

Tasks for Next week

- (1) Read chapter 4: Phonons / Lattice Vibrations**
- (2) Solve next exercise sheets**
- (3) Summary + student presentation**

Exercise 1 *Binding energy*

- a) Show that for a potential of the form $U(R) = -\frac{A}{R^m} + \frac{B}{R^n}$ an equilibrium can only be reached if $n > m$.
- b) For a pure van der Waals attraction the potential is often written as

$$U(R) = 4\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{R}\right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{R}\right)^6 \right].$$

Calculate the binding energy (cohesive energy) E_B and the equilibrium distance R_0 .

- c) Calculate the effect of thermal expansion, $\Delta R_0(T)/R_0$, on a linear chain of atoms with the potential of part b. Assume that the thermal energy $k_B T \ll E_B$ allows motion of the atoms around the equilibrium position. Think about in what boundaries the atoms can move. From this deduce the average position and compare the result with R_0 .

Hint: Use the expansion $1/(1 \pm \epsilon) \approx 1 \mp \epsilon + \epsilon^2 + \dots$ up to the second order and $\sqrt[n]{1+\epsilon} = 1 + \epsilon/n + \dots$ for $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Exercise 2 *Madelung constant*

Calculate the Madelung constant for an infinitely long, evenly spaced, linear chain of ions with alternating anions and cations of charge $\pm e$.

Exercise 3 *Linear ionic crystal*

Consider a line of $2N$ ions of alternating charge $\pm q$ with a repulsive potential energy A/R^n between nearest neighbours.

a) Show that the expression for the potential energy can be approximated by

$$U(R) = N \left[\frac{2A}{R^n} - \frac{2 \ln 2q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \right].$$

b) Show that at the equilibrium separation

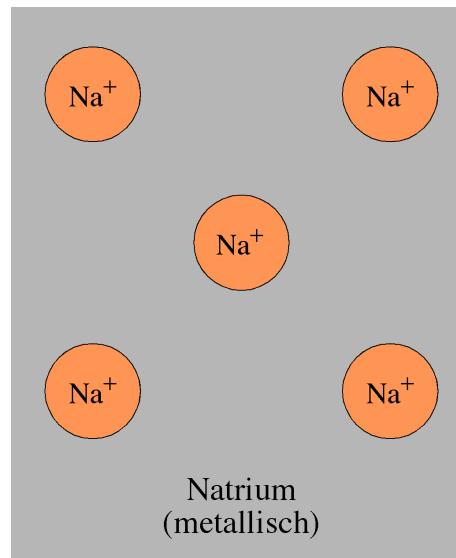
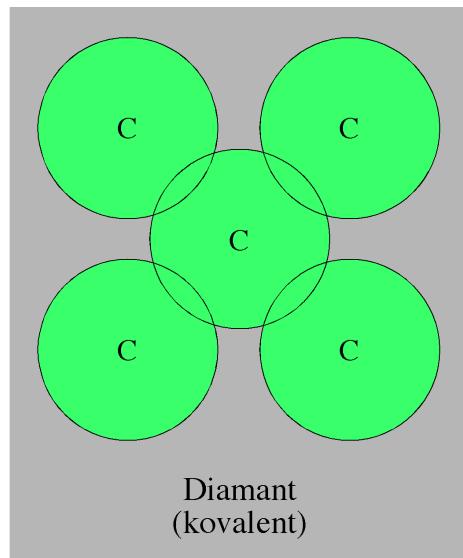
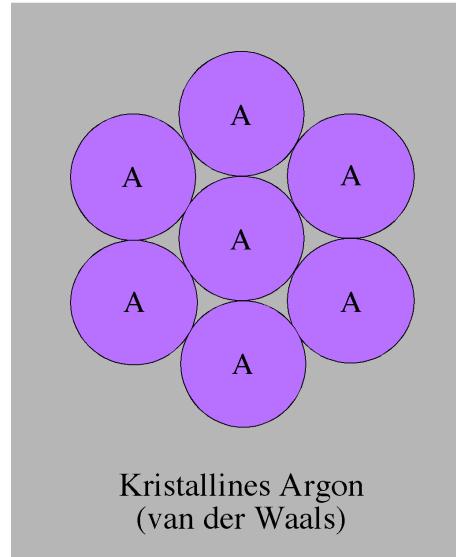
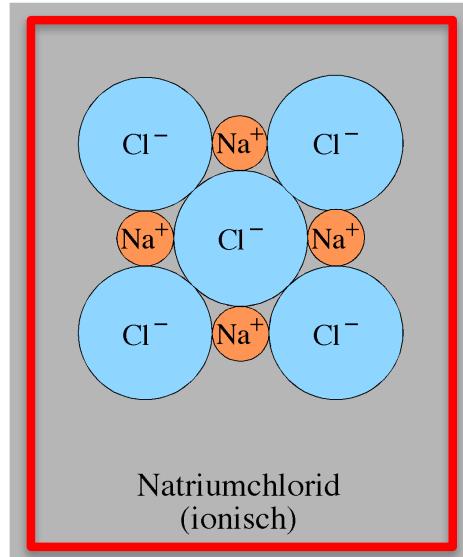
$$U(R_0) = -\frac{2Nq^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right).$$

c) Let the crystal be compressed so that $R_0 \rightarrow R_0(1 - \delta)$. Show that the work done in compressing a unit length of the crystal has the leading term $\frac{1}{2}C\delta^2$, where

$$C = \frac{(n-1)q^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0}.$$

Note: Use the complete expression for $U(R)$ instead of $U(R_0)$.

