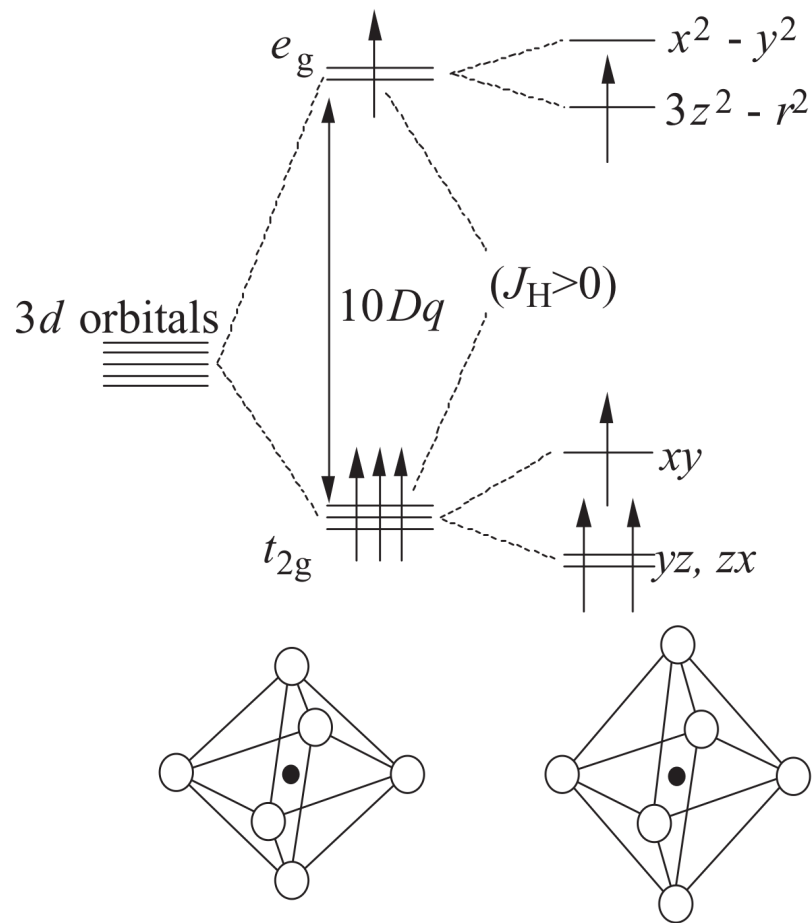
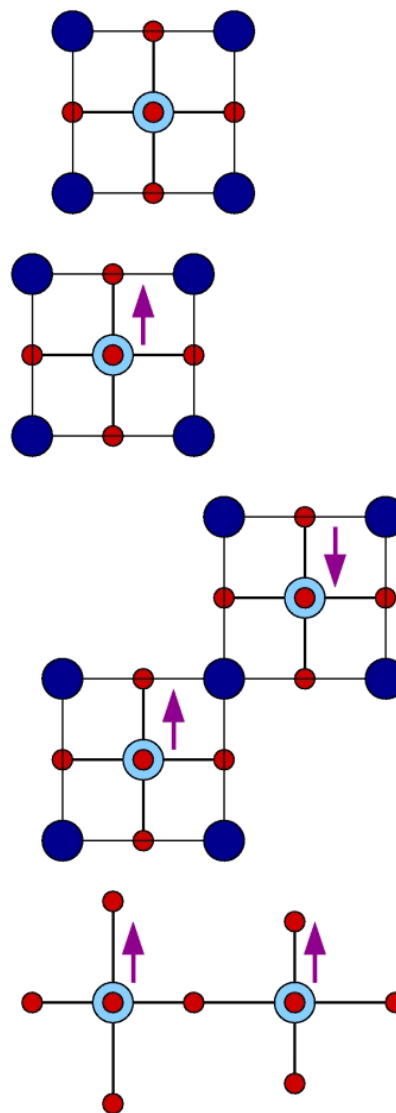
