

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS

Crystal Structure

by

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Chapter Description

- Learning Objectives
 - Describe crystalline and non-crystalline materials
 - Define and draw unit cells for crystal structure of:
 - Simple cubic (SC)
 - Face-centered cubic (FCC)
 - Body-centered cubic (BCC)
 - Hexagonal close-packed (HCP)
 - Demonstrate and derive the relationships between unit cell edge length and atomic radius for FCC and BCC crystal structures
 - Solve and compute the densities for metals with FCC and BCC crystal structures



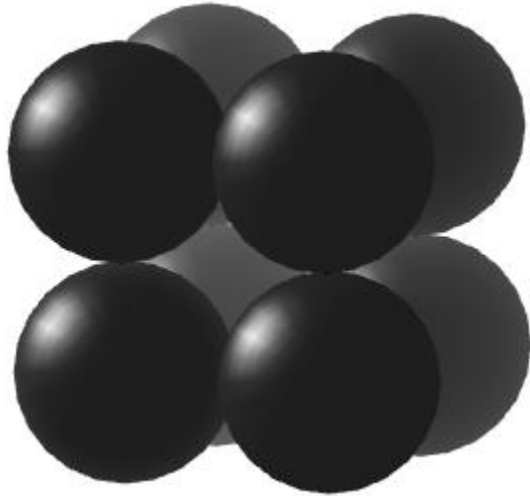
Crystalline and Amorphous Structure

- Most of engineering materials are crystalline – atoms are arranged in a regular and repeating manner
- Metals are crystalline
- Minerals such as celestite (SrSO_4), amethyst (SiO_2), alloys and some ceramic materials are also crystalline
- Amorphous – without form, or non-crystalline such as polymers, glasses and some metals

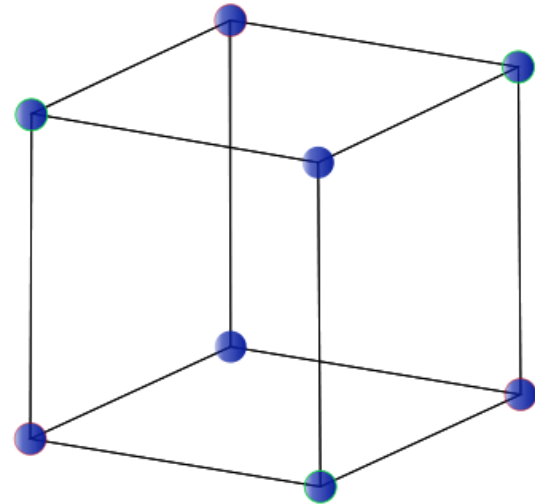


Simple Cubic (SC)

- Rare arrangement due to poor packing
- Example: Po



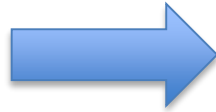
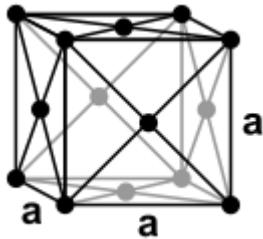
Source: [Brilee89](#); [Wikimedia](#)



Source: [DaniFeri](#); [Wikimedia](#)

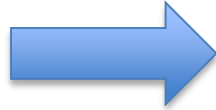
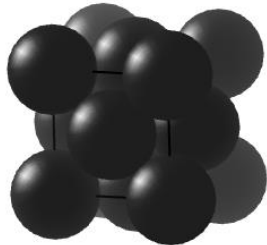


Face-centered Cubic (FCC)



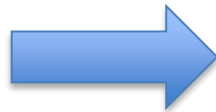
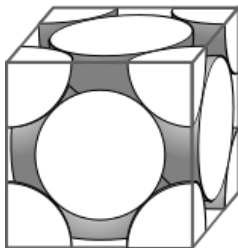
Atomic-site unit cell

Source: [Daniel Mayer and DrBob](#); [Wikimedia](#)



Hard-sphere unit cell

Source: [Brilee89](#); [Wikimedia](#)

