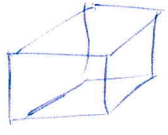


ΕΕΝ, ζήτημα 2009

①  $\lambda = \frac{A}{M} = \frac{A}{\rho V}$  (α)  $\lambda = \frac{4\eta(d/2)^2}{\frac{4}{3}\eta(d/2)^3\rho} = \frac{6}{d\rho} \rightarrow \lambda = 1.0 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$   
 (β)  $\lambda = \frac{A}{\rho Ad} = \frac{1}{d\rho} \rightarrow \lambda = 4.0 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$  (γ)  $\lambda = \frac{6a^2}{a^3\rho} = \frac{6}{a\rho} \rightarrow \lambda = 4.8 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{g}}$   
 (δ) κόστος  $K = 180 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{g}} M = 180 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{g}} \frac{A}{\lambda} = 180 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{g}} \frac{0.1 \cdot 10^4 \text{cm}^2}{\lambda}$   
 $\rightarrow K = 1.8 \cdot 10^5 / (\lambda / \text{cm}^2/\text{g}) \text{ € dpa}$  (α)  $\rightarrow 180000 \text{€}$ , (β)  $\rightarrow 45000 \text{€}$ , (γ)  $\rightarrow 0.38 \text{€}$ .

② ~~(α)~~  $E_{db} = \frac{E_c}{6} = \frac{200 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/mol}}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}} = 5.6 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ J}$



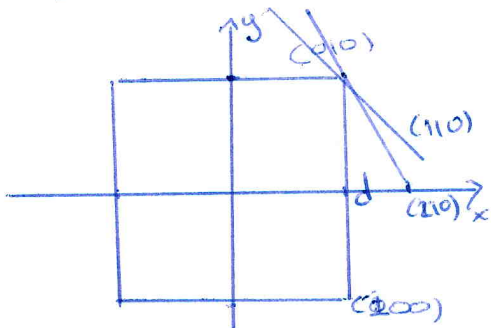
(α)  $\sigma_{100} = \frac{1 \cdot E_{db}}{a^2} = E_{db}/a^2 \rightarrow \sigma_{100} = 0.51 \text{ J/m}^2$

$\sigma_{110} = \frac{2 \cdot E_{db}}{a^2 \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{E_{db}}{a^2} = \sqrt{2} \sigma_{100} \rightarrow \sigma_{110} = 0.72 \text{ J/m}^2$

$\sigma_{111} = \frac{3 E_{db}}{(a\sqrt{3})^2 \sqrt{3}/2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{E_{db}}{a^2} = \sqrt{3} \sigma_{100} \rightarrow \sigma_{111} = 0.88 \text{ J/m}^2$

$\sigma_{210} = \frac{3 E_{db}}{2a^2 \sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \frac{E_{db}}{a^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \sigma_{100} \rightarrow \sigma_{210} = 0.68 \text{ J/m}^2$

Το σχήμα θα είναι κύβος, με ίσως κοπέντες αυτές και γωνίες. Στο επίπεδο (100) που περνά από το κέντρο:



$d_{100} = d$   $d_{110} = \frac{\sigma_{110}}{\sigma_{100}} d = \sqrt{2} d$  dpa το (110) οριζικά δα εμφανίζεται

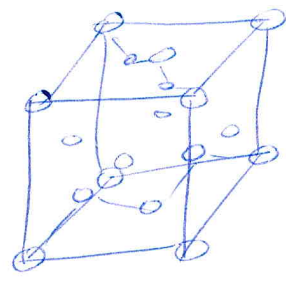
$d_{210} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} d$  έστω εξίσωση  $2x+y=c$

$d_{210} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2^2+1^2}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}d}{5} \rightarrow c=3d$

dpa  $y = 3d - 2x > d$  na  $-d < x < d$   
 και  $x = (3d - y)/2 > d$  na  $y < d$  dpa και οι  
 νέφτες εκτός του τετραγώνου

Το (111) θα έχει  $d_{111} = \sqrt{3}d$  dpa εξίσωση  $x+y+z=3d$   
 αφού είναι κύβος  $-d < y < d$ ,  $-d < z < d \Rightarrow x > d$  ή  $x < -d$  dpa  
 και οι νέφτες εκτός. Άρα μόνο η (100) θα εμφανίσει  
 στα σχήμα ελαχίστους υπέρχειες το οποίο θα είναι  
κύβος.

