

<sup>1</sup> Inst. Sciences Terre Orléans (ISTO), Univ. Orléans, France

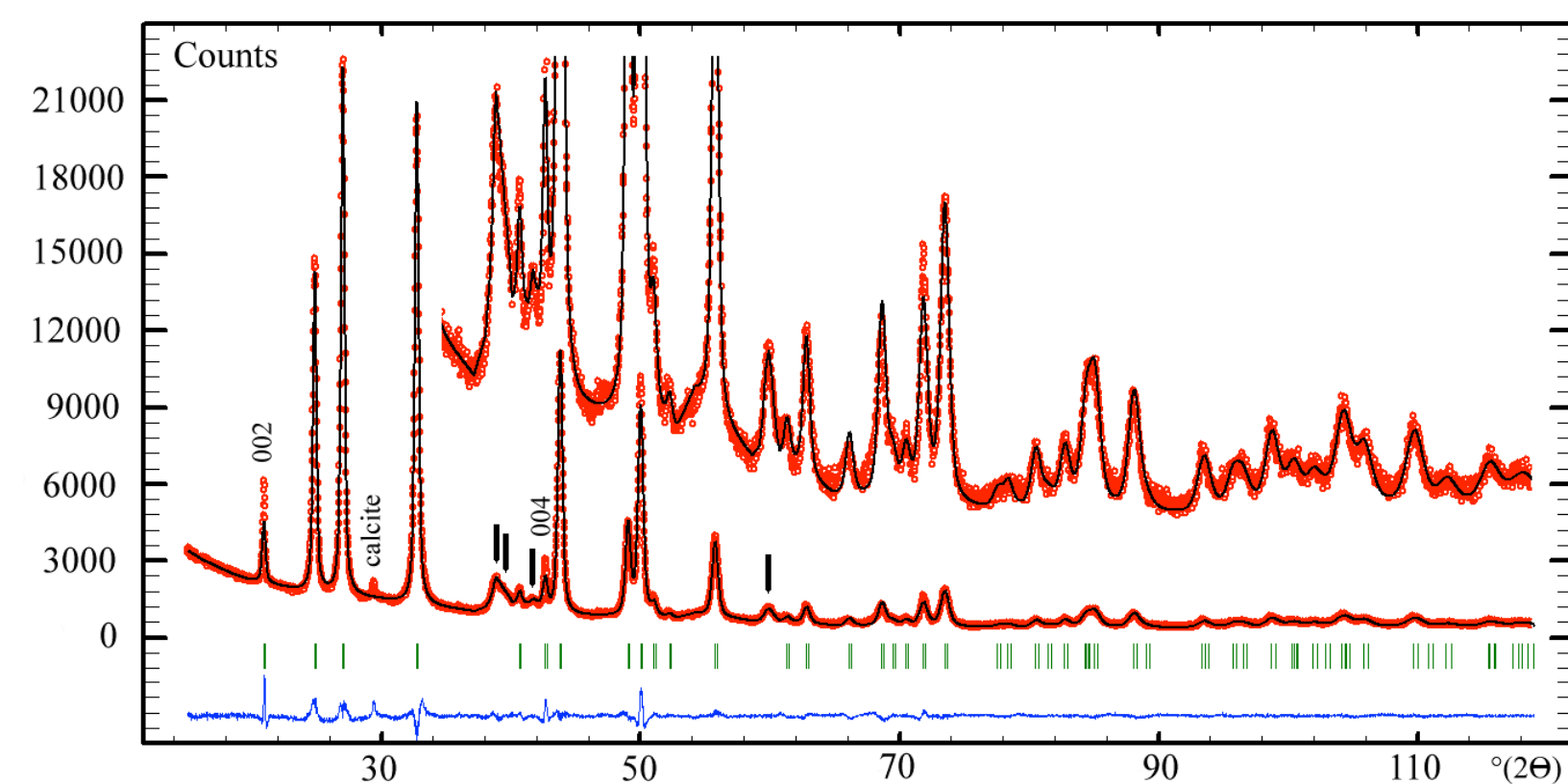
<sup>2</sup> CRISMAT-ENSICAEN, IUT-Caen, Univ. Caen Basse-Normandie, France.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Industrial Engineering, Univ. Trento, Italy.

