

CONTENTS

PREFACE	xv
1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Some historical aspects of melting	1
1.2. Structural aspects of melting	1
1.3. Melting leading to specific types of liquids	2
1.4. Theories of melting	3
1.5. Precursor anomalies in the solid-liquid transition	4
REFERENCES	5
2. PHENOMENOLOGICAL THERMODYNAMICS OF MELTING	6
2.1. Classical thermodynamics of the solid-liquid phase change	6
2.1.1. Frozen-in microparameters	6
2.1.2. General thermodynamic equations	6
2.2. Equilibrium between phases	7
2.3. Derived entropy and volume changes on fusion	10
2.4. Effects of moderate pressures on melting	11
2.4.1. Volume changes on fusion	11
2.4.2. Benzene derivatives	13
2.5. Melting at very high pressures	14
2.5.1. Pressure/melting point relationships	15
2.6. Maxima on pressure/melting point curves	17
2.6.1. Ligand modification at very high pressures	18
2.6.2. Interpretation of the Simon equation	18
2.7. Melting at very high temperatures	20
2.8. Range of existence of condensed phases—sublimation	20
2.9. Thermodynamic criteria of continuous transition from crystal to melt	25
2.9.1. Critical melting—other criteria	29
2.10. Melting of very small portions of solid (homomolecular effects)	30
2.10.1. Melting at grain boundaries	31
2.11. Heteromolecular effects—melting of sorbed layers on surfaces	32
2.11.1. Regelation of ice	34
2.12. Melting in capillaries	35
2.13. Melting of microcrystallites in gels	37
2.13.1. Effect of capillaries on nucleation	38
2.14. Effects of impurity on melting	39
2.14.1. Impurities not soluble in the crystalline phase	39
2.15. Melting of solid solutions	43
2.15.1. Melting of crystals of isotopic molecules	45
2.15.2. Melting of helium	46
2.16. Melting of polymorphs: crystals yielding the same melt	48
REFERENCES	50

3. PHENOMENOLOGICAL THEORIES OF FUSION	54
3.1. Some general aspects of phenomenological theories of fusion	54
3.1.1. Corresponding state calculations	55
3.2. Mechanical theories of melting	58
3.3. Vibrational theories of melting: one-phase models	61
3.4. Vibrational melting of a line solid	66
3.5. Vibrational properties in relation to thermodynamic behaviour of solids	67
3.6. Tests of the Lindemann melting formula	68
3.6.1. Vibrational melting of helium and other inert gases	70
3.7. Vibrational solid–solid transformations: two-phase theories	72
3.8. Vibrational softening leading to transformations in crystals	73
3.9. Changes of vibrational parameters on melting	75
3.9.1. Communal entropy	78
3.10. Vibrational properties of melts in relation to the crystalline state	78
3.10.1. Specific heat	79
3.10.2. Thermal expansion	79
3.11. Transport coefficients of melts as a diagnostic guide to their structure	80
3.11.1. Viscosity	80
3.11.2. Thermal conductivity	83
3.11.3. Temperature coefficients of electrical resistivity of metals	84
REFERENCES	84
4. SOLID–SOLID TRANSFORMATIONS RELATED TO FUSION	86
4.1. Structural interpretations of phase transformations in crystals	86
4.1.1. Some mechanisms of entropy increase in crystal transformations	87
4.2. Positional randomization in solid–solid transformations	88
4.3. Orientational randomization in crystals with quasi-spherical molecules	90
4.3.1. Orientational transformations in crystals with quasicylindrical molecules	99
4.3.2. Sensitiveness of orientational transformations to crystal lattice interactions	100
4.4. Thermodynamic transformations of ‘higher order’	101
4.4.1. Structural interpretation of transformations of ‘higher order’	102
4.5. Hybrid crystals in a solid–solid transformation	103
4.5.1. Persistence of crystal axes in a cyclic lambda transformation	104
4.5.2. Appearance of new polymorphic forms	105
4.5.3. Independent nucleation	105
4.5.4. Transformation by way of hybrid crystals	106
4.6. Hysteresis in lambda transformations	108
4.7. Coexistence of related transforms in hybrid crystals as origin of hysteresis	110
4.7.1. Acoustic detection of coexistence	111
4.8. Generalized thermodynamics of hysteresis	112
4.9. Storage of defect energy in exhaustive thermal cycles	114
4.10. Polymorphic transitions in condensed microphases	115
4.10.1. Effects of impurities on transformation temperatures	115
REFERENCES	116

