

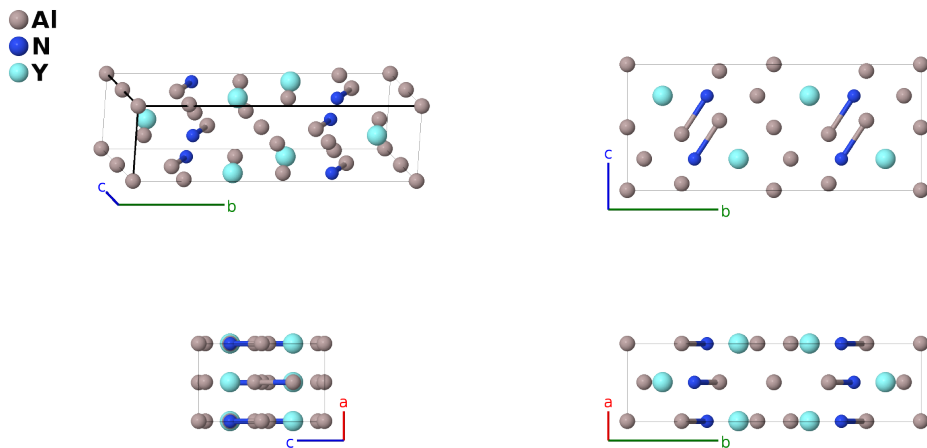
YNiAl₄ Structure:

A4BC_oC24_63_acf_c_c-002

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

https://aflow.org/p/A4BC_oC24_63_acf_c_c-002



Prototype	Al ₄ NiY
AFLOW prototype label	A4BC_oC24_63_acf_c_c-002
ICSD	58077
Pearson symbol	oC24
Space group number	63
Space group symbol	<i>Cmcm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A4BC_oC24_63_acf_c_c-002 --params=a, b/a, c/a, y₂, y₃, y₄, y₅, z₅</code>

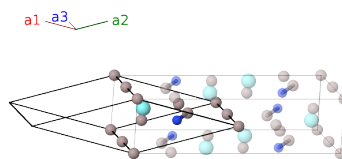
Other compounds with this structure

CdPdIn₄, CeNiAl₄, DyNiAl₄, EuAuIn₄, EuIrAl₄, EuIrIn₄, EuPtIr₄, GdNiAl₄, LaPtIr₄, NdNiAl₄, SrPtIr₄, YPtIr₄, YbPtIr₄

- We use the data from (Rykhail, 1972) as quoted by (Shin, 2008). This includes a shift in the origin so that the Al-I atoms is at the (4a) Wyckoff position rather than the (4b) position used by (Rykhail, 1972).

Base-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{x} - \frac{1}{2}b \hat{y} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{x} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{y} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= c \hat{z} \end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	=	0	=	0	(4a) Al I
\mathbf{B}_2	=	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a) Al I
\mathbf{B}_3	=	$-y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Al II
\mathbf{B}_4	=	$y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Al II
\mathbf{B}_5	=	$-y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) N I
\mathbf{B}_6	=	$y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) N I
\mathbf{B}_7	=	$-y_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Y I
\mathbf{B}_8	=	$y_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4} c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Y I
\mathbf{B}_9	=	$-y_5 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_5 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f) Al III
\mathbf{B}_{10}	=	$y_5 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_5 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f) Al III
\mathbf{B}_{11}	=	$-y_5 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_5 \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_5 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_5 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f) Al III
\mathbf{B}_{12}	=	$y_5 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_5 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f) Al III

References

- [1] D. Shin, W. J. Golumbskie, E. R. Ryba, and Z.-K. Liu, *First-principles study of Al-Ni-Y ternary compounds for crystal structure validation*, J. Alloys Compd. **462**, 262–266 (2008), doi:10.1016/j.jallcom.2007.08.010.
- [2] R. M. Rykhal, O. S. Zarechnyuk, and Y. P. Yarmolyuk, *Crystal structure of the compounds YNiAl₄ and YNiAl₂*, Sov. Phys. Crystallograph. **17**, 521–524 (1972).