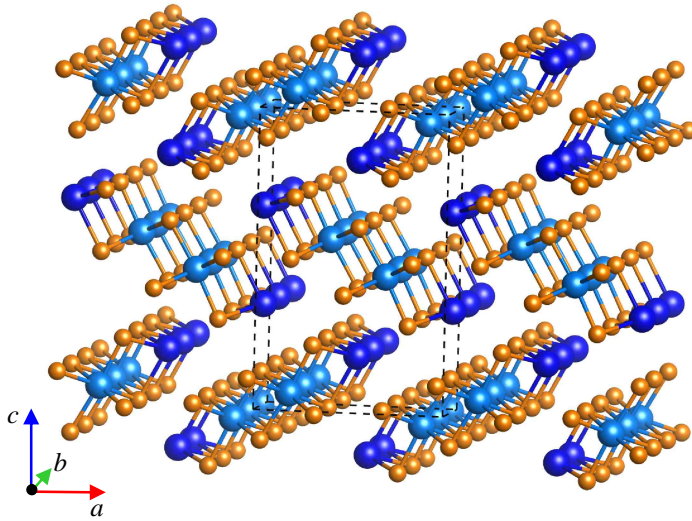


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... , ... , 88000, ... , 54
 e-mail: crystal_lab457@yahoo.com

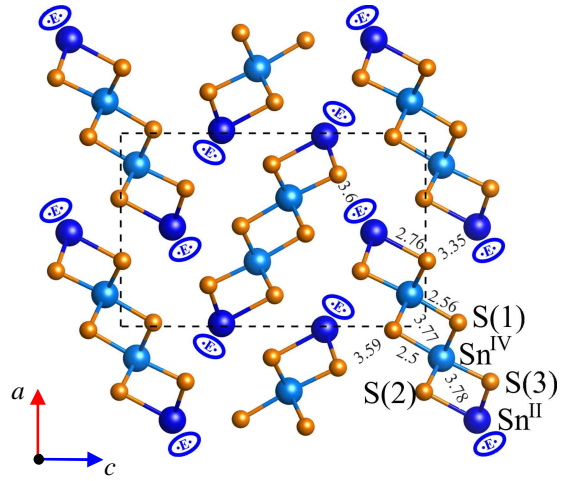
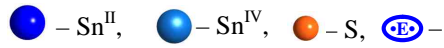
Sn₂S₃

Sn₂S₃; ...
 Sn₂S₃ ...
 $E_{gi} = 0.53$...
 S3p- ...
 S-Sn ...
 Sn₂S₃ ...
 Sn-S ...
 SnS, SnS₂, ...
1. ...
 Sn₂S₃ ...
 β-, γ- δ- ...
 [2]. ...
 (Sn₂S₃) ...
 [3], ...
 [4, 5], ...
 [6], ...
 Sn₂S₃ [7]. ...
 Sn₂S₃ ...
 [8], ...
 $E(\mathbf{k})$...
 Sn^{II}, ... Sn^{IV}, ... S (... 2).
 Sn^{II} ... Sn^{II} Sn^{IV}, ...
 S(1), S(2) S(3) ...
 4 ...
 m (... 1, ...).
ab initio ...
 Pnma



. 1.

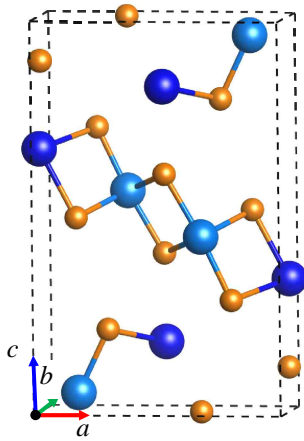
()



XZ ()

Sn₂S₃

2.



. 2.

Sn₂S₃.

Sn^{II} 5p-

5s-

(ABINIT),

(SIESTA),

[12–15],

[16, 17].

[18]

Sn – [Kr] 5s²5p²,
[Ne] 3s²3p⁴.

:

S –

, [Kr], [Ne] –

[19].

3.

3.1.

ψ- [SnS₃•E•], •E• –

Sn₂S₃
[Sn^{IV}S₆],

b.

ψ- [SnS₃•E•].

