
Schematic Interpretation of Anomalies in the Physical Properties of Eu and Yb Among the Lanthanides

Yoshiharu Mae

Maetech, Mimuro, Midori Ward, Saitama City, Japan

Email address:

yoshimae@hotmail.com

To cite this article:

Yoshiharu Mae. Schematic Interpretation of Anomalies in the Physical Properties of Eu and Yb Among the Lanthanides. *International Journal of Materials Science and Applications*. Vol. 6, No. 4, 2017, pp. 165-170. doi: 10.11648/j.ijmsa.20170604.11

Received: May 24, 2017; **Accepted:** June 2, 2017; **Published:** June 19, 2017

Abstract: Lanthanides are the elements in 6th period and the 3rd group of the periodic table. Eu and Yb exhibit some unusual properties compared with the other lanthanides. The author has proposed a diagram to systematically illustrate the properties of the elements, by plotting the Young's modulus on the ordinate and thermal conductivity on the abscissa. Eu and Yb have much lower Young's moduli, and are located far from other lanthanides on the diagram. Most lanthanides have hexagonal structures. Eu, however, has a body-centered cubic structure, because it is located on the extension of the curve of alkali metals. Yb has a face-centered cubic (fcc) structure, because it is located on the curve of fcc metals. The positions of Eu and Yb on the diagram are thought to act as a bridge between the lanthanides and other adjacent element groups. As a result, Eu and Yb work as if they were members in the adjacent element groups, which leads to their large atomic radii and their low melting points, etc.

Keywords: Eu, Yb, Lanthanides Crystal Structure, Atomic Radius, Melting Point

1. Introduction

It is known that Eu and Yb show unique properties in the crystal structure, atomic radius, melting temperature and so on, compared with the other lanthanides. This subject has been long deserted, but now the author has found the clue to it and reports the results here.

Most of the elements in the periodic table are metallic or semi-metallic. The periodic table is a useful tool for fundamentally understanding these elements, but it is difficult to use it to account for specific metallurgical phenomena. The author has proposed to graphically represent metallic and semi-metallic elements, to enable their nature to be interpreted in more detail [1]. The main characteristics of metallic elements are their crystal structures and presence of free electrons. The Young's modulus and thermal conductivity are good indicators of the lattice strength and characteristics of free electrons, respectively. Each element is plotted on a diagram with thermal conductivity on the abscissa and Young's modulus on the ordinate. This TC (thermal conductivity)-YM (Young's modulus) diagram is hereafter referred to as "the diagram".

2. Crystal Structures of Elements

Metallic elements have specific crystal structures. The crystal structures of each element can be classified as body-centered cubic (bcc), face-centered cubic (fcc), hexagonal close-packed (hcp), diamond structures, and other miscellaneous structures [2]. The distribution of the crystal structures of the elements are shown on the diagram in Figure 1.

a. Distribution of bcc metals

Elements with bcc structures largely lie on a straight line connecting V, Ta, Cr, Mo and W, which can be called *the straight line of refractory metals*. Fe is located near the straight line of refractory metals. On the other hand, alkali metals with bcc structures lie on a curve near the abscissa, which can be called *the curve of alkali metals*.

b. Distribution of fcc metals

Metals with fcc structures lie on a clear curve which can be called *the curve of fcc metals*. All metals with fcc structures lie on this one line, and are distributed from low to high Young's modulus and from low to high thermal conductivity. Elements with both high Young's modulus and high thermal conductivity do not exist.

c. Distribution of hcp metals and other miscellaneous structures

Elements with hcp and other miscellaneous structures are distributed elsewhere. The lanthanides mostly with hcp structures gather tightly in the low Young's modulus and low thermal conductivity region.

