

Examining the Link Between Anomalous Mechanical & Thermal Properties in Crystals

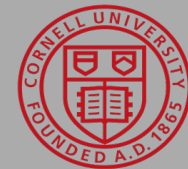
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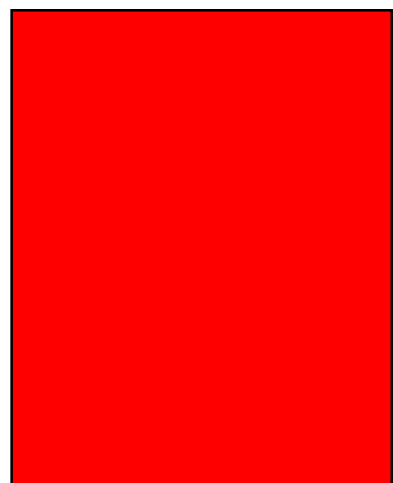
PI/Mentor: Nicole Benedek

August 12, 2019

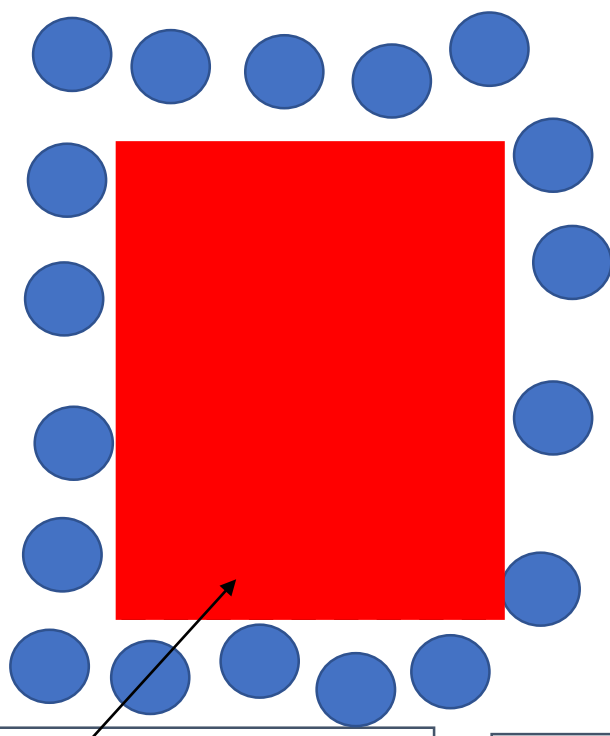


Negative Linear Compressibility:

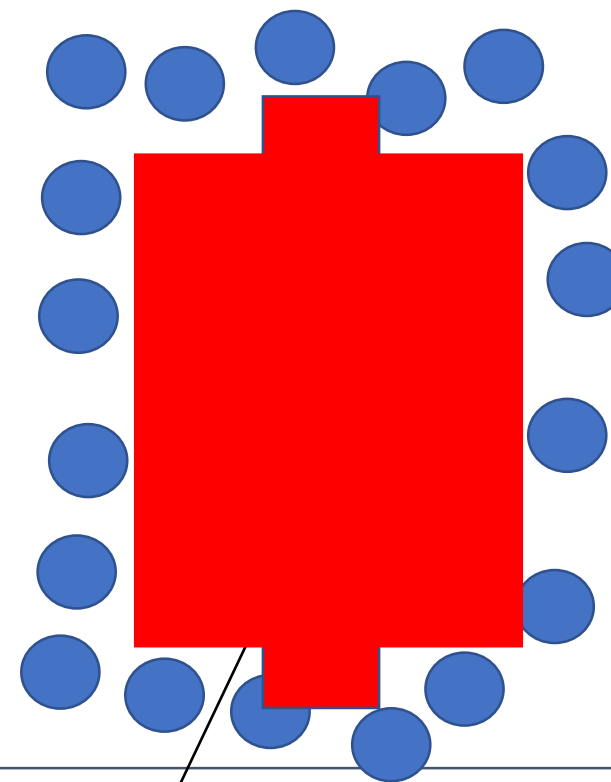
Hydrostatically Compress Material \rightarrow Reduce Volume *but Expand* an Axis



