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# Synthesis and Characterization of Rare Earth-Nickel-Gallium Ternary Intermetallics

Kandace R. Thomas

*Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, kthom55@lsu.edu*

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**SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RARE EARTH-NICKEL-GALLIUM  
TERNARY INTERMETALLICS**

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the  
Louisiana State University and  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy

In

Department of Chemistry

By  
Kandace R. Thomas  
B.S., Southern University and A&M College, 2005  
December 2010

## **DEDICATION**

*To my family*

*and*

*Those that helped me along the way*

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## ABSTRACT

The structural and physical characterization of several early and latter rare earth  $Ln$ -Ni-Ga systems, which include  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm$ ),  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) and  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ) will be presented in this work. These systems are thermodynamically located within a copious, robust phase space and provide a rich understanding of how slight modifications to synthetic preparations can yield the adoption of different structure types in a Ga-rich regime. Each of these phases is made up of well-studied substructures which lend an additional angle of apperception as to how their structure and properties are related.

$Ln_2MGA_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm; M = Ni, Cu$ ) were studied to determine the evolution structure and properties as a function of rare earth and transition metal. These compounds are composed of alternating slabs of  $Ln$  surrounded by 14 Ga atoms and [NiGa/CuGa] rectangular prisms along the  $c$ -axis. Based on X-ray diffraction studies it was determined that the  $Ln_2CuGa_{12}$  analogues were Cu-deficient, with 90%, 78% and 77% Cu in  $Pr_2CuGa_{12}$ ,  $Nd_2CuGa_{12}$ , and  $Sm_2CuGa_{12}$ , respectively.

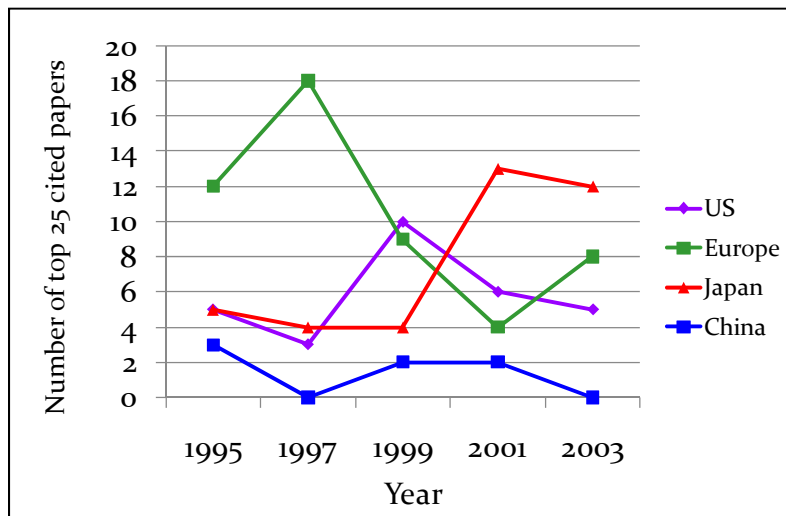
Phases of  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) and  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ) were studied to determine how the crystal chemistry and properties change as a function of latter rare earth usage.  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) is comprised of partial  $AlB_2$  and distorted  $\alpha$ -Fe substructures. Anisotropic magnetism is observed in these phases where a stronger coupling of the magnetic rare earth ions is present in the  $ab$ -plane. The variation of Curie-Weiss temperature as a function of  $Ln$ - $Ln$  distance indicates RKKY-type magnetic interactions.  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ), a polymorph of  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$ , is composed of an inhomogeneous linear intergrowth of  $BaAl_4$ - and  $CaF_2$ -structure types. These phases are a disordered derivative of  $Ce_2NiGa_{10}$  and, based on previous work, are believed to be a modulated system within the Ni-Ga nets.

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Motivation

New materials are needed now more than ever to propel the U.S. into the future of science and technology. The development of energy storage materials, microelectronics, and multifunctional structures is key for the U.S. to remain technologically competitive.<sup>1</sup> Crystal growth research is the footstool of innovation and discovery for materials research and has a rich history. From single crystal silicon used for microelectronics to single crystal superalloys used for jet engine turbine blades, the design and control of crystal growth has led to technological advancements that have directly impacted our society. Although crystal growth is the fundamental basis of new materials research, it is on a decline in the U.S. Crystal growers are rarely recognized for their contributions to the materials research community. Without the synthesis of high-quality single crystals the advancement of alternative energy sources and technology development will decline.<sup>1</sup>

In a project to assess current work and new opportunities in the field of crystalline matter development, the National Academy of Sciences has summarized the study of crystalline systems into three grand challenges: (1) the development of next-generation of crystalline materials for future information and communications technologies, (2) the creation of new crystalline materials for energy production and conversion, and (3) evolution in the capacity to create crystalline materials by design.<sup>1</sup> Although intermetallic single crystals have made considerable contributions in each of the three areas, the study of these systems is on a decline in the U.S.,<sup>1</sup> as can be seen in Figure 1.1. Our research group works with intermetallic systems because the legacy of these materials is so vast and they offer a plethora of chemistry and physics to study.



**Figure 1.1** Number of top cited papers over ten years for high-temperature structural intermetallic single crystals. The graph demonstrates the location of research (which closely matches where the crystals were fabricated).<sup>1</sup> Adapted from reference 1.

## 1.2 The Focus of Our Group

Research scientists are working together to form interdisciplinary relationships in an effort to bring about advancements in next-generation technology. In our case, as solid state chemists, we work with condensed matter physicists to determine how the crystal chemistry of new phases is related to the physical properties. In particular, our streamlined focus is the growth of single crystalline materials as a tool for basic research and development. We can now consider the question “what is crystal growth?” A geologist may think of crystal growth as a naturally-occurring process in the lower surface of the Earth’s crust to produce minerals and gem stones, such as quartz and ruby, respectively. A biologist may think of protein crystallization as a means to study structural biology and a pharmacologist may consider the crystalline formation of a drug for medicinal use. Although there are many different ways to grow crystals for various purposes there is a general knowledge among scientist that it can be difficult to determine the specific conditions necessary to obtain crystals with the desired phase and size. The perfect



balance of materials, temperature, pressure, time, and space for optimal growth conditions is found in nature, but creating the balance for synthetic crystal growth in the laboratory requires skill and ingenuity. In the grand scheme of things we have only scratched the surface regarding all there is to be known about crystal formation processes and the design of new materials, but each experiment and each result gets us closer to the ultimate goal of structural tunability. Our motivation in particular is the search for highly correlated intermetallic systems that could potentially exhibit unusual magnetic and transport properties. We grow single crystalline materials, characterize, and collaborate with physicists to measure first-order physical properties of rare earth transition metal ternary intermetallic compounds. We study both the chemical and physical aspects of these new compounds to correlate structure and physical properties. We ask questions such as, “How will the physical properties change if we electron dope the structure?”, “How does the structure change with substitution of an element?,” and “How are these changes related?” In our research, it is common to grow a series of compounds to compare how the properties change as a function of small, but significant, variation of the structure. Specifically, in the study of the physical properties, we look for exotic magnetic and/or transport behavior in an effort to identify materials that will enable our understanding of chemistry and physics relevant in technology.

## **1.3 Materials and Methods**

### **1.3.1 Synthesis**

Self-flux growth is a synthetic method by which excess metal, usually incorporated into the compound, is used to lower the melting point of starting materials. Once the materials are in molten form they are able to react to form stable compounds upon cooling. Our starting materials consist of a lanthanide element, transition metal, and a main group element ( $Ln-M-X$ ). An alumina crucible serves as the reaction vessel where the metals are layered with the excess

metal ( $X$ ) on the top. This stacking further ensures uniform melting of the other elements. After covering the crucible with quartz wool it is prepared for heat treatment by sealing it in an evacuated fused silica tube, which prevents oxidation during heating. Ampoules are then placed into a furnace for heat treatment. Heating profiles and reaction ratios are determined by: (1) the intent to avoid binary phases that are stable in that particular heating regime, and (2) previous work on similar systems containing the same elements. Once the heat treatment is complete, ampoules are inverted and centrifuged at temperatures higher than the melting point of  $X$  so that liquidus excess flux flows into the quartz wool. Once the ampoule is broken open, single crystalline product is left in the bottom of the alumina crucible and excess flux is removed by etching in dilute acid.

### **1.3.2 Structural Characterization - X-ray Diffraction**

We utilize powder and single crystal X-ray diffraction to characterize crystalline materials, which are made up of a regular arrangement of atoms in three dimensions to form a unit cell. X-ray diffraction is a characterization technique that exploits Bragg's law  $n\lambda = 2d\sin\theta$ , where  $d$  is the spacing between planes of atoms,  $\theta$  is the angle of incidence, and  $n$  is the diffraction order. Powder diffraction is primarily used for sample identification and to check homogeneity. A Bruker D8 Advance Powder X-ray Diffractometer equipped with Cu  $K_\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 1.540562 \text{ \AA}$ ) radiation is used for powder X-ray diffraction. Full structure determinations are performed with an Enraf Nonius Kappa CCD single crystal X-ray diffractometer equipped with Mo  $K_\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ) radiation. Low-temperature single crystal X-ray data collection is often used to evaluate the atomic displacement parameters. Temperature-dependent crystallographic studies are also useful to study systems that undergo phase transitions at a particular temperature. The types of phase transitions that we usually observe in our intermetallic systems are structural phase transitions, where a "shifting" of atoms occur when a more thermodynamically favorable

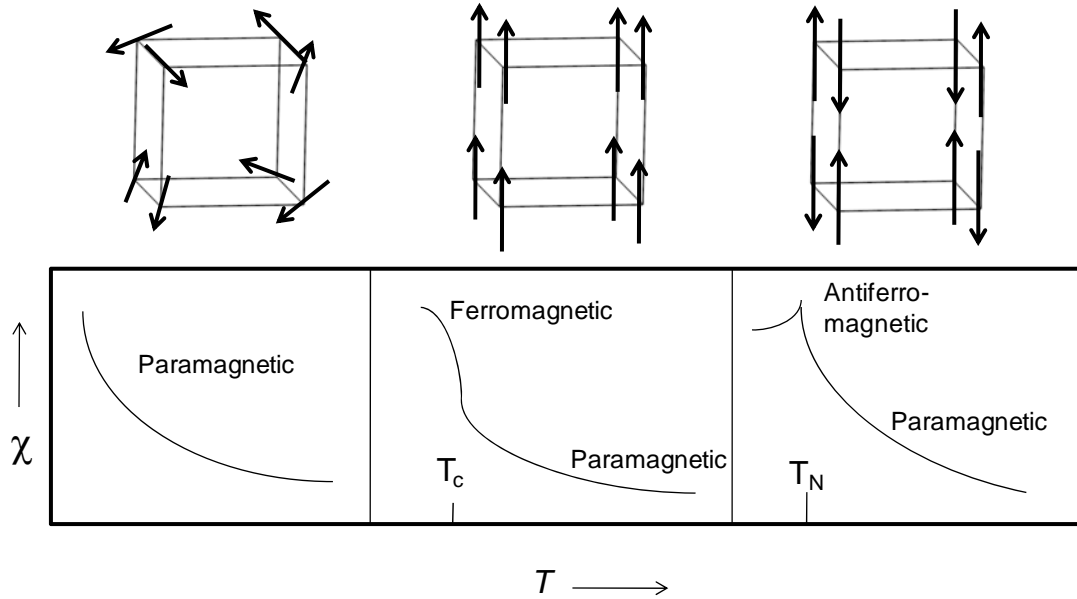
arrangement exists at a given temperature. A phase transition can be evident by a change in the crystal system or a change in lattice parameters. In the context of the work presented in Chapter 4, a phase transition is evident by the formation of a superstructure, which gives rise to a second set of reflections that are associated with a periodic distortion of the basic structure.<sup>2</sup>

### 1.3.3 Physical Properties

#### 1.3.3.1 Magnetism

The magnetic properties of rare earth intermetallic systems are usually governed by the lanthanide ions which have unpaired electrons. We typically perform temperature-dependent and field-dependent magnetization measurements to determine the magnetic properties of a new system. The applied magnetic field ( $H$ ) and the magnetization ( $M$ ) of the sample are related by the equation  $B = H + 4\pi M$ , where  $B$  is the flux density (or net local field). From the data collected the magnetic ordering type, such as ferromagnetic or antiferromagnetic, is determined.

The temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility ( $\chi$ ) is given by the Curie equation  $\chi(T) = \frac{C}{T}$ , where  $C$  is the Curie constant and  $T$  is the temperature. As shown in Figure 1.2, the susceptibility of a Curie-type paramagnet follows this law and the inverse susceptibility ( $1/\chi$ ) should be linear with an intercept of zero. In the case of ferro- and antiferromagnets a third term, the Curie-Weiss temperature ( $\theta$ ), is used to account for the exchange interaction between magnetic moments and gives the equation  $\chi = \frac{C}{T - \theta}$ . A fit of the inverse susceptibility above the ordering temperature will give a Curie-Weiss temperature that is positive for a ferromagnetic interaction and negative for an antiferromagnetic interaction.<sup>3</sup> The experimental effective magnetic moment ( $\mu_{eff}$ ) is determined by an equation that relates the Curie constant and the effective magnetic moment:  $\mu_{eff}^2 = \frac{3kC}{NB^2}$ , where  $k$  is the Boltzmann constant,  $C$  is the Curie



**Figure 1.2** Susceptibility ( $\chi$ ) as a function of temperature ( $T$ ). Arrows represent the orientation of magnetic ions in a primitive cubic cell.

constant,  $N$  is Avagadro's number, and  $B$  is Bohr magneton. The effective moment obtained from experiments can be compared to the calculated effective magneton number for a free ion and is given by  $\mu_{eff} = g\sqrt{J(J+1)}$ , where  $g$  is the gyromagnetic ratio and  $J$  is the total angular momentum. The value  $g$  is defined as  $g = 1 + \frac{J(J+1) + S(S+1) - L(L+1)}{2J(J+1)}$ , where  $J$  is the total angular momentum,  $S$  is the total spin angular momentum, and  $L$  is the total orbital angular momentum. Measurements of the magnetization as a function of field are performed to determine how the magnetic ions behave with increasing field. The calculated saturation moment is calculated by  $\mu_{sat} = gJ$ , where  $g$  is the gyromagnetic ratio and  $J$  is the total angular momentum.

In crystal systems that have unit cell axes that differ in dimensions, the exchange strength between magnetic moments may also differ in each crystallographic direction and can lead to anisotropic magnetism. This type of magnetic behavior is dependent upon the crystal orientation in an applied field. Measurements of  $\chi(T)$  and  $M(H)$  are performed with single crystals oriented parallel ( $\parallel$ ) and perpendicular ( $\perp$ ) to the applied field. A stronger exchange between magnetic

ions typically occurs in the crystallographic direction that has the shortest ion-ion distances and is reflected in the magnetic data.

### 1.3.3.2 Transport

Electrical resistivity measurements give information about how electrons travel through a material as a function of temperature. Resistivity ( $\rho$ ) is inversely related to conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) by the equation  $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{m}{ne^2\tau}$ , where  $m$  is the mass,  $n$  is the number of electrons,  $e$  is the electron charge, and  $\tau$  is time. Most of the materials presented in this work show metallic behavior where the resistivity increases with increasing temperature. Magnetoresistance (MR) is the change in resistance in an applied field and is defined as  $MR(\%) = \frac{\rho_H - \rho_0}{\rho_0} \times 100$ , where  $\rho_H$  is the resistance in an applied field and  $\rho_0$  is the resistance at zero field.

### 1.3.3.3 X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) is a surface analysis technique used to study the composition and chemical state of organic and inorganic materials. A sample contained inside an ultra-high vacuum (UHV) chamber is irradiated with a beam of X-ray photons and energy is transferred to the surface atoms. This additional energy causes core electrons, now called photoelectrons, to be ejected from the atom. An energy analyzer measures the kinetic energy (KE) of the ejected photoelectron and the binding energy (BE) is determined by the equation  $KE = h\nu - BE$ , where  $h$  and  $\nu$  are the energy and velocity of the photon, respectively.<sup>4</sup>

## 1.4 Systems Studied in This Work

The focus of this dissertation is the crystal growth and characterization of  $Ln$ -Ni-Ga phases. Chapter 2 outlines work with the early lanthanides ( $Ln = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ) which form  $Ln_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ <sup>5</sup> and are isostructural to  $\text{Ce}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ ,<sup>6</sup> a phase that crystallizes in the tetragonal  $P4/nbm$  space group. These compounds order antiferromagnetically and from the magnetic susceptibility

we have determined that only the lanthanide ions contribute to the magnetism. Latter lanthanides formed the polymorphs  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ )<sup>7</sup> and  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ),<sup>8</sup> which are discussed in Chapters 3 and 4, respectively. Phases of  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) crystallize in the orthorhombic  $Cmcm$  space group and have lattice parameters  $a \sim 4 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b \sim 15 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $c \sim 6 \text{ \AA}$ . The magnetism in these phases is anisotropic where there is a larger contribution from the conduction electrons in the  $ab$ -plane versus the  $c$ -axis. In this system, it was determined that there is a competition between RKKY and Kondo behavior that is directly related to  $Ln$ - $Ln$  interatomic distance in the  $ab$ -plane.  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ) crystallize in the tetragonal  $I4/mmm$  space group and is a disordered derivative of  $Ce_2NiGa_{10}$ , with an intergrowth of the  $BaAl_4$ <sup>9</sup> and  $CaF_2$ <sup>10</sup> structure types. The disorder is primarily due to the modulation of Ga in the Ni-Ga net substructures, as previously found in  $YCo_{0.88}Ga_3Ge$ <sup>11</sup> and  $GdCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$ .<sup>12</sup>

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## CHAPTER 2. CRYSTAL GROWTH AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF $Ln_2MGa_{12}$ ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, \text{ and } Sm; M = Ni, Cu$ )\*

### 2.1 Introduction

In the search for highly-correlated systems, isostructural intermetallics are ideal candidates to study exotic phenomena due to the occurrence of unusual magnetic and transport properties. The synthesis of high-quality single crystals is necessary to measure the intrinsic properties of these materials. Through characterization of these intermetallic systems, we will gain knowledge about their structure-property relationships. A great example of this in the literature is the study of the  $Ce_nMIn_{3n+2}$  ( $n = 1, 2, \infty$  and  $M = Co, Rh, Ir$ ) phases, where  $CeCoIn_5$  was first reported in the late 1980's, but later found to be a magnetically mediated heavy fermion superconducting system with a  $T_c = 2.3$  K and  $\gamma \sim 300$  mJ/mol-K<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1, 2</sup> Gamma ( $\gamma$ ) is defined as the electronic contribution to heat capacity ( $C_p = \gamma T + \alpha T^3$ ), where  $\alpha$  is the phonon contribution and  $T$  is temperature. This finding immediately sparked interest in the  $Ce_nMIn_{3n+2}$  ( $n = 1, 2, \infty$  and  $M = Co, Rh, Ir$ ) class of compounds and led to the characterization of the Rh and Ir analogues, where a superconducting transition temperature ( $T_c$ ) of 2.1 K (at 16 kbar) and  $\gamma \sim 400$  mJ/mol-K<sup>2</sup> and a  $T_c = 0.4$  K and  $\gamma \sim 750$  mJ/mol-K<sup>2</sup> were observed for  $CeRhIn_5$  and  $CeIrIn_5$ , respectively.<sup>3-5</sup>  $CeIn_3$ , the  $n = \infty$  member, orders antiferromagnetically at  $T_N = 10$  K and is also a moderate heavy fermion with  $\gamma \sim 120$  mJ/mol-K<sup>2</sup>.<sup>4,6</sup> Interest in the  $Ce_nMIn_{3n+2}$  class of compounds has also motivated our group to grow Pd analogues. Our synthesis led to the discovery of a new heavy fermion,  $CePdGa_6$ , which orders antiferromagnetically at  $T_N = 5.5$  K with  $\gamma \sim 230-400$  mJ/mol-Ce-K<sup>2</sup>.<sup>7</sup> The moderate heavy fermion compound,  $Ce_2PdGa_{12}$  ( $T_N = 11$  K and  $\gamma \sim 170$  mJ/mol-Ce-K<sup>2</sup>), was later discovered and structurally compared to  $CePdGa_6$ .<sup>8</sup>

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Recently, large magnetoresistance (65 % at 9 Tesla) has been reported for  $\text{Ce}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ ,<sup>9</sup> a compound adopting the  $\text{Sm}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ <sup>10</sup> structure type. This structure can also be viewed as a repeating three-dimensional network of  $[\text{CuGa}]$ , with Ce atoms occupying cavities made of Ga atoms.  $\text{Ce}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  exhibits an enhanced  $\gamma$  value  $\sim 69$  mJ/mol-K<sup>2</sup>, which led us to explore other  $\text{Ln-Cu-Ga}$  and  $\text{Ln-Ni-Ga}$  systems using Ga self-flux. In this paper we report the crystal growth and physical properties of  $\text{Ln}_2\text{MGa}_{12}$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ;  $M = \text{Ni, Cu}$ ).

## 2.2 Experimental

### 2.2.1 Synthesis

Single crystals of  $\text{Ln}_2\text{MGa}_{12}$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ;  $M = \text{Ni, Cu}$ ) were synthesized by flux growth methods. Pr, Nd, or Sm ingot (3N Alfa Aesar), Cu powder (5N, Alfa Aesar), Ni powder (5N, Alfa Aesar) and Ga (6N, Alfa Aesar) were placed into an alumina crucible in a 1.5:1:15 reaction ratio. The crucible and its contents were then sealed into an evacuated fused silica tube and heated up to 1423 K for 7 h. After fast cooling to 673 K at a rate of 150 K/h, the tube was then slowly cooled to 573 K at a rate of 8 K/h and immediately inverted and spun with a centrifuge for the removal of excess Ga flux. Silver-color plate-like crystals were retrieved, and typical crystal size ranged from  $1 \times 2 \times 2$  to  $1 \times 2 \times 5$  mm<sup>3</sup>. The crystals were not observed to degrade in air. Similar treatment was used to grow single crystals of  $\text{Ln}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Ce-Nd, Sm}$ ), where  $\text{Ln}$ , Ni and Ga were reacted in a 2:1:20 molar ratio inside an alumina tube.<sup>10</sup>

### 2.2.2 Single-crystal X-ray Diffraction

Silver-colored fragments, approximate size  $0.025 \times 0.025 \times 0.05$  mm<sup>3</sup>, of  $\text{Ln}_2\text{MGa}_{12}$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ;  $M = \text{Ni, Cu}$ ) were mounted onto the goniometer of a Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer equipped with  $\text{MoK}_\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). Data were collected up to  $\theta = 30.0^\circ$  at 293 K. Further crystallographic parameters for  $\text{Ln}_2\text{MGa}_{12}$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ;  $M = \text{Ni, Cu}$ ) are provided in Table 2.1. The space group and atomic positions from  $\text{Sm}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$  were used as

an initial structural model for the structure determination of  $Ln_2M\text{Ga}_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ;  $M = \text{Ni, Cu}$ ) compound. The structural model was refined using SHELXL97.<sup>11</sup> In  $Ln_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  analogues, the atomic displacement parameters were most well-behaved when Cu was modeled as partially occupied. Data were also corrected for extinction and refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. Atomic positions and displacement parameters for the compounds are provided in Table 2.2. The atomic displacement parameters for the Ga4 atom ( $8m$  site) in each phase are larger than those of the other Ga atoms. This was determined to be a form of statistical disorder in  $\text{La}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ . Using neutron powder diffraction, a model depicting an additional Ga atom on an  $8m$  site with a partial occupancy of 0.60(4) was obtained.<sup>9,10</sup> In addition, a partial occupancy parameter of 0.42(4) for the original Ga4 atom was incorporated into the model to give a resultant stoichiometry of  $\text{La}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ . A fit of this model to our X-ray data did not result in a significant difference in the atomic displacement parameter for Ga4. The occupancy of the fifth Ga position was  $\sim 2\%$ , indicating very little electron density on the site. In addition, the electron density maps remained the same within a tenth of an electron- $\text{\AA}^{-3}$ . Attempts to model the Ga4 and Ga5 occupancies closer to those found in  $\text{La}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  resulted in a refinement divergence. Selected interatomic distances are located in Table 2.3.

### 2.2.3 Physical Property Measurements

Magnetization data were obtained using a Quantum Design Physical Property Measurement System. The temperature-dependent magnetization data were obtained under field-cooled (FC) conditions after cooling to 2 K under an applied field 0.1 T. Field-dependent measurements were collected at 3 K with H swept between 0 T and 9 T. Magnetic data were collected along the  $c$ -axis, i.e. with the magnetic field perpendicular to the single crystal plates. The electrical resistivity data were measured by the standard four-probe AC technique using 2-mil diameter Pt wires attached to the samples with a conductive silver epoxy.

**Table 2.1** Crystallographic data for  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ;  $M = \text{Ni, Cu}$ )

<i>Crystal data</i>					
Formula	$\text{Pr}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$	$\text{Nd}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$	$\text{Pr}_2\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Ga}_{12}$	$\text{Nd}_2\text{Cu}_{0.78}\text{Ga}_{12}$	$\text{Sm}_2\text{Cu}_{0.77}\text{Ga}_{12}$
$a$ (Å)	6.008(4)	6.010(3)	6.078(5)	6.046(5)	6.010(5)
$c$ (Å)	15.45(2)	15.445(5)	15.368(5)	15.334(5)	15.318(5)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	557.8(5)	557.8(4)	567.7(7)	560.5(7)	553.2(7)
$Z$	2	2	2	2	2
Crystal system	tetragonal	tetragonal	tetragonal	tetragonal	tetragonal
Space group	$P4/nbm$	$P4/nbm$	$P4/nbm$	$P4/nbm$	$P4/nbm$
$\theta$ range (°)	3.96-27.89	3.96-29.98	2.65-30.01	2.66-30.01	2.66-30.03
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	53.231	39.138	37.918	38.764	40.481
<i>Data Collection</i>					
Measured reflections	933	1250	1418	1198	1438
Independent reflections	346	466	477	472	466
$R_{\text{int}}$	0.1161	0.0460	0.0370	0.0520	0.0337
$h$	-7→7	-8→8	-8→8	-8→8	-8→8
$k$	-5→5	-5→5	-6→6	-6→6	-5→5
$l$	-17→15	-21→20	-21→16	-21→17	-19→21
<i>Refinement</i>					
<sup>a</sup> $R^1 [F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$	0.0493	0.0442	0.0313	0.0386	0.0283
<sup>b</sup> $wR^2 (F^2)$	0.1063	0.1153	0.0749	0.0906	0.0721
Reflections	346	466	477	472	466
Parameters	26	26	27	27	27
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	4.359	2.740	2.608	2.861	1.890
$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	-2.889	-2.868	-1.951	-2.122	-2.155

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|.$$

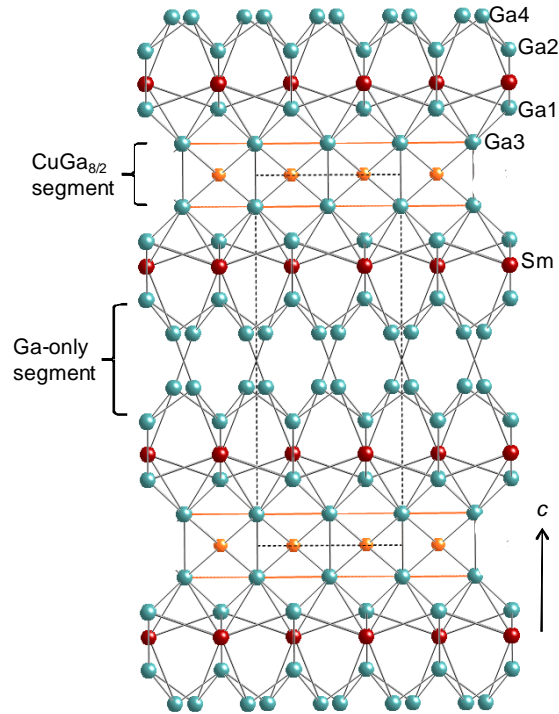
$$^b wR_2 = [\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}; w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0553P)^2 + 0.00P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0638P)^2 + 6.8374P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0337P)^2 + 3.6566P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0431P)^2 + 3.8865P], and w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0329P)^2 + 4.2364P] for  $\text{Pr}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ ,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ ,  $\text{Pr}_2\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Ga}_{12}$ ,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{Cu}_{0.78}\text{Ga}_{12}$ , and  $\text{Sm}_2\text{Cu}_{0.77}\text{Ga}_{12}$ , respectively.$$

## 2.3 Results and Discussion

### 2.3.1 Synthesis and Structure

We have reported the optimized synthesis route for  $\text{Ce}_2\text{PdGa}_{12}$  and  $\text{Ce}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  and realized that this structure type (we call it 2-1-12 for convenience) can be formed in low temperature ranges with a Ga rich reaction ratio. Because compounds adopting the  $\text{ThCr}_2\text{Si}_2$ <sup>12</sup> structure type in the  $Ln-M-X$  ( $Ln = \text{lanthanide}$ ,  $M = \text{transition metal}$ ,  $X = \text{main group elements}$ ) ternary system are robust and readily form in a Ga-rich environment, several synthesis attempts to grow the 2-1-12 phase were required to eliminate minor impurities.  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr, Nd}$ ,

Sm;  $M = \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}$ ) are isostructural to  $\text{Sm}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ . Along the crystallographic  $c$ -axis, this structure is composed of alternating slabs of  $[\text{NiGa}/\text{CuGa}]$  rectangular prisms and  $Ln$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr}, \text{Nd},$  and  $\text{Sm}$ ) atoms surrounded by Ga atoms as shown in Figure 2.1.