Today's lecture



Periodic Table

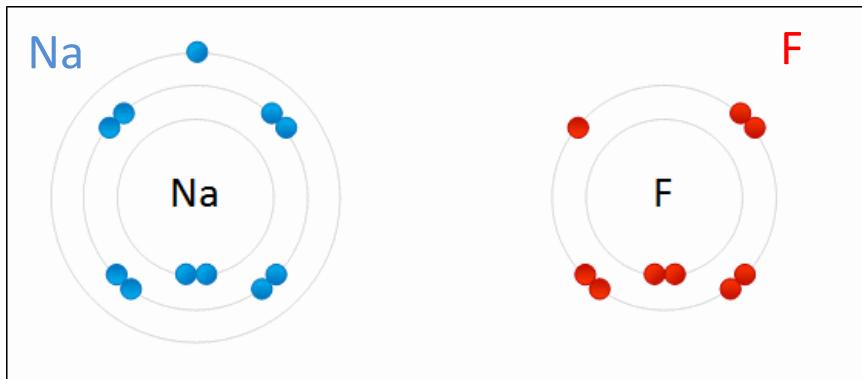
Periodic Table of the Elements

1 IA 1A		18 VIIIA 8A
1 H Hydrogen $1s^1$	2 IIA 2A Be Beryllium $[He]2s^2$	He Helium $1s^2$
3 Li Lithium $[He]2s^1$	4 Be Beryllium $[He]2s^2$	
11 Na Sodium $[Ne]3s^1$	12 Mg Magnesium $[Ne]3s^2$	
19 K Potassium $[Ar]4s^1$	20 Ca Calcium $[Ar]4s^2$	17 VIIA 7A F Fluorine $[He]2s^2 2p^5$
37 Rb Rubidium $[Kr]5s^1$	38 Sr Strontium $[Kr]4d^2 5s^2$	18 Neon $[He]2s^2 2p^6$
55 Cs Cesium $[Xe]6s^1$	56 Ba Barium $[Xe]6s^2$	10 Ne Neon $[He]2s^2 2p^6$
87 Fr Francium $[Rn]7s^1$	88 Ra Radium $[Rn]7s^2$	17 VIIA 7A Cl Chlorine $[Ne]3s^2 3p^5$
	89-103 Rutherfordium $[Rn]5f^1 6d^1 7s^2$	18 Ar Argon $[Ne]3s^2 3p^6$
57 La Lanthanum $[Xe]4f^1 5d^1 6s^2$	58 Ce Cerium $[Xe]4f^1 5d^1 6s^2$	18 Kr Krypton $[Ar]3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6$
59 Pr Praseodymium $[Xe]4f^1 5d^1 6s^2$	60 Nd Neodymium $[Xe]4f^1 5d^3 6s^2$	54 Se Selenium $[Ar]3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^5$
61 Pm Promethium $[Xe]4f^5 6s^2$	62 Sm Samarium $[Xe]4f^6 6s^2$	55 I Iodine $[Kr]4d^{10} 5s^2 5p^5$
63 Eu Europium $[Xe]4f^7 6s^2$	64 Gd Gadolinium $[Xe]4f^7 5d^1 6s^2$	54 Xe Xenon $[Kr]4d^{10} 5s^2 5p^6$
65 Tb Terbium $[Xe]4f^9 6s^2$	66 Dy Dysprosium $[Xe]4f^{10} 6s^2$	
67 Ho Holmium $[Xe]4f^{11} 6s^2$	68 Er Erbium $[Xe]4f^{12} 6s^2$	
69 Tm Thulium $[Xe]4f^{13} 6s^2$	70 Yb Ytterbium $[Xe]4f^{14} 6s^2$	
71 Lu Lutetium $[Xe]4f^{14} 5d^1 6s^2$		
Lanthanide Series		
Actinide Series		
89 Ac Actinium $[Rn]5f^1 6d^1 7s^2$	90 Th Thorium $[Rn]6d^1 7s^2$	91 Pa Protactinium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^1 7s^2$
92 U Uranium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^2 7s^2$	93 Np Neptunium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^3 7s^2$	94 Pu Plutonium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^4 7s^2$
95 Am Americium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^5 7s^2$	96 Cm Curium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^6 7s^2$	97 Bk Berkelium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^7 7s^2$
98 Cf Californium $[Rn]5f^6 6d^8 7s^2$	99 Es Einsteinium $[Rn]5f^{11} 7s^2$	100 Fm Fermium $[Rn]5f^{12} 7s^2$
101 Md Mendelevium $[Rn]5f^{13} 7s^2$	102 No Nobelium $[Rn]5f^{14} 6d^1 7s^2$	103 Lr Lawrencium $[Rn]5f^{14} 6d^2 7s^2$

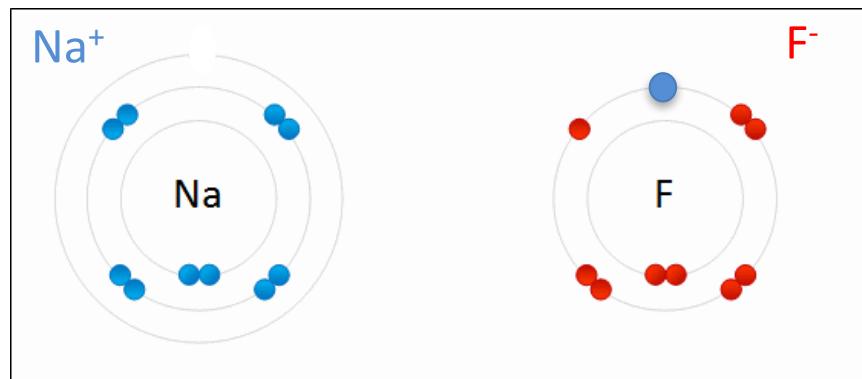
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<http://sciencenotes.org/periodic-table-showing-shells/>

