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## JUBLARNA , 40.KNJIGA RADOVA GEO INSTITUTA

Kao što je poznato, naučni časopis RADOVI Geoinstituta, pokrenut je januara meseca 1961. god. Relativno kasno pojavljivanje ovog glasila je posledica zabrane objavljivanja bilo kakvih rezultata istraživanja nuklernih sirovina na teritoriji SFRJ. U to vreme ceo svet je imao istovetan stav. Posledica ovakvog stanja bila je veoma niska afirmisanost istraživača Geoinstituta, što se manifestovalo izuzetno malim broju uradjenih doktorskih disertacija i magistarskih teza. Tek kada je održana Prva međunarodna konferencija o primeni atomske energije u mirnodopske svrhe, 1955. u Ženevi, a ubrzo i Druge (održane 1958. god), stvoreni su svi preduslovi za otvaranje i na tom planu. Veoma brzo dolazi do izlaska u javnost sve većeg broja saradnika Geoinstituta sa svojim rezultatima ispitivanja i istraživanja. To je izazvalo veliku pažnju kod rukovodećeg kadra ne samo u Geoinstitutu već i u odgovarajućim državnim organima (Direkcija za nuklearnu energiju i Komisija za nuklearnu energiju), te je na osnovu njihove saglasnosti došlo do pokretanja naučnog glasila RADOVI Geoinstituta.

Od prvog broja ovaj časopis je bio otvoren za sve istraživače, iz zemlje i inostranstva, koji su želeli da u njemu saopštavaju svoje rezultate istraživanja, o čemu je u prethodnim brojevima časopisa više pisano.

Na organizaciji i pripremi časopisa za štampu, tokom prethodnih 58 godina, veliki broj istraživača je učestvovao u radu redakcionog odbora. Na čelu redakčinih odbora promenilo se devet (9) glavnih i odgovornih urednika. Prvi je bio Radosav Pantić, redovni profesor Univerziteta, a najduže na čelu redakcionog odbora bio je Dr. Veljko Omaljev, naučni savetnik. On je priredio sve brojeve počev od broja 16, zaključno sa brojem 35. Ujedno on je i najzaslužniji što je časopis RADOVI bio od strane Ministarstva za nauku Srbije kategorisan kao vodeći nacionalni časopis. Ostali glavni i odgovorni urednici su bili: Dr. Boris Sikošek, naučni savetnik, Dr. Milorad Teofilović, naučni savetnik, Mr. Momčilo Vukasović, istraživač saradnik, Slavomir Milovanović, istraživač, Dr. Nadežda Krstić, naučni savetnik, Dr. Vlado Milićević, naučni saradnik i Dr. Radule Popović, naučni savetnik.

Kako su se tokom 2005. god. stekli svi uslovi za reorganizaciju geološke delatnosti u Srbiji, usledilo je ujedinjavanje Geoinstituta sa svih pet organizacija koje su se nalazile u sastavu Geozavoda (Geozavo – Gemini, Geozavod – HIG, Geozavod – IMS, Geozavod – Nemetali i Geozavod – Inženjering). Nova organizacija za sada nosi ime Geoinstitut (jer su se organizacije Geozavoda pripojile Geoinstitutu, kao već postojećoj državnoj naučnoj instituciji), koja će nakon odgovarajuće odluke Vlade Republike Srbije promeniti ime u GEOLOŠKI INSTITUT SRBIJE. Imajući sve to u vidu, ovaj, tj. broj 40, istovremeno je i jubilarni, a po svemu sudeći biće i poslednji broj, pošto će verovatno novi Geološki institut Srbije, pokrenuti i novi naučni časopis, čije ima još nije utvrđeno.

Inače, ovaj broj RADOVA, odnosi se na 2005. god. i sva saopštenja u njemu, tokom 2005. god. su recenzirana, a Redakcioni odbor je usvojio recenzije i doneo odluku o

njihovom štampanju. U vezi sa tim, početkom decembra meseca 2005. god, predat je zahtev Ministarstvu nauke i zaštite životne sredine za finansijsku pomoć namenjenu štampanju ovog broja Radova. Tražena novčana sredstva su odobrene tako da će jubilaran broj časopisa izići iz štampe na vreme.

S druge strane očekuje se da će i VESNIK Geozavoda, takodje, biti ugašen, čime će se stvoriti svi potrebni preduslovi za pokretanje novog naučnog časopisa Geološkog instituta Srbije. Taj novi časopis će u svakom slučaju biti sledbenik i korisnik bogatih tradicija RADOVA Geoinstituta i VESNIKA Geozavoda. Novo naučno glasilo bi trebalo da ima medjunarodni Redakcioni odbor sastavljen od eminentnih stručnjaka. U njemu bi trebalo da svi naučni radovi budu publikovani na engleskom jeziku, i ako finansijske mogućnosti budu dozvoljavale, paralelno da se stampa i na srpskom jeziku. Treba upotrebiti sve neophodne napore kako bi to naučno glasilo bilo kategorisano kao MEDJUNARODNI ČASOPIS, da bude otvoreno istraživačima ne samo iz Srbije već i iz drugih krajeva sveta, kako bi na najbolji mogući način reprezentovao svoj nivo i nivo srpske geološke nauke.

Glavni i odgovorni urednik  
vodećeg nacionalnog naučnog  
časopisa RADOVI Geoinstituta



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Pavle TANČIĆ\*

## Mg-KALCIT I DOLOMIT IZ BELOG MERMERA LEŽIŠTA KREČANA - VENČAC, DEO I: RENDGENSKA ISPITIVANJA

(sa 2 slike i 7 tabela)

**Ključne reči:** Krečana-Venčac, metamorfizam, rendgenska ispitivanja, Mg-kalcit, dolomit, dimenzije jediničnih čelija, sadržaj  $MgCO_3$ , sastav Mg-kalcita, sastav dolomita.

**Izvod:** Pomoću rendgenske difrakcione analize praha indicirani su difraktogrami praha i određeni su kvalitativni, semikvantitativni sastavi uzorka.

Uzorak-1 se sastoji od Mg-kalcita (1) (~95%), dolomita (=4%) i kvarca (=1%).

Uzorak-2 se sastoji od Mg-kalcita (2) (~79%), kvarca, feldspata, minerala glina i liskuna, i neznatno dolomita (=1,5%). Kvarc, feldspati i minerali glina-liskuni su otprilike podjednake zastupljenosti sa po oko 6-7%.

Izračunate su sledeće dimenzije jediničnih čelija:

Mg-kalcit (1):  $a_o = 4,966(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_o = 16,96(1)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_o = 362,1(4)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_o/a_o = 3,415$ ;

dolomit:  $a_o = 4,791(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_o = 15,95(2)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_o = 317,1(4)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_o/a_o = 3,329$ ;

Mg-kalcit (2):  $a_o = 4,9791(9)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_o = 17,025(5)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_o = 365,5(1)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_o/a_o = 3,419$ ;

Iz izračunatih dimenzija jediničnih čelija svih ovih minerala može se videti da je došlo do delimičnog zamjenjivanja  $Ca^{2+}$  sa  $Mg^{2+}$  i/ili  $Fe^{2+}$ , koji su manjeg jonskog radijusa od  $Ca^{2+}$ .

Kod Mg-kalcita (1) 5,14 mol.%  $CaCO_3$  je zamjenjeno sa  $MgCO_3$ , dok je kod Mg-kalcita (2) 1,86 mol.%. Razlika od 3,28 mol.% se odnosi na submikroskopsko prorastanje i izdvajanje dolomita u Mg-kalcitu (1), a koji je razoren u Mg-kalcitu (2).

Kod metamorfognog Mg-kalcita nije došlo do krivljenja oktaedra, jer su dobijeni približno podjednaki sadržaji  $MgCO_3$  preko  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  i  $c_o/a_o$ .

Kod dolomita je utvrđen značajan manjak  $CaCO_3$  komponente.

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## UVOD

Čvrsti rastvor  $MgCO_3$  u kalcitu je jedan od najvažnijih karbonatnih čvrstih rastvora u prirodi, pa zbog toga izaziva veliku pažnju u svetu poslednjih nekoliko decenija.

Po Reeder-u (1983) ograničena jonska izmena Ca sa Mg u čvrstim rastvorima u kalcitu je zbog razlike u jonskim radijusima ova dva elementa koja iznosi 0,28 Å.

Polje stabilnosti Mg-kalcita se javlja na T-P-X uslovima koji su izvan rastvora kalcit-dolomit. To znači da rastvori koji imaju više od nekoliko mol.%  $MgCO_3$  su metastabilni (ili nestabilni) izuzev na visokim temperaturama.

Promena dimenzija jediničnih ćelija u odnosu na sastav Mg-kalcita izazvala je pažnju mnogih autora (Goldsmith i dr., 1955; Goldsmith i Graf, 1958; Goldsmith i dr., 1961; Althoff, 1977; Bischoff i dr., 1983).

Mineraloška, a posebno kristalografska, ispitivanja Mg-kalcita iz Srbije su vrlo retka, pa ćemo ovom prilikom dati kratak pregled postojećih literaturnih podataka.

Maksimović i Stupar (1953) su ispitivali mikroskopskom i hemijskom metodom niklovito-magnezijski kalcit sa Rujevca. Kalcit je određen i Debye-Scherer - ovom rendgenskom metodom.

Radowanović (1982) je iz magnezitskog ležišta Bela Stena ispitao Mg-kalcit sa 5-11 mol.%  $MgCO_3$  rendgenskom, mikroskopskom i DTA metodom. Sadržaj  $MgCO_3$  (u mol%) utvrđen je preko međuplosnih rastojanja ( $d_{(104)}$  i  $d_{(300)}$ ) i preko indeksa prelamanja Ng.

Tomić (1997) je hemijskim, rendgenskim, DTA, TGA i IR metodama ispitivala karbonate iz ležišta Stari Trg-Trepča. Tom prilikom je proučavana i termodinamika nastanka tih karbonata.

Tomić (1999) je jedanaest uzoraka romboedarskih, rombičnih i monokliničnih karbonata iz ležišta Stari Trg-Trepča ispitala hemijskim, DTA, IR i rendgenskim metodama. Među njima je i jedan uzorak Mn,Mg,Fe-kalcita.

