

KCu₄S₃ Structure:

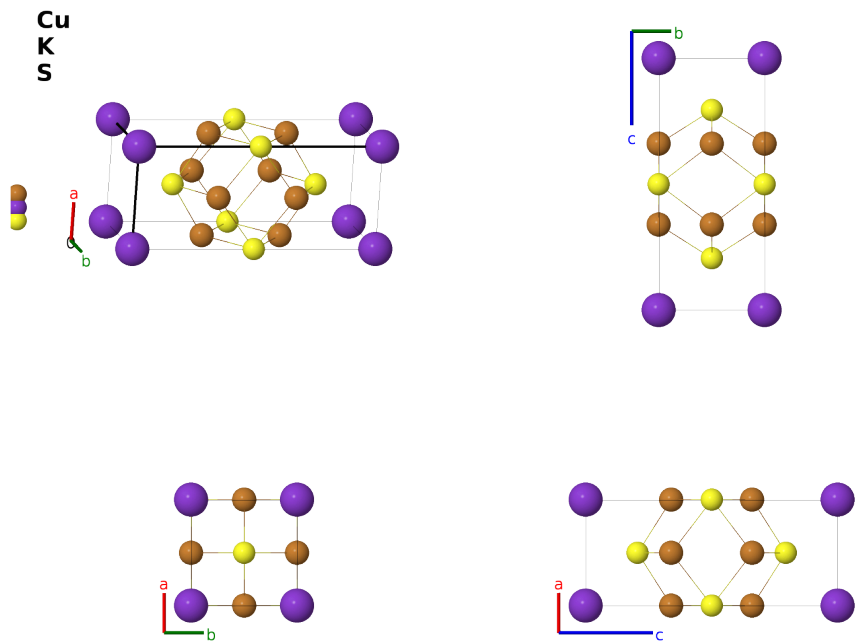
A4BC3_tP8_123_i_a_bh-001

Cite this page as:

- H. Eckert, S. Divilov, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, A. C. Zettl, 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/RPTR>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A4BC3_tP8_123_i_a_bh-001



Prototype	Cu ₄ KS ₃
AFLOW prototype label	A4BC3_tP8_123_i_a_bh-001
ICSD	23336
CCDC	1599462
Pearson symbol	tP8
Space group number	123
Space group symbol	$P4/mmm$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A4BC3_tP8_123_i_a_bh-001</code> <code>--params=a, c/a, z₃, z₄</code>

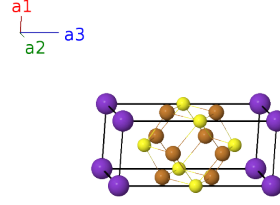
Other compounds with this structure

CsCu₄S₃, CsCu₄Se₃, KCu₄Se₃, RbCu₄S₃, RbCu₄Se₃, TlCu₄S₃, TlCu₄Se₃

- The standard AFLOW label moves the origin from the S-I atom reported by (Brown, 1980) to the K-I atom.

Simple Tetragonal primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$=$	0	$=$	0	(1a) K I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b) S I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2h) S II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2h) S II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Cu I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Cu I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Cu I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2} a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Cu I

References

- [1] D. B. Brown, J. A. Zubieta, P. A. Vella, J. T. Wroblewski, T. Watt, W. E. Hatfield, and P. Day, *Solid-state structure and electronic properties of a mixed-valence two-dimensional metal, potassium copper sulfide (KCu_4S_3)*, Inorg. Chem. **19**, 1945–1950 (1980), doi:10.1021/ic50209a024.

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).