Poster Presentations

[MS36-P02] Synthesis, Superstructure and Vacancy-Ordering in 2H-Cu_{0.52}TaSe₂

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Transition metal dichalcogenides MX2, (M = Ta,Nb, Ti, V, Mo; and X = S, Se, Te) are of interest due to their layer-type structural and electronic properties [1-3]. The transition metal (M) has trigonal prismatic or octahedral coordination by six chalcogen atoms. These MX₆ groups are interconnected to form three-atom thick slabs of composition MX₂. Interaction between atoms within a slab are mainly covalent. Slab to slab interactions are weak, and in general of Van der Waals type. Guest atoms or molecules (G) can be filled into the existing vacant sites between weekly bonded MX, layers and form stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric intercalated compounds (G_MX₂). 'x' varies from zero up-to a maximum filling of one. Depending upon the availability of sites, the intercalated atoms or molecules occupy either tetrahedral or octahedral sites within the Van der Waals gap. For non-stoichiometric intercalated compounds, superstructures may arise due to the vacancy ordering or ordering of intercalated atoms in the Van der Waals gap. $6R-Cu_{x}Ta_{1+y}S_{2}$ forms an eightfold $(2a_{0} \cdot 2b_{0} \cdot 2c_{0})$ superstructure and average maximum filling of x+y = 0.375 of Cu and additional Ta are allowed over octahedral and tetrahedral sites in the Van der Waals gap [4]. 2H-Co_{0.33}NbS₂ forms a threefold $(\sqrt{3}a_0 \cdot \sqrt{3}b_0 \cdot c_0)$ superstructure and one-third of the octahedral sites occupied by cobalt ions in the Van der Waals gap [5]. Here, we present the synthesis of 2H-Cu_{0.52}TaSe₂ by iodine vapor transport method for the first time and discuss the formation of a fourfold superstructure (2a₀ • 2b₀ • c₀) which arises due to the vacancy ordering of intercalated copper sites in the Van der Waals gaps.

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Keywords: Synthesis, Chalcogenides, X-ray diffraction, Intercalation,

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