

<b>HW 1</b>	<b>Inorganic Materials Chemistry</b>	<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Points:</b>	<b>C7780</b>	<b>Date:</b>	
Max. 100 points	<b>Fall 2012</b>	<b>A</b>	

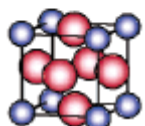
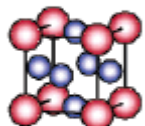
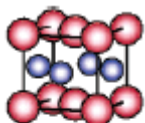
1. Assume that CaO reacts with CeO<sub>2</sub> and forms CaCeO<sub>3</sub>. What could be the structure type of this compound? \_\_\_\_\_

Write balanced chemical equations for the reactions taking place at the interfaces I and II (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:

