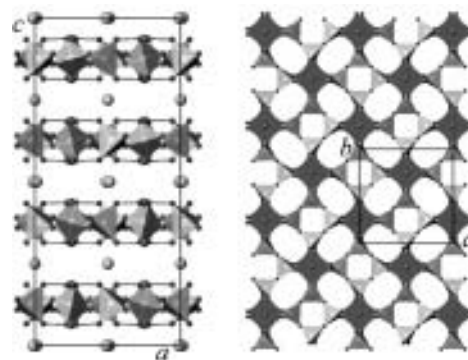


**m19.p17****Effect of hydrostatic pressure up to 6 GPa on the crystal structures of ammonium and sodium hexafluorosilicates,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SiF}_6$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$ ; a phase transition in  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SiF}_6$  at 0.2-0.3 GPa.**Tatyana Shakhshneider<sup>a,b</sup>, Elena Boldyreva<sup>a,b</sup>, Heidrun Sowa, Hans Ahsbahs<sup>c</sup><sup>a,b</sup>Institute of Solid State Chemistry and Mechanochemistry, SB RAS, and REC-008, Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia. <sup>c</sup>Philipps-University Marburg/Lahn, Germany. E-mail: shah@solid.nsc.ru**Keywords: polymorphism, high pressure phase transformations, powder diffraction**

An *in situ* X-ray powder diffraction study has shown that cubic modification of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SiF}_6$  (cryptoalite) at 0.2-0.3 GPa transforms irreversibly into a trigonal polymorph with cell parameters  $a = 5.78 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c = 4.78 \text{ \AA}$ , presumably - the previously known bararite, space group P-3m1. The choice of a pressure-transmitting liquid (methanol/ethanol/water mixture or poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene) oil) has no effect on the transition. In malladrite,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$ , no obvious phase transitions were observed, at least at pressures below 6 GPa, although some remarkable kinks in the  $Dc/c(P)$  and  $DV/V(P)$  were measured at about 3.5 GPa. The anisotropy of lattice strain in the high-pressure phase of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SiF}_6$  was measured up to 6 GPa and compared with that in the trigonal  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$ . The pressure-induced changes in the packing of  $(\text{SiF}_6)^{2-}$  anions were analyzed, the changes in the IR-spectra of  $(\text{SiF}_6)^{2-}$  ions induced by increasing pressure and on decompression were measured and compared for trigonal  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SiF}_6$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$ . Acknowledgments: Financial support has been obtained from DRL, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and DLR.

[1] Boldyreva, E.; Shakhshneider, T.; Sowa, H.; Ahsbahs, H. *Z. Krist.*, submitted.**m19.p18****Low temperature phase transition in  $\text{BaCuSi}_2\text{O}_6$** Karine Sparta<sup>a</sup>, Michael Merz<sup>a</sup>, Georg Roth<sup>a</sup>, Raivo Stern<sup>b</sup>, Radovan Cerny<sup>c</sup>, Tsuyoshi Kimura<sup>d</sup><sup>a</sup>Institut für Kristallographie, RWTH Aachen, Germany. <sup>b</sup>National Institute of Chemical Physics & Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia. <sup>c</sup>Laboratoire de Cristallographie, Geneva, Switzerland. <sup>d</sup>Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, USA. E-mail: sparta@xtal.rwth-aachen.de**Keywords: spin gap, phase transitions,  $\text{BaCuSi}_2\text{O}_6$** 

$\text{BaCuSi}_2\text{O}_6$  is a quasi two-dimensional spin gap compound crystallizing in a tetragonal layered structure [1,2]. The  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ions within the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}$ -layers are arranged in a square lattice, forming quasi-isolated Cu-Cu dimers parallel to the  $c$  axis; the interlayer magnetic coupling is very weak.  $\text{BaCuSi}_2\text{O}_6$  has a spin-singlet dimerized quantum ground state with a spin gap  $D = 32 \text{ K}$  [3]. It was already observed that  $\text{BaCuSi}_2\text{O}_6$  undergoes a first order structural phase transition at 610 K, from the space group  $I4/mmm$  at high temperatures to the room temperature space group  $I4_1/acd$  [2]. We present evidence for a new first order structural phase transition towards a slightly incommensurate phase below 100 K from powder and single crystal X-ray diffraction measurements.



Room temperature structure of  $\text{BaCuSi}_2\text{O}_6$ . Left: Projection of the structure onto the  $(a,c)$  plane. Right: Projection of a  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}$ -layer onto the  $(a,b)$  plane [2].

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