

FZM403 KATIHAL FİZİĞİ (SOLID STATE PHYSICS)

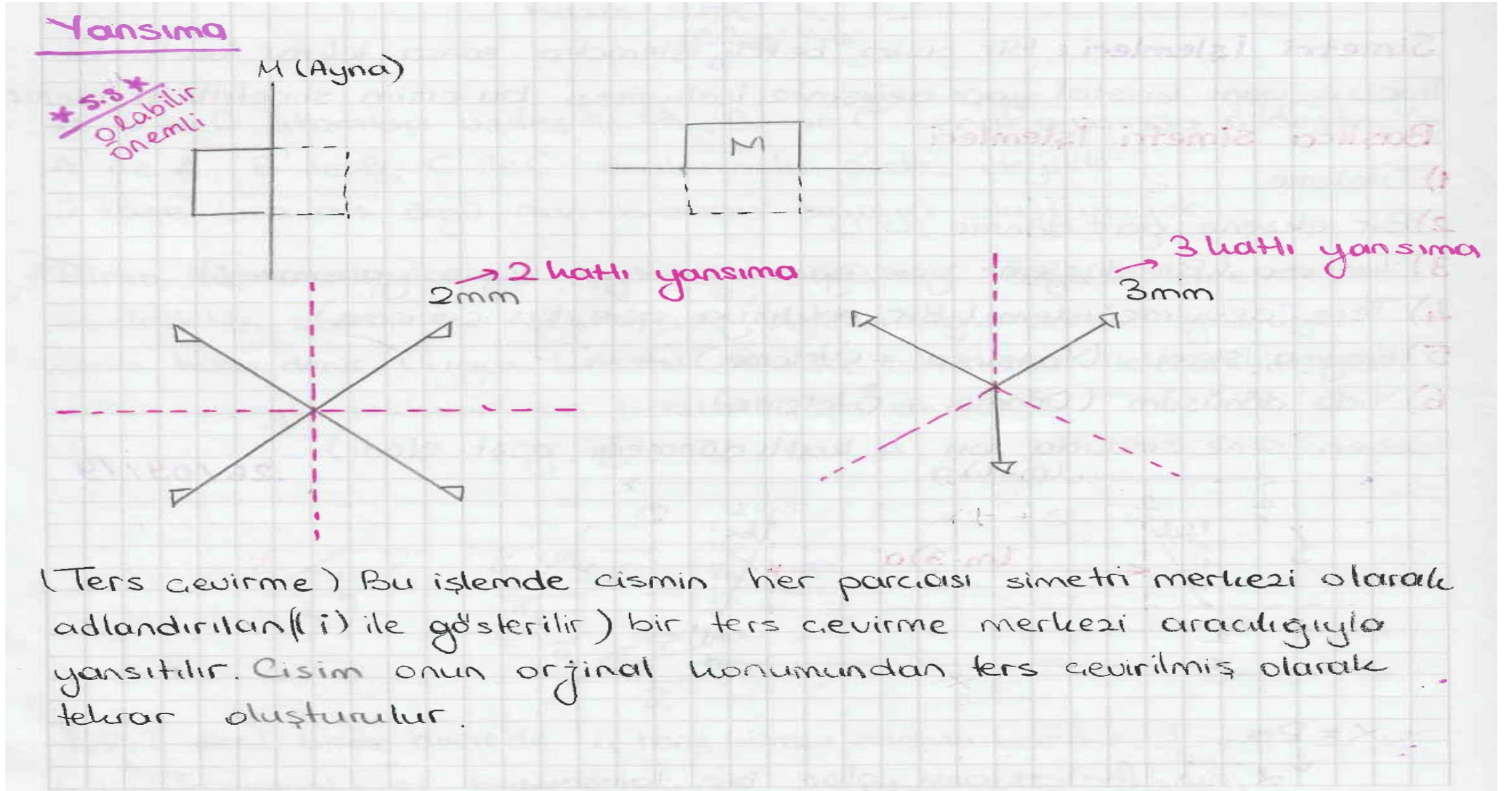
Bu derste katı(ların) (kristallerin) fiziksel özellikleri hakkında bilgiler verilecektir.

Çevremizdeki maddelerin özelliklerinin bilinmesi onları nerede ve nasıl kullanacağımız hakkında önemli bilgiler verir. Bu dersin amacı da doğada katı olarak adlandırdığımız cisimlerin fiziksel özellikleri ile ilgili temel düzeyde bilgiler vermektir.

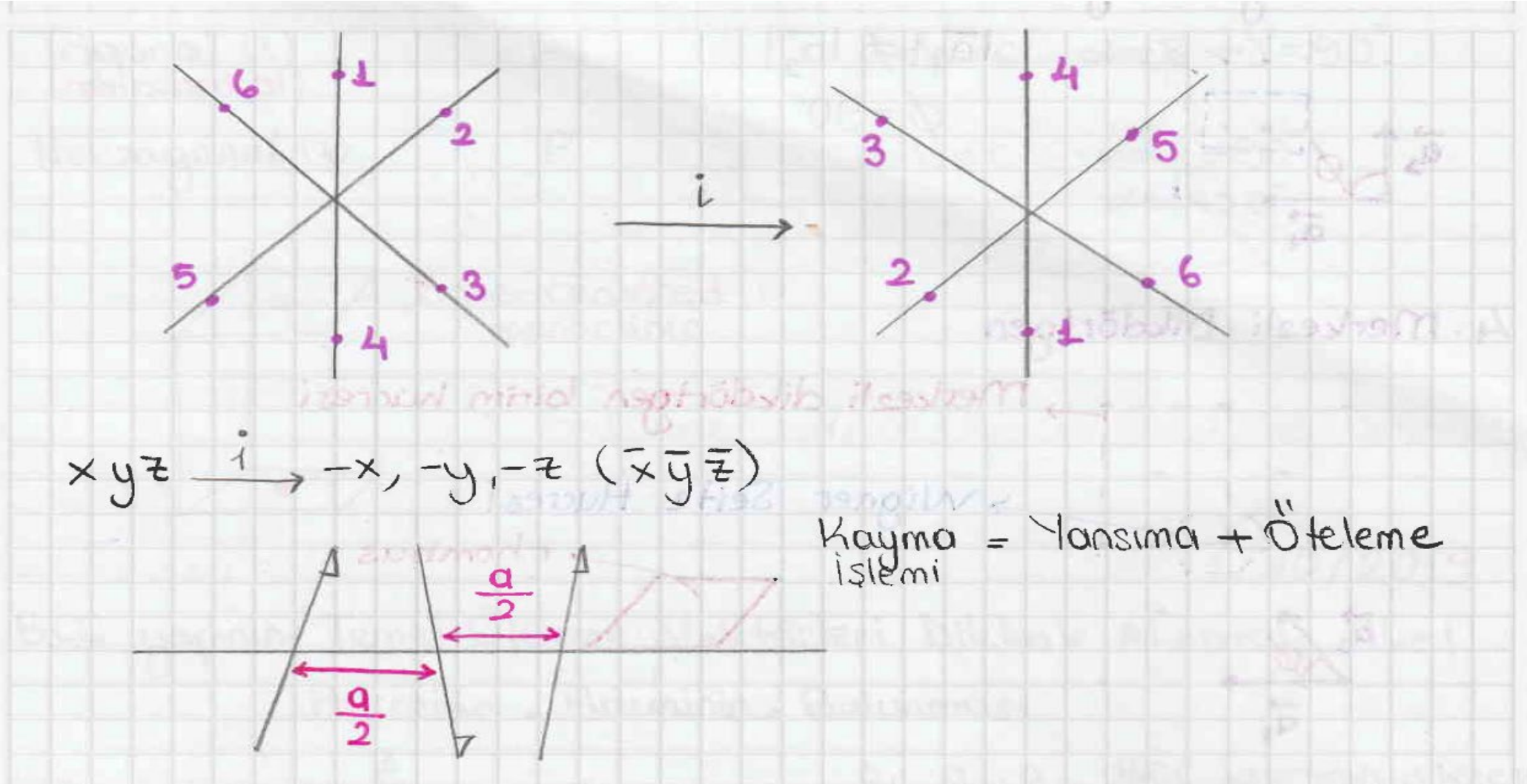
Katılar doğada iki şekilde bulunurlar: Amorf ve kristal.

Katıhal fiziği-Solid state Physics, Yoğun madde fiziği-Condensed Matter Physics,

Yansıma: Yansıma simetrisine sahip bir nesne, ayna düzlemi(m) adı verilen bir düzlem boyunca kendisinin bir ayna görüntüsü olacaktır.

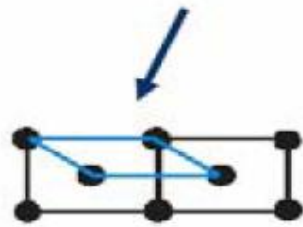


Ters Çevirme-(Simetri Merkezi) : Bu işlemde, cismin her parçası, simetri merkezi olarak adlandırılan (i ile gösterilir) bir ters çevirme merkezi aracılığı ile yansıtılır. Cisim onun orijinal konumundan ters çevrilmiş olarak tekrar oluşturulur

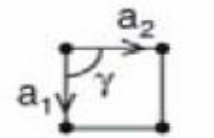


The 2D Bravais lattices

Note that this is the proper primitive cell for the centered rectangular lattice type (why? It contains only one lattice point)



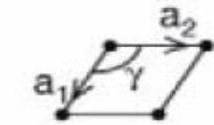
(this is called a rhombus)



square

$$a_1 = a_2$$

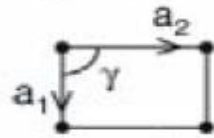
$$\gamma = 90^\circ$$



hexagonal

$$a_1 = a_2$$

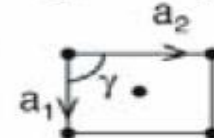
$$\gamma = 120^\circ$$



rectangular

$$a_1 \neq a_2$$

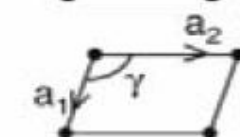
$$\gamma = 90^\circ$$



centered rectangular

$$a_1 \neq a_2$$

$$\gamma = 90^\circ$$



oblique

$$a_1 \neq a_2$$

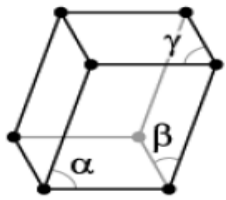
$$\gamma \neq 90^\circ, 120^\circ$$

ÜÇ BOYUTLU UZAYDA 7 KRİSTAL SİSTEMİ VE 14 BRAVAIS ÖRGÜSÜ VARDIR

triclinic

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

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



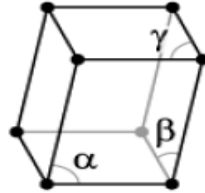
monoclinic

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

P

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

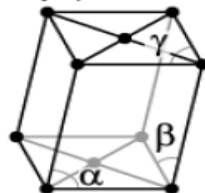
$$\beta, \gamma = 90^\circ$$



C

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

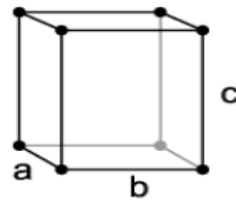
