

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Facultad de Química

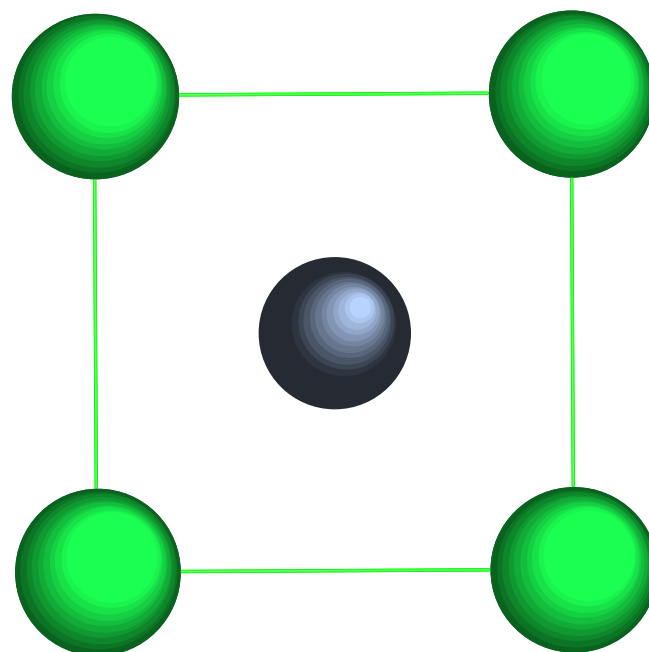
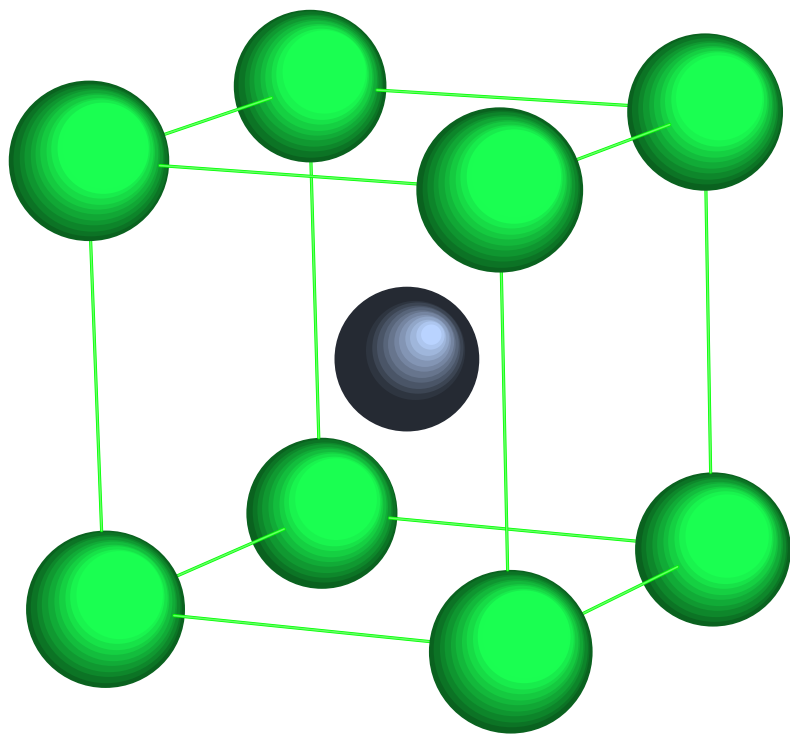


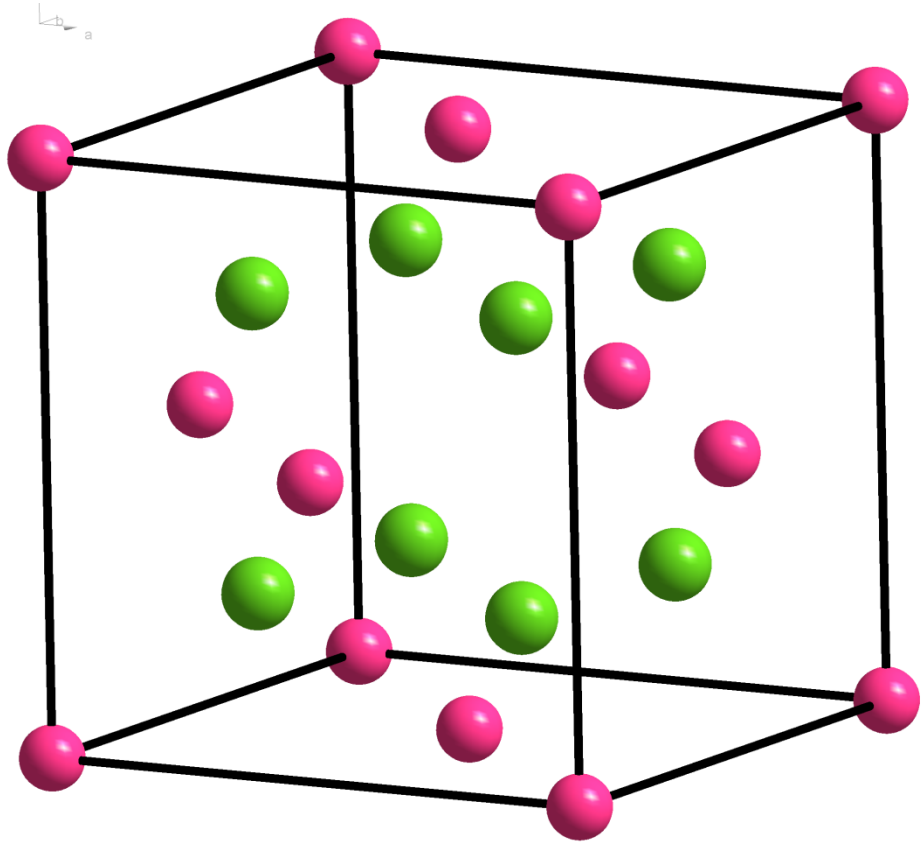
Química del Estado Sólido

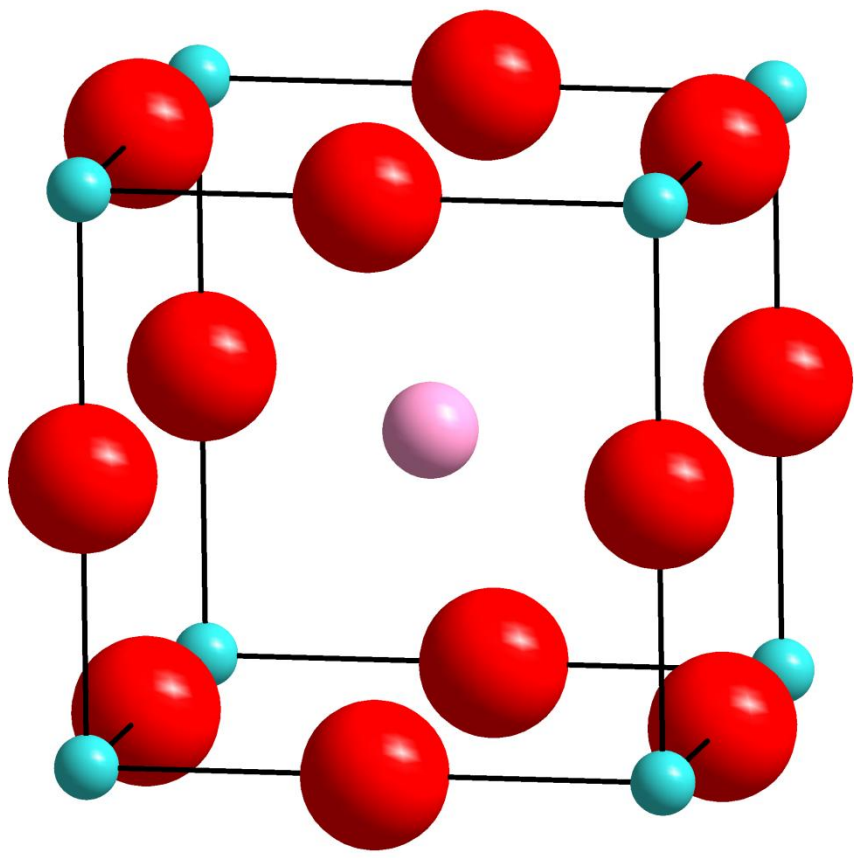
4. Coordenadas atómicas, planos y direcciones

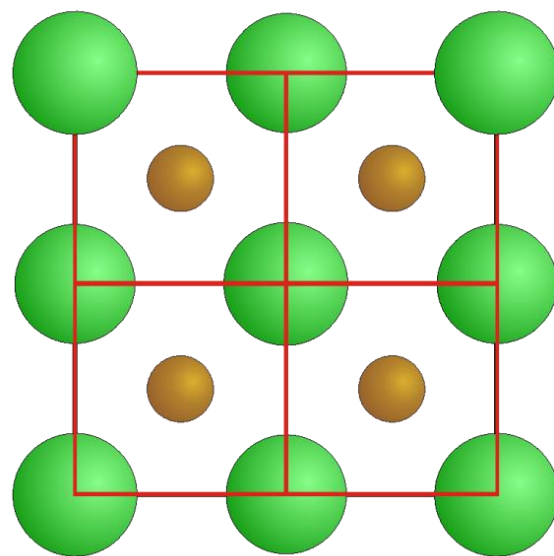
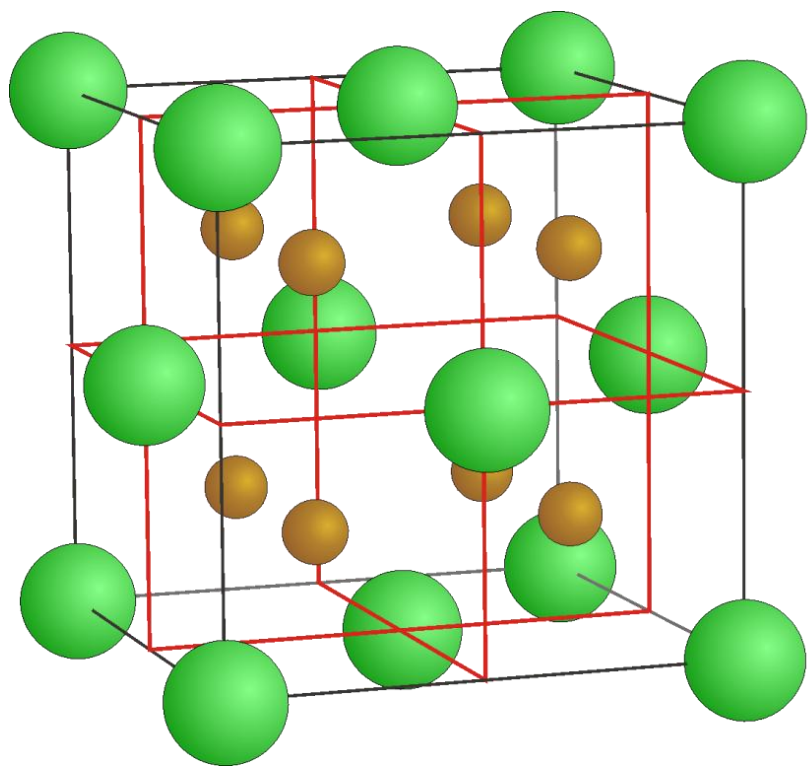
Víctor Fabián Ruiz Ruiz.