P
(Pressure)
 \rightarrow

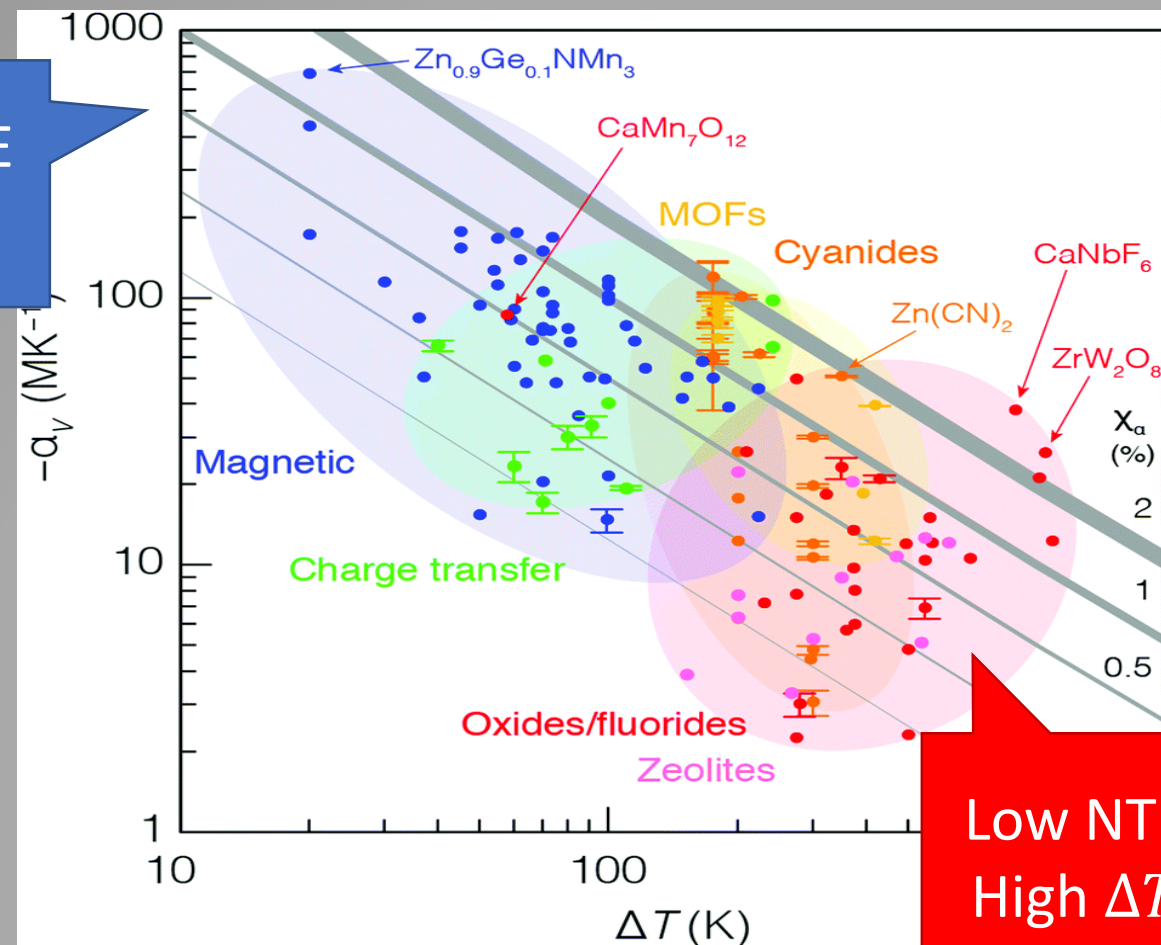
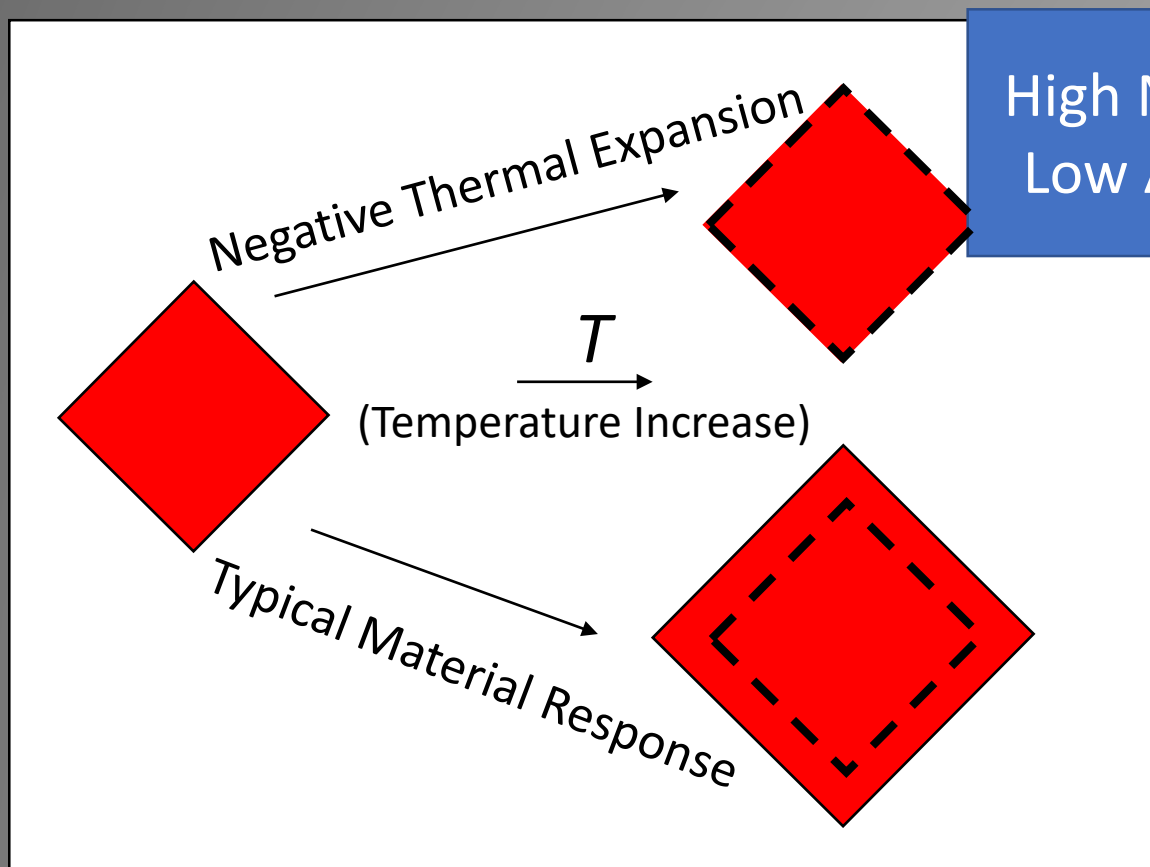


Typical Material Response

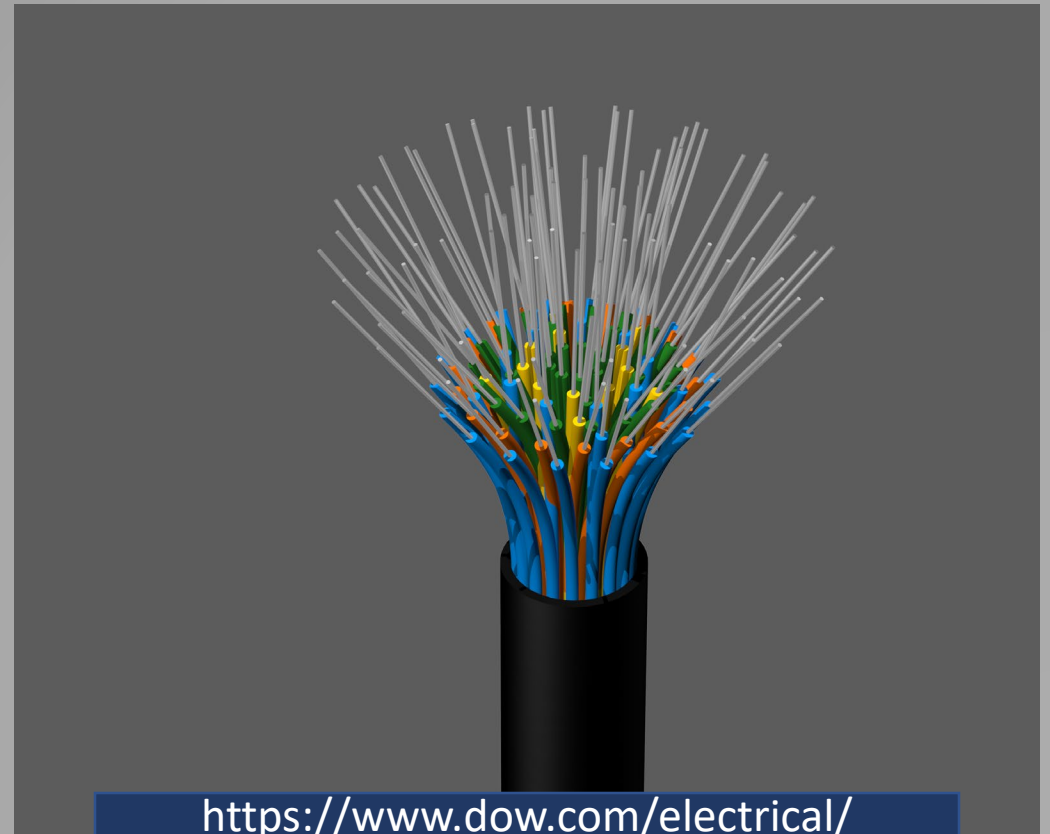
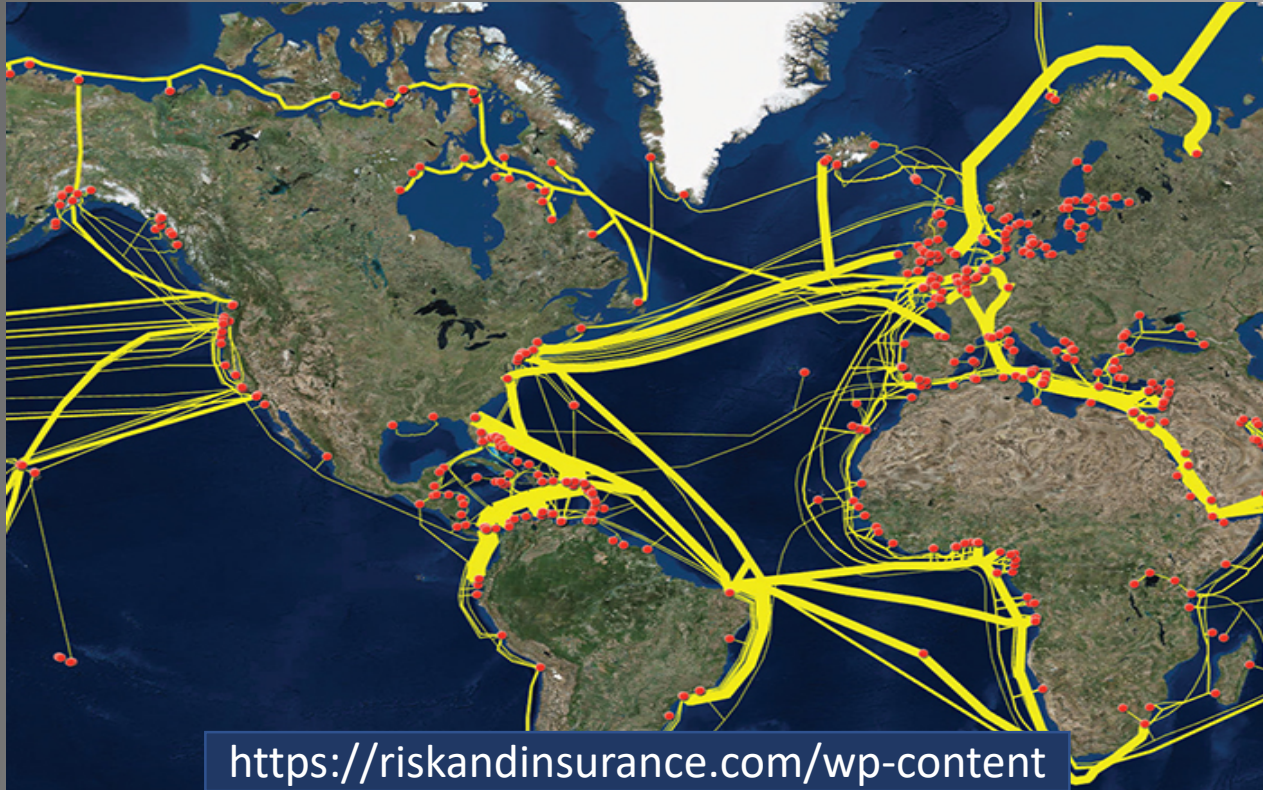


