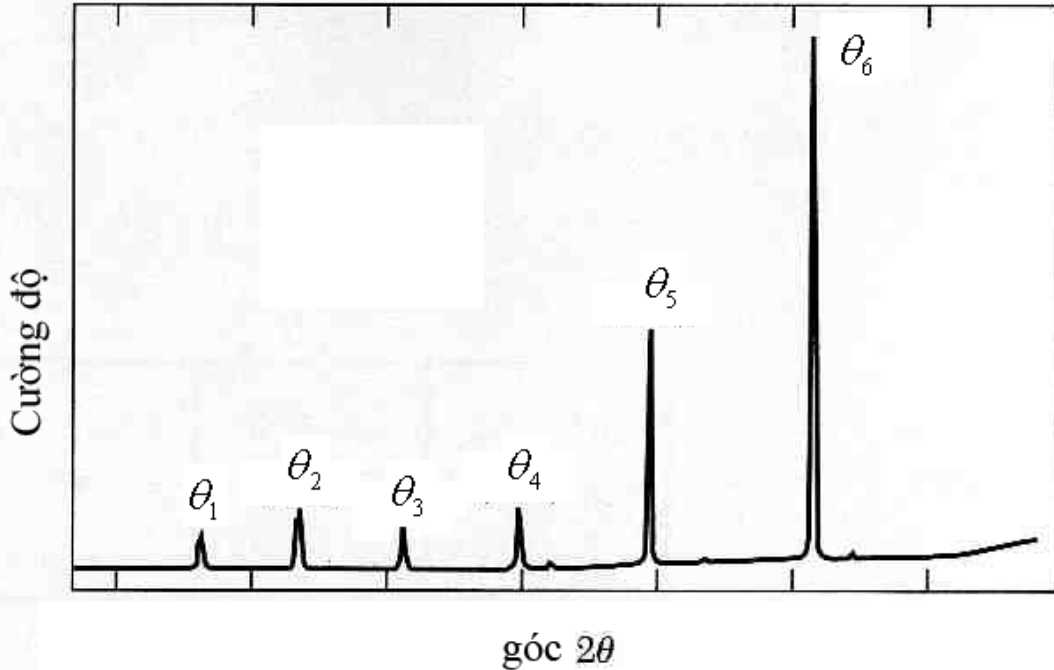


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Bài t p nhi u x tia X đ ng I (áp đ ng cho h tinh th l p ph ng).
Cho m t nh thu c t ph ng pháp nhi u x b t tia X nh sau:



Xác nh ch s Miller c a các h m t cho các v ch nhi u x ó v à h ng s m ng c a tinh th . Ch t ang nghiê n c u thu c lo i m ng nào?

C n bi t: 1) Chu i s = h² + k² + l² t ng ng v i các s h, k, l khác nhau là chu i s c tr ng cho t ng lo i m ng tinh th . C th là:

- M ng l p ph ng n: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16,.....
- L p ph ng tâm kh i: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,
- L p ph ng tâm m t: 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 16,....
- L p ph ng kim c ng: 3, 8, 11, 16,

2) M i lo i m ng có các m t m ng cho nhi u x c c i khác nhau.

- M ng l p ph ng n: cho phép t c ph n x t các m t (hkl).
- M ng l p ph ng tâm kh i: ch cho phép các ph n x t các m t có t ng ch s Miller là s ch n, t c là h+k+l=2n.
- M ng l p ph ng tâm m t: ch cho phép các ph n x t các m t có ch s Miller ho c u ch n ho c u l .
- M ng l p ph ng kim c ng: Cho phép các ph n x t các m t có ch s Miller ho c là t t c u l ho c t t c u ch n và t ng c a chúng chia h t cho 4.