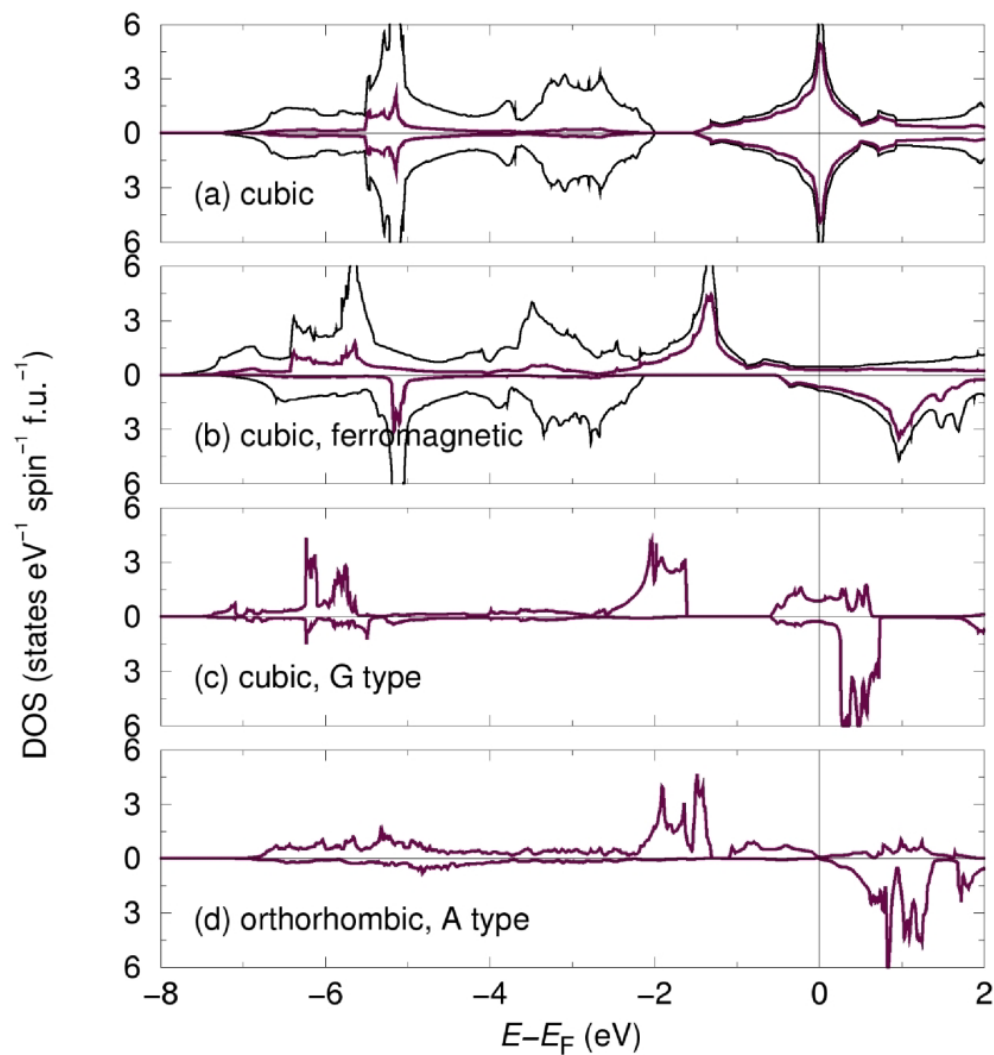
