

Fig. 1. Xonotlite. Calcium polyhedral layer. Chains of calcium atoms in octahedral coordination (A) and chains of calcium atoms in sevenfold coordination (B, B') are shown. The sevenfold coordination sphere is composed of a trigonal prism plus additional seventh oxygen atom (black dots) [01H1]. (a_m , a_{tr} : lattice parameters for monoclinic and triclinic structure, respectively)

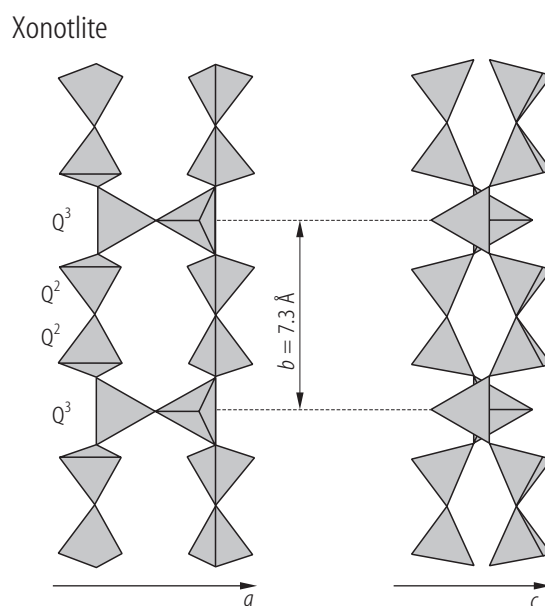


Fig. 2. Xonotlite. $[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{17}]$ -*"dreierdoppelkette"* seen along the c -axis (left) and along the a -axis (right). The b -direction is vertical [01H1].

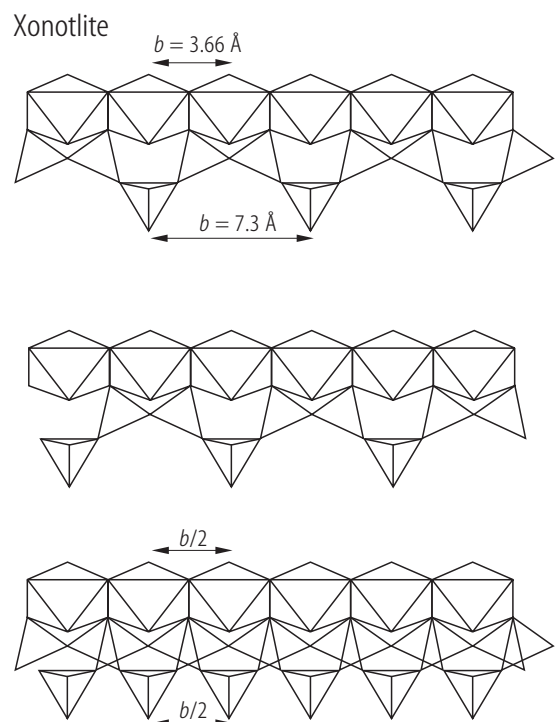


Fig. 3. Xonotlite. Two possibilities of connecting a chain of SiO_4 octahedra with a periodicity of three tetrahedra to a column of calcium octahedra (type A) -top and middle-, and column of calcium octahedra with two superimposed SiO_4 chains -bottom [01H1].

