Polymorphism of CsGaS$_2$ – structural characterization of a new two-dimensional polymorph and study of the phase-transition kinetics†‡

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CsGaS$_2$-$m$C64 was obtained by reaction of CsN$_3$ with stoichiometric amounts of Ga$_2$S$_3$ and S at elevated temperatures. The crystal structure of the air- and moisture stable compound was determined from single-crystal X-ray diffraction data. The colourless solid crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2/c$ (no. 15) with the lattice parameters $a = 10.5718(6)$ Å, $b = 10.5708(6)$ Å, $c = 16.0847(8)$ Å, $\beta = 99.445(4)^\circ$, $V = 1773.1(2)$ Å$^3$, and $Z = 16$. The compound crystallizes in the TlGaSe$_2$ structure type and features anionic layers $\frac{1}{2}$[(Ga$_4$S$_{10}$)$^{4-}$] consisting of corner-sharing Ga$_4$S$_{10}$ supertetrahedra. At temperatures above 600 °C an irreversible phase-transition to CsGaS$_2$-$m$C16 occurs. The phase-transition kinetics were studied using in situ high-temperature X-ray powder diffraction techniques. This transition can only be reversed by using high pressures (>5 GPa at 500 °C). The compound was further characterized using Raman- and diffuse reflectance spectroscopy. Chemical bonding was analysed by DFT calculations.

Introduction

Chalcogenometallates of Group 13 metals containing alkali metal cations M$_x$T$_y$Q$_z$ (M = alkali metal, T = triel, Q = chalcogen) crystallize in a large variety of different structure types.† Due to their semiconducting properties, these solids are interesting materials for technical applications, e.g. in gas sensors.‡ The polymeric anions in these compounds are formed by TQ$_4$ tetrahedra. Condensation of these building blocks leads to the formation of more complex oligomeric or polymeric anionic structures. The crystal structures of the resulting compounds contain these anionic chains, layers or networks embedded in a cationic surrounding of the alkali metal cations.† Recently, we reported on the polymorphism of CsGaSe$_2$.§ During the high-temperature phase-transition of this compound, a complete structural reconstruction of the anionic substructure from two-dimensional layers to one-dimensional chains takes place. Herein, we report on the discovery of CsGaS$_2$-$m$C64, a new low-temperature polymorph of CsGaS$_2$. Prior studies of this compound by Bronger et al.¶ revealed CsGaS$_2$-$m$C16 as the only polymorph of CsGaS$_2$. At high temperatures CsGaS$_2$-$m$C64 undergoes an irreversible phase-transition to CsGaS$_2$-$m$C16. The low-temperature polymorph, however, can be restored by a high-pressure treatment. This behaviour is in contrast to the reversible phase-transition of CsGaSe$_2$.¶ The kinetics of the high-temperature phase-transition of CsGaS$_2$-$m$C64 were studied by in situ high-temperature X-ray diffraction using the JMAK theory.¶ We decided to redetermine the crystal structure of CsGaS$_2$-$m$C16 to obtain state-of-the-art data for both modifications. Furthermore, both polymorphs were characterized by Raman- and UV/Vis-diffuse reflectance spectroscopy and quantum chemical calculations.