5. STRUCTURAL MELTING OF CRYSTALS. INTRODUCTION OF POSITIONAL DISORDER	119
5.1. Melts as disordered versions of their crystalline counterparts: X-ray and other physical evidence	119
5.1.1. Melts as quasi-crystalline lattices: the role of positional defects	122
5.2. Positional disordering on melting and quasicrystalline melts	124
5.2.1. Positional melting	124
5.2.1.1. Cell models for liquids	125
5.2.2. Classification of types of liquids	125
5.2.3. Similitude theories of positional melting	125
REFERENCES	128
6. STRUCTURAL MELTING. MOLECULAR CRYSTALS OF RIGID MOLECULES	129
6.1. Positional melting of inert gases and related crystals	129
6.1.1. Orientational disordering of molecules in crystals	130
6.2. Orientational disordering on melting	130
6.3. Repulsion envelopes in the melting of molecular crystals with rigid molecules	132
6.3.1. Effects of pressure on rotational disordering	133
6.4. Coexistence of related structures in rotator transitions in crystals	134
6.5. Trends in melting parameters showing similitude for structurally related molecules	134
6.5.1. Trends in melting points with increasing molecular size	135
6.5.2. Melting of globular molecules	136
6.5.3. Plastic crystals	142
6.6. Melting of rigid linear molecules	143
6.6.1. Quantitative calculations of entropy increases on orientational melting	147
6.6.2. Melting of rigid planar molecules—vibrational entropy contributions to fusion	148
6.6.3. Room to rotate—orientational correlations in melts	149
REFERENCES	152
7. MELTING OF FLEXIBLE MOLECULES	154
7.1. Increases of molecular configurational entropy on melting	154
7.1.1. Melting of n-alkane hydrocarbons	154
7.1.2. Melting of other flexible molecules	160
7.2. Vibrational melting of flexible molecules	162
7.3. Melting of 'loaded' polymethylene chains	163
7.3.1. Effects of point of loading of chain molecules on T_f	166
7.4. Configurational melting—non-thermodynamic evidence	166
7.5. Melting of homologous flexible molecules loaded at several points	168
7.6. Crystals with mixed flexible tautomers in the melt	168
7.7. Configurational disordering giving anticrystalline melts	170
REFERENCES	170
8. MELTING OF IONIC CRYSTALS	172
8.1. Introduction	172
8.2. Positional melting in ionic crystals—ions of inert gas type	172

8.3.	Ion defect formation in simple ionic crystals	173
8.3.1.	Interpenetrating sublattices	174
8.3.2.	Hydrogen in ionic lattices	174
8.3.3.	Other ions of inert gas type	175
8.4.	Effects of positional disordering on electrostatic compensation	176
8.5.	Melting parameters of ionic halides with low polarizabilities	177
8.5.1.	Halides of high valence cations (lanthanides)	178
8.5.2.	Ionic analogue for the iodide anion	179
8.6.	Structural studies on ionic melts	179
8.6.1.	Diffraction studies on ionic melts—polarizability effects	180
8.7.	Precursor effects associated with specific ion crystal types	182
8.8.	Melting of salts with inert gas type ions—effects of moderate pressure	184
8.9.	Cryoscopy with molten salts	186
8.10.	Similitude rules for melting ionic crystals	189
8.11.	Simple ions forming strongly polarizable systems	192
8.12.	Formation of ionic melts by autocomplexing—simple structures	193
8.12.1.	Complexing in mixed melt environments	196
8.12.2.	Autocomplexing leading to ion formation in other melts	197
8.13.	Extended interactions in ionic melts	197
8.13.1.	Melts of zinc compounds	198
8.13.2.	Grotthus conduction in network ionic melts	199
8.14.	Melts of crystals containing polyatomic ions	200
8.14.1.	'Stable' polyatomic ions	201
8.14.2.	Melting of sulphates	203
8.14.3.	Melting of carbonates	203
8.15.	Formation of association complexes on melting	205
8.15.1.	Association by closer packing into anticrystalline clusters	206
8.16.	Optical studies of complexing local ionic environments	210
8.16.1.	Infrared measurements on phase transitions in ionic crystals	213
8.17.	Atom transfer defects on melting ionic crystals	215
8.17.1.	Anion dissociation	215
8.17.2.	Cation dissociation	216
8.17.3.	Valence switch defect formation	216
8.18.	Other methods of investigating dissociation on melting	217
8.19.	Change from 'ionic' to 'metallic' structures on melting	217
8.20.	Sublattice melting of ionic lattices	217
8.20.1.	Melting of the cation sublattice	218
8.20.2.	Melting of anion sublattices—ionic crystals carrying doubly charged cations and singly charged anions	219
8.21.	Molten organic salts—problems of chemical stability of organic ionic melts	220
8.22.	Thermodynamic parameters in the melting of alkali carboxylates	222
8.22.1.	Other organic anions	229
8.23.	Melting of salts with organic cations	229
	REFERENCES	232
9.	MELTING OF METALS	237
9.1.	Metallic crystals as models of melting	237
9.2.	Vibrational effects in the melting of metals—solid–solid transformations	237
9.2.1.	Melting parameters of rarer metals	240

