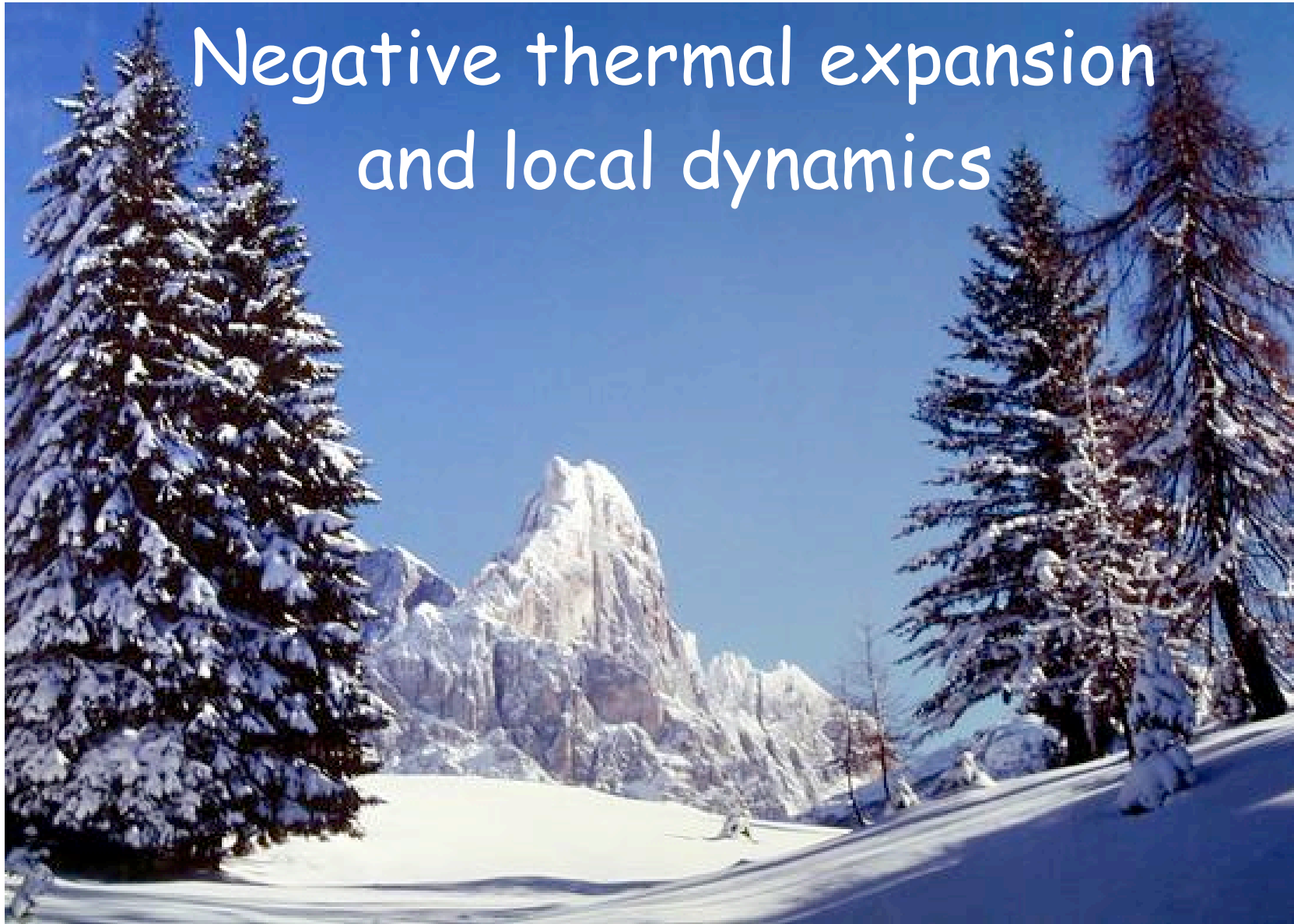
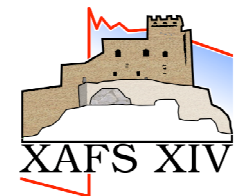


# Negative thermal expansion and local dynamics



P. Fornasini,

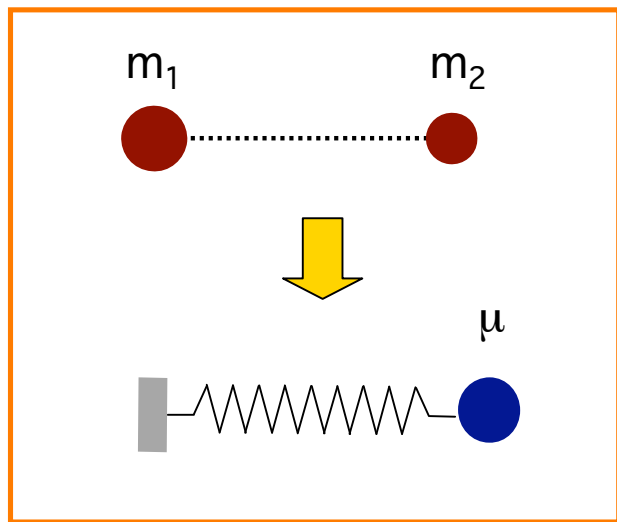
N. Abd el All, S. I. Ahmed, A. Sanson, M. Vaccari



# Overview

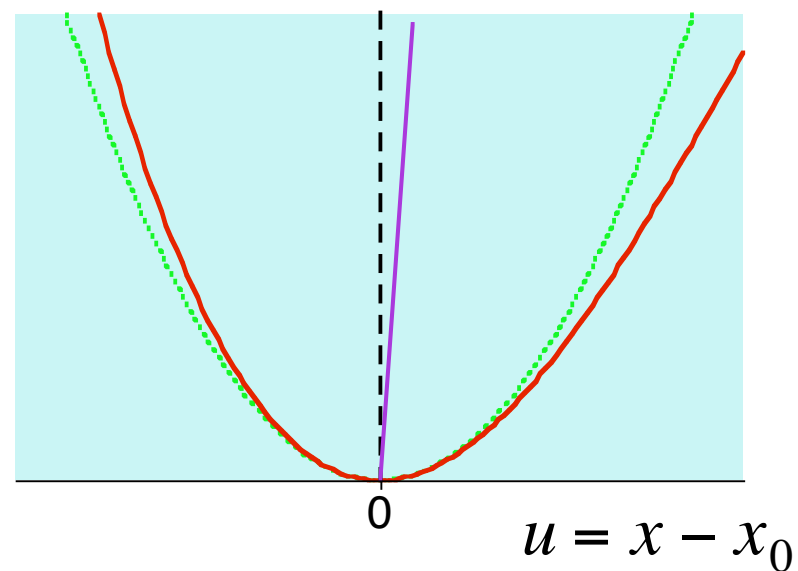
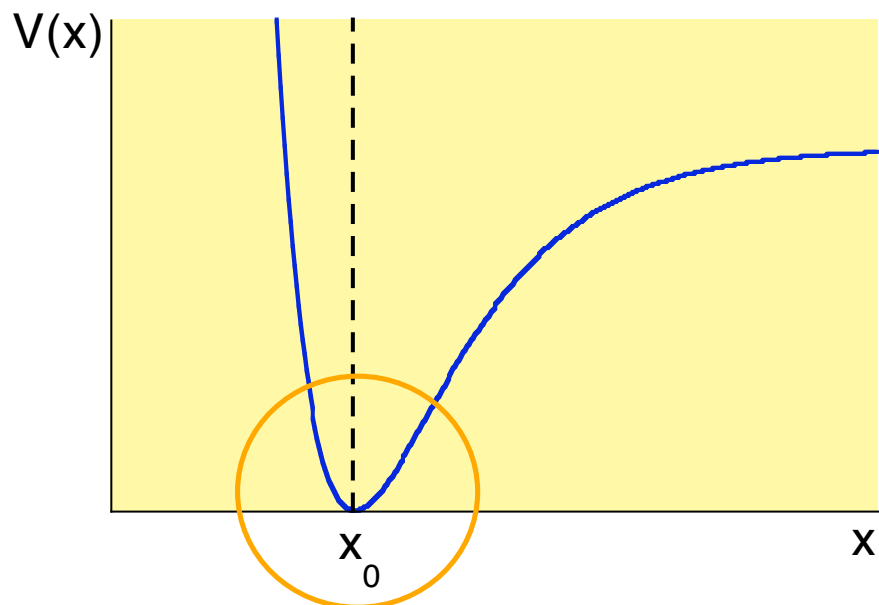
- Negative thermal expansion (NTE)
- EXAFS and local dynamics
- EXAFS studies of NTE materials

