

STRUCTURES OF THE KALSILITE-LIKE SILICATES

$MTSiO_4$ (M = Ba, Na/K, Ca/Sr; T = Co, Mg, Zn, Ga, Be)

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ABSTRACT

A number of silicate compounds BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$), $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ and $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ ($x = 0.0 \sim 0.4$) have been characterized by a combination of diffraction techniques. These compounds crystallize with the same $(\sqrt{3} \times A, C)$ superstructure of the hexagonal kalsilite (KAlSiO_4) structure and belong to the large structural family of stuffed tridymite-derivatives. Their crystal structures have been refined by using powder neutron data (BaTSiO_4 , $T = \text{Mg, Zn}$), powder X-ray data ($\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$) and single crystal X-ray data (BaCoSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$, $x = 0.0$ and 0.27). This study shows that these kalsilite-like structures can accommodate cavity and tetrahedral atoms of variable sizes by relatively minor framework distortions and atomic displacements. The formation of the $(\sqrt{3} \times A, C)$ superstructure can be correlated with the relative sizes of the tetrahedral and cavity atoms.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The stuffed tridymite derivatives form a very large and important structural family whose members are closely related to the high-temperature structure of tridymite (SiO_2) [e.g. Liebau, 1985]. The structure of high tridymite [Dollase, 1967] projected along the c-axis is shown in Fig. 1.1: the silicate tetrahedra form (001) layers of six-membered rings by sharing their corners and pointing up and down alternatively. The successive layers are stacked in the c direction by sharing the apical oxygens to form a three-dimensional framework enclosing cavities or tunnels parallel to the c-axis which are a main feature of this structure-type.

Part of the silicon Si^{4+} ions can be replaced by other cations with lower charge valence (T^{3+} or T^{2+}) and large M^+ or M^{2+} cations can be stuffed into the framework cavities to maintain the charge balance. The basic natural stuffed-tridymite derivatives are the $(\text{Na}, \text{K})\text{AlSiO}_4$ compounds which have been extensively studied [e.g. Smith and Tuttle, 1957; Tuttle and Smith, 1958; Henderson and Roux, 1977; Henderson and Thompson, 1980; Abbott, 1984; Merlino, 1985]. The $(\text{Na}, \text{K})\text{AlSiO}_4$ system is known for its complex polymorphism with numerous structures forming at different temperatures and compositions, the most important of which are kalsilite (KAlSiO_4), nepheline ($\text{K}_{0.25}\text{Na}_{0.75}\text{AlSiO}_4$) and beryllonite-type NaAlSiO_4 .

Fig. 1.2 shows the structure of kalsilite: the unit-cell is hexagonal (P6_3 space group) with the dimensions $A = 5.16 \text{ \AA}$ and $C = 8.69 \text{ \AA}$ [Perrotta and Smith, 1965].

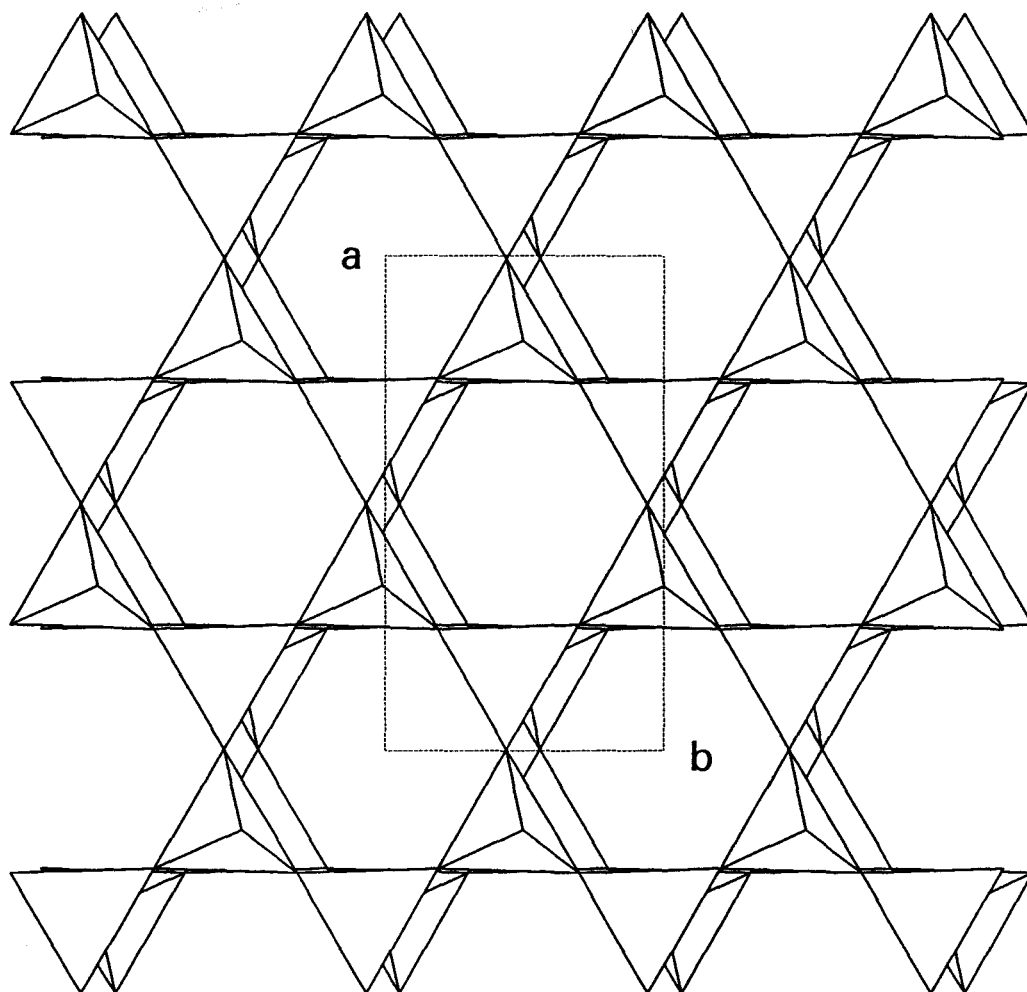


Fig. 1.1 The structure of the high-temperature form of tridymite projected along the c -axis. Successive tetrahedral layers are stacked along the c -direction. The orthorhombic cell dimensions are: $a = 8.74$, $b = 5.04$ and $c = 8.24$ Å.

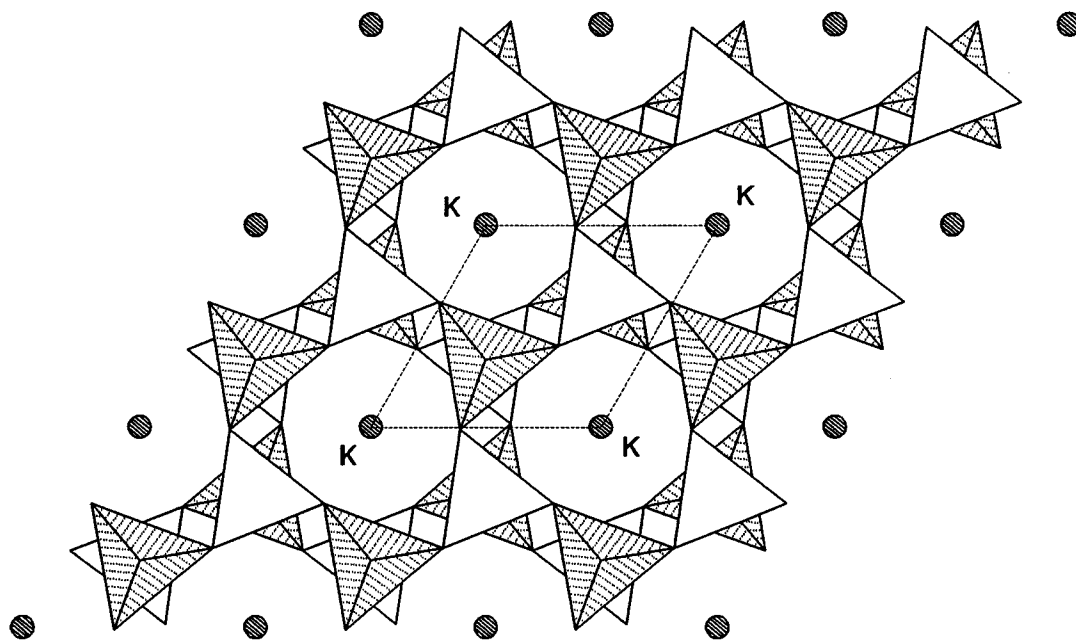


Fig. 1.2 The structure of kalsilite viewed along the c-axis. The Al and Si atoms are fully ordered with AlO₄ tetrahedra pointing up and SiO₄ tetrahedra pointing down. The cavities are filled with large K atoms. The hexagonal cell dimensions are $A = 5.16$ and $C = 8.69 \text{ \AA}$.

The corner-shared tetrahedra form a three-dimensional framework of six-membered rings with the UDUDUD topology (where U and D represent tetrahedra pointing up and down, respectively). Unlike the high tridymite structure, all six-membered rings in the kalsilite structure have a ditrigonal shape and the successive (001) tetrahedral layers are stacked along the c-axis according to a "staggered" conformation.

In the nepheline structure (Fig. 1.3), the unit cell is hexagonal ($P6_3$ space group) with the cell dimensions, $a \approx 2A$ and $c \approx C$ [e.g. Simmons and Peacor, 1972]. The corner-shared tetrahedra form a three-dimensional framework of six-membered rings with the same UDUDUD topology as in the kalsilite structure but the successive layers are stacked along the c-axis in an "eclipsed" conformation. Three quarters of the rings are strongly distorted leading to two different kinds of cavities: the larger cavities are filled by nine-coordinated K atoms while the smaller cavities are filled by six-coordinated Na atoms.

Starting from the $(Na, K)AlSiO_4$ compositions, the tetrahedral (Al, Si) and stuffing (Na, K) atoms can be substituted by many other atoms giving rise to a large variety of compounds which form a large structural family. The study of these tridymite derivatives is of interest in view of their complex polymorphism and also in view of the effect of atomic substitution on the topology and distortion of the tetrahedral framework. For instance, investigations of Ga/Al and Ge/Si substitution in the analogous systems $(Na, K)AlGeO_4$, $(Na, K)GaSiO_4$ and $(Na, K)GaGeO_4$ have been recently reported [Barbier and Fleet, 1987, 1988; Lampert and Böhme, 1986; Weber and Barbier, 1990]. These studies showed that all K end-members are isostructural with tetrahedral frameworks containing UDUDUD and UUUDDD rings whereas all Na end-members are isostructural with beryllonite ($NaBePO_4$) with UDUDUD and UUDDUD rings. The

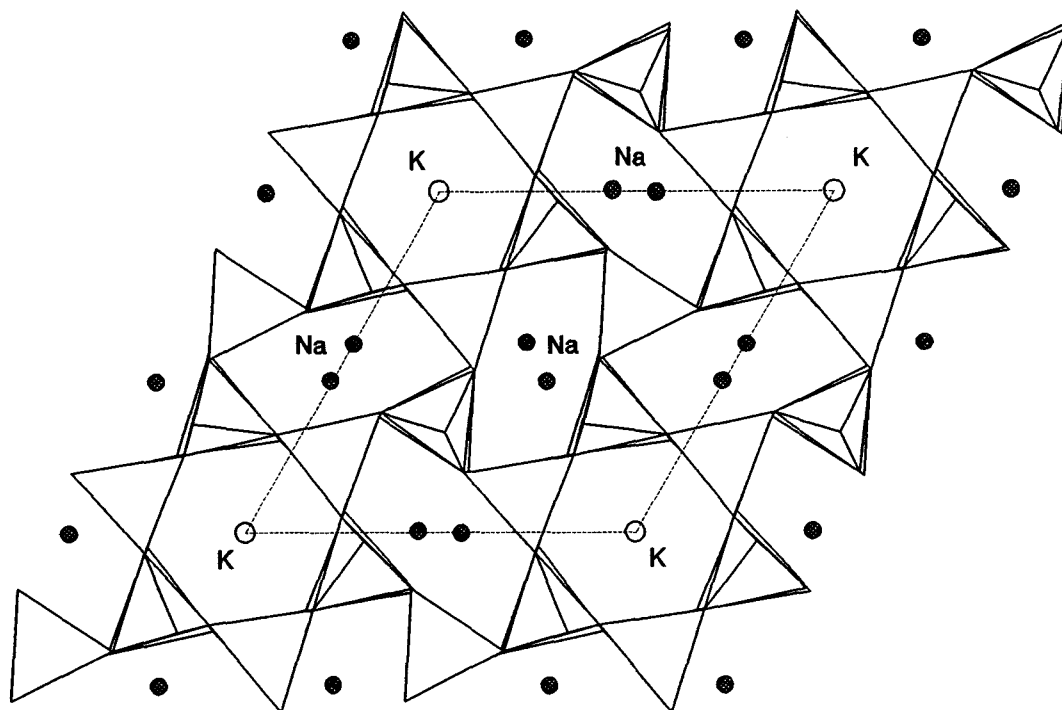


Fig. 1.3 The structure of nepheline viewed along the c -axis. The Na atoms occupy the small oval cavities and the K atoms occupy the large hexagonal cavities. The hexagonal cell dimensions are $a \approx 2 \times A$ and $c \approx C$.

framework topologies of the end-members are therefore distinct from the simple UDUDUD tridymite topology occurring in the nepheline and kalsilite structures of the (Na, K)AlSiO₄ system. Some compounds with intermediate compositions, such as, Na_{1-x}K_xAlGeO₄ (x = 0.5 ~ 0.9) [Barbier and Fleet, 1988] and Na_{1-x}K_xGaSiO₄ (x = 0.5 ~ 0.6) [Weber and Barbier, 1990], crystallize with a ($\sqrt{3} \times A$, C) hexagonal cell, suggesting that they are a simple superstructure of the basic (A, C) kalsilite cell.

The aluminate tridymite-derivatives MAl₂O₄ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) have also been extensively studied. Their structures consist of a three-dimensional framework of corner-connected AlO₄ tetrahedra, the cavities of which are filled with alkaline earth metal atoms (Ca, Sr, Ba). CaAl₂O₄ crystallizes with a beryllonite-type structure [Hörkner and Müller-Buschbaum, 1976] while both SrAl₂O₄ [Schulze and Müller-Buschbaum, 1981] and BaAl₂O₄ [Hörkner and Müller-Buschbaum, 1979] crystallize with kalsilite (KAlSiO₄)-type structures. The mixed compounds (Sr,Ba)Al₂O₄ [Henderson and Taylor, 1982; Taylor et al., 1985] and (Ca,Sr)Al₂O₄ [Barbier and Neuhausen, 1990] have been investigated with respect to their structural behaviour at different temperatures and compositions. The original studies of the compounds SrBeSiO₄ [JCPDS¹ #26-978] and BaAl₂O₄, BaMgSiO₄, BaZnSiO₄ and BaZnGeO₄ [Dinh and Durif, 1964] had reported them to crystallize with small, hexagonal unit-cells (with A = 4.85, C = 8.19 Å for SrBeSiO₄ and A ≈ 5.25, C ≈ 8.75 Å for the Ba-stuffed compounds), suggesting that they were simply isostructural with kalsilite. However, later studies established the existence of a (2 × A, C) superstructure for BaAl₂O₄ [Hörkner and Müller-Buschbaum, 1979] and a temperature dependent ($\sqrt{3} \times A$, 4 × C) superstructure for BaZnGeO₄ [Takei et al., 1980; Takei, 1980]. For the latter, only an approximate structure of the room-

¹JCPDS - International Centre for Diffraction Data

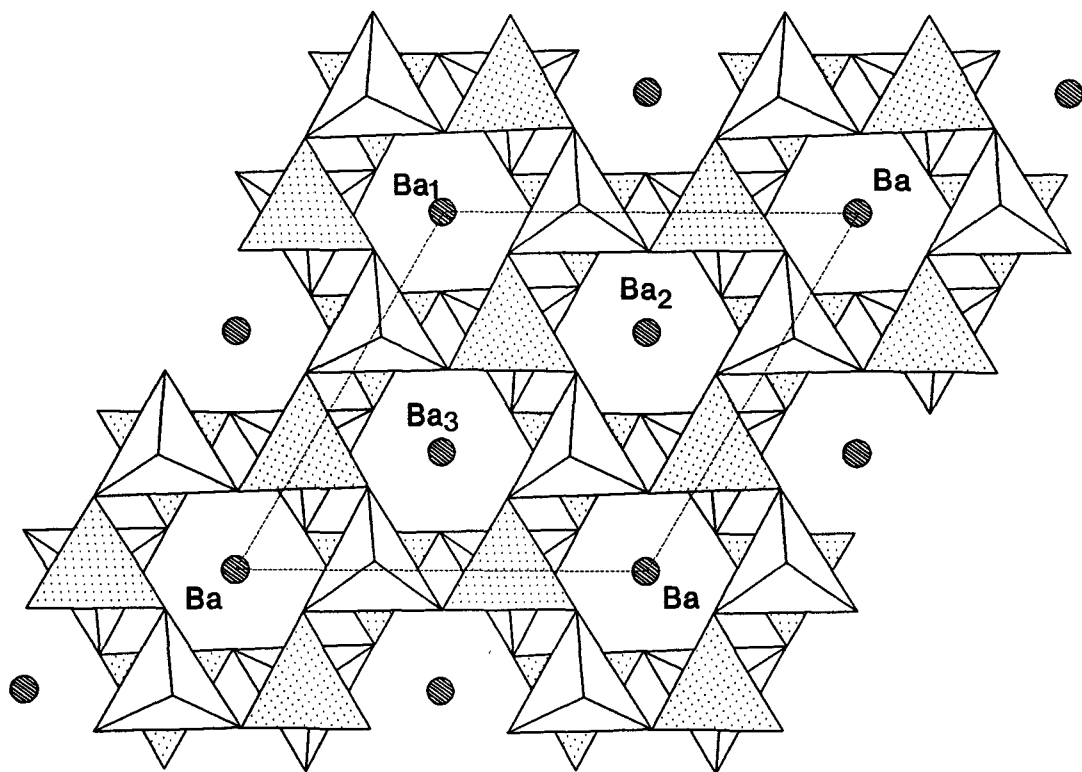


Fig. 1.4 The structure of BaZnGeO₄ viewed along the c-axis. The Zn and Ge atoms are fully ordered with ZnO₄ tetrahedra pointing up and GeO₄ tetrahedra pointing down. The cavities are filled by the Ba atoms. The structure is a $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure of kalsilite, with hexagonal cell dimensions $a = 9.291$ and $c = 8.728$ Å.

temperature phase could be determined using single crystal X-ray diffraction by neglecting the very weak and incommensurate $4 \times C$ superstructure [Iijima et al., 1982]. The structure of BaZnGeO_4 is shown in Fig. 1.4: although the framework topology is the same as in kalsilite, the framework is collapsed around the Ba atoms and the apical oxygens atoms are displaced off the three-fold axes resulting in the formation of the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure. Furthermore, the (001) oxygen atom layers are not planar but puckered.

The purpose of the present study is to investigate the structures of a number of tridymite-derivatives including BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$), $(\text{Na, K})\text{GaSiO}_4$ and $(\text{Ca, Sr})\text{BeSiO}_4$, all crystallizing with the same $(\sqrt{3} \times A, C)$ kalsilite-type superstructure. Their detailed structural refinements using powder neutron and X-ray data or single crystal X-ray data should provide new insight into their crystal chemistry.

CHAPTER 2

DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIMENTS

2.1 Sample Preparation

The sample preparations included the syntheses of both powders and single crystals. The powders were synthesized by solid state reactions involving the sintering of stoichiometric mixtures of starting materials at high temperature. The single crystals were grown by using the melt growth technique and the flux technique. All samples were prepared from mixtures of powders finely ground and thoroughly mixed with a mortar and pestle under ethanol.

Chemicals used in the syntheses:

Barium Acetate ($\text{Ba}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$)	J.T. Baker Chemical Co. (99.6%)
Cobalt Carbonate (CoCO_3)	Johnson Matthey (Alfa Products)
Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	Aldrich Chemical Company (99.99%)
Zinc Oxide (ZnO)	BDH Chemicals (Analytical reagent)
Silica Gel ($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 80.04 wt% SiO_2 determined by TGA)	
Silica Gel ($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (89.00 wt% SiO_2 determined by TGA)	
	Matheson, Coleman and Bell (Reagent Grade)

Strontium Carbonate (SrCO_3)	Cerac Incorporated (99.5%)
Calcium Carbonate (CaCO_3)	BDH Chemicals (Analytical reagent)
Beryllium Oxide (BeO)	Johnson Matthey (99% BeO)
Potassium Carbonate (K_2CO_3)	BDH Chemicals (Analytical reagent)
Sodium Carbonate (Na_2CO_3)	BDH Chemicals (Analytical reagent)
Gallium (III) Oxide (Ga_2O_3)	Aldrich Chemical Company (99.99%)
Nickel Oxide (NiO)	Johnson Matthey (99%)
Nickel Carbonate (NiCO_3)	Johnson Matthey (99%)

2.1.1 Syntheses of the BaTSiO_4 Powders (T = Co, Mg, Zn)

The syntheses of the four compounds, BaCoSiO_4 , BaMgSiO_4 , $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ and BaZnSiO_4 , were started by using $\text{Ba}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$, ZnO (first dried at 900°C), MgO , CoCO_3 and silica gel (80.04 wt% SiO_2). The stoichiometric powder mixtures of 1 gram for BaCoSiO_4 and $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ or 10 grams for BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 were pressed into pellets and heated up to 700°C and 900°C to dehydrate the silica gel and decompose the acetate and carbonate. Then the powder mixtures were remixed and fired at 1250°C for BaCoSiO_4 , 1560°C for BaMgSiO_4 , 1450°C for $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ and 1300°C for BaZnSiO_4 for about 48 ~ 72 hours with intermediate remixings. Finally the samples were quenched in air and ground into fine powders for powder X-ray and neutron diffraction experiments.

The BaMgSiO_4 , $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ and BaZnSiO_4 powders were white whereas the BaCoSiO_4 was deep blue in colour as expected for a compound containing tetrahedral Co^{+2} ions. The blue colour of the Co compound was observed to turn slightly darker

after annealing at temperatures below 1100°C. By analyzing the powder X-ray diffraction pattern of the annealed sample (see Table 2.1), this colour change was found to be associated with the decomposition of BaCoSiO₄ into a mixture of CoO and Ba₂CoSi₂O₇.

2.1.2 Synthesis of the (Na_{0.5}K_{0.5})GaSiO₄ Powder

Following a previous investigation of the (Na, K)GaSiO₄ system [Weber & Barbier, 1990], a 1 gram sample of the (Na_{0.5}K_{0.5})GaSiO₄ compound was synthesized by using K₂CO₃, Na₂CO₃, Ga₃O₂ and SiO₂.nH₂O (80.04 wt% SiO₂) as starting materials. The stoichiometric powder mixture was pressed into a small pellet and preheated slowly from 600°C up to 900°C at a rate of 3°C/min to dehydrate the silica gel and decompose the carbonates. Because of the low melting points of K₂CO₃ and Na₂CO₃ (891°C and 851°C respectively), the preheating temperature was slowly increased to avoid the loss of K and Na oxides. After remixing and repressing into a pellet, the mixture was fired at 925°C for 60 hours with two intermediate remixings and quenched from this temperature.

After several trials, it was found that the temperature of 925°C was the lowest possible temperature to synthesize this compound. The sample was observed to melt above 1100°C and decompose at about 875°C. From its powder X-ray diffraction pattern, the decomposed product was found to be a mixture of a Na-rich phase (beryllonite-type) and a K-rich phase (KAlGeO₄-type [Lampert, 1986]). The compound Na_{0.5}K_{0.5}GaSiO₄ was studied by electron diffraction and powder X-ray diffraction using a Guinier camera and diffractometer.

TABLE 2.1

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE POWDER X-RAY PATTERNS
OF $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoSi}_2\text{O}_7/\text{CoO}$ AND THE DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT
OF BaCoSiO_4 ANNEALED AT 1100°C

Sample		CoO*		$\text{Ba}_2\text{CoSi}_2\text{O}_7$ **	
d(Å)	I/I ₀	d(Å)	I/I ₀	d(Å)	I/I ₀
3.9362	18			3.95	10
3.4885	11			3.51	10
3.1761	100			3.19	100
2.9806	3			2.99	5
2.9255	20			2.92	20
2.8604	7			2.87	10
2.7267	20			2.73	16
2.5496	6			2.55	8
2.4618	5	2.46	75		
2.3874	9			2.39	16
2.1280	12	2.13	100	2.13	6
2.0922	7			2.09	8
2.0502	6			2.05	8
1.9511	32			1.953	30
1.9100	8			1.912	16
1.7833	5			1.783	10
1.7463	9			1.747	10
1.7069	16			1.710	16
1.5068	3	1.5062	50		
1.4584	1			1.458	6
1.4079	3			1.410	8
1.3003	15			1.302	10
1.2290	1	1.2298	16		

* [International Centre for Diffraction Data, #9-402]

** [International Centre for Diffraction Data, #6-859] isostructural with $\text{Ba}_2\text{CuSi}_2\text{O}_7$ [Malinovskii, 1984].

2.1.3 Syntheses of the $(\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{BeSiO}_4$ Powders ($x = 0.0 \sim 1.0$)

A series of powder samples, about 0.4 to 1 gram each, were prepared at 10 mol% intervals along the SrBeSiO_4 - CaBeSiO_4 join. The starting materials were stoichiometric mixtures of SrCO_3 , CaCO_3 , BeO and silica gel (80.04 wt% SiO_2). The samples were first fired at 900°C to dehydrate the silica gel and decompose the carbonates, sintered at 1200°C (1400°C for CaBeSiO_4) for about 48 hours with one intermediate remixing and finally quenched in air.

All the reaction products were characterized by powder X-ray diffraction using a Guinier camera and a few ($x = 0 \sim 0.3$) were further examined by electron diffraction and high resolution electron microscopy .

2.1.4 Syntheses of the $(\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x)\text{BeSiO}_4$ Powders ($x = 0.0 \sim 1.0$)

The syntheses were performed using stoichiometric mixtures of $\text{Ba}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$, CaCO_3 , BeO and $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (80.04 wt% SiO_2). A series of powder samples were made at 10 mol% intervals along the BaBeSiO_4 - CaBeSiO_4 join. All samples were preheated at 700°C and 900°C to dehydrate the silica gel and decompose the acetate and carbonate, sintered at 1200°C for 48 hours with intermediate mixing and quenched in air. Most samples were nearly melted at 1400°C . The products were characterized by powder X-ray diffraction using a Guinier-Hägg camera ($\text{CuK}_{\alpha 1}$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.540598 \text{ \AA}$). Apart from a very narrow solid solution range at the Ba-end ($x \leq 0.1$), a new single phase with the composition $\text{Ba}_{0.4}\text{Ca}_{0.6}\text{BeSiO}_4$ was found with the orthorhombic unit-cell: $a = 4.7550(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.9332(4) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 8.5718(3) \text{ \AA}$ and $V = 323.35(2) \text{ \AA}^3$, determined

from the indexing of powder X-ray diffraction data by an automatic indexing program [Visser, 1969] (Table 2.2). The cell dimensions suggest that this compound may also be a stuffed tridymite derivative with $c/a \approx \sqrt{3}$ and $c = C_{\text{kalsilite}}$ but no further work was carried out.