<sup>4</sup> Tsinghua University, Beijing, RPC China

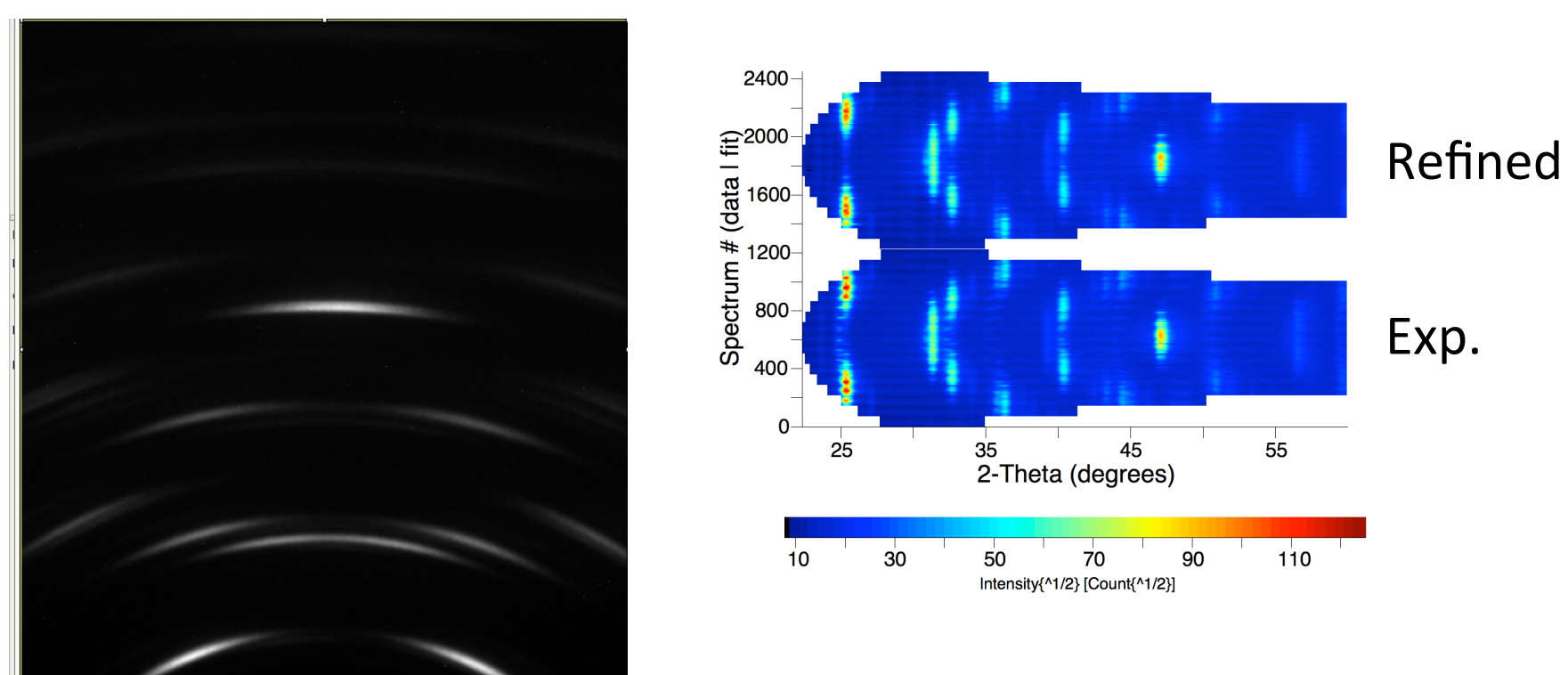
## Introduction

There has been lots of controversies about vaterite structure [1-4]. Extra peaks occurring out of the hexagonal structure and best described by Kamhi [1] still resist any indexing. One of the major difficulty in resolving the vaterite structure lies in the absence of single crystals.

