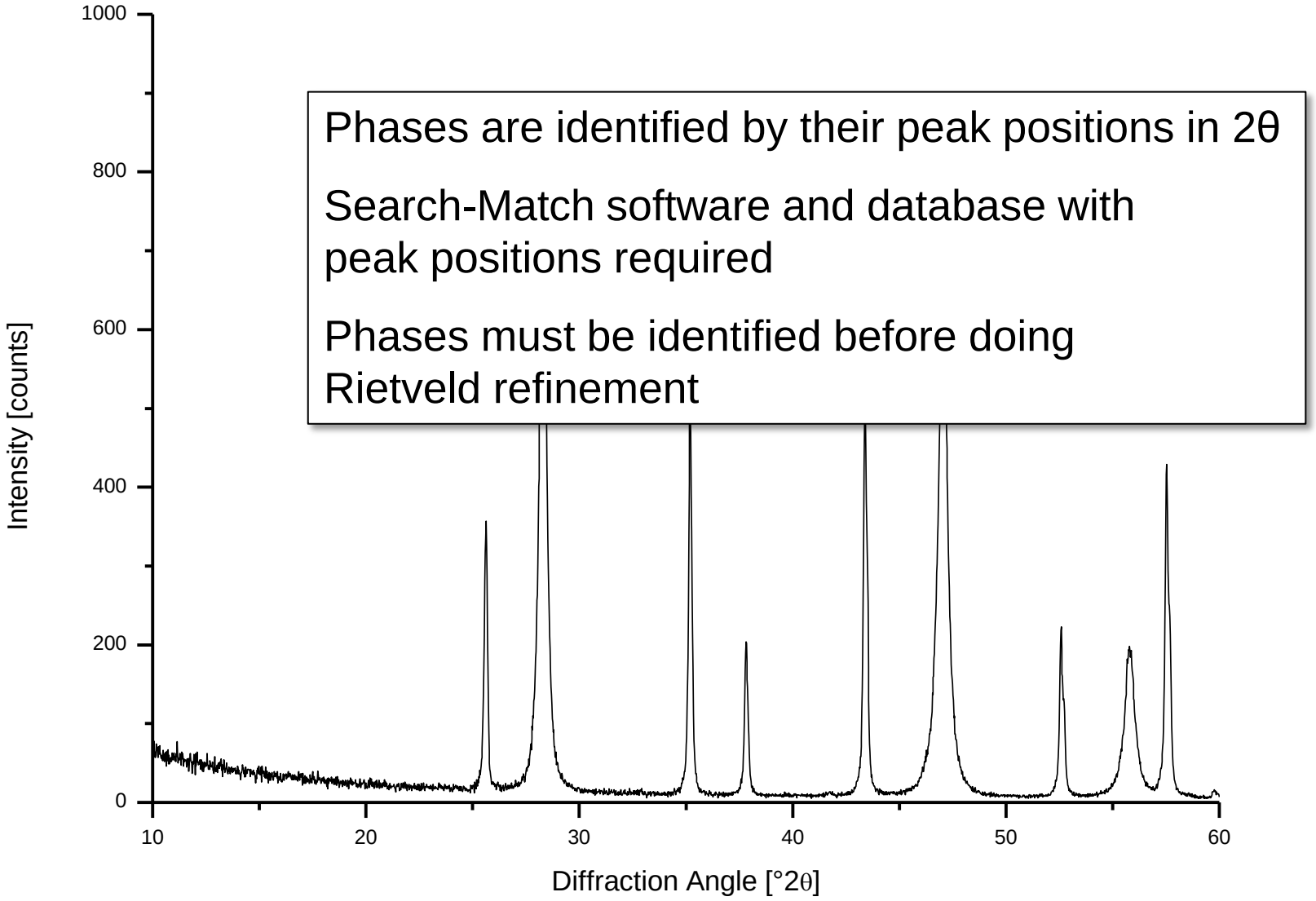
Lesson 5
Rietveld Refinement

Nicola Döbelin
RMS Foundation, Bettlach, Switzerland

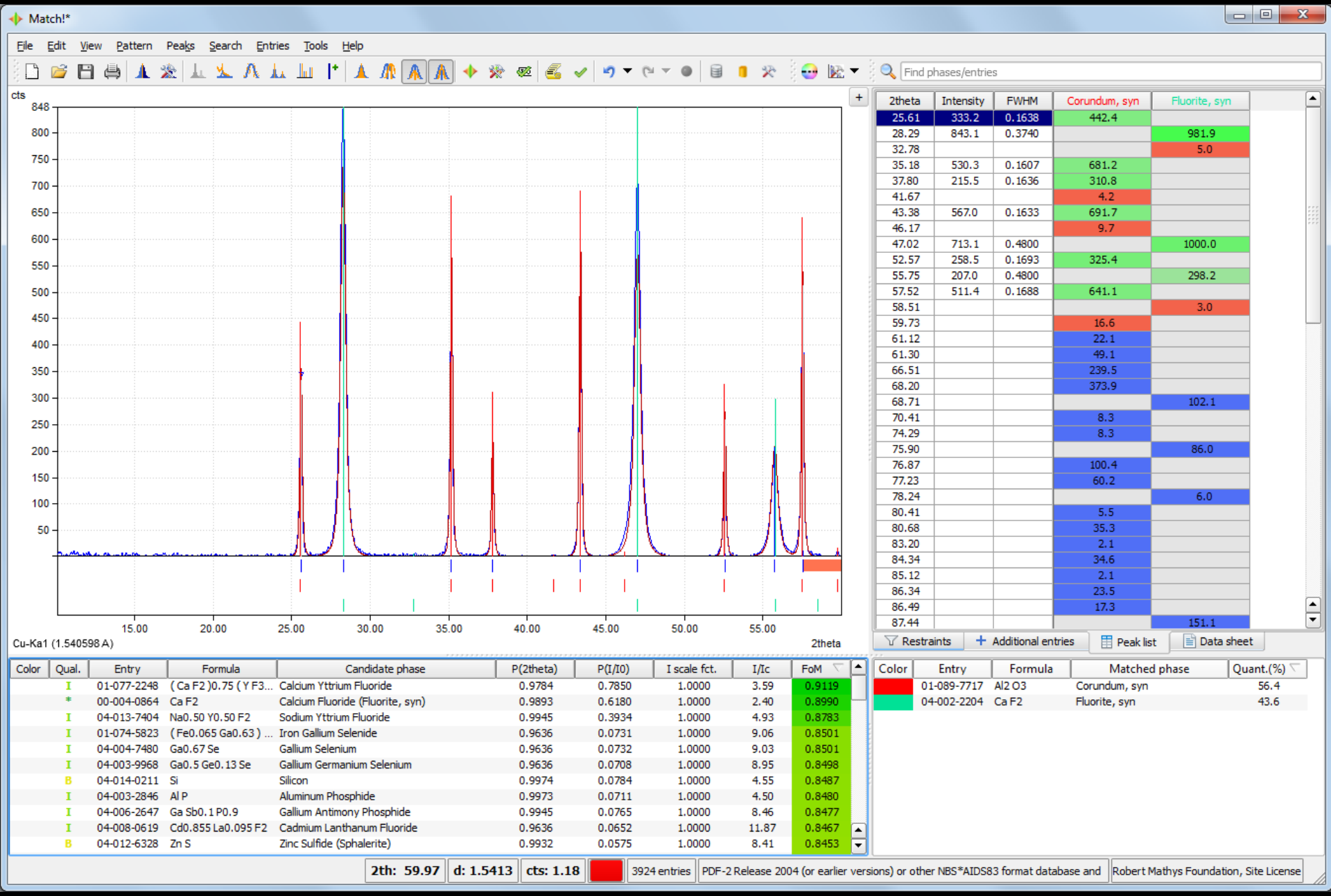
Repetition: Phase Identification



Phases are identified by their peak positions in 2θ

Search-Match software and database with peak positions required

Phases must be identified before doing Rietveld refinement


Match!*
File Edit View Pattern Peaks Search Entries Tools Help
Find phases/entries
cts
848
800
750
700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
15.00
20.00
25.00
30.00
35.00
40.00
45.00
50.00
55.00
Cu-Ka1 (1.540598 A)
2theta
2theta | Intensity | FWHM | Corundum, syn | Fluorite, syn
25.61 | 333.2 | 0.1638 | 442.4 |
28.29 | 843.1 | 0.3740 | | 981.9
32.78 | | | | 5.0
35.18 | 530.3 | 0.1607 | 681.2 |
37.80 | 215.5 | 0.1636 | 310.8 |
41.67 | | | 4.2 |
43.38 | 567.0 | 0.1633 | 691.7 |
46.17 | | | 9.7 |
47.02 | 713.1 | 0.4800 | | 1000.0
52.57 | 258.5 | 0.1693 | 325.4 |
55.75 | 207.0 | 0.4800 | | 298.2
57.52 | 511.4 | 0.1688 | 641.1 |
58.51 | | | | 3.0
59.73 | | | 16.6 |
61.12 | | | 22.1 |
61.30 | | | 49.1 |
66.51 | | | 239.5 |
68.20 | | | 373.9 |
68.71 | | | | 102.1
70.41 | | | 8.3 |
74.29 | | | 8.3 |
75.90 | | | | 86.0
76.87 | | | 100.4 |
77.23 | | | 60.2 |
78.24 | | | | 6.0
80.41 | | | 5.5 |
80.68 | | | 35.3 |
83.20 | | | 2.1 |
84.34 | | | 34.6 |
85.12 | | | 2.1 |
86.34 | | | 23.5 |
86.49 | | | 17.3 |
87.44 | | | | 151.1
Restraints
Additional entries
Peak list
Data sheet
Color | Qual. | Entry | Formula | Candidate phase | P(2theta) | P(I/I0) | I scale fct. | I/Ic | FoM
I | 01-077-2248 | (Ca F2)0.75 (Y F3... | Calcium Yttrium Fluoride | 0.9784 | 0.7850 | 1.0000 | 3.59 | 0.9119
* | 00-004-0864 | Ca F2 | Calcium Fluoride (Fluorite, syn) | 0.9893 | 0.6180 | 1.0000 | 2.40 | 0.8990
I | 04-013-7404 | Na0.50 Y0.50 F2 | Sodium Yttrium Fluoride | 0.9945 | 0.3934 | 1.0000 | 4.93 | 0.8783
I | 01-074-5823 | (Fe0.065 Ga0.63) ... | Iron Gallium Selenide | 0.9636 | 0.0731 | 1.0000 | 9.06 | 0.8501
