

LETTER

**Chromium solubility in perovskite at high pressure: The structure of $(\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)(\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{O}_3$
(with $x = 0.07$) synthesized at 23 GPa and 1600 °C**

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ABSTRACT

The crystal structure and chemical composition of a crystal of $(\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)(\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x)\text{O}_3$ perovskite (with $x = 0.07$) synthesized in the model system $\text{Mg}_3\text{Cr}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$ – $\text{Mg}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}$ at 23 GPa and 1600 °C have been investigated. The compound was found to be orthorhombic, space group *Pbnm*, with lattice parameters $a = 4.8213(5)$, $b = 4.9368(6)$, $c = 6.9132(8)$ Å, $V = 164.55(3)$ Å³. The structure was refined to $R = 0.046$ using 473 independent reflections. Chromium was found to substitute for both Mg at the dodecahedral X site (with a mean bond distance of 2.187 Å) and Si at the octahedral Y site (mean: 1.814 Å), according to the reaction $\text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{Si}^{4+} = 2\text{Cr}^{3+}$. Such substitutions cause a shortening of the $\langle\text{X-O}\rangle$ and a lengthening of the $\langle\text{Y-O}\rangle$ distances with respect to the values typically observed for pure MgSiO_3 perovskite. Although high Cr-contents are not considered in the pyrolite model, Cr-bearing perovskite may be an important host for chromium in the lower mantle. The successful synthesis of perovskite with high-Cr content and its structural characterization are of key importance because the study of its thermodynamic constants combined with the data on phase relations in the lower-mantle systems can provide new constraints on thermobarometry of perovskite-bearing assemblages.

Keywords: Perovskite, chromium, lower mantle, crystal structure, microprobe analysis, synthesis