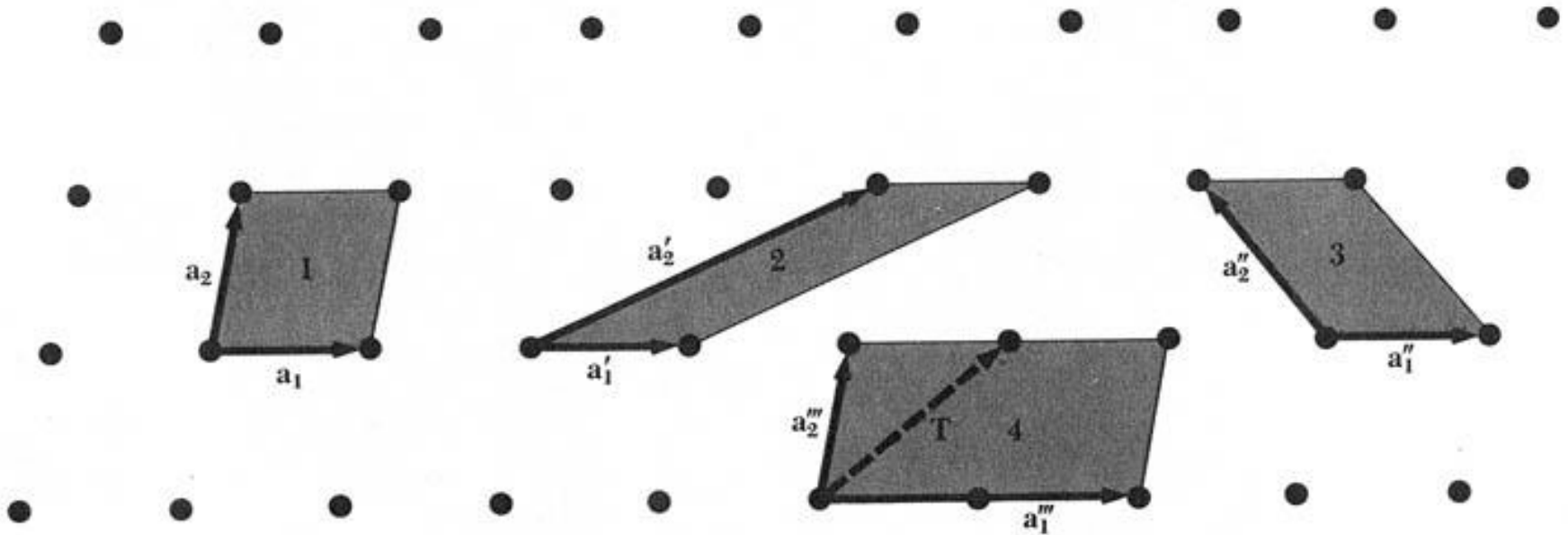
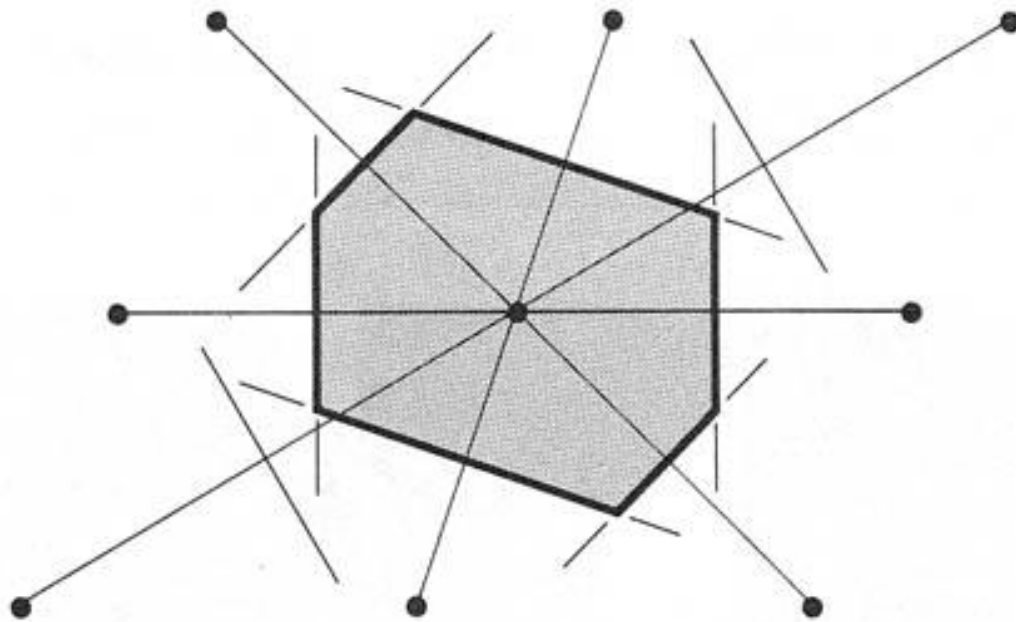


