

CaC₆ Structure: A6B_hR7_166_f_b-001

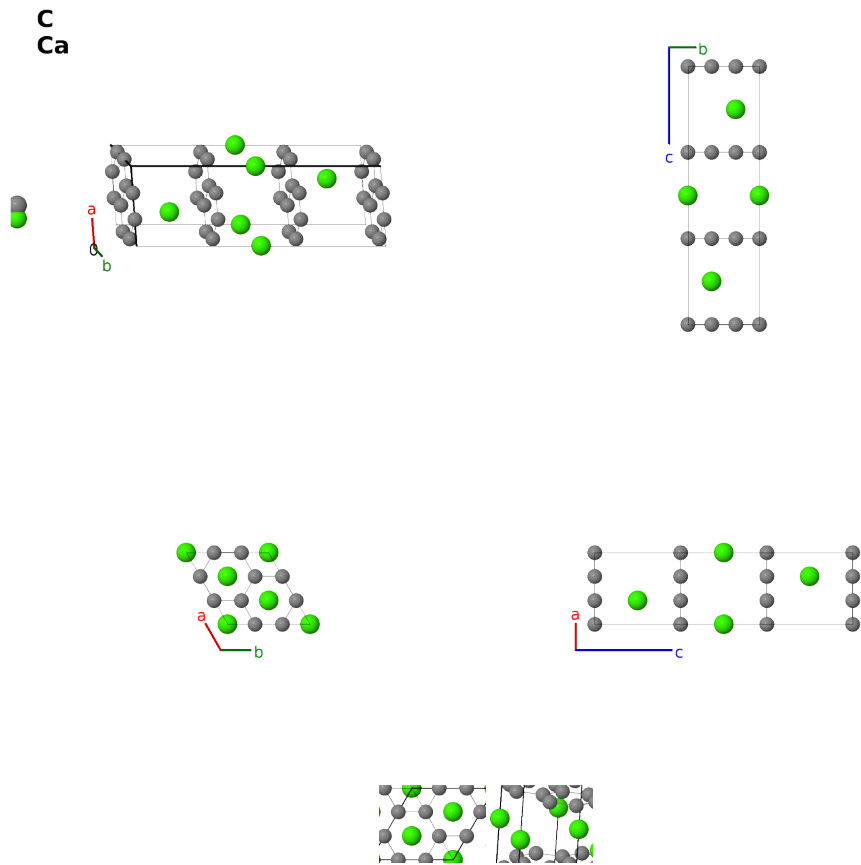
This structure previously used the label(s) **A6B_hR7_166_g-a**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

Cite this page as:

- H. Eckert, S. Divilov, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, A. C. Zettl, M. Esters, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **240**, 112988 (2024), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2024.112988.
- D. Hicks, M. J. Mehl, M. Esters, C. Oses, O. Levy, G. L. W. Hart, C. Toher, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 3*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **199**, 110450 (2021), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2021.110450.

<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/N45M>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A6B_hR7_166_f_b-001

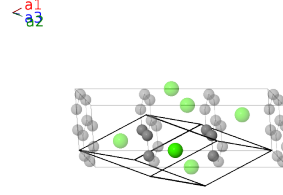


Prototype	CaC ₆
AFLOW prototype label	A6B_hR7_166_f_b-001
Pearson symbol	hR7
Space group number	166
Space group symbol	$R\bar{3}m$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A6B_hR7_166_f_b-001</code> <code>--params=a, c/a, x₂</code>

- Superconducting structure, $T_c = 11.5\text{K}$.
- (Emery, 2005) completely described the structure, but and referenced an upcoming paper fully detailing there methods, but we have found no reference to this paper, and ICSD entry, or a CCDC entry.
- Hexagonal settings of rhombohedral structures can be obtained with the option `--hex`.

Rhombohedral primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= -\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}\end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	Ca I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(6f)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(6f)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(6f)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$-\frac{1}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(6f)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-\frac{1}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(6f)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(6f)	C I

References

- [1] N. Emery, C. Hérold, M. d'Astuto, V. Garcia, C. Bellin, J. F. Marêché, P. Lagrange, and G. Loupías, *Superconductivity of Bulk CaC_6* , Phys. Rev. Lett. **95**, 087003 (2005), doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.95.087003.

First cited in

M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, C. Toher, O. Levy, R. M. Hanson, G. L. W. Hart, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 1*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **136**, S1-828 (2017). doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2017.01.017