

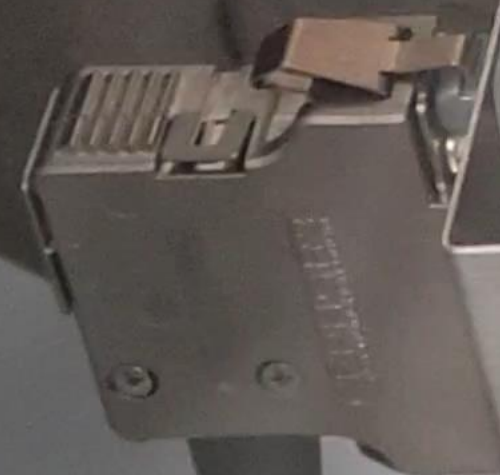
# York Ctr XRD Experiment on YBCO

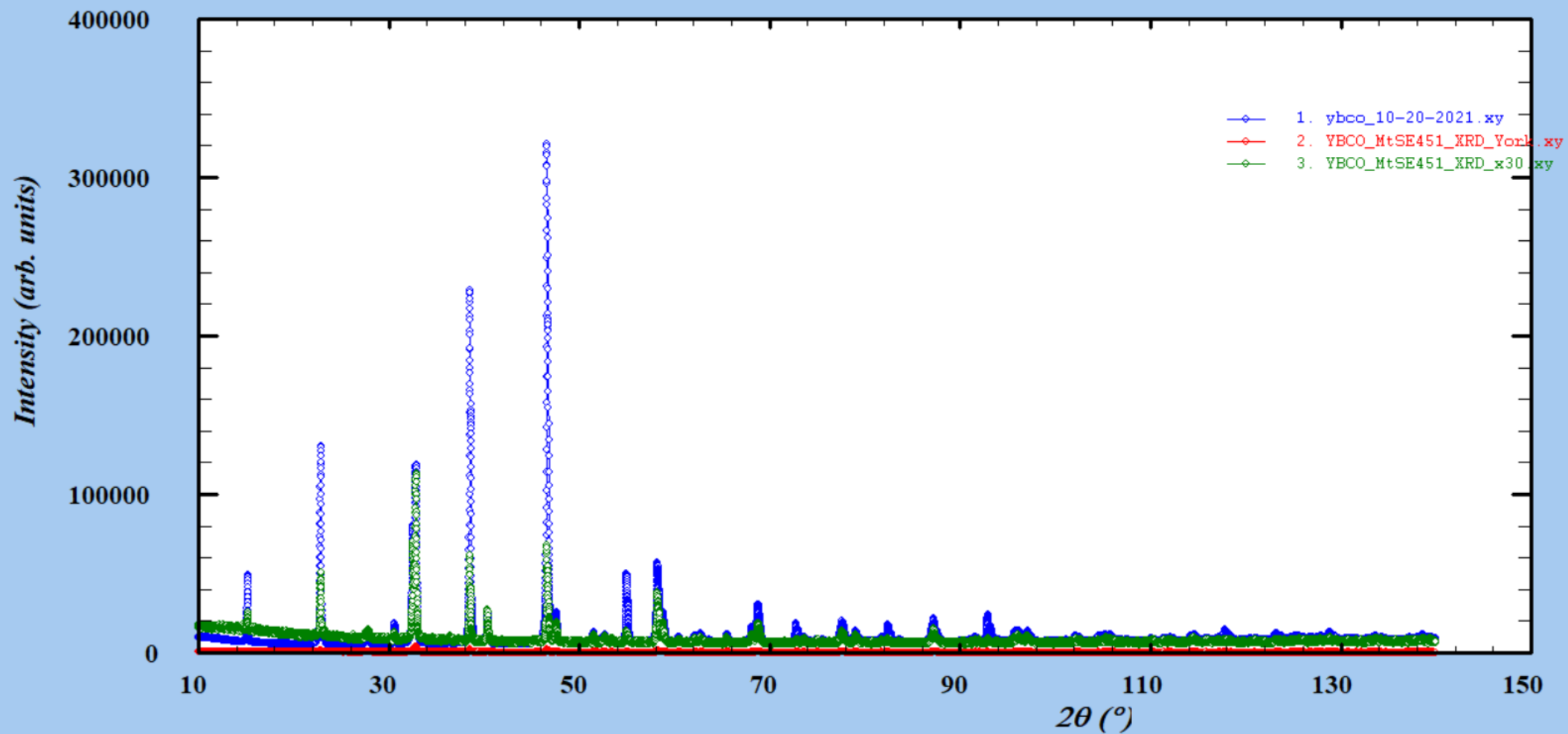


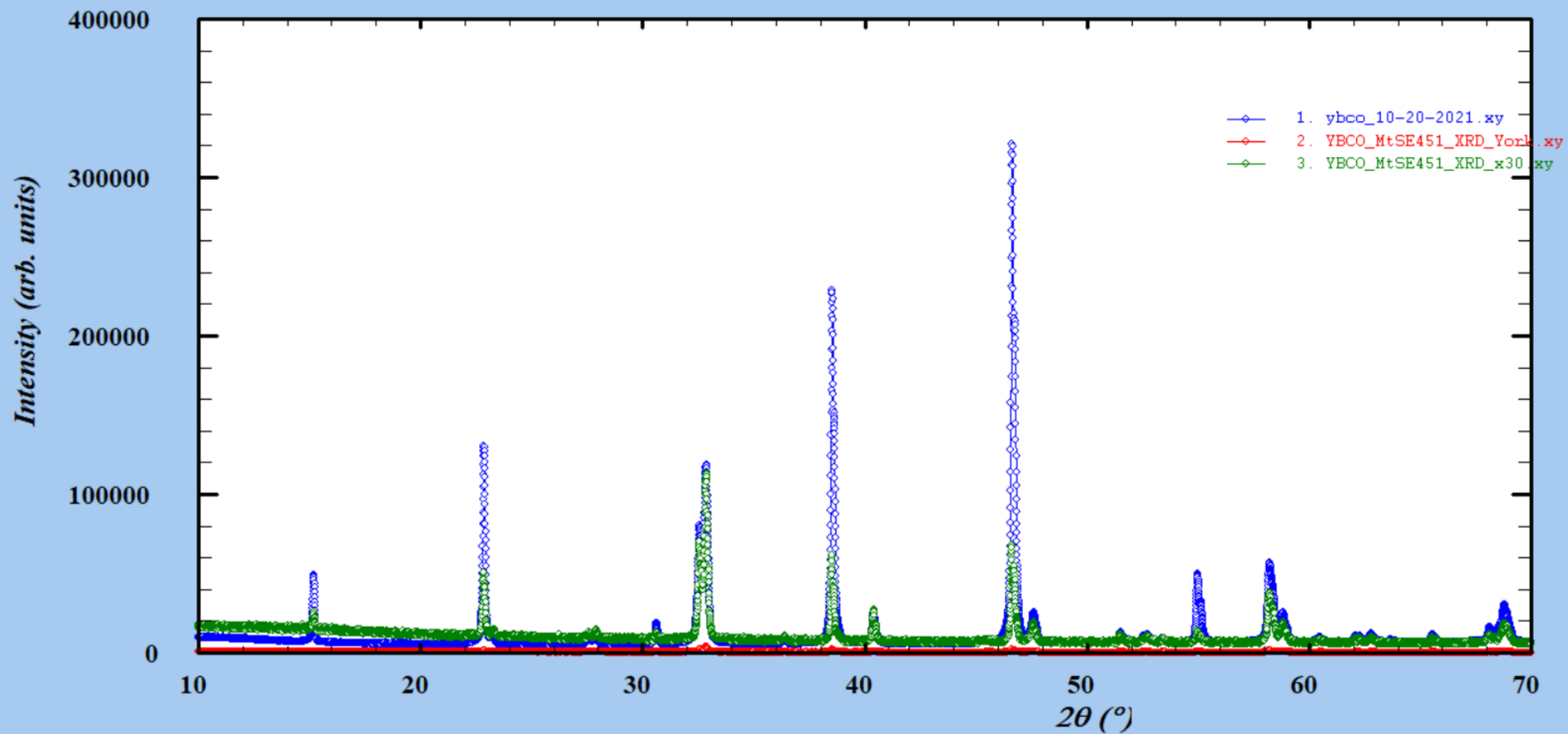


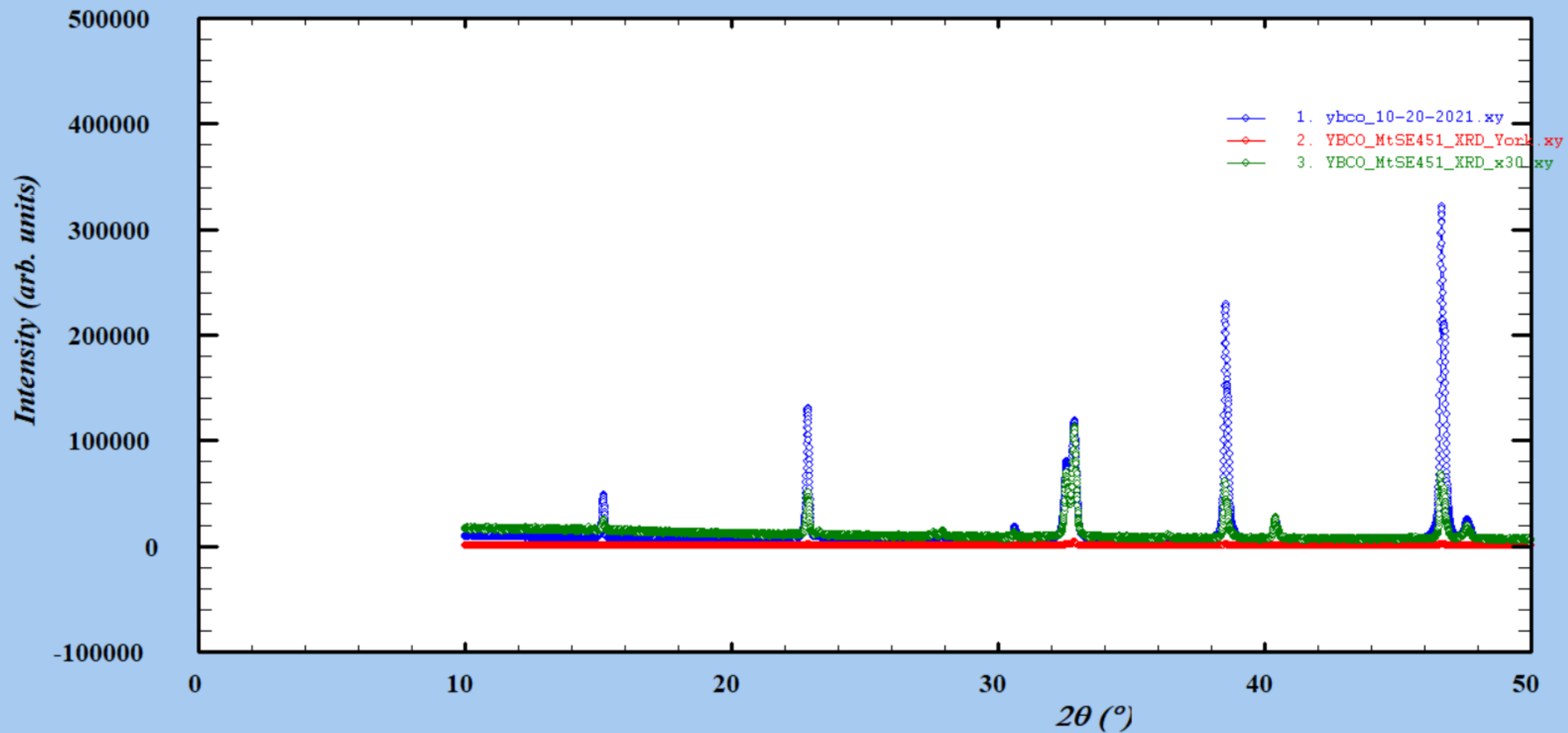
SPINNER

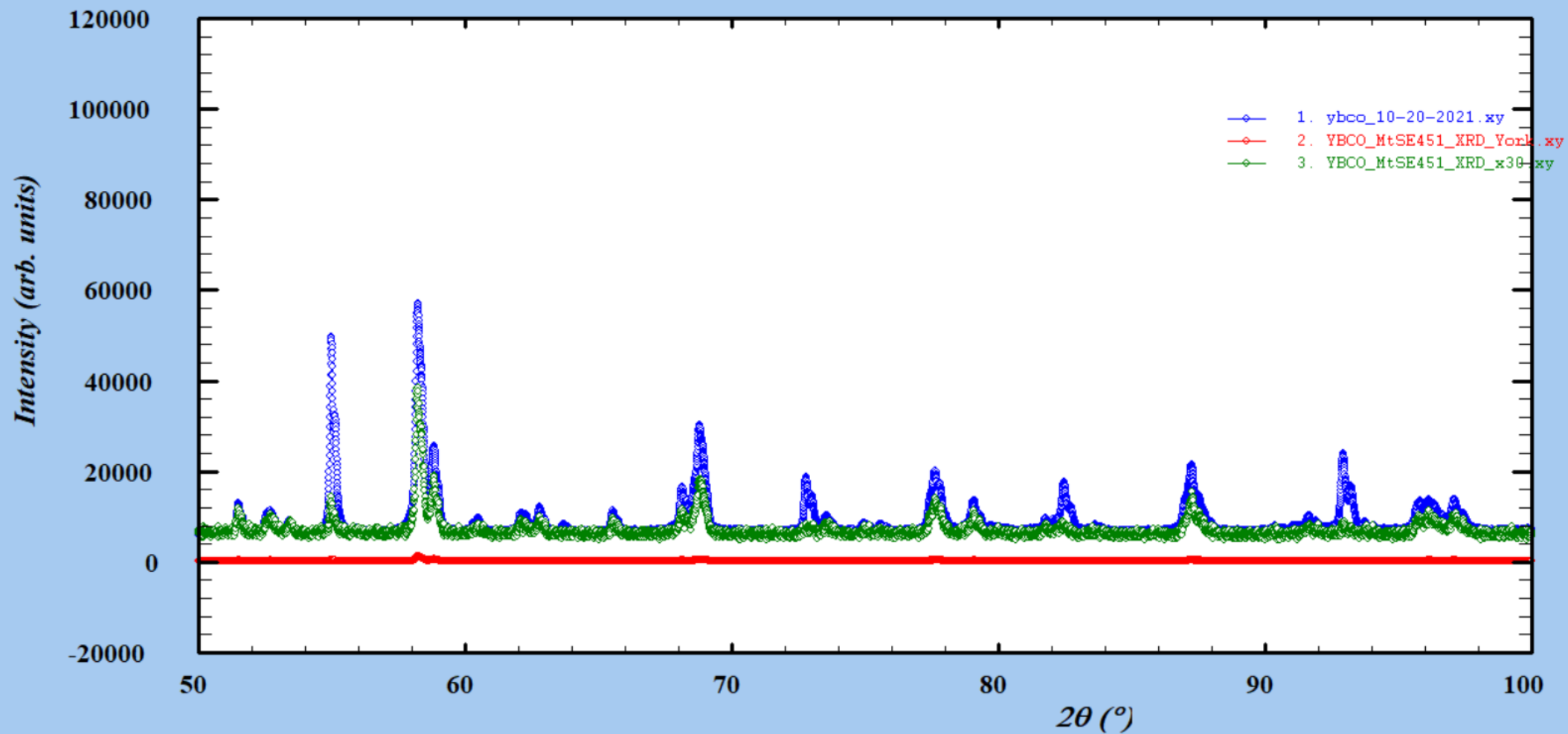
125°C 1910



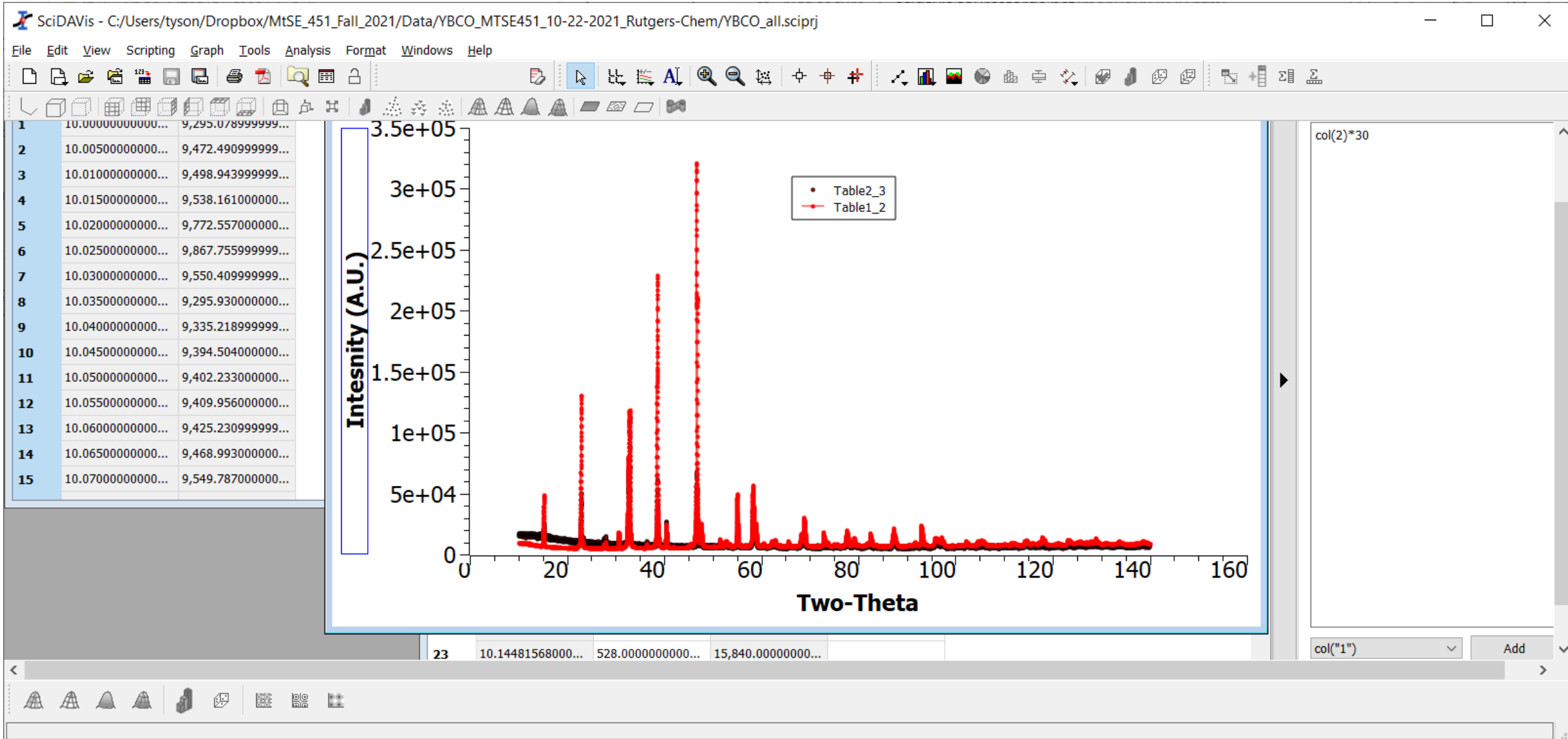








# Install SciDAVis Plotting Program





$$2 \downarrow \sin \theta = \lambda \quad \text{Cu K}\alpha \Rightarrow \lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\frac{1}{d^2 h k l} = \left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{c}\right)^2$$

fix  $h k l$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{d^2}\right) = \frac{l^2 - l_2^2}{c^2}$$

$$1^2 - 0^2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$2^2 - 0 \quad 4$$

$$3^2 - 0 \quad 9$$

$$4^2 - 0 \quad 16$$

$$2^2 - 1^2 \rightarrow 3$$

$$3^2 - 1^2 \quad 8$$

$$4^2 - 1^2 \quad 15$$

