

Tl₃VS₄ Structure:

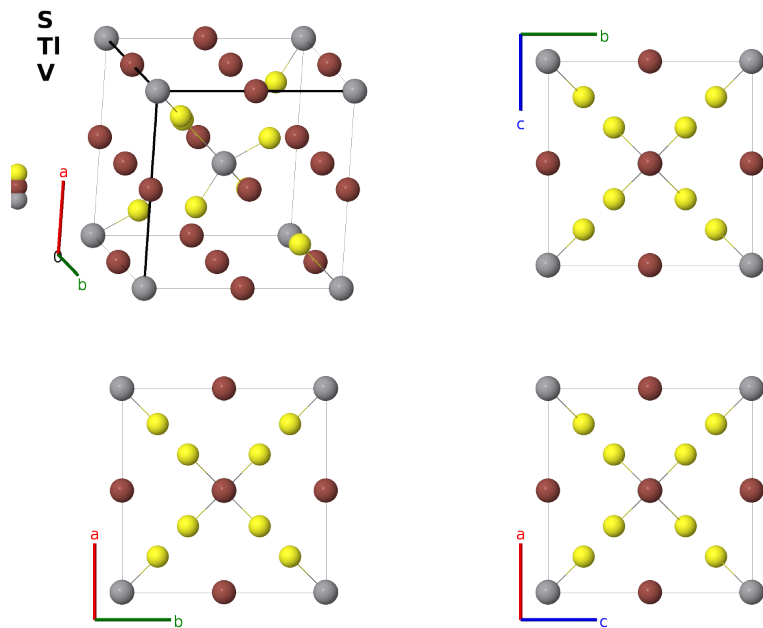
A4B3C_cI16_217_c_b_a-001

Cite this page as:

- H. Eckert, S. Divilov, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, A. C. Zettl, M. Esters, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **240**, 112988 (2024), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2024.112988.
- D. Hicks, M. J. Mehl, M. Esters, C. Oses, O. Levy, G. L. W. Hart, C. Toher, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 3*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **199**, 110450 (2021), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2021.110450.

<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/Y0MN>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A4B3C_cI16_217_c_b_a-001



Prototype	S ₄ Tl ₃ V
AFLOW prototype label	A4B3C_cI16_217_c_b_a-001
ICSD	16572
CCDC	1597133
Pearson symbol	cI16
Space group number	217
Space group symbol	$I\bar{4}3m$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A4B3C_cI16_217_c_b_a-001</code> <code>--params=a, x_3</code>

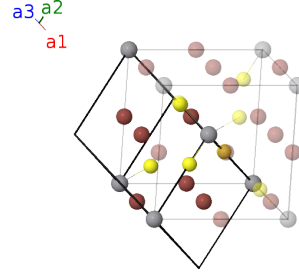
Other compounds with this structure

Tl₃NbS₄, Tl₃NbSe₄, Tl₃TaS₄, Tl₃TaSe₄, Tl₃VSe₄

- When $x_3 = 1/4$ all of the atoms are on the sites of a body-centered cubic lattice, and this structure becomes identical with our model *cI16* ferrite structure.

Body-centered Cubic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$=$	0	$=$	0	(2a) V I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(6b) Tl I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(6b) Tl I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(6b) Tl I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$=$	$2x_3\mathbf{a}_1 + 2x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + 2x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c) S I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$=$	$-2x_3\mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c) S I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$=$	$-2x_3\mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c) S I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$=$	$-2x_3\mathbf{a}_1$	$=$	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{y}} - ax_3\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c) S I

References

- [1] C. Crevecoeur, *Some ternary thallium chalcogenides*, Acta Cryst. **17**, 757 (1964), doi:10.1107/S0365110X64001864.

Found in

- [1] W. B. Pearson, *A Handbook of Lattice Spacings and Structures of Metals and Alloys, Volume 2, International Series of Monographs on Metal Physics and Physical Metallurgy*, vol. 8 (Pergamon Press, Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto, Sydney, Paris, Braunschweig, 1967).

First cited in

- H. Eckert, S. Divilov, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, A. C. Zettel, M. Esters, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **240**, 112988 (2024), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2024.112988.