

## Chesnokovite

## Na<sub>2</sub>[SiO<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]·8H<sub>2</sub>O

**Crystal Data:** Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* 2/m 2/m 2/m. As pods to 10 cm; crystals crudely lamellar, to 2 cm, with {010} dominant.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Perfect on {010}, good on {100} and {001}. *Fracture:* Stepped to conchoidal. *Tenacity:* Brittle. Hardness = 2.5 D(meas.) = 1.68(2) D(calc.) = 1.60 (empirical formula) or 1.64 (ideal formula). Highly unstable at normal atmospheric humidity and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration; decomposes to thermonatrite and opal.

**Optical Properties:** Transparent to translucent. *Color:* Colorless; aggregates white to pale brown or yellowish; colorless in thin section. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Dull vitreous. *Optical Class:* Biaxial (+).  $\alpha = 1.449(2)$   $\beta = 1.453(2)$   $\gamma = 1.458(3)$  2V(meas.) = 80(5)° 2V(calc.) = 84° *Orientation:* XY || {010}; Z = b.

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* Ibca.  $a = 11.7119(6)$   $b = 16.973(1)$   $c = 11.5652(6)$   $Z = 8$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Mt. Kedykverpakhk, Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia. 2.774 (100), 2.800 (97), 3.847 (89), 4.788 (42), 2.932 (42), 2.832 (35), 5.001 (30)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
Na <sub>2</sub> O	21.49	21.81
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.38	
Li <sub>2</sub> O	0.003	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	21.42	21.14
H <sub>2</sub> O	54.86	57.05
Total	98.15	100.00

(1) Mt. Kedykverpakhk, Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia; electron microprobe and atomic emission analyses, H<sub>2</sub>O by the Alimarin method, H<sub>2</sub>O and OH confirmed by IR, corresponding to (Na<sub>1.96</sub>K<sub>0.02</sub>)<sub>Σ=1.98</sub>Si<sub>1.005</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>·7.58H<sub>2</sub>O. (2) Na<sub>2</sub>[SiO<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]·8H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Occurrence:** A late hydrothermal mineral, intergrown with natrophosphate in a ussingite vein in an alkaline igneous complex.

**Association:** Natrophosphate, natrolite, sodalite, vuonnemite, steenstrupine-(Ce), phosinaite-(Ce), natisite, gobbinsite, villiaumite, natrosilite, revdite.

**Distribution:** The Kedykverpakhk-22 vein, Mt. Kedykverpakhk, Karnasurt mine, Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

**Name:** Honors mineralogist Boris Valentinovich Chesnokov (1928–2005) of the Ural Department, Russian Academy of Sciences, Miass.

**Type Material:** A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (catalog no. 3419/1).

**References:** (1) Pekov, I.V., N.V. Chukanov, A.E. Zadov, N.V. Zubkova, and D.Yu. Pushcharovsky (2007) Chesnokovite, Na<sub>2</sub>[SiO<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]·8H<sub>2</sub>O, the first natural sodium orthosilicate from the Lovozero alkaline pluton, Kola Peninsula: description and crystal structure of a new mineral species. Zap. Ross. Mineral. Obshch., 136(2), 25–39 (in Russian, English abstract); (2007) Geology of Ore Deposits, 49, 739–751 (in English). (2) (2009) Amer. Mineral., 94, 1077 (abs. ref. 1).