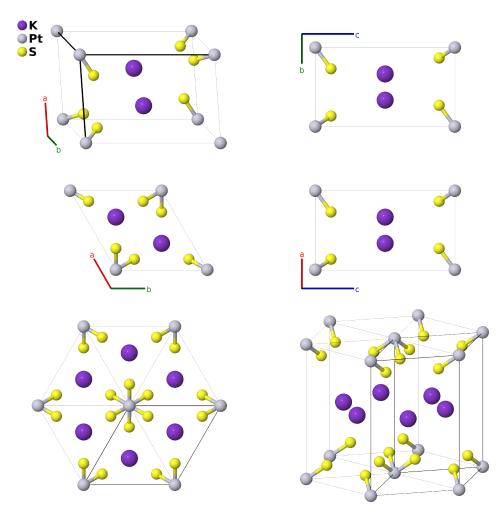
$K_2Pt(SCN)_6$ ($H6_3$) Structure: $A2BC6_hP9_164_d_a_{i-001}$

This structure originally had the label A2BC6_hP9_164_d_a_i. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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https://aflow.org/p/F3SY

 $https://aflow.org/p/A2BC6_hP9_164_d_a_i-001$



Prototype $K_2Pt(SCN)_6$

AFLOW prototype label A2BC6_hP9_164_d_a_i-001

Strukturbericht designation $H6_3$

ICSD 35511

Pearson symbol hP9

Space group number 164

Space group symbol $P\overline{3}m1$

Other compounds with this structure

 $(NH_4)_2Pt(SCN)_6$, $Rb_2Pt(SCN)_6$

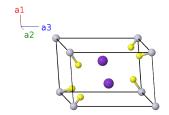
- The structure here must be regarded at tentative. Even the "official" labeling of the structure is uncertain:
- (Hendricks, 1928) made the only structural study of this compound that we have been able to find. Unfortunately, they were not able to determine the positions of the carbon and silicon atoms. Presumably (SCN)⁻ forms a straight-line ionic system making a roughly 105° angle with the Pt-S line, as it does in the hydrated form K₂Pt(SCN)₆ · 2H₂O.
- (Hendricks, 1928) were also uncertain about the space group, giving two possibilities: $P\overline{3}1m \# 162$ and $P\overline{3}m1 \# 164$. They prefer the later, so we present this as a $P\overline{3}m1$.
- The positions of the potassium and sulfur ions are not well determined. (Hendricks, 1928) give $z_2 \approx 0.5$, $x_3 = 0.10 0.17$, and $z_3 = 0.09 0.135$. We used the average values for the S-III coordinates, so our structure differs slightly from the ICSD.
- While (Ewald, 1931) gave this the *Strukturbericht* designation $H6_3$, (Hermann, 1937) lists it as $I1_3$, "previously $H6_3$." However, they then go on to describe structures of the form $SrCl_2(H_2O)_6$, with a very different c/a ratio.
- (Ewald, 1931) originally used the H6 Strukturbericht category for compounds of the form $B(X)_6$, but (Herman, 1937) and following volumes use both I and J for $B(X)_6$, sometimes changing a previous H6 designation to I1 or J1. In general we will follow this change in notation, but given the striking difference in structures between $K_2Pt(SCN)_6$ and $CaCl_2(H_2O)_6$ we will continue to uses $H6_3$ for $K_2Pt(SCN)_6$ and $I1_3$ for $CaCl_2(H_2O)_6$.

Trigonal (Hexagonal) primitive vectors

$$\mathbf{a_1} = \frac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{a_2} = \frac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{a_3} = c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$



Basis vectors

		Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B_1}$	=	0	=	0	(1a)	Pt I
$\mathbf{B_2}$	=	$rac{1}{3}{f a}_1 + rac{2}{3}{f a}_2 + z_2{f a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	ΚΙ
B_3	=	$rac{2}{3}{f a}_1 + rac{1}{3}{f a}_2 - z_2{f a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	ΚΙ
${f B_4}$	=	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\sqrt{3}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{y}}+cz_3\mathbf{\hat{z}}$	(6i)	SI
${f B_5}$	=	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + 2x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{2}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{y}} + cz_3\mathbf{\hat{z}}$	(6i)	SI
$\mathbf{B_6}$	=	$-2x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{3}{2}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{y}} + cz_3\mathbf{\hat{z}}$	(6i)	SI
$\mathbf{B_7}$	=	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\sqrt{3}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{y}}-cz_3\mathbf{\hat{z}}$	(6i)	SI
${f B_8}$	=	$2x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{2}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\mathbf{\hat{y}} - cz_3\mathbf{\hat{z}}$	(6i)	SI
$\mathbf{B_9}$	=	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - 2x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{3}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6i)	SI

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[1] P. P. Ewald and C. Hermann, eds., Strukturbericht 1913-1928 (Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft M. B. H., Leipzig, 1931).