**Figure 2.1** The crystal structure of  $\text{Sm}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ , where Sm, Cu, and Ga are represented by red, orange, and blue spheres, respectively. Dashed lines are used to show the unit cell.

The local  $Ln$  environment of  $Ln_2M\text{Ga}_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}, \text{Sm}; M = \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}$ ) consists of 14 nearest neighbor Ga atoms. The decrease of  $Ln$ -Ga distances in the local  $Ln$  environment from Ce to Sm follows the trend of cell volumes for these phases and are in good agreement with those found in other binary and ternary systems such as  $Ln\text{Ga}_6$ ,<sup>13</sup>  $Ln_3\text{Ga}$ ,<sup>14,15</sup>  $Ln\text{CuGa}_3$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}, \text{Sm}$ ),<sup>16,17</sup> and  $Ln\text{Ni}_x\text{Ga}_{4-x}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}, \text{Sm}$ ).<sup>18</sup>

**Table 2.2** Atomic positions and atomic displacement parameters for  $Ln_2M\text{Ga}_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}, \text{Sm}; M = \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}$ )

atom	Wyckoff position	$x$	$y$	$z$	occ. <sup>a</sup>	$U_{\text{eq}} (\text{\AA}^2)^b$
<b>Pr<sub>2</sub>NiGa<sub>12</sub></b>						
Pr	4 <i>h</i>	3/4	1/4	0.24459(11)	1	0.0067(6)
Ni	2 <i>c</i>	3/4	1/4	0	1	0.0047(13)
Ga1	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.1816(2)	1	0.0088(10)
Ga2	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.3394(3)	1	0.0120(10)
Ga3	8 <i>m</i>	0.5006(3)	0.0006(3)	-0.08399(16)	1	0.0068(7)
Ga4	8 <i>m</i>	0.5697(4)	0.0697(4)	0.4281(2)	1	0.0219(10)
<b>Nd<sub>2</sub>NiGa<sub>12</sub></b>						
Nd	4 <i>h</i>	3/4	1/4	0.24438(5)	1	0.0070(3)
Ni	2 <i>c</i>	3/4	1/4	0	1	0.0072(6)
Ga1	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.18242(10)	1	0.0081(4)
Ga2	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.34007(11)	1	0.0113(5)
Ga3	8 <i>m</i>	0.50032(14)	0.00032(14)	-0.08391(7)	1	0.0085(4)
Ga4	8 <i>m</i>	0.57323(17)	0.07323(17)	0.42840(8)	1	0.0185(4)
<b>Pr<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>0.9</sub>Ga<sub>12</sub></b>						
Pr	4 <i>h</i>	3/4	1/4	0.24651(3)	1	0.0078(2)
Cu	2 <i>c</i>	3/4	1/4	0	0.895(8)	0.0101(6)
Ga1	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.17783(7)	1	0.0107(3)
Ga2	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.33631(7)	1	0.0123(3)
Ga3	8 <i>m</i>	0.50038(10)	0.00038(10)	-0.08516(5)	1	0.0130(3)
Ga4	8 <i>m</i>	0.56341(14)	0.06341(14)	0.42637(7)	1	0.0247(3)
<b>Nd<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>0.78</sub>Ga<sub>12</sub></b>						
Nd	4 <i>h</i>	3/4	1/4	0.24682(4)	1	0.0106(3)
Cu	2 <i>c</i>	3/4	1/4	0	0.781(10)	0.0171(10)
Ga1	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.17737(9)	1	0.0137(4)
Ga2	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.33574(9)	1	0.0154(4)
Ga3	8 <i>m</i>	0.50061(14)	0.00061(14)	-0.08452(6)	1	0.0190(3)
Ga4	8 <i>m</i>	0.56445(17)	0.06445(17)	0.42649(7)	1	0.0258(4)
<b>Sm<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>0.77</sub>Ga<sub>12</sub></b>						
Sm	4 <i>h</i>	3/4	1/4	0.24674(3)	1	0.0075(2)
Cu	2 <i>c</i>	3/4	1/4	0	0.772(9)	0.0120(8)
Ga1	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.17814(7)	1	0.0108(3)
Ga2	4 <i>g</i>	3/4	3/4	0.33569(8)	1	0.0119(3)
Ga3	8 <i>m</i>	0.50041(11)	0.00041(11)	-0.08522(5)	1	0.0155(3)
Ga4	8 <i>m</i>	0.56722(13)	0.06722(13)	0.42651(6)	1	0.0207(3)

<sup>a</sup>Occupancy.

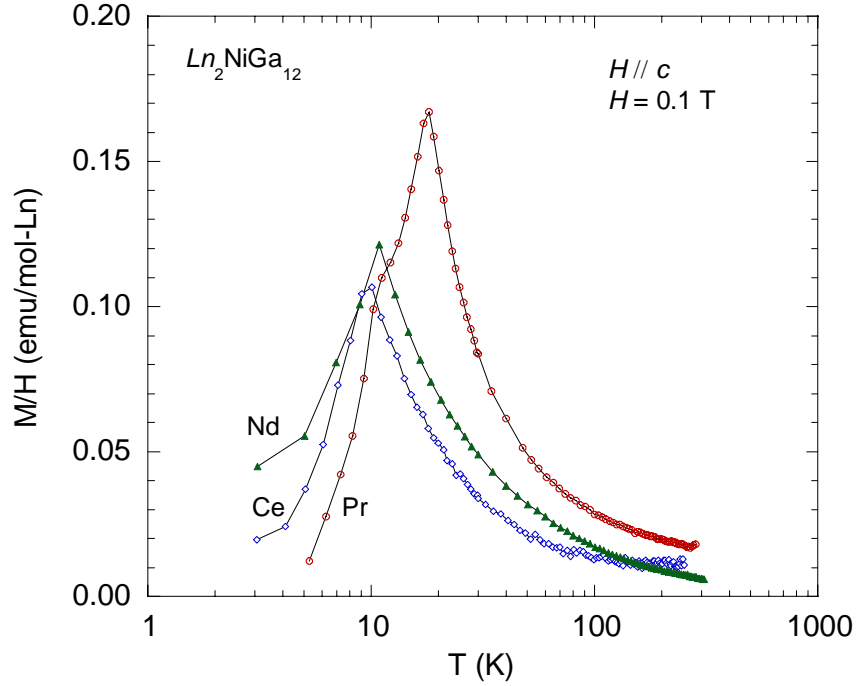
<sup>b</sup> $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one-third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

**Table 2.3** Selected interatomic distances (Å) for  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm; M = Ni, Cu$ )

	$Ln$ layer		$MGa_{8/2}$ segment		Ga-only segment	
$Pr_2NiGa_{12}$	Pr-Ga1 (×4)	3.1577(13)	Ni-Ga3 (×4)	2.485(3)	Ga2-Ga4 (×4)	2.597(3)
	Pr-Ga2 (×4)	3.3420(19)	NiGa3 (×4)	2.494(3)	Ga4-Ga4 (×1)	2.518(6)
	Pr-Ga3 (×2)	3.264(3)	Ga1-Ga3 (×4)	2.605(3)		
	Pr-Ga3 (×2)	3.270(3)				
	Pr-Ga4 (×2)	3.223(3)				
$Nd_2NiGa_{12}$	Nd-Ga1 (×4)	3.1537(6)	Ni-Ga3 (×4)	2.4866(12)	Ga2-Ga4 (×4)	2.6006(12)
	Nd-Ga2 (×4)	3.3488 (9)	NiGa3 (×4)	2.4912(12)	Ga4-Ga4 (×1)	2.538(3)
	Nd-Ga3 (×2)	3.2629(13)	Ga1-Ga3 (×4)	2.6134(12)		
	Nd-Ga3 (×2)	3.2664(13)				
	Nd-Ga4 (×2)	3.2148 (15)				
$Pr_2Cu_{0.9}Ga_{12}$	Pr-Ga1 (×4)	3.2171(5)	Cu-Ga3 (×4)	2.5134(10)	Ga2-Ga4 (×4)	2.6134(10)
	Pr-Ga2 (×4)	3.3378(7)	CuGa3 (×4)	2.519(10)	Ga4-Ga4 (×1)	2.511(2)
	Pr-Ga3 (×2)	3.2790(11)	Ga1-Ga3 (×4)	2.5778(9)		
	Pr-Ga3 (×2)	3.2833(11)				
	Pr-Ga4 (×2)	3.1960(12)				
$Nd_2Cu_{0.78}Ga_{12}$	Nd-Ga1 (×4)	3.2053(8)	Cu-Ga3 (×4)	2.4956(17)	Ga2-Ga4 (×4)	2.6101(15)
	Nd-Ga2 (×4)	3.3161(10)	CuGa3 (×4)	2.5044(17)	Ga4-Ga4 (×1)	2.508(3)
	Nd-Ga3 (×2)	3.2772(18)	Ga1-Ga3 (×4)	2.5679(14)		
	Nd-Ga3 (×2)	3.2840(18)				
	Nd-Ga4 (×2)	3.1798(18)				
$Sm_2Cu_{0.77}Ga_{12}$	Sm-Ga1 (×4)	3.1830(6)	Cu-Ga3 (×4)	2.4904(14)	Ga2-Ga4 (×4)	2.6048(12)
	Sm-Ga2 (×4)	3.2992(8)	CuGa3 (×4)	2.4963(14)	Ga4-Ga4 (×1)	2.521(3)
	Sm-Ga3 (×2)	3.2600(14)	Ga1-Ga3 (×4)	2.5589(11)		
	Sm-Ga3 (×2)	3.2645(14)				
	Sm-Ga4 (×2)	3.1632(15)				

### 2.3.2 Physical Properties

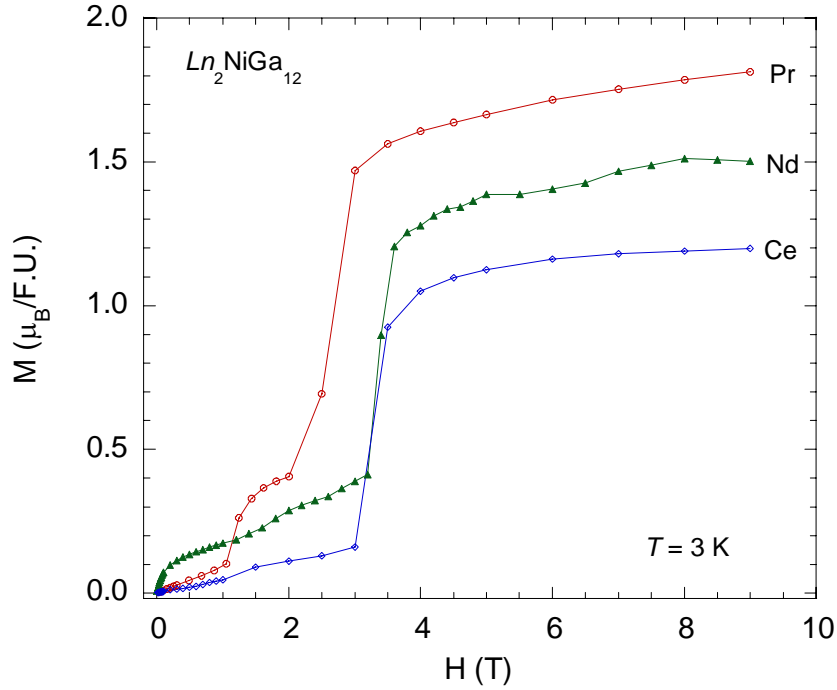
The magnetic susceptibilities of  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr$  and  $Nd$ ) are presented in Figure 2.2.  $Pr_2NiGa_{12}$  and  $Nd_2NiGa_{12}$  order antiferromagnetically at  $\sim 18$  K ( $\theta = 5.37$  K) and  $\sim 10$  K ( $\theta = -5.6$  K), respectively. A modified Curie-Weiss equation  $\chi(T) = \chi_0 + C/(T - \theta)$  was used to obtain the magnetic moments for each lanthanide ion, where  $\chi_0$  represents the temperature-independent



**Figure 2.2** Magnetic susceptibility (emu/mol-Ln) of  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  as a function of temperature.

term,  $C$  is the Curie constant, and  $\theta$  is the Weiss temperature. All fits are consistent with the spin-only moments of  $Ln^{3+}$  and magnetic data are summarized in Table 2.4.

The isothermal magnetization of  $Pr_2NiGa_{12}$ , as shown in Figure 2.3, is linear up to  $\sim 1$  T, where a sharp metamagnetic transition occurs. A second stepwise increase in magnetization occurs around 2.5 T over a range of about  $1 \mu_B/Ln$ , where thereafter saturation of the moments begin around  $1.7 \mu_B/Ln$ , lower than the calculated saturation value for  $Pr^{3+}$  of  $3.20 \mu_B$ . Figure 2.3 shows the magnetization curves for  $Nd_2NiGa_{12}$  and  $Ce_2NiGa_{12}$ ,<sup>9</sup> where a meta-magnetic transition is also observed around 3.4 T. There is also an acute increase in magnetization for the Nd analogue close to 0 T, indicating that at low fields, the magnetization measurements may have begun in the middle of a metamagnetic transition. Saturation of this curve occurs around  $1.4 \mu_B$ , which is lower than the calculated saturation moment of  $3.27 \mu_B$  for  $Nd^{3+}$ . The meta-magnetic transitions observed in the field-dependent magnetization are again most likely due to a



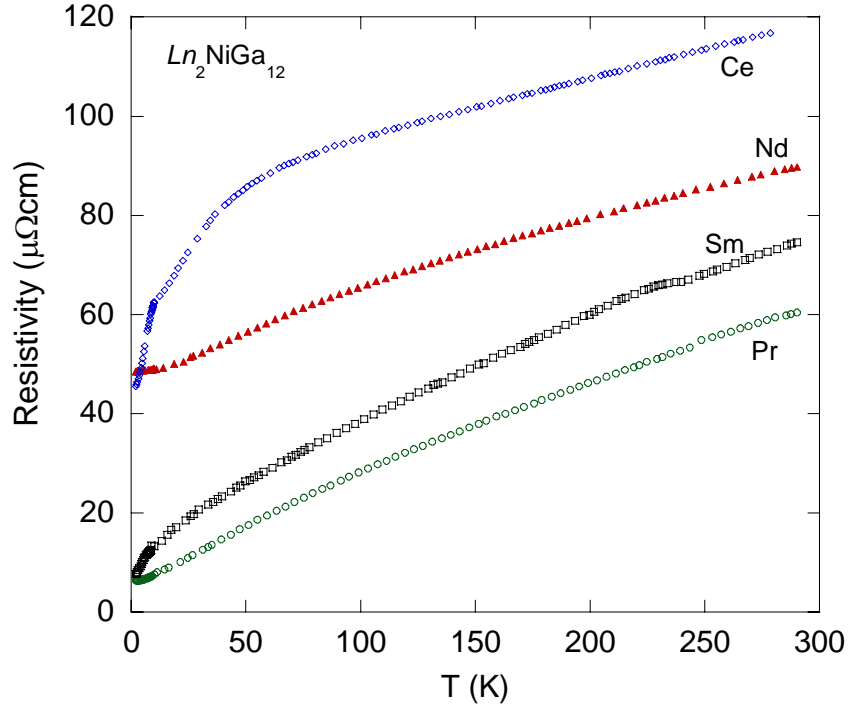
**Figure 2.3** Magnetization of  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Ce, Pr, Nd$ ) as a function of magnetic field.

spin-flop transition. The double transitions may result from spin-flop transitions between antiferromagnetic moments in-plane, and then a transition between planes.

The electrical resistivity of  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm, \text{ and } Ce$ ) along the  $ab$ -plane are presented in Figure 2.4. Each compound is metallic below room temperature, with RRR values ranging from 2 - 12. No signature of the antiferromagnetic ordering at the Néel temperatures was observed in the resistivity data for the current applied in the  $ab$ -plane. The magnetoresistance of  $Pr_2NiGa_{12}$ ,  $Nd_2NiGa_{12}$ , and  $Sm_2NiGa_{12}$  are positive up to 100 % at  $H = 9$  T and show classical MR behavior.

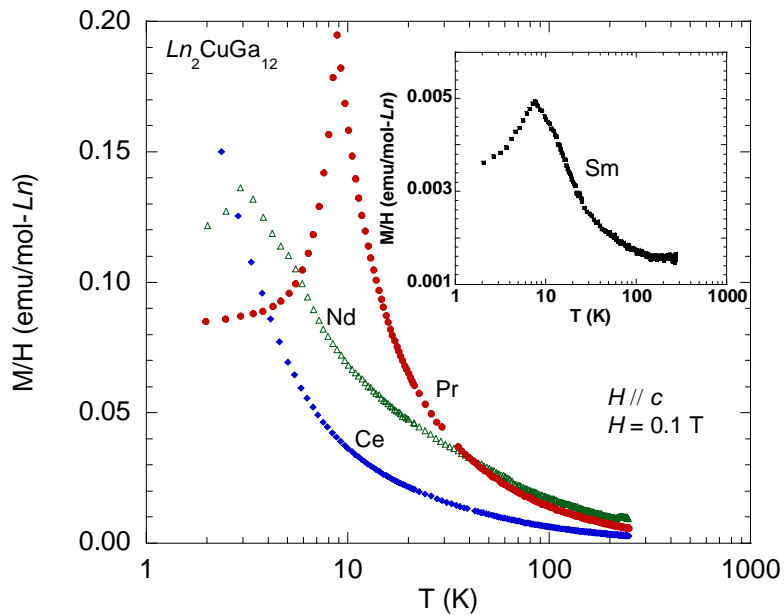
Magnetic susceptibility as a function of temperature under an applied field of 0.1 T along the crystallographic  $c$ -axis of single crystals of  $Ln_2CuGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, \text{ and } Sm$ ) are shown in Figure 2.5.  $Ln_2CuGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, \text{ and } Sm$ ) show antiferromagnetic ordering at 8.7 K, 2.9 K,



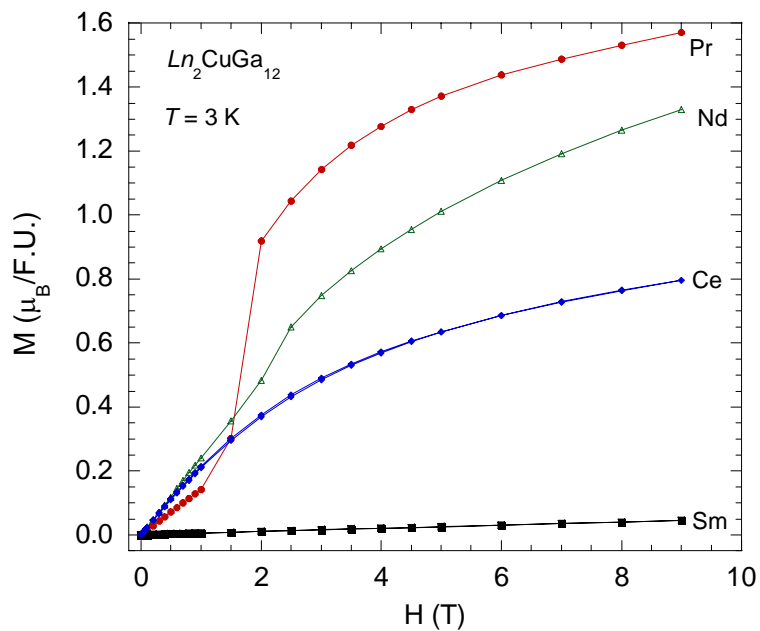


**Figure 2.4** Electrical resistivity of  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm$ ) as a function of temperature for current parallel to the  $ab$ -plane.

and 7.6 K for  $Pr_2CuGa_{12}$ ,  $Nd_2CuGa_{12}$ , and  $Sm_2CuGa_{12}$ , respectively. The inset of Figure 2.5 shows the magnetic susceptibility of  $Sm_2CuGa_{12}$  for clarity. From fitting the magnetic susceptibility from 20 K to 250 K (from 20 K to 200 K for the Sm analogue), the effective moments ( $\mu_{\text{eff}}$ ) per  $Ln$  ion are  $3.25 \mu_B$  ( $Pr_2CuGa_{12}$ ),  $3.85 \mu_B$  ( $Nd_2CuGa_{12}$ ), and  $0.52 \mu_B$  ( $Sm_2CuGa_{12}$ ). Figure 2.6 shows the isothermal magnetization in an applied field along the  $c$ -axis at 3 K. The magnetization of  $Pr_2CuGa_{12}$  increases linearly with field up to 1.5 T and then undergoes a sharp increase, i.e. meta-magnetic transition whose midpoint is  $\sim 1.75$  T. Above the meta-magnetic transition ( $H > 2$  T), the data are no longer linear, but appear paramagnetic, following a typical Brillouin curve. The data suggest that the linear increase in magnetization moments, and a spin-flop transition occurs at the metamagnetic transition, destroying the



**Figure 2.5** Magnetic susceptibility (emu/mol  $Ln$ ) of  $Ln_2CuGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm$ ) as a function of temperature.



**Figure 2.6** Magnetization of  $Ln_2CuGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm$ ) as a function of magnetic field.

antiferromagnetic ordering and resulting in paramagnetic moments. Also,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  shows similar behavior (although not as sharp) to  $\text{Pr}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  with a meta-magnetic transition whose midpoint is  $\sim 2$  T.  $\text{Ce}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  shows typical paramagnetic behavior over the entire field range from 0 to 9 T. The magnetization of  $\text{Sm}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  increases linearly up to 9 T, consistent with an antiferromagnet below its ordering temperature. A summary of the magnetic data can be found in Table 2.4.

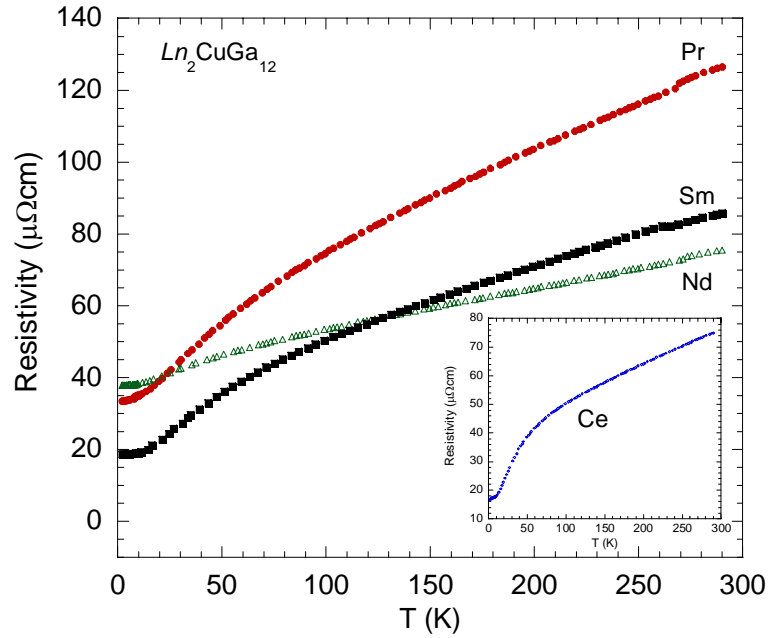
**Table 2.4** Magnetic properties of  $Ln_2M\text{Ga}_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr, Nd, Sm}$ ;  $M = \text{Ni, Cu}$ )

	fit range (K)	ordering $T_N$ (K)	$\chi_0$ ( $\times 10^{-2}$ emu/mol)	$C$	$\theta$ (K)	$\mu_{\text{calc}}$ ( $\mu_B$ )	$\mu_{\text{eff}}$ ( $\mu_B$ )
$\text{Ce}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ [9]	20 – 200	10.0	$5.6 \times 10^{-3}$	0.62	-6.67	2.54	2.23
$\text{Pr}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$	20 – 278	10.0	1.10	1.67	5.37	3.58	3.58
$\text{Nd}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$	50 – 278	17.9	0.07	1.73	-5.60	3.62	3.72
$\text{Sm}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ [10]*	above $T_N$	9.0	----	----	----	0.84	0.54
$\text{Ce}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ [9]	20 – 200	----	$6.0 \times 10^{-4}$	0.65	-11.04	2.54	2.28
$\text{Pr}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$	20 – 250	8.7	0.05	1.33	-1.06	3.58	3.25
$\text{Nd}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$	20 – 250	2.9	0.20	1.85	-20.78	3.62	3.85
$\text{Sm}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$	20 – 200	7.6	0.13	0.03	1.43	0.84	0.52

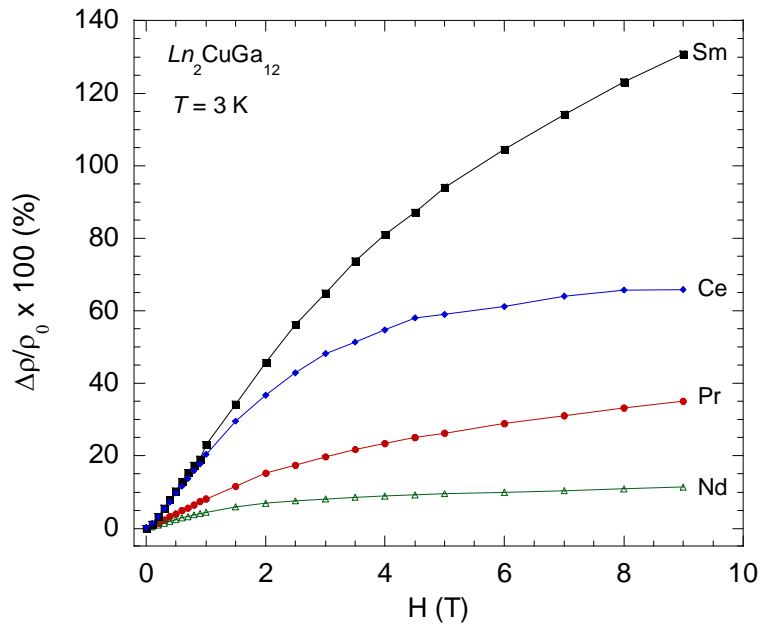
\*The magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{Sm}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$  was measured with an applied field 0.02 T.