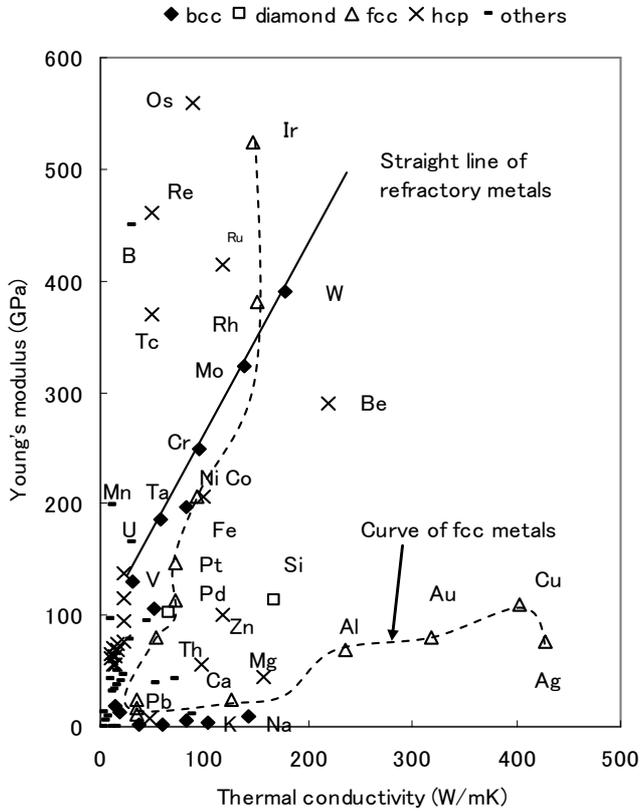


Figure 1. Crystal structures of elements shown on the diagram.

3. Peculiar Properties of Eu and Yb

The elements from ⁵⁷La to ⁷¹Lu are known as the lanthanides. They exhibit similar chemical properties because they possess the same outer shell structure electrons, but some anomalies are observed in some elements such as Eu and Yb. Eu and Yb are introduced in the chemical dictionary, as the elements with peculiar properties compared with other lanthanides [3].

3.1. Crystal Structure

Figure 2 shows the crystal structures of the lanthanides [4]. Most of them adopt hexagonal structures. Elements from ⁵⁷La to ⁶¹Pm adopt double hexagonal structures. At ⁶²Sm, the structure changes to rhombohedral. ⁶³Eu has a bcc structure. Elements from ⁶⁴Gd to ⁶⁹Tm have hcp structures. ⁷⁰Yb suddenly adopts a fcc structure, and ⁷¹Lu adopts a hcp structure again. In short, the crystal structures of Sm, Eu and Yb are exceptional among the lanthanides.

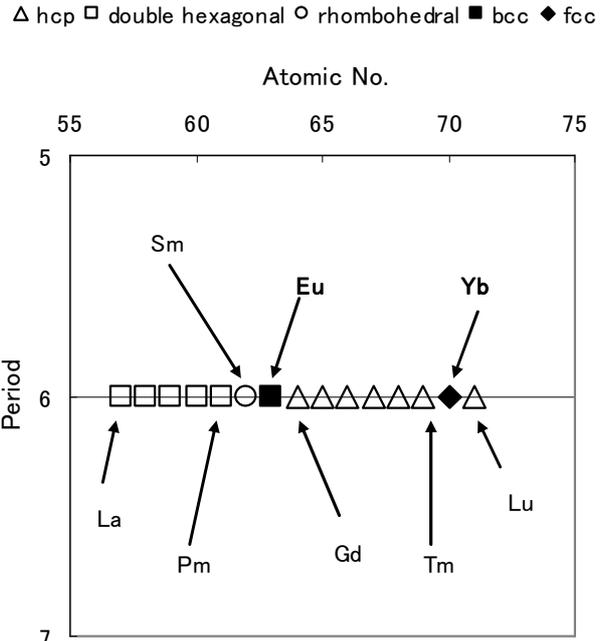


Figure 2. Crystal structures of lanthanides with atomic number.

3.2. Atomic Radius

Anomalies of Eu and Yb are also observed in their atomic radii. Figure 3 shows the variation of atomic radius of the lanthanides with atomic number. The atomic radius tends to decrease with increasing atomic number, which is known as the lanthanide contraction [4]. However, Eu and Yb show abrupt increases in atomic radius.