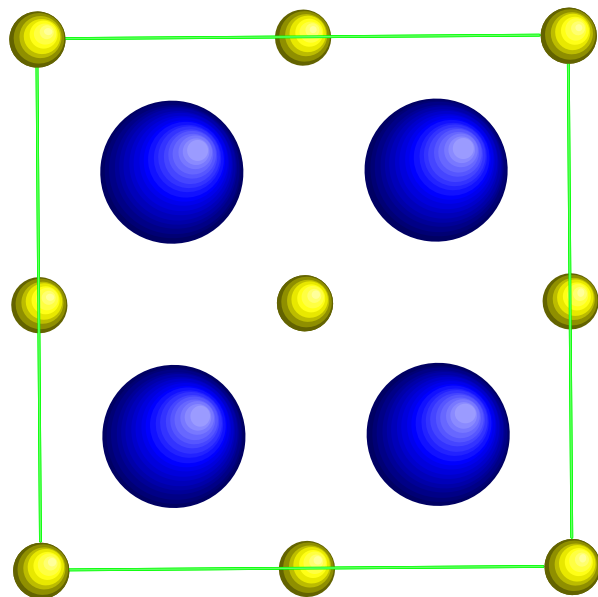
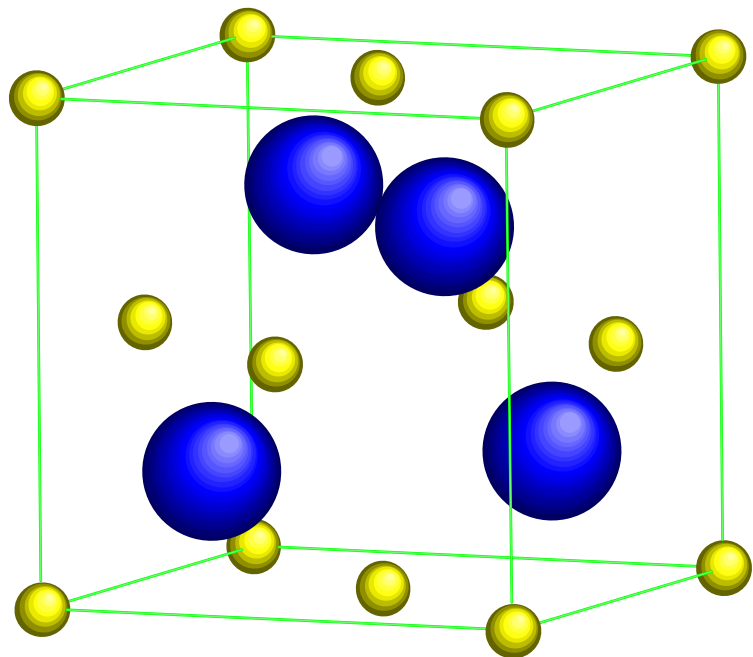
COORDENADAS ATÓMICAS

