

MSE200

Lecture 3 (CHAPTER 3.1-3.5) Crystal Structures and Crystal Geometry Instructor: Yuntian Zhu

Objectives/Outcomes:

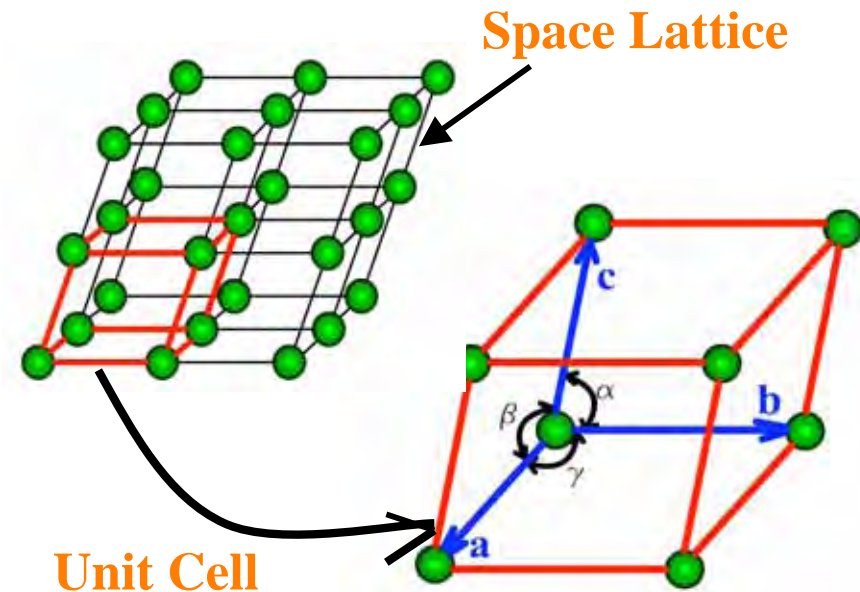
- Describe crystal lattices and the unit cell.
- Describe the principal metallic crystal structures: the body-centered cubic, the face-centered cubic, and the hexagonal close-packed structures.
- Determine directions in the cubic system.

The Space Lattice and Unit Cells

- Atoms, arranged in repetitive 3-D pattern in long range order give rise to *crystal structure*
- Why do we care?
- An imaginary network of lines, with points at intersections, representing the arrangement of atoms is called *space lattice*.

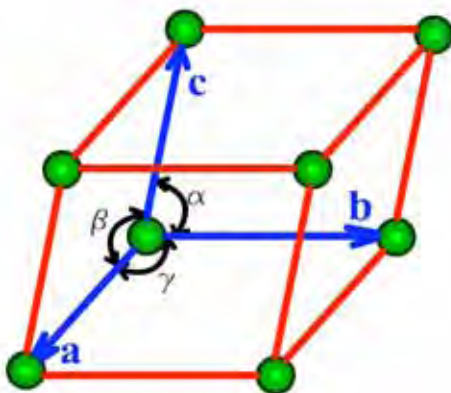
- Unit cell.

- Amorphous materials



Crystal Systems and Bravais Lattice (Fig. 3.2)

- **Only 7 different types of unit cells are necessary to create all point lattices.**
- **According to Bravais: 14 standard unit cells.**

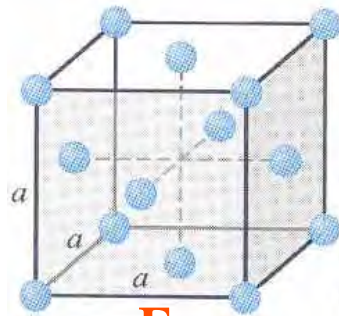


Types of Unit Cells

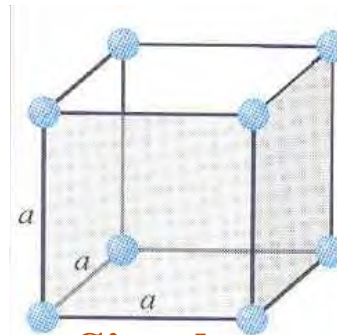
- **Type 1: Cubic Unit Cell**

- $a = b = c$

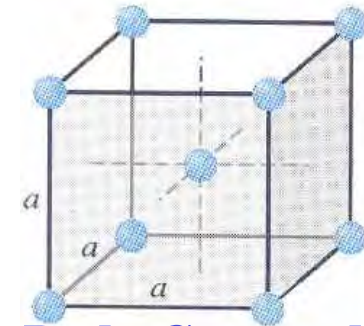
- $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$



