

Phosphate minerals from the Nanping pegmatite, SE China

HUAN HU¹, RUCHENG WANG¹, FRANÇOIS FONTAN², AICHENG ZHANG³ & JIADENG CHEN⁴

¹ State Key Laboratory for Mineral Deposits Research, Department of Earth Sciences, Nanjing University, huanhuan@nju.edu.cn

² LMTG UMR 5563, Observatoire Midi Pyrénées, 14 Av. E. Belin, F-31400 Toulouse, France

³ Purple Mountain Observatory, Chinese academy of sciences, Nanjing

⁴ The Bureau of Land and Resources of Nanping, Fujian Province, Nanping

ABSTRACT

Nanping pegmatite has complex associations of phosphates. This pegmatite shows complete evolution zones from the border to inner. Phosphate minerals could be divided into primary and secondary type. The formation of phosphates suggests Mg, Fe, Ba, Sr become more abundant during the evolution processes of granitic pegmatite.

Keywords: Phosphates, pegmatite, Nanping, China.

INTRODUCTION

Nanping pegmatite is located in Fujian Province, SE China. This rare-element pegmatite is actually exploited for tantalum, lithium and beryllium.

A complete internal zoning is observed, and includes, from border to core, (I) quartz-albite-muscovite zone, (II) green-color mica zone, (III) quartz-muscovite zone, (IV) quartz-albite zone, (V) quartz-spodumene-microcline-cleavelandite zone, (VI) quartz-spodumene-montebbrasite zone, (VII) quartz-(spodumene)-microcline zone, and (VIII) blocky quartz-microcline core (Yang et al., 1987).

PHOSPHATE MINERALS

Nanping pegmatite is also remarkable for its complex associations of phosphate minerals. Up to now, more than twenty species of phosphates have been determined. Among them, primary phosphate minerals include montebbrasite, Mn-rich fluorapatite, triphylite, and secondary phosphates consist of Sr-rich apatite, palermoite-bertossaite, augelite, lazulite, kulanite, ferrisicklerite, etc (Wang et al., 1987).

1 Primary phosphates

Montebbrasite is the most common and representative phosphate mineral in Nanping pegmatite. It occurs as light grey blocks several centimetres even to one meter in size. All analyzed chemical compositions correspond to montebbrasite, with F < 0.58wt%. Frequently, primary montebbrasite appears strongly altered to other secondary phosphate minerals.

Apatite had been found in all the zones of pegmatite. It occurs as sap green-celandine green, medium sized granulate-short prismatic. Chemically, primary apatite belongs to fluorapatite and contains up to 4.82 wt% MnO.

Triphylite is observed as pale green veinlets cutting primary massive montebbrasite, and associated with muscovite, Mn-bearing apatite. It has 38.83wt% FeO, close to Fe end member.

2 Secondary phosphates

Secondary apatite is obviously different from primary apatite in chemical composition. With the evolution of the pegmatite, Sr content in apatite becomes higher and is up to 11.35-15.24wt%, corresponding to Sr-bearing apatite (Table 1). The other secondary phosphates are

numerous and all closely associated with primary apatite and montebbrasite. Palermoite is observed as replacement of primary montebbrasite. It is associated with kulanite. Bertossaite is another secondary mineral of strontium, but it formed after augelite, and is associated with lazulite and goyazite.

Based on phosphate association, the alteration sequence of phosphate minerals can be established in Figure 1.

TABLE 1. Chemical analyses of the secondary phosphates

	Sr-apt	kulan	lazu	berts	palerm
Na ₂ O		0.04		0.01	0.02
MgO	0.03	1.99	11.15	0.02	0.11
Al ₂ O ₃		15.96	32.70	31.40	27.89
SiO ₂			0.04	0.21	0.43
P ₂ O ₅	39.83	34.24	46.87	45.01	42.25
K ₂ O	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	
CaO	42.28	0.20	0.08	8.17	4.26
TiO ₂	0.01	1.30			0.07
MnO	0.38	10.57	0.06	0.19	0.21
FeO ^T	0.04	11.18	1.64	0.71	0.70
SrO	15.24	0.07		0.95	7.75
BaO		20.22	0.04	0.19	0.09
F	4.01	0.17		0.79	1.22
F=O	1.69	0.07		0.33	0.51
Total	100.13	95.92	92.58	87.32	84.48

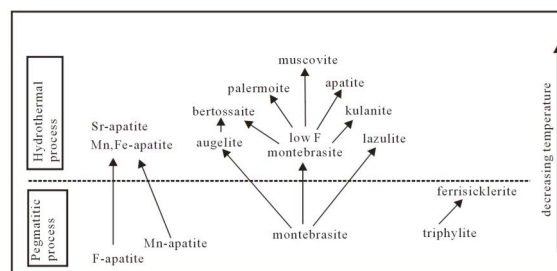


FIGURE 1. Diagram showing alteration sequences of phosphate minerals.

CONCLUSIONS

Phosphorus behaves as a high-field-strength incompatible element. During the pegmatite crystallization stage, the melt may gradually become saturated in P and is also Li-riched; phosphate minerals such as fluorapatite, Mn-rich apatite and montebbrasite precipitated and occurred in lower-evolved border and intermediate zone. In contrast, the inner zone shows the complex phosphate mineral associations, such as the

abundance of Sr, Mg, Fe, Ba phosphate mineral. It suggests that the content of Mg, Fe, Ba, Sr become more abundant in hydrothermal transformation with the evolution of pegmatite.

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