(. 3).
Sn₂S₃

. 4,

E(k)

52

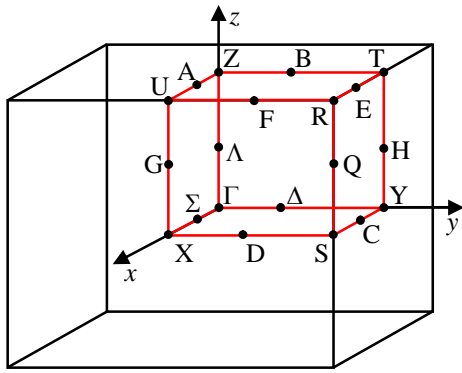


Fig. 3. Crystal structure of Sn_2S_3 .

5s-, 5p-
 U.
 $E_{gi} = 0.53$ (\rightarrow U).

Z ($E_{gd} = 0.54$).

3.2.

(.5) s-, d-
 d- s-

Sn_2S_3 (.5). Sn_2S_3 $S3s$ -

Sn S (.5) s-, p-, d-
 s- p-

5s- 5-
 3 -

-14.58 -12.07 ,
 3s- Sn 5p- 5d-

(-8.43 ÷ -5.24) 3s-
 5s- 3 -

(-5.87) 5s- 3p-
 5p- 3 -

Sn_2S_3 , [7],

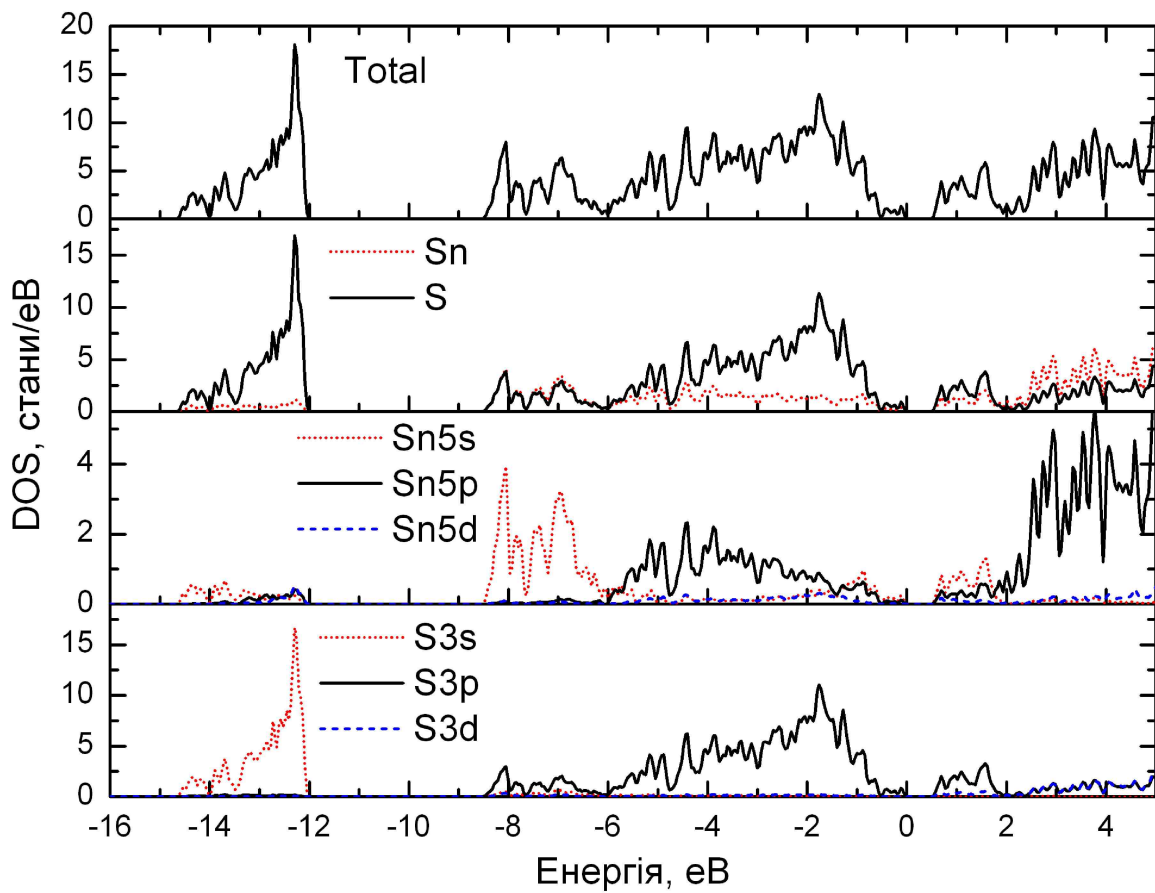
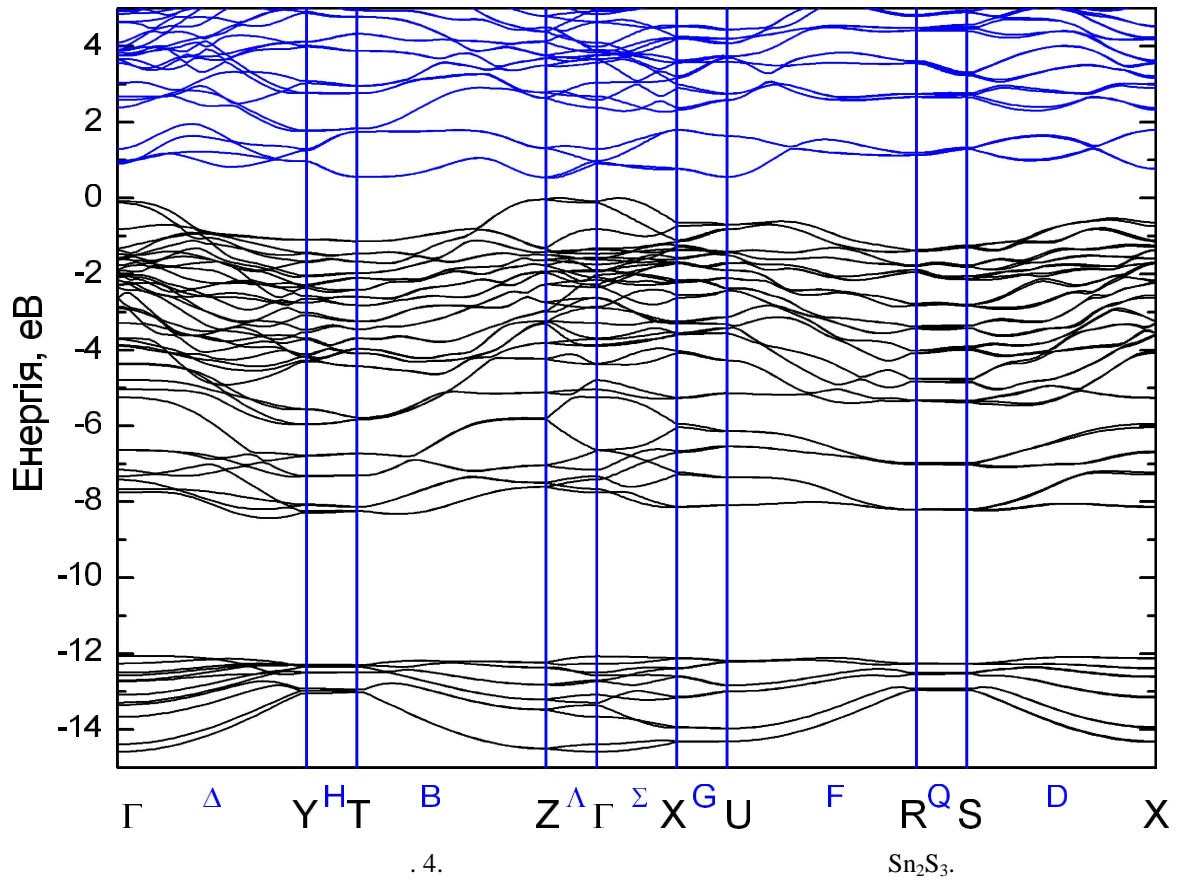
$h\nu = 1253.6$
 $S3$ -
 . 6 $S3p$