The temperature-dependent electrical resistivity of single crystals of  $Ln_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr, Nd, and Sm}$ ) for current applied along the  $ab$ -direction are shown in Figure 2.7, where the resistivity of  $\text{Ce}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  is shown for reference. All compounds show metallic behavior with RRR (residual resistivity ratio) values of 3.8, 2.0, and 4.6 for  $\text{Pr}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ ,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ , and  $\text{Sm}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ , respectively. No signature of the antiferromagnetic ordering at the Neel temperatures was observed in the resistivity data for the current applied in the  $ab$ -plane.

Figure 2.8 shows the magnetoresistance ( $\text{MR \%} = (\rho_H - \rho_0)/\rho_0 \times 100$ ) of a single crystal of  $Ln_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$  ( $Ln = \text{Pr, Nd, and Sm}$ ) as a function of field at 3 K along the  $ab$ -plane. A large positive magnetoresistance is observed in the compounds that order antiferromagnetically: 35 %,



**Figure 2.7** Electrical resistivity of  $Ln_2CuGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm$ ) as a function of temperature for current parallel to the  $ab$ -plane.



**Figure 2.8** MR% of  $Ln_2CuGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm$ ) as a function of field.

10 % and 130 % at 9 T for  $\text{Pr}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ ,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ , and  $\text{Sm}_2\text{CuGa}_{12}$ , respectively. It is interesting to note that the in-plane magnetotransport is completely decoupled from the metamagnetic transitions observed in the field-dependent magnetization (Figure 2.6), as the MR varies smoothly with field. The magnetoresistance of the Ce compound is  $\sim 65$  %.

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## CHAPTER 3. ANISOTROPIC MAGNETISM IN $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$ ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ )

### 3.1 Introduction

The discovery of the heavy fermion antiferromagnet  $CePdGa_6$ <sup>1</sup> with  $T_N \sim 6$  K and  $\gamma \sim 230$ - $400$  mJ/mol-Ce-K<sup>2</sup> has led us to study related intermetallic phases, such as  $Ce_2PdGa_{10}$ ,<sup>2</sup>  $Ce_2PdGa_{12}$ ,<sup>3</sup> and  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = La, Ce; M = Ni, Cu$ ).<sup>4</sup> The ternary phases of the Ce-Pd-Ga system allowed us to study the competition between RKKY and Kondo effects. The fact that  $Ce_2PdGa_{12}$  orders at a higher ordering temperature (11 K) is attributed to the extra Ga layers in the crystal structure. In addition, this antiferromagnet was found to exhibit an enhanced mass with  $\gamma \sim 170$  mJ/mol-Ce-K<sup>2</sup>. Isomorphic phases  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = La, Ce; M = Ni, Cu$ ) were investigated to determine how the properties change with substitution of Cu for Ni and Pd. Kondo-like behavior was observed in the resistivity of the isoelectronic  $Ce_2NiGa_{12}$  analogue which shows enhanced mass with  $\gamma \sim 191$  mJ/mol-Ce-K<sup>2</sup>. The corresponding Cu analogue also shows enhanced electronic behavior with a  $\gamma \sim 69$  mJ/mol-Ce-K<sup>2</sup>.

To probe the magnetic exchange interactions in relation to rare earth element, we grew high quality single crystals of a series of  $Ln$ -Ni-Ga compounds. These phases, where  $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ , are isostructural to the parent structure type  $YNiAl_4$ ,<sup>5</sup> crystallize in the orthorhombic  $Cmcm$  space group with lattice parameters  $a \sim 4$  Å,  $b \sim 15$  Å, and  $c \sim 6$  Å. Along the crystallographic  $b$ -axis, slabs of  $Ni@Ga_7Ln_2$  and non-magnetic slabs of Ga atoms alternate throughout the lattice. Single crystals of the  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Sm, Gd - Yb$ ) phases of this structure type were first synthesized by Yarmolyuk and coworkers, in which stoichiometric ratios of the constituent elements were arc melted under argon and then annealed at 600 °C for sample homogeneity.<sup>6</sup> The magnetic susceptibility of  $TmNiGa_4$  was investigated at high temperature from 300 K to 700 K, but did not show ordering in this temperature range. Romaka *et al.* measured the magnetic susceptibilities of  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Tm$ ), but ordering was not observed down to 70 K.<sup>7</sup>

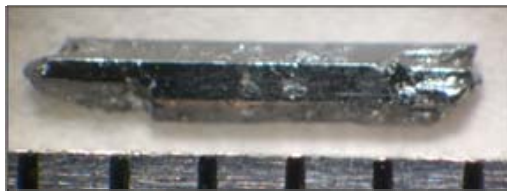
The temperature dependent magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{YbNiGa}_4$  was reported for temperatures between 4.2 and 300 K at 0.01 and 0.007 T,<sup>8</sup> and a deviation from Curie-Weiss behavior was observed in the susceptibility due to the intermediate valence state of Yb. X-ray absorption measurements in field show a continuous conversion of  $\text{Yb}^{2+}$  to  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  as a function of pressure up to 25.4 GPa. Herein, we report the crystal growth, full-structure determination, and low temperature physical properties of  $\text{LnNiGa}_4$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Y, Gd} - \text{Yb}$ ) to systematically investigate the magnetic behavior across this isostructural series.

## 3.2 Experimental

### 3.2.1 Synthesis

Single crystals of  $\text{LnNiGa}_4$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Y, Gd} - \text{Yb}$ ) were prepared via the flux growth method. Pieces of Y, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, and Yb (3N, Alfa Aesar), Ni powder (5N, Alfa Aesar) and Ga shot (7N, Alfa Aesar) were placed into alumina crucibles, covered with quartz wool, sealed in an evacuated silica tube, and placed into a high temperature furnace for heating. The  $\text{LnNiGa}_4$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Y, Gd} - \text{Er}$ ) samples were prepared by combining the constituent elements in a 1.5:1:15 ratio, heating to 1423 K at 170 K/h, and annealing at that temperature for 24 h. They were then cooled to 973 K at 150 K/h and further cooled to 873 K at 8 K/h. Each ampoule was then inverted and centrifuged for up to 8 min to remove excess Ga flux. This method yielded needle-like crystals with lengths up to  $\sim 6$  mm, as shown in Figure 3.1. However, a slightly different stoichiometric ratio of starting materials and heat treatment were employed to obtain larger single crystals of  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$ , as the previous synthetic method yielded smaller crystals only up to  $\sim 2$  mm in length. In addition to eliminating the fast-cool step in the temperature profile, a 2:1:15 stoichiometric ratio of  $\text{Ln}:\text{Ni}:\text{Ga}$  was employed to obtain  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$ . After dwelling, the ampoule was slow cooled from 1423 K to 873 K at 10 K/h. The sample was fast-cooled to 973 K





**Figure 3.1** A single crystal of  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$ . Surface roughness is due to etching and crystal deformities incurred when separating the crystals.

at 200 K/h, and then slow-cooled to 873 K at 8 K/h. Single crystals of  $\text{YbNiGa}_4$  were also synthesized to note trends within the series. The process was similar except the dwell temperature for  $\text{YbNiGa}_4$  was lowered to 1123 K to account for the low vapor pressure of elemental Yb. Samples were fast-cooled to 973 K at 200 K/h, and then slow-cooled to 873 K at 8 K/h. Centrifugation followed at 873 K to remove excess flux which resulted in silver-coloured, spindle-like crystals up to  $\sim 8$  mm in length. Excess flux was further removed from the surface of the crystals by etching in diluted HCl (6 M). The phase purity of each material was confirmed using powder X-ray diffraction, and the structural characterization of these phases was obtained using single crystal X-ray diffraction.

### 3.2.2 Experimental

A suitable needle-like crystal of each sample was positioned onto a thin, glass fibre, mounted onto a goniometer head with an extender, and then loaded onto a Nonius Kappa CCD X-ray diffractometer equipped with a Mo  $K_\alpha$  radiation tube of wavelength 0.71073 Å. Preliminary lattice checks revealed an orthorhombic cell for each phase with  $a \sim 4$  Å,  $b \sim 15$  Å,  $c \sim 6$  Å,  $V \sim 400$  Å<sup>3</sup>, and point group symmetry  $mmm$ . Based on these cell parameters, it was determined that these phases were isostructural to the previously reported structure type,  $\text{YNiAl}_4$ .<sup>5</sup> Data were collected, and the structural models were refined by direct methods using SHELXL97,<sup>9</sup> where the atomic parameters of  $\text{YNiAl}_4$  were used as starting values for refinement. Cell refinement and data reduction were completed using Denzo and Scalepack.<sup>10</sup> A

parameter to correct for absorption was applied to the model, and the extinction parameter was refined. Crystallographic parameters are presented in Table 3.1 and 3.2. Atomic positions and anisotropic displacement parameters are shown in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.1** Crystallographic parameters of  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Dy$ ), orthorhombic,  $Cmcm$ .

Formula	YNiGa <sub>4</sub>	GdNiGa <sub>4</sub>	TbNiGa <sub>4</sub>	DyNiGa <sub>4</sub>
$a$ (Å)	4.076(5)	4.093(5)	4.080(5)	4.069(5)
$b$ (Å)	15.245 (5)	15.355(5)	15.286(5)	15.230 (5)
$c$ (Å)	6.552 (5)	6.548(5)	6.542(5)	6.529 (5)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	407.1(6)	411.5(6)	408.0(6)	404.6 (6)
$Z$	4	4	4	4
Size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.025/0.03/0.05	0.03/0.03/0.05	0.025/0.025/0.05	0.025/0.025/0.05
$\theta$ range(°)	2.67 – 30.04	4.09 – 29.95	4.10 – 29.99	2.67 – 30.04
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	44.477	45.946	47.421	48.808
$R_{int}$	0.0242	0.0256	0.0221	0.0362
$h$	-5 → 5	-5 → 5	-5 → 5	-5 → 5
$k$	-21 → 21	-21 → 21	-20 → 21	-19 → 21
$l$	-9 → 9	-9 → 9	-9 → 9	-8 → 9
$^aR_1[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$	0.0362	0.0281	0.0284	0.0398
$^b wR_2(F^2)$	0.0871	0.0699	0.0723	0.0989
Reflections	363	362	363	361
Parameters	24	24	24	24
Goof	1.167	1.100	1.204	1.111
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	1.606	2.536	2.227	2.883
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	-3.221	-2.366	-2.694	-2.544
Extinction coeff.	0.0109(10)	0.0043(4)	0.0117(7)	0.0042(5)

$$^a R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$$

$$^b wR_2 = \frac{[\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]]^{1/2}}{[\sum [w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}}; w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0476P)^2 + 4.5788P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0343P)^2 + 6.8134P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0308P)^2 + 4.2582P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0538P)^2 + 11.096P] \text{ for YNiGa}_4, \text{ GdNiGa}_4, \text{ TbNiGa}_4, \text{ and DyNiGa}_4.$$

**Table 3.2** Crystallographic parameters of  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Ho - Yb$ ), orthorhombic,  $Cmcm$ .

Formula	HoNiGa <sub>4</sub>	ErNiGa <sub>4</sub>	TmNiGa <sub>4</sub>	YbNiGa <sub>4</sub>
$a$ (Å)	4.062 (5)	4.0578 (5)	4.0472(2)	4.046(1)
$b$ (Å)	15.185 (5)	15.135(5)	15.088(4)	15.083(5)
$c$ (Å)	6.534 (5)	6.536 (5)	6.551(2)	6.545(3)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	403.0 (6)	401.4(6)	400.1(2)	399.5(2)
$Z$	4	4	4	4
Size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.025/0.03/0.05	0.03/0.05/0.05	0.05/0.05/0.08	0.25/0.05/0.05
$\theta$ range(°)	2.68 – 29.98	4.12 – 30.05	4.12 – 29.96	2.70 – 30.03
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	50.091	51.486	52.851	54.130
$R_{int}$	0.0300	0.0173	0.0370	0.0267
$h$	-5 → 5	-5 → 5	-5 → 5	-5 → 5
$k$	-19 → 21	-19 → 21	-19 → 20	-19 → 20
$l$	-9 → 9	-9 → 9	-9 → 9	-9 → 9
$^a R_1[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$	0.0300	0.0192	0.0340	0.0275
$^b wR_2(F^2)$	0.0700	0.0496	0.0904	0.0628
Reflections	360	358	356	358
Parameters	24	24	24	24
Goof	1.149	1.216	1.189	1.159
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	1.816	1.733	3.832	1.622
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	-2.527	-1.547	-2.468	-2.475
Extinction coeff.	0.0042(4)	0.0048(3)	0.0048(5)	0.0098(5)

$$^a R_1 = \frac{\sum \left| |F_o| - |F_c| \right|}{\sum |F_o|}$$

$$^b wR_2 = \left[ \frac{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]}{\sum [w(F_o^2)^2]} \right]^{1/2}; w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0276P)^2 + 4.1795P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0138P)^2 + 8.2897P], w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0437P)^2 + 15.0319P], and w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0208P)^2 + 5.1750P] for HoNiGa<sub>4</sub>, ErNiGa<sub>4</sub>, TmNiGa<sub>4</sub>, and YbNiGa<sub>4</sub>, respectively.$$

**Table 3.3** Atomic positions and anisotropic displacement parameters for  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ )

Atom	Wyckoff position				$U_{eq}$ (Å <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>
	x	y	z		
Y	4c	0	0.61842(6)	1/4	0.0064(3)
Ni	4c	0	0.27492(8)	1/4	0.0098(4)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0101(3)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42719(8)	1/4	0.0108(3)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81393(5)	0.05148(13)	0.0077(3)
Gd	4c	0	0.61739(3)	1/4	0.0088(2)
Ni	4c	0	0.27549(9)	1/4	0.0108(3)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0130(3)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42713(8)	1/4	0.0124(3)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81352(5)	0.05165(14)	0.0115(3)

**Table 3.3 (cont.)**

Atom	Wyckoff position	x	y	z	$U_{\text{eq}}(\text{\AA}^2)^a$
Tb	4c	0	0.61744(3)	1/4	0.0076(2)
Ni	4c	0	0.27510(9)	1/4	0.0109(4)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0114(3)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42689(9)	1/4	0.0120(3)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81372(6)	0.05107(14)	0.0100(3)
Dy	4c	0	0.61803(5)	1/4	0.0082(3)
Ni	4c	0	0.27498(16)	1/4	0.0121(6)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0117(5)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42764(14)	1/4	0.0124(5)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81413(9)	0.0508(2)	0.0105(4)
Ho	4c	0	0.61873(4)	1/4	0.0076(2)
Ni	4c	0	0.27497(11)	1/4	0.0117(4)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0116(4)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42793(10)	1/4	0.0115(4)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81444(6)	0.05087(17)	0.0099(3)
Er	4c	0	0.61933(2)	1/4	0.0054(9)
Ni	4c	0	0.27484(12)	1/4	0.0083(3)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0090(2)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42828(8)	1/4	0.0095(2)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81473(5)	0.05085(11)	0.0066(2)
Tm	4c	0	0.61996(4)	1/4	0.0076(3)
Ni	4c	0	0.27440(12)	1/4	0.0102(4)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0111(4)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42890(12)	1/4	0.0111(4)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81496(7)	0.05095(18)	0.0088(3)
Yb	4c	0	0.62004(3)	1/4	0.0064(2)
Ni	4c	0	0.27451(10)	1/4	0.0084(4)
Ga1	4a	0	0	0	0.0086(3)
Ga2	4c	0	0.42885(9)	1/4	0.0092(3)
Ga3	8f	0	0.81505(6)	0.05098(14)	0.0061(3)

<sup>a</sup> $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one-third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

### 3.2.3 Physical Property Measurements

Magnetization and in-plane electrical resistance data were collected on multiple single crystals of YNiGa<sub>4</sub> (8.2 mg), GdNiGa<sub>4</sub> (7.8 mg), TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> (164.0 mg), DyNiGa<sub>4</sub> (170.0 mg), HoNiGa<sub>4</sub> (21.0 mg), ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> (6.1 mg), TmNiGa<sub>4</sub> (6.6 mg), and YbNiGa<sub>4</sub> (16.0 mg) using a

Quantum Design Physical Properties Measurement System (PPMS). Magnetization was measured from 0 to 9 T at 3 K, where care was taken to align either the *c*-axis or the *ab*-plane of the crystal with the magnetic field. Zero-field cool (ZFC) susceptibility was then measured from 2 K to 278 K at 0.1 T, with magnetic field parallel to the *ab*- and *c*-directions of the crystals. Electrical resistance was measured using the standard four-probe technique. Magnetoresistance (MR) measurements were obtained at 3 K from 0 to 9 T with field perpendicular to the current. The current direction was applied along the *c*-axis.

### 3.2.4 X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy Measurements

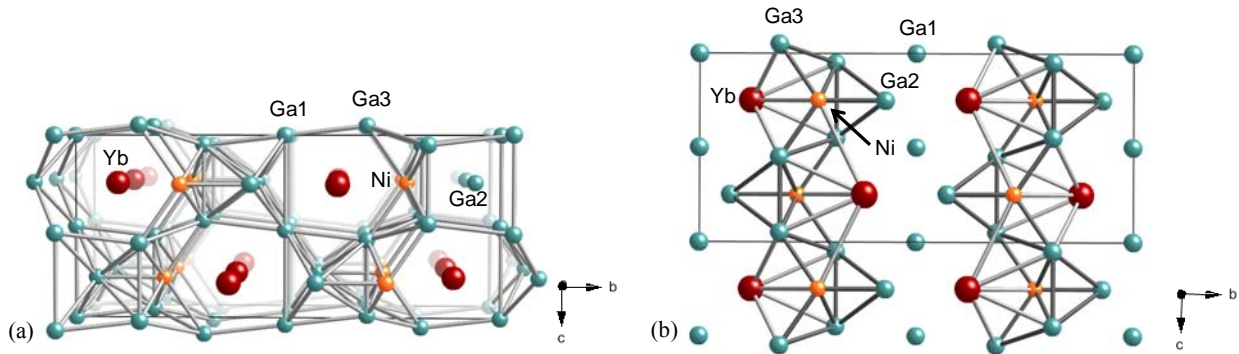
The as-grown sample surface of TmNiGa<sub>4</sub> was cleaned at room temperature using methanol and immediately transferred into the  $\mu$  metal-shielded analysis chamber equipped with an X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) system. XPS measurements were carried out with a Phoibos 150 MCD Energy Hemispherical Analyzer by using a monochromated Al  $\alpha$  X-ray source with photon energy of 1486.7 eV. The overall energy resolution is 0.16 eV. The Au 4f<sub>7/2</sub> peak energy was used as a reference for the binding energy calibration. The base pressure of our system during the measurements was  $2 \times 10^{-9}$  Torr.

## 3.3 Results and Discussion

### 3.3.1 Structure

*Ln*NiGa<sub>4</sub> (*Ln*= Y, Gd – Yb) crystallize in the orthorhombic *Cmcm* space group (*Z* = 4) and adopt the YNiAl<sub>4</sub> structure type.<sup>5</sup> Figure 3.2(a) shows the crystal structure of YbNiGa<sub>4</sub> as a model for *Ln*NiGa<sub>4</sub> (*Ln* = Y, Gd – Yb), where the unit cell is emphasized with dashed lines. There are two substructures present within the unit cell: (1) a partial AlB<sub>2</sub> system with an *Ln* atom at the center surrounded by Ni and Ga atoms, and (2) a distorted  $\alpha$ -Fe net composed only of Ga atoms, which are shown in the top left and top right corners of the unit cell, respectively. *Ln* atoms are located inside of cages (19-corner polyhedral) formed by two *Ln* atoms, four Ni atoms,

and thirteen Ga atoms. The  $Ln$ -polyhedra are face-sharing along the  $[100]$  direction and are edge-sharing along the  $[001]$  direction. Ni atoms have nine nearest neighbors: seven Ga atoms and two  $Ln$  atoms, which form a distorted trigonal prism with a Ga3 atom at each of its six corners. Two of the side faces are capped with  $Ln$  atoms, and the third with a Ga2 atom. This  $Ni@Ga_7Ln_2$  framework translates through the lattice along the  $c$ -axis and alternates with Ga-only layers in the  $[010]$  direction as shown in Figure 3.2(b). As expected, the structural properties of our  $YbNiGa_4$  compound are similar to those published by Vasylechko *et al.*<sup>8</sup> X-ray absorption spectroscopy measurements revealed that the Yb in the reported phase was intermediate with an effective valence of 2.48 (52% of Yb  $4f^{14}$ ). Selected interatomic distances are provided in Table 3.4.



**Figure 3.2** (a) The crystal structure of  $YbNiGa_4$  is presented as a model for  $LnNiGa_4$  and is shown along the  $a$ -axis where  $Ln$  is presented as a red sphere, Ni as orange, and Ga atoms are shown as blue. (b) The local coordination environment of Ni is shown as it relates to the unit cell. A layering of  $Ni@Ga_7Ln_2$  and Ga atoms translate through the lattice in the  $[010]$  direction. Ga-Ga bonds have been omitted for clarity.

**Table 3.4** Selected interatomic distances (Å) for  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ )

	$Ln-Ga1$	$Ln-Ga2$	$Ln-Ga3$	$Ln-Ni$	$Ni-Ga2$	$Ni-Ga3$
$YNiGa_4$	$3.1774(18) \times 4$	$2.9152(18)$ $3.349(2) \times 2$	$3.020(2) \times 4$ $3.2520(15) \times 2$	$3.138(2) \times 2$ $3.658(13) \times 2$	$2.321(2)$	$2.3951(17) \times 2$ $2.490(2) \times 4$
$GdNiGa_4$	$3.1807(18) \times 4$	$2.9214(16)$ $3.345(2) \times 2$	$3.036(2) \times 4$ $3.2798(14) \times 2$	$3.175(2) \times 2$ $3.664(14) \times 2$	$2.328(2)$	$2.4019(17) \times 2$ $2.493(2) \times 4$
$TbNiGa_4$	$3.1716(18) \times 4$	$2.9127(17)$ $3.340(2) \times 2$	$3.025(2) \times 4$ $3.2703(14) \times 2$	$3.157(2) \times 2$ $3.660(15) \times 2$	$2.320(2)$	$2.3922(18) \times 2$ $2.491(2) \times 4$
$DyNiGa_4$	$3.1678(18) \times 4$	$2.900(2)$ $3.338(2) \times 2$	$3.011(2) \times 4$ $3.2575(19) \times 2$	$3.139(3) \times 2$ $3.649(2) \times 2$	$2.325(3)$	$2.387(2) \times 2$ $2.487(2) \times 4$
$HoNiGa_4$	$3.1692(18) \times 4$	$2.8974(18)$ $3.343(2) \times 2$	$3.003(2) \times 4$ $3.2441(15) \times 2$	$3.123(2) \times 2$ $3.644(15) \times 2$	$2.323(2)$	$2.3891(19) \times 2$ $2.485(2) \times 4$
$ErNiGa_4$	$3.1699(18) \times 4$	$2.8914(15)$ $3.347(2) \times 2$	$2.997(2) \times 4$ $3.2312(13) \times 2$	$3.107(2) \times 2$ $3.641(15) \times 2$	$2.3224(19)$	$2.3883(16) \times 2$ $2.485(2) \times 4$
$TmNiGa_4$	$3.1710(3) \times 4$	$2.8828(18)$ $3.3578(5) \times 2$	$2.9913(9) \times 4$ $3.2183(12) \times 2$	$3.0865(15) \times 2$ $3.641(2) \times 2$	$2.331(3)$	$2.3886(16) \times 2$ $2.4842(8) \times 4$
$YbNiGa_4$	$3.1703(5) \times 4$	$2.8841(15)$ $3.3550(10) \times 2$	$2.9891(9) \times 4$ $3.2169(11) \times 2$	$3.0859(13) \times 2$ $3.639(13) \times 2$	$2.328(2)$	$2.3888(14) \times 2$ $2.4831(8) \times 4$

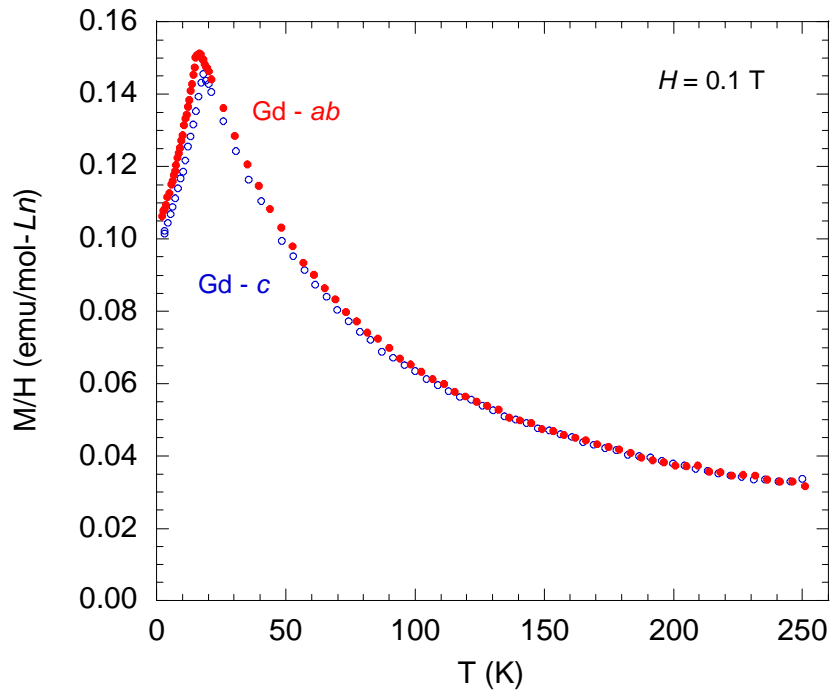
### 3.3.2 Physical Properties

#### 3.3.2.1 Magnetism

(a)  $YNiGa_4$  - The magnetic susceptibility of  $YNiGa_4$  is small and diamagnetic.

