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Crystal structures of transition metal pernitrides predicted from first principles†

Rongmei Yu,^{ab} Ermiao Sun,^a Liguang Jiao,^a Yongmao Cai,^d Hongbo Wang^{id} ^{*a} and Yansun Yao^c

We have extensively explored the stable crystal structures of early-transition metal pernitrides (TMN₂, TM = Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, and Ta) at ambient and high pressures using effective CALYPSO global structure search algorithm in combination with first-principles calculations. We identified for the first time the ground-state structures of MnN₂, TaN₂, NbN₂, VN₂, ZrN₂, and HfN₂ pernitrides, and proposed their synthesis pressures. All predicted crystal structures contain encapsulated N₂ dumbbells in which the two N atoms are singly bonded to a [N₂]⁴⁻ pernitride unit utilizing the electrons transferred from the transition metals. The strong nature of the single dinitrogen bond and transition metal–nitrogen charge transfer induce extraordinary mechanic properties in the predicted transition metal pernitrides including large bulk modulus and high Vickers hardness. Among the predictions the hardness of MnN₂ is 36.6 GPa, suggesting that it is potentially a hard material. The results obtained in the present study are important to the understanding of structure–property relationships in transition metal pernitrides and will hopefully encourage future synthesis of these technologically important materials.

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Introduction

Transition metal (TM) nitrides have attracted considerable attention due to their fundamental importance in crystal chemistry and applications in industry. Most TM nitrides exist on the metal-rich side of the stoichiometric diagram (TM:N > 1), and therefore often exhibit metallic properties. Nitrogen-rich TM nitrides (N:TM > 1) can be synthesized by reacting elemental TM or TM simple nitrides with excess of N₂ gas under high pressure and high temperature conditions. The most common stoichiometry for nitrogen-rich TM nitrides is TMN₂, often referred to as the ‘pernitrides’. Since the initial success on the synthesis of platinum nitride,¹ experimental exploration for novel TM nitrides has expanded substantially, and uncovered new members including PtN₂,² IrN₂,^{2,3} OsN₂,³ PdN₂,⁴ RuN₂,⁵ RhN₂,⁶ TiN₂,⁷ and FeN₂.⁸ The list is still growing rapidly. Most of these new compounds have very high bulk modulus, a property that potentially leads to applications such as cutting tools and wear-resistant coatings. In particular, the bulk modulus of platinum nitride is comparable to that of cubic BN, a known

superhard material, which is about 100 GPa higher than that of pure platinum.¹ The extraordinary mechanical properties of TM pernitrides are associated with a particular structural motif. Although their crystal structures may be different, most TM pernitrides contain ultra-incompressible N₂ dumbbells which are held together by strong covalent N–N interaction. Albeit similar to the N₂ molecule in geometry, these N₂ dumbbells are single-bonded in nature, utilizing the electrons transferred from the TM atoms. The strength of the N–N interactions in the N₂ dumbbells are comparable to that in the single-bonded polymeric phase of nitrogen.⁹ As such, the nitrogen atoms in most TM pernitrides are octahedrally coordinated with TM atoms by strong, directional TM–N bonds and form TMN₆ octahedrons which are then interconnected through N–N bonds in three dimensions. Clearly, knowing the crystal structures of TM pernitrides are very important for understanding their extraordinary mechanic properties, however, this is not always an easy task in experiment. A known difficulty is that X-ray diffraction is unable to determine the positions of the nitrogen atoms in TM nitrides due to the large TM/N atomic mass ratio.

Meanwhile, many theoretical studies have been carried out to help resolving the crystal structures of TM pernitrides, and to predict new targets for future synthesis. The structure of OsN₂ was determined to be isostructural to that of marcasite with orthorhombic *Pnmm* space group.¹⁰ PtN₂ and PdN₂ were found to form in the cubic pyrite structure with the *Pa* $\bar{3}$ space group.¹¹ RuN₂ and RhN₂ were predicted to have marcasite structure as well¹⁰ which was then experimentally confirmed.^{5,6} The IrN₂ was

^aState Key Laboratory of Superhard Materials, College of Physics, Jilin University, Changchun, 130012, P. R. China. E-mail: whb2477@jlu.edu.cn

^bCollege of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Nanyang Normal University, Nanyang, 473061, P. R. China

^cDepartment of Physics and Engineering Physics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 5E2, Canada

^dSchool of Science, Northeast Electric Power University, Jilin, 132012, P. R. China

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predicted to be isostructural to CoSb₂ or arsenopyrite^{10,12} however the subsequently synthesized IrN₂ has a baddeleyite-type structure.⁴ For ReN₂, three structures were predicted as possible candidates, namely, rutile structure (*P4₂/mnm*),¹³ *Pbcn* structure,¹⁴ and distorted rhenium diboride structure (*P4/mmm*),¹⁵ but the synthesized ReN₂ has the MoS₂ structure.¹⁶ On early TM side, MoN₂ was synthesized with a rhombohedral MoS₂ structure.¹⁷ However, a theoretical study suggests that the thermodynamic ground state of MoN₂ should have a hexagonal structure.¹⁸ TiN₂ has been predicted to have the tetragonal CuAl₂-type structure (*I4/mcm*)¹⁹ which was successfully synthesized soon after.⁷ It is noteworthy that the synthesized TiN₂ has a very high bulk modulus of 385 GPa.⁷ In addition to the realized pernitrides, many others were predicted to exist as well, await for future synthesis. The long list includes ZrN₂,²⁰ CrN₂,²¹ NbN₂,²² HfN₂,²³ WN₂,²⁴ and others.^{25–27} Several new prototypic structures were proposed for TM pernitrides, including the pyrite-type, *P6₃/mmc* and *P6m2* structures, some of which were suggested based on the structure analogy with chemically similar materials. Mechanic properties in particular the elasticity and hardness of TM pernitrides was one of the focal points of these investigations.

In the present study, we systematically explored the stable phases of TM pernitrides adding several new ones (TM = Ti, V, Cr, Mo, Mn, Zr, Nb, Hf, and Ta). Some of these compounds have been studied before but the methods used based on known structure analogy may not guarantee finding the global minima of these phases, as shown in several cases above. To this end we employed a global structure search in combine with first principle calculations aiming to find the true thermodynamic ground states of these compounds. Since the laboratory synthesis of TM pernitrides often requires high pressure, the search is expanded from ambient to high pressures range up to 100 GPa. The CrN₂ and MoN₂ were found to have the same hexagonal structure (*P6₃/mmc*), while MnN₂ has a *P1* structure. TaN₂ is predicted to have an orthorhombic *Cmca* structure. For NbN₂, the present study uncovers a new monoclinic structure (*Cc*) which is thermodynamically more stable than the previously proposed *Cmca* structure. TiN₂ was found to have the CuAl₂-type structure (*I4/mcm*), which is in agreement with previous experimental and theoretical reports. In addition, VN₂, ZrN₂ and HfN₂ were predicted to have the same CuAl₂-type (*I4/mcm*) structure. All predicted TM pernitrides are thermodynamically stable with respect to decomposition to elemental TM and N₂ at ambient pressure. CrN₂, MoN₂, and MnN₂ are also found stable against decomposition to simple nitride TMN and N₂ at ambient pressure. The established thermal stability suggests that the predicted TM pernitrides are likely synthesizable at high pressure and can be quench recovered at ambient conditions.

