

Tachyhydrite

CaMg₂Cl₆•12H₂O

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Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group:* $\bar{3}$. In rounded masses.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* {10 $\bar{1}$ 1}, perfect. Hardness = 2 D(meas.) = 1.667
D(calc.) = 1.673 Very deliquescent; tastes sharp and bitter.

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color:* Wax-yellow to honey-yellow, may be colorless; colorless to pale yellow in transmitted light. *Luster:* Vitreous.

Optical Class: Uniaxial (-). $\omega = 1.520$ $\epsilon = 1.512$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $R\bar{3}$ (synthetic). $a = 10.136(1)$ $c = 17.318(2)$ $Z = 3$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic.

2.884 (100), 5.77 (35), 2.609 (25), 1.443 (25), 1.983 (20), 5.07 (12), 3.097 (10)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mg	9.97	9.71	9.39
Ca	7.16	7.72	7.74
Cl	40.85	40.89	41.10
H ₂ O	42.50	42.20	41.77
Total	100.48	100.52	100.00

(1) Stassfurt, Germany; average of two analyses. (2) Krügershall, Germany.

(3) CaMg₂Cl₆•12H₂O.

Occurrence: A rare mineral in bedded salt deposits of oceanic origin.

Association: Kainite, carnallite, sylvite, halite, kieserite, bischofite, anhydrite.

Distribution: In Germany, from Stassfurt, 34 km south of Magdeburg, Saxony-Anhalt, at Krügershall-Teutschenthal, near Halle, and from Vienenburg, Lower Saxony. In the Santa Rosa de Lima and Taquari Basins, Sergipe, Brazil, with reserves estimated at 4 billion t. On the Khorat Plateau, Thailand, also massive reserves.

Name: From the Greek for *quick* and *water*, remarking on its deliquescence.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 95–96. (2) Erd, R.C., M.A. Clynne, J.R. Clark, and R.W. Potter II (1979) Crystal data for tachyhydrite, CaMg₂Cl₆•12H₂O. *J. Applied Crystallography*, 12, 481–482. (3) Clark, J.R., H.T. Evans, Jr., and R.C. Erd (1980) Tachyhydrite, dimagnesium calcium chloride 12-hydrate. *Acta Cryst.*, 36, 2736–2739.