# Thermal expansion in 2-atomic systems

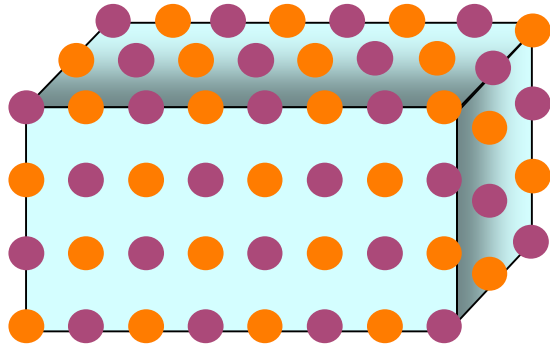


$$V(u) = \frac{1}{2} k_0 u^2 + k_3 u^3 + k_4 u^4 + \dots$$

Positive  
expansion



# Thermal expansion in many-atomic systems



$$V(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_n)$$

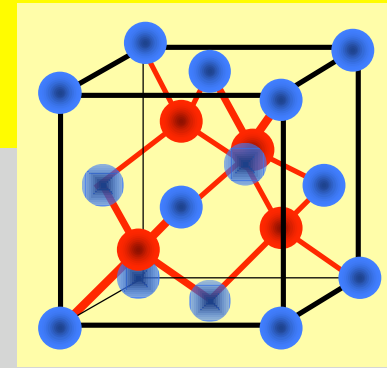
Crystal potential  
defined in  
3n-dim. configurational space

Positive  
or  
negative

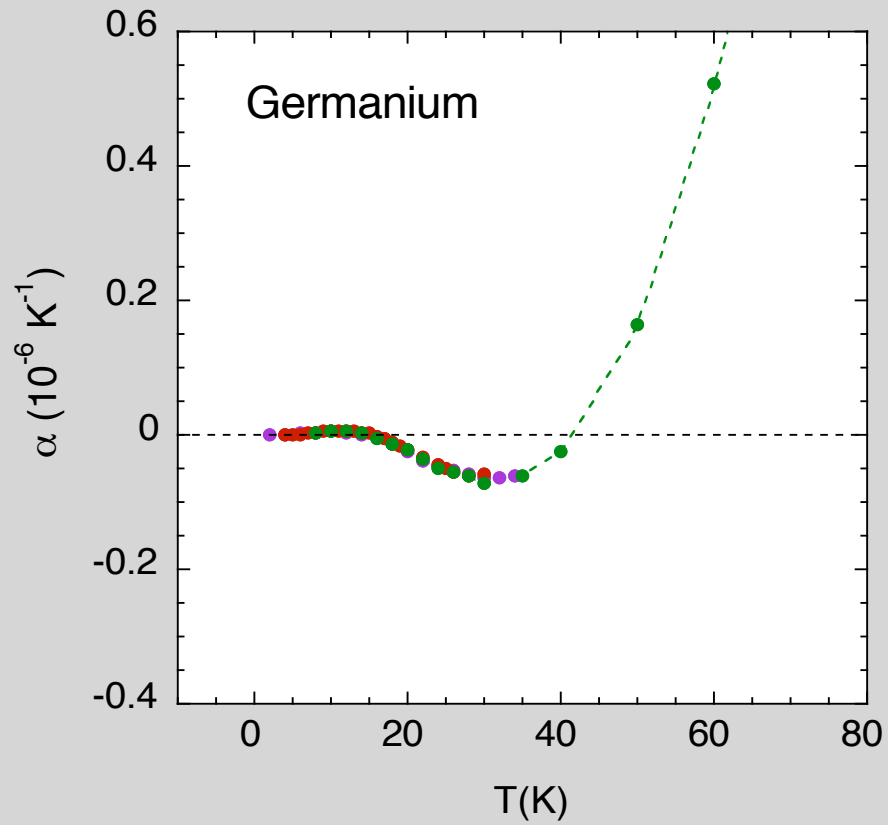
thermal expansion

Isotropic  
or  
anisotropic

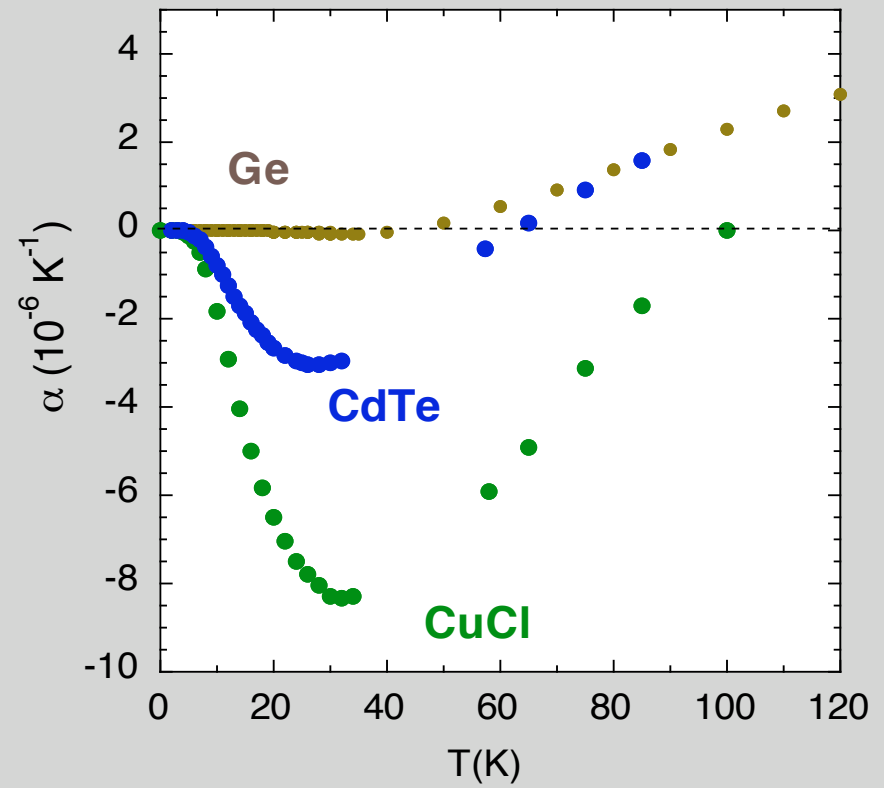
# NTE in tetrahedral semiconductors



Thermal expansion coefficient

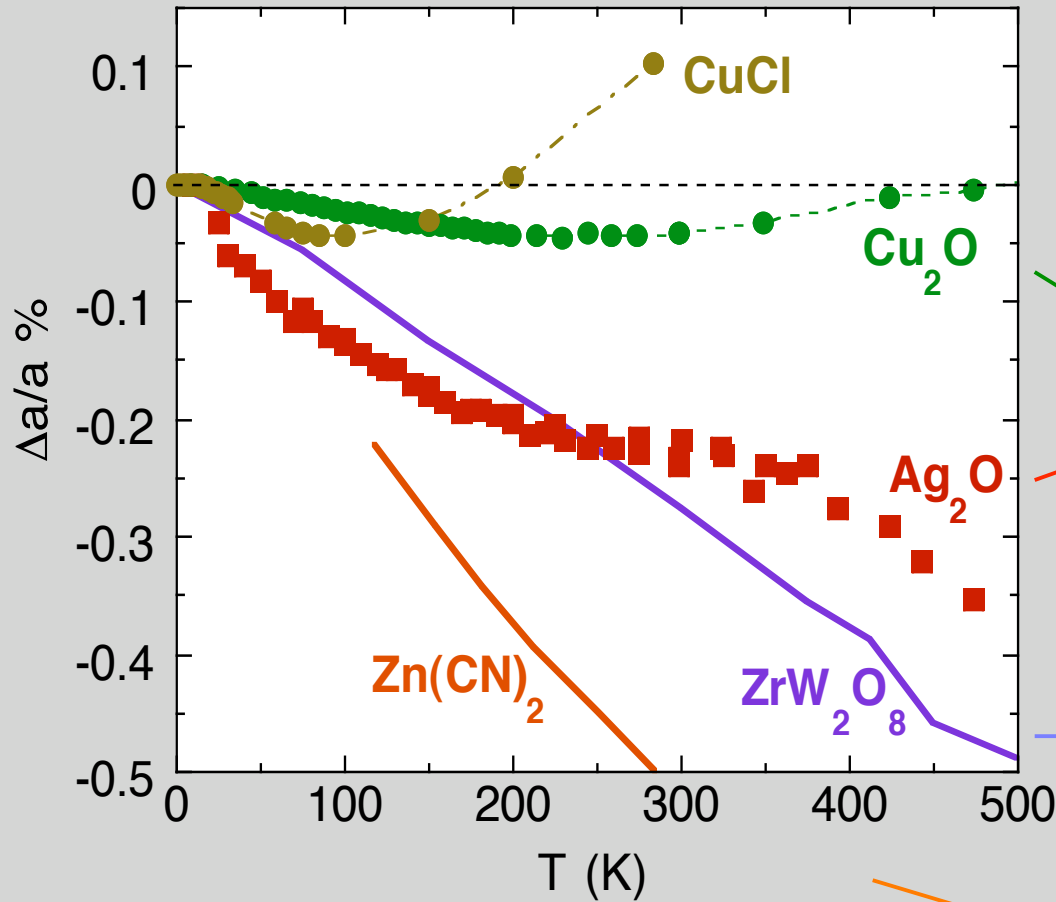
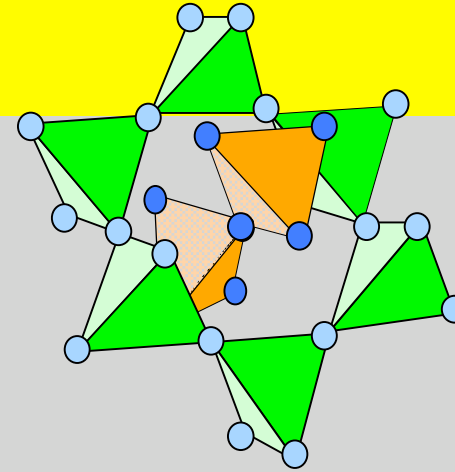