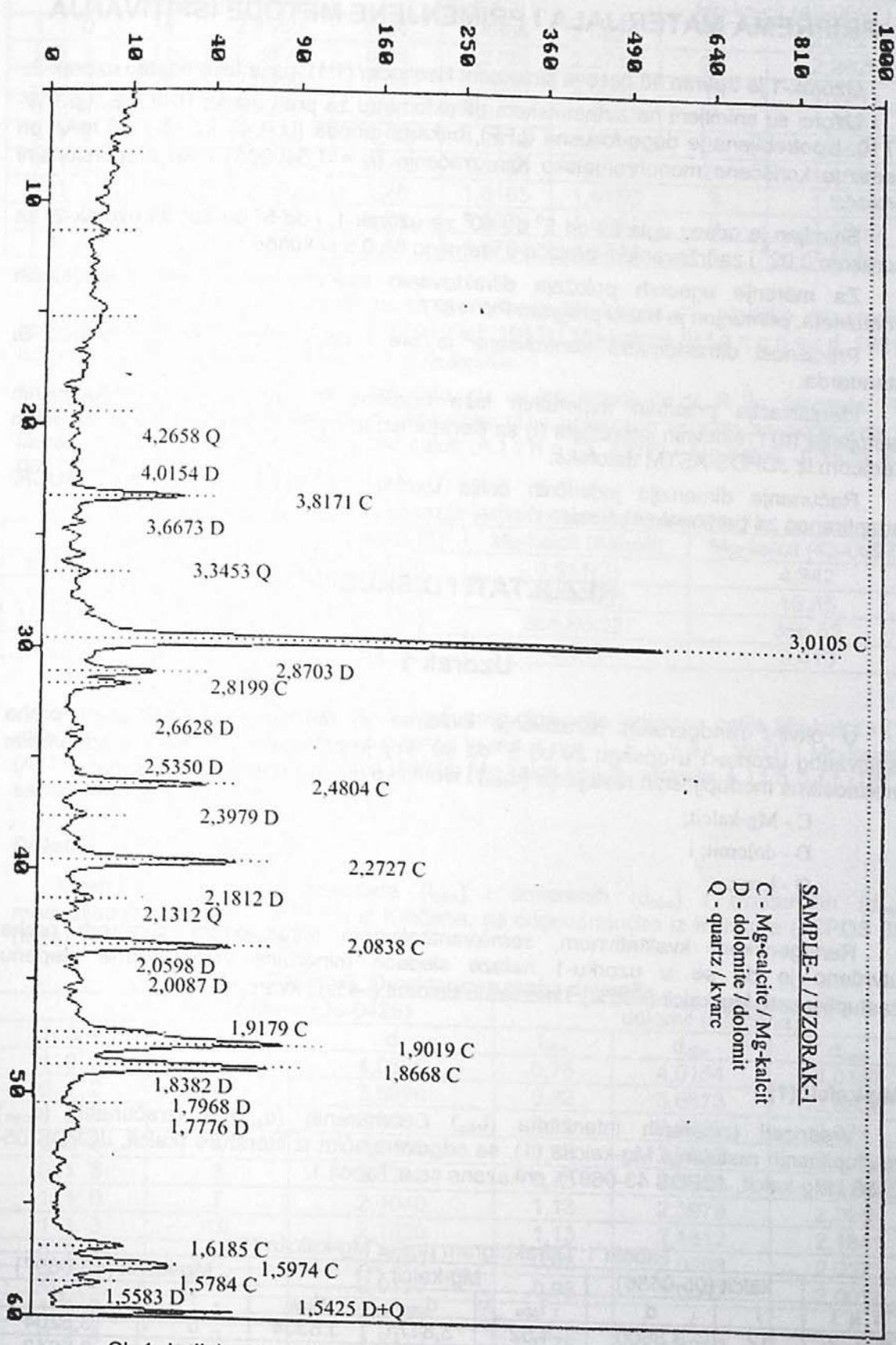
Tančić (2002) je za dva Mg-kalcita kristalografski odredio sadržaj od 9 i 10 mol.%  $MgCO_3$ . Ovi sadržaji  $MgCO_3$  su određeni preko  $\Delta d_{(104)}$ ,  $\Delta d_{(300)}$ ,  $\Delta d_{(0012)}$ ,  $d_{(104)}$ ,  $a_0$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $V_0$  i  $c_0/a_0$ . Tom prilikom je utvrđeno da je kod ovih Mg-kalcita došlo do anizotropne kontrakcije, t.j. krivljena oktaedra i promene geometrije, jer su  $a_0$ -ose veće, a  $c_0$ -ose manje nego što bi trebalo.

Trebalo bi napomenuti da su kalcite sa Ni ispitivali Logar i dr. (1991) i Logar i Pohar-Logar (2002).

Polazeći od činjenice da su, po našim saznanjima, kristalografske podatke za Mg-kalcite iz Srbije prikazali jedino Tomić (1997 i 1999) za jedan Mn,Mg,Fe-kalcit i Tančić (2002) za dva Mg-kalcita, a da su jedino Radowanović (1982) i Tomić (2002) sadržaj  $MgCO_3$  (u mol%) utvrdili preko kristalografskih parametara, ovom prilikom biće prikazane kristalografsko-mineraloške karakteristike Mg-kalcita iz belog mermara ležišta Krečana-Venčac.

Takođe će biti prikazane i kristalografsko-mineraloške karakteristike dolomita.

Iz dobijenih kristalografskih podataka, a u skladu sa postojećim literaturnim podacima koji tretiraju problematiku promene dimenzija jediničnih ćelija u zavisnosti od hemijskog sastava, odrediće se uticaj primesa na promenu dimenzija jediničnih ćelija, t.j. iz dimenzija jediničnih ćelija odrediće se približan hemijski sastav ispitivanih minerala.



Sl. 1: Indicirani rendgenski difraktogram praha ispitivanog uzorka-1.

## PRIPREMA MATERIJALA I PRIMENJENE METODE ISPITIVANJA

Uzorak-1 je tretiran 48 časova sirčetnom kiselinom (1:1), pa je tako nastao uzorak-2.

Uzorci su snimljeni na automatskom difraktometru za prah marke PHILIPS, tip PW-1710. Upotrebljena je dugo-fokusna (LFF), bakarna anoda ( $U = 40 \text{ kV}$  i  $I = 30 \text{ mA}$ ), pri čemu je korišćeno monohromatsko  $K\alpha_1$  zračenje ( $\lambda = 1,54060\text{\AA}$ ) i Xe proporcionalni brojač.

Snimljen je opseg ugla  $2\theta$  od  $5^\circ$  do  $60^\circ$  za uzorak-1, i od  $5^\circ$  do  $80^\circ$  za uzorak-2, sa korakom  $0,02^\circ$  i zadržavanjem brojača u vremenu od 0,5 sekunde.

Za merenje ugaonih položaja difraktovanih maksimuma i njima pripadajućih intenziteta, primenjen je bazni program PW-1877.

Preciznost difraktometra kontrolisana je pre i posle eksperimenta pomoću Si standarda.

Identifikacija prisutnih mineralnih faza urađena je upoređenjem međuplijosnih rastojanja ( $d$ ) i relativnih intenziteta ( $I$ ) sa literaturnim podacima, odnosno odgovarajućom karticom iz JCPDS-ASTM datoteke.

Računanje dimenzija jediničnih celija izvršeno je pomoću programa LSUCRI adaptiranog za personalni računar.

## REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

### Uzorak 1

U okviru rendgenskih istraživanja indiciran je rendgenski difraktogram praha ispitivanog uzorka-1 u opsegu  $2\theta$  od  $5^\circ$  do  $60^\circ$  koji je prikazan na slici 1, sa izmerenim vrednostima međuplijosnih rastojanja ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) i identifikovanim sledećim mineralima:

C - Mg-kalcit;

D - dolomit; i

Q - kvarc.

Rendgenskom kvalitativnom, semikvantitativnom difrakcionom analizom praha utvrđeno je da se u uzorku-1 nalaze sledeće mineralne vrste prema stepenu zastupljenosti: Mg-kalcit ( $\approx 95\%$ ), i neznatno dolomit ( $\approx 4\%$ ) i kvarc ( $\approx 1\%$ ).

### Mg-kalcit (1)

Vrednosti izmerenih intenziteta ( $I_{\text{obs}}$ ) i izmerenih ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) i izračunatih ( $d_{\text{calc}}$ ) međuplijosnih rastojanja Mg-kalcita (1), sa odgovarajućim iz literature (kalcit, JCPDS 05-0586 i Mg-kalcit, JCPDS 43-0697), prikazane su u Tabeli 1.

Tabela 1: Difraktogram praha Mg-kalcita (1).

kalcit (05-0586)		Mg-kalcit (1)			Mg-kalcit (43-0697)			
$h$	$k$	$l$	$d$	$I_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{calc}}$	$I$	$d$
0	1	2	12	3,8600	4,52	3,8171	3,8354	5
1	0	4	100	3,0350	100,00	3,0105	3,0190	100
0	0	6	3	2,8450	1,68	2,8199	2,8260	3

	kalcit (05-0586)		Mg-kalcit (1)			Mg-kalcit (43-0697)	
1 1 0	14	2,4950	6,04	2,4804	2,4829	12	2,4721
1 1 3	18	2,2850	8,16	2,2726	2,2733	22	2,2625
2 0 2	18	2,0950	8,16	2,0838	2,0843	13	2,0741
0 2 4	5	1,9270	2,76	1,9179	1,9177	7	1,9081
0 1 8	17	1,9130	12,40	1,9019	1,9012	28	1,8891
1 1 6	17	1,8750	10,60	1,8668	1,8653	21	1,8552
2 1 1	4	1,6260	1,28	1,6185	1,6180	3	1,6099
1 2 2	8	1,6040	3,34	1,5974	1,5964	9	1,5886
1 0 10	2	1,5870	1,13	1,5784	1,5774	1	1,5682

Iz Tabele 1 može se videti da su d-vrednosti Mg-kalcita (1) otprilike na sredini između čistog kalcita (Swanson i Fuyat, 1953) i Mg-kalcita (Blanchard, 1991) koji ima sastav  $(\text{CaO}_{0,861}\text{MgO}_{0,136}\text{SrO}_{0,002})_{0,999}\text{CO}_3$ .

Preko programa LSUCRI izračunate su u prostornoj grupi  $R\bar{3}c$  (pomoću 12 refleksija) dimenzijs jedinične ćelije Mg-kalcita (1) i prikazane skupno sa podacima iz literature (kalcit, JCPDS 05-0586, Mg-kalcit (Althoff, 1977) i Mg-kalcit, JCPDS 43-0697) u Tabeli 2.

