

The study of iridium-based oxides is attracting a lot of interest during the last years, since elements with $4d$ and particularly $5d$ electrons are expected to present unusual electronic structures due to their characteristic spin-orbit couplingⁱ. The ability of Ir to exist in different oxidation states and the more extended $5d$ orbital, together with the spin-orbit coupling, result in a rich variety of possibilities. Although Ir^{4+} is the most common oxidation state, Ir^{3+} in the octahedral site of a perovskite structure has been described in double perovskites and also Ir^{5+} and Ir^{6+} , can be obtained under high oxygen pressure conditions.^{ii,iii} The stabilization of Ir^{5+} and Ir^{6+} is especially interesting since the $\text{Ir}^{5+}\text{-O}$ and $\text{Ir}^{6+}\text{-O}$ bonds should be among the strongest chemical bonds in an oxygen lattice.

The purpose of the NPD experiment was to make a comprehensive and detailed structural description of different Ir double perovskites of composition $\text{Sr}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$ ($\text{M} = \text{Ni}, \text{Zn}, \text{Mg}, \text{Ca}$). In the present experiment, high-resolution NPD data were collected at D2B instrument in order to determine the crystal structure. The neutron patterns were collected using a wavelength of $\sim 1.594 \text{ \AA}$. The Rietveld refinement of the structure confirms that these oxides present an ordered arrangement of the B-site cations at room temperature, and that its structure at RT can be described with the $P2_1/n$ space group and unit-cell parameters related with ideal perovskite as $a \approx \sqrt{2}a_0$, $b \approx \sqrt{2}a_0$ and $c \approx 2a_0$ and $\beta \approx 90^\circ$. Fig. 1 shows satisfactory agreement between the observed and calculated profiles.

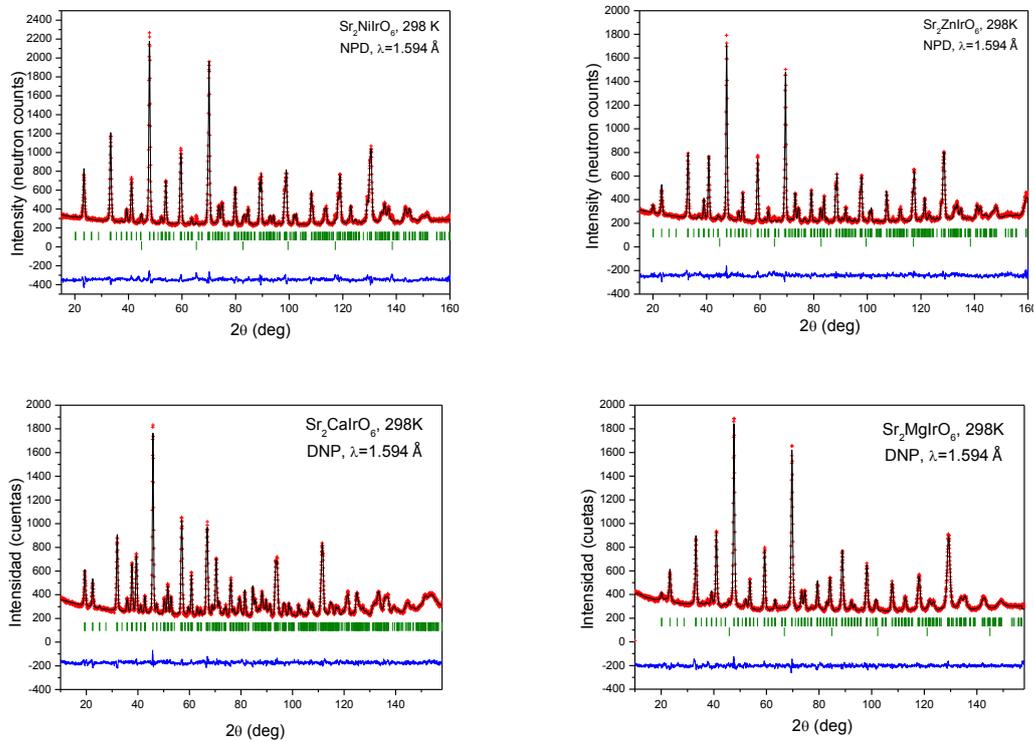


Fig. 1. Observed (crosses), calculated (solid line) and difference (bottom) NPD Rietveld profiles for $\text{Sr}_2\text{M}\text{IrO}_6$ ($\text{M} = \text{Ni}, \text{Zn}, \text{Ca}$ and Mg) at RT, collected at the high flux D2B-ILL diffractometer.

Moreover, NPD experiments in the D2B diffractometer, equipped with a furnace, allowed us to study the temperature dependence of the crystal structure. The thermal evolution of the structure of the Ni-containing compound shows the presence of two phase transition in the 373-673 K interval following the sequence $P2_1/n \rightarrow I4/m \rightarrow Fm\bar{3}m$. Also, in previous measurements in D1B instrument we determined the magnetic structure, and the analysis of all of the NPD data, complemented with magnetic measured has resulted in two publications:

P. Kayser, M.J. Martínez-Lope, J.A. Alonso, M. Retuerto, M. Croft, A. Ignatov, M.T. Fernández-Díaz, “Crystal structure, phase transitions, and magnetic properties of iridium perovskites $Sr_2M\text{IrO}_6$ (M = Ni, Zn)” **Inorganic Chemistry** 52, 11013-11022, (2013)

P. Kayser, M.J. Martínez-Lope, J.A. Alonso, M. Retuerto, M. Croft, A. Ignatov, M.T. Fernández-Díaz “Crystal and magnetic structure of $Sr_2M\text{IrO}_6$ (M= Ca, Mg) double perovskites: a neutron diffraction study”. **Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.** DOI: 10.1002/ejic.201301080

ⁱ J.P. Clancy, N. Chen, C.Y. Kim, W.F. Chen, K.W. Plumb, B.C. Jeon, T.W. Noh and Young-June Kim **Phys. Rev. B** 86, 195131 (2012)

ⁱⁱ D.Y. Jung and G. Demazeau **J. Solid State Chemistry** 115,447 (1995)

ⁱⁱⁱ . P.D. Battle, G.R. Blake, T.C. Gibb and J.F. Vente **J. Solid State Chemistry** 145,541 (1999)