Computational approaches

The investigation of TM pernitrides consists of the determination of ground state crystalline structures and calculation of the properties of interest. The density functional theory (DFT)²⁸ based calculations reported in the present work were carried out

using the Vienna ab initio simulation package (VASP)^{29,30} with the projector augmented wave scheme (PAW).³¹ The exchange correlation functional with the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) of Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE)³² was used to solve the Kohn–Sham equations. Global crystal structure searches for TM pernitrides were performed using the particle-swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm for structural prediction as implemented in the CALYPSO code, which has been proved to be effective and accurate in predicting the crystal structures of a large variety of materials.^{33,34} The structure searches were performed using the CALYPSO code in combination with DFT total energy calculations and system sizes ranging from 1 to 4 formula units (f.u.) per simulation cell at several pressure points in the pressure range of 0–100 GPa. The obtained low-enthalpy structures were then further optimized using more strict convergence criteria with a kinetic energy cutoff of 750 eV and *k*-point meshes of spacing $2\pi \times 0.03 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ for Brillouin zone integration. The energy convergence with respect to these parameters was set to be better than 1 meV per atom. Phonon dispersion relations were calculated on the basis of the supercell approach by using the PHONOPY package.³⁵ A $2 \times 2 \times 2$ supercell was constructed for VN₂, ZrN₂, HfN₂, and MnN₂, $3 \times 3 \times 3$ for NbN₂ and $2 \times 1 \times 2$ for TaN₂ to calculate forces. Bulk modulus, shear modulus, Young's modulus, and Poisson's ratio were estimated by using Voigt–Reuss–Hill approximation.³⁶ Chemical bonding analyses for the crystal structures of interest were carried out by means of the crystal orbital Hamilton population (COHP) method implemented in the LOBSTER program package.^{37,38}

Results and discussion

The most energetically favored crystal structure for each TM pernitride of interest was successfully obtained from the global structure search. The enthalpies for these structures (*H*) were calculated in the pressure range 0–100 GPa, and compared to the enthalpies of the decomposition products along two possible decomposition routes:

$$\Delta H_{f(I)} = H_{\text{TMN}_2} - H_{\text{TM}} - H_{\text{N}_2} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta H_{f(II)} = H_{\text{TMN}_2} - H_{\text{TMN}} - \frac{1}{2}H_{\text{N}_2} \quad (2)$$

The route (1) describes the decomposition to elemental TM and solid N₂, while route (2) is for the decomposition to simple TM nitride (TMN) and solid N₂. The relative enthalpy of formation ΔH_f has been calculated using the lowest-enthalpy structures of TMN₂, TMN, and N₂ previously known or obtained from the structure searches as reference structures (see ESI† for details). The results shown in Fig. 1 reveal that all predicted structures of TM pernitrides are thermodynamically stable against the decomposition route (1) at ambient pressure (shown by negative ΔH_f). For decomposition route (2), the CrN₂, MoN₂, and MnN₂ are stable at ambient pressure. The rest TM pernitrides are thermodynamically unstable at ambient pressure but quickly become stable at moderate pressures (4.74–



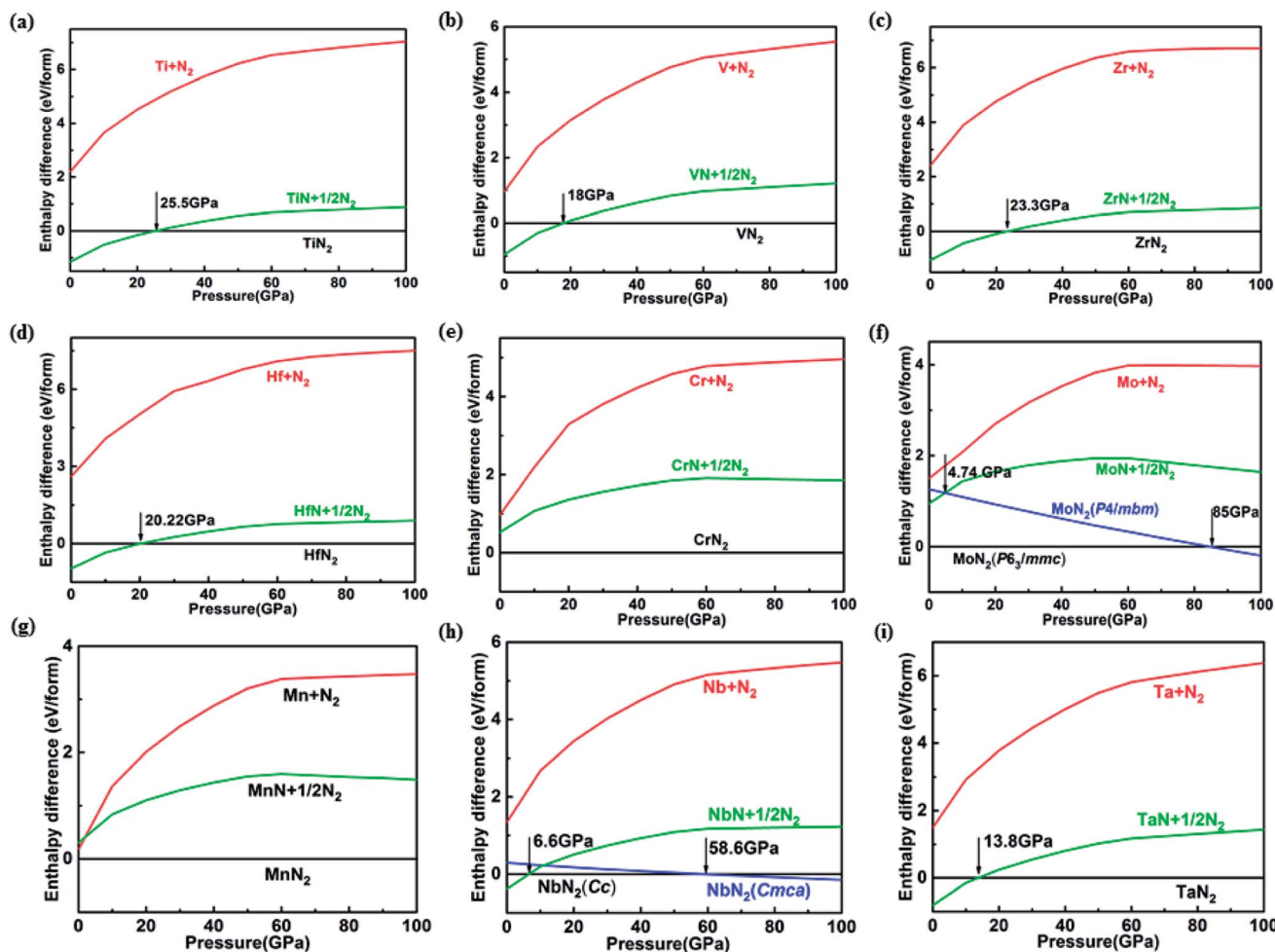


Fig. 1 Pressure-dependent enthalpy differences between TMN₂ pernitrides and two mixtures: (red) elemental TM and solid N₂, and (green) TMN mononitride and 1/2 solid N₂. Possible phase transitions under high pressure are predicted for MoN₂ and NbN₂ (blue).