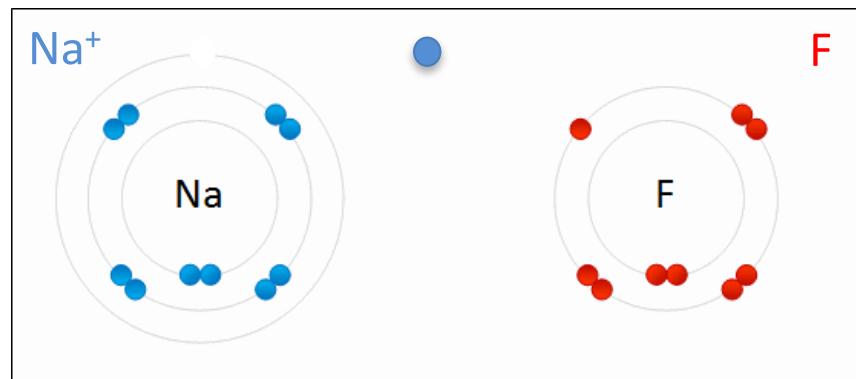
Ionic crystals



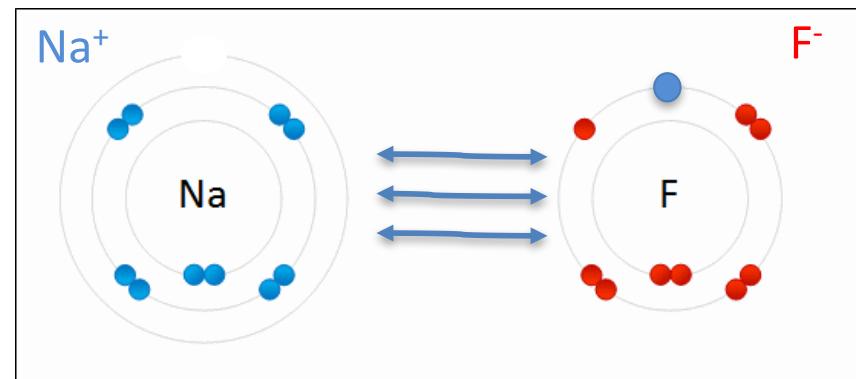
Electron affinity Energy = 3.4 eV



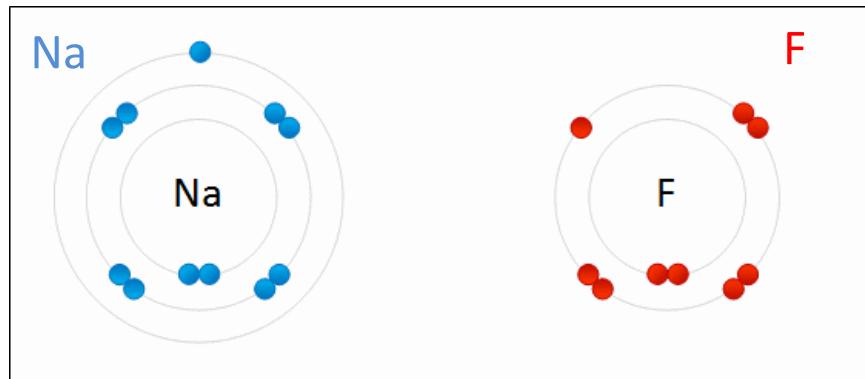
Ionization Energy = - 5.14 eV



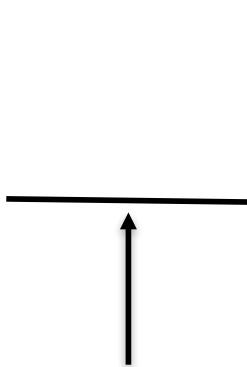
Cohesive Energy = 7.9 eV



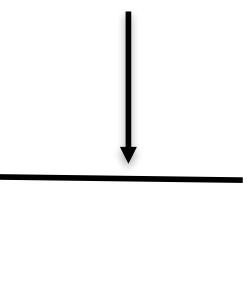
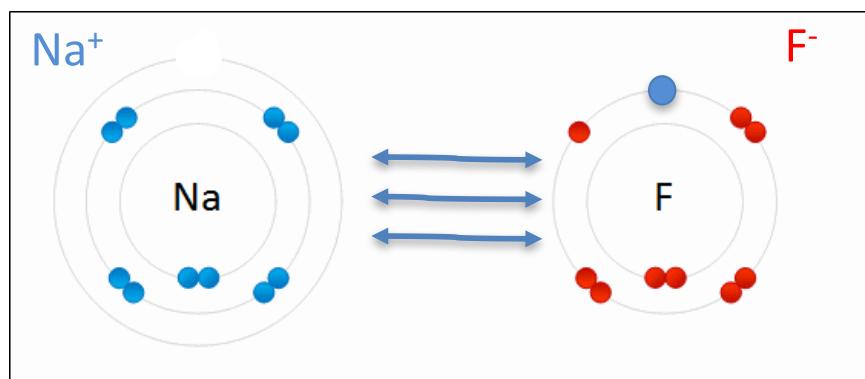
Ionic crystals



