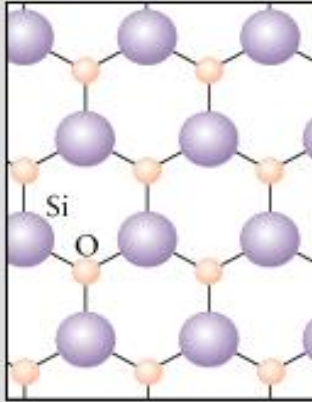


PRINCÍPIOS DA ESTRUTURA EM SÓLIDOS

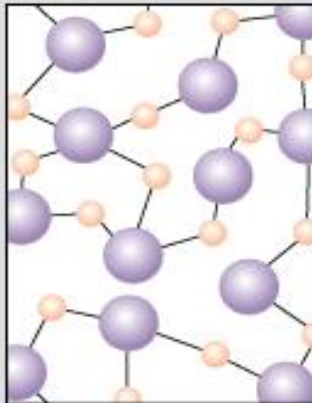
Arranjo ordenado - O quartzo é uma forma cristalina da sílica (SiO_2)



(a)

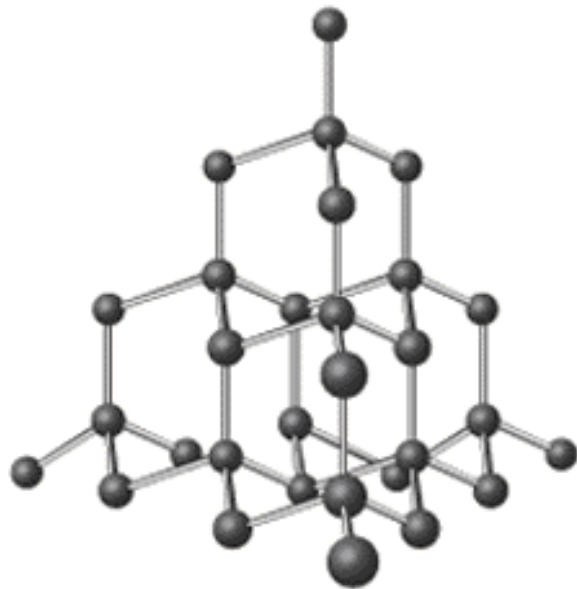


(b)

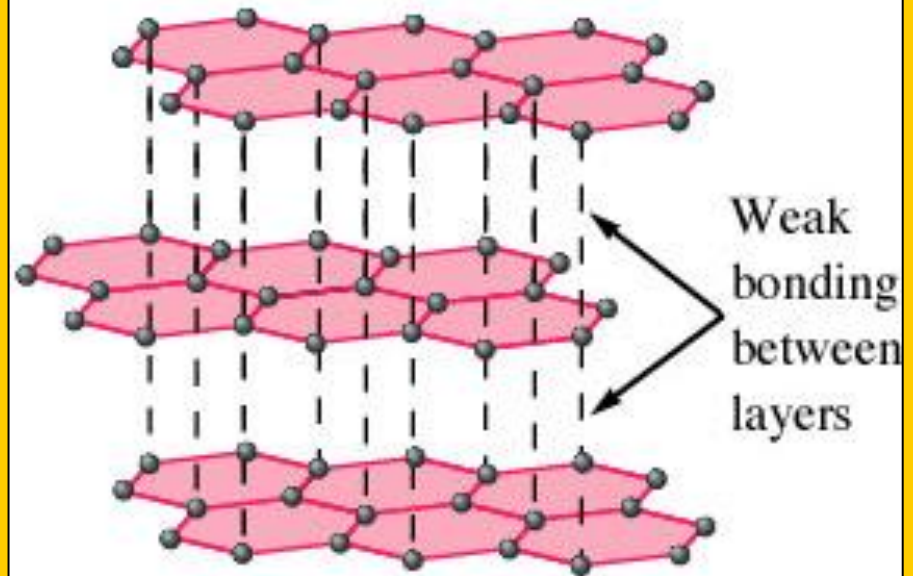


Arranjo desordenado – Quando a sílica (SiO_2) fundida se solidifica torna-se vidro

Sólidos em uma rede cristalina



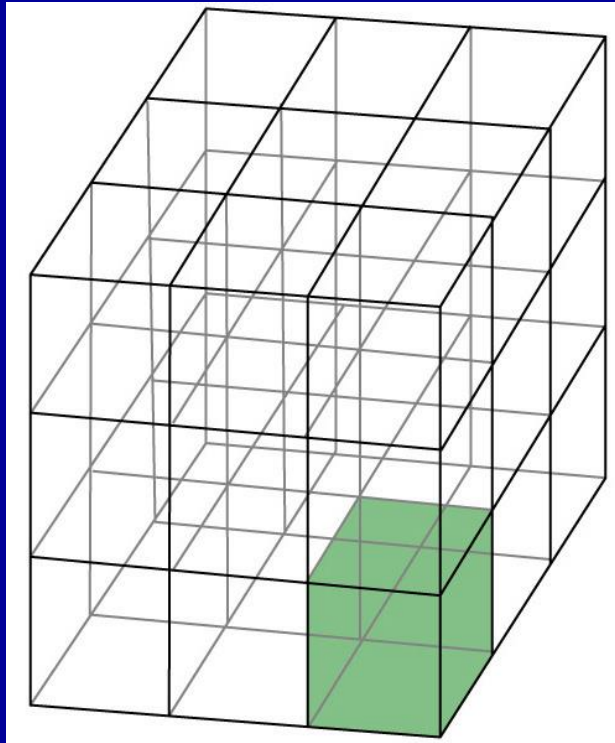
(a) Diamond



(b) Graphite

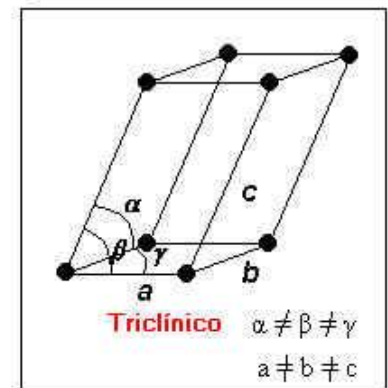
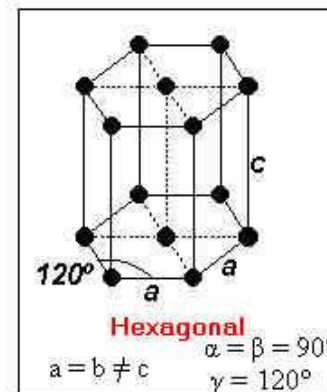
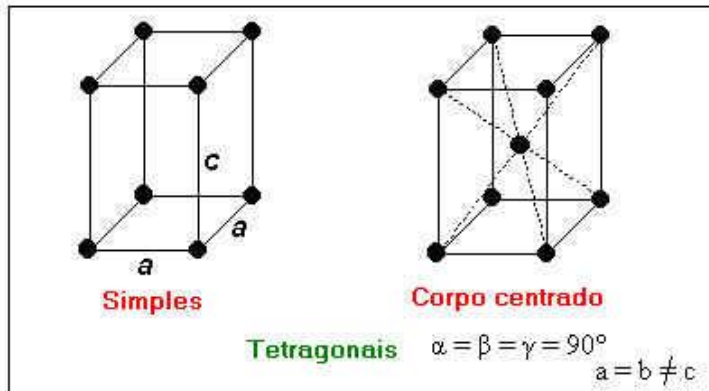
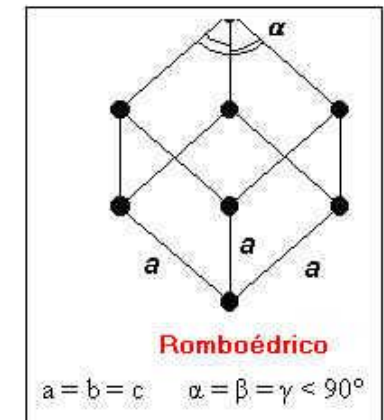
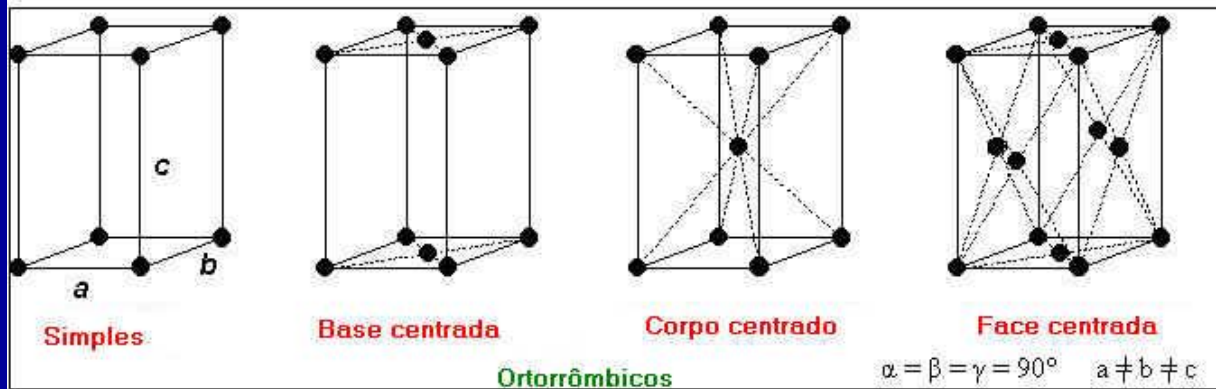
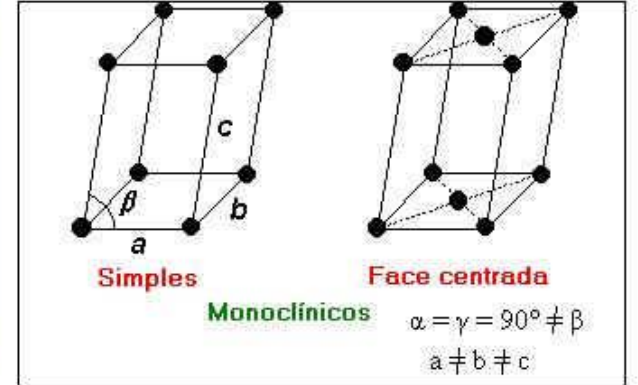
Célula Unitária

Célula Unitária: É a menor unidade que se repete e que tem todas as características de simetria da forma organizada espacial dos átomos



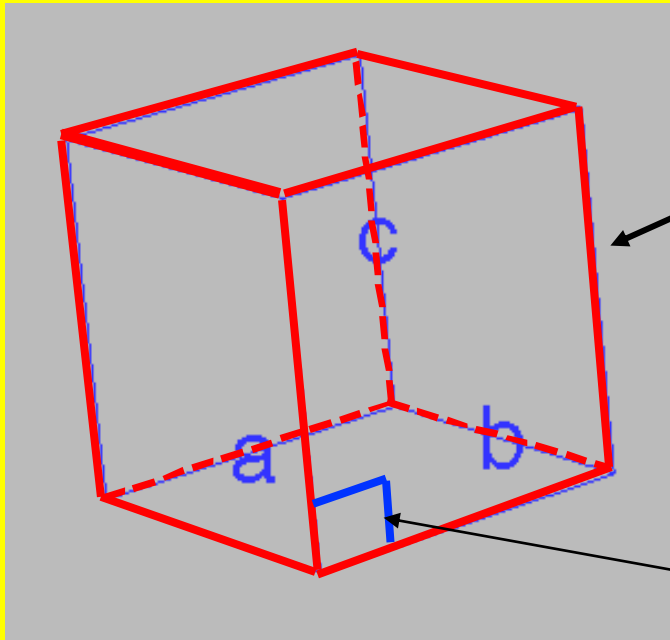
7 Tipos de Células Unitárias

14 retículos de BRAVAIS



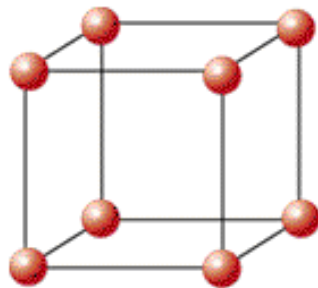
Célula unitária cúbica

O sistema cristalino mais comum na Natureza é o sistema CÚBICO.

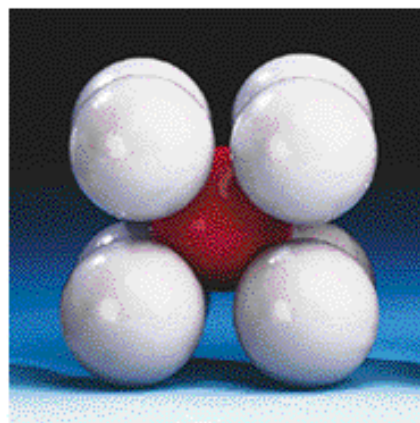
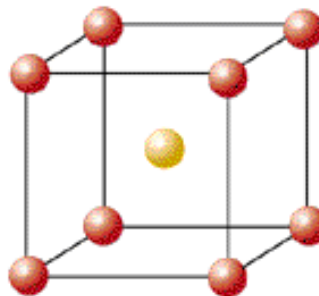


Todos os lados têm comprimento iguais

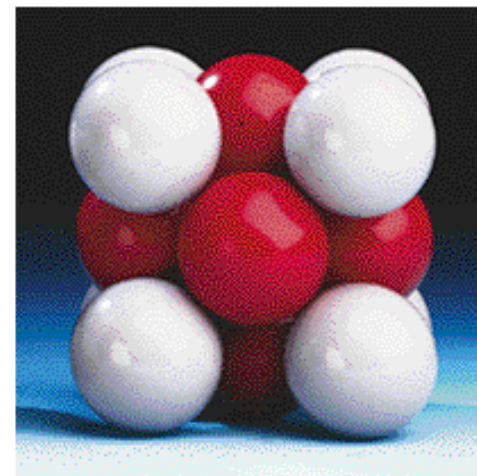
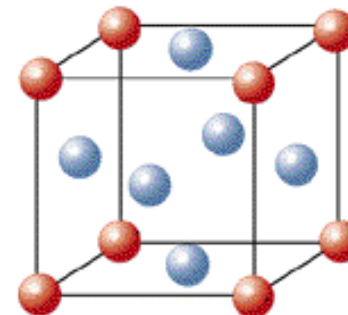
Todos os ângulos são de 90°



simple cubic



body-centered cubic



face-centered cubic

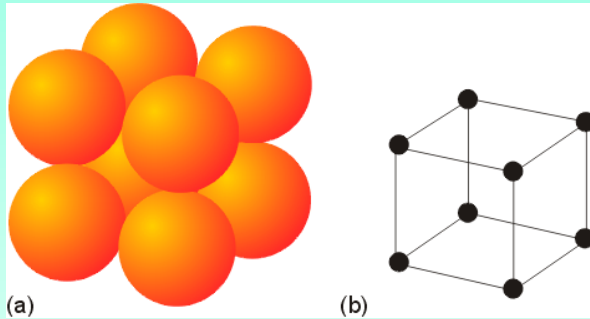
Cúbico simples

**Cúbico corpo
centrado**

**Cúbico face
centrada**

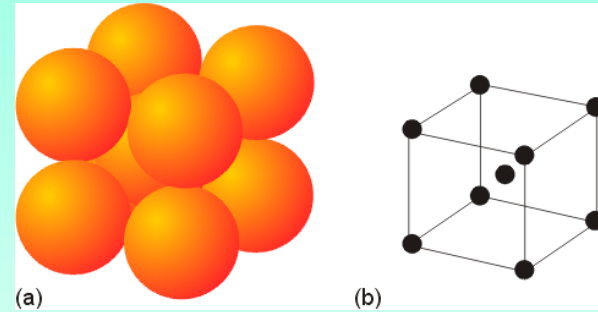
**Esferas idênticas; cores diferentes para
realçar posição no sistema cúbico**

