

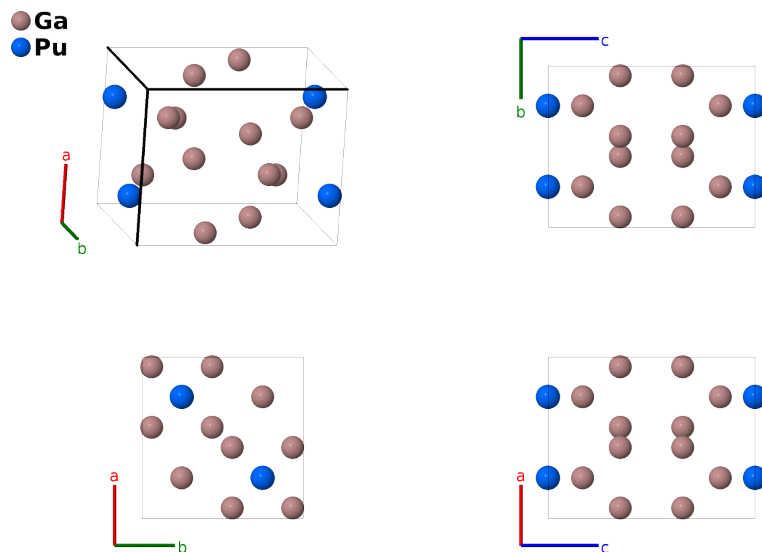
PuGa₆ Structure:

A6B_tP14_125_gm_c-001

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

https://aflow.org/p/A6B_tP14_125_gm_c-001

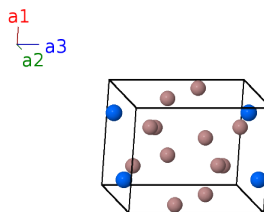


Prototype	Ga ₆ Pu
AFLOW prototype label	A6B_tP14_125_gm_c-001
ICSD	103942
Pearson symbol	tP14
Space group number	125
Space group symbol	<i>P4/nbm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A6B_tP14_125_gm_c-001 --params=a, c/a, z₂, x₃, z₃</code>

- (Ellinger, 1965) give the structure of PuGa₆ in setting 1 of space group *P4/nbm* #125. We used FINDSYM to put this in the standard setting 2.

Simple Tetragonal primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2c)	Pu I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2c)	Pu I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	Ga I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	Ga I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	Ga I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	Ga I
\mathbf{B}_7	$= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II
\mathbf{B}_8	$= -\left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a\left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a\left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II
\mathbf{B}_9	$= \left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a\left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - \left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a\left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$= -\left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a\left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + \left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a\left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II
\mathbf{B}_{13}	$= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II
\mathbf{B}_{14}	$= \left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 - \left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a\left(x_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a\left(x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m)	Ga II

References

- [1] F. H. Ellinger and W. H. Zachariassen, *The crystal structures of PuGa₄ and PuGa₆*, Acta Cryst. **19**, 281–283 (1965), doi:10.1107/S0365110X65003250.