

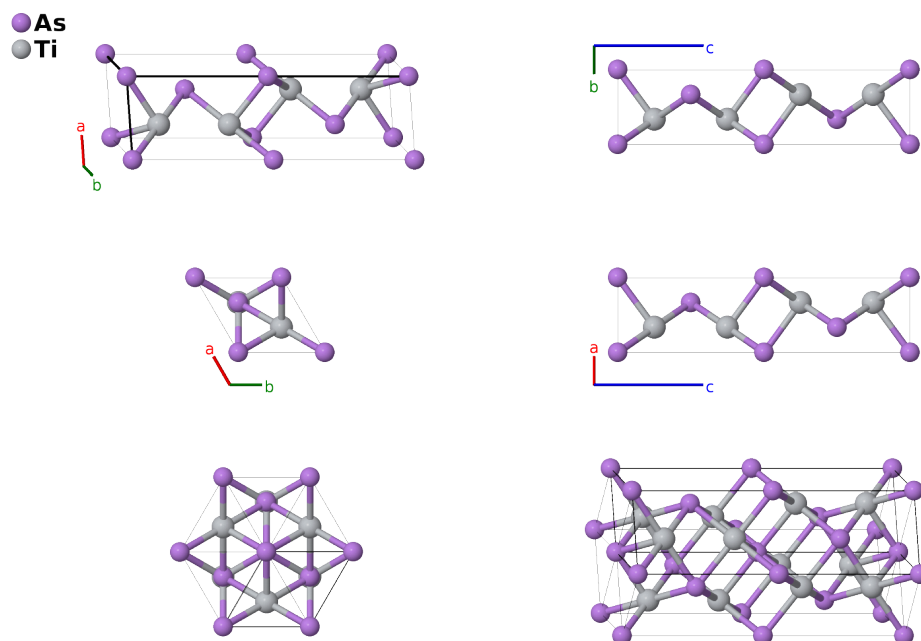
AsTi (B_i) Structure: AB_hP8_194_ac_f-004

This structure originally had the label AB_hP8_194_ad_f. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

Cite this page as: M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, C. Toher, O. Levy, R. M. Hanson, G. Hart, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 1*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **136**, S1-828 (2017). doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2017.01.017

<https://aflow.org/p/E9RV>

https://aflow.org/p/AB_hP8_194_ac_f-004



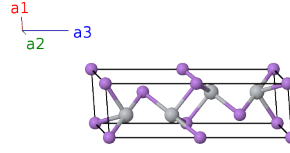
Prototype	AsTi
AFLOW prototype label	AB_hP8_194_ac_f-004
<i>Strukturbericht</i> designation	B_i
ICSD	16773
Pearson symbol	hP8
Space group number	194
Space group symbol	$P6_3/mmc$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB_hP8_194_ac_f-004 --params=a, c/a, z3</code>

Other compounds with this structure

AsHf, AsZr, CMo, CRe, CSTi₂, CSZr₂, NNb, NW, PTi, PZr, STi, (Ta_{0.75}Mn_{0.25})N

Hexagonal primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= c \hat{\mathbf{z}}\end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	0	=	0	(2a)	As I
\mathbf{B}_2	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2a)	As I
\mathbf{B}_3	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	As II
\mathbf{B}_4	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2c)	As II
\mathbf{B}_5	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)	Ti I
\mathbf{B}_6	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)	Ti I
\mathbf{B}_7	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)	Ti I
\mathbf{B}_8	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4f)	Ti I

References

- [1] K. Bachmayer, H. Nowotny, and A. Kohl, *Die Struktur von TiAs*, *Monatsh. Chem. Verw. Tl.* **86**, 39–43 (1955), doi:10.1007/BF00899271.

Found in

- [1] R. G. W. Wyckoff, *Crystal Structure*, vol. 1 (Interscience, New York, London, Sydney, 1963).