

ผลคูณไขว้ที่ 2 ข้อ 3(c)

$\vec{a}_1$, $\vec{a}_2$ and $\vec{a}_3$ in trigonal Bravais lattice.

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}_1| = |\vec{a}_2| = |\vec{a}_3| = a \quad \text{และมุม } \alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta$$

$$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} \Rightarrow |\vec{b}_1| = \frac{2\pi}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} \cdot a^2 \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi \vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)}$$

$$\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2 = \left[\frac{2\pi}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} \right]^2 (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) \cdot (\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1)$$

$$= \left[\frac{2\pi}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} \right]^2 \underbrace{a^2 \cos \theta}_{(\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_3)} \underbrace{a^2 \cos \theta}_{(\vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_1)}$$

$$- \underbrace{(\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_1)}_{a^2 \cos \theta} \underbrace{(\vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_3)}_{a^2}$$

$$b^2 \cos \theta^* = \left[\frac{2\pi}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} \right]^2 a^4 (\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta)$$

$$\left| \frac{2\pi}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} \right|^2 \cdot a^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta^* =$$

↓

1.4.2

$$\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta^* = \cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta$$

$$(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta^* = -\cos \theta (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$(1 - \cancel{\cos \theta})(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta^* = -\cos \theta \cancel{(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta^* = \frac{-\cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}$$

หาความยาวของ primitive reciprocal lattice vector
ใน a^* เทียบกับ primitive vector ใน reciprocal space.

จะได้ว่า $|\vec{b}_1| = |\vec{b}_2| = |\vec{b}_3| = a^*$

เลือกพิจารณาเฉพาะ $|\vec{b}_1|$

$$|\vec{b}_1| = \left| \frac{2\pi}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) \right|$$

โดยที่ $\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)$ คือปริมาตรของ unit cell

ปริมาตรของ rhombohedron ที่มีด้านยาว a และมุม θ .

$$V = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = a^3 \sqrt{1 - 3\cos^2 \theta + 2\cos^4 \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^* = |\vec{b}_1| = \frac{2\pi \cdot a^2 \sin \theta}{a^3 \sqrt{1 - 3\cos^2 \theta + 2\cos^3 \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 - 3\cos^2 \theta + 2\cos^3 \theta} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta)} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{(1 - \cancel{\cos \theta})(1 + \cos \theta)}{(1 - \cancel{\cos \theta})(1 + \cos \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta)} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{1}{\underbrace{\frac{1 + \cancel{\cos \theta}}{1 + \cos \theta}}_{=1} - 2\cos \theta \underbrace{\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \right)}_{= -\cos \theta^*}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$a^* = \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{1}{1 + 2\cos \theta \cos \theta^*} \right)^{1/2}$$