2.1.5 Growth of the BaCoSiO₄ Single Crystals

Single crystals of BaCoSiO₄ were obtained by a melt growth technique. A 10g stoichiometric mixture of Ba(CH₃COO)₂, CoCO₃ and silica gel (80.04 wt% SiO₂) was finely ground and pressed into a pellet. The pellet was first fired at 700 ~ 900°C to dehydrate the silica gel and decompose the acetate and carbonate, then remixed and heated in a platinum crucible up to 1350°C (the melting point being around 1300°C). The sample was soaked at this temperature for two hours, cooled down to 1150°C at a rate of 2°/hr and finally quenched from this temperature to prevent the decomposition reaction of BaCoSiO₄ (c.f. 2.1.1). The sample was carefully crushed and examined with an optical microscope. A few single crystals were chosen according to their size, shape and appearance and further examined with an X-ray precession camera in order to check for twinning and/or superstructure and obtain unit-cell information. After a suitable single crystal was selected, intensity data were collected on a computer-controlled diffractometer.

TABLE 2.2

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION PATTERN FOR $\text{Ba}_{0.4}\text{Ca}_{0.6}\text{BeSiO}_4$
 INDEXED ON THE ORTHORHOMBIC CELL $a = 4.7550(2)$
 $b = 7.9332(4)$, $c = 8.5718(3)$ Å, $V = 323.35(2)$ Å³

h	k	l	$d_{\text{cal}}(\text{Å})$	$d_{\text{obs}}(\text{Å})$	I/I _o
0	1	1	5.8223	5.8181	15
0	0	2	4.2859	4.2834	17
1	0	1	4.1581	4.1570	22
1	1	0	4.0785	4.0786	32
1	1	1	3.6829	3.6818	6
1	1	2	2.9545	2.9542	10
0	2	2	2.9111	2.9119	47
1	2	1	2.8701	2.8708	100
0	0	3	2.8573	2.8568	12
0	1	3	2.6882	2.6883	28
0	3	1	2.5269	2.5276	9
1	0	3	2.4491	2.4490	34
2	0	0	2.3775	2.3779	32
1	3	0	2.3110	2.3113	15
2	1	1	2.2011	2.2011	14
0	0	4	2.1429	2.1434	6
1	2	3	2.0839	2.0839	61
2	2	0	2.0392	2.0393	10
1	3	2	2.0342	2.0346	6
2	2	1	1.9839	1.9837	19
0	4	0	1.9833		
0	2	4	1.8854	1.8852	10
2	2	2	1.8414	1.8416	19
0	4	2	1.7999	1.8000	6
1	4	1	1.7901	1.7903	12
2	1	3	1.7809	1.7811	18
2	3	1	1.7315	1.7316	8
2	3	2	1.6344	1.6339	4
1	0	5	1.6127	1.6127	5
2	0	4	1.5918	1.5919	5
1	3	4	1.5714	1.5714	7
3	1	0	1.5543	1.5542	5
1	4	3	1.5413	1.5413	15
2	4	0	1.5230	1.5231	12
1	5	0	1.5051	1.5048	6

1	2	5	1.4940	1.4938	13
2	2	4	1.4773	1.4773	10
0	4	4	1.4556	1.4555	4
3	2	1	1.4506	1.4506	12
2	4	2	1.4351	1.4352	8
0	0	6	1.4286	1.4285	10
0	5	3	1.3871	1.3867	22
3	0	3	1.3860		
3	3	0	1.3595	1.3593	5
1	1	6	1.3483	1.3484	6
3	2	3	1.3084	1.3085	6
3	3	2	1.2959	1.2958	6
1	6	1	1.2600	1.2600	5
1	4	5	1.2513	1.2513	5
2	4	4	1.2414	1.2412	5
2	0	6	1.2246		
0	0	7	1.2245	1.2244	13
2	5	3	1.1981	1.1980	11
3	0	5	1.1638		
1	6	3	1.1635	1.1636	16
0	4	6	1.1592	1.1592	9
4	2	0	1.1387		
2	4	5	1.1386	1.1384	4
1	2	7	1.1362	1.1363	19
3	4	3	1.1361		
3	2	5	1.1167	1.1169	10
2	6	2	1.1157		
3	5	1	1.1119	1.1124	6
0	3	7	1.1112	1.1109	5

2.1.6 Growth of SrBeSiO₄ and Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ Single Crystals

Single crystals of SrBeSiO₄ and Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ were grown by a flux method, using mixtures of SrCO₃, CaCO₃, BeO and silica gel and excess silica as a flux. A stoichiometric mixture (10 g) of SrBeSiO₄ with an excess of 40 wt% SiO₂ and a stoichiometric mixture (10 g) of Sr_{0.65}Ca_{0.35}BeSiO₄ with an excess of 25 wt% SiO₂ were preheated at 900°C for about 10 hours to dehydrate the silica gel and decompose the carbonates. The powders were then melted at 1450°C for SrBeSiO₄ and 1625°C for Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄, soaked at these temperatures for 4 hours and then slowly cooled at a rate of 3°C/hr down to 1150°C for SrBeSiO₄ and 1300°C for Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄. After quenching from these temperatures, the samples were then carefully crushed and examined under an optical microscope. The final products were inhomogeneous, consisting of a mixture of thin transparent and translucent lamellae. Powder X-ray diffraction showed that the thin transparent lamellae were well-crystallized SrBeSiO₄ or Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ single crystals and the translucent lamellae were a mixture of the same poorly-crystallized compounds and silica glass.

A few single crystals with a colourless plate habit were chosen and further examined with an X-ray precession camera in order to check for twinning and/or superstructure phenomena. The best crystals were selected for data collection on a computer-controlled diffractometer.

2.2 Instrumentation

A combination of diffraction techniques, including powder X-ray and neutron

diffraction, electron diffraction and single crystal X-ray diffraction, was used for the characterization of reaction products and the determination of crystal structures. The principles of these techniques are briefly described below.

2.2.1 Powder X-ray Diffraction

In all syntheses, the nature of the final products was first analyzed by powder X-ray diffraction using a focusing Guinier-Hägg camera (CuK α_1 radiation, $\lambda = 1.540598$ Å) and silicon powder as an internal standard. The Guinier camera geometry makes use of an incident-beam monochromator which is simply a large single crystal cut and oriented so as to diffract the α_1 component of the Cu K α incident radiation according to the Bragg's equation, $\lambda = 2d\sin\theta$. In addition to giving a very narrow wavelength band, the monochromator curvature is designed so that the divergent incident beam is diffracted into a convergent beam focused onto the diffraction circle which holds a strip of photographic film. The scheme graph of the camera is shown in Fig. 2.1a. The monochromatic radiation passes through the sample at X. Radiation which is not diffracted by the sample is focused on a beam stop at A, while diffracted beams are focused on the circle at B, C, etc., where their positions are recorded by the film. A schematic diffraction pattern is as shown in Fig. 2.1b where the line at $2\theta = 0^\circ$ corresponds to the undiffracted beam at A in Fig 2.1(a). In the present work, the positions and intensities of the diffraction lines on the film were read with a computer-controlled LS-20 digital scanner (laser beam, scan step = 40 pm) and the diffraction data were then used to determine and refine the unit-cell parameters by means of a local least-squares refinement program.

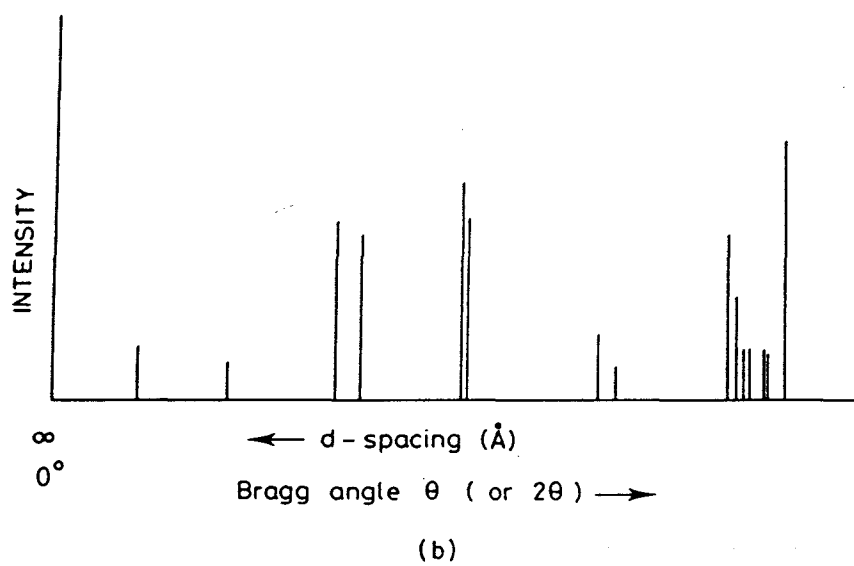
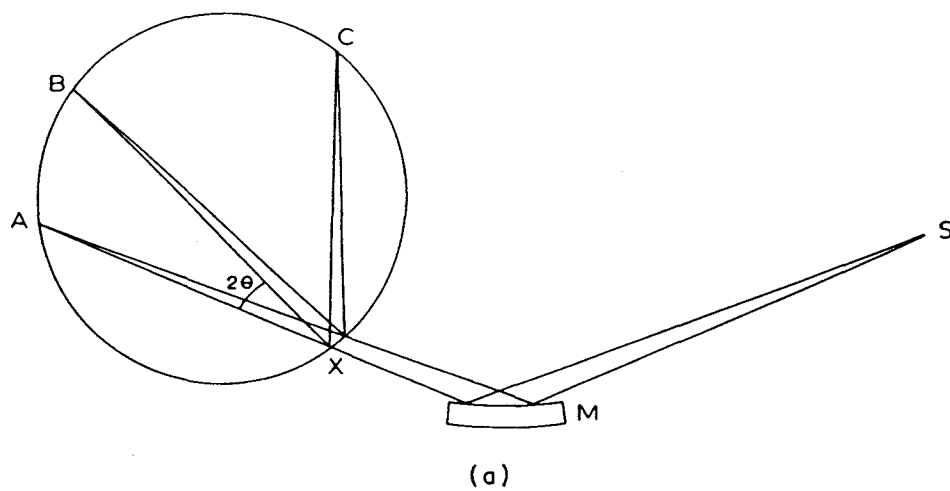


Fig. 2.1 (a) The geometry of the Guinier camera. Crystal monochromator M, Source S and sample X. (b) Schematic Guinier X-ray powder diffraction pattern.

Because of the similarity between the neutron nuclear scattering lengths of Na and K (0.363 and 0.367×10^{-12} cm) and the high resolution of the X-ray diffractometer, the powder diffraction data for $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ were collected on a Nicolet I2 automated X-ray diffractometer (Cu radiation, $\text{Cu K}_{\alpha 1} = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{Cu K}_{\alpha 2} = 1.5448 \text{ \AA}$). A detector, instead of film, is used to measure the scattered intensity of X-rays as a function of 2θ (Fig. 2.2). Diffraction data were collected over the diffraction angle range of $10^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 85^\circ$ with a scanning speed of $0.06^\circ 2\theta/\text{min}$ (2θ step 0.03° , step time 30 seconds). The data were used to determine the structure of the $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ compound by a profile refinement carried out with a Rietveld analysis computer program [Young & Wiles, 1982; Howard & Hill, 1985].

2.2.2 Powder Neutron Diffraction

The compounds BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 contain both heavy Ba and light O atoms. Since X-rays are scattered by electrons, the intensity scattered by the oxygen atoms is very low relative to that scattered by the Ba atoms, therefore making it difficult to locate the oxygen atoms accurately. On the other hand, neutrons are scattered by nuclei and the intensities scattered by heavy atoms and light atoms are similar. For this reason, neutron powder diffraction data for BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 were collected at the McMaster Nuclear Reactor. The data were collected using a position sensitive detector (PSD) and a monochromatic neutron beam with a wavelength of 1.3913 \AA obtained from the (200) reflection of a Cu single crystal monochromator. Four detector settings were used to cover a scattering range from 10° to 100° (2θ). The samples were loaded in a thin walled vanadium can (vanadium having a very small coherent scattering

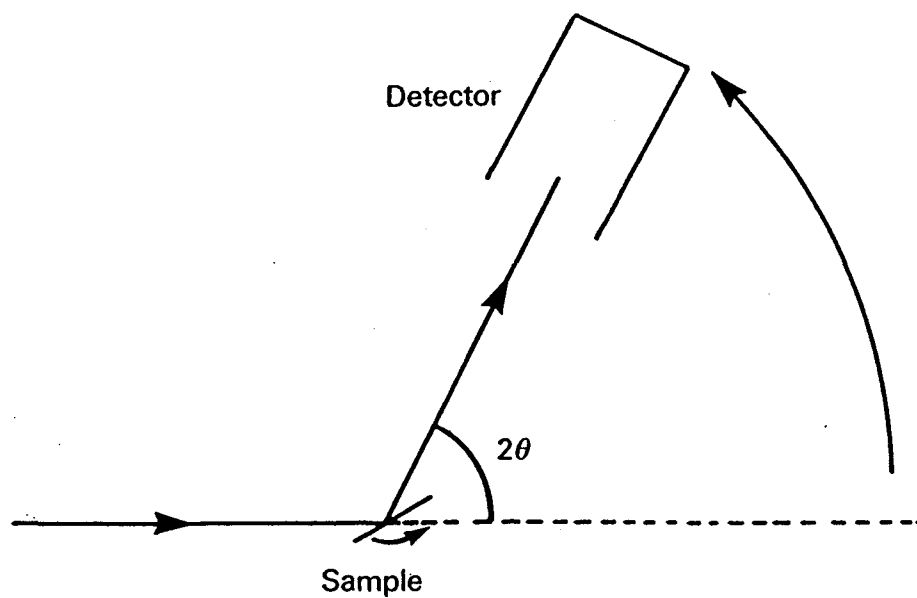


Fig. 2.2 Schematic diagram of a simple X-ray powder diffractometer.

length -0.038×10^{-12} cm). The raw data were corrected for detector geometry according to procedures established previously [Tompson et al., 1984] and the profile refinements were carried out with a local version of the Rietveld Profile Refinement program.

2.2.3 Electron Diffraction

Electrons that are diffracted by a crystal in a transmission electron microscope will form a diffraction pattern which can be projected on to a viewing screen (Fig. 2.3). Single crystal diffraction patterns, similar in appearance to zero-level X-ray precession photographs, can be obtained by selecting appropriately oriented individual crystallites from a powder sample. For this purpose, a finely ground powder is deposited onto a holey carbon film supported by a copper grid and the grid is fitted onto a double-tilt goniometer stage. In this study, a Philips CM-12 transmission electron microscope (TEM) operating at 120 keV was used to examine microscopic single crystals from the powder samples.

The interpretation of electron diffraction patterns is schematically shown in Fig. 2.4 in which the incident electron beam strikes a specimen and is diffracted by a set of lattice planes to form a diffraction spot on the photographic plate at a distance R from the centre of the diffraction pattern. By simple geometry, R is related to the camera length (L) by the equation

$$R/L = \tan 2\theta$$

The diffraction angles, θ , are very small ($1 \sim 2^\circ$ for $\lambda = 0.0317$ Å corresponding to an accelerating potential of 120 kV) and the approximation $\tan 2\theta = 2\sin\theta$ can be made with very little error. Then $R/L = \lambda/d$ or $d = \lambda L/R$. Therefore, by measuring the

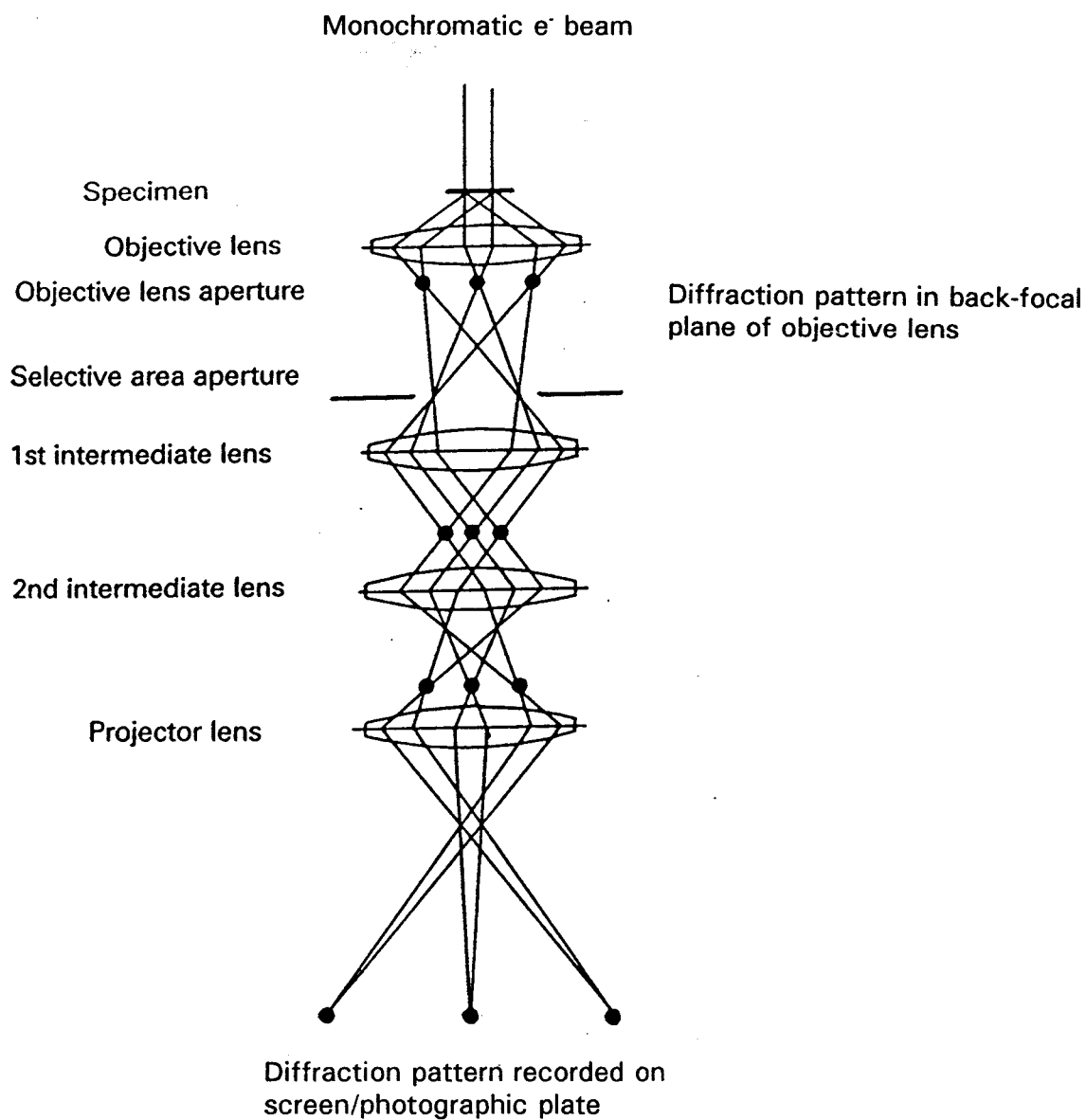


Fig. 2.3 Ray diagrams for the generation of diffraction patterns in a transmission electron microscope.

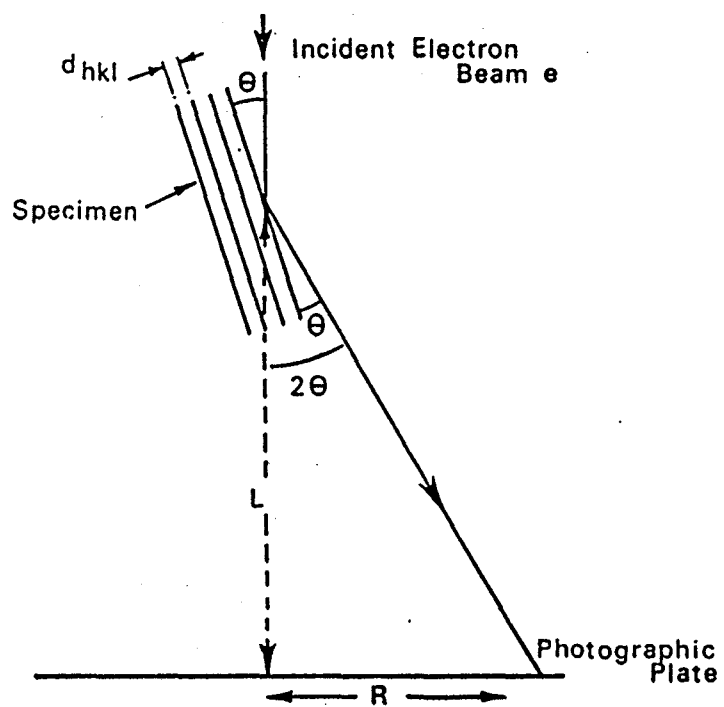


Fig. 2.4

The electron microscope considered as a simple electron diffraction camera.

distance R for individual reflections, the d -spacing of the set of lattice planes giving rise to these reflections can be determined. These d -spacings can then be used to obtain information relative to the size and symmetry of the unit-cell.

2.2.4 Single Crystal X-ray Precession Photographs

Single crystal X-ray precession photographs (λ Mo K_{α} = 0.7107 Å, with Zr filter; λ Cu K_{α} = 1.5418 Å, with Ni filter) were taken to examine twinning and superstructure phenomena of single crystals of BaCoSiO₄, SrBeSiO₄ and Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄. Each crystal was glued to the tip of a glass fibre and the fibre was mounted on a goniometer head and aligned on the camera so that one cell-axis was parallel to the X-ray beam. By keeping a piece of film tangential to the sphere of reflection of the moving crystal, the precession camera allows undistorted images of the reciprocal lattice to be obtained. In the present work, all compounds crystallized with hexagonal cells (cf. sections 3.1, 4.1 and 5.1) and, according to the interpretation of the diffraction patterns, photographs of two zero-layers containing the a_1^* and a_2^* -axes and the a^* and c^* -axis were taken for each candidate crystal. Based on these photographs, the best crystals were selected for data collection on a single crystal diffractometer.

2.2.5 Single Crystal X-ray diffractometer

The single crystal X-ray diffractometer data were collected on a Siemens R3m/V diffractometer (Ag K_{α} λ = 0.56086 Å) using the Siemens P3/V Data Collection System for the BaCoSiO₄ and Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ compounds and on a P4 diffractometer (Mo K_{α} λ

= 0.71073 Å) using XSCANS Data Collection software for SrBeSiO₄. In both instruments, the monochromatic X-ray beam is obtained from a highly oriented graphite crystal monochromator. Both diffractometers are four-circle type and a schematic diagram of this type of diffractometer is shown in Fig. 2.5. Each set of planes hkl can be brought into the reflection position using the four ϕ , χ , ω and 2θ rotation. A counter mounted on the 2θ circle can then scan across the reflection to measure the diffracted intensity. Data sets containing 5080 collected reflections for BaCoSiO₄, 4128 (1065 used, cf. section 5.2) for SrBeSiO₄ and 4528 for Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ were measured. Corrections were made for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects (cf. 2.4). The resulting lists of observed $|F_{hkl}|$ values provided the basis for the determination of the crystal structures.

2.3 Powder Data Analysis

The Rietveld refinement method can be used for the analysis of both powder X-ray and neutron diffraction patterns. This is a method for crystal structure refinement which does not use integrated diffraction peak intensities, but directly employs the profile intensities obtained from step-scanning measurements of the powder pattern [Rietveld 1976; Rietveld 1969].

During a Rietveld refinement, the structure parameters (unit-cell parameters, atom positions, temperature and occupancy factors), the scale factor, the background coefficients and the profile parameters describing peak widths and shapes, are varied in a least-squares procedure until the calculated powder pattern, based on the structure model, best matches the observed pattern. The quantity that is minimized by the least-

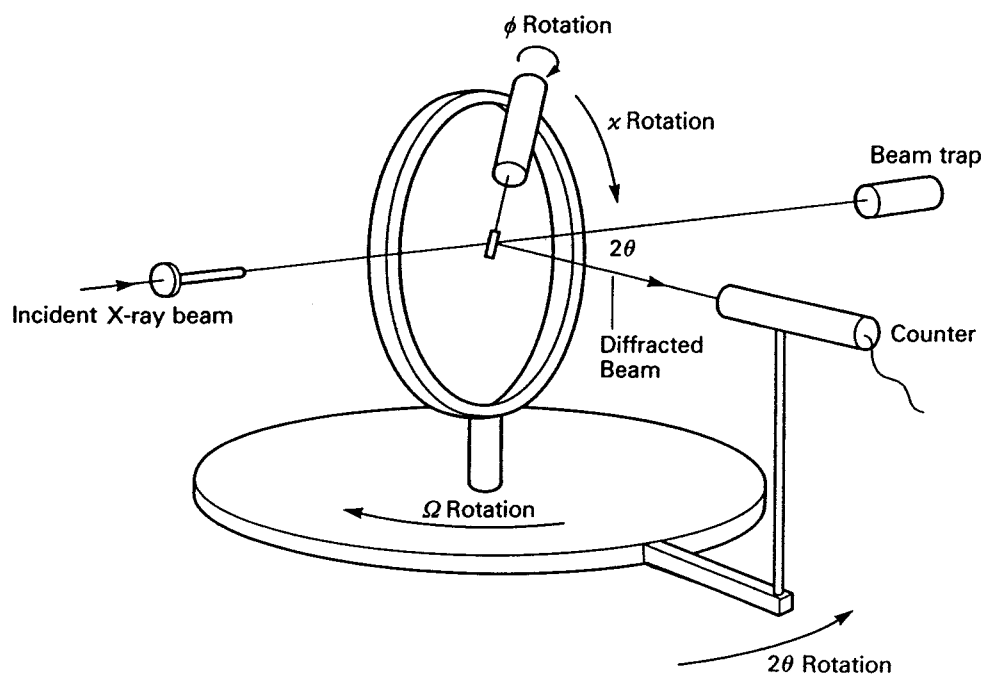


Fig. 2.5 A schematic graph of a four-circle diffractometer.

squares procedure is :

$$R = \sum w_i (Y_{obs} - \frac{1}{c} Y_{ical})^2 \quad (2.1)$$

The observed intensity, Y_{obs} , at each step i in the diffraction pattern consists of a contribution from the Bragg reflections at the step plus the background. The Bragg peaks in a powder diffraction pattern are the integrated intensities and determined by atom positions and other structural parameters, such as scattering factors or lengths and temperature and occupancy factors. The background intensity can arise from several factors, including fluorescence from the sample, detector noise, thermal-diffuse scattering from the sample, disordered or amorphous phases in the samples, incoherent scattering, and scatter of the beam by the air, diffractometer slits and sample holder.

The calculated intensity, Y_{ical} , at point i in the diffraction pattern is determined according to the following equation:

$$Y_{ic} = Y_{ib} + \sum_k G_{ik} I_k \quad (2.2)$$

where Y_{ib} is the background intensity, G_{ik} is a normalized peak profile function, I_k is the Bragg intensity, and $k_1 \dots k_2$ are the reflections contributing intensity to point i .

