

Structural motifs

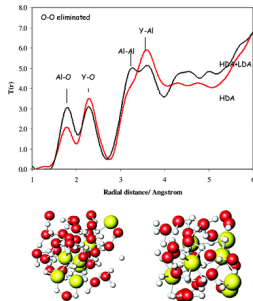
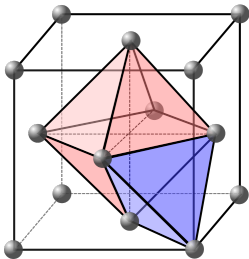
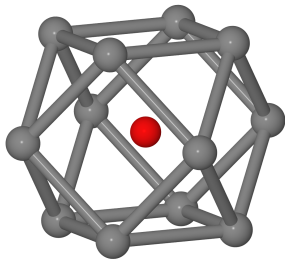
Andriy Zhugayevych

October 4, 2019

Outline

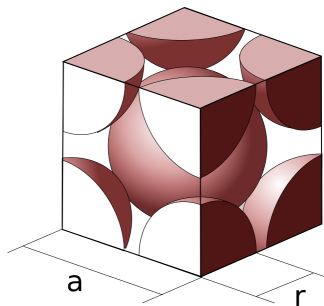
- Coordination, voids, packing
- Metallic lattices
- Ionic lattices
- Covalent crystals
- Molecular crystals
- Surfaces
- Structural transformations and polymorphism
- Exploring structure-property relationships

Coordination polyhedron/number and voids



See [here](#)

Atomic packing factor



Atomic packing factor = “occupied volume” / “unit cell volume”
Relative packing factor $\delta = V_1^{\max} / V_1$

Structural type notations

- Common name (fcc, bcc)
- Prototype (rocksalt NaCl, rutile TiO₂)
- Strukturbericht
- Incomplete specification: lattice type, space group, and Z

Metals


- Maximize density of “electron gas + ionic lattice” \implies close-packed lattices ($\text{CN} \gtrsim 12$, $\delta \gtrsim 3/4$)
- Details of band structure differentiate close-packed lattices
- At nonzero temperatures consider phonon dispersion

See [here](#)

Close-packed lattices: notations

See [here](#)

Metals: examples



①	②		③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
H								He
Li	Be		B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg		Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca		Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	<i>f-shell</i>	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La-Yb	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac-No						

strong sp-hybridization

d-shell

strong relativistic effects

See [here](#)

- most of metals — **fcc, hcp, bcc**
- α -Fe (bcc), γ -Fe (fcc), δ -Fe (bcc), melt \implies tempering
- Hg – close-packed hR lattice (A10) at $P > 12$ kbar
- In – fct (A6), α -Ga – A11, α -Pa – tcp, α -La – A', α -Mn
- β -Sn (A5) – not close-packed (best dia-deform.) \implies poor metal
- α -As (A7) – not close-packed, secondary bonding \implies semimetal
- B – semiconductor

Ionic crystals

Maximize electrostatic energy, e.g. for binary compound $A_{n_A}X_{n_X}$:

$$M \frac{n_A + n_X}{2} \frac{Z_A Z_X e^2}{r_{AX}}$$

Here M is Madelung constant, which depends only on lattice geometry \implies closely packed lattices, i.e. lattices with high Madelung constant

See two classes [here](#)

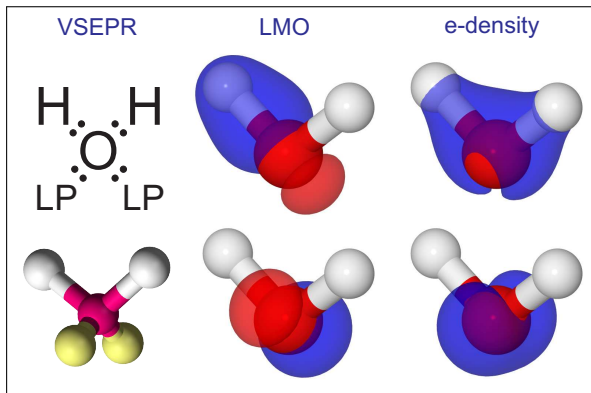
Covalent crystals

Satisfy coordination of atoms \implies locally coordinated lattices

Often disordered if there is a competition between local coordination and long range order (B, SiO_2 , As_2Se_3)

See [here](#)