Tabela 2: Izračunate dimenzijs jedinične ćelije Mg-kalcita (1).

	kalcit (05-0586)	Mg-kalcit (1)	Mg-kalcit (Althoff)	Mg-kalcit (43-0697)
$a_0$ (Å)	4,989	4,966(2)	4,941(2)	4,942
$c_0$ (Å)	17,06	16,96(1)	16,864(2)	16,85
$V_0$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	367,78	362,1(4)	356,60(22)	356,53
$c_0/a_0$	3,420	3,415	3,413	3,410

Iz Tabele 2 može se videti da su izračunate dimenzijs jedinične ćelije Mg-kalcita (1) otprilike na sredini između čistog kalcita (Swanson i Fuyat, 1953) i Mg-kalcita (Althoff, 1977 i Blanchard, 1991). Mg-kalcit koji je odredila Althoff (1977) sadrži 10 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ .

### Dolomit

Vrednosti izmerenih intenziteta ( $I_{obs}$ ) i izmerenih ( $d_{obs}$ ) i izračunatih ( $d_{calc}$ ) međuplosnih rastojanja dolomita iz Krečana, sa odgovarajućim iz literature (JCPDS 36-0426), prikazane su u Tabeli 3.

Tabela 3: Difraktogram praha dolomita.

$h \ k \ l$	dolomit (36-0426)		dolomit (Krečana)		
	$I$	$d$	$I_{obs}$	$d_{obs}$	$d_{calc}$
1 0 1	1	4,0330	0,75	4,0154	4,0157
0 1 2	4	3,6990	0,82	3,6673	3,6809
1 0 4	100	2,8880	4,11	2,8702	2,8751
0 0 6	4	2,6700	0,83	2,6628	2,6584
0 1 5	3	2,5390	0,78	2,5350	2,5290
1 1 0	7	2,4040	1,13	2,3979	2,3956
1 1 3	19	2,1930	1,13	2,1812	2,1841
0 2 1	3	2,0650	0,62	2,0598	2,0573
2 0 2	10	2,0150	0,98	2,0087	2,0078
1 0 7	1	2,0060	/	/	/
0 2 4	3	1,8473	0,78	1,8382	1,8405
0 1 8	10	1,8049	1,13	1,7968	1,7971
1 1 6	13	1,7870	1,13	1,7776	1,7796

	dolomit (36-0426)		dolomit (Krečana)		
0 0 9	2	1,7800	/	/	/
2 0 5	<1	1,7461	/	/	/
2 1 1	2	1,5667	0,51	1,5583	1,5608
1 2 2	4	1,5446	7,52	1,5425	1,5388

Iz Tabele 3 može se videti da su d-vrednosti dolomita iz Krečane dosta niže od onih koje su prikazali Keller i McCarthy (1985).

Preko programa LSUCRI izračunate su u prostornoj grupi R  $\bar{3}$  (pomoću 14 refleksija) dimenzije jedinične čelije dolomita iz Krečane i prikazane skupno sa podacima iz literature (JCPDS 36-0426 i Althoff, 1977) u Tabeli 4.

Tabela 4: Izračunate dimenzije jedinične čelije dolomita.

	dolomit (36-0426)	dolomit (Althoff, 1977)	dolomit (Krečana)
$a_0$ (Å)	4,809	4,8033(9)	4,791(3)
$c_0$ (Å)	16,02	15,984(4)	15,95(2)
$V_0$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	320,88	319,3(1)	317,1(4)
$c_0/a_0$	3,331	3,328	3,329

Iz Tabele 4 može se videti da su izračunate dimenzije jedinične čelije dolomita iz Krečane dosta manje od literaturnih podataka (JCPDS 36-0426 i Althoff, 1977), što ukazuje na delimičnu zamenu  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sa  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  i/ili  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  jonom, a koji su manjeg jonskog radijusa od  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ .

Preko ovih rezultata može se zaključiti da su kod dolomita iz Krečane niže d-vrednosti i dimenzije jedinične čelije prouzrokovane prilično velikim zamenjivanjem  $\text{CaCO}_3$  sa  $\text{MgCO}_3$  i/ili  $\text{FeCO}_3$ .

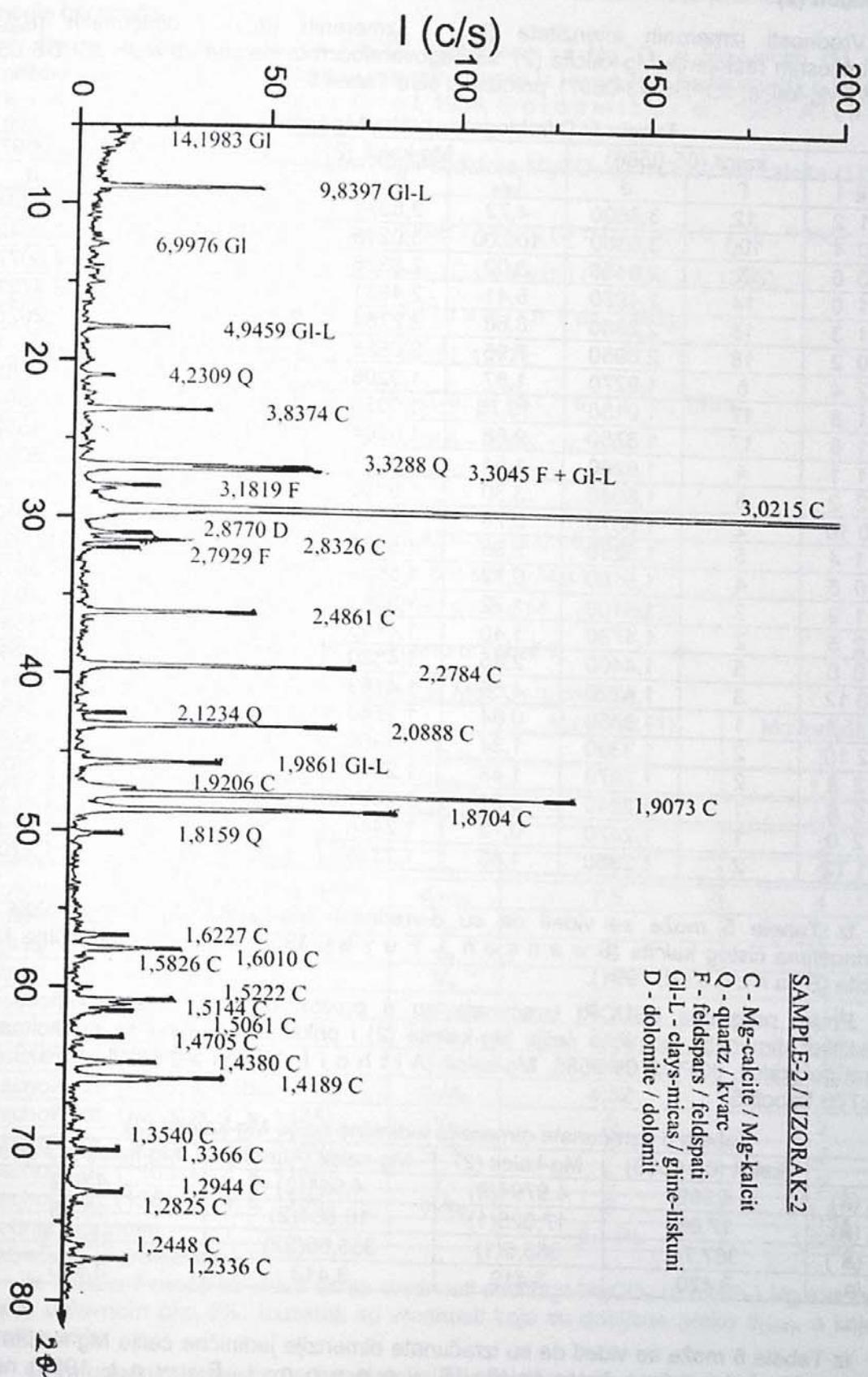
## Uzorak-2

U okviru rendgenskih istraživanja indiciran je rendgenski difraktogram praha ispitivanog uzorka-2 u opsegu  $2\theta$  od  $5^\circ$  do  $80^\circ$  koji je prikazan na slici 2, sa izmerenim vrednostima međuplosnih rastojanja ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) i identifikovanim sledećim mineralima:

- C - Mg-kalcit;
- Q - kvarc;
- F - feldspati;
- Gl-L - minerali glina-liskuni; i
- D - dolomit.

Rendgenskom kvalitativnom, semikvantitativnom difrakcionom analizom praha utvrđeno je da se u uzorku-2 nalaze sledeće mineralne vrste prema stepenu zastupljenosti: Mg-kalcit ( $\approx 79\%$ ), kvarc, feldspati, minerali glina i liskuni, i neznatno dolomit ( $\approx 1,5\%$ ). Kvarc, feldspati i minerali glina-liskuni su otprilike podjednake zastupljenosti sa po oko 6-7%.

Iz ovih podataka može se videti da se dobar deo karbonatnih minerala rastvorio u sirčetnoj kiselini, t.j. oko 16-17% Mg-kalcita (1) i više od 60% dolomita. Tako je utvrđeno da su u uzorku, pored već konstatovanog kvarca, prisutni i feldspati, minerali glina i liskuni.



Sl. 2: Indicirani rendgenski difraktogram praha ispitivanog uzorka-2.

## Mg-kalcit (2)

Vrednosti izmerenih intenziteta ( $I_{\text{obs}}$ ) i izmerenih ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) i izračunatih ( $d_{\text{calc}}$ ) međuplosnih rastojanja Mg-kalcita (2), sa odgovarajućim iz literature (kalcit, JCPDS 05-0586 i Mg-kalcit, JCPDS 43-0697), prikazane su u Tabeli 5.