Kristallstrukturen im Ortsraum



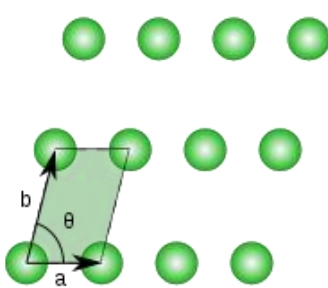
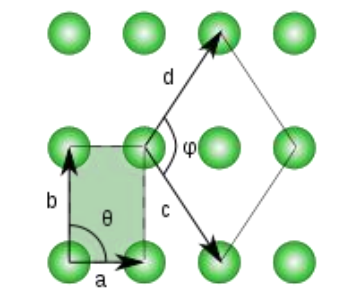
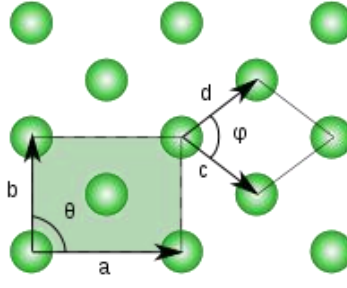
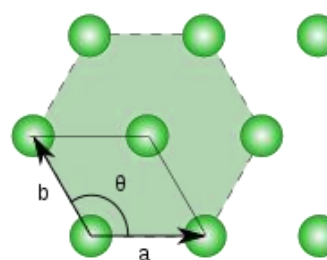
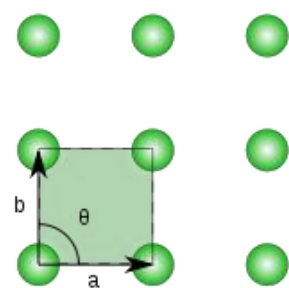
Nichteindeutigkeit der (primitiven) Einheitszelle – 2D Gitter

