



### 3. Homework 3D-lattice, 3D-lattice planes, crystal morphology

1. Draw the reciprocal basis vector,  $\{\mathbf{a}^*, \mathbf{b}^*, \mathbf{c}^*\}$  (in any projection), for the 3D-lattice, which has the following lattice constants:

- a)  $a = b = c = 3.56 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90 \text{ deg}$  (*Diamond*)
- b)  $a = 7.42 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 5.73 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 10.01 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90 \text{ deg}$  (*Potassium Sulphate*)
- c)  $a = b = 4.9 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 5.4 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = \beta = 90 \text{ deg}$ ,  $\gamma = 120 \text{ deg}$  ( *$\alpha$ -Quartz*)

and calculate the reciprocal lattice constants.

2. Find the distance between lattice planes having the following Miller indices in Diamond und  $\alpha$ -Quartz crystal (see exercise 1):

- a) (100)
- b) (120)
- c) (112)

3. Please calculate the Miller indices of plane, which intersects the three points of the lattice?

- a) 400, 020, 007
- b) -100, 0 $\infty$ 0, 005
- c) 200, 040, 006

How many planes located between the origin point (0 0 0) and this plane?

4. Calculate the angle between the crystal planes in the following  $\alpha$ -Quartz crystal

- a) (100) and (010)
- b) (100) and (101)
- c) (101) and (011)