I | 04-004-7480 | Ga0.67 Se | Gallium Selenium | 0.9636 | 0.0732 | 1.0000 | 9.03 | 0.8501
I | 04-003-9968 | Ga0.5 Ge0.13 Se | Gallium Germanium Selenium | 0.9636 | 0.0708 | 1.0000 | 8.95 | 0.8498
B | 04-014-0211 | Si | Silicon | 0.9974 | 0.0784 | 1.0000 | 4.55 | 0.8487
I | 04-003-2846 | Al P | Aluminum Phosphide | 0.9973 | 0.0711 | 1.0000 | 4.50 | 0.8480
I | 04-006-2647 | Ga Sb0.1 P0.9 | Gallium Antimony Phosphide | 0.9945 | 0.0765 | 1.0000 | 8.46 | 0.8477
I | 04-008-0619 | Cd0.855 La0.095 F2 | Cadmium Lanthanum Fluoride | 0.9636 | 0.0652 | 1.0000 | 11.87 | 0.8467
B | 04-012-6328 | Zn S | Zinc Sulfide (Sphalerite) | 0.9932 | 0.0575 | 1.0000 | 8.41 | 0.8453
Color | Entry | Formula | Matched phase | Quant.(%)
01-089-7717 | Al2 O3 | Corundum, syn | 56.4
04-002-2204 | Ca F2 | Fluorite, syn | 43.6
2th: 59.97
d: 1.5413
cts: 1.18
3924 entries
PDF-2 Release 2004 (or earlier versions) or other NBS*AIDS83 format database and
Robert Mathys Foundation, Site License

