

Ex3: Cubic lattice - The angle  $\Phi$  between the two planes  $(h_1, k_1, l_1)$  and  $(h_2, k_2, l_2)$  is equal to the angle between the  $\vec{G}$  vectors

$$\vec{G}_1 \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ k_1 \\ l_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{G}_2 \begin{pmatrix} h_2 \\ k_2 \\ l_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{G}_1 \cdot \vec{G}_2 = h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2 = G_1 G_2 \cos \Phi$$

$$\text{Then } \cos \Phi = \frac{h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2}{[(h_1^2 + k_1^2 + l_1^2)(h_2^2 + k_2^2 + l_2^2)]^{1/2}}$$

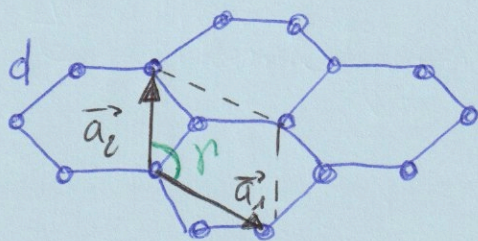
Specific case of  $(100)$  and  $(110)$  planes:

$$\cos \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{So } \Phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Ex4: 2D Bravais lattice.

1- Direct space



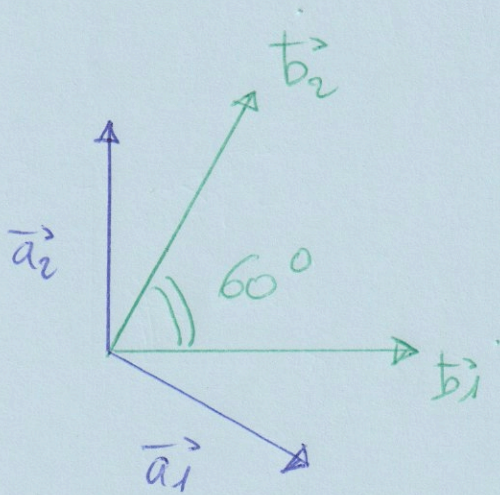
The unit cell is defined by the 2 vectors  $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2$ .

$$\|\vec{a}_1\| = \|\vec{a}_2\| = d\sqrt{3}$$

$$\gamma = 120^\circ$$

## 2. Reciprocal space

2

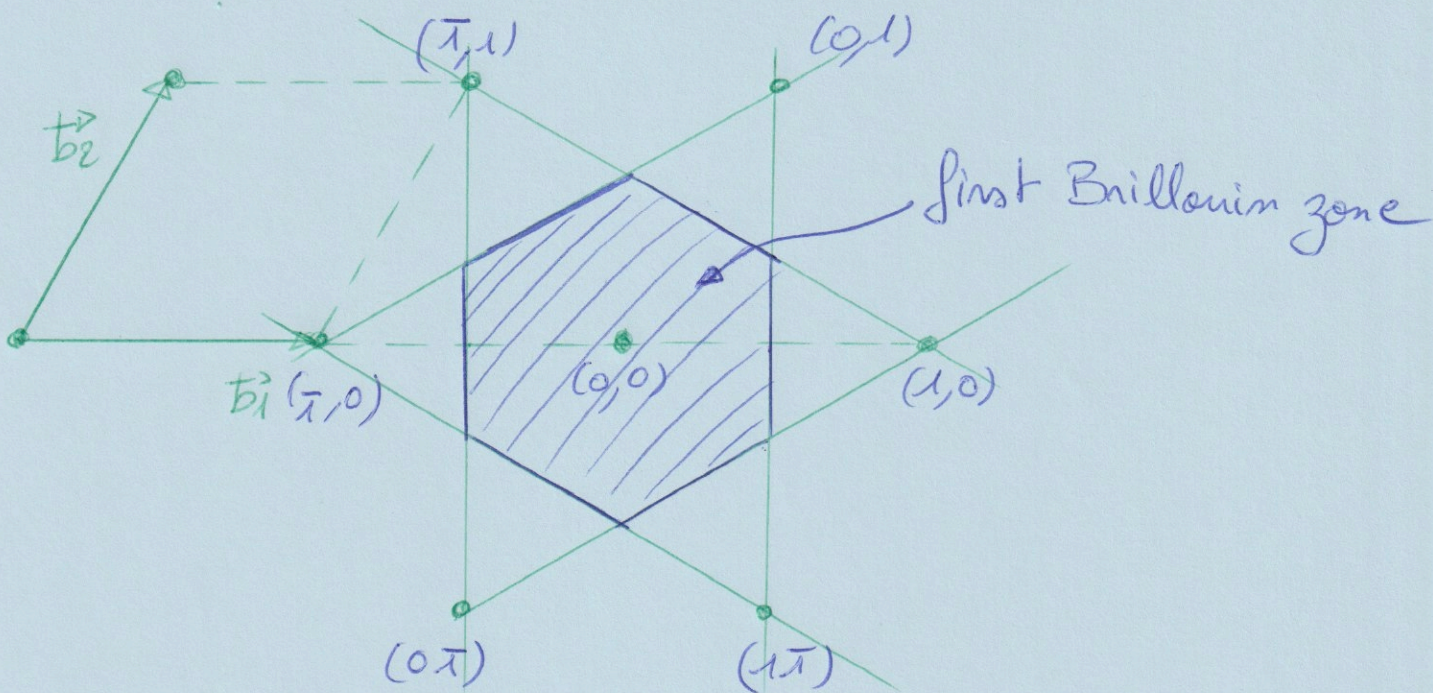


by definition:

$$\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_1 = 2\pi = \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{b}_2$$

$$\vec{a}_1 \perp \vec{b}_2 \quad \text{since} \quad \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 0$$

$$\vec{a}_2 \perp \vec{b}_1 \quad \text{since} \quad \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{b}_1 = 0$$



## 3. Structure factor

$$F(h, k) = N f (1 + e^{-i2\pi (h/3 + 2k/3)})$$

↑ Atomic form factor.

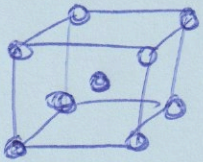
Ex 5: General formula of structure factor. 3

$$F(h, k, l) = N \sum_j f_j e^{-i2\pi (x_j h + y_j k + z_j l)}$$

• Simple Cubic: 1 atom per unit cell in (0, 0, 0)

$F_{sc} = Nf \neq 0$  All planes of (h, k, l) indices give rise to a diffraction peak.

• Centered Cubic: 2 atoms per unit cell in (0, 0, 0) and  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$



(z=8)  $F_{cc} = Nf (1 + e^{-i\pi(h+k+l)})$

If  $h+k+l = (2m+1) \Rightarrow$  an odd integer number  
 $F_{cc} = 0$  (no peaks)

If  $h+k+l = 2m \Rightarrow$  an even integer number  
 $F_{cc} = 2Nf$  (peaks are present)

• Centered faces cubic: 4 atoms / unit cell.

$$F_{fcc} = Nf \left[ 1 + e^{-i\pi(h+k)} + e^{-i\pi(h+l)} + e^{-i\pi(k+l)} \right]$$

(0, 0, 0)  
 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$   
 $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$   
 $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$

If all indices are odd numbers }  $F_{fcc} = 4Nf$   
 even numbers }

If one index is odd and the 2 others even  $\Rightarrow F_{fcc} = 0$   
 even odd  $\Rightarrow F_{fcc} = 0$