

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
FEDERAL RESEARCH CENTRE
KOLA SCIENCE CENTRE

**XIX International Meeting on Crystal Chemistry,
X-ray Diffraction and Spectroscopy of Minerals**

Dedicated to the memory of Academician E. S.
Fedorov (1853 - 1919)

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Russia, Apatity 2019

**Federal Research Centre
«Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences»**

**XIX INTERNATIONAL MEETING
ON CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY, X-RAY DIFFRACTION
AND SPECTROSCOPY OF MINERALS**

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Сборник включает в себя тезисы докладов, представленных на XIX Международном совещании по кристаллохимии, рентгенографии и спектроскопии минералов, проходившем с 1 по 5 июля 2019 года в г. Апатиты (Кольский полуостров, Россия). В число основных тем докладов входят: теория и современные методы дифракционного и спектроскопического исследования минерального вещества и неорганических материалов; кристаллохимия неорганических соединений природного (минералы) и искусственного происхождения, включая материалы с интересными физико-химическими свойствами; неорганическое материаловедение (катодные материалы, протонные проводники, микропористые материалы и сорбенты, ионные проводники и т.д.); проблемы генезиса и свойств алмазов; описательная минералогия (новые минералы и новые находки минералов); прикладная минералогия (в связи с проблемами археологии и захоронения радиоактивных отходов); история кристаллографии.

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1. General Aspects

E.S.Fedorov promoting the Russian-German scientific interrelationship

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The eminent Russian crystallographer Evgraf Stepanovič Fedorov (1853-1919) has received numerous tokens of appreciation for his pioneering contributions to the fundamentals of crystallography (e.g., Shafranovskij et al. 1962). His most important contributions, the derivation of 230 space group types and the methods of the experimental survey of crystal morphology, are named after him.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death, we will pay attention to an aspect of his oeuvre, relating the scientific communities in Russia and Germany. We refer to publications of E.S.Fedorov in the 'Zeitschrift fuer Krystallographie und Mineralogie' (founded in 1877) and restrict ourselves to their impact upon crystallography. The latter journal played a leading role in crystallography during the turn of the 19th century. So, his results became known worldwide with special influence upon science in German-speaking countries. As nowadays publications in German will not find duly reference as previously, the present contribution may help to improve this, too.

Importantly, the author E.S.Fedorow (applying previous German writing) started a very close exchange of ideas and news with the German mineralogist and editor Paul Heinrich von Groth in Munich. Having submitted his first paper in German to the 'Zeitschrift' on the comparison between Arthur Schoenflies' and his own findings of space groups (Fedorow 1892), a mutual correspondence developed between Fedorow and Groth and remained during the entire period 1891-1914 before World War I. It was more than businesslike exchange of letters, well documented by 223 samples (Shafranovskij et al. 1991). They showed quite nicely the response of both scientists to actual new developments and contributed a lot to the mutual understanding.

When browsing through about 30 articles of E.S. Fedorow written in German, the following features will be stressed: (i) A wide field of topics is covered, including both original theoretical and experimental investigations. (ii) Unlike numerous other workers in the field of crystallography and mineralogy, Fedorow preferred the application of efficient mathematical methods. (iii) With the aid of (ii), he became an effective reviewer and discerning reader of other publications in that journal, so that way advancing the growing field on the whole. (iv) He was devoted to clear concepts and exerted considerable influence on the crystallographic terminology. (v) His publications proved essential to pave the way for a quantitative determination of crystal structures utilizing X-ray diffraction by M.v.Laue in 1912 and W.L.& W.H.Bragg in 1913.

Fedorow E.S. Zusammenstellung der krystallographischen Resultate des Herrn Schoenflies und der meinigen. Zeitschrift für Krystallographie 1892, 20, 25-75.

Shafranovskii I.I., Belov N.V. In Memoriam: E. S. Fedorov 1853–1919. In P. P. Ewald, ed., Fifty Years of X-ray Diffraction. Utrecht, International Union of Crystallography, 1962, 341–350.

Shafranovskij I.I., Frank-Kamenetskij V.A., Dolivo-Dobrovolskaja E.M. Evgraf Stepanovič Fedorov. Perepiska. Neizdannye i maloizvestnye raboty. Naučnoe Nasledstvo, t.16, Nauka Leningrad 1991.

The Fedorov–Groth Law Revisited: Complexity Analysis Using Mineralogical Data

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E.S. Fedorov noted that with the increasing chemical simplicity, their symmetry of mineral species is increasing. Similar observations were made by the German crystallographer P. Groth. In Russian literature, this tendency was called the Fedorov-Groth law [cf., Yuskin et al., 1987]. This law is statistical in nature (there are exceptions), but, in general, it reflects the correlation of minerals' chemical composition and crystal structure.

The main purpose of our work is to revisit this law on the quantitative level using the data on chemical and structural complexities of minerals. For the study, a total of 4931 datasets on chemical compositions and 2989 datasets on crystal structures of minerals were considered. The ideal chemical formulas of minerals used for the calculations are those approved by the International Mineralogical Association (IMA) and contained in the continuously updated lists published by M. Pasero (the New IMA List of Minerals) at the website of Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification IMA (CNMNC IMA). Only essential chemical elements were taken into account, without consideration of isomorphic substitutions [see also: Krivovichev et al., 2018b].

The amounts of structural Shannon information per atom ($^{str}I_G$) and per unit cell ($^{str}I_{G,total}$) were calculated using the approach developed by S.V. Krivovichev [2012; and etc]. By analogy with structural complexity, chemical complexity was evaluated by the amount of chemical information per atom ($^{chem}I_G$) and per formula unit, f.u. ($^{chem}I_{G,total}$) [Krivovichev et al., 2018a].

Information-based chemical and structural complexity parameters for minerals calculated have been separated into ten groups according to the order of point-symmetry groups (PGO) which ranges from 1 (lowest symmetry) for triclinic minerals to 48 (highest symmetry) for cubic minerals. The best fitting for the $^{chem}I_G-PGO$, $^{str}I_G-PGO$, $^{chem}I_{G,total}-PGO$ and $^{str}I_{G,total}-PGO$ relations was obtained by means of exponential and allometric functions, respectively:

$$^{chem}I_G = 1.265 + 0.510 \times \exp[-PGO/20.944], \text{ bits/atom } (R^2 = 0.948)$$

$$^{chem}I_{G,total} = 2.831 + 2.438 \times \exp[-PGO/24.494] \text{ bits/atom } (R^2 = 0.896)$$

$$^{str}I_G = 1.370 + 3.465 \times \exp[-PGO/11.655] \text{ bits/atom } (R^2 = 0.968)$$

$$^{str}I_{G,total} = 155.177 + 137.488 \times \exp[-PGO/9.366] \text{ bits/atom } (R^2 = 0.962)$$

The relations obtained indicate that there are strong relationships (confidence level > 0.99) between the chemical and structural complexities ($^{chem}I_G$, $^{str}I_G$, $^{chem}I_{G,total}$, $^{str}I_{G,total}$) and the order of point symmetry groups (PGO).

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Crystal defects and flow in minerals from the Earth's mantle

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The Earth is still a hot planet which dissipates its internal heat through large scale convection cells which stir the mantle and drive plate tectonics. At the surface, the resulting displacements occur very slowly, but they are measurable. Very early, in 1865, T.F. Jamieson recognized and reported evidence that the uplifted beaches of Fennoscandia were the result of the removal of the ice sheet from the last glaciation. Based on these observations and measurements, N.A. Haskell proposed in 1935 a very good estimate of the viscosity of the mantle, 10^{21} Pa.s, which is still well accepted. The fact that, over very long timescales, the Earth's mantle flows as a Newtonian fluid raises fundamental questions. Especially considering that the mantle is made of solid rocks. How can we reconcile the ability of matter to flow with the crystal regularity promoted by crystallographers like E.S. Fedorov?

The answer is that all real crystals contain defects which can act as agent for the deformation. Their structures and mobilities are thus essential for understanding rheology of rocks and it is at the microscopic scale that one should look for the origin of the convection of the mantle.

In this presentation, we will show some recent progress in the modelling of defects in some major minerals of the Earth's mantle and how their microstructures and dynamics can be studied by transmission electron microscopy.

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Synchrotron Radiation in Geoscience: Current State and Future Perspectives

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Advantages of bright and tunable synchrotron radiation have been successfully used by geoscientists starting from the emergence of the first user-dedicated synchrotron facilities. Currently, ~10% of available experimental time at such facilities is used to study composition and structure of various geomaterials down to atomic level by numerous synchrotron-based techniques:

- X-ray diffraction
- Small-angle X-ray scattering
- X-ray absorption spectroscopy (EXAFS, XANES)
- X-ray fluorescence
- Synchrotron Mössbauer spectroscopy
- Inelastic X-ray scattering
- X-ray topography
- X-ray tomography
- X-ray microscopy
- *etc.*

Until recently, the state-of-the-art synchrotron facilities were those based on the so-called 3rd generation storage rings – accelerators with horizontal *emittance*¹ of an electron beam of 1-5 nm·rad (ESRF, SPRING-8, APS *etc.*). At such facilities initial size of X-ray beam is ~0.5 mm at angular divergence of ~10 μrad. However, recent developments in accelerator physics opened the way to synchrotron facilities of a new – 4th – generation with emittance of ~0.1 nm·rad. The latter corresponds to X-ray beams with initial size of ~0.03 mm at angular divergence of ~3 μrad, which can be easily focused to micro- and nanosized spots, opening new horizons for nanomineralogy, high-pressure research *etc.* Another exceptional property of 4th generation synchrotron beams is high *coherence*, making such methods as ptychography and coherent diffraction imaging available for many innovative applications in geoscience.

The introduction of the concept of 4th generation storage rings forced the most of synchrotron facilities worldwide to plan a corresponding refurbishment in the next few years. In order to ensure access of the Russian users to such a powerful research infrastructure, the Russian government decided to establish two national 4th generation synchrotron facilities: a 3 GeV ‘pilot’ storage ring SKIF in Novosibirsk, and a 6 GeV ‘flagship’ storage ring SSRS-4 in Protvino. As the commissioning of the first six beamlines of SKIF is planned for 2024, a feedback from the Russian geoscience community would be beneficial for the most effective development of the facility for needs of Earth, planetary and environmental science.

¹ Horizontal emittance of an electron beam can be calculated as a product of its horizontal size and angular divergence, taken in a focal point.

Still waters run deep

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Standardization of methods, units, nomenclature and symbols represents an important part of the self-assigned mission of the International Union of Crystallography (<https://www.iucr.org/>). S.V. Krivovichev made an essential contribution to this task by suggesting quantitative measures for the widely-used, but often quite ambiguous term "complex" for the description of certain crystal structures (Krivovichev, 2012). Among others, he applied the new concept to the mineral kingdom (Krivovichev, 2013a) as well as to zeolites and related inorganic microporous structures (Krivovichev 2013b). It seems that the classification relies essentially on data obtained from diffraction methods and with the understanding that the studied objects are periodically ordered.

In his 2013b paper, Krivovichev identified the topology of the sodalite framework as the most simple one of all the zeolite and zeolite-type topologies and the structural complexity of the mineral sodalite proper is classified as simple. Hence, at a first glance one could come to the conclusion that the structural family of sodalite were not worth further studies, at least as far as its structural aspects are concerned. This is somehow at variance with the presenting author's experience (Depmeier, 2005), and was in fact acknowledged and fully supported by Krivovichev in his 2013b paper.

The present talk will deal mostly with a particular subgroup of the sodalite family, so-called aluminate sodalites, and their structural complexity, which is the result of the high flexibility of the framework and frustrated interactions of three partial structures resulting in dynamically disordered high-temperature cubic phases and cascades of phase transitions to commensurately or incommensurately modulated structures at lower temperatures - around room temperature for strontium chromate aluminate sodalite. In some cases it proved necessary to complement the information obtained from diffraction methods by NMR spectroscopy in order to get a deeper understanding of the structures on a shorter time-scale (Töbrens and Depmeier, 1998, 2001a, 2001b). Complexity measures $I_{G,\text{total}}$ as high as 860 bits/u.c. were observed for at least one ordered member of the family and it was found for the disordered cubic phases that the calculated measures depend significantly on the model used. Especially in the latter case(s) the particularities of the system might be called emergent.

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On the crystal chemical identification and classification of minerals

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In order to distinguish mineral species on the basis of the empirical formula, two approaches could be used: (1) the dominant-valency approach, which identifies mineral species by determining the dominant *root-charge arrangement*; (2) the dominant-end-member approach, which identifies species by determining the most abundant end-member component. These two approaches generally converge, but for some intermediate compositions, significant differences can be observed. The Commission on New Minerals Nomenclature and Classification (CNMNC) of the International Mineralogical Association (IMA) recommends the use of the dominant-valency approach/rule [Hatert and Burke, 2008], because it alone may lead to unambiguous mineral identification. Although the simple application of the dominant-valency rule is successful for the identification of many mineral compositions, sometime it leads to unbalanced end-member formulae, due to the occurrence of a coupled heterovalent substitution at two sites along with a heterovalent substitution at a single site. In these specific cases, it may be useful to use the site total charge approach to identify the dominant root-charge arrangement on which to apply the dominant-constituent rule [Bosi, 2018].

Mineral species characterized by coupled heterovalent-homovalent substitutions at two sites require the application of the dominant-valency rule. On the other hand, minerals with coupled heterovalent-homovalent substitutions *at a single site* such as two heterovalent substitutions ${}^M A^{2+} \leftrightarrow {}^M (B^{3+}_{0.5} + C^{1+}_{0.5})^{2+}$ and ${}^M D^{2+} \leftrightarrow {}^M (B^{3+}_{0.5} + C^{1+}_{0.5})^{2+}$ combined with the homovalent substitution ${}^M A^{2+} \leftrightarrow {}^M D^{2+}$, may be identified by using dominant-constituent (100%/n) rule as the site total charge (+2) is always preserved: *i.e.*, the 33.3 mol.% mark, derived from $n = 3$ constituents involved in the substitution process. A^{2+} , D^{2+} and $(B^{3+}_{0.5} + C^{1+}_{0.5})^{2+}$, is applicable. The aforementioned concepts are best shown by the composition ternary diagrams. For coupled heterovalent-homovalent substitutions occurring at two sites, plotting some specific compositions in a triangular diagram with the three constituents placed at each corner, the typical boundaries crossing at the center of the diagram are displaced by 25% for one component, 37.5% for the other two components. Conversely, these boundaries are not displaced (33% of each component), if heterovalent-homovalent substitutions occur at a single site.

A mineral supergroup consists of four or more minerals with essentially the same structure and composed of chemically similar elements [Mills et al., 2009]. Based on the observation that most of the mineral supergroups approved by the IMA-CNMC contain species having different anions or anionic groups, we may conclude that usually a supergroup contains species belonging to different mineral classes. This observation is in contrast to the current use of chemical composition as the distinguishing factor at the highest level of mineral classification system.

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Semi empirical atomistic modeling in inorganic crystal chemistry and structural mineralogy: limitations and possibilities

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In the 21st century, mathematical modeling has firmly taken its place as a method that complements or in some cases replaces physical experiment. The basis of such mathematical approaches in crystal chemistry is the principle of the structure energy minimum of the crystal. Energy minimum search is carried out both by quantum-chemical methods based on the so-called “first principles” (*ab-initio* calculations) and by using semi-empirical (or atomistic) structure modeling methods.

Quantum chemistry tries to solve this procedure by minimizing the interaction energy of all electrons and nuclei in the system under consideration; this requires an extremely precise definition of the basis wave functions set and very powerful and high-speed computing equipment. And even in this case the satisfactory accuracy of calculation can be achieved only for rather simple crystal systems. On the other hand, semi-empirical methods do not put intra-atomic interactions into consideration; inter-atomic interactions are described by empirical functions of a relatively simple analytical form, which immediately simplifies greatly the computational procedure of the system minimum energy search. Therefore, atomistic methods are widely used in a number of scientific groups for many crystal chemical problems studying: polymorphic transitions, isomorphic substitutions limits, prediction of the properties of virtual compounds, phase stability prediction, creating a realistic picture of deep Earth geospheres structure and many other problems of crystal chemistry, physics and chemistry of solids [Oganov 2011; Urusov and Eremin 2012].

This report illustrates the predictive ability of the atomistic semi-empirical modeling method (both in the static and in the molecular-dynamic aspect), its advantages and limitations are also describes. To illustrate the effectiveness of the method, the following examples are considered:

- static and molecular dynamic study of variable composition oxide and phosphate systems in order to find the best solid solution composition, useful for high-level radioactive waste immobilization;
- atomistic potentials using for the mineral phases of the Earth lower mantle evolutionary search;
- isomorphic capacity estimation of some impurity elements in main Earth mantle phases;
- order-disorder simulation and the demonstration of ordering effect on various structural characteristics and physical properties of the objects under modeled.

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200 years after discovery of the general phenomena of crystal chemistry by Eilhard Mitscherlich: iso- and polymorphism, highly anisotropic and negative thermal expansion

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The great German chemist Eilhard Mitscherlich was one of the first to be at the forefront of crystal chemistry about 200 years ago. He discovered and generalized the phenomena of isomorphism, polymorphism, anisotropy of thermal expansion and negative thermal expansion. Brief information on the discovery of these phenomena and its development to date is given below.

Isomorphism was first introduced by Mitscherlich in 1819 (Abhandl. Berlin. Akad. Wissensch.) as a term meant an equality of forms of a solid matter and he formulated a law [1]: *crystals composed of the same number of similar elements tend to demonstrate isomorphism*. Later it was determined as a substitution of some fragments of a crystal structure by other (atoms, ions, vacancies, molecules, atomic groups) to form an isomorphic mixture (solid solution). A reverse process, i.e. discontinuation of an existence of the solid solution is reached by an ordering of the atoms by positions in the original crystal structure (*factor of structural diversity* [2, p. 182]). If a number of such positions is insufficient, then the problem can be solved by the solid solution's decomposition, formation of superstructures, incommensurate modulations, splitting of atomic positions etc [2, p. 190].

Polymorphism. A doctrine of mineral's dimorphism created by Mitscherlich [3] raised a doubt of R. J. Haiiy and other chemists due to a presence of impurities in minerals. In response, Mitscherlich was the first scientist to conduct experiments on the synthesis of various crystals from pure synthetic compounds, in particular, from the sulfur, and proved the phenomenon of dimorphism (polymorphism generally). In the mid-twentieth century, M.J. Buerger created a unified theory of polymorphism as transformations of I (coordination polyhedron, *c.p.*) and II (local environment of the *c.p.*) coordination spheres (*c.s.*) with and without a break of chemical bonds [4]. S.K. Filatov and P. Paufler introduced zero *c.s.* (atom, ion) and an intermediate (local) break of bonds [5].

Anisotropy of thermal expansion and negative thermal expansion. E. Mitscherlich made an optical tube for the Wollaston's reflective goniometer in order to fix a position of an eye when registering a luster of a crystal's face. This allowed him to find the difference of values of angles between the faces of calcite crystal at different time of a day as a function of temperature, i.e. to discover the anisotropy of the thermal expansion. Moreover, Mitscherlich discovered the negative thermal expansion of calcite crystals. Later this led to the understanding of reasons causing a thermal cracking of rocks and metasomathosis processes as well as of a deposition of ores in the Earth's crust [2, p. 246].

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Unusual polymorph transformations: in situ HTXRD data

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Within the last two decades, thermal behavior and polymorphism of a great variety of inorganic substances was examined by us by powder low- and high-temperature X-ray diffraction (HTXRD). According to the “rules of polymorphism” the symmetry of a crystal structure rises with temperature [Filatov, 1973; Hazen, Finger, 1982; Filatov, 2011]. The number of exclusions is limited. Here the most unusual thermal transformations are presented for the structures based on triangular, tetrahedral and octahedral oxygen polyhedra. The possible reasons are discussed.

The sequence of reversible phase transitions of Sr₂B₂O₅ structure based on BO₃ triangles was known for half a century [Witzmann, Beulich, 1964], although the symmetry of HT phases was unknown. Using HT single-crystal and powder XRD we showed that the sequence of transitions is associated with an unusual change of symmetry, with modulated triclinic intermediate β -phase and monoclinic LT γ -Sr₂B₂O₅ as well as HT α -Sr₂B₂O₅ [Volkov et al., 2017].

According to powder HTXRD, KBSi₂O₆ and Ca₂B₂SiO₇ undergo reversible polymorph transformations with lowering symmetry [Krzhizhanovskaya et al. 2016, 2018]. Their tetrahedral motifs just slightly change the symmetry, meanwhile the topology remains unchanged.

On heating both orthorhombic (α) and triclinic (β) modifications of octahedral-based BiNbO₄ structure transform to HT (γ) phase, which symmetry was proposed by Sleight and Jones in 1975 as monoclinic. We refined the HT phase at 1100 °C and showed that it is actually orthorhombic. Thus, in this case, there is no decreasing symmetry; the complex sequence of unusual polymorph transformations was studied in detail [Zhuk et al., 2019].

The work was supported by the Russian Foundation of Basic Research 17-03-00887. XRD studies were performed in the Research Center of XRD studies of St. Petersburg State University.

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Theoretically and experimentally investigation of deviation from the Vegard's law for solid solutions: hybrid halide perovskite system

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There is much evidence that X-ray measurements of sufficient accuracy reveal deviations from the linear dependence of unit-cell parameters on composition of solid solutions, i.e., departures from Vegard's rule. The dependence of such deviations on composition for a random solid solution with one substitutional position is usually of a parabolic form with a positive deviation [Urusov, 1992]. The study of deviations from the Vegard's law is an important crystal chemical problem.

Theoretical and experimental study of the deviation of parameters and volumes of unit cells using the example of hybrid halide perovskites $APbI_{3-x}Br_x$ (where A is Cs or organic cation) was considered. Theoretical calculations were carried out by a semi-empirical approach using disordered supercells. We firstly use new efficient algorithm for determining the most disordered atomic configuration of an arbitrary composition and pick improved set of interatomic potentials for modelling the large ($7 \times 7 \times 7$) $APbI_{3-x}Br_x$ supercells. Such approach makes it possible to simulate more accurately the mixing properties of a crystal structure with an infinite size approximation.

The simulation shows that unit cell volumes deviate from their additive values (Retger's rule) by several \AA^3 , which affects their functional characteristics, such as band gap and light absorption. It is worth noting that the magnitude of the deviation significantly depends on the configuration and long range ordering. Moreover, a positive correlation was found between positive deviations and positive differential enthalpy of formation of solid solutions, which is in good agreement with previously reported experimental results suggesting the tendency of solid solutions to decompose at room and low temperatures [Nandi et al. 2018].

The simulation data of cell volumes and the short and long range ordering were confirmed experimentally by refinement of the structure and anion composition of single crystals based on our experimental X-ray structural analysis data.

In addition, we determine the optimal growth parameters of large low-defect single crystals from solutions. The single crystals of $APbI_{3-x}Br_x$ were synthesized from DMF and GBL solutions by temperature-induced crystallization. It was found that the stoichiometry of solid solutions differs significantly from the ratio of components in the crystallization solution, which can be explained by the significant difference in solubility of bromide and iodide perovskite.

The obtained results are also of high practical importance due to the increasing popularity of mixed halide hybrid perovskites for application in photovoltaics [Turkevych et al. 2019].

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The Quantitative Estimation of the Degree of Similarity of Coordination Polyhedra

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The atomic structure of crystals is often conveniently described using coordination polyhedra (CPs). The geometrically regular CP form in real atomic structures of crystals occurs rather rarely. In the general case, real CPs have deviations from the ideal geometry, such CPs are usually called distorted. CP geometry is usually described by a set of bond lengths and angles, however, such a description is not always convenient, since contains a large number of parameters. To conduct a comparative analysis of several CPs, it is convenient to introduce some numerical characteristic, replacing a set of bond lengths and angles, with a single number.

We have proposed a new method for estimating the degree of similarity of two CPs with the same coordination number (CN). The proposed method takes into account the distortion of the lengths of chemical bonds and valence angles. The numerical criterion is a dimensionless limited quantity. The algorithm allows us to distinguish enantiomers and adapt the sensitivity of the method to the task [Somov and Andreev, 2018].

The method for estimating the degree of similarity of coordination polyhedra was implemented in the *Polyhedron* program, which is part of the PseudoSymmetry software package [Somov et al., 2014]. The main features of the Polyhedron program are listed below:

- The quantitative estimation of the degree of similarity based on geometrical parameters of CPs.
- The quantitative estimation of the degree of similarity based on electron density functions.
- Calculate the degree of similarity of CP relative to the reference polyhedra from the database.
- The ability to create reference polyhedra based on the studied crystal structures.
- The automatic determination of a CP type.

The effectiveness of the proposed method and software is confirmed by the results of the study of coordinated compounds of bismuth and antimony complexes, as well as salts of polyphosphonic acids. In crystals of dicarboxylates of triarylantimony and triaryl bismuth, it was shown that that an increase in the degree of similarity of the complex former CP of the tetragonal pyramid corresponds to a decrease in the frequency difference between the symmetric and asymmetric modes of vibration of the carbonyl fragment on the IR spectra.

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Fedorov's Group of Crystallographic Symmetry – Transformation Algorithms Space and Energy while Implementing a Stable Atomic Configurations

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The 100th anniversary of the death of E. S. Fedorov

Under terrestrial conditions, the crystal state is perceived as the most stable, corresponding to the minimum energy of atomic configurations (in thermodynamics, the ideal crystal structures are assigned zero entropy). In the mechanical-wave concept of the crystal state, the crystallization process means the loss of individual degrees of freedom (individual movements) by atoms in favor of more economical collective: plane standing elastic waves, where the masses are concentrated in the nodal planes of the waves. Standing waves of different orientations recreate pseudo-translational and then ideal translational ordering of material particles, reducing all the variety of configurations of atoms to their positions in the unit cell with volume V_0 . In an elementary cell, the degrees of freedom of atoms are reduced by symmetry axes and mirror planes. The independent part of the volume is reduced to the fundamental volume $V^*=V_0/M$ (M –order (multiplicity) of the symmetry group. In this volume, the number of variable coordinates is n_s atoms. The ratio $n_s/n_p=S$ (n_p is the number of atoms in a primitive cell) represents the characteristic of the structure. Thus, crystallographic symmetry transforms the space filled with atoms, reducing its independent region to V^* and the number of degrees of freedom of atoms to n_s . This achieves the minimum energy of the atomic system [Borisov et al., 2019]. The stability of such configurations (stencils) is confirmed by the popularity of highly symmetric structural types in nature and human practice. For example, in the structural type spinel $MgAl_2O_4$ with symmetry $Fd\bar{3}m$ ($a=8.075$ Å; $Z=8$; $V_0=526.54$ Å³; $M=192$) the fundamental volume is only 2.75 Å³. Both cations are fixed in particular positions at the intersections of the symmetry elements, and only oxygen anions located on the triple axes can move along these axes, having the coordinates of the basic atom a particular position with one degree of freedom: x,x,x . Therefore, 14 atoms in a primitive cell have only one degree of freedom: $S=1/14=0.017$. Four anions form the correct tetrahedral environment of the Mg cation, the parameter $x=0.381$ determines the length of the Mg–O bond, and the possibility of its variation provides to the popularity of the structural type of spinel for different sets of cations and anions. The situation is similar in other popular structural types (sphalerite, apatite, garnet, corundum...), and structural stencils are preserved with significant deviations from the ideal stoichiometry for the stencil. Thus, in the inanimate nature, in the continuum the space + energy the transformation of material systems into stable States is carried out by symmetry, the forms of which were brilliantly predicted by E. S. Fedorov. Energy processes of crystallization became clear in the analysis of large arrays of structures [Borisov et al., 2015].

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Evolutional search of own mineral phases of aluminum in the lower mantle of the Earth

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The question of the existence of aluminum own phases in the mantle of the Earth remains controversial up to date. The search of Ca-Al-O stable phases under high P - T was carried out by an evolutionary approach implemented in the USPEX software package [Oganov and Glass, 2006] by semi-empirical and quantum chemical methods of modeling.

In addition to the simplest CaAl_2O_4 composition in the Ca-Al-O system, the appearance of several potentially stable structures was predicted: $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{11}$ (space group $C2/m$), $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5$ ($Cmcm$), $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_4\text{O}_9$ ($C2/m$), $\text{CaAl}_6\text{O}_{10}$ ($P1$), $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_6$ ($C2/c$) (Fig. 1). All predicted structures have tunneled character. Calcium atoms are located in a different channels formed by AlO_6 octahedra and AlO_5 bipyramids.

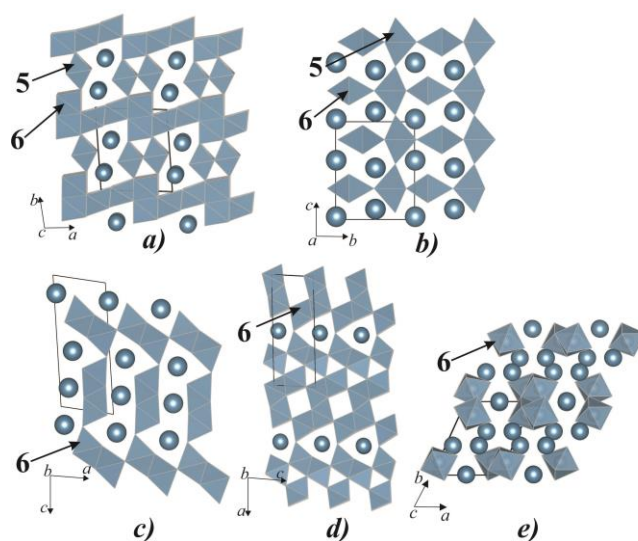


Figure 1. Predicted crystal structures in Ca-Al-O system at 100 GPa. a) $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{11}$, b) $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5$, c) $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_4\text{O}_9$, d) $\text{CaAl}_6\text{O}_{10}$, e) $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_6$. Calcium atoms are shown as balls. The numbers mean the aluminum coordination number.

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An evolutionary system of mineralogy: Proposal for a classification of planetary materials based on natural kind clustering

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Minerals preserve a vivid narrative of the physical, chemical, and biological histories of their origins and subsequent alteration, and thus provide our clearest window to the evolution of Earth and other worlds through billions of years of Cosmic history. Mineral classification systems have the potential to elucidate this rich evolutionary story; however, the present mineral taxonomy, based as it is on idealized major element chemistry and crystal structure, lacks a temporal aspect and thus cannot reflect planetary evolution. A complementary evolutionary system of mineralogy based on the quantitative recognition of “natural kind clustering” for a wide range of condensed planetary materials with different paragenetic origins has the potential to amplify, though not supersede, the present classification system.

Mineral properties, including trace and minor elements, ratios of isotopes, structural defects, inclusions, external morphologies, and other idiosyncratic attributes, represent information that points to specific modes of formation and subsequent environmental histories—information essential to understanding the co-evolving geosphere and biosphere. We present the first in a series of contributions to explore an alternative and complementary evolutionary system of mineralogy. The earliest stage of mineral evolution, commencing with the appearance of the first crystals in the universe at >13 Ga and continuing today in the expanding, cooling atmospheres of countless energetic stars, saw the high-temperature ($T > 1000$ K), low-pressure ($P < 10^{-2}$ atm) condensation of refractory minerals and amorphous phases.

Varied types of carbon- and/or oxygen-rich mineral-forming stars, including red giant branch, asymptotic giant branch, and type IA and type II supernovas, impart distinctive isotopic and trace element signatures to the micro- and nanoscale stardust grains that are collected from chondrite meteorites, atmospheric sampling, Antarctic ice, asteroids, and comets. Although our understanding of the diverse mineral-forming environments of stars is as yet incomplete, we present a preliminary catalog of 41 distinct natural kinds of stellar minerals, representing 17 official International Mineralogical Association (IMA) mineral species, as well as three kinds of non-crystalline condensed phases not codified by the IMA.

Data-driven discovery in mineral systems: applications of advanced analytics and visualization

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The key to answering many compelling and complex questions in Earth, planetary, and life science lies in breaking down the barriers between scientific fields and harnessing the integrated, multi-disciplinary power of their respective data resources. We have a unique opportunity to integrate large and rapidly expanding “big data” resources, to enlist powerful analytical and visualization methods, and to answer multi-disciplinary questions that cannot be addressed by one field alone.

Recent years have seen a dramatic increase in the volume of mineralogical and geochemical data available for study. These large and expanding data resources have created an opportunity to characterize changes in near-surface mineralogy through deep time and to relate these findings to the geologic and biologic evolution of our planet over the past 4.5 billion years [1-3]. Using databases such as the RRUFF Project, the Mineral Evolution Database (MED), mindat, and EarthChem, we explore the spatial and temporal distribution of minerals on Earth’s surface while considering the multidimensional relationships between composition, oxidation state, structural complexity [4], and paragenetic mode.

These studies, driven by advanced analytical and visualization techniques such as mineral ecology [5-6], network analysis [7], and affinity analysis, allow us to begin tackling big questions in Earth, planetary, and biosciences. These questions relate to understanding the relationships of mineral formation and preservation with large-scale geologic processes, such as Wilson cycles, the oxidation of Earth’s atmosphere, and changes in ocean chemistry. We can also investigate the abundance and likely species of as-yet undiscovered mineral, as well as estimate the probability of finding a mineral or mineral assemblage at any locality on Earth or another planetary body. Given the spatial and temporal distribution of minerals on Earth, which was heavily influenced by life, we can explore the possibility that Earth’s mineral diversity and distribution is a biosignature that can be used for future planetary evaluation and exploration. These geologic resources also facilitate integration across disciplines and allow us to explore ideas that one field alone cannot fully characterize, such as how the geochemical makeup of our planet affected the emergence and evolution of life, and, likewise, how life influenced chemical composition and geological processes throughout Earth history.

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Mineral phylogeny by means of secondary transformation of precursor species

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In the process of evolution of geological matter, minerals “born, live and die” [Severgin, 1798]. The idea of mineral evolution developed by R. M. Hazen [Hazen et al., 2008] attracts considerable scientific and public attention [Rosing, 2008]. The phenomenon of genetic control upon the characteristic features of minerals underlies the concept of mineral typomorphism proposed by F. Bekke [1903] and developed by A. E. Fersman [1939].

The mineral evolution includes nucleation, crystal growth, structural transformations and exsolution under cooling, ion-exchange reactions and, finally, low-temperature alteration, which determine corresponding changes of its typomorphic properties and allows to estimate physico-chemical conditions and mechanisms of these processes. Sometimes, mineral alteration results in the formation of a novel mineral species inheriting structure topology of the precursor, which is frequently accompanied by the increase in structural complexity. The inheritance concept was applied by Khomyakov [1990] to titanosilicates from the massifs of the Kola alkaline province, in particular, to the monosomite–murmanite and vuonnemite–epistolite series formed due to the exchange of PO₄ groups by H₂O molecules in the interlayerspaces.

In this work, we shall report on the mineral phylogeny by means of structural-chemical transformations of primary (precursor) minerals with the formation of transformation series such as murmanite–selivanovaite, kihlmanite-(Ce)–tundrite-(Ce), ivanyukite-Na-T–ivanyukite-Na-C–ivanyukite-K–ivanyukite-Cu–ivanyukite-Th, parakeldyshite–M34–keldyshite, andradite–nikmelnikovite, vesuvianite–manaevite-(Ce) and pyrrhotite-4C-5C-6C [Yakovenchuk et al., 2009, 2014, Pakhomovsky et al., 2018, Ivanyuk et al., 2018]. We shall also demonstrate how these transformations can be applied to the topo-crystal-chemical mapping of mineral deposits.

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Evolution and structure complexity of lithium minerals: applying of network analysis

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Lithium is an incompatible element, mostly concentrated in pegmatites, which can count as a final stage of a magma's crystallization. This alkali metal has an uncommon occurrence, single oxidation state and a minor role for biological life. All of this enables to use for searching of correlation between such features like age, occurrences, number of localities and structure complexity [Krivovichev, 2012].

Analysis of the coexisting of the 114 IMA-approved lithium minerals (in 2017) by Network Analysis and particularly by clustering [Morrison et al., 2017] show three main and three small clusters. This method illustrates non-random connections, but an actual reason to group together. Each of the clusters has chemical features and indeed different sources of magma. Minerals of the first group such as spodumene, elbaite, amblygonite and etc, in the main case, belong to LCT pegmatites and subduction and orogeny zones as well. The second (neptunite, ephesite, etc) and the third ones (sogdianite, polyolithionite) relate to alkaline rocks (Lovozero, Khibiny and etc) and rifting zones. A few minerals (ferri-leakeite, sugulite) from these two clusters were found in metamorphic rocks enriched in Mn. The ages of the first occurrence are closely connected to supercontinental cycles and show a strong connection with an intensity of pegmatite forming. Furthermore, most of the first occurrence of Li-minerals (63 to 51) younger than 600 Ma. [Grew et al., in preparation]

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2. Diffraction: Theory and Experiment

Modern day mineralogy usitilising X-ray diffraction

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We live in challenging times. The Earth is warming and we face more extreme weather events. Mineralogy and Earth Sciences stand in a unique position to offer solutions and insight into some of the problems that the planet faces and that we are going to face into the future. And underpinning the science to these solutions is X-ray diffraction.

One of the most important materials that can help us are layered double hydroxides (LDH) or hydrotalcites. Here I present some of our work using LDHs for a number of diverse applications including: carbon sequestration, nitrate removal from contaminated water and removal of U and fission products for application to nuclear spills such as Fukushima Daiichi.

Today in a climate where getting grants is increasingly difficult, it is important for mineralogists and Earth scientists to show the real world impact of their work. One way to do this is to work at the interface between the bio- and geosphere. Here I present some of our work on one of the seven natural wonders of the world, the Great Barrier Reef.

Quantitative nanostructure information from diffraction data: what can the diffraction pattern tell you?

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Powder diffraction data are often employed for phase identification/quantification or for structural determination. In these cases, symmetrical and narrow peaks are necessary to obtain an accurate result, as the powder can be considered as made of well crystallised and similar grains free of defects.

In most practical cases, however, the powder diffraction pattern presents peaks that are broad or have peculiar shapes. This is a signature of the presence of defects (nano size, grain boundaries, dislocations, stacking faults, antiphase boundaries...).

The possibility of extracting some quantitative information about those defects will be shown, with some discussion about the limitation of traditional methods such as Scherrer formula, and about the actual information that the diffraction peaks can give us in practical cases.

Evaluation of the best weighting scheme for the maximum entropy Patterson method

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The maximum entropy method (MEM) is extensively used in crystallography to reconstruct electron densities, nuclear densities, and Patterson function from diffraction data. To obtain reasonable distribution of densities, it is reported that observed diffraction data need to be weighted with a proper function. Without weighting, residuals of observed and calculated structure factors, $(F_o - F_c)$, of low- Q (large d -spacing) region tend to be very large. While a weighting scheme based on d^4 was reported to be the best for X-ray diffraction data [1], it sometimes tends to force too strict fitting of F_c to F_o at low- Q region, and the best weighting scheme depends on data types [2].

The necessity of weighting in MEM for crystallography comes from intrinsic nature of crystals that electron/nuclear densities are smooth. Such nature of crystals causes distribution of the information entropy S to be also smooth and amplitudes of $\partial S / \partial F_c$ to decrease with decreasing d -spacing. By evaluating distribution of $\partial S / \partial |F_c|^2$ in the maximum entropy Patterson method, it was found that even more steep weighting function is necessary to obtain smooth distribution of Patterson function, and also a reasonable distribution of residuals. However, such steep weighing functions were found to suffer from very slow convergence of MEM iterations because residuals of high- Q region are having too little contribution to the function maximized in the MEM iterations.

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The direct derivation (DD) method: a new technique for quantitative phase analysis using observed intensities of individual phases and their chemical composition data

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The direct derivation method, a new technique for quantitative phase analysis, is based on a simple principle. For instance, a solid cube, even if it is too big to be put on a balance, can be weighed by dividing its volume by the volume per unit weight of the same material. In the same manner, the weight proportion of the k th component material (W_k) in a K -component mixture can be calculated by $W_k = S_k/a_k^{-1}$, where S_k is the total scattered intensity from that material and a_k^{-1} is the total scattered intensity per unit weight. As in the case of weighing the solid cube, we need to know two parameter values, S_k and a_k^{-1} , for individual components in order to derive weight fractions (w_k) by $w_k = W_k/\sum W'_k = a_k S_k/\sum a'_k S'_k$. The parameter a_k^{-1} has been verified to be a function of the numbers of electrons belonging to the atoms in the chemical formula and the chemical formula weight [1, 2]. Therefore, the a_k^{-1} is calculable if we know the chemical compositions of phases present in the mixture. On the other hand, the S_k can be obtained, for example, by summing up the integrated intensities of respective phases if we can decompose the observed powder pattern of a target mixture into individual Bragg components by using the pattern decomposition methods such as the Pawley or Le Bail method. The another way of obtaining the S_k is to use the observed powder patterns of single-phases for modeling the individual powder patterns of the mixture just like multi-component Rietveld refinement using calculated patterns[3]. In utilizing the observed patterns, it has been required to subtract the background intensities from observed patterns. The present procedure can use the observed patterns without subtracting their background intensities[4]. To utilize the background-included observed pattern is advantageous to the quantification, in particular, of samples containing low crystallinity materials like hydrates, amorphous component materials, low symmetry materials with many weak peaks in middle and high angle regions *etc.* Some examples of applications, including inorganic materials and some minerals, will be presented in this report.

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Quantitative X-ray analysis of natural and artificial supplementary cementitious materials originating from Industrial residues and natural pozzolanic rocks

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CO₂-reduction in the field of technical production of building and construction materials participates with about 5-7% of the total amounts of carbon dioxide. To replace the main source of CO₂ (decarbonation of limestone) different other natural and technical materials came into focus. These CO₂-free raw materials are used from basic raw material mining industry, processing industry and also from different primary industries. These inorganic-based materials are mainly composed of crystalline and amorphous components. As complex mixtures of these different materials occur their mineralogical characterization can be very difficult, but is highly necessary to understand the complex reaction behaviour and the overall compositions of these different mixtures of pozzolanes (mine tailings, leaching products, slags, ashes, flue gas products, heat treated clays, volcanic and sedimentary rocks, recycling products) and high temperature synthesized cement clinkers. All these differently and very complex mixtures must be characterized to ensure optimal quality of these new cementitious and CO₂-reduced mixtures. Other possibilities are in the field of producing different types of cement clinkers at elevated temperatures with new mineralogical compositions. To establish a precise but also fast quantification different determination methods were applied to quantify the different crystalline and amorphous phases. A difference in hydration behavior due to the chemical and mineralogical composition of the materials based on contents of crystalline and amorphous phases can be attributed and is therefore a must in the determinations. The different reaction behavior is based on a definition as is given in Figure 1.

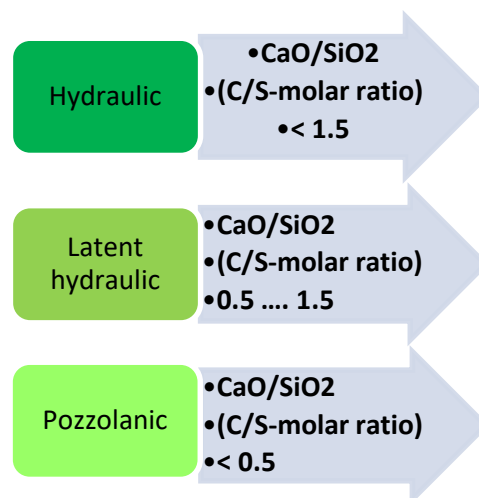


Fig. 1. Definitions of hydraulic, latent hydraulic and pozzolanic behaviour of cementitious materials.

For these complex cement-based mixtures several different methods will be applied to show a fast and reliable quantification as base for later hydration. These are Rietveld analysis, Partial least squares regression (PLSR), cluster analysis and partial or not known crystal structures analysis (PONKCS). The results for different cements with a bunch of different added pozzolanes using several examples will be demonstrated. As an example in Figure 2, a comparison of the results for amorphous contents obtained by Rietveld method and PLSR is given in Figure 2.

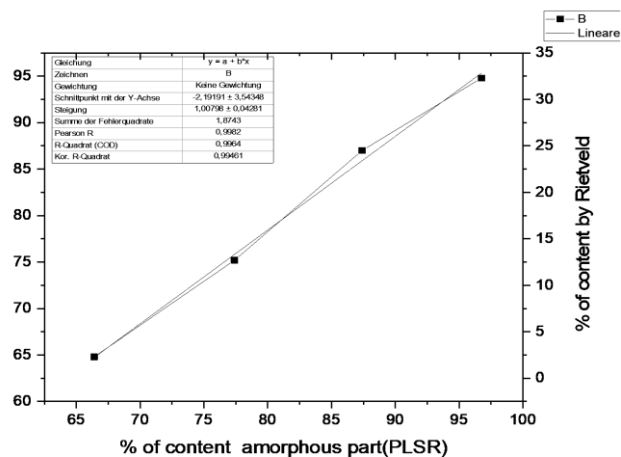


Fig. 2. Comparison of results for determinations of amorphous contents in a composite mixture by PLSR and Rietveld analysis

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A multi-criteria genetic algorithm for a crystal structure determination from powder diffraction data

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Sometimes the determination of the crystal structure of a mineral can be difficult due to the complexity of the atomic structure and the inability to obtain a good quality diffraction pattern. In such cases, global optimization methods are used, because they can even work with powder diffraction patterns of mediocre quality. The method of simulated annealing [David et al., 2006; Favre-Nicolin et al. 2002; Whitfield et al., 2010] and genetic algorithms [Feng et al., 2007; Lutterotti et al., 2003] are two methods of global optimization, which are used for the task of the crystal structure determination most often.

The report provides a general description of the crystal structure search method with use of a multi-criteria genetic algorithm from powder diffraction data. This work is a development of the previously presented single-criterion genetic algorithm [Zaloga et al., 2018], in which the profile P-factor of the Rietveld method and the penalty for too short interatomic distances were summed up into one common value of the fitness function. In the new method, these two values represent two separate criteria, and optimization occurs for each of them. This approach allows us to store during the optimization not just one the best solution, but a whole front of solutions (the so-called “Pareto front”), which are the best according to two criteria. This provides an extension of a search space and increases the efficiency of searching the right solution. The report shows the results of applying this algorithm to several test samples determination, as well as comparing the effectiveness of its work with the effectiveness of the previous version of the algorithm.

The reported study was funded by Russian Foundation for Basic Research, Government of Krasnoyarsk Territory, Krasnoyarsk Regional Fund of Science to the research project № 18-43-243009 «Coevolutionary modeling of an atomic-crystal structure of new substances by diffraction data on basis of parallel genetic algorithms and supercomputer computations».

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3. Spectroscopy: Theory and Experiment

Multilayered mineralogical information in spectroscopy of minerals

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Scientific information for mineralogical objects of study (mineral species, mineral deposits, mineral assemblages) is forming by many methods of study. These methods include various types of descriptions, photo and video documentation, data of chemical composition, X-ray diffraction data, IR and Raman spectra and other data from instrumental mineralogical studies. Each type of the data could be represented as separate layer of information whereas full mineralogical information for each object represents a time-varying complex system of associative connections of these layers of information. The talk is devoted to the methods of formalization of various types of mineralogical information (chemistry, physical properties, spectroscopic data) and the methods of organization for heterogeneous information in the information system.

The primary source of mineralogical information is a mineralogical specimen (sometimes the separate grain in a mount or even a small region of the grain) where mineralogical studies are performed. Grains and mount are often lost during or after the research, which leads to significant difficulties in trying to repeat the study of the object. The special collection of well-characterized samples, grains and mounts was founded (Dec. 2017) in Fersman Mineralogical Museum in addition to etalon mineral collection. At the moment it contains about 400 samples, grains, polished thin sections and mounts. Several thousand microprobe analyzes, LA-ICPMS data, H₂O and CO₂ measurements, microphotos and BSE images, IR and Raman spectra as well as results of experimental studies of various physical properties of these minerals have been collected. The research results are partially published in scientific papers. The actual task is to systematization of the accumulated information without significant losses. The report is devoted to the methods of formalization of various types of mineralogical information (chemistry, physical properties, spectroscopic data) and the organization of heterogeneous information in the information system.

For the experiment on systematization of heterogeneous mineralogical information, we used elements of the semantic network that are embedded in non-formalized or partially formalized descriptions. The experience of widely used “mindat.org” and “rruf.info” databases has been taken into account. The main object of information is the specimen for which there is a mandatory and additional attributes. Also, the objects of the information system are mineral species, geographical objects, the results of scientific research, storage sites, personalities and many others. The novelty of the approach to the organization of information in the system is the organization of the information space on semantic relationships between objects in different layers of mineralogical information, which are set automatically by the system itself, but can be corrected in manual editing mode if necessary. Formalized data include chemical composition data, X-ray structural data, IR and CS spectra, as well as the results of other instrumental methods of mineralogical studies. The data is bounded to the specimen (or even to a specific grain in the specimen), but each data type forms a separate information layer, which includes a method for data storage of this type, methods for formalizing and grouping data, methods for matching and processing search queries. As a result, a multilayered information system of mineralogical knowledge is gradually being formed, which can be used as an independent tool in mineralogical studies, for the distribution of mineralogical knowledge, education and self-education.

Cathodoluminescence (CL) microscopy and spectroscopy of magmatic and metamorphic minerals: New avenues for petrological applications

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During the last 60 years, the technique of cathodoluminescence (CL) microscopy has become a standard tool in mineralogy. While in the past routine application mainly focused on sedimentary rocks and on the characterization of zircon domains prior to ion probe dating, within the last two decades this technique has also been applied to various magmatic and metamorphic rocks.

The current study likes to demonstrate the impact of the “hot cathode” CL microscope, in particular in conjunction with EMP-studies on magmatic and metamorphic rocks, using conventional polished thin sections. Many of the specific features presented could easily have become overlooked without applying CL microscopy. With respect to magmatic rocks, the compilation of data presented includes examples of K-feldspar (blue luminescence), concentric zoning of plagioclase (blue to reddish) and nepheline (dark blue), oscillatory zoning patterns of leucite (blue), heterogeneous zoning of sodalite-group minerals (yellow to blue) and Li-bearing mica (red), datolite (brownish) veins in altered basalt. Selected studies on metamorphic rocks focus on UHP-rocks from the Dora-Maira Massif / Italy, the Kokchetav Massif / Kazakhstan, Sulu and Dabie / China, the Western Gneiss region / Norway, Pohorje / Slovenia, and Erzgebirge / Germany. Further examples include HT- and UHT-metamorphic rocks from Romania and South Africa, skarn deposits from Romania, and Jadeite-rich rocks from the Rio San Juan Complex / Dominican Republic that were formed due to fluid-rock interaction. Among other features, we introduce here: 1) oscillatory zoning patterns of garnet, kyanite, wollastonite, diopside and zircon; 2) regular and irregular – in some cases very complex – growth structures of garnet, jadeite, omphacite, metamorphic olivine, carbonates, and clinopyroxenes; 3) dolomite exsolution patterns in calcite and K-feldspar exsolutions in clinopyroxene; 4) breakdown features of metamorphic coesite (bluish-green luminescence), producing different silica phases as various quartz generations (dark red to violet) and chalcedony (yellow) as well as 5) different carbonate generations of calcite (yellow), Mg-calcite (orange), and dolomite (red) from UHP-rocks.

Note that using high-resolution spectroscopy of the CL-emission, it is possible to characterize and evaluate the colors of different minerals. Narrow bands attributed to the presence of e.g. Cr³⁺, Dy³⁺, Sm³⁺ or Tb³⁺ and broad bands caused by the incorporation of Mn²⁺ and Fe²⁺ can be easily distinguished, even in different zones of the same mineral, for instance in clinopyroxene, kyanite, carbonate sand in garnet. The introduced CL-investigations also contribute to the understanding of mineral reactions, particularly considering the formation of symplectites and pseudomorphs. Further studies focus on interstitial phases and different annealed crack systems of rock matrices; accessory luminescent minerals like diamond (greenish blue and partly zoned), zircon (blue), apatite (green), and bearthite (green) are easily identified in thin section, even when they occur in very small abundance.

In essence, CL enables colour images of important but otherwise invisible growth features and internal structures of minerals to be obtained easily and quickly within seconds. Knowledge of the detailed structural characteristics of magmatic and metamorphic minerals has an high impact on a better understanding of crystallisation processes in melts and a more precise derivation of *PT*-paths, respectively, and thus on the evolution of geodynamic processes with any magmatic or metamorphic rocks involved. Thus, we propose the CL-technique to be used more intensively for routine investigations of thin sections as a pathfinder prior to chemical characterization by EMP.

Luminescence of natural zircon at VUV- and soft X-ray excitation induced by laser and synchrotron

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Zircon is a brightly luminescent mineral. Luminescence is widely used to study the zircon structural defects when analyzing the U-Pb-system of the mineral in petrochronological applications, predicting the safety of zircon ceramics for the disposal of radioactive elements, etc. [Krasnobaev et al., 1988; Hanchar, Rudnic, 1995; Gotze et al., 1999; Gaft, 2002; Ewing et al., 2003]. To justify models of the luminescence centers (LC) in zircon, it is necessary to study both intra- and interband electronic processes. Taking into account the high value of the band gap ($E_g > 6$ eV), such studies can be carried out only using synchrotron radiation (SI) in the VUV- and soft X-ray energy region. In this work, photoluminescence (PL) of the structurally perfect zircons from Yakutia's kimberlites induced by SI at temperatures 10 and 300 K has been investigated at HASYLAB, DESY (Germany). Luminescence spectra (2.5-6 eV), luminescence excitation spectra (5-25, 50-200 and 500-620 eV) as well as the decay kinetics of luminescence has been analyzed. Luminescent peculiarities of initial and annealed at 1200 °C crystals have been compared. Initial crystals are characterized by radiation damaged structure due to self-irradiation of U and Th impurities radioactive decay. The crystal structure mainly recovers after annealing. Zone structure of the natural zircon crystals has been studied; the value of E_g has been estimated as 7.1 eV. Two groups of luminescence bands (2.1, 2.7-2.8, 3.2-3.3 eV and 4.4-4.7, 5.4 eV) connected with impurities (radiation?) defects of crystalline structure and attributed to intrinsic emission have been analyzed due to the peculiarities of the luminescence excitation spectra under $E_{exc} < E_g$, $\sim E_g$ and $\gg E_g$. The kinetics of luminescence 5.4 eV band has been estimated as 4 ns. PL of the structurally imperfect zircons from carbonatites of Australia and alluvial deposits of Sri Lanka induced by a xenon lamp and laser lines 473, 488, 514, 633 nm has been studied at 300 K, as well as PL induced by laser lines 263, 527, 1053 nm at 6.5-320 K. Imperfect zircons are characterized by autoirradiation doses $0.02-5.07 \cdot 10^{18}$ α/g . Mechanisms of luminescence in structurally imperfect zircons have been analyzed; some physical models have been proposed. The outlines of the zircon broadband PL spectrum have been found to have a number of gaps at 428.3, 477.3, 586.2-586.4, 616.0, 649.2, 686.0-687.5 nm, caused by the reabsorption of impurity U^{4+} -ions. The effect of U-reabsorption has been found to depend on its concentration, observation temperature and the mineral imperfectness. The U-impurity centre structure has been considered. The possibilities of an integrated approach, including the PL and Raman scattering spectra analysis, spectroscopic imaging of zircon grains for investigation of the local features of zircon structure have been demonstrated.

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The Crystals of Ge, Ga-rich Topaz: Crystal Growth, Germanium and Gallium Distribution, Raman Spectroscopy

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We report the first successful growth of Ge,Ga-rich topaz single crystals on seed by hydrothermal method at 650 °C and 100 MPa. Before now, the small crystals of Ge-analogue of high-pressure phase topaz-OH were synthesized at 650 °C and 2 GPa [Wunder et al., 1997]. The crystal growth procedure of Ge,Ga-rich topaz was based on the method previously developed [Balitsky et al., 2006] and founded to results of study of silica/alumina transport phenomena in supercritical water solutions. The experiments were carried out in chromium–nickel alloy autoclaves. The nutrient consisted from mixture of both quartz and topaz places in the upper (colder) zone of autoclave. The topaz seeds and mixture of powdered oxide germanium and gallium was putted in lower (hotter) zone of autoclave. Duration of the crystal growth runs was from 1 to 2 months.

As a result, topaz single crystals of bluish-green color with a thickness of up to 4 mm on one side of the seed has been grown. The external morphology of the as grown crystals is determined by crystallographic orientation of seeds, their form and sizes. Grown layer characterized by a clear zoning and sectorial structure. The distribution of gallium and germanium in Ge,Ga-rich topaz is highly uneven. The maximum replacement of silicon and aluminum by the indicated elements occurs at the boundary of the seed crystal and the grown layer, reaching 25 wt.% GeO₂ and 6 wt.% Ga₂O₃, respectively.

Polarized Raman spectra in two back-scattering geometries $\bar{y}(zz)y$ and $\bar{y}(xx)y$ obtained in five points (Fig. 1). The Raman spectra of the Ga- and Ge-rich boundary layer had a sharply different character, which is intermediate between topaz and kriselite spectra. All vibrational bands of this layer are much broader than those of the natural topaz and synthetic OH-Ge-topaz [Schlüter et al., 2010], which indicates a strong disordering of cations of different sizes both in the octahedral and tetrahedral structural sites. The vibrational modes corresponding to (Si,Ge)O₄ and (Al,Ga)–O vibrations are significantly shifted towards lower frequencies in comparison with natural topaz spectra due to Si/Ge and Al/Ga mass effects. Some bands in the region of lattice vibration at ~268, ~291 cm⁻¹ show the inversed trend of shifting to higher frequencies, which can also be observed in the kriselite spectrum. The Raman spectra taken in 3-5 points had the topaz-like character. The bands of (Si,Ge)O₄ and (Al,Ga)–O vibrations in these spectra show the gradually shift to higher frequencies, which indicates a decrease of Ge and Ga content in respective cation positions.

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VIS-spectroscopy Study of Co-blue spinel from Luc Yen, Vietnam.

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Nowadays, “cobalt” blue spinel is considered as the most expensive and sought-after spinel on the gemstone market due to its unusual bright color. It is believed that this neon-like color is the result of the accumulation of Co^{2+} and / or Fe^{2+} impurities in the spinel structure. However the precise position of Co^{2+} in the structure of blue spinel is still open. Some argue that cobalt occupies octahedral position [Huong et al., 2018], others – tetrahedral [D’Ippolito et al., 2015; Chauvire et al., 2015].

Detailed investigation of 22 blue spinel crystals from Luc Yen, Vietnam with LA-ICP-MS allows us to outline its average chemical composition in regard with trace elements. In comparison with spinel of blue color from other deposits [D’Ippolito, 2013, D’Ippolito et al., 2015, Peretti, 2003, our unpublished data], studied samples are characterized by higher Li, Ga, Cr, Co and Ni contents, and lower Fe, Mn and Zn amounts. Co concentration varies from 77 to 297 ppm and Fe one ranges from 2590 to 10500 ppm.

In order to determine the position of Co in the crystal structure of “cobalt” spinel, the visible absorption spectra were measured for 4 samples. Figure 1 shows the adsorption peaks of Co^{2+} ions in the spinel at 544, 551, 578, 623 nm, which is in a good agreement with data of previous researches [Chauvire et al., 2015]. In addition, there is a fan-like peak characteristic of Co^{2+} ions in the range of 550–650 nm, which indirectly confirms that the blue color of spinel is due to cobalt but not iron [Platonov et al., 1984]. Also, the Co^{2+} peak is positioned at 544 nm, which is typical for Co^{2+} in the octahedral position [Cotton et al., 1999].

Since the peaks of Co^{2+} ions are in the range of 550–650 nm, we may assume, that Co^{2+} ions in the blue spinel of Luc Yen occupy both octahedral and tetrahedral positions in the structure of the mineral [Platonov et al., 1984]. Also, Co^{2+} and Fe^{2+} peaks are equally suited to wavelengths for blue spinel.

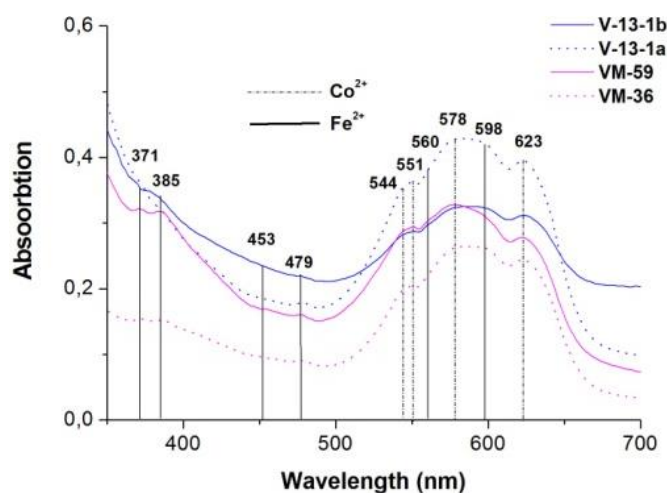


Figure 1. VIS-spectra of blue spinel from Luc Yen, Vietnam.

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Optical spectroscopy for analyzing of the cation disordering in MgAl₂O₄ spinel

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In spinel $^{IV}(A_{1-\delta}B_{\delta})^{VI}(A_{\delta}B_{2-\delta})O_4$, the disordered A^{2+} and B^{3+} cation distribution over tetrahedral and octahedral sites can be stabilized; the inversion parameter δ depends on the chemical composition, P, T -conditions of crystallization, the subsequent thermal and radiation history, etc. Evaluation of the disordering degree is necessary for solving the petrological and mineralogical problems as well as for synthesis of spinel structure ceramics with desired properties. Traditionally, the determining of δ values relies on single crystal X-ray or neutron diffraction techniques. The development of optical micro-spectroscopy based on Raman scattering (RS) and photoluminescence (PL) seems to be relevant for this purpose. In this study, we have analyzed the RS and PL spectroscopic properties of spinel with different structure disordering degree achieved by the variation of the Cr^{3+} content, the heat treatment and the ion and electron irradiation. The natural spinel from the Kukhilal deposit (Pamir) and the Murzinsko-Aduysky and Kochkarsky anticlinoria (Urals), as well as the MgAl₂O₄ synthetic ceramics obtained by the high-temperature pressing method were investigated. The analysis of superimposed RS and PL spectra was performed. In the Raman spectrum of the pure, highly ordered spinel from Kukhilal, the vibrational modes A_{1g} , E_g , $3F_{2g}$ with narrow (5-6 cm^{-1} for the E_g) and symmetric maxima are distinguished (Figure); the contribution of luminescence of typical impurity ions Mn^{2+} and Cr^{3+} is analyzed. It was shown that the zero-phonon $R_{1,2}$ lines (684.7 and 684.5 nm) and the phonon sideband dominate in the PL spectrum of Cr^{3+} (${}^2E_g \rightarrow {}^4A_{2g}$); a set of low-intensity zero-phonon N-lines associated with Cr^{3+} emission in distorted octahedral sites and the N_4 -line associated with Cr-Cr paired centers were detected. The effect of annealing at 700–760 °C on the RR and PL spectra was studied and a number of structurally sensitive RS and PL parameters were established: the E_g 408 cm^{-1} Raman mode width; the intensity ratio of E_g 408 cm^{-1} and E_g 380 cm^{-1} modes; the position of the $F_{2g}(1)$ mode near 313 cm^{-1} ; the ratio of the PL line intensities n_2/N_1 . The regular trends in RS and PL are analyzed depending on the Cr content, annealing temperature and sample irradiation dose (Figure).

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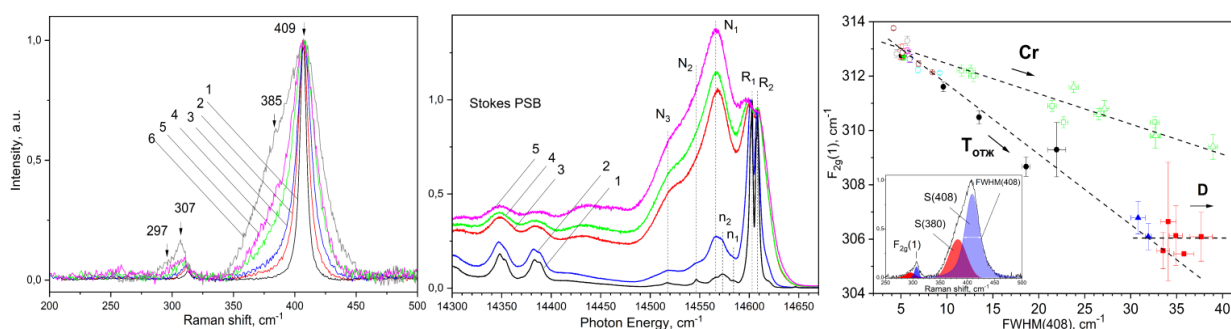


Figure. Raman (a, $T=300K$) and PL (b, 77 K) spectra of the Kukhilal's spinel in the initial state (1) and after annealing at 700 (2), 720 (3), 740 (4), 760 °C (5) and of the synthetic MgAl₂O₄ ceramic (6); the variation in RS parameters with increasing Cr content, annealing temperature T , and irradiation dose D . Spectrometer LabRam HR800 Evolution, the excitation line 488 nm

Raman study of hydroxide-perovskite [MgSi(OH)₆] at high pressure up to 7 GPa

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Dense hydrous magnesium silicates (DHMS) are important potential water carriers into deep parts of the Earth's mantle. OH-perovskite (or hydroxide-perovskite, 3.65 Å-phase) [MgSi(OH)₆] is the less studied phase of DHMS group and the DHMS phase with maximum water content (up to ~35 wt.% H₂O) and is one of the largest repositories of water among all the known hydrous phases [Mookherjee et al., 2015]. Besides, it presents great crystal chemistry interest as one of the six-coordinated silicon compounds.

Raman spectra of hydroxide-perovskite (grown at P = 12 GPa, T = 425 °C for 2 hours in DIA-type multianvil apparatus) were recorded in the region from 70 to 3800 cm⁻¹. High pressures up to ~7 GPa at room temperature (T = 22 °C) were obtained in an apparatus with lever-arm-driven diamond anvils. Methanol-ethanol mixture was used as a pressure transmitting medium.

OH-perovskite Raman spectrum at ambient pressure exhibits external and internal octahedral stretching/bending (Mg-O / O-Mg-O and Si-O / O-Si-O) modes, bending δ(OH)-vibrations at 681 and 1036 cm⁻¹ and OH-stretching vibrations at frequencies above 3000 cm⁻¹. In the region of octahedral vibrations, intense modes at 197, 271+290 cm⁻¹ (duplet) and less intense modes at 265, 300 и 404 cm⁻¹, OH-stretching vibrations at 3147, 3225, 3291, 3404 and 3463 cm⁻¹ are observed.

In order to interpret the Raman modes, three methods were used: the lattice dynamics method by means of the LADY program [Smirnov & Kazimirov, 2001]; empirical exponential function by Novak and Libowitzky [Libowitzky, 1999]; Morse-potential model of hydrogen bond [Goryainov, 2012]. The O-H...O bond lengths, calculated by the last model [Goryainov, 2012], are in a good agreement with structural data [Wunder et al., 2011].

Upon the pressure increase, octahedral and δ(OH) vibrations exhibit linear positive pressure shift, while frequencies of the OH-stretching modes have inverse pressure dependence. The *v/P* dependences have rather regular character. However, minor anomalies are observed in the OH-stretching vibrations region.

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EPR in single crystals of technogenic gypsum and powders of its dehydration products

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Technogenic gypsum irradiated with X-rays became a marker of arid, dry conditions with a set of paramagnetic centers analogous to that in the known natural crystals. The parameters of the spin Hamiltonian were found and models of centers were established that are suitable for reliable EPR dating and environmental reconstruction [Khasanova et al., 2015].

The powder EPR spectra of technogenic gypsum derivatives subjected to isothermal annealing with an exposure time of 30 minutes in the range of 100–375 °C and 600 °C, and subsequent X-ray irradiation at 25 °C were studied. Paramagnetic centers and main phase states of the gypsum annealing products were interpreted and compared with the results of the study in the plaster "Marino glass" [Khasanov et al., 2014].

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Investigation of ceramics BiNbO₄ doped by ions of Fe and Mn by ESR spectroscopy

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The compound of bismuth orthoniobate BiNbO₄ (bismutocolumbite) is of scientific and practical interest due to their magnetic, microwave dielectric and catalytic properties, strongly dependent on doping elements of transition metal. Bismuth orthoniobate and its solid solutions are promising as a dielectric interface in monolithic capacitors and EMC filters for super-high frequency equipment. To optimize the electrophysical properties of ceramics, the composition of BiNbO₄ was modified by iso- and heterovalent substitution of niobium and bismuth atoms with transition elements, but the structural state of the doping elements was not determined experimentally.

The low-temperature orthorhombic (α -BiNbO₄) and high-temperature triclinic (β -BiNbO₄) modification of bismuth orthoniobate doped with oxides of Mn and Fe in the proportions of substitution of Nb atoms were studied by us using the ESR [Lutoev et al., 2018; Zhuk et al., 2019a,b]. Solid solutions of BiNb_{1-x}Mn(Fe)_xO_{4- δ} with $0.003 \leq x \leq 0.06$ are synthesized by standard ceramic procedure using staged calcination at 650, 950 (α -BiNbO₄) and 1100 °C (β -BiNbO₄). Monophase composition of the obtained compounds was confirmed by SEM and x-ray diffraction.

According to EPR data in α -BiNbO₄, impurity ions Fe³⁺, Mn²⁺ are localized in isolated weakly distorted octahedral positions of Nb atoms, but most of them are clustered. A well-resolved ESR spectra of Fe³⁺ and Mn²⁺ were obtained for β -BiNbO_{4- δ} phase, which allowed to determine their spin-Hamiltonian parameters: $H = g \cdot \mu \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{S} + A \cdot \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{I} + D \cdot O_2^0/3 + E \cdot O_2^2$.

The triclinic phase of BiNbO₄ has two types of octahedral positions of Nb⁵⁺, differ by average bond length Nb-O. However, EPR spectra reveal the distribution of isolated Fe³⁺ ions in position of four types. Two positions Fe³⁺ with the same zero-field splitting $D = 0.72 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, but with different degree of rhombic distortion $E/D = 0.24$ and 0.17 were assigned, respectively, to two octahedral positions Nb⁵⁺ with the nearest oxygen vacancy. Pair of additional positions of Fe³⁺ with a lower value of $D = 0.47 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and low rhombic distortion $E/D = 0.12$ and 0.08 , were be attributed to the same structural positions of Nb⁵⁺, but with a remote oxygen vacancy. The positions Nb⁵⁺ with longer average bond length Nb-O turn out to be two times more occupied by Fe³⁺ ions with more high value of rhombic distortion E/D . A similar distribution of the lattice structure position β -BiNbO_{4- δ} was found for Mn²⁺ ions. The EPR spectra of this ion are a superposition of the signals from the ions by large and small value of D in rhombic and, respectively, axially distorted octahedral positions ($E/D = 0.31$, $D = 0.158 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $A(^{55}\text{Mn}) = 8.4 \text{ mT}$ and $E/D \approx 0$, $D \approx 0.02 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $A(^{55}\text{Mn}) = 8.6 \text{ mT}$).

The measured total integrated intensities of the EPR spectra of isolated Fe³⁺ and Mn²⁺ ions in the structure of β -BiNbO_{4- δ} in the studied range of their concentrations are in the saturation region, depending weakly on the concentration of the dopant. A significant part of the impurity ions in the structure of bismuth orthoniobate is in the cluster form.

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Complex internal textures in kyanite: a CL, EBSD and Raman spectroscopic study

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The study of the ultrahigh-pressure metamorphic (UHPM) rocks is of great interest today because of their use for the reconstruction of the processes occurring in the subduction zones. A characteristic feature of the UHPM complexes is the absence of the prograde *PT*-path part, which is erased as a result of the dehydration reactions, as well as during high-temperature anatexis. Kyanite is widely distributed in HP rocks and has a simple chemical composition (Al_2SiO_5), which allows using it for the reconstruction of UHPM rock evolution [Kendrick, Indares, 2018]. Previous studies have shown that the study of the kyanite internal textures by means of electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD) provides important data for the study of deformation processes occurring in subduction zones [Beane, Field, 2007], whereas cathodoluminescence (CL) mapping of kyanite allows deciphering the metamorphic history of UHPM rocks [Kendrick, Indares, 2018]. This paper presents the results of a combined CL+EBSD+Raman investigation of the kyanite porphyroblasts from the diamond- (Kumdi-Kol block) and coesite-grade (Kulet block) kyanite-bearing rocks from the Kokchetav massif. Kyanite porphyroblasts from both localities have a zonal distribution of graphite, which is expressed in the presence of the graphite-rich cores and the clean overgrowth zones. In the kyanite porphyroblasts from coesite-grade rocks, the inclusions of quartz, coesite, xenotime, rutile, zircon, apatite and monazite were identified. Kyanite porphyroblasts from the diamond-grade rocks, in addition to the minerals listed above contain diamond, allanite, dumortierite and siderite.

The study revealed that the kyanite porphyroblasts from both types of rocks have complex internal textures which are related to its complicated metamorphic history. The radial fibrous pattern and irregular spotty zoning were distinguished by means of Raman imaging and CL, whereas the intergrowth of two kyanite crystals and twinning were identified only by EBSD and Raman spectroscopy methods. The study of the kyanite porphyroblasts by the CL method shows that it consists of domains with different CL intensity, and displays red CL which is commonly related to the high concentrations of Cr^{3+} impurity [Müller et al., 2012]. However, the study of kyanite chemical composition revealed that there is no any correlation between the impurities (Cr, Ti, Ni, V) level and CL-intensity in kyanite. The study showed that the combined CL, EBSD and Raman spectroscopic study of the kyanite porphyroblasts provides better spatial resolution for the deciphering the internal textures in kyanite, rather than the selective approach employment.

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Crystal-chemistry, Raman spectroscopy and origin of some natural LILE-enriched exotic titanate minerals

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Large-ion lithophile element (LILE)-enriched titanates of the magnetoplumbite, crichtonite and hollandite groups have been investigated in a mantle xenolith from the Udachnaya-East kimberlite mine, Russia. The studied titanate minerals occur within an orthopyroxenitic assemblage consisting of enstatite with subordinate Cr-bearing suite of minerals, i.e. pyrope, diopside and spinel. Magnetoplumbite-group minerals (yimengite-hawthorneite, YIHA) and crichtonite-group minerals (CGM) compose abundant inclusions (10–100 µm) in enstatite in association with other Ti- and/or Cr-rich oxide minerals (rutile, Mg-Cr-ilmenite, Cr-spinel) and pentlandite. CGM are also typical of intergranular space, where they form complex oxide aggregates together with rutile, picroilmenite and Cr-spinel. Hollandite-type titanates (priderite and redledgeite) are rare and have been identified only in the rock interstices.

The examined YIHA grains, $(K,Ba)(Ti,Cr,Al,Fe,Mg)_{12}O_{19}$, are compositionally interjacent between yimengite and hawthorneite end-members with an overall tendency towards K-dominant compositions. Ba- and K-specific in the A site CGM ($ABC_{18}T_2O_{38}$) inclusions in enstatite chemically resemble lindsleyite-mathiasite minerals (LIMA), though contain much lower Zr in the B site than typical LIMA titanates. CGM in interstitial oxide intergrowths show highly diverse compositions even within individual aggregates, where they are chemically dominated by Ba, Ca and Sr. Priderite and redledgeite, ideally $KFe^{3+}Ti_7O_{16}$ and $BaCr^{3+}_2Ti_6O_{16}$, respectively, can be easily distinguished in the sample by optical properties and composition, albeit both typically occur as a solid solution towards one another. The Raman spectra of the all examined titanates have major bands at ~680–710 cm^{-1} , reflecting the symmetric stretching vibrations of $Ti^{4+}O_6$, $Cr^{3+}O_6$ and other Cation O_6 octahedra; other strong bands appear in the region of 130–680 cm^{-1} .

The orthopyroxenite is spectacular due to a remarkable variety of minerals presented in volumetrically small proportions, including titaniferous and Cr-bearing oxides, silicates (olivine, phlogopite, tetraferriphlogopite, amphiboles, serpentine, chlorite, talc), carbonates (calcite, dolomite, siderite), sulfides (pentlandite, djerfisherite, pyrrhotite), sulfate (barite), phosphates (apatite and $Na_2BaMg[PO_4]_2$), hydroxides and hydroxochlorides of Fe. Their occurrence is interpreted to result from at least three superimposed processes: 1) deep-seated mantle metasomatism, 2) infiltration of a kimberlite melt and 3) late hydrothermal alterations. The YIHA and CGM are considered to be epigenetic in respect to the host orthopyroxenite and were formed from a Ba-K-rich metasomatic agent responsible for the exotic titanate (YIHA, CGM) and pentlandite precipitation during the residence of the rock in the lithospheric mantle. Priderite and redledgeite chiefly replaced earlier-formed oxides and are suggested to have been crystallized much later; priderite is possibly related to the (post)kimberlitic stage, whereas redledgeite appears to be the latest, showing genetic affinity to late-stage hydrothermal fluids.

Additional information on the YIHA and CGM in the orthopyroxenite with implications for mantle processes is provided in [Rezvukhin et al. 2019].

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Raman spectroscopy and imaging in mineralogical stomatology

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Interdisciplinary research is the major trend in modern science, including dental medicine. Mineralogical stomatology is developed at the interface of dental medicine and biomineralogy [Votyakov et al., 2017]. This discipline is focused on studies of human hard dental tissues, restoration materials, dental prosthetics, zones of interaction (hybridization) using techniques and approaches developed in biomineralogy and based on the application of modern analytical techniques (scanning and transmission electron microscopy with EDX analysis, electron probe microanalysis, laser ablation ICP mass spectrometry, IR and Raman spectroscopy, etc.)

In the report the results of spectroscopic studies of tooth tissues (intact and with various pathologies) are considered. In order to investigate the local structural variations of tooth tissues, both intact and affected, we performed hyper-spectral Raman imaging and mapping of their properties, such as carbonate-ion contents, degree of crystallinity, and collagen content through the various structural zones of dental tissues (Figure). The issues of measuring the degree of conversion of light-cured composites by Raman spectroscopy were examined as well.

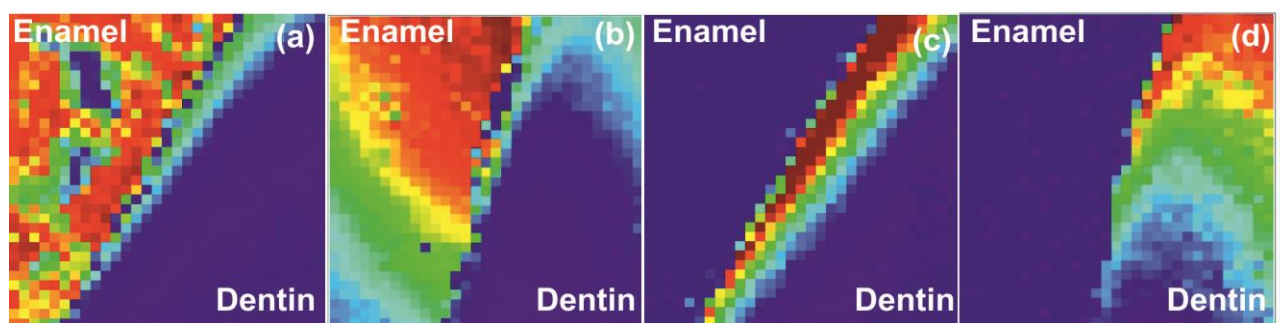


Figure. Raman mapping of the intact (a, c) and eroded (b, d) tooth using the integral intensity of the 960 cm^{-1} P-O stretching mode (a, b) and C-H bond vibrations in lipids and proteins in the region of $2880\text{--}2700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (c, d) across the dentin–enamel junction. Image size is $450\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ by $450\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ with $15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ step size.

The results obtained substantiate the structural variations in intact and affected teeth as the degree of bioapatite disorder [Wang et al., 2018]. The changes observed in the degree of mineralization and their manifestation through the linewidth and peak position of P-O stretching vibration at 960 cm^{-1} and C-H stretching vibration at 2940 cm^{-1} are the sensitive probes of the local structural environment.

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Application of Mössbauer, ESR, and FT-IR spectroscopy for mineralogical and technological studies of refractory Fe-Ti and Fe-Mn ores

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Due to the significant content of X-ray amorphous phases in the composition of refractory titanium and manganese ores, the use of conventional chemical and XRD phase analyses does not allow to obtain complete information about their quantitative mineral composition, which is extremely necessary for the development of effective technology for their processing. Since these ores are usually ferrous, the necessary mineralogical and technological characteristics of the ores can be obtained using ⁵⁷Fe Mössbauer spectroscopy and ESR, probing the local environment of Fe ions, and Fourier transform IR spectroscopy, which allows for phase analysis of even x-ray amorphous substances. In complex with chemical data, they make it possible to perform a quantitative phase analysis of iron-containing minerals to obtain objective information about their ratios in ores. We used these spectroscopic methods as the main methods for studying the concentrates of titanium ores from the sandstones (D₂mr) of the Pizhemskeye deposit on Middle Timan and siderite-rhodochrosite ores (D₃-C₁sl) of the Famennian volcanogenic-sedimentary manganese-bearing province on the Pai-Khoi peninsula.

The concentrates of titanium ores from the Pizhemskeye deposit, obtained in the process of crushing, grinding, desliming, gravity enrichment, classification and magnetic separation were studied [Makeev & Lyutoev, 2015]. The ratio of leucoxene and magnetic titanium minerals (≈ 5:3) in the collective concentrate, as well as the ratio of pseudorutile, ilmenite and Fe-rutile in the magnetic fraction (≈ 20:4:6, respectively) was obtained. It is established that pseudorutile as the main component of the magnetic fraction of Ti-concentrates, being the product of the decomposition of ilmenite, partially retains the Fe²⁺ ions and has a mixed ferri-ferropseudorutile composition: Fe³⁺_{1.50}Fe²⁺_{0.13}Mn²⁺_{0.12}Ti_{3.22}O₉. Before the finishing desiliconizations of concentrates it was recommended the operations of extraction of zircon and monazite and removal siderite and garnet.

Manganese ores, widespread in the Famennian Upper Devonian sediments on Pai-Khoi, generally do not correspond to industrial conditions. Recently, however, new manifestations with relatively rich rhodochrosite ores have been discovered in the region of the Kara Astrobleme. Technological probes (VSEGEI) of rich massive rhodochrosite ore and strongly ferruginous rhodochrosite-siderite ore, as well as the products of their laboratory modification after: i) ultrasonic scrubbing; ii) magnetization in reductive roasting (<650 °C) and iii) fluorination with NH₄HF₂ were investigated. According to Mössbauer spectroscopy, in rich rhodochrosite ores more than 80 at.% Fe is localized in the structure of rhodochrosite, and in rhodochrosite-siderite ores, this value is less than 30 at.%. In both types of ore, the remainder of Fe is mainly composed of superparamagnetic goethite and other hydroxide Fe-Mn phases. The tendencies of quantitative changes of the main natural mineral and newly formed Fe-containing spinel phases, including X-ray amorphous, occurring during the used laboratory modification of carbonate manganese ore samples are determined. The reaction of ores to the modification processes strongly depends on the content of iron oxyhydroxides in them, which should be considered when choosing an enrichment technology.

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Statistical methods for processing large sets of spectroscopic digital data

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Large spectroscopic data sets are formed while mapping the properties of heterogeneous mineral grains based on Raman scattering (RS) and luminescence spectroscopic and microprobe data, and Raman (IR, luminescence, X-ray diffraction) spectral analysis obtained under various observation temperatures and magnitude (duration) of the external factor. The data recorded during these studies contain the information on the processes kinetics, dynamic changes of their crystal lattice, spatial structural (chemical) heterogeneity of minerals, etc. One of the objectives of large data analysis is determining the critical values of the external factor, at which the mineral properties are transformed. Conventionally, data processing methods (“peak fitting” and others) are based on the algorithms of determining the characteristics of individual bands in the spectrum, followed by the analysis of dynamic changes in their position, width and intensity.

At the same time, the problem of ambiguous spectral deconvolution remains, particularly for poorly resolved spectra obtained at high observation temperatures in structurally imperfect minerals. In this paper, we have analyzed the prospects of using statistical methods for processing large data sets of spectroscopic data through the example of RS data sets obtained at temperatures of 80–880 K with a step of 5 K in quartz, zircon, and titanite (Figure), as well as the spectroscopic mapping of heterogeneous grains of these minerals. A number of algorithms have been implemented, including “integral” ones, which transform a complex spectrum (its temperature dependence) into a simple function, such as the autocorrelation function (ACF) [Salje et al., 2000] and the Fourier transform. The “differential” algorithms that give numerical assessment of differences (similarities) of two spectra (their temperature dependencies), such as the covariance method and the Pearson coefficient [Press et al., 1992] have been considered as well.

The proposed methods for processing data sets of mineral spectra have been shown appropriate for in situ identification of thermally induced phenomena (phase transitions, recrystallization, defect healing, etc.), as well as “special” transition zones on spatial profiles in heterogeneous mineral grains.

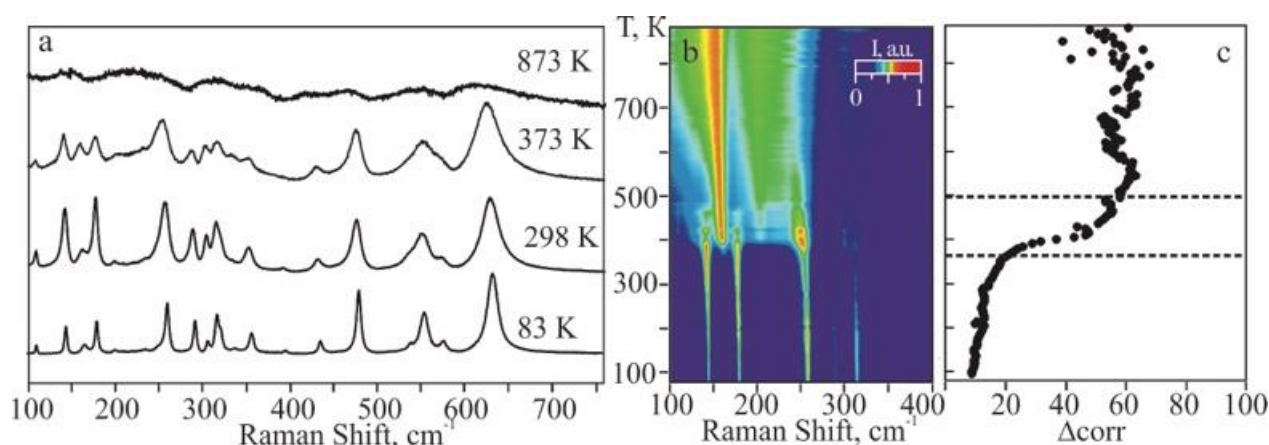


Figure. Raman spectra of titanite (a), a 2D map of the mode temperature change (b), and Δ_{corr} vs T (c). Δ_{corr} - ACF parameter (the band width characteristic) [Salje et al., 2000]; the dotted line is the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ phase transition zone [Zhang et al., 2013]. LabRamHR800 Raman spectrometer, laser excitation line 633 nm, Linkam TSM 600 thermal cell.

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Europium as a spectroscopic probe to determination site symmetry

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Trivalent europium ion can be used as antennas in inorganic solids solutions for estimating local crystal structure. Electro-dipole transitions are forbidden by selection rules, but can be released in non-centrosymmetric space group. A phosphate with type of nature mineral whitlockite crystallizes in different space groups. However, determination of local crystal environment is not simple task. So, the luminescence spectroscopy is the best site selective method for study local crystal environment of Eu^{3+} -doped whitlockite-type phosphates [Belik et al., 2017].

The whitlockite-type structure phosphates $\text{Ca}_{9-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{Eu}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ $0 < x < 1$ were prepared by standart solid-state reaction from stoichiometric mixtures of $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (99.9%), CaCO_3 (99.9%), MgO (99.99%) and Eu_2O_3 (99.9%). Synthesis was carried out in the air for 100 hours with an intermediate mixing.

With the substitution of Mg^{2+} for Ca^{2+} a phase transition from non-centrosymmetric groupe ($R3c$) to centrosymmetric groupe ($R\bar{3}c$) is observed. It is difficult to observe a limit concentration of Mg^{2+} , when this transition is detected, due to powder XRD patterns for these samples don't have much difference. In addition, for observed phosphates with very low the second harmonic generation signal, this method cannot give objective result too.

But this deference can be observed on PL spectra and ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_0$ transition. The substitution of Mg^{2+} for Ca^{2+} is accompanied by the vanishing of two bands for ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_0$ transition [Deyneko et al., 2019]. Cation Eu^{3+} in centrosymmetric groupe has three possibility sites ($M1$ - $M3$ - $M2$); emitting of Eu^{3+} in each of these contribute in ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_0$ transition. In opposite, in non-centrosymmetric space group, there are only two possibility sites ($M1$ and $M3$), but the emitting of Eu^{3+} ions in $M3$ do not contribute in ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_0$ the transition, that is why is observed only one line (Figure).

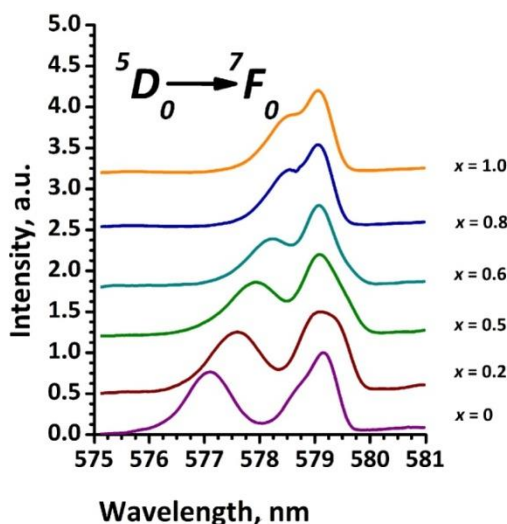


Figure. ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_0$ transition for $\text{Ca}_{9-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{Eu}(\text{PO}_4)_7$.

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Crystal Chemical and Structural Characterization of Minerals by Vibrational Spectroscopy and X-Ray Diffraction Methods

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A space group of the crystal structure belongs to one of the most important its characteristics of the materials. Determining the Fedorov's space group [Fedorov, 1981], one can "project, draw up the field of the further space group and many structures often with much different formulas and motives" (academician N.V. Belov) [Ocherki, 1995]. Of the total 230 space groups, only 61 ones including enantiomorphic pairs are determined unambiguously by X-ray diffraction method. In the other cases from two to five space groups only can be specified by the same rules of systematic absences. Using additional ways in analysis of intensities of X-ray diffraction reflections and physicochemical methods (measuring a refraction, piezoeffect, and etc.) allows most of space groups to be determined uniquely [Bokij, Poraj-Koshits, 1964; Arkhipenko, Bokii, 1977]. In studied the order-disorder problem, shot-sensitive IR spectroscopy as well as mean – and long – range sensitive Raman spectroscopy supplement the long – range sensitive X-ray diffraction method. The combination of diffraction and non-diffraction methods allow the perfect information both as a structure as a whole and dynamics of its separate fragments to be obtained.

The problem of determination of the space group symmetry can be solved uniquely using the methods of vibrational spectroscopy – infrared (IR) and Raman spectroscopy [Bokij, Poraj-Koshits, 1964; Arkhipenko, Bokii, 1977; Arkhipenko, Moroz, 1996; Moroz, Palchik, 2009]. The method proposed for refinement of space groups based on selection rules for IR and Raman spectra and comparison them with experimental data allow eliminating the unique arising when structures of solids are assigned to the space groups with the same rules of systematic absences. It has been shown that 11 pair of enantiomorphic groups and one pairs from orthorhombic system are indistinguishable by methods of vibrational spectroscopy; the remaining 206 groups practically can be distinguished. The possibilities of the method have been demonstrated by the example of mineral such as rhodonite crystallizing in triclinic system; nontronite crystallizing in monoclinic system, and other. The universality of the approach was investigated on the minerals of the Tomtor Nb-REE deposit (Yakutia), where, using the micro-Raman spectroscopy, in addition to the vibrational spectrum, the luminescence spectra were obtained. For certain minerals the references in which the problem was discussed are given.

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Spectral Characterization of the Ammonium Cation located in the structurally 'Inappropriate' Positions

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The symmetry of an isolated ammonium cation is described by the T_d tetrahedron group, which has the following elements: E , $8C_3$, $3C_2$, $6S_4$ and $6\sigma_d$. The subgroups of the group are T , D_{2d} , C_{3v} , S_4 , D_2 , C_3 , C_2 , C_s and C_1 . In the crystal structures of some ammonium minerals, the ammonium cation is located in crystallographic positions with symmetry that is not a subgroup of the T_d group, i.e. symmetrically 'inappropriate' position (the coordination polyhedron of NH_4^+ is different from site symmetry). Therefore, there is a disorder at ammonium site caused by the need to adjust the ammonium to the local symmetry of the position. Resulting in the fact that the averaged polyhedra of NH_4^+ cation is a superposition of disordered NH_4^+ tetrahedra. The disordering of ammonium cation can be either statistical or dynamical or even positional (shift from general position to special); the latter has been observed for tschermigite [Zhitova et al., 2019]. Ammonium minerals are reasonably common at geothermal fields related to Koshelev and Kambalny volcano (Southern Kamchatka, Russia). This association includes such minerals as ammonioalunite, ammoniojarosite, tschermigite, ammoniovoltaite [Zhitova et al., 2018].

Isolated NH_4^+ cation has four normal vibrations: ν_1 (A_1), ν_2 (E), ν_3 and ν_4 (T_2), two of which are active in the IR spectrum (ν_3 and ν_4), whereas all of them are active in the Raman spectrum [Zhitova et al., 2018]. The lowering of symmetry NH_4^+ cation results in an activation of ν_1 and ν_2 modes and a splitting of the of ν_3 and ν_4 modes. In the crystal structure of ammonioalunite and ammoniojarosite, the NH_4^+ cation is in the position with D_{3d} symmetry, thus only ν_3 (3300 cm^{-1}) and ν_4 (1430 cm^{-1}) modes are active at the IR spectrum. The splitting of these modes for ammonioalunite and ammoniojarosite is not observed, although the ν_4 band is asymmetric. In the structure of tschermigite the NH_4^+ cation is located in S_6 (C_{3i}). For tschermigite ν_1 mode is active and ν_3 and ν_4 modes are split into several components. On the basis of that it has been concluded that NH_4^+ cation is shifted to the C_3 position from S_6 position. In ammoniovoltaite, NH_4^+ cation is located in the position D_3 [Zhitova et al., 2019]. The ν_4 band on its IR spectrum is clearly asymmetric, which may be due to dynamic or static NH_4^+ disordering. Formally, figures of suitable symmetry (D_{3d} , S_6 , D_3) are obtained by rotating NH_4^+ with respect to C_2 and C_3 directions.

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Measurement of platinum group elements in catalysts processing products using SEM and energy dispersive spectrometer

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The high cost of platinum group elements (PGE) determines the economic feasibility of their processing from various catalysts used in the automotive, petroleum and chemical industries. In order to extract them, JSC EZOCM introduced a smelting technology to an iron collector [Maslenickij, 1987] using a Tetronics plasma furnace, with the subsequent processing of the collector in acids. The processed product is powdered platinum concentrate, the quantitative microanalysis of the composition of which is difficult due to the complex surface of the fragments and the significant overlaps of the PGE X-ray emission lines. To optimize the technology and assess the efficiency of metal extraction, the development of a method for microanalysis of the PGE content in the products of catalyst processing is relevant.

The current study reports on its development and testing on samples K176-177 of concentrates, obtained by melting catalysts with lime, quartz sand, magnetite and coke (samples differ in melting parameters and composition of the charge). According to SEM data, the surface the particles has a complex branched structure, with inclusions bright in BSE (K176), or a rounded shape with developed edges without inclusions bright in BSE (K177) (scanning electron microscope JEOL JSM-6390LV equipped with EDS Oxford INCA X- Max80; working distance 10 mm, accelerating voltage 30 kV, accumulation time 60 s). Semi-quantitative analysis was performed by the method of one standard by default calibrations. Analytical lines $FeK_{\alpha 1}$, $SiK_{\alpha 1}$, $SnL_{\alpha 1}$, $PtL_{\alpha 1}$ and $ReL_{\alpha 1}$ were used to measure the contents. The last two are free from the overlaps of impurity elements. Testing methods performed on samples K176-177; for sample K176 average contents are Fe=81.69, Si=12.12, Pt=2.42, Sn=1.26 wt.% and for K177 are Fe=77.72, Si=16.22, Pt=1.48, Re=2.32 wt.%. Relative standard deviations are $\Delta Fe=1.28$, $\Delta Si=4.97$, $\Delta Pt=4.28$ and $\Delta Re=4.88$ %, within which the data of microanalysis and chemical analysis coincide.

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4. Inorganic Crystal Chemistry

4.1. Silicates

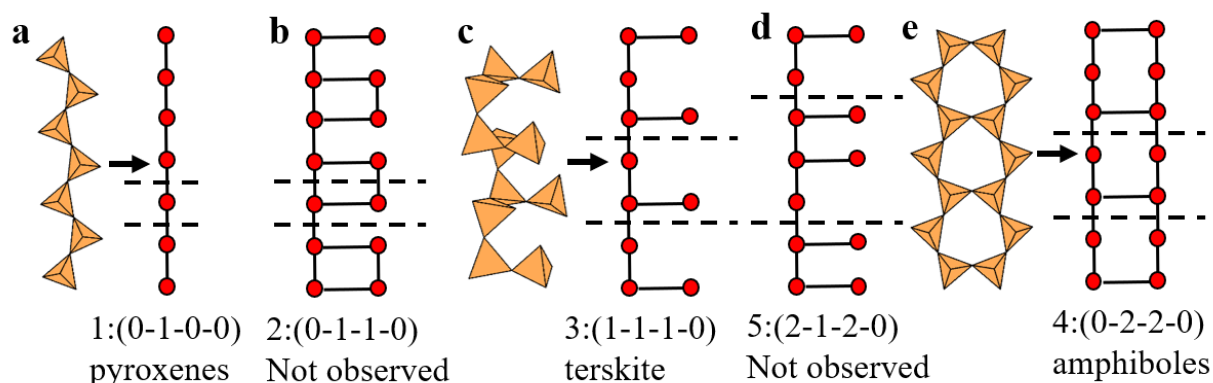
Bond Topology of Chain-, Ribbon- and Tube-Silicates

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We consider the topology of all chains, ribbons and tubes formed by corner-linked tetrahedral. All chain, ribbon and tube arrangements of tetrahedral can be represented graphically by reducing (TO_4) tetrahedral to vertices and linkages between those tetrahedral to edges. In this representation of a chain, only the connectivity of tetrahedra are preserved and no geometrical properties. The topology of all chains may be described by the expression $G_t = n_t:(a-b-c-d)$, where G_t = the graphical representation of a given chain, n_t = topological repeat unit and a, b, c and d are the number of 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-connected vertices in n_t . The topological repeat unit (n_t) contains the minimum number of vertices required to generate a given graph through *repetition operations*. By sequentially inserting different values of a, b, c and d, all topologically distinct graphs are generated. Figure 1 shows examples of the tetrahedron and graphical representation of various chains observed and not observed in inosilicates and their corresponding G_t expressions.



Each G_t expression corresponds to a set of topologically unique (non-isomorphic) graphs. This set can be generated using *modified adjacency matrices*, where each row (or column) represents a vertex in n_t . The sums of all rows and columns can then be permuted, each permutation generating a topologically unique graph that corresponds to the G_t expression. By comparing all possible non-isomorphic graphs that correspond to chains, we have begun to identify topological characteristics that correspond to more abundant inosilicates and/or more stable chain arrangements.

Polytypes in charoite and denisovite structures

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Charoite, ideally $(K,Sr,Ba,Mn)_{15-16}(Ca,Na)_{32}[(Si_{70}(O,OH)_{180})(OH,F)_{4.0} \cdot nH_2O]$, and denisovite, $K_{14}Ca_{42}Na_6[Si_{60}(O,OH)_{162}]F_{16}(O,OH)_8 \cdot 2H_2O$, are rare minerals occurring as aggregates of asbestos-like fibres. Both minerals belong to the family of Ca-bearing alkaline minerals.

The **structures** of these minerals are composed of three topologically distinct *dreier* silicate chains running along [001]: a dreier double xonotlite-like chain, $[Si_6O_{17}]^{10-}$ (DC), a tubular loop-branched dreier triple chain, $[Si_{12}O_{30}]^{12-}$ (TC) and in the charoite structure also a tubular hybrid dreier quadruple chain, $[Si_{17}O_{43}]^{18-}$ (QC) [Rozhdestvenskaya et al., 2010, 2011, 2017] (Fig. 1).

The silicate chains are separated from each other by ribbons of edge-sharing octahedra running along [001]. In the denisovite structure the octahedra walls form a rigid framework with channels along [001] in which the various types of silicate anions are located. These channels are situated between zigzag sequences of walls and form strips along [010].

In chain silicates **polytypism** is often connected with stacking faults or shifts of structure blocks. The lattice parameter $c \approx 7.2 \text{ \AA}$ spans two octahedra edges and in principle permits the silicate chains to be connected to the octahedral fragment in two distinct positions, $\approx 3.6 \text{ \AA}$ apart.

In both structures horizontal Si_2O_7 groups of chains are bonded to vertical octahedron edges and are therefore displaced with respect to each other by the length of one octahedron edge, i.e. $c/2$.

In charoite three silicate chains DC, TC and QC stack along the x axis and form a fixed block. In charoite-90 adjacent blocks are stacked without shifts. In charoite-96 adjacent blocks are shifted by a translation of $\frac{1}{2}c$. The shifts take place between (QC) and (DC). Randomly distributed + or - shifts would lead to disorder along [100] (charoite-d), which actually have been observed.

In denisovite within one strip along [010] all silicate anions are fixed with respect to the z - and to the y -direction. In two-octahedra-wide horizontal wall neighboring octahedra columns are mutually displaced along [001] by $c/4$ with respect to each other. Two DC on opposite sides of this wall belong to two neighbouring strips. Consequently, the silicate chains in both strips are displaced with respect to each other by $+c/4$ or $-c/4$, and this is true for the whole strip. This could lead to twinning, or to a new ordered structure, where shifts $+c/4$ and $-c/4$ alternate regularly, or to disorder when the directions of the shifts reverse randomly.

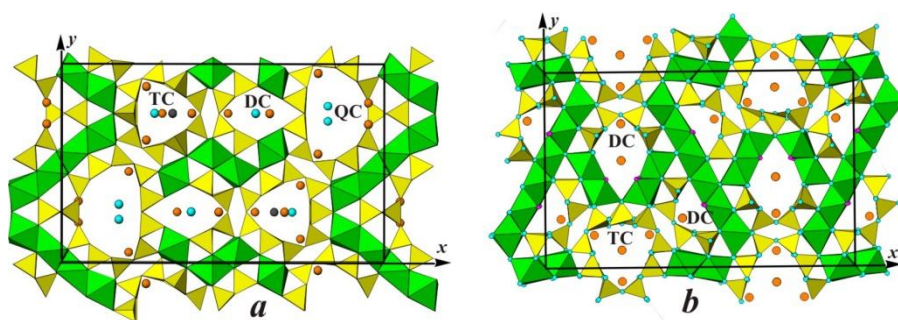


Figure 1. Structures of charoite (a) and denisovite (b) projected along the z -axis

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Complexity and stability of Group-I of the ABC-6 family of zeolites

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The ABC-6 family of zeolites [Gies et al. 1998] have a common periodic building unit (PBU) consisting on a hexagonal array of non-connected planar rings of 6 tetrahedra (S6R) centered at (0, 0) in the *ab* layer, which is considered as **A**-position. There are other two other possible location for the S6R: centered at (1/3, 2/3) and called **B**-position, and centered at (2/3, 1/3) and called **C**-position. PBU's are related along *c* direction by stacking resulting in periodic sequences. Three groups are defined upon the alternance of the PBU's. I will refer to the members of Group I. In this group, adjacent layers are always of different type and give rise to increasing complexity structures with even and odd number of layers sequences. The *ab* layer in this group has typically periodicity values of 12.57–12.96 Å. The known minerals belonging to this group have variable length for *c* periodicity depending on the stacking sequence, and it is found to be an approximate multiple of the layer thickness, i.e. ~ 2.51 Å. Connection of the S6R across shifted PBU's through tilted 4-tetrahedra rings (S4R) that constitute double *zigzag* chains of tetrahedra (*dzc* units), and lead to a 3D framework. The known structures are related to hexagonal or trigonal symmetries, but for sodalite and related solid solutions that show cubic symmetry, although ordering and relaxation of the framework can lead to lowering of symmetry and modulated structures. Frameworks form also open spaces or cages (in some cases channels) that host anions, oxoanionic groups, H₂O groups or even more complex molecules. Charge of extra-framework anions or oxoanionic groups are balanced by cations (usually Na, K and Ca). The 3D topology of these structures can be also described through the association of a periodic array of a limited number of cages types, having in common the presence the so-called CAN cage (CAN = cancrinite; or ϵ -cage). Minerals derived from these arrays give rise to some of the most complex mineral structures in the sense of Krivovichev [2012], which were listed as belonging to the 20 most complex minerals by Krivovichev [2013]. This makes this group of minerals very interesting.

The relation between the different known mineral structures belonging to this group and some aspects related to extra-framework relaxation as a function of composition, temperature and pressure will be portrayed.

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Renaissance of Alkali Lithosilicates with Surprising Luminescence Properties

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In the last years, the search for new alternative light sources to replace incandescent light bulbs has resulted in the syntheses and characterization of numerous phosphors for the use in phosphor converted light-emitting diodes (pc-LEDs). In these devices, a short wavelength emitting light source represented by an UV or blue LED is regularly combined with special converting phosphors, which emit light of longer wavelengths, to compose the desired color. A lot of examples concerning red phosphors exist, which show that especially ternary and multinary alkaline earth nitrides represent suitable host structures for doping with Eu^{2+} . For example, appropriate phosphors with surprising narrow band red emissions are represented by the compositions $\text{Ca}[\text{LiAl}_3\text{N}_4]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$, $\text{Sr}[\text{Mg}_3\text{SiN}_4]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$, $\text{M}[\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}_2\text{N}_4]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}, \text{Eu}$), $\text{Sr}[\text{LiAl}_3\text{N}_4]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ [Pust et al. 2014], and $\text{Sr}_4[\text{LiAl}_{11}\text{N}_{14}]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ [Wilhelm et al. 2017].

From these examples, $\text{Ca}[\text{LiAl}_3\text{N}_4]$ and $\text{Sr}[\text{Mg}_3\text{SiN}_4]$ crystallize in the $\text{Na}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]$ structure type and $\text{Sr}[\text{LiAl}_3\text{N}_4]$ in the $\text{Cs}[\text{Na}_3\text{PbO}_4]$ structure type. $\text{K}[\text{Li}_3\text{GeO}_4]$ and $\text{K}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]$ also have the $\text{Cs}[\text{Na}_3\text{PbO}_4]$ structure. This finding is remarkable because pure nitrogen compounds normally do not possess oxide species as isotopic counterparts. So, $\text{Ca}[\text{LiAl}_3\text{N}_4]-\text{Na}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]$ and $\text{Sr}[\text{LiAl}_3\text{N}_4]-\text{K}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]$ are two typical examples. Only little is known about mixed phases in this synthetic area. Based on these considerations, the question arose if there are alkali metal silicates or lithosilicates, which could be suitable for modern phosphor materials.

We started to investigate alkali metal silicates like $\text{Na}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]$ and $\text{K}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]$, which were already realized by R. Hoppe in the 80s and 90s of the last century. Despite of the fact that this class only contains monovalent cations, we tried to dope these structures with Eu^{2+} . So in this talk, results from our doping activities of the three lithosilicate phosphors $\text{Na}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$, $\text{K}[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$, and $\text{NaK}_7[\text{Li}_3\text{SiO}_4]_8:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ (possessing a new structure type) are given, which were the first examples of this substance class [Dutzler et al. 2018].

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The Astrophyllite Supergroup: Topological Constraints and New Chemical Compositions

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The structure topology and crystal chemistry have been considered for the fourteen astrophyllite-supergroup minerals: astrophyllite, niobophyllite, zircophyllite, tarbagataite, nalivkinite, bulgakite, kupletskite, kupletskite-(Cs), niobokupletskite, laverovite, heyerdahlite, devitoite, sveinbergeite, lobanovite and related nafertisite. The HOH block is the main structural unit in all astrophyllite-supergroup structures; it consists of three H–O–H sheets: a central O (Octahedral) and two adjacent H (Heteropolyhedral) sheets of [5]- and [6]-coordinated D polyhedra and the astrophyllite T_4O_{12} ribbons. In each structure, HOH blocks alternate with I (Intermediate) blocks along [001]. The I block comprises atoms between two HOH blocks. There are two types of structures based on the type of self-linkage of HOH blocks [Sokolova, 2012]: (a) HOH blocks link directly where they share common vertices of D octahedra, and (b) HOH blocks do not link directly via D polyhedra of the H sheets. The fourteen minerals of the astrophyllite supergroup are divided into three groups based on (1) the type of self-linkage of HOH blocks, *i.e.*, (a) HOH blocks link directly via $D-X_D^P-D$ bridges, or (b) HOH blocks do not link directly; and (2) the dominant cation of the O sheet [the C group: C_7apfu (atoms per formula unit)] [Sokolova et al., 2017]. In the astrophyllite group, HOH blocks connect via $D-X_D^P-D$ bridges, Fe^{2+} is dominant at C_7 ; in the kupletskite group, HOH blocks connect via $D-X_D^P-D$ bridges, Mn^{2+} is dominant at C_7 ; in the devitoite group, HOH blocks do not connect via $D-X_D^P-D$ bridges.

The general formula for the astrophyllite-supergroup minerals is of the form $A_{2p}B_rC_7D_2(T_4O_{12})_2I(X_D^O)_2(X_A^O)_4(X_D^P)_n(W_A)_2$, where C [cations at the $M(1-4)$ sites in the O sheet] = Fe^{2+} , Mn, Na, Mg, Zn, Fe^{3+} , Ca, Zr, Li; D (cations in the H sheets) = $^{[6,5]}Ti$, Nb, Zr, Sn^{4+} , $^{[5]}Fe^{3+}$, Mg, Al; T = Si, minor Al; the I (Intermediate) block is composed of the peripheral layers of the form $A_{2p}B_rW_{A2}$ where $p = 1, 2$; $r = 1, 2$; A = K, Cs, Ba, H_2O , Li, Rb, Pb^{2+} , Na, \square ; B = Na, Ca, Ba, H_2O (only in sveinbergeite), \square ; $W_A = H_2O$, \square and I represents the composition of the central part of the I block, *e.g.*, $(PO_4)_2(CO_3)$ in devitoite; $X_D^O = O$; $X_A^O = OH, F$; $X_D^P = F, O, OH, H_2O, \square$, where $n = 0, 1, 2$ for $(X_D^P)_n$. The A site can split into A(1) and A(2) sites.

Here I consider

- (1) linkage of M octahedra (O sheet) and polyhedra of the H sheets;
 - (2) order of Na in the O sheet which results in different topology of the HOH block;
 - (3) occurrence of F at the X_D^P site of the $D-X_D^P-D$ bridge;
 - (4) occurrence of Na and Li at the [6]-coordinated A(2) site and H_2O at the W_A site,
- and predict new chemical compositions for the astrophyllite supergroup.

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Crystal structure features of lamprophyllite-group minerals: Single crystal X-ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopy study

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Lamprophyllite-group minerals (LGM) are widely distributed in agpaitic rocks and their pegmatites. According to the nomenclature approved by the IMA CNMNC, LGM are included in the seidozerite supergroup [Sokolova and Cámara, 2017]. The general formula of LGM ($Z = 2$) can be written as follows [Rastsvetaeva et al., 2016]: $A_2[M1M2_2M3X_2][L_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{O}_2]$, where $A = \text{Ba, Sr, K, or Na}$; $M1 = \text{Na or Mn}^{2+}$; $M2 = \text{Na, Mn}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{or Ca}$; $M3 = \text{Ti, Mn}^{2+}, \text{Mg, Fe}^{3+}, \text{or Fe}^{2+}$; $L = \text{Ti or Fe}^{3+}$; $X = \text{OH, F, or O}$. The $M1-3$ and L cations have octahedral and 5-fold pyramidal coordinations, respectively. The following nine mineral species belong to the lamprophyllite group: lamprophyllite, fluorlamprophyllite, barytolamprophyllite, fluorbarytolamprophyllite, lileyite, emmerichite, ericssonite, ferroericssonite, and schüllerite. Many compositional varieties of these minerals were also described [Rastsvetaeva et al. 2016; Filina et al., 2019].

LGM from the alkaline rocks of Murunskii massif [lamprophyllite (**1**), *oxylamprophyllite* (**2**)] and pegmatites of Rocky Boy [lamprophyllite (**3**)] and Gordon Butte [barytolamprophyllite (**4**)] have been studied using single crystal X-ray analysis and Raman spectroscopy. Minerals are structurally related to the previously reported LGM and the crystal chemical formulas are: $(\text{Sr}_{0.725}\text{K}_{0.18}\text{Na}_{0.055}\text{Ba}_{0.04})_2[\text{Na}(\text{Na}_{0.83}\text{Mn}_{0.09}\text{Ca}_{0.08})_2(\text{Ti}_{0.52}\text{Fe}_{0.38}\text{Mg}_{0.10})(\text{OH})_{1.16}\text{F}_{0.55}\text{O}_{0.26}][\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2]$ for **1**; $(\text{Ba}_{0.425}\text{Sr}_{0.25}\text{K}_{0.215}\text{Na}_{0.11})_2[\text{Na}(\text{Na}_{0.645}\text{Fe}_{0.15}\text{Mn}_{0.12}\text{Ca}_{0.085})_2(\text{Ti}_{0.86}\text{Mg}_{0.08}\text{Fe}_{0.06})(\text{O}_{0.84}(\text{OH})_{0.66}\text{F}_{0.50})][\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2]$ for **2**, $(\text{Sr}_{0.7}\text{Na}_{0.125}\text{K}_{0.05}\text{Ba}_{0.025})_2[\text{Na}(\text{Na}_{0.705}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.08}\text{Mg}_{0.065}\text{Ca}_{0.05})_2(\text{Ti}_{0.65}\text{Fe}_{0.30}\text{Mg}_{0.05})(\text{OH})_{1.08}\text{F}_{0.48}\text{O}_{0.44}][\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2]$ for **3**; $(\text{Ba}_{0.56}\text{K}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{0.135}\text{Na}_{0.05})_2[\text{Na}(\text{Na}_{0.765}\text{Fe}_{0.09}\text{Ca}_{0.085}\text{Mn}_{0.06})_2(\text{Ti}_{0.53}\text{Fe}_{0.35}\text{Mg}_{0.12})(\text{OH})_{1.26}\text{F}_{0.58}\text{O}_{0.16}][\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2]$ for **4**.

Raman spectra were collected using a LabRam HR800 Evolution spectrometer with 514 nm and 633 nm laser excitation. In the spectra, lattice ($100-500\text{ cm}^{-1}$) and oscillation modes of Si-O_b-Si bridge and Si-O_{nb} non-bridge oxygen atoms of Si₂O₇ dimers as well as the oscillations of TiO₅-groups of the titanium silicate sheet ($500-1200\text{ cm}^{-1}$) are identified. The energy variations of Si-O_b-Si and Si-O_{nb} vibrational modes within $5-10\text{ cm}^{-1}$ are established, which correlate with the cation composition of A site of the structure. In the region $3400-3800\text{ cm}^{-1}$ the oscillations of OH-groups and H₂O are observed; their spectrum varies significantly in energy, width and relative intensity of vibrational modes between samples.

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Crystal structure and topological features of manganonaujakasite, Na₆(Mn,Fe)[Al₄Si₈O₂₆]

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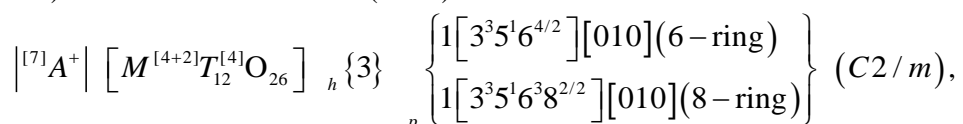
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Manganonaujakasite, Na₆(Mn,Fe)[Al₄Si₈O₂₆], the Mn-dominant analogue of naujakasite Na₆Fe[Al₄Si₈O₂₆], was discovered by A.P. Khomyakov and co-authors in lovozerite-lomonosovite lujavrites on the Lovozero alkaline massif (Kola Peninsula, Russia) [Khomyakov et al. 2000]. The mineral forms light blue grains that are irregular in shape and up to 5 mm across. The empirical formula of the sample is (Na_{5.96}Ca_{0.01})(Mn_{0.53}Fe_{0.49})Al_{3.95}Si_{8.03}O_{26.00} [Khomyakov et al. 2000].

The crystal structure of manganonaujakasite [Aksenov et al., 2019] was studied by single crystal X-ray analysis and infrared spectroscopy using a holotype sample. The monoclinic unit cell parameters are: $a = 15.029(1) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.999(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 10.467(1) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 113.551(1)^\circ$; $V = 1153.47(15) \text{ \AA}^3$, space group $C2/m$, $Z = 2$. The microporous crystal structure of manganonaujakasite is similar to that of naujakasite and is based on tetrahedral [Al₄Si₈O₂₆]-double layers which are linked *via* isolated (Mn,Fe)O₆-octahedra to form a heteropolyhedral framework containing two systems of parallel wide channels. The general crystal chemical formula of manganonaujakasite and related compounds (i.e., naujakasite and products of its hydration) can be written as follows ($Z = 4$)



indicating that (1) the guests are monovalent A^+ cations (predominantly Na^+) and (2) the 3D host structure consists of two different unidimensional channels (both running along [010] direction) with the topology of $[3^3 5^1 6^{4/2}]$ [6-membered ring (6R) pore opening] and $[3^3 5^1 6^3 8^{2/2}]$ [8-membered ring (8R) pore opening], respectively.

The naujakasite-type framework topologically relates to the **ATV**-type of $AlPO_4$. Both are built from the same *t-kah* [6^3] and *t-lov* [$4^2.6^2$] tiles and are characterized by similar one-dimensional *composite building units* represented by the narsarsukite-type *nsc*-chain. The comparative data for the frameworks of naujakasite- and **ATV**-types are given.

The calculated structural complexity parameter for the naujakasite-type framework ($I_{G,\text{total}} = 136.131$ bits/unit cell) is similar to that of **ATV** ($I_{G,\text{total}} = 102.117$ bits/unit cell) [Krivovichev, 2013]. The insertion of MO_6 octahedra into the tetrahedral framework between naujakasite-type double silicate layers leads to an increase of the framework density (FD); FDs are $22.54 (M+T)/1000 \text{ \AA}^3$ and $19.9 T/1000 \text{ \AA}^3$ for naujakasite and **ATV**, respectively.

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Sodalite-type aluminosilicates $\text{Na}_8[(\text{Al},\text{Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}]\text{X} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{X} = \text{SO}_4, \text{MoO}_4, \text{WO}_4$): synthesis, X-ray diffraction and thermal studies

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Representatives of the sodalite structure type (SOD-type) are well-known microporous materials with the general formula $M_8X_{1-2}[T_{12}O_{24}]$, where M and X are extraframework and intracage (located in β -cages) cations and anions, respectively, and T are tetrahedrally coordinated framework-forming components. Among these compounds there are different aluminosilicates (e.g. sodalite, nosean, lazurite, haüyne), berylliosilicates (e.g. danalite, tugtupite), chlorides, sulfides (e.g. fahlerz), synthetic phosphates, aluminates, phosphides, nitrides, clathrate hydrates with aristotypic space group $Im\bar{3}m$. The detailed review of chemical variations and symmetry aspects of SOD-type materials was given by Fischer and Baur [2009].

Our recent find of Mo- and W-bearing haüyne in fumarolic sublimates of the Tolbachik volcano (Kamchatka, Russia) triggered the studies of similar synthetic systems. Thus, our hydrothermally synthesized ($t = 750^\circ\text{C}$, $p = 3$ kbar) compounds belong to SOD-type hydrous aluminosilicates with $M = \text{Na}$ and $X = \text{SO}_4^{2-}$, MoO_4^{2-} and WO_4^{2-} . In the studied system $\text{Na}_8[(\text{Al},\text{Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}]\text{SO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – $\text{Na}_8[(\text{Al},\text{Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}]\text{MoO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – $\text{Na}_8[(\text{Al},\text{Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}]\text{WO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($n < 2$), continuous solid solution between SO_4 - and MoO_4 - phases and discontinuous solid solutions between WO_4 - and both SO_4 - and MoO_4 -phases were observed. Unlike the Si-free SOD-type aluminates with intracage anions MoO_4^{2-} and WO_4^{2-} [Peters et al. 2009 and references therein], our phases possess the space group $P\bar{4}3m$. This suggestion is based on the presence of strong reflections $h+k+l = 2n+1$ and hhl , where $l = 2n+1$, on powder X-ray diffraction patterns and results of Rietveld refinements. The unit-cell parameters for hydrous compounds are as follows: $a = 9.085(1)$ Å, $V = 749.9(2)$ Å³ for $\text{Na}_8[(\text{Al},\text{Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}]\text{SO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $a = 9.138(5)$ Å, $V = 763.06(8)$ Å³ for $\text{Na}_8[(\text{Al},\text{Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}]\text{MoO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $a = 9.146(1)$ Å, $V = 765.0(1)$ Å³ for $\text{Na}_8[(\text{Al},\text{Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}]\text{WO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The unit-cell parameters of members with $[(\text{SO}_4)_{0.6}(\text{MoO}_4)_{0.4}]$ and $[(\text{SO}_4)_{0.8}(\text{WO}_4)_{0.2}]$ are $a = 9.089(3)$ Å, $V = 750.9(4)$ Å³ and $a = 9.091(3)$ Å, $V = 751.3(5)$ Å³, respectively.

The thermal studies of phases with $[(\text{SO}_4)_{0.6}(\text{MoO}_4)_{0.4}]$ and $[(\text{SO}_4)_{0.8}(\text{WO}_4)_{0.2}]$ show the gradual mass loss in the temperature range 100 – 1000°C. The single broad DTA signal with peak at 350°C was observed for both samples. This signal is due to the dehydration process. The corresponding mass loss is 3.5 wt.% that is equal to two H₂O molecules per formula unit. The crystal structures of compounds heated to 700°C and 1000°C are slightly changed in comparison with their initial, hydrous analogues: the thermal expansion was fixed for these anhydrous phases.

