

Mon. Oct. 29

(1)

- last time we found that the intensity of a diffraction pattern is related to the structure factor

$$S(\vec{G}) = \int d\vec{x} e^{i\vec{G} \cdot \vec{x}} V(\vec{x})$$

by $I(hke) \propto |S(hke)|^2$

- we need to know the specifics of $V(\vec{x})$, which is the sum over all atoms in a unit cell

$$V(\vec{x}) = \sum_j V_j(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_j), \quad j \text{ = atoms in unit cell}$$

- for x-rays, $V_j(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_j) = z_j g_j(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_j)$

$z_j \equiv \text{atomic # (+e}^{-}\#)$; $g_j = \text{short-ranged function}$

\uparrow or order of atomic radius

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- plugging back into our equation for $S(\vec{G})$, we get

$$S(\vec{G}) = \sum_j f_j(\vec{G}) e^{i\vec{G} \cdot \vec{x}_j}$$

where $f_j(\vec{G}) = \int d\vec{x} e^{i\vec{G} \cdot \vec{x}} V_j(\vec{x}) \rightarrow$ F.T. of V_j

f_j is called the "form factor" $V_j \sim z_j$

- if the lattice vectors are orthogonal (e.g. cubic)

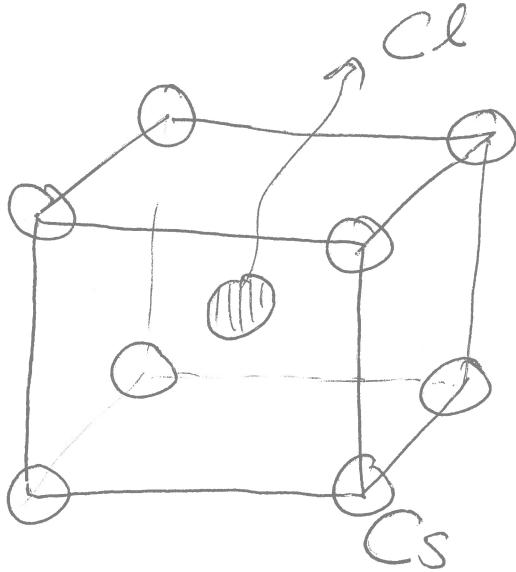
$$S_{(hke)} = \sum_j f_j e^{2\pi i (hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)}$$

where $[x_j, y_j, z_j] \rightarrow$ coordinates of atoms
in unit cell



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- Example: CsCl crystal type (simple cubic w/ basis)



$$\text{Cs} \rightarrow [0, 0, 0]$$

$$\text{Cl} \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$S(hke) = \sum_j f_j e^{i2\pi(hx_j + Ry_j + kz_j)}$$

$$= f_{\text{Cs}} e^{\circ} + f_{\text{Cl}} e^{i2\pi\left(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{l}{2}\right)}$$

$$= f_{\text{Cs}} + f_{\text{Cl}} e^{i\pi(h+k+l)}$$

- note $h+k+l = \text{integer}$

$$S(hke) = f_{\text{Cs}} + f_{\text{Cl}} (-1)^{h+k+l}$$

↑
Form factors for each atomic type

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- We see that for CsCl, we have partial cancellation for odd integers (sum of f, h, k, l)
 \rightarrow corresponding to lattice vectors (directions)

Odd sum : $f_{Cs} - f_{Ce} \rightarrow$ e.g. for $[1\ 0\ 0]$
 direction

- What if we replace Cl with another Cs atom \rightarrow now bcc lattice?

$$f_{Cs} - f_{Cs} = 0$$

- We see that in the $[1, 0, 0]$ direction, we find another plane in between these planes from the atom in the centre & we e.g. $[2\ 0\ 0]$ have perfect destructive interference
- These "systematic absences" are also called "selection rules"

