Documents sur les cristaux ioniques

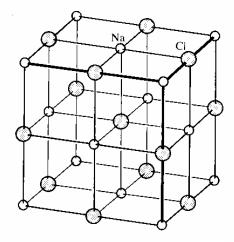


Fig. 4.11 The rock-salt structure. Note if relation to the fcc structure in Fig. 4.6a, variation in each octahedral hole. Alternatively, treat the lattice as the location of anions, in which case the cations occupy the octahedral holes.

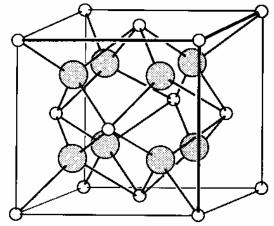


Fig. 4.14 The antifluorite and fluorite structures. These too are related to the fcc structure, but all the tetrahedral holes are occupied (Fig. 4 ^\).

Table 4.1. Compounds with particular crystal structures

Crystal structure	Example*
Antifluorite	K ₂ O, K ₂ S, Li ₂ O, Na ₂ O, Na ₂ Se, Na ₂ S
Cesium chloride	CsCl, CaS, TISb, CsCN, CuZn
Fluorite	CaF ₂ , UO ₂ , BaCl ₂ , HgF ₂ , PbO ₂
Nickel arsenide	NiAs, NiS, FeS, PtSn, CoS
Perovskite	CaTiO ₃ , BaTiO ₃ , SrTiO ₃
Rock-salt	NaCl, LiCl, KBr, Rbl, AgCl, AgBr, MgO, CaO, TiO, FeO, NiO, SnAs, UC, ScN
Rutile	TiO ₂ , MnO ₂ , SnO ₂ , WO ₂ , MgF ₂ , NiF ₂
Sphalerite (zinc blende)	ZnS, CuCl, CdS, HgS, GaP, InAs
Wurtzite	ZnS, ZnO, BeO, MnS, AgI, AIN, SiC, NH4F

^{*} The substance in bold type is the one that gives its name to the structure.

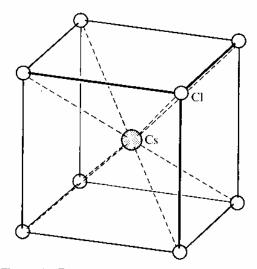


Fig. 4.12 The cesium chloride structure. Note that the corner ions, which are shared by eight cells, are surrounded by eight nearest-neighbor center atoms.

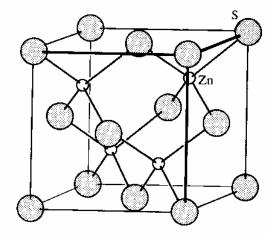


Fig. 4.13 The sphalerite (zinc blende) structure. Note its relation to the fcc structure in Fig. 4.6b, with half the tetrahedral holes occupied by Zn²⁺ ions.