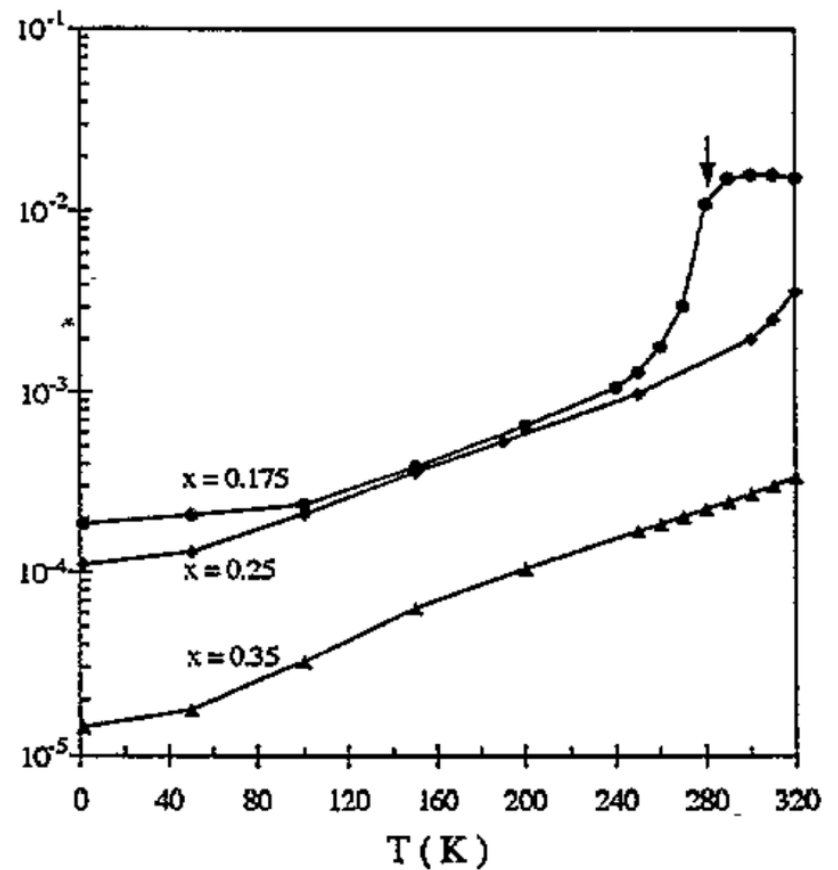
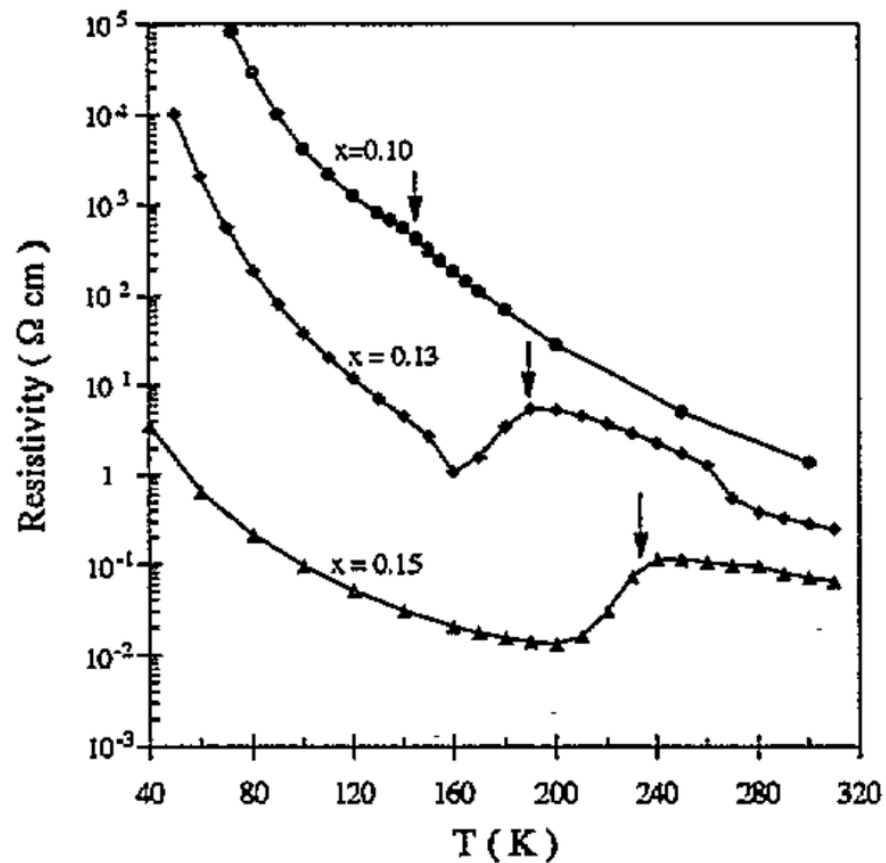


