

# Redes recíprocas

Dada uma rede definida pelos pontos

$$\mathbf{R} = n_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + n_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + n_3 \mathbf{a}_3$$

em que  $\mathbf{a}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_2$  e  $\mathbf{a}_3$ , são os vectores da rede primitiva directa, e  $n_1$ ,  $n_2$  e  $n_3$  são inteiros.

A rede recíproca define-se pelos pontos  $\mathbf{G}$  tais que

$$e^{i\mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{R}} = 1$$

Os vectores  $\mathbf{G}$  formam uma rede no espaço recíproco, com vectores primitivos  $\mathbf{b}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_2$  e  $\mathbf{b}_3$ , e têm a seguinte propriedade:

$$\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{b}_j = 2\pi\delta_{ij}$$

Podemos determinar estes vectores da rede recíproca usando:

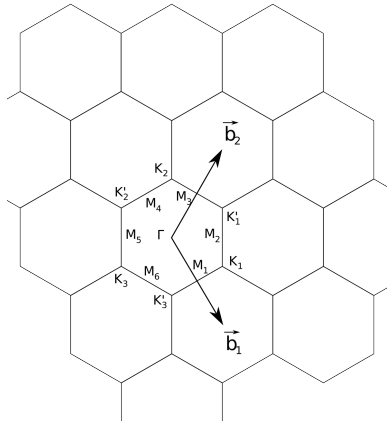
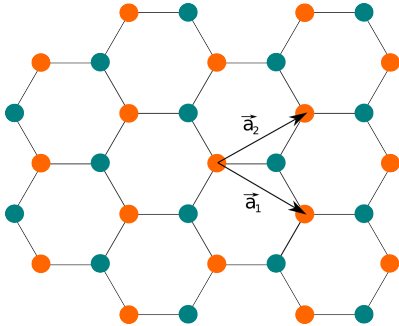
$$\mathbf{b}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_3}{\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_3)}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\mathbf{a}_3 \times \mathbf{a}_1}{\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_3)}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\mathbf{a}_1 \times \mathbf{a}_2}{\mathbf{a}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_3)}$$

Podemos escrever um ponto arbitrário da rede recíproca na forma

$$\mathbf{G} = m_1\mathbf{b}_1 + m_2\mathbf{b}_2 + m_3\mathbf{b}_3 \quad (1)$$



**Figure:** Representation of the vectors on the real space and on the reciprocal space

Real	Reciprocal
$\vec{a}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\vec{e}_x - \frac{a}{2}\vec{e}_y$	$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x - \frac{2\pi}{a}\vec{k}_y$
$\vec{a}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\vec{e}_x + \frac{a}{2}\vec{e}_y$	$\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x + \frac{2\pi}{a}\vec{k}_y$

The positions of the atoms, in units of the lattice vectors, are

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0); \left(\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ 0\right)$$

and in normal units:

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0); \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a \ 0 \ 0\right)$$

Special points:	$\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2$	$\vec{k}_x, \vec{k}_y$ (units of $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ )
M <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{1}{2}\vec{b}_1$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x - \frac{1}{2}\vec{k}_y$
M <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{1}{2}(\vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x$
M <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{1}{2}\vec{b}_2$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x + \frac{1}{2}\vec{k}_y$
M <sub>4</sub>	$-\frac{1}{2}\vec{b}_1$	$-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x + \frac{1}{2}\vec{k}_y$
M <sub>5</sub>	$-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2)$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x$
M <sub>6</sub>	$-\frac{1}{2}\vec{b}_2$	$-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x - \frac{1}{2}\vec{k}_y$
K <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{2}{3}\vec{b}_1 + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}_2$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x - \frac{1}{3}\vec{k}_y$
K <sub>2</sub>	$-\frac{1}{3}(\vec{b}_1 - \vec{b}_2)$	$\frac{2}{3}\vec{k}_y$
K <sub>3</sub>	$-\frac{1}{3}\vec{b}_1 - \frac{2}{3}\vec{b}_2$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x + \frac{1}{3}\vec{k}_y$
K' <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{1}{3}\vec{b}_1 + \frac{2}{3}\vec{b}_2$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x - \frac{1}{3}\vec{k}_y$
K' <sub>2</sub>	$-\frac{2}{3}\vec{b}_1 - \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}_2$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\vec{k}_x + \frac{1}{3}\vec{k}_y$
K' <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{1}{3}(\vec{b}_1 - \vec{b}_2)$	$-\frac{2}{3}\vec{k}_y$

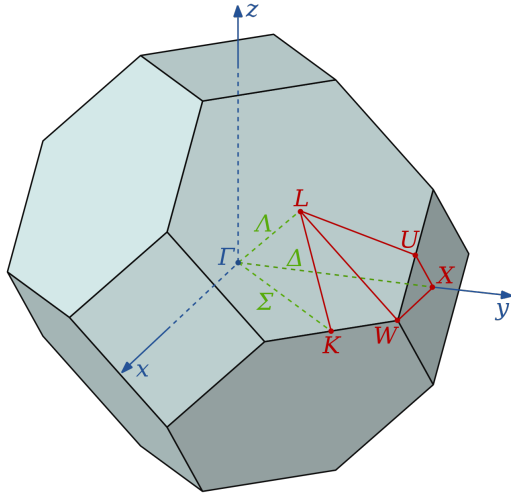
# Zona de Brillouin

É a célula de Wigner-Sitz do espaço recíproco.

## Convenções para os pontos especiais

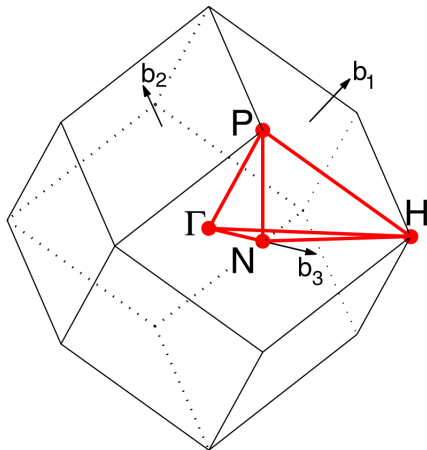
- ▶ Dentro da zona de Brillouin, usam-se letras gregas maiúsculas
- ▶ Na fronteira da zona de Brillouin, usam-se letras latinas maiúsculas
- ▶ No centro  $(0, 0, 0)$  usa-se o Gama  $\Gamma$

# Exemplo Zona de Brillouin FCC



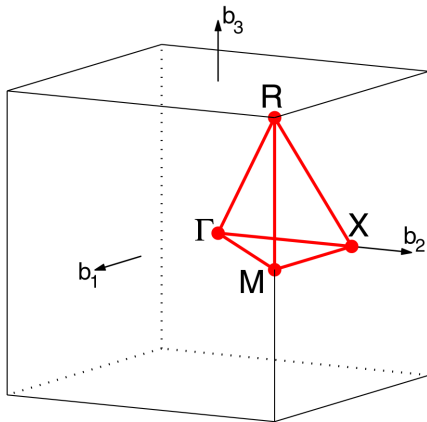


## Exemplo: BCC



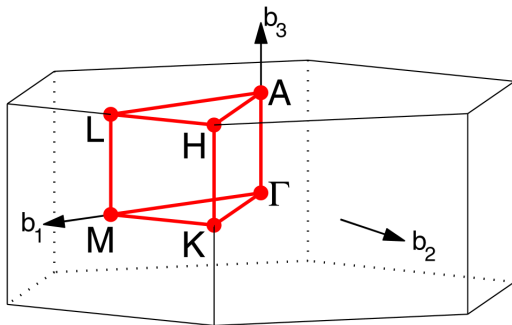
BCC path:  $\Gamma$ -H-N- $\Gamma$ -P-H|P-N

## Exeplo: Cúbico



CUB path:  $\Gamma$ -X-M- $\Gamma$ -R-X|M-R

## Exmplo: Hexagonal



HEX path:  $\Gamma$ -M-K- $\Gamma$ -A-L-H-A|L-M|K-H

[Setyawan & Curtarolo, DOI: 10.1016/j.commatsci.2010.05.010]