Face centered (fcc)



Simple



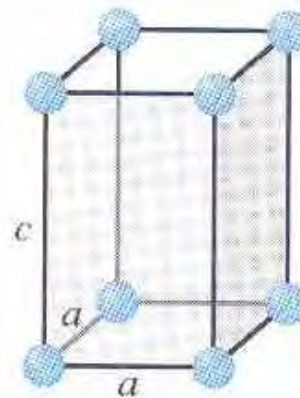
Body Centered (bcc)

Figure 3.2

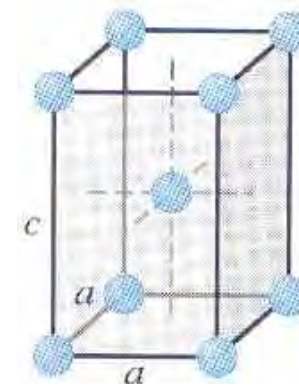
- **Type 2: Tetragonal**

- $a = b \neq c$

- $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$



Simple



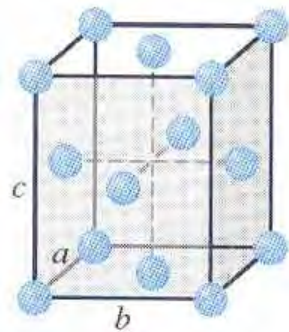
Body Centered

Types of Unit Cells (Cont..)

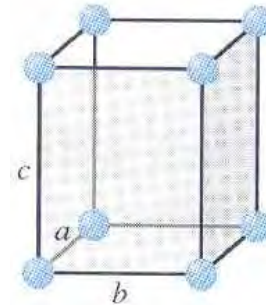
- **Type 3: Orthorhombic**

- $a \neq b \neq c$

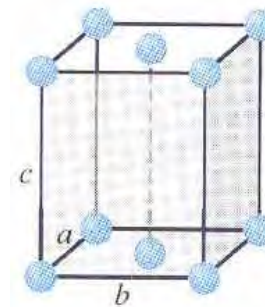
- $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$



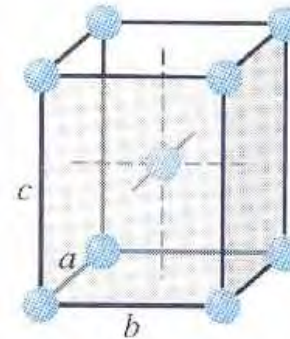
Face Centered



Simple



Base Centered

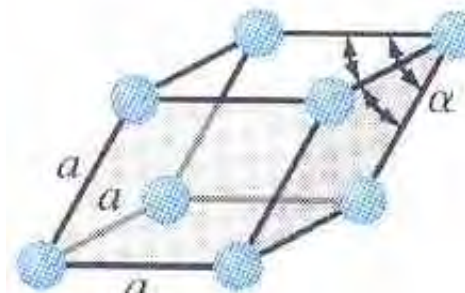


Body Centered

- **Type 4: Rhombohedral**

- $a = b = c$

- $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$



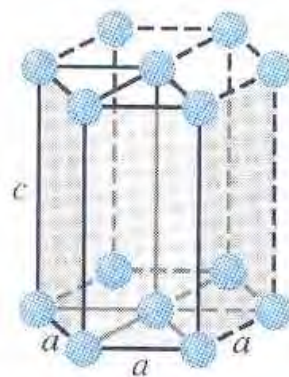
Simple

Figure 3.2

Types of Unit Cells (Cont..)