Tabela 5: Difraktogrami praha Mg-kalcita (2).

kalcit (05-0586)			Mg-kalcit (2)			Mg-kalcit (43-0697)			
$h$	$k$	$l$	$I$	$d$	$I_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{calc}}$	$I$	$d$
0	1	2	12	3,8600	4,72	3,8374	3,8467	5	3,8204
1	0	4	100	3,0350	100,00	3,0215	3,0292	100	3,0042
0	0	6	3	2,8450	3,02	2,8326	2,8376	3	2,8077
1	1	0	14	2,4950	5,41	2,4861	2,4896	12	2,4721
1	1	3	18	2,2850	8,66	2,2784	2,2798	22	2,2625
2	0	2	18	2,0950	7,95	2,0888	2,0900	13	2,0741
0	2	4	5	1,9270	1,87	1,9206	1,9233	7	1,9081
0	1	8	17	1,9130	15,75	1,9073	1,9084	28	1,8891
1	1	6	17	1,8750	9,88	1,8704	1,8714	21	1,8552
2	1	1	4	1,6260	1,54	1,6227	1,6224	3	1,6099
1	2	2	8	1,6040	3,30	1,6010	1,6007	9	1,5886
1	0	10	2	1,5870	0,76	1,5826	1,5836	1	1,5682
2	1	4	5	1,5250	2,96	1,5222	1,5220	6	1,5099
2	0	8	4	1,5180	0,72	1,5144	1,5146	3	1,5013
1	1	9	3	1,5100	1,72	1,5061	1,5062	3	1,4921
1	2	5	2	1,4730	1,40	1,4705	1,4701	2	1,4586
3	0	0	5	1,4400	2,45	1,4380	1,4373	9	1,4265
0	0	12	3	1,4220	4,56	1,4189	1,4188	3	1,4041
2	1	7	1	1,3560	0,64	1,3540	1,3539	2	1,3430
0	2	10	2	1,3390	1,34	1,3366	1,3362	2	1,3242
1	2	8	2	1,2970	1,48	1,2944	1,2939	2	1,2828
3	0	6	1	1,2840	0,61	1,2825	1,2822	<1	1,2721
2	2	0	1	1,2470	0,72	1,2448	1,2448	1	1,2355
1	1	12	2	1,2350	1,65	1,2336	1,2327	3	1,2208

Iz Tabele 5 može se videti da su d-vrednosti Mg-kalcita (2) mnogo bliže d-vrednostima čistog kalcita (Swanson i Fuyat, 1953), nego d-vrednostima Mg-kalcita (Blanchard, 1991).

Preko programa LSUCRI izračunate su u prostornoj grupi  $R\bar{3}c$  (pomoću 24 refleksije) dimenzije jedinične čelije Mg-kalcita (2) i prikazane skupno sa podacima iz literature (kalcit, JCPDS 05-0586, Mg-kalcit (Althoff, 1977) i Mg-kalcit, JCPDS 43-0697) u Tabeli 6.

Tabela 6: Izračunate dimenzije jedinične čelije Mg-kalcita (2).

	kalcit (05-0586)	Mg-kalcit (2)	Mg-kalcit (Althoff)	Mg-kalcit (43-0697)
$a_0$ (Å)	4,989	4,9791(9)	4,941(2)	4,942
$c_0$ (Å)	17,06	17,025(1)	16,864(2)	16,85
$V_0$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	367,78	365,5(1)	356,60(22)	356,53
$c_0/a_0$	3,420	3,419	3,413	3,410

Iz Tabele 6 može se videti da su izračunate dimenzije jedinične čelije Mg-kalcita (2) mnogo bliže vrednostima čistog kalcita (Swanson i Fuyat, 1953) nego vrednostima Mg-kalcita (Althoff, 1977 i Blanchard, 1991).

U uzorku-2 je vrlo malo dolomita (oko 1,5%), tako da dimenzije jedinične čelije nisu mogle biti izračunate.

Da bi se utvrdilo koliko je  $\text{CaCO}_3$  zamenjeno sa  $\text{MgCO}_3$  u Mg-kalcitu (1) i (2), korišćeni su dijagrami i jednačine raznih parametara iz literaturnih podataka (Goldsmith i dr., 1955; Goldsmith i Graf, 1958; Goldsmith i dr., 1961; Althoff, 1977; Bischoff i dr., 1983).

Svi dobijeni rezultati naših ispitivanja sadržaja  $\text{MgCO}_3$  (u mol.%) Mg-kalcita (1) i (2) dobijeni su pomoću:

- dijagrama zavisnosti  $\Delta d_{(104)}$ ,  $\Delta d_{(300)}$  i  $\Delta d_{(0012)}$  (Goldsmith i dr., 1955);
- dijagrama zavisnosti  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$  i  $d_{(104)}$  (Goldsmith i Graf, 1958);
- dijagrama zavisnosti  $a_o$  i  $c_o$  (Goldsmith i dr., 1961);
- dijagrama zavisnosti  $V_o$  (Althoff, 1977);
- jednačina zavisnosti  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  i  $c_o/a_o$  (Bischoff i dr., 1983);

$$a = 4,9906 - 0,50X + 0,56X^2,$$

$$c = 17,069 - 2,27X + 2,1X^2,$$

$$V = 368,1 - 122X + 131X^2,$$

$$c/a = 3,420 - 0,118X + 0,05X^2,$$

gde je  $X$  = mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ ; i

- dijagrama zavisnosti  $V_o$  i  $c_o/a_o$  (Bischoff i dr., 1983);

i prikazani su, radi bolje preglednosti, skupno u Tabeli 7.

Tabela 7: Sadržaji  $\text{MgCO}_3$  (u mol.%).

literaturni podaci		Mg-kalcit (1)	Mg-kalcit (2)
Goldsmith i dr. (1955, sl. 1, s. 215)	$\Delta d_{(104)}$	9	5
Goldsmith i dr. (1955, sl. 4, s. 217)	$\Delta d_{(300)}$	/	1,5
Goldsmith i dr. (1955, sl. 5, s. 217)	$\Delta d_{(0012)}$	/	1,5
Goldsmith i Graf (1958, sl. 2, s. 95)	$a_o$	5	2
Goldsmith i Graf (1958, sl. 3, s. 96)	$c_o$	5	2
Goldsmith i Graf (1958, sl. 4, s. 97)	$d_{(104)}$	7,5	4
Goldsmith i dr. (1961, sl. 1, s. 454)	$a_o$	6	2
Goldsmith i dr. (1961, sl. 2, s. 455)	$c_o$	6	2
Althoff (1977, sl. 3, s. 780)	$V_o$	5	2
Bischoff i dr. (1983, s. 1185)	$a_o$	5,21	2,18
Bischoff i dr. (1983, s. 1185)	$c_o$	5,23	2,36
Bischoff i dr. (1983, s. 1185)	$V_o$	5,04	1,97
Bischoff i dr. (1983, s. 1185)	$c_o/a_o$	4,32	0,85
Bischoff i dr. (1983, sl. 1, s. 1185)	$V_o$	5	2
Bischoff i dr. (1983, sl. 2, s. 1185)	$c_o/a_o$	5	2
Bischoff i dr. (1983, sl. 3, s. 1186)	$V_o$	5	2
Bischoff i dr. (1983, sl. 4, s. 1186)	$c_o/a_o$	5	1,5
srednja vrednost		5,14%	1,86%

-izbačeno iz proračuna

Iz Tabele 7 može se videti da se vrednosti sadržaja  $\text{MgCO}_3$  (u mol.%) Mg-kalcita (1) kreću uglavnom oko 5%. Izuzetak su vrednosti koje su dobijene preko  $d_{(104)}$ , a koje su znatno veće.

Ovim ugaonim opsegom snimanja nisu bile obuhvaćene d-vrednosti  $d_{(300)}$  i  $d_{(0012)}$ , pa zbog toga nisu uzete za određivanje.

Iz Tabele 7 može se takođe videti da se vrednosti sadržaja  $MgCO_3$  (u mol.%) Mg-kalcita (2) kreću uglavnom oko 2%. Izuzetak su vrednosti koje su dobijene preko  $d_{(104)}$ , a koje su znatno veće, kao i kod Mg-kalcita (1).

Očigledne su razlike u rezultatima za Mg-kalcit (1) i za Mg-kalcit (2), a koji su prikazani u Tabelama 1, 2, 5 i 6. Naime, veće su d-vrednosti i dimenzijske jedinične čelije Mg-kalcita (2) u odnosu na Mg-kalcit (1). To ukazuje da je kod Mg-kalcita (1) veći deo  $CaCO_3$  zamenjen sa  $MgCO_3$ , što se može videti i u Tabeli 7, a u kojoj su prikazane vrednosti dobijenih sadržaja  $MgCO_3$  (u mol.%).

Poznato je da, ako postoji submikroskopska prorastanja i izdvajanja dolomita u Mg-kalcitima, tada koherentna naprezanja mogu pomeriti d-vrednosti u dovoljnoj meri da se dobiju netačne vrednosti sadržaja  $MgCO_3$  u Mg-kalcitima. Kao i mokro-hemijska i atomska absorpciona analiza, tako i rendgenska difrakciona analiza spada u grupu analitičkih tehniki koje zanemaruju teksturne odnose i mogućnost zonarnih sastava (Reeder, 1983).

Zbog toga je uzorak-1 i tretiran sa sirčetnom kiselinom (1:1), da bi se deo karbonata (a pogotovo dolomita, koji je male zastupljenosti) razorio. Na ovaj način su postignuta dva cilja:

1. video se da su u uzorku pored Mg-kalcita, dolomita i kvarca, prisutni i feldspati, minerali glina i liskuni, i
2. razoreno je više od 60% dolomita, usled čega je od Mg-kalcita (1) sa 5,14 mol.%  $MgCO_3$  dobijen Mg-kalcit (2) sa 1,86 mol.%  $MgCO_3$ . Razlika od 3,28 mol.%  $MgCO_3$  je nastala usled submikroskopskih prorastanja i izdvajanja dolomita.

Dobijene vrednosti za  $MgCO_3$  preko  $d_{(104)}$  ukazuju da se možda još neki mali deo dolomita zadržao u vidu submikroskopskih prorastanja i izdvajanja u Mg-kalcitu (2). Međutim, to ne potvrđuju i vrednosti za  $d_{(300)}$  i  $d_{(0012)}$ , a koje su u saglasnosti sa ostalim parametrima koji su korišćeni za dobijanje sadržaja  $MgCO_3$  ( $a_0$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $V_0$  i  $c_0/a_0$ ). Pošto su ovakva odstupanja za  $d_{(104)}$  relativno rasprostranjena u ispitivanjima karbonata, preporučuje se korišćenje izraza preko  $a_0$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $V_0$  i  $c_0/a_0$  (Reeder, 1983). Međutim, ti izrazi se primenjuju u slučajevima kada nije došlo do anizotropne kontrakcije, odnosno do krivljenja oktaedra, kao što je često kod biogenetskih Mg-kalcita (Tanic, 2002).

