

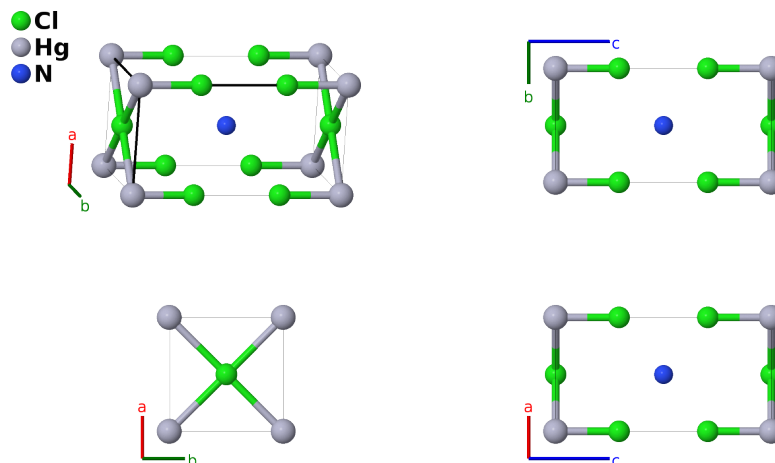
# NH<sub>4</sub>HgCl<sub>3</sub> (*E*2<sub>5</sub>) Structure: A3BC\_tP5\_123\_ah\_c\_b-001

This structure originally had the label A3BC\_tP5\_123\_cg\_a\_d. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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

[https://aflow.org/p/A3BC\\_tP5\\_123\\_ah\\_c\\_b-001](https://aflow.org/p/A3BC_tP5_123_ah_c_b-001)

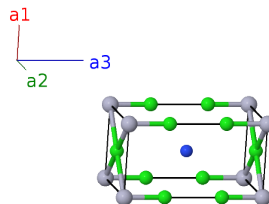


<b>Prototype</b>	Cl <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> HgN <sub>4</sub>
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	A3BC_tP5_123_ah_c_b-001
<b>Strukturbericht designation</b>	<i>E</i> 2 <sub>5</sub>
<b>ICSD</b>	15962
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	tP5
<b>Space group number</b>	123
<b>Space group symbol</b>	<i>P</i> 4/ <i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>m</i>
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<code>aflow --proto=A3BC_tP5_123_ah_c_b-001 --params=a, c/a, z<sub>4</sub></code>

- The positions of the hydrogen atoms are not given. It is likely that the hydrogen atoms are freely rotating around the nitrogen, as any reasonable fixed positions would destroy both the inversion symmetry and the four-fold rotation axis exhibited by space group *P*4/*m**m**m* #123.
- (Harmsen, 1939) and (Herrmann, 1943) give multiple possible space groups for this structure. We have chosen the highest symmetry representation, space group *P*4/*m**m**m*.

Simple Tetragonal primitive vectors

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




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### Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$0$	=	$0$	(1a)	Cl I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	NH I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(1c)	Hg I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2h)	Cl II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2h)	Cl II

### References

- [1] E. J. Harmsen, *The Crystal Structure of  $\text{NH}_4\text{HgCl}_3$* , *Z. Kristallogr.* **100**, 208–211 (1939), doi:10.1524/zkri.1939.100.1.208.

### Found in

- [1] K. Herrmann, ed., *Strukturbericht Band VII 1939* (Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft M. B. H., Leipzig, 1943).