- **Type 5: Hexagonal**

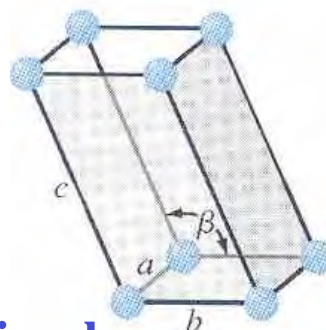
- $a = b \neq c$
- $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$
- $\gamma = 120^\circ$



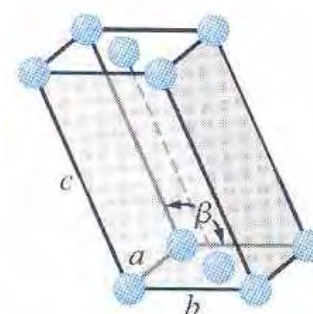
Simple

- **Type 6: Monoclinic**

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



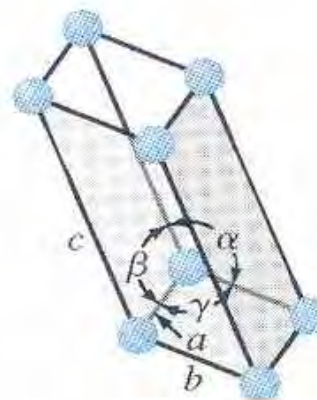
Simple



Base
Centered

- **Type 7: Triclinic**

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

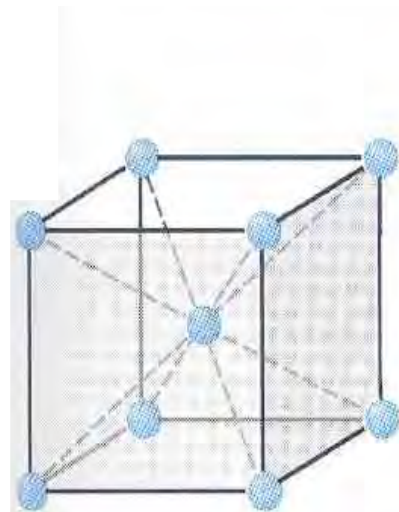


Simple

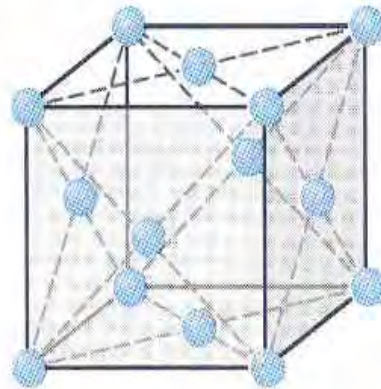
Figure 3.2

Principal Metallic Crystal Structures

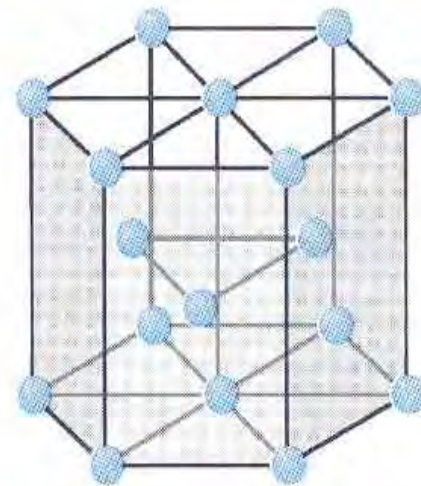
- **90% of the metals have either Body Centered Cubic (BCC), Face Centered Cubic (FCC) or Hexagonal Close Packed (HCP) crystal structure.**
- **HCP is denser version of simple hexagonal crystal structure.**



BCC Structure



FCC Structure



HCP Structure

Figure 3.3

Body Centered Cubic (BCC) Crystal Structure

- Represented as one atom at each corner of cube and one at the center of cube.
- coordination number:
- **Examples :-**
 - Chromium ($a=0.289$ nm)
 - Iron ($a=0.287$ nm)
 - Sodium ($a=0.429$ nm)