**1) Primitiva ou Cúbica
Simple (cs)
Simple Cubic (sc);
Primitive**



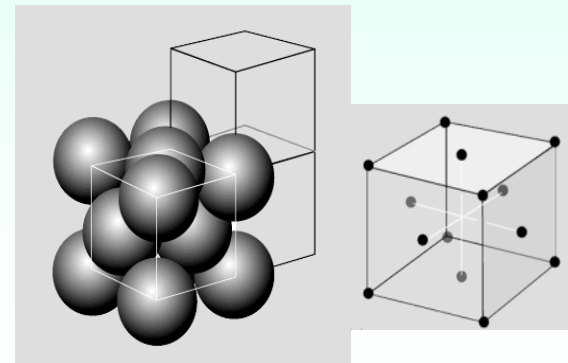
**2) Cúbica de Corpo
Centrado (ccc)**

**Body Centered Cubic
(bcc)**



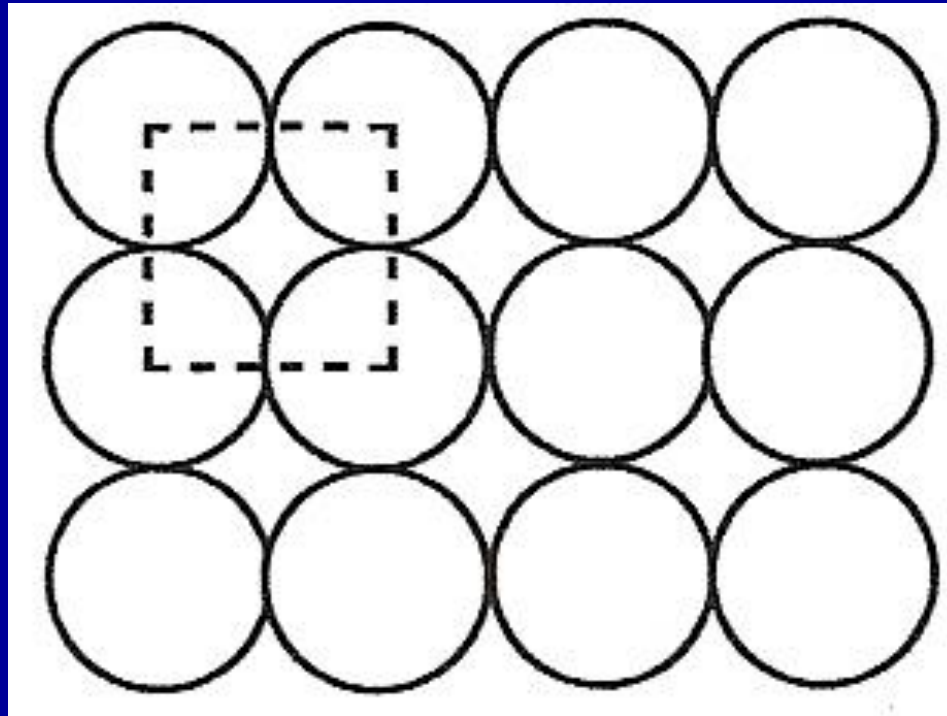
**3) Cúbica de Face
Centrada (cfc)**

**Face Centered Cubic
(fcc)**

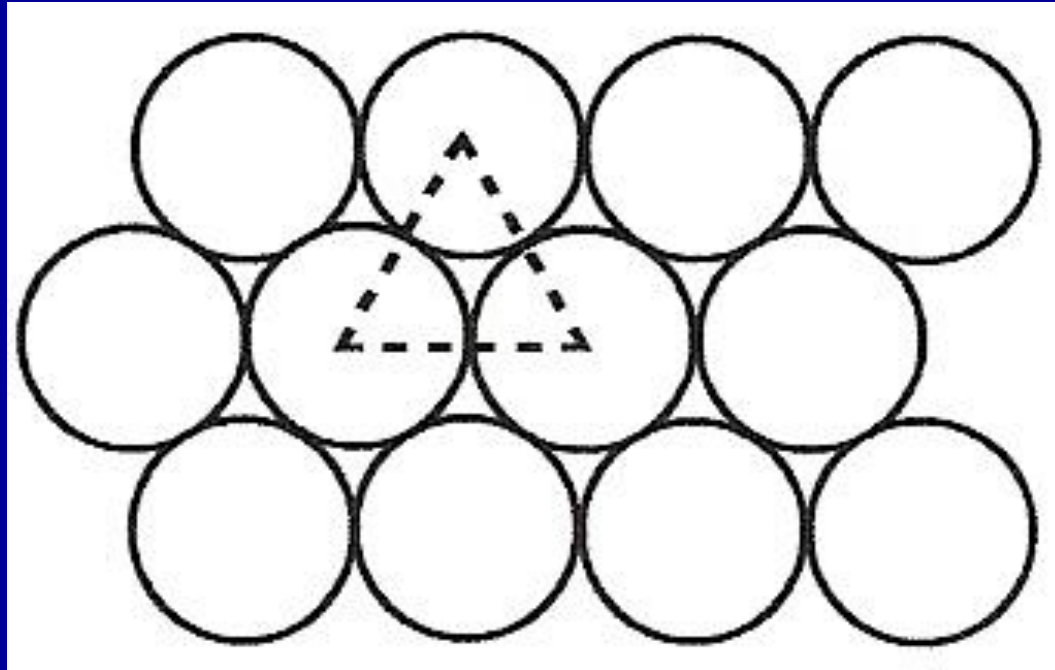


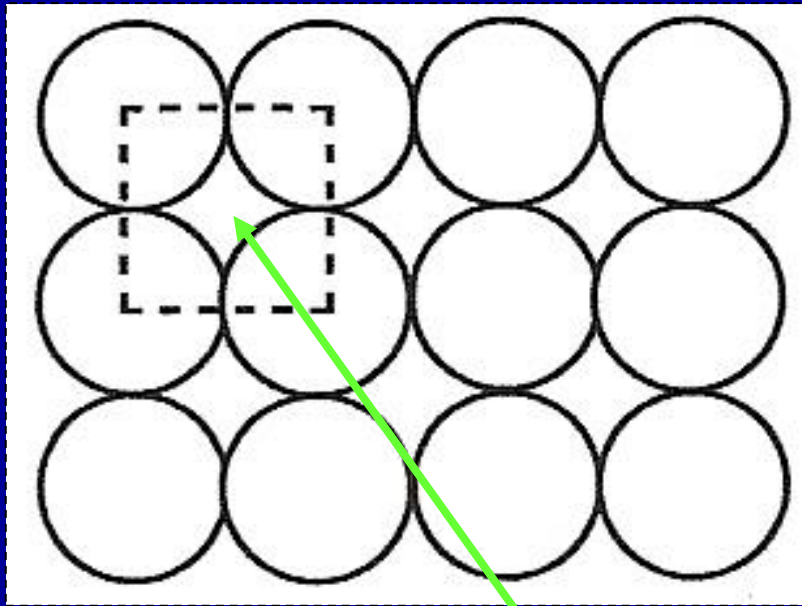
SISTEMAS DE EMPACOTAMENTO DE ESFERAS EM DUAS DIMENSÕES (PLANO)

Empilhamento Simples: Empacotamento Quadrado



Empilhamento Denso: Empacotamento Hexagonal Denso



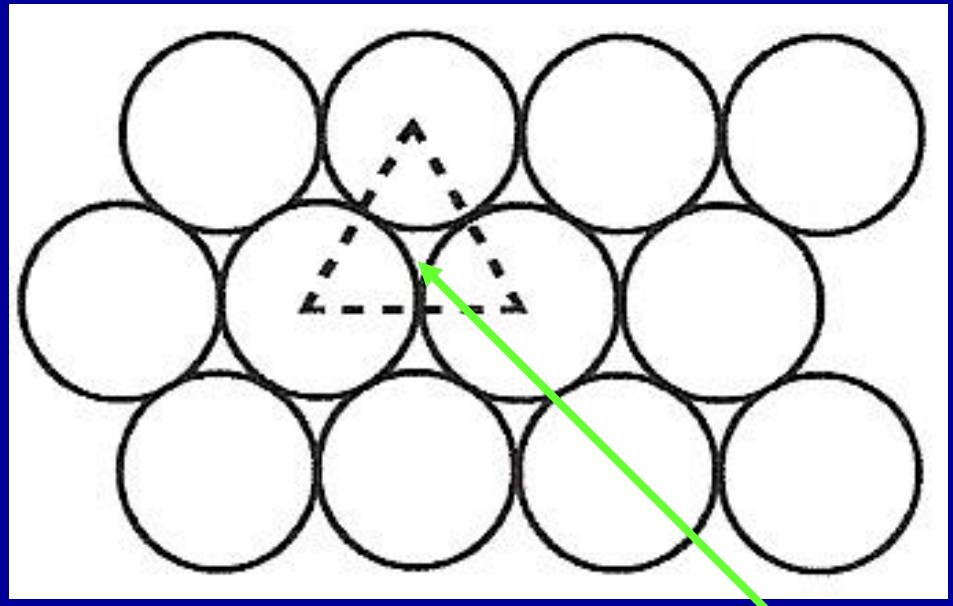


Vão Quadrado

**Menor eficiência de
ocupação de espaço**

**Menor contato entre as
esferas**

Os vãos são maiores



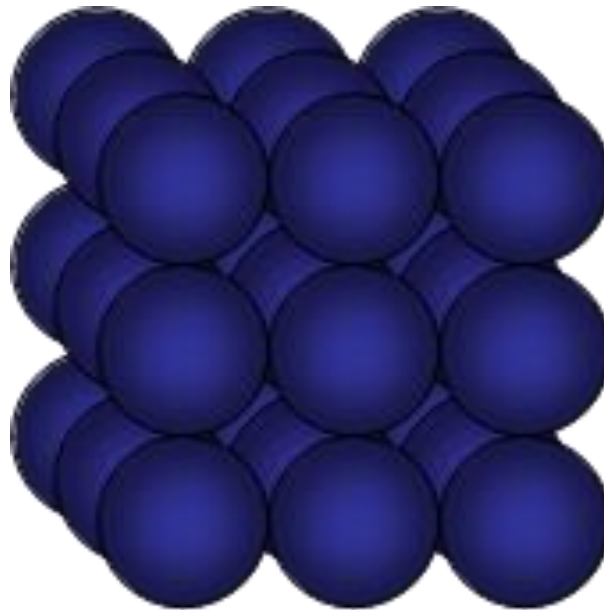
Vão Trigonal

Compactação Máxima

EMPACOTAMENTO DE VÁRIAS CAMADAS E CÉLULAS UNITÁRIAS

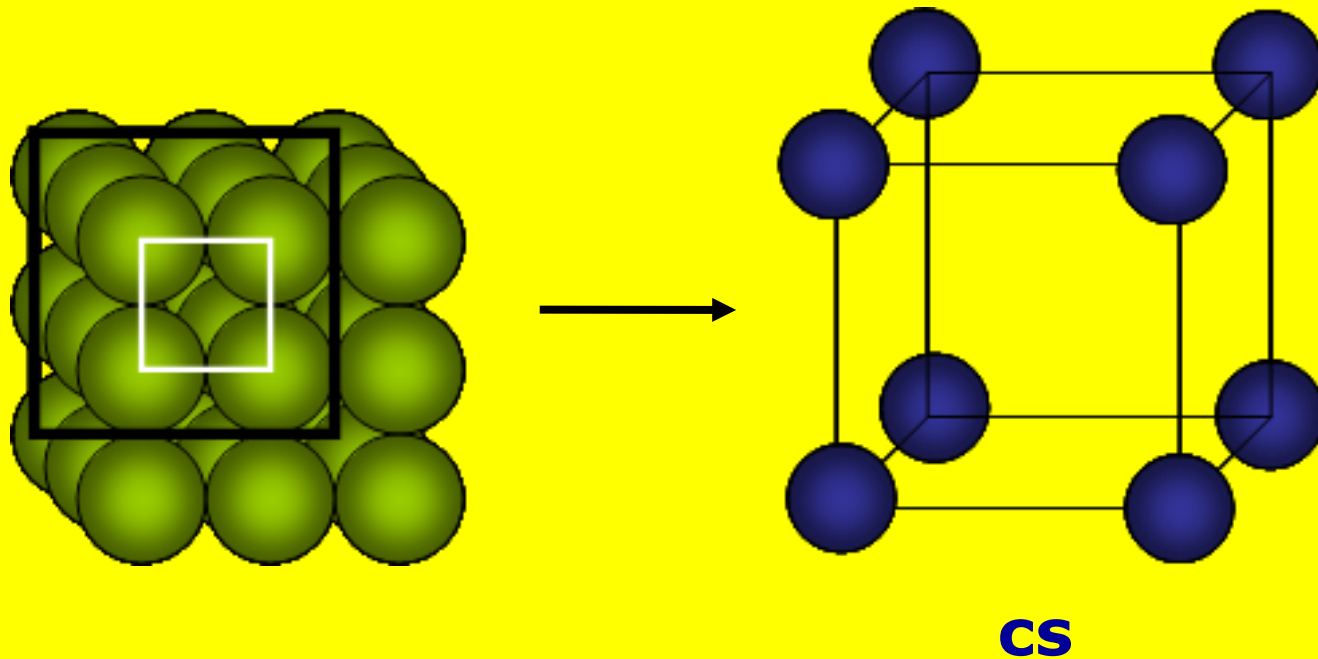
A) Utilizando Empilhamento Simples (Quadrado)

i) Alinhamento dos centros dos átomos em todas as camadas



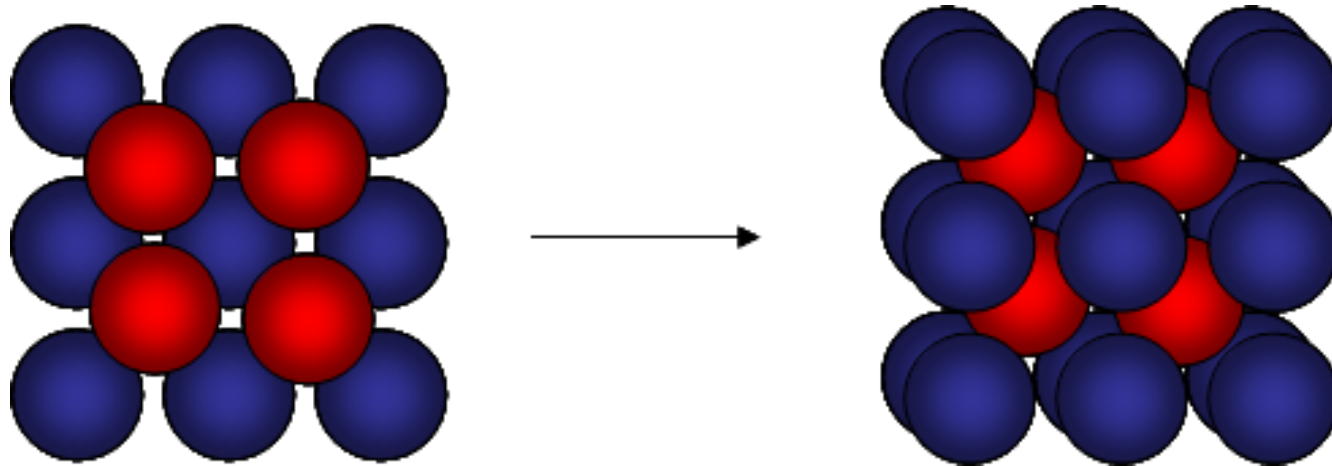
Ocupação de 52% do espaço

Célula Unitária Resultante: Cúbica Simples (cs)