Negative Linear Compressibility Response

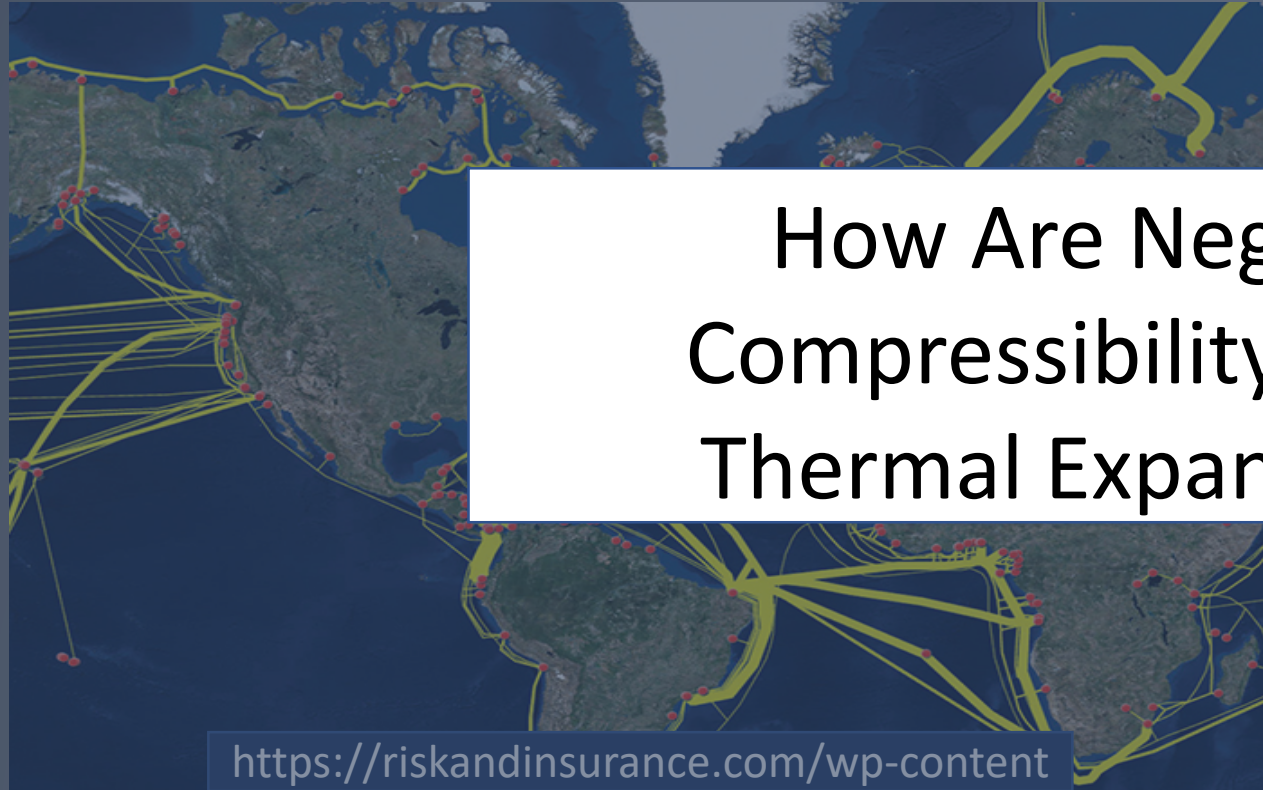
Negative Thermal Expansion: Heat Material \rightarrow Decrease Volume or Shrink an Axis.



