

## Lattice Parameters of Nine Oxides and Sulfides as a Function of Pressure\*

R. L. CLENDENEN AND H. G. DRICKAMER

*Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, and Materials Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*

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The lattice parameters of seven oxides and two sulfides have been measured as a function of pressure to several hundred kilobars. FeO, CoO, NiO, MnO, and MnS have the NaCl structure or slight distortions thereof. The data can be fit by a Born-Mayer equation. For FeO, CoO, and NiO the crystal-field stabilization term contributes 5% to 15% of the total attractive pressure. FeS<sub>2</sub> (pyrites) has a cubic structure which can be related to the fcc lattice. Its compressibility is much less than MnS and more comparable to the oxides. The binding is apparently covalent.

SnO<sub>2</sub>, MnO<sub>2</sub>, and TiO<sub>2</sub> all have the same tetragonal structure. For SnO<sub>2</sub> and MnO<sub>2</sub> the *c* axis actually expands with increasing pressure at low pressure, then passes through a maximum and ultimately contracts. The compressibilities of these two compounds are low at low pressure and increase at pressures beyond the maximum in *c*. TiO<sub>2</sub> behaves more normally. It is apparent that central forces, and therefore ionic binding, contribute little to the cohesion of these crystals.

**T**HE effect of pressure to several hundred kilobars has been measured on the lattice parameters of seven oxides and two sulfides. Five of these have the cubic NaCl structure, or a distortion of it, one (pyrites) has a different cubic structure, and three have the tetragonal SnO<sub>2</sub> structure. Table I summarizes the materials and sources. Table II contains the atmospheric pressure values of the lattice parameters.

temperature. The salt compressibilities were from previous x-ray data.<sup>4,5</sup> The results are discussed under the three headings mentioned above.

### OXIDES AND SULFIDES WITH NaCl STRUCTURE

The oxides NiO (528°K), FeO (198°K), CoO (291°K), and MnO (126°K) and the sulfide MnS (122°K) are paramagnetic salts above their Neél temperatures which are indicated in parentheses above.

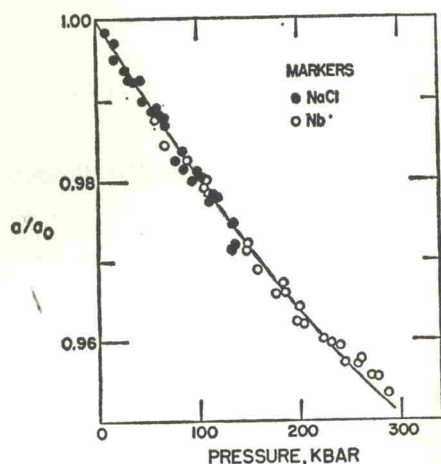


FIG. 1.  $a/a_0$  vs pressure—FeO.

The high-pressure x-ray techniques have been described elsewhere<sup>1</sup> in detail. The pressures were measured by mixing markers of known compressibility mixed with the sample. The markers used are listed in the tables of results. The metal compressibilities were taken from shock-wave data<sup>2,3</sup> corrected to room

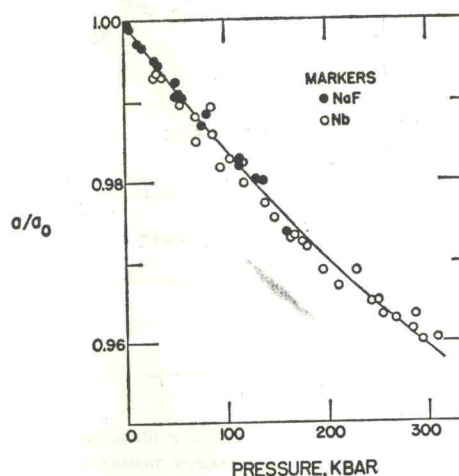


FIG. 2.  $a/a_0$  vs pressure—CoO.

Below the Neél point they are antiferromagnetic and display slight distortions from cubic symmetry. For NiO this distortion is too small for our instruments to detect and it is treated throughout this paper at a cubic crystal. CoO transforms to an antiferromagnetic state at very low pressure.<sup>6</sup> If it is noncubic the distortion is

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<sup>1</sup> E. A. Perez-Albuérne, K. F. Forsgren, and H. G. Drickamer, *Rev. Sci. Instr.* **35**, 29 (1964).

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<sup>5</sup> M. Pagannone and H. G. Drickamer, *J. Chem. Phys.* **43**, 2266 (1965).

<sup>6</sup> C. J. Coston, R. L. Ingalls, and H. G. Drickamer, *Phys. Rev.* **145**, 409 (1966).

