Additional Reflections and Polytypic Sequences in Polygonal Serpentine

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The existence of polygonal serpentine was first noticed trough additional reflections in XRPD patterns. Later, HRTEM revealed micrometric cross-sections, consisting of polygonally arranged lizardite sectors. They occur rotated by 12° or 24°, originating the "magic" numbers of 30 and 15 sectors per fiber (PS-30 and PS-15).

Adjacent sectors are based on different, regularly repeated polytypic stacking sequences. The stacking vector between adjacent layers changes by +/-b/3 (equivalent to -/+b/6) from one sector to the next. Moving counterclockwise, couple of layers are stacked by (*o*) orthogonal, (*r*) right or (*l*) left pointing vectors in PS-30, and by (*o*), (*l*) and (*r*) pointing vectors in PS-15. The two sequences arise because adjacent sectors have (001) rotated by 24° and 12° in PS-15 and PS-30, respectively; therefore, the PS-15 *olr* sequence arises eliminating bracketed sectors in the *o*(*r*)*l*(*o*)*r*(*l*)*o*(*r*)*l*. sequence of PS-30. Two-layer and multilayer polygonal polytipic arrangements are common, still matching the same rules as one-layer arrangements.

HRTEM observations indicate continuous 1:1 layer, with no tetrahedral inversion between adjacent sectors. The complex [100] SAED patterns with five-fold symmetry are reproduced by properly overlapped hk0 reciprocal lattice planes.

The contemporaneous presence of different unit-cells removes degeneracy in d_{hkl} values of adjacent sectors, thus leading to clusters of additional reflections (*e.g.*, 020 and 020_{r,l}, 021_r, 021_o and 021_l; 022_r, 022_o and 022_l in PS-30) in the XRPD patterns.

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