

High-Pressure Synthesis of the First Thermodynamically Stable Silver Nitride, AgN_5

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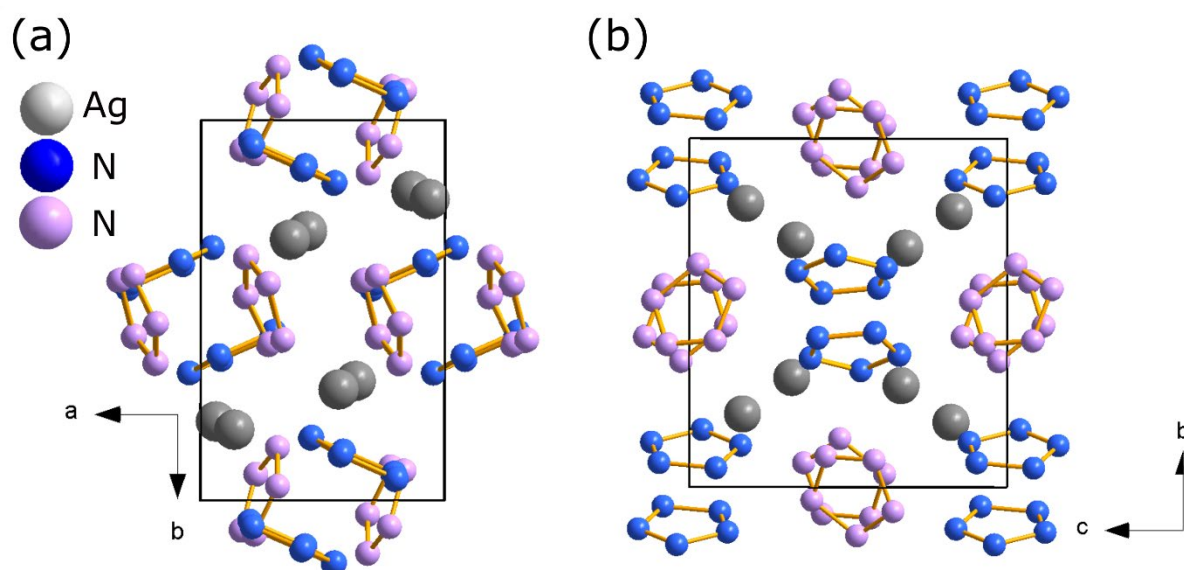
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Abstract

Silver, like its group 11 counterparts copper and gold, has a valence electron configuration of $4d^{10}5s^1$. Its fully filled $4d$ subshell provides poor shielding of the $5s$ electron, and, together with relativistic effects, results in a relatively high first ionization energy (731 kJ/mol) and pronounced chemical inertness [1]. Nitrogen, owing to the strength of its triple bond, is likewise chemically inert [2]. Consequently, no direct reaction between silver and nitrogen has been observed under ambient conditions, and no thermodynamically stable Ag-N solid has been reported.

Here, we report the synthesis of the first thermodynamically stable Ag-N compound, silver pentazolate (AgN_5), obtained via the direct reaction of elemental silver with molecular nitrogen at 118(3) GPa and temperatures exceeding 2000 K. The crystal structure was solved from single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SCXRD) data, revealing two distinct types of *cyclo*- N_5^- anions arranged in an antiparallel, offset stacking configuration. Convex-hull calculations indicate that AgN_5 lies on the thermodynamic ground state in the pressure range of 40–80 GPa. Its equation of state and stability upon decompression were investigated by in situ SCXRD measurements, showing that AgN_5 remains stable down to 55(3) GPa but cannot be recovered to ambient conditions. First-principles calculations were further performed to assess its thermodynamic stability, electronic structure, and band gap.

These results demonstrate that high-pressure and high-temperature conditions can induce unprecedented chemical reactivity between otherwise inert elements, enabling the formation of novel nitrogen-rich compounds with high energy density.



References

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- [3] Liang A et al, *JACS Au*. **2025**, 6, 193-199.