β-$CuZrF_6$ Structure: AB6C_hR8_148_a_f_b-001

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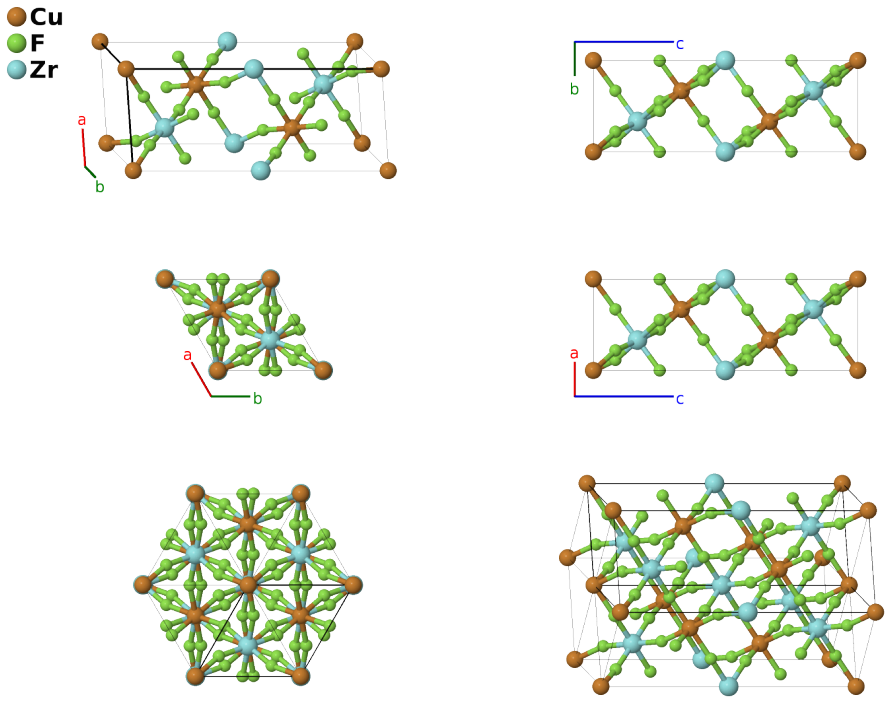
https://aflow.org/p/7RW9

https://aflow.org/p/AB6C_hR8_148_a_f_b-001



Prototype	CuF_6Zr
AFLOW prototype label	AB6C_hR8_148_a_f_b-001
ICSD	30116
Pearson symbol	hR8
Space group number	148
Space group symbol	$R\bar{3}$
AFLOW prototype command	`aflow --proto=AB6C_hR8_148_a_f_b-001 --params=`$a, c/a, x_3, y_3, z_3$

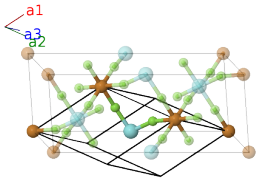
- $CuZrF_6$ exists in four forms, depending on the temperature. Structures below 500K show evidence of a Jahn-Teller distortion.
  - α'-$CuZrF_6$ is the high temperature cubic form. Evidence from (Propach, 1978) shows this to be stable above $\approx$ 450K. We use the lattice constant at 500K.
  - α-$CuZrF_6$ is stable above 383K. The fluorine (6f) sites are doubled, with only one of each pair occupied. We use data taken at 393K.

  - β-$CuZrF_6$ (this structure) is stable between 353 and 383K. In this case the Jahn-Teller distortion is locked in, so there are only six fluorine sites, all fully occupied.
  - γ-$CuZrF_6$ is stable below 353K. Again each fluorine site is only half-filled.

- Hexagonal settings of this structure can be obtained with the option `--hex`.

Rhombohedral primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{a_1} &= \tfrac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \tfrac{1}{3}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \\
\mathbf{a_2} &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \tfrac{1}{3}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \\
\mathbf{a_3} &= -\tfrac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \tfrac{1}{3}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}
\end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

		Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B_1}$	=	0	=	0	(1a)	Cu I
$\mathbf{B_2}$	=	$\frac{1}{2}\,\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	Zr I
$\mathbf{B_3}$	=	$x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 + y_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\,(x_3 - z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,(x_3 - 2y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c\,(x_3 + y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6f)	F I
$\mathbf{B_4}$	=	$z_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + y_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{1}{2}a\,(y_3 - z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,(2x_3 - y_3 - z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c\,(x_3 + y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6f)	F I
$\mathbf{B_5}$	=	$y_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 + z_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + x_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{1}{2}a\,(x_3 - y_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,(x_3 + y_3 - 2z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}c\,(x_3 + y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6f)	F I
$\mathbf{B_6}$	=	$-x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 - y_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{1}{2}a\,(x_3 - z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,(x_3 - 2y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \frac{1}{3}c\,(x_3 + y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6f)	F I
$\mathbf{B_7}$	=	$-z_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 - y_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\,(y_3 - z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,(2x_3 - y_3 - z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \frac{1}{3}c\,(x_3 + y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6f)	F I
$\mathbf{B_8}$	=	$-y_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 - z_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 - x_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\,(x_3 - y_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,(x_3 + y_3 - 2z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \frac{1}{3}c\,(x_3 + y_3 + z_3)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6f)	F I

References

[1] V. Propach and F. Steffens, *Über die Strukturen der $CuZrF_6$-Modifikationen - Neutronenbeugungsuntersuchungen an den Kristallpulvern*, Z. Krystallogr. **33**, 268–274 (1978), doi:10.1515/znb-1978-0304.