Rietveld Refinement

For more than just identification:

Rietveld refinement

Prof. Hugo Rietveld

Extracts much more information from powder XRD data:

- Unit cell dimensions
- Phase quantities
- Crystallite sizes / shapes
- Atomic coordinates / Bond lengths
- Micro-strain in crystal lattice
- Texture effects
- Substitutions / Vacancies

No phase identification!

Identify your phases first
(unknown phase → no Rietveld refinement)

No structure solution
(just structure refinement)

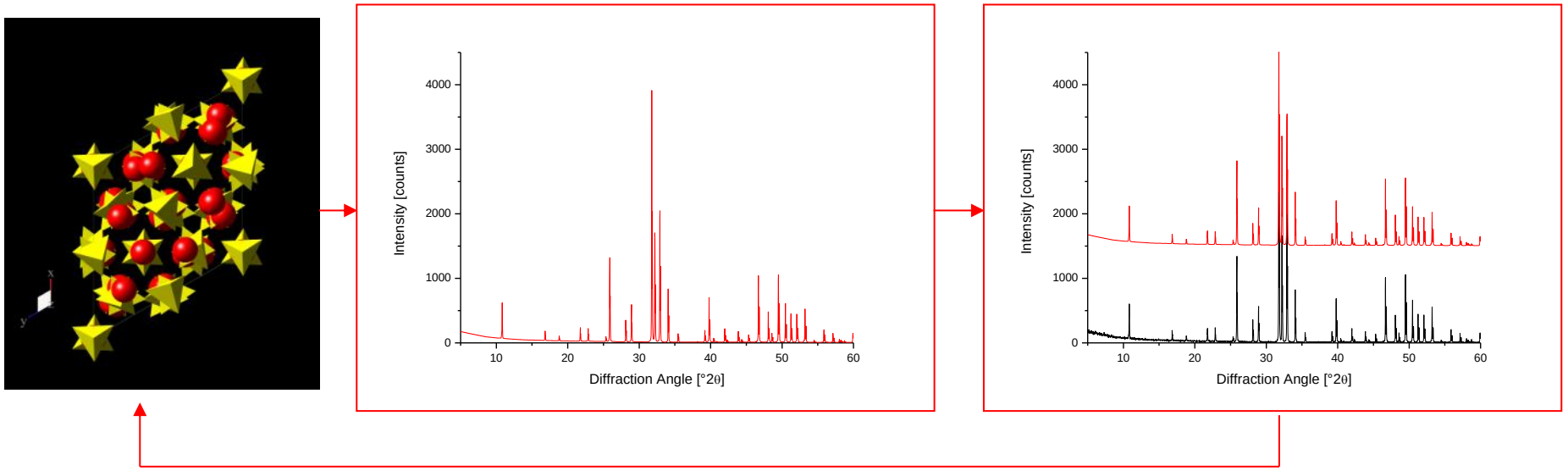
Needs excellent data quality!

