

Orange (averaged) HgI₂ Structure: AB2_tP12_115_j_egi-001

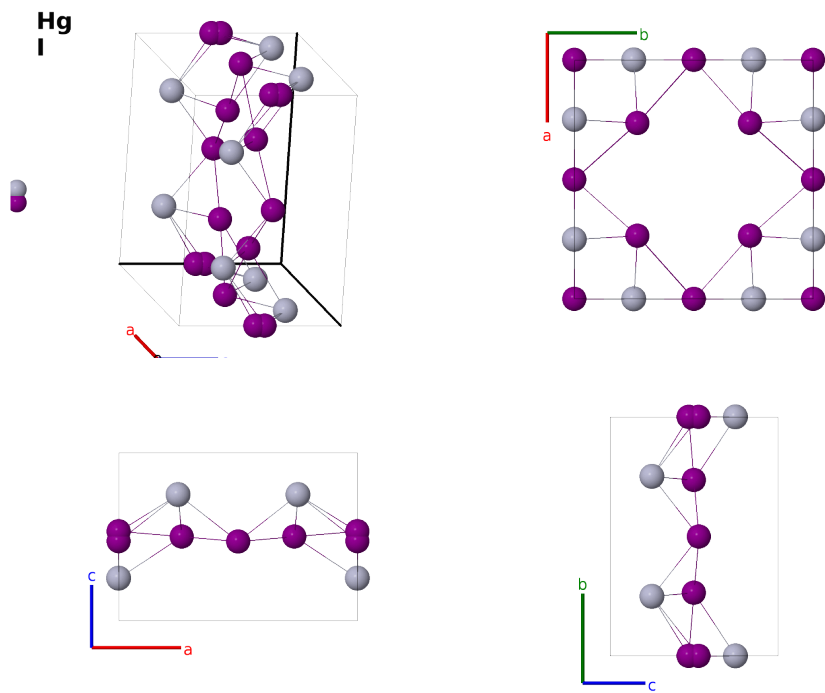
This structure previously used the label(s) **AB2_tP12_115_j_egi**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

Cite this page as:

- H. Eckert, S. Divilov, M. J. Mehl, D. Hicks, A. C. Zettel, M. Esters, X. Campilongo, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 4*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **240**, 112988 (2024), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2024.112988.
- D. Hicks, M. J. Mehl, M. Esters, C. Oses, O. Levy, G. L. W. Hart, C. Toher, and S. Curtarolo, *The AFLOW Library of Crystallographic Prototypes: Part 3*, Comput. Mater. Sci. **199**, 110450 (2021), doi: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2021.110450.

<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/RJ86>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/AB2_tP12_115_j_egi-001



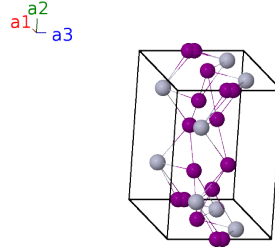
Prototype	HgI ₂
AFLOW prototype label	AB2_tP12_115_j_egi-001
ICSD	95272
CCDC	1654679
Pearson symbol	tP12
Space group number	115
Space group symbol	$P\bar{4}m2$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=AB2_tP12_115_j_egi-001 --params=a, c/a, z₁, z₂, x₃, x₄, z₄</code>

- HgI₂ can be found in a variety of forms (Gumiński, 1997):

- The ground state, coccinite, also known as red or α -HgI₂ and given the *Strukturbericht* designation C13. It is stable up to 135°C.
- At higher temperatures this transforms into yellow or β -HgI₂ in the HgBr₂ (C24) structure. This is stable up to the melting point at 258°C.
- (Schwarzenbach, 1969) studied the metastable orange HgI₂ body-centered tetragonal ($I4_1/amd$ #141) phase. This structure was refined by (Hostettler, 2002).
- (Hostettler, 2002) also found a second orange HgI₂ phase in a simple tetragonal ($P4_2/nmc$ #137) cell.
- The last two structures differ by stacking order. (Hostettler, 2002) used them to produce an averaged orange HgI₂ structure (this structure), space group $P\bar{4}m2$ #115.
- This structure is an “average” of the Orange I and Orange II structures. The averaging procedure places the iodine I atoms only 0.36Å apart, so this is not a physical structure. We retain it as an example of a structure in space group $P\bar{4}m2$ #115.

Simple Tetragonal primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_1 &= a \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= a \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= c \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2e)	I I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= -z_1 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-cz_1 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2e)	I I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_2 + z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2g)	I II
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_1 - z_2 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - cz_2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(2g)	I II
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	I III
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	I III
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 - x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	I III
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= -x_3 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_3 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + ax_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{2}c \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4i)	I III
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4j)	Hg I
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$= -x_4 \mathbf{a}_1 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4j)	Hg I
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	$= -x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4j)	Hg I
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	$= x_4 \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$ax_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4j)	Hg I

References

- [1] M. Hostettler, H. Birkedal, and D. Schwarzenbach, *The structure of orange HgI₂. I. Polytypic layer structure*, Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **58**, 903–913 (2002), doi:10.1107/S010876810201618X.
- [2] D. Schwarzenbach, *The crystal structure and one-dimensional disorder of the orange modification of HgI₂*, Z. Kristallogr. **128**, 97–114 (1969), doi:10.1524/zkri.1969.128.1-2.97.

- [3] D. Schwarzenbach, H. Birkedal, M. Hostettler, and P. Fischer, *Neutron diffraction investigation of the temperature dependence of crystal structure and thermal motions of red HgI_2* , Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B **63**, 826–835 (2007), doi:10.1107/S0108768107043327.

Found in

- [1] P. Villars and K. Cenzual, *Pearson's Crystal Data – Crystal Structure Database for Inorganic Compounds* (2013). ASM International.

First cited in

- 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