

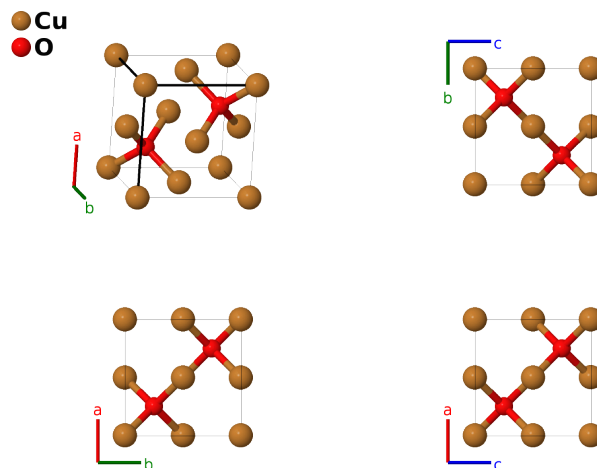
Cuprite (Cu_2O , $C3$) Structure: A2B_cP6_224_b_a-001

This structure originally had the label A2B_cP6_224_b_a. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

Cite this page as: M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, C. Toher, O. Levy, R. M. Hanson, G. Hart, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 1*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **136**, S1-828 (2017). doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2017.01.017

<https://aflow.org/p/WUJH>

https://aflow.org/p/A2B_cP6_224_b_a-001



Prototype	Cu_2O
AFLOW prototype label	A2B_cP6_224_b_a-001
<i>Strukturbericht</i> designation	$C3$
Mineral name	cuprite
ICSD	52043
Pearson symbol	cP6
Space group number	224
Space group symbol	$Pn\bar{3}m$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A2B_cP6_224_b_a-001 --params=a</code>

Other compounds with this structure

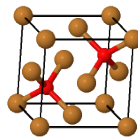
Ag_2O , Pb_2O

- (Restori, 1986) gives the equilibrium lattice constant of Cu_2O as $a=4.627\text{\AA}$, but gives nearest-neighbor distances which yield a lattice constant of 4.267\AA . Since this value agrees with other sources, including those in (Downs, 2003), we use it. The ICSD entry uses 4.2685\AA .

Simple Cubic primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}_1 &= a \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= a \hat{\mathbf{z}}\end{aligned}$$

a1
a2
a3



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	O I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4} a \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	O I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= 0$	$=$	0	(4b)	Cu I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4b)	Cu I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4b)	Cu I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4b)	Cu I

References

- [1] R. Restori and D. Schwarzenbach, *Charge Density in Cuprite, Cu₂O*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **42**, 201–208 (1986), doi:10.1107/S0108768186098336.
- [2] R. T. Downs and M. Hall-Wallace, *The American Mineralogist Crystal Structure Database*, Am. Mineral. **88**, 247–250 (2003).

Found in

- [1] A. Kirfel and K. Eichhorn, *Accurate structure analysis with synchrotron radiation. The electron density in Al₂O₃ and Cu₂O*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. A **46**, 271–284 (1990), doi:10.1107/S0108767389012596.