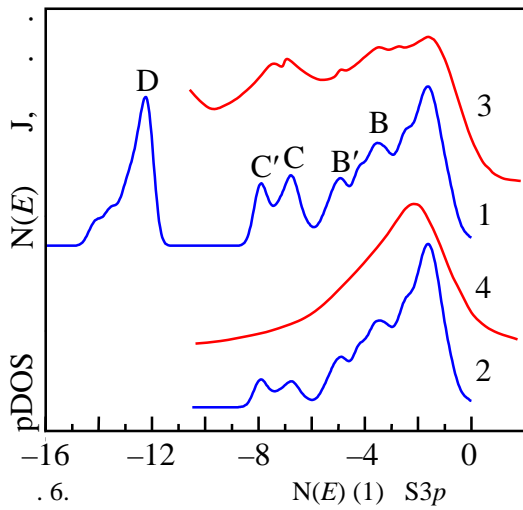
[7]. Sn_2S_3 ,

. 5, D
 Sn_2S_3

3s- 3p-
 5s- 3p- 5 -

5p- 3p- 5s-



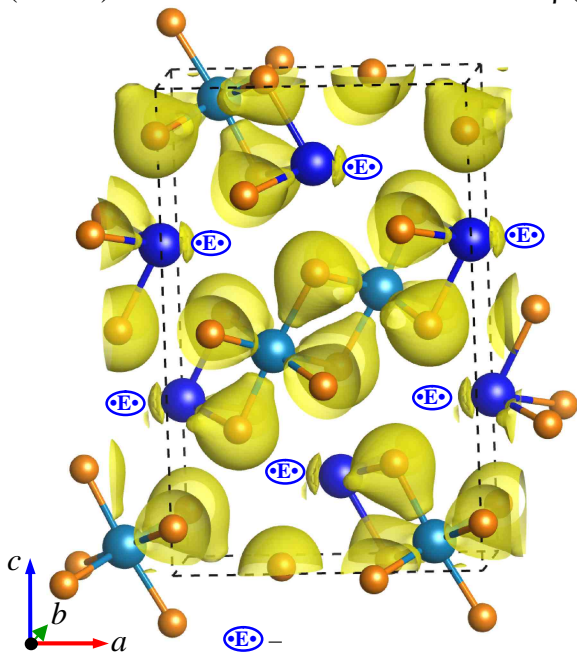


(2) (3) S3p (4) [7] Sn₂S₃.

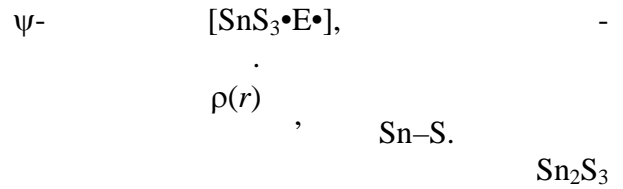
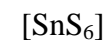
3.3.



(. 7).



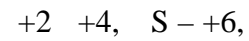
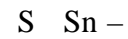
. 7.



. 8



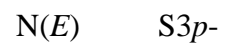
(. 7, 8).



