Oxyvanite (V_3O_5) Structure: A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003

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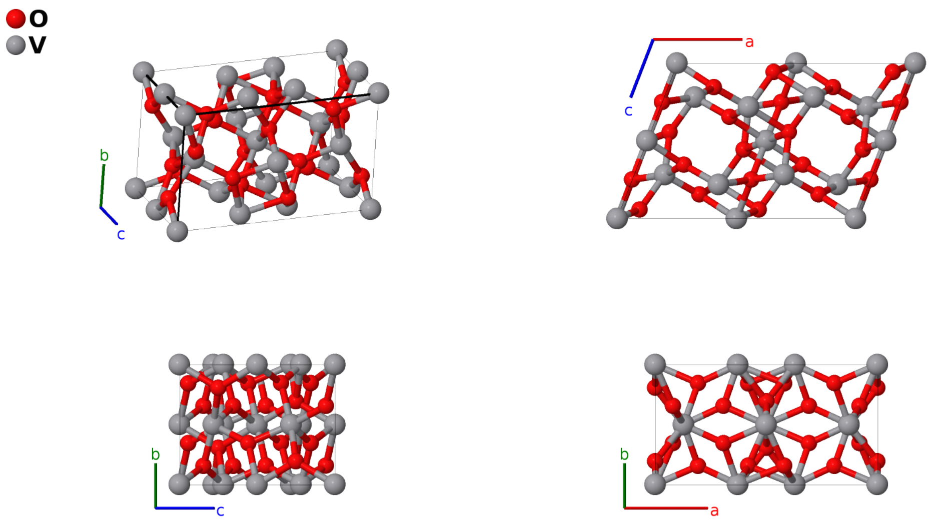
https://aflow.org/p/C32G

https://aflow.org/p/A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003



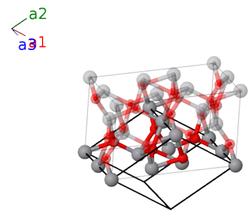
Prototype	O_5V_3
AFLOW prototype label	A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003
Mineral name	oxyvanite
ICSD	164872
Pearson symbol	mC32
Space group number	15
Space group symbol	$C2/c$
AFLOW prototype command	`aflow --proto=A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003 --params=`$a, b/a, c/a, \beta, y_2, x_3, y_3, z_3, x_4, y_4, z_4, x_5, y_5, z_5$

Other compounds with this structure
V_2TiO_5 (berdesinskiite)

- We use the data from Sample I-2-7 of (Armbruster, 2009), taken at room temperature. This structure is metastable up to 423-433K, after which it becomes the stable phase. The ground state of V_3O_5 has a monoclinic cell twice as large as this one, with space group $P2/c$ #13. V_3O_5 can also be found in the metastable form of anosovite, which has the Fe_2TiO_5 ($E4_1$) structure (Weber, 2012).
- In the sample studied by (Armbruster, 2009), the V (4a) site actually has the composition $V_{0.59}Ti_{0.41}$, while the V (8f) site is actually $V_{0.835}$,$Cr_{0.165}$.

Base-centered Monoclinic primitive vectors

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{a_1} &= \tfrac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \tfrac{1}{2}b\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
\mathbf{a_2} &= \tfrac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \tfrac{1}{2}b\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
\mathbf{a_3} &= c\cos\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + c\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}
\end{aligned}
$$



Basis vectors

		Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B_1}$	=	0	=	0	(4a)	V I
$\mathbf{B_2}$	=	$\frac{1}{2}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}c\cos\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	V I
$\mathbf{B_3}$	=	$-y_2\,\mathbf{a}_1 + y_2\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{4}c\cos\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_2\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	O I
$\mathbf{B_4}$	=	$y_2\,\mathbf{a}_1 - y_2\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4}\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{4}c\cos\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_2\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	O I
$\mathbf{B_5}$	=	$(x_3 - y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_3 + cz_3\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B_6}$	=	$-(x_3 + y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\left(ax_3 + c\left(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos\beta\right)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - c\left(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B_7}$	=	$-(x_3 - y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 + y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_3 + cz_3\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B_8}$	=	$(x_3 + y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - y_3)\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\left(ax_3 + c\left(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos\beta\right)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + c\left(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B_9}$	=	$(x_4 - y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_4\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_4 + cz_4\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B_{10}}$	=	$-(x_4 + y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\left(ax_4 + c\left(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos\beta\right)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - c\left(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B_{11}}$	=	$-(x_4 - y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_4\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_4 + cz_4\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B_{12}}$	=	$(x_4 + y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - y_4)\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\left(ax_4 + c\left(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos\beta\right)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + c\left(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B_{13}}$	=	$(x_5 - y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_5 + y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_5\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_5 + cz_5\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II
$\mathbf{B_{14}}$	=	$-(x_5 + y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_5 - y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_5 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-\left(ax_5 + c\left(z_5 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos\beta\right)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - c\left(z_5 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II
$\mathbf{B_{15}}$	=	$-(x_5 - y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_5 + y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_5\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_5 + cz_5\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_5\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_5\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II
$\mathbf{B_{16}}$	=	$(x_5 + y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_5 - y_5)\,\mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\left(ax_5 + c\left(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\cos\beta\right)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_5\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + c\left(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II

References

[1] T. Armbruster, E. V. Galuskin, L. Z. Reznitsky, and E. V. Sklyarov, *X-ray structural investigation of the oxyvanite (V_3O_5) - berdesinskiite (V_2TiO_5) series: V^{4+} substituting for octahedrally coordinated Ti^{4+}*, Eur. J. Mineral. **21**, 885–891 (2009), doi:10.1127/0935-1221/2009/0021-1951.

[2] D. Weber, C. Wessel, C. Reimann, C. Schwickert, A. Müller, T. Ressler, R. Pöttgen, T. Bredow, R. Dronskowski, , and M. Lerch, *Anosovite-Type V_3O_5: A New Binary Oxide of Vanadium*, Inorg. Chem. **51**, 8524–8529 (2012), doi:10.1021/ic301096d.