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Crystallography of the Chemical Elements

As Tabulated by William Hume-Rothery

in "The Structure of Metals and Alloys," Monograph No. 1, British Institute of Metals.

Emendations (by H. C. Vacher) Represent Values that Have Appeared in the Literature from 1936 to 1940 Inclusive.

Element Atomic No.	Electron Arrangement in Free Atoms	Crystal Structure (Note a)	Axial Ratio $c:a$	Coordination No.	Lattice Constant		Interatomic Distance		Atomic Diameter Coordination No. 12 (Note f)	Reference (g)
					a	c	d_1	d_2		
Group IV A in Periodic Sequence										
22, Titanium	[2][8][10]2 (slightly over 900°C.)	$\alpha = \square$	1.601	6,6	2.95s	4.72g	2.91s	2.95s	2.93	—
		$\beta = \oplus$	—	8	3.32	—	2.87s	—	2.96	2
40, Zirconium	[2][8][18][10]2 (data for 867°C.)	$\alpha = \square$	1.589	6,6	3.22s	5.12s	3.16g	3.22s	3.19	—
		$\beta = \oplus$	—	8	3.61	—	3.12g	—	—	—
72, Hafnium	[2][8][18][32][10]2	\square	1.587	6,6	3.20g	5.07g	3.13g	3.20g	3.17	—
90, Thorium	[2][8][18][32][18][10]2	\square	—	12	5.07g or 5.09g	—	3.59g or 3.60g	—	—	—
Group IV B, Including Carbon and Silicon										
6, Carbon, diamond	[2]4	\diamond	—	4	3.560g	—	1.511s	—	—	—
graphite		\square (b)	2.75	6	2.46	6.78	1.42	2.46	—	—
14, Silicon	[2][8]4	\diamond	—	4	5.417s±5	—	2.345g	—	—	1
32, Germanium	[2][8][18]4	\diamond	—	4	5.64g	—	2.44s	—	2.78g	—
50, Tin, gray	[2][8][18][18]4	\diamond	—	4	6.46	—	—	—	3.16g	—
white		Δ	0.545g	4,2	5.819g	3.175s	3.016g	3.175s	—	—
82, Lead	[2][8][18][32][18]4	\square	—	12	4.938g	—	3.492s	—	3.49g	—
Group V A in Periodic Sequence										
23, Vanadium	[2][8][11]2	\oplus	—	8	3.033g	—	2.627g	—	2.69	1
41, Columbium	[2][8][18][12]1	\oplus	—	8	3.294±1	—	2.853	—	2.94	—
73, Tantalum	[2][8][18][32][11]2	\oplus	—	8	3.295g±3	—	2.854g	—	2.94	1
91, Protactinium	[2][8][18][32][18][11]2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group V B										
7, Nitrogen	[2]5	α -cubic	—	—	5.66	—	1.06	—	—	—
		β -hex.	1.63s	—	4.034±9	6.582±15	—	—	—	1
15, Phosphorus, metallic	[2][8]5	\square	$a:b:c=1:1.32:3.17$	—	3.31	$b=4.38$	10.50	2.17	2.20	—
33, Arsenic	[2][8][18]5	\square	$\alpha=54^\circ 75'$	3,3	4.13s±6	—	2.50g	3.13g	—	1
51, Antimony	[2][8][18][18]5	\square	$\alpha=57^\circ 6.5'$	3,3	4.497g±2	—	2.879s	3.378g	3.228	1
83, Bismuth	[2][8][18][32][18]5	\square	$\alpha=57^\circ 14.2'$	3,3	4.735g±6	—	3.103g	3.472g	3.64	1
Group VI A in Periodic Sequence										
24, Chromium	[2][8][13]1	$\alpha = \oplus$	—	8	2.878g	—	2.492g	—	2.57	—
		$\beta = \square$	1.626	6,6	2.71g	4.41g	2.709	2.717	2.71	—
42, Molybdenum	[2][8][18][13]1	\oplus	—	8	3.140s	—	2.719g	—	2.80	—
74, Tungsten	[2][8][18][32][12]2	$\alpha = \oplus$	—	8	3.158s	—	2.735g	—	2.82	—
		$\beta = \text{cubic (c)}$	8 atoms in unit cell	—	5.038	—	2.519	2.616	—	—
92, Uranium	[2][8][18][32][13][12]2	\square	4 atoms in unit cell	—	2.852	4.945	2.76	2.85	—	9
			$a:b:c=1:2.056:1.734$, $b=5.865$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group VI B										
8, Oxygen	[2]6	$\alpha = \square$	4 atoms in unit cell	—	5.50	3.44	—	—	—	1
			$a:b:c=1:0.691:0.625$, $b=3.82$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		$\beta = \square$	$\alpha=99.1^\circ$, 12 atoms in unit cell	—	6.19	—	—	—	—	1
		$\gamma = \text{cube}$	16 atoms in unit cell	—	6.83	—	—	—	—	1
16, Sulphur	[2][8]6	$\alpha = \square$	128 atoms in unit cell	—	10.48	24.55	2.12	3.36	—	1
			$a:b:c=1:1.233:2.343$, $b=12.92$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
at 103°C.		(d) mono-clinic	$a:b:c=1:1.011:1.006$, $\beta=83^\circ 16'$	—	10.90	10.96	—	—	—	2
34, Selenium	[2][8][18]6	\square (e)	1.140	2,4	4.337	4.945	2.316	3.457	—	—
		monoclinic (α)	$a:b:c=1:0.998:1.281$	—	8.992	11.52	—	—	—	1
			32 atoms in unit cell; $\beta=91^\circ 34'$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		monoclinic (β)	$a:b:c=1:6.311:7.261$	—	12.74	9.25	—	—	—	1
			32 atoms in unit cell; $\beta=95^\circ 4'$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52, Tellurium	[2][8][18][18]6	\square (e)	1.33	2,4	4.445	5.912	2.858	3.46	—	—
84, Polonium	[2][8][18][32][18]6	pseudo hexagonal	3 atoms in pseudocell	—	4.25	7.05 or 14.12	—	—	—	6
		probably monoclinic	$a:b:c=1:0.578:1.900$	—	7.42	14.10	3.4	4.0	—	6
			12 atoms in unit cell; $\beta=92^\circ$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: (a) \oplus is body-centered cubic; \square is face-centered cubic; \square is close packed hexagonal except as noted; \diamond is diamond; Δ is tetragonal; \square is rhombic, and \square is orthorhombic.

(b) Graphite is hexagonal, not close packed, with four atoms per unit cell.

(c) Cubic structure; two positions distinguishable, X and Y. Each atom X has 12Y at 2.816 Å; each atom Y has 2Y at 2.519 and 4X at 2.816 Å.

(d) Unit cell contains 48S or 6S₈.

(e) Hexagonal, not close packed; each atom has 2 neighbors at d_1 and 4 at d_2 .

(f) Atomic diameters for new values have been computed by following Hume-Rothery's procedure whenever possible.

(g) See Page 580, Metal Progress, May 1941.