APERIODIC ORDER OF TETRAHEDRAL CHAINS IN CA₂FE₂O₅ AT HIGH TEMPERATURES

Krüger, H. & Kahlenberg, V.

Institut für Mineralogie und Petrographie, Universität Innsbruck, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck e-mail: Hannes.Krueger@uibk.ac.at

The basic building units of brownmillerite type structures are perovskite-like layers of corner sharing (Fe,Al)O₆-octahedra and zweier single chains of (Fe,Al)O₄-tetrahedra. A threedimensional framework is formed by alternating stacking of octahedral layers and sheets of tetrahedral chains. WOERMANN et al. (1968) performed DTA experiments on Ca₂Fe₂O₅, showing two weak reversible thermal effects at 430°C and 690°C respectively. Magnetic measurements using 57Fe Moessbauer spectroscopy and neutron diffraction (TAKEDA et al.,1968) revealed, that Ca,Fe₂O₅ is an antiferromagnet and that the first thermal effect corresponds to the Néel temperature of the material. For temperatures above 690°C contradictory results have been reported. SHIN et al. (1979) proposed, that Ca,Fe₂O₅ has Pnma symmetry up to 1100°C. BERASTEGUI et al. (1999) performed a Rietveld analysis on HT powder neutron diffraction data. They refined the stucture in space group Imma, introducing disorder of the tetrahedral chains. This disorder describes each tetrahedral chain as either left- (L) or right-handed (R) with the same probability, New HT single crystal X-ray diffraction experiments at 800°C revealed, that Ca₂Fe₂O₅ forms a incommensurately modulated structure adopting superspace group $Imma(00\gamma)s00$, with q=0.588. The modulation affects the sequence of R or L orientated tetrahedral chains within the layer, breaking the lattice periodicity along c. This is modelled with crenel occupation modulation functions for the tetrahedral Fe, as well as for the interconnecting oxygen atom. The same type of modulation was firstly described by LAMBERT et al. (2002) for commensurate phases in the system Ca₂Co_{2,x}Al_xO₅

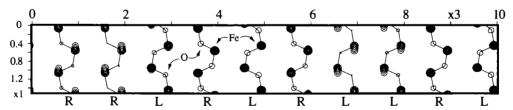


Fig. 1: Physical space section at x2=0.25, t=0 of the four-dimensional F_{obs} -synthesis showing the modulated sequence of R/L tetrahedral chains.

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