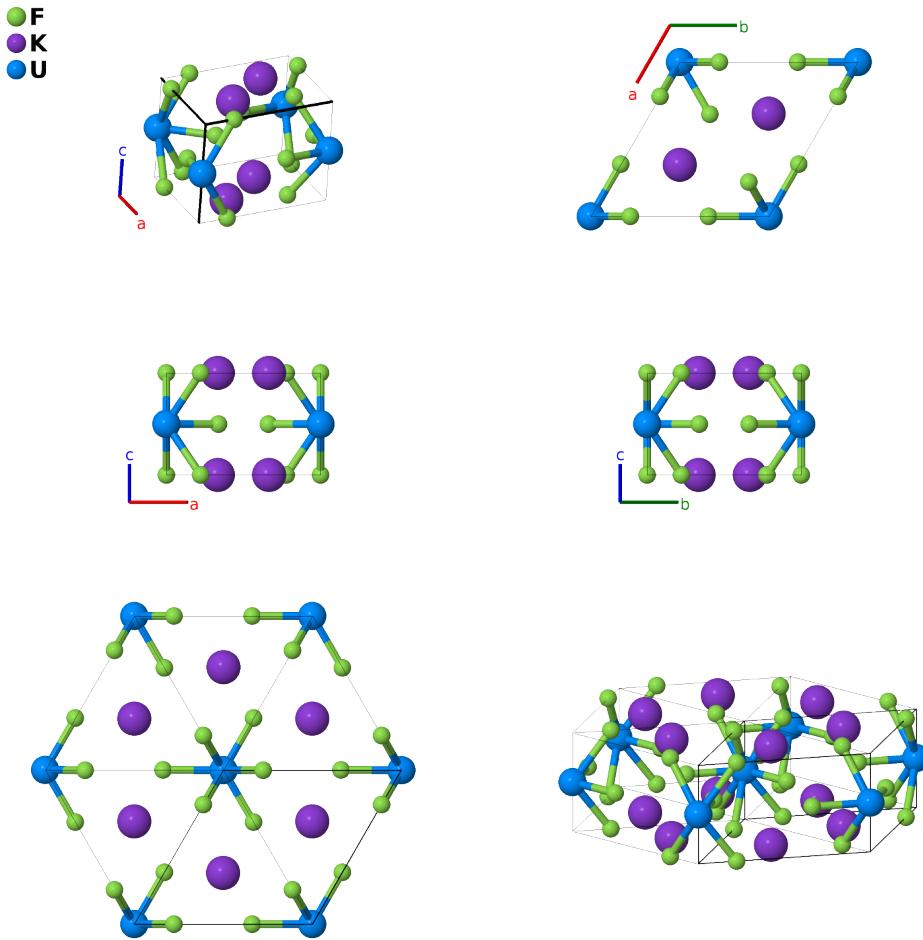


# $\beta_1$ -K<sub>2</sub>UF<sub>6</sub> Structure: A6B2C\_hP9\_189\_fg\_c\_b-001

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

[https://aflow.org/p/A6B2C\\_hP9\\_189\\_fg\\_c\\_b-001](https://aflow.org/p/A6B2C_hP9_189_fg_c_b-001)



<b>Prototype</b>	F <sub>6</sub> K <sub>2</sub> U
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	A6B2C_hP9_189_fg_c_b-001
<b>ICSD</b>	26193
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	hP9
<b>Space group number</b>	189
<b>Space group symbol</b>	$P\bar{6}2m$
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<code>aflow --proto=A6B2C_hP9_189_fg_c_b-001 --params=a, c/a, x<sub>3</sub>, x<sub>4</sub></code>

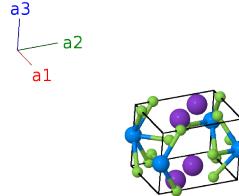
## Other compounds with this structure

K<sub>2</sub>CeF<sub>6</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>ThF<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ -Na<sub>2</sub>UF<sub>6</sub>

- $\alpha$ -K<sub>2</sub>UF<sub>6</sub> is in the cubic fluorite (*C*1, CaF<sub>2</sub>) structure, with the potassium and uranium atoms placed randomly on the calcium sites.
- $\beta_2$ -K<sub>2</sub>UF<sub>6</sub> takes on the trigonal  $\beta$ -Na<sub>2</sub>ThF<sub>6</sub> structure.

## 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
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	U I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2c)	K I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2c)	K I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$x_3\mathbf{a}_1$	=	$\frac{1}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(3f)	F I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$x_3\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(3f)	F I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$-x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(3f)	F I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$x_4\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}ax_4\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_4\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(3g)	F II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$x_4\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}ax_4\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_4\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(3g)	F II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$-x_4\mathbf{a}_1 - x_4\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_4\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(3g)	F II

## References

[1] G. Brunton, *Refinement of the crystal structure of  $\beta_1$ -K<sub>2</sub>UF<sub>6</sub>*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **25**, 2163–2164 (1969), doi:10.1107/S0567740869005310.

## Found in

[1] A. Grzechnik, C. C. Underwood, J. W. Kolis, and K. Friese, *Crystal structures and stability of K<sub>2</sub>ThF<sub>6</sub> and K<sub>7</sub>Th<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> on compression*, J. Fluor. Chem. **150**, 8–13 (2013), doi:10.1016/j.jfluchem.2013.02.024.