

Slides  
Condensed Matter Physics  
Lecture 9



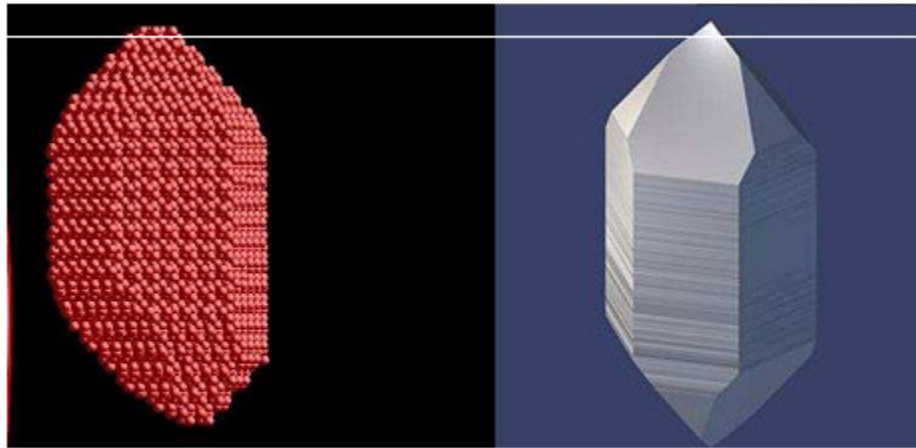
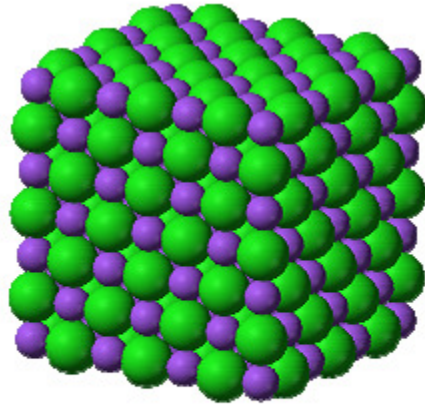
## The Gecko



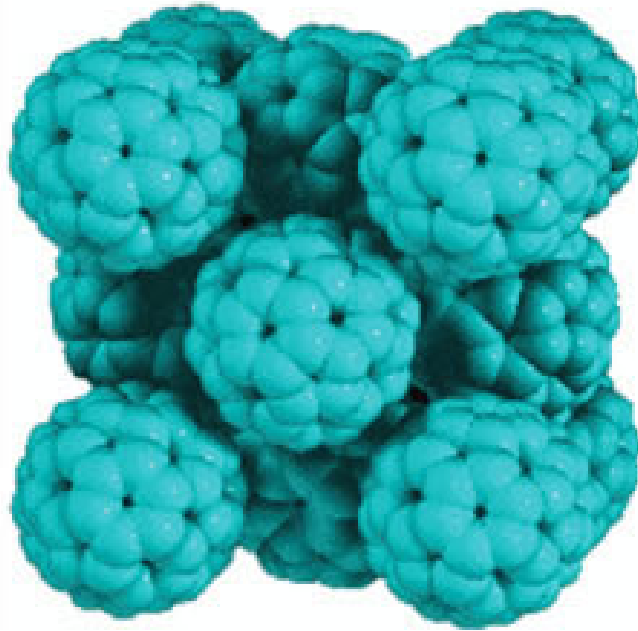
Example of Van der Waals



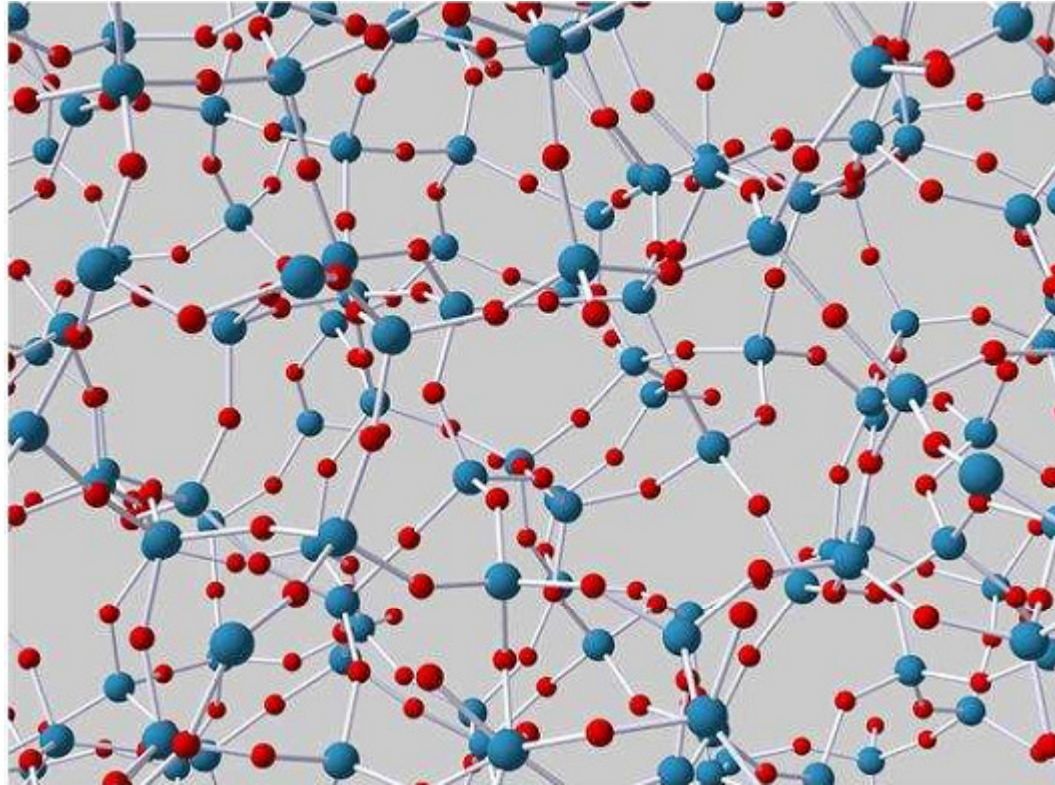
Just a few examples of condensed matter...



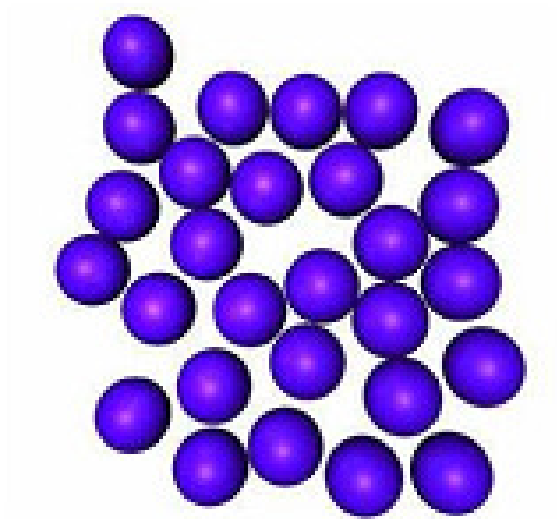
## Crystalline Solids



Molecular Crystals



Amorphous Solids

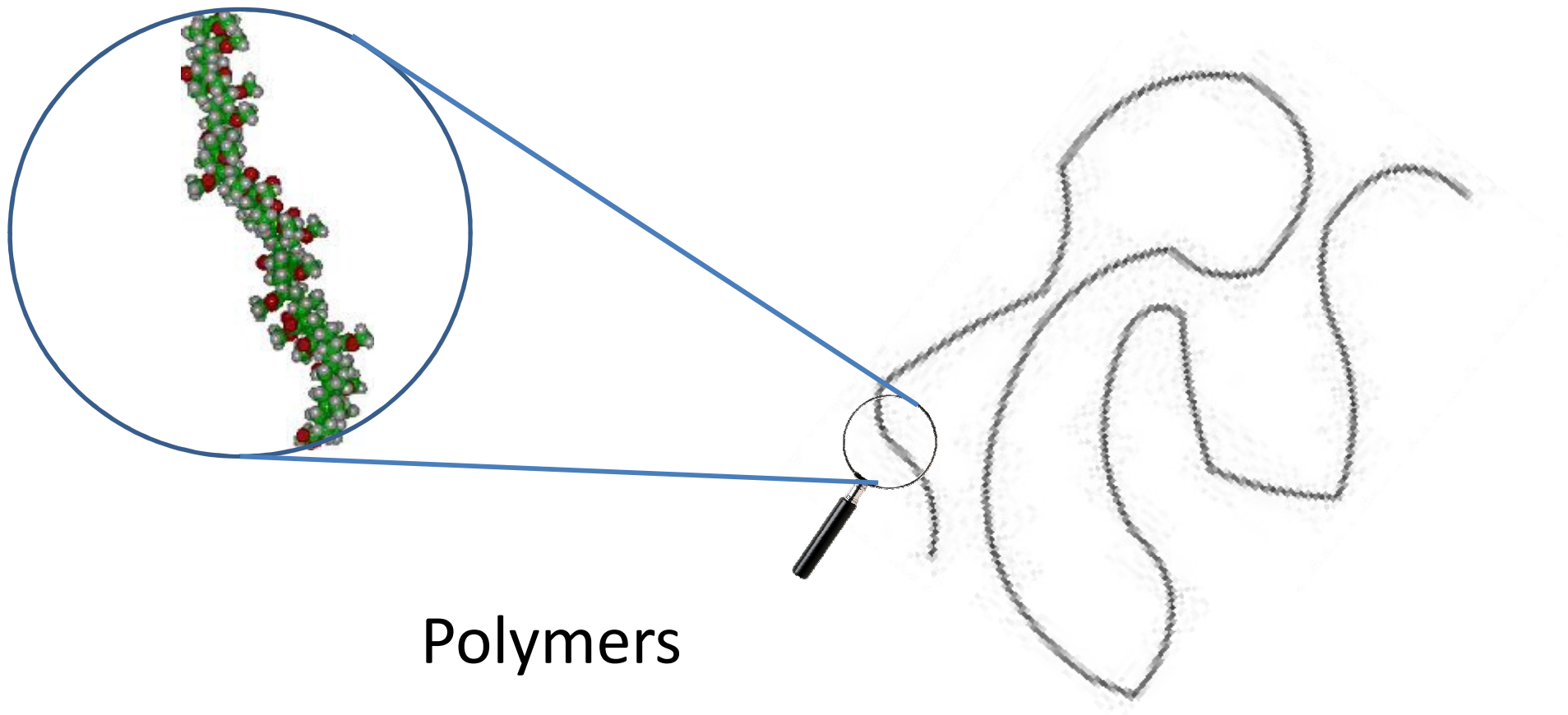


Liquids



Liquid Crystals  
(Partial Order)

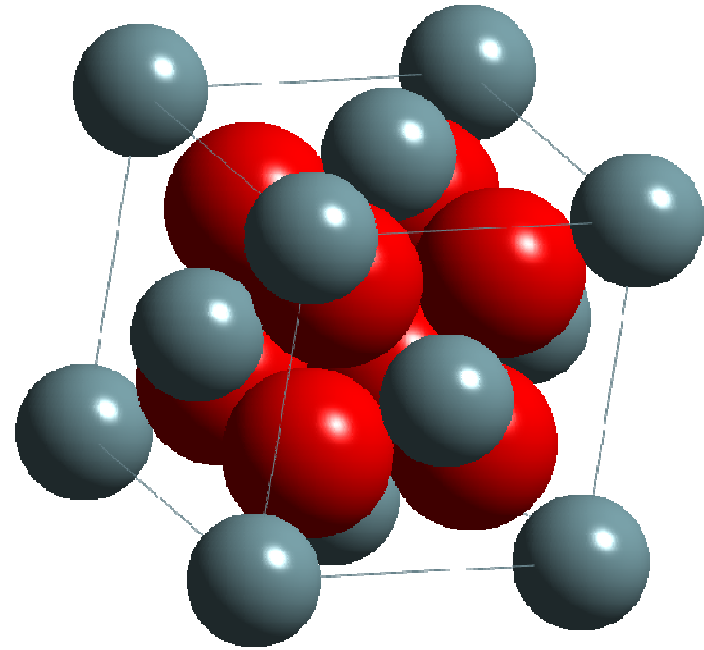
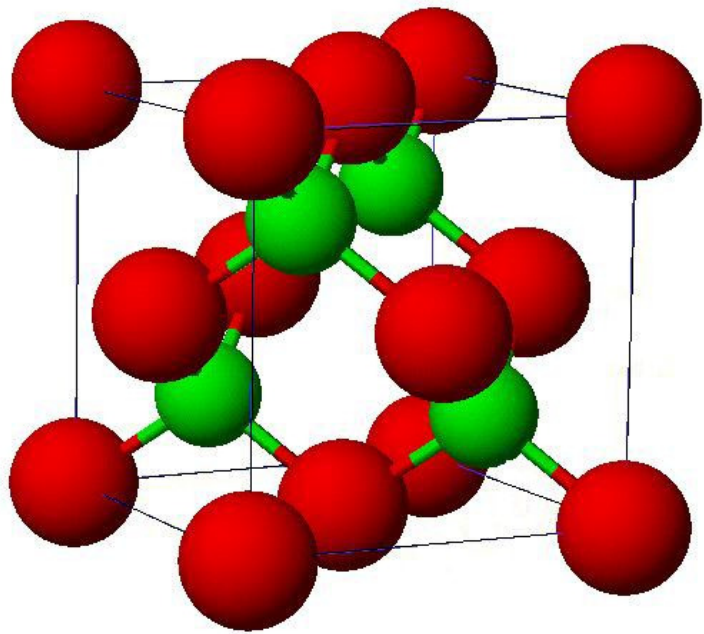




