

# Zintl Phases

## **Introduction**

“Zintl Phases” stand somewhere in-between metallic and ionic compounds. They were named “Zintl Phases” after Edward Zintl who pioneered their structures.

A typical Zintl phase is NaTl. Although the composition of NaTl sounds very similar to NaCl, the structure is completely different. The difference is that the anions don't reach the octet as isolated species, they need additional bonds. In the case of NaTl every  $\text{Tl}^-$  ion is covalently connected to 4 neighbored  $\text{Tl}^-$ -ions. The anionic partial structure is comparable to the diamond structure.

## ***Definition & Properties***

Zintl phases...

1. contain an alkali or alkaline-earth metal and a p-element (or elements) that is a metal, semimetal, or small-gap semiconductor;
2. are electronically balanced or closed-shell compounds, i.e. the number of electrons provided by the constituting elements equals the number of electrons needed for covalent bonding in the structure;
3. obey the 8-N rule (**N is the number of the outer shell electrons of the anion!**)
4. have very narrow or no homogeneity width, i.e. they are line compounds;
5. are semiconductors or poor conductors;
6. are diamagnetic or show very weak, temperature- independent para magnetism;
7. are brittle.

## **Examples:**

$\text{K}_4\text{Ge}_4$

number of outer shell electrons of the anion: 5

→ every ion forms 3 covalent bonds (comparable to the structure of an element with 5 outer shell electrons)

in  $\text{K}_4\text{Ge}_4$  Ge forms isolated  $(\text{Ge}_4)^{4-}$  ions (comparable to white phosphorus)

$\text{CaSi}$

number of outer shell electrons of the anion: 6

→ every ion forms 2 covalent bonds (comparable to the structure of an element with 6 outer shell electrons)

in  $\text{CaSi}$  Ge forms  $(\text{Si}_n)^{2n-}$  chains (comparable to grey selenium)

$\text{Ba}_3\text{Si}_4$

number of outer shell electrons of the anion: 5,5

→ 2 Si with 6 outer shell electrons (2-bonded) and two Si with 5 outer shell electrons (3-bonded)

in  $\text{Ba}_3\text{Si}_4$  Si forms  $(\text{Si}_4)^{6-}$  butterfly anions

## **References:**

- Ulrich Müller, Inorganic Structural Chemistry, Second edition 1992, page 116-120
- ssevov-g5.chem.nd.edu/articles/SlaviChapter.pdf