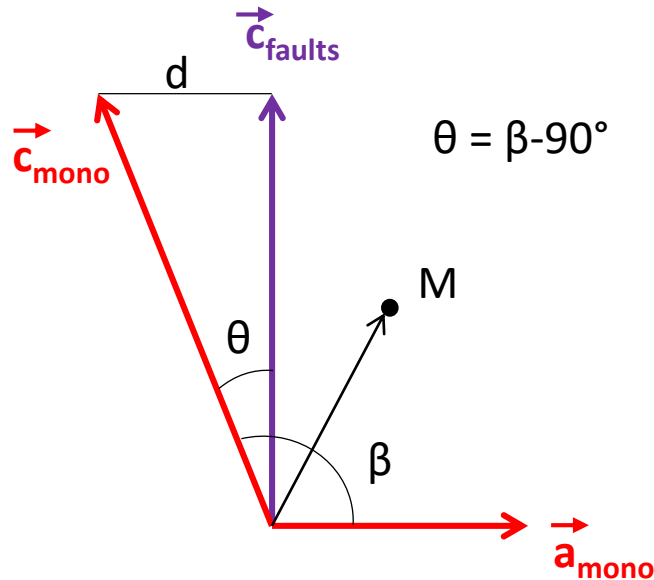


## Transformation of a monoclinic cell into a FAULTS cell



Norms of the vectors:

$$a_{\text{faults}} = a_{\text{mono}} = a$$

$$c_{\text{faults}} = c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \cos(\theta) = c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \cos(\beta - 90^\circ)$$

$$d = c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \sin(\theta) = c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \sin(\beta - 90^\circ)$$

Vectors:

$$\vec{a}_{\text{mono}} = \vec{a}_{\text{faults}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c}_{\text{faults}} &= \vec{c}_{\text{mono}} + (d/a) \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{mono}} \\ &= \vec{c}_{\text{mono}} + (c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \sin(\theta)/a) \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{mono}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Position } M(x_{\text{faults}}; z_{\text{faults}}) = M(x_{\text{mono}}; z_{\text{mono}})$$

$$\text{OM} = x_{\text{mono}} \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{mono}} + z_{\text{mono}} \cdot \vec{c}_{\text{mono}}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OM} &= x_{\text{faults}} \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{faults}} + z_{\text{faults}} \cdot \vec{c}_{\text{faults}} \\ &= x_{\text{faults}} \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{mono}} + z_{\text{faults}} \cdot (\vec{c}_{\text{mono}} + (c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \sin(\theta)/a) \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{mono}}) \\ &= [x_{\text{faults}} + z_{\text{faults}} \cdot (c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \sin(\theta)/a)] \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{mono}} + z_{\text{faults}} \cdot \vec{c}_{\text{mono}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x_{\text{mono}} = x_{\text{faults}} + z_{\text{faults}} \cdot (c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \sin(\theta)/a)$$

$$z_{\text{mono}} = z_{\text{faults}}$$

$$\text{or: } x_{\text{faults}} = x_{\text{mono}} - z_{\text{faults}} \cdot c_{\text{mono}} \cdot \sin(\beta - 90^\circ)/a$$

$$z_{\text{faults}} = z_{\text{mono}}$$

Note that when starting from a triclinic cell, one should calculate  $c_{\text{faults}}$  from  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$ , as well as the  $x_{\text{faults}}$  and  $y_{\text{faults}}$  atomic positions