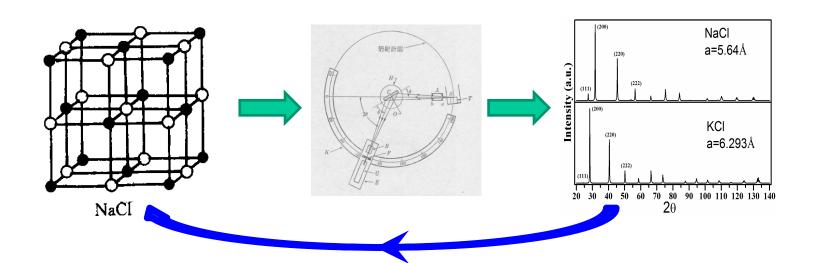
## 晶体衍射与结构分析

### **Crystal Diffraction and Structure Analysis**

# 刘 泉 林 北京科技大学材料科学与工程学院



# 晶体衍射与结构分析

## **Crystal Diffraction and Structure Analysis**

#### 二、X射线晶体衍射理论及实验技术和方法

- 2.1 X射线物理学: X射线本质, X射线与物质的相互作用, X射线的探测与防护, X射线散射。独立电子散射,原子散射
- 2.2 X射线衍射的运动学: 结构因数:一个晶体内所有晶胞对X射线的散射, 干涉函数, 劳厄方程式与布拉格方程式及应用举例
- 2.3 倒易点阵,衍射实验技术和方法倒易点阵和衍射方向衍射数据的实验收集方法和数据处理

## 晶体衍射与结构分析

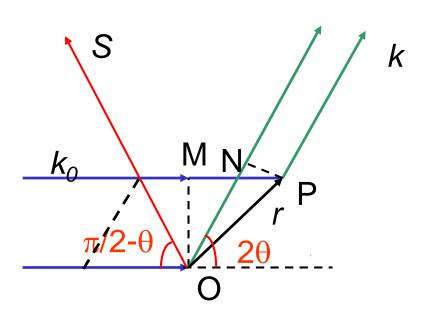
### **Crystal Diffraction and Structure Analysis**

材料 ← → 物相 ← → 多晶 ← →

**单晶 ← → 晶胞 ← →** 原子 **← →** 电子

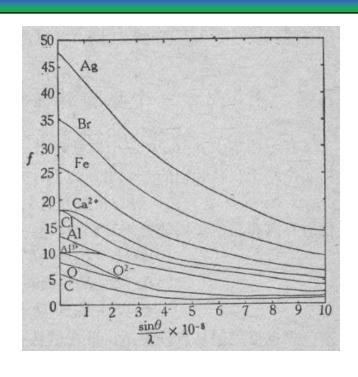
一个晶胞或小块单晶对X射线的散射/衍射及其数学表达式

# 原子散射因数



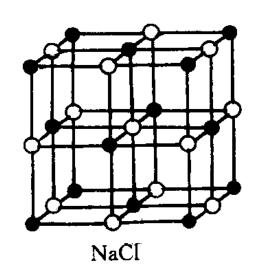
$$\left|k_0\right| = \left|k\right| = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}.$$

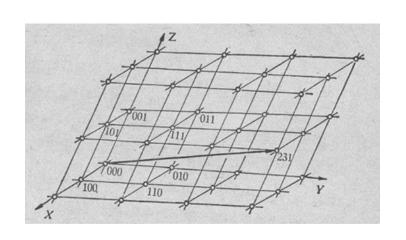
$$|s| = |k - k_0| = 2|k_0|\sin\theta = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda}\sin\theta$$



一个原子散射的振幅相当于位于原子的原点处的f(s)个独立电子向同一个s方向所散射振幅(按汤姆逊公式计算)的和。

#### 2.2.1 一个晶胞内所有原子对X射线的散射:结构因数

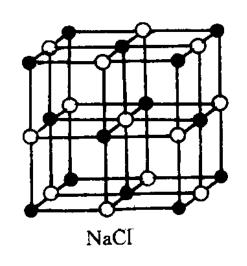




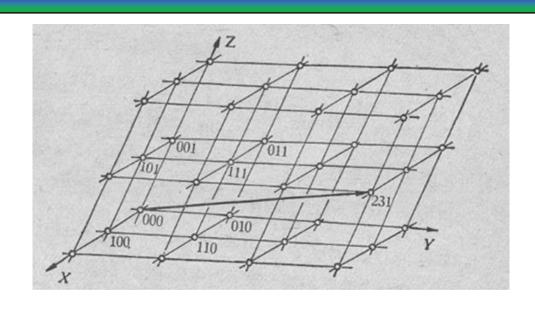
晶体=晶胞+三维平移周期

- 一个晶胞内所有原子对X射线的散射——结构因数
- 一个晶体内所有晶胞对X射线的散射——干涉函数

#### 一个晶胞或单晶中原子位置的数学表达式



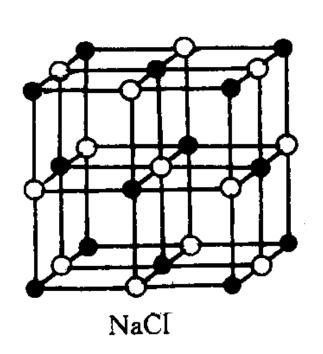
Fm3m, a=5.640 Å Na 4a (0,0,0) Cl 4b (0.5,0.5,0.5)

