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# Exploratory Work in the Quaternary System of Ca–Eu–Cd–Sb: Synthesis, Crystal, and Electronic Structures of New Zintl Solid Solutions

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Received: 17 October 2018; Accepted: 29 October 2018; Published: 31 October 2018



**Abstract:** Investigation of the quaternary system, Ca–Eu–Cd–Sb, led to a discovery of the new solid solutions,  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ , with the  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2$  structure type ( $x \approx 0.3\text{--}0.9$ ,  $hP5$ ,  $P\bar{3}m1$ ,  $a = 4.6632(5)\text{--}4.6934(3)$  Å,  $c = 7.630(1)\text{--}7.7062(7)$  Å),  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  with the  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  type ( $x \approx 0.6$ ,  $oS20$ ,  $Cmc2_1$ ,  $a = 4.646(2)$  Å,  $b = 17.733(7)$  Å,  $c = 7.283(3)$  Å), and  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  with the  $\text{Sr}_{11}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  type ( $x \approx 1$ ,  $mS58$ ,  $C2/m$ ,  $a = 32.407(4)$  Å,  $b = 4.7248(5)$  Å,  $c = 12.377(1)$  Å,  $\beta = 109.96(1)^\circ$ ). Systematic crystallographic studies of the  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  series indicated expansion of the unit cell upon an increase in the Eu content, in accordance with a larger ionic radius of  $\text{Eu}^{2+}$  vs.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . The  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  composition with  $x \approx 0.6$  adopts the non-centrosymmetric space group,  $Cmc2_1$ , although the parent ternary phase,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$ , crystallizes in the centrosymmetric space group,  $Pnma$ . Two non-equivalent Ca sites in the layered crystal structure of  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  get unevenly occupied by Eu, with a preference for the interlayer position, which offers a larger available volume. Similar size-driven preferred occupation is observed in the  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  solid solution with  $x \approx 1$ .

**Keywords:** Zintl phases; antimonides; crystal structure; chemical bonding

## 1. Introduction

Zintl phases constitute a unique family of intermetallic compounds with polar chemical bonding. Due to a significant electron transfer, formal charges can be assigned to parts of crystal structures in such compounds, considering that all elements in a given composition achieve a stable closed-shell (octet) electron configuration [1]. In Zintl phases, the idealized charges are balanced, which can be understood, yet within an oversimplified picture, as an optimal redistribution of electrons among the constituting elements, leading to fully occupied bonding states and empty antibonding levels. Different patterns of hetero- and homoatomic bonding can be realized in Zintl compounds. Consequently, their crystal structures frequently display a high degree of complexity. Many known intermetallic compounds, especially those with group 15 elements, represent electronically balanced phases crystallizing in structures with huge unit cells and large numbers of atoms per cell [2–7]. Group 15 elements are commonly referred to as pnictogens, and their compounds with metals are called pnictides, which is the terminology adopted in this paper.

The energetic separation of the bonding and antibonding states in Zintl phases typically result in semiconducting properties [1,8]. Since electronegativity differences for metals are not high in comparison to metal–nonmetal pairs, the magnitudes of the electronic bandgaps in Zintl compounds are

rather small, suggesting the classification of these materials as narrow-gap semiconductors. This makes Zintl phases promising candidates for thermoelectric applications. High electrical conductivity, related to narrow bandgaps, and low thermal conductance, resulting from complex crystal structures, are important prerequisites for high thermoelectric efficiency. In particular, metal pnictides have been actively studied after the discovery of a high thermoelectric figure of merit in  $\text{Yb}_{14}\text{MnSb}_{11}$  and related compounds [9–11].

Chemical modifications, such as doping, proved to be a convenient tool to optimize electronic properties of Zintl phases. In addition, introduction of extra components can sometimes yield unexpected multinary compounds with new structural features [12–14]. In this contribution, we report on the synthesis and the structural characterization of several quaternary phases that were discovered through exploratory work in the system, Ca–Eu–Cd–Sb.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Synthesis

All weighing and loading manipulations were performed inside an Ar-filled glovebox with oxygen and moisture levels of less than 1 ppm.  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  ( $x \approx 0.3\text{--}0.9$ ) were prepared by the flux technique, using molten lead as a flux. Elemental Ca, Eu, Cd, Sb, and Pb (all with purity >99.9 wt.%) were loaded in alumina crucibles with the molar ratio (Ca + Eu): Cd: Sb: Pb = 1:2:2:10. The crucibles were sealed in evacuated fused silica tubes. After that, the sealed tubes were moved to programmable muffle furnaces, where the reactions were carried out at 1223 K for 24 h (ramp rate 200 K/h). The Pb flux was removed at 773 K (cooling rate of 5 K/h) by centrifugation, after which the tubes were brought back into the glovebox and crack-opened. In all cases, the main products were well-formed single crystals of  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ . However, the refined Ca: Eu ratios were always different in comparison with the nominal compositions. For example, the sample with the starting ratio, Ca:Eu = 1:1, produced  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  crystals with  $x \approx 0.7$  (Ca:Eu  $\approx$  1:2.3), whereas the reaction with nominal Ca:Eu = 1:3 yielded crystals with  $x \approx 0.9$  (Ca:Eu  $\approx$  1:9). In the latter sample, small single crystals of the  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  composition with  $x \approx 0.6$  were also found as a side product. Attempts to produce this solid solution in larger quantities starting from the composition, Ca:Eu:Cd:Sb:Pb = 1:1:1:2:10, and using the same temperature profile as before resulted in  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  with  $x \approx 1$  as the main phase.

### 2.2. Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD)

PXRD patterns were collected on a Rigaku Miniflex diffractometer (filtered Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ). Data were gathered in a  $\Theta\text{--}\Theta$  mode between  $10^\circ$  and  $75^\circ$  with a step size of  $0.05^\circ$  and 2 s/step counting time. The diffractometer was operated inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox to prevent possible deterioration of the samples upon exposure to air.

A representative PXRD pattern for a  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  sample is shown in Figure S1 in the Supporting Information. While the  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  series appear to be air-stable according to the PXRD results,  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  and  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  slowly decompose when exposed to the ambient atmosphere.

### 2.3. Single-Crystal X-ray Diffraction (SCXRD)

Suitable single crystals were picked under dry Paratone-N oil and mounted on low-background plastic loops. Data collection was performed on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer equipped with monochromated Mo  $K_\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ). Data were gathered at 200 K, maintained by a stream of cold nitrogen gas. The raw data were integrated using the program, SAINT [15]. Semiempirical absorption corrections were applied with the SADABS software [16]. Crystal structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full matrix least-squares methods on  $F^2$  using SHELXL [17]. Atomic coordinates were standardized with the program, STRUCTURE

TIDY [18]. Full details of the data collection, atomic coordinates, and selected interatomic distances are given in Tables 1–8 and in the Supporting Information. CSD 1873642, 1873643, 1873644, 1873645, 1873646, 1873647, 1873648, and 1875197 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These deposited data can be obtained free of charge via <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html> (or from the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; Fax: +44-1223-336033; E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

**Table 1.** Data collection details and selected crystallographic data for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  (space group  $P\bar{3}m1$  (No. 164),  $Z = 1$ ,  $T = 200$  K, Mo  $K_\alpha$   $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). The estimated standard deviations on the refined compositions are  $\pm 0.01$  or better.

Composition	$\text{Ca}_{0.71}\text{Eu}_{0.29}\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$	$\text{Ca}_{0.45}\text{Eu}_{0.55}\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$	$\text{Ca}_{0.27}\text{Eu}_{0.73}\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$	$\text{Ca}_{0.15}\text{Eu}_{0.85}\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$	$\text{Ca}_{0.08}\text{Eu}_{0.92}\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$
Formula					
weight/g mol <sup>-1</sup>	540.83	569.91	590.05	603.48	611.31
$a/\text{Å}$	4.6632(5)	4.6811(4)	4.6852(4)	4.687(1)	4.6934(3)
$c/\text{Å}$	7.630(1)	7.670(1)	7.684(1)	7.695(3)	7.7062(7)
$V/\text{Å}^3$	143.68(4)	145.55(3)	146.07(3)	146.37(8)	147.01(2)
$\rho_{\text{calc}}/\text{g cm}^{-3}$	6.25	6.50	6.71	6.85	6.90
$\mu_{\text{MoK}\alpha}/\text{cm}^{-1}$	201.7	224.3	240.9	252.0	257.6
$R_1 [I > 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.016	0.012	0.019	0.021	0.016
$wR_2 [I > 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.031	0.026	0.039	0.038	0.029
$R_1$ [all data] <sup>a</sup>	0.018	0.013	0.020	0.023	0.017
$wR_2$ [all data] <sup>a</sup>	0.031	0.027	0.040	0.038	0.029
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max,min}}/e \text{ Å}^{-3}$	0.95, -0.96	0.87, -0.79	0.97, -1.08	1.63, -1.01	0.89, -1.27

<sup>a</sup>  $R_1 = \sum | |F_o| - |F_c| | / \sum |F_o|$ ;  $wR_2 = [\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$ , where  $w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (AP)^2 + (BP)]$ , and  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ ;  $A, B$  are the respective weight coefficients.

**Table 2.** Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters ( $U_{\text{eq}}^a$ ) for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ ,  $x = 0.29(1)$ .

Atom	Site	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{eq}}/\text{Å}^2$
Ca/Eu <sup>b</sup>	1a	0	0	0	0.0125(4)
Cd	2d	1/3	2/3	0.36980(7)	0.0157(2)
Sb	2d	1/3	2/3	0.75897(6)	0.0128(2)

<sup>a</sup>  $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor. <sup>b</sup> 0.711Ca + 0.289(3) Eu.

**Table 3.** Selected bond lengths and angles for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  with varied  $x$ .

Atoms	$x = 0.289(3)$	$x = 0.547(4)$	$x = 0.731(4)$	$x = 0.855(5)$	$x = 0.924(4)$
Ca/Eu–Sb $\times 6$	3.2604(4) Å	3.2847(3) Å	3.2956(4) Å	3.3029(7) Å	3.3097(3) Å
Cd–Sb $\times 3$	2.8660(4) Å	2.8694(3) Å	2.8668(4) Å	2.8646(7) Å	2.8669(3) Å
Cd–Sb	2.9692(9) Å	2.9721(7) Å	2.9692(9) Å	2.966(1) Å	2.9695(8) Å
Sb–Ca/Eu–Sb	88.69(1)°	89.11(1)°	89.40(1)°	89.62(2)°	89.69(1)°
Sb–Ca/Eu–Sb	91.31(1)°	90.89(1)°	90.61(1)°	90.38(2)°	90.31(1)°
Sb–Ca/Eu–Sb	180°	180°	180°	180°	180°
Sb–Cd–Sb	108.89(1)°	109.31(1)°	109.34(2)°	109.17(2)°	109.06(2)°
Sb–Cd–Sb	110.05(1)°	109.63(1)°	109.60(2)°	109.77(2)°	109.88(2)°

