

Index

- Allen–Cahn equation, 679–681
 as gradient flow, 680
 numerical results, 681
- Anderson P.W.
 insight into emergent properties, 19
- angular forces
 and stacking fault energies, 480–481
 derived from moments, 194–197
 expression for E_{tot} , 195
 part of hierarchy of total energies, 155
- anharmonic effects
 and thermal properties, 239–244
- ANNNI model, 486
- antiphase boundary
 and intermetallics, 380
- Arrhenius relation
 a ‘universal’ feature of materials, 750
 as outcome of transition state theory, 351
 in context of diffusion, 347
- ASYNNNI model, 302
- attempt frequency
 defined, 350
- balance laws
 conservation of angular momentum, 44
 conservation of linear momentum, 42
 conservation of mass, 43, 323
 local form of linear momentum balance, 42
- Bauschinger effect
 defined, 58
- Bloch’s theorem
 used in evaluating vibrations of solids, 220
 used in tight-binding analysis, 184
 what about situations without translational periodicity?, 312
- body forces
 defined, 39
- Bogoliubov inequality
 and free energy of liquid, 275
 application to free energy of liquid, 275
 derived, 135–137
- bonding
 quantum mechanics of, 109–115
 tight-binding treatment, 110
- Born–Oppenheimer approximation
 as a tool for bridging scales, 652
 in the context of bridging temporal scales, 665
 introduced, 155
- boundary conditions
 for atomistic simulation of dislocations, 413
- Boussinesq approximation
 application to convection, 667
- bow-out
 of dislocations, 416–418
- Bravais lattice vectors
 defined, 38
- Brillouin zone
 defined, 186
- Bucky balls
 and vibrations, 229–230
- Burgers circuit
 defined, 374
- Burgers vector
 defined, 372
- C_{60}
 and vibrations, 229–230
- Cahn–Hilliard equation, 681–682
 as gradient flow, 682
 numerical results, 682
- canonical distribution, 122–126
- Cauchy stress
 defined, 40
 introduced, 39
- Cauchy stress principle, 40
- Cauchy–Born rule
 and martensite free energies, 565
 and microscopic arguments, 248–250
 defined, 248
- Christoffel tensor
 and elastic waves, 236
- cluster expansion
 for alloy, 283–291

-
- cluster variation method
 - relevance to phase diagrams, 291–294
 - coarsening
 - and two phase microstructures, 544–546
 - cohesive surface model
 - and dislocation nucleation at a crack tip, 735
 - constitutive philosophy, 690–693
 - Peierls–Nabarro example, 406
 - coincident site lattice
 - defined, 492
 - colloidal crystals
 - and dislocations, 373
 - complex stacking fault
 - and intermetallics, 380
 - configurational force
 - and dislocation–obstacle interaction, 625
 - and Peach–Koehler formula, 393–397
 - as a unifying concept, 44
 - concept explained, 44–48
 - curvature-induced motion, 50
 - defined, 45
 - for order strengthening, 640
 - growth of second-phase particles, 538
 - on crack, 62
 - conservation of
 - angular momentum, 44
 - linear momentum, 42
 - mass, 43, 323
 - constitutive model
 - defined, 31, 51
 - generalized Hooke law, 53
 - overview, 51
 - continuum limit
 - for gravitational potential, 659
 - of random walker, 321
 - passage between discrete and continuous representations, 661
 - convective derivative, 42
 - correlation function
 - defined, 137–139
 - cracks
 - and dislocations, 609–620
 - creep, 592–599
 - Coble, 595–599
 - Nabarro–Herring, 595–599
 - phenomenology, 593–595
 - relation to point defects, 316
 - critical stress
 - for fracture from Griffith argument, 63
 - Cu–Au
 - phase diagram calculation, 294–297
 - curvature-induced motion
 - two dimensions, 50
 - Debye model
 - for specific heat, 234–239
 - defects
 - organized along lines of their dimensionality, 311
 - deformation
 - rigid body, 35–36
 - slip, 36–37
 - structural transformation, 37–39
 - deformation gradient
 - defined, 33
 - deformation mapping
 - affine deformation, 37
 - defined, 32
 - rigid body deformation, 35
 - deformation mechanism map
 - and creep, 592
 - relation to point defects, 317
 - degrees of freedom
 - integrating out in the electronic setting, 158
 - density of states
 - and electronic energy, 182
 - and surface reconstruction in W, 464
 - and vibrational free energy, 233
 - electronic, 182
 - for Debye model of solid, 237
 - for Einstein model, 233
 - for electron gas, 208
 - in *k*-space, 107
 - moments of, 190
 - rectangular band model, 191
 - vibrational defined, 222
 - vibrational for linear chain, 224
 - derivative
 - material, 42
 - diffusion
 - an example of multiple temporal scales, 652–653
 - and creep, 598
 - and Schwoebel barrier, 592
 - at extended defects, 588–592
 - at surfaces, 589–592
 - theories of, 318–326
 - time scale, 352
 - via molecular dynamics, 351–353
 - diffusion constant
 - case study in modeling, 21
 - connection to jump rates, 324
 - diffusion equation, 324
 - as effective theory, 664
 - solution for unit source, 325
 - treatment using continuum arguments, 323–326
 - Dirac P.A.M.
 - comment on Schrödinger equation and chemistry, 19
 - dislocation core
 - case study in modeling, 22
 - dislocation dynamics
 - line tension version, 725–727

