

Supplementary material for

**New insights into the zircon-reidite phase transition**

Claudia Stangarone<sup>1</sup>, Ross J. Angel<sup>1</sup>, Mauro Prencipe<sup>2</sup>, Borianna Mihailova<sup>3</sup>, Matteo Alvaro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Pavia, Via A. Ferrata 1, I-27100 Pavia, Italy,*

<sup>2</sup> *Earth Sciences Department, University of Torino, Via Valperga Caluso 35, I-10125 Torino, Italy*

<sup>3</sup> *Department of Earth Sciences, University of Hamburg, Grindelallee 48, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany*

**Contains:**

- Tables S1 and S2
- Captions for figures S1 and S2

**Additional files:**

- 3 crystallographic information files, cif's, for the three phases calculated at various pressures, including the frequencies of the Raman-active phonon modes:
  - zircon\_hydro.cif
  - nphase\_hydro.cif
  - reidite\_hydro.cif
- Two gif files with animations illustrating the atomic motions associated with two phonon modes in zircon:
  - Figure\_S1\_197\_Eg\_1.gif
  - Figure\_S2\_250\_B2g.gif

**Table S1.** Calculated wavenumbers  $\omega$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) symmetry and relative intensity  $I$  in arbitrary units (normalized to 1000 for the most intense peak) according to the scattering geometry polarizations for a polycrystalline powder and a single crystal of zircon at  $P = 0$  and  $P = 19.5$  GPa.

Zircon $P = 0$ GPa										
$\omega$ ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	mode symmetry	polycrystalline powder			single crystal					
		$I$ tot	$I$ par	$I$ perp	xx	xy	xz	yy	yz	zz
439	$A_{1g}$ (1)	1000	623	377	633	0	0	633	0	744
970	$A_{1g}$ (2)	234	231	3	146	0	0	146	0	55
216	$B_{1g}$ (1)	22	12	9	23	0	0	23	0	0
387	$B_{1g}$ (2)	49	28	21	51	0	0	51	0	0
636	$B_{1g}$ (3)	4	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0
1015	$B_{1g}$ (4)	959	548	411	1000	0	0	1000	0	0
250	$B_{2g}$ (1)	21	12	9	0	22	0	0	0	0
197	$E_g$ (1)	30	17	13	0	0	16	0	16	0
225	$E_g$ (2)	120	69	51	0	0	63	0	63	0
341	$E_g$ (3)	552	315	237	0	0	288	0	288	0
542	$E_g$ (4)	24	14	10	0	0	12	0	12	0
922	$E_g$ (5)	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

Zircon $P = 19.5$ GPa										
$\omega$ ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	mode symmetry	polycrystalline powder			single crystal					
		tot	par	perp	xx	xy	xz	yy	yz	zz
468	$A_{1g}$ (1)	212	137	75	140	0	0	140	0	121
1062	$A_{1g}$ (2)	140	127	13	107	0	0	107	0	1
239	$B_{1g}$ (1)	12	7	5	12	0	0	12	0	0
427	$B_{1g}$ (2)	5	3	2	5	0	0	5	0	0
675	$B_{1g}$ (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1115	$B_{1g}$ (4)	1000	571	429	1000	0	0	1000	0	0
217	$B_{2g}$ (1)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
178	$E_g$ (1)	25	14	11	0	0	12	0	12	0
226	$E_g$ (2)	22	13	10	0	0	11	0	11	0
429	$E_g$ (3)	205	117	88	0	0	102	0	102	0
555	$E_g$ (4)	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
1015	$E_g$ (5)	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

**Table S2.** Calculated wavenumbers  $\omega$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) symmetry and relative intensity  $I$  in arbitrary units (normalized to 1000 for the most intense peak) according to the scattering geometry polarizations for a polycrystalline powder and a single crystal of the new phase HPLS  $\text{ZrSiO}_4$  at  $P = 20$

HPLS $\text{ZrSiO}_4$ at $P = 20$ GPa										
$\omega$ ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	mode	polycrystalline powder			single crystal					
	symmetry	tot	par	perp	xx	xy	xz	yy	yz	zz
94	$A_1$ (1)	538	523	14	144	0	0	144	0	486
467	$A_1$ (2)	664	433	231	443	0	0	443	0	367
1054	$A_1$ (3)	149	135	14	114	0	0	114	0	1
239	$B_1$ (1)	95	54	41	95	0	0	95	0	0
410	$B_1$ (2)	18	10	8	18	0	0	18	0	0
427	$B_1$ (3)	18	10	8	18	0	0	18	0	0
674	$B_1$ (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1109	$B_1$ (5)	1000	571	429	1000	0	0	1000	0	0
236	$B_2$ (1)	7	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0
371	$B_2$ (2)	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
637	$B_2$ (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1074	$B_2$ (4)	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
196	$E$ (1)	204	117	87	0	0	102	0	102	0
230	$E$ (2)	263	150	113	0	0	131	0	131	0
293	$E$ (3)	9	5	4	0	0	4	0	4	0
403	$E$ (4)	75	43	32	0	0	38	0	38	0
422	$E$ (5)	475	271	203	0	0	237	0	237	0
450	$E$ (6)	165	94	71	0	0	82	0	82	0
560	$E$ (7)	5	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
955	$E$ (8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1010	$E$ (9)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

31 **Table S3.** Calculated wavenumbers  $\omega$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) symmetry and relative intensity  $I$  in arbitrary units  
 32 (normalized to 1000 for the most intense peak) according to the scattering geometry polarizations  
 33 for a polycrystalline powder and a single crystal of reidite at  $P = 0$ .

$\omega$ ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	mode symmetry	Reidite polycrystalline powder			single crystal					
		tot	par	perp	xx	xy	xz	yy	yz	zz
326	$A_g$ (1)	193	114	79	55	0	0	55	0	104
409	$A_g$ (2)	1000	731	269	1	0	0	1	0	1000
861	$A_g$ (3)	27	26	1	10	0	0	10	0	2
242	$B_g$ (1)	16	9	7	0	8	0	0	0	0
350	$B_g$ (2)	435	249	186	18	227	0	18	0	0
465	$B_g$ (3)	328	188	141	9	176	0	9	0	0
608	$B_g$ (4)	59	34	25	9	25	0	9	0	0
852	$B_g$ (5)	427	244	183	45	196	0	45	0	0
209	$E_g$ (1)	79	45	34	0	0	22	0	22	0
300	$E_g$ (2)	152	87	65	0	0	43	0	43	0
458	$E_g$ (3)	327	187	140	0	0	92	0	92	0
558	$E_g$ (4)	457	261	196	0	0	129	0	129	0
891	$E_g$ (5)	426	243	183	0	0	120	0	120	0

**Figure Captions**

**Figure S1.** Graphical representation of the direct inspection of the eigenvectors of the calculated mode  $E_g$  (1) at  $197\text{ cm}^{-1}$  by means of the graphic interface software Moldraw ([http://www.moldraw.unito.it/\\_sgg/f10000.htm](http://www.moldraw.unito.it/_sgg/f10000.htm)).

**Figure S2.** Graphical representation of the direct inspection of the eigenvectors of the calculated mode  $B_{2g}$  at  $247.8\text{ cm}^{-1}$  by means of the graphic interface software Moldraw ([http://www.moldraw.unito.it/\\_sgg/f10000.htm](http://www.moldraw.unito.it/_sgg/f10000.htm)).