

1. 結晶格子の基礎と X 線回折の原理

(a) 結晶格子と逆格子

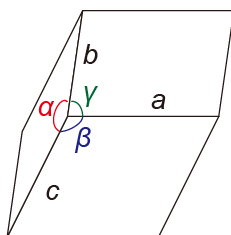
● 結晶: 原子が 3 次元に_____に並んだもの

1. 繰り返しの周期を代表する点 → _____

→ ○すべて_____な点

※原子位置である必要はない

2. 結晶の繰り返しの最小単位 → _____



↳ 一般的には_____である。

→ 3 辺の長さ、各面での 2 辺の角度の計 6 自由度

: _____

● 結晶の分類:

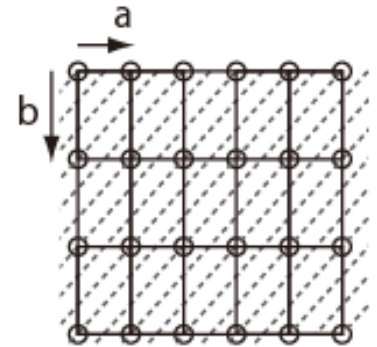
7 種類の結晶系 → 基本となる対称操作による分類

※対称操作: 回転・鏡映・併進などのうち、_____を変えない操作

| | 辺の条件 | 角度の条件 | 基本対称操作 |
|--------|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 三斜晶 | $a \neq b \neq c$ | $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$ | なし |
| 単斜晶 | $a \neq b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ \neq \beta$ | 2 回回転 |
| 三方晶 | $a = b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$ | 3 回回転 |
| (菱面体晶) | $a = b = c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$ | |
| 六方晶 | $a = b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$ | 6 回回転(または 6 回回反) |
| 斜方晶 | $a \neq b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ | 3 つの 2 回回転 |
| 正方晶 | $a = b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ | 4 回回転(または 4 回回反) |
| 立方晶 | $a = b = c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ | 4 つの 3 回回転 |

_____種のブラベー格子 → 格子点の配列についての分類

_____種の空間群 → 結晶の対称操作による分類



● 逆格子

結晶中の原子の繰り返し → 波のように思える

※波の場合: _____ベクトルが波の繰り返しの_____と_____

を規定する。

結晶の場合も同様: ただし、繰り返し周期は_____なので、「波数」も_____

→ 「波数」の点も_____を組む → 逆格子

逆格子は結晶中の電子や原子振動などの振る舞いを考える上で基本的に重要

● 基本逆格子ベクトル

結晶中の繰り返し間隔(「波長」)には、最大がある: 例 直方晶の場合 a 軸方向の最大「波長」は_____

→ 逆格子には最小値がある: 基本逆格子ベクトル

結晶の基本ベクトル(a, b, c または a_1, a_2, a_3)と逆格子の基本ベクトル(a^*, b^*, c^* または g_1, g_2, g_3)の関係:

→ a^* は a 方向の最大の繰り返しを持つ「波面 = bc 面」に垂直で、大きさは「波長」 d_a に対して $2\pi/d_a$

→ 単位胞の体積 V は $V =$ _____

→ ここから d_a が分かる: $d_a =$ _____

→ 結局、 $a^* =$ _____ ※ただし、 2π をつけない定義もある

一般の逆格子ベクトル $G_{hkl} =$ _____

● 格子面

逆格子ベクトル G_{hkl} で規定される「波」の「波面」のうち、格子点を通るもの

→ (hkl) の格子面という

→ (hkl) を _____ 指数という

● 格子面の性質(よく教科書とかに書いてあるやつ)

(1) 一つの (hkl) に対応する格子面は無数に存在する

(2) h, k, l が大きいほど「波数 $|G_{hkl}|$ 」は大きい → 格子面(波面)の間隔 d_{hkl} は_____

「波数 $|G_{hkl}|$ 」と格子面間隔 d_{hkl} の関係: _____ **【重要!】**

c.f. 波の波数と波長の関係

(3) G_{hkl} と格子面は常に_____。

(4) 実空間との対応

n 番目の (hkl) 格子面上の点 r の満たす方程式は

$$(r - r_n) \cdot G_{hkl} = 0, \text{ ただし } r_n = nd_{hkl}\hat{g}_{hkl}, \hat{g}_{hkl} = G_{hkl}/|G_{hkl}|$$

