

به نام او

کریستالوگرفی

تقسیم بندی مواد

- گازها
- مایعات
- جامدات

نظم اتمی

- بی‌نظمی کامل (disordering)
- نظم کم دامنه (short range order)
- نظم پر دامنه (long range order)

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انرژی و چیده شدن

- نا متراکم و بصورت اتفاقی (random)

Energy vs. distance (r) plot for a random arrangement:

- Energy starts very high at small r .
- It drops sharply to a minimum at the "typical neighbor bond length".
- Then it rises sharply and levels off at a high energy value.
- A horizontal dashed line indicates the "typical neighbor bond energy".

- متراکم و منظم (ordered)

Energy vs. distance (r) plot for an ordered arrangement:

- Energy starts very high at small r .
- It drops sharply to a minimum at the "typical neighbor bond length".
- Then it rises sharply and levels off at a lower energy value than the random case.
- A horizontal dashed line indicates the "typical neighbor bond energy".

ساختمانهای متراکم و منظم معمولاً از انرژی کمتری برخوردار هستند.

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ساختمان گریستالی

ساختمان گریستالی یعنی تکرار منظم اتم‌ها یا یون‌ها در فواصل طولانی که به ساختاری با نظم پر دامنه که قابل اندازه‌گیری است منجر می‌شود.

Crystal Structure
ساختمان گریستالی

همه فلزات، بسیاری از سرامیک‌ها و بعضی از پلیمرها از انرژی پیوند بالا برخوردار هستند و ساختار آن‌ها فشرده است.

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موادی که از نظم پر دامنه برخوردار نیستند

Amorphous Materials
مواد آمورف

این مواد که از تراکم و انرژی پیوند کمتری برخوردار هستند را می‌توان در میان فلزات یافت و در شیشه سرامیک‌ها و بسیاری از پلاستیک‌ها مشاهده نمود.

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جامدات

- کریستالی یا بلورین (Crystalline Solids) مانند فلزات
 - ✓ ساختار منظم داخلی
 - ✓ خواص غیر همسو (anisotropic properties)
 - ✓ نقطه ذوب ثابت
- جامدات غیر کریستالی یا آمورف (Amorphous solids) مانند شیشه، کائوچو، پلاستیک‌ها
 - ✓ مانند مایعات نظم کم دامنه دارند
 - ✓ خواص همسو (isotropic)
 - ✓ نقطه خمیری شدن بجای نقطه ذوب

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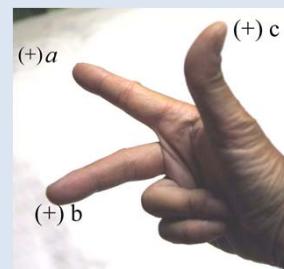
جامدات

• ساختار کریستالی (Crystal Structure)

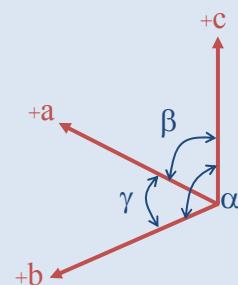
- ساختار کریستالی یعنی یک شبکه سه بعدی منظم از اتم‌ها، مولکول‌ها و یا یون‌ها
- به این شبکه Space Lattice گویند
- کوچکترین واحد این شبکه که تمام ویژگی‌های شبکه را دارد سلول واحد Unit Cell گویند.

شبکه‌های فضایی

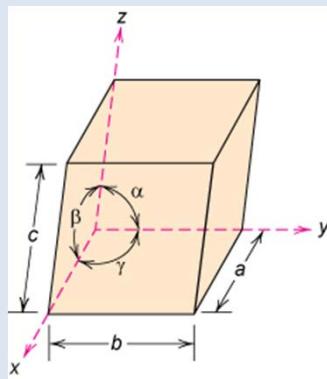
راه‌های مختلف ترکیب سه محور غیر موازی و واقع بر چند سطح



3-D Lattice Types		
Name	axes	angles
Triclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$
Monoclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ \beta \neq 90^\circ$
Orthorhombic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
Tetragonal	$a_1 = a_2 \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
Hexagonal		
Hexagonal (4 axes)	$a_1 = a_2 = a_3 \neq c$	$\beta = 90^\circ \gamma = 120^\circ$
Rhombohedral	$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$
Isometric	$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$



Axial convention:
“right-hand rule”



ساختار گریستال

احزای سلول واحد:
 به یالها و زوایای بین آنها در یک سلول واحد پارامترهای شبکه یا ثوابت شبکه
(Lattice Constants or Parameters)
 گویند.

سیستم‌های گریستالی

Table 3.2 Lattice Parameter Relationships and Figures Showing Unit Cell Geometries for the Seven Crystal Systems

Crystal System	Axial Relationships	Interaxial Angles	Unit Cell Geometry
Cubic	$a = b = c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	
Hexagonal	$a = b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$	
Tetragonal	$a = b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	
Rhombohedral	$a = b = c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$	
Orthorhombic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	
Monoclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ \neq \beta$	
Triclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$	

شبکه‌های فضایی براوه

بسته به موقعیت قرار گرفتن اجزای تشکیل دهنده شبکه در یک سلول واحد ۴ وضعیت برای یک سلول ایجاد می‌گردد:

• سلول ساده (Primitive = P)

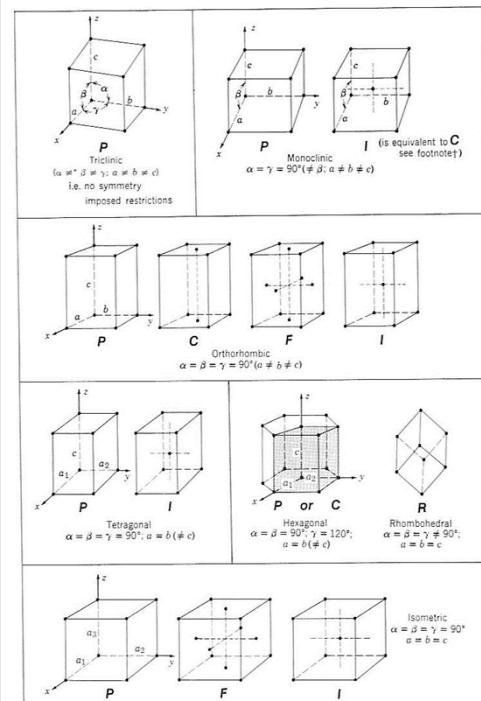
(Base Centered = B)

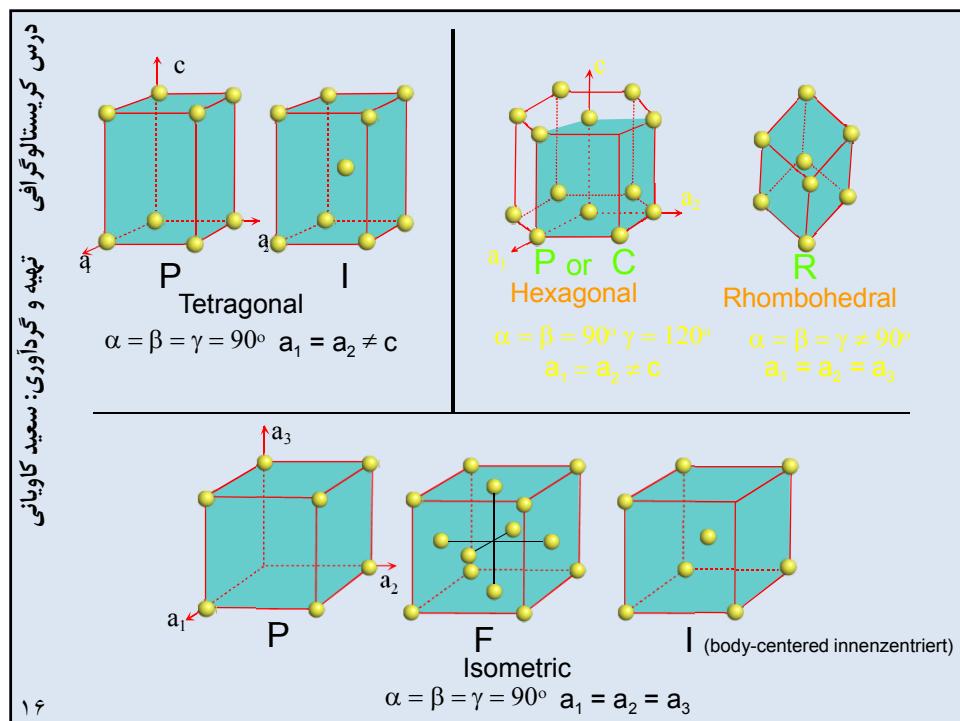
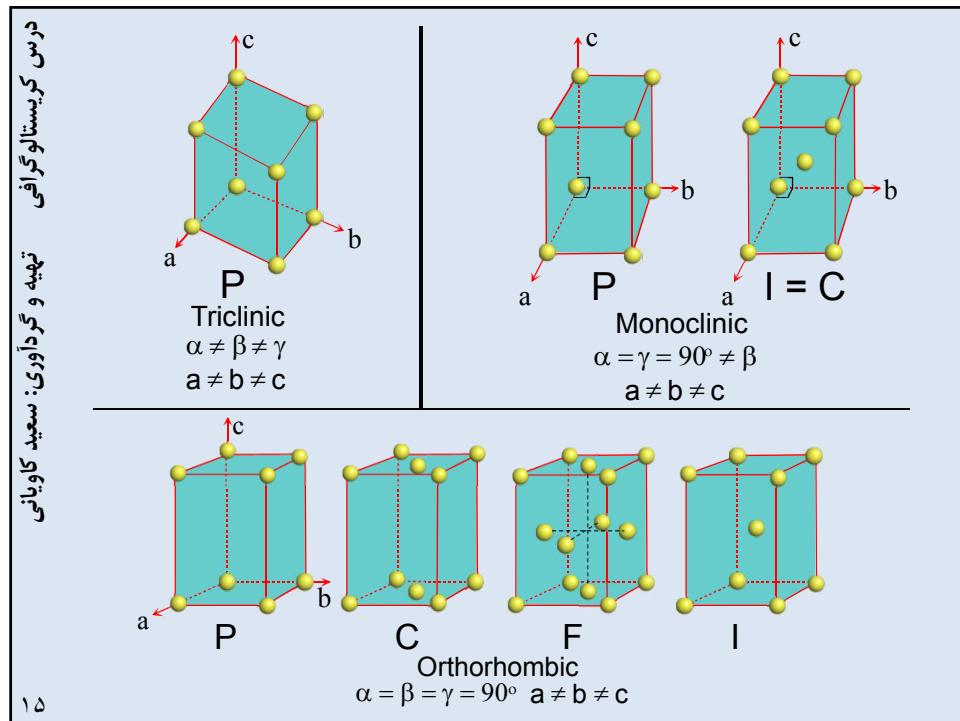
• سلول با قاعده‌های مرکزدار (Body Centered = I)

• سلول مرکزدار (Face Centered = F)

• سلول با سطوح مرکزدار

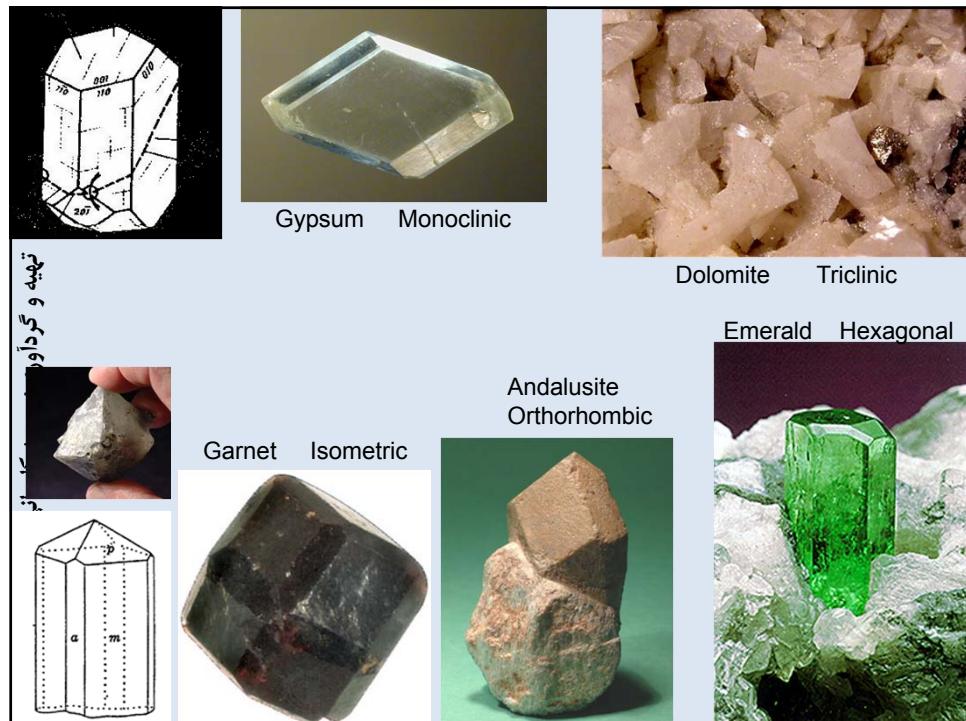
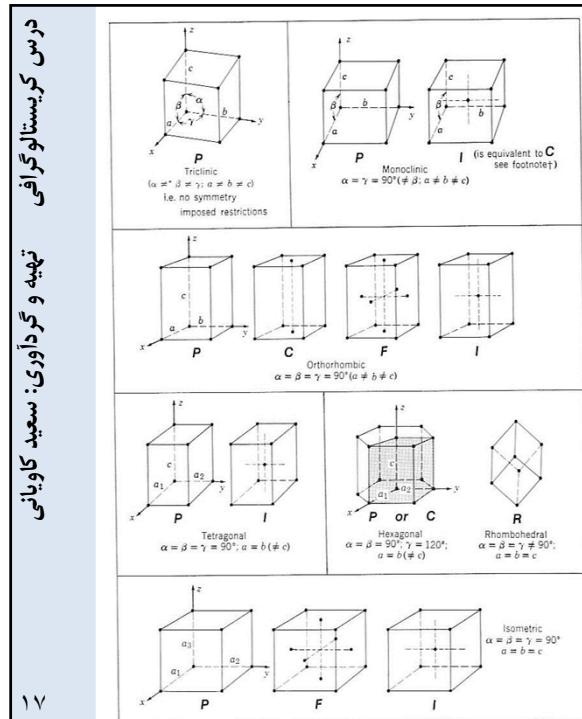
شبکه‌های فضایی براوه





شبکه‌های فضایی براوه

اگر این طبقه‌بندی در ۷ سیستم کریستالی مطالعه گردد با حذف مشترکات در مجموع ۱۴ شبکه کریستالی باقی می‌ماند که به آنها شبکه‌های ۱۴ گانه براوه گویند.



دو سیتم کرستالی مهم:

۱- مکعبی (Cubic) (Simple Cubic) مکعبی ساده

(BCC = Body Centered Cubic) مکعبی مرکزدار

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دو سیتم کرستالی مهم:

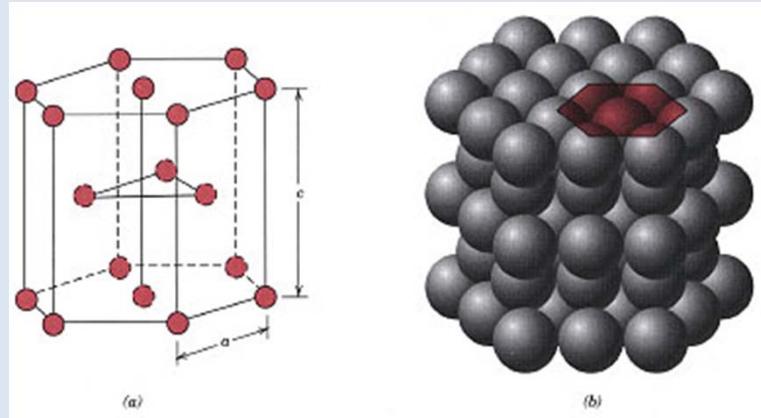
۱- مکعبی (Cubic) مکعبی با سطوح مرکزدار (FCC = Face Centered Cubic)

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دو سیتم کریستالی مهم:

۲- هگزاگونال فشرده (HCP = Hexagonal Close Packed)



ساختارهای کریستالی فلزات

فلزات تمایل دارند که فشرده باشند.

دلایل این فشردگی عبارت است از:

به طور معمول فقط یک نوع عنصر وجود دارد پس اندازه اتمی یکسان است.

پیوند فلزی جهتدار نیست.

فاصله اتم‌های همسایه کمترین مقدار است برای اینکه انرژی پیوند کاهش یابد.

فلزات دارای ساده‌ترین ساختار کریستالی هستند.

ساختار گریستالی برخی از عناصر

Table 3.1 Atomic Radii and Crystal Structures for 16 Metals

Metal	Crystal Structure ^a	Atomic Radius ^b (nm)	Metal	Crystal Structure	Atomic Radius (nm)
Aluminum	FCC	0.1431	Molybdenum	BCC	0.1363
Cadmium	HCP	0.1490	Nickel	FCC	0.1246
Chromium	BCC	0.1249	Platinum	FCC	0.1387
Cobalt	HCP	0.1253	Silver	FCC	0.1445
Copper	FCC	0.1278	Tantalum	BCC	0.1430
Gold	FCC	0.1442	Titanium (α)	HCP	0.1445
Iron (α)	BCC	0.1241	Tungsten	BCC	0.1371
Lead	FCC	0.1750	Zinc	HCP	0.1332

^a FCC = face-centered cubic; HCP = hexagonal close-packed; BCC = body-centered cubic.

^b A nanometer (nm) equals 10^{-9} m; to convert from nanometers to angstrom units (\AA), multiply the nanometer value by 10.

فرضیات برای بررسی ساختار گریستالی

اتم‌ها یا یون‌ها مانند کره‌هایی صلب در نظر گرفته می‌شوند.

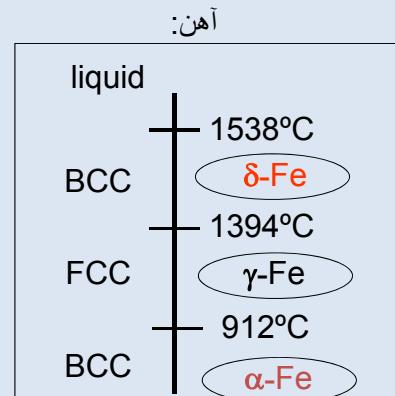
اتم‌ها یا یون‌ها دارای قطر مشخص و معین هستند.

اتم‌ها یا یون‌هایی که همسایه هستند با هم‌دیگر در (nearest-neighbor) تماسند.

پلیمورفیسم / آلوتروپی

- دارا بودن دو یا چند نوع ساختار کریستالی مختلف برای یک ترکیب یا عنصر که معمولاً با تغییر دما و / یا فشار به یکدیگر تبدیل می‌شوند.

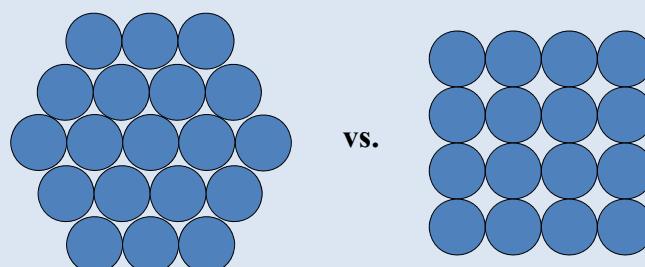
titanium
 α (HCP), β (BCC)-Ti
 carbon:
 diamond, graphite



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چگونه می‌توان اتم‌ها را چید که فضاهای خالی به کمترین حد برسند؟

How can we stack metal atoms to minimize empty space? First in 2-dimensions:



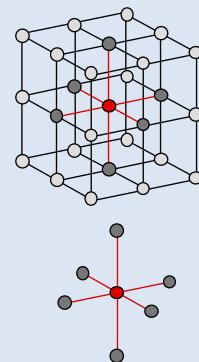
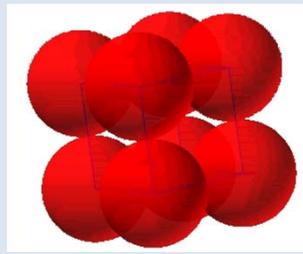
Now stack these 2-D layers to make 3-D structures –

and note: the “Hard Spheres” touch as suggested above

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ساختار مکعبی ساده (SC)

- Polonium
- بسیار نادر است زیرا ساختار آن کمترین فشردگی را دارد. فقط این ساختار را در فلزات داراست.
 - جهت‌های فشرده در روی یال‌ها قرار می‌گیرند.



- Coordination No. = 6
(# nearest neighbors) for each atom as seen

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فاکتور فشردگی اتمی (APF)

سه نوع است:

- خطی
- سطحی
- حجمی

رابطه زیر فاکتور فشردگی حجمی را بیان می‌کند:

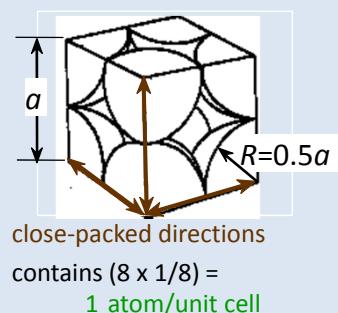
$$APF = \frac{\text{Volume of atoms in unit cell}^*}{\text{Volume of unit cell}}$$

*assume hard spheres

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فاکتور فشردگی حجمی برای مکعبی ساده

- APF for a simple cubic structure = 0.52



Adapted from Fig. 3.23,
Callister 7e.

$$\text{APF} = \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{unit cell}} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} \pi (0.5a)^3} = \frac{1}{a^3}$$

volume
atom

volume
unit cell

Here: $a = R_{\text{at}} * 2$

Where R_{at} is the 'handbook' atomic radius

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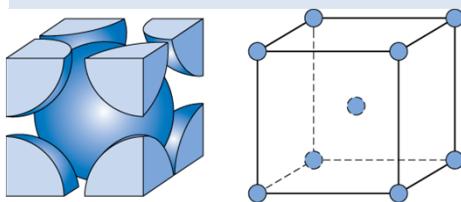
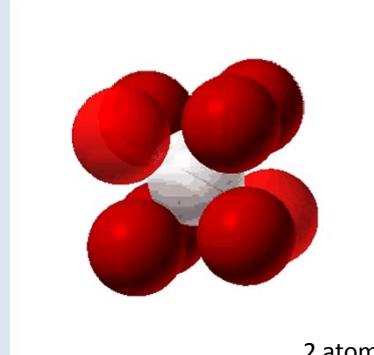
ساختار مکعبی مرکزدار (BCC)

- Atoms touch each other along cube diagonals.

--Note: All atoms are identical; the center atom is shaded differently only for ease of viewing.

ex: Cr, W, Fe (α), Tantalum, Molybdenum

- Coordination # = 8



2 atoms/unit cell: (1 center) + (8 corners $\times 1/8$)

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فکتور فشردگی حجمی برای BCC

Close-packed directions:
length = $4R = \sqrt{3}a$

$$\text{APF} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi(\sqrt{3}a/4)^3}{a^3}$$

- APF for a body-centered cubic structure = 0.68

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ساختار کریستالی مکعب با وجه مرکزدار (FCC)

- Atoms touch each other along face diagonals.
--Note: All atoms are identical; the face-centered atoms are shaded differently only for ease of viewing.

ex: Al, Cu, Au, Pb, Ni, Pt, Ag

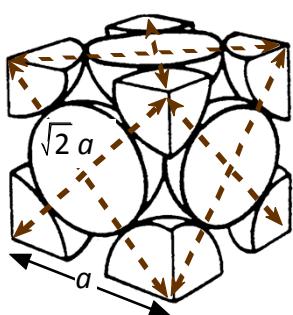
- Coordination # = 12

4 atoms/unit cell: (6 face x $\frac{1}{2}$) + (8 corners x $\frac{1}{8}$)

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FCC فاکتور فشردگی حجمی

- APF for a face-centered cubic structure = 0.74



The maximum achievable APF!

Close-packed directions:
length = $4R = \sqrt{2}a$
 $(a = 2\sqrt{2}^*R)$

Unit cell contains:
 $6 \times 1/2 + 8 \times 1/8 = 4 \text{ atoms/unit cell}$

$\text{APF} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi (\sqrt{2}a/4)^3}{a^3}$

atoms / unit cell volume / atom
 4 $\frac{4}{3} \pi (\sqrt{2}a/4)^3$
 APF = a^3 volume / unit cell

 volume / atom

 unit cell

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مشخصات برخی از ساختارهای گریستای

TABLE 3-2 ■ Crystal structure characteristics of some metals

Structure	a_0 versus r	Atoms per Cell	Coordination Number	Packing Factor	Examples
Simple cubic (SC)	$a_0 = 2r$	1	6	0.52	Polonium (Po), α -Mn
Body-centered cubic	$a_0 = 4r/\sqrt{3}$	2	8	0.68	Fe, Ti, W, Mo, Nb, Ta, K, Na, V, Zr, Cr
Face-centered cubic	$a_0 = 4r/\sqrt{2}$	4	12	0.74	Fe, Cu, Au, Pt, Ag, Pb, Ni
Hexagonal close-packed	$a_0 = 2r$ $c_0 \approx 1.633a_0$	2	12	0.74	Ti, Mg, Zn, Be, Co, Zr, Cd

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چگونگی تعیین اندیس‌های میلر صفحات

How to find Miller indices?

- Find the intercepts of the plane with the crystal axes.
1, 1/2, 1
Express them as integral multiples of the basis vectors
2, 1, 2
- Take the reciprocals of the three integers found in step 1.
1/2, 1, 1/2
If possible reduce these to smallest set of integers ***h, k and l***.
1, 2, 1
- Label the plane **(hkl)**
(121)

Planes and directions

- (hkl) = single plane
- $\{hkl\}$ = direction of a plane
- $\{hkl\}$ = set of parallel or equivalent planes
- $\langle hkl \rangle$ = set of equivalent directions

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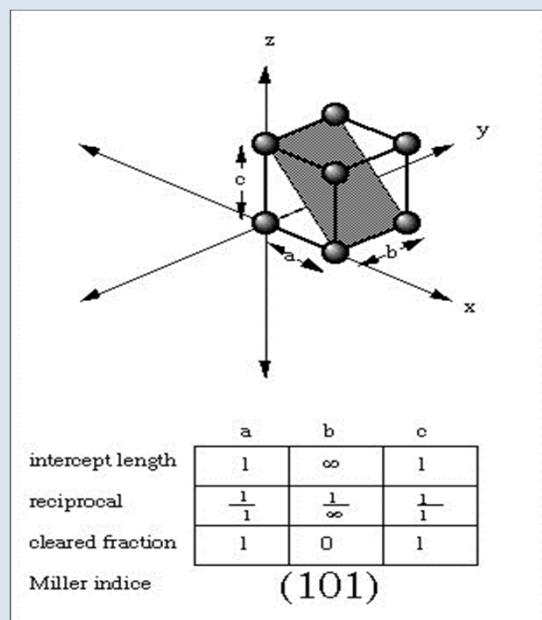
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مثال:

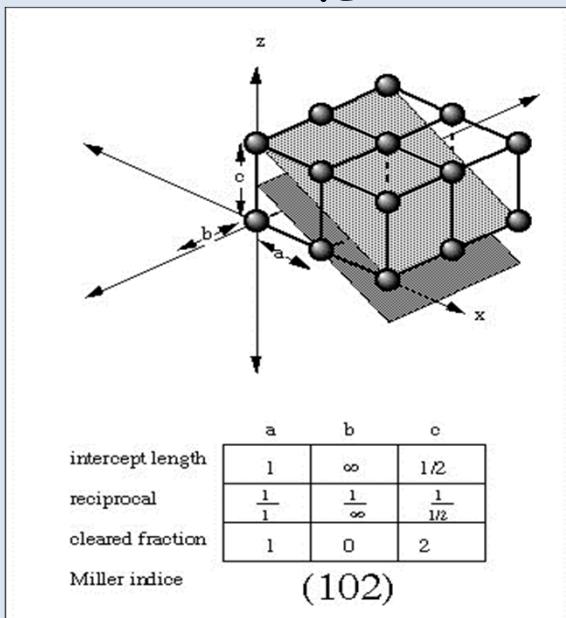
	a	b	c
intercept length	1	1	1
reciprocal	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
cleared fraction	1	1	1
Miller indice	(111)		

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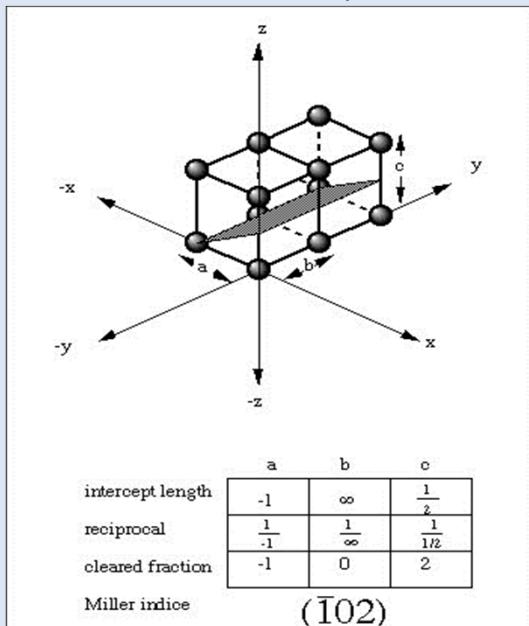
مثال:



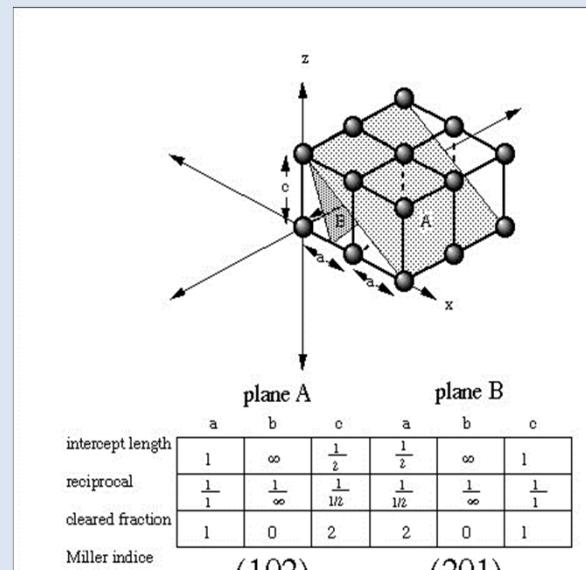
مثال:



مثال:



مثال:



اندیس‌های میلر

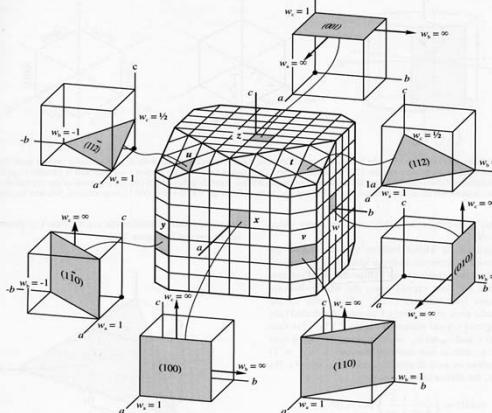


Figure 2.23 Miller indices for all visible faces on the crystal shown in Figure 2.22. The traces of unit cells are sketched on the crystal. See text for discussion.

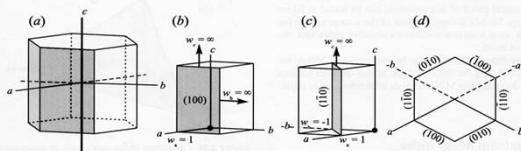
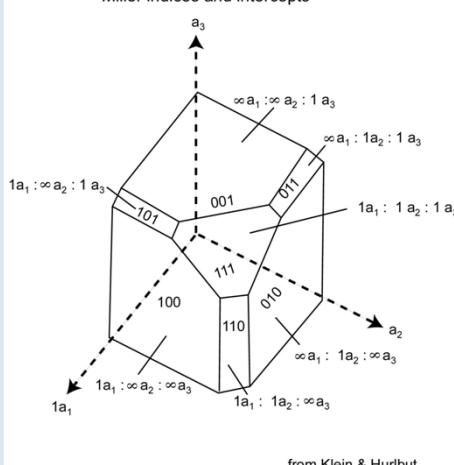


Figure 2.24 Miller indices in the hexagonal crystal system. (a) Hexagonal crystal with a , b , and c crystal axes. (b) Relation of dark shaded face to the unit cell. Based on unit cell intercepts, the Miller index is (100). (c) Relation of the light shaded face to a unit cell. Based on unit cell intercepts, the Miller index is (110). (d) View down the c axis with the Miller indices for all vertical faces shown.

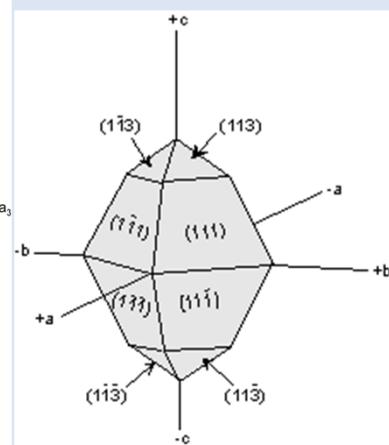
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اندیس‌های میلر

Miller indices and intercepts



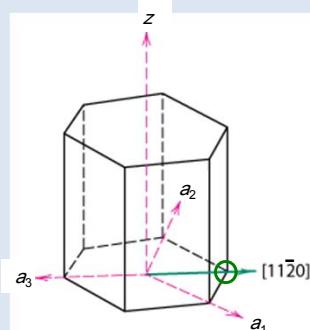
from Klein & Hurlbut



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نحوه تعیین اندیس‌های میلر-براوه جهات روش اول

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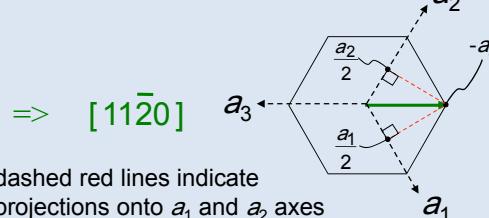


Adapted from Fig. 3.8(a), Callister 7e.

ex: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1, 0$

1. Vector repositioned (if necessary) to pass through origin.
2. Read off projections in terms of unit cell dimensions a_1, a_2, a_3 , or c
3. Adjust to smallest integer values
4. Enclose in square brackets, no commas

$[uvtw]$



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نحوه تعیین اندیس‌های میلر-براوه جهات روش دوم

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- Hexagonal Crystals

- 4 parameter Miller-Bravais lattice coordinates are related to the direction indices (i.e., $u'v'w'$) as follows.

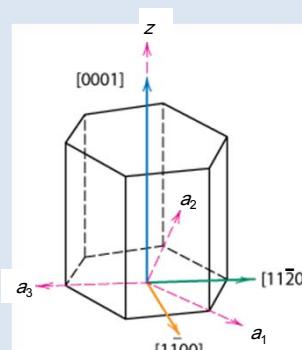


Fig. 3.8(a), Callister 7e.

$$[u'v'w'] \rightarrow [uvtw]$$

$$u = \frac{1}{3}(2u' - v')$$

$$v = \frac{1}{3}(2v' - u')$$

$$t = -(u + v)$$

$$w = w'$$

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نحوه تعیین اندیس‌های میلر - براوه جهات روش دوم

مثال:

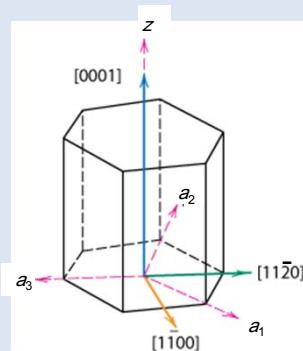


Fig. 3.8(a), Callister 7e.

Here: [1 1 0] - so now apply the models to create M-B Indices:

$$u = \frac{1}{3}(2u' - v') = \frac{1}{3}(2*1 - 1) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 1$$

$$v = \frac{1}{3}(2v' - u') = \frac{1}{3}(2*1 - 1) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 1$$

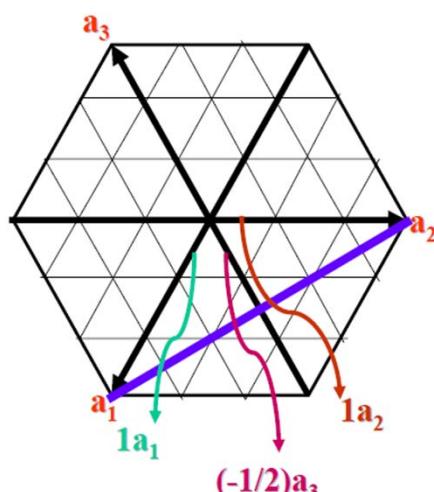
$$t = -(u + v) = -\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow -2$$

$$w = w' = 0$$

M-B Indices: [11-20]

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اندیس‌های میلر و میلر - براوه در هگزاگونال



How to find Miller indices in a hexagonal lattice?

- 1) Primary axis is the one perpendicular to the plane of the picture, called **c**
- 2) Secondary axes are **a₁**, **a₂** and **a₃**.
- 3) Find the intercepts of the plane with the crystal axes. Express them as integral multiples of the basis vectors **a₁**, **a₂**, **a₃** and **c**.
- 4) Take the reciprocals of the 4 integers found in step 3. If possible reduce these to smallest set of integers **h**, **k**, **i** and **L**.
- 5) Label the plane **(hkl)**
- 6) **h+k = i**
- 7) Hence sometimes **(hkil)** is given just as **(hkl)**

The plane here is (11-20)

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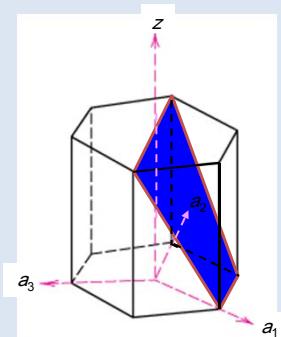
نحوه تعیین اندیس‌های میلر-براوه صفحات

$$a_1 + a_2 = -a_3$$

- In hexagonal unit cells the same idea is used

example

	a_1	a_2	a_3	c
1. Intercepts	1	∞	-1	1
2. Reciprocals	1	$1/\infty$	-1	1
	1	0	-1	1
3. Reduction	1	0	-1	1
4. Miller-Bravais Indices	$(10\bar{1}1)$			



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اثبات

$$: a_1 + a_2 = -a_3$$

To show $h+k = -i$ in the hexagonal system

Plane ADC is perpendicular to the plane of the picture

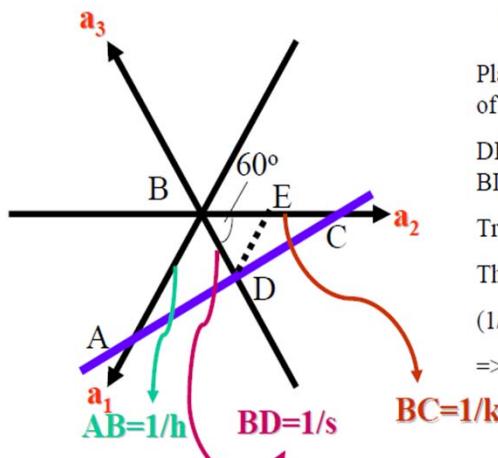
DE is parallel to AB and the triangle BDE is an equilateral triangle.

Triangles ABC and DEC are similar

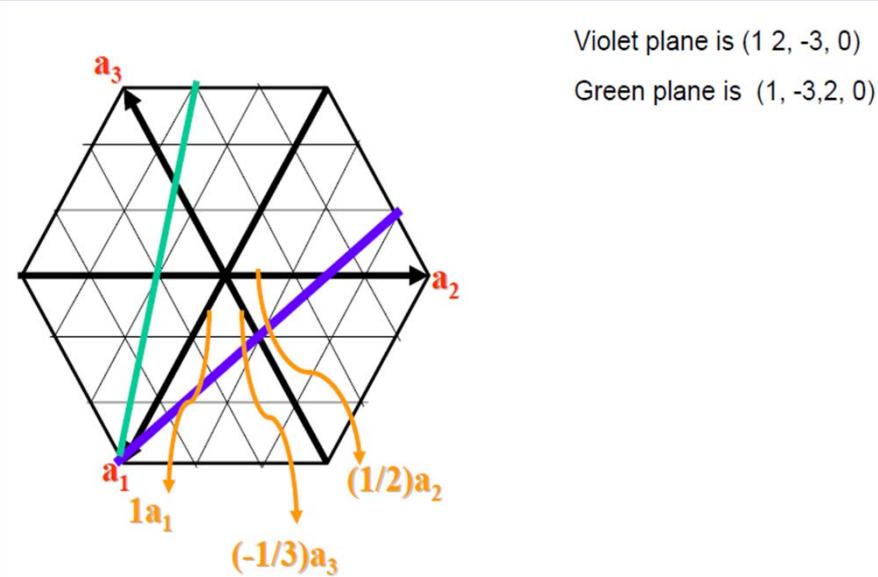
This leads to

$$(1/k)/(1/h) = [(1/k - 1/s)]/(1/s)$$

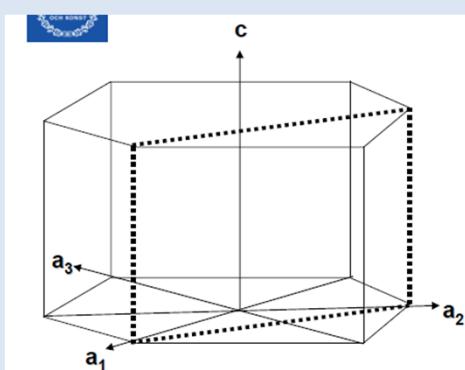
$$\Rightarrow h+k = s = -i$$



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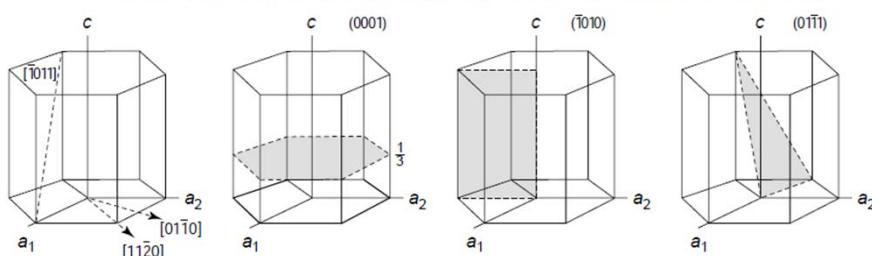
The plane surrounded by the dotted lines in this hexagonal lattice cuts the a_1 , a_2 , a_3 and c axes at $1a_1$, $1a_2$, $-(1/2)a_3$ and ∞ , respectively. Here a_1 , a_2 , a_3 and c are the respective unit vectors. The above plane is written in terms of Miller indices as $(1, 1, -2, 0)$ in $(hkil)$ notation or (110) in (hkl) notation. Find the Miller indices of the plane that cuts a_1 , a_2 , a_3 and c axes at $1a_1$, $-(1/3)a_2$, $(1/2)a_3$ and ∞ , respectively. Write them in both the notations.

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تمرین:

3-61 Sketch the following planes and directions within a hexagonal unit cell.

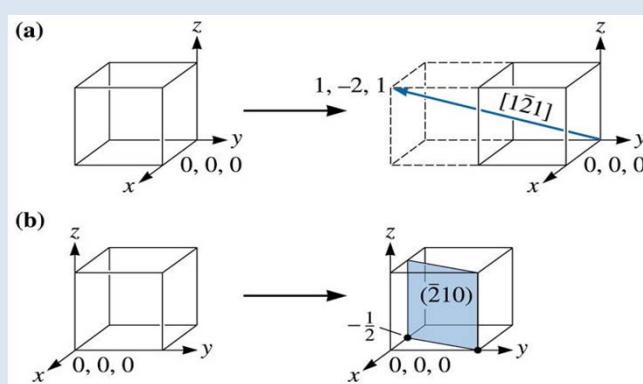
Solution: (a) $[01\bar{1}0]$ (b) $[11\bar{2}0]$ (c) $[\bar{1}011]$ (d) (0003) (e) $(\bar{1}010)$ (f) $(01\bar{1}1)$



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تمرین:

Draw (a) the $[1\bar{2}1]$ direction and (b) the $[\bar{2}10]$ plane in a cubic unit cell.



Construction of a
(a) direction and
(b) plane within a
unit cell (for
Example 3.10)

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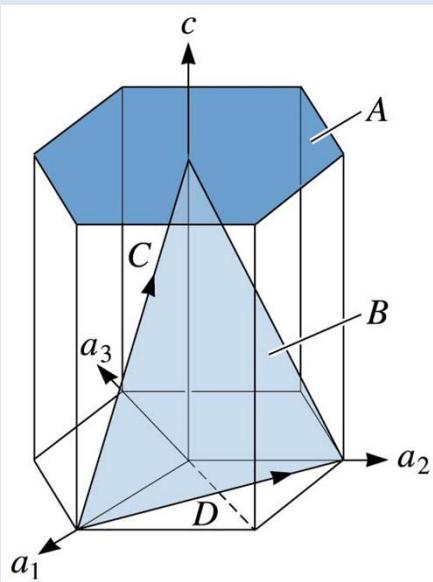
حل:

a. Because we know that we will need to move in the negative y -direction, let's locate the origin at 0, +1, 0. The "tail" of the direction will be located at this new origin. A second point on the direction can be determined by moving +1 in the x -direction, 2 in the y -direction, and +1 in the z direction [Figure 3.24(a)].

b. To draw in the $[2\bar{1}0]$ plane, first take reciprocals of the indices to obtain the intercepts, that is:

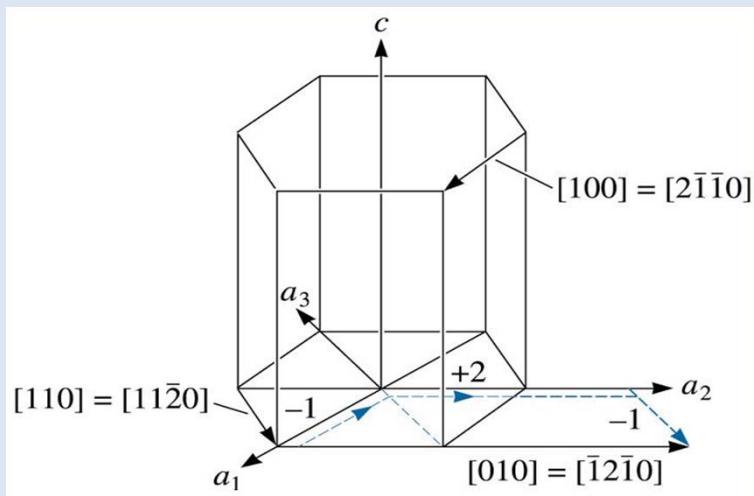
$$x = 1/-2 = -1/2 \quad y = 1/1 = 1 \quad z = 1/0 = \infty$$

Since the x -intercept is in a negative direction, and we wish to draw the plane within the unit cell, let's move the origin +1 in the x -direction to 1, 0, 0. Then we can locate the x -intercept at $1/2$ and the y -intercept at +1. The plane will be parallel to the z -axis [Figure 3.24(b)].



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Miller-Bravais indices are obtained for crystallographic planes in HCP unit cells by using a four-axis coordinate system. The planes labeled A and B and the direction labeled C and D are those discussed in Example 3.11.



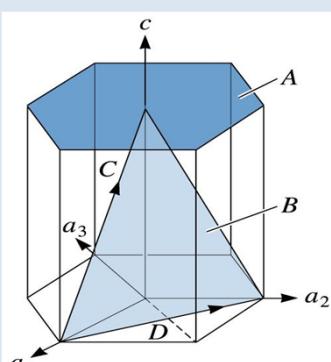
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Typical directions in the HCP unit cell, using both three-and-four-axis systems.
The dashed lines show that the $[1210]$ direction is equivalent to a $[010]$ direction.

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تمرین:

Determine the Miller-Bravais indices for planes A and B and directions C and D in Figure 3.25.



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Figure 3.25 Miller-Bravais indices are obtained for crystallographic planes in HCP unit cells by using a four-axis coordinate system. The planes labeled A and B and the direction labeled C and D are those discussed in Example 3.11.

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حل:

Plane A

1. $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \infty, c = 1$
2. $1/a_1 = 1/a_2 = 1/a_3 = 0, 1/c = 1$
3. No fractions to clear
4. (0001)

Plane B

1. $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, a_3 = -1/2, c = 1$
2. $1/a_1 = 1, 1/a_2 = 1, 1/a_3 = -2, 1/c = 1$
3. No fractions to clear
4. (1121)

Direction C

1. Two points are 0, 0, 1 and 1, 0, 0.
2. $0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0 = 1, 0, 1$
3. No fractions to clear or integers to reduce.
4. [101] or [2113]

حل (ادامه)

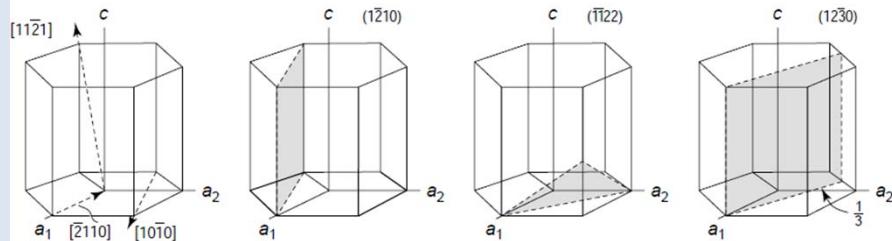
Direction D

1. Two points are 0, 1, 0 and 1, 0, 0.
2. $0, 1, 0, -1, 0, 0 = -1, 1, 0$
3. No fractions to clear or integers to reduce.
4. [-110] or [-1100]

تمرین:

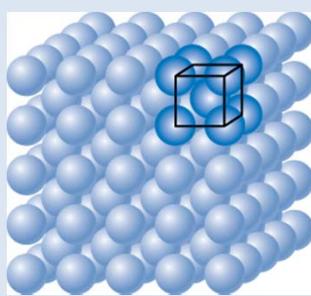
3-62 Sketch the following planes and directions within a hexagonal unit cell.

Solution: (a) $[\bar{2}110]$ (b) $[11\bar{2}1]$ (c) $[10\bar{1}0]$ (d) $(1\bar{2}10)$ (e) $(\bar{1}\bar{1}22)$ (f) $(12\bar{3}0)$

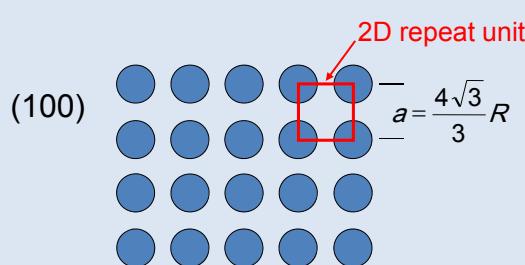


فاکتور فشردگی (چگالی) سطحی صفحه (100) آهن

Solution: At $T < 912^{\circ}\text{C}$ iron has the BCC structure.



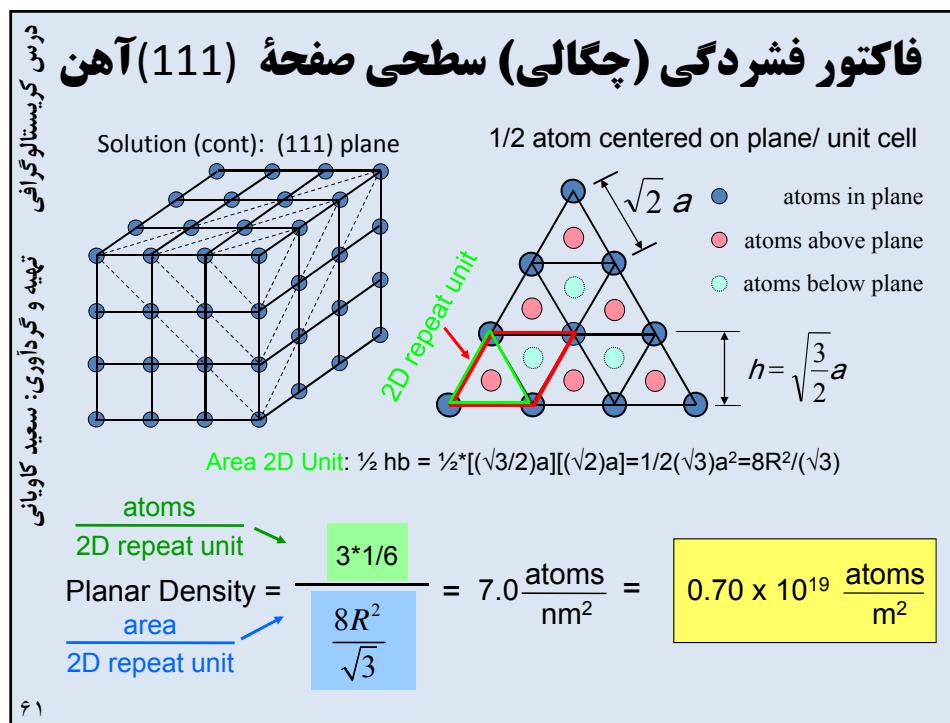
Adapted from Fig. 3.2(c), Callister 7e.



$$\text{Radius of iron } R = 0.1241 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{Planar Density} = \frac{\text{atoms}}{\frac{\text{area}}{\text{2D repeat unit}}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}R\right)^2} = 12.1 \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{nm}^2} = 1.2 \times 10^{19} \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Atoms: wholly contained and centered in/on plane within U.C., area of plane in U.C.



صفحات و جهات فشرده در ساختارهای گریستای مختلف

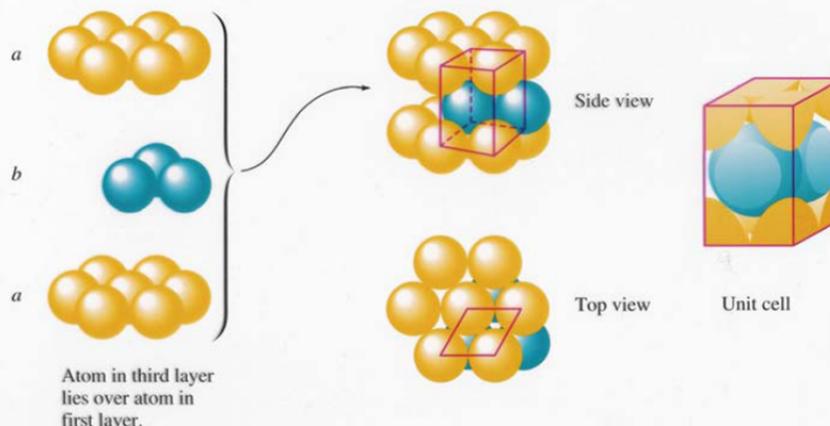
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TABLE 3-5 ■ Close-packed planes and directions

Structure	Directions	Planes
SC	$\langle 100 \rangle$	None
BCC	$\langle 111 \rangle$	None
FCC	$\langle 110 \rangle$	$\{111\}$
HCP	$\langle 100 \rangle, \langle 110 \rangle$ or $\langle 11\bar{2}\bar{0} \rangle$	$(0001), (0002)$

چیده شدن صفحات فشرده

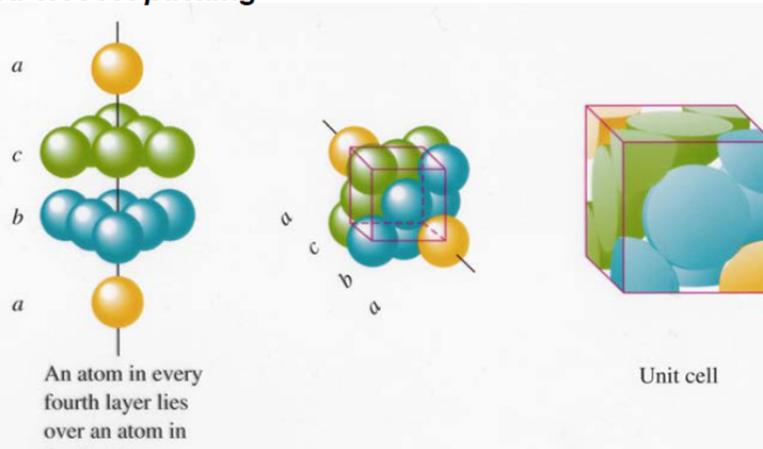
abab closest packing



Unit cell is hexagonal prism: lattice structure is called

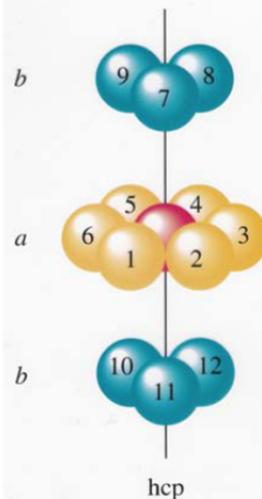
چیده شدن صفحات فشرده

abca closest packing



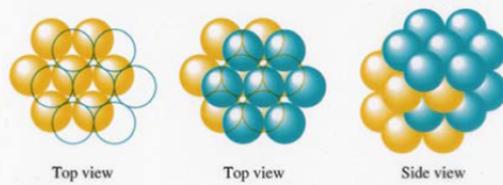
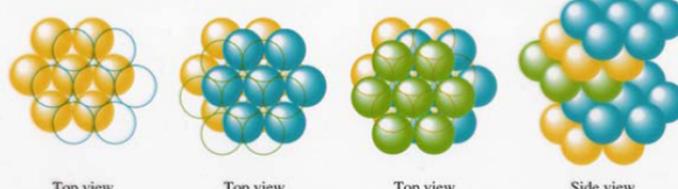
Unit cell is face-centered cubic (fcc): lattice structure is called

چیده شدن صفحات فشرده



In both hexagonal and cubic closest packed structures, contact between atoms is maximized: each atom has 12 nearest neighbors.

چیده شدن صفحات فشرده

(a) *abab* — Closest packing(b) *abca* — Closest packing

چیده شدن صفحه فشرده (111) در FCC

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- ABCABC... Stacking Sequence
- 2D Projection
- FCC Unit Cell

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چیده شدن صفحات فشرده در HCP

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The ABABAB stacking sequence of close-packed planes produces the HCP structure.

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چیده شدن صفحات فشرده در FCC

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The $ABCABCABC$ stacking sequence of close-packed planes produces the FCC structure.

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ساختار فشرده در HCP

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- ABAB... Stacking Sequence
- 3D Projection
- Coordination # = 12
- $c/a = 1.633$ (ideal)

ex: Cd, Mg, Ti, Zn

• 2D Projection

• 6 atoms/unit cell

• APF = 0.74

Adapted from Fig. 3.3(a), Callister 7e.

چگالی تئوری، ρ

$$\text{Density} = \rho = \frac{\text{Mass of Atoms in Unit Cell}}{\text{Total Volume of Unit Cell}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{n A}{V_C N_A}$$

n = number of atoms/unit cell where

A = atomic weight

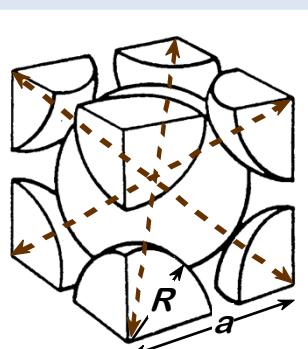
V_C = Volume of unit cell = a^3 for cubic

N_A = Avogadro's number

= 6.023×10^{23} atoms/mol

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چگالی تئوری، ρ ، در BCC



Ex: Cr (BCC)

$A = 52.00 \text{ g/mol}$

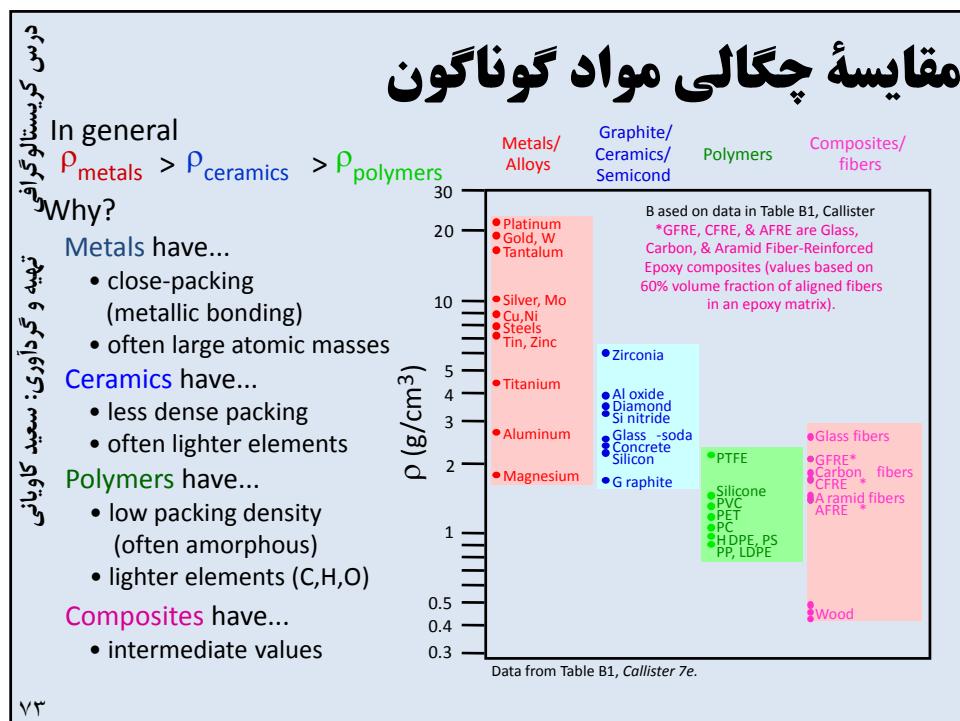
$R = 0.125 \text{ nm}$

$n = 2$

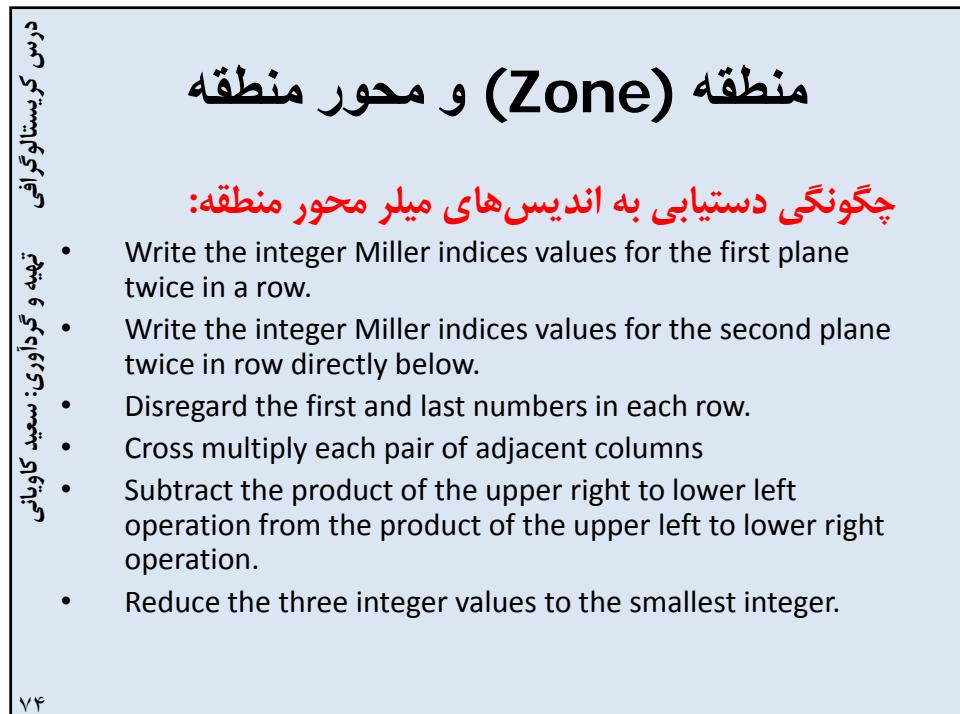
$$\therefore a = 4R/\sqrt{3} = 0.2887 \text{ nm}$$

$\rho_{\text{theoretical}}$	$= 7.18 \text{ g/cm}^3$
ρ_{actual}	$= 7.19 \text{ g/cm}^3$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{2 \cdot 52.00}{a^3 \cdot 6.023 \times 10^{23}}$$



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چگونگی دستیابی به اندیس‌های میلر محور منطقه و یا محل برخورد صفحات

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h_1	k_1	l_1	h_2	k_2	l_2
h_2	k_2	l_2	h_1	k_1	l_1

$$u = k_1 * l_2 - l_1 * k_2$$

$$v = l_1 * h_2 - h_1 * l_2$$

$$w = h_1 * k_2 - k_1 * h_2$$

Here's an example for the intersection of the (100) and (010) faces.

1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0

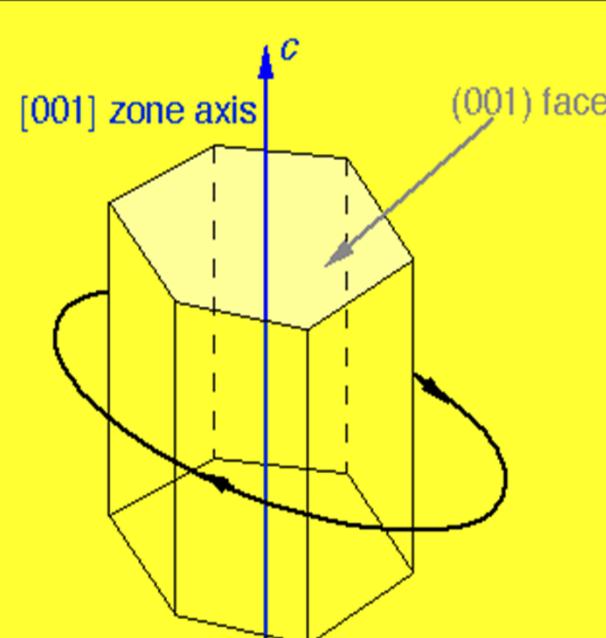
$$u = (0 * 0) - (0 * 1) = 0$$

$$v = (0 * 0) - (1 * 0) = 0$$

$$w = (1 * 1) - (0 * 0) = 1$$

$$[uvw] = [001]$$

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پیدا کردن صفحه‌ای که شامل دو جهت معین است:

- $[u_1 v_1 w_1], [u_2 v_2 w_2]$
- $h = (v_1 w_2 - v_2 w_1)$
- $k = (w_1 u_2 - w_2 u_1)$
- $l = (u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1)$

صفحاتی که متعلق به یک منطقه هستند:

- دترمینان ماتریس ساخته شده از اندیس‌های میلر آن‌ها باید صفر باشد.

- $$\begin{vmatrix} h_1 k_1 l_1 \\ h_2 k_2 l_2 \\ h_3 k_3 l_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

- $$h_1 k_2 l_3 + k_1 l_2 h_3 + l_1 h_2 k_3 - l_1 k_2 h_3 - k_1 h_2 l_3 - h_1 l_2 k_3 = 0$$

جهاتی که در یک صفحه قرار می‌گیرند:

- دترمینان ماتریس ساخته شده از اندیس‌های میلر آن‌ها باید برابر با صفر باشد.

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} u_1 v_1 w_1 \\ u_2 v_2 w_2 \\ u_3 v_3 w_3 \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$u_1 v_2 w_3 + v_1 w_2 u_3 + w_1 u_2 v_3 - w_1 v_2 u_3 - v_1 u_2 w_3 - u_1 w_2 v_3 = 0$$

چگونگی تعیین متعلق بودن یک صفحه به یک منطقه:

باید رابطه زیر صدق کند:

$$u_1 h_1 + v_1 k_1 + w_1 l_1 = 0$$

تمرین:

- 1- Is the direction [102] on (112) plane?
- 2- Find the plane that following two direction is on it? [101] and [222]
- 3- Find the intercept of (133) and (211).

روابط مربوط به محاسبه فاصله صفحات (hkl)

$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}{a^2}$	مکعبی
$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2}{a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$	تتراگونال
$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$	ارتومبیک
$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{(h^2 + k^2 + l^2) \sin^2 \alpha + 2(hk + kl + hl)(\cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha)}{a^2(1 - 3 \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos^3 \alpha)}$	رمپھدرال (تریگونال)
$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{h^2 + hk + k^2}{a^2} \right) + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$	هگزاگونال (تریگونال)
$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \beta} \left(\frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2 \sin^2 \beta}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2} - \frac{2hl \cos \beta}{ac} \right)$	منوکلینیک
$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} (S_{11}h^2 + S_{22}k^2 + S_{33}l^2 + 2S_{12}hk + 2S_{23}kl + 2S_{13}hl)$ $V = abc\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma}$	تریکلینیک
$S_{11} = h^2 c^2 \sin^2 \alpha,$ $S_{22} = a^2 c^2 \sin^2 \beta,$ $S_{33} = a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \gamma,$	$S_{12} = ab c^2 (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \gamma),$ $S_{23} = a^2 b c (\cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha),$ $S_{13} = a b^2 c (\cos \gamma \cos \alpha - \cos \beta).$

روابط مربوط به محاسبه حجم سلول واحد در کریستال‌های گوناگون

درس گریستالوگرافی

تهدید و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

$V=a^3$	مکعبی
$V=a^2 c$	تتراگونال
$V=abc$	ارتورمبیک
$V=a^3 \sqrt{1-3\cos^2 \alpha + 2\cos^3 \alpha}$	رمبیدرال
$V=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2 c$	هگزاگونال
$V=abc \sin \beta$	منوکلینیک
$V=abc \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma}$	تریکلینیک

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روابط مربوط به محاسبه زاویه بین دو صفحه متقاطع

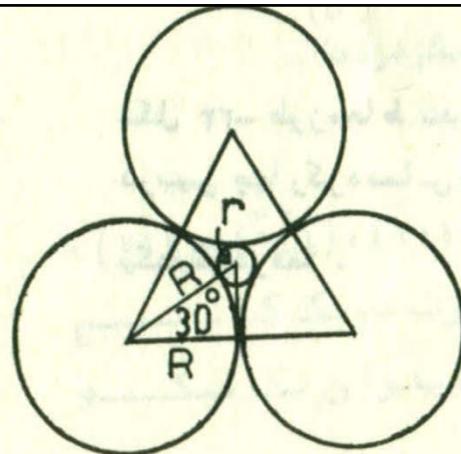
درس گریستالوگرافی

تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

$\cos \phi = \frac{h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2}{\sqrt{(h_1^2 + k_1^2 + l_1^2)(h_2^2 + k_2^2 + l_2^2)}}$	مکعبی
$\cos \phi = \frac{h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{h_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{k_1^2}{b^2} + \frac{l_1^2}{c^2}\right)\left(\frac{h_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{k_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{l_2^2}{c^2}\right)}}$	تتراگونال
$\cos \phi = \frac{h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{h_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{k_1^2}{b^2} + \frac{l_1^2}{c^2}\right)\left(\frac{h_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{k_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{l_2^2}{c^2}\right)}}$	ارتورمبیک
$\cos \phi = \frac{a^2 d_1 d_2}{V^2} [\sin^2 \alpha (h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2) + (\cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha)(k_1 l_2 + k_2 l_1 + l_1 h_2 + l_2 h_1 + h_1 k_2 + h_2 k_1)]$	رمبیدرال (تریگونال)
$\cos \phi = \frac{h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + \frac{1}{2}(h_1 k_2 + h_2 k_1) + \frac{3a^2}{4c^2} l_1 l_2}{\sqrt{\left(h_1^2 + k_1^2 + h_1 k_1 + \frac{3a^2}{4c^2} l_1^2\right)\left(h_2^2 + k_2^2 + h_2 k_2 + \frac{3a^2}{4c^2} l_2^2\right)}}$	هگزاگونال (تریگونال)
$\cos \phi = \frac{d_1 d_2}{\sin^2 \beta} \left[\frac{h_1 h_2}{a^2} + \frac{k_1 k_2 \sin^2 \beta}{b^2} + \frac{l_1 l_2}{c^2} - \frac{(l_1 h_2 + l_2 h_1) \cos \beta}{ac} \right]$	منوکلینیک
$\cos \phi = \frac{d_1 d_2}{V^2} [S_{11} h_1 h_2 + S_{22} k_1 k_2 + S_{33} l_1 l_2 + S_{23}(k_1 l_2 + k_2 l_1) + S_{13}(l_1 h_2 + l_2 h_1) + S_{12}(h_1 k_2 + h_2 k_1)]$	تریکلینیک

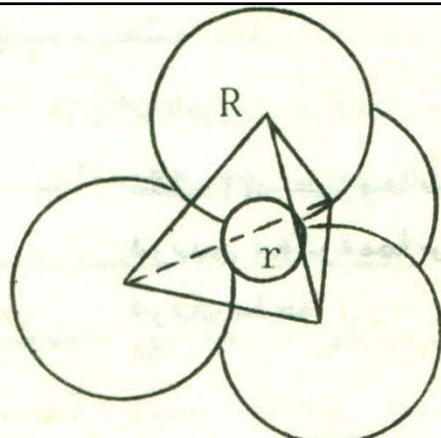
۸۴

أنواع فضاهای خالی در سلول واحد



$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{R}{R+r} = 0.866$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{1 - 0.866}{0.866} = 0.155$$



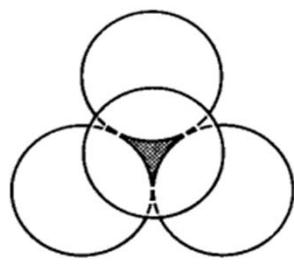
أنواع فضاهای خالی در سلول واحد (تتراهدرال)

$$a = \text{شعاع کره محیطی چهاروجهی} = \frac{a\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

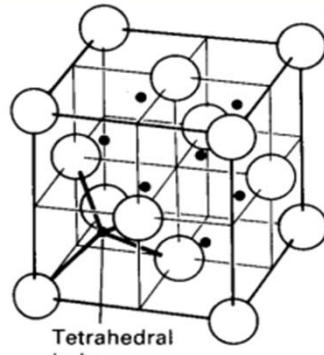
$$= \text{طول شعاع کره محیطی چهاروجهی} = r + R = \frac{a\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{2R\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{R\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = 0.225$$

انواع فضاهای خالی در سلول واحد (تراهرال)



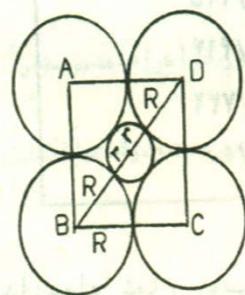
a) A tetrahedral hole in the cleft between 4 spheres in a close packed lattice.



b) The location of tetrahedral holes.

۸۷

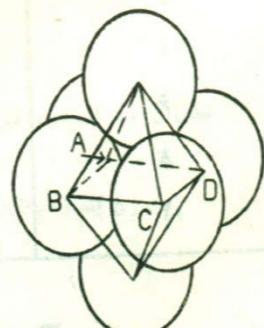
انواع فضاهای خالی در سلول واحد (اکتاهرال)



$$(R + r + r + R)^2 = (R + R)^2 + (R + R)^2$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

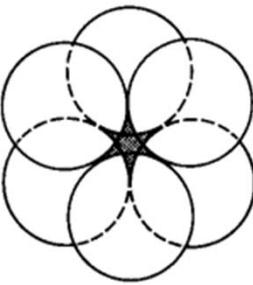
برای عدد هم آهنگی عنتیجه میشود که :



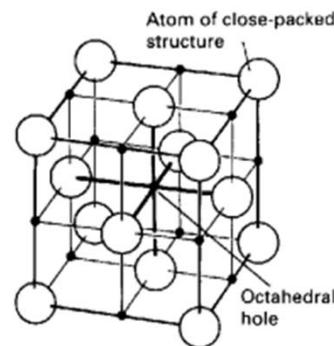
هشت مثلث های این شکل بینواستند طبق (۱۰۰)، (۰۱۰)، (۰۰۱)، (۱۰۰)، (۰۱۰)، (۰۰۱)، (۱۰۰) و (۰۱۰) هشت مکعب بجا و مترک در یک کسر باشد. با این توضیح مشخص میگردد که این نکل را مبتداً یک شکل در نظر گرفت.

۸۸

انواع فضاهای خالی در سلول واحد (اکتاہدرال)



a) An octahedral hole in the cleft between six spheres.



b) The location of octahedral holes.

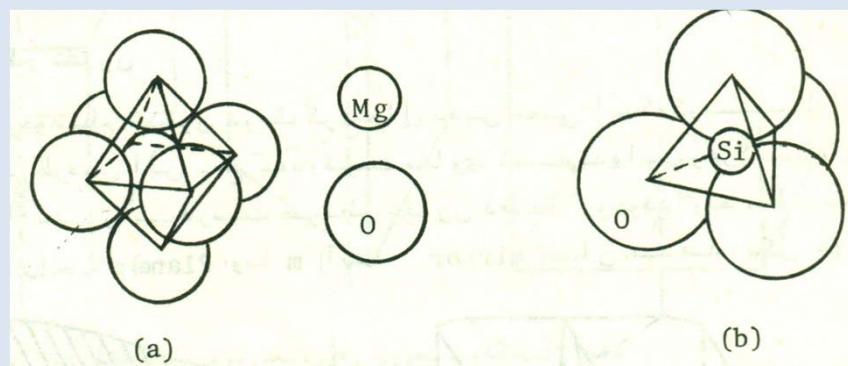
جدول ۵ - عدد هم‌هنگی برای یونهای با اقطار مختلف

عدد هم‌هنگی	حداقل نسبت اندازه شعاعهای یونی
۳	۰/۱۵۵
۴	۰/۲۲۵
۶	۰/۴۱۴
۸	۰/۷۳۲
۱۲	۱/۰

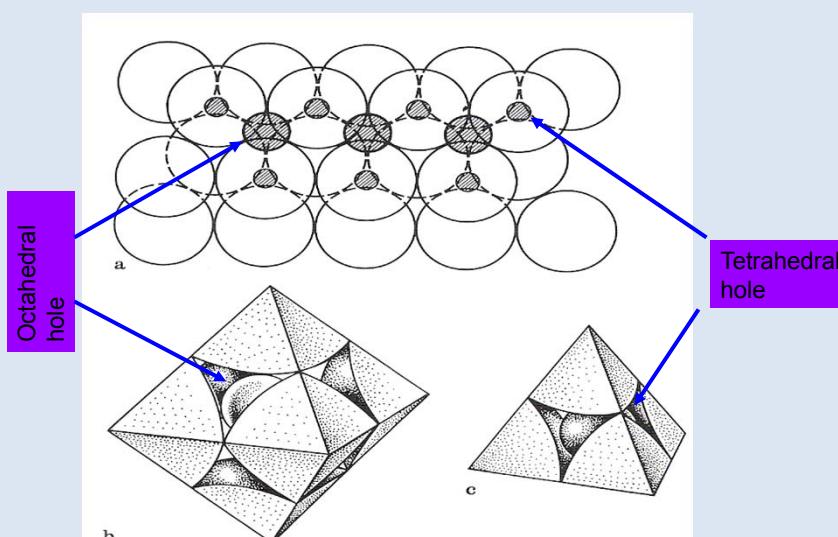
مثال: شاعهای یونی Mg^{2+} و Si^{2+} میباشد.
شکل فضائی SiO_2 را با اشاره به عدد هم‌هنگی Mg و Si تعیین کنید.

$$SiO_2 \frac{r_{Si}^{2+}}{r_O^{2-}} = \frac{0.42}{0.40} = 1.05$$

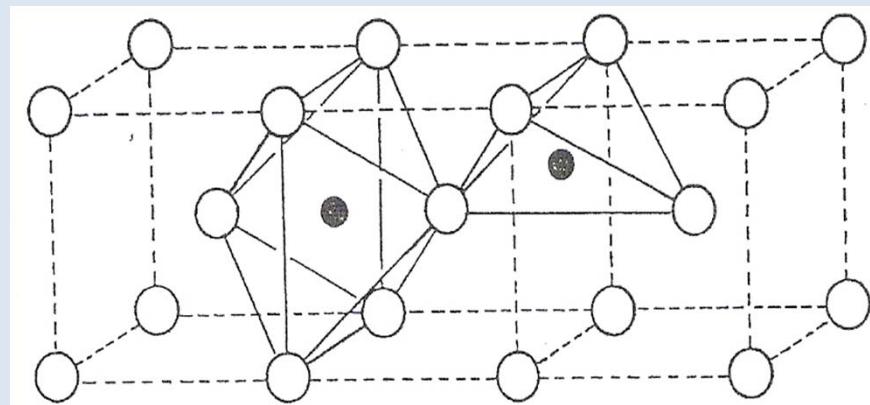
$$MgO \frac{r_{Mg}^{+2}}{r_O^{-2}} = \frac{0.66}{0.40} = 1.65$$



اتمها و یا یون‌هایی که به صورت بین‌نشین در میان اتم‌ها و یون‌های یک سلول واحد قرار می‌گیرند در داخل این فضاهای تترادهدرال و یا اکتاهدرال جای خواهند گرفت.



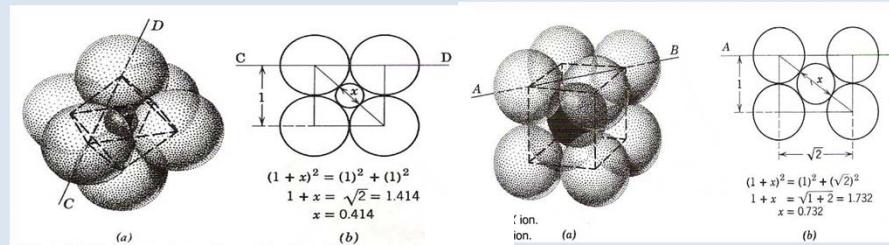
انواع فضاهای خالی تراهدرال و اکتاھدرال در آهن آلفا (فریت BCC)



تعداد فضاهای خالی تراهدرال و اکتاھدرال در BCC , FCC

in FCC	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>tetrahedral $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$ (8)</td><td>$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$</td></tr> <tr> <td>octahedral $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ (4)</td><td>$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$</td></tr> </table>	tetrahedral $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$ (8)	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$	octahedral $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ (4)	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
tetrahedral $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$ (8)	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$				
octahedral $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ (4)	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$				
in bcc	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>tetrahedral (large) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} 0$ (12)</td><td rowspan="2">midpoint of edges 00%</td></tr> <tr> <td>octahedral (small)</td><td>center of faces $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0$</td></tr> </table>	tetrahedral (large) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} 0$ (12)	midpoint of edges 00%	octahedral (small)	center of faces $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0$
tetrahedral (large) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} 0$ (12)	midpoint of edges 00%				
octahedral (small)		center of faces $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0$			

نسبت شعاع ها



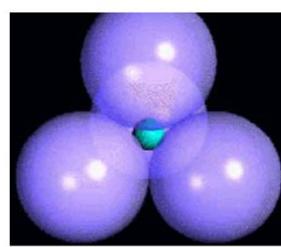
$R_{\text{Ca}}=R_{\text{Na}}$	12	fcc & hcp	Cu and Mg
$0.73 < R_{\text{Ca}}/R_{\text{Na}} < 1$	8	cube	CsCl
$0.41 < R_{\text{Ca}}/R_{\text{Na}} < 0.73$	6	octahedral	NaCl, CaCO ₃ , B in spinel
$0.22 < R_{\text{Ca}}/R_{\text{Na}} < 0.41$	4	tetrahedral	SiO ₄ , ZnS, A in spinel
$0.15 < R_{\text{Ca}}/R_{\text{Na}} < 0.22$	3	triangle	CO ₃ and BO ₃
$R_{\text{Ca}}/R_{\text{Na}} < 0.15$	2	linear	Cu ₂ O



Interstitial spaces

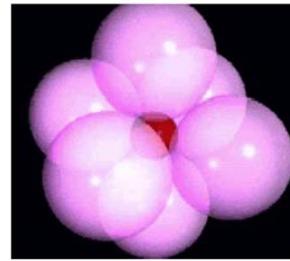
It depends on the r/R ratios,
leading to different coordination numbers

4

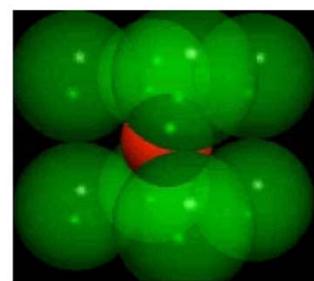


Interstitial spaces

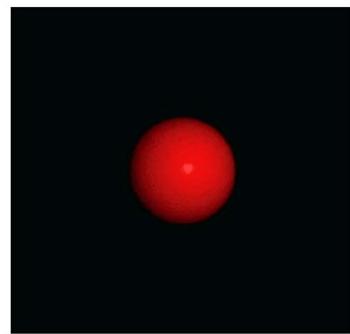
6



Interstitial spaces -8

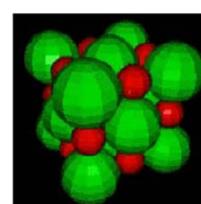


Interstitial spaces -12



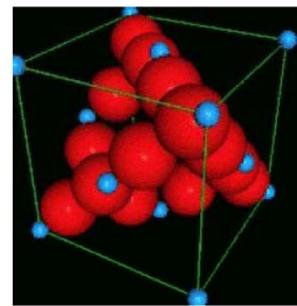
Examples

NaCl (FCC, octahedral bonding)





Examples – SiO₂



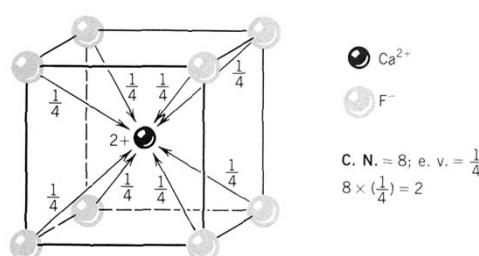
۱۰۱

Fluorite CaF₂

Cubic coordination of F⁻ around Ca

C.N. = 8; Each of the Ca²⁺ ions contributes +2/8 = +1/4 of a charge

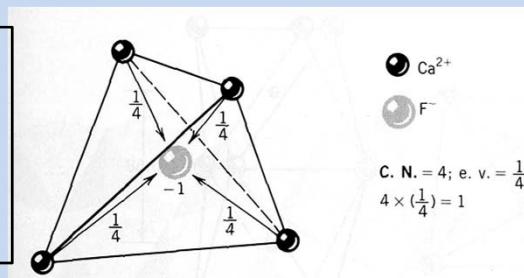
$$8 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2$$



Tetrahedral coordination of Ca²⁺ around F⁻

C.N. = 4; Each of the anions contributes -1/4 of a charge

$$4 \times -\frac{1}{4} = -1$$



۱۰۲

درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

Grossular $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$

Ca^{+2} in cubic coordination ($\text{CN} = 8$)

Al^{3+} in octahedral coordination ($\text{CN} = 6$)

Si^{+4} in tetrahedral coordination ($\text{CN} = 4$)

In order to satisfy the 2- charge on one shared oxygen atom, the oxygen must belong to:

For Ca, $2/8 = \frac{1}{4}$ 2 cubic Ca^{2+}

For Al, $3/6 = \frac{1}{2}$ 1 octahedral Al^{3+}

For Si, $4/4 = 1$ 1 tetrahedral Si^{4+}

Thus will net a total charge of: $(2 * \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$

1.0.3

درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

3rd Rule – Sharing of Polyhedral Elements I

The existence of edges, and particularly of faces, common to two anion polyhedra in a coordinated structure, decreases the stability of ionic structures.

Thus, polyhedrons tend not to share edges (and faces even more so) as this reduces the stability of the structure (see fig. 4.8)

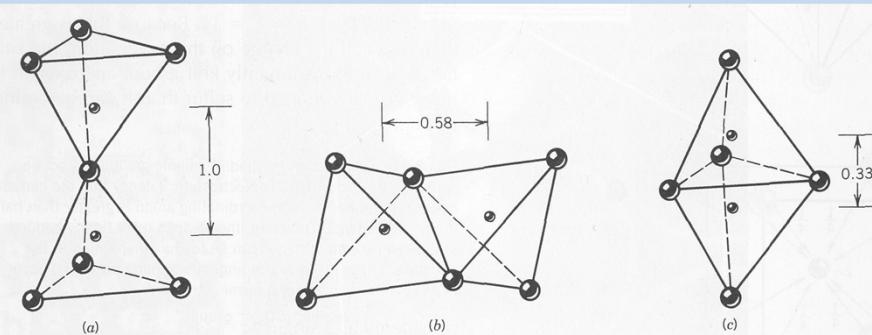
Fig 9-18 of Bloss, Crystallography and Crystal Chemistry. © MSA

1.0.4

Tetrahedrons:

- Sharing corners – common
- Sharing edges – very uncommon
- Sharing faces – never found when both tetrahedra are occupied by a cation

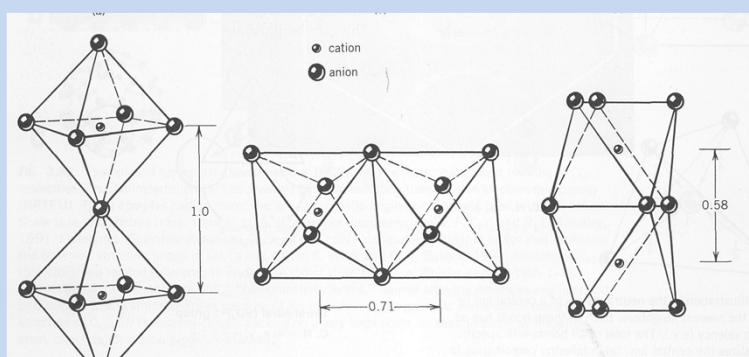
Note: the decrease in bond length leads to repulsion & distortion of the polyhedra



Octahedrons:

- Sharing corners – common
- Sharing edges – common (still large enough distance)
- Sharing faces – not that uncommon (possible because cation – cation distance is sufficiently large)

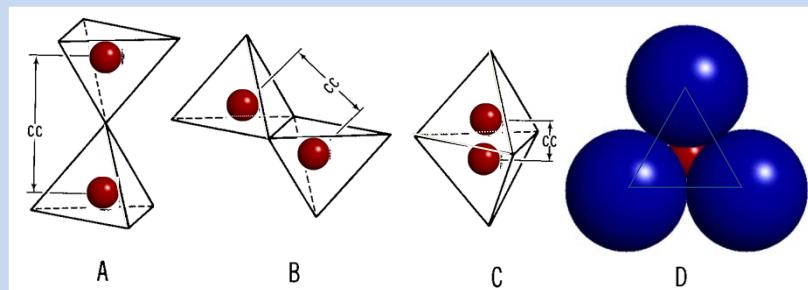
Furthermore, cations in octahedral coordination tend to have a lower charge, Mg, Fe²⁺, than those in tetrahedral coordination (Si, Al). Thus, the repulsive force is less.



4th Rule – Sharing of Polyhedral Elements II

In a crystal containing different cations, those of high valence and small coordination number tend not to share polyhedral elements with one another.

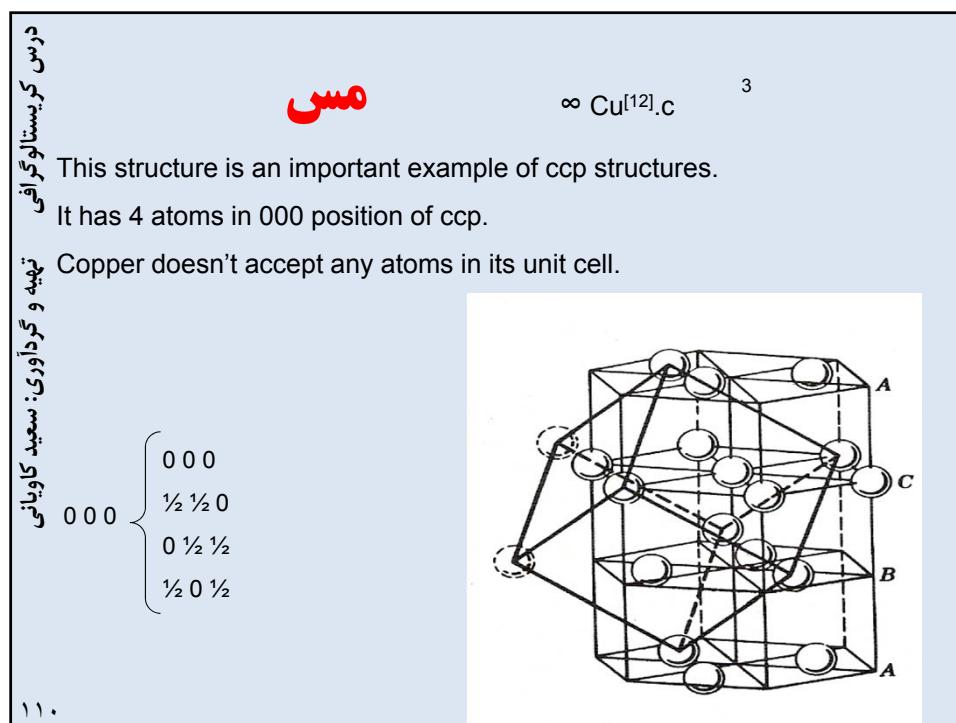
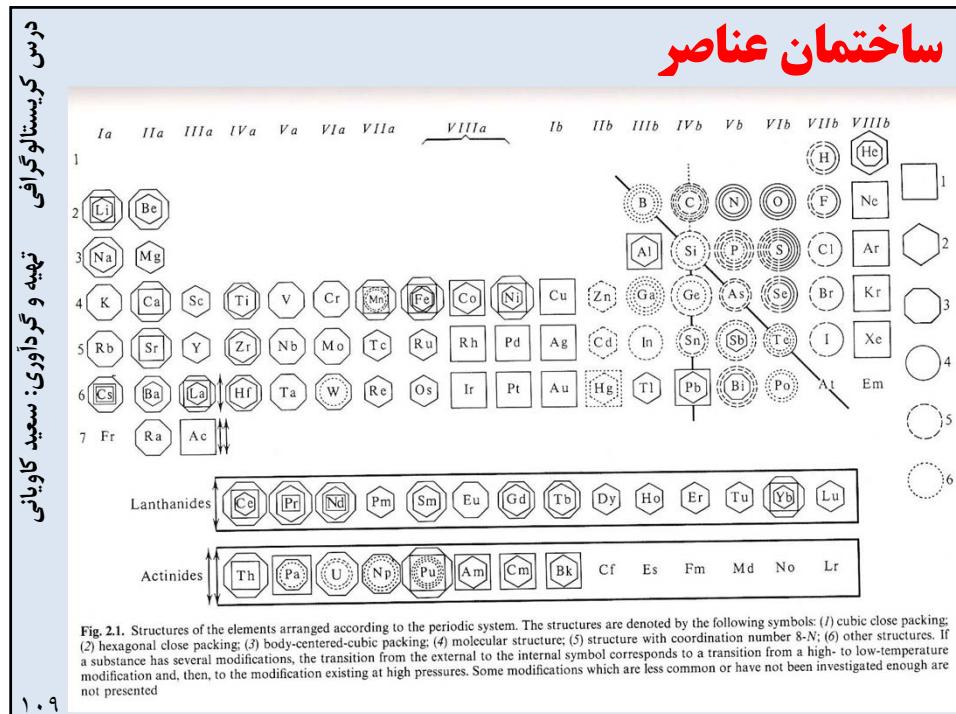
This is because of the repulsive forces)



Si^{4+} in IV coordination is very unlikely to share edges or faces

گروههای اصلی

- Metals structure
- Diamond structure
- AX types
- AX_2 types
- A_2x types
- A_2X_3 types
- $\text{A}_m\text{B}_n\text{X}_z$ types
- Derivative structures
- Structures containing anionic complex
- silicates



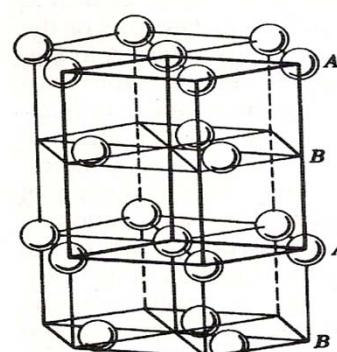
منیزیم

$$^3 \infty \text{Mg}^{[12]}.h$$

This structure is an important example of hcp structures.

It has 2 atoms in 000 position of ccp.

Magnesium structure accepts H in his octahedral holes.
The AB AB layers changes to ABAC and shown as dhcp.

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/2 \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix}$$


آهن

$$^3 \infty \text{Fe}^{[8]}.c$$

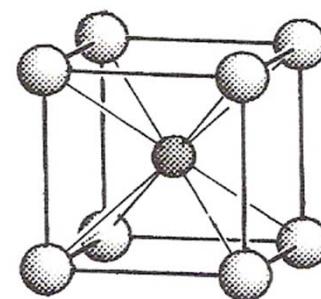
This structure is an important example of bcc structures.

It has 2 atoms in 000 position of ccp.

Iron accept atoms in its unit cell.

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix}$$

Solid solution of C in Fe:
Ferrite – C in α -Fe
Austenite – C in γ -Fe
On further C it change to Cementite
that is orthorhombic
Martensite – finally it change to
tetragonal



الماس

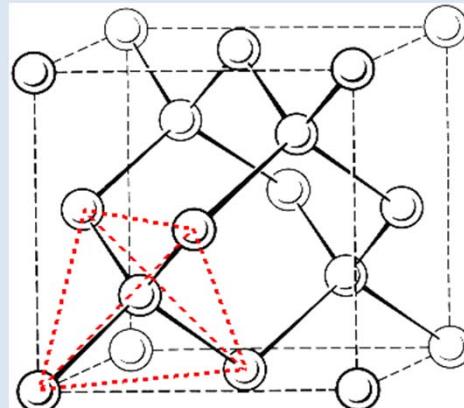
$$\infty \text{ C}^{[4].c}$$

This structure is known as diamond like structure.

It has 8 atoms that 4 atoms are in 000 position of ccp and the rest fill one-half of tetrahedral positions.

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$$

Tetrahedral positions in ccp



گرافیت

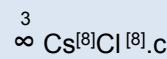
2

$$\infty \text{ C}^{[3].h}$$

Both structure is made of C, but difference is in structure.

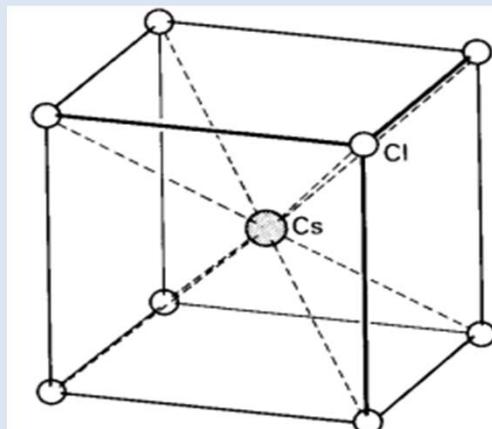
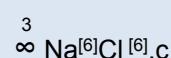
It has 4 atoms in two layer. First series are in 0 0 1/4 and another series are in 2/3 1/3 1/4.

weak van der waals bounding power is between the layers.

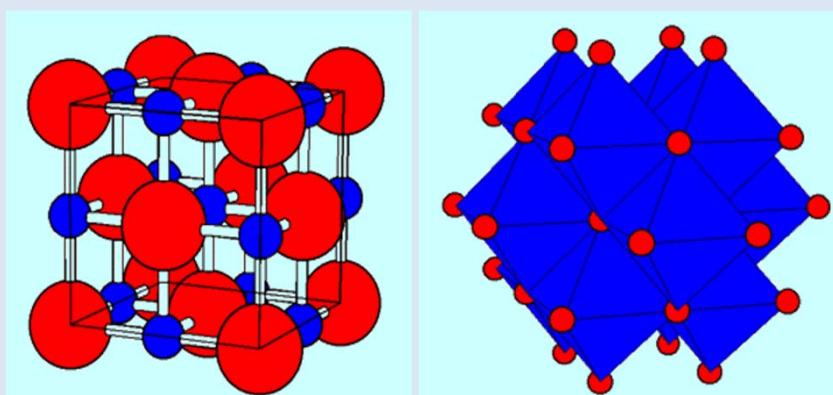
CsCl

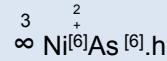
This structure is simple cubic.

It has 1 Cs atom in 000 position of sc and 1 atom in $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ position or vice versa.

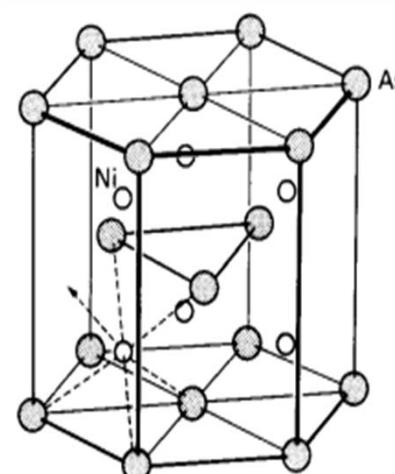
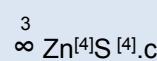
**NaCl (rock salt)**

It has ccp structure. 4 Cl atoms fill 0 0 0 position of fcc
and Na 4 atoms are in octahedral positions or vice versa.



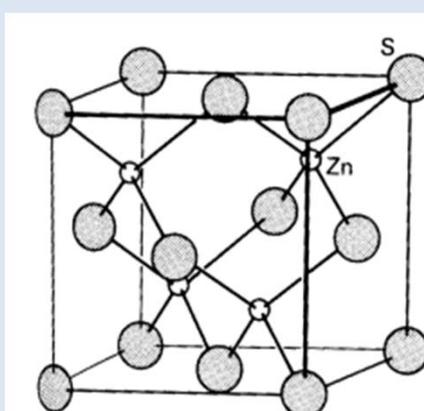
NiAs

It has hcp structure. 2 As atoms fill 0 0 0 position of hcp and Ni 2 atoms are in octahedral positions.

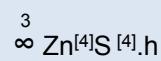
**Sphalerite**

It has ccp structure. 4 S atoms fill 0 0 0 position of fcc and Zn 4 atoms are in one-half of tetrahedral positions.

If it had one type atoms, it would be similar to diamond.

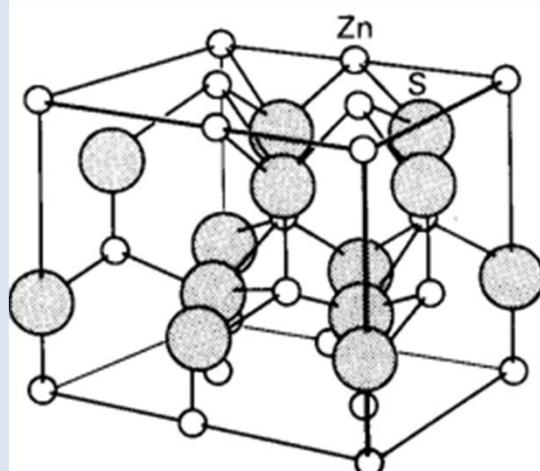


Wurtzite



It has hexagonal closest packing structure.

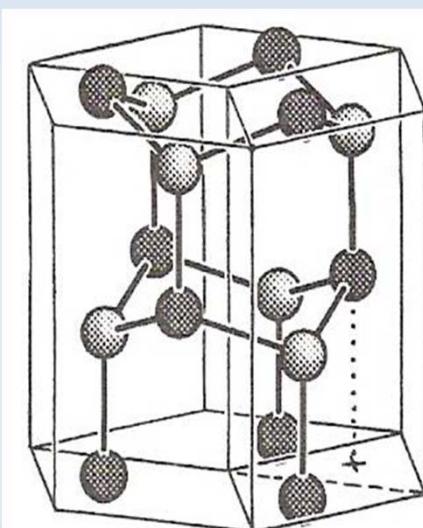
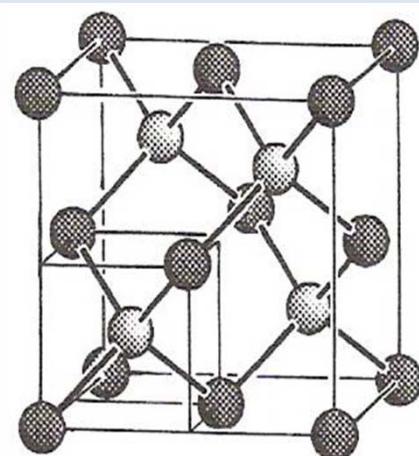
4 S atoms fill 0 0 0 position of hcp and Zn 4 atoms are in one-half of tetrahedral positions.



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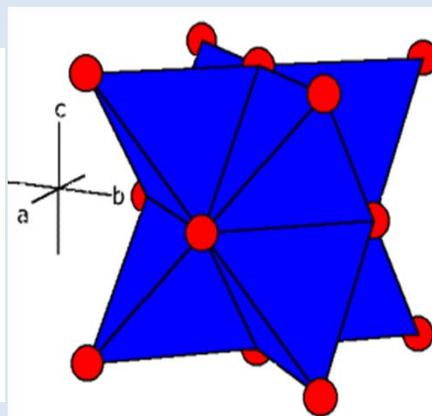
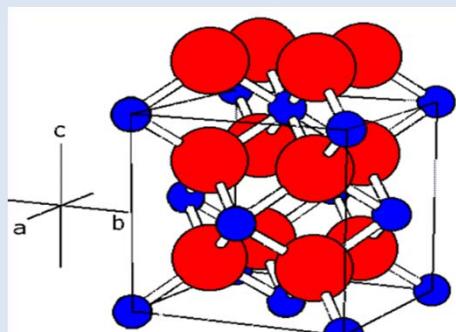
مقایسه wurtzite & sphalerite



Fluorite

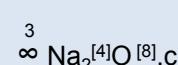


It has ccp structure. 4 Ca atoms fill 0 0 0 position of fcc and F 8 atoms are in tetrahedral positions.



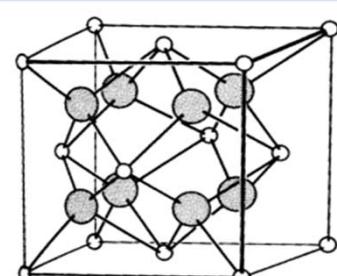
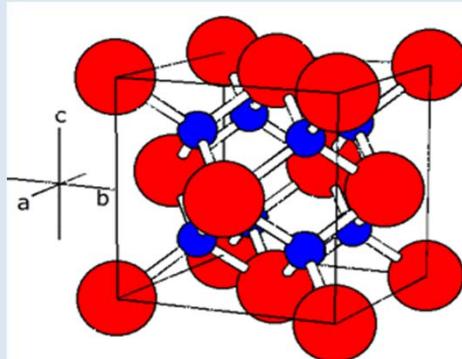
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Antifluorite (Na_2O)



It has ccp structure. 4 O atoms fill 0 0 0 position of fcc and Na 8 atoms are in tetrahedral positions.

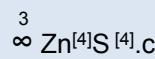
Li_2O , Li_2S and alkali metals oxides, selenides and tellurides.



fluorite

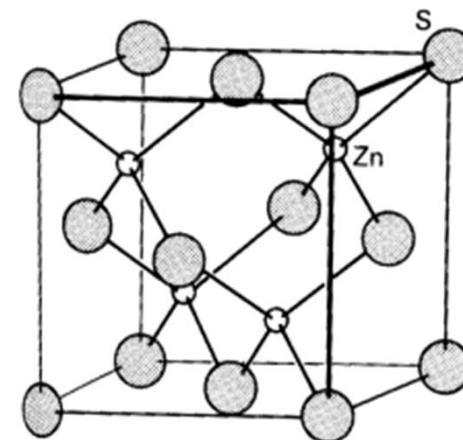
۱۲۲

Sphalerite



It has CCP structure. 4 S atoms fill 0 0 0 position of fcc and Zn 4 atoms are in one-half of tetrahedral positions.

If it had one type atoms, it would be similar to diamond.

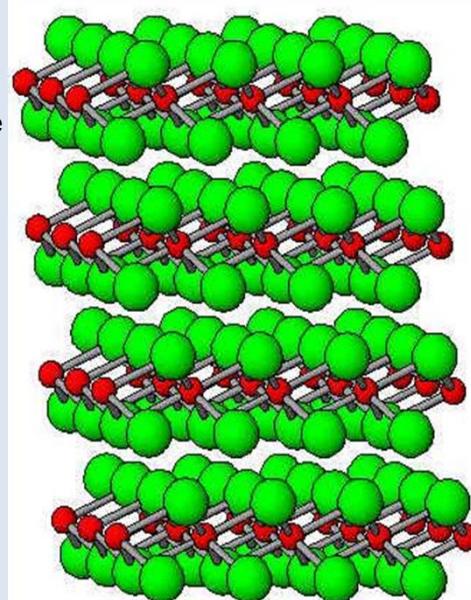


CdCl_2

It has rhombohedral or fcc structure.

Cl atoms fill 0 0 0 position of rhombohedron and Cd atoms are in one-half of octahedral positions.

But in real structure a row of octahedral sites is empty and next row is full, then it form a sandwich of AcB AcB or XmX XmX.



CdI₂

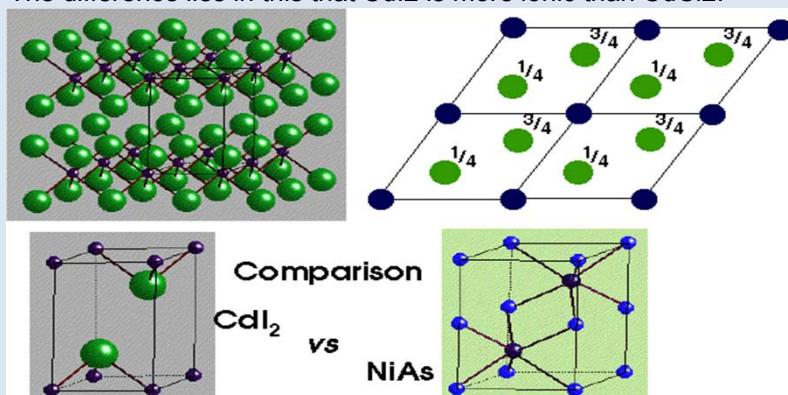
$$\infty \text{Cd}^{[6]} \text{I}_2^{[3]}.R^3$$

It has rhombohedral or fcc structure.

Cl atoms fill 0 0 0 position of rhombohedr and I atoms are in one-half of octahedral positions.

But in real structure a row of octahedral sites is empty and next row is full, then it form a sandwich of AcB AcB or XmX XmX.

The difference lies in this that CdI₂ is more ionic than CdCl₂.

**TiO₂**

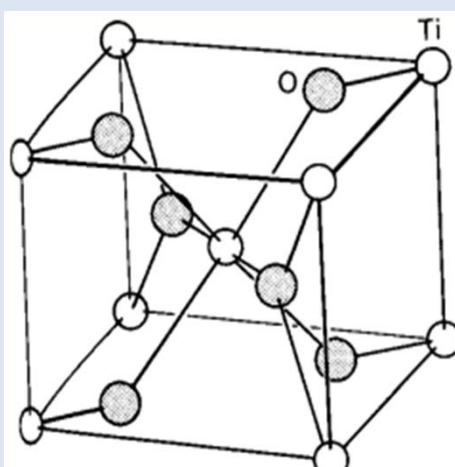
$$\infty \text{Ti}^{[6]} \text{O}_2^{[3]}.t^3$$

It's in tetragonal system.

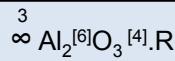
Ti atoms fill 0 0 0 and 1/2 1/2 positions of bct and 6 O atoms have octahedral coordination around each Ti atoms.

There are three polymorphous of TiO₂:

In rutile coordination octahedrons share two edges and is more stable. Brukite shares 3 and anatase shares 4 edges.

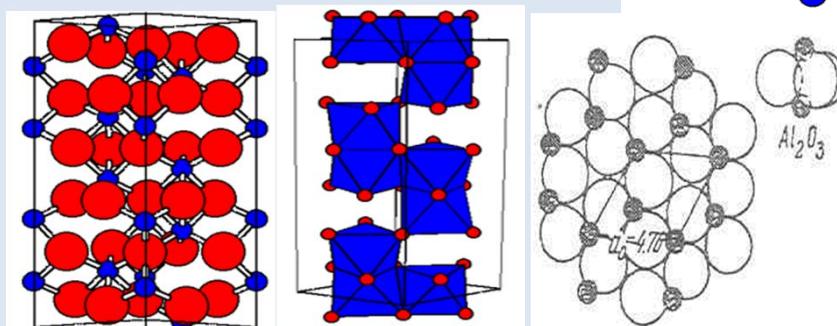
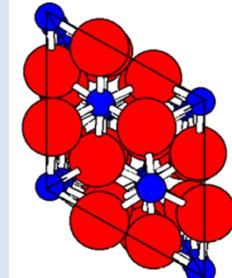


Alumina

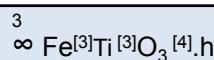


It's in rhombohedral system. O atoms fill 0 0 0 positions of hcp and Al atoms fill 2/3 of octahedral positions. In fact 3 O atoms make a plane that 2 Al atoms places on two side of the plane. A3 axis is perpendicular to this plane.

There're three polymorphous of Al_2O_3 (α , β and γ). α is more stable than the other in the nature. β is hexagonal and γ is cubic.

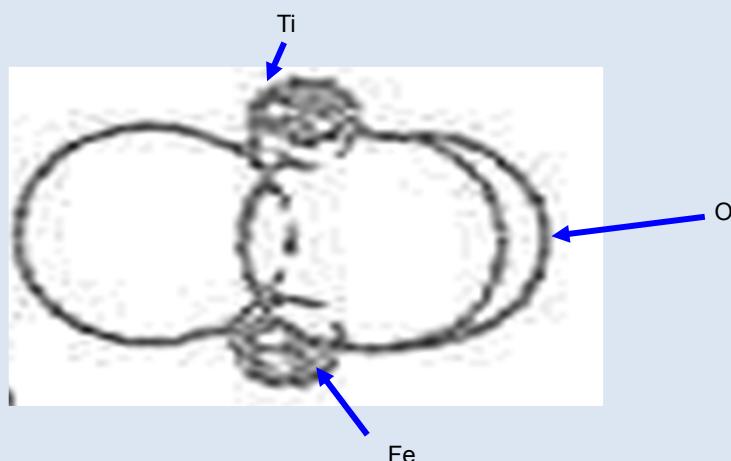


Ilmenite



It's in rhombohedral system.

Each Al atoms is changed with Fe and Ti alternatively.



CaTiO₂ (perovskite)

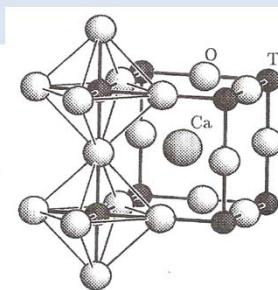
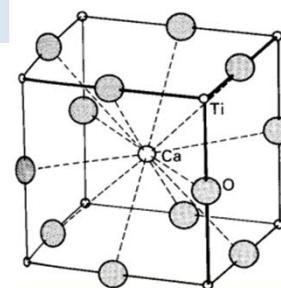
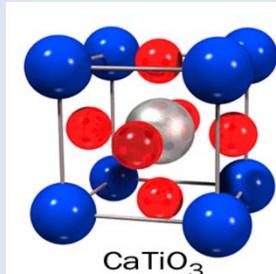


It's important example of perovskite group.

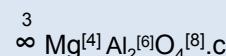
It has two type structure in simple cubic lattice as follow:

A type: Ti at corners, Ca at body and O at mid point of edges

B type: Ca at corners, Ti at body and O at face centers



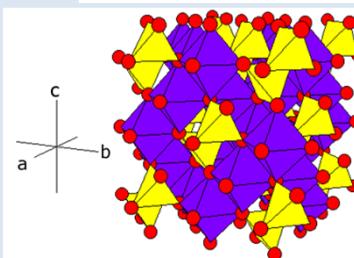
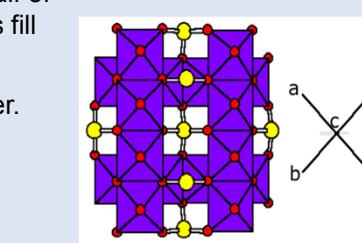
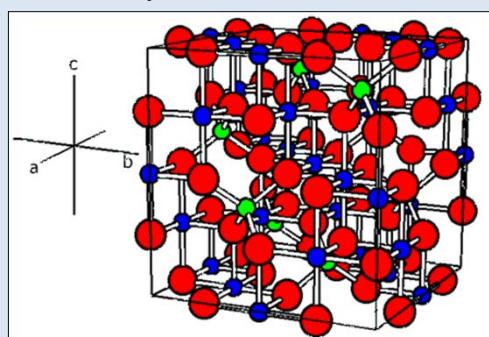
MgAl₂O₄ (spinel)



It's important example of spinel group. This structure is known by distorted ccp.

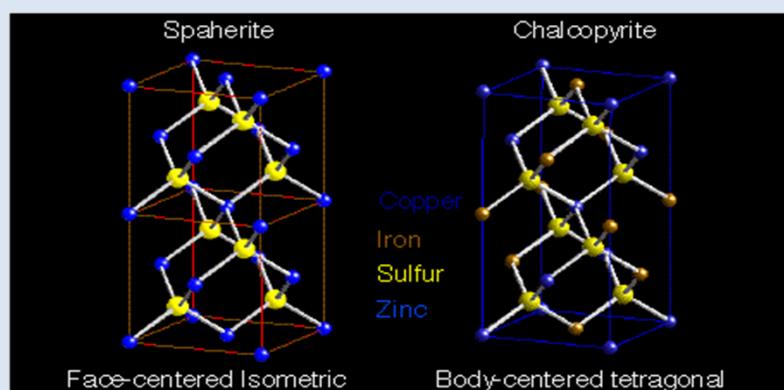
O atoms occupy framework of fcc, one-half of octahedral holes fill with Al and Mg atoms fill 1/8 tetrahedral holes.

For stability two lattice share to each other.



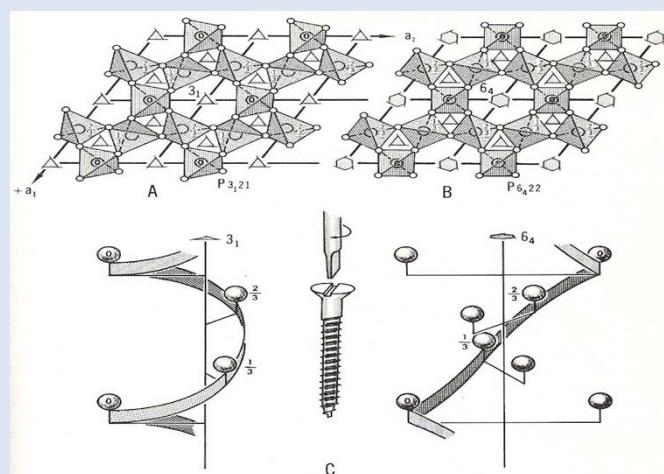
Derivative structures

- Structures that symmetry of space group is sub-division or similar to original lattice.
- In substitutional type some atoms occupy original atoms sites. In chalcopyrite Cu and Fe each occupy one-half of the Zn sites.



Derivative structures

- Another type can be seen when a little change in atoms sites occur. This change have effect on symmetry. The best example is α and β -quartz.



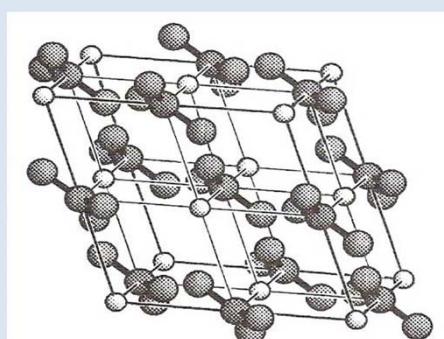
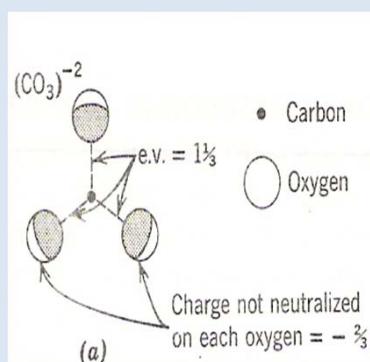
Structures containing anionic complex

- When cations with big charges surrounded by low strength anions, powerful bounding groups form.
- At this structures bounding force of anion groups is powerful than the other and are anisodesmic with them.
- Bulk charge of structure is unique and crystal overall is isodesmic.
- Crystals like carbonates, nitrates, borates and sulfates have this structure.

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Calcite structure

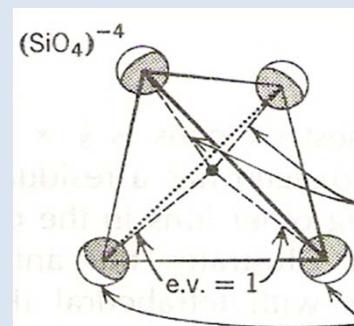
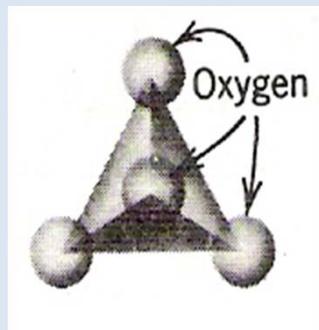
- Bounding force inside the complex is more than between complex and other ions. Electrostatic valency (e.v.) in calcite between C and O in anionic complex is $1/3 \times 4 = 1\frac{1}{3}$, then each O have $2/3$ exceed charge.



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Silicates

- Contain Si and Al and are the most abundant minerals in the earth.
- SiO_4 is framework of silicates and has compact structure.
- Al can substitute in si sites to form AlO_4 tetrahedr, that is a little bigger.
- 7 principal group of silicates are discussed later.

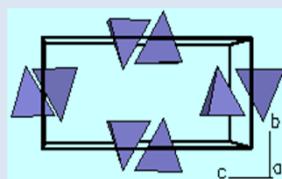


silicates

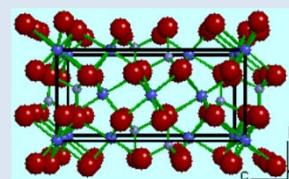
Class	Arrangement of SiO_4 tetrahedra (central Si^{4+} not shown)	Unit composition	Mineral example			
Nesosilicates		$(\text{SiO}_4)^{-4}$	Olivine, $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$			
Sorosilicates		$(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)^{-6}$	Hemimorphite, $\text{Zn}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$			
Cyclosilicates		$(\text{Si}_3\text{O}_10)^{-12}$	Beryl, $\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_18$			
Inosilicates (single chain)		$(\text{SiO}_3)^{-2}$	Pyroxene e.g. Enstatite, MgSiO_3			
Phyllosilicates		$(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_11)^{-6}$	Amphibole e.g. Anthophyllite, $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})_2$			
Tectosilicates		$(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5)^{-2}$	Mica e.g. Phlogopite, $\text{KMg}_3(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_10)(\text{OH})_2$			
		$(\text{SiO}_2)^0$	High cristobalite, SiO_2			

Nesosilicates

- We can see each is isolated from the other. Because the structure possesses isolated silicate tetrahedra, olivine is called an ***nesosilicate*** or island silicate.
- High atomic packing and hardness, lacking of cleavage, equidimension crystals are specification of this group.



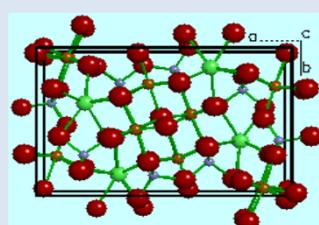
The crystal structure of olivine ($(\text{Fe}, \text{Mg})_2\text{SiO}_4$).



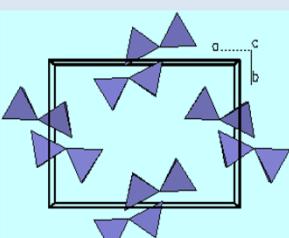
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sorosilicates

- we can see each tetrahedra is linked at a corner to form pairs. Because the structure possesses double island silicate tetrahedra, is called ***sorosilicates***.
- More than 70 minerals there aren't in this group and most of them are rare.
- Epidote group is the most important mineral of this group.



The crystal structure of Ilvaite ($\text{CaFe}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8(\text{OH})$).



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Chain silicates

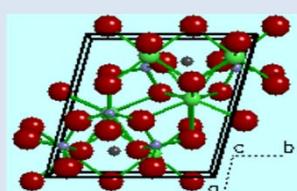
- **Inosilicates** are two groups single and double chain.
- They are similar to each other in more things like:
- Crystallize in orthorhombic and monoclinic system.
- The length of c axis are similar (about 5\AA)
- Similar cations exist in both.
- They have solid solution series with Fe, Ca and Mg end members.

Inosilicates

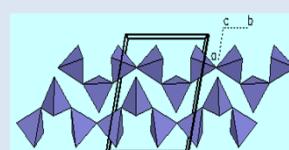
we can see each tetrahedra is linked to two others at the corners to form single chains.

Because the structure possesses parallel single chains of silicate tetrahedra, pectolite is called an *inosilicate (single chain)*.

This type of structure is represented by the *pyroxenes*.

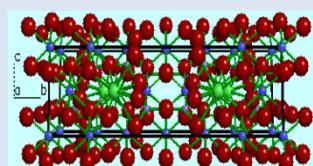


The crystal structure of Pectolite ($\text{Ca}_2\text{NaH}(\text{SiO}_3)_3$).

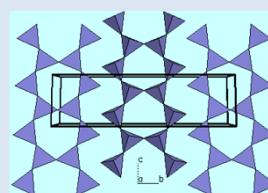


Inosilicates

- Each tetrahedra is linked at the corners to form double chains.
- Because the structure possesses parallel double chains of silicate tetrahedra, tremolite is called an *inosilicate (double chain)*.
- This type of structure is represented by the *amphiboles*.

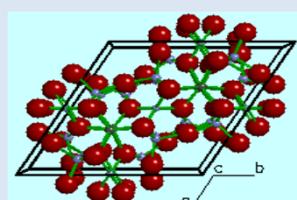


The crystal structure of Tremolite
 $(Ca_2Mg_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2)$

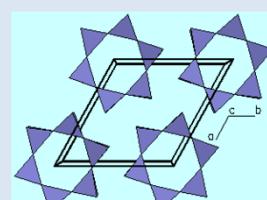


Cyclosilicate

- Tetrahedras are linked at the corners to form rings.
- Because the structure possesses isolated rings of silicate tetrahedra, they called *cyclosilicates*.
- The best example for this group is Beryl.

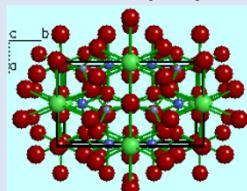


The crystal structure of Beryl $(Be_3Al_2(Si_6O_{18}))$.

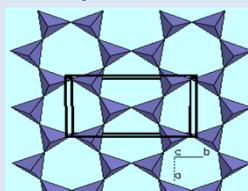


Phyllosilicates

- Each tetrahedra is linked at three corners to form a sheet.
- Because the structure possesses parallel sheets of silicate tetrahedra, biotite is called an **phyllosilicate**.
- This type of structure is represented by the *micas*.
- They are platy, have flexibility and low density.
- Their classification is based on chemical property and geometry of octahedral layers.

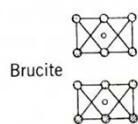


The crystal structure of Biotite
 $(K(Mg, Fe)_3(AlSi_3O_{10})(OH)_2)$



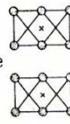
Phyllosilicates

Trioctahedral

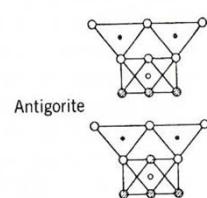


Brucite

Di-octahedral



Gibbsite

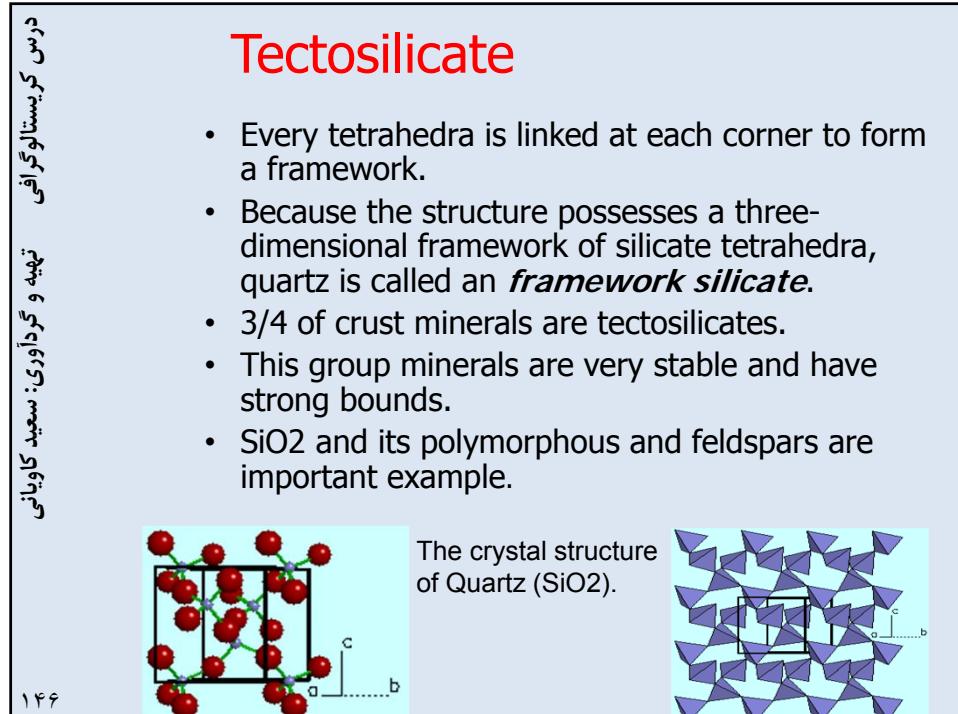
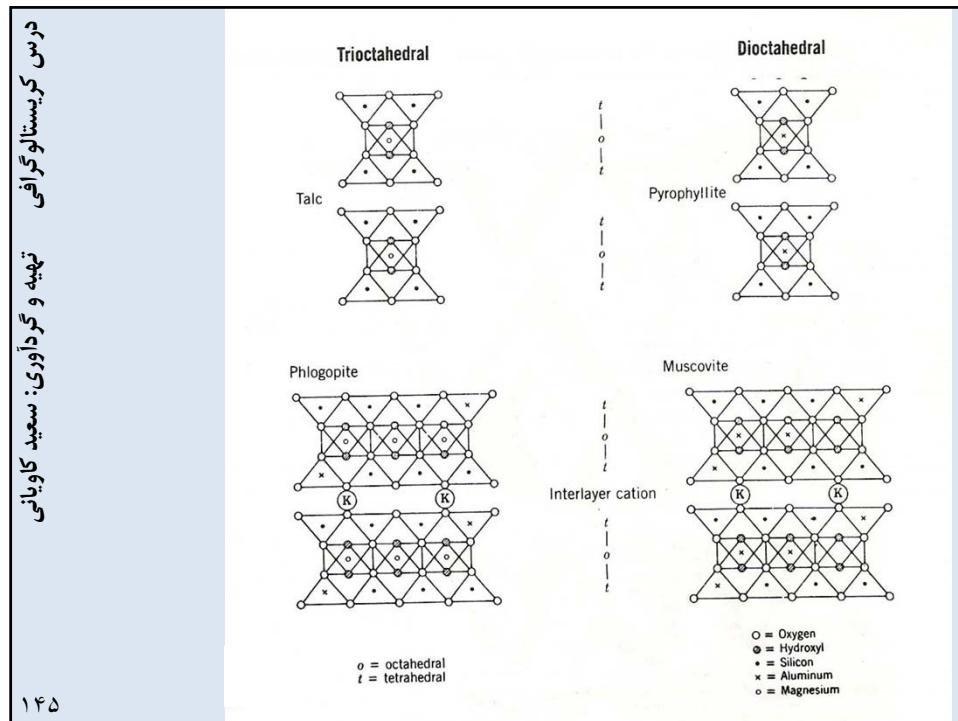


Antigorite

Kaolinite

\circ = Oxygen
 \ominus = Hydroxyl
 \bullet = Silicon
 \times = Aluminum
 \circ = Magnesium

Legend:
o
t

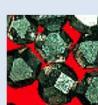


Super lattices

- Some crystals have two order in different condition.
- PbZrTiO_3 (PZT)-a periodic tilt angle of BO_3 octahedr is seen, on heating the tilt remove.
- AuCu_3 -at low T Au occupy corners and Cu centre of faces, on heating atoms keep accidental distribution.
- β -Brass
- etc...

Crystals as Building Blocks

- Some engineering applications require single crystals:
 - diamond single crystals for abrasives
 - turbine blades
- Properties of crystalline materials often related to crystal structure.
 - Ex: Quartz fractures more easily along some crystal planes than others.



درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

أنواع تقارن

(a) Rotation (b) Reflection (c) Center of Symmetry (d) Rotation with Inversion

دورانی انعکاسی مرکزی دورانی - معکوس

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درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

تقارن : انعکاسی

- Reflection (m)** - produced by a mirror plane that passes through a crystal structure so the pattern on one side is a mirror image of the pattern on the other. (symmetry over a plane)
 - How many mirror planes do these crystals have?

Both have 3!

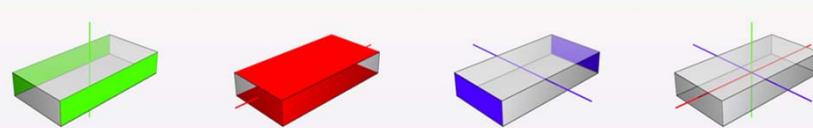
So notation is $3m$

MIRROR PLANES

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قارن: دورانی

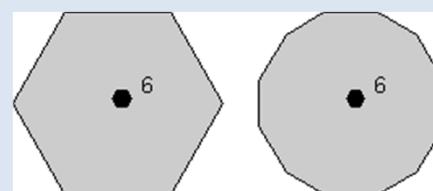
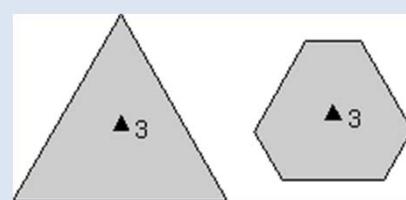
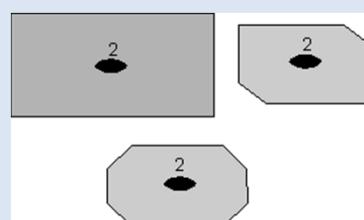
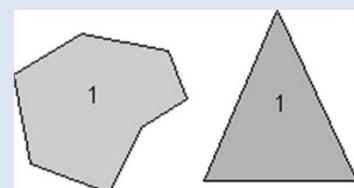
- **Rotation (A)**- rotational symmetry involves repeating a motif by a set of uniform rotations around an axis. (symmetry about an axis)
 - Repeating the pattern every 120° of rotation means 3-fold symmetry.
 - Every $60^\circ = 6$ -fold symmetry
 - Denoted as $\#A_x$ where $x=x$ fold rotational symmetry



Orthorhombic- 3 axes of 2-fold symmetry, so notation is $3A_2$

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قارن: دورانی



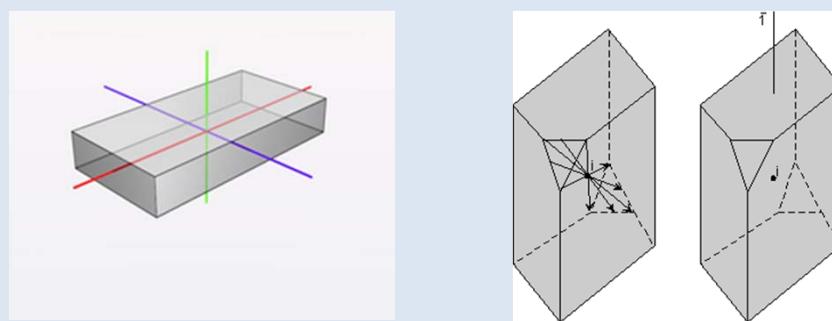
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تقارن: معکوس

- Inversion (i) - also known as center symmetry. Any line drawn through the origin will find identical features equidistant from the origin on the opposite side.

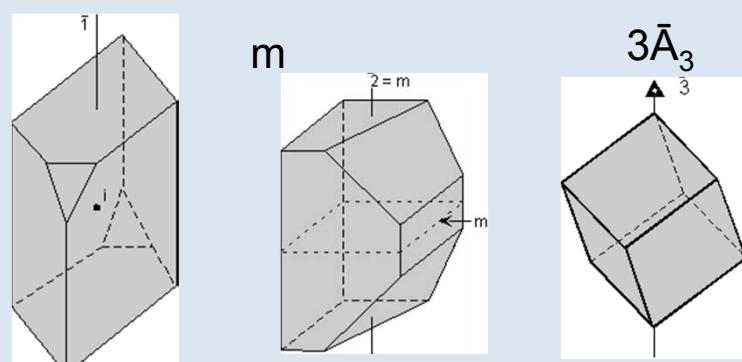
Both of these crystals have center symmetry (i)



تقارن: دورانی-معکوس

- Rotoinversion (\bar{A}_x) - involves a rotation and inversion to repeat a pattern
 - Denoted as $\# \bar{A}_x$ where $x=x$ fold rotational symmetry
 - Note $\bar{A}_1 = i$ and $\bar{A}_2 = m$

i



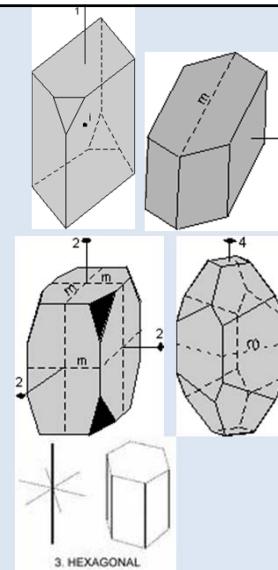
قارن

- The 32 crystal classes represent the 32 possible combinations of symmetry operations.
- Each crystal class will have crystal faces that uniquely define the symmetry of the class.
- These faces, or groups of faces are called crystal forms.

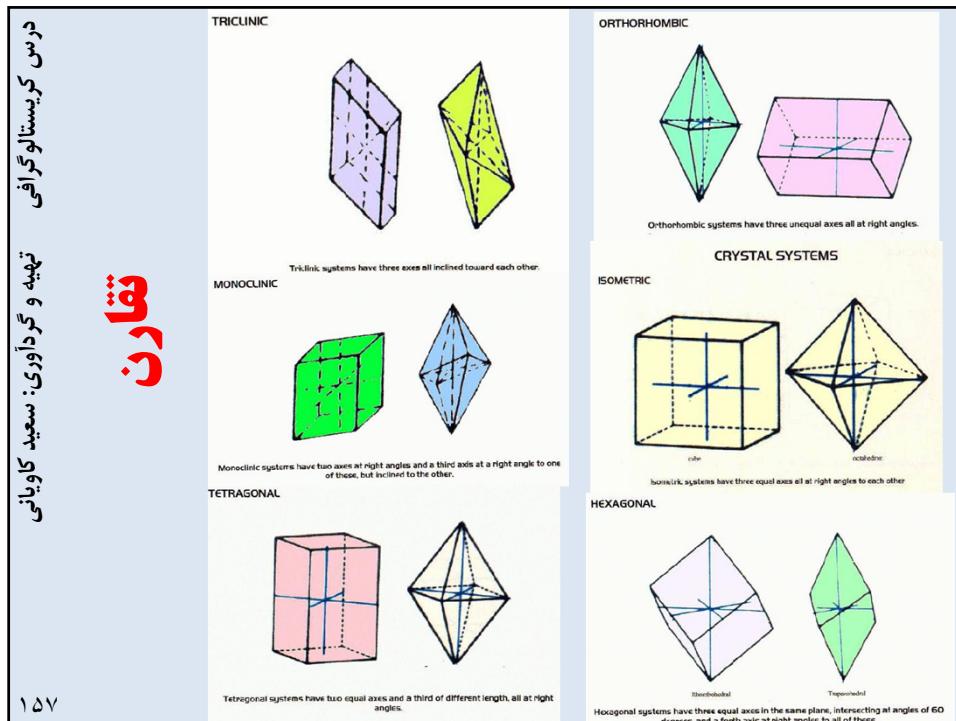
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قارن

- Note that the 32 crystal classes are divided into 6 crystal systems.
- The Triclinic System has only 1-fold or 1-fold rotoinversion axes.
- The Monoclinic System has only mirror plane(s) or a single 2-fold axis.
- The Orthorhombic System has only two fold axes or a 2-fold axis and 2 mirror planes.
- The Tetragonal System has either a single 4-fold or 4-fold rotoinversion axis.
- The Hexagonal System has no 4-fold axes, but has at least 1 6-fold or 3-fold axis.
- The Isometric System has either 4 3-fold axes or 4 3-fold rotoinversion axes.



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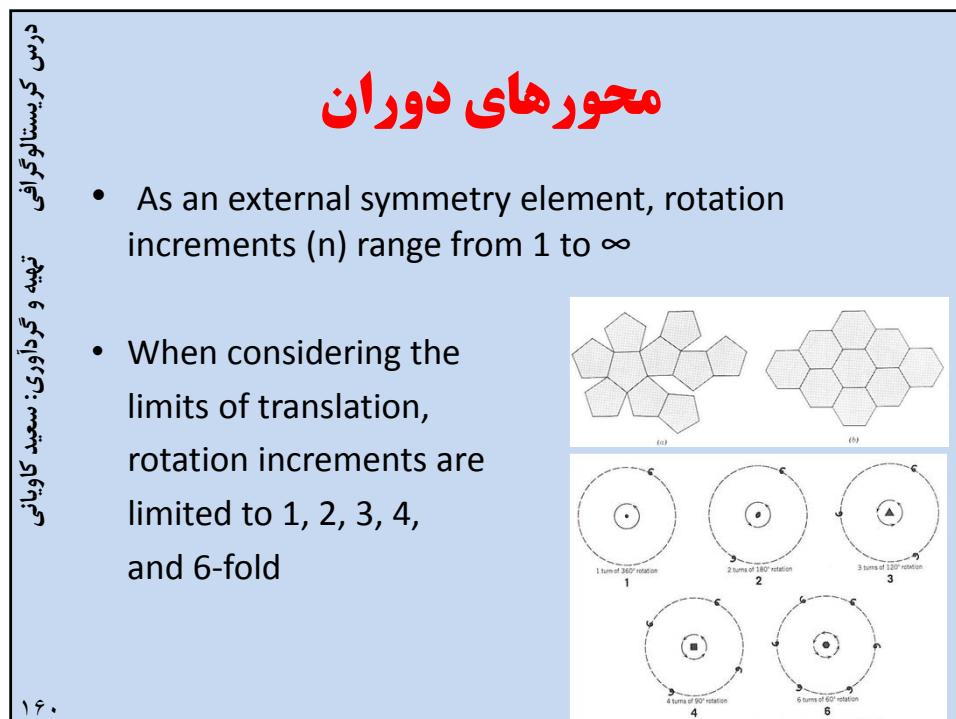
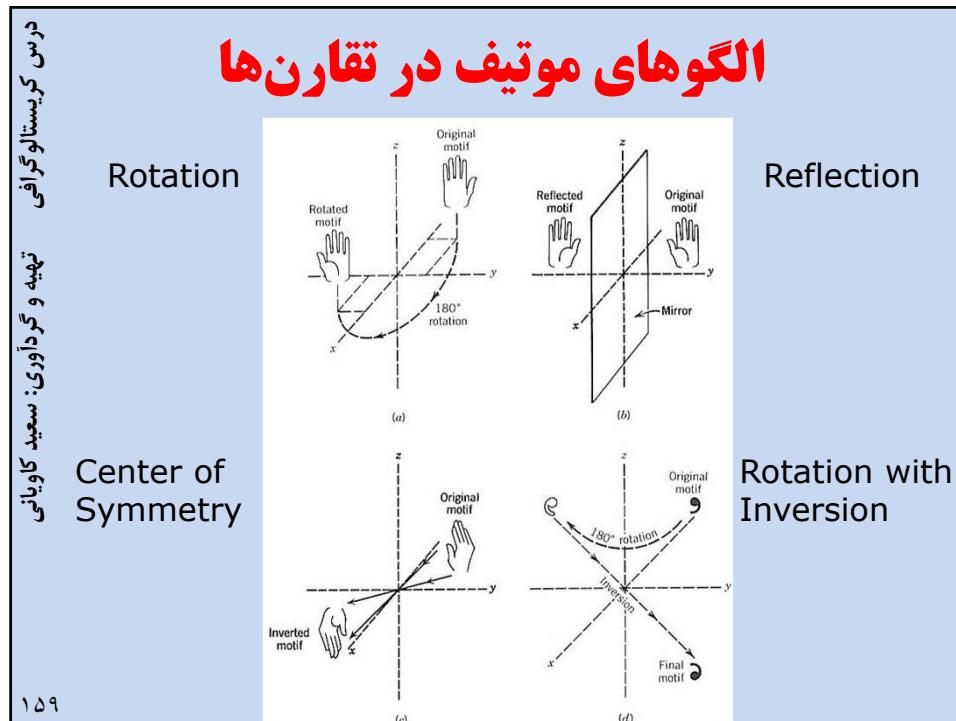


درس گریستالوگرافی - تُبیه و گردآوری: سبید گاویانی

چگونگی نشان دادن تقارن‌ها با استفاده از علائم

Symmetry Operation	Symmetry Symbol	Hermann-Mauguin Symbol
Mirror	m	m
Rotation Axis	A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_6	1,2,3,4,6
Rotoinversion Axis	$\bar{A}_1=i, \bar{A}_2, \bar{A}_3, \bar{A}_4, \bar{A}_6$	1,2,3,4,6

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درس گریستالوگرافی - تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

تقارن دورانی - معکوس

Rotation with Inversion (Rotoinversion)

Equivalent to other symmetry operations

(a) Rotoinversion (Equivalent to center of symmetry) (b) Projection of motifs on equatorial plane (c) Equatorial plane with projected motifs

(d) (Equivalent to a mirror plane) (e) (Equivalent to a 3-fold rotation + center of symmetry) (f) (Equivalent to a 3-fold rotation axis with a mirror plane \perp to axis)

(g) (Equivalent to a 3-fold rotation axis with a mirror plane \perp to axis) (h) (Original motif above) (i) (Original motif below)

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Equivalent to Center of Symmetry

محورهای چندگانه تقارن دورانی

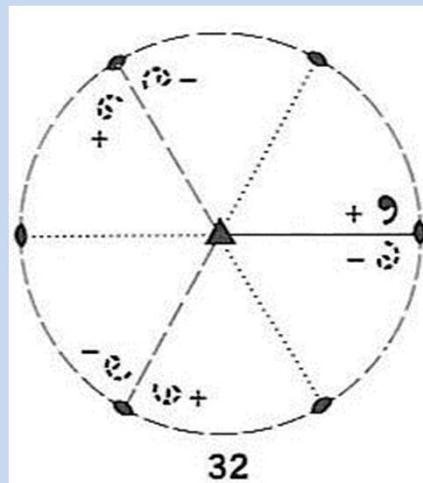
- Axes at 90° (except 3-fold axes in cubic symmetry at $54^\circ 44'$)
- Axes intersect at point
- Possible symmetry combinations: 422, 622, 222, 32, 23, 432

(a) 4 (b) 422 (c) 622

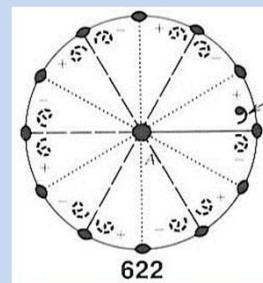
(d) (e)

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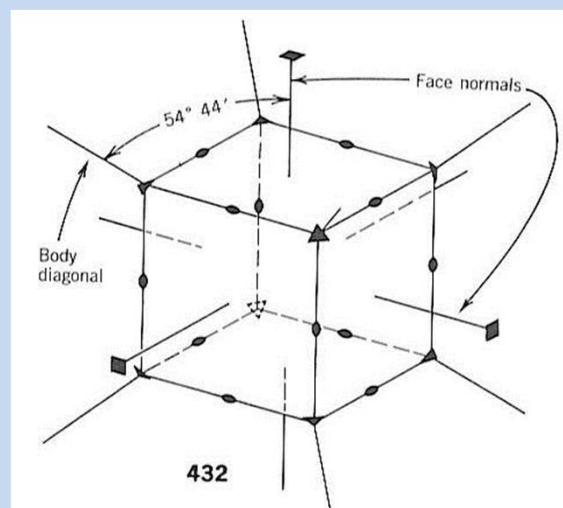
محورهای چندگانه تقارن دورانی



- motif projections do not require a second set of 2-fold axes



محورهای چندگانه تقارن دورانی در مکعب



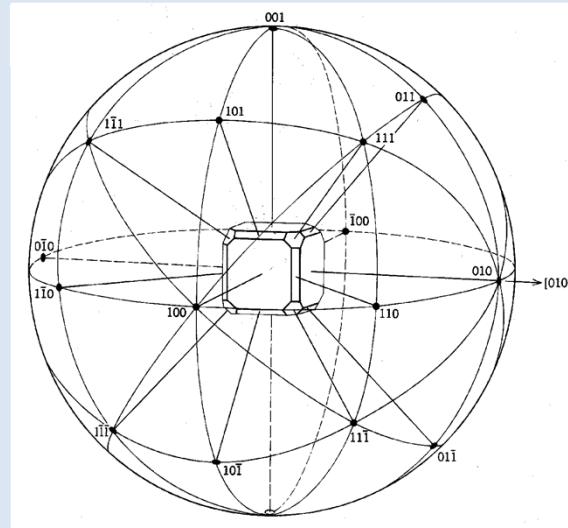
- 432 Point Group

تصویر استریوگرافیک

برای نشان دادن فضای سه بعدی به صورت دو بعدی

A cubic xl like our model

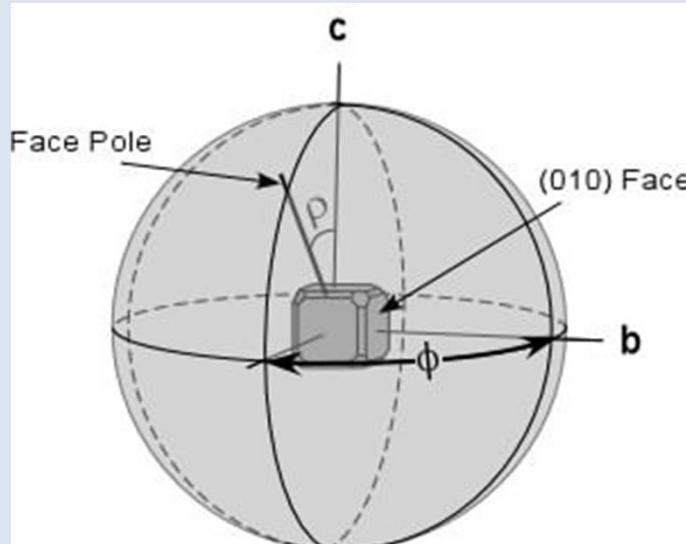
Note poles
(normals to xl
face planes)



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تصویر استریوگرافیک

برای نشان دادن فضای سه بعدی به صورت دو بعدی



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تصویر استریوگرافیک

درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

Gray plane =
Equatorial Plane

Want to use it
as our 2-D
representation
and project our
spherical poles
back to it

This is a 2-D
stereographic
projection

Fig 6.5 of Klein (2002)
Manual of Mineral
Science, John Wiley and
Sons

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تصویر استریوگرافیک

درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

D and E are **spherical**
D' and E' are **stereographic**

Distance $GD' = f(\rho)$
as $\rho \rightarrow 90^\circ$ $D' \rightarrow G$
as $\rho \rightarrow 0^\circ$ $D' \rightarrow O$

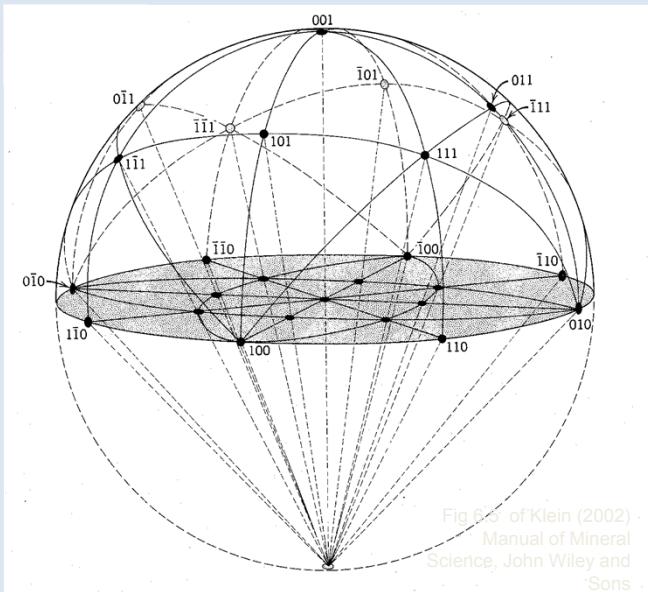
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تصویر استریوگرافیک

We can thus use the angles and calculate the 2-D distances from the center to find the stereographic poles directly

Or we can use special graph paper and avoid the calculation

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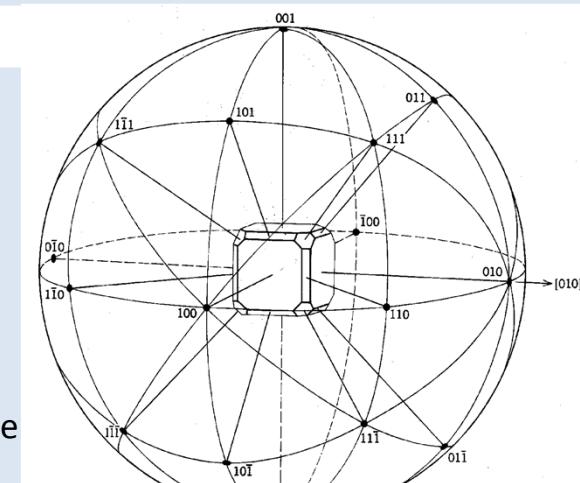
تصویر استریوگرافیک و تعیین صفحات هم منطقه

$(\bar{1}\bar{1}1)$ (100) (111)
 (011) $(\bar{1}00)$ all coplanar
(= zone)

Thus all poles in a zone are on the same great circle!!

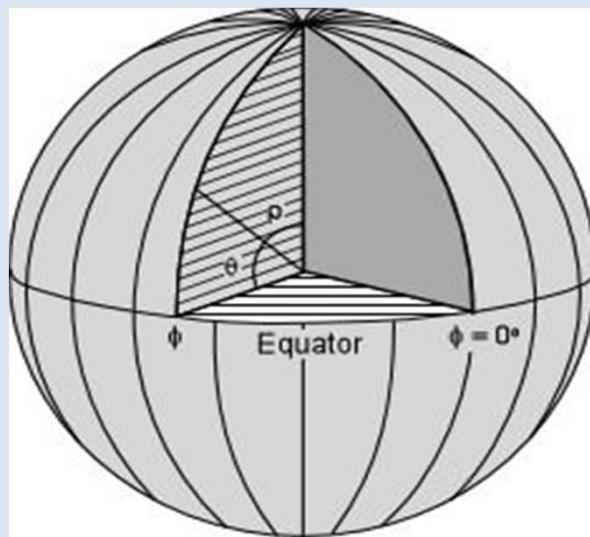
How do we find the zone axis??

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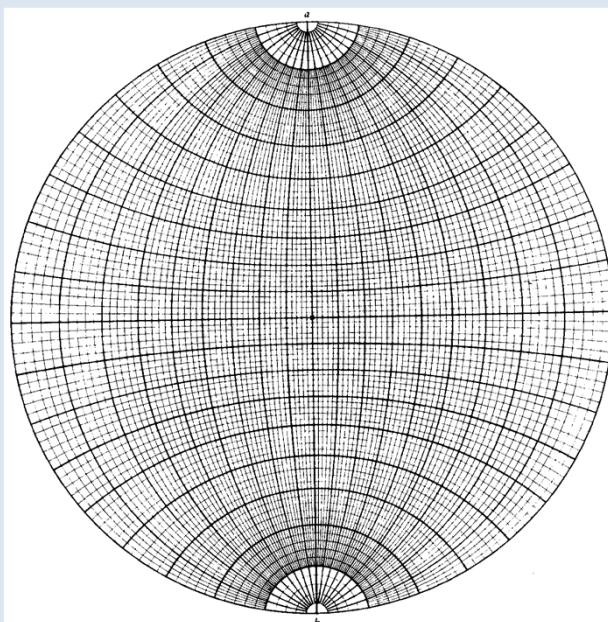
مدارها و نصف النهارها

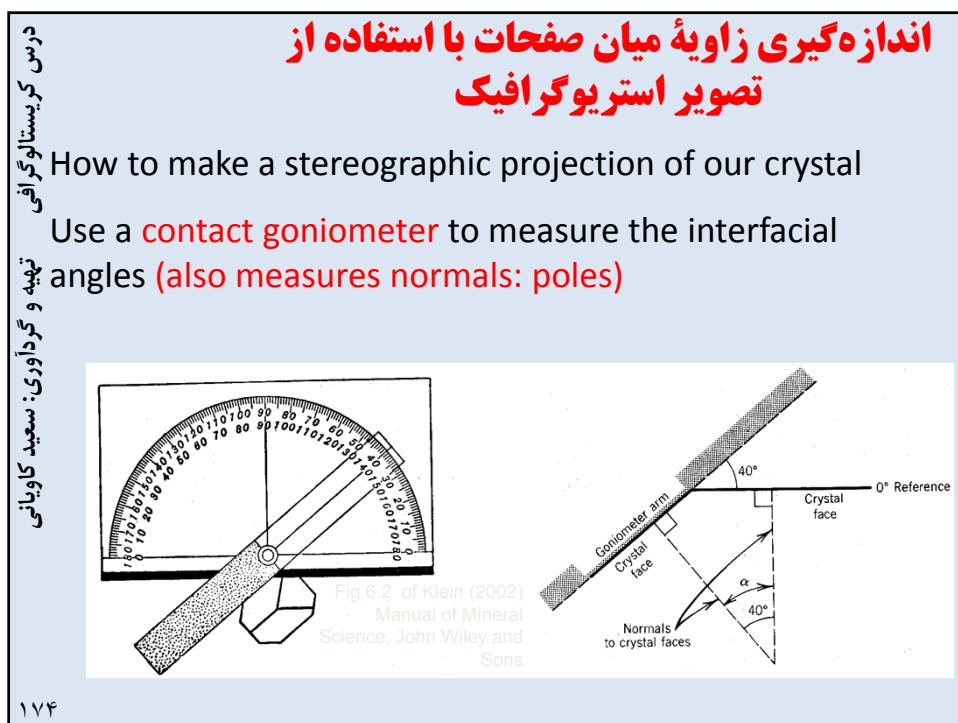
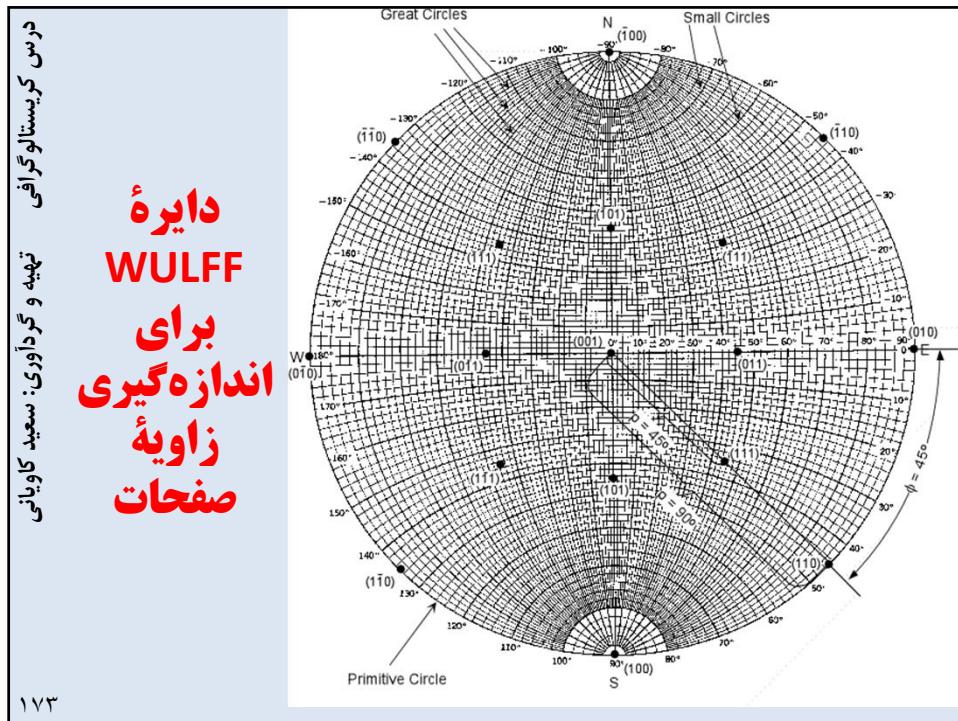
دو زاویه مهم عبارتند از: ρ و ϕ



دایره WULFF برای اندازه‌گیری زاویه صفحات

Combines
great circles
and small
circles in 2°
increments



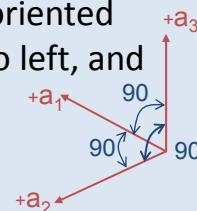


Plot Cardboard Model

Isometric System (p. 93)

Crystallographic Axes

"The crystal forms of classes of the isometric system are referred to three axes of equal length that make right angles with each other. Because the axes are identical, they are interchangeable, and all are designated by the letter a. When properly oriented, one axis, a_1 , is horizontal and oriented front to back, a_2 is horizontal and right to left, and a_3 is vertical."

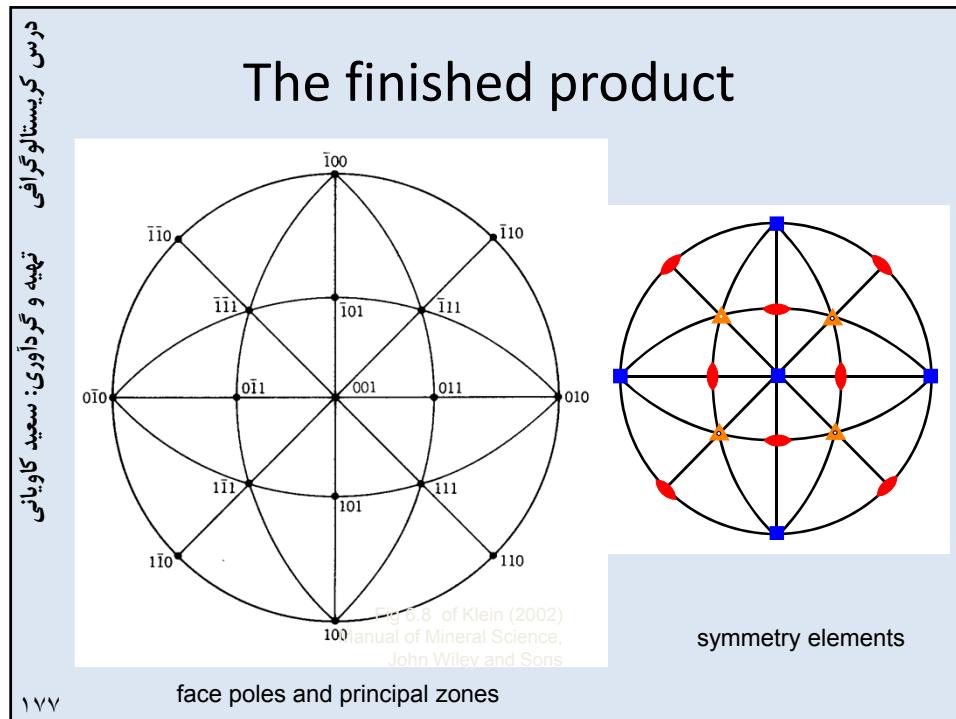


Plot (100) (001) (010) (110) (101) (011):

- = top half
- = bottom half

How plot (111) ?

- Plot (110) & then plot (111) between (110) and (001)
 $(110) \angle (111) = 36.5^\circ$
 - go in from primitive
- No measure technique:
 (111) must lie between (110) & (001) (zone add rule)
 also between (100) & (011)
 thus intersection of great circles \rightarrow (111)



Once finished can determine the angles between any 2 faces w/o measuring.

What is $(100) \angle (111)$?

(54.5°)

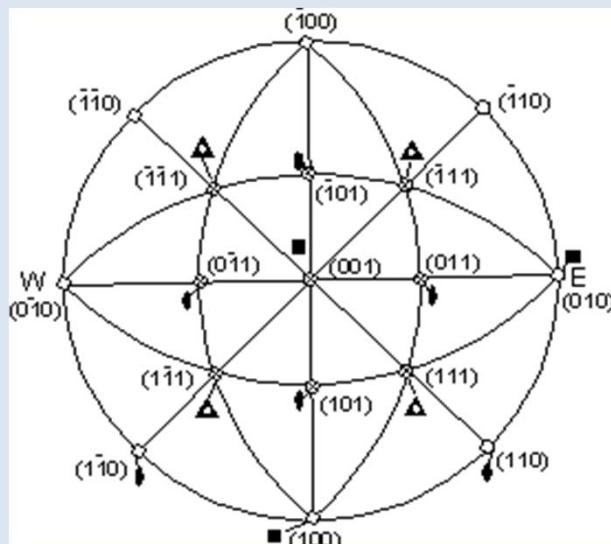
What is $(111) \angle (\bar{1}\bar{1}1)$?

(70°)

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درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

• سیستم مکعبی

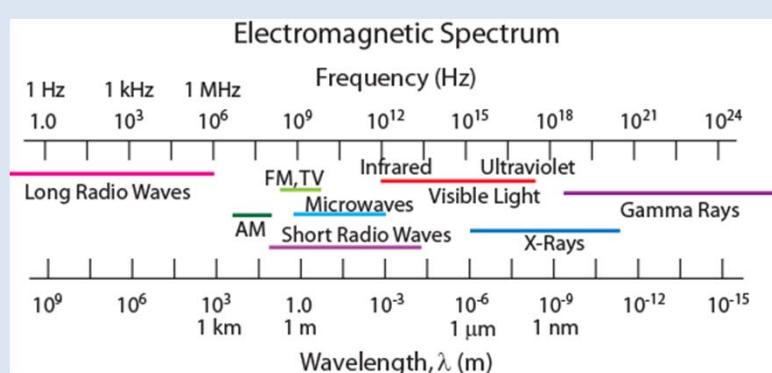


ماهیت اشعه X

اشعه X تشعشع پر انرژی و بسیار نافذ الکترومغناطیس است.

$$E = hc/\lambda \quad \lambda_{(X\text{-rays})} = 0.02-100\text{\AA} (\sim 1)$$

$$\lambda_{(\text{visible light})} = 4000-7200\text{\AA}$$



تولید اشعه X

درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سبیت گاویانی

W Cathode (-)
Cu Anode (+)
electrons
X-rays

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تیوب (لامپ) تولید اشعه X

درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سبیت گاویانی

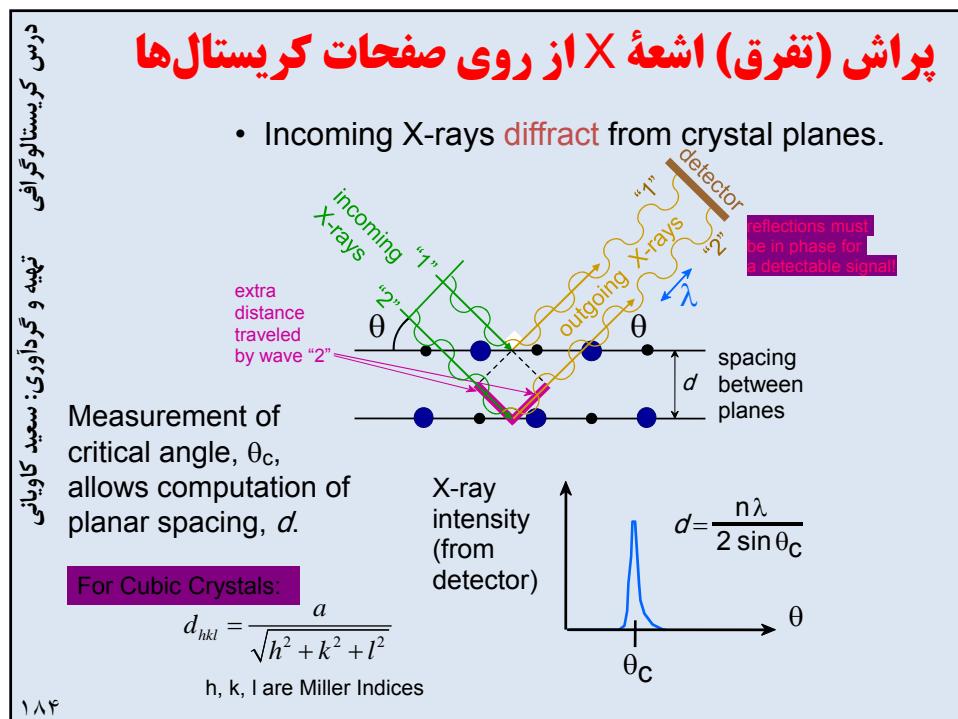
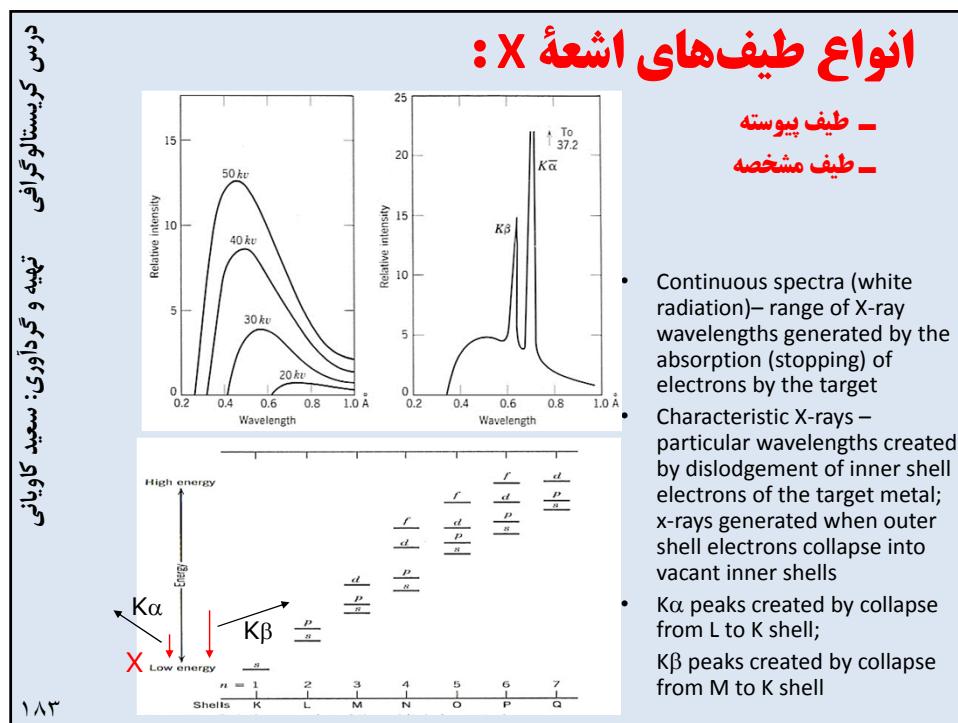
X-ray Vacuum Tube

Cathode (W)- electron generator

Anode (Mo, Cu, Fe, Co, Cr) – electron target, X-ray generator

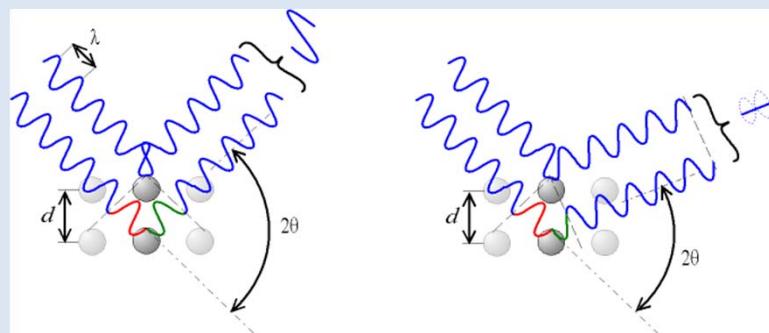
Focusing cup
Vacuum inside metal and glass x-ray tube
Filament
Electrons
X-rays
Beryllium window
Metal target (Cu)
Water cooling coils

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پراش (تفرق) اشعه X از روی صفحات گریستال‌ها

در صورتی که پرتوهای پراش یافته هم فاز باشند قابل دریافت هستند.



➤ Two diffracted beams both three properties:

- Amplitude: a measure of the strength of the beam and is proportional to the intensity of the recorded spot;
- Phase: interference, positive or negative, with other beams;
- Wavelength: set by the x-ray source;

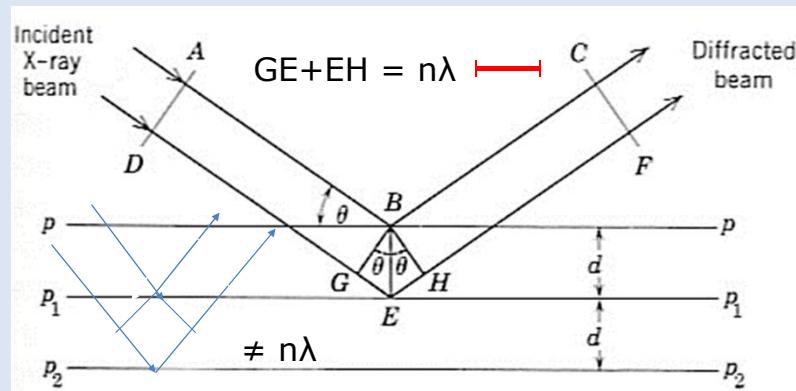
➤ We need to know all three properties to determine the position of the atoms giving rise to the diffracted beams.

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پراش (تفرق) اشعه X از روی صفحات گریستال‌ها قانون برآک

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$$

این قانون بیان می‌کند که فقط صفحاتی پراش می‌دهند که فاصله آن‌ها ضریب صحیحی از طول موج اشعه X باشد.



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روش‌های کریستالوگرافی از طریق دریافت و ثبت پراش (تفرق) اشعه X از روی صفحات کریستال‌ها

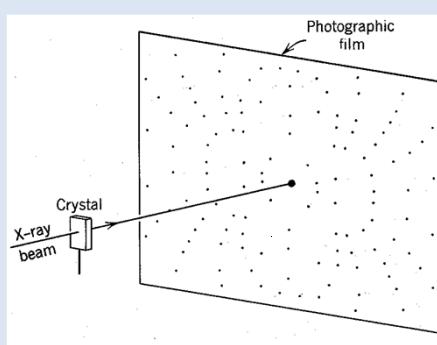
روش‌های مختلف وجود دارد که مهمترین آن‌ها عبارتند از:

- لاوه
- کریستال چرخنده
- روش پودر

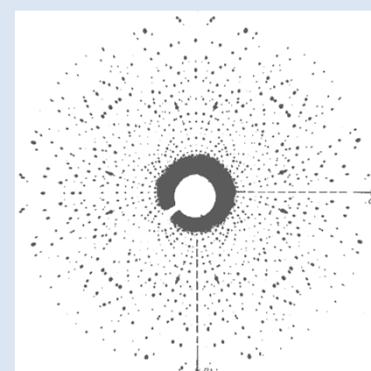
<u>θ</u>	<u>λ</u>	<u>روش</u>
ثابت	متغیر	لاوه
متغیر	ثابت	کریستال چرخنده
متغیر	ثابت	پودر

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روش لاوه



7.8. Obtaining a Laue photograph with a stationary



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روش لاوه (تک) کریستال

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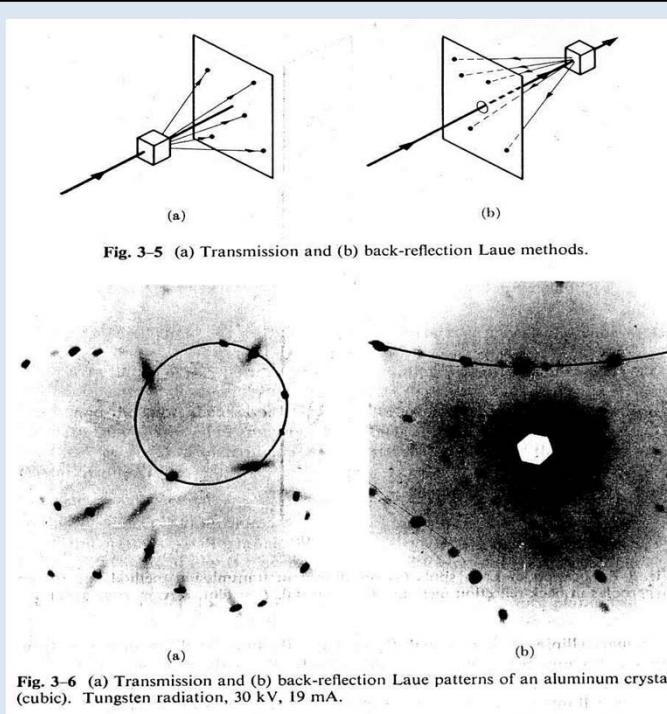


Fig. 3-6 (a) Transmission and (b) back-reflection Laue patterns of an aluminum crystal (cubic). Tungsten radiation, 30 kV, 19 mA.

روش لاوه (تک) کریستال

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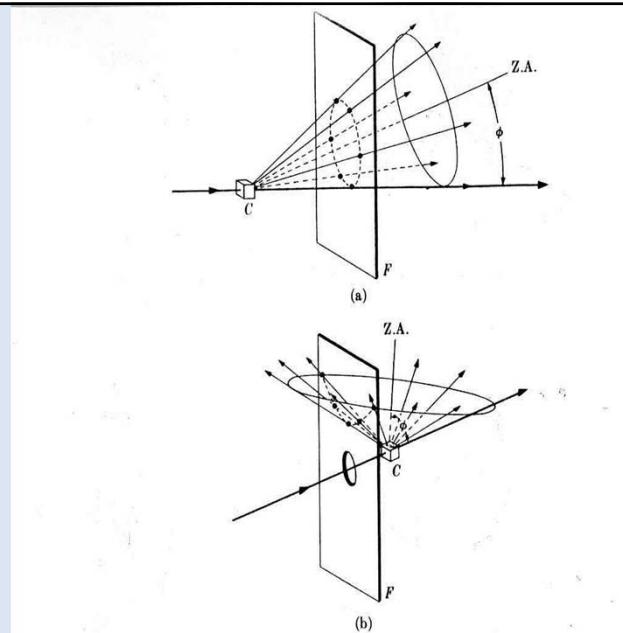


Fig. 3-7 Location of Laue spots (a) on ellipses in transmission method and (b) on hyperbolas in back-reflection method. (C = crystal, F = film, Z.A. = zone axis.)

روش کریستال چرخنده

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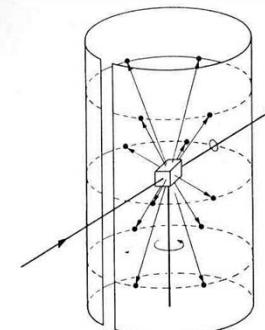


Fig. 3-9 Rotating-crystal method.

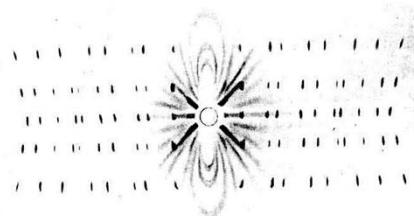


Fig. 3-10 Rotating-crystal pattern of a quartz crystal (hexagonal) rotated about its c axis. Filtered copper radiation. (The streaks are due to the white radiation not removed by the filter.) (Courtesy of B. E. Warren.)

روش پودر = پلی کریستال با دانه‌های ریز

Substance should be powdered and in preparation of sample orientation make some problems.

Diffracted cone of radiation is area that resonance occur.

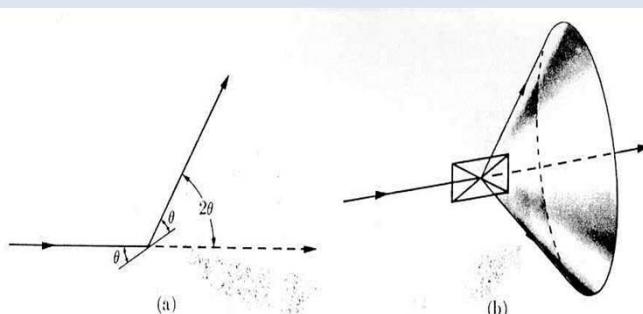


Fig. 3-11 Formation of a diffracted cone of radiation in the powder method.

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روش پودر = پلی کریستال با دانه های ریز

دیباي - شرر

Θ is calculated from distance of the curve and intensity can be quantify by micro photometer

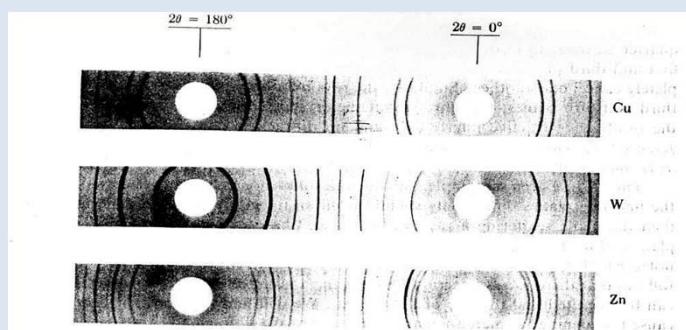
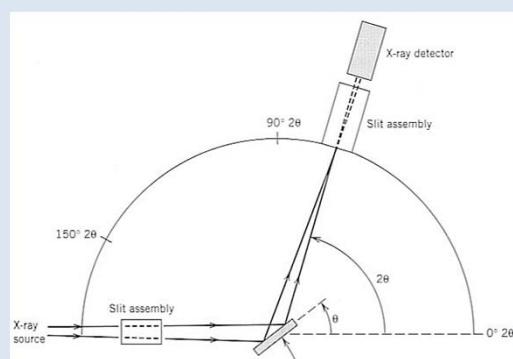
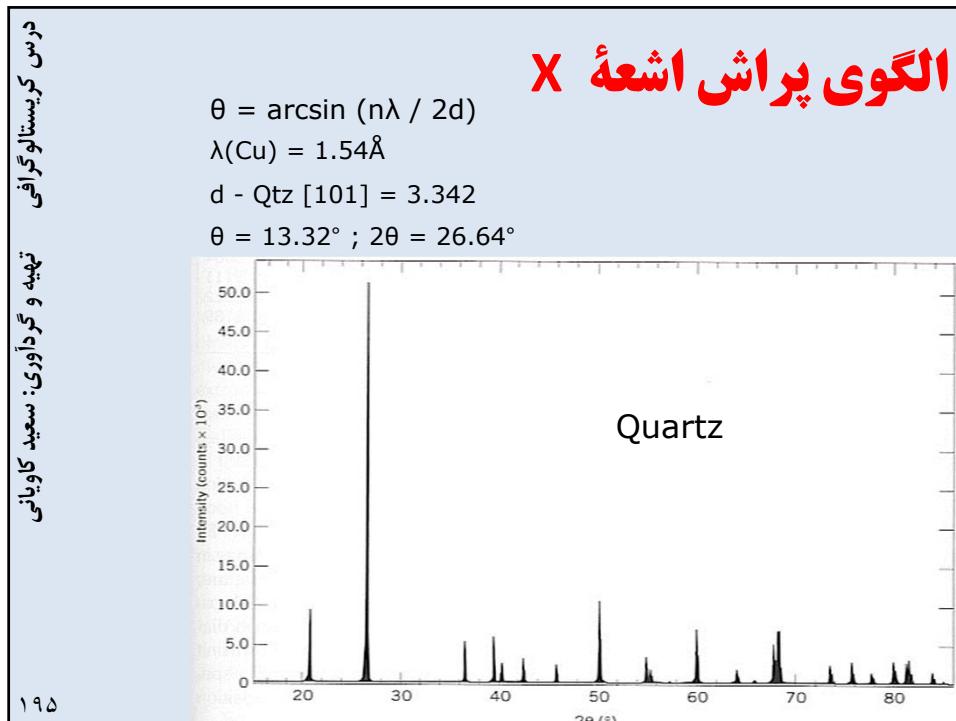


Fig. 3-13 Debye-Scherrer powder patterns of copper (FCC), tungsten (BCC), and zinc (HCP). Filtered copper radiation, camera diameter = 5.73 cm.

دریافت و تبدیل به پالس الکترونیکی



- Requires random orientation of very fine crystals
- Incident beam of a certain X-ray wavelength will diffract from atomic planes oriented at the appropriate θ angles for the characteristic d spacing
- Random orientation of crystals will produce more intense diffraction peaks for particular angles that correspond to characteristic atomic planes



کارت PDF

A pdf card contains most information of a crystalline phase such as d-spacing and their intensity, radiation, crystallographic and so on.

4-836				Cu	(Copper)			
d	2.09	1.81	1.28	2.09	Copper	d A	I/I ₀	hkl
I/I ₀	100	46	20	100		2.088	100	111
						1.808	46	200
						1.278	20	220
						1.0900	17	311
						1.0436	5	222
						0.9038	3	400
						.8293	9	331
						.8083	8	420
Rad. CuK α_1	λ 1.5405	Filter Ni	Dia.					
Cut off	1/1 ₀	Diffractometer	I/I ₀					
Ref. Swanson and Tatge, JC Fel. Reports,								
NBS (1949)								
Sys. Cubic	S.G. 0 ⁵	-Fm3m						
a ₀ 3.6150	b ₀	c ₀ h	A	C				
α	β	γ	Z 4	Dx 8.936				
Ref. Ibid.								
ɛ _α	nω _β	ɛ _γ	Sign					
2V	D	mp	Color					
Ref.								
Johnson and Matthey-spec. sample, annealed at 700 °C in vacuum. At 26 °C. To replace 1-1241, 1-1242, 2-1225, 3-1005, 3-1015, 3-1018.								

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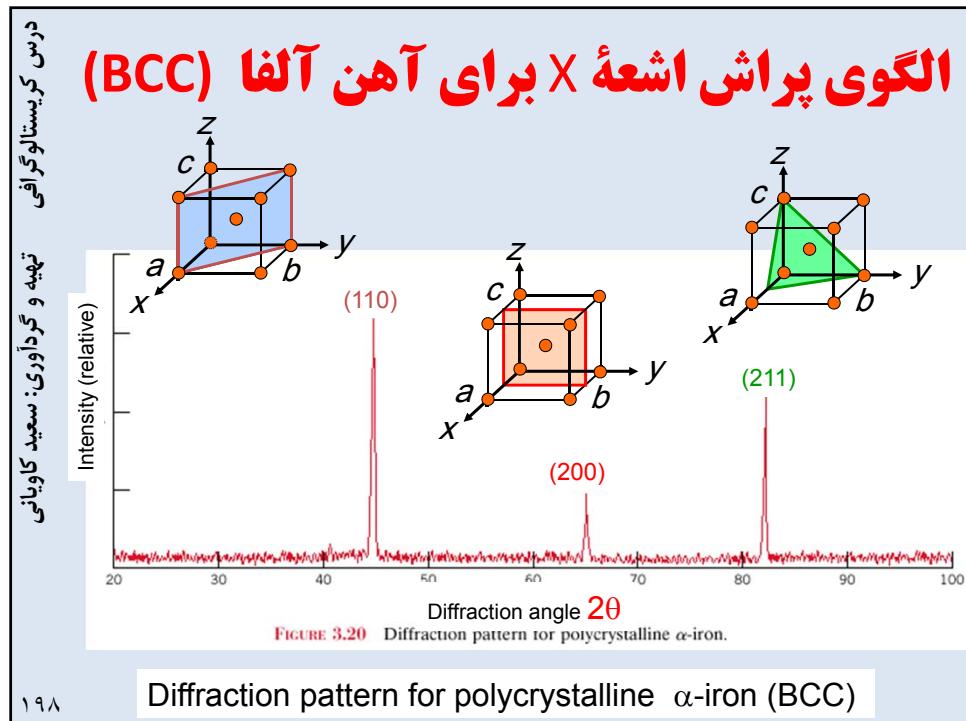
درس گریستالوگرافی تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

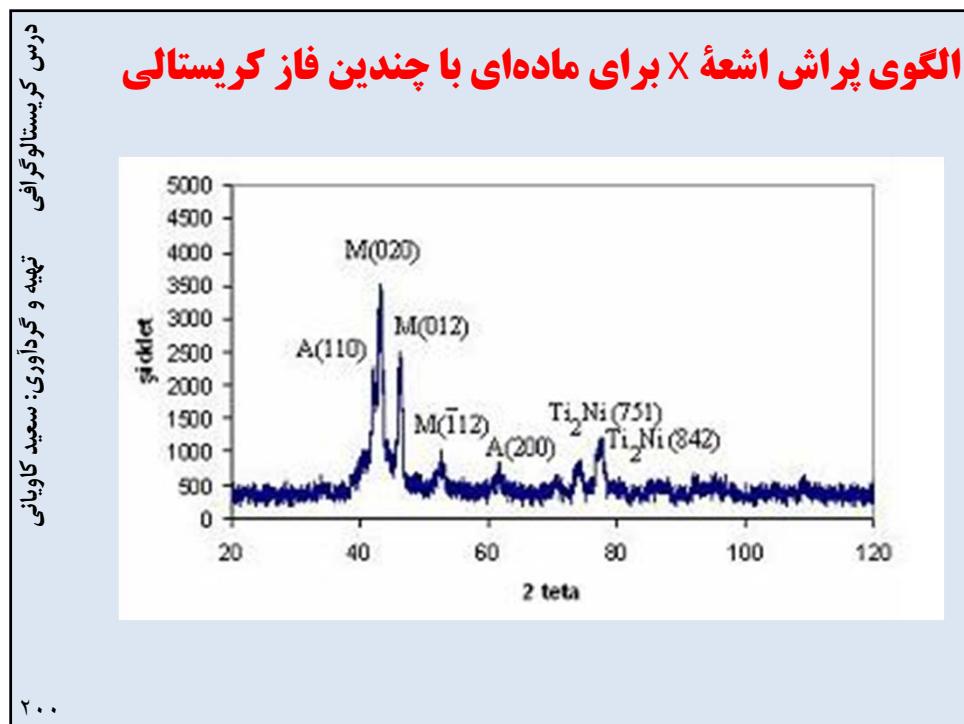
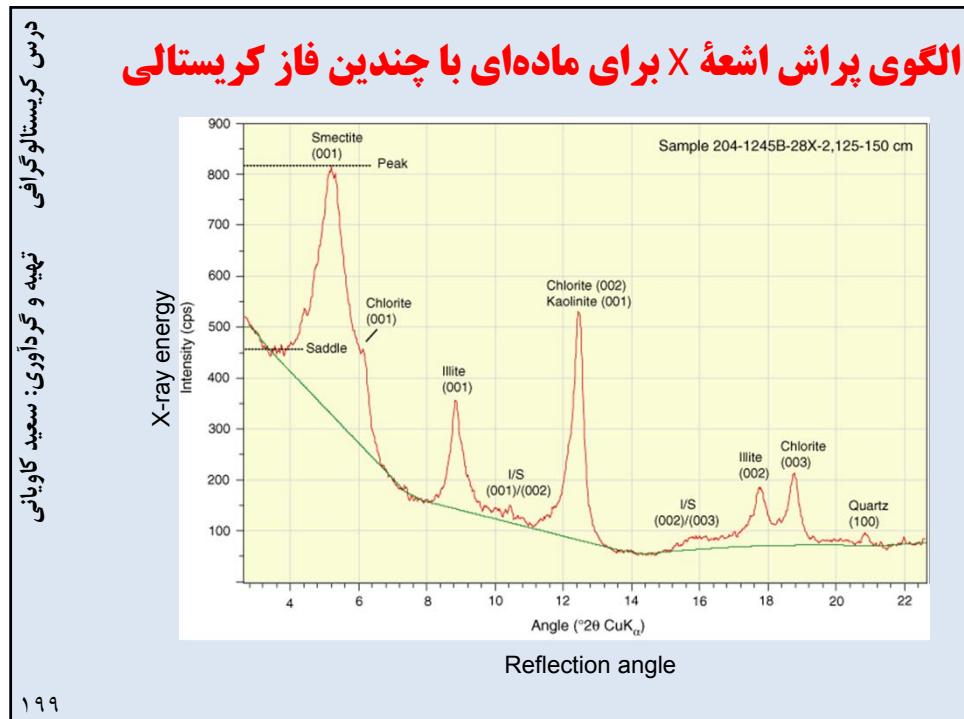
کارت PDF

درس گریستالوگرافی
تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

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PDF#33-1161 (Deleted Card): QM = Star (+); d = Diffractometer, I = Diffractometer												PDF Card					
Quartz, syn. SiO ₂												Z = 3	mp =				
Radiation = CuK α 1 Calibration = Internal (Si)										Lambda = 1.540598	d-Cutoff =	Filter =	I/Ic (RIR) = 3.6				
Ref = Natl. Bur. Stand. (U.S.) Monogr. 25, 18 61 (1981)										F(30) = 76.8 (0.026,31)							
Hexagonal-(Unknown), P3221(154) Cell = 4.9134 × 5.4053										Z = 3	mp =	Pearson = hP9 (O2 Si)					
Density (c) = 2.649 Density (m) = 2.656 Mwt = 60.08 Vol = 113.01										F(30) = 76.8 (0.026,31)							
Ref = Ibid.																	
NOTE: Sample from the Glass Section at NBS, Gaithersburg, MD, USA, ground single-crystals of optical quality. To replace 5-490 and validated by calculated pattern. Plus 6 additional reflections to 0.9089. Pattern taken at 25 C. Pattern reviewed by Holzer, J., McCarthy, G., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND, USA, ICDD Grant-in-Aid (1990). Agrees well with experimental and calculated patterns. Deleted by 46-1045, higher F#N, more complete, LRB 1/95.																	
Color: Colorless																	
Strong Line: 3.34/X 4.26/2 1.82/1 1.54/1 2.46/1 2.28/1 1.37/1 1.38/1 2.13/1 2.24/1																	
39 Lines, Wavelength to Compute Theta = 1.54056 Å (Cu), 1%-Type = (Unknown)																	
#	d(A)	I(f)	h	k	l	2-Theta	Theta	1/(2d)	#	d(A)	I(f)	h	k	l	2-Theta	Theta	1/(2d)
1	4.2570	22.0	1	0	0	20.850	10.425	0.1175	21	1.2285	1.0	2	2	0	77.660	38.830	0.4070
2	3.3420	100.0	1	0	1	26.651	13.326	0.1495	22	1.1999	2.0	2	1	3	79.875	39.938	0.4167
3	2.4570	8.0	1	1	0	36.541	18.271	0.2035	23	1.1978	1.0	2	2	1	80.044	40.022	0.4174
4	2.2820	8.0	1	0	2	39.455	19.727	0.2191	24	1.1843	3.0	1	1	4	81.145	40.572	0.4222
5	2.2370	4.0	1	1	1	40.283	20.141	0.2235	25	1.1804	3.0	3	1	0	81.470	40.735	0.4236
6	2.1270	6.0	2	0	0	42.464	21.232	0.2351	26	1.1532	1.0	3	1	1	83.818	41.909	0.4336
7	1.9792	4.0	2	0	1	45.808	22.904	0.2526	27	1.1405	1.0	2	0	4	84.969	42.484	0.4384
8	1.8179	14.0	1	1	2	50.139	25.070	0.2750	28	1.1143	1.0	3	0	3	87.461	43.731	0.4487
9	1.8021	1.0	0	0	3	50.610	25.305	0.2775	29	1.0813	2.0	3	1	2	90.855	45.428	0.4624
10	1.6719	4.0	2	0	2	54.867	27.434	0.2991	30	1.0635	1.0	4	0	0	92.819	46.410	0.4701
11	1.6591	2.0	1	0	3	55.327	27.663	0.3014	31	1.0476	1.0	1	0	5	94.662	47.331	0.4773
12	1.6082	1.0	2	1	0	57.235	28.618	0.3109	32	1.0438	1.0	4	0	1	95.118	47.558	0.4790
13	1.5418	9.0	2	1	1	59.947	29.773	0.3242	33	1.0285	1.0	2	1	8	97.018	49.242	0.4890
14	1.4536	1.0	1	1	3	63.949	33.000	0.3440	34	1.0150	1.0	2	2	3	98.734	49.367	0.4926
15	1.4189	1.0	1	3	0	65.759	32.879	0.3624	35	0.9998	1.0	4	0	2	102.195	51.098	0.5052
16	1.3720	6.0	2	1	2	67.748	33.874	0.3618	36	0.9873	1.0	3	1	3	102.556	51.278	0.5064
17	1.3752	7.0	2	0	3	68.128	34.064	0.3636	37	0.9783	1.0	3	0	4	103.880	51.940	0.5111
18	1.3718	8.0	3	0	1	68.321	34.160	0.3645	38	0.9762	1.0	3	2	0	104.195	52.098	0.5122
19	1.2880	2.0	1	0	4	73.460	36.730	0.3882	39	0.9636	1.0	2	0	5	106.141	53.071	0.5189
20	1.2558	2.0	3	0	2	75.666	37.834	0.3982									





شرط تشکیل یا عدم تشکیل پراش برای صفحات مختاف کریستالی

جدول ۱۲- شرط تشکیل و یا عدم تشکیل تفرق صفحات در شبکه‌های مختلف برای وہ

شبکه برآ وہ	شرط تشکیل تفرق	شرط عدم تشکیل تفرق
ساده	تمام صفحات	هیچ
مرکزدار	فرد $(h+k+1)$	فردو زوج مخلوط $h+k$
سطوح مرکزدار	زوج $(h+k+1)$	همه فردیا هم زوج $h+k$ و ۱
		فردو زوج مخلوط $h+k$ و ۰

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تمرین

- 1- d-spacing of (111) plane in NaCl equals 3.21A° . Find the radii of sodium ion, if radii of chlorine is 1.81A° .
- 2- Find following d-spacings in a ccp crystal, that its radii is 1.3A° : (110), (211), (310), (111).

درس گریستالوگرافی تهیه و گردآوری: سعید گاویانی

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