

Building scheme for AEI and CHA



1. Periodic Building Unit – 2. Connection mode – 3. Projections of the unit cell content
4. Channels and/or cages – 5. Supplementary information

1. Periodic Building Unit:

The two-dimensional Periodic Building Unit (PerBU) in AEI and CHA is the double 6-ring layer depicted in Figure 1. Double 6-rings (one in bold; built from two 6-rings or two 4-2 units or three 4-rings), related by translations along the diagonals, are connected into the xy layer through 4-rings (see also [alternative description](#) of PerBU in AEI).

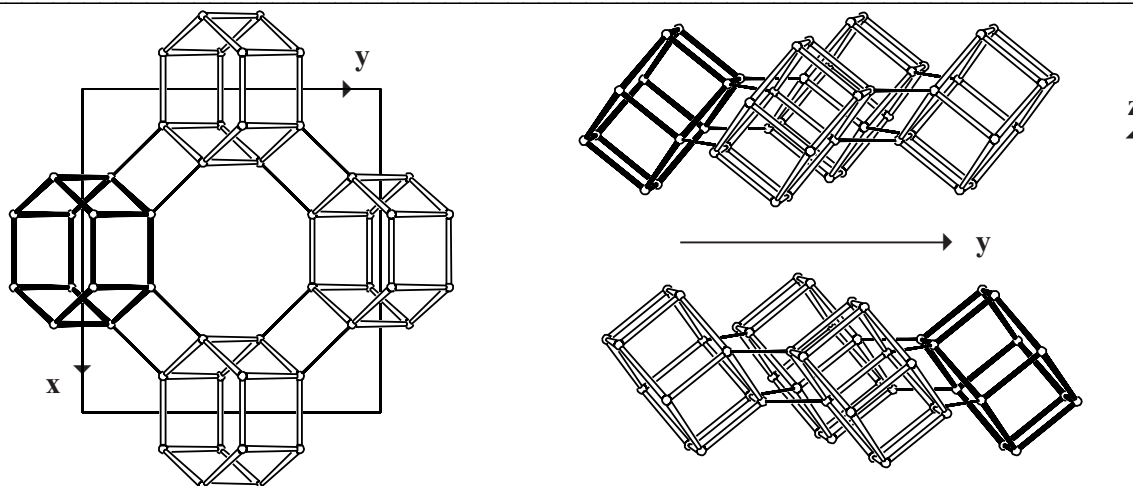


Figure 1. PerBU viewed along z (left) and along x (right). The layers, depicted top right and bottom right, are identical and related by a rotation of 180° about z . ▲

2. Connection mode:

Neighboring PerBUs can be connected along the plane normal z through 4-rings in two different ways: (1): neighboring PerBUs are related by a pure translation along the plane normal; (2): neighboring PerBUs are related by a rotation of 180° about the plane normal.