Negative Thermal Expansive Materials For Improving Pressure Applications

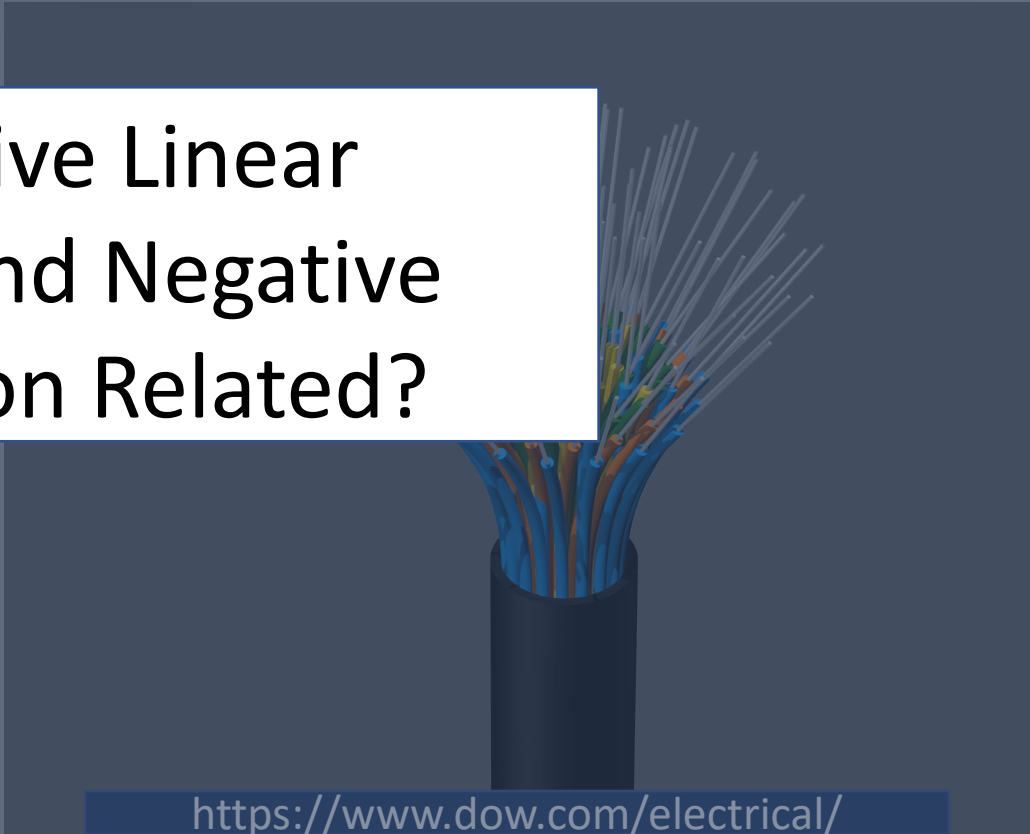


Negative Thermal Expansive Materials For Improving Pressure Applications



<https://riskandinsurance.com/wp-content>

How Are Negative Linear Compressibility and Negative Thermal Expansion Related?



<https://www.dow.com/electrical/>

Conventional Way of Solving Negative Thermal Expansion: Cubic Systems

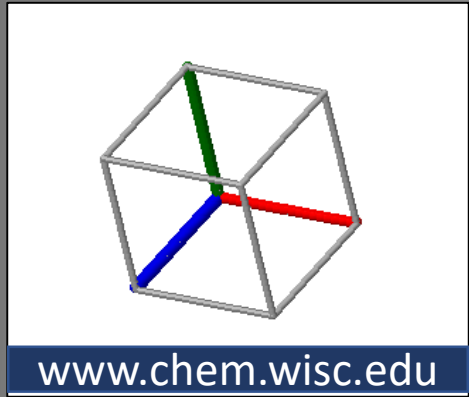
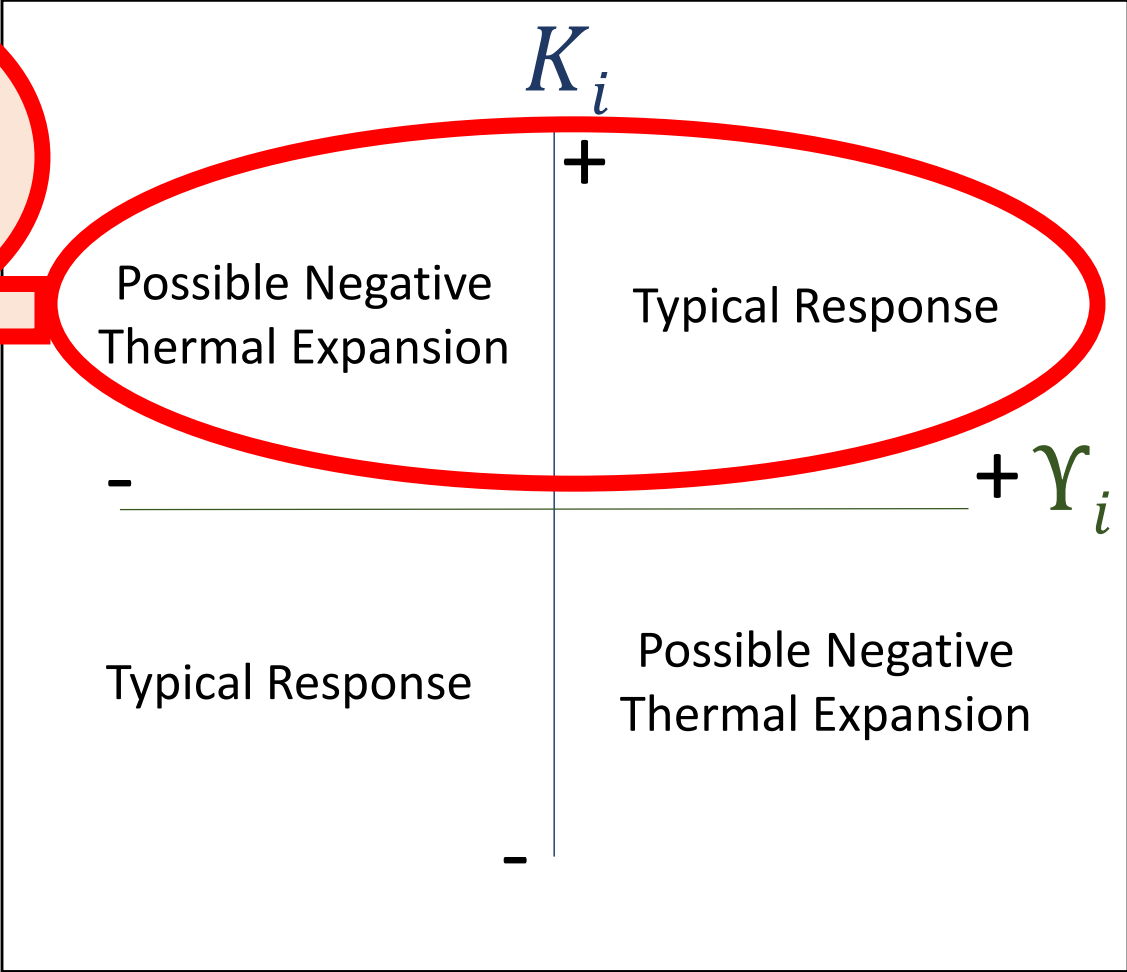


(Thermal Expansion)
(Linear Compressibility)

$$\alpha_i \cong \overbrace{K} \gamma$$

(Grüneisen Parameter)