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Ion-exchanged forms of the microporous zirconosilicate $\text{Na}_6\text{Zr}_3[\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{27}]$, a product of catapleiite annealing

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One of the actual problems of modern crystallography and materials science is connected with the obtaining of new crystalline microporous materials with technologically important properties (ion-exchange, sorption, catalytic properties, *etc.*) In particular, there are minerals and their synthetic analogues and relatives with heteropolyhedral (usually octahedral-tetrahedral) frameworks. One of them is catapleiite, $\text{Na}_2\text{ZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Its thermal behavior was studied by us before. A product of catapleiite high-temperature transformation obtained after annealing of the mineral at 1000°C was structurally investigated [Ksenofontov et al., 2018]. It turned out that, under high-temperature treatment, catapleiite transforms into the new microporous zirconosilicate with the idealized formula $\text{Na}_6\text{Zr}_3[\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{27}]$, a representative of a novel structure type. It is hexagonal, $P6_3/mcm$, $a = 11.5901(9)$, $c = 9.9546(9)$ Å, $V = 1158.05(16)$ Å³, $Z = 2$. The structure of this zirconosilicate is based on the heteropolyhedral framework which essentially differs from that of catapleiite and is built by nine-membered tetrahedral rings Si_9O_{27} connected with isolated ZrO_6 octahedra. Extra-framework Na cations are located in wide channels of the framework and between the rings Si_9O_{27} . The topology of the heteropolyhedral Zr-Si-O framework of this zirconosilicate and dimensions of zeolite-like channels allowed to propose for this compound ion-exchange properties [Ksenofontov et al., 2018] that was confirmed in the frame of the present study.

Two series of ion-exchange experiments were carried out with the grains of $\text{Na}_6\text{Zr}_3[\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{27}]$: (1) in 1M aqueous solutions of KCl, SrCl_2 and RbF (temperature 300°C, two weeks; (2) in 10% aqueous solutions of Sr, Rb and Cs chlorides (temperature 350°C, three weeks). After the experiments, the grains were mounted into solidified epoxy resin samples, polished and further studied using scanning electron microscopy and electron-microprobe analysis (EMPA). Na^+ exchange for all above-mentioned large cations occurred and preliminary X-ray diffraction study of the cation-exchanged forms makes possible to assume that no change of the framework is observed. The results of the EMPA show an uneven, spotty distribution of exchanged cations and residual sodium in the grains of the zirconosilicate after the experiments. Sr content reaches 1.58 *apfu* after experiments of the 1st series and 0.56–0.85 *apfu* after the 2nd one. K content varies from 0.35 to 0.66 *apfu*. The widest variations were detected for the largest cations, Rb [0.21–0.71 *apfu* after 1st series and 0.35–0.58 *apfu* after 2nd series] and Cs (up to 1.10 *apfu*).

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Lead orthosilicate $\{Pb_4(O(OH)_2)\}[SiO_4]$ with a framework of anion centered Pb tetrahedra related to sodalite

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Silicate $\{Pb_4(O(OH)_2)\}[SiO_4]$ synthesized under hydrothermal conditions was structurally characterized, sp. gr. $P2_13$, $a = 8.9756(13)$ Å. The unit cell parameters were determined on an Xcalibur S diffractometer equipped with a CCD detector using a visually high-quality regular tetrahedral-shaped crystal. In agreement with the morphology, the crystal symmetry was cubic, the parameter $a = 8.97$ Å being similar to that of sodalite. The three-dimensional X-ray diffraction intensity data set was collected at $T = 100$ K within a full sphere of reciprocal space on a Bruker SMART APEX DUO diffractometer equipped with a CCD area detector and was processed using the APEX2 program. Structure was solved using direct methods in SHELX program package [Sheldrick, 1997], $R_{gr} = 0.0479$, $S = 1.03$, final atomic coordinates and displacement parameters are given in Table.

According to the commonly used classification, the new compound belongs to orthosilicates, however numerous Pb atoms allow to analyze their coordination and to separate $\{OPb_4\}^{6+}$ tetrahedron, composed of four Pb atoms and centered by O3 anion presented by O^{2-} and hydroxyl groups in relation of 1:2. The $\{OPb_4\}^{6+}$ tetrahedra are linked via shared edges to form the triple clusters $\{O_3Pb_7\}^{8+}$. The Pb1 atom, being common to three tetrahedra, is located at the center. The symmetry of the cluster corresponds to a threefold axis, whereas the local symmetry is higher and corresponds to $3m$. The clusters are linked through the apical Pb2 atoms to form an anion-centered positively charged framework $\{O(OH)_2Pb_4\}^{4+}$, and its cavities are occupied by negatively charged $[SiO_4]^{4-}$ tetrahedra. Framework may be described as sodalite-like with the lattice nodes presented by triple clusters with a one common vertex. When approximating the clusters by the centers of gravity and representing them as spheres, it can be seen that they are arranged as an Archimedean cuboctahedron. This consideration supports the initial assumption that the new compound is related to sodalite because these compounds have similar unit cell parameters and cubic symmetry: the sodalite unit in framework is also described by a cuboctahedron but with a different ratio of octahedra to cubes.

Table 1. Coordinates of the basis atoms and equivalent displacement parameters

Atom	position	x/a	y/b	z/c	U_{eq}
Pb1	4 <i>a</i> , 3	0.79272(8)	0.29272	0.20728	0.0179(3)
Pb2	12 <i>b</i> , 1	0.78730(8)	0.94233(8)	0.37957(8)	0.0191(2)
Si	4 <i>a</i> , 3	0.9422(5)	0.5578(5)	0.4422(5)	0.0189(17)
O1	4 <i>a</i> , 3	0.56(3)	0.027(7)	0.000(18)	0.002(18)
O2	12 <i>b</i> , 1	0.982(2)	0.2286(17)	0.070(2)	0.031(3)
O3*	12 <i>b</i> , 1	0.5905(17)	0.3601(16)	0.3217(15)	0.019(3)

*Position is occupied by O atoms and (OH) groups in ratio 1:2

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**Crystal structures of silicate-germanate family with a mixed microporous framework:
 $(K_{2.9}Cs_{0.1})(Sc_{0.7}In_{0.3})[(Si_{2.9}Ge_{0.1})O_9] \cdot H_2O$ and $(K_{2.22}Cs_{0.78})Bi[(Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5})O_9] \cdot H_2O$**

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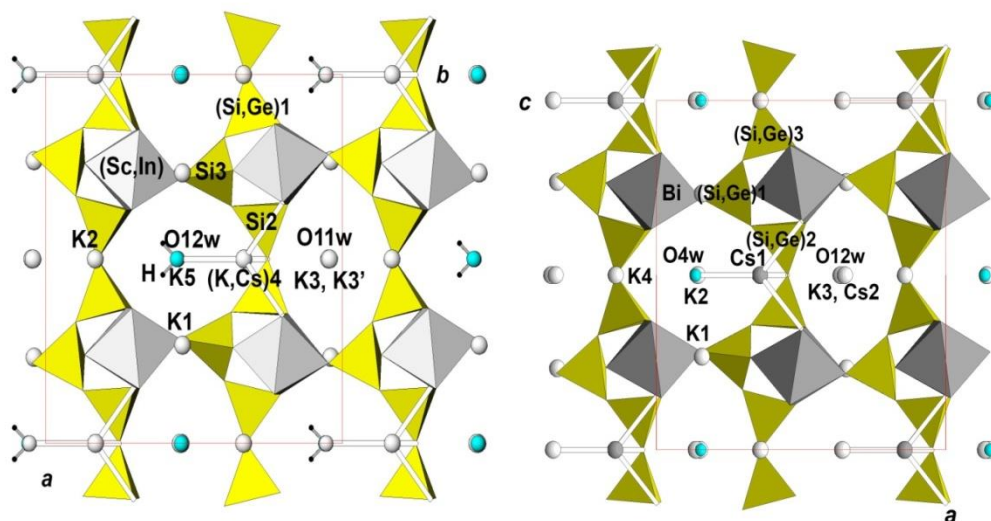
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Crystals of new silicate-germanates $(K_{2.9}Cs_{0.1})(Sc_{0.7}In_{0.3})[(Si_{2.9}Ge_{0.1})O_9] \cdot H_2O$ (I) and $(K_{2.22}Cs_{0.78})Bi[(Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5})O_9] \cdot H_2O$ (II), sp. gr. $Pmn2_1$, were obtained under hydrothermal conditions at temperature 280-290°C and pressure 70-100 atm. in a search of perspective compositions. New structures belong to the structure type determined first for $K_3Ho[Si_3O_9]$ *in situ* at high temperature and then realized for $K_3Sc[Si_3O_9] \cdot H_2O$ (Sc - smaller analogue of rare earth elements) [Belokoneva et al., 2013]. Another member of the family, $K_{1.46}Pb_{1.54}Ca[(Ge_{0.23}Si_{0.77})_3O_9](OH)_{0.54} \cdot 0.46H_2O$, was synthesized and structurally investigated as well [Belokoneva et al., 2019]. All mentioned structures have mixed microporous framework combined from wollastonite chains of Si(Ge)O₄-tetrahedra and from (Sc,In)- (I) and Bi- (II) octahedra (Fig.1). The structural family is characterized by wide isomorphic substitution in octahedron position and in framework channels. The position of K3 in all structures is split into two, but one of the positions is occupied by Cs atoms in (II). The proposed ion-exchange properties for the compounds of this structure type is confirmed by isomorphic substitution compared to the pure $K_3Sc[Si_3O_9] \cdot H_2O$. For $(K_{2.9}Cs_{0.1})(Sc_{0.7}In_{0.3})[(Si_{2.9}Ge_{0.1})O_9] \cdot H_2O$ nonlinear optical properties were found.

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Belokoneva E.L., Zorina A.P., Dimitrova O.V. New framework hydrous silicate $K_3Sc[Si_3O_9] \cdot H_2O$ related to the high temperature anhydrous silicate $K_3Ho[Si_3O_9]$ and symmetry analysis of phase transition with prediction of the structures. *Cryst. Rep.*, 2013, 58(4), 586-593.

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(Y,REE)₆(SiO₄)(Si₃O₁₀)F₆, a novel sorosilicate mineral based on a framework of fluorine-centered triangles and tetrahedra

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(Y,REE)₆(SiO₄)(Si₃O₁₀)F₆ is a new mineral discovered in the Stetind pegmatite, Tysfjord, Nordland, Norway. The Stetind pegmatite belongs to a series of quartz-microcline pegmatites of the NYF-family found in the Tysfjord granite, an 1800 Ma old granitic gneiss deformed during the Caledonian orogeny [1]. Bodies of Y-rich fluorite are a characteristic feature of these pegmatites, and fluorite from the Stetind pegmatite is particularly rich in inclusions of various REE-bearing minerals [2], including seven type locality minerals: alnaperbøeite-(Ce), atelosite-(Y), bastnäsite-(Nd), cayalsite-(Y), perbøeite-(Ce), schlüterite-(Y), and stetindite-(Ce). The new mineral occurs as pink and transparent fibers (up to ~1 mm long) forming aggregates in cavities in fluorite.

The crystal structure of this new mineral has been refined to $R = 0.037$ ($wR = 0.076$) using 3144 reflections. The unit-cell is monoclinic, space group $I2/c$, with $a = 9.2574(2)$, $b = 12.8362(3)$, $c = 13.1594(4)$ Å, $\beta = 107.572(3)^\circ$, $V = 1490.77(7)$ Å³, $Z = 4$. The structure is characterized by three symmetrically independent A-sites containing a mix of Y and other REE. These sites are eight-fold coordinated to oxygen and fluorine atoms to form the polyhedra $A(1)O_5F_3$, $A(2)O_5F_3$ and $A(3)O_4F_4$ (Fig. 1). The $A(1)$ polyhedron can be described as a regular square antiprism, while the $A(2)$ and $A(3)$ polyhedra can be described as distorted square antiprisms. The average bond distances are 2.465(4), 2.418(5) and 2.370(4) Å, for the $A(1)$ - $A(3)$ sites, respectively. In addition, three sites containing Si in tetrahedral coordination are observed. The Si(1) and Si(2) are sharing one corner to form a 3-membered finite chain with the composition $[\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}]^{8-}$ along [101]. The $\langle \text{Si}(1)\text{-O6-Si}(2) \rangle$ angle is $133.5(3)^\circ$ (Fig. 1). The Si(3) site occurs as an isolated SiO₄ tetrahedron. The average bond distances for the Si1, Si(2) and Si3 sites are 1.629(4), 1.627(5) and 1.646(4) Å, respectively. Finally, seven sites containing oxygen and three sites containing fluorine atoms are also occurring in the structure. The formula derived from the crystal structure refinement is (Y,REE)₆(SiO₄)(Si₃O₁₀)F₆ ($Z = 4$).

The structure of (Y,REE)₆(SiO₄)(Si₃O₁₀)F₆ is described as a framework built by the corner-, edge- and face-sharing $A(1)$, $A(2)$ and $A(3)$ polyhedra (Fig. 2). The Si tetrahedra are occurring in the cavities of the framework, and therefore the structural formula can be expressed as $[(\text{Y,REE})_6\text{F}_6][(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10})]$ in order to distinguish the framework building units and the host units in the first and second bracket, respectively. In addition, the framework can be described using an anion-centered point of view [3]. In that case it appears that the framework is built around corner- and edge-sharing fluorine-centered triangles, $F(1)A_3$ and $F(2)A_3$, and tetrahedra, $F(3)A_4$ (Fig. 2). These polyhedra have respectively mean bond-lengths of 2.364(5), 2.403(4) and 2.482(4) Å (Fig. 1). Unlike FA_3 triangles ($A = \text{Y}$ or REE), which are relatively common in minerals, FA_4 tetrahedra are not reported in any minerals species.

Calculation of structural complexity parameters was performed using information-based complexity measures and the *ToposPro* software [4,5], and gave the structural complexity parameters $\nu = 66$ atoms, $I_G = 4.07$ bits/atoms, and $I_{G,\text{total}} = 268.93$ bits/unit cell. These values indicate that (Y,REE)₆(SiO₄)(Si₃O₁₀)F₆ is one of the most complex minerals reported so far in comparison to other chemically related mineral species.

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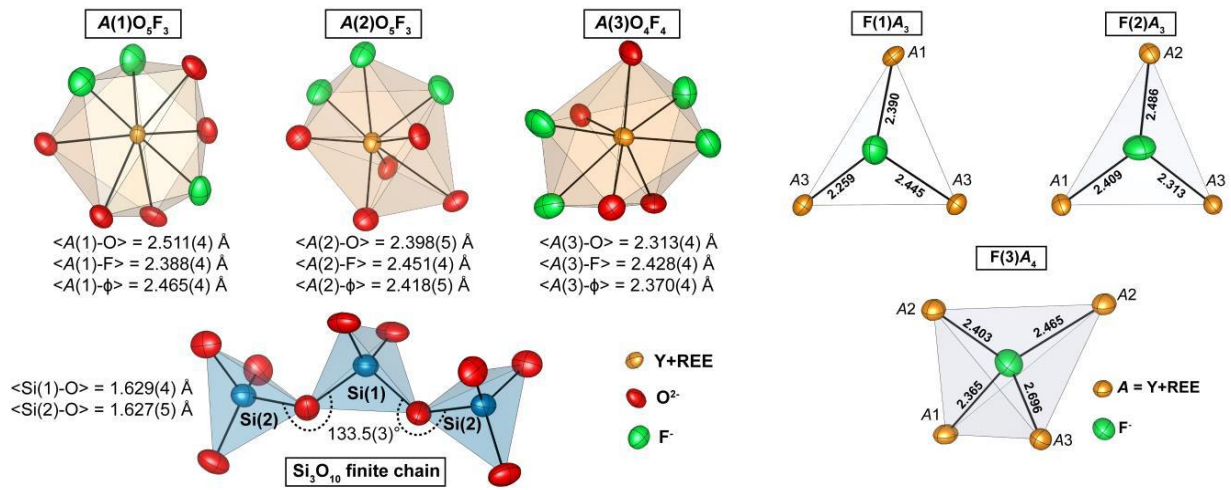


Figure 1. Representation of the $A\phi_8$ polyhedra containing Y+REE, Si_3O_{10} chain, and fluorine-centered triangles and tetrahedra occurring in the structure of $(Y,REE)_6(SiO_4)(Si_3O_{10})F_6$.

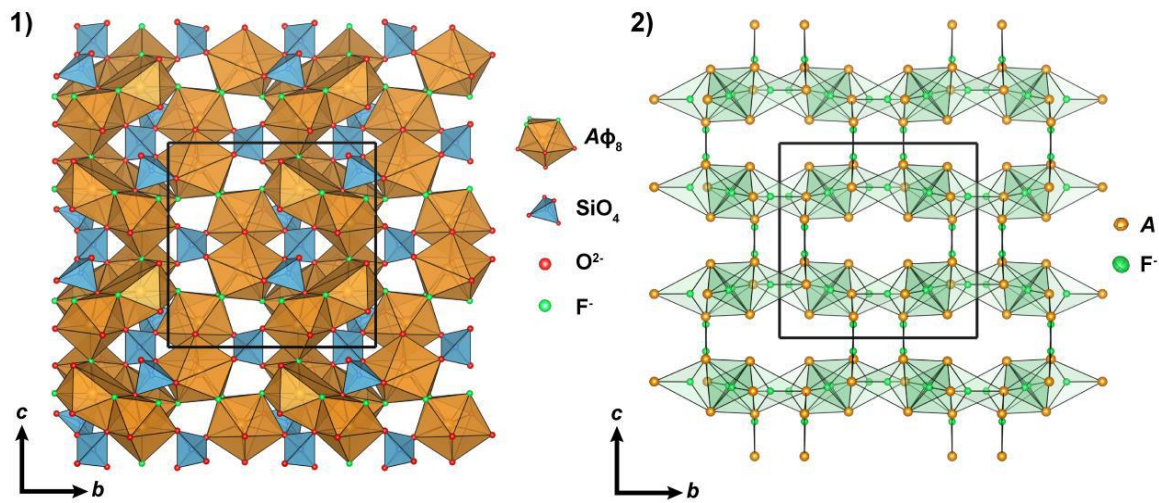


Figure 2. Cation-centered (1) and anion-centered (2) representation of the framework occurring in $(Y,REE)_6(SiO_4)(Si_3O_{10})F_6$ ($A = Y+REE$; $\phi = O^{2-}$ or F^-).

**A New Mineral Khurayyimite, $\text{Ca}_{7.07}\text{Zn}_{3.89}\text{Si}_{4.02}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_{10}\times 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
from Daba Siwaqa Pyrometamorphic Rock, Jordan**

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Khurayyimite (IMA2018-140), $\text{Ca}_7\text{Zn}_4(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{OH})_{10}\times 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was found in small cavities and veins in altered spurrite marbles in Central Jordan within the largest area of the Hatrurim Complex rock - Daba-Siwaga, in the Dead Sea rift region. Khurayyimite occurs with other low-temperature minerals as calcite, Ca-hydrosilicates (e.g. jennite and foshagite), as well as minerals of the tobermorite group and ettringite-thaumasite series. Spurrite, calcite, fluorapatite and cuspidine are rock-forming minerals of unaltered dark spurrite marbles. Accessory minerals are presented by spinel-magnesioferrite, franklinite, fluormayenite-fluorkuygenite, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcocite, hematite, clinohedrite. Khurayyimite forms spherulitic aggregates up to 200-300 μm in size. Individual elongated platy crystals in spherules are nearly 50 μm long and up to 10 μm thick. Mineral is colorless with vitreous lustre. The empirical formula of kurayyimite is: $\text{Ca}_{7.07}\text{Zn}_{3.89}\text{Si}_{4.02}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_{10}\times 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Single-crystal X-ray studies were carried out with synchrotron radiation. The crystal structure was solved using direct methods to $R_1=0.0213$. The new mineral is monoclinic, with $P2_1/c$ space group and parameters $a = 11.2450(8)$ Å, $b = 9.0963(5)$ Å, $c = 14.0679(10)$ Å, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 113.237(8)^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, $V = 1322.25(17)$ Å³, $Z = 2$. The crystal structure of khurayyimite consists of sheets parallel to b -axis. Sheets are connected over oxygen atom, corner-shared by $\text{CaO}(\text{OH})_4(\text{OH}_2)$ octahedra and $\text{ZnO}_2(\text{OH})_2$ tetrahedra and additional hydrogen bonds between them. Each sheet is built by very unusual loop-branched *sechser* single chains $\{\mathbf{IB}, 1\infty 1\}[\text{Zn}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{21}]$. Voids between chains are filled by blocks of five Ca-octahedra and two CaO_7 polyhedra with additional OH groups and H_2O molecules. The main bands in the Raman spectrum of khurayyimite are responded to Si-O vibrations in $(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)^{6-}$ groups: ν_1 907 cm^{-1} , ν_4 671 cm^{-1} , ν_2 346 cm^{-1} and Zn-O tetrahedra $\text{ZnO}_2(\text{OH})_2$: ν_1 461 cm^{-1} ; $\nu_2+\nu_4$ 289 cm^{-1} , 312 cm^{-1} , 346 cm^{-1} . Band at 584 cm^{-1} is rather connected with Si-O-Zn vibrations, and band at 522 cm^{-1} is related to Si-O-Si vibrations. The main bands lower 200 cm^{-1} are answered to vibrations of Ca-O in $\text{CaO}_4(\text{OH})_3$ polyhedra and $\text{CaO}(\text{OH})_4(\text{OH}_2)$, $\text{CaO}_4(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{CaO}_3(\text{OH})_2(\text{OH}_2)$ octahedra. Bands at 2855 and 3105 cm^{-1} are related to O-H vibration in H_2O with strong hydrogen bonds, whereas the main bands at 3506, 3582 and 3622 cm^{-1} are corresponded to vibrations in OH groups. Name khurayyimite is given after of Khurayyim Mount (Jabal al Khurayyim), Siwaqa pyrometamorphic rock area, Um Al-Rasas Sub-district, central Jordan. Khurayyimite was found in the immediate vicinity of this mount. Khurayyimite does not have synthetic analogues. It is a new compound in the system $\text{CaO-ZnO-SiO}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ with a new type of crystal structure.

The investigations were partially supported by the National Science Centre (NCN) of Poland, grant no. 2016/23/B/ST10/00869.

A novel high-potassium manaksite analogue, $\text{K}(\text{K}_{0.72}\text{Na}_{0.28})\text{Mn}[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}]$, in the row of isotypic compounds

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A rare mineral manaksite, $\text{KNaMnSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$, was discovered in 1992 in Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia [Khomyakov et al., 1992]. At the moment, there are four litiodionite-group minerals $\text{KNaM}[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}]$ distinguished by sort of the M^{2+} cation: litiodionite, $\text{KNaCuSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$, manaksite, $\text{KNaMnSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$, fenaksite, $\text{KNaFeSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$, and calcinaksite, $\text{KNaCa}(\text{H}_2\text{O})\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}$. Their crystal structures are based on the unique silicate tubes $[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}]$ connected by $M_2\text{O}_9$ dimers of edge-sharing pyramids to a heteropolyhedral framework (Fig. 1). The alkaline metal cations fill the framework cavities of the two types: between the silicate tubes and manganese dimers, and inside the 8-membered windows of these tubes (Fig. 1). Synthetic analogues of the litiodionite-group minerals have been known to contain the sodium atoms in both types of the framework cavities, e.g. $\text{Na}_2\text{MnSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$ [Cadoni et al., 2011]. A new highly potassium analogue of manaksite, $\text{K}(\text{K}_{0.72}\text{Na}_{0.28})\text{MnSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$, was synthesized under hydrothermal conditions for the first time. Its triclinic $P\bar{1}$ crystal structure was determined from single-crystal X-ray low-temperature synchrotron data and refined to $R = 0.0248$ in an anisotropic approximation. It has been found that K atoms corresponding to Na in manaksite are split into two positions at the distance of 0.246 Å, populated by K and Na atoms in the K:Na ratio refined as 0.72:0.28. The new phase, $\text{K}(\text{K}_{0.72}\text{Na}_{0.28})\text{MnSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$, manaksite, $\text{KNaMnSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$, and its high-sodium analogue, $\text{Na}_2\text{MnSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$ [Cadoni et al., 2011], form the row of manaksite isotypic compounds $AA'\text{Mn}[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}]$, $A, A' = \text{K}, \text{Na}$. The crystal chemical analysis showed that the b unit cell parameters and volumes of the series members change accordingly to the sort of the A^+ cation, owed to the structural movements of the 8-membered windows.

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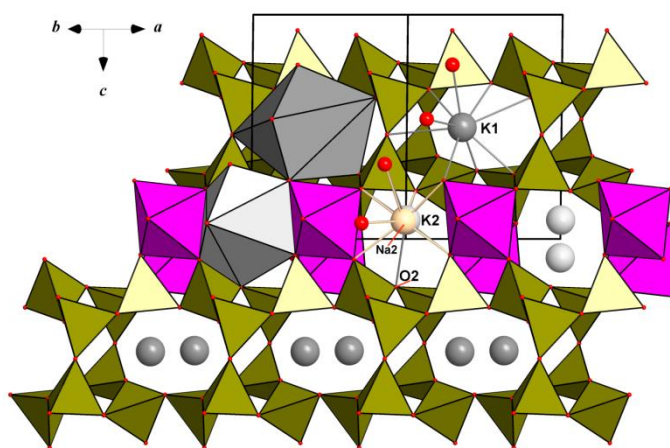


Figure 1. The crystal structure of $\text{K}(\text{K}_{0.72}\text{Na}_{0.28})\text{Mn}[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}]$ in the $[110]$ projection, showing main structural units – silicate tubes linked in a framework by dimmers of MnO_5 pyramids, and alkaline metal atoms in two positions in the open channels.

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Incommensurate modulation in flamite – natural analogue of α'_H -Ca₂SiO₄

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Crystal structures of unquenchable high-temperature polymorphs of Ca₂SiO₄, important for cement chemistry, have been remaining unavailable for single-crystal X-ray analysis. However, the problem may be addressed by studying chemically stabilized Ca₂SiO₄ polymorphs at ambient temperature. We solved an incommensurately modulated crystal structure of *flamite* [Sokol *et al.*, 2015] (*Pnma*(0 β 0)00s, $\mathbf{q} = 0.26677(13)\mathbf{b}^*$, $a = 6.855(5) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 5.4288(10) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.3770(8) \text{ \AA}$) – a mineral analogue of orthorhombic α'_H -Ca₂SiO₄ (stable between 1160 and 1425°C), naturally stabilized by admixture of phosphorus. The studied sample from Hatrurim Basin (Negev Desert, Israel) with composition (Ca_{1.75}K_{0.12}Na_{0.12}) Σ 1.99(Si_{0.74}P_{0.26}) Σ 1.00O₄ also demonstrates pseudomerohedral cyclic twinning around a axis, which results from pseudo-hexagonal topology of the crystal structure and complicates indexing of X-ray diffraction data (Fig. 1).

Incommensurate modulation of flamite samples fits well the ‘modulation vector vs. P / (Si + P) ratio’ trends proposed by [Fukuda *et al.*, 1994, 1997] for chemically stabilized α'_H -Ca₂SiO₄, indicating a major influence of phosphorus on the crystal structure. It also suggests that truly commensurate modulation with $\mathbf{q} = 0.25\mathbf{b}^*$ should be typical for samples with P / (Si + P) \approx 0.13.

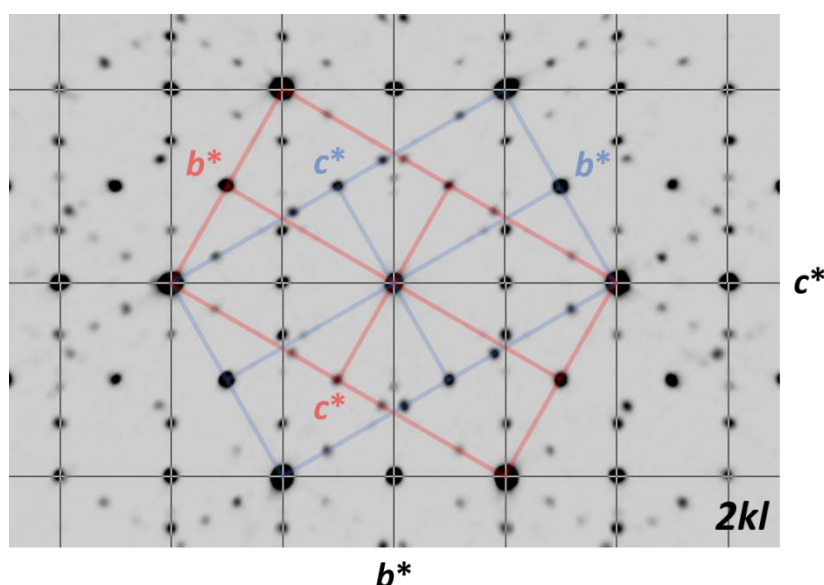


Figure 1. Reconstruction of $2kl$ slice of flamite reciprocal lattice. Lattices of two other twin components are also shown.

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Agrellite from Dara-i-Pioz (Tajikistan) and Murun (Russia) massifs: a comparative EPMA, SCXRD, FTIR, EPR and luminescence study

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Agrellite is a rare inosilicate, having a crystal structure characterized by SiO₄-tetrahedral tubes located between continuous wall layers formed by edge-sharing CaO₇-polyhedra. The mineral has been found in alkaline rocks of Kipawa complex, Quebec (Canada), with simplified crystal chemical formula: Na(Ca_{1.91}REE_{0.10})[Si₄O₁₀]F [Ghose and Wan, 1979], and in several geological sites on southeast periphery of the Murun alkaline massif, Siberia (Russia), with a reported chemical formula: Na(Ca_{1.75}Sr_{0.16})[Si₄O₁₀](F,OH) [Rozhdestvenskaya and Nikishova, 1998]. Canadian and Russian agrellite crystallizes in 2A_c and 2A_l polytypes respectively, because of the different arrangement of silicate tubes in the crystal structure [Rozhdestvenskaya and Nikishova, 1998]. In the present work, for the first time, a detailed chemical, structural and physical study of agrellite specimen from the Dara-i-Pioz massif has been carried out by means of EPMA, IR, EPR, and SCXRD. The results are compared with new data obtained for agrellite from the Murun massif.

According to the EPMA, the simplified formula of agrellite from Dara-i-Pioz and Murun massifs is NaCa₂[Si₄O₁₀]F. Indeed, in both specimens Mn and Ce are present only in minor amounts (≤ 0.04 apfu). The region of the Si-O vibrational bands of the IR spectrum is very similar for both investigated agrellite, but the H₂O/OH vibration regions of the spectra (1500-4000 cm⁻¹) are different. In the sample from Murun massif a strong absorption band of H₂O molecules has been found, which is missing in Dara-i-Pioz IR spectrum.

The EPR analysis points out the Ca is replaced for Mn. The latter coordinates two fluorine ions. Luminescence due to 5*d*-4*f* transition in Ce³⁺ ions has been observed in both investigated samples. Band gap of agrellite was estimated at about 8 eV. Using VRBE model [Dorenbos, 2013], position of trivalent and divalent lanthanide 4*f* states and Ce⁴⁺ charge transfer energy have been estimated. Wide absorption band peaked at about 390 nm corresponds to the charge transfer transition of Ce⁴⁺.

Dara-i-Pioz and Murun agrellite crystal structures, as determined by SCXRD data, confirm that the both crystals are triclinic and belong to 2-A_c polytype. As the Si-tetrahedral tubes share vertexes with the Ca-polyhedra layers, the arrangement of the SiO₄ group is strongly affected by the polyhedron geometry. Dara-i-Pioz and Murun agrellites have volume, bond distances and edge lengths of the Ca-polyhedra smaller than corresponding Sr-polyhedra of agrellite-2A_l [Rozhdestvenskaya and Nikishova, 1998], because of the difference of the ionic radius between Sr²⁺ and Ca²⁺ ions.

So, SCXRD data show that the structural and chemical features of the studied samples are similar, but different with respect to ones of the Murun agrellite of previously described in [Rozhdestvenskaya and Nikishova, 1998]

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[X₁₂O₃₆] rings, X = Si, Ge, in crystal structures of silicates and germanates

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The ring anions [Si₁₂O₃₆]²⁴⁻ are rare in crystal structures of natural silicates. In its turn, [Si₁₂O₃₆]²⁴⁻ belongs to the main structural units of traskite, Ba₂₁Ca(Fe²⁺,Mn,Ti)₄(Ti,Fe,Mg)₁₂-(Si₁₂O₃₆)(Si₂O₇)₆(O,OH)₃₀Cl₆·14H₂O. The mineral crystallizes in a hexagonal-type structure which is characterized by the space group *P6/mmm*, *P6mm*, *P622*, *P6̄m2* or *P6̄2m* [Malinovskii et al., 1976]. The unit cell is formed by a tubular set of barium polyhedra. The latter paired along a common edge form ditrigonal rings around the $\bar{6}$ axis in the center of the cell. The core of these rings being a trigonal Ca prism is connected to the Ba framework along the [001] direction by standing diorthogroups. The large polyhedra of the layer constructed from almost regular pentagonal prisms are coupled to one another along the vertical edges and form cavities (around $\bar{6}$ axis) in which [Si₁₂O₃₆] rings are located. The tubular barium framework of traskite is bound by a discontinuous silicon–oxygen coupling: the larger spaces around the origin of coordinates by [Si₁₂O₃₆] rings, the smaller ones around the 3-fold axes by [Si₂O₇] pyrogroups.

Possible substitutions between monovalent Na-K and divalent Ca-Sr-Ba cations in ternary phases in the system K₂O–CaO–SiO₂ allow an extensive study on how the combination of different cations influences on the stability of certain structure types and physical/chemical properties of those compounds for further materials design. In fact, there are two main structure types among the alkali–alkaline earth silicates of the general composition M^I₄M^{II}Si₃O₉ (M^I = Na, K; M^{II} = Ca, Sr, Ba). Na₄CaSi₃O₉ (space group *Pa3̄*) and the isotypic compounds K₄M^{II}X₃O₉ (M^{II} = Ca, Sr; X = Si, Ge) belong to the group of ring silicates and germanates which are featured by distorted [X₁₂O₃₆]²⁴⁻ anions, X = Si, Ge. The anionic sublattice of Na₄SrSi₃O₉ and the remaining barium silicates and germanates (space groups *B2*, *C2* and *Ama2*) comprise spiral either *dreier*, or *sechser* single tetrahedral chains [Arroyabe et al., 2009].

The report represents an overview on structural chemistry, lattice dynamics and optical spectroscopy of the lanthanide-doped optical hosts M^I₄M^{II}X₃O₉ (M^I = Na, K; M^{II} = Ca, Sr; X = Si, Ge). Periodic *ab initio* calculations within DFT framework employing hybrid functionals (B3PW, B3LYP, HSEsol, etc.) have been performed in order to describe infrared and Raman spectra and band structure of the stoichiometric compounds on the basis of previous studies of cyclogermanates [Leonidov et al., 2014]. The results of photoluminescence spectroscopy study of M^I₄M^{II}X₃O₉-related compounds doped with Sm³⁺, Eu³⁺ and Dy³⁺ ions demonstrate that these optical materials can find their application in solid-state lighting and laser engineering.

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New data on crystal chemistry of eudialyte-group minerals

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Members of eudialyte group are represented by trigonal (space groups $R-3m$, $R3m$, or $R3$) microporous framework heteropolyhedral zircono- and titanosilicates which are wide spread in Kola Peninsula, Russia) and characterized by a unique structural and chemical complexity and variability [Johnsen et al., 2003; Rastsvetaeva, 2007; Rastsvetaeva and Chukanov, 2012; Rastsvetaeva et al., 2012]. At present eudialyte group includes 28 mineral species. Among them recently new minerals ilyuchinite [Rastsvetaeva, 2017] and siudaite [Chukanov, 2018] are proved by CNMNC. In accordance with the ordering of extra-framework cations, 12-layer and 24-layer species (with the c parameter of the unit-cell of ~ 30 and ~ 60 Å, respectively) are distinguished [Rastsvetaeva and Chukanov, 2012]. However, 24-layer minerals are very rare and are formed in minor amounts, under very specific conditions [Rastsvetaeva et al., 2012].

The simplified general formula of 12-layer eudialyte-group minerals is $[N1N2N3N4N5]_3M1_6M2_3M3M4Z_3(Si_9O_{27})_2(Si_3O_9)_2\emptyset_{4-6}X1X2$ [Johnsen et al., 2003]. Based on the recent data on the chemical variations of the eudialyte group minerals [Schilling et al., 2011; Rastsvetaeva et al., 2012; Borst et al., 2018] we can assume that $M1$ are cations (Ca, Mn^{2+} , REE , Na, Sr, Fe^{2+}) which form a six-membered ring of edge-sharing $M1O_6$ -octahedra; $M2$ is a group of closely spaced sites which can be statistically occupied by $^{IV,V}Fe^{2+}$, $^{V,VI}Fe^{3+}$, $^{IV,V,VI}Mn^{2+}$, $^{V,VI}Na^+$, $^{IV,V}Zr^{4+}$, $^{VI}Ta^{5+}$, as well as subordinate $^{VII}K^+$; $M3$ and $M4$ are tetrahedrally (Si, S) and octahedrally (Nb, Ti, W, Na) coordinated atoms which occupy groups of closely spaced sites near the centers of two kinds of 9-membered rings of SiO_4 tetrahedra; the Z site has octahedral coordination and can contain Zr, Ti and Nb; $\emptyset = O, OH, H_2O$; $N1-5$ are extra-framework cations (Na, H_3O^+ , K, Sr, REE , Y, Ba, Mn^{2+} , Ca); $X(1)$ and $X(2)$ are extra-framework water molecules, halide anions (Cl^- , F^-) and anionic groups (OH^- , CO_3^{2-} , SO_4^{2-} , AlO_4^{5-} , MnO_4^{6-}). The $M1$ cations can be disordered, or ordered and alternate in the octahedral ring. The sites $N1-5$, \emptyset , $X1$, $X2$, $M2$, $M3$ and $M4$ can be partly vacant. The $N4$ site concentrates selectively bi- and trivalent extra-framework cations (Ca^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , REE^{3+}), whereas other N sites are usually Na-, H_3O^+ -dominant.

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Crystal–Fluid Interaction: the Structural Evolution of Zeolites at High Pressure

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The behavior of zeolites at high pressure depends on the nature of the pressure-transmitting medium, “penetrating” (mainly water-containing) or “non-penetrating”. The usual effect of compression in non-penetrating medium is deformation of the tetrahedral framework. While compression in penetrating media usually leads to pressure-induced hydration (PIH). The PIH effect is controlled by a several parameters: (1) the configuration and size of the framework cavities; (2) the nature of their contents and (3) the partial pressure of the penetrating component in the pressure-transmitting medium. An important characteristic is also the diffusion mobility of H₂O molecules in the channels, as well as the defectiveness of the extraframework subsystem (presence of vacancies).

Usually, the diffusion in solids as a typical activation process is suppressed under pressure. However, the compression of the hydrated fibrous zeolite natrolite Na₂(H₂O)₂[Al₂Si₃O₁₀] in water was found to enhance the diffusive mobility of the encaged H₂O molecules [Moroz et al., 2001]. An increase of self-diffusion in natrolite ultimately leads to a transition to a high-hydrated state [Lee et al., 2002]. The structural analog of natrolite, gonnardite, is characterized by a partly Si,Al-disordered framework and partly occupied H₂O sites in the channels. In contrast to natrolite, the self-diffusion of H₂O molecules in gonnardite is high initially. As a result, the transition of gonnardite to the high-hydration phase, paranatrolite, occurs on the increase of the air humidity. Note that in zeolites with high diffusion mobility of H₂O molecules at ambient conditions (for example, heulandite), the compression in water-containing medium produces permanent additional hydration within a large pressure range [Seryotkin, 2015].

The structure of zeolites is usually characterized by the presence of vacancies in the water subsystem, which are populated during compression in a penetrating medium. Hydration, at a minimum, is accompanied by a compressibility decrease of the structure. However, there are exceptions. In those cases where the effect PIH is absent, the self-diffusion of H₂O molecules is “frozen” or very low. So, bikitaite Li₂(H₂O)₂[Al₂Si₄O₁₂] retains the initial H₂O content up to 4 GPa [Seryotkin, 2016]. The absence of PIH effects could be attributed to insufficient diffusion mobility of extraframework species. Like bikitaite, analcime Na₂(H₂O)₂[Al₂Si₄O₁₂] does not experience the pressure-induced hydration during the compression in penetrating medium [Gatta & Lee, 2014]. There is also a certain similarity in the configuration of the extraframework subsystems. Zeolite brewsterite Sr_{1.30}Ba_{0.66}(H₂O)₁₀[Al_{4.00}Si_{12.00}O₃₂] doesn't undergo hydration under pressure [Seryotkin, 2019] due to lack of H₂O vacancies. To compare, in natrolite there are H₂O positions which are vacant at ambient conditions. At that, the H₂O diffusion mobility in natrolite is low, but it increases upon the compression in penetrating medium, obviously through the partial filling of empty sites. In brewsterite structure the formation of such potential sites requires a certain rearrangement of H₂O environment of the cations, which is not realized.

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Particular qualities of wollastonite from skarns of Kuparsaari occurrence

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An occurrence of wollastonite has been discovered in the Vyborgsky district of the Leningrad Region. This occurrence is associated with skarns of the Kuparsaari carbonate-bearing sequence [Eskola et al., 1919] of the Upper Proterozoic age. This is a unique locality on the territory of the Karelian Isthmus. The Kuparsaari sequence is a stratified unit of marbles and microgneisses, and skarns formed under effect of fluids. The skarns are zonal metasomatic rocks, encompassing layers and lenses with a wollastonite content up to 80%.

Wollastonite may occur in different polytypic modifications. Variations of the mineral structure depend on conditions of formation and chemical composition. Definition of wollastonite internal state is critical for choice of methods of production of its synthetic analogs [Lebedev et al., 2003]. Wollastonite of the Kuparsaari sequence has a triclinic crystal system (Wollastonite-1A). The orderly structure implies a low content of impurities in the mineral. Application of EPMA has showed that deviation from a theoretical composition of the wollastonite molecules is less than 1%. The complex data obtained indicates that the mineral formed in high-temperature zones of the calcareous skarns. This assumption has been confirmed by a detailed study of metasomatic zonality in field and laboratory experiments.

The wollastonite from skarns of the Kuparsaari sequence has a high quality, an ordered structure, and an elongated shape. Such properties make this type of wollastonite an optimal ingredient for protective coatings.

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Crystal-chemical features of glauconite from Karinskoe deposit (South Urals)

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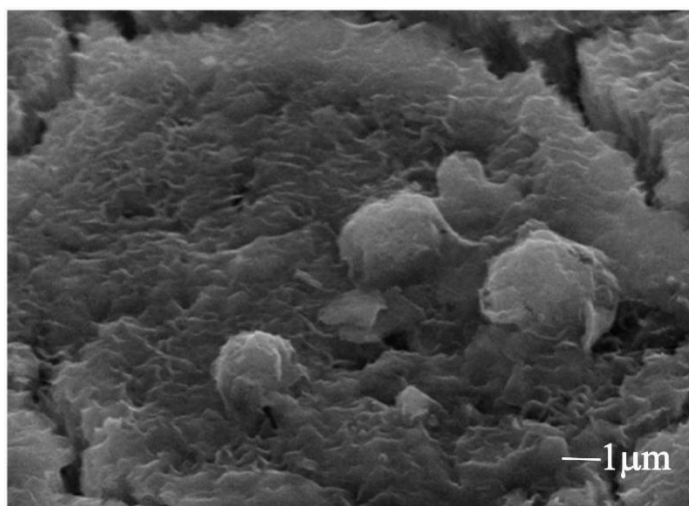
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Glauconite grains from the Karinskoe deposit were studied using complex of chemical and physical methods: X-ray diffraction, Mössbauer spectroscopy ^{57}Fe , scanning electron microscopy and microprobe analyses, Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy. Special attention is given to the crystal-chemical features of mineral and processes of glauconite formation.

Glauconite from the Karinskoe deposit is characterized by a relatively high content of K, Fe, Mg (K_2O – 4.60–8.69%; $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3\text{tot}}$ – 14.67–21.74%; MgO – 4.07–6.27%, CaO – 0.37–1.26%; Al_2O_3 – 7.17–13.17%; SiO_2 – 47.86–59.58%). Content of total iron and potassium display a direct correlation. According to Mössbauer and IR spectroscopy data Fe^{2+} occupies about 10% of the total iron content in glauconite. The most intensive absorption bands at the IR spectra are of $\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{OHFe}^{3+}$, AlOHAl , MgOHMg . According to the Mössbauer data $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\Sigma\text{Fe} = 0.885$ or $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+} = 0.13$ values are corresponded to those calculated from the results of infrared spectroscopy OH-groups. Crystal-chemical composition of mineral show the correlation with the “mature” glauconite which was formed during the slow “maturing” of glauconite grains with increasing of the mica layers in its structure. X-ray investigation show that glauconite grains consist of two phases – glauconite and interstratified glauconite/smectite with 10–15% of swelling layers. It can be proposed that smectite was a “precursor” for glauconite formation. XRD pattern correspond to 1Md mica polytype. Reflection with $d = 1.511 \text{ \AA}$ ($b = 9.066 \text{ \AA}$) at the 060 region give an evidence of dioctahedral type of mineral structure.

An interesting feature of the glauconite globules of the Karinskoye deposit one can observe at the SEM micrographs – spherical grains (1-3 μm) are disseminated on glauconite surface (Fig. 1), differing by a brighter SEM contrast, consisting of randomly oriented lamellas but having a slightly different chemical composition. The content of SiO_2 in spherical formations according to microprobe analysis varies from 73.07 to 82.21 %, Al_2O_3 – from 6.30 to 7.05 %, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3\text{tot}}$ – from 4.61 to 8.31 %, K_2O – from 1.27 to 1.91 %, MgO – from 2.11 to 2.46 %. In comparison with glauconite globules the content of Fe, Mg, K is significantly lower and Si – higher in spherical grains. This mineral presumably corresponds to the illite / smectite phase with a predominance of smectite and a low layer charge.



Thermodynamic conditions of clay minerals formation in the deep horizons of the Earth crust

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The problem of the deep structure of the Earth's crust is one of the most current in geology. A comprehensive study of materials of deep and ultra-deep wells allows to identify structural features of deep horizons. Destruction zones were established in the rocks of the crystalline basement (Tatar arch) of the East of the Russian plate [1, 2]. The substance of these zones of compound composition is dominated by a complex of clay minerals, which are not characteristic of regional metamorphic rocks (depths above 3500 m). The formation of the substance of the destruction zones is associated with the peculiarities of the geodynamic situation and the post-magmatic evolution of the territory. The elucidation of the formation conditions of clay minerals, their phase composition, typomorphic features, and patterns of distribution in the destruction zones of metamorphic rocks is of great interest.

In the development of destruction zones, staging has been established: compression and decompression types. The composition of newly-formed clay minerals depends on the type of rocks of crystalline basement and is confined to specific material formations. The leading minerals of the destruction zones are chlorite, illite, kaolinite, mixed-layer phases such as illite-smectite, smectite-vermiculite, biotite-vermiculite, chlorite-montmorillonite. The variety of clay minerals indicates the complexity of low temperature mineral formation. According to the results, it has been established that clay minerals formed at great depths are characterized by a complex of typomorphic features. Clay minerals are sensitive indicators of the compression and decompression stages of the postmetamorphic processes of rocks of crystalline basement. The leading factor is oriented pressure - stress, which is reflected in the crystal-chemical features of clay minerals.

Chlorites are polytypical modification I**b**, the most stable in the destruction zones. However, according to the results of Mössbauer spectroscopy, three types of chlorites are distinguished: in the compression zones, chlorites are developed with partial colonization of the positions of the brucite layer by the Fe^{2+} ions, along with its occurrence in the position of talc layers. Chlorites with the "standard" distribution of Fe^{3+} ions in octahedral positions, chlorites with the predominant occurrence of Fe^{3+} ions in the cis-position of talc layers and its practical absence in trans positions are typical for zones of rock stress relief (decompression stage) [2]. In intervals with stress pressure, illites of the $2M_1$ polytype are formed, and in stress relief zones - 1M and 1Md polytypes (depths above 5300 m). The illites of the $2M_1$ polytype are stressful, and 1M is anti-stress. With the advent of polytypes 1M and 1Md, the ability to swell the crystal lattice appears. Kaolinite (1TC) in the compression zones is with low degree of crystallinity, and in zones of stress relief, the degree of perfection changes to medium-high. Disordered mixed-layer clay minerals are developed in decompression zones, and ordered types (illite-smectite, chlorite-montmorillonite) are characteristic for compression zones. Clay minerals of the destruction zones are complex of typomorphic features with morphometric and structural-crystal-chemical character. During the geodynamic evolution of the crystalline basement of the Tatar arch, there was a periodic change in the stages of compression and decompression with the activation of hydrothermal activity and the processes of regressive metamorphism.

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Crystal chemistry of lintsite, AM-4 and their protonated form, SL3

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Over few recent years more and more studies have appeared on the synthesis of new inorganic microporous and mesoporous cation-exchangers that perform well in a corrosive media. Our research interests have been concentrated on the study of unusual single-crystal-to-single-crystal transformation of natural framework titanosilicates of the lintsite family [Yakovenchuk et al., 2012] and their synthetic counterpart AM-4 [Dadachov et al., 1997]. The transformation occurs in any acidic solution. Protonation of the above mentioned compounds results in the formation of layered titanosilicates K3 (after kukisvumite), L3 (after lintsite) and SL3 (after AM-4). All these compounds have the same composition, $\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_4$, and the similar structure motifs. The structural differences between K3 and L3 (SL3) are similar to those observed between kukisvumite and lintsite (Figure 1).

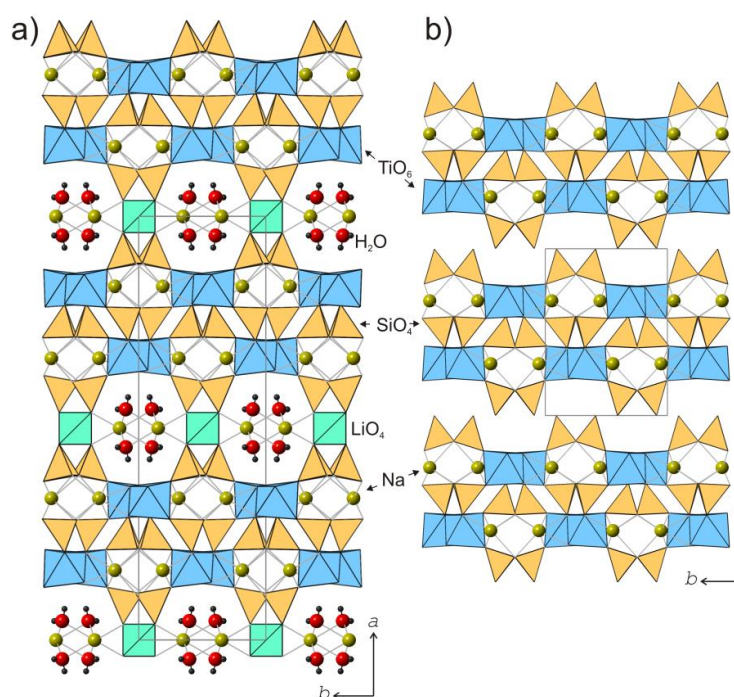


Figure 1. The crystal structures of lintsite (a) and L3 (b).

The perspectives of practical use of SL3 include (photo)catalysis, purification of radioactive wastes and energy storage. In particular, this material can be used for the catalytic synthesis of 1,5-benzodiazepine from 1,2-phenylenediamine and acetone [Timofeeva et al., 2019], selective removal of iodine from water solutions [Kalashnikova et al., 2015], cleaning of industrial electrolytes from noble metals, and production of self-cleaning building materials [Tyukavkina et al., 2019].

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Structural and morphological features of kaolinite of the weathering crust according to X-ray diffraction and electron paramagnetic resonance

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The weathering crust develops on to the rocks of the crystalline basement within the North-Tatar and South-Tatar arch (Volga-Ural region) and lies at great depths under sedimentary cover deposits. They are characterized by the development of several types of weathering profiles and a variety of mineralogical and geochemical composition [1]. Areal type of weathering crust with zonal structure of the profile is most developed within the region. The rocks of the crystalline basement are represented by metamorphic (gneisses, amphibolites, crystalline schists, etc.) and magmatic (gabbro-diabase, gabbro-norite, etc.) species. Features of the mineral composition of the rocks largely determine the formation of various associations of hypogene minerals, and first of all, clay minerals.

According to X-ray analysis, the clay component of the weathering crust is presented in various combinations and ratios by chlorite, illite, illite-smectite and kaolinite. In the majority of studied weathering profiles, kaolinite predominates in the composition of clay mineral associations. Kaolinite is the final product of the evolution of the clay component in the process of weathering and composes the most modified upper zones of the profile. The degree of perfection of the crystal structure of kaolinite varies greatly and depends on the level of change of the initial rocks by weathering processes. This indicator was estimated by several parameters - indices: HI [2], IK [3], AGFI [4] and others, which are calculated according to X-ray data. The "crystallinity" of kaolinite increases from the lower to the upper zones of the weathering profile. All studied kaolinites formed an ordered complex after the process of saturation with dimethyl sulfoxide. This is evidenced by the presence of integer basal reflexes of the initial kaolinite and its complex with dimethyl sulfoxide, the kinetics of complex formation varies for different kaolinites.

The features of kaolinites were studied by electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra, which, as expected, were different for kaolinites from different zones of the weathering profile. The kaolinites are characterized by the presence of two groups of signals – narrow lines with $g \approx 2.0$ (signal A) and a triplet of wide lines in the region $g \approx 4.3$ (signal B). For kaolinite with a high degree of crystalline perfection, the central signal of the triple B must be weaker relative to the sidelines, with increasing intensity of signal A [5]. In general, the data on the EPR spectra confirm that kaolinite with the best structural and morphological parameters is characteristic for rocks of the highest degree of weathering.

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Al-rich K-dioctahedral $2M_1$ micas: structural factors affecting the crystal-chemical variability

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To reveal factors that determine the different ranges of compositional variations in high- and low-temperature Al-rich K-dioctahedral micas, relationships between structural parameters and cation composition were analyzed for two sets of data: (1) structure models of synthetic $2M_1$ micas in the series muscovite-phengite-aluminoceladonite and (2) Al-rich, K-dioctahedral $2M_1$ micas with refined structures. The dependences of the unit-cell parameters on cation composition and the variations in tetrahedral and octahedral lateral dimensions and sheet thicknesses, interlayer distances, and tetrahedral rotation angles were analyzed and compared with those found previously for the series 1M illite - 1M aluminoceladonite.

The similarities in the variations of unit-cell parameters with cation composition observed in $2M_1$ and 1M natural and synthetic K-dioctahedral micas imply that these variations should be controlled by similar, albeit not identical, structural factors. These factors, which are related to the ability of tetrahedral and octahedral sheets having different lateral dimensions to form a layer with uniform two-dimensional periodicity, are realized in a different manner in micas formed under different P and T conditions.

Extremely high temperatures and pressures in a closed system under laboratory conditions allow structural readjustment of the differently sized tetrahedral and octahedral sheets for a wide range of cation compositions (from muscovite to aluminoceladonite through phengite). In nature, under the conditions of metamorphism, the temperatures and pressures are not high enough to enable this readjustment for the formation of micas having aluminoceladonite-like compositions, which, in particular, would require reduction of the *a* and *b* parameters to ensure higher tetrahedral rotation.

Unlike muscovites and phengites, micas in the illite-aluminoceladonites series are formed under low-temperature and low-pressure non-equilibrium conditions in systems with highly heterogeneous compositions. This suggests that along with the structure, other factors would have a significant effect on the occurrence of 1M aluminoceladonite. At the same time, the readjustment of the lateral dimensions of tetrahedral and octahedral sheets in 1M K-dioctahedral micas may be facilitated by the more heterogeneous composition of the environment leading to a wide range of cation compositions. Additional factors that could favor the occurrence of the 1M aluminoceladonite structure as compared to the $2M_1$ polytype could be the relatively longer O-O distances across the interlayer and the relatively higher interlayer distance values.

The X-ray determination of natural phlogopite monocystals thermostability

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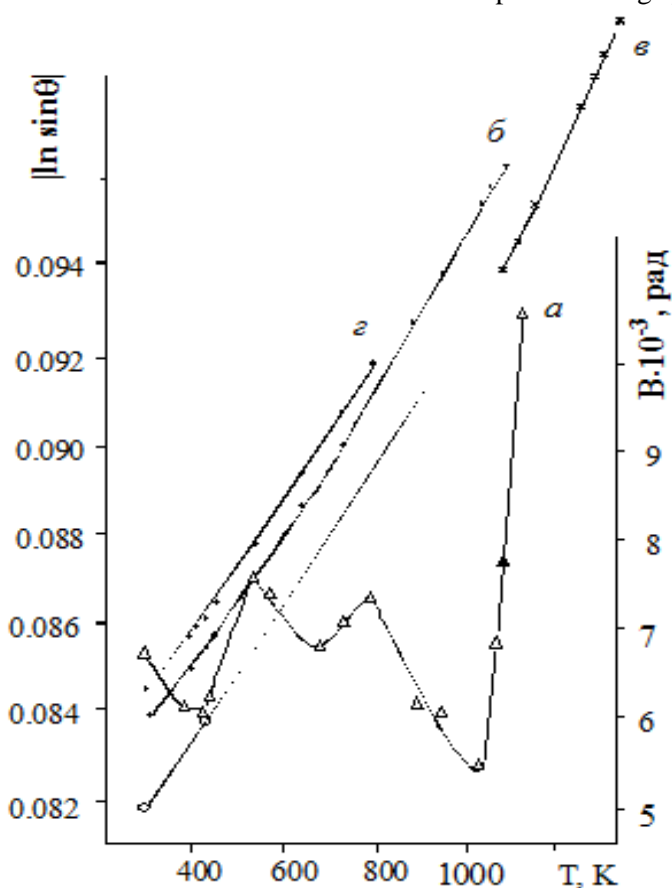
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The X-ray investigation thermal changes of natural phlogopite monocystals with micro admixtures are produced. It is established that the presence of micro admixtures exerts the essential influence on half-wide basal diffraction reflections character of changes under the heating to the temperature of high-temperature phase transition.

The thermal changes in the structure of single crystals of natural phlogopites of several Russian fields were conducted by method of high-temperature X-ray diffraction (DRON-2.0, UVD-2000 chamber). It is observed, that phlogopites contain admixtures of various layered silicates, where concentration of additions is individual for each sample [Kuznetsova et al., 2013].

The experimental results $|\ln \sin \theta| = f(T)$ and reflection of half-widths $B = f(T)$ for several phlogopites are presented in Fig. 1 b,c.

It has been established that in the temperature range preceding the restructuring of the mica packet of phlogopite crystals, the basal interplanar



distances (function $|\ln \sin \theta|$) changed almost linearly with increasing of temperature. A non monotonic changes of half-width reflections $B = f(T)$ occurred in the temperature range of the existence of an admixtures (Fig. 1a). Observed, that above the temperature of destruction of the structure of the admixtures phase (Fig. 1d), the dependence is almost linear.

For most phlogopites one or two effects of increasing of B at temperatures of 350-450 K, 600-650 K, 750-850 K is observed. For all studied phlogopites, the temperature ranges of changing B corresponded to the above mentioned ones. We can make the conclusion that the nature of the processes occurring during heating only in limited range of temperatures.

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Silica minerals from the Arsenatnaya fumarole, Tolbachik volcano (Kamchatka, Russia)

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The crystalline silica (SiO₂) polymorphs and X-ray amorphous opal are common in products of basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic volcanism. In particular, these minerals occur in fumaroles of many active volcanoes [Balić-Žunić et al., 2016]. Three minerals of silica – tridymite, cristobalite and opal were identified by us in the Arsenatnaya fumarole located at the summit of the Second scoria cone of the Northern Breakthrough of the Great Tolbachik Fissure Eruption, Tolbachik volcano (Kamchatka, Russia). This fumarole is described in [Pekov et al., 2018]. Opal forms abundant crusts at the surface part of the Arsenatnaya fumarolic system being a product of basalt alteration under the influence of both fumarolic gas and atmospheric agents. Tridymite is found in the polyminerale zone of Arsenatnaya with sanidine, pseudobrookite, cassiterite, and litidionite. Tridymite forms pseudo-hexagonal interpenetration twins, lamellar or acicular crystals and its intergrowths up to 0.1 mm. Cristobalite is associated in the same zone with hematite, johillerite, sylvite, tilasite, badalovite, and fluorophlogopite and forms spherulites, botryoidal crusts, cavernous aggregates and, rarely, platy crystals. In polished section, its aggregates show characteristic ‘fish-scale’ cracks, which results from a 5% decrease in volume from the displacive transition from β- to α-cristobalite during cooling through *ca.* 240 °C [Carpenter et al., 1998]. Presumably, tridymite was formed as a result of gas-rock interaction. Cristobalite was presumably formed by direct deposition from hot gas, as volcanic sublimate, that is in accordance with the literature data [Baxter, 1999; Getahun et al., 1996]. Parameters of tetragonal unit cell of cristobalite from Arsenatnaya are: $a = 4.980(1)$, $c = 6.9526(1)$ Å, $V = 172.4(1)$ Å³. Parameters of monoclinic unit cell of tridymite are: $a = 18.553(5)$, $b = 5.030(3)$, $c = 23.889(5)$ Å, $\beta = 105.64(3)^\circ$, $V = 2146.7(14)$ Å³.

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4.2. Tourmalines

Relationships within the tourmaline supergroup and proposed *PT* conditions for a B-rich tourmaline endmember as well as for Li-rich tourmalines

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The tourmaline supergroup is one of the mineral groups in which almost every element can occupy one or more crystallographic sites, because the tourmaline structure is very flexible. It would be very interesting to synthesize a B-rich tourmaline endmember with the formula $\text{NaAl}_3\text{Al}_6(\text{BO}_3)_3[\text{Si}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_{18}](\text{OH})_4$ and with lattice parameters of $a = 15.5$, $c = 7.0$ Å [Ertl et al., 2018]. But at which pressure-temperature (*PT*) conditions could such a tourmaline crystallize? By using a compiled data set from synthetic samples produced in the past and some more recent data from single-crystal structure refinements of B-rich tourmalines the *PT* conditions can be extrapolated [Ertl et al., 2008, 2012]. Even with 100 % excess B_2O_3 in the starting material, the estimated ^{14}B content in the synthetic tourmalines does not exceed certain values at given *PT* conditions. By using all these datasets the exact *PT* conditions for synthesizing the B-rich tourmaline end member can be proposed for the first time with 1000 MPa/300 °C and also with 2000 MPa/350 °C.