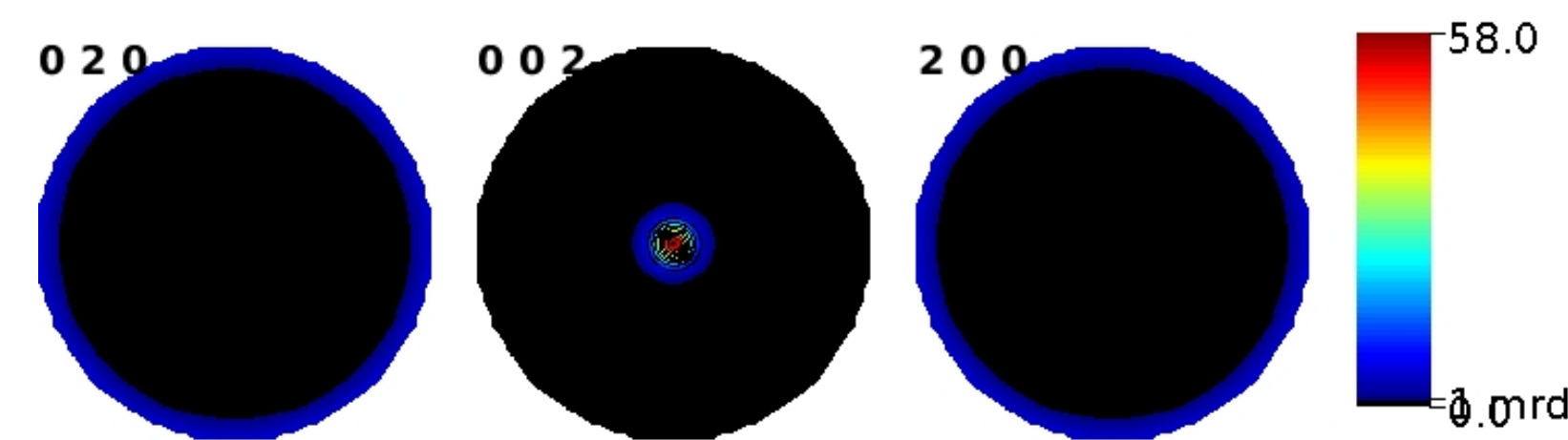


Le Bail fit of a vaterite powder (Kamhi's P6<sub>3</sub>/mmc model). Arrows: extra peaks

## Texture of aragonite pearls



Using CCD + Mo- $\mu$ source experiments, Combined Analysis shows strong aragonite texture with c-axes perpendicular to the nacre tablets



$a = 4.9785(2) \text{ \AA}$ ;  $b = 7.9801(3) \text{ \AA}$ ;  $c = 5.7258(2) \text{ \AA}$

