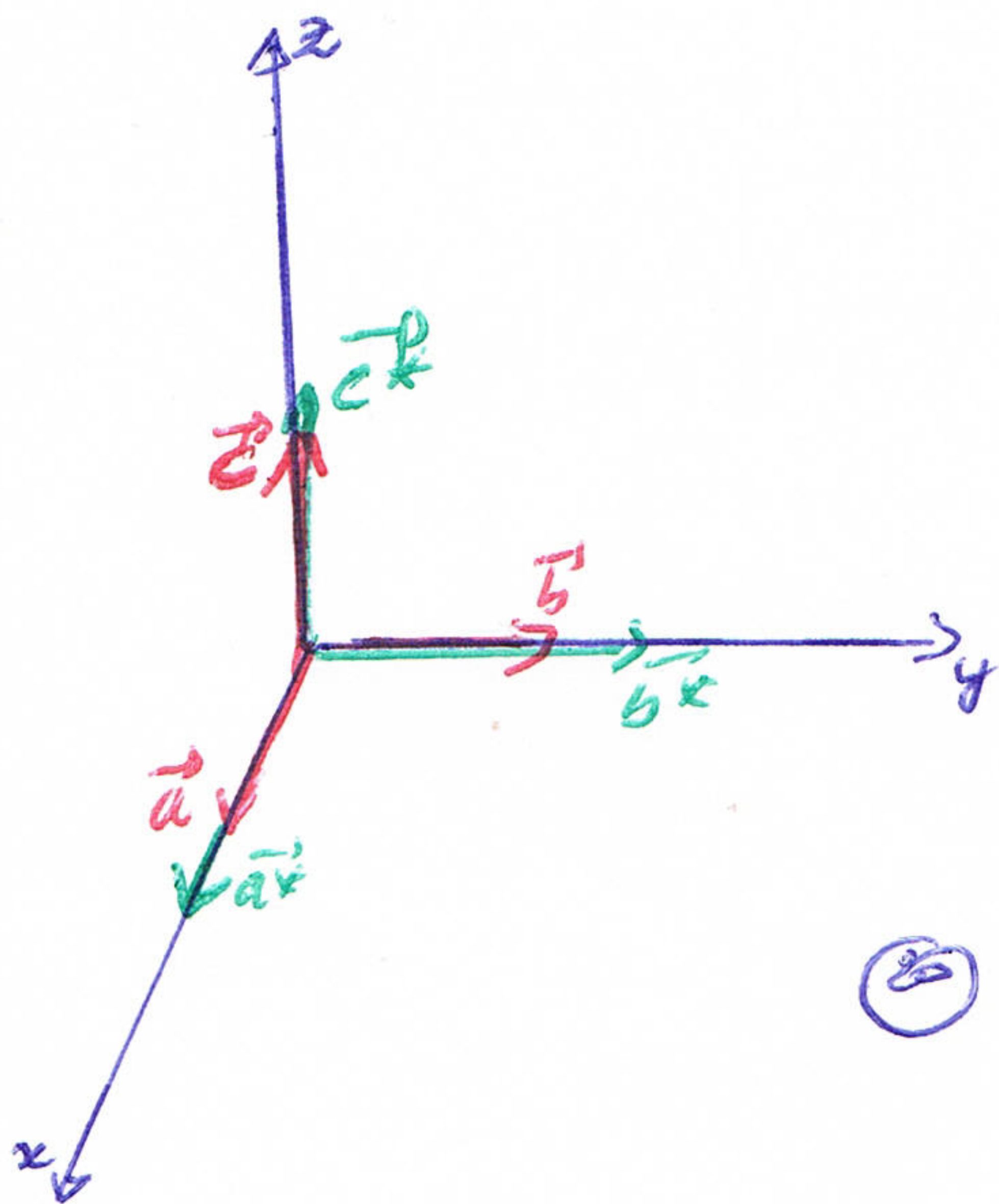


corrigé de TD N° II : le réseau réciproque

Exo I : réseau cubique $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$: $a = b = c = a$; $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = (\vec{a}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \pi/2$



(10) détermination du réseau réciproque

$$\vec{a}^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \vec{b} \wedge \vec{c} = \frac{1}{a^3} (a \vec{j} \wedge a \vec{k}) = \frac{1}{a} \vec{j} \wedge \vec{k} = \frac{1}{a} \vec{i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a}^* = \frac{1}{a} \vec{i}}$$

