

Poster Presentations

[MS20-P06] Structural properties of mullite-type $\text{Pb}(\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x)\text{BO}_4$.

Th. M. Gesing^{1,*}, C. B. Mendive², M. Curti², D. Hansmann³, G. Nénert⁴, P. E. Kalita⁵, K. E. Lipinska⁶, A. Huq⁷, A. L. Cornelius⁵, M. M. Murshed¹

¹*Chemische Kristallographie fester Stoffe, Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Universität Bremen, Leobener Straße /NW2, 28359 Bremen, Germany.*

²*Departamento de Química, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Dean Funes 3350, B7600AYL, Mar del Plata, Argentina.*

³*Departamento de Física, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Dean Funes 3350, B7600AYL, Mar del Plata, Argentina.*

⁴*Institut Laue-Langevin, 6 Rue Jules Horowitz, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France.*

⁵*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Nevada Las Vegas, Box 4002, Las Vegas, NV, 89154-4002, USA.*

⁶*Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Box 454009, Las Vegas, NV 89154-4009, USA.*

⁷*Chemical and Engineering Materials Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6475, USA*

E-mail: gesing@uni-bremen.de

We report on the structural characterization and the pressure- and temperature-dependent behavior of the two end-members of the mullite-type $\text{PbAl}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{BO}_4$ solid solution [1, 2]. Investigations were carried out using neutron, synchrotron and in house X-ray powder diffraction, Raman spectroscopy and density functional theory (DFT) calculations. Polycrystalline mullite-type PbMBO_4 ($M = \text{Al}$ and Mn) samples were produced following the glycerin method [3]. The crystal structure was refined in the space group Pnam in the mullite-type standardized setting [4]; therefore, the edge-sharing MO_6 octahedral

chains run parallel to the crystallographic c-axis. They are connected by BO_3 groups and stabilized by PbO_4E building units. The planar geometry of the BO_3 group changes only slightly over the whole composition range of the solid solution. The very small deviations from a three-fold local symmetry of the BO_3 group could well be monitored from the recorded infrared and Raman spectra using DFT calculated mode assignments. The rigidity of the BO_3 group plays the dominant roles in the thermal contraction in the a-direction and the expansion in the b- and c-directions, leading to a correlation $a \cdot b/c \sim \text{unity}$. The unit-cell volume at zero-pressure and 0 K was obtained and as well evaluated as the isothermal bulk-modulus experimentally from pressure dependent synchrotron X-ray diffraction using a diamond anvil cell and theoretically from DFT calculation. The pressure-dependent data were modeled using higher-order Birch-Murnaghan equations of state [5, 6]. Thermal first-order Gruneisen approximation for the zero-pressure equation of state. We used the double-Debye-double-Einstein-Anharmonicity model [7] to calculate the temperature-dependent internal energy of the crystalline end members. The simulation helped to understand the anisotropic thermal expansion and together with the experimental and calculated bulk moduli to approximate the thermodynamic Gruneisen parameters.

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