

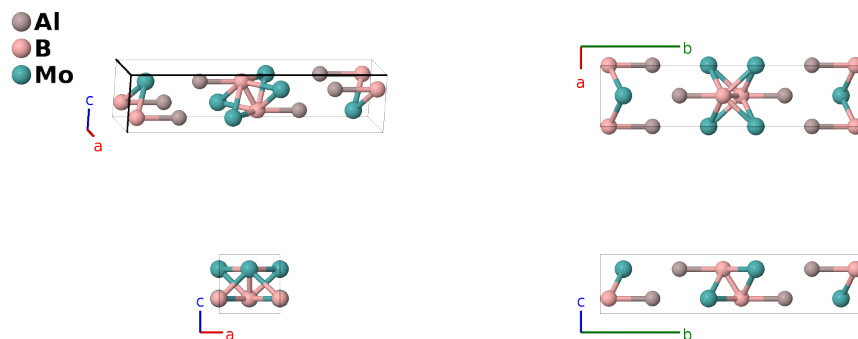
# MoAlB Structure:

## ABC\_oC12\_63\_c\_c\_c-005

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<https://aflow.org/p/XSM0>

[https://aflow.org/p/ABC\\_oC12\\_63\\_c\\_c\\_c-005](https://aflow.org/p/ABC_oC12_63_c_c_c-005)



Prototype	AlBMo
AFLOW prototype label	ABC_oC12_63_c_c_c-005
ICSD	251808
Pearson symbol	oC12
Space group number	63
Space group symbol	<i>Cmcm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=ABC_oC12_63_c_c_c-005</code> <code>--params=a, b/a, c/a, y1, y2, y3</code>

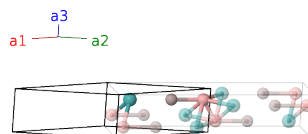
### Other compounds with this structure

NbNiB, MgNiTb, WA1B

- (Ade, 2015) give atomic positions for WA1B that do not reproduce their interatomic distances and make the W-B distance far too small. We find that the parameters  $(y_{Al}, y_B, y_W) = (0.19950, 0.03547, 0.41002)$  reproduce the reported distances.
- The ICSD entry gives the structure type as UBC, but XtalFinder (Hicks, 2021) finds that the structures are essentially unmatchable.

### Base-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors

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



### Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$=$	$-y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Al I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$=$	$y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Al I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$=$	$-y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) B I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$=$	$y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) B I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$=$	$-y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Mo I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$=$	$y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c) Mo I

## References

- [1] M. Ade and H. Hillebrecht, *Ternary Borides  $Cr_2AlB_2$ ,  $Cr_2AlB_4$ , and  $Cr_4AlB_6$ : The First Members of the Series  $(CrB_2)_nCrAl$  with  $n = 1, 2, 3$  and a Unifying Concept for Ternary Borides as MAB-Phases*, *Inorg. Chem.* **54**, 6122–6135 (2015), doi:10.1021/acs.inorgchem.5b00049.
- [2] D. Hicks, C. Toher, D. C. Ford, F. Rose, C. D. Santo, O. Levy, M. J. Mehl, and S. Curtarolo, *AFLOW-XtalFinder: a reliable choice to identify crystalline prototypes* **7**, 30 (2021), doi:10.1038/s41524-020-00483-4.

## Found in

- [1] H. Zhang, J. Kim, R. Su, P. Richardson, J. Xi, E. Kisi, J. O’Connor, L. Shi, and I. Szlufarska, *Defect behavior and radiation tolerance of MAB phases ( $MoAlB$  and  $Fe_2AlB_2$ ) with comparison to MAX phases*, *Acta Mater.* **196**, 505–515 (2020), doi:10.1016/j.actamat.2020.07.002.