Le même type de calcul donne $\vec{b}^* = \frac{1}{a} \vec{j}$ et $\vec{c}^* = \frac{1}{a} \vec{k}$

$$\Rightarrow a^* = b^* = c^* = \frac{1}{a} \quad (\vec{a}^*, \vec{b}^*) = (\vec{a}^*, \vec{c}^*) = (\vec{b}^*, \vec{c}^*) = \pi/2$$

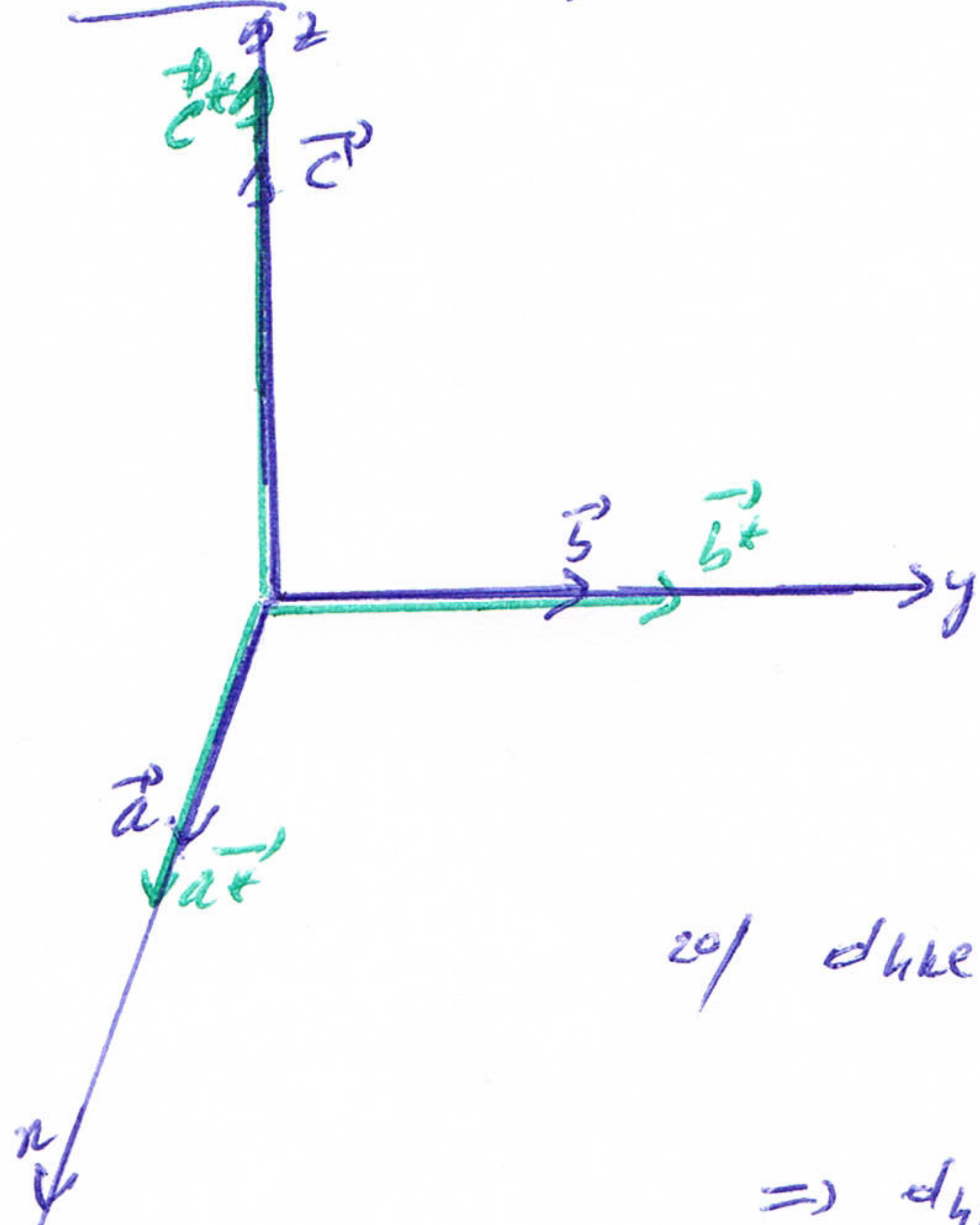
\Rightarrow le réseau réciproque est un réseau cubique et cubique

