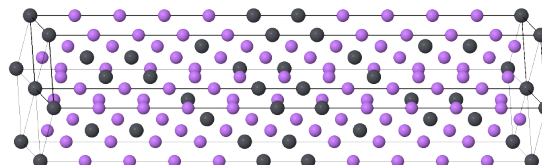
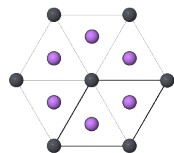
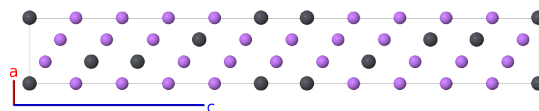
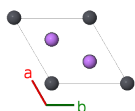
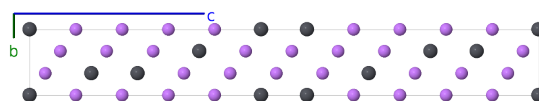
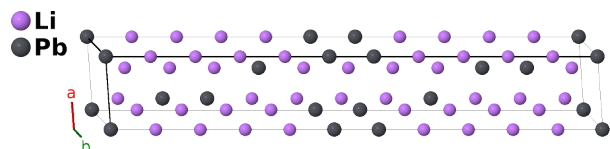


Li₈Pb₂ Structure: A8B3_hR11_166_4c_ac-001

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/758U>

https://aflow.org/p/A8B3_hR11_166_4c_ac-001

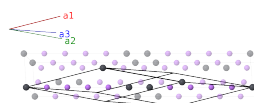


Prototype	Li ₈ Pb ₂
AFLOW prototype label	A8B3_hR11_166_4c_ac-001
ICSD	15694
Pearson symbol	hR11
Space group number	166
Space group symbol	$R\bar{3}m$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A8B3_hR11_166_4c_ac-001 --params=a, c/a, x₂, x₃, x₄, x₅, x₆</code>

- (Zalkin, 1956) put this structure in space group $C2/m$ #12, but the positions are consistent with rhombohedral space group $R\bar{3}m$ #166, and we use the higher symmetry group. It is possible that refinement of the structure will move some atoms and restore the monoclinic symmetry, but we have not seen a reference to any further work.
- Hexagonal settings of this structure can be obtained with the option `--hex`.

Rhombohedral primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= -\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	=	0	=	0	(1a) Pb I
\mathbf{B}_2	=	$x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$cx_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li I
\mathbf{B}_3	=	$-x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-cx_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li I
\mathbf{B}_4	=	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$cx_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li II
\mathbf{B}_5	=	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-cx_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li II
\mathbf{B}_6	=	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$cx_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li III
\mathbf{B}_7	=	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-cx_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li III
\mathbf{B}_8	=	$x_5 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_5 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$cx_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li IV
\mathbf{B}_9	=	$-x_5 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_5 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-cx_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Li IV
\mathbf{B}_{10}	=	$x_6 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_6 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$cx_6 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Pb II
\mathbf{B}_{11}	=	$-x_6 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_6 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-cx_6 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c) Pb II

References

- [1] A. Zalkin, W. J. Ramsey, and D. H. Templeton, *Intermetallic Compounds between Lithium and Lead. II. The Crystal Structure of Li_8Pb_3* , J. Phys. Chem. **60**, 1275–1277 (1956), doi:10.1021/j150543a030.

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