SINGLE-CRYSTAL X-RAY DIFFRACTION STUDY OF Cs2Er[Si6O14]F AND Cs2Er[Si4O10]F

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Single-crystal growth experiments in the system $CsF-Er_2O_3$ -SiO₂ resulted in the simultaneous crystallization of two chemically related compounds within the same run: $Cs_2Er[Si_6O_{14}]F$ (phase I) and $Cs_2Er[Si_4O_{10}]F$ (phase II). They represent the first examples for cesium erbium silicates containing fluorine.

Basic crystallographic data of the two structures at ambient conditions are as follows: phase I: space group *Cmca*, a = 17.2556(6) Å, b = 24.6565(7) Å, c = 14.4735(5) Å, V = 6157.9(3) Å³, Z = 16; phase II: space group *Pnma*, a = 22.3748(7) Å, b = 8.8390(2) Å, c = 11.9710(4) Å, V = 2367.5(1) Å³, Z = 8. The structures were determined by direct methods and refined to residuals of R(|F|) = 0.0229 for 2920 (phase I) and 0.0231 for 2314 (phase II) independent observed reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$.

The structure of phase I forms a three dimensional tetrahedral framework consisting of Q^3 and Q^4 groups in the ratio 2:1. Basic building units of the network are unbranched *sechser* singlechains running parallel to [001]. The network can be conveniently built up from the condensation of tetrahedral layers parallel to (010) or (100), respectively.

The crystal structure of phase II can be classified as a *tubular* or *columnar* chain silicate indicating that the backbones of the structure are multiple chains of silicate tetrahedra. The multiplicity of the loop-branched chains is two. The periodicity of the chains has a value of four which is also reflected in the translation periods parallel to the chain direction: $t_{[010]} = 8.839$ Å.

Alternatively, both compounds can be described as mixed octahedral-tetrahedral frameworks, which can be classified according to their *polyhedral microensembles*. A topological analysis of both nets is presented.