

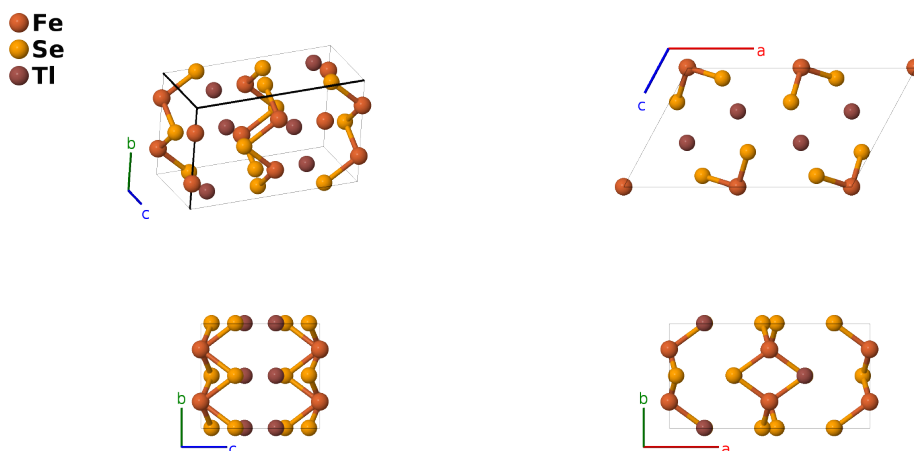
Monoclinic FeTlSe₂ Structure: AB2C_mC16_12_g_2i_i-001

This structure originally had the label AB2C_mC16_12_g_2i_i. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

Cite this page as: 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/p/JGDH>

https://aflow.org/p/AB2C_mC16_12_g_2i_i-001



Prototype	FeSe ₂ Tl
AFLOW prototype label	AB2C_mC16_12_g_2i_i-001
ICSD	100354
Pearson symbol	mC16
Space group number	12
Space group symbol	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>m</i>
AFLOW prototype command	aflow --proto=AB2C_mC16_12_g_2i_i-001 --params= <i>a</i> , <i>b/a</i> , <i>c/a</i> , β , <i>y</i> ₁ , <i>x</i> ₂ , <i>z</i> ₂ , <i>x</i> ₃ , <i>z</i> ₃ , <i>x</i> ₄ , <i>z</i> ₄

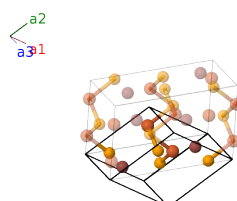
Other compounds with this structure

FeTlS₂

- This is the low temperature structure of FeTlSe₂/FeTlS₂. At high temperatures it transforms to the tetragonal FeTlS₂ structure.

Base-centered Monoclinic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$=$	$-y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4g) Fe I
\mathbf{B}_2	$=$	$y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_1 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$-by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4g) Fe I
\mathbf{B}_3	$=$	$x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Se I
\mathbf{B}_4	$=$	$-x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Se I
\mathbf{B}_5	$=$	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Se II
\mathbf{B}_6	$=$	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Se II
\mathbf{B}_7	$=$	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Tl I
\mathbf{B}_8	$=$	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i) Tl I

References

- [1] K. Klepp and H. Boller, *Die Kristallstruktur von TlFeSe₂ und TlFeS₂*, Mh. Chem. **110**, 1045–1055 (1979), doi:10.1007/BF00910952.