
basic_example

Unknown Author

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In [14]: import pylab
import pyasf
import sympy as sp

cs = pyasf.unit_cell("LiNbO3_R3cH_Abrahams86_ICSD_61118.cif", resonant="Nb")

In [4]: Multiple settings found in space group 161
        Identified symbol 'R3c:h' from .cif entry 'r3c:h'
        Trigonal (hexagonal setting)

cs.AU_positions # positions in asymmetric unit
In [5]: {'Li1': array([0, 0, 0.2787200000000000], dtype=object),
Out [5]: 'Nb1': array([0, 0, 0], dtype=object),
        'O1': array([0.04757000000000000, 23/67, 0.06336000000000000],
        dtype=object)}

cs.AU_formfactorsDDc["Nb1"] # cartesian representation of dipole dipole form factor te
In [8]: array([[f_Nb1_dd_11, f_Nb1_dd_12, f_Nb1_dd_13],
Out [8]: [f_Nb1_dd_12, f_Nb1_dd_22, f_Nb1_dd_23],
        [f_Nb1_dd_13, f_Nb1_dd_23, f_Nb1_dd_33]], dtype=object)

cs.get_tensor_symmetry() # apply all symmetry constraints of space group to all tensor
In [9]: cs.AU_formfactorsDDc["Nb1"] # now with symmetry

In [10]: array([[f_Nb1_dd_22, 0, 0],
Out [10]: [0, f_Nb1_dd_22, 0],
        [0, 0, f_Nb1_dd_33]], dtype=object)

cs.U["Nb1"] # symmetry of U is different due to differeny basis
In [12]: Matrix([
Out [12]: [ U_Nb1_22, U_Nb1_22/2, 0],
        [U_Nb1_22/2, U_Nb1_22, 0],
        [ 0, 0, U_Nb1_33]])

cs.AU_formfactorsDD["Nb1"] # representation of dipole dipole form factor tensor in cry
In [13]: array([[f_Nb1_dd_22, -f_Nb1_dd_22/2, 0],
Out [13]: [-f_Nb1_dd_22/2, f_Nb1_dd_22, 0],
        [0, 0, f_Nb1_dd_33]], dtype=object)

vector = sp.Matrix([1,1,1]) # create random vector
In [16]: print cs.M * vector # the same vector in cartesian system defined as in Trueblood: doi
Matrix([
Out [16]: [ a/2,
        [sqrt(3)*a/2,
        [ c]]]
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In [40]: cs.build_unit_cell() # construct unit cell from asymmetric unit
F0 = cs.calc_structure_factor((0,0,3), Temp=False) # calculate structure factor without
print F0.n().simplify() # evaluate structure factor ==> forbidden reflection

In [28]: 0
Out [28]: cs.transform_structure_factor()
In [34]: cs.calc_scattered_amplitude() # calculate Structure Factor for higher orders tensors
True
Out [34]: print cs.E["ss"] # also zero for sigma sigma scattering
In [32]: 0

print cs.E["sp"] # some dipole quadrupole scattering in sigma pi scattering channel

In [33]: -6.0*I*f_Nb1_dq_z21*sqrt(1 -
1801363.07711506/epsilon**2)*sqrt(epsilon**2 -
1801363.07711506)/Abs(epsilon)

Fhot = cs.calc_structure_factor((0,0,3), Temp=True) # calculate structure factor with
In [35]: print Fhot.n().simplify() # also no temperature scattering
In [37]: 0

cs.Q * cs.M * vector # same vector as before but in laboratory system as defined in do
In [80]: # others can be defined...
Matrix([
Out [80]: [      c],
[sqrt(3)*a/2],
[      -a/2]])

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Now lets check some more basic functionality

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cs.subs # this dictionary contains all (momentary) values
In [42]: {l: 3, a: 5.14739, c: 13.85614, h: 0, k: 0}
Out [42]: cs.Uaniso # but here the values for U from the ciffile
In [44]: {'Li1': Matrix([
Out [44]: [ 0.0113, 0.00566, 0.0],
[0.00566, 0.01132, 0.0],
[ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0176]]),
'Nb1': Matrix([
[0.00361, 0.00181, 0.0],
[0.00181, 0.00361, 0.0],
[ 0.0, 0.0, 0.00323]]),
'O1': Matrix([
[ 0.00674, 0.00297, -0.00102],
[ 0.00297, 0.0054, -0.00203],
[-0.00102, -0.00203, 0.00673]])}

cs.hkl() # current reflection?
In [45]: (0, 0, 3)
Out [45]: cs.set_temperature # function that can be used to calculate ADPs from debye temperatur
In [48]: <bound method unit_cell.set_temperature of <pyasf.pyasf.unit_cell
Out [48]: object at 0x7f83dc305850>>

cs.charges
In [49]: defaultdict(<type 'int'>, {'Nb1': 5, 'Li1': 1, 'O1': -2})
Out [49]:

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cs.elements
In [50]: {'Li1': 'Li', 'Nb1': 'Nb', 'O1': 'O'}
Out [50]: cs.occupancy
In [51]: {'Li1': 1.0, 'Nb1': 1.0, 'O1': 1.0}
Out [51]: cs.positions["Li1"] # all positions in unit cell
In [54]: [array([0, 0, 0.2787200000000000], dtype=object),
Out [54]: array([0, 0, 0.7787200000000000], dtype=object),
array([2/3, 1/3, 0.6120533333333333], dtype=object),
array([2/3, 1/3, 0.1120533333333333], dtype=object),
array([1/3, 2/3, 0.9453866666666667], dtype=object),
array([1/3, 2/3, 0.4453866666666667], dtype=object)]

cs.get_density()
In [55]: 4.6329431433622155
Out [55]: cs.get_stoichiometry()
In [56]: 'NbO3Li'
Out [56]: cs.get_nearest_neighbors("Li1", 8) # returns labels, distance and difference vector
In [58]: (array(['O1', 'O1', 'O1', 'O1', 'O1', 'O1', 'Nb1', 'Nb1'],
Out [58]: dtype='<S3'),
array([ 2.04978164,  2.04978164,  2.04978164,  2.27114128,
2.27114128,
        2.27114128,  3.06608666,  3.06667815]),
array([[ -1.00593791,  -1.65362372,   0.67470164],
[ -0.92911119,   1.69797964,   0.67470164],
[  1.9350491 ,  -0.04435593,   0.67470164],
[  0.92911119,  -1.27386736,  -1.63465502],
[  0.6386459 ,   1.44156758,  -1.63465502],
[ -1.56775709,  -0.16770022,  -1.63465502],
[  0.          ,   0.          ,  -3.06608666],
[ -2.573695 ,  -1.4859235 ,  -0.75672999]]))

cs.get_thermal_ellipsoids("Nb1") # eigenvalues and eigenvectors for ADP of Nb
In [61]: (array([ 0.0026764 ,  0.00323   ,  0.00486026]),
Out [61]: array([[ -0.14658319,   0.          ,  -0.98919835],
[ -0.98919835,   0.          ,   0.14658319],
[ -0.          ,   1.          ,   0.          ]]))

cs.multiplicity
In [62]: defaultdict(<type 'int'>, {'Nb1': 6, 'Li1': 6, 'O1': 18})
Out [62]: cs.dE # edge shift
In [64]: {'Li1': 0, 'Nb1': 0, 'O1': 0}
Out [64]: gen = cs.iter_rec_space(0.3) # iterator for all reflections in a ewald volume 2*sin(th
In [73]: print list(gen)
In [71]: [(1, 0, 2), (1, 0, 1), (1, 0, 0), (1, 0, -1), (1, 0, -2), (1, -1, 2),
(1, -1, 1), (1, -1, 0), (1, -1, -1), (1, -1, -2), (0, 0, 4), (0, 0,
3), (0, 0, 2), (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0), (0, 0, -1), (0, 0, -2), (0, 0,
-3), (0, 0, -4)]

cs.weights
In [76]: {'Li': 6.941, 'Nb': 92.906, 'O': 15.999}
Out [76]:

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cs.metric_tensor
In [77]: Matrix([
Out [77]: [  a**2, -a**2/2,    0],
          [-a**2/2,   a**2,    0],
          [    0,      0, c**2]])

cs.metric_tensor_inv
In [78]: Matrix([
Out [78]: [4/(3*a**2), 2/(3*a**2),    0],
          [2/(3*a**2), 4/(3*a**2),    0],
          [    0,      0, c**(-2)])])

cs.metric_tensor_inv.subs(cs.subs) # the generic way to insert all current values
In [79]: Matrix([
Out [79]: [0.0503227756700119, 0.0251613878350059,    0],
          [0.0251613878350059, 0.0503227756700119,    0],
          [    0,              0, 0.00520853365300592]])

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Units used are: Angstrom and eV