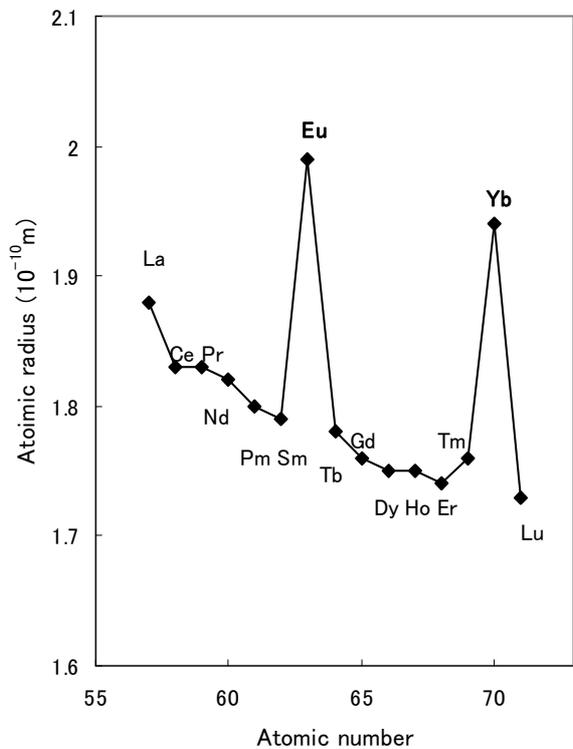


Figure 3. Atomic radii of lanthanides with atomic number.

The Wigner–Seitz cell radii also show the same pattern and abrupt rises at Eu and Yb [5]. Gschneidner noted that Eu and Yb exhibited divalent characteristics while other lanthanides exhibited trivalent characteristics, and this was relevant to the increased atomic radii of Eu and Yb [6].

3.3. Melting Temperature

Figure 4 shows the variation of melting temperature of the lanthanides with atomic number. The melting temperature tends to increase with increasing atomic number, but abruptly decreases at Eu and Yb.

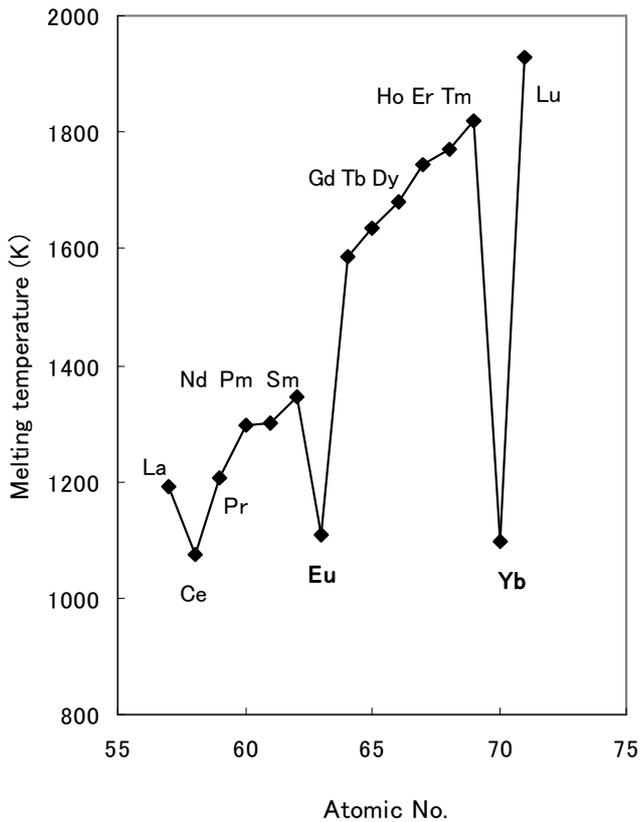


Figure 4. Melting temperatures of lanthanides with atomic number.

