

# Gemischte Erdalkalimetall-Trielide $A^{\text{II}}M_1^{\text{III}}M_2^{\text{III}}_{2-x}$

## $(A^{\text{II}} = \text{Ca, Sr, Ba}; M^{\text{III}} = \text{Al, Ga, In})$ . Strukturchemische und bindungstheoretische Untersuchungen

Mixed Alkaline Earth Trielides  $A^{\text{II}}M_1^{\text{III}}M_2^{\text{III}}_{2-x}$  ( $A^{\text{II}} = \text{Ca, Sr, Ba}; M^{\text{III}} = \text{Al, Ga, In}$ ).

A Structural and Theoretical Study

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The binary alkaline earth trielides of the composition  $A^{\text{II}}M_2^{\text{III}}$  exhibit a puzzling variety of structure types ranging from electron precise Zintl compounds like  $\text{CaIn}_2$  and  $\text{KHg}_2$  (both with networks of four-bonded  $M^-$  entities) and the  $\text{AlB}_2$  structure type (with graphite analogue  $M$  sheets) to the cubic Laves phases *e. g.* of  $\text{CaAl}_2$ . The examination of the phase stabilities of mixed compounds  $A^{\text{II}}M_1^{\text{III}}M_2^{\text{III}}_{2-x}$  of two trielides allows to separate the stability ranges in a structure map by taking the electronegativity differences of  $M^{\text{III}}$  and  $A^{\text{II}}$  ( $\Delta\text{EN}$ ) and the radius ratios ( $\text{RR} = r_{\text{M}}/r_{\text{A}}$ ) into account: The  $\text{CaIn}_2$ -type is stable at comparatively large RR, for example over the whole range  $\text{CaGa}_2 - \text{CaIn}_2$  and even up to  $\text{CaAl}_{0.6}\text{Ga}_{1.4}$  and  $\text{CaAl}_{1.2}\text{In}_{0.8}$ , and in  $\text{SrIn}_2$ , together with a limited substitution of In by Al or Ga. The  $\text{KHg}_2$ -type is observed in a region of lower RR: In  $\text{BaIn}_2$ , a substitution of In by 50 % Al and 30 % Ga is possible without a general structure change, in  $\text{SrAl}_2$  this holds for a content of up to 50 % In. At high  $\Delta\text{EN}$  and low RR values (*e. g.*  $\text{Sr/Ba-Ga}$ ), the ideal  $\text{AlB}_2$  structure type exhibits a distinct stability range; only for small RR around  $\text{CaAl}_2$  the  $\text{MgCu}_2$ -type is stable. FP-LAPW band structure calculations of the binary trielides allow to explain the structural changes qualitatively. In the case of the electron precise phases forming the  $\text{CaIn}_2$ ,  $\text{KHg}_2$  or  $\text{AlB}_2$  structure type, details of the bonding situation (such as  $M-M$  distances) as well as differences to other isoelectronic compounds can be rationalized taking the incomplete charge transfer from the alkaline earth towards the triel elements into account. This causes a partial depopulation of some of the bonding and a population of predominantly antibonding states.

**Key words:** Trielides, Alkaline Earth, Band Structure Calculation, Structure Map