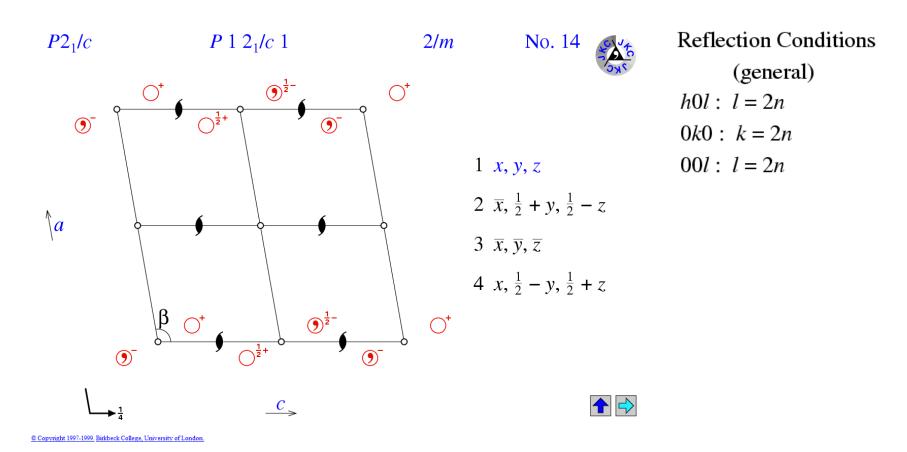
### Li<sub>2</sub> Structure Factor Calculations

(No Computers allowed)

### Monoclinic Space Group P2<sub>1</sub>/c



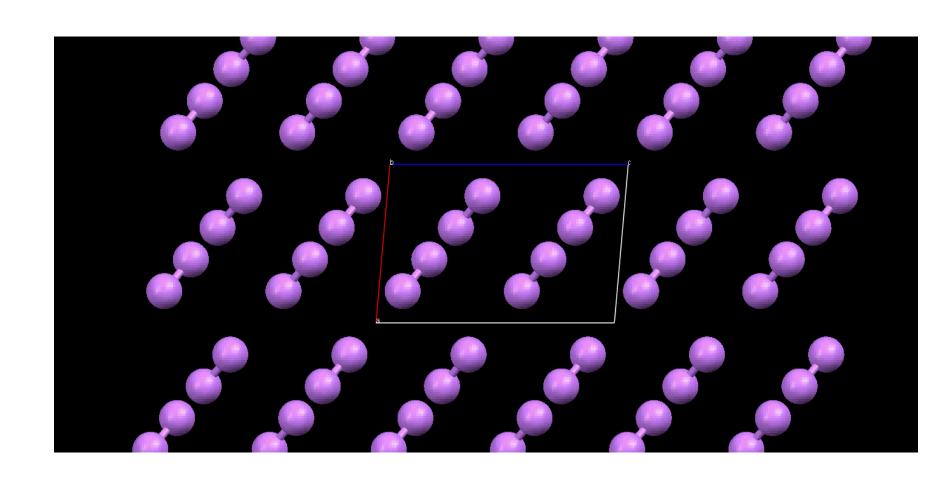
http://img.chem.ucl.ac.uk/sgp/mainmenu.htm

# Generation of Li<sub>2</sub> Cell contents

Cell: 4.000 5.000 6.000 90 95.00 90

#	Label	X	Υ	Z	Symm. op.
1	LI1	0.8	0.2	0.1	x,y,z
2	LI2	0.6	0.3	0.2	x,y,z
3	LI1	0.2	0.7	0.4	1-x,1/2+y,1/2-z
4	LI2	0.4	0.8	0.3	1-x,1/2+y,1/2-z
5	LI1	0.2	0.8	0.9	1-x,1-y,1-z
6	LI2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1-x,1-y,1-z
7	LI1	0.8	0.3	0.6	x,1/2-y,1/2+z
8	LI2	0.6	0.2	0.7	x,1/2-y,1/2+z

### The DiLithium Crystal



### The Structure Factor (simplified)

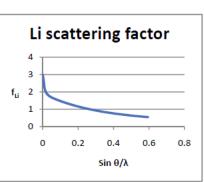
$$F(hkl) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( f_j e^{(2\pi i \left( hx_j + ky_j + lz_j \right))} \right)$$

F – Amplitude of diffracted intensity: Structure Factor

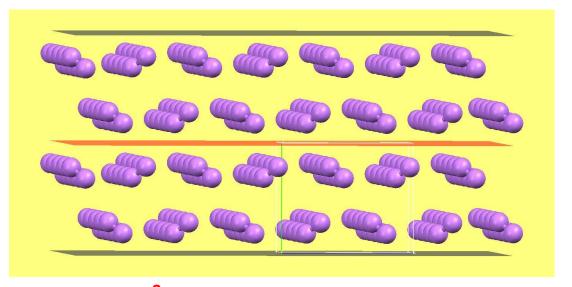
**hkl** – integer indices: Refers to diffraction planes in Direct Space, or spot position in Reciprocal Space

 $\boldsymbol{n}$  - atoms in the unit cell, at positions  $(\boldsymbol{x}_j,\,\boldsymbol{y}_j,\,\boldsymbol{z}_j)$ 

 $f_j$  - atomic scattering factor. For X-rays, scales with number of electrons in atom n and drops off with scattering angle



$$F_{010} = \pm ?.???$$
 for  $Li_2$ 



d = 5.000 Å

 $igaphi_{\mathsf{j}}$  is the atomic scattering factor

$$\mathbf{F}_{hkl} = \sum_{j} \mathbf{f}_{j} e^{2\pi i(hxj+kyj+lzj)}$$

# $F(hkl) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (f_j e^{(2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j))})$

### Li<sub>2</sub> in P2<sub>1</sub>/c

a = 4.000Å

b = 5.000Å

c = 6.000Å

 $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\beta = 95.00$ °

 $\gamma = 90$ °

### j 1

1 Li1 0.8, 0.2, 0.1

2 Li2 0.6, 0.3, 0.2

3 Li1 0.2, 0.7, 0.4

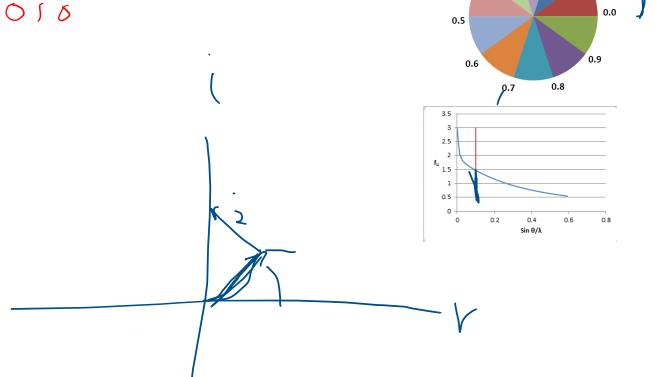
4 Li2 0.4, 0.8, 0.3

5 Li1 0.2, 0.8, 0.9

6 Li2 0.4, 0.7, 0.8

7 Li1 0.8, 0.3, 0.6

8 Li2 0.6, 0.2, 0.7



Phase Angle

Fraction of  $2\pi$ 

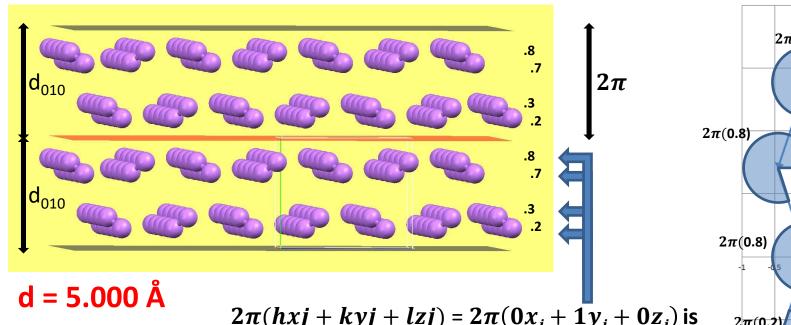
0.2

0.1

0.3

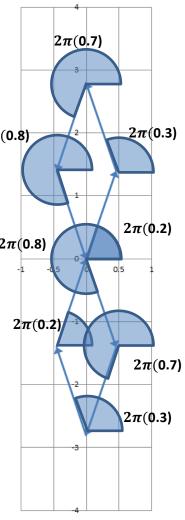
0.4

## $F_{010} = 0.000 \text{ for Li}_2$

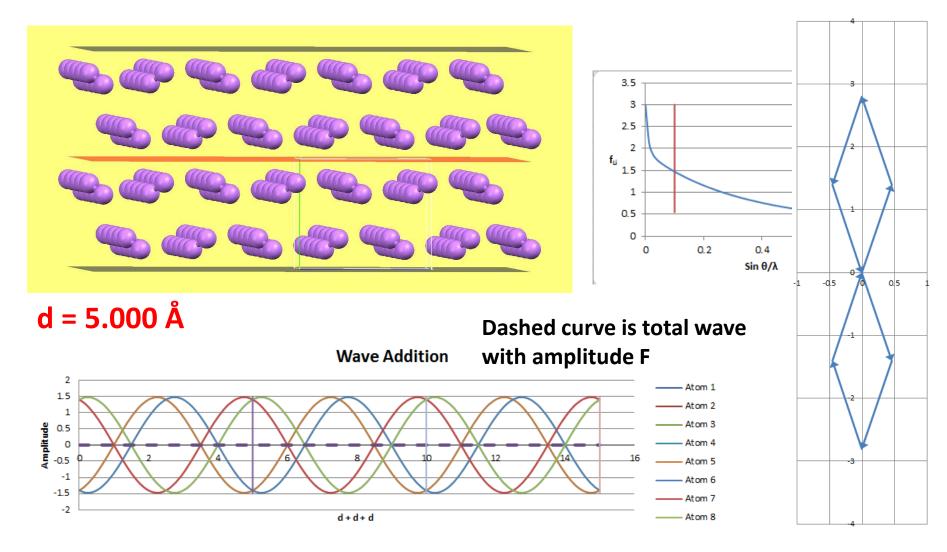


 $2\pi(hxj + kyj + lzj) = 2\pi(0x_j + 1y_j + 0z_j)$  is the phase angle for each atom in the cell

$$\mathbf{F}_{hkl} = \sum_{j} \mathbf{f}_{j} e^{2\pi i (hxj + kyj + lzj)}$$



## $F_{010} = 0.000 \text{ for Li}_2$



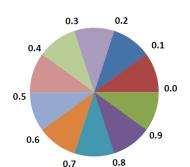
$$F(hkl) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (f_j e^{(2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j))})$$

### Li<sub>2</sub> in P2<sub>1</sub>/c

020

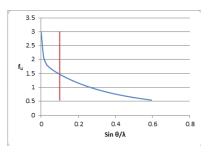
a = 4.000Å b = 5.000Å c = 6.000Å α = 90° β = 95.00° γ = 90°

# j 1 Li1 0.8, 0.2, 0.1 2 Li2 0.6, 0.3, 0.2 3 Li1 0.2, 0.7, 0.4 4 Li2 0.4, 0.8, 0.3 5 Li1 0.2, 0.8, 0.9 6 Li2 0.4, 0.7, 0.8 7 Li1 0.8, 0.3, 0.6 8 Li2 0.6, 0.2, 0.7