Hãy xét m t s ví d c th :

Ví d 1: thi tháng 22-6-2005

L p b ng nh sau:

	2θ	$\sin^2\theta$	$\sin^2\theta/\sin^2\theta_1$	$s = (h^2 + k^2 + l^2)$	Chi số Miller	$d = \lambda/2\sin\theta$	$a_0 = d\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$
1	42	0,1426	1,000	3	111	2,040	3,533
2	55	0,1910	1,339	4	200	1,762	3,524 trung bình
3	75	0,3824	2,682	8	220	1,246	3,524 là 3,531
4	92	0,5209	3,653	11	311	1,067	3,538
5	96	0,5696	3,994	12	222	1,020	3,533
6	105	0,7586	5,320	16	400	0,884	3,537

Chúng ta ã nhân 3 c t $\sin^2\theta/\sin^2\theta_1$ c chu i s trùng v i chu i s c a m ng l p ph ng tâm m t (nhân sao cho c chu i g m các s tròn).

Ví d 2: Câu 1, thi ngày 27-3-2007

Sau khi dùng th t o trên nh nhi u x , ta xác nh c các góc 2 theta và l p b ng nh sau:

	2θ	$\sin^2\theta$	$\sin^2\theta/\sin^2\theta_1$	$s = (h^2 + k^2 + l^2)$	Chi số Miller	$d = \lambda/2\sin\theta$	$a_0 = d\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$
1	38,52	0,1038	1,000	3			
2	44,76	0,1450	1,333	4			
3	65,14	0,2898	2,664	8			
4	78,26	0,3983	3,661	11			
5	82,46	0,4344	3,993	12			
6	99,10	0,5791	5,223	16			
7	112,02	0,6876	6,320	19			
8	116,60	0,7239	6,654	20			

Ví d này t ng t ví d 1.

Ví d 3:

3-107 Figure 3-56 shows the results of an x-ray diffraction experiment in the form of the intensity of the diffracted peak versus the 2θ diffraction angle. If x-rays with a wavelength of 0.15418 nm are used, determine (a) the crystal structure of the metal, (b) the indices of the planes that produce each of the peaks, and (c) the lattice parameter of the metal.

Solution: The 2θ values can be estimated from Figure 3-56:

	2θ	$\sin^2\theta$	$\sin^2\theta/0.0077$	Planar indices	$d = \lambda/2\sin\theta$	$a_0 = d\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$
1	17.5	0.023	3	(111)	0.5068	0.8778
2	20.5	0.032	4	(200)	0.4332	0.8664
3	28.5	0.061	8	(220)	0.3132	0.8859
4	33.5	0.083	11	(311)	0.2675	0.8872
5	35.5	0.093	12	(222)	0.2529	0.8761
6	41	0.123	16	(400)	0.2201	0.8804
7	45	0.146	19	(331)	0.2014	0.8779
8	46.5	0.156	20	(420)	0.1953	0.8734

The $\sin^2\theta$ values must be divided by 0.077 (one third the first $\sin^2\theta$ value) in order to produce a possible sequence of numbers)

(a) The 3,4,8,11, . . . sequence means that the material is FCC

(c) The average $a_0 = 0.8781$ nm

3-108 Figure 3-57 shows the results of an x-ray diffraction experiment in the form of the intensity of the diffracted peak versus the 2θ diffraction angle. If x-rays with a wavelength of 0.0717 nm are used, determine (a) the crystal structure of the metal, (b) the indices of the planes that produce each of the peaks, and (c) the lattice parameter of the metal.

Solution: The 2θ values can be estimated from the figure:

	2θ	$\sin^2\theta$	$\sin^2\theta/0.047$	Planar indices	$d = \lambda/2\sin\theta$	$a_0 = d\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$
1	25.5	0.047	1	(111)	0.1610	0.2277
2	36	0.095	2	(200)	0.1150	0.2300
3	44.5	0.143	3	(211)	0.0938	0.2299
4	51.5	0.189	4	(220)	0.0818	0.2313
5	58	0.235	5	(310)	0.0733	0.2318
6	64.5	0.285	6	(222)	0.0666	0.2307
7	70	0.329	7	(321)	0.06195	0.2318
8	75.5	0.375	8	(400)	0.0580	0.2322

(a) The sequence 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (which includes the “7”) means that the material is BCC.