Tourmaline samples of different compositions, which crystallized at similar *PT* conditions, show a strong positive linear correlation between the X-site charge and the fluorine content. This could be proven on tourmalines from different localities [e.g., Ertl et al., 2010]. Tourmalines, which contain mainly Al and Li at the Y site and which crystallized at similar *PT* conditions, show also a strong positive linear correlation between the X-site charge and the $\langle Y\text{-O} \rangle$ distance. Because the effective ionic radius of Li^{1+} is significantly greater than Al^{3+} , the $\langle Y\text{-O} \rangle$ distances increases with an increasing Li content (elbaitic component). To the contrary, tourmalines with an increasing ^{14}B content always show an increasing olenitic component (^YAl content) and a decreasing $\langle Y\text{-O} \rangle$ distance. Therefore a tourmaline cannot be Li- and ^{14}B -rich simultaneously. Either it is ^{14}B -rich or it is Li-rich. To synthesize Li-rich tourmaline the amount of ^{14}B should hence be ≤ 0.2 apfu, similar to natural elbaïtes [Ertl et al., 2010]. By using the correlations mentioned in the above section elbaïtes could therefore theoretically be synthesized either at *PT* conditions of 150 MPa/300 °C, 200 MPa/400 °C, or 250 MPa/500-700 °C. Because of the positive correlation between the X-site charge, the F content and the $\langle Y\text{-O} \rangle$ distance, it can be proposed, that the F content, the X-site occupancy and the Li content are strongly related to each other. It could also be helpful to add some Ca to the tourmaline starting material, to increase the X-site charge further, because Ca has the charge 2+ compared to Na^{1+} . I strongly invite scientific groups, which are interested in elbaitic tourmaline, to do syntheses at the proposed *PT* conditions, and to add also F (and maybe some Ca) to the starting material.

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Raman Spectra of Synthetic Ga-rich, Ge-bearing Tourmaline Crystals

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The synthesis of Ga- and Ge-substituted tourmaline is of particular interest both from the point of view of modeling changes of the mineral structure at high pressure, and with the aim of improving the pyro- and piezoelectric properties. The crystalline growth of Ga-rich, Ge-bearing tourmaline on natural elbaite seed was obtained in boric hydrothermal solutions at temperature of 600-650° C and pressure of 100 MPa using chromium–nickel alloy autoclaves. Single crystals of quartz and corundum with addition of gallium and germanium oxide were used as charge material. The autoclave was filled with solution in accordance to autoclave-filling factor, then sealed, and placed into electric furnace with two-section heaters. The duration of the runs was 14 days. The thickness of newly formed tourmaline layer was up to 100 µm in pinacoid direction.

Synthesized Ga-rich, Ge-bearing tourmaline was characterized by electron microprobe analysis (EMPA) and Raman spectroscopy. EMPA revealed the presence and uniform distribution of Ga (20.7 wt% Ga₂O₃), Ge (1.6 wt% GeO₂), Fe (9.5 wt% FeO), Na (1.6 wt% Na₂O), lowered Si (27.7 wt% SiO₂) and Al (21.6 wt% Al₂O₃) content. Previous investigation of Ga-rich tourmaline revealed the significant content of Ga³⁺, Fe³⁺, Fe²⁺ ions in both Y and Z sites [Vereshchagin et al, 2016].

Polarised Raman spectra were obtained using a JY Horiba XploRA microscope (Department of Petrology, Moscow State University) in two back-scattering geometries $\bar{y}(zz)y$ (A₁(TO)) and $\bar{y}(xx)y$ (A₁(TO), E(LO)). In the spectra of Ga-rich, Ge-bearing tourmalines, a shift of most bands to lower frequencies from 6 to 27 cm⁻¹ was observed compared with the spectra of elbaite seed. It can be explained by the mass effect at the substitution of Al ions by heavier and larger Ga and Fe in the octahedral Y and Z sites, and the replacement of part of Si by Al and Ge in the T sites.

Raman spectra in OH stretching region contain three bands. In high frequency region of spectra corresponding to ^WOH stretching vibrations there is only one band at 3628 cm⁻¹. Low intensity of this band indicates a minor content of OH groups in this structural position. The absence of band splitting and the great width reveal the strong disordering of different cations in neighboring Y and X sites. We assigned this band to ^WOH stretching vibration with ^{3Y}(Ga, Fe, Al) + ^X(□, Na) cations in neighboring positions. The ^VOH ions are surrounded of three YZZ octahedral triplets. The wide intensive band at 3511 cm⁻¹ results from overlapping peaks related to a large set of different local arrangements around the ^VOH group, caused by complex cation content (Ga³⁺, Fe³⁺, Al³⁺) both in Y and Z sites. The appearance of additional band at 3565 cm⁻¹ probably related to partly occupation of Z site by Fe²⁺ ions according to inverse correlation of the mode wavenumber with the sum of the charges of octahedral cations, which coordinate the OH group [Watenphul et al, 2016].

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Short-range order in Li-Al-tourmalines: a bond-valence theory, IR-spectroscopy and X-Ray single crystal diffraction analysis approach

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The tourmaline-super-group minerals are complex borosilicates, which occur in a wide variety of rocks. The general formula of tourmaline may be given as follows: $X^{IX}Y_3^{VI}Z_6^{VI} [T_6^{IV}O_{18}][B^{III}O_3]_3V_3W,X - Na^+, Ca^{2+}; Y - Li^+, Al^{3+}$ etc.; $Z - Al^{3+}$ etc.; $T - Si^{4+}, Al^{3+}; B - B^{3+}; V - OH^-, O^{2-}; W - OH^-, F^-, O^{2-}$. The information about short-range order in tourmaline structure can improve understanding of the effect of elemental composition on stability of these minerals. The short-range order in Li-Al – (OH⁻, F⁻) tourmalines with $[Li/Al]^Y \approx 1$ and different Na⁺/Ca²⁺ ratio was investigated by means of both bond-valence theory arguments [Hawthorne, 2002] and experimental IR spectroscopic data combined with the results of X-ray single diffraction analysis [Rozhdestvenskaya et al., 2005; Shtukenberg et al., 2007]. The stability of the arrangements coordinating W and V crystallographic sites occupied by OH⁻, F⁻ and O²⁻ - ions was refined. A unified model of assignment of absorption bands in the IR spectra to the local arrangements (clusters) was suggested taking into the account the first and the second coordination spheres. Types of local cation arrangements around the W and V anion sites, alongside with clusters' ratio and distribution were brought out.

As follows from the estimated stability of the coordinated arrangements and IR- spectral analysis results the W site surrounding in the studied Li-Al- tourmalines is presented with 3Y - W clusters: (LiAlAl)^Y - (OH⁻)^W, (LiLiAl)^Y - (OH⁻)^W, (LiAlAl)^Y - (F⁻)^W, (LiLiAl)^Y - (F⁻)^W. Since the W site in tourmaline is splitted due to the tendency of F⁻ and OH⁻ anions to be in order, the 3Y- (OH⁻)^W clusters are distributed in order relative to 3Y - (F⁻)^W clusters. Therefore it is possible to state the presence of two coordination arrangements in the structure of tourmaline distributed by order, in each of which the ratio between (LiLiAl)^Y - W and (LiAlAl)^Y - W clusters is statistically constant. The V- site surrounding is represented in Li-Al-tourmalines by clusters (Y + 2Z) - (OH⁻)^V: Li^YAl^ZAl^Z - (OH⁻)^V and Al^YAl^ZAl^Z - (OH⁻)^V. Considering the second coordination sphere is composed of (Na⁺, Ca²⁺) ions and vacancies occupying the X - site, we can confirm the presence of larger clusters in the studied Li-Al - tourmalines: (LiLiAl)^Y - (OH⁻)^W - □, (Li^YAl^ZAl^Z) - (OH⁻)^V - Na⁺, (Li^YAl^ZAl^Z) - (OH⁻)^V - Ca²⁺. The complex of the acquired experimental and calculated data confirms the idea expressed by Skogby [Skogby et al., 2012] that arrangements of various sizes around the W (O1) and V (O3) sites in the tourmaline structure are not randomly distributed. The short-range order observed in the studied Li-Al tourmaline is controlled not only by the theory of valence bonds, but also by the long-range order (occupations of crystallographic sites).

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Thermal behavior and properties of synthetic Ni-bearing tourmaline

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Tourmaline is the most widespread boratosilicate with the general formula $XY_3Z_6T_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3V_3W$, where $X = Na^+, Ca^{2+}, \square$ (= vacancy), etc.; $Y = Al^{3+}, Mg^{2+}$, etc; $Z = Al^{3+}, Fe^{3+}$, etc; $T = Si^{4+}, Al^{3+}, B^{3+}$; $V = OH^1, O^{2-}$; $W = OH^1, F^1, O^{2-}$. Due to their unique electric properties tourmalines are used in various scientific areas and technology.

The impact of the chemical composition on the pyroelectric properties [Hawkins et al. 1995; Zhou et al. 2018] and thermal expansion [Filatov et al., 1987] of tourmalines has not been fully explored. Besides, the results of pyroelectric measurements performed by different techniques bear little relevance with each other. The present research has a methodological focus and devote to the study of thermal behavior and properties of Ni-bearing synthetic tourmaline (ratio Ni/Al=0.38), synthesized by hydrothermal method [Lebedev et al., 1998]. This tourmaline was chosen due to the simple composition and homogeneity. The tourmaline crystal structure was refined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction at 100, 290 and 390 K. The intrinsic electric dipole moments (P_c) and the pyroelectric coefficients ($\gamma_{st.}$) were calculated using single crystal X-ray data. Pyroelectric coefficient was also obtained by dynamic method ($\gamma_{dyn.}$) at room temperature [Golovnin et al., 2013]. The thermal expansion of the sample (30-930°C) was measured using single crystal and powder X-ray diffraction data.

Table 1. Crystal chemical characteristics and properties of Ni-bearing tourmaline

T, °K	<i>a</i> , Å	<i>c</i> , Å	X- <i>O_{av}</i>	$P_c, 10^{-30}$ Cm	$\gamma_{st.}, 10^{-6}$ C/m ² K	$\gamma_{dyn.}, 10^{-6}$ C/m ² K	$\alpha_a * 10^{-6}$	$\alpha_c * 10^{-6}$
			2.683					
100	15.868(1)	7.159(1)		4.82				
			2.685					
290	15.872(1)	7.169(1)		3.94	3.06 ₁₀₀₋₂₉₀ 2.72 ₂₉₀₋₃₉₀	2.9-3.0	1.0 ₁₀₀₋₂₉₀ 5.5 ₂₉₀₋₉₀₀	7.5 ₁₀₀₋₂₉₀ 10.4 ₂₉₀₋₉₀₀
			2.691					
390	15.880(1)	7.176(1)		3.53				

As the temperature increases, the unit cell parameters grow: from 100° to 290°K slower than from 290° to 390°K (Table 1). The most significant bond lengths vary in XO_4 -polyhedra. The contribution of a single polyhedra to the electric dipole moment ranked as follows: $X > T > Y > Z - B$, but the main contribution to electric dipole moment of the unit cell belongs to TO_4 -tetraedra, consisted well with the previous studies [Zhou et al. 2018].

The value of pyroelectric coefficients, received using X-ray data is in agreement with pyroelectric coefficient, obtained by the dynamic method and is close to the values of γ tourmalines with similar amount of Me^{2+} ($\gamma=2.5-2.8$) [Hawkins et al. 1995]. Thermal expansion coefficients along *c* axis are higher than along *a* axis and are in a good agreement with the previous investigations [Filatov et al., 1987]. From 100 to 290°K thermal expansion is smaller than from 290° to 900°K.

The next goal of the research is to compare the thermal behavior of physical properties in tourmalines with various chemical composition and distribution of cations on crystallographic positions.

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High-pressure structure evolution of maruyamaite (K-tourmaline) from diamondiferous gneisses of the Kokchetav massif: the role of K

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Maruyamaite, the K-oxydravite containing $K > Na+Ca$, has been found in ultrahigh-pressure (UHP) diamondiferous gneisses of the Kokchetav Massif (northern Kazakhstan) [1]. This mineral is likely to form at UHP conditions in the stability field of diamond [2] and thereby stimulates the studies of its structural behaviour under pressure. The large *X*-site, hosting alkali and alkali-earth cations, is the most compressible unit in tourmaline structure [3]. Though it is found to have a secondary influence on tourmaline elasticity [4], the role of different cations remains not well understood. The aim of the present study is to examine how the replacement $Na \rightarrow K$ in dravitic tourmaline influences its structural behaviour at high pressure, with a particular attention to stabilizing function of a large K^+ cation. We report the results of single-crystal diffraction study of maruyamaite at high pressure up to 20 GPa.

No sharp distinction with the structural behaviour of dravite is revealed, regarding the compression anisotropy and the evolution of the main structure parameters. A slightly higher bulk modulus of maruyamaite (115.6(9) GPa) is mainly caused by the presence of Al in octahedral site *Y*. However, a minor change in the rigidity of local contacts of the *X* site with T_6O_{18} ring, due to the presence of K, is apparently critical for the stabilization of maruyamaite structure. This is evinced by the absence of the phase transition $R3m \rightarrow R3$ observed in dravite near 15.4 GPa [3]. The stabilizing function of K becomes apparent at $P > 15$ GPa, in accordance with the recent findings of Berryman et al [4]. A mixed occupation of the large *X* site by such different cations as Na and K apparently restricts specific distortions in tourmaline structure, which could fulfill the bond valence requirements of an individual cation. This seems to be the reason for the “invariance” of the pressure-induced changes in the structure polyhedra, surrounding the *X* site, in maruyamaite and dravite.

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New synthetic tourmalines: crystal chemistry, functional properties and possible implication for geological reconstructions

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Tourmaline is one of the commonest natural borosilicates. The generalized chemical formula of tourmaline supergroup minerals is ${}^{\text{IX}}X_{0-1}{}^{\text{VI}}Y_3{}^{\text{VI}}Z_6({}^{\text{IV}}T_6\text{O}_{18})(\text{BO}_3)_3V_3W$ [Henry et al., 2011]. 22 chemical elements have been found in sufficient amount (> 1 wt.%) in natural tourmalines: $X = \text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Na}^+, \text{K}^+$; $Y, Z = \text{Li}^+, \text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \text{Ti}^{4+}, \text{V}^{3+}, \text{Cr}^{3+}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{3+}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Co}^{2+}, \text{Ni}^{2+}, \text{Cu}^{2+}, \text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Sn}^{4+}, \text{Pb}^{2+}$; $T = \text{Si}^{4+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \text{B}^{3+}$; $V = \text{OH}^-, \text{O}^{2-}$; $W = \text{OH}^-, \text{F}^-, \text{O}^{2-}$. Tourmalines can form under a wide range of thermodynamic conditions (up to ~6.5 GPa / 1000 °C). Tourmaline provides insight into the geologic environment of formation as its composition is sensitive to its geologic history [Dutrow and Henry, 2018].

Preparation of synthetic analogues of tourmaline makes it possible to study samples with simple composition and high concentrations of cations; detect crystal chemical patterns and structure-property correlations. Besides compositions, which occur in nature several new synthetic end-members, have been obtained since first tourmaline synthesis [Smith, 1948]. ${}^{\text{VI}}\text{Cu}$, ${}^{\text{VI}}\text{Ni}$ [Lebedev et al., 1988], as well as ${}^{\text{VI}}\text{Co}$ - and ${}^{\text{VI}}\text{Ga}$ -end-members [Setkova et al., 2009, 2017], ${}^{\text{IV}}\text{B}$ -rich [Kutzschbach et al., 2016], and ${}^{\text{IX}}\text{Ag}$ -bearing [London et al., 2006] tourmaline have been obtained. However, no *REE*, Ti^{4+} , V^{3+} , Zn^{2+} , Sn^{4+} or Pb^{2+} -enriched tourmalines have been synthesized.

REE (*REE* = La, Nd, Eu, Yb), Sr, Pb, Ti and Sn-bearing tourmalines were synthesized at GFZ, Potsdam from an oxide mixture at 700 °C and 0.2–4.0 GPa. X-ray diffraction patterns reveal high content (up to 80 vol.%) of tourmaline in all synthesis. Content of *REE*, Ti, Sn and size of the synthetic tourmalines crystals depends on pressure. In all cases low-pressure tourmalines contain more dopant. Crystal size varies from 5 μm (4GPa) up to 300 μm (0.2 GPa). Pb-rich tourmaline contain up to 0.7 apfu Pb (4-12 wt.% PbO), Ti-bearing tourmaline - up to 0.3 apfu Ti (~2 wt.% TiO₂), Sr-bearing tourmaline - up to 0.2 apfu Sr (~2 wt.% SrO), Sn-bearing tourmaline - up to 0.1 apfu Sn (~1 wt.% SnO₂). Low-pressure *REE*-tourmalines contain up to 0.6 apfu Eu (4-10 wt.% Eu₂O₃), 0.4 apfu La (2-6 wt.% La₂O₃), 0.3 apfu Nd (1-7 Nd₂O₃) and 0.1 apfu Yb (<1 wt. Yb₂O₃). For the first time luminescence properties have been obtained for synthetic Eu-rich tourmaline.

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4.3. Boron Compounds

Towards structural mineralogy and genetic crystal chemistry of boron: novel crystal structures of borate and borosilicate minerals from different geological formations

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Boron minerals occur in different geological environments and their crystal chemical features strongly depend on conditions of formation. Here we report our recent data on seven boron minerals belonging to novel, unique structure types. They are four new mineral species [krasnoshsteinite, chubarovite, rhabdobarite-(V) and rhabdobarite-(W)] and three "old" minerals for which we first solved crystal structures and refined the idealized formulae (halurgite, satimolite and oyelite).

Borates formed in sedimentary rocks have the most complex and diverse B–O motifs in structures. **Halurgite**, $\text{Mg}_4[\text{B}_8\text{O}_{13}(\text{OH})_2]_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($P2/c$), from evaporites of Chelkar and Satimola salt domes (W. Kazakhstan) has a structure which can be characterized using an approach based on three-layer *HOH* modules. In this mineral, considered by us as a microporous heterophylloborate, the *HOH* module consists of two heteropolyhedral (*H*) borate (BO_3 triangles + BO_4 tetrahedra) layers $[\text{B}_8\text{O}_{13}(\text{OH})_2]_\infty$ with sandwiched between them octahedral (*O*) layer composed of compact MgO_6 octahedra while more voluminous $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$ complexes are between the *HOH* modules. In the structure of **satimolite**, $\text{KNa}_2(\text{Al}_5\text{Mg}_2)[\text{B}_{12}\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_{12}](\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($R-3m$), a mineral from the same localities and rocks, borate rings $[\text{B}_{12}\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_{12}]$, consisting of BO_3 triangles and $\text{BO}_2(\text{OH})_2$ tetrahedra, and octahedral clusters $[(\text{Al}_5\text{Mg}_2)\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_{18}]$ form a 3D heteropolyhedral framework. Large ellipsoidal cages in this microporous framework host Na^+ and K^+ cations, Cl^- anions and H_2O molecules. **Krasnoshsteinite** $\text{Al}_8[\text{B}_2\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_2](\text{OH})_{16}\text{Cl}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($P2_1$), discovered in evaporites of the Verkhnekamskoe potassium deposit (NWUrals, Russia), also has a microporous structure. It is based upon corrugated layers of Al-centred octahedra connected *via* common vertices. BO_3 triangle and $\text{BO}_2(\text{OH})_2$ tetrahedron share common vertex to form insular $[\text{B}_2\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_2]^+$ group. These borate groups are connected with clusters of Al-octahedra *via* common vertices to form the aluminoborate pseudo-framework containing three-membered $[2\text{B} + \text{Al}]$ rings. The 3D system of wide channels within this zeolite-like pseudo-framework hosts Cl^- anions and weakly bonded H_2O molecules.

Interesting borate mineralization was discovered by us in active fumaroles of the Tolbachik volcano (Kamchatka, Russia). All borates found here have compact structures with only BO_3 triangles isolated from each other. The structure of **chubarovite** $\text{KZn}_2(\text{BO}_3)\text{Cl}_2$ ($R32$) consists of the anionic $\{\text{Zn}_2(\text{BO}_3)\text{Cl}_2\}^-$ layers (formed by BO_3 groups sharing all O vertices with ZnO_3Cl tetrahedra) alternating with the layers formed by K^+ cations centring KCl_6 octahedra. Isostructural **rhabdobarite-(V)** $\text{Mg}_{12}(\text{V}^{5+}, \text{Mo}^{6+}, \text{W}^{6+})_{1/3}\text{O}_6\{[\text{BO}_3]_{6-x}[(\text{P}, \text{As})\text{O}_4]_x\text{F}_{2-x}\}$ and **rhabdobarite-(W)** $\text{Mg}_{12}(\text{W}^{6+}, \text{V}^{5+})_{1/3}\text{O}_6\{[\text{BO}_3]_{6-x}[(\text{P}, \text{As})\text{O}_4]_x\text{F}_{2-x}\}$ (both: $x < 1$; $P6_3$) form a continuous solid solution. In their structure six Mg-centred octahedra share edges forming triangular in shape clusters $\text{Mg}_6\text{O}_{21}\text{F}$. They are connected with each other *via* BO_3 triangles [partly substituted by $(\text{P}, \text{As})\text{O}_4$ tetrahedra] to form a layer. Octahedrally coordinated *M* sites ($M = \text{V}, \text{W}, \text{Mo}$) are located in gaps of these layers.

The structure of **oyelite** $\text{Ca}_5[\text{BSi}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2][\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($P-1$) was studied on the sample from rodingite related to the Bazhenovskoe chrysotile asbestos deposit (Central Urals, Russia). It contains two kinds of linear tetrahedral units with different topology: (I) the chain $[\text{BSi}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2]^\infty$ consisting of Si_2O_7 groups connected *via* single $\text{BO}_2(\text{OH})_2$ tetrahedra and (II) the interrupted chain formed by $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})$ groups bonded with each other by very strong H-bonds. The units I and II are linked to the layers of Ca-centred polyhedra of three types: $\text{CaO}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, $\text{CaO}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$ and CaO_6OH .

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Crystal structures of two novel borates in the SrO–BaO–B₂O₃ system

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Sr and Ba borates are of considerable interest for nonlinear optics, as well as for creating new luminescent materials on their basis. In the SrO–BaO–B₂O₃ system, previously, structural studies were almost not conducted, and here we present data on the crystal structure of two new borates from this system.

The borates Sr₃Ba₂B₄O₁₁ and Sr₃Ba₃B₄O₁₂ were obtained by the method of solid-state reactions synthesis, as well as by crystallization from the melt. Their crystal structure was determined from single crystal X-ray diffraction data on a Bruker Smart Apex II diffractometer and refined to R_{obs} = 5.95 % (Sr₃Ba₂B₄O₁₁) and 4.32 % (Sr₃Ba₃B₄O₁₂).

The crystal structure of Sr₃Ba₂B₄O₁₁ is monoclinic, sp. gr. *C2/c*, composed by isolated B₂O₅ groups and BO₃ triangles in a 1: 2 ratio. Between them, the Sr cations (3 positions) and Ba (2 positions) are ordered arranged. The relationship with chemically and structurally close borates of Sr₂B₂O₅ and Ba₅B₄O₁₁ is discussed. The crystal structure of Sr₃Ba₃B₄O₁₂ is tetragonal, sp. gr. *I4/mcm*, composed by isolated BO₃ triangles, some of which are orientationally disordered. Between these triangles, the Ba and Sr cations are partially disordered. The structure is an aristotype for the Ba₃(BO₃)_{2-x}F_{3-x} family [Rashchenko et al., 2012] and relationship with this family is discussed.

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Investigation of thermal behavior of synthetic (FeBO_3 , Fe_3BO_6) and natural (vonsenite, hulsite) iron-containing borates by high-temperature X-ray powder diffraction and Mössbauer spectroscopy over a wide temperature range

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In the $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{--B}_2\text{O}_3$ system two Fe^{3+} borates are known: FeBO_3 (#34474-ICSD, trigonal, $R\bar{3}c$, calcite structure type) [Diehl, 1975] and Fe_3BO_6 (#1910-ICSD, orthorh. sym., sp.gr. $Pnma$, norbergite-like structure) [White et al., 1965]. FeBO_3 and Fe_3BO_6 are antiferromagnets with the Neel temperatures T_N 348 and 508 K. Nowadays antiferromagnets are extensively exploring due to their application in spintronics, as MRAM elements and other fields [Jungwirth et al., 2016]. Vonsenite [Swinnea, Steinfink, 1983] and hulsite [Konnert et al., 1976] are natural (Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+})-oxyborates.

The special points were revealed on the temperature dependencies of the unit cell parameters of FeBO_3 and Fe_3BO_6 near the magnetic phase transition temperatures. It was found that near the phase transition temperature thermal expansion coefficients of the borates abruptly change, which is consistent with the theoretical aspects of thermodynamics [Biryukov et al., 2018].

Single- and polycrystals of the natural mixed-valenced iron oxyborates (vonsenite and hulsite) were selected and investigated. Chemical composition of the borates was determined and calculated by data of electron-probe analysis. The crystal structures were refined from single-crystal X-ray diffraction data. Thermal behavior of vonsenite was investigated by Mössbauer spectroscopy (in a wide temperature range), thermal analysis (TG, DSC) and HTXRD. By Mössbauer spectroscopy data it was revealed that a partial $\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+}$ oxidation process starts approximately at 230–250 °C. This effect can also be seen in the DSC curve and in the plot of the temperature dependencies of the unit cell parameters. The data of the methods are consistent with each other. The structural mechanism of the thermal expansion is described in terms of crystal chemistry of inorganic compounds with cation- and anion-centered polyhedra.

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Synthesis and thermal behavior of borate $\text{CaBi}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}:\text{Eu}$

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For the first time this borate was obtained and studied by the DSC method in the $\text{CaO-Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-B}_2\text{O}_3$ system [Egorysheva et al., 2008]. A homogeneous samples of $\text{CaBi}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}:\text{xEu}$ ($\text{x} = 0\text{-}30$ at.%) were obtained by solid-phase synthesis at $630^\circ\text{C} / 20\text{-}26$ hours. The initial reagents were CaCO_3 (e.c.), H_3BO_3 (e.c.), Bi_2O_3 (e.c.), taken in a stoichiometric ratio.

The compound is isostructural to the borate of $\text{SrBi}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}$ [Krzhizhanovskaya et al., 2009]. $\text{CaBi}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}$ crystallizes in the triclinic system, $P\bar{1}$ space group ($a = 6.6704$ (1), $b = 6.8317$ (1), $c = 9.5775$ (1) Å, $\alpha = 94.33$, $\beta = 108.48$, $\gamma = 101.34^\circ$, $V = 401.37$ Å³, $Z = 2$). $\text{CaBi}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}$ is a borate whose polyanion is represented by isolated tetraborate group $[\text{B}_4\text{O}_9]$. Two triangles BO_3 and tetrahedron BO_4 form a triborate ring to which another single triangle BO_3 is attached.

$\text{CaBi}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}$ was studied *in situ* on a Rigaku “Ultima IV” powder diffractometer (CoK α radiation, $2\theta = 10\text{-}70^\circ$, temperature range $25\text{-}700^\circ\text{C}$, pitch 25°C) and the DSC method. Above 650°C , the texture of the diffraction pattern increases, which apparently indicates the effects of premelting. Melting occurs at a temperature of 729°C according to DSC. Thermal expansion is sharply anisotropic. The coefficients and parameters of the thermal expansion tensor at 25°C : $\alpha_{11} = 3 \times 10^{-6}$, $\alpha_{22} = 15 \times 10^{-6}$, $\alpha_{33} = 7 \times 10^{-6}$, $a_a = -3 \times 10^{-6}$, $a_\beta = 5 \times 10^{-6}$, $a_\gamma = 3 \times 10^{-6}$, $\alpha_V = 25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, at 600°C : $\alpha_{11} = 0.5 \times 10^{-6}$, $\alpha_{22} = 22 \times 10^{-6}$, $\alpha_{33} = 13.5 \times 10^{-6}$, $a_a = -3 \times 10^{-6}$, $a_\beta = 10 \times 10^{-6}$, $a_\gamma = 2 \times 10^{-6}$, $\alpha_V = 36 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.

The parameters a , b , c increase by 0.45 , 0.8 Å, 0.6 Å, and the angles α , β , γ change by -0.25° , 0.6° , 0.2° in the temperature range $25\text{-}700^\circ\text{C}$. A sharp change in the angle β indicates the presence of shear deformation in the plane of ac . The sharp increase in the parameter b with increasing temperature may be due to the position of the tetraborate groups ($[\text{B}_4\text{O}_9]$), which are perpendicular to the axis b .

X-ray studies were performed at the St. Petersburg State University Resource Center “X-ray diffraction methods of research”. Luminescent properties of samples $\text{CaBi}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}:\text{xEu}$ ($\text{x} = 0\text{-}30$ at.%) are studied. The study was supported by RFBR (Project No. 18-03-00679).

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Structure features of rare-earth iron borates $(R_{1-x},Bi_x)Fe_3(BO_3)_4$, $R = Nd, Gd, Ho, Y$ in the temperature range 30 – 500 K

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Rare-earth iron borates $RFe_3(BO_3)_4$ with huntite structure type at high temperatures belong to multiferroic family. The variety of their physical properties is attributed to the presence of two magnetic sublattices formed by rare-earth and iron atoms, and to helicoidal type of the whole lattice. The rare-earth ion type influences strongly physical properties of these compounds, which currently are being studied vastly [Kadomtseva et al. 2010].

The present work is devoted to studying the crystal structure of $RFe_3(BO_3)_4$ with $R = Nd, Gd, Ho, Y$ in a wide temperature range 30–500 K. The single crystals were grown from a solution in melt with $Bi_2Mo_3O_{12}$ in the system. The chemical composition was verified by X-ray energy-dispersive elemental analysis. It was shown that Bi atoms entered the composition of all the crystals during the growth process. On the basis of X-ray diffraction data, Bi atoms partly occupy mixed 3a position along with R atoms, and final composition is $(R_{1-x},Bi_x)Fe_3(BO_3)_4$, $x=4-6\%$.

Temperature dependence of unit cell parameters was measured in 30–500 K temperature range. Parameters a, b for the crystals with $R = Gd, Ho, Y$ are descending with lowering temperature, whereas a, b parameters of Nd-crystal do not change strongly over all the studied range. The sharp jump of a, b parameters was registered for crystals with $R = Gd, Ho, Y$ demonstrating the presence of structural phase transition. At the same time, $c(T)$ dependence is similar for crystals with $R = Nd, Gd, Ho, Y$ – c parameter decreases with lowering temperature to 80–100 K and then begins to grow smoothly down to 30 K.

Structure of all the crystals was determined at several temperatures in 90–500 K range to study temperature-dependent structure peculiarities, in particular, changes during the structural phase transition for $R = Gd, Y, Ho$. On the base of systematic absences analysis and temperature dependence of a, b parameters, the temperatures of the phase transition are $T_s = 155$ K for $R = Gd, 370$ K for $R = Y$ and 365 K for $R = Ho$. It was shown that for yttrium compound the phase transition has the most diffuse character. The structure of the compounds with $R = Gd, Ho, Y$ was refined in trigonal sp. gr. $R32$ above the temperature of the phase transition and in trigonal sp. gr. $P3_121$ below it. Structure of Nd-crystal belongs to sp. gr. $R32$ at all studied temperatures. There is a slight steady decrease of specific distanced in $(R,Bi)O_6$ trigonal prisms, FeO_6 octahedra, BO_3 triangles and Fe–Fe helicoidal chains with lowering temperature in sp. gr. $R32$. When going to lower-symmetry sp. gr. $P3_121$ and with further temperature decreasing non-uniform changes in the bond lengths in the $(R,Bi)O_6$ prisms, B_2O_3 and B_3O_3 triangles, and FeO_6 octahedra are observed. Equivalent atomic displacement parameters U_{eq} decrease with temperature decreasing. However, U_{eq} of oxygen atoms O1 and O2 as well as ones of boron atoms B2 and B3 (sp. gr. $P3_121$ labels) are highly sensitive to a structural phase transition, demonstrating fluctuations around T_s . Using multitemperature X-ray diffraction datasets for $R = Nd, Ho, Y$ crystals we calculated Debye and Einstein characteristic temperatures from atomic displacement parameters. On the base of these values, it was shown, that R atoms have the weakest bonds with their neighbours and B atoms have the strongest ones.

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Comparative crystal chemistry of borates $\text{NaA}[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$ ($A = \text{K}, \text{NH}_4, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$)

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Colorless crystals of $\text{NaK}[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$, $\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4)[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$ and $\text{NaRb}[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$ were obtained using boric acid as a flux in autoclaves at autogenous pressure and temperature range 200–225 °C for 7 days, followed by cooling to room temperature. Three-dimensional sets of diffraction maxima were obtained on a Bruker SMART APEX single-crystal diffractometer (MoK α radiation, CCD detector) (X-Ray Diffraction Research Centre of St. Petersburg State University). The crystal structure was solved and refined using the SHELXL-97 software package. The shooting conditions and structural data are shown in Table 1. The cesium analogue of the compounds under study, the decaborate $\text{NaCs}[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$, was first obtained in (Lian-Qing et al., 2014).

Table 1. Structural data, parameters of the X-ray experiment and refinement of crystal structures of $\text{NaA}[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$ ($A = \text{K}, \text{NH}_4, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$)

Compound		A = NH ₄ (our data)	A = K (our data)	A = Rb (our data)	A = Cs (Lian-Qing et al., 2014)
Unit cell parameters	<i>a</i>	7.639(1)	7.798(2)	7.645(5)	7.6588(3)
	<i>b</i>	9.006(1)	8.890(3)	9.012(5)	9.0074(3)
	<i>c</i>	11.644(2)	11.510(3)	11.652(6)	11.8708(6)
	β	115.78(1)	116.44(1)	115.60(3)	115.682(3)
V, Å ³		721.3(2)	714.5(4)	724.0(8)	738.02(5)
$\theta_{\min} - \theta_{\max}$		2.26° - 29.12°	2.917° - 38.985°	2.260 - 31.652	3.55° - 24.54°
$I > 2\sigma_I / F_{\text{obs}}^{\text{un}} > 4.0\sigma_F$		1941/1348	4043/3169	2377/1503	2124/971
R/ wR		0.045/0.102	0.056/0.158	0.065/0.206	0.019/0.048
GOF		1.030	1.070	1.048	1.004

The crystal structure of $\text{NaA}[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$ has monoclinic symmetry, the space group is P2/c ($Z = 2$). The structure is based on the $[\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2]^{2-}$ pentaborate complexes (one BO_4 tetrahedron and four BO_3 triangles), connected to each other by bridging oxygen atoms, forming corrugated chains linked by O-H ... O hydrogen bonds. Na^+ and A^+ cations are located between the chains. The B-O distances in BO_3 triangles range from 1.334 to 1.396 Å with an average value of 1.368 Å, and in BO_4 tetrahedra from 1.465 to 1.483 Å with the average value of 1.474 Å. The Na atom is coordinated by five O atoms with Na-O distances in the range 2.249 - 2.973 Å, while the A cation is coordinated by 12 O atoms with A-O distances in the range 2.816 - 3.665 Å.

The largest contribution to the unit-cell parameters change is made by changing A-O and Na-O distances in the range 2.816–3.665 and 2.249–2.973 Å, respectively, while the B-O distances remain almost unchanged in all three compounds. The change of the angle β is connected with the distortion of the crystal structure of $\text{NaA}[\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4]$ by a hinge mechanism, carried out by rotating $[\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2]^{2-}$ rigid complexes relative to each other.

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Synthesis, crystal structure and thermal expansion of gaufreyite-type borates: $\text{Sr}_3\text{Bi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$, $\text{Sr}_2\text{CaBi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ and $\text{Sr}_2\text{BaBi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$

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Borates are perspective materials for luminescent matrix due to the wide bandgap, relatively easy synthesis and high thermal stability.

The $\text{Sr}_3\text{Bi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$, $\text{Sr}_2\text{CaBi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ and $\text{Sr}_2\text{BaBi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ compounds were synthesized via solid state reactions. Reagents, SrCO_3 (99.99%), CaCO_3 (99.99%), Y_2O_3 (99.99%), BaCO_3 (99.99%), Bi_2O_3 (99.99%) and H_3BO_3 (99.99%), in stoichiometric ratios, were mixed in an agate mortar and pestle. This mixture was ground for 45 min and placed in platinum crucibles. The powder was heated at 600 °C for 3 h in air to decompose the metal carbonate and boric acid. Then, the mixture was pressed into a pellet and heated at 300 °C for 5 h, 500 °C for another 5 h, then ground carefully, and finally fired at 950 °C for 24 h.

Crystal structure $\text{Sr}_3\text{Bi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ was first investigated in [1]. Unit cell parameters of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Bi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ are: $a = 10.697(2)$, $c = 6.7222(1)$ Å, $V = 666.2(2)$ Å³, space group $P6_3$. There are 10 crystallographically independent atoms in the asymmetric unit. Among them, the Bi and B1 atoms locate on the special sites, and Y and O atoms occupy the general sites. The Y atom is coordinated by seven O atoms to form a pentagonal bipyramid. These YO_7 polyhedra share edges to form a one-dimensional (1D) chain along the c direction. The chains are bridged by B_2O_3 groups through sharing vertex oxygen atoms to construct a three-dimensional (3D) framework, which affords two kinds of channels along the [001] direction. Sr atoms and isolated $\text{B}(1)\text{O}_3$ triangles are located in the larger channel. The $\text{B}(1)\text{O}_3$ triangles are surrounded by Sr atoms.

The thermal behavior of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Bi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$, $\text{Sr}_2\text{CaBi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ and $\text{Sr}_2\text{BaBi}(\text{YO})_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ compounds was studied using in situ high-temperature XRD in the range 25-800 °C by means of Rigaku Ultima IV powder X-Ray diffractometer ($\text{CuK}\alpha$) with a high-temperature camera. According to the principles of high temperature crystal chemistry [2] for borates with isolated triangle groups, thermal expansion of these borates is practically isotropic.

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Some crystallographic parameters of HoB₁₂ single crystals in the temperature range 86-500 K

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Dodecaborides of rare earth elements RB_{12} ($R = Y, Zr, Gd \div Lu$) show a variety of physical properties due to both the metal ion nature and the external conditions. On the one hand, the rare earth dodecaborides at room temperature may be considered as the simplest, model objects with face-centered cubic lattice (*fcc*, sp. gr. *Fm-3m*) formed by B₁₂ cubooctahedra with *R*-atoms accommodated in the octahedral cavities. On the other hand, many of these compounds exhibit unusual galvanomagnetic properties, anisotropic magnetoresistance, negative thermal expansion and other anomalies at temperatures below 150 K, what indicates possible distortions of the crystal lattice.

The HoB₁₂ crystals belong to the compounds with metal-type conductivity and strongly correlated electronic systems. The purpose of present research is to detect possible structure features in HoB₁₂ single crystals in the wide temperature range using advanced X-ray diffraction analysis techniques. The results of the analysis are important for the interpretation of the physical properties of these crystals.

Reproducible and accurate [Dudka, 2018] X-ray data were collected using an Xcalibur EOS S2 diffractometer at 29 temperatures in the temperature range 86–500 K. Crystal structure of HoB₁₂ has been refined in the *Fm-3m* symmetry group. Atomic displacement parameters (ADPs) were under special interest since they may help in detecting, for example, phase transitions. In the conventional approach, the structure analysis describes summary displacements of the atoms from crystallographic positions making no distinction between the temperature-induced and temperature-independent displacements. The new technique allows to separate the dynamic and static components of equivalent ADPs using two different models for atoms, which are weakly bonded to their neighbours (expanded Einstein model) and atoms with correlated displacements (Debye model). The method can give also the characteristic Debye and Einstein temperatures serving to describe the lattice dynamic.

Using this technique for HoB₁₂, an anomaly has been discovered at 180-210 K. Such behavior of the HoB₁₂ structure has been observed for the first time and requires further investigation.

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Distribution of the Eu^{3+} dopant ions over cation positions and luminescent properties in novel $M_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ($M = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$) red phosphors

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Here we represent the results of investigation of structural and optical properties of novel $M_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ($M = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$) red-emitting phosphors. These borates crystallize in $Pnma$ space group and are related to $A_3\text{REE}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ family, $A = \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$ [Khamaganova, 2017]. Crystal structure is consisted of the isolated BO_3 triangles and three independent $M1$, $M2$ and $M3$ sites. The MO -polyhedra are connected by corners and edges forming the framework.

Series of the $M_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ($M = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$) were prepared using crystallization from a melt. X-ray powder diffraction data confirmed that samples were single-phased. There is an expectable decrease of the unit cell parameters and volume in these series along with the substitution of the larger Bi^{3+} ion ($R_{\text{CN}8} = 1.31 \text{ \AA}$) by the smaller Eu^{3+} ion ($R_{\text{CN}8} = 1.206 \text{ \AA}$). $M_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ ($M = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$) solutions have positionally-disordered structures; in $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ end-member the $M1$ – $M3$ sites are additionally splitted [Volkov *et al.*, 2013]. It can be assumed that as the amount of the europium increases, the Eu^{3+} ions can replace the Bi^{3+} ions in different M sites. A few small single crystals were obtained and distribution of the Eu^{3+} ions over three cation sites was refined for $\text{Sr}_3(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x)_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ ($x_{\text{Eu}} = 0, 0.17$) [Shablinskii *et al.*, 2017], $\text{Ba}_3(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x)_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ [Volkov *et al.*, 2013] and $\text{Ba}_3(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x)_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ solid solutions ($x_{\text{Eu}} = 0.05, 0.35$ and 0.8) from single-crystal XRD data. The Ba, Bi and Eu atoms are disordered over these sites with the preferential occupation but with no complete ordering. Therefore, we refined the Ba/Bi/Eu occupations over the sites: the Eu^{3+} ions occupied the $M2$ site in $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_{1.9}\text{Eu}_{0.1}(\text{BO}_3)_4$ and $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_{1.3}\text{Eu}_{0.7}(\text{BO}_3)_4$, whilst the Eu^{3+} ions were distributed over all the cation sites in the $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_{0.4}\text{Eu}_{1.6}(\text{BO}_3)_4$ crystal structure.

Luminescent properties of the $M_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ phosphors were investigated: the optimum concentration was found to be at 50 at. % for $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 393 \text{ nm}$) while for the structurally similar $\text{Sr}_3\text{Y}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ [Zhang, Li, 2004] and $\text{Sr}_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4$ [Shablinskii *et al.*, 2017] borates it was determined as 10 and 15 at. % ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 393 \text{ nm}$). Hence a feature of the $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ crystal structure is the high optimum concentration of the Eu^{3+} dopant in this phosphor matrix in comparison to the other borates of this family. The integral luminescence intensity of $^5\text{D}_0$ – $^7\text{F}_2$ transition increases when the largest amount of the Eu^{3+} ions occupies the $M2$ site. The concentration quenching occurs when the Eu^{3+} ions start to distribute over all three cation sites in the $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ phosphor. The influence of the Eu^{3+} ions distribution and splitting positions in the crystal structures of the $M_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ is discussed. The results show that the $\text{Ba}_3\text{Bi}_2(\text{BO}_3)_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ phosphors are promising candidates for solid state lighting application.

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Dynamical crystal chemistry of danburite-group minerals $MB_2Si_2O_8$ ($M = Ca, Sr, Ba$)

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Danburite-group minerals with the general formula $MB_2Si_2O_8$ ($M = Ca, Sr, Ba$) include three minerals: danburite (Ca) [Bakakin et al., 1959], pekovite (Sr) and maleevite (Ba) [Pautov et al., 2004]. Their orthorhombic crystal structure is based upon a three-dimensional tetrahedral borosilicate framework, with an ordered distribution of the B and Si atoms. For all three isotopic minerals there are data about their high-temperature and compositional deformations [Sugiyama, Takeuchi, 1985; Gorelova et al., 2015]. Pakhomova et al. [2017] demonstrated that, upon compression up to 32 GPa, danburite undergoes two phase transitions with a stepwise transformations of Si coordination from SiO_4 via SiO_5 to SiO_6 .

The behavior of pekovite and maleevite under high-pressure conditions was studied using *in situ* single-crystal X-ray diffraction in diamond anvil cells at the Extreme Conditions Beamline P02.2 of PETRA III (DESY, Hamburg, Germany) and at the beamline ID15B at the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF, Grenoble, France). For the study, we have used crystals of natural maleevite and pekovite from the Dara-i-Pioz massive, Tajikistan [Pautov et al., 2004] (from the collection of Fersman Mineralogical Museum RAS, Moscow, Russia) with the size of $0.010 \times 0.010 \times 0.005$ mm³. Experiments were performed at ambient temperature in the pressure range from 0.0001 to 33-38 GPa with the pressure step no more than 4 GPa (10-12 pressure points).

It has been found that maleevite undergoes one reconstructive phase transition between 36 and 38 GPa with the formation of a triclinic phase, maleevite-II, featuring octahedrally coordinated silicon. In contrast, pekovite undergoes two phase transitions: first isosymmetric order-disorder phase transition to pekovite-II (between 18 and 23 GPa), and then reconstructive phase transition with the formation of triclinic pekovite-III (between 29 and 33 GPa). The structure of pekovite-II is characterized by splitting of the Si site into two sites.

The comparison of the high-pressure behaviour of danburite-group minerals reveals that the increasing size of extraframework cation (Ca→Sr→Ba) governs the stability of the danburite structure type and prevents formation of pentacoordinated silicon species.

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Sr_{3-1.5y}Eu_yB_{2+x}Si_{1-x}O_{8-x/2} solid solutions: synthesis, crystal structure, thermal expansion and luminescence

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Strontium borosilicates are of considerable interest for creating luminescent materials based on them due to their optical properties and high thermal and mechanical stability. Previously we discovered and structurally characterized the Sr₃B_{2+x}Si_{1-x}O_{8-x/2} solid solutions [Volkov et al., 2015] – the first borosilicates with incommensurately modulated structure. Its crystal structure was described as periodic in (3 + 2)-dimensional superspace. In this work, in order to study the modulation parameters depending on the content of the dopant ion, we synthesized Sr_{3-1.5y}Eu_yB_{2+x}Si_{1-x}O_{8-x/2} solid solutions and studied their structural, optical and thermal properties at 0 ≤ x ≤ 1, 0 ≤ y ≤ 0.4. The crystal structures were studied by single-crystal X-ray diffraction while its thermal expansion was studied by high-temperature X-ray powder diffraction. It is shown that two main schemes of isomorphic substitutions are realized in these solid solutions: 3Sr²⁺ ↔ 2Eu³⁺ + □, where □ - denotes vacancies and 2B₂SiO₈⁶⁻ ↔ 3B₂O₅⁴⁻. With increasing Eu content, the volume of the unit cell increases to the formation of vacancies. With increasing in the content of silicon, the volume of the unit cell decreases due to an increase in the number of oxygen atoms per unit cell. Data on the luminescent properties and thermal expansion of solid solutions are also presented.

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Thermal expansion of $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ revised

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The thermal expansion of $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ has been the subject of controversy over the past 20 years. Precision measurements of the thermal expansion of single crystals of lithium tetraborate, carried out in [Zub, 1997] by dilatometry and X-ray diffraction, demonstrated the strange "step-wise" character of the temperature dependence of the unit cell parameters. Such behavior contradicts classical thermodynamics, according to which the temperature dependence of the unit cell parameters should have a smoothed character in the absence of phase transitions. Subsequent work did not confirm such strange thermal expansion [Senyshyn et al., 2012].

In this work, we repeated the aforementioned studies and studied thermal expansion of $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ by high-temperature X-ray powder diffraction and single-crystal X-ray powder diffraction in the temperature range $-173 - +20$ °C with a step of 1 °C. The anomalies observed with a lithium tetraborate crystal may have a macroscopic nature cause. The crystal demonstrates good piezoelectric properties and at the same time it has a sharply anisotropic thermal expansion. The presence of a large number of antiphase domains in a single crystal can lead to the presence of additional electrostatic interactions, which is reflected in the "strange" temperature dependence of the linear dimensions of the single crystal.

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Study of K_2O - B_2O_3 - GeO_2 Glasses at Pressures up to 9GPa

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Glass can be considered as a model of melt, and is an important object in material science. In particular, borogermanate glasses models high-pressure silicate-carbonate melts, so that their behavior under pressure is relevant for the Earth sciences.

Previously by X-ray diffraction Ohtaka et al. (2004) investigated the behavior of Li_2O - $4GeO_2$ glass and GeO_2 melt at temperature of 1273 K. Transition of Ge from four-coordinated into six-coordinated was observed at pressures of 7-8 GPa and 4-5 GPa, respectively [Ohtaka et al., 2004]. Phase transition of B from three-coordinated to four-coordinated position was observed in the analysis of glass with composition $La_2O_3 \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot GeO_2$ by X-ray absorption spectroscopy at a pressure of 4-7 GPa [Coussa-Simon et al., 2010].

We used Raman spectroscopy to study the glasses of $30K_2O \cdot 70GeO_2$ and $30K_2O \cdot 35B_2O_3 \cdot 35GeO_2$ compositions at pressures up to 9 GPa. The spectra of samples are shown in Figure 1. The results obtained suggest that the structure of $30K_2O \cdot 70GeO_2$ glass changes at 4-5 and 8 GPa, and $30K_2O \cdot 35B_2O_3 \cdot 35GeO_2$ glass – at 3-4 GPa.

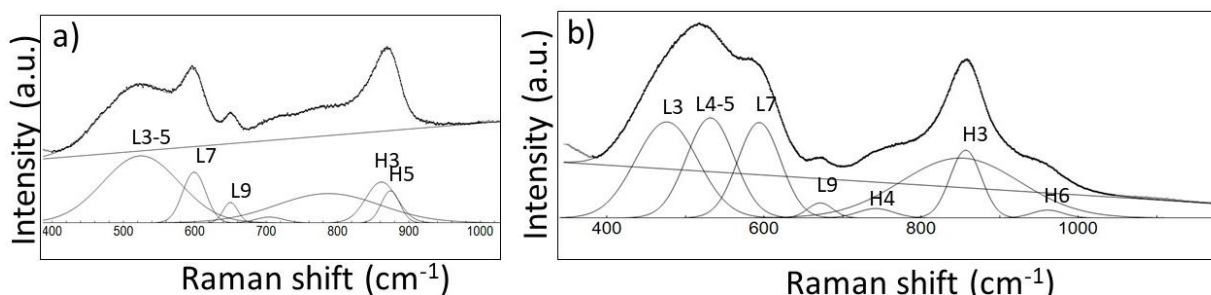


Figure 1. Decomposition of samples spectra a) $30K_2O \cdot 70GeO_2$ b) $30K_2O \cdot 35B_2O_3 \cdot 35GeO_2$ under ambient pressure

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4.4. Phosphates

The crystal chemistry of natural and synthetic beryll phosphates

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Only 30 natural beryll phosphates are reported in the literature, occurring mainly in granitic pegmatites and resulting from the reaction of beryl with P-bearing hydrothermal solutions. The formation of these minerals is highly dependent upon the pH, temperature, availability of specific alkali cations, and Be:P ratio of the solution. Despite their low abundance, beryll phosphate minerals crystallize in many structure types, characterized by different polymerization degrees of the BeO-PO₄ tetrahedra; these compounds form chain structures (fransoletite, väyrynenite), sheet structures (herderite, uralolite), framework structures (hurlbutite, babefphite, beryllonite), structures containing clusters of tetrahedra (gainesite), and even zeolite-type structures (pahasapaite). The crystal chemistry of the beryll phosphates is exciting, as their structures are similar to those of aluminosilicates and borosilicates; these analogies can be explained by the Pauling bond-valence rule. Indeed, the O atoms shared by Be and P in beryll phosphates, by Al and Si in aluminosilicates, and by B and Si in borosilicates, receive exactly the same Pauling bond-valence sum of 1.75.

Dal Bo et al. (2014) performed extensive hydrothermal experiments starting from the M²⁺Be₂P₂O₈ compositions (M²⁺ = Ca, Sr, Pb, Ba), in order to better understand the crystal chemistry and the stability of beryll phosphates. Between 200 and 600°C, and under acidic or basic conditions, the synthesized compounds show the same structure types, without any phase transition. CaBe₂P₂O₈, SrBe₂P₂O₈, and PbBe₂P₂O₈ crystallize in space group *P2₁/c* (*a* = 7.81-8.09, *b* = 8.80-9.02, and *c* = 8.31-8.42 Å, β = 90.12-90.51°), and show a paracelsian-type structure composed of a framework of corner-sharing BeO₄ and PO₄ tetrahedra. These tetrahedra are assembled in four- and eight-membered rings showing the typical UDD and DDUDUDDU patterns, respectively (U = tetrahedron pointing up, and D = tetrahedron pointing down). The M²⁺ cations occur in distorted 7+3-coordinated polyhedra located in the eight-membered ring. BaBe₂P₂O₈ crystallizes in space group *P6/mmm* (*a* = 5.028(1) and *b* = 7.466(1) Å), and its crystal structure consists of double layers of tetrahedra, which contain both Be and P in a 1:1 ratio. Inside the layers, the (Be,P)O₄ tetrahedra form six-membered rings by sharing corners. The Ba atoms are located in very regular 12-coordinated polyhedra and connect two successive double layers. CaBe₂P₂O₈ and SrBe₂P₂O₈ are isostructural with the minerals hurlbutite and strontiohurlbutite, respectively [Rao et al., 2014], whereas BaBe₂P₂O₈ is the synthetic analogue of minjiangite [Rao et al., 2015].

These last years, three new Ba-bearing beryll phosphates were described in pegmatitic environments, showing exciting crystal structures. Minjiangite is a phyllophosphate, discovered in the Nanping No. 31 pegmatite, Fujian Province, China; it is the first example of a mineral showing a mixed occupancy of 0.5 P + 0.5 Be on the same tetrahedral site [Rao et al., 2015; Dal Bo et al., 2014]. Wilancookite, (Ba,K,Na)₈(Ba,Li,[])₆Be₂₄P₂₄O₉₆·32H₂O, forms tiny rhombododecahedral crystals deposited on moraesite fibres from the Lavra Ponte do Piauí pegmatite, Minas Gerais, Brazil; its crystal structure (*I*23, *a* = 13.5398(2) Å) is identical to those of pahasapaite and of synthetic zeolite RHO [Hatert et al., 2017]. More recently, a new species was submitted to the IMA-CNMNC under number 2019-011; it was discovered in the Vilatte-Haute pegmatite, Limousin, France, and shows the ideal formula BaCa[Be₄P₄O₁₆]·6H₂O. This beryll phosphate, which crystallizes in space group *P2₁/c* (*a* = 9.4958(4), *b* = 13.6758(4), *c* = 13.4696(4) Å, β = 90.398(3)°), shows a zeolite framework identical to that of phillipsite; it is the third known zeolite-type phosphate.

The structural similarities between aluminosilicates and beryll phosphates would necessitate a classification of these mineral species into subclasses; such a classification scheme is elaborated herein.

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Polyfunctional materials based on β -Ca₃(PO₄)₂ structure type

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The structural features of β -Ca₃(PO₄)₂ (five crystallographic sites of calcium cations, the absence of central symmetry) allow various hetero- and isomorphous measurements in a wide range of compositions without noticeable changes in structures. Such materials provide the preparation of laser crystals, ferroelectric and antiferroelectric materials with high nonlinear optical activity, solid electrolytes, phosphors, thermoluminescent dosimeters. In some cases, these properties are combined in the same compound, for example, ferroelectric, luminescent and nonlinear optical properties, ionic conductivity of two divalent cations, which allows obtaining polyfunctional materials. Doping into the system of rare earth cations Ce³⁺, Eu³⁺, Dy³⁺, Tb³⁺, Tm³⁺, Eu²⁺, Eu²⁺/Tb³⁺, Tm³⁺/Dy³⁺, Eu²⁺/Ce³⁺, Tb³⁺/Eu³⁺, Eu²⁺/Mn²⁺ allows you to obtain materials with luminescence in different regions of the visible spectrum. In addition, the combination of the cations allows to obtain more efficient single-phase phosphors with ideal optical properties. For tuning the luminescence spectra in the β -Ca₃(PO₄)₂ matrix, additional cations are also introduced, such as Mg²⁺, Zn²⁺, Sr²⁺, which isovalent replace calcium cations in the structure. In some cases, such substitution can radically change the properties to the opposite. So we have shown, that the substitution of calcium cations in the small octahedral *M5* site for in Ca₉R(PO₄)₇ with the formation of Ca₈MeR(PO₄)₇ (Me = Mg, Zn; R = P3 $\bar{9}$, Y) is accompanied by properties changing.

The report substantiates the criteria for the contribution of various physicochemical factors to the formation of dipole moments (ferroelectricity) of the β -Ca₃(PO₄)₂ structural type. It is shown that the increase in nonlinear optical activity is due to the following factors: a) the presence of cations with the presence of cations with a lone pair of electrons (Pb²⁺, Bi³⁺); b) the placement of different cations in sites *M1* and *M2*, which are connected by a pseudo-center of symmetry and / or a different distribution of two or more cations in sites *M1* and *M2*; c) a large difference in the distances between *M1* - *M3* and *M2* - *M3* sites (*M3* is in the pseudo-center of symmetry); e) splitting the *M4* into two / three subsites *M4*₁, *M4*₂ and *M4*₃; e) the splitting of the *M3* into *M3*₁ and *M3*₂. All these factors increase the nonlinear optical activity when a radius of introduced cations is more than 0.8 Å are. It is shown that the nonlinear optical properties of β -Ca₃(PO₄)₂ structure type compounds can be changed by an order by means of isovalent replacement of Ca²⁺ cations with Pb²⁺ or larger Ba²⁺ ions. A record value of nonlinear activity ($I_2\omega/I_2\omega(\text{SiO}_2) = 620, 50\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$) was obtained for Ca_{5.6}Pb_{4.9}(VO₄)₇. An increasing of Pb²⁺ in the Ca_{10.5-x}Pb_x(VO₄)₇ system leads to an increase in the oxygen-oxygen distances in the polyhedra and thereby increases the conduction windows and, as a result, the ionic conductivity. The lead cations in the structure increases the ionic conductivity by an order (800 K) for Ca_{5.6}Pb_{4.9}(VO₄)₇. This value is a record for compounds with the β -Ca₃(PO₄)₂ structure. It was found that the introduction of divalent and trivalent ions into the structure is accompanied by a decreasing in the ferroelectric-paraelectric phase transition temperature. Such changes in the temperature of the phase transition are associated with an increasing in the unit cell volume and, easier rotation of the tetrahedra and mobility of cations in the structure. The phase transition temperature of an antiferroelectric-paraelectric is always lower than the transition temperature of the ferroelectric-paraelectric. Replacing the Ca²⁺ by Pb²⁺ in Ca₃(VO₄)₂ results in a 30-fold increasing in the intensity of second-harmonic generation (SHG) and a significant ($\Delta T = 608 \text{ deg.}$) decreasing in the ferroelectric-paraelectric phase transition temperature. This fact is due to an increasing in the *M3* - O11 and *M1* - O12 distances in the structure and, as a result, with a lighter rotation of the V1O₄ tetrahedron and splitting of the *M4* site into three (*M4*₁, *M4*₂ and *M4*₃) and *M3* into two (*M3*₁ and *M3*₂) subsites.

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Cacoxenite and natrophosphate: crystal chemistry of very complex phosphates

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Information-based measures are important characteristics that provide useful information about structural complexity of minerals. According to the current classification, among 3949 minerals only about 100 could be attributed to the group of very complex structures [Krivovichev, 2013].

In our study, the sample of cacoxenite, $\text{Fe}^{3+}_{24}\text{AlO}_6(\text{PO}_4)_{17}(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, originated from the Těškov quarry, Bohemia, Czech Republic. It was studied by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis and high-temperature X-ray diffraction (25-200 °C). Synthetic natrophosphate, $\text{Na}_7(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{F}\cdot 19\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was prepared by evaporation from aqueous solutions of sodium phosphate and sodium fluoride at 25°C, whereas natural natrophosphate was taken from the microcline-pectolite-sodalite-aeirine vein from the Mt. Koashva, Khibiny alkaline massif [Yakovenchuk et al., 2005]. Natrophosphate and its synthetic analogue were studied by single-crystal X-ray diffraction at room temperature and at -173 °C for the refinement of hydrogen atoms positions.

The crystal structure of cacoxenite was refined to $R_1 = 0.061$ ($wR_2 = 0.154$). The mineral is hexagonal, $P6_3/m$, $a = 27.4904(5)$, $b = 10.5307(2)$ Å, $V = 6892.1(2)$ Å³. The crystal structure is based upon a three-dimensional framework with wide channels running parallel to the c axis. The channels are occupied by H₂O molecules. Their diameter exceeds 14 Å. The framework consists of corner-sharing AlO₆, (Fe_{0.76}Al_{0.24})O₆ octahedra, AlO₅ trigonal bipyramids and PO₄ tetrahedra. The crystal structure of cacoxenite is stable up to 190 °C. The thermal expansion is anisotropic and anisotropy increases with temperature. The direction of strongest thermal expansion is parallel to the c axis.

