



Crystal Systems

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology
(Deemed to be University)

Bhadson Road, Patiala, Punjab, Pin-147004

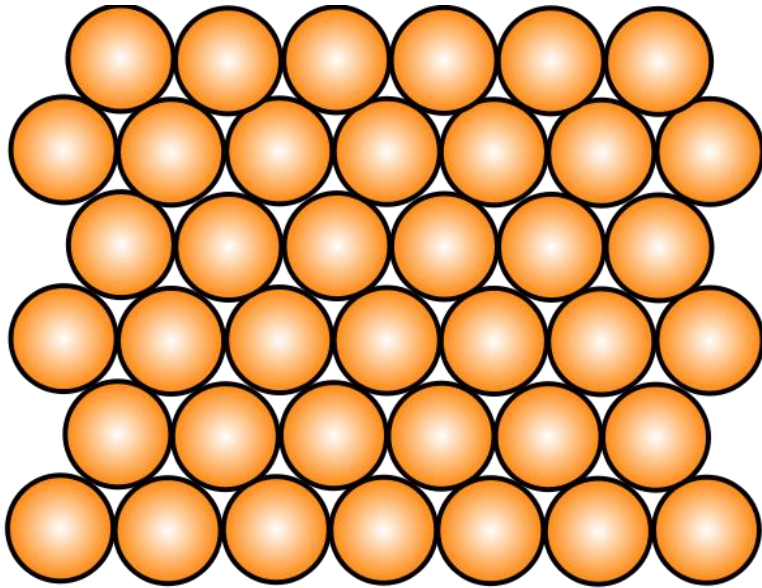
Contact No. : +91-175-2393201

Email : info@thapar.edu

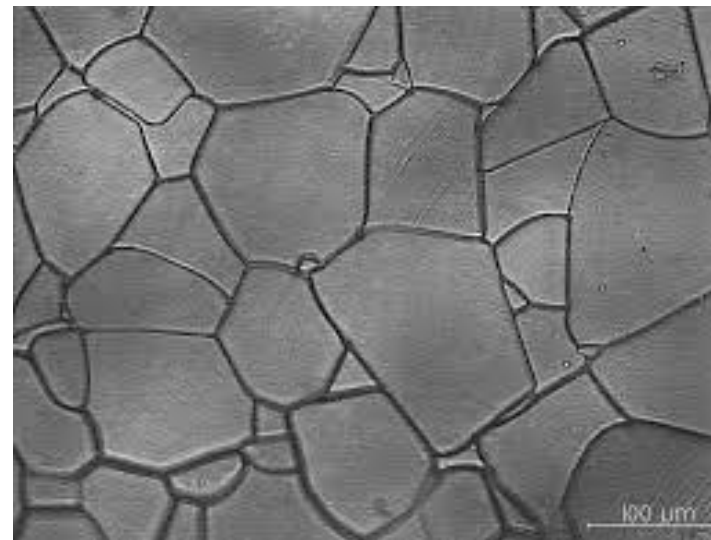
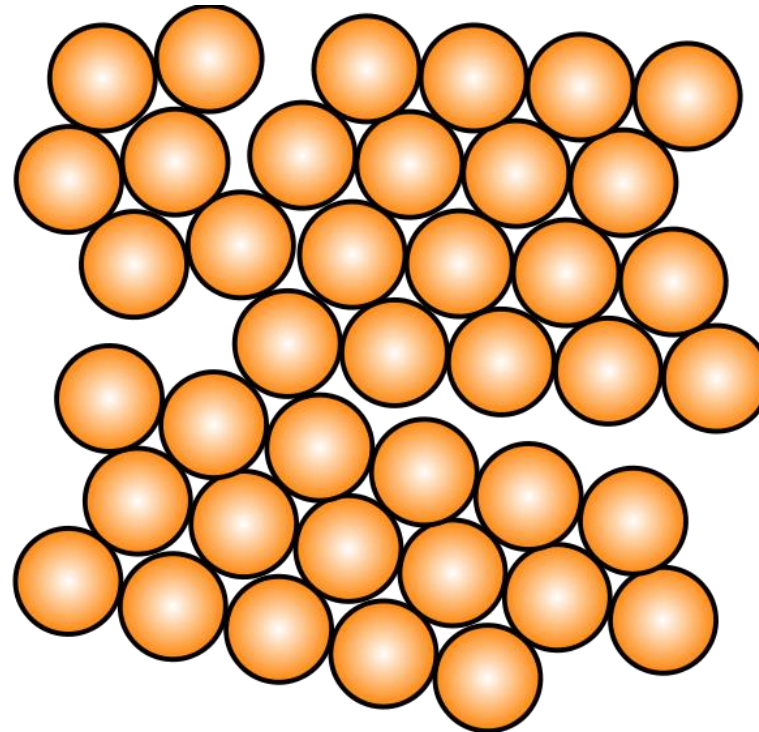


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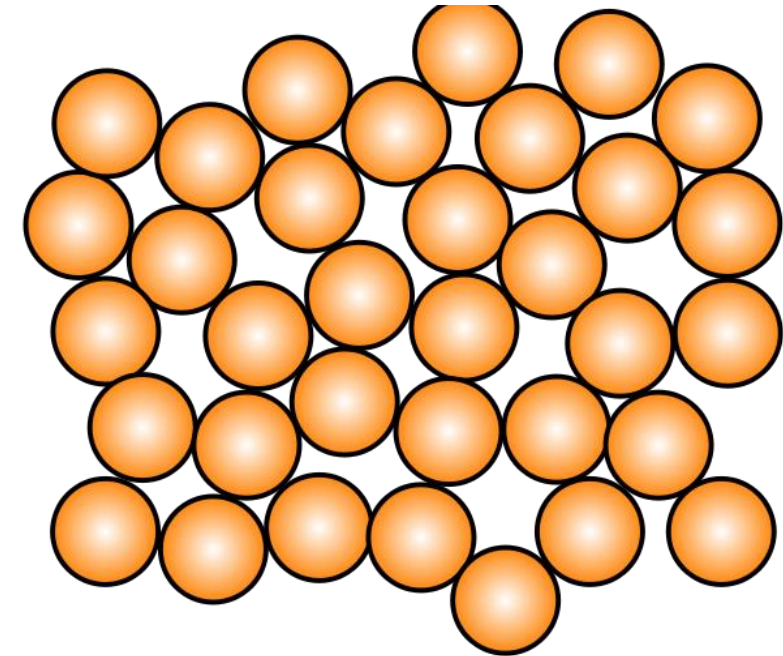
Monocrystalline



Polycrystalline



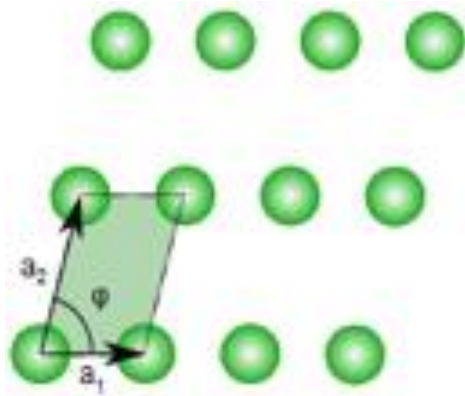
Amorphous



- Crystalline structures can be understood by considering atoms as a hard spheres.
- These hard spheres can be situated at **Imaginary point** in a space used to describe position of **atom/ion/molecule**.
- These imaginary points are called as **Lattice Points**.
- The smallest repeating unit of lattices is called as **Unit Cell**.
- A lattice is formed by repeating **unit cells**.
- 1-D lattice - Linear lattice
- 2-D lattice - Space lattice
- 3-D lattice - Crystal lattice

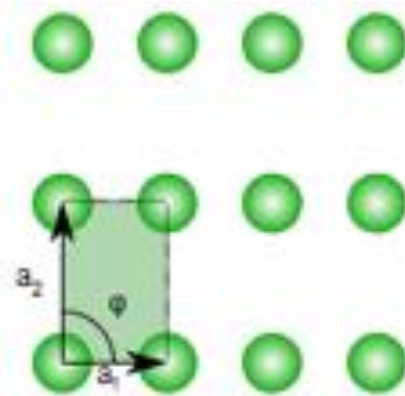
5 Bravais Lattices in 2-D

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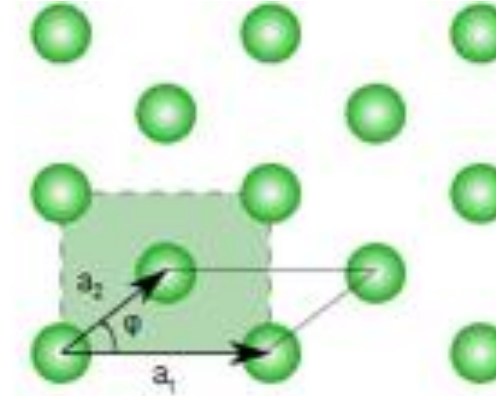
$$|a_1| \neq |a_2|, \phi \neq 90^\circ$$

Oblique



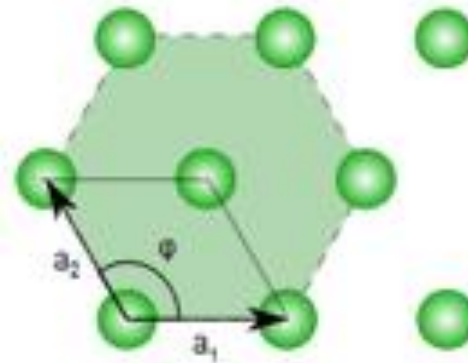
$$|a_1| \neq |a_2|, \phi = 90^\circ$$

Rectangular



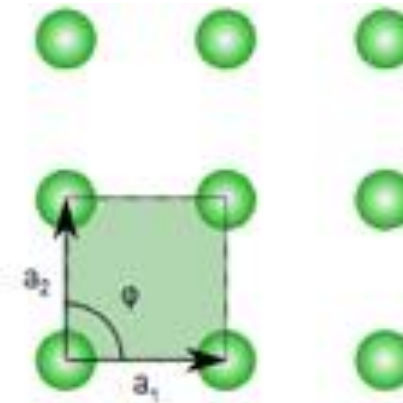
$$|a_1| \neq |a_2|, \phi \neq 90^\circ$$

Centered rectangular



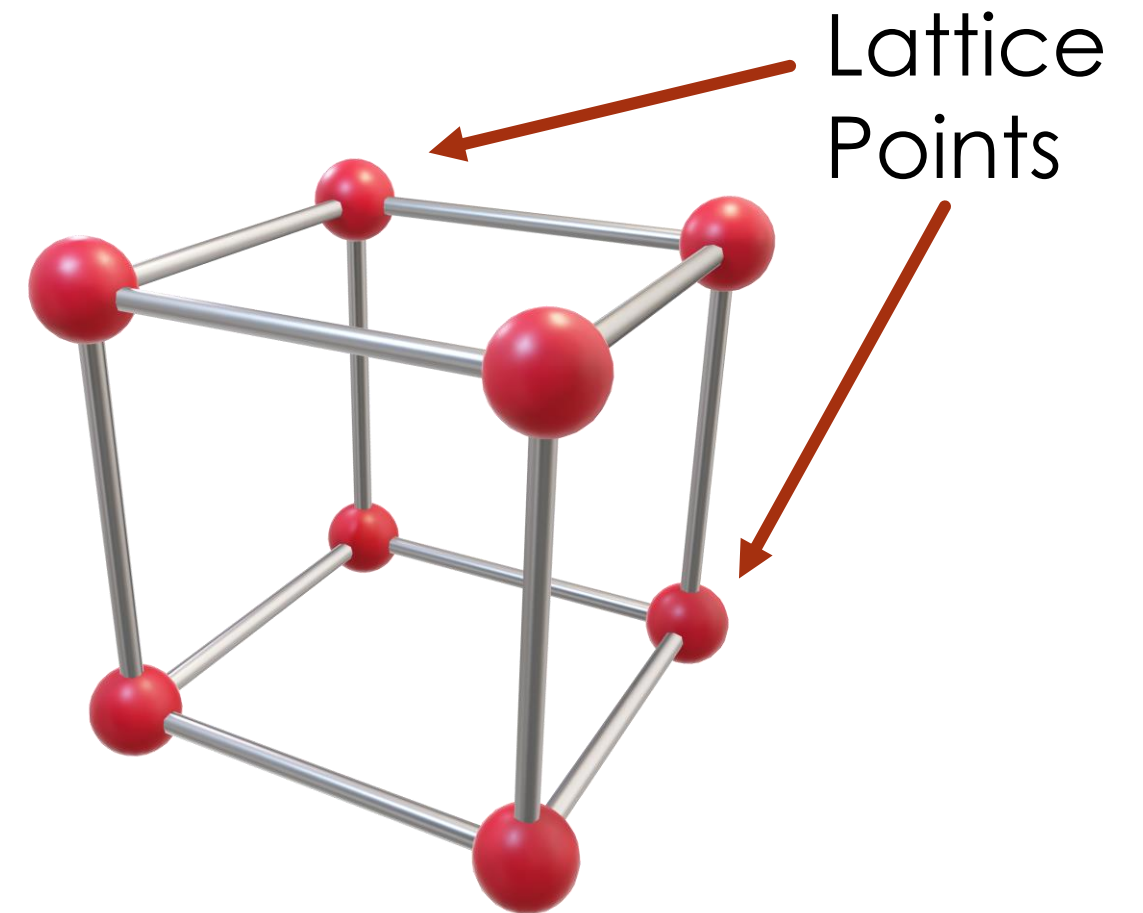
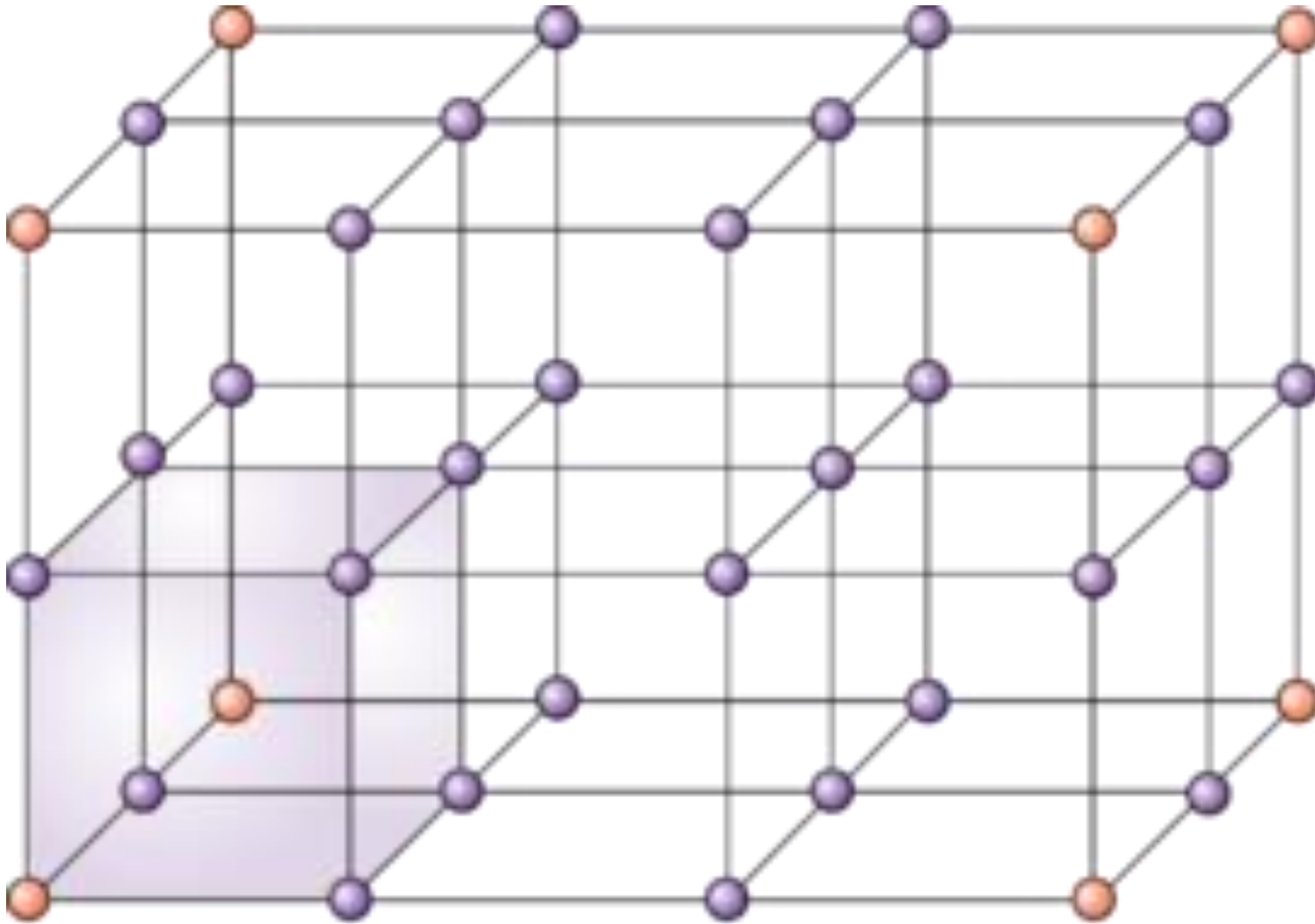
$$|a_1| = |a_2|, \phi = 120^\circ$$

Hexagonal



$$|a_1| = |a_2|, \phi = 90^\circ$$

Square

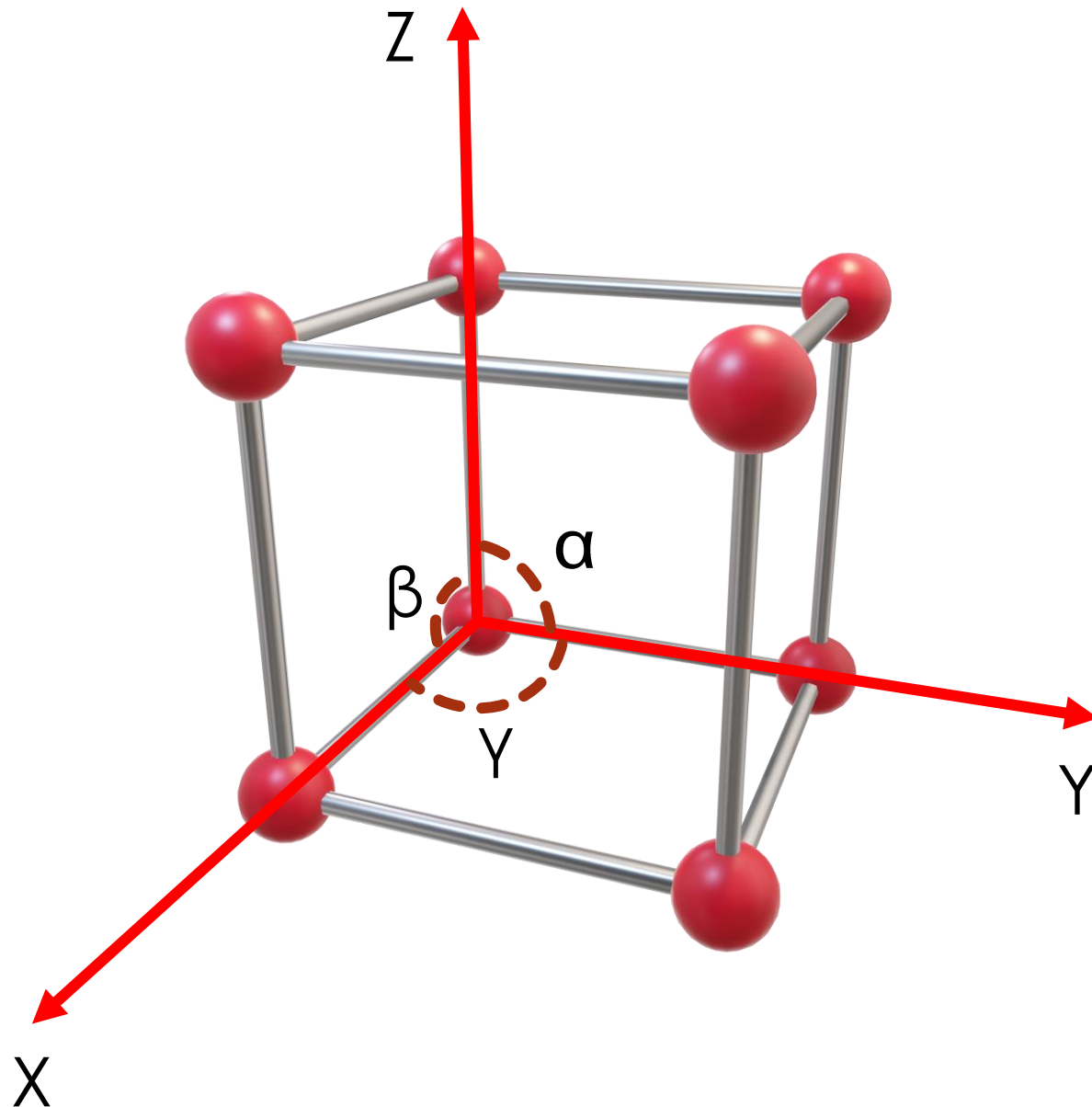


Unit cell

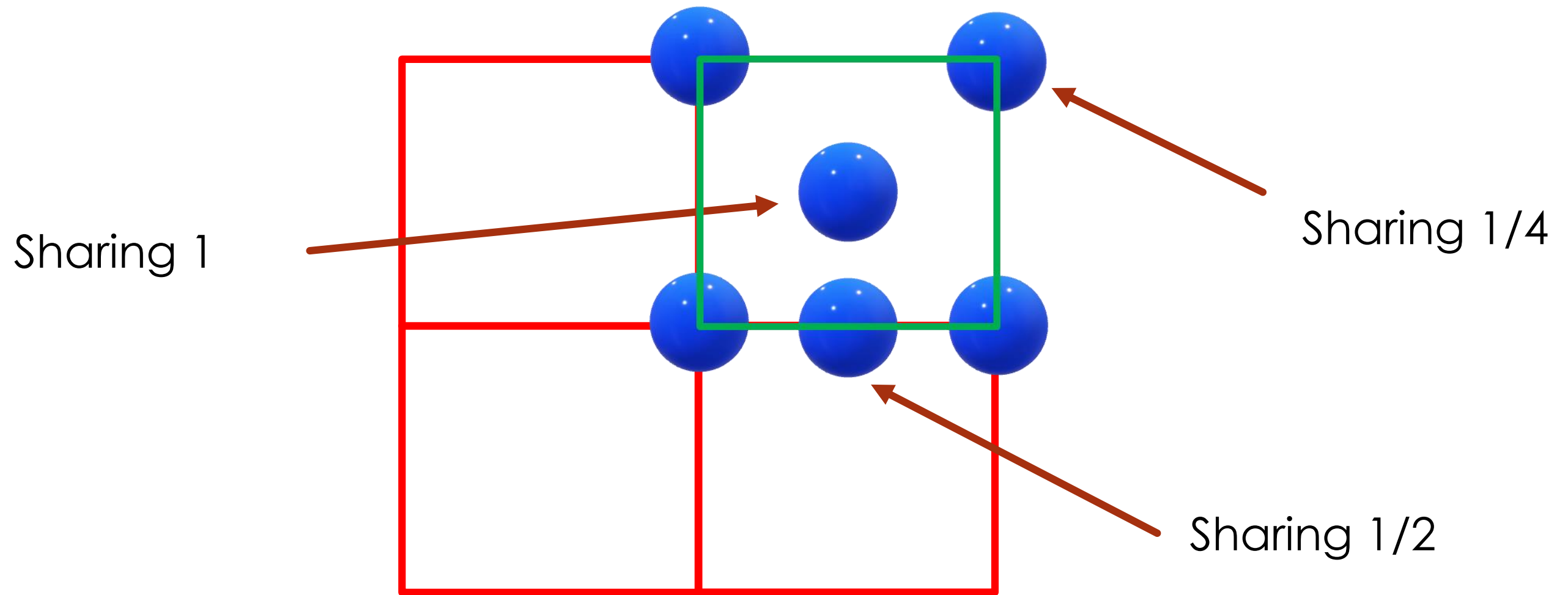
7 Crystal systems

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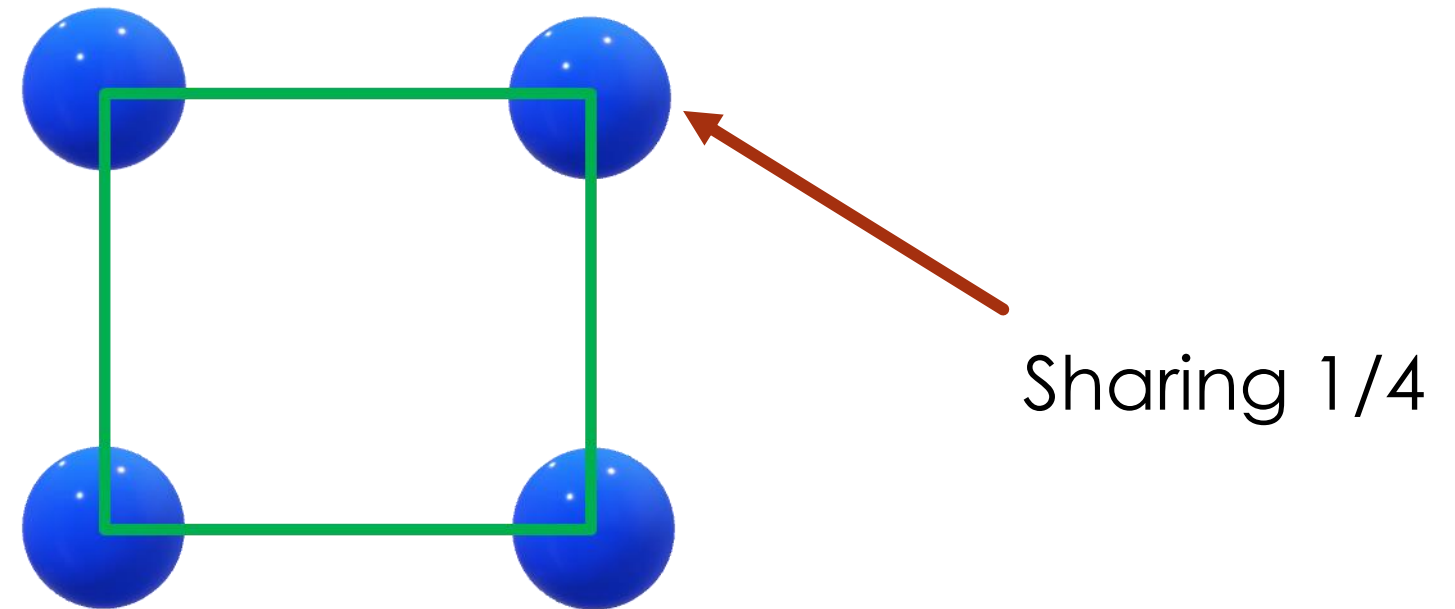
7 Different types of unit cells



Crystal System	Lengths	Angles
Cubic	$a=b=c$	$\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90$
Trigonal	$a=b=c$	$\alpha=\beta=\gamma<120, \neq 90$
Hexagonal	$a=b\neq c$	$\alpha=\beta=90, \gamma=120$
Tetragonal	$a=b\neq c$	$\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90$
Orthorhombic	$a\neq b\neq c$	$\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90$
Monoclinic	$a\neq b\neq c$	$\alpha=\beta=90\neq\gamma$
Triclinic	$a\neq b\neq c$	$\alpha\neq\beta\neq\gamma$

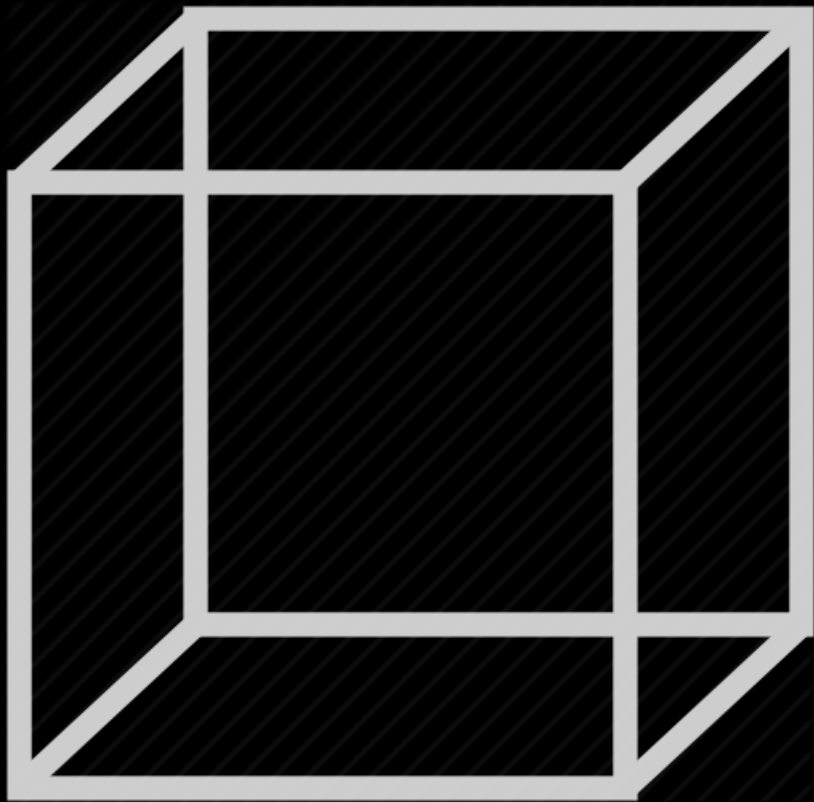


A Lattice with only **1** lattice point



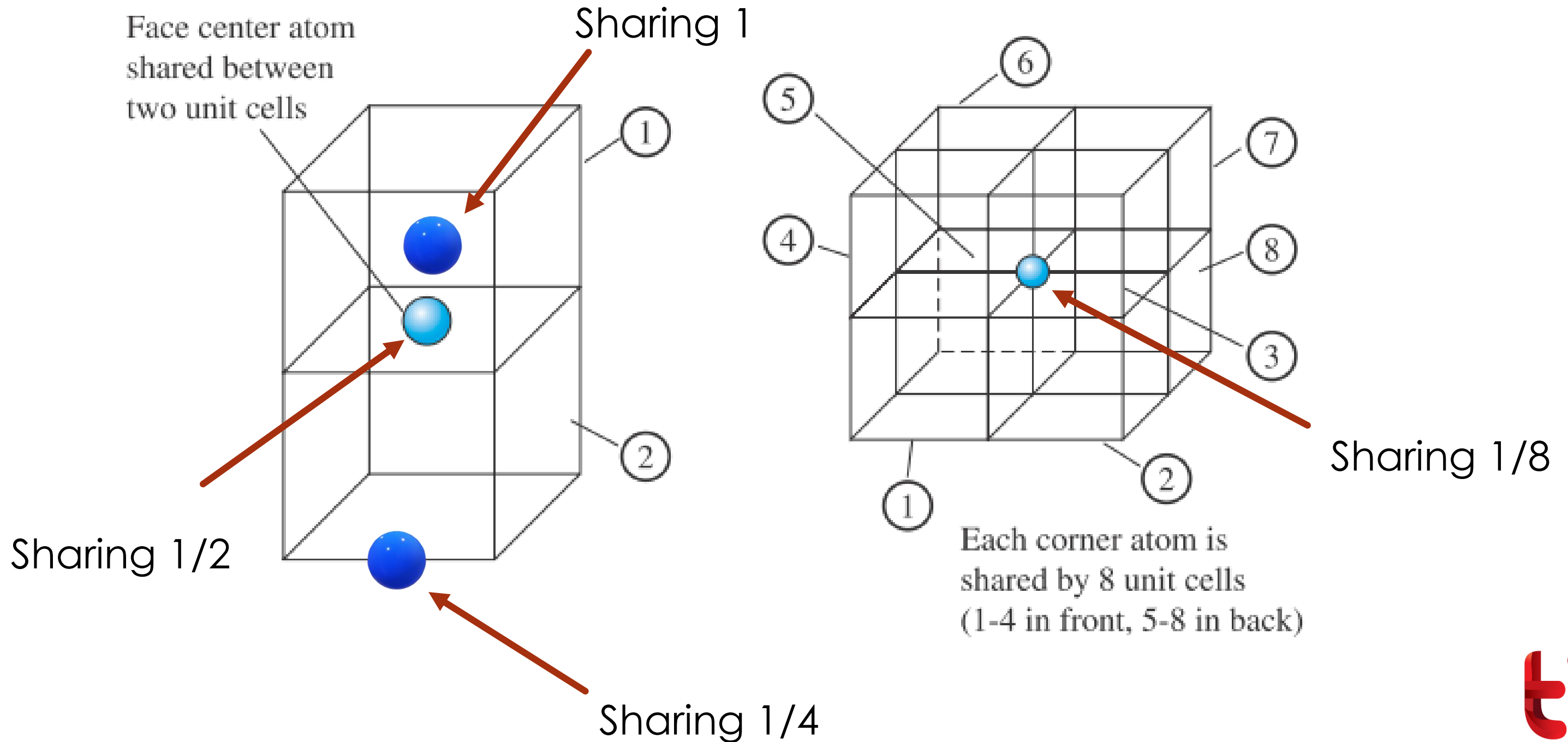
Sharing in a unit cell $1/4 * 4 = 1$

In a cubic unit cell (Try it yourself)

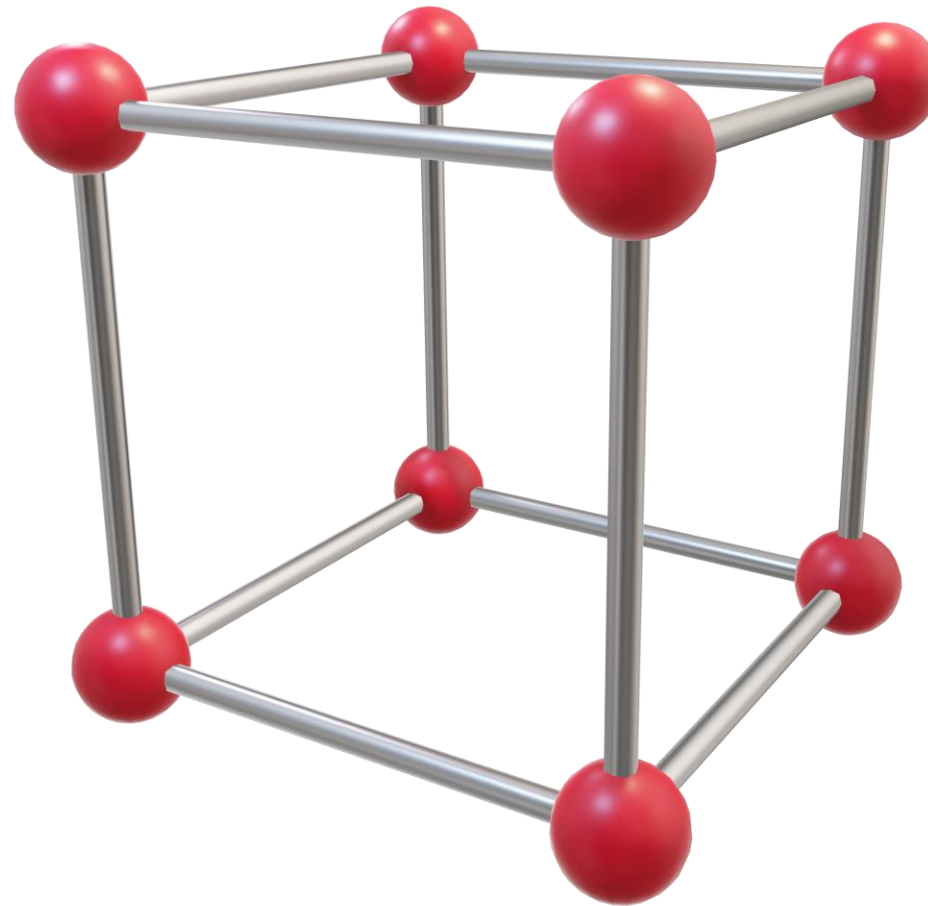


No. of corners:	8
No. of edges:	12
No. of Faces:	6
No. of Body Diagonals:	4
No. of Face Diagonals:	12

Sharing of lattice points in 3-D



A Lattice with only **1** lattice point



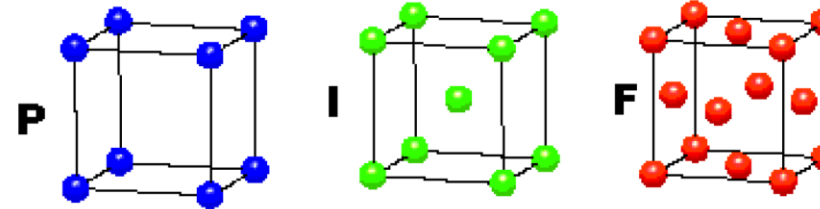
Sharing in a unit cell $1/8 * 8 = 1$

14 Bravais Lattices in 3-D

There are only 14 ways of arranging lattice so that environment looks same from each point

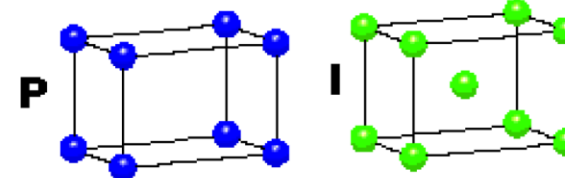
CUBIC

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



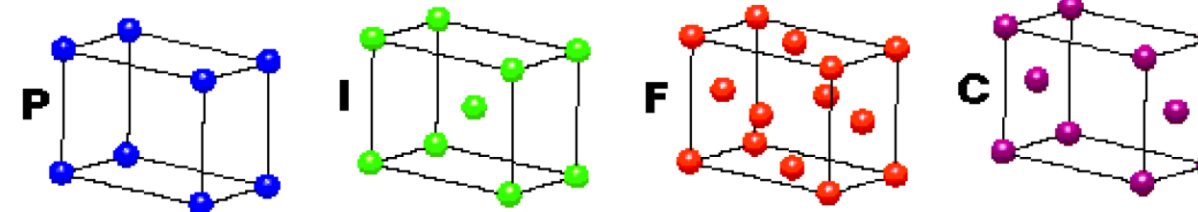
TETRAGONAL

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



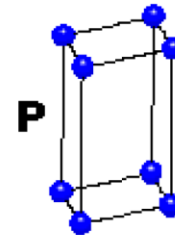
ORTHORHOMBIC

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



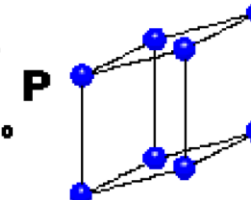
HEXAGONAL

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



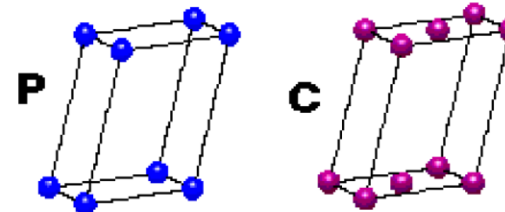
TRIGONAL

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



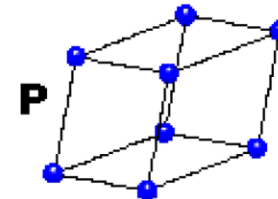
MONOCLINIC

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



TRICLINIC

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



4 Types of Unit Cell

P = Primitive

I = Body-Centred

F = Face-Centred

C = Side-Centred

+

7 Crystal Classes

→ 14 Bravais Lattices

1. Single crystalline or monocrystalline materials have periodic arrangement of atoms throughout.
2. A polycrystalline material consists of many single crystallite with a boundary.
3. Amorphous materials have random arrangement of atoms.
4. There are 7 crystal systems and 14 Bravais lattices.
5. The atom sitting in the unit cell can share different part depending upon its location.
6. A primitive lattice has only one lattice point in the unit cell.

1. Why a 2-D pentagon lattice is not possible?
2. Which crystal systems are the least and most symmetric. Explain the reason.
3. Show that FCT does not exist in Bravais Lattice list.
4. Find out the number of lattice points in SC, BCC and FCC lattices.
5. Write down types of bonds present in different materials.
6. Find out 2-D primitive lattices in following pictures.