AuScSi	*hP*6	(187) *P*-6*m*2 – ihba

ScAuSi [1]
Structural features: Infinite columns of base-linked $AuSc_6$ and $SiSc_6$ trigonal prisms share rectangular faces to form a 3D-framework; Au and Si are displaced from the prism centers to form a tetrahedral framework with Au_2 and Si_2 pairs. Substitution derivative of $CaIn_2$.

Fornasini M.L. et al. (1992) [1]
AuScSi
a = 0.4212, c = 0.6803 nm, c/a = 1.615, V = 0.1045 nm^3, Z = 2

site	Wyck.	sym.	x	y	z	occ.	atomic environment
Si1	2*i*	3*m*.	$^2/_3$	$^1/_3$	0.203		fourcapped trigonal prism Au_3SiSc_6
Au2	2*h*	3*m*.	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	0.2842		fourcapped trigonal prism Si_3Sc_6Au
Sc3	1*b*	-6*m*2	0	0	$^1/_2$		rhombic dodecahedron $Au_6Si_6Sc_2$
Sc4	1*a*	-6*m*2	0	0	0		rhombic dodecahedron $Si_6Au_6Sc_2$

Transformation from published data: -*x*,-*y*,-*z*; origin shift 0 0 $^1/_2$
Experimental: single crystal, diffractometer, X-rays, R = 0.030

References: [1] Fornasini M.L., Iandelli A., Pani M. (1992), J. Alloys Compd. 187, 243-247.