The weighting factor, w_i , is equal to the inverse of the statistical counting error (generally equal to the square root of the observed intensity at step i).

The basic requirements for a Rietveld refinement are: (1) accurate powder diffraction intensity data measured in small intervals of 2θ , (2) a starting model that is reasonably close to the actual crystal structure and (3) a model that accurately describe shapes, widths and any systematic errors in the position of the Bragg peaks in the powder pattern.

The quality of the fit of the calculated model to the observed intensities is indicated by the following agreement indices:

Profile R-factor

$$R = \frac{\sum |Y_{io} - \frac{1}{c}Y_{ic}|}{\sum Y_{io}} \quad (2.3)$$

Weighted profile R-factor

$$R_{wp} = \left[\frac{\sum w_i \left[Y_{io} - \frac{1}{c}Y_{ic} \right]^2}{\sum w_i Y_{io}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.4)$$

Nuclear (Bragg's) R-factor

$$R_B = \frac{\sum |I_{ko} - \frac{1}{c}I_{kc}|}{I_{ko}} \quad (2.5)$$

Expected R-factor

$$R_{exp} = \left[\frac{N-P}{\sum w_i Y_{io}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.6)$$

Goodness-of-fit

$$GOF = \frac{\sum w_i (Y_{io} - Y_{ic})^2}{N-P} = \left[\frac{R_{wp}}{R_{exp}} \right]^2 \quad (2.7)$$

where Y_{io} and Y_{ic} are the observed and calculated intensities at point i , w_i is the weight assigned to each step intensity, I_{ko} and I_{kc} are the observed and calculated intensities for the Bragg peak k . N is the number of data points in the pattern and P is the number of parameters refined.

2.4 Single Crystal Data Analysis

After the collection of single crystal X-ray intensity data, a crystal structure can be solved by different methods among which the Patterson method and the direct methods are the most commonly used nowadays. A basic structure model with approximate coordinates for the heavy atoms or all the atoms in the unit-cell is set up by these methods first and then the positions can be optimized by a least-squares refinement. The coordinates are adjusted to minimize the function:

$$D = \sum_{hkl} w_{hkl} (|F_{hkl}^{obs}| - |F_{hkl}^{cal}|)^2 \quad (2.8)$$

$|F_{hkl}^{obs}|$ in equation (2.8) is the observed structure factor and is related to the intensity of the reflection according to

$$I_{hkl} = sL P F^2 \quad (2.9)$$

where s is a scale factor; L is the Lorentz (geometrical) correction ($L = (\sin 2\theta)^{-1}$ for single crystal data), P is the polarization correction ($P = (1 + \cos^2 2\theta)/2$). Psi-scan absorption correction is also made according to the shape of the single crystal. $|F_{hkl}^{cal}|$ in equation (2.8) is the corresponding calculated structure factor and is described by the following equation:

$$F_{hkl}^{cal} = \sum_j f_j \{ \exp[2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)] \} \exp[-B_j(\sin^2\theta)/\lambda^2] \quad (2.10)$$

where f_j is the scattering factor of atom j with the fractional coordinates x_j , y_j and z_j ; B_j is the isotropic temperature factor equal to $8\pi^2 u_j^2$ (u : the mean square amplitude of

vibration of atom j). In most refinements, The thermal motion is described anisotropically by an ellipsoid, with six parameters. w_{hkl} in equation (2.8) is the weight given to the observation $|F_{hkl}^{obs}|$, $w_{hkl} = 1/(\sigma^2 |F_{hkl}^{obs}|)$.

The quality of the fit for a structure refinement is measured in terms of a "reliability factor" or R-factor:

$$R = \frac{\sum_{hkl} |F_{hkl}^{obs} - F_{hkl}^{cal}|}{\sum_{hkl} |F_{hkl}^{obs}|} \quad (2.11)$$

or , a weighted R-factor

$$wR = \left(\frac{\sum_{hkl} w_{hkl}^2 |F_{hkl}^{obs} - F_{hkl}^{cal}|^2}{\sum_{hkl} w_{hkl} |F_{hkl}^{obs}|^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (2.12)$$

and the goodness-of-fit

$$GOF = \left(\frac{\sum w_{hkl} (|F_{hkl}^{obs}| - |F_{hkl}^{cal}|)^2}{n-m} \right)^{1/2} \quad (2.13)$$

where n is the number of observed reflections and m is number of the parameters refined.

CHAPTER 3

THE BaTSiO₄ (T = Co, Mg, Zn) COMPOUNDS

The compounds BaTSiO₄ (T = Zn, Mg) and BaZnGeO₄ had been previously reported to crystallize with small hexagonal unit cells ($A \approx 5.25 \text{ \AA}$ and $C \approx 8.75 \text{ \AA}$) [Dinh, 1964], suggesting them to be isostructural with kalsilite (KAlSiO₄) [Perrotta, 1965]. However, later studies established the existence of a ($\sqrt{3} \times A, 4 \times C$) superstructure in the case of BaZnGeO₄ [Takei, 1980] and the average structure was determined by neglecting the weak and incommensurate $4 \times C$ superstructure at room temperature [Iijima, 1982]. This chapter deals with the re-investigation of the compounds BaTSiO₄ (T = Mg, Zn) and the study of a new compound BaCoSiO₄ by means of single-crystal X-ray diffraction (T = Co) and powder neutron diffraction (T = Mg, Zn).

3.1 Powder X-ray and Electron Diffraction

The nature of all four compounds BaCoSiO₄, BaMgSiO₄, BaMg_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}SiO₄ and BaZnSiO₄ was characterized by powder X-ray diffraction using a Guinier-Hägg camera (CuK_{α1} radiation, $\lambda = 1.540598 \text{ \AA}$). Their diffraction patterns were indexed by means of the computer program LSUDF on a similar ($\sqrt{3} \times A, C$) hexagonal unit cell, corresponding to a superstructure of the basic (A, C) kalsilite cell required by the presence of a few weak {hkl, h-k \neq 3n} reflections (cf. Tables 3.1 and 3.2). The unit

cell parameters of the four compounds are shown in Table 3.3. Interestingly, the variation in cell parameters and cell volume do not correlate with the practically identical Mg-O, Zn-O and Co-O bond lengths predicted from ionic radii (1.95, 1.96 and 1.98 Å for tetrahedrally-coordinated atoms) [Shannon, 1976] (but cf. Section 3.4).

All four compounds were also examined by electron diffraction /microscopy using a Philips CM-12 transmission electron microscope operating at 120 kV and equipped with a double-tilt goniometer stage. The electron diffraction patterns confirmed the presence of a $\sqrt{3}\times A$ superstructure in the basal plane of the hexagonal cell (Fig.3.1a) and also showed the absence of a superstructure along the c axis (Fig.3.1b).

These results therefore indicate that the compounds BaCoSiO_4 , BaMgSiO_4 , $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ and BaZnSiO_4 adopt a structure more complex than the simple kalsilite structure and that they are structurally closely related to the room-temperature form of BaZnGeO_4 [Iijima, 1982]. No extra reflections were found for the $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ compound, which indicates that the tetrahedral Mg and Zn atoms are randomly distributed in the tetrahedral framework. As expected, the cell parameters of $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ are intermediate between those of BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 (cf. Table 3.3) with values indicating that the system obeys Vegard's law well [West, 1988].

3.2 Powder Neutron Refinement of the BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 Structures

The powder neutron diffraction data were recorded at room temperature over the angular range $10^\circ < 2\theta < 92^\circ$ at four different settings of the position-sensitive detector. After correction of the raw data for detector geometry [Tompson, 1984], the

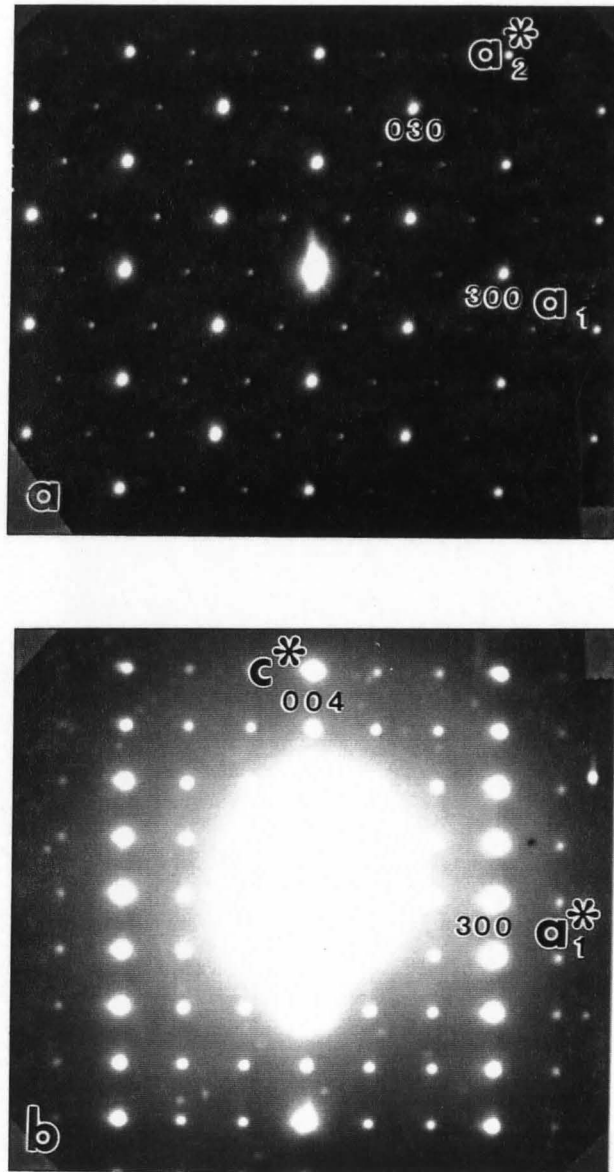


Fig. 3.1 [001] (a) and [010] (b) zone-axis electron diffraction patterns of BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$). Note the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure in the basal plane of the hexagonal unit-cell and the absence of superstructure along the c axis. The $\{00l, l = 2n+1\}$ reflections (forbidden in the $P6_3$ space group) appear by double diffraction.

profile refinement was carried out with a local version of the Rietveld program. The following scattering lengths (10^{-12} cm) were used: Ba (0.525), Mg (0.5357), Zn (0.568), Si (0.4149) and O (0.5805) [Sears, 1984].

The refinements of the BaMgSiO₄ and BaZnSiO₄ structures were performed in a similar way, starting with the cell parameters determined by powder X-ray diffraction (cf. Table 3.3) and the atomic positions determined in the P6₃ space group for the isostructural sub-cell of the BaZnGeO₄ compound [Takei, 1980]. The Ba atoms were positioned on the 2a and 2b sites, and the Si, O and Mg (or Zn) atoms occupied three sets of general 6c sites.

The structural parameters allowed to vary during the refinements included the cell parameters, the atomic coordinates and the isotropic temperature factors. A complete ordering of the Si/Mg and Si/Zn atoms was assumed initially and later confirmed by the final refinements and bond length data. Due to strong correlations between variables, it was found necessary to apply constraints on the temperature factors of similar atoms: the temperature factors of the three Ba atoms were constrained to be equal as well as those of the tetrahedral atoms Si and Mg (or Zn); the temperature factors of the first three oxygen atoms were also set to be equal but that of O(4) was left unconstrained. The refinements then converged smoothly to the following agreement indices: weighted profile index $R_{wp} = 0.042/0.054$, nuclear index $R_n = 0.026/0.046$, and expected index $R_e = 0.026/0.027$ for BaMgSiO₄/BaZnSiO₄ respectively. The final positional and thermal parameters are listed in Tables 3.4 and 3.5. The calculated, observed and difference profiles are shown in Fig. 3.2 and Fig. 3.3 for BaMgSiO₄ and BaZnSiO₄. The intensities of the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure reflections are similar for both compounds and much stronger than those observed by X-ray diffraction (cf. Table 3.1). Selected bond lengths,

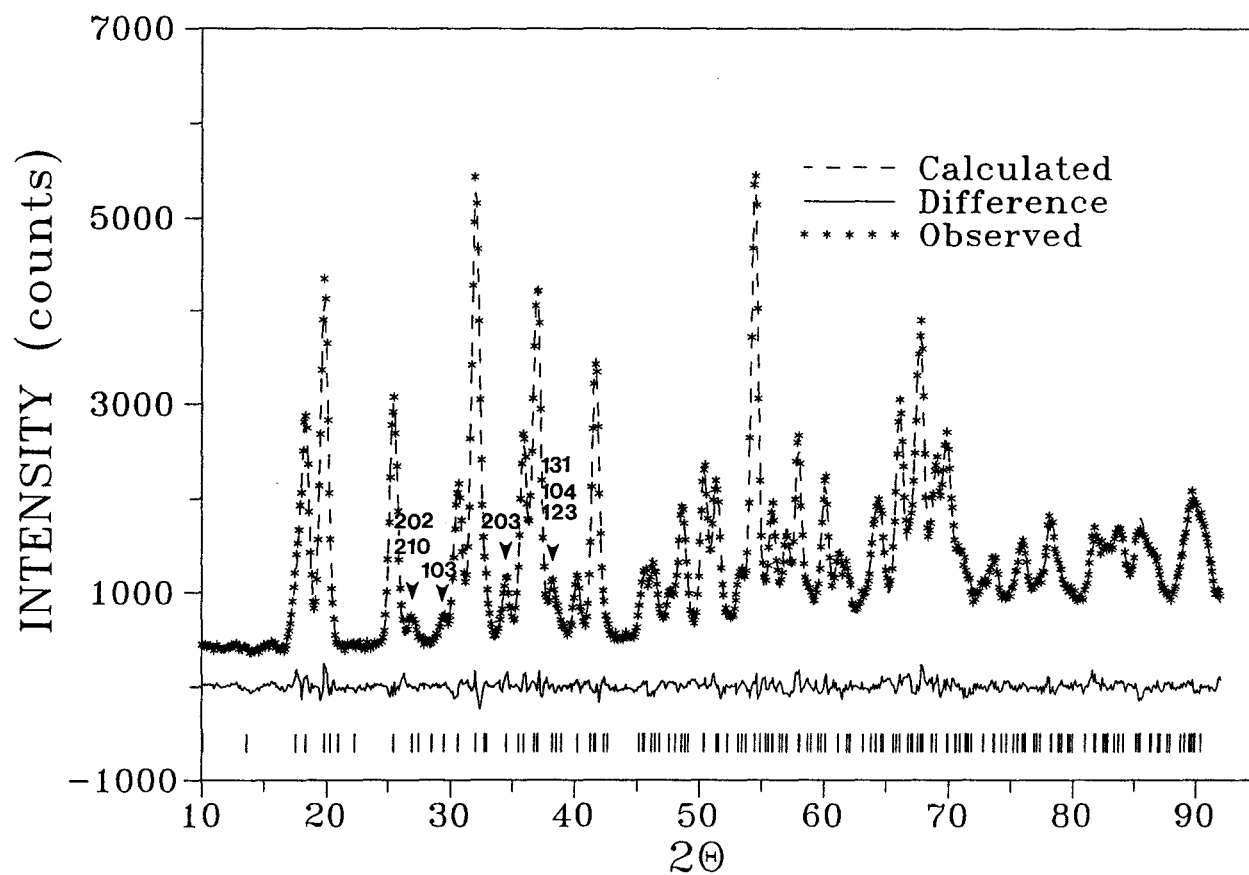


Fig. 3.2 Observed, calculated, and difference powder neutron diffraction profiles for BaMgSiO₄. The (|) signs indicate the Bragg peak positions. The (↓) signs indicate the $(\sqrt{3} \times A)$ superstructure reflections.

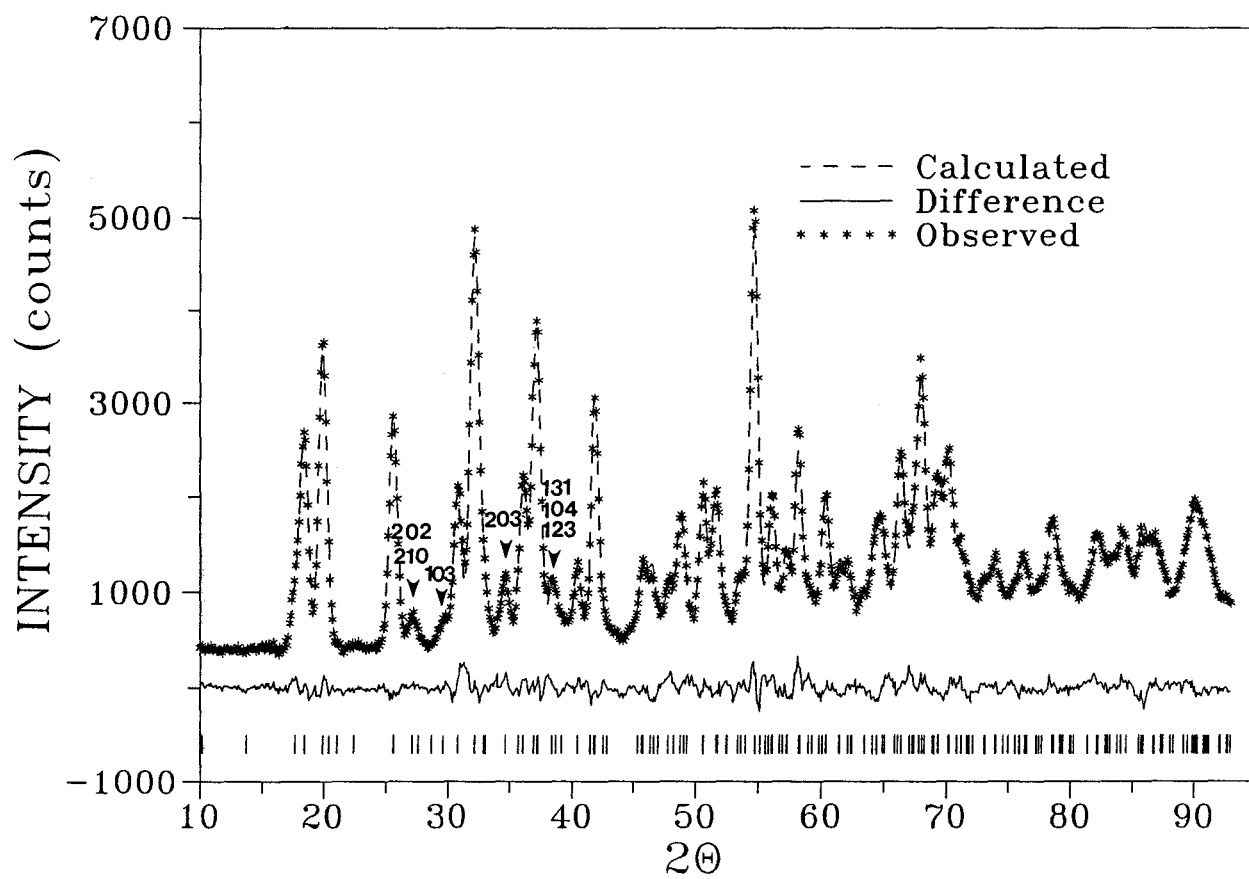


Fig. 3.3 Observed, calculated, and difference powder neutron diffraction profiles for BaZnSiO₄. The (|) signs indicate the Bragg peak positions. The (\downarrow) signs indicate the ($\sqrt{3}\times A$) superstructure reflections.

bond angles and bond valences (s calculated from the empirical parameters of Altermatt and Brown [1985]) are listed in Tables 3.6 and 3.7. It should be noted that the larger esd's for the z-coordinates in Tables 3.4 and 3.5 are a result of the strong correlations noted earlier and that the larger unconstrained temperature factors of the O(4) atoms suggest positional disorder similar to that observed in , for instance, KAlSiO_4 [Perrotta, 1965] and BaZnGeO_4 [Iijima, 1982].

3.3 Single Crystal X-ray Refinement of the BaCoSiO_4 Structure

The X-ray intensity data for BaCoSiO_4 were collected from a single crystal with dimensions of $0.30 \times 0.80 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}^3$ on a Siemens R3m/v diffractometer using graphite-monochromatized $\text{AgK}\alpha$ radiation. All crystal data, data collection parameters, and results of analysis are listed in Table 3.8. The unit cell constants a ($= 9.126(2) \text{ \AA}$) and c ($= 8.683(4) \text{ \AA}$) determined from 25 single reflections are in very close agreement with those refined from powder diffraction data (cf. Table 3.3). The structure was solved in the $P6_3$ space group by direct methods and successive Fourier syntheses. In order to be consistent with the BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 structures, the Ba(1) atom was chosen to fix the origin at $(0\ 0\ 1/4)$. An ordered arrangement of the tetrahedral Co and Si atoms was also assumed initially and later confirmed during the refinement. Using 1062 observed reflections ($F > 6\sigma(F)$), a full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out with anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms, converging to final agreement indices $R = 0.035$ and $R_w = 0.042$. The final atomic positions and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters are listed in Table 3.9 and the anisotropic thermal parameters are shown in Table 3.10. Selected bond lengths, bond angles and associated bond

valences [Altermatt and Brown, 1985] are given in Table 3.11.

The single crystal X-ray refinement of the BaCoSiO_4 structure yields a better precision (by about a factor of 10) for the atomic coordinates and bond distances than the neutron powder refinements of the BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 structures. The three compounds are, nevertheless, clearly isostructural with very similar atomic positions and environments. It should be noted in particular that the temperature factor of the O(4) atom in the Co compound is again larger than those of the other oxygen atoms (especially U_{11} and U_{22} , cf. Table 3.10), suggesting positional disorder of O(4) around the pseudo 3-fold axis.

3.4 Description of the Structures and Discussion

Except for minor shifts in atomic positions (cf. Tables 3.4, 3.5 and 3.9), the structures of the three compounds BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$) are identical and only the more accurately determined structure of BaCoSiO_4 is shown in Fig.3.4, viewed along the c-axis of the hexagonal unit-cell. Like in the structure of kalsilite, KAlSiO_4 [Perrotta, 1965], the tetrahedral framework of the BaCoSiO_4 structure consists of six-membered rings of corner-shared tetrahedra pointing alternatively up and down. All rings are identical with an almost triangular shape and are stacked along the c-direction, joined via the O(4) oxygen atoms in a staggered configuration, again similar to that found in kalsilite.

As indicated by the structural refinements and the bond length data (cf. Tables 3.6, 3.7 and 3.11), the tetrahedral T ($= \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$) and Si atoms are completely ordered and, in the BaCoSiO_4 structure shown in Fig.3.3, all the large CoO_4 tetrahedra

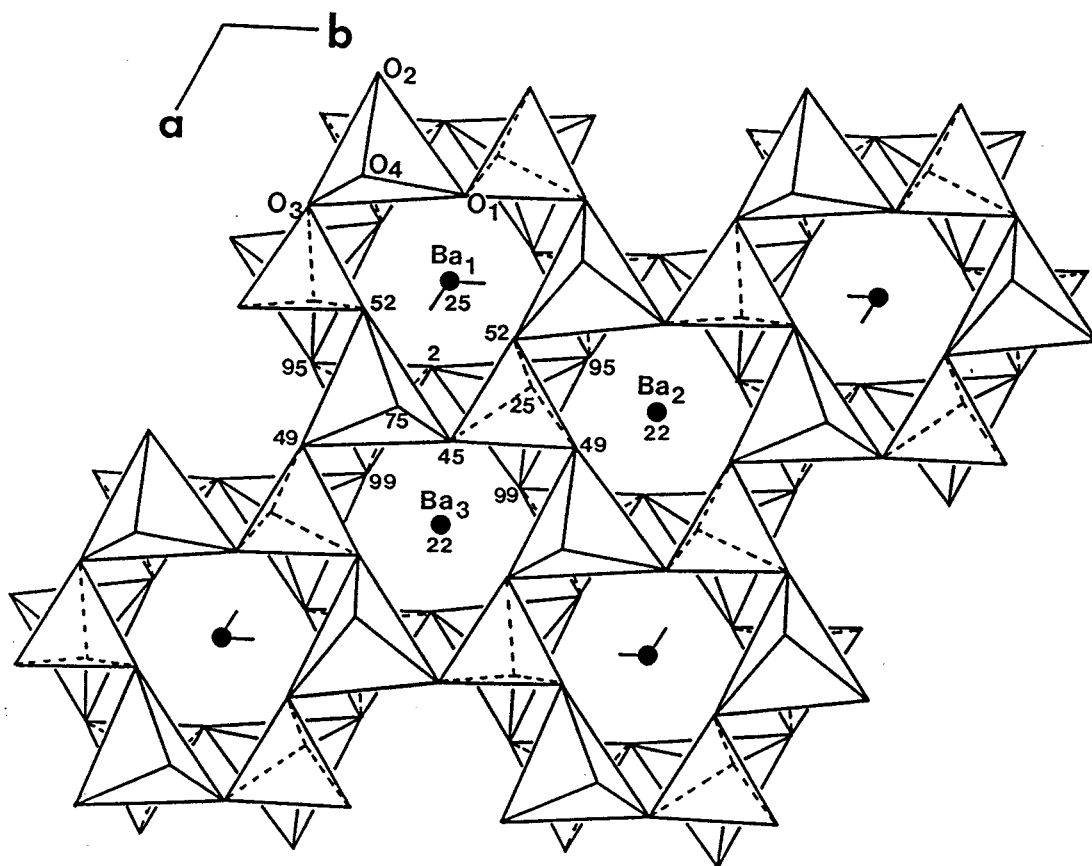


Fig. 3.4 The structure of BaCoSiO_4 viewed along the c -axis. It consists of a Ba-stuffed tetrahedral framework derived from that of SiO_2 tridymite and similar to that of KAlSiO_4 kalsilite. The Co and Si atoms are fully ordered with large CoO_4 tetrahedra pointing up and small SiO_4 tetrahedra pointing down. Atom heights are given in units of $c/100$. The structures of BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 are essentially identical.

point up while all the small SiO_4 tetrahedra point down. Such a fully ordered arrangement could be expected in spite of the high temperatures used for the powder syntheses and the single crystal growth (1150 ~ 1560°C) because of the large differences in formal ionic valences (T^{2+} vs Si^{4+}) and in bond lengths (1.92 ~ 1.96 Å for T-O vs 1.63 Å for Si-O). A similar tetrahedral ordering has also been reported for the isostructural room-temperature phase of BaZnGeO_4 [Iijima, 1982].