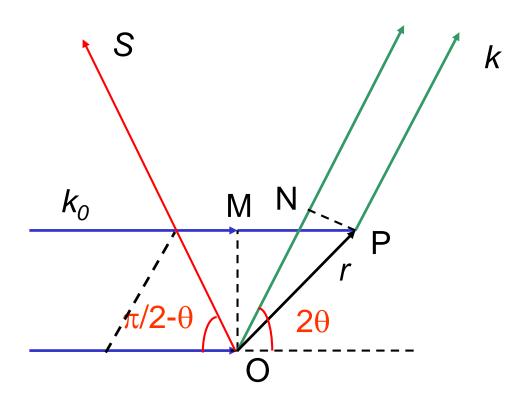


$$r_N = ma + nb + pc$$

$$r_{\rm C} = 0.5a + 0.5b + 0.5c$$

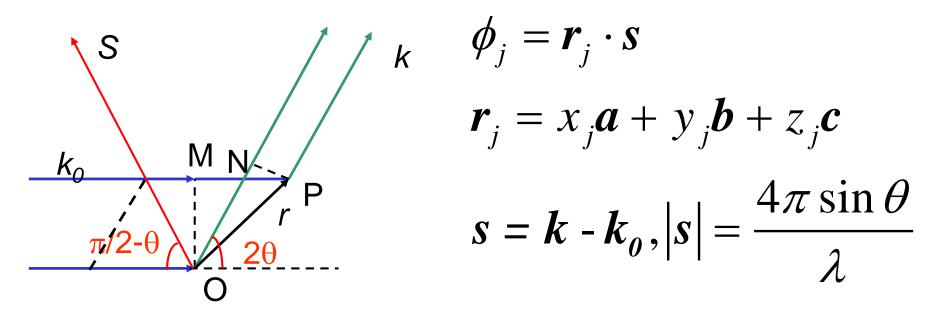
# 一个晶胞对X射线的散射





$$\mathbf{r}_{j} = x_{j}\mathbf{a} + y_{j}\mathbf{b} + z_{j}\mathbf{c}$$

# 一个晶胞对X射线的散射



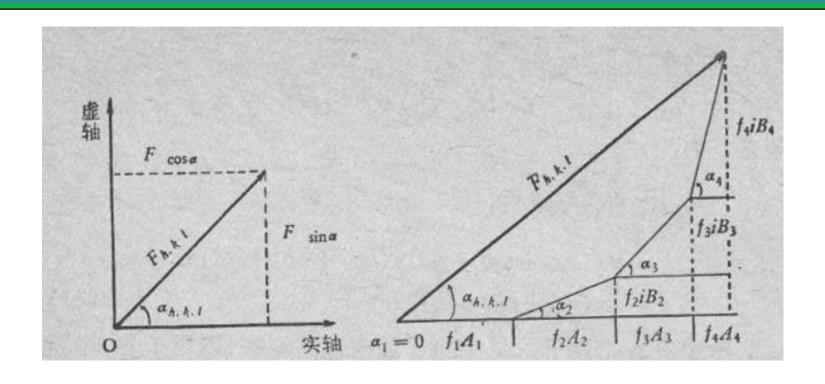
$$E_{uc} = E_e \sum_{i=1}^n f_i e^{i\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} = E_e \sum_{i=1}^n f_i e^{i\mathbf{s} \cdot (x_i \mathbf{a} + y_i \mathbf{b} + z_i \mathbf{c})}$$

# 结构因数/因子

$$F(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{E_{uc}}{E_e} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_j e^{i\mathbf{s}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_j e^{i\mathbf{s}\cdot(x_j\mathbf{a} + y_j\mathbf{b} + z_j\mathbf{c})}$$

结构因数**F**(**s**)——也有人称为结构振幅——表征了晶胞内原子种类,各种原子的个数和晶胞内原子的排列对衍射的影响。它的物理意义是一个晶胞向有**s**规定的方向散射的振幅等于**F**(**s**)个电子处在晶胞原点向这一方向散射的总振幅。

# 结构因数/因子



$$F(s) = \frac{E_{uc}}{E_e} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_j e^{is \cdot r_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_j e^{is \cdot (x_j a + y_j b + z_j c)}$$

$$F(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{E_{uc}}{E_e} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_j e^{i\mathbf{s}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_j e^{i\mathbf{s}\cdot(x_j\mathbf{a} + y_j\mathbf{b} + z_j\mathbf{c})}$$

# $\exp\{i\alpha\} = \cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha = A + iB$

$$F_{\mathbf{S}} = \left| F_{\mathbf{S}} \right| \exp\{i\alpha_{\mathbf{S}}\} = \left| F_{\mathbf{S}} \right| \cos \alpha_{S} + i \left| F_{\mathbf{S}} \right| \sin \alpha_{S} = A'_{S} + iB_{S}$$

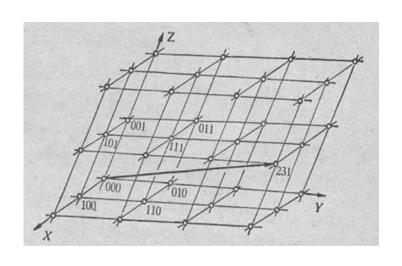
$$\left| F_{\mathbf{S}} \right| = (A'^{2}_{S} + iB'^{2}_{S})^{1/2}$$

$$A'_{S} = \left| F_{\mathbf{S}} \right| \cos \alpha_{S} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} f_{j} \cos\{\mathbf{S} \cdot (\mathbf{a}x_{j} + \mathbf{b}y_{j} + \mathbf{c}z_{j})\}$$

