1 Exercise 1 - Reciprocal lattice

a. Reciprocal lattice of FCC

Solution: Let's first define the primitive vectors for the FCC and BCC lattices. First the FCC structure

$$\hat{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2} \left(\hat{y} + \hat{z} \right),$$
 (1)

$$\hat{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2} \left(\hat{z} + \hat{x} \right), \tag{2}$$

$$\hat{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2} (\hat{x} + \hat{y}).$$
 (3)

Then, we define the primitive vectors for the BCC lattice

$$\hat{c}_1 = \frac{a}{2} \left(\hat{y} + \hat{z} - \hat{x} \right), \tag{4}$$

$$\hat{c}_2 = -\frac{a}{2} (\hat{z} + \hat{x} - \hat{y}), \qquad (5)$$

$$\hat{c}_3 = \frac{a}{2} \left(\hat{x} + \hat{y} - \hat{z} \right). \tag{6}$$

Here we used different names, \hat{a}_i , and \hat{c}_i for convenience. Later we will need to be able to recognize vectors from one basis or another. Another important thing is to remember that $\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}$ are orthonormal vectors.

First, we will obtain the reciprocal basis for the FCC structure. For this it will be helpful to calculate the box product separately.

$$\hat{a}_i \cdot (\hat{a}_2 \times \hat{a}_3),$$

using eqs. 1-3

$$\hat{a}_{1} \cdot (\hat{a}_{2} \times \hat{a}_{3}) = \frac{a^{2}}{4} \hat{a}_{1} \cdot ((\hat{z} + \hat{x}) \times (\hat{x} + \hat{y})),$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{4} \hat{a}_{1} \cdot (\hat{y} + \hat{z} - \hat{x}),$$

$$= \frac{a^{3}}{8} (\hat{y} + \hat{z}) \cdot (\hat{y} + \hat{z} - \hat{x}),$$

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$$= \frac{a^{3}}{8} (\hat{y} + \hat{z}) \cdot (\hat{z} + \hat{z}) \cdot (\hat{z} + \hat{z})$$

We can proceed with out calculations of the reciprocal vectors,

$$\hat{b}_{1} = \frac{2\pi \hat{a}_{2} \times \hat{a}_{3}}{\hat{a}_{1} \cdot (\hat{a}_{2} \times \hat{a}_{3})},
= \frac{2\pi a^{2}/4 \left((\hat{z} + \hat{x}) \times (\hat{x} + \hat{y}) \right)}{a^{3}/4},
= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\hat{y} + \hat{z} - \hat{x} \right).$$
(8)

Now the next one

$$\hat{b}_{2} = \frac{2\pi \hat{a}_{3} \times \hat{a}_{1}}{\hat{a}_{1} \cdot (\hat{a}_{2} \times \hat{a}_{3})},
= \frac{2\pi a^{2}/4 \left((\hat{x} + \hat{y}) \times (\hat{y} + \hat{z}) \right)}{a^{3}/4},
= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\hat{z} + \hat{x} - \hat{y} \right),$$
(9)

And the last one,

$$\hat{b}_{3} = \frac{2\pi\hat{a}_{1} \times \hat{a}_{2}}{\hat{a}_{1} \cdot (\hat{a}_{2} \times \hat{a}_{3})},
= \frac{2\pi a^{2}/4 ((\hat{y} + \hat{z}) \times (\hat{z} + \hat{x}))}{a^{3}/4},
= \frac{2\pi}{a} (\hat{x} + \hat{y} - \hat{z}).$$
(10)

And now we see, that the vectors defined in eqs. 8-10 are parallel to the primitive vectors of the BCC structure defined in eqs. 4-6. Therefore, the reciprocal lattice of a FCC one is a BCC one.

As we know, if we take now the \hat{b} vectors of our resulting BCC structure and calculate the resulting reciprocal ones, we will go back to the original lattice, which was a FCC lattice (the reciprocal of the reciprocal lattice is the original). **Therefore, the reciprocal of a BCC lattice is an FCC one.**

b. Volumes

Solution: We now that the volume of the primitive cell is given by the box product. In eq. 7 we calculated the volume of the initial lattice. Let's now calculate the volume of the lattice formed by the \hat{b} vectors.

$$\hat{b}_{1} \cdot (\hat{b}_{2} \times \hat{b}_{3}) = \frac{(2\pi)^{2}}{a^{2}} \hat{b}_{1} \cdot ((\hat{z} + \hat{x} - \hat{y}) \times (\hat{x} + \hat{y} - \hat{z})),
= \frac{(2\pi)^{2}}{a^{2}} \hat{b}_{1} \cdot (\hat{y} - \hat{x} + \hat{z} + \hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z}),
= \frac{(2\pi)^{2}}{a^{2}} \hat{b}_{1} \cdot (2\hat{y} + 2\hat{z}),
= \frac{(2\pi)^{3}}{a^{3}} 2 (\hat{y} + \hat{z} - \hat{x}) \cdot (\hat{y} + \hat{z}),
= \frac{(2\pi)^{3}}{a^{3}} 2 (1 + 1),
= \frac{(2\pi)^{3}}{a^{3}} 4,
= \frac{(2\pi)^{3}}{a^{3}} 4.$$
(11)

If we remember, the volume of the direct lattice was $a^3/4$, hence, the volume of the reciprocal cell is $v_{rec} = (2\pi)^3/v_{dir}$. Where v_{rec} is the colume of the reciprocal cell, and v_{dir} the volume of the direct cell.

- 2 Exercise 2 Reciprocal lattice 2
- 3 Exercise 3 Lattice planes
- 4 Exercise 4 Periodic functions