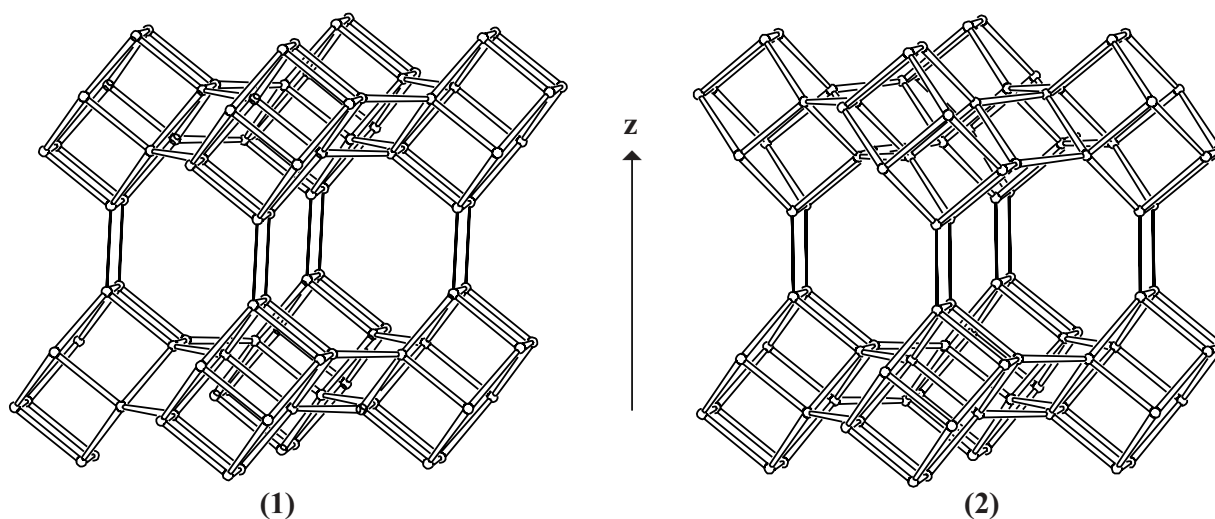


Figure 2. Connection mode (1) in CHA (left) and connection mode (2) in AEI viewed along x . ▲

3. Projections of the unit cell content:

Pure **CHA** and **AEI** are obtained when neighboring PerBUs are exclusively related along the plane normal **z** by translation or by a rotation (over 180°), respectively. The projections of the unit cell content are shown in Figure 3.

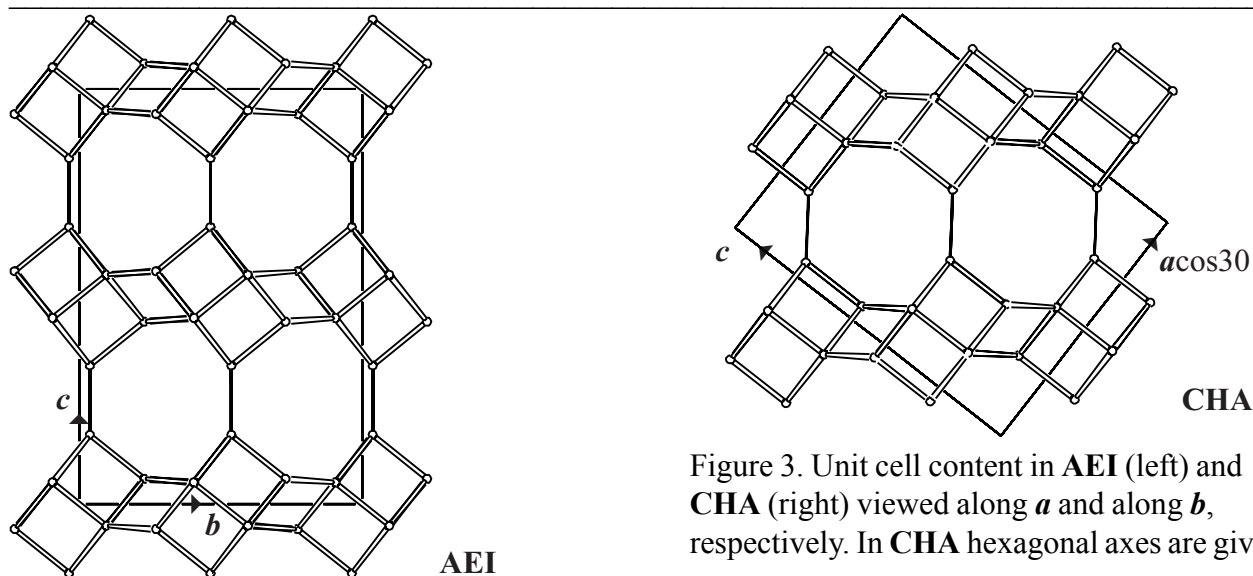


Figure 3. Unit cell content in **AEI** (left) and **CHA** (right) viewed along **a** and along **b**, respectively. In **CHA** hexagonal axes are given.

4. Channels and/or cages:

There are channels parallel to $[001]$ and $[100]$ and $[110]$. The channel intersections, or the *chab*- and *aei*-cavities, are depicted in Figure 4. The three-dimensional channel system is obtained by connecting the cavities through common 8-rings and double 6-rings as illustrated in Figure 5 for **AEI** and in Figure 4 of the alternative building scheme for **CHA** (see also [Alternative description](#)).

