

TETRAHEDRALLY COORDINATED BORON IN A TOURMALINE: BORON-RICH OLENITE FROM STOFFHÜTTE, KORALPE, AUSTRIA

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ABSTRACT

The substitution of ^{14}B for ^{28}Si in tourmaline has been the source of much discussion. A sample of olenite from Stoffhütte, Koralpe, Styria, Austria has been found to contain more than one ^{14}B per formula unit of 31 (O,OH,F), demonstrating that significant $^{14}\text{B} = ^{28}\text{Si}$ substitution does indeed occur in tourmaline. The composition of the structurally characterized crystal was determined using electron microprobe and SIMS data; in combination with refinement of the site scattering, the chemical data yield an optimized formula of $^{14}\text{B}_{0.400}\text{Ca}_{0.294}\text{Al}_{0.306}\text{Zr}_{0.219}\text{Al}_{5.916}\text{Si}_{4.854}\text{B}_{1.062}\text{Al}_{0.084}\text{O}_{27}\text{F}_{0.06}(\text{OH})_{3.31}\text{O}_{0.63}$. The Austrian olenite crystallizes in space group $R\bar{3}m$, a 15.731(3), c 7.0638(9) Å. The atomic arrangement was refined to $R = 0.014$ using X-ray data; $\langle T\text{-O} \rangle$ is equal to 1.609 Å, reflecting substitution of the smaller boron atom for Si. Conjecture on the pattern of distribution of ^{14}B can be made on the basis of X-site occupancy.

Keywords: tourmaline, olenite, boron, crystal structure.

SOMMAIRE

La possibilité d'une substitution de ^{14}B pour ^{28}Si dans la tourmaline a fait couler beaucoup d'encre. Un échantillon d'olénite provenant de Stoffhütte, Koralpe, Styrie, en Autriche, possède plus d'un atome de ^{14}B par unité formulaire de 31 (O,OH,F), démontrant ainsi l'importance de la substitution $^{14}\text{B} = ^{28}\text{Si}$ dans la tourmaline. La composition du cristal choisi pour caractérisation structurale a été établie en utilisant la microsonde électronique et la microsonde ionique. Ces données, avec les résultats d'un affinement de la dispersion associée aux sites, mènent à une formule optimisée, $^{14}\text{B}_{0.400}\text{Ca}_{0.294}\text{Al}_{0.306}\text{Zr}_{0.219}\text{Al}_{5.916}\text{Si}_{4.854}\text{B}_{1.062}\text{Al}_{0.084}\text{O}_{27}\text{F}_{0.06}(\text{OH})_{3.31}\text{O}_{0.63}$. L'olénite autrichienne cristallise selon le groupe spatial $R\bar{3}m$, a 15.731(3), c 7.0638(9) Å. L'agencement des atomes a été affiné jusqu'à un résidu R égal à 0.014 en utilisant les données prélevées par diffraction X. La longueur moyenne $\langle T\text{-O} \rangle$ est égale à 1.609 Å, ce qui témoigne d'une substitution du bore, plus petit, pour le Si. Nous évaluons les schémas de distribution de ^{14}B à la lumière des taux d'occupation du site X.

(Traduit par la Rédaction)

Mots-clés: tourmaline, olénite, bore, structure cristalline.

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INTRODUCTION

Tourmaline is one of the more complex silicate minerals, and it has resisted detailed understanding longer than most common silicates. One of the more controversial substitutions in tourmaline is $B \leftrightarrow Si$ at the tetrahedrally coordinated (*T*) site. It is difficult to analyze samples for boron by electron microprobe, and difficult to detect small amounts of substituent B in X-ray structure studies. Although the presence of tetrahedrally coordinated B has been demonstrated in tourmaline using magic-angle-spinning nuclear magnetic resonance (MAS NMR) (Tagg *et al.* 1999) and substantial ^{14}B substitution for Si has been reported in synthetic olenite (Wodara & Schreyer 1997, 1998, Schreyer *et al.* 2000), no structural study has unequivocally shown B to occur in amounts greater than 3 *apfu* (atoms per formula unit) in tourmaline (*e.g.*, Burns *et al.* 1994, Hawthorne 1996, Bloodaxe *et al.* 1999), with a single exception. Ertl *et al.* (1997) reported the presence in a sample of olenite of significant excess B by electron-microprobe analysis. Their subsequent study of the structure, done on an unanalyzed crystal, indicated a significant level of B at the *T* site, although there was a large disparity (nearly a factor of 2) between the amount established by chemical analysis and that inferred from the structure analysis. Because previous investigators have not quantitatively demonstrated that B substitutes for Si to any significant degree at the tetrahedral site in natural tourmaline, we undertook a single-crystal structure study of AE's olenite and analyzed the same crystal by electron and ion microprobe.

