

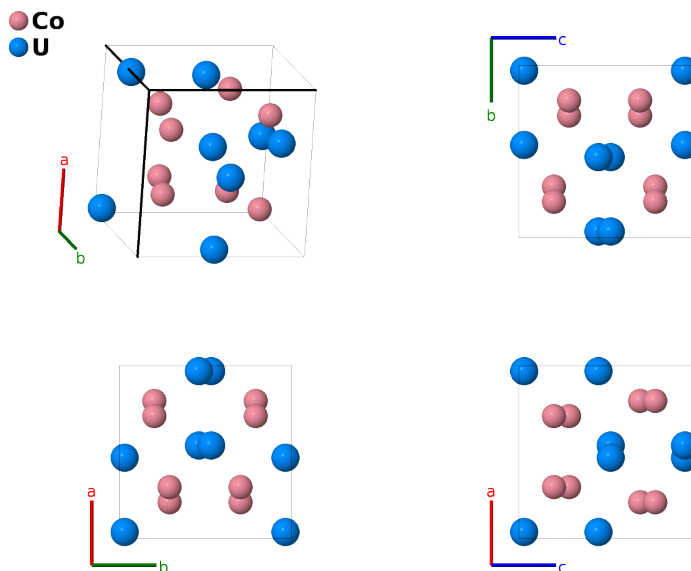
CoU (B_a) Structure: AB_cI16_199_a_a-001

This structure originally had the label AB_cI16_199_a_a. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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

https://aflow.org/p/AB_cI16_199_a_a-001



Prototype	CoU
AFLOW prototype label	AB_cI16_199_a_a-001
<i>Strukturbericht</i> designation	B_a
ICSD	102712
Pearson symbol	cI16
Space group number	199
Space group symbol	$I2_13$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB_cI16_199_a_a-001 --params=a, x_1, x_2</code>

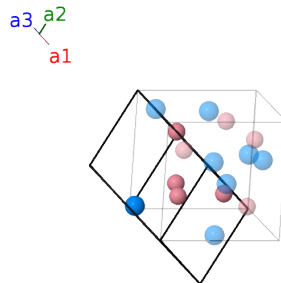
Other compounds with this structure

Ga_2Pu_3

- When $x_1 = 1/4$ and $x_2 = 0$, or visa versa, this structure reduces to CsCl (B2) with $a_{B2} = a/2$.

Body-centered Cubic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	=	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= 2x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + 2x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + 2x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	Co I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - (2x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	Co I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= -(2x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	Co I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= -(2x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	Co I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= 2x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + 2x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + 2x_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	U I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - (2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	U I
\mathbf{B}_7	$= -(2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	U I
\mathbf{B}_8	$= -(2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2$	=	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	=	(8a)	U I

References

- [1] N. C. Baenziger, R. E. Rundle, A. I. Snow, and A. S. Wilson, *Compounds of uranium with the transition metals of the first long period*, Acta Cryst. **3**, 34–40 (1950), doi:10.1107/S0365110X50000082.

Found in

- [1] F. A. Rough and A. A. Bauer, *Constitution of Uranium and Thorium Alloys* (1958). Report No. BMI-1300, UC-25 Metallurgy and Ceramics, TID-4500, 13th Ed., Rev.