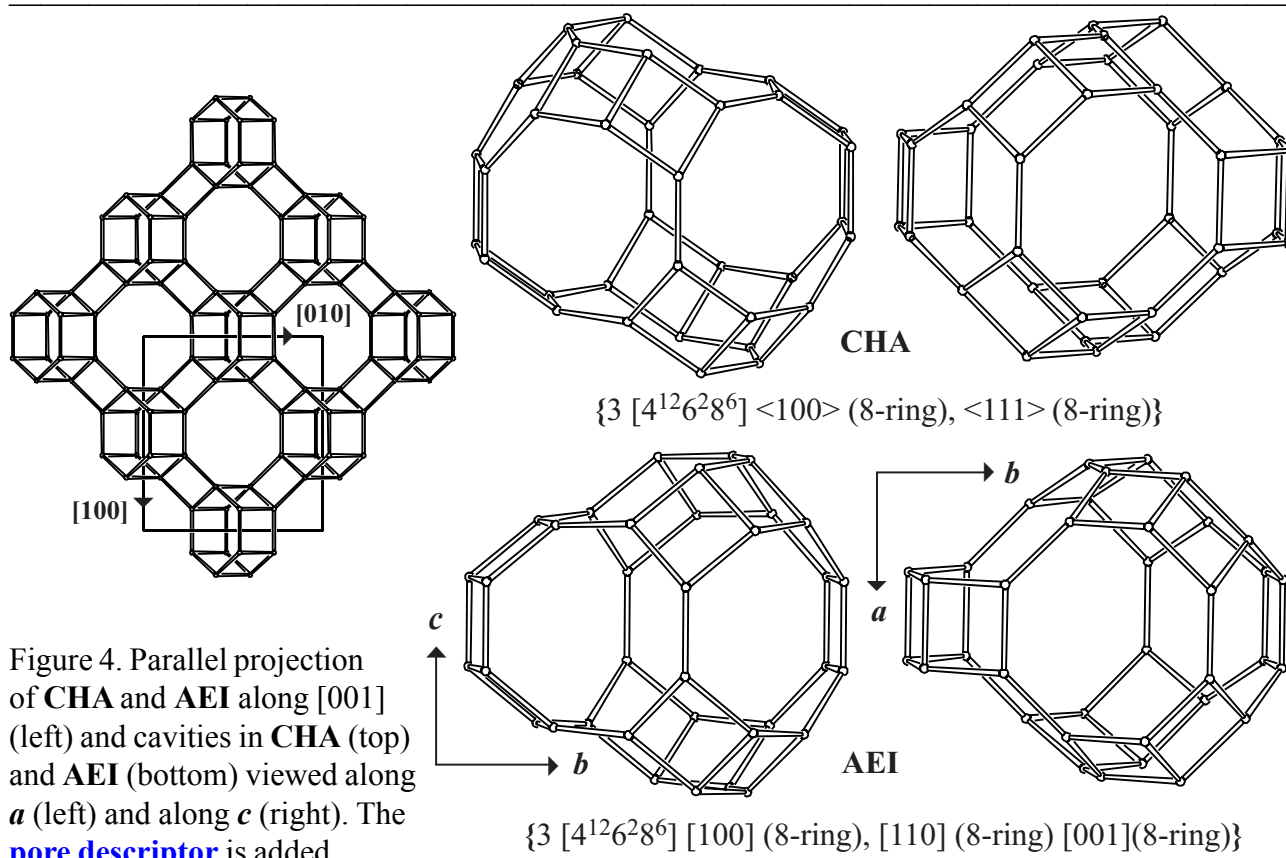


Figure 4. Parallel projection of **CHA** and **AEI** along $[001]$ (left) and cavities in **CHA** (top) and **AEI** (bottom) viewed along **a** (left) and along **c** (right). The **pore descriptor** is added.

