

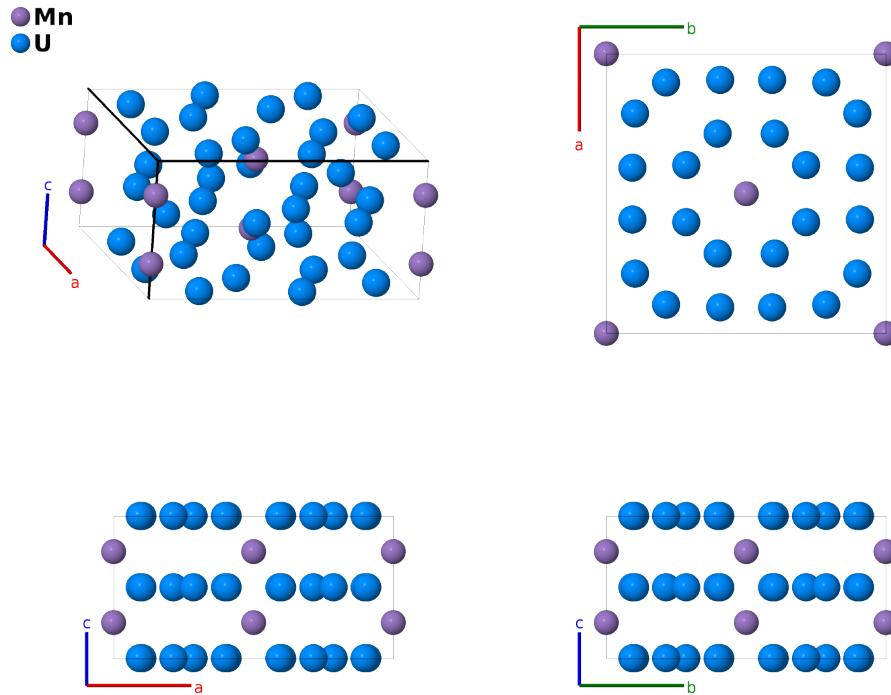
U_6Mn ($D2_c$) Structure: AB6_tI28_140_a_hk-001

This structure originally had the label `AB6_tI28_140_a_hk`. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

Cite this page as: D. Hicks, M. J. Mehl, M. Esters, C. Oses, 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/p/1Q6T>

https://aflow.org/p/AB6_tI28_140_a_hk-001



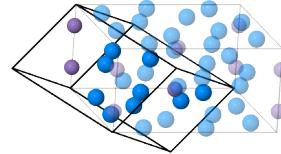
Prototype	MnU_6
AFLOW prototype label	<code>AB6_tI28_140_a_hk-001</code>
Strukturbericht designation	$D2_c$
ICSD	150486
Pearson symbol	tI28
Space group number	140
Space group symbol	$I4/mcm$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB6_tI28_140_a_hk-001 --params=a, c/a, x2, x3, y3</code>

Other compounds with this structure
 Pu_6Co , Pu_6Fe , U_6Co , U_6Fe , U_6Ni , U_6Np

- This structure is closely related to the V_4SiSb_2 structure. This can also be identified as a defected version of the $D8_m$ W_5Si_3 structure.

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)	Mn I
\mathbf{B}_2	$\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4}\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{3}{4}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Mn I
\mathbf{B}_3	$(x_2 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 + x_2\mathbf{a}_2 + (2x_2 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_2\hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	U I
\mathbf{B}_4	$-(x_2 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 - x_2\mathbf{a}_2 - (2x_2 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_2\hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	U I
\mathbf{B}_5	$x_2\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_2 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_2\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	U I
\mathbf{B}_6	$-x_2\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_2 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_2\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(8h)	U I
\mathbf{B}_7	$y_3\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + (x_3 + y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ay_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ay_3\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(16k)	U II
\mathbf{B}_8	$-y_3\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - (x_3 + y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ay_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ay_3\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(16k)	U II
\mathbf{B}_9	$x_3\mathbf{a}_1 - y_3\mathbf{a}_2 + (x_3 - y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ay_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(16k)	U II
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$-x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + y_3\mathbf{a}_2 - (x_3 - y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ay_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(16k)	U II
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$(y_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 - (x_3 - y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ay_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16k)	U II
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$-(y_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + (x_3 - y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ay_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ay_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16k)	U II
\mathbf{B}_{13}	$(x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 + (y_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + (x_3 + y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ay_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16k)	U II
\mathbf{B}_{14}	$-(x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 - (y_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 - (x_3 + y_3)\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ay_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16k)	U II

References

[1] N. C. Baenziger, R. E. Rundle, A. I. Snow, and A. S. Wilson, *Compounds of uranium with the transition metals of the first long period*, Acta Cryst. **3**, 34–40 (1950), doi:10.1107/S0365110X50000082.

Found in

[1] P. Villars, *PAULING FILE* (2016). In: Inorganic Solid Phases, SpringerMaterials (online database), Springer, Heidelberg.