

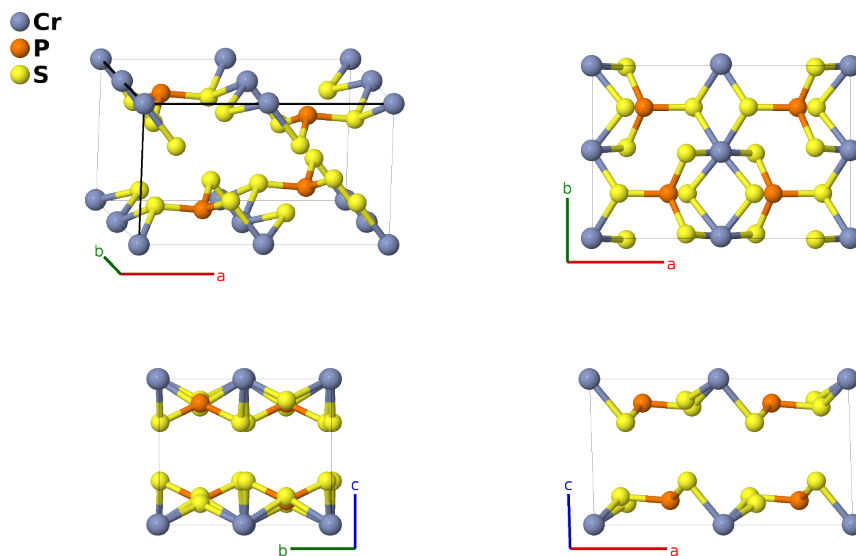
CrPS₄ Structure:

ABC4_mC24_5_2a_c_4c-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/VB2Y>

https://aflow.org/p/ABC4_mC24_5_2a_c_4c-001

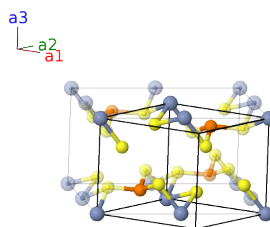


Prototype	CrPS ₄
AFLOW prototype label	ABC4_mC24_5_2a_c_4c-001
ICSD	937
Pearson symbol	mC24
Space group number	5
Space group symbol	<i>C</i> 2
AFLOW prototype command	aflow --proto=ABC4_mC24_5_2a_c_4c-001 --params= <i>a</i> , <i>b/a</i> , <i>c/a</i> , β , <i>y</i> ₁ , <i>y</i> ₂ , <i>x</i> ₃ , <i>y</i> ₃ , <i>z</i> ₃ , <i>x</i> ₄ , <i>y</i> ₄ , <i>z</i> ₄ , <i>x</i> ₅ , <i>y</i> ₅ , <i>z</i> ₅ , <i>x</i> ₆ , <i>y</i> ₆ , <i>z</i> ₆ , <i>x</i> ₇ , <i>y</i> ₇ , <i>z</i> ₇

- Space group *C*2 #5 does not specify the origin of the *y*-axis. Here we follow (Diehl, 1977) and set *y*_{*I*} = 0 for the Cr-I atom.

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	$= -y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2a)	Cr I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(2a)	Cr II
\mathbf{B}_3	$= (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	P I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= -(x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	P I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= -(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S I
\mathbf{B}_7	$= (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S II
\mathbf{B}_8	$= -(x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S II
\mathbf{B}_9	$= (x_6 - y_6) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_6 + y_6) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_6 + cz_6 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_6 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S III
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$= -(x_6 + y_6) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_6 - y_6) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_6 + cz_6 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_6 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S III
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$= (x_7 - y_7) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_7 + y_7) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_7 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_7 + cz_7 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_7 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_7 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S IV
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$= -(x_7 + y_7) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_7 - y_7) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_7 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_7 + cz_7 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_7 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_7 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S IV

References

- [1] R. Diehl and C.-D. Carpentier, *The crystal structure of chromium thiophosphate, CrPS₄*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **33**, 1399–1404 (1977), doi:10.1107/S0567740877006165.