Most Research Found Here



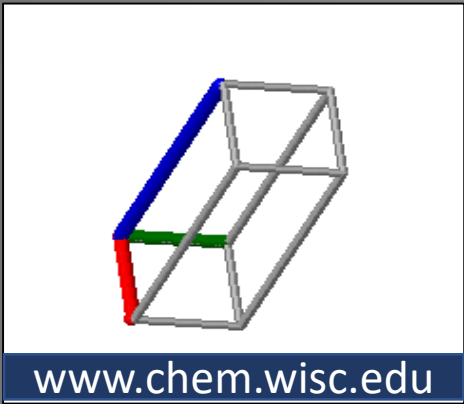
K is Positive
in Cubic Systems

New Way of Solving Negative Thermal Expansion: Tetragonal Systems

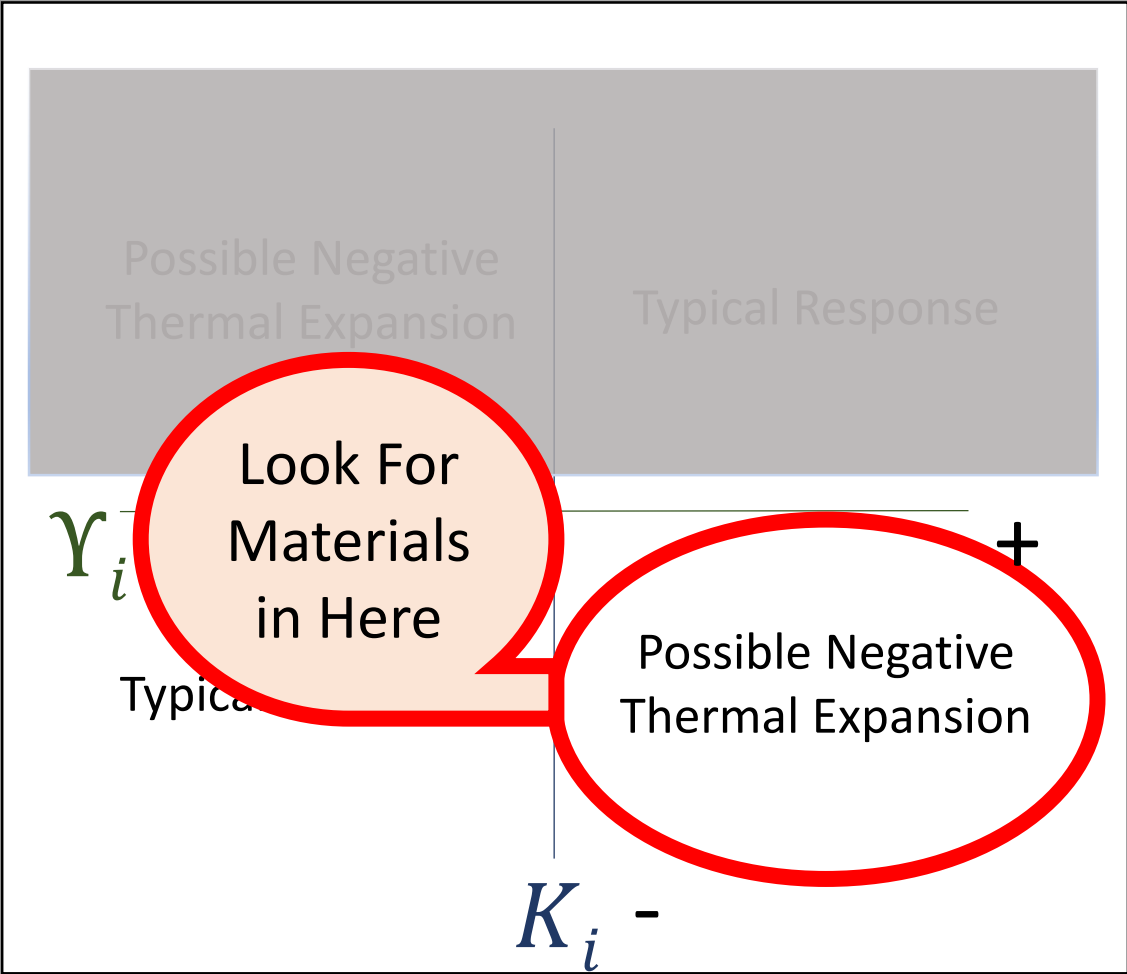


(Thermal Expansion) $\alpha_i \cong (K_0 \gamma_0 + \overbrace{K_1 \gamma_1}^{\text{(Linear Compressibility)}}$

(Grüneisen Parameter)



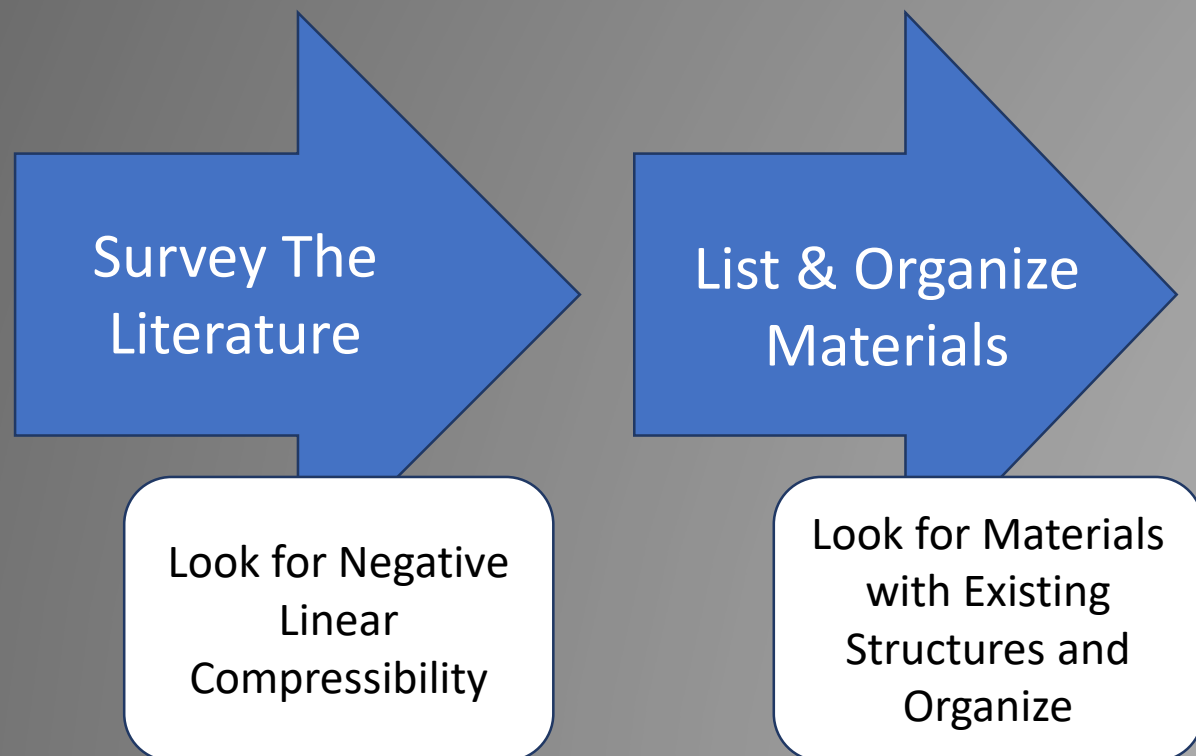
Let γ be Positive
In Non-Cubic Systems





The Strategy:

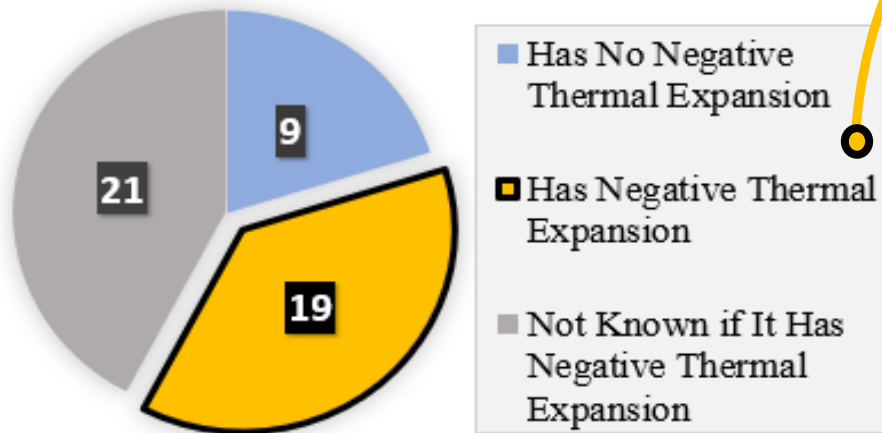
1st & 2nd Step – Survey Literature and Organize Data