Natural and synthetic natrophosphates are cubic, $Fd\bar{3}c$, $a = 27.9777(7)$ Å (synthetic), $a = 27.6241(1)$ Å (natural). The structure is based upon isolated polycationic complexes consisting of six corner-sharing NaF(OH)₂ octahedra sharing common fluorine vertex. The complexes could also be regarded as based upon F-centered octahedra Na₆F. The complexes form hydrogen bonds to PO₄ and AO₄ tetrahedra, where A site is statistically occupied by Na and H₂O.

The information-based structural complexity parameters were calculated for natrophosphate and cacoxenite according to the procedure outlined in [Krivovichev, 2013]. Both structures are very complex with $I_{G,\text{total}}$ more than 2000 bits per unit cell (2495.481 for cacoxenite, 2600.990 for natrophosphate and 2352.383 for synthetic analogue).

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Anapaite from the Kerch Oolitic Iron Ores: Geochemical Signals and Environment Marker

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Lacustrine and estuary sediments are excellent archives of past environments but their primary geochemical signals are frequently changed by diagenetic and post-depositional alteration. Rare Fe and Ca-Fe phosphates (vivianite, anapaite, and mitridatite) are useful mineralogical traces of these secondary processes [1]. During the Cimmerian (5.5-3.2 Ma) brackish-marine and lacustrine environments prevailed in the Eastern Paratethys. Specific Fe-rich Cimmerian sediments known as the Kerch oolitic iron ores include abundant Fe and Ca-Fe phosphates [2]. Precise ICP-MS, LAICP-MS, SEM, microprobe and Rietveld XRD analyses of the Kerch iron ores (the basal member of the Kamysh-Burun deposit) provided constraints on the composition specificity of individual lithologies and minerals. The oolites are mainly composed of Fe³⁺ (oxy)hydroxides (goethite-hydrogoethite and amorphous matter) and contain P, V, Mn, Co, Ni, Zn, As, Sb, Ba, and Pb (average concentrations from 2 to 12 times as high as the upper crustal average). Excepting P, they do not form separate phases and are hosted by Fe³⁺ (oxy)hydroxides. Sulfur and Ba are mainly stored in barite (Ba-S $R^2 \geq 0.95$), and Mn and V in Fe-Mn-Ca carbonate cementation (V-Mn $R^2 \geq 0.87$). Similar REE patterns and strong positive goethite- $\Sigma(\text{REE}+\text{Y})$ correlation ($R^2 = 0.85$) reveal their predominant sorption on the hydrogenic Fe³⁺ (oxy)hydroxides. The lack of Y minimum is due to the predominance of Fe-Mn-Ca authigenic carbonates instead of biogenic CaCO₃. All samples are enriched in MREE and have low Y/Ho (~ 17) and La/Yb (13-32) ratios typical for fine-grained sediments. The lack of negative Ce and Dy anomalies indicate that primary REE accumulation in Fe³⁺ ores is not controlled by P-rich matter (proteins, teeth and bone fragments).

At the deep levels of the Kerch oolitic iron ore strata clots and leaf replacements of mollusks are mainly composed of vivianite. Anapaite (Ca₂Fe²⁺(PO₄)₂•8H₂O) was found in the current near surface level (shallower burial depth) as dull green veins 1-0.5 cm thick, oriented sub-parallel to the oolitic ore bedding. In spite of the potential possibility of anapaite structure to incorporate wide ranges of impurities, its perfect crystals (n = 85) have stoichiometric composition with low content of uniformly distributed impurities (in ppm): Mg – 3230; Mn – 1480; Si – 1250; S – 464; Sr – 400; Na – 232; Y – 17.0; Se – 3.5; As – 0.61; U – 0.13. Anapaite is also REE-depleted relative to the upper crustal average values. The REE patterns are gently sloped with HREE enrichment, negative Y and positive Ce anomalies. Its geochemical fingerprints allow one to conclude that anapaite crystallized in reducing (Eh 0.3-2.5) environment from diluted solutions with high Fe²⁺/Fe³⁺ and Ca²⁺/Fe²⁺ ratios, which are rather ground than basinal water [1]. Thus it is not plausible to assume direct precipitation of anapaite in the lacustrine basin. Anapaite growth marks episode of Fe-rich sedimentary strata uplifting and percolation of Ca-rich ground water into its upper fractured part. At the same time this sedimentary sequence was not totally outcropped, because of anapaite was not converted into mitridatite [(Ca₂Fe₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂•8H₂O)] or Fe³⁺ (oxi)hydroxides.

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Transformation of the spectroscopy properties during the phase transition in phosphates $\text{Ca}_{9-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{Dy}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ related to mineral whitlockite family

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Lanthanide luminescence is at the heart of applications as diverse as lighting [Bünzli, 2017], lasers [Goldner et al., 2015], sensors [Brites et al., 2016]. The corresponding emitting transitions occur either as allowed d–f transitions or as electronic rearrangements within the 4f shell (f–f transitions). Inter-configurational d–f transitions are more energetic and more intense than f–f transitions but are observed only for several ions. Electric-dipole (ed) f–f transitions are forbidden by selection rule, while magnetic-dipole f–f transitions are allowed but faint. The f–f transitions are sharp, and the corresponding excited states have long lifetimes, two decisive advantages that make Ln-containing compounds unique materials and probes.

The calcium phosphate with whitlockite-type structure (space group $R\bar{3}c$) was used as a host matrix. There are several advantages of $\beta\text{-Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ lanthanide substitution such as no luminescence quenching, good stability, high intensity of emission.

Dy^{3+} doped phosphates are a kind of full-color phosphors that can be excited by an UV LED chips. Dy^{3+} is of great importance among the rare earth ions because of its 4f–4f transitions which lead to blue, yellow and red emission. The luminescence lines are located in the regions of 470–500, 570–600, and 650–680 nm due to the optical transitions $^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow ^6\text{H}_{15/2}$, $^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow ^6\text{H}_{13/2}$ and $^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow ^6\text{H}_{11/2}$ of Dy^{3+} , respectively. Besides, it is well known that the emission light is different in color. This depends on whether the Dy^{3+} ions are located at the high-symmetry sites with inversion centers or the low-symmetry without inversion centers [Yu et al. 2002].

The whitlockite-type structure phosphates $\text{Ca}_{9-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{Dy}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ $0 < x < 1$ were prepared by standard solid-state reaction from stoichiometric mixtures of $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (99.9%), CaCO_3 (99.9%), ZnO (99.99%) and Dy_2O_3 (99.9%). Synthesis was carried out in the air for 50 hours with an intermediate mixing.

The degradation of polar structure and ferroelectric properties is observed during substitution in $\text{Ca}_{9-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{Dy}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ solid solution. The limit of Zn^{2+} incorporation was found at $x = 1$. The typical emission of Dy^{3+} ions was observed only for $\text{Ca}_9\text{Dy}(\text{PO}_4)_7$. The host matrix emission was admitted during $\text{Ca}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}$ substitution, and its magnitude was rising up to existence limit of solid solution. Also, the intensity distribution of optical transitions was detected. Such behavior, apparently, is related with changes of coordination environment of emitting centers. The influence of crystal symmetry on the optical properties is discussed.

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Crystal chemistry and structural complexity of transition metal diphosphates with alkaline cations

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The chemistry of diphosphate (or pyrophosphate) compounds is developing over a long period of time. This class of materials attracts considerable scientific interest due to its fascinating structural and physical-chemical properties. The diphosphates are known to adopt various structural types depending on the ionic radii of the cations.

The research studies on minerals with mixed anion radicals have a significant fundamental aspect in revealing the principles of substance structural organization in chemically complicated natural systems and in broadening our knowledge about structural chemical variety of the Kingdom of Minerals. Besides, such research works are of great importance and serious practical interest since phosphates are considered to be one of the most insoluble and stable materials. Investigation of minerals and compounds with caged mixed anion radicals, thus, is of interest in terms of elaboration of matrices for immobilization of radionuclides, radioactive cesium in particular. Phosphates of transition metals are of great research interest both related to their multiple applications, and their wide structural chemical diversity (Durif, 1995; Mannasova et al., 2016).

In the present work, we show rich crystal chemistry and provide estimated data of informational complexity of known diphosphates with alkaline cations. In the crystal structures of these compounds, mixed anion radicals contain bivalent or trivalent cations of transition metals (Kovrugin et al., 2019). The generalized data is provided, where we emphasize main crystallographic characteristics and structural features of $A_2B^{II}(P_2O_7)$ и $AB^{III}(P_2O_7)$ compounds as well as their structural complexity evaluation. All the compounds are described and considered according to the dimensionality of their basic structural complexes (1D: chain, 2D: layer and 3D: open framework). The revealed diversity of the examined crystal structures of diphosphates is determined by different coordination of bi- and trivalent cations of transition metals (square, tetrahedron, and octahedron) on the one hand, and by the size of alkaline cations on the other.

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Products of hydrothermal synthesis in phosphate systems with alkaline and transition metals and the $K_2Mn_3(H_2O)_2[P_2O_7]_2$ crystal structure

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Hydrothermal and pegmatite deposits are well known for a variety of mineral species that are owed to the wide chemical composition of gases and solutions necessary for the formation of primary minerals and their recrystallization. The iron and manganese orthophosphates are the most common among the primary pegmatite phosphates. These minerals are closely related to each other: the process of separation of Mn from Fe takes place at the pegmatite stages of the magmatic differentiation. A large variety of phosphates of iron and manganese are related to the possibility of Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} and Mn^{2+} to Mn^{3+} oxidation. This process begins with the oxidation of iron, and follows by the oxidation of manganese.

We present here results of crystallization in complex multicomponent systems as close as possible to natural low-temperature hydrotherms ($T = 270-280^\circ C$ and $P = 90-100$ atm.): $M_2O - MeO/(Me_2O_3) - P_2O_5/V_2O_5 - Z - H_2O$, where M^+ are the alkali metal ions Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Rb^+ , Cs^+ and ammonium NH_4^+ ; Me represents transition metal atoms Mn, Zn, Ni, Co, Fe, Cu and aluminum Al; and Z identifies anions Cl^- , F^- , CO_3^{2-} , NO_3^- , boric anhydride B_2O_3 , or silicic acid $nSiO_2 \cdot mH_2O$, which work as mineralizers and regulate the pH value of the medium.

The crystallization products were examined under a binocular microscope and separated into phases according to morphological features. To determine the chemical composition of the synthesized phases, a semi-quantitative X-ray spectral analysis was performed on a scanning electron microscope. X-ray diffraction of powder and single-crystal samples was used to determine the symmetry and the unit cell parameters of the compounds. Based on the achieved data, the phases were identified using the ICSD crystal structure database.

As a result of 30 experiments, structural analogues of minerals boracite, leucite, milarite, triphylite-lithiophilite series, triploidite, alluaudite, lithiophosphate and berlinite were identified. We also "cooked": vanadyl-vanadate $(NH_4)_2(VO)(V_2O_7)$, two vanadyl-phosphates $Na(VO)PO_4$ and $(K, NH_4)(VO)PO_4$, borophosphate $Cs_2(Ni,Fe)_3(H_2O)_2[B_4P_6O_{24}(OH)_2]$, several transition and alkali metal orthophosphates $LiZnPO_4$, $NaZnPO_4$, $KCoPO_4$ and two pyrophosphate $Mn_2P_2O_7$ and $(Mn,Co)_2P_2O_7(H_2O)_2$. In some experiments, the mineralizers reacted with the main components of the mixture and became part of the crystals, namely $CuBr$, LiF , $Pb_2B_5O_9Br$. It is important to note that three compounds were obtained for the first time, namely, a synthetic potassium variety of the mineral manaksite, $K_2Mn[Si_4O_{10}]$, and two aqueous manganese and potassium phosphates $KMnAl_2(PO_4)_3(H_2O)_2$ and $K_2Mn_3(H_2O)_2[P_2O_7]_2$.

The last of the mentioned phases, $K_2Mn_3(H_2O)_2[P_2O_7]_2$ ($a = 9.1944(1)$, $b = 8.3134(1)$, $c = 9.3798(2)$ Å, $\beta = 98.924(1)^\circ$, space group $P2_1/c$, $Z = 2$, $D_x = 2.94$ g/cm³) has been investigated using single-crystal X-ray diffraction (Xcalibur-S-CCD diffractometer, $R_{hkl} = 0.0233$) in order to solve and refine its crystal structure, including positions of hydrogen atoms.

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Ti-bearing hydroxyapatites: synthesis, crystal chemistry, properties

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According to [Wakamura et al., 2003; Tsukada et al., 2011], Ti-containing hydroxyapatites have photocatalytic activity comparable to activity of anatase. However, there are doubts if this activity is related to hydroxyapatite or to small concentrations of TiO₂ in precipitate, which can be not detected by X-ray diffraction. Also it is needed refine the forms of interaction of Ti ions with hydroxyapatite.

Two series of hydroxyapatites were synthesized from solutions containing Ti. The 1st series was precipitated from CaNO₃, (NH₄)₂HPO₄ and TiCl₃ solutions, the 2nd series was precipitated from Ca(OH)₂, H₃PO₄ and C₁₂H₂₈O₄Ti solutions and was annealed at 400°C for 2 hours. Synthesized precipitates were studied with a set of methods (X-ray powder diffraction, Raman spectroscopy, SEM, EDX, TEM, diffuse reflection spectroscopy) in order to confirm that precipitates are monophasic, make sure that titanium ions entered into apatite and estimate its photocatalytic properties.

X-ray phase analysis confirmed that hydroxyapatite was formed in both series of precipitates. Any other phases weren't detected. We obtained significant changes in lattice parameters relatively stoichiometric hydroxyapatite: in 1st series parameter *a* gets lower with growth of Ti/Ca ratio from 0 to 0,12 and then increases, which can mean that titanium ions enter at both calcium and phosphorous positions; in 2nd series parameter *a* is dramatically lower than in stoichiometric hydroxyapatite. Clarifying the nature of these changes is now in progress.

Raman spectroscopy did not detect TiO₂ in all samples of 1st and 2nd series. EDX analysis detected another phase (presumably anatase or amorphous TiO₂) in several samples of both series. In the 1st series the formation of anatase starts at Ti/Ca in solution = 0,12. According to TEM data samples with high Ti/Ca ratio contain crystalline anatase at the surface of hydroxyapatite crystals. In the 2nd series the formation of anatase starts at Ti/Ca in solution = 0,05. Maximum Ti/Ca ratio in apatite is reached at Ti/Ca in the solution = 0,56 and equals 0,13 in 1st series and 0,25 in 2nd. Moreover, in 2nd series titanium in precipitate is spread regularly, while in the 1nd it is spread irregularly and there are zones don't contain titanium at all. Therefore, second method of synthesis is preferable to the first.

Diffuse reflection spectra of the samples change their shape and become more similar to anatase spectra (KRONOClean 7050) with increase of Ti/Ca in apatite. Band gap energy estimated by Tauc method using Kubelka-Munk transformation of experimental diffuse reflectance spectra $R(\lambda)$ ranges from 4,34 to 3.25 eV and is less than band gap energy of pure hydroxyapatite ($E_g = 6$ eV).

The obtained data confirm that Ti-containing hydroxyapatites can show photocatalytic activity which depends on the entrance of titanium into apatite. The next step of our work is estimating their photocatalytic properties through decomposition of organics.

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Crystal structure of a novel CsBP₂O₆(OH)₂ borophosphate and its relationship to the structures of minerals: fransoletite and parafransoletite

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The colorless columnar crystals of a novel cesium borophosphate, CsBP₂O₆(OH)₂, has been synthesized under mild hydrothermal condition in CsH₂PO₄-MnCl₂-H₃BO₃-H₂O system and structurally characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic system, space group *I2/a* with the unit cell parameters: $a = 14.5329(3)$ Å, $b = 7.4869(2)$ Å, $c = 13.4002(3)$ Å, $V = 1458.03(6)$ Å³, $Z = 8$. The crystal structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares method using the program SHELX [Sheldrick, 2015] to an $R1 = 0.034$ and $S = 1.13$ for 1860 observed reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$. Semi-quantitative X-ray spectral analysis (Jeol JSM-6480LV, energy-dispersive diffraction spectrometer Oxford X-MaxN) confirmed the presence of oxygen, phosphorous and cesium atoms.

The main structural features of the title borophosphate are four-ring chains composed of vertex sharing [PO₄] and [BO₄] tetrahedra. These chains are aligned along [010] direction and are connected by hydrogen bond interactions into three-dimensional framework. The Cs⁺ cations occupy the space between the chains. Similar borophosphate chains were observed previously in the structure of (NH₃CH₂CH₂NH₃)₂B₂P₄O₁₄(OH)₂ compound obtained by solvothermal method [Shi et al., 2003]. It is interesting also that topologically identical 1D berillophosphate fragments are the basis of the crystal structures of fransoletite and parafransoletite [Kampf, 1992]. They are dimorphs with the chemical formula Ca₃Be₂(PO₄)₂(PO₃OH)₂•4H₂O. The revealed topological similarity of boro- and berillophosphate chains is one more example demonstrating the tendency on the existence of phosphate archetypes for borophosphate compounds [Yakubovich et al., 2011].

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4.5. Sulfates

Fumarolic Sulfate Minerals: New Data and Possible Applications.

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Minerals with sulfate anions are one of the most diverse classes. More than 400 minerals containing sulfate anion are known to date. Most of known anhydrous sulfates have relatively simple chemical composition and structural architecture. In contrast, hydrated sulfate minerals have more complex compositions and structures. Most of the anhydrous sulfates are highly soluble compounds and unstable in humid atmosphere, namely, sulfates of alkali and alkaline earth metals. Under terrestrial conditions, hydrated sulfate minerals are common in various geological environments. Whereas the anhydrous sulfate minerals of alkali, alkaline earth and transition metals form almost exclusively in active fumaroles.

The fumaroles of Tolbachik volcano are a unique mineralogical locality with a large number of endemic mineral species. The variety of sulfate minerals observed in Tolbachik fumaroles is impressive. Since 2014, we have discovered 11 new mineral species with sulfate anions of fumarolic origin. Many of the fumarolic minerals demonstrate unique structure types with unprecedented and complex architectures and have no synthetic analogues. Several examples of the recently obtained synthetic sulfate materials inspired by Nature will be discussed.

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Thermal behavior of new mineral belomarinaite (KNaSO₄)

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Belomarinaite, ideally KNaSO₄, is a new sulphate mineral. Belomarinaite was discovered on the Toludskoe lava field which was formed during Tolbachik Fissure eruption in 2012–2013. For the first time, the thermal behavior of a new mineral belomarinaite KNaSO₄ [Filatov et al., 2017] was studied on a natural sample and its synthetic analogue in the range of 30–800 °C. High-temperature X-ray diffraction studies were conducted using a Rigaku Ultima IV diffractometer equipped with a high-temperature accessory, Cu_{Kα} radiation, the temperature was varied from 25 °C to a 800 °C, the temperature step was 10 °C.

The mineral is stable up to a temperature of 475 ± 10 °C, at which it has a polymorphic transformation into a high-temperature polymorphic modification (*P6₃/mmc*), stable up to 800 °C (Fig. 1). The thermal expansion of both modifications is sharply anisotropic, and in the case of the high-temperature phase it is also variable as a function of temperature - the dependence of the parameter *a* has a U-shape with a minimum at *t* = 660 °C. The volumetric expansion of modifications varies in the intervals of their existence for the low-temperature phase from 80 to 200 (10⁻⁶ °C⁻¹), for the high-temperature phase, from 350 to 300 (10⁻⁶ °C⁻¹). That is, on average, the expansion of the high-temperature modification increases by a factor of 2-3 relative to the expansion of the low-temperature phase, the main increase is in the parameter *c* and is determined, apparently, by restructuring the structure along this direction.

The investigations were performed using the equipment of the Saint-Petersburg State University Resource Center «X-ray diffraction studies». The authors express their gratitude to M. G. Krzhizhanovskaya, who made our experimental work in this Center easier. The authors also appreciate the financial support provided by the Russian Fund for Basic Research (project 18-29-12106).

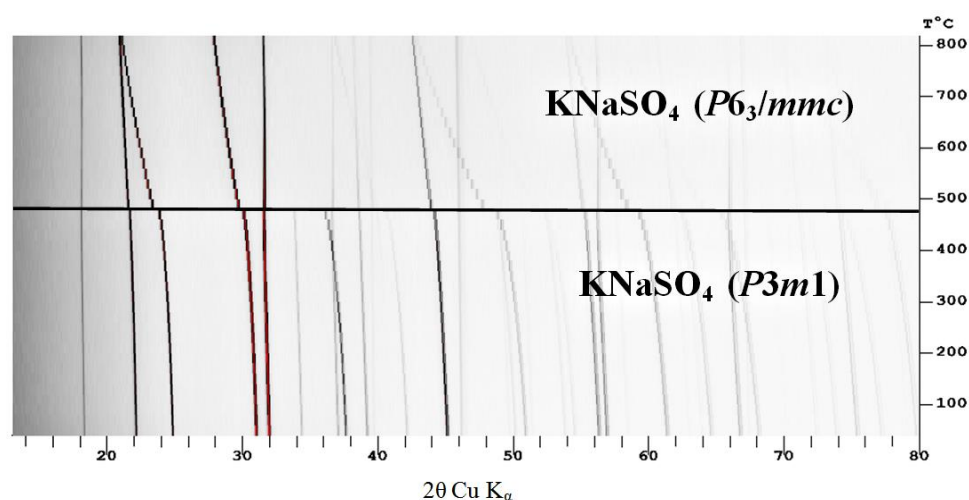


Fig. 1. Thermal phase transformation upon cooling in a belomarinaite. The horizontal line indicates the phase transition temperature.

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The crystal structure of a new microporous mineral kruijenite, $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_4(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The crystal structure of the new mineral kruijenite, ideally $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_4(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in a metasomatically altered calcic xenolith from tephra of the Feuerberg paleovolcano (Eifel paleovolcanic region, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany) [Chukanov et al., 2019] is presented. Kruijenite is tetragonal, sp. gr. $P4/ncc$, $a = 12.9299(4)$, $c = 5.2791(3)$ Å, $V = 882.57(6)$ Å³, $Z = 2$. The structure of kruijenite (Fig. 1) is unique: the mineral represents a novel structure type. The structure is based on a microporous pseudo-framework built by $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_6$ octahedra and $\text{CaF}_2(\text{OH})_6$ eight-fold polyhedra. The Al-centred octahedra share edges to form zig-zag chains running along the c axis. The Ca-centred polyhedra share the F–F edge to form dimers; adjacent dimers are also connected *via* common edges thus building columns along [001]. Each column is connected with four octahedral chains of Al-centred octahedra. There are two crystallographically non-equivalent O sites and one F site which participate in the formation of the pseudo-framework. Both O atoms belong to OH-groups. All H sites of OH groups are located inside the wide channels (with approximate width of 7.4 Å) running along the c axis. These channels contain H_2O molecules and significantly distorted SO_4 tetrahedra. The SO_4 tetrahedra and H_2O molecules located in the channels are connected with the pseudo-framework *via* the system of H-bonds. The most interesting structural feature of kruijenite is a positively charged pseudo-framework hosting sulfate anions and H_2O molecules, which is an indication of possible anion-exchange properties (in particular, the ability to accumulate sulfate anions) of compounds belonging to this structure type. This assumption is confirmed by the absence in association with kruijenite of ettringite-group members which are in general very typical for hydrothermally altered calcic xenoliths in Eifel volcanic rocks.

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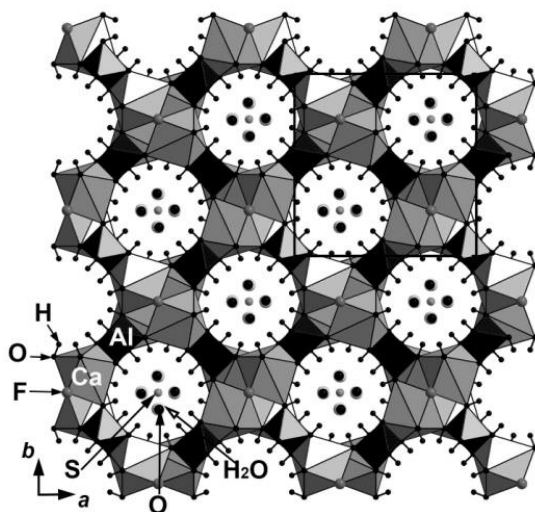


Fig. 1. The crystal structure of kruijenite projected along the c axis. The unit cell is outlined.

Thermal behavior of kainite, ideally $\text{KMg}(\text{SO}_4)\text{Cl}\cdot 2.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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Kainite, $\text{KMg}(\text{SO}_4)\text{Cl}\cdot 2.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is a sulfate mineral common in salt-bearing rocks enriched with soluble sulfates. Colorless transparent grains of kainite from Wilhelmshall deposit, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany were used in this study. Crystal structure of kainite was refined using Bruker Smart Apex II single crystal X-ray diffractometer: $C2/m$, $a = 19.763(5)$, $b = 16.250(5)$, $c = 9.537(3)$, $\beta = 94.977(7)$, $R_1 = 0.03$.

Low- and high-temperature powder X-ray diffraction studies of kainite were performed in the temperature range $-150 - +200$ °C with a 5 °C step using Rigaku Ultima IV diffractometer.

Upon heating, the unit cell is expanding along all crystallographic axes. Temperature dependence of cell parameters of kainite can be described by the following linear functions:

$$a_t = 19.7379(9) + 0.414(1) \times 10^{-3}T$$

$$b_t = 16.2297(9) + 0.382(1) \times 10^{-3}T$$

$$c_t = 9.5322(5) + 0.268(6) \times 10^{-3}T$$

$$\beta_t = 94.928(4) + 0.44(5) \times 10^{-3}T$$

$$V_t = 3042.2(2) + 217(3) \times 10^{-3}T, \text{ where } T \text{ is a temperature.}$$

Thermal expansion of kainite is anisotropic. Thermal expansion of the crystal structure of kainite along a and b axes is greater than that along the c axis. Kainite is stable up to 55°C. At 55 – 65°C the possible phase transition occurs. At 70°C kainite almost completely transforms into the mixture of langbeinite, $\text{K}_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, carnallite, $\text{KMgCl}_3\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, hexahydrate, $\text{MgSO}_4\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, sylvine, KCl. The mixture of all compounds decays at 130°C.

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Typomorphism of halotrichite-group minerals from volcanic exhalation (Kamchatka, Russia)

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The typomorphism of halotrichite from different volcanic-related environments was investigated in this study. Samples were collected at: Dachnie geothermal field (Mutnovsky volcano); steaming ground of the First cone, Large Tolbachik fissure eruption (Tolbachik volcano); North-Kambalny geothermal field (the Kambalny volcanic ridge) and East-Pauzhetka geothermal fields (Pauzhetka village) and landslide area, which formed on the Zhupanovsky volcano after the eruption in 2015. The samples were represented by efflorescence originated at temperature around 100 °C.

The samples were investigated using electron microscopy, X-ray powder diffraction and infrared spectroscopy. The powder X-ray diffraction demonstrated that the minerals of halotrichite group are the main phase in the studied samples. Based on the electron-microprobe analyses, the specie-defining elements are Al, Fe, S and O, while Mg is found as an admixture component; Na, Cl, F и Ca found in the analyses correspond to other closely associated minerals. Infrared spectroscopy revealed the presence of water and sulfate groups in the composition of the studied material. Based on this, we can conclude that the mineral forming low-temperature efflorescence found at different volcanic-related environments is halotrichite. Gypsum, native sulfur and pyrite associate with halotrichite.

The halotrichite formation at localities mentioned above occurred as a result of interaction of the sulphate solutions with the host rock at low temperatures (about 100° C). Our investigations allowed us to conclude that geochemical characteristics of the processes of sulfate mineralization are similar at various volcanic environments and that halotrichite may be considered as an important indicator of low-temperature volcanic-related activity.

High-temperature X-ray study and dehydration of coquimbite, ideally $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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Hydrated iron sulphate minerals, as coquimbite $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are found as secondary minerals in the oxidized zones of iron sulphide deposits in arid regions of Earth. Noteworthy, the experimental mineralogy of sulphates has intensified in the last decade due to the new data obtained via satellites and rovers on the Mars surface. The sulphate content reaches up to 30% at some sampling points on the Mars surface. Many of the sulfate minerals are hydrated, which indicates the existence of water on Mars in the past [Vaniman et al., 2004].

Physico-chemical study of coquimbite is also environmentally important. Dissolving in groundwater, coquimbite acidifies the environment [Majzlan et al., 2006].

Thermal behavior of coquimbite was studied in air by means of a Rigaku Ultima X-ray diffractometer (CuK α radiation) with a high-temperature camera Rigaku HTA 1600. The sample was prepared from heptane's suspension on a Pt-Rh plate. Unit-cell parameters at different temperatures were refined by least-square methods. Main coefficients of the thermal expansion tensor were determined using linear approximation of temperature dependences by the *ThetaToTensor* program.

The diffraction maxima of coquimbite gradually disappear at approximately 175°C. At this temperature, the probe becomes amorphous. At 275°C the diffraction peaks corresponding to anhydrous iron sulfate mikasaite start to appear. Mikasaite-type phase is stable up to 525°C when it starts to decompose into hematite.

Temperature dependence of cell parameters of coquimbite can be described by the following linear functions:

$$\begin{aligned}a_t &= 10.920 + 1.76 \times 10^{-4}t + 9.58 \times 10^{-6}t^2 \\c_t &= 17.084 - 4.12 \times 10^{-5}t \\V_t &= 1765 + 0.01t + 4.73 \times 10^{-4}t^2,\end{aligned}$$

where t is a temperature. Upon heating, the unit cell of coquimbite is expanding along a axis and slightly shrinks along c axis.

The thermal expansion of mikasaite was studied in the range 425-575°C. The crystal structure of mikasaite is expanding in all directions:

$$\begin{aligned}a_t &= 8.185 + 6.16 \times 10^{-6}t + 2.55 \times 10^{-7}t^2 \\c_t &= 21.810 + 2.46 \times 10^{-5}t \\V_t &= 1255 + 0.06t - 7.95 \times 10^{-6}t^2.\end{aligned}$$

The anisotropy of thermal expansion for both minerals will be discussed in the presentation.

In addition, hydration experiments of mikasaite were carried out and revealed formation of akaganeite-type phases.

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Belousovite - a sulfate mineral from the Tolbachik volcano, and its synthetic analogues
 $KZn(SO_4)X$, $X = Cl, Br$

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Belousovite was found in July, 2015 in the Yadovitaya fumarole, Second scoria cone, Northern Breakthrough, Great Fissure eruption, Tolbachik volcano, Kamchatka, Russia. [Siidra et al., 2018]. Belousovite occurs as a fumarolic mineral, associated with minerals like kamchatkite, langbeinite, euchlorine, anglesite and zincite. The chemical composition of the belousovite was determined: K, Zn, O and Cl are the major elements, and little amounts of Rb also occur in the mineral. That chemical composition makes belousovite very unique, because it is the first sulfate compound and mineral containing K, Zn and Cl in one mineral. The ideal formula is $KZn(SO_4)Cl$. Belousovite has an interesting structural feature - mixed-ligand polyhedra ZnO_3Cl . Each SO_4 tetrahedron connects with three ZnO_3Cl tetrahedra via three vertices thus forming $[Zn(SO_4)Cl]^-$ layers. These layers have similar topology with the $[Si_4O_{10}]^{4-}$ layers in silicate minerals. Synthetic analogues of belousovite were unknown.

In this work, we successfully synthesized the analogue of belousovite $KZn(SO_4)Cl$, and its bromine analogue $KZn(SO_4)Br$. The analogues were grown in evacuated quartz ampoules from the equimolar quantities of anhydrous $ZnSO_4$ and KCl or KBr . $ZnSO_4$ was pre-dried at $400^\circ C$, while KCl and KBr were pre-dried at $200^\circ C$ for 4 h, and further rapidly mixed and grounded in an agate mortar in air for 5 min. The reaction mixtures of precursors were placed into quartz ampoules, which were subsequently evacuated and sealed. The ampoules were heated up to $650^\circ C$ at a rate of $62^\circ C/hour$ and further held at this temperature for 24 hours. Then the ampoules were slowly cooled down at a rate of $24^\circ C/hour$ to $410^\circ C$ and further held for 24 hours more. Finally, the furnace was turned off, and cooled to room temperature.

Synthetic analogue of Cl-belousovite was studied by the means of high temperature X-ray diffraction.

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4.6. Uranium Minerals and Compounds

New Landscapes of Uranium Mineralogy

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The mineralogy of uranium, the heaviest natural element, is highly complex and unusual owing to its multiple oxidation states, the dominance of the uranyl ion for hexavalent uranium, and linkages between uranyl and many different oxyanions. The number of known uranium species and crystal structures has rapidly grown over the past decade, in part due to the emergence of a new locality in Utah, USA that has produced many new species. This presentation will focus on the compositions and structures of uranyl minerals discovered over the past decade.

Crystal chemistry and structural complexity of the secondary uranium minerals and its synthetic analogs

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Within last few years, uranium mineralogy and crystal chemistry has witnessed a true Renaissance, due to the discoveries of exceptional suites of new uranium minerals in Jáchymov, Czech Republic and San Juan County, Utah, U.S. The diversity of new natural species is of particular interest since most of them do not have direct synthetic analogues and therefore are new to the synthetic inorganic chemistry as well. Most of the new uranium minerals are the products of secondary low-temperature hydrothermal processes, which are often associated with crystallization of very complex mineral species such as ewingite, $\text{Mg}_8\text{Ca}_8(\text{UO}_2)_{24}(\text{CO}_3)_{30}\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{138}$, the most structurally complex mineral known today. The structural architectures of novel natural phases, for instance, uranyl sulfates, show many similarities to synthetic uranyl sulfates, chromates, molybdates and selenates. In most of them, uranyl ions are interlinked via tetrahedral TO_4 groups ($T = \text{S, Cr, Se, Mo}$) into finite clusters, chains or layers, in which interaction between adjacent uranyl groups is mediated by the hexavalent T^{6+} cations.

In order to evaluate an influence of various crystal-chemical factors (such as dimensionality of the U-bearing units and its hydration state) on the structure and symmetry of uranyl complexes and on the structural architecture of minerals in general, the structural and topological complexity was studied in terms of the information-based approach developed in [Krivovichev, 2012, 2013, 2014] and recently developed in [Gurzhiy and Plášil, 2019]. The structural complexity is quantitatively estimated as a Shannon information content per atom (I_G) and per unit cell ($I_{G,total}$). The amount of Shannon information reflects diversity and relative proportion of different objects, *e.g.*, the number and relative proportion of different sites in an elementary unit cell of a crystal structure.

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Structural and topological complexity of the uranyl selenates and selenites

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In this study, more than a hundred uranyl selenate and selenite compounds were analyzed from the topological point of view. For the most common topologies of uranyl-selenate and selenite structural units, various isomers were found and complexity parameters were calculated. For each U-Se unit a dichromatic graph (where black vertices correspond to uranium polyhedra, and white to selenium tetrahedra) or an anion topology scheme was constructed and designated according to the accepted classification [Krivovichev, 2009]. To determine the structural isomers within the same topology, the orientation matrices were additionally used.

To summarize the impact of various crystal-chemical factors (such as dimensionality of the uranium-bearing units and their hydration state) on the structure and symmetry of uranyl selenate/selenite complexes and on the structural architecture of crystals in general, the structural and topological complexity was studied in terms of the information-based approach developed by Krivovichev [Krivovichev, 2014]. The structural complexity is quantitatively estimated as a Shannon information content per atom (I_G) and per unit cell ($I_{G;\text{total}}$) and reflects the number and relative proportion of different sites in an elementary unit cell of a crystal structure. This approach is convenient to consider the compounds having very close chemical composition (e.g. polymorphs, U-Se units), so we can exclude additional cations and water molecules occupying interlayer space from the thorough consideration.

All calculations were made on the basis of the original CIF files from the structural databases (ICSD, CCDC) and respective publications. The structural complexity of the U-Se units has been analyzed, taking into account their real layer (RL) or rod group (RG) symmetries. The topological complexity has been calculated according to the maximal symmetry group corresponding to a particular isomer.

The complexity of the U-Se structures turned out to be strongly dependent on the relative density of the layer, which in turn depends on the connectivity of the U and Se polyhedra. The two connected arrangement of selenium polyhedra allows rotation of these groups, which makes such structures less complex on average. Structures with more connected arrangement of Se polyhedra, on the contrary, usually show higher complexity. The effect of water molecules and cations in the interlayer space leads to the realization of a higher complexity with respect to the least for this topology.

This work was supported by St. Petersburg State University and Russian Science Foundation (grant 18-17-00018).

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UO_n Coordination Polyhedra, U-Substructures and the Concept of Antiliquid

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Using the Voronoi-Dirichlet polyhedra (VDP), an analysis of the coordination of 3664 crystallographically nonequivalent U atoms (III, IV, V, or VI) in the structures of oxygen-containing compounds characterized with an R-factor <0.05 was performed. It was found that with a fixed degree of oxidation of uranium atoms, the volume of their VDP practically does not depend on the coordination number n in the UO _{n} complexes, which varies from 3 to 12. It was shown that a number of VDP parameters that are absent in the arsenal of classical crystal chemistry can serve as descriptors that make it possible to detect errors that for various reasons appear in crystal-structural databases.

It was discovered that U substructures with greater than or equal to 20 crystallographically independent U atoms in the unit cell feature 15-faceted VDP as the most common type. Analogous unimodal distributions of VDP with maxima at 15 faces are observed for F and H substructures and the model system 'ideal gas', which has no order in the arrangement of atoms. This similarity allows one to assume that substructures of crystal structures with greater than or equal to 20 crystallographically independent atoms in the unit cell do not possess short-range (local) order in the mutual arrangement of atoms, but feature long range order (translational symmetry). Thus, crystalline compounds with such substructures can formally be regarded as 'antiliquid', that is the antipode of a liquid, whose structure possesses short-range order but lacks translational symmetry.

The First Example of a 2D Uranyl Oxalatosuccinate Complex

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Interest in uranyl oxalate-containing complexes is related to using of oxalate for purification and production of uranium ores, and to solving problems of processing and recycling of nuclear fuel [Matyukha et al., 2004]. The active synthesis of oxalate complexes is associated with this. Further, works devoted to synthesis and investigation of the structures of mixed-ligand complexes have appeared in literature. In this case, the uranium atom coordinates ligands of other nature, besides oxalate-ion, that results in obtaining of compounds with new useful properties.

Presently, the data about one compound of uranium with dianions of oxalic and succinic acids are represented in literature. This complex includes tetramethylammonium cations and forms 3D framework, which contains layers interconnecting with succinate-ions [Xie et al., 2017].

The aim of the present work is investigation of structure of $(\text{CH}_6\text{N}_3)_2[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**I**), where CH_6N_3^+ – guanidine cation, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4^{2-}$ – succinate-anion, $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ – oxalate-anion. Synthesis was conducted in the hydrothermal conditions. Coordination numbers of all atoms in the structure are defined with the method of intersecting spheres [Serezhkin et al., 1997]. It is determined that three crystallographically nonequivalent uranium atoms are contained in the framework. Coordination polyhedra (**CP**) of these atoms are hexagonal bipyramids UO_8 . Six atoms of oxygen take positions in the equatorial plane of uranium atom CP. Four of them belong to two succinate-anions, those are coordinated bridge-cyclically to uranium atoms with the formation of four-membered cycles. Remaining two oxygen atoms belong to oxalate-ion that is also coordinated bridge-cyclically to uranyl cations with the formation of five-membered cycles. The main structural units of crystals are anionic layered complexes $[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)]^{2-}$, which belong to $\text{A}_2(\text{Q}^{02})_2\text{Q}^{02}$ crystallochemical group of uranyl complexes, where $\text{A} = \text{UO}_2^{2+}$, $\text{Q}^{02} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4^{2-}$ or $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$. Coordination types and crystallochemical formulas are written according to [Serezhkin et al., 2009]. The layers are linked into the framework due to the system of hydrogen bonds with the participation of outer-sphere water molecules and $-\text{NH}_2$ groups.

Results of FTIR spectroscopic study are well conformed with XRD analysis data.

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Advanced crystal-chemical role of secondary metals in a series of uranyl crotonates

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Crystal structures of three new uranyl compounds were solved using single crystal X-ray diffraction and studied using FTIR spectroscopy. Together with the previously characterized compound it resulted in a series of Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba uranyl crotonates with the following chemical formulae: $[\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{UO}_2(\text{crt})_3]_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**I**), $\{\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3[\text{UO}_2(\text{crt})_3]_2\} \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**II**), $\{\text{Sr}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{crtH})_2[\text{UO}_2(\text{crt})_3]_4\} \cdot 3.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**III**) and $\{\text{Ba}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{crtH})_2[\text{UO}_2(\text{crt})_3]_4\} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**IV**), where crt = $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{COO}^-$. The crystal structures of I–IV are different, containing mono-, tri- and hexanuclear metal building units (see Figure).

The enhanced crystal chemical role of secondary metal cations in the title compounds is evident from the fact that crystals with different structures have crystallized from solutions containing similar chemical species. Being the only distinguishing feature in the syntheses of compounds I–IV the secondary metal cations serve as the driving force of formation of certain building units (mono-, tri- or hexanuclear) as opposed to simply responding to a space filling opportunity in crystal structures. Using the parameter G_3 of Voronoi-Dirichlet polyhedra it is possible to distinguish the type of atomic bonding between ionic and covalent. According to our calculations, Mg and Ca in the mentioned compounds form rather covalent bonding with their neighboring oxygen atoms, while Sr and Ba form non-directional ionic bonds. This is consistent with the increased size, increased coordination numbers and more profound metallic character of Sr and Ba in comparison with Mg and Ca atoms.

As expected based on different crystal structures, absolute values of parameters of molecular Voronoi-Dirichlet polyhedra showing supramolecular structure are different for compounds I–IV. On the other hand, the partial contributions of different types of *inter-* as well as *intramolecular* noncovalent interactions are almost equal for all the four compounds. That means that their ‘resources’ for forming noncovalent interactions are almost equal irrespective of their crystal structures. The packing of heteronuclear clusters and aquacations in all the four compounds is topologically equal to the bcc lattice and is consistent with the stereoatomic model of crystal structures [Serezhkin et al., 2019]: the species pack in such a manner that the overlap of outer electron shells is minimal.

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Noncovalent interactions in the new methacrylate uranyl complexes with organic monovalent cations

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Synthesis of new methacrylate-containing uranyl complexes is hampered by the predisposition of methacrylic acid to rapid and irreversible polymerization, manifested in the turbidity of an aqueous solution and the subsequent formation of a gel-like product. Therefore, the synthesis was carried out in the black painted vessels. A portion of uranium oxide (VI) was dissolved in an aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic solution of methacrylic acid (**Hmacr**). After the transfer of uranium atoms into the uranyl form is completed, a portion of an organic compound was added to the solution: $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{C}=\text{NH}_2$ (**Gu**), $(\text{NHPh})_2\text{C}=\text{NH}_2$ (**DPhGu**), $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$ (**TMBACl**) or $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]\text{Cl}$ (**TEBACl**). By isothermal evaporation of the solutions the systems such as $\text{R} : \text{UO}_3 : \text{Hmacr} = 2 : 1 : 10$, where $\text{R} = \text{Gu}, \text{DPhGu}, \text{TMBACl}$ or **TEBACl**, the new U(VI) complexes were crystallized with the compositions $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CNH}_2[\text{UO}_2(\text{macr})_3]$ (**I**), $(\text{NHPh})_2\text{CNH}_2[\text{UO}_2(\text{macr})_3] \cdot 0.5\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (**II**), $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3][\text{UO}_2(\text{macr})_3]$ (**III**) and $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3][\text{UO}_2(\text{macr})_3]$ (**IV**).

The crystallographic parameters of I, II, III and IV were obtained by X-Ray analysis. The definition of coordination numbers were carried out by the method of intersecting spheres [Serezhkin et al., 1997]. In all cases the uranium atoms coordination polyhedra is hexagonal bipyramid UO_8 , where six atoms of oxygen in equatorial plane belong to three bidentate cyclic (type of coordination B^{01}) methacrylate ions. The type of coordination is indicated according to [Serezhkin et al., 2009]. In structures I, II, III and IV uranium containing units are 0D complexes with composition $[\text{UO}_2(\text{macr})_3]^-$ and crystal chemical formula AB^{01}_3 , where $\text{A} = \text{UO}_2^{2+}$, $\text{B}^{01} = \text{macr}$. The 0D complexes form framework by noncovalent interactions with different organic cations.

The nonvalent interactions' evaluation was carried out by the method of molecular Voronoi-Dirichlet polyhedra.

The FTIR spectroscopy investigation is fully consistent with X-Ray analysis data. .

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4.7. Copper Minerals And Compounds

Crystal Chemical Classification of Divalent Copper Oxysalt Minerals

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Copper is one of the most important industrial metals, which has been mined for more than 10000 years. According to Rudnick and Gao (1995), the abundance of copper in the upper continental crust is 28 ppm, and it has been pointed out many times that, despite its relatively low abundance, copper is characterized by an anomalous mineralogical diversity. Its two main oxidation states, Cu^+ and Cu^{2+} , have different electronic and chemical properties. In terms of the chemical hardness, Cu^+ is soft and chalcophile, and occurs in Nature in the form of sulfides and sulfosalts. In contrast, Cu^{2+} is hard and lithophile, i.e. tends to form oxygen-bearing mineral species. Indeed, from ca. 700 Cu mineral species recognized as valid by the International Mineralogical Association (IMA), about 60% are oxides, hydroxides, oxysalts and oxyhalogenides, whereas about 40% are sulfides and sulfosalts. The prevalence of oxygen-bearing species containing mostly Cu^{2+} cations is due to the diversity of its coordination environments arising from the unique distortion of its octahedral geometry due to the Jahn-Teller effect [Jahn and Teller, 1937; Hathaway, 1984; Burns and Hawthorne, 1995a,b, 1996].

Crystal chemistry of Cu oxysalt minerals have been extensively investigated by Hawthorne and co-workers. In particular, Burns and Hawthorne (1995a) analysed coordination geometries of Cu^{2+} in inorganic oxysalts with theoretical examinations of existing (or non-existing) energy barriers between different configurations. Mixed-ligand coordination geometries in Cu^{2+} minerals have been considered by Burns and Hawthorne (1995b), whereas Burns and Hawthorne (1996) discussed in details static and dynamic Jahn-Teller effects in Cu^{2+} oxysalt minerals. The structural relations in copper oxysalt minerals were reviewed by Eby and Hawthorne (1993), who considered a structural hierarchy for ninety-four minerals. More than 330 Cu minerals have been discovered since then, and the aim of the present review is to provide a new classification scheme for all natural Cu oxysalt minerals with reported crystal-structure determinations.

Herein, we consider chemical diversity of Cu^{2+} oxysalt minerals, analyze coordination geometry of Cu^{2+} in oxysalt minerals with particular emphasis on description of fivefold coordinations and provide bond-length distribution statistics on each coordination geometry. After discussion of general principles of structural classification, we suggest a new scheme for crystal chemical systematics of Cu^{2+} oxysalt minerals, which is based upon the principle of leading structural organization.

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Complex Cu-Pb selenite bromides: a new large family of layered compounds

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Extensive experiments in the Pb–Cu–Se–O–Br system at 400°C yielded single crystals of nine new compounds [Siidra et al., 2018]. The new compounds described herein illustrate the complexity of the system and new pathways for the synthesis of copper-lead selenite halides. They can be distributed in two groups and their formulae and designations used hereafter are all but one exhibiting new complex layered or open-framework architectures, organized via the host-guest principle. Five of these structures contain only bivalent copper: three with well-ordered 2D structures and completely filled atomic positions, two structures have 3D frameworks:

$\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{Pb}_6(\text{SeO}_3)_4\text{Br}_6$	(CuPb 1:6)
$\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{Pb}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{Br}_2$	(CuPb 1:2)
$\text{Cu}^{2+}_3\text{Pb}_{2.4}(\text{SeO}_3)_5\text{Br}_{0.8}$	(CuPb 3:2.4)
$\text{Cu}^{2+}_2\text{Pb}(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{Br}_2$	(CuPb 2:1)
$\text{Cu}^{2+}_4\text{Pb}(\text{SeO}_3)_4\text{Br}_2$	(CuPb 4:1)

The four remaining compounds contain both Cu^{2+} and Cu^+ and are comprised of layers formed by edge- and vertex-sharing of oxocentered $\text{OCu}^{2+}_{4-n}\text{Pb}_n$ tetrahedra decorated with SeO_3^{2-} and Br^- anions. The interlayer spaces are filled by partially disordered Cu^+ - Br and Pb - Br associations.

$[\text{Cu}^{2+}_9\text{Pb}_2\text{O}_4](\text{Cu}^+\text{Br}_2)(\text{SeO}_3)_4\text{Br}_5$	(CuPbOXO-1)
$[\text{Cu}^{2+}_7\text{PbO}_3](\text{Cu}^+\text{Br})_{0.35}(\text{SeO}_3)_3\text{Br}_4$	(CuPbOXO-2)
$[\text{Cu}^{2+}_8\text{Pb}_2\text{O}_4](\text{Cu}^+\text{Br})_{1.5}(\text{SeO}_3)_4\text{Br}_4$	(CuPbOXO-3)
$[\text{Cu}^{2+}_6\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4](\text{Cu}^+\text{Pb}_{1.27}\text{Br}_{3.54})(\text{SeO}_3)_4\text{Br}_2$	(CuPbOXO-4)

One remarkable feature of the latter group of compounds is the presence of tetrahedral $(\text{Cu}^{2+})_4$ complexes with arrangements derivable from a kagome network.

The diversity of structures and compositions among copper-lead selenite halides makes an overall comparison rather difficult; however, three trends can already be identified even upon a cursory survey. First, there are only very few structural analogues between the copper-lead selenite bromides and the corresponding chlorides, e.g. **CuPbOXO-1**. The second observation is that in the structures of copper-lead selenite bromides, oxocentered $\text{OCu}^{2+}_n\text{Pb}_{4-n}$ tetrahedra have been found only in structures containing also Cu^+ . Whenever Cu^{2+} is the sole copper species, only SeO_3^{2-} and bromide are involved as anions, but “additional oxygens” are absent. The third tendency reveals that Cu^{2+} has pure oxide coordination with no bonds to Br at all in **CuPb1:6**, **CuPb1:2**, **CuPb3:2.4**, **CuPb2:1**, **CuPb4:1** and **CuPbOXO-4**. By way of contrast, in **CuPbOXO-1**, **CuPbOXO-2** and **CuPbOXO-3** some of the Cu^{2+} cations demonstrate mixed-ligand coordination.

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Modification of spin-triplet state in novel copper synthetic sulfates

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Sulfates with transition metal cations show excellent redox potential for Li⁺ or Na⁺ (de)intercalation responsible for their renewed interest in the last decade. The synthetic terms often correspond to mineral analogues but their non-homogeneity imposed to synthesize them in the laboratory for further studies. Additionally, it is well known that mineral develop several complex phenomenologies, see for instance the quantum magnetism has often been observed on naturally occurring minerals (Inosov, 2018), which by itself deserve a systematic synthetic and characterization task on specific series.

Synthetic minerals euchlorine-based $A_2Cu_3O(SO_4)_3$ ($A = Na, K, Na/K$) have been prepared while novel members, $Rb_2Cu_{3.07}O_{0.07}(SO_4)_3$ and $Cs_2Cu_{3.5}O_{1.5}(SO_4)_3$ were also obtained by solid-state reaction in gold crucibles and crystals have been grown in evacuated quartz ampules. The obtained materials were investigated using single-crystal and powder X-ray diffraction analysis, IR spectroscopy and DSC-TGA analyzes. All these structures are built up of oxo-centered OCu_4 bricks, forming edge-sharing clusters consisting of six Cu^{2+} ions with $S = 1/2$ spins. It was shown on the Na and K phases that due to strong exchanges within the clusters, the system started to behave as spin-triplet state ($S = 1$) around 100 K while no magnetic ordering between the hexamers have been reported [Fujihala et al., 2018; Furrer et al. 2018]. Here we investigate the full series using DFT calculations, magnetic susceptibility, magnetization and heat capacity measurements. In particular we pay attention to the occurrence or not of spin gap behavior versus magnetic ordering. Our results show a clear correlation between the size of the alkali spacers and the couplings/ordering between the units. Concerning $Cs_2Cu_{3.5}O_{1.5}(SO_4)_3$, the large Cs^+ ionic radius is responsible for the presence of additional Cu^{2+} cations linking the hexamers.

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Physical properties and structural features of synthetic analogs of averievite, $[\text{Cu}^{2+}_5\text{O}_2](\text{VO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{Cu}^+\text{Cl}$, and yaroshevskite, $[\text{Cu}_9\text{O}_2](\text{VO}_4)_4\text{Cl}_2$

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Known to date copper vanadate-chloride minerals include: leningradite, $\text{PbCu}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{Cl}_2$ [1], averievite $\text{Cu}_5\text{O}_2(\text{VO}_4) \cdot n\text{MCl}_x$ ($M = \text{Cu}, \text{Cs}, \text{Rb}, \text{K}$) [2] and yaroshevskite, $\text{Cu}_9\text{O}_2(\text{VO}_4)_4\text{Cl}_2$ [3]. Notably, all of these minerals originate from the fumarolic environments of the Second Scoria Cone, GFTE. Only recently synthetic analogues were reported for averievite [4].

Crystals of a synthetic structural analogue of averievite without alkaline metals and analogue of yaroshevskite were synthesized as a result of chemical vapor transport reactions in $\text{CuO-V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-CuCl}_2$ system.

The crystal structure of an analog of the averievite is based on $[\text{Cu}^{2+}_5\text{O}_2]^{6+}$ layers. There are wide channels extending along the c axis. In the structure of a mineral, chloride complexes with alkali metals and divalent copper are located within the channels, whereas in the structure of synthetic analog the Cu^+Cl complexes fill in the space. Cu^{2+} copper cations in crystal structure of a synthetic analog of averievite form the kagome lattice.

The crystal structure of the synthetic yaroshevskite is based on chains formed by $[\text{OCu}_4]^{6+}$ oxocentered tetrahedra. Crystal structure of yaroshevskite demonstrates remarkable diversity of Cu^{2+} coordination environments. Very complex copper-oxide substructure in synthetic analogue of yaroshevskite reflects in unusual magnetic properties which will be reported.

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Crystal chemistry of compound $\text{Cu}(\text{Rb},\text{NH}_4)(\text{NO}_3)(\text{SO}_4)$

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The compound $\text{Cu}(\text{Rb},\text{NH}_4)(\text{NO}_3)(\text{SO}_4)$ was obtained by heating a mixture of reagents $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, RbSO_4 , $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 200 °C. This compound is represented by a blue translucent solid aggregate, soluble in water and alcohol.

The compound is monoclinic, $P2_1/n$, $a = 5.1429(3)$, $b = 6.1016(3)$, $c = 19.3065(10)$ Å, $\beta = 90.567(5)^\circ$, $V = 605.81(6)$ Å³. The crystal structure was refined to $R_1 = 0.0351$ for 2563 unique observed reflections with $|F_o| \geq 2\sigma F$. The structure has a layered type, it is composed of $\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{NO}_3)$ complexes with Rb^+ and NH_4^+ cations located in the interlayer space at one mixed-occupied site. Copper atoms are octahedrally coordinated, the CuO_6 octahedra are linked *via* corner-sharing with SO_4 tetrahedrons by four oxygen atoms, while the other two oxygen atoms are edge-shared with NO_3 triangles. The structural type of the compound is similar to bradleyite-group minerals [1], although it remains unique since no isotypic minerals and compounds were found. The empirical formula of the compound is $\text{Cu}(\text{Rb}_{0.65}(\text{NH}_4)_{0.35})(\text{NO}_3)_{0.95}(\text{SO}_4)_{1.05}$, which is in agreement with single-crystal X-ray diffraction data. Raman spectroscopy confirmed the presence of ammonium (3355-3100 cm^{-1}), nitrate (1055 cm^{-1}) and sulfate groups (982, 610 and 451 cm^{-1}) in the compound.

The study by different analytical methods allowed us to describe the new compound, $\text{Cu}(\text{Rb},\text{NH}_4)(\text{NO}_3)(\text{SO}_4)$, which may serve as an example of mineral-like phase and extends our knowledge on the crystal chemistry of bradleyite-like phases.

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Jahn-Teller distortion and cation ordering: the crystal structure of paratooite-(La), a superstructure of carbocernaite

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The crystal structure of paratooite-(La) [Pring et al., 2006] has been solved using crystals from the type locality, Paratoo copper mine, near Yunta, Olary Province, South Australia, Australia. The mineral is orthorhombic, *Pbam*, $a = 7.2250(3)$, $b = 12.7626(5)$, $c = 10.0559(4)$ Å, $V = 927.25(6)$ Å³, $R_1 = 0.063$ for 1299 unique observed reflections. The crystal structure contains eight symmetrically independent cation sites. The *La* site, which accommodates *REEs*, but also contains Sr and Ca, has a tenfold coordination by seven carbonate groups. The Ca, Na1, and Na2 sites are coordinated by eight, eight, and six O atoms, respectively, forming distorted CaO₈ and Na1O₈ cubes and Na2O₆ octahedra. The Cu site is occupied solely by copper and possess a distorted octahedral coordination with four short (1.941 Å) and two longer (2.676 Å) apical Cu-O bonds. There are three symmetrically independent carbonate groups (CO₃)²⁻ with the average <C-O> bond lengths equal to 1.279, 1.280, and 1.279 Å for the C1, C2, and C3 sites, respectively.

The crystal structure of paratooite-(La) can be described a strongly distorted body-centered lattice formed by metal cations with (CO₃)²⁻ groups filling its interstices.

According to the chemical and crystal-structure data, the crystal-chemical formula of paratooite-(La) can be described as (La_{0.74}Ca_{0.11}Sr_{0.07})₄CuCa(Na_{0.75}Ca_{0.15})(Na_{0.63})(CO₃)₈ or *REE*_{2.96}Ca_{1.59}Na_{1.38}CuSr_{0.28}(CO₃)₈. The idealized formula can be written as (La,Sr,Ca)CuCa(Na,Ca)₂(CO₃)₈. The structure of paratooite is a 1×2×2 superstructure of carbocernaite, CaSr(CO₃)₂. The superstructure arises due to the ordering of the chemically different Cu²⁺ cations, on one hand, and Na⁺ and Ca²⁺ cations, on the other hand. The formation of superstructure due to the cation ordering in paratooite-(La) compared to carbocernaite results in the multiple increase of structural complexity per unit cell. Therefore, paratooite-(La) versus carbocernaite represents a good example of structural complexity increasing due to the increasing chemical complexity controlled by different electronic properties of mineral-forming chemical elements (transitional versus alkali and alkaline earth metals).

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Thermal expansion and hydration/dehydration of euchlorine $\text{KNaCu}_3\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_3$

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Anhydrous copper sulfate minerals with various alkali metals are the most abundant species in the famous fumaroles of Second Scoria Cone of the Great Tolbachik Fissure Eruption (1975–1976), and likewise in the Naboko scoria cone of the 2012–2013 Tolbachik Fissure eruption of the Tolbachik volcano on Kamchatka peninsula, Russia.

Euchlorine, ideally $\text{KNaCu}_3\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_3$, is the most abundant copper sulfate mineral in the hot sulfate-rich zones of the fumaroles. In this work [Siidra et al., 2019], its thermal expansion and hydration/dehydration behavior have been studied. The results of a structure refinement from new single crystal diffraction data are also reported, and a description of the structure based on anion-centered coordination polyhedra is given.

The strongly anisotropic character of the thermal expansion of euchlorine remains essentially unchanged up to its decomposition. The strongest α_{11} expansion is observed approximately perpendicular to the alkali interlayer of the structure, whereas the minimal α_{22} and α_{33} thermal expansion coefficients are parallel to the plane of $\{\text{Cu}_3\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_3\}^{2-}$ layers.

Hydration experiments controlled by X-ray powder diffraction reveal a very complex behavior with multicomponent phase formation. Some of the identified mineral phases, have not been found prior to our work in the secondary mineral assemblages of SSC, GTFE.

Unexpectedly, the complex mixture of hydrated sulfates gradually reverses and the minerals recombine and reform the primary euchlorine composition upon heating. Minor anhydrous by-phases dolerophanite and wulffite formed at the final stages of dehydration are structurally related to euchlorine, as their structures are also based on oxocentered OCu_4 tetrahedra.

As a side note, the observed multiple transformations of the primary exhalative mineral euchlorine can also be discussed in the light of the “Evolution of minerals” hypothesis developed by Hazen R. M. in the last decade.

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Siidra O.I., Borisov A.S., Lukina E.A., Depmeier W., Platonova N.V., Colmont M., Nekrasova D.O. Reversible hydration/dehydration and thermal expansion of euchlorine, ideally $\text{KNaCu}_3\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_3$. *Physics and Chemistry of Minerals*, 2019, in press.

Layered copper hydrogen selenites: a family of decorated perovskite derivatives

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While “normal” and basic selenites and selenite halides of transition metals are in the focus of extensive studies due to natural occurrence and excellent and non-trivial magnetic properties (Verma 1999), their analogs containing protonated selenite ions received essentially less attention. A small but interesting family involves a set of 2D structures based on neutral $[M(\text{HSeO}_3)_2]$ layers ($M =$ commonly Cu^{II} , a handful of Co^{II} and Zn^{II} representatives are also known). These layers interleave with sheets of water molecules of various metal-halide or metal-nitrate slabs of varied complexity leading, in most cases, to decorated perovskite-like structures, the decorating ions being HSeO_3^- and NO_3^- , respectively (Kovrugin et al. 2015).

