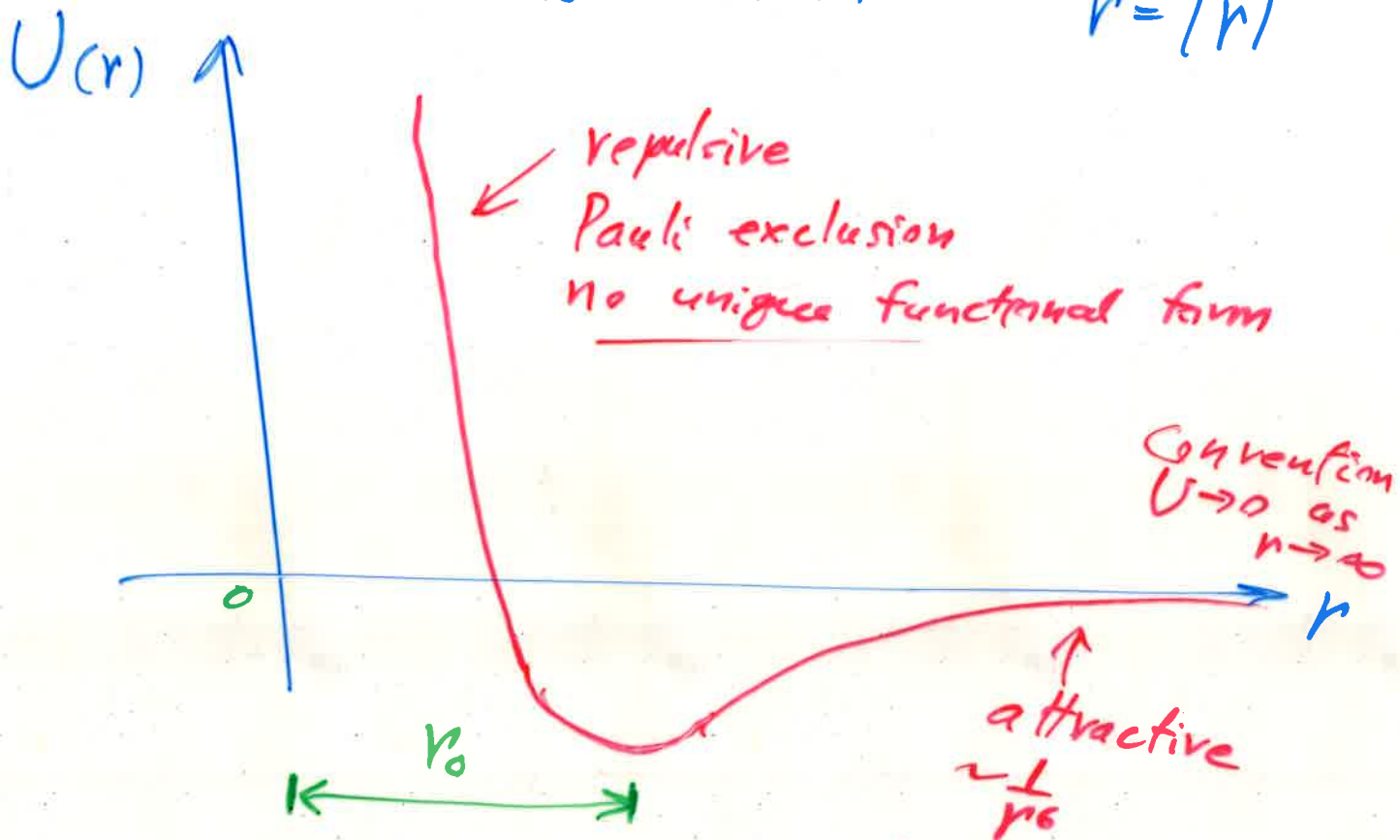


van der Waals - London

$r = |\vec{r}|$



Van der Waals (vdW)
induced dipoles

purely Quantum Mechanical effect. $\propto \hbar$

Lennard-Jones (6-12)

$$U(r) = \frac{-A}{r^6} + \frac{B}{r^{12}} = 4\epsilon \left[-\left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^6 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^{12} \right]$$

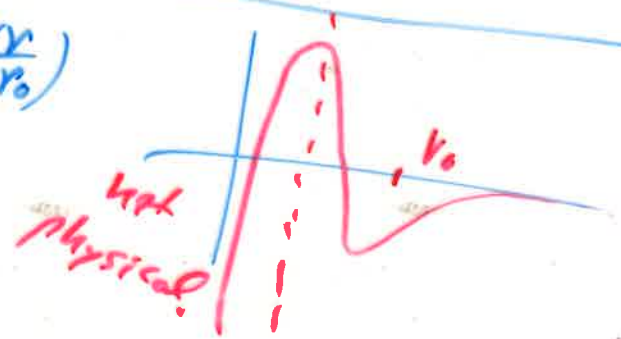
attraction repulsion energy distance

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

attr. repuls.

