

2.0 Vorbemerkungen

2.1 Bravias Gitter

2.2 Punktgruppen

2.3 Raumgruppen

2.4 Die Wigner-Seitz Zelle

2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen

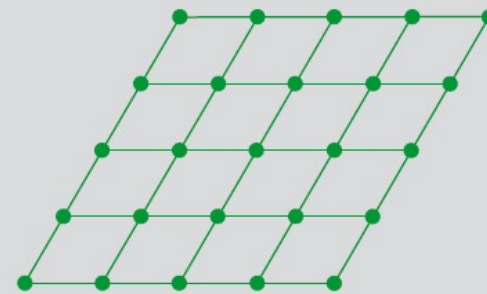
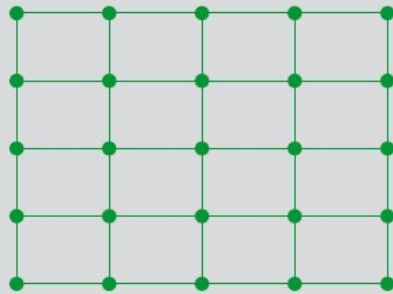
2.0 Vorbemerkungen

Kristall = Gitter x Basis

Rechteckgitter

Wabengitter

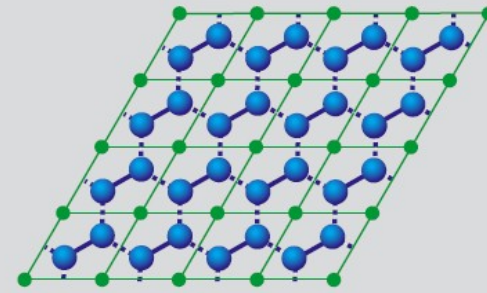
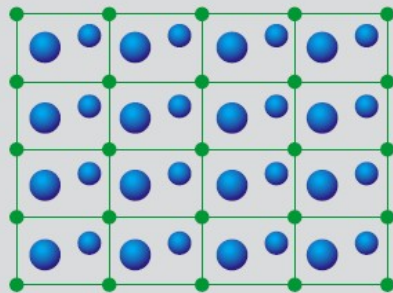
Gitter



Basis



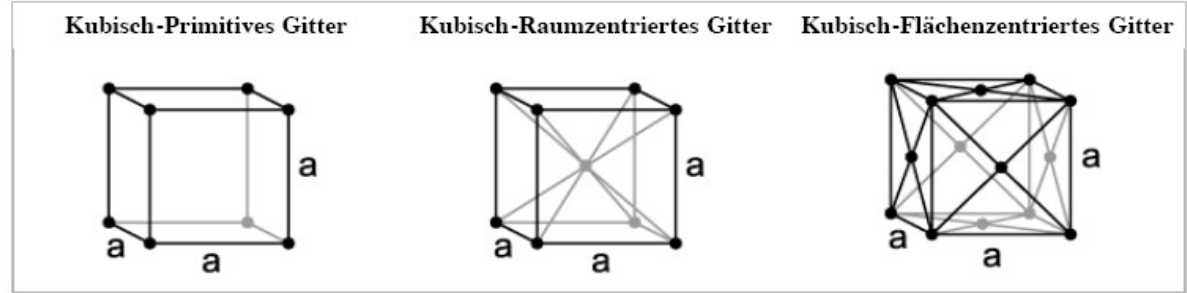
Kristallstruktur



2.1 Die Bravias Gitter

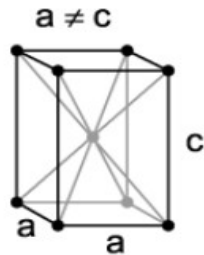
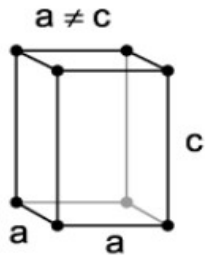
Rechtwinklige Gitter

Kubisch:



Tetragonal-Primitives Gitter

Tetragonal-Raumzentriertes Gitter



:Tetragonal

Rhombisch:

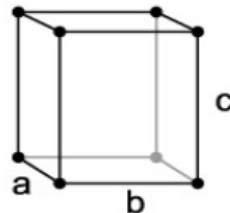
Rhombisch-Primitives Gitter

Rhombisch-Basiszentriertes Gitter

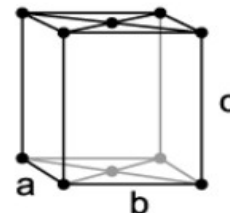
Rhombisch-Raumzentriertes Gitter

Rhombisch-Flächenzentriertes Gitter

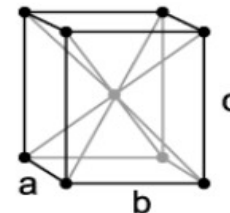
$a \neq b \neq c$



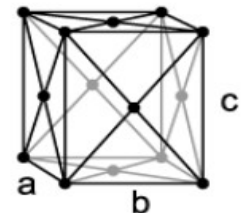
$a \neq b \neq c$



$a \neq b \neq c$



$a \neq b \neq c$

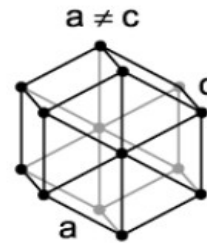


2.1 Die Bravias Gitter

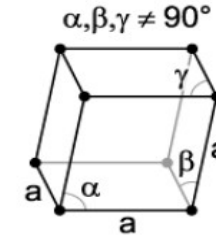
Schiefwinklige Gitter

Gleichseitig:

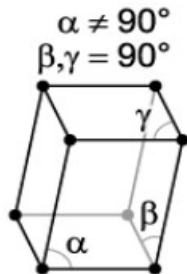
Hexagonal-Primitives Gitter



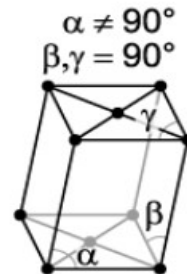
Rhomboedrisch-Primitives Gitter



Monoklin-Primitives Gitter

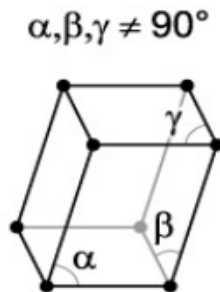


Monoklin-Basiszentriertes Gitter



:Monoklin

Triklin-Primitives Gitter



Triklin:

2.2 Punktgruppen

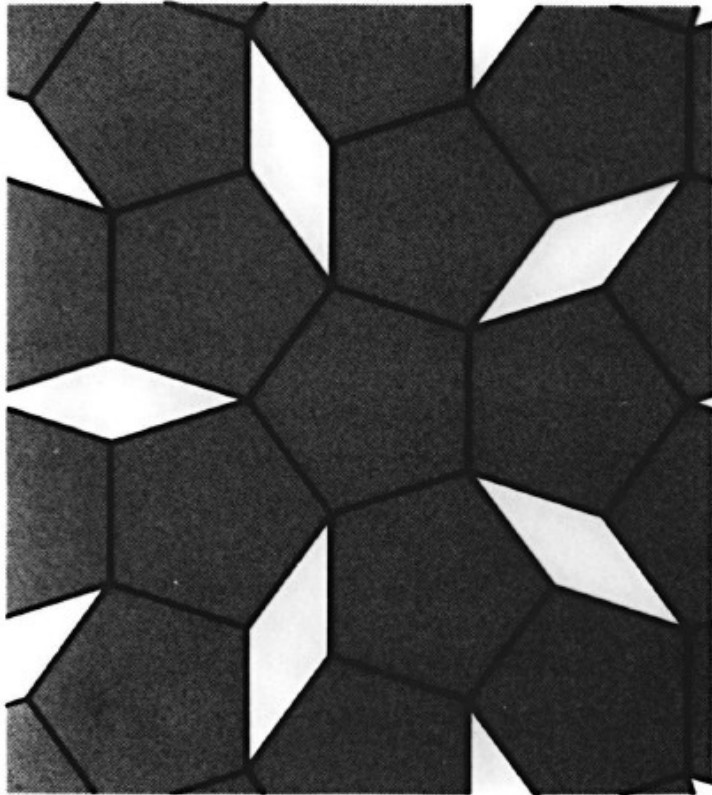


Figure 9a A five-fold axis of symmetry cannot exist in a lattice because it is not possible to fill all space with a connected array of pentagons. In Fig. 32 we give an example of regular pentagonal packing which does not have the translational invariance of a lattice.