$$5^2 - 1^2 \quad 24$$

$$6^2 - 1^2 \quad 35$$

$$7^2 - 1^2 \quad 48$$

$$8^2 - 1^2 \quad 63$$

$$9^2 - 1^2 \quad 80$$

$$10^2 - 1^2 \quad 99$$

$$11^2 - 1^2 \quad 120$$

$$12^2 - 1^2 \quad 143$$

$$13^2 - 1^2 \quad 168$$

$$14^2 - 1^2 \quad 195$$

$$15^2 - 1^2 \quad 224$$

$$16^2 - 1^2 \quad 255$$

$$17^2 - 1^2 \quad 288$$

$$18^2 - 1^2 \quad 323$$

$$19^2 - 1^2 \quad 360$$

$$20^2 - 1^2 \quad 399$$

$$21^2 - 1^2 \quad 440$$

$$22^2 - 1^2 \quad 483$$

$$23^2 - 1^2 \quad 528$$

$$24^2 - 1^2 \quad 575$$

$$25^2 - 1^2 \quad 624$$

$$26^2 - 1^2 \quad 675$$

$$27^2 - 1^2 \quad 728$$

$$28^2 - 1^2 \quad 783$$

$$29^2 - 1^2 \quad 840$$

$$30^2 - 1^2 \quad 899$$

$$31^2 - 1^2 \quad 960$$

$$32^2 - 1^2 \quad 1023$$

$$33^2 - 1^2 \quad 1088$$

$$34^2 - 1^2 \quad 1155$$

$$35^2 - 1^2 \quad 1224$$

$$36^2 - 1^2 \quad 1295$$

$$37^2 - 1^2 \quad 1368$$

$$38^2 - 1^2 \quad 1443$$

$$39^2 - 1^2 \quad 1520$$

$$40^2 - 1^2 \quad 1599$$

$$41^2 - 1^2 \quad 1680$$

$$42^2 - 1^2 \quad 1763$$

$$43^2 - 1^2 \quad 1848$$

$$44^2 - 1^2 \quad 1935$$

$$45^2 - 1^2 \quad 2024$$

$$46^2 - 1^2 \quad 2115$$

$$47^2 - 1^2 \quad 2208$$

$$48^2 - 1^2 \quad 2303$$

$$49^2 - 1^2 \quad 2400$$

$$50^2 - 1^2 \quad 2499$$

$$51^2 - 1^2 \quad 2600$$

$$52^2 - 1^2 \quad 2703$$

$$53^2 - 1^2 \quad 2808$$

$$54^2 - 1^2 \quad 2915$$

$$55^2 - 1^2 \quad 3024$$

$$56^2 - 1^2 \quad 3135$$

$$57^2 - 1^2 \quad 3248$$

$$58^2 - 1^2 \quad 3363$$

$$59^2 - 1^2 \quad 3480$$

$$60^2 - 1^2 \quad 3599$$

$$61^2 - 1^2 \quad 3720$$

$$62^2 - 1^2 \quad 3843$$

$$63^2 - 1^2 \quad 3968$$

$$64^2 - 1^2 \quad 4095$$

$$65^2 - 1^2 \quad 4224$$

$$66^2 - 1^2 \quad 4355$$

$$67^2 - 1^2 \quad 4488$$

$$68^2 - 1^2 \quad 4623$$

$$69^2 - 1^2 \quad 4760$$

$$70^2 - 1^2 \quad 4899$$

$$71^2 - 1^2 \quad 5040$$

$$72^2 - 1^2 \quad 5183$$

$$73^2 - 1^2 \quad 5328$$

$$74^2 - 1^2 \quad 5475$$

$$75^2 - 1^2 \quad 5624$$

$$76^2 - 1^2 \quad 5775$$

$$77^2 - 1^2 \quad 5928$$

$$78^2 - 1^2 \quad 6083$$

$$79^2 - 1^2 \quad 6240$$

$$80^2 - 1^2 \quad 6399$$

$$81^2 - 1^2 \quad 6560$$

$$82^2 - 1^2 \quad 6723$$

$$83^2 - 1^2 \quad 6888$$

$$84^2 - 1^2 \quad 7055$$

$$85^2 - 1^2 \quad 7224$$

$$86^2 - 1^2 \quad 7395$$

$$87^2 - 1^2 \quad 7568$$

$$88^2 - 1^2 \quad 7743$$

$$89^2 - 1^2 \quad 7920$$

$$90^2 - 1^2 \quad 8099$$

$$91^2 - 1^2 \quad 8280$$

$$92^2 - 1^2 \quad 8463$$

$$93^2 - 1^2 \quad 8648$$

$$94^2 - 1^2 \quad 8835$$

$$95^2 - 1^2 \quad 9024$$

$$96^2 - 1^2 \quad 9215$$

$$97^2 - 1^2 \quad 9408$$

$$98^2 - 1^2 \quad 9603$$

$$99^2 - 1^2 \quad 9800$$

$$100^2 - 1^2 \quad 10000$$

25

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{d^2}\right) = (1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 \dots) / a^2$$