Evaporation of strongly acidic aqueous solutions containing H_2SeO_3 , CuX_2 , AX ($A =$ univalent cation, $X = \text{Cl}$, Br , or NO_3), and HNO_3 or CF_3COOH produced single crystals of new copper hydrogen selenite nitrates and halides. The latter contain a series of $(\text{AX})[\text{Cu}(\text{HSeO}_3)_2]$ compounds demonstrating various distorted versions of decorated $(\text{AX})(\text{BX}_2)$ 3D perovskite structures. In all cases, chlorides and bromides are complete analogs and the structural details depend on the relative size of the A^+ cation. The smallest Na^+ produces a unique monoclinic motif (Kovrugin et al. 2015 and references therein); larger K^+ results in a less distorted monoclinic arrangement previously observed for $(\text{RbX})[\text{Zn}(\text{HSeO}_3)_2]$. The largest NH_4^+ , Rb^+ , and Cs^+ gives rise to the orthorhombic structure first observed for $(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl})[\text{Cu}(\text{HSeO}_3)_2]$. The dependence of the structure motif vs. the relative size of A^+ and M^{2+} suggests that, akin to non-decorated perovskites, an analog of Goldschmidt tolerance factor can be suggested.

On the contrary, related nitrates were found only for the largest NH_4^+ , Rb^+ , Tl^+ , and Cs^+ . This comes due to the less symmetrical bonding mode of the nitrate ion compared to halide. This family hosts structures exhibiting decorated versions of Ruddlesden – Popper series closely related to cuprate superconductors. While Cs^+ and Tl^+ contribute to decorated perovskites $(\text{ANO}_3)[\text{Cu}(\text{HSeO}_3)_2]$, intermediate Rb^+ gives rise to $(\text{RbNO}_3)_2[\text{Cu}(\text{HSeO}_3)_2]$ (decorated K_2NiF_4). The smallest NH_4^+ , which actively partakes in hydrogen bonding, yields the most complex structure of $(\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3)_3[\text{Cu}(\text{HSeO}_3)_2]$, a decorated version of $\text{TlBa}_2\text{CuO}_5$. The structure of the ammonium compound was re-determined for more accurate analysis of hydrogen bonding.

Our studies of the halide compounds have also produced some curious side results. While Li^+ is too small to contribute to the perovskite-like structure, it serendipitously evokes formation of $\text{Li}_2\text{Cu}(\text{Se}_2\text{O}_5)\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with an unprecedented 2D structure which has no bromide analogue. We have also isolated two isostructural compounds $\text{KX} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SeO}_3$ ($X = \text{Cl}$ and Br) which may be considered as simplest representatives of salt-inclusion structures. We also observed formation of a new 3D compound $\text{CaCl}(\text{HSeO}_3) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ which also has no bromide analogue.

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4.8. Miscellaneous

Exotic topochemical alterations of the cationic sub-lattice in oxides

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The possibility to modify inorganic oxides at moderate temperatures, under kinetic rather than thermodynamic control may lead to metastable structural rearrangements with novel electronic partitions and original properties. In most cases, the abundant literature reports modifications of the anionic sub-array dealing with anionic vacancies, interstitials or anionic exchanges. Here we present recent exotic cases where the observed modification concerns the cationic sub-array. This latter may be drastically re-arranged (sometimes driven by the concomitant alteration of the anionic sublattice). For instance, the controlled oxidation of the 2D-ising ferromagnetic $\text{BaFe}^{2+}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ into Fe-depleted $\text{BaFe}^{2/3+}_{2-x}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ ($x > 0.66$) leads to a series of intermediate phases with full vacancy/Fe ordering and to nanometric Fe_2O_3 [Blasquez-Alcover 2015]. Other pertinent examples of metal exsolution will be discussed such NiO exsolution during the reduction of the super-oxidized $\text{BaNi}^{4+}\text{O}_3$ [Arevalo-Lopez 2019]. On the opposite, playing redox chemistry in 2D-oxides such as the multiferroic hexagonal $\text{YMn}^{3+}\text{O}_3$, $\text{YbFe}^{2.5+}_2\text{O}_4$ and $\text{Yb}_2\text{Fe}^{2.66+}_3\text{O}_7$, the metal content is maintained but re-organized during reduction/oxidation [Nicoud 2017, Kabbour 2017]. Generally, all transformed compounds require complex crystal-chemistry features with occurrence of supercells, modulated structures, and/or disordered intergrowths. The possibility to tune in a controlled way various pristine frameworks opens a wide field of investigation for tailor-made crystallographic architectures, within the field of giant anion/cation-labile systems.

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The Role of Four-Valent Vanadium in Mineral Structures

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V^{4+} has the electron configuration $3s^23p^63d^1$ and occurs in distorted [5] = [1+4]- (mean V-O bond length 1.90 Å) or [6] = [1+4+1]-oxygen coordination (mean V-O bond length 1.98 Å). The degenerate t_{2g} and e_g orbitals split and the d electron occupies one of the nonbonding orbitals ($3d_{xy}$) leading to one short vanadyl bond (1.5-1.7 Å) with a π -component from overlap of O($p\pi$) and $V^{4+}(d\pi)$ orbitals [1].

The IMA 2018 mineral list contains 51 V^{4+} -minerals: (1) 4 with V^{4+} and V^{3+} , (2) 29 with only V^{4+} , and (3) 18 with V^{4+} and V^{5+} . Members of the latter group belong to the family of vanadium bronzes characterized by V^{4+} , V^{5+} disorder and are here disregarded. 28 minerals of the first two groups have refined crystal structures with V^{4+} coordinated by O. However, only 21 display the characteristic vanadyl bond: 8 square pyramids [1+4] and 13 distorted octahedra [1+4+1]. The major reasons for structures lacking a pronounced vanadyl bond are: (1) disorder of V^{4+} with Ti^{4+} and V^{3+} (häggitte, oxyvanite, vanadomalayaite, zoltaiite), (2) low crystal structure quality (paramontroseite, doloresite), (3) possible neglect of twinning (watsumiite).

Minerals belonging to V^{4+} -oxides and V^{4+} -oxyhydroxides have V^{4+} in [6]-coordination, the silicates (suzukiite, haradaite, baviite, cavansite and pentagonite) have V^{4+} in [5]-coordination whereas vanadomalayaite, zoltaiite, and watsumiite have V^{4+} in [6]-coordination (without definite vanadyl bond, see above). Vanadates (bassoite, cavosite, and stibivanite) share V^{4+} in [5]-coordination and all (12 examples) V^{4+} -sulfates and phosphates display V^{4+} in distorted octahedral coordination.

Unusual V^{3+} and V^{4+} -bearing vanadium oxide-minerals were described from the Slyudyanka complex, Lake Baikal, Russia [2-4]. They occur as black xenomorphic grains and are of pseudobinary composition between TiO_2 and $(V,Cr)_2O_3$. They were classified according their TiO_2 content (wt. %) into 5 groups: (I) 13–15, (II) 18–19, (III) 25–26, (IV) 51–54, (V) 62–70. Single-crystal X-ray structure analysis identified crystals of group (I) as the new mineral oxyvanite $(V^{3+},Cr^{3+})_2(V^{4+},Ti^{4+})O_5$, of groups (II, III) as berdesinskiite $(V^{3+},Cr^{3+})_2(Ti,V^{4+})O_5$, of group (IV) as schreyerite $V^{3+}_2(Ti,V^{4+})_3O_9$ and of group (V) as kyzylkumite $(Ti,V^{4+})_4V^{3+}_2O_{10}(OH)_2$. In oxyvanite, berdesinskiite, and schreyerite V^{4+} shares strongly distorted face-sharing octahedra with Ti and V^{3+} showing indications of the V^{4+} characteristic [1+4+1]-coordination. Kyzylkumite has a modular structure composed of rutile TiO_2 and montroseite $V^{3+}O(OH)$ units, both of which may bear V^{4+} , depending on exact composition.

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Immersion into the fascinating world of anion-centered units

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Several minerals and inorganic compounds are described using (XM_4) tetrahedra, where X is an anion (O^{2-} , N^{3-} and F^-) and M a cation (Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Bi^{3+} , REE^{3+} , etc...) [1]. These units are connected together by edge and/or corner sharing, giving a huge variety of compounds with 1D, 2D or 3D structures.

Our lab has a strong experience in the design of new Bi-based materials built on such flexible units. An original predictive approach was established and successfully applied in elaborating novel inorganic compounds with related crystal structures and various dimensionalities [2].

Recently, the same procedure was extended to rare earth based compounds as they can act as phosphors [3]. The size and flexibility of the anion-centered units is different and make the task more difficult. Especially, synthesis routes as well as characterization methods needs to be updated. For the first one, the use of high temperature and pressure is particularly powerful in the stabilization of new metastable phases and polymorphs [4]. For the second one, advanced electron crystallography was successfully used to solve complex crystal structures in absence of single crystals.

This presentation will focus on recent results concerning new phases and their structure-properties relation. Particularly, magnetic, magneto caloric and luminescent properties were investigated.

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Anion-Centered Clusters ($X^{2-}M_{4,12})^{n+}$ in Oxides and Chalcogenides and its Structural Functions

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Structures containing anion-centered tetrahedra (OM_4)ⁿ⁺ are widely represented in the crystal chemistry of oxides. They have been comprehensively studied, for example, in the monograph [Krivovichev and Filatov, 2001]. M^{n+} cations are usually M^{2+} or M^{3+} . Recently shown [Bakakin, 2019], how in the structures with M^+ (Cu^+ or Ag^+) in an enlarged chalcogenide matrix (S^{2-} , Se^{2-} , Te^{2-}) are formed more capacious, than the tetrahedra, anion-centered clusters (**ACCs**).

Here are typical examples:

Octahedral ACC (**SeAg**^{[4]₆)⁴⁺ – inside the 12-vertex Se-polyhedron: compound $K_2Ag_{12}Se_7$ [Emirdag et al., 1999]. Note that this structural type includes a very large number of phosphides and arsenides of alkaline, alkaline earth and rare earth metals [Bischoff et al., 2013].}

Cubic ACC (**TeCu**^{[4]₈)⁶⁺ – inside the Te-icosahedron: compound $Ba_3Cu_{20}Te_{13}$ [Yang et al., 2016].}

Cuboctahedral ACC (**TeAg**^{[4]₁₂)¹⁰⁺ – inside the 16-vertex Friauf polyhedron: compound $Tl_4Ag_{18}Te_{11}$ [Moreau et al., 1992].}

These ACCs can be thought as highly charged voluminous analogues of large Ba, K, Rb, Tl(I), Cs cations. Together they perform related structural functions (namely as templates).

Anion-centered tetrahedra can also serve as templates. The simplest case is a structure with a tetrahedral framework of sodalite type: for example, borate (**OZn**^{[4]₄)⁶⁺[B_6O_{12}] or nitrido-sodalites (**XZn**^{[4]₄)⁶⁺[P_6N_{12}] ($X = O, S, Se, Te$) [Wester & Schnick, 1996]. But in complex combinations, ACCs can be members of a mixed framework. For example, in [Harrison et al., 1996] described open-framework zincophosphate/arsenate phases $M_3(H_2O)_n[(Zn_4O)(TO_4)_3]$ ($M = Rb, K, Na; n = 3, 5-6, 0$). Large alkaline cations together with H_2O molecules have typically zeolite characteristics and functions.}}

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Crystal structures and comparative crystal chemistry of three new lead oxo-centered compounds

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This study is devoted to the synthesis and crystal structures description of three new lead oxo-centered synthetic compounds with silicon, germanium and aluminum. All new phases were grown from the solid-state method using PbF_2 and $\text{SiO}_2/\text{GeO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ as precursors and differently heated.

$\text{Pb}_{6,5}\text{Si}_4\text{AlO}_{16}$ crystallizes in the $P-1$ space-group with cell parameters $a = 10.0029$, $b = 10.0340$, $c = 10.4762$ Å, $\alpha = 80.58$, $\beta = 70.72$ and $\gamma = 60.36^\circ$ where $Z = 2$ (Fig. 1a). Its crystal structure is original and among the seven currently known compounds of similar chemical composition, none crystallizes in the same crystal system. Monoclinic $\text{Pb}_6\text{Ge}_3,5\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{16}$ crystallizes in the $C2/c$ space group with cell parameters of $a = 10.1055(12)$, $b = 17.825(2)$, $c = 19.436(2)$ Å and $\beta = 95.572(8)^\circ$ where $Z = 8$ (Fig. 1b). Only one compound in Pb/Ge/Al/O chemical system has been described in the literature. Yellow crystals of $\text{Pb}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5$ were obtained on the lid of the crucible exclusively. The new compound $\text{Pb}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5$ crystallizes in a trigonal unit cell with cell parameters of $a = 9.946(6)$ and $c = 18.738(8)$ Å, $R-3$ (Fig. 1c). This new compound will be the sixth found in Pb/Al/O chemical system.

The structures of the three new compounds have similar crystal chemical features. Particularly, they contain tetrahedrally coordinated atoms of silicon, germanium or aluminum sharing corners and $[\text{OPb}_4]$ anion-centered tetrahedra. These oxo-centered building units form different 0D blocks using topological and geometrical classification by Krivovichev et al. (2013).

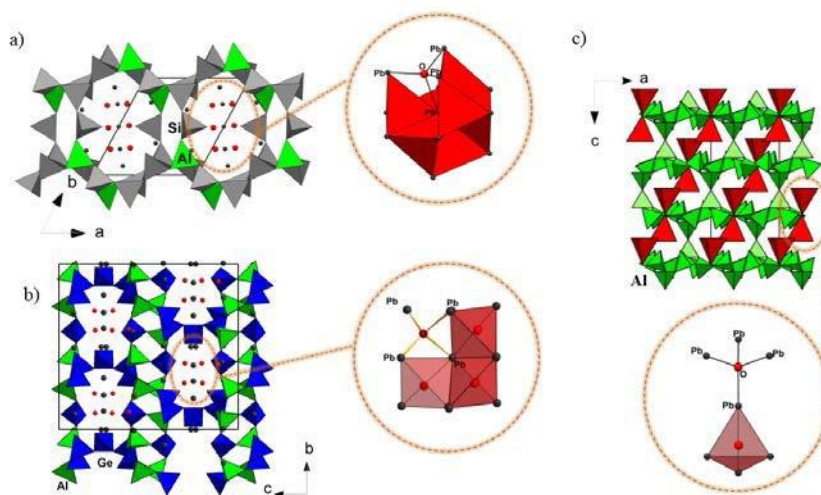


Figure 1.

New structural analogies among layered nitrates and halides: synthesis and structure of a new Sillén-derived fluoride nitrate, $\text{BaPb}_2\text{F}_5\text{NO}_3$

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The structural analogies between layered nitrates and halides have been extensively investigated, for instance, in the search of materials for trapping of radioactive halide anions from solutions (Kodama et al. 2001), as well as some other toxicants. They have also been put to use in structural design of various nitrate analogs of carbonate minerals (Shenawi-Khalil et al. 2017; Charkin et al. 2018). In most structures hitherto addressed, anionic sheets formed by nitrate or halide entities interleave with litharge-related $[(\text{Bi},\text{M})_2\text{O}_2]$, $[(\text{Pb},\text{Na})_2\text{F}_2]$, or $[\text{Pb}_2(\text{O},\text{F})_2]$ slabs bearing positive charge. There exists a yet unique example of structural analogy between a bismuth oxychloride compound $[\text{BiTe}_2\text{O}_5]\text{Cl}$ and a lead fluoronitrate $[\text{Pb}_3\text{F}_5]\text{NO}_3$ bearing slabs of different topology (Shenawi-Khalil et al. 2017 and references therein). This suggests that the structural analogies between layered halides and nitrates may be extended further.

Among other layered halides, a matlockite-based solid solution series $\text{BaPb}_2\text{F}_5\text{Br}_{1-x}\text{I}_x$ (Weil et al. 2000) was taken as a candidate for constructing a nitrate analogue. Interaction of BaF_2 , PbF_2 , and $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in 2:3:1 ratio at 350°C produced the desired new compound $\text{BaPb}_2\text{F}_5\text{NO}_3$ as an off-white powder with a yield of *ca.* 95% along with traces of BaF_2 , PbF_2 , and Pb_2OFNO_3 . Rietveld refinement ($P4/nmm$, $a = 5.976(1)$ Å, $c = 10.470(3)$ Å, $V = 373.9(2)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $R_B = 0.015$) indicated the new compound to be a structural analog of the $\text{BaPb}_2\text{F}_5\text{Br}_{1-x}\text{I}_x$. The structure is based on $[\text{BaPb}_2\text{F}_5]^+$ slabs exhibiting an ordered fcc-derived cation sublattice with F^- filling both tetrahedral and octahedral voids leading to an *anti*- Li_3Bi -derived arrangement. The larger Ba^{2+} cations center four-capped F_{12} cubes (truncated cuboctahedra). The coordination of smaller Pb^{2+} is less symmetrical due to positional disorder of nitrate anions and can be averaged to a capped F_5O_4 square antiprism. The geometrical centers (nitrogen atoms) of the statistically disordered NO_3^- groups occupy the same site as the halide ions do in the structure of $\text{BaPb}_2\text{F}_5\text{Br}_{1-x}\text{I}_x$. Attempts to prepare Sr-based analogs were not successful indicating that the presence of large Ba^{2+} cations is probably essential for the structure formation.

Another example featuring thick fluorite-derived slabs has been found in the system $\text{LiF} - \text{PbF}_2 - \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ where a new compound of approximate formula $\text{Pb}_4\text{F}_7\text{NO}_3$ appears to be isostructural to $\text{Pb}_4\text{F}_7\text{I}$ fluorohalide.

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Review of Tl(I) coordination polyhedra in oxysalt minerals and synthetic compounds

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183 unique (i.e. without isostructural duplicates) monovalent thallium oxysalts for which good refinements exist were reviewed. 303 Tl⁺-O_n and 11 Tl⁺-O_nX_m (X = F, Cl, Br) polyhedra containing 2449 Tl⁺-O (≤ 3.55 Å) and 74 Tl-X (≤ 3.7 Å) bonds were taken into consideration. Bond-valence calculations and geometrical parameters proposed by [Balic-Žunic and Makovicky, 1996] were employed in order to evaluate the influence of the 'lone pair' (LP) stereoactivity on the distortion of Tl-centered coordination polyhedra. In 2/3 of the described complexes, LP is stereochemically active. LP occupies approximately the volume of O ion and strongly influences on the Tl(I) coordination environments.

5 different types of coordination polyhedra (Fig. 1) were observed:

I-Hemidirected convex geometry of the Tl complexes, typical for low CN from 2 to 6, and strong stereoactivity of LP, raised above the surrounding O atoms;

II-Hemidirected concave geometry, typical for CN 6-11, and pronounced stereoactivity of LP;

III-Equatorial geometry is very rare and observed in Tl⁺-O_n polyhedra with CN 5-12;

IV-Bisdirected geometry was earlier described for Pb(II) complexes [Severen et al., 2009]. The similar geometry was observed also for Tl⁺-O_n.

V-Holodirected geometry [Shimoni-Livny et al., 1998] is typical for high CN 8-15 and no indication LP stereoactivity which in turn results in the formation of many relatively weak Tl⁺-O bonds around the central thallium atom.

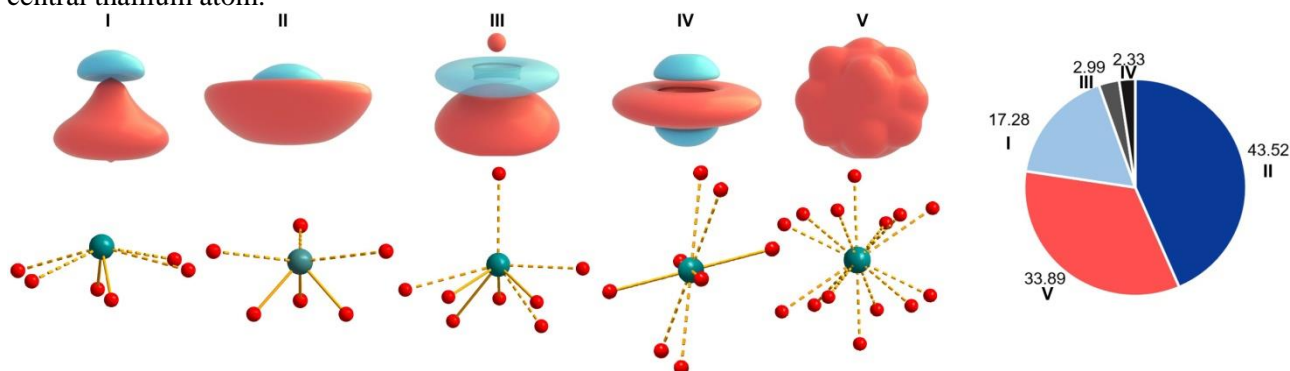


Fig. 1. The 5 different types of Tl(I) coordination polyhedra in oxysalt minerals and synthetic compounds and some examples of Tl-O_n coordination environments (left). Bonds > 3.0 Å are shown by dashed lines. Distribution of Tl(I) coordination polyhedra in reviewed structures (right).

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Matlockite as a structure type of polyhalogenides of lanthanides: crystallography and crystal chemistry of REE dichalcogenides

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There is no unambiguous definition of a structural type. The International Union of Crystallography has discussed this issue more than once, but did not clarify this problem [Urusov, 2009]. The researcher chooses on the basis of similarity of structures. There's more than one choice.

The mineral matlockite, PbFCl, is little known as a structure type of REE polychalcogenides. Features of the structure of matlockite were discussed in [Bannister et al., 1934].

The anions F⁻ and Cl⁻ have the same charge, but different ionic radii, 1.15 and 1.81 Å, respectively) [Bergerhoff et al., 1986]. The structure of matlockite is tetragonal (*P4/nmm*, $a = 4.1062(2)$, $c = 7.2264(9)$ Å, $V = 121.84$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $d_{\text{calc}} = 7.13$ g·cm⁻³). Each sort of atoms (F, Pb, Cl) is located in its own plane. These planes are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the *c* axis. Atoms are arranged in a square in their sections, forming an infinite grid. The sides of the squares are approximately equal to the values of *a*, *b*-cell periods in the planes Pb²⁺ and Cl⁻. The layers -Pb²⁺...Cl⁻...Cl⁻...Pb²⁺ alternate with the layers of the F⁻ ions. The F-squares are rotated by 45 degrees relative to the Cl-squares. A single-cap square antiprism is formed around the metal atoms.

The crystal structures of REE polychalcogenides are based upon the sequences of layers ...-(X₂)²⁻-Ln³⁺-(X)²⁻-(X)²⁻-Ln³⁺-(X₂)²⁻... The difference of their structure from that of matlockite is in the change of charges of the ions and the shape of chalcogenides. The layer (X₂)²⁻ consist of dumbbells with covalent X-X bonds [Podberezskaya et al., 1996].

Information about the symmetry and connection of the unit cells of polyhalogenides with the parent cell matlockite (*A0*, *b0*, *c0*) are given in [Doert et al., 2016].

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On the crystal structure of thorium hydrogen arsenate, $\text{Th}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{HAsO}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

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Phosphates and arsenates of thorium are of particular interest as these compounds are closely related to processing of thorium ores and immobilization of radioactive wastes. Thorium hydrogen phosphates, as well as some more complex alkali-containing compounds, have recently received particular attention (Na Yu et al. 2017). The chemistry of thorium hydrogen arsenates is not so actively studied.

A new compound, $\text{Th}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{HAsO}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, was obtained in a small yield in hydrothermal reaction between $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ and As_2O_3 at 200°C. Its structure has been solved from a twinned crystal. The compound crystallizes in space group *Pbca* with cell parameters $a = 12.8868(3)$, $b = 7.2379(2)$, $c = 23.9480(7)$ Å. It is curious to note that the arsenic compound is not isostructural to the corresponding phosphate, $\text{Th}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{HPO}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (Salvadó et al. 2005), despite very similar mode of preparation. The structure of $\text{Th}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{HAsO}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ contains two unique thorium cations coordinated by eight oxygen atoms one of which belongs to the water molecule. These coordination polyhedra share edges to form chains. They also share edges with the AsO_4 tetrahedra, which in their turn share two other vertices with other ThO_8 moieties.

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Phase Formation, Structure and Physical Properties of Mg-Containing Nd₂MoO₆ Compounds

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The Ln₂W(Mo)O₆ compounds, the so-called oxymolybdates and oxytungstates, have a different structural type depending on the ionic radius of the rare-earth cation and the synthesis temperature. The oxymolybdates Ln₂MoO₆ with large rare-earth elements Ln = La, Pr, Nd, synthesized at temperatures above 1000°, have a layered tetragonal structure with space group *I4₁/acd* [1] or *I-42m* [2] at room temperature. Doping of such compounds with bivalent lead led to a significant improvement in the conductive properties and the appearance of polymorphism [3]. In the present work, the effect on the phase formation, structure, and physical properties of the Nd₂MoO₆ compound upon its doping with bivalent magnesium was studied.

Polycrystalline samples of (MgO)_x(Nd₂MoO₆)_{(1-x)/2} were prepared by solid-phase synthesis in air at a temperature of 1250°C, where x = 0, 0.3, 0.05, 0.10, 0.125, 0.15, 0.20. Single crystals of Nd₂MoO₆, pure and doped with magnesium, were grown by the flux method. The resulting mono- and polycrystalline samples were characterized by X-ray phase analysis, EDS microanalysis, X-ray diffraction analysis, differential scanning calorimetry, thermogravimetry, and impedance spectroscopy.

The study of powder X-ray diffraction patterns of polycrystalline samples (MgO)_x(Nd₂MoO₆)_{(1-x)/2} (x = 0, 0.03, 0.05, 0.10, 0.125, 0.15, 0.20) showed that the region of solid solutions with the tetragonal Nd₂MoO₆ structure extends to x = 0.20. EDS microanalysis confirmed the entry of magnesium into the Nd₂MoO₆ crystal lattice. The study of samples using the DSC method did not reveal any anomalies in the entire temperature range under study. X-ray analysis of the pure and doped monocrystalline samples showed that the model of the structure in which magnesium atoms partially replace molybdenum atoms best fit the observed diffraction pattern.

The study of the electrophysical properties of the synthesized polycrystalline Nd₂MoO₆ samples, with different magnesium content, by impedance spectroscopy revealed a significant difference in the magnitude and nature of the conductivity of the samples during cooling and heating. The difference gradually disappears with each new heating-cooling cycle, which may indicate instability of the oxygen sublattice at high temperatures.

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Polymorphs of rare-earth molybdates $\text{Ln}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho): structure, conductivity and magnetism

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The polymorphism of $\text{Ln}_6\text{MO}_{12}$ (M = Mo, W) rare-earth molybdates and tungstates has been studied for a rather long time [Bartram, 1966]. Nevertheless, many questions related to the structure of REE molybdates remain open. The purpose of this work was to find conditions for the synthesis of phase-pure $\text{Ln}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho) intermediate rare-earth molybdates; to synthesize high-temperature (fluorite) and low-temperature polymorphs of the $\text{Ln}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho) molybdates and study their structure by XRD, to determine the structure of the low-temperature polymorph phase (orthorhombic or tetragonal) by neutron diffraction, using $\text{Ho}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ as an example, to study the microstructure and conductivity of the synthesized compounds in dry and wet air, and to study the magnetic properties of the $\text{Ln}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho) polymorphs.

Orthorhombic and fluorite $\text{Ln}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho) polymorphs have been synthesized by firing mechanically activated $5\text{Ln}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{MoO}_3$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho) oxide mixtures at 1200 and 1600 °C, respectively. Stable, phase-pure orthorhombic $\text{Ln}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho) molybdates have been obtained for the first time by prolonged (40–160 h) heat treatment at 1200 °C. The preparation of orthorhombic $\text{Gd}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ requires the shortest time (40 h), the synthesis of orthorhombic $\text{Dy}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ takes double this time (80 h), and 160 h are needed to obtain orthorhombic $\text{Ho}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$. Higher temperature firing (1600 °C, 3 h) leads to the formation of phase-pure fluorite $\text{Ln}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (Ln = Gd, Dy, Ho).

Summarizing the results of the present and earlier works [Bevan *et al.*, 1982; Lashtaberg *et al.*, 2010] it can be stated with all certainty that the structure of the low-temperature $\text{R}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ (R = Gd-Er, Y) polymorphs is orthorhombic and not tetragonal.

Proton conduction of orthorhombic and fluorite polymorphs $\text{Gd}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$, $\text{Dy}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$, $\text{Ho}_{10}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_{21}$ has been investigated.

Down to liquid helium temperatures, the title compounds exhibit paramagnetic properties due to weakly interacting localized magnetic moments of rare-earths.

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Mixed-valent tellurium oxides $ATe_{1-x}B_xO_6$ (A= Rb, Cs, B=Mo, W) with Pyrochlore-related structure

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The ideal α -pyrochlore structure has stoichiometry AB_2X_6X' (where A is a large low valence cation, B is a small more highly charged cation capable of octahedral coordination, X is oxygen ions, as well as ions OH^- , F^- , or H_2O and X' is ions weakly interacting with B) and belongs to cubic system with space group $Fd\bar{3}m$ [Darriet et al., 1971]. However, a lot of pyrochlore-type compounds can deviate from ideal structure. It occurs because atoms with different valence state can occupy the same position B. Varying cations in positions A and B allow to find out new defect pyrochlore-type compounds (β -pyrochlore AB_2O_6). Many investigations are devoted to pyrochlore-related structures where B position is occupied by the cations with 5+ (V^{5+} , Nb^{5+} , Ta^{5+} , Sb^{5+}) and 6+ (Mo^{6+} , W^{6+} , Te^{6+}) oxidation states. However, there is interest to investigate the possibility of existence the pyrochlore-related structures where B position is occupied by the cations with 4+ and 6+ oxidation states. There are investigations of pyrochlores doped with Te ions. The Te^{4+} ion could be located in the position A [Subramanian et al., 1983] and Te^{6+} ion could occupy the position B [Weber et al., 2000]. However, more perspective pyrochlore structures have the tellurium in both oxidation states at the same time [Siritanon et al., 2011].

We carried out the search for new compounds with the pyrochlore structure in the series $ATe_{1-x}B_xO_6$ (A=Na, K, Rb, Cs, B=Mo, W) $x = 0 - 1$, using systematic synthesis based on the phase diagrams of $A_2O-TeO_3-BO_3$ (A = Na, K, Rb, Cs, B = Mo, W). The pyrochlore-related phases have been obtained for $ATe_{1-x}B_xO_6$ (A= Rb, Cs, B = Mo, W) compounds. New isostructural mixed-valent tellurium oxides, $CsTeMoO_6$ and $RbTe_{1.25}Mo_{0.75}O_6$, have been synthesized by solid-state reactions and characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction and thermal analysis. Both compounds have pyrochlore-type structure with cubic space group $Fd\bar{3}m$, $Z = 8$ and the following unit cell parameters: $a = 10.5892(5)$ Å in $CsTeMoO_6$ and $a = 10.4421(2)$ Å in $RbTe_{1.25}Mo_{0.75}O_6$. A small part of the oxygen atoms shifts from the special position 48f to the general crystallographic position 192i, because the Te^{4+} ion is too large for the regular pyrochlore-structure framework and causes local distortions. The thermal instability of the $CsTeMoO_6$ and $RbTe_{1.25}Mo_{0.75}O_6$ phases was found at the 449 – 521°C and 381 - 466°C temperatures ranges, respectively. Isostructural $ATe_{1-x}W_xO_6$ (A= Rb, Cs) compounds have been investigated by powder X-Ray diffraction. However, it was found that compounds $ATe_{1-x}B_xO_6$ (A=Na, K, B=Mo, W) $x = 0 - 1$ with the pyrochlore structure are not formed, but, completely new ternary compounds $Na_{1.5}Te_2Mo_{0.5}O_{6.25}$ and $K_6(Te_9^{4+}Te^{6+})Mo_6O_{42}$ were identified and structurally characterized, and the thermal properties were investigated.

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Phase Formation and Polymorphism of Bi₂O₃-Based Compounds in Bi₂O₃-Ln₂O₃-MeO₃ (Ln = La, Nd, Pr; Me = Mo, W) Ternary Systems

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Bi₂O₃-based solid solutions are interesting as promising oxygen conductors with conductivity reaching 0.1-1 S/cm at 800 °C. The pure Bi₂O₃ has a complex polymorphism. Four basic Bi₂O₃ phases are well known [Kharton et al., 2001]: 1) α -Bi₂O₃ monoclinic phase, stable at room temperature; 2) β -Bi₂O₃ tetragonal phase; 3) γ -Bi₂O₃ cubic phase; 4) high-temperature δ -Bi₂O₃ cubic phase with fluorite structure, which is stable in narrow temperature range 700-780 °C and demonstrate extremely high oxygen conductivity near 3 S/cm [Takahashi et al., 2001]. The main attention in literature is paid to the stabilization of the oxygen-conducting δ -Bi₂O₃ cubic phase at room temperature by doping. The best results were achieved with two different codopants. From this point of view, the ternary systems Bi₂O₃-Dy(Er)₂O₃-WO₃ [Jiang et al., 2002; Watanabe et al., 2005] and Bi₁₄W_{1-x}La_xO_{24-3x/2} solid solutions [Borowska-Centkowska et al., 2011] were investigated. In addition to the δ -Bi₂O₃ cubic phase, as a result of doping, less symmetric Bi₂O₃-based phases can arise, but little attention is paid to their phase formation and polymorphism. In this work, we investigated the phase formation, polymorphism and conductivity of Bi₂O₃-based compounds with different symmetry in ternary Bi₂O₃-Ln₂O₃-MeO₃ systems (Ln = La, Pr, Nd, Me = W, Mo).

Polycrystalline samples were obtained by solid state synthesis in air. Different phases with a cubic, tetragonal, monoclinic, and rhombohedral structure were observed in Bi₂O₃-Ln₂O₃-MeO₃ systems as the composition was changed. In the systems with Me = Mo, phases with a cubic and tetragonal structure prevail. In systems with Me = W, the fields of monoclinic and rhombohedral phases are most pronounced, while cubic and tetragonal compounds form in very narrow regions of compositions. So, for Me = W, the high-temperature cubic δ -Bi₂O₃ phase is stabilized in a range of 85-90 mol. % Bi₂O₃, which is much lower than in similar systems with Me = Mo (55-90 mol.% Bi₂O₃). When Ln = Pr, Nd, two fields of cubic compounds with a fluorite structure are formed in Bi₂O₃-Ln₂O₃-MeO₃ ternary systems in regions with high and low bismuth concentrations.

The studies have shown that the concentration of bismuth oxide is the main factor affecting on the magnitude of oxygen conductivity, but for all Bi₂O₃-based samples the conductivity remains quite high. At low bismuth concentration (45-50 mol. % Bi₂O₃) the conductivity of the samples is close to 0.01 S/cm at 800 °C. At high bismuth concentration (85-90 mol. % Bi₂O₃) cubic δ -Bi₂O₃ samples demonstrate conductivity, reaching 0.6 S/cm at 800 °C. For most samples, the conductivity obeys the Arrhenius law with activation energy near 0.9-1.2 eV. For cubic samples with high bismuth concentration, 85-90 mol. %, Bi₂O₃, above 400 °C, the conductivity can be approximated by the Vogel-Fulcher-Tamman law.

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Single Crystal X-Ray Diffraction Studies of [Mn(5'-GMP)terpy] & [Mn(5'-UMP)terpy-CO₂H] ternary systems

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Coordination Chemistry and supra-molecular chemistry of metal-nucleotide complexes have attracted immense interest in recent decades. Nucleotides are environmentally friendly ligands due to their water solubility, biocompatibility, and chirality, which make them ideal candidates for mimicking biological systems and designing functional materials. Crystallizing metal-nucleotide complexes have greatly been hampered due to the ambivalent properties of nucleotides. We aimed to overcome these difficulties by analyzing the coordination activity of nucleotides to the transition metal atom Manganese.

Title compounds were synthesized and structurally characterized using X-ray Crystallographic technique. The asymmetric unit consists of [Mn(5'-GMP)terpy]₂ · 18H₂O for complex **1** and [Mn(5'-UMP)terpy-CO₂H]₂ · 13H₂O for complex **2** and they were crystallized in the *P*2₁ and *C*2 space groups respectively. The two manganese atoms in complex **1** have the same coordination sphere: Mn1 and Mn2 are bridged by phosphate groups of 5'-GMP ligand and each metal is surrounded by nitrogen atoms from a terpy molecule. Coordination number around both the metals in complex **1** is 5 whereas in complex **2** it is 6 for Mn1 and 7 for Mn2. For complex **2**, the metal centers are surrounded by nitrogen atoms of the terpy ligand, one phosphate oxygen atom, solvent water molecule and carboxylate group in 4'-position of terpy ligand. Around Mn1, one of the oxygen atoms of carboxylate takes part in bonding whereas around Mn2 carboxylate group acts as a chelating ligand. All the ribose rings of 5'-Nucleotide entity shows the usual C2'-endo envelope conformation except, one of the ribose ring in complex **2**, which shows C3'-exo envelope conformation. Furthermore, the complexes were stabilized by hydrogen bonding and π - π stacking interactions. Details of the interesting features will be discussed.

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Abbreviations Used:

- 5'-UMP - 5'- Uridine MonoPhosphate
- 5'-GMP - 5'- Guanosine MonoPhosphate
- terpy - 2,2':6',2''-Terpyridine
- terpy-CO₂H - 2,2':6',2''-Terpyridine-4'-carboxylic acid

Preparation of crystals of water-soluble salts of cobalt and nickel

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In modern instrumentation optical filters are an important component. At the Institute of Crystallography methods are developed for growing crystals with a narrow optical transmission band in various regions of the optical spectrum.

Filters with a narrow bandwidth in the UV range are used in devices "solar-blind technology" [1]. These studies are carried out with the use of double sulfates of transition elements, the so-called Tutton salts [2]. However, optical filters obtained from the crystals of these substances have an optical transmission region in the visible zone, which negatively affects the technical characteristics of the instruments produced with their use.

This paper is devoted to determining the conditions for obtaining crystals of water-soluble cobalt and nickel salts with the required spectral characteristics. Cobalt and nickel chlorides attract attention with similar optical properties and prospects for increasing the temperature range of operation.

In this work, phase equilibria of $\text{NiCl}_2\text{-CoCl}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NiCl}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ water-salt systems are investigated. Based on the experimental data obtained, it was possible to obtain a relatively large crystal of $\text{NiCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the dimensions of which made it possible to study its optical as well as thermal properties. The results of microscopy of the surface of the obtained crystals unambiguously indicate the mechanism of layer-by-layer growth of the face of a crystal with the participation of vicinal mounds. Based on the research results, $\text{NiCl}_2\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystalline hydrate is a more promising material due to the wider temperature range of existence compared with $\text{NiCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Next, the conditions for the formation of $\text{NiCl}_2\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the minimum necessary concentration of hydrochloric acid at 25°C were determined to further obtain a single-crystal sample of this crystalline hydrate and study its properties.

The fields of crystallization of solid solutions with the general formula $\text{Ni}_x\text{Co}_{(1-x)}\text{Cl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25°C were also determined. Under the conditions of the joint presence of $\text{NiCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a series of solid solutions is formed in a wide range of compositions at $0 < x < 1$. The crystallization range of the starting components is very limited and amounts to only a few mole percent.

The optical transmission spectra of solutions of these compounds with a concentration close to saturated solutions, as well as the optical transmission spectra of crystalline samples, were studied. Both the solutions and the resulting crystalline samples have two transmission bands, one of which is located in the ultraviolet region, and the other in the visible part of the spectrum. However, the position of the bands varies and depends on the specific composition of the test substance.

The data obtained as a result of research allow us to develop methods for growing large single crystals from aqueous solutions suitable for practical use in optics.

This work was supported by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in the framework of the work on the State task of the Federal Research Center "Crystallography and Photonics" of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

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5. Materials

From Minerals to Cathode Materials for Metal-ion batteries

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Ninety percent of the energy produced today come from fossil fuels. Rapid consumption of these energy sources makes dramatically negative impact on our future due to ecological damage and climate change. In this sense, the development of the environmentally benign renewable energy sources capable to replace fossil fuels and concurrently efficient large energy storage devices requires no justification.

Li-ion batteries (LIBs) have been originally developed for portable electronic devices, but nowadays new application niches are envisaged in electric vehicles and stationary grid-scale energy storages. However, LIBs may be not fully adopted for these applications. The geographical scarcity and excessive demand for Li resources intensifies the development of alternative sustainable technologies based on vastly accessible materials, namely Na- and K- ion batteries (NIBs and KIBs, respectively).

The battery performance is critically governed by the properties of the electrode materials. The first generation of cathode materials for the Li-ion batteries based on the mixed oxides has already been widely commercialized. However, the potential to further improve the performance of these materials is almost exhausted. The compounds, containing alkali and transition metal cations together with different polyanions $(X_mO_n)^{p-}$ ($X = B, P, S, Si$) with structures closely related to different minerals, are now considered as the most promising cathode materials for the next generation of the Me-ion batteries. Covalently-bonded structural frameworks in these compounds offer long-term structural stability, which is essential for good cyclability and safety. Further advantages are expected from combining different anions (such as $(XO_4)^{p-}$ and F^-) in the anion sublattice, with the hope to enhance the specific energy and power of the batteries.

An overview of the research on phosphates and fluoride-phosphates with the general formula of $LiMPO_4$ and A_xMPO_4F ($A = Li, Na, K; M = V, Fe, Co$), respectively, adopting various structure types depending on the A and M metals as prospective electrode materials for the Me-ion batteries will be presented with a special emphasis on the interrelation between chemical composition, synthesis conditions, crystal structure peculiarities and electrochemical properties of the materials important for practical applications.

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Nature-inspired synthesis technologies of functional titanosilicates

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Alkaline complexes of the Kola Peninsula contain rare titanosilicates that have important functional properties, for example, molecular sieve chivruaiite (Ca-analog of ETS-4), titanosilicate “nanopuzzles” kukisvumite and lintisite (Zn and Li analogues of AM-4 respectively), cation exchangers sitinakite (natural analogue of Ionsiv IE-911) and ivanyukite (natural analogs of SIV), photocatalyst korobitsynite (natural analog of TR01), etc. The alkaline complexes also serve as sources of rich titanium ores, including titanite, loparite, titanomagnetite and murmanite varieties.

All above listed economic minerals can produce secondary rare titanosilicates under the influence of low-temperature hydrothermal solutions, and therefore their synthetic analogues can be produced through the application of similar synthetic protocols. For example, alteration of murmanite by Ca-rich hydrothermal solutions produces selivanovaitite by means of a non-trivial re-organization of *HOH*-pockets [Pakhomovsky et al., 2018]. More deep alteration of murmanite (up to its amorphization) leads to the crystallization of framework titanosilicates, in particular, kuzmenkoite and chivruaiite [Men'shikov et al., 2006]. Titanosilicates of the lintisite family may be considered as formed due to the self-assembly of titanosilicate nanosheets $\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_4$, which can be obtained by the protonation of any members the lintisite family (including synthetic solid AM-4) and used for the manufacturing of new functional titanosilicates [Kalashnikova et al., 2015]. Understanding of structural regularities of cation-exchange in ivanyukite group minerals allowed us to develop new materials to radioactive waste purification [Milutin et al., 2017] and noble metal extraction.

By analogy with natural systems, framework titanosilicates can be obtained by hydrothermal technique from amorphous titanosilicate precipitates resulting from hydrochloric-acidic processing of titanite ores. This method of titanosilicate synthesis is of interest, because it allows to avoid the technically difficult sol-gel method of the Ti-precursor preparation. In particular, this approach has been used to obtain a synthetic analog of korobitsynite for the production of self-cleaning building materials. Sulfuric-acidic processing of titanite ore recovers up to 90% Ti into the liquid phase that is a universal precursor for hydrothermal synthesis of functional titanosilicates, in particular, ETS-4, ETS-10, AM-4, IE-911 and SIV. The last of them has been used for recovering of liquid radioactive wastes into Synroc-type titanate ceramics and the production of self-cleaning building materials.

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Use of Nature-like Compounds at Synthesis of Proton-conducting Composite Materials

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Functional proton-conducting composite materials are considered in the report. Their transport properties are studied by impedance spectroscopy. The dependences of the phase composition of the materials on the component ratio are investigated by X-ray diffraction analysis. The spatial phase distribution in the materials is analyzed using scanning electron microscopy. The peculiarity of the materials under consideration is the use of reinforcement component, specific to the modified phase – berlinite.

With the use of a special method of preparative synthesis $x\text{CsH}_2\text{PO}_4 - (1-x)\text{AlPO}_4$; $x\text{Cs}_4(\text{HSO}_4)_3(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) - (1-x)\text{AlPO}_4$; $x\text{Cs}_6(\text{HSO}_4)_3(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_4 - (1-x)\text{AlPO}_4$ composite materials over a wide range of compositions was obtained. A special feature of the approach used in the synthesis is the formation of a proton-conducting phase and an aluminophosphate component *in one volume*. The application of this technique at the macro level allows obtaining these materials in the form of relatively thin transparent films with the necessary geometry.

At the microlevel, the application of this approach leads to the production of materials with a higher density and a larger interphase boundary area (in comparison with proton-conducting composites on oxide additives of the type $xM_m\text{H}_n(\text{XO}_4)_{(m+n)/2} - (1-x)\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2/\text{SnO}_2$, ($M = \text{K, Rb, Cs, NH}_4$; $\text{XO}_4 = \text{SO}_4, \text{SeO}_4, \text{HPO}_4$)). This feature is realized due to the filling of the space between in the first place formed crystallites of the conducting phase to a largely amorphous phase of polyaluminophosphate (conditionally – AlPO_4).

A comparative analysis of the temperature dependence of the conductivity for the materials studied revealed increased (in comparison with the single-phase superprotonic crystal) meanings, while the intrinsic conductivity of the polyaluminophosphate component decreases the activation energy of the conductivity.

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Solid acid proton conductors: impact of changes in hydrogen bonds on properties

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One of the most rapidly developing fields associated with alternative energy sources is hydrogen energetics. The promising direction is the search for new materials operating at moderate temperatures of 150–400°C at which the highest efficiency and energy saving of fuel cells are achieved. Among available materials, such requirements are satisfied by crystals of the $M_mH_n(AO_4)_{m+n/2} \cdot yH_2O$ family ($M = K, Rb, Cs, NH_4$; $AO_4 = SO_4, SeO_4, HPO_4, HAsO_4$). In contrast to other hydrogen-containing compounds, changes in the hydrogen bond system occur in superprotonic crystals during phase transitions with increasing temperature, which cause radical changes in physical properties, including the appearance of high proton conductivity at relatively low temperature.

Structural data on these crystals are indicative of the existence of different mechanisms of changes in physical properties: the formation of a dynamically disordered system of hydrogen bonds between the AO_4 tetrahedra [Makarova, 2015]; the diffusion of crystallization water that causes a modification of the hydrogen bond system in a partially dynamically disordered, and formation of channels for the possible movement of ions [Makarova et al., 2014], and the formation of a multiphase state. The occurred rearrangement of hydrogen bonds prevents the reverse diffusion of crystallization water, and makes it possible to supercool the high-temperature phases practically to room temperature. The substitution of cations or groups of AO_4 even in small quantities changes the system of hydrogen bonds [Makarova et al., 2016], causing a change in physical properties, including the kinetics of the formation of high-temperature phases, and decrease of conductivity by four orders of magnitude or occurrence of conduction already under ambient conditions.

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Fast ion conductivity and deviations from additivity of empirical electronic polarizability in minerals: Voronoi-Dirichlet method

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Geometrical-topological analysis based on the Voronoi-Dirichlet method is increasingly being used to solve various crystallochemical problems. Earlier, we successfully applied this method for investigation of cation conductive materials [Anurova et al., 2008; Fedotov et al., 2018]. In [Shannon and Fischer, 2016], we have studied infinite migration paths of ions in the minerals that deviate from the additivity of empirical electronic polarizabilities.

Empirical electronic polarizabilities allow one to predict the total mineral polarizabilities and mean refractive indices of a vast majority of minerals and synthetic oxides. Shannon and Fischer [2016] evaluated ~2600 dynamic polarizabilities derived from the refractive indices n_o , of ~1200 minerals and 675 synthetic compounds to yield a unique set of the individual electronic polarizabilities of ions which can be used for the interpretation of optical properties. Ion conductivity in minerals and compounds is associated with infinite migration paths and leads to negative total electronic polarizability deviations [$\Delta = (\alpha_{obs} - \alpha_{calc})/\alpha_{obs}$] up to 13%. Using the Voronoi-Dirichlet method, we have identified the migration paths and the dimensionality of 58 compounds with negative polarizability deviations, 27 of which are confirmed ion conductors. Based on the negative deviations, we predict the remaining 22 compounds to be ion conductors. Among them, 9 are anionic conductors based on the ZrO_2 , CeO_2 and $Gd_2Hf_2O_7$ crystal structures.

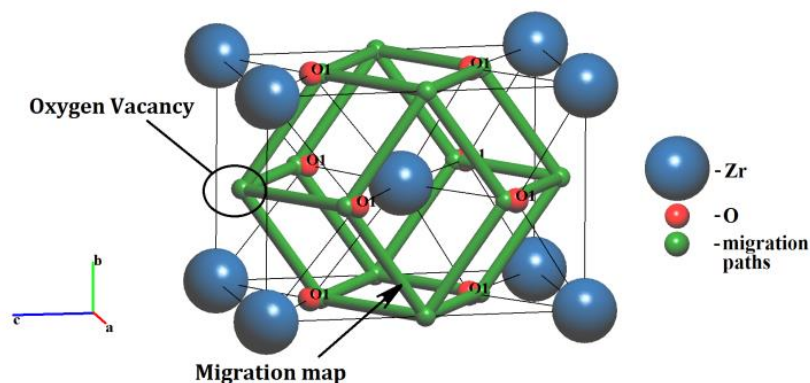


Fig. 1. 3D migration map of O^{2-} ions for the ZrO_2 crystal structure

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The cation replacements in the systems of superprotonic crystals

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A fundamental problem of modern condensed state physics is detection of the relationship between structures and physical properties of the crystals. To elucidate the effect of isomorphic substitution on the kinetics of phase transitions, single crystals of $(K_{1-x}(NH_4)_x)_mH_n(SO_4)_{(m+n)/2} \cdot yH_2O$ solid solutions are grown in the $K_3H(SO_4)_2 - (NH_4)_3H(SO_4)_2 - H_2O$ system which end members are known to undergo superprotonic phase transitions with essentially different kinetics. The crystals of $(K_{1-x}(NH_4)_x)_3H(SO_4)_2$ with 3 – 6% ammonium have the same structure type as $K_3H(SO_4)_2$ [Selezneva et al., 2018]. This amount of ammonium turned out to be sufficient to significantly change the kinetics of structural phase transitions in comparison with $K_3H(SO_4)_2$ crystals, which is related to the formation of additional hydrogen bonds and the change in the anisotropy of the coordination environment of both cations and SO_4 tetrahedra.

The crystals of $(K_{1-x}(NH_4)_x)_3H(SO_4)_2$ with 57% ammonium have particular interest. These crystals have the same structure type as the high-temperature phase of $(NH_4)_3H(SO_4)_2$ [Selezneva et al., 2017]. X-ray study showed that crystals have trigonal symmetry, the space group $R\bar{3}$, $Z = 3$, $a = b = 5.7768(3)$, $c = 22.0983(1)$ Å at $T \approx 23$ C. Studies of dielectric properties revealed that the grown samples have high protonic conductivity at the room temperature. This can be related with the appearance of the threefold axis, that leads to the disordering of the O atoms involved in hydrogen bonds and as a result to the formation of a dynamically disordered network of hydrogen bonds, and rise of conductivity. Studies by PFM methods showed that the crystals have a phase transition from paraphase to ferroelectric phase at 9 °C. With further cooling the conductivity decreases.

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The Cation Substitution in Superprotonic Crystals

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A large number of acidic salts of singly charged cations are promising protonic conductors and attract the attention of researchers along with other ion-conducting compounds. The effect of abnormally high proton conductivity was first discovered at the Institute of Crystallography in the study of proton transport processes in CsHSO₄ and CsHSeO₄ crystals [Baranov et al., 1982]. This group includes compounds with the general formula $M_mH_n(AO_4)_{(m+n)/2} \cdot xH_2O$ ($M = K, Rb, Cs, NH_4$; $A = S, Se, P, As$). Their distinctive feature is structural phase transitions at elevated temperatures before melting. During the phase transition, the conductivity values σ in these crystals significantly increase and reach values comparable to the conductivity in the melt, while the compound itself remains solid according to the state of aggregation.

The combination of the properties of high proton conductivity ($\sigma \approx 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$) in a solid state of aggregation at moderate temperatures (140–230 °C) makes these compounds attractive for use, for example, as fuel cell membranes [Norby, 2001; Fitzgerald, 2001].

To obtain new compounds belonging to the $M_mH_n(AO_4)_{(m+n)/2} \cdot xH_2O$ family, we studied the phase equilibria in the quaternary water–salt system K₂SO₄–Rb₂SO₄–H₂SO₄–H₂O, which was not investigated previously. The conditions for obtaining large single crystals of complex hydrosulfates are determined.

The results obtained allowed us to present a phase equilibrium diagram for these conditions. Single crystals of solid solutions with the general formulas (K_xRb_(1-x))₉H₇(SO₄)₈·H₂O, (K_xRb_(1-x))₃H(SO₄)₂ and (K_xRb_(1-x))₂SO₄ were obtained. In addition, the obtained single crystals of solid solutions of the K₃H(SO₄)₂–Rb₃H(SO₄)₂ series were investigated by the methods of differential scanning calorimetry and thermogravimetric analysis.

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Evolution of the structure and ionic conductivity of the solid solutions based on $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$

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$(\text{Nd}_{2-x}\text{Hf}_x)\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_{7+x/2}$ ($x = 0, 0.2, 0.32, 0.39$), $\text{Nd}_2(\text{Hf}_{2-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{O}_{7-x/2}$ ($x = 0.1$) solid solutions were synthesized from mechanically activated mixtures of neodymium and hafnium oxides (ball mill SPEX8000) followed by high-temperature annealing. The homogeneity region of pyrochlore solid solutions in the $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3\text{--HfO}_2$ system was established in the temperature range 1600–1650 °C.

It was shown that annealing at a maximum temperature of 1650 °C, 5 h, allowed us to obtain single-phase $\text{Nd}_2(\text{Hf}_{2-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{O}_{7-x/2}$ ($x = 0, 0.1$) pyrochlore solid solutions. $(\text{Nd}_{2-x}\text{Hf}_x)\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_{7+x/2}$ ($x = 0, 0.2, 0.32, 0.39$) solid solutions with an excess of hafnium were shown to be non single-phase and contained the original oxides Nd_2O_3 and HfO_2 as impurities. After annealing at a lower temperature of 1600 °C, 10 h, only nominally stoichiometric $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$ was shown to be single-phase.

$(\text{Nd}_{2-x}\text{Hf}_x)\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_{7+x/2}$ ($x = 0.2$), $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{Nd}_2(\text{Hf}_{2-x}\text{Ln}_x)\text{O}_{7-x/2}$ ($x = 0.1$) solid solutions, synthesized at 1650 °C, 5 h, were studied by Raman spectroscopy. For $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{Nd}_2(\text{Hf}_{2-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{O}_{7-x/2}$ ($x = 0.1$), Raman spectra were obtained that characterize them as single-phase pyrochlores. It is shown that the intensity of the Raman lines decreases for $\text{Nd}_2(\text{Hf}_{2-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{O}_{7-x/2}$ ($x = 0.1$) in comparison with the pyrochlore $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$, which indicates the beginning of the concentration pyrochlor-fluorite transition in the $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3\text{--HfO}_2$ system at 1650 °C.

The total conductivity of single-phase hafnates $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$ ($T_{\text{sin.}} = 1600$ and 1650 °C), $\text{Nd}_2(\text{Hf}_{2-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{O}_{7-x/2}$ ($x = 0.1$) ($T_{\text{sin.}} = 1650$ °C) was investigated in dry and wet air. For the first time, proton conductivity was found both in $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$ (2×10^{-6} S/cm at 700 °C) and $\text{Nd}_2(\text{Hf}_{2-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{O}_{7-x/2}$ ($x = 0.1$) solid solution (1.2×10^{-5} S/cm at 700 °C). The ionic conductivity maximum of $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$ in dry air was $\sim 1 \times 10^{-6}$ S/cm at 700 °C, which is almost an order of magnitude higher than was reported in the literature [Govindan Kutty et al., 1998].

The results of the study of powders and ceramics of the composition $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3:2\text{HfO}_2$ in the oxidizing (O_2) and mild reducing atmosphere (He) by the methods of DTA-TG with mass spectral analysis of the evolved gases and X-ray diffraction analysis, allow us to state that, as the original precursor (mechanically activated mixture of oxides of the appropriate composition), as well as powders and ceramics obtained from it during the subsequent heat treatment, contain carbon-containing compounds (basic carbonates and rare-earth hydroxycarbonates) and/or amorphous (crystalline) carbon in an amount up to 0.5%.

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Formation of the cubic modification of LLZ solid electrolyte with garnet structure

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The newly discovered lithium conductive solid electrolyte with garnet structure and general formula of $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ has attracted a lot of attention since its first publication [Murugan et al., 2007]. The ionic conductivity of $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ is higher than that of lithium garnet described earlier [Ramakumar et al., 2017]. $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ has two crystal modifications: cubic and tetragonal. It is found that the conductivity of cubic $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ at room temperature is 2 orders higher than that of its tetragonal modification [Awaka et al., 2009].

For the stabilization of highly conductive cubic modification doping with alumina is used. The samples of $\text{Li}_{6.4}\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ (LLZ) solid electrolyte was synthesized by solid-phase sintering [Kunshina et al., 2019]. The LLZ was characterized by X-ray diffraction, DSC/TG, IR-spectroscopy, and impedance spectroscopy methods. The measured powder diffraction pattern of LLZ compared with diffraction pattern of $\text{Li}_5\text{La}_3\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{12}$ with a garnet structure of cubic modification (tetragonal modification of LLZ splitting of (211) reflex is characteristic). The $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ diffraction pattern is fully consistent with the $\text{Li}_5\text{La}_3\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{12}$ diffraction pattern, which indicates the ability of the garnet structure to accommodate cations of different valences and sizes without a significant change of symmetry.

According to XRD, as a result of sintering the mixture at 1100 °C, the formation of a well-crystallized monophase product, which does not contain non-conductive impurity phases occurred (La_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , $\text{La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$). All X-ray reflexes of LLZ sintered at 1150 °C were clearly resolved, and increasing intensity and narrow peaks indicate the growth of ceramic grains as a result of long sintering (Figure). The ionic conductivity of $\text{Li}_7\text{La}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_{12}$ at room temperature was $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ S/cm.

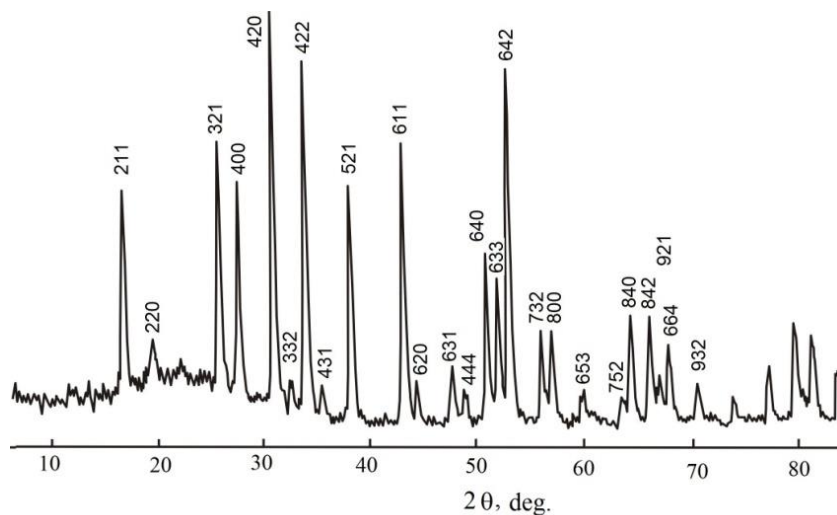


Figure. X-ray diffraction patterns of LLZ sintered at 1150 °C for 6 h.

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Magnetocaloric properties of Gd-Al-Me (Me=Ni, Co, Fe) bulk-amorphous alloys

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The search for new materials demonstrating a large magnetocaloric effect (MCE) is one of the key problems for modern and environmentally friendly cooling systems. Among rare-earth systems exhibiting a noticeable MCE, amorphous gadolinium-based alloys are of particular interest [Luo et al., 2009]. The increase in glass-forming ability and thermal stability in these materials often leads to a significant increase in MCE [Yu et al., 2018].

In this work, rapidly-quenched $Gd_{60}Al_{25}((NiCo)_{1-x}Fe_x)_{15}$ ($x = 0; 1/80; 1/40$ and $1/20$) alloys were studied. Samples were obtained by arc-melting of appropriate amounts of pure metals under a pure argon atmosphere, followed by quenching via vacuum casting. The quenched specimens in the form of thin rods had different diameters from 1 to 3 mm. The sample structure was analyzed using X-ray diffraction methods. It was found that the structural state of the quenched materials varied significantly depending on the elemental composition.

Analysis of the crystallization processes of the quenched samples was carried out on a NETZSCH STA 409 thermal analyzer using differential scanning calorimetry. The values of temperatures and enthalpies of crystallization processes were determined at various scanning rates. Among the studied alloys, the $Gd_{60}Al_{25}(NiCo)_{15}$ alloy possesses the best glass-forming ability. It was revealed that partial replacement of nickel and cobalt with iron reduced the glass-forming ability, which was reflected in the values of the corresponding thermal parameters.

