## SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Coimbatore-641 107

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## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

## COURSE NAME :19PY101-ENGINEERING PHYSICS

I YEAR / I SEMESTER
UNIT 4 - CRYSTAL PHYSICS
TOPIC 6 - DIAMOND STRUCTURES

## Think it

Do you know that

1. What is crystal structure?
2. Define miller indices and it's related to bravias lattices.
3. Define unit cell of crystal structure.
4. Give the characteristic of crystal structure


## Diamond lattice structure

The diamond lattice (formed by the carbon atoms in a diamond crystal) consists of two interpenetrating face centered cubic Bravais lattices, displaced along the body diagonal of the cubic cell by one quarter the length of the diagonal.


## Diamond Cubic structure

Silicon (Si), Germanium (Ge) Carbon (c) and Telurium (Te) possess this structure which is a combination of two interpenetrating FCC sub lattices.

1. Sub - lattice has its origin at $(0,0,0)$ and
2. The other at a point of the way along the body diagonal i.e., at ( $\mathrm{a} / 4, \mathrm{a} / 4, \mathrm{a} / 4$ ) point.

This structure is loosely packed structure since each atom
 has only 4 nearest neighbours.

## Number of Atoms per Unit Cell:

In diamond we have 3 types of atoms viz.,
(i) Corner atoms, represented by c c
(ii) Face centered atoms represented by ' F '
(iii) Four atoms present inside the unit cell

Represented as $1,2,3$, and 4.
(i) Number of corner atoms per unit cell

Each corner atom is shared by 8 unit cells. Similarly, 8 corners atoms in an unit cell.


Number of corner atoms per unit cell $=1 / 8 \times 8=1$ atom.

## (ii) Number of face centered atoms per unit cell

Each face centered atom is shared by 2 unit cell. Similarly, we have 6 face centered atoms.

Number of face centered atoms per unit cell atoms.
(iii) Number of atoms inside the unit cell

Inside the unit cell we have 4 atoms, represented by 1, 2, 3, 4 which is shared by that particular unit cell alone.

Total number of atoms per unit cell $=1+3+4=8$ atoms.


$$
\begin{aligned}
X Y^{2} & =X W^{2}+W Y^{2}+Y Z^{2} \\
& =\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$



But $\mathrm{XZ}=2 \mathrm{r}$
$\therefore(2 r)^{2}=\frac{3 \mathrm{a}^{2}}{16}$
$4 r^{2}=\frac{3 a^{2}}{16}$
$r^{2}=\frac{3 a^{2}}{64}$
$\therefore$ Atomic radius $r=\frac{\sqrt{3} a}{8}$
\# of atoms in unit cell: $8\left(=\frac{1}{8} \times 8+\frac{1}{2} \times 6+4\right)$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
\mathrm{APF} & =\frac{\mathrm{v}}{\mathrm{~V}} \\
& =8 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \mathrm{r}^{3}=8 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} \mathrm{a}}{8}\right)^{3} \\
\mathrm{v} & \mathrm{APF}= \\
& \frac{8 \times 4 \pi \times 3 \sqrt{3} \mathrm{a}^{3}}{3 \times 8^{3} \times \mathrm{a}^{3}} \\
& =0.34(34 \%)
\end{array}
$$

Thus it is a loosely packed structure.

Thus we can say that $34 \%$ volume of the unit cell in diamond cubic structure is occupied by atoms and the remaining $66 \%$ volume is vacant.

## Answer all the think it questions

## References

- https://images.app.goo.gl/mb83LqcymPgCPFu38
- https://images.app.goo.gl/9GGgH4hu5PqBi3GZ9


## Thank You

