New pressure-induced phase changes in CdWO$_4$ from Raman spectroscopic and optical microscopic studies

A. Jayaraman, S. Y. Wang and S. K. Sharma
University of Hawai`i at Mānoa, Hawai`i Institute of Geophysics and Planetology, Honolulu HI 96822, USA

Pressure-induced phase transitions in ABO$_4$ tungstates and molybdates with scheelite and wolframite structure are of interest to materials science and mineral physics. High-pressure phases with interesting physical properties can be expected. Through a high-pressure Raman and optical microscopic study we have found two novel pressure-induced phase transitions in wolframite-type CdWO$_4$. The first transition near 10 GPa is subtle, but easily observable under the polarizing microscope, as the crystal breaks into domains of color, presumably due to a phase change accompanied by twinning, or ferroelasticity. At the second transition near 20 GPa, the Raman data clearly indicate a change in W-O coordination from basically tetrahedral to truly octahedral, a new finding of significance to high-pressure crystal chemistry.

Pressure-induced phase transformation in scheelite (tetragonal symmetry) ABO$_4$ compounds have been of current interest from the viewpoint of their high-pressure crystal chemistry. Recent high-pressure Raman spectroscopic studies have revealed that pressure-induced phase transformations are a rule in these systems. Another common structure adopted by ABO$_4$ tungstates at ambient pressure is the so-called wolframite type and to our knowledge these have not been studied under high pressure.

Two questions of great interest in the high-pressure behaviour of ABO$_4$ molybdates, tungstates and rehnates are (i) whether the scheelite-type compound would transform under pressure to the wolframite-type structure and (ii) how stable is the wolframite structure itself with respect to high pressure. The best candidates to study in this connection are CdMoO$_4$ and CdWO$_4$, because the former crystallizes in the scheelite structure and sits on the border line between the scheelite–wolframite stability field, and CdWO$_4$ has the wolframite structure and hence is a very good candidate for clarifying the second question. Therefore, we carried out high-pressure Raman spectroscopic studies on CdWO$_4$ and CdMoO$_4$, up to 40 GPa and optical microscopic studies on CdWO$_4$ up to 20 GPa. In this article we will discuss mainly our Raman results on CdWO$_4$ and argue for a change in the coordination of tungsten to a truly octahedral coordination with respect to oxygens at the pressure-induced phase transition observed near 20 GPa. We will briefly discuss our results on CdMoO$_4$, which undergoes the anticipated scheelite to wolframite transformation as well as the phase transition involving the above-mentioned coordination change. Finally, we will present optical microscopic evidence for a subtle phase change near 10 GPa in CdWO$_4$.

High-pressure Raman experiments on CdWO$_4$ were carried out in a gasketed Mao-Bell-type diamond cell, with 4:1 methanol–ethanol mixture as the pressure-transmitting medium. Pressure was calibrated by the well-known ruby fluorescence technique. Raman spectra were generally recorded using a Spex Raman instrument equipped with photomultiplier. In some experiments a Spex Triplemate instrument provided with a CCD diode array detector was used to record the spectra. Figure 1 shows the Raman spectra of CdWO$_4$ obtained at three different pressures. The bottom spectrum belongs to the wolframite phase, the middle one has Raman peaks belonging to a new high-pressure phase plus the wolframite phase, and the top spectrum represents purely the high-pressure phase. Figure 2a and b show a plot of the observed Raman peak positions as a function of pressure. Near 20 GPa the spectrum clearly changes due to a pressure-induced phase transition. Raman peaks of the wolframite phase extend beyond 20 GPa and disappear completely only above 30 GPa. Likewise, on release of pressure the high-pressure phase persists down to about 16 GPa. Below this pressure the sample is purely that of the wolframite phase. The appearance of the two-phase region shows very clearly that the transition is strongly first-order and that it is hysteretic. However, the transition is completely reversible at room temperature and the high-pressure phase is not quenchable. Now the question is what is the nature of the high-pressure phase? Only a high-pressure X-ray structure investigation can give a decisive answer, but the Raman results contain some important information regarding the structural building block, namely the coordination of the W-O polyhedra.

Detailed structural investigations on the scheelite-type ABO$_4$ compounds have shown that the B cation is tetrahedrally coordinated to oxygens, while the A cations...
are surrounded by eight oxygens$^4,^5$. Raman and infrared spectra$^6,^8$ are consistent with the presence of isolated BO$_4$ tetrahedra in the structure$^7$. In ABO$_4$ of the wolframate type, such as CdWO$_4$, the B cation is regarded as sixfold-coordinated (approximately, octahedrally coordinated) with respect to oxygens, while the A cation is similarly situated with six oxygen neighbours$^4$. The structure may be crudely described as hexagonally close-packed oxygens with certain octahedral sites filled with A and B cations in an ordered way$^4$.