Results and discussion

Crystal structures of both CsGaS$_2$ polymorphs

Both polymorphs of CsGaS$_2$ form air and moisture stable colourless crystals. The crystal structures were solved from single-crystal X-ray diffraction data collected at 20 °C. Both polymorphs crystallize in the monoclinic space group C2/c (no. 15) with $a = 10.5718(6)$ Å, $b = 10.5708(6)$ Å, $c = 16.0847(8)$ Å, $\beta = 99.445(4)^\circ$, $V = 1773.1(2)$ Å$^3$, and $Z = 16$ for CsGaS$_2$-$m$C64 (single-crystal, 20 °C), and $a = 7.3875(2)$ Å, $b = 12.1282(4)$ Å, $c = 5.8994(2)$ Å, $\beta = 113.210(3)^\circ$, $V = 485.79(3)$ Å$^3$, and $Z = 4$ for CsGaS$_2$-$m$C16 (single-crystal, 20 °C). The structures were solved by charge flipping methods using SUPERFLIP,§ implemented
in Jana2006,7 and refined to \( R_1 = 0.0397 \) and \( wR_2 = 0.0578 \) (all data) for CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64, and \( R_1 = 0.0122 \) and \( wR_2 = 0.0401 \) (all data) for CsGaS\(_2\)-mC16 by full-matrix least squares methods using Jana2006.7 Details on the final crystallographic data are listed in Table 1. The atomic coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters are listed in Tables 2 and 3. Anisotropic displacement parameters, interatomic distances, and angles can be found in the ESI (Tables S1–S4). The low-temperature polymorph CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64 crystallizes in the TILGaSe\(_2\) structure type8 like many related compounds MTQ\(_6\) (M = Na, K, Rb, Cs; T = Al, Ga, In; Q = S, Se, Te). The crystal structure of the layered compound features anionic layers 5\( _2 \)Ga\(_4\)S\(_8\), composed of corner-sharing Ga\(_{S10}^\text{–}\) supertetrahedra. These layers are separated by Cs atoms (Fig. 1). The two independent trivalent gallium sites are tetrahedrally coordinated by the S atoms. The interatomic distances in these tetrahedra range from \( d(\text{Ga–S}) = 2.260(1) \) Å to \( d(\text{Ga–S}) = 2.308(1) \) Å. The angles \( \angle(\text{S–Ga–S}) \) range from 107.17(4)° to 113.35(4)°. These values are in good agreement with comparable compounds, like Cs\(_2\)Ga\(_2\)S\(_5\), Cs\(_2\)Ga\(_2\)S\(_5\), CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64, CsGaS\(_2\) or CsGaTe\(_2\).3,4,9 The Ga\(_4\) tetrahedra are connected by common corners, forming so-called Ga\(_{S10}^\text{–}\) supertetrahedra. These corner-sharing supertetrahedra are condensed to anionic layers 7\( _2 \)[Ga\(_4\)S\(_8\)]\(^{4–}\), which are stacked along [001]. The layers are penetrated by a cationic caesium substructure, formed by two inde-

### Table 1 Crystallographic data for both polymorphs of CsGaS\(_2\)

|          | CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64 | CsGaS\(_2\)-mC16 |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| **Formula weight/g mol\(^{-1}\)** | 266.76 | 266.76 |
| **Colour/shape** | Colourless plate | Colourless rod |
| **Crystal size/mm\(^3\)** | 0.12 \( \times \) 0.04 \( \times \) 0.02 | 0.29 \( \times \) 0.04 \( \times \) 0.02 |
| **Crystal system, space group** | Monoclinic, C\(_2/c\) | Monoclinic, C\(_2/c\) |
| **Lattice constants from single crystals** | | |
| \( a/\AA \) | 10.5718(6) | 10.5718(6) |
| \( b/\AA \) | 10.5708(6) | 16.0847(8) |
| \( c/\AA \) | 12.1284(4) | 12.1284(4) |
| \( \beta/\degree \) | 99.445(4) | 89.994(2) |
| **Volume V/\AA\(^3\)** | 1773.11(2) | 3943.79(3) |
| **Completeness to \( 3\text{.}16\degree \) of data** | 100.0% | 99.9% |
| **Data collected** | 204,000 | 254,000 |
| **No. of refined parameters** | 75 | 21 |
| **\( R_1 = 0.0397 \) and \( wR_2 = 0.0578 \) (all data)** | | |
| **Crystallographic data for both polymorphs of CsGaS\(_2\)** | | |

### Table 2 Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters \( U_{eq} \) (in Å\(^2\)) for CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64

| Atom | Wyck. | \( x \) | \( y \) | \( z \) | \( U_{eq} \) |
|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cs   | 8f    | 0      | 0.14471(1) | 1/4 | 0.0142(1) |
| Ga   | 4e    | 0      | 0.05357(2) | 1/4 | 0.0089(1) |
| S    | 8f    | 0.18234(6) | 0.39873(4) | 0.095497(7) | 0.0114(1) |

\( U_{eq} \) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized \( U_{ij} \) tensor.

