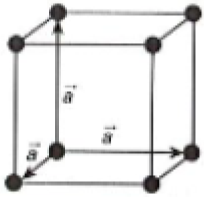
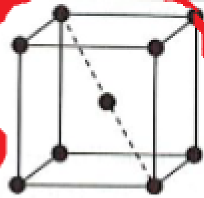
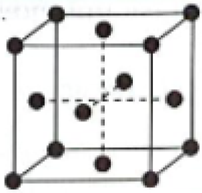
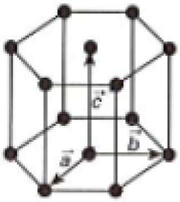
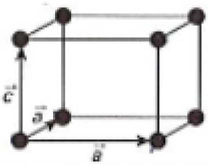
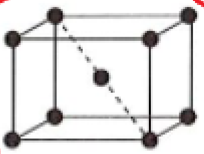
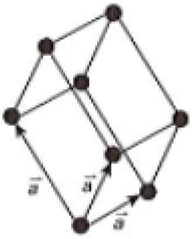
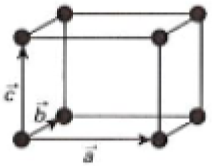
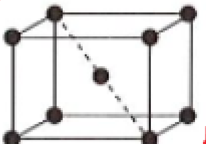
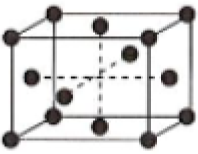
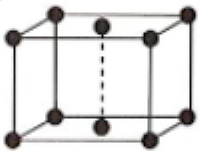
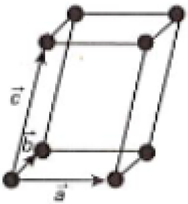
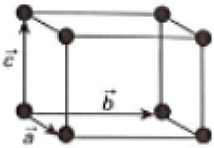
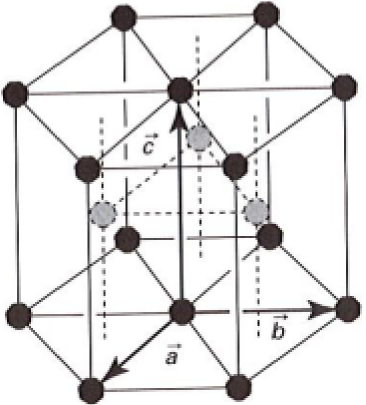
Système	Mode P	Mode I	Mode F	Mode C
Cubique				
Hexagonal				
Quadratique				
Rhomboédrique				
Orthorhombique				
Monoclinique				
Triclinique				

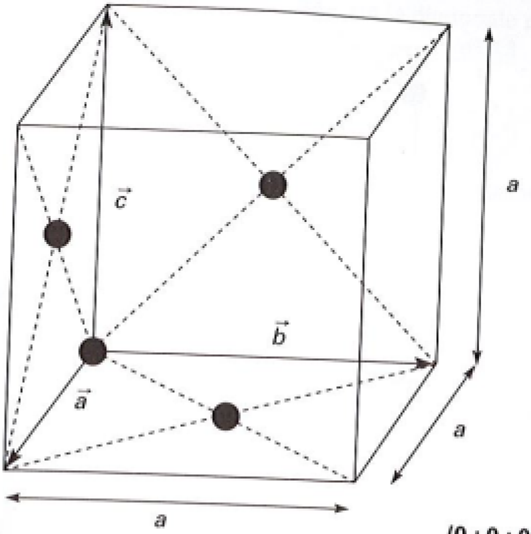
Figure 3
Les quatorze réseaux de Bravais

a)

Maille conventionnelle
hexagonale compacte



■ Nombre d'atomes appartenant en propre à la maille c. f. c.



Aux sommets du cube : huit comptant chacun pour $\frac{1}{8}$, car communs à huit mailles.

Aux centres des faces :

six, comptant chacun pour $\frac{1}{2}$, car communs à deux mailles.

