

21-Crystallography at Non-Ambient Temperatures and/or Pressures; Phase Transitions

437

PS-21.03.15 THE FERROELECTRIC PHASE TRANSITION IN LIGHTLY DOPED BARIUM TITANATE. By C.N.W. Darlington, School of Physics, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, U K, and R.J. Cernik, Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, U K.

The ferroelectric phase transition in lightly-doped barium titanate at 130°C has been studied using the diffractometer on line 9.1, SRS, Daresbury in high-resolution mode. The concentration of dopant was typically 0.3 mole % with both barium and titanium being replaced. In all cases the transition was smeared out, with the discontinuity unobservable. We find that, when the valency of the dopant is different from that of the ion it replaces, the value of a critical exponent indicates that the system behaves as "host" i.e. pure barium titanate, plus point-like impurity. Impurities with a higher valency than the replaced ion are electrically screened, while those with lower valency are not. However no difference in behaviour between them was detectable. All impurities studied caused the low-temperature phase to form locally at temperatures above the transition temperature of the pure material, yet lowered the temperature at which the overall symmetry became tetragonal. This is interpreted as inhibition of phonon softening of the low-temperature form by small clusters. Solid solutions e.g. (barium, strontium) titanate behave differently: clearly one cannot consider strontium as an impurity in a barium-rich solid solution.

PS-21.03.16 THE PHASE SEQUENCE OF $\text{Ca}_8[\text{Al}_{12}\text{O}_{24}](\text{CrO}_4)_2$ By R. Melzer*, W. Depmeier¹, S. Doyle². Hahn-Meitner-Institut, Glienicke Str.100, D-1000 Berlin 39. ¹Mineralogisch-Petrographisches Institut, Universität Kiel, D-2300 Kiel. ²HasyLab, DESY, Notkestr. 85, D -2000 Hamburg 52.

$\text{Ca}_8[\text{Al}_{12}\text{O}_{24}](\text{CrO}_4)_2$, in short notation CACr, is a member of the aluminatite sodalite family (Depmeier, Phys. Chem. Min. 15, 419, 1988). According to complex host-guest interactions in this cage structure, all end members show one or more, in general, ferroic phase transition. Three of them were found for CACr at high temperatures. The only structural information available for CACr was that the room-temperature phase shows a 3:2:1 modulation. Therefore, we focussed our attention on CACr and started investigations such as temperature-dependent X-ray powder and single crystal diffraction.

In order to follow the lattice parameters of CACr with increasing temperature, an X-ray powder experiment was performed on the diffractometer at beamline B2 at HasyLab using the furnace described by Arnold (Materials Sc. For. 79-82, 445, 1991). All three known phase transitions could be identified by anomalies in the variation of lattice parameters. We found an additional anomaly at about 560K, which is a further, new phase transition. A re-examination of DTA curves confirmed this transition and lead us to the assumption of still another transition at 464K. This transition should be verified in a forth-coming experiment. Consequently the proposed phase sequence of CACr is:

Phase#	1	2	3	4	5	6					
	o/c	483K	o/?	456K	/?/?	464K	t/c	560K	t/i	610K	c/n

Each phase is summarized above by two letters. The first one is about the crystal system: o=orthorhombic, t=tetragonal, c=cubic. The second one is about the modulation: c=commensurate, i=incommensurate, n=none. For both informations, ?=to be established. Transition temperatures between phases are given.

The crystal symmetries have been determined from the splitting of the main reflections (formerly cubic reflections of phase 6, ferroelastic phase transitions) in the X-ray powder diffraction experiment.

We tried to verify all phases in a single crystal X-ray precession experiment with a Huber heating device. Until now, we have not been able to identify phases 4 and 5. There is evidence that phase 5 which has been found in the powder diffraction experiment at HasyLab is incommensurately modulated.

At the conference we will present in detail the results of the temperature dependent X-ray powder and single crystal experiments.

PS-21.03.17 PHASE TRANSITIONS OF Na_2SO_4 AND STRUCTURE REFINEMENTS AT SEVERAL TEMPERATURES. By S.E. Rasmussen* and J.-E. Jørgensen. Department of Chemistry, University of Aarhus, Denmark.

Sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4 , has been reported to exist in five polymorphous forms labelled I-V and structure analysis and thermal analysis have been reported on most of the polymorphs. We have reinvestigated the system by differential thermal analysis, DTA, and differential scanning calorimetry, DSC, and by X-ray powder diffraction at several temperatures in order to examine the Na_2SO_4 system with one and the same batch of material in one and the same laboratory by two independent methods.

Guinier transmission techniques were applied both with film methods and with diffractometer methods. The X-ray results confirm the existence of the crystalline phases labelled I, II, III, and V, whereas the phase IV whose existence in the temperature range 458-514K was alleged by Brodale, G.E. and Giaouque, W.F. (1972), J. Phys. Chem. 76, 737-743, on the basis of calorimetric data does not appear to have a powder diagram which confirms the independent existence of this phase. The DSC measurements do, however, indicate the existence of a slight thermal effect near 500K.

Rietveld refinements have been carried out on the structures of I and III at several temperatures and of V at room temperature. The structure of II which exists in a narrow temperature interval around $220^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ is presently being investigated.

Heats of reactions have been measured for the transitions: V-I, I-II, II-III and III-I. The transition I-II has been found to be reversible whereas the other transitions are not.

PS-21.03.18 PHASE TRANSITION IN THE ORGANO METALLIC COMPOUND $\text{U}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_3\text{Cl}$. By P. Raison^a, A. Delapalme^{**} and G.H. Lander^b. a. Laboratoire Léon Brillouin (CEA-CNRS), CE - Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France; b. Commission of the European Communities, I.T.E. P2340, D-7500, Karlsruhe, Germany.

The goal of this paper is to summarize together the results yielded by neutron diffraction and inelastic neutron scattering to characterize the phase transitions with the temperature observed in the organometallic compound UCp_3Cl . It is a part of the thesis of P. Raison to be published in Molecular Physics.

We have used neutron diffraction technique on single crystal sample to examine the symmetry of the unit cell of the organometallic compound $\text{U}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_3\text{Cl}$ as a function of temperature below 300K. Two phase transitions occur. The first, at 245K, results in a change of space group but the monoclinic symmetry is retained ($\text{P2}_1/\text{n} \rightarrow \text{Pn}$); the second, at 78K, results in the material becoming triclinic. The crystallographic work is important because to compare observed and calculated values of structure factors, we need a great number of reliable small observations together with difficult calculation of complicated models. We show that at 300K it is not possible with the diffraction alone to determine whether the structure is statistically or dynamically distributed.