5,7,8 etc. Eck füllen den Raum nicht ohne Lücken

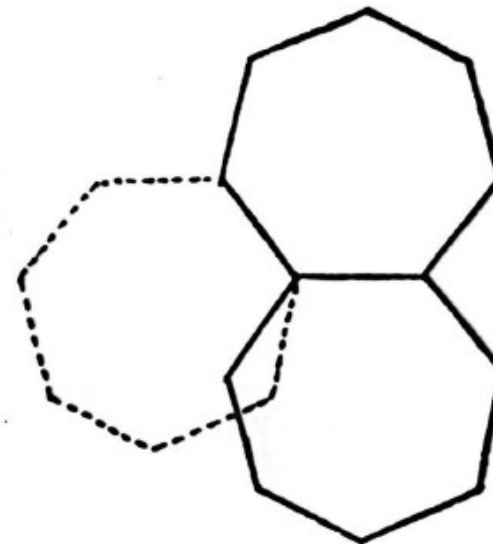
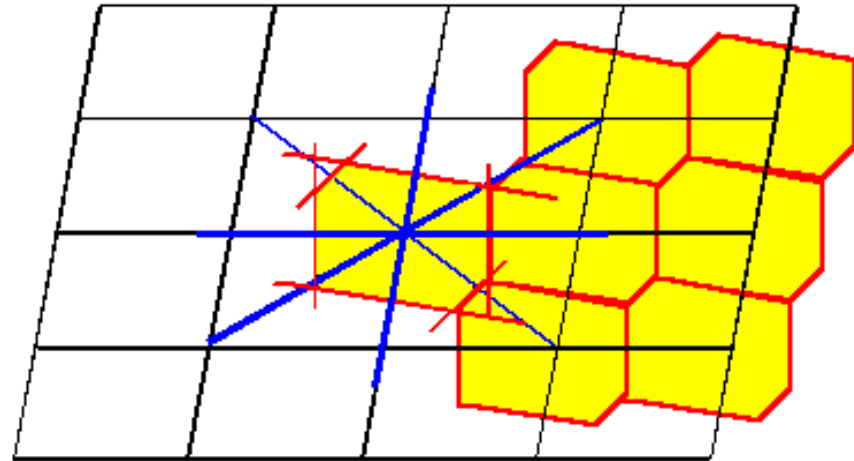
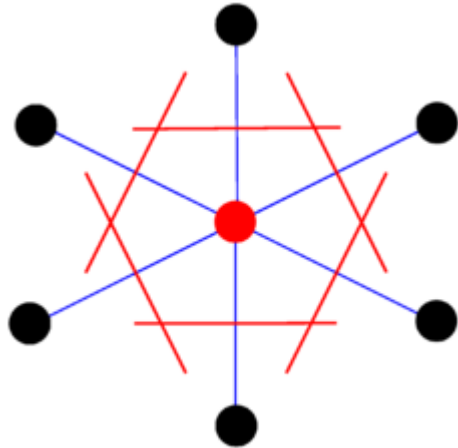


Figure 9b Kepler's demonstration (*Harmonice mundi*, 1619) that a seven-fold axis of symmetry cannot exist in a lattice. (*Gesammelte Werke*, Vol. 6, Beck, Munich, 1940.)

