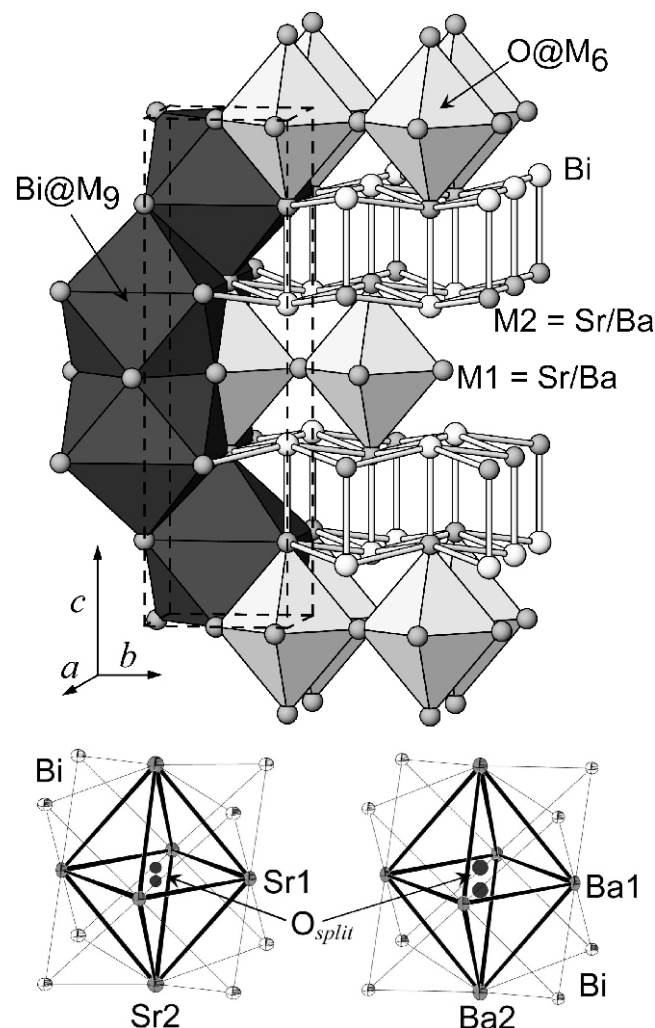


Crystal structures of tetrastrontium dibismuthide oxide, $\text{Sr}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$, and tetrabarium dibismuthide oxide, $\text{Ba}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$

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Abstract

Bi_2OSr_4 , tetragonal, $I4/mmm$ (no. 139), $a = 4.9948(7)$ Å, $c = 17.548(4)$ Å, $V = 437.8$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.075$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.196$, $T = 298$ K.

$\text{Ba}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$, tetragonal, $I4/mmm$ (no. 139), $a = 5.2662(7)$ Å, $c = 18.625(4)$ Å, $V = 516.5$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.043$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.109$, $T = 298$ K.

Source of material

$\text{Sr}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Ba}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$ were synthesized from stoichiometric amounts of alkaline-earth metals (Sr, Ba), Bi and Bi_2O_3 (ratio 12:4:1) in sealed niobium ampoules (≈ 2 g), using argon as inert gas, and a quartz glass jacket. The following temperature profiles

were applied: 298 K $\rightarrow$ 1150 K (40 Kh⁻¹, subsequent annealing for 72 h) $\rightarrow$ 298 K (25 Kh⁻¹) for $\text{Sr}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$; and 298 K $\rightarrow$ 1270 K (50 Kh⁻¹, subsequent annealing for 36 h) $\rightarrow$ 298 K (30 Kh⁻¹) for $\text{Ba}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$, respectively.

Experimental details

The oxygen atom was refined isotropically on the 4e position (0 0 z, SOF = 0.5) showing reasonable displacement coefficients, instead of 2a (0 0 0, SOF = 1), because of the unusually large ratios of the maximum (U_{33}) and minimum (U_{11}) libration amplitudes about a factor of 12 ($\text{Sr}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$) and 25 ($\text{Ba}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$), if refined anisotropically on the initial 2a position.

The relatively large residuals of electron densities, found during structure refinement of $\text{Sr}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$, are all very close to the Bi-position, and caused by absorption effects, notice the exceptionally high absorption coefficient of 642 cm⁻¹ for this compound.

