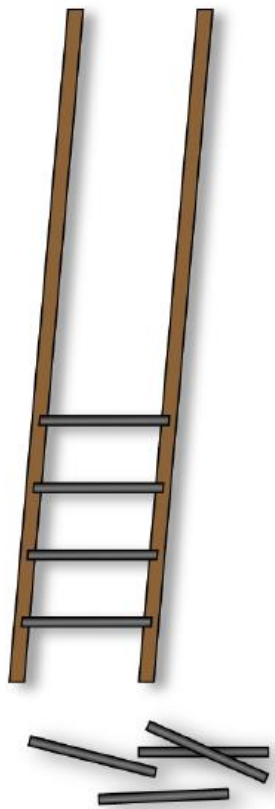


INTRODUÇÃO A CRISTALOGRAFIA APLICADA À DIFRAÇÃO DE ELÉTRONS PARA MATERIAIS SÓLIDOS

Aula 5 – “Operações de Simetria_Parte 2”

Simetria



4. Step: Space groups
complete symmetry

230

3. Step: Crystal classes
crystallographic PG

32

2. Step: Bravais lattices
primitive + centered

14

1. Step: Crystal systems
metric + symmetry of the UC

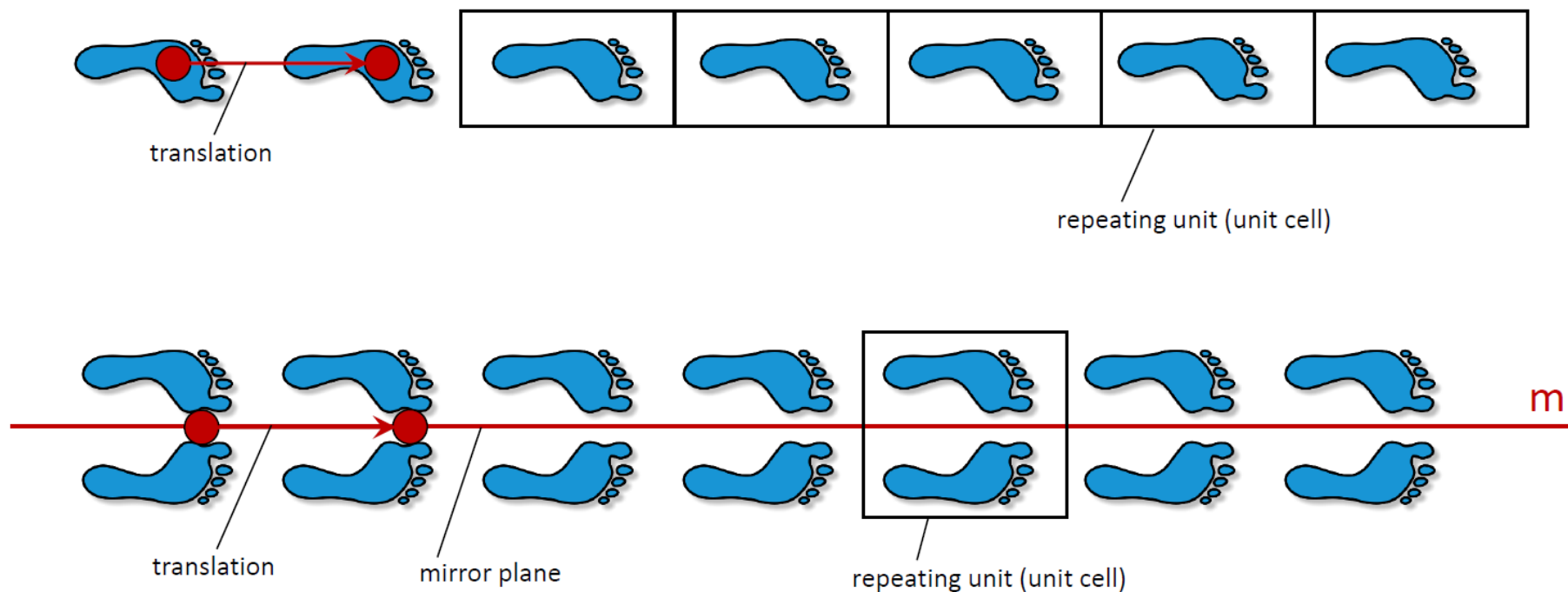
7

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

- 1) Translação (em unidades de comprimentos da célula unitária).
- 2) Screw axis.
- 3) Glide planes.

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

1) Translação



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

1) Translação

- “Translação pura” é caracterizada por um vetor de translação “ t ”
- Esse vetor é limitado ao vetores de rede e, se presente, ao vetor de centrimento.
- Ex: $t(1,0,0)$; $t(1/2,1/2,1/2)$
- $r' = r + t$

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

2) Screw axis

- Combinação de rotação + translação:

Screw axis n_m ; onde $m < n$;

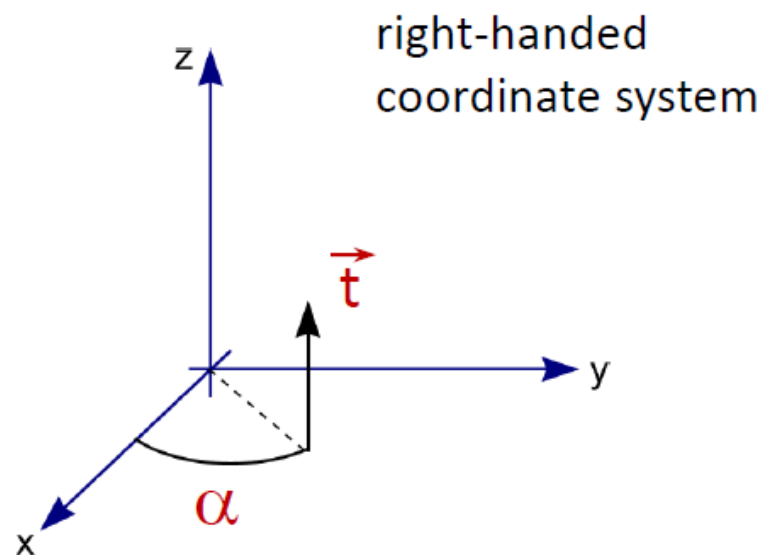
i) rotação em um ângulo $\alpha = 360^\circ/n$

n = ordem do eixo de rotação

ii) Translação de “ m/n ” do eixo da célula unitária paralela ao eixo da screw axis

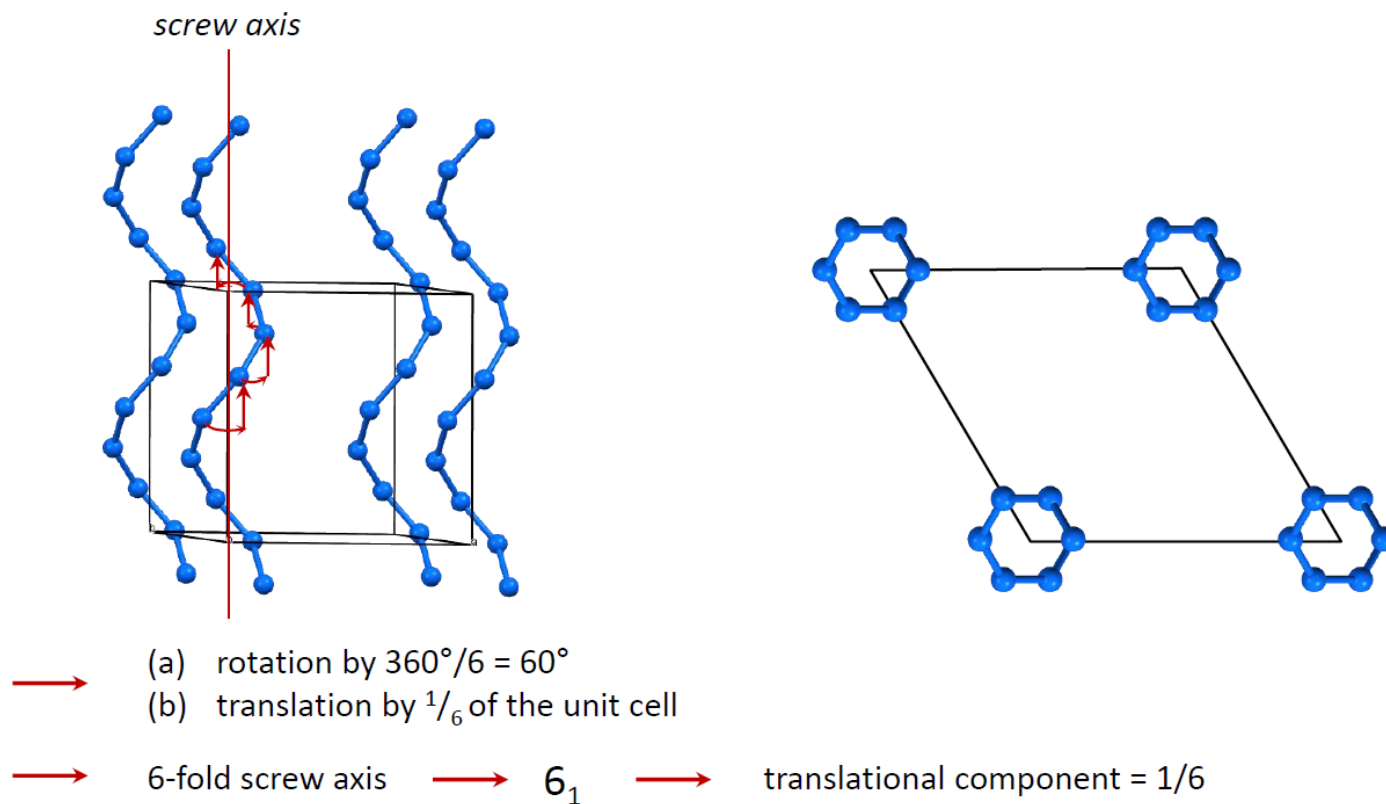
Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