→ _____

→ ある格子点を原点として a 軸と $n = 1$ の格子面がどこで交わるかを

求めるには、 $r = pa$ とおいて、 $p = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ と求められる

→ 結局、 (hkl) 格子面は

① a 軸上の、原点から _____ の位置

② b 軸上の、原点から _____ の位置

③ c 軸上の、原点から _____ の位置

をそれぞれ通る。

(5) h, k, l が互いに素であれば、すべての (hkl) 格子面は格子点上を通る。そうでない場合は、 h, k, l を最大

公約数 p で割った格子面 $(h/p \ k/p \ l/p)$ の $1/p$ の面間隔になっている。

【練習問題 1】

YBCO の結晶構造は斜方晶です。斜方晶の場合の $a, b, c, a^*, b^*, c^*, d_{hkl}, |G_{hkl}|$ の間の関係式を求めてみましょう。

【練習問題 2】

格子定数の文献値 $a = 3.8210 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 3.8826 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.6720 \text{ \AA}$ (添付の資料も参照) を用いると、 d_{hkl} や $2\theta_{hkl}$ の値を計算する。計算で出てきた $2\theta_{hkl}$ の近くにあるピークが hkl のピークだとして、格子定数を算出できる。

| hkl | $2\theta_{hkl}$ (計算) | $2\theta_{hkl}$ (実験) | 格子定数 |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 001 | | | $c =$ |
| 002 | | | $c =$ |
| 100 | | | $a =$ |
| 010 | | | $b =$ |
| | | | |

※ このように、ひとつのピークから格子定数を決めるのではなく、全ピークを Fitting して決める方法がある。→

後日チャレンジ

(b) 結晶格子による X 線の回折

● 回折の条件

結晶格子に X 線が入射する → _____ が満たされたときに強い回折が起きる

実空間版 : _____

逆格子空間版: _____ (_____ 条件ともいう)

→ X 線の _____ が逆格子ベクトル(hkl)に等しい ~ _____ 保存に似ている

※この条件は伝導電子のバンド構造などでも出てくる

このとき、X 線が格子面(hkl)によって _____ されるように見える

※ちなみに、 n は 1 としてしまってもよい。なぜか?

● 構造因子 ~ _____ 内部の構造による寄与

X 線回折強度 $I_{hkl} \propto |S_{hkl}|^2$ S_{hkl} を構造因子という

$S_{hkl} =$ _____

構造因子は回折の _____ などを与える

“Laboratory Work in Physics B4” -- Handout No.9b

Your name (_____) Dec. 19th, 2016 (Mon.)

1. Basics of the crystal and reciprocal lattices

(a) Crystal and reciprocal lattices

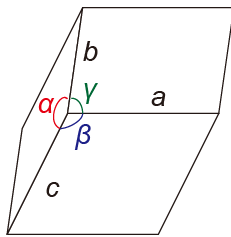
● Crystal: Atoms arranged _____ in three dimension

1. Points representing the period → _____

→ ○ All of them are _____

✖ Not necessarily an atomic position

2. Smallest unit of repeating → _____



↳ Generally _____

→ 6 degrees of freedom:

length of the 3 edges, 3 angles between edges

: _____

● Groups of crystals

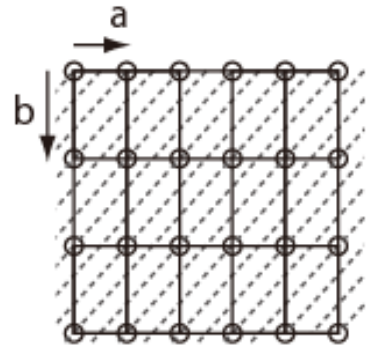
7 types of crystal systems → Grouping based on a basic symmetry operation