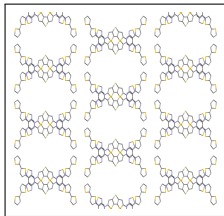
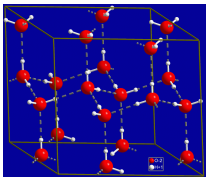
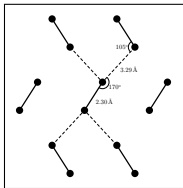
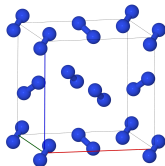
Molecules



Valence shell electron pair repulsion (VSEPR) theory:

1. Distribute electrons between atoms according to octet rule
2. Pair them and minimize steric repulsion between pairs (including dihedrals as in $\text{CH}_3\text{--CH}_3$)

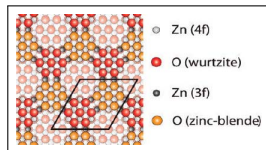
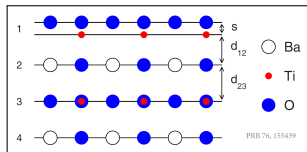
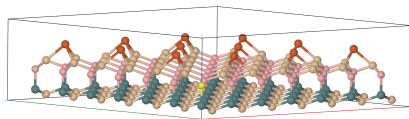
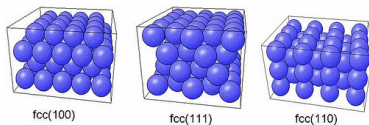
Molecular crystals



- Close packing under steric constraints
- Electrostatics
- Secondary bonding (Br_2), hydrogen bonding (H_2O)

See also [here](#)

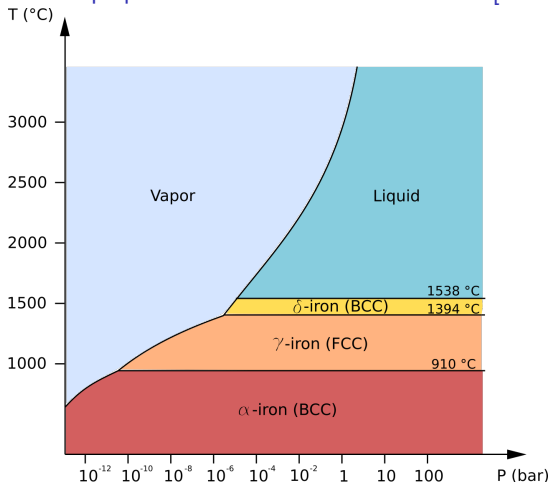
Surfaces



- Binding energy of surface atoms grows with number of 'bonds'
- Covalent bonds prefer to be passivated
- Depends on environment

Structural transformations and polymorphism

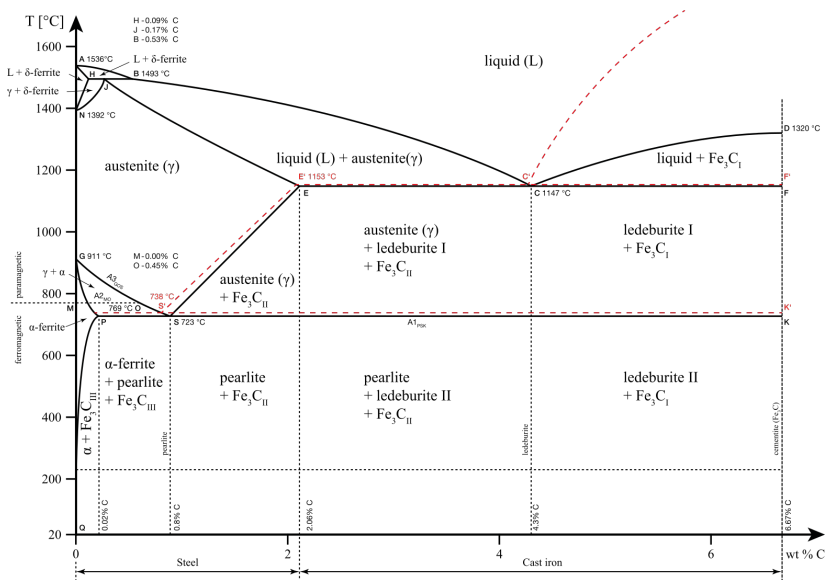
Iron – electronic & lattice properties are still far from understood [Sci Rep 4, 5585 (2014)]



- $\gamma \rightarrow \delta$ transition is due to vibrational entropy
- $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transition is due to ee-correlations (magnetism)

