**Structural description of NaTe3 in Böttcher & Keller (1986) – Summary**

* In the simplest way, the structure of NaTe3 can be described as Te62– chains arranged along the symmetry axis.
* Since the end atoms of consecutive Te62– chains are only 3.14 Å apart, the chains can be regarded as a linked into strands. (This is in analogy to the Te82– chains in CsTe4, which given the proximity of their end atoms at 3.14 Å can be regarded as forming a 2D crystal structure.)
* Seen in this alternative way (disregarding the boundaries between Te62– chains while re-interpreting the spatial arrangement of atoms across neighboring strands), the structure of NaTe3 can *also* be described as built from cube-shaped Te126– clusters linked into strands. Each cluster consists of an “inner cube” of 6 Te(3) atoms and 2 sodium atoms, with the sodium atoms situated at opposite vertices, and an additional Te(1) atom attached to the “outside” of the cube at each “inner” Te(3) atom. (Each cluster counts 78 valence electrons.)
* In addition to the Te126– clusters, NaTe3 contains six additional Te(2) atoms that serve to link the clusters into strands.
* Each of the “inner” six Te(3) atoms is in close proximity (3.33 Å) to a Te(1) atom from an adjacent strand, which gives rise to a 3D network of clusters – which resembles, with some spatial distortion, corresponding parts of the AgTe3 network.
* A recurring building block of this structure is the TeTe3 group, which appears in many other telluride structures.