#### 2.4. First-Principle Calculations

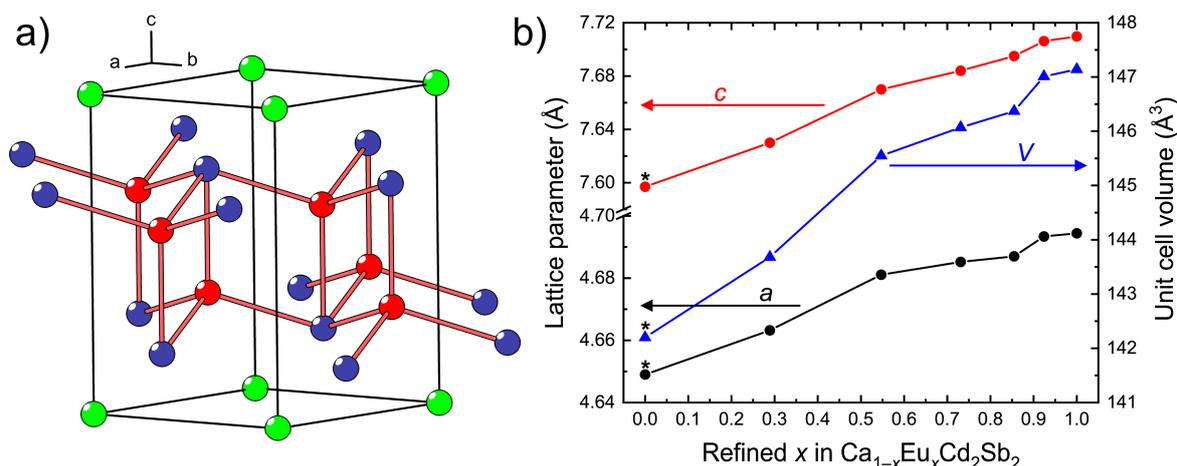
Electronic structure calculations were done on the scalar relativistic level for the idealized composition,  $\text{CaEuCdSb}_2$ , (a hypothetical member of the  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  solid solution with  $x = 1$ , space group  $Cmc2_1$ ) using the SIESTA code [19]. The initial atomic coordinates and lattice parameters were taken from the refined  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  structure with  $x \approx 0.6$ . The AE1 and AE2 sites were treated as fully occupied by Eu and Ca, respectively (see the Results and Discussion for details of the crystal structure). The Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof parametrization of the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) functional was employed [20]. At first, suitable Troullier–Martins pseudopotentials were generated with the ATOM program and carefully tested on several known compounds to achieve good reproducibility of electronic structures and optimized lattice parameters [21]. After that, atomic

coordinates and lattice constants of  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  were relaxed down to residual forces of less than  $10^{-2}$  eV/Å. Double zeta polarized orbitals were employed as a basis set. The Brillouin zone was sampled by a  $18 \times 12 \times 10$   $k$ -point grid and the mesh cut-off was set to 800 Ry after checking for convergence. Strong correlations of the Eu 4f orbitals considered by applying the GGA +  $U$  approach with  $U_{\text{eff}} = 7$  eV (rotationally invariant formulation [22]). For consistency with the previous theoretical work on  $d^{10}$  metal antimonides [23,24], we also introduced  $U_{\text{eff}} = 2$  eV for the Cd 4d states. Spin polarization was treated in a simple ferromagnetic model. The forces were relaxed down to less than  $10^{-2}$  eV/Å. Chemical bonding investigation was performed using the Crystal Orbital Hamilton Population analysis [25] as implemented in SIESTA.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Crystal Structure of the $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ Solid Solution

The  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  solid solution crystallizes in the space group,  $P\bar{3}m1$ , and adopts the  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2$  structure type (Pearson code  $hP5$ ), which can be also viewed as a ternary derivative of the  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  type (Figure 1a). Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  with  $x = 0.29(1)$  are presented in Table 2. Crystallographic data for the other studied compositions are given in the Supporting Information.



**Figure 1.** (a) Crystal structure of the  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2$ -type  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  solid solution. The Ca/Eu, Cd, and Sb atoms are shown in green, red, and blue, respectively; (b) variation of the lattice parameters and unit cell volume of  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  as a function of the Eu content. The lattice parameters of the end members, i.e., the ternary phases  $\text{CaCd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  and  $\text{EuCd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ , are included in the plot, but comparing the metrics, it must be born in mind that the literature data for  $\text{CaCd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  (marked with asterisks) are from room temperature [26] and that the sample is prepared via a different synthetic route. The parameters for  $\text{EuCd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  are from own data (CSD 1875197), whereby the crystal has been grown the same way as  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ .

The crystal structure accommodates two-dimensional slabs of corner- and edge-sharing  $\text{CdSb}_4$  tetrahedra alternating with hexagonal layers of  $AE$  atoms, where  $AE = \text{Ca} + \text{Eu}$ . The  $AE$  atoms are six-fold coordinated by the adjacent Sb atoms, forming almost perfectly regular octahedra. Assignment of the formal charges to the atoms in the structure yields an electron-balanced composition according to the notation  $(AE^{2+})(\text{Cd}^{2+})_2(\text{Sb}^{3-})_2$ . The end members of these series with  $x = 0$  ( $\text{CaCd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ ) and  $x = 1$  ( $\text{EuCd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ ) are also known and crystallize in the same structure [26]. In addition, various other pnictides with the  $AETM_2Pn_2$  composition ( $AE =$  alkaline-earth metal, Eu, or Yb;  $TM =$  transition metal;  $Pn =$  pnictogen) adopt this type [27–29]. Many of these phases have been studied as potential thermoelectric materials owing to their narrow-gap semiconducting properties [30–36].

In the  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  series, the lattice parameters and the unit cell volume gradually increase on going from the Eu-poorer to the Eu-richer compositions (Figure 1b), in accordance with a larger ionic size of  $\text{Eu}^{2+}$  in comparison with  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (for the same coordination number 6 for instance,  $r(\text{Ca}^{2+}) = 1.00 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $r(\text{Eu}^{2+}) = 1.17 \text{ \AA}$  [37]). The Vegard's law is not strictly observed, i.e., the change of the unit cell dimensions is not linear, suggesting that local ordering may be taking place. Analysis of the single-crystal diffraction data gives no indication of superstructure reflections, thus confirming the preservation of the long-range  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2$  structure.