OCCURRENCE

The Koralpe and Saualpe crystalline series in southeastern Austria represent the easternmost parts of the greater Austroalpine thrust mass of the Eastern Alps. These polymetamorphic series are composed mainly of mica schists and paragneisses, with intercalation of eclogites, amphibolites, marbles and deformed Permian granitic pegmatites (Sm–Nd garnet whole-rock ages from pegmatites are *ca.* 260 Ma; Thöni & Miller 1996). The olenite-bearing metapegmatite, from Stoffhütte, Koralpe, Styria, Austria, is discordant with respect to the boundary between mylonitic gneiss – quartzite and gneiss – mica schist (Ertl & Brandstätter 1998). Because there is no clear evidence for the existence of granitic pegmatites in the Koralpe that are not of Permian age, this olenite-bearing pegmatite is assumed also to be of Permian age. Petrological and geochronological data show that large parts of the Koralpe and the Saualpe have experienced intense deformation and metamorphism during the eo-Alpine orogeny. Peak conditions reached up to 2 GPa between 650 and 700°C, 100 ± 10 Ma ago (Stüwe & Powell 1995, Thöni & Miller 1996, Miller & Thöni 1997, Lichem *et al.* 1997, Thöni 1999).

The minerals associated with the B-rich olenite are albite, muscovite, quartz, schorl, zircon, fersmite, microlite, opal, pyromorphite, apatite, beryl, uraninite and uranophane (Postl & Moser 1988, Ertl & Brandstätter 1998). Electron-microprobe analysis of the muscovite ($2M_1$ polytype) gave 2.86 wt% B_2O_3 (0.32 B per 12 O), and crystal-structure refinement gave average $\langle T-O \rangle$ bond lengths of 1.632 Å for both tetrahedrally coordinated sites. Boron was inferred to substitute for $^{[4]}(Si,Al)$ (Bernhardt *et al.* 1999). Schorl (Ertl & Hughes, in prep.) is present as distinct crystals or intergrown with the olenite. The paragenetic relations of the various species of tourmaline in the pegmatite are being studied by the second author and his colleagues at the University of Vienna and by Werner Schreyer and his colleagues at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal structure

A single crystal of the olenite from Koralpe, Styria, Austria, characterized by Ertl *et al.* (1997), was isolated and ground to a sphere 170 μm in diameter. The crystal was mounted on an Enraf–Nonius CAD4 single-crystal diffractometer, and the unit cell (Table 1) was determined from least-squares refinement of the setting angles of 25 reflections, each measured in four positions.

Intensity data were collected using the parameters in Table 1, and reduced to structure factors using the SDP FOR WINDOWS package of programs (Frenz 1997). We collected more than a hemisphere of reciprocal space, and selected our approximate hemisphere equivalent to that in the original Ertl *et al.* (1997) study. That hemisphere is a “non-conventional” one in studies of tourmaline structure ($\pm h, \pm k, +l$), one that emphasizes redundant data over unique data; however, collection of data to $70^\circ 2\theta$ provided sufficient data for a high-prec-

TABLE 1. CRYSTAL DATA AND RESULTS OF STRUCTURE REFINEMENT FOR AUSTRIAN OLENITE

Unit cell	Least squares (space group: <i>R3m</i>)		
<i>a</i> (Å)	15.731(3)	<i>c</i>	7.0638(9)
θ limit	0.4 – 35.0°	Scan type	$\omega/2\theta$
Scan time(s)	≤ 60 s		
Orientation standards	3/300 reflections	Intensity standards	3 per 4 hrs
Data collected	5278, $\pm h, \pm k, -1$ to l	R_{merge}	0.017
Unique data	957		
Data > $4\sigma_i$	869	Variables	104
Goodness-of-fit:	0.699		
<i>R</i>	0.014	R_w	0.017
	Largest peaks on difference map ($e/\text{Å}^3$)		
(+)	0.293	(–)	0.316

Note: Numbers in parentheses denote one ESD of least units cited.

sion refinement. A second dataset was collected on a ground sphere that was originally split from the crystal described here, and a conventional hemisphere (+*h*, ±*k*, ±*l*) was collected. The resulting structure was found to be essentially identical to that documented here, and thus is not reported.