✖ Symmetry operations: Operations such as rotation, mirror reflection, translations etc. that do not change _____

| | relations of edges | relations of angles | symmetry op. |
|----------------|--------------------|---|---|
| triclinic | $a \neq b \neq c$ | $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$ | None |
| monoclinic | $a \neq b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ \neq \beta$ | two-fold rotation |
| trigonal | $a = b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$ | three-fold rotation |
| (rhombohedral) | $a = b = c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$ | |
| hexagonal | $a = b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$ | six-fold rotation (or six-fold rotoinversion) |
| orthorhombic | $a \neq b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ | 3 different two-fold rotations |
| tetragonal | $a = b \neq c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ | Four-fold rotation (or four-fold rotoinversion) |
| cubic | $a = b = c$ | $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ | 4 different three-fold rotations |

_____ types of Bravais lattices → 格子点の配列についての分類

_____ types of space groups → Categorization based on all symmetry operations



● Reciprocal lattice

Periodic repetition of atoms → Similar to waves

※For waves: _____ vector defines _____ and _____ of the repetition of waves

Similar for crystals: But, because repetition period is _____, the “wavenumber” is also _____

→ Points for possible wavenumbers form _____ → the reciprocal lattice

The reciprocal lattice is quite important to understand behavior of electrons or phonons in crystals

● Reciprocal primitive vectors

There're maximums in the repetition period (wavelength) of a crystal:

e.g. for an orthorhombic structure, the maximal “wavelength” along the a axis is _____

→ There're minimal vectors in the reciprocal lattice: reciprocal primitive vectors

Relation of lattice primitive vectors (\mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c} ; or \mathbf{a}_1 , \mathbf{a}_2 , \mathbf{a}_3) and reciprocal primitive vectors

(\mathbf{a}^* , \mathbf{b}^* , \mathbf{c}^* ; or \mathbf{g}_1 , \mathbf{g}_2 , \mathbf{g}_3)

→ \mathbf{a}^* is perpendicular to the wave front along the a direction with the largest wavelength d_a ,

i.e., the bc plane, and its length is given by $2\pi/d_a$

→ The volume of the unit cell V satisfies $V =$ _____

→ Then you get d_a : $d_a =$ _____

→ Considering the direction, you get $\mathbf{a}^* =$ _____

※For some definitions, you don't multiply 2π

Any reciprocal lattice vectors are given by $\mathbf{G}_{hkl} =$ _____

● Lattice plane

Among the wavefront of the “wave” defined by \mathbf{G}_{hkl} , those pass lattice points

→ This is called the (hkl) lattice plane

→ The indices (hkl) is called _____ Index.

● Important properties of lattice planes

(1) There exist infinite number of the (hkl) lattice planes.

(2) For larger h, k, l , the “wavenumber” $|\mathbf{G}_{hkl}|$ gets larger

→ Then the distance between lattice planes (i.e., “wavefront”) d_{hkl} gets _____

More precisely, “wavenumber” $|\mathbf{G}_{hkl}|$ and “wavelength” d_{hkl} has a relation: _____

【Important!】 * Remember the relation between the wavenumber and the wavelength

(3) \mathbf{G}_{hkl} and the lattice planes are always _____ to each other

(4) Relation to the real space

A point \mathbf{r} on the n th plane of the (hkl) lattice plane should satisfy the relation

$$(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_n) \cdot \mathbf{G}_{hkl} = 0, \text{ where } \mathbf{r}_n = n d_{hkl} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{hkl}, \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{hkl} = \mathbf{G}_{hkl} / |\mathbf{G}_{hkl}|$$

→ _____

→ To determine where the a axis and the $n = 1$ lattice plane cross,

we set $\mathbf{r} = p\mathbf{a}$ and $p =$ _____ is obtained using the relation above.

→ Finally, we can conclude that the (hkl) lattice plane passes:

① the position that is distant by _____ from the origin along the a axis

② the position that is distant by _____ from the origin along the b axis

③ the position that is distant by _____ from the origin along the c axis

(5) If h, k, l are relatively prime, all (hkl) lattice planes pass lattice points. Otherwise, the inter-plane distance is $1/p$ of the distance of the lattice planes $(h/p \ k/p \ l/p)$, where p is the greatest common divisor of h, k, l .

