

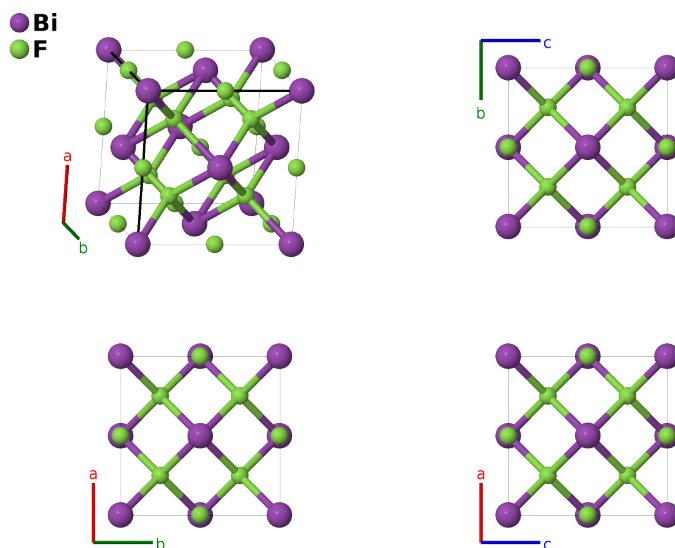
# BiF<sub>3</sub> (*D*0<sub>3</sub>) Structure: AB3\_cF16\_225\_a\_bc-001

This structure originally had the label AB3\_cF16\_225\_a\_bc. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

Cite this page as: M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, C. Toher, O. Levy, R. M. Hanson, G. Hart, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 1*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **136**, S1-828 (2017). doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2017.01.017

<https://aflow.org/p/KFY2>

[https://aflow.org/p/AB3\\_cF16\\_225\\_a\\_bc-001](https://aflow.org/p/AB3_cF16_225_a_bc-001)



<b>Prototype</b>	BiF <sub>3</sub>
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	AB3_cF16_225_a_bc-001
<b>Strukturbericht designation</b>	<i>D</i> 0 <sub>3</sub>
<b>ICSD</b>	25567
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	cF16
<b>Space group number</b>	225
<b>Space group symbol</b>	<i>Fm</i> $\bar{3}$ <i>m</i>
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<code>aflow --proto=AB3_cF16_225_a_bc-001 --params=a</code>

## Other compounds with this structure

AlFe<sub>3</sub>, BiFe<sub>3</sub>,  $\beta$ -BiK<sub>3</sub> (HT), BiLi<sub>3</sub>, CeCd<sub>3</sub>, ErH<sub>3</sub>, GdH<sub>3</sub>, GeMg<sub>3</sub>, HoH<sub>3</sub>, HgLi<sub>3</sub>, LaH<sub>3</sub>, LaMg<sub>3</sub>, LuH<sub>3</sub>, NdCd<sub>3</sub>, PbLi<sub>3</sub>, PrCd<sub>3</sub>,  $\beta$ -SbCu<sub>3</sub> (HT), SbLi<sub>3</sub>, SbNi<sub>3</sub> (HT), SiFe<sub>3</sub>, SiMg<sub>3</sub>, SmCd<sub>3</sub>, SmMg<sub>3</sub>,  $\gamma$ -SnCu<sub>3</sub> (HT), SnNi<sub>3</sub> (HT)

- (Villars, 1991) corrects (Hund, 1949), changing the positions of one third of the fluorine atoms so that the space group becomes *Fm* $\bar{3}$ *m* #225, as is accepted for *D*0<sub>3</sub>, and in agreement with (Hassel, 1929). This structure is crystallographically equivalent to the Heusler (*L*<sub>21</sub>) structure and a derivative of the “quaternary-Heusler,” LiMgAuSn.

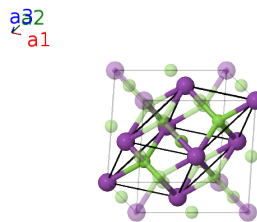
---

## Face-centered Cubic primitive vectors

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \frac{1}{2}a\hat{y} + \frac{1}{2}a\hat{z}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = \frac{1}{2}a\hat{x} + \frac{1}{2}a\hat{z}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = \frac{1}{2}a\hat{x} + \frac{1}{2}a\hat{y}$$



---

## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	=	0	=	0	(4a) Bi I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{x} + \frac{1}{2}a\hat{y} + \frac{1}{2}a\hat{z}$	(4b) F I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{4}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{4}a\hat{x} + \frac{1}{4}a\hat{y} + \frac{1}{4}a\hat{z}$	(8c) F II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	=	$\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4}\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{4}a\hat{x} + \frac{3}{4}a\hat{y} + \frac{3}{4}a\hat{z}$	(8c) F II

## References

- [1] O. Hassel and S. Nilssen, *Der Kristallbau des  $\text{BiF}_3$* , *Z. Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie* **181**, 172–176 (1929), doi:10.1002/zaac.19291810117.
- [2] F. Hund and R. Fricke, *Der Kristallbau von  $\alpha\text{-BiF}_3$* , *Z. Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie* **258**, 198–204 (1949), doi:10.1002/zaac.19492580310.

## Found in

- [1] P. Villars and L. Calvert, *Pearson's Handbook of Crystallographic Data for Intermetallic Phases* (ASM International, Materials Park, OH, 1991), 2nd edn.