25.5 GPa). The calculated $\Delta H_{f(\text{I})}$ and $\Delta H_{f(\text{II})}$ are listed in Table 1. The proposed pressures of formation for these nitrides (arrows in Fig. 1) are well within the reach of current high-pressure synthesis, which provides a good chance that they can be synthesized under high pressure and then quench recovered to

ambient conditions. Among these nitrides the TiN₂ has already been realized in laboratory at pressures at a pressure of 73 GPa.⁷ Although the starting materials (TiN and N₂) and product (*I4/mcm* TiN₂) are the same, the calculated pressure for its formation is 25.5 GPa, which is lower than the experimental pressure

Table 1 Calculated equilibrium lattice parameters, a_0 (Å), b_0 (Å) and c_0 (Å), equilibrium volume per f.u., V_0 (Å³), bonding length of $d_{\text{TM-N}}$ (Å) and $d_{\text{N-N}}$ (Å), formation enthalpies of the two reaction routes $H_{f(\text{I})}$ and $H_{f(\text{II})}$, and Vickers hardness for the TMN₂ pernitrides predicted in the present study. Comparison is made to previously reported results where possible

Crystal	Phases	a_0	b_0	c_0	V_0	$d_{\text{TM-N}}$	$d_{\text{N-N}}$	$H_{f(\text{I})}$	$H_{f(\text{II})}$	H_v (GPa)	
TiN ₂	Our	<i>I4/mcm</i>	4.347	4.347	5.314	25.1	2.201	1.378	-2.194	1.153	32.6
	Ref. 19	<i>I4/mcm</i>	4.334	4.334	5.294			1.383			26
VN ₂	Our	<i>I4/mcm</i>	4.308	4.308	4.955	23.0	2.133	1.382	-0.960	0.955	35.6
ZrN ₂	Our	<i>I4/mcm</i>	4.600	4.600	5.766	30.5	2.357	1.424	-2.412	1.060	26.4
HfN ₂	Our	<i>I4/mcm</i>	4.549	4.549	5.673	29.4	2.318	1.458	-2.600	0.972	27.6
CrN ₂	Our	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	2.733	2.733	7.382	23.87	1.968	1.336	-0.973	-0.526	34.0
	Ref. 21	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	2.733	2.733	7.382	23.87	1.968	1.336			45.9
MoN ₂	Our	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	2.934	2.934	7.766	28.94	2.106	1.380	-1.500	-0.950	27.7
	Ref. 17	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	2.927	2.927	7.762						
MnN ₂	Our	<i>P1</i>	4.851	4.791	4.791	23.71	1.981	1.309	-0.178	-0.307	36.6
NbN ₂	Our	<i>Cc</i>	12.584	3.105	6.092	28.89	2.150	1.344	-1.347	0.385	3.27
	Ref. 22	<i>Cmca</i>	12.496	4.224	4.222	27.85	2.199	1.324			12.06
TaN ₂	Our	<i>Cmca</i>	4.206	12.332	4.203	27.26	2.188	1.371	-1.494	0.810	13.6



by about 50 GPa. The large discrepancy is mainly attributed to the known large energy barrier associated with the formation of TM pernitrides. To overcome the barrier, high temperature is usually required for the synthesis. Thus, we expect moderated higher formation pressures than what calculated here for all predicted TM pernitrides.

The crystal structure and optimized lattice parameters of the predicted TM pernitrides are shown in Fig. 2 and Table 1. For previously synthesized TiN_2 , our structure search correctly produces its structure at ambient and high pressures, the CuAl_2 -type structure ($I4/mcm$) (Fig. 2a). The calculated lattice parameters are $a = 4.35 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.31 \text{ \AA}$, very close to the experimental values, $a = 4.33 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 5.29 \text{ \AA}$.⁷ For CrN_2 , which has yet to be synthesized, we predict its ground state is a hexagonal structure with the $P6_3/mmc$ structure (Fig. 2e). This prediction agrees with a previous theoretical report.²¹ The $P6_3/mmc$ structure is the lowest enthalpy phase of CrN_2 from ambient pressure to at least 100 GPa, the highest pressure used in the present study. The $P6_3/mmc$ structure is consisting of MoS_2 -type CrN_2 slabs stacked by covalent N–N bonds with an ABA sequence (Fig. 2e). If the N_2 units are considered as a single entity, this structure would reduce to a NiAs-type hexagonal structure. The N–N distance

within the N_2 units is 1.336 \AA , which is much longer than the bondlength in triply bonded N_2 molecule (1.10 \AA). The bondlength in the N_2 units is close to that of a single bond in hydrazine (1.45 \AA), and longer than that of a double bond in dinitrogen difluoride (1.21 \AA). Thus, we may consider the N_2 unit singly bonded, formally a $[\text{N}_2]^{4-}$ anion. The CrN_2 is nominally a charge transfer $\text{Cr}^{4+}\text{N}_2^{4-}$, which should form a semiconducting state. The $P6_3/mmc$ structure is also the ground state structure for MoN_2 at ambient pressure. A phase transition is predicted for MoN_2 at 85 GPa, at where it transforms to a $P4/mbm$ structure. This prediction agrees with previous theoretical study as well.¹⁸ The experimentally discovered MoS_2 structure of CrN_2 (ref. 17) was calculated to be a metastable phase. The $P4/mbm$ structure contains MoN_8 cuboids that are interconnected by edge-sharing and stacked along the perpendicular direction through Mo–N bonds. The N_2 dumbbells are still retained in the $P4/mbm$ structure and singly bonded. Unlike CrN_2 and MoN_2 , the other stable pernitride MnN_2 has a low symmetry monoclinic $P\bar{1}$ structure. In this structure, the Mn atom is octahedrally coordinated with six N atoms to MN_6 octahedra that are interconnected through N–N bonds. The bondlength of the N–N bonds is 1.31 \AA , similar to those in CrN_2 and MoN_2 .