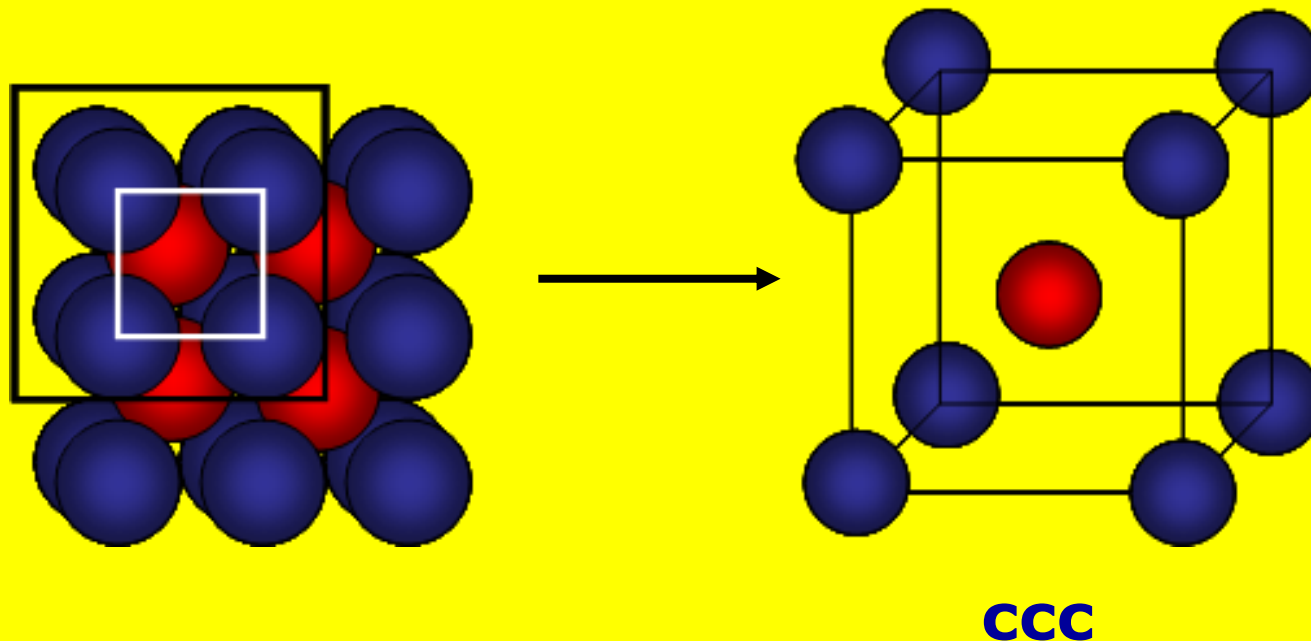
ii) a) Alinhamento dos centros dos átomos da camada superior (2ª Camada) nos vãos da camada inferior (1ª Camada)

ii) b) A 3ª Camada se alinha com a 1ª Camada

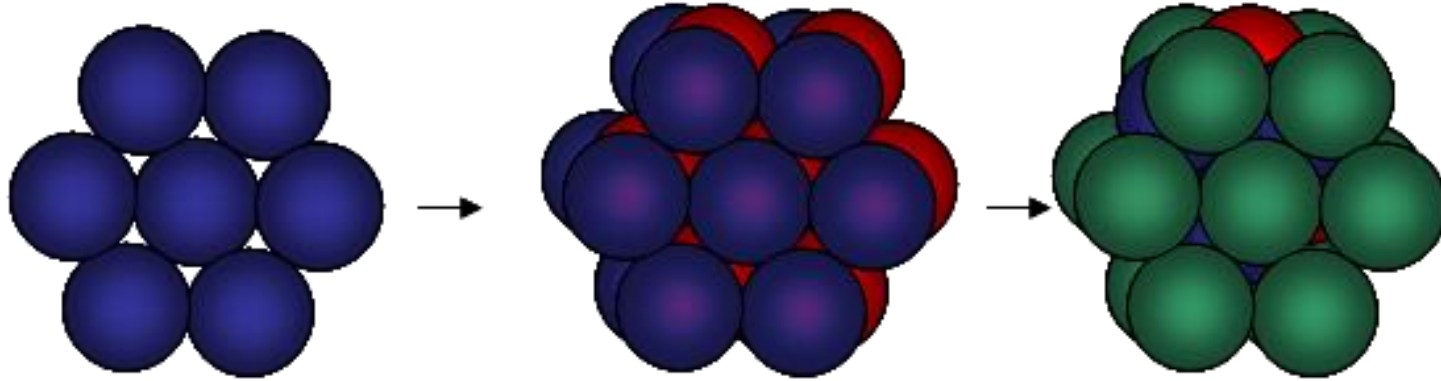


Ocupação de 68% do espaço

Célula Unitária Resultante: Cúbica de Corpo Centrado (ccc)



B) Utilizando Empilhamento Denso



**Empacotamento
Hexagonal Denso
(ehd) ABA**

3 camadas:

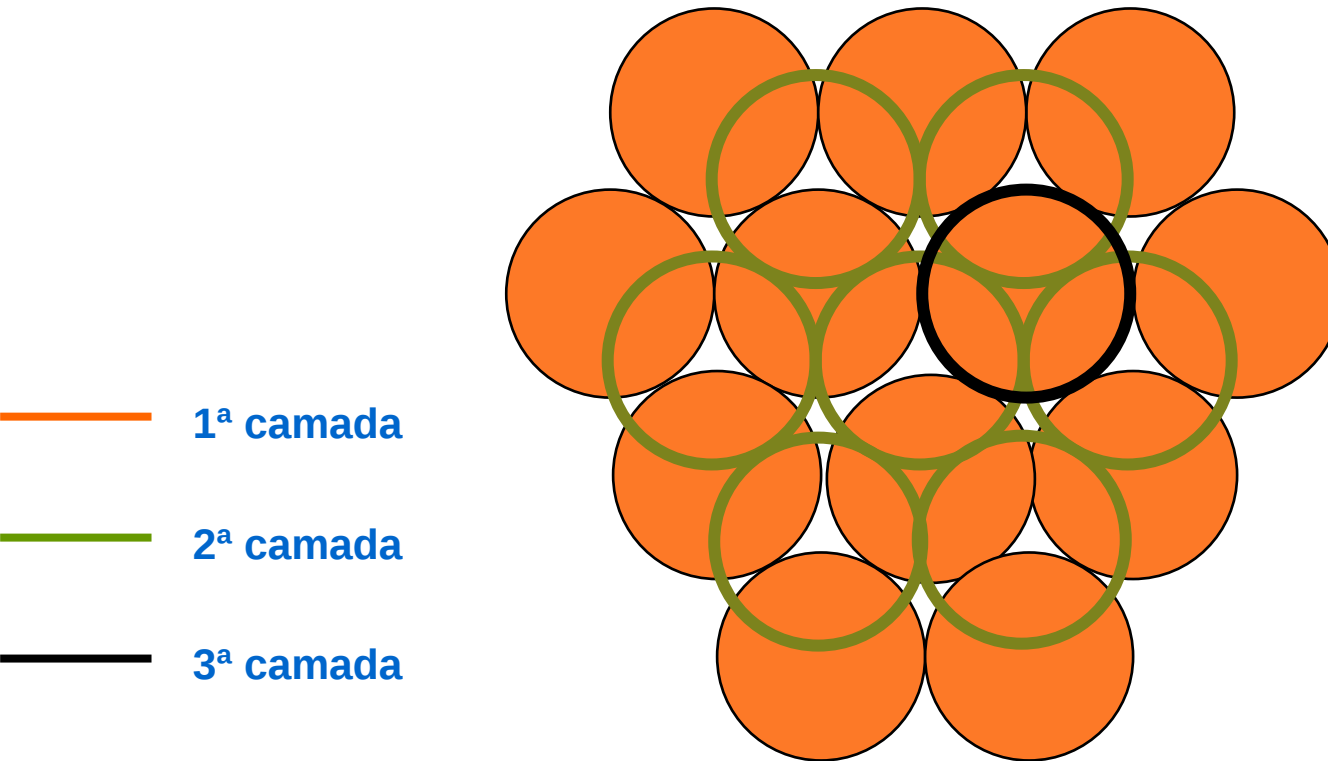
- 2ª Camada ocupa os vãos da primeira**
- 3ª Camada repete a primeira**

**Empacotamento
Cúbico Denso (ecd)
ABCA**

4 camadas:

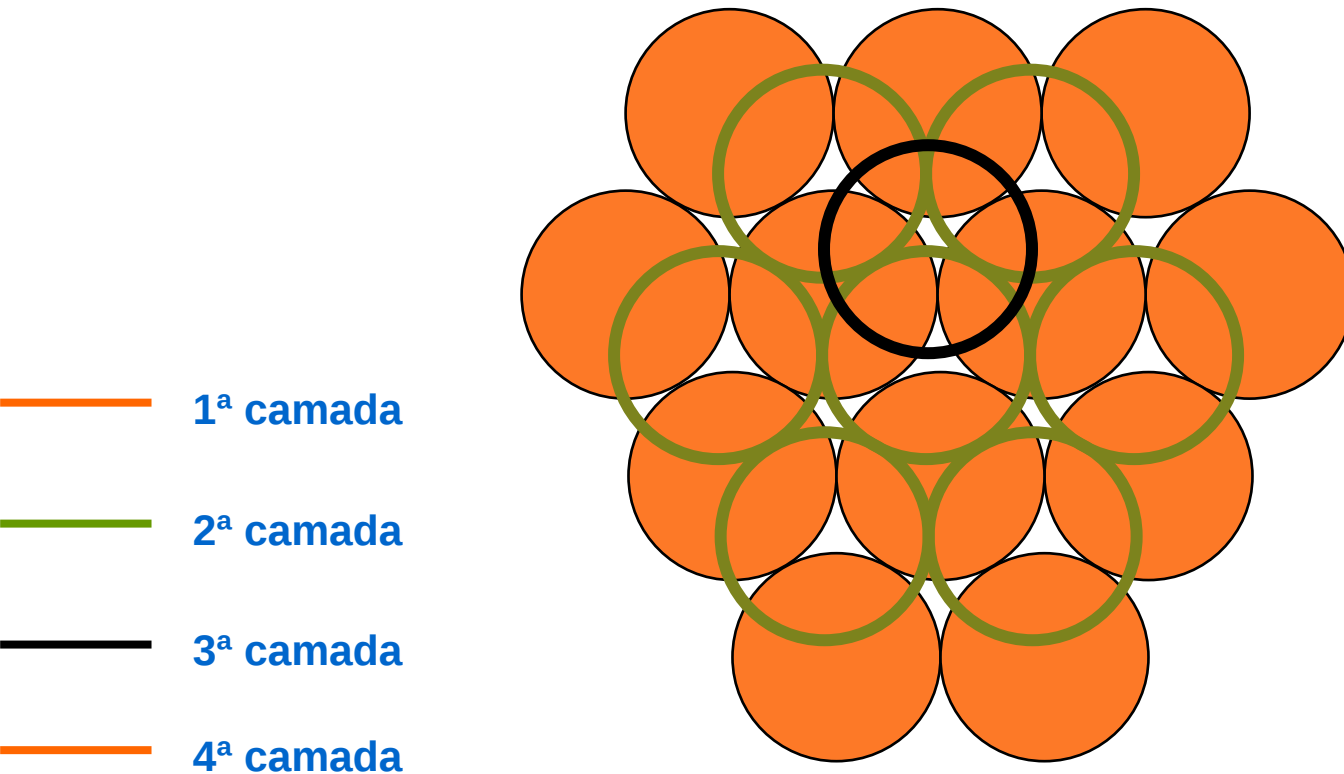
- 2ª Camada ocupa os vãos da primeira**
- 3ª Camada ocupa os vãos remanescentes da primeira camada**
- 4ª Camada repete a primeira**

Empacotamento Hexagonal Denso (ehd)



