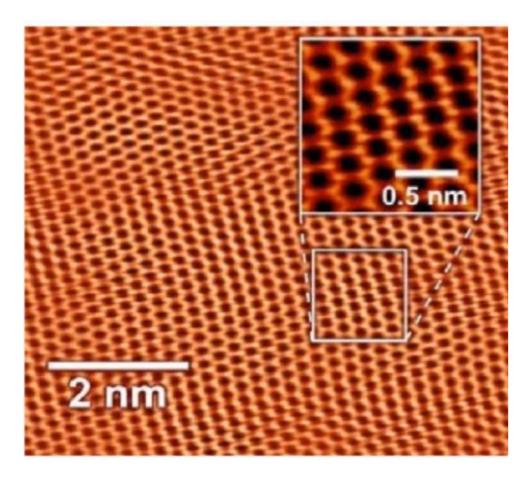
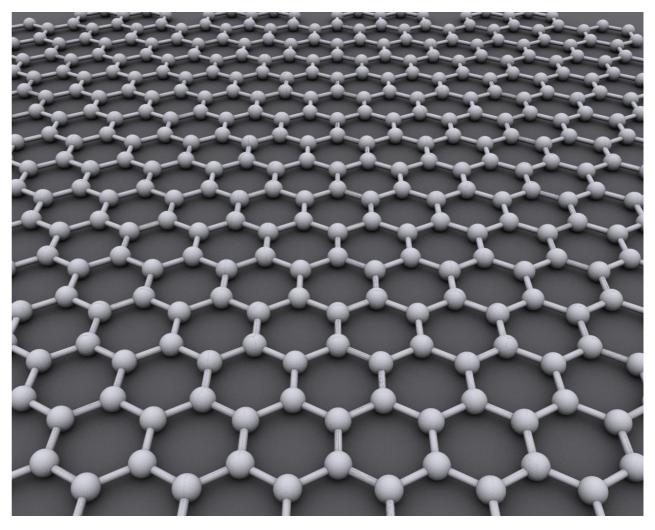




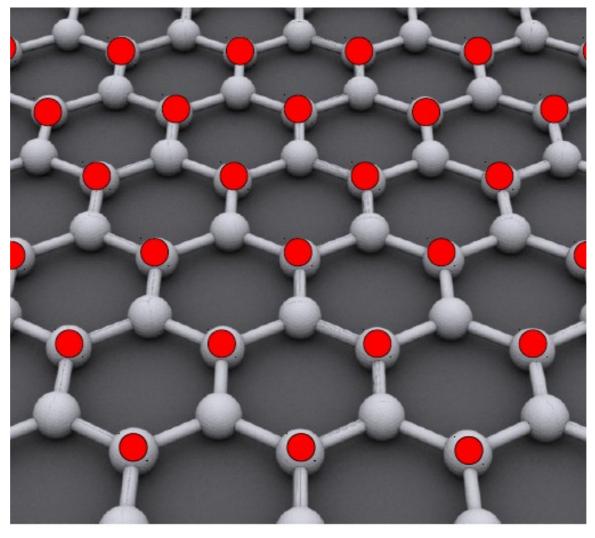
Géode d'améthyste



Graphène (Microscope à Effet Tunnel)