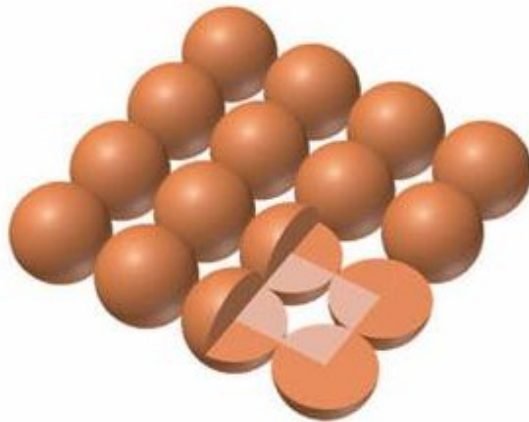
aus Kittel

2.4 Die Wigner-Seitz Zelle



2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen

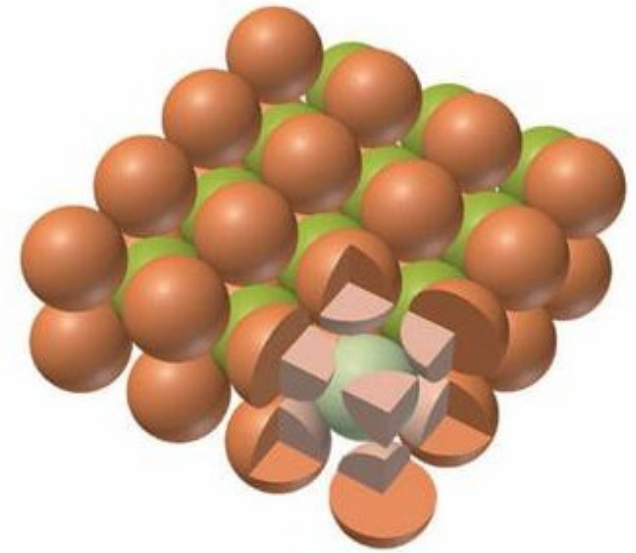
Kubisch primitiv (sc)
1 Gitterpunkt/EZ



Simple cubic (52%)

Kein Element
CsCl

Kubisch raumzentriert (bcc)
2 Gitterpunkte/EZ

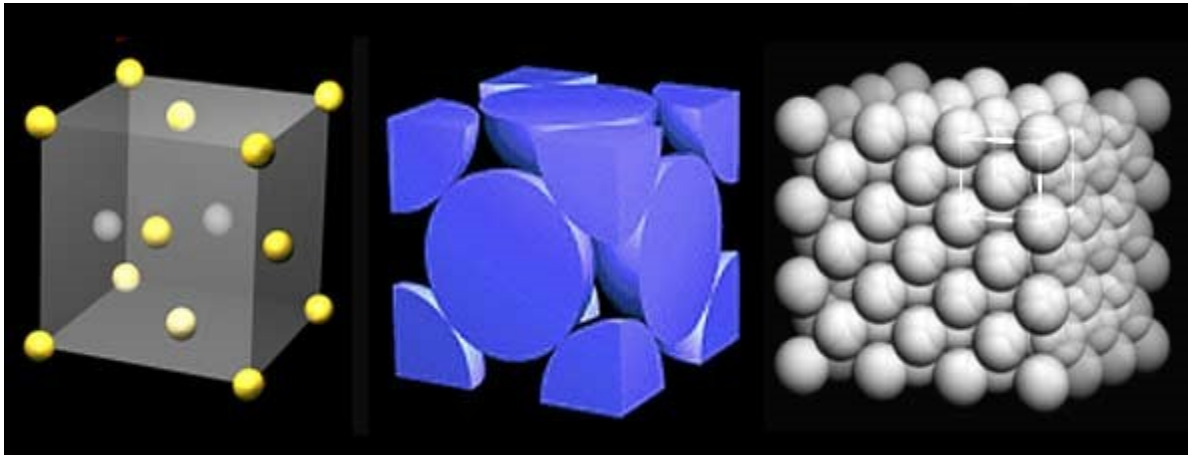


Body-centered cubic (68%)

Li, Na, K, ...
V, Ni, Ta
Cr, Mo, W
Fe

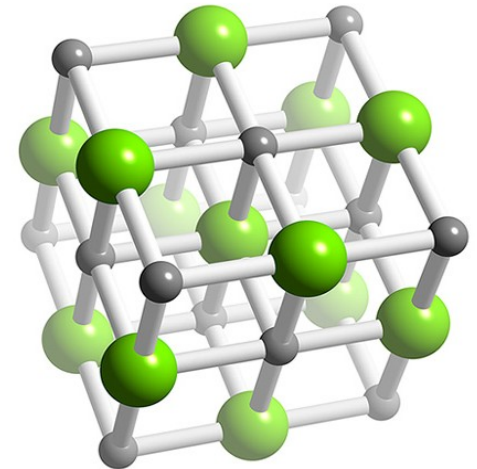
2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen

Kubisch flächenzentriert (fcc)
4 Gitterpunkte/EZ



Ne, Ar, Cr, Xe, ...
Cu, Ag, Au, ...
Ni, Pd, Pt, ...
Rh, Ir, ...