Studies of magnetic characteristics were carried out by the method of vibration magnetometry (automatic system Cryogenic VSM CFS-9T-CVTI). For magnetic measurements, the quenched specimens with a nominal diameter of 1 mm were selected. As follows from the obtained data, varying the concentration of iron in the alloys leads to strong qualitative and quantitative changes in the behavior of magnetization. At temperatures below 90 K, the alloys exhibit a ferromagnetic behavior. For the first time, the presence of a metamagnetic transition for the studied systems was detected at temperatures below 40 K and magnetic fields less than 3 T. The presence of the revealed anomaly is significantly reflected in the magnetic entropy changes of the materials and largely depends on the concentration of iron in the alloys. From the experimental data, magnetocaloric parameters were calculated in wide ranges of temperatures and magnetic fields. For all alloys, very high values of magnetocaloric parameters are observed. The highest values of the relative cooling power (about 900 J/kg) are obtained in $Gd_{60}Al_{25}(NiCo)_{15}$ glass, which are comparable in magnitude with the best gadolinium-based magnetocaloric materials.

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Fragmentary model and atomic structure of metallic and semiconductor glasses

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All amorphous materials are often called glasses. Along with classical glasses, such as oxide, chalcogenide, borate, etc., amorphous metals are also called glasses. The conditions for obtaining classical and metallic glasses vary greatly. The formers are obtained under relatively mild hardening conditions, the latter – under extremely rigid. In addition, many substances (usually semiconductors) are obtained in the form of thin amorphous films. Conditions for their obtaining them can be called medium hard. Methods for producing glasses are associated with the characteristics of their atomic structure. The atomic structure of amorphous materials has been studied for a long time using a variety of methods [Moroz, 2011]. However, until now, there is no consensus about their atomic structure or unified approach to its study [Zachariazen, 1932; Golubkov, 1998]. Diffraction methods are direct methods for studying the atomic structure. For amorphous substances, the Fourier transformation of the diffraction data allows to obtain the atomic radial distribution function (ARDF). The most successful method for interpreting the experimental ARDF is the pair distribution functions (PDF) method in different versions [Mozzi et al., 1969; Billinge et al., 2004; Aleynikova et al., 2009].

In this work, experimental ARDFs were interpreted using a fragmentary model. The basis of the simulation is an assumption that structure of an amorphous substance is a mosaic of fragments of the structures of crystal analogs, and model ARDFs are constructed based on crystal structural data regardless of the experiment. Analysis of the obtained results showed that all amorphous metallic alloys based on aluminum and some II-V semiconductor thin films consist of crystalline nuclei, which are possible for a given elemental composition of the phases. For metal alloys, a semi-quantitative analysis was conducted. It is shown that the size of nuclei should not exceed 6 nm for metals. In classical glasses, crystal nuclei are absent. Their structure is a complex mosaic of structure fragments of different crystalline phases.

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Chemical composition, IR-spectroscopy and etching behavior of γ -Si₃N₄

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Spinel-type silicon nitride (γ -Si₃N₄), the high-pressure phase of α - and β -Si₃N₄, which was discovered in 1999 [Zerr et al., 1999], shows a high hardness and is stable under high temperatures up to 1673 K in air [Jiang et al., 2001]. For a better understanding of its mechanical and physical properties, also a better knowledge about its chemical properties is required. This concerns especially its oxygen values. For this reason, shock-wave synthesized pure γ -Si₃N₄ [Schlothauer et al., 2012] with different oxygen values in the precursors was analyzed with infrared spectroscopy, hot-gas extraction and with thermogravimetry with mass spectrometry. All methods were used before and after etching of the silicon nitride with fluoridic acid. The oxygen value as given for sinoite (Si₂N₂O) is not possible for the high-pressure phase also if the precursors contains more oxygen. Also, Sekine et al. [2006] describes the impossibility to form a high-pressure phase from sinoite at pressures up to 64 GPa. He and coworkers found a complete amorphization instead.

Additionally, it was tested if a determination of the oxygen value in γ -Si₃N₄ is possible with its infrared spectra as shown already for α - and β -Si₃N₄ (e.g. after Antsiferov et al., 2003). In principle this calculation is possible with the first tetrahedral vibration (ν_3 -vibration, Si-N-Si-stretching), but here more investigations are still required.

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6. Diamond and Carbon Compounds

Effect of crystallization conditions on the formation of defect-impurity centers in diamond

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Modern concepts and models of diamond genesis are based on quite different viewpoints suggesting a wide range of conditions for diamond formation in the Earth's mantle, including crystallization environment composition, P - T parameter and oxygen fugacity. The type and concentration of defect-impurity centers in diamonds is a potential source of information about the conditions of diamond formation. In the last decade, diamond crystallization processes in model systems corresponding in composition to natural diamond-forming media have been actively studied. In this work, we present the results of the study of defect-impurity centers in diamonds crystallized in the model media with different composition and describe the established regularities caused by the crystallization conditions. Investigations into the processes of diamond nucleation and growth are performed using multi-anvil BARS equipment at pressures 5–7.5 GPa and temperatures from 1100 to 1900°C. Systems of various compositions are used in the experiments, including carbonate, silicate, sulfide, chloride, metallic and fluid-containing media. The results obtained in this study allow us to substantiate the indicator properties of the silicon-containing and oxygen-containing centers in diamond. It is found that the SiV centers can serve as an indicator of reducing and ultra-reducing conditions ($fO_2 \leq IW$). Oxygen-containing centers (1065 cm^{-1}) are characteristic of diamonds synthesized in the $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-CO}_2\text{-C}$ system in a narrow range of oxidizing conditions at fO_2 between CCO and CCO-0.5 log. unit [Palyanov, 2016].

Traditional solvent-catalysts based transition metals (Fe, Ni, Co) and their alloys allow producing large high-quality diamond single crystals of types Ib, IaA, IIa and IIb. The search for the new diamond crystallization media makes it possible to produce crystals with defect-impurity centers that are not found in natural diamonds, but currently, represent particular interest for high-tech applications. Semiconductor diamond crystals doped with phosphorus were synthesized in the P-C system. Diamond crystals with the SiV, GeV and SnV color centers, which are promising for quantum physics research and applications, were synthesized in the ultra-reduced Mg-based melts [Palyanov, 2015; 2016; 2019].

Thus, the investigation of diamond crystallization processes over a wide range of conditions and the study of the diamond properties enables both gathering new information necessary for building up diamond genesis models and producing diamond crystals with new properties.

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Effect of REE oxides on diamond crystallization in Mg-based systems

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The combination of the unique properties of the diamond determines the significant prospects of its application in various fields of science and technology, including a new direction associated with quantum technologies. In recent years, the subject of obtaining diamonds containing ions of rare earth elements (*REE*) is of heightened interest. It is well known, that *REE* ions have unique optical and magnetic properties and are widely used in various areas of modern technology, including laser technology and telecommunication systems. Experimental studies aimed at obtaining diamonds doped with *REE* are just beginning. As potentially promising media for the crystallization of diamonds doped with large-cation impurities, we experimentally tested Mg-based systems. This choice is based on previous studies in which it was shown that in ultra-reduced Mg melt at HPHT, doping of diamond with silicon, germanium and tin is possible [Palyanov et al., 2015, 2016, 2019].

Diamond synthesis experiments were carried out at pressure 7.8 GPa and temperature 1800°C using a split-sphere multi-anvil high-pressure apparatus. The duration of all experiments was 1 hour. The starting materials were a graphite rod, metallic magnesium and oxides of rare-earth elements R_2O_3 (where $R = Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm$ and Yb). A mixture of Mg and *REE* oxides together with seed diamond crystals were placed in thick-walled graphite capsules. The first series of experiments was carried out with the R_2O_3 content of 10%. In the second series of experiments, the effect of the content of one of the oxides, namely Sm_2O_3 , on diamond crystallization in the Mg- Sm_2O_3 -C system was studied. Methodical features of the high-pressure cell assembly and the P, T, t parameters were constant. Only the content of Sm_2O_3 was changed from 0 to 50 wt%. The degree of transformation of graphite into diamond, the morphology and internal structure of diamond crystals were studied. The defect-impurity composition of the synthesized diamond was studied by the methods of IR Fourier spectroscopy, luminescence and electron paramagnetic resonance.

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Transformation of nitrogen centers in natural diamonds under plastic deformation

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Isomorphous impurities of nitrogen form in the structure of natural diamonds several dozen of various centers. When considering the ontogenetic significance of nitrogen centers, the main attention of researchers for many years was paid to the process of their transformation under high-temperature annealing, which diamonds underwent in the Earth's mantle. Such annealing was studied in detail experimentally. This report describes the results of the study of nitrogen centers transformation under the plastic deformation, suffered by diamonds in the process of transportation from the mantle to the surface of the Earth by kimberlite and lamproite magmas (references in [Titkov, 2018]). Plastically deformed diamond crystals are common in all deposits world-wide.

The study of diamonds from various Russian deposits using EPR-, IR-, UV-Vis- spectroscopy and photoluminescence has shown that the character of nitrogen centers transformation under plastic deformation is noticeably different in diamonds of varieties I and II according to the classification by Yu.L. Orlov, as well as in crystals deformed by dislocation slipping and by mechanical twinning mechanisms.

Under plastic deformation, in diamonds of variety I, formed by octahedral growth sectors, common nitrogen A-centers [N-N] destroyed to form a series of various paramagnetic N1, N4, W7, M2, M3 centers, in which two nitrogen atoms are separated from each other at different distances in the structure. In addition, nitrogen impurities attached to deformation dislocations forming paramagnetic N2 centers and to deformation vacancies giving rise to the H3, H4 and 575 nm centers.

In plastically deformed diamonds of variety II, composed of cubic growth sectors, deformation nitrogen-dislocation N2 centers were not found. The N1, N4, W7, M2, M3 centers were not detected as well, despite the high concentrations of the A centers. At the same time, in these diamonds new unusual paramagnetic M4, M5 and M6 centers were revealed, in which two nitrogen atoms are separated from each other by 8-10 interatomic distances in the structure. Deformation nitrogen-vacancy H3, 575 nm and 637 nm centers were also observed.

As it was established, plastic deformation of diamonds in nature can occur not only by the mechanism of dislocation slipping, as was previously suggested, but also by the mechanisms of rotational plasticity and mechanical twinning. According to experimental data, deformation by twinning develops at relatively low temperatures and shock loading, and, obviously, occurred in the last stages of diamonds transportation to the Earth's surface. In crystals plastically deformed by dislocation slipping, nitrogen-dislocation N2 centers substantially dominate over other deformation centers. The features of crystals deformed by mechanical twinning are high concentration of the M2 centers and their unusual twin orientation relative to the main volume of the crystal. That orientation is due to localization of these centers within deformation microtwins, which clearly observed in EPR-spectra. The N2 centers cause undesirable brown coloration of natural diamond and the M2 centers, valuable purple-pink coloration.

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Preliminary Experimental Data on Isotope and Impurity' Fractionation at Diamond Crystallization by Dodecahedron and Trapezohedron Faces

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Despite wide interest and intensive studies, internal compositional heterogeneity of diamond crystals, which results from growth on non-equivalent crystallographic faces, remains poorly understood. Limited data on carbon and nitrogen isotope compositions along with nitrogen content were collected from literature [Burns et al., 1997, Watt et al., 2001, Reutsky et al., 2008] and preliminary tested together with some our measurements of minor growth sectors of dodecahedra and trapezohedra in synthetic HTHP diamond crystals from metal carbon model system. Like sectors of octahedra and of cube, diamond material of named growth sectors appears to have significant compositional contrast.

All the data shown that the sector of trapezohedra is equal in carbon isotope composition to sectors of octahedra but strongly depleted with nitrogen impurity. At the same time, opposite to case of sector of cube, where the nitrogen depletion is accompanied by significant enrichment with nitrogen heavy isotope, the sector of trapezohedra shows $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ value equal to the sector of octahedra. So, the face of trapezohedra shows some intermediate features of faces of octahedra and faces of cube.

Even less representative data exists on diamond material of growth sector of dodecahedra. Together with published data [Burns et al., 1997, Watt et al., 2001] our results also reveal complicated behavior of carbon and nitrogen in dodecahedral surface of diamond. No significant equilibrium carbon isotope fractionation is expected on the face of dodecahedra [Reutsky et al., 2016]. However, strong nitrogen depletion with unknown nitrogen isotope effect is documented by now.

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Main Hosts of Carbon and Nitrogen in Reduced Mantle: Implications for Deep Cycles of Volatiles

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Most of carbon and nitrogen in the reduced mantle at the oxygen fugacity about the iron-wüstite (IW) equilibrium reside in metallic iron, fluids, and diamond/graphite. C- and N-rich metal melts in the Fe–Fe₃C–Fe₃N system have quite a large stability field at 7.8 GPa and 1350 °C, i.e., at the *P-T* parameters corresponding to precipitation of the metal phase in the asthenosphere. Iron nitride ε-Fe₃N can contain up to 2.0–2.5 wt.% C and 6.0–7.3 wt.% N equilibrated with the melt but only 1.0 wt.% C and 3.2 wt.% N in equilibrium with γ-Fe. Nitrogen solubility in cementite (Fe₃C) is within 0.5 wt.%. Thus, the metal melt and austenite (γ-Fe) can be stable in the precipitating metal when all carbon and nitrogen from the mantle depleted in volatiles have been dissolved, while the metal melt and iron carbide (Fe₃C) become stable upon C and N extraction from the mantle enriched in volatiles. N-poor C-O-H-N fluids at IW-buffered *f*H₂ contain abundant C₁–C₄ alkanes, at trace amounts of all other carbon species, and metaneimine (CH₃N) as the main N host. Light alkanes are likewise main carbon species in N-rich fluids, at the same redox conditions, but most of N occurs as NH₃ and N₂. Thus, the nitrogen cycle must be controlled mostly by CH₃N in reduced fluids in N-poor peridotitic mantle and by NH₃ in N-rich eclogitic mantle. Carbon in HC-rich fluids which rise from the reduced asthenosphere to the relatively oxidized lithosphere decreases from 15 to 5 mol.%, and the elemental carbon released upon HC oxidation can maintain diamond crystallization.

The γ-Fe and metal melt phases are stable in the C- and N-depleted Fe-C-O-H-N system at 6.3 GPa, 1300 °C and IW- or MMO-buffered *f*H₂, in equilibrium with a fluid consisting of NH₃, H₂O, alkanes, and oxygenated HCs (mainly alcohols and esters). In an C-saturated system, at 6.3 GPa and 1200–1300 °C, iron carbide reacts with an N-rich fluid to form iron nitride: Fe₃C + N_{Fl} = Fe₃N + C_{Gr,Dm}, while N-rich melt appears at 1400 °C. The equilibrium fluid compositions vary from high NH₃ to high H₂O contents (in all cases NH₃/N₂ > 1), with quite high concentrations of alkanes. The N-rich metal melt is stable in equilibrium with a fluid consisting of alkanes, oxygenated HCs (mainly carboxylic acids) and N₂ synthesized in N-depleted but C-saturated conditions at 7.8 GPa, 1400 °C, and unbuffered *f*H₂. Therefore, the fluid with relatively high C and N enrichment is stable in equilibrium with the metal phase at the upper mantle *P-T* parameters. Estimates show that $D_N^{Met/Fl} > D_C^{Met/Fl}$, i.e., nitrogen has greater affinity to the metal phase than carbon. In this case, reduced fluids can be efficient carriers of volatiles from the metal-saturated mantle to the oxidized lithosphere. However, the greater iron affinity is expected to provide selective accumulation of N in the metal phase and high C mobility in the fluid phase. These patterns should control deep carbon and nitrogen cycles in the Fe⁰-saturated mantle.

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Experimental modeling of decarbonation reactions resulting in the formation of Mg,Fe,Ca,Mn garnets and CO₂-fluid under lithospheric mantle P,T-parameters

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Studies of the conditions for the stability of natural carbonates and CO₂-fluid generation during the mantle-crust interaction are crucial for the reconstruction of the global carbon cycle processes, including the mantle metasomatism, natural diamond formation, as well as the formation and evolution of carbonated eclogites and peridotites. One of the most common fluid-generating processes that occur during the interaction of a subducted slab material with mantle oxides or silicates, determining the stability of carbonates in carbonate-oxide or carbonate-silicate media, is decarbonation. Depending on the composition of carbonates, as well as host rocks, the *P,T*-parameters of decarbonation can vary over a very wide range. For example, subducted MgCO₃ and CaCO₃ can be thermodynamically stable to the depths of the lower mantle, while the introduction to iron and manganese impurities can reduce the temperature of the onset of decarbonation reactions by several hundred degrees and 1-2 GPa [e.g. Berman, 1991]. Implementation of decarbonation reactions in the zones of mantle-slab interaction leads to the formation of various mantle silicates - olivine, pyroxenes and garnet, whose composition depends on the composition of subducted carbonates and host rocks. Most of the published experimental studies have simulated decarbonation reactions in carbonate-oxide and carbonate-silicate systems to form olivine and pyroxenes [e.g. Newton, Sharp, 1975; Luth, 1995], while experimental data on the formation of a garnet + CO₂ fluid assemblage are still rare [Knoche et al., 1999; Pal'yanov et al., 2005]. Thus, it seems very relevant to determine the *P* and *T* regions of the stability of various natural carbonates in association with oxides, to carry out experimental modeling of decarbonation reactions associated with the formation of garnets characteristic of the mantle assemblages and CO₂ fluid, and also to determine the position of the corresponding decarbonation curves under mantle *P* and *T*.

Initial stage of experimental studies aimed at the modeling of decarbonation reactions was carried out using the high-pressure multi-anvil apparatus of a split-sphere type (BARS) at 6.3 GPa, in the temperature range of 1100–1400 °C and duration of 20–40 h. Experiments were performed using outer hematite buffer, to control oxygen fugacity in the reaction volume. As a result of experimental modeling of decarbonation reactions, there were estimated the *T*-regions of stability of natural carbonates (magnesite, Mg-siderite, rhodochrosite, ankerite and dolomite) in assemblage with oxides, as well as corresponding parameters for the formation of pure garnets (pyrope, almandine, spessartine, and pyrope-almandine) from carbonated eclogites. The regularities of fluid generation in the initially solid-phase matrix are determined.

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Formation of phlogopite and magnesite in kimberlite-like systems at 5.5–7.5 GPa

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The study of metasomatic alterations of peridotites of the upper mantle by kimberlite-like melts is of great interest, since such processes create conditions for the accumulation of volatiles in the lithosphere and the subsequent generation of kimberlite magmas.

Hydrous kimberlite-like systems were experimentally studied at 5.5–7.5 GPa and 1200–1350 °C in terms of phase relations and conditions for the phlogopite and magnesite formation. The initial samples were phlogopite–carbonatite–phlogopite, harzburgite–carbonatite sandwiches and harzburgite–K-rich carbonatite mixtures. It was established that in experiments with harzburgite–carbonatite sandwiches, olivine–orthopyroxene–garnet–magnesite–melt assemblage was stable within the entire range of the studied parameters. As temperature increased in the system, Ca# of the melt and the olivine fraction in the peridotite matrix were significantly decreased. The composition of silicate phases in the run products was close to those of high-temperature mantle peridotite.

Experiments with phlogopite–carbonatite–phlogopite sandwiches and harzburgite–K-rich carbonatite mixtures showed, that in the presence of carbonatitic melt, phlogopite can partly melt in a peritectic reaction at 5.5 GPa and 1200–1350 °C, as well as at 6.3–7.0 GPa and 1200 °C: $2\text{Phl} + \text{CaCO}_3(\text{L}) \leftrightarrow \text{Cpx} + \text{Ol} + \text{Grt} + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{L}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{L})$. Synthesis of phlogopite at 5.5 GPa and 1200–1350 °C, with an initial mixture of H₂O-bearing harzburgite and carbonatite, demonstrated that equilibrium in this reaction can be shifted from right to left. Therefore, phlogopite can equilibrate with ultrapotassic carbonate–silicate melts in a ≥ 150 °C region between 1200 and 1350 °C at 5.5 GPa. On the other hand, it can exist but cannot nucleate spontaneously and crystallize in the presence of such melts in quite a large pressure range in experiments at 6.3–7.0 GPa and 1200 °C.

Analysis of resulted data let us suggest that magnesite at the base of subcontinental lithosphere could be derived by metasomatic alteration of peridotite by asthenospheric hydrous carbonate melts at depths of 180–225 km. The process is possible in the temperature range typical of heat flux of 40–45 mW/m², which corresponds to the conditions of formation of the deepest seated peridotite xenoliths. Crystallization of magnesite during interaction with peridotite matrix can be considered as experimentally substantiated mechanism of CO₂ accumulation in subcratonic lithosphere.

Phlogopite can result from metasomatism of peridotite by ultrapotassic carbonatite agents at the base of continental lithospheric mantle at depths shallower than 180–195 km. The possibility of phlogopite crystallization during such metasomatism creates the mechanism of water retaining in lithosphere.

Work is done on state assignment of IGM SB RAS. All analytical studies were performed at the Analytical Center for Multi-Elemental and Isotope Research SB RAS.

New CaCO₃ polymorphs and polytypes stable at ambient conditions

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Calcium carbonate shows reach both ambient and *HP-HT* polymorphism. It was experimentally observed eleven different polymorphs: calcite, aragonite, vaterite, recently found monoclinic aragonite, CaCO₃-II, III, IIIb, IV, V, VI, VII, aragonite-II, *P*_{2₁/c. In the present work we perform theoretical search of CaCO₃ polymorphs, which can be stable at ambient pressure, and verify their existence with transmission electron microscopy and powder X-ray diffraction experiments.}

The enthalpies of found new phases relative to the enthalpy of aragonite at 1 bar and K (in eV/f.u.) are the following: aragonite-*P*_{6₃} -0.02, hexarag -0.05, hexagonal calcite -0.09, calcite -0.12.

The first new structure we found with *ab initio* molecular dynamic simulation (VASP package), it is formed on heating of aragonite to 800 K and has *P*_{6₃}22 symmetry, based on which we will call it hexarag. During transition to hexarag, CO₃ triangles are rotated on 30° and shifted to the plane middle between close-packed Ca-layers. Thus, hexarag is the intermediate structure between calcite and aragonite and can be considered as 2-layered polytype of calcite. Performed topological analysis (ToposPro package) reveals only on analogue of hexarag in ICSD database – the oxygen- and lead-deficit borate Pb_{0.75}[BO_{2.25}], which under heating transforms from aragonite to hexarag structure. CaCO₃-hexarag have not been found in nature or experiment. Our *in situ* TEM experiments do not reveal it too. We observed direct decomposition of aragonite, without formation of calcite or hexarag. However, during TEM investigation of aragonite from different localities we found new polytypes of aragonite, which are produced by ordered twinning of aragonite by each nth {110} plane. Twinning by {110} has the strong effect on aragonite to calcite transformation. Changes of aragonite electron diffraction pattern on heating indicate on movement and ordering of twin boundaries. Results of performed X-ray powder diffraction experiments are under processing and will be presented on conference.

By consequent compressing of hexarag to 3 GPa, heating to 1000 K and quenching in molecular dynamic simulation, we obtain another aragonite-like structure with *P*_{6₃} symmetry, which we will call aragonite-*P*_{6₃}. The coordination number (CN) of Ca by O in this structure equal to 8, which is intermediate between that of calcite (CN=6) and aragonite (CN=8). At ambient pressure and 0 K enthalpy of aragonite-*P*_{6₃} is lower than that of aragonite and higher than that of calcite.

Another new structure, which we will call hexagonal calcite, was revealed in evolutionary metadynamic calculation (USPEX package). This structure has *P*_{6₃}22 symmetry and characterized by the 6-layered close packing of Ca-atoms. Hexagonal calcite can be considered as interlayering of calcite and hexarag structures. Enthalpy of hexagonal calcite is lowest among all found structures, but it is slightly higher than that of calcite. The formation of hexagonal calcite is possible during mechanochemical transformation of calcite to aragonite. In our TEM experiments, we have observed superstructures of aragonite with periodicity perpendicular to close packed layer increased 6 times in comparison to aragonite.

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Influence of high-pressure on $\text{Na}_4\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_3$ structure: single-crystal X-ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopy study

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Petrological experiments with carbonated pelites and eclogites showed a possibility of Na-Ca carbonate formation at transition zone conditions [Grassi and Schmidt, 2011; Thomson et al., 2016]. Recently, a number of high-pressure Na-Ca carbonates has been discovered [Podborodnikov et al., 2018; Shatskiy et al., 2013]. One of such carbonates is $\text{Na}_4\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_3$ with atypical for this class of compounds cubic symmetry ($Ia3d$, $a = 14.5770(5)$ Å), which was synthesized from the Na–Ca carbonate melt in a system containing 60 mol% Na_2CO_3 and 40 mol% CaCO_3 in a Kawai-type multi-anvil apparatus. [Rashchenko et al., 2018; Shatskiy et al., 2013]. As carbonates are carbon-concentrating minerals in the mantle domains, so information about the P – T region of their stability and phase transformations is necessary to create models of the global carbon cycle of our planet. We carried out a series of Raman spectroscopy and single-crystal X-ray diffraction experiments using diamond anvil cell technique in order to establish high-pressure behavior of the $\text{Na}_4\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_3$.

High-pressure Raman measurements were performed using a Horiba JobinYvon LabRAM HR800 Raman microspectrometer, with a 488 nm solid state laser, at Novosibirsk State University. Silicone oil was used as a pressure-transmitting medium. ν_1 (CO_3^{2-}) band of $\text{Na}_4\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_3$ demonstrates abrupt change of $\text{d}\nu/\text{d}P$ at pressure near 10 GPa.

A series of single-crystal X-ray diffraction high-pressure experiments was carried out up to 20 GPa at European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF) on ID15B beamline using helium as hydrostatic pressure-transmitting medium. The obtained data showed that $\text{Na}_4\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_3$ changes symmetry from cubic ($Ia3d$) to rhombohedral ($R32$) at pressure of about 10 GPa without volume anomaly. A second-degree Birch – Murnaghan state equation was calculated. The coefficients of the state equation are $V_0 = 3101.4$, $K_0 = 54.76(22)$.

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Crystal Chemistry of Cl-dominant Hydrotalcite-Supergroup Members

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Hydrotalcite-supergroup consists of more than 40 minerals, with at least 4 members that are Cl-dominant specie [Mills et al., 2017]. Hydrotalcite-supergroup minerals and their synthetic analogs are known as layered double hydroxides (LDHs), which found many applications in the modern industry. However their structural characterization commonly appears as unfulfilled or incomplete. The aim of the present study was to provide a detailed crystal chemical study of Cl-dominant LDHs in order to develop their diagnostic features and peculiarities of Cl distribution at the interlayer level.

The study has been carried out for chlormagaluminate, $\text{Mg}_4\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{12}\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$, and iowaite, $\text{Mg}_6\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$, that are different by $M^{2+}:M^{3+}$ ratios that are 2:1 and 3:1, respectively. The samples have been studied using single-crystal and powder X-ray diffraction, electron-microprobe analyses and infrared or Raman spectroscopy.

The empirical formula of chlormagaluminate is close to the ideal stoichiometry. For iowaite, the Mg/Fe ratio may vary slightly from the ideal of 3:1. The Cl^- is dominant interlayer anion in all studied samples. The Cl^- substitution is by OH^- groups, whereas CO_3^{2-} groups have not been detected by vibrational spectroscopy. The characteristic feature of the infrared and Raman spectra of chloride LDHs in comparison to carbonate ones is an additional band in the O–H stretching region ($3700\text{--}3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$). Single-crystal study shows that the localization of interlayer specie is different for chloride and carbonate LDHs. The Cl-dominant members have some ordering in localization of Cl^- ions and H_2O molecules, whereas for CO_3 -dominant LDHs, the position of H_2O molecules cannot be distinguished from the O atoms of CO_3 groups [Zhitova et al., 2019]. The study suggests that characteristic d -values of Cl-dominant LDHs having $M^{2+}:M^{3+} = 2:1$ and $3:1$ are around 7.65 and 8.00 \AA , which is higher than those for CO_3 -dominant specie having the following characteristic d -values 7.56 and 7.80 \AA for $M^{2+}:M^{3+} = 2:1$ and $3:1$, respectively [Zhitova et al., 2016]. The difference in the d -value between carbonate and chloride LDHs is not due to the size of the interlayer ion as commonly suggested by the literature but in the strengths of bonding between layer and interlayer which is mainly affected by the charge of interlayer ion and its geometry.

The study has been carried out using facilities of XRD and Geomodel Centers of St. Petersburg State University.

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Ion substitutions and nonstoichiometry of oxalic acid salts formed with participation of the lithobiont microbial community

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Metabolism of lithobiont microbial community (microscopic fungi, lichens and other) is an important factor of secondary mineral formation on the surface of different rocks and minerals. By the participation of microscopic fungi and lichens oxalic acid salts (oxalates) are most often formed [Gadd et al. 2017]. Among microbial oxalic acid salts calcium oxalates are most common: the tetragonal dihydrate weddellite $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot (2 + x)\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (sp. gr. $I4/m$) and monoclinic monohydrate whewellite $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (sp. gr. $P2_1/c$). The results of the structure refinement for four biomimetic weddellites produced by the microscopic fungus *Aspergillus niger* showed that the zeolitic water content in the structures under study (x) varies from 0.10 to 0.24 *mpfu*. The increase in x is accompanied by an increase in the number of octahedral groups formed by water molecules (4OW1 + 2OW3) and (4OW1 + 2OW31). The number of groups with the oxygen atoms OW3, weakly bound to the structure increases with increasing x , resulting in a decrease in structural stability. An increase in the water content is accompanied by a substantial increase in the parameter a and the OW1–OW1 distance, the OW1–OW2 distance being decreased. The synthesized weddellites are similar to weddellites from biofilms and kidney stones in regards to water content and structural parameters.

The possibility of incorporation of Sr^{2+} ions in calcium oxalates was detected by EDX spectra of weddellite in the thallus of the *Lecanorapolytropa* lichen on the Sr-containing fluorapatite from the Kukisvumchorr deposit (Kola Peninsula), and oxalates obtained in syntheses with the participation of the fungus *Aspergillus niger* on the surface of complex oxide Ca and Mn (todorokite). Refinement of a series of crystal structures of synthetic (Ca, Sr)-weddellite confirmed the presence of the complete isomorphic series of Ca-weddellite – Sr-weddellite. As the larger strontium cation enters the calcium site ($\text{Sr}/(\text{Ca} + \text{Sr}) = 0, 15, 30, 42, 68$ and 100% in solution), the interatomic distance (Ca, Sr)-O increased from 2.452 to 2.584 Å. At the same time, the parameters and volume of the tetragonal unit cell increased: a from 12.313 to 12.799 Å, c from 7.354 to 7.534 Å, V from 1114.9 to 1234.2 Å³. Until the content of strontium ~0.40 *apfu*, the increase in the parameters and volume of the unit cell occurs not only due to a change in the occupancy of the calcium position, but also due to an increase in the content of zeolite water (~ to 0.30 *mpfu*). With further increase in the content of strontium, the amount of zeolite water practically does not change, and further changes in the unit cell occur only due to the strontium incorporation.

The crystal structure of the humboldtine group minerals (sp. gr. $C2/c$) consists of parallel [010] chains formed by octahedra, in the center of which are Me^{2+} ions, alternating with oxalate ions. The results of the study of biomimetic analogs of the humboldtine group of minerals (humboldtine, *glushenskite* and *lindbergite*), which were produced by the microscopic fungus *Aspergillus niger* participation on the surface of various minerals (biotite, pyrrhotite, siderite, todorokite, kutnogorite, magnesite), have demonstrated that there are solid solutions with the general formula (Fe, Mg, Mn) $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Using the example of synthetic Mn-containing glushenskites and Mg-containing linbergites, it was shown that an increase in the Mn / Mg ratio leads to chain compression and, consequently, to a decrease in the parameter b .

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Binary systems of organic substances with chiral molecules: enantiomers of the same substance, enantiomers of different substances, and diastereomers

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The results of experimental investigations (by means of PXRD, SCXRD, TRPXRD, HPLC, DSC, IR, and other techniques) of discrete homomolecular and heteromolecular compounds and limits of solid solutions formed in binary systems of organic substances with chiral molecules are reviewed [Isakov et al., 2015, 2016; Kotelnikova et al., 2017, 2019; et al.].

Systems of enantiomers of the same substance. Known physical and chemical properties of enantiomers are identical except for the direction of rotation of a plane-polarized light. Therefore, phase diagrams of such systems are symmetrical and, consequently, it is enough to study any half of the diagram. Systems of three types were studied. A representative system with eutectic point is the system composed of *S* and *R* enantiomers of ethanolamine salt of 3-chloromandelic acid, the system formed by *L* and *D* enantiomers of phenylglycine is a system containing equimolar (binary) compound *LD* (true racemate), the system of malic acid *S* and *R* enantiomers is a system containing equimolar *SR* (1:1) and non-equimolar *SR*₃ (1:3) and *S*₃*R* (3:1) discrete compounds. Discrete compounds formed in the systems of this type are homomolecular compounds.

Systems of enantiomers of different substances. Components of such systems have different chemical and physical properties. One type of such systems is composed of enantiomers having opposite signs of optical activity. Some systems of this type are described in published literature. Systems of the other type consist of enantiomers having the same sign of optical activity. The only known examples are amino acids studied by the present authors. The enantiomeric systems *L*-valine – *L*-isoleucine, *L*-valine – *L*-leucine, and *L*-isoleucine – *L*-leucine are found to include non-equimolar discrete compounds *V*₂*I*, *V*₃*L*, and *I*₃*L*, respectively. The discrete compounds formed in the systems of this type are heteromolecular compounds.

Systems of diastereomers. Diastereomers have identical chemical properties, but differ in their physical properties, since their molecules are stereoisomers of different configurations. The system of *L*-threonine – *L*-*allo*-threonine (the components have the same sign of optical activity) is a eutectic system, while the system of *D*-threonine – *L*-*allo*-threonine (the components have the opposite signs of optical activity) is a system containing continuous solid solutions.

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Hydrated calcium oxalates: crystal structures, thermal stability and phase evolution

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Calcium oxalates are represented in nature by three hydrated forms: whewellite ($\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; COM), weddellite ($\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot (2+x)\text{H}_2\text{O}$; COD) and caoxite ($\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; COT). Calcium oxalates are also found among the pathogenic mineral precipitates in human bone marrow, myocardium, joints, lungs, liver, thyroid gland, intestinal mucosa, eyes, and urinary system. Oxalates span therefore several fields (medicine, biology, mineralogy, materials science, etc.), which is reflected in a large number of publications. Nevertheless, many questions remain unresolved. For instance, the role of water in the formation of calcium oxalate crystal structures as well as the mechanisms of phase transition is still unclear. Thermal stability, structural evolution pathways and phase transition mechanisms of the calcium oxalates whewellite, weddellite and caoxite have been analyzed using single crystal and powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) [Izatulina et al., 2018]. The reduction of H_2O content in the structures increases dimensionality from dimers and chains to the layered structural units and from rarefied to denser sheets within the compounds whose structures are based on the 2D units. While studying the phase transitions pathways within the calcium oxalate family, two crystalline compounds have been structurally characterized for the first time (α - CaC_2O_4 and $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$), among which the novel COM modification has been obtained for the first time as well.

The highest thermal expansion of these compounds is observed along the direction of the hydrogen bonds, whereas the lowest expansion and even contraction of the structures occur due to the displacement of neighbor layered complexes towards each other and to an orthogonalization of the monoclinic angles. Within the calcium oxalate family, whewellite should be regarded as the most stable crystalline phase at ambient conditions. Weddellite and caoxite transform to whewellite during dehydration-driven phase transition promoted by time and/or heating. Finally, we'd like to emphasize the particular importance of the structural and chemical evolution studies of calcium oxalates, as their phase transitions occur at temperatures typical of the human body and can therefore have a significant effect on health.

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Structural and morphological of carbonate hydroxyapatite prepared in the presence of glycine

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The mechanism underlying the interaction between the organic and inorganic bone components has not yet been studied in sufficient detail. The deposition of CHA crystals is thought to begin in zones between collagen fibrils when these are shifted by a quarter of their length, and the first forming crystals act as nucleation centers for further formation of the inorganic component of the bone tissue.

As know, polypeptide collagen chains contain crystalline segments in the form of –Gly–X– Y– triplets consisting largely of neutral amino acids (Gly = glycine, 33 wt %; X = proline or hydroxyproline, 22 wt %; Y = hydroxylysine), and amorphous segments consisting of polar amino acids (lysine, histidine, and others). However, the role played by individual amino acids and collagen regions in binding with the solid phase is essentially unexplored.

This problem can be partially resolved in experiments aimed at investigating calcium phosphate (brushite, hydroxyapatite (HA), octacalcium phosphate, etc.) biomineralization processes in artificial systems (urine, saliva, and others), as well as by computer simulation. As know, amino acids and proteins may inhibit or stimulate crystallization of calcium phosphates through adsorption interactions with their surface and complexation with calcium ions, thus influencing the crystallinity, morphology, and particle size of the solid phase. However, since data available in the literature are limited mainly to the proposed models, gaining insight into the role of organic substances on CHA formation processes is of great current interest.

The purpose of this work was to assess the effect of glycine on the morphology, degree of crystallinity, and resorption properties of CHA synthesized from model solutions of human joint synovial fluid (synovia). Glycine was chosen as a reference because its molecule has small dimensions without lateral radicals and active centers with opposite (acidic and basic) properties and enters into the composition of various proteins, including collagen.

The HA precipitation process in the solution under investigation can be represented by the following reaction scheme:



We have synthesized CHA from prototype human synovial fluid in the presence of glycine. The resultant powders contain 75 to 80 wt % the amino acid. It has been shown that, if the model solution contains less than 0.08 mol/L of glycine, the latter has no effect on the size of the forming CHA crystals, but leads to changes in the degree of their crystallinity and their specific surface area. At glycine concentrations in the model solution above 0.08 mol/L, we observe the formation of poorly crystallized CHA–Gly composites having a large specific surface area and consisting of smaller nanocrystallites. Such samples contain larger amounts of the amino acid ($\approx 80\%$), adsorbed and chemically bound water, highly volatile impurities (including adsorbed carbon dioxide), and carbonate ions substituting for phosphate tetrahedra in the structure of HA.

The dissolution of the samples in a 0.9% NaCl solution, modeling a “passive” resorption stage, has been shown to be a two-step process.

The samples synthesized from a medium containing more than 0.08 mol/L of glycine dissolve at a higher rate and in a shorter time. The CHA–Gly powders were found to dissolve at a slower rate in an acetate buffer solution.

The highest solubility under weakly acidic conditions has been demonstrated by the precipitates containing the largest amount of the amino acid.

The Raman spectroscopy of meta-anthracite and coal graphite of contact metamorphism

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The goal of the present report was studying of change of the Raman spectrum and the Raman parameters of coal material at the stage meta-anthracite – graphite of contact metamorphism. Samples were selected from the graphite deposits in the Tungus and Taimyr coal Basins (Russia, Eastern Siberia). The composition, optical parameters and X-ray diffraction data of graphite and meta-anthracite are brought in the work [Vyalov, 1995]. Meta-anthracite has a lower reflection power ($R_{\max} \leq 7.4\%$) than coal graphite. Some macroscopic types of coal graphite: columnar, platy and concretion-like are described [Vyalov, 1995].

The Raman spectra were obtained using the 532 nm excitation laser wavelength. On the first-order region the main bands: the G at $\sim 1598 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (FWMH=50–54 cm^{-1}) and the D1 at $\sim 1355 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (FWMH=52–60 cm^{-1}) and some disorder bands with the intensity ratio (mean value): D2/G=0.42; D3/G=0.17 and D4/G=0.07 are recorded after deconvolution of the meta-anthracite spectra. The D1/G intensity ratio is more than 2.0. On the second order region four weak lines are detected. The band at 2695 cm^{-1} intensity usually slightly exceeds the band at $\sim 2945 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ one.

The columnar and platygraphites consist of the homogeneous microcrystalline mass with the "shadow" relicts of coal macerals. The close values of the Raman parameters are received for sites with the different structure: half-width of G ($1588\text{--}1589 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) varies from 27 to 28 cm^{-1} , half-width of D1 (1356 cm^{-1}) respectively – from 37 to 39 cm^{-1} ; the intensity ratio D1/G=0.76–0.87; D2/G=0.18–0.20. There is a very intensive 2D band at $2703\text{--}2705 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (2D/G=0.6–0.9) and a weak band at $\sim 2900 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ on the second order region. But according to lack of the 2D band doublets and presence of weak defect bands D3 and D4, the final stage of graphitization was not reached.

Concretion-like graphite with the relict microstructures of coal is localized within the columnar graphite layers. This type is similar to meta-anthracite, according to spectroscopy. The aggregates of graphite-like microcrystalline particles have been distinguished among the ground mass in the concretion-like graphite and meta-anthracite. Raman parameters of these particles are similar to ones of the columnar and platygraphite. Flaky graphite of different degree of crystallinity is defined in contact with the intrusion.

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Study of the effect of “free” carbon content in the initial micron powder of WC – Co and sintering temperature on the phase composition of hard alloys obtained by the SPS method

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The unique combination of physical and mechanical properties of hard alloys based on the WC – Co system allows their use in the production of tool materials.

Adding cobalt to the initial tungsten carbide powder increases the variety of possible crystalline phases in the composition of the sintered ceramics. In the case of the stoichiometric composition of tungsten monocarbide, the amount of carbon is ~ 6.1 wt. %, with the addition of 10% cobalt, it decreases, while falling into the non-stoichiometric region of the phase diagram, which leads to the formation of the η -phase in the ceramic sample. It is known that the presence in the ceramic sample of the η -phase adversely affects its physical and mechanical properties [Kurlov, Gusev, 2014]. Attempts are being made to eliminate the appearance of the η -phase by adding graphite, the so-called “free” carbon, to the initial composition.

The objects of study were 12 ceramic samples sintered from micron α -WC powder with β -Co and “free” carbon, the amount of which ranged from 0 to 0.5 wt. % in increment of 0.1 wt. %. The samples were compacted with a diameter of 12 mm and a thickness of 3 mm by the method of spark plasma sintering (SPS) at $T = 1100^\circ\text{C}$ and $T = 1400^\circ\text{C}$. Conventionally, these temperatures can be considered “liquid phase” and “solid phase” sintering, because the aggregate state of cobalt is the reason for the launch of various diffusion mechanisms that ensure the sintering of ceramics. Then the surface was mechanically polished with a diamond paste and finished with the paste with dispersion of $1/0 \mu\text{m}$. X-ray diffraction experiments was carried out on a Shimadzu XRD-700 powder diffractometer ($\text{CuK}\alpha$, $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$). As a result it was found that the content of η -phase in the sample sintered at a lower temperature (1100°C) with 0.2 wt. % C is at the detection limit, when as at a higher temperature η -phase is suppressed at 0.3 wt. % C. Thus, in the case where the cobalt is in the “liquid phase”, more “free” carbon is required to “suppress” the η -phase.

The cobalt peaks are displaced on experimental diffractograms. We can conclude the change of the unit cell parameters in accord with the Bragg equation. So, if the parameters of the cell of the α -WC phase do not change within the limits of error with an increase in the content of “free” carbon in the initial powder, then the cobalt peaks are shifted toward larger angles. This suggests a decrease in the cubic cobalt cell parameter a . Qualitatively, this can be explained by the fact that the introduction of carbon atoms into the cell of cobalt occupying interstices reduces the diffusion of tungsten atoms, the atomic radius of which is larger than the carbon atomic radius.

It was also found that the intensity of the cobalt peaks decreases with increasing content of “free” carbon. This may be due to the fact that the embedded carbon atoms reduce the average atomic factor of the structure, which leads to a decrease in intensity.

To study the dissolution of tungsten and carbon atoms in cobalt, another series of samples of the composition WC + 10% Co + 0.5% C, sintered in the temperature range from 750°C to 1000°C with a step of 50°C with isothermal exposure for 70 minutes at each temperature, was considered. It turned out that, starting from 900°C , the parameters of α -WC and β -Co do not change within the limits of the calculated errors. Therefore, at these temperatures, the solubility limit of carbon and tungsten in solid-phase cobalt can be reached.

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7. Descriptive Mineralogy

Mineralogical Diversity of the Hatrurim Combustion Metamorphic Rocks (Dead Sea Region)

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By December 2018, there had been 140 IMA-approved primary mineral species described in high- and ultrahigh-temperature and low-pressure (UHT-LP) combustion metamorphic (CM) rocks of the so-called Hatrurim Fm. (Mottled Zone) complexes adjacent to the Dead Sea Transform. Their mineralogical productivity was estimated as ($K = M_{\text{minerals}} / N_{\text{elements}} = 140 / 30 = 4.67$). The Hatrurim Ca_2SiO_4 -bearing and melt (paralava) decarbonated UHT-LP rocks found on the western side of the Dead Sea result from subsurface burning of high-calorific gas jets (T up to 1500°C). The lower-temperature marbles widespread on the eastern side were heated by gases released by smoldering of S-rich disseminated organic matter. The mineralogy of the UHT-LP rocks varies from predominant oxygen-bearing compounds (99 species; 77.3%) to sulfides + selenides (17; 13%), phosphides (7; 5.5%), and native elements (4; 3.1%). The minerals mainly consist of elements that are abundant in the upper crust but their descending order of species numbers is unusual and records the chemical features of the sedimentary precursors: 99 O, 77 Ca, 53 Si, 42 Fe, 28 Al, 28 S, 19 P, 16 K, 13 Mg, 10 Ti, and 5 Na species. Apart from mayenite supergroup minerals containing H_2O or (OH)-groups, the primary CM mineral assemblages are totally anhydrous. Chemically complex solid solutions are typical only of “omnivorous” perovskite, antiperovskite, and NaCl structural types, such as pseudobinary perovskite-brownmillerite series, nabimusaite supergroup minerals, and periclase (Mg,Fe,Ni,Zn)O. Other compounds show relatively low chemical flexibility and are close to the end-member composition of solid solutions. The diversity of the Hatrurim UHT mineral world is additionally supported by trace and minor elements which become mineral-forming species for the lack of the appropriate hosts in the Ca-rich UHT-LP environment: 15 Ba, 12 Cu, 12 F, 7 Ni, and 5 Zn species, as well as Se, U, Zr, V that form three species each, Mo and Sr (two species each) and Sn, Cr, Ce, and Ag (one species each). Trace elements in the CM rocks are commonly within tens to hundreds ppm, but local anomalies of Ba, Sr, Zn, Cu, Ni, Cd, U, Cr, Mo, Ag, Se, V, and Ce are sufficient for forming minerals; additionally, six polymorphic compounds totally form 13 minerals.

Most of compounds are chemically simple and consist of 3 or 4 elements (35 and 34 species): double oxides (Ca-Ti-O; Ca-Zr-O; Ca-U-O; Ca-Fe-O; Ca-Al-O; Fe-Ni-O; Fe-Ti-O; Fe-Mn-O; Fe-Mg-O; Fe-Ba-O; Al-Fe-O; Mg-Al-O) and simple Ca and Zr silicates. The compounds of 4 elements include silicates (Si-O) with two cations (Ca-Mg; Ca-Fe; Ca-Al; K-Al; Ba-Al); poly-anion Ca compounds (Ca-Si-O-F; Ca-Si-S-O; Ca-Si-P-O; Ca-Si-C-O; Ca-P-O-F; Ca-Fe-S-O; Ca-Al-O-Cl; Ca-Al-O-F); sulfates (Ca-Al-S-O; Ca-K-S-O; K-Sr-S-O); oxides (Ca-Al-Fe; Ca-Ti-Fe), and one sulfide (murunskite, $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{FeS}_4$). Minerals in metacarbonate CM rocks are mainly of cubic (22.6 %) or orthorhombic (22.6 %) symmetry; medium symmetric phases are less frequent (36.3 % totally), while monoclinic (12 %) and triclinic (8.1 %) symmetry are rare. This distribution differs from that for lithospheric minerals (38 % monoclinic) but is similar to that for synthetic anhydrous inorganic compounds [Chesnokov, 2001]. The reason is in very young age (4.2-0.1 Ma) and an anhydrous composition of the mineral-forming system. Many large-cation minerals are endemic to the Hatrurim Fm. (Ca silicates with high Ca/Si ratios, Ca aluminates and zincate-aluminates, Ca-Al sulfates, Ca-Fe oxysulfides, Ca uranates, Ba-Ca and K-Ca polyanion minerals of the nabimusaite supergroup, and polycation sulfides with Ca, Ba, K) [Vapnik et al., 2004].

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Siwaqaite, $\text{Ca}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{CrO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot 26\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a New Mineral Belonging to the Ettringite Group Minerals from Daba-Siwaqa Complex, Jordan

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A new mineral siwaqaite, ideally $\text{Ca}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{CrO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot 26\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a member of the ettringite group minerals, was discovered in thin veins and small cavity within spurrite marble at North Siwaqa complex, Jordan. In spurrite marble, composed mainly by calcite, fluorapatite and brownmillerite, siwaqaite occurs with calcite, minerals of the baryte-hashemite series, and highly hydrated Ca-silicate. The new mineral forms hexagonal prismatic crystals up to 250 μm in size but most common are aggregates which filled veins and occurred together with calcite on the border of cavities.

The empirical formula of holotype siwaqaite calculated on the basis of 8 framework cations is as follows $\text{Ca}_{6.01}(\text{Al}_{1.87}\text{Si}_{0.12})_{\Sigma 1.99}[(\text{CrO}_4)_{1.71}(\text{SO}_4)_{1.13}(\text{SeO}_4)_{0.40}]_{\Sigma 3.24}(\text{OH})_{11.63}\cdot 26\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

The structural investigation, as well as, Raman and FTIR spectroscopy analyses confirm the presence of $(\text{CrO}_4)^{2-}$, $(\text{SO}_4)^{2-}$ and $(\text{SeO}_4)^{2-}$ groups, which occupy tetrahedral sites in inter-column space (channels) of siwaqaite structure. The synchrotron radiation SC-XRD analysis yielded the trigonal symmetry: $a = b = 11.3640(2)$ Å, $c = 21.4485(2)$ Å, $V = 2398.78(9)$ Å³, $Z = 2$. The structure was solved and refined to $R = 0.0454$ in the non-centrosymmetric $P31c$ space group by the analogy to ettringite [Moore and Taylor, 1970; Berliner, 1998].

Siwaqaite is a low-temperature, hydrothermal mineral. The temperature of its formation is not higher than ~ 70 – 80°C as indicated by mineral association and also by the formation conditions of the natural and synthetic analogues, which are stable at the restricted conditions [Wieczorek-Ciurowa et al., 2001; Jiménez and Prieto, 2015].

Minerals of the ettringite group are very important compounds in the cement industry. The siwaqaite structure by analogy to ettringite has the ability to immobilization and storage various contaminants and toxic ions in both cationic and anionic positions through substitution, sorption and phase mixing, and for that reason, this phase may be used, for example, as a material for Cr^{6+} removal from liquid industrial waste.

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Zadovite with Anomalously High Si Content from Negev Desert, Israel

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Minerals of the zadovite, $\text{BaCa}_6[(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{PO}_4)](\text{PO}_4)_2\text{F}$, – aradite, $\text{BaCa}_6[(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{VO}_4)](\text{VO}_4)_2\text{F}$, series have been described from paralava of the pyrometamorphic Hatrurim Complex from Gurim Anticline, Negev Desert, Israel [Galuskin et al., 2015]. Zadovite with anomalously high Si-content was found in coarse-grained paralava from Zuk Tamrur, Negev Desert. Rock-forming minerals of the Zuk Tamrur paralava are rankinite, melilite, garnets of the andradite-schorlomite series, fluorapatite, wollastonite and cuspidine. Accessory minerals are aradite, zadovite, barioferrite, magnesioferrite, khesinite, gurimite, delafossite, walstromite and ferrian perovskite. Minerals of the zadovite group exhibit a modular structure with intercalated antiperovskite layers $\{[\text{FCa}_6](\text{TO}_4)_2\}^{\text{X}^+}$ and $\text{Ba}(\text{TO}_4)_2^{\text{X}^-}$ layers, where $T = \text{Si}^{4+}$, P^{5+} , V^{5+} and S^{6+} . In the case of stracherite, $\text{BaCa}_6(\text{SiO}_4)_2[(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)]\text{F}$, one of the PO_4 tetrahedra replaced by a CO_3 group [Galuskin et al., 2018].

In zadovite from Zuk Tamrur, Si-content reaches up to 15.5 wt.% SiO_2 or 2 Si *pfu* in the crystal chemical formula. High Si-content in zadovite can be connected with anisomorphic heterovalent substitution according to the scheme: $(\text{PO}_4)^{3-2} \rightarrow (\text{SiO}_4)^{4-} + [(\text{SO}_4)^{2-}/(\text{CO}_3)^{2-}]$, leading to the following end-member formulas: $\text{BaCa}_6(\text{SiO}_4)_2[(\text{PO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)]\text{F}$ or $\text{BaCa}_6(\text{SiO}_4)_2[(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)]\text{F}$. Apart from the high Si-content, the same crystals yield minor S and C too. Consequently, resulting chemical formula calculated for analysed crystals in the form of $\text{BaCa}_6(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{F}$ was not charge balanced.

The structural studies of high-Si zadovite reveal vacancies at the $O3$ site in $\text{Ba}(\text{TO}_4)_2^{\text{X}^-}$ and presence of (PO_3) triangular groups. This suggests the heterovalent substitution $(\text{PO}_4)_2^{3-} \rightarrow (\text{SiO}_4)^{4-} + [(\text{PO}_4)_{0.5}^{3-} + (\text{PO}_3)_{0.5}]$ and the following chemical formula $\text{BaCa}_6(\text{SiO}_4)_2[(\text{PO}_4)_{1.5}(\text{PO}_3)_{0.5}]\text{F}$. The empirical chemical formula of high Si-zadovite will look as follows: $(\text{Ba}_{0.97}\text{Sr}_{0.02}\text{Na}_{0.01})_{\Sigma 1}(\text{Ca}_{5.92}\text{Fe}^{2+}_{0.04}\text{Na}_{0.03}\text{Mg}_{0.01})_{\Sigma 6}[(\text{SiO}_4)_{1.94}(\text{PO}_4)_{0.06}]_{\Sigma 2}[(\text{PO}_4)_{1.20}(\text{PO}_3)_{0.43}(\text{VO}_4)_{0.22}(\text{SO}_4)_{0.13}(\text{TiO}_4)_{0.01}(\text{AlO}_4)_{0.01}]_{\Sigma 4}\text{F}$. This is, probably, the first known inorganic phase with P^{5+} in triangular PO_3 coordination.

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CO₃-free and P-bearing Latiumite from Esseneite Paralava of the Hatrurim Complex, Negev Desert, Israel

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Minerals of the $\text{KCa}_3(\text{Al},\text{Si})_5\text{O}_{11}[(\text{PO}_4),(\text{SO}_4)]$ solid-solution were found in coarse-grained esseneite-wollastonite paralava of the pyrometamorphic Hatrurim Complex in the Negev Desert, Israel. Minerals with $(\text{SO}_4) > (\text{PO}_4)$ are classified as latiumite, which was known before, just only from a few localities in Italy [Tilley and Henry, 1952; Orlandi et al., 1977]. Minerals with $(\text{PO}_4) > (\text{SO}_4)$ fall within the composition field of a new mineral – levantite [Galuskin et al. 2017]. Minerals of the latiumite–levantite series from paralava are associated with gehlenite, garnet of the andradite-schorlomite series and fluorapatite.

The latiumite group combines, except levantite $\text{KCa}_3(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3)\text{O}_{11}(\text{PO}_4)$ and latiumite $(\text{Ca},\text{K})_4(\text{Si},\text{Al})_5\text{O}_{11}(\text{SO}_4,\text{CO}_3)$, also tuscanite, $\text{KCa}_6(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{10}\text{O}_{22}(\text{SO}_4,\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and queitite $\text{Zn}_2\text{Pb}_4(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)$.

Members of the levantite–latiumite series from the Negev Desert differ from Italian minerals by the absence of CO₃-group in composition. This was confirmed by Raman spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction analysis. An empirical formula CO₃-free and PO₄-bearing latiumite obtained on the basis of mean 20 microprobe analyses and calculated on 15O looks as follows: $(\text{K}_{0.77}\text{Sr}_{0.02}\text{Ba}_{0.02}\square_{0.19})_{\Sigma 1}(\text{Ca}_{2.92}\text{Na}_{0.05}\text{Mg}_{0.03})_{\Sigma 3}(\text{Si}_{2.56}\text{Al}_{2.23}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.10}\text{P}_{0.07})_{\Sigma 4.96}\text{O}_{11}[(\text{SO}_4)_{0.63}(\text{PO}_4)_{0.37}]_{\Sigma 1}$. Its empirical formula is close to the structural formula, obtained as a result of the single-crystal XRD study: $(\text{K}_{0.85}\square_{0.15})_{\Sigma 1}\text{Ca}_3(\text{Si},\text{Al})_5\text{O}_{11}[(\text{SO}_4)_{0.6}(\text{PO}_4)_{0.4}]_{\Sigma 1}$.

Latiumite from Israel ($P2_1$, $a = 11.992 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 5.08 \text{ \AA}$; $c = 10.813 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 106.92^\circ$) has unit cell parameters close to the holotype latiumite from Italy ($P2_1$, $a = 12.06$, $b = 5.08$, $c = 10.81 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 106^\circ$; Cannillo et al., 1973). The difference is observed in a -direction, due to higher Al content in double tetrahedral layers in latiumites from Italy.

Tetrahedral hybrid *zweier* double layers, $[(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{10}\text{O}_{22}]$, are the main structural elements of latiumite as well as of levantite and tuscanite. Potassium occurs in the cavities of these layers, whereas Ca-atoms and $(\text{PO}_4)/(\text{SO}_4)$ groups are located between them. Transition from levantite to latiumite takes place due to realisation of the two main mechanisms of isomorphic substitution of $\text{P}^{5+} \rightarrow \text{S}^{6+}$: 1) $(\text{PO}_4)^{3-} + (\text{SiO}_4)^{4-} \rightarrow (\text{SO}_4)^{2-} + (\text{AlO}_4)^{5-}$ and 2) $\text{K}^+ + (\text{PO}_4)^{3-} \rightarrow \square + (\text{SO}_4)^{2-}$, which respectively lead to the two end-member formulas: $\text{KCa}_3(\text{Al}_3\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{11}(\text{SO}_4)$ and $\square\text{Ca}_3(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3)\text{O}_{11}(\text{SO}_4)$. The empirical formula of the holotype latiumite, $(\text{K}_{0.85}\square_{0.15})\text{Ca}_3(\text{Al}_{2.85}\text{Si}_{2.15})\text{O}_{11}(\text{SO}_4)_{0.7}(\text{CO}_3)_{0.3}$ [Cannillo et al., 1973], can be simplified to $\text{KCa}_3(\text{Al}_3\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{11}(\text{SO}_4)$. Latiumite from Israel has a higher content of Si than Al, as it can be seen from the empirical formula above. This is supported by high P content in the composition.

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Minerals of schreibersite-nickelphosphide series, Fe_3P – Ni_3P , in different meteorite groups

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Natural phosphides – the minerals containing phosphorus in the oxidation state lower than zero – are typical constituents of space matter though rarely found on Earth [Britvin et al., 2015]. Iron-nickel phosphides comprise substantial part of this mineral group and considered sensitive indicators of crystallization pathways in the metal-rich meteorites and their parent bodies. The most common phosphide, schreibersite, $(\text{Fe,Ni})_3\text{P}$, belongs to the earliest known meteoritic minerals [Berzelius, 1832] whereas its nickel-dominant analogue, nickelphosphide, $(\text{Ni,Fe})_3\text{P}$, was recognized as a distinct species for almost 170 years later [Britvin et al., 1999]. In spite of compositional simplicity, the minerals related to schreibersite-nickelphosphide join exhibit complex crystal chemistry, due to presence of three independent metal sites in their crystal structure. Doenitz (1970) first demonstrated the non-random distribution of Fe and Ni among *M1*, *M2* and *M3* sites of schreibersite structure. Further studies of these minerals were mainly devoted to schreibersite half of Fe_3P – Ni_3P join, whereas studies of nickelphosphide were performed only on a single synthetic sample – a counterpart of natural nickelphosphide [Skála and Drábek, 2003].

In the course of ongoing research of natural phosphides, we conducted a structural study of representative sampling of the minerals related to schreibersite–nickelphosphide series originated from more than 40 meteorites of different chemical and structural groups. It was found that distribution of Fe and Ni among *M1*, *M2* and *M3* sites is more complex than it was supposed in the earlier studies. In particular, nickelphosphide half of the join had showed substantial sensitivity of Fe/Ni distribution depending on the origin of the mineral. The results of the present study could provide interesting genetic implications related to crystallization histories of meteorites and their parent bodies.

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Detailed Mineralogy and Trace Element Composition of Silicate-Bearing IAB Iron Meteorite NWA11104

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Introduction: IAB iron meteorites often contain silicate-bearing clasts, which, based on mineralogy, trace element and oxygen isotope evidences, are indicative for close genetical relations with winonaite. Here we report first detailed results on NWA 11104 iron meteorite, which was found in 2016 and preliminarily classified to IAB irons on the basis of metal composition.

Methods: Few thin 2-4 cm plates of meteorite were investigated by scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive system X-Max-80 (Oxford Instr.). Trace element composition was obtained by LA-ICP-MS. We used homogenous Campo del Cielo iron and synthetic FeNi-metal [Litasov et al., 2018] as standards.