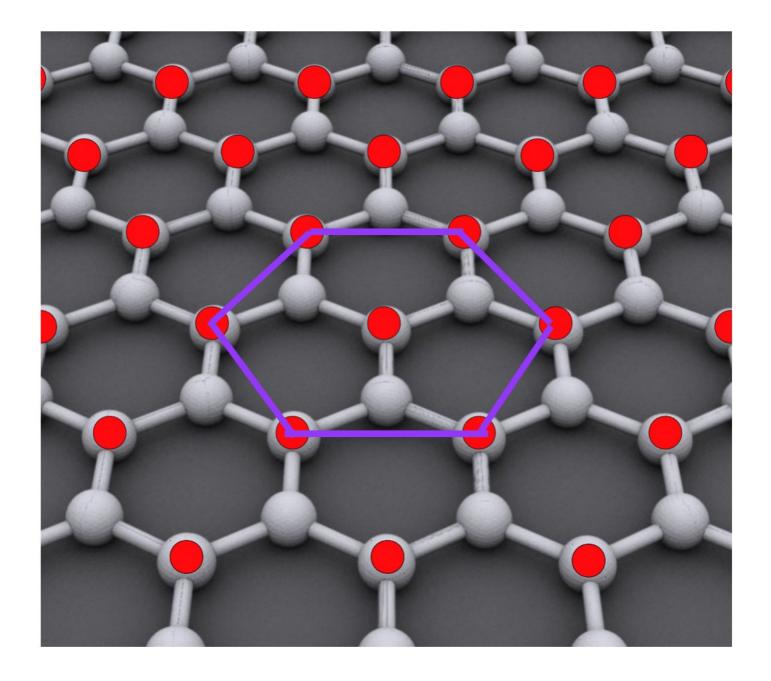


Modèle parfait du graphène

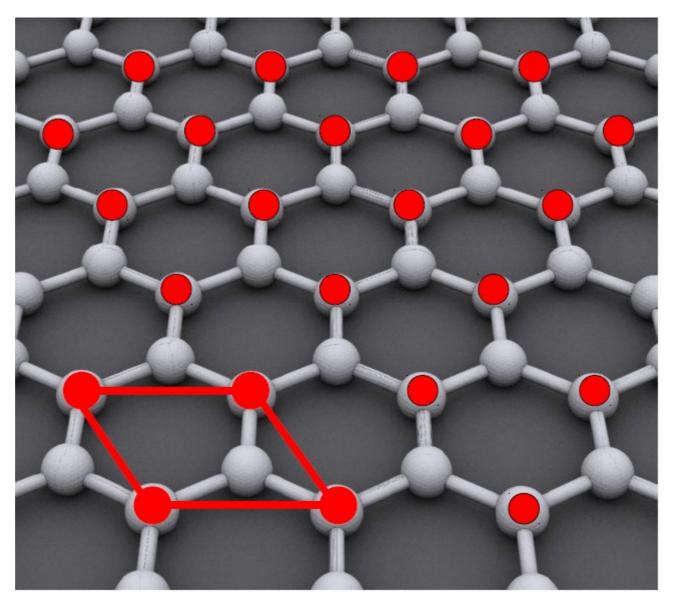


**Réseau** : Ensemble infini triplement périodique de points (**nœuds**). C'est une entité géométrique. Ces nœuds se déduisent les uns des autres par des opérations de translations :

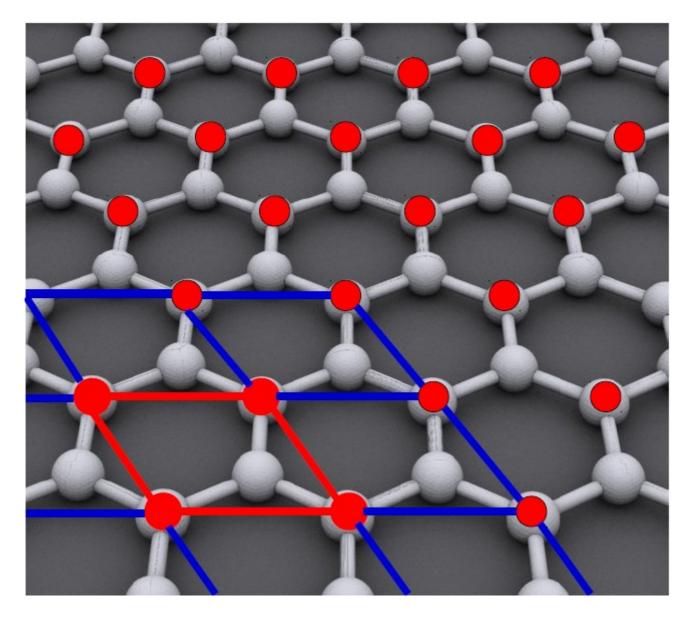
Les images ont été empruntés aux cours de David Malka www.david-malka-mpsi.fr