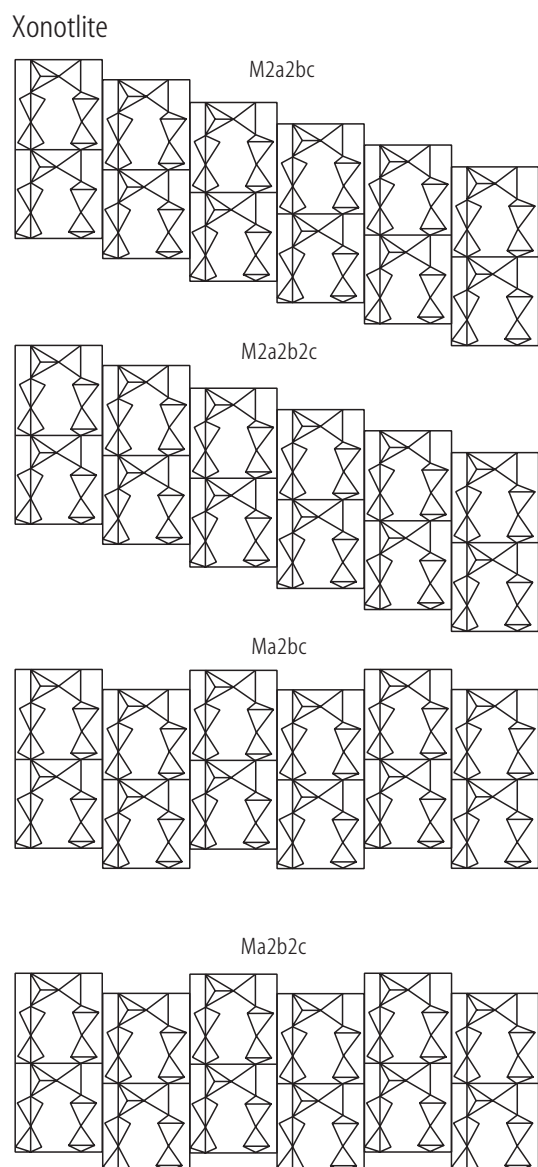


Fig. 4. Xonotlite. Arrangement of protoxonotlite cells and double chains of SiO_4 tetrahedra in the four ordered polytypes parallel *c*, *b* vertical, *a* horizontal [01H1]. Labeling of polytypes according to [84G2].

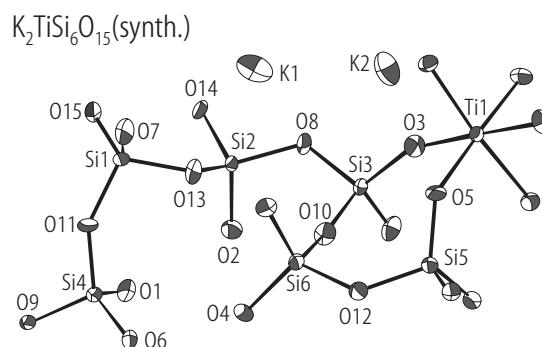


Fig. 5. $\text{K}_2\text{TiSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$, synthetic. An ORTEP plot of the asymmetric unit showing the atomic labeling scheme [01Z1].

Fig. 6. Synthetic $\text{K}_2\text{TiSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$ (a), davanite $\text{K}_2\text{TiSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$ (b), armstrongite $\text{CaZrSi}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c), and epididymite $\text{K}_2\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}$ (d). (A) Comparison of the $[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}]_\infty$ layers, (B) the $[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}]_\infty$ layers viewed perpendicular to the layers, (C) comparison of the connection of the $[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}]_\infty$ layers by isolated octahedra. Only the Si-(O)-Si connections are drawn [01Z1]. (For Fig. see next page)

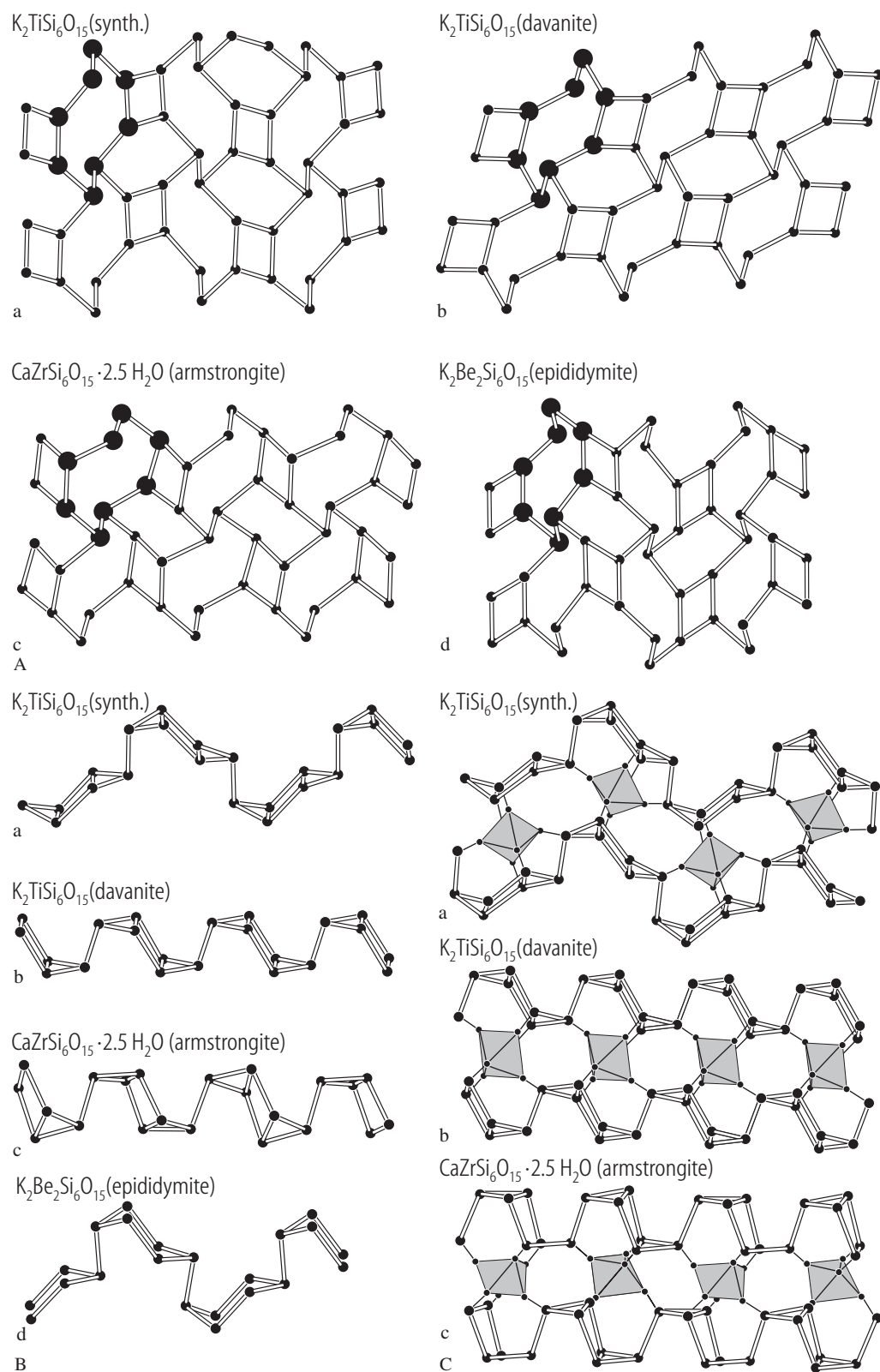


Fig. 6. For caption see previous page

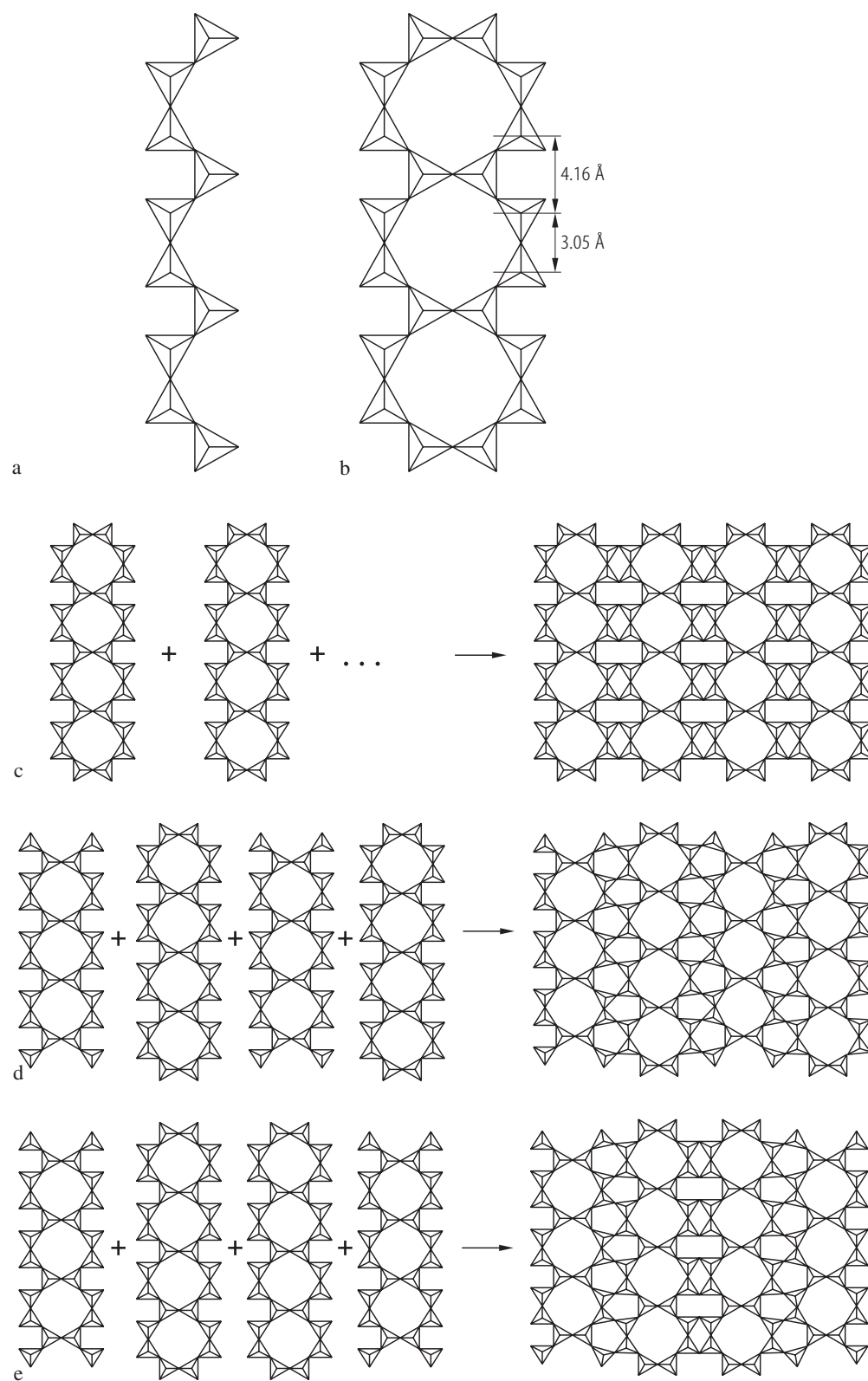


Fig. 7. For caption see next page.

Fig. 7. Layered silicates building blocks: **(a)** wollastonite-type chain and its three-tetrahedron repetition; **(b)** condensation of two wollastonite-type chains to form the xonotlite-like double chain with a characteristic eight-membered ring. The distances shown between unshared apical vertices of the tetrahedra assume no distortion of the idealized chain and a Si-O distance of 1.62 Å; **(c)** condensation of the chain related to one another by a translation in a direction perpendicular to chain direction; **(d)** condensation of the chains after an additional translation (or shear) in a direction parallel to the chain by an amount equal to the half periodicity of the chain; **(e)** condensation of chains in an alternating manner between the direction linkages in **(c)** and sheared linkages in **(d)** [97H1, 00H2].

