

# Eðlisfræði þéttfnis I

## Dæmablað 3

Skilafrestur 18. September 2018 kl. 15:00

### 1. Barium titanate (15)

Barium titanate  $\text{BaTiO}_3$  hefur fasa með formgerð þar sem Barium (Ba;  $137 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) atóm eru á hornum teningsins með títan atóm (Ti;  $48 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) í miðjunni og súrefnis atóm (O;  $16 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) í miðju hveðrar hliðar teningsins. Í þessum fasa er eðlismassi barium titanite  $\rho = 6.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . Röntgengeislum af bylgjulengd  $\lambda = 0.154 \text{ nm}$  er beint að barium titanate púðri í Debye-Scherrer tilraun. Avogadro talan er  $N = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ .

(a) Lýsið formgerðinni, segið hver grindin og grunnurinn eru og reiknið grindarfastann.

(b) Reiknið Bragg hornin fyrir fyrstu fjóra toppana sem fram koma í Debye-Scherrer tilrauninni

(c) Gerum ráð fyrir að formstuðlar frumeinda séu fastar með  $f_{\text{Ba}} = 7f_{\text{O}}$  og  $f_{\text{Ti}} = 3f_{\text{O}}$ , og finnið samband styrks milli fyrstu fjögurra toppanna.

Barium Titanate  $\text{BaTiO}_3$  has a phase with a structure in which the Barium (Ba;  $137 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) atoms are at the corners of a cube with a titanium (Ti;  $48 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) atom at the center and oxygen (O;  $16 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) atoms at the center of each face of the cube. In this phase, barium titanate has a mass density  $\rho = 6.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . Barium titanate powder is exposed to X-rays with a wavelength  $\lambda = 0.154 \text{ nm}$  in a Debye-Scherrer experiment. The Avogadro number is  $N = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ .

- (a) Describe the structure, specifying the lattice and basis and calculate the lattice constant.
- (b) Calculate the Bragg deflection angles for the first four peaks that appear in the Debye-Scherrer experiment.
- (c) Assuming the atomic form factors are constant with  $f_{\text{Ba}} = 7f_{\text{O}}$  and  $f_{\text{Ti}} = 3f_{\text{O}}$ , establish the intensity relationship between the first four peaks.

(Próf Desember 2017)

## 2. HCP structure (10)

- (a) Show that the  $c/a$  ratio for an ideal hexagonal close-packed structure is  $(8/3)^{1/2} = 1.633$ . ( $c$  is the distance between hexagonally packed planes;  $a$  is the distance  $b/w$  nearest neighbors in- plane.) If  $c/a$  is significantly larger than this value, the crystal structure may be thought of as composed of planes of closely packed atoms, the planes being loosely stacked.
- (b) Calculate the packing fraction for the ideal close-packed HCP structure.

## 3. Röntgen bylgjubeygja – X-ray diffraction (20)

Pólon er eina frumefnið sem kristallast í einfaldan tening. Í bognunartilraun með Röntgengeislum af bylgjulengd 0.1789 nm, beygir fyrstu gráðu toppur, sem tengdur er (110) kristallaplaninu, um hornið 44.51°.

- (a) Hver er grindarfasti pólonis ?
- (b) Undir hvaða horni væntir þú þess að finna fyrstu gráðu topp sem svarar til (111) plansins ?
- (c) Undir hvaða horni væntir þú þess að finna annarar gráðu topp sem svarar til (111) plansins ?
- (d) Í bognunartilraun með rafeindum er 200 keV rafeindageisli notaður til að skoða þunna pólon húð. Reikna hornið sem toppur frá (110) planinu kemur undir.

Polonium is the only element that crystallises in a simple cubic structure. In a diffraction experiment using X-rays of wavelength 0.1789 nm, a first order diffraction peak associated with the (110) crystal plane is deflected through an angle of 44.51°.

- (a) What is the lattice constant of polonium ?
- (b) At what angle would you expect to find the first order peak corresponding to the (111) plane ?
- (c) At what angle would you expect to find the second order peak corresponding to the (111) plane ?
- (d) In an electron diffraction experiment, an electron beam with an energy of 200 keV is used to probe a thin foil of polonium. Calculate the angle through which the (110) diffraction peak is deflected.

(Próf desember 2016)

#### 4. X-ray diffraction (15)

Þegar þú situr fyrir framan gamla litasjónvarpið með 25 kV mætti á myndlampanum þá eru miklar líkur á að þú verðir fyrir Röntgengeislun.

- (a) Hvað er það sem veldur mestu flæði Röntgengeisla ?
- (b) Fyrir samfelldu dreifinguna sem fram kemur, reiknaðu stystu bylgjulengd (hæsta orka) Röntgengeislanna.
- (c) Fyrir salt (NaCl) kristall sem komið er fyrir framan við myndlampann, reiknaðu Bragg horn fyrstu gráðu speglunar við  $\lambda = 0.5 \text{ \AA}$ . ( $\rho_{\text{NaCl}} = 2.165 \text{ g/cm}^3$  og  $M = 58.45 \text{ g/mol}$ ).

When sitting in front of a tube color TV with a 25 kV picture tube potential you have an excellent chance of being irradiated with X-rays.

- (a) What process produces most of the X-ray flux ?
- (b) For the resulting continuous distribution, calculate the shortest wavelength (maximum energy) X-ray.
- (c) For a rock salt (NaCl) crystal placed in front of the tube, calculate the Bragg angle for a first order reflection maximum at  $\lambda = 0.5 \text{ \AA}$ . ( $\rho_{\text{NaCl}} = 2.165 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and  $M = 58.45 \text{ g/mol}$ )

(Próf Maí 2016)