

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

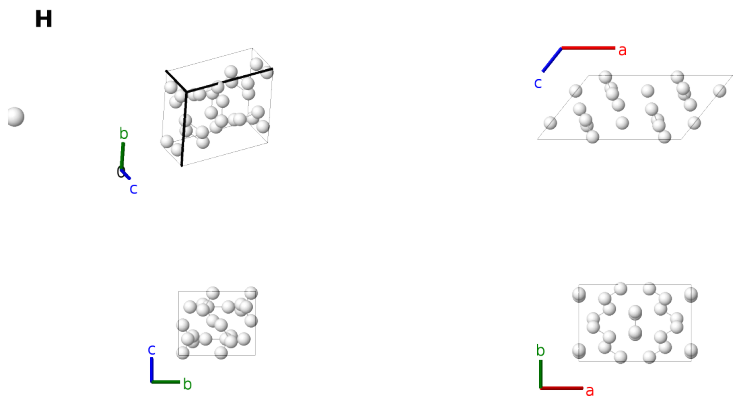
This structure previously used the label(s) **A_mC24_15_2e2f**. Calls to these addresses will be redirected here.

Cite this page as:

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

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A_mC24_15_2e2f-001



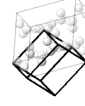
Prototype	H
AFLOW prototype label	A_mC24_15_2e2f-001
Pearson symbol	mC24
Space group number	15
Space group symbol	$C2/c$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A_mC24_15_2e2f-001</code> <code>--params=a, b/a, c/a, β, y_1, y_2, x_3, y_3, z_3, x_4, y_4, z_4</code>

- 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

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
\mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\
\mathbf{a}_3 &= c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}
\end{aligned}$$

a2
< a1



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.

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