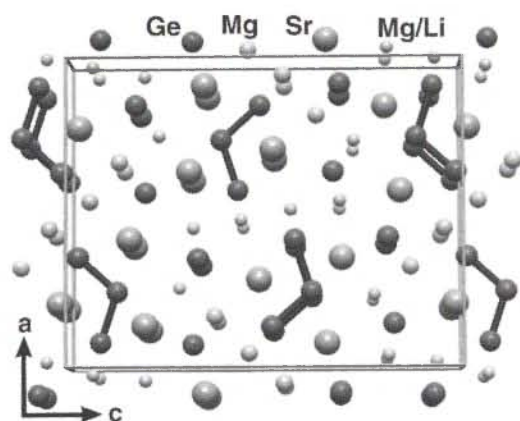


Crystal structure of dodecastrontium octadecamagnesium dilithium eicosagermanide, $\text{Sr}_{12}\text{Mg}_{17.9}\text{Li}_{2.1}\text{Ge}_{20}$

F. Zürcher and R. Nesper*

ETH Zürich, Laboratorium für Anorganische Chemie, Universitätsstraße 6, CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

Received February 23, 1999, transferred to 2nd update of database ICSD in 1999, CSD-No. 409399



Abstract

$\text{Ge}_{20}\text{Li}_{2.1}\text{Mg}_{17.9}\text{Sr}_{12}$, orthorhombic, $Pnma$ (No. 62),
 $a = 14.607(3) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 4.5180(9) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 18.634(4) \text{ \AA}$,
 $V = 1229.7 \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 1$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.037$, $wR(F^2) = 0.100$, $T = 293 \text{ K}$.

Source of material

$\text{Sr}_{12}\text{Mg}_{17.9}\text{Li}_{2.1}\text{Ge}_{20}$ is prepared by heating the stoichiometric mixture of the elements at 1273 K (12 h, cooling down within 4 h). $\text{Sr}_{12}\text{Mg}_{17.9}\text{Li}_{2.1}\text{Ge}_{20}$ forms grey-black, irregular crystals with a metallic lustre. It is exceptionally air and moisture sensitive. The Mg/Li3, Mg/Li4, and Mg/Li5 sites are occupied by different amounts of lithium and magnesium. The corresponding occupancy factors are also refined.

Discussion

$\text{Sr}_{12}\text{Mg}_{17.9}\text{Li}_{2.1}\text{Ge}_{20}$ crystallises with the $\text{Sr}_{12}\text{Mg}_{17.8}\text{Li}_{2.2}\text{Si}_{20}$ structure type [1]. It contains Ge_3 chains and isolated Ge^{4-} Zintl anions. The structure of this compound is in accordance with the structure-directing rules developed for Zintl phases with linear Zintl anions [2–4]. The small polarising magnesium and lithium favour the highly charged terminal or isolated Ge^{4-} anions and the heavier strontium stabilises the Ge–Ge bonds. Lacking 2.2 electrons, $\text{Sr}_{12}\text{Mg}_{17.9}\text{Li}_{2.1}\text{Ge}_{20}$ does not follow the simple Zintl–Klemm concept. The states at the Fermi level are centred on the Ge_3 chain and have a π character. The Zintl anions are eclipsically stacked with a distance of 4.5 Å. These are the two conditions for intermolecular π interactions along the stacking direction, which may cause a one-dimensional metallic conductivity [3–5].

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	black piece, size $0.10 \times 0.15 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$
Wavelength:	Mo K_{α} radiation ($0.71073 \text{ \AA}$)
μ :	251.24 cm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Stoe IPDS, 180 exposures, $\Delta\phi = 1.6^\circ$
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	51.62°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	8325, 1270
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1139
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	83
Programs:	SHELXS-97 [6], SHELXL-97 [7], COLTURE [8]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in $\text{\AA}^2$).

Atom	Site	Occ.	x	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Sr(1)	4c		0.91405(6)	1/4	0.65501(5)	0.0141(5)	0.0158(7)	0.0133(5)	0	0.0006(3)	0
Sr(2)	4c		0.70625(6)	1/4	0.48074(5)	0.0153(5)	0.0159(6)	0.0160(5)	0	0.0016(3)	0
Sr(3)	4c		0.13496(7)	1/4	0.80623(5)	0.0265(6)	0.0161(7)	0.0143(5)	0	–0.0015(4)	0
Mg(1)	4c		0.1653(2)	1/4	0.6301(2)	0.017(2)	0.020(2)	0.013(2)	0	0.000(1)	0
Mg(2)	4c		0.9482(2)	1/4	0.4544(2)	0.016(2)	0.021(2)	0.014(2)	0	–0.001(1)	0
Mg(3)	4c	0.96(2)	0.4762(2)	1/4	0.5623(2)	0.023(2)	0.022(3)	0.015(2)	0	–0.002(2)	0
Li(3)	4c	0.04	0.4762	1/4	0.5623	0.023	0.022	0.015	0	–0.002	0
Mg(4)	4c	0.85(2)	0.0381(3)	1/4	0.1884(2)	0.016(2)	0.015(3)	0.012(2)	0	–0.001(1)	0
Li(4)	4c	0.15	0.0381	1/4	0.1884	0.016	0.015	0.012	0	–0.001	0
Mg(5)	4c	0.67(2)	0.7338(3)	1/4	0.2758(3)	0.017(3)	0.022(3)	0.019(3)	0	–0.001(2)	0
Li(5)	4c	0.33	0.7338	1/4	0.2758	0.017	0.022	0.019	0	–0.001	0
Ge(1)	4c		0.13230(7)	1/4	0.48427(5)	0.0122(5)	0.0162(7)	0.0110(5)	0	0.0011(3)	0
Ge(2)	4c		0.24573(7)	1/4	0.38378(5)	0.0124(5)	0.0208(7)	0.0109(5)	0	0.0000(4)	0
Ge(3)	4c		0.41220(7)	1/4	0.42654(5)	0.0126(5)	0.0149(7)	0.0105(5)	0	–0.0008(3)	0
Ge(4)	4c		0.91974(7)	1/4	0.31074(5)	0.0137(5)	0.0147(7)	0.0103(5)	0	0.0000(3)	0
Ge(5)	4c		0.85056(7)	1/4	0.82791(6)	0.0141(5)	0.0148(7)	0.0147(5)	0	–0.0010(4)	0

* Correspondence author (e-mail: nesper@inorg.chem.ethz.ch)

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by the Swiss National Foundation under project no. 2000-050675.97

References

1. Nesper, R.; Wengert, S.: Sr₁₂Mg_{17.8}Li_{2.2}Si₂₀, the first Zintl-phase with a Si₃ chain. *Monatsh. Chem.* **130** (1999) 197-202.
2. Currao, A.; Curda, J.; Nesper, R.: Kann man die Arten von Zintl-Anionen steuern? Variationen über das Thema Si²⁻ im System Sr/Mg/Si. *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **622** (1996) 85-94.
3. Wengert, S.: Experimentelle und theoretische Lösungsansätze zu grundlegenden Problemen in Zintlverbindungen. Dissertation, ETH Zürich, Switzerland 1997.
4. Zürcher, F.: Syntheses, Structures and Properties of Zintl Phases Formed by the Tetrel Elements and the Alkaline-Earth Metals. Dissertation, ETH Zürich, Switzerland 1998.
5. Savin, A.; Nesper, R.; Wengert, S.; Fässler, T.: ELF: The Electron Localization Function. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **36** (1997) 1808-1832.
6. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXS-97. Program for the solution of crystal structures. University of Göttingen, Germany 1997.
7. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXL-97. Program for refining crystal structures. University of Göttingen, Germany 1997.
8. Hofmann, P.; Nesper, R.: COLTURE 3-D Color Graphic Program. ETH Zürich, Switzerland 1995.