(20) $d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{n^*_{hkl}}$ avec $\vec{n}^*_{hkl} = h \vec{a}^* + k \vec{b}^* + l \vec{c}^* \Rightarrow$

$$d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\vec{n}^*_{hkl} \cdot \vec{n}^*_{hkl}}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}}$$

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

Exo II : réseau orthorhombique $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$: $a = b \neq c$ $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = (\vec{a}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \pi/2$



(10) détermination du R₀ réciproque

$$\vec{a}^* = \frac{1}{V_0} (\vec{b} \wedge \vec{c}) = \frac{a \cdot c}{a^2 c} \vec{j} \wedge \vec{k} = \frac{1}{a} \vec{i} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{a}^* = \frac{1}{a} \vec{i}}$$

$$\vec{b}^* = \frac{1}{V_0} (\vec{c} \wedge \vec{a}) = \frac{c a}{a^2 c} (\vec{k} \wedge \vec{i}) = \frac{1}{a} \vec{j} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{b}^* = \frac{1}{a} \vec{j}}$$

$$\vec{c}^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = \frac{a^2}{a^2 c} (\vec{i} \wedge \vec{j}) = \frac{1}{c} \vec{k} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{c}^* = \frac{1}{c} \vec{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{a}^*, \vec{b}^*) = (\vec{a}^*, \vec{c}^*) = (\vec{b}^*, \vec{c}^*) = \pi/2$$

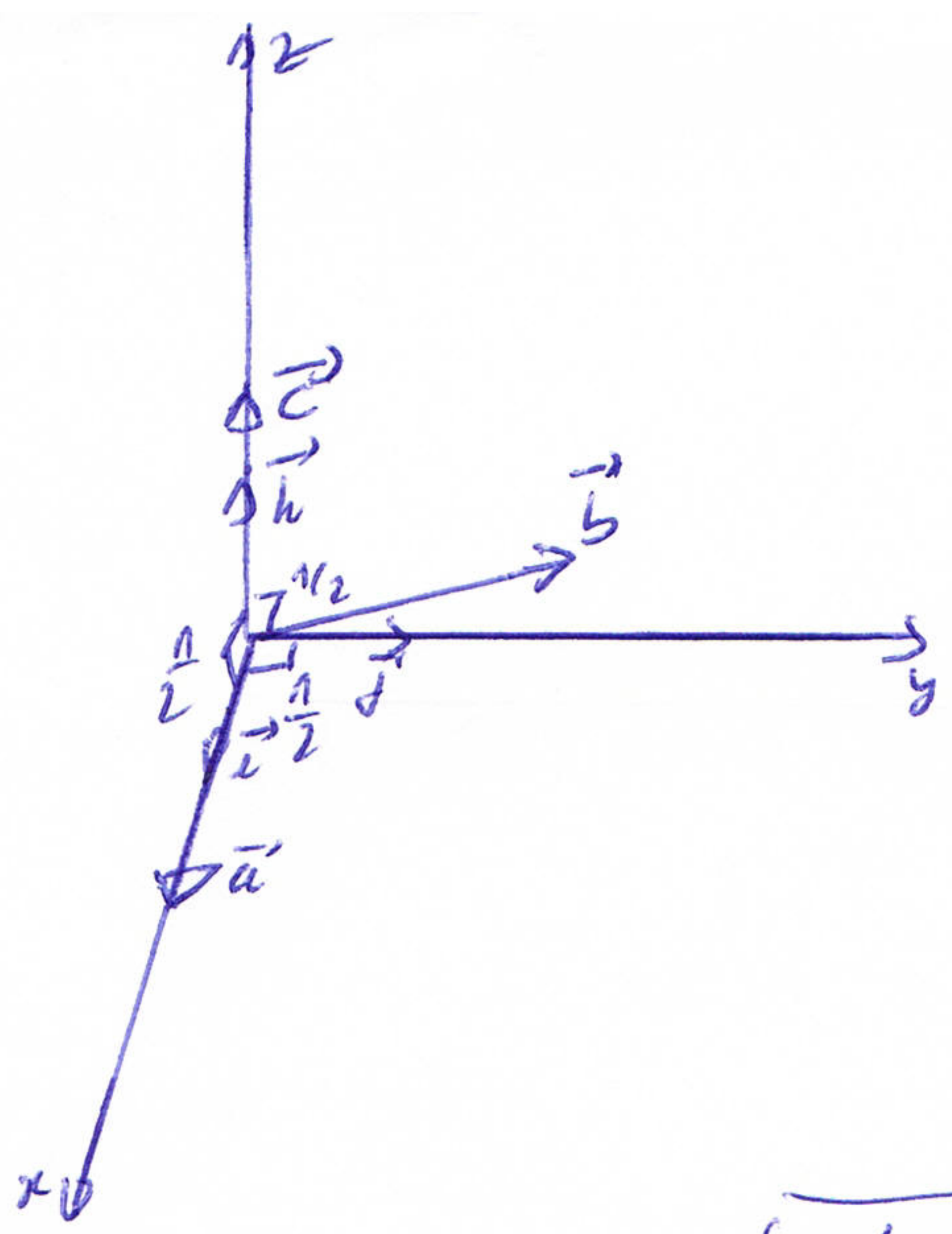
$a^* = b^* \neq c^* \Rightarrow$ le R₀ réciproque est quadratique