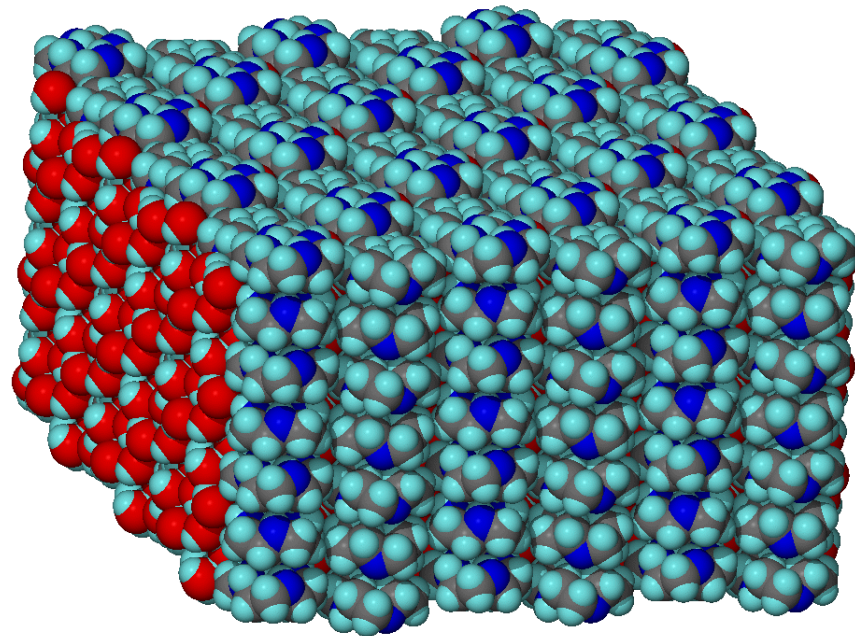
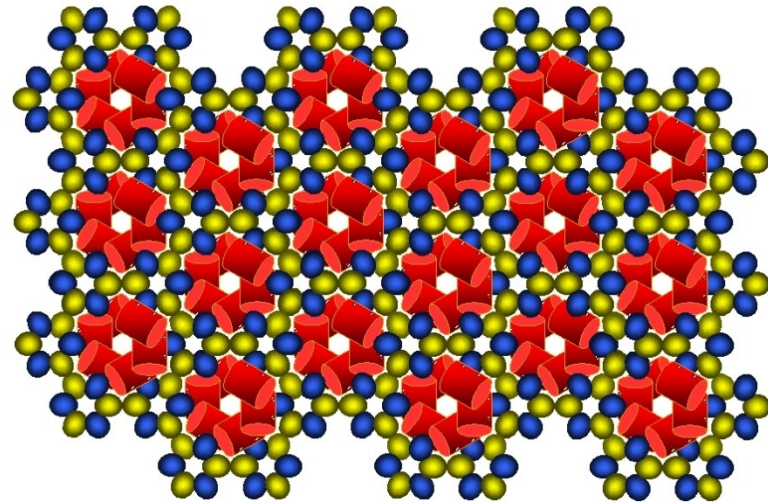
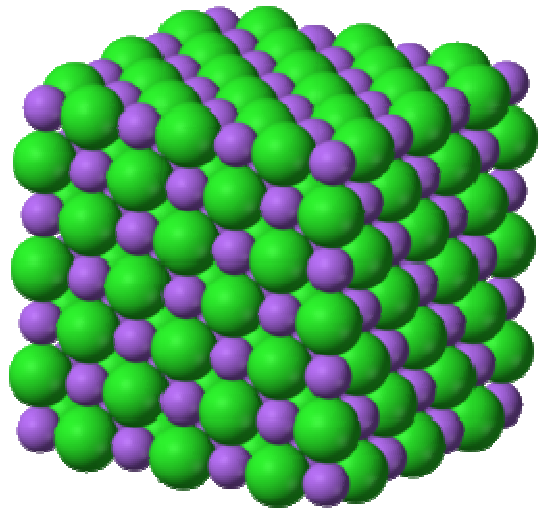
Polymers

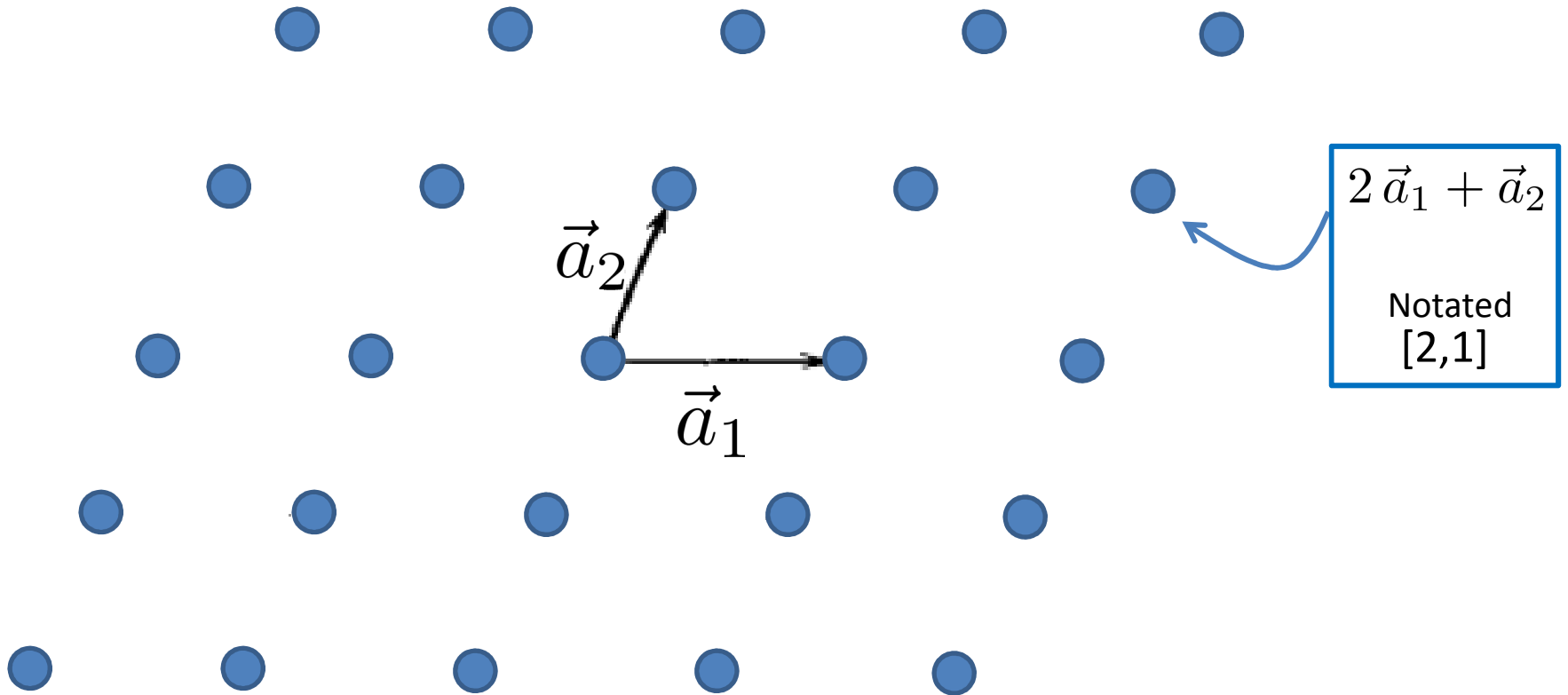
Crystal Structure Etc...

I can't draw this on the chalkboard....