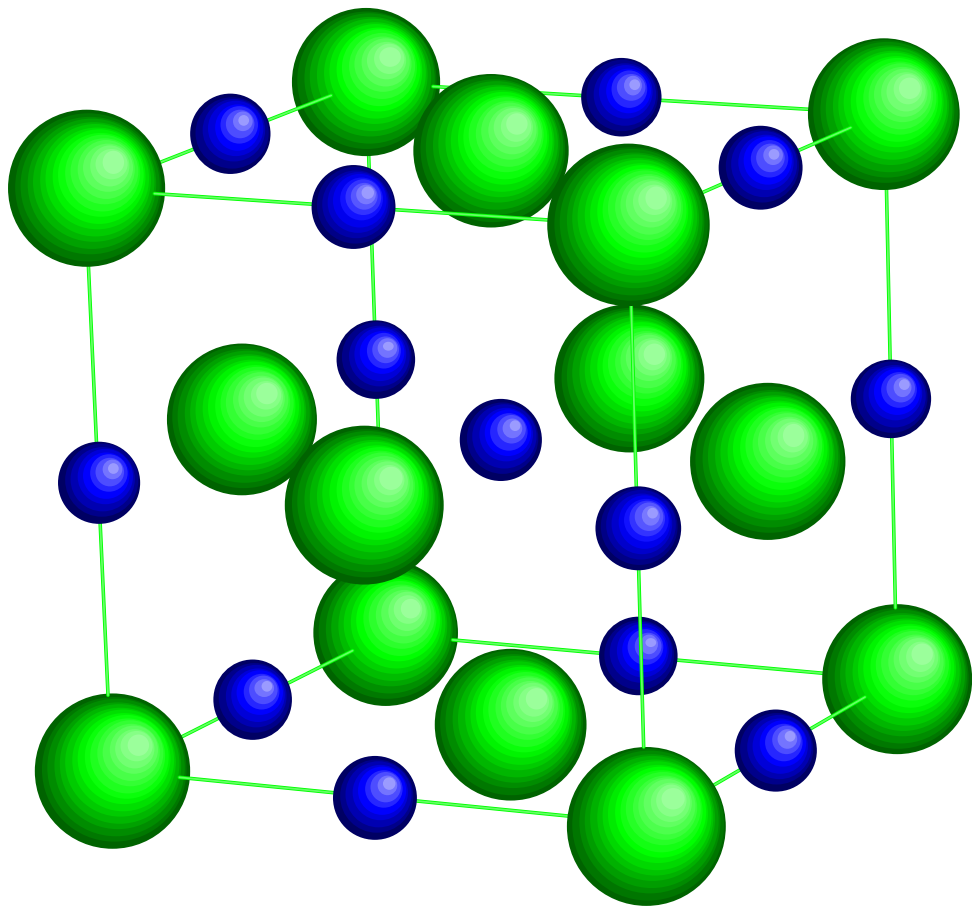


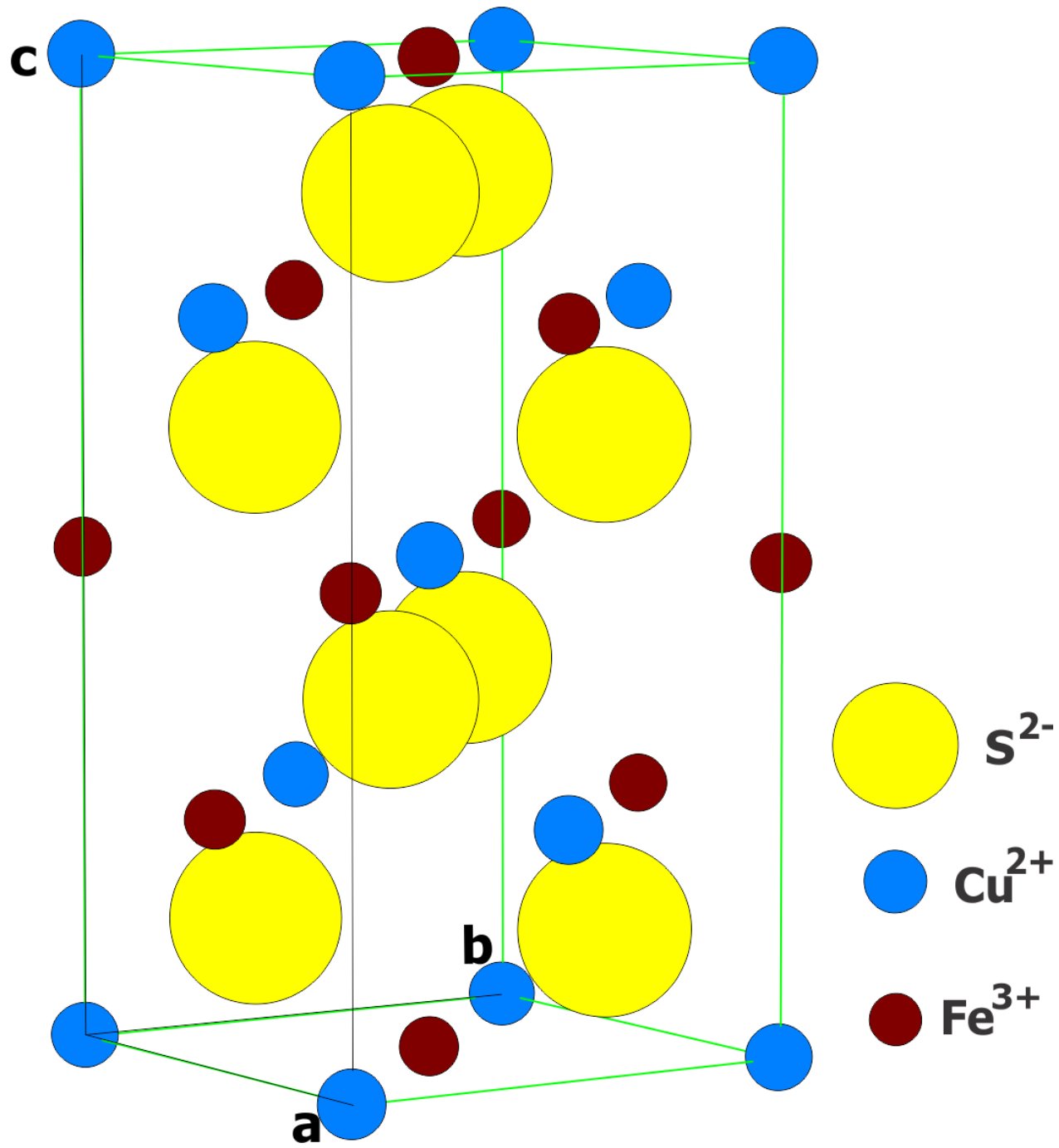








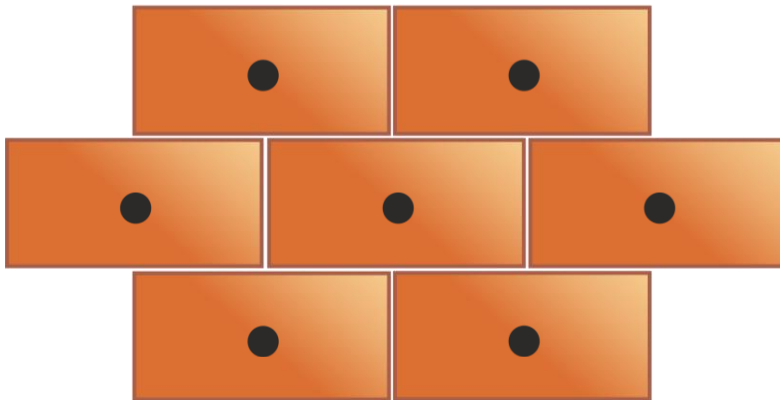




CONCEPTO DE RED



Un cristal consiste de un arreglo infinito de unidades en tres dimensiones. Debido a que la naturaleza de la unidad constituyente no afecta la periodicidad, se puede remplazar la unidad por un punto y representar así la periodicidad. El arreglo de puntos obtenidos se conoce como **red** (*lattice*).



**Estructura
cristalina**

=

Red

+

Base

CONCEPTO DE RED



Un cristal consiste de un arreglo infinito de unidades en tres dimensiones. Debido a que la naturaleza de la unidad constituyente no afecta la periodicidad, se puede remplazar la unidad por un punto y representar así la periodicidad. El arreglo de puntos obtenidos se conoce como **red** (*lattice*).