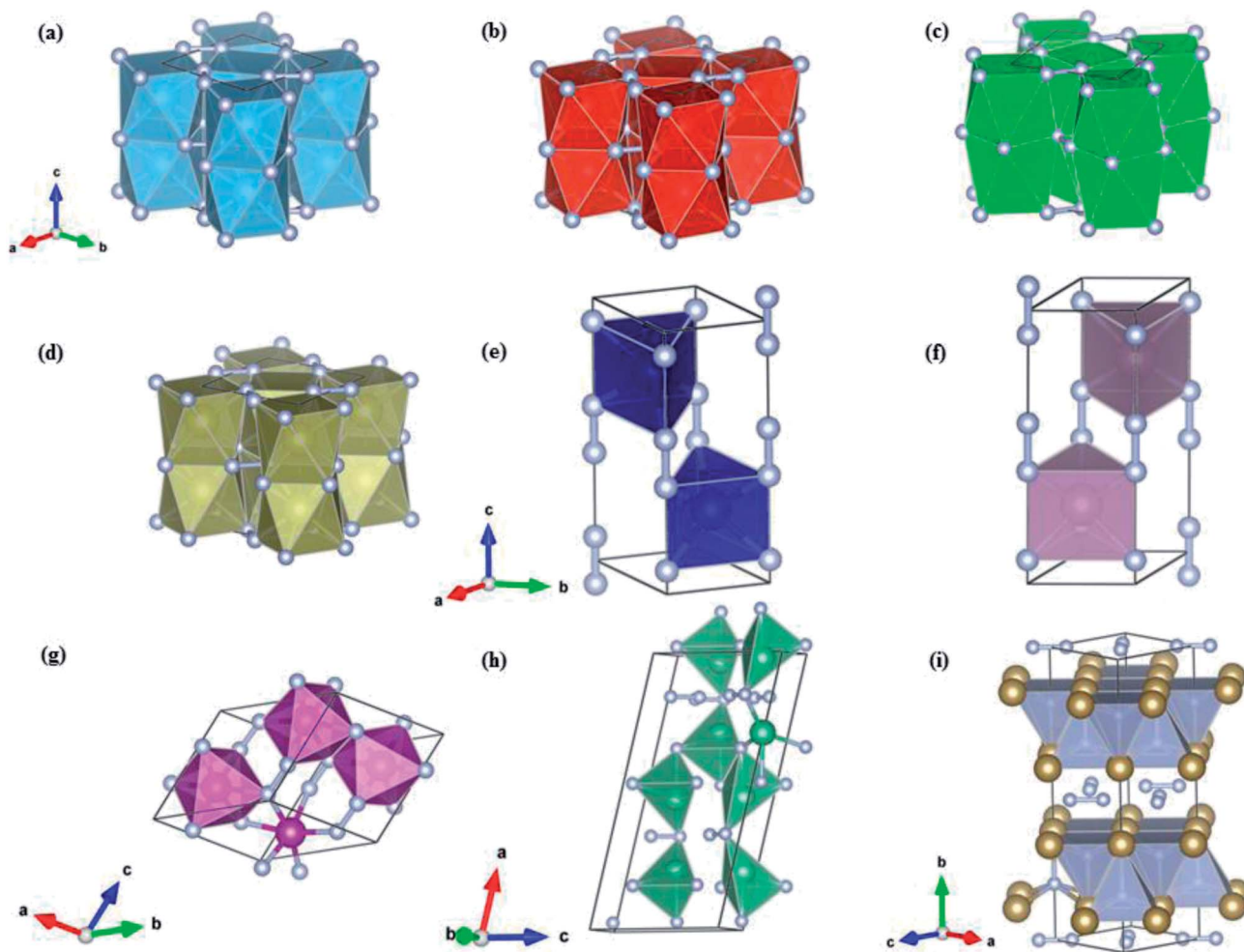


Fig. 2 Crystal structures for (a) $I4/mcm$ - TiN_2 , (b) $I4/mcm$ - VN_2 , (c) $I4/mcm$ - ZrN_2 , (d) $I4/mcm$ - HfN_2 , (e) $P6_3/mmc$ - CrN_2 , (f) $P6_3/mmc$ - MoN_2 , (g) $P\bar{1}$ - MnN_2 , (h) Cc - NbN_2 , and (i) $Cmca$ - TaN_2 . All structures are optimized at 0 GPa. Large and small spheres denote TM and N atoms, respectively.



The NbN₂ and TaN₂ compounds have been previously investigated theoretically,^{24,27} and several candidate structures were proposed based on educated guesses from known structures of chemically similar compounds. The considered structures include *P6₃/mmc*, *P6m2*, *Pa3*, pyrite and fluorite structures. In the present study, however, we found none of this structure corresponding to the ground state of NbN₂ and TaN₂. The predicted ground state of TaN₂ has the *Cmca* space group instead. In this structure, the Ta and N are sandwiched to form distorted TaN₅ quadrangular pyramid which are extended to two dimensional slabs with shared edges. The slabs are intercalated with the N₂ dimers along the *c*-axis (Fig. 2i). According to the N–N bondlength, *i.e.*, 1.37 Å, the N₂ dimers are singly bonded. The *Cmca* structure is predicted to form at pressures above 13.8 GPa and stays stable to at least 100 GPa. For NbN₂, our structure search establishes a monoclinic structure with the *Cc* space group as its ground state at ambient pressure. The previously proposed *Cmca* structure²² is found to have slightly higher enthalpy, *e.g.*, ~29.2 meV f.u.⁻¹ at ambient pressure. On the other hand, the *Cmca* structure is more stable at high pressures which surpasses the *Cc* structure at 58.6 GPa to become the thermodynamic ground state (Fig. 1h).

To date, VN₂, ZrN₂ and HfN₂ have not been synthesized. In a previous theoretical study,²³ ZrN₂ and HfN₂ are assumed to have the same ground state structure as TiN₂ since the three TMs are in the same group in the periodic table. Our structure search confirmed this conjecture. Both ZrN₂ and HfN₂ adopt the CuAl₂-type structure (*I4/mcm*) and no phase transitions are found over the entire pressure range investigated (0–100 GPa). A unique feature of the *I4/mcm* structure is that the TM and N atoms form TMN₈ face-sharing tetragonal antiprisms, rather than TMN₆ octahedrons commonly seen in TM pernitrides (Fig. 2). The neighboring antiprism are connected through N₂ dumbbells along *a*- and *b*-axis. The N–N bondlengths are 1.42

and 1.46 Å, respectively, for ZrN₂ and HfN₂. These values are very close to the ideal length of single nitrogen bond (1.45 Å) and those observed in some transition metal pernitrides such as PtN₂ (1.41 Å) and OsN₂ (1.43 Å).^{2,3} This indicates that the N₂ dumbbells are singly bonded with a nominal [N₂]⁴⁻ state, which is isoelectronic to difluorine F₂ (1.43 Å). The previously unknown VN₂ is predicted to have the same *I4/mcm* structure with slightly shorter N–N bondlength (1.38 Å).