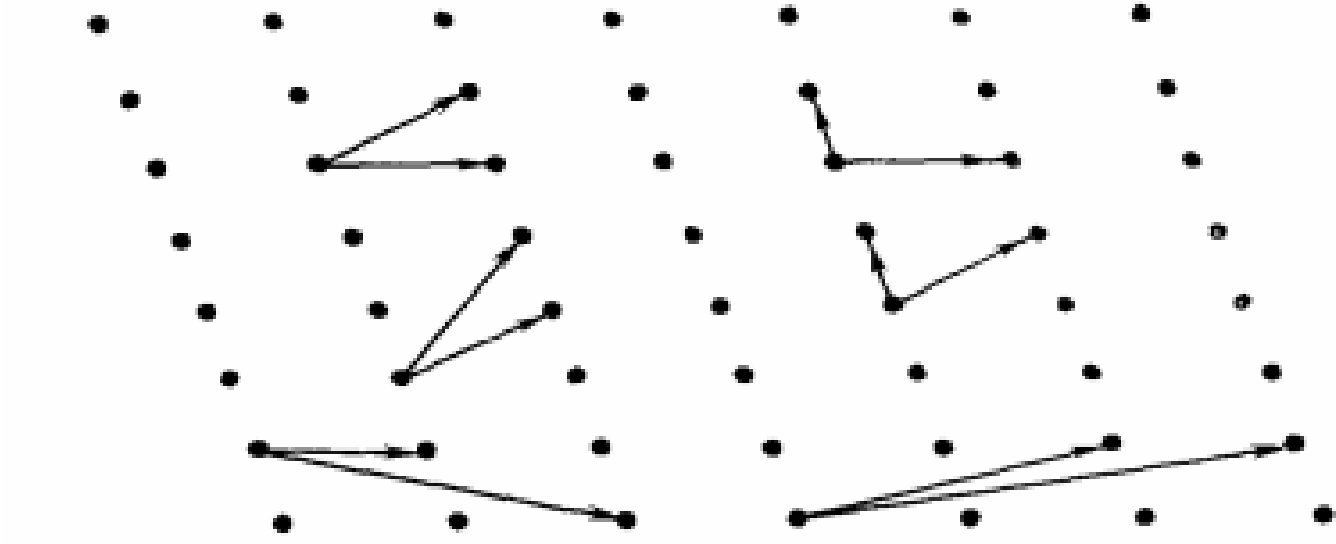


# Crystals

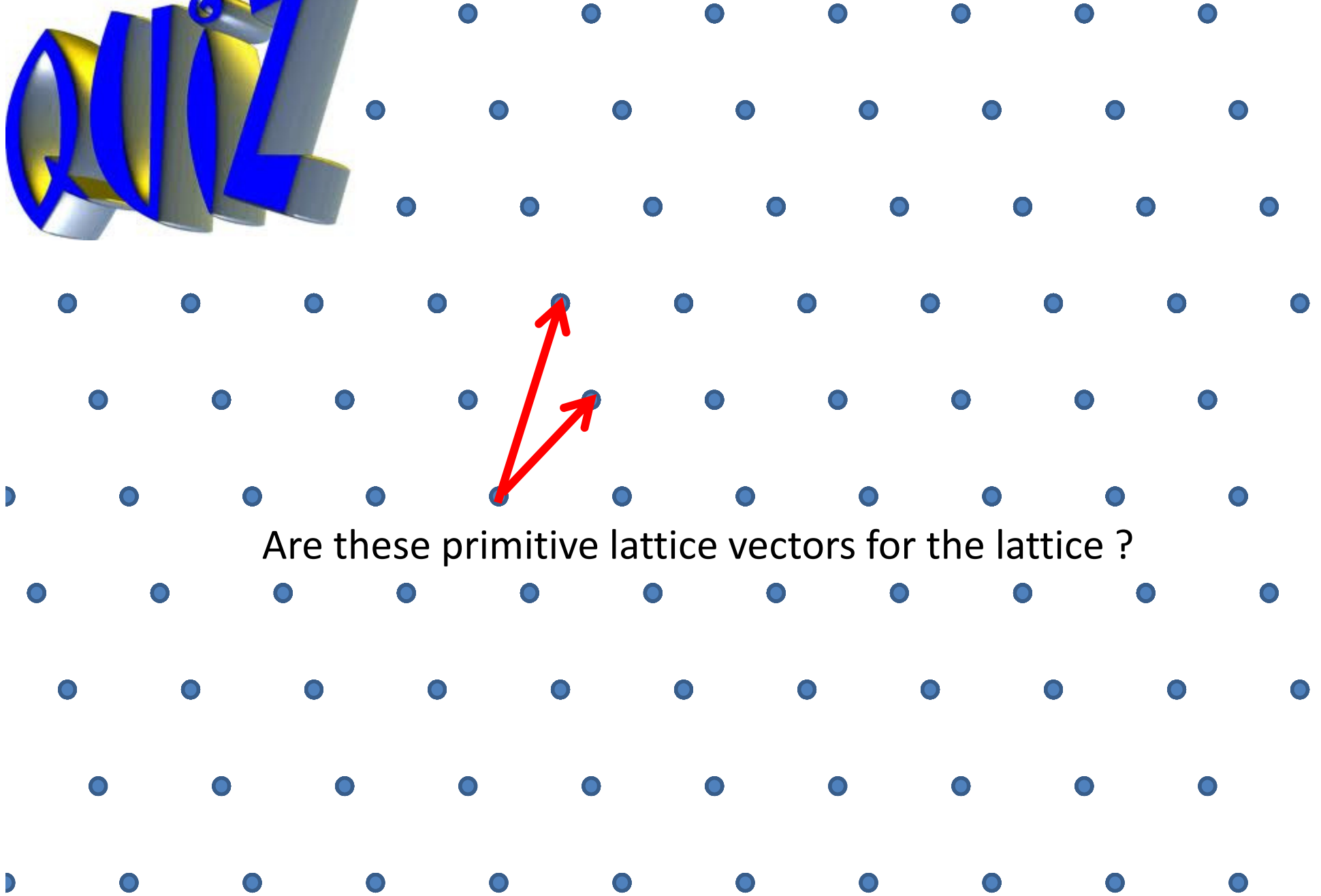




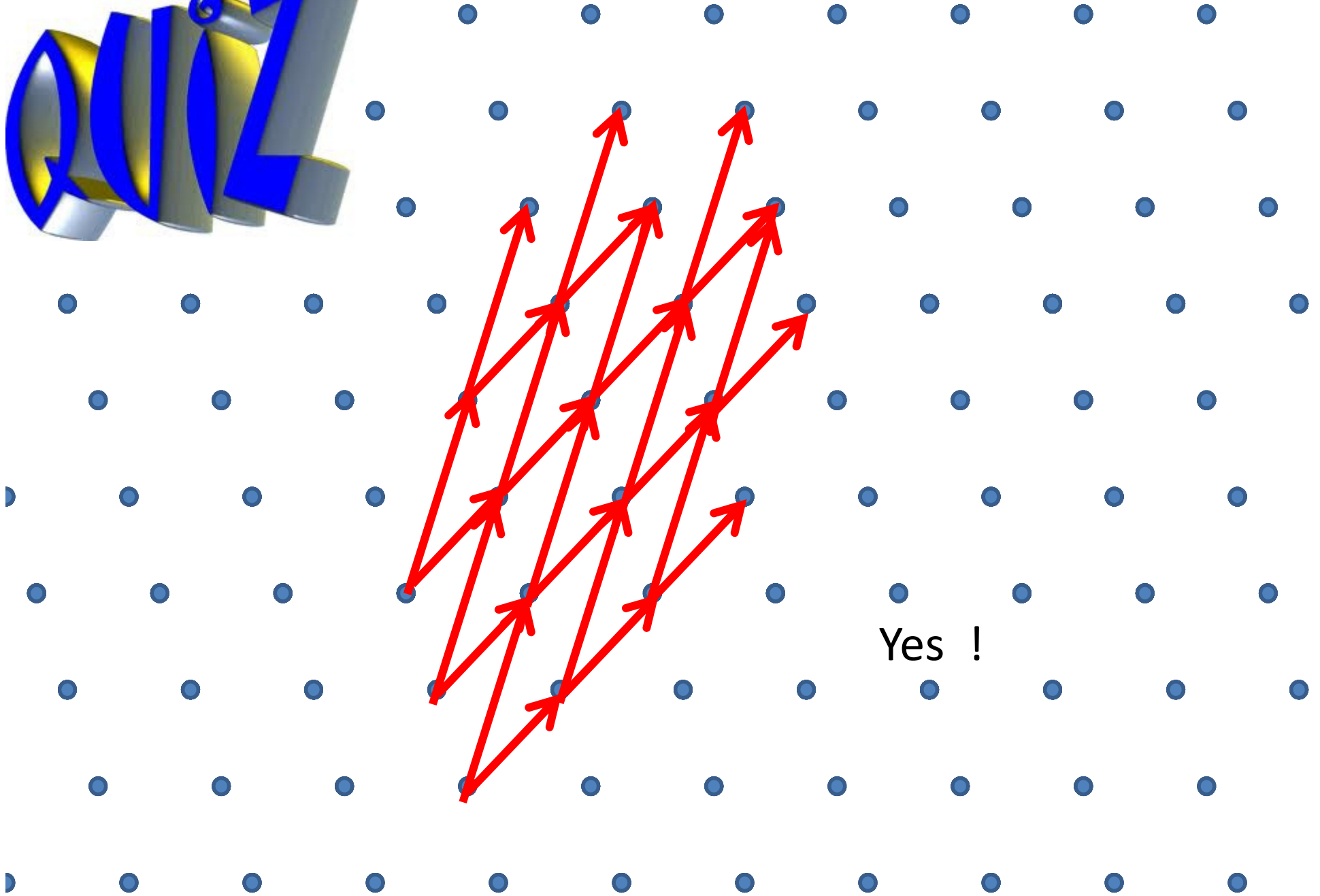
A lattice is defined as all points that are integer sums of primitive lattice vectors (primitive basis vectors).



The choice of primitive lattice (basis) vectors for a lattice is not unique

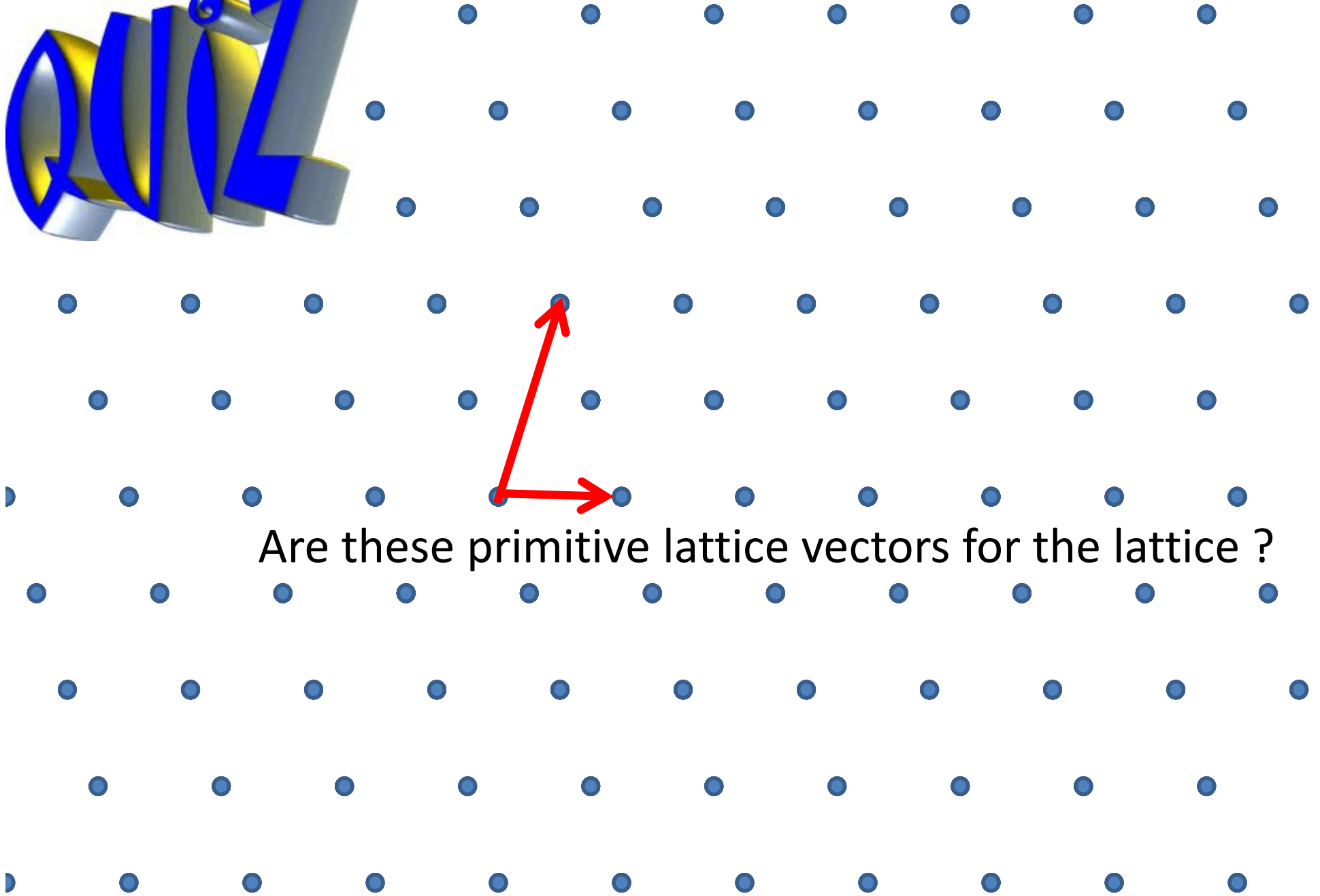


Are these primitive lattice vectors for the lattice ?

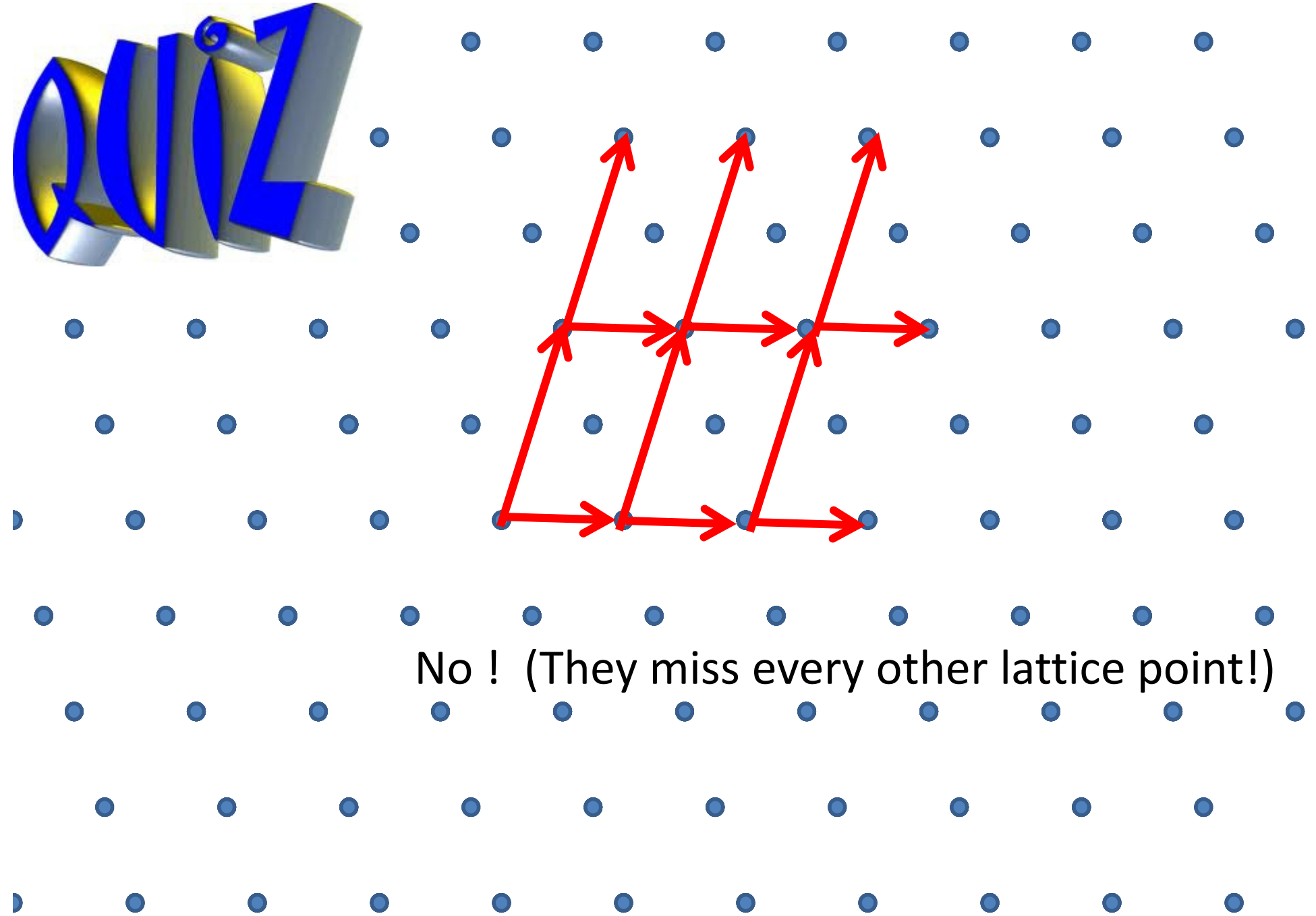


Yes !

