

MedeA Crystal Morphology

From Atomic Arrangement to Crystal Shape

At-a-Glance

MedeA^{®1} *Crystal Morphology* employs lattice parameters and space-group symmetry as well as information on relative surface stabilities to simulate the morphology of a crystal.

Key Benefits

- Interactive determination of the morphology
- Highly flexible choice of different models of relative surface stabilities

When crystals are grown under equilibrium conditions, their macroscopic shape or morphology is determined by the minimum of the total surface free energy of the crystal, which in turn is governed by the microscopic interatomic forces. Since the latter are accessible to atomistic simulations, first-principles calculations of morphologies have become the method of choice to predict crystal morphologies.

At the same time, macroscopically observed morphologies of crystals and crystallites provide insight into the details of materials at the microscopic levels. In particular, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images, as widely employed in the analysis of materials samples, reveal information on the morphology adopted by individual crystallites.

MedeA Crystal Morphology combines the lattice parameters and space-group-symmetry of a crystal with information about the relative energies of low-index crystal faces to simulate the morphology. As originally proposed by Wulff, the length of a surface normal from a given crystal face to a common point within the crystal interior is proportional to its surface energy². Indeed, a crystal shape constructed in this manner minimizes its surface free energy.

The relative stabilities of crystal faces enter via a set of rules proposed by Bravais, Friedel, Donnay and Harker^{3,4,5}. Alternatively, computed or measured surface energies can be used.

As an example, the morphology of Cr_2O_3 is displayed in the figure below. It is based on lattice parameters and space-group symmetry as provided by *MedeA InfoMaticA* as well as surface energies reported by Davies *et al.*⁶. As expected, the computed morphology reflects the rhombohedral shape of the corundum structure.

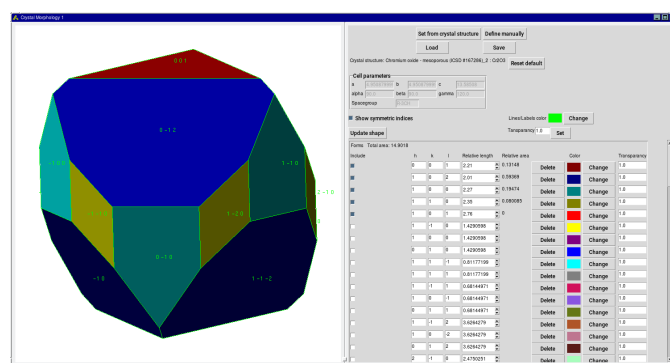


Figure 1: MedeA Crystal Morphology Screenshot: Morphology of Cr_2O_3 as based on reported surface energies⁶

Key Features

- An intuitive user interface for the generation of morphologies using lattice parameters and space-group symmetry as input
- Full integration with *MedeA InfoMaticA*
- Uses Wulff construction for morphology generation

³ A. Bravais, "Mémoire sur les Systèmes Formés par des Points Distribués Régulièrement sur un Plan ou dans l'Espace", J. Ecole Polytech. **19**, 1-128 (1850)

⁴ M. G. Friedel, "Etudes sur la loi de Bravais", Bull. Soc. Franc. Miner. **9**, 326 (1907)

⁵ J. D. H. Donnay and D. Harker, "A new law of crystal morphology extending the law of Bravais", Am. Mineral. **22**, 446 (1937)

⁶ M. J. Davies, P. R. Kenway, P. J. Lawrence, S. C. Parker, W. C. Mackrodt, and P. W. Tasker, "Impurity Segregation to the Surfaces of Corundum-Structures Oxides", J. Chem. Soc. Faraday Trans. 2 **85**, 555 (1989) (DOI)

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² G. Wulff, "Zur Frage der Geschwindigkeit des Wachstums und der Auflösung der Krystallflächen", Z. Kristall. **34**, 449 (1901) (DOI)

- Relative surface stabilities are automatically determined from the rules introduced by Bravais, Friedel, Donnay and Harker
- Alternatively, computed or measured surface energies can be employed
- Morphology files can be saved for later use
- Optimal graphical representation of results through a variety of visualization options

Required Modules

- MedeA Environment

Related Modules

- MedeA InfoMaticA

Find Out More

- Check out the closely related datasheet on [MedeA Crystal Builder](#)

Properties

- Morphology of arbitrary crystals