In line with the increasing average size of the  $\text{AE}^{2+}$  cation in  $\text{AECd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  ( $\text{AE} = \text{Ca} + \text{Eu}$ ), the  $\text{AE-Sb}$  contacts become progressively longer upon increasing the level of Eu substitution (Table 3). At the same time, the  $\text{Cd-Sb}$  bonds remain virtually unaffected. Another noteworthy structural change occurring as the Eu concentration increases concerns the  $\text{Sb-AE-Sb}$  bond angles, and the trend is suggestive of adopting a more regular octahedral environment of the  $\text{AE}$  atoms.

**Table 4.** Data collection details and selected crystallographic data for  $\text{Ca}_{1.37}\text{Eu}_{0.63(1)}\text{CdSb}_2$  and  $\text{Eu}_{10.01}\text{Ca}_{0.99(1)}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  ( $T = 200 \text{ K}$ , Mo  $\text{K}\alpha$  radiation with  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ).

Composition	$\text{Ca}_{1.37}\text{Eu}_{0.63(1)}\text{CdSb}_2$	$\text{Eu}_{10.01}\text{Ca}_{0.99(1)}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$
Formula weight/ $\text{g mol}^{-1}$	506.26	3696.76
Space group	$\text{Cmc}2_1$ (No. 36)	$\text{C}2/m$ (No. 12)
$Z$	4	2
$a/\text{\AA}$	4.646(2)	32.407(4)
$b/\text{\AA}$	17.733(7)	4.7248(5)
$c/\text{\AA}$	7.283(3)	12.377(1)
$\beta/^\circ$	-	109.963(1)
$V/\text{\AA}^3$	600.0(4)	1781.2(3)
$\rho_{\text{calc}}/\text{g cm}^{-3}$	5.60	6.89
$\mu_{\text{MoK}\alpha}/\text{cm}^{-1}$	199.0	298.7
$R_1 [I > 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.038	0.028
$wR_2 [I > 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.093	0.051
$R_1 [\text{all data}]^a$	0.044	0.037
$wR_2 [\text{all data}]^a$	0.096	0.054
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max,min}}/e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$	1.52, -2.57	1.47, -2.02

<sup>a</sup>  $R_1 = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ ;  $wR_2 = [\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$ , where  $w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (AP)^2 + (BP)]$ , and  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ ;  $A, B$  are the respective weight coefficients.

**Table 5.** Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters ( $U_{\text{eq}}^a$ ) for  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$ ,  $x = 0.63(1)$ .

Atom	Site	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{eq}}/\text{\AA}^2$
Ca/Eu1 <sup>b</sup>	4a	0	0.3019(1)	0.5306(4)	0.017(1)
Ca/Eu2 <sup>b</sup>	4a	0	0.4782(4)	0.2217(8)	0.013(2)
Cd1	4a	0	0.0982(1)	0.3935(4)	0.014(1)
Sb1	4a	0	0.0650(1)	0.0026(3)	0.010(1)
Sb2	4a	0	0.3243(1)	0.0074(4)	0.014(1)

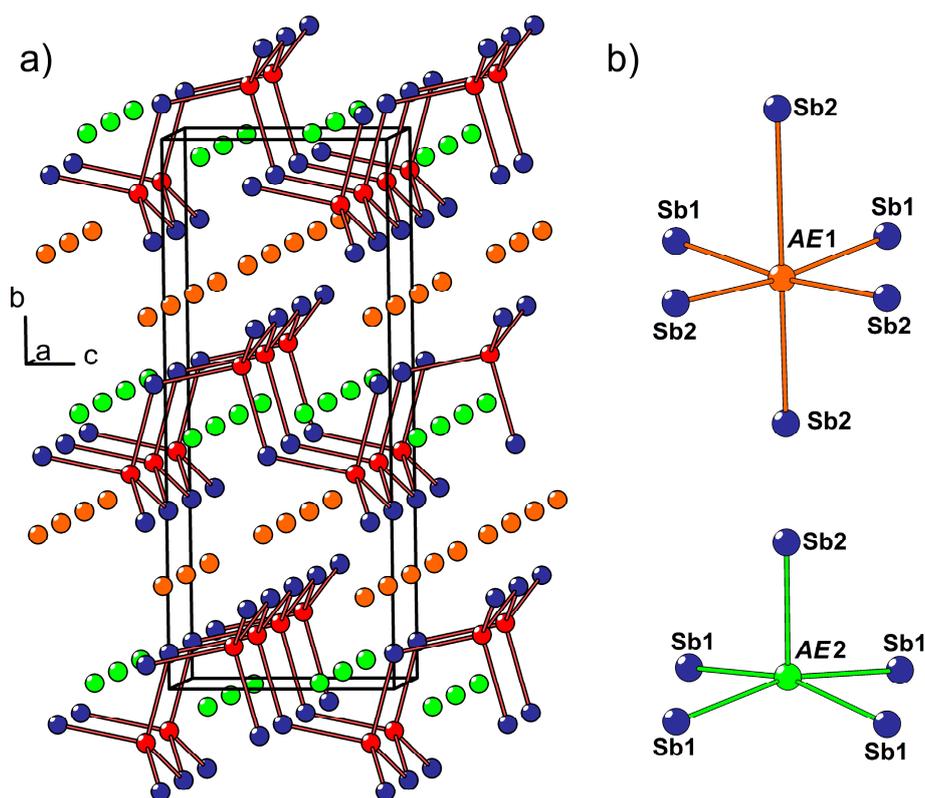
<sup>a</sup>  $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor. <sup>b</sup>  $\text{Ca}/\text{Eu}1 = 0.39\text{Ca} + 0.61(1)\text{Eu}$ ;  $\text{Ca}/\text{Eu}2 = 0.98\text{Ca} + 0.02(1)\text{Eu}$ .