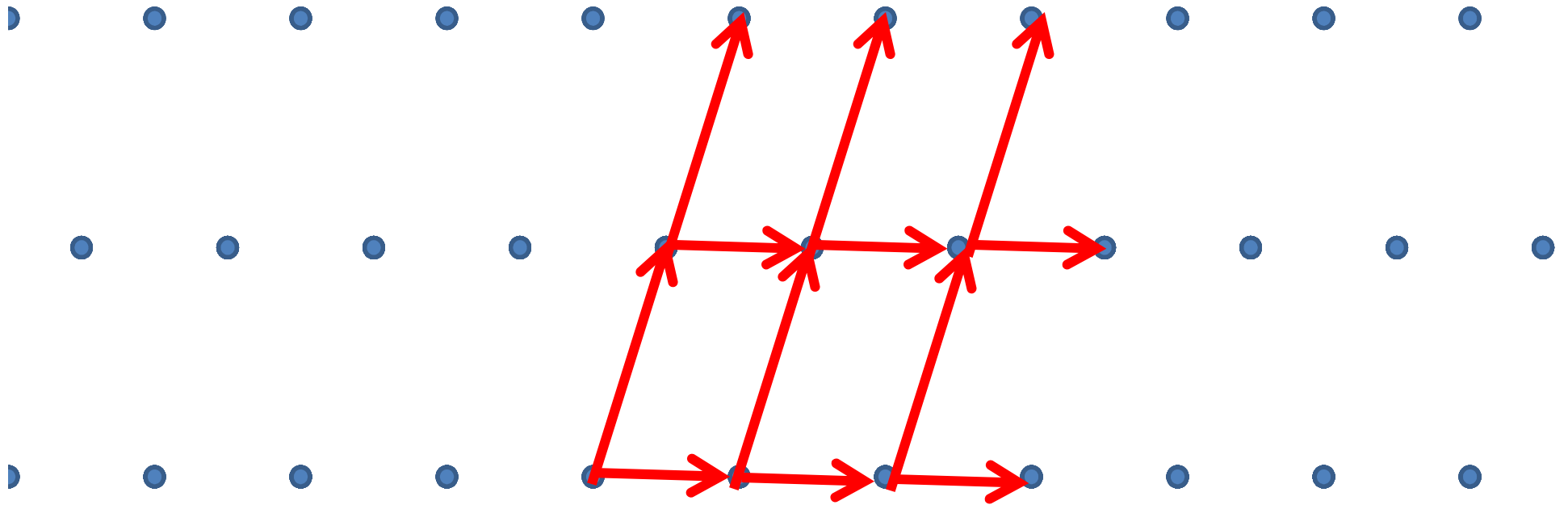




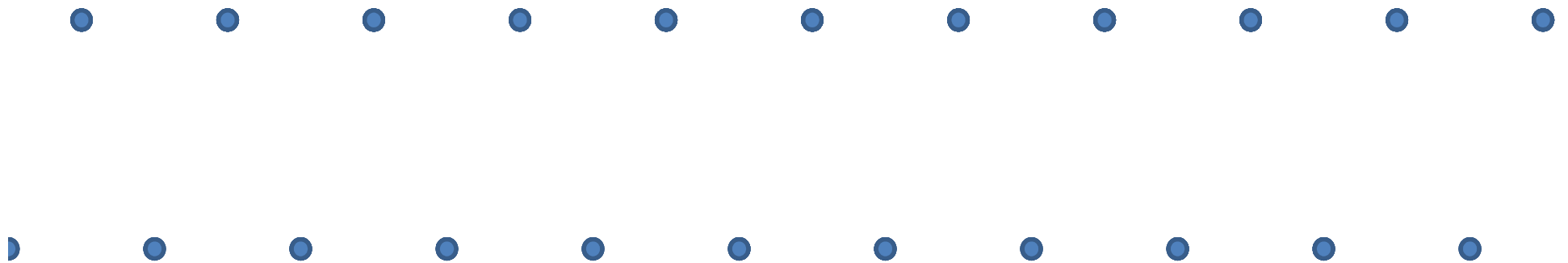
Are these primitive lattice vectors for the lattice ?

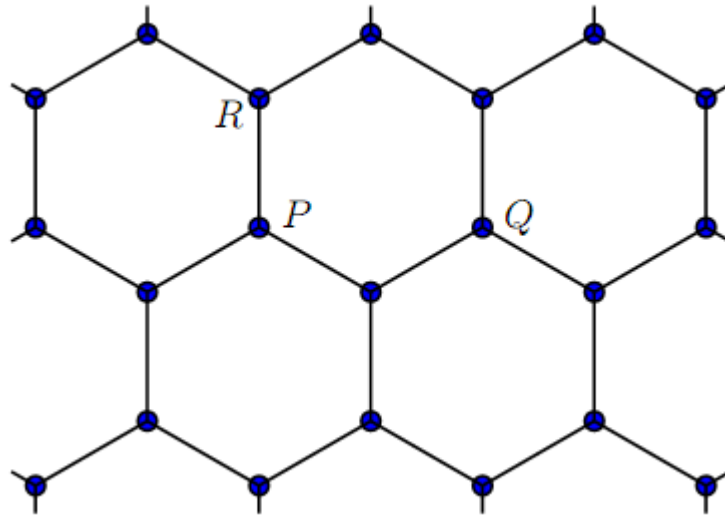


No ! (They miss every other lattice point!)

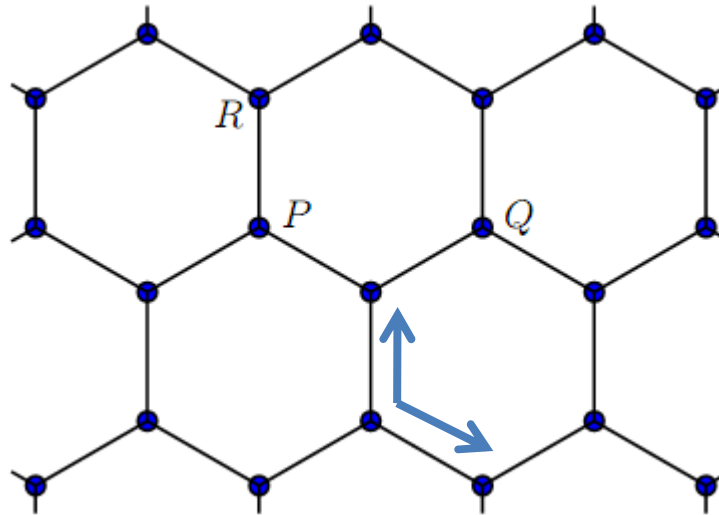


They are primitive lattice vectors for THIS lattice



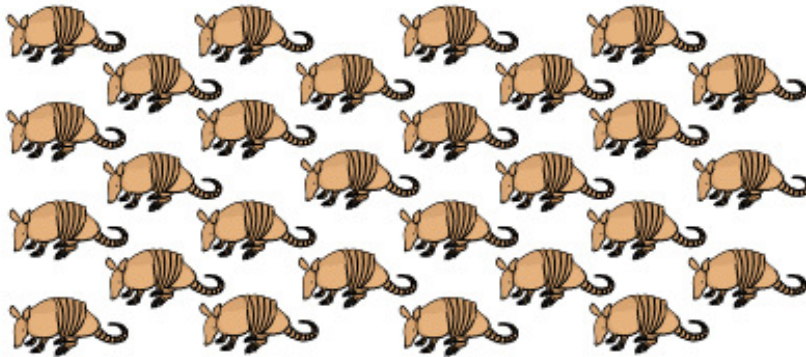


is this a lattice?

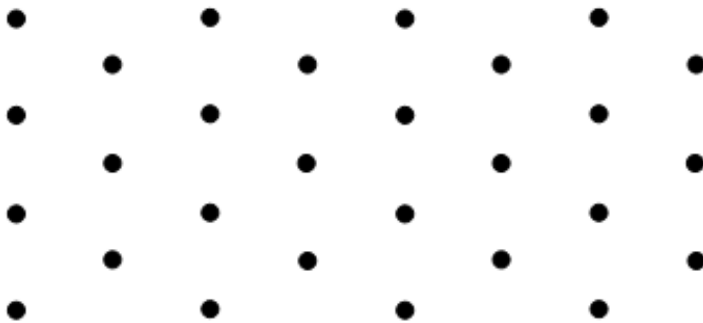


- No principle basis vectors exist which will give exactly these points (and only these points) when summed with integer coefficients.
- Sum of the two blue vectors gives a point in the center of a hexagon.
- Environment of R is not the same as that of P:  
(Note P is equivalent to Q).

## Periodic Structure



## Lattice

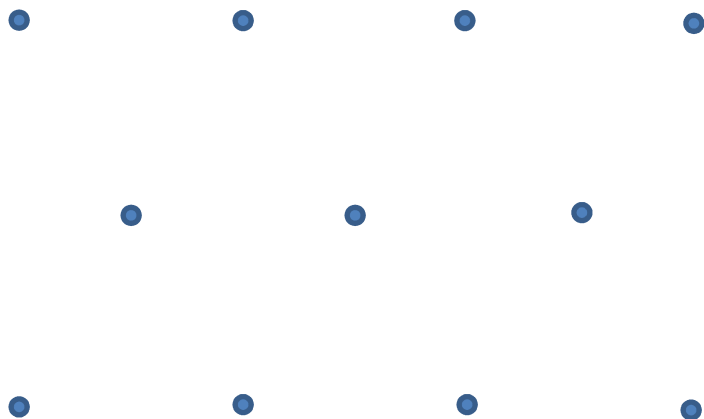
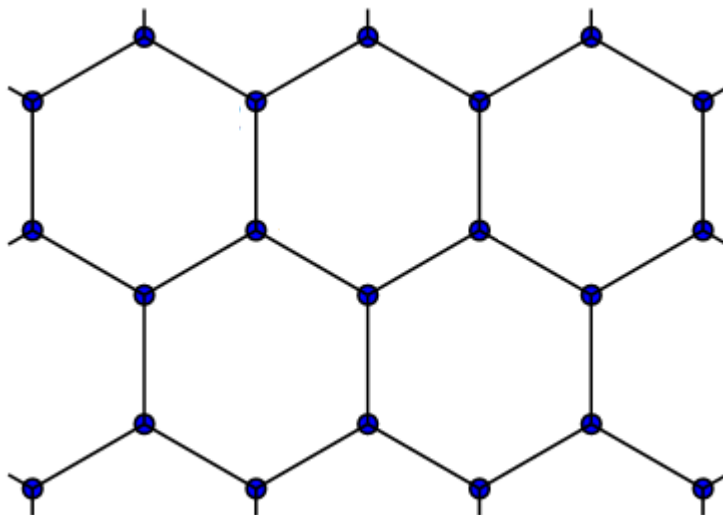


Repeating object

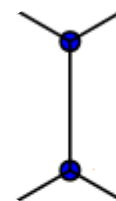


Any periodic structure is a lattice \* repeating object

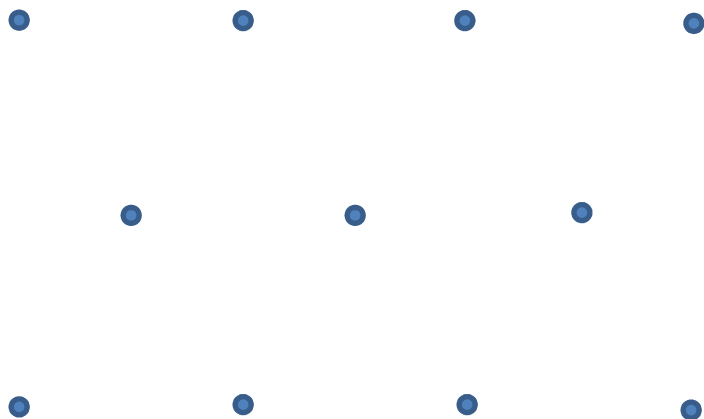
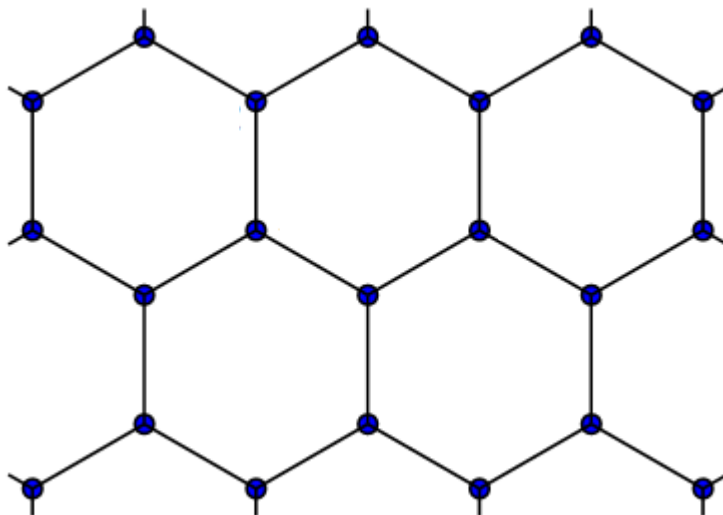
What about  
This periodic  
Structure?



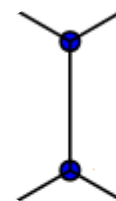
\*



What about  
This periodic  
Structure?

