High Temperature $GdBO_3$ Structure: ABC3_hP10_194_c_a_h-002

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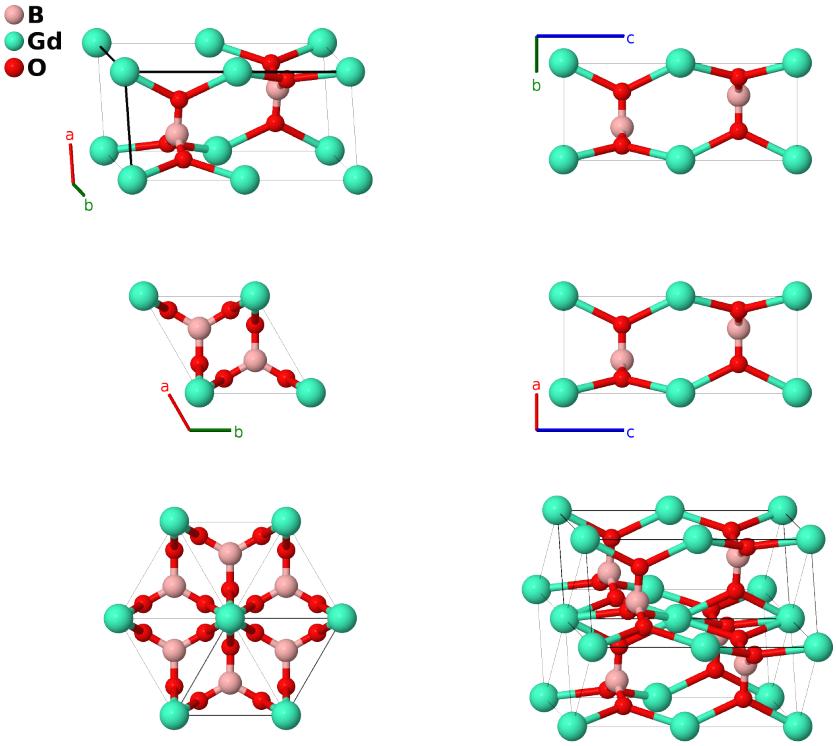
https://aflow.org/p/R6VB

https://aflow.org/p/ABC3_hP10_194_c_a_h-002



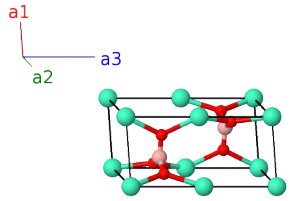
Prototype	$BGdO_3$
AFLOW prototype label	ABC3_hP10_194_c_a_h-002
ICSD	87779
Pearson symbol	hP10
Space group number	194
Space group symbol	$P6_3/mmc$
AFLOW prototype command	`aflow --proto=ABC3_hP10_194_c_a_h-002 --params=`$a, c/a, x_3$

- (Ren, 1999) found two structures for $GdBO_3$: a low-temperature rhombohedral structure, and this high-temperature hexagonal structure.
- There is large thermal hysteresis in this system, with the LT $\rightarrow$ HT transition taking place at 1109K and the HT $\rightarrow$ LT transition at 819K.

- (Ren, 1999) list YBO_3 as the prototype for this phase, but although related it differs from both our ordered and disordered YBO_3 structures.
- This structure has the same AFLOW label, ABC3_hP10_194_c_a_h, as the $BaNiO_3$ structure, but the c/a ration of $GdBO_3$ is more than twice that of $BaNiO_3$, so we treat them as different structures. The structures are generated by the same symmetry operations with different sets of parameters (`--params`) specified in their corresponding CIF files.

Hexagonal primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

		Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B_1}$	=	0	=	0	(2a)	Gd I
$\mathbf{B_2}$	=	$\frac{1}{2}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Gd I
$\mathbf{B_3}$	=	$\frac{1}{3}\,\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3}\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	B I
$\mathbf{B_4}$	=	$\frac{2}{3}\,\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3}\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	B I
$\mathbf{B_5}$	=	$x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 + 2x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6h)	O I
$\mathbf{B_6}$	=	$-2x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{3}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6h)	O I
$\mathbf{B_7}$	=	$x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\sqrt{3}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6h)	O I
$\mathbf{B_8}$	=	$-x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 - 2x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\frac{3}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6h)	O I
$\mathbf{B_9}$	=	$2x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6h)	O I
$\mathbf{B_{10}}$	=	$-x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\sqrt{3}ax_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6h)	O I

References

[1] M. Ren, J. H. Lin, Y. Dong, L. Q. Yang, M. Z. Su, and L. P. You, *Structure and Phase Transition of $GdBO_3$*, Chem. Mater. **11**, 1576–1580 (1999), doi:10.1021/cm990022o.