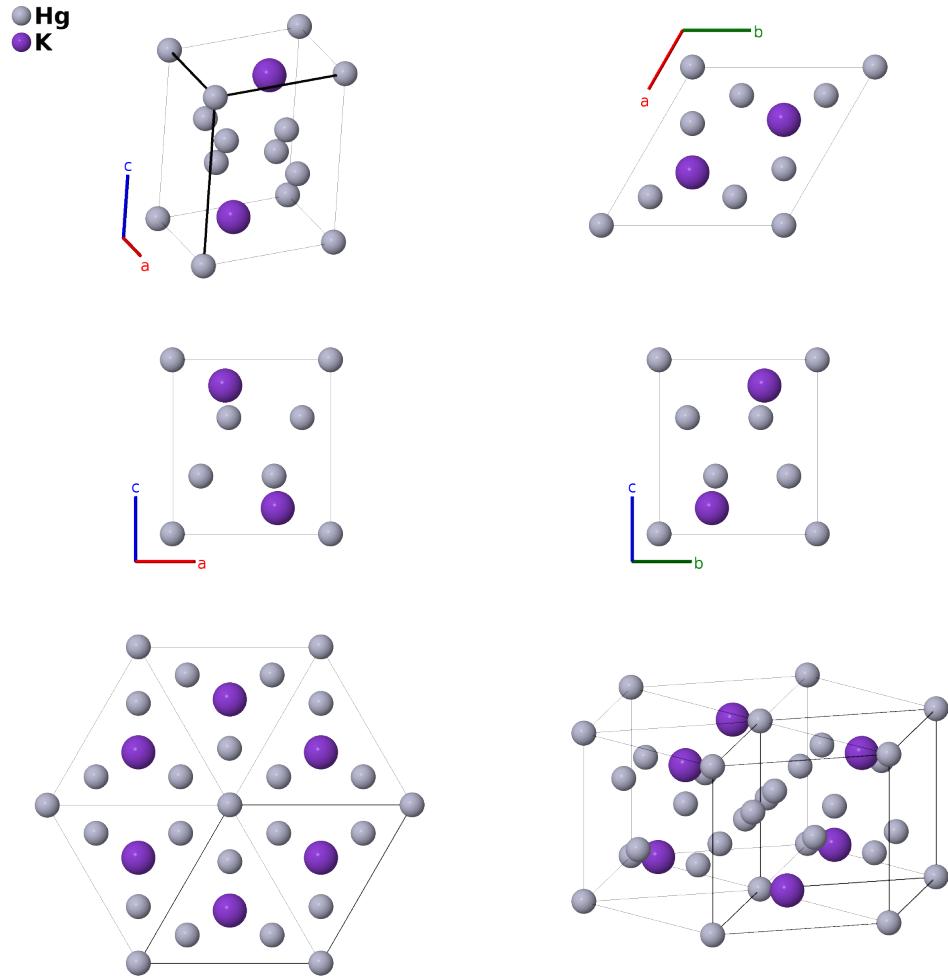


K₂Hg₇ Structure: A7B2_hP9_164_ai_d-001

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/QCMW>

https://aflow.org/p/A7B2_hP9_164_ai_d-001



Prototype Hg₇K₂

AFLOW prototype label A7B2_hP9_164_ai_d-001

ICSD 107482

Pearson symbol hP9

Space group number 164

Space group symbol $P\bar{3}m1$

AFLOW prototype command

```
aflow --proto=A7B2_hP9_164_ai_d-001  
--params=a,c/a,z2,x3,z3
```

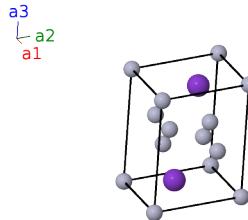
Other compounds with this structure

Rb₂Hg₇

- This is a binary form of the K₂GeF₆ ($J1_{13}$) Structure.

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)	Hg I
\mathbf{B}_2	$\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a}_2 + z_2\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	K I
\mathbf{B}_3	$\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a}_2 - z_2\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2d)	K I
\mathbf{B}_4	$x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\sqrt{3}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6i)	Hg II
\mathbf{B}_5	$x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + 2x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6i)	Hg II
\mathbf{B}_6	$-2x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{3}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6i)	Hg II
\mathbf{B}_7	$-x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\sqrt{3}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6i)	Hg II
\mathbf{B}_8	$2x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6i)	Hg II
\mathbf{B}_9	$-x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - 2x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - z_3\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{3}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6i)	Hg II

References

- [1] E. Biehl and H. J. Deiseroth, *K₂Hg₇ und Rb₂Hg₇, zwei Vertreter eines neuen Strukturtyps binärer intermetallischer Verbindungen*, Z. Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie **625**, 1337–1342 (1999), doi:10.1002/(SICI)1521-3749(199908)625:8%3C1337::AID-ZAAC1337%3E3.0.CO;2-W.

Found in

- [1] A. Jain, S. Ping, G. Hautier, W. Chen, W. D. R., S. Dacek, S. Cholia, D. Gunter, D. Skinner, G. Ceder, and K. A. Persson, *Commentary: The Materials Project: A materials genome approach to accelerating materials innovation*, APL Materials **1**, 011002 (2013), doi:10.1063/1.4812323.