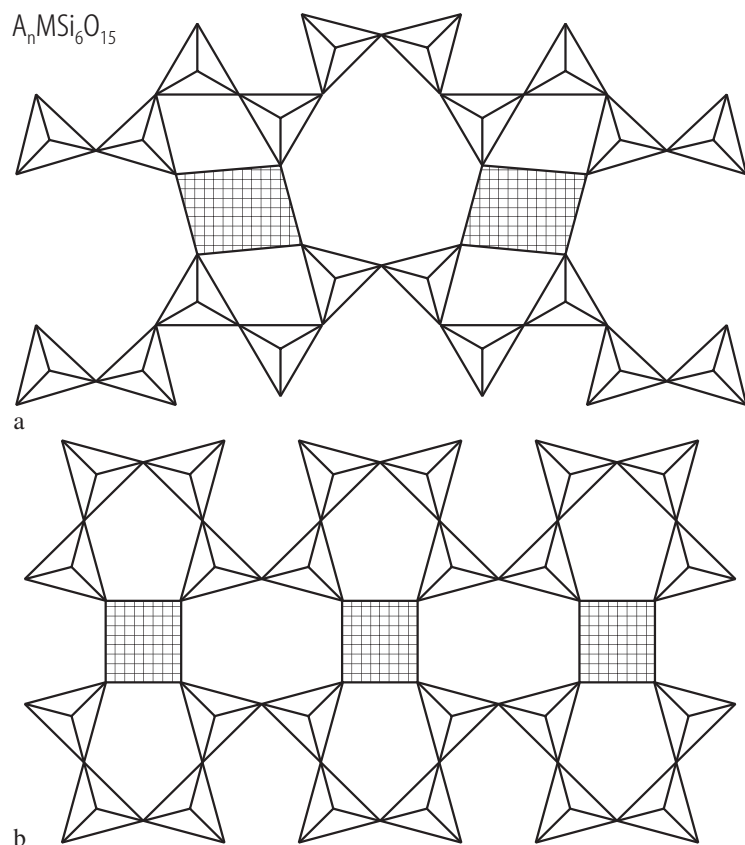


Fig. 8. $A_n\text{MSi}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Schematic of the two general types of $\text{MSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$ frameworks within corrugated layers: **(a)** the open frameworks encountered with large M (M = Nd, Ce) cations; **(b)** the compact frameworks encountered with small M (M = Zr, Ti) cations [97H1].

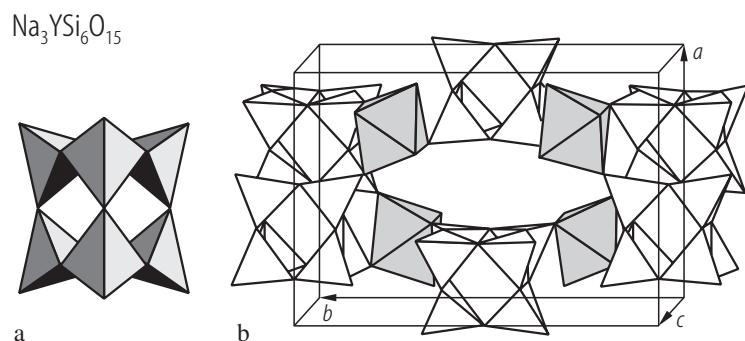


Fig. 9. $\text{Na}_3\text{YSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$ structure. **(a)** The unique isolated Si_6O_{15} unit in the form of a dreier double ring. **(b)** The $\text{YSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$ framework [97H1].

