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CATION DISTRIBUTION STUDIES IN DOUBLE ORTHOPHOSPHATES WITH WHITLOCKITE STRUCTURE

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The structure of $\beta\text{-Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ is known to be similar to that of whitlockite ($R3c$, $Z = 21$). The cations are distributed in five different positions, the position Ca(4) being only half occupied. The whitlockite network is stable while the filling of the Ca(4) position changes from 0 to 1. The presence of vacancies allows to provide heterovalent substitutions $3\text{Ca}^{2+} = 2\text{M}^{3+} + \square$ and $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \square = 2\text{Me}^+$ with limits of compositions $\text{Ca}_9\text{M}\square(\text{PO}_4)_7$ and $\text{Ca}_{10}\text{Me}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ respectively. The possible cation size can be changed from 0.55 Å (Fe^{3+}) to 1.51 Å (K^+). In order to check these suggestions we have synthesized $\text{Ca}_9\text{M}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ ($\text{M} = \text{rare earth element, Y, Bi, Fe, Al, In, Sc}$) compounds. The double phosphates were studied by luminescence, infrared spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction. All these compounds are isostructural to $\beta\text{-Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. The cell parameters gradually decrease for $\text{M} = \text{La} - \text{Ho}$, Y and remain constant for $\text{M} = \text{Er} - \text{Lu}$. This divergence can be attributed to the change of the coordination number of the rare earth element. A considerable decrease of parameters is observed for the compounds of small-size trivalent elements, their IR spectra show more bands. By luminescence it was found that rare earth elements and Y , Bi occupy Ca(1), Ca(2), Ca(3) positions. The study of $\text{Ca}_{9.18}\text{Fe}_{0.88}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ structure shows that Fe^{3+} occupies octahedral Ca(5) site. The considerable decrease of lattice parameters and changes in IR spectra of compounds with $\text{M} = \text{Fe, Al, In, Sc}$ result from the occupation of Ca(5) site with trivalent cations and from redistribution of charges in the cation sublattice of the $\beta\text{-Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ type structure.