Jahn-Teller distorted
orthorhombic perovskite
(space group $Pnma$)



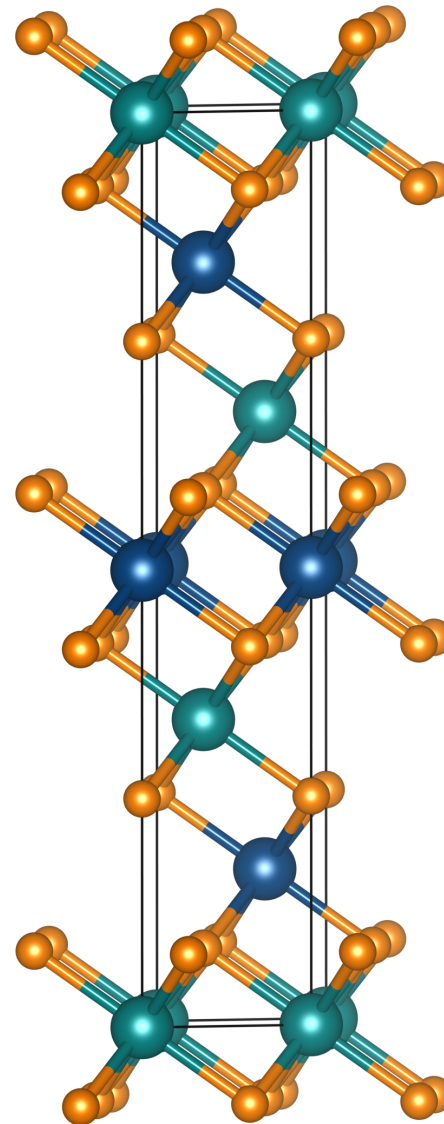
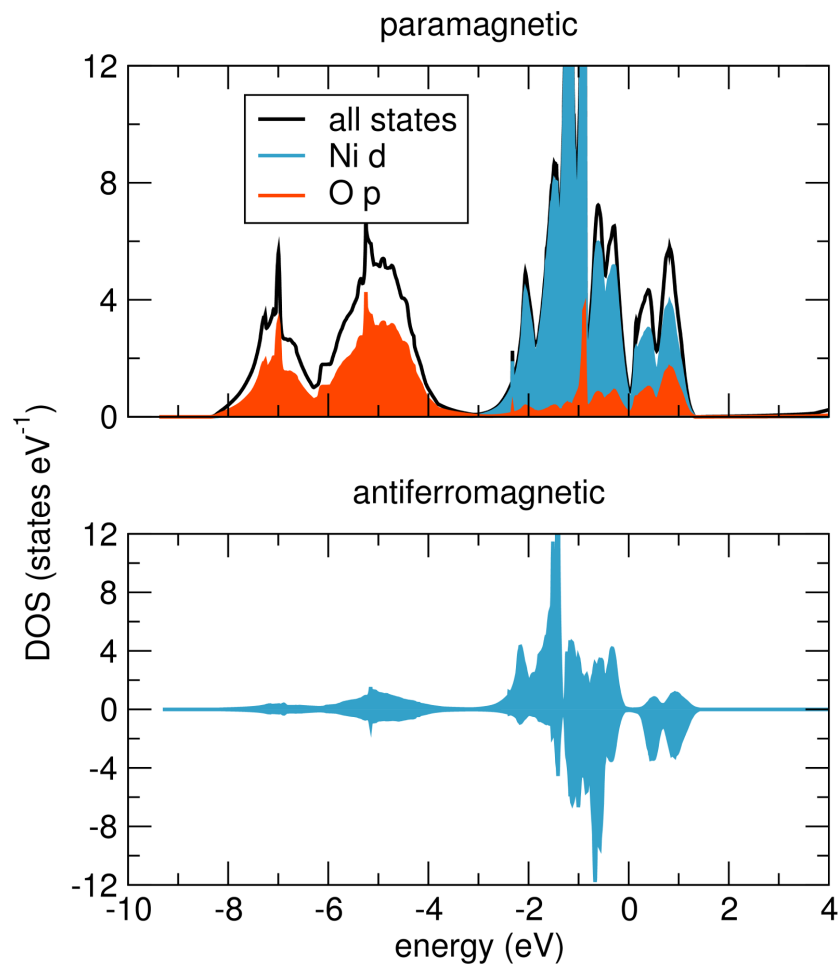