### 3.2. Crystal and Electronic Structure of the $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$ Solid Solution ( $x \approx 0.6$ )

A crystal of the new solid solution with the composition,  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  ( $x \approx 0.6$ ), was discovered as a by-product in the sample containing  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  as the main phase. The crystal structure of  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  belongs to the  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  type (Pearson code  $oS20$ , space group  $\text{Cmc}2_1$ ), in contrast to the parent ternary phase,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$ , crystallizing in its own type (Pearson code  $oP20$ , space group  $\text{Pnma}$ ) [38]. The two prototypic structures possess no homoatomic  $\text{Sb-Sb}$  bonds and can therefore be rationalized within the Zintl concept as  $(\text{AE}^{2+})_2(\text{Cd}^{2+})(\text{Sb}^{3-})_2$ , where  $\text{AE}$  stands for Yb or Ca. The main difference between the two types stems from non-identical stacking of the layers built up of

corner-sharing  $\text{CdSb}_4$  tetrahedra. Whereas in the non-centrosymmetric  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$ , the adjacent Cd-Sb layers are related only by translation, in  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$ , similar layers alternate along the stacking direction with their crystallographically inverted counterparts.

From another point of view, the structures of  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  and  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  can be understood as two different ways of occupying tetrahedral voids in otherwise isostructural Yb-Sb or Ca-Sb substructures [38]. As local atomic environments in both types appear to be almost identical, subtle electronic or size differences must be responsible for stabilization of one or another structure. As a matter of fact, several pnictides with the “2-1-2” composition have been found to crystallize in the  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  structure [39,40], whereas  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  remains the only representative of its type. In this regard, it is important to mention that the Zn-variants with the same composition are totally different (defect ZrBeSi-type structure) [41], and the Mn-based “2-1-2” analogs adopt their own structure [42,43]. Within this context, it also is instructive to recall that a ternary compound, “ $\text{Eu}_2\text{CdSb}_2$ ”, with either a  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  or  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  structure type, is not known to exist (to date). Apparently, the  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  structure becomes destabilized upon isovalent substitution of Ca with Eu, yielding a solid solution with the non-centrosymmetric  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  atomic arrangement (Figure 2a). Further optimization of the synthetic procedure will be required to systematically study the structural evolution of the “2-1-2” phase in a wider compositional range and to find the critical Eu content necessary to disrupt the original  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  structure.



**Figure 2.** (a) Crystal structure of the  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  solid solution. The AE1, AE2, Cd, and Sb atoms are shown in orange, green, red, and blue, respectively; (b) coordination environment of the AE1 and AE2 atoms.

In the crystal structure of  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  ( $x \approx 0.6$ ), two nonequivalent AE sites ( $\text{AE} = \text{Ca} + \text{Eu}$ ) are located between the Cd-Sb layers (AE1) and within the layers (AE2), respectively. The former site adopts a distorted octahedral coordination by the Sb atoms, while the latter position displays a square-pyramidal coordination (Figure 2b). Due to the substantially different volumes of these two coordination polyhedra, pronounced preferred occupation is observed. The AE1 site, offering a larger

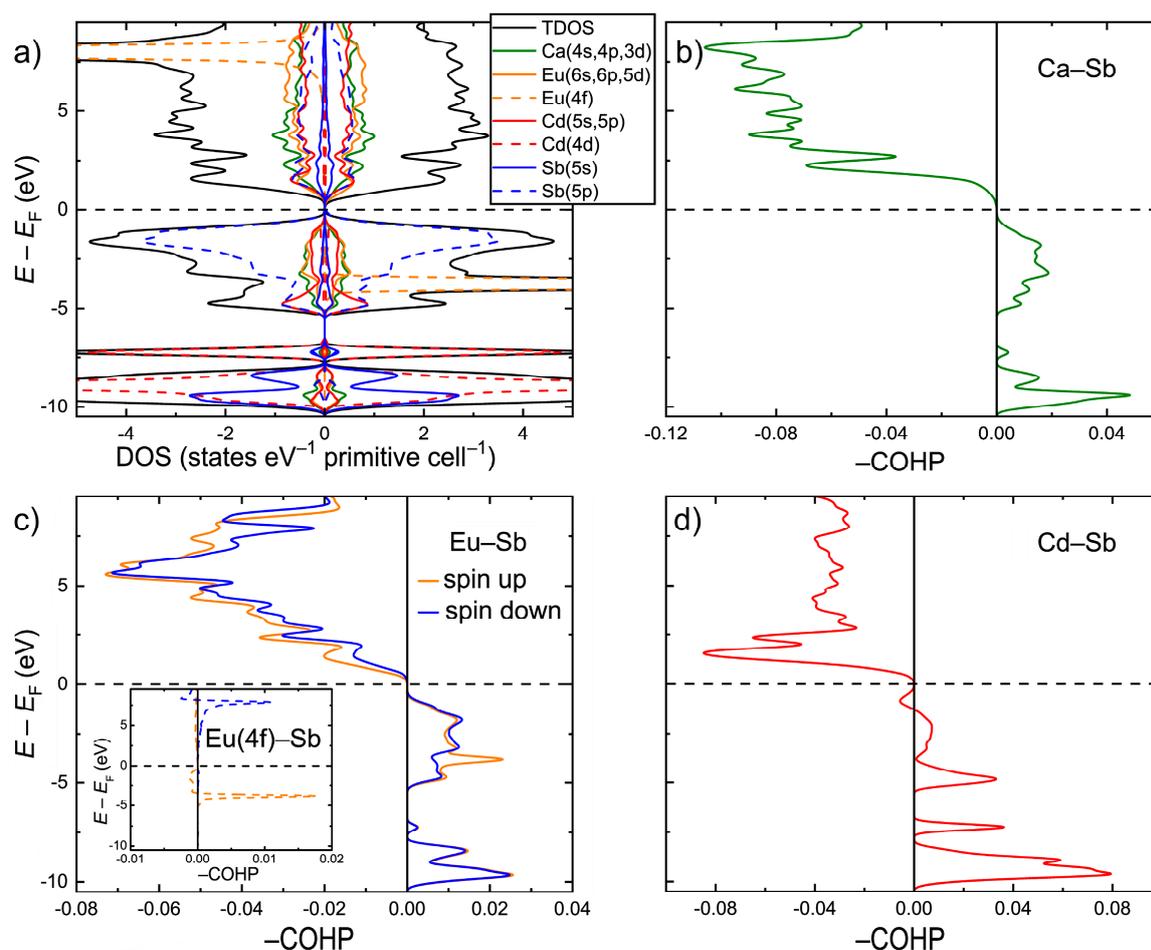
available volume, accumulates most of the Eu in the structure, whereas the smaller AE2 site shows a minute Eu occupancy of about 2%, in line with a larger ionic radius of  $\text{Eu}^{2+}$  versus  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . A similar trend was previously observed for the  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$ -type solid solutions,  $\text{Sr}_{2-x}\text{A}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  ( $A = \text{Ca}, \text{Yb}$ ),  $\text{Ba}_{2-x}\text{A}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  ( $A = \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Eu}, \text{Yb}$ ) [39], and  $\text{Yb}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  [24,39].