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{d^4}\right) = (1, 3, 5, 7, 9 \dots) / a^2$$

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{d^6}\right) = (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) / b^2$$

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{d^2}\right) \approx \frac{n}{a^2} \quad \text{find } c$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{n}{\Delta\left(\frac{1}{d^2}\right)}} \quad n = 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8$$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
1	d	1/d^2																															
2	2.72879	0.134295																															
3	1.94831	0.263441																															
4	2.75179	0.132059																															
5	1.36267	0.538541																															
6	1.5698	0.405799																															
7	1.58496	0.398074																															
8	1.58293	0.399095																															
9	2.33798	0.182944																															
10	2.72534	0.134635																															
11	1.36439	0.537184																															
12	1.36491	0.536775																															
13	1.91131	0.27374																															
14	0.91536	1.193483																															
15	2.23331	0.200494																															
16	1.94331	0.264799																															
17	1.49446	0.447746																															
18	1.11694	0.801568																															
19	1.37589	0.528242																															
20	1.36776	0.53454																															
21	1.66998	0.358573																															
22	3.89663	0.06586																															
23	1.22982	0.661176																															
24	1.06272	0.885446																															
25	1.47976	0.456686																															
26	1.02839	0.94555																															
27																																	





0.2608								
0.26208								
0.263027								



## Whole powder pattern decomposition methods and applications: A retrospection

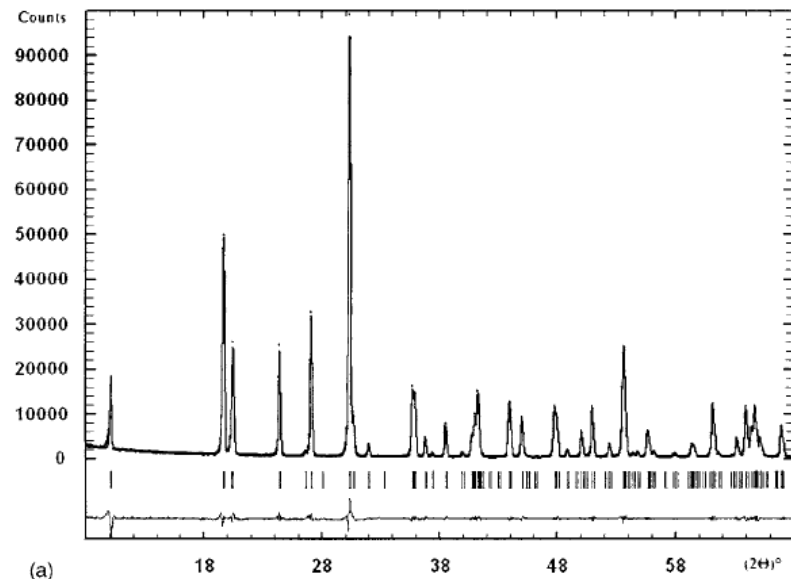
Armel Le Bail<sup>a)</sup>

*Laboratoire des Oxydes et Fluorures, CNRS UMR 6010, Université du Maine, avenue O. Messiaen,  
72085 Le Mans Cedex 9, France*

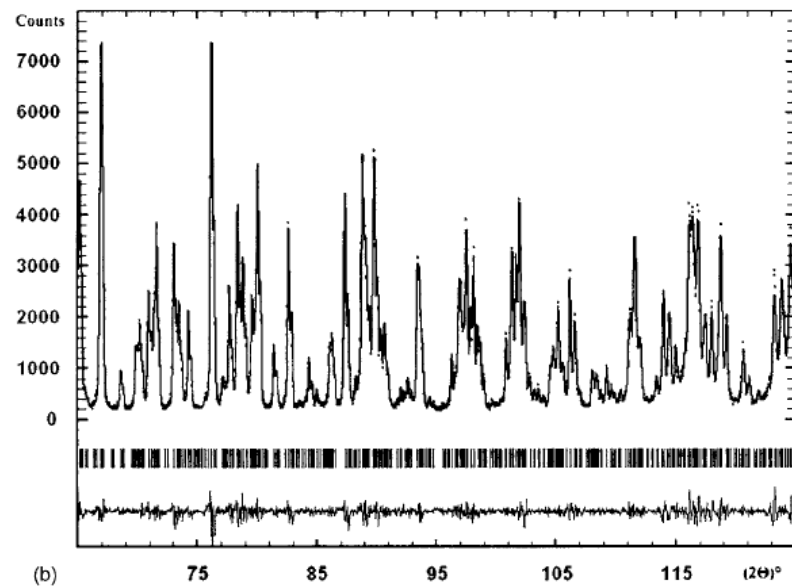
(Received 30 June 2005; accepted 12 October 2005)

Methods extracting fast all the peak intensities from a complete powder diffraction pattern are reviewed. The genesis of the modern whole powder pattern decomposition methods (the so-called Pawley and Le Bail methods) is detailed and their importance and domains of application are decoded from the most cited papers citing them. It is concluded that these methods represented a decisive step toward the possibility to solve more easily, if not routinely, a structure solely from a powder sample. The review enlightens the contributions from the Louër's group during the rising years 1987–1993. © 2005 International Centre for Diffraction Data. [DOI: 10.1154/1.2135315]

Key words: powder diffraction, whole powder pattern decomposition, intensity extraction, *ab initio* structure determination



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. Le Bail fit of the powder pattern of  $\text{LiSbWO}_6$ , the first structure solved (Le Bail *et al.*, 1988) from intensities extracted by iterations of the Rietveld decomposition formula.