### Table 3 Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters \( U_{eq} \) (in Å\(^2\)) for CsGaS\(_2\)-mC16

| Atom | Wyck. | \( x \) | \( y \) | \( z \) | \( U_{eq} \) |
|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cs   | 4e    | 0      | 0.1447(1) | 1/4 | 0.0142(1) |
| Ga   | 4e    | 0      | 0.0535(2) | 1/4 | 0.0089(1) |
| S    | 8f    | 0.1823(6) | 0.3987(4) | 0.095497(7) | 0.0114(1) |

\( U_{eq} \) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized \( U_{ij} \) tensor.

![Fig. 1](a) Anionic layers in CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64. (b) Crystal structure of CsGaS\(_2\)-mC16, showing the arrangement of the anionic chains in the diamond-like topological arrangement of the Cs\(^+\) cations (dashed lines).
pendent Cs sites. The Cs atoms are 6 + 2 coordinated by sulphur, resulting in bicapped trigonal prisms. The interatomic distances within the trigonal prisms range from \(d(Cs-S) = 3.488(1)\) Å to \(d(Cs-S) = 3.583(1)\) Å. The distances to the capping atoms in the range from \(d(Cs-S) = 3.741(1)\) Å to \(d(Cs-S) = 3.749(1)\) Å are significantly longer. The CsS₆ polyhedra are connected by common edges (S₃, S₄; S₃, S₅) and the capping atoms (S₁, S₂). The caesium atoms form an irregular cationic substructure with distances \(d(Cs-Cs)\) below 5 Å in one layer and in the range between \(d(Cs-Cs) = 5.256(1)\) Å to \(d(Cs-Cs) = 5.297(1)\) Å between two adjacent layers.

The high-temperature polymorph CsGaS₂-mC64 crystallizes in the KFeS₂₄ structure type like the isotypic compound CsGaSe₂-mC64. The crystal structure was already described by Bronger et al. in 1975. In order to obtain state-of-the-art data, we decided to redetermine the crystal structure. The compound features anionic SiS₂ analogous chains \(\frac{1}{2}[GaS_{2}f]^{-}\) embedded in a cationic Cs substructure (Fig. 1). Gallium has a tetrahedral coordination, formed by four sulphur atoms, with interatomic distances of \(d(Ga-S) = 2.2823(4)\) Å and \(d(Ga-S) = 2.2869(5)\) Å. These tetrahedra are connected by common edges, thus forming infinite chains along [001]. In the crystal structure, these chains are arranged in a hexagonal rod packing. Caesium is eightfold coordinated by sulphur with distances in the range of \(d(Cs-S) = 3.6200(5)\) and \(d(Cs-S) = 3.7025(4)\) Å. The Cs⁺ cations form a topological network similar to the cubic diamond. The interatomic distances range from \(d(Cs-Cs) = 4.5023(3)\) Å to \(d(Cs-Cs) = 4.5850(3)\) Å.

**Thermal analysis**

The temperature range of the phase-transition from CsGaS₂-mC64 to the high-temperature phase CsGaS₂-mC16 was determined by differential thermal analysis (DTA) (Fig. 2). The measurement (heating/cooling rate 10 °C min⁻¹, 2 cycles) revealed an irreversible transition starting at about 610 °C.

After the measurement, the sample was identified as CsGaS₂-mC16 by X-ray powder diffraction. The high-temperature phase CsGaS₂-mC16 exhibits a melting point of about 1100 °C as shown in Fig. S1 of the ESI.

