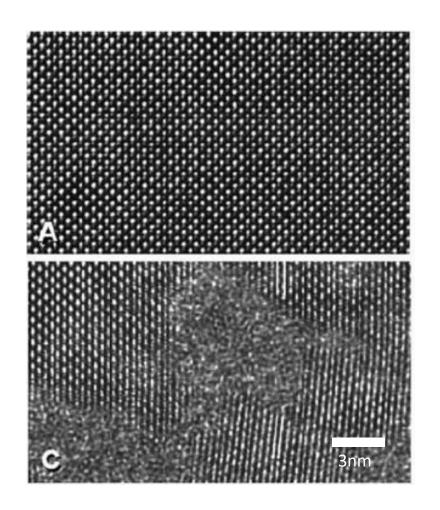
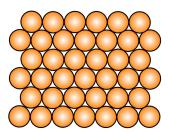
2. 点阵,晶向和晶面

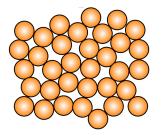
Dongsheng Wen

晶体与非晶体

• ZrSiO₄







晶体与非晶体

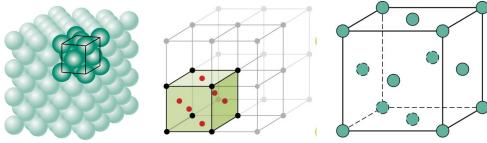
• 金属

• 陶瓷

• 高分子

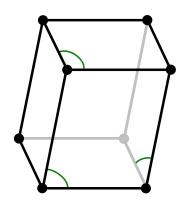
点阵与晶胞

• 点阵 (lattice):将晶体中的原子排列的结构看成是三维空间中的几何点 阵

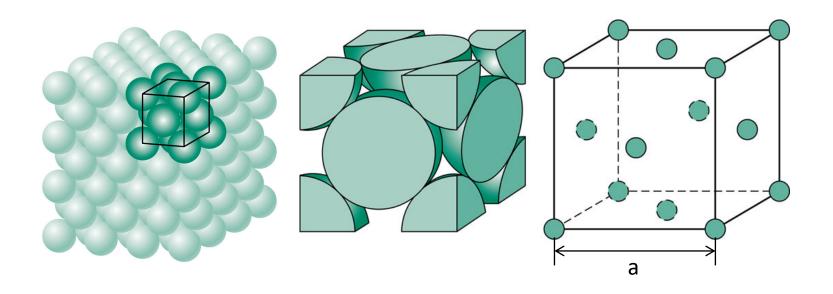


• 晶胞 (unit cell)

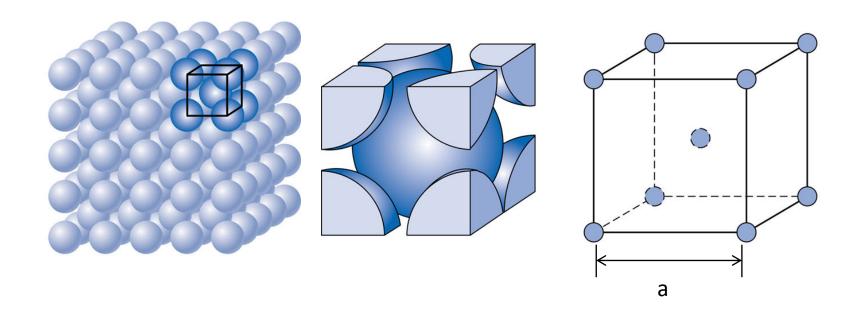
• 晶胞参数 $(a,b,c,\alpha,\beta,\gamma)$



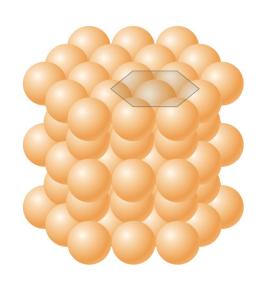
面心立方(Face-centered cubic)

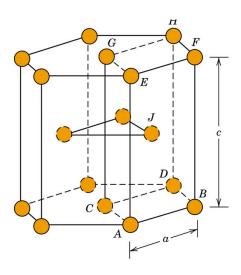


体心立方(Body-centered cubic)

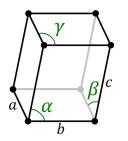


密排六方(Hexagonal close-packed)

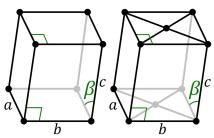




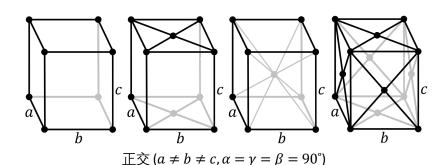
布拉维点阵 (Bravais lattice)

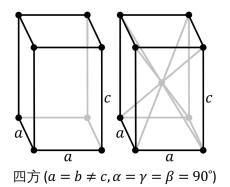


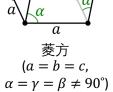
三斜 $(a \neq b \neq c, \alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma)$

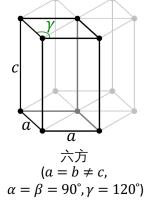


单斜 $(a \neq b \neq c, \alpha = \gamma = 90^{\circ} \neq \beta)$

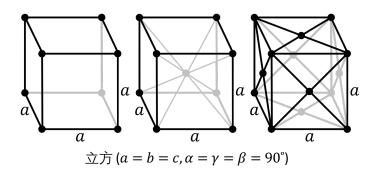






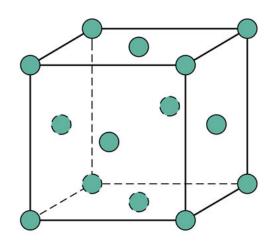


 $\gamma = 120^{\circ}$



晶胞参数+坐标

• 例子:FCC Ni

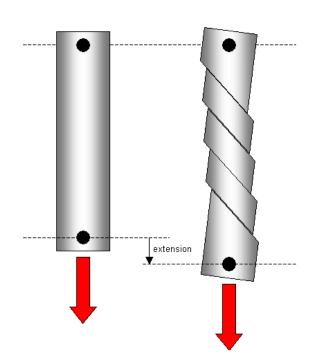


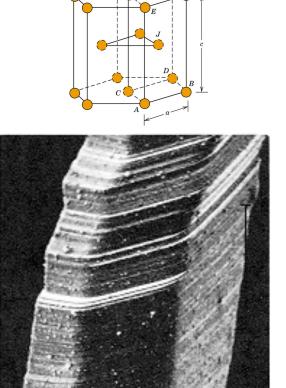
晶向指数和晶面指数 (Miller indices)

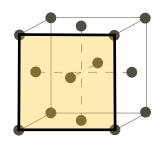
• 晶向指数 [uvw]: 晶胞点阵中用于指示某个方向。

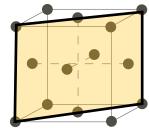
• 晶面指数 (hkl): 晶胞点阵中用于指示某个面。

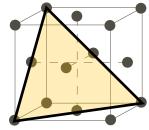
• 我们为啥要关心这些???





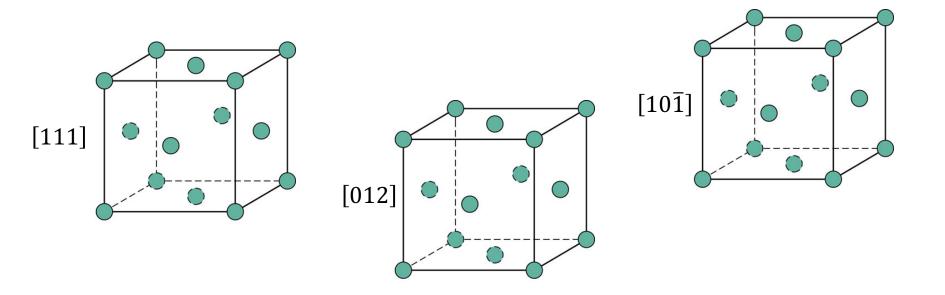






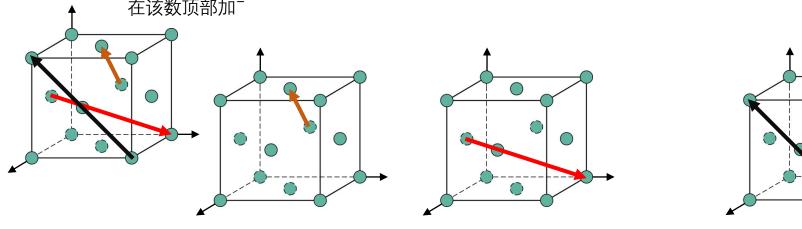
晶向指数[uvw]

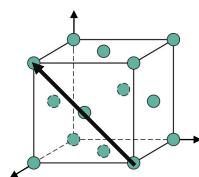
- 对于某晶胞参数 $(a,b,c,\alpha,\beta,\gamma)$, 画出某一指定的晶向 [uvw]
 - 根据晶胞角度 α , β , γ , 建立坐标轴 (x, y, z), 定义原点O
 - 根据晶胞轴长度a,b,c, 画出晶胞
 - 根据晶向[*uvw*], 定出晶向的终点坐标P(*ua*, *vb*, *wc*)
 - 从O点到P点画出向量



晶向指数[uvw]

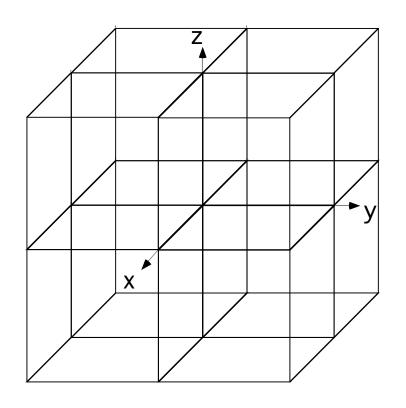
- 标定已经画出来的未知的晶向 OP
 - 根据给出的坐标轴 (x, y, z), 定义原点O
 - 找出起点坐标 (*X*₁, *Y*₁, *Z*₁)
 - 找出终点的坐标 P (*X*₂, *Y*₂, *Z*₂)
 - 取出 $X_2 X_1$, $Y_2 Y_1$, $Z_2 Z_1$, 化成最小整数 u, v, w, 并且加上方括号成为[uvw], 如果有负数, 在该数顶部加⁻

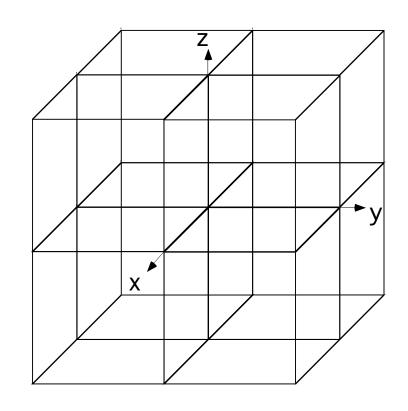




晶向指数-练习

画出 [110], [101], [011], [1 $\overline{1}$ 0], [10 $\overline{1}$], [01 $\overline{1}$], [$\overline{1}$ 10], [$\overline{1}$ 0], [$\overline{1}$ 01], [$\overline{1}$ 11]



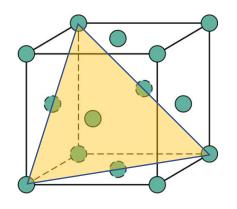


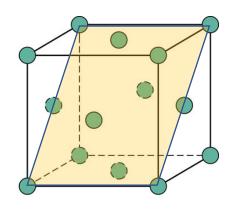
晶向族 <uwv> (family of directions)

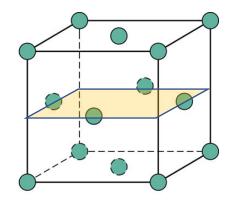
- [110], $[\overline{1}\overline{1}0]$
- [101], $[\overline{1}0\overline{1}]$
- [011], $[0\overline{1}\overline{1}]$
- $[1\overline{1}0]$, $[\overline{1}10]$
- $[10\overline{1}]$, $[\overline{1}01]$
- $[01\overline{1}]$, $[0\overline{1}1]$

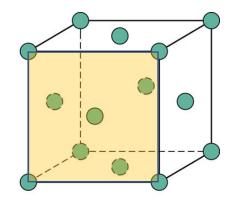
晶面指数 (hkl)

- 标注指定的晶面
 - 定义原点O
 - 找出这个晶面与x轴相交的坐标(X, 0, 0)
 - 找出这个晶面与y轴相交的坐标 (0, Y, 0)
 - 找出这个晶面与z轴相交的坐标 (0, 0, Z)
 - 取出 X, Y, Z, 取倒数, 1/X, 1/Y, 1/Z
 - 对 1/X, 1/Y, 1/Z, 化成整数hkl, 加上()

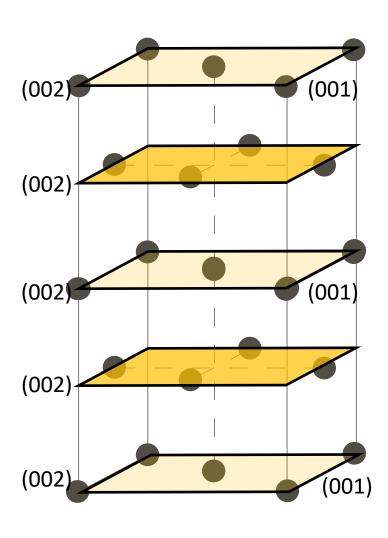






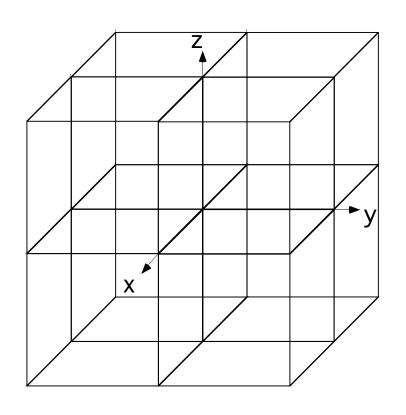


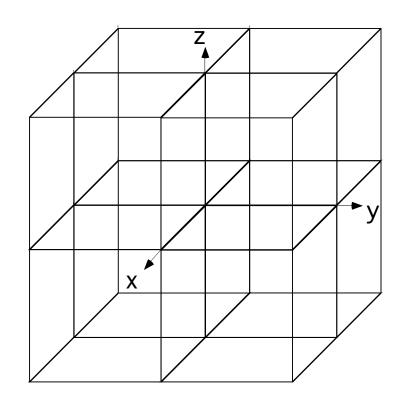
晶面指数 (hkl)



晶面指数-练习

画出 (110), (101), (011), (110), (101), (011), (110), (101), (011), (110), (101), (011)



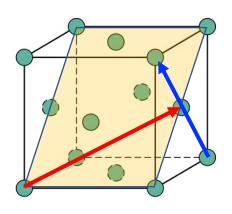


晶面族{hkl}

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(110), (101), (011), (1\bar{1}0), (10\bar{1}), (01\bar{1}), (\bar{1}10), (\bar{1}0\bar{1}), (0\bar{1}1), (\bar{1}10), (\bar{1}01), (0\bar{1}1)
```

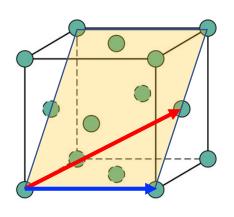
立方系统中的晶向与晶面

- 判断一个晶向[uvw]是否在一个晶面(hkl) 的平面上,那可以用 **点乘**:
 - 如果 uh + vk + wl = 0, 则晶向[uvw]在晶面(hkl)的平面上
- 晶向[uvw]与晶面(hkl) 垂直时: u = h, v = k, w = l



立方系统中的晶向与晶面

• 如果要求两个晶向 $[u_1v_1w_1]$ 和 $[u_2v_2w_2]$ 在哪一个晶面 (hkl) 的平面上,那可以用叉乘来求这个平面的(hkl) :



下一节课:FCC, BCC和 HCP的原子堆垛