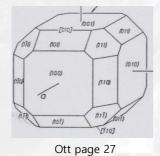
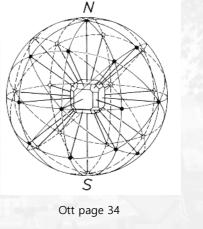


# Stereographic projection

- > Place a crystal at the center of the sphere.
- > Draw normal to each faces from the center of the sphere.
- > Cut the surface of the sphere in the indicated points.  $\rightarrow$  poles of the faces
- > Great circles- circles whose radii are that of the sphere
  - $\checkmark$  Those faces whose poles lie on a single great circle  $\rightarrow$  a single zone
  - ✓ Zone axis  $\bot$  plane of the great circle
- Project a line from each poles in the northern hemisphere to the south pole (the opposite is possible).
- > Mark the intersection on the equator plane.



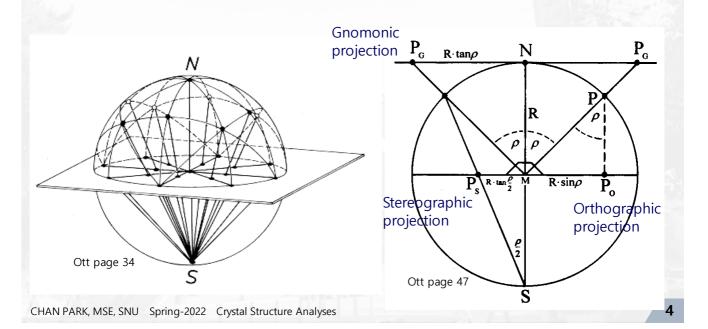


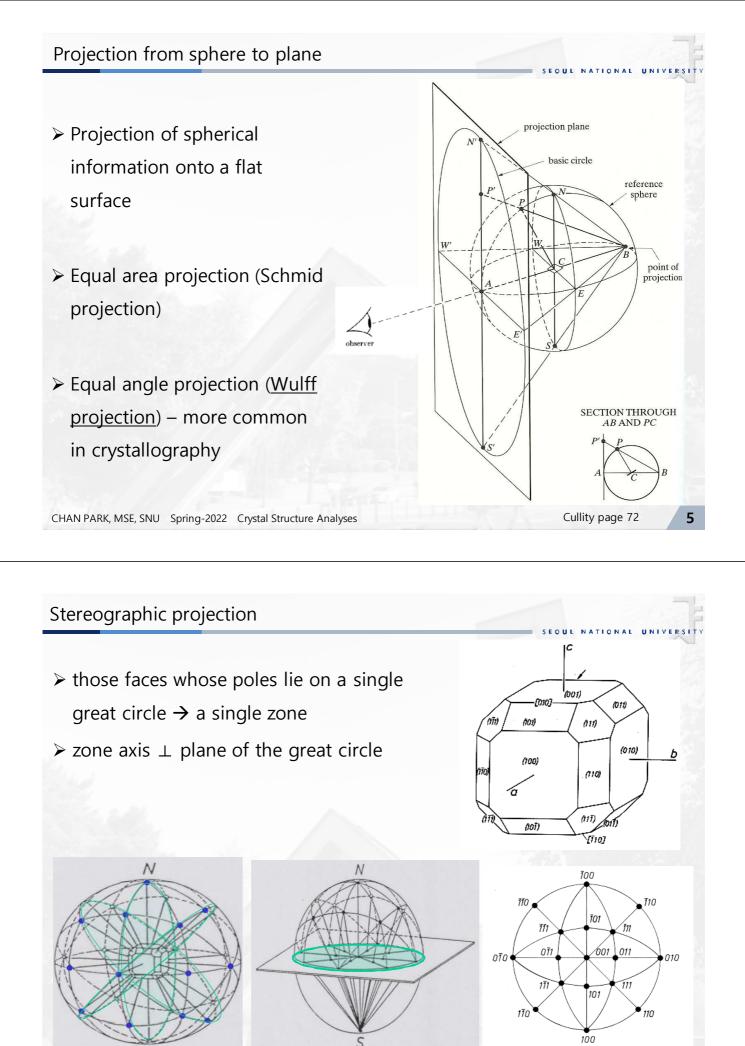
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### Stereographic Projections

- project a line from each of the poles in the northern sphere to the south pole.
- > mark its intersection with the plane of the equator with a point •.
- $\succ$  Poles in the southern hemisphere projected to the north pole  $\rightarrow$  **O**

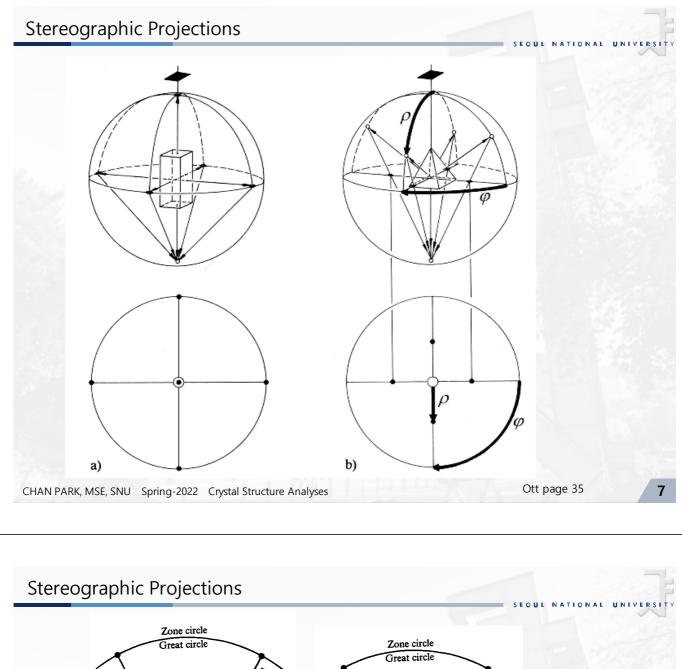


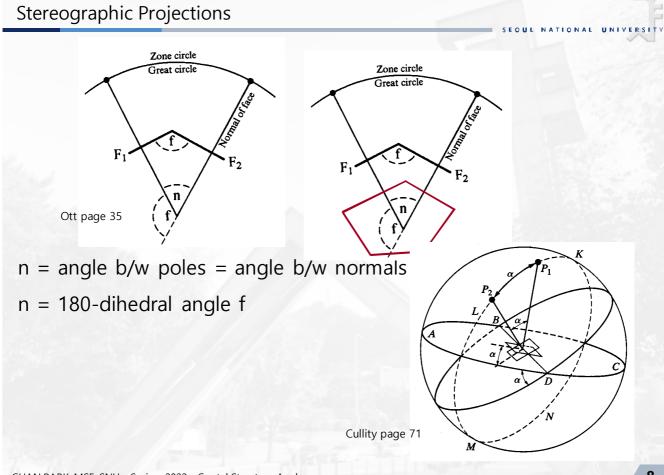


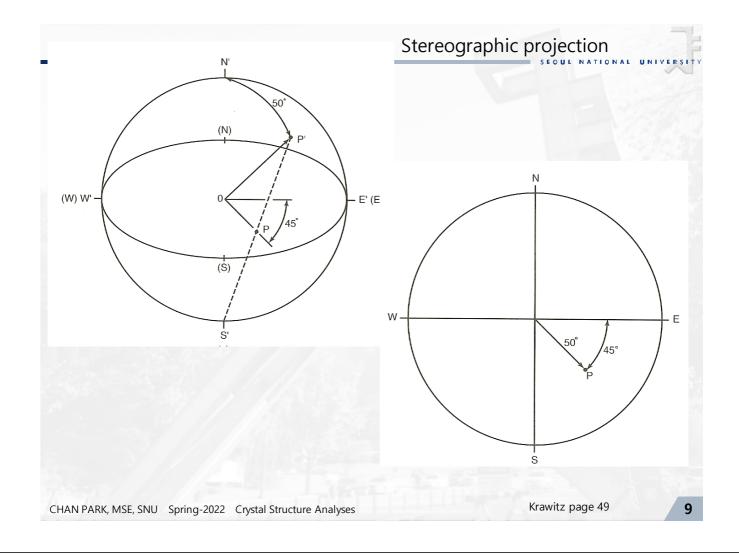
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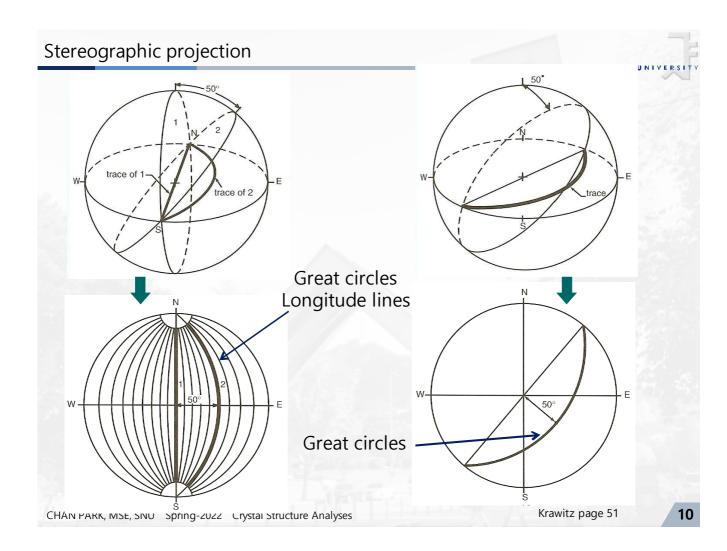
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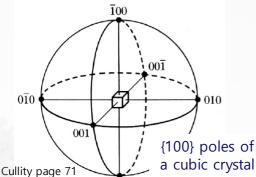








# Stereographic projection



100

Uses the inclination of the normal to the crystallographic plane.

110

110

010

ī11

011

171

Points are the intersection of each crystal direction with a (unit radius) sphere.

*100* 

*1*01

101

100

601 011

*T10* 

110

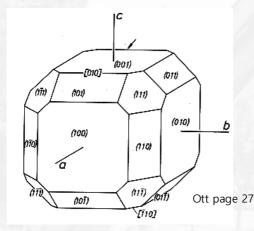
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11

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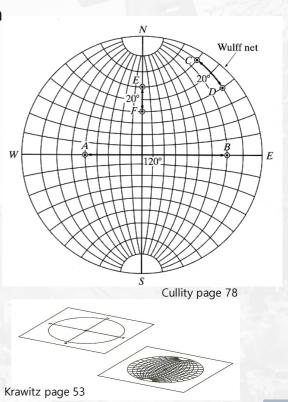
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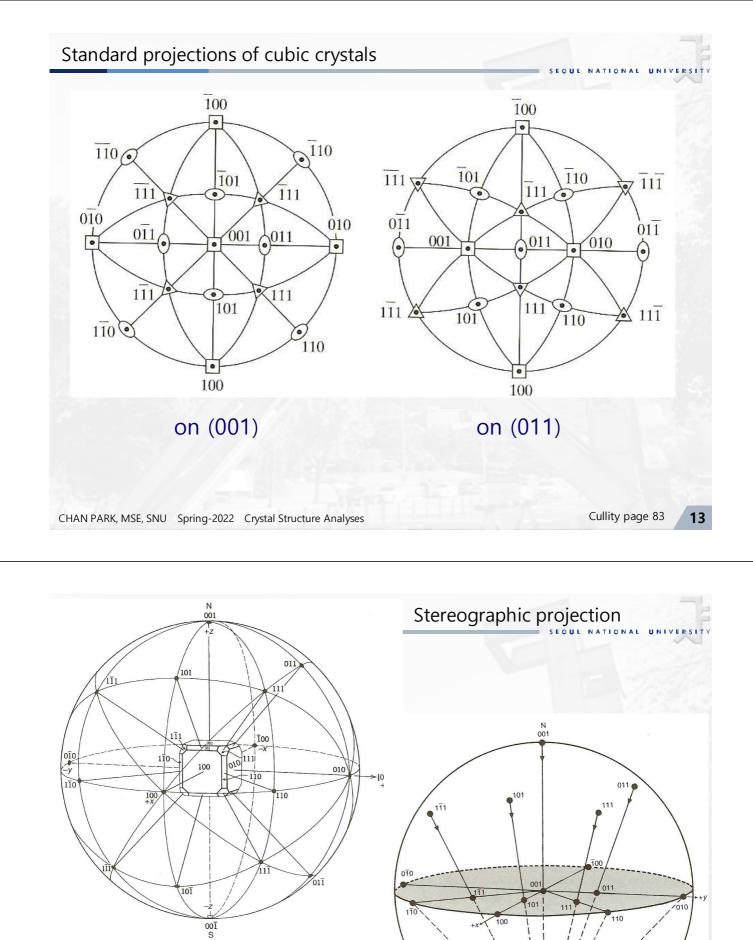


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## Stereographic Projections

- "Only arcs of great circles are used when angles are plotted on or estimated from stereographic projections".
- Stereographic projection superimposed on Wulff net for measurement of angle between poles
- Direct measurement along great circle





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