**Pressure-induced phase-transition**

Due to the significant difference (~10%) of the calculated densities of both polymorphs with \(\rho(CsGaS_2-mC64) > \rho(CsGaS_2-mC16)\), the possibility of a pressure-induced phase-transition of CsGaS₂-mC16 was investigated. High-pressure experiments were performed in a belt apparatus as described by Range et al. in the pressure region from 1–6 GPa. For the high pressure synthesis, a small pellet of the sample was placed in a graphite crucible. This crucible was placed in a pressure chamber made of pyrophyllite, surrounded by steel cuffs. High pressure was then applied by axial steel stamps. Heating of the samples is achieved by application of appropriate electric current to the graphite crucible. Pressure and temperature were determined by external calibration.

The experiments revealed a pressure-induced phase-transition to the low-temperature phase CsGaS₂-mC64 at pressures >5 GPa and a temperature of at least 500 °C (Fig. 3). The isotypic compound CsGaSe₂ shows a similar difference of the calculated densities of both polymorphs (~8%). However, the temperature-induced phase-transition to CsGaSe₂-mC64 can be reverted by annealing below the transition temperature (~520 °C). High-pressure treatments of CsGaSe₂-mC16 at 6 GPa and temperatures up to 500 °C did not induce a phase-transition. At 6 GPa and temperatures above 500 °C, a phase-transition to CsGaSe₂-mC64 occurs. However, this change is most likely caused by the elevated temperature, rather than the high-pressure. No hints for a phase transition are known for the heavier homologous compound CsGaTe₂, which crystal-
lizes isotypic to CsGaQ$_2$-mC$_{64}$ (Q = S, Se). We cannot explain the different behaviour of CsGaQ$_2$ (Q = S, Se, Te) at elevated temperatures in detail. However, we suppose that the high-pressure phase transition of CsGaS$_2$-mC$_{16}$ results from the differences of the crystallographic densities. The densities of the selenide polymorphs differ by 8.2%, whereas the sulphide polymorphs show a difference of 9.6%. Therefore, high pressure supports the formation of the high-density polymorph CsGaS$_2$-mC$_{64}$. In case of CsGaSe$_2$-mC$_{64}$ and CsGaSe$_2$-mC$_{16}$ pressure has a smaller influence and therefore the polymorphs can transform into each another without additional pressure.

**Study of the high-temperature phase-transition kinetics**

As the different polymorphs of CsGaS$_2$ and CsGaSe$_2$ are isotypic we decided to analyse the phase-transition kinetics similar to CsGaSe$_2$.$^3$ Due to the irreversibility of the thermally induced phase-transition, only the transformation from CsGaS$_2$-mC$_{64}$ to CsGaS$_2$-mC$_{16}$ was studied.

**Experimental setup.** The measurements were carried out in the same manner as described for CsGaSe$_2$.$^3$ on a STOE Stadi P diffractometer (monochromatic Mo-K$_{\alpha}$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.70926$ Å) equipped with a Dectris Mythen 1K detector and a high-temperature capillary furnace. The powdered samples were sieved using analytical sieves prior to the experiments. The smallest fraction (0.02–0.04 mm) was used for all measurements. The samples were loaded in quartz capillaries (diameter 0.3 mm). The 2$\theta$-range of 4.55–23.42$^\circ$ (exposure time 60 s per pattern) was detected for all experiments. The powder patterns were analysed using the STOE WinXPOW software package.$^{13}$ After fitting of the reflection profiles using a pseudo-Voigt peak shape, the phase fractions $\alpha$ were determined from the integrated intensities of the strongest reflections of both polymorphs (CsGaS$_2$-mC$_{64}$: 223, 14.5$^\circ$, CsGaS$_2$-mC$_{16}$: 130, 11.6$^\circ$).

**Non-isothermal analysis.** To determine a suitable temperature region for the analysis of the phase-transition kinetics, the temperature region near the thermal effect in the DTA was studied by high-temperature X-ray powder diffraction. The samples were first heated to 550 °C (heating rate 50 °C min$^{-1}$). Then diffraction patterns were collected until the samples reached 650 °C (step: 1 °C min$^{-1}$, holding time: 3 min, heating rate 1 °C min$^{-1}$). A plot of the phase fractions $\alpha$ of both polymorphs (Fig. 4) showed a sigmoidal shape for the phase-transition beginning at 578 °C. The slightly lower temperature region compared to the thermal analysis can be explained by the differing heating rates.

**Isothermal kinetic analysis.** The analysis of the phase-transition kinetics was performed as previously described for CsGaSe$_2$. The obtained data for the progression of the phase fraction of the crystallizing compound as a function of time (Fig. 5a) was fitted to a theoretical expression. The modified Josephson–Mehl–Avrami–Kolmogorov (JM, eqn (1))$^5$ with the Avrami exponent $n$ and the kinetic rate constant $K$ was used for all experiments as this equation is widely accepted for the study of crystallization kinetics.$^{14}$ The kinetic parameters...
was observed for the first time. The Avrami exponent was defined as the time until a reflection of the growing phase on a plot. The crystallization mechanisms were determined by comparing the slope of this linear plot whereas K is determined by the intercept of the y-axis. A change in the crystallization mechanism is indicated by a changing slope in the Sharp–Hancock plot (2).15

Prior to the determination of the kinetic parameters, the individual incubation times $t_0$ were subtracted. The incubation time was defined as the time until a reflection of the growing phase was observed for the first time. The Avrami exponent $n$ is obtained as the slope of this linear plot whereas $K$ is determined by the intercept of the y-axis. A change in the crystallization mechanism is indicated by a changing slope in the Sharp–Hancock plot. The crystallization mechanisms were determined by comparing a plot of $t/t_{0.5}$ against $\alpha$ with theoretical curves (Fig. 6).16

The phase-transition to the high temperature phase $\text{CsGaS}_2$-$m\text{C64}$ was studied in the temperature region from 580–595 °C with a reaction rate constant of 60 s (per pattern) for all temperatures. The obtained kinetic parameters and characteristic times are listed in Table 4. A trend of a decreasing time $t$ with increasing temperatures. This behaviour is in accordance with an increased crystal growth rate. The incubation time $t_0$ decreases also significantly from 34(1) to 1(1) min.

For all experiments in the temperature range from 595 to 585 °C, a dominating one dimensional growth mechanism (A2) with Avrami exponents in the range of 2.17(8) to 2.02(5) can be observed. This observation is in good agreement with the rod-shaped crystallites of CsGaS$_2$-$m$C64. The initial stages of crystallization, however, are dominated by a phase-boundary controlled mechanism (R2/R3) with significantly smaller $n$. The extent of this region is subsequently decreasing from $\alpha < 65\%$ at 595 °C to $\alpha < 25\%$ at 585 °C. This change from a phase-boundary controlled mechanism towards a growth mechanism according to the JMAK theory was also observed for the phase-transition from CsGaSe$_2$-$m$C64 to CsGaSe$_2$-$m$C16. The slightly higher Avrami exponents $n$ can probably be attributed to the longer transition times for CsGaS$_2$ and the corresponding higher resolution of the obtained data. A further change in the crystallization mechanism can be observed at 580 °C. Thus, a two-dimensional growth mechanism (A3) with decreasing nucleation rate can be concluded with an Avrami exponent $n$ of 2.79(3) at this temperature. We did not observe a similar change for CsGaSe$_2$.13 The decreasing influence of the phase-boundary controlled growth could possibly result from the higher activation energy $E_a$ for this process (see next paragraph, Fig. 7). At lower temperatures, the thermal energy was decreased from 65 to CsGaSe$_2$.

The Arrhenius plot used to determine the activation energy of the phase-transition. The dashed line indicates a fit of the data obtained for a phase-boundary controlled process (hollow circles), whereas the solid line indicates a fit based on the data for the JMAK kinetics (black circles).

![Fig. 6](image1.png) Plot of $\alpha$ against $t/t_{0.5}$ for all measured temperatures (transparent dots) used for the determination of the crystallisation mechanism (lines) according to literature.16

![Fig. 7](image2.png) Arrhenius plot used to determine the activation energy of the phase-transition. The dashed line indicates a fit of the data obtained for a phase-boundary controlled process (hollow circles), whereas the solid line indicates a fit based on the data for the JMAK kinetics (black circles).

| $T/°C$ | $t_{0.5}/\text{min}$ | $t_{0.5}/\text{min}$ | Mechanism | Avrami exponent $n$ | Rate constant $K/\text{min}^{-1}$ |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 580   | 34(1)             | 109                | A3        | 2.79(3)             | $1.1(1) \times 10^{-6}$  |
| 585 ($\alpha < 25\%$) | 20(1)             | 84                 | R2/R3     | 0.45(5)             | $4.3(6) \times 10^{-3}$  |
| 585 ($\alpha > 25\%$) | 2.15(4)          | 0.6(1) $\times 10^{-5}$ |
| 590 ($\alpha < 50\%$) | 1.11(7)           | 1.1(2) $\times 10^{-2}$ |
| 590 ($\alpha > 50\%$) | 1.60(9)           | 1.1(3) $\times 10^{-3}$ |
| 595 ($\alpha < 65\%$) | 1(1)              | 17                 | R2/R3     | 1.40(9)             | 4.8(9) $\times 10^{-4}$  |
| 595 ($\alpha > 65\%$) | 1.11(7)           | 1.1(2) $\times 10^{-3}$ |
observed in the region from 290 to 398 cm\(^{-1}\). The activation energy for the phase-boundary controlled process of mC16 is determined by the Arrhenius equation.\(^{17}\) The plot of \(\frac{1}{\tau}\) against the logarithm of the rate constant \(\ln(K)\), see Fig. 7, revealed an activation energy for the phase-boundary controlled process of \(E_A = 1.3(3)\) kJ mol\(^{-1}\) and \(E_A = 0.4(1)\) kJ mol\(^{-1}\) for nucleation and growth according to the JMAK theory. These values are in good agreement with the value of \(E_A = 1.0(6)\) kJ mol\(^{-1}\), obtained for the transition from CsGaSe\(_2\)-mC64 to CsGaSe\(_2\)-mC16.\(^1\)

**Vibrational spectroscopy**

The Raman spectra of CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64 and -mC16 are shown in Fig. 8. Vibrations in the range 400–290 cm\(^{-1}\) can be attributed to Ga-S stretching modes.\(^9\) The Ga-S deformation modes are observed in the region from 290–100 cm\(^{-1}\), whereas all lower vibrations are tentatively assigned to lattice vibrations.\(^9\)

**Electronic properties**

The optical band gaps of both CsGaS\(_2\) polymorphs were determined by using UV/Vis diffuse reflectance spectroscopy. A modified Kubelka–Munk function\(^{18,19}\) was used to calculate the absorption data. The extrapolation of the linear parts onto the baseline revealed wide band gaps of 2.89 eV and 3.27 eV for CsGaS\(_2\)-mC64 and CsGaS\(_2\)-mC16, respectively (Fig. 9).

The electronic band structure of CsGa\(_2\) was further analysed by relativistic DFT calculations using the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) according to Perdew–Burke–Enzerhof (PBE).\(^{20}\) The all electron full-potential local-orbital code FPLO\(^{14}\) was applied for total energy and band structure calculations using the experimentally obtained structures. The calculated direct band gaps of 2.72 eV and 3.34 eV are in good agreement with experimental data and the white powdered samples.