NaCl



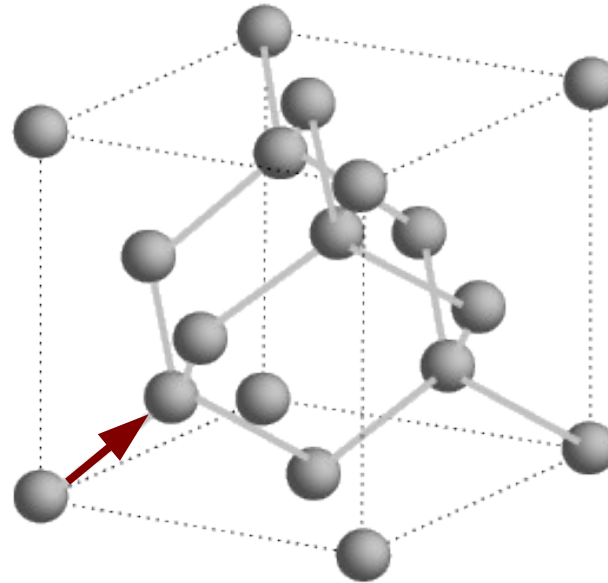
2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen

Diamantstruktur

Diamant

C, Si, Ge

elementare
Halbleiter



Zinkblende

ZnS, GaAs, InP

III-V Halbleiter

2 fcc Gitter um $[1/4, 1/4, 1/4]$ gegeneinander verschoben.

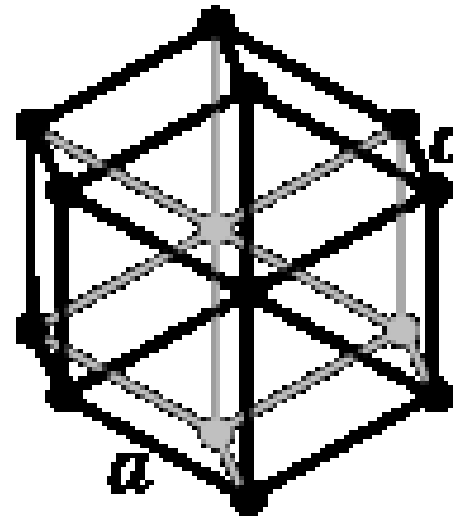
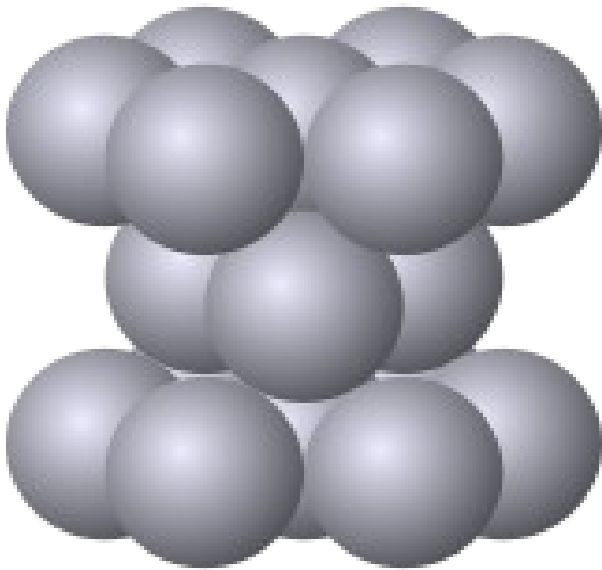
Jedes Atom ist eingebettet in einen Tetraeder von nächsten Nachbarn.

Bindungsachsen entsprechen einer sp^3 Hybridisierung.

In der Zinkblende Struktur sind die Atome beider fcc Gitter unterschiedliche.