Structure and magnetism do not explain the insulating behavior.

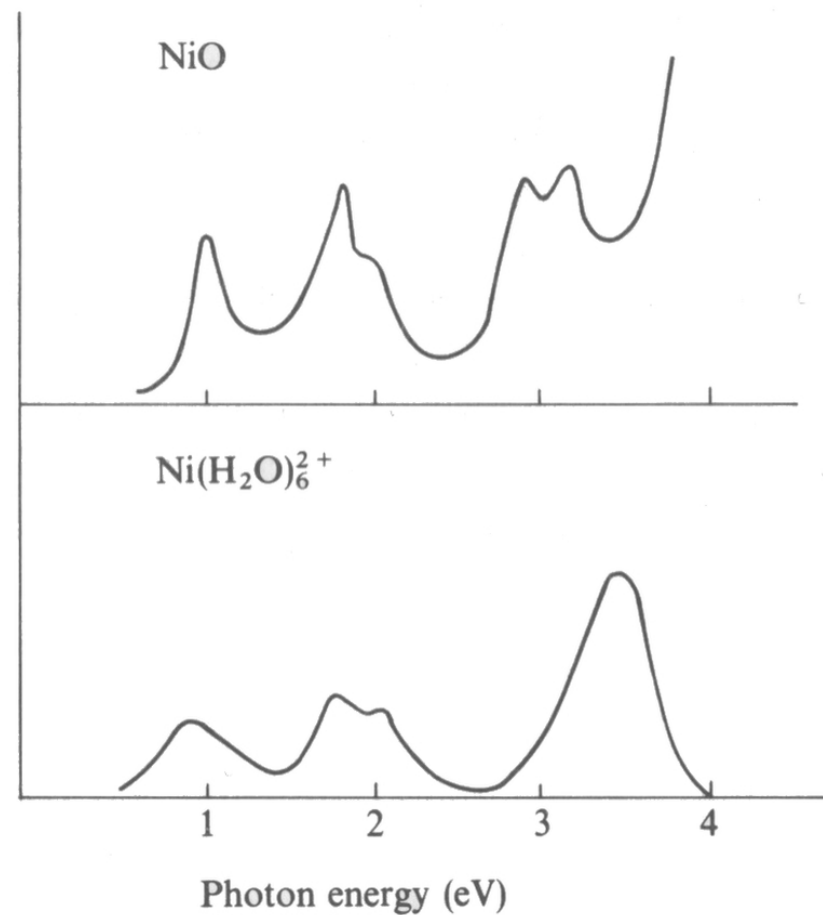
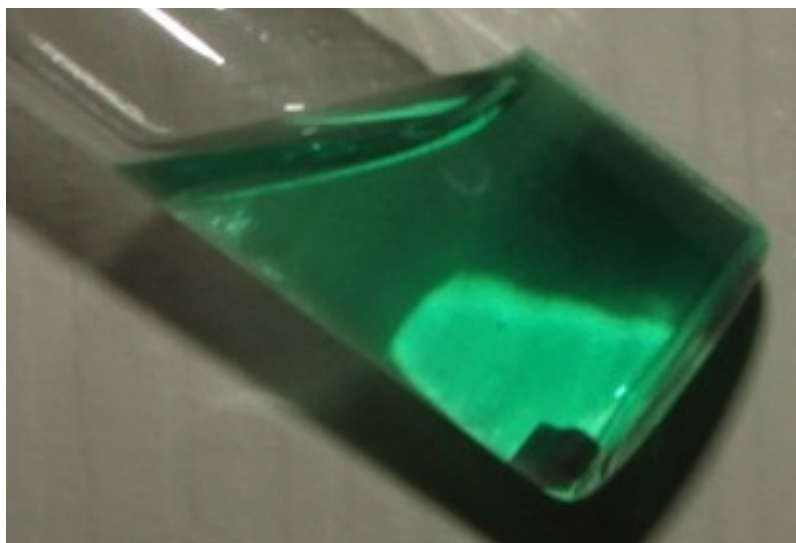


Electrical resistivity behavior in $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$

Anane, Dupast, Dang, Renard, Veillet, de Leon Guevare, Millot, Pinsard, Revcolevschi, *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* 7 (1995) 7015-7021.

