

Sc₃CoC₄ Structure:

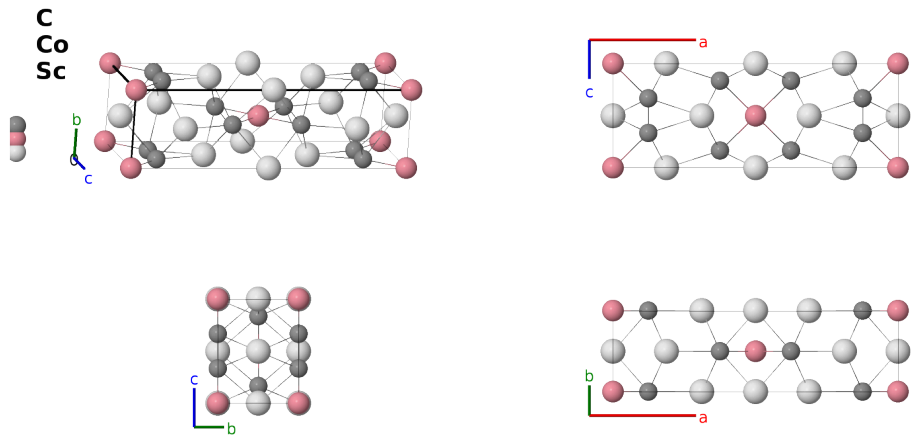
A4BC3_oI16_71_m_a_bf-001

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/KR8A>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A4BC3_oI16_71_m_a_bf-001



Prototype	C ₄ CoSc ₃
AFLOW prototype label	A4BC3_oI16_71_m_a_bf-001
ICSD	236393
CCDC	1707995
Pearson symbol	oI16
Space group number	71
Space group symbol	<i>Immm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A4BC3_oI16_71_m_a_bf-001</code> <code>--params=a, b/a, c/a, x₃, x₄, z₄</code>

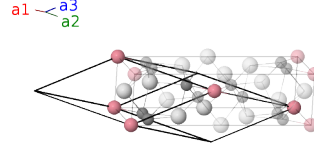
Other compounds with this structure

Sc₃FeC₄, Sc₃IrC₄, Sc₃NiC₄, Sc₃OsC₄, Sc₃RhC₄, Sc₃RuC₄

- This is the high temperature structure of Sc₃CoC₄. Below 72K it transforms into the monoclinic Sc₃RhC₄ structure. Data for the current structure was taken at 293K.
- (Vogt, 2005) found that in Sc₃IrC₄ and Sc₃RhC₄ the transition metal atom is not exactly on the (2a) site, but instead is on the (4i) Wyckoff position (0,0,±0.04), with each site 50% occupied.

Body-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	=	0	=	0	(2a) Co I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	=	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}a\hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(2b) Sc I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_1 + x_3\mathbf{a}_2 + (x_3 + \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4f) Sc II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	=	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}_1 - x_3\mathbf{a}_2 - (x_3 - \frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_3\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4f) Sc II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	=	$z_4\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + z_4)\mathbf{a}_2 + x_4\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_4\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m) C I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	=	$z_4\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - z_4)\mathbf{a}_2 - x_4\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_4\hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m) C I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	=	$-z_4\mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + z_4)\mathbf{a}_2 - x_4\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-ax_4\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_4\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m) C I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	=	$-z_4\mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - z_4)\mathbf{a}_2 + x_4\mathbf{a}_3$	=	$ax_4\hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_4\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8m) C I

References

- [1] G. Eickerling, C. Hauf, E. Scheidt, L. Reichardt, C. Schneider, A. M. noz, S. Lopez-Moreno, A. H. Romero, F. Porcher, G. André, R. Pöttgen, and W. Scherer, *On the Control Parameters of the Quasi-One Dimensional Superconductivity in Sc_3CoC_4* , Z. Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie **639**, 1985–1995 (2013), doi:10.1002/zaac.201200517.
- [2] C. Vogt, R.-D. Hoffmann, and R. Pöttgen, *The superstructure of Sc_3RhC_4 and Sc_3IrC_4* , Solid State Sci. **7**, 1003–1009 (2005), doi:10.1016/j.solidstatesciences.2005.04.004.

Found in

- [1] *Sc_3CoC_4 ($T = 223.7\text{ K}$) Crystal Structure: Datasheet from “PAULING FILE Multinaries Edition – 2012” in SpringerMaterials*. Copyright 2016 Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg & Material Phases Data System (MPDS), Switzerland & National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), Japan.

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