Results and discussion: Metal part consists of kamacite and taenite forming *Widmanstätten* patterns and abundant irregular schreibersite grains. Silicate inclusions have variable forms including separate silicate grains in metal matrix. Large troilite aggregates are associated with silicate inclusions and usually form rounded aggregates along boundaries of silicate clasts. Silicate (+phosphate) inclusions contain olivine (Fa₅₋₆), orthopyroxene (En₉₀₋₉₃FS₅₋₇Wo₁₋₂), clinopyroxene (En₅₁₋₅₃FS₃₋₄Wo₄₃₋₄₅), plagioclase (Ab₇₀₋₈₁An₁₆₋₂₇Or₂₋₃), apatite (F = 2.3(3) wt.%, Cl = 0.5-1.7(3) wt.%), merrillite, and chromite; we also found quartz and rutile in this sample. Average metal composition was calculated from the mean kamacite: taenite ratio of 75:25 in 12 analyses. Important concentrations include Ni = 10.17 wt.% and (in ppm): Cr = 2.21, Co = 5740, Cu = 338.2, Ga = 70.1, Ge = 218.2, As = 15.9, Mo = 4.1, Sb = 2.36, W = 0.82, Re = 0.32, Os = 4.4, Ir = 3.59, Pt = 5.44, Au = 1.96. Accordingly, NWA 11104 meteorite is located at the edges of IAB and IIF fields at the Ni-Ga and Ni-Ge classification plots, however it falls certainly into IAB group in Ni-Ir diagram. In the Au-Ni based classification inside IAB group [Wasson, Kallemeyn, 2002] NWA 11104 falls into the region between the sLH and Pitts subgroups and corresponds well to Ungrouped (Anomal). Trace elements in silicates revealed that orthopyroxene has *LREE* depleted chondrite-normalized spectra with minor Eu anomaly. Clinopyroxene has M-shaped *REE* pattern and is depleted by Nb and Sr. Plagioclase has positive Eu anomaly and enriched in *LREE* and Sr relative to other IAB irons. Apatite and merrillite are strong concentrators of *REE* and Sr, have pronounced Eu anomaly and are depleted by Zr and Nb.

The results obtained for NWA11104 meteorite are consistent with basic model of IAB iron-winonaite formation [Benedix et al., 2000] resulting from a catastrophic impact event, which caused removal of outer chondrite-winonaite shell. The minor impacts on the rest of parent body formed IAB irons (including those with silicate inclusions) and winonaite.

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X-Ray Diffraction Study of Ordinary Chondrites

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The study of structure, properties and variations of chemical composition of meteorites formed under space conditions with extreme changes in pressure and temperature is of great interest among specialists from the fields of geology, cosmochemistry and condensed matter physics and materials science. Ordinary chondrite meteorites are silicate-rich meteorites composed mostly of olivine and low calcium pyroxene, with inclusions of the Fe-Ni-alloy and sulfide phases. Based on the iron amount as total as metallic iron and mineralogical composition, the ordinary chondrites have been subdivided into three distinct groups that are designated as H, L, and LL chondrites [Dodd, 1981].

This paper presents the results of studies of iron-containing inclusions from ordinary chondrites of different types by X-ray diffraction. The phase composition of meteorite samples: Chelyabinsk (LL5), North-West Africa 869 (L4-6) and GandomBeryan (H5) was investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD) using powder diffractometer.

The following phases were detected in all samples examined: olivine $(\text{Fe,Mg})_2\text{SiO}_4$, chlorapatite $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)\text{Cl}$, plagioclase $(\text{Na,Ca,K,Al})_{2.5}[\text{Si}_{2.5}\text{O}_8]$, kamacite $\alpha\text{-Fe}(\text{Ni,Co})$, taenite $\gamma\text{-Fe}(\text{Ni,Co})$, troilite FeS , chromite FeCr_2O_4 . In the sample of the Chelyabinsk meteorite, there also were found following minerals: pentlandite $(\text{Fe,Ni})_9\text{S}_8$; NWA 869 – pigeonite $(\text{Mg,Fe,Ca})\text{SiO}_3$, ilmenite $\text{Fe}(\text{Ti,Mg})\text{O}_3$, merrillite $\text{Ca}_9\text{Na}(\text{Mg,Fe})[\text{PO}_4]_7$; GandomBeryan – orthopyroxene $(\text{Fe,Mg})\text{SiO}_3$, clinopyroxene $(\text{Fe,Mg,Ca})\text{SiO}_3$, hercynite $(\text{FeAl}_2\text{O}_4)$. In ordinary chondrites, there were also found ferric oxides and oxyhydroxides such as goethite $\alpha\text{-FeOOH}$ and hematite $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (GandomBeryan), magnetite Fe_3O_4 (NWA 869).

The structural parameters were determined for iron-containing inclusions, such as kamacite, taenite, troilite. The results obtained are different from the table values. This may be due either to the Ni, Co and Cu impurity presence or to the deficiency of iron cation's in the crystal structure of troilite. This fact can be explained by thermodynamic and kinetic conditions of the formation of their crystal structures.

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Fluorellestadite from Chelyabinsk coal basin: crystal structure refinement, chemical analysis, vibration spectroscopy data and thermal behavior

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Burned dump formations of Chelyabinsk coal basin continue to attract significant attention due to the large variety of mineral species and their immediate connection to the processes of technogenesis. Fluorellestadite, $\text{Ca}_5(\text{SiO}_4)_{1.5}(\text{SO}_4)_{1.5}\text{F}$, is a sulphato-silicate mineral, which belongs to the ellestadite group of the apatite supergroup, and have the general chemical formula $^{\text{IX}}M1_2^{\text{VII}}M2^3(^{\text{IV}}\text{TO}_4)_3X$, where $M = \text{Ca}^{2+}$, Pb^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Na^+ , Ce^{3+} , La^{3+} , Y^{3+} , Bi^{3+} ; $T = \text{P}^{5+}$, As^{5+} , V^{5+} , Si^{4+} , S^{6+} , B^{3+} ; $X = \text{F}^-$, Cl^- , OH^- [Pasero et al., 2010].

Seven different samples of fluorellestadite from Natural Science Museum of the Ilmensky Natural Reserve (personal collection of B.V. Chesnokov) were studied by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis, thermal X-ray diffraction (25–800 °C) and Raman spectroscopy.

Fluorellestadite is hexagonal, space group $P6_3/m$, the unit cell parameters for seven samples studied vary in a small range: $a = 9.415(5)$ – $9.4808(7)$ Å, $c = 6.906(2)$ – $6.931(8)$ Å, $V = 530.3(4)$ – $538.41(9)$ Å³. Mineral is isotypic with apatite, the structure is based upon isolated TO_4 tetrahedra, where T position is occupied by Si^{4+} and S^{6+} (the ideal ratio Si:Sis 1:1). The fluorine atoms are located in channels of the $\text{Ca}_4[(\text{S},\text{Si})\text{O}_4]_6$ framework oriented parallel to the c axis. Raman spectra of seven samples studied show that the more intensive bands are related to the symmetric vibrations of tetrahedral sites (1003 cm^{-1} , 857 cm^{-1} for SiO_4^{4-} , and SO_4^{2-} groups, respectively) [Środek et al., 2018]. The band at 958 cm^{-1} corresponds to the vibration of the PO_4^{5-} groups; its intensity varies from sample to sample. It is almost absent for the samples 7 and 1, but has a high intensity for the samples 5 and 6. This fact is in good correlation with the results of the chemical analyses that indicate that the P content (in atoms per formula unit, *apfu*) varies in the range from 0.02 to 0.94. The bands at 1084 cm^{-1} , 1073 cm^{-1} and 1066 cm^{-1} for the samples 2, 3 and 4, respectively, indicate the presence of CO_3^{2-} groups. The spectra of the samples 1, 2 and 5 show an insignificant H_2O content (OH-stretching bands at 3540 cm^{-1} , 3530 cm^{-1} and 3532 cm^{-1} respectively). The thermal expansion of fluorellestadite is almost isotropic in the temperature range 25–800 °C (for room temperature: $\alpha_a = 11.9 \times 10^{-6}$ °C⁻¹, $\alpha_c = 11.8 \times 10^{-6}$ °C⁻¹; for 800 °C: $\alpha_a = 18.2 \times 10^{-6}$ °C⁻¹, $\alpha_c = 18.6 \times 10^{-6}$ °C⁻¹). This similar thermal behavior had been observed for fluorapatite [Chernorukov et al., 2011].

Thus, seven different samples of fluorellestadite (various color: from light-blue to blue-green) were studied. In general, they show a similar structural motif, but at the same time are different in the S/Si/P (T -position) and F/Cl/OH (X -position) ratios, which was confirmed by the chemical analysis, single-crystal X-ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopy.

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Crystal chemistry of ammonium phases from burned dumps of the Chelyabinsk coal basin

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The ammonium minerals originate either as fumarolic or mofettic, i.e. as 'volcanic' minerals or as secondary phases formed due to the contact with organic matter including environments at the burned coal dumps. The burned dumps of the Chelyabinsk coal basin appeared to be an important locality of ammonium species [Chesnokov et al., 2008]. Here we report on the crystal chemical features of NH₄-bearing phases from the burned dumps of the Chelyabinsk coal basin and detailed crystal chemical description of NH₄MgCl₃·6H₂O and (NH₄)₂Fe³⁺Cl₅·H₂O including determination of their stability under increasing temperature. NH₄MgCl₃·6H₂O is monoclinic, *C2/c*, *a* = 9.3091(9), *b* = 9.5353(7), *c* = 13.2941(12) Å, *β* = 90.089(8)°, *V* = 1180.05(18) Å³, *R*₁ = 0.076. The crystal structure of NH₄MgCl₃·6H₂O [Solans et al., 1983; Okrugin et al., 2019] is based upon Mg(H₂O)₆ octahedra that are connected with Cl⁻ and indirectly with NH₄⁺ through the system of hydrogen bonds into a three-dimensional framework. The (NH₄)₂Fe³⁺Cl₅·H₂O phase is orthorhombic, *Pnma*, *a* = 13.725(2), *b* = 9.9365(16), *c* = 7.0370(11) Å, *V* = 959.7(3) Å³, *R*₁ = 0.020. The crystal structure of (NH₄)₂Fe³⁺Cl₅·H₂O [Figgis et al., 1978] is based upon isolated FeCl₅(H₂O) octahedra that are connected with NH₄⁺ ions through the system of hydrogen bonds.

NH₄MgCl₃·6H₂O is stable up to 90 °C and then (at *T* ~ 95 °C) transforms to the dihydrate NH₄MgCl₃·2H₂O, which is stable up to 150 °C. The (NH₄)₂Fe³⁺Cl₅·H₂O is stable up to 120 °C and then transforms to an X-ray amorphous phase. Hydrogen bonds provide an important linkage between the main structural units and play the key role in structural stability and physical properties of the studied phases. The two technogenic ammonium phases are complete analogues of novograblenovite [Okrugin et al., 2019] and kremersite [Kremers, 1851], respectively.

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Sb, W and U in Perovskite from Pyrometamorphic Rocks

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In large altered carbonate-silicate xenolith within ignimbrites of the Upper Chegem Caldera (Northern Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkaria), perovskite with anomalous high content of $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5 \sim 6.2$ wt.% was found. This perovskite with the simplified crystal chemical formula $\text{Ca}(\text{Ti}_{0.86}\text{Sb}^{5+}_{0.07}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.07})_{\Sigma 1}\text{O}_3$ forms later zone about 10 μm in thickness on perovskite crystal with the composition $\text{CaTi}_{0.9}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.1}\text{O}_{2.95}$. The core of perovskite crystal is represented by lakargiite with the $\text{Ca}(\text{Zr}_{0.65}\text{Ti}_{0.15}\text{Sn}_{0.1}\text{Nb}^{5+}_{0.05}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.05})_{\Sigma 1}\text{O}_3$ composition. Sb-bearing perovskite is confined to cuspidine zone with widespread development of Sb-garnets of the bitikleite group.

Perovskite with anomalous high content of $\text{WO}_3 \sim 6.8$ wt.% was detected in high-temperature rustumite-monticellite zone of skarns at the contact of the Birkhingabbroid complex (Baikal area, Eastern Siberia, Russia). W-bearing perovskite with the simplified formula $\text{Ca}(\text{Ti}_{0.85}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.10}\text{W}^{6+}_{0.05})_{\Sigma 1}\text{O}_3$ forms thin later zones about 5 μm on perovskite crystals with the $\text{Ca}(\text{Ti}_{0.96}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.03}\text{Zr}_{0.01})\text{O}_{2.99}$ composition. This perovskite forms intergrowths with garnet of the andradite–schorlomite–kerimasite series.

In gehlenite-merwinite zone of Birkhinskarns, perovskite crystal cores about 20 μm in size with stoichiometric composition are enriched with UO_2 up to 4.2 wt.%. The empirical crystal chemical formula of that perovskite looks as follows: $(\text{Ca}_{0.98}\text{U}^{4+}_{0.02})(\text{Ti}_{0.96}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.04})\text{O}_3$. Anuranium content in the associated kerimasite is lower than EPMA limit detection.

Sb^{5+} incorporates to perovskite ($\text{CaTiO}_3 - \text{ABO}_3$) as the end-member $\text{CaFe}^{3+}_{0.5}\text{Sb}^{5+}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$ that is responded to the double perovskite of the $A_2BB'O_6$ type. Only the one double perovskite – vapnikite, $\text{Ca}_2\text{CaU}^{6+}\text{O}_6$, is known in nature, while a status of „latrappite” with the formula $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{Nb}^{5+}\text{O}_6$ has been questioned [Mitchell et al., 2017]. The double perovskite $\text{Ca}_2\text{FeSbO}_3$ is known as a synthetic phase [Faik et al., 2010]. W^{6+} enters in perovskite as the end-member $\text{CaFe}_{0.66}\text{W}_{0.33}\text{O}_3$, i.e. as a triple perovskite of the $A_3B_2B'O_9$ type. Minerals belonging to the structural type of the triple perovskite are not known in nature [Mitchell et al., 2017]. Triple perovskite with the composition $\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{WO}_9$ was synthesized before [Ivanov et al., 2005]. U^{4+} substitutes for Ca in perovskite at A site and enters as the end-member $(\text{Ca}_{0.5}\text{U}^{4+}_{0.5})\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{O}_3$ answering to the double perovskite of the $AA'B_2O_6$ type – $\text{CaU}^{4+}\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{O}_6$. Interestingly, that in zirconian perovskite – lakargiite, from spurrite pyrometamorphic rocks of the Negev Desert, Israel uranium content reaches 17 wt.% UO_3 : $\text{Ca}(\text{Zr}_{0.62}\text{Ti}_{0.12}\text{U}^{5+}_{0.10}\text{U}^{6+}_{0.02}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.11}\text{Cr}^{3+}_{0.03})\text{O}_3$. Uranium enters in octahedral B site of lakargiite, replacing for Zr, as the double perovskite end-member, $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{U}^{5+}\text{O}_6$ and/or triple perovskite end-member, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{U}^{6+}\text{O}_9$. It is not excluded, that part of iron can be as Fe^{2+} , that determines uranium incorporation in lakargiite as the double perovskite $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{U}^{6+}\text{O}_6$ end-member.

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Ordering of As and Sb in the crystal structures of arsenopalladinite $\text{Pd}_8\text{As}_{2.5}\text{Sb}_{0.5}$ and mertieite-II $\text{Pd}_8\text{Sb}_{2.5}\text{As}_{0.5}$

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The crystal structures of arsenopalladinite, $\text{Pd}_8\text{As}_{2.5}\text{Sb}_{0.5}$, and mertieite-II, $\text{Pd}_8\text{Sb}_{2.5}\text{As}_{0.5}$ [Karimova et al., 2018], from the Kaarreoja River, Inari commune, Finnish Lapland, were studied. Arsenopalladinite is triclinic, sp. gr. $P-1$, the unit cell parameters are $a = 7.329(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.383(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.137(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 95.983(4)^\circ$, $\beta = 92.027(4)^\circ$, $\gamma = 119.053(4)^\circ$, $V = 661.8(2) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 2$, $R = 0.0533$. Mertieite-II is trigonal, sp. gr. $R-3c$, $a = 7.5172(3) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 43.037(2) \text{ \AA}$, $V = 2106.1(2) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 12$, $R = 0.0222$. The minerals belong to one mineral group with common formula Pd_8X_3 ($X = \text{As, Sb}$). Despite similar composition, they are not isostructural. But their crystal structures are closely related together. The a and b parameters of the unit cells are very close. They differ in the value of the c parameter. The constitution of the structure explains this regularity.

As and Sb occupy separate sites in the structure. Compositions of the named minerals are characterized by the ratio of components equal to 5:1 (As:Sb in the arsenopalladinite and Sb:As in the mertieite-II). Amount of minor component is exactly equal for the full occupation of one structure site.

A net-like monoatomic layers of atoms parallel to the (110) plane constitute the structures. As and Sb atoms are located in a triangular nets, 3^6 type, in accordance with Pearson [1972] (Figure 1A and 1D). Pd atoms are separated in another nets (distorted triangular 3^6 and pentagon-triangular 3.5^3 , Figure 1B and 1C). The atomic nets of different orientation stack along the c axis (Figure 2). Alternation of the nets caused the elongation of the c axis. The unit cell of mertieite-II contains total 36 layers, the unit cell of arsenopalladinite – 12.

The block, containing 6 layers (two (As,Sb)-nets and four Pd-nets) is the main building units (BU) of the structures. The arsenopalladinite unit cell contains 2 such layered BUs, the mertieite-II unit cell contains 6 BUs. This fact is also confirmed by the difference in the value of the c parameter. The thickness of the layered module is nearly 7 \AA . The c parameters of the unit cells are a multiple 7 \AA in both minerals: $2 \cdot 7 \text{ \AA}$ for arsenopalladinite and $6 \cdot 7 \text{ \AA}$ for mertieite-II.

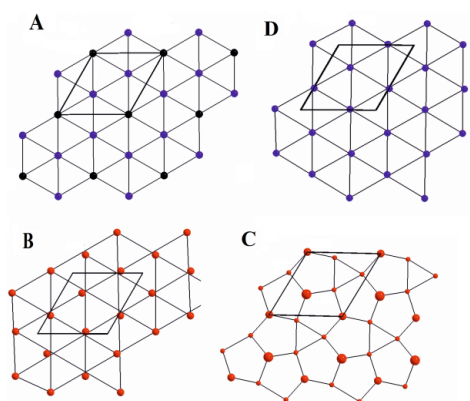


Figure 1. Atomic nets in the mertieite-II and arsenopalladinite structures

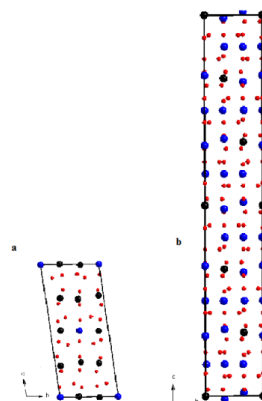


Figure 2. Projection of the arsenopalladinite (a) and mertieite-II (b) structures along x axis

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8. Experimental Mineralogy and Petrology

Mineral indicators of modal potassic metasomatism in the upper-mantle: a review of natural, experimental and crystal chemical data

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The term "modal mantle metasomatism" combines processes of modifications of mantle peridotites and eclogites via external fluids and/or melts producing phases, which are non-characteristic of the mantle rocks. Along with H₂O and CO₂ activities and oxygen fugacity, activity of alkalis, predominantly of potassium, is a leading factor of this process. The presentation reviews data on major mineral indicators of K activity during the upper-mantle metasomatism.

Phlogopite, which is stable to pressures above 6 GPa in common peridotites and to 10-12 GPa in highly metasomatized peralkaline assemblages, is a major indicator of K activity in the upper mantle. According to experimental data, phlogopite is formed almost independently on water activity in a wide range of H₂O/salt ratios, from aqueous-salt fluids to hydrous salt melts, via reactions of Al-bearing phases (garnet, spinel, amphibole) with orthopyroxene. The Si/Al ratio of phlogopite serves as a monitor of both pressure and degree of metasomatic transformations of rocks. Compositions of minerals coexisting with phlogopite regularly change with K activity. In reactions of the phlogopite formation, Ca becomes fixed in Al-poor clinopyroxene, while Cr and Ti are accommodated mostly in Cr-rich spinel, ilmenite and rutile.

As K activity increases, potassium starts to be bound in Ca-bearing phases, specifically in Al-poor amphibole – K-richrichterite. This phase is stable up to pressure about 14 GPa, its maximum thermal stability is approximately 1450 °C at 10 GPa. Pressure increase results in substitution of Na for K in M4 site in addition to the A site and formation of the K₂CaMg₅Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ end-member, which stabilizes K-richrichterite solid solution up to 15 GPa. Extreme rarity of K-richrichterite in common peridotite assemblages is explicable by instability of its assemblages with garnet and olivine at pressure below 6-7 GPa with respect to the assemblage clinopyroxene+phlogopite. K-richrichterite easily crystallizes in the peralkaline systems oversaturated with potassium.

Further increase of potassium activity results in affinity of K to Cr and Ti forming exotic Cr-bearing K-(Ba)-titanates of the yimengite-hawthorneite, lindsleyite-mathiasite and priderite groups, which are stable with wide mantle *P-T* conditions. Their association with phlogopite and K-richrichterite manifests the most advanced or multi-stage metasomatism of peridotites corresponding to the highest K activity in the mineral-forming medium. Experiments on formation of K-end-members during reactions of chromite, chromite+rutile and chromite+ilmenite assemblages in the presence of silicate material with H₂O-CO₂-K₂CO₃ fluids at 3.5 and 5 GPa demonstrate that the relationship between the titanates is a function of the activity of the potassium component in the fluid/melt. Priderite is an indicator of the highest potassium activity in the mineral-forming medium.

Potassium-bearing clinopyroxene is a specific indicator of K activity in the upper-mantle up to pressures 9-10 GPa, which forms exclusively in equilibrium with potassium-rich silicate and carbonate-silicate melts. However, this mineral is extremely rare in the assemblages related to the upper-mantle metasomatism. Available experimental and crystal-chemical data on K-bearing clinopyroxenes, as well as predictions of thermodynamic properties of mineral equilibria involving the KAlSi₂O₆ pyroxene end-member show that the reason for the limited concentrations of K₂O in clinopyroxene from upper-mantle rocks is likely instability of this end-member with respect to other common K-bearing phases forming during upper-mantle metasomatism.

Fe(II) and Fe(III) complexation and the oxidation state of Fe in chloridic hydrothermal fluids

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Iron is a major aqueous solute in crustal fluids, up to tens of % (m/m) FeCl₂ in magmatic-hydrothermal fluids [Bodnar et al., 2014]. Knowledge of the predominant species and the oxidation state in such fluids is required to identify the important reactions resulting e.g. in ore deposit formation. Using hydrothermal diamond-anvil cell experiments and Raman and synchrotron-radiation XANES and XRF spectroscopy, in situ at temperatures to 600 °C, we studied the behavior of iron in aqueous fluids with or without buffering by the mineral assemblages hematite-magnetite (HM), ferrosilite-magnetite-quartz (FsMQ), and magnetite-pyrite-pyrrhotite.

The pre-edge in XANES spectra of HM indicates preponderance of Fe(II) possibly a small Fe(III) content, which was not detectable in spectra of a 3.2 molal NaCl fluid equilibrated with FsMQ. Based on the calculated XANES spectra from [Testemale et al., 2009], octahedral FeCl_x(H₂O)_{6-x}^{2-x} (x=0–3) are the predominant Fe(II) species at lower Cl-Fe ratios, and tetrahedral FeCl₄²⁻ and/or FeCl₃(H₂O)⁻ are present at higher Cl-Fe ratios.

Raman spectra of Fe(III) solutions showed a band at about 315 cm⁻¹ from FeCl₂(H₂O)₄⁺ [Sharma, 1974] at temperatures less than 100 °C. Between 100 and 200 °C, FeCl₄ forms at the expense of FeCl₂(H₂O)₄⁺. An intense Raman band at about 330 cm⁻¹ is characteristic for FeCl₄⁻ [Sharma, 1974], which remained the most abundant Fe(III) species to at least 600 °C. Some spectra of H₂O+HCl fluid, reacted with hematite at temperatures >300 °C, displayed an additional band at about 350 cm⁻¹, which we interpret to stem from Fe(III)–Cl stretching vibrations of FeCl₃(H₂O)_x (x=0–3) species [Sitze et al. 2001] from the reaction Fe₂O₃ + 6HCl = 2FeCl₃(H₂O)_x⁰ + (3-x)H₂O. All aqueous chloridic Fe(II) solutions showed a Raman band at about 280 cm⁻¹, which we assign to FeCl_x(H₂O)_{6-x}^{2-x} (x=0–3) species at Cl-Fe ratios of about two or less, or to FeCl₃(H₂O)_x⁻ (x=0–3) (point group D_{3h}) species.

The incongruent dissolution reaction 2Fe₃O₄(s) + 4HCl + 7H₂O = 2Fe₂O₃(s) + FeCl₂(H₂O)₄⁰ + FeCl(H₂O)₅⁺ + Cl⁻ occurred in the HM + 0.32 molal HCl runs as concluded from the Cl-Fe ratio of about 1.5 in the fluid determined by in situ XRF spectroscopy and from the complete consumption of magnetite in one experiment. Raman spectra of more concentrated HCl solutions reacted with hematite ± magnetite show either Fe(III) or Fe(II). In summary, Fe(II) is the only oxidation state of significance of iron in hydrothermal fluids at oxygen fugacities below the HM buffer.

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The complexity behind the simple Ti oxide structure: Can rutile be used as an elastic geobarometer?

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Rutile stability and abundance in several geological environments under a variety of physical and chemical conditions makes it a unique tool for reconstructing rock histories from their crystallization at depth to exhumation to the Earth's surface. As a consequence rutile is often trapped as inclusions in garnets. Beside chemical barometric methods, Raman elastic geobarometry for host-inclusion systems can be used to determine their entrapment conditions [Murri et al. 2018]. This approach is based on the concept of phonon-mode Grüneisen tensor [Ziman 1960] to interpret Raman band shifts as measured on inclusions in terms of their strain state and in turn their stress state. However, rutile inclusions trapped in garnet hosts from ultra-high-pressure metamorphic rocks show Raman shifts that are the same as from crystals in air (Campomenosipers.commun.) This is consistent with thermodynamic calculations using the EoS of rutile [Zaffiro et al., 2019].

In the present study, we investigated the elastic and vibrational properties of rutile. We performed *ab initio* hybrid HF/DFT simulations on rutile under different strain conditions in order to determine its phonon-mode Grüneisen tensor following the protocol adopted by [Murri et al. 2018]. Recent experimental studies revealed a complexity of the phonon behavior in the rutile structure. A softening of the TA_{A_{2u}} acoustic mode around $q = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ that also decreases to zero under specific strain conditions has been observed by Mitev et al. [2010]. Whereas Lan et al. [2015] found that this acoustic mode increases in frequency as a function of temperature stabilizing the rutile structure. To resolve this ambiguity, we therefore adopted a supercell approach using HF/DFT to study the behavior of this acoustic mode beyond the center of the Brillouin zone.

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Effect of chloride components in water fluid onto serpentine dehydration: in situ HP-HT Raman spectroscopic study

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The serpentine dehydration is regarded as the key step in metamorphic transformation of serpentinized peridotites in subduction zone, leading to the melting of the mantle wedge rocks and arc volcanism [Schmidt, Poli, 1998]. Though the *PT*-conditions and kinetics of serpentine dehydration were extensively studied [Perrillat et al., 2005], no attention was given to the effect of alkali chlorides which effectively lower the H₂O activity in supercritical fluid, thereby decreasing the dehydration temperature by hundreds of degrees [Aranovich, Newton, 1997]. The abundance of alkaline-chloride brines inclusions in ultramafic rocks of the mantle wedge [Kendrick et al., 2017] makes important the correction of the (*P*)-*T* conditions of principal reactions involving water fluid, which control the evolution of subducting lithosphere.

The behaviour of serpentine (chrysotile) in the presence of NaCl-H₂O fluid was studied at 100–400 °C and 10–40 kbar by Raman spectroscopy combined with resistively heated diamond anvil cell. Irreversible amorphisation, which can be regarded as the onset of chrysotile breakdown, is observed within 150–300 °C, depending on the NaCl/H₂O ratio. The temperature gap between amorphisation and crystallization of new phases (dehydration products) decreases at higher H₂O content in the fluid. At that the lowest temperature at which new phases crystallize is about 370 °C. In the presence of water-rich (NaCl-saturated without excess salt) fluid, we observe quick formation of 10 Å phase at 35 kbar and talc at *P* < 10 kbar. Under ultra-dry conditions of almost 100% NaCl “brine”, only anhydrous and highly non-equilibrium assemblage “forsterite + enstatite + SiO₂” appears at 10 kbar. This is obviously a consequence of extremely low H₂O activity (much less than that of dry serpentine system) created by the presence of NaCl.

The obtained data allow to preliminarily estimate the temperature shift of chrysotile dehydration to be no less than 200 °C compared to that established for salt-free system [Ulmer, Trommsdorff, 1995]. A similar effect can be assumed for the stability of antigorite, a high-pressure serpentine polymorph relevant to the *P,T*-conditions of subduction zone. Such a large effect can prompt to reconsider the thermal structure of subducting slab and its relations with seismic zones.

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Geochemical and mineralogical studies of amphiboles from garnet amphibolites in the Xigaze ophiolite, southern Tibet

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The amphiboles from the garnet amphibolites of the Xigaze ophiolite, southern Tibet, were investigated for their geochemical characteristics and pressure-temperature conditions. The garnet amphibolites, which experienced four metamorphic stages, and their mineral assemblages are distinguished as Amp₁ + Pl₁ + Cpx₁ + Ttn (M1); Grt-c + Cpx₂ + Amp₂ + Pl₂ + Rt + Ttn (M2); Grt-r + Cpx₃ + Amp₃ + Pl₃ + Rt + Ttn (M3), and final subgreenschist facies Prh + Ab + Act + Chl + Cal respectively. *P-T* calculation estimate: the peak stage metamorphism (M2) is defined at ~720–820°C / 13–8 Kbar; the third stage metamorphism (M3) at ~550–650°C / 6–10.1 Kbar and at ~800–900°C / 6–11.3 Kbar respectively, when they occur as massive block and as foliated gneiss; and final stage subgreenschist metamorphism at low *P-T* conditions.

Major mineral elements of amphiboles were classified as magnesio-hornblende, pargasite and tschermkrite and they follow a trend between tremolite and pargasite of high-*T* trend, and tremolite and tschermkrite of more high-*T* trend respectively, corresponding to type A and type B Grt amphibolites. Trace mineral elements of amphiboles were also showed distinguishable *REE* and multi-elements patterns. The abundances of major elements, trace elements as well as *REE* and multi-trace element patterns of amphibole are all similar to that of suprasubduction amphiboles. Most amphiboles have low concentration of Ba, Rb (alkaline and alkali earth large ion lithophile element), but with Sr being enriched. Several high field strength elements (HFSE: Ti, Zr, Hf, Nb, Ta) shows Ti-poor, Zr-rich, Hf-rich with Nb depletion. Using discrimination of Ti and Zr vs Nb diagrams and further discrimination of the plots of Zr/Nb versus Ti/Nb and Zr/Nb versus Ti/Zr, we conclude that amphiboles in this study formed in suprasubduction tectonic environments with HFSE and Nb depletion.

Crystal-Chemical Element Fractionation Under HT-LP Metamorphic Conditions: Case Study From Kochumdek Contact Aureole (Podkamennaya Tunguska Basin)

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Spurrite- and merwinite-bearing marbles on the Kochumdek River formed along the top margin of a flood basalt intrusion (T_1) from a marly limestone ($S_1k\check{c}$), at a pressure of ~ 200 bar. The aureole comprises three HT zones marked by the mineral assemblages: $T \geq 900$ °C (merwinite, spurrite, gehlenite, \pm rankinite, \pm bredigite); $T \geq 750$ °C (spurrite); $T \geq 700$ °C (tilleyite, wollastonite, and melilite (Gehl <50)). Very high temperatures at the contact ($T_{cont} > 2/3 T_{melt}$) result from magma flow along a conduit [Sokol et al., 2019]. Mineral compositions and zonality were studied by EDS SEM and microprobe methods to reveal main and trace elements fractionation under the conditions of HT-LP metamorphism. Calcite contains impurities of MgO, Na₂O and SrO up to 0.3 wt.%. The Ca silicates and silicate-carbonates such as tilleyite (Ca₅Si₂O₇(CO₃)₂, Tly), wollastonite and parawollastonite (Ca₃Si₃O₉, Wol), and rankinite (Ca₃Si₂O₇, Rnk) are not prone to any isomorphic substitutions, but spurrite (Spu) is exclusive host for P (Ca_{4.9-5}Na_{0-0.1}[Si_{1.9-2}P_{0-0.1}O₈](CO₃) with the average incorporation ratios $K_P \sim 3$ and $K_{Na} \sim 2.5$ ($K_{El} = El_{mineral}/El_{rock}$).

All Ca-Mg silicates: bredigite (Brd), merwinite (Mw), and montichellite (Mtc) – show restricted isomorphic substitution Mg for Fe and Mn. The range of solid solutions depends on the Mg/Ca ratio and is minimal for Brd (Ca₇(Mg_{0.82-0.85}Fe_{0.09-0.11}Mn_{0.02-0.04})[SiO₄]₄), maximal for Mtc (Ca(Mg_{0.59-0.82}Fe_{0.12-0.26}Mn_{0.03-0.07})[SiO₄]), and intermediate for Mw (Ca₃(Mg_{0.77-0.95}Fe_{0.05-0.21}Mn_{0-0.04})[Si₂O₈]). Thus, among silicates Mtc stores most of Mn and Fe ($K_{Mn} \sim 18$ and $K_{Fe} \sim 4$). The only Mw shows progressive zonality with the core enriched in Fe relative to rims. The composition of melilite (Mll), which is a common mineral in all assemblages, changes markedly, being a sensitive temperature indicator. It should be attributed to the wide range of complex solid solution (in mol%): gehlenite (Ca₂Al₂SiO₇, Gehl₇₋₇₇), akermanite (Ca₂MgSi₂O₇, Ak₁₃₋₆₈), soda-melilite (CaNaAlSi₂O₇, Na-Mll₀₋₂₁), ferro-akermanite (Ca₂Fe²⁺Si₂O₇, Fe-Ak₀₋₁₇), and ferri-gehlenite (Ca₂Fe³⁺Si₂O₇, Fe-Gehl₀₋₁₃). The atomic Mg/(Mg+Fe) in melilite varies from 0.70 to 0.82. Thus, in the marbles Mll is an exclusive host for Al, Na, and K ($K_{Al} \sim 5.3$, $K_{Na} \sim 5.9$, $K_K \sim 1.8$) besides of Mg, Mn, Fe ($K_{Mg} \sim 2.8$, $K_{Mn} \sim 1.9$, $K_{Fe} \sim 1.7$).

Melilite from Tly-Wol zone is enriched in Na-Mll (up to 16 mol%) and shows progressive zonality, whereas, the composition of melilite from Mw zone approaches to refractory Gehl (up to 80 mol%). In spite of low bulk TiO₂ content in the rock (0.25 wt%), negligible Ti content in rock-forming minerals ($K_{Ti} \leq 0.1$) leads to crystallization of abundant perovskite (CaTiO₃) with high Nb, Ta, REE, U, Th, Zr contents. Its large grain sizes and high UO₂ and ThO₂ contents (up to 0.4 and 0.6 wt%, correspondingly) allows one to carry out U-Th-Pb dating of the metamorphic event by LA ICP-MS technique. Opaque phases are dominated by sulfides of Fe, K, Zn, and Mn: rasvumite (KFe₂S₃), djerfisherite (K₆(Fe,Cu,Ni)₂₅S₂₆Cl), (Zn,Fe,Mn)S and alabandite besides of relatively abundant pyrrhotite. Generally diverse mineral assemblages of the Kochumdek marbles and wide range of chemical composition of the minerals seems to be favorable for detailed constrains of PT conditions of both prograde and retrograde metamorphic events.

The study was carried out as part of a government assignment to IGM SB RAS.

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Compositions and properties of gold chalcogenides synthesized in the Au-S-Se-Te system

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Some quaternary gold chalcogenides in the Au-S-Se-Te system were synthesized for the first time. We have carried out experiments by the dry method using the evacuated silica ampoules at temperatures from 700 to 25°C with annealing at 400°C. The initial compositions of the system were AuTe_{0.667}Se_{0.167}S_{0.167} (X/Au=1), AuTeSe_{0.5}S_{0.5} (X/Au=2), AuTe₂Se_{1.125}S_{0.375}, AuTe₂Se_{0.75}S_{0.75} (X/Au=3.5) and AuTe_{2.5}SeS_{0.5} (X/Au=4), where the ratios $X = \Sigma(\text{Te} + \text{Se} + \text{S}) / \text{Au}$ ranged from 1 to 4.

Optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), electron-microprobe analysis (EPMA), Raman spectroscopy and X-ray powder diffraction methods (XRD) were applied to study the samples. According to the EPMA results, three gold chalcogenides of compositions – AuX₂ (AuTe_{1.8}Se_{0.2} - AuTe_{1.8}Se_{0.1}S_{0.1}), Au₃X₁₀ (Au₃Te₆Se₃S - Au₃Te₆Se_{2.5}S_{1.5}) and AuX (AuTe_{0.7}Se_{0.2}S_{0.1}) – were identified in the solid phase synthesis products. In the experiment with the initial composition AuTe₂Se_{0.75}S_{0.75}, two chalcogenides of the composition Au₃X₁₀ and AuX₂ were found. There were also metallic gold, the amount of which decreases as the chalcogens increase in the initial compositions, and native chalcogens, represented by a mixture of Te, Se and S.

According to XRD, the synthesized gold chalcogenide AuTe_{1.8}Se_{0.1}S_{0.1} corresponds to calaverite AuTe₂ (PDF card 01-074-7043). According to the EPMA, the amount of S and Se impurities in that phase reaches 0.7 and 2.9 wt.%, respectively, which indicates their isomorphic substitution for Te. On the diffractograms, there are additional unidentified peaks, which, obviously, belong to two or one of the new phases - AuTe_{0.7}S_{0.1}Se_{0.2} and Au₃Te₆Se₃S. These new phases can be natural counterparts of new unnamed phases found in the Gaching ore occurrence (Kamchatka, Russia) [Tolstykh et al., 2018]. According to preliminary data, their compositions are 1) Au_{0.99-1.00}Te_{0.70-0.71}Se_{0.25-0.27}S_{0.03-0.06}; 2) Au_{2.91-3.08}Te_{5.85-6.06}Se_{1.57-3.66}S_{2.63-0.44}. Raman spectra of synthesized and natural compounds with close compositions are quite similar.

The obtained results are in good agreement with the results of experimental studies in the ternary system Au-Se-Te, for which the phases Au₂SeTe, Au₃Te₆Se₄, Au₂Se₃Te₄ - Au₄Se₅Te₈ solid solution were established [Cranton, Heyding, 1968; Tuhý et al., 2018; Wang, 2000]. Our data confirm the existence of stable compounds of the composition AuTe₃ and AuTe, predicted in the recent work [Streltsov et al., 2018].

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9. Applied Mineralogy

Structure of synthetic silicate-rich corium – model for Chernobyl lava

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In case of severe accident at a nuclear reactor hot fuel (usually UO₂) interacts with Zr-based cladding and subsequently may react with silicate construction materials forming highly radioactive glass-ceramics termed corium. During accident at Chernobyl nuclear power plant in 1986 several thousand tons of the lava-like fuel-containing materials (LFCM) were formed and spread in reactor building. Results of detailed investigation of the glassy matrix and mineral inclusions in real Chernobyl LFCM and extensive literature summary could be found in [Shiryaev et al., 2016, 2018]. In particular, numerous mineral-like phases such as U-rich zircon, various types of zirconia etc. are crucial components of the corium. Detailed understanding of the corium structure and properties are important for reconstruction of historic nuclear accidents and for development of corium traps in novel types of nuclear power plants.

Despite numerous studies and experiments, some important features of the LFCM structure remain poorly constrained. Here we present results of characterization of materials, obtained during at various stages of experiments aimed at synthesis of corium-like materials. At the first stage of the experiment UO₂ fuel pellet was reacted with a zircaloy cladding. Subsequently, the obtained material was reacted with K-Al silicates. Samples were characterized by Raman spectroscopy, micro-XRF, optical and Scanning Electron Microscopy.

Maps obtained with micro-XRF and SEM allowed to address spatial distribution of comprising elements and morphological features of the precipitates. Using Raman spectroscopy, we were able to distinguish several mineral phases in the samples. The main phases dispersed in the glass matrix are zirconium oxide (ZrO₂) and uranium oxide (UO₂). Raman spectra reveal presence of several zirconia modifications – dominating monoclinic (baddeleyite) and tetragonal; sometimes these varieties are intermixed on a micron-scale. Spectra of urania are characterized by an intense peak at approx. 450 cm⁻¹ and a band at ~1155 cm⁻¹ indicating that the inclusions are close to stoichiometric UO₂.

Qualitatively experimental samples are fairly close to the real Chernobyl LFCMs; however, some important differences exist. Namely, up to now we were unable to find U-rich zircons (“chernobylite”) and Zr-U-O phase in our experiments. Possible reasons for the discrepancies with the LFCMs will be discussed in detail.

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Thermal annealing of heterogeneous zircon with high concentration of impurity elements

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Petrogenetic and geochronological issues require to study the mechanisms of the redistribution of impurity elements at elevated temperatures in the important geochronometer zircon. This paper is devoted to the study of the influence of lab annealing ($T = 1400^{\circ}\text{C}$, 96 h) on the internal texture, structural state, chemical composition, luminescent and vibrational properties of zircon from metamorphic rocks (K1098, Taldyk block Mugodzhary Hills, South Urals) [Krasnobaev, Davydov, 1999]. Zircon grains consist of crystalline bulks and metamict cores (Fig. 1a,c,d,f). The cores contain significant amounts of Y, Yb, heavy REE, Hf, U, and also minor impurities of Fe, Ca, Al, F (electron microprobe Cameca SX100) and H_2O , which are signs of alterations of the zircon under the influence of aqueous fluid [Geisler et al., 2007]. According to Raman spectroscopy (Horiba LabRam HR800 Evolution spectrometer), the degree of metamictization varies from mildly (in bulks) to strongly (in cores).

Thermal annealing significantly affects the properties of zircon: the color of the cores changes from brown to dull white (Fig. 1b,e), cores retain many mineral inclusions, the CL brightness increases, the bands in the Raman and photoluminescence spectra narrow and vary in width and position (Fig. 1g); full width at half maximum of $\nu_3(\text{SiO}_4)$ are $5\text{--}9\text{ cm}^{-1}$. In the annealed zircons, regions with high O content and pores are preserved, zones with extremely high concentrations of REE appear (Dy-Lu up to 3 wt% and Y up to 9 wt%), in which, according to EBSD (Jeol JSM-6390LV electron microscope with the Nordlys Nano attachment) a non-typical zircon phase with a monoclinic structure is observed.

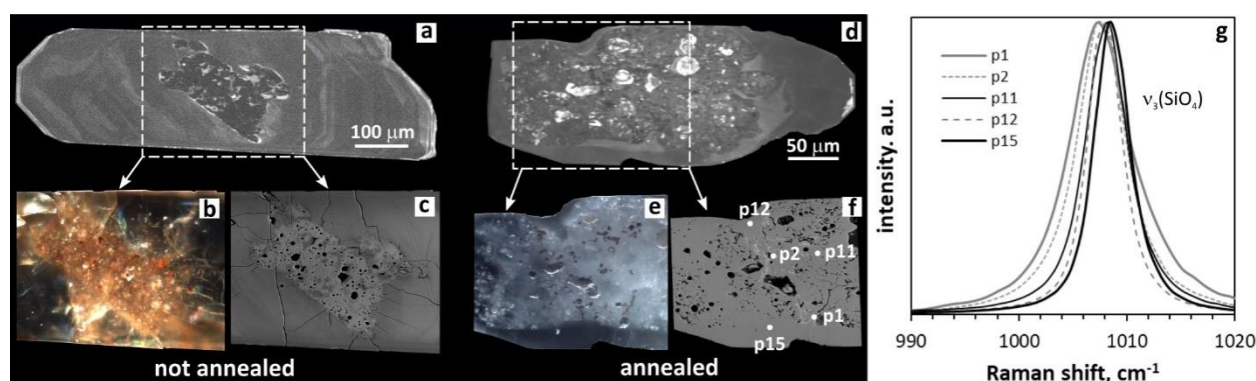


Figure 1. BSE (c, f), CL (a, d) and optic (b,e) images of not annealed (a-c) and annealed (d-f) zircons; Raman band $\nu_3(\text{SiO}_4)$ in points (white spots) in annealed zircon (g).

The work was carried out at the Common Use Center “Geoanalyst” with the financial support by the Russian Science Foundation (grant No. 16-17-10283).

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X-Ray Diffraction Study of Natural Sulfide Minerals for Technetium immobilization

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Radioactive wastes management is one of the major challenges facing the nuclear energy industry in countries where radioactive wastes have been accumulated due to operation of nuclear power plant and reprocessing SNF. According to the IAEA guidelines and Russian national regulations radioactive wastes repository should be designed as multibarrier safety system, which prevents radionuclides migration.

Technetium is assumed to be one of the most mobile radionuclides released from radioactive wastes to environment. There is a very restricted number of materials applicable for Tc retention. Natural sulfide minerals are considered to be the prospective component of the multibarrier safety system owing to their ability to provide proper fixation of pertechnetate ion by incorporating it in crystal structure or in some cases to reduce Tc(VII) to low soluble Tc(IV) species.

About 20 different sulfide minerals were studied in aerobic and anaerobic conditions to estimate their suitability as appropriate clay barrier components for Tc(VII) fixation. The highest sorption activity was measured for antimonite, biogenic pyrite, stibnite and orpiment.

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Features of structure and phase formation of basalt containing glazes for porcelain tiles

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In the Republic of Belarus, imported glazes are used in the production of ceramic granite tiles. Dependent of producers on imports puts a premium on the developing of glaze compositions using existing local raw materials. This will ensure import substitution and reduction in the cost of production. In this connection, the aim of this study is to evaluate the possibility of using basalt (Republic of Belarus) as a pigment to obtain colored glazes for porcelain stoneware tiles.

As shown by X-ray fluorescence analysis, the main minerals of basalt are plagioclase, clinopyroxene, ore minerals, chlorite and olivine.

Raw composition for producing glazes included the following (weight content, %):

- the glazes of the series 1 – basalt – 41–47; frit OR [Levitskii, 2011] – 19–23; dolomite – 12–18, with constant content of technical alumina, kaolin, zinc oxide and refractory clay, total amount 20;
- the glazes of the series 2: basalt – 34–44; copper (II) oxide – 8–14; frit OR – 18–24, with constant content of technical alumina, kaolin, refractory clay and dolomite, total amount 30.

The study of physical-chemical properties founded that synthesized glaze coatings conformed to requirements of technical standards documents, as well as had high decorative effect (Table 1). In addition, all glaze coatings were chemically stable.

Table 1. Physical-chemical properties and decorative-aesthetic characteristics of the glazes

Description	The glazes of the series	
	1	2
Color	Brown	Dark grey, metallic effect
Surface texture	Matte	Matte, semi-matte
Luster, %	9–21	34–43
Microhardness, MPa	7620–10750	5550–7000
The linear thermal expansion coefficient, $\alpha \cdot 10^7, K^{-1}$	56.4–68.6	59.0–73.1
Heat resistance, °C	150	150
Class of surface abrasion resistance	2–3	1–2

The following crystalline phases were identified in the glazes of the series 2: $(CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2)$, maghemite ($\gamma-Fe_2O_3$) and corundum (Al_2O_3). The XRD patterns of the glazes of the series 2 showed tenorite (CuO), cuprite (Cu_2O) and anorthite. The data obtained in the investigation of the structure of glazes by means of electronic microscopy correlated with x-ray phase analysis. Glazes had a solid glass-ceramic structure (Fig. 1).

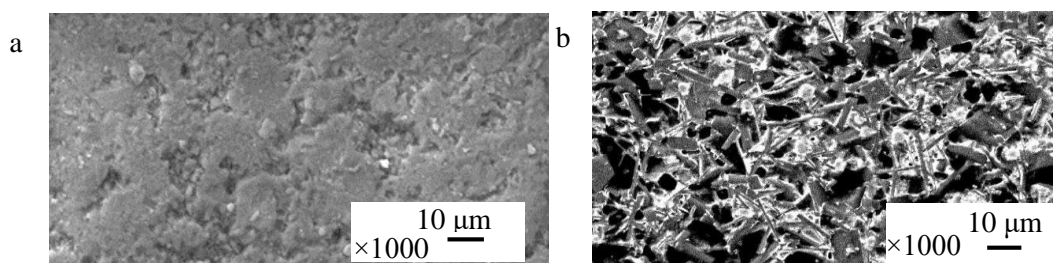


Figure 1. Electronic photographs of a composition-optimized glaze coatings of the series 1 (a), 2 (b)

The tests performed under production plant conditions at Keramin JSC (Minsk, Republic of Belarus) showed that the newly developed coatings can be used in industrial manufacturing.

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Textural and structural characteristics and composition of Russian tiles

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Ceramic is one of the oldest finishing materials. Its peculiarity lies in the episodic flowering or decline, improvement or re-opening of production technology. This is especially true of its "white-clay" variety and blue glazes. The first Russian tiles, dated to the XV century, are represented by relief terracotta and ant products with a red shard, their peculiarity lies in the presence of tiller. The flowering of polychrome tiles fell on the XVII century. Under the imitation of white stone - the main building material - the red shard was covered with white engobe, white clay was used as a substrate for glaze watering. At the beginning of the XVIII century the imported Dutch tiles were widely developed, by the middle of the century domestic production was established. Findings of two-component tiles of white-clay face plate and red-clay tiller indicate the first experiments of technological search in the manufacture of domestic white-blue painted and embossed tiles.

Optical (stereomicroscope Leica EZ4 D, Germany, polarizing microscope Olympus BX-51, USA) X-ray diffraction and analytical electron microscopy (raster electron microscope JSM 5300, link ISIS program) were used to study samples of ceramic architectural decor with a light shard of the mid-XVI – early XX century.

Revealed visual differences, tiles of blue and white painted were: the thickness of the faceplate; the presence or absence of rumpy; structural features, porosity, and stratification of the ceramic body; the presence of small inclusions of red clay; additional surface treatment before applying the white enamel; the presence of tiny inclusions in blue glaze, etc. The presence of gas bubbles, their size and distribution in the glaze of impurity chromophores, the residual inclusions of crystals of the components of raw materials, neoplasms, etc. color, light effects and the stability of the paste and glaze to external impact. Particular attention was paid to the intermediate layer, the nature of which affects the degree of preservation of the object, which is important for solving restoration tasks. So, on the red shard there was a contact discoloration of the glaze coating, an increase in the number and dimension of pores. On a white shard, the absence of an intermediate layer leads to the detachment of the coating, while the presence of microcrystals oriented perpendicular to the contact of the coating and the shard contributes to the preservation of the surface layer. Conducted study of the material composition of the ceramic body by methods of petrography and analytical electron microscopy allowed to carry these products in porcelain with tin-lead decoration.

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Mineral features of raw materials in the Early Iron Age pottery techniques from Northern Pontic Region

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In Northern Pontic, cultural changes had happened in the end of 10th – the first half of 7th centuries BC. This was connected with a mass migration of tribes from East Europe to the West region. All these migrations had an influence on both morphology and pottery techniques.

The goal of our research is correlation between the mineralogical compound of clays and their physic-mechanical properties. Samples were selected from outcrops located near the archaeological sites of Saharna, Sholdaneshti, Glijeni (Northern Moldavia).

The following methods were used for the investigation: optical mineralogy, X-ray diffraction, granulometric analysis, Atterberg's limits (plasticity index), thermogravimetry differential thermal analysis (TG/DTA), pores analysis and X-ray micro-Computed Tomography (μ -CT). Cylinders shapes were formed from ceramic pastes. Later experimental ceramics were dried and fired in the range from 400 to 900°C [Ricci, 2017].

It was revealed that various clays have different physical and mechanical properties. Carbonate component has an important role for the firing of pottery. The amount of fracture and porosity of cylinders were increased as a result of using high temperatures of firing ceramic.

We can suppose these problems were reasons for using different methods of polishing with iron oxide pastes.

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X-Ray Study of Deposits from the Emine-Bayir-Khosarcave

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The karst represents about 84% of the territory of the Crimea. The study of the mineral and chemical composition of karst makes it possible to identify the features of the thermal and water regimes of mineralization processes, which is especially important for the Crimea, since more than 80% of groundwater reserves are concentrated in karst collectors. Modern scientific equipment allows for high accuracy and localization of such research [Tischenko, 2008].

In this study, we investigated four samples of karst deposits from the Emine-Bair-Khosar (EBK) cave and, for comparison, three samples from the calcite veins found around of this cave. The Emine-Bair-Khosar cave is located on the Chatyr-Dag massif in the middle of the Main ridge of the Mountain Crimea. The karst on Chatyr-Dag are represented by Upper Jurassic limestones of Kimeridzh-Luzitansky and Tithonian age (160-145 million years), occupying the upper structural floor (up to depths of 250–1250 m) of the geological section of the massif. In Emine-Bair-Khosar, there are various genetic types of cave deposits: landslide, organogenic, chemogenic, etc.

Elemental and phase analysis of samples was investigated by the X-ray analysis on Supermini200 and by X-ray diffraction analysis on SmartLab, Rigaku. The main phase of all the samples is calcite. Exception - pebbles from clayon the lower part of the Idols hall (EBK). This sample contains a large amount of iron and its main crystalline phases are cohenite and quartz. The chemical composition of the vein calcites from the vicinity of the Emine-Bair-Khosar cave corresponds to the classical composition of calcites. Different colors of these samples are due to chemical impurities. So, in the composition of “honey” calcite, there is manganese, which is not present in the two other calcites (white and clear); higher iron content, no chlorine. In calcites from the vicinity of the cave, there is no, for example, titanium, in contrast to the samples of cave deposits, which include it.

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Structure of aged ^{238}Pu -doped Eu-monazite

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Monazites are promising forms for long-term immobilization of high-level radioactive waste due to ability to retain high amounts of actinides in the lattice. An important property of *REE*-monazites is low critical temperature of amorphization, leading to preservation of crystallinity under reasonable levels of ion irradiation even at room temperature. Though ion irradiation studies of monazites show promising results, experimental data on self-irradiation of actinide-doped monazites are scarce. It was shown that pure Pu-monazite (PuPO_4) readily amorphises due to self-irradiation, but Pu-doped *REE*-monazites appear to be more resistant [Burakov et al., 2011]. The maximal concentration of actinides such as Pu at which the material remains stable on long time scales are still unknown.

We report results of investigation of behavior of single crystal Eu-monazite doped with several wt% of ^{238}Pu – an isotope with very high specific activity – on scale of up to 20 years. Despite significant doses of accumulated damage, the sample remains a single crystal as testified by X-ray diffraction. However, during storage in air at ambient conditions unusual whitish secondary phases were formed on surfaces of the Pu-doped monazites; intense cracking of the crystals was also observed. Remarkably, the amount of the secondary phases appears to depend on crystallography of the studied monazite specimen. The secondary phases are easily detached from the crystals, possess unusual spheroid morphology; their structure and behavior of the secondary phases are of significant scientific and applied interest.

Spectroscopic data indicates that the white phase represents distorted, but still crystalline monazite. However, electron diffraction of the surface layer shows close resemblance with rhabdophane. Presumably, damage of the monazite lattice due to self-irradiation promotes interaction with moisture with formation of rhabdophane-like phases. Radiation and chemical stability of rhabdophane differ considerably from that of monazite. In addition, radiation stability of nanoparticles materials may be inferior to that of bulk materials.

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Кировский филиал АО «Апатит»

Кировский филиал АО «Апатит» - предприятие горно-химической отрасли с 90-летней историей. Входит в Группу компаний «ФосАгро» - одного из мировых лидеров по производству экологически чистых минеральных удобрений, востребованных в России и ста зарубежных странах.

КФ АО «Апатит» осуществляет добычу апатит-нефелиновой руды и её переработку в апатитовый, нефелиновый и сиенитовый концентраты. Апатитовый концентрат характеризуется исключительно высоким содержанием P_2O_5 и практически не содержит опасных примесей (например, кадмий, мышьяк), что выгодно отличает его от фосфатного сырья других производителей.

В структуру КФ АО «Апатит» входят три рудника: на Кировском и Расвумчоррском добыча ведётся подземным способом, на Восточном – в открытых карьерах. Переработка сырья организована на апатит-нефелиновых фабриках № 2 и № 3, которые за последний год прошли полное техперевооружение.

За всё время работы предприятием добыто 2 млрд тонн руды и произведено 700 млн тонн апатитового концентрата. На производственных площадках КФ АО «Апатит» внедряются передовые технологии, отвечающие мировым стандартам эффективности и безопасности труда. Одна из последних новинок – уникальная для России система дистанционного бурения, дающая возможность управлять подземными буровыми машинами с поверхности.

Компания «ФосАгро» ставит перед собой высокую планку социальной ответственности. Социальный пакет работников КФ АО «Апатит» - один из лучших в регионе. В Кировске и Апатитах, как и во всех городах присутствия компании, созданы «ФосАгро-школы» с многоступенчатой системой профориентации, внутри них - профильные «ФосАгро-классы».

Отдельный проект – организация «Детям России – образование, здоровье, духовность» (ДРОЗД). «ДРОЗД – Хибины» в Кировско-Апатитском районе организует работу 31 секции по 16 видам спорта, в которых занимаются более двух тысяч детей.

Компания возрождает дореволюционную традицию строительства заводских храмов. В 2017 году на Кировском руднике был открыт храм святой великомученицы Варвары – покровительницы горняков, в 2019 – храм святого целителя Пантелеимона на АНОФ-3, завершается строительство храма в честь Апостола Андрея Первозванного на Расвумчоррском руднике и в честь Николая Чудотворца - на Восточном руднике.

КФ АО «Апатит» - стабильное, передовое производство, выступающее гарантом социально-экономического развития Кировско-Апатитского района и Мурманской области в целом.



Монокристалльные дифрактометры D8 QUEST и D8 VENTURE



D8 QUEST и D8 VENTURE — современные инструменты рентгеновской кристаллографии. Все компоненты дифрактометров, включая детектор, гониометр, источники излучений и программное обеспечение основаны на самых современных достижениях.



CMOS детектор — прорывная технология

Детекторы PHOTON III/III состоят из единой большой матрицы с применением технологий, используемых в XFEL. Благодаря современным разработкам детектор обладает исключительно низким уровнем шума, большим динамическим диапазоном и позволяет снимать в режиме Shutterless (без заслонки).



Правильный источник излучения

Наши источники излучения METALJET, TXS, IuS и керамические трубки выдают самую высокую интенсивность и работают с разными материалами анода: Cu, Mo, Ag, Ga



KAPPA или трехкрусный гониометр — ваш выбор

Самая точная механика среди лабораторных дифрактометров. Диаметр сферы несоответствия осей менее 7 микрон. Вы можете доверить нам работу с самыми сложными и маленькими кристаллами.



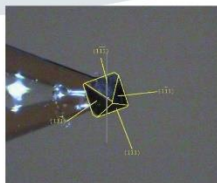
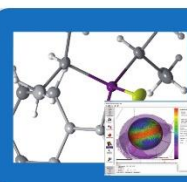
Низкотемпературные приставки

Наши дифрактометры позволяют установить самые разные типы систем охлаждения. Это позволяет работать в разных условиях и значительно улучшить качество экспериментальных данных.

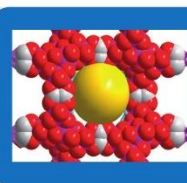


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Программное обеспечение APEX3 просто и интуитивно понятно проводит через все этапы проведения эксперимента, обработки экспериментальных данных и подготовки результатов к печати. Новички почувствуют всю мощь и высокий интеллект автоматических процедур съемки и обработки. Для опытных пользователей есть возможность индивидуально настраивать каждый параметр и полностью контролировать все этапы съемки и обработки.

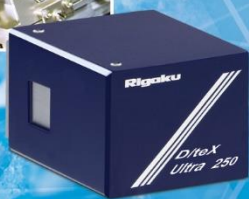


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АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ, ЛАБОРАТОРНОЕ, ИСПЫТАТЕЛЬНОЕ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ



Анализ поверхности

- Электронная микроскопия
- Вторичная ионная масс-спектрометрия
- Рентгеновская фотоэлектронная спектроскопия
- Рассеяние медленных ионов
- Цифровая оптическая микроскопия



Исследование структуры и химического состава

- Системы монокристаллической дифрактометрии
- Мало- и широкоугловое рассеяние
- Оптическая спектроскопия



Биология и биотехнология

- Структура клеток и тканей
- Структура взаимодействия молекул
- Физиология клеток
- Селекция клеточных структур



Микро- и нано-электроника

- Электронная литография
- CVP и PVD технологии
- Ионная имплантация



Геология и петрофизика

- Автоматизированный минералогический анализ
- Цифровой Анализ Керна
- Портативные анализаторы элементного состава
- Экспресс-анализаторы керна



Технологическое оборудование

- Криогенная техника
- Термообработка
- Промышленные печи

Компания «Техноинфо» предлагает широкий спектр уникального оборудования для решения задач во многих областях науки. Будучи официальным представителем ведущих мировых производителей, «Техноинфо» также обеспечивает гарантийное и постгарантийное обслуживание установленных систем, обучение персонала и методическую поддержку пользователей.

Все сотрудники компании имеют профильное образование в своей области, поэтому мы подбираем наиболее подходящее решение в зависимости от потребностей пользователя. Большинство систем производится по индивидуальному заказу с учётом пожеланий клиента.

К нашим ключевым партнёрам относятся компании: Thermo Fisher Scientific (former FEI Company), Rigaku Oxford Diffraction, Applied Photophysics, Molecular Devices, IonTOF, Kratos, Keyence, Olympus, Xenocs, и другие.



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