15. UTILIZATION OF SYNCHROTRON RADIATION

15.4-5 A PROGRAM SYSTEM FOR STRUCTURE DETERMINATION BY USING THE "LAMBDA TECHNIQUE". By W. Koms, J. Spiller, G. Schäfer and K. Fischer, Fachrichtung Kristallographie, Univ. des Saarlandes, D-6600 Saarbrücken, FRG.

A difference Patterson function from intensity differences measured at wavelengths around the absorption edge of an anomalous scatterer (e-atom), may have a real and imaginary part. Synchrotron radiation permits selection of wavelengths such that "symmetry conditions" on the $f_e$ and $f_o$ can be fulfilled for 2 or 3 wavelengths ("Lambda Technique", K. Fischer, Z. Naturforsch. 36a (1981) 1253).

The program FORSYN (Bichhorn, Kristallographie Saarbrücken, FRG (1982) unpublished, complete revision of FORDAP by Zalkin, IRL, Livermore/Cal., USA, 1962) was modified in order to compute the real $(L_0(u))$ of a difference Patterson map. FORNAP (Bichhorn, Kristallographie Saarbrücken, FRG (1983) unpublished) was changed appropriately in order to search for the e-atom only to find those parts of the e-atom between e-atoms and normal scatterers (n-atoms) on the basis of known positions of the e-atoms. Vectors between the first e-atom and all other e-atoms were used as search vectors. The result is a density distribution approximating the electron density of all the n-atoms.

Test computations both on data from an acen­tric mineral structure (hemimorphite) and on simulated intensity data of other structures will be presented in order to investigate practical limitations of the Lambda Technique. Thanks are due to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft for financial support.

15.4-8 PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES WITH THE "LAMBDA TECHNIQUE" ON THE STRUCTURE OF NbN03. By H. Schenk-Straudt, K. Fischer and A. H. Millhouse, Fachrichtung Kristallographie, Univ. des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, D-6600 Saarbrücken, FRG.

Synchrotron X-rays from the storage ring DORIS in Hamburg were used to test the applicability of the Lambda Technique (K. Fischer, Z. Natur­forsch. 36a (1981) 1253) in structure determination. For this study NbN03 was used at room temperature where it has a pseudosymmetric crystal structure and is ferroelectric.

3 different wavelengths were selected near the Nb K-edge to satisfy the symmetry constraints on the anomalous scattering terms. The energy-dependency fine structure of $f'$ and $f''$ was determined by measuring an absorption spectrum and using the Kramers-Kronig transformation. The measurements were done on the two-axis­diffractometer (U. Bonse, K. Fischer, Nuclear Instr. and Meth. 190 (1981) 593) supplied with a Ge (111) double crystal monochromator (Bonse, K. Fischer et al., Z. Kristallogr. 152 (1983) 31). The structure determination experiment and the absorption measurement were performed in exactly the same configuration to ensure that the energy resolution was identical for both. During the measurement of intensity differences, the state of polarization of the monochromatic beam was simultaneously determined using a Compton-Polarimeter (Sendt, Schaafsma, Cewinski, Millhouse, to be published, 1984), which was found to be crucial for precise data reduction. The experimental setup, method of data analysis, and results will be presented.

Thanks to the BMFT for financial support.


We present here a new method of determining the con­centration of an element in the Guinier-Preston zones which occur after quench in aluminum based alloys, by anomalous small-angle x-ray scattering (SAXS).

For dilute Al-Zn alloys, one has only the Laue scatter­ring $I_2 = C_2 (1 - C_2) (f_A - f_B)^2$.

For more concentrated Al-Zn alloys, the SAXS intensities are due to G.P. zones, having a concentration of zinc atoms $C_2$ much higher than in the remaining matrix where it is $C_2$ and is proportional to $(C_2 - C_2^2)$, i.e. the integrated SAXS intensities $Q_0, Q_1, Q_2$ in the particle model are given by $Q_0 = (C_1 - C_2) (C_2 - C_2^2) (f_A - f_B)^2$ wa, where $wa$ is the mean atomic volume of the alloy.

The SAXS intensities have been compared far from the Zn absorption edge (scattering factor $f_0$) and near the absorption edge ($\lambda = 1.2834 \AA$, scattering factor $f = f_0 + i f' f''$). The results obtained at different wave­lengths were normalized with an Al-Ag alloy, giving a response of similar shape and intensity but where no anomalous effects should be observed. Further­more, for each wavelength, the absorption of the sample was determined by the diffraction of an amorphous carbon. So the scattered SAXS intensities are obtained on an absolute scale and quantitative values can be deduced concerning the $f'$ factors and both zinc concentrations of G.P. zones in binary and ternary Al-Zn and Al-Zn-Ag alloys.

15.4-9 LAMBDA TECHNIQUE AND OTHER SYMMETRY CONDITIONS ON ANOMALOUS SCATTERING COEFFICIENTS FOR STRUCTURE DETERMINATION USING SYNCHROTRON RADIATION. By K. Fischer and W. Koms, Fachrichtung Kristallographie, Universität des Saarlandes, D-6600 Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany.

The so-called "Lambda Technique" (K. Fischer, Z. Natur­forsch. 36a (1981) 1253) demands selection of 3 wavelengths such that the following "symmetry conditions" on the real ($A_e$) and imaginary ($B_e$) part of the scattering factor of an anomalous scatterer (e-atom) are met:

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3$$

$$a_1 = a_2 + a_3$$

$$b_1 > b_2 > b_3$$

This leads to the approximate determination of the electron density distribution $p(r)$ of all normal scatterers (n-atoms) without "knowing" reflection phases.

Three more symmetry conditions were set up which permit

1) eliminating the vectors between 2 different anomalous scatterers (K. Fischer, Ehes, Schäfer, Schenk-Straudt and Spiller, Fortschr. Mineralogie, 60 (1982) 71)

2) suppressing (e-e)-vectors and providing directly the (approximate) electron density distribution of the normal scatterers in the correct space group (not Patterson group) including enantiomer and/or polarity, from 2 wavelengths only.