Kod metamorfnog Mg-kalcita koji je ispitivan u ovome radu nije došlo do krivljenja oktaedra, a što može da se vidi i iz Tabela 2 i 6 u kojima su prikazane vrednosti dimenzijske jedinične čelije, i iz Tabele 7 u kojoj se vidi da su dobijeni približno podjednaki sadržaji  $MgCO_3$  preko  $a_0$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $V_0$  i  $c_0/a_0$ .

Iz svih dobijenih rezultata koji su prikazani u ovom radu, može se takođe zaključiti i sledeće:

1. iz uzorka-1 vidi se da je sadržaj dolomita oko 4%, što čini oko 2 mol.%  $MgCO_3$ , i
2. iz uzorka-2 vidi se da je u Mg-kalcitu (2) sadržaj  $MgCO_3$  oko 2 mol.%.

To znači da je ukupan sadržaj  $MgCO_3$  oko 4 mol.%, a što će biti provereno u drugom delu ovih ispitivanja kada se budu izvršile hemijske analize.

## ZAKLJUČAK

U ovome radu ispitivani su uzorci-1 i -2 pomoću rendgenske difrakcione analize praha.

Indicirani su difraktogrami praha (Slike 1 i 2) i određeni su kvalitativni, semikvantitativni sastavi uzoraka.

Uzorak-1 se sastoji od Mg-kalcita (1) ( $\approx 95\%$ ), dolomita ( $\approx 4\%$ ) i kvarca ( $\approx 1\%$ ).

Uzorak-2 se sastoji od Mg-kalcita (2) ( $\approx 79\%$ ), kvarca, feldspata, minerala glina i liskuna, i neznatno dolomita ( $\approx 1,5\%$ ). Kvarc, feldspati i minerali glina-liskuni su otprikljike podjednake zastupljenosti sa po oko 6-7%. Iz ovih podataka može se videti da se dobar deo karbonatnih minerala iz uzorka-1 rastvorio u sirčetnoj kiselini, t.j. oko 16-17% Mg-kalcita (1) i više od 60% dolomita. Tako je utvrđeno da su u uzorku, pored već konstatovanog kvarca, prisutni i feldspati, minerali glina i liskuni.

Detaljna rendgenska ispitivanja Mg-kalcita (1), dolomita i Mg-kalcita (2) prikazana su, zajedno sa literaturnim podacima, u Tabelama 1, 3 i 5.

Izračunate su sledeće dimenzije jediničnih čelija:

$$\text{Mg-kalcit (1): } a_0 = 4,966(2)\text{\AA}, c_0 = 16,96(1)\text{\AA}; V_0 = 362,1(4)\text{\AA}^3; c_0/a_0 = 3,415;$$

$$\text{dolomit: } a_0 = 4,791(3)\text{\AA}, c_0 = 15,95(2)\text{\AA}; V_0 = 317,1(4)\text{\AA}^3; c_0/a_0 = 3,329;$$

$$\text{Mg-kalcit (2): } a_0 = 4,9791(9)\text{\AA}, c_0 = 17,025(5)\text{\AA}; V_0 = 365,5(1)\text{\AA}^3; c_0/a_0 = 3,419;$$

koje su prikazane zajedno sa literaturnim podacima, u Tabelama 2, 4 i 6.

Iz izračunatih dimenzija jediničnih čelija svih ovih minerala, a koje su manje od literaturnih, može se videti da je došlo do delimičnog zamenjivanja  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sa  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  i/ili  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , koji su manjeg jonskog radijusa od  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ .

Da bi se utvrdilo koliko je  $\text{CaCO}_3$  zamenjeno sa  $\text{MgCO}_3$  u Mg-kalcitima (1) i (2), korišćeni su dijagrami i jednačine iz literaturnih podataka. Ovi rezultati su prikazani u Tabeli 7. Kod Mg-kalcita (1) 5,14 mol.%  $\text{CaCO}_3$  je zamenjeno sa  $\text{MgCO}_3$ , dok kod Mg-kalcita (2) taj udeo iznosi 1,86 mol.%. Razlika od 3,28 mol.% je nastala usled submikroskopskih prorastanja i izdvajanja dolomita u Mg-kalcitu (1), a koji je razoren u Mg-kalcitu (2).

Kod metamorfognog Mg-kalcita koji je ispitivan u ovome radu nije došlo do krivljenja oktaedra, a što može da se vidi iz Tabela 2 i 6 u kojima su prikazane vrednosti dimenzija jediničnih čelija, a takođe i iz Tabele 7 u kojoj se vidi da su dobijeni približno podjednaki sadržaji  $\text{MgCO}_3$  preko  $a_0$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $V_0$  i  $c_0/a_0$ .

Iz svih dobijenih rezultata, može se takođe zaključiti i sledeće:

1. iz uzorka-1 vidi se da je sadržaj dolomita oko 4%, što čini oko 2 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ , i
2. iz uzorka-2 vidi se da je u Mg-kalcitu (2) sadržaj  $\text{MgCO}_3$  oko 2 mol.%.

To znači da je ukupan sadržaj  $\text{MgCO}_3$  oko 4 mol.%.

Kod dolomita je utvrđen značajan manjak  $\text{CaCO}_3$  komponente.

Ovi dobijeni rezultati će u drugom delu ispitivanja biti upotrebljeni za upoređenje sa rezultatima hemijskih ispitivanja, a takođe će se razmatrati i pitanje temperature postanka ovih minerala, a samim tim i ležišta Krečana-Venčac.

Recenzent: Prof. Dr Mihovil Logar

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**Mg-CALCITE AND DOLOMITE FROM THE WHITE MARBLE  
KREČANA - VENČAC ORE DEPOSIT, PART I: X-RAY  
INVESTIGATIONS**  
(with 2 Figures and 7 Tables)

by  
**Pavle TANČIĆ\***

**Key words:** Krečana-Venčac, metamorphism, X-ray investigations, Mg-calcite, dolomite, unit cell dimensions,  $MgCO_3$  content, Mg-calcite composition, dolomite composition.

**Abstract:** With the X-ray powder diffraction analysis there were indexed powder diffraction patterns and determined qualitative, semiquantitative sample contents.

Sample-1 contain Mg-calcite (1) ( $\approx 95\%$ ), dolomite ( $\approx 4\%$ ) and quartz ( $\approx 1\%$ ).

Sample-2 contain Mg-calcite (2) ( $\approx 79\%$ ), quartz, feldspars, clay minerals and micas, and insignificant dolomite ( $\approx 1,5\%$ ). Quartz, feldspars and clay minerals-micas are probably of equally content with about 6-7%.

There were calculated following unit cell dimensions:

Mg-calcite (1):  $a_o = 4,966(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_o = 16,96(1)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_o = 362,1(4)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_o/a_o = 3,415$ ;

dolomite:  $a_o = 4,791(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_o = 15,95(2)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_o = 317,1(4)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_o/a_o = 3,329$ ;

Mg-calcite (2):  $a_o = 4,9791(9)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_o = 17,025(5)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_o = 365,5(1)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_o/a_o = 3,419$ ;

From calculated unit cell dimensions of all of these minerals it can be seen that there were partly exchanging of  $Ca^{2+}$  with  $Mg^{2+}$  and/or  $Fe^{2+}$ , which are of smaller ionic radius than  $Ca^{2+}$ .

At Mg-calcite (1) 5,14 mol.%  $CaCO_3$  exchanged with  $MgCO_3$ , while at Mg-calcite (2) 1,86 mol.%. Difference of 3,28 mol.% is related to the submicroscopic intergrowths and exsolutions of dolomite in Mg-calcite (1), and which were destroyed in Mg-calcite (2).

At metamorphic Mg-calcite there did not come to distortion of the octahedra, because there were obtained almost equally  $MgCO_3$  contents through  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  and  $c_o/a_o$ .

At dolomite it was established considerable deficit of the  $CaCO_3$  component.

## INTRODUCTION

The solid solution of  $MgCO_3$  in calcite is one of the most important carbonate solid solutions in nature, and correspondingly has been given far more attention for past few decades.

By Reed (1983) limited ionic miscibility of Ca with Mg in calcite solid solution is because the difference of ionic radius between these two elements is 0,28 Å.

The actual stability field for the Mg-calcites occurs at T-P-X conditions outside the calcite-dolomite solvus. This means that solubilities of more than just a few mol.%  $MgCO_3$  are metastable (or unstable) except at high temperature.

To the variation of the lattice parameters by composition for the Mg-calcites has been given considerable attention by many authors (Goldsmith et al., 1955; Gold

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smith and Graf, 1958; Goldsmith et al., 1961; Althoff, 1977; and Bischoff et al., 1983).

Mineralogical, and especially crystallographical, investigations of the Mg-calcite from Serbia are very rare, and so we will here give brief review of the existing literature datas.

Maksimović and Stupar (1953) investigated by microscopic and chemical methods nickel-magnesium calcite from Rujevac. Also, calcite was determined by Debye-Scherer X-ray method.

Radošanović (1982) from the magnesite ore deposit Bela Stena investigated Mg-calcite with 5-11 mol.%  $MgCO_3$  by X-ray, microscopic and DTA method. Content of the  $MgCO_3$  (in mol%) was established by interplanar spacings ( $d_{(104)}$  and  $d_{(300)}$ ) and refraction indice Ng.

Tomić (1997) by chemical, X-ray, DTA, TGA and IR methods examined carbonates from the ore deposit Stari Trg-Trepča. On this occasion it was studied the thermodynamics of origin of these carbonates.

Tomić (1999) investigated eleven rhombohedral, rhombic and monoclinic carbonate samples from the ore deposit Stari Trg-Trepča by chemical, DTA, IR and X-ray methods. Among them there was one sample of Mn,Mg,Fe-calcite.

Tančić (2002) crystallographically determined two Mg-calcites with 9 and 10 mol.%  $MgCO_3$  content. These contents of  $MgCO_3$  were determined through  $\Delta d_{(104)}$ ,  $\Delta d_{(300)}$ ,  $\Delta d_{(0012)}$ ,  $d_{(104)}$ ,  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  and  $c_o/a_o$ . At that occasion it was established that in these Mg-calcites there is present anisotropic contraction, i.e. distortion of the octahedra and geometry change, because  $a_o$ -axis are bigger, and  $c_o$ -axis are smaller than required.

It should be mentioned that calcites with Ni were investigated by Logar et al. (1991) and Logar and Poharc-Logar (2002).

Starting from the fact that, about our knowledge, crystallographical datas for Mg-calcite from Serbia were represented only by Tomić (1997 and 1999) for one Mn,Mg,Fe-calcite and Tančić (2002) for two Mg-calcites, and that only Radošanović (1982) and Tančić (2002) were determined the  $MgCO_3$  content (in mol%) by crystallographic parameters, on this occasion we will represent the crystallographically-mineralogical characteristics of Mg-calcite from the white marble Krečana-Venčac ore deposit.

