

Fig. 17 Brillouin zone for the simple cubic lattice. Some high symmetry points are indicated: $\Gamma = 0$; $X = (2\pi/a)(1/2, 0, 0)$; $M = (2\pi/a)(1/2, 1/2, 0)$; $R = (2\pi/a)(1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$.

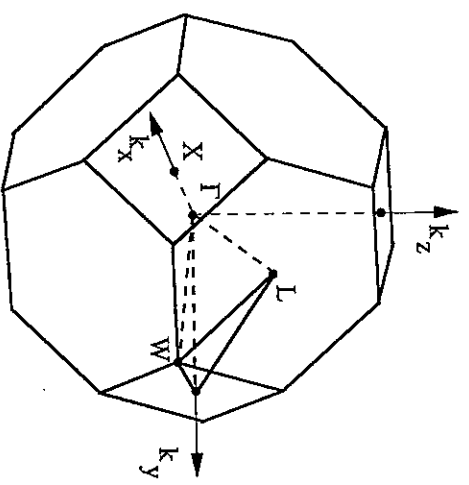


Fig. 18 Brillouin zone for the face-centered cubic lattice (truncated octahedron). Some high symmetry points are: $\Gamma = 0$; $X = (2\pi/a)(1, 0, 0)$; $L = (2\pi/a)(1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$; $W = (2\pi/a)(1/2, 1, 0)$.

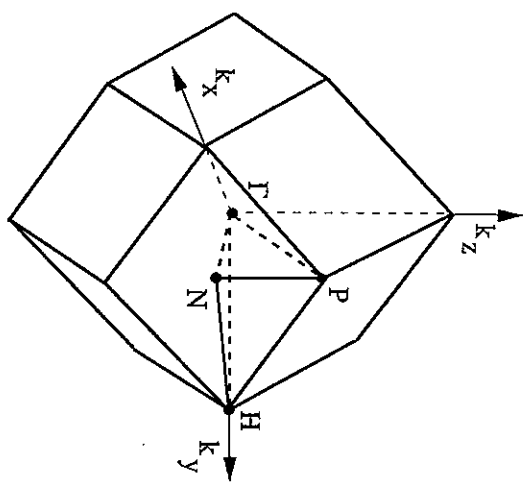


Fig. 19 Brillouin zone for the body-centered cubic lattice (rhombic dodecahedron). Some high symmetry points are also indicated: $\Gamma = 0$; $N = (2\pi/a)(1/2, 1/2, 0)$; $P = (2\pi/a)(1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$; $H = (2\pi/a)(0, 1, 0)$.

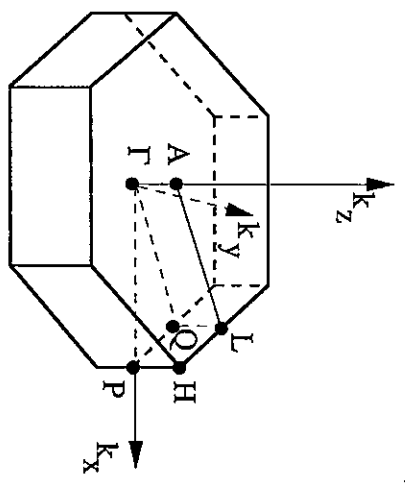


Fig. 20 Brillouin zone for the hexagonal Bravais lattice. Some high symmetry points are also indicated: $\Gamma = 0$; $P = (2\pi/a)(2/3, 0, 0)$; $Q = (\pi/a)(1, 1/\sqrt{3}, 0)$; $A = (\pi/a)(0, 0, 1)$.