The structure was routinely refined using a tourmaline starting model, $I > 3\sigma_I$ data, and neutral-atom scattering factors with terms for anomalous dispersion. Absorption was corrected using 360° Ψ -scan data for four reflections and, after refinement of the atomic arrangement, the absorption-surface method as implemented in program DIFABS (Walker & Stuart 1983) was used. A weighting scheme with weights proportional to σ^{-2} , with a term to downweigh intense reflections, was used throughout the refinement. B, O1–O8, and H3 were constrained to fully occupy their respective sites, and the *Y* and *Z* sites were modeled with Al scattering factors, with unconstrained multiplicity. Occupancy of the *T* site was modeled with Si and B scattering factors, with the assumption that (Si + B) = 1. The H atom associated with O3 (H3) was easily located in the difference map, and subsequently refined. No H atom was found near O1.

Table 2 contains the atom coordinates and equivalent-isotropic displacement parameters, and Table 3 lists the anisotropic-displacement parameters for the atoms. Table 4 shows selected bond-lengths. Structure factors may be obtained from the Depository of Unpublished Data, CISTI, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2, Canada.

TABLE 2. POSITIONAL PARAMETERS, ISOTROPIC *B* VALUES, AND BOND-VALENCE SUMS FOR ATOMS IN OLENITE

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> (Å ²)	Occupancy	BVS
<i>X</i>	0	0	¼	1.25(2)	Na _{0.993(1)} □ _{0.009}	0.83
<i>T</i>	0.19113(2)	0.18921(2)	0.03576(7)	0.530(5)	Si _{0.859(2)} B _{0.145}	3.80
<i>B</i>	0.10896(7)	2 <i>x</i>	0.4856(3)	0.64(3)	B _{1.00}	3.01
<i>Y</i>	0.12153(5)	½ <i>x</i>	−0.3248(1)	0.65(1)	Al _{0.826(1)} □ _{0.174}	2.34
<i>Z</i>	0.29662(2)	0.26057(3)	−0.35807(7)	0.579(5)	Al _{0.969(1)} □ _{0.031}	3.01
O1	0	0	−0.1937(4)	1.08(3)	O _{1.00}	1.36
O2	0.05978(5)	2 <i>x</i>	0.5249(2)	1.10(2)	O _{1.00}	1.90
O3	0.2591(1)	½ <i>x</i>	−0.4590(2)	1.00(3)	O _{1.00}	1.09
O4	0.09386(6)	2 <i>x</i>	0.1105(2)	1.12(3)	O _{1.00}	1.98
O5	0.1858(1)	½ <i>x</i>	0.1314(2)	1.13(3)	O _{1.00}	1.92
O6	0.19334(6)	0.18281(6)	−0.1913(2)	0.74(1)	O _{1.00}	1.92
O7	0.28671(6)	0.28591(6)	0.1098(1)	0.76(1)	O _{1.00}	1.98
O8	0.20940(6)	0.26979(6)	0.4705(1)	0.72(1)	O _{1.00}	2.06
H	0.248(2)	1/2 <i>x</i>	0.423(5)	1.35(74)*	H _{1.00}	

Starred atoms were refined isotropically. Anisotropically refined atoms are given in the form of the isotropic equivalent-displacement parameter defined as: (4/3) * [*a*²*β₁₁ + *b*²*β₂₂ + *c*²*β₃₃ + *ab*(cos γ)*β₁₂ + *ac*(cos β)*β₁₃ + *bc*(cos α)*β₂₃]. BVS: bond-valence sum.

Chemical analysis

The crystal chosen for the structure refinement was analyzed for constituents with atomic number ≥ 9 (Table 5) with a wavelength-dispersion ARL SEMQ electron microprobe (EMP) at the University of Maine (accelerating voltage 15 kV, beam current 10 nA, and spot size 3 μm). Natural silicates and oxides were used as standards, and data were processed with a φ(ρ*z*) scheme, in which the effect of 0.59 wt% Li₂O, 15.1 wt% B₂O₃ and 3.25 wt% H₂O were included. The concentration of Li and B was established by secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) with a Cameca ims 4f ion micro-