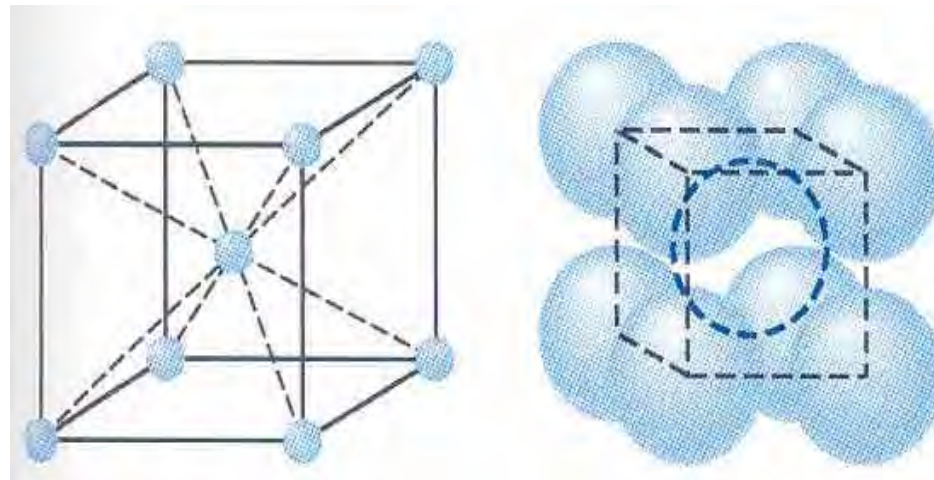
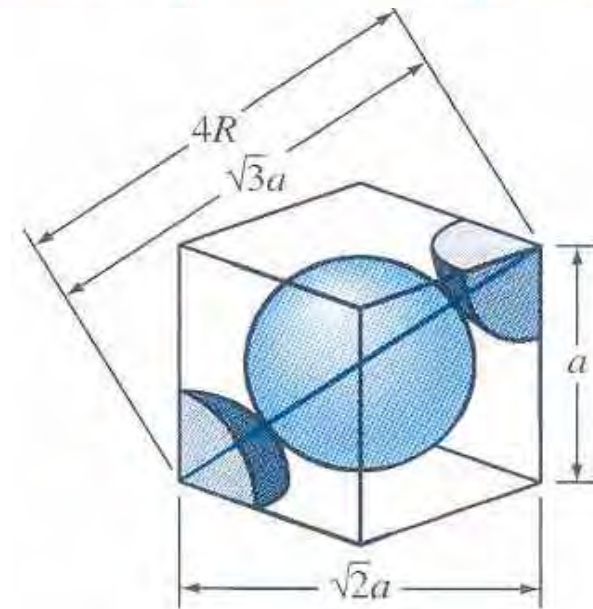
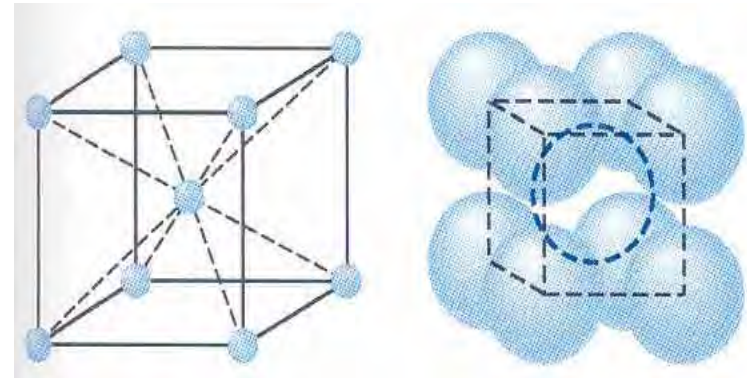


Figure 3.4 a&b

BCC Crystal Structure (Cont..)

- # of atoms in the unit cell
- Atoms contact each other at cube diagonal



$$\underline{\text{Lattice constant } a} = \frac{4R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Example 3.1

Packing factor:

Face Centered Cubic (FCC) Crystal Structure

- FCC structure: 1 atom at each corner and face center
- Coordination number:
- Atomic Packing Factor:
- **Examples :-**
 - **Aluminum** ($a = 0.405$)
 - **Gold** ($a = 0.408$)

