

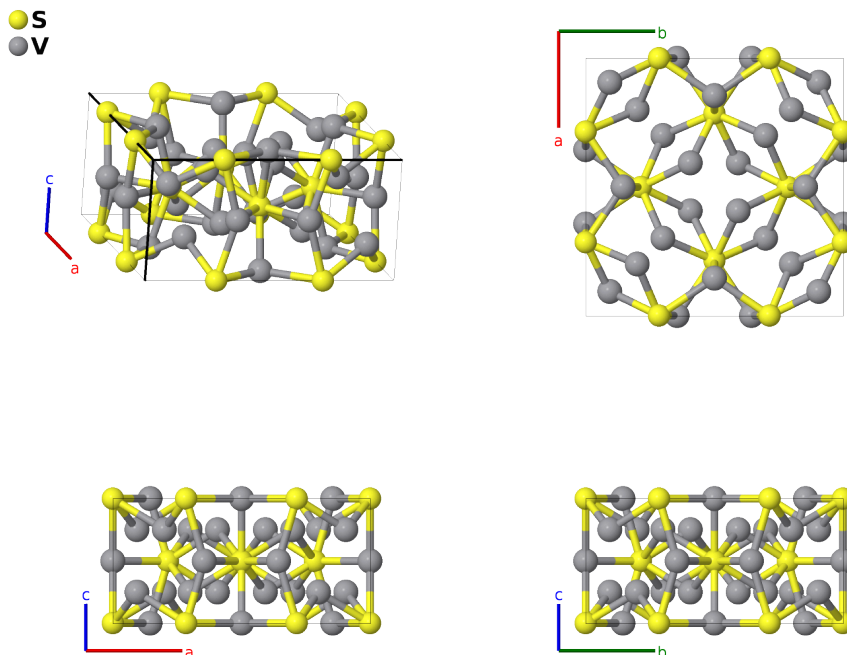
α -V₃S Structure: AB3_tI32_121_f_g2i-001

This structure originally had the label AB3_tI32_121_g_f2i. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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<https://aflow.org/p/QHX2>

https://aflow.org/p/AB3_tI32_121_f_g2i-001



Prototype	SV ₃
AFLOW prototype label	AB3_tI32_121_f_g2i-001
ICSD	26515
Pearson symbol	tI32
Space group number	121
Space group symbol	$I\bar{4}2m$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB3_tI32_121_f_g2i-001 --params=a, c/a, x₁, x₂, x₃, z₃, x₄, z₄</code>

Other compounds with this structure

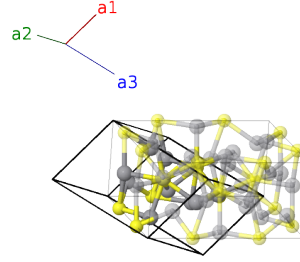
Mo₃P, Zr₃Ir

- α -V₃S is stable above 950°C, but metastable at 25°C, where this data was taken.
- Below 825°C the system transforms to the β -V₃S structure.

- We have shifted the origin by $1/2 c \hat{z}$ from that used by (Pedersen, 1959).

Body-centered Tetragonal primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_1 \hat{x}$	(8f)	S I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_1 \hat{x}$	(8f)	S I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_1 \hat{y}$	(8f)	S I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_1 \hat{y}$	(8f)	S I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_2 \hat{x} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{z}$	(8g)	V I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_2 \hat{x} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{z}$	(8g)	V I
\mathbf{B}_7	$= -(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_2 \hat{y} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{z}$	(8g)	V I
\mathbf{B}_8	$= (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_2 \hat{y} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{z}$	(8g)	V I
\mathbf{B}_9	$= (x_3 + z_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + z_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + 2x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{x} + ax_3 \hat{y} + cz_3 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V II
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$= -(x_3 - z_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - z_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - 2x_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{x} - ax_3 \hat{y} + cz_3 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V II
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$= -(x_3 + z_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - z_3) \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{x} - ax_3 \hat{y} - cz_3 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V II
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$= (x_3 - z_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 + z_3) \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{x} + ax_3 \hat{y} - cz_3 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V II
\mathbf{B}_{13}	$= (x_4 + z_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + z_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + 2x_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{x} + ax_4 \hat{y} + cz_4 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V III
\mathbf{B}_{14}	$= -(x_4 - z_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - z_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - 2x_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{x} - ax_4 \hat{y} + cz_4 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V III
\mathbf{B}_{15}	$= -(x_4 + z_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - z_4) \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{x} - ax_4 \hat{y} - cz_4 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V III
\mathbf{B}_{16}	$= (x_4 - z_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + z_4) \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{x} + ax_4 \hat{y} - cz_4 \hat{z}$	(8i)	V III

References

- [1] B. Pedersen and F. Grønbold, *The Crystal Structures of α -V₃S and β -V₃S*, Acta Cryst. **12**, 1022–1027 (1959), doi:10.1107/S0365110X59002869.