2) Screw axis



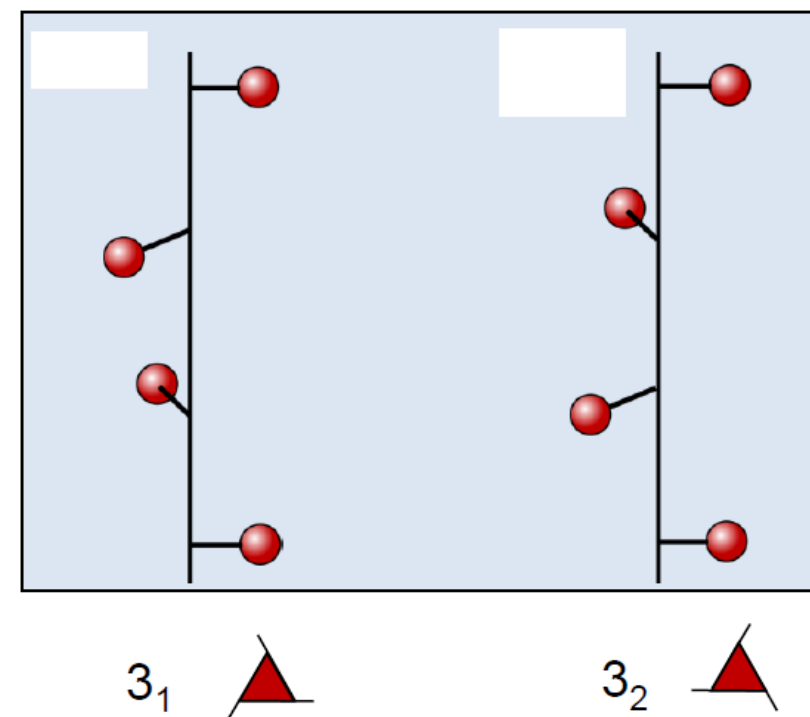
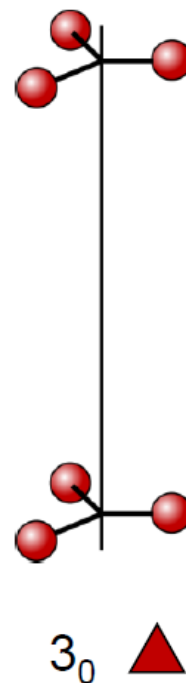
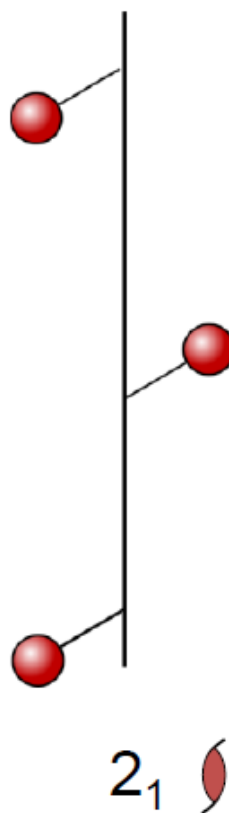
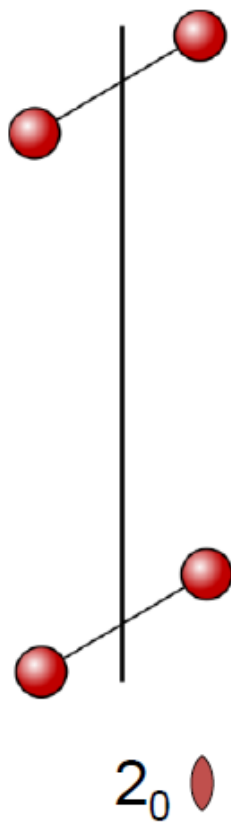
$\vec{t}$ = translation element = m / n

α = rotation angle



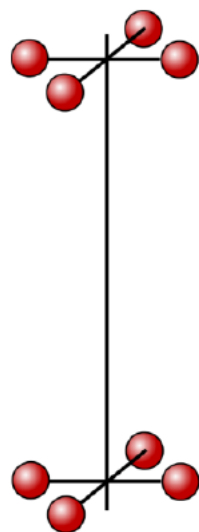
Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

2) Screw axis

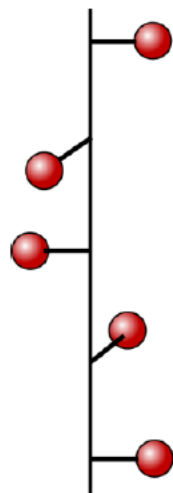


Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

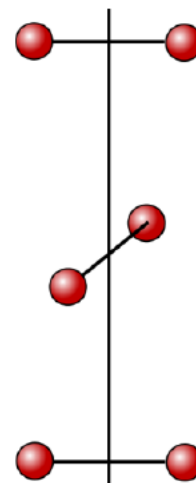
2) Screw axis



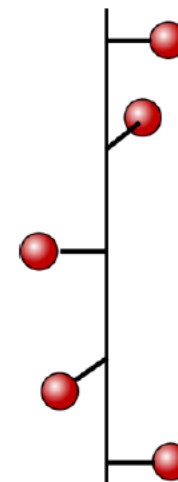
4_0



4_1



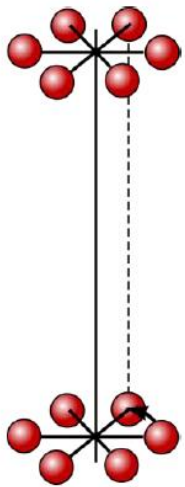
4_2



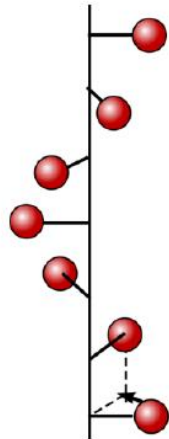
4_3

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

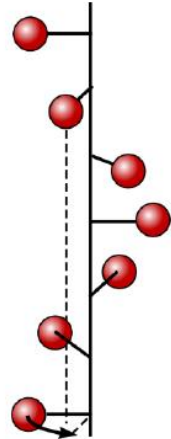
2) Screw axis



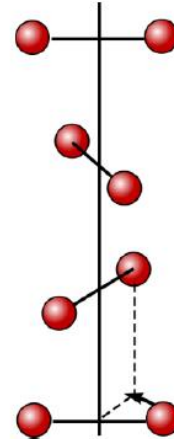
6_0



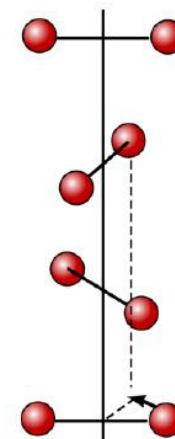
6_1



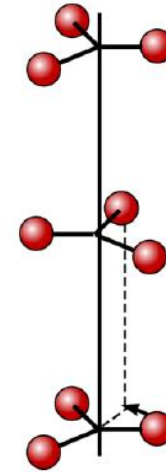
6_5



6_2



6_4



6_3

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Operação de simetria

Glide reflection

- i) Reflexão em um plano de espelho
- ii) Translação por $\frac{1}{2}$ ou $\frac{1}{4}$ da célula unitária

Elemento de simetria

glide plane

a,b,c,n,d

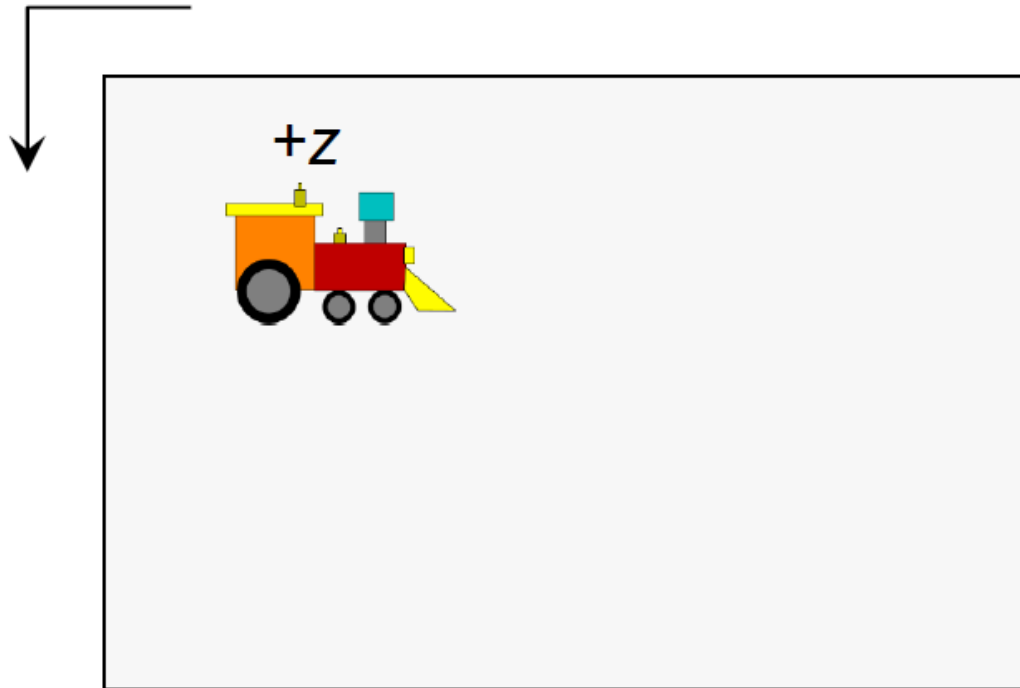
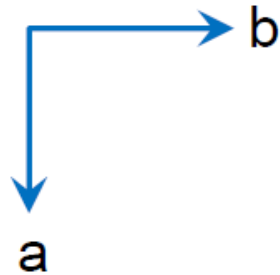


os caracteres indicam a direção da translação.

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

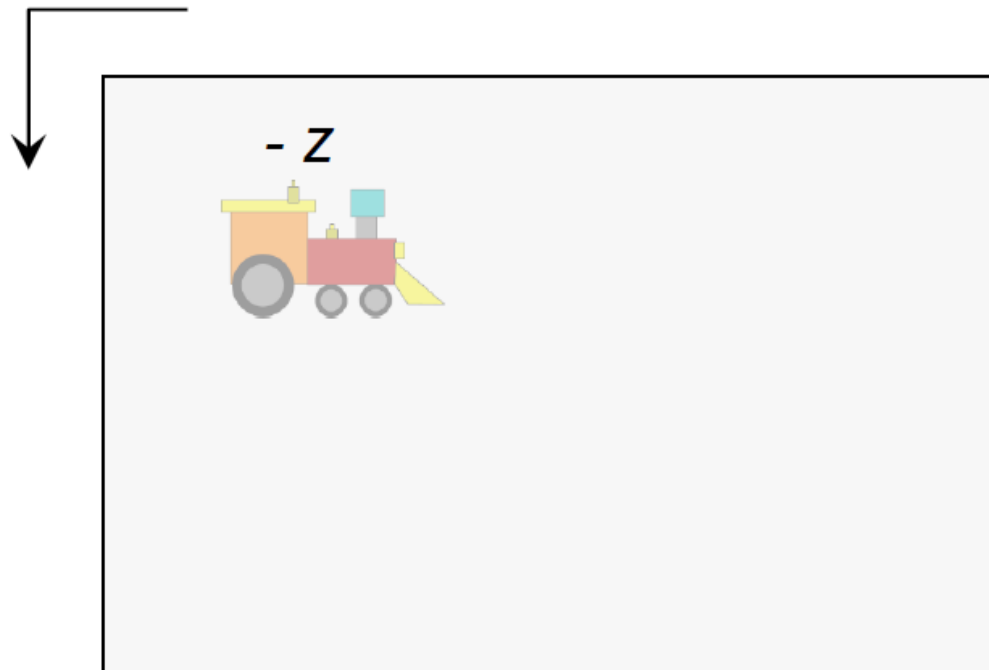
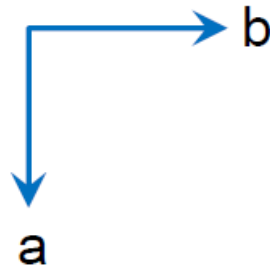
- Ex: glide plane “a” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = $a \rightarrow x+1/2$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

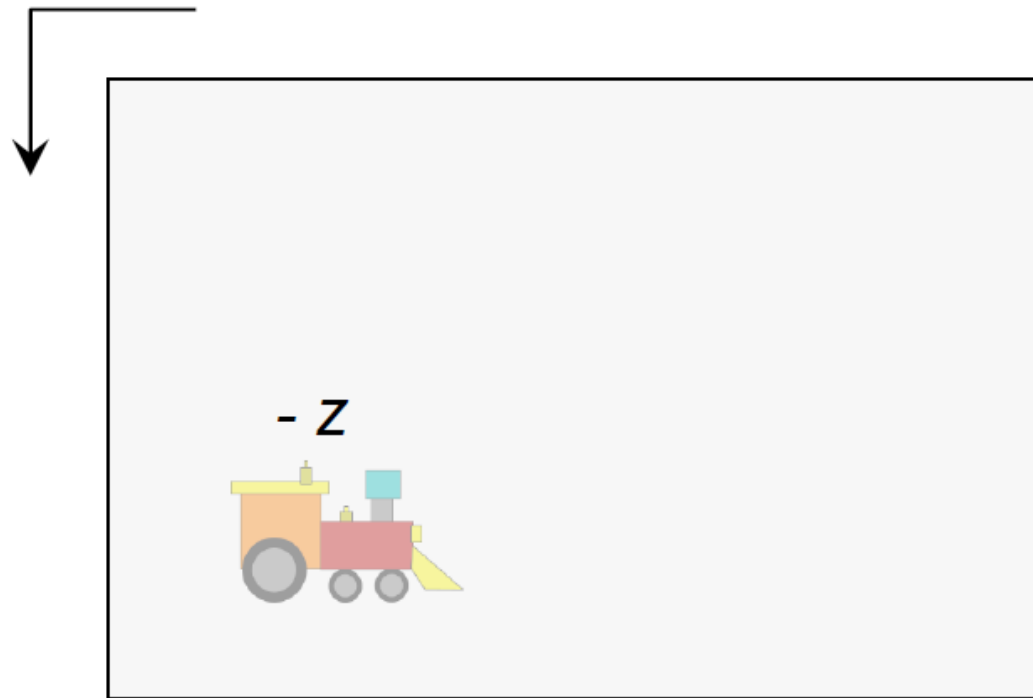
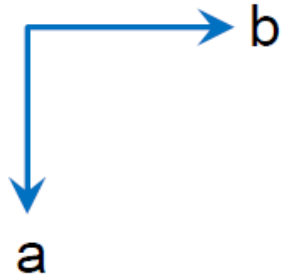
- Ex: glide plane “a” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = $a \rightarrow x+1/2$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

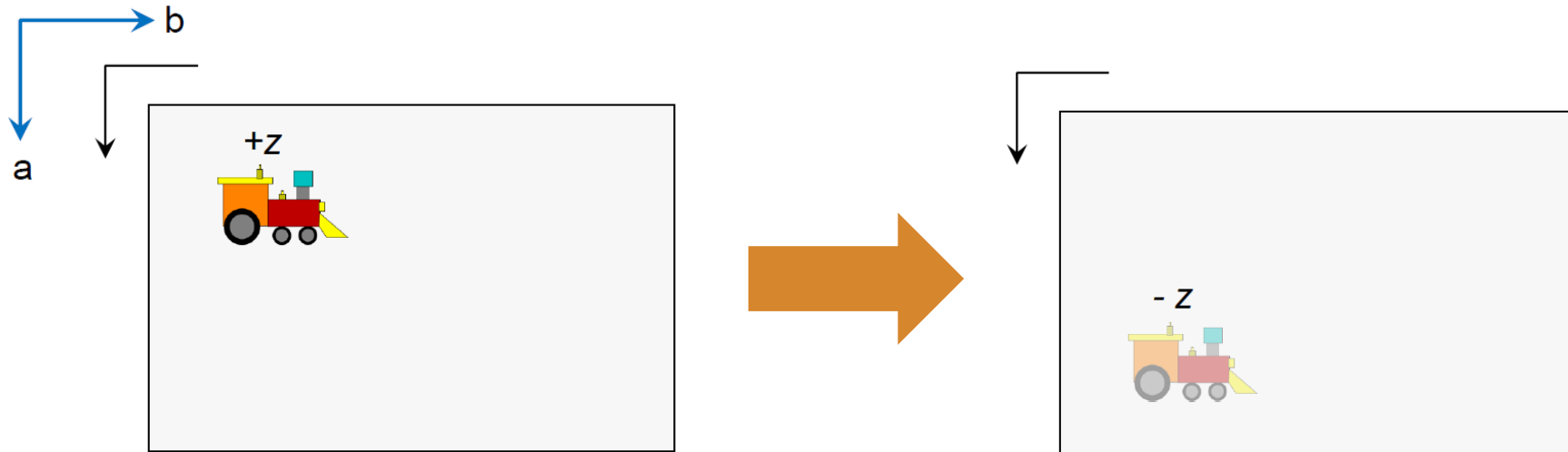
- Ex: glide plane “a” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = a $\rightarrow x+1/2$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

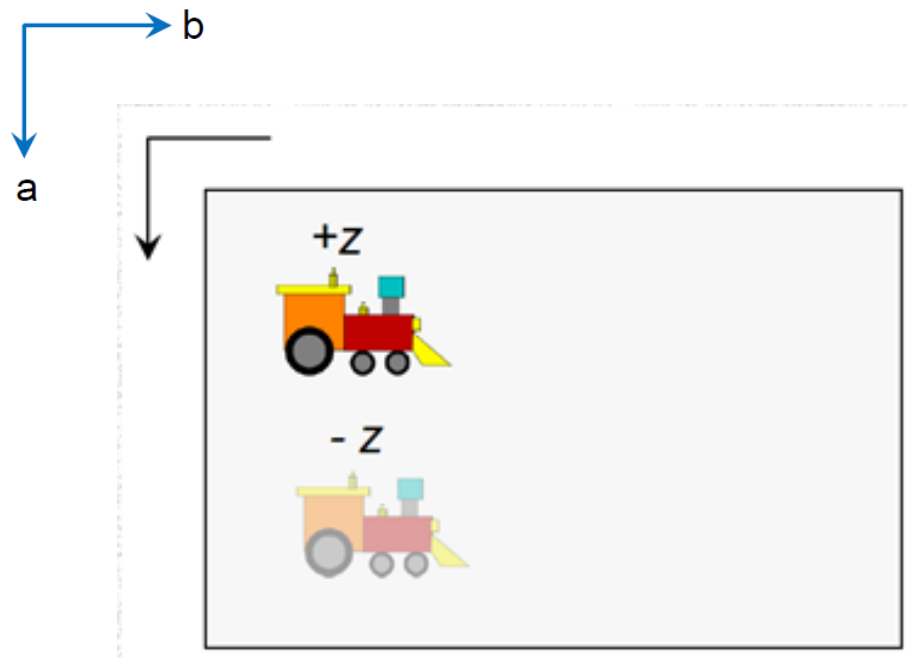
- Ex: glide plane “a” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = a $\rightarrow x+1/2$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Ex: glide plane “a” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = a $\rightarrow x+1/2$

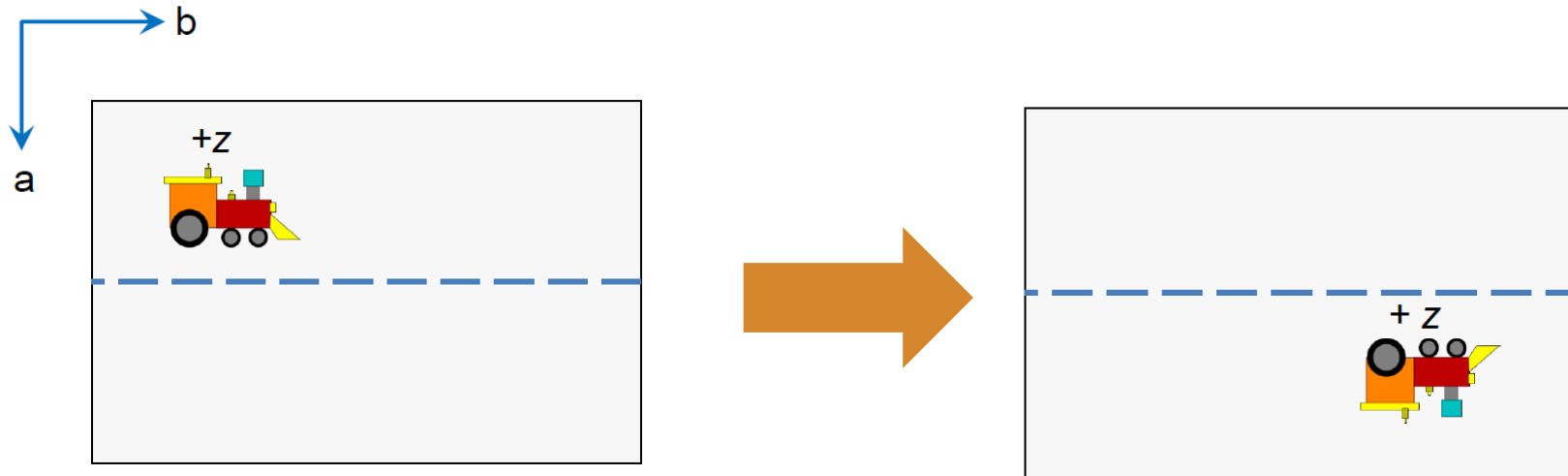


Note que os objetos são relacionados simetricamente por um glide plane “a” com o espelho perpendicular ao eixo c.

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

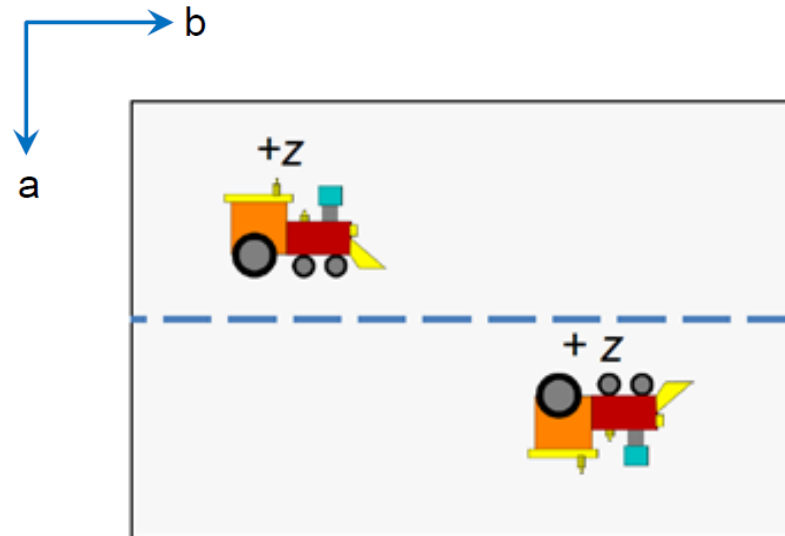
- Ex: glide plane “b” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = $b \rightarrow y+1/2$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

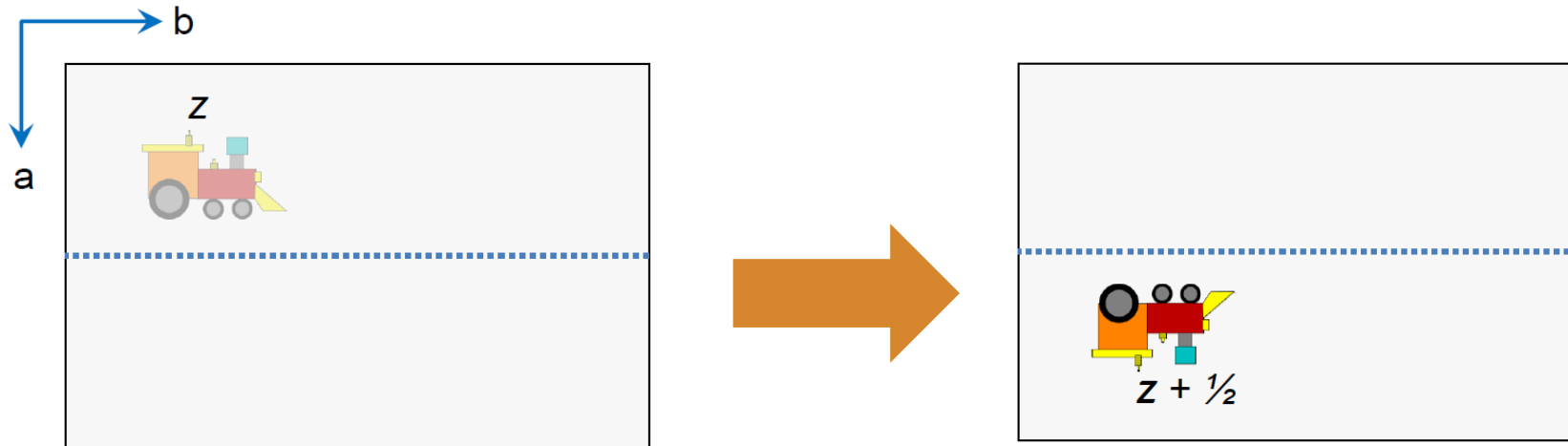
- Ex: glide plane “b” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = $b \rightarrow y+1/2$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

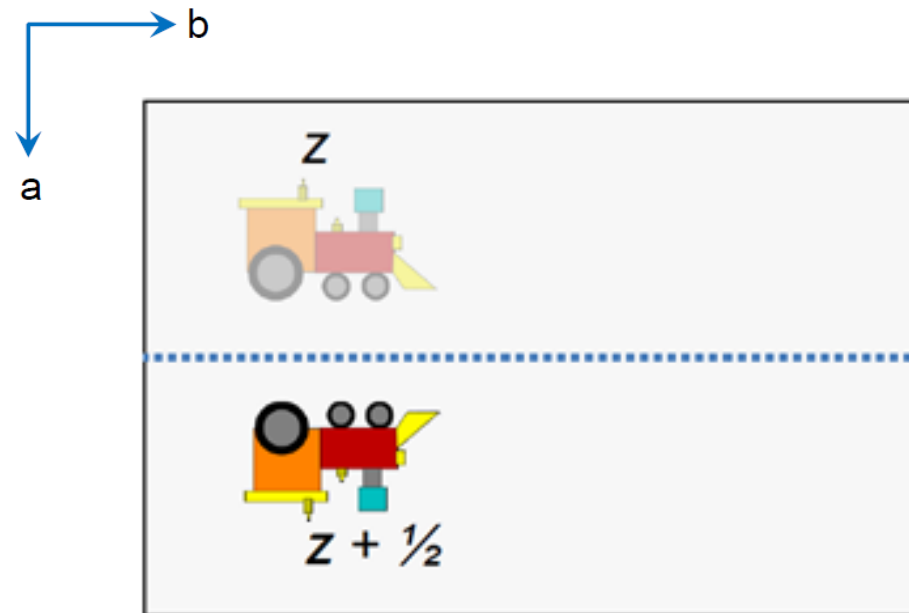
- Ex: glide plane “c” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = c $\rightarrow z + 1/2$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Ex: glide plane “c” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = c $\rightarrow z + 1/2$



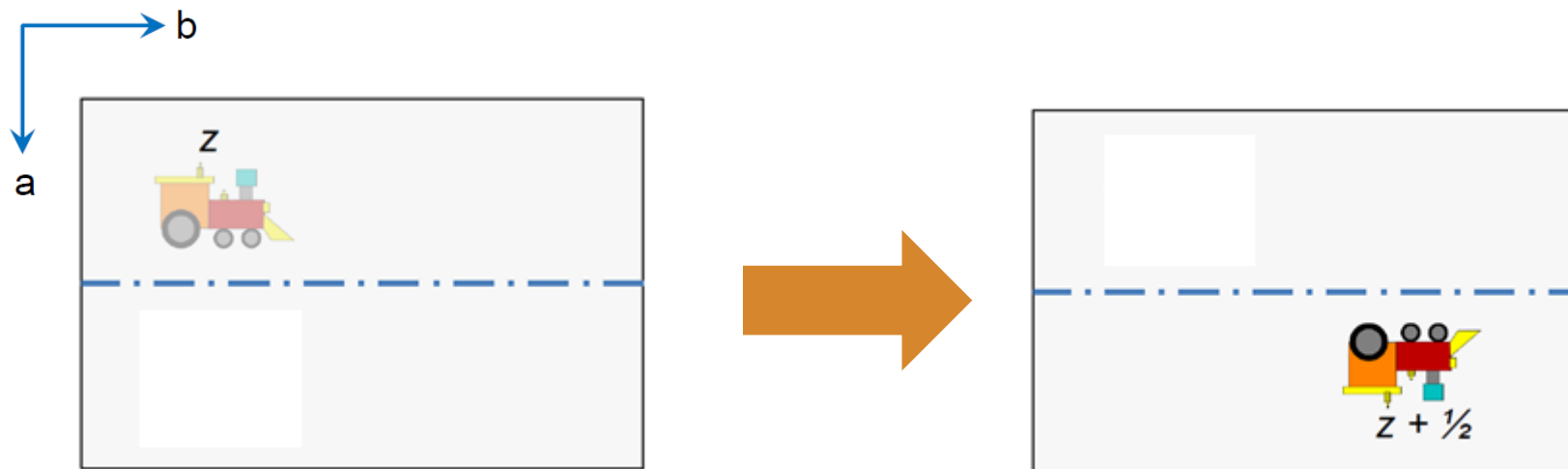
Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Ex: glide plane “n” $\rightarrow$ direção de translação = diagonal

$\rightarrow y+1/2$

$\rightarrow z+1/2$



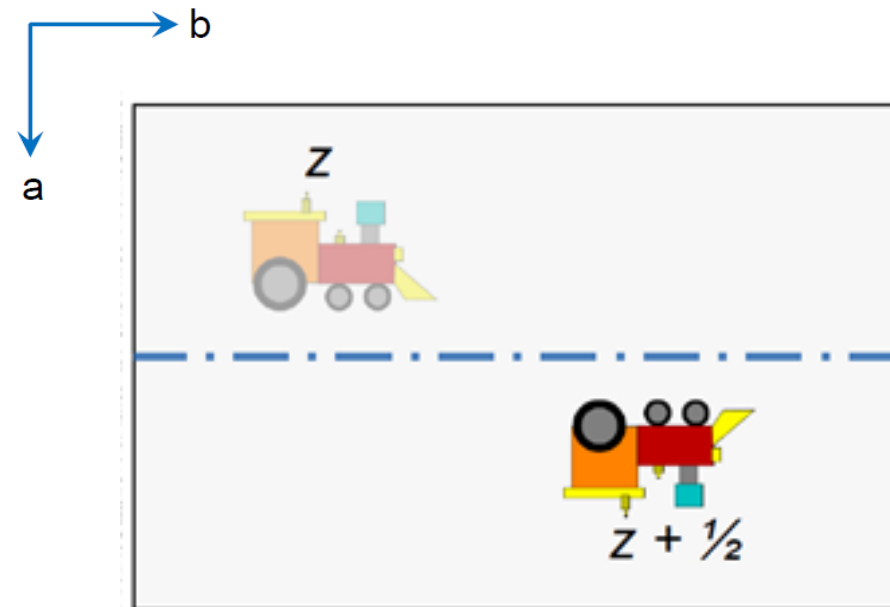
Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Ex: glide plane “n” → direção de translação = diagonal

→ $y+1/2$

→ $z+1/2$



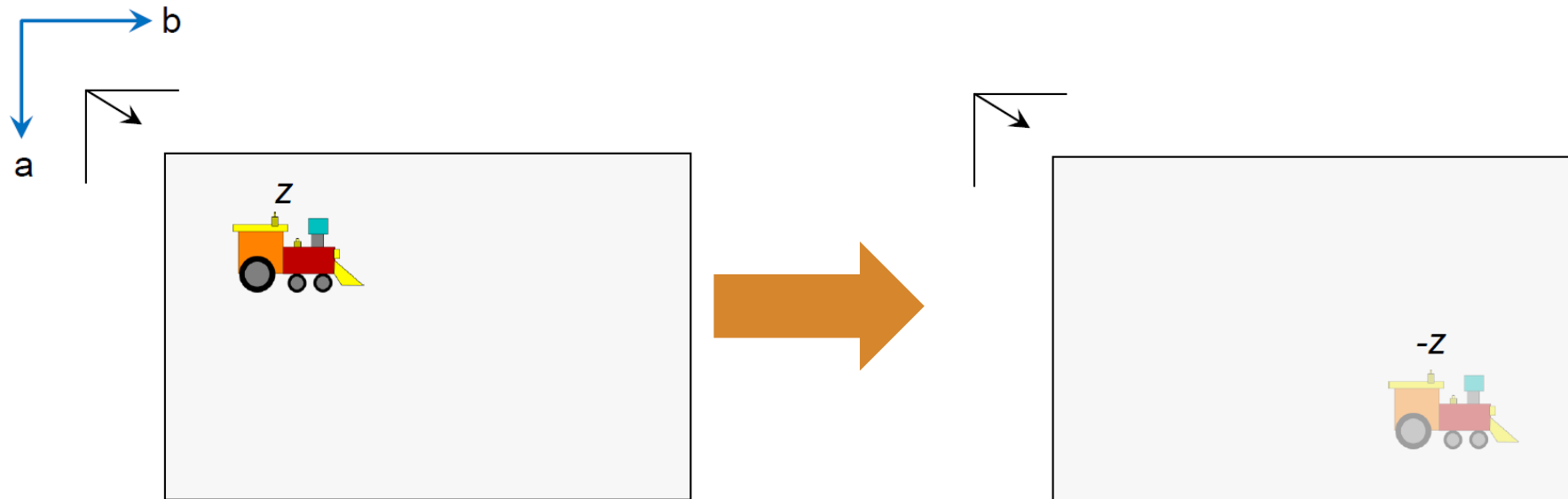
Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Ex: glide plane “n” → direção de translação = diagonal

→ $x+1/2$

→ $y+1/2$



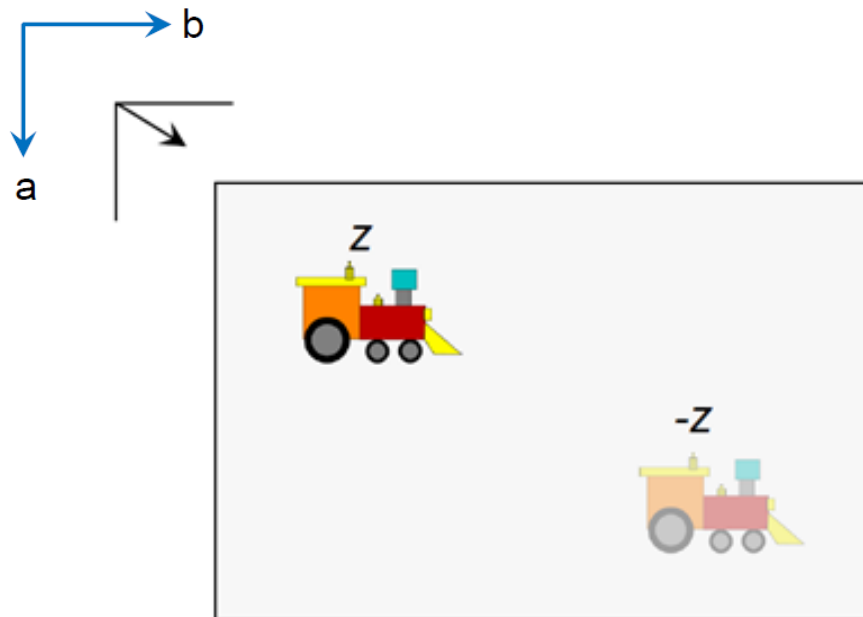
Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Ex: glide plane “n” → direção de translação = diagonal

→ $x+1/2$

→ $y+1/2$



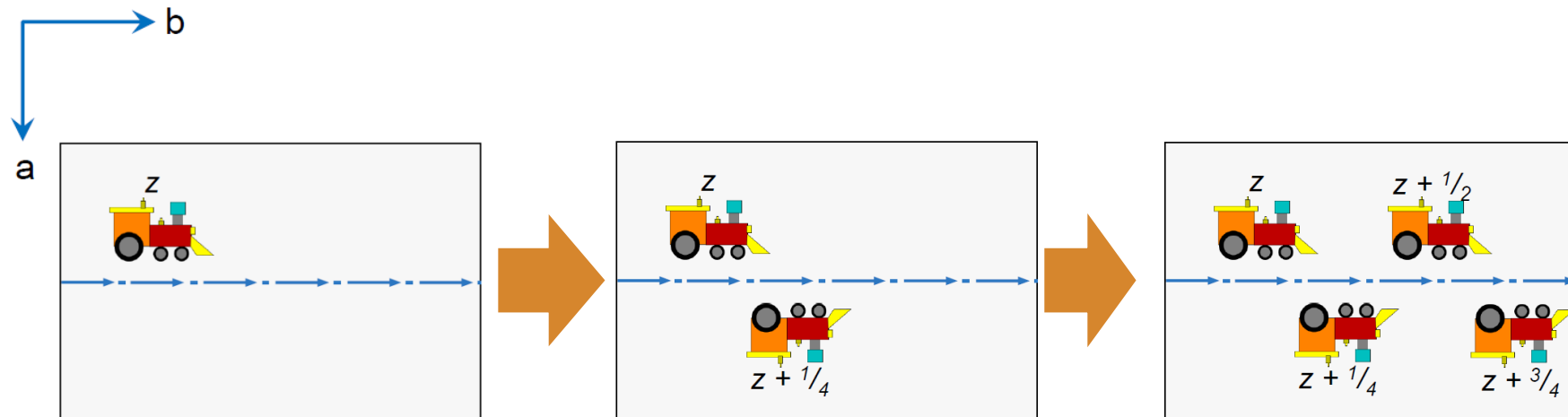
Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

- Ex: glide plane “d” → direção de translação = diagonal do diamante

→ $y+1/4$

→ $z+1/4$



Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

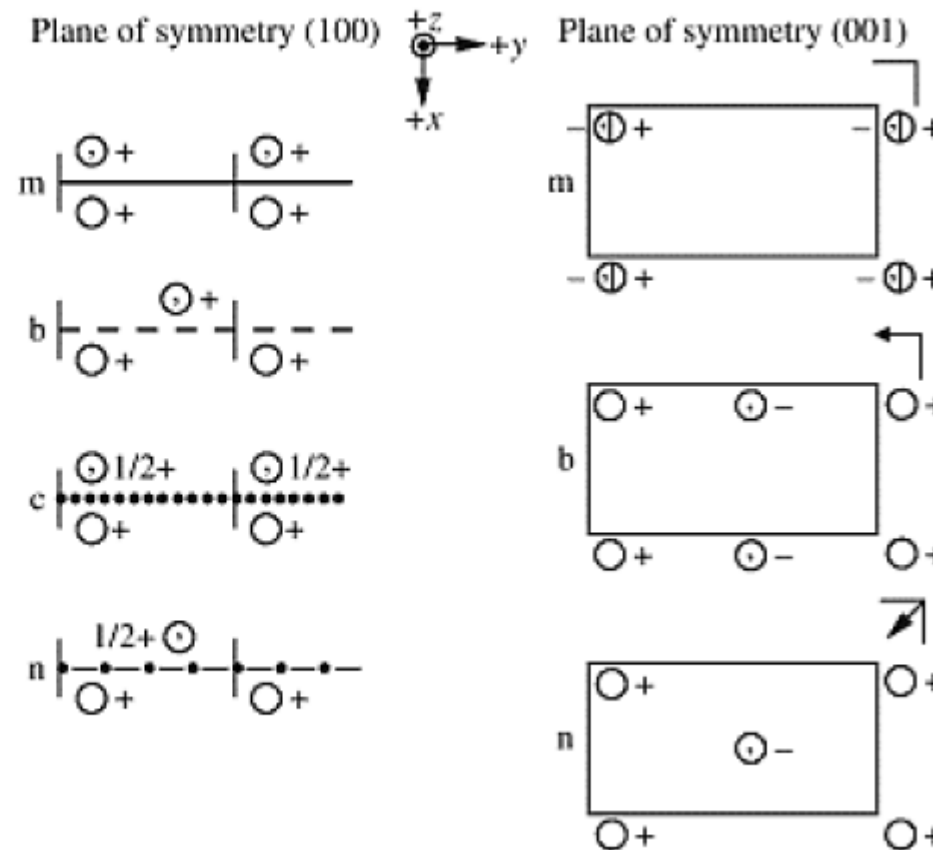
Table 8.1. Different types of mirror and glide planes, their symbols and glide vectors. Glide vectors with a $(\dagger)$ symbol are only possible in cubic and tetragonal systems.

Name	Symbol	Glide vector(s)
mirror	m	none
axial glide	a	$\mathbf{a}/2$
	b	$\mathbf{b}/2$
	c	$\mathbf{c}/2$
diagonal glide	n	$\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ $\mathbf{I} \quad (\dagger)$
diamond glide	d	$(\mathbf{a} \pm \mathbf{b})/4, (\mathbf{b} \pm \mathbf{c})/4, (\mathbf{c} \pm \mathbf{a})/4$ $(\mathbf{a} \pm \mathbf{b} \pm \mathbf{c})/4 \quad (\dagger)$

Elementos e operações de simetria translacional

3) Glide planes

Fig. 8.15. Graphical symbols for glide planes perpendicular (left) and parallel (right) to the plane of the drawing (figure reproduced from Fig. 1.17 in *Introduction to Conventional Transmission Electron Microscopy*, M. De Graef, 2003, Cambridge University Press).



Plane groups and Space groups

- Quando combinamos operações de simetria pontuais com translações, criamos novos grupos de simetria.
- No caso de cristais em 3D, as combinações de:
 - 14 redes de Bravais (translações puras)
 - 32 Grupos pontuais
 - Screw and glide symmetry
- Geram os 230 grupos espaciais.

Plane groups and Space groups

- As pessoas que derivaram as 230 possíveis combinações de operações de simetria:

- Federov (1891, Rússia)
- Schonflies (1891, Alemanha)
- Barlow (1894, Inglaterra)

Qualquer cristal estará classificado em um desses 230 grupos.

São os chamados *Space groups*

Em 2D → 17 *Plane groups*

Space groups

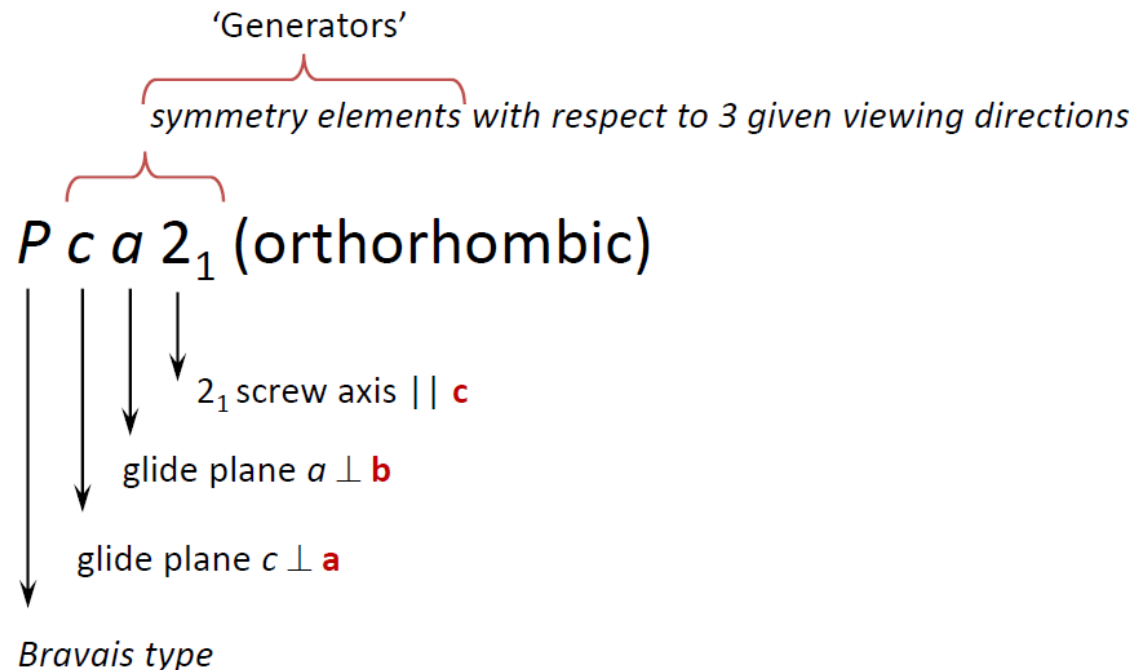
International Tables for Crystallography
Volume A: Space-group symmetry

Edited by Th. Hahn



Space groups

- Conjunto dos elementos de simetria (e seus respectivas operações), que descrevem por completo o arranjo espacial periódico em 3 dimensões.
- Nomenclatura



Space groups

“Crystallographic viewing directions”

	<i>crystal system</i>	<i>viewing directions</i>		
	triclinic	—		
	monoclinic	b (c)		
	orthorhombic	a	b	c
$a = b$	tetragonal	c	a	[110]
$a = b$	trigonal	c	a	[210]
$a = b$	hexagonal	c	a	[210]
	cubic	a	[111]	[110]

Space groups

- Derivando o point group (ou crystal class) a partir do space group:
 - Retire o símbolo do centrimento (ex: P, I, F, C, A e B).
 - Converta todas as operações de simetria com componentes translacionais para suas respectivas operações pontuais (ex; glide→mirror; screw axis→rotation)

Ex: $Pca2_1 \rightarrow$ qual o grupo pontual desse cristal?

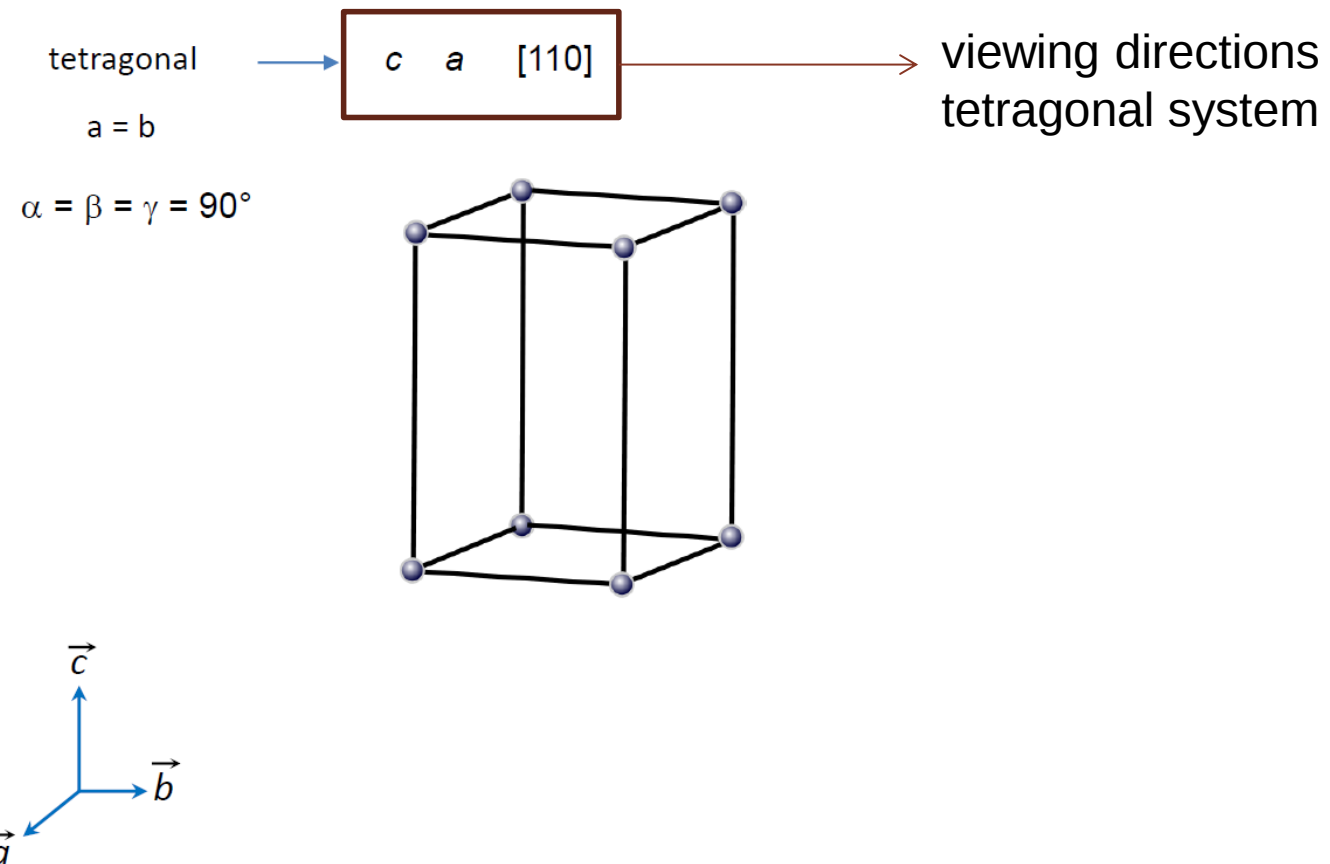
R: $mm2$

Ex: $P2_1/n \rightarrow$

crystal class= $2/m$

Space groups

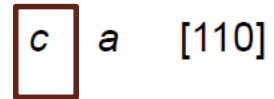
- Sistema cristalino $\rightarrow$ crystal class $\rightarrow$ space group



Space groups

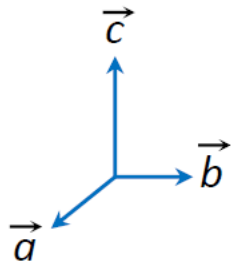
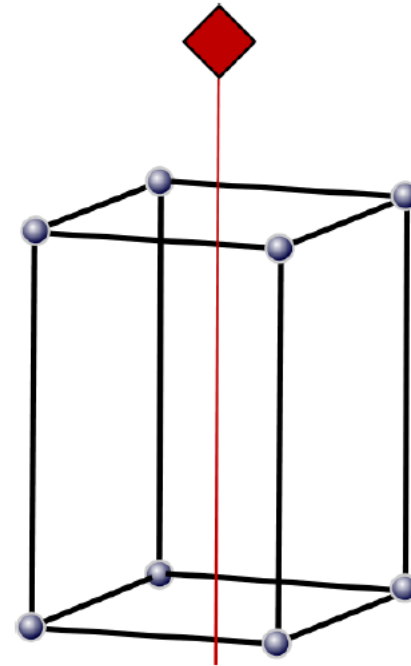
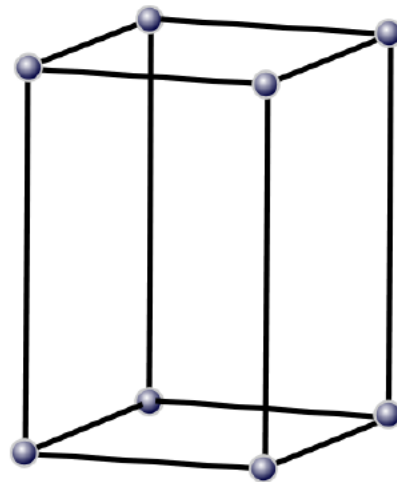
- Sistema cristalino $\rightarrow$ crystal class $\rightarrow$ space group

tetragonal



$$a = b$$

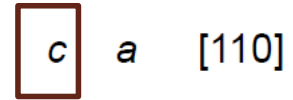
$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



Space groups

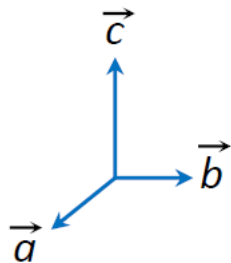
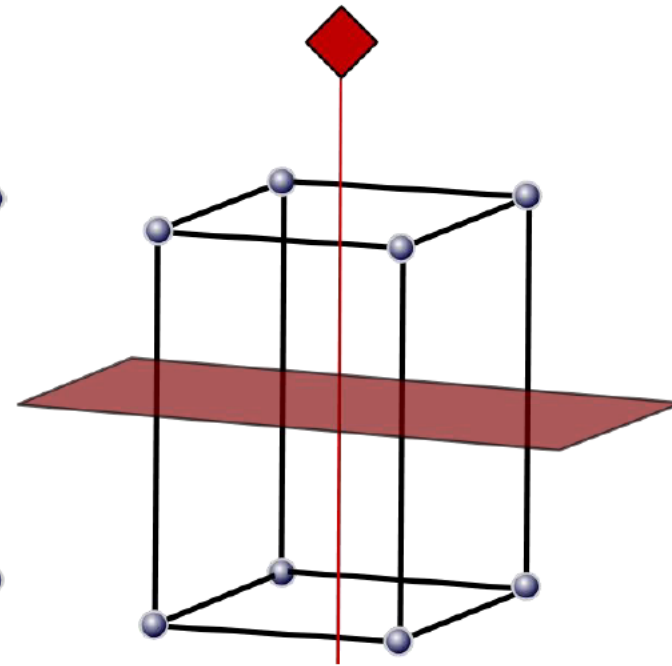
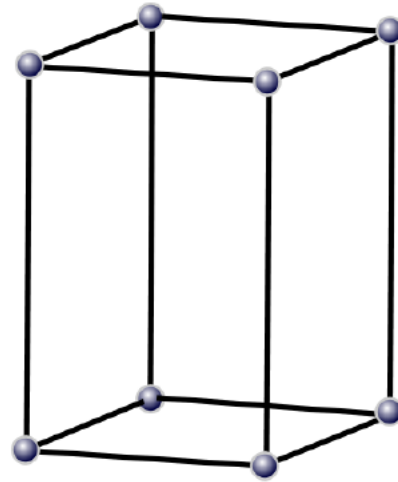
- Sistema cristalino $\rightarrow$ crystal class $\rightarrow$ space group

tetragonal



$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



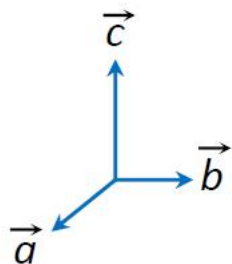
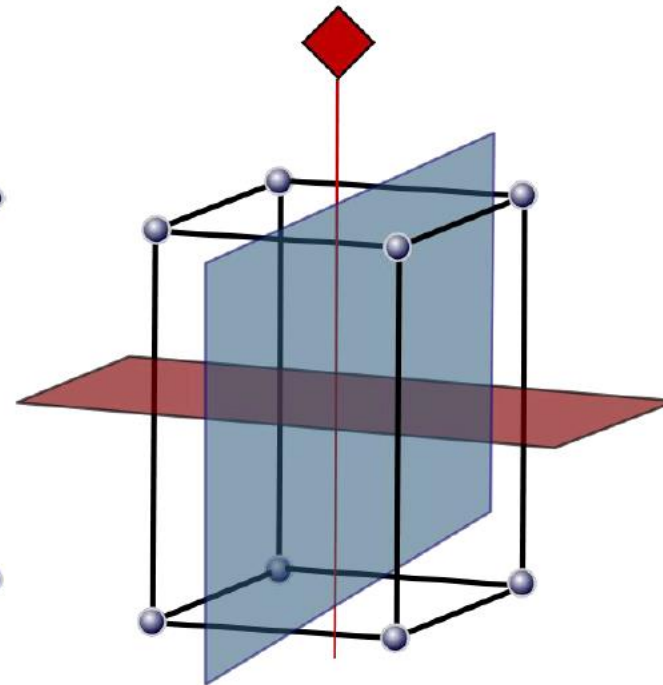
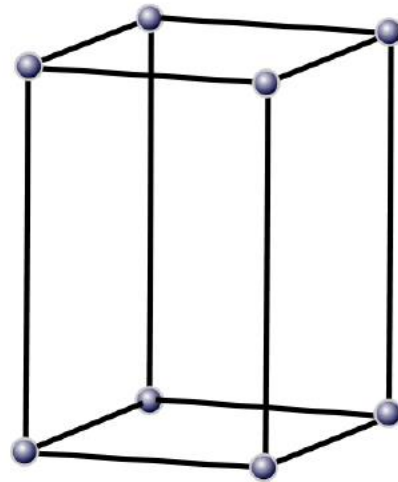
Space groups

- Sistema cristalino $\rightarrow$ crystal class $\rightarrow$ space group

tetragonal $\rightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

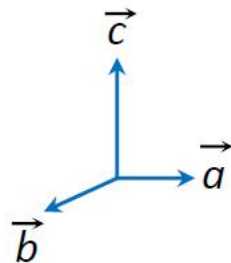
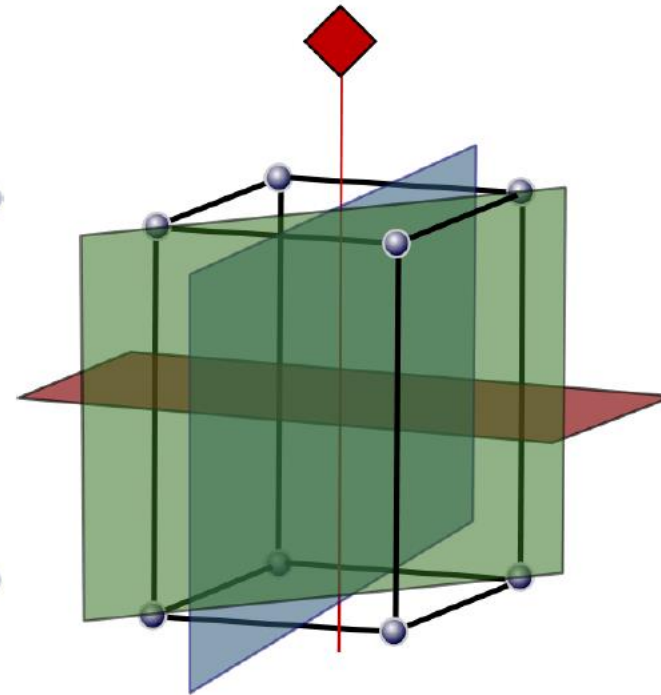
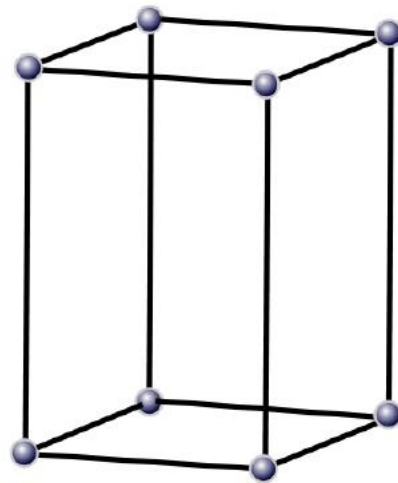
$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



Space groups

- Sistema cristalino $\rightarrow$ crystal class $\rightarrow$ space group

tetragonal $\rightarrow$ c a [110]
 $a = b$
 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$



Qual o Space group?

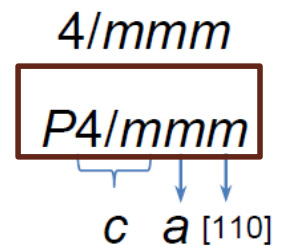
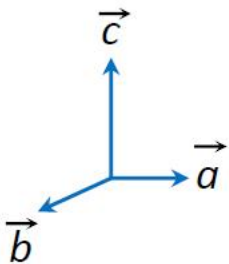
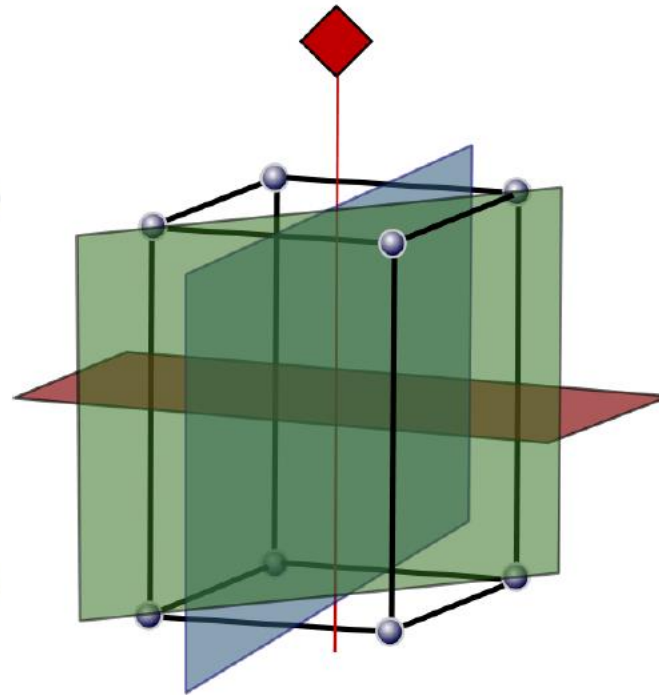
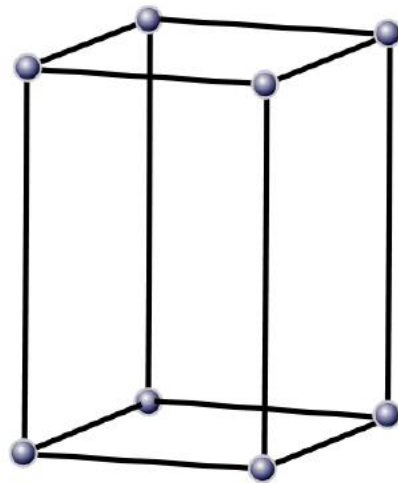
Space groups

- Sistema cristalino $\rightarrow$ crystal class $\rightarrow$ space group

tetragonal $\rightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



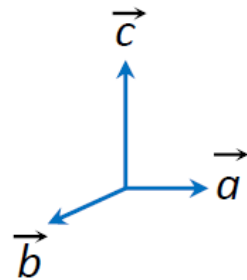
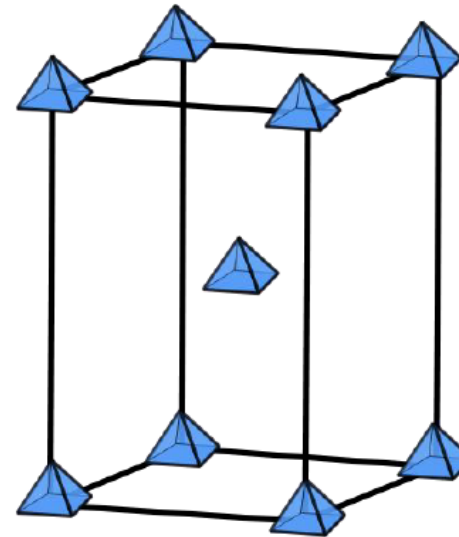
Space groups