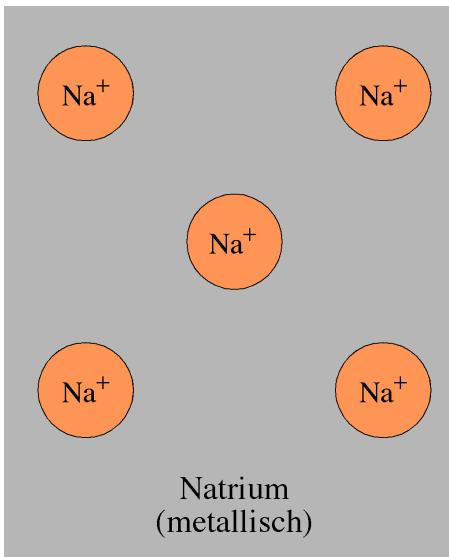
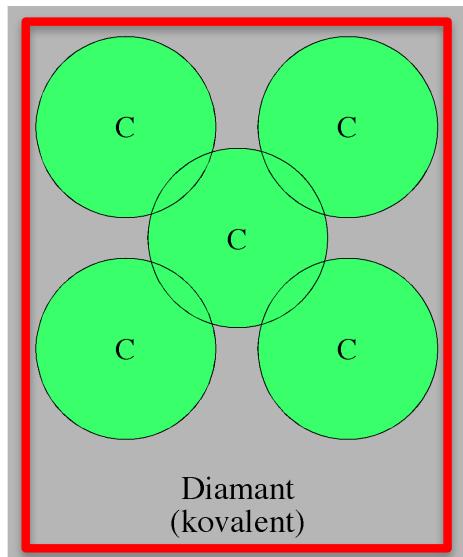
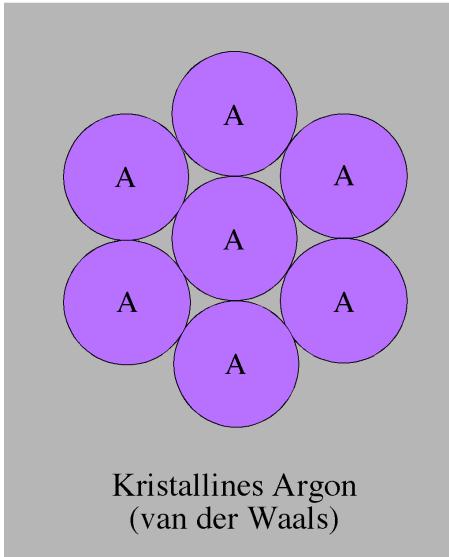
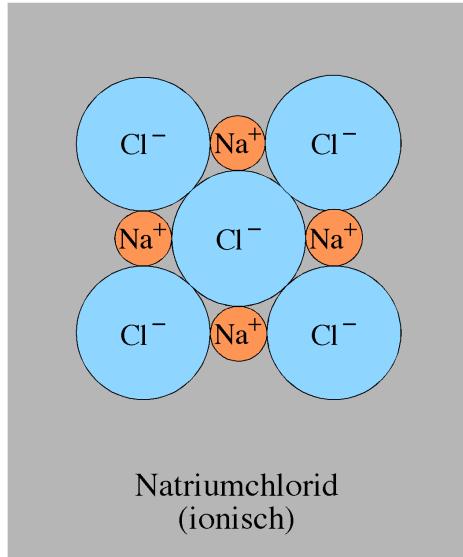
ENERGY