Thermal expansion coefficient



Barron, Birch, White - J. Phys. C 10, 1617 (1977)

# NTE in framework structures



## Cuprite structure

Tiano, Dapiaggi, Artioli,  
J. Appl. Cryst. 36, 1461 (2003)

Mary, Evans, Vogt, Sleight  
Science, 272 (1996)

Chapman, Chupas, Kepert  
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 127, 15630  
(2005)

# “Global” approach to NTE

$$V(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_n)$$

Crystal potential  
defined in  
3n-dim. configurational space

Born - von Karman power expansion  
with respect to atomic displacements

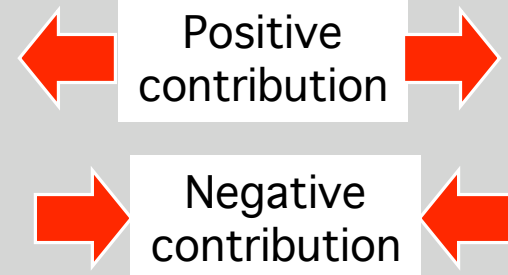
anharmonic terms  $\Leftrightarrow$  thermal expansion

Quasi-harmonic approximation:

Mode Grüneisen parameters

positive

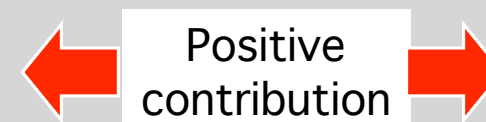
negative



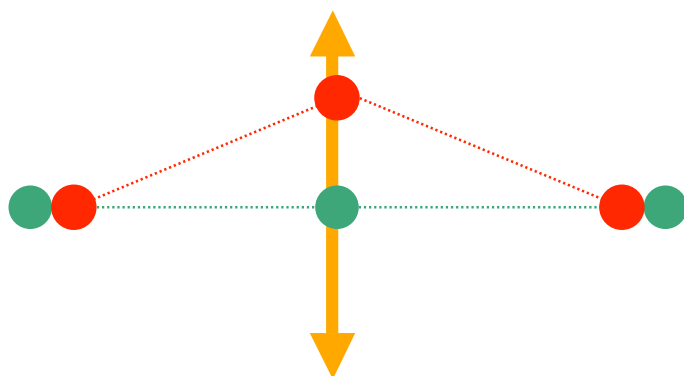
## Anharmonicity of effective pair potential $V(r)$



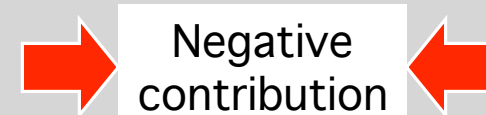
Bond-stretching effect



## Perpendicular vibrations



Tension effect



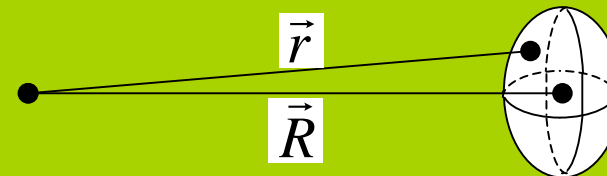
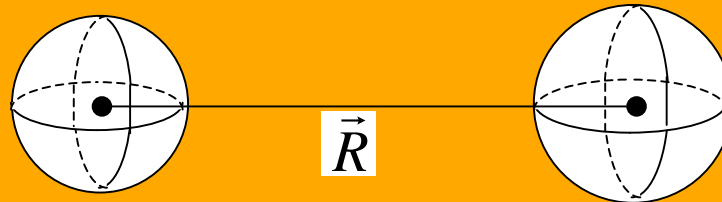


# Bond distances

Bragg diffraction, dilatometry

$$R = \left| \langle \vec{r}_b \rangle - \langle \vec{r}_a \rangle \right|$$

Distance between  
average atomic positions



Average distance

EXAFS, diffuse scattering

$$\langle r \rangle = \left\langle \left| \vec{r}_b - \vec{r}_a \right| \right\rangle$$

$$\langle r \rangle \approx R + \frac{\langle \Delta u_{\perp}^2 \rangle}{2R}$$

Perpendicular MSRD

# Thermal factors

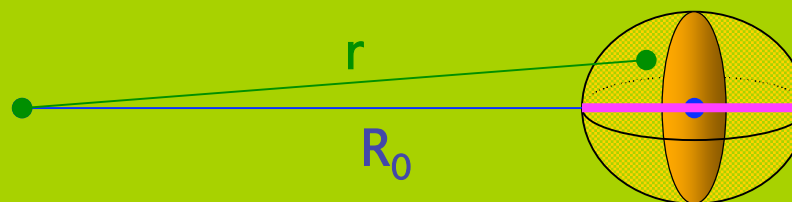
Bragg diffraction: MSDs of single atoms



Absolute  
vibrations

Relative  
vibrations

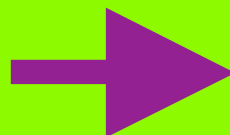
EXAFS & diffraction: MSRDs



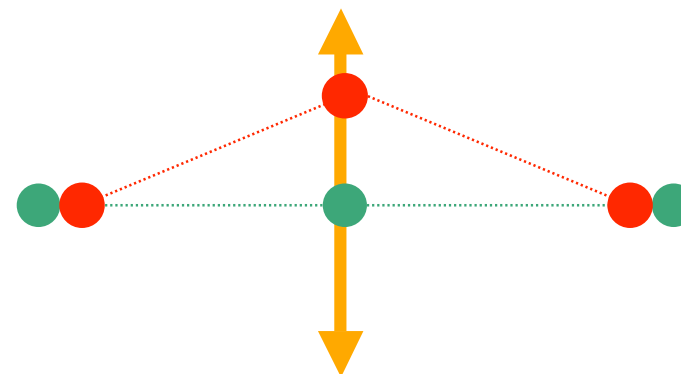
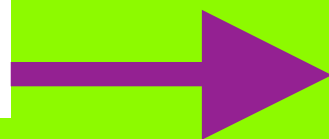
Perpendicular