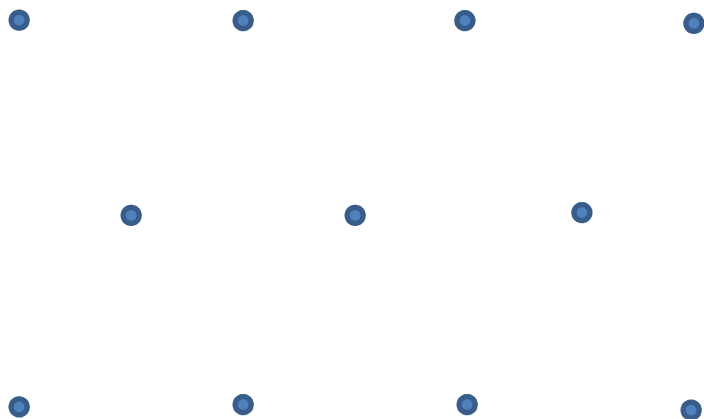
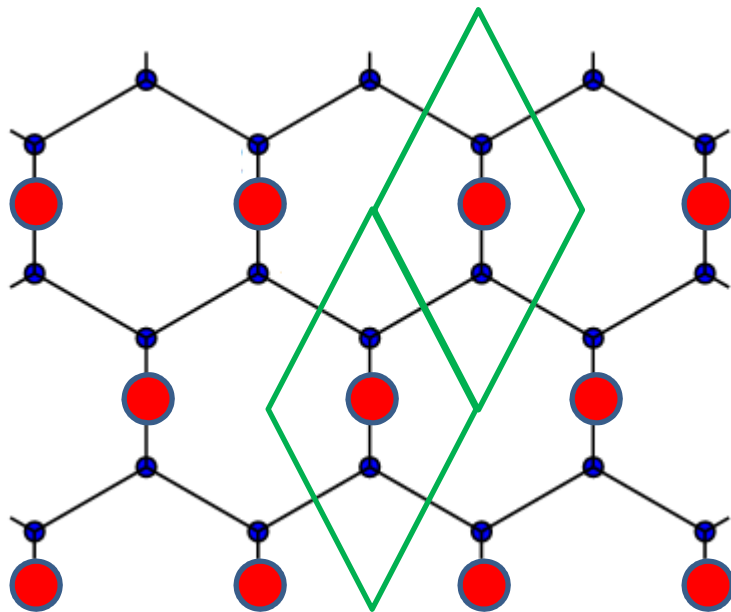


\*

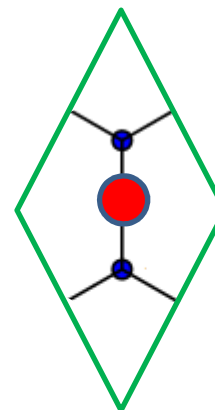




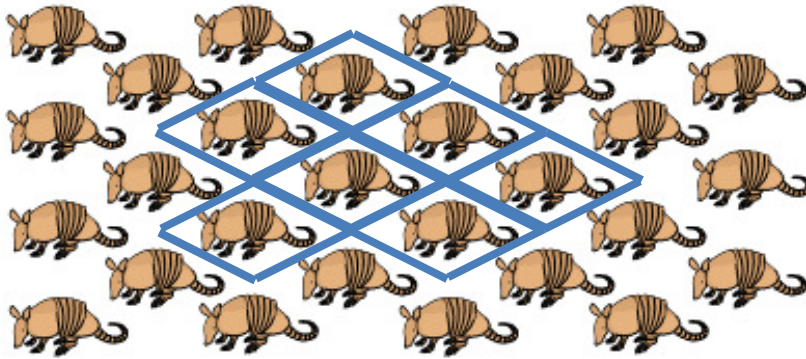
What about  
This periodic  
Structure?



\*



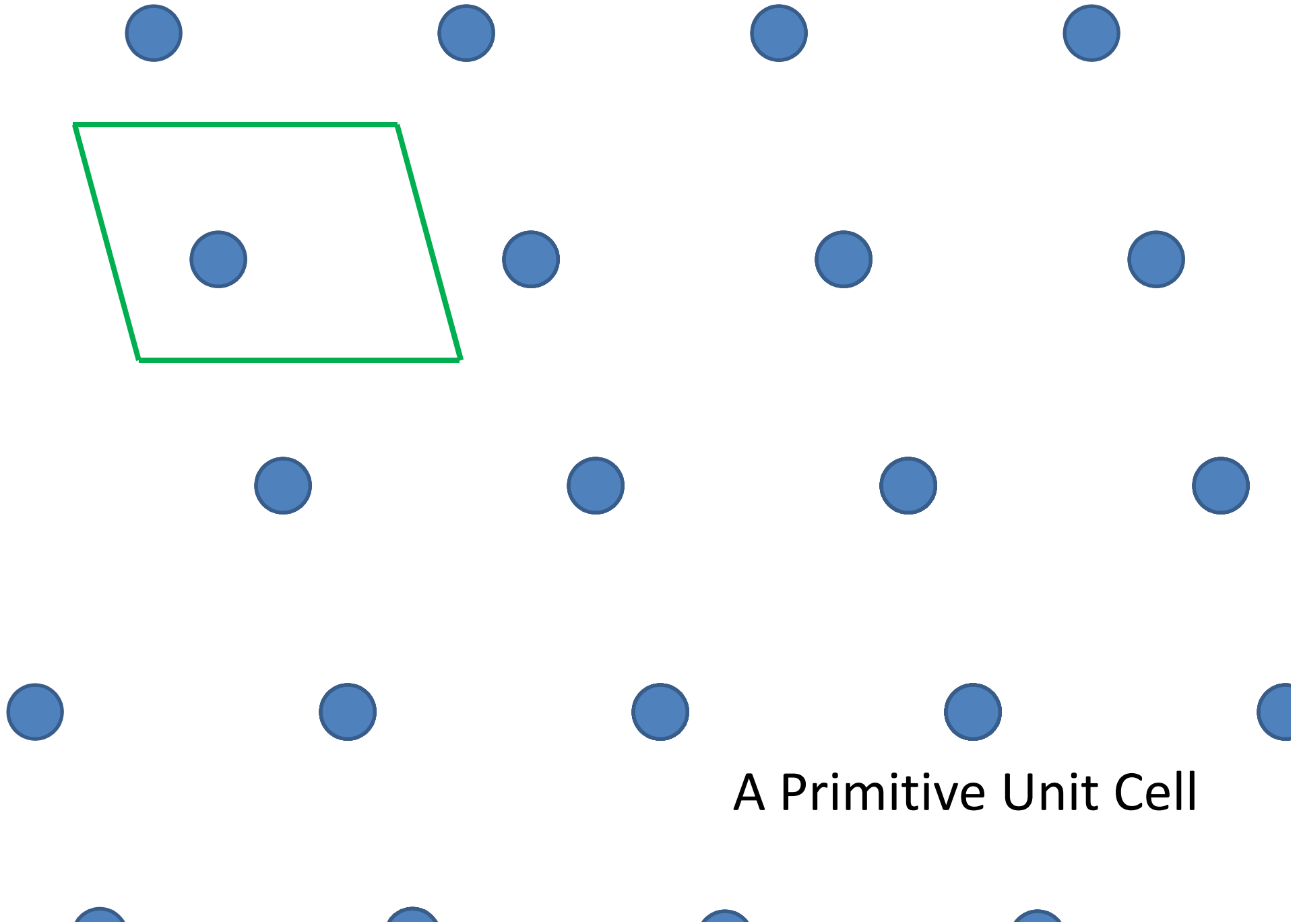
## Periodic Structure



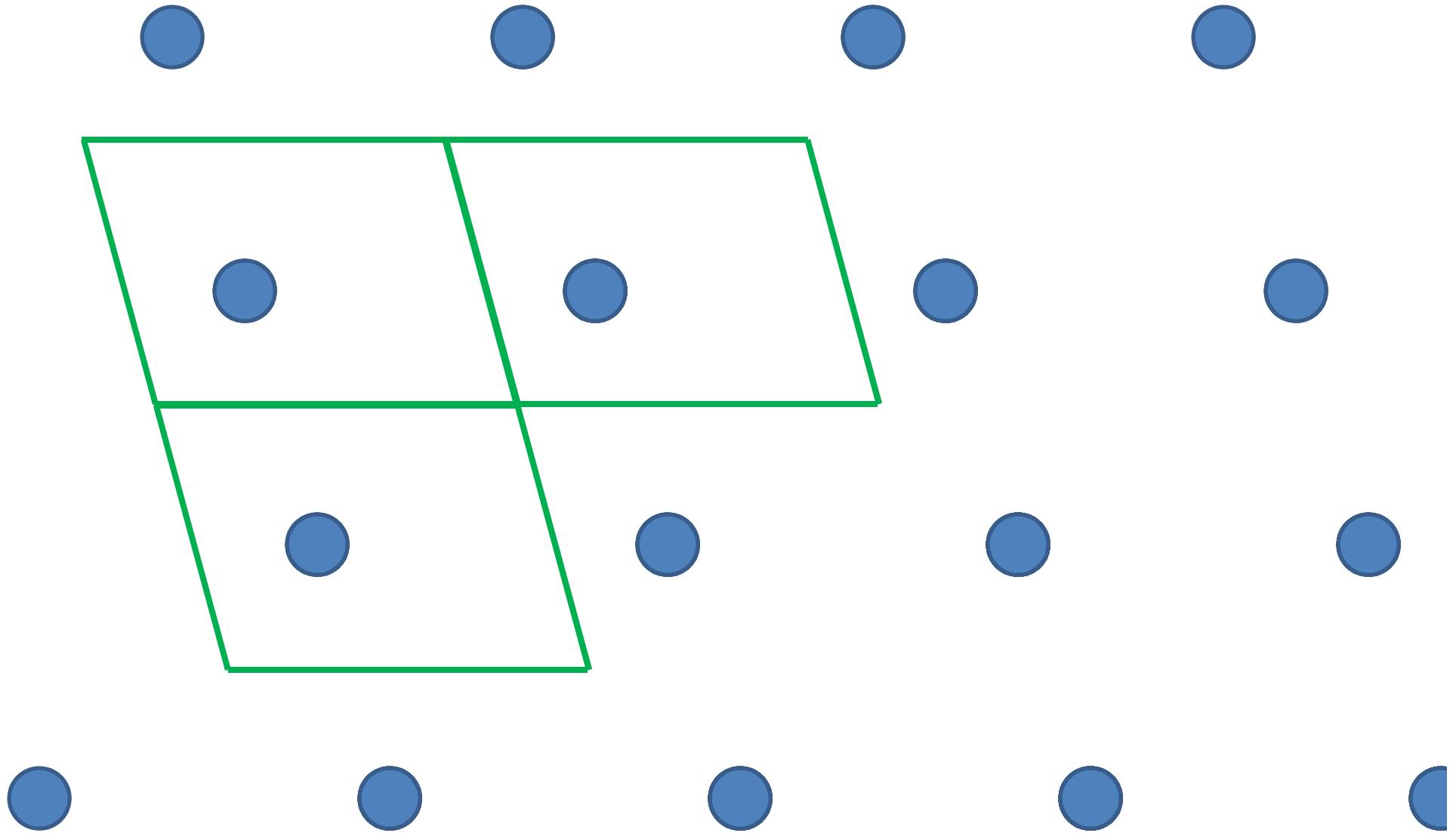
Unit Cell



The unit cell tiles space and reproduces the periodic structure



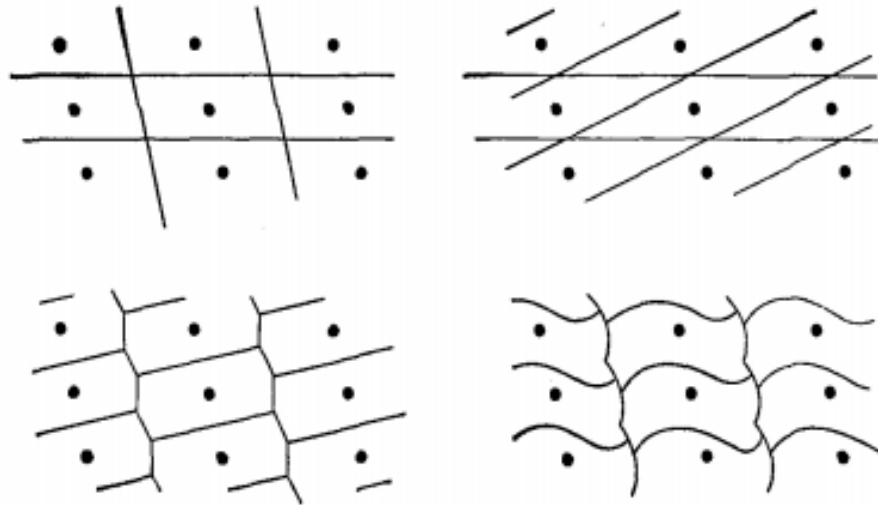
A Primitive Unit Cell



A Primitive Unit Cell.

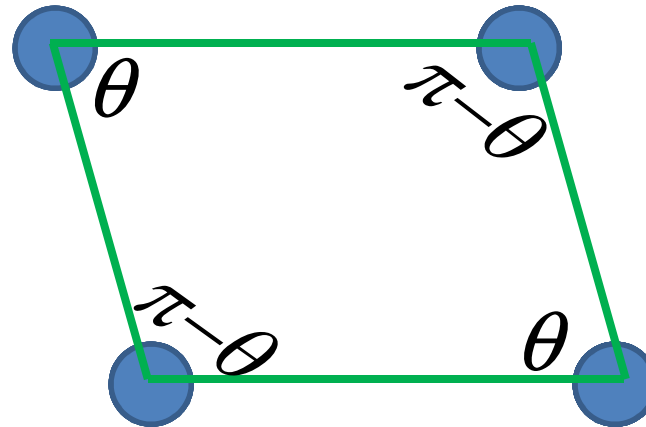
Tiles space and encloses 1 lattice point.

