

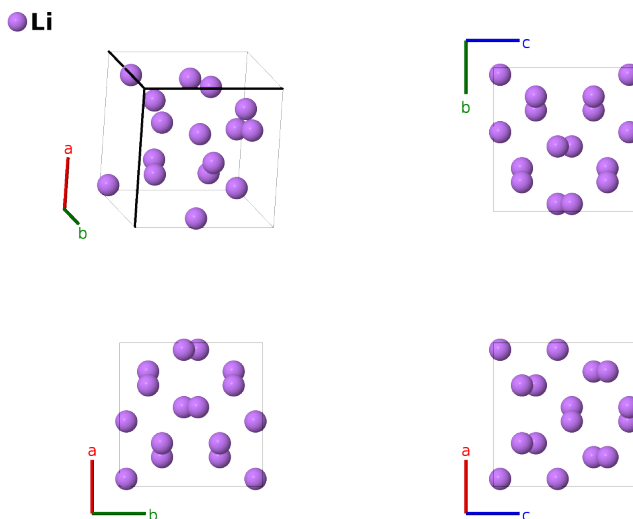
# High-pressure cI16 Li Structure: A\_cI16\_220\_c-001

This structure originally had the label A\_cI16\_220\_c. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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<https://aflow.org/p/BTF5>

[https://aflow.org/p/A\\_cI16\\_220\\_c-001](https://aflow.org/p/A_cI16_220_c-001)



<b>Prototype</b>	Li
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	A_cI16_220_c-001
<b>ICSD</b>	109012
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	cI16
<b>Space group number</b>	220
<b>Space group symbol</b>	$I\bar{4}3d$
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<pre>aflow --proto=A_cI16_220_c-001       --params=a, x<sub>1</sub></pre>

## Other compounds with this structure

Na (under pressure)

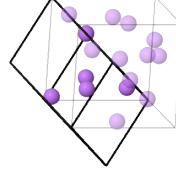
- This is a high-pressure phase of lithium. We use the data from (Hanfland, 2000) at 38.9 GPa. When  $x_1 = 0$  this becomes a body-centered cubic ( $A2$ ) system.
- We have used the fact that all vectors of the form  $(\pm a/2\hat{x} \pm a/2\hat{y} \pm a/2\hat{z})$  are primitive vectors of the body-centered cubic lattice to simplify the positions of some atoms in both lattice and Cartesian coordinates.
- The ICSD entry was recorded at 45 GPa.

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## Body-centered Cubic primitive vectors

a3  
a2  
a1

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




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## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= 2x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + 2x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + 2x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - (2x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= -(2x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= -(2x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= (2x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + (2x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + (2x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - 2x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= -2x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= -2x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_1 - \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - a(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16c)	Li I

## References

- [1] M. Hanfland, K. Syassen, N. E. Christensen, and D. L. Novikov, *New high-pressure phases of lithium*, Nature **408**, 174–178 (2000), doi:10.1038/35041515.