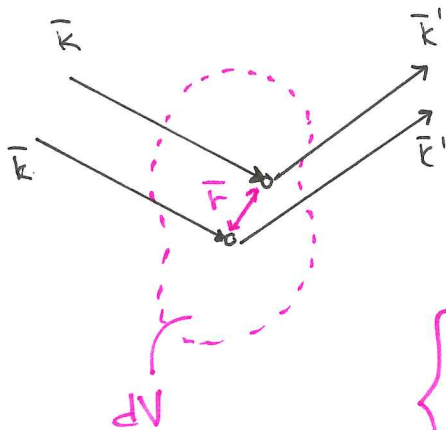


Amplitud på de diffrakterade strålarna



Totala fasskillnaden:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= \bar{k}\bar{r} + (-\bar{k}'\bar{r}) \\ &= (\bar{k} - \bar{k}')\bar{r}\end{aligned}$$

spidri. sker pga växelverkan mellan röntgenljus och ämnets elektrondensitet $n(\bar{r})$, spridningsamplitud

spidningsamplitud: $\propto n(\bar{r})dV e^{i\phi}$
(från dV)

Totala amplituden:

$$\begin{aligned}F &= \int_{\text{prov}} dV n(\bar{r}) \exp[i(\bar{k} - \bar{k}')\bar{r}] \\ &= \int_{\text{prov}} dV n(\bar{r}) \exp(i\Delta\bar{k}\bar{r})\end{aligned}$$

(intensitet $I = |F|^2$)

$$F = \sum_{\bar{R}} \int_{\text{cell}} dV n(\bar{r} + \bar{R}) \exp(-i\bar{G}(\bar{r} + \bar{R}))$$

$$F = \sum_{\bar{R}} \int_{\text{cell}} dV n(\bar{r}) \exp(i\bar{G}\bar{r}) = N \int dV n(\bar{r}) \exp(i\bar{G}\bar{r})$$

antal celler i provet

strukturfaktor $S_{\bar{G}}$

$$S_{\bar{G}} = \int dV n(\bar{r}) \exp(i\bar{G}\bar{r})$$

Vad händer om vi har en bas? { Struktur = gitter + bas }

↳ Antag s atomer i basen med positioner \bar{r}_j
 $\{j = 1, 2, \dots, s\}$

Total elektrondensitet \rightarrow summan av elektrondensiteter associerade med varje atom j i basen:

$$n(\bar{r}) = \sum_{j=1}^s n_j(\bar{r} - \bar{r}_j)$$

För strukturfaktorn enligt:

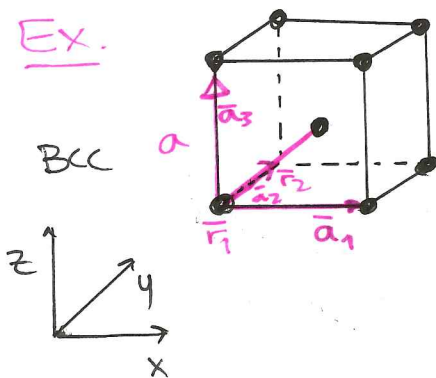
$$S_{\bar{G}} = \int dV n(\bar{r}) \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r}) = \sum_{j=1}^s \int dV n_j(\bar{r} - \bar{r}_j) \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r})$$

$$= \left\{ \bar{d} = \bar{r} - \bar{r}_j \right\} = \sum_{j=1}^s \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r}_j) \int dV n_j(\bar{d}) \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{d})$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^s f_j \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r}_j), \quad f_j = \int dV n_j(\bar{d}) \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{d})$$

↳ Formfaktorn

Ex.



SC + bas

Bas: $\bar{r}_1 = 0$

$$\bar{r}_2 = \frac{a}{2} (\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a}_1 = a\hat{x} \\ \bar{a}_2 = a\hat{y} \\ \bar{a}_3 = a\hat{z} \end{array} \right.$$

Reciproka rummet

$$b_i = \frac{2\pi}{a} \hat{j}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad \hat{j} = \hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}$$

Struktur faktorn:

$$S_{\bar{G}} = \sum_{j=1}^2 \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r}_j) = \left\{ \bar{G} = h\bar{b}_1 + k\bar{b}_2 + L\bar{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(h\hat{x} + k\hat{y} + L\hat{z}) \right\}$$

$$= \exp(-i\bar{G}\cdot 0) + \exp\left(-i\left(\frac{2\pi}{a}(h\hat{x} + k\hat{y} + L\hat{z})\right) \cdot \frac{a}{2}(\hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z})\right)$$

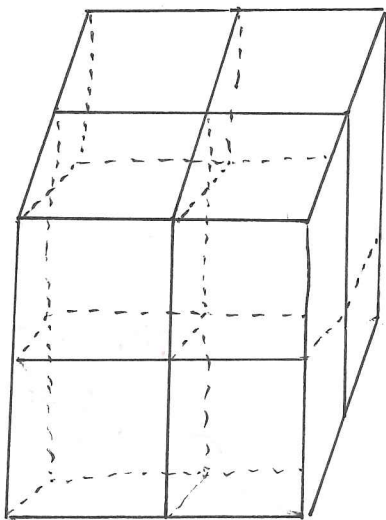
(formfaktor)
 $f_j = 1$

$$= 1 + \exp(-i\pi(h+k+L))$$

$$= 1 + \cos \pi(h+k+L) - \underbrace{i \sin \pi(h+k+L)}_{=0}$$

$$= 1 + (-1)^{h+k+L}$$

$$S_{Ga} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{om } h+k+L = \text{j\u00e4mnt} \\ 0 & \text{om } h+k+L = \text{udda} \end{cases}$$



Formfaktor

↳ beror p\u00e5 e^- -densitet och spridn. vinkel

↳ Tunga atomer syns bra!
(L\u00e4tta mindre bra)

↳ F\u00f6r $\theta = 0 \rightarrow$ skalad till det f\u00f6rv\u00e4ntade v\u00e4rdet f\u00f6r spridn. med en elektron

Debye-Waller-faktor (se App. A)

kristallvibrationers inverkan \rightarrow ej perfekt periodicitet i verkligheten!

$$\bar{S}_{\bar{G}} = \sum_{j=1}^s f_j \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r}_j)$$

$$\bar{r}_j(t) = \bar{r}_j + \bar{u}(t) \quad (u(t) = \text{förskjutn. från jmv. läget!})$$

Termiska medelvärdet: $S_{\bar{G}} = \sum f_j \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r}_j) \langle \exp(i\bar{G}\bar{u}) \rangle$

$$\langle \exp(i\bar{G}\bar{u}) \rangle = 1 - i \langle \bar{G} \cdot \bar{u} \rangle + i^2 \frac{\langle (\bar{G} \cdot \bar{u})^2 \rangle}{2} + \dots$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \langle (\bar{G}\bar{u})^2 \rangle = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \langle \bar{u}^2 \rangle G^2 = \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{u})$$

= 0 ty försjutningar är slumpmässiga och oberoende

$$G^2 \langle \bar{u}^2 \rangle \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

(1)

Taylorutv. av $\exp(-\frac{1}{6} \langle \bar{u}^2 \rangle G^2) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \langle \bar{u}^2 \rangle G^2 + \dots$ (2)

$$\langle \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{u}) \rangle = \exp(-\frac{1}{6} \langle \bar{u}^2 \rangle G^2)$$

$$\rightarrow S_{\bar{G}}^{\text{korr}} = \sum_{j=1}^s f_j \exp(-i\bar{G}\bar{r}_j) \exp(-\frac{1}{6} \langle \bar{u}^2 \rangle G^2)$$

Spidningsamplituden är proportionell till $S_{\bar{G}}^{\text{korr}}$

Debye-Waller-faktorn

Intensiteten är proportionell till $|S_{\bar{G}}^{\text{korr}}|^2 = |S_{\bar{G}}|^2 \exp(-\frac{1}{3} \langle \bar{u}^2 \rangle G^2)$

