

Acta Cryst. (1974). A30, 681

Exact evaluation of the 'interference function'. By N. GÜVEN, *Department of Geosciences, Texas Technological University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, U.S.A.*

(Received 19 December 1973; accepted 20 January 1974)

The numerical value of the function $(\sin^2 \pi Mu/M^2 \sin^2 \pi u)$ has been given in terms of the variables u and M which are independent of any real or reciprocal crystal parameters. The argument u is a fractional coordinate in reciprocal space and the variable M is the number of unit cells in a given direction.

The one-dimensional 'interference function' may be given by the following expression:

$$S = \sum_{m=0}^{m=M-1} \exp(2\pi i m \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{s}) = \frac{\sin \pi M \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{s}}{\sin \pi \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{s}} \exp[\pi i (M-1) \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{s}],$$

Table 1. Numerical values for the normalized interference function $(S^2/M^2) \times 10^4$ for the crystal thickness of 2 to 40 unit cells

The u values are given in fractions of the distance between two consecutive reciprocal-lattice points.

u	M=2	M=3	M=4	M=5	M=6	M=7	M=8	M=9	M=10	M=11	M=12	M=13	M=14	M=15	M=16	M=17	M=18	M=19	M=20
0.0	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
0.1	9800	9700	9500	9300	9100	8900	8700	8500	8300	8100	7900	7700	7500	7300	7100	6900	6700	6500	6300
0.2	9400	9000	8600	8200	7800	7400	7000	6600	6200	5800	5400	5000	4600	4200	3800	3400	3000	2600	2200
0.3	9100	8700	8300	7900	7500	7100	6700	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900
0.4	8900	8500	8100	7700	7300	6900	6500	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700
0.5	8700	8300	7900	7500	7100	6700	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500
0.6	8500	8100	7700	7300	6900	6500	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300
0.7	8300	7900	7500	7100	6700	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100
0.8	8100	7700	7300	6900	6500	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900
0.9	7900	7500	7100	6700	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700
1.0	7700	7300	6900	6500	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500
1.1	7500	7100	6700	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300
1.2	7300	6900	6500	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100
1.3	7100	6700	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0
1.4	6900	6500	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0
1.5	6700	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0
1.6	6500	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0
1.7	6300	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0
1.8	6100	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0
1.9	5900	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0
2.0	5700	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0
2.1	5500	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	5300	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0
2.3	5100	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	4900	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5	4700	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6	4500	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7	4300	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.8	4100	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.9	3900	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.0	3700	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1	3500	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2	3300	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3	3100	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4	2900	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.5	2700	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.6	2500	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.7	2300	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.8	2100	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.9	1900	1500	1100	700	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.0	1700	1300	900	500	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

where \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{s} are the real and reciprocal-lattice vectors respectively, and $|\mathbf{s}| = 2 \sin \theta / \lambda$; M is the number of unit cells in the \mathbf{a} direction. The total 'interference function' is the triple product of such summations. For intensity calculations, the function $|S|^2$ is needed. The exponential term $\exp[\pi i (M-1) \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{s}]$ can then be disregarded as it has the unit modulus. The function $|S|^2$ can be further simplified by expressing \mathbf{s} in units of \mathbf{a}^* :

$$\mathbf{s} = u \mathbf{a}^*$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{s} = u \mathbf{a}^* \cdot \mathbf{a} = u$$

$$S^2 = \frac{\sin^2 \pi Mu}{\sin^2 \pi u}$$

The 'interference function' in this form becomes perfectly general and it is independent of any cell parameters (real and reciprocal). The argument (u) of the function represents a fraction of the distance between two consecutive reciprocal lattice points in any direction. This is considered in increments of one-hundredths of the reciprocal spacing. The function S^2 has been exactly evaluated and normalized (*i.e.* $|S|^2/M^2$) for $M=2$ to 40. For larger values of M , the crystal can be considered as 'infinite' for most practical purposes. The numerical values of the 'normalized interference function' have been listed in Table 1. These values can now be used for any other crystal. For the special case $M=1$, the function is always unity and it is therefore not listed in the Table.

The 'interference function' has often been approximated by the expression $(\sin x)/x$ for which tables are already available (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1959). The function $(\sin x)/x$ has the following disadvantages: The argument (x) is given in radians and unlike the argument (u) it does not directly relate to the reciprocal space. The argument (u) gives, for instance, the elongation of a reflection due to 'finite' crystal thickness as $u=1/M$. Furthermore, the function $(\sin x)/x$ only approximates the 'interference function' and it may deviate appreciably for large x values. The function $(\sin^2 \pi Mu / \sin^2 \pi u)$ is symmetrical at the origin and at $u=1/2$. It is, therefore, completely sufficient to list the values of the function in the interval $u=0.00$ to 0.50.

Reference

SHERMAN, J. (assisted by L. BROCKWAY) (1959). *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*. Vol. II, p. 366. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.