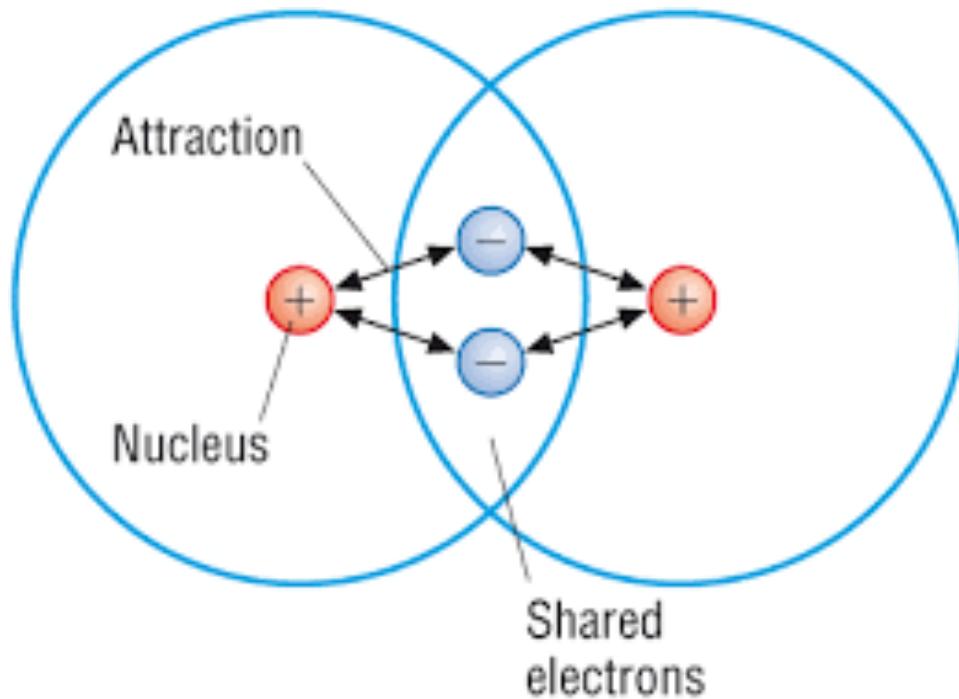
$$7.9 - 5.1 + 3.6 = 6.4 \text{ eV}$$



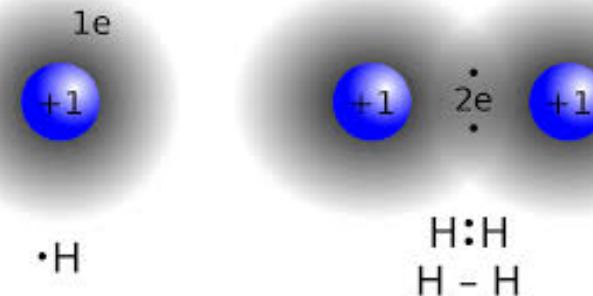
Today's lecture



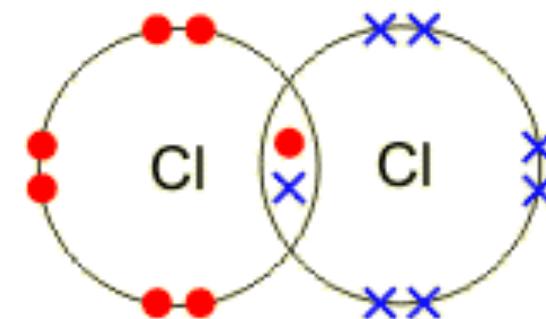
Covalent bonds



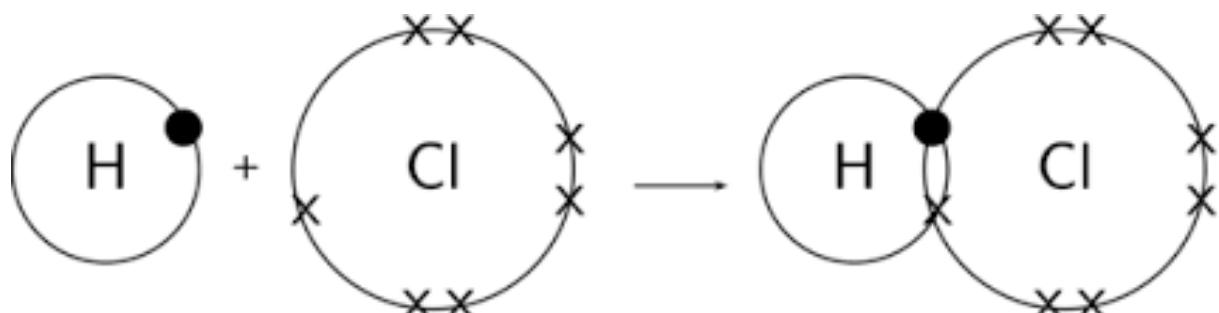
Example 1



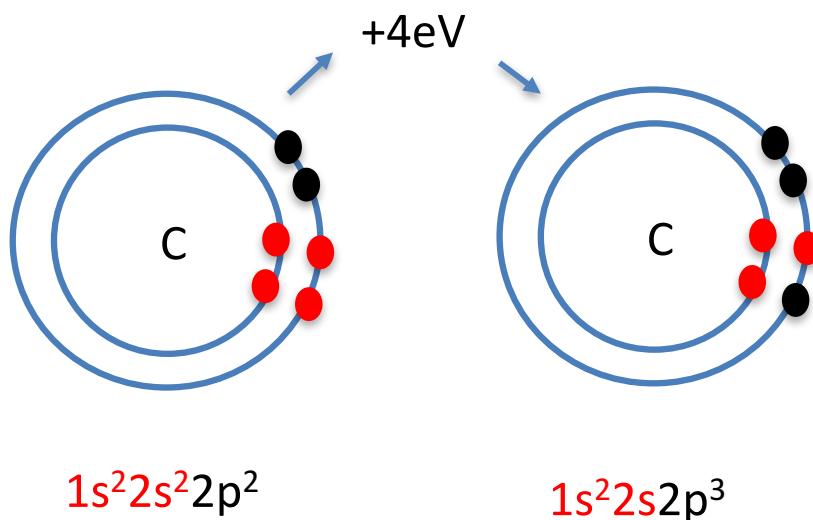
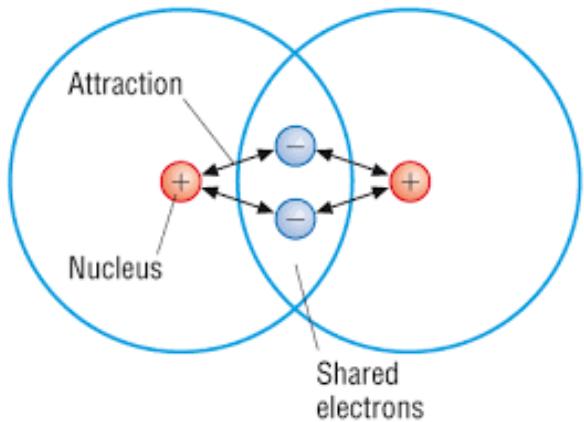
Example 2



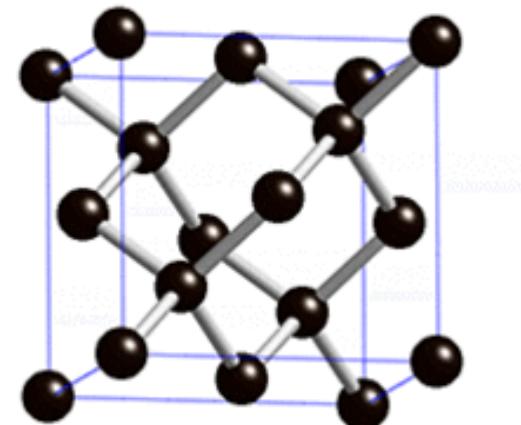
Example 3



Covalent crystals



Diamond structure

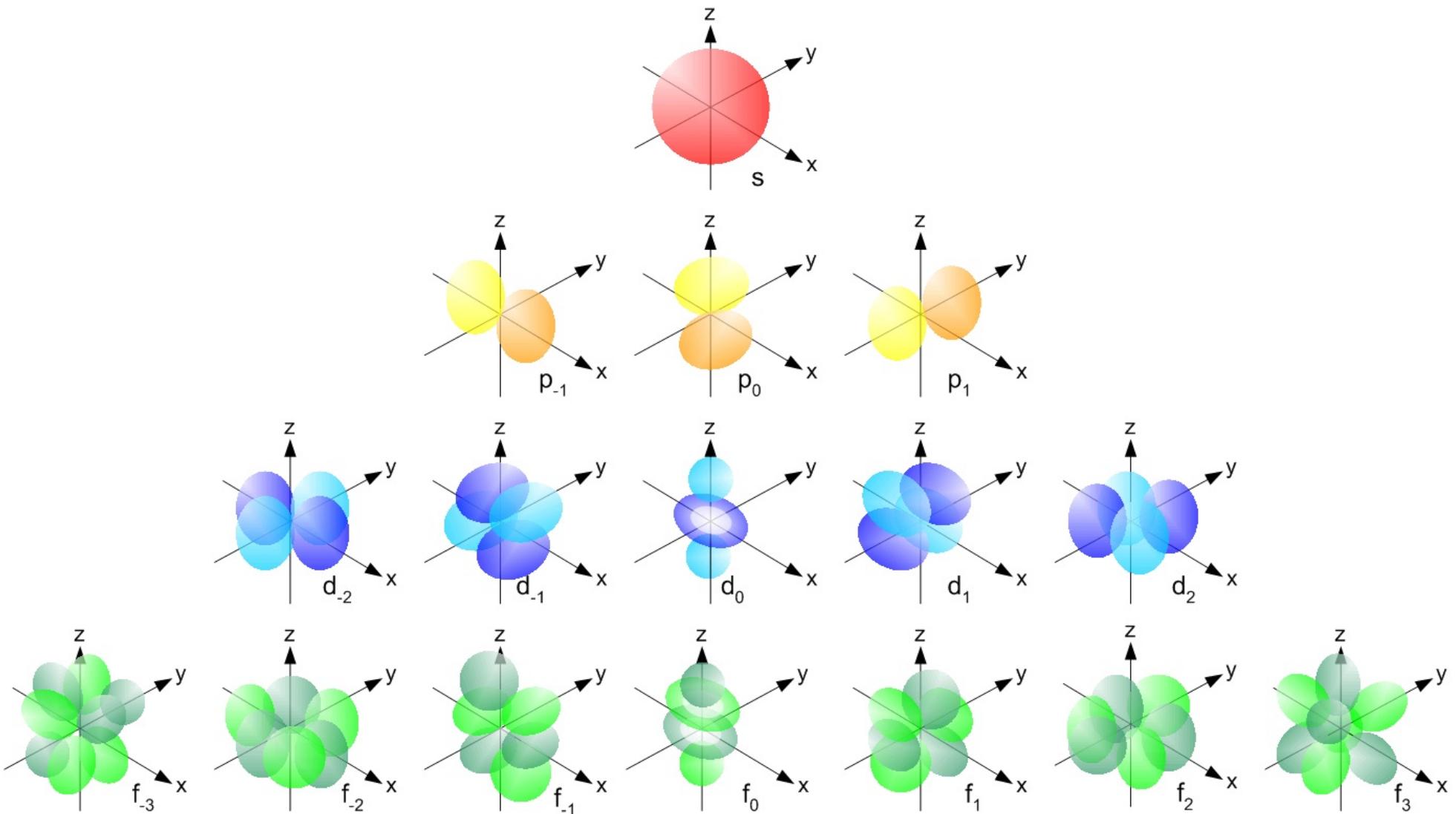


4 covalent bonds

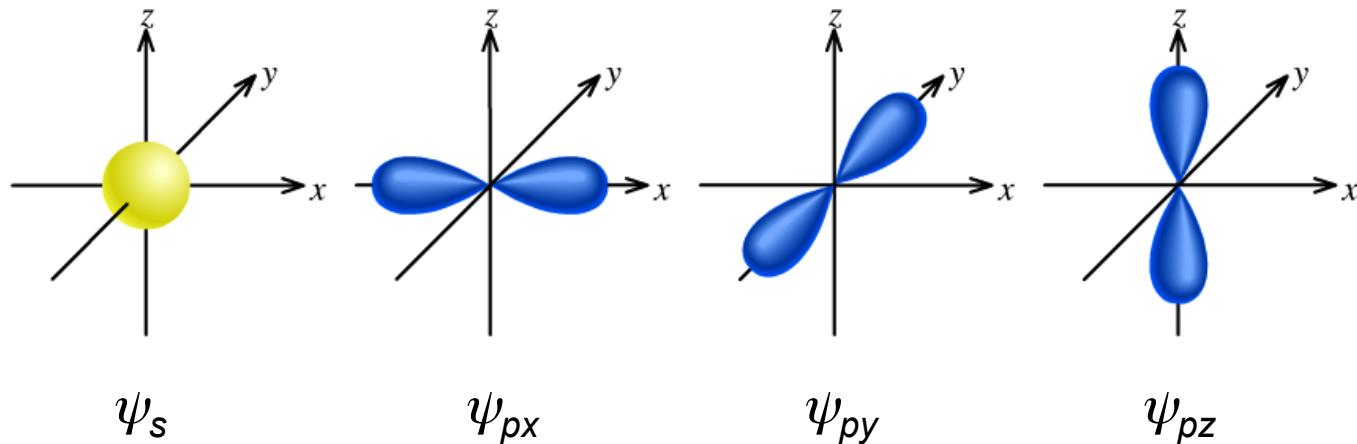
Summary

Bindungstyp	Beispiel	Bindungsenergie (eV)
Ionisch	NaCl	8.23
	LiF	10.92
Van-der-Waals	Ar	0.080
	Kr	0.116
Kovalent	Diamant	7.36
	Si	4.64
Metallisch	Na	1.13
	Fe	4.29
	W	8.66
Wasserstoff- Brücken	H ₂ O	0.52
	HF	0.30

