



## 第八讲 金属的典型晶体结构

面心立方

体心立方

} 既是晶体结构，又是点阵

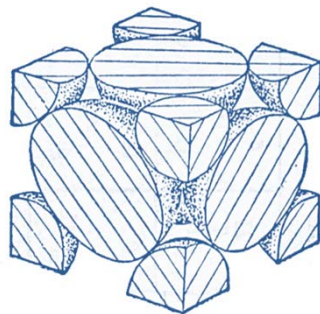
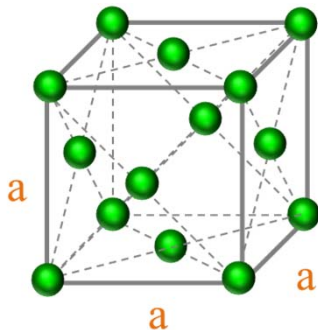
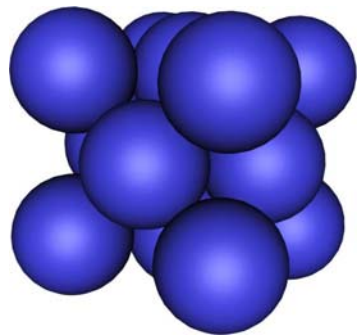
密排六方

—— 仅是晶体结构，不是点阵

—— 简单六方



## 面心立方 (fcc 或 A1)



点阵常数:  $R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$

配位数: 12

最近原子间距:  $d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$   $\langle 110 \rangle$  方向

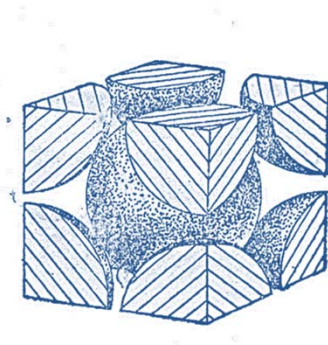
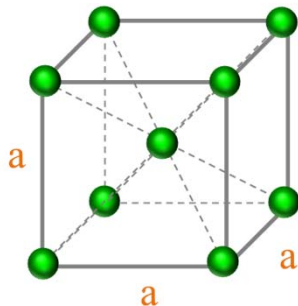
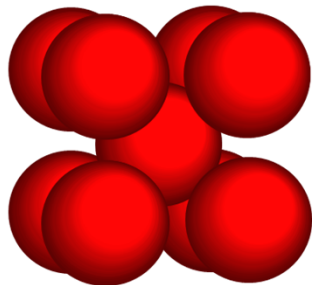
致密度:

晶胞原子数:  $1/8 \times 8 + 1/2 \times 6 = 4$

$$k = \frac{4 \times \frac{1}{6} \pi d^3}{a^3} = 74 \%$$



## 体心立方 (bcc 或 A2)



点阵常数:

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$$

配位数:

8

最近原子间距:

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \quad \langle 111 \rangle \text{ 方向}$$

致密度:

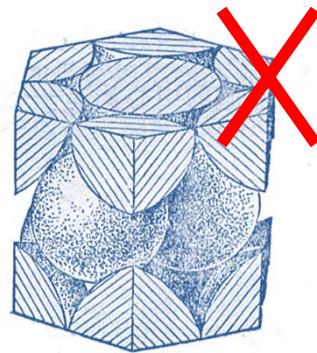
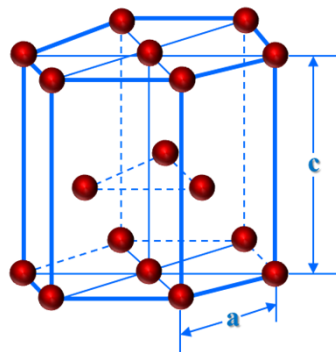
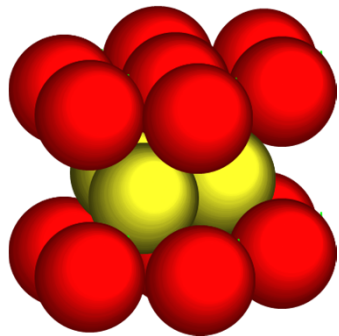
$$k = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{6} \pi d^3}{a^3} = 68\%$$

晶胞原子数:

$$1/8 \times 8 + 1 = 2$$



## 密排六方 (hcp 或 A3)



点阵常数:  $R = \frac{1}{2}a$

配位数:  $6+6$

最近原子间距:  $d = a$   $\langle 11\bar{2}0 \rangle$  方向

致密度:

晶胞原子数:  $1/6 \times 12 + 1/2 \times 2 + 3 = 6$

$$k = \frac{6 \times \frac{1}{6} \pi d^3}{6 \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \right) \times c} = 74\%$$