TABLE 3. ANISOTROPIC-DISPLACEMENT PARAMETERS FOR THE ATOMS IN OLENITE

Atom	β ₁₁	β ₂₂	β ₃₃	β ₁₂	β ₁₃	β ₂₃
Si	0.00069(1)	0.00064(1)	0.00254(5)	0.00047(1)	−0.00001(5)	−0.00035(5)
^T Al	0.00077(3)	0.00069(2)	0.0044(1)	β ₁₁	−0.0007(1)	β _{13/2}
^Z Al	0.00076(1)	0.00088(1)	0.00271(5)	0.00086(1)	−0.00033(5)	0.00023(5)
Na	0.00179(4)	β ₁₁	0.0055(3)	β ₁₁	0	0
B	0.00087(5)	0.00082(7)	0.0034(3)	β ₂₂	0.0000(1)	2β ₁₃
O1	0.00153(6)	β ₁₁	0.0049(4)	β ₁₁	0	0
O2	0.00168(5)	0.00069(5)	0.0065(2)	β ₂₂	0.0001(1)	2β ₁₃
O3	0.00229(7)	0.00124(4)	0.0032(2)	β ₁₁	−0.0007(2)	β _{13/2}
O4	0.00139(4)	0.00189(7)	0.0052(2)	β ₂₂	−0.0005(1)	2β ₁₃
O5	0.00202(7)	0.00143(4)	0.0050(3)	β ₁₁	0.0002(2)	β _{13/2}
O6	0.00092(3)	0.00095(3)	0.0037(1)	0.00076(4)	−0.0000(1)	−0.0002(1)
O7	0.00103(3)	0.00101(3)	0.0034(1)	0.00084(4)	0.0005(1)	−0.0002(1)
O8	0.00076(3)	0.00108(3)	0.0040(1)	0.00091(4)	0.0004(1)	0.0011(1)

The form of the anisotropic-displacement parameter is: $\exp[-(\beta_{11} * h^2 + \beta_{22} * k^2 + \beta_{33} * l^2 + \beta_{12} * hk + \beta_{13} * hl + \beta_{23} * kl)]$.

TABLE 4. SELECTED INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) IN AUSTRIAN OLENITE

<i>X</i> –	O2 (×3)	2.533(2)	<i>T</i> –	O4	1.608(2)
	O4 (×3)	2.740(1)		O5	1.622(1)
	O5 (×3)	2.666(2)		O6	1.607(2)
Mean		2.647		O7	1.600(1)
			Mean		1.609
<i>Y</i> –	O1	1.8965(18)	<i>B</i> –	O2	1.3683(7)
	O2 (×2)	1.955(1)		O8 (×2)	1.373(2)
	O3	2.100(2)	Mean		1.371
	O6 (×2)	1.918(1)			
Mean		1.957			
<i>Z</i> –	O3	1.971(1)			
	O6	1.880(2)			
	O7	1.878(2)			
	O7'	1.920(2)			
	O8	1.888(2)			
	O8'	1.877(2)			
Mean		1.902			

probe operated at the University of New Mexico (UNM) by a UNM – Sandia National Laboratories consortium. Analyses were made using primary $^{16}\text{O}^-$ ions accelerated through a nominal potential of 12.5 kV. A primary beam current of 10–20 nA was focused on the sample over a spot diameter of 15–20 μm . Sputtered secondary ions were energy-filtered using a sample offset voltage of 50 V and an energy window of ± 25 V. The analyses

involved repeated cycles of peak counting on ^7Li , ^{11}B and ^{30}Si . The analytical procedure included counting on a background position to monitor detection noise. Absolute concentrations of each element were calculated using empirical relations of measured $^7\text{Li}^+ / ^{30}\text{Si}^+$ and $^{11}\text{B}^+ / ^{30}\text{Si}^+$ ratios (normalized to known SiO_2 content) to element concentrations as derived from daily calibration measurements of tourmaline standards. In the three tourmaline standards, the concentration of Li has been measured by atomic absorption by John Husler (UNM), and B_2O_3 by a variety of nuclear methods (Dyar *et al.* 1998, in prep.). We assumed that the H_2O content determined by Karl Fischer titration on a bulk sample (Ertl *et al.* 1997) is valid for the crystal selected for structure analysis.

Results of an electron-microprobe analysis by H.-J. Bernhardt (Ertl *et al.* 1997; this paper, Table 5, col. 1) and by MGY (Table 5, col. 2–3) are in very good agreement for all the major constituents with $Z \geq 9$ if allowance is made for $\text{Ca}_{0.04}$ replacing $\text{Na}_{0.04}$. Moreover, the SIMS-derived Li content is in good agreement with the atomic absorption measurement reported by Ertl *et al.* (1997). The EMP value reported for B_2O_3 by Ertl *et al.* (1997) is consistent with the SIMS value obtained here. Nonetheless, the high analytical totals could result from overestimation of B_2O_3 by both EMPA and SIMS.

Boron coordination can affect the amount of boron established by EMPA if only peak height is measured (McGee & Anovitz 1996). The latter authors found that the B_2O_3 content in danburite (^{11}B only) was overestimated by 20% using uvite (^{13}B only) as a standard. Extrapolating this result to olenite, for which the refinement gives $^{11}\text{B}/^{13}\text{B}$ ratio equal to 0.26, we estimate the EMPA B_2O_3 content of 16.06 wt% obtained with dravite (^{13}B only) as a standard is 5% too high, *i.e.*, an EMPA B_2O_3 content corrected for differences in coordination between dravite and olenite would be 15.26 wt%, in good agreement with that calculated from the refinement (Table 5).