20/ $d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{n^*_{hkl}}$ avec $\vec{n}^*_{hkl} = h \vec{a}^* + k \vec{b}^* + l \vec{c}^*$

$$\Rightarrow d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\vec{n}^*_{hkl} \cdot \vec{n}^*_{hkl}}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + \frac{a^2}{c^2} l^2}}$$

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

Exo III : réseau hexagonal $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$ $a = b \neq c$ $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$; $(\vec{a}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \pi/2$



$$\vec{a} = a\vec{i} \quad \vec{b} = \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\vec{i} + \left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\vec{j} \quad \vec{c} = c\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}^* = \frac{1}{v_0} \vec{b} \wedge \vec{c} \quad \text{avec } v_0 = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \wedge \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{b} \wedge \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -a/2 \\ a\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\vec{b} \wedge \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} ac\sqrt{3}/2 \\ ac/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{a^2 c \sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_0 = \frac{a^2 c \sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{a}^* = \frac{\vec{i}}{a} + \frac{\vec{j}}{a\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\vec{b}^* = \frac{1}{v_0} \vec{c} \wedge \vec{a} = \frac{2}{a^2 c \sqrt{3}} ac \vec{k} \wedge \vec{i} = \frac{2}{a\sqrt{3}} \vec{j} \quad \boxed{\vec{b}^* = \frac{2}{a\sqrt{3}} \vec{j}}$$

$$\vec{c}^* = \frac{1}{v_0} \vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = \frac{2}{a^2 c \sqrt{3}} a\vec{i} \wedge \left(-\frac{a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}\right) = \frac{2}{a^2 c \sqrt{3}} \left[\frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{k}\right] = \frac{1}{c} \vec{k}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{c}^* = \frac{1}{c} \vec{k}}$$

on voit que $a^* = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{3a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3a^2}} = \frac{2}{a\sqrt{3}} = b^* \neq c^* = \frac{1}{c}$

$$\cos(\vec{a}^*, \vec{c}^*) = \frac{\vec{a}^* \cdot \vec{c}^*}{a^* c^*} = 0 \quad \cos(\vec{b}^*, \vec{c}^*) = \frac{\vec{b}^* \cdot \vec{c}^*}{b^* c^*} = 0$$

$$\cos(\vec{a}^*, \vec{b}^*) = \frac{\vec{a}^* \cdot \vec{b}^*}{a^* b^*} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\vec{a}^*, \vec{b}^*\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \text{le R. Reciproque est lui aussi hexagonal}$$

$$v) d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{n^*} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\vec{n}^* \cdot \vec{n}^*}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{a}\vec{i} + \frac{h+3k}{a\sqrt{3}}\vec{j} + \frac{l}{c}\vec{k}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{h}{a}\vec{i} + \frac{h+3k}{a\sqrt{3}}\vec{j} + \frac{l}{c}\vec{k}\right)}}$$

$$\boxed{d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3a^2}(h^2 + h^2 + hk) + \frac{l^2}{c^2}}}}$$

exo IV // (hke) // [110] et [102] $\Rightarrow \frac{h}{-4} = \frac{k}{2} = \frac{l}{-2}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(hke) = (\bar{2} \ 1 \ \bar{2})}$$

sol (uvw) // [320] et [302] $\Rightarrow \frac{u}{1} = \frac{v}{1} = \frac{w}{1}$