

Taking (1) into account, one obtains:

$$\beta = \frac{B}{c} \cdot \frac{\gamma_2 b + B \sqrt{\gamma_2}}{B \sqrt{\gamma_2} - b} \exp \left[\frac{b (\gamma_2 + 2) - B \sqrt{\gamma_2}}{b - B \sqrt{\gamma_2}} \right] \quad (3)$$

and

$$\xi_m = \frac{B}{c} \cdot \frac{B \sqrt{\gamma_2} - b (\gamma_2 + 2)}{B \sqrt{\gamma_2} - b} \quad (4)$$

Note that the analytical method, used in present paper to derive the formulae (2-4), can be used for the separation of the effects, induced by the substance dispersity and the microtensions of the second type.

Выводы. Дана формула для определения истинной ширины рентгеновских линий и получена связь между физической шириной и уширениями, обусловленными дисперсностью блоков и напряжениями 2 рода.

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X-Ray Research for Polycrystals. The Formation Geometry of Instrumental Width of the Diffractive Line at the Investigation of the Polycrystals in the Translucent X-Rays

We have solved the tridimensional problem of determination of the instrumental broadening of a line at the study of polycrystals in the reflected rays^{1,2}.

In the present paper the analogical problem is solved for the study of polycrystals in translucent lighting under the following conditions: the point radiation source: the flat sample, having the definite thickness and the definite area of irradiation, and the reflex recording line is a straight line, parallel to the sample plane (Figure).

Originating from the geometry of the Figure, one obtains the general formula for the position of a reflex:

$$y_1 = y + \frac{(x_0 x - z^2) y + \sqrt{(x_0 x - z^2)^2 y^2 + [(x_0^2 + y^2 + z^2) \cos^2 \beta - y^2] [(x_0 x - z^2)^2 - (x^2 + z^2) (x_0^2 + y^2 + z^2) \cos^2 \beta]}}{(x_0^2 + y^2 + z^2) \cos^2 \beta - y^2} \quad (1)$$

where

$$x_0 = x_2 - x.$$

It follows from formula (1), that the maximal and the minimal deviations on the recording line are given by those rays which reflect from the specimen in the points $N_1 (x'', m, o)$ and $N_3 (x', -m, k)$ accordingly.

According to the above formula (1) can be expressed as follows:

$$y_{1,m} = m + \frac{x'' [(x_2 - x'')^2 + m^2] \operatorname{tg} \beta + m x'' (x_2 - x'') (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta)}{(x_2 - x'')^2 - m^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta} \quad (2)$$

and

$$y_{1,-m,k} = -m + \frac{-m (x_0 x' - k^2) + \sqrt{(x_0 x' - k^2)^2 m^2 + [(x_0^2 + m^2 + k^2) \cos^2 \beta - m^2] [(x_0 x' - k^2)^2 - (x'^2 + k^2) (x_0^2 + m^2 + k^2) \cos^2 \beta]}}{(x_0^2 + m^2 + k^2) \cos^2 \beta - m^2} \quad (3)$$

where $x_0 = x_2 - x'$.

From (2) and (3) one obtains the instrumental broadening of a line

$$\Delta l = y_{1,m} - y_{1,-m,k} \quad (4)$$

If the vertical expansion could be neglected, the minimal deviation on the recording line and the instrumental broadening of a line is described by the formulae in this case:

$$y_{1,-m} = -m + \frac{x^1 [(x_2 - x')^2 + m^2] \operatorname{tg} \beta - m x^1 (x_2 - x') (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta)}{(x_2 - x')^2 - m^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta} \quad (3')$$

and

$$\Delta l' = y_{1,m} - y_{1,-m} \quad (4')$$

The Table shows the results of estimations of the instrumental width of a line for various experimental conditions at large and small scattering angles are listed.

In this Table, y_{av} and y'_{av} are the positions of the width-middle of a diffractive line in mm and β_{av} and β'_{av} are correspondent scattering angles.

It is seen from the Table, that the instrumental broadening of a line is considerable both at large and at small scattering angles. Nevertheless, the scattering angles, found over the points of the width-middles of lines, coincide rather precisely with the real meanings of

the scattering angles at the correct choice of the instrumental factors.

Выводы. Решена задача инструментального расширения линии при исследовании поликристаллов в проходящих рентгеновских лучах при следующих условиях: источник лучей точечный, образец плоский, имеющий определенную толщину и площадь облучения, и линия регистрации

Alle bisherigen Beobachtungen weisen darauf hin, dass die von uns isolierte Verbindung der Struktur des bisher