$$\beta, \gamma = 90^\circ$$



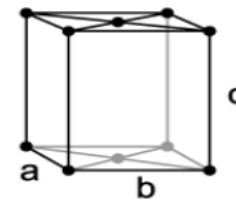
orthorhombic

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

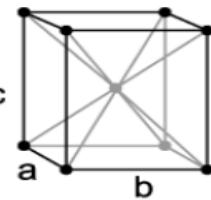
P



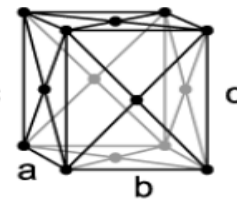
C



I



F

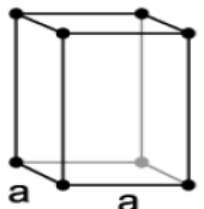


tetragonal

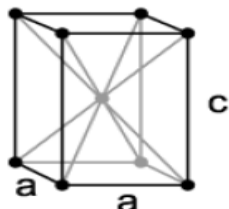
$$a = b \neq c,$$

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

P



I

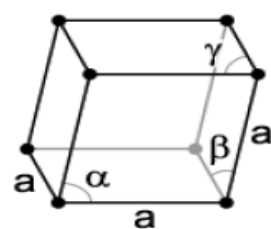


rhombohedral

(trigonal)

$$a = b = c,$$

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

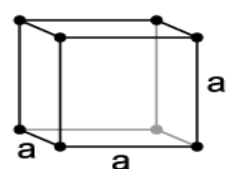


cubic

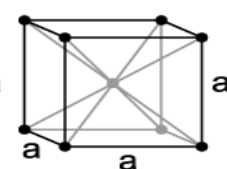
$$a = b = c,$$

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

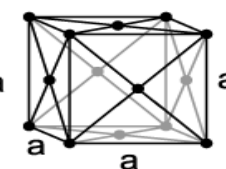
P



I



F

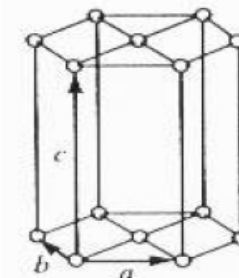


hexagonal

$$a = b \neq c,$$

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

$$\gamma = 120^\circ$$



Kristal Sistem

14-Bravais Örgü

Ölçeleme Vektörleri ve Açılar

Triklinik (1)

İlkel (P)

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

Monoklinik (2)

P, C (taban merkezli)

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

Ortorombik (4)

P, C

I (hacim merkezli)
F (yüzey merkezli)

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

Tetragonal (2)

P, I

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

Kübik (3)

P, I, F

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

P → ilkel, c → taban merkezli, I → hacim merkezli
F → yüzey merkezli

Trigonal (1)
(rombohedral)

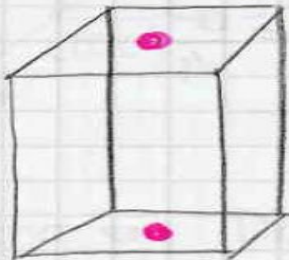
P

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

Hexagonal (1)

P

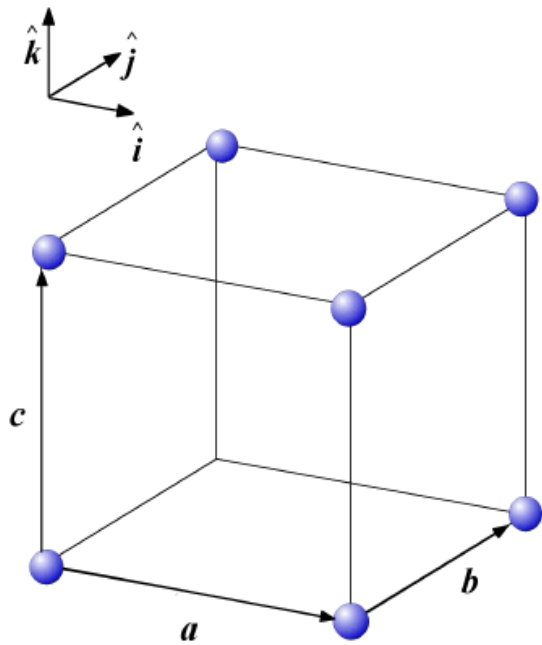
$$a = b \neq c, \alpha = \beta = 90^\circ \neq \gamma = 120^\circ$$



Base-centered monoclinic

İLKEL BİRİM HÜCRE ÖRNEKLERİ

- BASİT KÜBİK ÖRGÜ



Primitive vectors:

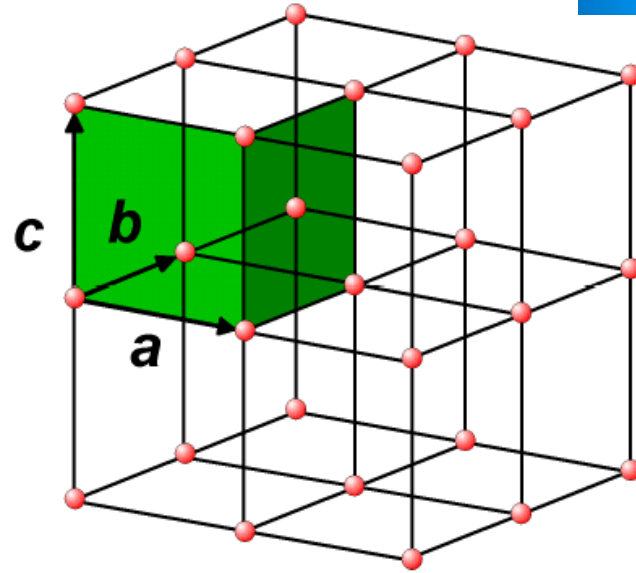
$$\mathbf{a} = d\hat{i}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = d\hat{j}$$

$$\mathbf{c} = d\hat{k}$$

Volume of the primitive cell:

$$V = |\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}| = d^3$$

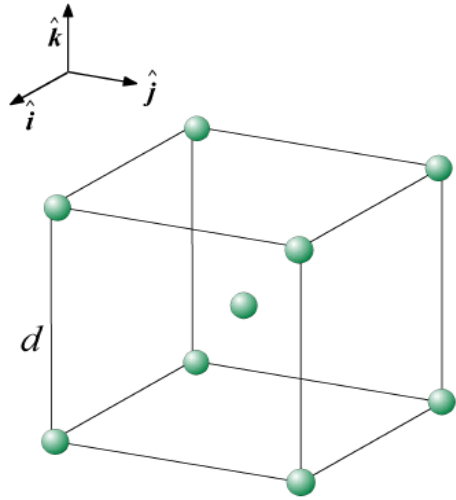


İLKEL KÜBİK ÖRGÜ (SC) Hacim hesabı : $V = |\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})|$

$$\bullet \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i}(dd + 00) - \mathbf{j}(0d - 00) + \mathbf{k}(00 - 00) = \mathbf{i}d^2$$

$$\bullet V = |\mathbf{i}d \cdot \mathbf{i}d^2| = d^3$$

CİSİM MERKEZLİ KÜBİK ÖRGÜ (BCC)

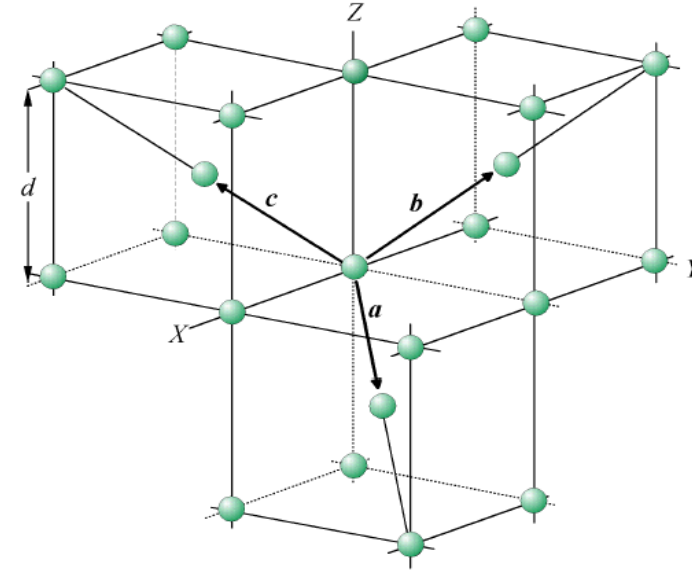


Primitive vectors:

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d}{2}(\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}})$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \frac{d}{2}(-\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}})$$

$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{d}{2}(\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}})$$



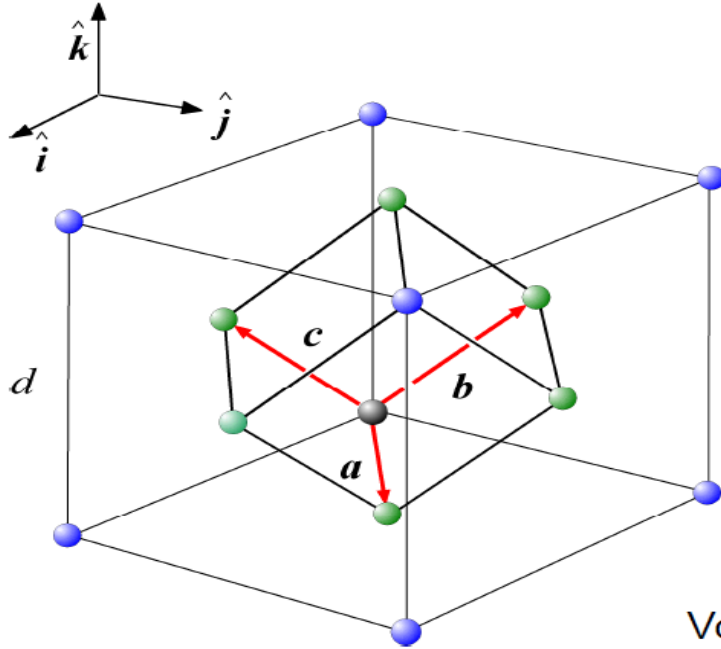
Volume of the primitive cell:

$$V = |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}| = d^3 / 2$$

CİSİM MERKEZLİ KÜBİK ÖRGÜ (BCC) Hacim hesabı : $V = |\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})|$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{-d}{2} & \frac{d}{2} & \frac{d}{2} \\ \frac{d}{2} & \frac{-d}{2} & \frac{d}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + \frac{d^2}{4} \right) - \mathbf{j} \left(-\frac{d^2}{4} - \frac{d^2}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{d^2}{4} - \frac{d^2}{4} \right) \mathbf{k} = \frac{d^2}{2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{d^2}{2} \mathbf{j} + 0 \\ \bullet V &= \frac{d}{2} (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) \cdot \left(\frac{d^2}{2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{d^2}{2} \mathbf{j} + 0 \right) = \frac{d^3}{4} + \frac{d^3}{4} = \frac{d^3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

YÜZEY MERKEZLİ KÜBİK ÖRGÜ (FCC)



Primitive vectors:

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{2}d(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{2}d(\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$$

$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{2}d(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{i})$$

Volume of the primitive cell:

$$V = |\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}| = \frac{1}{4}d^3$$

2- $\vec{a}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \hat{x} + \frac{a}{2} \hat{y}$; $\vec{a}_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \hat{x} + \frac{a}{2} \hat{y}$; $\vec{a}_3 = c \hat{z}$ Hexagonal örgünün ilkel öteleme vektörleri

a) ilkel hücre birim hacim: $V = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)$

$$\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2} c \hat{x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ac \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \hat{x} + \frac{a}{2} \hat{y} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2} c \hat{x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ac \hat{y} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} ac + \frac{\sqrt{3} a^2 c}{4}$$

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