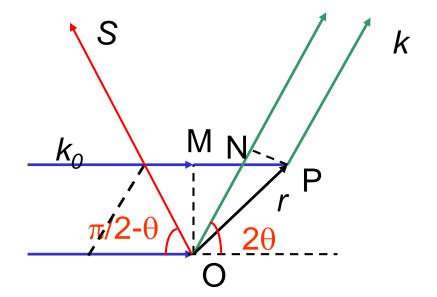
$$B'_{S} = \left| F_{\mathbf{S}} \right| \sin \alpha_{S} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} f_{j} \sin\{\mathbf{S} \cdot (\mathbf{a}x_{j} + \mathbf{b}y_{j} + \mathbf{c}z_{j})\}$$

$$\alpha_{S} = \tan^{-1} \frac{B'}{A'}$$

## 2.2.2 一个晶体内所有晶胞对X射线的散射



$$r_N = ma + nb + pc$$

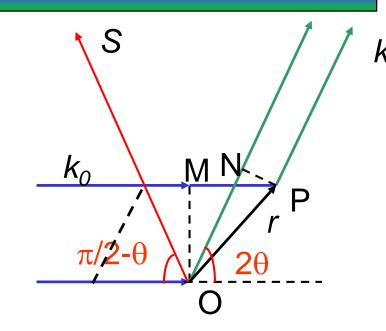


### 2.2.2 一个晶体内所有晶胞对X射线的散射

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(ON - MP) = \mathbf{r}_P \cdot (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_0) \equiv \mathbf{r}_P \cdot \mathbf{s}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_P = m\mathbf{a} + n\mathbf{b} + p\mathbf{c}$$

$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_0, |\mathbf{s}| = \frac{4\pi \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$



$$E_{c} = F(s)E_{e} \sum_{P=0}^{N-1} e^{is \cdot r_{Q}} = F(s)E_{e} \sum_{m=0}^{N_{1}-1} e^{is \cdot ma} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{2}-1} e^{is \cdot nb} \sum_{p=0}^{N_{3}-1} e^{is \cdot pc}$$

$$N_{1}-1 \qquad N_{2}-1 \qquad N_{3}-1$$

$$= F(s)E_e \sum_{m=0}^{N_1-1} e^{ima \cdot s} \sum_{n=0}^{N_2-1} e^{inb \cdot s} \sum_{p=0}^{N_3-1} e^{ipc \cdot s}$$

#### 2.2.2 一个晶体内所有晶胞对X射线的散射

$$I'_{S} = I_{e} |F(s)|^{2} \left| \sum_{m=0}^{N_{1}-1} e^{is \cdot ma} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{2}-1} e^{is \cdot nb} \sum_{p=0}^{N_{3}-1} e^{is \cdot pc} \right|^{2}$$

$$G_1 = \left| \sum_{m=0}^{N_1 - 1} e^{i \mathbf{s} \cdot m \mathbf{a}} \right|$$

$$G_1 = \left| \sum_{m=0}^{N_1 - 1} e^{i s \cdot ma} \right|$$

$$a + ar + ar^{2} + \dots + ar^{l} = \frac{r^{l} - a}{r - 1}$$

$$G_{1} = \left| \sum_{m=0}^{N_{1}-1} e^{is \cdot ma} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{iN_{1}a \cdot S} - 1}{e^{ia \cdot S} - 1} \right| = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} N_{1}a \cdot s}{\sin \frac{1}{2} a \cdot s}$$

$$I_c = E_c \cdot E_c^*$$

$$=F^{2}(s)E_{e}^{2} \cdot \frac{\sin^{2}\frac{1}{2}N_{1}\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^{2}\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}} \cdot \frac{\sin^{2}\frac{1}{2}N_{2}\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^{2}\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}} \cdot \frac{\sin^{2}\frac{1}{2}N_{3}\boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^{2}\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}$$

# 干涉函数

$$I(s) = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} N_1 \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} N_2 \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} N_3 \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}$$

$$I_c = F^2(s) E_c^2 I(s)$$

# 干涉函数

$$I(s) = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} N_1 \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} N_2 \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} N_3 \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\varphi}_a = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{s} \cdot \boldsymbol{a},$$

(1) 主极大的位置,大小,宽度和数目

位置: 
$$\varphi_a = h\pi = \frac{1}{2}s \cdot a$$

大小: 
$$\left[\frac{\sin^2 N_1 \varphi_a}{\sin^2 \varphi_a}\right]_{\varphi_a = h\pi} = N_1^2$$

## 宽度:

$$\frac{\sin^2 N_1 \varphi_a}{\sin^2 \varphi_a} = 0$$
$$\varphi_a^0 = \frac{p\pi}{N_1} + h\pi$$

$$\varphi_a^0 = \pm \frac{\pi}{N_1} + h\pi \qquad \frac{2\pi}{N_1}$$

# 主极大的宽度和数目

$$\left|\theta\right| \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \left|2\theta\right| \le \pi, \left|\sin\theta\right| \le 1$$

$$\varphi_{a} = \frac{1}{2} s \cdot a = h\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi \sin \theta}{\lambda} \cdot a = h\pi$$

$$\frac{h\lambda}{m} = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$|h| \le \frac{2a}{\lambda}$$