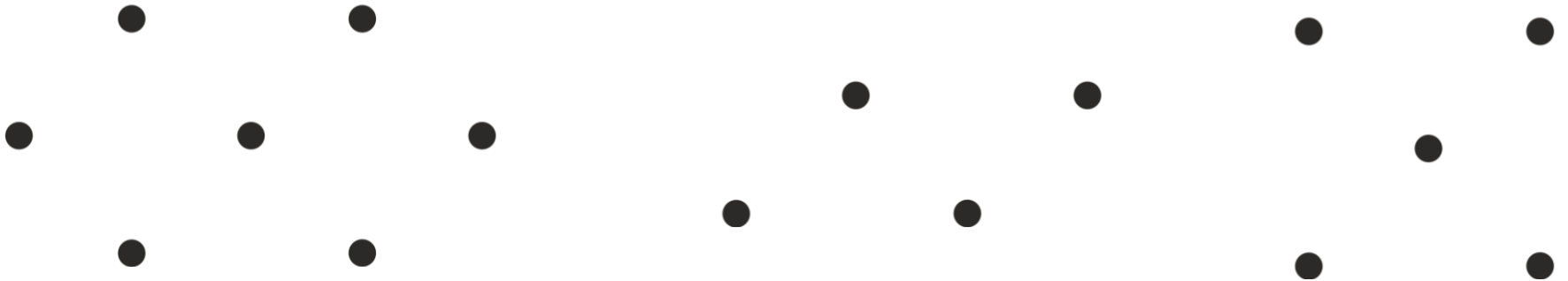
En el espacio de la red, los vectores **a**, **b** y **c** a lo largo de las tres **direcciones cristalográficas** definen un **paralelepípedo** llamado **celda primitiva**.

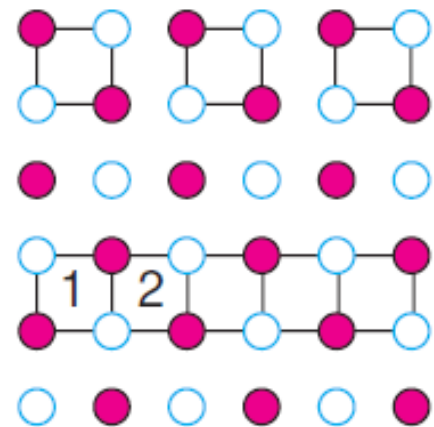
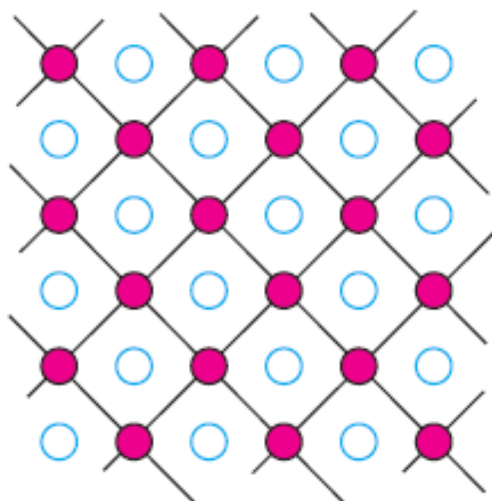
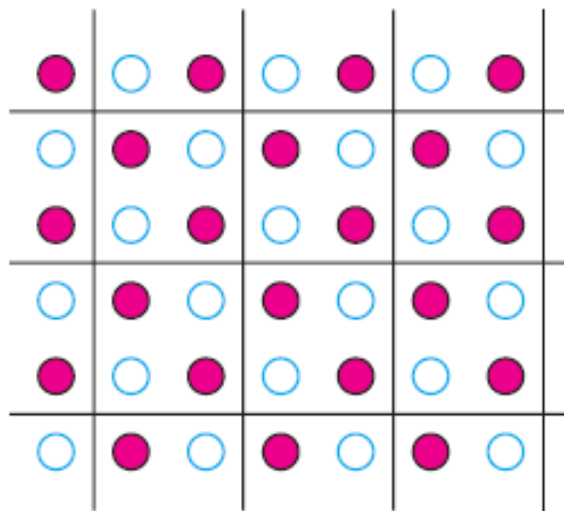
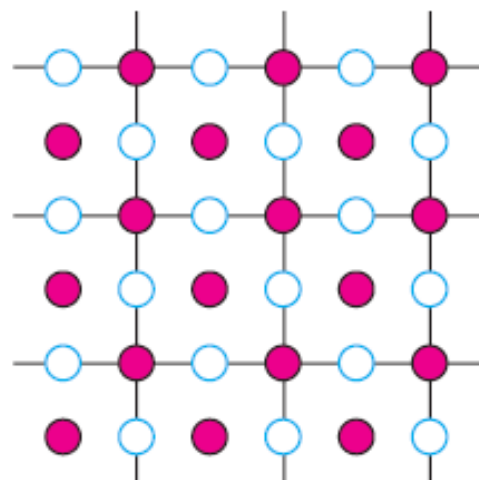
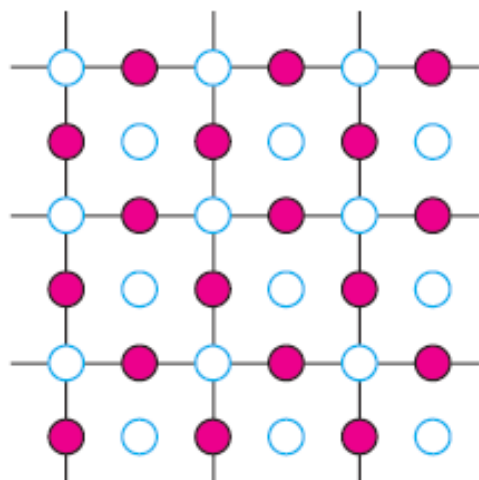
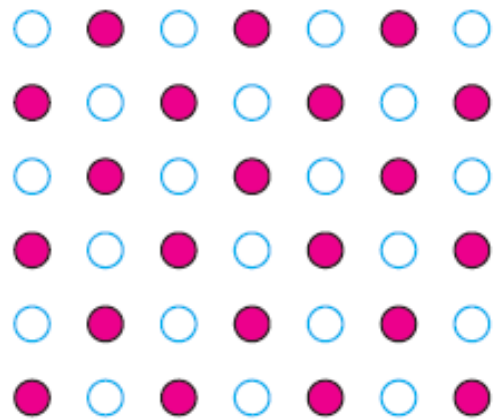
CELDA UNITARIA



