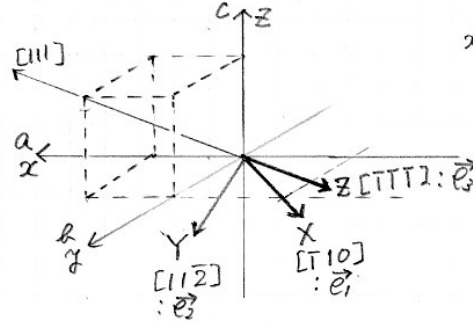
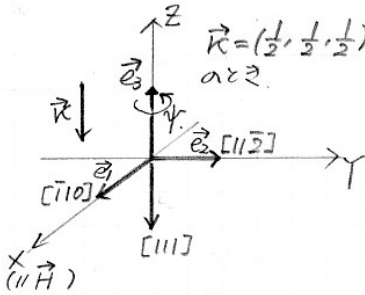


CeB6の場合

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{R} &= (0, \cos\theta, -\sin\theta) & \vec{R}' &= \vec{R} - \vec{R}'' \\ \vec{R}'' &= (0, \cos\theta, \sin\theta) \\ \vec{E}_0 &= (-1, 0, 0) & \vec{E}_0' &= (-1, 0, 0) \\ \vec{E}_1 &= (0, \sin\theta, \cos\theta) & \vec{E}_1' &= (0, -\sin\theta, \cos\theta) \end{aligned}$$

→ 異相因子は同じ

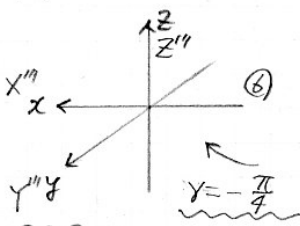
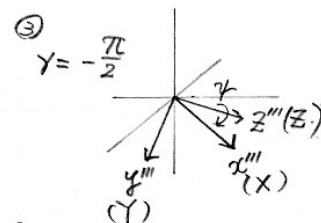
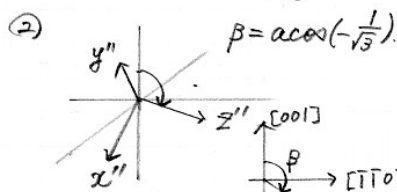
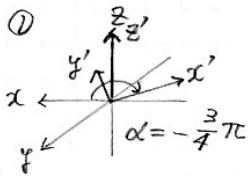
① CeF3に固定されたxyz軸と結晶のabc軸は一致させる。



xyz系で表したx, y, zの値

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0) \\ \vec{e}_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 1, -2) \\ \vec{e}_3 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-1, -1, -1) \end{aligned}$$

azimuth reference vector.



④⑤⑥は1.

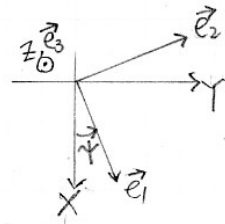
XYZ座標系で (Rx, Ry, Rz) と表すのは R(α, β, γ) と表すのは (Rx, Ry, Rz) R(α, β, γ) と表すのは

R(α, β, γ) は Euler Rotation

確認:

$$\begin{cases} (1, 0, 0) R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \vec{e}_1 \cos\gamma - \vec{e}_2 \sin\gamma = X \\ (0, 1, 0) R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \vec{e}_1 \sin\gamma + \vec{e}_2 \cos\gamma = Y \\ (0, 0, 1) R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \vec{e}_3 = Z \end{cases}$$

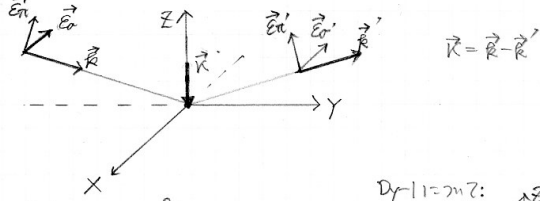
が満たされるはず。



$\vec{R} = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ のときは $\beta = \arccos(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{19}})$

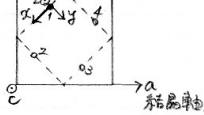
$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0) \\ \vec{e}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{19}}(-3, -3, -1) \\ \vec{e}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{38}}(1, 1, -6) = \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_1 \end{cases}$$

<共鳴X線回折の計算での軸の取り方>



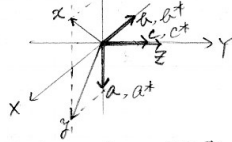
Euler angle.
(DyB4) の場合

$b/a = 1$ = 固定 \Rightarrow Z = x 軸



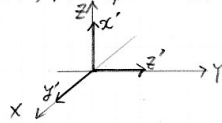
$Dy=1, 2, 3, 4$ の場合
1 \Rightarrow 2. Euler angle
(α, β, γ) を決める

$Dy=1 \Rightarrow m=2$: (100) 反射 ($\gamma=0$) の配置
 K_1, K_2

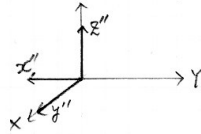


Euler rotation 1 \Rightarrow x 軸を X, Y 軸に移す

① Z 軸まわり $\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} : \alpha$



② Y 軸まわり $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} : \beta$



③ Z'' 軸まわり $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} : \gamma$