3



(a)  $0 = \text{επιφάνεια}$   
 $x = 2a \text{ επιπέδo}$

Δεσμός  $d = \left( \left( \frac{a}{4} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{a}{4} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{a}{4} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2}$   
 $= a \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \rightarrow 2R = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\Rightarrow R = a\sqrt{3}/8$

$f = \frac{\pi R^2}{a^2/2} = \frac{\pi a^2 3}{64 a^2/2} = \frac{3\pi}{32} \rightarrow \boxed{f = 0.29}$

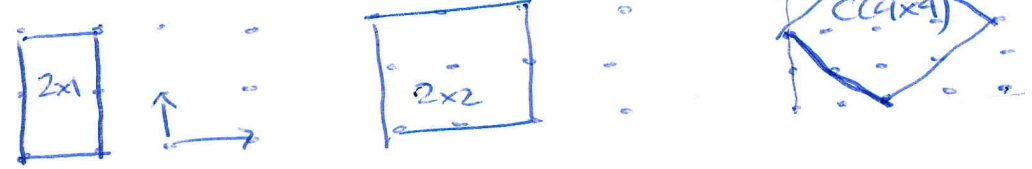
$n_s = \frac{2}{a^2}$

$\gamma = \frac{(2+2)E_{db}}{a^2} = \frac{4E_{db}}{a^2} = \frac{4(E_c/4)}{a^2} \rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = \frac{E_c}{a^2}}$

(β)  $R \approx 2\text{Å} \rightarrow a = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 5\text{Å} \rightarrow n_s = \frac{2}{a^2} \approx 0.1\text{Å}^{-2} = 10^{15}\text{cm}^{-2}$

$E_{db} \approx eV \rightarrow E_c \approx 5eV \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{5} \frac{eV}{\text{Å}^2} \approx \frac{1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{5 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2} \approx \underline{\underline{1 \text{ J/m}^2}}$

(γ) τα ηυπόθετα διαυίγματα είναι αυτά του  $\sigma_{x^2-y^2}$



$\theta_H + \theta_{CO} + \theta_* = 1 \Rightarrow \theta_* = \frac{1}{(1 + K_{CO} P_{CO} + \sqrt{K_H P_{H_2}})}$       (3)

αυκαθιστώ των (3) στα (1), (2) μεν επίδειξη

$P_{H_2} + P_{CO} = P \rightarrow P_{H_2} \approx P = 1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$   
 $P_{CO} \approx x P$

άρα στους τίνους  $P_{H_2} = P_{H_2}/P \approx 1$ ,  $P_{CO} = \frac{P_{CO}}{P} \approx x$

$K_H = \frac{k_{+H}^a}{k_{-H}^d} = \frac{Z_H A_{at}}{V e^{-E_d^H/RT}}$ ,  $K_{CO} = \frac{k_{+CO}^a}{k_{-CO}^d} = \frac{Z_{CO} A_{at}}{V e^{-E_d^{CO}/RT}}$

$A_{at} = \left( \frac{4}{\left( \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right)^{-1} = \left( \frac{4}{\sqrt{3} a^2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = 6.7 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2$

$Z_H = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi m_H k_B T}}$ ,  $Z_{CO} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi m_{CO} k_B T}} \rightarrow K_H = 1.3 \cdot 10^8$   
 $H_{CO} = 1.1 \cdot 10^{10}$

x	$\theta_{CO}$	$\theta_H$	$\theta_*$
$10^{-6}$	0.49	0.51	0
$10^{-5}$	0.91	0.09	0
$10^{-4}$	0.99	0.01	0