Una celda primitiva o una combinación adecuada de varias de éstas, escogida como unidad repetitiva de la red es llamada **celda unitaria** (*unit cell*).

Por lo tanto, la celda unitaria es la unidad más pequeña que contiene **toda** la información (simetría) necesaria para construir, sin ambigüedad, la red infinita del cristal.



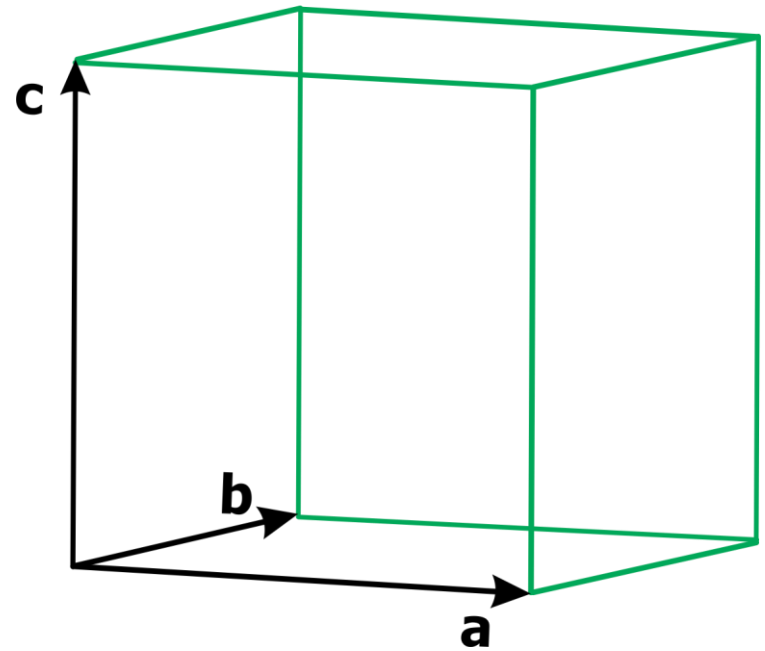


PARÁMETROS DE RED



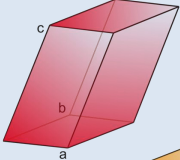
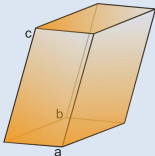
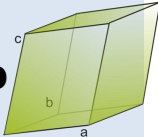
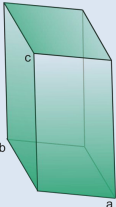
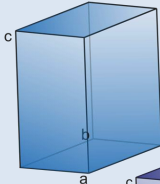
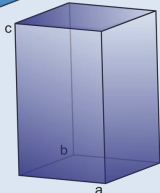
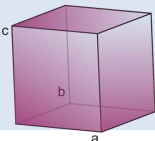
Para definir una celda unitaria en tres dimensiones se requiere precisar los vectores **a**, **b** y **c**, así como los ángulos interaxiales **α** , **β** y **γ** .

De esta forma, basándose en estos seis elementos llamados **parámetros de red** pueden definirse **siete sistemas cristalinos**.

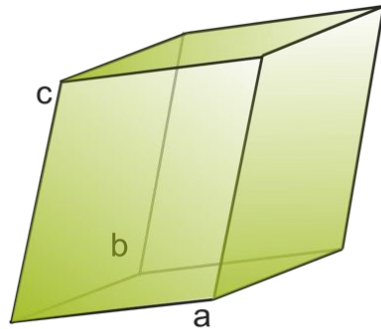


Los 7 SISTEMAS CRISTALINOS

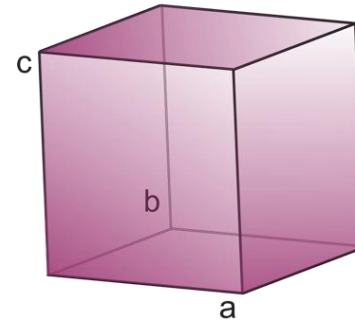


Sistema	Número de redes	Simetría característica	Restricciones sobre los ejes y ángulos
Triclínico	1	1 ó -1	$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$ 
Monoclínico	2	Un 2 ó -2	$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ \neq \beta$ 
Trigonal	1	Un 3	$a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma < 120^\circ, \neq 90^\circ$ 
Hexagonal	1	Un 6	$a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$ 
Ortorrómbico	4	Tres 2 mutuamente perpendiculares	$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ 
Tetragonal	2	Un 4 ó -4	$a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ 
Cúbico	3	Cuatro 3	$a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ 