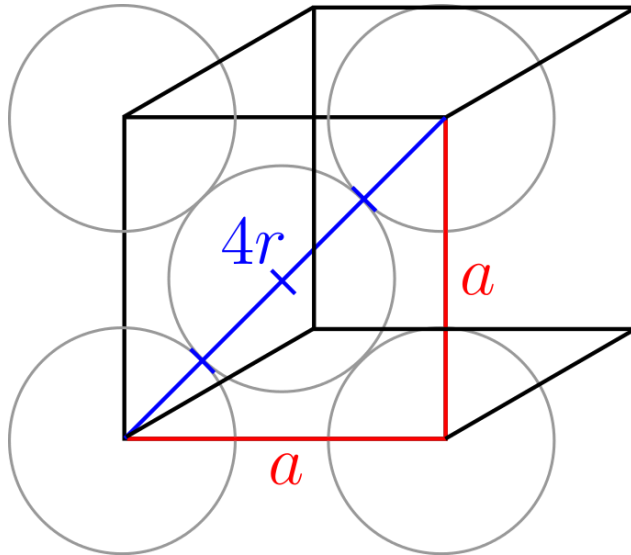


Isolated unit cell

Source: [Cdang](#); [Wikimedia](#)



Face-centered Cubic (FCC)



Source: [Johannes Schneider](#); [Wikimedia](#)

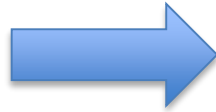
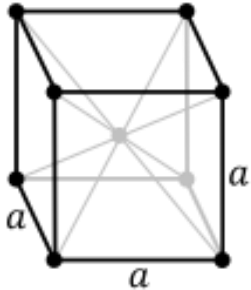
- From above depiction, correlation between lattice constant a , and atomic radius R can be represented by:

$$\sqrt{2}a = 4R$$

- Most of common metals possess FCC arrangement due to denser packing
- Example: γ -Fe, Ni, Al, Ag, Cu, Pt, A

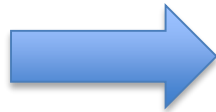
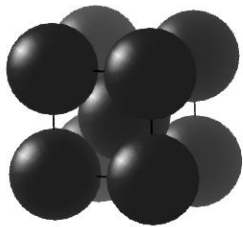


Body-centered Cubic (BCC)



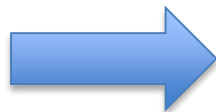
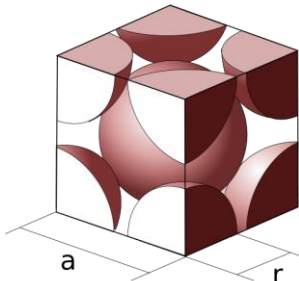
Atomic-site unit cell

Source: [Daniel Mayer and DrBob; Wikimedia](#)



Hard-sphere unit cell

Source: [Brilee89; Wikimedia](#)

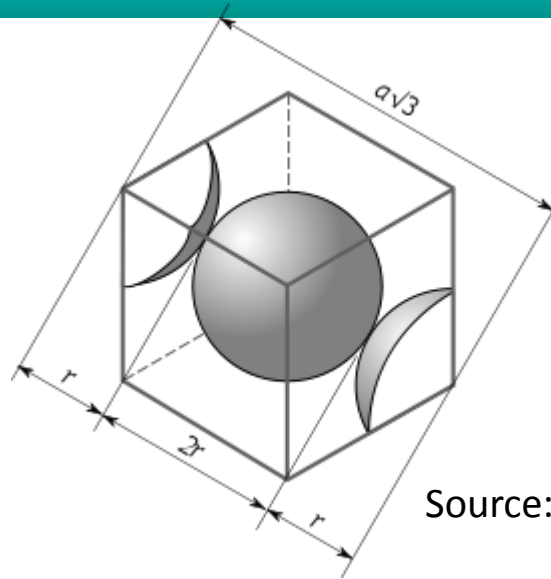


Isolated unit cell

Source: [Cdang and Samuel Dupré; Wikimedia](#)



Body-centered Cubic (BCC)



Source: [Cdang](#); [Wikimedia](#)

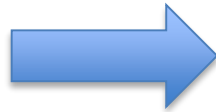
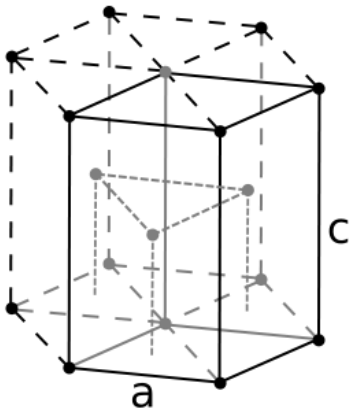
- Based on above illustration, correlation between lattice constant a , and atomic radius R of BCC can be represented by:

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

- Typical metals with BCC arrangement: α -Fe, V, Cr, Mo, W

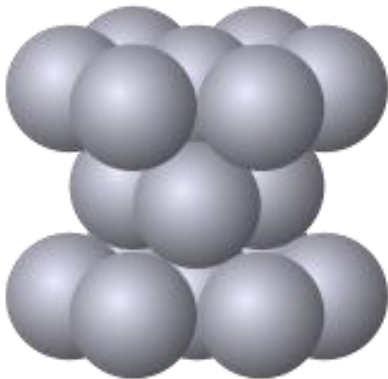


Hexagonal Close-packed (HCP)