Parallel

➤ Expansion of selected  
bond distances



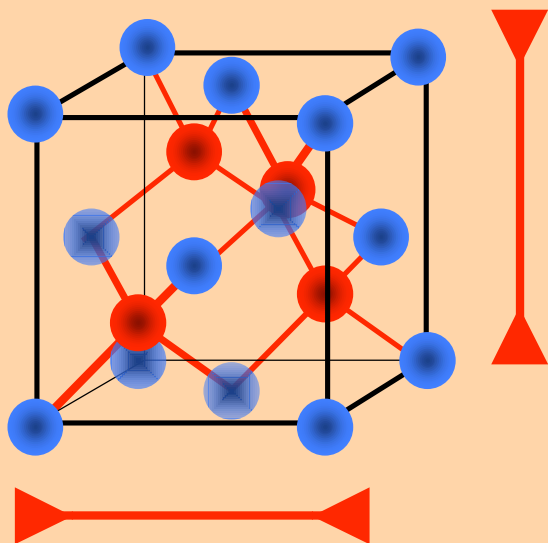
➤ MSRD  
• parallel  
• perpendicular



# NTE structures studied by EXAFS (a)

## Zincblende

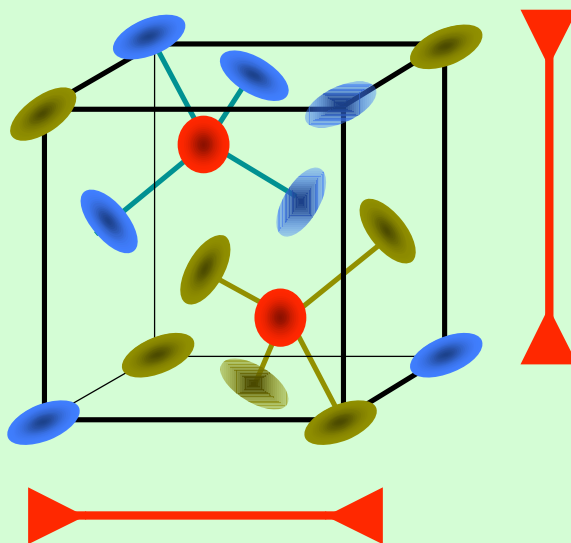
Ge, CdTe, CuCl



Isotropic NTE

## Cuprite

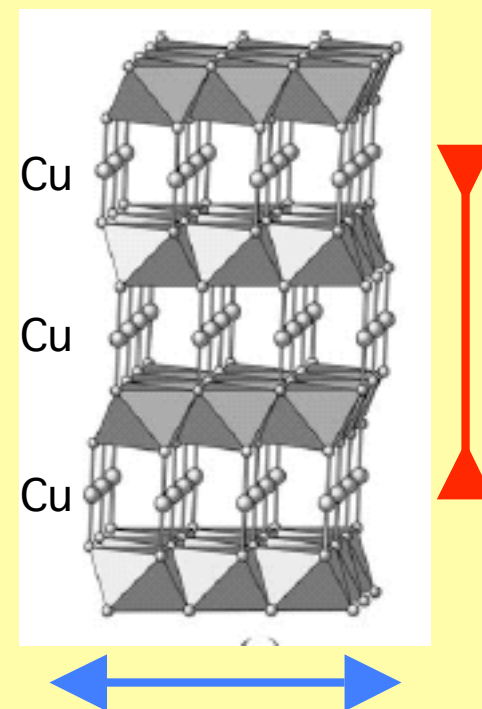
$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$



Isotropic NTE

## Delafossite

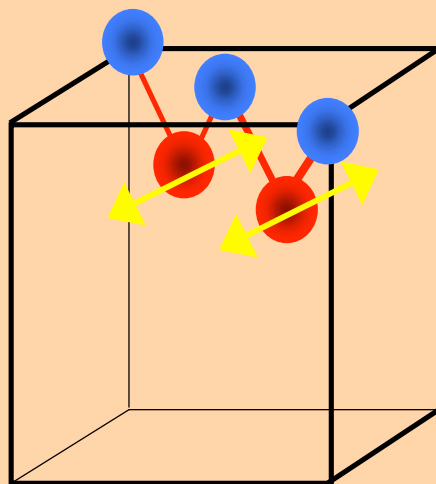
$\text{CuScO}_2$ ,  $\text{CuLaO}_2$



Anisotropic NTE

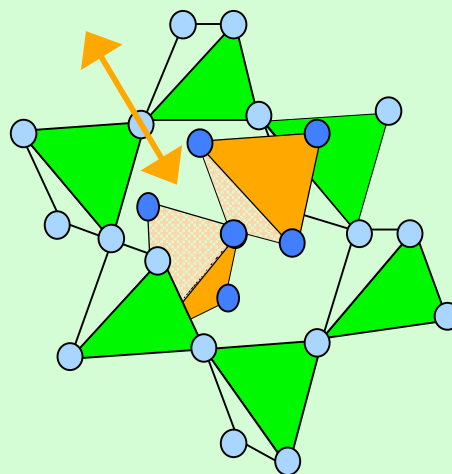
# NTE structures studied by EXAFS (b)

Zincblende

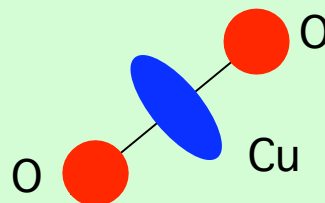


TA acoustic modes  
at BZ boundary  
with negative  
Grüneisen parameters

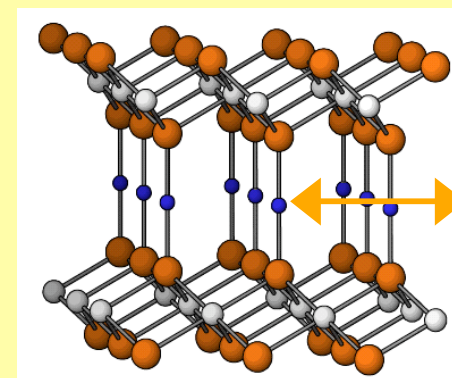
Cuprite



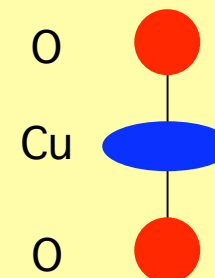
Framework structure:  
2 networks of  
M<sub>4</sub>O tetrahedra



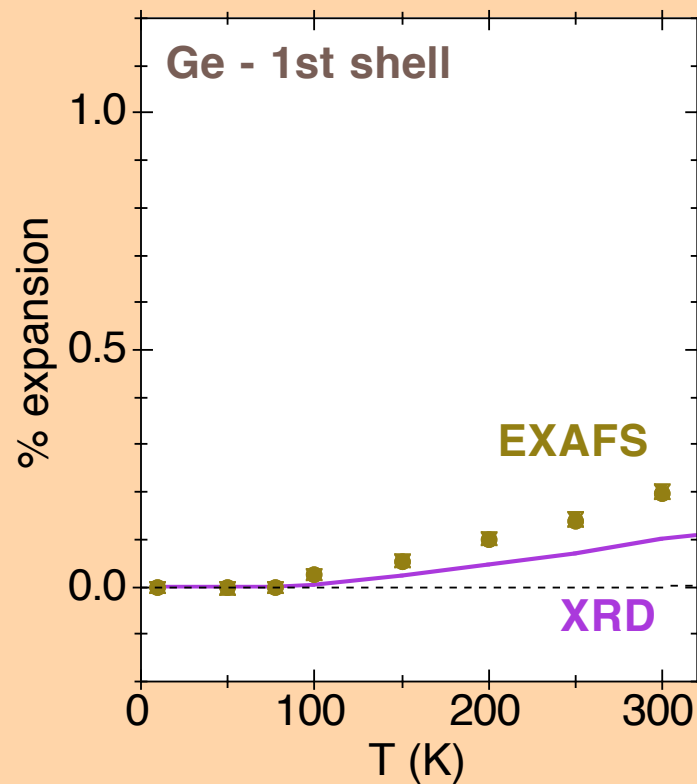
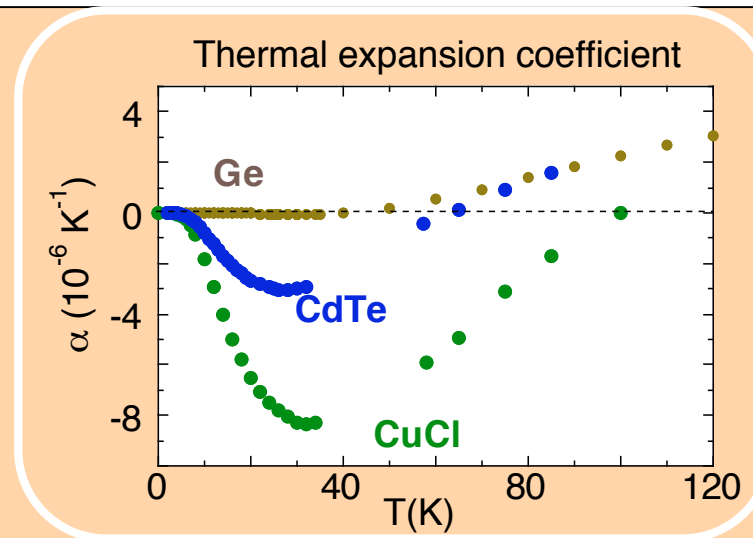
Delafossite



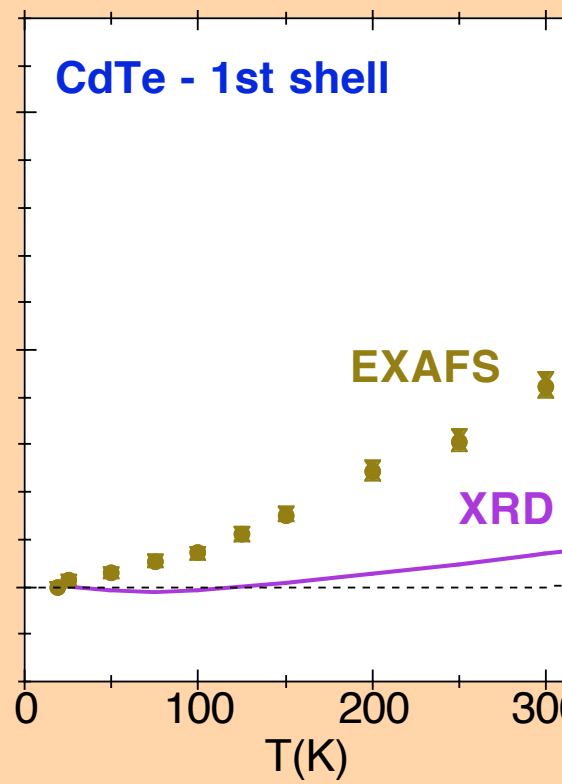
Neutron diffraction:  
Cu-O NTE  
Anisotropic Cu motion



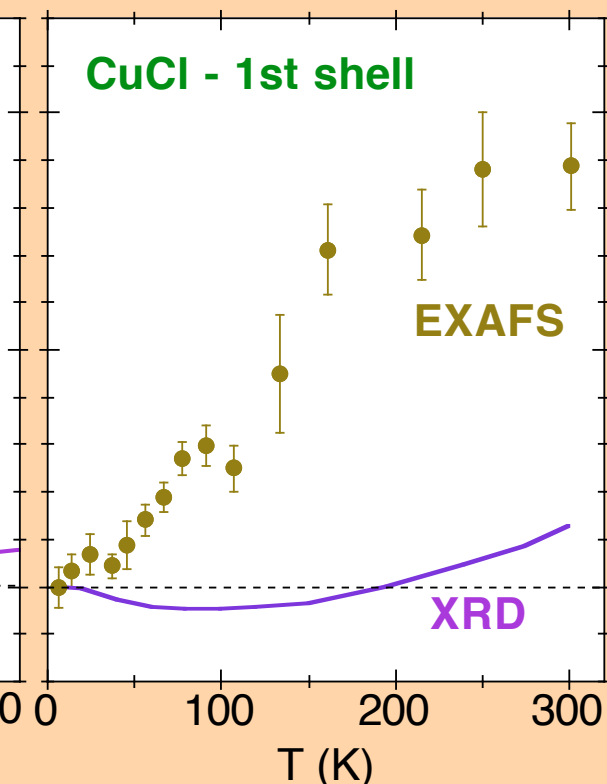
# Bond expansion in zincblende structures



PRL 82, 4240 (1999)

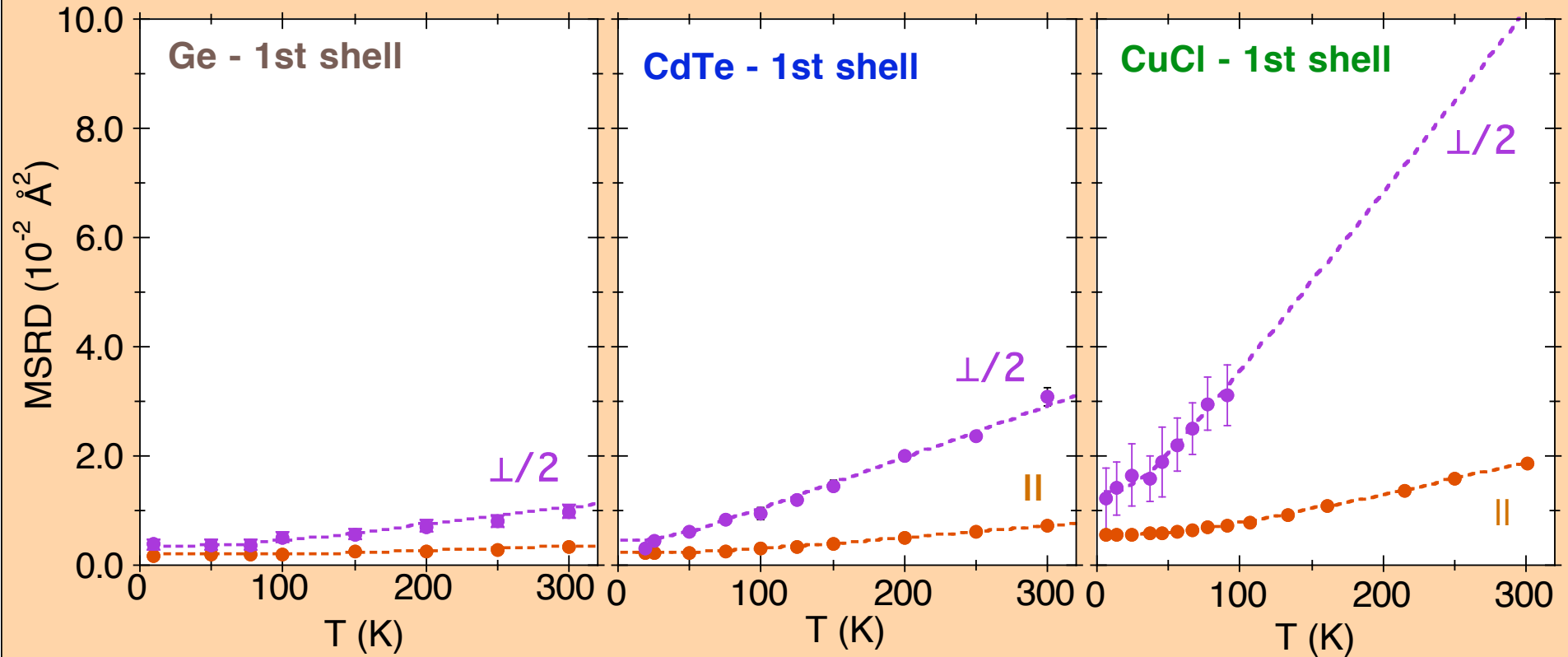
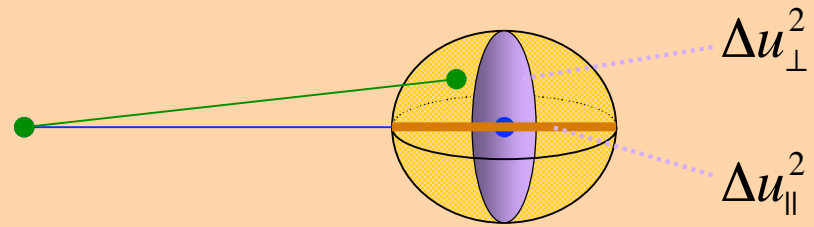


Poster PS1-62, XAFS14



PRB 75, 184307 (2007)

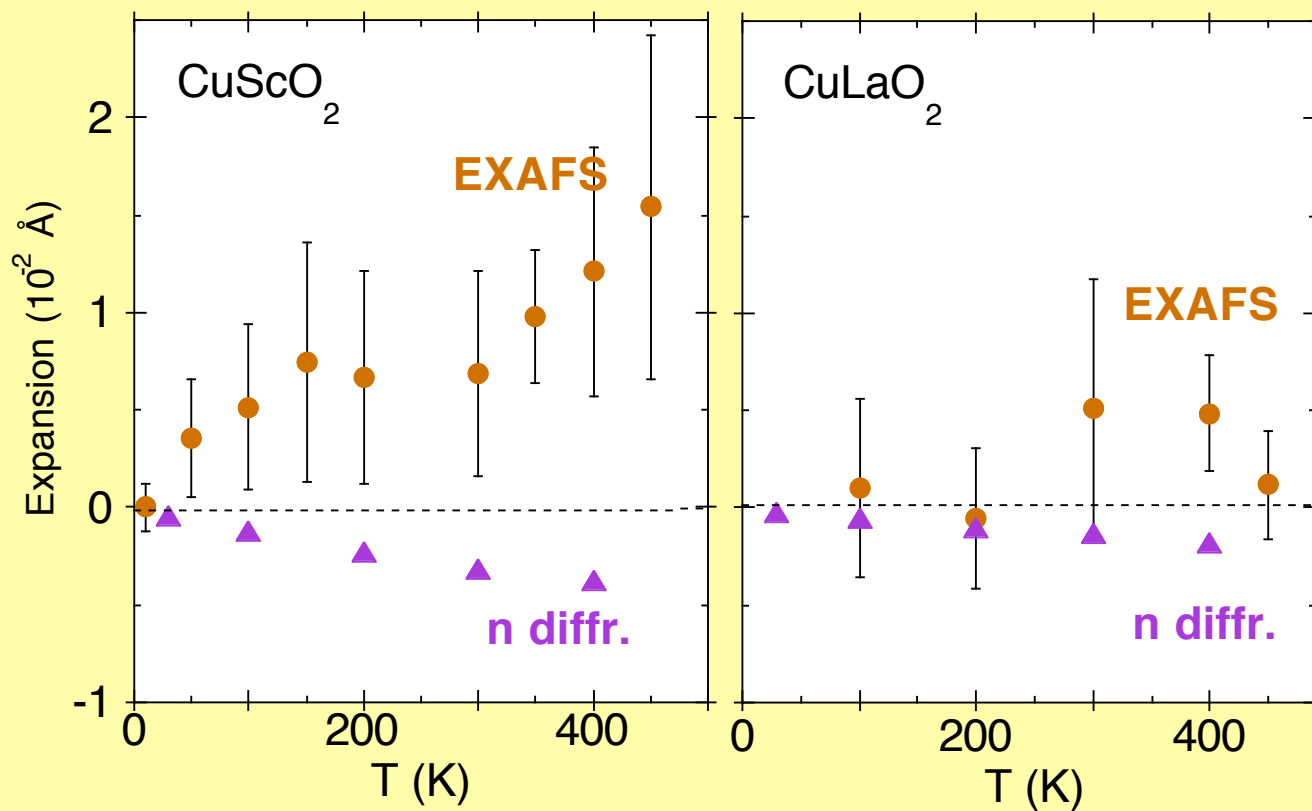
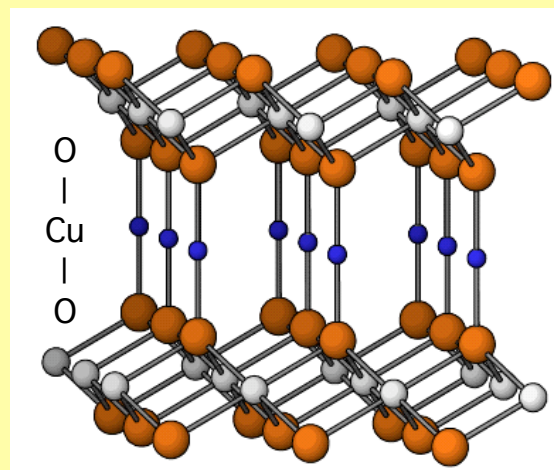
# MSRD: zincblende structure