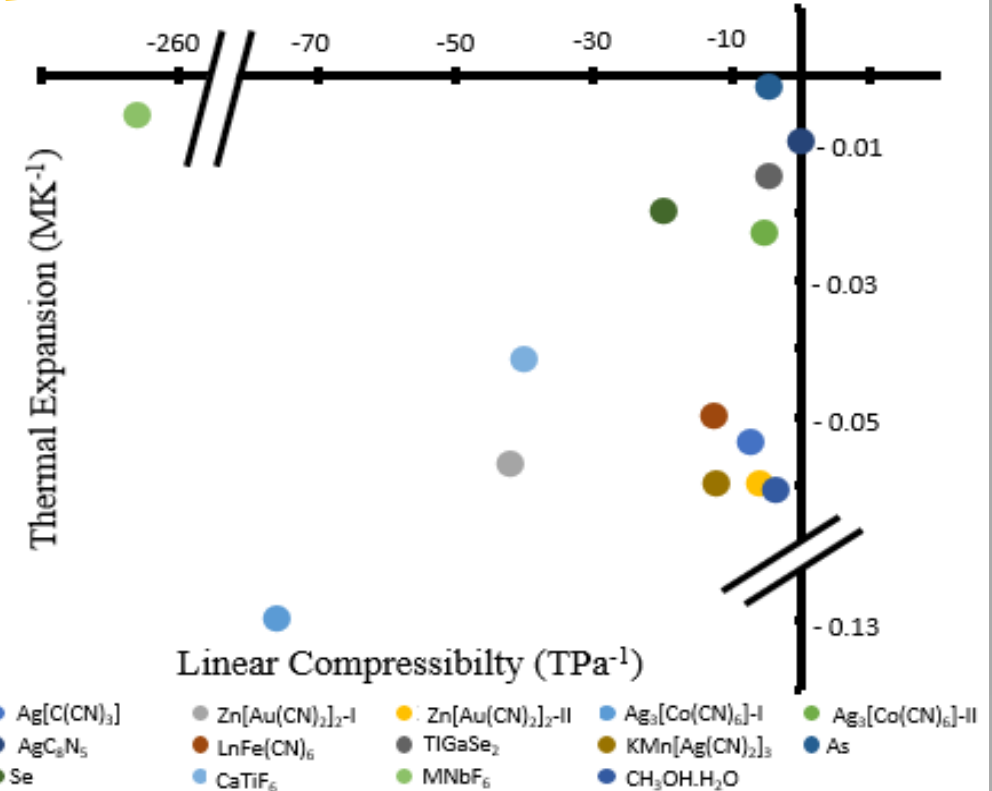
Survey of Literature Results: 19 Materials Exhibit Negative Linear Compressibility & Negative Thermal Expansion



49 Materials With Negative Linear Compressibility



Thermal Expansion Coefficient vs. Linear Compressibility Coefficient



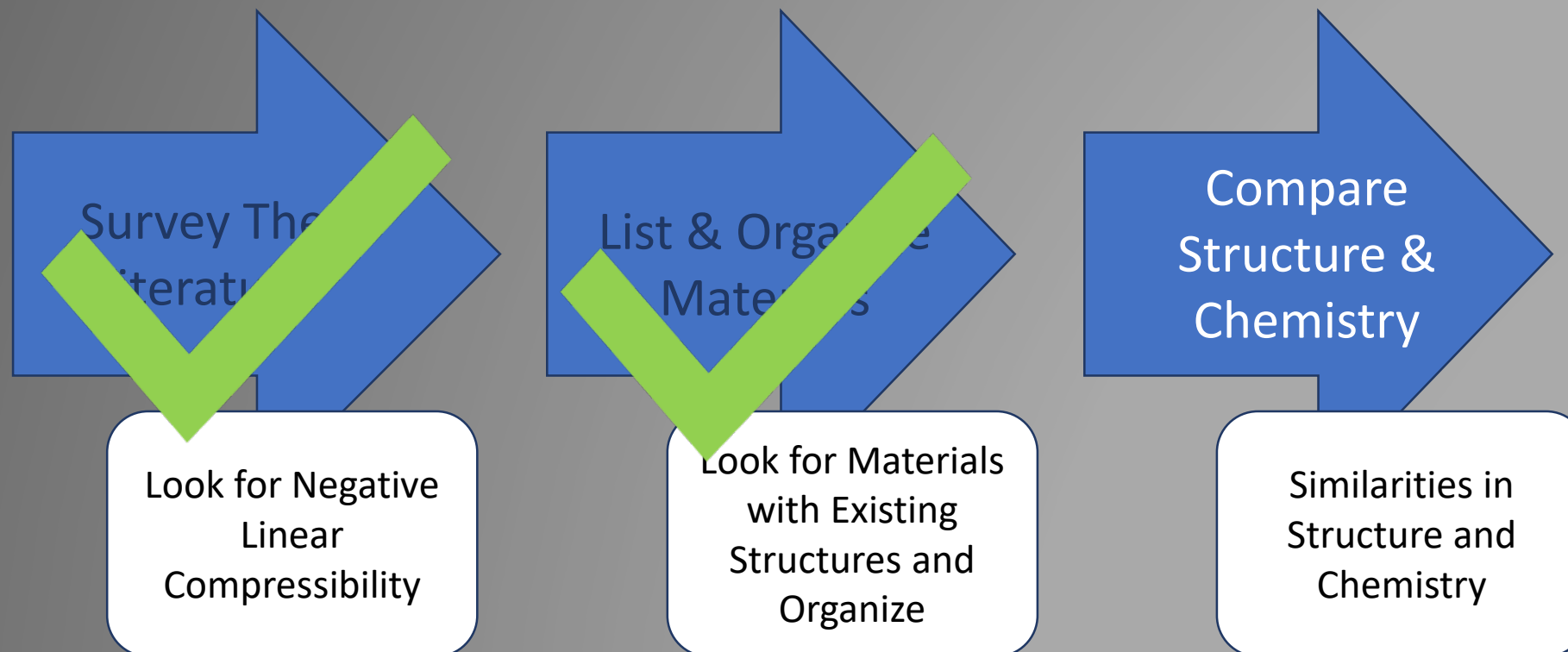
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The Strategy:

3rd Step – Compare Structures for Similarities



List and Organization of Materials: Structural Similarities



What Do These Materials Have in Common?