Also, we will represent crystallographically-mineralogical characteristics of dolomite.

From obtained crystallographical datas, according to the existing literature datas which elaborate variation of the unit cell dimensions by chemical composition, we will determine influence of the ingredients to variation of the unit cell dimensions, that is from the unit cell dimensions we will determine approximative chemical compositions of the investigated minerals.

## MATERIAL PREPARATION AND APPLIED INVESTIGATION METHODS

Sample-1 was treated 48 hours with the vinegar acid (1:1), and by that manner become sample-2.

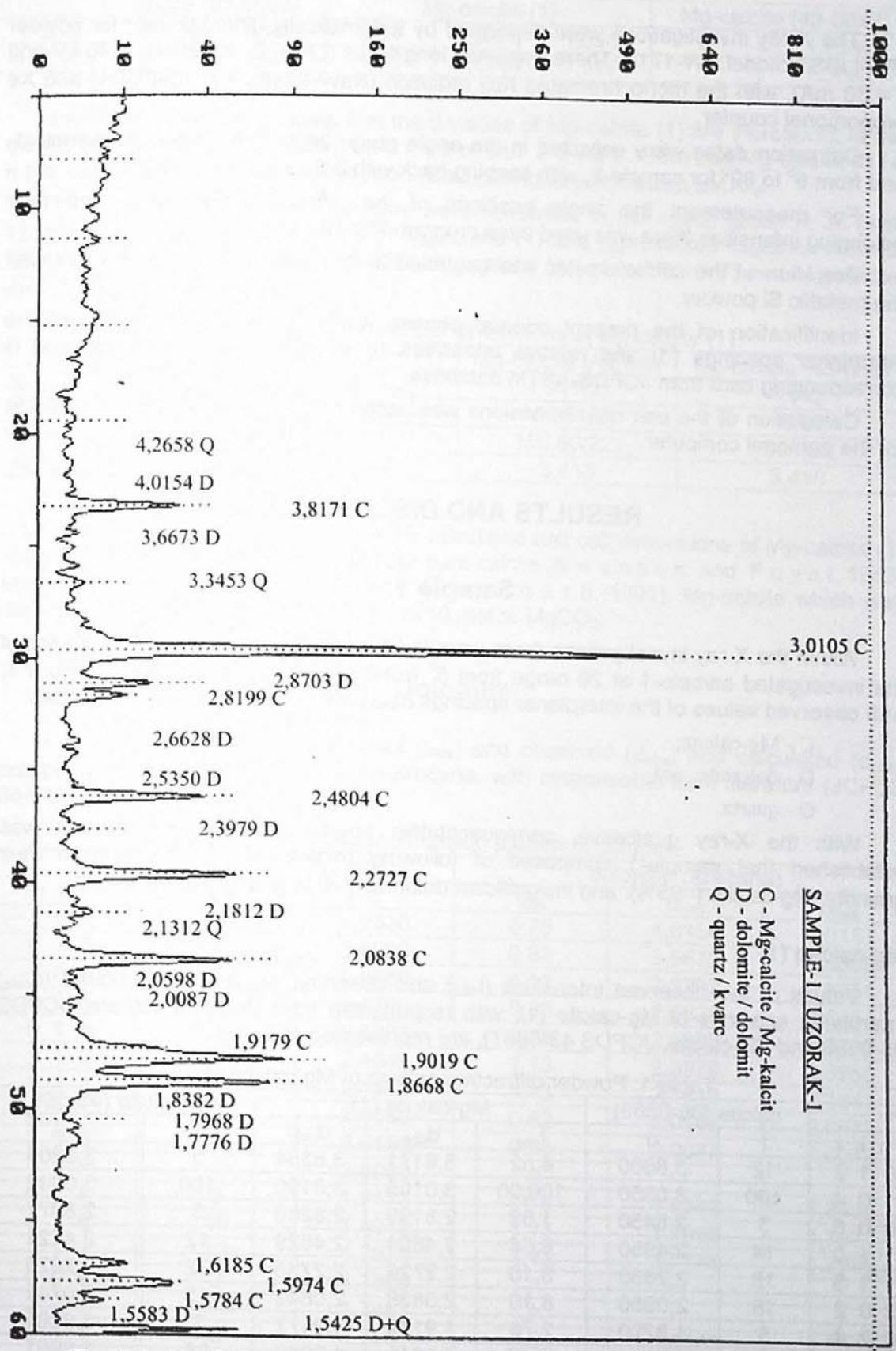


Fig. 1: Indiced X-ray powder diffraction pattern of the investigated sample-1.

The X-ray investigations were performed by automatically diffractometer for powder "PHILIPS", model PW-1710. There was used long-focus (LFF), Cu-anode ( $U = 40$  kV and  $I = 30$  mA), with the monochromated  $K\alpha_1$  radiation (wave-length  $\lambda = 1,54060\text{\AA}$ ) and Xe proportional counter.

Diffraction datas were collected in the angle range  $2\theta$  from  $5^\circ$  to  $60^\circ$  for sample-1, and from  $5^\circ$  to  $80^\circ$  for sample-2, with keeping back with 0,5 second on every  $0,02^\circ$ .

For measurement the angle positions of the diffraction maximums and their belonging intensities there was used base program PW-1877.

Precision of the diffractometer was controled before and after the experiment with the metallic Si powder.

Identification of the present mineral phases was done with comparison of the interplanar spacings ( $d$ ) and relative intensities ( $I$ ) with the literature datas, that is corresponding card from JCPDS-ASTM database.

Calculation of the unit cell dimensions was accomplished with programme LSUCRI for the personal computer.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Sample 1

Within the X-ray investigations there were induced X-ray powder diffraction pattern of the investigated sample-1 at  $2\theta$  range from  $5^\circ$  to  $60^\circ$  which is represented at Figure 1, with observed values of the interplanar spacings ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) and identified following minerals:

C - Mg-calcite;

D - dolomite; and

Q - quartz.

With the X-ray qualitative, semiquantitative powder diffraction analysis it was established that sample-1 composed of following mineral kinds according to their quantity: Mg-calcite ( $\approx 95\%$ ), and insignificant dolomite ( $\approx 4\%$ ) and quartz ( $\approx 1\%$ ).

#### Mg-calcite (1)

Values of the observed intensities ( $I_{\text{obs}}$ ) and observed ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) and calculated ( $d_{\text{calc}}$ ) interplanar spacings of Mg-calcite (1), with responsible from literature (calcite, JCPDS 05-0586 and Mg-calcite, JCPDS 43-0697), are represented at Table 1.

Table 1: Powder diffraction pattern of Mg-calcite (1).

calcite (05-0586)			Mg-calcite (1)			Mg-calcite (43-0697)			
$h$	$k$	$l$	$I$	$d$	$I_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{calc}}$	$I$	$d$
0	1	2	12	3,8600	4,52	3,8171	3,8354	5	3,8204
1	0	4	100	3,0350	100,00	3,0105	3,0190	100	3,0042
0	0	6	3	2,8450	1,68	2,8199	2,8260	3	2,8077
1	1	0	14	2,4950	6,04	2,4804	2,4829	12	2,4721
1	1	3	18	2,2850	8,16	2,2726	2,2733	22	2,2625
2	0	2	18	2,0950	8,16	2,0838	2,0843	13	2,0741
0	2	4	5	1,9270	2,76	1,9179	1,9177	7	1,9081
0	1	8	17	1,9130	12,40	1,9019	1,9012	28	1,8891
1	1	6	17	1,8750	10,60	1,8668	1,8653	21	1,8552
2	1	1	4	1,6260	1,28	1,6185	1,6180	3	1,6099

	calcite (05-0586)		Mg-calcite (1)			Mg-calcite (43-0697)	
1 2 2	8	1,6040	3,34	1,5974	1,5964	9	1,5886
1 0 10	2	1,5870	1,13	1,5784	1,5774	1	1,5682

From Table 1 it can be seen that the d-values of Mg-calcite (1) are thereabout at the middle between the pure calcite (Swanson and Fuyat, 1953) and Mg-calcite (Blandford, 1991) which has composition  $(\text{CaO}_{0.861}\text{MgO}_{0.136}\text{SrO}_{0.002})_{0.999}\text{CO}_3$ .

Through LSUCRI programme there were calculated in the space group R  $\bar{3}c$  (with 12 reflections) unit cell dimensions of Mg-calcite (1) and represented together with the literature datas (calcite, JCPDS 05-0586, Mg-calcite (Althoff, 1977) and Mg-calcite, JCPDS 43-0697) at Table 2.

Table 2: Calculated unit cell dimensions of Mg-calcite (1).

	calcite (05-0586)	Mg-calcite (1)	Mg-calcite (Althoff)	Mg-calcite (43-0697)
$a_0$ (Å)	4,989	4,966(2)	4,941(2)	4,942
$c_0$ (Å)	17,06	16,96(1)	16,864(2)	16,85
$V_0$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	367,78	362,1(4)	356,60(22)	356,53
$c_0/a_0$	3,420	3,415	3,413	3,410

From Table 2 it can be seen that the calculated unit cell dimensions of Mg-calcite (1) are thereabout at the middle between the pure calcite (Swanson and Fuyat, 1953) and Mg-calcite (Althoff, 1977 and Blandford, 1991). Mg-calcite which was determined by Althoff (1977) contains 10 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ .

## Dolomite

Values of the observed intensities ( $I_{\text{obs}}$ ) and observed ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) and calculated ( $d_{\text{calc}}$ ) interplanar spacings of dolomite from Krečana, with responsible from literature (JCPDS 36-0426), are represented at Table 3.

Table 3: Powder diffraction pattern of dolomite.