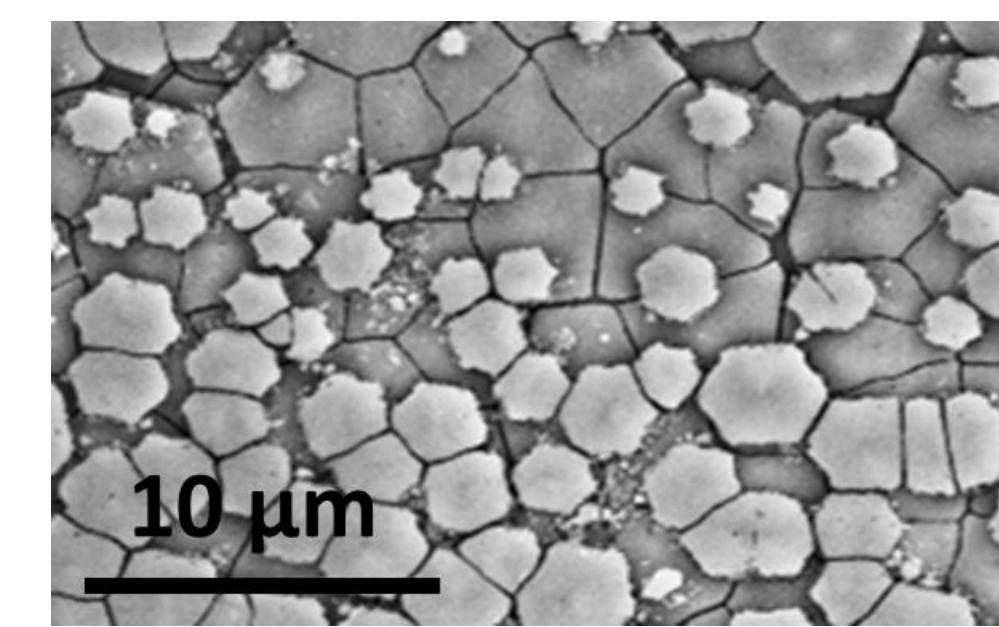
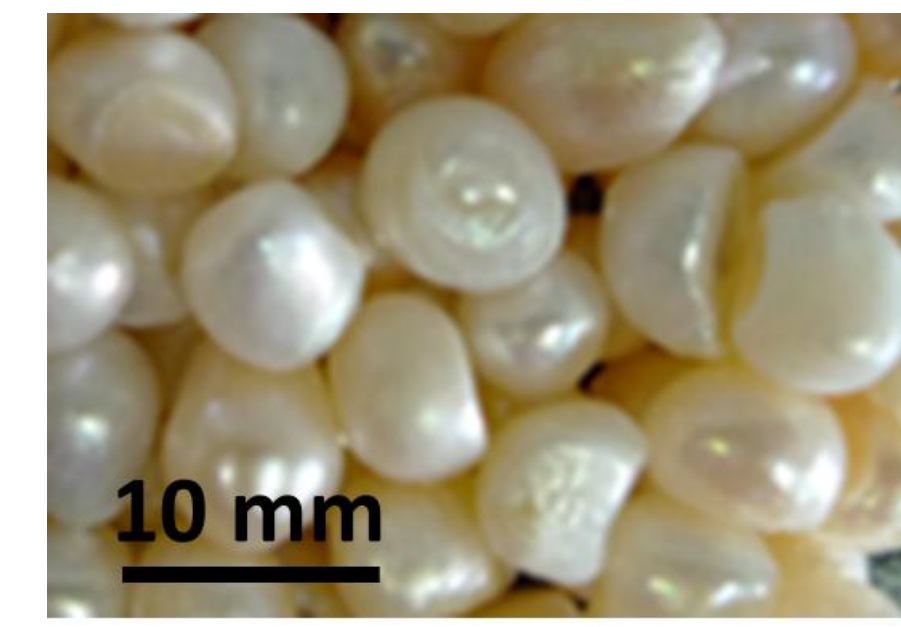
## Hyriopsis cumingi (freshwater mussel), China



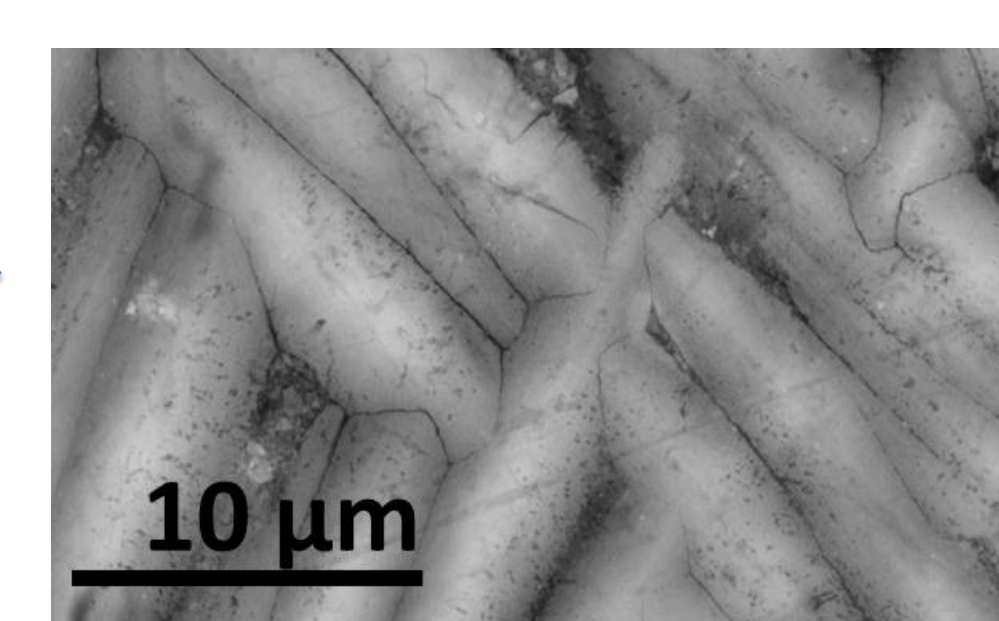
We use *Hyriopsis cumingii* pearls to help proving that vaterite is definitely crystallizing within the original P6<sub>3</sub>/mmc space group (both synthetic and biogenic vaterite exhibit the same extra peaks)

