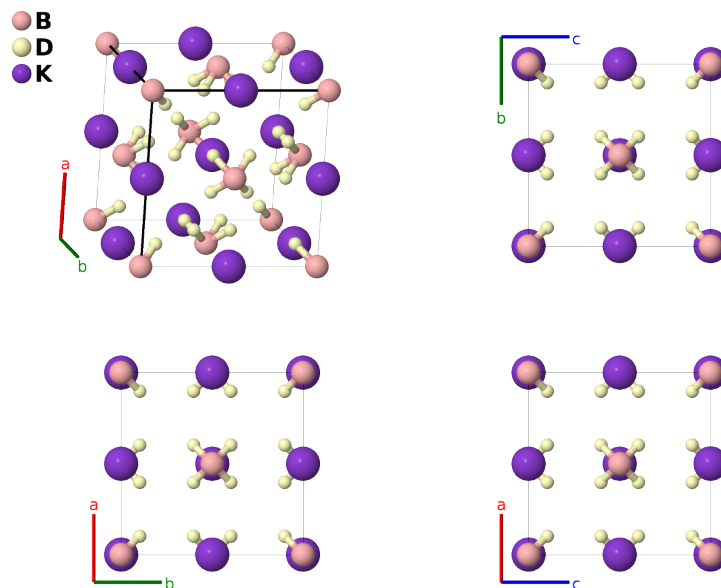


# Room Temperature $\text{KBD}_4$ Structure: AB8C\_cF40\_225\_a\_f\_b-001

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<https://aflow.org/p/WSA1>

[https://aflow.org/p/AB8C\\_cF40\\_225\\_a\\_f\\_b-001](https://aflow.org/p/AB8C_cF40_225_a_f_b-001)



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Prototype               | $\text{BH}_4\text{K}$   |
| AFLOW prototype label   | AB8C_cF40_225_a_f_b-001   |
| ICSD                    | 99263   |
| Pearson symbol          | cF40  |
| Space group number      | 225   |
| Space group symbol      | $Fm\bar{3}m$  |
| AFLOW prototype command | <code>aflow --proto=AB8C_cF40_225_a_f_b-001<br/>--params=a, x3</code> |

## Other compounds with this structure

$\text{CsBD}_4$ ,  $\text{CsBH}_4$ ,  $\text{KBH}_4$ ,  $\text{LaBH}_8$ ,  $\text{NaBD}_4$ ,  $\text{NaBH}_4$ ,  $\text{RbBD}_4$ ,  $\text{RbBH}_4$

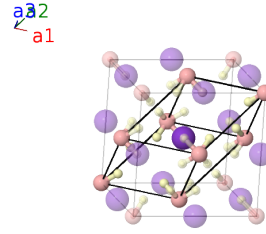
- This is the room-temperature phase of all of these structures.
- Below 70K  $\text{KBD}_4$  transforms into a tetragonal structure with the deuterium atoms forming a tetrahedron around the boron, but this is not seen for  $(\text{Cs,Na,Rb})\text{BD}_4$  or  $(\text{Cs,Na,Rb})\text{BH}_4$ , where the system remains cubic (Renaudin, 2004).
- In all of the  $\text{ABD}_4$  structures the deuterium atoms only occupy half of the (32f) sites. (Soldate, 1954) suggests that in the  $\text{H}_4$  compounds the hydrogen atoms form a rotating tetrahedra around the boron atoms.
- (Di Cataldo, 2021) predict  $\text{LaBH}_8$  forms in this structure at pressures around 50 GPa, where it would superconduct with  $T_c = 126\text{K}$ . In this case the (32f) sites are fully filled.

- Most authors use  $\text{NaBH}_4$  as the prototype, but since (Renaudin, 2004) provide information on the location of the deuterium atoms we use  $\text{KBD}_4$ , with data taken at room temperature, we use this as the prototype.

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### Face-centered Cubic primitive vectors

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




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### Basis vectors

|                   | Lattice coordinates |  | Cartesian coordinates | Wyckoff position  | Atom type |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| $\mathbf{B}_1$    | $=$                 | $0$  | $=$                   | $0$   | (4a) B I  |
| $\mathbf{B}_2$    | $=$                 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$                   | $\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4b) K I  |
| $\mathbf{B}_3$    | $=$                 | $x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                         | $=$                   | $ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                         | (32f) D I |
| $\mathbf{B}_4$    | $=$                 | $x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - 3x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                        | $=$                   | $-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                        | (32f) D I |
| $\mathbf{B}_5$    | $=$                 | $x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - 3x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                        | $=$                   | $-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                        | (32f) D I |
| $\mathbf{B}_6$    | $=$                 | $-3x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                       | $=$                   | $ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                         | (32f) D I |
| $\mathbf{B}_7$    | $=$                 | $-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + 3x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                       | $=$                   | $ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                         | (32f) D I |
| $\mathbf{B}_8$    | $=$                 | $-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                        | $=$                   | $-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                        | (32f) D I |
| $\mathbf{B}_9$    | $=$                 | $-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + 3x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                       | $=$                   | $ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                         | (32f) D I |
| $\mathbf{B}_{10}$ | $=$                 | $3x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$                        | $=$                   | $-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$                        | (32f) D I |

### References

- [1] G. Renaudin, S. Gomes, H. Hagemann, L. Keller, and K. Yvon, *Structural and spectroscopic studies on the alkali borohydrides  $\text{MBH}_4$  ( $M = \text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$ )*, J. Alloys Compd. **375**, 98–106 (2004), doi:10.1016/j.jallcom.2003.11.018.
- [2] A. M. Soldate, *Crystal Structure of Sodium Borohydride*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **69**, 987–988 (1954), doi:10.1021/ja01197a002.

### Found in

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