(c) The average $a_0 = 0.2307$ nm

EXAMPLE 3.17

The results of an X-ray diffraction experiment using X-rays with $\lambda = 0.07107$ nm show that diffracted peaks occur at the following 2θ angles:

Peak	2θ	Peak	2θ
1	20.20	5	46.19
2	28.72	6	50.90
3	35.36	7	55.28
4	41.07	8	59.42

Determine the crystal structure, the indices of the plane producing each peak, and the lattice parameter of the material.

SOLUTION

We can first determine the $\sin^2 \theta$ value for each peak, then divide through by the lowest denominator, 0.0308.

Peak	2θ	$\sin^2 \theta$	$\sin^2 \theta / 0.0308$	$h^2 + k^2 + l^2$	(hkl)
1	20.20	0.0308	1	2	(110)
2	28.72	0.0615	2	4	(200)
3	35.36	0.0922	3	6	(211)
4	41.07	0.1230	4	8	(220)
5	46.19	0.1539	5	10	(310)
6	50.90	0.1847	6	12	(222)
7	55.28	0.2152	7	14	(321)
8	59.42	0.2456	8	16	(400)

When we do this, we find a pattern of $\sin^2 \theta / 0.0308$ values of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. If the material were simple cubic, the 7 would not be present, because no planes have

an $h^2 + k^2 + l^2$ value of 7. Therefore, the pattern must really be 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, ... and the material must be body-centred cubic. The (hkl) values listed give these required $h^2 + k^2 + l^2$ values.

We could then use 2θ values for any of the peaks to calculate the interplanar spacing and thus the lattice parameter. Picking peak 8:

$$2\theta = 59.42 \quad \text{or} \quad \theta = 29.71$$

$$d_{400} = \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \theta} = \frac{0.07107}{2 \sin(29.71)} = 0.071699 \text{ nm}$$

$$a_0 = d_{400} \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2} = (0.071699)(4) = 0.2868 \text{ nm}$$

This is the lattice parameter for body-centred cubic iron.

K t l u n: Qua m t lo t các ví d , chúng ta có th th y c ph ng pháp chung gi i bài toán lo i này là:

-B c 1: T o m t b ng có d ng nh sau:

	2θ	$\sin^2\theta$	$\sin^2\theta/\sin^2\theta_1$	$s = (h^2 + k^2 + l^2)$	Chi số Miller	$d = \lambda/2\sin\theta$	$a_0 = d\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$
1		$\sin^2\theta_1$					
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

-B c 2: Tính các c t $\sin^2\theta$, $\sin^2\theta/\sin^2\theta_1$ m t cách d dàng.

-B c 3: Các ph n t trong c t s có th trùng v i các ph n t trong c t $\sin^2\theta/\sin^2\theta_1$ ho c b ng m t b i s nguyên l n chúng. Do ó, khi tính c t $\sin^2\theta/\sin^2\theta_1$, n u chu i s nh n c không trùng v i chu i s s nào c a các lo i m ng thì chúng ta ph i nhân 2 ho c 3 chúng c chu i s trùng v i chu i s c a các lo i m ng nh ã nói trên.

-Ch s Miller c tính trên c s ã bi t s và bi t các h m t nào có kh n ng cho tia nhi u x .