Yuksporite

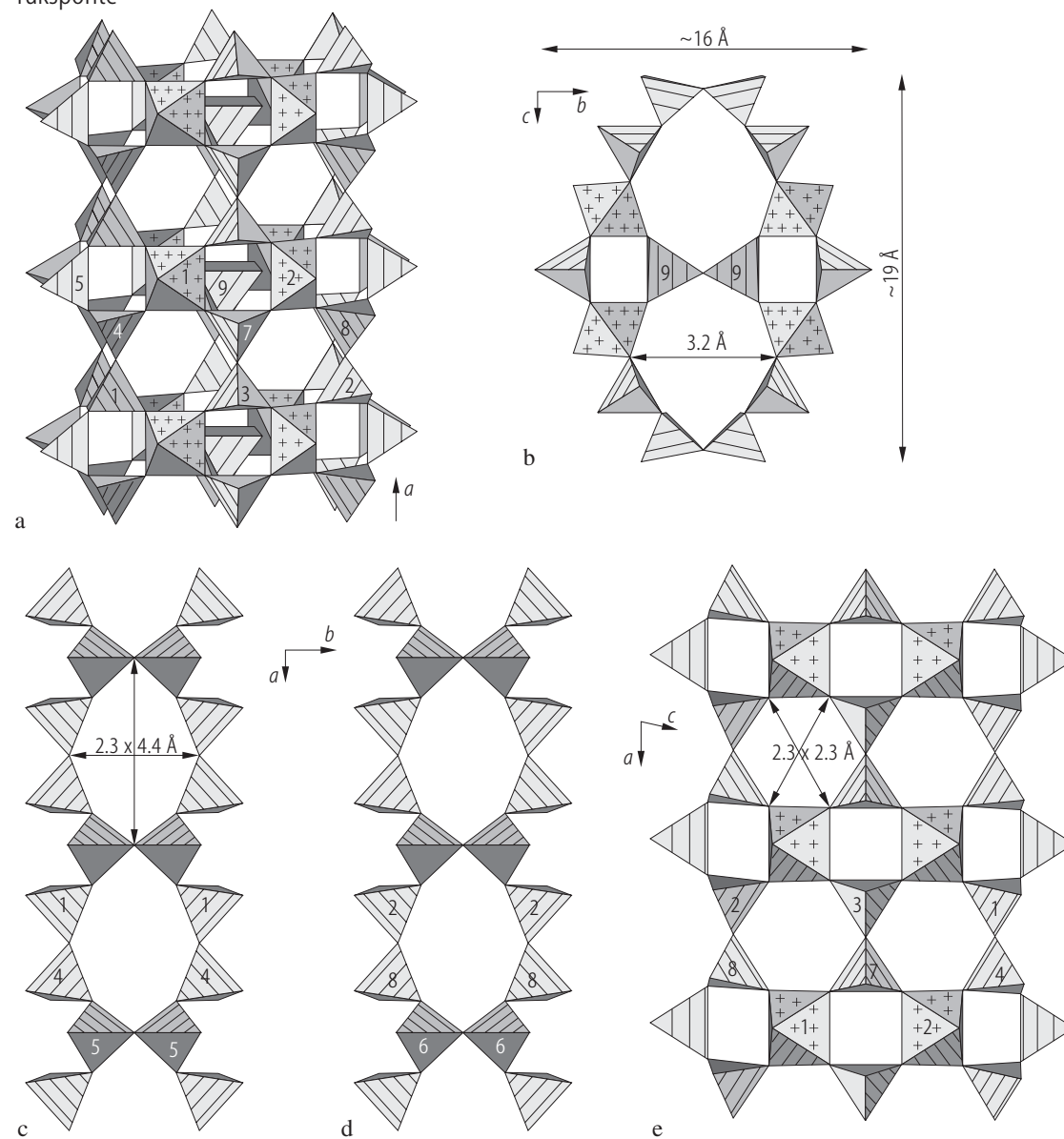


Fig. 10. Yuksporite. Structure of titanosilicate nanorods. (a) View from the side, (b) view from the top; (c,d) two xonotlite-like [Si₆O₁₇] chains form walls of nanorods perpendicular to *c*; TiO₆ octahedra, Si₂O₇ groups and halves

of the xonotlite chains form walls of nanorods perpendicular to *b* (e). The TiO₆ octahedra are crosshatched, SiO₄ tetrahedra are lined. The number in circles correspond to the number of Ti and Si atoms in text [04K1].

