

(Ba,Ca)CO₃ (“C2”) Structure: ABC3_mC10_5_b_a_ac-001

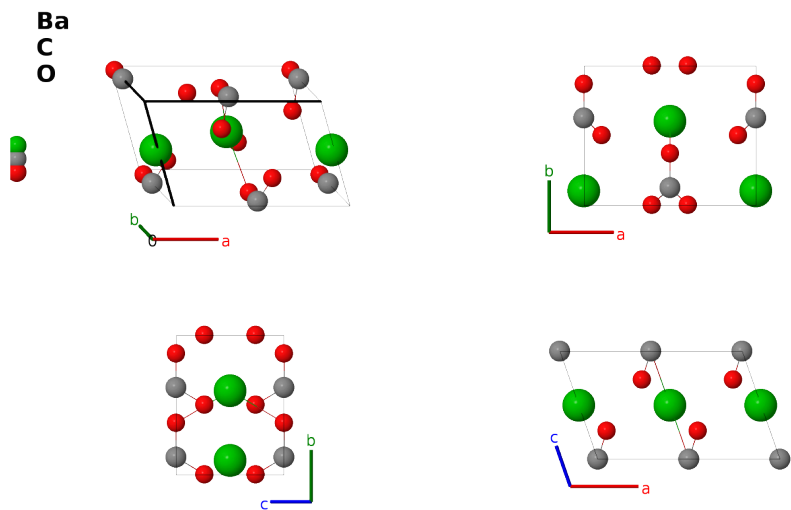
This structure previously used the label(s) `ABC3_mC10_5_b_a_ac`. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

Cite this page as:

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/6HGL>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/ABC3_mC10_5_b_a_ac-001



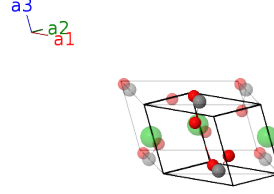
Prototype	BaCCaO ₃
AFLOW prototype label	ABC3_mC10_5_b_a_ac-001
ICSD	403432
CCDC	1901527
Pearson symbol	mC10
Space group number	5
Space group symbol	<i>C</i> 2
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=ABC3_mC10_5_b_a_ac-001</code> <code>--params=a, b/a, c/a, β, y_1, y_2, y_3, x_4, y_4, z_4</code>

- (Ba,Ca)(CO₃)₂ comes in a variety of crystal structures (Spahr, 2019):
 - monoclinic barytocalcite, space group *P*2₁/*m* #11
 - trigonal paralstonite, space group *P*321 #150,
 - triclinic alstonite (space group *P*1 #1 or *P* $\bar{1}$ #2) (Sartori, 1975), and

- a new monoclinic structure, space group $C2 \#5$, synthesized by (Spahr, 2019), and lacking the centrosymmetric character of barytocalcite (the current structure).
- We used the data using the “HT synthesis” results of (Spahr, 2019) while the ICSD entry uses the “precipitation synthesis” results. This makes the two CIF files slightly different.
- The site we have labeled Ba is actually a mixture of barium and calcium atoms.

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
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= -y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2a)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2a)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= -y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2b)	Ba I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= -(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	O II

References

- [1] D. Spahr, L. Bayarjargal, V. Vinograd, R. Luchitskaia, V. Milman, and B. Winkler, *A new BaCa(CO₃)₂ polymorph*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **75**, 291–300 (2019), doi:10.1107/S2052520619003238.
- [2] F. Sartori, *New data on alstonite*, Lithos **8**, 199–207 (1975).

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