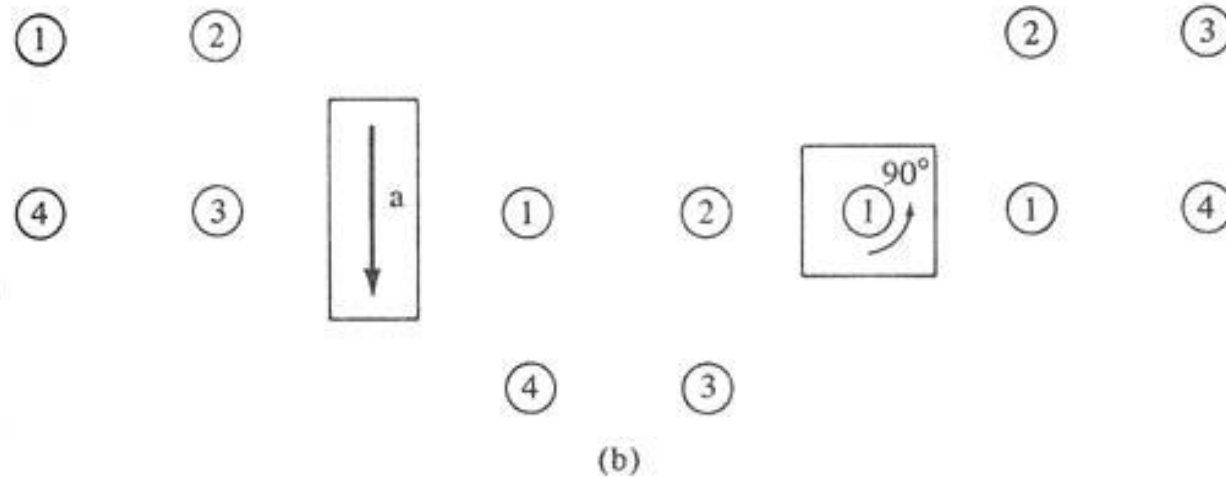
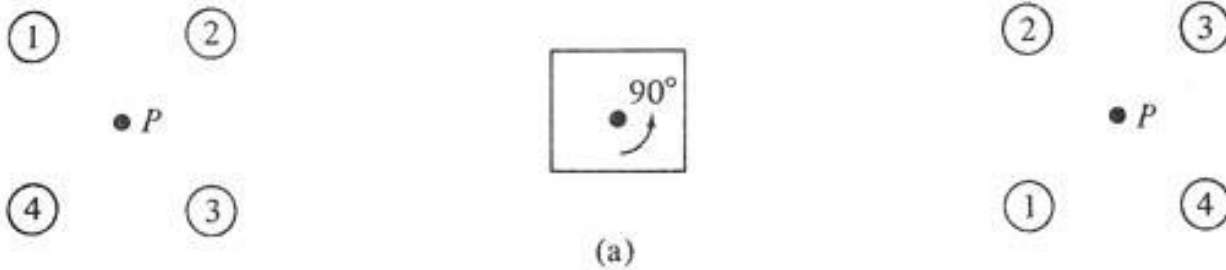
aus Kittel



Konstruktion der Wigner-Seitz-Zelle

wikipedia.org

 <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>
<p>$a \neq b , \theta \neq 90^\circ$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">m</p>	<p>$a \neq b , \theta = 90^\circ$ $c = d , \phi \neq 90^\circ$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">o</p>	<p>$a = b , \theta = 120^\circ$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">h</p>	<p>$a = b , \theta = 90^\circ$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">t</p>

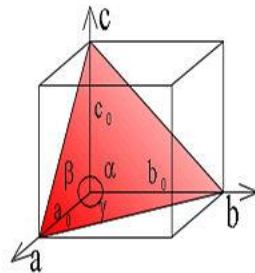


Konstruktion einer Symmetrieoperation aus einer Translation und einer Punkttransformation (nach Kittel)

