

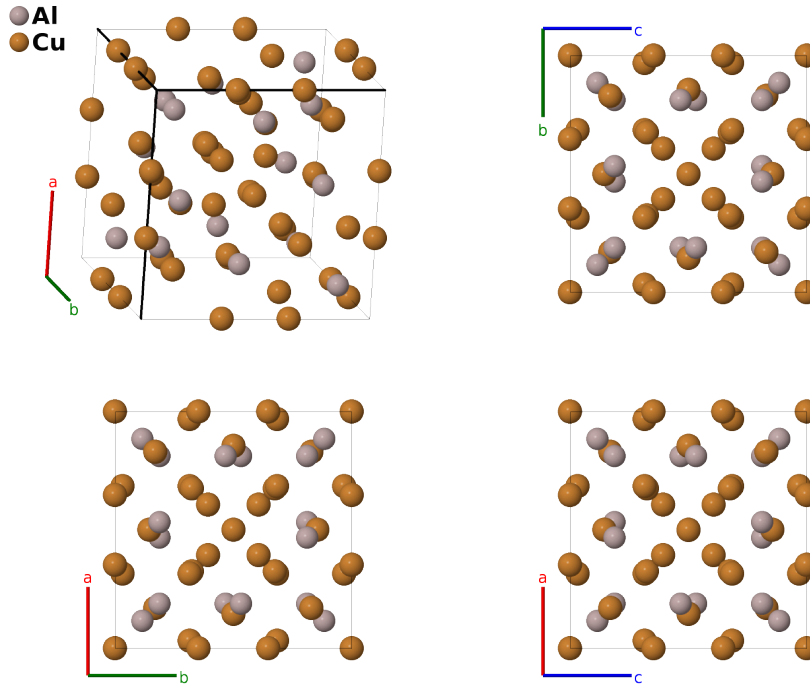
γ -brass (Cu_9Al_4 , D_{83}) Structure: A4B9_cP52_215_ei_3efgi-001

This structure originally had the label A4B9_cP52_215_ei_3efgi. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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

https://aflow.org/p/A4B9_cP52_215_ei_3efgi-001



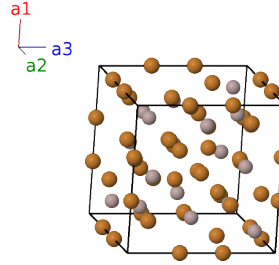
| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Prototype | Al_4Cu_9 |
| AFLOW prototype label | A4B9_cP52_215_ei_3efgi-001 |
| <i>Strukturbericht</i> designation | D_{83} |
| Mineral name | γ -brass |
| ICSD | 1625 |
| Pearson symbol | cP52 |
| Space group number | 215 |
| Space group symbol | $P\bar{4}3m$ |
| AFLOW prototype command | <code>aflow --proto=A4B9_cP52_215_ei_3efgi-001 --params=a, x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, z7, x8, z8</code> |

Other compounds with this structure
 Cu_9Ga_4 , InMn_3

- (Arnberg, 1978) give the Wyckoff positions of the Cu-IV and Cu-V atoms as (6g) $(x, 1/2, 1/2)$, but give the coordinates in the form $(x, 0, 0)$ corresponding to the (6f) site.
- (Stokhuyzen, 1974) used (6f) for both types of atoms in the isostructural system Ga_9Al_4 .
- (Pearson, 1958) places the Cu-IV atoms on a (6f) site and Cu-V on (6g), but does not give explicit coordinates.
- Placing the Cu-V atoms on (6f) sites yields an interatomic distance of 1.8\AA . This contradicts (Arnberg, 1978), who say that the minimum interatomic distance between the Cu-IV and Cu-V atoms is 2.48\AA . Placing the Cu-V atoms on (6g) sites gives this distance, in agreement with (Pearson, 1958), so we make this choice for the crystal structure.
- This is a variety of γ -brass comparable to the $D8_2$ structure. In fact, if we
 - Replace the Al and Cu-III atoms by Zn, while setting $x_4 = x_1 + 1/2$,
 - Replace the Al II and Cu-VI atoms by Zn, with $x_8 = x_7 + 1/2$ and $z_8 = z_7 + 1/2$,
 - Set $x_3 = x_2 + 1/2$ and
 - Set $x_6 = x_5 + 1/2$,
 then this structure is identical to $D8_2$ γ -brass.
- (Pearson, 1958), pp. 252, gives a list of compounds which can take on the $D8_1$, $D8_2$, or $D8_3$ structure, depending on the exact composition.
- (Mizutani, 2010) classifies this as a “P-cell” γ -brass.

Simple Cubic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

| | Lattice coordinates | | Cartesian coordinates | Wyckoff position | Atom type |
|-------------------|---|-----|--|------------------|-----------|
| \mathbf{B}_1 | $= x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Al I |
| \mathbf{B}_2 | $= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Al I |
| \mathbf{B}_3 | $= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Al I |
| \mathbf{B}_4 | $= x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Al I |
| \mathbf{B}_5 | $= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu I |
| \mathbf{B}_6 | $= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu I |
| \mathbf{B}_7 | $= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu I |
| \mathbf{B}_8 | $= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu I |
| \mathbf{B}_9 | $= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu II |
| \mathbf{B}_{10} | $= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu II |
| \mathbf{B}_{11} | $= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu II |
| \mathbf{B}_{12} | $= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | Cu II |

References

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- [3] W. B. Pearson, *A Handbook of Lattice Spacings and Structures of Metals and Alloys*, no. N.R.C. No. 4303 in International Series of Monographs on Metal Physics and Physical Metallurgy (Pergamon Press, Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, Frankfurt, 1958), 1964 reprint with corrections edn.
- [4] U. Mizutani, *Hume-Rothery Rules for Structurally Complex Alloy Phases* (CRC Press, Boca Raton, London, New York, 2010).

Found in

- [1] P. Villars and K. Cenzual, eds., *Structure Types* (Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2005), *Landolt-Börnstein - Group III Condensed Matter (Numerical Data and Functional Relationships in Science and Technology)*, vol. 43A2, chap. Cu_9Al_4 in Part 2 : *SpaceGroups(218)P – 43n – (195)P23*.