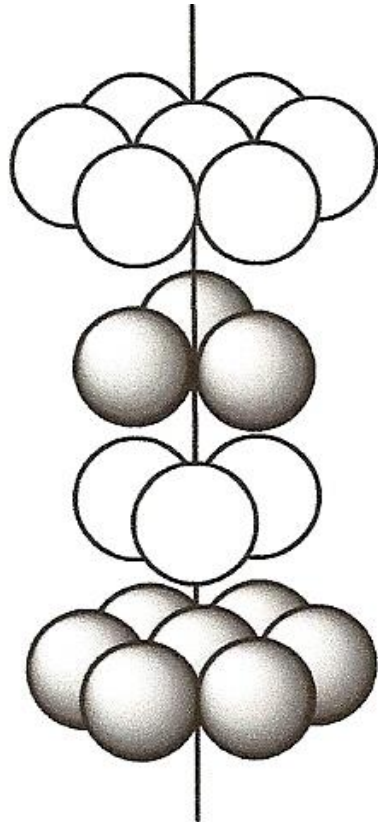
ABAB

Empacotamento Cúbico Denso (ecd) ABCA



ABCA

Empacotamento Cúbico Denso

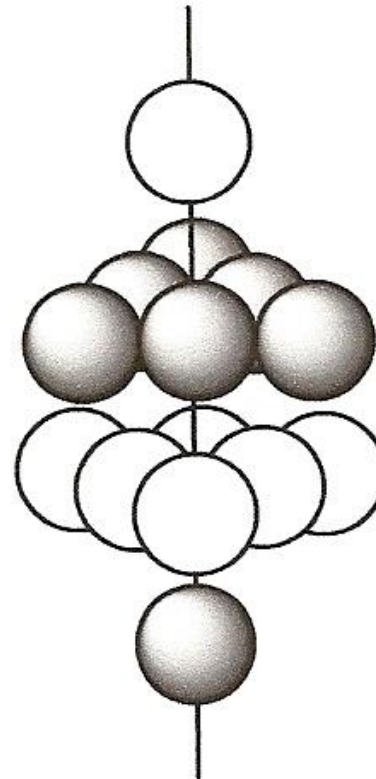


A

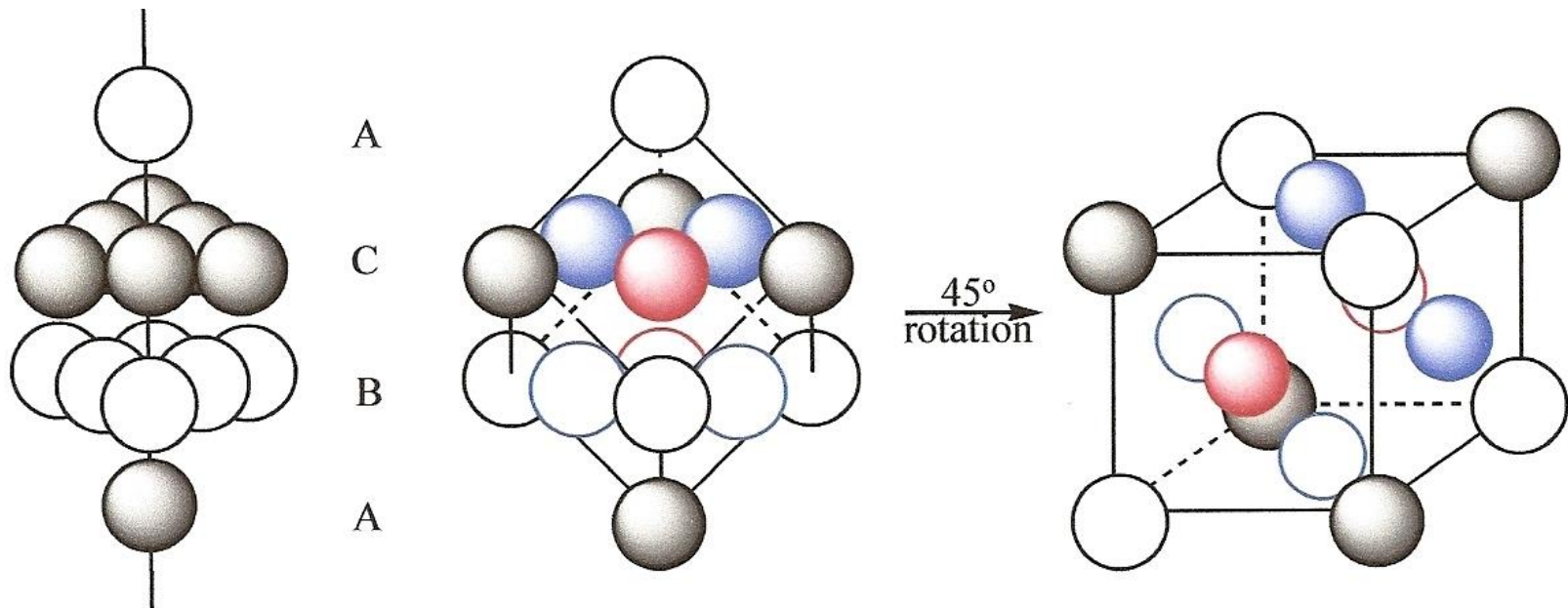
C

B

A

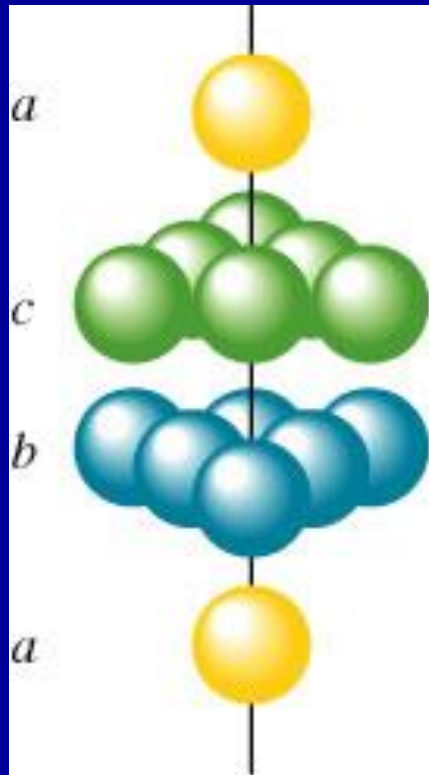


Célula Unitária Resultante: Cúbica de Face Centrada (cfc)

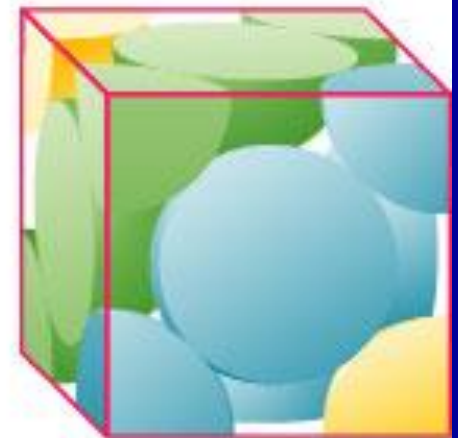
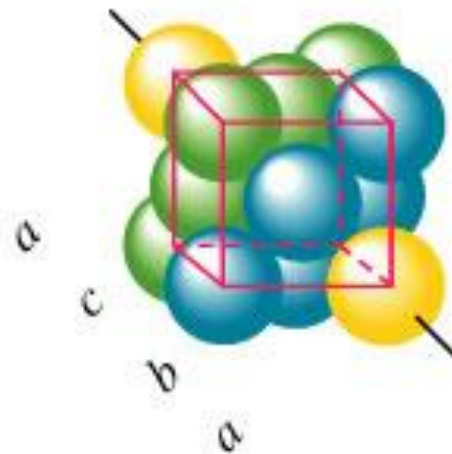


Ocupação de 74% do espaço

Cubic Closest Packing = Face Centered Cubic



An atom in every fourth layer lies over an atom in the first layer.

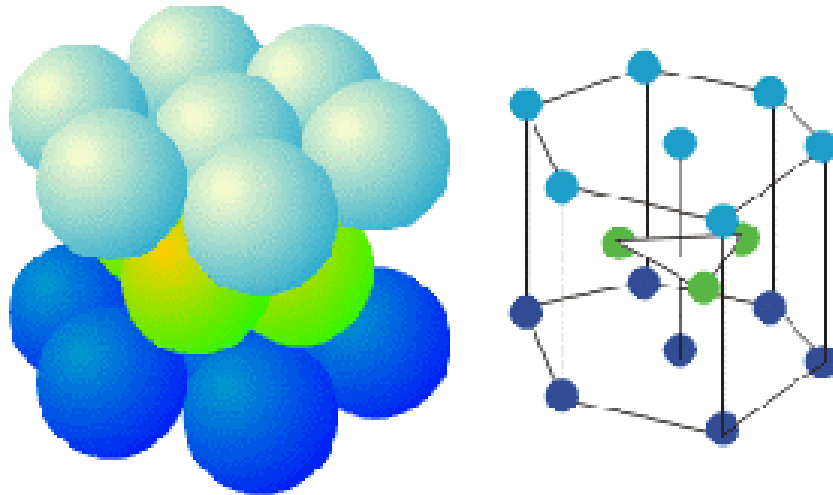


Unit cell

Empacotamento Hexagonal Denso

Não Resulta em Célula Unitária “Cúbica”, é do sistema Bravais hexagonal: paralelepípedo.

ech= ecd= Ocupação de 74% do espaço



Estrutura dos Metais



Mesmo tipo de átomos

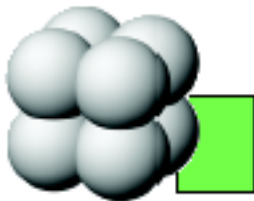


Átomos Iguais

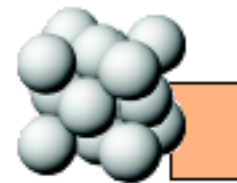
Células Unitárias dos Metais

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac															

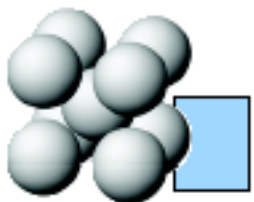
Figure 13.25



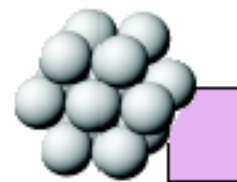
Simple cubic



Cubic close packing
(Face centered cubic)



Body centered cubic



Hexagonal close packing

Experimento/Demonstrações:

Nº de Coordenação no plano

Nº de Coordenação Máximo Tridimensional

Células Unitárias Cúbicas:

-nº de coordenação

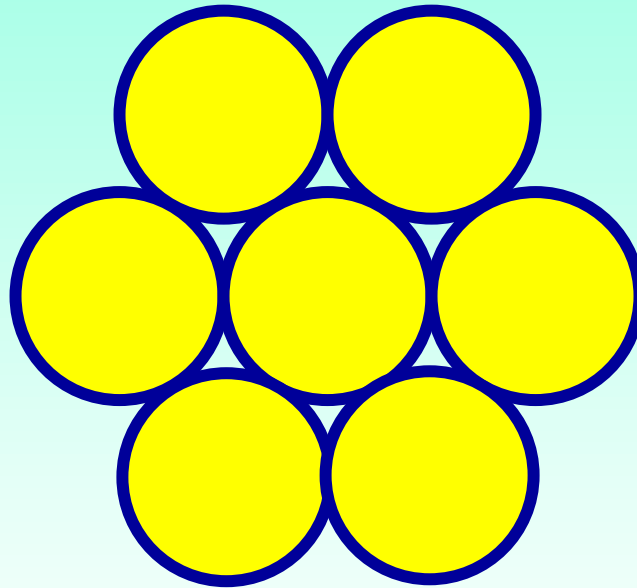
-nº de átomos por célula unitária

Compostos iônicos:

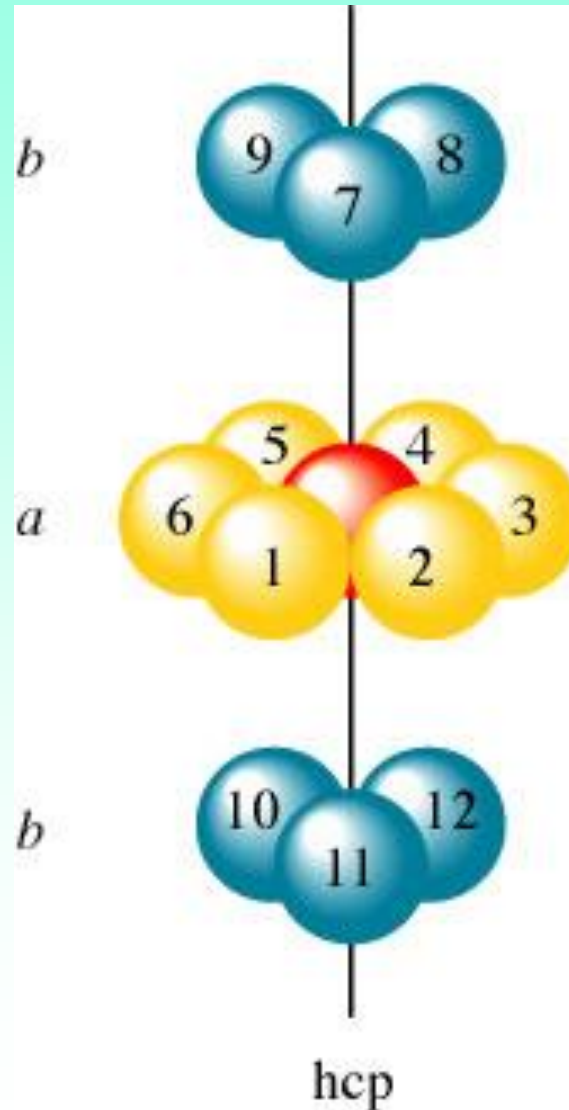
- Geometria cátions e ânions

- Nº cátions e ânions

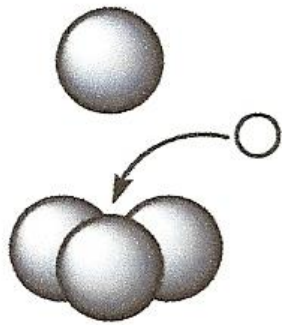
Experimento: nº de Coordenação máxima no plano



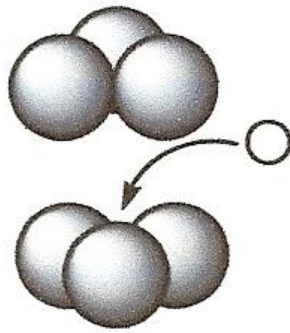
Experimento: nº de Coordenação máxima arranjo tridimensional de compactação densa