Other properties such as thermal expansion coefficient, boiling point, heat of fusion and heat capacity exhibit similar trends. Such anomalies of Eu and Yb among the lanthanides were early recognized and somewhat accounted for by valence electrons [6].

4. Representation of Eu and Yb on the Diagram

4.1. Crystal Structure

Figure 5 shows the distribution of crystal structures of the elements in the low Young's modulus and low thermal conductivity region of the diagram.

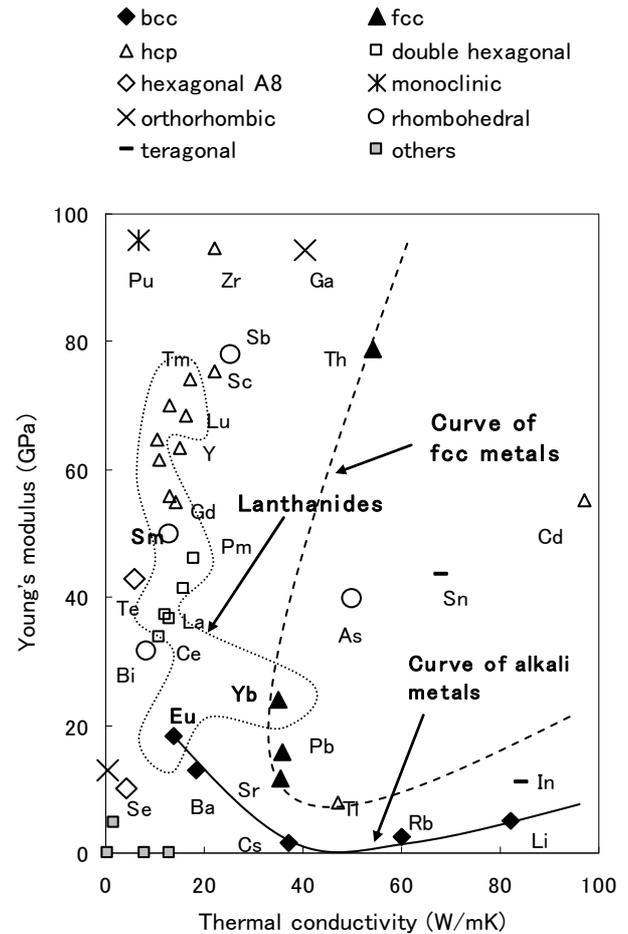


Figure 5. Crystal structures of elements in the low Young's modulus and low thermal conductivity region of the diagram.

The lanthanides are distributed over a wide Young's modulus range at mostly constant low thermal conductivity. The lower Young's modulus elements such as ^{57}La , ^{58}Ce , ^{59}Pr , ^{60}Nd and ^{61}Pm adopt double hexagonal structure. The higher Young's modulus elements such as ^{64}Gd , ^{65}Tb , ^{66}Dy , ^{67}Ho , ^{68}Er , ^{69}Tm and ^{71}Lu adopt hcp structure. ^{62}Sm is a transient element and lying between these groups, adopting a rhombohedral structure.

^{63}Eu and ^{70}Yb do not follow this trend, and are located surprisingly at much lower Young's modulus positions.

Eu is located at lower Young's modulus and lower thermal conductivity, and lies on the extension of the curve of alkali metals. The curve of alkali metals contains Na, K, Li, Rb and Cs, ranging from high to low thermal conductivity. The alkali earth metal Ba also lies on the extension of the curve of alkali metals. Eu lies on this extension line after Ba. This is the reason why Eu adopts a bcc structure, and does not follow the trend of the other lanthanides.

Yb is located at low Young's modulus but slightly higher thermal conductivity than Eu. It is located near Pb, which lies on the curve of fcc metals. The curve of fcc metals proceeds from Ag (far right side) through Cu, Au, Al, Ca, Pb, Th, Pd, Pt, Ni, and Rh, and ends at Ir, as shown in Figure 1. Yb and Sr are located near Pb. This is the reason why Yb adopts a fcc structure and does not follow the trend of the lanthanides.