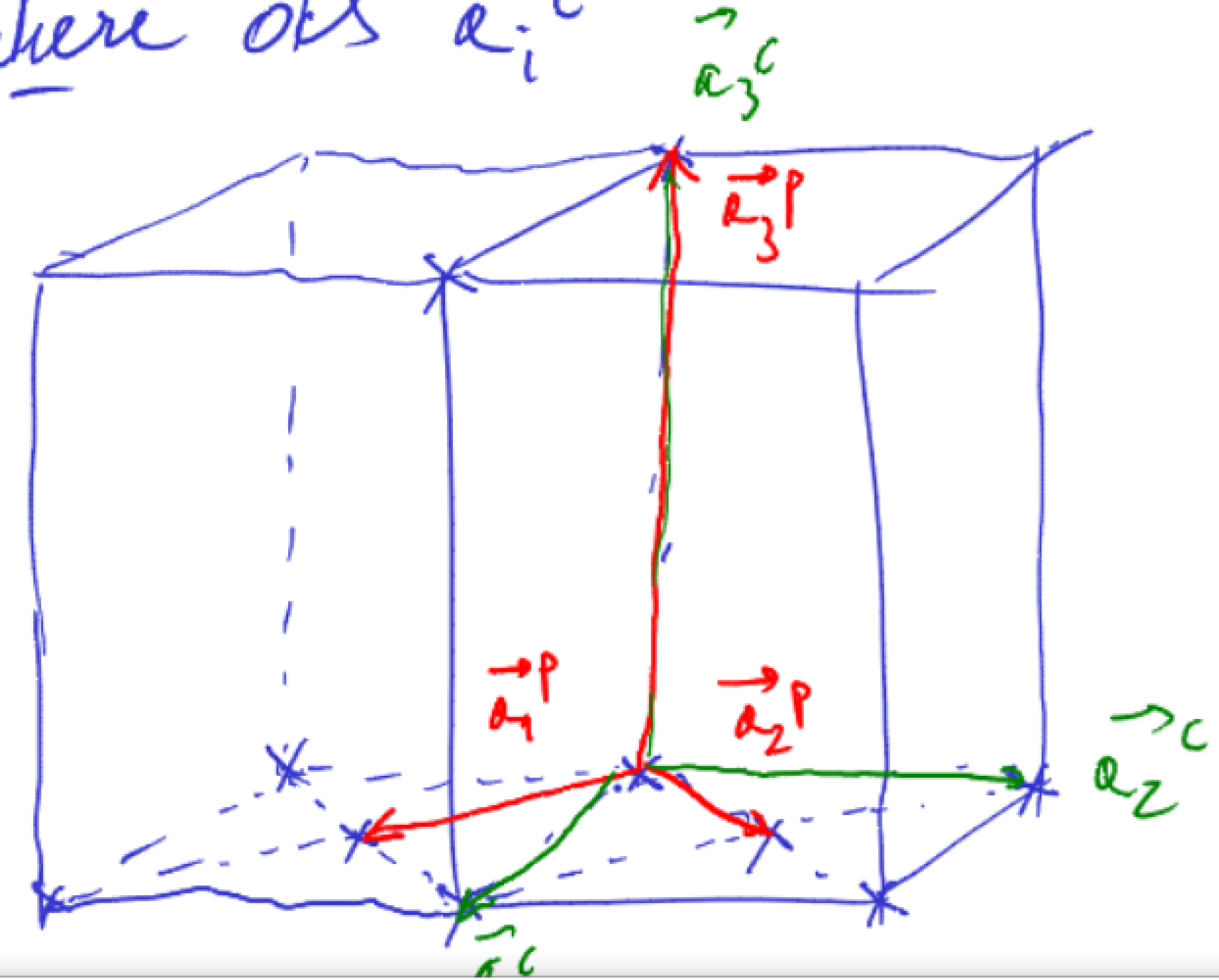
Une maille c. f. c. contient :

$$8 \times \frac{1}{8} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \text{ atomes.}$$

Figure 11
Maille la plus simple pour décrire la structure c. f. c.
Quatre atomes en :

$$(0\,;0\,;0)\,;\left(\frac{1}{2}\,;\frac{1}{2}\,;0\right);\left(0\,;\frac{1}{2}\,;\frac{1}{2}\right);\left(\frac{1}{2}\,;0\,;\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

centré abs a_i^c



$$\vec a_1^P = \frac{1}{2}\vec a_1^c - \frac{1}{2}\vec a_2^c$$

$$\vec a_2^P = \frac{1}{2}\vec a_1^c + \frac{1}{2}\vec a_2^c$$

$$\vec a_3^P = \vec a_3^c$$

/1

Vérification: $\vec a_1^c = 1.\vec a_1^P + 1.\vec a_2^P$

$\vec a_2^c = -1\,\vec a_1^P + 1\,\vec a_2^P$

$\vec a_3^c = 1.\vec a_3^P$

$\frac{1}{2}\vec a_1^c + \frac{1}{2}\vec a_2^c = 1.\vec a_2^P$

base directe

*Sans titre - Bloc-notes

Fichier Edition Format Affichage Aide

orthorhombique base centrée

Ln 1, Col 28 | 100% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8