9.2.2. Role of crystal similitude	241
9.2.3. Correlation of vibrational properties with T_f	242
9.3. Thermodynamic parameters of melting of metals	243
9.3.1. Specific heats of metals near T_f	243
9.3.2. Entropies of fusion	244
9.4. Positional defects in melting of metals	245
9.5. Melting of metals at high pressures and temperatures	249
9.6. General similitude rules in the melting of metals	250
9.7. Structural information about molten metals	253
9.8. Melting of metals with non-equivalent bonds	255
9.9. Changes of electronic properties of metals on melting	256
9.9.1. Changes of electrical resistivity	256
9.9.2. Thermo-electric power of molten metals	260
9.9.3. Hall effect of liquid metals	261
9.9.4. Changes in magnetic susceptibility on melting	262
9.9.5. Changes in X-ray band edges on melting	264
9.9.6. Changes in thermal conductivity on melting	264
9.10. Melting of semiconductors	265
9.10.1. Melting of semiconducting crystal compounds	266
9.10.2. Environmental collapse and melting	267
9.10.3. Changes of electrical conductance on melting class II semiconductors	267
9.10.4. Effects of pressure	268
9.11. Melting of intermetallic compounds AB_n	268
REFERENCES	270
10. NETWORK MELTING	274
10.1. Independent defects leading to network melting	274
10.2. Formation of non-cooperative defects in three-dimensional networks	276
10.2.1. Network melting in elements	278
10.3. Binary oxides and halides	278
10.2.1. Three-dimensional oxide networks	278
10.3.2. Three-dimensional halide networks	280
10.3.3. Two-dimensional oxide networks	282
10.4. Water as a network melt	282
REFERENCES	283
11. STATISTICAL THEORIES OF MELTING AND CRYSTAL STRUCTURE	285
11.1. Melting of crystals with simple units of structure	285
11.1.1. Communal melting entropy	285
11.2. Disorder theories of fusion—positional melting	287
11.3. Melting of inert gas crystals to quasicrystalline melts. The Lennard-Jones-Devonshire model	288
11.4. Solid-liquid transitions in hard sphere assemblies	295
11.5. Cooperative positional disorder leading to melting	296
11.5.1. Dislocation melting (elementary model)	296
11.5.1.1. Energy arising from dislocations	297
11.5.1.2. Entropy increase resulting from dislocations	298

11.5.2. Dislocation melting (refined models)	299
11.6. Positional disorder theories with more than one mechanism of melting	300
11.7. Conglomerate models of melting	304
11.7.1. 'Swimming domain' models	305
11.7.2. Conglomerate melting of hydrogen-bonded crystals	305
REFERENCES	307
12. PREMELTING IN CRYSTALS	309
12.1. Precursor effects in the transition from crystal to melt	309
12.2. Theoretical possibilities for incipient disorder of a crystal lattice on approaching T_f	310
12.2.1. Two-phase effects (trivial premelting)	310
12.2.2. Homophase premelting	310
12.2.3. Phonon premelting	312
12.2.4. Defect premelting	313
12.2.5. Fluctuation premelting	314
12.2.6. Corresponding state theories for precursor effects	316
12.3. Surface melting of single crystals	317
12.4. Superheating of solids above T_f	317
12.5. Trivial two-phase premelting—the Raoult test	318
12.6. Homophase premelting in different types of crystal lattice	320
12.6.1. Homophase premelting in molecular crystals	321
12.6.2. Homophase premelting in ionic crystals	327
12.6.3. Homophase premelting in network crystals	333
12.6.4. Homophase premelting in metallic crystals	334
12.6.5. Thermal macroscopic <i>vs.</i> lattice thermal expansion	334
12.6.6. Specific heats	334
12.7. X-ray diffraction	335
12.8. Electromagnetic effects	336
12.9. Thermal conductance	338
12.10. Mössbauer effect	338
REFERENCES	339
13. PREFREEZING PHENOMENA IN LIQUIDS	342
13.1. Asymmetry of precursor phenomena on either side of T_f	342
13.1.1. Non-inversion of prefreezing with premelting	342
13.2. Crystallizable and anticrystalline clusters in relation to theories of cooperative fluctuations	343
13.3. Effects of cluster formation on enthalpy and specific volume	345
13.4. The 'blocked volume' model for viscosity anomalies	348
13.5. Cluster formation and the glassy state	349
13.5.1. Centrifugal fields and clustering	350
13.6. Properties indicating prefreezing in melts of molecular crystals	351
13.6.1. Viscosity anomalies in polyphenyl melts	351
13.6.2. Clustering as a result of association forces	353
13.6.3. Prefreezing in melts of long-chain molecules	354
13.6.4. Rotational independence <i>vs.</i> clustering of molecules in melts	355
13.6.5. Correlation of neighbours in melts of inorganic molecules	358