NTE strength increases

Force constants  $k_{\parallel}$  and  $k_{\perp}$  decrease  
Anisotropy  $k_{\parallel}/k_{\perp}$  increases

# Cu-O bond expansion in delafossite structures

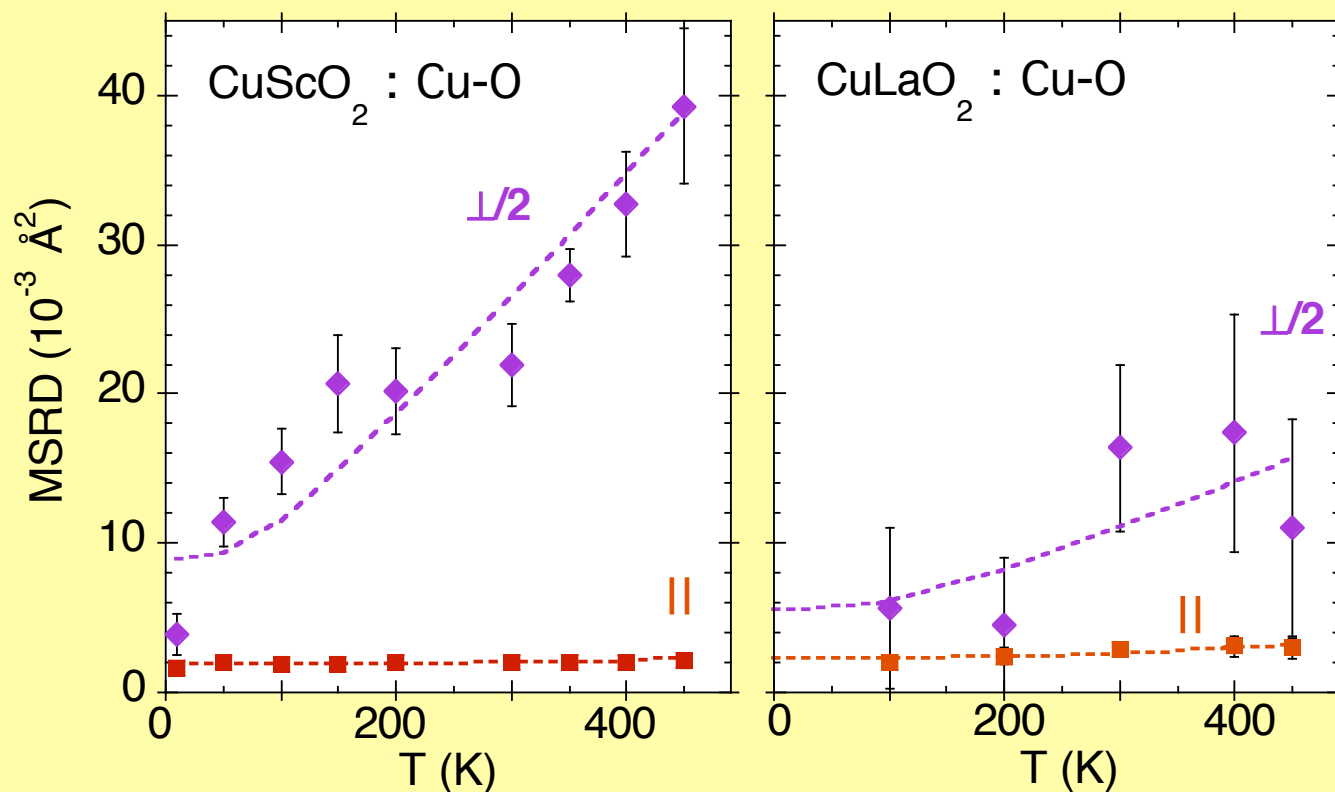
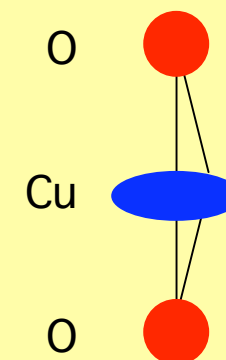


PRB 78, 104302 (2009)

Sleight et al.  
J. Solid St. Chemistry  
178, 285 (2005)



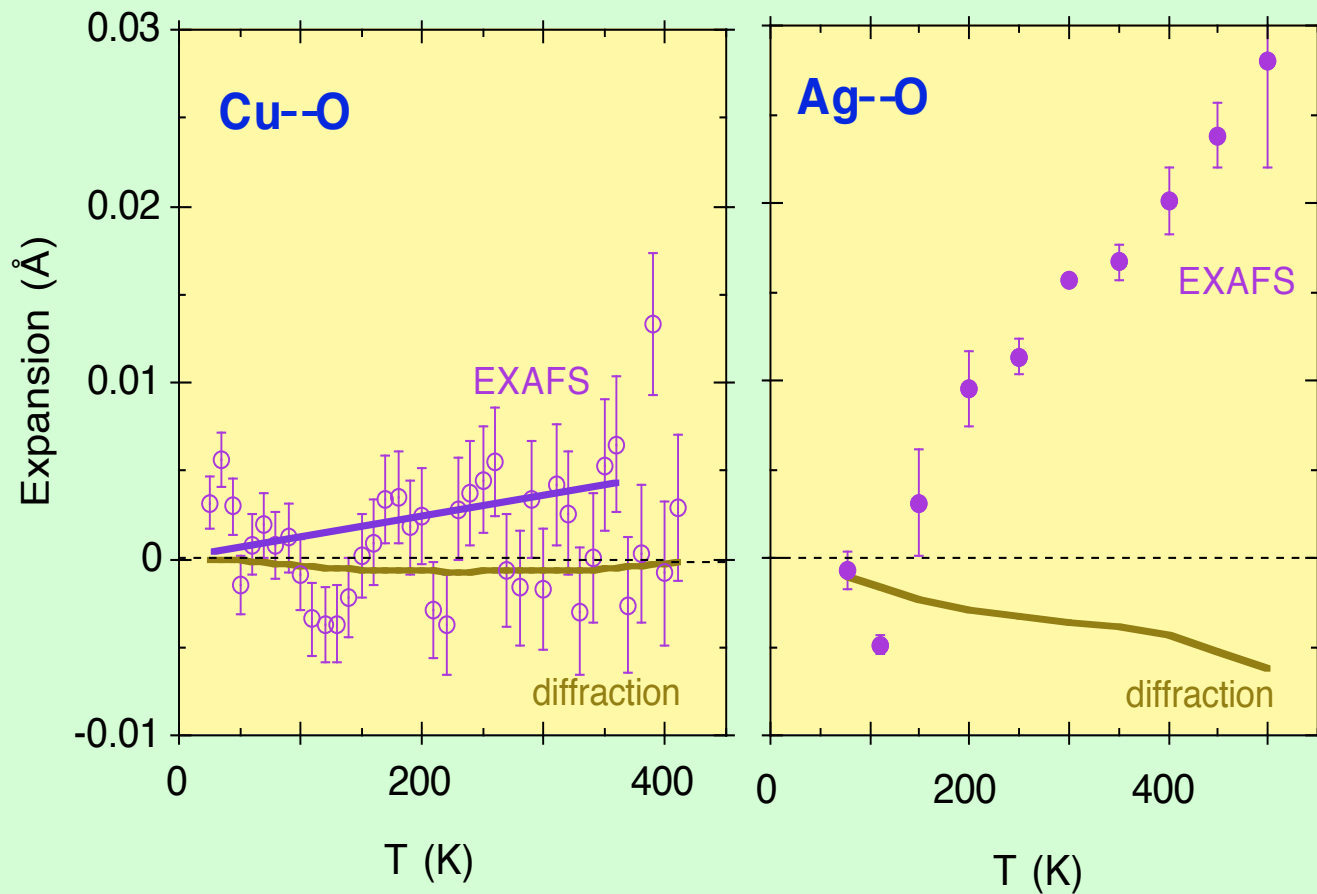
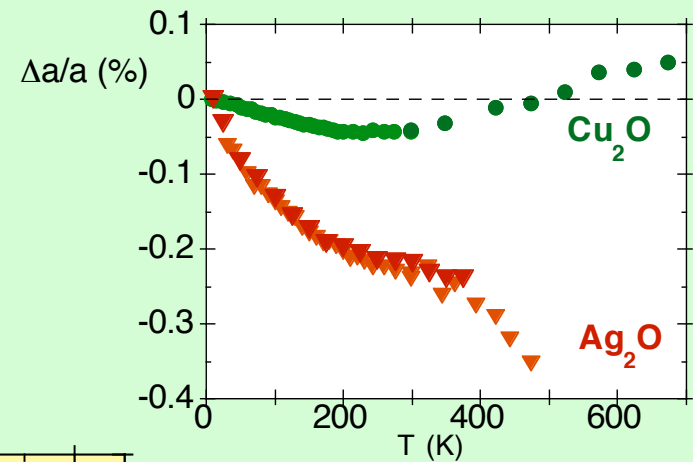
# Cu-O MSRD in delafossite structures