In view of the pernitride structures described above, TiN₂ and VN₂ have almost same N–N bond lengths (1.37 Å and 1.38 Å), but ZrN₂ and HfN₂ have longer bond lengths (1.42 Å, 1.46 Å), suggesting the presence of more ‘softer’ N₂ in the latter. Clearly, the bondlength here is an indicator of bonding interaction, where the ‘shorter bond equals stronger bond’ conjecture prevails. For N₂ quasimolecules, specifically, this also reveals the degree of electron sharing between two N atoms, from triply bonded N₂, to doubly bonded [N₂]²⁻, and to singly bonded [N₂]⁴⁻. The amount of electrons transferred from the transition metal therefore determines the bonding type, and ultimately determine the crystal structure. This is manifested by the fact that the Vickers hardness of the 3d TM pernitrides (32.6 GPa (TiN₂), 35.6 GPa (VN₂)) are in general higher than those of 4d and 5d TM pernitrides (26.4 GPa (ZrN₂), 27.6 GPa (HfN₂)). The dynamical stability of the predicted TM pernitrides are verified by the analysis of phonon-dispersion relations in the pressure range of 0–100 GPa (Fig. 3).

Among which, the dynamical stability of TiN₂, CrN₂, and MoN₂ have already been established in previous theoretical studies.^{18,19,21} The new pernitrides predicted in the present study, namely, VN₂, ZrN₂, HfN₂, MnN₂, NbN₂, and TaN₂, are confirmed dynamically stable from ambient pressure to their thesis pressure, by the absence of imaginary phonon frequency in the entire BZ (Fig. 3). The dynamic stabilities of predicted pernitrides provide a very strong case that they can be recovered at ambient conditions once synthesized under high pressure and high temperature.

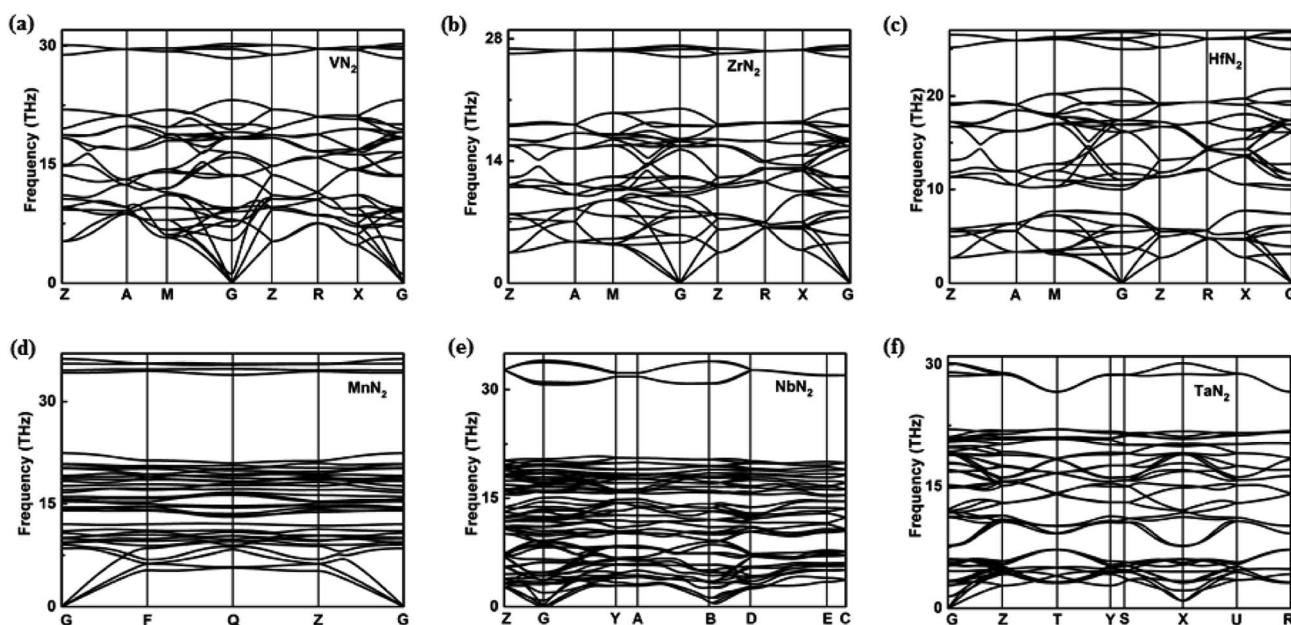


Fig. 3 Phonon dispersion relations for (a) *I4/mcm*-VN₂, (b) *I4/mcm*-ZrN₂, (c) *I4/mcm*-HfN₂, (d) *P1*-MnN₂, (e) *Cc*-NbN₂, and (f) *Cmca*-TaN₂ calculated at ambient pressure along high symmetry directions in the Brillouin zone.



