

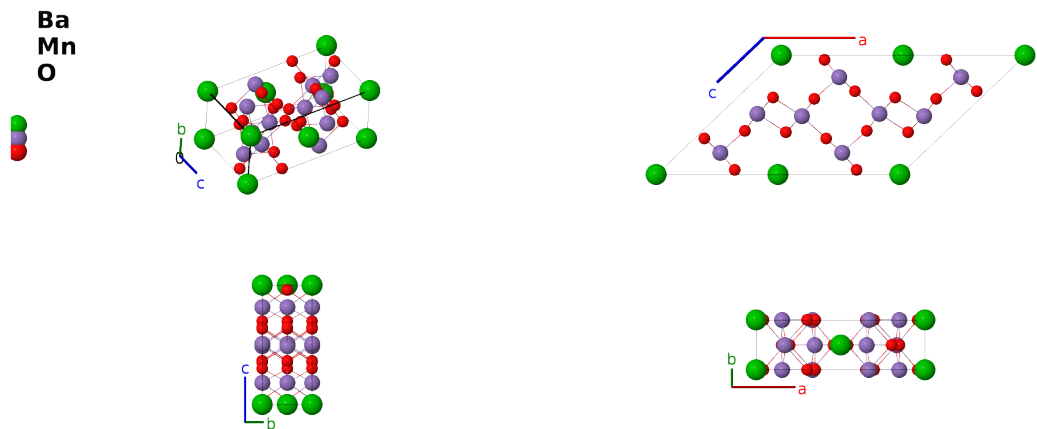
Hollandite (BaMn₂O₄) Structure: AB4C8_mC26_12_a_2i_4i-001

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/50AM>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/AB4C8_mC26_12_a_2i_4i-001

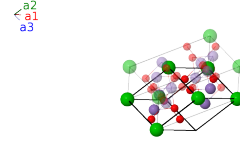


Prototype	BaMn ₂ O ₄
AFLOW prototype label	AB4C8_mC26_12_a_2i_4i-001
Mineral name	hollandite
ICSD	62096
CCDC	1625390
Pearson symbol	mC26
Space group number	12
Space group symbol	$C2/m$
AFLOW prototype command	<pre>aflow --proto=AB4C8_mC26_12_a_2i_4i-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, β, $x_2, z_2, x_3, z_3, x_4, z_4, x_5, z_5, x_6, z_6, x_7, z_7$</pre>

- (Miura, 1986) gives the structure in the $I2/m$ setting of space group #12. We used FINDSYM to change this to the standard $C2/c$ setting.
- Hexagonal hollandite, BaCr₂Cr₂O₁₂, is a hexagonal superstructure of this structure.

Base-centered Monoclinic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	=	0	=	0	(2a) Ba I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	=	$x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Mn I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	=	$-x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Mn I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	=	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Mn II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	=	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Mn II
$\mathbf{B}_6$	=	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	=	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	=	$x_5 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_5 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	=	$-x_5 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_5 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O II
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	=	$x_6 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_6 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_6 + cz_6 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_6 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O III
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	=	$-x_6 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_6 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_6 + cz_6 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_6 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O III
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	=	$x_7 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_7 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_7 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_7 + cz_7 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_7 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O IV
$\mathbf{B}_{13}$	=	$-x_7 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_7 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_7 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_7 + cz_7 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_7 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) O IV

References

- [1] H. Miura, *The crystal structure of hollandite*, Mineral. J. **13**, 119–129 (1986).

Found in

- [1] R. T. Downs and M. Hall-Wallace, *The American Mineralogist Crystal Structure Database*, Am. Mineral. **88**, 247–250 (2003).

First cited in

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