

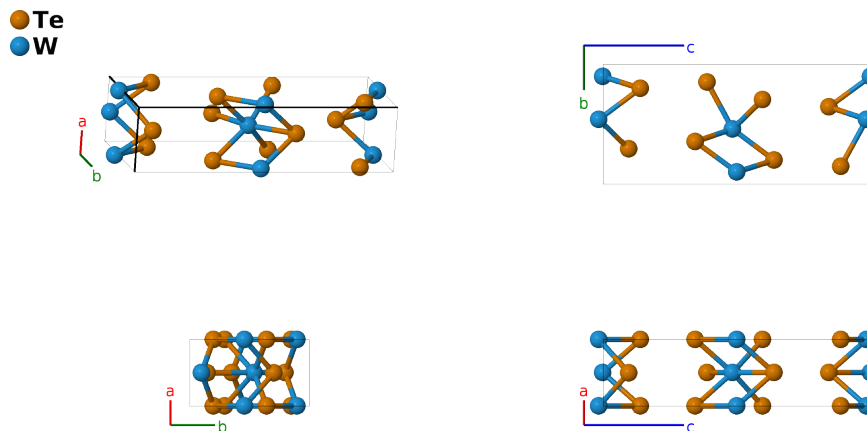
WTe₂ Structure:

A2B_oP12_31_4a_2a-001

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

https://aflow.org/p/A2B_oP12_31_4a_2a-001

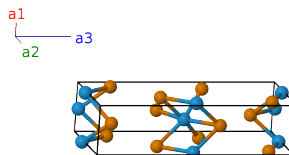


Prototype	Te ₂ W
AFLOW prototype label	A2B_oP12_31_4a_2a-001
ICSD	14348
Pearson symbol	oP12
Space group number	31
Space group symbol	$Pmn2_1$
AFLOW prototype command	aflow --proto=A2B_oP12_31_4a_2a-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, y ₁ , z ₁ , y ₂ , z ₂ , y ₃ , z ₃ , y ₄ , z ₄ , y ₅ , z ₅ , y ₆ , z ₆

- (Brown, 1966) gives this structure in the $Pmn2_1$ setting of space group #31. We used FINDSYM to transform this to the standard $Pmn2_1$ setting.
- Space group $Pmn2_1$ allows an arbitrary choice of origin for the z -axis. We set $z_5 = 1/2$ for the W-I atom.

Simple Orthorhombic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te II
\mathbf{B}_4	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te II
\mathbf{B}_5	$= y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te III
\mathbf{B}_6	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te III
\mathbf{B}_7	$= y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te IV
\mathbf{B}_8	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	Te IV
\mathbf{B}_9	$= y_5 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	W I
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - y_5 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	W I
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$= y_6 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_6 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	W II
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - y_6 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_6 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_6 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	W II

References

- [1] B. E. Brown, *The crystal structures of WTe_2 and high-temperature $MoTe_2$* , Acta Cryst. **20**, 268–274 (1966), doi:10.1107/S0365110X66000513.