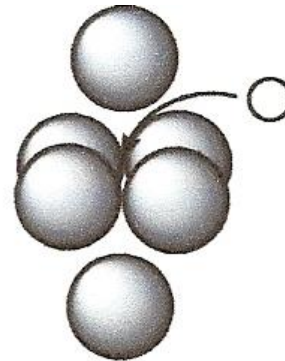
Experimento: Tipos de Vãos/Interstícios



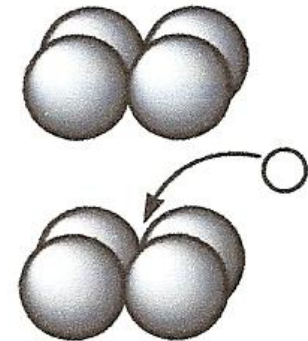
Tetrahedral



Octahedral

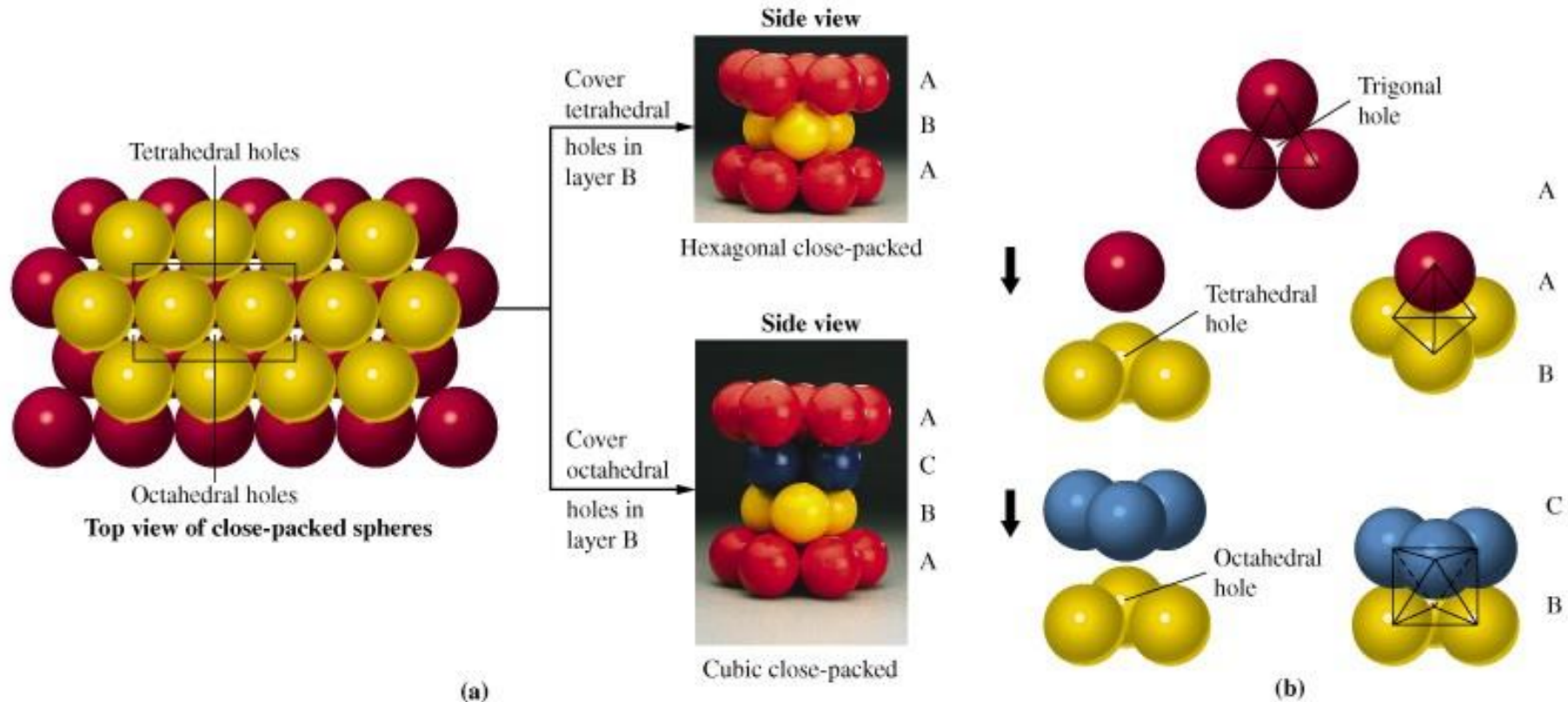


Octahedral



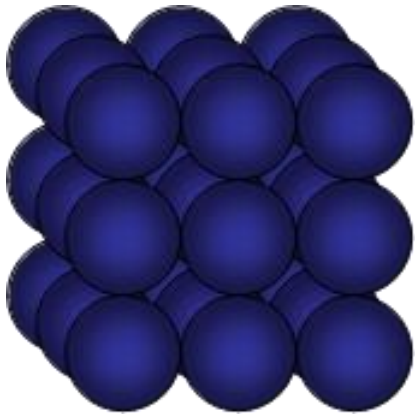
Cubic

Experimento: Tipos de Vãos/Interstícios

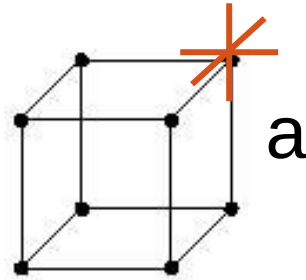


Experimento: Células do Tipo Cúbico

a) n° de Coordenação



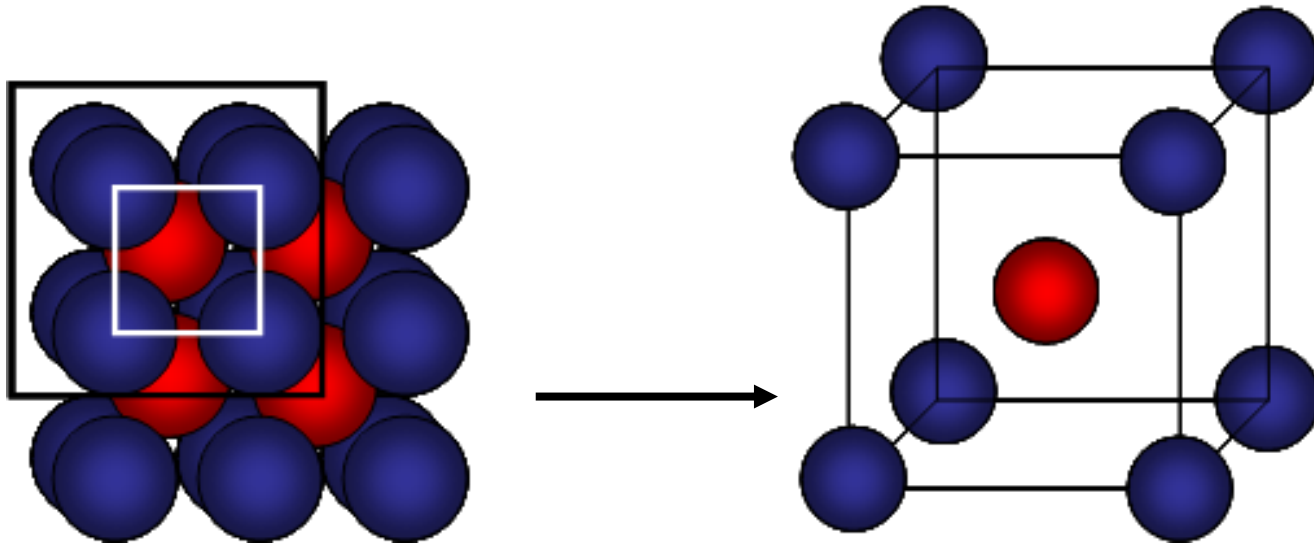
CS



**Número de
Coordenação = 6**

Experimento: Células do Tipo Cúbico

a) nº de Coordenação

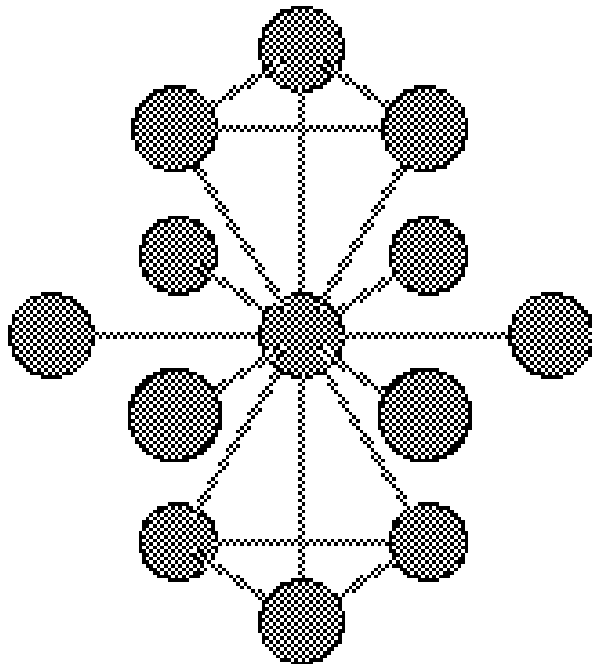


CCC

**Número de
Coordenação = 8**

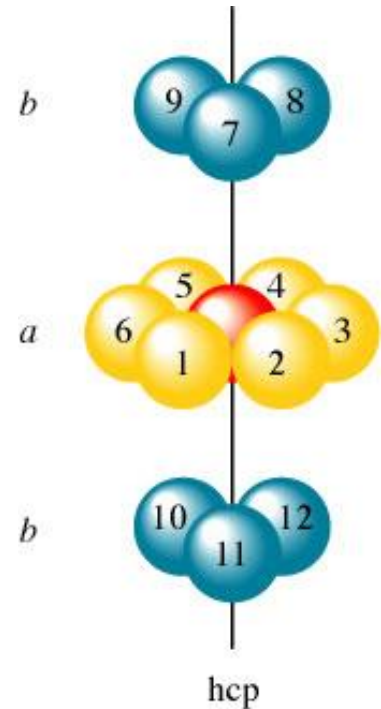
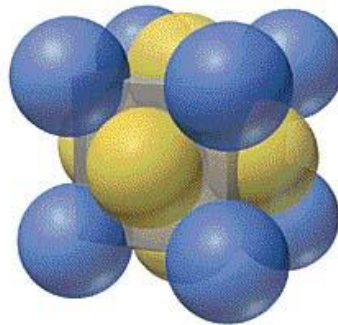
Experimento: Células do Tipo Cúbico

a) nº de Coordenação



cfc

Número de
Coordenação = 12



ehc

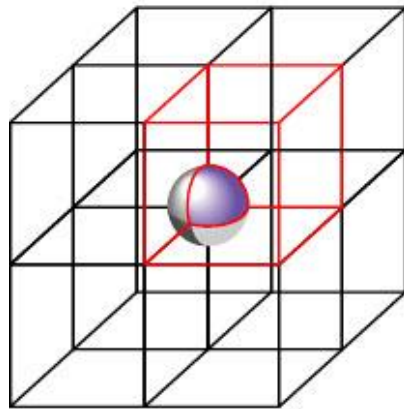
Número de
Coordenação = 12



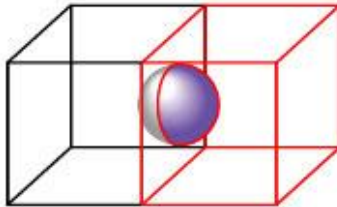
Experimento: Células do Tipo Cúbico

b) nº de Átomos por Célula Unitária

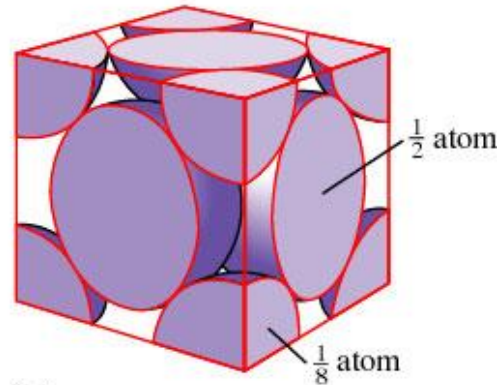
Átomos compartilhados nos vértices e faces de um cubo



(a)



(b)

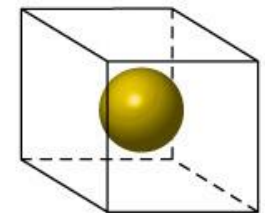
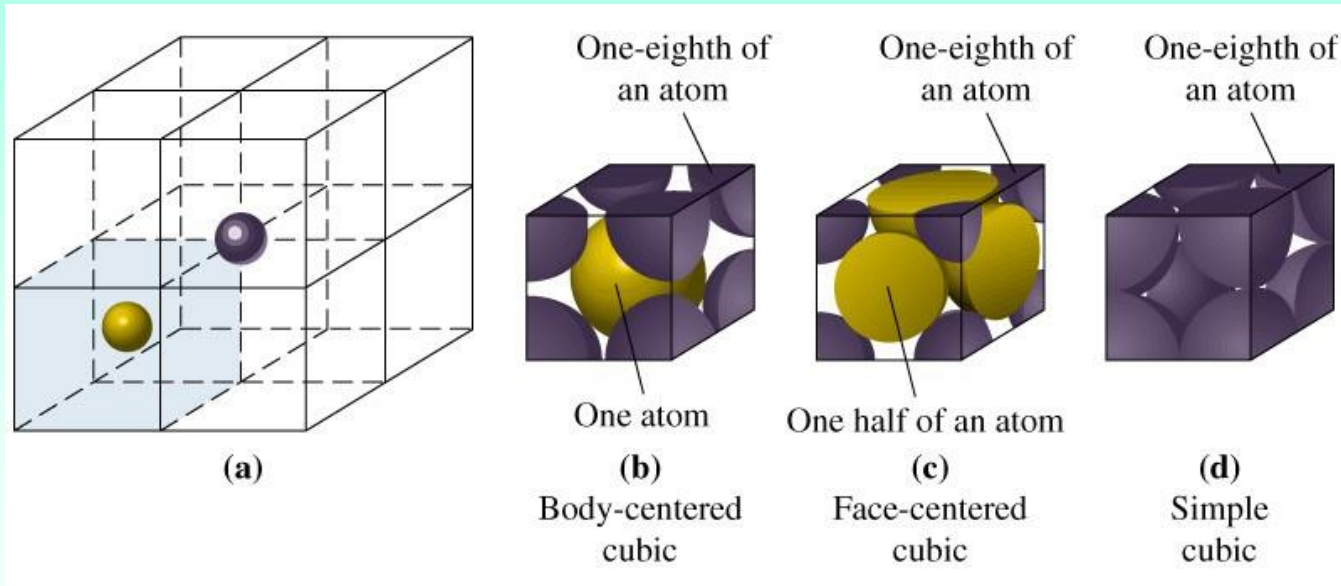


(c)

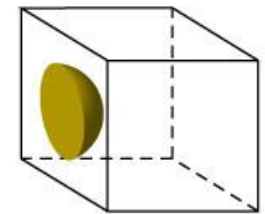
a) Cada partícula situada num vértice de um cubo compartilha com 8 cubos (ou $\frac{1}{8}$ da partícula pertence a uma célula unitária cúbica)

b) Na rede de face centrada cada partícula numa face de um cubo compartilha com 2 célula unitária (ou $\frac{1}{2}$ da partícula pertence a célula unitária cúbica)

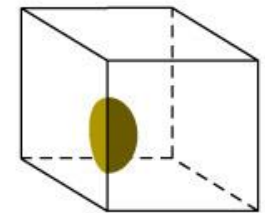
Átomos compartilhados nos vértices, faces e arestas de um cubo



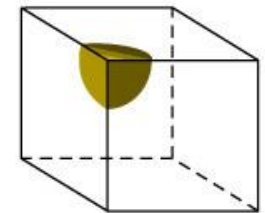
1



$1/2$



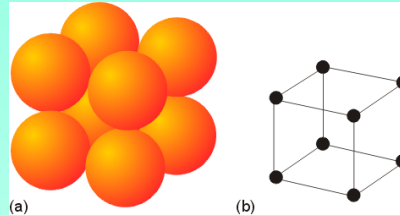
$1/4$



$1/8$

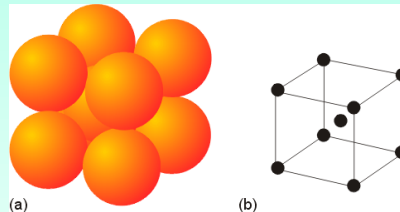
Células unitárias cúbicas – represente a “estequiometria” do sólido

1) Primitiva ou Cúbica Simples (cs)