Primitive unit cell is not unique

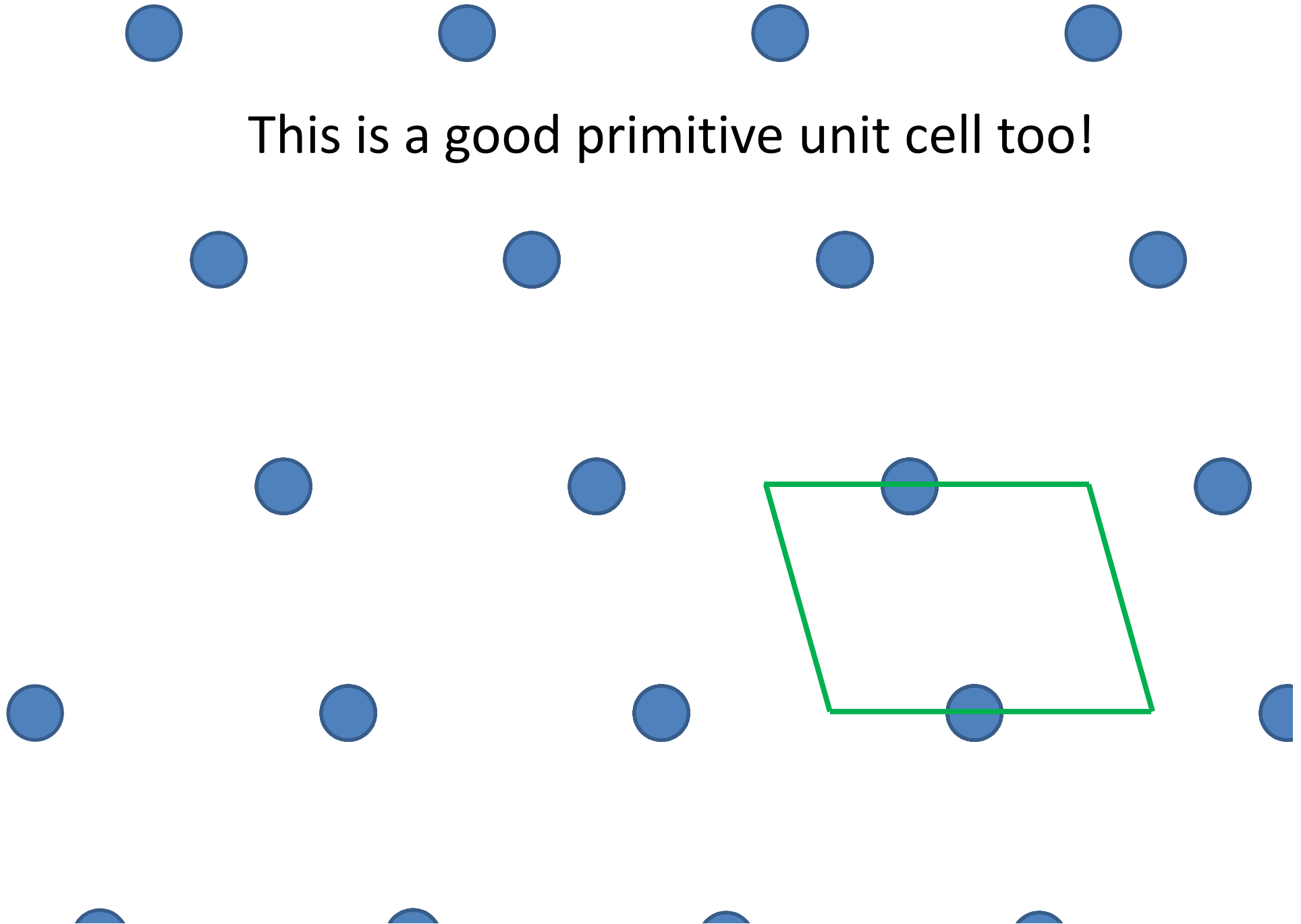


This is a good primitive unit cell too!

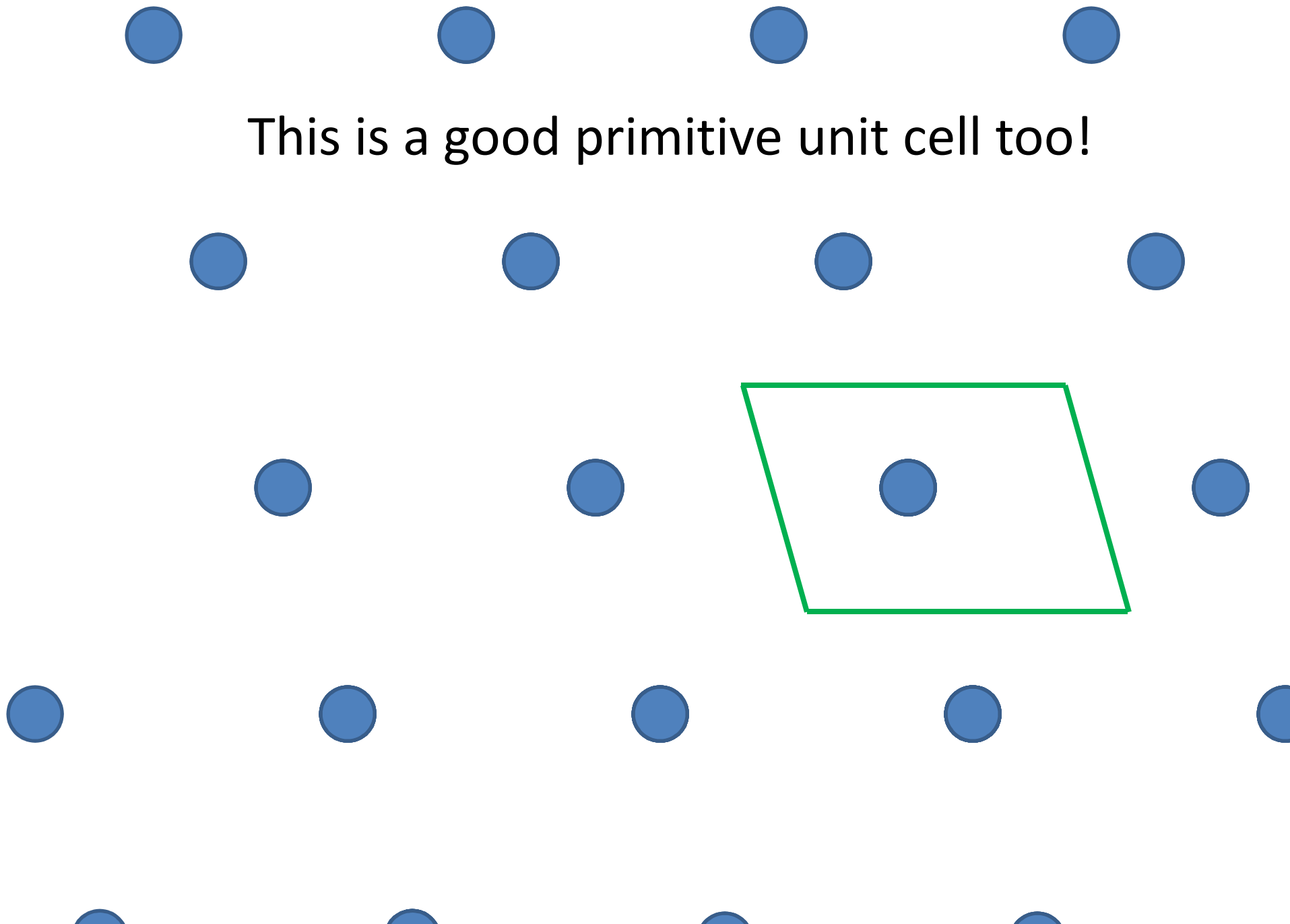
The one lattice point enclosed is split into 4 pieces, but they add up to 1 point.



This is a good primitive unit cell too!

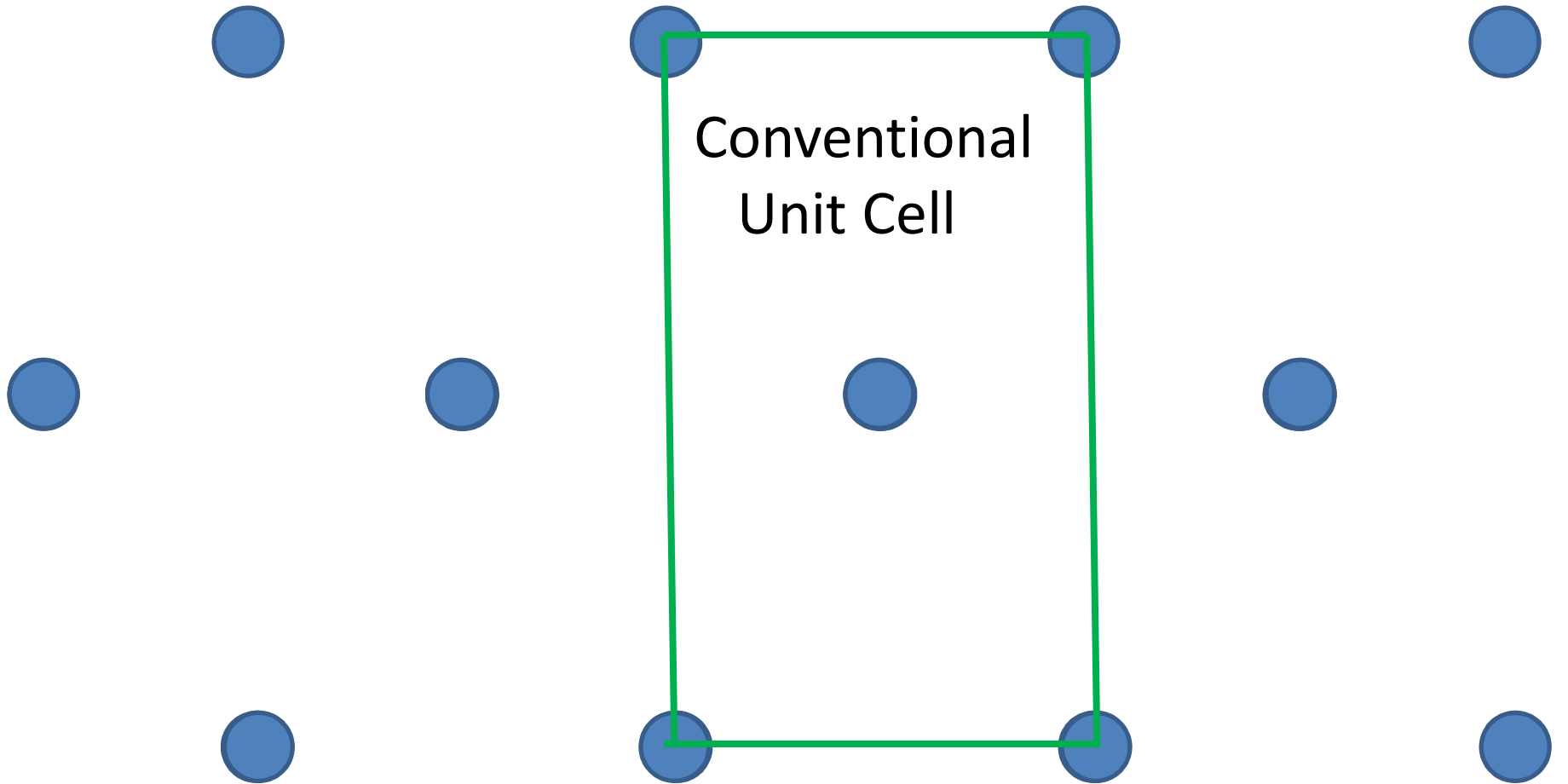


This is a good primitive unit cell too!

