

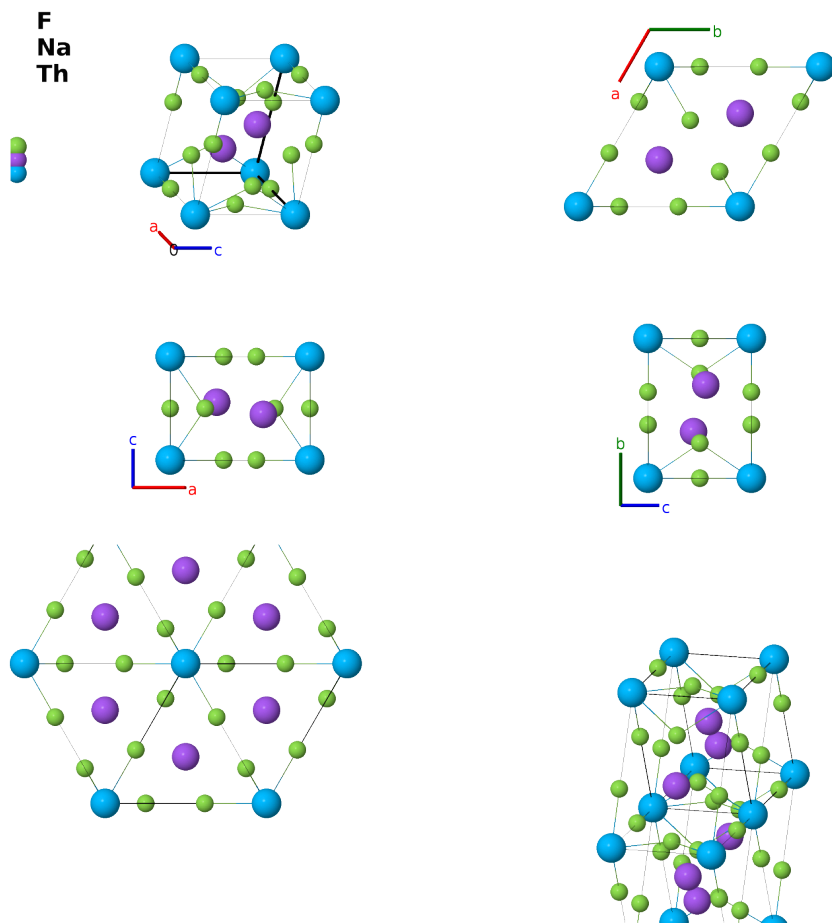
β -Na₂ThF₆ Structure: A6B2C_hP9_150_ef_d_a-001

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/R3Z7>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A6B2C_hP9_150_ef_d_a-001



Prototype	F ₆ Na ₂ Th
AFLOW prototype label	A6B2C_hP9_150_ef_d_a-001
ICSD	418148
CCDC	1731293
Pearson symbol	hP9
Space group number	150
Space group symbol	<i>P</i> 321

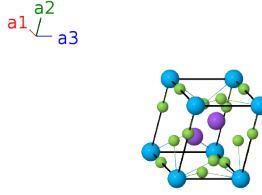
AFLOW prototype command `aflow --proto=A6B2C_hP9_150_ef_d_a-001`
 `--params=a, c/a, z2, x3, x4`

Other compounds with this structure

β_2 -K₂UF₆

- When $z_2 = 1/2$ this transforms into δ -Na₂ThF₆ which has the hexagonal β_1 -K₂UF₆ structure.
- We use the data from (Grzechnik, 2007) taken at 100K and ambient pressure.

Trigonal (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
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$=$	0	$=$	0	(1a) Th I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d) Na I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$=$	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d) Na I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$=$	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(3e) F I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$=$	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(3e) F I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$=$	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(3e) F I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$=$	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(3f) F II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$=$	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(3f) F II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$=$	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(3f) F II

References

- [1] A. Grzechnik, M. Fechtelkord, W. Morgenroth, J. M. Posse, and K. Frieze, *Crystal structure and stability of β -Na₂ThF₆ at non-ambient conditions*, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **19**, 266219 (2007), doi:10.1088/0953-8984/19/26/266219.

Found in

- [1] A. Grzechnik, C. C. Underwood, J. W. Kolis, and K. Frieze, *Crystal structures and stability of K₂ThF₆ and K₇Th₆F₃₁ on compression*, J. Fluor. Chem. **150**, 8–13 (2013), doi:10.1016/j.jfluchem.2013.02.024.

First cited in

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