13.6.6. Surface effects in prefreezing of melts of polar molecules	358
13.6.7. Rotokinetic effects	359
13.7. Prefreezing in water	359
13.7.1. Domain or cluster structure of molten ice	359
13.8. Melts of sulphur, selenium, and tellurium	360
13.9. Melts of ionic crystals	361
13.10. Molten metals	362
13.10.1. Structural measurements on molten metals	362
13.10.2. Viscosity and mass transport in metal melts	363
13.10.3. Other properties of molten metals near T_f	367
13.11. Melts of semiconductors	367
REFERENCES	369
14. LIQUID CRYSTALS	373
14.1. Assemblies of partly ordered molecules in melts	373
14.1.1. Ionic mesophase melts	375
14.2. Melting in stages	377
14.2.1. Cholesteric type of partially ordered melts	378
14.3. Some structural relationships in molecular anisotropic melts	379
14.4. Ionic 'liquid crystals'	383
14.5. Disorder in stages above T_f —general thermodynamic studies	384
14.6. Domain thermodynamics in liquid crystals	385
14.6.1. Two-component liquid crystals	387
14.6.2. Compound liquid crystals	387
14.7. Transport studies	388
14.7.1. Flow properties in liquid crystals	388
14.8. Precursor effects in oriented melts	389
14.8.1. Precursor phenomena above T_{c1}	391
REFERENCES	392
15. RATE PROCESSES IN THE SOLID-LIQUID TRANSITION	395
15.1. Nucleation and crystal growth	395
15.2. Classical kinetics at the solid-liquid interface	396
15.2.1. Rates of advancement of the crystal-melt interface	398
15.2.2. Dielectric charge accumulation	400
15.2.3. Formation of stepped and spiral structures at interfaces	400
15.3. Rhythmic growth from melts	400
15.4. Dendritic growth	401
15.5. Spontaneous nucleation in melts	401
15.5.1. Heteronucleation <i>vs.</i> homonucleation	401
15.6. Melts which fail to nucleate spontaneously	404
15.7. Crystallization of anticrystalline melts through reconstructive changes	405
15.7.1. Some experimental aspects of nucleation from anticrystalline melts	407
15.8. Inverse crystallization temperatures of glasses	409
15.9. Homonucleation catalysts	409
15.9.1. The crystal-melt interface	410
REFERENCES	411

16. MELTS AND GLASSES	413
16.1. Glasses as congealed melts	413
16.2. Viscosity criteria for congelation	413
16.2.1. Empirical correlations for viscosity of melts passing into glasses	414
16.2.2. Types of glass from different types of melt	415
16.3. Thermodynamic criteria for glass formation	418
16.4. Changes of configurational energy and entropy on forming a glass	423
16.5. Frozen-in configurational arrangements in glasses	424
16.6. Compressibility changes accompanying glass formation	426
16.7. Theoretical estimates of 'ideal' glass temperatures	427
16.8. Vitrification in relation to molecular structures	428
REFERENCES	430
17. MELTING AND CRYSTALLIZATION IN POLYMER SYSTEMS	432
17.1. Partly crystallized flexible macromolecules	432
17.2. Effects of past history on the melting of polymers	435
17.3. Melting and molecular structure	436
17.3.1. Effects of the molecular units on the melting of macromolecules	438
17.3.2. Transformations in polymers below T_f	439
17.3.3. Degree of crystallization	440
17.3.4. Single crystals of macromolecules	441
17.4. Changes of molecular association on melting	441
17.5. Melting of macromolecules with mixed sequence of units	442
17.5.1. Melting of protein chain molecules	442
17.6. Role of configurational entropy in the melting of macromolecules— glassy polymers	443
17.7. Rates of nucleation and crystal growth in high polymers	444
17.8. Melting of polymers under pressure	445
REFERENCES	447
INDEX	449