06.0.5 The Third Order Strain Wave in Antiferromagnetic Chromium.


The magnetic structure of Chromium is an antiferromagnetic spin density wave (SDW) with wave vector \( q_{\text{SDW}} \), accompanied by a weaker third order SDW having \( q_{\text{SDW}} = 3q_{\text{SDW}} \). The spatial inhomogeneity of the spin-magnetisation density creates, via magnetostriction, strain waves (SN). The magnitude of the magnetostriiction depends on the magnetic energy density. Therefore, the basic SN is expected to have a wave vector \( 2q_{\text{SDW}} \). It has been observed for the first time by Tsunoda et al. (Sol. State Commun. 1974 14, 287) and was studied in detail by Kugler (Dissertation, Tübingen, 1962). Recently, in both cases by X-ray methods. Kugler proved, in particular, that the X-ray observations are due to a periodic displacement of the metal ion cores. We have investigated the possibility of higher order SW's with synchrotron radiation at HASYLAB/DESY/Hamburg using the two axis diffractometer (O. Bonse, K. Fischer, Nucl. Instr. Methods 190, 1979, 553 A) used high momentum transfer measurements were possible. Most measurements were done close to the reflection \( 001 = 2q_{\text{SDW}} \) and \( 002 = 2q_{\text{SDW}} \) with no intensity at \( 001 + 2q_{\text{SDW}} \) and a weak reflection at \( 001 + 6q_{\text{SDW}} \). The latter observation indicates a third order harmonic SW superimposed on the basic SN. Using an absolute intensity calibration for the satellite with \( 2q_{\text{SDW}} \) the amplitude of the third order SW is estimated to be \((5 \pm 1.25) \times 10^{-6} \text{Å} \) at 10 K with a smooth decrease by about 10 % between 10 and 70 K.

06.0.7-2 Multipole Analysis of Charge Density and Physical Properties: The Alkaline-earth Oxides.

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The multipole analyses of the charge densities of the alkaline-earth oxides based on accurate X-ray diffraction measurements are reviewed in a search for systematic features through the whole series from 

\[ \text{BeO-BeO} \]


The method of analysis leads to a semi-quantitative breakdown of the experimental information into components which are related to different physical properties of the individual ions.

A comparison with the systematics found in a tabular review of measured physical and chemical properties of the same materials leads therefore to understanding of the relations between the effective charge density and the macroscopic properties and gives some indication of the underlying mechanisms of these properties in an atomic scale.

06.0.7-3 Promoted States in the Binding of Transition Metals.

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The role of the classical electronic overlap energy between atoms in their chemical binding has recently come under scrutiny (M.A. Spackman and E.N. Maslen, J. Phys. Chem., 1986, 90, 2000-2027). Viewing the cohesive energy of a solid as a perturbation series in term of distortions of the free atomic groundstate electron densities, the classical overlap term is the first term of the convergent energy series (C.L. Davis, E.N. Maslen and J.N. Varghese, Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A, 1983, 385, 75-88). Its importance in a wide range of solids has been established (M.G. Triffo, E.N. Maslen and M.A. Spackman, J. Phys. C, 1987, 20, 19-28). The one major discrepancy is gross overestimation of the cohesive energy for the 3d transition metal series. This may be understood in terms of the near-degenerate behaviour of the \( 3d^1 \) term of the conduction electron density, giving rise to markedly different classical overlap energies. The energies of states corresponding to single electron promotion to the 3d shell \( (3d^{10}4s^1) \) are typically one electron volt above the groundstate energy, whereas the classical overlap energies for those states may differ by between 3eV (scandium) and 8eV (vanadium). The groundstates have larger overlap energies, except for the exchange-affected metals chromium and copper. The classical overlap energy is reduced using the first promoted electronic states. This trend continues for the doubly promoted \( (3d^{10}4s^24p^1) \) states. The singly-promoted states give the best first approximations to the cohesive energies and to the electron densities. This conclusion is supported experimentally, notably by positron annihilation data (O. Johnson, Phys. Stat. Sol. B, 1980, 22, 745-754).