

HOMOLOGY MODEL OF THE STRUCTURE FORMATION OF THE ORDERED LITHIUM-CONTAINING ALLOYS

Ivanov V.V.

J-SC SDTU «ORION», Novocherkassk, e-mail: valivanov11@mail.ru

Abstract - The possible homology models variants of the structure formation of the ordered alloys $\text{Li}_{3n-2}\text{Me}_n$ ($n = 2 - 6, \infty$) and $\text{Li}_{5n-3}\text{Me}_n$ ($n = 2 - 6, \infty$) series were discussed.

Keywords: structure, structural homology, homological series, lithium containing allows, ordered solid solutions.

The homology models of the structure formation of the ordered lithium containing alloys Li_xMe ($\text{Me} - \text{Sn, Pb}$) and the results of the structural modeling were discussed in [1, 2]. The structures of the ordered alloys - the members of the one dimension homology $\text{Li}_{3n-2}\text{Me}_n$ ($n = 2 - 6, \infty$) (tabl.1) and $\text{Li}_{5n-3}\text{Me}_n$ ($n = 2 - 6, \infty$) series (tabl.2) were obtained. The structural modeling results for allows are confirmed by known experimental dates received in Li - Sn and Li - Pb systems for the ordered allows LiSn , LiPb , Li_2Sn and Li_2Pb with rhombohedral structures, allows Li_7Sn_3 , Li_5Sn_2 , Li_8Pb_3 and $\text{Li}_{13}\text{Sn}_5$ with structures of the monoclinic phases, and allows Li_3Bi , Li_3Sb and Li_3Pb with cubic structures were obtained, too (tabl.1,2).

Table 1. Ordered alloys structures of the homological series $\text{Li}_{3n-2}\text{Me}_n$

| Number of homolog | Composition | Space group of symmetry (z) | Crystallographic positions for atoms | Relative metrical parameters of the unite cell |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | LiMe | $R \bar{3}m$ ($z=6$) | Li: 3(a) + 3(b), Me: 6(c) | $a = 0,67 \cdot 3^{-1/2} a_0$, $c = 3c_0$ |
| 2 | Li_2Me | $P \bar{3}m1$ ($z=1$) | Li: 2(d), Me: 1(a) | $a = a_0$, $c = c_0$ |
| 3 | Li_7Me_3 | $C2/m$ ($z=4$) | Li: 7*4(i), Me: 3*4(i) | $a = 3^{1/2} a_0$, $b = a_0$ $c = 6,67c_0$, $\beta = 98^\circ$ |
| 4 | Li_5Me_2 | $C2/m$ ($z=4$) | Li: 5*4(i) Me: 2(a)+2(d)+4(i) | $a = 3^{1/2} a_0$, $b = a_0$ $c = 4,67c_0$, $\beta = 100^\circ$ |
| 5 | $\text{Li}_{13}\text{Me}_5$ | $C2/m$ ($z=2$) | Li: 2(c) + 6*4(i) Me: 2(a) + 2*4(i) | $a = 3^{1/2} a_0$, $b = a_0$ $c = 6c_0$, $\beta = 90^\circ$ |
| 6 | Li_8Me_3 | $C2/m$ ($z=2$) | Li: 4*4(i) Me: 2(a)+4(i) | $a = 3^{1/2} a_0$, $b = a_0$ $c = 3,67c_0$, $\beta = 104^\circ$ |
| ∞ | Li_3Me | $Fm\bar{3}m$ ($z=4$) | Li: 4(b)+8(c) Me: 4(a) | $a = 0,67(3a_0^2 + 4c_0^2)^{1/2}$ |

The supposition about rise of crystallographic displacement dimension from one to two or free for homolog Li_xMe with x more than 3,5 and for all homolog $\text{Li}_{5n-3}\text{Me}_n$ series were suggested. Since second member of series the structure formation is characterized as a 2D or 3D crystallographic displacement into initial rhombohedral structure. The character alteration of the “concentration - allow density” dependence for Li_xMe at $x = 3,5$ was confirmed this rise [3].

Table 2. Ordered alloys structures of the homological series $\text{Li}_{5n-3}\text{Me}_n$

| Number of homolog | Composition | Space group of symmetry (z) | Crystallographic positions for atoms | Relative metrical parameters of the unite cell |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | $\text{Li}_2 \text{Me}$ | $P \bar{3}m1 (z=1)$ | Li: 2(d), Me: 1(a) | $a = a_0, c = c_0$ |
| 2 | $\text{Li}_7 \text{Me}_2$ | $P \bar{3}m1 (z=1)$ | Li: 1(a)+2(c)+2*2(d), Me: 2(d) | $a = a_0, c = 3c_0$ |
| 3 | $\text{Li}_4 \text{Me}$ | $P \bar{3}m1 (z=3)$ | Li: 2*2(c)+4*2(d), Me: 1(a)+2(d) | $a = a_0, c = 5c_0$ |
| 4 | $\text{Li}_{17} \text{Me}_4$ | $C2/m (z=4)$ | Li: 17*4(i), Me: 2(a)+2(b)+ 2*4(i) | $a = 3^{1/2}a_0, b = a_0$ $c = 14c_0, \beta = 90^0$ |
| 5 | $\text{Li}_{22} \text{Me}_5$ | $C2/m (z=2)$ | Li: 11*4(i), Me: 2(a)+2*4(i) | $a = 3^{1/2}a_0, b = a_0$ $c = 9c_0, \beta = 90^0$ |
| 6 | $\text{Li}_9 \text{Me}_2$ | $C2/m (z=2)$ | Li: 2(b)+4*4(i), Me: 2(a)+2(d) | $a = 3^{1/2}a_0, b = a_0$ $c = 7,67c_0, \beta = 85^0$ |
| ∞ | $\text{Li}_5 \text{Me}$ | $P \bar{3}m1 (z=4)$ | Li: 4(b)+2*8(c), Me: 4(a) | $a = a_0, c = 2c_0$ |

It should be noted that that the method of the forming of one-dimension homological series allows was similar to method elaborated for homological series metal oxides with octahedral structures [4, 5]. Presented structure forming model of the lithium containing alloys may be used when parsing mechanism of the structures forming of ordered phases in all poly-component systems with manifestation of the structural homology or included the qualities of the corresponding nano-objects set [6, 7].

References

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