All three crystallographically independent Ba atoms of the BaTSiO_4 structure are located on the three-fold axes of the unit-cell with, however, different coordination environments: in BaCoSiO_4 for example, Ba(1) is nine-coordinated (six O(1)'s plus three O(4)'s at an average distance of 2.89 Å), Ba(2) is also nine-coordinated (three O(2)'s, three O(3)'s and three O(4)'s at an average distance of 2.91 Å) but Ba(3) is only six-coordinated (three O(2)'s plus three O(3)'s at a shorter average distance of 2.73 Å) (cf. Table 3.11). It can be seen in Fig. 3.4 that the lower coordination of the Ba(3) atom arises from the displacement of the O(4) atom (at height 25) away from Ba(3) and towards Ba(1) and Ba(2) so that the distance between Ba(3) and O(4) is raised to 3.62 Å. [Note that the Ba(2) and Ba(3) positions alternate at heights 25 and 75 on the three-fold axes so that the O(4) atom at height 75 is also displaced away from Ba(3)]. It is clear also from Fig.3.4 that this shift of the O(4) atom from its ideal position at $(1/3, 1/3, 1/4)$ or $(2/3, 2/3, 3/4)$ is the main factor behind the formation of the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure in the basal plane of the BaTSiO_4 unit-cells. This atom shift is similar to that commonly observed in the structures of the kalsilite-nepheline series, $(\text{K,Na})\text{AlSiO}_4$, [e.g. Merlino, 1984] and appears necessary in order to i) release the strain in the Co-O(4)-Si bond angle which is reduced to $148.6(5)^\circ$ and ii) accommodate the bonding requirements of all three Ba atoms which, in spite of different environments,

end up with similar bond valence sums (cf. Table 3.11). [The small variations in bond valence sums observed in the cases of BaMgSiO_4 and BaZnSiO_4 in Tables 3.6 and 3.7 are probably the result of less accurate refinements using powder data]. It is worth noting, however, that the bond valence sums around the Ba atoms in all three compounds are lower than expected and indicate that the Ba-O bonds are stretched in the room-temperature structures (i.e. the Ba atoms are somewhat too small relative to the size of the framework cavities). This result is consistent with the observation that, at least for BaCoSiO_4 , the structure is stable at high temperature only.

The displacement of the O(4) atom off the pseudo 3-fold axis also corresponds to the collapse of the tetrahedral framework around the barium atoms, involving the tilting of the CoO_4 and SiO_4 tetrahedra around horizontal axes approximately parallel to the [110] or equivalent directions (cf. Fig.3.4). The degree of framework collapse in the BaTSiO_4 structures can be qualitatively estimated from the difference (Δz) between the z-coordinates of the O(1) and O(3) atoms: Δz is equal to 0.060(6), 0.064(6) and 0.075(1) for BaMgSiO_4 , BaZnSiO_4 and BaCoSiO_4 respectively (cf. Tables 3.4, 3.5 and 3.9), indicating an increasing degree of tetrahedral tilting. The same effect is also apparent from a comparison of the T-O(4)-Si bond angles which are equal to 157.9(13), 156.1(16) and 148.6(5) for T = Mg, Zn and Co respectively. Interestingly, these Δz values and bond angles correlate very well with the trend observed for the c-parameters of the hexagonal unit-cells (cf. Table 3.3) showing that the shorter c-axis of the BaCoSiO_4 structure results from a more pronounced collapse of its tetrahedral framework, the origin of which probably resides in the slightly larger size of the CoO_4 tetrahedron.

TABLE 3.1

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION PATTERNS FOR BaTSiO₄ (T = Zn, Mg, Co)

			BaZnSiO ₄			BaMgSiO ₄			BaCoSiO ₄ ^{***}		
h	k	l	d _{cal} (Å)	d _{obs} (Å)	I/I _o	d _{cal} (Å)	d _{obs} (Å)	I/I _o	d _{cal} (Å)	d _{obs} (Å)	I/I _o
1	1	0	4.5478	4.5440	28	4.5613	4.5632	40	4.5616	4.5663	13
0	0	2	4.3626	4.3567	5	4.3748	4.3753	5	4.3404	4.3392	5
1	1	1	4.0328	4.0316	17	4.0447	4.0483	8	4.0381	4.0415	6
1	1	2	3.1482	3.1498	100	3.1573	3.1592	100	3.1446	3.1473	100
3	0	0	2.6257	2.6246	70	2.6335	2.6363	44	2.6336	2.6344	31
3	0	1	2.5143	2.5143	6	2.5217	2.5225	4	2.5202	2.5201	3
2	1	2#	2.4591	2.4571	3	2.4663	2.4671	-*	2.4603	2.4595	2
1	1	3	2.4502	2.4486	9	2.4572	2.4559	-*	2.4436	2.4429	2
2	2	0	2.2739	2.2740	8	2.2806	2.2820	10	2.2808	2.2815	4
3	0	2	2.2496	2.2499	16	2.2562	2.2565	28	2.2516	2.2515	8
2	2	1	2.2004	2.1999	7	2.2069	2.2070	-*	2.2059	2.2051	2
0	0	4	2.1813	2.1812	14	2.1874	2.1879	11	2.1704	2.1709	5
3	1	1#	2.1193	2.1212	-*						
1	0	4#	2.1022	2.1023	-*	2.1081	2.1103	-*	2.0929	2.0928	-*
2	2	2	2.0164	2.0161	38	2.0223	2.0233	28	2.0191	2.0196	16
1	1	4	1.9668	1.9667	19	1.9723	1.9725	15	1.9599	1.9601	6
3	0	3	1.9546	1.9555	-*						
2	2	3	1.7914	1.7912	6	1.7966	1.7969	-*	1.7913	1.7919	1
2	1	4#	1.7596	1.7604	-*						
4	1	0	1.7189	1.7187	7	1.7240	1.7244	8	1.7241	1.7238	3
4	1	1	1.6865	1.6867	4	1.6911	1.6898	-*			
3	0	4	1.6778	1.6776	22	1.6827	1.6830	13	1.6749	1.6743	6
1	1	5	1.6292	1.6289	9	1.6228	1.6225	2			
4	1	2	1.5992	1.5988	40	1.6040	1.6042	29	1.6023	1.6025	17
2	2	4	1.5741	1.5741	10	1.5787	1.5787	8	1.5723	1.5716	4
3	1	4	1.5481	1.5474	-*	1.5421	1.5417	2			
3	3	0	1.5159	1.5156	22	1.5204	1.5204	14	1.5205	1.5204	10
4	1	3	1.4798	1.4801	7	1.4841	1.4844	1	1.4812	1.4816	2
0	0	6	1.4542	1.4543	2	1.4583	1.4580	1			
3	0	5				1.4575					
3	3	2	1.4319	1.4324	-*	1.4362	1.4361	2			
3	2	4#	1.3916	1.3914	-*						
1	1	6	1.3851	1.3849	10	1.3890					
2	2	5	1.3844			1.3883	1.3884	5	1.3816	1.3808	2
1	1	6							1.3792		
4	1	4	1.3501	1.3503	12	1.3540	1.3536	10	1.3500	1.3503	-*
6	0	0	1.3128	1.3127	9	1.3167	1.3161	5	1.3168	1.3167	3
2	1	6#	1.3067	1.3069	2	1.3104			1.3022		
4	0	5	1.3061			1.3098	1.3096	-*			
6	0	1							1.3019	1.3015	1

TABLE 3.2

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION PATTERN FOR $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$

h	k	l	$d_{\text{cal}}(\text{\AA})$	$d_{\text{obs}}(\text{\AA})$	I/I ₀
1	1	0	4.5537	4.5505	26
0	0	2	4.3667	4.3624	25
1	1	1	4.0378	4.0355	10
1	1	2	3.1518	3.1517	100
3	0	0	2.6291	2.6288	58
3	0	1	2.5175	2.5172	6
1	1	3	2.4528	2.4524	4
2	2	0	2.2768	2.2767	12
3	0	2	2.2523	2.2525	24
2	2	1	2.2032	2.2032	4
0	0	4	2.1834	2.1832	12
2	2	2	2.0189	2.0190	38
1	1	4	1.9688	1.9687	20
2	2	3	1.7935	1.7935	3
4	1	0	1.7211	1.7212	10
3	0	4	1.6797	1.6797	20
1	1	5	1.6308	1.6309	6
4	1	2	1.6012	1.6013	43
2	2	4	1.5759	1.5760	12
3	3	0	1.5179	1.5180	23
4	1	3	1.4816	1.4819	4
0	0	6	1.4556	1.4558	3
3	0	5	1.4549		
5	0	3#	1.3869		
1	1	6	1.3865	1.3864	9
4	1	4	1.3517	1.3518	16
6	0	0	1.3145	1.3146	8
2	1	6#	1.3080	1.3078	3
4	0	5#	1.3075		
5	1	3#	1.2738		
3	0	6	1.2734	1.2734	12
5	2	0	1.2630	1.2628	3
6	0	2	1.2587	1.2587	3
2	2	6	1.2264	1.2262	9
4	1	5	1.2260		
5	2	2	1.2132	1.2133	23
5	3	0#	1.1267		
6	0	4	1.1262	1.1264	6
6	1	3#	1.1116	1.1116	9
4	1	6	1.1114		

Superstructure reflections of the type $\{hkl, h-k \neq 3n\}$ requiring a $\sqrt{3} \times A$ axis.

TABLE 3.3

UNIT-CELL PARAMETERS (\AA) AND VOLUMES (\AA^3) FOR THE BaTSiO_4
($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$) AND $\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$ COMPOUNDS REFINED FROM
POWDER X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

	a	c	V
BaCoSiO_4	9.1231(6)	8.6818(10)	625.79(9)
BaZnSiO_4	9.0955(5)	8.7251(9)	625.11(7)
$\text{BaMg}_{0.5}\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{SiO}_4$	9.1073(3)	8.7335(6)	627.34(5)
BaMgSiO_4	9.1226(7)	8.7496(15)	630.6(1)

TABLE 3.4

THE FINAL ATOMIC POSITIONS AND ISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS FOR THE NEUTRON POWDER REFINEMENT OF BaMgSiO₄. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

Atom	Site	x	y	z	B(Å ²)*
Ba(1)	2a	0	0	1/4 [#]	0.91(8)
Ba(2)	2b	0.333	0.667	0.236(3)	0.91(8)
Ba(3)	2b	0.667	0.333	0.231(3)	0.91(8)
Si	6c	0.653(2)	-0.017(2)	0.435(3)	0.50(7)
Mg	6c	0.674(1)	0.668(2)	0.539(3)	0.50(7)
O(1)	6c	0.762(1)	0.903(1)	0.516(3)	1.17(6)
O(2)	6c	0.468(1)	0.898(1)	0.498(3)	1.17(6)
O(3)	6c	0.767(1)	0.192(1)	0.456(3)	1.17(6)
O(4)	6c	0.7090(9)	0.658(1)	0.751(3)	2.2(2)

Weighted profile index:	$R_{wp}=4.23\%$
Nuclear index:	$R_n=2.61\%$
Expected index:	$R_e=2.57\%$
Goodness-of-fit:	2.71
Number of data points:	785
Number of reflections:	133
Number of variables:	39

* The temperature factors of the Ba atoms, tetrahedral atoms and O(1-3) atoms were constrained to be equal during the refinement.

Used to fix the origin in the P6₃ space group.

TABLE 3.5

THE FINAL ATOMIC POSITIONS AND ISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS FOR THE NEUTRON POWDER REFINEMENT OF BaZnSiO₄. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

Atom	Site	x	y	z	B(Å ²)*
Ba(1)	2a	0	0	0.250 [#]	1.1(1)
Ba(2)	2b	0.333	0.6667	0.232(4)	1.1(1)
Ba(3)	2b	0.667	0.333	0.233(3)	1.1(1)
Si	6c	0.649(2)	-0.021(2)	0.434(4)	0.31(8)
Zn	6c	0.670(2)	0.664(2)	0.538(3)	0.31(8)
O(1)	6c	0.762(2)	0.902(2)	0.519(4)	1.32(8)
O(2)	6c	0.468(2)	0.897(2)	0.499(4)	1.32(8)
O(3)	6c	0.764(2)	0.193(2)	0.455(3)	1.32(8)
O(4)	6c	0.710(2)	0.660(2)	0.751(4)	4.1(3)

Weighted profile index:	$R_{wp} = 5.35\%$
Nuclear index:	$R_n = 4.61\%$
Expected index:	$R_e = 2.67\%$
Goodness-of-fit:	4.01
Number of data points:	795
Number of reflections:	135
Number of variables:	39

* The temperature factors of the Ba atoms, tetrahedral atoms and O(1-3) atoms were constrained to be equal during the refinement.

Used to fix the origin in the P6₃ space group.

TABLE 3.6[#]

SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å), BOND VALENCES (s) AND BOND ANGLES (°) IN THE BaMgSiO₄ STRUCTURE. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

	l	s
Ba(1)-O(1) × 3	2.78(2)	0.262(×3)
Ba(1)-O(1) × 3	2.99(2)	0.175(×3)
Ba(1)-O(4) × 3	2.91(1)	0.185(×3)
mean	2.89	Σ 1.87
Ba(2)-O(2) × 3	2.93(2)	0.175(×3)
Ba(2)-O(3) × 3	3.11(2)	0.108(×3)
Ba(2)-O(4) × 3	2.789(9)	0.256(×3)
mean	2.94	Σ 1.62
Ba(3)-O(2) × 3	2.74(2)	0.292(×3)
Ba(3)-O(3) × 3	2.74(2)	0.292(×3)
{Ba(3)-O(4) × 3	3.47(1)}*	
mean	2.74	Σ 1.75
Si-O(1)	1.62(2)	1.011
Si-O(2)	1.60(2)	1.067
Si-O(3)	1.66(1)	0.907
Si-O(4)	1.64(1)	0.958
mean	1.63	Σ 3.94
O-Si-O	105.4 ~ 113.5°	
Mg-O(1)	1.88(2)	0.603
Mg-O(2)	1.96(1)	0.486
Mg-O(3)	1.95(1)	0.499
Mg-O(4)	1.87(1)	0.620
mean	1.92	Σ 2.21
O-Mg-O	100.0 ~ 117.2°	

* The mean bond lengths and bond valence sums of Ba(3) were calculated by excluding the long bonds.

The bond lengths/angles were calculated based on the cell parameters (a = 9.1118(6), c = 8.7371(8) Å) obtained from powder neutron data.

TABLE 3.7#

SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å), BOND VALENCES (s) AND BOND ANGLES (°) IN THE BaZnSiO₄ STRUCTURE. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

	l	s
Ba(1)-O(1)×3	2.98(3)	0.175×3
Ba(1)-O(1)×3	2.78(3)	0.262×3
Ba(1)-O(4)×3	2.88(2)	0.290×3
mean	2.88	Σ 1.91
Ba(2)-O(2)×3	2.96(4)	0.161×3
Ba(2)-O(3)×3	3.06(4)	0.123×3
Ba(2)-O(4)×3	2.79(1)	0.255×3
mean	2.94	Σ 1.62
Ba(3)-O(2)×3	2.73(3)	0.300×3
Ba(3)-O(3)×3	2.71(3)	0.317×3
{Ba(3)-O(4)×3	3.46(3)}*	
mean	2.72	Σ 1.85
Si-O(1)	1.67(2)	0.883
Si-O(2)	1.53(2)	1.289
Si-O(3)	1.70(2)	0.814
Si-O(4)	1.63(2)	0.984
mean	1.63	Σ 3.97
O-Si-O	103.9 ~ 114.8°	
Zn-O(1)	1.90(2)	0.589
Zn-O(2)	1.93(2)	0.543
Zn-O(3)	1.95(1)	0.514
Zn-O(4)	1.89(2)	0.605
mean	1.92	Σ 2.25
O-Zn-O	98.2 ~ 116.2°	

* The mean bond lengths and bond valence sums of Ba(3) were calculated by excluding the long bonds.

The bond lengths/angles were calculated based on the cell parameters (a = 9.0850(9), c = 8.7147(11) Å) obtained from powder neutron data.

TABLE 3.8

SUMMARY OF SINGLE CRYSTAL DATA, INTENSITY MEASUREMENTS
AND STRUCTURE REFINEMENT PARAMETERS FOR BaCoSiO₄

Crystal Data	
Crystal system	Hexagonal
Space group	P6 ₃
Unit cell Dimensions	a = 9.126(2), c = 8.683(4) Å
Volume	626.3(5) Å ³
Z	6
Crystal size	0.30 × 0.08 × 0.10 mm ³
Formula weight	288.4
Density(calc.)	4.587 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	13.508 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	774
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Siemens R3m/V
Radiation	AgKα (λ = 0.56086 Å)
Temperature (K)	300
Monochromator	Highly oriented graphite crystal
2θ range	5.0 to 65.0°
Scan type	2θ-θ
Scan speed	Variable; 1.50 to 14.65°/min. in ω
Scan range (ω)	1.20° plus Kα-separation
Standard reflections	2 2 2, 2 2 -2, -3 6 0, measured every 100 reflections
Index range	-17 ≤ h ≤ 15, 0 ≤ k ≤ 17, 0 ≤ l ≤ 16
Reflections collected	5080
Independent reflections	1631 (R _{int} = 4.75%)
Observed reflections	1062 (F > 6.0σ(F))
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical
Min./Max. Transmission	0.2777 / 0.5233
Solution and Refinement	
System	Siemens SHELXTL PLUS (VMS)
Solution	Direct Methods and Fourier Difference
Refinement method	Full-Matrix Least-Squares
Quantity minimized	Σw(F _o -F _c) ²

Absolute Structure	N/A
Extinction correction	$\chi = 0.00074(8)$, where $F^* = F [1 + 0.002\chi F^2 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
Weighting scheme	$w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F) + 0.0008F^2$
Number of parameters refined	64
Final R indices (obs. data)	R = 3.48%, wR = 4.15%
R indices (all data)	R = 6.05%, wR = 5.83%
Goodness-of-fit	0.93
Largest and mean Δ/σ	0.012, 0.004
Data-to-parameter ratio	16.6:1
Largest difference peak	2.89 eÅ ⁻³
Largest difference hole	-4.04 eÅ ⁻³

TABLE 3.9

ATOMIC COORDINATES ($\times 10^4$) AND EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC DISPLACEMENT COEFFICIENTS ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) FOR THE SINGLE CRYSTAL X-RAY REFINEMENT OF BaCoSiO_4 . The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{eq}^*
Ba(1)	2a	0	0	2500 [#]	12(1)
Ba(2)	2b	3333	6667	2197(1)	14(1)
Ba(3)	2b	6667	3333	2185(1)	16(1)
Si	6c	6588(2)	-118(2)	4303(3)	10(1)
Co	6c	6823(1)	6711(1)	5322(2)	12(1)
O(1)	6c	7635(6)	-861(6)	5211(9)	21(2)
O(2)	6c	4645(7)	-950(8)	4889(8)	21(2)
O(3)	6c	7612(6)	1950(6)	4459(3)	17(2)
O(4)	6c	7223(8)	6534(9)	7527(8)	30(2)

* $U_{\text{eq}} = 1/3 (U_{11} + U_{22} + U_{33})$

Used to fix the origin in the $P6_3$ space group.

TABLE 3.10

ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS* ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) OF BaCoSiO_4

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Ba(1)	14(1)	14(1)	9(1)	7(1)	0	0
Ba(2)	15(1)	15(1)	12(1)	7(1)	0	0
Ba(3)	20(1)	20(1)	8(1)	10(1)	0	0
Si	10(1)	10(1)	9(1)	4(10)	2(1)	3(1)
Co	13(1)	12(1)	11(1)	7(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)
O(1)	20(2)	14(2)	31(2)	0(2)	-14(3)	0(3)
O(2)	15(2)	18(2)	31(4)	9(2)	13(2)	9(2)
O(3)	13(2)	14(2)	24(3)	5(2)	-7(2)	-1(2)
O(4)	37(3)	36(3)	10(2)	11(3)	3(2)	-5(2)

* The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + \dots + 2hka^*b^*U_{12})$

TABLE 3.11[#]

SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å), BOND VALENCES (s) AND BOND ANGLES (°) IN THE BaCoSiO₄ STRUCTURE. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets

	l	s
Ba(1)-O(1) × 3	2.744(7)	0.289(×3)
Ba(1)-O(1) × 3	3.020(8)	0.137(×3)
Ba(1)-O(4) × 3	2.900(9)	0.190(×3)
mean	2.888	Σ 1.85
Ba(2)-O(2) × 3	3.004(6)	0.143(×3)
Ba(2)-O(3) × 3	3.013(7)	0.140(×3)
Ba(2)-O(4) × 3	2.718(9)	0.310(×3)
mean	2.912	Σ 1.78
Ba(3)-O(2) × 3	2.745(5)	0.288(×3)
Ba(3)-O(3) × 3	2.706(6)	0.321(×3)
{Ba(3)-O(4) × 3	3.629(9)}*	
mean	2.726	Σ 1.83
Si-O(1)	1.626(8)	0.995
Si-O(2)	1.623(6)	1.003
Si-O(3)	1.639(5)	0.960
Si-O(4)	1.620(7)	1.011
mean	1.627	Σ 3.97
O-Si-O	104.9 ~ 112.6	
Co-O(1)	1.956(5)	0.490
Co-O(2)	1.952(6)	0.495
Co-O(3)	1.951(7)	0.497
Co-O(4)	1.971(7)	0.470
mean	1.957	Σ 1.95
O-Co-O	99.1 ~ 123.5	

* The mean bond lengths and bond valence sums of Ba(3) were calculated by excluding the long bonds.

The bond lengths/angles were calculated based on the cell parameters obtained from single X-ray data.

CHAPTER 4

THE $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ COMPOUND

The compound $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ was found to crystallize with a ($\sqrt{3}\times A$, C) hexagonal unit-cell during the study of the (Na, K)GaSiO₄ system [Weber & Barbier, 1990] and it was then suggested that its structure could be a superstructure of kalsilite (KAlSiO_4). In this chapter, the compound $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ was re-investigated by powder X-ray diffraction and electron diffraction. Its crystal structure was refined by the Rietveld method using powder X-ray diffractometer data.

4.1 Powder X-ray and Electron Diffraction

The nature of the compound $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ was first characterized by powder X-ray diffraction using a Guinier-Hägg camera ($\text{CuK}_{\alpha 1}$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.540598 \text{ \AA}$). Its diffraction pattern was indexed on an hexagonal unit cell with $a = 8.8894(6)$ and $c = 8.4894(11) \text{ \AA}$ by means of the computer program LSUDF . The cell is a ($\sqrt{3}\times A$, C) superstructure of the basic (A, C) kalsilite cell, which is required by the presence of a few reflections of the type $\{hkl, h-k \neq 3n\}$. It should be noted that the superstructure reflections are much stronger than those of the BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$) compounds (cf. Tables 4.1 and 3.1)

The compound was also examined by electron diffraction using a Philips CM-12

transmission electron microscope operating at 120 kV and equipped with a double-tilt goniometer stage. The electron diffraction patterns confirmed the presence of a $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure along the a-axis of the hexagonal cell and also showed the absence of a superstructure along the c axis (Fig. 4.1).

The results confirmed the previous work of Weber and Barbier [1990] and indicated that the compound $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ crystallized with the same kind of kalsilite superstructure as the compounds BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$) (cf. Chapter 3).

4.2 Structure Refinement

In order to refine the crystal structure of $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$, powder X-ray data were collected on a Nicolet I2 automated diffractometer ($\text{Cu K}_{\alpha 1} = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{Cu K}_{\alpha 2} = 1.5448 \text{ \AA}$). The data were recorded at room temperature over the angular range $10^\circ < 2\theta < 85^\circ$. The profile refinement was carried out by means of a modified Rietveld program [Young & Wiles, 1982; Howard & Hill, 1985].

The refinement was started with the cell parameters determined from the Guinier-Hägg camera data (cf. Table 4.1) and the atomic positions determined in the $P6_3$ space group for the isostructural BaCoSiO_4 compound (cf. Chapter 3). The stuffed Na and K atoms were positioned on the 2a and 2b sites, and the Ga, Si, O atoms occupied three sets of general 6c sites. During the refinement, the structural parameters (unit-cell parameters, atom positions, temperature factors), scale factor and profile parameters were varied in a least-squares procedure until the calculated powder pattern, based on the structure model, best matched the observed pattern. The refinement was carried out by varying, in order, the scale factor, the background coefficients, the cell parameters, the

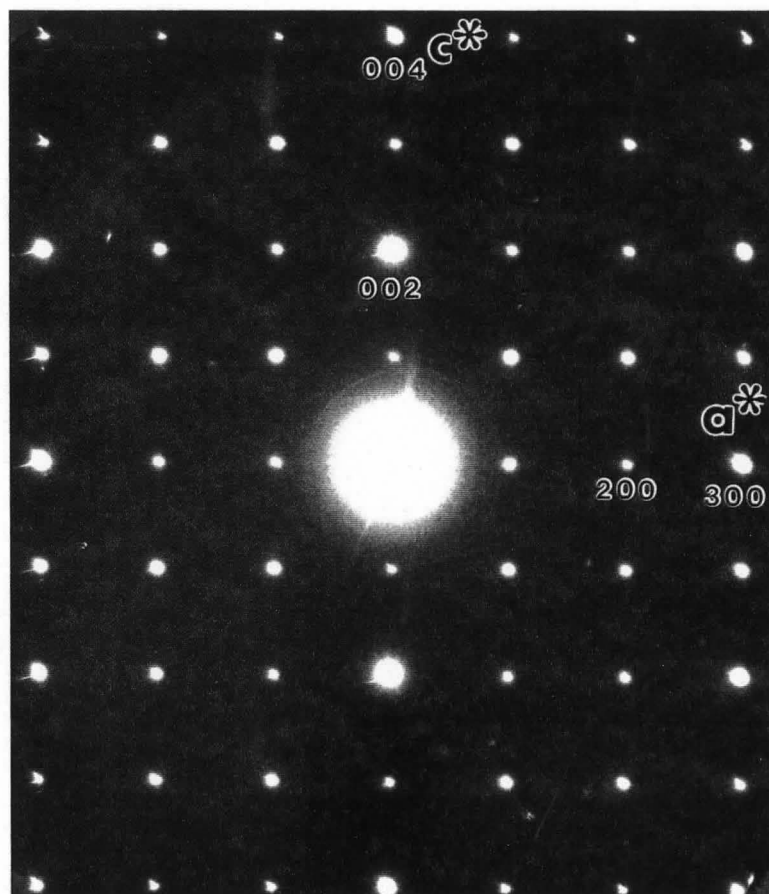


Fig. 4.1

Electron diffraction pattern of $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ along the $[010]$ zone axis. Note the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure along the a -axis and the absence of superstructure along the c axis. The $\{00l, l = 2n+1\}$ reflections (forbidden in the $P6_3$ space group) appear by double diffraction.

atom positions, profile parameters and, at last, the temperature factors. The oxygen temperature factors were constrained to be equal except for that of O(4).

For the tetrahedral Ga and Si atoms, a complete ordering was assumed initially with Ga and Si occupying the Co and Si sites of the BaCoSiO_4 structure respectively (cf. Chapter 3). In the refinement, however, this model yielded a high temperature factor for the Ga site, suggesting that there might be a small amount of disorder between the Ga and Si atoms. By adjusting the occupancies of the two sites and refining the temperature factors, a result of 7.5 at% disordering (with a probable error of a few at%) was obtained.

For the stuffed Na and K atoms, refinements were tried for the following three models: (1) a totally disordered distribution with each site occupied by 50% Na and 50% K atoms; (2) an ordered distribution with K atoms in site 1, Na atoms in site 2 and an equal number of Na and K atoms in site 3; (3) a reversed distribution on site 2 and 3 as compared to model (2). Model(1) yielded a negative temperature factor for site 1, indicating that this site should be K-rich; model (3) yielded a negative temperature factor for site 3 and a very high temperature factor for site 2, showing that site 3 must be richer in K than site 2. Model(2) yielded the best results with reasonable temperature factors for the three sites and after adjusting the occupancies of the three (K, Na) sites and refining the temperature factors, an ordered distribution with 90% K and 10% Na in site 1, 100% Na in site 2 and 60% K plus 40% Na in site 3 was obtained (cf. Table 4.2).