In the case of SIMS, it is possible that the matrix for olenite is sufficiently different from the matrixes of the tourmaline standards as to affect ion yields. A difference in matrix was cited to explain excessively high B content obtained for boralsilite despite its crystallographic relationship to the grandidierite used as a standard (Grew *et al.* 1998). In the present case, there is even greater similarity in crystal structure between standards (dravite – schorl – elbaite solid solutions) and unknown (olenite). However, the standards contain far more Fe and Mn; these two ions constitute 4.7 to 12% of the total cations (Dyar *et al.* 1998, sample nos. 1–3) versus 0.03% in the olenite. Ottolini & Hawthorne (1999) reported that Fe and Mn have a substantial matrix effect on the B-ion yield relative to Si-ion yield, *i.e.*, the B/Si count ratio, in schorl–elbaite solid solutions. Their data show that B/Si count ratio decreases by about 10% as (Fe + Mn) cations increase from 0 to 5% of the total cations. Given the difference in Fe + Mn contents

TABLE 5. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND UNIT FORMULA OF OLENITE FROM KORALPE, AUSTRIA

	Ertl <i>et al.</i> ¹	This paper ²	This paper ²	This paper ³
SiO_2 wt%	31.96(19)	31.43(58)	31.43(58)	31.455
TiO_2	0.02(2)	0.02(3)	0.02(3)	---
B_2O_3	16.06(31)	16.20(66) ⁴	15.25 ⁵	15.250
Al_2O_3	46.71(10)	46.53(32)	46.53(32)	46.318
Cr_2O_3	---	0.00(1)	0.00(1)	---
FeO	0.05(2)	0.05(4)	0.05(4)	---
MnO	0.01(2)	0.02(2)	0.02(2)	---
ZnO	---	0.08(6)	0.08(6)	---
MgO	0.01(1)	0.00(1)	0.00(1)	---
CaO	1.47(3)	1.74(3)	1.74(3)	1.778
Li_2O	0.54(-)	0.56(1) ⁴	0.56(1) ⁴	0.575
Na_2O	1.46(3)	1.33(17)	1.33(17)	1.337
K_2O	0.02(1)	0.00(0)	0.00(0)	---
F	0.11(2)	0.12(7)	0.12(7)	0.123
Cl	---	0.00(0)	0.00(0)	---
H_2O	3.25(-)	3.25(-) ⁶	3.25(-) ⁶	3.216
O=F	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.052
Sum	101.58	101.15	100.20	100.00
<i>n</i>	31	31	31	30.795 ⁷
Si <i>apfu</i>	4.875	4.813	4.873	4.854
^{11}B	1.229	1.283	1.081	1.062
^{13}Al	---	---	0.046	0.084
Sum <i>T</i> site	6.104	6.096	6.000	6.000
^{13}B	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Al	8.398	8.400	8.457	8.340
Fe	0.006	0.006	0.006	---
Li	0.331	0.343	0.347	0.357
Sum <i>Y, Z</i> sites	8.735	8.749	8.810	8.697
Ca	0.240	0.286	0.289	0.294
Na	0.432	0.394	0.399	0.400
K	0.004	0	0	---
Sum <i>X</i> site	0.676	0.680	0.688	0.694
Sum cations	18.515	18.525	18.498	18.391
H	3.307	3.320	3.361	3.31
F	0.053	0.058	0.059	0.06
Sum OH + F	3.360	3.378	3.420	3.37

Note: ¹ Average of 10 EMP analyses (esd in parentheses). Formula is newly calculated. ² Average of 20 EMP analyses for major constituents; 10 analyses for Cr_2O_3 , ZnO, F, Cl (1 σ standard deviation in parentheses). ³ Wt% calculated from optimal site-occupancies and normalized to 100%. ⁴ Average of three SIMS analyses (1 σ standard deviation in parentheses). ⁵ From the optimal site-occupancy (next column). ⁶ From Ertl *et al.* (1997). ⁷ Value is 0.205 less than 31 because of deficient total positive charge. Dashes: not analyzed. A component is not considered significant unless its value exceeds the uncertainty; measured ZnO content is not considered significant.

between the three standards and olenite, the SIMS-derived B content of the olenite could be at least 10% too high. This excess is more than sufficient to explain the 6% discrepancy between the SIMS-derived B content and that calculated from the refinement, especially given the large uncertainty associated with the SIMS value. The discrepancy in the two B values is also sufficient to explain the high analytical total (Table 5). Ottolini & Hawthorne (1999) also reported an even greater matrix effect for Fe + Mn content on ion yield of Li relative to Si. However, given the low concentration of Li relative to that of B, ~0.5 versus ~15 wt%, the matrix effects for Li will not materially affect the resulting formula.