$h \ k \ l$	dolomite (36-0426)		dolomite (Krečana)		
	$I$	$d$	$I_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{calc}}$
1 0 1	1	4,0330	0,75	4,0154	4,0157
0 1 2	4	3,6990	0,82	3,6673	3,6809
1 0 4	100	2,8880	4,11	2,8702	2,8751
0 0 6	4	2,6700	0,83	2,6628	2,6584
0 1 5	3	2,5390	0,78	2,5350	2,5290
1 1 0	7	2,4040	1,13	2,3979	2,3956
1 1 3	19	2,1930	1,13	2,1812	2,1841
0 2 1	3	2,0650	0,62	2,0598	2,0573
2 0 2	10	2,0150	0,98	2,0087	2,0078
1 0 7	1	2,0060	/	/	/
0 2 4	3	1,8473	0,78	1,8382	1,8405
0 1 8	10	1,8049	1,13	1,7968	1,7971
1 1 6	13	1,7870	1,13	1,7776	1,7796
0 0 9	2	1,7800	/	/	/
2 0 5	<1	1,7461	/	/	/
2 1 1	2	1,5667	0,51	1,5583	1,5608
1 2 2	4	1,5446	7,52	1,5425	1,5388

From Table 3 it can be seen that the d-values of dolomite from Krečana are much lower than that which was represented by Keller and McCathy (1985).

Through LSUCRI programme there were calculated in the space group R  $\bar{3}$  (with 14 reflections) unit cell dimensions of dolomite from Krečana and represented together with the literature datas (JCPDS 36-0426 and Althoff, 1977) at Table 4.

Table 4: Calculated unit cell dimensions of dolomite

	dolomite (36-0426)	dolomite (Althoff, 1977)	dolomite (Krečana)
$a_0$ (Å)	4,809	4,8033(9)	4,791(3)
$c_0$ (Å)	16,02	15,984(4)	15,95(2)
$V_0$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	320,88	319,3(1)	317,1(4)
$c_0/a_0$	3,331	3,328	3,329

From Table 4 it can be seen that the calculated unit cell dimensions of dolomite from Krečana are much lower than the literature datas (JCPDS 36-0426 and Althoff, 1977), which indicates to the partly exchanging of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  with  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and/or  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions, which are of lower ionic radius than  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ .

Through these results we may conclude that at dolomite from Krečana lower d-values and unit cell dimensions were caused by considerable exchanging of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  with  $\text{MgCO}_3$  and  $\text{FeCO}_3$ .

## Sample-2

Within the X-ray investigations there were indexed X-ray powder diffraction pattern of the investigated sample-2 at  $2\theta$  range from  $5^\circ$  to  $80^\circ$  which is represented at Figure 2, with observed values of the interplanar spacings ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) and identified following minerals:

- C - Mg-calcite;
- Q - quartz;
- F - feldspars;
- Gl-L - clay minerals-micas; and
- D - dolomite.

With the X-ray qualitative, semiquantitative powder diffraction analysis it was established that sample-2 composed of following mineral kinds according to their quantity: Mg-calcite (~79%), quartz, feldspars, clay minerals and micas, and insignificant dolomite (~1,5%). Quartz, feldspars and clay minerals-micas are thereabout of equally quantity with about 6-7%.

From these datas it can be seen that considerable part of the carbonate minerals was destroyed in the vinegar acid, i.e. about 16-17% of Mg-calcite (1) and more than 60% dolomite. Thus, it was maintained that in the sample, among already detected quartz, there are also present feldspars, clay minerals and micas.

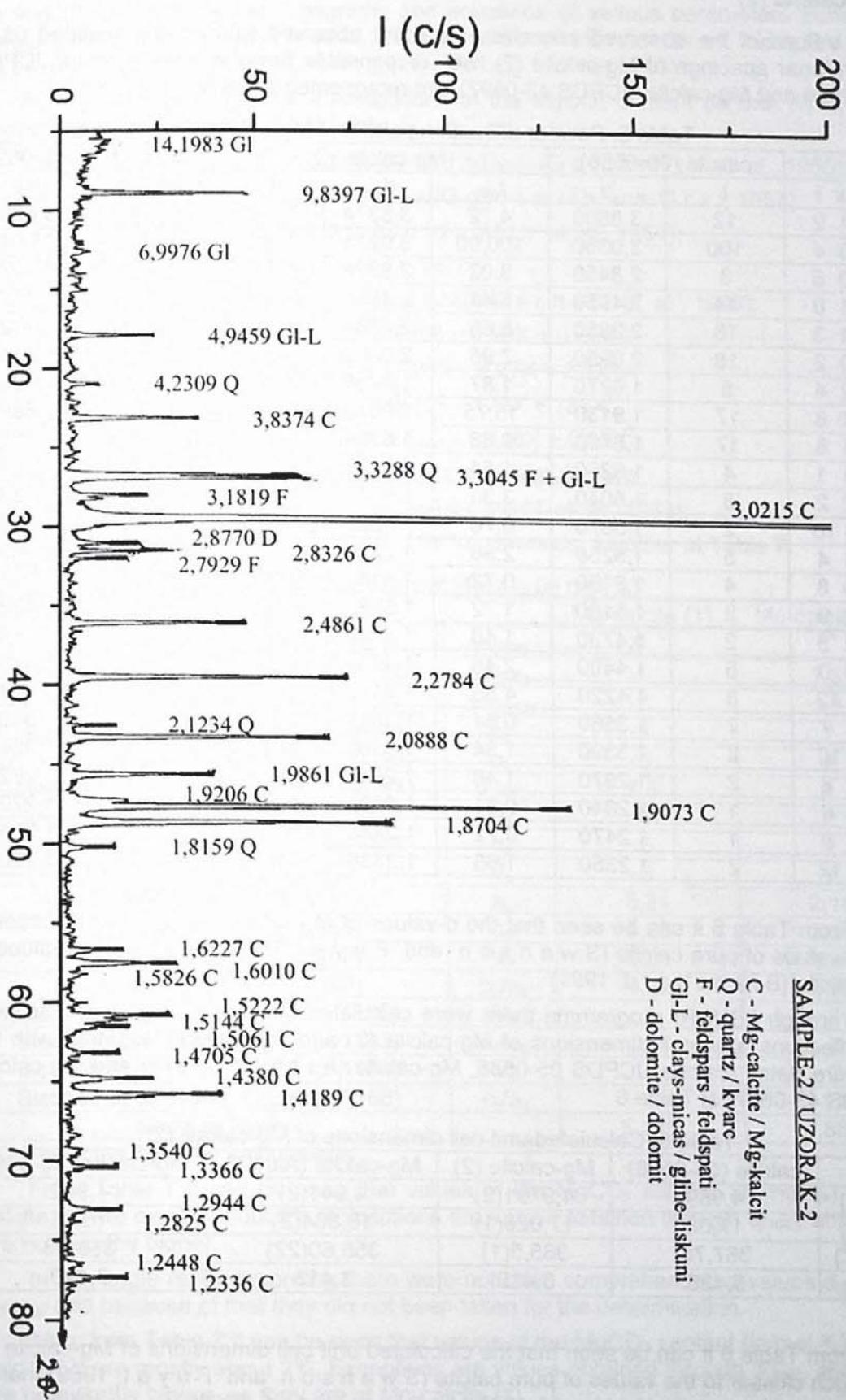


Fig. 2: Indiced X-ray powder diffraction pattern of the investigated sample-2.

## Mg-calcite (2)

Values of the observed intensities ( $I_{\text{obs}}$ ) and observed ( $d_{\text{obs}}$ ) and calculated ( $d_{\text{calc}}$ ) interplanar spacings of Mg-calcite (2), with responsible from literature (calcite, JCPDS 05-0586 and Mg-calcite, JCPDS 43-0697), are represented at Table 5.

Table 5: Powder diffraction pattern of Mg-calcite (2).

calcite (05-0586)			Mg-calcite (2)			Mg-calcite (43-0697)	
$h \ k \ l$	$I$	$d$	$I_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{obs}}$	$d_{\text{calc}}$	$I$	$d$
0 1 2	12	3,8600	4,72	3,8374	3,8467	5	3,8204
1 0 4	100	3,0350	100,00	3,0215	3,0292	100	3,0042
0 0 6	3	2,8450	3,02	2,8326	2,8376	3	2,8077
1 1 0	14	2,4950	5,41	2,4861	2,4896	12	2,4721
1 1 3	18	2,2850	8,66	2,2784	2,2798	22	2,2625
2 0 2	18	2,0950	7,95	2,0888	2,0900	13	2,0741
0 2 4	5	1,9270	1,87	1,9206	1,9233	7	1,9081
0 1 8	17	1,9130	15,75	1,9073	1,9084	28	1,8891
1 1 6	17	1,8750	9,88	1,8704	1,8714	21	1,8552
2 1 1	4	1,6260	1,54	1,6227	1,6224	3	1,6099
1 2 2	8	1,6040	3,30	1,6010	1,6007	9	1,5886
1 0 10	2	1,5870	0,76	1,5826	1,5836	1	1,5682
2 1 4	5	1,5250	2,96	1,5222	1,5220	6	1,5099
2 0 8	4	1,5180	0,72	1,5144	1,5146	3	1,5013
1 1 9	3	1,5100	1,72	1,5061	1,5062	3	1,4921
1 2 5	2	1,4730	1,40	1,4705	1,4701	2	1,4586
3 0 0	5	1,4400	2,45	1,4380	1,4373	9	1,4265
0 0 12	3	1,4220	4,56	1,4189	1,4188	3	1,4041
2 1 7	1	1,3560	0,64	1,3540	1,3539	2	1,3430
0 2 10	2	1,3390	1,34	1,3366	1,3362	2	1,3242
1 2 8	2	1,2970	1,48	1,2944	1,2939	2	1,2828
3 0 6	1	1,2840	0,61	1,2825	1,2822	<1	1,2721
2 2 0	1	1,2470	0,72	1,2448	1,2448	1	1,2355
1 1 12	2	1,2350	1,65	1,2336	1,2327	3	1,2208

From Table 5 it can be seen that the d-values of Mg-calcite (2) are much closer to the d-values of pure calcite (Swanson and Fuyat, 1953), than to the d-values of Mg-calcite (Blanchard, 1991).

Through LSUCRI programme there were calculated in the space group R  $\bar{3}c$  (with 24 reflections) unit cell dimensions of Mg-calcite (2) and represented together with the literature data (calcite, JCPDS 05-0586, Mg-calcite (Althoff, 1977) and Mg-calcite, JCPDS 43-0697) at Table 6.

Table 6: Calculated unit cell dimensions of Mg-calcite (2).

	calcite (05-0586)	Mg-calcite (2)	Mg-calcite (Althoff)	Mg-calcite (43-0697)
$a_0$ (Å)	4,989	4,9791(9)	4,941(2)	4,942
$c_0$ (Å)	17,06	17,025(1)	16,864(2)	16,85
$V_0$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	367,78	365,5(1)	356,60(22)	356,53
$c_0/a_0$	3,420	3,419	3,413	3,410

From Table 6 it can be seen that the calculated unit cell dimensions of Mg-calcite (2) are much closer to the values of pure calcite (Swanson and Fuyat, 1953) than to the values of Mg-calcite (Althoff, 1977 and Blanchard, 1991).