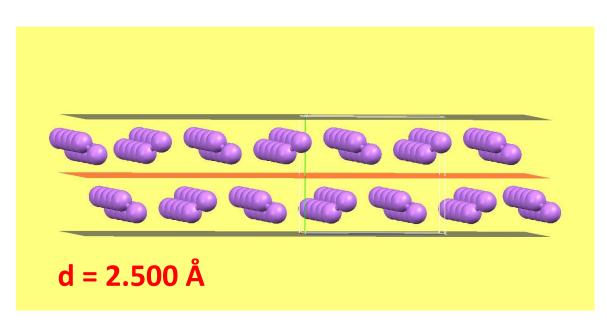


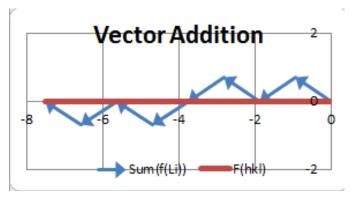
Phase Angle

Fraction of  $2\pi$ 

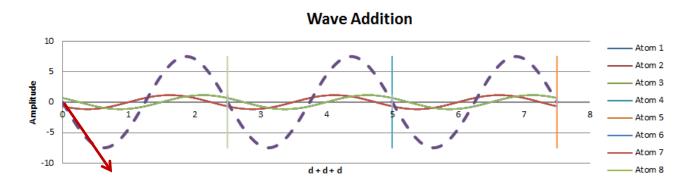


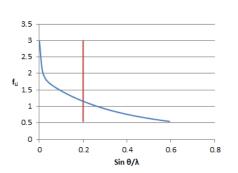
# $F_{020} = -7.492 \text{ for Li}_2$





When the average electron density is *between* the planes, the structure factor has a *negative* phase angle.





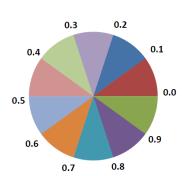
$$F(hkl) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (f_j e^{(2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j))})$$

### Li<sub>2</sub> in P2<sub>1</sub>/c

102

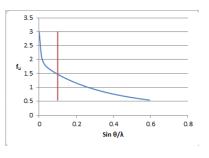
```
a = 4.000Å
b = 5.000Å
c = 6.000Å
α = 90°
β = 95.00°
γ = 90°
```



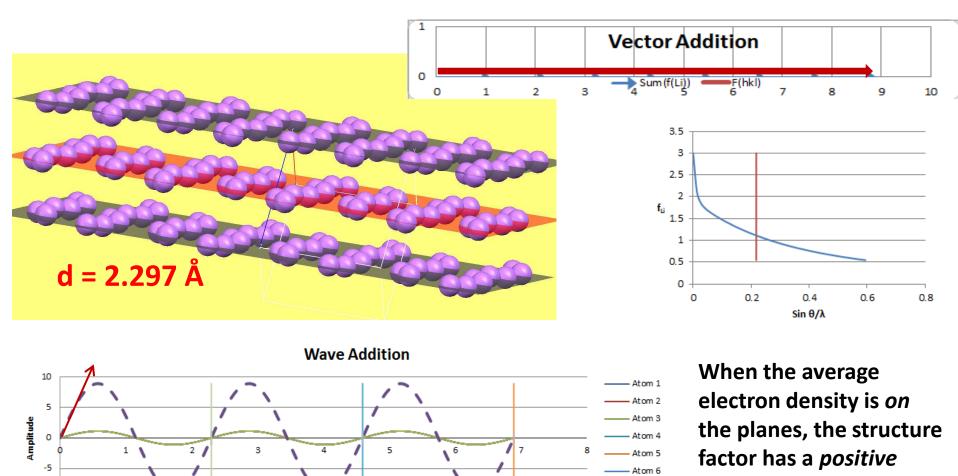


Phase Angle

Fraction of  $2\pi$ 



# $F_{102} = 8.894 \text{ for Li}_2$



d + d + d

-10

phase angle.

Atom 7

- Atom 8

# $F_{-1-2-2} = -6.072$ for $Li_2$