Optimization of site occupancies

Using methods of quadratic programming, Wright *et al.* (2000) offer a method of optimizing the site occupancies of cation sites in minerals with multiply occupied cation sites. Using that method with the structure refinement and chemical data obtained in this study, and B excluded from the octahedral sites, the structural formula of the Austrian olenite is $(\text{Na}_{0.400}\text{Ca}_{0.294}\square_{0.306})^Y(\text{Al}_{2.424}\text{Li}_{0.357}\square_{0.219})^Z(\text{Al}_{5.916}\square_{0.084})\text{B}_{3.00}^T(\text{Si}_{4.854}\text{B}_{1.062}\text{Al}_{0.084})\text{O}_{27}[\text{F}_{0.06}(\text{OH}_{3.31})\text{O}_{0.63}]$. We will use this formula in later discussions of the structure; the optimized formula essentially minimizes the differences between the formula obtained from the results of the chemical analysis and that obtained by SREF.

Physical properties

Because of the unique nature of the olenite described herein, we list here several of the physical properties as given by previous authors. Ertl & Brandstätter (1998) determined optical properties of the phase, and gave ω 1.668(2), ε 1.644(2), and observed weak yellow fluorescence in ultraviolet light (253.7 nm). Ertl *et al.* (1997) listed D_{calc} as 3.057, and D_{meas} as 3.02(4).

DISCUSSION OF THE ATOMIC ARRANGEMENT

The Austrian olenite is the first natural tourmaline in which ^{14}B was identified and found to be present in substantial amounts; this example clearly shows that the substitution of Si by ^{14}B does occur in tourmaline-group minerals. This sample allows characterization of the structural effects of this tetrahedral substitution.

The T site

Hawthorne (1996) examined the incorporation of light elements in tourmaline, including the substitution of ^{14}B for ^{14}Si . He noted that the disparate sizes of ^{14}B and ^{14}Si (0.11 and 0.26 Å, respectively) should be reflected in the $\langle T\text{-O} \rangle$ distance, and demonstrated that the $\langle T\text{-O} \rangle$ distance in extant structures supports the presence of ^{14}Al but not ^{14}B . The variation in $\langle T\text{-O} \rangle$

distances in Hawthorne's data could be explained by a linear combination of Si–O bonds ($<1.62 \text{ \AA}>$) and Al–O bonds ($<1.75 \text{ \AA}>$), without addition of B ($\langle \text{B-O} \rangle = 1.47 \text{ \AA}$). In the Austrian olenite, the $\langle T\text{-O} \rangle$ distance (1.609 Å), is too short to be due to any combination of just ^{14}Si and ^{14}Al . Using the optimized formula, with tetrahedrally occupants ($\text{Si}_{4.854}\text{B}_{1.062}\text{Al}_{0.084}$) and the average T–O bond lengths above, a $\langle T\text{-O} \rangle$ bond length of 1.595 Å is predicted, using the hard-sphere model.

The X and Y sites

Optimization of the site occupancies of the cation sites confirmed the putative ordering of Li at the Y site. Originally, Ertl *et al.* (1997) had assumed that all vacancies were located at the Y site, but optimization suggested that vacant sites occur in both the Y and Z octahedra, as shown above. No occupants other than Al, Li and a trace of Fe were found by chemical analysis.

O1, O3 sites

Hydroxyl and F occur at the O1 and O3 sites. In the Austrian olenite, H3 (the site associated with O3) was easily located as the highest peak in the near-final difference-Fourier map, and the position and isotropic-displacement parameter refined without problem; thus O3 was assigned as OH. No difference peak was found near O1, and that site was assigned the remaining anions, with final occupancy $[\text{F}_{0.06}(\text{OH})_{0.31}\text{O}_{0.63}]$. However, as discussed below, it can be argued that $^Y(\text{Li} + \square) = ^{O1}(\text{OH} + \text{F})$; thus 0.21(OH) assigned to O3 probably resides at the O1 site, and the O3 site is not completely occupied by OH.

Short-range order

Hawthorne (1996) evaluated the structural mechanisms for light-element variations in tourmaline. He showed, using bond-valence arguments, that a Y octahedron occupied by Li “cannot be involved in local coordination to O^{2-} at O1 in the tourmaline structure”, as the monovalent Y occupant would be unable to provide sufficient bond-valence to the O1 oxygen; in a tourmaline with (Li, Al, \square) occupying Y, the O1 site can only be occupied by O^{2-} if O1 is locally associated with 3Al at the neighboring Y sites. In other arguments based on bond-valence considerations, Hawthorne (1996) showed that trivalent substituents at tetrahedral sites must be locally associated with Al at the adjacent Y and Z sites, a requirement easily met in the Austrian olenite. He also showed that there is an advantage for incorporation of a trivalent tetrahedral substituent if the neighboring X site is occupied by Ca.

