

## The Integrated Intensities of Perfect Crystals

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The absorption correction  $R_H^y$  to Bragg reflections from perfect crystals, evaluated on the IBM 1620 computer, is presented in tabular form as a function of  $g$  and  $k$  to an interpolated accuracy of 0.1% (the notation is that of Zachariasen, *Theory of X-ray Diffraction in Crystals*, 1945).

Values of the integrals involved in the expressions for  $R_H^y$  and  $R_T^y$  (Laue case) are tabulated.

Expressions are given which enable one to determine the thermal diffuse scattering correction to the integrated intensity of a perfect crystal.

For  $g > 0.85$  where  $k \approx |g|$ , we find the unusual case that the ratio of the integrated intensity of a mosaic to a perfect crystal becomes less than unity.

### 1. Introduction

The expressions for the integrated intensities from perfect absorbing crystals are available only in integral form since the expressions are not soluble in terms of simple functions (Zachariasen, 1945; Kato, 1955; Hirsch & Ramachandran, 1950; Hirsch, 1952). For the Bragg case (reflection from a perfect crystal) we have evaluated the so-called 'Prins' correction and present it in tabular form so that linearly interpolated values are accurate to  $\sim 0.1\%$ . In the Laue case (transmission through a plane parallel perfect crystal slab) the solutions are given partially in tabular form and partially in convenient power series, the only limitation being that  $k < 0.1$ ;  $|g| < 0.1$  for the diffracted beams. These conditions are generally met in transmission [ $|g|$  and  $k$  are defined in equations (2) and (3)].

### 2. The Bragg case

Thick crystal  $|g|A > 4$

The integral reflecting power,  $E$ , for X-rays is given by

$$\frac{E\omega}{I} = \frac{K\lambda^2 e^2 |F_H'| e^{-M}}{\pi \sqrt{|b|} mc^2 V \sin 2\theta_B} R_H^y(\text{Bragg})$$

$$R_H^y(\text{Bragg}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (L - \sqrt{L^2 - 1}) dy$$

$$L = \{y^2 + g^2$$

$$+ |\sqrt{(y^2 - g^2 - 1 + k^2)^2 + 4(gy - k)^2}\} / (1 + k^2) \quad (1)$$

where  $\theta_B$  is the Bragg angle,  $e^{-M}$  the Debye-Waller factor,  $K$  the polarization factor ( $|\cos 2\theta|$  and unity respectively for  $\pi$  and  $\sigma$  polarization),  $\omega$  the angular velocity of the crystal,  $I$  the incident beam power (photons  $\cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$ ),  $V$  the volume of the unit cell,  $F_H$  the structure factor for the unit cell,  $b$  the ratio of the direction cosines of the incident and emergent beams

relative to the crystal surface ( $b = -1$  for symmetrical reflection), and  $R_H^y(\text{Bragg})$  is the Prins correction which is given in Table 1 as a function of the two parameters  $g$  and  $k$  ( $|g|$ , 0 to 3.0;  $k$ , 0 to 1.0).

$$g = - \frac{(1-b)mc^2\mu V \sqrt{1+k^2}}{4\sqrt{|b|}e^2\lambda|F_H|Ke^{-M}} \quad (2)$$

$$k = \frac{F_H''}{F_H'} \equiv \frac{\varepsilon F_0''}{F_H'} \quad (3)^*$$

where  $\mu$  is the measured linear absorption coefficient,  $F_H''$  the imaginary part of the structure factor,  $F_H'$  the real part of the structure factor ( $F_H'' + F_H' = F_H$ ), and  $\varepsilon$  the ratio of the imaginary part of the structure factor for a given Bragg peak relative to its value in the forward direction ( $\varepsilon = F_H''/F_0''$ ). At the present writing this quantity is undergoing theoretical investigation and its precise value is rarely known (Wagenfeld, 1962). Fortunately, it is generally close to unity. Since  $k$  is generally small compared with unity and since  $R_H^y$  varies  $\sim (1+k^2)$ , precise values of  $\varepsilon$  are generally not required in the Bragg case in order to evaluate equation (1) to 0.1%. Table 1 may be interpolated between  $g$  values and between  $k$  values. [For values of  $|g|$  and  $k$  larger than 1.0,  $R_H^y(\text{Bragg})$  can be obtained from values of the enhancement factor  $\Gamma$  [equation (15)] given in Table 4; cf. § 5 and § 6.]

### 3. The Laue case

(a) Diffracted beam,  $k < 0.1$ ;  $g < 0.1$

The integrated intensity for X-rays diffracted by a plane parallel plate (Kato, 1955) is given by equation (1) except that  $R_H^y(\text{Bragg})$  is replaced by  $R_H^y(\text{Laue})$  where for  $|g| < 0.1$ ,  $k < 0.1$

\* For non-centrosymmetric reflections such as the odd index reflection in the diamond structure,  $k = \psi_H \bar{\psi}_H - |\psi_H'|^2 / 2i |\psi_H'|^2$ . See Zachariasen (1945, p. 137) for notation. For a general treatment of the non-centrosymmetric case, see Cole & Stemple (1962).



$$R_H^y(\text{Laue}) \simeq e^{-\mu t/\gamma_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\sin^2(A\sqrt{1+y^2}) + \sinh^2(A\sqrt{k^2+yg/\sqrt{1+y^2}})] dy / (1+y^2) \\ \simeq \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\mu t/\gamma_0} [J_0(2iA\sqrt{k^2+g^2}) + \int_0^{2A} J_0(x) dx - 1] \quad (4) \\ A = \frac{e^2 \lambda |F'_H| t K e^{-M}}{mc^2 V \sqrt{|\gamma_0 \gamma_H|}} \quad (5)$$

where  $t$  is the crystal thickness and  $\gamma_0$  and  $\gamma_H$  are the direction cosines of the incident and emergent beams relative to the surface. For symmetrical transmission  $b = \gamma_0/\gamma_H = +1$  and  $g = 0$ . Equation (4) has been derived by dropping terms of order  $k^2$  and  $g^2$  (compared with unity). The first order correction to equation (4) for symmetrical transmission is  $\sim (1 + 7k^2/16)$  so that the maximum error in equation (4) is  $\sim \frac{1}{2}\%$  for  $k \sim 0.1$ .

The integral of the zero order Bessel function appearing in equation (4) can be evaluated as follows:

(1) For  $A < 5$

See Table 2.

(2) For  $A > 5$

$$\int_0^{2A} J_0(x) dx = 1 - (2A)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[ P(A) \cos\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + Q(A) \sin\left(2A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] \\ P(A) = 0.7979 - \frac{0.2010}{A^2} + \frac{0.4575}{A^4} \\ Q(A) = \frac{0.2493}{A} - \frac{0.2586}{A^3} + \frac{1.0332}{A^5} \quad (6)$$

The modified Bessel functions (imaginary argument, equations (4) and (8)) are tabulated by Jahnke & Emde (1945) up to values of 10 in the argument; for  $x > 10$

$$J_0(ix) \simeq \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{8x} + \frac{9}{128x^2} \right) \quad (7)$$

(b) Forward diffracted beam,  $k < 0.1$ ,  $g < 0.1$

The integrated intensity is also given by equation (1) except that we replace  $R_H^y(\text{Bragg})$  by  $R_T^y(\text{Laue})$  (Kato, 1955). For  $A\sqrt{k^2+g^2} < 3$  we have

$$R_T^y(\text{Laue}) = 2\pi e^{-\mu t/\gamma_0} A \sqrt{k^2+g^2} \left[ iJ_1(2iA\sqrt{k^2+g^2}) - \frac{|g|}{\sqrt{k^2+g^2}} J_0(2iA\sqrt{k^2+g^2}) + \frac{k^2 e^{2|g|A}}{k^2+g^2} \int_0^{2A\sqrt{k^2+g^2}} J_0(ix) e^{-|g|x/\sqrt{g^2+k^2}} dx \right] - R_H^y(\text{Laue}) \quad (8)$$

where  $R_H^y(\text{Laue})$  is given by equation (4) and the integral of the modified Bessel function is given in Table 3. For the symmetric case ( $b = +1$ ,  $g = 0$ ) equation (8) becomes

$$R_T^y(\text{Laue}) \simeq 4\pi e^{-\mu t/\gamma_0} A k \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(Ak)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n+2)(n!)^2} \right] - R_H^y(\text{Laue}), \quad (9)$$

which converges quite rapidly.

For  $A\sqrt{k^2+g^2} > 3$  we can use an expression derived by Kato (1955):

$$R_T^y(\text{Laue}) \simeq \pi e^{-\mu t/\gamma_0} \frac{\exp(2A\sqrt{k^2+g^2})}{(4\pi A\sqrt{k^2+g^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[ D_0 + \frac{D_1}{2A\sqrt{k^2+g^2}} + \frac{D_2}{(2A\sqrt{k^2+g^2})^2} + \dots + \frac{D_n}{(2A\sqrt{k^2+g^2})^n} \right] - R_H^y(\text{Laue}), \quad (10)$$

where

$$D_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1 + (|g|/\sqrt{k^2+g^2})}{1 - (|g|/\sqrt{k^2+g^2})} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \\ D_1 = \frac{3}{4} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{4} [1 - (|g|/\sqrt{k^2+g^2})] \right] \frac{1 + (|g|/\sqrt{k^2+g^2})}{[1 - (|g|/\sqrt{k^2+g^2})]^2} + \frac{3}{16} \quad (11)$$

$$D_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots 2n+1}{2^{n+1}} \left[ \frac{1 + (|g|/\sqrt{k^2+g^2})}{[1 - (|g|/\sqrt{k^2+g^2})]^{n+1}} \right] \times \left( 1 + \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{[1 - (|g|/\sqrt{g^2+k^2})]^r [1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots 2r-1]}{r! 4^r} \right) + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots 2n-1}{n! 4^n} \\ n \leq 2A\sqrt{k^2+g^2} - 1.$$

Table 2. Table of values of the integral of the Bessel function,  $\int_0^{2A} J_0(x) dx$ , appearing in equation (4)

2A	$\int$	2A	$\int$	2A	$\int$
0.00	0.00000	3.40	1.25956	6.80	0.89512
0.10	0.09991	3.50	1.22330	6.90	0.92470
0.20	0.19993	3.60	1.18467	7.00	0.95464
0.30	0.29775	3.70	1.14509	7.10	0.98462
0.40	0.39469	3.80	1.10496	7.20	1.01435
0.50	0.48969	3.90	1.06471	7.30	1.04354
0.60	0.58224	4.00	1.02475	7.40	1.07190
0.70	0.67193	4.10	0.98541	7.50	1.09917
0.80	0.75834	4.20	0.94712	7.60	1.12508
0.90	0.84106	4.30	0.91021	7.70	1.14981
1.00	0.91973	4.40	0.87502	7.80	1.17352
1.10	0.99399	4.50	0.84166	7.90	1.19643
1.20	1.06355	4.60	0.81100	8.00	1.21074
1.30	1.12813	4.70	0.78271	8.10	1.22671
1.40	1.18750	4.80	0.75721	8.20	1.24021
1.50	1.24144	4.90	0.73468	8.30	1.25112
1.60	1.28982	5.00	0.71531	8.40	1.25939
1.70	1.33249	5.10	0.69920	8.50	1.26484
1.80	1.36939	5.20	0.68647	8.60	1.26777
1.90	1.40048	5.30	0.67716	8.70	1.26787
2.00	1.42577	5.40	0.67131	8.80	1.26528
2.10	1.44528	5.50	0.66891	8.90	1.26005
2.20	1.45912	5.60	0.66992	9.00	1.25228
2.30	1.46740	5.70	0.67427	9.10	1.24202
2.40	1.47029	5.80	0.68187	9.20	1.22946
2.50	1.46798	5.90	0.69257	9.30	1.21473
2.60	1.46069	6.00	0.70622	9.40	1.19799
2.70	1.44871	6.10	0.72263	9.50	1.17944
2.80	1.43231	6.20	0.74160	9.60	1.15927
2.90	1.41181	6.30	0.76290	9.70	1.13772
3.00	1.38756	6.40	0.78628	9.80	1.11499
3.10	1.35992	6.50	0.81147	9.90	1.09134
3.20	1.32928	6.60	0.83820	10.00	1.06701
3.30	1.29602	6.70	0.86618		



esting phenomenon in that the values can be less than unity for  $k > 0.85$ . Thus we can obtain more integrated intensity for the Bragg reflection from a perfect crystal than from a mosaic crystal. Analogous to the case of anomalous transmission where  $\Gamma$  [equation (16)] can also fall below unity (for  $Ak \gg 1$ ), we propose the term 'anomalous' reflection for the Bragg case. One does occasionally encounter such cases. For example, in

Table 4. Table of the enhancement factor  $\Gamma$  for large values of  $g$  and  $k$  [equation (15)]

For  $|g| > 1$  and  $k < 0$  see footnote to equation (15).  
Interpolation is best done by plotting curves of  $\Gamma$  versus  $k$  for constant  $|g|$ .

$ g  \backslash k$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0.9577									
2	0.9977	0.8641								
3	0.9989	0.9526	0.8440							
4	0.9997	0.9734	0.9283	0.8366						
5	0.9999	0.9842	0.9566	0.9137	0.8330					
6	1.0000	0.9890	0.9705	0.9422	0.9005	0.8310				
7	1.0000	0.9915	0.9785	0.9586	0.9308	0.8918	0.8300			
8	1.0000	0.9935	0.9834	0.9687	0.9484	0.9215	0.8854	0.8292		
9	1.0000	0.9944	0.9867	0.9752	0.9597	0.9397	0.9137	0.8799	0.8287	
10	1.0000	0.9952	0.9889	0.9797	0.9674	0.9517	0.9320	0.9076	0.8754	0.8282

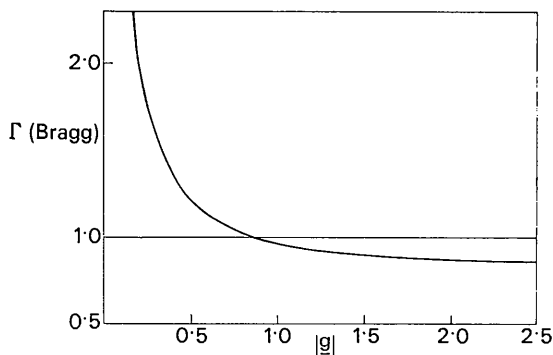


Fig. 1. The enhancement factor  $\Gamma$  as a function of  $|g|$  for  $|g|=k$ . The enhancement factor (equation (15)) represents the ratio of the integrated intensity of a perfect crystal to an imperfect crystal, both in Bragg reflection. For  $|g| > 0.85$  we have the range of 'anomalous' reflection since the perfect crystal gives more integrated intensity than the imperfect crystal.

neutron diffraction a perfect crystal of gadolinium gives  $g=5$  and a value of  $\Gamma \approx 0.83$ . Table 4 gives values of  $\Gamma$  for  $|g|$  and  $k > 1$ .

## 8. Discussion

For measurements of absolute scattering factors the Bragg case is considerably more accurate than the Laue case. This arises from three causes: (i) the appreciably higher intensities (sometimes several orders of magnitude) in the Bragg case; (ii) the large effect uncertainties in  $\varepsilon$  and  $e^{-M}$  can have on the diffracted intensities in the Laue case when  $kA > 5$ ; (iii) the oscillatory nature of equation (6) which for  $kA < 5$  requires a rather precise knowledge of  $t$  (the crystal thickness). Furthermore, these oscillations lead to a multiplicity of  $F_H$  values each yielding identical values for the reflecting power. In all previous work (Zachariasen, 1954; Kato, 1955; Hirsch, 1952) the authors have averaged out these oscillations by taking the limiting value of equation (6) for  $A = \infty$  but this can lead to errors of  $\sim 10\%$  or more. (In the Bragg case  $R_H^v$  is a monotonic function of  $F_H$ ).

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