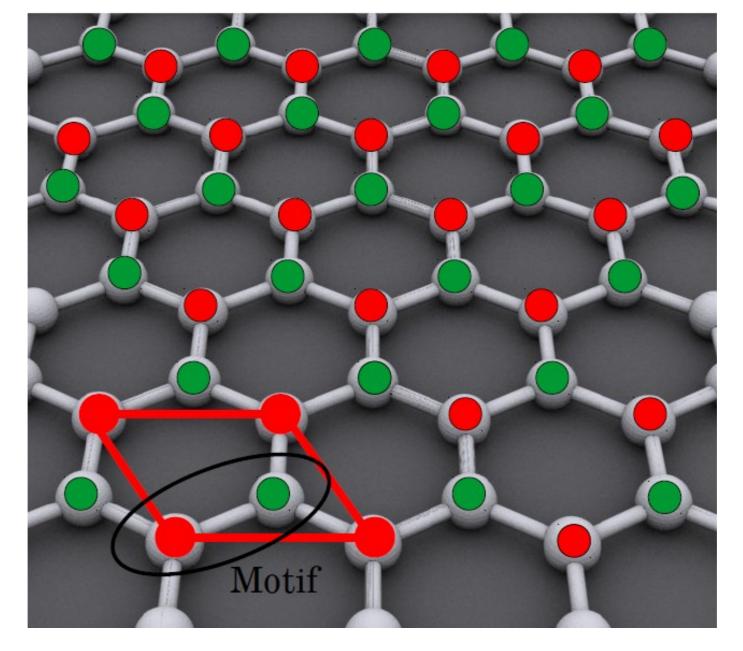
Réseau hexagonal



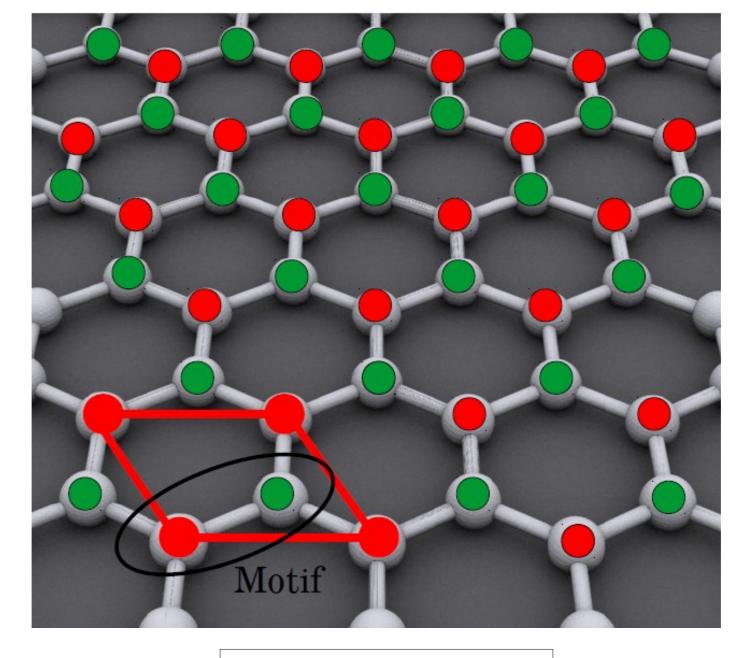
Maille: La maille d'un réseau est un élément de volume fermé qui engendre le réseau par translation.



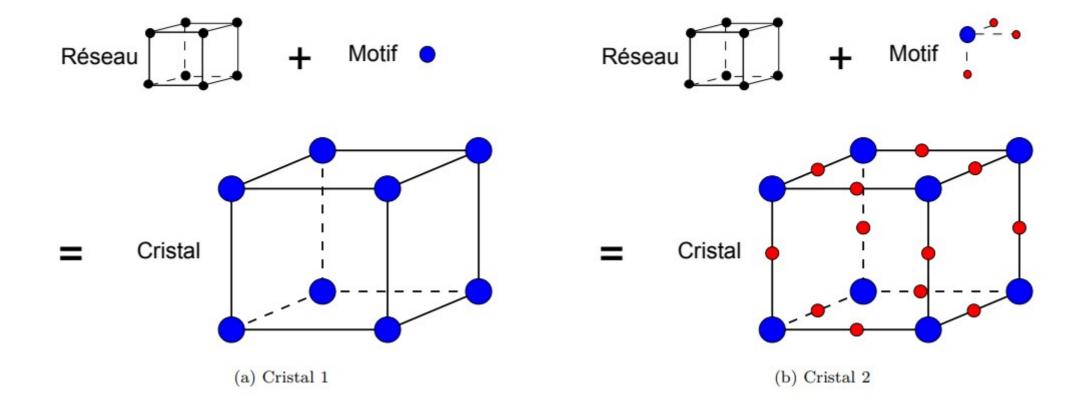
Maille : La maille d'un réseau est un élément de volume fermé qui engendre le réseau par translation. Les mailles représentés ci-dessus ne contiennent qu'un nœud en propre. Il s'agit de maille simple.

