

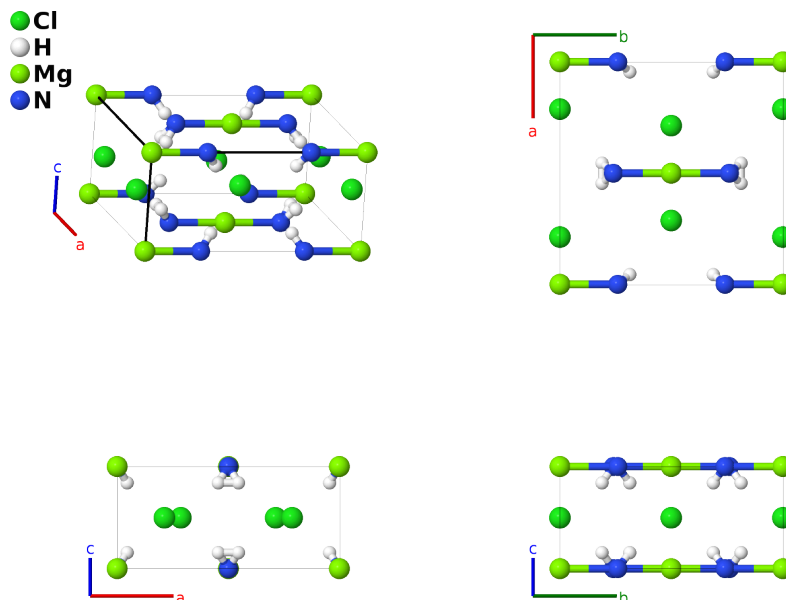
Mg(NH₃)₂Cl₂ (*E*1₃) Structure: A2B8CD2_oC26_65_h_r_a_i-001

This structure originally had the label A2B8CD2_oC26_65_h_r_a_i. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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<https://aflow.org/p/5BTF>

https://aflow.org/p/A2B8CD2_oC26_65_h_r_a_i-001



Prototype	Cl ₂ H ₆ MgN ₂
AFLOW prototype label	A2B8CD2_oC26_65_h_r_a_i-001
Strukturbericht designation	<i>E</i> 1 ₃
ICSD	202459
Pearson symbol	oC26
Space group number	65
Space group symbol	<i>Cmmm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A2B8CD2_oC26_65_h_r_a_i-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, x₂, y₃, x₄, y₄, z₄</code>

Other compounds with this structure

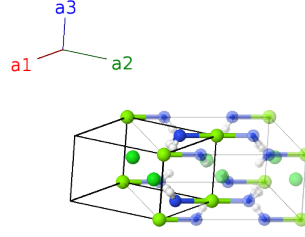
Cd(NH₃)₂Cl₂, Mg(NH₃)₂Cl₂, Hg(NH₃)₂Cl₂, Ni(NH₃)₂Br₂, Ni(NH₃)₂Cl₂, Ni(NH₃)₂I₂

- (Gottfried, 1938) gave the *E*1₃ designation to Cd(NH₃)₂Cl₂, and gave coordinates in the *Cmm2* #35 space group. However, the cited reference, (MacGillavry, 1936) noted that their coordinates allowed several different space groups, with *Cmmm* #65 having the highest symmetry. We therefore follow most authors and use the *Cmmm* representation.

- (MacGillavry, 1936) could not determine the positions of the hydrogen atoms, but (Leineweber, 1999) was able to do this using the isostructural compound $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$. Accordingly we use $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ for the prototype of $E1_3$.
- Twelve hydrogen atoms are statistically distributed among the (16r) positions, giving each site 75% occupation.

Base-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	0	$=$	0	(2a)	Mg I
\mathbf{B}_2	$x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4h)	Cl I
\mathbf{B}_3	$-x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4h)	Cl I
\mathbf{B}_4	$-y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4i)	N I
\mathbf{B}_5	$y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$-by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4i)	N I
\mathbf{B}_6	$(x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I
\mathbf{B}_7	$-(x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I
\mathbf{B}_8	$-(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I
\mathbf{B}_9	$(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$-(x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$(x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I
\mathbf{B}_{13}	$-(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16r)	H I

References

- [1] A. Leineweber, M. W. Friedriszik, and H. Jacobs, *Preparation and Crystal Structures of $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$, $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Br}_2$, and $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{I}_2$* , J. Solid State Chem. **147**, 229–234 (1999), doi:10.1006/jssc.1999.8238.
- [2] C. H. MacGillavry and J. M. Bijvoet, *Die Kristallstruktur von $\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ und $\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Br}_2$* , Z. Kristallogr. **94**, 231–245 (1936), doi:10.1524/zkri.1936.94.1.249.
- [3] C. Gottfried, ed., *Strukturbericht Band IV 1936* (Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft M. B. H., Leipzig, 1938).