(b)  $GdNiGa_4$  - The magnetic susceptibility of  $GdNiGa_4$  with field applied along the  $ab$ -direction of the crystal (Figure 3.3) follows a Curie-Weiss law until  $\sim 16.5$  K, where a sharp antiferromagnetic transition occurs. A modified Curie-Weiss fit of the susceptibility, gives an experimental effective moment of  $8.3(1.2) \mu_B$  for  $Gd^{3+}$  and a Weiss constant ( $\theta$ ) of  $-36.7(1.6)$  K with a fit from  $50 < T < 200$  K. The susceptibility curve with the magnetic field applied along the  $c$ -direction has the same trend with the exception of the antiferromagnetic transition

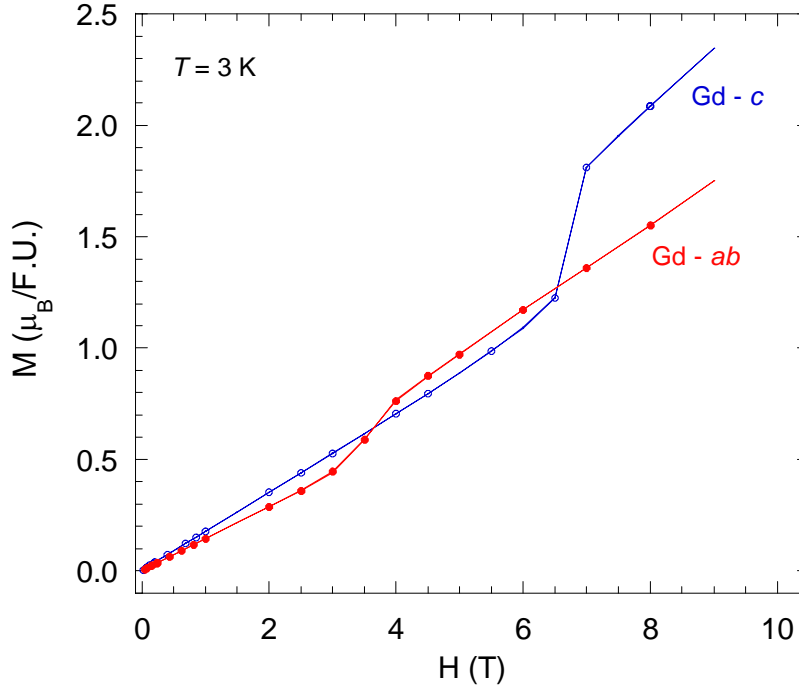
occurring at a slightly higher temperature ( $T_N \sim 18.3$  K). An effective moment of  $7.9(1.1) \mu_B/\text{Gd}$  is obtained and is in agreement with the calculated value of  $7.9 \mu_B$  for the free Hund's rule moment of  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ . Also, a Weiss constant of  $-33.4(1.3)$  K was obtained with a fit from  $50 < T < 200$  K, indicating strong antiferromagnetic correlations along both crystallographic directions.



**Figure 3.3** Magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{GdNiGa}_4$  with field of 0.1 T applied parallel to the  $ab$ - and  $c$ -directions of the crystal.

The field-dependent magnetization of  $\text{GdNiGa}_4$  is shown in Figure 3.4. For the field applied along the  $ab$ -direction, a small linear increase in magnetization with field is observed, typical of an antiferromagnet, with the exception of a small, possibly metamagnetic transition near 3.5 T. The magnetization curve for the field applied along the  $c$ -direction is also typical for an antiferromagnet, and a small metamagnetic transition is also observed, but this time at a much higher field ( $\sim 7$  T).

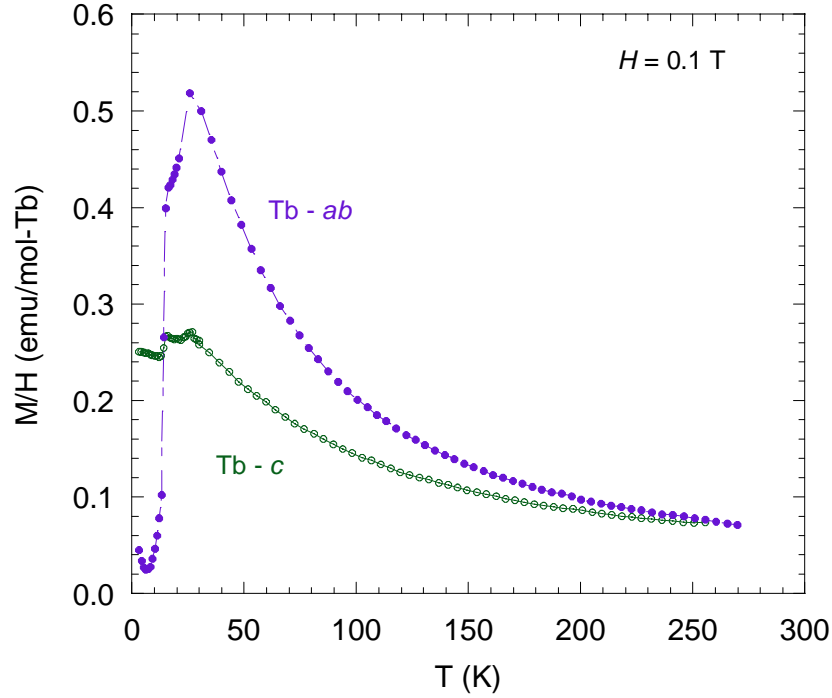




**Figure 3.4** Field dependent magnetization data for GdNiGa<sub>4</sub> at field up to 9 T.

(c) TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> - There are two antiferromagnetic transitions present in the magnetic susceptibilities of TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> in both the *ab*- and *c*-directions (Figure 3.5). The first transition occurs ~ 26 K and the second ~15 K. The effective moments obtained with a fit from 50 K < *T* < 200 K are 14.3(1.6) μ<sub>B</sub> and 14.6(2.3) μ<sub>B</sub> in the *ab*- and *c*-directions, respectively. The calculated value for a free Tb<sup>3+</sup> ion is 9.7 μ<sub>B</sub>, and thus, the experimental values are significantly higher. Both  $\theta$ -values, -13.8(0.7) K in the *ab*-direction and -66.8(1.8) K in the *c*-direction, indicate antiferromagnetic correlations.

The magnetization curves in the *ab*- and *c*-directions are very different (Figure 3.6). In the *c*-direction, the curve does not saturate in field up to 9 T but increases linearly with field, consistent with antiferromagnetism. For field applied along the *ab*-direction, two sharp metamagnetic transitions occur at 3.5 T and 6.5 T, with a significant hysteresis associated with

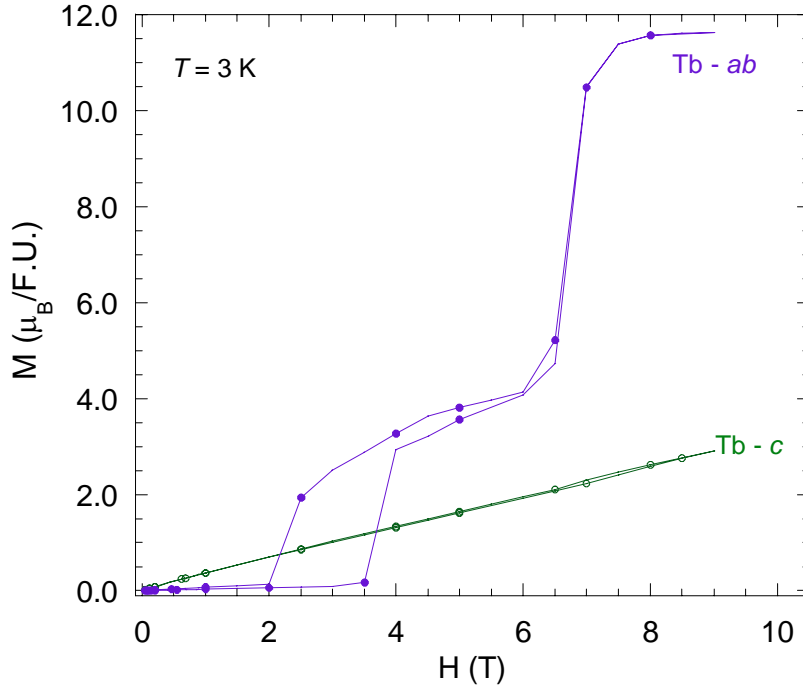


**Figure 3.5** Magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{TbNiGa}_4$  with field of 0.1 T applied parallel to the  $ab$ - and  $c$ -directions of the crystal.

the lower field transition. The saturation magnetization in the  $ab$ -direction is large ( $\sim 11.5 \mu_B$ ), which is much higher than the calculated saturation moment of  $9.0 \mu_B$  for  $\text{Tb}^{3+}$ . The hysteretic curve suggests ferromagnetic correlations at low field and the metamagnetic transition thereafter identifies a spin reorientation at slightly higher field.

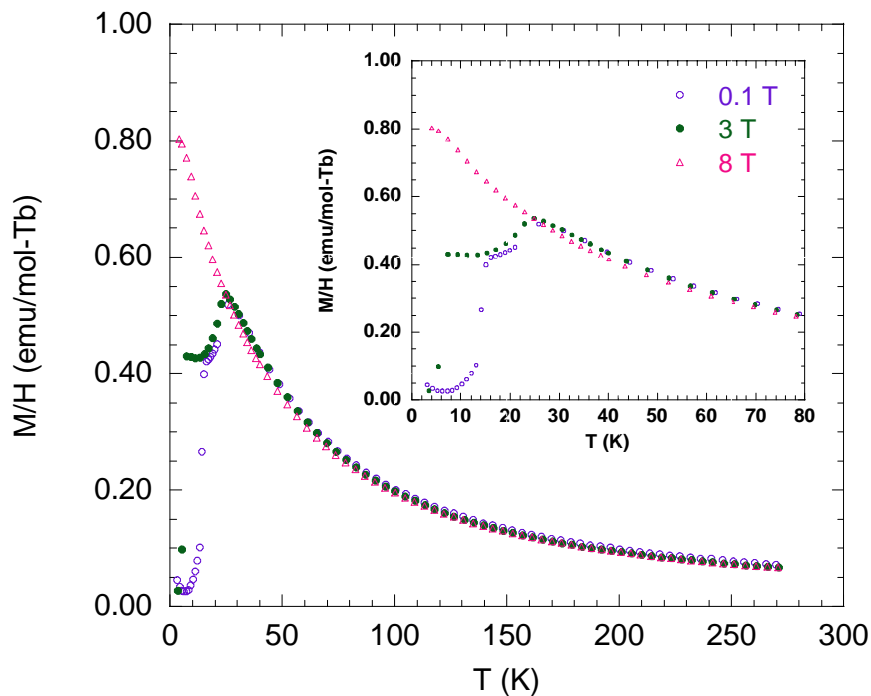
We decided to measure the magnetic susceptibility with field parallel to the  $ab$ -direction of the crystal at 3 T and 8 T to ascertain which type of correlations dominate the system before and after the metamagnetic transition at  $\sim 3.5$  T. These curves are presented in Figure 3.7. With applied field at 3 T, the antiferromagnetic transitions are suppressed to  $\sim 24.0$  K and  $\sim 6.0$  K. For an applied field of 8 T, which is above the upper metamagnetic transition shown in Figure 3.6, both antiferromagnetic transitions are completely suppressed. No magnetic ordering is observed in the susceptibility curve down to 2 K. This suggests that the two metamagnetic transitions

observed in TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> at 3.5 T and 6.5 T are associated with the two Neel transitions at 15 K and 26 K, respectively.



**Figure 3.6** Field dependent magnetization data for TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> at field up to 9 T.

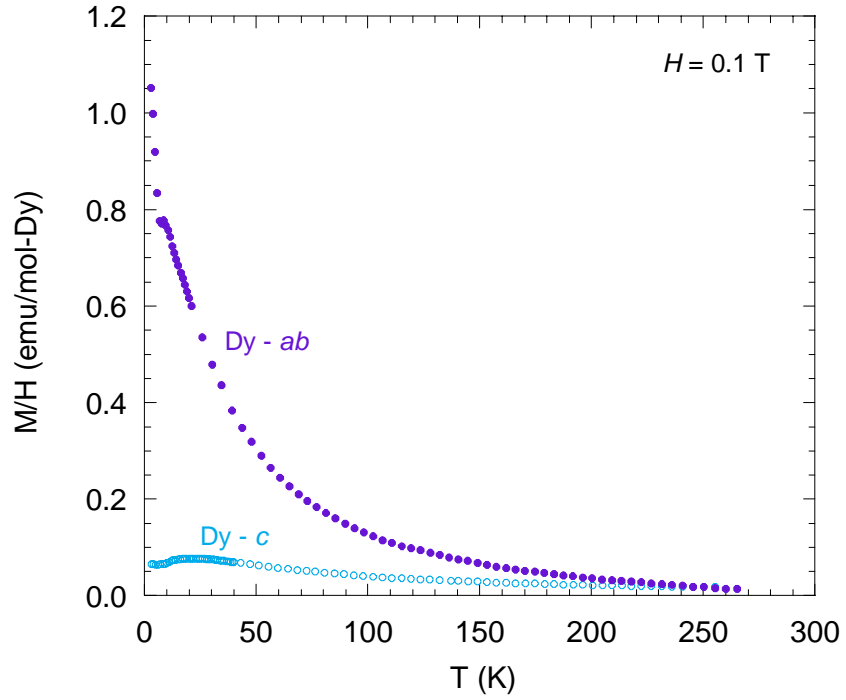
(d) DyNiGa<sub>4</sub> - The magnetic susceptibility of DyNiGa<sub>4</sub> in the *c*-direction of the crystal has an antiferromagnetic transition  $\sim 21.6$  K (Figure 3.8). A modified Curie-Weiss fit gives an experimental effective moment of  $7.3(1.0) \mu_B$  for Dy<sup>3+</sup> and a Weiss constant of  $-46.5(1.6)$  K. The experimental value is much lower than the calculated moment for a free Dy<sup>3+</sup> ion which is  $10.6 \mu_B$ . Conversely, in the *ab*-direction the susceptibility curve looks essentially paramagnetic, with a small transition near 6.8 K. A fit to the data from  $50 \text{ K} < T < 200 \text{ K}$  gives a Weiss constant of  $-4.8(0.4)$  K and an effective moment of  $12.6(1.2) \mu_B$ .



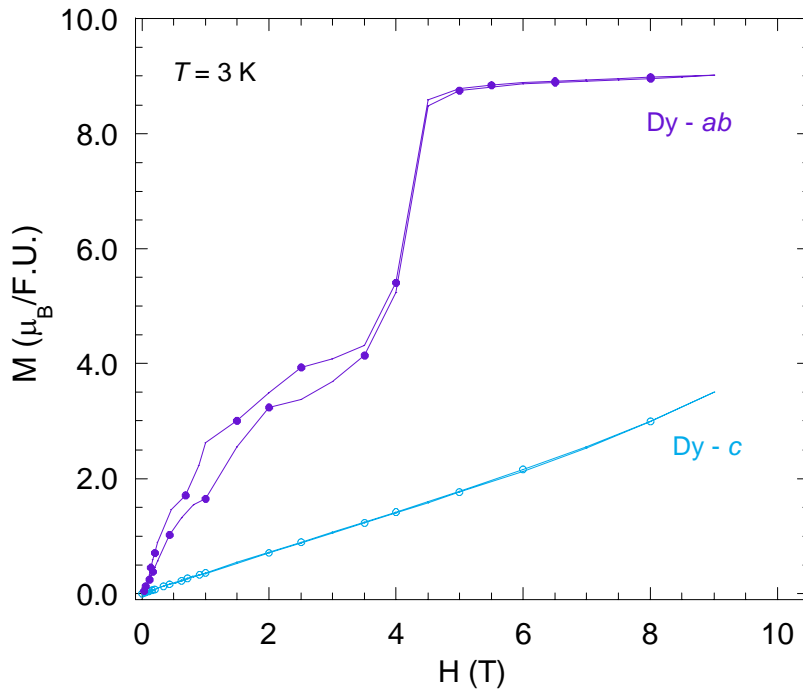
**Figure 3.7** Magnetic susceptibility of TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> with field applied in the *ab*-direction at  $H = 2.9$  T and  $H = 7.9$  T, with the susceptibility at 0.1 T shown for reference.

The magnetization curve of DyNiGa<sub>4</sub> for the field applied in the *ab*-plane (Figure 3.9), increases with increasing field, typical of a Brillouin function for a paramagnetic material. Near 3.5 T, a sharp metamagnetic transition is observed. At higher fields the magnetization quickly saturates to a value near  $9.0 \mu_B$ , which is close to the  $10.0 \mu_B$  expected for Dy<sup>3+</sup>. For field applied along the *c*-axis, the magnetization is smaller and varies linearly with the field, typical of an antiferromagnet. TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> and DyNiGa<sub>4</sub> share very similar magnetic qualities. Both are antiferromagnetic along the *c*-axis, and both demonstrate very sharp metamagnetic transitions for the field applied in the *ab*-plane, with their magnetization quickly saturating above the transition.

(e) HoNiGa<sub>4</sub> - The susceptibilities of HoNiGa<sub>4</sub> in both the *ab*- and *c*-directions show transitions  $\sim 5.1$  K (Figure 3.10). At this temperature there is a slight decrease in the magnetization along both directions, akin to antiferromagnetic ordering, albeit not very pronounced. Larger than expected effective moments are obtained from a Curie-Weiss fit of the

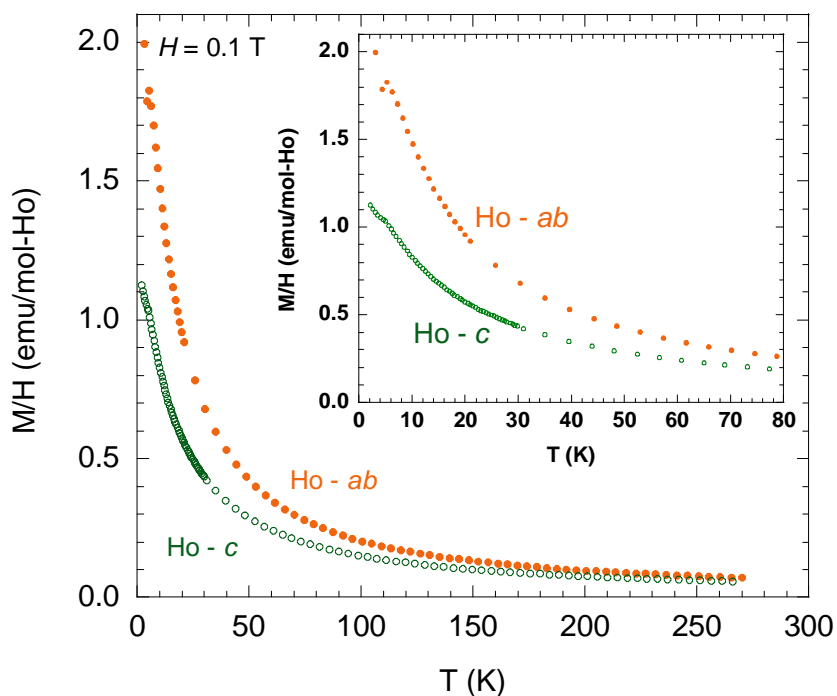


**Figure 3.8** Magnetic susceptibility of DyNiGa<sub>4</sub> with field of 0.1 T applied parallel to the *ab*- and *c*-directions of the crystal.



**Figure 3.9** Field dependent magnetization data for DyNiGa<sub>4</sub> at field up to 9 T.

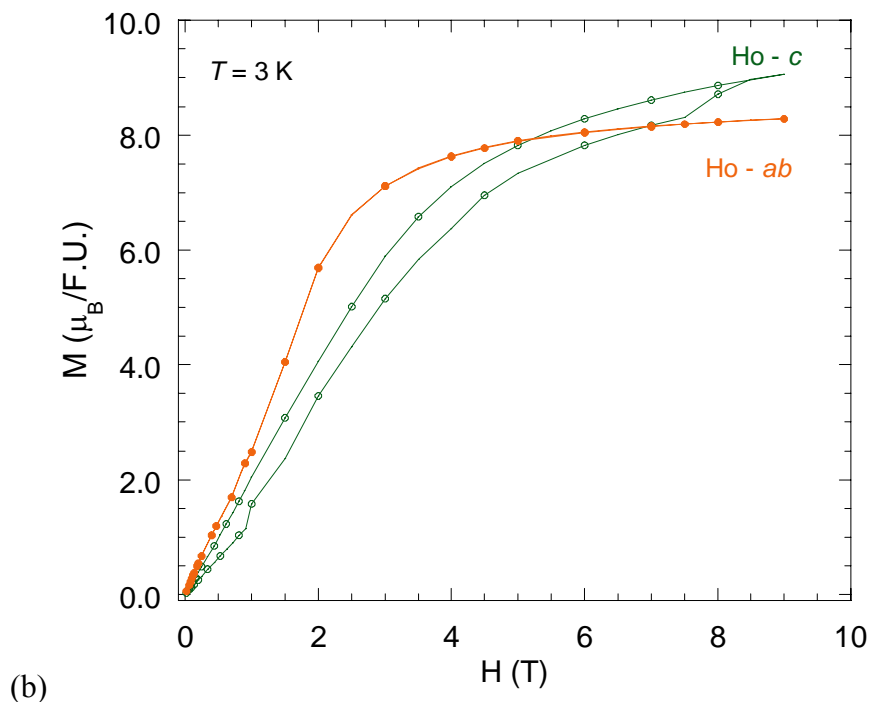
susceptibility, where values of  $13.6(1.2) \mu_B$  and  $11.3(1.1) \mu_B$  are calculated for the *ab*- and *c*-direction, respectively. A free  $\text{Ho}^{3+}$  ion has an effective moment of  $10.6 \mu_B$ . Both susceptibilities show antiferromagnetic correlations with  $\theta = -2.4(0.2)$  K in the *ab*-direction and  $\theta = -5.4(0.4)$  K in the *c*-direction.



**Figure 3.10** Magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{HoNiGa}_4$  with field of 0.1 T applied parallel to the *ab*- and *c*-directions of the crystal.

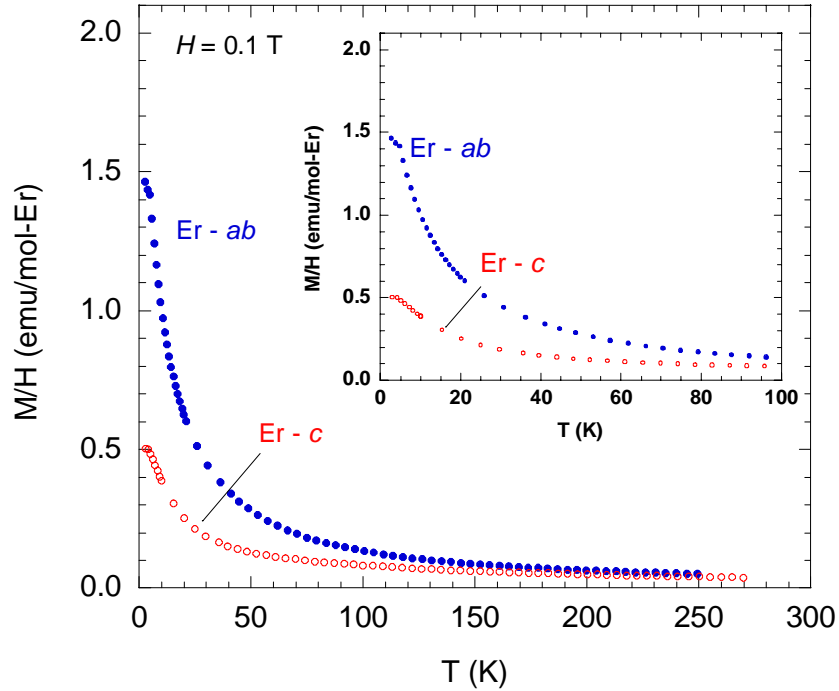
The magnetizations in both directions are shown in Figure 3.11. Both vary linearly with field for small fields (consistent with antiferromagnetism), before approaching saturation values between  $8 - 10 \mu_B$  at high field. The magnetization in the *ab*-direction approaches the saturation value gradually, while the *c*-axis data shows a metamagnetic transition at  $\sim 1$  T, and possibly another transition near 8 T. Both are much smaller than what was observed in the Tb sample, for

example, and both of these transitions are hysteretic, as they are no longer present upon reducing the field.



**Figure 3.11** Field dependent magnetization data for HoNiGa<sub>4</sub> at field up to 9 T.

(f) ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> – This compound displays very similar magnetic behavior to the Tb sample. Two small, broad antiferromagnetic-like transitions are observed at  $\sim 4.0$  K and 4.5 K in the susceptibilities of ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> in the *ab*- and *c*-directions, respectively, and are shown in Figure 3.12. The experimental effective moments calculated from fits to the data are  $10.4(0.8) \mu_B$  in the *ab*-direction and  $9.0(1.2) \mu_B$  in the *c*-direction, respectively. The free ion moment for Er<sup>3+</sup> is  $9.5 \mu_B$ . Although the experimental moments are not largely different, the Weiss constants associated with the susceptibility curves are much different, where  $\theta = 2.7(0.2)$  K in the *ab*-direction and  $\theta = -34.5(1.1)$  K in the *c*-direction.



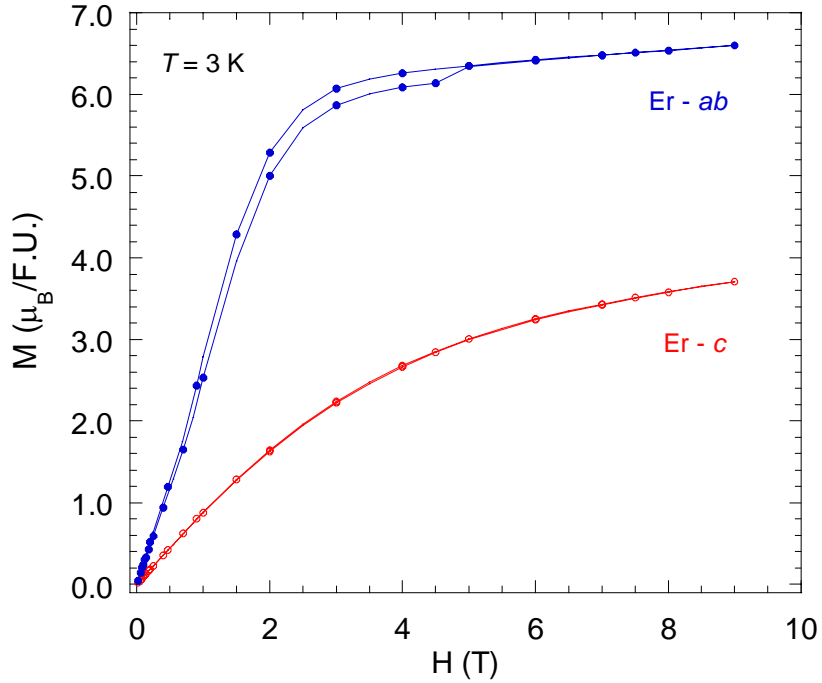
**Figure 3.12** Magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{ErNiGa}_4$  with field of 0.1 T applied parallel to the  $ab$ - and  $c$ -directions of the crystal.