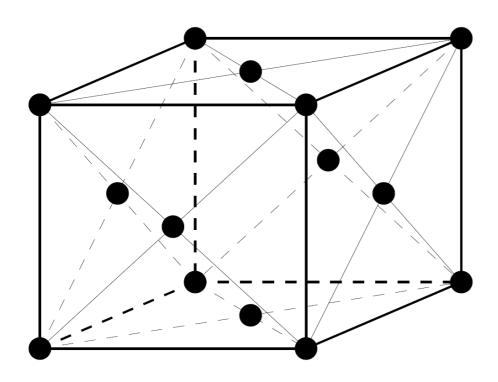


**Motif :** C'est la plus petite entité discernable qui se répète périodiquement par translation. En pratique le motif est un atome ou un groupe d'atomes.

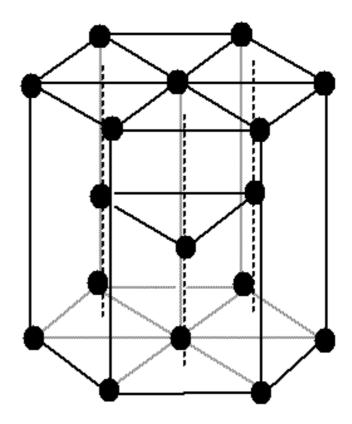