Atomic-site unit cell

Source: [Dornelf](#); [Wikimedia](#)

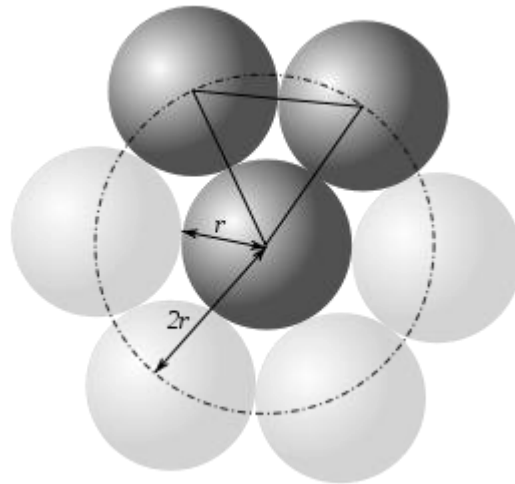


Hard-sphere unit cell

Source: [ARTE](#); [Wikimedia](#)



Hexagonal Close-packed (HCP)



Source: [Christophe Dang Ngoc Chan](#); [Wikimedia](#)

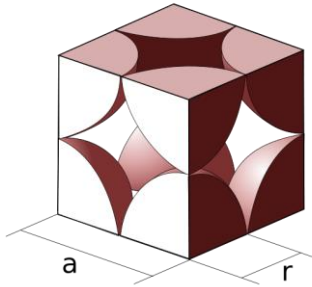
- Based on above, the relationship between edge length and atomic radius of HCP is:

$$a = 2r$$

- Metals with HCP arrangement: Be, Mg, α -Ti, Zn, Zr



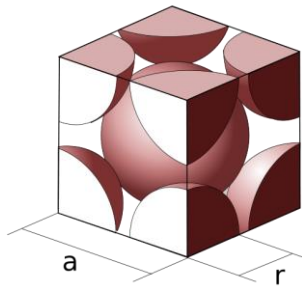
Atoms in Unit Cell



**SC Unit cell contains:
8 Corners x 1/8**

= 1 atom/unit cell

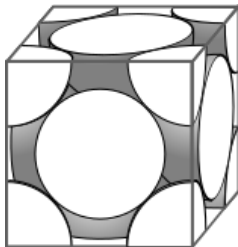
Source: [Cdang, Samuel Dupré and Daniele Pugliesi](#); [Wikimedia](#)



**BCC Unit cell contains:
1+ 8 Corners x 1/8**

= 2 atom/unit cell

Source: [Cdang, Samuel Dupré and Daniele Pugliesi](#); [Wikimedia](#)



**FCC Unit cell contains:
(6 Face x 1/2)+ (8 corners x1/8)**

= 4 atom/unit cell

Source: [Cdang](#); [Wikimedia](#)



Atomic Packing Factor (APF)

- APF relates to the fraction of unit-cell volume occupied by atoms

$$\text{APF} = \frac{\text{Volume of atoms in unit cell}^*}{\text{Volume of unit cell}}$$

***assume hard spheres**

APF for the BCC and FCC unit cell can be calculated, with the assumption that the atoms to be hard spheres.



Theoretical Density (ρ)

$$\text{Density} = \rho = \frac{\text{Mass of Atoms in Unit Cell}}{\text{Total Volume of Unit Cell}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{nA}{V_C N_A}$$

where

n = number of atoms/unit cell

A = atomic weight

V_C = Volume of unit cell (a^3 for cubic)

N_A = Avogadro's number (6.022×10^{23} atoms/mol)



Conclusion of The Chapter

- Atoms in crystalline material are positioned accordingly in an ordered and repeated pattern, while non-crystalline materials (amorphous) are positioned in a random and disoriented manner.
- There are three common arrangements of crystal structure unit cells in metals which are:
 - Body-centered cubic (BCC)
 - Face-centered cubic (FCC)
 - Hexagonal close-packed (HCP)



References

- [1] Callister, Jr. W. D. Fundamentals of Materials Science & Engineering, Wiley, Third Edition.
- [2] Shackelford, J. F. Introduction to Materials Science for Engineers, Pearson, Prentice Hall, 1231276190
- [3] Smith, W. F. & Hashemi, J. Foundations of Materials Science & Engineering, McGraw Hill, 0071256903
- [4] Askeland, D. R. The Science and Engineering of Materials, Chapman & Hall, 412539101



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