

α (low) Cristobalite Structure: AB4C_oC24_20_a_2c_b-001

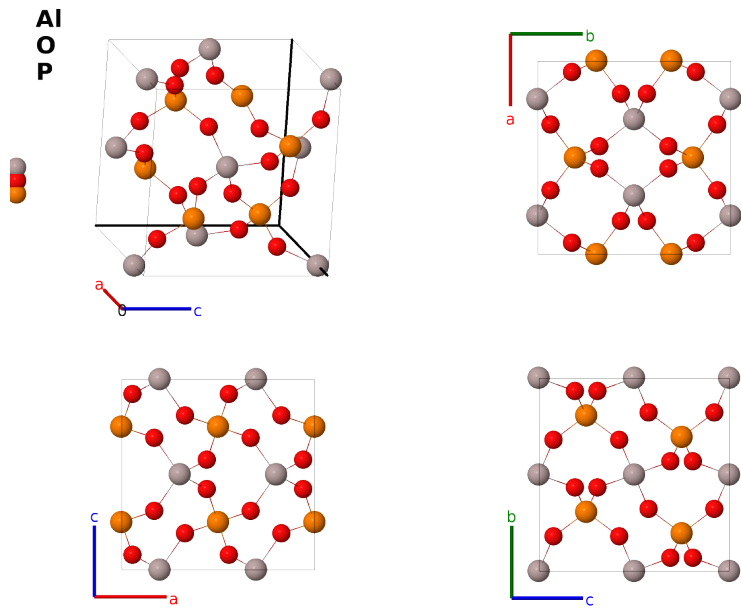
This structure previously used the label(s) **AB4C_oC24_20_b_2c_a**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

Cite this page as:

- 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.
- 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/HRBV>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/AB4C_oC24_20_a_2c_b-001

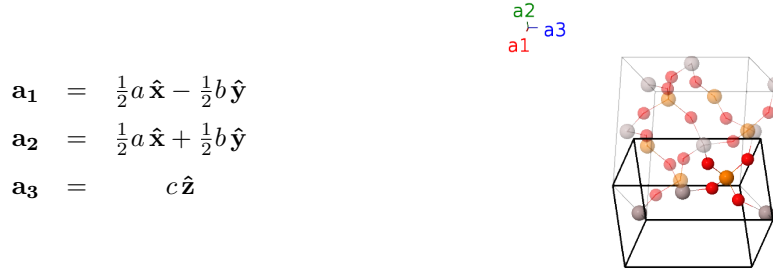


Prototype	AlO ₄ P
AFLOW prototype label	AB4C_oC24_20_a_2c_b-001
Mineral name	α (low) Cristobalite
ICSD	16651
CCDC	1597206
Pearson symbol	oC24
Space group number	20
Space group symbol	$C222_1$
AFLOW prototype command	<pre>aflow --proto=AB4C_oC24_20_a_2c_b-001 --params=a,b/a,c/a,x₁,y₂,x₃,y₃,z₃,x₄,y₄,z₄</pre>

Other compounds with this structure
GaPO₄

- α aluminum and gallium phosphate are closely related to the α cristobalite structure of SiO_2 .
- The change in symmetry from tetragonal space group $P4_12_12$ #92 in SiO_2 to orthorhombic $C222_1$ #20 in AlPO_4 is caused by the replacement of the silicon atoms by two types of atoms.
- Near 500K this transforms into the β cristobalite structure (Hatch, 1994).
- For more information, see our silica and aluminum phosphate page.
- This structure is “pseudo-tetragonal,” with $a = b$, but the presence of ordered aluminum and phosphorous atoms reduces the symmetry to orthogonal.
- The AFLOW label convention rotates the system by 90° about the z-axis and shifts the origin of the z-axis by $c/4$. This swaps the (4a) and (4b) Wyckoff positions, placing the aluminum atom on the (4a) site.

Base-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_2$	$=$	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(4a)	Al I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	Al I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4b)	P I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4b)	P I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -(x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= -(x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$= -(x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	$= -(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	$= (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8c)	O II

References

- [1] R. C. L. Mooney, *The crystal structure of aluminium phosphate and gallium phosphate, low-cristobalite type*, Acta Cryst. **9** (1956), doi:10.1107/S0365110X56001996.

Found in

- [1] D. M. Hatch, S. Ghose, and J. L. Bjorkstam, *The α - β phase transition in AlPO_4 cristobalite: Symmetry analysis, domain structure and transition dynamics*, Phys. Chem. Minerals **21**, 67–77 (1994), doi:10.1007/BF00205217.

First cited in

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.