The refinement converged smoothly to the following agreement indices: profile $R = 8.47$, weighted profile $R_{wp} = 10.97$, Bragg R-factor $R_B = 3.73$ and expected $R_e = 2.75$. The quality of the refinement is good in terms of these R factors for a powder X-ray profile refinement. The final atomic positions, isotropic temperature factors and

occupancy factors are listed in Table 4.3 and the calculated, observed and difference profiles are shown in Fig. 4.2. Selected bond lengths, angles and valences are listed in Table 4.4.

Powder neutron diffraction data for $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ were also collected and refined by a local version of the Rietveld program. The structure obtained was very similar to the one obtained from powder X-ray diffraction data but it was impossible to determine the ordering of Na and K atoms because of their similar nuclear scattering lengths (0.367 and 0.363×10^{-12} cm respectively [Sears, 1984]). The calculated, observed and difference profiles are shown in Fig. 4.3. The superstructure reflections are also stronger compared to the neutron diffraction patterns of BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Mg}, \text{Zn}$).

4.3 Description of the $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ Structure

The structure of $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ projected along the c axis of the hexagonal cell is shown in Fig 4.4. Similar to the BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co}, \text{Mg}, \text{Zn}$) structures, the tetrahedral framework of the $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ structure is constructed of six-membered rings of corner-shared tetrahedra which are pointing alternately up and down. All rings are identical with a ditrigonal shape when viewed along the c axis. The successive tetrahedral layers are stacked in a "staggered" way by sharing the O(4) oxygen atoms to form a three-dimensional framework. The interstices which are enclosed within the framework are "stuffed" by the Na and K atoms.

From the structural refinement results and bond lengths (cf. Table 4.3), it can be seen that the larger tetrahedra (T_1 , pointing up) are mainly occupied by Ga atoms (92.5% Ga and 7.5% Si), while the smaller tetrahedra (T_2 , pointing down) are mainly occupied

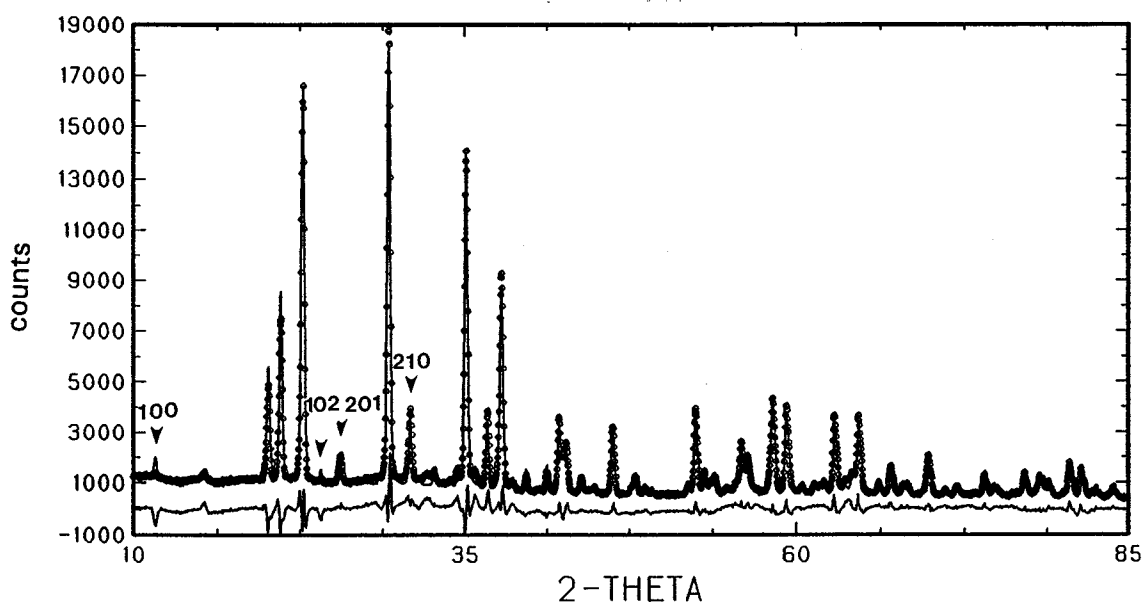


Fig. 4.2 Observed, calculated and difference (bottom) powder X-ray diffraction profiles for $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$. The (↓) signs indicate the $(\sqrt{3} \times A)$ superstructure reflections.

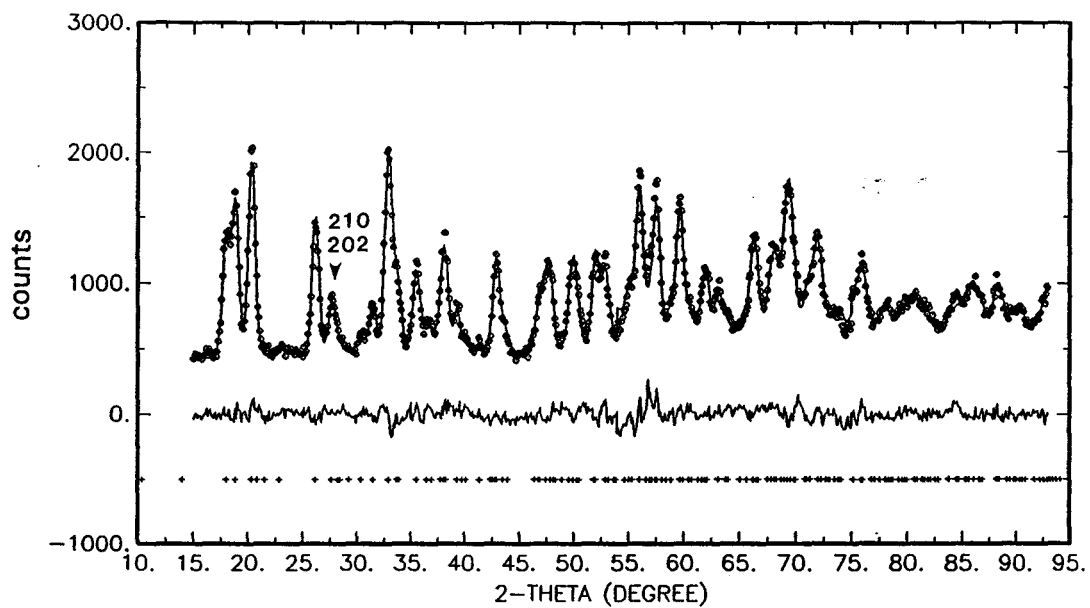


Fig. 4.3 Observed, calculated and difference (bottom) powder neutron diffraction profiles for $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$. The (↓) signs indicate the $(\sqrt{3}\times A)$ superstructure reflections. The lower resolution of the neutron diffractometer leads to a larger amount of peak overlap than in the X-ray pattern.

by Si atoms (92.5% Si and 7.5% Ga). The mean T_1 -O (= 1.81 Å) and T_2 -O (= 1.64 Å) bond lengths are consistent with the atomic distribution: the mean T_1 -O bond is a little shorter than the expected Ga-O bond (= 1.85 Å) whereas the mean T_2 -O bond is a little longer than the expected Si-O bond (= 1.62 Å).

The structural refinement also reveals a strong K/Na ordering on the three cavity sites, with M(1) mainly occupied by K atoms (90% K and 10% Na), M(2) filled by smaller Na atoms and M(3) occupied by a mixture of 60% K and 40% Na atoms. These three sites in the $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ structure are located on the three-fold axes of the framework with different coordinations: M(1) is surrounded by three O(1)s and three O(4)s at an average distance of 2.91 Å, M(2) is bounded to three O(2)s and three O(4)s at an average distance of 2.50 Å and M(3) is bounded to three O(2)s plus three O(3)s at an average distance of 2.73 Å (cf. Table 4.3). The coordinations of the cavity atoms are therefore somewhat different from those in the BaTSiO_4 structures where only Ba(3) is six-coordinated (cf. Chapter 3). From Fig. 4.4, it can be seen that the six-fold coordinations of the M(2) and M(3) sites in the $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ structure result from the tilting of the tetrahedra and the displacement of the M(2) (= 100% Na) atoms along the c-axis. The O(4) atoms are displaced towards the M(2) sites and away from the M(3) sites (M(3)-O(4) = 3.86 Å) while the small Na atoms in the M(2) sites move towards the O(2) atoms and away from the O(3) atoms (M(2)-O(3) = 3.73 Å). The mean bond lengths of the three sites (M(1)-O = 2.91 Å; M(3)-O = 2.73 Å; M(2)-O = 2.50 Å) are consistent with the proposed ordering (10% Na in site 1, 40% Na in site 3 and 100% Na in site 2) and the bond valence sums around M(2) and M(3) (0.99 and 0.96) are very close to the expected values. The slightly high bond valence sum around M(1) (1.27) is mainly due to the rather short M(1)-O(1) bonds (2.59 Å, cf. Table 4.4).

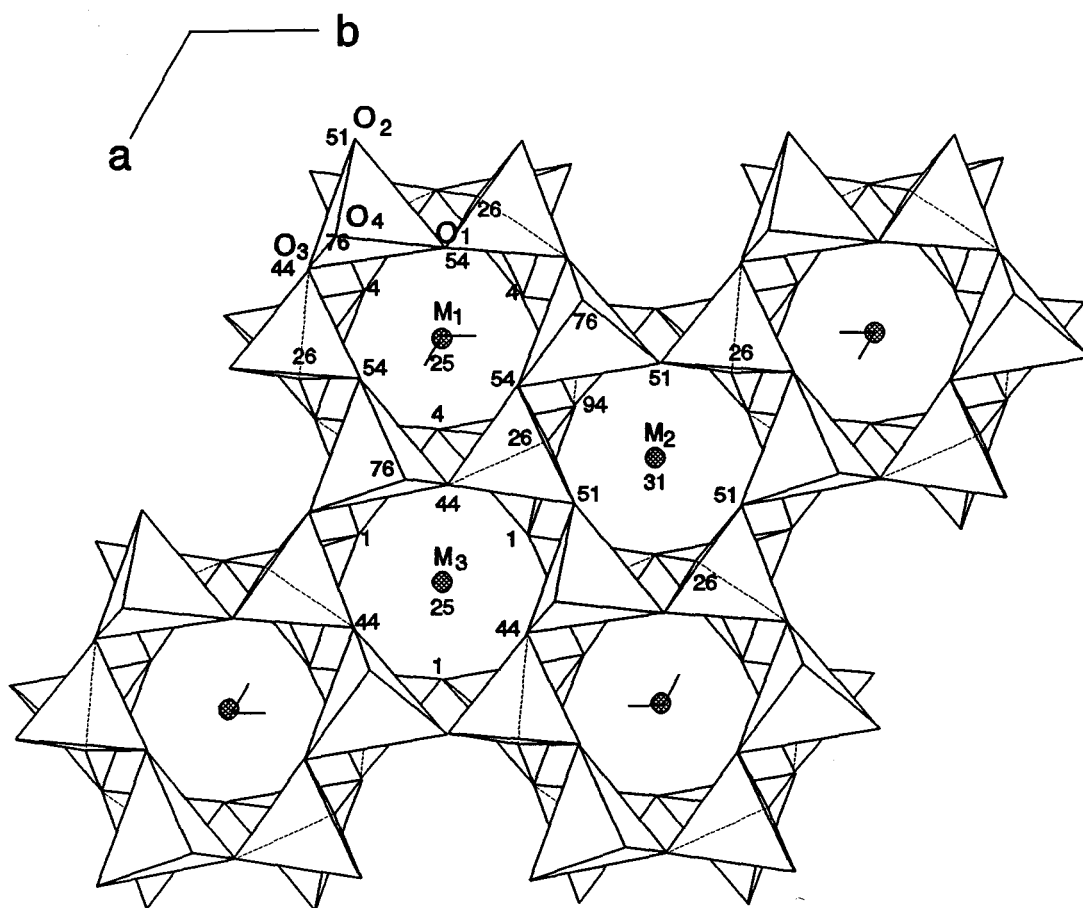


Fig. 4.4

The structure of $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ viewed along the c -axis. The larger TO_4 tetrahedra (pointing up) are mainly occupied by Ga atoms and the small TO_4 tetrahedra (pointing down) are mainly occupied by Si atoms. The distribution of Na and K atoms is in a strong ordering pattern with 10% Na in $\text{M}(1)$, 100% Na in $\text{M}(2)$ and 40% Na in $\text{M}(3)$. Atom heights are given in units of $c/100$.

The displacement of the O(4) atoms corresponds to the collapse of the tetrahedral framework, involving the tilting of the T_1 and T_2 tetrahedra around horizontal axes approximately parallel to the [110] direction (cf. Fig. 4.4). Like in the $BaTSiO_4$ structures, the degree of framework collapse can be qualitatively estimated from the difference (Δz) between $z_{O(1)}$ and $z_{O(2)}$ and the T_1 -O(4)- T_2 angle: in the $Na_{0.5}K_{0.5}GaSiO_4$ structure, Δz is equal to 0.103 and the T_1 -O(4)- T_2 angle is equal to 141.0(17), both indicating a greater collapse than in the $BaCoSiO_4$ structure.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the lowest possible synthesis temperature was 925°C for the $Na_{0.5}K_{0.5}GaSiO_4$ compound which decomposed at about 875°C. The previous study of this compound [Barbier & Weber, 1990] showed that it crystallized with an hexagonal ($\sqrt{3} \times A$, C) cell even when recrystallized from a melt at 1100°C. These observations indicate that the kalsilite-like $Na_{0.5}K_{0.5}GaSiO_4$ structure is stable at high temperature only, probably up to the melting point. On the other hand, the synthesis temperature was high enough to cause a small degree of disordering of the tetrahedral Ga and Si atoms. A similar situation has been found in kalsilite ($KAlSiO_4$) for which the Al and Si tetrahedral atoms are perfectly ordered in the low temperature form with the space group $P6_3$ [Perrotta, 1965], but totally disordered in the high-temperature form at 925°C with the space group $P6_3/m$ [Kawahara, 1987].

TABLE 4.1

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION PATTERN (GUINIER CAMERA)
 FOR $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ INDEXED ON A HEXAGONAL CELL
 WITH $a = 8.8894(6)$ $c = 8.4894(11)$ Å

h	k	l	$d_{\text{cal}}(\text{Å})$	$d_{\text{obs}}(\text{Å})$	I/I_0
1	1	0	4.4447	4.4373	25
0	0	2	4.2447	4.2394	18
1	1	1	3.9377	3.9333	77
1	1	2	3.0697	3.0688	100
2	1	0#	2.9097	2.9089	20
3	0	0	2.5662	2.5660	84
3	0	1	2.4564	2.4564	17
1	1	3	2.3871	2.3873	49
3	0	2	2.1960	2.1969	12
2	2	1	2.1499	2.1503	18
3	1	0#	2.1352	2.1357	8
0	0	4	2.1223	2.1233	13
2	2	2	1.9688	1.9691	17
2	2	3	1.7478	1.7480	25
4	1	1	1.6480	1.6483	20
3	2	2#	1.6306	1.6324	15
1	1	5	1.5861	1.5862	40
4	1	2	1.5621	1.5621	32
3	3	0	1.4816	1.4815	31
4	1	3	1.4446	1.4444	43
3	3	2	1.3988	1.3990	13
2	2	5	1.3492}	1.3488	17
1	1	6	1.3482}		
6	0	0	1.2831	1.2832	7
3	0	6	1.2390	1.2388	10
3	2	5#	1.2240	1.2242	9
4	1	5	1.1942}		
2	2	6	1.1935}	1.1938	21
5	2	2	1.1838	1.1836	17
5	2	3	1.1302	1.1301	13

Strong superstructure reflections of the type $\{hkl, h-k \neq 3n\}$ requiring a $\sqrt{3} \times A$ a-axis.

TABLE 4.2

COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTIONS AND TEMPERATURE
FACTORS OF THE (Na, K) SITES IN $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$
FOR DIFFERENT ORDERING SCHEMES

Atom	Model(1)		Model(2)		Model(3)	
	N(%)	B(Å ²)	N(%)	B(Å ²)	N(%)	B(Å ²)
K(1)	50	-0.6(4)	90	1.1(5)	100	1.3(4)
Na(1)	50	-0.6(4)	10	1.1(5)	0	-
Na(2)	50	5.5(7)	100	2.2(6)	50	6.1(7)
K(2)	50	5.5(7)	0	-	50	6.1(7)
K(3)	50	0.4(3)	60	1.0(3)	0	-
Na(3)	50	0.4(3)	40	1.0(3)	100	-2.2(3)

TABLE 4.3

THE FINAL ATOMIC POSITIONS, ISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS AND OCCUPANCIES FOR THE X-RAY POWDER REFINEMENT OF $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

Atom	x	y	z	B(\AA^2)	Occupancy
M(1)	0.0000	0.0000	0.250 [#]	1.1(5)	10%Na+90%K
M(2)	0.3333	0.6667	0.306(2)	2.2(8)	100%Na
M(3)	0.6667	0.3333	0.247(2)	1.0(3)	40%Na+60%K
T(1)	0.6771(8)	0.6528(7)	0.556(2)	0.8(1)	92.5%Ga+7.5%Si
T(2)	0.660(2)	-0.032(2)	0.436(2)	1.0(2)	7.5%Ga+92.5%Si
O(1)	0.755(2)	0.890(2)	0.5413(8)	0.9(2)	
O(2)	0.4685(7)	0.926(2)	0.507(2)	0.9(2)	
O(3)	0.788(2)	0.190(2)	0.438(2)	0.9(2)	
O(4)	0.721(2)	0.619(2)	0.761(4)	1.5(5)	

Cell Parameters:	a = 8.8846(8) \AA
	c = 8.4900(5) \AA
Profile R-factor:	8.43%
Weighted profile R-factor:	10.96%
Bragg R-factor:	3.66%
Expected:	2.75%
Goodness-of-fit:	15.84
Number of data points (N):	2502
Number of parameters refined (P):	35

Used to fix the origin in the $P6_3$ space group.

TABLE 4.4

SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å), BOND STRENGTHS (s) AND BOND ANGLES (°) IN THE $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ STRUCTURE. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

	l	s(K)	s(Na)
M(1)-O(1)×3	3.11(2)	0.07×3	0.03×3
M(1)-O(1)×3	2.59(1)	0.29×3	0.12×3
M(1)-O(4)×3	3.04(2)	0.09×3	0.04×3
mean	2.82	Σs $1.35 \times 0.9 +$	$0.55 \times 0.1 = 1.27$
{M(2)-O(3)×3}	3.73(2)*		
M(2)-O(2)×3	2.63(2)		0.11×3
M(2)-O(4)×3	2.36(1)		0.22×3
mean	2.50	Σs	0.99
{M(3)-O(4)×3}	3.68(2)*		
M(3)-O(2)×3	2.86(2)	0.14×3	0.059×3
M(3)-O(3)×3	2.60(2)	0.28×3	0.116×3
mean	2.73	Σs $1.26 \times 0.6 +$	$0.52 \times 0.4 = 0.96$
		s(Ga)	s(Si)
T1-O(1)	1.87(2)	0.69	0.52
T1-O(2)	1.74(2)	0.97	0.73
T1-O(3)	1.79(2)	0.85	0.64
T1-O(4)	1.84(3)	0.74	0.56
mean	1.81	Σs $3.25 \times 0.925 +$	$2.44 \times 0.075 = 3.19$
O-T1-O	105.1(7) ~ 112.7(7)		
T2-O(1)	1.60(2)	1.41	1.06
T2-O(2)	1.66(2)	1.22	0.91
T2-O(3)	1.71(2)	1.05	0.79
T2-O(4)	1.59(3)	1.46	1.10
mean	1.64	Σs $5.14 \times 0.075 +$	$3.86 \times 0.925 = 3.96$
O-T2-O	104.1(11) - 114.0(8)		
T ₁ -O(4)-T ₂	141.0(17)		

* The mean bond lengths and bond valence sums of the M(2) and M(3) sites were calculated by excluding the long bonds.

CHAPTER 5

THE (Sr, Ca)BeSiO₄ COMPOUNDS

The compound SrBeSiO₄ has previously been reported to crystallize with an hexagonal unit-cell with parameters $a = 4.853 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 8.189 \text{ \AA}$ and space group P6₃22 [JCPDS #26-978], suggesting that its structure corresponds to the basic (A, C) kalsilite-type with a completely disordered distribution of the tetrahedral Be and Si atoms. The compound CaBeSiO₄ is known to crystallize with a monoclinic unit-cell with parameters $a = 8.27$, $b = 14.24$, $c = 7.85 \text{ \AA}$ and $\gamma = 90^\circ$ [JCPDS, #26-298], indicating that its structure is of the ($\sqrt{3} \times A$, $3 \times A$, C) beryllonite (NaBePO₄)-type. This chapter deals with the study of the mixed compounds in the (Sr, Ca)BeSiO₄ system. All compounds were characterized by powder X-ray diffraction and a few of them, Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ ($x = 0.0 \sim 0.3$), were also examined by electron diffraction. The crystal structures of SrBeSiO₄ and Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ ($x = 0.27$) were refined by single crystal X-ray diffraction.

5.1 Powder X-ray and Electron Diffraction

The nature of the eleven compounds Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ ($x = 0.0, 0.1, \dots, 0.9, 1.0$) was characterized by powder X-ray diffraction using a Guinier-Hägg camera (CuK_{α1} radiation, $\lambda = 1.540598 \text{ \AA}$). The powder patterns of the Sr-rich compounds ($x = 0.0 \sim 0.4$) were indexed on a ($\sqrt{3} \times A$, C) hexagonal unit-cell, indicating that their structure

is a superstructure of the basic (A, C) kalsilite cell. On the other hand, the powder patterns of the Ca-rich compounds ($x = 0.6 \sim 1.0$) were indexed on a ($\sqrt{3} \times A, 3 \times A, C, \gamma \approx 90^\circ$) monoclinic cell, indicating the formation of a wide solid solution with a beryllonite-type structure. The cell parameters of the whole series of $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ compounds are given in Table 5.3 but only the powder patterns of the hexagonal SrBeSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{BeSiO}_4$ compounds are given in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 showing a few weak reflections of the type $\{hkl, h-k \neq 3n\}$ requiring the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure. The relationship between the c parameter and the composition is illustrated in Fig. 5.1, showing i) a linear decrease with increasing Ca-content within the solid solution regions and ii) a discontinuity at $x = 0.5$ corresponding to a change in the structure-type and framework topology. A similar effect has previously been observed in related systems such as $(\text{Ca}, \text{Sr})\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$ [Barbier and Neuhausen, 1990] and $(\text{Na}, \text{K})\text{AlGeO}_4$ [Barbier and Fleet, 1988].

The Sr-rich compounds $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ ($x = 0.0 \sim 0.3$) were also examined by electron diffraction /microscopy using a Philips CM-12 transmission electron microscope. Interestingly, not only the presence of the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure in the basal plane of the hexagonal cell was confirmed but, also, a $4 \times C$ superstructure along the c -axis was found for the composition $x = 0.0$ (Fig. 5.2a). With increasing Ca-content, the $4 \times C$ superstructure was observed to become weaker ($x = 0.1$ and 0.2 - Figs. 5.2b and 5.2c) and eventually vanish completely for $x = 0.3$ (Fig. 5.2d). Lattice images of the SrBeSiO_4 compound clearly showed the superstructure along the c -axis (Fig. 5.3). However it was found by a careful inspection of the diffraction patterns that the $4 \times C$ superstructure reflections were not all exactly aligned along the c^* -axis, indicating that the superstructure may be incommensurate with the ($\sqrt{3} \times A, C$) hexagonal sub-cell.

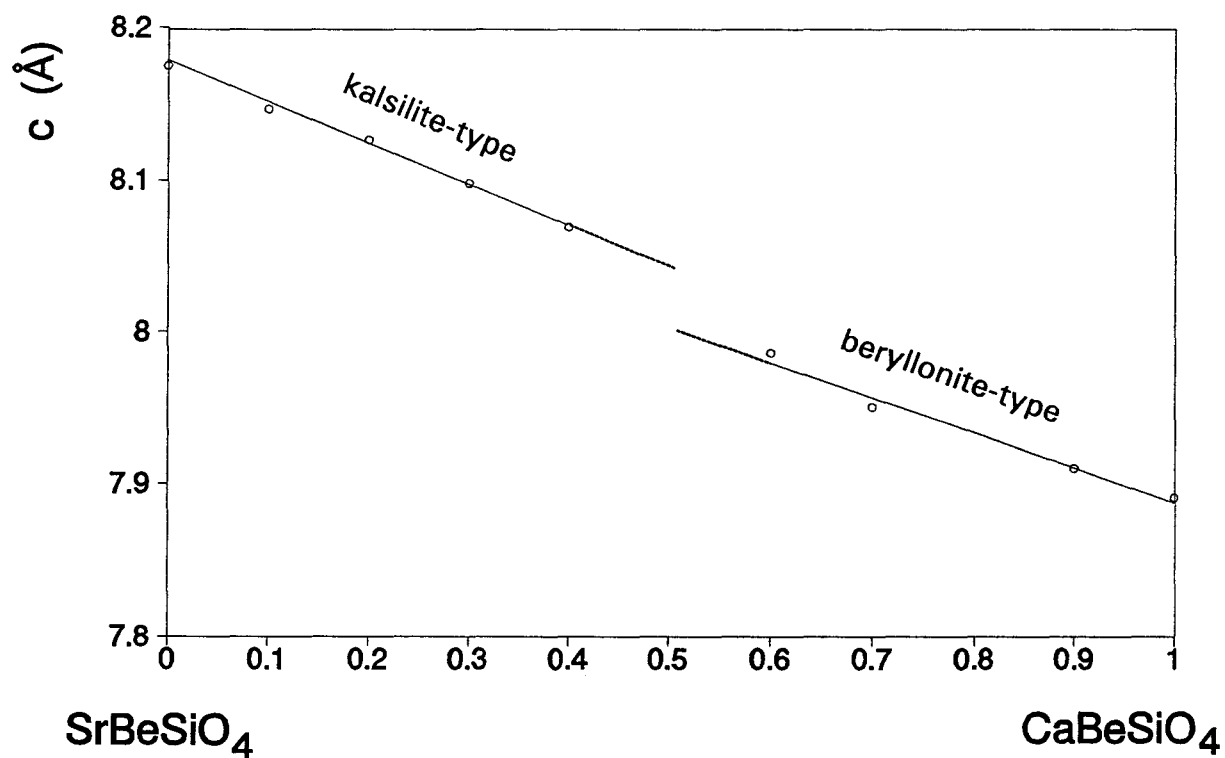


Fig. 5.1 Plot of the c-parameters vs compositions in the (Sr, Ca)BeSiO₄ system. The regions corresponding to the kalsilite-type and beryllonite-type structures are indicated.

