



	<b>Experiment title:</b> Anion orientational ordering in the first fcc – related $A_3C_{70}$ phases.	<b>Experiment number:</b> CH-508
<b>Beamline:</b> BM16	<b>Date of experiment:</b> from: 09/09/98 to: 12/09/98	<b>Date of report:</b> 26/8/99
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**Report:** The observation of superconductivity<sup>1</sup> in fcc  $A_3C_{60}$  phases has led to extensive study of the intercalation chemistry of  $C_{60}$ . The mechanism of superconductivity is as yet not understood but the triply degenerate nature of the  $C_{60} t_{1u}$  LUMO may be an important factor<sup>2</sup>. To test this experimentally it is necessary to synthesise and structurally characterise  $A_3C_{2n}$  phases based on fullene hosts other than  $C_{60}$ . A natural choice to start with is  $C_{70}$  as it has a non-degenerate LUMO. A structural study<sup>3</sup> of  $C_{70}$  indicated a more complicated phase diagram than for  $C_{60}$ . There are three different phases based on cubic close packing associated with different degrees of freedom of the  $C_{70}$  molecules.

The purpose of this experiment was to examine the extent of anion orientational ordering and its variation with temperature in the novel fullerides  $Na_2CsC_{70}$  and  $Na_2C_{70}$ . High resolution powder diffraction measurements were performed on powder samples at temperatures between 295 K and 645 K on BM16 ( $\lambda=0.85075 \text{ \AA}$ ).

Data collected at 295 K proved difficult to index due to severe peak overlap but it is clear the crystal structure is based on fcc packing of the  $C_{70}$  anions. If the anions are fully ordered the highest metric symmetry consistent with both the ABC stacking sequence and the  $D_{3h}$  symmetry of the molecule is monoclinic.

On heating the  $Na_2CsC_{70}$  sample a phase transition is observed to a cubic phase with a lattice parameter of  $4.984(3) \text{ \AA}$  at 645 K which was confirmed by Le Bail extraction in the space group  $Fm\bar{3}m$ . We associate this

phase transition with the freeing up of molecular rotation modes such that the  $C_{70}$  tumbles isotropically. A Rievelde refinement<sup>4</sup> (Figure 1) on the data from the high temperature phase required the use of a molecular form factor appropriate for a plastic crystal in which the molecules are completely dynamically disordered. In  $C_{70}$  there are carbon atoms at five unique radii from the centre of the molecule giving a molecular form factor based on five concentric spherical shells of electron density ( $N_i$  is the number of carbon atoms at radius  $R_i$ ):

$$f_{mol}(q) = f_c(q) \sum_{i=1}^5 N_i \frac{\sin(qR_i)}{qR_i}$$

The refinement places the  $Na^+$  cations on the tetrahedral sites and the  $Cs^+$  cations on the octahedral sites of the cubic close packed structure. Collection of data after the sample had been cooled to room temperature indicated it remained cubic implying that considerable supercooling of the high temperature phase is possible.

Heating the  $Na_7C_{70}$  sample again induced a phase transition to a high temperature cubic phase. However on cooling the extensive hysteresis observed for the  $Na_7CsC_{70}$  sample was not observed; instead the sample transformed reversibly to the low temperature phase. The evolution with temperature of a selected range of the diffraction pattern is shown in Figure 2.

These experiments conclusively demonstrate the existence of  $A_3C_{70}$  structural analogues to the  $A_3C_{60}$  superconducting phases; the possibility of supercooling the high temperature cubic phase will allow detailed comparison with the electronic properties of the  $C_{60}^{3-}$  phases.

## References

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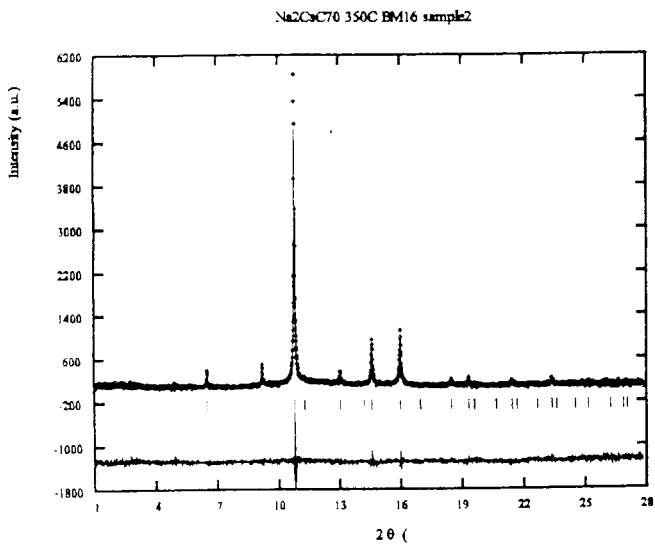


Figure 1. Rietveld refinement of data from Na<sub>2</sub>CsC<sub>70</sub> sample at 350 °C (BM16).

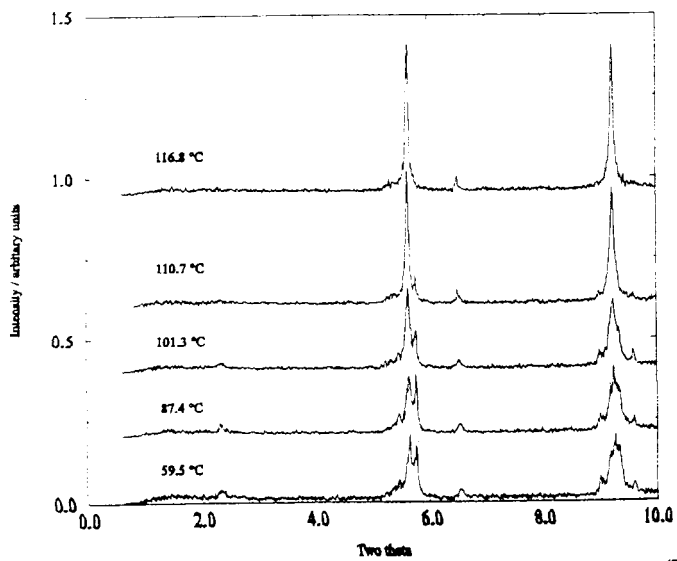


Figure 2. Evolution of the diffraction pattern of Na<sub>2</sub>C<sub>70</sub> with temperature (BM16).