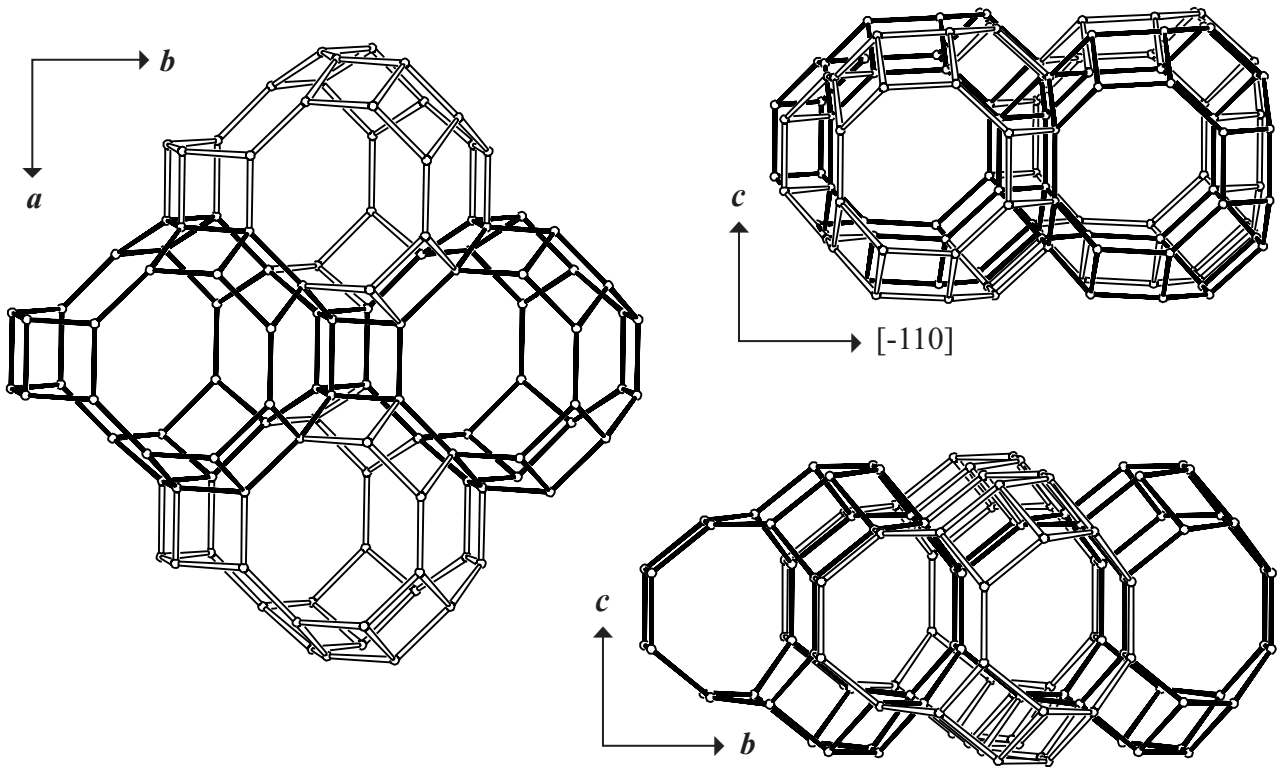


Figure5 (a): Fusion of cavities in AEI in the ab plane (left). 8-Ring channels viewed along $[110]$ (top right) and along a (bottom right).