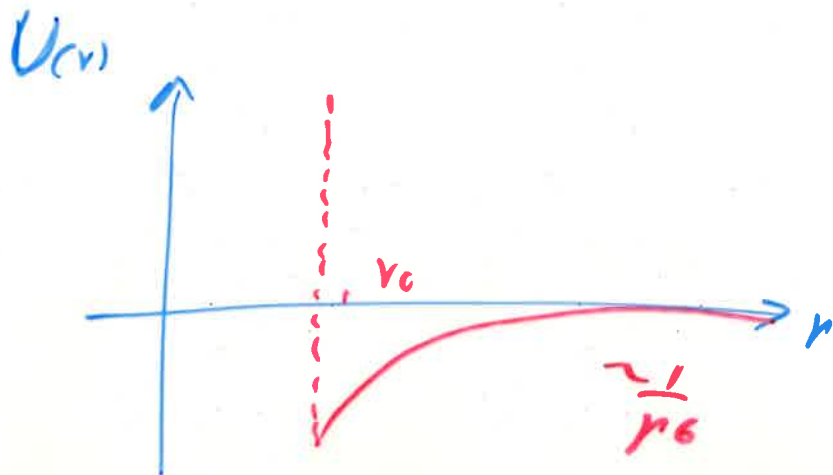
Exponential (6-exp)

$$U(r) = \frac{-A}{r^6} + C e^{-\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)}$$



Hard wall

$$U(r) = \begin{cases} -\frac{A}{r^6}, & r > r_0 \\ \infty, & r < r_0 \end{cases}$$



noble gases (not Nobel gases)

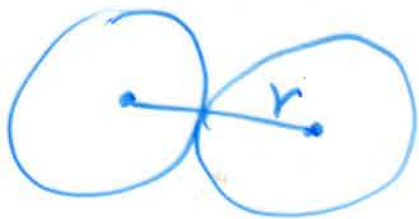
↑
inert

$$\text{L-J: } \left. \frac{d}{dr} \left[-\frac{A}{r^6} + \frac{B}{r^{12}} \right] \right|_{r=r_0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6A}{r_0^7} - \frac{12B}{r_0^{12}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6(Ar_0^6 - 2B)}{r_0^{12}} = 0$$

$$r_0 = \left(\frac{2B}{A} \right)^{1/6}$$

determine A, B or
equivalently ϵ, σ
from gas phase.



Cohesive energy of Xtal (neglect KE), N atoms

$$U(R) = \frac{1}{2} N 4 \epsilon \left[\sum_j \left(\frac{\sigma}{P_{ij} R} \right)^6 + \sum_j \left(\frac{\sigma}{P_{ij} R} \right)^{12} \right]$$

← minus → $j \neq i$

R_{ij} distance between atom i and atom j

$$R_{ij} = P_{ij} R$$

↑ length ↑ number ↑ length

$$\sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij}^{-6} = P_6$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij}^{-12} = P_{12}$$

Once the lattice is specified, the two sums can be evaluated.

fcc: $P_6 = 14.4539210435$ $P_{12} = 12.13188019654$
 coordination number = 12

hcp: $P_6 = 14.4548972779$ coordination # = 12
 $P_{12} = 12.13229376910$

bcc: $P_6 = 12.2533$ $P_{12} = 9.11418$
 coordination number = 8

$$\left. \frac{dU(R)}{dR} \right|_{R=R_0} = 0 = 2Ne \left[6(P_6) \frac{\sigma^6}{R_0^7} - 12(P_{12}) \frac{\sigma^{12}}{R_0^{13}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_0}{\sigma} = \left(\frac{2P_{12}}{P_6} \right)^{1/6}$$

$$U(R_0) = ? < 0$$

- $U(R_0)$ energy required to disassemble the crystal into neutral atoms at infinite separation. \Rightarrow Cohesive energy.