The wolframate-type CdWO$_4$ has monoclinic symmetry and belongs to the space group 12/a (ref. 9). The usual view of the structural arrangement is that it consists of zigzag chains of edge-sharing WO$_6$ octahedra. But the description of the building blocks as octahedrally coordinated WO$_6$ is a highly distorted picture, for the two of the W-O distances are much larger than the four other distances to regard them as regular WO$_6$ units. For instance, in the isomorphous NiWO$_4$, these distances are found to be 1.79 Å for four W-O distances and 2.19 Å.

**Figure 1.** Raman spectra of CdWO$_4$ recorded at three different pressures with 514.5 nm line of the argon ion laser. The spectrum at 0.5 GPa is of the wolframate phase, which is the normal phase. The 28 GPa spectrum has changed and the strongest line representing the $v_1$ mode frequency (865 cm$^{-1}$) has dropped by 120 cm$^{-1}$ from that of the wolframate phase (985 cm$^{-1}$), seen to the right. The sample has not fully converted to the new phase. The wolframate peak is marked by an arrow. The spectrum at 35 GPa represents purely the new phase (see text for explanation).

**Figure 2 a and b.** Pressure dependence of the observed Raman peaks in the wolframate phase as well as in the new high-pressure phase. A phase transition is marked by sudden shifts in the Raman peak frequency as well as appearance of new peaks and disappearance of old peaks. The dotted line marks the transformation pressure. The symbols s, m, w and vw appearing in the figure indicate the intensities of the Raman peaks, strong, medium, weak and very weak, respectively. Sh is shoulder. Solid lines have been drawn through the data points.
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for the other two\(^\text{10}\). Further, it has been pointed out\(^\text{7}\) that the Raman frequencies of WO\(_6\) in wolframite-type CdWO\(_4\) are consistent if the W–O coordination is regarded as tetrahedral rather than octahedral.

The remarkable feature in the Raman spectrum of the high-pressure phase is that the \(v_1\) mode frequency, which represents the totally symmetric W–O stretching vibration, drops by about 120 cm\(^{-1}\) from that of the wolframite phase at the corresponding pressure (see Figure 1) and dominates the spectrum. This is precisely what would be expected if the W–O coordination becomes truly octahedral. When the coordination increases, the bond lengths increase, and the result is a drop in mode frequency. For instance, the \(v_1\) mode frequency of the octahedral tungstate group (WO\(_6\)) in Ba\(_2\)CaWO\(_6\) (refs 11, 12) crystallizing in the ordered perovskite structure is about 100 cm\(^{-1}\) lower compared to that of WO\(_6\) in tetrahedral coordination\(^8\). Comparing our results with the above we conclude that in the high-pressure phase of CdWO\(_4\) the coordination for W becomes truly octahedral. This would require that the WO\(_6\) octahedrons form chains in the structure sharing four corners with neighbouring octahedra, or form zigzag chains sharing two edges, to preserve the W–O ratio. The Raman spectrum has other weak peaks in the high-frequency region which must be identified with the other internal modes appropriate for WO\(_6\) as well as with the external modes. Obviously, the crystal symmetry will decide the splittings of both the internal and external modes. Input from a high-pressure X-ray diffraction study is needed to identify the symmetry of the high-pressure phase, which will then enable one to assign the other observed peaks. But the identification of the highest wave number peak with the \(v_1\) mode of the WO\(_6\) seems reasonable, and this is a valuable piece of information that we get from Raman spectroscopy, regarding the structure of the building block. Further, the change in colour of the sample after the 20 GPa transition would also be consistent with increase in coordination, for now the crystal field acting on the 5d states of W would be much larger, resulting in an enhanced 10DQ splitting. This would lower the conduction band and reduce the optical gap, causing the observed colour change.

Our high-pressure Raman studies on CdMoO\(_4\) (ref. 13) show two pressure-induced phase transitions, one near 12 GPa and another near 25 GPa. From a detailed comparison of the Raman features of the first high-pressure phase with that of wolframite-type CdWO\(_4\) it is clear that the first pressure-induced phase transition in CdMoO\(_4\) is from scheelite to wolframite type. In the second transition near 25 GPa the behaviour is very similar to that observed in CdWO\(_4\). The \(v_1\) mode drops by about 120 cm\(^{-1}\) and the spectrum is similar to that of the high-pressure phase of CdWO\(_4\). This indicates that the wolframite phase transforms to a structure in which the Mo–O coordination becomes octahedral. Thus, the results of CdMoO\(_4\) and CdWO\(_4\) are consistent.

We have made optical observations under a microscope on thick (~50 \(\mu\)m) as well as thin (~20 \(\mu\)m) samples of CdWO\(_4\) in polarized and unpolarized white light. Remarkably, a pressure-induced phase transition that is not evident in the Raman results could easily be observed near 10 GPa. The sample is normally colourless in unpolarized white light and has a uniform colour in crossed polarization. The onset of the phase transition is marked by the sudden appearance of light grey bands inside the crystal when viewed in unpolarized light. In crossed polarization the effect is spectacular, for the sample transforms into parallel domains of different colours with sharp boundaries. These are illustrated in Figure 3 a–c.