Gschneidner was right in the point that he related Eu and Yb to Ba, as shown in Figure 8.

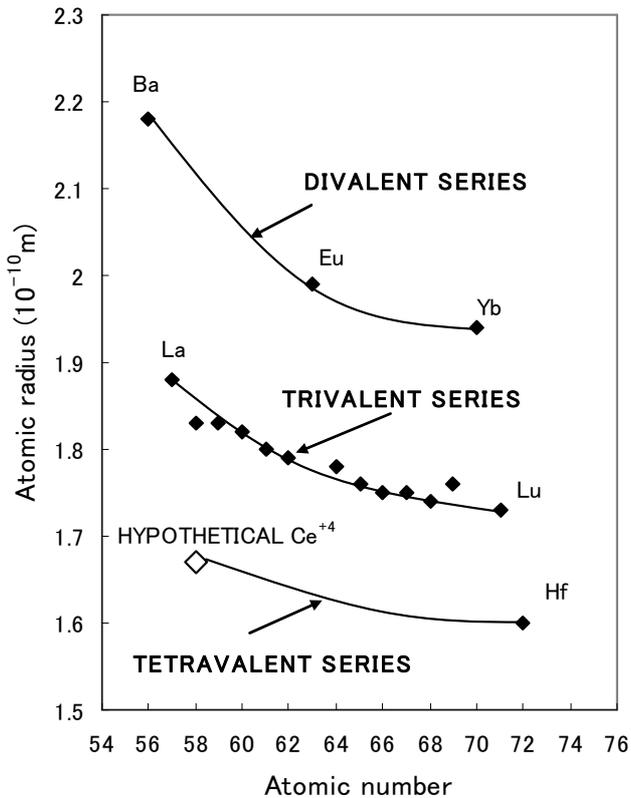


Figure 8. The relationship between atomic radii, valence and atomic number by Gschneidner.

5. Discussion

Anomalies of Eu and Yb in the crystal structures, atomic radii, melting temperatures and valences are observed with increasing atomic number. Similar anomalies are observed to a greater or lesser degree in the thermal expansion, boiling point, heat of fusion, and vapor pressure, etc. As mentioned above, the properties of Eu and Yb are strongly related to their positions in the lower Young's modulus region of the diagram. Why are Eu and Yb located there? They seem to play a role in bridging the lanthanides to other element groups. Such bridging effect can be seen elsewhere. Nb is a member of the refractory metals, but lies off the straight line of refractory metals, and is located near Ge as shown in Figure 1. Nb is bcc-structured, and Ge is diamond-structured. They are non-closed-packed. Nb seems to play a role bridging the refractory metals group to the diamond structure group of Ge and Si. Similarly, Eu and Yb connect to the alkali metals and fcc metals, respectively. As a result, Eu adopts a bcc structure, and Yb a fcc structure.

The unique physical properties of Eu and Yb such as large atomic radii and low melting temperatures stem from their low Young's moduli. What's the mechanism of their low Young's moduli? Figure 9 shows the electronic configurations of the lanthanides [8].

