

|                 |  |              |  |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|
| <b>HW 1</b>     | <b>Inorganic Materials<br/>Chemistry</b> | <b>Name:</b> |  |
| <b>Points:</b>  | <b>C7780</b>                             | <b>Date:</b> |  |
| Max. 100 points | <b>Fall 2010</b>                         | <b>A</b>     |  |

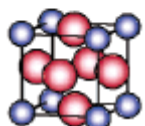
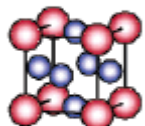
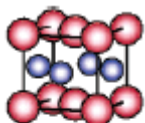
1. Assume that CaO reacts with CeO<sub>2</sub> and forms CaCeO<sub>3</sub>. What could be the structure type of this compound? \_\_\_\_\_

Write balanced chemical equations for the reactions taking place at the interfaces (assume counter diffusion of both cations) and calculate the Kirkendall ratio for this process.

|            |                          |                        |  |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
|            | <b>I</b>                 | <b>II</b>              |  |
| <b>CaO</b> | <b>CaCeO<sub>3</sub></b> | <b>CeO<sub>2</sub></b> |  |

2. Derive Miller indices for planes that intersects the cell axes at  $a/2$ ,  $2b/3$ ,  $2c$ .

3. Give stoichiometric formulas for these structures. Large atoms = A, small atoms = B



4. Specific surface area of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was measured by nitrogen adsorption at 77 K and its value is 120 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>. Density of this oxide is 5.277 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. Calculate the particle size assuming a spherical particle shape.

5. Maghemite  $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> crystallizes in a defect inverse spinel structure (as Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), but some positions of Fe<sup>3+</sup> in octahedral holes must be vacant, in order to maintain stoichiometry. What part of these holes must be empty in comparison with Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

□ = vacancy, empty hole, (X) = tetrahedral position, [Y] = octahedral position

Fill stoichiometric coefficients at the horizontal lines:

