

H-III (300 GPa) Structure: A_mC24_15_2e2f-001

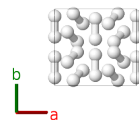
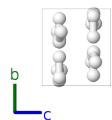
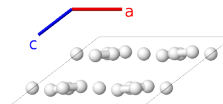
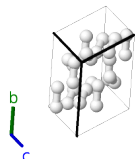
This structure originally had the label `A_mC24_15_2e2f`. Calls to that address will be redirected here.

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/MULK>

https://aflow.org/p/A_mC24_15_2e2f-001

● H

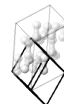


| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Prototype | H |
| AFLOW prototype label | A_mC24_15_2e2f-001 |
| ICSD | none |
| Pearson symbol | mC24 |
| Space group number | 15 |
| Space group symbol | $C2/c$ |
| AFLOW prototype command | <code>aflow --proto=A_mC24_15_2e2f-001 --params=a, b/a, c/a, β, y_1, y_2, x_3, y_3, z_3, x_4, y_4, z_4</code> |

- This structure was determined by density functional simulations. The authors claim it is in good agreement with experimental data for H-III, and is the lowest energy structure at pressures from approximately 100-250 GPa, including zero-point motion. The data presented here was computed at 300 GPa. If we change our description of the unit cell so that $\mathbf{a}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 + \mathbf{a}_3$ then all of the primitive vectors for the base-centered orthorhombic structure have approximately equal lengths, and the angles between them are approximately 60° . This structure is very close to exhibiting a face-centered cubic lattice.

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 | $= -y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | H I |
| \mathbf{B}_2 | $= y_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_1 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{3}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_1 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | H I |
| \mathbf{B}_3 | $= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | H II |
| \mathbf{B}_4 | $= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $\frac{3}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (4e) | H II |
| \mathbf{B}_5 | $= (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H III |
| \mathbf{B}_6 | $= -(x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-(ax_3 + c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H III |
| \mathbf{B}_7 | $= -(x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H III |
| \mathbf{B}_8 | $= (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $(ax_3 + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H III |
| \mathbf{B}_9 | $= (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H IV |
| \mathbf{B}_{10} | $= -(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-(ax_4 + c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H IV |
| \mathbf{B}_{11} | $= -(x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H IV |
| \mathbf{B}_{12} | $= (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$ | $=$ | $(ax_4 + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ | (8f) | H IV |

References

- [1] C. J. Pickard and R. J. Needs, *Structure of phase III of solid hydrogen*, Nature Physics **3**, 473–476 (2007), doi:10.1038/nphys625.