Vateritic defective pearl

## H. cumingi pearls



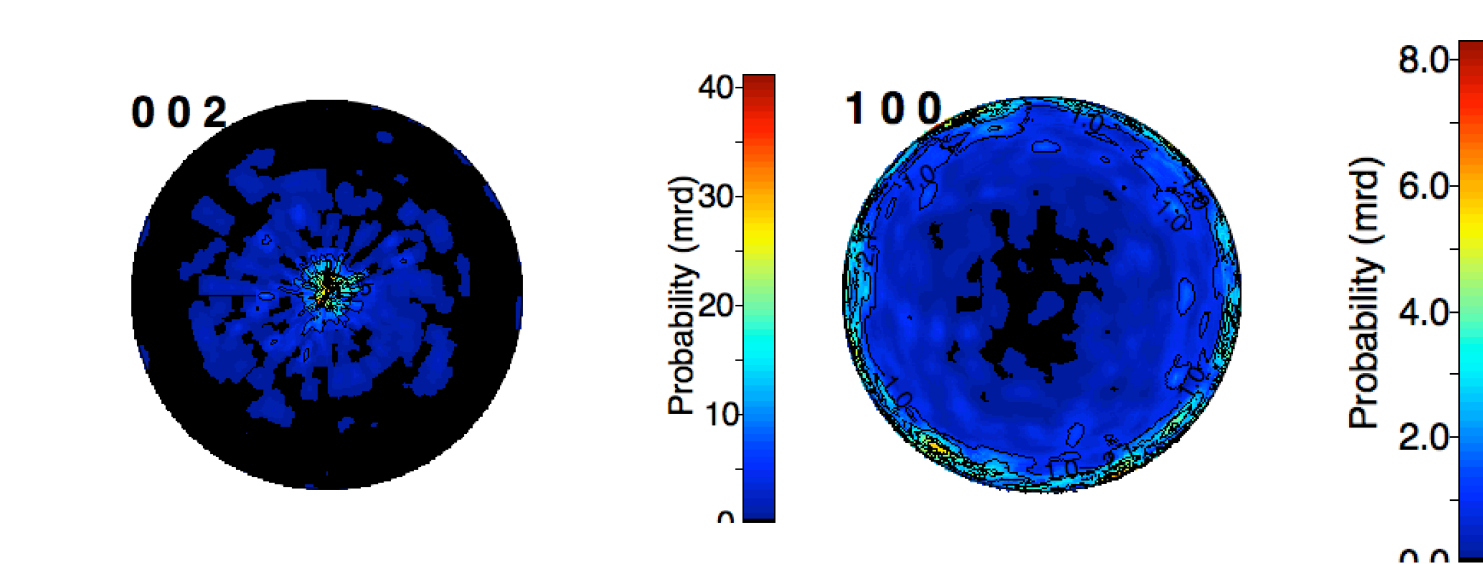