Electronic orbitals



Orbital hybridization



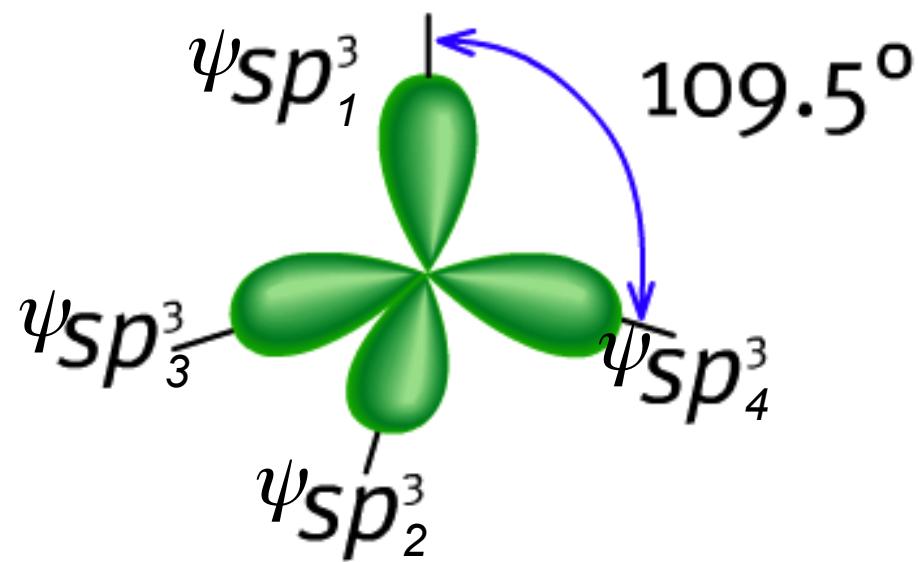
$$1/2(\psi_s + \psi_{px} + \psi_{py} + \psi_{pz})$$

$$1/2(\psi_s + \psi_{px} - \psi_{py} - \psi_{pz})$$

$$1/2(\psi_s - \psi_{px} + \psi_{py} - \psi_{pz})$$

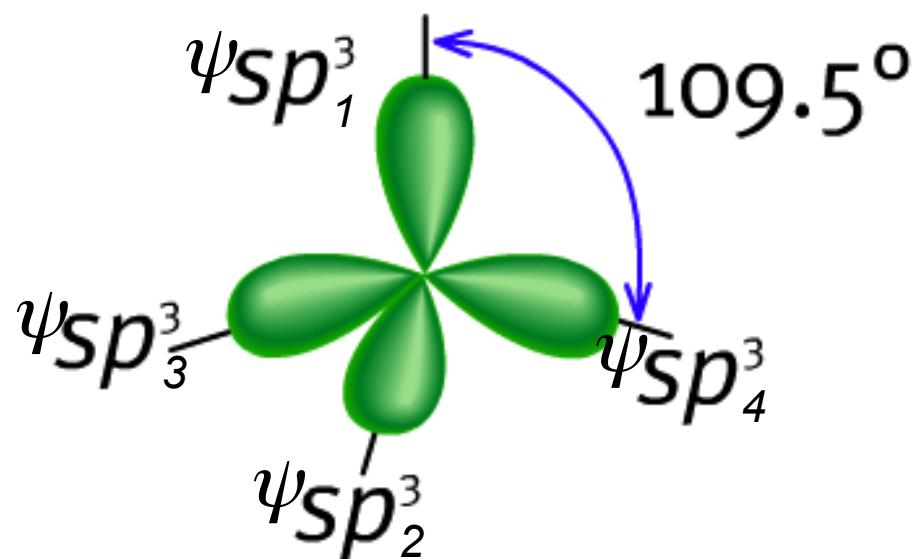
$$1/2(\psi_s - \psi_{px} - \psi_{py} + \psi_{pz})$$

Orbital hybridization

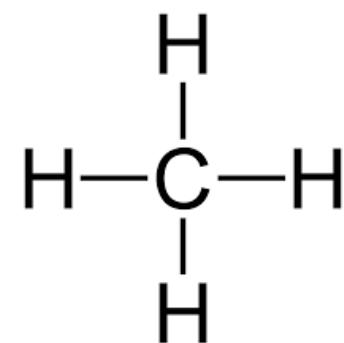
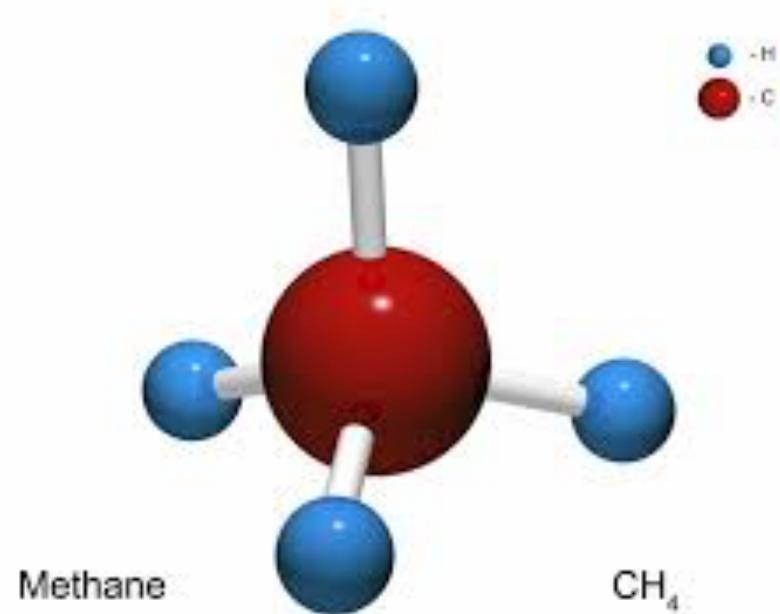