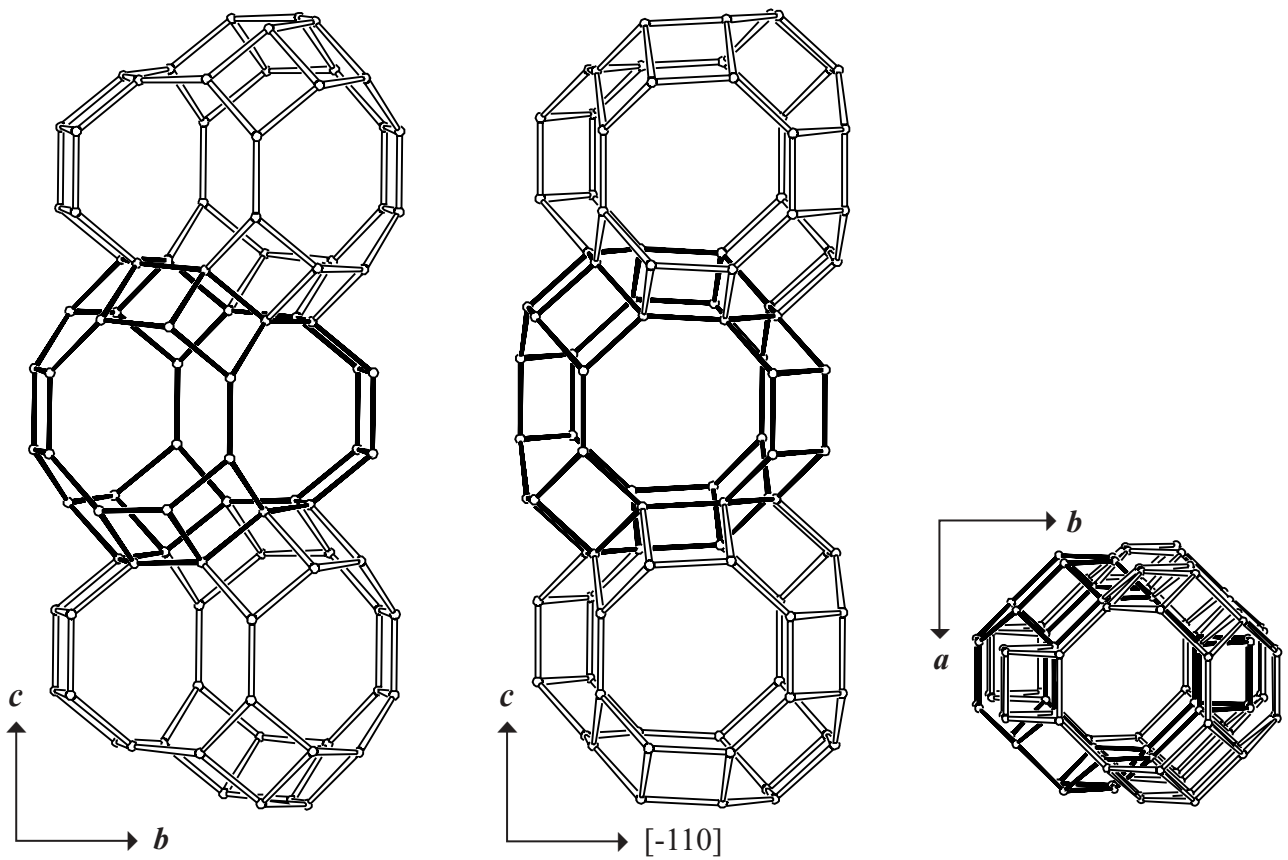


Figure5 (b): Fusion of cavities in AEI along c (left). 8-Ring channels viewed along $[110]$ (middle) and along c (right).



5. Supplementary information:

Other framework types containing (modified) double 6-rings (D6Rs)

Several other framework types can be built using (modified) D6Rs.

In the [INTRO](#) pages links are given to descriptions of other framework types containing (modified) D6Rs (choose: **Double 6-rings**). There is also a link provided to a summary of the Periodic Building Units used in the building schemes of these framework types (choose: **Appendix; Figure 7**).

Alternative description of CHA using a hexagonal array of non-connected 6-rings

A large number of framework types, like **CHA**, can be constructed using a hexagonal array of non-connected 6-rings as PerBU. They all belong to the ABC-6 family. In these framework types the unit cell dimension along the hexagonal axis is $\approx(n^*)2.55 \text{ \AA}$ where n is equal to the number of PerBUs that are connected along the hexagonal axis.

In the [INTRO](#) pages links are given to detailed descriptions of framework types belonging to the ABC-6 family (choose: **ABC-6 family**).