wikipedia.org

rechtwinklige
Achssysteme

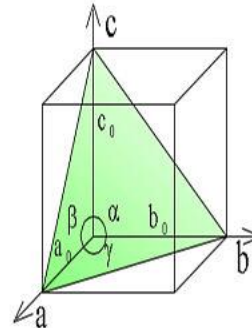
kubisch



$$a_0 = b_0 = c_0$$

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

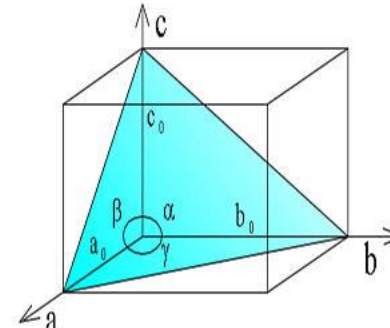
tetragonal



$$a_0 = b_0 \neq c_0$$

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

rhombisch

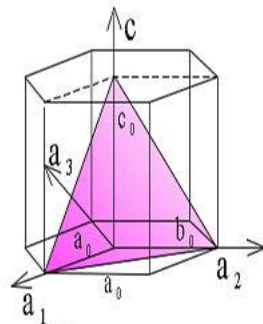


$$a_0 \neq b_0 \neq c_0$$

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

schiefwinklige
Achssysteme

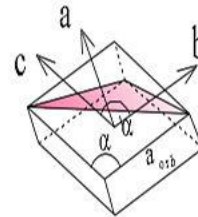
hexagonal + trigonal



$$a_0 = b_0 \neq c_0$$

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

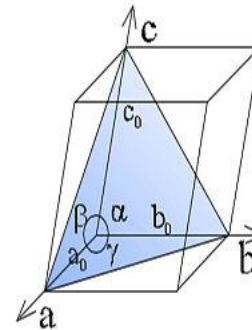
$$\gamma = 120^\circ$$



$$a_{\text{orth}} \neq b_{\text{orth}} \neq c_{\text{orth}}$$

$$\alpha \neq 90^\circ$$

monoklin

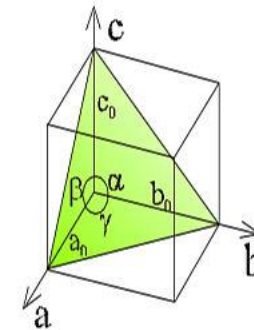


$$a_0 \neq b_0 \neq c_0$$

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

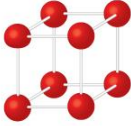
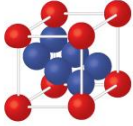
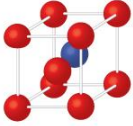
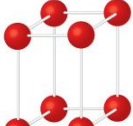
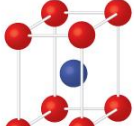
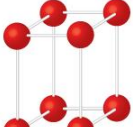
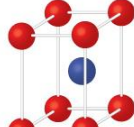
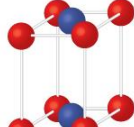
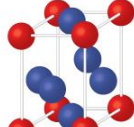
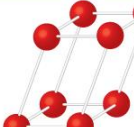
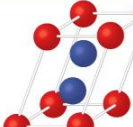
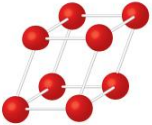
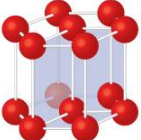

$$\beta \neq 90^\circ$$

triklin



$$a_0 \neq b_0 \neq c_0$$

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

System/Axes/Angles	Unit Cells			
Cubic $a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$				
Tetragonal $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$				
Orthorhombic $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$				
Monoclinic $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ; \beta \neq 90^\circ$				
Triclinic $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$				
Hexagonal $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ; \gamma = 120^\circ$				
Rhombohedral $a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$				

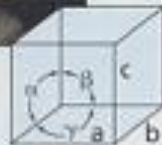
<https://opentextbc.ca/chemistry/chapter/10-6-lattice-structures-in-crystalline-solids/>

3D Bravais-Gitter

Seven Basic Crystal Systems



Fluorite



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



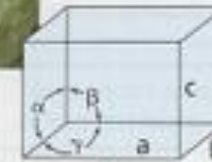
Rutile



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



Barite



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

Crystals are classified into seven categories based on their overall shapes.



