

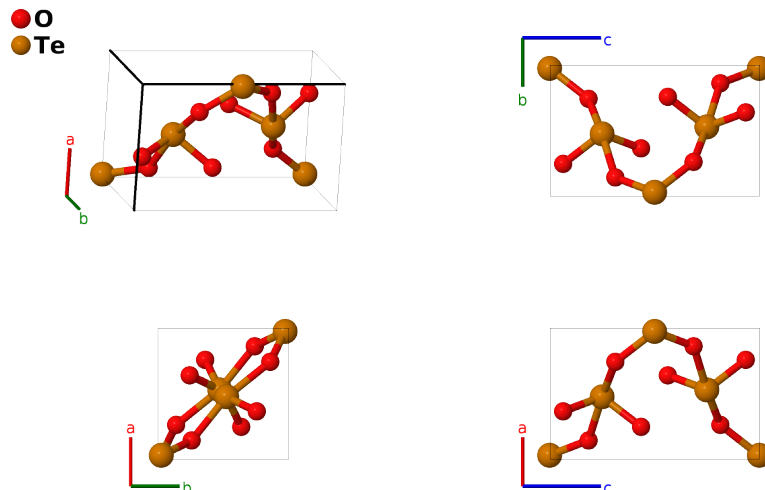
Paratellurite (αTeO_2) Structure: A2B_tP12_92_b_a-002

This structure originally had the label **A2B_tP12_92_b_a.Te02**. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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<https://aflow.org/p/6BKE>

https://aflow.org/p/A2B_tP12_92_b_a-002



Prototype	O_2Te
AFLOW prototype label	A2B_tP12_92_b_a-002
Mineral name	paratellurite
ICSD	202792
Pearson symbol	tP12
Space group number	92
Space group symbol	$P4_12_12$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A2B_tP12_92_b_a-002 --params=a, c/a, x₁, x₂, y₂, z₂</code>

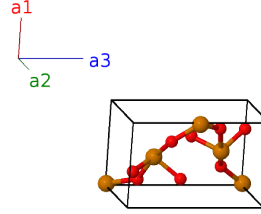
Other compounds with this structure

$\gamma\text{-SnF}_2$

- TeO_2 has been observed in three different forms (Ceriotti, 2006; Liu, 2016):
 - $\alpha\text{-TeO}_2$, paratellurite (this structure) is the ground state
 - $\beta\text{-TeO}_2$, tellurite is stable under ambient conditions and is the most commonly observed phase
 - $\gamma\text{-TeO}_2$ is metastable, and forms at 663K in the $\beta\text{-SnF}_2$ structure.
- Paratellurite and $\alpha\text{-cristobalite}$ (C30) have the same AFLOW prototype label, A2B_tP12_92_b_a. They are generated by the same symmetry operations with different sets of parameters (`--params`) specified in their corresponding CIF files.

Simple Tetragonal primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4a)	Te I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Te I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= -(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Te I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= (x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Te I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ay_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ay_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_7	$= -(y_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{4}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a(y_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_8	$= (y_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{3}{4}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a(y_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{3}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_9	$= -(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + (y_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_2 - \frac{1}{4}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(y_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_2 - \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$= (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - (y_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_2 - \frac{3}{4}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(y_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_2 - \frac{3}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ay_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ay_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	O I

References

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- [2] X. Liu, T. Mashimo¹, N. Kawai¹, T. Sekine, Z. Zeng, and X. Zhou, *Phase transition and equation of state of paratellurite (TeO₂) under high pressure*, Mater. Res. Express **3**, 076206 (2016), doi:10.1088/2053-1591/3/7/076206.

Found in

- [1] M. Ceriotti, F. Pietrucci, and M. Bernasconi, *Ab initio study of the vibrational properties of crystalline TeO₂: The α , β , and γ phases*, Phys. Rev. B **73**, 104304 (2006), doi:10.1103/PhysRevB.73.104304.