The magnetization of  $\text{ErNiGa}_4$  (Figure 3.13) in the  $ab$ -direction increases linearly at small fields (antiferromagnetic) and then saturates at fields up to 9 T at  $7.5 \mu_B$ , which is slightly lower than the expected magnetization saturation of  $9.0 \mu_B$  for  $\text{Er}^{3+}$ . Another small, hysteretic metamagnetic transition is observed at 4.5 T. In the  $c$ -direction, the magnetization looks paramagnetic and is tending toward a saturation value well below that of  $\text{Er}^{3+}$ . And unlike the Ho sample, no metamagnetic transition or hysteresis is observed for field applied along this direction.

(g)  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$  - The susceptibility of  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$  (Figure 3.14) in the  $ab$ -direction is significantly higher than that in the  $c$ -direction, where the experimental effective moment of  $\text{Tm}^{3+}$  in the  $ab$ -direction is  $11.6(1.4) \mu_B$  as compared to  $6.6(2.3) \mu_B$  in the  $c$ -direction. Both values are higher than the calculated magnetic contribution of  $7.5 \mu_B$  from a free  $\text{Tm}^{3+}$  ion. We

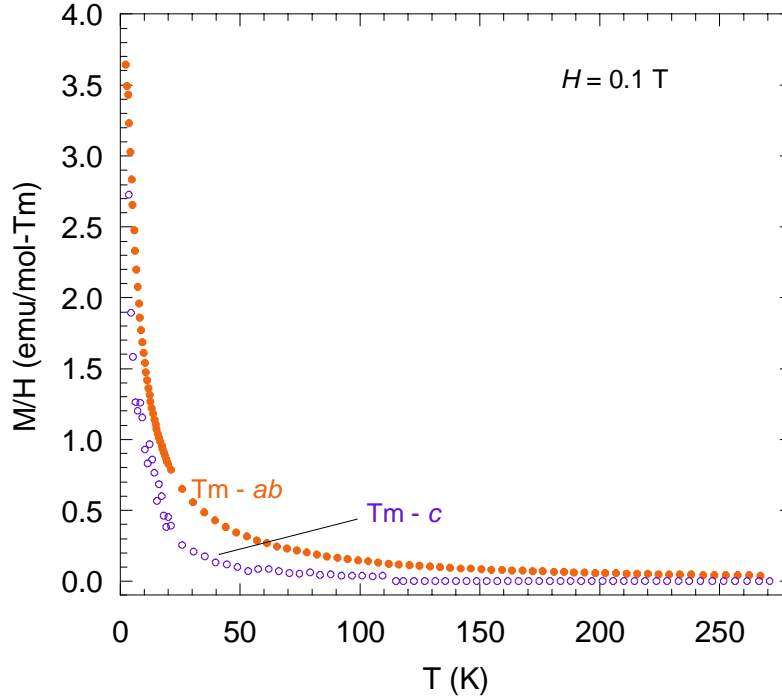


see positive ordering temperatures (Curie temperatures) in both susceptibilities, 3.3 K in the *ab*-direction and 7.3 K in the *c*-direction (see inset, Figure 7). The positive Weiss constants of 3.4(0.6) K and 6.2(1.1) K for the *ab*- and *c*-directions respectively, were obtained with a modified fit.



**Figure 3.13** Field dependent magnetization data for ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> at field up to 9 T.

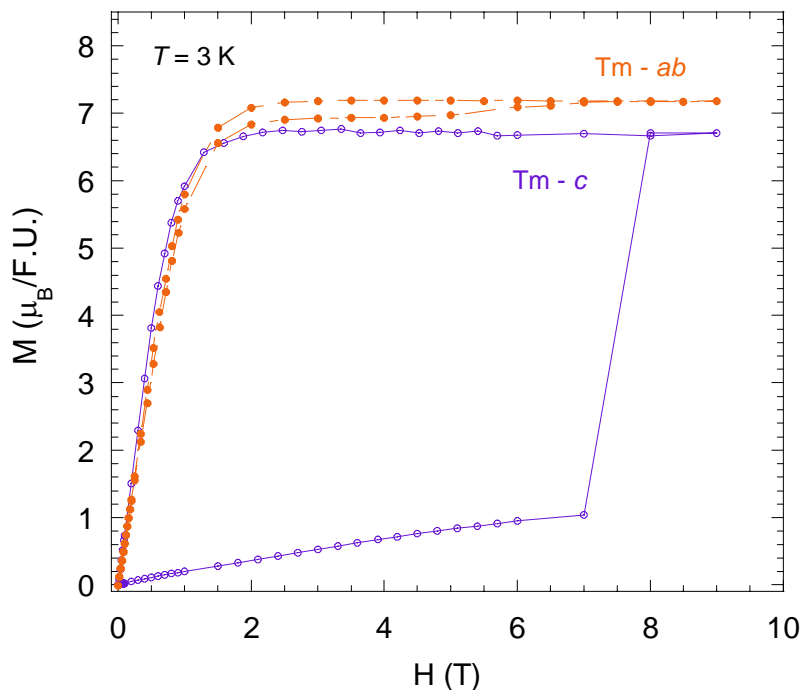
As a parallel, the magnetization curves in both directions saturate within the calculated value of  $7.0 \mu_B$  and are shown in Figure 3.15. In the *ab*-direction, the up-field and down-field curves mirror each other in trend with saturation occurring  $\sim 2.5$  T. In the opposite direction, the up-field magnetization curve is linear until  $\sim 7.0$  T where a large metamagnetic transition occurs and then saturates around  $6.8 \mu_B$ . The magnetization of the down-field curve remains close to  $6.8 \mu_B$  until around 2.0 T.



**Figure 3.14** Magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$  with field of 0.1 T applied parallel to the  $ab$ - and  $c$ -directions of the crystal.

(h)  $\text{YbNiGa}_4$ . The susceptibility curves of  $\text{YbNiGa}_4$  are presented in Figure 3.16. Both directions have the same shape, but the susceptibility is much higher in the  $ab$ -direction than in the  $c$ -direction. Ordering is not seen down to 2 K in either susceptibility and both show ferromagnetic correlations from the Weiss constant, 5.1(0.5) K and 1.5(0.3) K in the  $ab$ - and  $c$ -directions. From the susceptibility curves, we expect that the effective moment in the  $ab$ -direction to be higher than that in the  $c$ -direction, where the experimental value is 11.0(1.2)  $\mu_B$  in the  $ab$ -direction and 8.1(0.6)  $\mu_B$  in the  $c$ -direction. Both values are much higher compared to the calculated value of 4.5  $\mu_B$  for a free  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  ion.

Similarly, the magnetization curves of  $\text{YbNiGa}_4$  (Figure 3.17) in the  $ab$ -direction is higher than that in the  $c$ -direction. As expected, saturation occurs  $\sim 6.8 \mu_B$  in the  $ab$ -direction and  $\sim 5.8 \mu_B$  in the  $c$ -direction due to stronger spin correlations in the  $ab$ -direction. Theoretically, the

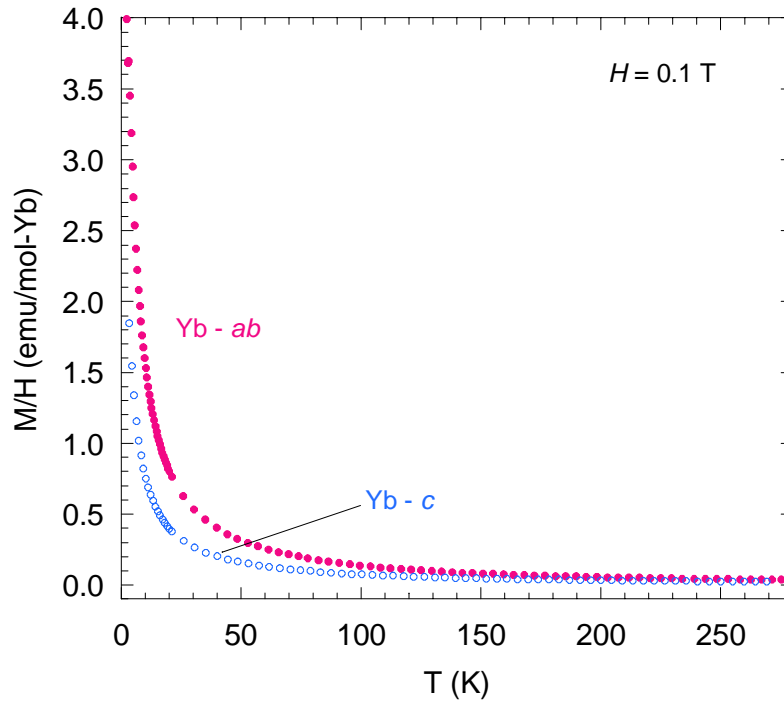


**Figure 3.15** Field dependent magnetization data for TmNiGa<sub>4</sub> at field up to 9 T.

magnetic saturation of a free Yb<sup>3+</sup> ion should occur around 4.0  $\mu_B$ . We believe the saturation in the *c*-direction to be higher due to a sudden change in the magnetic structure of YbNiGa<sub>4</sub>  $\sim$  5 T, from antiferromagnetic (low magnetization) to ferromagnetic (high magnetization) and is similar to TbNiGa<sub>4</sub>. Although there are not large changes in the magnetization in the *ab*-direction, there are step-wise changes when field is increased. As the field is decreased there is a smooth curve, creating a hysteretic loop.

The physical properties of our YbNiGa<sub>4</sub> compound are different than those published by Vasylechko *et al.*<sup>8</sup> The susceptibility of their YbNiGa<sub>4</sub> compound did not follow Curie-Weiss behavior and was approximately three orders of magnitude lower. X-ray absorption spectroscopy measurements revealed that Yb in their phase was intermediate with an effective valence of 2.48 (52% of Yb 4f<sup>14</sup>). Based on cell volume (Figure 3.18) and magnetic behavior

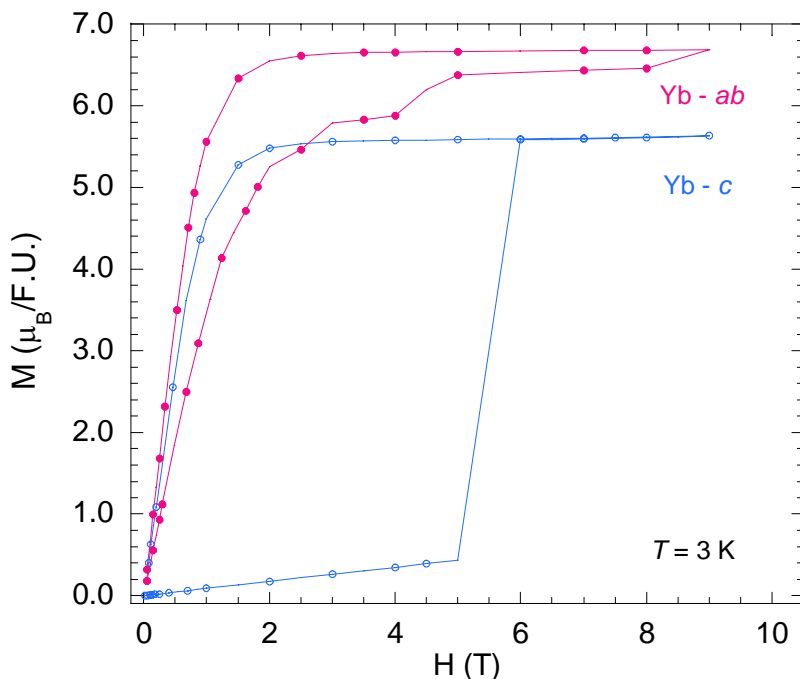
that is similar to  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$ , where Tm was shown to be in the 3+ state, we believe that our phase contains Yb that is closer to the  $4f^{13}$  state.



**Figure 3.16** Magnetic susceptibility of  $\text{YbNiGa}_4$ .

To determine if the differences were consistent, we re-grew  $\alpha\text{-YbNiGa}_4$  and structurally characterized the sample with powder and single crystal X-ray diffraction. A comparison of this sample (KT054) to our previous sample (RDH036) yielded very different results. Overall, the sample KT054 was most like that of Grin's when volume and magnetic susceptibilities are compared as shown in Figures 3.19 and 3.20. Several lattice checks from different crystals within each batch reveal that each is homogenous. The single crystal XRD structure solutions are the same for Grin, RDH036, and KT054. When the powder X-ray diffraction patterns of RDH036 and KT054 are compared there is a systematic increase of  $+0.22$  in  $2\theta$  for RDH036,

which is in agreement with the smaller cell dimensions obtained in single crystal XRD experiments. Several attempts to re-synthesize RDH036 were unsuccessful.

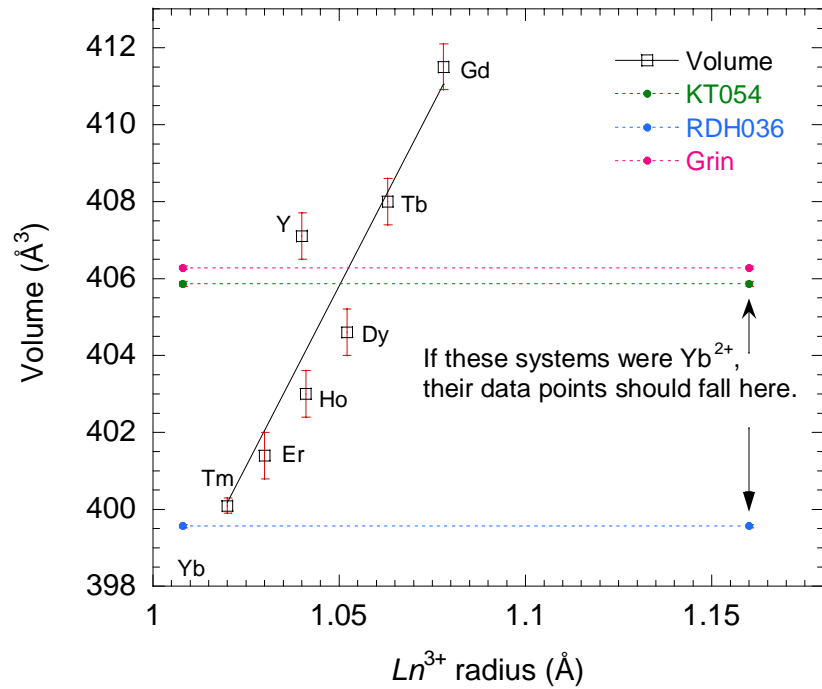


**Figure 3.17** Magnetization of YbNiGa<sub>4</sub> at 3 K.

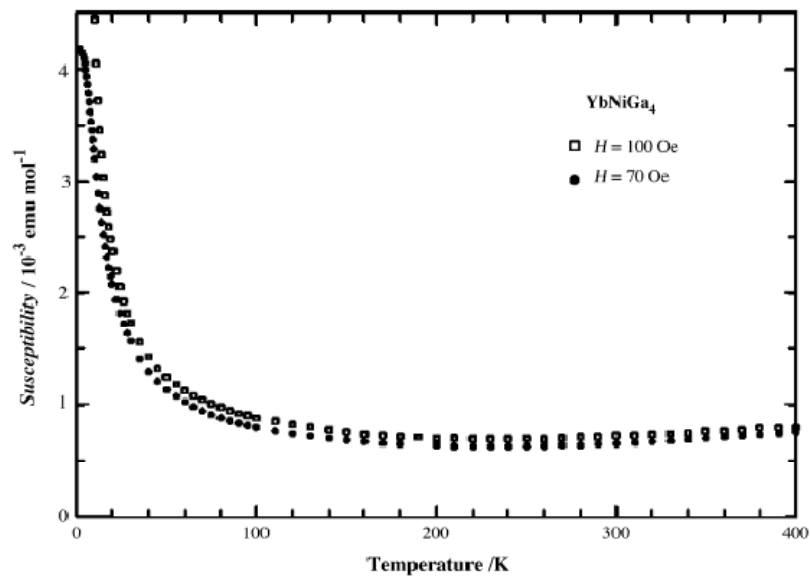
(i) The relationship between  $\theta$  (K) and  $Ln-Ln$  distances are presented in Figure 3.21. We were able to use a cosine function to fit the  $\theta$ -values obtained from the magnetic susceptibility of  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Gd-Yb$ ) in the  $ab$ -direction. This trend of theta as a function of  $Ln-Ln$  distance suggests a dominance of RKKY in this family of compounds, where the closest  $Ln-Ln$  contacts lead to magnetic ordering via conduction electrons. A summary of magnetic data is presented in Tables 3.5 and 3.6.

### 3.3.2.2 Transport

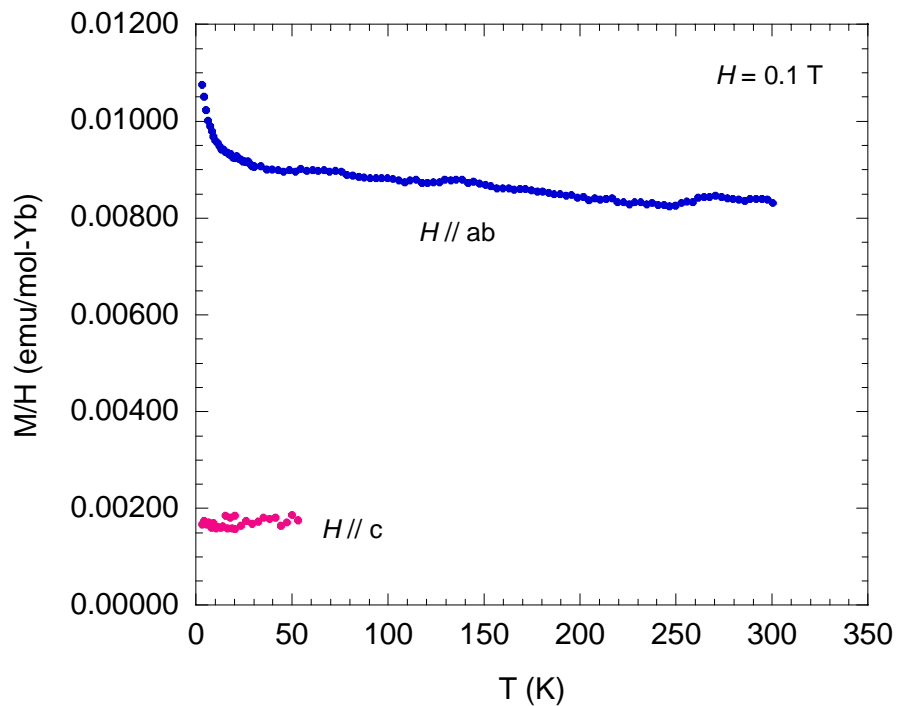
The resistivity of each analogue is presented in Figures 3.22 and 3.23. Each maintains a linear relationship as a function of temperature down to temperatures of 16.1 K, 13.3 K, 10.5 K,



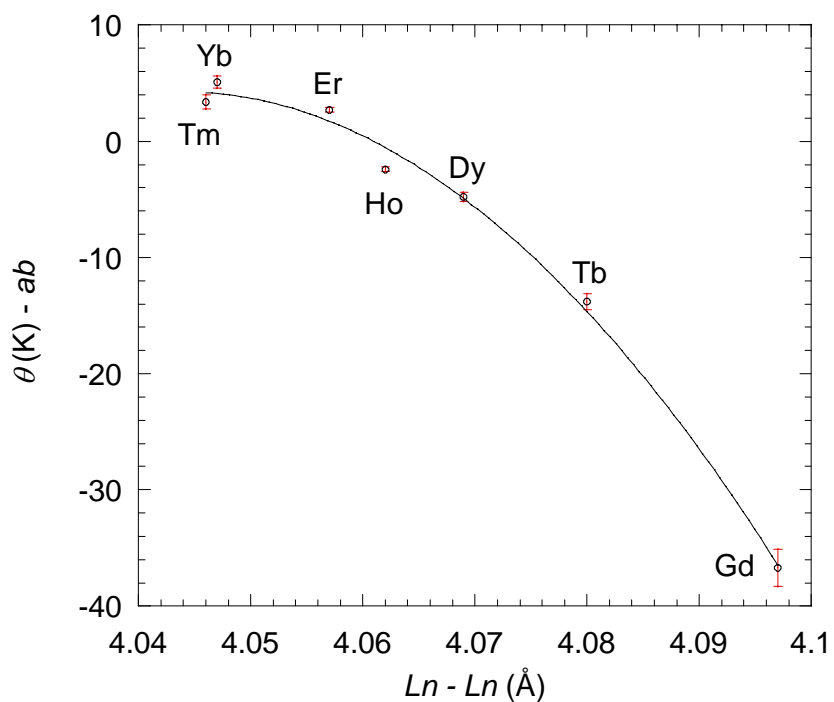
**Figure 3.18** A plot of volume versus rare earth radii.



**Figure 3.19** Magnetic susceptibility of  $YbNiGa_4$  in fields of 100 Oe and 7 kOe, as obtained from reference [8].

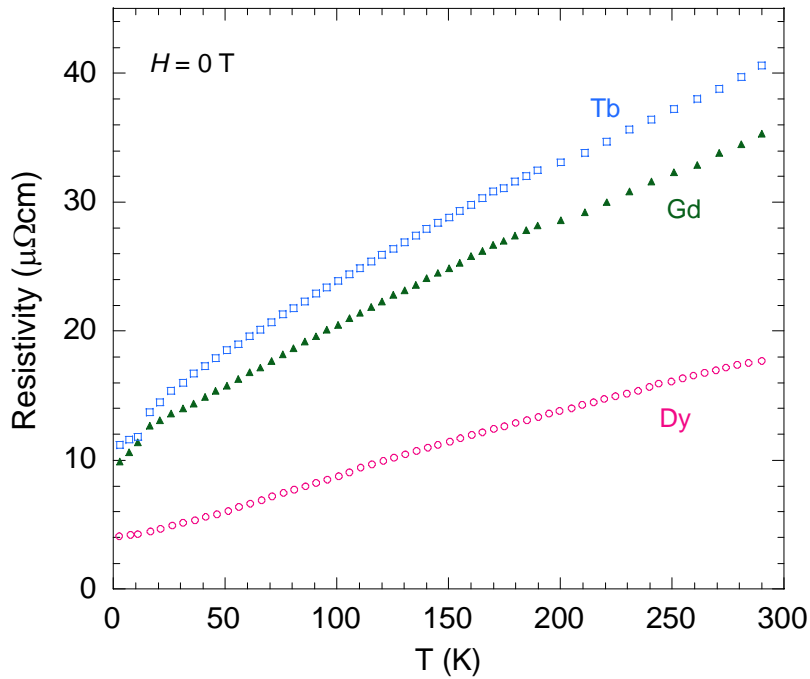


**Figure 3.20** A quick scan of the magnetic susceptibility of KT054.



**Figure 3.21** The Weiss constant ( $\theta$ ) varies as a function of  $Ln-Ln$  distance.

5.0 K, 9.5 K, 8.3 K, and 3.0 K for GdNiGa<sub>4</sub>, TbNiGa<sub>4</sub>, DyNiGa<sub>4</sub>, HoNiGa<sub>4</sub>, ErNiGa<sub>4</sub>, TmNiGa<sub>4</sub>, and YbNiGa<sub>4</sub>, respectively, where a transition is observed. The residual resistivity ratio (RRR =  $\rho_{278\text{ K}}/\rho_{2\text{ K}}$ ) for each analogue is less than  $\sim 50$ , with the exception of ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> where RRR  $\sim 3100$ . The magnetoresistance for ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> is greater than  $\sim 150\%$ , while the MR% of the other analogues is positive up to  $\sim 30\%$  (Figure 3.24).

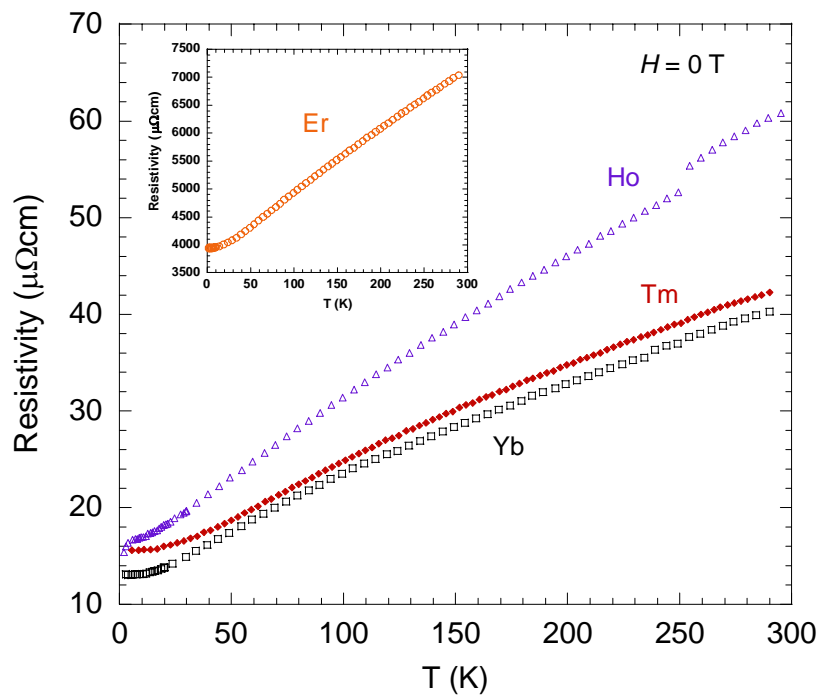


**Figure 3.22** Resistivity curves of GdNiGa<sub>4</sub>, TbNiGa<sub>4</sub>, and DyNiGa<sub>4</sub>.

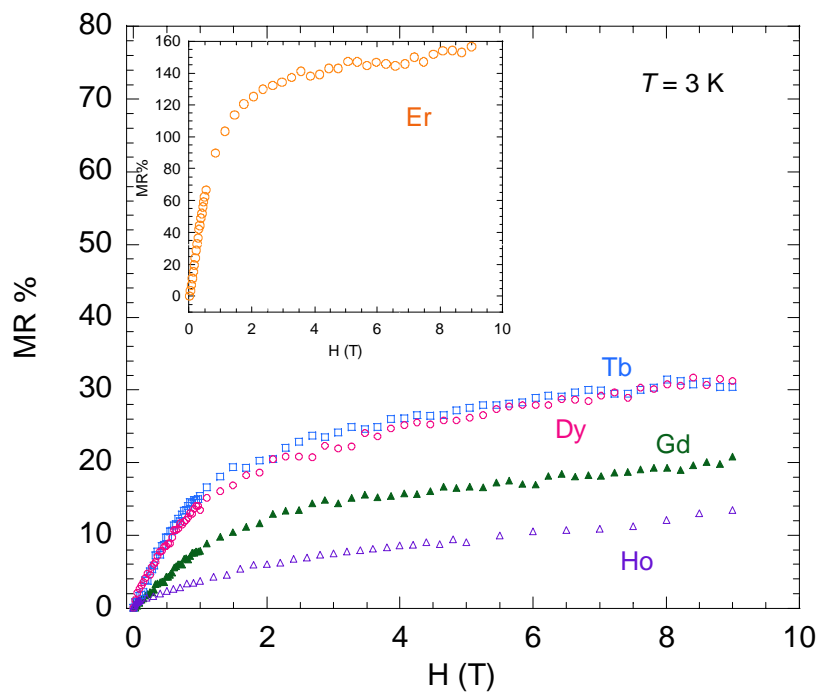
### 3.3.2.3 X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy of TmNiGa<sub>4</sub>

Surface studies were conducted to determine the electronic state of each element in TmNiGa<sub>4</sub>. We chose to study TmNiGa<sub>4</sub> because crystals of this phase have the best crystal quality. This phase also has an effective magnetic moment much higher than expected for a free ion of Tm<sup>3+</sup>. We were mainly concerned with the state of Ni and wanted to establish if Ni was contributing to the magnetism by resolving its electronic configuration. The oxidation state of





**Figure 3.23** Resistivity curves of HoNiGa<sub>4</sub>, TmNiGa<sub>4</sub>, and ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> (inset).