Cristal Parfait = Réseau + motif

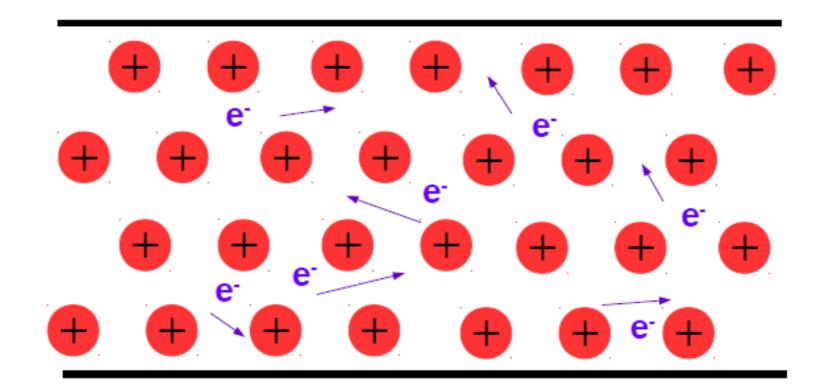


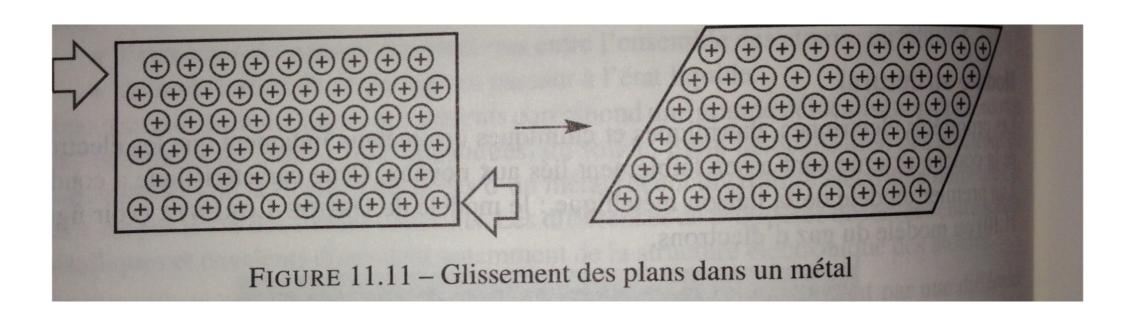


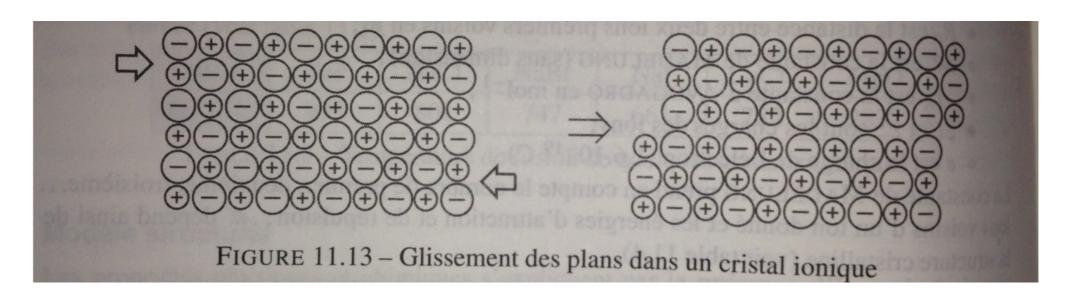
Maille cubique face centrée