【Exercise 1】

YBCO has an orthorhombic crystal structure. Evaluate the relation among $a, b, c, a^*, b^*, c^*, d_{hkl}, |\mathbf{G}_{hkl}|$ for orthorhombic crystals

【Exercise 2】

Using the literature values of the lattice constants of YBCO, $a = 3.8210 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 3.8826 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.6720 \text{ \AA}$ (refer to the appendix), you can calculate d_{hkl} and $2\theta_{hkl}$. Assuming that the observed peak located close to the calculated $2\theta_{hkl}$ is the hkl peak, evaluate the lattice constant of YBCO.

| hkl | $2\theta_{hkl}$ (calc.) | $2\theta_{hkl}$ (exper.) | experimental lattice const. |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 001 | | | $c =$ |
| 002 | | | $c =$ |
| 100 | | | $a =$ |
| 010 | | | $b =$ |
| | | | |

※ It is better to determine the lattice constants by fitting to the whole spectrum. → We try later.

(b) Diffraction of X-ray by a crystal lattice

● Condition for diffraction

X-ray incidents to a crystal → Strong diffraction when _____ is satisfied.

Real-space version: _____

Reciprocal-space version: _____ (also called as _____)

→ _____ of the X-ray equals to a reciprocal vector ~ similar to the conservation of _____

※This condition also appears in the band structure of the electrons in a lattice.

In this situation, it looks as if X-ray is _____ by the (hkl) lattice plane

※By the way, we can set $n = 1$ in the Bragg law. Why?

● Structure factor ~ Contribution due to structures inside _____

Intensity of diffraction: $I_{hkl} \propto |S_{hkl}|^2$ S_{hkl} is called _____

$S_{hkl} =$ _____

This defines _____

References:

- 中井泉、泉富士夫、粉末X線解析の実際 第2版 朝倉書店(粉末X線回折に関する教科書。実用にも。逆格子の定義がイバツハの教科書と違うので注意。Textbook on X-ray diffraction. Also useful for actual research. Notice that the definition of the reciprocal lattice is different from others.)
- E. N. Maslen, A. G. Fox, and M. A. O'Keefe, "International Tables for Crystallography" Vol.C Kluwer (List of all space groups)

Appendix

Structure of YBCO

*data for ICSD #39359
Coll Code 39359
Rec Date 1991/07/10
Chem Name Yttrium Barium Copper Oxide (1/2/3/6.9)
Structured Y Ba2 Cu3 O6.9
Sum Ba2 Cu3 O6.9 Y1
ANX ABC2D2X7
D(calc) 6.37
Title Neutron diffraction study of HTSC ceramics YBa2Cu3O6.9
Author(s) Nozik, Yu.Z.;Kuklina, E.S.;Schuster, G.;Weiss, L.;Matz, W.
Reference Kristallografiya (1991), 36(№N), 217-218
Soviet Physics, Crystallography (= Kristallografiya) (1991), 36(№N), 125-126
Unit Cell 3.8210(2) 3.8826(3) 11.6720(8) 90. 90. 90.
Vol 173.16
Z 1
Space Group **P m m m**
SG Number **47**
Cryst Sys **orthorhombic**
Pearson oP13
Wyckoff t s r q2 h e a
R Value 0.044
Red Cell P 3.821 3.882 11.672 90 90 90 173.159
Trans Red 1.000 0.000 0.000 / 0.000 1.000 0.000 / 0.000 0.000 1.000
Comments Total SOF on at least one site differs from unity (SOF < 0.997 resp. SOF > 1.003)
Neutron diffraction (powder)
The structure has been assigned a PDF number (calculated powder diffraction data): 01-077-0623
Rietveld profile refinement applied
Structure type : YBa2Cu3O6+x(orth)
Atom # OX SITE x y z SOF H
Y 1 +3 1 h 0.5 0.5 0.5 1. 0
Ba 1 +2 2 t 0.5 0.5 0.1851(4) 1. 0
Cu 1 +2.8 1 a 0 0 0 1. 0
Cu 2 +2 2 q 0 0 0.3557(2) 1. 0
O 1 -2 2 q 0 0 0.1600(4) 1. 0
O 2 -2 2 s 0.5 0 0.3776(5) 1. 0
O 3 -2 2 r 0 0.5 0.3778(5) 1. 0
O 4 -2 1 e 0 0.5 0 0.9 0
*end for ICSD #39359

← 格子定数 / lattice constants

← 空間群 / space group

← 結晶系 / crystal system

← 原子位置 / position of each atom

