

TEMA 6

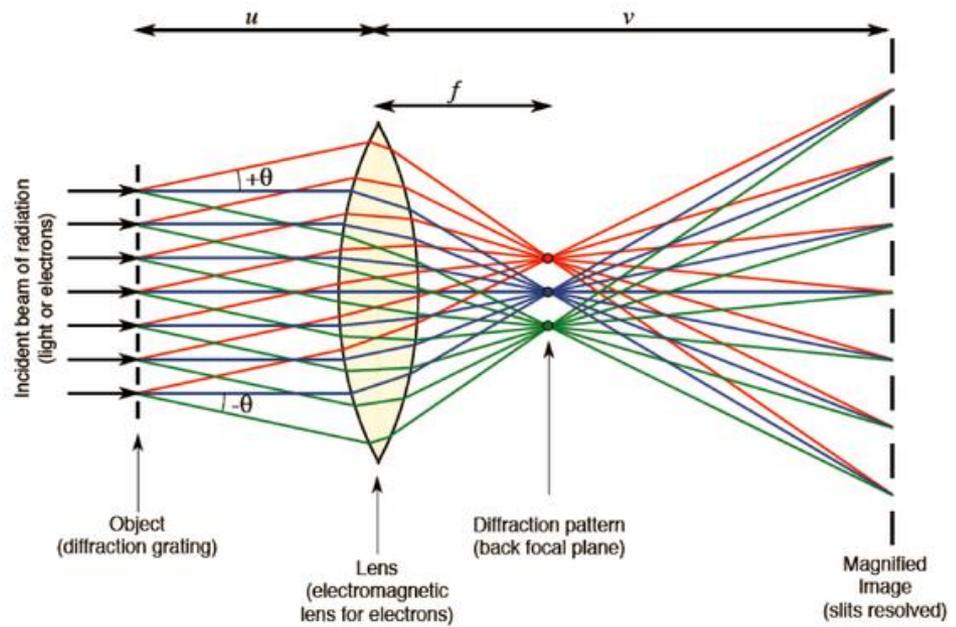
Difracción

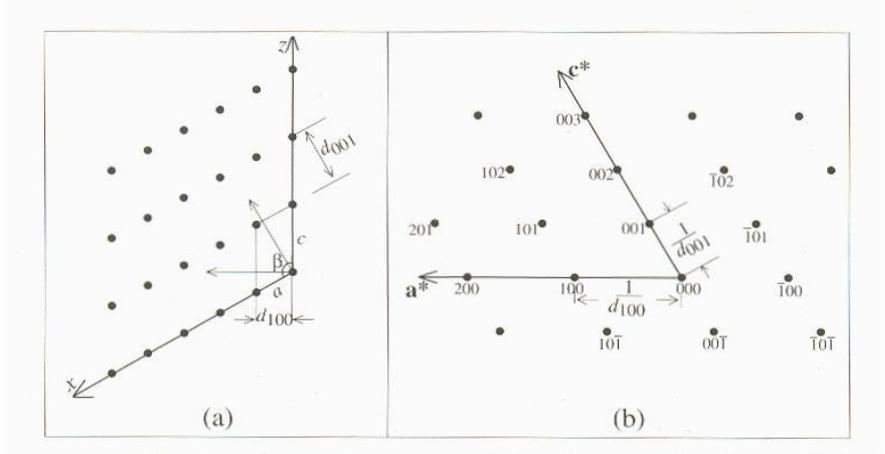
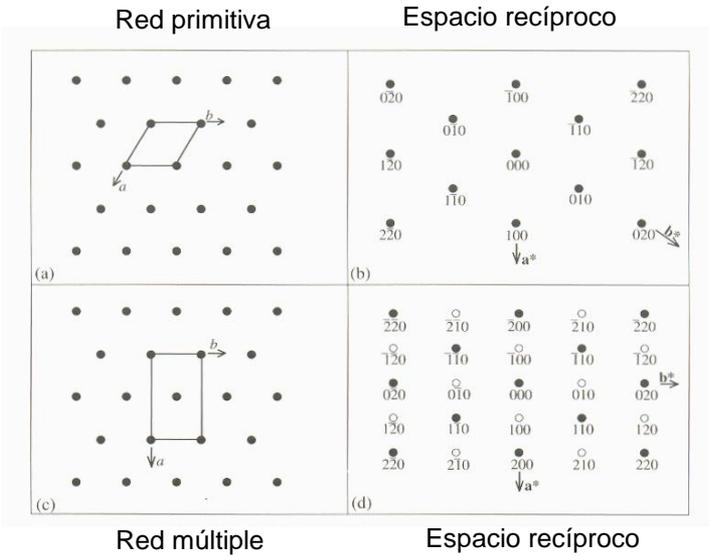
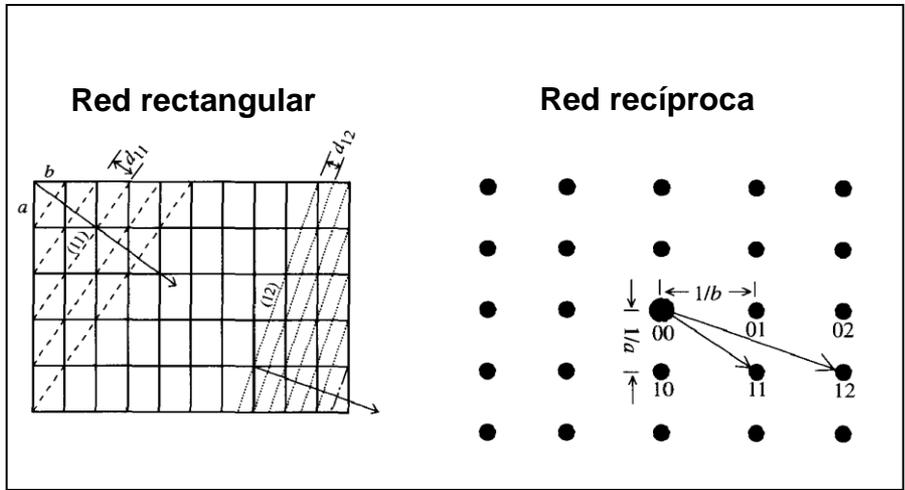
Introducción a la difracción

La teoría de Abbe de la formación de imágenes (1873)