The bonding behaviour of Cs, Ga, and S in the title compounds is revealed from the orbital projected density of states (PDOS, Fig. 10). The DOS panels refer to the atomic sites in mC64 (a) and mC16 (b) structures. Despite the fact that there is only one Cs, one Ga and one S site in the modification mC16, but 2 Cs, 2 Ga, and 5 S sites in the modification mC64, similar DOS features are found for equivalent atom types. Due to the similar chemical environment of equivalent atom types, chemical bonding can be discussed in general for the different elements in both structures. Accordingly, Ga–S interactions within the tetrahedra in both polymorphs cause a splitting into Ga-4s and -4p valence- and conduction band contributions. Valence band DOS maxima of Ga-4s are found in the energy range from −4 to −6 eV, and those of Ga-4p between 0 and −4 eV. In the antibonding region (conduction band) again 4s DOS maxima are found at lower energy than the 4p states. As a consequence, the conduction band minimum has to be attributed mainly to Ga-4s states. The DOS maxima for S-3s orbitals are situated around −15 eV (not shown in Fig. 10). Strong contributions of S-3p orbitals below the Fermi energy (0 to −2 eV) form the valence band maximum. They are estimated as non-bonding states. Smaller S-3p DOS peaks below −2 eV and above +3 eV are attributed to covalent gallium sulphur interactions. This observation is in line with the mainly
covalent bonding between gallium and the chalcogen atoms as observed for Cs$_2$Ga$_2$S$_5$. The larger band gap of CsGaS$_2$-mC16 as compared to Cs$_2$Ga$_2$S$_5$ and CsGaS$_3$ further confirms the assumption of a significant influence of S$_2^{2-}$ dumbbells on the band gaps of these compounds. The bonding character of Cs is mainly ionic, as concluded from unoccupied Cs-6s states.

**Experimental**

**Synthesis of the starting materials**

Gallium sulphide Ga$_2$S$_3$ was prepared by annealing of a stoichiometric mixture of Ga (Chempur 99.99%) and S (Chempur 99.999%) at 1000 °C for several days. CsN$_3$ was obtained by passing hydrazoic acid (prepared by acidifying an aqueous solution of NaN$_3$ (Sigma-Aldrich 99.0%) into an aqueous solution of Cs$_2$CO$_3$ (Rockwood Lithium 99.9%).

**Synthesis of CsGaS$_2$**

The title compound was obtained by slow thermal decomposition of CsN$_3$ combined with a stoichiometric mixture of Ga$_2$S$_3$ and sulphur in a silica ampoule under dynamic vacuum conditions. The ampoule was flame sealed after complete decomposition of the azide, and the raw product was annealed at elevated temperatures to yield CsGaS$_2$. Phase pure samples of white CsGaS$_2$-mC64 were obtained after annealing at 500 °C. Phase pure white CsGaS$_2$-mC16 was obtained by annealing at 700 °C. Quenching of the samples was not necessary. It should be noted that some samples of CsGaS$_2$-mC16 had pink colour, like also reported in literature. This colour remained even after treatment of the air- and moisture stable samples with water or DMF.

**Single-crystal X-ray diffraction**

Diffraction data of suitable single-crystals were collected on a Rigaku Supernova at ambient temperature using monochromatic Mo-K$\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). The obtained diffraction data were corrected for Lorentz- and polarization effects. Absorption was corrected by an analytical absorption correction using the CrysAlisPro software package. The resulting data sets had a completeness of 99.9% within 50° 2θ for both modifications. The crystal structures were solved by charge flipping methods using SUPERFLIP (implemented in Jana2006) and refined on $R^2$ with Jana2006 using full-matrix least squares methods. The experimental parameters and details of the structure solution and refinement are summarized in Table 1.