**Figure 3.24** Magnetoresistance of GdNiGa<sub>4</sub>, TbNiGa<sub>4</sub>, DyNiGa<sub>4</sub>, HoNiGa<sub>4</sub>, and ErNiGa<sub>4</sub> (inset).

**Table 3.5** Summary of magnetic data ( $H // ab$ -direction) for  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Gd - Yb$ ).

	$T_N$ (K)	$T_C$ (K)	$\mu_{\text{eff}}$ ( $\mu_B$ ) experimental	$\mu_{\text{eff}}$ ( $\mu_B$ ) calculated	$\theta$ (K)	$\mu_{\text{sat}}$ ( $\mu_B$ )	T (K)
GdNiGa <sub>4</sub>	16.5	-----	8.3(1.2)	7.9	-36.7(1.6)	-----	50 - 200
TbNiGa <sub>4</sub>	25.8, 15.8	-----	14.3(1.6)	9.7	-13.8(0.7)	11.8	50 - 200
DyNiGa <sub>4</sub>	6.8	-----	12.6(1.2)	10.6	-4.8(0.4)	9.0	50 - 200
HoNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	5.1	13.6(1.2)	10.6	-2.4(0.2)	8.0	30 - 200
ErNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	4.0	10.4(0.8)	9.5	2.7(0.2)	-----	50 - 200
TmNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	3.3	11.6(1.4)	7.5	3.4(0.6)	7.0	50 - 200
YbNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	-----	11.0(1.2)	4.5	5.1(0.5)	6.8	50 - 200

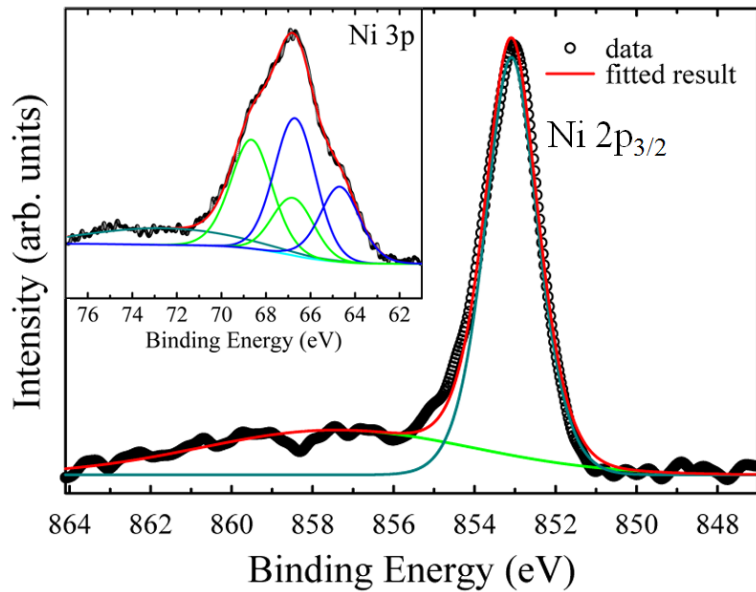
**Table 3.6** Summary of magnetic data ( $H // c$ -direction)  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Gd - Yb$ ).

	$T_N$ (K)	$T_C$ (K)	$\mu_{\text{eff}}$ ( $\mu_B$ ) experimental	$\mu_{\text{eff}}$ ( $\mu_B$ ) calculated	$\theta$ (K)	$\mu_{\text{sat}}$ ( $\mu_B$ )	T (K)
GdNiGa <sub>4</sub>	18.3	-----	7.9(1.1)	7.9	-33.4(1.3)	-----	50 - 200
TbNiGa <sub>4</sub>	26.9, 15.2	-----	14.6(2.3)	9.7	-66.8(1.8)	-----	50 - 200
DyNiGa <sub>4</sub>	21.6	-----	7.3(1.0)	10.6	-46.5(1.6)	-----	50 - 200
HoNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	5.1	11.3(1.1)	10.6	-5.4(0.4)	9.0	50 - 200
ErNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	4.5	9.0(1.2)	9.5	-34.5(1.1)	6.5	50 - 200
TmNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	7.3	6.6(2.3)	7.5	6.2(1.1)	6.8	20 - 110
YbNiGa <sub>4</sub>	-----	-----	8.1(0.6)	4.5	1.5(0.3)	5.6	50 - 200

Ni would give us more insight into how or if Ni is contributing to the magnetism, as Ni could be magnetically ordering or only contributing paramagnetically. Table 3.7 summarizes the Tm, Ni, and Ga energies in TmNiGa<sub>4</sub>.

After the Shirley background subtraction,<sup>11</sup> we fitted out the binding energy position for Ni  $2p_{1/2}$  and Ni  $2p_{3/2}$  core levels as shown in Figure 3.25. The spin-orbit coupling value determined from the XPS spectra of  $2p_{1/2}$  and  $2p_{3/2}$  is 17.1 eV. Comparing the binding energy with pure Ni

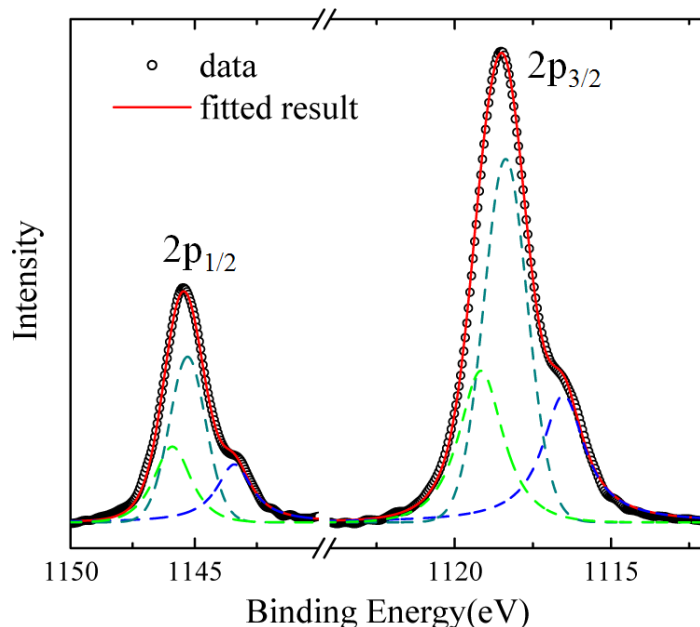
metal, we can conclude this material has metallic character because the binding energy for Ni  $2p_{3/2}$  peak in  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$  is 853.08 eV, while that of the pure Ni metal is 852.9 eV. Another very well investigated feature is the 6-eV shake up satellite in terms of final state effect. We observed that the satellite is weaker and more broadened than that in pure Ni metal. The binding energy for the satellite feature is 857.8 eV, which is smaller than that in Ni. Neither of those findings conflict with our proposed semi-itinerant model.



**Figure 3.25** XPS spectra of Ni core levels in  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$  crystal measured at room temperature. Ni  $2p_{3/2}$  is fitted to a single standard core peak with a broad satellite. The Ni shallow core  $3p_{1/2}$  and  $3p_{3/2}$ , which are fitted to two distinct components, respectively, are shown in the inset.

In this system, Ga1, Ga2 and Ga3 atoms are in a 1:1:2 ratio, respectively. This is reflected in the Ga  $2p_{1/2}$  and Ga  $2p_{3/2}$  spectra, where a 1:1:2 intensity ratio is also observed. The binding energies, where  $\text{Ga2} > \text{Ga3} > \text{Ga1}$ , reflect the atomic environments within the system. Indeed, as shown in Figure 3.26 and based on our simple fitting with standard core level spectral function after the Shirley background subtraction, the Ga  $2p_{1/2}$  and  $2p_{3/2}$  core spectra exhibit a three peak

structure, separated by a total energy difference of  $\sim 2.51 \pm 0.16$  eV for Ga  $2p_{1/2}$  and  $\sim 2.64 \pm 0.16$  eV for Ga  $2p_{3/2}$  cores, respectively (see Table 3.7). These shifts are almost identical considering the resolution. The intensity ratio of the high binding energy major peak (Ga3) to each of the lower binding energy minor peaks (Ga1 and Ga2) is about 2:1, which is consistent



**Figure 3.26** XPS spectra of Ga  $2p_{1/2}$  and  $2p_{3/2}$  core levels in  $\text{TmNiGa}_4$  crystal measured at room temperature. Each spin-orbital splitting peak is fitted to the convolution of three components associated with the three distinct Ga sites in the compound.

with the results of the structural refinement from X-ray diffraction. It is reasonable to assign the major  $2p$  peaks to the emission from Ga3 atoms while the minor  $2p$  peaks to the emissions from Ga1 and Ga2 atoms. Further structural studies revealed that each Ga atom is surrounded by 12 nearest neighbors to form a distorted bcc-like cube with four of its six faces capped. The type of atoms that lie on the faces of the cube more strongly affect the binding energy than the interatomic distances of the neighboring atoms. The largest areas where a photon can enter the cube to excite an electron from the core Ga atom are the faces. With four faces capped, the available area is already limited. In addition, larger caps, such as  $Ln$  atoms, hinder the entry of

the photon. In this system, Ga2 has three faces capped with Tm atoms and as a result has the largest binding energy. Ga3 and Ga1 atoms have one and zero faces capped by Tm atoms, respectively.

**Table 3.7** Energies of Ni and Ga in TmNiGa<sub>4</sub>.

Core levels	Binding energy (eV)	Intensity
<i>Ni</i>		
Ni 2p <sub>3/2</sub>	853.088	3931.283
Ni 2p <sub>3/2</sub> satellite	857.405	2062.122( broad)
Ni 3p <sub>1/2</sub> major	68.654	725.651
Ni 3p <sub>1/2</sub> minor	66.694	367.359
Ni 3p <sub>3/2</sub> major	66.787	897.129
Ni 3p <sub>3/2</sub> minor	64.683	469.766
<i>Ga</i>		
Ga1 2p <sub>1/2</sub>	1145.900	5941.209
Ga3 2p <sub>1/2</sub>	1145.286	11930.810
Ga2 2p <sub>1/2</sub>	1143.399	5935.497
Ga1 2p <sub>3/2</sub>	1119.160	11848.680
Ga3 2p <sub>3/2</sub>	1118.371	24972.996
Ga2 2p <sub>1/2</sub>	1116.520	12427.480

### 3.4 Conclusion

We have grown and structurally characterized single crystals of  $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd-Yb$ ). These phases crystallize in the orthorhombic  $YNiAl_4$  structure type and are magnetically anisotropic. A plot of Weiss temperatures as a function of  $Ln-Ln$  distance corresponds well to an RKKY-type relationship. The larger effective moments obtained from the susceptibilities of some analogues may possibly be attributed to either the fact that Ni can carry a moment or to the itinerant nature of the Ni conduction electrons. Other anomalous behavior includes the large metamagnetic transitions observed in the magnetizations of  $DyNiGa_4$  and  $TmNiGa_4$  at moderate

magnetic fields. Additional experimental work is needed to determine the source of the large magnetic moment arising in some analogues. These compounds have small RRR and residual resistivities of 10 - 20  $\mu\Omega\text{cm}$ , with the exception of the Er analogue. The Er compound is semimetallic having a RRR of less than 2, a residual resistivity of 4  $\text{m}\Omega\text{cm}$ , and a positive MR of 150% in a 9 T field.

### 3.5 References

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## CHAPTER 4. $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$ ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ): SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF A NEW POLYMORPH OF $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$

### 4.1 Introduction

The exploratory synthesis of  $Ln$ -Ni-Ga systems led us to characterize a number of intermetallic phases, including  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = La-Nd, Sm$ ) and  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) [1-3]. The tetragonal  $Ln_2NiGa_{12}$  phases crystallize in the  $P4/nbm$  space group, with  $Ln$  atoms in cavities made by Ga atoms.  $Ce_2NiGa_{12}$  magnetically orders  $\sim 10$  K and was shown to have enhanced electronic mass with  $\gamma \approx 191$  mJ/mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-2</sup> [1]. A large positive magnetoresistance  $\sim 216$  % at 9 T was observed for  $La_2NiGa_{12}$  [1].  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  phases crystallize in the orthorhombic  $Cmcm$  space group and have lattice parameters  $a \sim 4$  Å,  $b \sim 15$  Å, and  $c \sim 6$  Å. In addition to magnetic anisotropy, susceptibility measurements in the  $ab$ -direction reveal a switch from antiferromagnetic to ferromagnetic correlations across the rare earth series [3]. In this manuscript, we report the synthesis of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ). We have found these phases to be structurally similar to the previously studied modulated, charge density wave compounds  $YCo_xGa_3Ge$  [4] and  $GdCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$  [5,6]. The disorder in the Ga-square nets of  $GdCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$  was first identified by the presence of a supercell, which was observed through selected area electron diffraction experiments [6]. Further investigation with the use of a  $(3+1)D$  superspace technique revealed that the superstructure is present in the  $ab$ -plane of  $YCo_xGa_3Ge$  and  $GdCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$  and is incommensurate with the tetragonal lattice. In both phases, the site occupancy for Co is inversely coupled with the site occupancy of Ga in the  $[CoGa]_2$  net. We also observe disorder within the Ga nets of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) and this leads us to believe that these compounds are possibly modulated structures as well. Here we present the single crystal X-ray diffraction studies, magnetic, and electrical properties of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ).



## 4.2 Experimental

### 4.2.1 Synthesis

Single crystals of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) were synthesized using the self-flux method where  $Ln$  (3N, Alfa Aesar), Ni powder (5N, Alfa Aesar) and Ga shot (7N, Alfa Aesar) were placed into an alumina crucible in a 1.5:1:15 reaction ratio. Each crucible was covered with quartz wool, sealed in an evacuated silica tube, and placed into a high temperature furnace for heat treatment. The ampoules were heated to 1423 K at 170 K/h, and annealed at that temperature for 24 h. They were then cooled to 773 K at 150 K/h and further cooled to 723 K at 8 K/h. Each ampoule was inverted and centrifuged for up to 8 min to remove excess Ga flux, which flowed into the quartz wool that initially covered the sample. Plate-like aggregates contained single crystals up to 2 mm  $\times$  1 mm  $\times$  0.025 mm and did not show signs of degradation in air. This method also yielded less than 5 % of  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$ , an orthorhombic phase that can be isolated by slow-cooling from 973 K to 873 K. When the heat treatment was modified to slow-cool from 823 K to 723 K there was about 10 % of  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  present [3], indicating that the optimal range for  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  formation is from 773 to 723 K. Slow-cooling below 723 K would most likely lead to the formation of the binary  $LnGa_6$ , a very robust compound that often forms at low-temperatures in this phase space. The  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  and  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  phases are easily separated by morphology, since  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  grew as thin needles. Powder diffraction was used to confirm the purity of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  single crystals and  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  was not found as an impurity.

### 4.2.2 Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction

Silver-colored fragments with approximate dimensions 0.025  $\times$  0.05  $\times$  0.08 mm<sup>3</sup> were cleaved from aggregates of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) and were mounted onto the goniometer of a Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer equipped with MoK $_{\alpha}$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). Data were collected up to  $\theta = 30.0^\circ$  at 298 K. In addition, data were collected on  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> at 200 K,

240 K, and 340 K to observe how the structure changes as a function of temperature. Each collection encompassed a hemisphere of reciprocal space and the raw data were scaled in the triclinic  $P1$  space group to ensure that all collected intensities were included for structural refinement. Further crystallographic parameters for  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) are provided in Table 4.1.

The space group ( $I4/mmm$ ) and atomic positions of  $YNiGa_3Ge$ <sup>12</sup> were used as an initial model for the structure determination of each phase. The structural model was refined using SHELXL97 and absorption corrections were applied using a multi-scan method that modifies redundancies in the data-set. Data were also corrected for extinction and refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. After we obtained a good structural model with low residual electron densities and R-values, weighting schemes ( $w$ ) were applied. The results were comparable to those found for  $YNiGa_3Ge$ , where the  $REMGa_3Ge$  ( $RE = Y, Gd, Sm; M = Co, Ni$ ) structure-type was found to contain superstructures through transmission electron microscopy (TEM) studies using selected area electron diffraction (SAED). In addition to the strong Bragg subcell reflections, the authors also observed supercell reflections in the SAED patterns at  $0\ 1\ 0$ ,  $-1\ 0\ 0$ ,  $0\ -1\ 0$ , and  $1\ 0\ 0$  in the  $[001]$  zone axis for  $SmNiGa_3Ge$ ,  $SmCoGa_3Ge$ , and  $GdCoGa_3Ge$ . These supercell reflections are symmetry forbidden according to the conditions that limit the possible reflections for the  $I4/mmm$  space group, which state that every  $hkl$  reflection must give an even number for  $h + k + l$ . This condition is more clearly stated as  $hkl: h + k + l = 2n$ , where  $n$  is an integer. This structure type was later found to be modulated through studies of the  $GdCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$ <sup>9</sup> and  $YCo_{0.88}Ga_3Ge$ <sup>11</sup> analogues which crystallize in the orthorhombic  $Immm(\alpha 00)00s$  superspace group with  $a \sim 4.1$ ,  $b \sim 4.1$ , and  $c \sim 23$  Å. A modulation vector of  $q = 0.3200(4)a^*$  and  $q = 0.3043(12)a^*$  for  $GdCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$  and  $YCo_{0.88}Ga_3Ge$ , respectively, were obtained using a  $(3+1)D$  superspace technique.

**Table 4.1** Crystallographic parameters for  $\beta$ -LnNiGa<sub>4</sub> in the tetragonal *I4/mmm* space group

<i>Crystal data</i>				
Formula	$\beta$ -TbNiGa <sub>3.9</sub>	$\beta$ -TbNiGa <sub>3.8</sub>	$\beta$ -DyNi <sub>0.9</sub> Ga <sub>3.9</sub>	$\beta$ -HoNi <sub>0.9</sub> Ga <sub>3.9</sub>
<i>a</i> (Å)	4.207(5)	4.201(5)	4.191(2)	4.181(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	23.838(5)	23.805(5)	23.699(5)	23.612(5)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	421.9(7)	420.1(7)	416.3(3)	412.7(4)
<i>Z</i>	4	4	4	4
Crystal size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.03×0.08×0.13	0.03×0.08×0.13	0.03×0.05×0.08	0.05×0.08×0.08
$\theta$ range (°)	3.42-30.04	1.71-30.09	1.72-29.88	3.45-29.95
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	45.859	46.053	47.438	48.907
<i>Data Collection</i>				
Temperature (K)	298	200	298	298
Measured reflections	627	2220	572	562
Independent reflections	231	232	227	225
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.0302	0.1124	0.0733	0.0558
<i>h</i>	-5→5	-5→5	-5→5	-5→5
<i>k</i>	-4→4	-5→5	-4→4	-4→4
<i>l</i>	-33→33	-33→33	-32→31	-26→32
<i>Refinement</i>				
<sup>a</sup> <i>R</i> <sup>1</sup> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> >2σ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )]	0.0338	0.0435	0.0578	0.0422
<sup>b</sup> <i>wR</i> <sup>2</sup> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )	0.0913	0.1065	0.1525	0.1055
Reflections	231	232	227	225
Parameters	27	27	27	27
$\Delta\rho_{\max}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	3.419	3.464	3.123	3.420
$\Delta\rho_{\min}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	-2.460	-2.204	-5.814	-5.062
Goof	1.129	1.141	1.185	1.084

$${}^a R_1 = \frac{\sum \|F_o\| - |F_c|}{\sum |F_o|}$$

<sup>b</sup>*wR*<sub>2</sub> = [Σ[w(*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup>-*F*<sub>c</sub><sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>]/Σ[w(*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>]<sup>1/2</sup>; *w* = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup> + (0.0491*P*)<sup>2</sup> + 17.8401*P*], *w* = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup> + (0.0559*P*)<sup>2</sup> + 21.4803*P*], *w* = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup> + (0.0988*P*)<sup>2</sup> + 8.6374*P*], and *w* = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup> + (0.0557*P*)<sup>2</sup> + 13.7088*P*] for  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>3.9</sub>,  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>3.8</sub>,  $\beta$ -DyNi<sub>0.9</sub>Ga<sub>3.9</sub>, and  $\beta$ -HoNi<sub>0.9</sub>Ga<sub>3.9</sub>, respectively.

Based on these findings, we have modeled our systems to account for the disorder observed in our original structural refinement by modifying the occupancies of several atoms. Although weighting schemes improved we still observed enlarged thermal ellipsoids that did not scale well, which indicated that the system was very disordered. Data collections at 200 K for  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> did not have any significant impact on the anisotropic displacement parameters, but we did observe additional symmetry forbidden *hkl* reflections that were not present at 240 K, 298 K, and 340 K. In agreement with the work conducted on *REMGa*<sub>3</sub>Ge (*RE* = Y, Gd, Sm; *M* = Co,

Ni), we see forbidden reflections in the reciprocal lattice for  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> at  $hkl$  0 1 0, -1 0 0, 0 -1 0, and 1 0 0. We attribute these additional, or satellite, reflections to a supercell but are not able to elucidate a modulation vector given that we do not possess the  $(3+1)D$  superspace technique. Attempts to solve the structure within the same space group with a doubled  $c$ -axis, doubled  $a$ - and  $b$ -axes, and a doubled cell were unsuccessful. The same number of reflections was used for the solution of each doubling attempt since the space group was kept the same. The only way to incorporate the additional reflections into the refinement was to switch to a primitive cell setting ( $P4/mmm$ ), where twice as many reflections were needed for a solution. Modeling the unit cell within this space group was unsuccessful due to the very low intensity of the supercell reflections.

Our final model was solved within  $I4/mmm$  space group. Atomic positions and displacement parameters for each compound are provided in Table 4.2, and selected interatomic distances are presented in Table 4.3. The Ga4' position in our structure solution represents the movement (or modulation) of Ga4 within the Ni2-Ga4 nets, therefore the Ga4 and Ga4' positions were restrained to have the same atomic displacement parameter (ADP) value. If ADPs were unconstrained for Ga4 and Ga4' a non-positive definite ADP was obtained for Ga4', indicating that the two could not have independent thermal fluctuations. Attempts to completely remove Ga4' from the model resulted in a residual electron density  $\sim 10 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$ . A refinement of  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> at 200 K was modeled without the Ga4' position to determine the direction of the motion of Ga4 within the Ni2-Ga4 nets. Atomic positions and displacement parameters for this model are located in Table 4.4. The ADP of Ga4 more than triples when the Ga4' position is not included in the refinement as shown in Table 4.5. The ADP value changed from approximately  $0.022(5) \text{ \AA}^2$  to  $0.08716(337) \text{ \AA}^2$ . Also, the Ga4 position is fully occupied when Ga4' is not present. The occupancy of Ni2 remains the same within the error of the experiment. From Table

**Table 4.2** Atomic positions and thermal parameters for  $\beta$ -LnNiGa<sub>4</sub> (Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho)

Atom	Wyckoff position	$x$	$y$	$z$	Occ. <sup>b</sup>	$U_{\text{eq}}$ (Å <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>
$\beta$ -TbNiGa <sub>3.9</sub>						
$T = 298$ K						
Tb	4e	0	0	0.14720(3)	1	0.0095(4)
Ni1	2a	0	0	0	1	0.0094(7)
Ni2	4e	0	0	0.2834(3)	0.504(16)	0.037(2)
Ga1	8g	1/2	0	0.44524(6)	1	0.0144(5)
Ga2	4d	0	1/2	1/4	0.367(5)	0.0283(17)
Ga3	4e	0	0	0.3574(17)	0.53(6)	0.025(5)
Ga4	4e	0	0	0.3834(13)	0.47(6)	0.017(3)
Ga4'	16n	0	0.618(4)	0.7384(6)	0.133(5)	0.0283(17)
$\beta$ -TbNiGa <sub>3.8</sub>						
$T = 200$ K						
Tb	4e	0	0	0.14720(4)	1	0.0107(5)
Ni1	2a	0	0	0	1	0.0094(10)
Ni2	4e	0	0	0.2836(3)	0.518(19)	0.040(3)
Ga1	8g	1/2	0	0.44522(8)	1	0.0146(6)
Ga2	4d	0	1/2	1/4	0.378(5)	0.024(2)
Ga3	4e	0	0	0.354(2)	0.41(9)	0.014(5)
Ga4	4e	0	0	0.380(2)	0.59(9)	0.022(5)
Ga4'	16n	0	0.618(4)	0.7390(9)	0.122(5)	0.024(2)
$\beta$ -DyNi <sub>0.9</sub> Ga <sub>3.9</sub>						
$T = 298$ K						
Dy	4e	0	0	0.14748(3)	1	0.0099(7)
Ni1	2a	0	0	0	1	0.0099(11)
Ni2	4e	0	0	0.2822(4)	0.48(2)	0.039(4)
Ga1	8g	1/2	0	0.44485(8)	1	0.0144(8)
Ga2	4d	0	1/2	1/4	0.357(6)	0.028(2)
Ga3	4e	0	0	0.3522(10)	0.40(6)	0.014(3)
Ga4	4e	0	0	0.3783(13)	0.60(6)	0.026(5)
Ga4'	16n	0	0.588(6)	0.7408(10)	0.143(6)	0.028 (2)
$\beta$ -HoNi <sub>0.9</sub> Ga <sub>3.9</sub>						
$T = 298$ K						
Ho	4e	0	0	0.14766(4)	1	0.0089(5)
Ni1	2a	0	0	0	1	0.0080(9)
Ni2	4e	0	0	0.2823(3)	0.043(10)	0.032(3)
Ga1	8g	1/2	0	0.44448(7)	1	0.0119(6)
Ga2	4d	0	1/2	1/4	0.343(6)	0.029(2)
Ga3	4e	0	0	0.3535(12)	0.54(6)	0.014(3)
Ga4	4e	0	0	0.3794(18)	0.46(6)	0.019(5)
Ga4'	16n	0	0.568(8)	0.7420(16)	0.157(6)	0.029 (2)

<sup>a</sup> $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one-third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.<sup>b</sup>Occupancy.

