

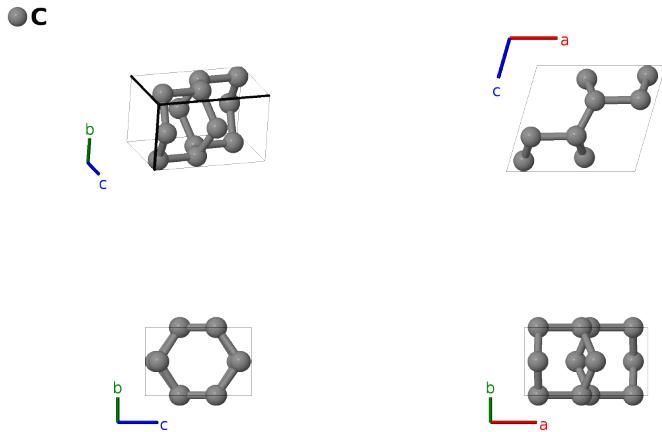
# S-carbon Structure: A\_mP8\_10\_2m2n-001

This structure originally had the label A\_mP8\_10\_2m2n. 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/XRQ1>

[https://aflow.org/p/A\\_mP8\\_10\\_2m2n-001](https://aflow.org/p/A_mP8_10_2m2n-001)

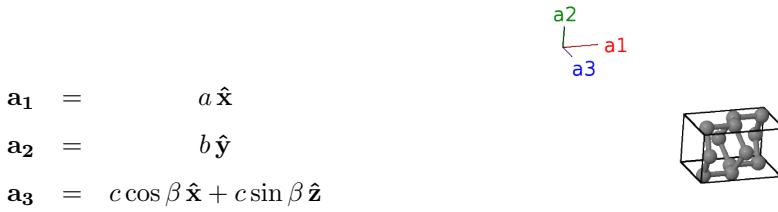


<b>Prototype</b>	C
<b>AFLOW prototype label</b>	A_mP8_10_2m2n-001
<b>ICSD</b>	None
<b>Pearson symbol</b>	mP8
<b>Space group number</b>	10
<b>Space group symbol</b>	$P2/m$
<b>AFLOW prototype command</b>	<code>aflow --proto=A_mP8_10_2m2n-001 --params=a,b/a,c/a,<math>\beta</math>,x<sub>1</sub>,z<sub>1</sub>,x<sub>2</sub>,z<sub>2</sub>,x<sub>3</sub>,z<sub>3</sub>,x<sub>4</sub>,z<sub>4</sub></code>

- This is a predicted “superhard” allotrope of iron. Shortly after this paper was published, two other papers predicted similar structures, differentiated mainly by an origin shift:
  - F-carbon (Tian 2012): the origin is shifted by  $\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$ .
  - J-carbon (Wang, 2012): the origin is shifted by  $\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_3)$ .
- This is *not* the orthorhombic phase found by (He, 2012), which was also called S-carbon.

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## Simple Monoclinic primitive vectors



## Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates	Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$ =	$x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$(ax_1 + cz_1 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_1 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2m)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_2$ =	$-x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 - z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$-(ax_1 + cz_1 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_1 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2m)	C I
$\mathbf{B}_3$ =	$x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2m)	C II
$\mathbf{B}_4$ =	$-x_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$-(ax_2 + cz_2 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_2 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2m)	C II
$\mathbf{B}_5$ =	$x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2n)	C III
$\mathbf{B}_6$ =	$-x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2n)	C III
$\mathbf{B}_7$ =	$x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2n)	C IV
$\mathbf{B}_8$ =	$-x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2n)	C IV

## References

- [1] H. Niu, X.-Q. Chen, S. Wang, D. Li, W. L. Mao, and Y. Li, *Families of Superhard Crystalline Carbon Allotropes Constructed via Cold Compression of Graphite and Nanotubes*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 135501 (2012), doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.108.135501.
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- [3] J.-T. Wang, C. Chen, and Y. Kawazoe, *Phase conversion from graphite toward a simple monoclinic  $sp^3$ -carbon allotrope*, Journal of Chemical Physics **137**, 024502 (2012), doi:10.1063/1.4732538.
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- [5] C. He, L. Z. Sun, and J. Zhong, *Prediction of superhard carbon allotropes from the segment combination method*, Journal of Superhard Materials **34**, 386–399 (2012), doi:10.3103/S1063457612060123.