Substitution of B at a T site reduces the bond valence to each coordinating oxygen atom by 0.25 *vu* (valence units). The loss in bond valence to the non-bridging atoms of oxygen (O6, O7) is compensated by insertion of

trivalent cations at the adjacent *Y* and *Z* sites (Hawthorne 1996). The bridging oxygen atoms (O4, O5), however, can only gain a bond-valence contribution from adjacent *T* and *X* cations, although O5 may receive minor bond-valence from the hydrogen bond involving H3 (calculated as 0.04 *vu* here). In the Austrian olenite, the *X* site contains (Na_{0.40}Ca_{0.29}□_{0.31}). The *X*-site occupancy allows conjecture on the degree of order of B atoms in individual six-membered rings of tetrahedra; two different schemes of order are possible.

The amount of ¹⁴B in the optimized formula (¹⁴B = 1.06 *apfu*) allows, on average, approximately one ¹⁴B per six-membered ring. Calcium and Na as *X*-site cations adjacent to ¹⁴B would provide 0.12 and 0.08 *vu*, respectively, to an adjacent O4, as opposed to 0.00 *vu* for an adjacent *X*-site vacancy. For the O5 bridging oxygen atom in the ring of tetrahedra, Ca and Na would provide 0.15 and 0.10 *vu*, respectively, and an adjacent *X*-site vacancy would obviously provide 0.00 *vu*. Clearly, in all cases, the adjacent Ca atom is preferred as a mechanism to satisfy the bond-valence requirements of the bridging atoms of oxygen, although Na also provides significant bond-valence to the bridging oxygen atoms as well. The suggestion of Hawthorne (1996) that a trivalent substituent in the tetrahedral site is favored by a Ca atom in the adjacent *X* site is supported by the bond-valence values given above, and Na as a "second-choice" *X*-site neighbor also contributes bond valence to the bridging oxygen atoms. An adjacent vacancy, however, would make local satisfaction of the bond-valence requirements of bridging oxygen atoms difficult to achieve. Thus, bond-valence arguments can be used to suggest that each ¹⁴B substituent must be accompanied locally by ^XCa or ^XNa. It is of interest that Ca in *X* is exactly equal to 1/3 ¹⁴B (0.29 *apfu* Ca, 0.87 *apfu* ¹⁴B) as determined from SREF, but the disparity between the B content determined by SREF and chemical analysis does not allow simple assignment of three ¹⁴B to each silicate ring adjacent to Ca. However, as many rings of tetrahedra must have more than one ¹⁴B atoms if adjacent *X*-site vacancies are prohibited, charge-balance arguments can be used to suggest that those rings adjacent to Ca will contain ¹⁴B₃¹⁴Si₃. In each of the rings so occupied (29% of the total rings), Ca would occupy the adjacent *X*-site; we can also conjecture that the O1 site adjacent to that *X* site is occupied by O²⁻, not OH, because of the Ca occupant. With those rings so occupied, many silicate rings with a Na neighbor at the *X* site (not □) must also contain ¹⁴B, although not necessarily with three substituents per ring. Table 6 lists possible configurations of site-occupants on the basis of these arguments [listed as scheme (1)].

A second scheme of order for ¹⁴B can be offered. The value of ¹⁴B (1.06 *apfu*) corresponds to an average of one ¹⁴B per silicate ring, and it is tempting to assume that the ordering occurs by limiting substitution to one ¹⁴B per six-membered ring of tetrahedra. Because the level of substitution in *T* sites by trivalent substituents

in the Austrian olenite is unprecedented, it is not clear what level of distortion actually occurs from extensive incorporation of trivalent ions. Hawthorne (1996) argued that the substitution of trivalent substituents in the ring of tetrahedra is favored in those rings with Ca at the adjacent *X* site, the divalent *X*-site occupant being able to satisfy the bond-valence requirements of the locally associated bridging oxygen atoms, O4 and O5. Assuming one ¹⁴B atom per ring, with the *X*-site occupancies in the Austrian olenite, only 29% of the rings would have Ca at the adjacent *X*-site; an additional 40% of the rings would have Na atom at the adjacent *X*-site. However, 31% of the rings would have an associated vacant *X*-site, providing no additional bond-valence for the bridging oxygen atoms. As noted above, O4 and O5 adjacent to a vacant *X*-site would lose 0.12 and 0.15 *vu*, respectively, relative to those bridging oxygen atoms in a substituted ring with Ca atom at the adjacent *X*-site. It is not clear that structural adjustments can compensate for that loss of bond valence. Table 6 lists possible configurations of site-occupants based on one B atom per ring [listed as scheme (2)].