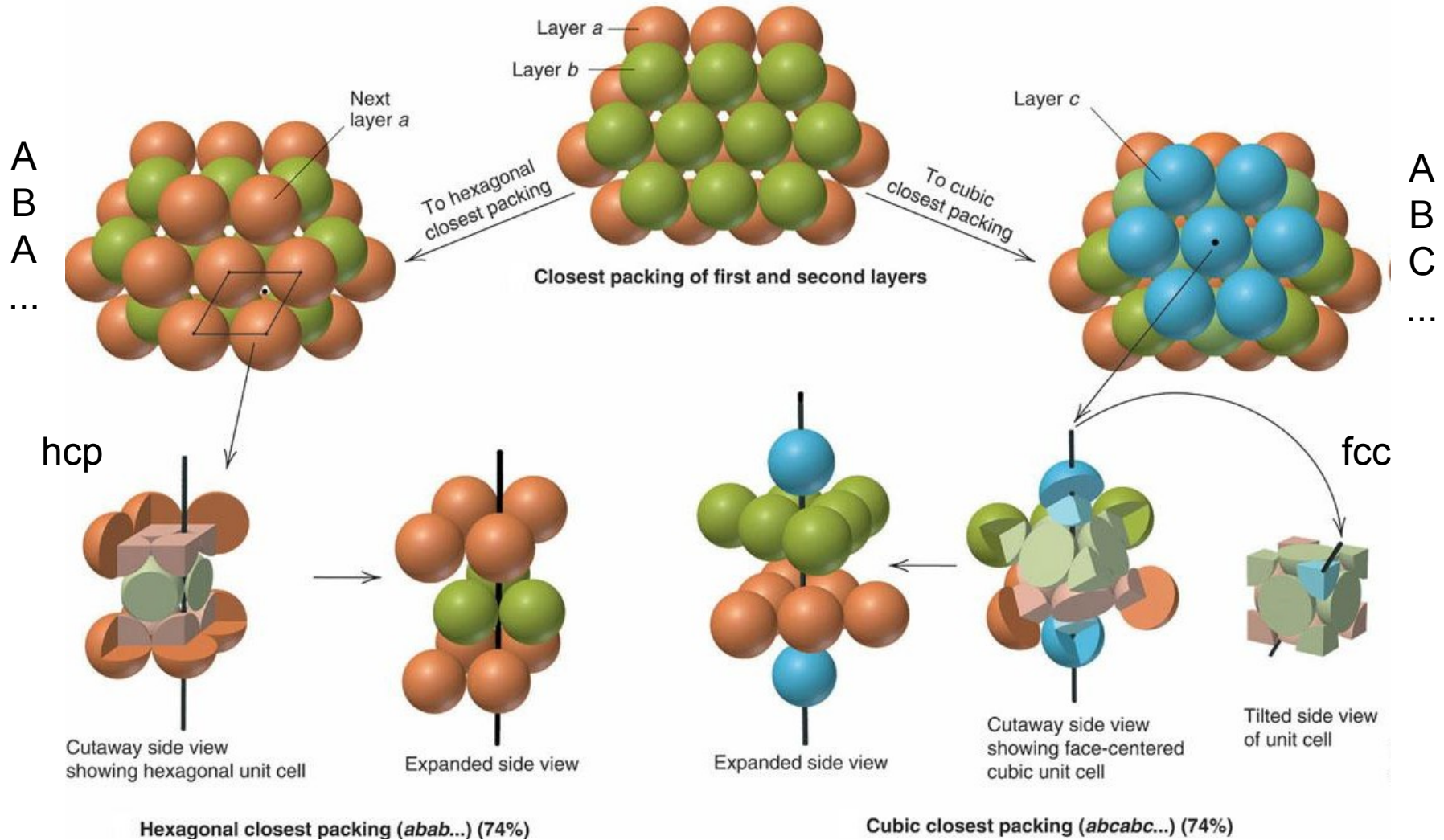
2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen

Hexagonal dichteste Packung (hcp)