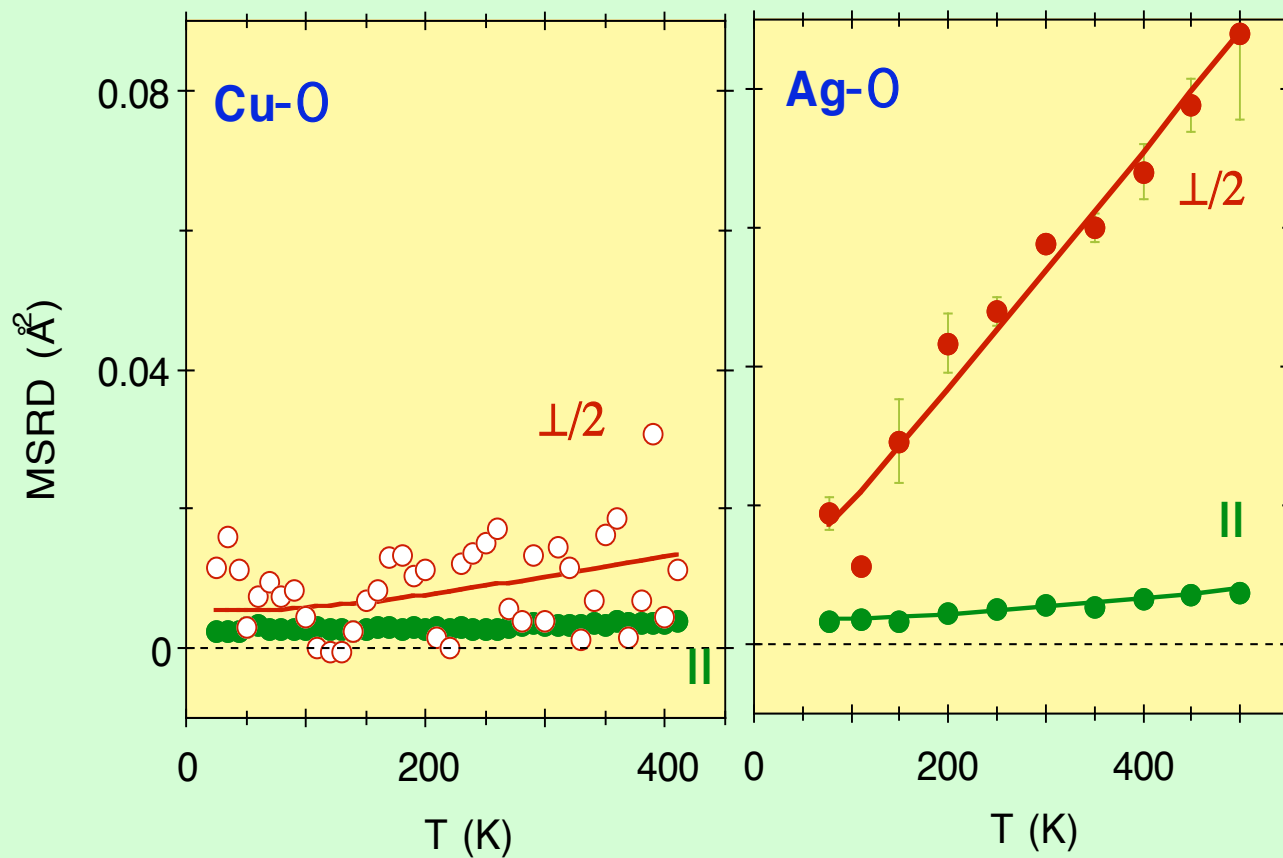
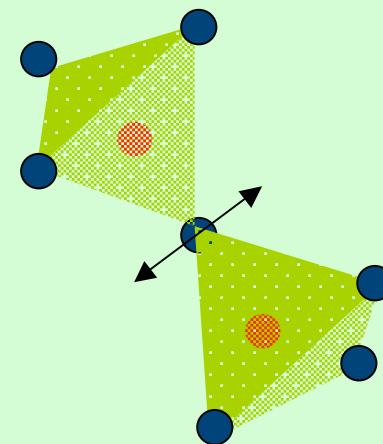
NTE strength increases

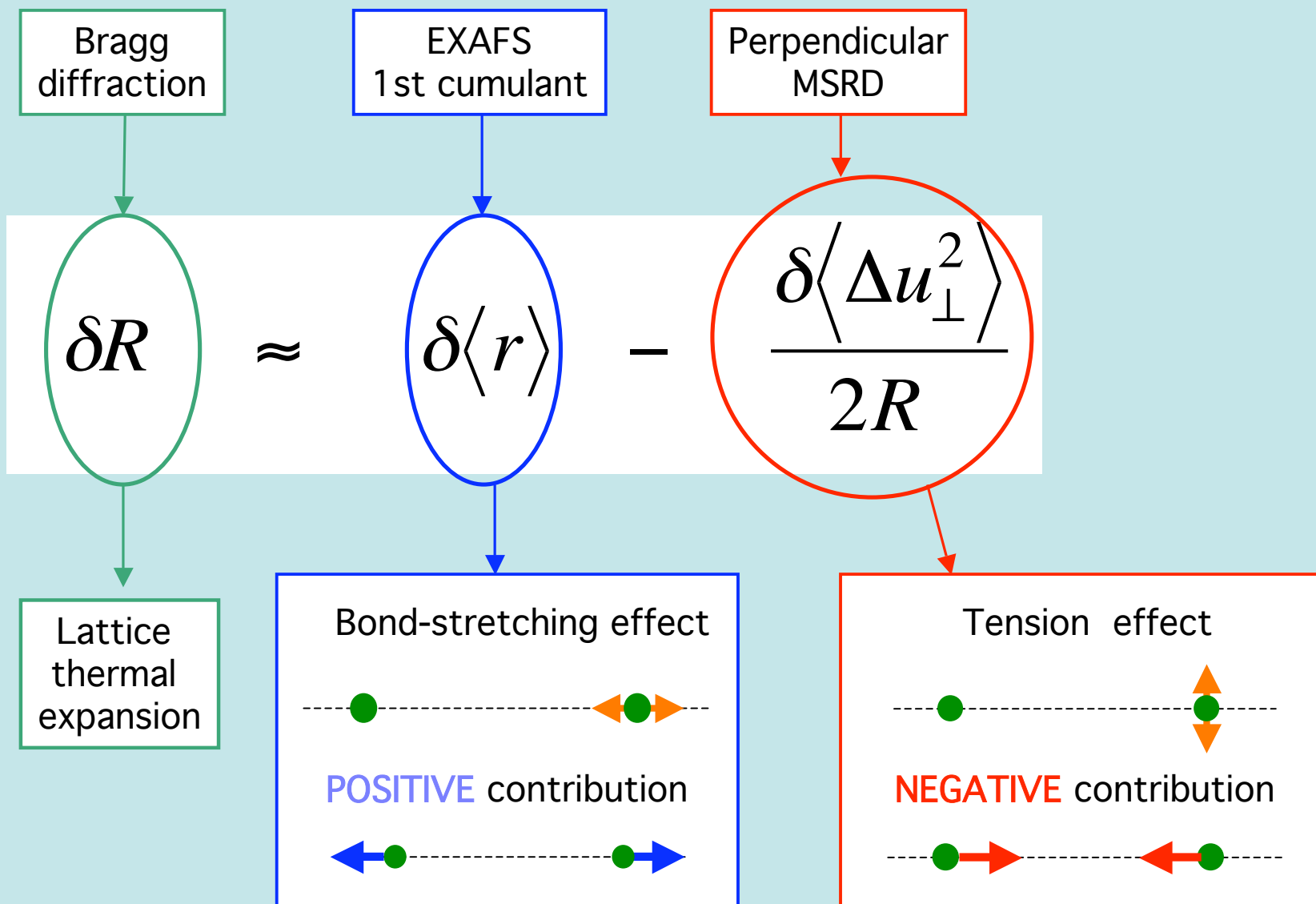
Force constants  $k_{\parallel}$  and  $k_{\perp}$  decrease  
Anisotropy  $k_{\parallel}/k_{\perp}$  increases