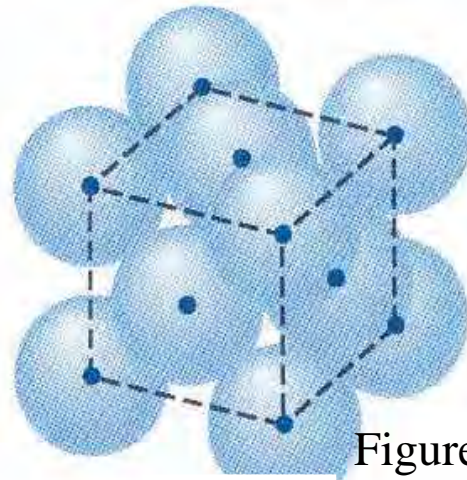
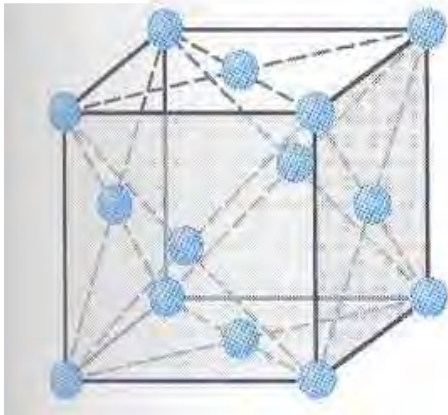
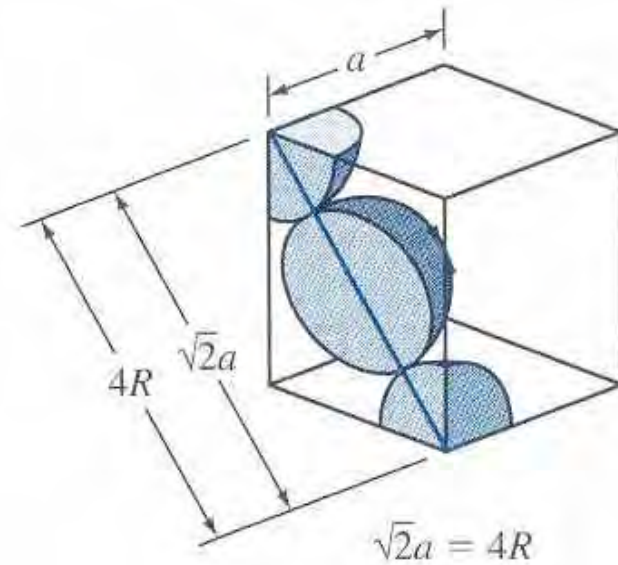


Figure 3.6 a&b

FCC Crystal Structure (Cont..)

- # of atoms in a unit cell

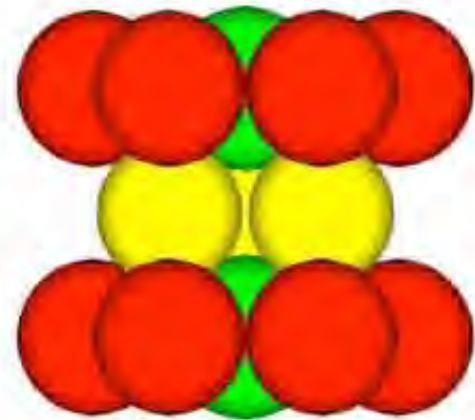
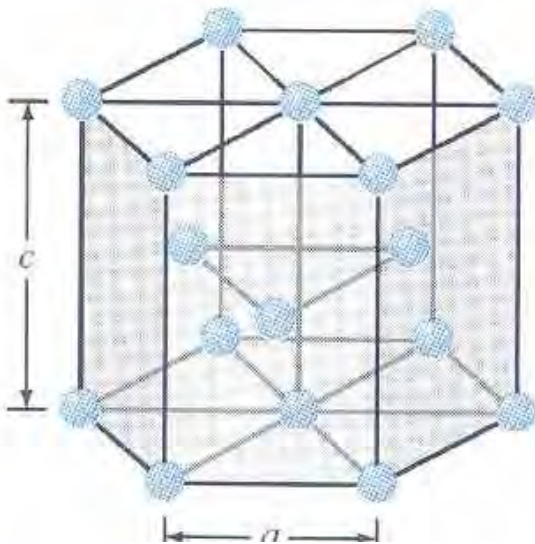


Lattice constant

$$a = \frac{4R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

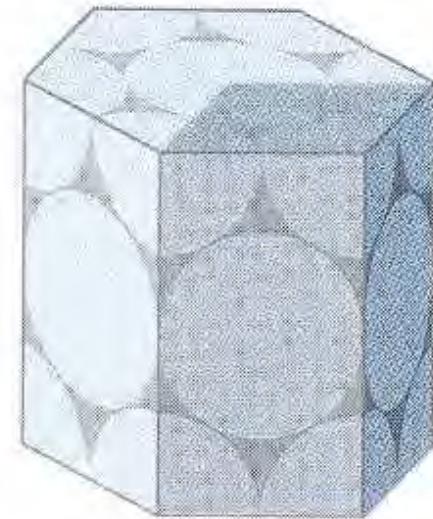
Hexagonal Close-Packed Structure

- The HCP structure is represented as an atom at each of 12 corners of a hexagonal prism, 2 atoms at top and bottom face and 3 atoms in between top and bottom face.
- The coordination number is 12, packing factor = 0.74.