In order to establish of what quantity is  $\text{CaCO}_3$  exchanged with  $\text{MgCO}_3$  in Mg-calcite (1) and (2), there were used diagrams and equations of various parameters from the literature datas (Goldsmith et al., 1955; Goldsmith and Graf, 1958; Goldsmith et al., 1961; Althoff, 1977; and Bischoff et al., 1983).

All obtained results of our investigations of the  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content (in mol.%) in Mg-calcite (1) and (2) were derived through:

- dependence diagrams  $\Delta d_{(104)}$ ,  $\Delta d_{(300)}$  and  $\Delta d_{(0012)}$  (Goldsmith et al., 1955);
- dependence diagrams  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$  and  $d_{(104)}$  (Goldsmith and Graf, 1958);
- dependence diagrams  $a_o$  and  $c_o$  (Goldsmith et al., 1961);
- dependence diagram  $V_o$  (Althoff, 1977);
- dependence equations  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  and  $c_o/a_o$  (Bischoff et al., 1983);

$$a = 4,9906 - 0,50X + 0,56X^2,$$

$$c = 17,069 - 2,27X + 2,1X^2,$$

$$V = 368,1 - 122X + 131X^2,$$

$$c/a = 3,420 - 0,118X + 0,05X^2,$$

where  $X$  = mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ ; and

- dependence diagrams  $V_o$  and  $c_o/a_o$  (Bischoff et al., 1983);

and they are represented, because of better viewness, together at Table 7.

Table 7: Contents of  $\text{MgCO}_3$  (in mol.%).

literature datas		Mg-calcite (1)	Mg-calcite (2)
Goldsmith et al. (1955, Fig. 1, p. 215)	$\Delta d_{(104)}$	9	5
Goldsmith et al. (1955, Fig. 4, p. 217)	$\Delta d_{(300)}$	/	1,5
Goldsmith et al. (1955, Fig. 5, p. 217)	$\Delta d_{(0012)}$	/	1,5
Goldsmith and Graf (1958, Fig. 2, p. 95)	$a_o$	5	2
Goldsmith and Graf (1958, Fig. 3, p. 96)	$c_o$	5	2
Goldsmith and Graf (1958, Fig. 4, p. 97)	$d_{(104)}$	7,5	4
Goldsmith et al. (1961, Fig. 1, p. 454)	$a_o$	6	2
Goldsmith et al. (1961, Fig. 2, p. 455)	$c_o$	6	2
Althoff (1977, Fig. 3, p. 780)	$V_o$	5	2
Bischoff et al. (1983, p. 1185)	$a_o$	5,21	2,18
Bischoff et al. (1983, p. 1185)	$c_o$	5,23	2,36
Bischoff et al. (1983, p. 1185)	$V_o$	5,04	1,97
Bischoff et al. (1983, p. 1185)	$c_o/a_o$	4,32	0,85
Bischoff et al. (1983, Fig. 1, p. 1185)	$V_o$	5	2
Bischoff et al. (1983, Fig. 2, p. 1185)	$c_o/a_o$	5	2
Bischoff et al. (1983, Fig. 3, p. 1186)	$V_o$	5	2
Bischoff et al. (1983, Fig. 4, p. 1186)	$c_o/a_o$	5	1,5
average value		5,14%	1,86%

-rejected from the calculations

From Table 7 it can be seen that values of the  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content (in mol.%) of Mg-calcite (1) are mostly about 5%. Exceptions are values obtained through  $d_{(104)}$ , and which are noteworthy bigger.

In this angle range recording there were not been comprehended d-values  $d_{(300)}$  and  $d_{(0012)}$ , and because of that they did not been taken for the determination.

Also, from Table 7 it can be seen that values of the  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content (in mol.%) of Mg-calcite (2) are mostly about 2%. Exceptions are values obtained through  $d_{(104)}$ , and which are noteworthy bigger, as they are at Mg-calcite (1).

At sample-2 there was very little dolomite content (about 1,5%), thus the unit cell dimensions couldn't be calculated.

There are obvious differences in the results for Mg-calcite (1) and for Mg-calcite (2), and which are represented at Tables 1, 2, 5 and 6. Namely, the d-values and unit cell dimensions are bigger for Mg-calcite (2) regard to Mg-calcite (1). That indicates that at Mg-calcite (1) larger part of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  exchanged with  $\text{MgCO}_3$ , what can also be seen at Table 7, in which are represented obtained  $\text{MgCO}_3$  contents (in mol.%).

It is well known that, if submicroscopic intergrowths and exsolutions of dolomite exist in Mg-calcites, than coherency strain may shift the d-values sufficiently to yield incorrect  $\text{MgCO}_3$  contents in Mg-calcites. Like wet-chemical and atomic absorption analysis, also X-ray diffraction analysis align to bulk analytical technique which disregards textural relations and possibility of compositional zoning (Reed, 1983).

Because of that sample-1 was treated with the vinegar acid (1:1), in order to destroy a part of the carbonates (and especially dolomite, which is of small content). At that manner there were achieved two purposes:

1. it was shown that in the sample beside Mg-calcite, dolomite and quartz, there are also present feldspars, clay minerals and micas, and

2. it was destroyed more than 60% of dolomite, thereupon from Mg-calcite (1) with 5,14 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$  it was derived Mg-calcite (2) with 1,86 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ . Difference of 3,28 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$  results due to the submicroscopic intergrowths and exsolutions of dolomite.

Derived values for  $\text{MgCO}_3$  through  $d_{(104)}$  indicate that maybe some little part of dolomite retained in form of submicroscopic intergrowths and exsolutions in Mg-calcite (2). Nevertheless, that do not confirm the values from  $d_{(300)}$  and  $d_{(0012)}$ , and which are in agreement with the other parameters which were used for derivation of the  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content ( $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  and  $c_o/a_o$ ). Since these disparities for  $d_{(104)}$  are relatively extensive at carbonate investigations, it is recommended to use expressions through  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  and  $c_o/a_o$  (Reed, 1983). Nevertheless, that expressions applied in cases when there isn't came to the anisotropic contraction, namely octahedra distortion, what is often at biogenetic Mg-calcites (Tancic, 2002).

At metamorphic Mg-calcite which was investigated in this paper there did not come to distortion of the octahedra, what can be seen from Tables 2 and 6 in which are represented values of the unit cell dimensions, and from Table 7 in which can be seen that there were obtained almost equally  $\text{MgCO}_3$  contents through  $a_o$ ,  $c_o$ ,  $V_o$  and  $c_o/a_o$ .

From all the results which are represented in this paper, we can also conclude following:

1. from sample-1 it can be seen that content of dolomite is about 4%, what represent about 2 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ , and

2. from sample-2 it can be seen that in Mg-calcite (2) there is  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content about 2 mol.%.

That means that altogether  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content is about 4 mol.%, and what will be checked in the second part of these investigations when the chemical analysis accomplished.

## CONCLUSION

In this paper there were investigated sample-1 and -2 with the X-ray powder diffraction analysis.

There were indexed powder diffraction patterns (Figures 1 and 2) and there were determined qualitative, semiquantitative sample contents.

Sample-1 contain Mg-calcite (1) ( $\approx$ 95%), dolomite ( $\approx$ 4%) and quartz ( $\approx$ 1%).

Sample-2 contain Mg-calcite (2) ( $\approx$ 79%), quartz, feldspars, clay minerals and micas, and insignificant dolomite ( $\approx$ 1,5%). Quartz, feldspars and clay minerals-micas are probably of the equally content with about 6-7%. From these datas it can be seen that considerable part of carbonate minerals was destroyed in the vinegar acid, i.e. about 16-17% of Mg-calcite (1) and more than 60% dolomite. Thus, it was maintained that in the sample, among already detected quartz, there are also present feldspars, clay minerals and micas.

Detailed X-ray investigations of Mg-calcite (1), dolomite and Mg-calcite (2) are represented together with the literature datas, at Tables 1, 3 and 5.

There were calculated following unit cell dimensions:

Mg-calcite (1):  $a_0 = 4,966(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_0 = 16,96(1)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_0 = 362,1(4)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_0/a_0 = 3,415$ ;

dolomite:  $a_0 = 4,791(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_0 = 15,95(2)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_0 = 317,1(4)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_0/a_0 = 3,329$ ;

Mg-calcite (2):  $a_0 = 4,9791(9)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c_0 = 17,025(5)\text{\AA}$ ;  $V_0 = 365,5(1)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $c_0/a_0 = 3,419$ ;

which are represented together with the literature datas, at Tables 2, 4 and 6.

From calculated unit cell dimensions of all of these minerals it can be seen that there were partly exchanging of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  with  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and/or  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , which are of smaller ionic radius than  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ .

In order to establish of what quantity  $\text{CaCO}_3$  exchanged with  $\text{MgCO}_3$  in Mg-calcite (1) and (2), there were used diagrams and equations of various parameters from the literature datas. These results are represented at Table 7. At Mg-calcite (1) 5,14 mol.%  $\text{CaCO}_3$  exchanged with  $\text{MgCO}_3$ , while at Mg-calcite (2) 1,86 mol.%. Difference of 3,28 mol.% resulted from the submicroscopic intergrowths and exsolutions of dolomite in Mg-calcite (1), and which were destroyed in Mg-calcite (2).

At the metamorphic Mg-calcite which was investigated in this paper there did not come to distortion of the octahedra, what can be seen from Tables 2 and 6 in which are represented values of the unit cell dimensions, and from Table 7 in which can be seen that there were obtained almost equally  $\text{MgCO}_3$  contents through  $a_0$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $V_0$  and  $c_0/a_0$ .

From all obtained results, we can also conclude following:

1. from sample-1 it can be seen that content of the dolomite is about 4%, what represent about 2 mol.%  $\text{MgCO}_3$ , and
2. from sample-2 it can be seen that in Mg-calcite (2) there is  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content about 2 mol.%.

That means that altogether  $\text{MgCO}_3$  content is about 4 mol.%.

At dolomite it was established considerable deficit of the  $\text{CaCO}_3$  component.

These obtained results will be in the second part of the investigations used for the comparison with the results of the chemical investigations, and also it will be consider the question about origin temperature of these minerals, and according to that of the Krečana-Venčac ore deposit.

Reviewer: Prof. Dr Mihovil Logar

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