for the holotype specimen, it forms aggregates with srebrodolskite and Mg – ferrite. Single grains of harmunite from Negev reach about 25 μ m in size. In comparison with holotype specimen, this harmunite contains more varied substitution at octahedral site, where Fe³⁺ is substituted by Cu, Ni or Zn. Futhermore, there is no Al, which was noted in holotype harmunite. The Raman spectrum of harmunite from Negev is similar to spectrum of holotype specimen and of the synthetic analog. The main Raman bands of harmunite from Negev are as follows (cm⁻¹): 1241, 648, 601, 526, 439, 376, 301, 277, 214, 166, 131, 91.

REFERENCES

- Candeia R.A., Bernardi M.I.B., Longo E., Santos I.M.G. & Souza A.G., 2004. Synthesis and characterization of spinel pigment CaFe₂O₄ obtained by the polymeric precursor method. *Materials Letters*, 58, 569–572.
- Chesnokov B., Kotrly M. & Nisanbajev T., 1998. Brennende Abraumhalden und Aufschlüsse im Tscheljabinsker Kohlenbecken – eine reiche Mineralienküche. *Mineralien-Welt*, 9, 54–63.
- Galuskina I.O., Vapnik Y., Lazic B., Armbruster T., Murashko M. & Galuskin E.V., 2014. Harmunite CaFe₂O₄: A new mineral from the Jabel Harmun, West Bank, Palestinian Autonomy, Israel. *American Mineralogist*, 99, 5–6, 965–975.
- Kharton V.V., Tsipis E.V., Kolotygin V.A., Avdeev M., Viskup A.P., Waerenborgh J.C. & Frade J.R., 2008. Mixed conductivity and stability of CaFe₂O₄-d. *Journal of the Electrochemical Society*, 155, 3, 13–20.
- Nigmatulina E.N. & Nigmatulina E.A., 2009. The pyrogenetic iron ores of the ancient coal fires of Kuzbass. Zapiski Vsesoyuznogo Mineralogicheskogo Obshchestva, 1, 52-67.