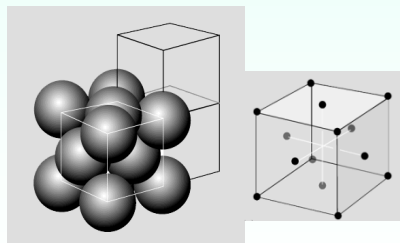
- 8 vértices de um cubo
- $1/8$ do átomo ou íon no interior de cada célula unitária
- Total: 1 átomo

2) Cúbica de Corpo Centrado (ccc)



- 8 vértices de um cubo
- 1 do átomo ou íon no interior de cada célula unitária
- Total: 2 átomos

3) Cúbica de face Centrada (cfc)



- 8 vértices de um cubo
- $1/2$ do átomo (6 faces) de cada célula unitária
- Total: 4 átomos

Sólidos Iônicos

Esferas de Tamanhos Diferentes:

- **Cátions**

- **Ânions**

Experimento: Células do Tipo Cúbico

c) Sólidos iônicos:

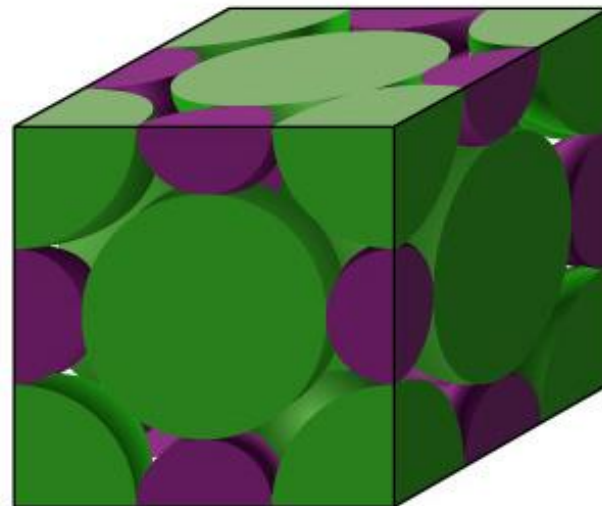
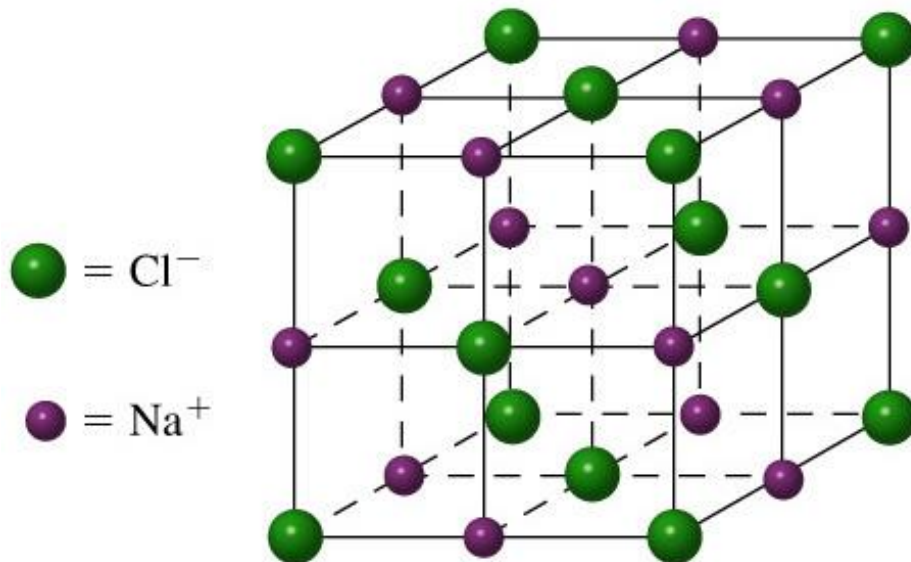
- A rede é construída com os íons maiores**
- Os íons menores são colocados nos vazios**

Ex: NaCl (rede cúbica de face centrada)

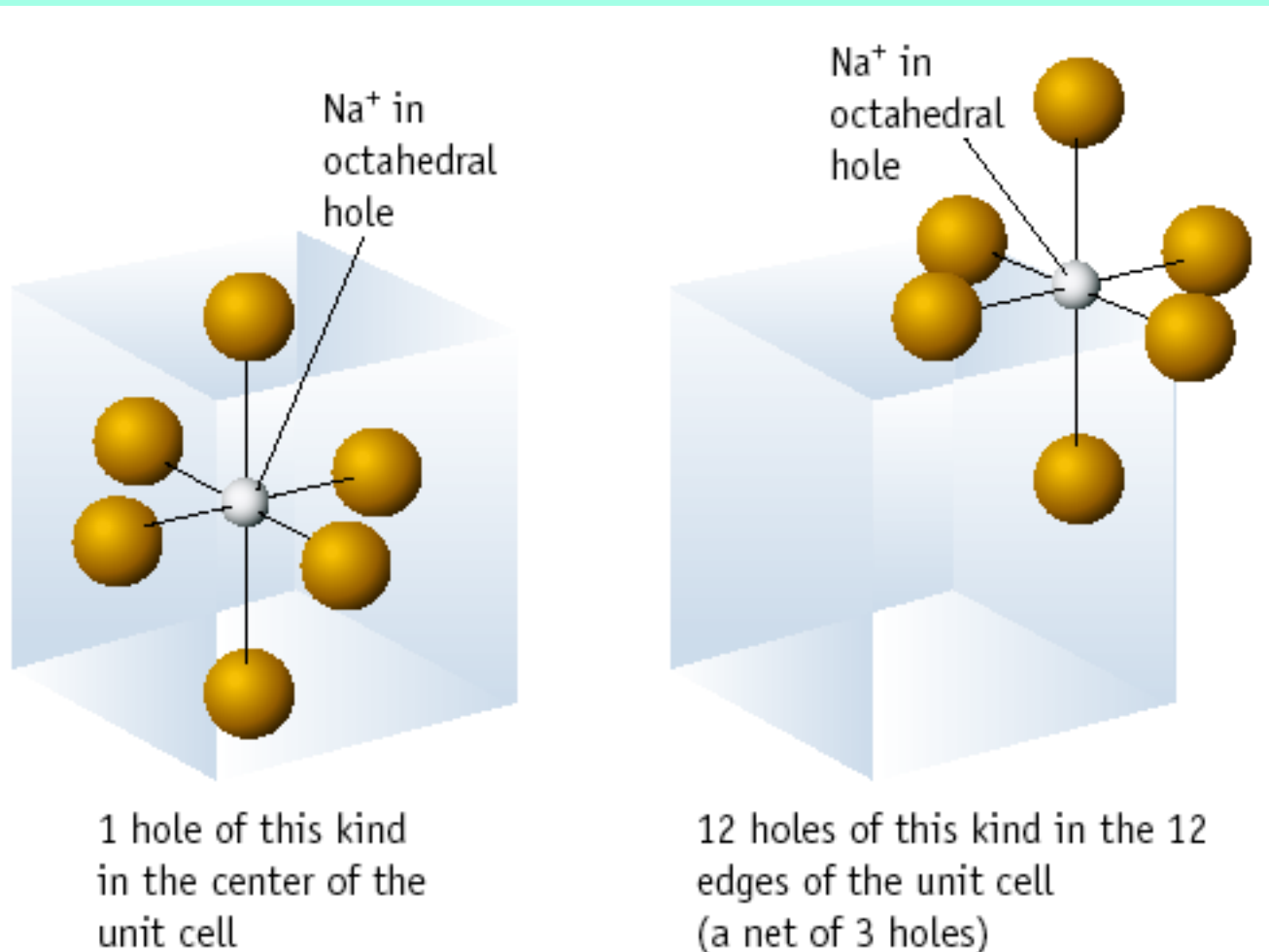
**- Os ânions Cl^- (maiores, $r=167 \text{ pm}$)
forma a estrutura cfc**

**-Os cátions Na^+ (menores, $r=116 \text{ pm}$) são colocados nos
vazios apropriados da rede**

Estrutura NaCl (cfc)



Buracos octaédricos na rede cfc



Octahedral holes in a face-centered lattice

Experimento: Células do Tipo Cúbico

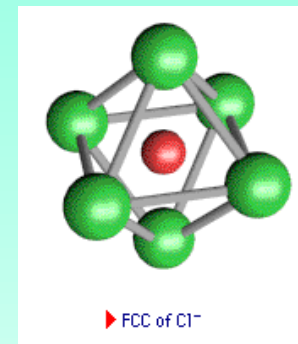
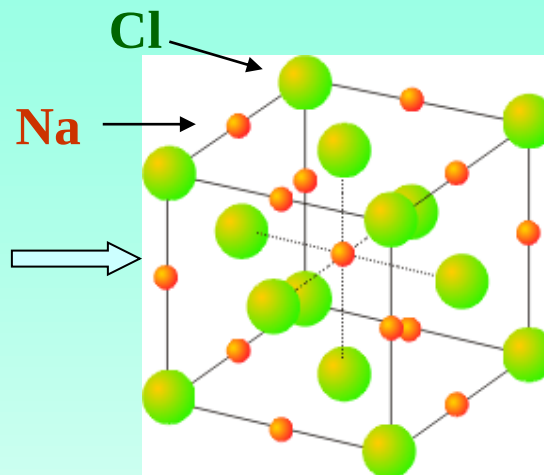
c) Sólidos iônicos:

NaCl:

- nº de Coordenação**
- Geometria ao redor cátion/ânion**
- nº cátions/ânions na Célula Unitária**

Estrutura do NaCl

- 1) É uma das mais comuns
- 2) Rede cúbica de face centrada
- 3) Existem vazios octaédricos:
1 no centro e 12 nas arestas
- 4) Cada íon tem nº coord. 6
- 5) Existem 4 íons Cl^- e 4 íons Na^+
- 6) Razão de cátions e ânions 1:1
- Ex: LiF, KCl, AgCl e CaO



Nº de íons Cl^-

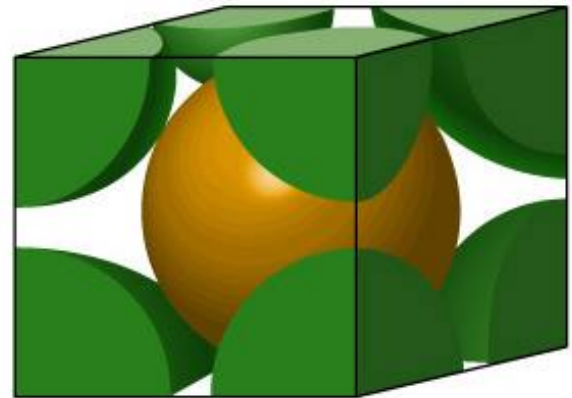
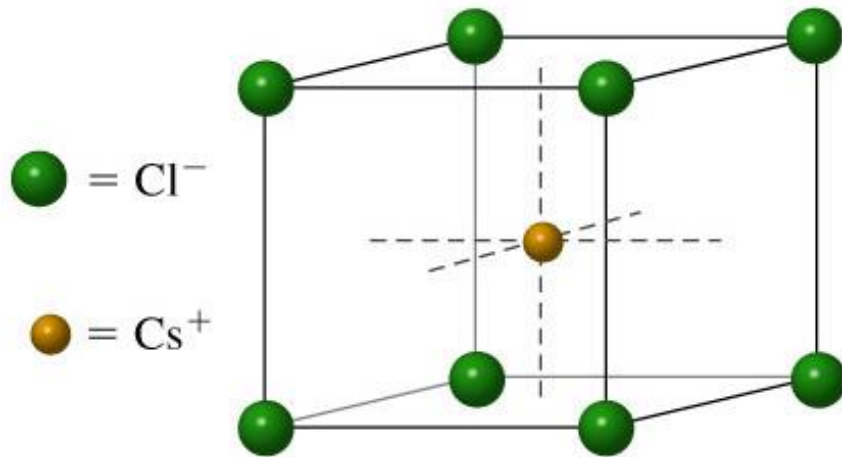
$$[(8 \text{ Cl}^- \text{ nos vértices do cubo}) (1/8) + (6 \text{ Cl}^- \text{ nas faces}) (1/2)] = 4$$

Nº de íons Na^+

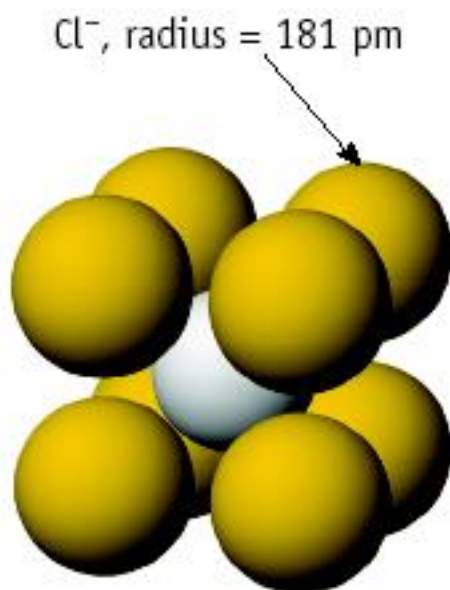
$$[(12 \text{ Na}^+ \text{ nas arestas}) (1/4) + (1 \text{ Na}^+ \text{ no centro})] = 4$$

Estrutura do CsCl

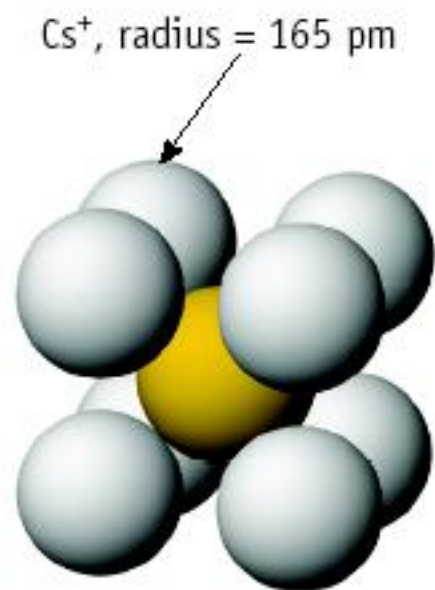
Cúbica Simples:



Cl^- ions at each
cube corner = 1
net Cl^- ion in the
unit cell.