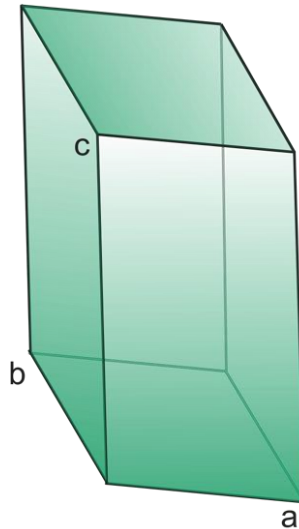
Los 7 SISTEMAS CRISTALINOS



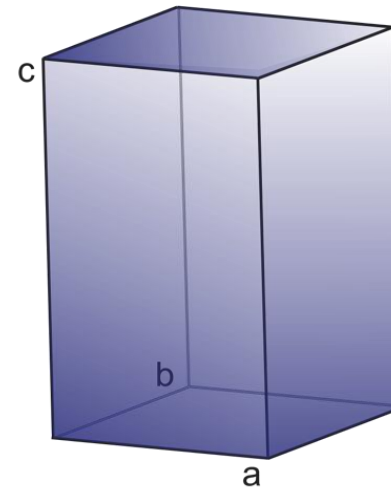
$a = b = c$
 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma < 120^\circ$
 $\neq 90^\circ$



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

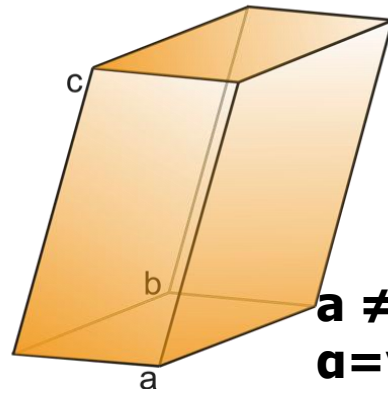
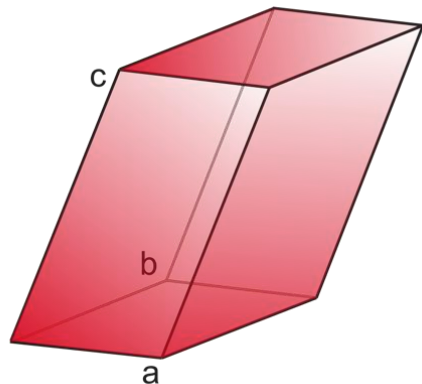


$a = b \neq c$
 $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$
 $\gamma = 120^\circ$

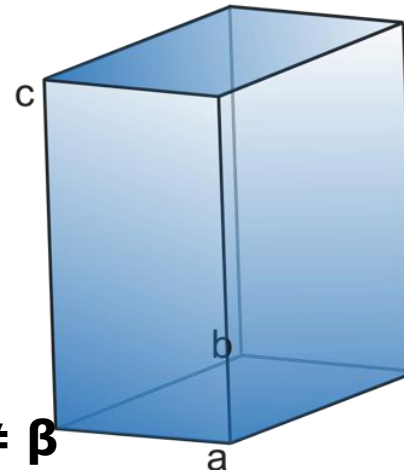


$a = b \neq c$
 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$

$a \neq b \neq c$
 $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$



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



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

Los 7 SISTEMAS CRISTALINOS



Crystal Systems

Isometric	Tetragonal	Orthorhombic	Monoclinic	Triclinic	Hexagonal	Trigonal
Fluorite	Wulfenite	Tanzanite	Azurite	Amazonite	Emerald	Rhodochrosite

