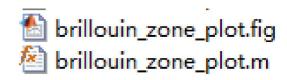
# Brillouin Zone Plot



Generate and cut both real space lattice and corresponding Brillouin zone of 14 basic Bravais lattices

### **Contributors:**

- 1. Yuan Cao, caoyuan@mit.edu, 01/Oct./2013, generate and cut first BZ
- 2. Shuzhan Sun, sunshu@mail.ustc.edu.cn, 27/Aug./2015, modification

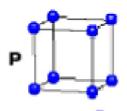
Guidebook by Shuzhan Sun, 27/Aug./2015

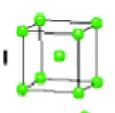
## 14 basic Bravais lattices

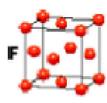
Side center has not been coded

#### CUBIC

$$a=b=c$$
  
 $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^{\circ}$ 

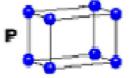


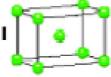




#### TETRAGONAL

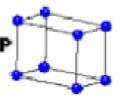
$$a = b \neq c$$
  
 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$ 

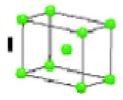


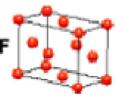


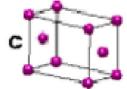
# ORTHORHOMBIC

$$a \neq b \neq c$$
  
 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$ 



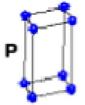


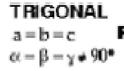


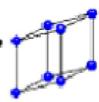


### HEXAGONAL

$$a = b \neq c$$
  
 $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$   
 $\gamma = 120^{\circ}$ 





