

Figure 12.—Variation of lattice parameters with the ionic radius of LaSb_2 -type rare earth diantimonides.

TABLE II
 ΔH AND ΔS OF SEVERAL REACTIONS GIVING
RARE EARTH DIANTIMONIDES

| Reaction | ΔH , kcal/mol | ΔS , cal/mol deg |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\text{GdSb} + \text{Sb} \rightarrow \text{GdSb}_2 (\text{LaSb}_2)^a$ | -7 | -5 |
| $\text{GdSb}_2 (\text{LaSb}_2) \rightarrow \text{GdSb}_2 (\text{HPO})^b$ | 2 | 1 |
| $\text{TbSb} + \text{Sb} \rightarrow \text{TbSb}_2 (\text{LaSb}_2)$ | 1 | 1 |
| $\text{TbSb}_2 (\text{LaSb}_2) \rightarrow \text{TbSb}_2 (\text{HPO})$ | 1.5 | 1 |
| $\text{DySb} + \text{Sb} \rightarrow \text{DySb}_2 (\text{HPO})$ | 6 | 4 |
| $\text{HoSb} + \text{Sb} \rightarrow \text{HoSb}_2 (\text{HPO})$ | 3 | 2 |
| $\text{ErSb} + \text{Sb} \rightarrow \text{ErSb}_2 (\text{HPO})$ | 4 | 3 |
| $\text{TmSb} + \text{Sb} \rightarrow \text{TmSb}_2 (\text{HPO})$ | 7 | 4 |
| $\text{YSb} + \text{Sb} \rightarrow \text{YSb}_2 (\text{HPO})$ | 4 | 3 |

^a LaSb_2 -type structure. ^b High-pressure orthorhombic type.

check showed the bond lengths were calculated from the atomic positions given in Wang's dissertation. Apparently the atomic positions were refined after the dissertation was written but the bond lengths were not corrected. Corrected bond lengths were calculated using the atomic positions for SmSb_2 given in the published work. Figure 13 shows the variation of the shortest Sb-Sb bond length with ionic radius of the rare earth in the LaSb_2 -type rare earth diantimonides. It is apparent that the Sb-Sb bond can be as short as 2.76 Å and still be stable or at least metastable. This is 0.14 Å or almost 5% shorter than the bond length in anti-

TABLE III

LATTICE PARAMETERS OF RARE EARTH DIANTIMONIDES

| Di-antimonide | a , Å | b , Å | c , Å |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| LaSb ₂ Type (Eight Molecules/Unit Cell) | | | |
| PrSb ₂ | 6.230 ± 0.006 | 6.063 ± 0.006 | 17.89 ± 0.02 |
| NdSb ₂ | 6.230 ± 0.004 | 6.063 ± 0.004 | 17.89 ± 0.02 |
| GdSb ₂ | 6.157 ± 0.002 | 5.986 ± 0.002 | 17.83 ± 0.01 |
| TbSb ₂ | 6.123 ± 0.006 | 5.969 ± 0.006 | 17.72 ± 0.02 |
| High-Pressure Orthorhombic Type (Two Molecules/Unit Cell) | | | |
| GdSb ₂ | 5.930 ± 0.003 | 3.296 ± 0.002 | 8.030 ± 0.004 |
| TbSb ₂ | 5.903 ± 0.003 | 3.282 ± 0.002 | 7.990 ± 0.004 |
| DySb ₂ | 5.888 ± 0.003 | 3.273 ± 0.002 | 7.965 ± 0.004 |
| HoSb ₂ | 5.874 ± 0.002 | 3.266 ± 0.001 | 7.939 ± 0.003 |
| ErSb ₂ | 5.866 ± 0.006 | 3.259 ± 0.003 | 7.926 ± 0.008 |
| TmSb ₂ | 5.851 ± 0.002 | 3.252 ± 0.001 | 7.912 ± 0.004 |
| YSb ₂ | 5.907 ± 0.003 | 3.283 ± 0.002 | 7.981 ± 0.004 |

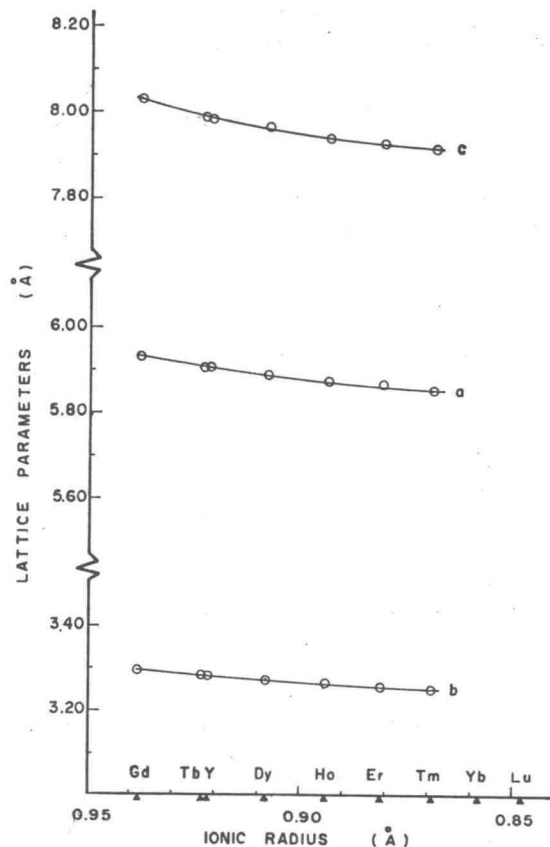


Figure 13.—Variation of lattice parameters with the ionic radius of high pressure orthorhombic type rare earth diantimonides.

mony metal which represents a considerable compression of the Sb-Sb bond. Assuming a Lennard-Jones 6-12 potential between the Sb atoms this represents a 5.4-kcal/mol strain on the Sb-Sb bond which is about 12% of the total bond energy.

Acknowledgments.—Assistance rendered by Alan W. Webb, John Cannon, Karl Miller, James H. Hoen, M. D. Horton, and Fred D. Childs is gratefully acknowledged.