Alternative description of AEI using another PerBU of double 6-rings

The alternative PerBU (see Figure 6) is identical to a diagonal layer in the **AEI** framework. The D6Rs in the diagonal layer are related by a rotation of 180° about c and by pure translations along $[110]$. This PerBU is equal to the ac -layer in **SAV**. The framework types **AEI** and **SAV** can be obtained when neighboring PerBUs are exclusively related by translation along the plane normal $[1-10]$ (**AEI**) or by a rotation of 180° about this plane normal (**SAV**) as shown in Figure 6. ▲

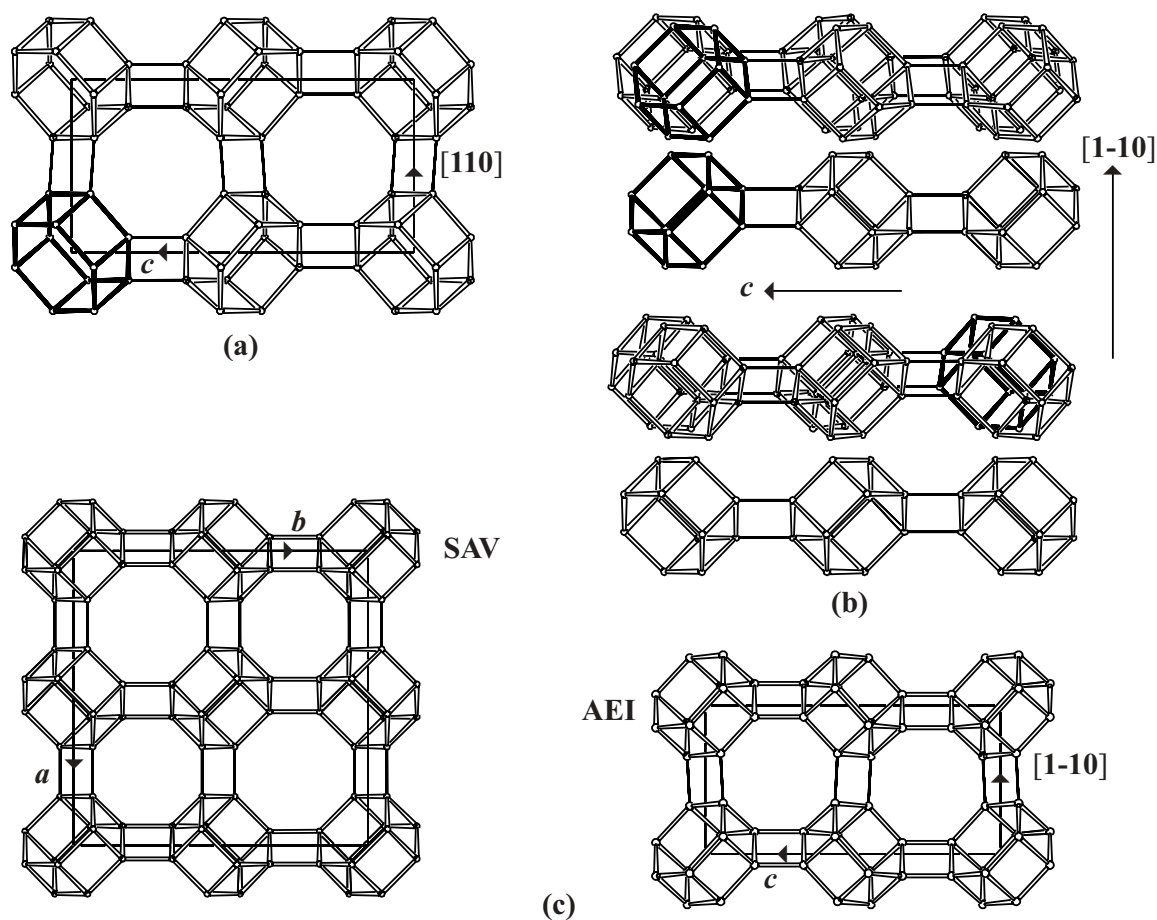


Figure 6. (a): PerBU in **AEI** and **SAV** seen along the plane normal $[1-10]$; (b): The two PerBUs, viewed along $[110]$ in perspective view (top) and in parallel projection (bottom), are identical and are related by a rotation of 180° about $[1-10]$; (c): Projections of the cell content in **SAV** and **AEI**.