

H_2S (15 GPa) Structure:

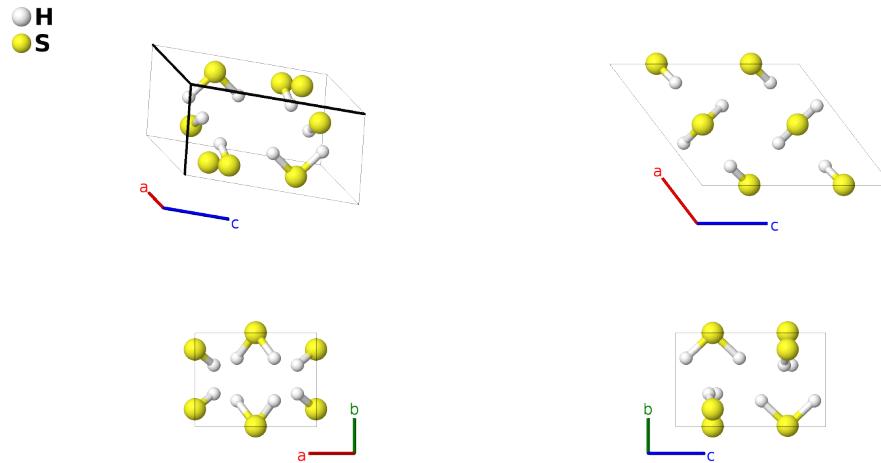
A2B_mP12_13_2g_ef-001

This structure originally had the label A2B_mP12_13_2g_ef. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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<https://aflow.org/p/VYK4>

https://aflow.org/p/A2B_mP12_13_2g_ef-001



Prototype H_2S

AFLOW prototype label A2B_mP12_13_2g_ef-001

ICSD none

Pearson symbol mP12

Space group number 13

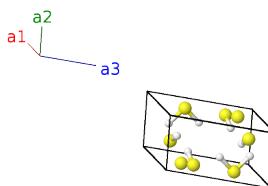
Space group symbol $P2/c$

AFLOW prototype command `aflow --proto=A2B_mP12_13_2g_ef-001 --params=a,b/a,c/a,\beta,y_1,y_2,x_3,y_3,z_3,x_4,y_4,z_4`

- This structure was found by first-principles electronic structure calculations and is predicted to be the stable structure of H_2S in the range 10 – 30 GPa, which does not agree with the experimental phase diagram (Shimizu, 1995). The data presented here was computed at 15 GPa.

Simple Monoclinic primitive vectors

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



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
\mathbf{B}_1	$y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{1}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2e)	S I
\mathbf{B}_2	$-y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\frac{3}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2e)	S I
\mathbf{B}_3	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{c \cos \beta}{4}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2f)	S II
\mathbf{B}_4	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{3c \cos \beta}{4}\right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2f)	S II
\mathbf{B}_5	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H I
\mathbf{B}_6	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_3 + c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H I
\mathbf{B}_7	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H I
\mathbf{B}_8	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_3 + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H I
\mathbf{B}_9	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H II
\mathbf{B}_{10}	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_4 + c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H II
\mathbf{B}_{11}	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H II
\mathbf{B}_{12}	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_4 \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	=	$(ax_4 + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4g)	H II

References

- [1] Y. Li, J. Hao, H. Liu, Y. Li, and Y. Ma, *The metallization and superconductivity of dense hydrogen sulfide*, J. Chem. Phys. **140**, 174712 (2014), doi:10.1063/1.4874158.