Tetraeder

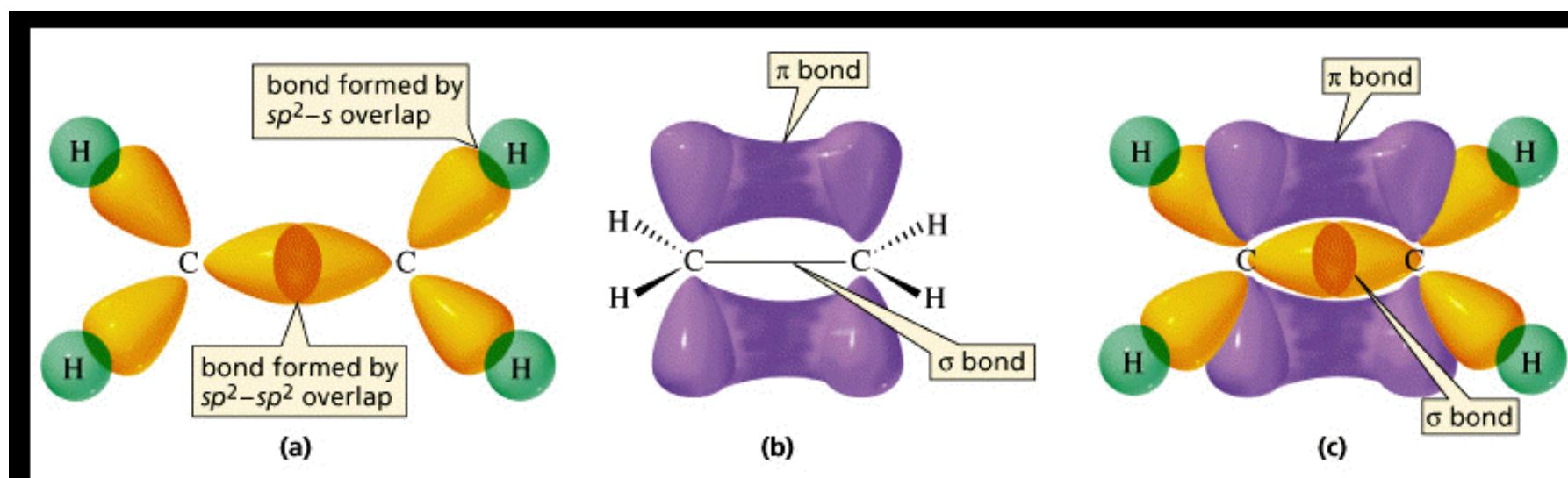
Orbital molecular theory: Example CH₄ (Methane)



Tetraeder

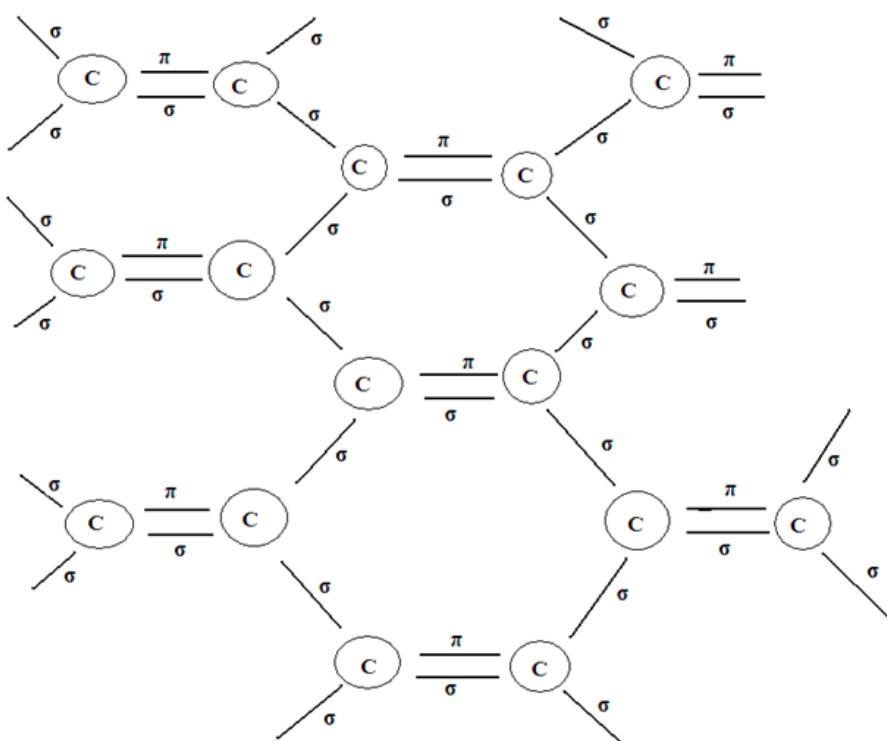
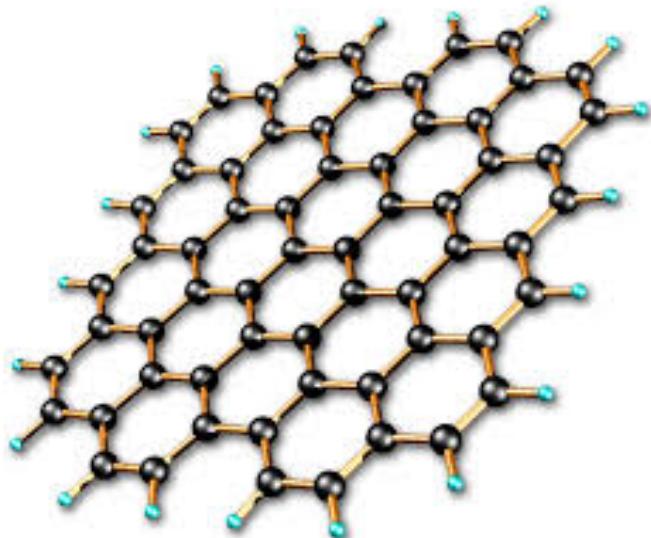


Orbital molecular theory: σ and π bonding



Graphene: σ and π bonding

Graphene



Today's lecture

