

β -Si₃N₄ (Nierite) Structure: A4B3_hP14_173_bc_c-001

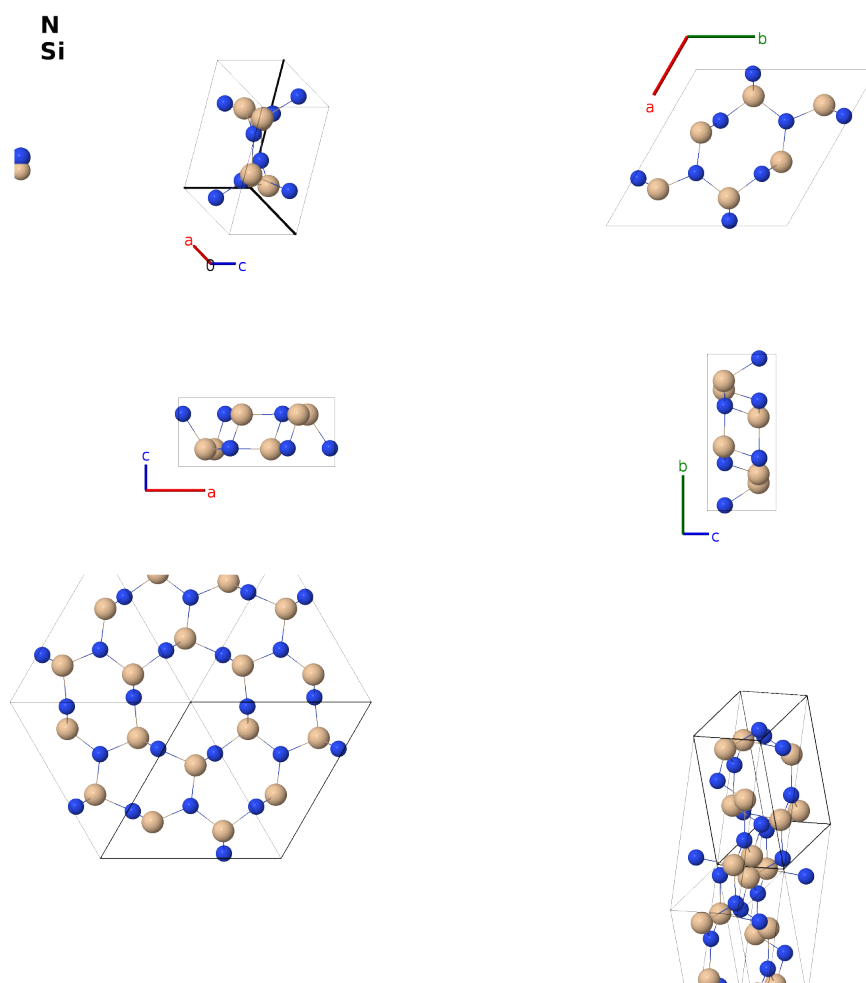
This structure previously used the label(s) **A4B3_hP14.173.bc.c**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/Y4EE>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A4B3_hP14_173_bc_c-001



Prototype	N ₄ Si ₃
AFLOW prototype label	A4B3_hP14.173.bc.c-001
Mineral name	nierite
ICSD	644690
CCDC	2138539

Pearson symbol	hP14
Space group number	173
Space group symbol	$P6_3$
AFLOW prototype command	aflow --proto=A4B3_hP14_173_bc_c-001 --params= $a, c/a, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2, x_3, y_3, z_3$

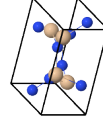
Other compounds with this structure

Nb₃Te₄

- We have substantially revised this page. Originally, we used the reference (Forgeng, 1958), found in (Villars, 2013). This is duplicated by (Lartigue, 1985), referenced in (Villars, 2024). However neither of the quoted references actually have the atomic coordinates, with (Villars, 2024) stating “cell parameters determined and structure type assigned.”
- (Grün, 1979) presents essentially the same structure with fully determined structure parameters, so we now use it as the reference.
- (Yang, 1995) places this structure in space group $P6_3/m$ #176. His structure is nearly indistinguishable from this one. The only difference is that the Yang *et al.* assign $z_1 = z_2 = z_3 = 1/4$, changing the space group from polar $P6_3$ #173 to centrosymmetri $P6_3/m$ # 176. This involves moving the N II atom by 0.18Å and the Si I atom by 0.03Å, so the difference in the two structures is minimal.
- Si₃N₄ also exists as α -Si₃N₄.
- Space group $P6_3$ #173 is polar and so allows an arbitrary choice for the origin of the z -axis. We follow (Grün, 1979) and set $z_1 = 1/4$ for the N-I site.

Hexagonal primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
 \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
 \mathbf{a}_3 &= c \hat{\mathbf{z}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates		Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(2b)$		N I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(2b)$		N I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a(x_2 + y_2) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a(x_2 - y_2) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(6c)$		N II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_2 - y_2) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a(x_2 - 2y_2) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(6c)$		N II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= -(x_2 - y_2) \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-\frac{1}{2}a(2x_2 - y_2) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ay_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(6c)$		N II
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-\frac{1}{2}a(x_2 + y_2) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a(x_2 - y_2) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(6c)$		N II
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_2 - y_2) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a(-x_2 + 2y_2) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(6c)$		N II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= (x_2 - y_2) \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a(2x_2 - y_2) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ay_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(6c)$		N II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a(x_3 + y_3) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a(x_3 - y_3) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	$(6c)$		Si I

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{B}_{10} &= -y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3 &= \frac{1}{2}a(x_3 - 2y_3) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}} &(6c) &\text{Si I} \\
\mathbf{B}_{11} &= -(x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3 &= -\frac{1}{2}a(2x_3 - y_3) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ay_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}} &(6c) &\text{Si I} \\
\mathbf{B}_{12} &= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3 &= -\frac{1}{2}a(x_3 + y_3) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a(x_3 - y_3) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + &(6c) &\text{Si I} \\
&&& c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\
\mathbf{B}_{13} &= y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3 &= \frac{1}{2}a(-x_3 + 2y_3) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}} &(6c) &\text{Si I} \\
\mathbf{B}_{14} &= (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3 &= \frac{1}{2}a(2x_3 - y_3) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ay_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}} &(6c) &\text{Si I}
\end{aligned}$$

References

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Found in

- [1] P. Villars and K. Cenzual, *Pearson's Crystal Data – Crystal Structure Database for Inorganic Compounds* (2013). ASM International.

First cited in

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