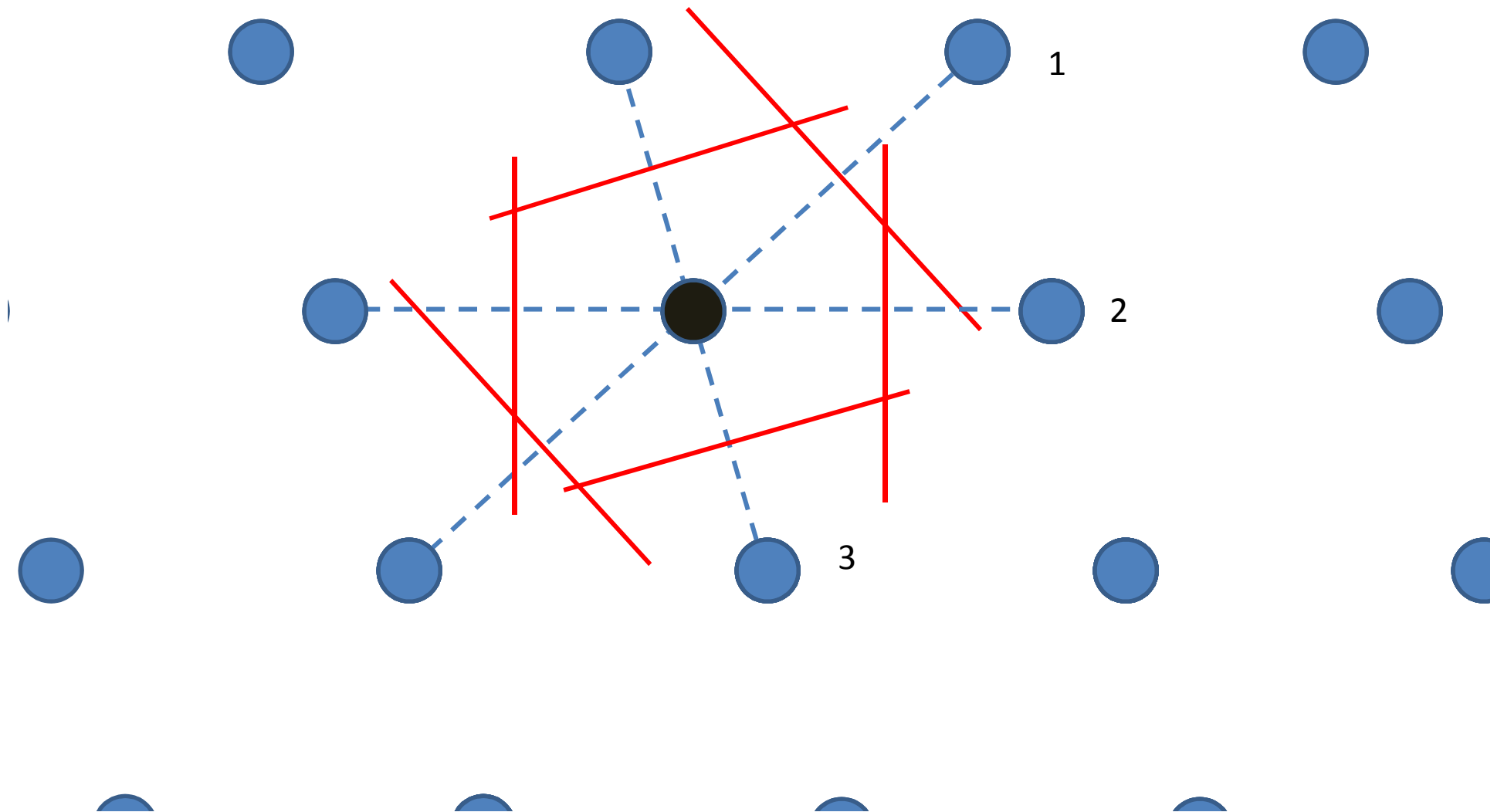




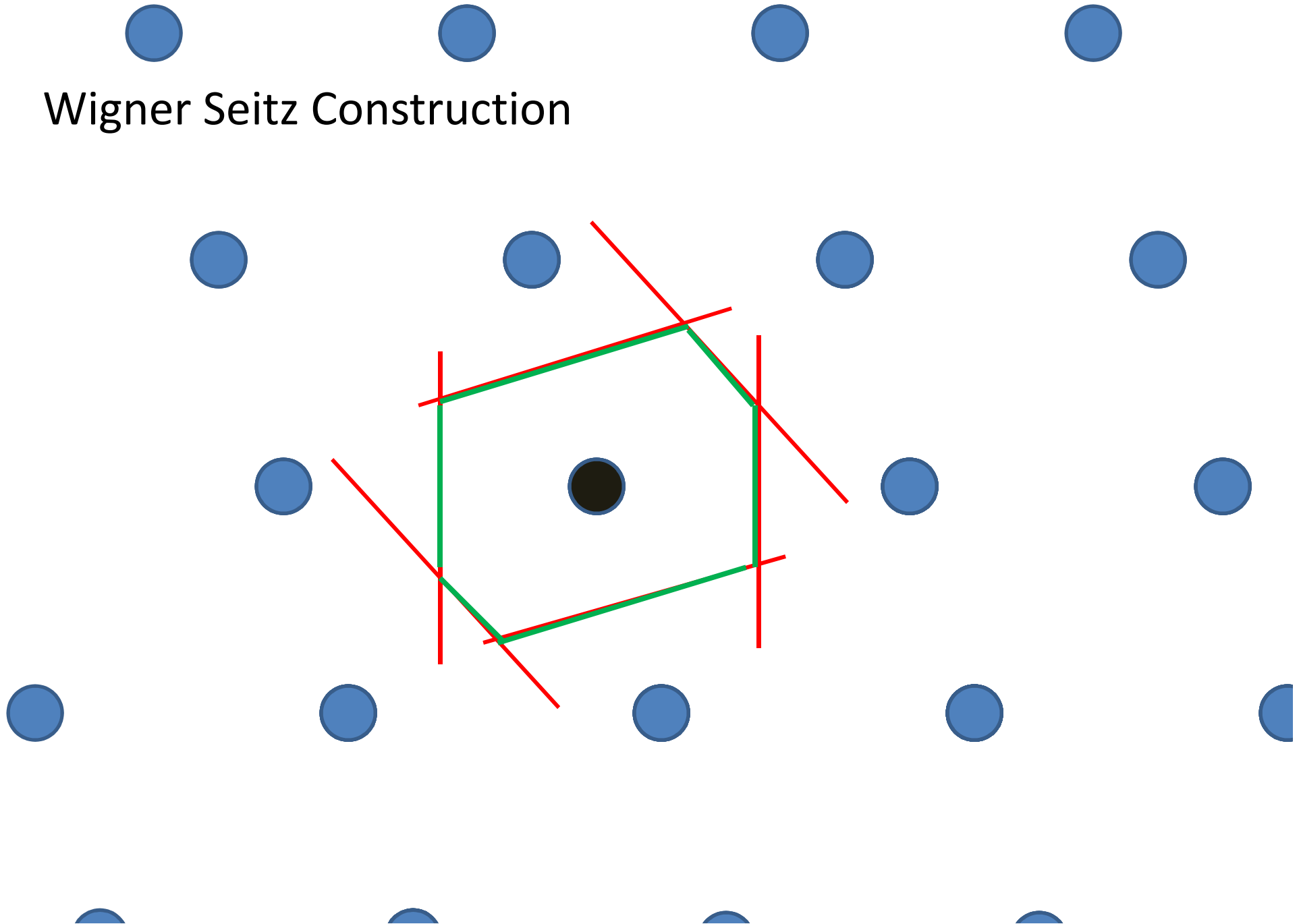
(Triangular Lattice)



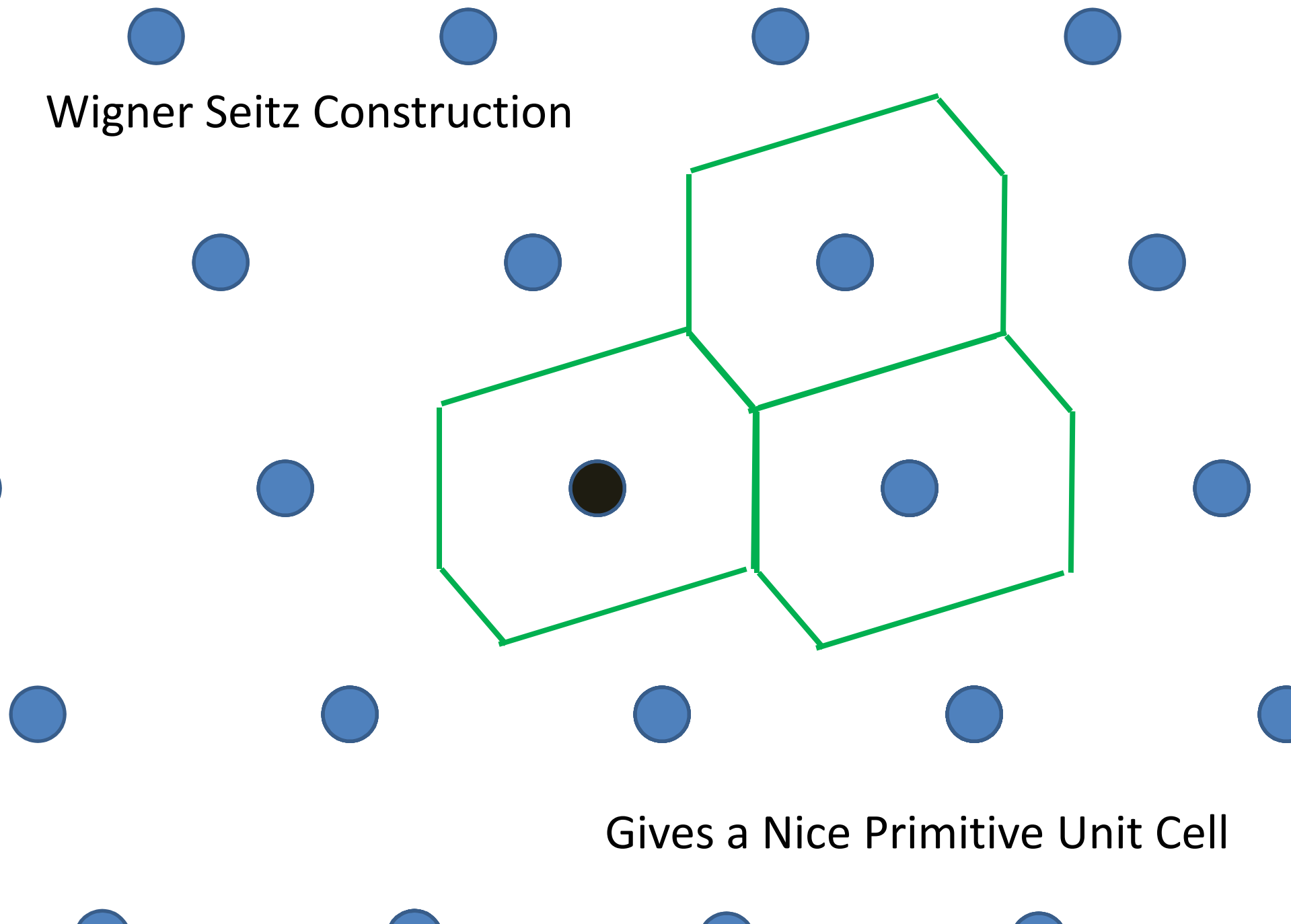
# Wigner Seitz Construction



# Wigner Seitz Construction

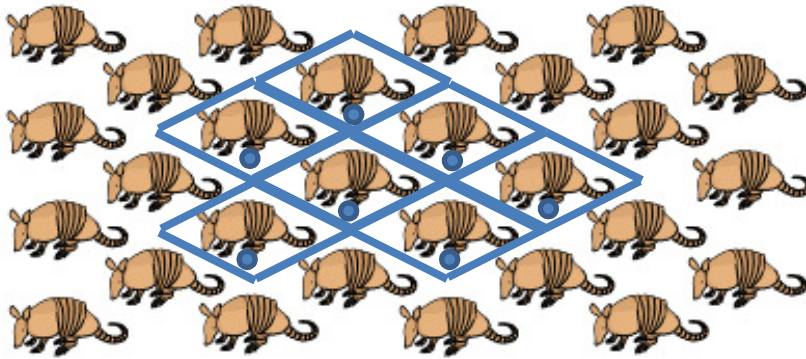


Wigner Seitz Construction



Gives a Nice Primitive Unit Cell

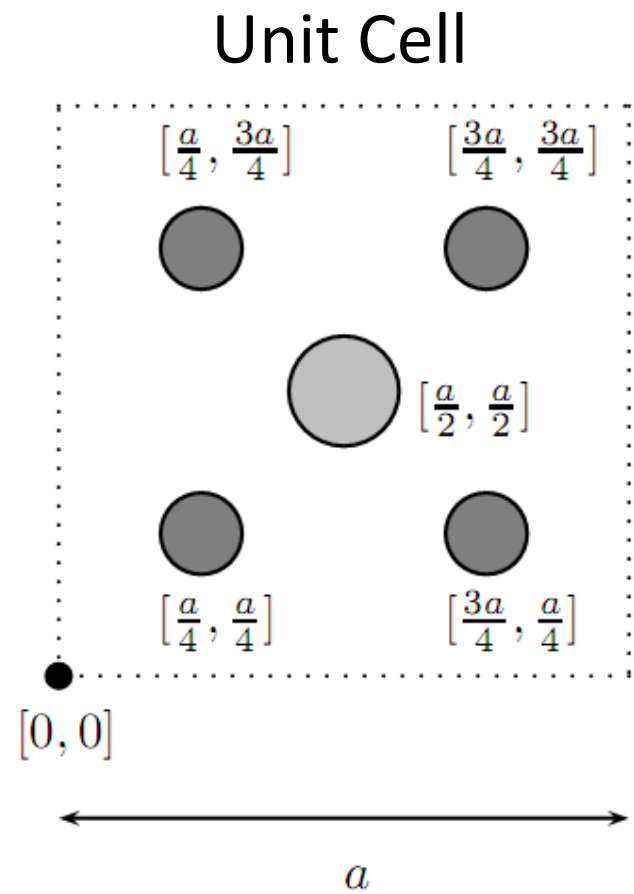
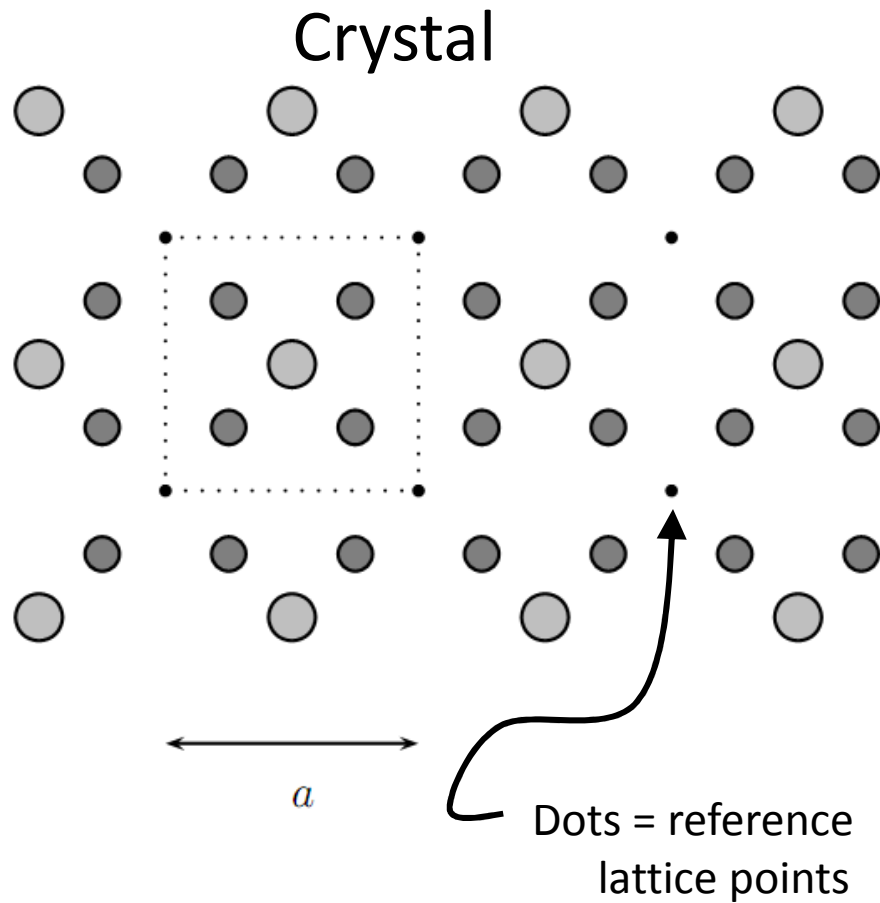
## Periodic Structure