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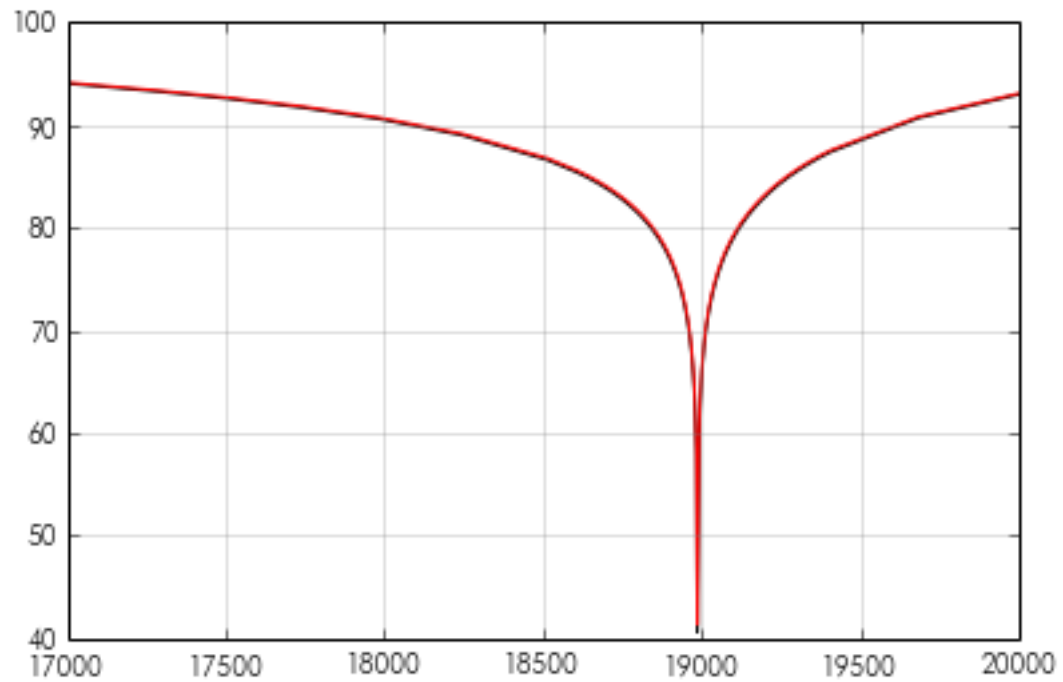
cs.F_DD
In [81]: array([[0, 0, 0],
Out [81]: [0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0]], dtype=object)

func = cs.get_reflection_angles((0,0,1), 8000) # get function to calculate angle to surface
In [91]: 000
          001
          0k0
          0k1
          h00
          h01
          hk0
          hkl

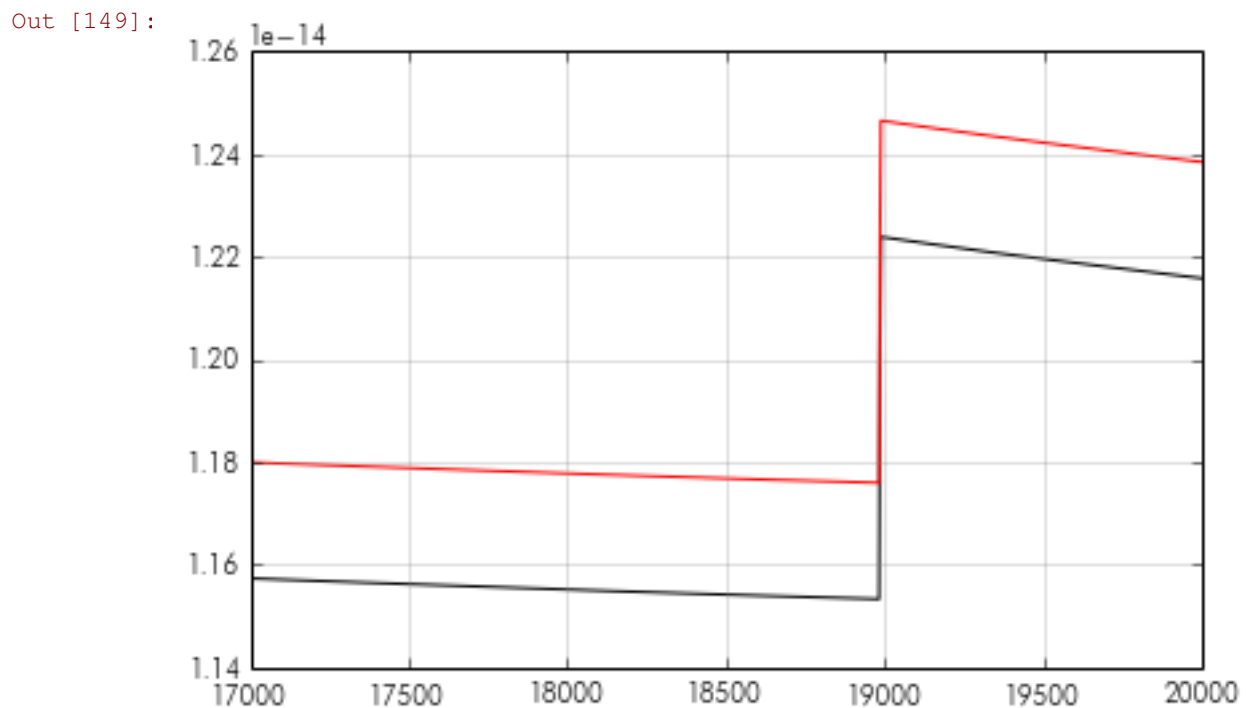
%pylab inline
In [132]: Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib
WARNING: pylab import has clobbered these variables: ['pylab']
'pylab --no-import-all' prevents importing * from pylab and numpy