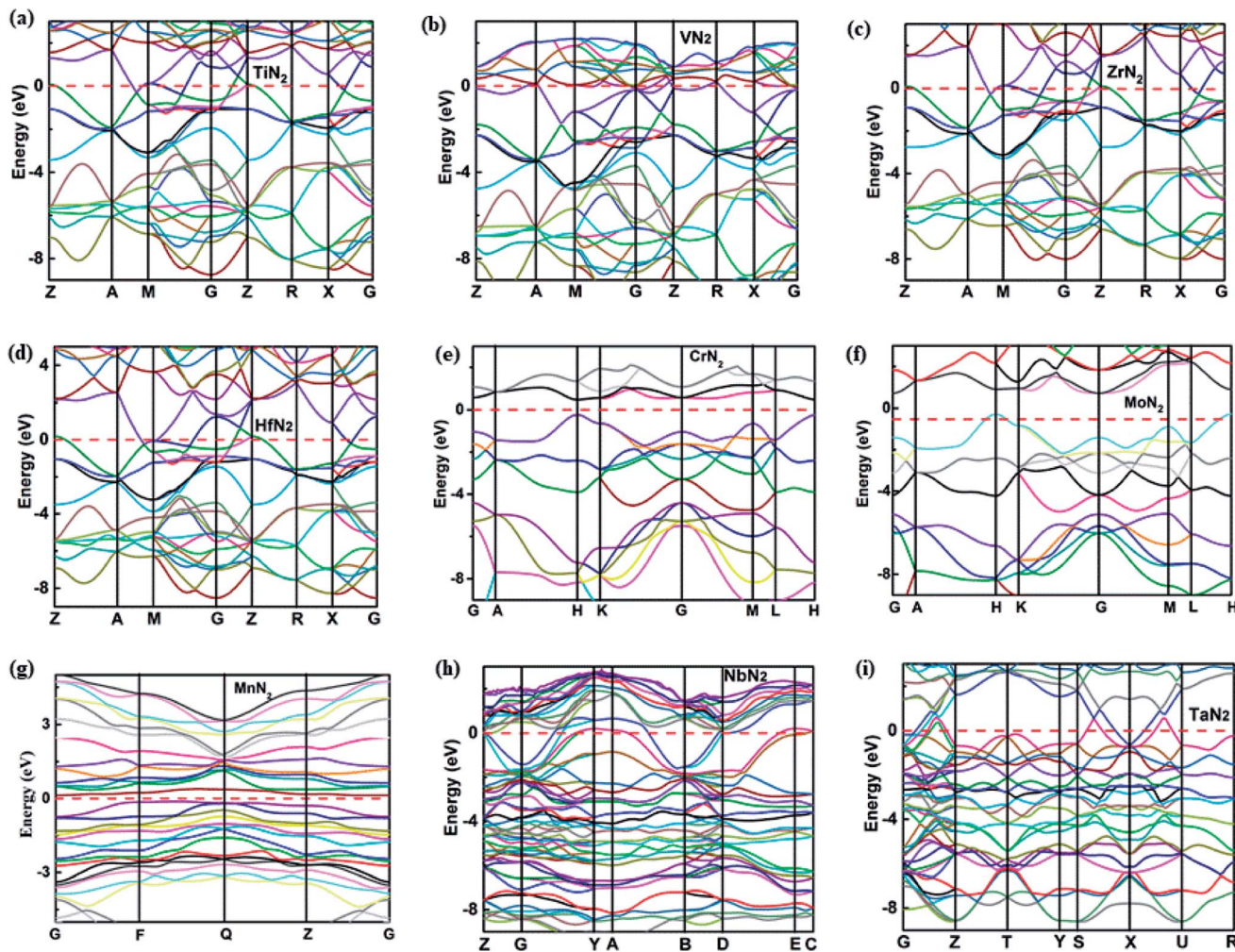


Fig. 4 Calculated band structures of TM pernitrides for (a) $I4/mcm$ - TiN_2 , (b) $I4/mcm$ - VN_2 , (c) $I4/mcm$ - ZrN_2 , (d) $I4/mcm$ - HfN_2 , (e) $P6_3/mmc$ - CrN_2 , (f) $P6_3/mmc$ - MoN_2 , (g) $P1$ - MnN_2 , (h) Cc - NbN_2 , (i) $Cmca$ - TaN_2 at ambient pressure. The Fermi level (E_F) is marked by red dashed line.

To understand the electronic properties and bonding features of these pernitrides, we have calculated their electronic band structure and density of states (DOS) at ambient pressure. The results are presented in Fig. 4 and 5. From the band structures and DOS, all compounds having the $I4/mcm$ structure (TiN_2 , VN_2 , ZrN_2 , and HfN_2), the Cc structure (NbN_2) and the $Cmca$ structure (TaN_2) are metallic owing to the finite DOS at the Fermi level due to multiple bands crossing. Projected DOS reveals that the electronic states at the Fermi level are dominated by the d electrons of TM and p electrons of N (Fig. 5). In particular, there are strong orbital hybridization between the d orbital of TM and p orbital of N in the energy range from -10 to 0 eV, indicating the interactions between TM and N are covalent in nature. Moreover, in most of the pernitrides the total DOS has a minimum value at the Fermi level (pseudo gap), which limits the possibility of achieving credible electrical conductivity, but the tendency of opening a band gap at the Fermi level is seen as a stabilization to the structures due to strong interactions between TM and N. The VN_2 is an exception in which the Fermi level shifts toward higher energy range and lies outside the pseudogap with relative higher electronic density of states. On the other hand, the compounds with the

$P6_3/mmc$ structure (CrN_2 and MoN_2) and $P1$ structure (MnN_2) are semiconductors. In particular the CrN_2 is predicted as a direct band gap semiconductor with the band gap of 0.51 eV. The other two pernitrides have indirect band gaps, *i.e.*, 0.38 eV for MoN_2 and 1.0 eV for MnN_2 , respectively.

Further analysis of chemical bonding in these pernitride has been carried out through crystal orbital Hamilton population (COHP) analysis (Fig. 6). COHP partitions the band-structure energy into different orbital-pair interactions, which can be used to index bonding, nonbonding, and antibonding contributions to the band-structure. Similar to the crystal-orbital overlap population (COOP), the COHP analysis provides a quantitative measure of the bond strengths in crystal structures by the $-COHP$ values, where the positive and negative signs represent bonding and antibonding states, respectively. Here we draw positive $-COHP$ values to the right and negative ones to the left, so the spikes on the left/right hand side correspond to antibonding/bonding states. In general, for TM-N interactions in predicted pernitrides the antibonding states show up in the unoccupied crystal orbitals well above the Fermi level (dotted horizontal zero line), whereas for N-N interactions, the antibonding $1\pi_g^*$ states are primarily between -4 eV and the



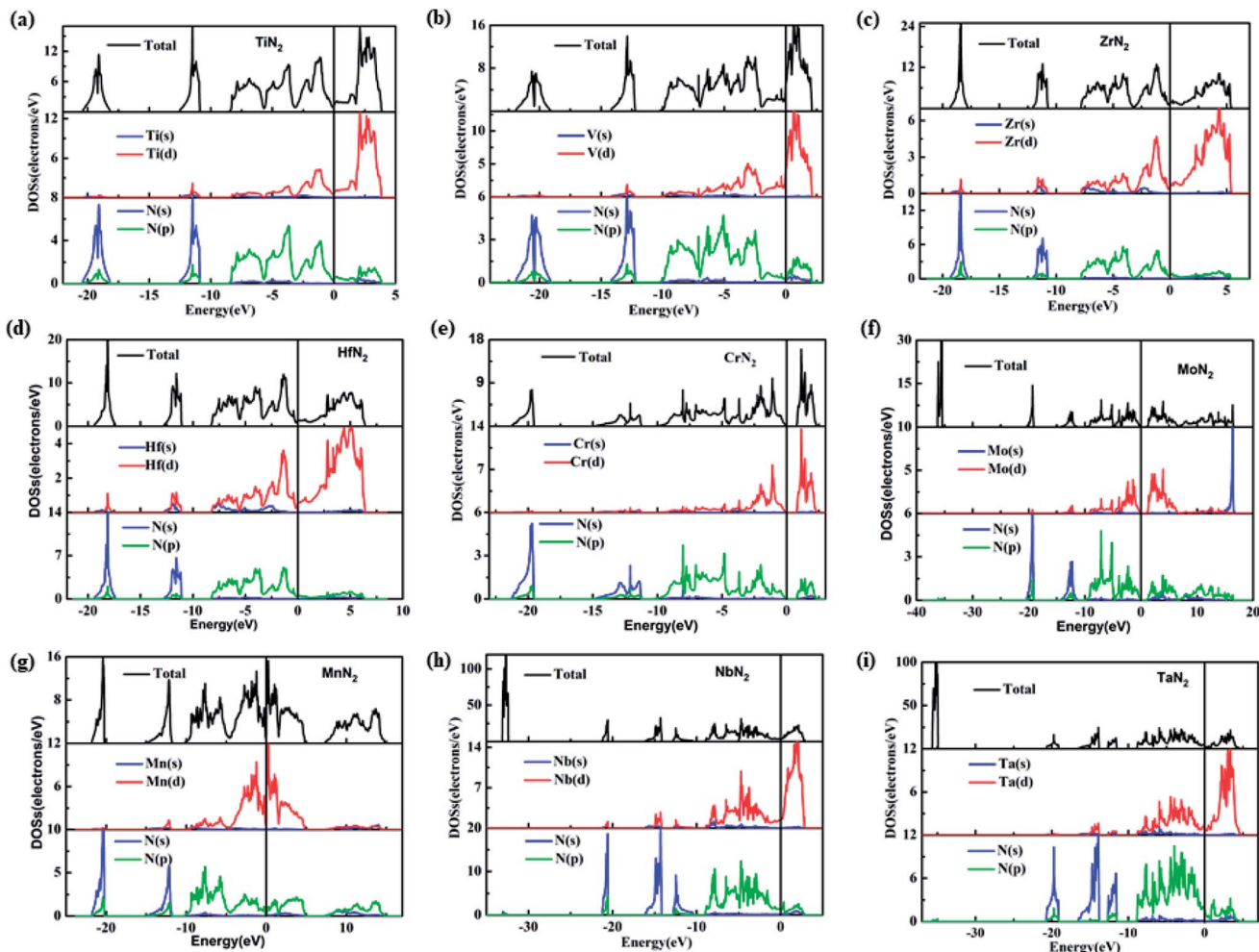


Fig. 5 Calculated total and partial density of states for TM pernitrides. (a) $I4/mcm$ - TiN_2 , (b) $I4/mcm$ - VN_2 , (c) $I4/mcm$ - ZrN_2 , (d) $I4/mcm$ - HfN_2 , (e) $P6_3/mmc$ - CrN_2 , (f) $P6_3/mmc$ - MoN_2 , (g) $P1$ - MnN_2 , (h) Cc - NbN_2 , (i) $Cmca$ - TaN_2 at ambient pressure. The vertical line at origin is the Fermi level (E_F).

Fermi level. This is a significant finding, that the $1\pi_g^*$ states are mostly occupied in TMN_2 pernitrides. For neutral N_2 molecule, the $1\pi_g^*$ states are completely empty, resulting in exceedingly strong triple bonds. Adding two electrons to the $1\pi_g^*$ states would result in double-bonded $[N_2]^{2-}$, which is isoelectronic to O_2 . Adding two more electrons would fully occupy the $1\pi_g^*$ states and produce single-bonded $[N_2]^{4-}$, which is isoelectronic to F_2 . As demonstrated in previous work,³⁹ for the case of PtN_2 , electrons transferred from Pt to N results in the full filling of anti-bonding $1\pi_g^*$ states for which a plausible electronic formulation should be $Pt^{4+}[N_2]^{4-}$. This single-bond scenario is also applicable to predicted pernitrides TMN_2 , as seen from the results of the COHP analysis and very similar N-N bondlengths in TMN_2 matching to that of F-F distance (1.42 Å), although the exact occupation of the $1\pi_g^*$ states may vary in different TMN_2 pernitrides.^{7,19} This is fundamentally different from alkaline-earth pernitrides such as BaN_2 ,⁴⁰ and SrN_2 (ref. 41) which only contain double-bonded $[N_2]^{2-}$ units.

Previously, it is suggested that the extraordinary mechanical properties and hardness of TM pernitrides are induced by the single nature of dinitrogen bond and charge transfer from TM to N. In opposite, BaN and SrN have only two electrons in the

$1\pi_g^*$ states and therefore exhibit much smaller hardness.³⁹ The charge transfer controls the length of the single bond by providing Coulomb repulsion between two N atoms, and influences the bulk modulus.²⁶ As the predicted TM pernitrides fall into this category, it is interesting to examine their mechanic properties and hardness. The total Vickers hardness (H_v) of a compound is expressed as the geometric average of the hardnesses of individual bonds,

$$H_v = \left[\prod_{\mu} (H_v^{\mu})^{n^{\mu}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sum n^{\mu}}},$$

where n^{μ} is the number of bond for the μ th bonding type in the crystal, and H_v^{μ} is the Knoop hardness for covalent and polar covalent crystals,⁴²

$$H_v^{\mu} \text{ (GPa)} = 423.8 N_v X_{abc}^{-2.7f_i} - 3.4$$

The calculated Vickers hardness of predicted TMN_2 pernitrides are shown in Table 1. It is worth noting that MnN_2 has the highest hardness (36.6 GPa) among them, while VN_2 has a near



