SiAs Structure:
AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001

This structure originally had the label `AB_mC24_12_3i_3i`. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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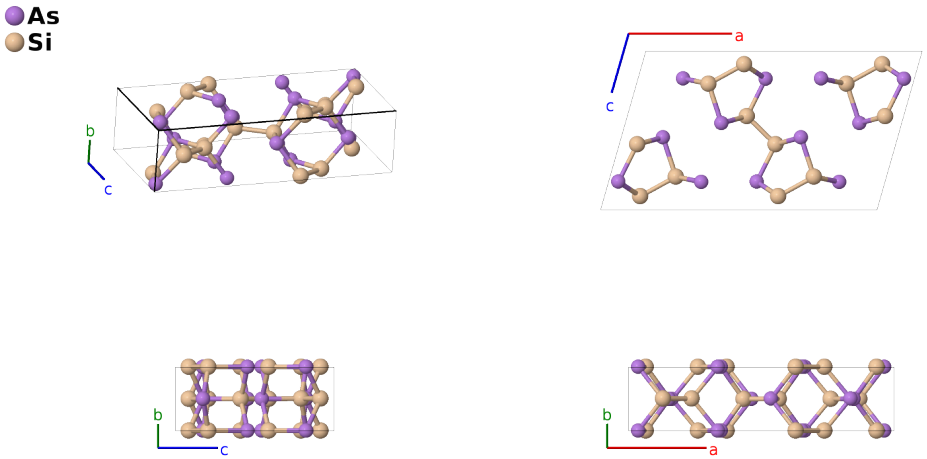
https://aflow.org/p/S6UY

https://aflow.org/p/AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001



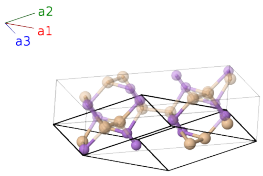
Prototype	AsSi
AFLOW prototype label	AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001
ICSD	43227
Pearson symbol	mC24
Space group number	12
Space group symbol	$C2/m$
AFLOW prototype command	`aflow --proto=AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001 --params=`$a, b/a, c/a, \beta, x_1, z_1, x_2, z_2, x_3, z_3, x_4, z_4, x_5, z_5, x_6, z_6$

Other compounds with this structure
GaTe, GeAs

- The structures of GaTe and GeAs were apparently determined by (Bryden, 1965) before (Wadsten, 1965) found the structure of SiAs, but they were never published (Pearson, 1964 ; Wadsten, 1965 ; Mead, 1982). As SiAs was the first published determination of this structure, we use it as the prototype.

Base-centered Monoclinic primitive vectors

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{a_1} &= \tfrac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \tfrac{1}{2}b\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
\mathbf{a_2} &= \tfrac{1}{2}a\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \tfrac{1}{2}b\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
\mathbf{a_3} &= c\cos\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + c\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}
\end{aligned}
$$



Basis vectors

		Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B_1}$	=	$x_1\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_1\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_1\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_1 + cz_1\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_1\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As I
$\mathbf{B_2}$	=	$-x_1\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_1\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_1\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_1 + cz_1\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_1\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As I
$\mathbf{B_3}$	=	$x_2\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_2\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_2\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_2 + cz_2\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_2\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As II
$\mathbf{B_4}$	=	$-x_2\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_2\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_2\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_2 + cz_2\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_2\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As II
$\mathbf{B_5}$	=	$x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_3 + cz_3\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_3\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As III
$\mathbf{B_6}$	=	$-x_3\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_3\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_3 + cz_3\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_3\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As III
$\mathbf{B_7}$	=	$x_4\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_4\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_4\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_4 + cz_4\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si I
$\mathbf{B_8}$	=	$-x_4\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_4\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_4\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_4 + cz_4\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_4\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si I
$\mathbf{B_9}$	=	$x_5\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_5\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_5\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_5 + cz_5\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_5\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si II
$\mathbf{B_{10}}$	=	$-x_5\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_5\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_5\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_5 + cz_5\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_5\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si II
$\mathbf{B_{11}}$	=	$x_6\,\mathbf{a}_1 + x_6\,\mathbf{a}_2 + z_6\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_6 + cz_6\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_6\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si III
$\mathbf{B_{12}}$	=	$-x_6\,\mathbf{a}_1 - x_6\,\mathbf{a}_2 - z_6\,\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_6 + cz_6\cos\beta)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_6\sin\beta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si III

References

[1] T. Wadsten, *The Crystal Structure of SiAs*, Acta Chem. Scand. **19**, 1232–1238 (1965), doi:10.3891/acta.chem.scand.19-1232.

[2] W. B. Pearson, *The crystal structures of semiconductors and a general valence rule*, Acta Cryst. **17**, 1–15 (1964), doi:10.1107/S0365110X64000019.

[3] D. G. Mead, *Long wavelength study of semiconducting germanium arsenide, GeAs*, Infrared Phys. **22**, 209–213 (1982), doi:10.1016/0020-0891(82)90045-8.

[4] J. H. Bryden, *Private Communication* (1965). To T. Wadsten.