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BL****Experiment title:**

Structural characterisation of intermetallic compounds and metal hydrides by powder diffraction.

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About twenty powder patterns (samples from projects INTAS and FNS) were successfully acquired during 15 shifts. Here we give a short report on successfully analyzed patterns and refined crystal structures.

Oxygen stabilized intermetallic compounds and their hydrides:

Compound	space group	lattice parameters [Å]	impurities
Zr ₃ NiO	<i>Cmcm</i>	$a=3.3336(1)$, $b=10.9696(3)$, $c=8.7687(3)$	
Zr ₃ NiOH _{5.58}	<i>Cmcm</i>	$a=3.5296(4)$, $b=11.380(1)$, $c=9.664(1)$	ZrNiH ₃ , ZrO ₂
Ti ₄ Ni ₂ O _{0.3}	<i>Fd3m</i>	$a=11.33005(6)$	
Ti ₂ Zr ₂ Ni ₂ O _{0.3}	<i>Fd3m</i>	$a=11.7989(3)$	
Ti ₃ ZrNi ₂ O _{0.3}	<i>Fd3m</i>	$a=11.5494(1)$	
Ti ₂ Zr ₂ Co ₂ O _{0.3}	<i>Fd3m</i>	$a=11.76547(8)$	ZrO ₂

κ-phases with composition A₉B₄X_y (A = Zr, Hf; B = V, Mo, W, Re; X = B, P, S):

Compound	space group	lattice parameters [Å]	impurities
Zr ₉ Mo ₄ S	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	$a=8.7371(4)$, $c=8.6351(4)$	ZrN, ZrO, β-Zr, Mo, ZrMo ₂
Zr ₉ V ₄ S	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	$a=8.6380(5)$, $c=8.5668(6)$	ZrN
Zr ₉ Mo ₄ Fe	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	$a=9.0526(2)$, $c=8.9792(4)$	ZrO ₂ , Mo, ZrMo ₂

CsMgH_x : *Pmnm*, $a=9.9958(1)$, $b=6.13271(6)$, $c=8.57364(9)$

atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$B[\text{\AA}^2]$
Cs1	1/4	1/4	0.1796(4)	1.83(4)
Cs2	0.4737(2)	1/4	0.6645(3)	B_{Cs1}
Mg1	1/4	3/4	0.642(2)	1.6(2)
Mg2	0.614(1)	1/4	0.077(1)	B_{Mg1}

Ternary intermetallic compounds of type AB₅ and their hydrides:

Compound	space group	lattice parameters [\AA]	impurities
LaNi ₂ Mn ₃	<i>P 6/mmm</i>	$a=9.2118(2)$, $c=4.1862(1)$	Mn
LaNi ₂ Mn ₃ H _x	<i>P 6/mmm</i>	$a=9.8952(3)$, $c=4.3062(2)$	LaNi ₂ Mn ₃ , Mn
NdNi ₄ Mg	<i>F-43m</i>	$a=7.09874(4)$	NdNi ₃
NdNi ₄ MgH _x	<i>Pmn2₁</i>	$a=5.0795(4)$, $b=5.4893(4)$, $c=7.3846(5)$	NdNi ₄ Mg, NdNi ₃

Positions of metal atoms in the new compound CsMgH_x and in two new hydrides of the compounds of type AB₅, as determined here, will serve as starting model for determination of the hydrogen(deuterium) positions by neutron diffraction.

Phase analysis of samples with nominal composition Gd₂Fe₁₇ :

Sample	main phases	lattice parameters [\AA]
Gd ₂ Fe ₁₇ - not annealed	GdFe _{9.31} (LuFe _{9.5} -type, <i>P6₃/mmc</i>)	$a=8.4998(1)$, $c=8.3406(1)$
	GdFe _{8.62} (PrFe ₇ -type, <i>R-3m</i>)	$a=8.5382(1)$, $c=12.4389(2)$
Gd ₂ Fe ₁₇ - annealed 900° C	GdFe _{9.00} (TbCu ₇ -type, <i>P6/mmm</i>)	$a=4.9098(1)$, $c=4.1683(1)$
	GdFe _{8.80} (PrFe ₇ -type, <i>R-3m</i>)	$a=8.5415(1)$, $c=12.4387(3)$
Gd ₂ Fe ₁₇ - annealed 1050° C	GdFe _{8.35} (PrFe ₇ -type, <i>R-3m</i>)	$a=8.5428(1)$, $c=12.4358(1)$
	Fe (<i>Im3m</i>)	$a=2.8673(1)$

Structural data of high precision obtained in this experiment will be used in modeling the stability of phases with the above mentioned three structure types, which were observed in the Yb-Fe-Al system during our previous studies.

Preliminary test of the hydrogen induced anisotropic line broadening in compounds of type AB₂ :

Compound	space group	lattice parameters [\AA]
Ti(Mn,V,Ni) ₂ - not cycled and cycled	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	$a=4.9429$, $c=8.0417$
Zr(Mn,V,Ni) ₂ - not cycled and cycled	<i>Fd3m</i>	$a=7.0613$

These preliminary tests show that the anisotropy of the line broadening induced by the hydrogenation is lower than in the hexagonal compounds AB₅, like LaNi₅. More systematic experiments are planned to understand the effect.