## B. The Le Bail method

In order to be able to estimate  $R$  factors related to integrated intensities, Rietveld (1969) stated [see also the book edited by Young (1993)]: “a fair approximation to the observed integrated intensity can be made by separating the peaks according to the calculated values of the integrated intensities, i.e.”

$$I_K(\text{obs}) = \sum_j \{w_{j,K} \cdot S_K^2(\text{calc}) \cdot y_j(\text{obs})/y_j(\text{calc})\}, \quad (1)$$

where  $w_{j,K}$  is a measure of the contribution of the Bragg peak at position  $2\theta_K$  to the diffraction profile  $y_j$  at position  $2\theta_j$ . The sum is over all  $y_j(\text{obs})$  which can theoretically contribute to the integrated intensity  $I_K(\text{obs})$ . So that there is a bias introduced here by the apportioning according to the calculated intensities, this is why the observed intensities are in fact said to be “observed,” under quotes, in the Rietveld method. These “observed” intensities are used in the  $R_B$  and  $R_F$  calculations (reliabilities on intensities and structure factor amplitudes). They are also required for

Young, R. A. (1993). *The Rietveld Method* (Oxford University Press, New York).



YBCO\_MTSE451\_F2021\_LeBail.out (%USERPROFILE%\Dropbox\Topas\_old\_version\_Runs\_9-24-2011\_DropBox\YBCO\_MTSE451\_10-22-2021\_Rutgers-Chem)

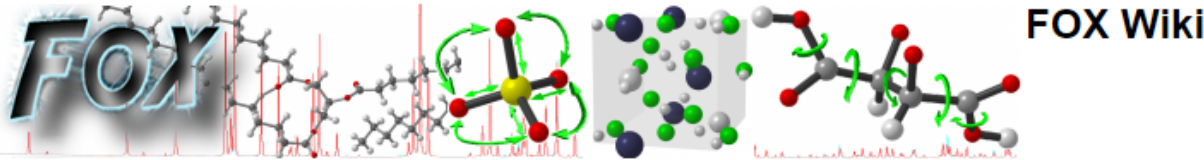
```

1  -----
2  XY(ybco_10-20-2021, 0.005)
3  CuKα5(0.001)
4  Radius(200.5)
5  LP_Factor(17)
6  Divergence(1)
7  Full_Axial_Model(12, 20, 12, 5.1, 5.1)
8  Slit_Width(.15)
9  ZE(@, 0.104056709`)
10
11
12  ' Note 1st bkg parameter starting value, this helps the Le Bail refinement
13  bkg @ 7179.26297` 641.906682` 855.729576` -626.467955` 789.170963` -610.274848` 270.453263` -89.1638798` 89.5631321` 31.2514135` 11.842618` 89.791371` -103.
14
15  hkl_Is
16
17  a @ 3.825348`
18  b @ 3.889308`
19  c @ 11.695510`
20  a1 90.0
21  b1 90.0
22  ga 90.0
23
24  lebail 1 ' The LeBail method
25
26  space_group "Fmmm"
27  load hkl_m_d_th2 I
28  {
29      0 0 2 2 5.84776 15.13862 1.23239393
30      0 0 3 2 3.89850 22.79191 9.32490314
31      0 1 0 2 3.88931 22.84652 0.214154015
32      1 0 0 2 3.82535 23.23379 0.378833954
33      0 1 1 4 3.69059 24.09464 0.0778195881
34      1 0 1 4 3.63581 24.46325 0.0288400417
35      0 1 2 4 3.23845 27.52057 0.508764984
36      1 0 2 4 3.20124 27.84681 0.762418836
37      0 0 4 2 2.92388 30.54984 2.04130461
38      0 1 3 4 2.75340 32.49204 17.1508646
39      1 0 3 4 2.73043 32.77311 22.5743199
40      1 1 0 4 2.72726 32.81222 4.46807094
41      1 1 1 8 2.65600 33.71847 0.251767396
42      1 1 2 8 2.47167 36.31746 0.681346243
43      0 0 5 2 2.33910 38.45423 52.745479
44      0 1 4 4 2.33711 38.48828 12.6580279
45      1 0 4 4 2.32301 38.73117 1.30196611
46      1 1 3 8 2.23472 40.32652 7.20145869
47      0 1 5 4 2.00451 45.19845 1.05538607
48      1 0 5 4 1.88556 45.41147 0.382201348

```


Install/Windows - FOX, Free Obj... x +

Not secure | fox.vincefn.net/Install/Windows



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- [Single Crystal data](#)  
- [Optimization Algo.](#)  
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## Installing Fox on Windows

To install F.O.X. under windows (this should work for win 98 or above), just download the `Fox-DATE.zip` package from [GitHub](#).

Then unzip the package, and voilà, you have Fox on your computer.

If you want to **compile Fox yourself**, you can download the `Linux Fox-DATE.tar.bz2` package, which includes the full source code, including project files for compiling with the (free as a beer) VC++ 2005 Express edition. Follow [these instructions](#) to compile under windows.

None: Install/Windows (last edited 2018-09-26 14:02:55 by [VincentFavreNicolin](#))