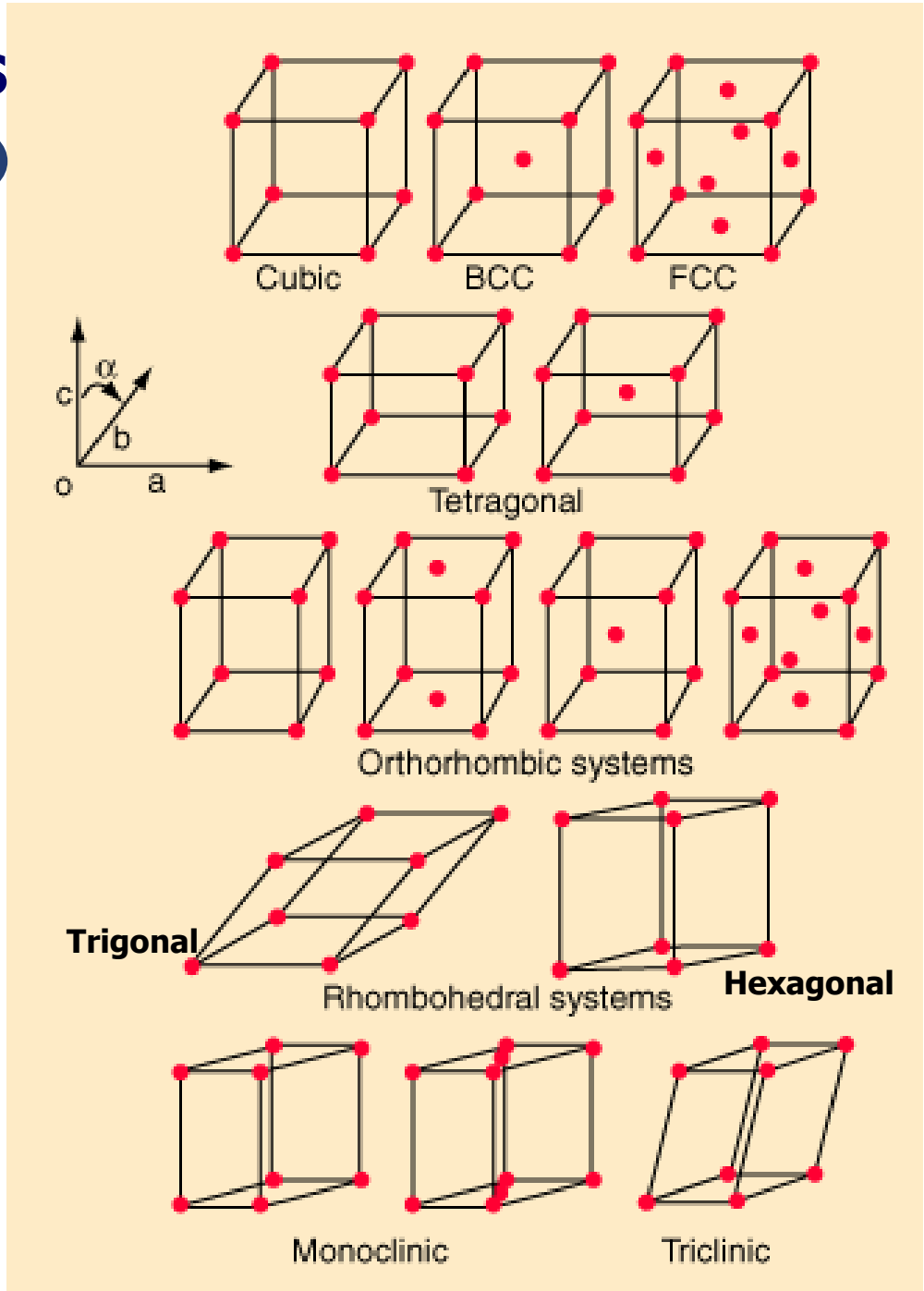
LAS 14 REDES DE BRAVAIS



Existen **14** formas independientes de arreglar los puntos en una red tridimensional



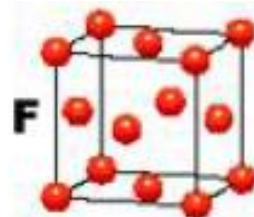
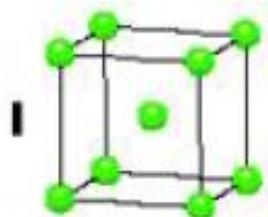
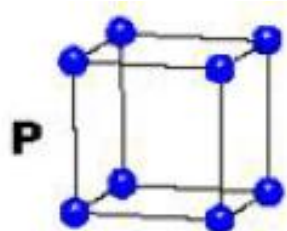
Auguste Bravais



CÚBICO

$$a = b = c$$

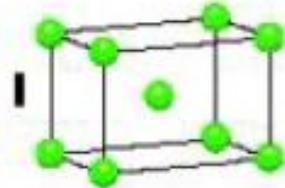
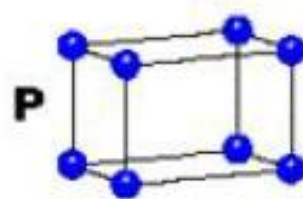
$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



TETRAGONAL

$$a = b \neq c$$

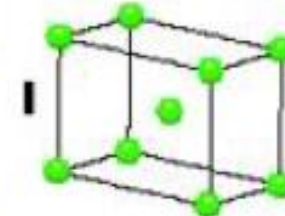
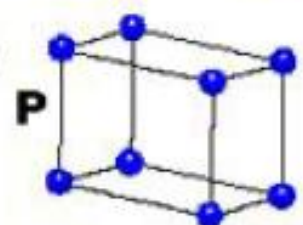
$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



ORTORÓMBICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

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

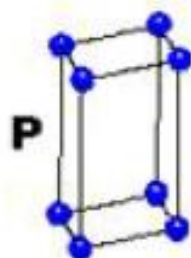


HEXAGONAL

$$a = b \neq c$$

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

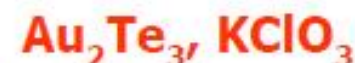
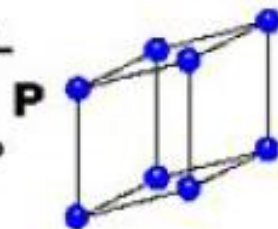
$$\gamma = 120^\circ$$



TRIGONAL

$$a = b = c$$

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

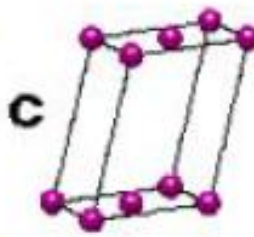
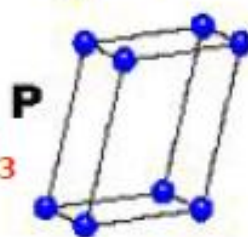


MONOCLÍNICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

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

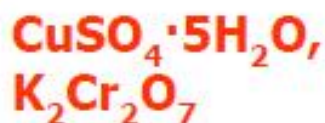
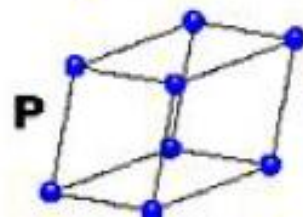
$$\beta \neq 120^\circ$$



TRICLÍNICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

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



Tipos de celdas:

P = Primitiva

I = Centrada en interior

F = Centrada en todas las caras

C = Centrada en dos caras

14 redes de Bravais

Calculando d_{hkl} en los otros sistemas

Cúbico

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}{a^2}$$

(hkl)	d_{hkl}
(100)	
(010)	
(001)	
{100}	

(hkl)	d_{hkl}
-------	-----------

(100)	{100}
(010)	{001}
(001)	

Tetragonal

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2}{a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

Ortorrómico

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

Hexagonal

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{4h^2 + hk + k^2}{3a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

Trigonal (R)

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{(h^2 + k^2 + l^2) \sin^2 \alpha + 2(hk + kl + hl)(\cos \alpha^2 - \cos \alpha)}{a^2(1 - 3 \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha)}$$

Monoclínico

$$\frac{1}{d_{hkl}^2} = \frac{h^2}{a^2 \sin^2 \beta} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2 \sin^2 \beta} - \frac{2hl \cos \beta}{ac \sin \beta^2}$$