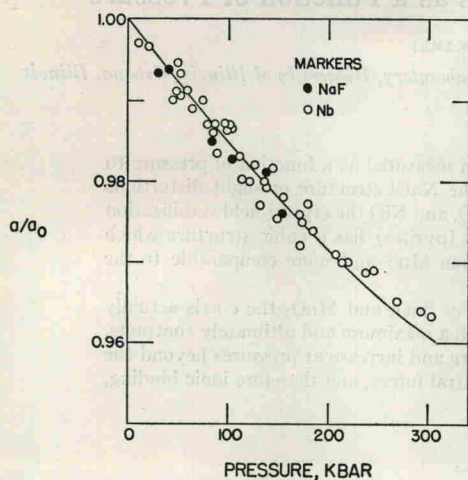
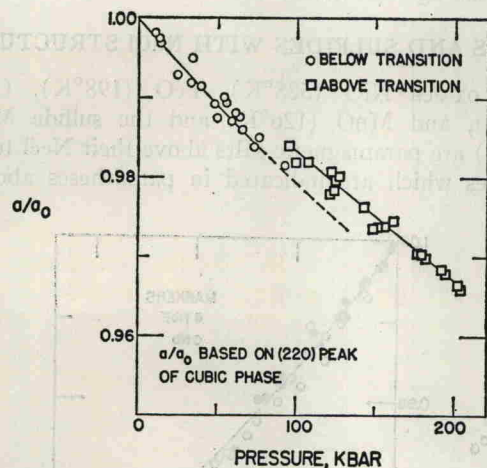
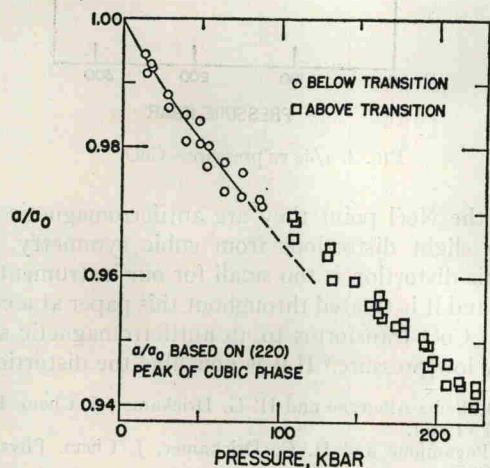
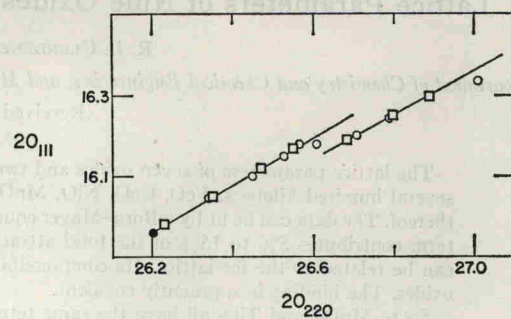
FIG. 3.  $a/a_0$  vs pressure—NiO.FIG. 4.  $a/a_0$  vs pressure—MnO (calculated from 220 peak).FIG. 5.  $a/a_0$  vs pressure—MnS (calculated from 220 peak).FIG. 6.  $2\theta_{III}$  vs  $2\theta_{220}$ —MnO.

TABLE I. Sources for oxides and sulfides.

NiO; Fisher Scientific Co. (Lot No. 740463).
MnO; K & K Laboratories (No. 10868).
CoO; The sample was the same as that used by Minomura. <sup>a</sup>
FeO; This was prepared by the decomposition of ferrous oxalate under vacuum at 850°C. <sup>b</sup>
MnS; This was prepared by heating manganese and sulfur in a closed tube at 675°C for 2 h. <sup>c</sup>
FeS <sub>2</sub> ; Matheson, Coleman & Bell (IX-260).
SnO <sub>2</sub> ; Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. (Code 2332).
MnO <sub>2</sub> ; Allied Chemical Corp. (Code 1948).
TiO <sub>2</sub> ; This sample was the same as that used by Minomura. <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> S. Minomura and H. G. Drickamer, J. Appl. Phys. **34**, 3043 (1963).<sup>b</sup> P. L. Gunther and H. Rehaag, Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem. **243**, 60 (1939).<sup>c</sup> H. E. Swanson, R. K. Fuyat, and G. M. Ugrinic, Natl. Bur. Std. Circ. No. 539, **4**, 11 (1955).

TABLE II. Atmospheric values of the lattice parameters of the transition-metal oxides and sulfides.

Material	Structure	$c(A)$	$a(A)$	$c/a$
MnO	NaCl	...	4.446	...
FeO	NaCl	...	4.304	...
CoO	NaCl	...	4.258	...
NiO	NaCl	...	4.177	...
MnS	NaCl	...	5.223	...
FeS <sub>2</sub> (pyrites)	Cubic	...	5.405	...
SnO <sub>2</sub>	tet.	3.188	4.738	0.6729
MnO <sub>2</sub>	tet.	2.89	4.44	0.6509
TiO <sub>2</sub>	tet.	2.958	4.594	0.6439