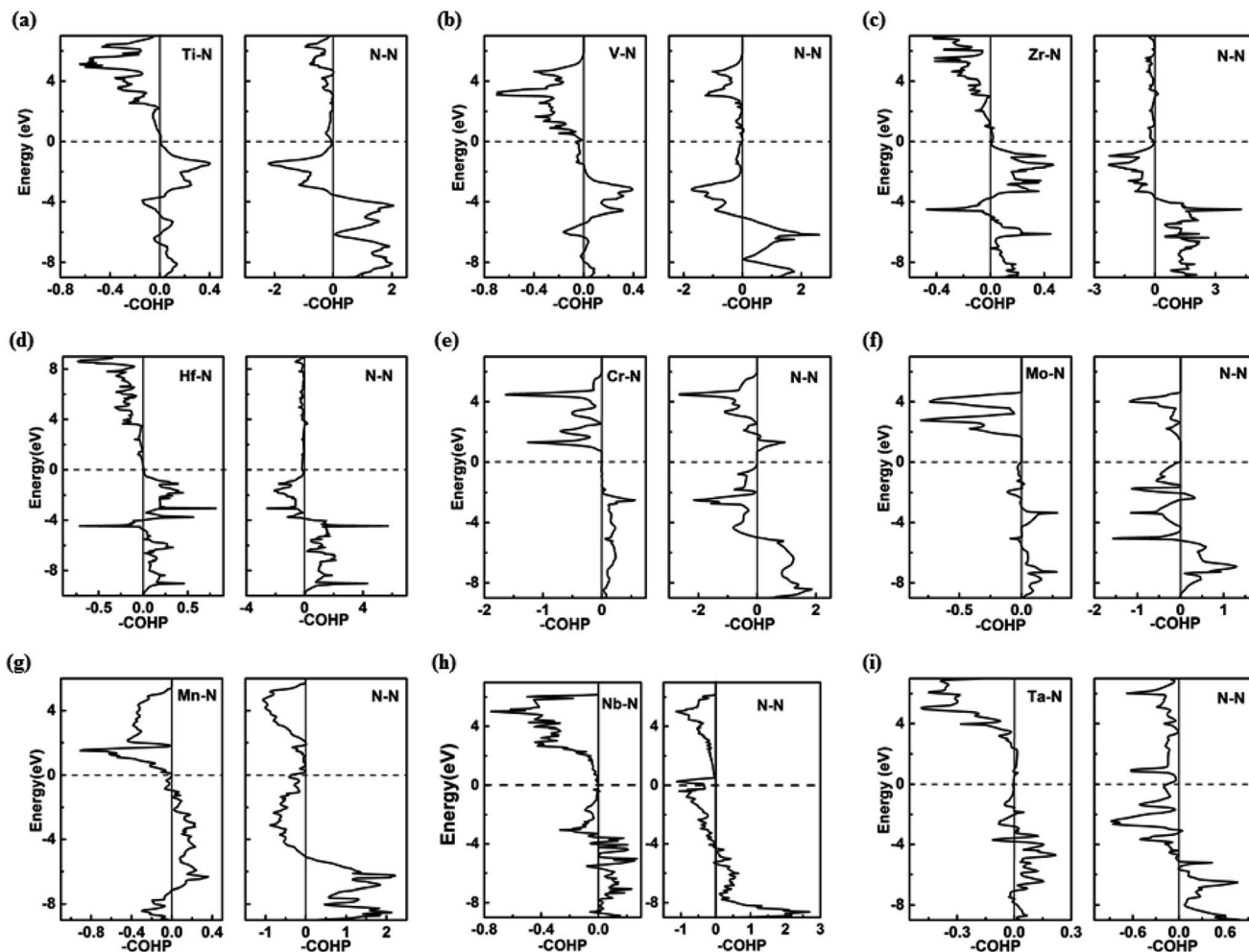


Fig. 6 Crystal Orbital Hamilton Population (COHP) analysis of various bonds in (a) $I4/mcm$ -TiN₂, (b) $I4/mcm$ -VN₂, (c) $I4/mcm$ -ZrN₂, (d) $I4/mcm$ -HfN₂, (e) $P6_3/mmc$ -CrN₂, (f) $P6_3/mmc$ -MoN₂, (g) $P\bar{1}$ -MnN₂, (h) Cc -NbN₂, and (i) $Cmca$ -TaN₂ at ambient pressure. The Fermi level (E_F) is marked by gray dashed line.

second value (35.6 GPa). The NbN₂ and TaN₂ on the other hand have very low hardness as what one would expect for metals. The high hardness in MnN₂ is facilitated by the formation of three-dimensional (3D) covalent networks driven by hybridizations of N-p and TM-d electrons. For VN₂, the hardness is associated to the short V-N bonds: the V-N bonds is 2.133 Å at ambient pressure, even shorter than the Ti-N bond (2.201 Å) in the isostructural TiN₂, a known hard material. In the case of isostructural pernitrides, clearly there is a correlation between the hardness and the strength of the covalent bonds. The calculated bulk (B), shear (G), Young's (E) moduli and Poisson's ratio for predicted TMN₂ pernitrides are presented in Table 2 and compared with the previous theoretical or experimental results available. The results agree well with the reported theoretical values, demonstrating the reliability of the present calculations. Pugh's ratio (G/B) and Poisson's ratio (P_r) are the factors which describe the ductile/brittle nature of a material. In 1954, Pugh⁴³ has proposed that a high value (>0.57) is associated with brittleness and a low value (<0.57) indicates the ductile nature of materials. Frantsevich *et al.*⁴⁴ has also separated the ductility and brittleness of a material in terms of Poisson's ratio

(P_r) and suggested that if the Poisson's ratio is less than 0.26 then the material will be brittle otherwise the material will be ductile. The calculated Pugh's ratios and Poisson's ratio show that all predicted TMN₂ pernitrides are intrinsically brittle

Table 2 Calculated zero-pressure bulk modulus B , shear modulus G , Young's modulus E , Pugh's ratio (G/B) and Poisson's ratio (P_r) of the studied TM pernitrides. Comparison is made to previously reported results where possible

Crystal	Phases	B	G	G/B	E	P_r
TiN ₂	$I4/mcm$	288	220	0.763	525	0.196
Other theory ¹⁹	$I4/mcm$	284	197	0.693	481	0.218
Expt. ⁷	$I4/mcm$	385				
VN ₂	$I4/mcm$	324	225	0.698	550	0.217
ZrN ₂	$I4/mcm$	270	175	0.647	432	0.234
HfN ₂	$I4/mcm$	294	204	0.693	497	0.219
CrN ₂	$P6_3/mmc$	344	245	0.710	593	0.213
Other theory ²¹	$P6_3/mmc$	326	231	0.709	561	
MoN ₂	$P6_3/mmc$	339	211	0.622	525	0.242
Other theory ¹⁸	$P6_3/mmc$	338	206			
MnN ₂	$P\bar{1}$	306	206	0.674	505	0.225
NbN ₂	Cc	263	102	0.388	271	0.328
TaN ₂	$Cmca$	340	193	0.569	488	0.261



except the two metallic ones (NbN₂ and TaN₂). The obtained bulk modulus for TiN₂ is 288 GPa, which is consistent to the theoretical value (284 GPa) predicted by Yu *et al.*,¹⁹ but substantially lower than the measured values (360–385 GPa).⁷ In view of the discrepancy, the experimental uncertainties in fitting the EOS and density functional calculation errors in estimating the crystal volumes should be both taken into consideration. In general, the predicted TMN₂ pernitrides have high bulk moduli close to that of IrN₂ ($B = 327$ GPa), PtN₂ ($B = 272$ GPa) and OsN₂ ($B = 359$ GPa),^{3,23} indicating that these materials are highly incompressible. From Table 2 one can also see that for isostructural pernitrides, TiN₂, VN₂, ZrN₂ and HfN₂, the highest bulk modulus goes to VN₂ which has the shortest TM–N distances. The correlation between the bulk modulus and bondlength may be understood from the charge transfer from TM to N. The charge transfer influences the dinitrogen bond strength by increasing Coulomb repulsion between two N atoms and populating the antibonding $1\pi_g^*$ states, which jointly lead to the elongation of N–N bond and destabilization of the N₂ units. Interestingly, MnN₂ exhibits the highest Vickers hardness (36.6 GPa) among all pernitrides but only have a moderate bulk modulus (306 GPa), suggesting that the estimate of hardness goes far beyond the bulk modulus.

Conclusions

In summary, we have carried out a thorough investigation of transition metal (TM) pernitrides using the CALYPSO global structure search method and predicted/determined the ground-state crystal structures of TiN₂, VN₂, CrN₂, MnN₂, HfN₂, NbN₂, MoN₂, ZrN₂, and TaN₂ in the pressure range of 0–100 GPa. The structures obtained for TiN₂, CrN₂ and MoN₂ known previously compare well with the available experimental and theoretical results reported in literature. For VN₂, ZrN₂, HfN₂, MnN₂, NbN₂ and TaN₂, which have yet to be synthesized, the predicted structures and properties can be used as a guide for future synthesis and theoretical studies. Phonon dispersion relation and formation enthalpy calculations suggest that the predicted TMN₂ pernitrides are all thermodynamic and dynamically stable at ambient conditions, which provides a good possibility that they can be quenched once synthesized under high pressure conditions. Similar to PtN₂, the predicted TM pernitrides have extraordinary mechanic properties including high bulk modulus and Vickers hardness which are originated from the single nature of N–N bond in [N₂]⁴⁻ pernitride unit and the TM–N charge transfer. New results obtained in the present study push forward the understanding of the crystal structures and electronic properties of transition metal pernitrides at high pressures.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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