$LiAl_2[NO_3][OH]_6$	*hP*32	(176) $P6_3/m$ – ih^2fba

$[LiAl_2(OH)_6]NO_3$ [1]
Structural features: Slabs of edge-linked $Li(OH)_6$ and $Al(OH)_6$ octahedra alternate with layers containing NO_3 trigonal units (perpendicular to [001], partial rotational disorder).

Besserguenev A.V. et al. (1997) [1]
$Al_2H_6LiNO_9$
$a = 0.51092$, $c = 1.43738$ nm, $c/a = 2.813$, $V = 0.3249$ nm^3, $Z = 2$

site	Wyck.	sym.	*x*	*y*	*z*	occ.	atomic environment
(OH)1	12*i*	1	0.004	0.3639	0.0717		non-coplanar triangle Al_2Li
O2	6*h*	*m*..	0.063	0.266	$^1/_4$	0.153	non-coplanar triangle NO_2
O3	6*h*	*m*..	0.266	0.203	$^1/_4$	0.847	non-coplanar triangle NO_2
Al4	4*f*	3..	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	0.0		octahedron $(OH)_6$
Li5	2*b*	-3..	0	0	0		octahedron $(OH)_6$
N6	2*a*	-6..	0	0	$^1/_4$		coplanar hexagon O_6

Transformation from published data: origin shift 0 0 $^1/_2$
Experimental: powder, diffractometer, X-rays, $R_p = 0.054$

Remarks: Hydrogen atoms are not taken into consideration for Pearson symbol, Wyckoff sequence and atomic environments.

References: [1] Besserguenev A.V., Fogg A.M., Francis R.J., Price S.J., O'Hare D., Isupov V.P., Tolochko B.P. (1997), Chem. Mater. 9, 241-247.