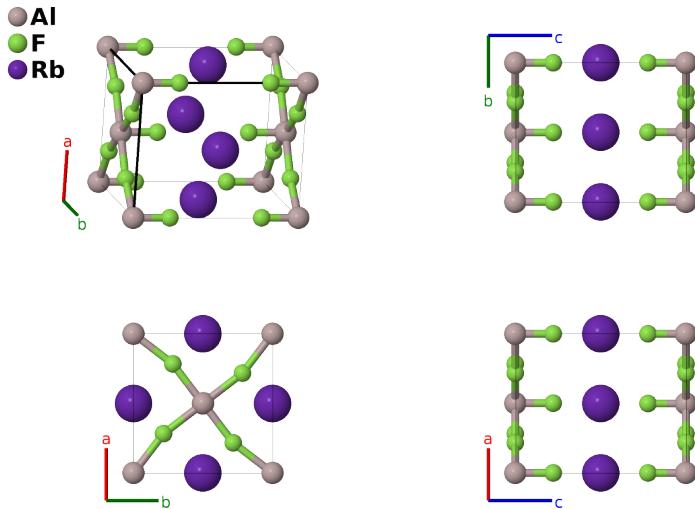


RbAlF₄ II Structure: AB4C_tP12_127_a_eg_c-001

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<https://aflow.org/p/QJN8>

https://aflow.org/p/AB4C_tP12_127_a_eg_c-001



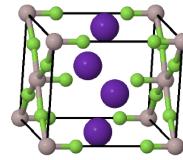
Prototype	AlF ₄ Rb
AFLOW prototype label	AB4C_tP12_127_a_eg_c-001
ICSD	54121
Pearson symbol	tP12
Space group number	127
Space group symbol	<i>P</i> 4/ <i>mbm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	aflow --proto=AB4C_tP12_127_a_eg_c-001 --params= <i>a</i> , <i>c/a</i> , <i>z</i> ₃ , <i>x</i> ₄

- (Bulou, 1982) identify three phases of RbAlF₄:
 - Above 553K RbAlF₄ I has the tetragonal TlAlF₄ (*H*0₈) structure.
 - Between 282 and 553K RbAlF₄ II is tetragonal, space group *P*4/*mbm* #127 (this structure).
 - Below 282K RbAlF₄ III is orthorhombic, space group *Pmmn* #59.
- The different structures are distinguished by the tilt of the AlF₆ octahedra.
- We use Bulou and Nouet's data for RbAlF₄ II at 293K.

Simple Tetragonal primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}_1 &= a \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= c \hat{\mathbf{z}}\end{aligned}$$

a^1
 a^2
 a^3



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	0	=	0	(2a)	Al I
\mathbf{B}_2	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2a)	Al I
\mathbf{B}_3	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	Rb I
\mathbf{B}_4	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	Rb I
\mathbf{B}_5	$z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	F I
\mathbf{B}_6	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	F I
\mathbf{B}_7	$-z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	F I
\mathbf{B}_8	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	F I
\mathbf{B}_9	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4g)	F II
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4g)	F II
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$-(x_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + x_4 \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$-a(x_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4g)	F II
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$(x_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$a(x_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4g)	F II

References

- [1] A. Bulou and J. Nouet, *Structural phase transitions in ferroelastic RbAlF₄. I. DSC, X-ray powder diffraction investigations and neutron powder profile refinement of the structures*, J. Phys. C: Solid State Phys. **15**, 183–196 (1982), doi:10.1088/0022-3719/15/2/004.