

Tetragonal Perovskite KCuF_3 Structure:

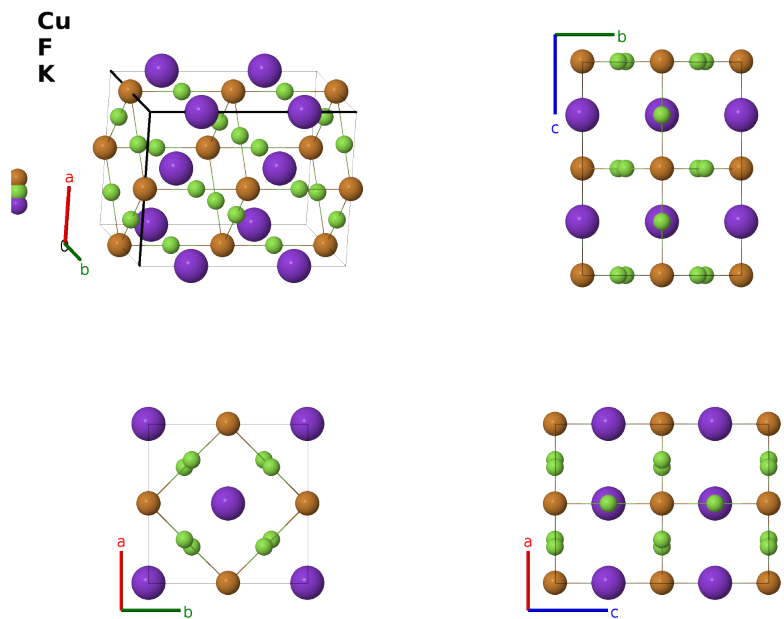
AB3C_tI20_140_d_bh_a-001

Cite this page as:

- H. Eckert, S. Divilov, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, A. C. Zettl, M. Esters, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **240**, 112988 (2024), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2024.112988.
- D. Hicks, M. J. Mehl, M. Esters, C. Osos, O. Levy, G. L. W. Hart, C. Toher, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 3*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **199**, 110450 (2021), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2021.110450.

<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/ALM7>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/AB3C_tI20_140_d_bh_a-001



Prototype	CuF_3K
AFLOW prototype label	AB3C_tI20_140_d_bh_a-001
ICSD	17011
CCDC	1597511
Pearson symbol	tI20
Space group number	140
Space group symbol	$I4/mcm$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB3C_tI20_140_d_bh_a-001 --params=a, c/a, x₄</code>

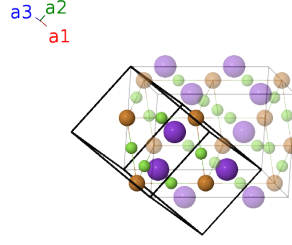
Other compounds with this structure

CsAgF_3 , KCrF_3 , RbCuF_3 , RbAgF_3

- This is a tetragonal distortion of the cubic perovskite (E_{21}) structure. The pseudo-cubic cell has dimensions $a/\sqrt{2}$, $c/2$.

Body-centered Tetragonal primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	K I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	K I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4b)	F I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4b)	F I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4d)	Cu I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(4d)	Cu I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= \left(x_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + \left(2x_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a \left(x_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	F II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= -\left(x_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - \left(2x_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a \left(x_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	F II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - \left(x_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-a \left(x_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	F II
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$= -x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + \left(x_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$a \left(x_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	F II

References

- [1] A. Okazaki and Y. Suemune, *The Crystal Structure $KCuF_3$* , J. Phys. Soc. Japan **16**, 176–183 (1961), doi:10.1143/JPSJ.16.176.

Found in

- [1] A. Okazaki and Y. Suemune, *The Crystal Structures of $KMnF_3$, $KFeF_3$, $KCoF_3$, $KNiF_3$ and $KCuF_3$ above and below their Néel Temperatures*, J. Phys. Soc. Japan **16**, 671–675 (1961), doi:10.1143/JPSJ.16.671.

First cited in

N. Anderson, M. J. Mehl, H. Eckert, S. Divilov, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 5*. Submitted to Computational Materials Science (2026).