

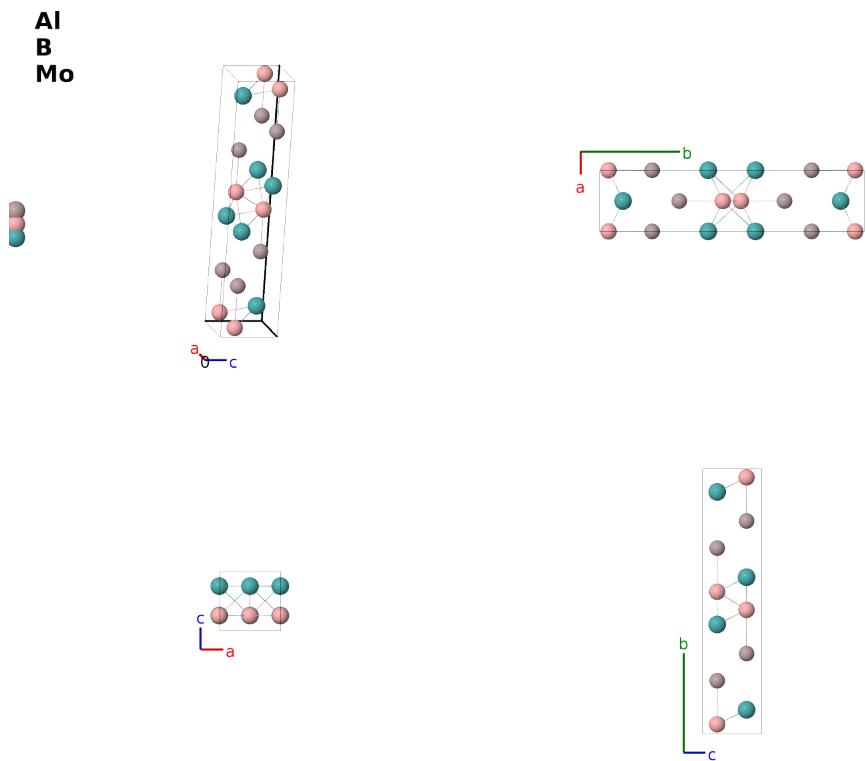
MoAlB Structure: ABC_oC12_63_c_c_c-005

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/XSM0>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/ABC_oC12_63_c_c_c-005



Prototype	AlBMo
AFLOW prototype label	ABC_oC12_63_c_c_c-005
ICSD	251808
CCDC	1786967
Pearson symbol	oC12
Space group number	63
Space group symbol	<i>Cmcm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=ABC_oC12_63_c_c_c-005 --params=a, b/a, c/a, y₁, y₂, y₃</code>

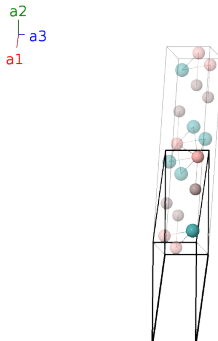
Other compounds with this structure

NbNiB, MgNiTb, WAlB

- (Ade, 2015) give atomic positions for WAlB that do not reproduce their interatomic distances and make the W-B distance far too small. We find that the parameters $(y_{Al}, y_B, y_W) = (0.19950, 0.03547, 0.41002)$ reproduce the reported distances.
- The ICSD entry gives the structure type as UBC, but XtalFinder (Hicks, 2021) finds that the structures are essentially unmatchable.

Base-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= -y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Al I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Al I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	B I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	B I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= -y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Mo I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4c)	Mo I

References

- [1] M. Ade and H. Hillebrecht, *Ternary Borides Cr_2AlB_2 , Cr_2AlB_4 , and Cr_4AlB_6 : The First Members of the Series $(CrB_2)_nCrAl$ with $n = 1, 2, 3$ and a Unifying Concept for Ternary Borides as MAB-Phases*, Inorg. Chem. **54**, 6122–6135 (2015), doi:10.1021/acs.inorgchem.5b00049.
- [2] D. Hicks, C. Toher, D. C. Ford, F. Rose, C. D. Santo, O. Levy, M. J. Mehl, and S. Curtarolo, *AFLOW-XtalFinder: a reliable choice to identify crystalline prototypes* **7**, 30 (2021), doi:10.1038/s41524-020-00483-4.

Found in

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