

β -CuI (Kurdyumova) Structure: AB_hP12_156_3a2bc_3a2bc-001

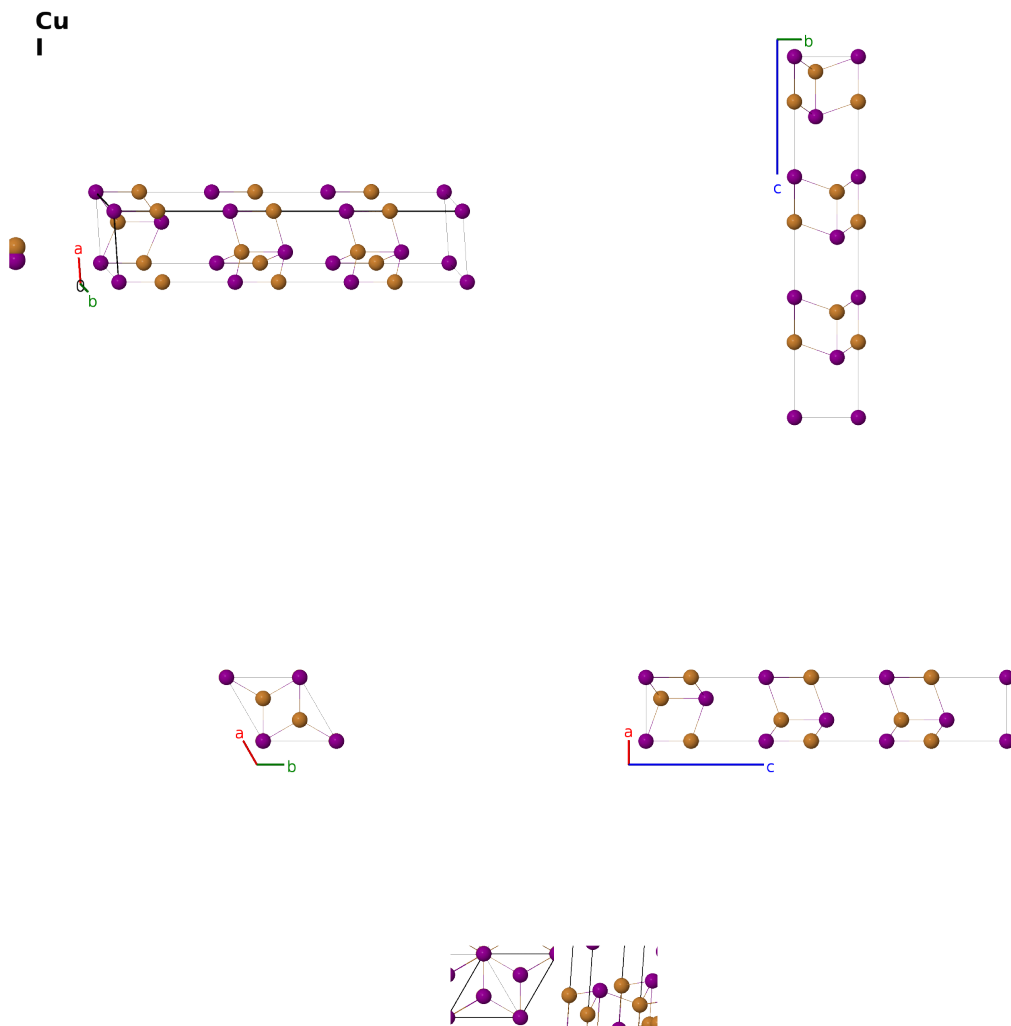
This structure previously used the label(s) **AB_hP12_156_2ab3c_2ab3c**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

Cite this page as:

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

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/AB_hP12_156_3a2bc_3a2bc-001



Prototype

CuI

AFLOW prototype label

AB_hP12_156_3a2bc_3a2bc-001

ICSD

30363

CCDC

1604707

Pearson symbol

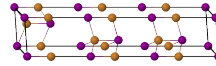
hP12

Space group number	156
Space group symbol	$P3m1$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB_hP12_156_3a2bc_3a2bc-001</code> <code>--params=a, c/a, z₁, z₂, z₃, z₄, z₅, z₆, z₇, z₈, z₉, z₁₀, z₁₁, z₁₂</code>

- Copper(I) iodide can be found in three forms (Keen, 1995):
 - α -CuI is stable above $673 \pm 8\text{K}$, and is in the δ -Bi₂O₃ structure, with the iodine atoms on the (2a) Wyckoff positions and the copper atoms occupying 1/8 of the (32f) positions.
 - γ -CuI (marshite) is the ground state, stable below $643 \pm 2\text{K}$, and is also in the δ -Bi₂O₃ structure.
 - In the intermediate temperature range β -CuI is generally agreed to be trigonal or hexagonal, but the exact structure is under dispute:
 - * (Kurdyumova, 1961) placed it in trigonal space group $P3m1$ #156. Their unit cell, which is three times larger than the standard cell for this structure and is now considered erroneous, is the one listed on this page. (Abrahams, 2008).
 - * (Bührer, 1977) placed it in hexagonal space group $P\bar{6}m2$ #187, with the copper atoms partially occupying two sites.
 - * (Sakuma, 1988) placed it in trigonal space group $P3m1$ #156 with a smaller unit cell than (Kurdyumova, 1961) and no disorder on the copper sites.
 - * (Keen, 1994) placed it in trigonal space group $P\bar{3}m1$ #164, with a unit cell similar to (Bührer, 1977) and (Sakuma, 1988). Like the former paper, the oxygen positions are disordered.
 - Space group $P3m1$ #156 allows an arbitrary choice of origin for the z -axis. Used this freedom to place the I-III atom at the origin.
 - This structure originally appeared in (Hicks, 2019). This page has been rewritten, but the structure itself has not changed.
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Trigonal (Hexagonal) primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
 \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
 \mathbf{a}_3 &= c \hat{\mathbf{z}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$c z_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1a)	Cu I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$c z_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1a)	Cu II
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$c z_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1a)	Cu III
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$c z_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1a)	I I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$c z_5 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1a)	I II

$\mathbf{B}_6$	$=$	$z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$cz_6 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1a)	I III
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$=$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_7 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_7 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	Cu IV
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$=$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_8 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_8 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	Cu V
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$=$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_9 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_9 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	I IV
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$=$	$\frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_{10} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_{10} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1b)	I V
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	$=$	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_{11} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_{11} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1c)	Cu VI
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	$=$	$\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_{12} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_{12} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(1c)	I VI

References

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- [6] 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–S1011 (2019), doi:10.1016/j.commatsci.2018.10.043.

Found in

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First cited in

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