

Effect of pressure on the crystal structure of phase G(D), $\text{Mg}_{1.24}\text{Si}_{1.76}\text{H}_{2.48}\text{O}_6$

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The specimen used in this study was a single crystal (47x35x12 μm) of phase G(D), $\text{Mg}_{1.24}\text{Si}_{1.76}\text{H}_{2.48}\text{O}_6$ synthesized at 1050°C and 22 GPa which was previously used for the structure determination at room pressure (Kudoh et al., 1997)[1]. X-ray diffraction data at high pressures were measured with the modified Merrill-Bassett type diamond anvil cell [2] using synchrotron radiation ($\lambda=0.6992\text{\AA}$) at 4.1 GPa and $\text{MoK}\alpha$ (50kV,40mA) radiation at 5.7 and 6.8 GPa. The fluid pressure medium was a 4:1 mixture of methanol:ethanol. The pressure was calibrated with the ruby fluorescence method. The results of structural analyses at high pressures ($R_w=6.1\%$ for 47 Fo at 4.1 GPa., $R_w=8.0\%$ for 23 Fo at 5.7 GPa and $R_w=7.0\%$ for 18 Fo at 6.8 GPa) showed that the (Si,Mg)-O distance at the S-site approaches to the Si-O distance of stishovite at corresponding pressures. This fact can be interpreted by

the relatively large difference of compressibility between Si and Mg which are located at the same site. The Mg-O distance compresses more than the Si-O and the (Si,Mg)-O distance at the S-site approaches to the distance of Si-O at high pressure.

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References

- [1] Y. Kudoh, T. Nagase, H. Mizobata, E. Ohtani, S. Sasaki and M. Tanaka: *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **24**, 1051-1054 (1997). [2] Y. Kudoh, H. Takeda, *Physica* **139&140 B**, 333 (1986).

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Table 1. Final atomic parameters for phase G(D)

Pressure (GPa)	Ambient†	4.1	5.7	6.8
Lattice parameters	$a=4.790(3)\text{\AA}, c=4.344(3)\text{\AA}, V=86.3(2)\text{\AA}^3$	$a=4.752(1)\text{\AA}, c=4.299(3)\text{\AA}, V=84.07(9)\text{\AA}^3$	$a=4.739(1)\text{\AA}, c=4.284(2)\text{\AA}, V=83.32(5)\text{\AA}^3$	$a=4.725(3)\text{\AA}, c=4.266(5)\text{\AA}, V=82.5(1)\text{\AA}^3$
Radiation	SOR ($\lambda=0.6990\text{\AA}$)	SOR ($\lambda=0.6992\text{\AA}$)	$\text{MoK}\alpha_1$ ($\lambda=0.7093\text{\AA}$) 50kVx200mA	$\text{MoK}\alpha_1$ ($\lambda=0.7093\text{\AA}$) 50kVx200mA
Atomic parameters:				
S site (2d)‡	B=0.45(2)	B=1.28(18)	B=0.7(5)	B=0.2(2)
M site (1a) ‡	B=1.10(5)	B=2.07(24)	B=0.9(7)	B=0.0(2)
O site (6k) ‡	$x=0.6319(5), z=0.2686(6), B=0.62(5)$	$x=0.627(1), z=0.271(4), B=1.59(17)$	$x=0.634(3), z=0.279(9), B=0.4(5)$	$x=0.639(3), z=0.276(9), B=0.4(3)$
S-O distance	1.823(2) \AA	1.793(9) \AA	1.78(2) \AA	1.79(2) \AA
M-O distance	2.114(3) \AA	2.12(1) \AA	2.11(3) \AA	2.07(3) \AA
2 θ_{max}	60°	75°	60°	60°
No. of Fo(>3 σ Fo)	94	47	23	18
R (%)	3.8	9.3	13.3	8.8
Rw (%)	3.8	6.1	8.0	7.0

†Kudoh et al. (1997)[1]. ‡Wyckoff letter in space group $P\bar{3}1m$ (No.162).