

# CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE LISTING OF VOLUMES IN SERIES</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF X-RADIATION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Early Development of X-ray Diffraction	1
1.2. Origin of X-radiation	2
1.3. Continuous Radiation	3
1.4. Characteristic Radiation	5
1.4.1. The Photoelectric Effect	5
1.4.2. The Auger Effect	5
1.4.3. Fluorescent Yield	7
1.4.4. Selection Rules	7
1.4.5. Nondiagram Lines	11
1.4.6. Practical Form of the Copper K Spectrum	12
1.5. Scattering of X-rays	14
1.5.1. Coherent Scatter	15
1.5.2. Compton Scatter	15
1.6. Absorption of X-rays	16
1.7. Safety Considerations	19
References	21
<b>CHAPTER 2. THE CRYSTALLINE STATE</b>	<b>23</b>
2.1. Introduction to the Crystalline State	23
2.2. Crystallographic Symmetry	26
2.2.1. Point Groups and Crystal Systems	28
2.2.2. The Unit Cell and Bravais Lattices	30

2.2.3. Reduced Cells	31
2.2.4. Space Groups	34
2.3. Space Group Notation	35
2.3.1. The Triclinic or Anorthic Crystal System	35
2.3.2. The Monoclinic Crystal System	35
2.3.3. The Orthorhombic Crystal System	37
2.3.4. The Tetragonal Crystal System	37
2.3.5. The Hexagonal and Trigonal Crystal Systems	38
2.3.6. The Cubic Crystal System	38
2.3.7. Equivalent Positions	39
2.3.8. Special Positions and Site Multiplicity	40
2.4. Space Group Theory	41
2.5. Crystallographic Planes and Miller Indices	43
References	44
<b>CHAPTER 3. DIFFRACTION THEORY</b>	<b>47</b>
3.1. Diffraction of X-rays	47
3.2. The Reciprocal Lattice	49
3.3. The Ewald Sphere of Reflection	54
3.4. Origin of the Diffraction Pattern	57
3.4.1. Single Crystal Diffraction	57
3.4.2. The Powder Diffraction Pattern	58
3.5. The Location of Diffraction Peaks	60
3.6. Intensity of Diffraction Peaks	64
3.6.1. Electron Scattering	64
3.6.2. The Atomic Scattering Factor	65
3.6.3. Anomalous Scattering	67
3.6.4. Thermal Motion	68
3.6.5. Scattering of X-rays by a Crystal: The Structure Factor	70
3.7. The Calculated Diffraction Pattern	75
3.7.1. Factors Affecting the Relative Intensity of Bragg Reflections	76
3.7.2. The Intensity Equation	80

3.8. Calculation of the Powder Diffraction Pattern of KCl	82
3.9. Anisotropic Distortions of the Diffraction Pattern	85
3.9.1. Preferred Orientation	85
3.9.2. Crystallite Size	89
3.9.3. Residual Stress and Strain	91
References	94
<b>CHAPTER 4. SOURCES FOR THE GENERATION OF X-RADIATION</b>	<b>97</b>
4.1. Components of the X-ray Source	97
4.2. The Line-Voltage Supply	98
4.3. The High-Voltage Generator	99
4.3.1. Selection of Operating Conditions	102
4.3.2. Source Stability	104
4.4. The Sealed X-ray Tube	105
4.4.1. Typical X-ray Tube Configuration	106
4.4.2. Specific Loading	109
4.4.3. Care of the X-ray Tube	113
4.5. Effective Line Width	114
4.6. Spectral Contamination	116
4.6.1. X-ray Tube Life	117
4.7. The Rotating Anode X-ray Tube	118
References	120
<b>CHAPTER 5. DETECTORS AND DETECTION ELECTRONICS</b>	<b>121</b>
5.1. X-ray Detectors	121
5.2. Desired Properties of an X-ray Detector	122
5.2.1. Quantum-Counting Efficiency	122
5.2.2. Linearity	123
5.2.3. Energy Proportionality	125
5.2.4. Resolution	126
5.3. Types of Detector	127
5.3.1. The Gas Proportional Counter	128