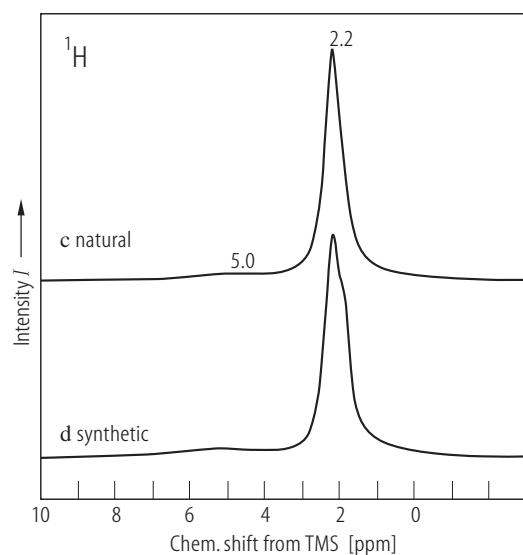
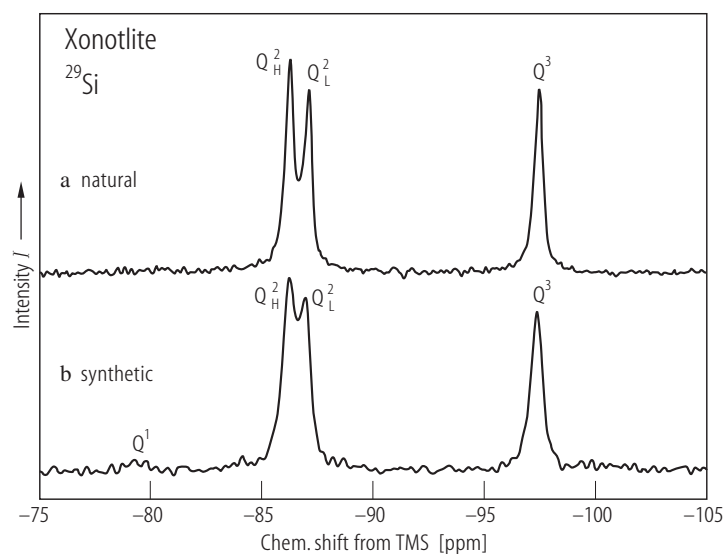


Fig. 11. Xonotlite, natural and synthetic. ^{29}Si HD-MAS NMR spectra (a, b) and ^1H MAS NMR (c, d) [98N1].

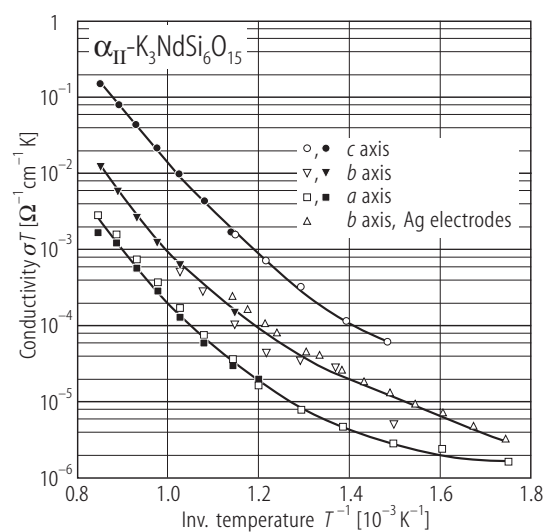


Fig. 12. $\alpha_{\text{II}}\text{-K}_3\text{NdSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$. Conductivity as a function of temperature and crystallographic direction. Unless otherwise mentioned, platinum served as the electrode material. Two sets of data (denoted by open and closed symbols) were obtained [00H1].