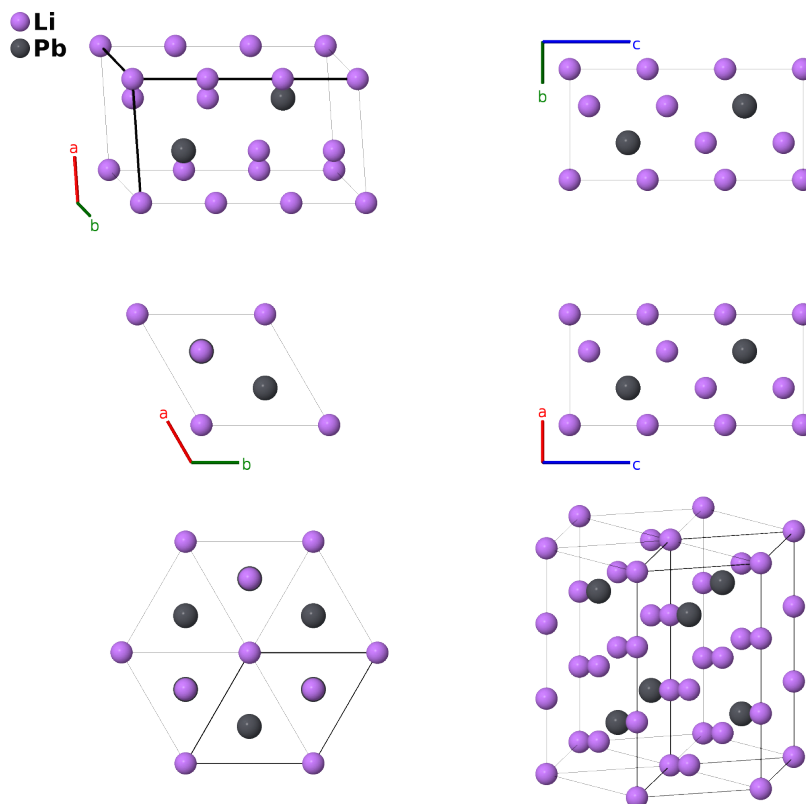


# Li<sub>7</sub>Pb<sub>2</sub> Structure: A7B2\_hP9\_164\_ac2d\_d-001

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/FCSA>

[https://aflow.org/p/A7B2\\_hP9\\_164\\_ac2d\\_d-001](https://aflow.org/p/A7B2_hP9_164_ac2d_d-001)



Prototype	Li <sub>7</sub> Pb <sub>2</sub>
AFLOW prototype label	A7B2_hP9_164_ac2d_d-001
ICSD	104765
Pearson symbol	hP9
Space group number	164
Space group symbol	$P\bar{3}m1$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A7B2_hP9_164_ac2d_d-001 --params=a, c/a, z<sub>2</sub>, z<sub>3</sub>, z<sub>4</sub>, z<sub>5</sub></code>

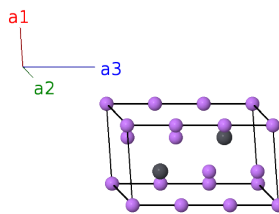
- (Zalkin, 1956) put this structure in space group  $P321$  #150, however the occupied Wyckoff positions are duplicated in the higher symmetry space group  $P\bar{3}m1$  #164. Accordingly we use the higher symmetry space group.
- (Cenzual, 1991) note that the coordinate  $z_3$  of the Li-III atom should be  $-1/12$  rather than  $-1/2$  as given in (Zalkin, 1956). This agrees with the figures in the original reference so we use that value.

- The ICSD entry is from (Zalkin, 1956).

---

### Trigonal (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
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$0$	$=$	$0$	(1a)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	Li II
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$-z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	Li II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	Li III
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	Li III
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	Li IV
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	Li IV
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	Pb I
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	Pb I

### References

- [1] A. Zalkin and W. J. Ramsey, *Intermetallic Compounds between Lithium and Lead. I. The Structures of  $\text{Li}_3\text{Pb}$  and  $\text{Li}_7\text{Pb}_2$* , J. Phys. Chem. **60**, 234–236 (1956), doi:10.1021/j150536a022.
- [2] K. Cenzual, L. M. Gelato, M. Penzo, and E. Parthé, *Inorganic structure types with revised space groups. I*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **47**, 433–439 (1991), doi:10.1107/S0108768191000903.

### Found in

- [1] J. Hauck and K. Mika, *Architecture of crystal structures from square planes*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **56**, 750–765 (2000), doi:10.1107/S0108768100006480.