Fox-2017-06-28.zip ^ [Show all](#) x



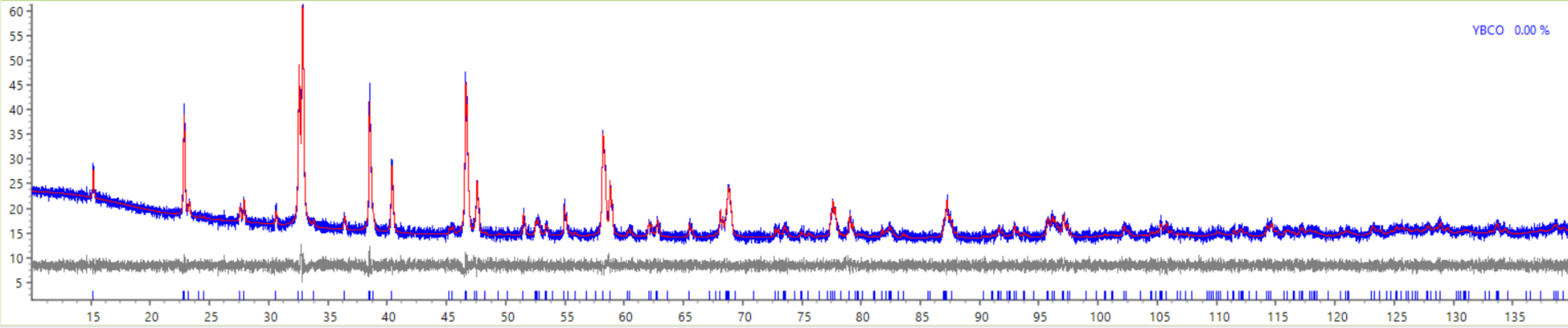
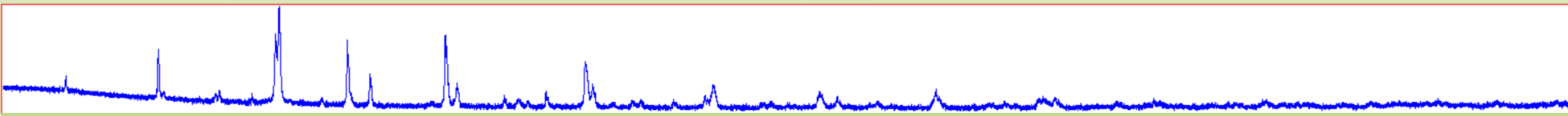
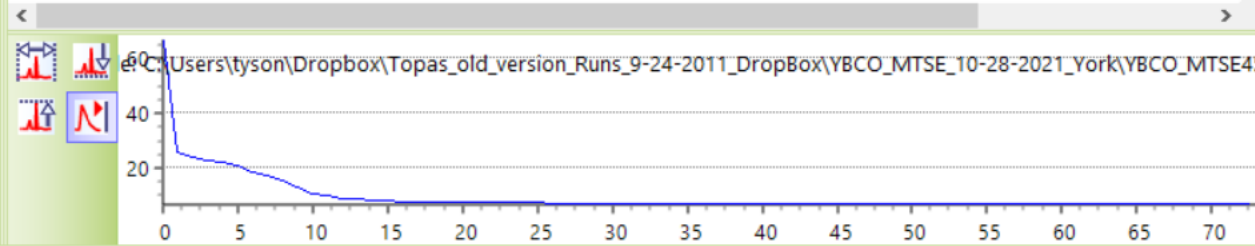
Global  
 YBCO\_MtSE451\_XRD\_York.xy

V1

71	Time	2.82	Rwp	6.853	-0.001	MC	0.00	1
72	Time	2.85	Rwp	6.852	-0.001	MC	0.00	1
73	Time	2.89	Rwp	6.851	-0.001	MC	0.00	1

--- 2.891 seconds ---

File C:\Users\tyson\Dropbox\Topas\_old\_version\_Runs\_9-24-2011\_DropBox\YBCO\_MTSE\_10-28-2021\_York\YBCO\_MTSE4: with parameters from last iteration



x = 77.29364    Sqrt(y) = 56.62114    d = 1.233428



YBCO\_MTSE451\_2021\_LeBail.out (%USERPROFILE%\Dropbox\Topas\_old\_version\_Runs\_9-24-2011\_DropBox\YBCO\_MTSE\_10-28-2021\_York)

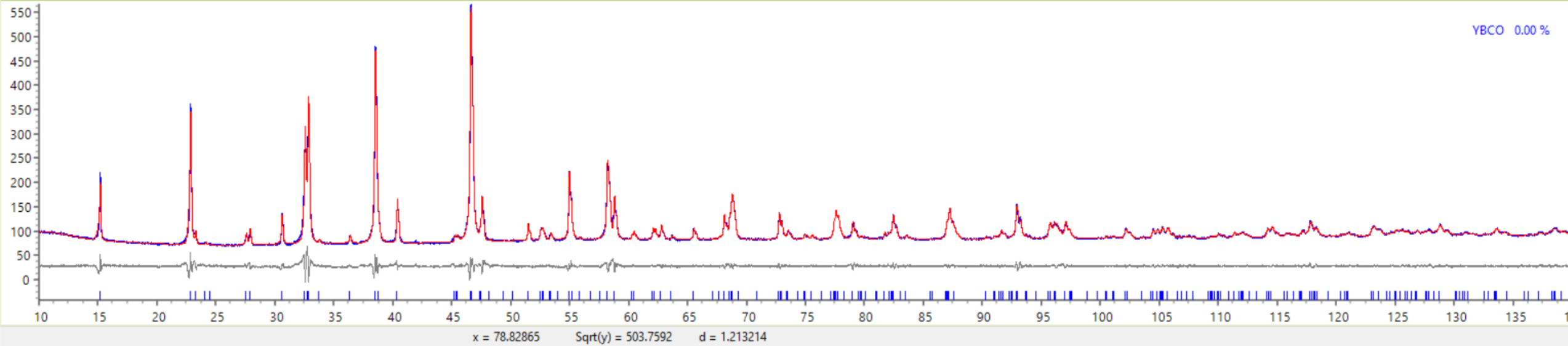
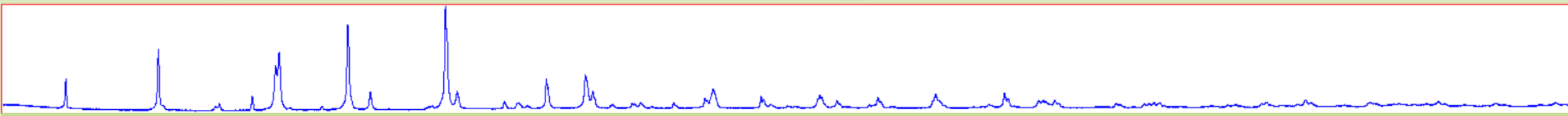
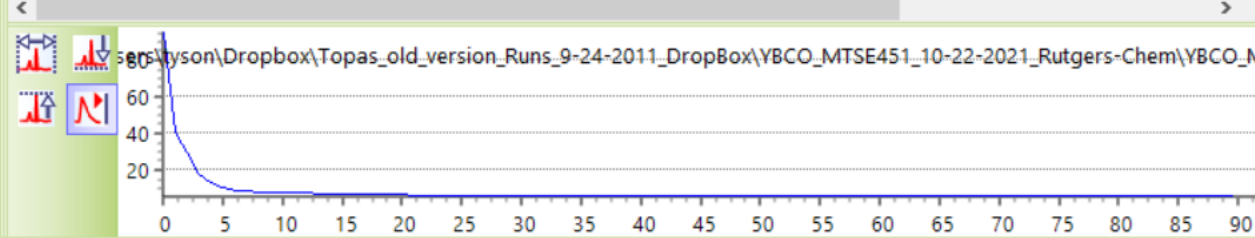
```

1  -----
2  XY(YBCO_MtSE451_XRD_York, 0.005)
3
4
5  ' Full_Axial_Model(12, 12, 12, 0, @ 0.92652225)
6  Zero_Error(zero, 0.0445386448`)
7
8  CuKa2(0.001)
9  LP_Factor(27)
10 Radius(200.5)
11
12
13 ' Note 1st bkg parameter starting value, this helps the Le Bail refinement
14 bkg @ 276.319851` -115.357946` 100.063704` -50.2034219` 23.6923221` -6.50070139` -2.88746245` 4.80657682` -5.02113692` 3.92389952` -3.55609351` 3.40198648` -1.
15
16 hkl_Is
17
18 a @ 3.822614`
19 b @ 3.886621`
20 c @ 11.689883`
21 a1 90.0
22 b1 90.0
23 ga 90.0
24
25 lebail 1 ' The LeBail method
26
27 space_group "Fmmm"
28 load hkl_m_d_th2 I
29
30 (
31     0 0 2 2 5.84494 15.14595 1.69349422
32     0 0 3 2 3.89663 22.80303 18.4497257
33     0 1 0 2 3.88662 22.86253 0.98754451
34     1 0 0 2 3.82261 23.25064 1.93066495
35     0 1 1 4 3.68812 24.11103 0.349548149
36     1 0 1 4 3.63329 24.48046 0.231164732
37     0 1 2 4 3.23642 27.53816 2.82889871
38     1 0 2 4 3.19918 27.86514 4.55220019
39     0 0 4 2 2.92247 30.56491 3.2888288
40     0 1 3 4 2.75179 32.51163 78.7396059
41     1 0 3 4 2.72879 32.79335 111.475728
42     1 1 0 4 2.72534 32.83595 33.2355873
43     1 1 1 8 2.65417 33.74250 1.58656539
44     1 1 2 8 2.47003 36.34240 1.32187
45     0 0 5 2 2.33798 38.47347 43.55836
46     0 1 4 4 2.33581 38.51057 9.92827083
47     1 0 4 4 2.32169 38.75403 4.22533032
48     1 1 3 8 2.23331 40.35305 24.5712449
49     0 1 5 4 2.08243 45.22407 1.8106686