**X-ray powder diffraction**

The X-ray powder diffraction experiments were performed on a STOE STADI P diffractometer equipped with a Dectris Mythen 1K detector and a high-temperature capillary furnace. Monochromatic Mo-K$\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.70926$ Å) was used for all experiments. The samples were flame sealed in a 0.3 mm quartz glass capillary and then placed in another 0.5 mm quartz glass capillary due to the furnace architecture. To ensure reproducible results all fine powdered samples were sieved under inert atmosphere using analytical sieves (Retsch GmbH) prior to the experiments (fraction 0.02–0.04 mm grain size). The WinXPOW software package from STOE & Cie was used for data collection and processing. The furnace temperature was controlled by a Eurotherm 2416 controller ($\Delta T = \pm 1$ °C).

**Differential thermal analysis**

Differential thermal analysis of the compound was performed on a SETARAM TG-DTA 92 16.18 in an evacuated quartz glass ampoule using Al$_2$O$_3$ as reference material. The measurements were performed in the range of 25–1000 °C with a heating- and cooling rate of 10 °C min$^{-1}$.

**Vibrational spectroscopy**

Raman spectra were recorded on a DXR™ SmartRaman Spectrometer from Thermoscientific (excitation wavelength $\lambda = 532$ nm) in the range of 50–1000 cm$^{-1}$ with a resolution of 0.5 cm$^{-1}$.

**UV/Vis spectroscopy**

Diffuse reflectance measurements were performed with a Bruins Omega 20 UV/Vis spectrometer using BaSO$_4$ as a refer-
ence (100% reflectance). Absorption spectra were calculated thereof by using a modified Kubelka–Munk function.\textsuperscript{18,19}

**DFT calculations**

The first-principles calculations were carried out within the framework of density functional theory (DFT) with exchange–correlation functionals in the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) according to Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE).\textsuperscript{20} The full potential local orbital code FPLO\textsuperscript{14} was applied for total energy and band structure calculations based on the experimentally obtained structures. FPLO\textsuperscript{14} applies all electron local basis sets that are described by core and valence functions as implemented in the code. It treats Cs (Z = 55) 1s\(^2\)2s\(^2\)2p\(^6\)3s\(^2\)3p\(^6\)3d\(^{10}\)4s\(^2\)4p\(^6\)4d\(^{10}\) as core and 5s\(^2\)5p\(^6\)6s\(^2\)5d\(^{10}\)6p\(^6\)6d\(^{10}\)7s\(^{8}\) as valence states, Ga (Z = 31) 1s\(^2\)2s\(^2\)2p\(^6\) as core and 3s\(^2\)3p\(^6\)3d\(^{10}\)4s\(^2\)4p\(^6\)4d\(^{10}\)5s\(^{2}\)5p\(^0\) as valence, S (Z = 16) 1s\(^2\) as core and 2s\(^2\)2p\(^4\) as valence states. Outer shells are automatically optimized for each SCF cycle by the code. A k-grid mesh of 12 × 12 × 12 was used. The calculations converged with a maximum divergence of <10\(^{-7}\) Hartree.

**Conclusions**

A new low-temperature polymorph of CsGaS\(_2\) was characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. The compound CsGaS\(_2\)-mc64 shows an irreversible phase-transition to CsGaS\(_2\)-mc16 at temperatures above 580 °C. Both modifications contain covalently bonded polymeric anions [GaS\(_2\)\(^{−}\)] consisting of condensed GaS\(_4\) tetrahedra. Kinetics of the reconstructive phase-transition were studied by \textit{in situ} high-temperature X-ray diffraction experiments on powder samples. By means of these studies a dominating one-dimensional growth mechanism for the high-temperature modification is found. This is in good agreement with the results obtained for the parent compound CsSbSe\(_2\).\textsuperscript{3} Interestingly, the irreversible temperature-induced phase-transition to the high-temperature polymorph can be reverted by a high-pressure treatment (>5 GPa at 500 °C). The band gaps of both modifications are around 3 eV, which is in good accord with the colourless samples.

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**Notes and references**

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