

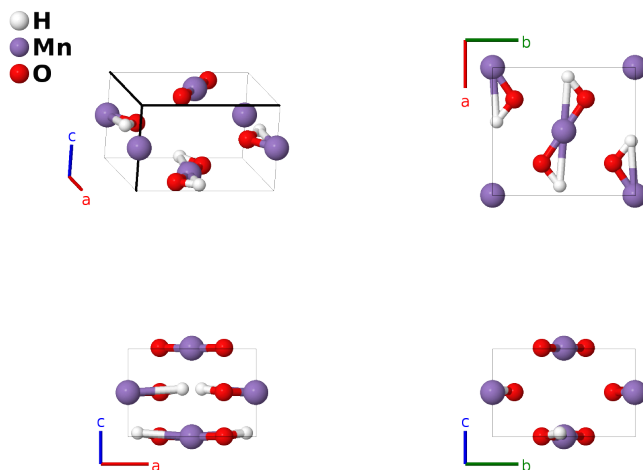
# MnF<sub>1-x</sub>(OH)<sub>x</sub> Structure: A2BC2\_oP10\_34\_c\_a\_c-001

This structure originally had the label A2BC2\_oP10\_34\_c\_a\_c. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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<https://aflow.org/p/5413>

[https://aflow.org/p/A2BC2\\_oP10\\_34\\_c\\_a\\_c-001](https://aflow.org/p/A2BC2_oP10_34_c_a_c-001)



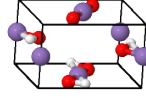
<b>Prototype</b>	F <sub>1-x</sub> H <sub>x</sub> MnO <sub>x</sub>
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	A2BC2_oP10_34_c_a_c-001
<b>ICSD</b>	none
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	oP10
<b>Space group number</b>	34
<b>Space group symbol</b>	<i>Pnn2</i>
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<code>aflow --proto=A2BC2_oP10_34_c_a_c-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, z<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>, y<sub>2</sub>, z<sub>2</sub>, x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>, z<sub>3</sub></code>

- We use the data (Yahia, 2013) give for  $x = 0.399$ . That is, for and (4c) (F/OH) site, 60% of the time the (4c) F site are occupied and 40% of the time (4c) H and O sites are occupied. Here we show the positions of the oxygen and hydrogen atoms.
- Space group *Pnn2* #34 allows an arbitrary choice of the origin of the  $z$ -coordinate. Here we use this to put the manganese atom at the origin, setting  $z_1 = 0$ .

## Simple Orthorhombic primitive vectors



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




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## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Mn I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Mn I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	H I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	H I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - (y_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - b(y_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	H I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + (y_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + b(y_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	H I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= (x_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - (y_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - b(y_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$= -(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + (y_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + b(y_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	O I

## References

- [1] H. B. Yahia, M. Shikano, H. Kobayashi, M. Avdeev, S. Liu, and C. D. Ling, *Synthesis and characterization of the crystal structure and magnetic properties of the hydroxyfluoride  $MnF_{2-x}(OH)_x$  ( $x \approx 0.8$ )*, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **15**, 13061–13069 (2013), doi:10.1039/C3CP50740H.