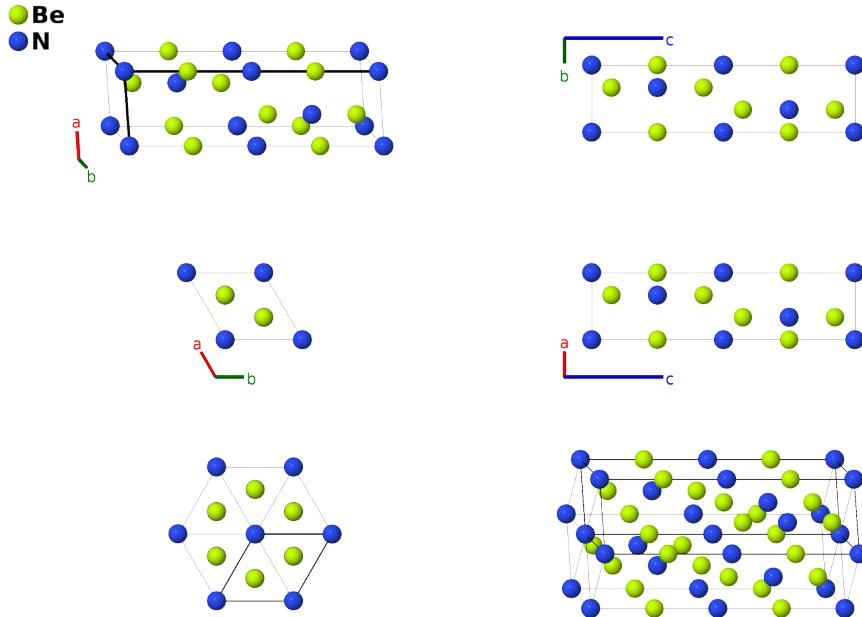


# $\beta$ -Be<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> Structure: A3B2\_hP10\_194\_bf\_ac-001

Cite this page as: H. Eckert, S. Divilov, A. Zettel, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*. In preparation.

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

[https://aflow.org/p/A3B2\\_hP10\\_194\\_bf\\_ac-001](https://aflow.org/p/A3B2_hP10_194_bf_ac-001)

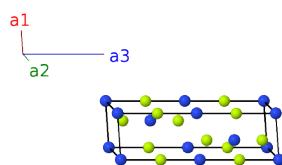


<b>Prototype</b>	Be <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub>
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	A3B2_hP10_194_bf_ac-001
<b>ICSD</b>	25656
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	hP10
<b>Space group number</b>	194
<b>Space group symbol</b>	$P6_3/mmc$
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<code>aflow --proto=A3B2_hP10_194_bf_ac-001 --params=a, c/a, z<sub>4</sub></code>

- This is the high-temperature structure of Be<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. Below 1270°C  $\alpha$ -Be<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> is in the cubic bixbyite ( $D5_3$ ) structure (Wriedt, 1987).

## Hexagonal primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= c\hat{\mathbf{z}}\end{aligned}$$



## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	=	0	=	0	(2a)
$\mathbf{B}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)
$\mathbf{B}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2b)
$\mathbf{B}_4$	=	$\frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2b)
$\mathbf{B}_5$	=	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)
$\mathbf{B}_6$	=	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)
$\mathbf{B}_7$	=	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)
$\mathbf{B}_8$	=	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)
$\mathbf{B}_9$	=	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	=	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)

## References

- [1] P. Eckerlin and A. Rabenau, *Zur Kenntnis des Systems Be<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>–Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>. Die Struktur einer neuen Modifikation von Be<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>*, Z. Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie **218**, 218–229 (1960), doi:10.1002/zaac.19603040313.

## Found in

- [1] H. A. Wriedt and H. Okamoto, *The BeN (Beryllium-Nitrogen) system*, J. Phase Equilibria **8**, 136–139 (1987), doi:10.1007/BF02873199.