

Fig. 1. Variation of the local values of normalized R indices as a function of y_t for different fixed values of σ_i^2 . For the definition of $R_1(y)$, $R_1(z)$, etc., see column 6 of Table 1.

P/N. (iii) Divide the range $0 \leq s \leq S_{\max}$ into a number of narrow subintervals. Determine from the data the number (n_s) of observed reflections in each of these sub-intervals. (iv) From the mean value of $\sin \theta/\lambda$ corresponding to each sub-interval determine the values of f . (v) Calculate σ_A (by taking $\langle |\Delta r| \rangle = 0.2 \text{ \AA}$) corresponding to each of these sub-intervals. (vi) Make use of the results in Tables 2-4 and determine the values of $[R]_t$ for these sub-intervals by bilinear interpolation. (vii) Make use of the results thus obtained in the appropriate expressions for $[\bar{R}]_t$ and compute the overall values $[\bar{R}]_r$. The values thus obtained represent the theoretical overall values of the normalized R indices corresponding to a model for which $\langle |\Delta r| \rangle = 0.2 \text{ \AA}$ and for data in which $y_N \geq y_t$ and $0 \leq s \leq S_{\max}$.

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Theoretical Evaluation of the Overall Values of Discrepancy Indices for Truncated Data. II. Normalized R indices for a Non-centrosymmetric Crystal with Similar Atoms

BY D. VELMURUGAN AND S. PARTHASARATHY

Department of Physics (Crystallography and Biophysics),* University of Madras, Guindy Campus,
Madras-600025, India

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Abstract

Theoretical expressions and numerical tables for the local values of six types of normalized R indices are obtained for an imperfectly related incomplete model of

a non-centrosymmetric crystal with truncated data. Under similar conditions, the curve of the local value of an R index *versus* the truncation limit y_t is relatively more flat for the non-centrosymmetric case than for the centrosymmetric case particularly in the region where y_t is small.

* Contribution No. 546.

1. Introduction

In part I (Parthasarathy & Velmurugan, 1981), we derived the theoretical expressions necessary for calculating the overall values of various normalized R indices for a C crystal with truncated data. In this paper we shall derive the corresponding results applicable to an NC crystal. The notation used here is the same as in part I. Since the method of derivation closely follows that used in part I, we shall give only the essential steps.

2. Derivation of the theoretical expressions for the normalized R indices

2.1. Derivation of the joint p.d.f. of y_N and y_P^c for the truncated data

The joint p.d.f. of y_N and y_P^c for the NC case is known to be (SP, 1976)

$$P(y_N, y_P^c) = \frac{4y_N y_P^c}{\sigma_B^2} \exp\left[-\frac{(y_N^2 + (y_P^c)^2)}{\sigma_B^2}\right] \times I_0\left(\frac{2\sigma_A y_N y_P^c}{\sigma_B^2}\right), \quad 0 \leq y_N < \infty, 0 \leq y_P^c < \infty, \quad (1)$$

The joint p.d.f. of y_N and y_P^c applicable to the truncated data will therefore be given by [see (13) and (14) of part I]

$$P_t(y_N, y_P^c) = \frac{4y_N y_P^c}{\sigma_B^2 \beta_{NC}} \exp\left[-\frac{[y_N^2 + (y_P^c)^2]}{\sigma_B^2}\right] \times I_0\left(\frac{2\sigma_A y_N y_P^c}{\sigma_B^2}\right), \quad (2)$$

where β_{NC} can be shown to be [see equation (A-5) of the Appendix*]

$$\beta_{NC} = \exp(-y_t^2). \quad (3)$$

2.2. Derivation of the theoretical expressions for the normalized R indices

Index $[R_1(y)]_t$. Equation (21) of part I is valid for this case as well except that β_C is now to be replaced by β_{NC} . Since the first term within the square brackets represents $R_1(y)$ (see §2.3 of part I), and since

$\langle y_N \rangle = \sqrt{\pi}/2$ for the NC case (Wilson, 1949), we obtain

$$[R_1(y)]_t = \left[R_1(y) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{y/(1+y_t)} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{u}{1-u} - \frac{v}{1-v} \right| \times P\left(\frac{u}{1-u}, \frac{v}{1-v}\right) \frac{dudv}{(1-u)^2(1-v)^2} \right] \times [2\pi^{-1/2} \beta_{NC} y_t + \operatorname{erfc}(y_t)]^{-1} \quad (4)$$

where we have used (A-7) of part II and the substitution in (24) of part I. $R_1(y)$ is known to be (Srinivasan & Parthasarathy, 1976; hereafter SP, 1976)

$$R_1(y) = \frac{3\sigma_A^3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{{}_2F_1(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}; 1; \sigma_A^2 x^2) x dx}{(1+x)^{1/2} (1-\sigma_A^2 x^2)^2}. \quad (5)$$

Index $[R_1(z)]_t$. Equation (26) of part I is valid for this case as well. Using (A-11) and following the steps used for the C case, we obtain

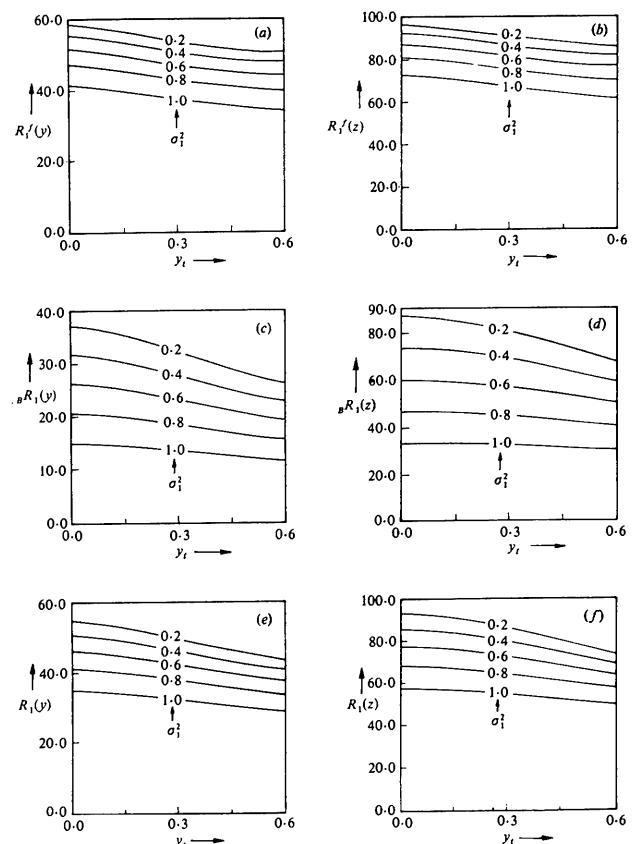


Fig. 1. Variation of the local values of normalized R indices as a function of y_t for different fixed values of σ_t^2 . For the definition of $R_1(y)$, $R_1(z)$, etc., see column 6 of Table 1 of part I.

* This appendix has been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 35849 (6 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

$$[R_1(z)]_t = \left[R_1(z) - \int_0^{y/(1+y)} \int_0^1 \left| \left(\frac{u}{1-u} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{v}{1-v} \right)^2 \right| \times P\left(\frac{u}{1-u}, \frac{v}{1-v}\right) \frac{du dv}{(1-u)^2 (1-v)^2} \right] \times [\beta_{NC}(1+y^2)]^{-1}, \quad (6)$$

where $R_1(z)$ has been shown to be (SP, 1976)

$$R_1(z) = \sigma_B. \quad (7)$$

Index $[{}_R R_1(\mathcal{Y})]_r$, Equation (30) of part I is valid for this case as well. Substituting for $\langle y_N^2 \rangle_r$, $\langle (y_P^c)^2 \rangle_r$ and $\langle y_N y_P^c \rangle_t$ from (A-11), (A-14) and (A-16) respectively in

equation (30) of part I and simplifying the result, we obtain

$$[{}_B R_i(y)]_t = \left\{ {}_B R_i(y) + 2(\beta_{NC} - 1) + \beta_{NC} y_t^2 (1 + \sigma_A^2) + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma_B} \int_0^{y_t^2} u^{1/2} \exp[-u(1 + \sigma_B^2)/2\sigma_B^2] \times \left[(\sigma_B^2 + \sigma_A^2 u) I_0\left(\frac{\sigma_A^2 u}{2\sigma_B^2}\right) + \sigma_A^2 u I_1\left(\frac{\sigma_A^2 u}{2\sigma_B^2}\right) \right] du \right\} \times [\beta_{NC}(1 + y_t^2)]^{-1}, \quad (8)$$

where $R_1(y)$ is known to be (SP, 1976)

Table 1. Values of $[R_1(y)]_t$ and $[R_1(z)]_t$, as functions of σ_4 and y , for the non-centrosymmetric case

$${}_B R_1(y) = 2 - 2 \left[E(\sigma_A) - \frac{\sigma_B^2}{2} K(\sigma_A) \right]. \quad (9)$$

Index $[{}_B R_1(z)]_t$. Equation (33) of part I is valid for this case as well. Substituting for $\langle y_N^4 \rangle_t$, $\langle y_P^c \rangle_t$ and $\langle y_N^2 (y_P^c)^2 \rangle_t$ from (A-13), (A-15) and (A-17) respectively and simplifying the result by using (16) of part I, we obtain

$$[{}_B R_1(z)]_t = \frac{({}_B R_1(z) + \sigma_B^2 + 2\sigma_A^2 \sigma_B^2 y_t^2 + \sigma_B^4 y_t^4)}{(y_t^4 + 2y_t^2 + 2)}, \quad (10)$$

where ${}_B R_1(z)$ is known to be (SP, 1976)

$${}_B R_1(z) = \sigma_B^2. \quad (11)$$

Index $[R_1^f(y)]_t$. Equation (37) of part I is valid for this case as well, provided β_C is replaced by β_{NC} and

Table 2. Values of $[{}_B R_1(y)]_t$ and $[{}_B R_1(z)]_t$ as functions of σ_A and y_t for the non-centrosymmetric case

σ_A	$y_t \rightarrow$	$[{}_B R_1(y)]_t$					$[{}_B R_1(z)]_t$				
		0.00	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.60
0.000	42.920	41.074	37.096	32.931	29.740	100.000	97.800	91.774	83.442	74.733	
0.040	42.852	41.008	37.027	32.881	29.696	99.440	97.647	91.639	83.333	74.647	
0.080	42.645	40.822	36.893	32.731	29.564	99.360	97.188	91.236	83.003	74.387	
0.120	42.303	40.685	36.594	32.482	29.345	98.360	96.423	90.564	82.452	73.951	
0.160	41.826	40.030	36.171	32.137	29.041	97.440	95.351	89.620	81.677	73.337	
0.200	41.236	39.449	35.657	31.195	28.654	96.000	93.972	88.404	80.676	72.540	
0.240	40.476	38.878	35.033	31.161	28.184	94.240	92.285	86.914	79.444	71.553	
0.280	39.606	37.916	34.301	30.634	27.635	92.160	90.290	85.146	77.976	70.371	
0.320	38.612	36.969	33.665	29.819	27.007	89.760	87.985	83.098	76.266	68.985	
0.360	37.493	35.904	32.525	29.014	26.302	87.040	85.371	81.766	74.307	67.385	
0.400	36.251	34.722	31.882	28.122	25.520	84.000	82.444	78.146	72.092	65.561	
0.420	35.583	34.088	30.922	27.643	25.099	82.360	80.864	76.726	70.885	64.560	
0.440	34.886	33.424	30.337	27.142	24.659	80.640	79.206	75.233	69.611	63.500	
0.460	34.157	32.773	29.725	26.618	24.198	78.840	77.468	73.665	68.209	62.378	
0.480	33.397	32.008	29.087	26.071	23.717	76.960	75.553	72.022	66.856	61.108	
0.500	32.606	31.255	28.423	25.501	23.215	75.000	73.758	70.303	65.372	59.935	
0.520	31.783	30.472	27.731	24.907	22.691	72.960	71.784	68.508	63.815	58.613	
0.540	30.927	29.658	27.032	24.289	22.144	70.840	69.731	66.635	62.185	57.221	
0.560	30.039	28.813	26.264	23.645	21.574	68.640	67.598	64.685	60.478	55.757	
0.580	29.117	27.936	25.888	22.975	20.979	66.360	65.386	62.655	58.094	54.218	
0.600	28.161	27.026	24.582	22.278	20.359	64.000	63.093	60.545	56.832	52.603	
0.610	27.670	26.558	24.267	21.918	20.038	62.790	61.917	59.460	55.870	51.766	
0.620	27.170	26.082	23.845	21.552	19.711	61.560	60.720	58.355	54.889	50.909	
0.630	26.661	25.598	23.415	21.178	19.377	60.310	59.504	57.229	53.886	50.031	
0.640	26.143	25.104	22.976	20.797	19.036	59.040	58.267	56.083	52.863	49.133	
0.650	25.616	24.602	22.530	20.408	18.687	57.750	57.010	54.916	51.819	48.214	
0.660	25.079	24.091	22.075	20.012	18.331	56.440	55.733	53.729	50.753	47.275	
0.670	24.533	23.570	21.612	19.607	17.966	55.110	54.436	52.520	49.667	46.311	
0.680	23.977	23.041	21.139	19.194	17.594	53.760	53.129	51.290	48.558	45.327	
0.690	23.412	22.501	20.688	18.772	17.213	52.390	51.780	50.040	47.427	44.321	
0.700	22.836	21.933	20.169	18.342	17.824	51.000	50.422	48.768	46.274	43.292	
0.710	22.251	21.394	19.669	17.903	16.427	49.590	48.043	47.474	45.099	42.240	
0.720	21.655	20.826	19.161	17.455	16.020	48.160	46.644	45.160	43.901	41.164	
0.730	21.049	20.247	18.643	16.990	15.604	46.710	45.224	44.823	43.680	40.052	
0.740	20.432	19.629	18.149	16.355	15.179	45.340	44.020	43.659	42.436	39.942	
0.750	19.805	19.059	17.624	15.955	14.744	44.000	42.710	42.360	41.084	39.799	
0.760	19.196	18.450	17.120	15.360	14.298	42.700	41.410	41.092	39.869	38.622	
0.770	18.587	17.929	16.647	15.071	13.963	40.710	39.420	39.092	38.621	37.425	
0.780	17.978	17.402	16.124	14.552	13.537	39.710	38.420	38.092	37.621	36.402	
0.790	17.359	16.893	15.522	14.045	13.000	38.700	37.410	37.080	36.649	35.953	
0.800	16.501	15.904	14.311	13.116	12.103	36.000	35.500	35.024	34.604	33.678	
0.810	15.806	15.237	14.229	13.230	12.210	34.390	34.000	33.624	33.204	32.047	
0.820	15.098	14.560	13.326	12.324	11.310	32.690	32.300	31.924	31.644	30.492	
0.830	14.379	13.871	12.920	11.924	10.910	31.000	30.610	30.242	29.962	29.092	
0.840	13.647	13.170	12.222	11.226	10.200	29.340	28.950	28.579	28.304	27.892	
0.850	13.002	12.450	11.626	10.626	9.600	27.660	27.270	26.890	26.610	26.451	
0.860	12.355	11.729	10.826	9.826	8.800	26.040	25.650	25.270	25.044	24.980	
0.870	11.703	11.023	10.023	9.023	8.000	24.440	24.050	23.670	23.444	23.424	
0.880	10.793	10.235	9.023	8.023	7.023	22.850	22.460	22.077	21.424	20.479	
0.890	9.955	9.244	8.023	7.023	6.023	21.260	20.870	20.480	20.023	19.949	
0.900	8.986	8.592	7.515	6.515	5.515	20.700	20.310	19.920	19.794	18.949	
0.905	8.973	8.580	7.507	6.507	5.507	19.000	18.610	18.420	18.646	17.388	
0.910	8.798	7.901	7.048	6.048	5.048	18.098	17.808	17.723	17.307	16.596	
0.915	7.740	7.498	7.046	6.046	5.046	17.190	16.721	16.894	16.462	15.796	
0.920	7.319	7.092	6.669	6.669	6.669	16.278	16.216	16.009	15.610	14.988	
0.925	6.863	6.568	6.289	6.289	6.289	15.360	15.305	15.118	14.751	14.173	
0.930	6.424	6.059	5.904	5.904	5.904	14.438	14.389	14.220	13.885	13.349	
0.935	6.031	5.652	5.525	5.525	5.525	13.510	13.467	13.317	13.012	12.517	
0.940	5.592	4.930	4.732	4.732	4.732	12.578	12.540	12.407	12.151	11.678	
0.945	5.153	4.005	4.221	4.221	4.221	11.640	11.608	11.490	11.243	10.830	
0.950	4.708	4.056	4.231	4.231	4.231	10.698	10.650	10.568	10.348	9.974	
0.955	4.258	3.400	3.600	3.600	3.600	9.750	9.727	9.639	9.445	9.110	
0.960	3.805	3.000	3.200	3.200	3.200	8.798	8.779	8.704	8.535	8.237	
0.965	3.347	2.499	2.699	2.699	2.699	7.840	7.825	7.763	7.617	7.356	
0.970	2.884	2.100	2.230	2.230	2.230	6.878	6.866	6.815	6.692	6.467	
0.975	2.417	1.357	2.300	2.300	2.300	5.910	5.901	5.861	5.759	5.569	
0.980	1.945	1.899	1.795	1.795	1.795	4.938	4.931	4.900	4.818	4.662	
0.985	1.467	1.434	1.354	1.354	1.354	3.960	3.956	3.933	3.870	3.747	
0.990	0.985	0.963	0.908	0.908	0.908	2.978	2.975	2.960	2.914	2.824	
0.995	0.496	0.486	0.456	0.456	0.456	0.998	0.997	0.993	0.979	0.950	
1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

$P(y_N, y_P^c)$ is taken to be the function in (1) of this part. Following the method used for this index in part I, the final expression can be shown to be

$$\begin{aligned} [R_1^f(y)]_t &= \frac{1}{\beta_{NC}} \left[R_1^f(y) \right. \\ &\quad - 2 \int_0^{y_t/(1+y_t)} \int_0^1 \left| \left(\frac{u}{1-u} \right) - \left(\frac{v}{1-v} \right) \right|^{-1} \\ &\quad \times \left. \left(\frac{u}{1-u} \right) + \left(\frac{v}{1-v} \right) \right|^{-1} \\ &\quad \times P\left(\frac{u}{1-u}, \frac{v}{1-v}\right) \\ &\quad \times \left. \frac{dudv}{(1-u)^2(1-v)^2} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where $R_1^f(y)$ is known to be (Parthasarathi & Parthasarathy, 1977; hereafter PP, 1977)

$$R_1^f(y) = 2 - \frac{2}{\sigma_B} \ln(1 + \sigma_B). \quad (13)$$

Index $[R^f(z)]_t$. Equation (40) of part I is valid for this case as well. In this case the final expression can be shown to be

$$[R_1^f(z)]_t = \frac{1}{\beta_{NC}} \left[R_1^f(z) - 2 \int_0^{y_f/(1+y_f)} \int_0^1 \left[\left(\frac{u}{1-u} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{v}{1-v} \right)^2 \right] \right]$$

$$\times P\left(\frac{u}{1-u}, \frac{v}{1-v}\right) \frac{du dv}{(1-u)^2(1-v)^2}, \quad (14)$$

where $R_1^f(z)$ is known to be (PP, 1977)

$$R_1^f(z) = 2\sigma_B/(1 + \sigma_B). \quad (15)$$

3. Discussion of the theoretical results

The theoretical expression for the six different normalized R indices valid for truncated data have been derived in (4), (6), (8), (10), (12) and (14). As in the C case, these indices depend on the parameters y_t and σ_A .

Table 3. Values of $[R_1^f(y)_t]$ and $[R_1^f(z)_t]$, as functions of σ_A and y_1 , for the non-centrosymmetric case

The variation of these indices as a function of y_t for the situation $\langle |\Delta\mathbf{r}| \rangle = 0.2 \text{ \AA}$ and $\sin \theta/\lambda = 0.4 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ is shown in Fig. 1(a)–(f). A study of these figures shows that, in the NC case, as y_t increases, $[R]_t$ decreases. This decrease is much less when y_t is small (say $y_t < 0.15$) and becomes more pronounced for larger y_t . This behaviour of $[R]_t$ in the NC case may be contrasted with its behaviour in the C case (see Fig. 1 of part I). The evaluation of the overall values of the R indices for the NC case is quite analogous to that described in part I for the C case. The values of $[R]_t$ (in percent) as

functions of σ_A and y_t required for the evaluation of $[R]_t$ are given in Tables 1–3 for the various R indices.

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Absorption Coefficients of Electrons in Crystals

BY Y. KAMIYA, Y. NAKAI AND E. MASUDA*

Department of Physics, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan 464

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Abstract

Absorption coefficients of Si, Ge and InSb are obtained from the analysis of extinction contours in the acceleration voltages ranging from 100 to 750 kV. The cross sections of thermal diffuse scattering, plasmon excitation and electronic excitation are obtained separately. An agreement between theory and experiment is obtained for thermal diffuse scattering and plasmon scattering. The theoretical estimation based on the electron gas statistical model is favourable for the electronic excitation.

1. Introduction

Since the mean and anomalous absorption coefficients are important parameters for electron diffraction and microscopy, many investigations have been carried out experimentally and theoretically. Early attempts to measure absorption coefficients were made on ordinary electron micrographs (Kohra & Watanabe, 1959; Hashimoto, 1964). In these cases some of the inelastic scattering was included in the pattern. It was pointed out, however, that the elastic intensity of the extinction contour of the electron microscopic image did not agree with the theoretical one (Ichimiya, 1969; Takagi & Ishida, 1970). The discrepancy between theory and

experiment was shown to be mainly due to technical problems (Kamiya & Gotō, 1980). The aim of the present paper is to extend the experiment to the case of higher accelerating voltages by using electron micrographs. The diffraction pattern was also used for the measurement of absorption coefficients (Molière & Lehmpfuhl, 1961) and later Meyer-Ehmsen (1969) measured them from transmitted and diffracted intensities of elastic scattering at an accelerating voltage of ~50–70 kV. The present results agree quite well with that given by Meyer-Ehmsen. The result also shows that the cross sections due to plasmon excitation and thermal diffuse scattering agree fairly well with theories by Ashley & Ritchie (1970) and Hall & Hirsch (1965), and that the cross section due to electronic excitation agrees with the theory of Ritchie & Howie (1977).

2. Experiments

Experiments were made in the cases of Si, Ge and InSb at several accelerating voltages between 100 and 750 kV and at three different temperatures. The experimental procedure is the same as described previously (Kamiya & Gotō, 1980). The intensities of extinction contours formed by elastic scattering were obtained with a magnetic velocity analyzer (Ichinokawa, 1968; Kamiya, Shimizu & Suzuki, 1974). Most experiments were done at the Bragg position of the 220 reflection. The intensity of the extinction contour is analyzed by a method based on the two-beam approximation (Uyeda

* Present address: Transistor Works, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Ltd, Sawai-ku, Kawasaki, 210, Japan.