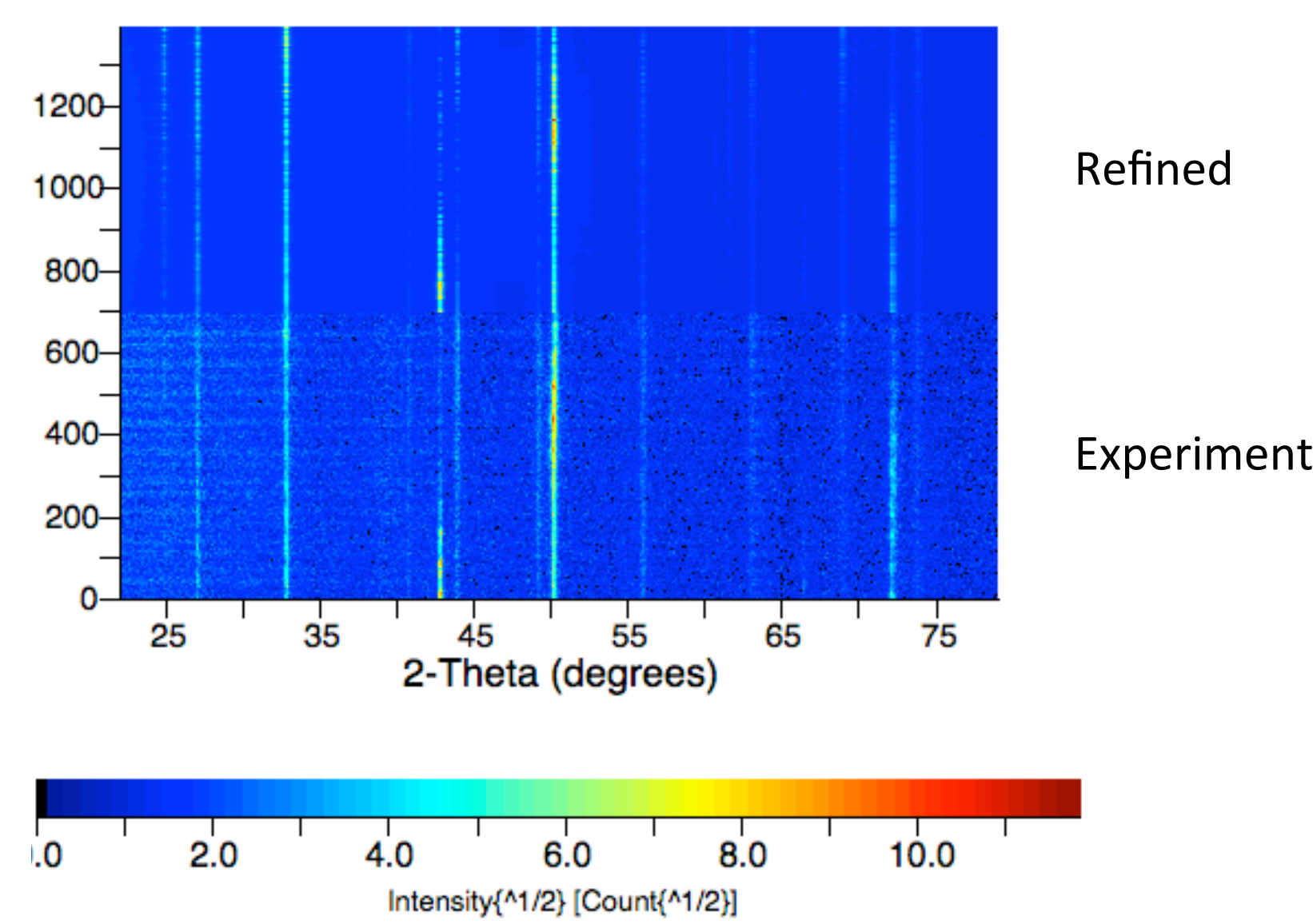
Aragonite pearl sheet nacre tablets



