

**AB-INITIO DETERMINATION OF $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_7$ FROM CONVENTIONAL
POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA**

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The crystal structure of $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_7$ has been determined by direct methods using integrated intensities of conventional powder diffraction data and subsequently refined with the Rietveld technique. The title compound was prepared from $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ by careful thermal decomposition at 440°C. Sodium trisilicate adopts monoclinic symmetry, space group $\text{P}2_1/c$ with unit cell parameters $a = 7.1924(5)\text{Å}$, $b = 10.6039(8)\text{Å}$, $c = 9.8049(7)\text{Å}$, $\beta = 120.2478(4)^\circ$, $V = 646.0(9)\text{Å}^3$ and $Z = 4$. It belongs to the group interrupted framework silicates of four- and three-connected $[\text{SiO}_4]$ -tetrahedra with a ratio of $\text{Q}^3:\text{Q}^4 = 2:1$. There exist different possibilities to subdivide the interrupted framework structure of $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_7$ into tetrahedral layers which build up the whole network by corner sharing.

Figure 1 shows the connectivity between the Si-atoms of a single tetrahedral layer perpendicular to $[001]$ in sodium trisilicate. Within the corrugated sheet, chains can be isolated which consist of four-membered (S4R) and six-membered (S6R) rings. At the interface between neighboring chains, S8R are formed. Each S4R consists of two Q³ and two Q⁴ groups, whereas a single S6R contains four Q³ and two Q⁴. A projection of $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_7$ parallel to $[100]$ is given in Figure 2.

As can be seen the framework contains channels running along a with pore openings formed by ten-membered rings. Charge balance within the structure is achieved by the incorporation of sodium atoms which are coordinated by 4 to 6 oxygen ligands. The Na₂ atoms are located within the central regions of the tunnels mentioned above, whereas the Na₁ ions occupy positions closer to the boundary of the channels. The porous character of the new phase is reflected in a framework density $\text{FD} = 18.6 \text{ T-atoms}/1000 \text{ Å}^3$, a value which is comparable to those observed in zeolitic materials.

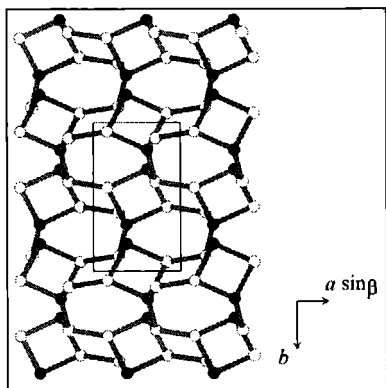


Fig. 1
Projection of a single tetrahedral layer parallel to [001]. Q⁴- and Q³-atoms are represented by black and white spheres, respectively.

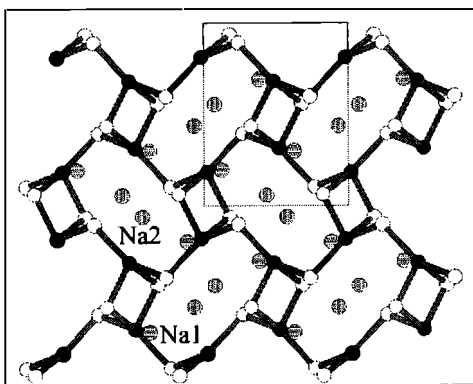


Fig. 2
Projection of the framework parallel to [100].