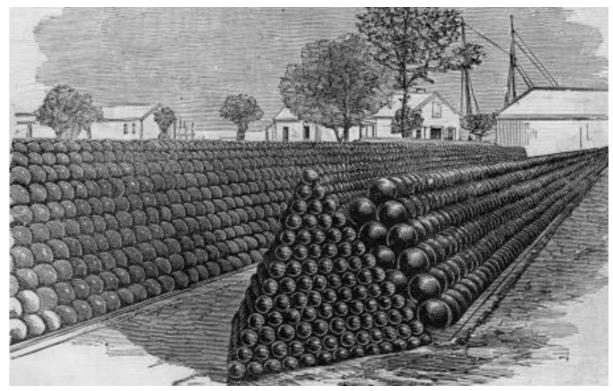
Maille hexagonale compacte



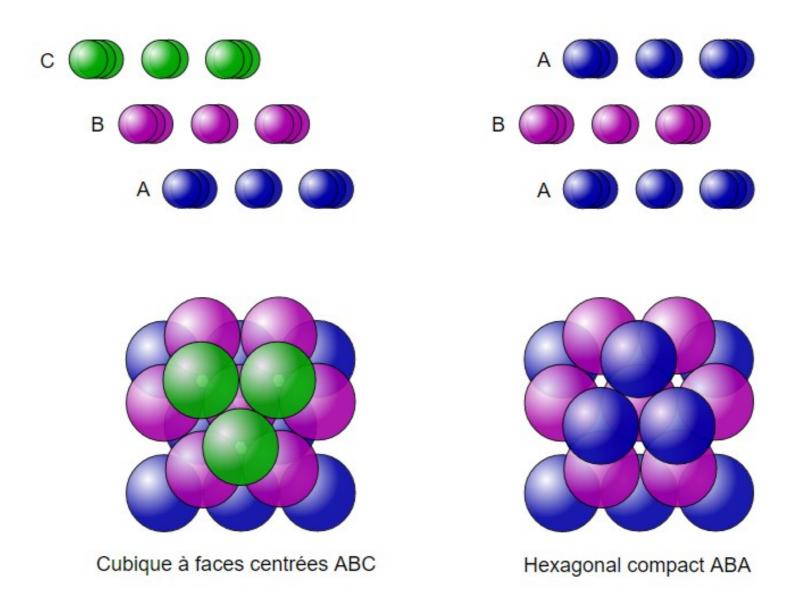


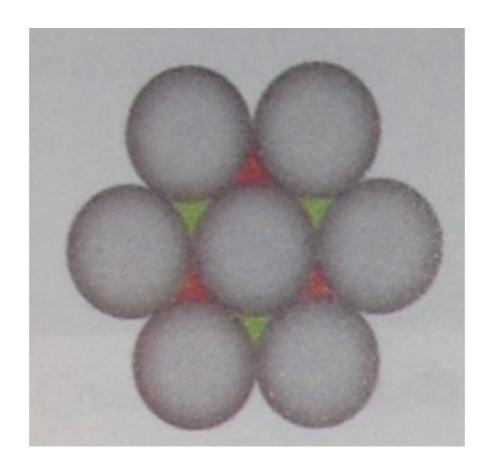


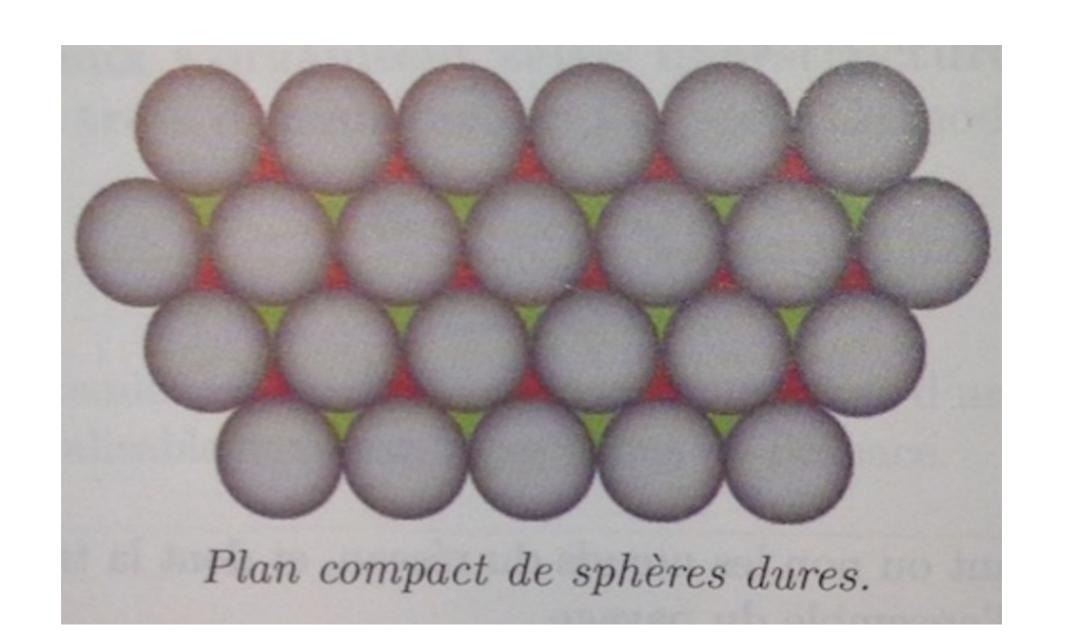


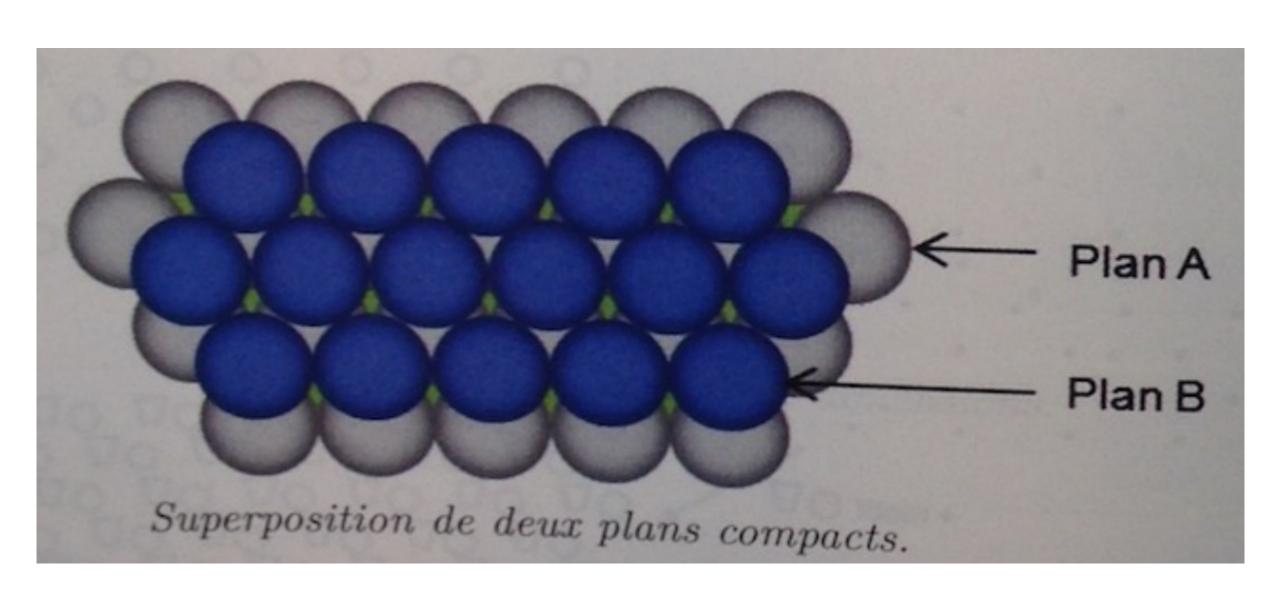