Rhodonite



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



Corundum



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



Cerussite



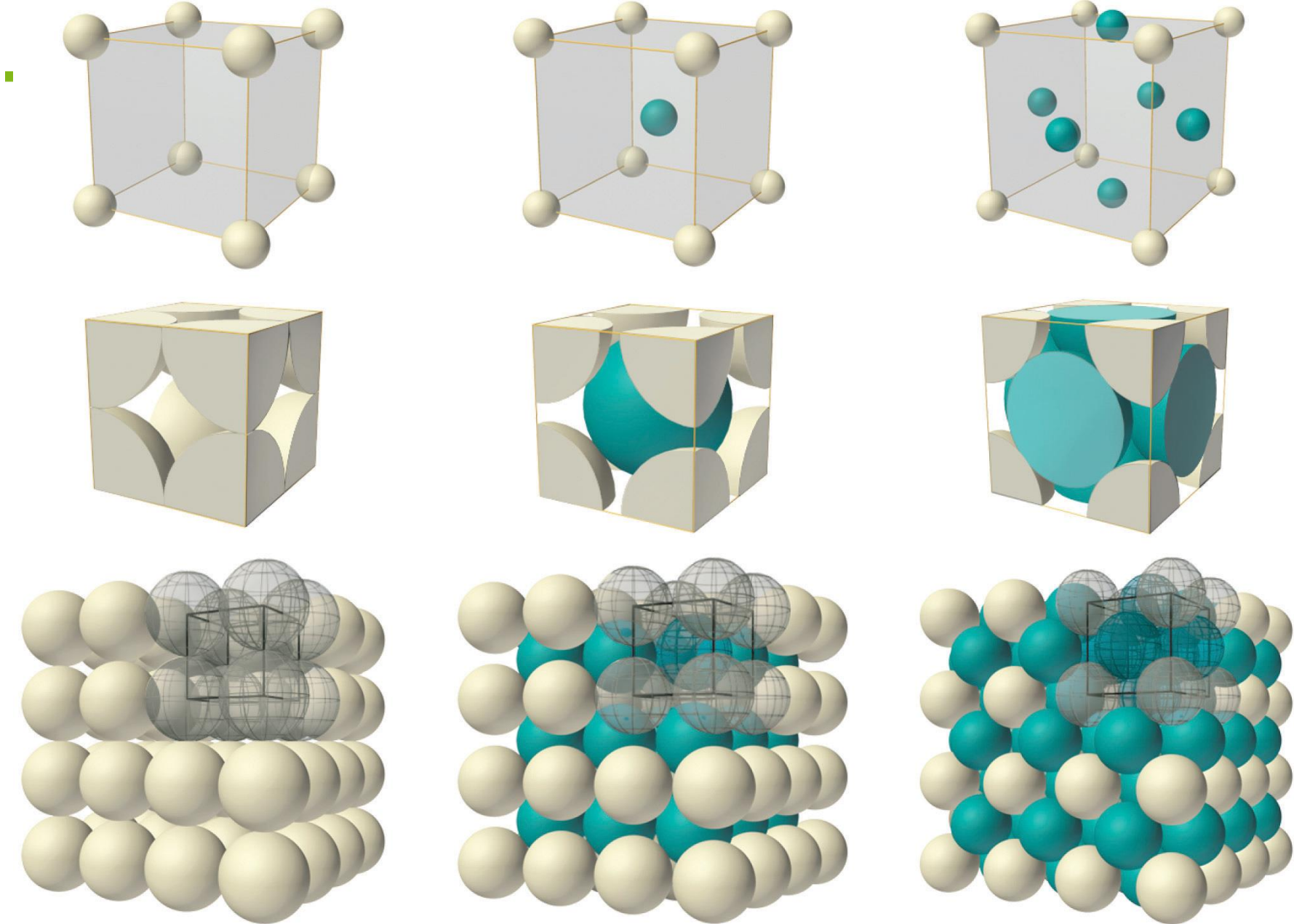
$a = b = c$
 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$
 Rhombohedral