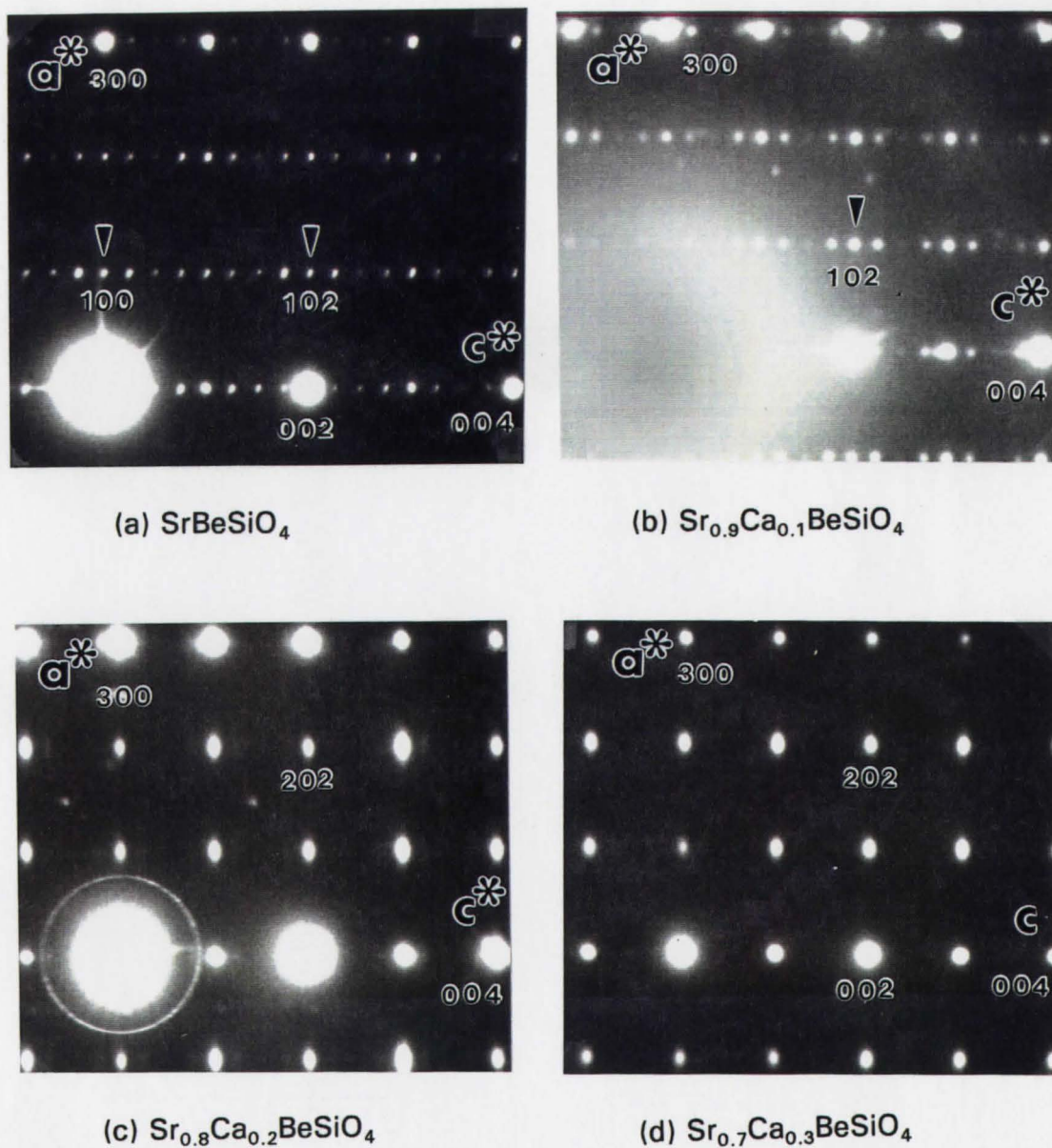


Fig. 5.2 [010] zone-axis electron diffraction patterns of (a) SrBeSiO_4 (indexed on the $(\sqrt{3} \times A, C)$ sub-cell), (b) $\text{Sr}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{BeSiO}_4$, (c) $\text{Sr}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{BeSiO}_4$ and (d) $\text{Sr}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{BeSiO}_4$. Note that the 4C superstructure weakens and vanishes with increasing Ca-content. The $\{00l, l = 2n + 1\}$ reflections (forbidden in the $P6_3$ space group) appear by double diffraction.

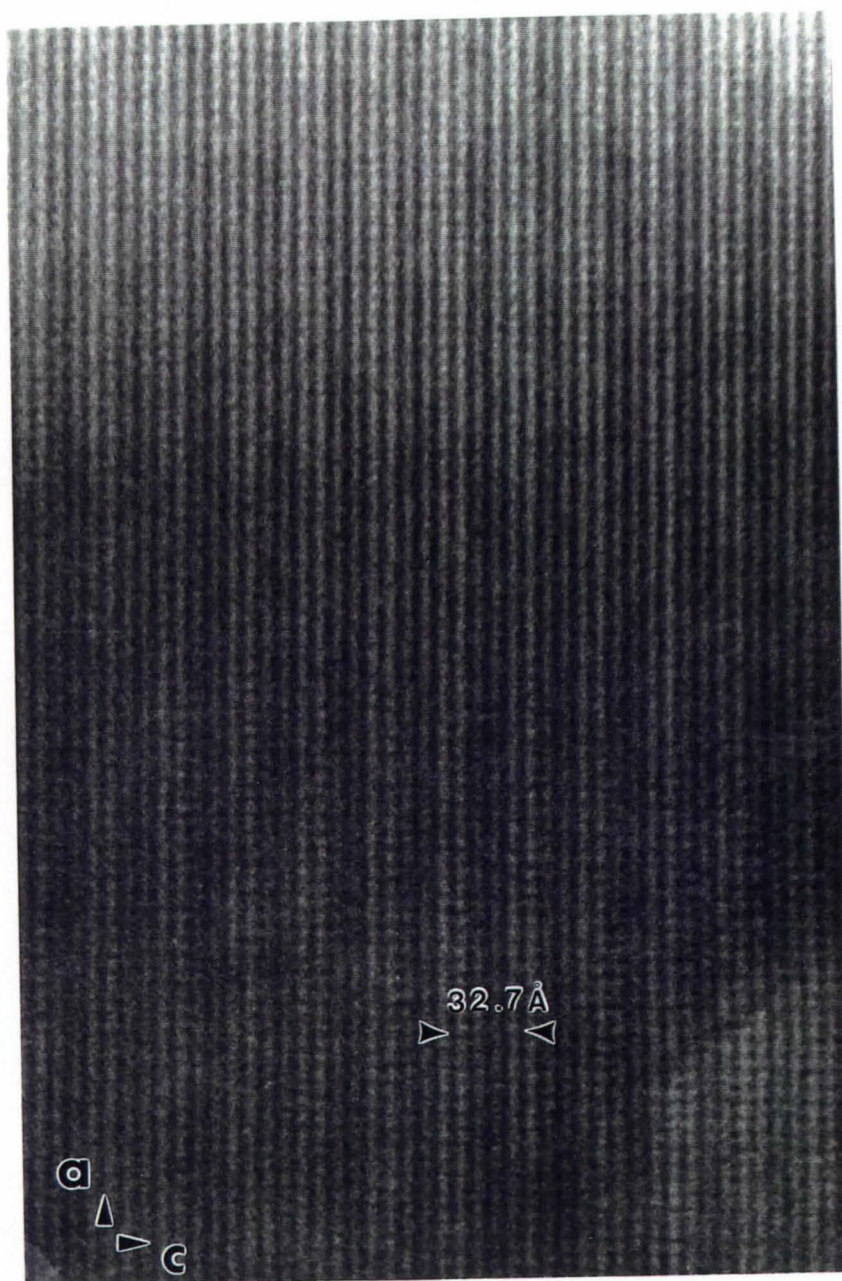


Fig. 5.3 High resolution image of SrBeSiO₄ viewed along the [010] zone-axis showing the 4 × C superstructure.

In order to analyze their crystal structure and in an attempt to understand the origin of the $4\times C$ superstructure, single crystals of SrBeSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ were grown and studied by X-ray diffraction.

5.2 Single Crystal X-ray Refinement of the SrBeSiO_4 Structure

Single crystal intensity data for SrBeSiO_4 were collected on a P_4 diffractometer using graphite-monochromatized $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation. The unit-cell constants determined from 42 single reflections within $9.70^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 24.65^\circ$, $a = 8.405(8)$ and $c = 32.68(3)$ Å were consistent with the electron diffraction and X-ray precession data. The corresponding sub-cell obtained by rejecting the $4\times C$ superstructure reflections had parameters $a = 8.405(8)$ and $c = 8.171(8)$ Å, in very close agreement with those refined from powder X-ray diffraction data (cf. Table 5.3).

Attempts were made to refine the SrBeSiO_4 structure by using the superstructure reflections both in the basal plane and along the c -axis. However, this was unsuccessful because the $4\times C$ superstructure reflections were weak and incommensurate and only an average structure was refined using the $(\sqrt{3}\times A, C)$ sub-cell reflections. All crystal data, data collection parameters, and results of analysis are listed in Table 5.4. The structure was solved in the $P6_3$ space group by direct methods and successive Fourier syntheses. For consistency with the BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co}, \text{Mg}, \text{Zn}$) structures (cf. chapter 3), the Sr(1) atom was chosen to fix the origin at $(0, 0, 1/4)$. An ordered arrangement of the tetrahedral Be and Si atoms was also assumed initially and later confirmed during the refinement. Using 365 observed reflections ($F > 4.0\sigma(F)$), a full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out with anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms, converging

to final agreement indices $R = 0.043$ and $R_w = 0.061$. The final atomic positions and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters are listed in Table 5.5 and the anisotropic thermal parameters are shown in Table 5.6. The relatively large errors on the atomic positions and temperature factors reflect the fact that they correspond to an average structure only. Selected bond lengths, bond angles and associated bond valences are given in Table 5.7.

5.3 Single Crystal X-ray Refinement of the $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ Structure

The intensity data for a single crystal of $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ were collected on a Siemens R3m/v diffractometer using graphite-monochromatized $\text{AgK}\alpha$ radiation. All crystal data, data collection parameters, and results of analysis are listed in Table 5.8. The unit cell constants ($a = 8.3694(8)$ and $c = 8.100(1)$ Å) determined from 27 reflections in the 2θ range $20.42 \sim 43.15^\circ$ indicated a composition close to 30 at% Ca for this crystal as deduced from the Vegard's law behaviour of the (Sr, Ca)BeSiO₄ system (cf. Fig. 5.1). The structure was solved in the $P6_3$ space group by direct methods and successive Fourier syntheses. In order to be consistent with the other structures, the M(1) atom was chosen to fix the origin at (0, 0, 1/4). An ordered arrangement of the tetrahedral Be and Si atoms was also assumed initially and later confirmed during the refinement. Using 787 observed reflections ($F > 6.0\sigma(F)$), a full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out with anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms, converging to final agreement indices $R = 0.056$ and $R_w = 0.071$. During the refinement, the Ca content was determined to be equal to 27(2)%, a value entirely consistent with the prediction from the cell parameters. The final atomic positions, equivalent isotropic

displacement and occupancy parameters are listed in Table 5.9 and the anisotropic thermal parameters are shown in Table 5.10. Selected bond lengths, bond angles and associated bond strengths are given in Table 5.11.

5.4 Description of the Structures

The structures of the SrBeSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ compounds projected along the c axis of the hexagonal cells are shown in Figs. 5.4 and 5.5. The two structures are basically identical except for slight shifts of atom positions (cf. Tables 5.5 and 5.9). Like in the BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$) and $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ structures, the tetrahedral framework of the SrBeSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ structures are constructed of six-membered rings of corner-shared BeO_4 and SiO_4 tetrahedra which are pointing alternately up and down. All rings are identical with a ditrigonal shape when viewed along the c axis. The tetrahedral layers are stacked in a "staggered" arrangement by sharing the O(4) oxygen atoms to form a three-dimensional framework. The interstices enclosed within the framework are "stuffed" by the Sr atoms in the SrBeSiO_4 structure or Sr/Ca atoms in the $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ structure.

The mean tetrahedral Be-O and Si-O bond lengths are similar ($\text{Be-O} \approx 1.63 \text{ \AA}$, $\text{Si-O} \approx 1.60 \text{ \AA}$, cf. Tables 5.7 and 5.11) but nevertheless, the final results showed completely ordered arrangements of Be and Si atoms in both the SrBeSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ structures (cf. Tables 5.5 and 5.9). A similar ordered distribution of Be/Si atoms can also be found in the tetrahedral framework of other compounds, such as $\text{Na}_2\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$ [Ginderow, 1982].

Because of the different compositions of the two compounds, the geometries of

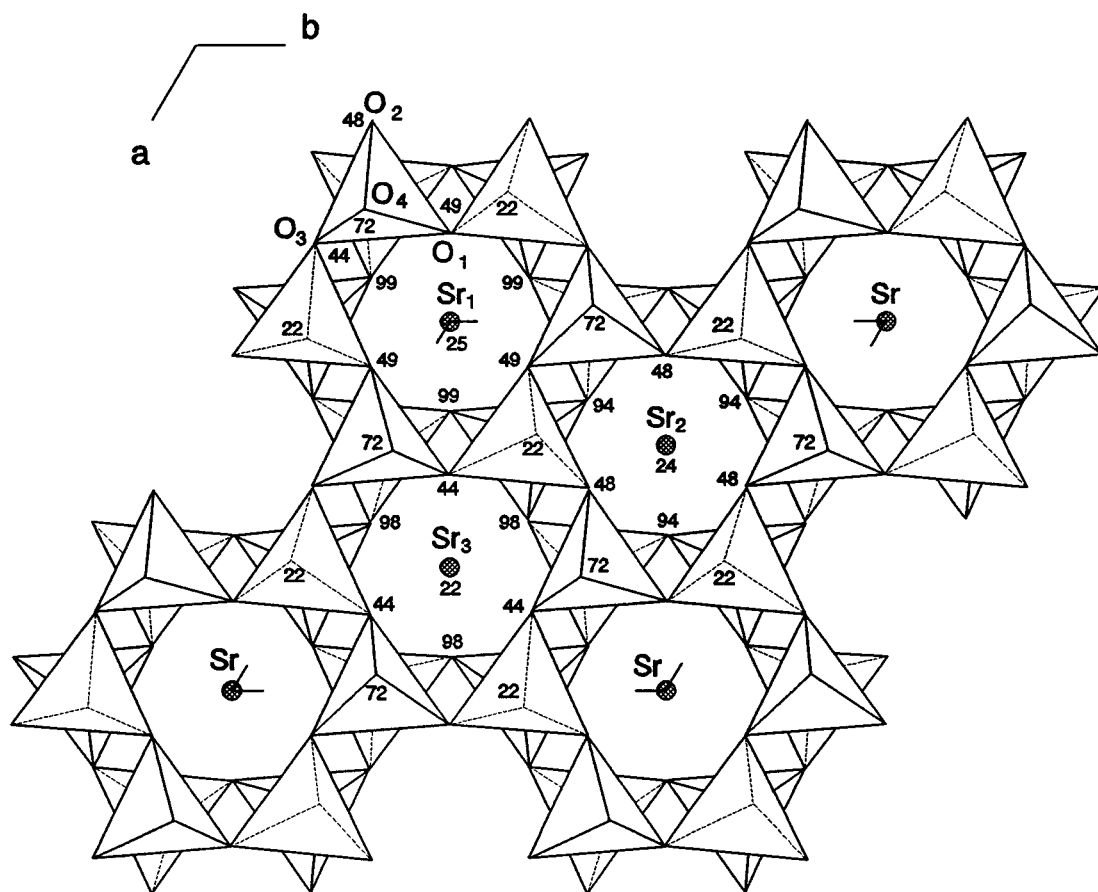


Fig. 5.4 The structure of SrBeSiO₄ viewed along the c-axis. The Si and Be atoms are fully ordered in the framework with SiO₄ tetrahedra pointing up and BeO₄ tetrahedra pointing down. The cavities are filled by Sr atoms. Atom heights are given in units of c/100.

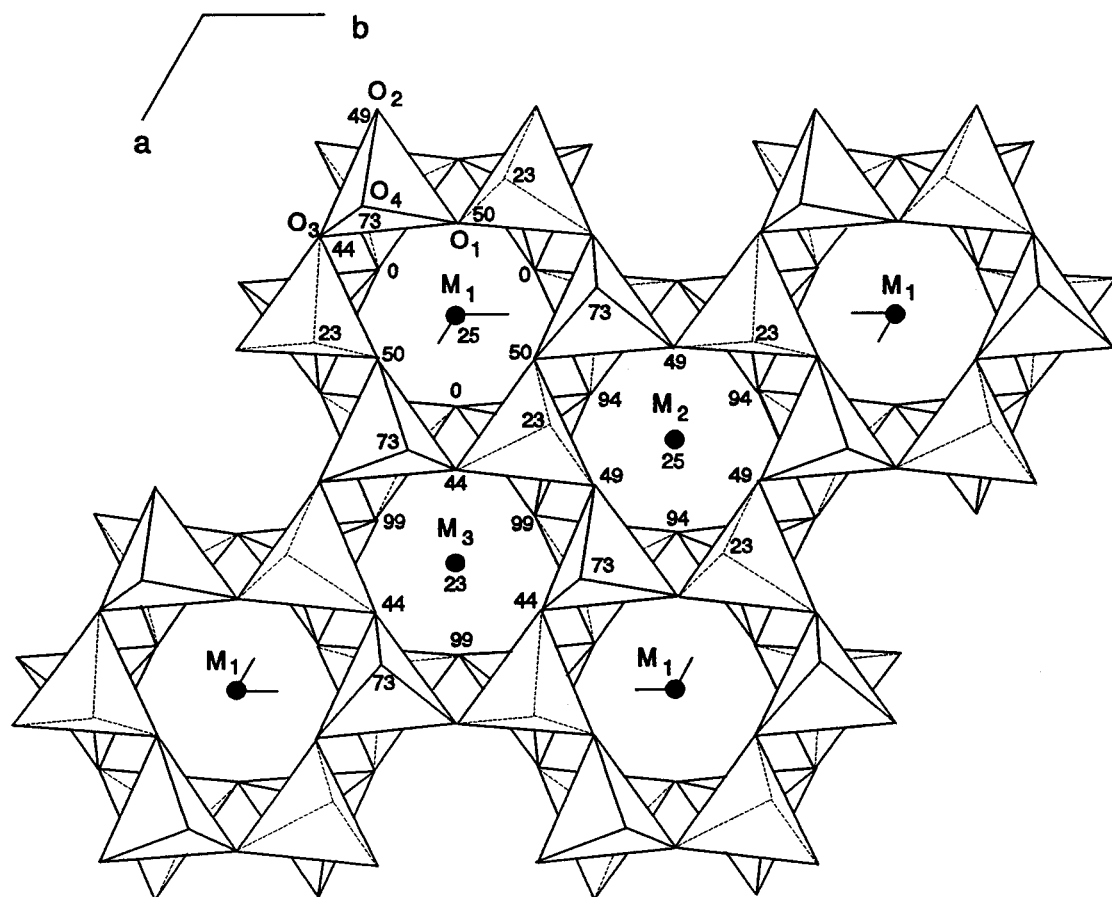


Fig. 5.5 The structure of $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ viewed along the c -axis. The Si and Be atoms are fully ordered in the framework with SiO₄ tetrahedra pointing up and BeO₄ tetrahedra pointing down. The cavities are filled by Sr/Ca atoms with a tendency towards ordering (M(1) = 19 at% Ca, M(2) = 36 at% Ca, M(3) = 25 at% Ca). Atom heights are given in units of $c/100$. Note the shifts of the O(4) atoms towards the M(2) sites.

the cavity sites within the frameworks are different. In the SrBeSiO_4 structure, the three cavity sites are all occupied by Sr atoms only with, however, different coordinations: Sr(1) is nine-coordinated with a rather regular arrangement of six O(1)s plus three O(4)s at an average distance of 2.74 Å; Sr(2) is six-coordinated by three O(2)s and three O(4)s at a shorter average distance of 2.60 Å and in addition three O(2)s at a longer distance of 3.02 Å; and Sr(3) is also six-coordinated by three O(2)s and three O(3)s at a similar average distance of 2.59 Å. In the $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ structure, the three sites are occupied by both Sr and Ca atoms with a rather uniform distribution. The refinement nevertheless revealed a certain tendency for Sr/Ca ordering with the Ca-content increasing from 19% in M(1) to 25% in M(3) and 36% in M(2). This ordering trend is similar to that observed in the $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ structure but much less pronounced (cf. Chapter 4) with the M(1) site accommodating the larger Sr (K) atoms and the M(2) site accommodating the smaller Ca (Na) atoms. Similar to the SrBeSiO_4 structure, the cavity sites have different coordination geometries: the Sr-rich M(1) site is nine-coordinated (six O(1)s plus three O(4)s with an average distance of 2.71 Å), while the M(2) and M(3) sites, richer in Ca, are only six-coordinated (three O(2)s plus three O(4)s at an average distance of 2.51 Å for M(2) and three O(2)s and three O(3)s at an average distance of 2.55 Å for M(3)). Although the coordination environments are irregular and the coordination numbers chosen somewhat arbitrarily, the corresponding average M-O distances are consistent with the Sr/Ca ordering, that is, they decrease as the Sr content decreases.

Comparing the structures of SrBeSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ (Figs. 5.4 and 5.5), it is clear that the latter is more collapsed than the former as shown by the displacement of the O(4) atom further away from its ideal position on the pseudo 3-fold axes. The

degree of framework collapse can be qualitatively estimated from the differences (Δz) between $z_{O(1)}$ and $z_{O(3)}$ and the Be-O(4)-Si angles: in the SrBeSiO_4 structure, Δz is equal to 0.055 and the Be-O(4)-Si angle is equal to 161.0(11), while in the $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ structure, Δz is equal to 0.067 and the Be-O(4)-Si angle is equal to 149.1(10), showing that the framework of the latter structure is significantly more collapsed. The smaller average size of the (Sr, Ca) atoms forces the structure to reduce the cavity size by collapsing the framework to meet their bonding requirement. To accommodate large amounts of the smaller Ca atoms ($x > 0.5$ in $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$), a change of framework topology to the beryllonite (NaBePO_4)-type is required, accompanied by an abrupt decrease in the c-parameter (Fig. 5.1). The beryllonite-type structure is commonly adopted by compounds with small cavity atoms, such as NaXYO_4 ($X = \text{Al, Ga}$; $Y = \text{Si, Ge}$) [Barbier and Fleet, 1987, 1988] and CaAl_2O_4 [Hörkner and Müller-Buschbaum, 1976; Barbier and Neuhausen, 1990].

It should be noted that the valence sums for all the Sr atoms in the SrBeSiO_4 compound tend to be low ($\Sigma s(\text{Sr}) \approx 1.7$), especially for Sr(2) (cf. Table 5.7). This suggests that the coordinations of the Sr atoms are unsuitable, and that these atoms may undergo slight displacements along the c-axis to achieve a better bonding as observed for the Na atoms in the (Na, K)GaSiO₄ compounds (cf. Chapter 4). The approximate 4 × C superstructure of the SrBeSiO_4 compound could possibly originate from such modulated shifts of the Sr atoms along the c-axis. In contrast, in the $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ structure, the valence sum for the Ca-rich M(2) site is definitely higher (1.87), this being chiefly due to the contribution of shorter M(2)-O(4) bonds resulting from the displacement of O(4) towards M(2). It therefore appears that, with increasing Ca-content, the framework of the $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ structure becomes locked into a particular configuration which

satisfies the bonding requirement of, at least, the most Ca-rich site M(2). As a result, the incommensurate $4 \times C$ superstructure vanishes rapidly with increasing x . It is also noteworthy that, like in other tridymite-derivative compounds, the temperature factors of the O(4) atoms in SrBeSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{BeSiO}_4$ are higher than those of other atoms, suggesting positional disorder of these O(4) atoms. However, the O(4) temperature factor is unusually high in the SrBeSiO_4 structure, probably as a result of O(4) displacements being associated with the formation of the ($\approx 4 \times C$) superstructure.

TABLE 5.1
POWDER X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN FOR SrBeSiO₄

h	k	l	d _{cal} (Å)	d _{obs} (Å)	I/I _o
1	1	0	4.2040	4.1979	32
1	1	1	3.7386	3.7350	22
1	1	2	2.9306	2.9310	100
3	0	0	2.4272	2.4274	48
3	0	1	2.3268	2.3270	9
1	1	3	2.2866	2.2861	3
2	0	3#	2.1816	2.1815	2
2	2	0	2.1020	2.1024	16
3	0	2	2.0870	2.0875	41
0	0	4	2.0437	2.0444	14
2	2	1	2.0358	2.0365	3
2	2	2	1.8693	1.8700	28
1	1	4	1.8380	1.8389	15
3	0	3	1.8124	1.8133	2
4	1	0	1.5890	1.5894	8
3	0	4	1.5633	1.5636	23
1	1	5	1.5238	1.5240	2
4	1	2	1.4810	1.4813	39
2	2	4	1.4653	1.4656	10
3	3	0	1.4013	1.4015	21
4	1	3	1.3726	1.3727	2
0	0	6	1.3625	1.3626	1
3	3	2	1.3256	1.3257	1
1	1	6	1.2961	1.2961	8
3	2	4#	1.2934	1.2936	1
2	2	5	1.2905	1.2907	2
4	1	4	1.2544	1.2544	15
2	1	6#	1.2210	1.2209	1
6	0	0	1.2135	1.2136	8
6	0	1	1.2004	1.2003	1
3	0	6	1.1881	1.1879	13
5	2	0	1.1660	1.1658	4
6	0	2	1.1634	1.1633	5
3	3	4	1.1557	1.1556	22
2	2	6	1.1433	1.1430	7
4	1	5	1.1395	1.1392	3
5	2	2	1.1213	1.1212	37
2	0	7#	1.1120	1.1121	2

Superstructure reflections of the type {hkl, h-k ≠ 3n} requiring a $\sqrt{3} \times A$ axis.

TABLE 5.2

POWDER X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN FOR $\text{Sr}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{BeSiO}_4$

h	k	l	$d_{\text{cal}}(\text{\AA})$	$d_{\text{obs}}(\text{\AA})$	I/I ₀
1	1	0	4.1843	4.1820	19
1	1	1	3.7174	3.7167	24
1	1	2	2.9098	2.9106	100
3	0	0	2.4158	2.4162	41
3	0	1	2.3150	2.3154	14
2	1	2#	2.2689}		
1	1	3	2.2683}	2.2684	3
2	2	0	2.0922	2.0924	16
3	0	2	2.0746	2.0751	35
2	2	1	2.0257}	2.0254	17
0	0	4	2.0246}		
2	2	2	1.8587	1.8590	28
1	1	4	1.8224	1.8227	12
3	1	2#	1.8004}	1.8008	3
3	0	3	1.8002}		
4	0	2#	1.6538}	1.6538	1
2	2	3	1.6536}		
3	2	1#	1.6287}	1.6300	4
2	1	4#	1.6281}		
4	1	0	1.5815}	1.5816	12
1	0	5#	1.5807}		
4	1	1	1.5522}		
3	0	4	1.5517}	1.5518	24
1	1	5	1.5104	1.5104	4
4	1	2	1.4731	1.4731	41
2	2	4	1.4549	1.4549	3
3	3	0	1.3948}	1.3947	22
2	1	5#	1.3942}		
5	0	2#	1.3647}		
4	1	3	1.3646}	1.3645	3
4	2	1#	1.3505}	1.3506	1
4	0	4#	1.3501}		
5	1	1#	1.2852}	1.2851	8
3	2	4#	1.2849}		
2	2	5	1.2807	1.2807	2
6	0	0	1.2079}		
4	0	5#	1.2075}	1.2077	7

5	0	4#	1.1786}		
3	0	6	1.1783}	1.1781	9
5	2	0	1.1605}		
3	2	5#	1.1602}	1.1604	4
6	0	2	1.1575	1.1573	4
5	2	1	1.1488}		
3	3	4	1.1486}	1.1485	15
4	2	4#	1.1344}	1.1344	5
2	2	6	1.1342}		
4	1	5	1.1315	1.1312	2
3	1	6#	1.1205	1.1207	3

Superstructure reflections of the type $\{hkl, h-k \neq 3n\}$ requiring a $\sqrt{3} \times A$ axis.