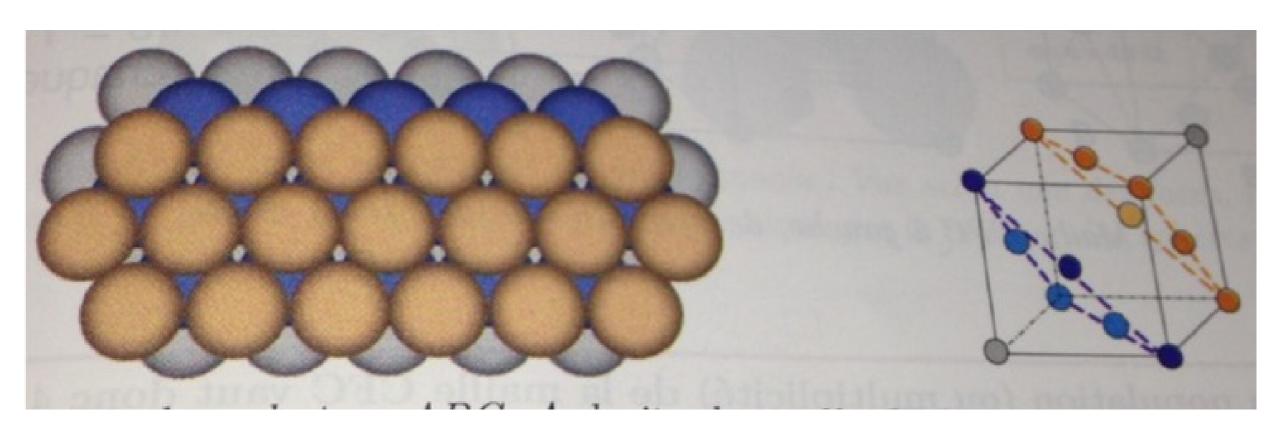
(a) Etalage d'oranges

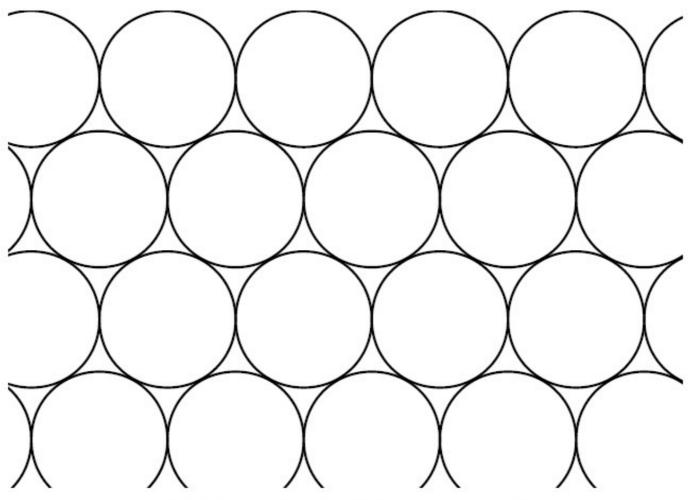




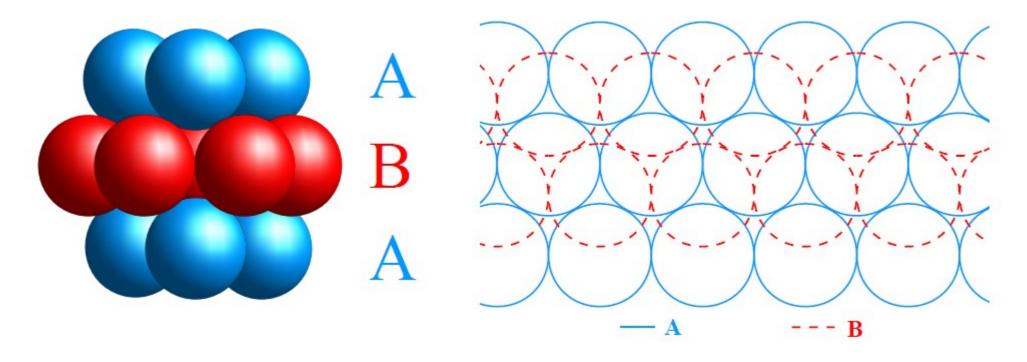






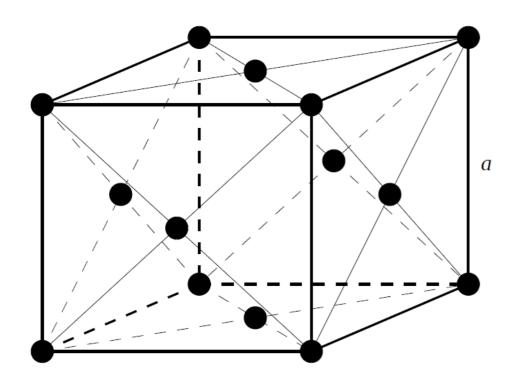


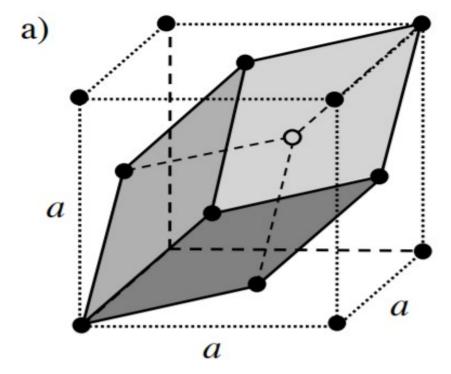