Boron



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



(a) Simple cubic

(b) Body-centered cubic

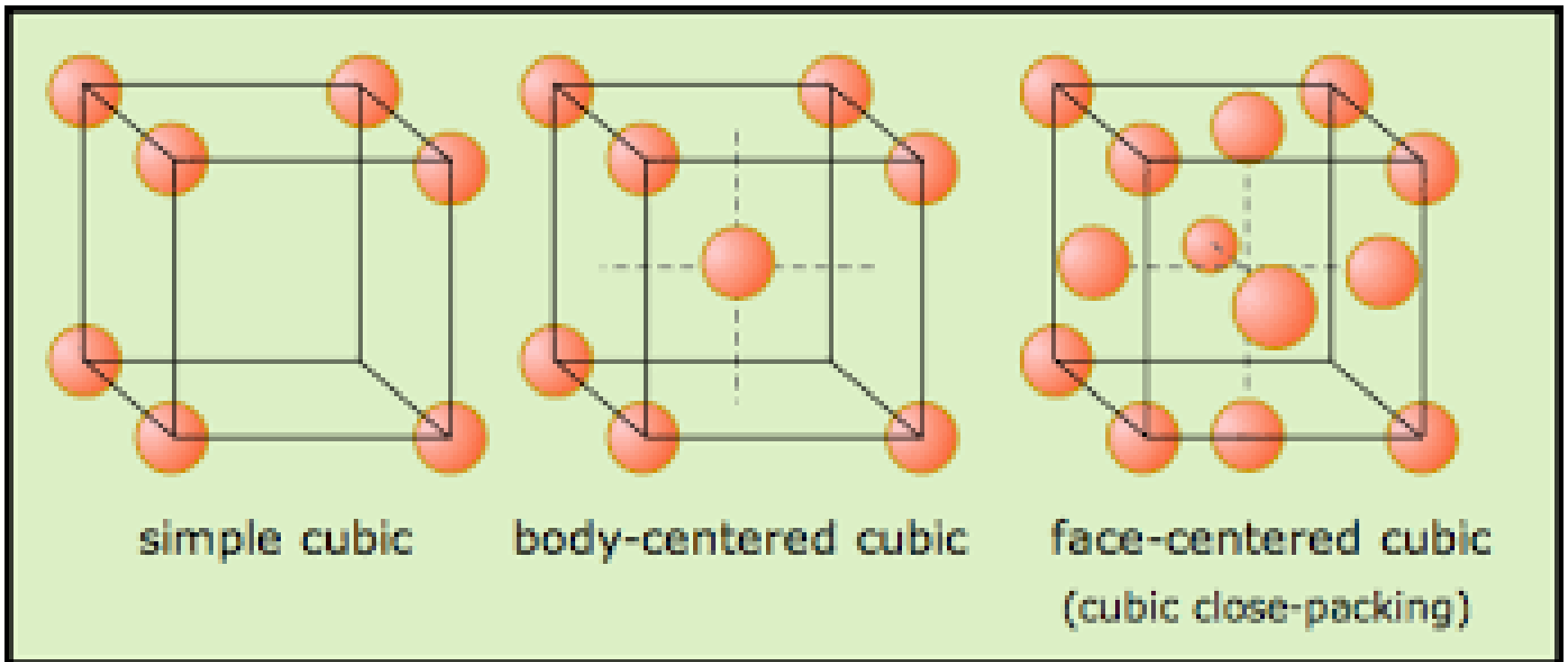
(c) Face-centered cubic

Verhältnis konventionelle Einheitszelle - primitive Einheitszelle

sc Kristall: kubische Einheitszelle \neq primitive Einheitszelle

Kubische Einheitszelle: 2 Atome

Primitive Einheitszelle: 1 Atom

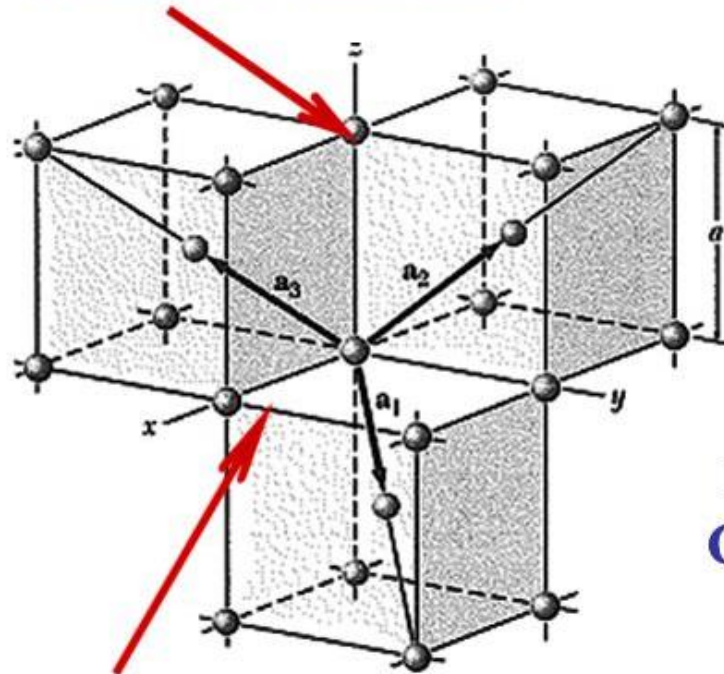


bcc Kristall: kubische Einheitszelle \neq primitive Einheitszelle

Kubische Einheitszelle: 2 Atome

Primitive Einheitszelle: 1 Atom

Primitive Unit Cell



Conventional Unit Cell
(Full Cube)

Primitive Lattice Vectors