TABLE 5.3

UNIT-CELL PARAMETERS (Å) AND VOLUMES PER FORMULA UNIT (Å³)
FOR THE Sr_{1-x}Ca_xBeSiO₄ COMPOUNDS REFINED FROM X-RAY POWDER
DIFFRACTION DATA

x	struc type	a	b	c	γ(°)	V	Quench temp(°C).
0.0	kal*	8.4080(4)	-	8.1749(5)	-	83.41	1200
0.1	kal	8.3936(5)	-	8.1467(6)	-	82.84	1200
0.2	kal	8.3818(3)	-	8.1267(5)	-	82.41	1200
0.3	kal	8.3687(6)	-	8.0982(8)	-	81.86	1200
0.4	kal	8.3535(6)	-	8.0692(8)	-	81.27	1200
0.5	mix	-	-	-	-	-	1200
0.6	ber**	8.286(3)	14.402(5)	7.986(9)	90	79.42	1200
0.7	ber	8.283(2)	14.31(1)	7.95(2)	90	78.52	1200
0.9	ber	8.22(1)	14.32(1)	7.910(3)	90	77.57	1200
1.0	ber	8.245(3)	14.218(3)	7.891(2)	90.25	77.09	1400

* kal = solid solution with a ($\sqrt{3} \times A$, C) kalsilite superstructure.

** ber = solid solution with beryllonite structure.

TABLE 5.4

SUMMARY OF SINGLE CRYSTAL DATA, INTENSITY MEASUREMENTS
AND STRUCTURE REFINEMENT PARAMETERS FOR SrBeSiO₄

Crystal Data

Empirical Formula	SrBeSiO ₄
Color; Habit	Colorless (001) plate
Crystal System	hexagonal
Space Group	P6 ₃
Unit Cell Dimensions (sub-cell)	a = 8.405(8) Å c = 8.171(8) Å
Volume	499.9(4) Å ³
Z	6
Formula weight	188.7
Density(calc.)	3.761 Mg/m ³
Absorption Coefficient	16.38 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	528

Data Collection

Diffractometer Used	P ₄
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073 Å)
Temperature (K)	298
Monochromator	Highly oriented graphite crystal
2θ Range	7.0 to 45.0°
Scan Type	ω
Scan Speed	Variable; 10.00 to 15.00°/min. in ω
Scan Range (ω)	0.31°
Background Measurement	Stationary crystal and stationary counter at beginning and end of scan, each for 0.5% of total scan time
Standard Reflections	3 measured every 97 reflections
Index Ranges	-10 ≤ h ≤ 2, -1 ≤ k ≤ 10, 0 ≤ l ≤ 10
Reflections Collected	4128
Reflections Collected (sub-cell)	1065
Independent Reflections (sub-cell)	410 (R _{int} = 4.08%)
Observed Reflections (sub-cell)	365 (F ≥ 4.0σ(F))
Absorption Correction	Psi-scan

Solution and Refinement

System Used	Siemens SHELXTL PLUS (PC Version)
Solution	Direct Methods
Refinement Method	Full-Matrix Least-Squares
Quantity Minimized	$\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$
Absolute Structure	N/A
Extinction Correction	$\chi = 0.014(2)$, where $F^* = F [1 + 0.002\chi F^2 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$ $w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F) + 0.0012F^2$
Weighting Scheme	
Number of Parameters Refined	64
Final R Indices (obs. data)	R = 4.34 %, wR = 6.12 %
R Indices (all data)	R = 4.91 %, wR = 6.38 %
Goodness-of-Fit	1.28
Largest and Mean Δ/σ	0.035, 0.009
Data-to-Parameter Ratio	5.7:1
Largest Difference Peak	1.37 eÅ ⁻³
Largest Difference Hole	-2.50 eÅ ⁻³

TABLE 5.5

ATOMIC COORDINATES* AND EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC DISPLACEMENT COEFFICIENTS ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) FOR THE SINGLE CRYSTAL X-RAY REFINEMENT OF SrBeSiO_4 . The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{eq} **
Sr(1)	2a	0	0	0.2500#	12(1)
Sr(2)	2b	0.3333	0.6667	0.2394(3)	12(1)
Sr(3)	2b	0.6667	0.3333	0.2236(4)	13(1)
Si	6c	0.6739(4)	0.6636(3)	0.524(1)	8(1)
Be	6c	0.664(2)	0.993(2)	0.412(4)	20(7)
O(1)	6c	0.757(1)	0.879(1)	0.496(2)	30(4)
O(2)	6c	0.452(1)	0.909(1)	0.482(2)	17(3)
O(3)	6c	0.739(1)	0.213(2)	0.441(2)	37(5)
O(4)	6c	0.648(3)	0.955(2)	0.216(2)	83(11)

* Transformed by the matrix (010, 100, 00-1) to be consistent with the other compounds.

** $U_{\text{eq}} = 1/3 (U_{11} + U_{22} + U_{33})$

Used to fix the origin in the $P6_3$ space group.

TABLE 5.6

ANISOTROPIC DISPLACEMENT COEFFICIENTS ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) OF SrBeSiO₄

	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Sr(1)	18(1)	18(1)	9(2)	9(1)	0	0
Sr(2)	10(1)	10(1)	17(2)	5(1)	0	0
Sr(3)	18(1)	18(1)	4(1)	9(1)	0	0
Si	10(1)	3(1)	8(3)	0(1)	2(1)	1(1)
Be	30(9)	19(8)	11(11)	13(7)	-4(6)	-7(6)
O(1)	17(4)	20(4)	18(5)	11(3)	1(3)	0(3)
O(2)	15(4)	26(4)	58(6)	17(3)	-1(4)	-6(4)
O(3)	31(5)	28(5)	66(10)	26(4)	40(5)	38(5)
O(4)	197(19)	62(9)	14(7)	84(11)	11(7)	16(6)

The anisotropic displacement exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2(h^2a^*U_{11} + \dots + 2hka^*b^*U_{12})$

TABLE 5.7

SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å), ANGLES (°) AND VALENCES (s)
IN THE SrBeSiO₄ STRUCTURE. The estimated standard deviations on
the last digits are given in brackets.

	l	s
Sr(1)-O(1)×3	2.67(1)	0.23×3
Sr(1)-O(1)×3	2.74(1)	0.19×3
Sr(1)-O(4)×3	2.81(3)	0.16×3
mean	2.74	Σ 1.74
Sr(2)-O(2)×3	2.65(1)	0.24×3
{Sr(2)-O(3)×3	3.02(1)}*	0.09×3}
Sr(2)-O(4)×3	2.55(2)	0.31×3
mean	2.60	Σ 1.65
Sr(3)-O(2)×3	2.65(1)	0.24×3
Sr(3)-O(3)×3	2.527(9)	0.33×3
{Sr(3)-O(4)×3	3.10(1)}*	0.07×3}
mean	2.59	Σ 1.71
Si-O(1)	1.60(1)	1.07
Si-O(2)	1.617(9)	1.02
Si-O(3)	1.59(1)	1.10
Si-O(4)	1.59(2)	1.10
mean	1.60	Σ 4.29
O-Si-O	103.8(11) ~ 114.8(5)	
Be-O(1)	1.65(2)	0.48
Be-O(2)	1.65(2)	0.48
Be-O(3)	1.63(2)	0.51
Be-O(4)	1.62(4)	0.52
mean	1.64	Σ 1.99
O-Be-O	106.9(18)-113.4(13)	
Si-O(4)-Be	161.0(11)	

* The mean bond lengths and valence sums are calculated by excluding the long bonds.

TABLE 5.8

SUMMARY OF SINGLE CRYSTAL DATA, INTENSITY MEASUREMENTS
AND STRUCTURE REFINEMENT PARAMETERS FOR $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$

Crystal Data

Empirical Formula	$\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ ($x = 0.27(2)$)
Color; Habit	Colorless (001) plate
Crystal size (mm)	$0.05 \times 0.35 \times 0.31$
Crystal System	Hexagonal
Space Group	$P6_3$
Unit Cell Dimensions	$a = 8.3694(8) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 8.1000(10) \text{ \AA}$
Volume	$491.4(3) \text{ \AA}^3$
Z	6
Formula weight	176.0
Density(calc.)	3.569 Mg/m^3
Absorption Coefficient F(000)	12.775 mm^{-1} 499.15

Data Collection

Diffractometer Used	Siemens R3m/V
Radiation	$\text{AgK}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 0.56087 \text{ \AA}$)
Temperature (K)	300
Monochromator	Highly oriented graphite crystal
2θ Range	7.0 to 45.0°
Scan Type	ω
Scan Speed	Variable; 2.00 to $29.30^\circ/\text{min.}$ in ω
Scan Range (ω)	0.06°
Background Measurement	Stationary crystal and stationary counter at beginning and end of scan, each for 0.5% of total scan time
Standard Reflections	3 measured every 100 reflections
Index Ranges	$-17 \leq h \leq 14$, $0 \leq k \leq 17$, $0 \leq l \leq 16$
Reflections Collected	4528
Independent Reflections	1554 ($R_{\text{int}} = 5.11\%$)
Observed Reflections	787 ($F > 6.0\sigma(F)$)
Absorption Correction	Psi-scan

Solution and Refinement

System Used	Siemens SHELXTL PLUS (PC Version)
Solution	Direct Methods
Refinement Method	Full-Matrix Least-Squares
Quantity Minimized	$\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$
Absolute Structure	N/A
Extinction Correction	$\chi = 0.0003(3)$, where $F^* = F [1 + 0.002\chi F^2 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
Weighting Scheme	$w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F) + 0.0015F^2$
Number of Parameters Refined	67
Final R Indices (obs. data)	R = 5.60 %, wR = 7.06 %
R Indices (all data)	R = 8.84 %, wR = 8.44 %
Goodness-of-Fit	1.18
Largest and Mean Δ/σ	0.000, 0.000
Data-to-Parameter Ratio	11.7:1
Largest Difference Peak	4.18 e \AA^{-3}
Largest Difference Hole	-3.13 e \AA^{-3}

TABLE 5.9

ATOMIC COORDINATES EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC DISPLACEMENT COEFFICIENTS ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) AND OCCUPANCY FACTORS FOR THE SINGLE CRYSTAL X-RAY REFINEMENT OF $\text{Sr}_{0.73(2)}\text{Ca}_{0.27(2)}\text{BeSiO}_4$. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

Atom	site	x	y	z	U_{eq}^*	Occupancy ($\pm 2\%$)
M(1)	2a	0	0	0.2500 [#]	13(1)	81 %Sr+19 %Ca
M(2)	2b	0.3333	0.6667	0.2511(4)	23(1)	64 %Sr+36 %Ca
M(3)	2b	0.6667	0.3333	0.2289(3)	14(1)	75 %Sr+25 %Ca
Si	6c	0.6768(3)	0.6639(2)	0.5340(4)	10(1)	
Be	6c	0.663(2)	0.991(2)	0.420(1)	11(3)	
O(1)	6c	0.7578(6)	0.8811(6)	0.504(2)	19(2)	
O(2)	6c	0.4541(7)	0.9111(6)	0.491(1)	18(2)	
O(3)	6c	0.7950(9)	0.2098(9)	0.437(2)	37(3)	
O(4)	6c	0.639(2)	0.930(1)	0.228(1)	49(4)	

* $U_{\text{eq}} = 1/3 (U_{11} + U_{22} + U_{33})$.

Used to fix the origin in the $P6_3$ space group.

TABLE 5.10

ANISOTROPIC DISPLACEMENT COEFFICIENTS ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) OF $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
M(1)	12(1)	12(1)	14(1)	6(1)	0	0
M(2)	13(1)	13(1)	42(2)	7(1)	0	0
M(3)	12(1)	12(1)	17(1)	6(1)	0	0
Si	9(1)	9(1)	10(1)	4(1)	0(1)	0(1)
Be	15(4)	16(4)	6(3)	10(3)	-3(3)	-2(3)
O(1)	10(2)	10(2)	37(3)	5(2)	0(3)	-4(3)
O(2)	11(2)	7(2)	36(3)	5(1)	-4(2)	1(2)
O(3)	21(3)	13(2)	83(7)	12(2)	28(3)	21(3)
O(4)	87(7)	38(4)	21(3)	31(5)	23(4)	1(3)

The anisotropic displacement exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2(h^2a^2U_{11} + \dots + 2hka^*b^*U_{12})$.

TABLE 5.11

SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å), BOND VALENCES (s) AND BOND ANGLES (°) IN THE $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ STRUCTURE. The estimated standard deviations on the last digits are given in brackets.

	l	s(Sr)	s(Ca)
M(1)-O(1)×3	2.655(9)	0.234	0.156
M(1)-O(1)×3	2.705(10)	0.205	0.136
M(1)-O(4)×3	2.780(7)	0.167	0.111
mean	2.714	$\Sigma 1.818 \times 0.810 +$	$1.209 \times 0.190 = 1.70$
M(2)-O(2)×3	2.631(9)	0.250	0.166
{M(2)-O(3)×3	3.135(10)}*	0.064	0.043}
M(2)-O(4)×3	2.408(5)	0.457	0.304
mean	2.511	$\Sigma 2.121 \times 0.636 +$	$1.410 \times 0.363 = 1.87$
M(3)-O(2)×3	2.617(9)	0.260	0.173
M(3)-O(3)×3	2.486(9)	0.37	0.246
{M(3)-O(4)×3	3.269(14)}*	0.045	0.030}
mean	2.553	$\Sigma 1.890 \times 0.753 +$	$1.257 \times 0.246 = 1.73$
Si-O(1)	1.609(5)	1.041	
Si-O(2)	1.614(3)	1.027	
Si-O(3)	1.603(8)	1.058	
Si-O(4)	1.622(10)	1.005	
mean	1.612	$\Sigma 4.13$	
O-Si-O	104.5(5)-112.7(4)		
Be-O(1)	1.635(11)	0.503	
Be-O(2)	1.653(15)	0.479	
Be-O(3)	1.602(16)	0.550	
Be-O(4)	1.623(13)	0.520	
mean	1.628	$\Sigma 2.05$	
O-Be-O	103.8(7)-115.0(6)		
Si-O(4)-Be	149.1(10)		

* The mean bond lengths and valence sums are calculated by excluding the long bonds.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The silicate compounds BaTSiO_4 ($T = \text{Co, Mg, Zn}$), $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ and $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$ ($x = 0.0 \sim 0.4$) have been determined to crystallize with the same ($\sqrt{3} \times A$, C) superstructure of the hexagonal (A, C) kalsilite (KAlSiO_4) structure. In these compounds of general formula MTSiO_4 , the Si and T ($= \text{Co, Mg, Zn, Ga, Be}$) atoms form the three-dimensional frameworks and the large M ($= \text{Ba, Na/K, Sr/Ca}$) atoms fill the cavities enclosed by the frameworks (cf. Chapters 3, 4, 5). The structural refinements of these framework silicates provide new insight into how the kalsilite-type framework accommodates cavity atoms of variable size.

The main features of the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ kalsilite superstructure are, firstly, the concerted displacements of the apical O(4) oxygen atoms from their ideal positions on the three-fold axes toward neighbouring M atoms and, secondly, the shifts of the cavity atoms along the c-axis of the hexagonal unit-cell. The O(4) displacements correspond to the tilting of the tetrahedra and the collapse of the framework around the M atoms. This collapse is necessary in order to meet the bonding requirement of these atoms and to relieve the strain in the Si-O(4)-T angles which are reduced to values of $140 \sim 160^\circ$. Similar O(4) shifts are probably also the cause of the weak and diffuse $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure occasionally observed in the natural compounds kalsilite [Smith and Sahama, 1957] and nepheline [Sahama, 1958, 1962]. However, no structure refinement has yet been carried out on these ordered alumino-silicate minerals.

Shifts along the c-axis of the cavity M atoms occur in all the MTSiO_4 structures studied in this work. These shifts remain minor for the Ba compounds (Chapter 3) but become more pronounced in the mixed compounds $\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{Sr}_{0.73}\text{BeSiO}_4$ (Chapter 5) and, especially, $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ (Chapter 4). In both cases, the M(2) sites shift upwards (to larger z values) away from the O(3) atoms, thereby reducing their coordination from nine-fold to six-fold. This decrease in coordination number is entirely consistent with the observed concentration of the smaller Ca and Na atoms on the M(2) sites of the structures. The greater degree of ordering and the greater atomic shifts occurring in $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ are also consistent with the size difference being larger between the Na and K atoms than between the Ca and Sr atoms [Shannon, 1976].

Overall, the atomic displacements and framework distortions observed in the MTSiO_4 structures can be correlated with the relative sizes of the tetrahedral (T, Si) atoms and the cavity (M) atoms. In Table 6.1 are listed the average tetrahedral and cavity bond lengths, their ratios and the Si-O(4)-T angles for a number of refined structures of kalsilite-type compounds (i.e. with hexagonal symmetry and with the same UDUDUD framework topology). It appears from these data that the simple kalsilite structure (with a small (A, C) unit-cell and without concerted displacement of the O(4) atoms) only occurs for compounds, such as KAlSiO_4 , KLiSO_4 and KLiBeF_4 , with small $\langle \text{T-O} \rangle / \langle \text{M-O} \rangle$ ratios. As this bond ratio increases, i.e., as the cavity atoms decrease in size relative to the tetrahedral atoms, atomic shifts are required in order to maintain proper bonding within the structure, resulting in the formation of the $\sqrt{3} \times A$ superstructure. It can be seen also that, as the $\langle \text{T-O} \rangle / \langle \text{M-O} \rangle$ bond ratio increases, the degree of framework collapse also increases as shown by the reduction in the Si-O(4)-T angles. Therefore, the compounds containing relatively small atoms in their framework

cavities can be expected to be destabilized. This is indeed the case for the two compounds with the larger bond ratios in Table 6.1, i.e., $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{GaSiO}_4$ and BaCoSiO_4 , which have been found to be stable at high temperature only, above approximately 900 and 1100°C respectively.

In conclusion, the variety of compounds synthesized and characterized in the present work significantly expands the structural family of kalsilite-like tridymite derivatives. It has been shown that the kalsilite-type framework, with a single UDUDUD ring topology, can accommodate a wide range of tetrahedral and cavity atoms through relatively minor atomic shifts and framework distortions.

TABLE 6.1

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE FRAMEWORK DISTORTION AND THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THE TETRAHEDRAL (T) AND CAVITY (M) ATOMS IN KALSILITE-TYPE STRUCTURES.

Compound	Unit-cell	T-O(Å) (mean)	M-O(Å) (mean)	T-O/M-O	Si-O(4)-T (°)	Ref.
Na _{0.5} K _{0.5} GaSiO ₄	√3A,C	1.72(3)	2.71(2)	0.637	141.0	[1]
BaCoSiO ₄	√3A,C	1.792(8)	2.842(9)	0.631	148.6	[2]
Sr _{0.73} Ca _{0.27} BeSiO ₄	√3A,C	1.62(2)	2.59(1)	0.625	149.1	[3]
BaZnSiO ₄	√3A,C	1.775(15)	2.85(2)	0.622	156.1	[2]
BaMgSiO ₄	√3A,C	1.775(15)	2.86(2)	0.621	157.9	[2]
SrBeSiO ₄ *	√3A,4C	1.62(4)	2.64(3)	0.614	161.0	[3]
BaZnGeO ₄ **	√3A,4C	1.83(7)	3.01(6)	0.608	-	[4]
BaAl ₂ O ₄ #	2A,C	1.757	2.932	0.599	< 161.9 >	[5]
KLiSO ₄	A,C	1.716(6)	2.960(3)	0.593	-	[6]
KLiBeF ₄	A,C	1.69	2.87	0.589	-	[7]
KAlSiO ₄	A,C	1.677	2.896	0.579	163	[8]

* Average structure (cf. Chapter 5).

** Average structure with large errors on atomic coordinates and bond distances.

Very weak (2×A,C) kalsilite superstructure, no esd's given in the original structure refinement.

References: [1] Chapter 4; [2] Chapter 3; [3] Chapter 5; [4] Iijima et al., 1982; [5] Hörkner et al., 1979; [6] Schulz et al., 1985; [7] Roy et al.; 1972; [8] Perrotta et al., 1965.

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APPENDIX

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS

The following tables contain the observed (F_o) and calculated ($|F_c|$) structure factors for the three single crystal structure determinations (BaCoSiO_4 and $\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{BeSiO}_4$, $x = 0.0$ and 0.27). A negative standard deviation (s) indicates that the reflection was treated as unobserved during the refinement.

Observed and calculated structure factors for BaCoSi₄

Page 1

h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	
0	1	0	151	69	-4	-9	11	0	94	79	-26	-7	15	0	141	148	19	0	7	1	109	87	16	-7	13	1	83	66	-36	
-1	2	0	1569	1618	12	-8	11	0	127	119	17	-6	15	0	756	762	35	-7	8	1	299	311	8	-6	13	1	161	138	24	
0	2	0	157	161	7	-7	11	0	567	582	9	-5	15	0	71	90	-31	-6	8	1	153	136	15	-5	13	1	150	125	24	
-2	3	0	289	288	4	-6	11	0	63	50	-24	-4	15	0	163	146	18	-5	8	1	62	70	-25	-4	13	1	104	89	-30	
-1	3	0	303	304	6	-5	11	0	163	179	11	-3	15	0	657	656	18	-4	8	1	203	208	15	-3	13	1	127	89	-30	
0	3	0	3783	4044	40	-4	11	0	803	844	15	-2	15	0	114	90	-31	-3	8	1	220	227	8	-2	13	1	119	104	-20	
-3	4	0	232	226	10	-3	11	0	42	21	-25	-1	15	0	48	83	-28	-2	8	1	89	112	-21	-1	13	1	65	54	-32	
-2	4	0	1616	1619	12	-2	11	0	68	112	-28	0	15	0	512	486	21	-1	8	1	424	440	11	0	13	1	68	66	-25	
-1	4	0	518	519	4	-1	11	0	512	527	7	-14	16	0	298	281	22	0	8	1	155	155	11	-13	14	1	136	107	20	
0	4	0	189	193	11	0	11	0	42	29	-21	-13	16	0	135	112	-27	-8	9	1	158	170	12	-12	14	1	136	105	-23	
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Observed and calculated structure factors for BaCoSiO₄

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Observed and calculated structure factors for BaCoSiO₄

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-7	13	8	334	344	11	-4	8	9	134	109	-40	-3	13	9	58	23	-36	-1	9	10	359	374	10	-4	5	11	247	230	18
-6	13	8	306	307	12	-3	8	9	150	107	22	-2	13	9	66	50	-40	0	9	10	716	703	14	-3	5	11	53	47	-29
-5	13	8	518	515	20	-2	8	9	61	2	-33	-2	13	9	49	8	-28	-9	10	10	348	330	24	-2	5	11	70	72	-34
-4	13	8	353	364	15	-1	8	9	143	145	22	-11	14	9	55	30	-33	-8	10	10	249	242	13	-1	5	11	226	225	13
-3	13	8	271	247	14	0	8	9	59	43	-24	-10	14	9	54	54	-31	-7	10	10	327	330	10	0	5	11	82	85	-29
-2	13	8	468	452	28	-8	9	9	156	146	18	-9	14	9	69	94	-38	-6	10	10	394	393	16	-5	6	11	75	63	-29
-1	13	8	338	337	25	-7	9	9	46	45	-26	-8	14	9	48	35	-28	-5	10	10	267	238	18	-4	6	11	76	79	-30
0	13	8	310	279	19	-6	9	9	84	38	-30	-7	14	9	58	46	-32	-4	10	10	381	380	16	-3	6	11	47	18	-27
-12	14	8	168	159	22	-5	9	9	113	101	-28	-6	14	9	92	116	-33	-3	10	10	378	359	9	-2	6	11	75	86	-31
-11	14	8	176	176	19	-4	9	9	64	60	-33	-5	14	9	62	32	-31	-2	10	10	223	223	18	-1	6	11	104	107	-31
-10	14	8	456	423	13	-3	9	9	59	16	-33	-4	14	9	69	64	-37	-1	10	10	376	380	10	0	6	11	87	22	-28
-9	14	8	229	202	18	-2	9	9	173	170	17	-3	14	9	87	68	-36	0	10	10	306	294	11	-6	7	11	52	73	-30
-8	14	8	230	214	23	-1	9	9	53	51	-29	0	0	10	1581	1578	15	-10	11	10	143	164	-25	-5	7	11	164	174	20
-7	14	8	447	442	18	0	9	9	142	16	-42	0	1	10	651	659	7	-9	11	10	305	296	11	-4	7	11	95	40	-30
-6	14	8	161	152	24	-9	10	9	156	123	22	-1	2	10	419	413	10	-8	11	10	327	339	13	-3	7	11	147	79	20
-5	14	8	189	158	19	-8	10	9	156	120	18	0	2	10	650	646	6	-7	11	10	205	189	23	-2	7	11	192	182	15
-4	14	8	433	406	15	-7	10	9	87	36	-32	-2	3	10	692	693	7	-6	11	10	325	326	14	-1	7	11	115	57	-28
-3	14	8	166	170	22	-6	10	9	64	101	-36	-1	3	10	698	699	7	-5	11	10	333	339	15	0	7	11	54	52	-26
-2	14	8	199	191	19	-5	10	9	122	119	-28	0	3	10	1379	1392	12	-4	11	10	246	240	13	-7	8	11	186	155	27
-10	15	8	273	274	14	-4	10	9	58	22	-29	-3	4	10	589	596	13	-3	11	10	335	322	13	-6	8	11	144	129	22
-9	15	8	151	127	22	-3	10	9	49	29	-29	-2	4	10	389	387	11	-2	11	10	360	352	16	-5	8	11	69	76	-30
-8	15	8	161	157	19	-2	10	9	125	128	-34	-1	4	10	636	640	7	-1	11	10	200	190	19	-4	8	11	178	163	16
-7	15	8	249	230	21	-1	10	9	116	54	-27	0	4	10	610	606	7	0	11	10	332	312	15	-3	8	11	60	115	-35
-6	15	8	99	116	-34	0	10	9	102	46	-32	-4	5	10	326	338	17	-11	12	10	308	308	14	-2	8	11	67	38	-35
-5	15	8	169	187	20	-10	11	9	64	76	-31	-3	5	10	574	560	7	-10	12	10	277	263	19	-1	8	11	170	181	20
0	1	9	87	118	-35	-9	11	9	93	98	-37	-2	5	10	546	551	10	-9	12	10	556	533	24	0	8	11	57	55	-30
-1	2	9	333	337	9	-8	11	9	86	54	-31	-1	5	10	361	388	9	-8	12	10	354	344	20	-8	9	11	125	112	-29
0	2	9	41	32	-20	-7	11	9	79	112	-32	0	5	10	567	565	10	-7	12	10	314	328	15	-7	9	11	58	48	-31
-2	3	9	66	35	-31	-6	11	9	46	49	-26	-5	6	10	580	577	7	-6	12	10	564	560	17	-6	9	11	48	7	-28
-1	3	9	93	61	-26	-5	11	9	46	62	-27	-4	6	10	619	600	11	-5	12	10	290	306	12	-5	9	11	70	54	-31
0	3	9	71	10	-24	-4	11	9	64	88	-29	-3	6	10	1188	1179	19	-4	12	10	265	269	18	-4	9	11	106	71	-38
-3	4	9	190	195	14	-3	11	9	120	110	-36	-2	6	10	506	506	9	-3	12	10	555	532	29	-3	9	11	66	27	-30
-2	4	9	300	295	9	-2	11	9	157	92	18	-1	6	10	514	515	9	-2	12	10	300	306	17	-2	9	11	70	70	-36
-1	4	9	42	20	-24	-1	11	9	52	73	-31	0	6	10	1068	1066	14	-1	12	10	235	237	16	-1	9	11	138	90	-33
0	4	9	42	44	-21	0	11	9	77	84	-28	-6	7	10	509	515	12	0	12	10	478	465	14	0	9	11	60	35	-26
-4	5	9	249	252	12	-11	12	9	125	73	-33	-5	7	10	305	294	13	-11	13	10	179	148	19	-9	10	11	101	119	-33
-3	5	9	98	79	-31	-10	12	9	54	62	-32	-4	7	10	505	508	8	-10	13	10	249	258	18	-8	10	11	144	134	24
-2	5	9	110	105	-32	-9	12	9	87	12	-31	-3	7	10	466	454	22	-9	13	10	286	278	12	-7	10	11	80	55	-33
-1	5	9	224	218	20	-8	12	9	151	138	20	-2	7	10	302	297	11	-8	13	10	216	191	15	-6	10	11	65	47	-30
0	5	9	141	136	18	-7	12	9	73	74	-35	-1	7	10	496	495	10	-7	13	10	294	286	26	-5	10	11	159	128	21