**Table 6.** Selected interatomic distances for  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$ ,  $x = 0.63(1)$ .

Atom Pair	Distance/Å
Ca/Eu1–Sb2 × 2	3.229(2)
Ca/Eu1–Sb1 × 2	3.319(2)
Ca/Eu1–Sb2	3.495(4)
Ca/Eu1–Sb2	3.831(4)
Ca/Eu2–Sb2	3.144(7)
Ca/Eu2–Sb1 × 2	3.188(5)
Ca/Eu2–Sb1 × 2	3.211(5)
Cd1–Sb2 × 2	2.823(2)
Cd1–Sb1	2.908(4)
Cd1–Sb1	3.001(3)

Electronic structure calculations were performed within the GGA+ $U$  scheme for the idealized  $\text{CaEuCdSb}_2$  composition after optimizing the lattice parameters and atomic coordinates. The electronic density of states (DOS) is shown in Figure 3a. In accordance with the simple electron counting in the frame of the Zintl concept,  $\text{CaEuCdSb}_2$  displays an electronic bandgap of about 0.5 eV. This value is larger than the 0.1 eV bandgap calculated for the isostructural  $\text{YbEuCdSb}_2$  [24]. This is likely an electronic effect due to electronegativity differences between Yb and Ca, suggesting lower ionicity of the bonding in the latter compound. The states just below the Fermi level ( $E_F$ ) mainly show the Sb(5p) character, indicating a significant electron transfer onto the Sb atoms. A strong hybridization of these states with Cd(5s) and Cd(5p) occurs in the energy window,  $-5.5 \text{ eV} < E - E_F < 0$ . The s, p, and d states of Ca and Eu also demonstrate a sizeable contribution in this energy region. A high peak of the Eu(4f) character is localized around  $E - E_F = -3.7 \text{ eV}$ . The converged magnetic moment on the Eu atom is  $7.0 \mu_B$ , in accordance with the  $4f^7$  ground term of the  $\text{Eu}^{2+}$  ion. Similar to the case of  $\text{YbEuCdSb}_2$ , the Eu f orbitals cannot be considered completely inert in this case, since an apparent hybridization with the Sb(5p) states takes place around the peak position. In addition, a “tail” of the 4f peak extends up to the top of the valence band, hybridizing further with the Sb states. Well below the Fermi level, the DOS is dominated by the Sb(5s) states, corresponding to the Sb lone pairs, and by the occupied Cd(4d) states.

Analysis of the chemical bonding with the aid of the Crystal Orbital Hamilton Population curves (COHP) revealed optimized bonding interactions for the Ca–Sb and Eu–Sb pairs (Figure 3c,d). Most importantly, orbital-resolved COHP analysis showed a small, yet non-negligible contribution of the Eu(4f)–Sb orbital mixing to the overall Eu–Sb bonding. The hybridization of the Eu(4f) and Sb(5p) states around the center of the Eu(4f) peak results in a localized set of bonding states, whereas the hybridization just under  $E_F$  gives rise to a broad domain of antibonding character. This finding suggests that the typically core-level 4f orbitals may play a role in the crystal structure formation/selection. The involvement of the 4f states in chemical bonding can be important, alongside atomic size factors, for understanding the stability of compounds that are known to form only with certain rare-earth elements, such as the binary  $\text{RE}_3\text{Bi}_7$  phases with  $\text{RE} = \text{Nd}$  and  $\text{Sm}$  [44]. The Cd–Sb contacts display predominantly bonding interactions below  $E_F$ , with a small domain of antibonding states in the near vicinity of the Fermi level (Figure 3d). A similar bonding pattern was observed for the Cd–Sb interactions in the prototypic  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  structure [38].



