

NbPS Structure:

ABC_oI12_71_e_h_f-001

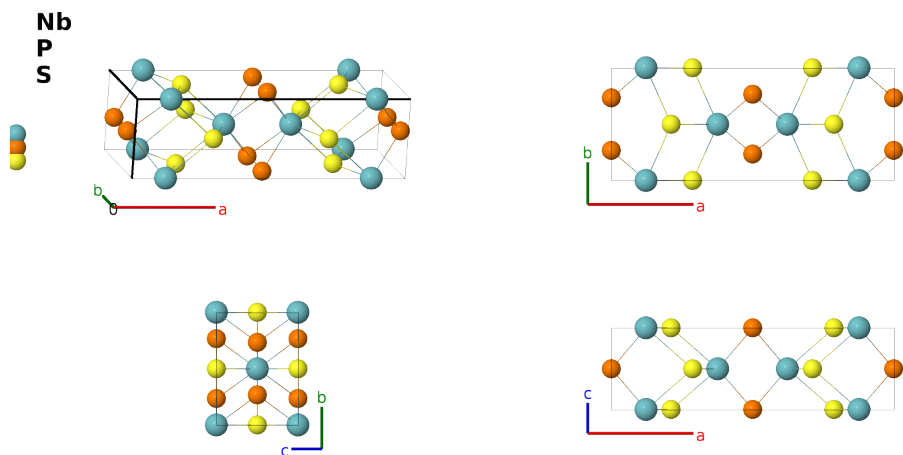
This structure previously used the label(s) **ABC_oI12_71_h_j-g**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

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/B529>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/ABC_oI12_71_e_h_f-001

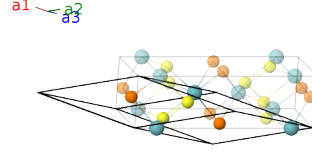


Prototype	NbPS
AFLOW prototype label	ABC_oI12_71_e_h_f-001
ICSD	16075
CCDC	1596724
Pearson symbol	oI12
Space group number	71
Space group symbol	<i>Immm</i>
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=ABC_oI12_71_e_h_f-001</code> <code>--params=a,b/a,c/a,x₁,x₂,y₃</code>

- The ICSD lists this as a ternary form of UTe₂, but the structures are actually rather far apart.

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
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(4e)	Nb I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}}$	(4e)	Nb I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + (x_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4f)	S I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - (x_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b\hat{\mathbf{y}}$	(4f)	S I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= (y_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4h)	P I
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -(y_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4h)	P I

References

- [1] P. C. Donohue and P. E. Bierstedt, *Synthesis, crystal structure, and superconducting properties of niobium phosphorus sulfide, niobium phosphorus selenide and tantalum phosphorus sulfide*, Inorg. Chem. **8**, 2690–2694 (1969), doi:10.1021/ic50082a031.

First cited in

D. Hicks, M. J. Mehl, E. Gossett, C. Toher, O. Levy, R. M. Hanson, G. Hart, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 2*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **161**, S1 (2019). doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2018.10.043