## The Modulated Structure of $\mathrm{SrAuSn}_{2}$

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The ternary stannide $\mathrm{SrAuSn}_{2}$ was synthesized by induction melting of the elements under an argon atmosphere in a sealed niobium ampoule in a water-cooled sample chamber of a high-frequency furnace. The structure of $\mathrm{SrAuSn}_{2}$ was investigated by X-ray powder and single crystal diffraction. It was found to be favourable to describe as a commensurately modulated structure. The $3+1$ dimensional superspace group symmetry $P: \operatorname{Cmcm}(\alpha, 0,0): 0$ s 0 with the unit cell dimensions $a=460.20(14), b=2038.8(8), c=460.34(19) \mathrm{pm}$ and the modulation wave vector $\mathbf{q}=1 / 4$ [100]*. The Sn 1 atoms were those with the strongest modulation while the rest of the atoms showed rather small deviations from the average structure. The $\mathrm{SrAuSn}_{2}$ structure is closely related to the $\mathrm{CeNiSi}_{2}$ type. Geometrically these structures are built up from distorted $\mathrm{ThCr}_{2} \mathrm{Si}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{AlB}_{2}$ slabs. The gold atoms are located in the $\mathrm{ThCr}_{2} \mathrm{Si}_{2}$ slab. They have a distorted square pyramidal tin coordination at $\mathrm{Au}-\mathrm{Sn}$ distances ranging from 266 to 294 pm . These pyramids are condensed via common edges forming two-dimensional layers. The latter are condensed via the Sn 1 atoms within the $\mathrm{AlB}_{2}$ slabs that form one-dimensional zigzag chains with $\mathrm{Sn} 1-\mathrm{Sn} 1$ distances ranging from 282 to 288 pm . These chains show the strong modulations. Together, the gold and tin atoms build up a three-dimensional [ $\mathrm{AuSn}_{2}$ ] network, in which the strontium atoms fill distorted hexagonal channels.

Key words: Stannide, Crystal Structure, Modulated Structure