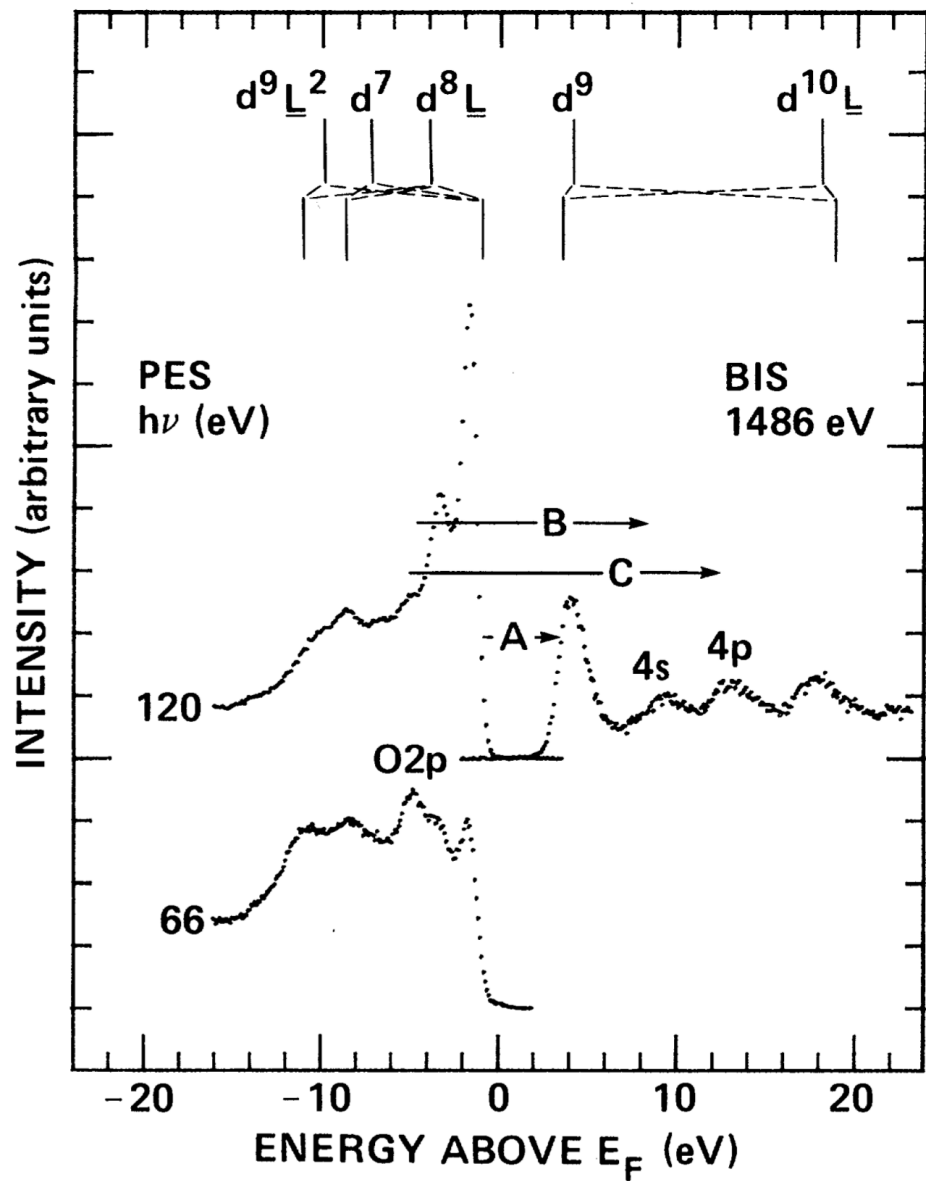


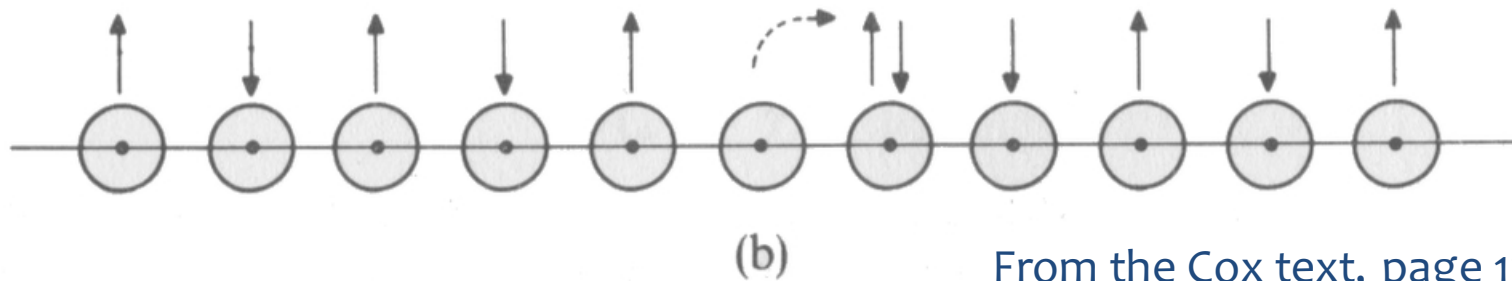
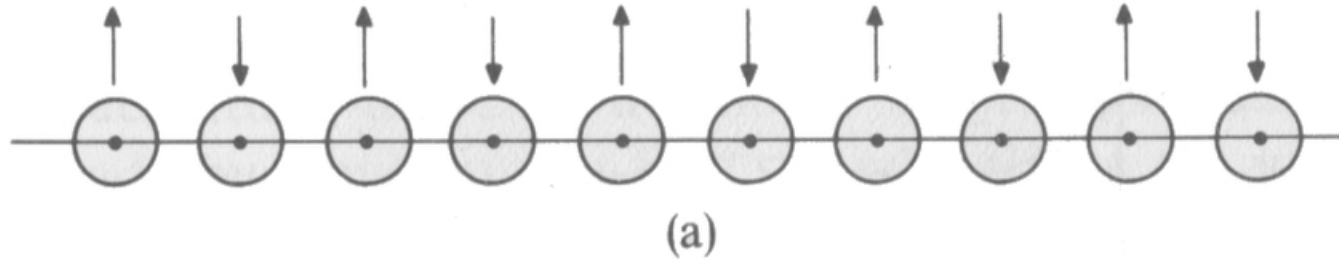
NiO displays the color of isolated Ni²⁺ in solution, with similar spectra.



From the Cox text, page 151

NiO displays the color of isolated Ni^{2+} in solution, with similar spectra.





From the Cox text, page 135

Consider a chain of orbitals, each with one electron. To hop an electron, an orbital has to be ionized at cost I , which is compensated a little by the electron affinity A .

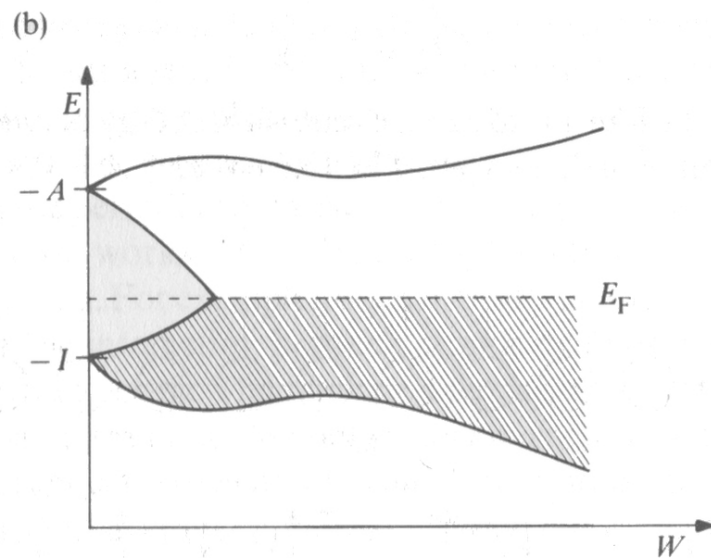
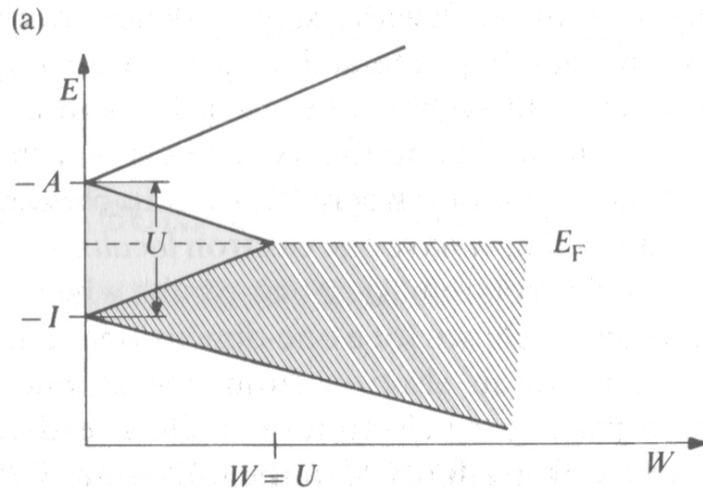
$$U = I - A$$

For H atoms, $I = 13.6$ eV and $A = 0.8$ eV, meaning $U = 12.8$ eV. However, this does not account for some screening (due to the dielectric not being vacuum).

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle, \sigma} (c_{i,\sigma}^\dagger c_{j,\sigma} + c_{j,\sigma}^\dagger c_{i,\sigma}) + U \sum_{i=1}^N n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

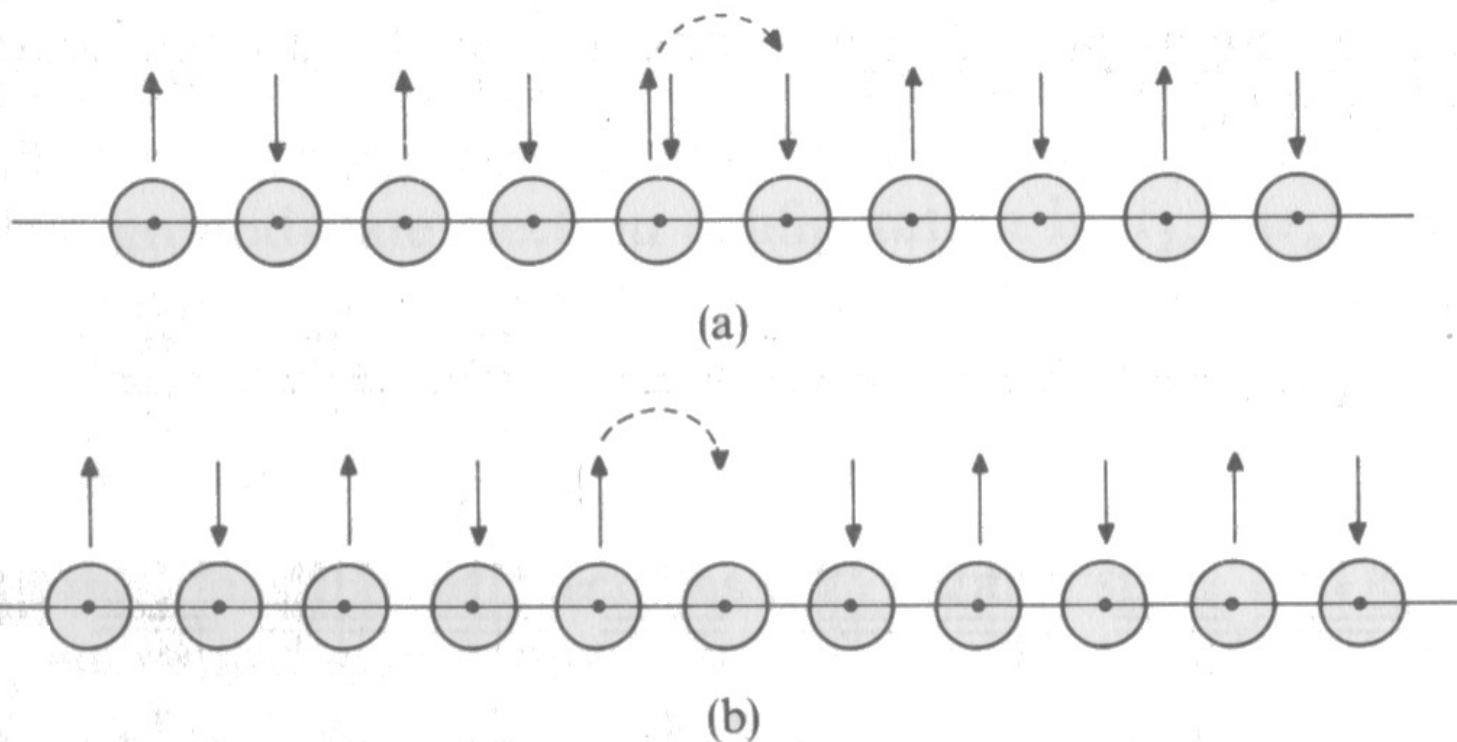
hopping or tight-binding (LCAO) part

double-
occupancy cost
or on-site
repulsion



As the bandwidth is increased, (or as the atoms approach closer) the gap can close.

From the Cox text, page 137



Doping of holes (removal of electrons) as in (b) makes hopping much easier, with the on-site repulsion having been removed.

From the Cox text, page 149