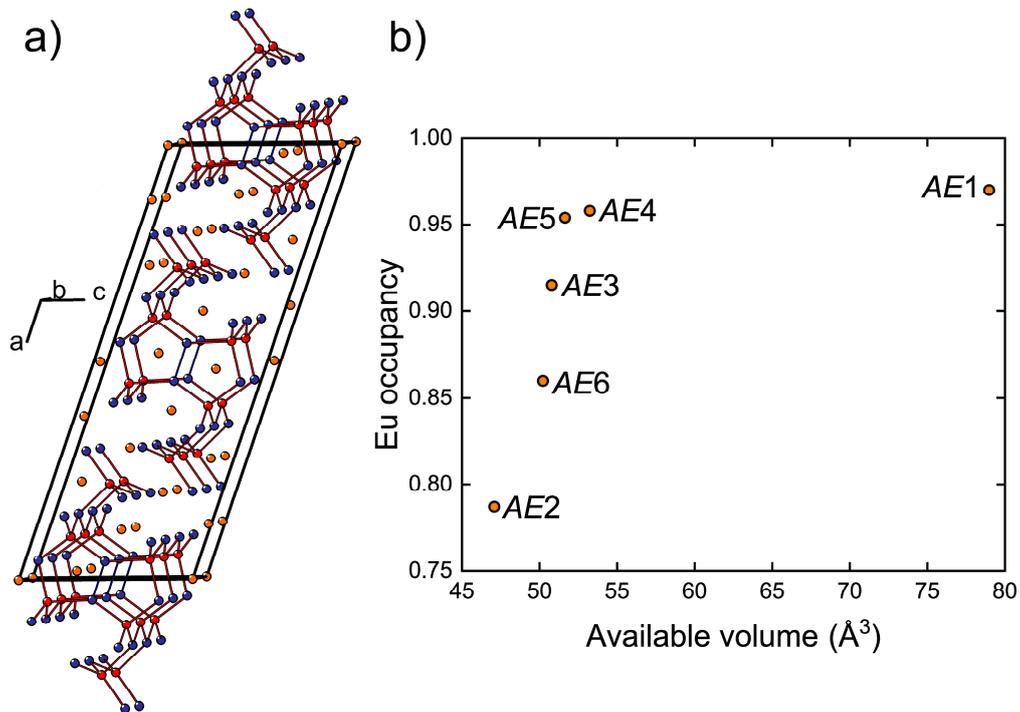
**Figure 3.** (a) Total and projected electronic densities of states (DOS) for the idealized  $\text{CaEuCdSb}_2$  composition; (b–d) Crystal Orbital Hamilton Population curves (COHP) averaged over selected bonds from Table 6. The inset in (c) shows the orbital resolved  $\text{Eu}(4f)$ –Sb interaction.

### 3.3. Crystal Structure of the $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$ Solid Solution ( $x \approx 1$ )

$\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  crystallizes isotypically to the parent  $\text{Eu}_{11}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  compound ( $\text{Sr}_{11}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  type, Pearson code  $m\bar{5}8$ , space group  $C2/m$  (No. 12), Figure 4a) [45,46]. The refined  $x \approx 1$  in the studied crystal must be close to the upper limit of the Ca substitution for Eu, since the starting mixture contained a large surplus of Ca (recall that the nominal Eu: Ca ratio was 1:1). The crystal structure likely becomes unstable at higher Ca contents due to geometric/size factors. Accordingly, the pure ternary Ca phase has not been reported. This result is in line with the study on the isostructural solid solution,  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Yb}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$ , where the  $\text{Sr}_{11}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  type is retained only up to  $x \approx 2$  [47]. The similarity between the two quaternary systems is likely related to the close ionic radii of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Yb}^{2+}$ :  $r(\text{Ca}^{2+}) = 1.00 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $r(\text{Yb}^{2+}) = 1.02 \text{ \AA}$  for coordination number 6 [37].

The crystal structure of  $\text{Eu}_{11}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  and isostructural compositions has been described in detail previously [45–49]. The anionic substructure contains infinite fragments of corner sharing  $\text{CdSb}_4$  tetrahedra propagating along the monoclinic  $b$  axis (Figure 4a). Homoatomic Sb–Sb bonding develops within these fragments, resulting in  $\text{Sb}_2$  dumbbells shared between adjacent Cd atoms. In  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$ , the AE atoms ( $\text{AE} = \text{Eu} + \text{Ca}$ ), except AE5, are six-fold coordinated by Sb. AE5 resides in a five-fold coordination environment with an average AE–Sb bond length of  $3.35 \text{ \AA}$ . A six-fold coordination of AE5 can be completed by including an Sb atom located at a much longer distance of  $3.98 \text{ \AA}$ . Similarly, the six-fold coordination of the AE1 site ( $\langle d(\text{AE}–\text{Sb}) \rangle = 3.43 \text{ \AA}$ ) can be regarded as a highly distorted square antiprism (coordination number 8) with two additional Sb atoms

at 4.02 Å and 4.03 Å from AE1. Although such long distances can hardly be considered bonding interactions, when considered, they provide an estimate of the available volume offered by the Sb coordination environment around each AE position. In fact, the occupancy of the AE sites by Eu correlates well with the volume of such “extended” polyhedra (Figure 4b). The largest AE1 site is occupied mainly by Eu, whereas the highest Ca occupancy is found for the most spatially confined AE2 position.



**Figure 4.** (a) Crystal structure of  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  with Eu/Ca, Cd, and Sb atoms shown in orange, red, and blue, respectively; (b) variation of the Eu occupancy as a function of the available volume for the non-equivalent AE positions in  $\text{Eu}_{10.01}\text{Ca}_{0.99(1)}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  ( $\text{AE} = \text{Eu} + \text{Ca}$ ).

**Table 7.** Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters ( $U_{\text{eq}}^a$ ) for  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$ ,  $x = 0.99(1)$ .