5.3.2. Position-Sensitive Detectors	130
5.3.3. The Scintillation Detector	131
5.3.4. The Si(Li) Detector	132
5.3.5. Other X-ray Detectors	135
5.4. Pulse Height Selection	136
5.5. Counting Circuits	138
5.5.1. The Ratemeter	139
5.6. Counting Statistics	140
5.7. Two-Dimensional Detectors	142
References	148
<b>CHAPTER 6. PRODUCTION OF MONOCHROMATIC RADIATION</b>	<b>151</b>
6.1. Introduction	151
6.2. Angular Dispersion	153
6.3. Makeup of a Diffractogram	154
6.3.1. Additional Lines in the Diffractogram	155
6.3.2. Reduction of Background	157
6.4. The $\beta$ -Filter	158
6.4.1. Thickness of the $\beta$ -Filter	159
6.4.2. Use of Pulse Height Selection to Supplement the $\beta$ -Filter	160
6.4.3. Placement of the $\beta$ -Filter	162
6.5. The Proportional Detector and Pulse Height Selection	162
6.6. Use of Solid State Detectors	163
6.7. Use of Monochromators	164
6.7.1. The Diffracted-Beam Monochromator	167
6.7.2. The Primary-Beam Monochromator	170
6.8. Comparison of Monochromatization Methods	170
References	172
<b>CHAPTER 7. INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF POWDER PATTERNS</b>	<b>173</b>
7.1. Camera Methods	173
7.1.1. The Debye-Scherrer/Hull Method	173

7.1.2. The Gandolfi Camera	174
7.1.3. The Guinier Camera	177
7.2. The Powder Diffractometer	178
7.3. The Seemann–Bohlin Diffractometer	180
7.4. The Bragg–Brentano Diffractometer	180
7.5. Systematic Aberrations	187
7.5.1. The Axial-Divergence Error	187
7.5.2. The Flat-Specimen Error	191
7.5.3. Error Due to Specimen Transparency	193
7.5.4. Error Due to Specimen Displacement	194
7.6. Selection of Goniometer Slits	195
7.6.1 Effect of Receiving Slit Width	195
7.6.2. Effect of the Divergence Slit	197
References	202

## **CHAPTER 8. ALIGNMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF POWDER DIFFRACTOMETERS 205**

8.1. Principles of Alignment	205
8.1.1. The Rough <i>xyz</i> Alignment	206
8.1.2. Setting the Takeoff Angle	208
8.1.3. Setting the Mechanical Zero	210
8.1.4. Setting the 2:1	212
8.1.5. Aligning of the Divergence Slit	213
8.1.6. Tuning of the Monochromator	214
8.2. Routine Alignment Checks	216
8.3. Evaluation of the Quality of Alignment	222
8.4. Troubleshooting	226
References	229

## **CHAPTER 9. SPECIMEN PREPARATION 231**

9.1. General Considerations	231
9.2. Compositional Variations Between Sample and Specimen	233
9.3. Absorption Problems	234
9.4. Problems in Obtaining a Random Specimen	235
9.4.1. Particle Inhomogeneity	235

9.4.2. Crystal Habit and Preferred Orientation	236
9.4.3. Particle Statistics	240
9.5. Particle Separation and Size Reduction Methods	244
9.6. Specimen Preparation Procedures	244
9.6.1. Use of Standard Mounts	246
9.6.2. Back and Side Loading	247
9.6.3. Top Loading	249
9.6.4. The Zero Background Holder Method	249
9.6.5. Spray-Drying	251
9.6.6. Use of Aerosols	253
9.7. Measurement of the Prepared Specimen	254
9.7.1. Specimen Displacement	254
9.7.2. Mechanical Methods for Randomizing	255
9.7.3. Handling of Small Samples	257
9.7.4. Special Samples	257
References	258
<b>CHAPTER 10. ACQUISITION OF DIFFRACTION DATA</b>	<b>261</b>
10.1. Introduction	261
10.2. Steps in Data Acquisition	261
10.3. Typical Data Quality	264
10.4. Selection of the $d$ -Spacing Range of the Pattern	265
10.4.1. Choice of the $2\theta$ Range	266
10.4.2. Choice of Wavelength	266
10.5. Manual Powder Diffractometers	270
10.5.1. Synchronous Scanning	270
10.5.2. Use of Ratemeters	270
10.5.3. Step Scanning	272
10.6. Automated Powder Diffractometers	274
10.6.1. Step Scanning with the Computer	277
10.6.2. Choice of Step Width	279
10.6.3. Open-Loop and Absolute Encoders	280
10.7. Use of Calibration Standards	281
10.7.1. External $2\theta$ Standards	282

10.7.2. Internal $2\theta$ and $d$ -Spacing Standards	283
10.7.3. Quantitative Analysis Standards	283
10.7.4. Sensitivity Standards	284
10.7.5. Line Profile Standards	285
References	285

## **CHAPTER 11. REDUCTION OF DATA FROM AUTOMATED POWDER DIFFRACTOMETERS 287**

11.1. Data Reduction Procedures	287
11.2. Range of Experimental Data to Be Treated	287
11.2.1. Computer Reduction of Data	288
11.3. Steps in Data Treatment	291
11.3.1. Use of Data Smoothing	292
11.3.2. Background Subtraction	297
11.3.3. Treatment of the $\alpha_2$	299
11.3.4. Peak Location Methods	300
11.4. Conversion Errors	305
11.5. Calibration Methods	308
11.5.1. $2\theta$ Correction Using an External Standard	308
11.5.2. $2\theta$ and $d$ -Spacing Correction Using an Internal Standard	309
11.5.3. Sensitivity Correction Using an External Intensity Standard	309
11.6. Evaluation of Data Quality	310
11.6.1. Use of Figures of Merit	310
11.6.2. Use of Figures of Merit for Instrument Performance Evaluation	312
11.6.3. Use of Figures of Merit for Data Quality Evaluation	313
11.6.4. Use of Figures of Merit in Indexing of Powder Patterns	316
References	317

## **CHAPTER 12. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS 319**

12.1. Phase Identification by X-ray Diffraction	319
12.1.1. Quality of Experiment Data	322

12.2. Databases	323
12.2.1. The Powder Diffraction File	324
12.2.2. The Crystal Data File	326
12.2.3. The Elemental and Interplanar Spacing Index (EISI)	327
12.2.4. The Metals and Alloys Index	328
12.3. Media on Which ICDD Databases Are Supplied	329
12.3.1. Historical Evolution of Database Media	329
12.3.2. Computer-Readable Products	330
12.3.3. The CD-ROM System	331
12.4. Manual Search/Matching Methods	332
12.4.1. The Alphabetic Method	333
12.4.2. The Hanawalt Search Method	335
12.4.3. The Fink Search Method	339
12.5. Limitations with the Use of Paper Search Manuals	344
12.6. Boolean Search Methods	345
12.7. Fully Automated Search Methods	347
12.7.1. First-Generation Programs	347
12.7.2. Second-Generation Search/Match Algorithms	348
12.7.3. Commercial Search/Match Programs	348
12.7.4. Third-Generation Search/Match Algorithms	349
12.8. Effectiveness of Search/Matching Using the Computer	350
References	351

## **CHAPTER 13. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS** **355**

13.1. Historical Development of Quantitative Phase Analysis	355
13.2. Measurement of Line Intensities	356
13.3. Foundation of Quantitative Phase Analysis	361
13.4. The Absorption-Diffraction Method	362
13.4.1. Use of Klug's Equation	365



13.4.2. Use of Measured Mass Attenuation Coefficients	367
13.4.3. Use of Mass Attenuation Coefficients Derived from Elemental Chemistry	368
13.5. Method of Standard Additions	369
13.6. The Internal Standard Method of Quantitative Analysis	370
13.6.1. $I/I_{\text{corundum}}$ and the Reference Intensity Ratio Method	372
13.6.2. The Generalized Reference Intensity Ratio	372
13.6.3. Quantitative Analysis with RIRs	373
13.6.4. The Normalized RIR Method	373
13.6.5. Constrained XRD Phase Analysis: Generalized Internal Standard Method	374
13.7. Quantitative Phase Analysis Using Crystal Structure Constraints	376
13.8. Quantitative Methods Based on Use of the Total Pattern	378
13.8.1. The Rietveld Method	378
13.8.2. Full-Pattern Fitting with Experimental Patterns	383
13.9. Detection of Low Concentrations	384
References	386
<b>APPENDIX A: COMMON X-RAY WAVELENGTHS</b>	<b>389</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: MASS ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: ATOMIC WEIGHTS AND DENSITIES</b>	<b>391</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE 230 SPACE GROUPS</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>INDEX</b>	<b>397</b>