ab initio

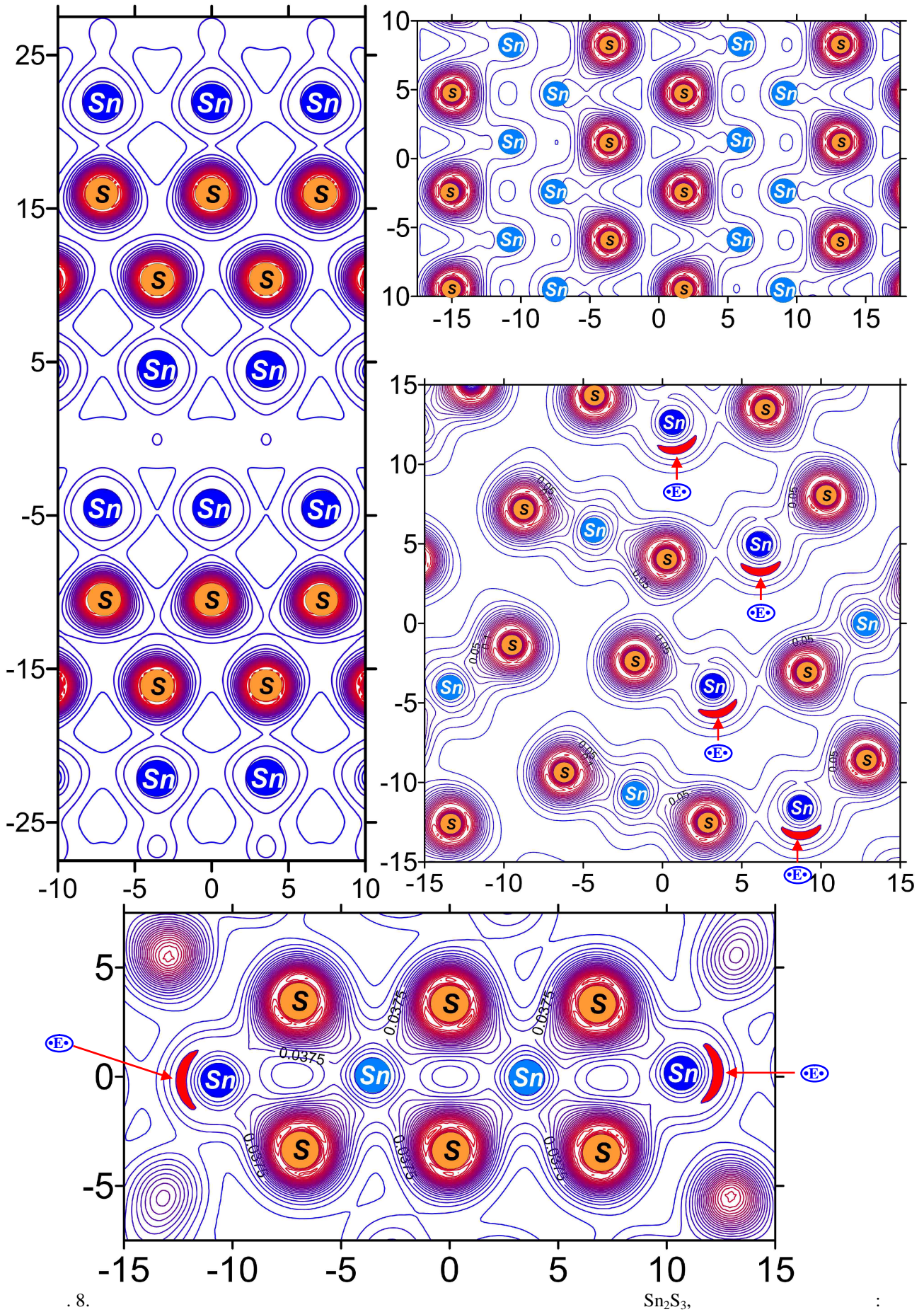


$E_{gi} = 0.53$ ($\rightarrow U$).



2D 3D





. 8.

$-(100), -(001), -(010), -$
68

$\text{Sn}_2\text{S}_3,$

1.
//
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20.
... .., 1981. –
420 .

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ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF Sn_2S_3

The energy band structure, the spectra of total and local partial densities of states for Sn_2S_3 crystal are calculated within the density functional theory. On the base of these results a detailed analysis of the valence states is performed. It is established that Sn_2S_3 is an indirect-band semiconductor with the theoretically evaluated band gap of $E_{\text{gi}} = 0.53$ eV. The calculated energy distributions of total and S3p partial densities of states are compared with known experimental X-ray photoelectron (XPS) and emission (XES) spectra. The electronic density maps in different planes are obtained, and the crystal can be characterized as an ion-covalent compound with the prevailing concentration of a charge on the S–Sn bonds in coordination ψ -tetrahedra and octahedra. It is revealed an important role of lone electronic pair in the formation of the Sn_2S_3 atomic and electronic structures.

Keywords: tin sesquisulfide, electronic structure, density of states, lone pair.

• • • , • • • , 88000, • • • , 54

Sn_2S_3

Sn_2S_3 ;

• • • • • Sn_2S_3 $E_{\text{gi}} = 0.53$ S3p-
 () ()
 S–Sn ψ -
 Sn_2S_3 .
 ;