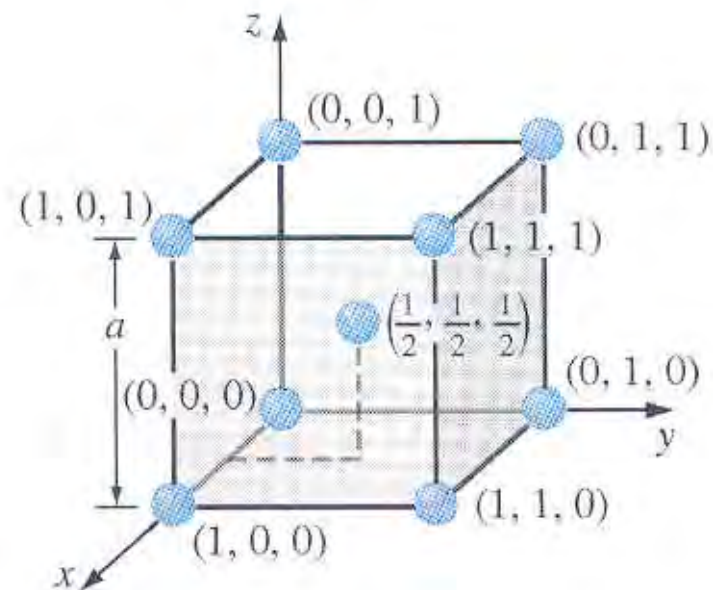
HCP Crystal Structure (Cont..)

- # of atoms in each HCP unit cell:
- **Examples:-**
 - **Zinc** ($a = 0.2665 \text{ nm}$, $c/a = 1.85$)
 - **Cobalt** ($a = 0.2507 \text{ nm}$, $c/a = 1.62$)
- **Ideal c/a ratio is 1.633.**



Atom Positions in Cubic Unit Cells

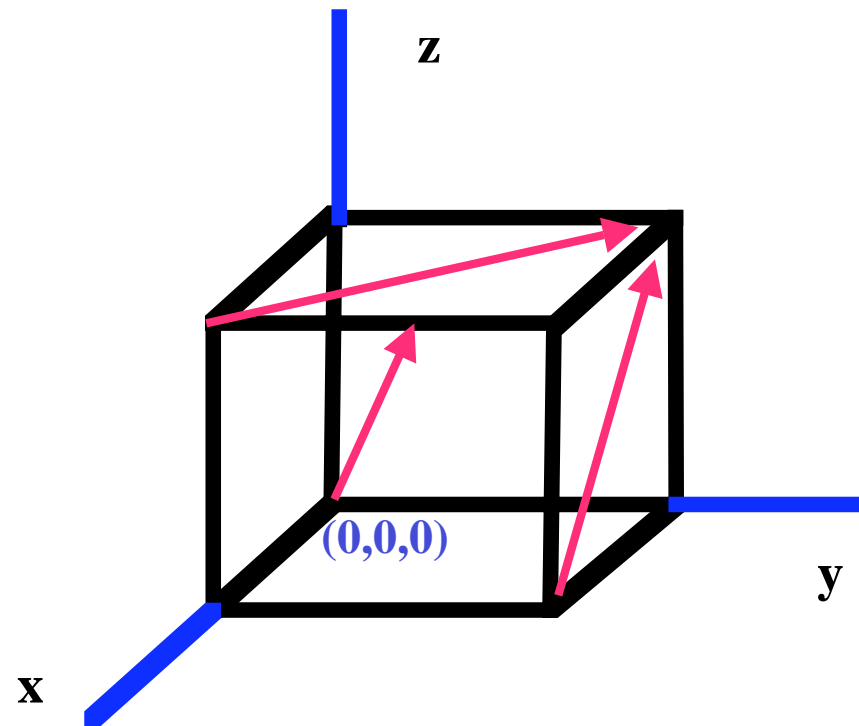
- **In a cubic unit cell**



- **Atom positions are located using unit distances along the axes.**

Figure 3.10 b

Find Direction Indices



Example 3.4

Homework

- Example Problems: 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6,
- Regular Problems, Chapter 3: 6, 7,8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34,36,
- Reading assignment for the next class: 3.6-3.11