

TaN

*hP6*(189) *P*-62*m* – fda**TaN**  $\epsilon$  [2]

Structural features: NTa<sub>5</sub> square pyramids share edges and vertices to form a 3D-framework. Filled-up derivative of  $\omega$ -Ti.

Petrinin V.F., Sorokin N.I. (1982) [1]

NTa

$a = 0.517$ ,  $c = 0.289$  nm,  $c/a = 0.559$ ,  $V = 0.0669$  nm<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 3$

site	Wyck.	sym.	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	occ.	atomic environment
N1	3 <i>f</i>	<i>m2m</i>	0.393	0	0		square pyramid Ta <sub>5</sub>
Ta2	2 <i>d</i>	-6..	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		trigonal prism N <sub>6</sub>
Ta3	1 <i>a</i>	-62 <i>m</i>	0	0	0		coplanar triangle N <sub>3</sub>

Experimental: powder, diffractometer, neutrons,  $R_B = 0.030$

Remarks: Phase stable at  $T < \sim 2273$  K. The same data are quoted in [6]. A structure proposal in space group (191) *P6/mmm* with N in octahedral voids ([3]; [4]; [7]) is superseded (see [2]). In [5] the Hermann-Mauguin symbol for the space group (quoted from [2]) is misprinted as *P*-6, and in [6] as *P6/mmm* instead of *P*-62*m*.

References: [1] Petrinin V.F., Sorokin N.I. (1982), Inorg. Mater. 18, 1733-1736 (Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Neorg. Mater. 18, 2005-2208). [2] Christensen A.N., Lebech B. (1978), Acta Crystallogr. B 34, 261-263. [3] Brauer G., Zapp K.H. (1953), Naturwissenschaften 40, 604. [4] Schönberg N. (1954), Acta Chem. Scand. 8, 199-203. [5] Brauer G., Kiliani W. (1979), Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. 452, 17-26. [6] Ogawa T. (1994), J. Alloys Compd. 203, 221-227. [7] Brauer G., Zapp K.H. (1954), Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. 277, 129-139.