

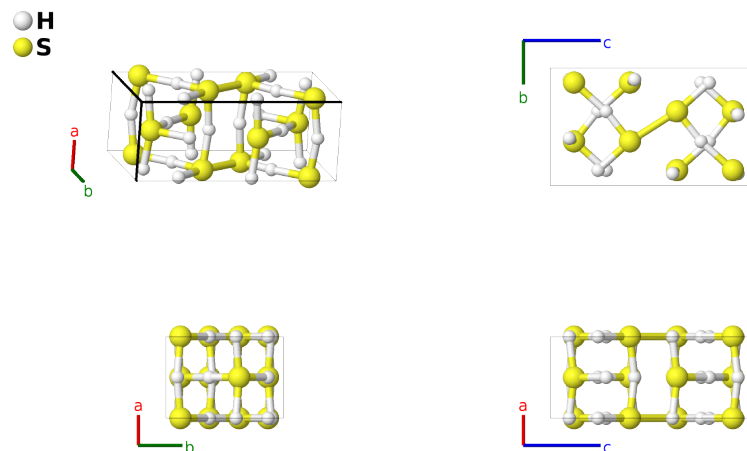
H₂S (170 GPa) Structure: A2B_oC24_64_2f_f-001

This structure originally had the label `A2B_oC24_64_2f_f`. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

Cite this page as: 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 (2019). doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2018.10.043

<https://aflow.org/p/7FZR>

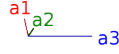
https://aflow.org/p/A2B_oC24_64_2f_f-001



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Prototype | H ₂ S |
| AFLOW prototype label | A2B_oC24_64_2f_f-001 |
| ICSD | none |
| Pearson symbol | oC24 |
| Space group number | 64 |
| Space group symbol | <i>Cmce</i> |
| AFLOW prototype command | <code>aflow --proto=A2B_oC24_64_2f_f-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, y1, z1, y2, z2, y3, z3</code> |

- This structure was found by first-principles electronic structure calculations and is predicted to be the stable structure of H₂S for pressures > 140 GPa. At 160 GPa it is predicted to be a conventional superconductor with an approximate transition temperature of 80K, however it is unlikely that this is the crystal structure of the 190K superconductor, which is probably the H₃S structure (Bernstein, 2005).
- The data presented here was computed at 170 GPa.

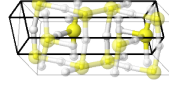
Base-centered Orthorhombic primitive vectors



$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$



Basis vectors

| | Lattice coordinates | | Cartesian coordinates | Wyckoff position | Atom type |
|-------------------|--|-----|---|------------------|-----------|
| \mathbf{B}_1 | $= -y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H I |
| \mathbf{B}_2 | $= \left(y_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 - \left(y_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c \left(z_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H I |
| \mathbf{B}_3 | $= -\left(y_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \left(y_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c \left(z_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H I |
| \mathbf{B}_4 | $= y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H I |
| \mathbf{B}_5 | $= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H II |
| \mathbf{B}_6 | $= \left(y_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 - \left(y_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c \left(z_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H II |
| \mathbf{B}_7 | $= -\left(y_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \left(y_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c \left(z_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H II |
| \mathbf{B}_8 | $= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H II |
| \mathbf{B}_9 | $= -y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | S I |
| \mathbf{B}_{10} | $= \left(y_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 - \left(y_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 + \left(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c \left(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | S I |
| \mathbf{B}_{11} | $= -\left(y_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \left(y_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_2 - \left(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c \left(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | S I |
| \mathbf{B}_{12} | $= y_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_3 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | S I |

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.
- [2] N. Bernstein, C. S. Hellberg, M. D. Johannes, I. I. Mazin, and M. J. Mehl, *What superconducts in sulfur hydrides under pressure and why*, Phys. Rev. B **91**, 060511(R) (2015), doi:10.1103/PhysRevB.91.060511.