## 零点位置数目

$$\frac{\sin^2 N_1 \varphi_a}{\sin^2 \varphi_a} = 0$$

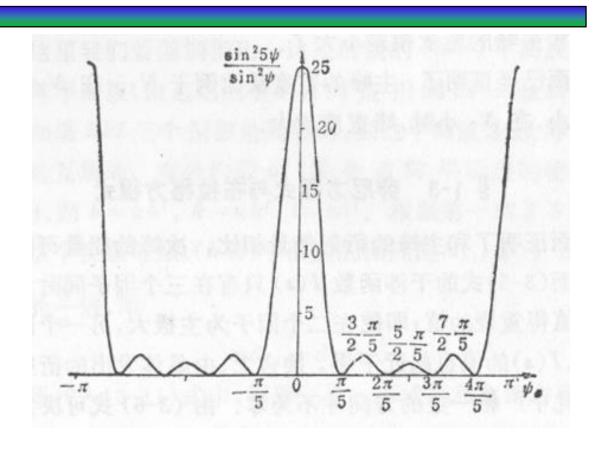
$$\varphi_a^0 = \frac{p\pi}{N_1} + h\pi$$

## 次极大的位置,数目和强度

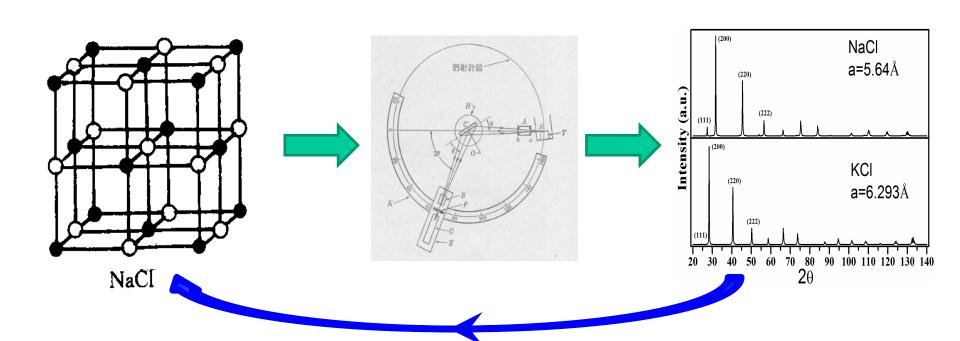
#### 零点位置之间为次极大

$$\varphi_a^s = \frac{\frac{p\pi}{N_1} + \frac{(p+1)\pi}{N_1}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2p+1}{2} \frac{\pi}{N_1}$$



## 衍射峰敏锐/背底强度低 取决于?



$$\varphi_a^s = \frac{\frac{p\pi}{N_1} + \frac{(p+1)\pi}{N_1}}{2} = \frac{2p+1}{2} \frac{\pi}{N_1}$$

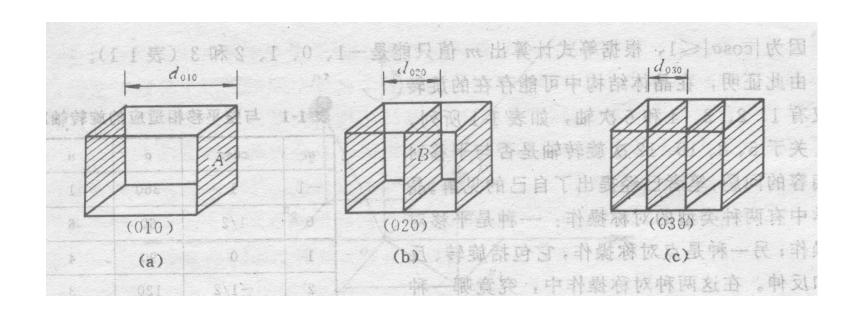
#### 2.2.3 劳厄方程式与布拉格方程式

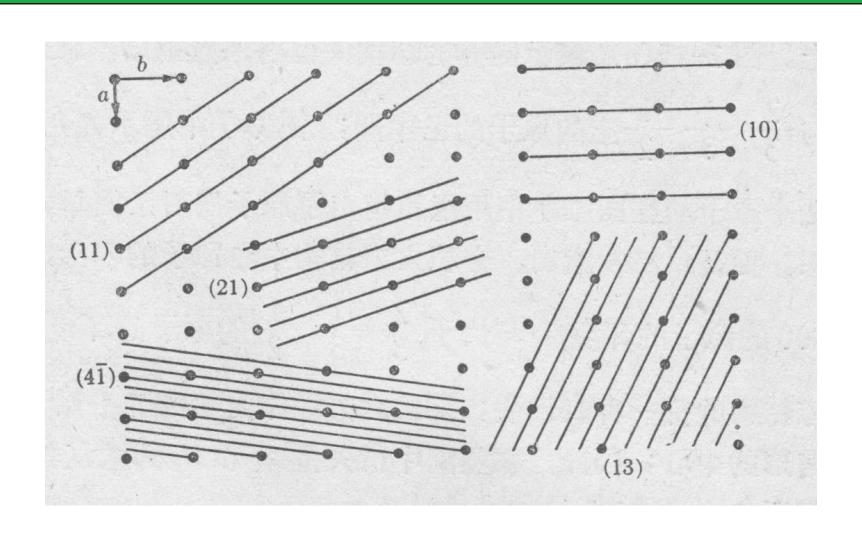
$$\varphi_a = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{h} \pi$$

$$\varphi_b = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{k} \pi$$

$$\varphi_c = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{l} \pi$$

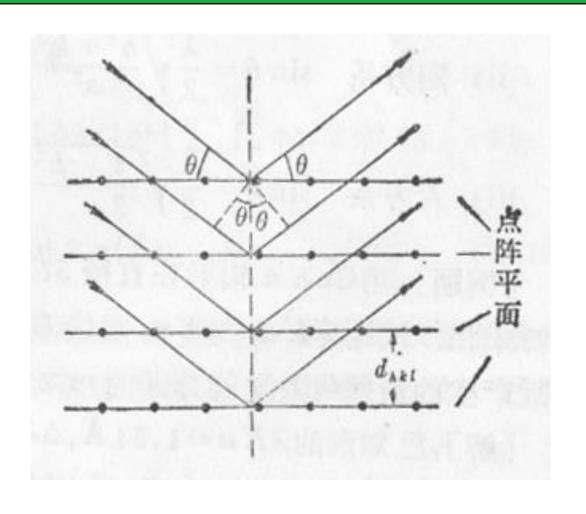
$$s \cdot a = 2h\pi$$
,  $s \cdot b = 2k\pi$ ,  $s \cdot c = 2l\pi$ 





# 布拉格方程式

$$2d_{hkl}\sin\theta = \lambda$$



## 劳厄方程式

$$s \cdot \frac{a}{h} = 2\pi,$$

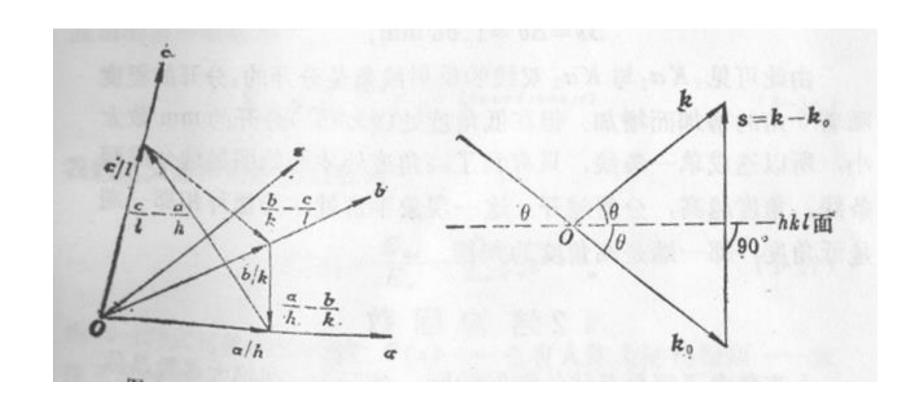
$$s \cdot \frac{b}{k} = 2\pi$$

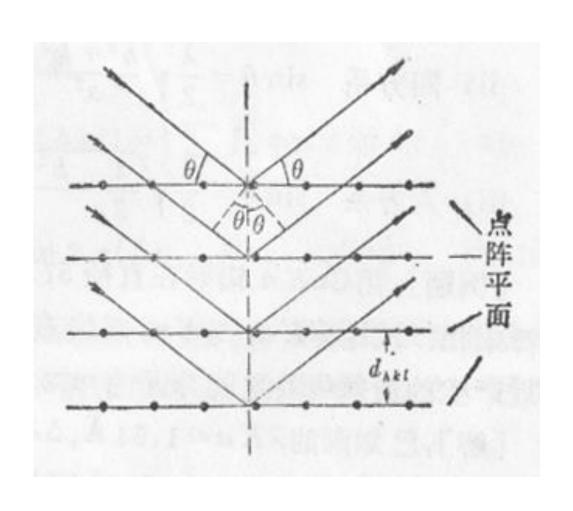
$$s \cdot \frac{c}{l} = 2\pi$$

$$s \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h} - \frac{b}{k}\right) = 0$$

$$s \cdot \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{b}}{k} - \frac{\boldsymbol{c}}{l}\right) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{s} \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{c}}{l} - \frac{\mathbf{a}}{h}\right) = 0$$



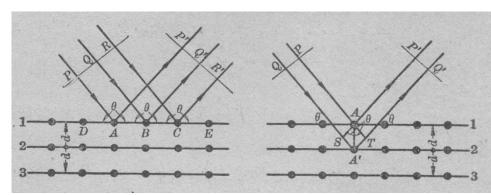


$$d_{hkl} = \frac{s \cdot \frac{a}{h}}{|s|} = \frac{s \cdot \frac{b}{k}}{|s|} = \frac{s \cdot \frac{c}{l}}{|s|}$$

$$s \cdot \frac{a}{h} = s \cdot \frac{b}{k} = s \cdot \frac{c}{l} = 2\pi$$
  $|s| = \frac{4\pi \sin \theta}{\lambda}$ 

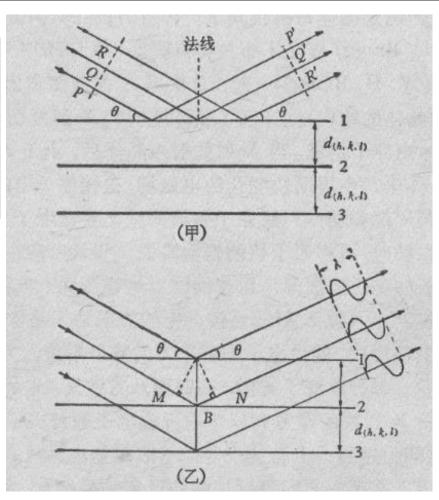
$$2d_{hkl}\sin\theta = \lambda$$

# 如何理解布拉格方程?





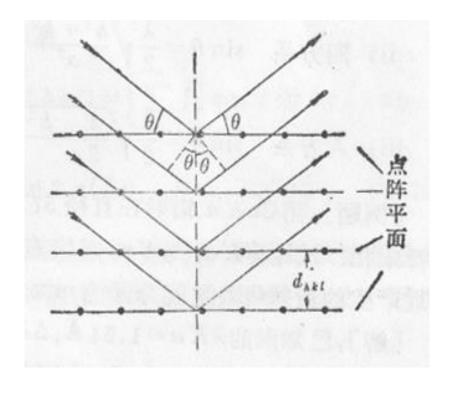
一维,二维,三维

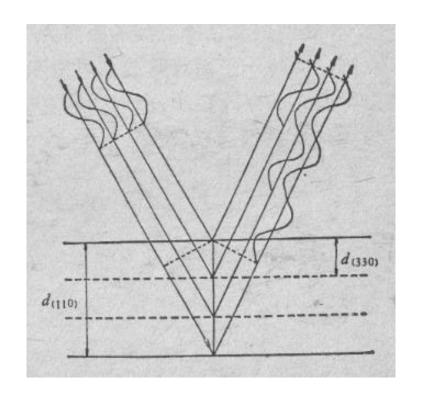


# 如何理解 n?

$$2d_{hkl}\sin\theta = n\lambda$$

$$2d_{hkl}\sin\theta = \lambda$$





### 不同晶系晶面间距的计算

$$\frac{1}{d^{2}} = \frac{h^{2} + k^{2} + l^{2}}{a^{2}} \qquad \frac{1}{d^{2}} = \frac{h^{2} + k^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{l^{2}}{c^{2}}$$

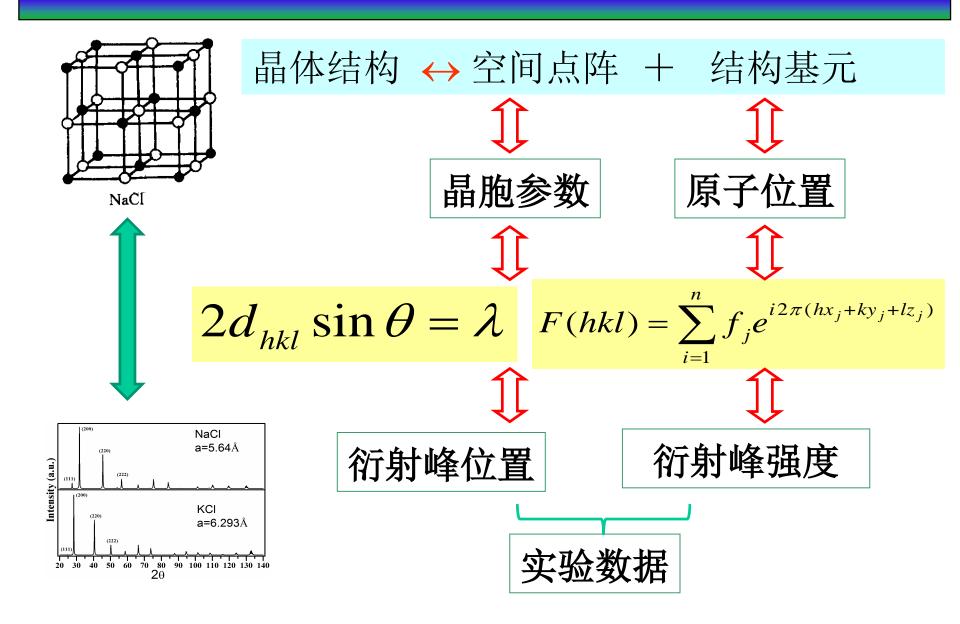
$$V = abc, \frac{1}{d^{2}} = \frac{h^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{k^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{l^{2}}{c^{2}}$$

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^{2}c, \frac{1}{d^{2}} = \frac{4}{3a^{2}}(h^{2} + hk + k^{2}) + \frac{l^{2}}{c^{2}}$$

### 不同晶系晶面间距的计算

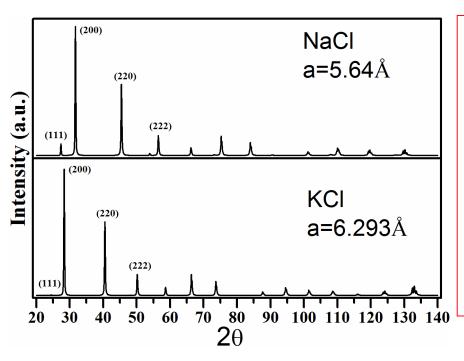
$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \{ h^2 b^2 c^2 \sin^2 \alpha + k^2 c^2 a^2 \sin^2 \beta + l^2 a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \gamma + 2abc [kla(\cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha) + lhb(\cos \gamma \cos \alpha - \cos \beta) + kc(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \gamma)] \}$$

## X射线晶体衍射结构分析基本原理



# 2.2.4 衍射方程的简单应用举例

#### 3.1 简单实例分析



问题?

- 1.KCI衍射峰偏向低角度
- 2.(100) 衍射峰消失
- 3.全奇指标衍射峰弱于全偶
- 4.KCI (111) 弱于 NaCI (111)

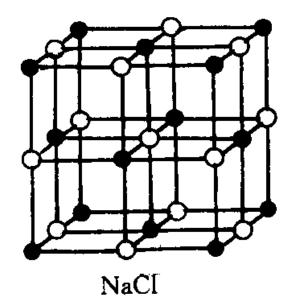
4 b  $m\bar{3}m$   $\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $4 \quad a \quad m \, \bar{3} \, m \qquad 0, 0, 0$ 

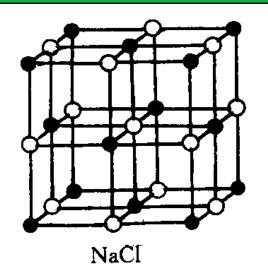
### NaCI/KCI 晶体结构

Fm3m a=5.640 Å Na 4a (0,0,0) Cl 4b (0.5,0.5,0.5) Z=4

KCl: a=6.2901Å



#### 1.5 简单实例分析



$$000, 0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}0$$

$$F(hkl) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_j e^{i2\pi(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)}$$

$$F(hkl) = fe^{2\pi i(0)} + fe^{2\pi i(k+l)/2} + fe^{2\pi i(h+l)/2} + fe^{2\pi i(h+l)/2}$$

(100),(110),(210), (211): 
$$F(hkl) = f + f - f - f = 0$$

(111),(200),(220)(311): 
$$F(hkl) = f + f + f + f = 4f$$

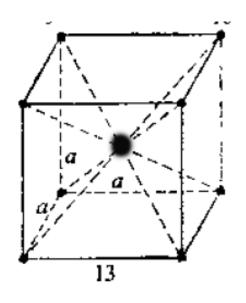
$$F(hkl) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_j e^{i2\pi(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)}$$

(111),(200),(220)(311) 
$$f_1 = f(Na^+)$$
;  $f_2 = f(C1^-)$   
 $F(hkl) = f_1 e^{2\pi i(0)} + f_1 e^{2\pi i(k+l)/2} + f_1 e^{2\pi i(h+l)/2} + f_1 e^{2\pi i(h+k)/2}$   
 $+ f_2 e^{2\pi ih/2} + f_2 e^{2\pi ik/2} + f_2 e^{2\pi il/2} + f_2 e^{2\pi i(h+k+l)/2}$   
(111), (311)  $F(hkl) = 4f_1 - 4f_2 = 4f(Na^+) - 4f(C1^-)$  Weak  
(200), (220)  $F(hkl) = 4f_1 + 4f_2 = 4f(Na^+) + 4f(C1^-)$  Strong  
KCl, (111)  $F(hkl) = 4f_1 - 4f_2 = 4f(K^+) - 4f(C1^-)$  Very weak

# d值的精确度~0.00001 nm

(hkl)	NaCl Fm3m a=5.64		KCl Fm3m a=6.293	
	d (Å)	I	d(Å)	I
111	3.2600	13	3.6330	1
200	2.8210	100	3.1460	100
220	1.9940	55	2.2251	37
311	1.7010	2	1.8972	<1
222	1.6280	15	1.8169	10

# 衍射强度分析



# Fe单质: Im3m a=2.866

$$F(hkl) = fe^{2\pi i(0)} + fe^{2\pi i(h+k+l)/2}$$

# 确定晶体点阵类型的系统消光条件 消光规律

布拉格点阵	出现的衍射	不出现的衍射
简单点阵P	全部出现	无
体心点阵I	h+k+l为偶数	h+k+l为奇数
面心点阵F	h,k,l为全奇或全偶	h,k,l有奇有偶
C面底心点阵	h和k全奇或全偶	h和k一奇一偶
A面底心点阵	k和l全奇或全偶	k和l一奇一偶

设晶格中有平行于(001)且通过原点的2<sub>1</sub>螺旋轴。这样,这个对称元素就要求对应于晶胞内任意一点

$$x_j y_j z_j$$
 有等效点  $-x_j - y_j, z_j + \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$f \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)} + f \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{2\pi i(-hx_j - ky_j + lz_j + \frac{1}{2}l)}$$

(001) 
$$f \sum e^{2\pi i(lz_j)} + f \sum e^{2\pi i(lz_j + \frac{l}{2})}$$

$$l=2n$$
 有强度 消光规律  $l=2n+1$  0

# 螺旋轴的系统消光特征

# 消光规律

反射晶面	反射条件	螺旋轴类型	符号
001	1 = 2n	平行[001], c/2	$2_1, 4_2, 6_3$
	1 = 3n	平行[001], c/3	$3_1, 3_2, 6_2, 6_4$
	1 = 4n	平行[001], c/4	$ 4_2, 4_3 $
	1 = 6n	平行[001], c/6	6 <sub>1</sub> , 6 <sub>5</sub>
h00	1 = 2n	平行[100],a/2	2 <sub>1</sub> , 4 <sub>2</sub>
	1 = 4n	平行[100], a/4	4 <sub>1</sub> , 4 <sub>3</sub>
0k0	1 = 2n	平行[010],b/2	2 <sub>1</sub> , 4 <sub>2</sub>
	1 = 4n	平行[010], b/4	$ 4_1, 4_3 $
hh0	1 = 2n	平行[110],a/2+b/2	2 <sub>1</sub>

设晶体中有平行于(010)面,滑移方向沿着a轴的滑移面存 在。这样,这个对称元素就要求对应于晶胞内任意一点

$$x_j y_j z_j$$
 有等效点  $x_j + \frac{1}{2}, \beta - y_j, z_j$ 

 $oldsymbol{eta}$  与坐标原点的选择有关。

$$f \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)} + f \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{2\pi i(hx_j - ky_j + lz_j + \frac{h}{2} + \beta k)}$$

(h0l) 
$$f \sum e^{2\pi i(hx_j+lz_j)} + f \sum e^{2\pi i(hx_j+lz_j+\frac{h}{2})}$$

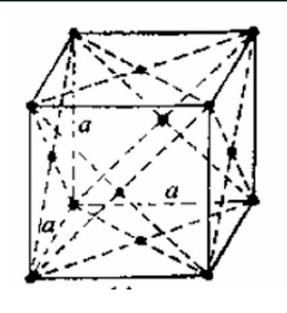
# 消光规律

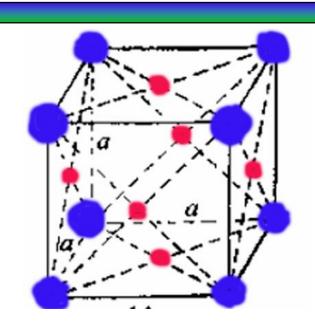
# 滑移面的系统消光特征

# 消光规律

反射晶面	反射条件	滑移面类型	符号
hk0	h = 2n	垂直[010], a/2	a
	k = 2n	垂直[010], b/2	b
	h+k=2n	垂直[010], a/2+b/2	n
	h+k=4n	垂直[010], a/4+b/4	d
h01	h = 2n	垂直[001], a/2	a
	1 = 2n	垂直[001], c/2	c
	h+1=2n	垂直[001], a/2+b/2	n
	h+1=4n	垂直[001], a/4+b/4	d
hhl	1 = 2n	垂直[110], c/2	c
	h = 2n	垂直[001], a/2+b/2	b
	h+1=2n	垂直[001], a/2+b/2+ c/2	n
	2h+1=4n	垂直[001], a/4+b/4+ c/4	d

#### 检查固溶体中原子占位的有序化

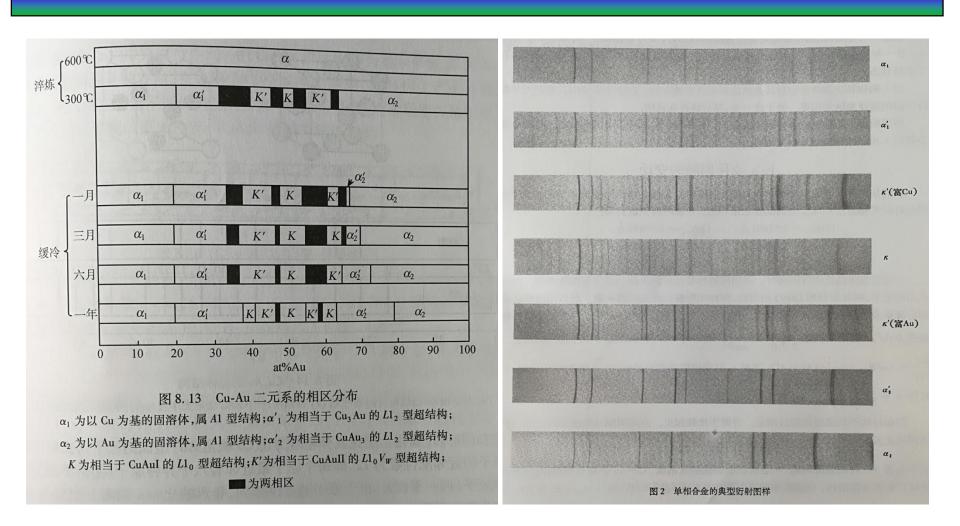




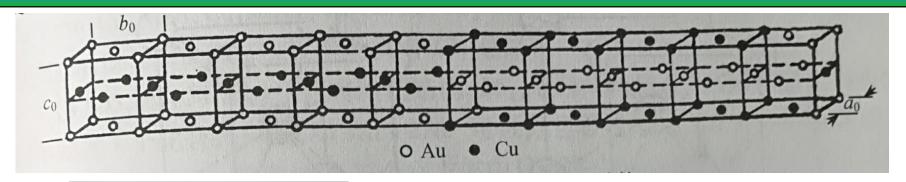
$$F(hkl) = f_{Au} + f_{Cu} \left[ e^{\pi i(h+k)} + e^{\pi i(h+l)} + e^{\pi i(k+l)} \right]$$

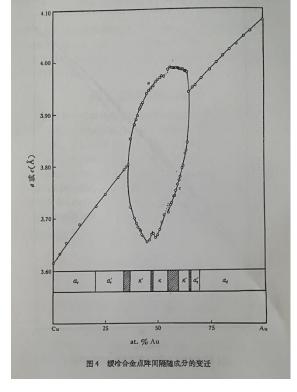
#### **陆学善,梁敬魁**,铜金二元系中超结构的形成与点阵间隔的变迁,

#### 物理学报 22, 669-697 (1966)



### **陆学善,梁敬魁**,铜金二元系中超结构的形成与点阵间隔的变迁, **物理学报 22, 669-697 (1966)**







陆学善 (1905-1981)