

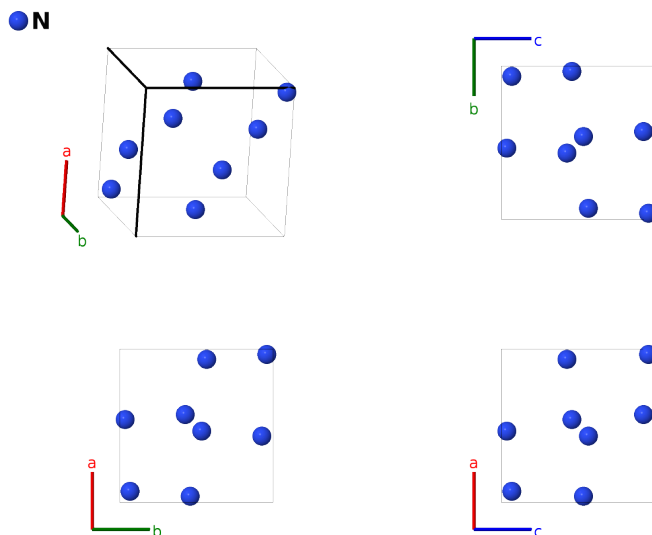
# $\alpha$ -N ( $P2_13$ ) Structure: A\_cP8\_198\_2a-001

This structure originally had the label A\_cP8\_198\_2a. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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

[https://aflow.org/p/A\\_cP8\\_198\\_2a-001](https://aflow.org/p/A_cP8_198_2a-001)



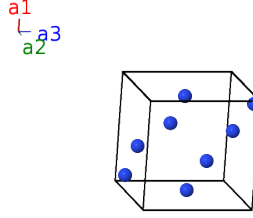
Prototype	N
AFLOW prototype label	A_cP8_198_2a-001
ICSD	27249
Pearson symbol	cP8
Space group number	198
Space group symbol	$P2_13$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A_cP8_198_2a-001 --params=a, x1, x2</code>

- Solid nitrogen is found in three forms (Mills, 1969; Donohue, 1974):
  - The ground state  $\alpha$ -N structure, stable below 35.6K, found either in a centrosymmetric or a non-centrosymmetric cubic structure.
  - The hexagonal  $\beta$ -phase, which has freely rotating  $N_2$  molecules and is stable up to the melting point, and
  - High-pressure  $\gamma$ -N, stable above 355 MPa.
- There is considerable controversy about the crystal structure of  $\alpha$ -N, as outlined in (Donohue, 1982, pp. 280-285). This page assumes the non-centrosymmetric  $P2_13$  #198 structure. The other possibility is the  $Pa\bar{3}$  #205 structure, where the  $N_2$  dimers are centered on an inversion site. (Venables, 1974) makes a convincing case that the ground state is  $Pa\bar{3}$ , but we present both structures. Density Functional Theory calculations show no appreciable difference in energy between the  $Pa_3$  and  $P2_13$  structures. (Mehl, 2015)

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## Simple Cubic primitive vectors

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




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## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$-(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + (x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + a(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$-x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 - (x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N II
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$-(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N II
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$-x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 - (x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	N II

## References

- [1] S. J. L. Placa and W. C. Hamilton, *Refinement of the crystal structure of  $\alpha$ -N<sub>2</sub>*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **28**, 984–985 (1972), doi:10.1107/S0567740872003541.
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- [3] J. Donohue, *The Structures of the Elements* (Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, New York, 1974).
- [4] J. A. Venables and C. A. English, *Electron diffraction and the structure of  $\alpha$ -N<sub>2</sub>*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **30**, 929–935 (1974), doi:10.1107/S0567740874004067.
- [5] M. J. Mehl, D. Finkenstadt, C. Dane, G. L. W. Hart, and S. Curtarolo, *Finding the stable structures of N<sub>1-x</sub>W<sub>x</sub> with an ab initio high-throughput approach*, Phys. Rev. B **91**, 184110 (2015), doi:10.1103/PhysRevB.91.184110.

## Found in

- [1] J. Donohue, *The Structures of the Elements* (Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, New York, 1974).