Atom	Site	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{eq}}/\text{Å}^2$
Eu/Ca1 <sup>b</sup>	4i	0.01907(2)	0	0.68106(6)	0.0104(2)
Eu/Ca2 <sup>b</sup>	4i	0.11381(3)	0	0.50682(7)	0.0096(3)
Eu/Ca3 <sup>b</sup>	4i	0.12576(2)	0	0.01564(6)	0.0105(2)
Eu/Ca4 <sup>b</sup>	4i	0.19980(2)	0	0.34239(6)	0.0099(2)
Eu/Ca5 <sup>b</sup>	4i	0.27714(2)	0	0.13201(6)	0.0106(2)
Eu/Ca6 <sup>b</sup>	2a	0	0	0	0.0095(4)
Cd1	4i	0.21983(3)	0	0.66546(9)	0.0109(2)
Cd2	4i	0.39866(3)	0	0.25337(8)	0.0102(2)
Cd3	4i	0.54755(3)	0	0.24669(9)	0.0126(2)
Sb1	4i	0.08999(3)	0	0.23366(8)	0.0100(2)
Sb2	4i	0.15114(3)	0	0.78495(8)	0.0097(2)
Sb3	4i	0.30966(3)	0	0.47226(8)	0.0096(2)
Sb4	4i	0.45328(3)	0	0.11364(8)	0.0092(2)
Sb5	4i	0.45647(3)	0	0.49911(8)	0.0093(2)
Sb6	4i	0.70360(3)	0	0.13391(8)	0.0091(2)

<sup>a</sup>  $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor. <sup>b</sup> Eu/Ca1 = 0.986Eu + 0.014(4)Ca; Eu/Ca2 = 0.788Eu + 0.212(4)Ca; Eu/Ca3 = 0.914Eu + 0.086(4)Ca; Eu/Ca4 = 0.945Eu + 0.055(4)Ca; Eu/Ca5 = 0.938Eu + 0.062(4)Ca; Eu/Ca6 = 0.873Eu + 0.127(5)Ca.

**Table 8.** Selected interatomic distances for  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$ ,  $x = 0.99(1)$ .

Atom Pair	Distance/Å	Atom Pair	Distance/Å
Eu/Ca1–Sb4 × 2	3.3594(8)	Eu/Ca5–Sb2 × 2	3.2262(8)
Eu/Ca1–Sb5 × 2	3.4130(8)	Eu/Ca5–Sb6 × 2	3.3615(8)
Eu/Ca1–Sb5 × 2	3.5198(9)	Eu/Ca5–Sb6	3.553(1)
Eu/Ca2–Sb1	3.201(1)	Eu/Ca6–Sb1 × 2	3.3330(9)
Eu/Ca2–Sb2	3.236(1)	Eu/Ca6–Sb4 × 4	3.3623(7)
Eu/Ca2–Sb5 × 2	3.2649(8)	Cd1–Sb6	2.849(1)
Eu/Ca2–Sb3 × 2	3.3704(9)	Cd1–Sb3 × 2	2.8787(8)
Eu/Ca3–Sb2	3.230(1)	Cd1–Sb2	3.064(1)
Eu/Ca3–Sb1	3.280(1)	Cd2–Sb2 × 2	2.8085(7)
Eu/Ca3–Sb6 × 2	3.4008(8)	Cd2–Sb4	2.866(1)
Eu/Ca3–Sb4 × 2	3.4503(9)	Cd2–Sb5	2.978(1)
Eu/Ca4–Sb1	3.348(1)	Cd3–Sb1 × 2	2.7659(7)
Eu/Ca4–Sb3	3.369(1)	Cd3–Sb4	2.934(1)
Eu/Ca4–Sb3 × 2	3.3791(9)	Cd3–Sb5	3.193(1)
Eu/Ca4–Sb6 × 2	3.5313(9)	Sb5–Sb5	2.814(2)

#### 4. Conclusions

In summary, using a Pb flux synthesis, we have discovered three new series of solid solutions in the Ca–Eu–Cd–Sb system. The  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  series extend the field of quaternary compositions crystallizing in the  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2$  type. In contrast to these mixed crystals, where the ternary end members adopt the same crystal structure as their solid solution,  $\text{Ca}_{2-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{CdSb}_2$  with  $x \approx 0.6$  crystallizes in the  $\text{Yb}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  structure type, whereas  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  represents its own type and the hypothetical end member “ $\text{Eu}_2\text{CdSb}_2$ ” has not been reported. The disruption of the parent  $\text{Ca}_2\text{CdSb}_2$  structure upon Eu doping may be a result of size and electronic factors. Interestingly, our first-principle calculations on the idealized  $\text{CaEuCdSb}_2$  structure indicate that the Eu(4f) states may be relevant for chemical bonding in this phase. Finally, the  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  solid solution adopts the same structure as the parent  $\text{Eu}_{11}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  compound ( $\text{Sr}_{11}\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  type). The distribution of Eu over the non-equivalent AE sites ( $\text{AE} = \text{Eu} + \text{Ca}$ ) correlates well with the available volume offered by these positions. Although the pure calcium counterpart does not exist, the  $\text{Eu}_{11-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{Cd}_6\text{Sb}_{12}$  appears to extend up to  $x \approx 1$ . In the realm of Zintl chemistry, formation of mixed crystals has been widely employed as a tool for electronic property optimization. Results of the present study demonstrate that, in addition to this capability, solid solutions may provide a way of stabilizing crystal structures not observed for the end members of the corresponding series.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/1996-1944/11/11/2146/s1>, Table S1: Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  ( $x = 0.547(4)$ ), Table S2: Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  ( $x = 0.731(4)$ ), Table S3: Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  ( $x = 0.855(5)$ ), Table S4: Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters for  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  ( $x = 0.924(4)$ ), Table S5: Atomic coordinates and equivalent displacement parameters for  $\text{EuCd}_2\text{Sb}_2$ . Figure S1. Experimental and simulated powder diffraction patterns of  $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{Cd}_2\text{Sb}_2$  ( $x = 0.924(4)$ ).

**Author Contributions:** A.O., G.M.D., B.S., investigation, A.O., writing—original draft preparation, S.B., writing—review and editing, supervision, project administration.

**Funding:** This research was funded by U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Basic Energy Sciences, Award # DE-SC0008885.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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