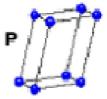


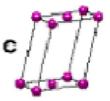
#### MONOCLINIC

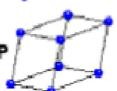
TRICLINIC

α + β + y + 90°

a\*b\*c







### 4 Types of Unit Cell P = Primitive

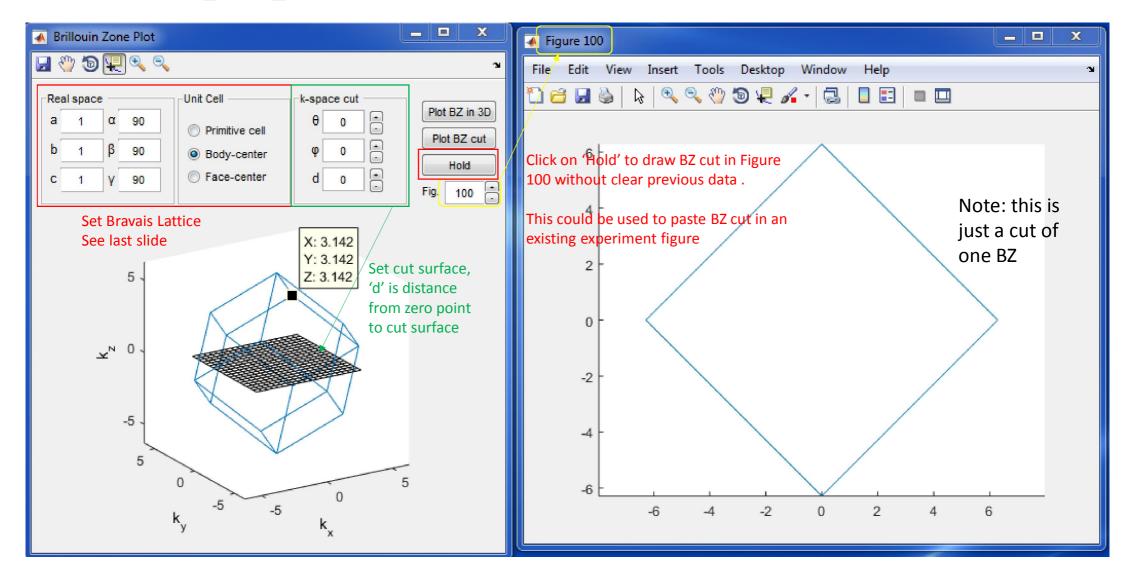
C = Side Centred

7 Crystal Classes

## → 14 Bravais Lattices

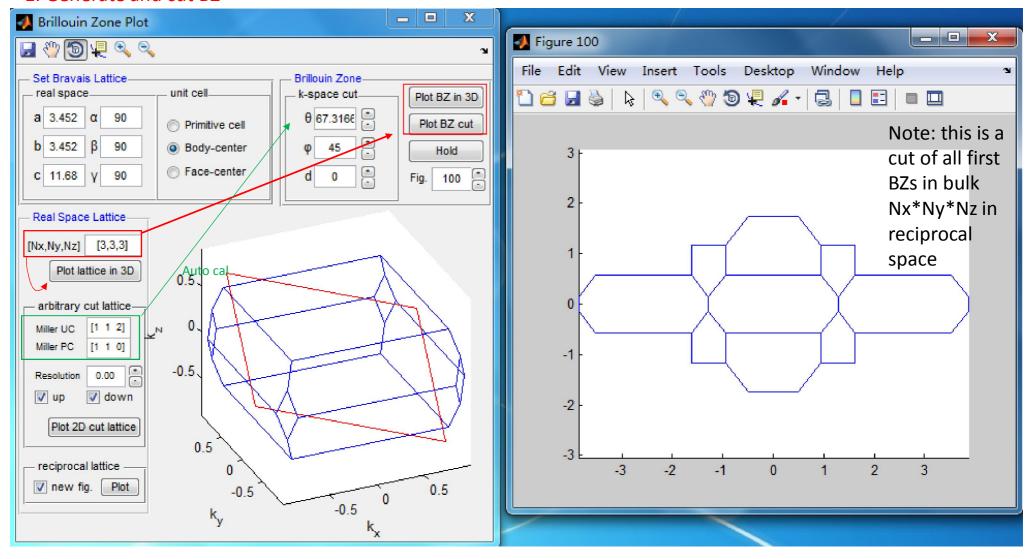
GUI: brillouin\_zoon\_plot.m (firs

(first version) by Yuan Cao

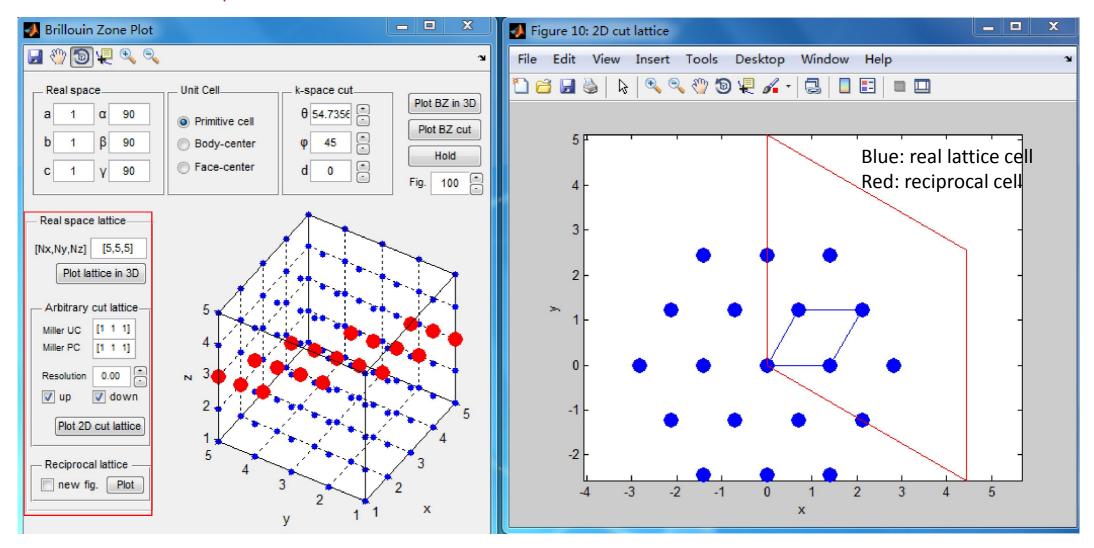


GUI: brillouin\_zoon\_plot.m (modified version) by Shuzhan Sun

#### 1. Generate and cut BZ



### 2. Generate and cut real space lattice



Resolution: for lattice point near the cut plane and the distance < Resolution, this GUI projects the point to the cut surface

# Theoretical calculation in this GUI

- 1) Relation between Miller UC (Unit Cell) and Miller PC (Primitive Cell) (Page 7)
- 2) Real space cut surface Miller PC and corresponding cut surface of BZ (Page 8-end)

generally, a series of real space surfaces with Miller(h1,h2,h3) only correspond to a vector h\*b in reciprocal lattice, but for ARPES, we can do such treatment



# **围辫学技术大学**

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$$\begin{array}{c} c \ \gamma \\ (Uc) \\ Uc) \\ V = 2\pi \\ \frac{b\hat{y} \times c\hat{\epsilon}}{a\hat{x} \cdot (b\hat{y} \times c\hat{\epsilon})} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \\ \hat{y} \times \hat{z} \\ \hat{x} \cdot (\hat{y} \times \hat{z}) \\ \end{array}$$

UC中品面(U, U, U),面的诗同意为。记=U、较+U、双+以双

1) Uc to body centered, 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 PC =  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{$ 

Ucy (u1, u2, u3) B PC中(P1, R, B)面.

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{\overrightarrow{a_1}}{P_1} - \frac{\overrightarrow{a_2}}{P_2}) \cdot \overrightarrow{u} > 0 \\ (\frac{\overrightarrow{a_1}}{P_1} - \frac{\overrightarrow{a_3}}{P_3}) \cdot \overrightarrow{u} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_1 = u_3 + u_2 - u_1 \\ P_2 = u_3 - u_2 + u_1 \\ P_3 = -u_3 + u_2 + u_1 \end{cases}$$

(DUC) face centered  $\frac{1}{4}$  PC $\frac{1}{4}$ :  $\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{a_1} = \frac{1}{2}(b\hat{y} + c\hat{x}) \\ \overrightarrow{a_2} = \frac{1}{2}(c\hat{x} + a\hat{x}) \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} (\overrightarrow{a_1} - \overrightarrow{a_2}) \cdot \overrightarrow{u} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P_1 = u_2 + u_3 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P_1 = u_2 + u_3 \end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\overline{\alpha_1}}{P_1} - \frac{\overline{\alpha_2}}{P_2} \right) \cdot \overline{u} = 0 \\
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(urtuz, uituz, uitur) face-centened



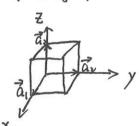
# 国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

合肥市金寨路96号

实空间与倒易空间的对置关系

这里仅讨论特殊的正交品系,这里仅看惯用品胞(草粕),先不考虑原胞和BZ.



实空间单胞. 20 花青美 a1, a2. a3 xy.之初单往度一致. 由る。一方三次らう

bi= = 1 | Billai

实室间中(h,, hz. hz) 品面, 注意走在了, 高, 高 方面上表近层流流面的微超分别为一般,是一个 

引强1: 实到中品面族(h, h, h, h, )与何易气阵中 格关牙的局子的局子的局子的局子直 (证明形后面)

(h, hz, hz) 面

一一( hi hz hz ) 法河望 曲を長=hv-長in-星 | K<sub>1</sub> = (zme 長in)<sup>1/2</sup> sinも + G た (た) で k ~ モ 美子中 kx. ky 走 (h<sub>1</sub>, h<sub>2</sub>,h<sub>3</sub>)

引组1 的面上与满面平行方向的 K

一般性结论: 宾空间中(h,,h,,h,)面测符的ARPES 储学基据 E(kx, ky) 对应倒易空间中:与格关员的的=的局十的局十的局重直的切图的错疑 对正交品系南高, Ghihh, = 九元

Ghhh,确定一族切面,不同的切点的对应对或观测上起的的不同,其中 诺 Ghilly,方向的BE的T点和BE边界是案验上比较幸允的场。

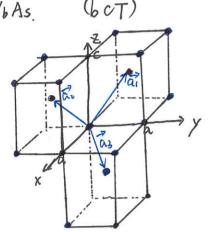


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NbAs



$$c=11.68 \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 = -\frac{\alpha}{2}\hat{x} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\hat{y} + \frac{\zeta}{2}\hat{z} \\ \vec{a}_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{2}\hat{x} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\hat{y} + \frac{\zeta}{2}\hat{z} \\ \vec{a}_3 = -\frac{\alpha}{2}\hat{x} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\hat{y} + \frac{\zeta}{2}\hat{z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{b}_1 = +\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{y} + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{z} \\ \vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{x} + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{y} \\ \vec{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{x} + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{b}_1 = +\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{y} + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{z} + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\hat{z$$

D惯用品胞(单胞)中隔面指数(h1,h1,h3)对应的面,持可量 尼二州分十一一点分 换作 灵, 灵, 灵为基实的坐标系下的品面指数为(4, 6, 6).
note: (4, 6, 6) 意味着面在了, 分, 灵方向的科题为; 升, 空, 空, 河州河川;

$$\begin{cases} (\vec{a}_1 - \vec{a}_2) \cdot \vec{h} = 0 \\ (\vec{b}_1 - \vec{b}_2) \cdot \vec{h} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (h_1, h_2, h_3) \mathcal{F}(|b_1, b_2, b_3) \mathcal{F}(|b_$$

$$l_{2} = \frac{h_{3} - h_{2} + h_{1}}{h_{3} + h_{2} - h_{1}}$$

$$l_{3} = \frac{-h_{3} + h_{2} + h_{1}}{h_{3} + h_{2} - h_{1}}$$

$$l_{3} = \frac{-h_{3} + h_{2} + h_{1}}{h_{3} + h_{2} - h_{1}}$$

2)再由引程1,可知可,可,及参析的品面(4,4,5),与相应例至何中格关了(=4)了十亿分+6万种 延用上於批准 ⇒ (hi, hi, hi) · ARPES 表据, 是例易室间中重复于了cist的面表据,且了cist为自然PES 测量中的层

3>进一步,确定Gi方向B已的周期性,来找到ARPES的量时设定的局方向的T与和B已边界几点

是保持方向的周期。

另注: | Gi | = 一贯, 其中 d为实空间中(hi, hi, hi) 的面的面闪距。

结论:对于bc丁,其(hi,hi,h3)面识得的ARPES数据E(kx, ky),对应于理论计算的回维符中, 类重直于GC=11届十15届格头的一族切图。

而过去了。运动切面是实验中尼方向来下运动结果,过 ndi点的切面是实验中尼方向

取战为不远的结果。

# 二. 倒易点阵和晶体点阵之间的关系:

倒易点阵是从晶体点阵(以后简称正点阵)中定义出的,可以方便地证明它和正点阵之间有如下关系:

1. 两个点阵的基矢之间:

$$\vec{\delta}_{i} \cdot \vec{a}_{j} = 2 \pi \delta_{ij}$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, i = j \\ 0, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

**2.** 两个点阵的格矢之积是  $2\pi$  的整数倍:

$$\overrightarrow{G}_h \cdot \overrightarrow{R}_n = 2\pi \mathrm{m}$$

$$\vec{R}_n \cdot \vec{G}_{hkl} = (n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}_3) \cdot (h\vec{b}_1 + k\vec{b}_2 + l\vec{b}_3)$$

$$= 2\pi (n_1 h + n_2 k + n_3 l) = 2\pi m \qquad (m \text{ } 52 \%)$$

**3.** 两个点阵原胞体积之间的关系是:  $\Omega^* = \vec{b}_1 \cdot (\vec{b}_2 \times \vec{b}_3) = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{\Omega}$ 

**4.** 正点阵晶面族  $(h_1,h_2,h_3)$ 与倒易点阵格矢  $\vec{G}_{h_1h_2h_3}$ 相互垂直,

 $\vec{G}_{h_1h_2h_3} = h_1\vec{b}_1 + h_2\vec{b}_2 + h_3\vec{b}_3$  且有:

$$d_{h_1h_2h_3} = \frac{2\pi}{\left|\overrightarrow{G}_{h_1h_2h_3}\right|}$$

证明: 先证明倒格矢  $\vec{G}_{h_1,h_2,h_3} = h_1 \vec{b}_1 + h_2 \vec{b}_2 + h_3 \vec{b}_3$ 

与正格子的晶面系 $(h_1h_2h_3)$ 正交。

如图所示,晶面系  $(h_1h_2h_3)$  中最靠近原点的晶面 (ABC)

在正格子基矢  $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3$  的截距分别为:  $\frac{\vec{a}_1}{h_1}, \frac{\vec{a}_2}{h_2}, \frac{\vec{a}_3}{h_3}$ 

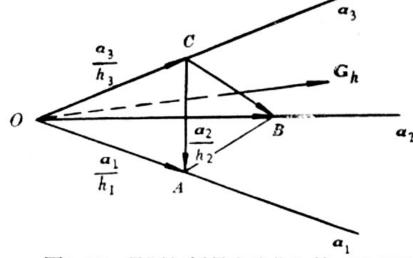


图1-18 晶面与倒易点阵位矢关系示意图

# 于是:

$$\overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OC} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a_1}}{h_1} - \frac{\overrightarrow{a_3}}{h_3}$$

$$\overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OC} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a_2}}{h_2} - \frac{\overrightarrow{a_3}}{h_3}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{G}_{h_1h_2h_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} =$$

$$(h_1\vec{b}_1 + h_2\vec{b}_2 + h_3\vec{b}_3) \cdot (\frac{\vec{a}_1}{h_1} - \frac{\vec{a}_3}{h_3})$$

$$=2\pi - 2\pi = 0$$

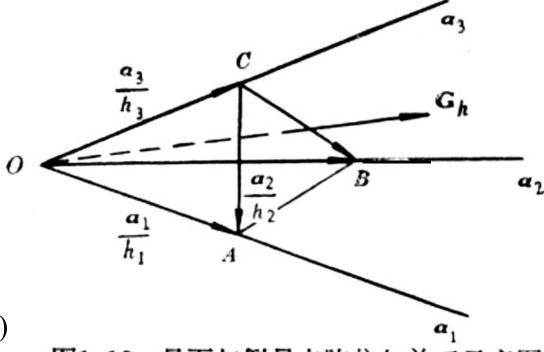


图1-18 晶面与倒易点阵位矢关系示意图

同理  $\overrightarrow{G}_{h_1h_2h_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = 0$  而且  $\overrightarrow{CA}, \overrightarrow{CB}$  都在 (ABC)面上,所以  $\overrightarrow{G}_{h_1h_2h_3}$  与晶面系  $(h_1h_2h_3)$  正交。

晶面系的面间距就是原点到ABC面的距离,由于 $\vec{G}_{h_1h_2h_3} \perp (ABC)$ 

$$d_{h_{1}h_{2}h_{3}} = \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{G}_{h_{1}h_{2}h_{3}}}{\left| \overrightarrow{G}_{h_{1}h_{2}h_{3}} \right|} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a_{1}}}{h_{1}} \cdot \frac{(h_{1}\overrightarrow{b_{1}} + h_{2}\overrightarrow{b_{2}} + h_{3}\overrightarrow{b_{3}})}{\left| \overrightarrow{G}_{h_{1}h_{2}h_{3}} \right|} = \frac{2\pi}{\left| \overrightarrow{G}_{h_{1}h_{2}h_{3}} \right|}$$

由此我们得出结论:倒易点阵的一个基矢是和正点阵晶格中的一族晶面相对应的,它的方向是该族晶面的法线方向,而它的大小是该族晶面面间距倒数的2π倍。又因为倒易点阵基矢对应一个阵点,因而可以说:晶体点阵中的晶面取向和晶面面间距这2个参量在倒易点阵里只用一个点阵矢量(或说阵点)就能综合地表达出来。