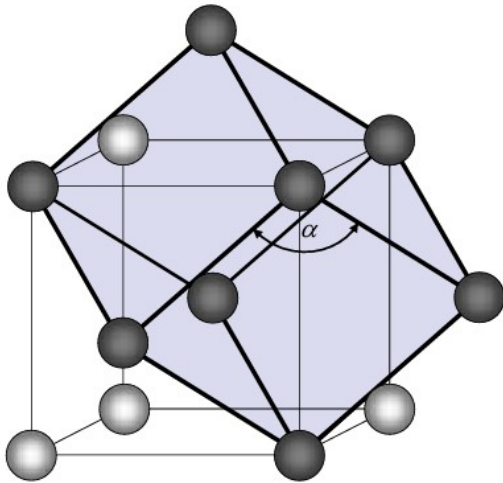
Ti, Zr, Hf, ...
Be, Mg, Co

2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen



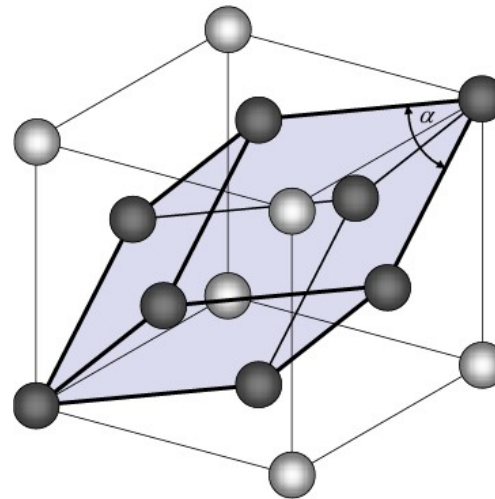
2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen

Die primitive Einheitszelle



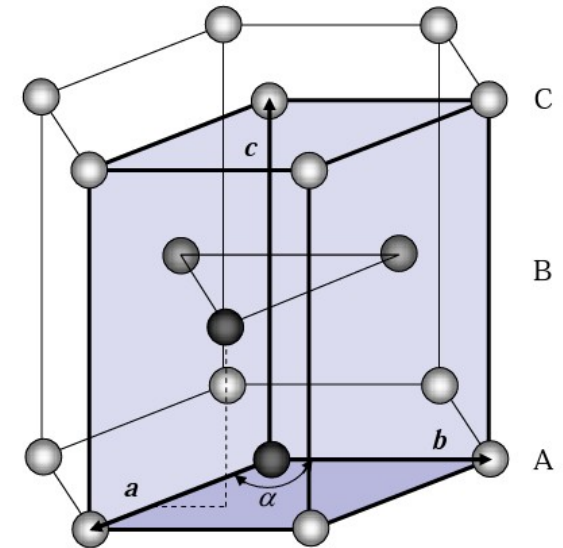
bcc

kubisch raumzentriertes
Gitter



fcc

kubisch flächenzentriertes
Gitter



hcp

hexagonal dichtesten
Kugelpackung

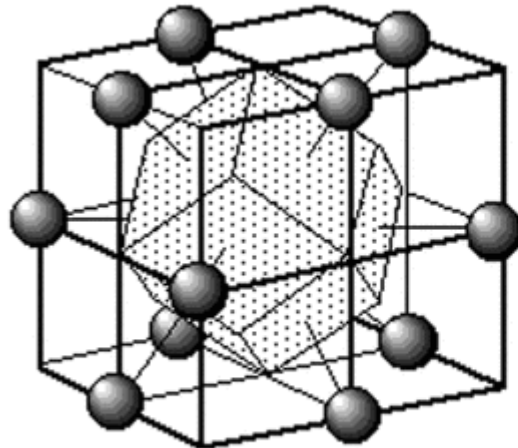
aus Hunklinger

2.5 Einfache Kristallstrukturen

Die Wigner-Seitz Zelle

fcc

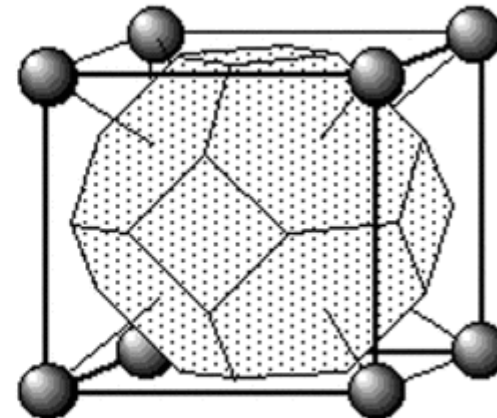
kubisch flächenzentriertes
Gitter



rhombic dodecahedron

bcc

kubisch raumzentriertes
Gitter



truncated octahedron