Ernst Abbe



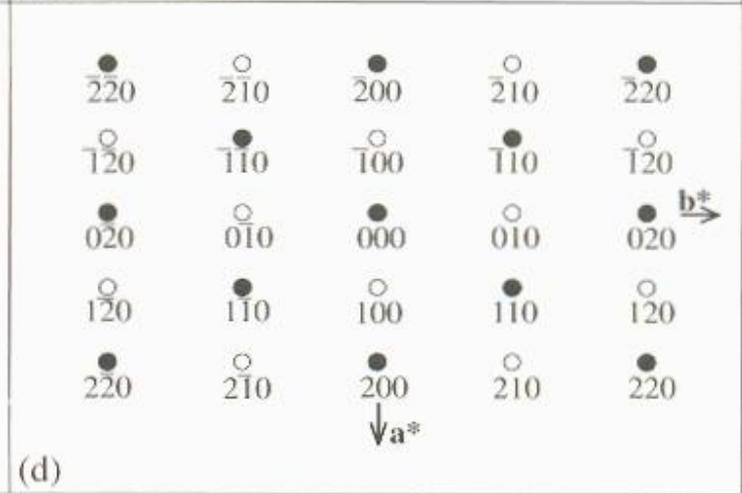
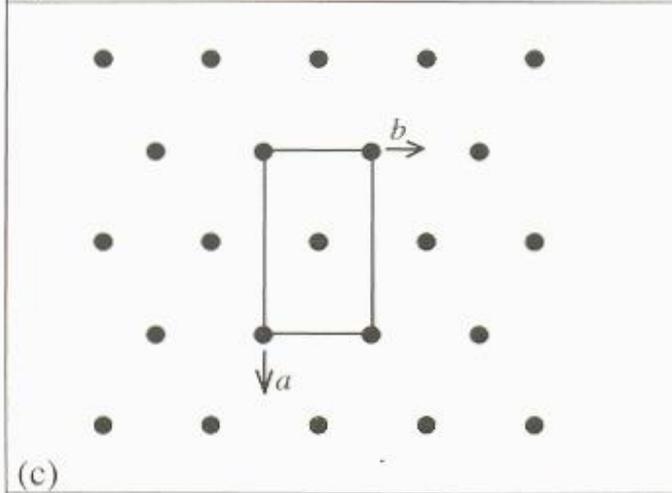
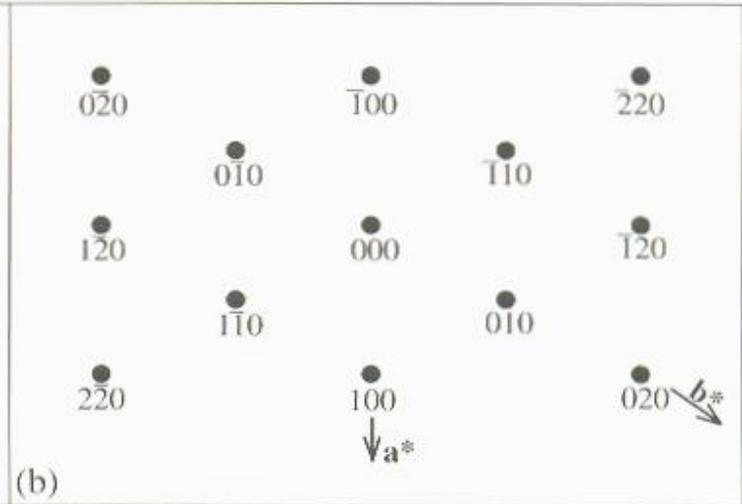
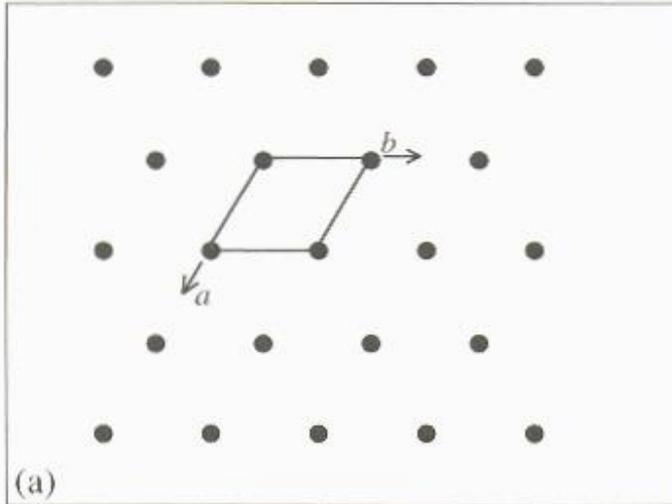


a) Sección ac de una red monoclinica mostrando el espaciado de los planos (100) y (001)

b) Red recíproca a^*c^* con la misma orientación

Red primitiva

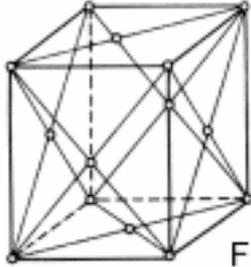
Espacio recíproco



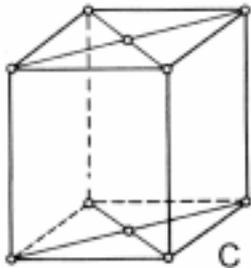
Red múltiple

Espacio recíproco

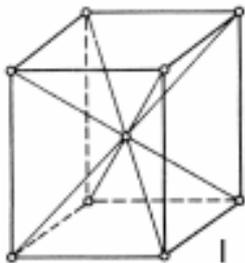
Ausencias sistemáticas



Redes F : estarán ausentes todos los puntos de la red recíproca que correspondan a planos con índices h,k,l mixtos (pares e impares)



Redes C : estarán ausentes todos los puntos de la red recíproca que correspondan a planos para los cuales $h+k$ sea impar



Redes I : estarán ausentes todos los puntos de la red recíproca que correspondan a planos para los cuales $h+k+l$ sea impar

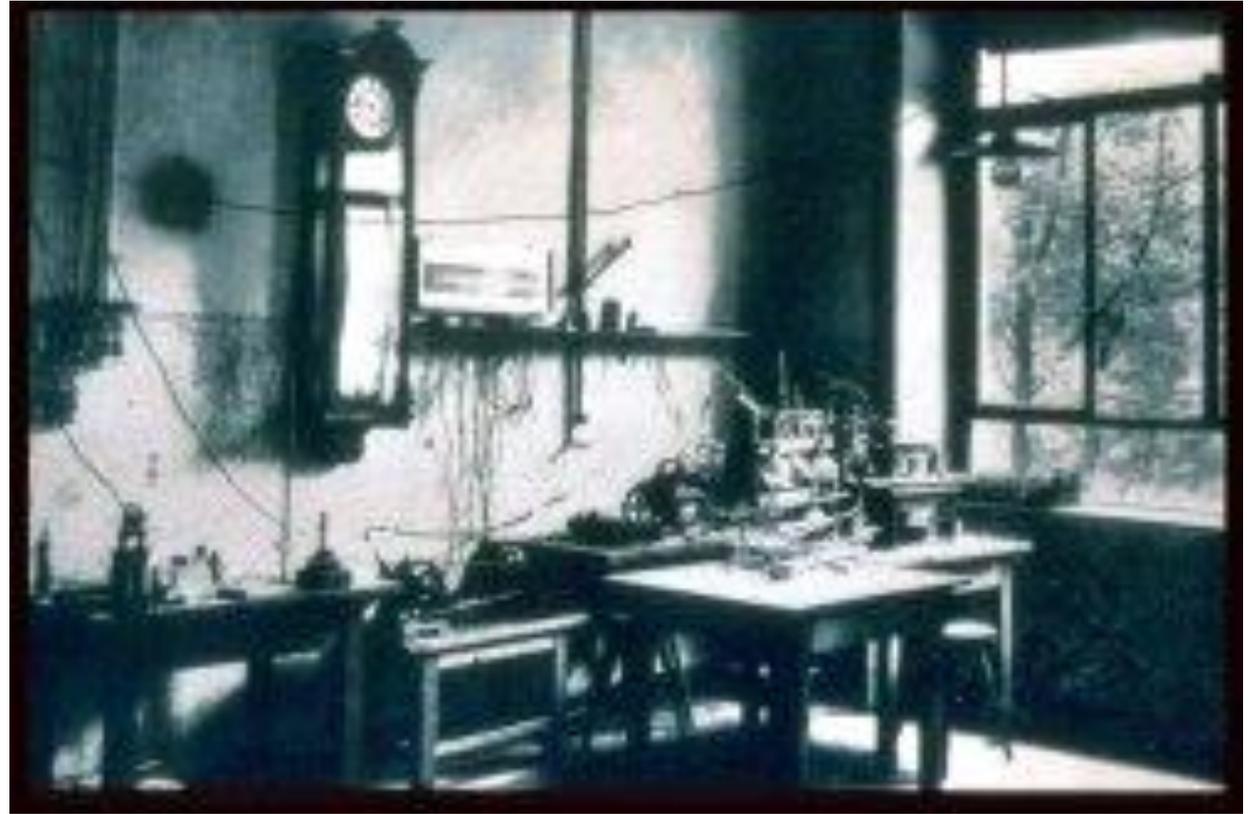
Los ejes helicoidales y los planos de deslizamiento también imponen condiciones de extinción