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = (\frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}(1,1,-1)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = (\frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}(-1,1,1)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = (\frac{1}{2})\mathbf{a}(1,-1,1)$$

Note that the \mathbf{a}_i 's are

NOT mutually orthogonal!

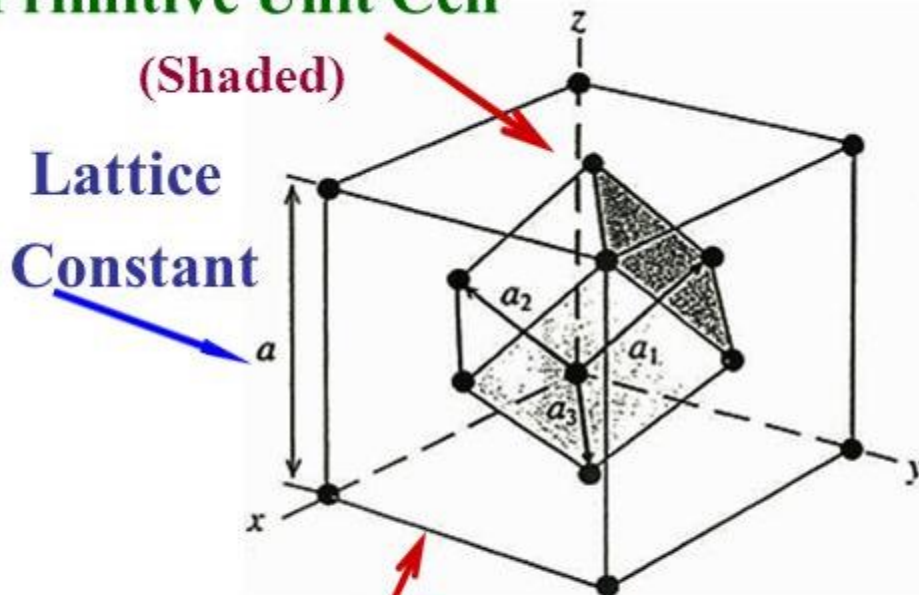
Lattice Constant

fcc Kristall: kubische Einheitszelle \neq primitive Einheitszelle

Kubische Einheitszelle: 4 Atome

Primitive Einheitszelle: 1 Atom

Primitive Unit Cell



Conventional Unit Cell
(Full Cube)

Primitive Lattice Vectors

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)a(0,1,0)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)a(1,0,1)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)a(1,1,0)$$