

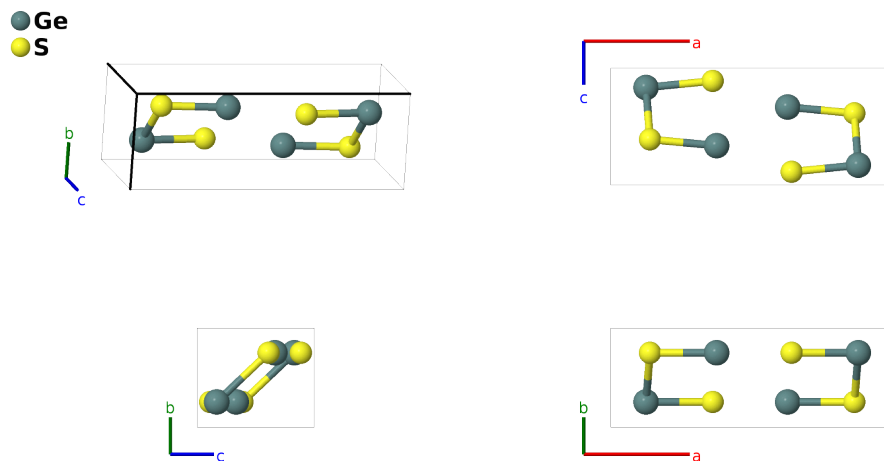
GeS (*B16*) Structure: AB_oP8_62_c_c-001

This structure originally had the label AB_oP8_62_c_c.GeS. 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/Y0CA>

https://aflow.org/p/AB_oP8_62_c_c-001



Prototype	GeS
AFLOW prototype label	AB_oP8_62_c_c-001
<i>Strukturbericht</i> designation	<i>B16</i>
ICSD	38165
Pearson symbol	oP8
Space group number	62
Space group symbol	<i>Pnma</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB_oP8_62_c_c-001 --params=a,b/a,c/a,x1,z1,x2,z2</code>

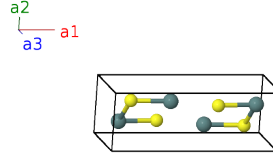
Other compounds with this structure

GeSe, GeTe, PbS, PbSe, SnS, SnSe, SnTe

- Also see the closely related *B29* (SnS) structure. (Parthé, 1993) prefers the *B16* designation for both structures.
- FeAs (*B14*), GeS (*B16*), FeB (*B27*), SnS (*B29*), MnP (*B31*), and η -NiSi (*B_d*) all share the same AFLOW label, AB_oP8_62_c_c. The structures are generated by the same symmetry operations with different sets of parameters (`--params`) specified in their corresponding CIF files.

Simple Orthorhombic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	=	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$= x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Ge I
\mathbf{B}_2	$= -\left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a \left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c \left(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Ge I
\mathbf{B}_3	$= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Ge I
\mathbf{B}_4	$= \left(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a \left(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c \left(z_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Ge I
\mathbf{B}_5	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S I
\mathbf{B}_6	$= -\left(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a \left(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c \left(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S I
\mathbf{B}_7	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S I
\mathbf{B}_8	$= \left(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a \left(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c \left(z_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S I

References

- [1] W. H. Zachariasen, *The Crystal Lattice of Germano Sulphide, GeS*, Phys. Rev. **40**, 917–922 (1932), doi:10.1103/PhysRev.40.917.
- [2] E. Parthé, L. Gelato, B. Chabot, M. Penso, K. Cenzula, and R. Gladyshevskii, *Standardized Data and Crystal Chemical Characterization of Inorganic Structure Types, Gmelin Handbook of Inorganic and Organometallic Chemistry*, vol. 2 (Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1993), 8 edn., doi:10.1007/978-3-662-02909-1_3.

Found in

- [1] R. T. Downs and M. Hall-Wallace, *The American Mineralogist Crystal Structure Database*, Am. Mineral. **88**, 247–250 (2003).