map(degrees, func((0,1,1), 8000, 0)) # (h,k,l), energy, second azimuth
In [133]: [79.973820872792956, -3.2058163933588304]
Out [133]:
Example to get real intensities:
cs.DAFS(8048, (0,0,3))
In [125]: array([ -9.25832124e-15 -5.47299240e-15j])
Out [125]: cs.DAFS(8048, (0,0,6))
In [126]: array([ 103.59889715+75.83713276j])
Out [126]: Energy = linspace(17000, 20000, 1001)
In [142]: plot(Energy, cs.DAFS(Energy, (0,0,6), Temp=False))
In [148]: plot(Energy, cs.DAFS(Energy, (0,0,6), Temp=True))
          [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f83d1186810>]
Out [148]:

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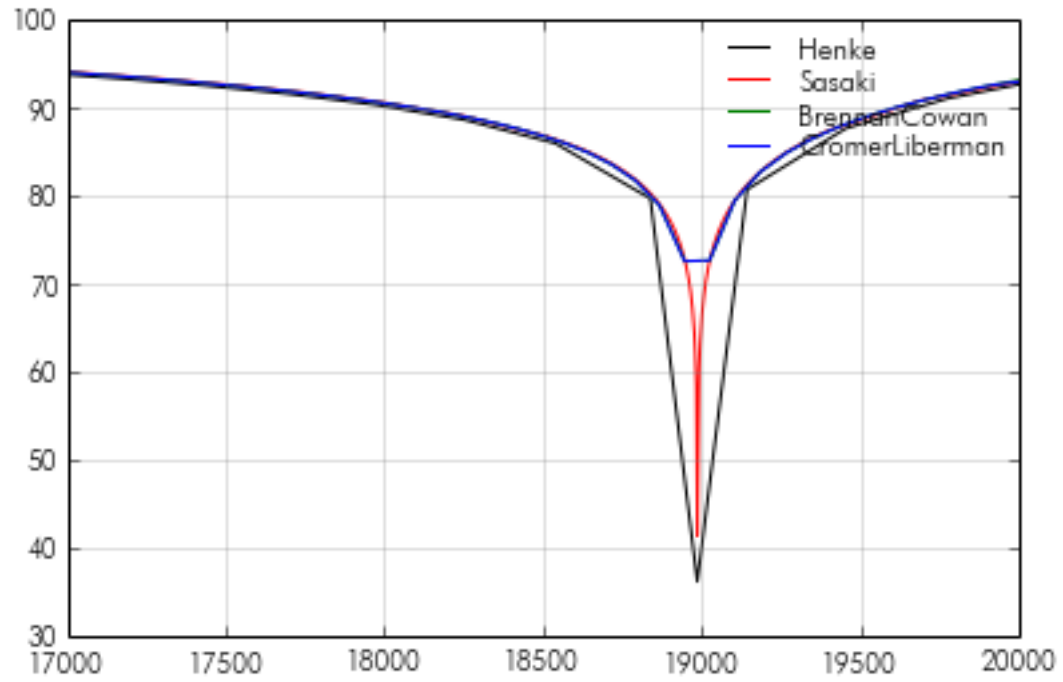
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In [149]: plot(Energy, cs.DAFS(Energy, (0,2,6), Temp=False))
          plot(Energy, cs.DAFS(Energy, (0,2,6), Temp=True))
          [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f83d0e16ed0>]
```



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In [169]: for table in ["Henke", "Sasaki", "BrennanCowan", "CromerLiberman"]:
          del cs._ftab
          plot(Energy, cs.DAFS(Energy, (0,0,6), table=table), label=table)
          legend()
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f83d2445e50>

Out [169]:



In [155]:

In []: