## 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  $(\sin^2 \pi M u/M^2 \sin^2 \pi u)$  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.

						- F														
	X=2	M-3	R=4	,	N=6	8-7	N-8	×-9	#=10	#=11	#=12	×-13	8-14	#-15	H-16	×-17	H=18	8-19	X-2	
	1 9990	9974	9951	9921	7885	9843	9794	9740	9678	9611	9538	9459	9375	9284	91 89	9080	8981	1000	875	
0.0	9911	9745	9563	9305	9005	8656	8267	7843	7390	6914	6420	5915	5405	4896	4393	3903	3430	2975	255	
0.0	9755	9358	8824	4173	7429	4421 5453	5775	4921	4086	3295	2567	1920	1365	908	2030	291	120	28	33	i i
0.0	9524	\$771	7798	6673	5476	4284	3168	2185	1375	760	339	97		23	- 11	230	345	431	- 17	
0.0	9222	8032 7616	6574	5013	3513	2208	1192	501	123			197	20	453	484	441	343	222	្ញា	í
0.1	8853	6713	5256	3401	1859	778	145	50	255	271	431	491	438	308	160			19	7	5
0.1	8 8423	6236 5750	3947	2013	356	101	117	203 362	415	499	273	257	93	23	15	82	150	174	141	
0.1	7939	5259	2743	970	129	119	262	476 513	485	318	116	16	103	106	171	164	98	28		2
0.1	7129	3409	1292	133		249	525	372	253	50	50	86 158	170	167	90	15	50	47	87	
0.2	4545	2909	625	3	278	534	409	123	30	20	130	155	124	29	39	48	92 61	78 28	27	
0.2	5937	2100	200	. 94	487	494	100			150	140	20		12	**	45	33	20	23	
0.2	5314	1408	21	295	572	310	21		193	144	20	17	89	86	19	;	13	37	52	
0.2	4686	650	1	493	504	110	16	178	170	2	18	96	79	1		41	- 41	20	16	
0.2	4063	434	143	609	334	1	123	207	58		96	82	1	26		27	10	33	38	
0.30	3455	162	330	611 570	147	30	216	123					27	44	21		43	28		
0.3	2871	24	520 601	508	24	134	211	23		115	23	19	71	â	ż	17	20	ź	32	
0.3	2321 2061	34	466 712	341 252	33	230 251	121	32	118	57	30	12	31		49	Ĩ,	ż	36	ii,	
0.30	1913	151	737	169 98	134	248 223	26	71 109	110	25	40 80	52	17	51	22	26	38		11	
0.3	1147	325	681	- 11	241	181	24	134	11	27	78	23	\$2	34	21	39		13	26	
0.41	778	527	355		296	- 55	101	123	10	90	27	23	29	10	39 41	13	12	28	ŝ	
0.43	476	728	390		274		158	20	69	49	17	57		31	25	25	12	:	24	
0.45	245	904	221	205	184		145	j.	103	20		13	34	42	14	36	3	24		
0.47	89	1034	45	320		129		- 22		22	57	ž	48	1	39	10	31	15	23	
0.49	10	1102	iĝ	391	18	195	10	111	iĝ	'n		50	30		28	26	25	12	23	
u	M= 21	8+72	8		8.75		N- 17										ů		•	
0.0	18000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	0000	10000	10000	10000 1			N* 38	R= 37	R-38	#-39	A=40
0.01	5396	8509 5056	4719	4386	\$108 4058	7967 3737	7823	7675	2829	7371	7215	7056	6895 1789	6733	4548	6103	0236	4068	5899	5730
0.04	- 335	178	1460	1164	903	479	489	110	212	120	56 310	17	417	451	23	54	95	142	192	244
0.06	143	419	445	417	434	407	332	259	180	109	415	361	298	211	167	109	62	27	144	141
0.08	261	157	ñ	17			51		117	162	168	152	132	83	167	162	142	112	78	45
0.10	23	75	130	164	168	140			12		10	35		42	85	73	70	25	•7	73
0.12	167	125	*3	17	<b>5</b> 1	15	-	77	÷.	74	46	ií		3	11	2		49	36	10
0.14		**	42	78	68 39	67	22	21	2	21		54	-	22	4	1	12	ų,	36	31
0.17		42		17		15	**	55 23	42	17	23	4	23	36	12	16	12	1	11	24
0.19	Ĩ.	19	50		25	37	.;	29	34	35	34	10	14	.;	19	27	20			
0.21	36	- 6	ij	1	21	12	27	1	12	19	20	15	24	:	17	20	19	18	1	15
0.23	13	2	27	17	18		12	2	20	1	4		19	21	13	10	3	14	15	1
0.25	23 42	41 23	19	15	16	30	it		12	22	10	13	1	ų,	16	13	1	14	11	12
0.27	30	1	31	31	10	15	15	22	3	1.	16	iá	Ξ.		1	1	12	i	12	14
0.30	- 2	29	22	;	24	23	2	18	18 12	12	10	13	14	ž	į,	12	19	10	1	3
0.32	19		÷	17	12	15	10	13	10	11	13	1	12	12	7	3	ų	1	í	
0.35		ii	1	5	21	1		. 17	1	3	13	13	1	1	"	1		1	į	į
0.36	27	1	14	ij		15	10	,i	14	- 7	3	12	4	15	;	3	ŝ		7	÷
0.38	12				-		•				**		•	10	۰	7				-
0.40	12	20	12	3 16	19	23	15	12		"		,,,	10	1	÷.		ê	ŝ	;	2
0.42	23	20	12	16 17	19	2 13 12	15	12 1 5 14	12		10	1	10		*7 0,	0		823	7237	2 4 0
	12 0 23 22 7 0	20 22 6 10 21	12 07 20 15 2	3 16 17 4 13	19	2 3 12 12	15 5 11 11	12 5 14 6 0	12	12 0 11 1	10 70 8	11	10 2		670760	60841	0 . 3 2 8 .	082370	723706	
0.44	12 0 23 22 7 0 11 23	20 22 8 0 10 21 15 2	12 7 20 15 23	3 16 17 1 13 17 0	19 09 17 80 8	2 3 15 12 14 15 10	15 5 11 13 2 3	12 1 1 6 0 9 12	12 14	11	1070890	11 4 1 10 5 1 9	10 2 10 2 3 9 2			60841823	0 8 3 2 8 1 4 6	082370641	723704327	326067260
0.44	12 0 23 22 7 0 11 23 18 4	20 22 6 10 21 15 23 16 20	12 07 20 15 2 3 15 16 0	3 16 17 13 17 6 0 10 17	19 0 9 17 8 0 8 16 8 0	2313214550065	8 15 5 1 13 2 3 13 9	12 5 14 6 9 12 23	09212 1412 10 10	12 0 11 1 1 1 1 1	107089060	3 11 10 5 1 9 6 0	10 2 10 2 3 9 2 3 9	1590580670	6707608418	6084182380	0	08237064171	72370632705	32606226062

where **a** and **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 **a** direction. The total 'interference function' is  
the triple product of such summations. For intensity cal-  
culations, 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 simpli-  
fied by expressing **s** in units of  $\mathbf{a}^*$ :

$$s = ua^*$$

$$a \cdot s = ua^* \cdot a = u$$

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

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 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  $(\sin^2 \pi M u/\sin^2 \pi u)$  is symmetrical at the origin and at  $u=\frac{1}{2}$ . 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.