Difracción de rayos X

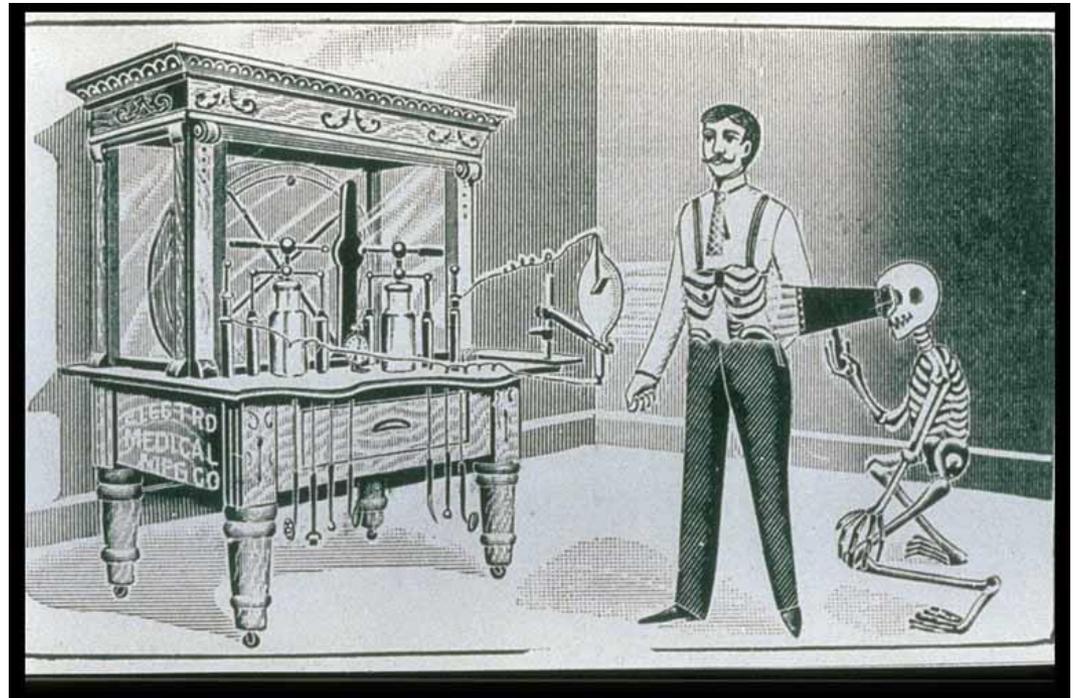
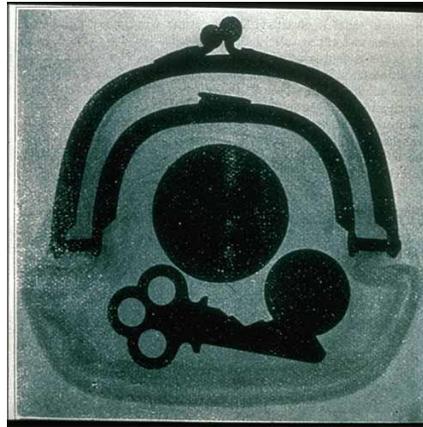
Naturaleza y generación de los rayos X



Wilhem Conrad Röntgen

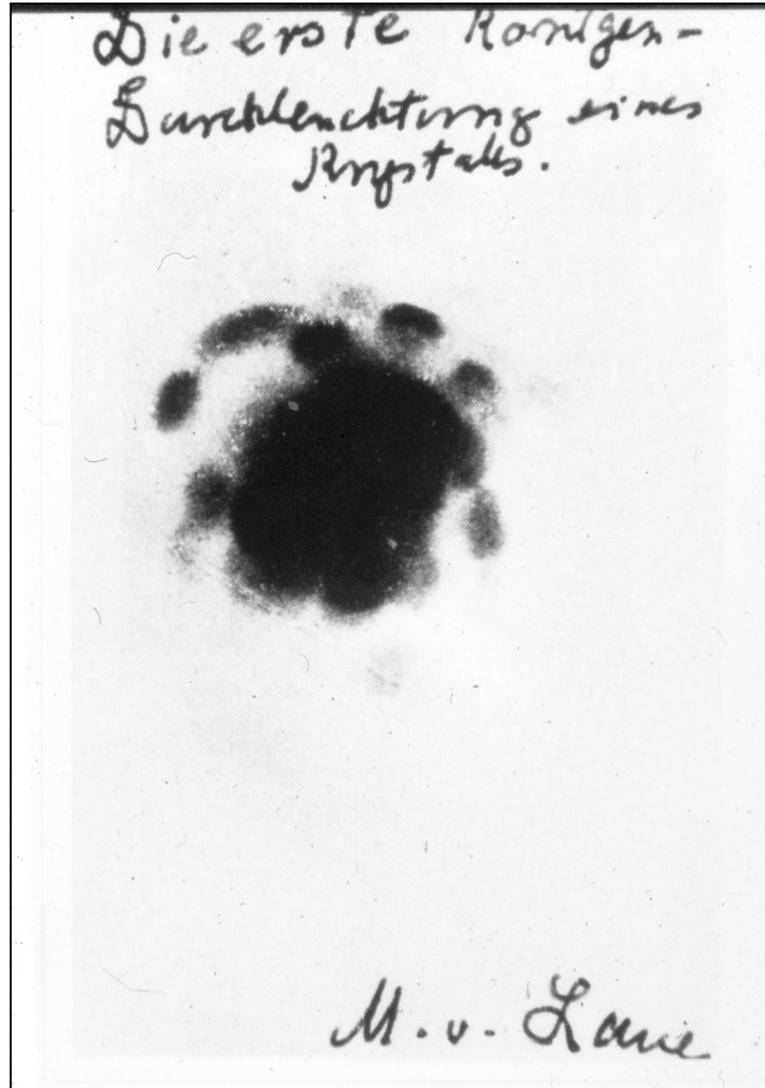


Laboratorio de Röntgen en la Universidad de Wurtzburg



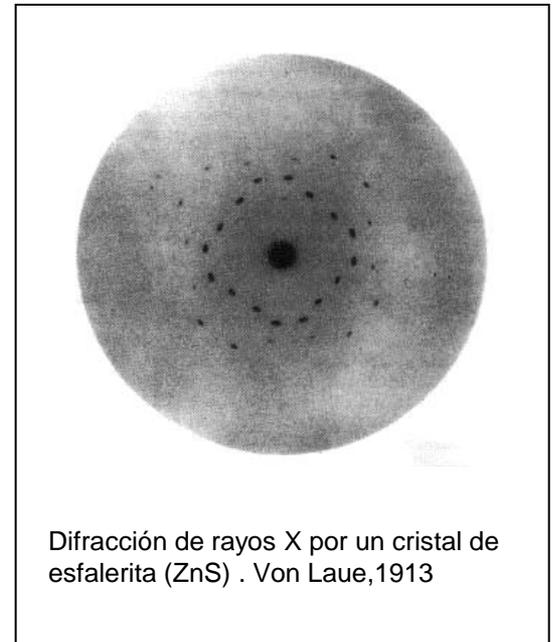


Max von Laue



Primera difracción de rayos X por un cristal de Sulfato de cobre (Friedrich et al. 1912)

Experimento de Laue
Múnich (1912)

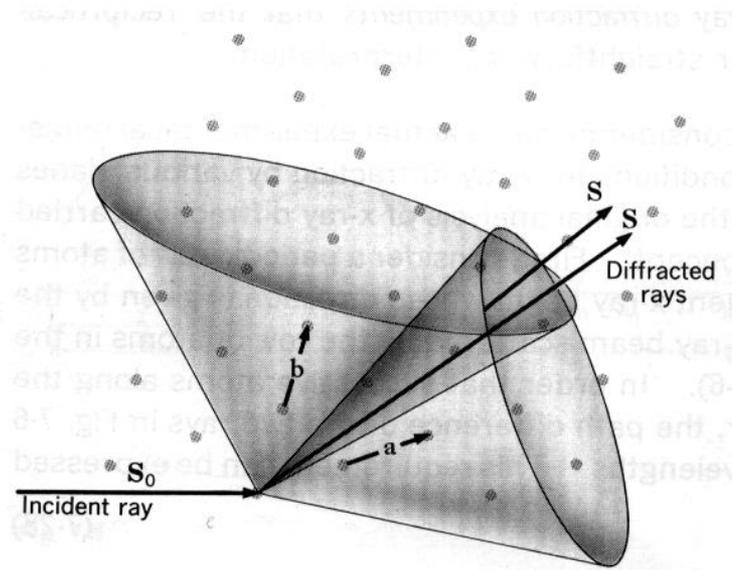
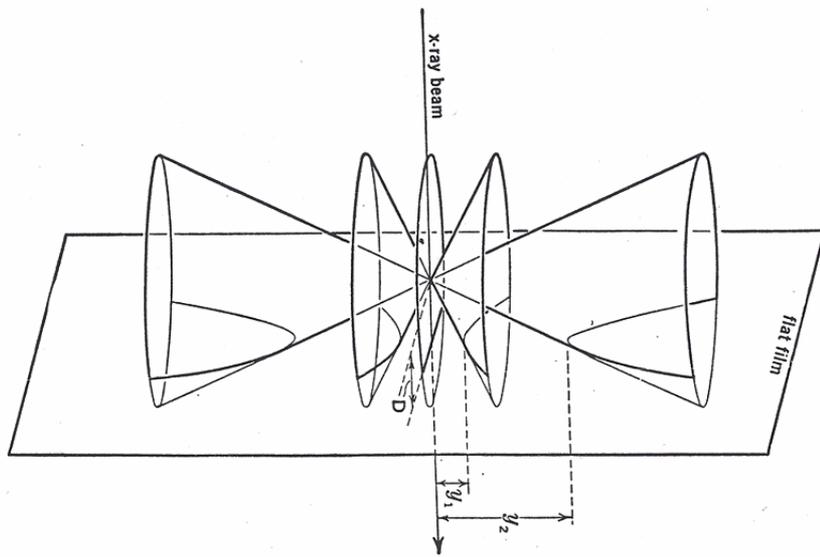


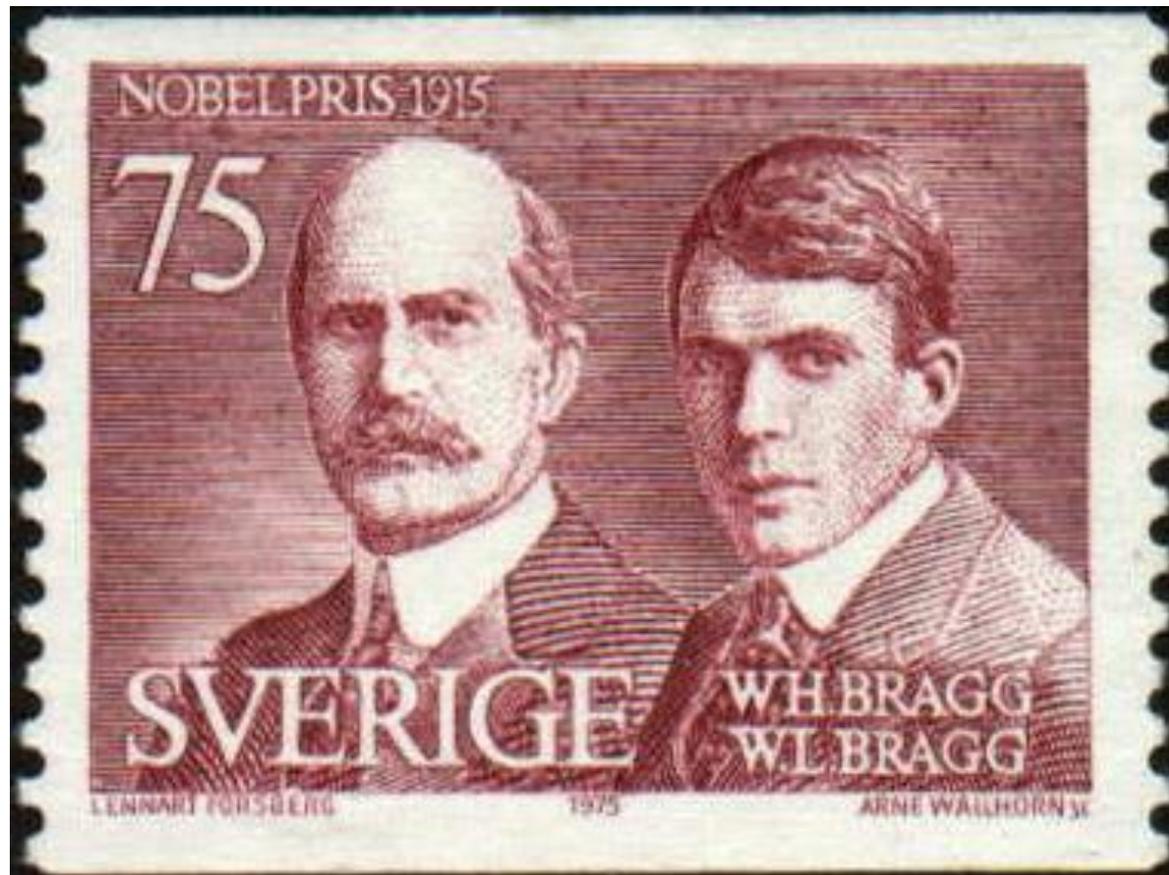
Difracción de rayos X por un cristal de esfalerita (ZnS) . Von Laue, 1913

2014

international year of
crystallography



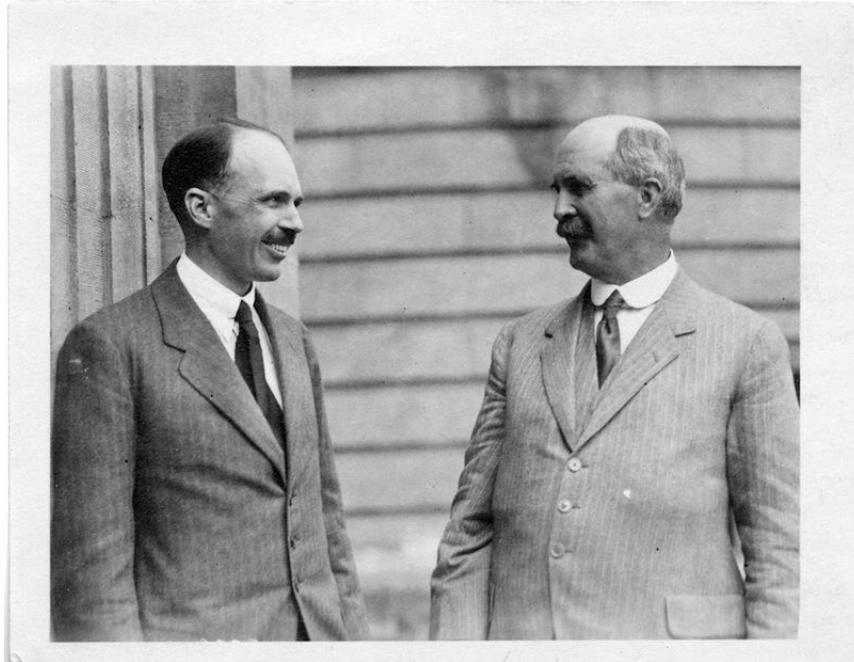




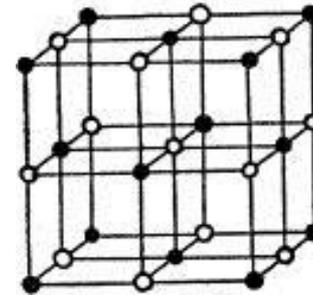
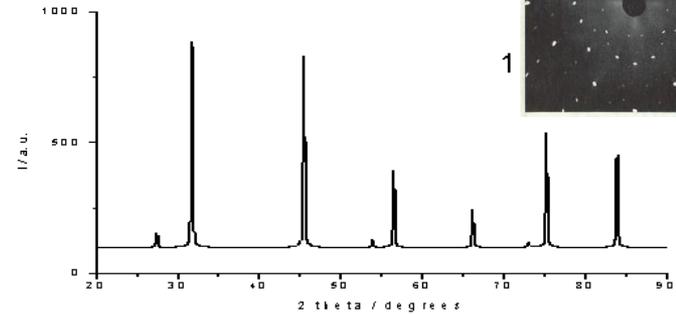
W.H Bragg (1862-1942)
W.L. Bragg (1890-1971)

Relación entre espaciado interplanar e índices del plano para un cristal triclinico

$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{\left[\frac{h}{a} \operatorname{sen} \alpha\right]^2 + \left[\frac{k}{b} \operatorname{sen} \beta\right]^2 + \left[\frac{l}{c} \operatorname{sen} \gamma\right]^2 + \left(\frac{2hk}{ab}\right)(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \gamma)}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} + \frac{\left(\frac{2kl}{ac}\right)(\cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha) + \left(\frac{2hl}{ac}\right)(\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \cos \beta)}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma}$$



W. Lawrence (izq.) y W. Henry (der.) Bragg.

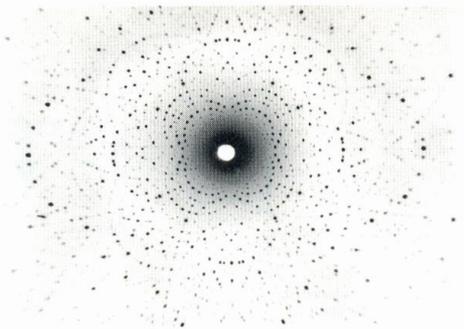


Structure of sodium chloride. After W. L. Bragg (1913). *The Structure of Some Crystals as indicated by their Diffraction of X-rays*. Proc. Roy. Soc. 89, 248-277.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1915 was awarded jointly to Sir William Henry Bragg and William Lawrence Bragg *"for their services in the analysis of crystal structure by means of X-rays"*

Factor de estructura

- Punto del espacio recíproco → plano hkl
- Punto del espacio recíproco → onda difractada (amplitud y fase)
- Onda difractada → suma de dispersiones atómicas



circón (4/mmm)

$$f_i^0$$

Factor de dispersión atómico

$$\phi_i = 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + lz_i)$$

fase

h, k y l índices del plano
 x_i, y_i y z_i coordenadas fraccionarias del átomo en la celda unidad

Amplitud de la dispersión de un átomo individual: $f_i = f_i^0 [\cos 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + lz_i) + \text{sen} 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + lz_i)]$

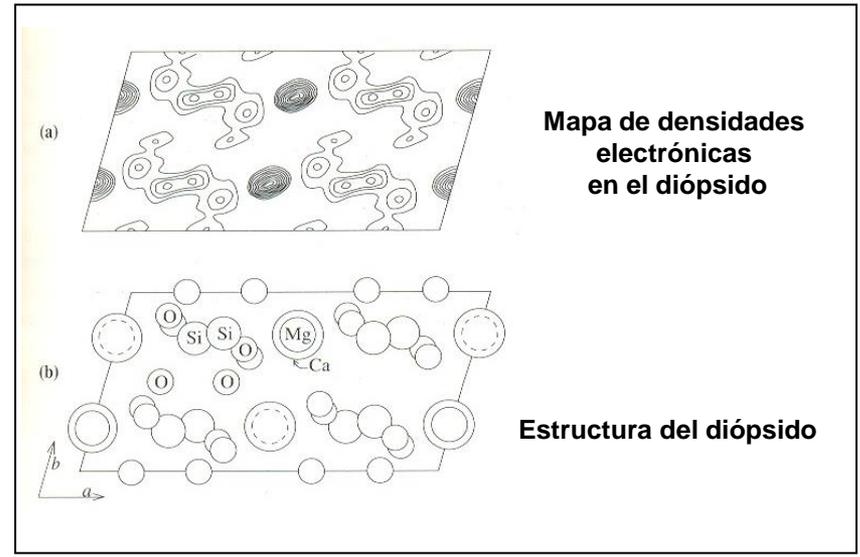
Factor de estructura (combinación amplitud y fase):

$$F_{hkl} = \sum f_i^0 [\cos 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + lz_i) + \text{sen} 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + lz_i)]$$

$$I_{hkl} = |F_{hkl}|^2$$



Espacios recíprocos ponderados
 Posición + intensidad

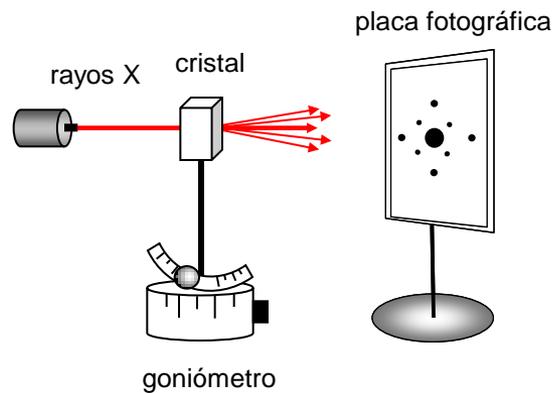


Mapa de densidades electrónicas en el diópsido

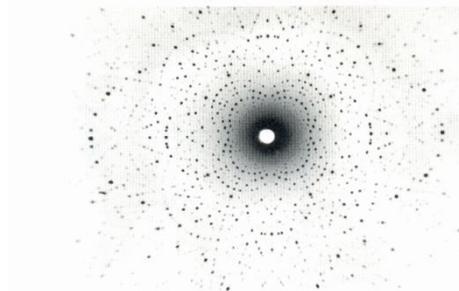
Estructura del diópsido

Métodos de cristal único

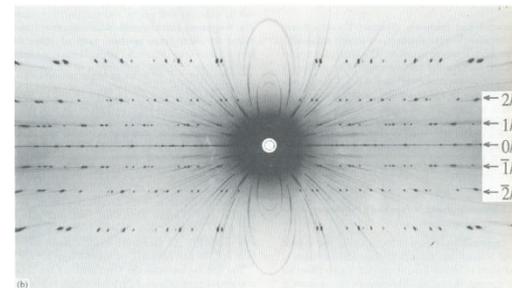
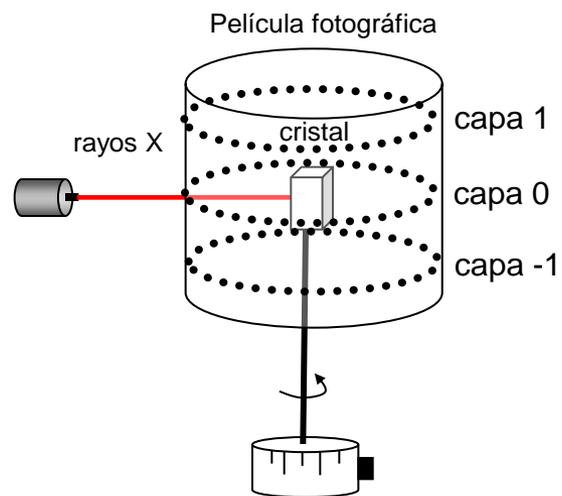
1.- Lauegramas:



Lauegrama de circón (4/mmm)



2.-Cristal rotatorio



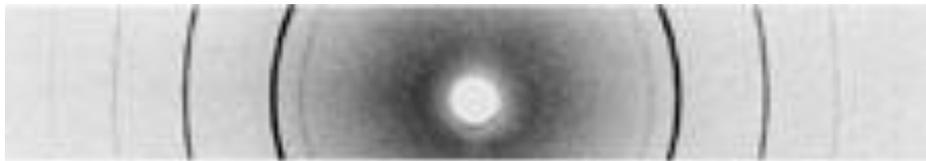
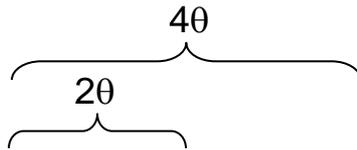
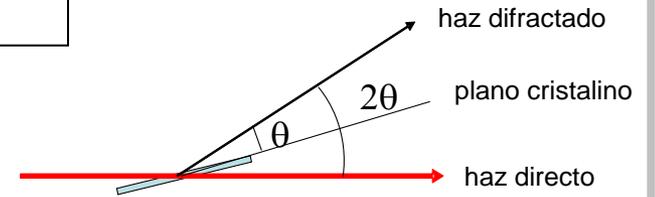
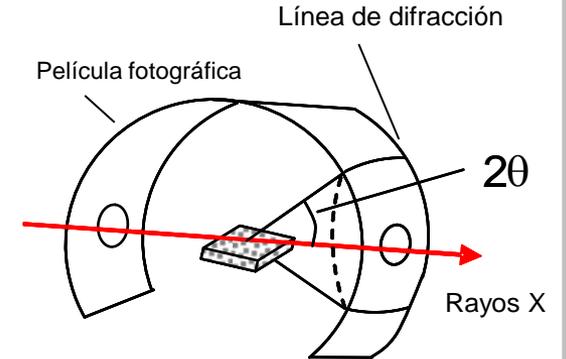
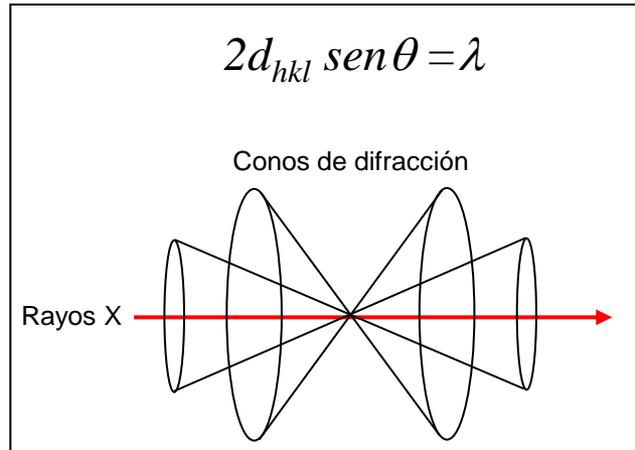
Zircón eje de rotación = a

Método del polvo



Película
fotográfica

cámara Debye-Scherrer

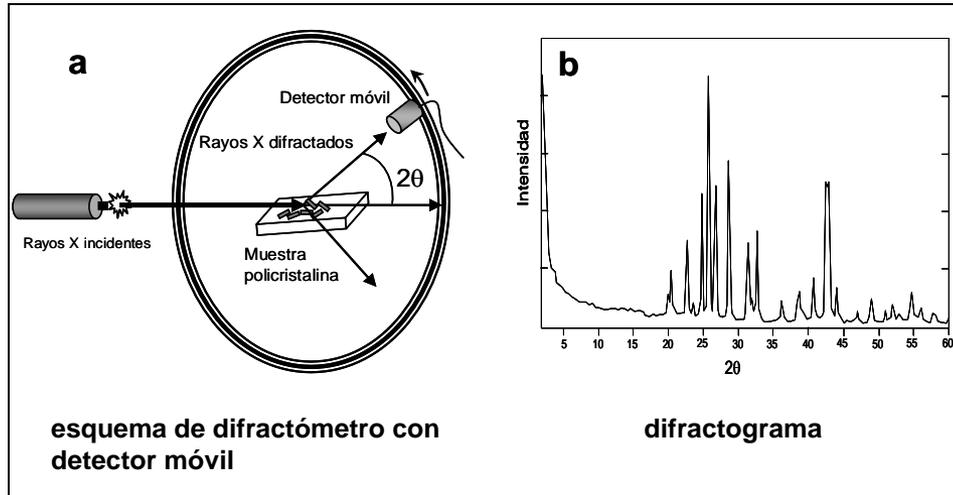


NaCl



Na₂SO₄

Cada diagrama de difracción de polvo es característico de cada fase mineral



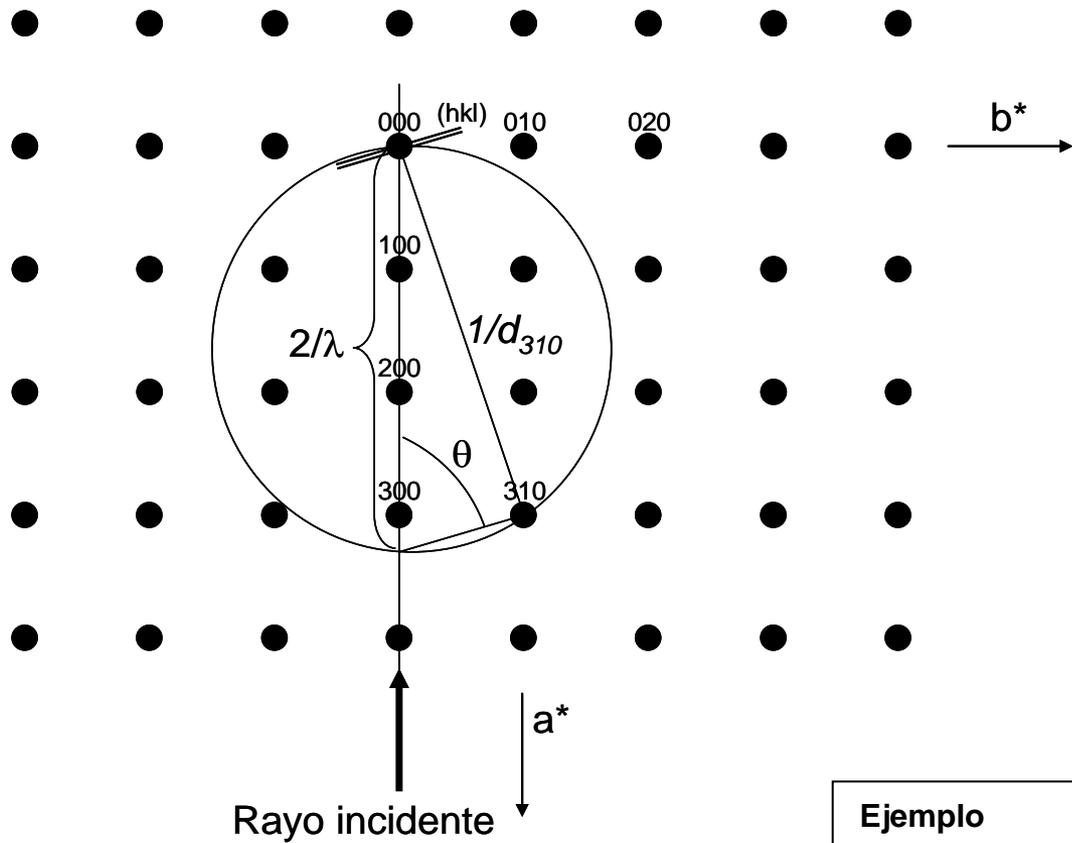
① ② ③ ④

6 - 2 5 6

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|------------------|---------|--------|------------------|---------------------|
| d | 3.36 | 2.86 | 1.98 | 3.59 | HgS | ★ | | | | |
| 1/1 ₁ | 100 | 95 | 35 | 6 | Mercury Sulfide (Cinnabar) | | | | | |
| Rad. CuKα ₁ λ 1.5405 | Filter Ni | Dia. | | | d Å | 1/1 ₁ | hkl | d Å | 1/1 ₁ | hkl |
| Cut off | 1/1 ₁ | Diffractometer | 1/1 cor. | | 3.59 | 6 | 100 | 1.258 | 8 | 116 |
| Ref. Swanson et al., NBS Circular 539, Vol. 4, 17-20 (1955) | | | | | 3.359 | 100 | 101 | 1.248 | 4 | 213 |
| | | | | | 3.165 | 30 | 003 | 1.1975 | 2 | 300 |
| | | | | | 2.863 | 95 | 102 | 1.1883 | 4 | 301,206 |
| Sys. Hexagonal | S.G. P3 ₁ ,21 | (152,154) | | | 2.375 | 10 | 103 | 1.1787 | 4 | 214 |
| a ₀ 4.149 | b ₀ | c ₀ 9.495 | A | C 2.289 | 2.074 | 25 | 110 | 1.1614 | 4 | 302 |
| a | β | γ | Z 3 | Dx 8.187 | 2.026 | 12 | 111 | 1.1358 | 2 | 117 |
| Ref. Ibid. | | | | | 1.980 | 35 | 104 | 1.1271 | 4 | 108 |
| | | | | | 1.900 | 4 | 112 | 1.1201 | 4 | 303 |
| | | | | | 1.765 | 20 | 201 | 1.1047 | 6 | 215 |
| εα | nωβ 2.905 | εγ 3.256 | Sign + | | 1.735 | 25 | 113 | 1.0828 | 2 | 207 |
| 2V | D 8.090 | mp | Color Red | | 1.679 | 25 | 105 | 1.0693 | 2 | 304 |
| Ref. Dana's System of Mineralogy, 7th Ed., Vol. 1 | | | | | 1.583 | 6 | 006 | 1.0309 | 4 | 221 |
| | | | | | 1.562 | 6 | 203 | 1.0132 | 2 | 222,305 |
| Sample from the Fisher Scientific Co. | | | | | 1.433 | 8 | 204 | 0.9910 | <1 | 311,208 |
| Spect. anal.: <0.1% Al, Ca, Mg, Na; <0.01% Fe, Mn, Si; <0.001% Ag, Cu, Pb. X-ray pattern at 26°C. | | | | | 1.401 | 2 | 115 | .9859 | 4 | 223 |
| The sample was annealed in sulfur atmosphere at 325°C for 2 hours and cooled slowly. | | | | | 1.358 | 6 | 210 | .9753 | 4 | 312 |
| Merck Index, 8th Ed., p. 661. | | | | | 1.344 | 12 | 211 | .9599 | 4 | 217 |
| | | | | | 1.305 | 10 | 212,205 | .9503 | 4 | 224,313 |
| | | | | | 1.269 | 4 | 107 | | | Plus 6 reflections. |

Ficha de difracción de polvo del cinabrio

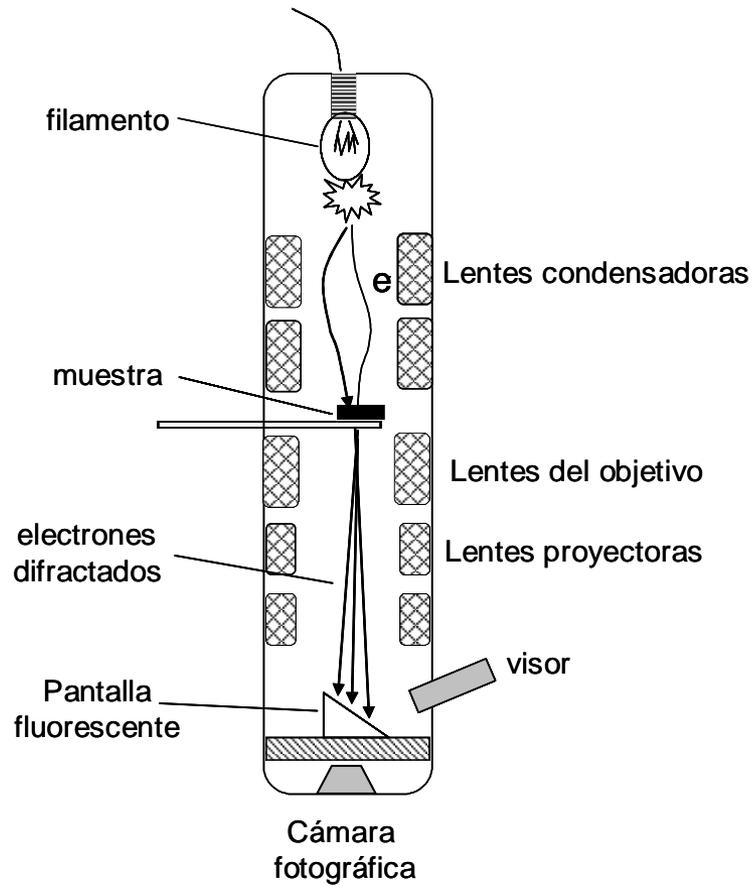
Construcción de Ewald



Ejemplo

$$\frac{1}{\frac{d_{310}}{2}} = \text{sen}\theta \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{d_{310}} = \frac{2}{\lambda} \text{sen}\theta \quad \longrightarrow \quad \boxed{\lambda = 2d_{310} \text{sen}\theta}$$

Difracción de electrones: microscopía electrónica de transmisión

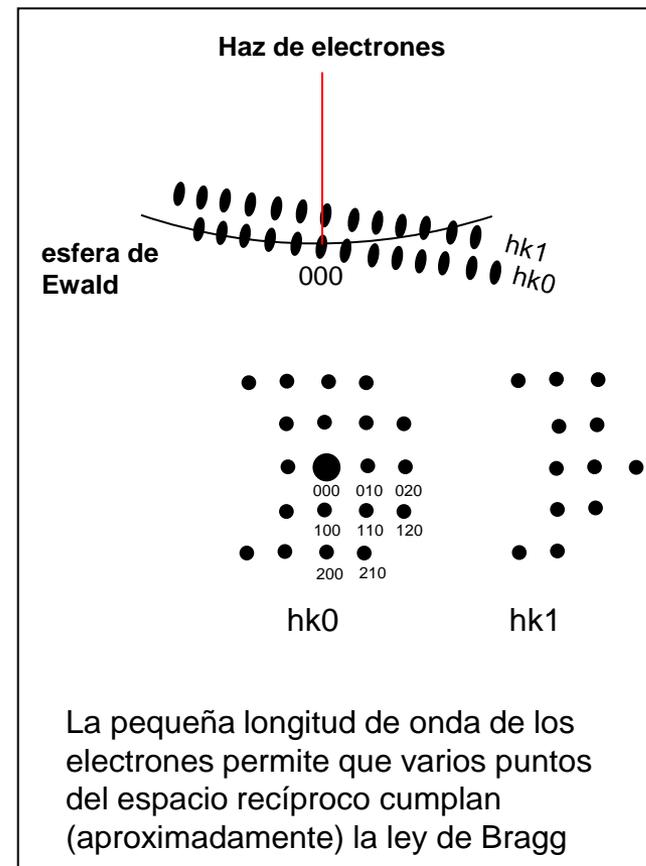
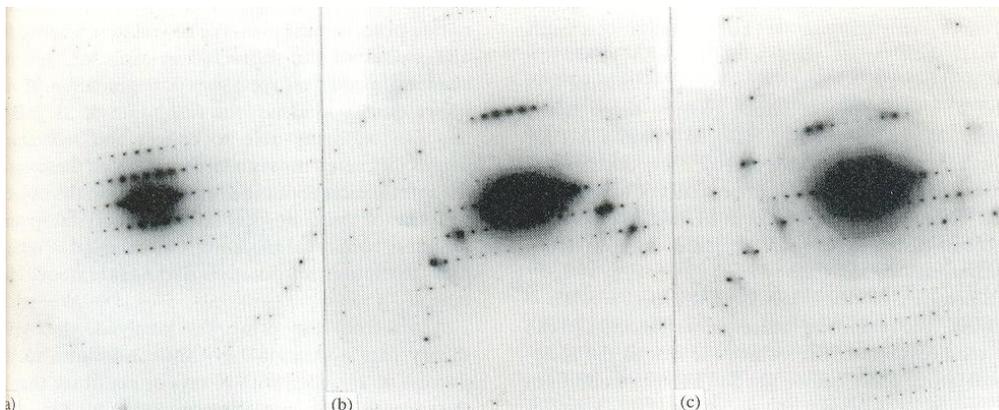


Microscopio electrónico de transmisión

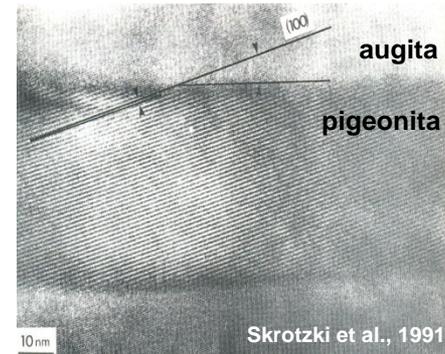
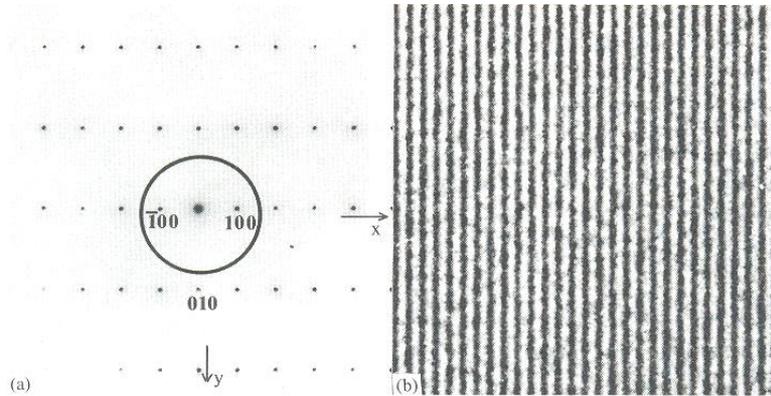


Imágenes que se pueden obtener con un microscopio electrónico de transmisión (TEM)

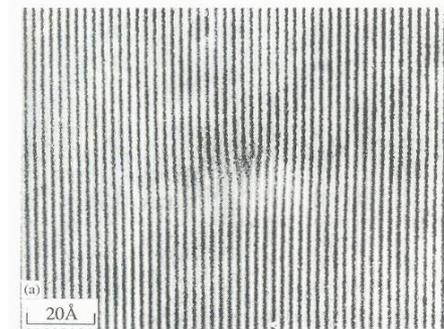
1.- Patrón de difracción de electrones (espacio recíproco)



2.- Imágenes de franjas reticulares "lattice fringes"