```

Global  
ybco\_10-20-2021.xy

--- 4.281 seconds ---  
 \*\*\* Parameter(s) close to limit(s).  
 Check for LIMIT\_MIN and LIMIT\_MAX in Grid/Text  
 File C:\Users\tyson\Dropbox\Topas\_old\_version\_Runs\_9-24-2011\_DropBox\YBCO\_MTSE451\_10-22-2021\_Rutgers-Chem  
 with parameters from last iteration



```
jEdit - YBCO_MTSE451_F2021_LeBail.out
File Edit Search Markers Folding View Utilities Macros Plugins Help
YBCO_MTSE451_F2021_LeBail.out (%USERPROFILE%\Dropbox\Topas_old_version_Runs_9-24-2011_DropBox\YBCO_MTSE451_10-22-2021_Rutgers-Chem)
1 |-----
2 XY(ybco_10-20-2021, 0.005)
3   CuKα5(0.001)
4   Radius(200.5)
5   LP_Factor(17)
6   Divergence(1)
7   Full_Axial_Model(12, 20, 12, 5.1, 5.1)
8   Slit_Width(.15)
9   ZE(@, 0.104056709`)
10
11
12 ' Note 1st bkg parameter starting value, this helps the Le Bail refinement
13   bkg @ 7179.26297` 641.906682` 855.729576` -626.467955` 789.170963` -610.274848` 270.453263` -89.1638798` 89.5631321` 31.2514135` 11.842618` 89.791371` -103.
14
15 hkl_Is
16
17   a @ 3.825348`
18   b @ 3.889308`
19   c @ 11.695510`
20   al 90.0
21   be 90.0
22   ga 90.0
23
24   leball 1 ' The LeBail method
25
26   space_group "Fmmm"
27   load hkl_m_d_th2 I
28   {
29       0 0 2 2 5.84776 15.13862 1.23239393
30       0 0 3 2 3.89850 22.79191 9.32490314
31       0 1 0 2 3.88931 22.84652 0.214154015
32       1 0 0 2 3.82535 23.23379 0.378833954
33       0 1 1 4 3.69059 24.09464 0.0778195881
34       1 0 1 4 3.63581 24.46325 0.0288400417
35       0 1 2 4 3.23845 27.52057 0.508764984
36       1 0 2 4 3.20124 27.84681 0.762418836
37       0 0 4 2 2.92388 30.54984 2.04130461
38       0 1 3 4 2.75340 32.49204 17.1508646
39       1 0 3 4 2.73043 32.77311 22.5743199
40       1 1 0 4 2.72726 32.81222 4.46807094
41       1 1 1 8 2.65600 33.71847 0.251767396
42       1 1 2 8 2.47167 36.31746 0.681346243
43       0 0 5 2 2.33910 38.45423 52.745479
44       0 1 4 4 2.33711 38.48828 12.6580279
45       1 0 4 4 2.32301 38.73117 1.30196611
46       1 1 3 8 2.23472 40.32652 7.20145869
47       0 1 5 4 2.00451 45.19845 1.05538607
48       1 0 5 4 1.90550 45.41167 0.382201248

```

### **Get good data program**

SciDAVis (<http://scidavis.sourceforge.net/>)

OriginLab (not free)

### **LeBail Pattern Fitting Programs**

Topas5 (6, 7, ...) (<http://www.topas-academic.net/>)

GSAS II (<https://subversion.xray.aps.anl.gov/trac/pyGSAS>)

Fox (<http://fox.vincefn.net/Manual/ProfileFitting>)

FullProf (<https://www.ill.eu/sites/fullprof/php/programs.html>\_