# Bond expansion in cuprite structures



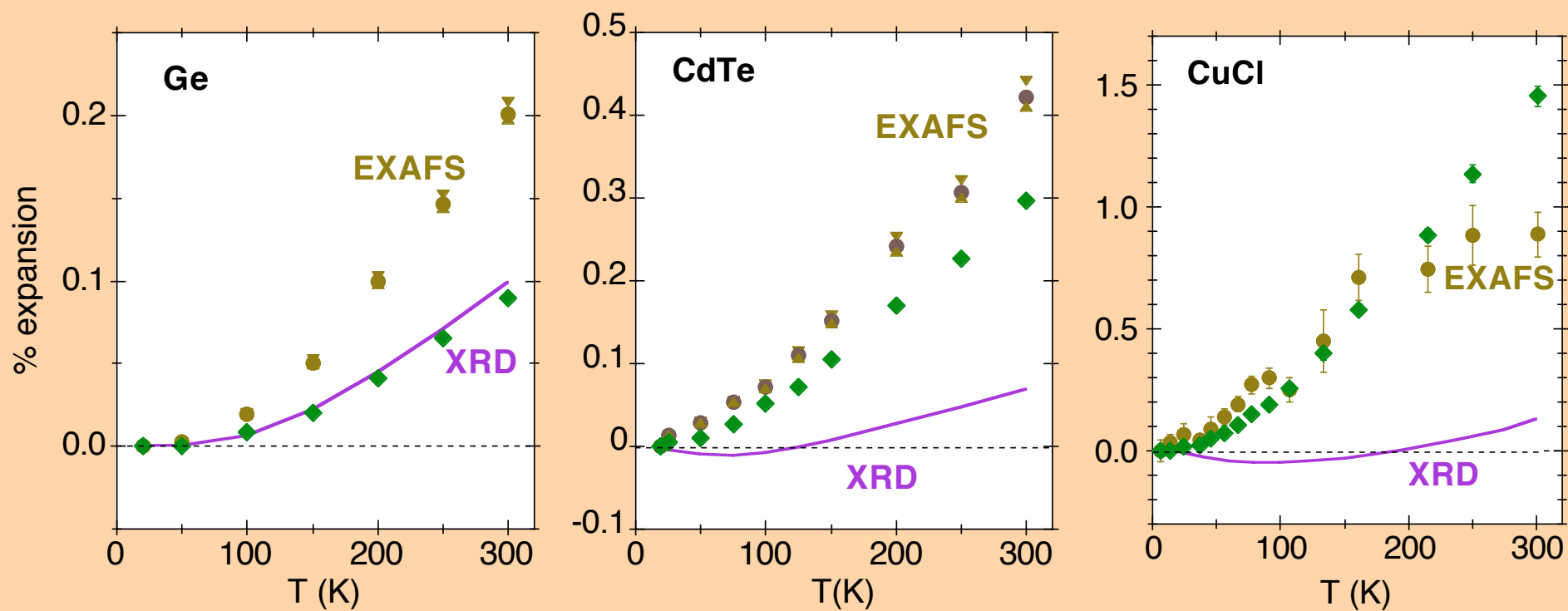
# M-O MSRDS in cuprite structures





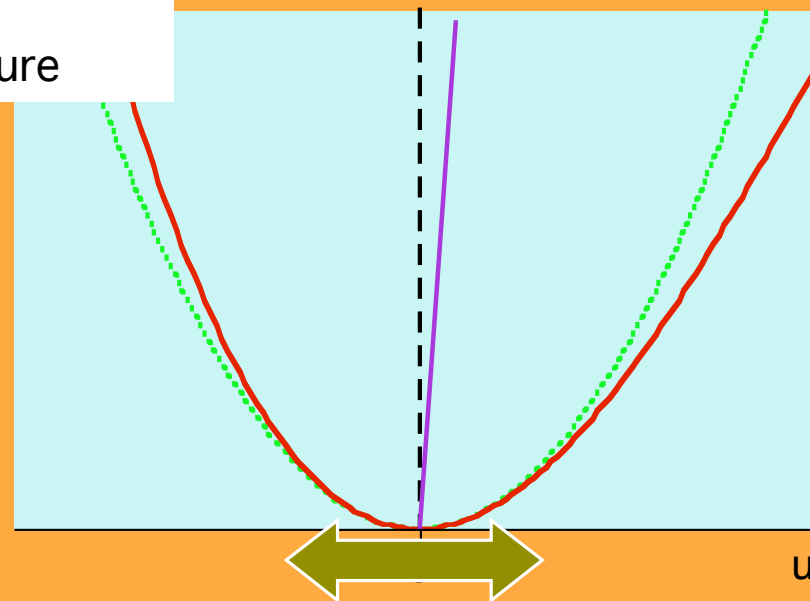
# Bond expansion and asymmetry of the effective potential

◆ Thermal expansion due to asymmetry  $\delta a = -3k_3 \delta C_2^*/k_0$



# EXAFS thermal expansion

Effective potential  
dependent on temperature



EXAFS  
thermal expansion

=

Potential asymmetry

+

Potential shift

1st cumulant

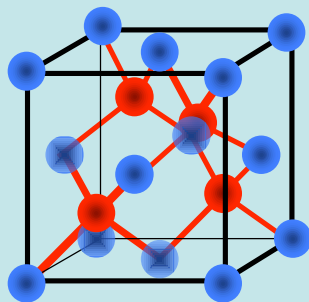
3rd cumulant

See also:

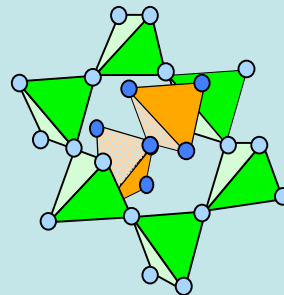
XAFS14, Poster Ps1-24

Phys. Rev. B 70, 174301 (2004)

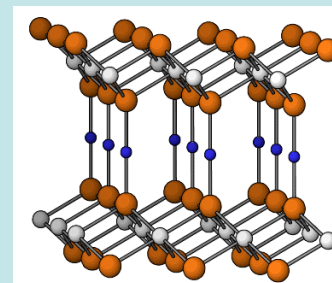
# Local dynamical properties of NTE materials



zincblende



cuprite



delafossite

	Cu	Ge	CdTe	CuCl	Cu <sub>2</sub> O	Ag <sub>2</sub> O	CuLaO <sub>2</sub>	CuScO <sub>2</sub>
$k_{\perp}$ (eV/Å <sup>2</sup> )	2.72	2.9	0.9	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.5	1.0
$k_{\parallel}$ (eV/Å <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	8.5	3.8	1.4	11.6	5.9	15.5	24.2
$\xi = \frac{k_{\parallel}}{k_{\perp}}$	1.17	2.9	4.2	5.4	4.0	11.8	6.0	24.2

Bending

Stretching

Anisotropy



NTE strength

# Conclusions

- The NN bond always undergoes positive expansion (PTE).
- For iso-structural crystals, the stronger is the lattice NTE, the stronger are the bond PTE and the perpendicular MSRD.
- A correlation can be established between MSRD anisotropy and NTE strength.
- EXAFS measurements substantiate the local model based on the competition between stretching and tension effects.
- Bond stretching is due to anharmonicity plus shift of the effective pair potential.



## Authors

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