Porous Material

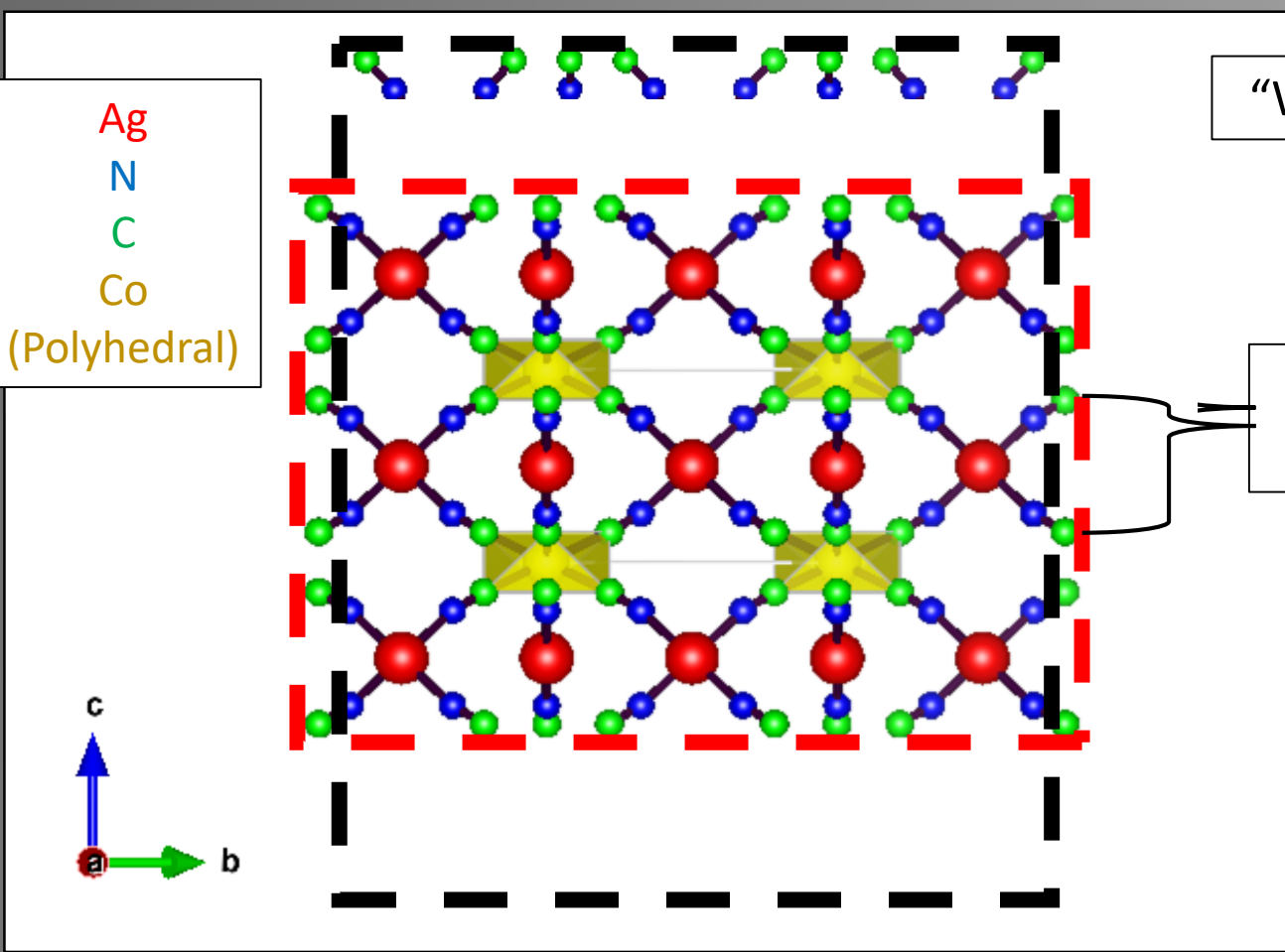
Long or Short Atomic Chains

Some
Materials
Showed
This

Layering

Polyhedral Shape

Collapsible “Hinges” in: Silver Hexacyanocobaltate - $\text{Ag}_3[\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6]\cdot\text{I}$



“Wine-Rack” Structure

Silver to Nitrogen Bond
Create “Hinges”

Compress -> Structure Collapses on C-Axis
Heat-Up -> Structure Shrinks on C-Axis

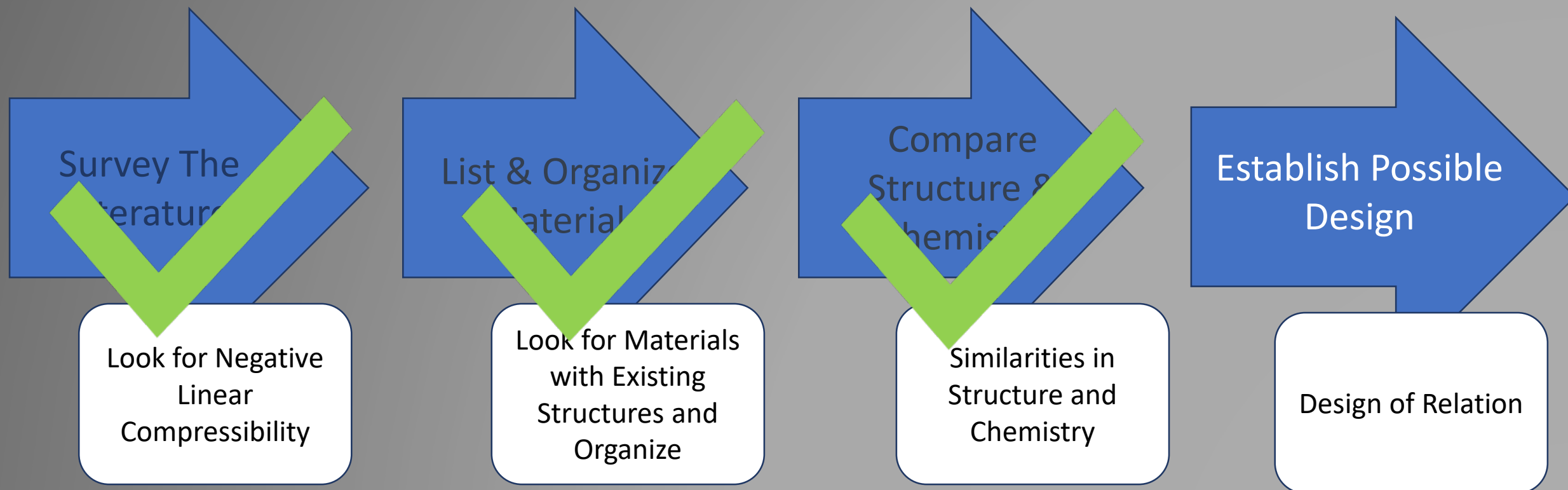
Also Seen in:

- $\text{KMn}[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]_3$
- Silver Tricyanomethanide



The Strategy:

4th Step – Suggesting Further Study of Relationship



Examining Linkage Between Negative Linear Compressibility & Negative Thermal Expansion Facilitates Findings of More Materials with Properties,

Found Common “Hinge” Mechanisms in Materials ,

Suggested Calculations To Further Examine Materials

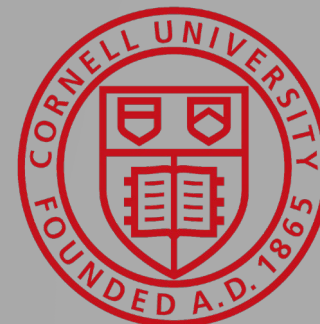
Acknowledgements



PARADIM

AN NSF MATERIALS INNOVATION PLATFORM

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Free-Energy

Free- Energy = Elastic Free Energy + Vibrational Free Energy

$$F = B (\Delta V)^2 + (\text{Grunisen})(T) (\Delta V)$$

- Elastic energy refers to strains and stresses in system
- Strain tensor = distance between point A & B in a solid
- Equilibrium Volume at a given T is the Volume \rightarrow lowest free-energy

Grüneisen Parameter (Cubic Systems)

A system always wants to be at a low free-energy state: its equilibrium volume is the lowest free-energy

Grüneisen Parameter = How the Vibrational Free Energy Changes with Strain

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{V}{C}\right) \left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_v$$

