

28

Abstract

29 In this work, we focus on the study of the structural and elastic properties of
30 mercury digallium sulfide (HgGa_2S_4) at high pressures. This compound belongs to the
31 family of AB_2X_4 ordered-vacancy compounds and exhibits a tetragonal defect
32 chalcopyrite structure. X-ray diffraction measurements at room temperature have been
33 performed under compression up to 15.1 GPa in a diamond anvil cell. Our
34 measurements have been complemented and compared with *ab initio* total energy
35 calculations. The axial compressibility and the equation of state of the low-pressure
36 phase of HgGa_2S_4 have been experimentally and theoretically determined and compared
37 to other related ordered-vacancy compounds. The pressure dependence of the
38 theoretical cation-anion and vacancy-anion distances and compressibilities in HgGa_2S_4
39 are reported and discussed in comparison to other related ordered-vacancy compounds.
40 Finally, the pressure dependence of the theoretical elastic constants and elastic moduli
41 of HgGa_2S_4 has been studied. Our calculations indicate that the low-pressure phase of
42 HgGa_2S_4 becomes mechanically unstable above 13.8 GPa.

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44 **Keywords:**

45 **A. Semiconductors**

46 **C. Equation of state**

47 **C. Elasticity**

48 **C. Mechanical properties**

49 **D. High-pressure**

50 **D. X-ray diffraction**

51

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53 1. Introduction

54 Mercury digallium sulfide (HgGa_2S_4) is a tetrahedrally-coordinated
55 semiconductor of the $A^{\text{II}}B_2^{\text{III}}X_4^{\text{VI}}$ family which crystallizes at ambient conditions in the
56 tetragonal defect chalcopyrite (DC) structure (S.G. I-4, No. 82, $Z=2$) [1-3]. The
57 unbalanced number of cations (A and B) and anions (X) in tetrahedrally-coordinated
58 $A^{\text{II}}B_2^{\text{III}}X_4^{\text{VI}}$ semiconductors results in inequivalent tetrahedrally-coordinated A and B
59 cations (located in different Wyckoff sites) and in the occupation of a cation site by a
60 vacancy in an ordered and stoichiometric fashion. For this reason, these semiconductors
61 are classified as ordered-vacancy compounds (OVCs). The lack of cubic symmetry and
62 the rather strong anisotropy make OVCs suitable for many technological applications
63 [4-7].

64 HgGa_2S_4 is of considerable interest because it combines nonlinear optical
65 properties in the mid-infrared range, high non-linear susceptibility coefficients,
66 birefringence, and a wide transparency range from 0.5 to 13 μm [8-11]. This compound
67 can be used for frequency doubling, optical parametric oscillator, and optical parametric
68 amplifier in the wavelength range from 1.0 to 10 μm because the high values of laser
69 damage threshold and conversion efficiency are combined with a suitable thermal
70 conductivity and high specific heat capacity [11, 12]. In fact, the combined properties of
71 HgGa_2S_4 crystals make this compound to potentially occupy a leading position among
72 the crystals used in non-linear optical devices [11].

73 Several high-pressure (HP) studies on $A^{\text{II}}B_2^{\text{III}}X_4^{\text{VI}}$ compounds have been carried
74 out in the last years [13-34]. In particular, HP X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements
75 have been performed on CdGa_2Se_4 [18], MnGa_2Se_4 [24], ZnGa_2Se_4 [26], CdGa_2S_4 [26],
76 CdAl_2Se_4 [25], HgAl_2Se_4 [27], CdAl_2S_4 [27], and HgGa_2Se_4 [32, 33]. However, to the
77 best of our knowledge, there is no study published on the structural and elastic