

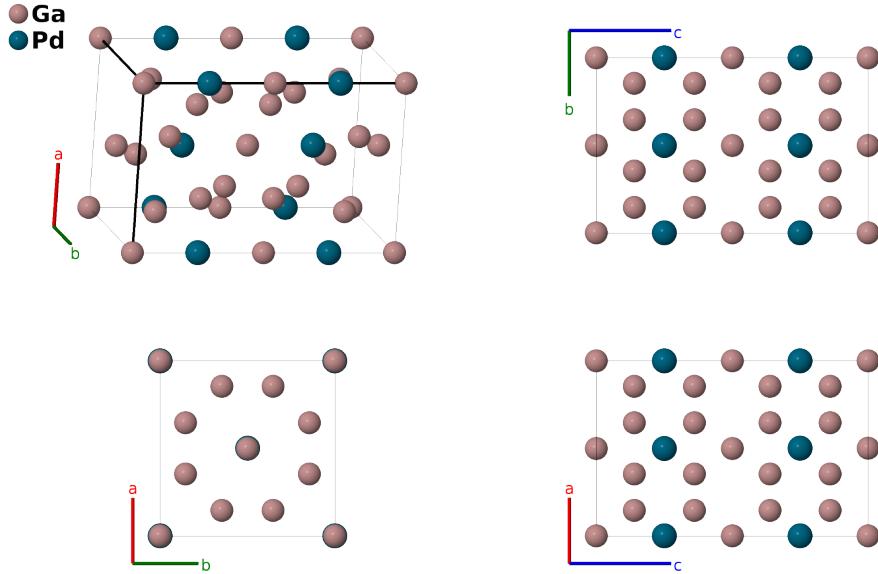
# PdGa<sub>5</sub> Structure:

## A5B\_tI24\_140\_cl\_a-001

Cite this page as: H. Eckert, S. Divilov, A. Zettel, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*. In preparation.

<https://aflow.org/p/528Z>

[https://aflow.org/p/A5B\\_tI24\\_140\\_cl\\_a-001](https://aflow.org/p/A5B_tI24_140_cl_a-001)

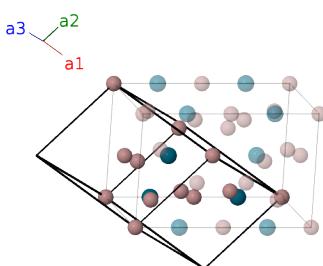


Prototype	Ga <sub>5</sub> Pd
AFLOW prototype label	A5B_tI24_140_cl_a-001
ICSD	103908
Pearson symbol	tI24
Space group number	140
Space group symbol	<i>I</i> 4/ <i>mcm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A5B_tI24_140_cl_a-001 --params=a,c/a,x3,z3</code>

- There is no ICSD entry for (Grin, 1997). It is a refinement of the work of (Schubert, 1959), and we list that ICSD entry.

### Body-centered Tetragonal primitive vectors

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



## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$\frac{1}{4}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{4}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Pd I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4}\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{3}{4}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Pd I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	0	=	0	(4c)	Ga I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Ga I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$(x_3 + z_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + z_3)\mathbf{a}_2 + (2x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$(-x_3 + z_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - z_3)\mathbf{a}_2 - (2x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$(x_3 + z_3)\mathbf{a}_1 + (-x_3 + z_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$-(x_3 - z_3)\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + z_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$(x_3 - z_3)\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 + z_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$-(x_3 + z_3)\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - z_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	$(x_3 - z_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - z_3)\mathbf{a}_2 + (2x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + a(x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	$-(x_3 + z_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 + z_3)\mathbf{a}_2 - (2x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(16l)	Ga II

## References

- [1] Y. Grin, K. Peters, and H. G. von Schnerring, *Refinement of the crystal structure of palladium pentagallide, PdGa<sub>5</sub>*, Z. Kristallogr. **212**, 6 (1997), doi:10.1524/zkri.1997.212.s1.6.
- [2] K. Schubert, H. Lukas, H. Mei, and S. Bhan, *Zum Aufbau der Systeme Kobalt-Gallium, Palladium-Gallium, Palladium-Zinn und verwandter Legierungen*, Z. Metallkd. **50**, 534–540 (1959).