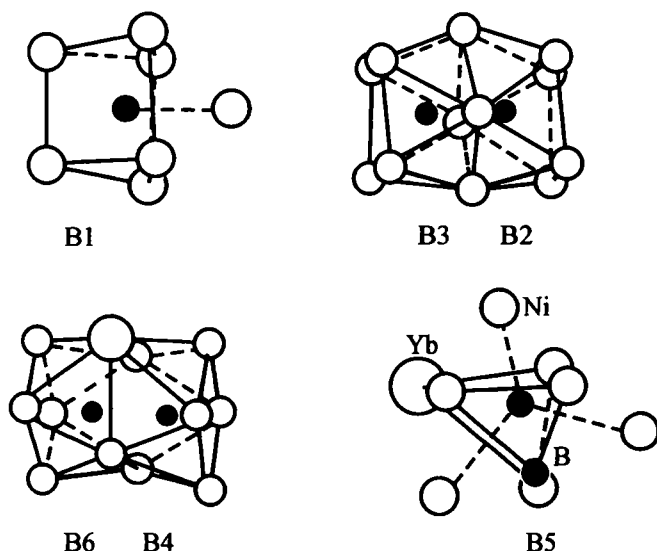


Crystal structure of diytterbium pentadecanickel nonaboride, $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$

V. Babizhetskyy^{*†}, I. Veremchuk[‡], N. Chaban[‡] and Yu. Kuz'ma[‡][†] Max-Planck-Institut für Festkörperforschung, Heisenbergstr. 1, 70569, Stuttgart, Germany[‡] National University of Lviv, Analytical Chemistry Institute, Kyrylo and Mefodija Str. 6, 79005 Lviv, Ukraine

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Abstract

$\text{B}_9\text{Ni}_{15}\text{Yb}_2$, orthorhombic, *Cmca* (no. 64), $a = 15.925(2)$ Å, $b = 11.590(1)$ Å, $c = 11.232(1)$ Å, $V = 2073.1$ Å³, $Z = 8$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.033$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.054$, $T = 293$ K.

Source of material

The title compound was obtained by systematic investigation of the Yb-Ni-B system. The samples were melted in the arc furnace (purified argon atmosphere) from compact Yb (99.5 wt. %) and powders of Ni (99.98 wt. %) and B (99.4 wt. %), which were previously mixed and pressed. Each alloy was wrapped in Mo-foil and annealed at 1070 K for 700 h in the evacuated quartz tube. Single needle-like crystals with metallic luster were extracted from the compact alloy with nominal composition $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$.

Discussion

The existence of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$ (structure type $\text{Ho}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$ [1]) was established in [2], but only unit cell parameters were determined, the atomic coordinates were not specified. The $\text{Ln}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{Y}, \text{Tb}, \text{Dy}, \text{Er}, \text{Tm}, \text{Lu}$) borides belong also to $\text{Ho}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$ -structure type [2], but crystal structure was fully examined only for $\text{Ho}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$. The single crystal investigation of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$ showed lattice parameters in good agreement with the results of X-ray powder diffraction method [2]. Metal atoms in the $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$ structure are characterized by high coordination numbers (CN): the Yb atoms have CN = 20 and 18, the Ni atoms – 16, 14 and 13. Coordination spheres of the boron atoms are distorted

Archimedean cubes which are connected with one another by square faces (B2–B3 and B4–B6). The B1 atoms center a trigonal prism composed of the metal atoms. The B5 atoms are also situated in a trigonal prism, in which one of the apices is occupied by a B5 atom. As a result, the boron atoms in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ni}_{15}\text{B}_9$ are either isolated (B1) or form pairs (other boron atoms). Thus, according to the common tendency, the increase in boron content in a boride leads to substitution of isolated boron atoms (structure types $\text{Ti}_3\text{Co}_5\text{B}_2$, TiNiSi , CeCo_3B_2) by B₂ pairs (structure types ZrCo_3B_2 , CeCo_4B_4 , NdCo_4B_4), B_n chains (structure types W_3CoB_3 , Mo_2IrB_2), B_n zigzag chains (structure types NdCoB_2 , CrB , FeB) or layers (structure types AlB_2 , YCrB_4 , Y_2ReB_6) [3]. The minimal interatomic distances for Yb atoms are well correlated with the distances in the other boride structures. Specifically, $d(\text{Yb1}—\text{Ni3})$ and $d(\text{Yb1}—\text{B5})$ are 2.785(1) Å and 2.744(2) Å, respectively. The shortening of interatomic distances between Ni and B atoms ($d(\text{Ni5}—\text{B5}) = 1.988(9)$ Å and $d(\text{Ni7}—\text{B1}) = 1.972(3)$ Å) has the same order as in other boride structures. The distances between boron atoms in the pairs are: $d(\text{B2}—\text{B3}) = 1.91(2)$ Å, $d(\text{B4}—\text{B6}) = 1.97(1)$ Å, $d(\text{B5}—\text{B5}) = 1.71(2)$ Å. Thus, they are in good agreement with the values of the boron atomic radii which are within the limits of 0.88 Å (for the CN 4) to 0.92 Å – 0.95 Å (for the CN 8) [3].

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	metallic luster needle, size $0.03 \times 0.04 \times 0.2$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_α radiation (0.71069 Å)
μ :	443.04 cm ⁻¹
Diffraction, scan mode:	STOE IPDS I, 225 exposures, $\Delta\omega = 0.8$
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	63.88°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	11956, 1838
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1516
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	106
Programs:	SHELXS-97 [4], SHELXL-97 [5]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{iso}
B(1)	8d	0.1352(7)	0	0	0.006(2)
B(2)	8f	0	0.046(1)	0.172(1)	0.005(2)
B(3)	8f	0	0.441(1)	0.198(1)	0.005(2)
B(4)	16g	0.1302(4)	0.2489(7)	0.2452(8)	0.007(1)
B(5)	16g	0.1497(5)	0.0541(7)	0.4486(8)	0.010(1)
B(6)	16g	0.2010(5)	0.2486(7)	0.1011(8)	0.008(1)

* Correspondence author (e-mail: v.babizhetskyy@fkf.mpg.de)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Yb(1)	8e	¼	0.05912(4)	¼	0.0040(2)	0.0045(2)	0.0048(2)	0	0.0009(1)	0
Yb(2)	8f	0	0.23902(4)	0.45868(4)	0.0048(2)	0.0056(2)	0.0026(2)	0	0	−0.0006(2)
Ni(1)	4b	0	0	½	0.0117(8)	0.0067(8)	0.0031(8)	0	0	−0.0011(7)
Ni(2)	4a	0	0	0	0.0036(7)	0.0055(8)	0.0005(8)	0	0	−0.0007(6)
Ni(3)	8f	0	0.2633(1)	0.2120(1)	0.0036(4)	0.0055(5)	0.0032(5)	0	0	0.0006(5)
Ni(4)	8e	¼	0.3188(1)	¼	0.0068(5)	0.0056(5)	0.0021(5)	0	0.0008(5)	0
Ni(5)	16g	0.09688(5)	0.41174(8)	0.33989(8)	0.0062(3)	0.0045(3)	0.0021(4)	0.0013(3)	−0.0005(3)	−0.0001(3)
Ni(6)	16g	0.10668(5)	0.13667(8)	0.09638(8)	0.0065(3)	0.0070(4)	0.0019(4)	0.0012(3)	0.0004(3)	−0.0003(3)
Ni(7)	16g	0.11602(5)	0.38670(7)	0.11731(8)	0.0049(3)	0.0045(4)	0.0027(4)	0.0008(3)	0.0002(3)	−0.0003(3)
Ni(8)	16g	0.16977(5)	0.22263(7)	0.41610(9)	0.0053(3)	0.0040(4)	0.0027(3)	−0.0008(3)	−0.0004(3)	0.0007(3)
Ni(9)	16g	0.07931(5)	0.08802(8)	0.30669(8)	0.0036(3)	0.0044(4)	0.0018(4)	−0.0007(3)	−0.0009(3)	−0.0005(3)
Ni(10)	16g	0.26331(5)	0.39985(8)	0.03203(9)	0.0046(3)	0.0055(4)	0.0058(4)	−0.0022(3)	−0.0009(3)	0.0023(3)

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