- Qual o space group?

tetragonal $\longrightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



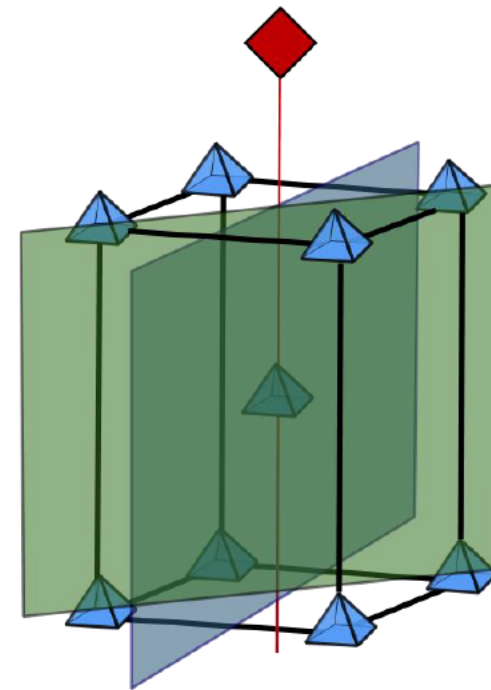
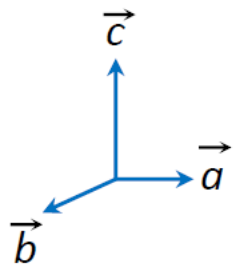
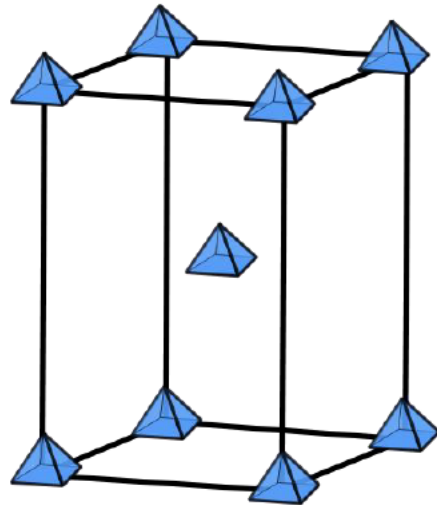
Space groups

- Qual o space group?

tetragonal $\longrightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



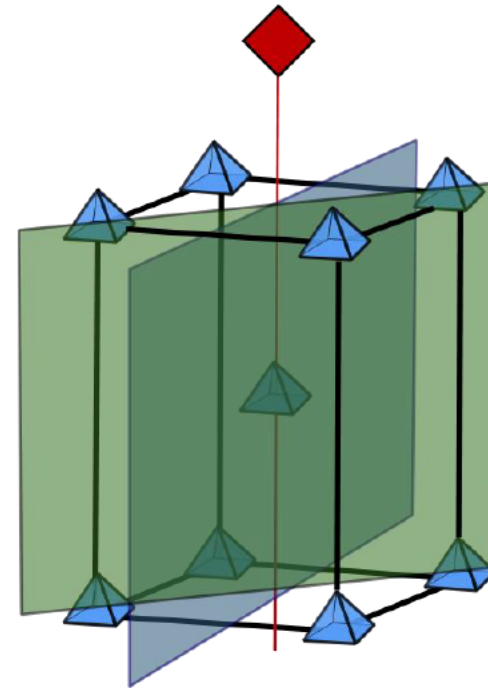
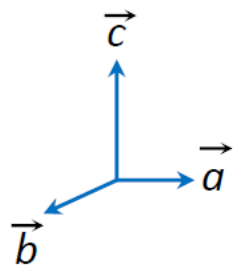
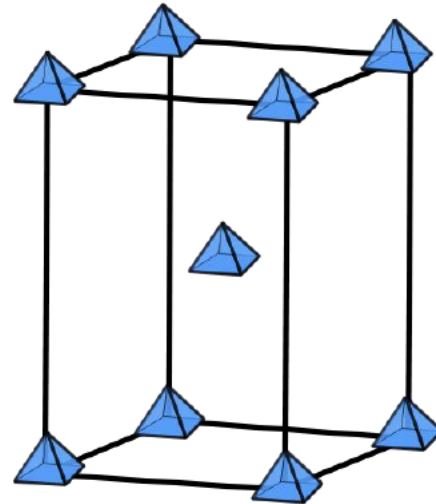
Space groups

- Qual o space group?

tetragonal $\longrightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



$4mm$
 $14mm$
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 c a $[110]$

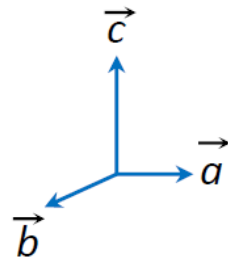
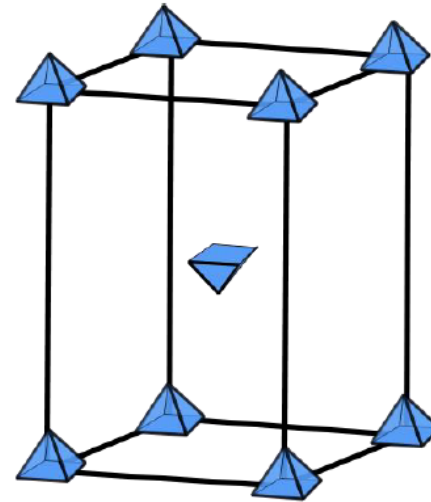
Space groups

- Qual o space group?

tetragonal $\longrightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



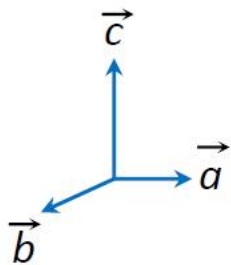
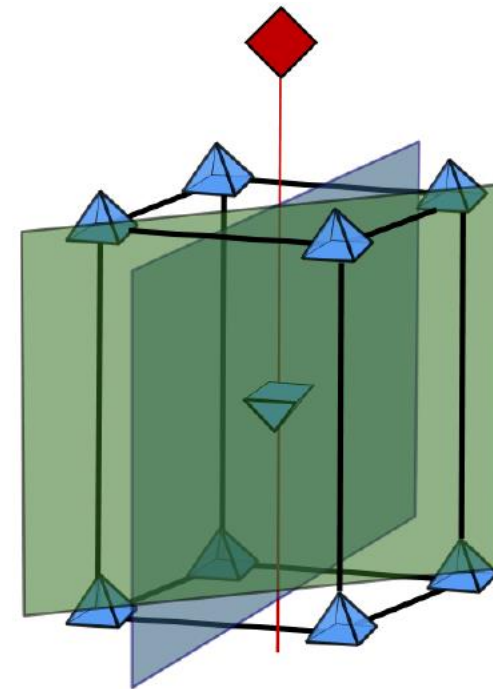
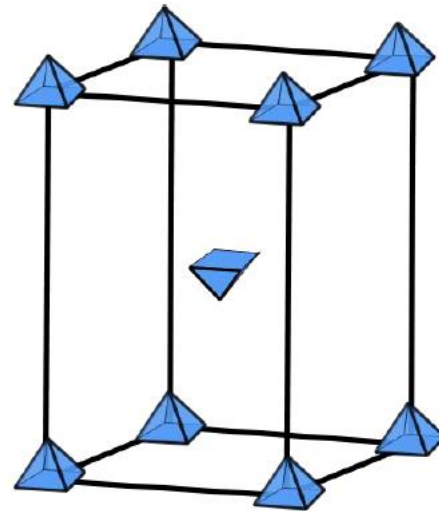
Space groups

- Qual o space group?

tetragonal $\longrightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



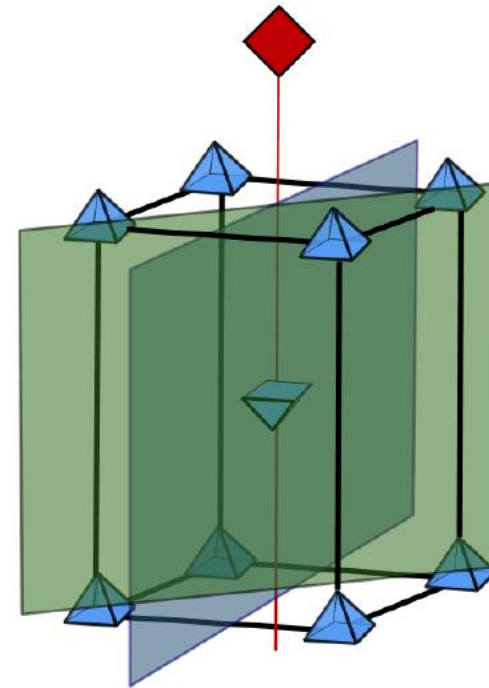
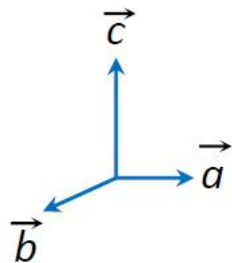
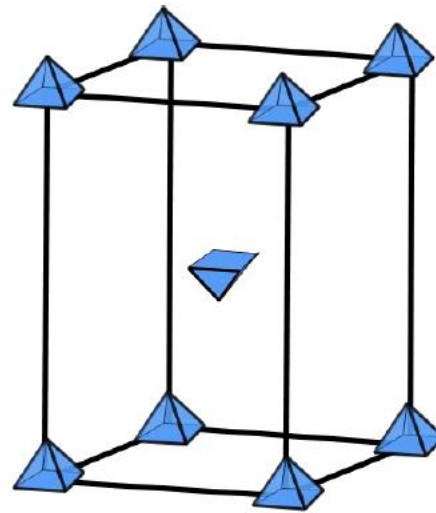
Space groups

- Qual o space group?

tetragonal $\longrightarrow$ c a $[110]$

$$a = b$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



$4mm$
 $P4mm$
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 c a $[110]$

Space groups

- Software para montar estruturas cristalinas e plotar elementos de simetria:

-Mercury

(<https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/Community/csd-community/freemercury/>)

-VESTA

(<http://jp-minerals.org/vesta/en/>)

Space groups

- Além do software, você precisará do arquivo .cif das fases que queira analisar.
- Esse arquivo pode ser encontrado em diversas bases como:
 - ICSD (Inorganic Crystal Structure Database)
 - COD (Crystallographic Open Database)

Você pode ter acesso a essas e outras bases de dados pela USP.