

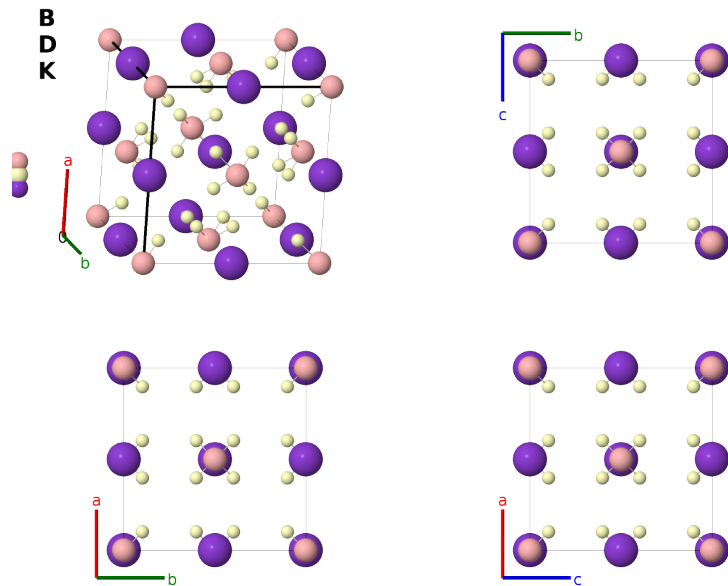
Room Temperature KBD₄ Structure: AB8C_cF40_225_a_f_b-001

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/WSA1>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/AB8C_cF40_225_a_f_b-001



Prototype	BH ₄ K
AFLOW prototype label	AB8C_cF40_225_a_f_b-001
ICSD	99263
CCDC	1658490
Pearson symbol	cF40
Space group number	225
Space group symbol	$Fm\bar{3}m$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB8C_cF40_225_a_f_b-001 --params=a, x₃</code>

Other compounds with this structure

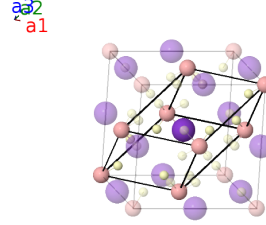
CsBD₄, CsBH₄, KBH₄, LaBH₈, NaBD₄, NaBH₄, RbBD₄, RbBH₄

- This is the room-temperature phase of all of these structures.
- Below 70K KBD₄ transforms into a tetragonal structure with the deuterium atoms forming a tetrahedron around the boron, but this is not seen for (Cs,Na,Rb)BD₄ or (Cs,Na,Rb)BH₄, where the system remains cubic (Renaudin, 2004).

- In all of the ABD_4 structures the deuterium atoms only occupy half of the (32f) sites. (Soldate, 1954) suggests that in the H_4 compounds the hydrogen atoms form a rotating tetrahedra around the boron atoms.
- (Di Cataldo, 2021) predict LaBH_8 forms in this structure at pressures around 50 GPa, where it would superconduct with $T_c = 126\text{K}$. In this case the (32f) sites are fully filled.
- Most authors use NaBH_4 as the prototype, but since (Renaudin, 2004) provide information on the location of the deuterium atoms we use KBD_4 , with data taken at room temperature, we use this as the prototype.

Face-centered Cubic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$=$	0	$=$	0	(4a) B I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4b) K I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$=$	$x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$=$	$x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - 3x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$=$	$x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - 3x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$=$	$-3x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$=$	$-x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + 3x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$=$	$-x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$=$	$-x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + 3x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$=$	$3x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(32f) D I

References

- [1] G. Renaudin, S. Gomes, H. Hagemann, L. Keller, and K. Yvon, *Structural and spectroscopic studies on the alkali borohydrides MBH_4 ($M = \text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$)*, J. Alloys Compd. **375**, 98–106 (2004), doi:10.1016/j.jallcom.2003.11.018.
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