Structural transformations and polymorphism

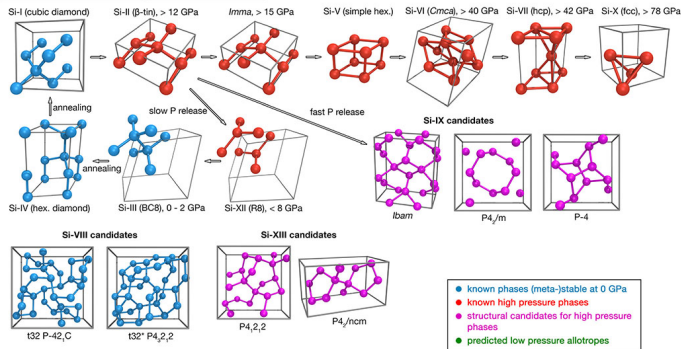
Steel



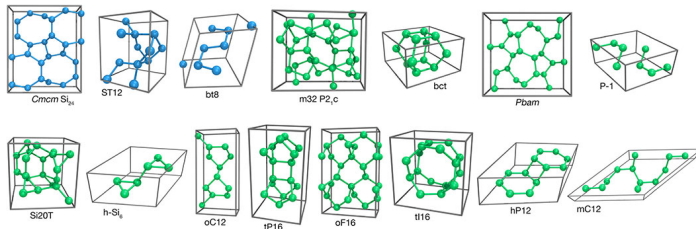
Structural transformations and polymorphism

Silicon

Si Phases obtained from High Pressure Treatment

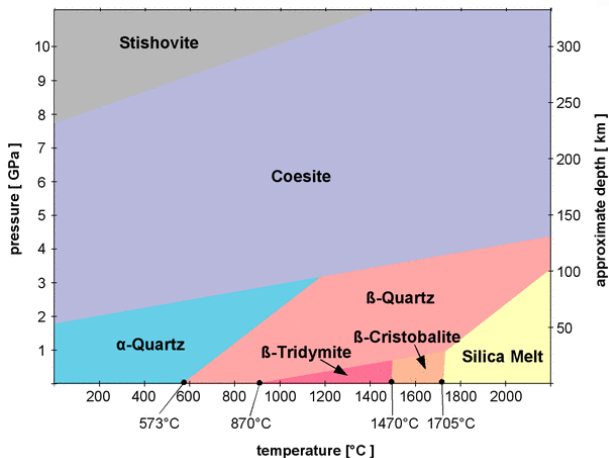


Si Allotropes at Low Pressure

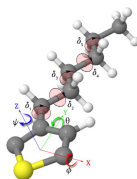
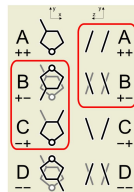
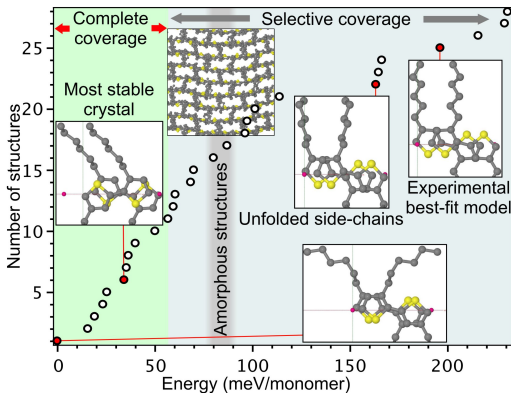
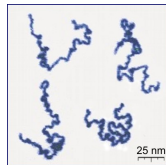
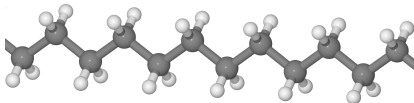


Structural transformations and polymorphism

SiO₂



Polymers



Exploring structure-property relationships

(Functional materials)

- electronic conductors – metals
- ionic conductors – some ionic crystals
- high-T superconductors – layered t-metal pnictides/chalcogenides
- electrical insulators – wide-gap ionic-covalent solids
- field effect transistors – tetrahedral semiconductors
- flexible/printable electronics – conjugated polymers
- ferroelectrics and pyroelectrics – polar crystals
- optical rotation – chiral crystals
- phase change memory – some average valence 5 compounds
- photosensitive materials – pnictide/chalcogenide glass-formers
- lubricants – layered solids
- nanoporous materials – zeolites, clathrates
- anode/cathode materials for batteries

Summary and Resources

See summary [here](#)

- Wikipedia
- [Crystal structures](#)
- [Crystallography Open Database](#)
- R W G Wyckoff, Crystal structures (1963, 1964)
- References: [structure](#), [bonding](#), [specific materials](#)
- [Textbooks](#)