**Table 4.3** Selected interatomic distances (Å) for  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ )

$Ln$ -Ga plane		[NiGa <sub>6</sub> ] slab		[Ni-Ga] <sub>2</sub> net		
$\beta$ -TbNiGa <sub>3,9</sub> $T = 298$ K	Tb-Ga2 ( $\times 4$ )	3.063(8)	Ni1-Ga1 ( $\times 8$ )	2.476(2)	Ni2-Ga4 ( $\times 4$ )	2.249(3)
	Tb-Ga3 ( $\times 4$ )	2.977(4)			Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	1.728(14)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.404(7)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.611(17)
$\beta$ -TbNiGa <sub>3,8</sub> $T = 200$ K	Tb-Ga2 ( $\times 4$ )	3.043(11)	Ni1-Ga1 ( $\times 8$ )	2.472(2)	Ni2-Ga4 ( $\times 4$ )	2.247(4)
	Tb-Ga3 ( $\times 4$ )	2.971(4)			Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	1.691(16)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.405(9)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.65(2)
$\beta$ -DyNiGa <sub>4</sub> $T = 298$ K	Dy -Ga2 ( $\times 4$ )	3.026(6)	Ni1-Ga1 ( $\times 8$ )	2.4697(10)	Ni2-Ga4 ( $\times 4$ )	2.230(3)
	Dy -Ga3 ( $\times 4$ )	2.9636(2)			Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	1.811(18)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.343(9)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.52(3)
$\beta$ -HoNiGa <sub>4</sub> $T = 298$ K	Ho -Ga2 ( $\times 4$ )	3.025(9)	Ni1-Ga1 ( $\times 8$ )	2.4676(9)	Ni2-Ga4 ( $\times 4$ )	2.225(3)
	Ho -Ga3 ( $\times 4$ )	2.9566(4)			Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	1.89(2)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.314(13)
					Ni2-Ga4' ( $\times 4$ )	2.44 (4)

4.5 it can be seen that Ga4 and Ni2 are moving more in the  $ab$ - than in the  $c$ -direction. As a result, the Ga2 and Ga3 atoms move more in the  $c$ -direction to compensate for the modulation of Ga in the Ni2-Ga4 net. This type of motion is in agreement with that seen in  $GdCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$  and  $YCo_{1-x}Ga_3Ge$  where modulation occurs within the Ga nets of the structure. The diameter of the Ga4 thermal ellipsoid is 0.90 Å in the crystallographic  $a$ - and  $b$ - directions, and is approximately 0.68 Å in the  $c$ -direction. For comparison, the diameters of the Ga2 and Ga3 ellipsoids are as follows: 0.11 Å in the  $a$ - and  $b$ -directions and 0.29 Å in the  $c$ -direction. Each diameter length is relative to the cell dimensions.

**Table 4.4** Atomic positions and thermal parameters of  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> modeled without the Ga4' position

Atom	Wyckoff position	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	Occ. <sup>b</sup>	$U_{\text{eq}}$ (Å <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>
$\beta$ -TbNiGa <sub>4</sub>						
<i>T</i> = 200 K						
Tb	4 <i>e</i>	0	0	0.14723(7)	1	0.0116(8)
Ni1	2 <i>a</i>	0	0	0	1	0.0108(14)
Ni2	4 <i>e</i>	0	0	0.2837(5)	0.49(3)	0.036(5)
Ga1	8 <i>g</i>	1/2	0	0.44528(12)	1	0.0155(9)
Ga2	4 <i>d</i>	0	1/2	1/4	1	0.087(3)
Ga3	4 <i>e</i>	0	0	0.3548(7)	0.476(16)	0.0181(19)
Ga4	4 <i>e</i>	0	0	0.3812(6)	0.524(16)	0.0181(19)

**Table 4.5** Anisotropic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>) of  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub> at 200 K modeled without the Ga4' position

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{\text{eq}}$
Tb	0.0128(9)	0.0128(9)	0.0090(1)	0.011(8)
Ni1	0.011(2)	0.011(2)	0.009(3)	0.010(2)
Ni2	0.044(6)	0.044(6)	0.020(7)	0.036(5)
Ga1	0.023(2)	0.010(2)	0.030(5)	0.0155(9)
Ga2	0.011(2)	0.011(2)	0.030(5)	0.018(2)
Ga3	0.011(2)	0.011(2)	0.030(5)	0.018(2)
Ga4	0.094(5)	0.094(5)	0.072(6)	0.087(3)

\* $U_{12}$ ,  $U_{13}$ , and  $U_{23}$  are zero for each atom.

### 4.2.3 Physical Property Measurements

Aggregates of  $\beta$ -*Ln*NiGa<sub>4</sub> (*Ln* = Tb, Dy, Ho) were prepared by etching in dilute hydrochloric acid to remove excess flux. Sample purity was confirmed via powder X-ray diffraction. Magnetization data were obtained using a Quantum Design Physical Property Measurement System. The temperature-dependent magnetization data were obtained from 2 K

to 300 K with an applied field 0.1 T. Field-dependent measurements were collected at 3 K with field swept between 0 T and 9 T. The electrical resistance data were measured using the standard four-probe AC technique.

## 4.3 Results and Discussion

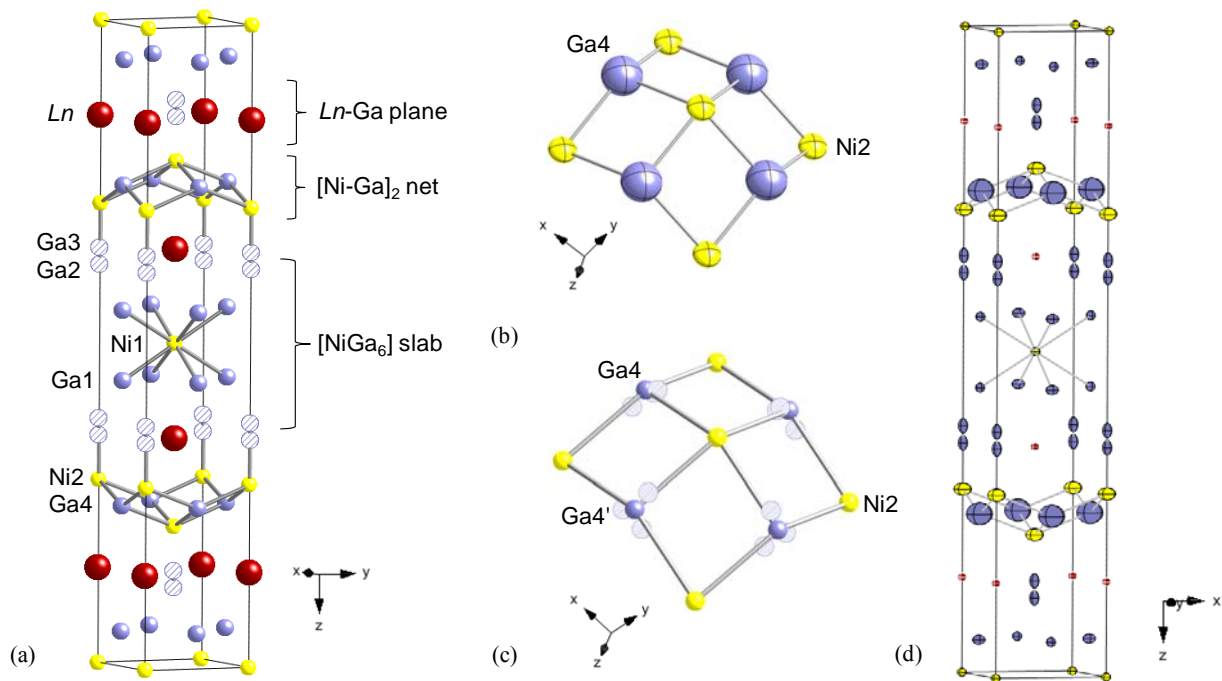
### 4.3.1 Structure

In an effort to synthesize latter rare earth phases of the  $\text{Sm}_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$ <sup>13</sup> structure type, we have found three new analogues in the  $Ln$ -Ni-Ga phase space. Single crystals of  $\beta$ - $Ln\text{NiGa}_4$  ( $Ln = \text{Tb}, \text{Dy}, \text{Ho}$ ) were formed, most likely due to  $Ln_2\text{NiGa}_{12}$  phase instability with smaller rare earth elements. These phases crystallize in the tetragonal  $I4/mmm$  space group with lattice parameters  $a \sim 4 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c \sim 23 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $Z = 4$ ,  $V \sim 400 \text{ \AA}^3$  as shown in Figure 4.1.  $\beta$ - $Ln\text{NiGa}_4$  ( $Ln = \text{Tb}, \text{Dy}, \text{Ho}$ ) are isostructural to  $\text{YNiGa}_3\text{Ge}$ ,<sup>12</sup> a disordered derivative of the  $\text{Ce}_2\text{NiGa}_{10}$ <sup>14</sup> structure type. In our analogues, a substitution of Ge with Ga changes the structure formula from  $RE_4M_2[M_2\Box_2\text{Ga}''_{12}\text{Ge}_4]$  to  $RE_4M_2[M_2\Box_2\text{Ga}''_{12}\text{Ga}_4]$ , where ( $\Box$ ) represents vacancies not found in the  $\text{Ce}_2\text{NiGa}_{10}$  structure type.  $\beta$ - $\text{TbNiGa}_4$ ,  $\beta$ - $\text{DyNiGa}_4$ , and  $\beta$ - $\text{HoNiGa}_4$  are related to the linear inhomogeneous  $\text{BaAl}_4 - \text{CaF}_2$  intergrowth series, which also include  $\text{Ce}_2\text{NiGa}_{10}$ <sup>14</sup> and  $\text{Ce}_4\text{Ni}_2\text{Ga}_{17}$ .<sup>15</sup> The unit cell volume decreases from  $\beta$ - $\text{TbNiGa}_4$  to  $\beta$ - $\text{HoNiGa}_4$  and is consistent with lanthanide contraction.

The crystal structure of  $\beta$ - $Ln\text{NiGa}_4$  ( $Ln = \text{Tb}, \text{Dy}, \text{Ho}$ ) is composed of  $Ln$ -Ga planes,  $[\text{NiGa}_6]$  slabs, and  $[\text{Ni-Ga}]_2$  nets.  $Ln$ -Ga planes contain  $Ln$  surrounded by disordered Ga atoms, where four Ga2 and four Ga3 atoms are positionally disorderd.  $Ln$ - $Ln$  interatomic distances are equal to the length of the crystallographic  $a$ -axis of the unit cell and are not within bonding distance.  $Ln$ -Ga interatomic distances are in good agreement with those found in  $\text{TbGa}_3$ ,<sup>16</sup>  $\text{Dy}_5\text{Ga}_3$ ,<sup>17</sup> and  $\text{HoGa}_2$ .<sup>18</sup>



Slabs of  $[\text{NiGa}_4'\text{Ga}_2'']$ , where  $\text{Ga}'$  and  $\text{Ga}''$  represent  $\text{Ga}1$  and  $\text{Ga}3$  atoms, respectively, traverse through the  $ab$ -plane of the structure.  $\text{Ni}1$  has 8 nearest neighbor  $\text{Ga}1$  atoms and 8 next nearest neighbor  $\text{Ga}4$  atoms, where  $\text{Ga}1$  atoms are located on the faces of the cell and  $\text{Ga}4$  atoms are positioned on the edges of the cell. In the  $ab$ -plane of the structure,  $\text{NiGa}_4'$  rectangular prisms are edge-sharing ( $\text{NiGa}_{8/2}$ ). A second sub-structure, a puckered net of  $[\text{Ni-Ga}]_2$ , also extends through the  $ab$ -plane of the cell and is formed by alternating  $\text{Ni}$  and  $\text{Ga}$  atoms in an  $ABAB\dots$  arrangement, where  $A$  is  $\text{Ni}2$  and  $B$  represents  $\text{Ga}4$  atoms.  $\text{Ni}2 - \text{Ga}4$  interatomic distances are  $2.249(3) \text{ \AA}$  in  $\beta\text{-TbNiGa}_4$ ,  $2.230(3) \text{ \AA}$  in  $\beta\text{-DyNiGa}_4$ , and  $2.225(3) \text{ \AA}$  in  $\beta\text{-HoNiGa}_4$ ,

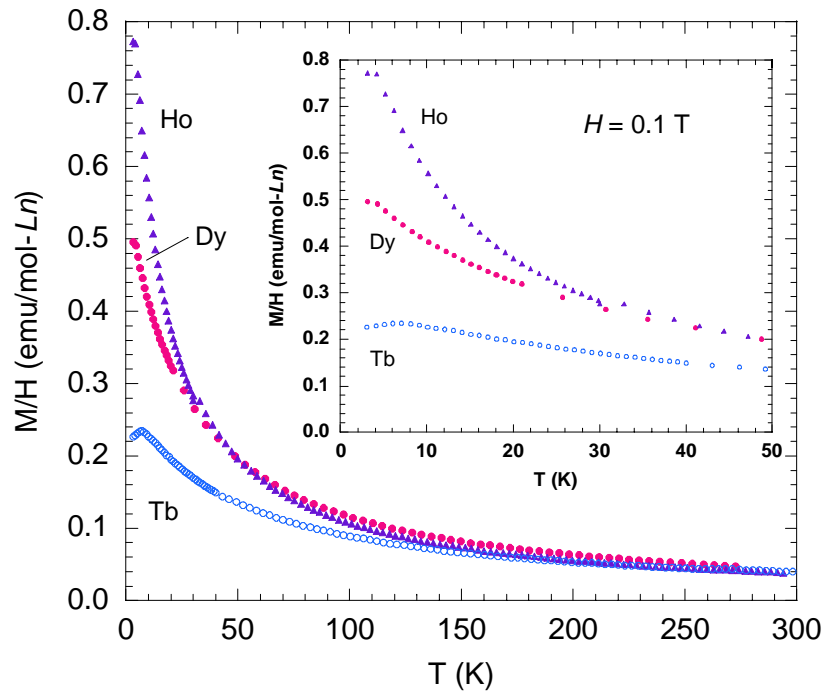


**Figure 4.1** The crystal structure of  $\beta\text{-TbNiGa}_4$  is presented as a model for  $\beta\text{-LnNiGa}_4$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Dy}, \text{Ho}$ ). (a) The unit cell is shown where  $\text{Ln}$  atoms are red spheres,  $\text{Ni}$  atoms are yellow spheres, and  $\text{Ga}$  atoms are purple spheres. The striped, purple spheres represent  $\text{Ga}$  atoms that are positionally disordered.  $\text{Ga}4'$  atoms have been omitted from this model for clarity. (b) A model depicting the enlarged thermal ellipsoids of  $\text{Ga}4$ . (c) A  $\text{Ni}2\text{-Ga}4$  net is shown with  $\text{Ga}4'$  atoms included to depict the modulation of electron density of  $\text{Ga}4$  within the net.  $\text{Ga}4$  atoms are filled spheres and  $\text{Ga}4'$  atoms are hatched spheres. (d) A thermal ellipsoid plot of the unit cell is presented to show the size of the  $\text{Ga}4$  ellipsoid as compared to the other  $\text{Ga}$  atoms, and to show that  $\text{Ga}2$ ,  $\text{Ga}3$ , and  $\text{Ga}4$  ellipsoids are highly directional.

and are within expected  $Ln$ -Ga interatomic distances. The disorder of Ga4 within the nets is modeled by a Ga4' position as shown in the top-right of Figure 4.1.

### 4.3.2 Magnetic and Transport Properties

The magnetic susceptibilities of  $\beta$ - $Ln$ NiGa<sub>4</sub> ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ), which are presented in Figure 4.2, were measured under an applied field of 0.1 T with field parallel to the  $c$ -direction of the crystals.  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub>,  $\beta$ -DyNiGa<sub>4</sub>, and  $\beta$ -HoNiGa<sub>4</sub> each shows paramagnetic behavior at high temperatures, and each has a magnetic transition  $\sim 5$  K. Fitting the data to a Curie-Weiss law with a temperature-independent background term [ $\chi = C/(T-\theta) + \chi_0$ ] returns Weiss constants ( $\theta$ )



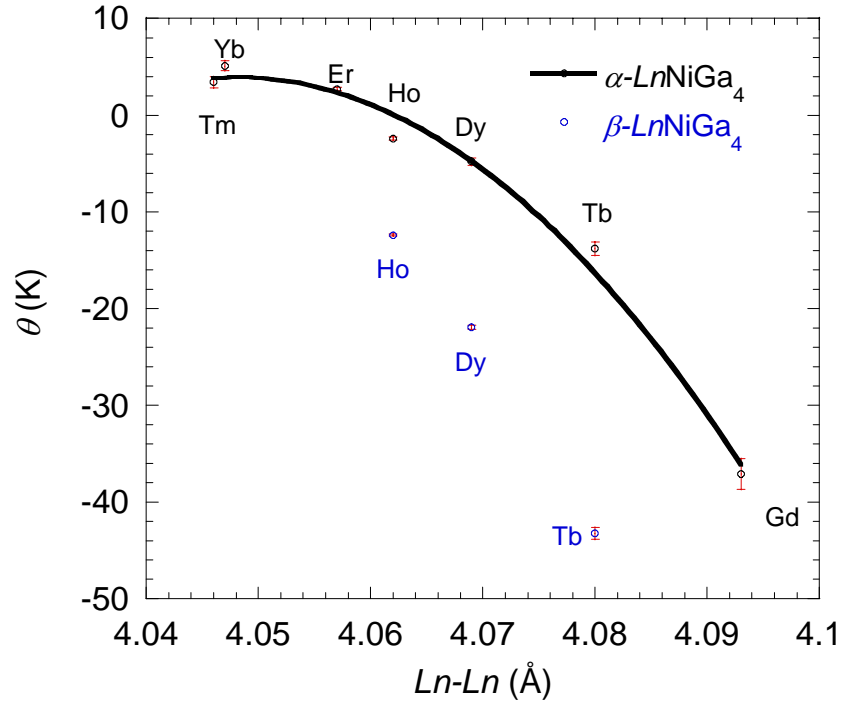
**Figure 4.2** Magnetic susceptibility of  $\beta$ - $Ln$ NiGa<sub>4</sub> ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) with an applied field of 0.1 T. The inset shows susceptibility up to 50 K.

of  $-43.2(6)$  K,  $-21.9(2)$  K, and  $-12.4(1)$  K for  $\beta$ -TbNiGa<sub>4</sub>,  $\beta$ -DyNiGa<sub>4</sub>, and  $\beta$ -HoNiGa<sub>4</sub>, respectively, suggesting antiferromagnetic correlations at low temperature. A definite Neel

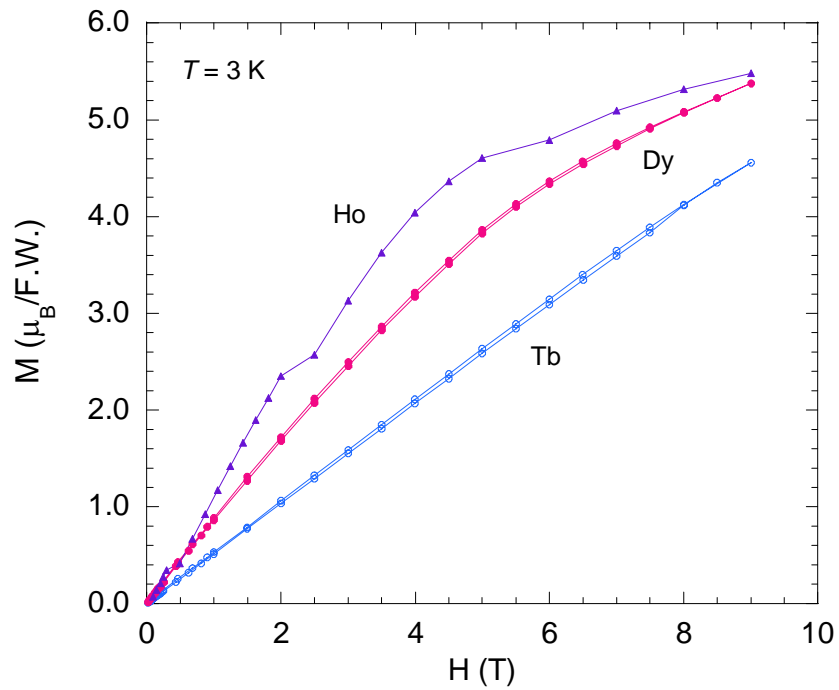
transition is observed in the Tb-analogue  $\sim 6$  K, and there is evidence for long-range order in the other analogues near 5 K (see inset of Figure 4.2). Since the onset of the transitions in the susceptibility data occur near the base temperature of our magnetometer, additional magnetic measurements, or specific heat measurements, below 5 K will be necessary to definitively verify long-range order.

The relationship between  $\theta$  (K) and  $Ln-Ln$  ( $\text{\AA}$ ) for the  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = \text{Gd} - \text{Yb}$ ) and  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = \text{Tb} - \text{Dy}$ ) series is presented in Figure 4.3. The trend for the  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = \text{Tb} - \text{Dy}$ ) series is similar to that of the  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = \text{Gd} - \text{Yb}$ ) series, which show a dominance of RKKY-type behavior [3]. Effective magnetic moments per  $Ln$  atom of  $9.9(8) \mu_B$ ,  $10.6(6) \mu_B$ , and  $9.6(4) \mu_B$  were obtained for  $\beta$ - $\text{TbNiGa}_4$ ,  $\beta$ - $\text{DyNiGa}_4$ , and  $\beta$ - $\text{HoNiGa}_4$  respectively, from the Curie-Weiss fits between 50 K – 278 K. The experimental magnetic moments obtained for each are in good agreement with the calculated magnetic moment of  $9.7 \mu_B$ ,  $10.6 \mu_B$ , and  $10.6 \mu_B$  for a free  $\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$ , and  $\text{Ho}^{3+}$  ion, respectively.

The field dependence of the magnetization at 3 K of each analogue is shown in Figure 4.4. The curve for  $\beta$ - $\text{TbNiGa}_4$  is linear in field up to 9 T and does not saturate. A free ion of  $\text{Tb}^{3+}$  ion is calculated to saturate around  $9.0 \mu_B$  and in this phase reaches a maximum  $\sim 4.6 \mu_B$  at 9 T, which corresponds to  $\sim 50\%$  of the full saturation value. The magnetization of  $\beta$ - $\text{DyNiGa}_4$  increases linearly at low fields (below  $\sim 2$  T), typical of an antiferromagnet, and then exhibits behavior similar to a paramagnetic material. The magnetization reaches a maximum value of  $\sim 5.2 \mu_B$  at 9 T, as compared to the calculated saturation value for  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$  of  $10.0 \mu_B$ . The curve for  $\beta$ - $\text{HoNiGa}_4$  begins to saturate around 3 T and reaches  $\sim 5.5 \mu_B/\text{mol}$  at 9 T. Full magnetic saturation for a free  $\text{Ho}^{3+}$  ion is  $10.0 \mu_B$ .

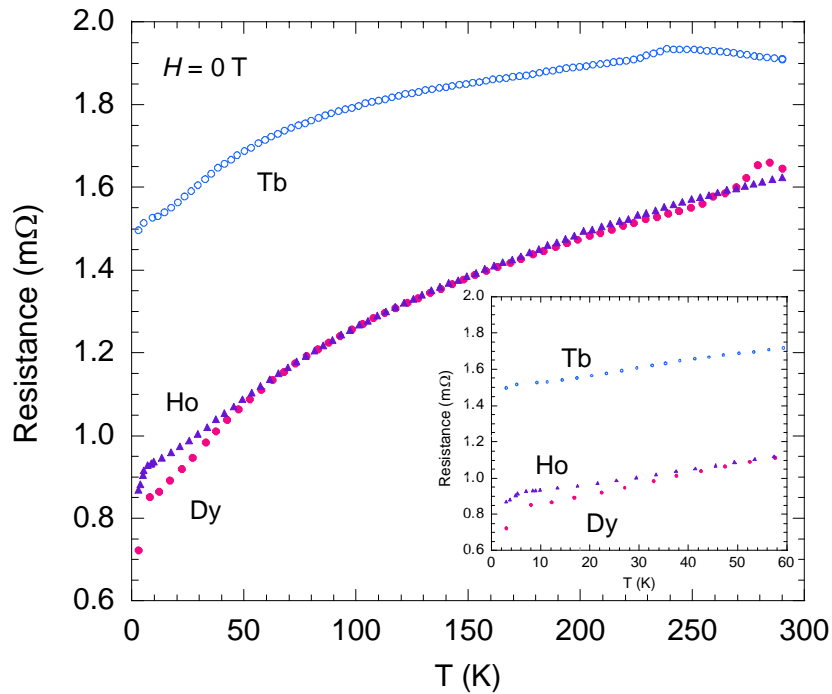


**Figure 4.3** The variation of  $\theta$  (K) as a function of  $Ln-Ln$  distance for the  $\alpha$ -LnNiGa<sub>4</sub> ( $Ln = Gd - Yb$ ) and  $\beta$ -LnNiGa<sub>4</sub> ( $Ln = Tb - Dy$ ) series.



**Figure 4.4** The isothermal magnetization of  $\beta$ -LnNiGa<sub>4</sub> ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) at 3 K.

The resistance curves of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) are presented in Figure 4.5 and show metallic behavior at high temperatures. Below  $\sim 6$  K, each sample displays a small kink in its resistivity (Figure 4.5 inset). This feature provides further evidence that the samples are undergoing a long-range magnetic ordering transition at this temperature, and the drop in the resistivity below the kink would correspond to a decrease in the spin-disorder scattering.  $\beta$ - $TbNiGa_4$  and  $\beta$ - $DyNiGa_4$  also show a transition in their resistivity at  $\sim 240$  and  $280$  K. This

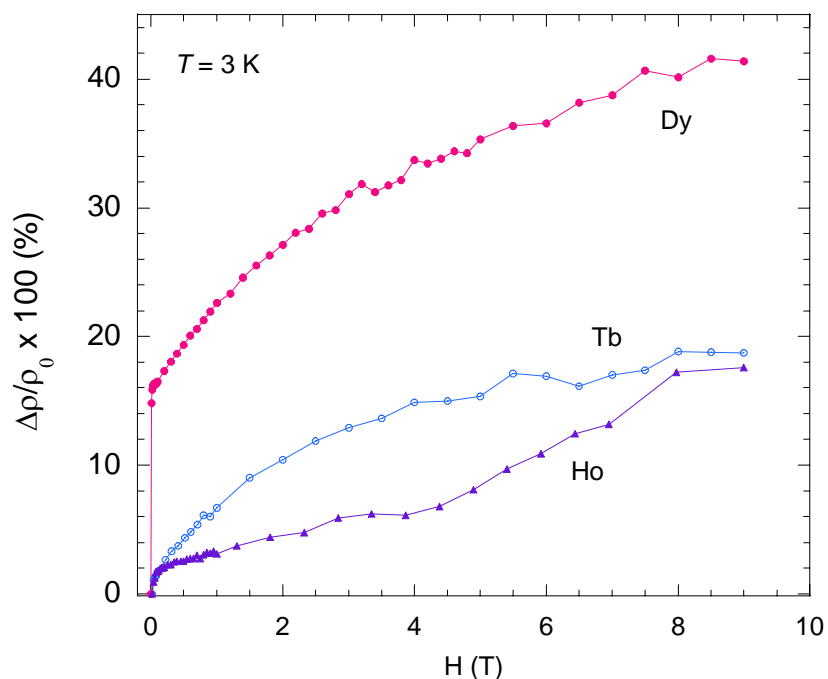


**Figure 4.5** The electrical resistance of  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho$ ) as a function of temperature is shown.

transition is a reproducible feature in the resistance and was measured over 2-3 samples for  $\beta$ - $TbNiGa_4$  and  $\beta$ - $DyNiGa_4$ . We believe this signature in the transport data is associated with a phase transition related to the appearance of a supercell below room temperature based on the temperature-dependent single crystal X-ray diffraction studies of  $\beta$ - $TbNiGa_4$ . Supercell

reflections are not observed at or above the temperature of the phase transition seen in the resistance, but are only observed in data collected below the transition temperature.