Discussion

$\text{Sr}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Ba}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$ are isopointal with the K_2NiF_4 type of structure ($tI14$). Both also represent a filled up variant of the La_2Sb structure type ($tI12$) with oxygen localized in the octahedral cavities formed by the alkaline earth metals; this is in similarity with compounds like $\text{Yb}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}$ [1], $\text{Eu}_4\text{Sb}_2\text{O}$ [2] or $\text{Eu}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$ [3]. All of them have originally been misunderstood as binary phases M_2X : Sr_2Bi ($a = 5.01(2)$ Å, $c = 17.68(3)$ Å) [4], Ba_2Bi ($a = 5.263(3)$ Å, $c = 18.700(8)$ Å) [5]. The formation of distinguished O@M_6 octahedra leads to pronounced changes of the c/a ratio (3.513 for $\text{Sr}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$ and 3.536 for $\text{Ba}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{O}$ with $c/a \approx 3.414 = 2+2^{1/2}$) in contrast to oxygen free compounds with La_2Sb type of structure and $c/a \gg 3.414$: $c/a = 3.936$ (Ce_2Sb [6]) or 3.896 (Nd_2Sb [7]). It can also be demonstrated, that formerly reported Sr_2Bi [4] and Ba_2Bi [5] must contain oxygen, just by analysing their c/a ratios [8].

The structures are built up by mono-capped square antiprims Bi@M_9 ($M = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$) which are condensed via the square basal plane, yielding $[\text{Bi@M}_5\text{M}_{1/2}]_2$. Such units extend along [110] via triangular faces, whereby the oxygen atoms occupy the octahedral voids. Along [001], the thus formed double layers $[\text{Bi@M}_1\text{M}_{3/4}\text{M}_{1/2}]_2$ are linked by common edges resulting in a 3D arrangement $[\text{Bi@M}_{3/4}\text{M}_{1/2}\text{M}_{1/4}]$. Five pnictide atoms are arranged around the M2 atoms at the corners of a square pyramid, forming NaCl type fragments, which are also a distinct feature of Sc_2Sb [9] and related structures [10–12]. A remarkable feature is the pronounced anisotropy of the atomic displacement of the O atoms. This indicates that the oxygen atoms prefer the coordination number 5 instead of 6, which was taken into account by using a split-position. A comparable, but well ordered, square pyramidal coordination of oxygen is known from other oxygen containing pnictides of the formula $\text{M}_5\text{Sb}_5\text{O}_5$ ($M = \text{rare earth element}$) [13–15].

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1. Tetrastrontium dibismuthide oxide, Sr₄Bi₂O

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	metallic dark-black block, size 0.06 × 0.07 × 0.07 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K _α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ:	641.56 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	STOE STADI4, ω
2θ _{max} :	79.94°
N(hkl) _{measured} , N(hkl) _{unique} :	1550, 449
Criterion for I _{obs} , N(hkl) _{gt} :	I _{obs} > 2 σ(I _{obs}), 352
N(param) _{refined} :	12
Programs:	SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97 [16], ATOMS [17]

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
Bi	4e	0	0	0.36169(6)	0.0163(4)	U ₁₁	0.0115(3)	0	0	0
Sr(1)	4c	0	½	0	0.013(1)	0.011(1)	0.0162(8)	0	0	0
Sr(2)	4e	0	0	0.1689(2)	0.0190(8)	U ₁₁	0.019(1)	0	0	0

2. Tetrabarium dibismuthide oxide, Ba₄Bi₂O

Table 4. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	metallic dark-black block, size 0.06 × 0.08 × 0.08 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K _α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ:	488.78 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	STOE STADI4, ω
2θ _{max} :	99°
N(hkl) _{measured} , N(hkl) _{unique} :	2661, 835
Criterion for I _{obs} , N(hkl) _{gt} :	I _{obs} > 2 σ(I _{obs}), 621
N(param) _{refined} :	13
Programs:	SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97 [16] ATOMS [17]

Table 6. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Bi	4e	0	0	0.36259(3)	0.0134(1)	U ₁₁	0.0115(1)	0	0	0
Ba(1)	4c	0	½	0	0.0114(2)	0.0083(2)	0.0183(2)	0	0	0
Ba(2)	4e	0	0	0.17127(5)	0.0164(2)	U ₁₁	0.0217(3)	0	0	0

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