

SiAs Structure:

AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001

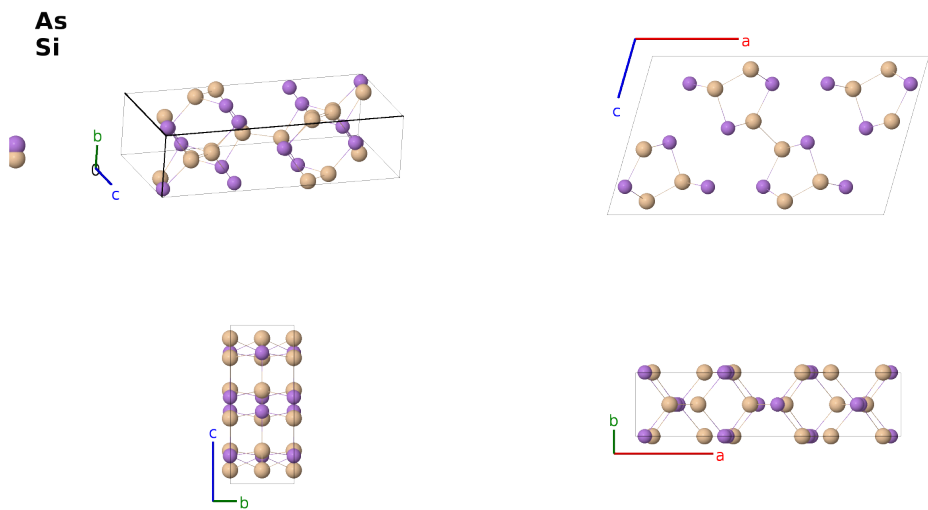
This structure previously used the label(s) **AB_mC24_12_3i_3i**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

Cite this page as:

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/S6UY>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001



Prototype	AsSi
AFLOW prototype label	AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001
ICSD	43227
CCDC	1612750
Pearson symbol	mC24
Space group number	12
Space group symbol	$C2/m$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB_mC24_12_3i_3i-001</code> <code>--params=a,b/a,c/a,β,x_1,z_1,x_2,z_2,x_3,z_3,x_4,z_4,x_5,z_5,x_6,z_6</code>

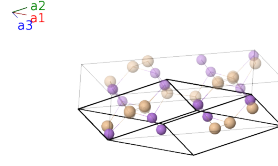
Other compounds with this structure

GeTe, GeAs

- The structures of GaTe and GeAs were apparently determined by (Bryden, 1965) before (Wadsten, 1965) found the structure of SiAs, but they were never published (Pearson, 1964 ; Wadsten, 1965 ; Mead, 1982). As SiAs was the first published determination of this structure, we use it as the prototype.

Base-centered Monoclinic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_1 + cz_1 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_1 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= -x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_1 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_1 + cz_1 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_1 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= -x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As III
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	As III
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si I
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= -x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si I
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= x_5 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_5 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si II
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$= -x_5 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_5 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si II
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	$= x_6 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_6 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_6 + cz_6 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_6 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si III
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	$= -x_6 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_6 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_6 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_6 + cz_6 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_6 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	Si III

References

- [1] T. Wadsten, *The Crystal Structure of SiAs*, Acta Chem. Scand. **19**, 1232–1238 (1965), doi:10.3891/acta.chem.scand.19-1232.
- [2] W. B. Pearson, *The crystal structures of semiconductors and a general valence rule*, Acta Cryst. **17**, 1–15 (1964), doi:10.1107/S0365110X64000019.
- [3] D. G. Mead, *Long wavelength study of semiconducting germanium arsenide, GeAs*, Infrared Phys. **22**, 209–213 (1982), doi:10.1016/0020-0891(82)90045-8.
- [4] J. H. Bryden, *Private Communication* (1965). To T. Wadsten.

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