

Synthesis, crystal structure, and phase relations of AlSiO_3OH , a high-pressure hydrous phase

MAX W. SCHMIDT,^{1,*} Larry W. Finger,² ROSS J. ANGEL,³ AND ROBERT E. DINNEBIER⁴

¹CNRS-UMR 6524, Magmas et Volcans, 5 rue Kessler, 63038 Clermont-Ferrand, France

²Bayerisches Geoinstitut, 95440 Bayreuth, Germany, and Geophysical Laboratory and Center for High Pressure Research, 5251 Broad Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015, U.S.A.

³Bayerisches Geoinstitut, 95440 Bayreuth, Germany

⁴Lehrstuhl für Kristallographie, Universität Bayreuth, 95440 Bayreuth, Germany

ABSTRACT

Phase egg, first described by Eggleton et al. (1978), was synthesized and its composition determined to be AlSiO_3OH . The crystal structure of AlSiO_3OH , including the position of the hydrogen, has been solved and refined from high-resolution X-ray powder diffraction. The resulting lattice constants are $a = 7.14409(2)$ Å, $b = 4.33462(1)$ Å, $c = 6.95253(2)$ Å, and $\beta = 98.396(1)^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1/n$; $Z = 4$, $V_0 = 212.99(1)$ Å³, and the zero pressure density is 3.74 g/cm³. This phase, which has features in common with the stishovite structure, occurs above 11 GPa and 700 °C. AlSiO_3OH forms from topaz-OH with increasing pressure and persists to more than 17.7 GPa and 1300 °C. From a Schreinemaker analysis, we predicted that phase egg decomposes with pressure to an unknown, possibly hydrous aluminosilicate. Potentially, phase egg could replace topaz-OH or kyanite in subducted crustal bulk compositions and may transport some water into the deep Earth.