







Legado académico y cultural de los santandereanos

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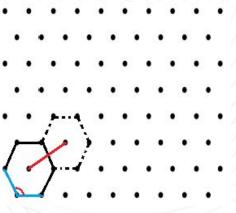
Juan Camacho

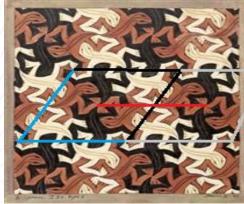


Aplicación redes bidimensionales



- 1. Celdas primitivas.
- 2. Se trasladan para generar toda la imagen.
- 3. No rotan.
- 4. No se solapan al trasladarse.









Redes tridimensionales





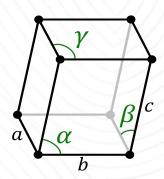
Volumen

$$V = (a \times b) \cdot c$$

$$det(AA^T) = |a|^2 |b|^2 |c|^2 (1 + 2cos(\gamma)cos(\alpha)cos(\beta) - cos^2(\beta) - cos^2(\alpha) - cos^2(\gamma))$$

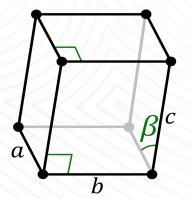
$$\sqrt{V^2} = \sqrt{\det(AA^T)} = \sqrt{|a|^2|b|^2|c|^2(1+2\cos(\gamma)\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta)-\cos^2(\beta)-\cos^2(\alpha)-\cos^2(\gamma)}$$

Volumen triclínico



$$V = |a||b||c|(1 - \cos^2(\beta) - \cos^2(\alpha) - \cos^2(\gamma) + 2\cos(\gamma)\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta))^{1/2}$$

Volumen monoclínico



$$V = |a||b||c|sen(\beta)$$



Bases BCC y FCC

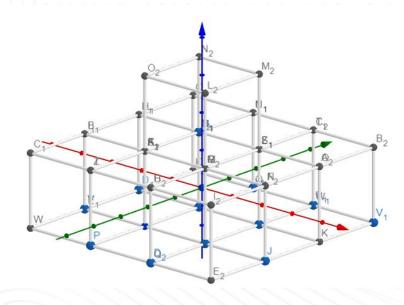


Sistemas BCC y FCC descritos por vectores primitivos.

Sistemas BCC

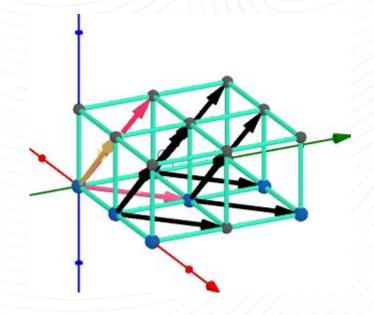
$$a = a\hat{i}, \ b = a\hat{j}, \ c = \frac{a(\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k})}{2}$$

$$a = a\hat{i}, \ b = a\hat{j}, \ c = \frac{a(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})}{2}$$
 $a = \frac{a(\hat{j} + \hat{k} - \hat{i})}{2}, \ b = \frac{a(\hat{k} + \hat{i} - \hat{j})}{2}, \ c = \frac{a(\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k})}{2}$



Sistema FCC

$$a = \frac{a(\hat{j}+\hat{k})}{2}, \ b = \frac{a(\hat{i}+\hat{k})}{2}, c = \frac{a(\hat{i}+\hat{j})}{2}$$





Bases Recíprocas



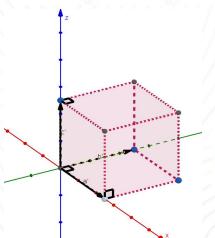




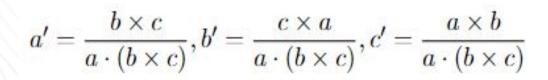
Las bases recíprocas generan unas celdas, cuyo volumen es el inverso de la celda original.

Sistema cúbico simple

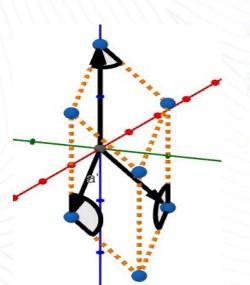
$$a' = \frac{1}{a}\hat{i}$$
 ; $b' = \frac{1}{a}\hat{j}$; $c' = \frac{1}{a}\hat{k}$



$$V = \frac{1}{a}\hat{i}(\frac{1}{a}\hat{j}\times\frac{1}{a}\hat{k}) = \frac{1}{a^3}$$



Sistema BCC



$$a' = -\frac{1}{a}(\hat{i} - \hat{k})$$

$$b' = -\frac{1}{a}(\hat{j} - \hat{k})$$

$$c' = \frac{2}{a}(\hat{k})$$

$$V = \frac{2}{a^3}$$

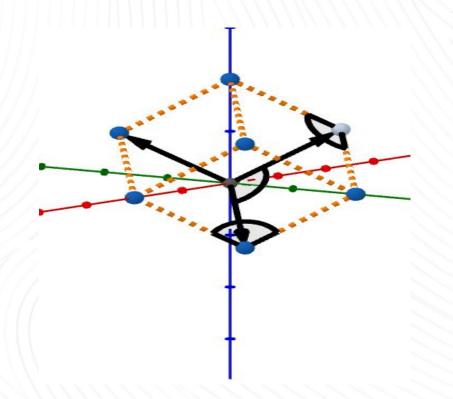
Bases Recíprocas





$$a' = \frac{b \times c}{a \cdot (b \times c)}, b' = \frac{c \times a}{a \cdot (b \times c)}, c' = \frac{a \times b}{a \cdot (b \times c)}$$

Sistema FCC



$$a'=~rac{1}{a}(\hat{k}+\hat{j}-\hat{i})$$

$$b'= rac{1}{a}(\hat{k}+\hat{i}-\hat{j})$$

$$c'= rac{1}{a}(\hat{i}+\hat{j}-\hat{k})$$

$$V = \frac{2+2}{a^3} = \frac{4}{a^3}$$

Conclusiones





- 1. Se logró comprender y analizar geométricamente las redes de Bravais, a partir de las herramientas del álgebra vectorial.
- 2. Se demostraron las expresiones de los volúmenes para las distintas configuraciones de redes tridimensionales, usando la relación del triple producto mixto.
- 3. Se demostró, dados vectores primitivos representar los sistemas BCC y FCC.
- 4. Finalmente se obtuvo la expresión de las bases recíprocas con sus respectivas celdas primitivas y volumen.









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¿Gracias!

