06.7-3 PSEUDOMOM SEPARATION METHOD AND CHARGE MOMENTS CALCULATIONS FROM ELECTRON DENSITY DISTRIBUTION. By G.A. Ivanov-Smolenskij, V.G. Tisrel'son, R.P. Ozerov, Mendeleev Institute of Chemical Technology, Moscow, USSR.

The results of pseudometric fragments (pseudo-atom) charge moment calculations according to formula $\langle A \rangle_r = \int f'(F) A(F) \, w_i(F) \, dv$ are presented. Here $\langle A \rangle_r(F)$ is the average value of operator $A(F)$ at $i$-th pseudatom in the crystal, $g(F)$ - X-ray electron density function, $w_i(F)$ - separation function responsible for the volume of $i$-th pseudatom. Charge $Q$, mean distance of electrons from nucleus $<r>$ and diamagnetic susceptibility of pseudomatom $X$ have been determined. The separation functions suggested by Coppers (FC) (Adv. Quant. Chem. (1977) 10, 1) and Hirschfeld (FH) (Theor. Chim. Acta (1977) 44, 129) were used for calculations. Modification of FC in which atom radii were substituted by $<r>/Q$ is suggested. Self-consistent results can be obtained with this modification. Application to X determinations has shown that the experimental magnetic measurement values agree well with the results of calculations. Using FH there produced $X$ values unreasonably higher than the measured ones. This reflects the fact that FH describe the inner electrons better than the outer ones. Modification of FH in which free atom density function $S$, replaced by $S^0$ is proposed. The calculated values of $Q$, $<r>$ and $X$ converge to constants at $N>6$. The methods were tested on some alkali halides.

06.7-4 EVIDENCE OF A SYSTEMATIC ERROR IN THE TABULATED VALUES OF $f'(\omega,\alpha)$. G.G. Clegg, Physics Department, Royal Military College, Dartmouth, N.C.T., 2000, AUSTRALIA.

Both conventional III and MgK$\alpha$ x-ray interferometers have been used to measure the x-ray refractive index and hence $f'(\omega,\alpha)$ for six low atomic number elements at the characteristic x-ray wavelengths of Ag, K, Na, Fe, Ca and Cu. The results presented pertain to $f'_{\text{Mg}}$, $f'_{\text{K}}$, $f'_{\text{Na}}$, $f'_{\text{Fe}}$, $f'_{\text{Cu}}$ and $f'_{\text{Ca}}$. Significant differences from the theoretical calculations are apparent for the short wavelength measurements whereas the difference is small at longer wavelengths.

Most argument between those interested in the theory of x-ray scattering has centred on the type of analysis considered to be appropriate whether one should use non-relativistic second order perturbation theory, or whether one should use relativistic quantum mechanics. The tabulation in International Tables IV is derived using relativistic Dirac-Hartree-Fock-Slater techniques. These results have been derived by using the Kramer-Kronig transform of the atomic photo-electric scattering cross-sections by the addition of a constant term related to the total self consistent field energy of the electrons. The application of relativistic methods of analysis causes a shift in position of the $f'(\omega,\alpha)$ curve but no change in shape.

That the results of the interferometer experiments show that a CHANGE IN SHAPE occurs is demonstrated in the figure where the relative error $R = \left[ (f'_{\text{exp}} - f'_{\text{theor}})/f'_{\text{theor}} \right]$ is plotted in terms of the dimensionless parameter $(\lambda/\lambda_0)$ for all six elements. $\lambda_0$ is the wavelength of the K-shell absorption edge.

If the theoretical and experimental values of $f'(\omega,\alpha)$ differ only by a constant a hyperbolic curve would be expected for each atom. The more complicated dependence of $R$ with $(\lambda/\lambda_0)$ indicates that a wavelength dependent correction term is required in the relativistic theory.

06.7-5 ELECTROSTATIC PROPERTIES OF PHOSPHORYLETHANOLAMINE AT 123 K FROM CRYSTAL DIFFRACTION. By B. M. Craven and S. Swaminathan, Department of Crystallography, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA, H.-P. Weber, Max-Planck-Inst. f. Festkorperforschung, Heisenbergstr. 1, D-7000 Stuttgart 80, FRG, and R. K. McMullan, Department of Chemistry, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973 USA.

The charge density and electrostatic potential have been calculated for the PEA molecule at 123 K from neutron (2527 reflections, sin$\beta/\alpha < 0.79$ Å$^{-1}$) and x-ray diffraction data (4150 reflections, sin$\beta/\alpha < 1.3$ Å$^{-1}$) using Stewart's rigid pseudomatom model. Net charges are -0.64(11)e for the PO$_4$-group and +0.49(5)e for the NH$_3$-group, with molecular dipole moment 13(2) D. A layer of wurtzite from the PEA crystal structure is used as a model for the outer surface of a phospholipid bilayer. The electrostatic potential in sections parallel to this layer shows a checkerboard pattern of positive and negative regions.

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