Inference about short-range configurations at other sites also can be made. For each O²⁻ at the O1 site, the adjacent three *Y* sites can be occupied by Al only, but not Li or □, the only other possible occupants. Associated with that local configuration, a six-Si-membered

TABLE 6. POSSIBLE SHORT-RANGE-ORDER CONFIGURATIONS IN AUSTRIAN OLENITE

Scheme #1: Three ¹⁴ B per silicate ring in selected rings				
Proportion	<i>X</i> site	<i>Y</i> site	<i>T</i> site	O1
0.29	Ca	Al ₃	Si ₃ B ₃	O
0.06	Na	Al ₃	Si ₃ B ₃	O
0.34	Na	Al ₂ (Li,□) ₁	Si _{3.86} Al _{0.20}	O
0.31	□	Al ₂ (Li,□) ₁	Si ₆	(OH,F)
Calculated occupants				
$X = (\text{Na}_{0.30}\text{Ca}_{0.29}\square_{0.31})$		$Y = (\text{Al}_{2.35}\text{Li}_{0.36}\square_{0.29})$		$T = (\text{Si}_{4.88}\text{B}_{1.05}\text{Al}_{0.06})$
		$\text{O1} = [\text{O}_{0.60}(\text{OH,F})_{0.31}]$		
Optimized occupants				
$X = (\text{Na}_{0.40}\text{Ca}_{0.29}\square_{0.31})$		$Y = (\text{Al}_{2.42}\text{Li}_{0.36}\square_{0.22})$		$T = (\text{Si}_{4.83}\text{B}_{1.06}\text{Al}_{0.08})$
		$\text{O1} = [\text{O}_{0.63}(\text{OH})_{0.31}\text{F}_{0.06}]$		
Scheme #2: One ¹⁴ B per silicate ring in each ring				
Proportion	<i>X</i> site	<i>Y</i> site	<i>T</i> site	O1
0.29	Ca	Al ₃	Si ₃ B	O
0.06	Na	Al ₃	Si ₂ B	O
0.34	Na	Al ₂ (Li,□) ₁	Si _{3.86} Al _{0.20} B	O
0.31	□	Al ₂ (Li,□) ₁	Si ₄ B	(OH,F)
Calculated occupants				
$X = (\text{Na}_{0.40}\text{Ca}_{0.29}\square_{0.31})$		$Y = (\text{Al}_{2.35}\text{Li}_{0.36}\square_{0.29})$		$T = (\text{Si}_{4.91}\text{B}_{1.00}\text{Al}_{0.07})$
		$\text{O1} = [\text{O}_{0.60}(\text{OH,F})_{0.31}]$		
Optimized occupants				
$X = (\text{Na}_{0.40}\text{Ca}_{0.29}\square_{0.31})$		$Y = (\text{Al}_{2.42}\text{Li}_{0.36}\square_{0.22})$		$T = (\text{Si}_{4.83}\text{B}_{1.06}\text{Al}_{0.08})$
		$\text{O1} = [\text{O}_{0.63}(\text{OH})_{0.31}\text{F}_{0.06}]$		

ring can exist, with Na at the adjacent X-site. A third type of short-range pattern can also be inferred. With an Al–Al–Li or Al–Al–□ configuration in a triplet of Y octahedral sites, only OH or F can occur at the adjacent O1 site. In the Austrian olenite, $Y(\text{Li} + \square)$ equals 0.58, and the minimum (F + OH) equals 0.37; thus it is suggested that 0.21 OH molecules assigned to O3 actually resides in O1.

In Table 6, we list the suggested X, Y, T, and O1 site occupancies based on the short-range-order arguments given above, and compare the observed occupants of those sites and the occupants obtained by optimization.

SUMMARY

Numerous attempts had been made to find a tourmaline with ^{14}B . Although spectroscopic studies have suggested that small amounts of boron can occur at the T in the tourmaline structure (Tagg *et al.* 1999), structure studies have not (until now) unequivocally shown B to exist in greater than 3 *apfu* in tourmaline. With the discovery of the olenite from a metapegmatite from Stoffhütte, Austria, tourmaline with substantial ^{14}B is found to exist, on the order of one ^{14}B per six tetrahedral sites. The material is not particularly remarkable in its atomic arrangement. The discovery of olenite that contains nearly one ^{14}B *apfu* in a pegmatite that had been metamorphosed at 2 GPa pressure after intrusion suggests that a high-pressure environment may be necessary for the crystallization of tourmaline with significant ^{14}B .

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