The magnetoresistance ( $\text{MR \%} = (\rho_H - \rho_0)/\rho_0 \times 100$ ) of  $\beta\text{-LnNiGa}_4$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Tb, Dy, Ho}$ ) is presented in Figure 4.6, where measurements were collected at 3 K. Positive magnetoresistance, less than 50% for  $\beta\text{-TbNiGa}_4$ ,  $\beta\text{-DyNiGa}_4$ , and  $\beta\text{-HoNiGa}_4$ , is observed in field up to 9 T. The MR of these compounds is unusually sensitive to low field. We observe step increases in the MR below 0.03 T, especially in the Dy-analogue, and at higher field we see a monotonic, positive MR.



**Figure 4.6** The MR% of  $\beta\text{-LnNiGa}_4$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{Tb, Dy, Ho}$ ) at 3 K is shown.

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## CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

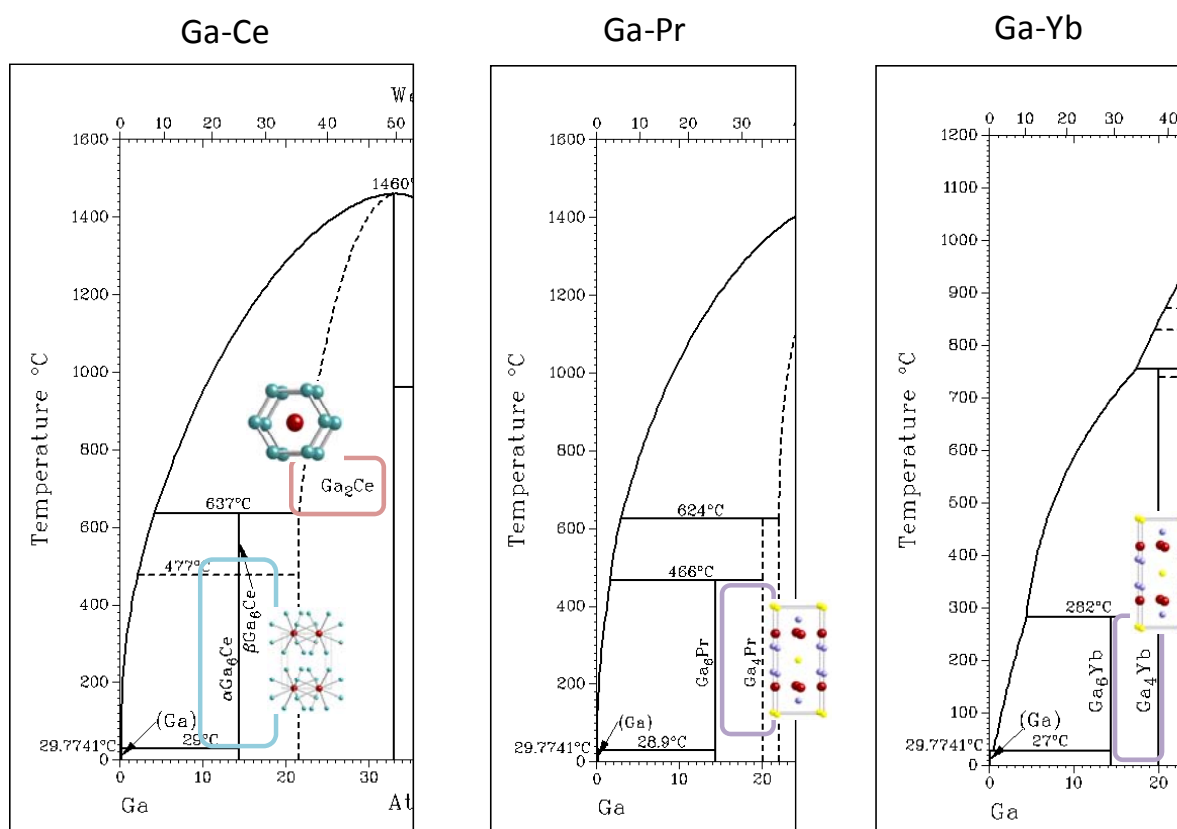
### 5.1 A Synopsis of This Dissertation Work

The goal of this dissertation was to present the structural and physical characterization results of several  $Ln$ -Ni-Ga phases. The growth of high-quality single crystals has enabled the study of three new systems:  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm; M = Ni, Cu$ ),<sup>1</sup>  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ),<sup>2</sup> and  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ).<sup>3</sup> Each system was studied as a series to draw comparisons from both the structure and properties, which include the study of sub-structural motifs, lanthanide environments, magnetic ordering, etc. It was also pertinent to compare new phases with those that have been previously studied to obtain a better overall understanding of their chemical and physical behavior.

The three systems presented in this work were synthesized in a Ga-rich regime. The temperature profiles to obtain these phases are very similar and only varied in the cool step(s), with  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm; M = Ni, Cu$ ),  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ), and  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) forming at low, mid, and high temperature ranges, respectively. Phases of  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm; M = Ni, Cu$ ) were investigated to determine how replacing Ni for Cu as the transition metal atom affected the structure and physical properties. It was found that the transition metal site was only partially occupied in the Cu-containing analogues, and this is not unexpected given the coordination preferences of Cu.<sup>1</sup> Each phase orders antiferromagnetically at low temperatures with effective moments that are close to the calculated values for a free, trivalent lanthanide ion.  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) compounds also order at low temperatures and are magnetically anisotropic with a stronger coupling of magnetic ions in the  $ab$ -plane. The coupling strength of the magnetic ions is directly related to the  $Ln$ - $Ln$  distance in the  $a$ -direction and is indicative of RKKY-type interactions.<sup>2</sup>  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ), a polymorph of  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$ , was found to contain a superstructure below room

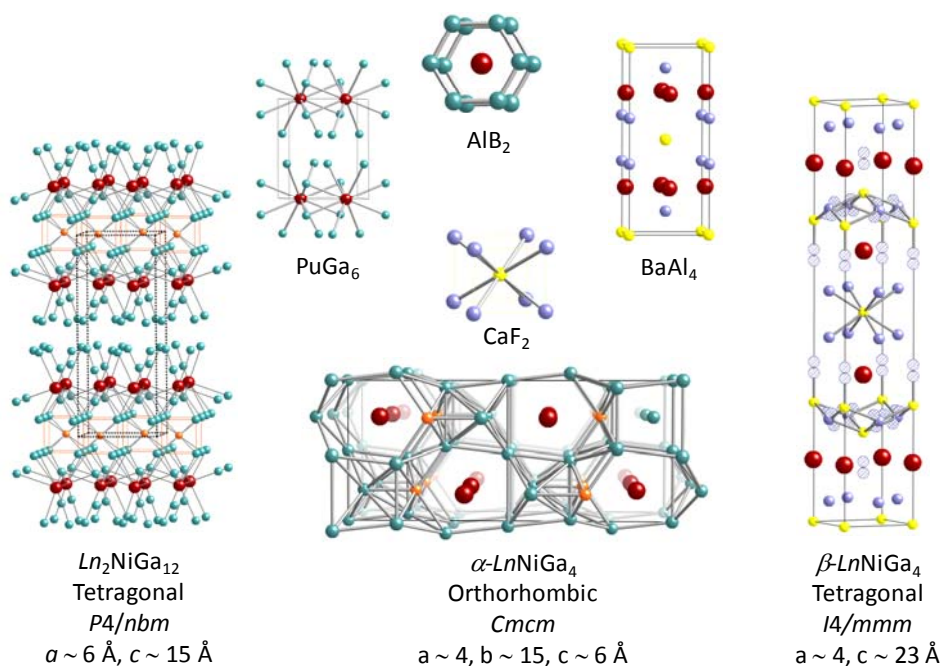
temperatures.<sup>3</sup> Based on the analysis of atomic displacement parameters the modulation of this phase occurs in the Ni-Ga nets and is consistent with the previously published studies of a similar compound.

The crystal structure of each system differs in how the atoms are arranged, but are similar in that each is composed of at least one structural motif that is found as a binary in the low-temperature (100 – 800 °C), Ga-rich region of the *Ln*-Ga phase diagrams shown in Figure 5.1, such as the PuGa<sub>6</sub>,<sup>4</sup> AlB<sub>2</sub>,<sup>5</sup> BaAl<sub>4</sub>,<sup>6</sup> and CaF<sub>2</sub><sup>7</sup> structure types. These binary phases can be thought of as the



**Figure 5.1** Partial binary *Ln*-Ga phase diagrams which show the low-temperature, Ga-rich region and the binary structure types that form in those regions. Phase diagrams as obtained from reference 8.

building blocks of our ternary phases. Phases of  $Ln_2MGa_{12}$  ( $Ln = Pr, Nd, Sm; M = Ni, Cu$ ) are composed of alternating slabs of  $PuGa_6$  and  $CaF_2$  units as is depicted in Figure 5.2.  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Y, Gd - Yb$ ) phases contain partial  $AlB_2$  subunits, and  $\beta$ - $LnNiGa_4$  ( $Ln = Tb - Ho$ ) is made up of  $BaAl_4$  and  $CaF_2$  motifs. Based on the commonalities between  $Ln$ -Ga binaries and ternary-phase substructures, we can potentially identify possible structural features that will be present in ternary phases based on the structure types located in the flux-rich region of the phase diagrams.



**Figure 5.2** The crystal structures of the ternary compounds studied in this work and the related binary structure types of which they are composed.

## 5.2 Outlook

The  $\alpha$ - $LnNiGa_4$  system is so magnetically rich that it would be of interest to see how changing the transition metal atom would affect the physical properties. Based on a literature search we have noted that the properties of other reported isostructural phases do not show the same magnetic behavior that we observe in our compounds.<sup>9-21</sup> Although no work has been published to the best of our knowledge on Fe-containing compounds in this structure type, there

has been work in our group which provides evidence that Fe can be doped onto the Ni-site to give  $\alpha$ -Ln(Ni,Fe)Ga<sub>4</sub>. This work will need to be in conjunction with careful elemental analysis of Ni and Fe content.

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## APPENDIX 1. STUDIES OF TWO NON-CENTROSYMMETRIC SUPERCONDUCTORS

### A1.1 Introduction

Recently we have conducted structural studies on the non-centrosymmetric superconductors  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$ <sup>1</sup> and  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}$ ,<sup>2</sup> which have  $T_c \sim 1.2$  K and 9.2 K, respectively.  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$  crystallizes in the cubic  $I-43d$  (No. 220) space group and our goal was to probe the crystal chemical differences between samples with slightly different superconducting temperatures. A correlation between synthetic conditions and  $T_c$  was observed by our collaborators, but we wanted to know how the stoichiometry changed as a function of these conditions. Polycrystalline samples of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}$  were investigated using powder X-ray diffraction to confirm phase formation and to determine homogeneity

### A1.2 $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$

#### A1.2.1 Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction

Single crystals of  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$  were previously prepared by collaborators and used as received. Crystals were cut to  $0.025 \times 0.025 \times 0.025$  mm to minimize the absorption of X-rays by heavy elements. Samples were mounted onto the goniometer of an Enraf Nonius Kappa CCD diffractometer equipped with  $\text{MoK}_\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). Data were collected up to  $\theta = 30.0^\circ$  at ambient temperature. Crystallographic parameters are shown in Table A1.1. The space group and atomic positions of  $\text{Y}_3\text{Au}_3\text{Sb}_4$  were used as an initial structural model for the structure determination of  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$ .<sup>3</sup> The structural model was refined using SHELXL97.<sup>4</sup> Since Pt and Bi have similar atomic scattering factors several structural refinements were completed to obtain the best model. It was found that Pt and Bi each occupy a single Wyckoff site with no mixing. Attempts to model Bi in the Pt position, and vice-versa, resulted in a divergence of the model. In the case of CC030 the Pt site could be modeled as partially occupied and is in agreement with

SEM analysis done by our collaborators. A partially occupied Pt site in GS29 was not supported by our model as the occupancy parameter remained close to unity. Data were corrected for extinction and refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. Atomic positions and displacement parameters for two compounds are provided in Table A1.2.

**Table A1.1** Crystallographic parameters for  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_{2.8}$  and  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$

Sample	CC030	GS29
Formula	$\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_{2.8}$	$\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$
$a$ (Å)	10.119(7)	10.144(4)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1036.1(2)	1043.8(6)
$Z$	4	4
Crystal size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 x 0.025 x 0.025	0.025 x 0.025 x 0.025
Crystal System	cubic	cubic
Space group	$I-43d$	$I-43d$
$\theta$ range(°)	4.93 – 29.94	4.92 – 30.35
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	179.97	178.65
$h$	-14 → 14	-14 → 14
$k$	-9 → 10	-9 → 10
$l$	-9 → 9	-9 → 9
$^a R_1[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$	4.00	2.84
$^b wR_2(F^2)$	7.41	9.56
Reflections	454	269
Parameters	10	9
$\Delta\rho_{\max}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	2.847	3.605
$\Delta\rho_{\min}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	-2.524	-2.265
GOF	1.055	1.110
Extinction coeff.	0.00087(13)	0.0034(5)

$$^a R_1 = \frac{\sum \|F_o\| - |F_c|}{\sum \|F_o\|}$$

$$^b wR_2 = \left[ \frac{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]}{\sum [w(F_o^2)^2]} \right]^{1/2}; w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0189P)^2 + 0.0P] \text{ and } w = 1/[\sigma^2 F_o^2 + (0.0P)^2 + 0.0P] \text{ for } \text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_{2.8} \text{ and } \text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3, \text{ respectively.}$$

### A1.2.2 Results and Discussion

Compounds of  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$  are isostructural to  $\text{Y}_3\text{Au}_3\text{Sb}_4^3$  and can be viewed as a network of La and Pt traversing through the lattice in each crystallographic direction as shown in Figure A1.1(a). The local environment of each atom is presented in Figure A1.1(b). Each La atom is

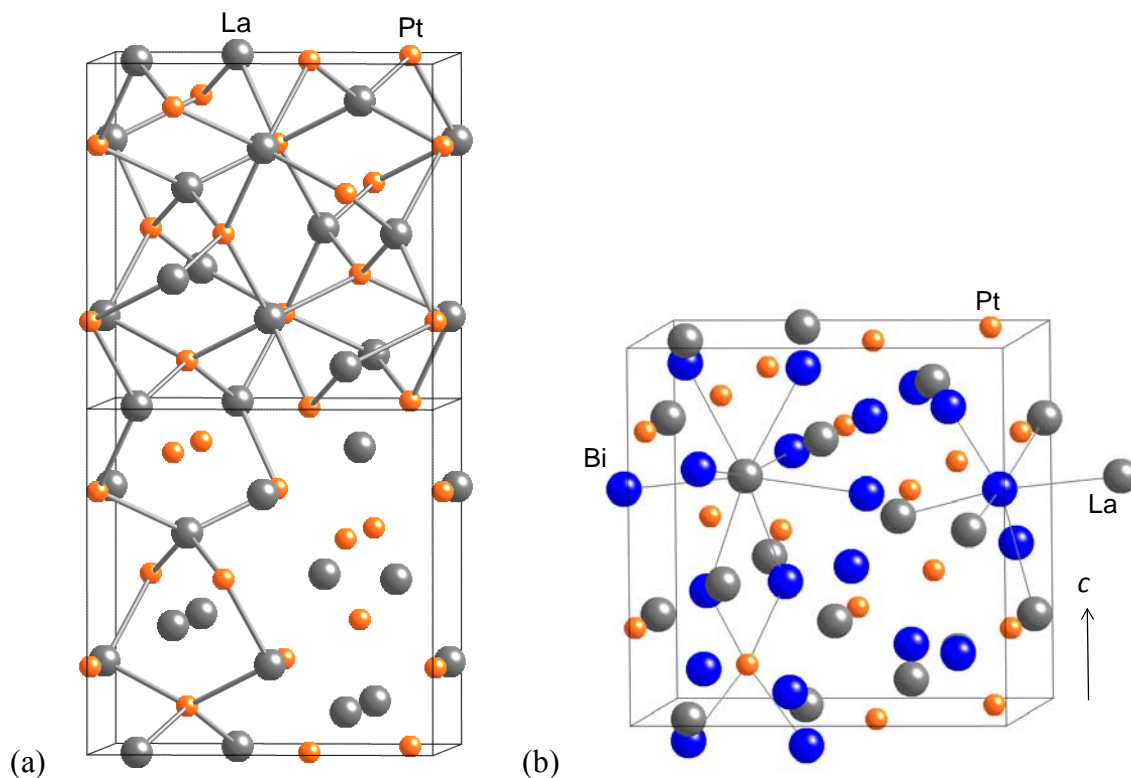
**Table A1.2** Atomic positions and displacement parameters for  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_{2.8}$  and  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$ 

Atom	Wyckoff site	x	y	z	Occ.	$U_{\text{eq}}(\text{\AA}^2)^a$
<b>CC030</b>	$\text{La}_3\text{Pt}_{2.8}\text{Bi}_4$					
La	12a	0	1/4	3/8	1	0.0164(10)
Pt	12b	7/8	0	1/4	0.950(9)	0.0166(11)
Bi	16c	0.08393(10)	0.08393(10)	0.08393(10)	1	0.0181(5)
<b>GS29</b>	$\text{La}_3\text{Pt}_3\text{Bi}_4$					
La	12a	0	1/4	3/8	1	0.0131(6)
Pt	12b	7/8	0	1/4	1	0.0157(6)
Bi	16c	0.08408(7)	0.08408(7)	0.08408(7)	1	0.0127(5)

<sup>a</sup> $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one-third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

surrounded by eight Bi atoms to form two interpenetrating tetrahedra (bisdisphenoid). In the  $c$ -direction four of the Bi atoms are axial and four are equatorial, with the axial atoms having a larger La-Bi inter-atomic distance. The 8-coordinate La polyhedra are face-sharing in each crystallographic direction. Similarly, Ni atoms are coordinated to four Bi atoms to form a tetrahedron. Selected inter-atomic distances are listed in Table A1.3. We have found that the difference between compounds with different superconducting transition temperatures is the concentration of Pt on the 12b site. A small enhancement in  $T_c$  is observed in the Pt-deficient analogue, as experimental work reported by our collaborators on these compounds indicate that  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$  and  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_{2.8}$  exhibit superconductivity at  $T_c = 1.2$  K and 1.4 K, respectively. Superconductivity was not observed in the transport of  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$  down to 2 K in previous work by Hundley, *et al.*<sup>5</sup>





**Figure A1.1** The crystal structure of  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$  is presented, where La, Bi, and Pt are represented by grey, blue, and orange spheres, respectively. (a) Two unit cells are shown to depict the La-Pt network in the crystallographic  $c$ -direction. (b) The local environments of La, Pt, and Bi are highlighted in this view of the unit cell.

**Table A1.3** Selected inter-atomic distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_{2.8}$  and  $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$

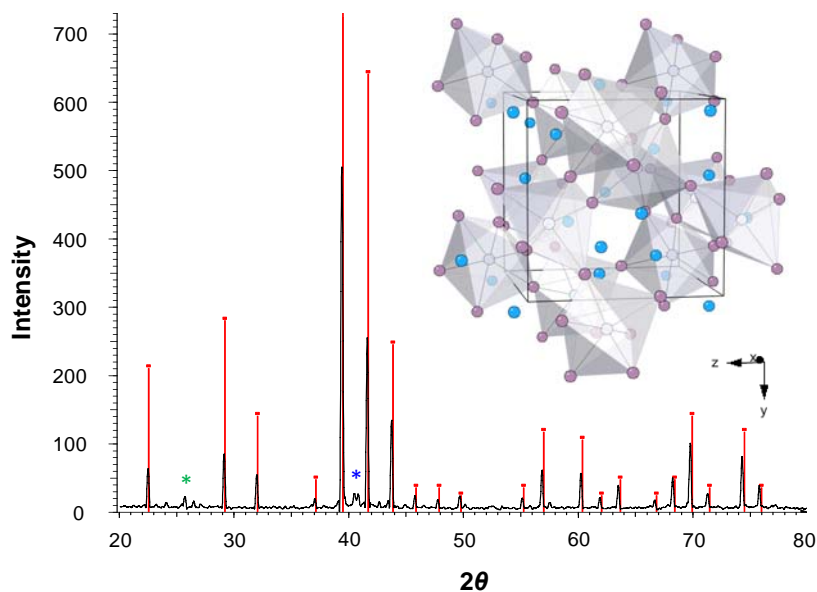
	La–Bi	La–Pt	Pt–Bi
<b>CC030</b> $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_{2.8}$	3.496(3) $\times 4$ 3.509(3) $\times 4$	3.098(2) $\times 4$	2.831(2) $\times 4$
<b>GS29</b> $\text{La}_3\text{Bi}_4\text{Pt}_3$	3.502(4) $\times 4$ 3.519(4) $\times 4$	3.106(2) $\times 4$	2.838(2) $\times 4$

## A1.3 $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}$

### A1.3.1 Powder X-ray Diffraction Results

Powder analysis was performed on polycrystalline samples of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}$ . Samples of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}$  were prepared by arc melting stoichiometric amounts of the substituent elements.

Samples were ground with mortar and pestle for at least eight minutes and then mounted onto a sample plate. Data were collected at ambient temperature from  $2\theta = 20$  to  $80^\circ$ . As shown in Figure A1.2, powder X-ray diffraction results reveal that the sample is single phase with a small amount of Mo and  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_8$ . This phase crystallizes in the cubic  $P4_132$  space group with lattice parameter  $a \sim 6.8 \text{ \AA}$  and is presented in the inset of Figure A1.2.



**Figure A1.2** The experimental (black) and calculated (red) powder X-ray diffraction pattern of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}$ . The green and blue stars indicate impurity peaks from  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_8$  and Mo, respectively. The crystal structure of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}$  is presented with Mo atoms, Al atoms, and C atoms represented as purple, blue, and gray spheres, respectively. The figure is adopted from reference 2 and the atomic coordinates were obtained from reference [6].

#### A1.4 References

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## APPENDIX 2. UNPUBLISHED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FILES

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The threshold expression of

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$F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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Refinement of F2 against ALL reflections.
The weighted R-factor wR and
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conventional R-factors R are based
on F, with F set to zero for negative F2.
The threshold expression of
F2 > 2sigma(F2) is used only for
calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is
not relevant to the choice of reflections
for refinement. R-factors based
on F2 are statistically about twice as
large as those based on F, and R-

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factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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where P=(Fo^2^+2Fc^2^)/3'
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1/4^'
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and torsion angles; correlations between
esds in cell parameters are only
used when they are defined by crystal
symmetry. An approximate (isotropic)
treatment of cell esds is used for
estimating esds involving l.s. planes.
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and torsion angles; correlations between
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## A2.4 HoNi<sub>3</sub>Ga

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Refinement of F^2^ against ALL reflections.
The weighted R-factor wR and
goodness of fit S are based on F^2^,
conventional R-factors R are based
on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2^.
The threshold expression of
F^2^ > 2sigma(F^2^) is used only for
calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is

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not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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where P=(Fo^2^+2Fc^2^)/3'
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1/4^'
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881'
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\_geom\_special\_details

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All esds (except the esd in the dihedral
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are estimated using the full covariance
matrix. The cell esds are taken
into account individually in the estimation
of esds in distances, angles
and torsion angles; correlations between
esds in cell parameters are only
used when they are defined by crystal
symmetry. An approximate (isotropic)
treatment of cell esds is used for
estimating esds involving l.s. planes.
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Refinement of F^2^ against ALL reflections.
The weighted R-factor wR and
goodness of fit S are based on F^2^,
conventional R-factors R are based
on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2^.
The threshold expression of
F^2^ > 2sigma(F^2^) is used only for
calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is
not relevant to the choice of reflections
for refinement. R-factors based

```

on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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where P=(Fo^2^+2Fc^2^)/3'
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_atom_sites_solution_secondary difmap
_atom_sites_solution_hydrogens geom
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_refine_ls_extinction_method SHELXL
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'Fc^*=kFc[1+0.001xFc^2^\l^3^/sin(2\q)]^-
1/4^'
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'Flack H D (1983), Acta Cryst. A39, 876-
881'
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0.25 6 d SP . .
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All esds (except the esd in the dihedral
angle between two l.s. planes)
are estimated using the full covariance
matrix. The cell esds are taken
into account individually in the estimation
of esds in distances, angles
and torsion angles; correlations between
esds in cell parameters are only
used when they are defined by crystal
symmetry. An approximate (isotropic)
treatment of cell esds is used for
estimating esds involving l.s. planes.
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on F<sup>2</sup> are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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881'
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All esds (except the esd in the dihedral
angle between two l.s. planes)
are estimated using the full covariance
matrix. The cell esds are taken
into account individually in the estimation
of esds in distances, angles
and torsion angles; correlations between
esds in cell parameters are only
used when they are defined by crystal
symmetry. An approximate (isotropic)
treatment of cell esds is used for
estimating esds involving l.s. planes.
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## A2.7 YbNi<sub>3</sub>Ga

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The weighted R-factor wR and
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The threshold expression of
F^2^ > 2sigma(F^2^) is used only for
calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is
not relevant to the choice of reflections
for refinement. R-factors based
on F^2^ are statistically about twice as
large as those based on F, and R-

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factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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All esds (except the esd in the dihedral
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are estimated using the full covariance
matrix. The cell esds are taken
into account individually in the estimation
of esds in distances, angles
and torsion angles; correlations between
esds in cell parameters are only
used when they are defined by crystal
symmetry. An approximate (isotropic)
treatment of cell esds is used for
estimating esds involving l.s. planes.
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## VITA

Kandace Renee Thomas was born in August 1983 to her parents, Shermaine M. Thomas and Kemp Thomas, III, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She has a large, mixed family that consists of three older brothers, two older sisters, two younger sisters, and two younger brothers. Kandace graduated high school in 2001 from Scotlandville Magnet High School in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She continued her education at Southern University and A&M College and earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry in 2005.

Kandace began her graduate career at Louisiana State University and A&M College in 2005. Her dissertation work will be completed under the direction of Dr. Julia Chan on the study of ternary intermetallic systems. Kandace has earned several fellowships and awards during her graduate career: supplemental Bridge to Doctoral Fellowship (2005–2007), Bridge to Doctoral Fellowship (2007-2008), Graduate Alliance for Education in Louisiana Supplement (2008), Sigma-Xi Grant-in-Aid Award (2009), and the Louisiana State University GK-12 Fellowship (2009-2010). She has attended and presented at several conferences: Southern Regional Education Board Meeting in Arlington, Virginia (2005), 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of Nobel Laureates in Lindau, Germany (2007), International Center for Materials Research – Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research Winter School in Bangalore, India (2007), National Science Foundation Joint Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. (2007 and 2008), Gordon Research Conference: Solid State Chemistry in New London, New Hampshire (2008), and Summer School on Methods and Applications of Neutron Spectroscopy at the National Institute for Standards and Technology Center for Neutron Research in Gaithersburg, Maryland (2009). During her time in the LSU Chemistry Department she served as an officer on the 2006-2007 Chemistry Graduate Student Council and volunteered numerous times for K-12 science education outreach.

Kandace will graduate from Louisiana State University in December 2010 and will be awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry.