

# ESERCITAZIONE 1

- RETICOLI 1D, 2D, 3D |
  - tipi di reticolo
  - cella unitaria
  - PF (packing factor)

I solidi possono essere di 3 tipi:

- cristallini
- polimorfi
- amorfici

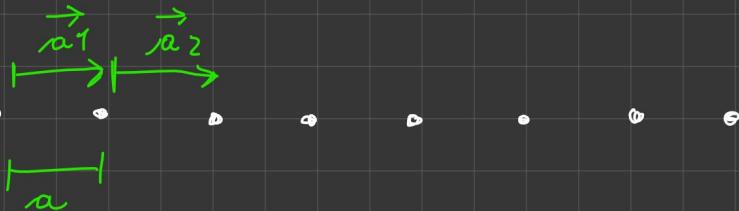
divisi in:

- Reticoli di Bravais
- Reticoli non di Bravais

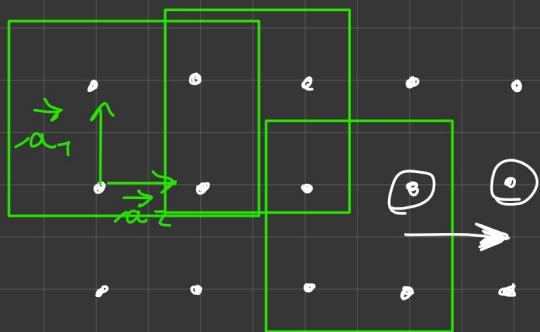
## RETTICOLI DI BRAVAIS:

$$\vec{R} = \sum_{i=1}^n n_i \vec{a}_i$$

1D



2D



$$|\vec{a}_1| = |\vec{a}_2|$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

- cella unitaria "primitiva" è la più piccola cella unitaria che possiamo prendere

quanti atomi sono presenti per ogni cella unitaria?

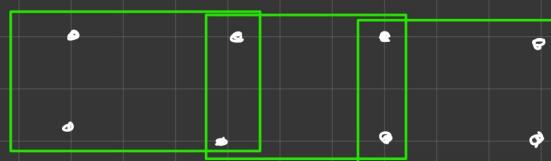
In media abbiamo un atomo per cella sopra (reticolo quadrato)

### IL RETICOLO RETTANGOLARE

a differenza del reticolo quadrato, non ha maggioranza fra i moduli

$$|\vec{a}_1| \neq |\vec{a}_2|$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$



$$\frac{N_{\text{atomi}}}{\text{cella}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$f = \frac{N_{\text{at}}}{A}$$

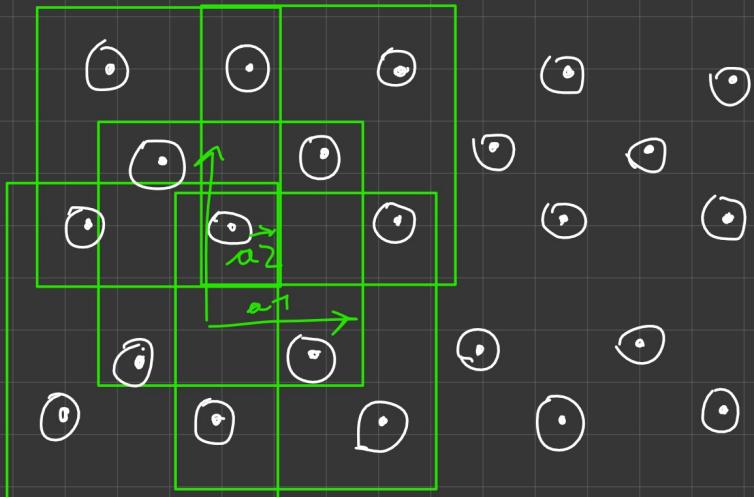
↑  
densità atomica

nel nostro caso  $f = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}_1||\vec{a}_2|}$

se ad esempio  $a = 5 \text{ \AA}^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \frac{1}{25 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ m}^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{25} \cdot 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

### RETI COLO RETTANGOLARE A CORPO CENTRATO:



$$|\vec{a}_1| \neq |\vec{a}_2|$$

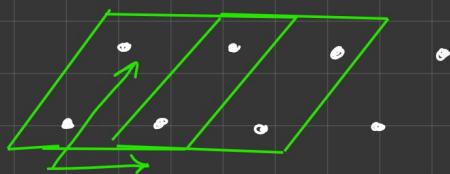
$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$N_{\text{at}} = \frac{4}{4} + 1 = 2$$

$$f = \frac{2}{|\vec{a}_1||\vec{a}_2|}$$

## RETICOLO

## OBLIQUO :

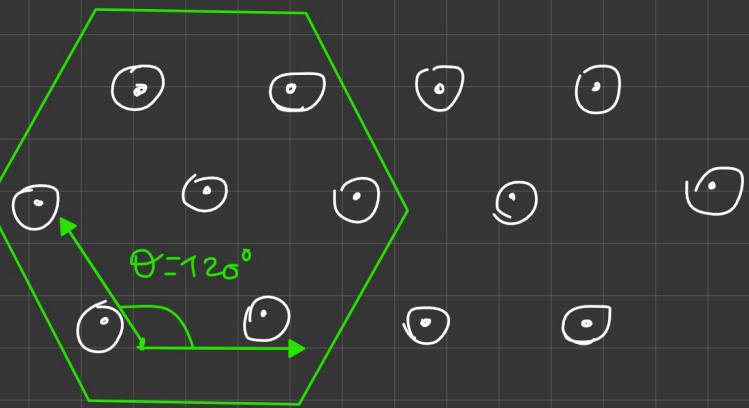


$$|\vec{a}_1| \neq |\vec{a}_2|$$

$$\theta \neq 90^\circ$$

$$N_{at} = 1$$

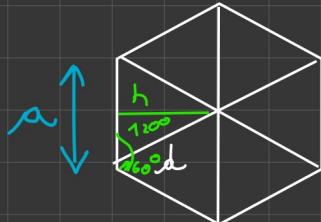
## RETICOLO ESAGONALE :



$$N_{at/cella} = 1 + \frac{6}{3} = 3$$

$$\rho = \frac{N_{at}/cella}{A}$$

$$|\vec{a}_1| = |\vec{a}_2|$$



$$\sin(60^\circ) = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\sin(60^\circ) = h$$

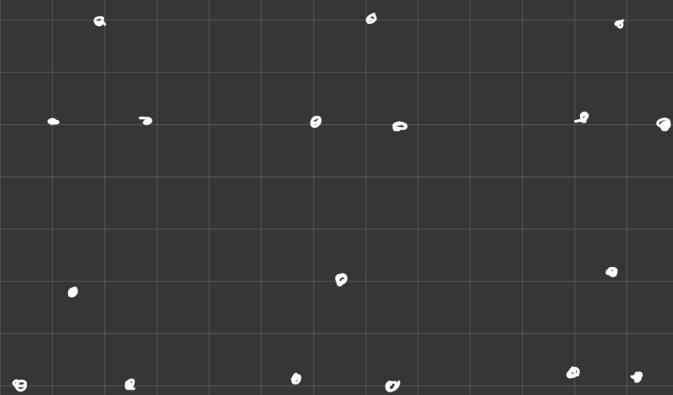
$$A = a \cdot h \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 = \frac{6}{2} a h = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(60^\circ)}{\cos(60^\circ)} a^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot a^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2$$

quindi:

$$f = \frac{\cancel{z}}{\cancel{2\sqrt{3}a^2}} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{3}a^2}$$

## IDENTIFICAZIONE DI BASE

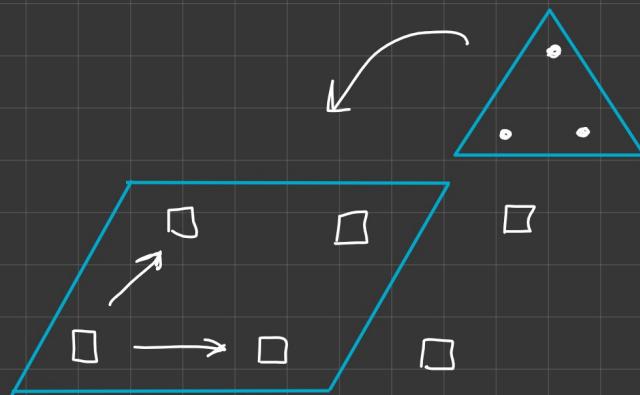


In questo caso  
non posso facilmente

trovare una  
cella unitaria

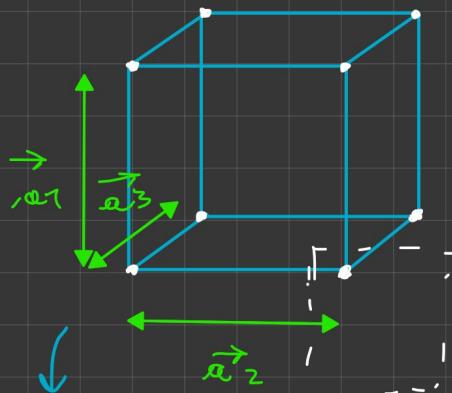


dovrò identificare  
una base"



3D

## RETICOLO CUBICO:



reticolo  
del platino

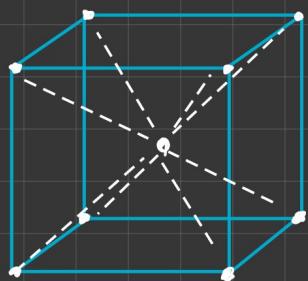
$$|\vec{\alpha}_1| = |\vec{\alpha}_2| = |\vec{\alpha}_3|$$

$$\theta(\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2) = 90^\circ$$

$$\theta(\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_3) = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{N_{at}}{\text{cella}} = \frac{8}{8} = 1$$

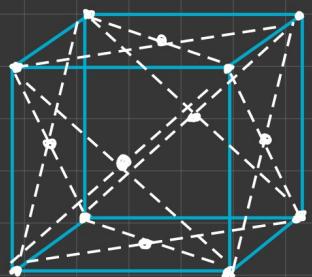
## RETICOLO CUBICO A CORPO CENTRATO (BCC)



reticolo del ferro

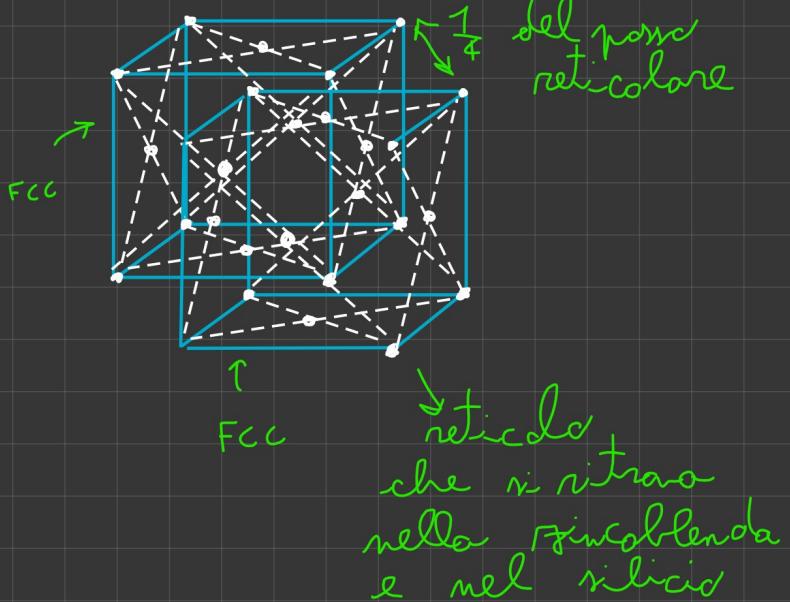
$$\frac{N_{at}}{\text{cella}} = \frac{8}{8} + 1 = 2$$

## RETICOLO CUBICO A FACCCE CENTRATE (FCC)



$$\frac{N_{at}}{\text{cella}} = \frac{8}{8} + \frac{6}{2} = 4$$

## RETICOLO A DIAMANTE:



$$\frac{N_{\text{atomi}}}{\text{cella}} = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

due celle  
per base  
numero di  
atomi per cella  
di ogni base

## IL PACKING FACTOR:

$$PF = \frac{N_{\text{atomi}}}{\text{cella}} \cdot \frac{V_{\text{atomo}}}{V_{\text{cella}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{consider gli atomi} \\ \text{come sfere di raggio} \\ \frac{a}{2} \end{array}$$

per il cubico semplice:  $PF = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^3$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3}{\frac{8 a^3}{2}} = \frac{1}{6} \pi \approx 53\%$$

e nel BCC?

$$4r = a\sqrt{3} \rightarrow r = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

quanti raggi ci sono nella diagonale maggiore del cubo

$$PF = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^3 = 68\%$$

$a^3$

e nell' FCC?

$$4r = a\sqrt{2} \rightarrow r = a \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

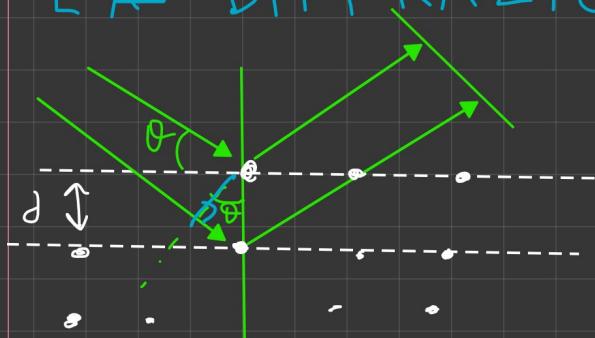
→ quattro raggi si trovano nella diagonale della faccia

$$PF = 4 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi = 74\%$$

$a^3$

(il PF del silicio è del 34%)

## LA DIFFRAZIONE DI BRAHMG:



### INTERFERENZA

l'interferenza varia in base alla differenza di fase, che a sua volta varia in base alla differenza di cammino

$$\Delta \Phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \Delta x$$

$$\frac{\Delta x}{2} = d \sin \theta \rightarrow \Delta X = 2 d \sin \theta$$

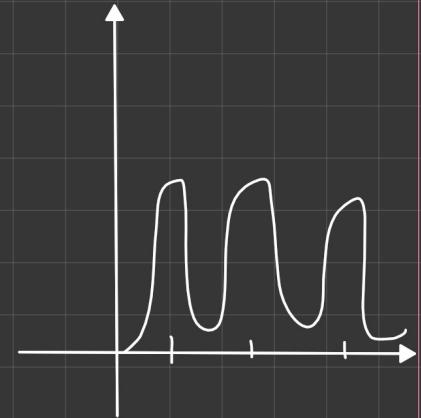
$$\Delta \varphi = n \cdot 2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 2 d \sin \theta$$

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{n\lambda}{2d} < 1$$

$$d \approx 100 \text{ pm}$$

$$\lambda \approx 1 \text{ pm} \approx 1 \text{ nm}$$



Ex.

- 7) Supponiamo di irradiare con una radiazione luminosa di energia  $E = 3,5 \text{ keV}$  qual'è la minima distanza  $d$  che riceverà a ridosso?

$$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = 3,55 \text{ Å} \Rightarrow 0,355 \text{ nm}$$

$$d = \frac{n\lambda}{2\sin(\theta)} = \frac{\lambda}{\sin \theta} = 1,78 \text{ Å}$$

valendo la distanza

minima vogliamo minimizzare di  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  dando

a picci con  
distanza maggiore

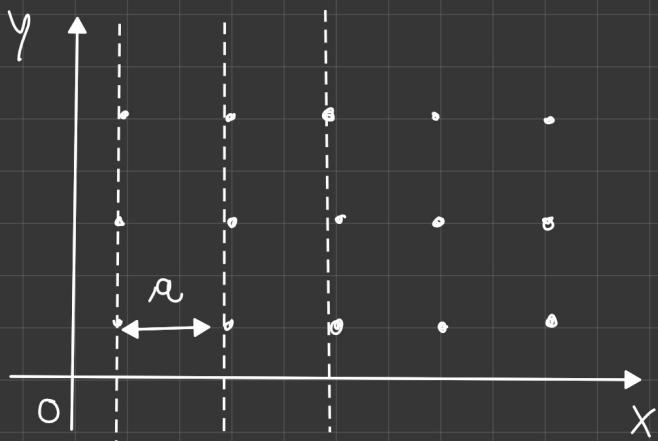
il numeratore e massimizzare il denominatore

origine ad effetti:

2) Per le famiglie di piani  $\{1, 0, 0\}$ ,  $\{1, 1, 0\}$ ,  $\{1, 2, 0\} \rightarrow$  quali sono i corrispondenti angoli

$\theta$  per cui ci aspettiamo dei picchi di diffrazione?

( $a = 0,5 \text{ nm}$ )  $\rightarrow a = \text{parametro reticolare}$   
 $(E = 3,55 \text{ KeV})$



$$\{1, 0, 0\} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \infty, \infty \\ || | | \\ x y z \end{cases}$$

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta \rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{n\lambda}{2d}$$

$$\theta = \arcsin\left(\frac{2\lambda}{2d}\right)$$

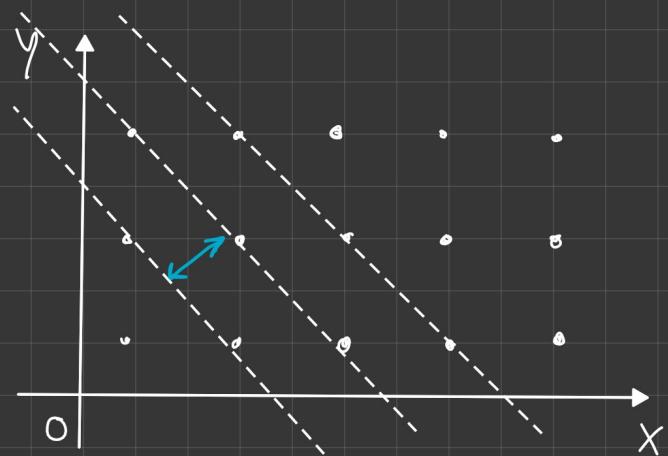
$$n=1 \rightarrow \theta = 20,79^\circ$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow \theta = 45,23^\circ$$

$$\left\{ 1, 1, 0 \right\} \rightarrow \left( \begin{matrix} 1, 1, \infty \\ || \\ x \end{matrix} \right) \rightarrow d_{110} = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{z}$$

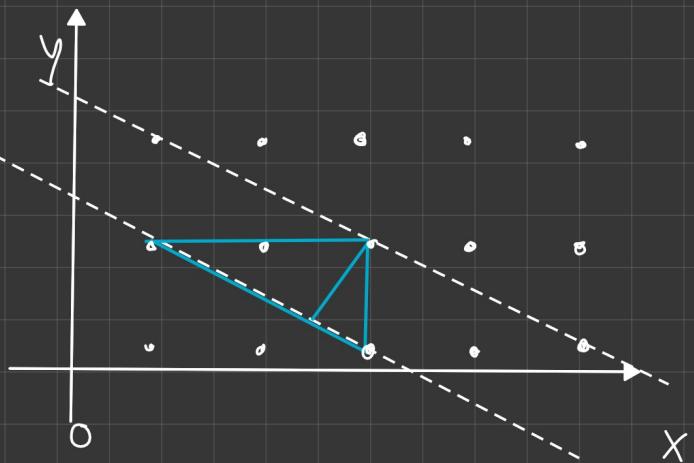
$$\theta = \arcsin \left( \frac{n \lambda}{2d} \right)$$

$$n = 1 \rightarrow \theta = 30, 13^\circ$$



$$\left\{ 1, 2, 0 \right\} \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \infty \right) \quad \left( 2, 1, \infty \right)$$

$$d_{120} = a\sqrt{5}$$



$$n = 1 \rightarrow \theta = 52, 53^\circ$$

