

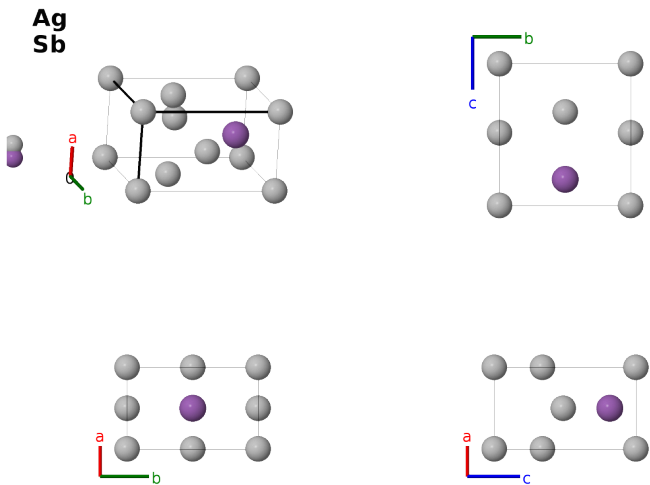
Dyscrasite ($\text{Ag}_{3.15}\text{Sb}_{0.85}$) Structure: A3B_oP4_25_abc_d-001

Cite this page as:

- H. Eckert, S. Divilov, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, A. C. Zettel, M. Esters, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **240**, 112988 (2024), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2024.112988.
- D. Hicks, M. J. Mehl, M. Esters, C. Oses, O. Levy, G. L. W. Hart, C. Toher, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 3*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **199**, 110450 (2021), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2021.110450.

<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/KFCF>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A3B_oP4_25_abc_d-001



Prototype	Ag_3Sb
AFLOW prototype label	A3B_oP4_25_abc_d-001
Mineral name	dyscrasite
ICSD	64698
CCDC	1626881
Pearson symbol	oP4
Space group number	25
Space group symbol	$Pmm2$
AFLOW prototype command	<pre>aflow --proto=A3B_oP4_25_abc_d-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, z1, z2, z3, z4</pre>

- We have reordered the Wyckoff positions of this structure to match the AFLOW standard. What (Scott, 1976) designated as the Sb (1a) site is now (1d). That site is actually 85% antimony and 15% silver.
- Space group $Pmm2$ #25 allows an arbitrary choice of the origin of the z -axis. We set $z_1 = 0$ for the (1a) site.

Simple Orthorhombic primitive vectors



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1a)	Ag I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	Ag II
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1c)	Ag III
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1d)	Sb I

References

[1] J. D. Scott, *Refinement of the crystal structure of dyscrasite, and its implications for the structure of allargentum*, Can. Mineral. **14**, 139–142 (1976).

Found in

[1] R. T. Downs and M. Hall-Wallace, *The American Mineralogist Crystal Structure Database*, Am. Mineral. **88**, 247–250 (2003).

First cited in

N. Anderson, M. J. Mehl, H. Eckert, S. Divilov, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 5*. Submitted to Computational Materials Science (2026).