

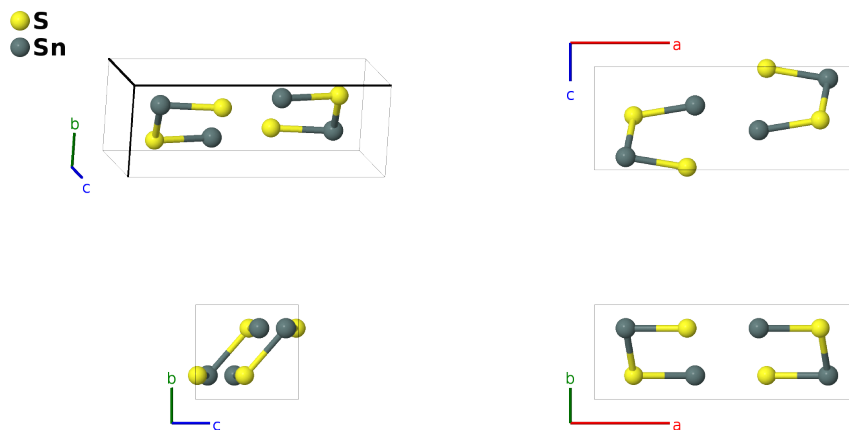
# $\alpha$ -SnS (*B29*) Structure: AB\_oP8\_62\_c\_c-004

This structure originally had the label AB\_oP8\_62\_c\_c.SnS. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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

[https://aflow.org/p/AB\\_oP8\\_62\\_c\\_c-004](https://aflow.org/p/AB_oP8_62_c_c-004)



<b>Prototype</b>	SSn
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	AB_oP8_62_c_c-004
<b><i>Strukturbericht</i> designation</b>	<i>B29</i>
<b>ICSD</b>	24376
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	oP8
<b>Space group number</b>	62
<b>Space group symbol</b>	<i>Pnma</i>
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<code>aflow --proto=AB_oP8_62_c_c-004 --params=a, b/a, c/a, x1, z1, x2, z2</code>

- This is the room temperature structure of SnS. Above 875K (Villars, 2018) it transforms into the  $\beta$ -SnS structure.
- (Parthé, 1993) prefers the *B16* designation for this structure, as SnS and GeS are very similar.
- FeAs (*B14*), GeS (*B16*), FeB (*B27*), SnS (*B29*), MnP (*B31*), and  $\eta$ -NiSi (*Bd*) 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



## 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)	S I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= -(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S 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)	S I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= (x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	S 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)	Sn I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-a(x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Sn 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)	Sn I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$a(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{4}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Sn I

## References

- [1] S. D. Bucchia, J.-C. Jumas, and M. Maurin, *Contribution à l'étude de composés sulfurés d'étain(II): affinement de la structure de SnS*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **37**, 1903–1905 (1981), doi:10.1107/S0567740881007528.
- [2] P. Villars, H. Okamoto, and K. Cenzual, eds., *ASM Alloy Phase Diagram Database* (ASM International, 2018), chap. Sulfur-Tin Binary Phase Diagram (1990 Sharma R.C.). Copyright ©2006-2018 ASM International.
- [3] 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.