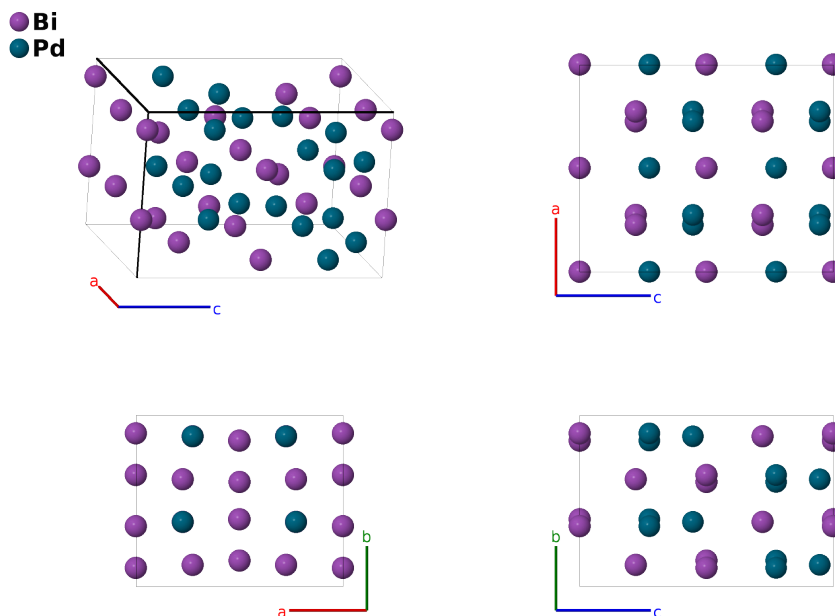


# $\beta$ -BiPd Structure: AB\_oC32\_36\_2ab\_2ab-001

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<https://aflow.org/p/6W3L>

[https://aflow.org/p/AB\\_oC32\\_36\\_2ab\\_2ab-001](https://aflow.org/p/AB_oC32_36_2ab_2ab-001)



Prototype	BiPd
AFLOW prototype label	AB_oC32_36_2ab_2ab-001
ICSD	56279
Pearson symbol	oC32
Space group number	36
Space group symbol	$Cmc2_1$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB_oC32_36_2ab_2ab-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, y<sub>1</sub>, z<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>2</sub>, z<sub>2</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>, z<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>4</sub>, z<sub>4</sub>, x<sub>5</sub>, y<sub>5</sub>, z<sub>5</sub>, x<sub>6</sub>, y<sub>6</sub>, z<sub>6</sub></code>

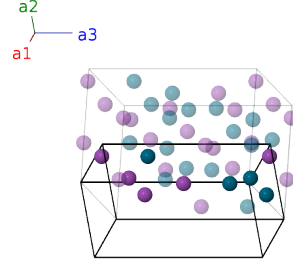
- This is the high-temperature structure of BiPd. Below 210°C it transforms into the monoclinic  $\alpha$ -BiPd structure (Villars, 2018). (Zhuravlev, 1957) gives the structure in the  $Cmc2_1$  setting of space group #36. We used FINDSYM to transform this to the standard  $Cmc2_1$  setting.
- Space group  $Cmc2_1$  allows an arbitrary definition of the origin of the  $z$ -axis. Here we follow (Zhuravlev, 1957) and set  $z_1 = 0$  for the first bismuth atom, Bi I. Zhuravlev also finds  $z_2 = 0$  for Bi II, probably due to the low resolution of the experimental data.

## Base-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$



## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= -y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Bi I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Bi I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Bi II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Bi II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= -y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Pd I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Pd I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= -y_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Pd II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= y_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Pd II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_5 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Bi III
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$= -(x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_5 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Bi III
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	$= (x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_5 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Bi III
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	$= -(x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_5 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Bi III
$\mathbf{B}_{13}$	$= (x_6 - y_6) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_6 + y_6) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_6 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_6 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Pd III
$\mathbf{B}_{14}$	$= -(x_6 - y_6) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_6 + y_6) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_6 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_6 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_6 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Pd III
$\mathbf{B}_{15}$	$= (x_6 + y_6) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_6 - y_6) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_6 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_6 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_6 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Pd III
$\mathbf{B}_{16}$	$= -(x_6 + y_6) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_6 - y_6) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_6 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_6 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_6 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8b)	Pd III

## References

- [1] N. N. Zhuravlev, *Structure of Superconductors, X. Thermal, Microscopic, and X-ray Investigation of the Bismuth-Palladium System*, Sov. Phys. JETP **5**, 1064–1072 (1957).

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