Bảng chỉ số Miller của hệ lập phương				
$h^2 + k^2 + l^2$	hkl			
	Đơn	Tâm mặt	Tâm khối	Kim cương
1	100			
2	110	. . .	110	
3	111	111	. . .	111
4	200	200	200	
5	210			
6	211	. . .	211	
7				
8	220	220	220	220
9	300, 221			
10	310	. . .	310	
11	311	311	. . .	311
12	222	222	222	
13	320			
14	321	. . .	321	
15				
16	400	400	400	400
17	410, 322			
18	411, 330	. . .	411, 330	
19	331	331	. . .	331
20	420	420	420	
21	421			
22	332	. . .	332	
23				
24	422	422	422	422
25	500, 430			
26	510, 431	. . .	510, 431	
27	511, 333	511, 333	. . .	511, 333
28				
29	520, 432			
30	521	. . .	521	
31				
32	440	440	440	440
33	522, 441			
34	530, 433	. . .	530, 433	
35	531	531	. . .	531
36	600, 442	600, 442	600, 442	
37	610			
38	611, 532	. . .	611, 532	
39				
40	620	620	620	620
41	621, 540, 443			
42	541	. . .	541	
43	533	533	. . .	533
44	622	622	622	
45	630, 542			
46	631	. . .	631	
47				
48	444	444	444	444
49	700, 632			

TABLE A13-1 THE ELEMENTS

Element and modification	Type of structure	Lattice parameters (Å)		c or axial angle	Temperature for which constants apply	Distance of closest approach (Å)
		a	b			
Actinium	See Francium					
Alabama	FCC, A1	4.0490	...	...	20°C	2.862
Aluminum	FCC, A1	4.0490	...	...	20°C	2.862
Americium	Rhombohedral, A7	4.5064	...	57°6.5'	20°C	2.903
Antimony	Rhombohedral, A7	4.5064	...	57°6.5'	20°C	2.903
Argon	FCC, A1	5.43	...	...	-233°C	3.84
Arsenic	Rhombohedral, A7	4.159	...	53°49'	20°C	2.51
Astatine						
Barium	BCC, A2	5.025	...	...	20°C	4.35
Beryllium, α*	HCP, A3	2.2854	...	3.5841	20°C	2.225
β (doubtful)	Hexagonal	7.1	...	10.8	Room	
Bismuth	Rhombohedral, A7	4.7356	...	57°14.2'	20°C	3.111
Boron	Rhombohedral	9.45	...	23.8	Room	
Bromine	Orthorhombic	4.49	6.68	8.74	-150°C	2.27
Cadmium	HCP, A3	2.9787	...	5.617	20°C	2.979
Calcium, α	FCC, A1	5.57	...	...	20°C	3.94
β (300-450°C)						
γ (>450°C)	HCP, A3	3.99	...	6.53	460°C	3.95
Carbon, diamond*	Diamond cubic, A4	3.568	...	...	18°C	1.544
Graphite, α*	Hexagonal, A9	2.4614	...	6.7014	20°C	1.42
Graphite, β	Rhombohedral, D ² _{3d}	2.461	...	10.064		
Cerium*	FCC, A1	5.140	...	...	Room	3.64
	FCC, A1	4.82	...	...	-180°C	3.40
At 15,000 atm	FCC, A1	4.84	...	...	Room	3.42
Cesium	BCC, A2	6.06	...	...	-173°C	5.25
Chlorine, α	Tetragonal	8.58	...	6.13	-110°C	1.88
Chromium	BCC, A2	2.8845	...	...	20°C	2.498
(Transit. at 37°C)	BCC, A2	2.8851	...	...	38°C	
Cobalt, α*	HCP, A3	2.507	...	4.069	20°C	2.506
β	FCC, A1	3.552	...	...	Room	2.511
Columbium	See Niobium					
Copper	FCC, A1	3.6153	...	...	20°C	2.556
Dysprosium	HCP, A3	3.585	...	5.659	20°C	3.506
Erbium	HCP, A3	3.539	...	5.601	20°C	3.466
Europium	BCC, A2	4.582	...	...	20°C	2.968
Francium	(Formerly Alabama)					
Gadolinium	HCP, A3	3.629	...	5.759	20°C	3.561
Gallium	One FC orthorhombic, A11	3.526	4.520	7.660	20°C	2.442
Germanium	Diamond cubic, A4	5.658	...	...	20°C	2.450
Gold	FCC, A1	4.0783	...	...	20°C	2.884
Hafnium	HCP, A3	3.206	...	5.087	20°C	3.15
Hallium	HCP, A3 (?)	3.58	...	5.84	-271.5°C	3.58
Hassium	HCP, A3	3.564	...	5.631	20°C	3.487

(cont.)