(b) Plan de compacité maximale



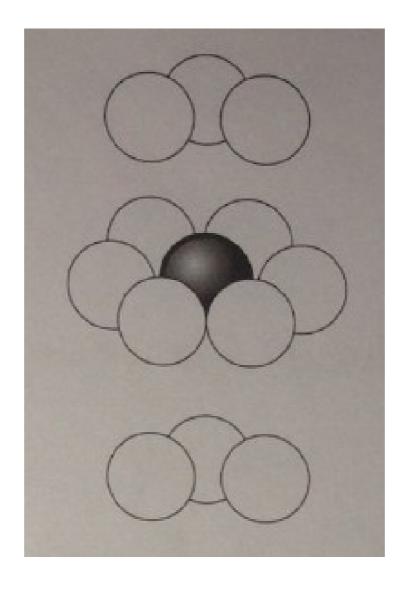
(a) Vue 3D

(b) Coupe transversale

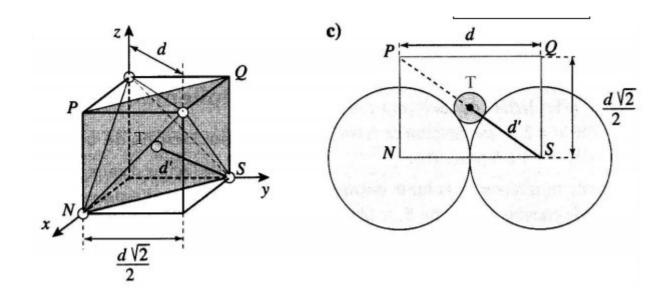




Coordinence : 3+6+3 = 12



## Sites tétraédriques



Où d=2r