Cl^- lattice and Cs^+ in
lattice hole

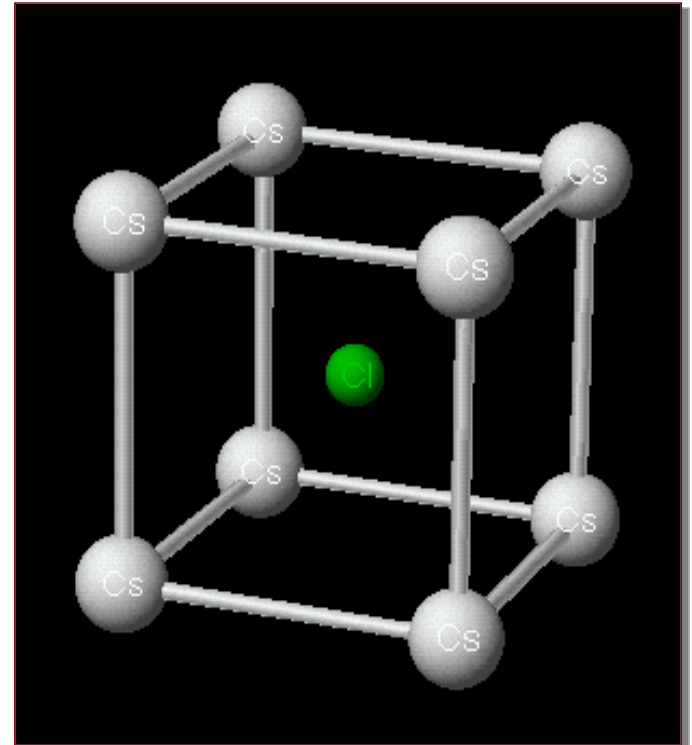
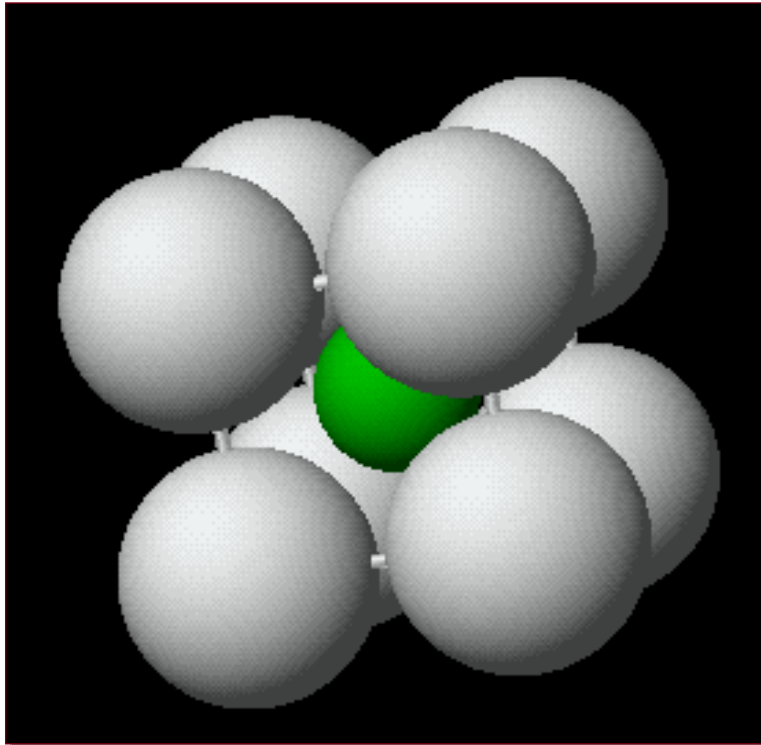


Cs^+ lattice and Cl^- in
lattice hole

One Cs^+ ion at each
cube corner gives one
net Cs^+ ion in the
unit cell.

Estrutura do CsCl

Cúbica Simples:



Experimento: Células do Tipo Cúbico

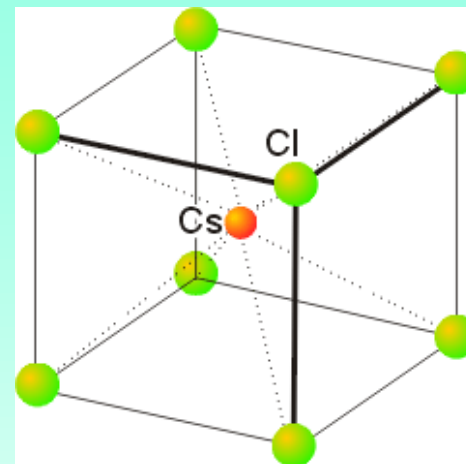
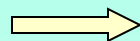
c) Sólidos iônicos:

CsCl:

- nº de Coordenação**
- Geometria ao redor cátion/ânion**
- nº cátions/ânions na Célula Unitária**

Estrutura do CsCl

- O íon Cs^+ tem nº coord. 8
- Rede cúbica simples (cs)
- O íon Cs^+ se localiza no centro de um cubo, no vazio
- Razão de cátions e ânions 1:1
- O íon Cs^+ é maior do Na^+

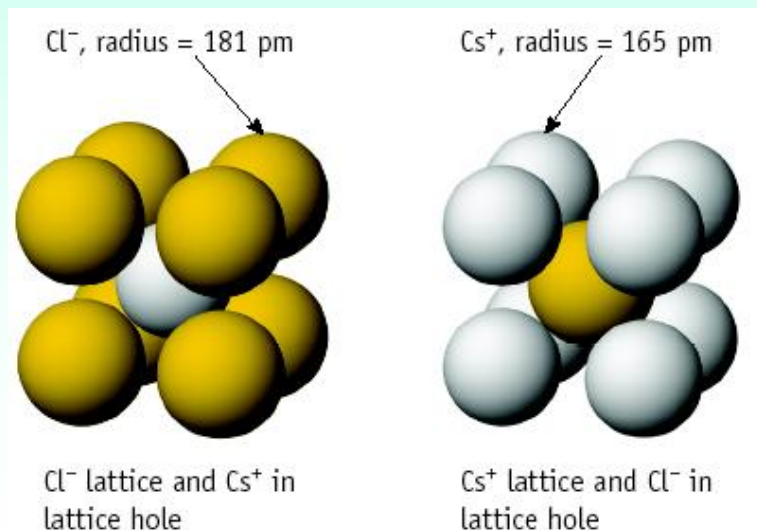


Nº de íons Cl^-

(8 Cl^- nos vértices do cubo) $(1/8) = 1$

Nº de íons Cs^+

(1 Cs^+ no centro) = 1

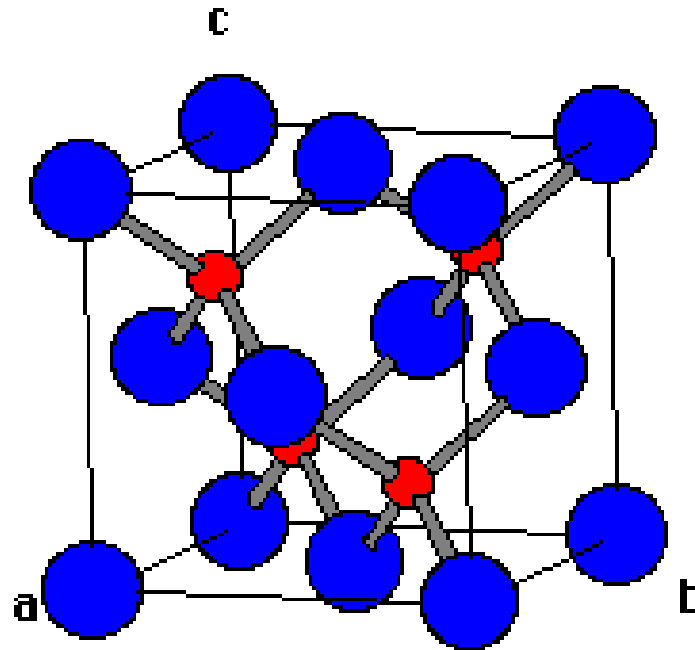


ZnS Blenda

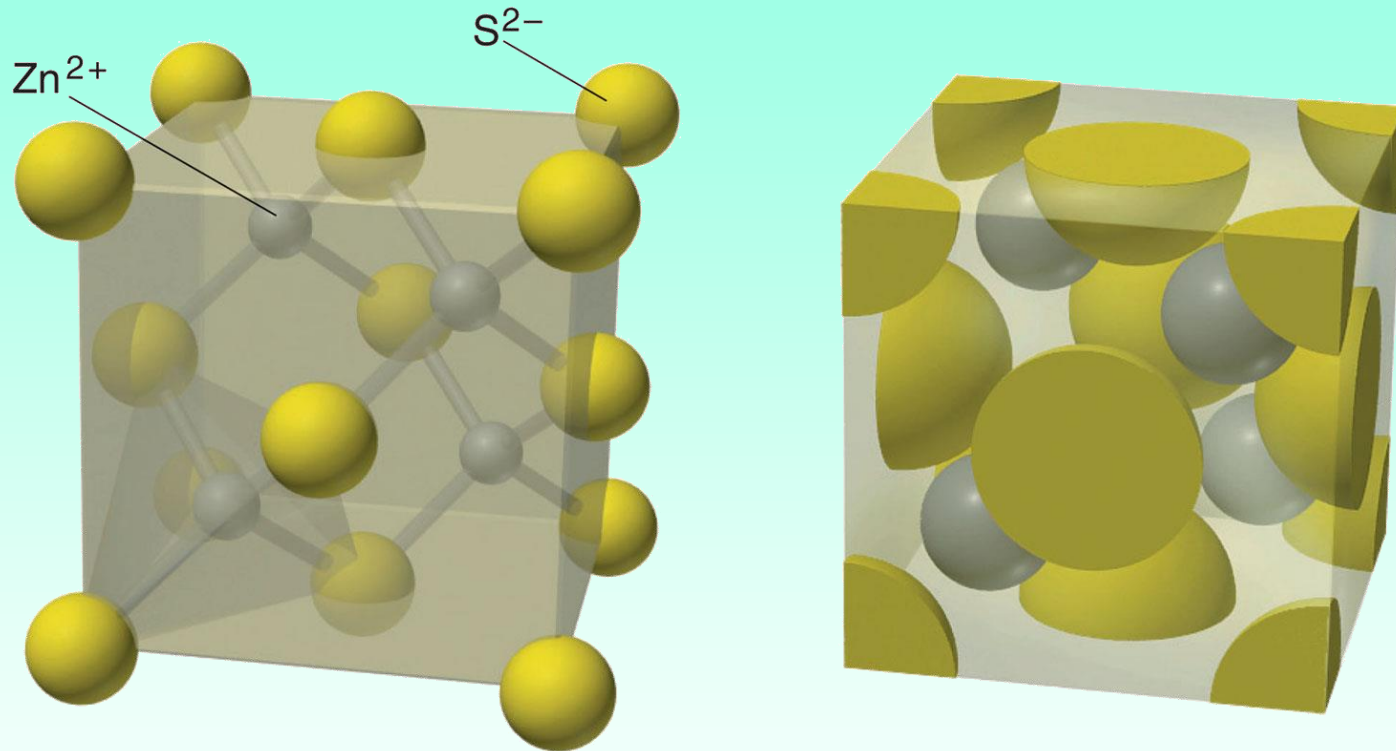
Estrutura CFC:

S^{2-} : Vértices e Faces

Zn^{2+} : Interstícios Tetraédricos

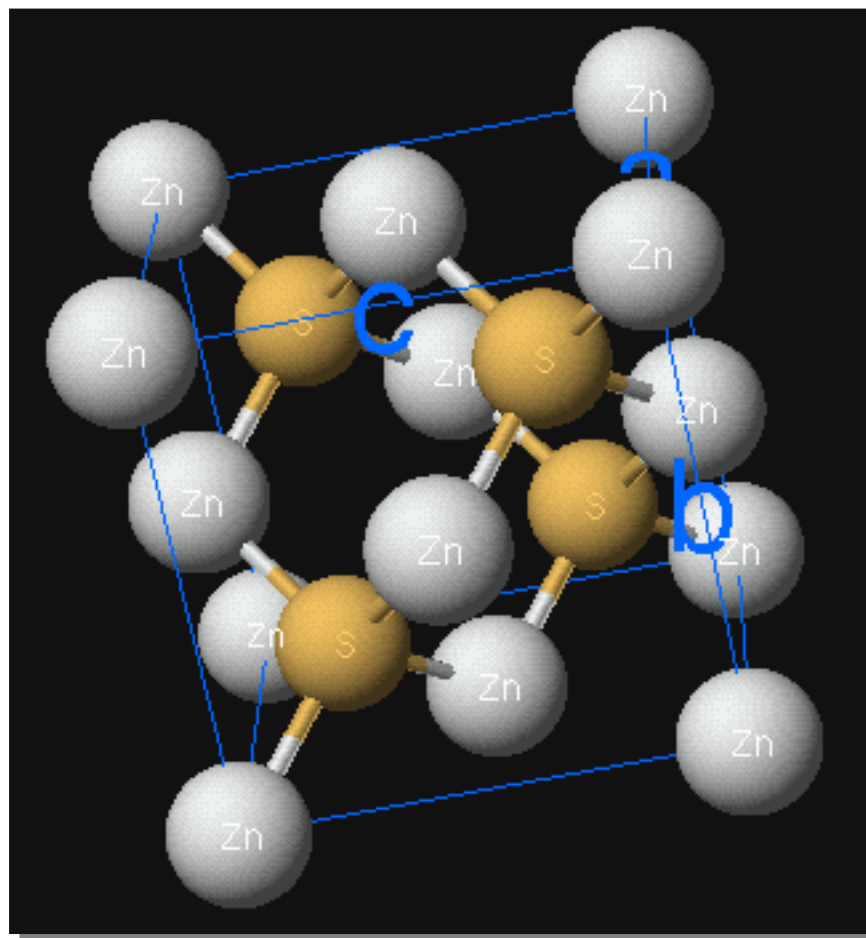


The zinc blende unit cell

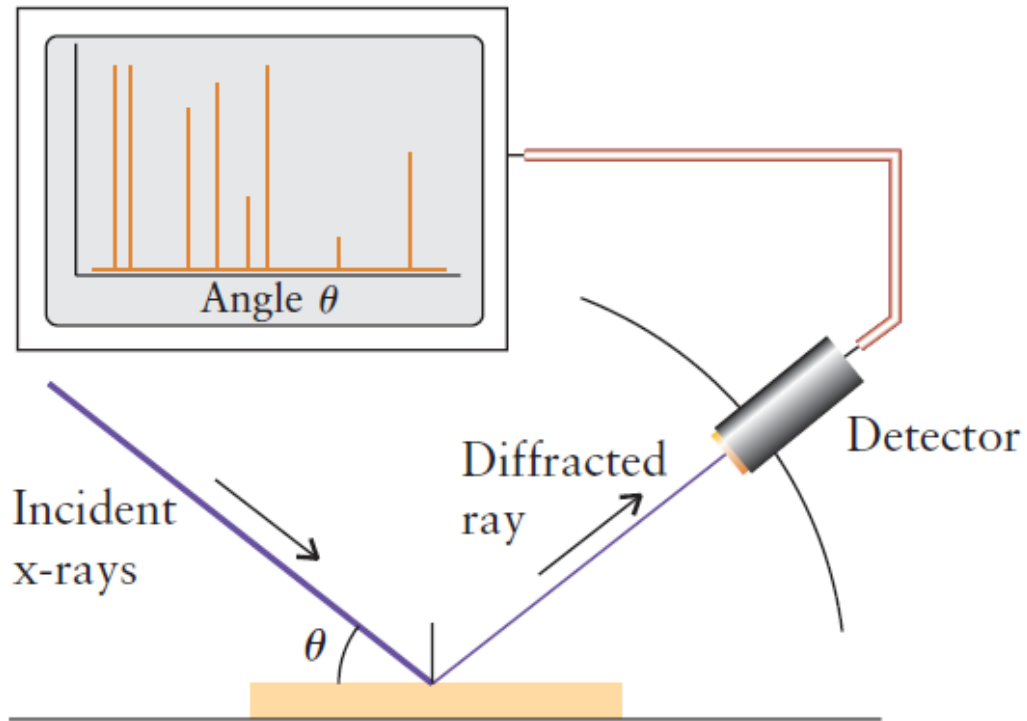


A unit cell contains **4 Zn^{2+} ions and 4 S^{2-} ions**. Ions touch along the body diagonal.