* Ordinary form of an element that exists (or is thought to exist) in more than one form.

Element and modification	Type of structure	Lattice parameters (Å)		c or axial angle	Temperature for which constants apply	Distance of closest approach (Å)
		a	b			
Hydrogen, para	Hexagonal	3.76	-	6.13	-271°C	
Illinium	See Promethium					
Indium	FC tetragonal, A6	4.594	-	4.951	20°C	3.25
Iodine	Orthorhombic	4.787	7.266	9.793	20°C	2.71
Iridium	FCC, A1	3.8389	-	-	20°C	2.714
Iron, α*	BCC, A2	2.8664	-	-	20°C	2.481
γ (extrapolated)	FCC, A1	3.571	-	-	20°C	2.525
γ (908-1403°C)	-	3.656	-	-	950°C	2.585
δ (>1403°C)	BCC, A2	2.94	-	-	1425°C	2.54
Krypton	FCC, A1	5.69	-	-	-191°C	4.03
Lanthanum, α*	HCP, A3	3.762	-	6.075	20°C	3.74
β	FCC, A1	5.307	-	-	Room	3.762
Lead	FCC, A1	4.9495	-	-	20°C	3.499
Lithium	BCC, A2	3.5089	-	-	20°C	3.039
(cold worked)	FCC, A1	4.40	-	-	-195°C	3.11
	HCP, A3 (?)	3.08	-	4.82	-195°C	3.08
Lutecium	HCP, A3	3.516	-	5.570	20°C	3.446
Magnesium	HCP, A3	3.2092	-	5.2103	20°C	3.196
Manganese, α*	Cubic, A12	8.912	-	-	20°C	2.24
β (727-1095°C)	Cubic, A13	6.313	-	-	Room	2.373
γ (1095-1133°C)	FC tetragonal, A6	3.782	-	3.533	Room	2.587
δ (>1133°C)						
Masurium	(Technetium)					
Mercury	Rhombohedral, A11	2.006	-	70°31.7'	-46°C	3.006
Molybdenum	BCC, A2	3.1466	-	-	20°C	2.725
Neodymium, α*	HCP, A3 (?)	3.657	-	-	20°C	5.902
Neon	FCC, A1	4.51	-	-	-268°C	3.21
Neptunium						
Nickel	FCC, A1	3.5238	-	-	20°C	2.491
(unstable, with H ₂ or N ₂ ?)	HCP, A3	2.66	-	4.32	Room	
(unstable) (?)	Tetragonal, D ¹⁷ 11	4.00	-	3.77	Room	
Niobium	BCC, A2	3.3007	-	-	-	2.859
Nitrogen, α	Cubic	5.67	-	-	-252°C	1.06
β	Hexagonal	4.04	-	6.60	-234°C	
Osmium	HCP, A3	2.7333	-	4.3191	-	2.675
Oxygen, α	Orthorhombic	5.51	3.83	3.45	-252°C	
β	Rhombohedral	6.20	-	99.1°	-238°C	
γ	Cubic	6.84	-	-	-225°C	
Palladium	FCC, A1	3.8902	-	-	20°C	2.750
Phosphorus, white	Cubic	7.18	-	-	-35°C	
Black*	Orthorhombic, A16	3.32	4.39	10.52	Room	2.17
Platinum	FCC, A1	3.9237	-	-	20°C	2.775
Plutonium						
Polonium, α	Simple cubic	3.345	-	-	-	3.35
β (above 75°C)	Simple rhombohedral	3.359	-	98°13'	-	4.40
Potassium	BCC, A2	5.344	-	-	20°C	4.627
Praseodymium, α*	HCP, A3 (?)	3.669	-	5.920	20°C	3.640
β	FCC, A1	5.161	-	-	Room	3.649
Promethium						
Protactinium						
Radium						
Radon						

(cont.)