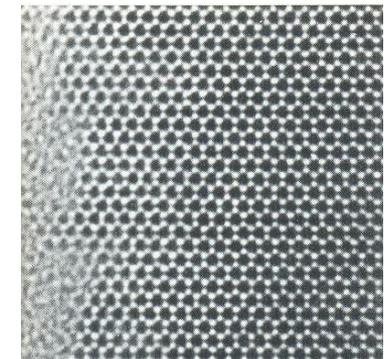
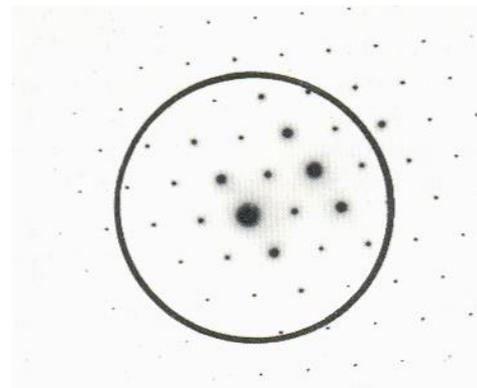


Interfase augita-pigeonita



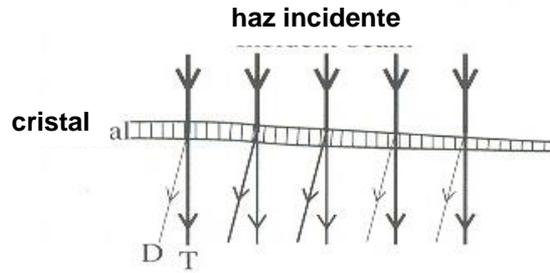
Dislocación de filo

3.- Imágenes de alta resolución



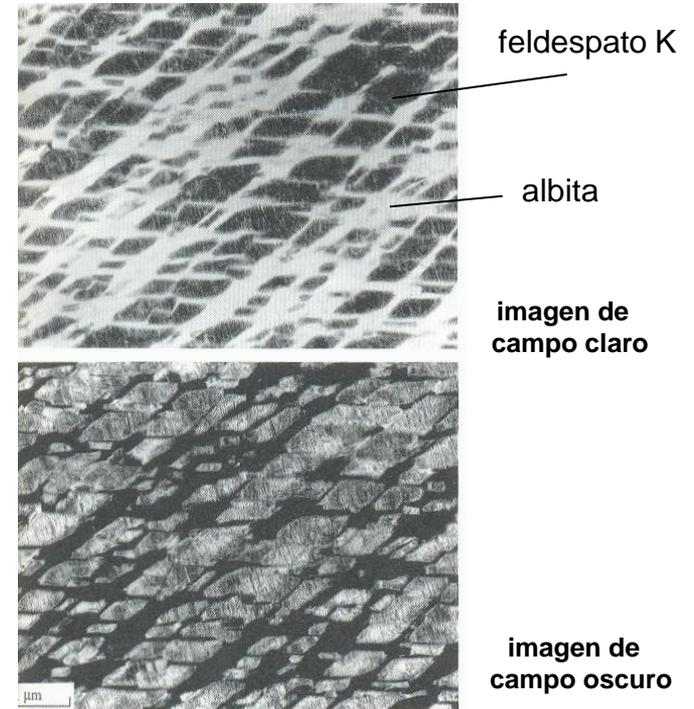
Proyección de la estructura de la cordierita a lo largo de $[001]$

4.- Imágenes de contraste de difracción



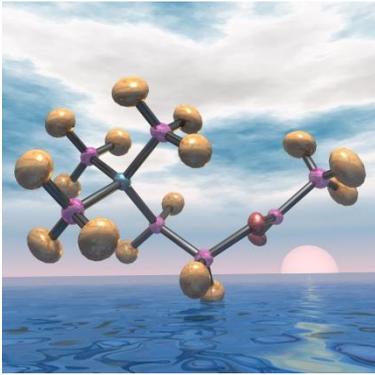
• Haz directo → imágenes de **campo claro** (Bright field (BF) images).
 • Rayos difractados → imágenes de **campo oscuro** (Dark field (BF) images).

Exsolución y maclado en el sistema
Feldespato K - Plagioclasa



Difracción de neutrones

Dispersión inelástica: Parte de la energía de vibración atómica puede transmitirse a los neutrones que entran en el cristal (especialmente cuando la longitud de onda de los neutrones es similar a la de las vibraciones) → información sobre las vibraciones de las redes cristalinas.



La vibraciones atómicas se representan mediante elipsoides

Acetylcholine (Nano-Dali) © CCLRC ISIS

Dispersión elástica: La dispersión elástica de los neutrones se emplea básicamente de la misma forma que los rayos X.

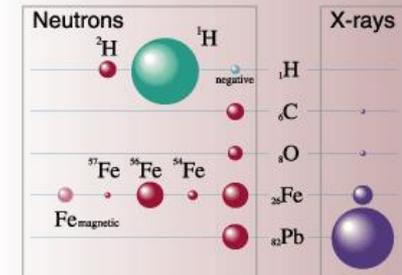
Neutrons, the Quiet Observers

Electrical neutrality ⇒ high penetrating power

Spin 1/2 ⇒ can find magnetic properties

Mass comparable to that of atomic nuclei
⇒ effectively gauge of atomic structure & dynamics

Scattering cross section changing for different isotopes, such as hydrogen
⇒ ideal probe of the configuration and kinetics of hydrogen, an element fundamental to biology.



Scattering cross section examples

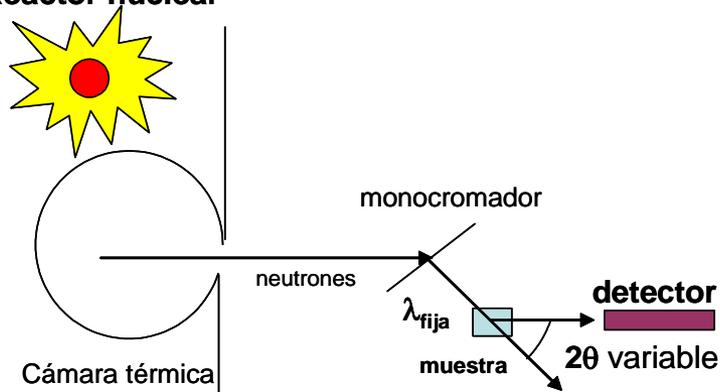
The sizes of the spheres show the sensitivity of neutrons. There is a marked difference in scattering cross section between the two types of hydrogen, light hydrogen (^1H) and deuterium (^2H).

Fuentes de generación de neutrones



<http://www.ecodiari.cat>

Reactor nuclear

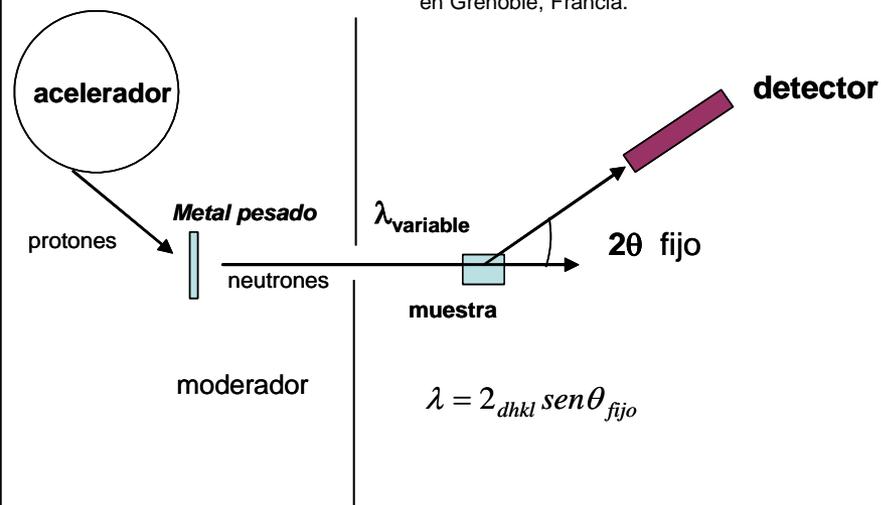


$$\text{sen } \theta = \frac{\lambda_{fija}}{2d_{hkl}}$$

Reactor nuclear



European Synchrotron Radiation Facility en Grenoble, Francia.



Acelerador de partículas