Unit Cell



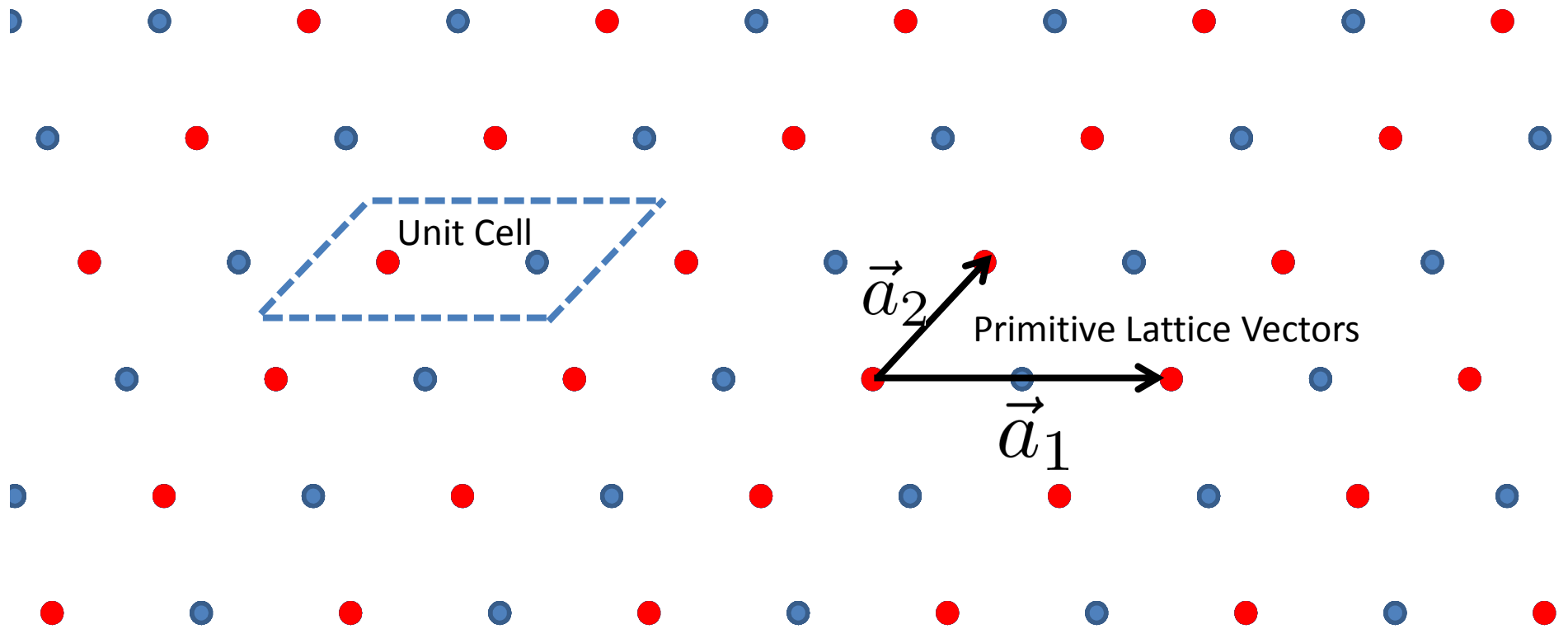
Basis is a description of the unit cell  
With respect to a reference lattice



Basis =

Large Light Gray Atom	Position=	$[\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}]$
Small Dark Gray Atoms	Position=	$[\frac{a}{4}, \frac{a}{4}]$ $[\frac{a}{4}, \frac{3a}{4}]$ $[\frac{3a}{4}, \frac{a}{4}]$ $[\frac{3a}{4}, \frac{3a}{4}]$

Reference Lattice is often taken coincident with some atom

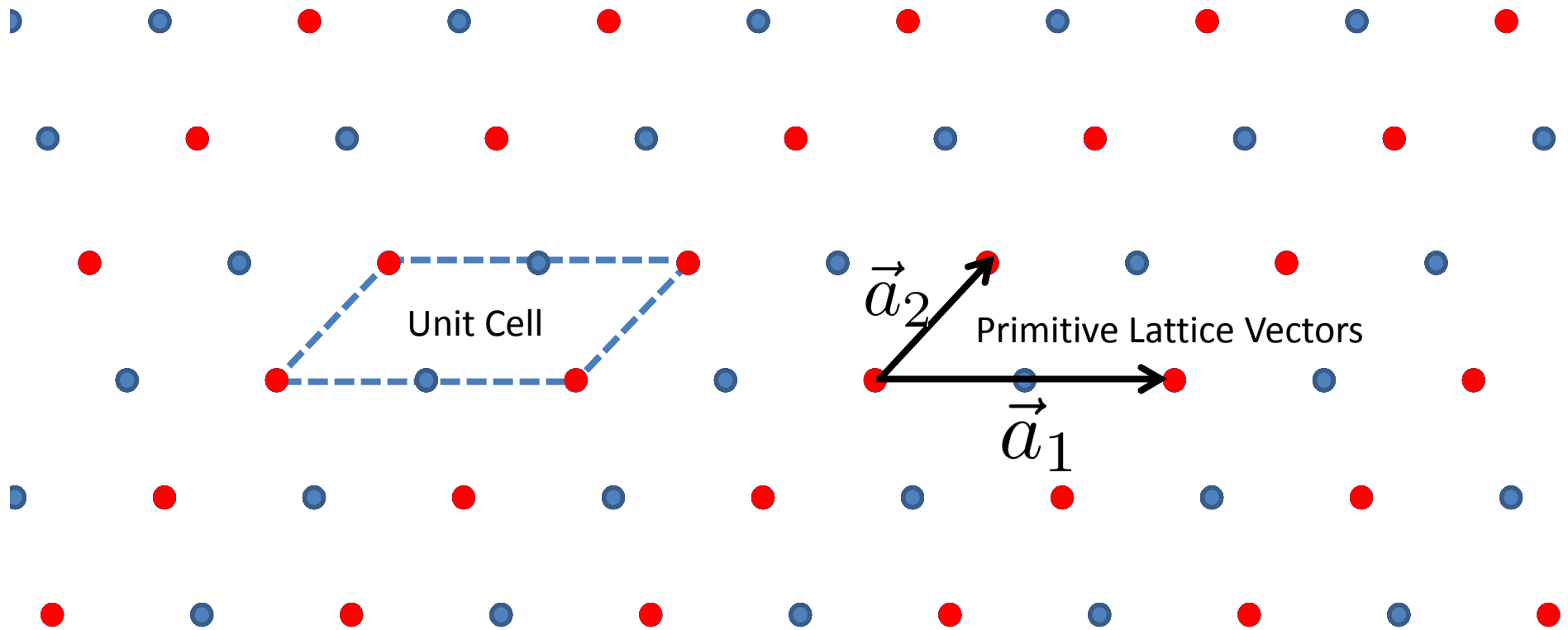


Put Reference Lattice on the Red Atoms:

Basis is:      Red atom at  $[0,0]$   
                  Blue atom at  $[1/2,0]$

note  $[1/2,0] = (1/2)\vec{a}_1$

Reference Lattice is often taken coincident with some atom



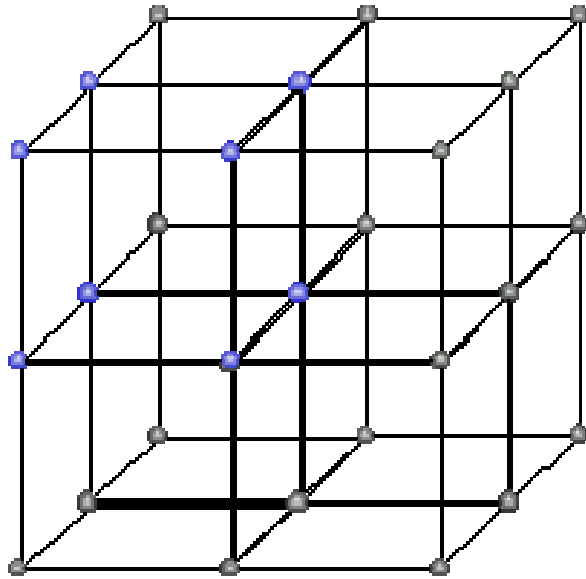
Put Reference Lattice on the Red Atoms:

Basis is:      Red atom at  $[0,0]$   
                  Blue atom at  $[1/2,0]$

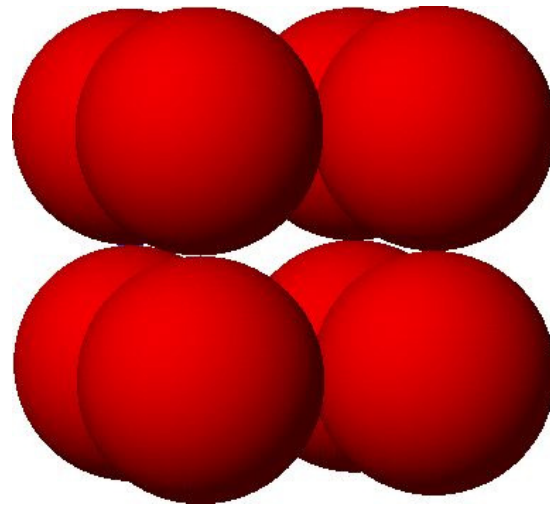
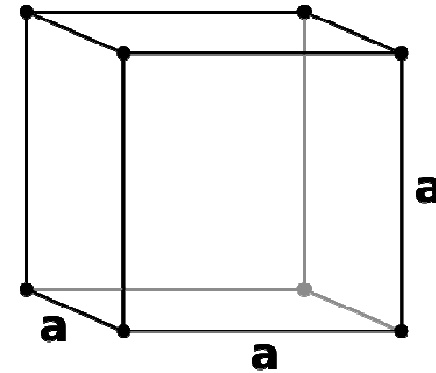
note  $[1/2,0] = (1/2)\vec{a}_1$



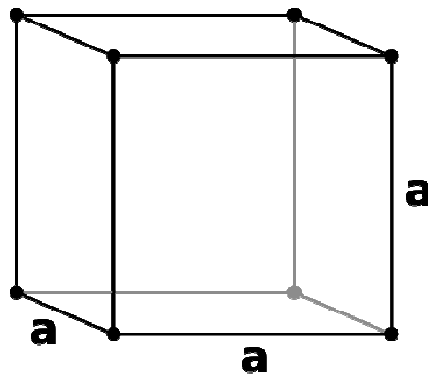
# Simple (Primitive) Cubic Lattice



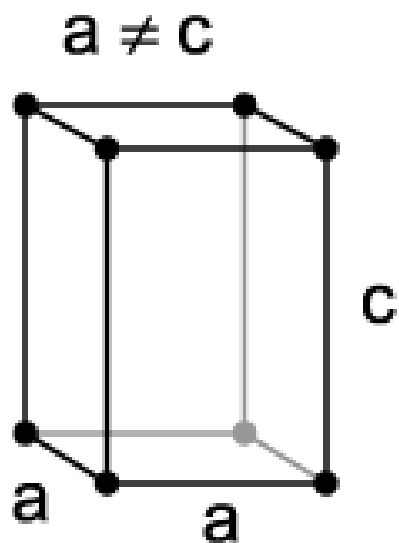
## Simple Cubic Unit Cell



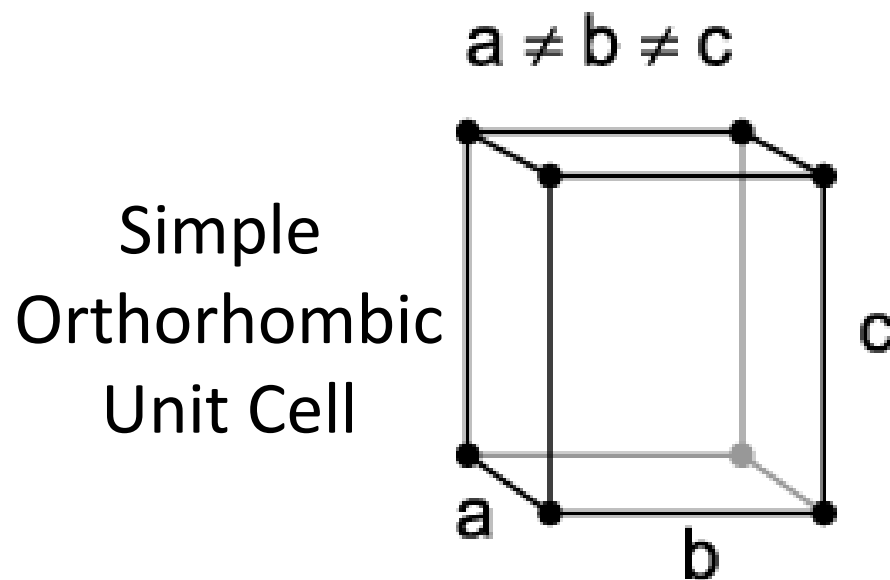
Atoms arranged in  
Simple Cubic Lattice  
(very unusual)



Simple Cubic  
Unit Cell



Simple  
Tetragonal  
Unit Cell



Simple  
Orthorhombic  
Unit Cell