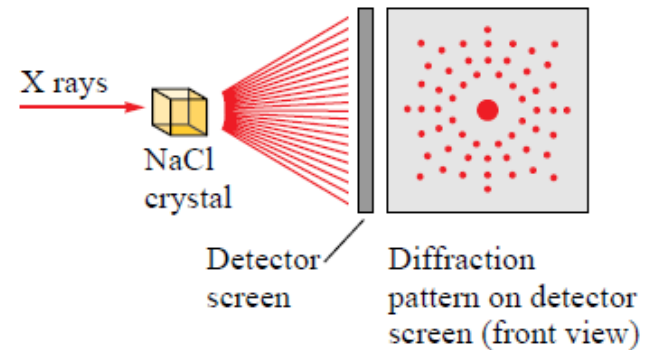
Zn^{2+} ions fit in tetrahedral holes

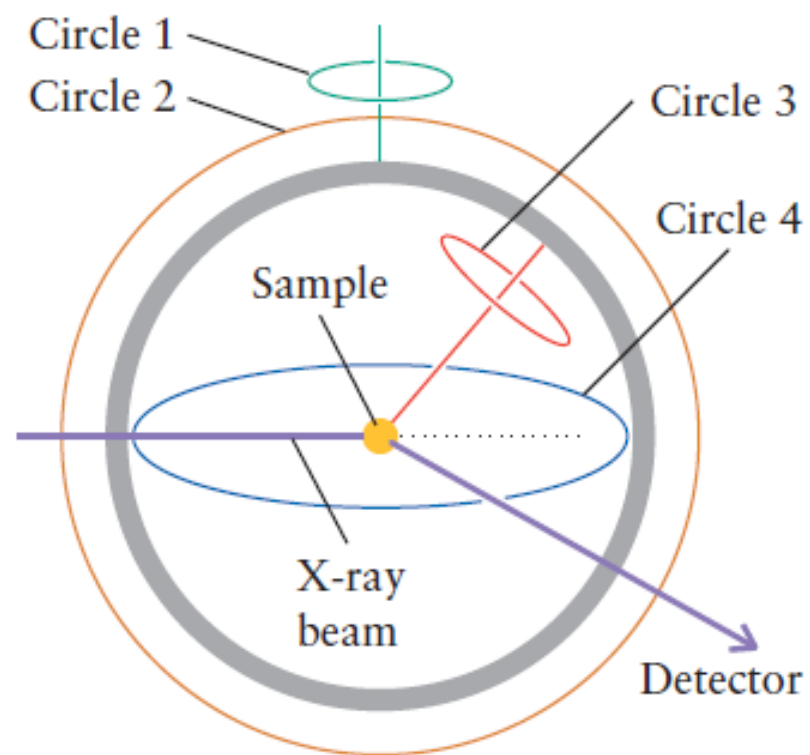


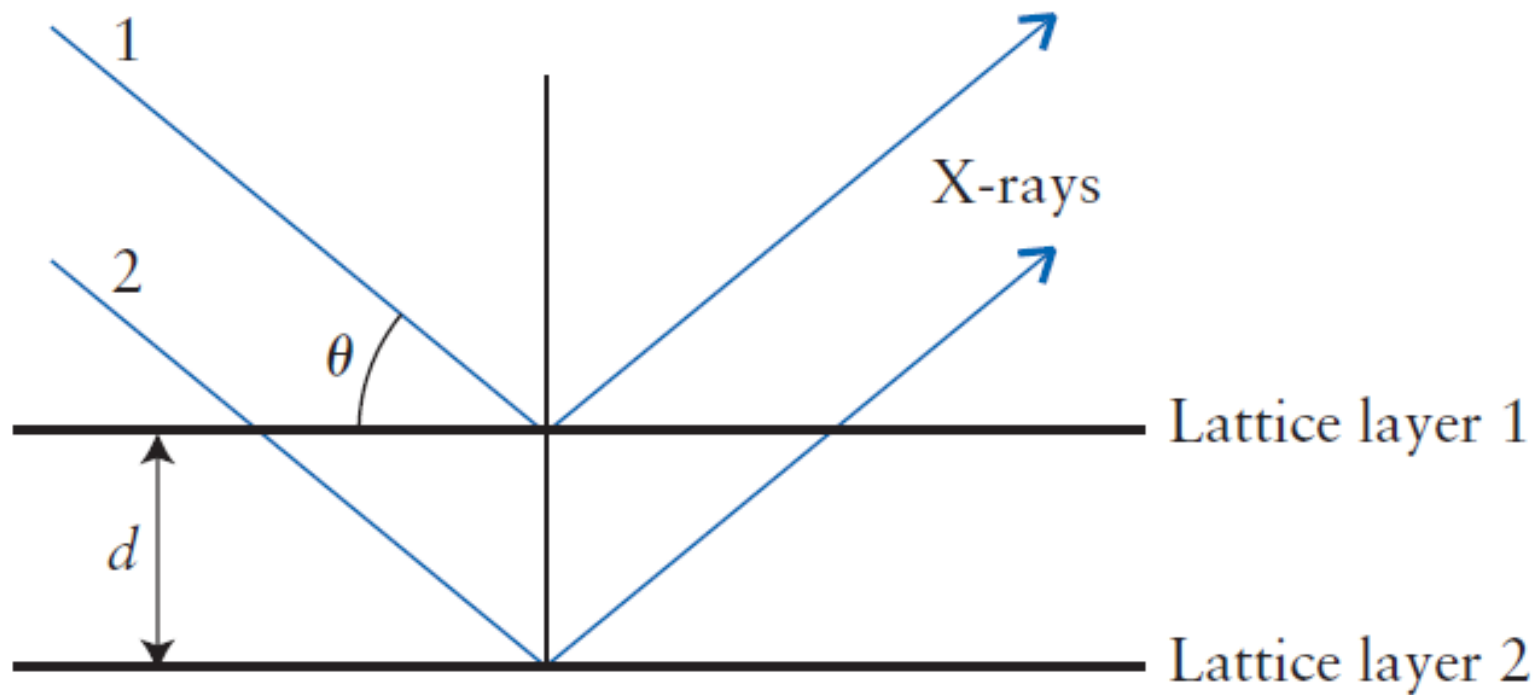
Difração Raios X



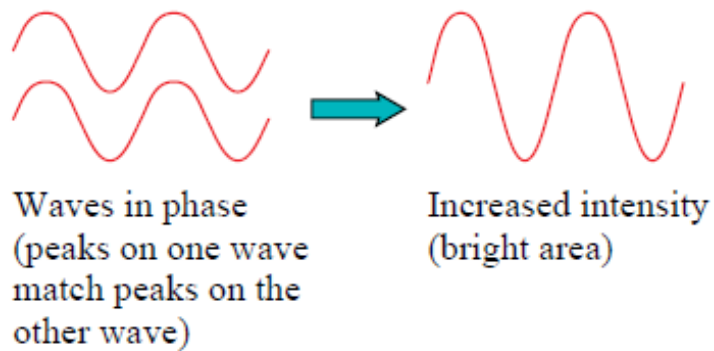
(a) Diffraction



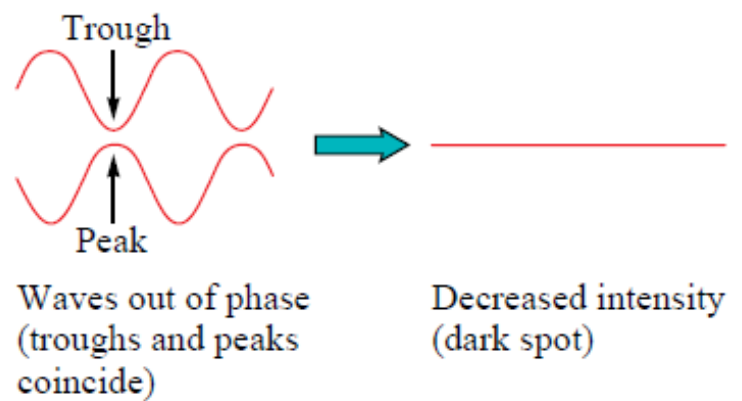


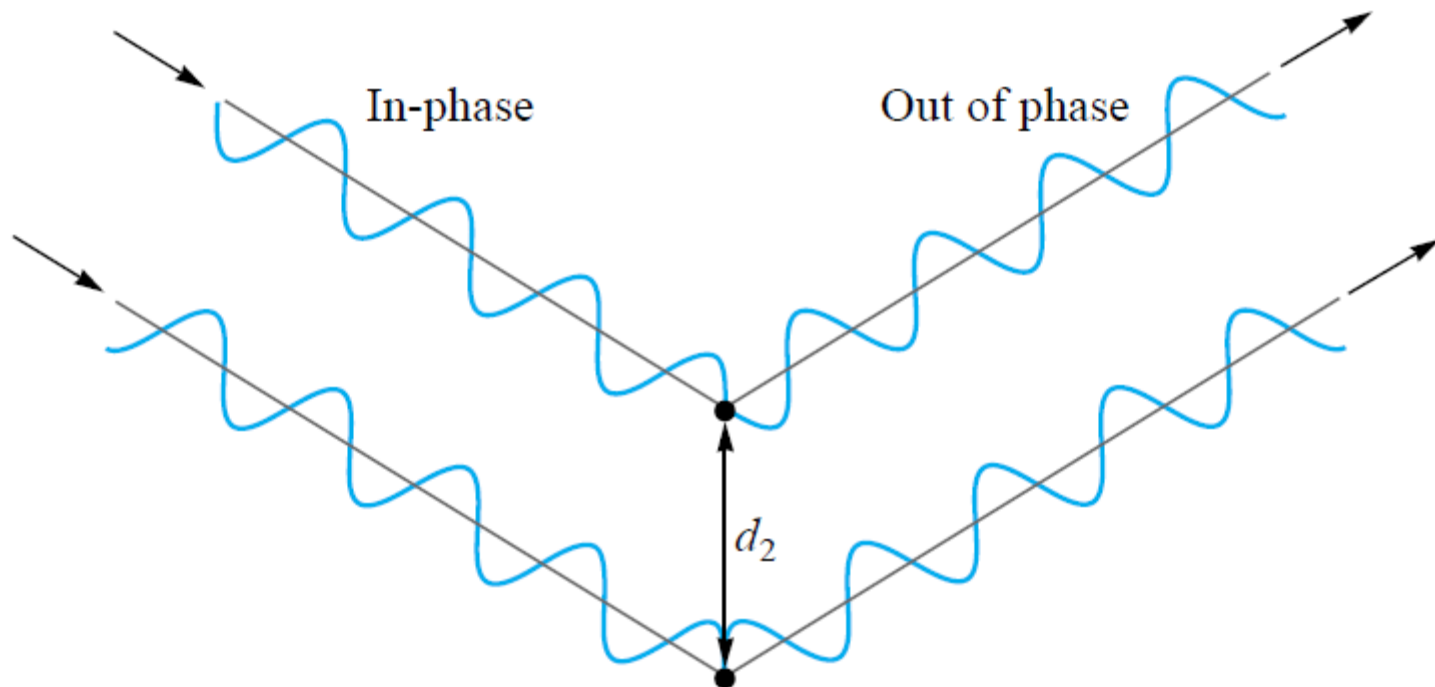


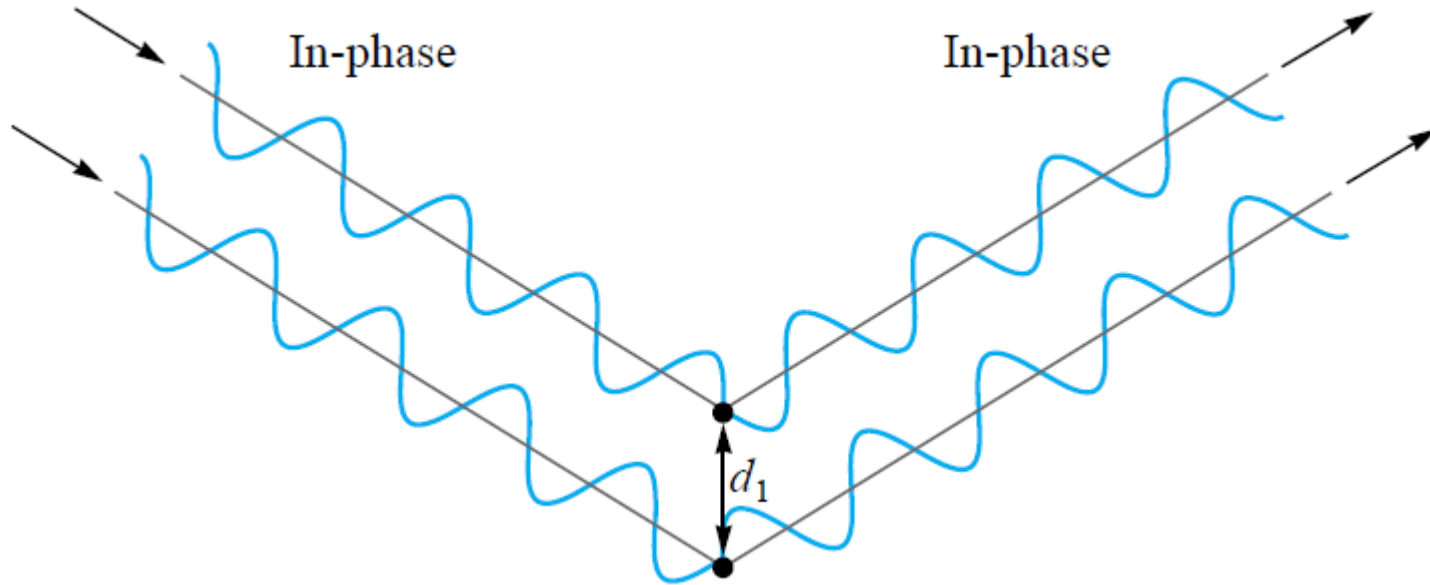
(b) Constructive interference



(c) Destructive interference







$$n\lambda = 2d\sin\theta$$

Lei de Bragg

Dados para NaCl

$$\lambda = 174 \text{ pm}$$

Interferência Construtiva $\rightarrow \theta = 11,2^\circ$

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2\sin\theta} = \frac{174 \text{ pm}}{2\sin 11,2^\circ} = 396 \text{ pm}$$