In crossed polarization thin samples show the colour domain vividly. With increasing pressure numerous grey-coloured parallel bands develop in the sample when viewed in unpolarized light, which in crossed polarization has a colour pattern corresponding to the bands in Figure 3 c. At the 20 GPa transition the pattern breaks up and is replaced by dark spaghetti-like regions, the sample acquiring a yellow colour. The yellow progressively changes to a deep orange colour with increasing pressure. Figure 3 illustrates the appearance of a thicker sample near 40 GPa as seen by transmission under white light illumination.

When pressure is released, the sample does not recover its original appearance, once it breaks up into domains. The grey bands are still seen and the originally observed uniform colour over the sample area in crossed polarization is not restored. After the 20 GPa transition a reversal to a single crystal is not expected and this is borne out from our observations.

The optical observations are strong evidence for a pressure-induced phase transition near 10 GPa. In fact, when the Raman data are examined critically, a few minor changes are seen, viz. small changes of slope in the pressure vs. Raman shift plot and a small (4 wave numbers) abrupt downward shift of the strong Raman peak near 304 cm\(^{-1}\). Now the interesting question is: What is this subtle transition in the wolframite phase? A strong possibility is that the wolframite lattice 12/a takes on the C\(_2\hi\) symmetry of HgWO\(_4\). This would involve only a reorientation of the doubled unit cell of wolframite by a rotation around the \(b\)-axis, as shown by Jeitschko and Sleight\(^2\) for the reverse case, namely the relationship between wolframite structure and the structure of HgMoO\(_4\). In this transition the new unit cell volume would be the same, but the angle \(\beta\) is expected to be much larger than for wolframite CdWO\(_4\), ~115° vs. 91.5°. Jeitschko and Sleight\(^2\) describe the differences between the two structures as follows. In both the structures the oxygens form close-packed layers
parallel to the b–c plane. However, the stacking of these layers is almost perfectly hexagonal close-packed in the CdWO₄ wolframite structure, while it would be close to cubic close-packing in HgMoO₄ and HgWO₄. The wolframite-type CdWO₄ adopting the HgWO₄ structure would be consistent with the trends in high-pressure crystal chemistry, namely that the structure of the compound down the column in the Periodic Table is a likely structure for the high-pressure phase of the analogous compound just above it in the same column. Single-crystal high-pressure X-ray diffraction on CdWO₄ would be very rewarding in this connection and it is quite
feasible in the present case, since the transition pressure is 10 GPa, within the reach of hydrostatic pressure.

The subtle nature of the transition as reflected in the Raman results and the observed optical property changes would fit in the above picture. It is very likely that multiple twinning occurs during the transition and the domains are a direct consequence of it. Twinning would also explain the fact that the sample does not regain its original single-crystal character on release of pressure after the 10 GPa transition. The other possibility is that they are ferroelastic domains. The optical observations under a polarizing microscope demonstrate the power of this technique in revealing subtle phase transitions.

Our picture then for the high-pressure transformation sequence in $\text{A}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$ compounds is scheelite to wolframite, or wolframite-like phase and then to a phase with truly octahedrally coordinated $\text{BO}_6$ units. There are other monoclinic structures closely related to wolframite for $\text{ABO}_4$ compound and they are a possibility as intermediate high-pressure phases, before the transformation to the phase involving a change to octahedral coordination.


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Analysis of a conformation-specific epitope of the alpha subunit of human chorionic gonadotropin: Study using monoclonal antibody probes

N. Venkatesh, G. Nagaraja and G. S. Murthy*
Centre for Reproductive Biology and Molecular Endocrinology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560 012, India

Monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) have been used extensively for identification of sequence-specific epitopes using either the ELISA or/and IRMA methods. However, attempts to use MAbs for identification of conformation-specific epitopes have been very few as they are considered very labile. We have investigated the stability of conformation-specific epitopes of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) using a quantitative solid-phase radioimmunoassay (SPRIA) technique. Several epitopes are stable to mild modification (chemical and proteolytic) conditions, and epitopes show differential stability for these modifications. Based on these observations, a monoclonal antibody (MAb 16) for an α-subunit-specific epitope of hCG has been used to monitor changes at the epitopic site (identified as epitope 16) on modification of hCG, using SPRIA with immobilized MAb 16. Modifications of amino groups, hydroxyl group of tyrosine as well as carboxyl group of Asp/Glu all bring about sufficient changes in the epitope integrity. Peptide bond hydrolysis at lysine residues damages the epitope, but not at arginine residues. Hydrolysis at tyrosine does not affect the epitope, though modification of the side-chain of tyrosine inactivates the epitope. Destruction of the epitope occurs on reduction of the disulphide bonds. Partial retention of the epitope activity is seen on modification of carboxyl or the ε-aminogroups of lysine. Based on these results four to six amino acids have been identified to be at the epitopic site, and the data suggest that two peptide segments are brought together by the disulphide bond Cys10-Cys60 to form the epitope.

Epitopes form a very important and specific immunochmical feature of a protein or a macromolecular antigen, and this feature of the antigen is used extensively in the development of specific radioimmunoassays, immunodiagnostics, vaccines etc. Epitopes are classified into sequence-specific (contiguous) and conformation-specific.