V = Volume

C = Heat capacity at Constant Volume

dP/dT = Change in pressure with respect to temperature at constant Volume

Positive G. Parameter = Positive Thermal Expansion

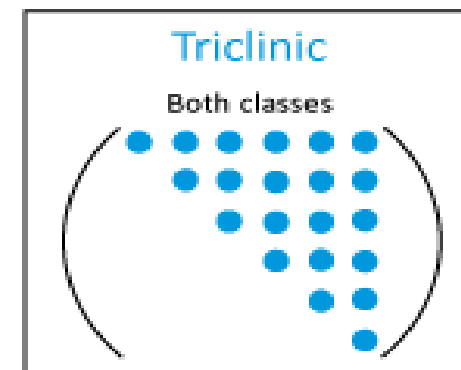
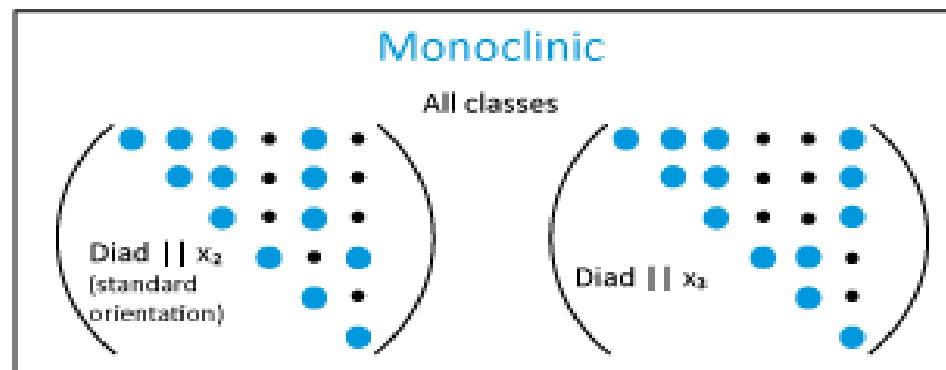
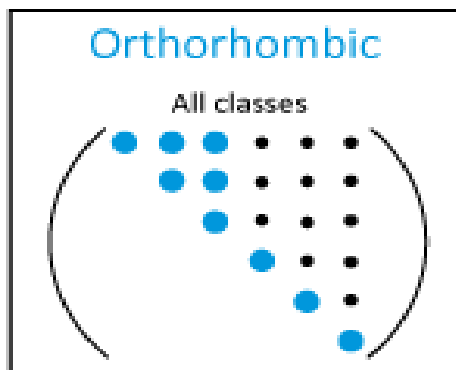
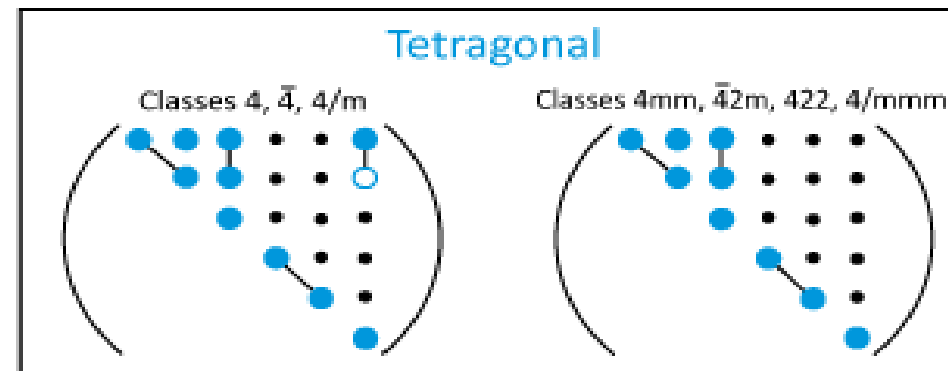
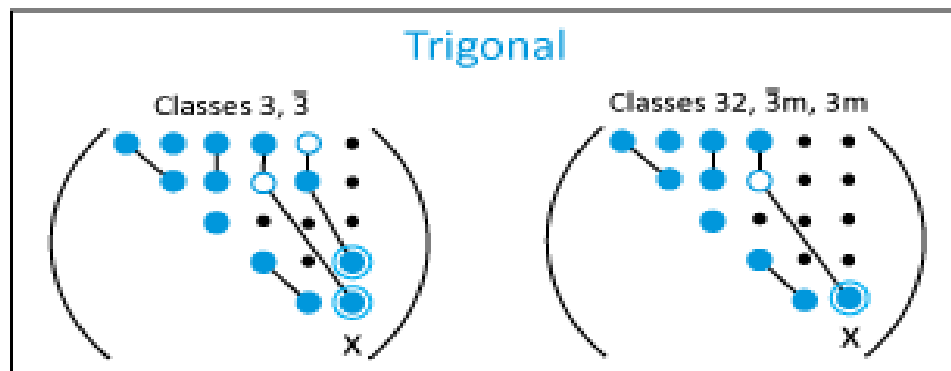
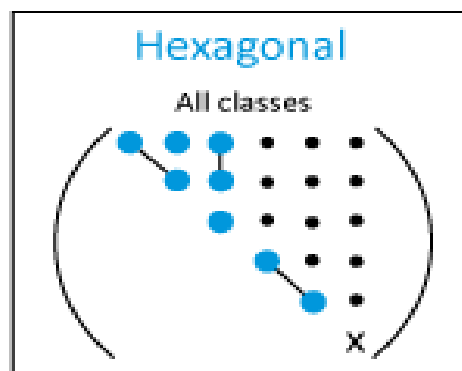
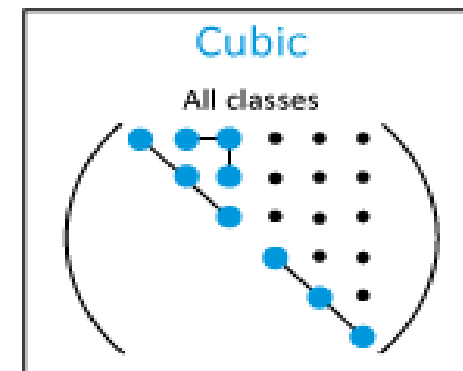
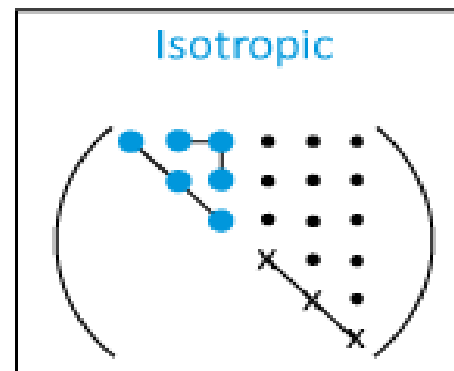
Negative G. Parameter = Negative Thermal Expansion

Form of the (s_{ij}) and (c_{ij}) matrices

Key to notation

- zero component
- non-zero component
- equal components
- components numerically equal, but opposite in sign
- ⊙ twice the numerical equal of the heavy dot component to which it is joined (for s)
- ⊙ the numerical equal of the heavy dot component to which it is joined (for c)
- X $2(s_{11}-s_{12})$ (for s)
- X $\frac{1}{2}(c_{11}-c_{12})$ (for c)

All the matrices are symmetrical about the leading diagonal.



$$\mathbf{K} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} & \varepsilon_{12} & \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{21} & \varepsilon_{22} & \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{31} & \varepsilon_{32} & \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$K_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 S_{ijjj}$$