* Ordinary form of an element that exists (or is thought to exist) in more than one form.

Element and modification	Type of structure	Lattice parameters (Å)		c or axial angle	Temperature for which constants apply	Distance of closest approach (Å)
		a	b			
Rhenium	HCP, A3	2.7609	...	4.4583	20°C	2.740
Rhodium, β*	FCC, A1	3.8034	...	...	20°C	2.689
α (electrolytic)	Cubic	9.230	...	...	Room	
Rubidium	BCC, A2	5.63	...	...	-173°C	4.88
Ruthenium, α*	HCP, A3	2.7038	...	4.2816	20°C	2.649
Samarium	FC tetragonal (?)	...	...	...	...	...
Scandium, α*	FCC, A1	4.541	...	...	20°C	3.2110
β	HCP, A3	3.31	...	5.24	Room	3.24
Selenium* (gray, stable, metallic)	Hexagonal, A8	4.3640	...	4.9594	20°C	2.32
α (red, metastable)	Monoclinic, P2 ₁	9.05	9.07	{β = 90°46'	Room	2.34
β (red, metastable)	Monoclinic, C _{2v} ¹ or C _{2v} ² or C _{2v} ³	12.76	8.06	{β = 93°4'	Room	
Silicon	Diamond cubic, A4	5.4282	...	...	20°C	2.351
Silver	FCC, A1	4.0856	...	...	20°C	2.888
Sodium	BCC, A2	4.2906	...	...	20°C	3.715
Strontium	FCC, A1	6.087	...	...	20°C	4.31
Sulfur, α, yellow*	Orthorhombic, A17	10.50	12.94	24.60	20°C	2.12
β	Monoclinic	10.92	11.04	{β = 83°16'	103°C	
Tantalum	BCC, A2	3.3026	...	...	20°C	2.860
Tellurium	Hexagonal, A8	4.4559	...	5.9268	20°C	2.87
Terbium	HCP, A3	3.592	...	5.675	20°C	3.515
Thallium, α*	HCP, A3	3.4564	...	5.531	Room	3.407
β	BCC, A2	3.882	...	...	262°C	3.362
Thorium	FCC, A1	5.088	...	...	20°C	3.60
Thulium	HCP	3.530	...	5.575	20°C	3.453
Tin, α, gray	Diamond cubic, A4	6.47	...	...	18°C	2.81
β, white*	Tetragonal, A5	5.8311	...	3.1817	20°C	3.022
Titanium, α*	HCP, A3	2.9504	...	4.6833	25°C	2.89
β	BCC, A2	3.33	...	...	900°C	2.89
Tungsten (wolfram), α*	BCC, A2	3.1648	...	...	20°C	2.739
β (unstable)	Cubic, A15	5.049	...	...	20°C	2.524
Uranium, α* (< 665°C)	Orthorhombic, A20	2.858	5.877	4.955	20°C	2.77
β (665-775°C)	Low symmetry	...	...	...	...	...
γ (775-1130°C)	BCC, A2	3.49	...	...	800°C	3.02
Vanadium	BCC, A2	3.039	...	...	20°C	2.632
Virginium	See Astatine	...	...	...	...	...
Wolfram	See Tungsten	...	...	...	...	...
Xenon	FCC, A1	6.25	...	...	-185°C	4.42
Ytterbium	FCC, A1	5.488	...	...	...	3.874
Yttrium	HCP, A3	3.670	...	5.826	...	3.60
Zinc	HCP, A3	2.664	...	4.945	...	2.664
Zirconium, α*	HCP, A3	3.230	...	5.133	...	3.17
β	BCC	3.62	...	...	867°C	3.13

* Ordinary form of an element that exists (or is thought to exist) in more than one form.

From *Structure of Metals*, 2nd edition, by Charles S. Barrett (McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1952).