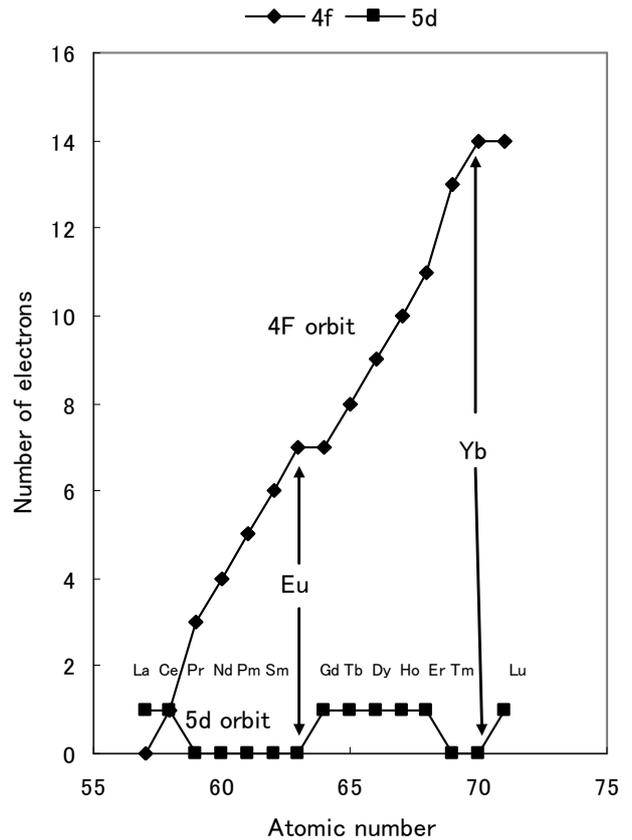


Figure 9. Electronic configurations of lanthanides.

The electrons progressively fill the 4f orbital, and the electron occupancy of the 5d orbital varies between zero to one. Eu and Yb are the last elements where the 5d orbital is empty.

The Young's modulus is generally thought to be an engineering parameter, but it is a physically fundamental factor. The Young's modulus is proportional to the gradient of the tangent of the curve of the Condon–Morse force between atoms at an equivalent atomic distance. Thus, the Young's modulus is proportional to the second order differential of the binding potential between two atoms at equivalent atomic distance [9]. Therefore, the Young's modulus is a good index to represent the binding state of atoms.

The low Young's modulus of Yb is said to stem from the closed-shell electron configuration with the full 4f orbit, thus only the two 6s electrons work for metallic bonding in Yb [10]. It leads to its lower Young's modulus. In Eu, the 4f orbit is half occupied. It seems to lead to the low Young's modulus of Eu also.

In this way, Eu and Yb become to occupy the low Young's modulus region in the TC-YM diagram, and connect to the adjacent other element groups such as the alkali metals and the fcc metals. As a result, they behave like the members of the adjacent element groups. This is the reason why Eu and Yb show the anomalies in the physical properties among the lanthanides.

6. Conclusion

The unique electron configurations of Eu and Yb cause their low Young's moduli. Their low Young's moduli are the source of their peculiar properties.

They connect to the adjacent other element groups on the diagram. They behave like the members of the adjacent element groups. Eu lies on the curve of alkali metals, and Yb lies on the curve of fcc metals. As a result, Eu adopts bcc structure, and Yb adopts fcc structure, respectively. They have also large atomic radii, low melting temperatures, divalence and so on, affected by their adjacent elements groups.

References

- [1] Y. Mae, "What the Darken-Gurry plot means about the solubility of elements in metals," *Metall. Mater. Trans. A*, vol. 47, pp. 6498-6506, Dec., 2016.
- [2] Japan Institute of Metals, *Metals data book*, 3rd ed., Maruzen, Tokyo, 1993, pp. 36-43.
- [3] Tokyo-kagaku-doujin, *Big chemical dictionary*, Tokyo-kagaku-doujin, Tokyo, 1989, p. 190.
- [4] K. N. R. Taylor, M. L. Darby, *Physics of rare earth solids*, Chapman and Hall, London, 1972, pp. 60-62.
- [5] J. Bernstein, *Plutonium*, Sangyo-tosho, Tokyo, 2008, p. 174.
- [6] E. C. Subbarao and W. E. Wallace, *Science and technology of rare earth materials*, Academic Press, New York, 1980, pp. 53-54.
- [7] R. A. Cooley, D. M. Yost, H. W. Stone, "Europium(II) salts", *Inorganic Synthesis*, 2, pp69-73, 1946.
- [8] Japan Institute of Metals, *Metals data book*, 3rd ed., Maruzen, Tokyo, 1993, p. 5.
- [9] W. Hayden, W. G. Moffat, and J. Wulff, *The structure and properties of materials*, Vol. III Mechanical behavior, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1965, pp. 26-31.
- [10] A. F. Holleman, E. Wiberg, N. Wiberg, *Die Lanthanoide*, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, 1985, pp. 1265-1279.