- dislocation pile up
 example, 445
- dislocations
 and cracks, 609–620
 and fcc materials, 376–379
 and grain boundaries, 600–604
 and image forces, 400–402
 and junction formation, 430–435
 and kinks, 418–423
 bow-out under applied stress, 416–418
 Burgers vector, defined, 372
 core effects, 404–415
 core structure from atomistics, 412–415
 cross slip of, 423–426
 defined, 372
 dissociation from elastic perspective, 404–405
 edge, defined, 376
 edge dislocation elastic fields, 391–392
 elastic models of, 382–392
 elastic theory for loop, 388–391
 elastic theory of screw dislocation, 382–388
 force between parallel, 398–399
 force between perpendicular, 399–400
 Frank–Read sources, 426–429
 line tension approximation, 402–404
 loop, defined, 373
 mixed, defined, 376
 nucleation at crack tip using cohesive surfaces, 735
 patterning, 725
 Peierls–Nabarro model, 406–412
 pile up at grain boundaries, 604–609
 screening of crack tip, 611–612
 screw, defined, 376
 Shockley partials, defined, 377
- displacement fields
 defined, 32
- dissipation
 internal friction, 315
- doping
 boron in silicon, 314
- driving force
 and velocity, 49
 in materials science, 44
- dynamical matrix
 and transition state theory, 351
 defined, 221
 for one-dimensional chain, 222
 relevance to vibrational free energy, 271
 three dimensions, 226
- effective theory
 defined, 17
 diffusion, 318
 eigenstrain concept, 71
 historic examples, 658–668
 kinematics and dynamics, 668–685
- eigenstrain
 and dislocations, 382
 and second-phase particles, 521
 computing the stresses, 71
 defined, 69
 method of, 69–71
- Einstein model for
 specific heat, 233–234
 structural change, 278–280
- elastic constants
 and pair potentials, 247
 derived from microscopic arguments, 244–247
 isotropic solid, 53
 of Al, 4
- elastic waves
 and Debye model, 234–237
 and interfaces, 444
 Rayleigh waves, 444
 Stoneley waves, 444
- elasticity
 and total energy, 153
 as effective theory, 662
 solution for an inclusion, 520–526
- electrical conductivity
 range of conductivities for different materials, 314
- electromigration
 and microstructural evolution, 24
- electron gas
 and embedding energy for pair functionals, 166
 and entropy of electronic degrees of freedom, 273
 and local density approximation, 686
 and pair potentials, 158
 density of states for, 208
 exchange-correlation energy, 199
 quantum mechanics of, 103–109
 two-dimensional, 145
- electron volt
 unit of energy, xxv
- elliptical hole
 and stress concentration, 60
 stress field, 60
- energy landscape
 nonconvexity, 70
- energy release rate, 63
- energy wells
 in martensite, 548
- entropy
 Boltzmann equation, $S = k_B \ln \Omega(E, V, N)$, 119
 contribution of anharmonic vibrations, 271
 electronic contribution, 273
 estimate for wandering of dislocation line, 387
 information, 127
 maximum of and equilibrium, 115
 of free electron gas, 273

- entropy (*cont.*)
 of harmonic lattice vibrations, 270
 of mixing, 119–122
 of mixing associated with vacancies, 340
- equilibrium equations
 linear elastic solid, 53
 weak form, 73
- Eshelby
 and elastic inclusion, 520–526
 configurational forces, 46
- Eshelby tensor
 defined, 48
- exchange-correlation energy, 200
- exclusion principle
 introduced, 86
- fcc materials
 and dislocations, 376–379
- Fermi energy
 defined, 107
 in rectangular band model, 191
- Fermi wave vector
 defined, 107
- Fermi–Dirac statistics
 ‘derivation’, 133–135
- Feynman R. P.
 and seeing things in more than one way, 662
 central ‘atomic fact’, 656
- Fick’s first law, 323
- field ion microscopy
 and exchange mechanism, 590
 and Schwoebel barrier, 591
- finite element
 defined, 72
- finite element method
 1D elastic example, 74
 and atomistic analysis, 694
 and Schrödinger equation, 94–103
 central ideas, 72
 overview, 72–75
 shape functions, 95
- first-principles calculations
 defined, 164
- force
 net on a region in a continuum, 40
- force constant matrix
 and Johnson potential, 252
 defined, 215
 for pair potential, 225
- forest hardening
 and dislocation interactions, 399
- Fourier transform
 and atomic pseudopotential, 160
 and diffusion equation, 325
 and elastic Green function, 67
 and mode coupling, 240
- fracture
 intergranular, 445
- fracture toughness
 Ashby presentation of data, 5
- Frank–Read source
 and dislocations, 426–429
- free energy
 and gradient flow, 675
 and nucleation, 538
 and variational principle, 48
 as a function of vacancy concentration, 340
 bounds via Bogoliubov inequality, 135
 due to thermal vibrations, 231–233
 Einstein model of structural change, 278
 functional for phase field models, 573
 Helmholtz and partition function, 125
 in cluster variation method, 294
 interfacial curvature, 49
 martensite, 565–566
 of Ca, 259
 of crystalline solid, 268–275
 of lattice vibrations, 269–271
 of liquids, 275–277
 role of anharmonicity of lattice vibrations, 271
- fundamental solution
 for the diffusion problem, 318
- gradient flow
 and evolution equations, 674–684
- grain boundaries, 487–501
 bicrystals, 489–492
 dislocation models of, 600
 structural degrees of freedom, 491
 triple junction, 500
- grain boundary energy
 defined, 495
 from dislocation theory, 604
- grain boundary motion
 two-dimensional variational treatment, 49
- grain growth, 566–580
 defined, 567
 phase field models, 573–577
 phenomenology, 567–568
 Potts model, 571–573
 sharp interface models, 577–580
- grain size strengthening
 defined, 364
- Green function
 and elastic inclusion, 522–523
 and isotropic linear elasticity, 66
 and point defects, 331
 elastic, 66–69
- Green–Kubo formula
 for diffusion coefficient, 353

- Hall–Petch relation
and strengthening, 364
introduced, 9
- Hamiltonian
effective, 131
effective Ising model for alloys, 283–291
for coupled oscillators, 219
general discussion on effective Hamiltonians,
697–700
microscopic for solid, 154
- hardening
defined, 57
dislocations and obstacles, 620–644
isotropic, 58
kinematic, 58
precipitation, 636–642
relation to point disorder, 316
solid solution, 316
solution, 633–635
- hardening matrix
defined, 59
- harmonic oscillator
partition function, 129
quantum, 87–89
quantum energy levels, 88
statistical mechanics of, 129–130
wave functions, 88
- heat and beat, 11
beat, 517
heat, 517
microstructural change, 516–519
microstructural rationale for, 12
- high T_c superconductors
phase diagram calculation, 300–303
- history
revisionist, 658
- Hohenberg–Kohn theorem
and density functional theory, 198
as the key insight for building total energies based
upon electronic degrees of freedom, 154
- Hooke’s law, 51
generalized version, 53
scalar version, 52
- hydrogen atom
energy eigenvalues, 93
quantum mechanical solution, 89–94
wave functions, 94
- hyperdynamics, 702–709
- ideal shear strength, 369–371
- image forces
and dislocations, 400–402
- information theory
approach to statistical mechanics, 126–128
- interface
austenite in contact with twinned martensite,
558–559
austenite–martensite, 556–557
diffuse, 501–502
martensite–martensite, 557–558
- internal friction
influence of point disorder, 315
- internal interfaces, 476
- Ising model
and degree of freedom reduction, 152
and polytypism, 486
and stacking fault energies, 482
generalization to alloys, 283–291
generalization to more than two states – Potts
model, 571
statistical mechanics of, 130–133
- J -integral
and configurational forces, 48
and crack tip dislocation nucleation, 617
defined, 63
foreshadowed, 50
- James diagrams, 554
- Johnson potential
and dislocation core, 440
and elastic moduli, 252
and grain boundary structure, 506
and phonons, 252
and stacking fault energy, 505
and surface energies, 451
and vacancy formation energy, 335, 360
pair functional for fcc metals, 170
- k -space
use of in computing electronic structure, 184
- kinematics
configurational for alloys, 284
defect coordinates, 672–674
formal development, 31–39
order parameters, 669–672
statistical, 137–139
- kinetic Monte Carlo method
and grain growth, 571
and thin film growth, 709–711
described, 701–702
- kinetic theory of gases
and multiscale modeling, 659
- kinks
on dislocations, 418–423
- Kohn–Sham equations
and local density approximation, 200
- Lamé constants
defined, 53

- lattice vibrations
and free energy, 269–271
- Lincoln, Abraham
and cows, 668
- line tension approximation
for dislocations, 402–404
- linear elastic fracture mechanics
general concepts, 60–63
- linear theory of elasticity
and material response, 51–54
- local form of bilinear momentum balance, 42
- locality
as a modeling assumption, 685–688
- loop
dislocation, 373
elastic theory for dislocation, 388–391
- martensite, 546–566
energy wells, 548
James diagrams, 554
numerical results on microstructure, 564
wedge microstructures, 559
- martensitic transformation
defined, 547
- master equation, 322
and diffusion, 322–323
- material parameter
representative examples, 5
the idea introduced, 4
- material particle
'defined', 32
- material time derivative
defined, 42
- metastability
connection to phase diagrams, 10
- microstructural evolution
electromigration, 24
of two-phase microstructures, 23
- microstructure
analysis via first principles, 715–716
as example of scale bridging, 701–719
control through processing, 516–519
dislocation organization, 513
equilibrium shapes, 527–537
examples, 14
martensite, 546–566
phenomenology of lamellar, 512–513
phenomenology of precipitates and inclusions,
510–512
polycrystals and grain growth, 566–580
single phase polycrystals, 508–510
taxonomy, 508–515
- Miller indices
defined, 447
- misfitting sphere
model of point defect, 328
- model
ANNNI model for polytypism, 486
ASYNNNI model applied to phase diagram of
high-temperature superconductors, 302
Debye model for specific heat, 234–239
Einstein model for specific heat, 233–234
Einstein model for structural change, 278
Ising, 130–133
phase field model for grain growth, 573–577
Potts model for grain growth, 571–573
- modeling
role in materials, 15
- molecular dynamics
and diffusion, 351–353
method described, 139–142
- moments
and angular forces, 194–197
of density of states, 190
- Monte Carlo method
application to Cu–Au phase diagram, 294–297
described, 139–142
kinetic, 701–702
kinetic Monte Carlo method applied to films,
709–711
- Morse potential
and cohesion in Cu, 206
and diffusion constant, 361
and elastic moduli, 252
and ideal shear strength, 437
and phonons, 251
and stacking fault energy, 505
and vacancy formation energy, 360
- multiscale modeling
generic features, 655
linkage of statistical mechanics and
thermodynamics, 661
- nanotube
and vibrations, 230
- Navier equations
and elastic waves, 236
application to screw dislocation, 383
introduced, 53
relevance to point defects, 328
- Navier–Stokes equation
as effective theory, 664
relevance to convection, 667
- Newton, Isaac
effective theory of earth as point mass, 658
- node
defined, 72
- nonconvexity
of energy landscape, 70
- normal modes, 216–228
- nucleation
dislocation at a crack tip, 615–620

- nucleation (*cont.*)
 precipitates, 537–540
 Rice model, 615
- optical absorption
 harmonic oscillator model for, 665
- order parameter
 and polycrystals, 573
 relation parameter). to degree of freedom
 reduction, 17
- order strengthening, 640
- Orowan looping
 introduced, 624
- pair functional
 and cross slip of dislocations, 426
 and dislocation core structure in fcc Al, 413
 and forces, 171
 and surface energy, 450–451
 and total energy, 165–171
 derived from rectangular band model, 191–194
- pair potentials
 and forces, 163
 and structural stability, 261–263
 and total energy, 156–164
 effective potentials from pair functionals, 171
 free electron, 158–162
 Lennard–Jones introduced, 157
- particle in a box
 and finite element method, 96–101
 Schrödinger equation, 85
- partition function
 defined, 124
- Pauli exclusion principle
 introduced, 86
- Peach–Koehler force
 and configurational forces, 48
 applied to interactions and images, 398–402
 derived, 395–397
 foreshadowed, 50
- Peierls stress
 computed using Peierls–Nabarro model, 410–412
- Peierls–Nabarro model
 introduced, 406–412
- phase diagrams
 calculation of elemental, 268–282
 high-temperature superconductors, 20
 iron–carbon, 10
 microscopic analysis of alloys, 282–303
 overview of alloys, 257–258
 overview of elemental, 254–257
 significance to materials science, 9
 sulfur, 10
- phase field models
 grain growth, 573–577
- treatment of interfaces, 501–502
- phase space
 defined, 117
- phonons
 defined, 228
- pile-ups
 of dislocations, 604–609
 relevance to cracks, 610
- plastic strain
 defined, 59
- plasticity
 an example of multiple spatial scales, 653–655
 single crystals, 59
- point defects
 continuum model of formation energy, 330
 elastic theory of, 328–332
 energetics from elasticity theory, 330
 interstitial, defined, 327
 motion, 344–355
 of tetragonal symmetry, 332
 relevance to hardening, 313
 relevance to phase diagrams, 312
 substitutional impurities, 312, 328
 vacancy, defined, 327
- polytype
 defined, 484
- potential energy
 principle of minimum, 64–65
- precipitate free zone, 442
- precipitates
 and phase diagrams, 10
 equilibrium shape from interfacial energy
 minimization, 528–529
 equilibrium shapes, 527–537
 Johnson–Cahn analysis of equilibrium shapes,
 529–534
- precipitation
 and heating, 519
- precipitation hardening
 analysis, 636–642
 defined, 364
- principle of minimum potential energy, 64
 equivalence to equilibrium equations, 65
- principle of virtual work, 73
- process zone
 defined, 690
- processing
 control of microstructures, 516–519
- pseudopotential
 and free electron pair potentials, 159
 defined, 201
 first-principles calculations, 201
- quantum mechanics
 basic principles, 82–87

- quantum number
defined, 88
- quasicontinuum method, 694–697
- radial distribution function
defined, 139
- random walk
and diffusion, 319–322
binomial distribution, 320
mean square displacement, 320
with reflecting walls, 591
- rank-one connection, 552
- Rayleigh waves
defined, 444
- reaction coordinate, 150
- Read–Shockley model
for grain boundary energy, 604
- reciprocal theorem
and dislocations, 388
asserted, 66
proven, 66
- rectangular band model
density of states, 191
electronic energy, 192
relation to pair functionals, 194
- regular solution model
defined, 675
- resolved shear stress
defined, 41
- Reynolds transport theorem
explained, 43
- Rice model
dislocation nucleation at a crack tip, 615–620
- Rydberg
unit of energy, xxv
- saddle point
crossing in diffusion, 346
- scaling
Hall–Petch as paradigmatic example of scaling in materials, 9
- Schmid law
and single crystal slip, 367–369
- Schrödinger equation
and finite element method, 94–103
as ‘governing equation’, 82
for harmonic oscillator, 87–89
for hydrogen atom, 89–94
for particle in a box, 85
for quantum corral, 102
time-independent, 83
- Schwoebel barrier, 591
- screening
crack by dislocations, 614
- shape functions
defined, 74
- shapes
of particles, 527–537
- sharp interface models
grain growth, 577–580
- Shockley partial dislocations
defined, 377
- Si
diffusion in, 353–355
structural stability, 265–268
- Si(001)
and steps, 474–475
surface reconstruction, 468–472
- Si(111)
surface reconstruction, 472
- Slater determinant
defined, 108
- Slater–Koster table
and tight-binding theory, 181
- slip systems
and dislocations, 375
defined, 59
- slip traces
and atomic force microscopy, 366
defined, 366
- solid solution strengthening
analysis, 633–635
defined, 364
- specific heat
and partition function, 125
- specificity
in materials, contrasted with universality, 742
- spherical harmonics
and hydrogen atom, 91
- stacking fault, 476–487
and partial dislocations, 377
extrinsic, defined, 478
intrinsic, defined, 478
- stacking fault energy
defined, 480
- steps
and surface diffusion, 591–592
on surfaces, 474–476
- Stillinger–Weber potential
and dislocation core in Si, 415
and kinks on dislocations, 423
and vacancy formation energy, 360
and Yin–Cohen curve, 267
introduced, 172–174
- Stirling formula, 120
and large- N behavior of binomial distribution, 321
- Stoneley waves
defined, 444
- strain energy density
defined, 53

- strain tensor
 infinitesimal strain, defined, 34
 Lagrangian strain, defined, 34
- stress intensity factor
 defined, 61
- stress tensor
 defined, 40
- stresses
 in a material with eigenstrains, 71
- structural stability
 in Si, 265–268
- structural transformation
 cubic to tetragonal, 38
 in ZrO₂, 38
- structure factor
 defined, 161
- structure–properties paradigm, 8, 12
 connection to phase diagrams, 253
 introduced, 8
- superintrinsic stacking fault
 and intermetallics, 380
- superposition principle
 defined, 66
- surf
 and diffusion, 347
 breaking waves, 51
 Sunset Beach, 751
 surface energy γ_{surf} , 494
 surfboards, xv
- surface
 ideal surface, defined, 447
 reconstruction on Au(100), 457–461
 reconstruction on semiconductor surfaces, 466–472
 reconstruction on W(001), 461–466
 reconstructions, 452–474
 steps, 474–476
- surface diffusion
 exchange mechanism, 590
- surface energy
 anisotropy, defined, 452
 definition, 449
 first-principles results for metals, 452
 use in continuum theory, 449
- surface steps
 and diffusion, 591
- surface tractions
 defined, 39
- Tersoff potential
 and Yin–Cohen curve, 267
 introduced, 174–175
- thermal conductivity
 Ashby presentation of data, 5
 case study in modeling, 21
 connection to microscopics, 22
 influence of point disorder, 315
 of Al, 4
- Thomas–Fermi theory, 209
- Thompson tetrahedron
 defined, 377
- tight-binding method
 and Yin–Cohen curve, 267
 basis functions, 177
 introduced, 176–191
 matrix elements, 178–181
- transition state theory
 described, 346–351
 difficulties, 589
 one-dimensional, 350
- Tresca yield condition, 56
- Twain, Mark
 insight on learning, 28
- two-center approximation
 in tight-binding theory, 179
- universal binding energy relation (UBER), 169
- universality
 in materials, contrasted with specificity, 742
- unstable stacking energy
 defined, 617
- vacancy
 equilibrium concentration at finite temperature, 341
 formation energy, defined, 333
 formation energy via pair functionals, 334–335
 formation energy via pair potentials, 332–334
 in Al, 336–338
 in Si, 341–344
 in Si via LDA, 344
 in Si via tight-binding, 342
 structure in Si, 344
- vacancy formation energy
 in the presence of a stress, 597
 trends in transition metals, 338
- variational principle
 and crack motion, 62
 and density functional theory, 198
 and precipitate nucleation, 540
 for defect dynamics, 48
 for grain growth, 578
 for linear elasticity, 64
 Gibbs', 115
- Verlet algorithm, 141
- virtual work
 principle of, 73
- Volterra formula
 derivation, 388–391
- von Mises yield condition, 56
- wave function
 and state of system, 83
 interpretation, 83

-
- weak form
 of partial differential equation, 73
- wedges
 in martensite, 559
- whisker
 defined, 371
 stress–strain curve, 371
- Wulff construction
 for equilibrium shapes, 528–529
- Wulff plot
 interfacial energy, 528
- yield strength
 Ashby presentation of data, 5
- yield stress
 data, 363
 defined, 54, 363
 single crystal, 59
- yield surface
 defined, 54
- Yin–Cohen curves
 and Stillinger–Weber potential, 267
 and Tersoff potential, 267
 and tight-binding method, 267
 as standard of comparison, 265
 structural energies for Si, 261
- Young’s modulus
 as material parameter, 52
 Ashby presentation of data, 5