Vaterite defective pearl elongated crystals

Some of *H. cumingii* pearls are defective with growth toward vaterite

## Texture of vateritic pearls

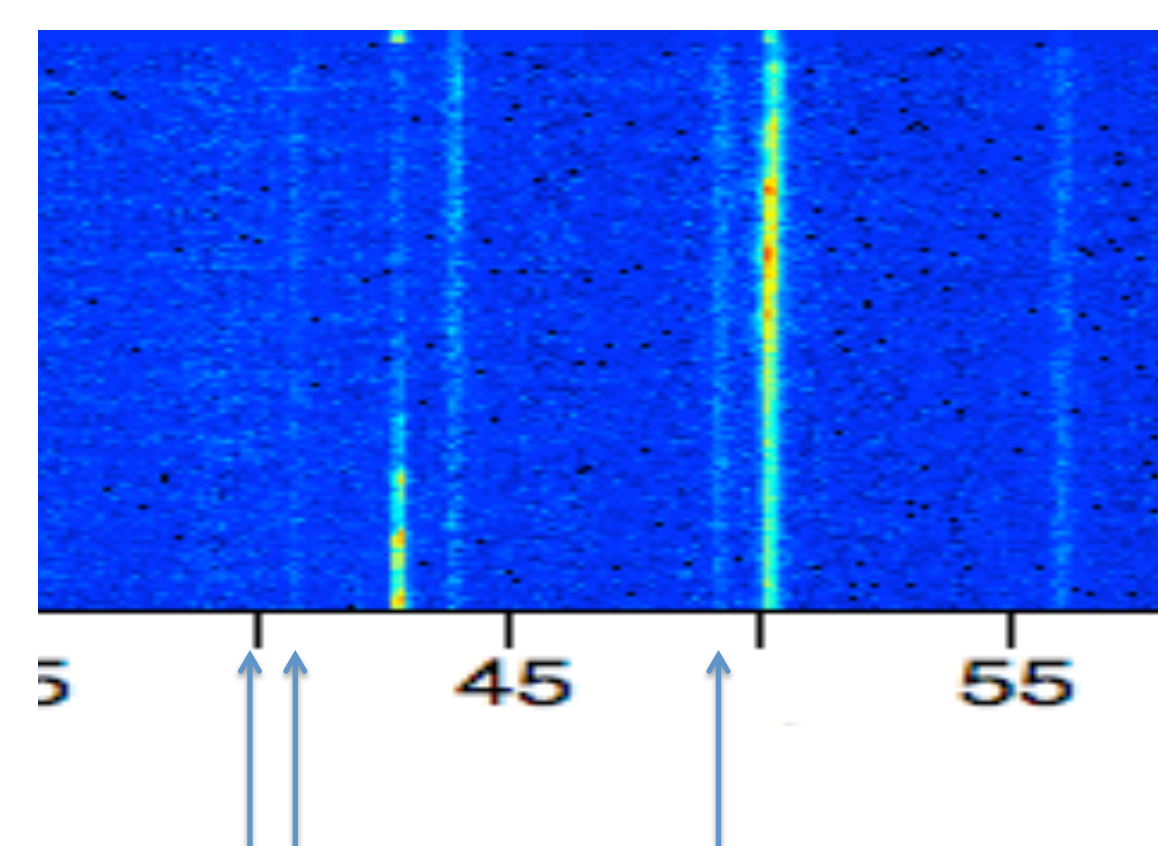


Using an INEL CPS120 detector + point Cu-tube, Combined Analysis evidences strong vaterite texture with c-axes aligned with the long crystal axes

$a = 4.11428(3) \text{ \AA}$ ;  $c = 8.43450(5) \text{ \AA}$

	x	y	z
Ca	0	0	0
C	0.290(1)	0.579(3)	1/4
O1	0.120(6)	0.240(1)	1/4
O2	0.38(2)	0.760(1)	0.120(1)

Combined Analysis also allows structure refinement of vaterite. But some small peaks do not show intensity variations (do not obey the main phase texture, in particular the extra peaks).



## Conclusions

In *Hyriopsis cumingii*:

- Vaterite defects grow from aragonite (a,b) planes:

$c(\text{aragonite}) \parallel c(\text{vaterite})$

- Vaterite is strongly textured while extra lines are not!

Kamhi's model takes account of all textured vaterite peaks