Observed and calculated structure factors for SrBeSiO₄

Observed						Calculated						Observed						Calculated					
h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s
0	1	0	10	15	-4	-5	8	1	78	88	15	-2	4	4	350	360	8	-6	9	4	658	701	29
-1	0	2	2	1153	1171	-4	8	1	221	247	6	-1	4	4	122	128	5	-5	9	4	121	115	13
-1	0	2	0	17	21	-7	-4	8	56	61	-17	0	0	0	136	146	5	-4	9	4	76	64	18
-2	2	3	0	137	132	3	-2	8	70	85	13	-4	5	5	372	345	5	-3	9	4	678	678	12
-2	3	3	0	168	161	2	-1	8	185	177	6	-3	5	5	105	101	4	-2	9	4	122	119	10
-3	3	3	0	1976	2020	15	0	8	94	89	-17	-2	5	5	88	82	10	-1	10	4	80	85	20
-3	4	4	0	166	161	3	-8	8	32	78	-23	-1	5	5	411	431	10	-6	10	4	152	123	12
-3	4	4	0	1372	1377	24	-7	9	44	57	-17	0	0	0	76	77	9	-5	10	4	645	627	17
-4	4	4	0	152	152	-4	-6	9	141	147	10	-5	6	6	100	82	7	-4	10	4	106	100	15
-4	4	4	0	17	21	-7	-5	9	30	51	-22	-4	6	6	114	119	7	-1	10	4	226	229	3
-4	4	4	0	920	975	55	-4	9	40	22	-29	-3	6	6	61	36	15	-1	10	4	640	589	18
-5	4	4	0	85	85	-15	-3	9	162	157	7	-2	6	6	97	90	8	-2	10	4	152	141	8
-5	4	4	0	20	20	0	-2	9	39	42	-21	-1	6	6	95	105	7	-2	10	4	198	199	5
-5	4	4	0	980	983	34	-1	9	86	54	-12	-1	6	6	232	239	5	-2	10	4	190	187	7
-5	4	4	0	48	34	-12	0	9	27	16	-16	-6	6	6	99	111	10	-3	10	4	261	266	5
-5	4	4	0	76	88	12	0	10	269	257	5	-5	7	7	277	271	5	-3	10	4	151	161	5
-5	4	4	0	155	150	4	-9	10	89	95	-18	-4	7	7	128	116	8	-2	10	4	496	492	8
-5	4	4	0	2084	2127	28	-4	10	51	75	-27	-1	7	7	120	103	9	-1	10	4	140	159	7
-6	6	6	0	102	99	3	-5	10	190	175	6	-2	7	7	329	343	5	0	10	4	127	145	5
-6	6	6	0	128	120	5	-4	10	90	89	17	-1	7	7	96	89	8	-4	10	4	411	413	5
-6	6	6	0	1287	1304	8	-3	10	75	104	19	0	7	7	102	102	8	-3	10	4	244	252	7
-6	6	6	0	69	69	10	-2	10	100	82	18	-2	7	7	303	279	6	-2	10	4	295	284	7
-6	6	6	0	694	679	9	0	0	470	513	4	-6	8	8	100	81	9	-1	10	4	408	395	6
-6	6	6	0	25	39	-18	0	0	97	94	4	-5	8	8	24	47	-24	-5	10	4	232	227	6
-6	6	6	0	51	26	-22	-1	0	2009	1959	60	-4	8	8	296	276	6	-5	10	4	121	100	13
-6	6	6	0	666	699	9	0	2	79	87	3	-3	8	8	90	61	15	-4	10	4	113	108	7
-6	6	6	0	109	110	6	-2	3	198	199	4	-2	8	8	84	108	12	-3	10	4	52	13	-33
-6	6	6	0	25	16	-6	-1	3	244	242	4	-1	8	8	238	247	5	-2	10	4	156	147	8
-6	6	6	0	724	756	8	0	3	1607	1555	33	0	8	8	122	132	10	-1	10	4	113	130	9
-6	6	6	0	109	107	9	-3	4	67	57	7	-8	9	9	96	104	13	-4	10	4	144	157	9
-6	6	6	0	27	15	-20	-2	4	1402	1448	29	-7	9	9	93	71	17	-6	10	4	107	123	10
-6	6	6	0	568	589	3	-1	4	115	111	4	-6	9	9	133	130	14	-5	10	4	324	302	4
-6	6	6	0	80	70	10	0	4	102	118	6	-5	9	9	84	87	20	-4	10	4	100	119	12
-6	6	6	0	43	31	-20	-4	4	1367	1391	29	-4	9	9	48	81	-22	-3	10	4	122	129	14
-6	6	6	0	726	712	6	-3	5	86	64	8	-3	9	9	136	135	17	-2	10	4	281	293	13
-6	6	6	0	46	34	-16	-2	5	22	26	-16	-2	9	9	59	67	-26	-1	10	4	107	124	9
-6	6	6	0	34	57	-20	-1	5	1354	1360	14	-1	9	9	82	70	13	0	10	4	139	139	8
-6	6	6	0	141	135	8	0	2	187	186	5	-7	8	8	31	14	-19	-7	10	4	233	249	6
-6	6	6	0	911	944	14	-4	6	70	57	15	-6	8	8	86	96	17	-6	10	4	118	133	9
-6	6	6	0	68	46	15	-5	6	103	105	6	-6	10	10	66	68	-25	-5	10	4	58	79	-24
-6	6	6	0	138	125	12	-3	6	394	403	4	-5	10	10	192	208	8	-4	10	4	212	234	8
-6	6	6	0	949	948	13	-2	6	51	25	-20	-3	10	10	94	87	14	-3	10	4	97	93	15
-6	6	6	0	84	98	17	-1	6	124	126	5	-3	10	10	111	104	12	-2	10	4	152	139	9
-6	6	6	0	99	134	16	0	6	797	814	3	0	10	10	2613	2565	6	-1	10	4	238	233	6
-6	6	6	0	990	999	5	-6	7	69	68	11	0	1	1	296	292	13	0	10	4	170	168	7
-6	6	6	0	429	427	5	-5	7	1196	1204	4	-1	1	1	1207	1134	32	-7	10	4	70	109	-25
-6	6	6	0	27	43	-16	-3	7	101	127	12	0	2	2	276	264	5	-6	10	4	131	110	14
-6	6	6	0	76	62	-16	-2	7	76	80	14	-2	3	3	87	85	7	-5	10	4	118	104	25
-6	6	6	0	709	673	4	-1	7	1184	1208	18	-1	3	3	156	165	4	-4	10	4	118	111	16
-6	6	6	0	65	95	24	0	7	101	89	-7	0	3	3	1479	1385	4	-3	10	4	111	95	23
-6	6	6	0	41	16	-22	-7	7	764	790	18	-1	4	4	232	221	6	-2	10	4	99	100	16
-6	6	6	0	401	435	13	0	8	117	129	9	-2	4	4	1160	1149	32	0	10	4	1163	1126	5
-6	6	6	0	49	44	-13	-6	8	92	48	11	-1	4	4	168	169	5	-5	10	4	221	224	3
-6	6	6	0	690	675	3	-4	8	1013	1056	9	0	4	4	937	950	12	-4	10	4	994	1008	5
-6	6	6	0	92	95	4	-3	8	85	69	10	-2	5	5	219	222	5	-3	10	4	265	258	15
-6	6	6	0	51	46	6	-2	8	99	84	11	-2	5	5	275	271	5	-2	10	4	306	276	13
-6	6	6	0	757	737	4	-1	8	800	806	9	-1	5	5	953	925	5	-1	10	4	396	377	11
-6	6	6	0	121	109	9	0	8	47	42	-17	0	5	5	99	97	8	-3	10	4	1390	1263	34
-6	6	6	0	459	453	3	-8	9	69	82	11	-5	6	6	191	184	7	-3	10	4	163	150	6
-6	6	6	0	106	101	6	-7	9	92	103	17	-4	6	6	150	162	5	-2	10	4	929	878	34
-6	6	6	0	124	116	5	-6	9	554	586	39	-3	6	6	1448	1434	60	-1	10	4	242	248	8
-6	6	6	0	231	248	9	-5	9	68	58	-18	-2	6	6	227	221	10	-4	10	4	788	795	14
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-6	6	6	0	142	135	7	-3	9	562	575	4	0	6	6	927	938	6	-2	10	4	159	128	11
-6	6	6	0	499	479	7	-2	9	88	101	12	-6	7	7	167	156	10	-1	10	4	873	813	24
-6	6	6	0	120	120	2	-1	9	98	83	15	-5	7	7	723	715	15	-3	10	4	308	297	11
-6	6	6	0	84	80	6	0	9	297	297	10	-4	7	7	101	122	12	-5	10	4	134	126	8
-6	6	6	0	43	46	-19	-8	10	27	49	-27	-3	7	7	154	152	7	-4	10	4	234	233	6
-6	6	6	0	63	24	12	-7	10	27	49	-27	-2	7	7	732	736	5	-3	10	4	785	742	7
-6	6	6	0	70	74	9	-6	10	116	105	12	-1	7	7	93	104	9	-2	10	4	114	92	13
-6	6	6	0	72	50	7	-5	10	618	628	5	0	7	7	176	169	6	-1	10	4	258	235	6
-6	6	6	0	289	303	3	-4	10	33	44	-24	-7	8	8	682	696	6	-0	10	4	903	865	11
-6	6																						

Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr_{0.75}Ca_{0.25}BeSiO₄

Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.25} BeSiO ₄										Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.25} BeSiO ₄										Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.25} BeSiO ₄										Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.25} BeSiO ₄									
h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s				
0	1	0	62	66	2	0	13	0	33	14	-17	0	10	1	84	71	10	-1	2	2	2028	1796	67	-13	14	2	306	307	5	-12	14	2	306	307	5				
-1	0	0	1009	994	-6	-13	14	0	192	193	7	-8	10	1	24	18	-14	0	0	0	0	41	36	-9	-12	14	2	39	17	-23	-12	14	2	39	17	-23			
0	0	0	13	32	-6	-11	14	0	31	38	-22	-6	10	1	56	52	-19	-2	2	2	220	230	8	-10	14	2	35	29	-20	-10	14	2	35	29	-20				
-2	0	3	142	139	-3	-10	14	0	285	298	5	-4	10	1	155	151	6	-1	0	3	216	234	4	-10	14	2	305	319	5	-9	14	2	305	319	5				
-1	0	3	280	270	-2	-11	14	0	33	11	-20	-4	10	1	24	32	-14	0	0	0	1500	1339	44	-9	14	2	30	29	-17	-9	14	2	30	29	-17				
0	0	3	1800	1792	15	-9	14	0	29	5	-17	-3	10	1	63	47	-14	-3	4	4	51	64	8	-8	14	2	54	43	-27	-8	14	2	54	43	-27				
-3	4	0	128	131	3	-8	14	0	37	32	-22	-2	10	1	260	258	4	-2	4	2	1370	1314	12	-7	14	2	397	413	5	-7	14	2	397	413	5				
-2	4	0	1341	1279	8	-7	14	0	246	261	5	-1	10	1	33	33	-16	-1	4	4	39	38	-11	-6	14	2	33	20	-20	-6	14	2	33	20	-20				
-1	4	0	267	255	2	-6	14	0	29	16	-17	0	10	1	2	0	-14	0	4	4	73	73	5	-5	14	2	62	66	-16	-5	14	2	62	66	-16				
0	4	0	16	25	-8	-5	14	0	68	51	-20	-10	11	1	60	55	-17	-4	5	2	1307	1285	29	-4	14	2	311	307	5	-4	14	2	311	307	5				
-4	5	0	950	923	7	-4	14	0	320	323	7	-9	11	1	56	53	-21	-3	5	2	35	39	-35	-3	14	2	34	20	-20	-3	14	2	34	20	-20				
-3	5	0	58	54	8	-3	14	0	30	9	-17	-8	11	1	102	103	10	-2	5	2	41	22	-12	-2	14	2	34	32	-20	-2	14	2	34	32	-20				
-2	5	0	91	97	4	-2	14	0	34	3	-20	-7	11	1	171	175	5	-1	5	2	1298	1259	30	-1	14	2	331	312	5	-1	14	2	331	312	5				
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-2	6	0	66	71	7	-11	15	0	31	12	-18	-1	11	1	169	176	6	-1	6	2	19	13	-13	-10	15	2	51	61	-22	-10	15	2	51	61	-22				
-1	6	0	211	201	2	-10	15	0	100	95	13	0	11	1	56	70	-20	0	6	2	703	698	32	-9	15	2	252	226	7	-9	15	2	252	226	7				
-6	7	0	85	84	7	-9	15	0	358	348	5	-11	12	1	32	46	-19	-6	7	2	83	86	8	-8	15	2	34	59	-21	-8	15	2	34	59	-21				
-5	7	0	586	595	7	-8	15	0	57	49	-29	-10	12	1	34	29	-19	-5	7	2	1106	1119	6	-7	15	2	31	37	-18	-7	15	2	31	37	-18				
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-3	7	0	21	12	-13	-5	15	0	34	30	-20	-7	12	1	72	51	-16	-2	7	2	1177	1161	10	-4	15	2	65	72	-29	-4	15	2	65	72	-29				
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-7	8	0	740	730	6	-1	15	0	49	35	-29	-3	12	1	58	88	11	-6	8	2	75	85	10	-12	16	2	41	48	-30	-12	16	2	41	48	-30				
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-1	8	0	689	717	6	-8	16	0	321	320	5	-10	13	1	31	28	-17	-8	8	2	52	44	-17	-7	16	2	32	32	-13	-7	16	2	32	32	-13				
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-8	9	0	25	24	-14	-6	16	0	159	160	8	-6	13	1	27	18	-16	-6	9	2	522	525	3	-4	16	2	37	39	-22	-4	16	2	37	39	-22				
-7	9	0	187	192	5	-5	16	0	53	52	-23	-5	13	1	65	59	-31	-5	9	2	153	141	5	-3	16	2	34	41	-19	-3	16	2	34	41	-19				
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-4	9	0	119	127	6	-9	16	0	33	162	9	-2	13	1	29	30	-20	-2	9	2	115	117	6	0	17	2	114	122	7	0	17	2	114	122	7				
-3	9	0	845	875	5	-8	16	0	33	3	-4	-1	13	1	57	61	-29	-1	9	2	27	26	-16	-1	17	2	383	325	15	-1	17	2	383	325	15				
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-1	9	0	933	962	5	0	16	0	149	151	10	0	13	1	43	24	-21	0	9	2	73	82	-14	-2	17	2	173	155	9	-2	17	2	173	155	9				
0	9	0	61	54	-17	-1	16	0	762	675	9	-13	14	1	80	93	-29	-8	10	2	672	697	7	-2	17	2	165	156	7	-2	17	2	165	156	7				
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-7	10	0	35	39	-18	-2	16	0	76	80	4	-11	14	1	87	84	-16	-6	10	2	98	75	8	0	17	2	170	149	20	0	17	2	170	149	20				
-6	10	0	61	50	-17	-1	16	0	81	83	4	-10	14	1	66	52	-23	-5	10	2	563	575	5	-2	17	2	407	370	9	-2	17	2	407	370	9				
-5	10	0	710	704	4	-3	16	0	867	734	4	-9	14	1	47	52	-22	-4	10	2	84	77	10	-1	17	2	210	194											

Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr_{0.75}Ca_{0.25}BeSiO₄

Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.25} BeSiO ₄										Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.25} BeSiO ₄													
h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s
-5	10	3	206	204	4	-4	5	4	868	811	8	-4	14	4	297	284	9	-1	11	5	102	112	12
-4	10	3	212	210	7	-3	5	4	235	224	17	-3	14	4	67	45	-20	0	11	11	71	76	-20
-3	10	3	175	175	7	-2	5	4	141	158	5	-2	14	4	35	12	-21	-11	12	12	76	95	-17
-2	10	3	229	232	5	-1	5	4	823	778	49	-1	14	4	188	179	11	-10	12	11	85	80	-19
-1	10	3	53	79	-17	0	5	4	71	100	9	0	14	4	34	22	-17	-9	12	10	40	58	-23
0	10	3	123	115	8	-5	6	4	56	28	-15	-13	15	4	77	82	-22	-8	12	10	32	40	-19
1	10	3	106	105	10	-4	6	4	257	233	18	-12	15	4	266	271	12	-7	12	10	83	72	-15
2	10	3	67	28	-18	-3	6	4	1278	1266	19	-11	15	4	36	25	-21	-6	12	10	29	3	-17
3	10	3	70	42	-20	-2	6	4	91	76	8	-10	15	4	36	47	-21	-5	12	10	46	37	-21
4	10	3	187	191	5	-1	6	4	200	200	12	-9	15	4	254	251	8	-4	12	10	82	69	-15
5	10	3	77	71	13	0	6	4	823	836	8	-8	15	4	32	12	-23	-3	12	10	51	57	-22
6	10	3	88	54	14	-6	7	4	29	42	-16	-7	15	4	80	79	-25	-2	12	10	92	65	15
7	10	3	158	153	6	-5	7	4	629	611	4	-6	15	4	252	254	7	-1	12	10	90	82	-16
8	10	3	88	54	14	-4	7	4	111	112	6	-5	15	4	41	36	-24	0	12	10	34	45	-20
9	10	3	72	54	-15	-3	7	4	73	54	11	-2	15	4	92	66	-17	-12	13	10	46	41	-28
10	10	3	156	160	7	-2	7	4	689	636	29	-3	15	4	269	271	6	-11	13	10	107	86	14
11	10	3	35	17	-18	-1	7	4	147	153	8	-2	15	4	37	7	-22	-10	13	10	76	70	-23
12	10	3	34	13	-20	0	7	4	132	136	7	-12	16	4	38	16	-23	-9	13	10	40	42	-20
13	10	3	41	40	-25	-7	8	4	634	635	23	-10	16	4	146	146	12	-8	13	10	123	117	10
14	10	3	76	80	-15	-6	8	4	50	39	-20	-10	16	4	44	50	-27	-7	13	10	57	53	-25
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16	10	3	54	64	-20	-4	8	4	541	539	9	-8	16	4	257	258	-21	-5	13	10	99	104	-12
17	10	3	30	6	-18	-3	8	4	97	116	6	-7	16	4	81	64	-21	-4	13	10	58	49	-26
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19	10	3	67	58	-17	-1	8	4	613	604	28	-5	16	4	147	146	10	-2	13	10	89	84	-22
20	10	3	82	87	12	0	8	4	103	95	8	-4	16	4	40	60	-22	-1	13	10	43	34	-26
21	10	3	58	41	-22	-8	9	4	74	52	-14	-4	16	4	239	272	5	0	13	10	41	38	-28
22	10	3	58	42	-20	-7	9	4	130	136	8	-1	2	5	162	152	20	-13	14	10	63	79	-23
23	10	3	42	41	-22	-6	9	4	617	632	5	-2	16	4	126	127	7	-12	14	10	75	78	-26
24	10	3	107	86	14	-5	9	4	28	8	-16	-2	2	5	225	195	21	-11	14	10	127	127	11
25	10	3	33	30	-20	-4	9	4	112	121	9	-1	3	5	244	208	26	-10	14	10	94	76	-17
26	10	3	38	56	-28	-3	9	4	632	634	12	0	3	5	225	237	6	-9	14	10	76	81	-20
27	10	3	119	120	10	-2	9	4	33	21	-16	-3	4	5	111	126	6	-8	14	10	75	70	-23
28	10	3	143	162	8	-1	9	4	145	144	8	-2	4	5	515	464	16	-7	14	10	86	69	-17
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30	10	3	127	117	9	-9	10	4	28	18	-16	0	4	5	94	102	7	-5	14	10	67	90	-32
31	10	3	100	110	11	-8	10	4	395	403	7	-4	5	5	391	384	7	-4	14	10	88	80	-17
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33	10	3	75	54	-17	-6	10	4	59	43	-19	-2	5	5	403	373	5	-2	14	10	90	73	-19
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39	10	3	64	47	-22	0	10	4	28	22	-14	-2	6	5	130	129	6	-10	15	10	51	32	-25
40	10	3	38	60	-23	-10	11	4	305	314	16	-1	6	5	101	89	5	-9	15	10	41	31	-25
41	10	3	33	19	-20	-9	11	4	83	91	-15	-4	6	5	120	127	8	-8	15	10	66	68	-34
42	10	3	33	15	-20	-8	11	4	39	48	-18	-6	7	5	92	89	10	-7	15	10	87	70	-22
43	10	3	75	76	-19	-7	11	4	412	423	6	-6	7	5	255	274	4	-6	15	10	36	36	-21
44	10	3	30	13	-17	-6	11	4	87	93	11	-4	7	5	130	136	6	-5	15	10	33	23	-19
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49	10	3	72	67	-21	-1	11	4	312	307	15	-7	8	5	225	229	6	-9	16	10	47	44	-24
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52	10	3	39	48	-29	-9	12	4	107	112	14	-8	8	5	215	222	7	-6	16	10	44	36	-27
53	10	3	50	18	-21	-8	12	4	391	398	8	-7	8	5	89	96	10	0	0	1	943	927	8
54	10	3	36	45	-22	-7	12	4	38	25	-23	-2	8	5	169	195	9	-1	1	1	110	122	8
55	10	3	32	44	-18	-6	12	4	126	136	9	-1	8	5	200	214	10	-13	14	10	924	801	83
56	10	3	32	32	-18	-5	12	4	530	537	-7	-8	9	5	293	264	4	0	2	6	155	169	12
57	10	3	35	25	-20	-4	12	4	90	87	14	-7	9	5	106	129	10	-2	3	6	342	276	25
58	10	3	66	41	-25	-3	12	4	374	389	7	-6	9	5	82	79	-14	-1	3	6	273	243	35
59	10	3	70	73	-29	-2	12	4	32	17	-19	-5	9	5	99	98	10	0	3	6	1036	1029	57
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61	10	3	39	26	-21	0	12	4	304	309	4	-4	9	5	147	145	6	-2	4	6	835	694	25
62	10	3	98	88	16	-12	13	4	35	18	-20	-3	9	5	129	111	8	-1	4	6	79	75	13
63	10	3	37	10	-21	-11	13	4	338	330	5	-2	9	5	89	78	11	0	4	6	151	161	8
64	10	3	77	79	-25	-10	13	4	92	82	15	-1	9	5	166	153	11	-4	5	6	700	662	29
65	10	3	80	70	-23	-9	13	4	33	28	-20	-9	10	5	73	52	-16	-3	5	6			

Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr_{0.75}Ca_{0.27}BeSi₄

Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.27} BeSi ₄										Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.27} BeSi ₄										Observed and calculated structure factors for Sr _{0.75} Ca _{0.27} BeSi ₄									
h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s
-3	4	7	159	163	12	-7	14	7	68	46	-30	-2	12	8	67	57	-30	-2	11	9	36	47	-22	-8	11	10	106	97	16
-2	4	7	288	223	22	-6	14	7	89	79	-22	-1	12	8	97	78	-18	-1	11	9	48	45	-24	-7	11	10	137	141	12
-1	4	7	230	205	29	-5	14	7	90	51	-23	0	12	8	119	135	11	0	11	9	59	40	-19	-6	11	10	62	68	-26
0	4	7	174	186	10	-4	14	7	41	53	-24	-12	13	8	34	31	-20	-11	12	9	62	68	-24	-5	11	10	90	81	-27
-4	5	7	259	218	15	-3	14	7	48	35	-27	-11	13	8	191	206	11	-10	12	9	54	68	-25	-4	11	10	148	139	13
-3	5	7	94	89	11	-2	14	7	39	37	-23	-10	13	8	94	79	-22	-9	12	9	37	17	-20	-3	11	10	85	91	-22
-2	5	7	135	135	8	-1	15	7	46	52	-30	-9	13	8	54	62	-38	-8	12	9	84	56	-22	-2	11	10	101	87	17
-1	5	7	231	208	11	-10	15	7	48	59	-26	-8	13	8	198	198	10	-7	12	9	75	79	-33	-1	11	10	127	134	12
0	5	7	188	189	10	-9	15	7	43	29	-25	-7	13	8	34	76	-24	-6	12	9	34	3	-20	0	11	10	63	70	-31
-5	6	7	195	215	10	-8	15	7	41	37	-22	-6	13	8	37	34	-22	-5	12	9	111	83	14	-11	12	10	80	76	-24
-4	6	7	127	124	8	-7	15	7	44	36	-27	-5	13	8	206	202	12	-4	12	9	84	57	-23	-10	12	10	89	72	-23
-3	6	7	28	15	-16	-6	15	7	38	26	-22	-4	13	8	100	98	-21	-3	12	9	34	24	-24	-9	12	10	213	209	9
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Observed and calculated structure factors for $\text{Sr}_{0.75}\text{Ca}_{0.25}\text{BeSiO}_4$

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h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s	h	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	10s
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