Rietveld Refinement

Known structure model

Calculate theoretical diffraction pattern

Compare with measured pattern



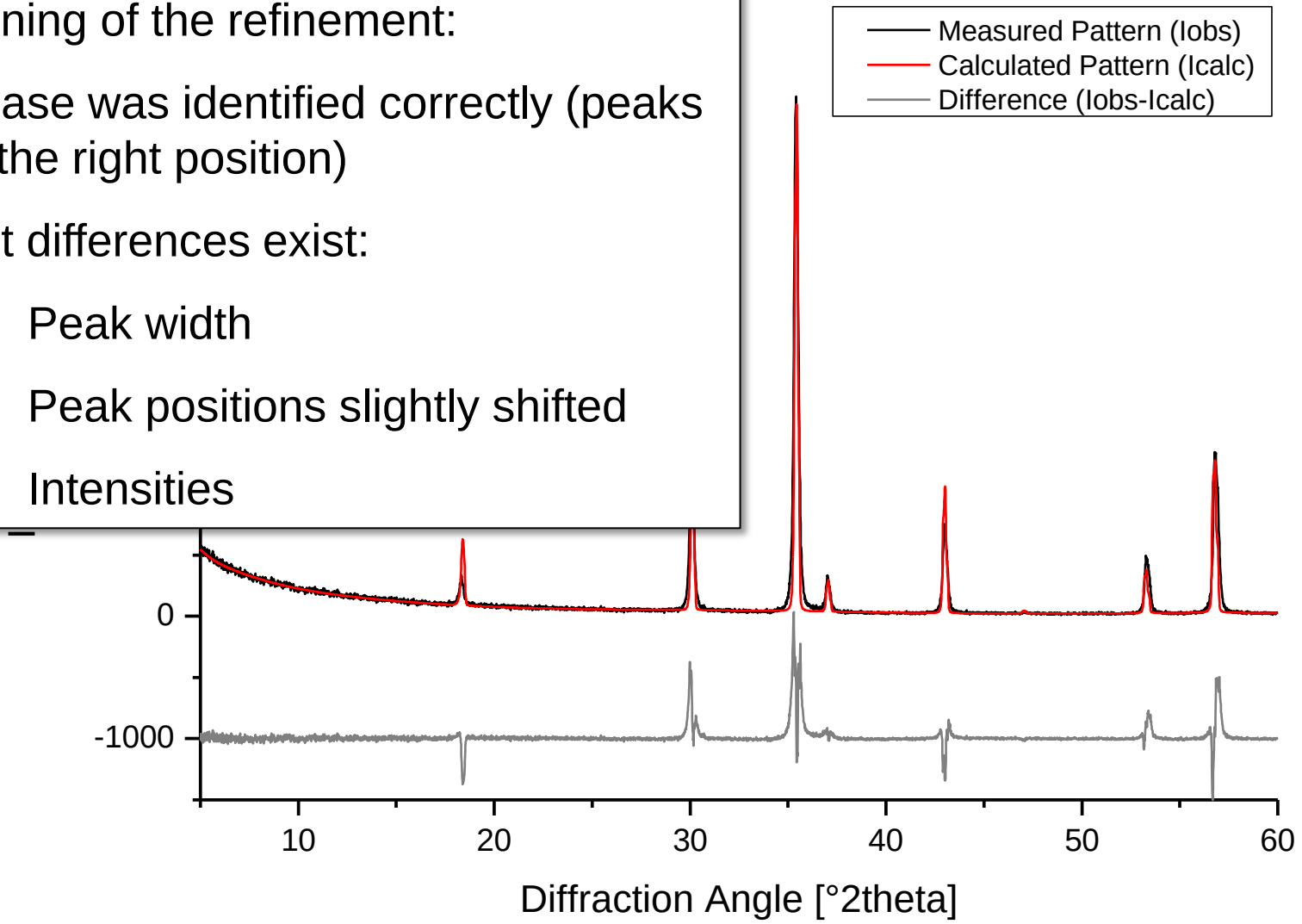
Optimize structure model, repeat calculation

Minimize differences between calculated and observed pattern by least-squares method

Rietveld Refinement

Beginning of the refinement:

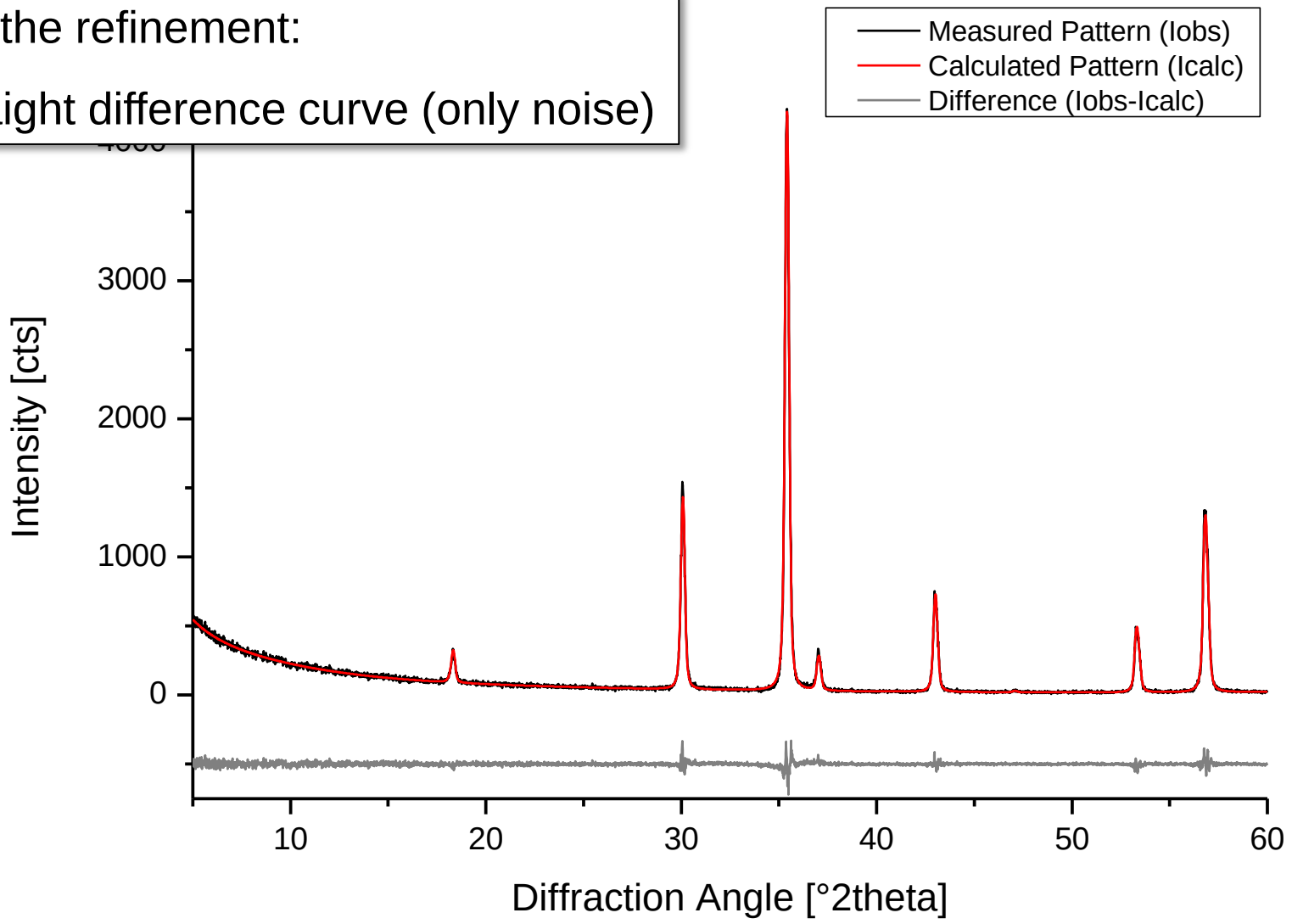
- Phase was identified correctly (peaks at the right position)
- But differences exist:
  - Peak width
  - Peak positions slightly shifted
  - Intensities



Rietveld Refinement

After the refinement:

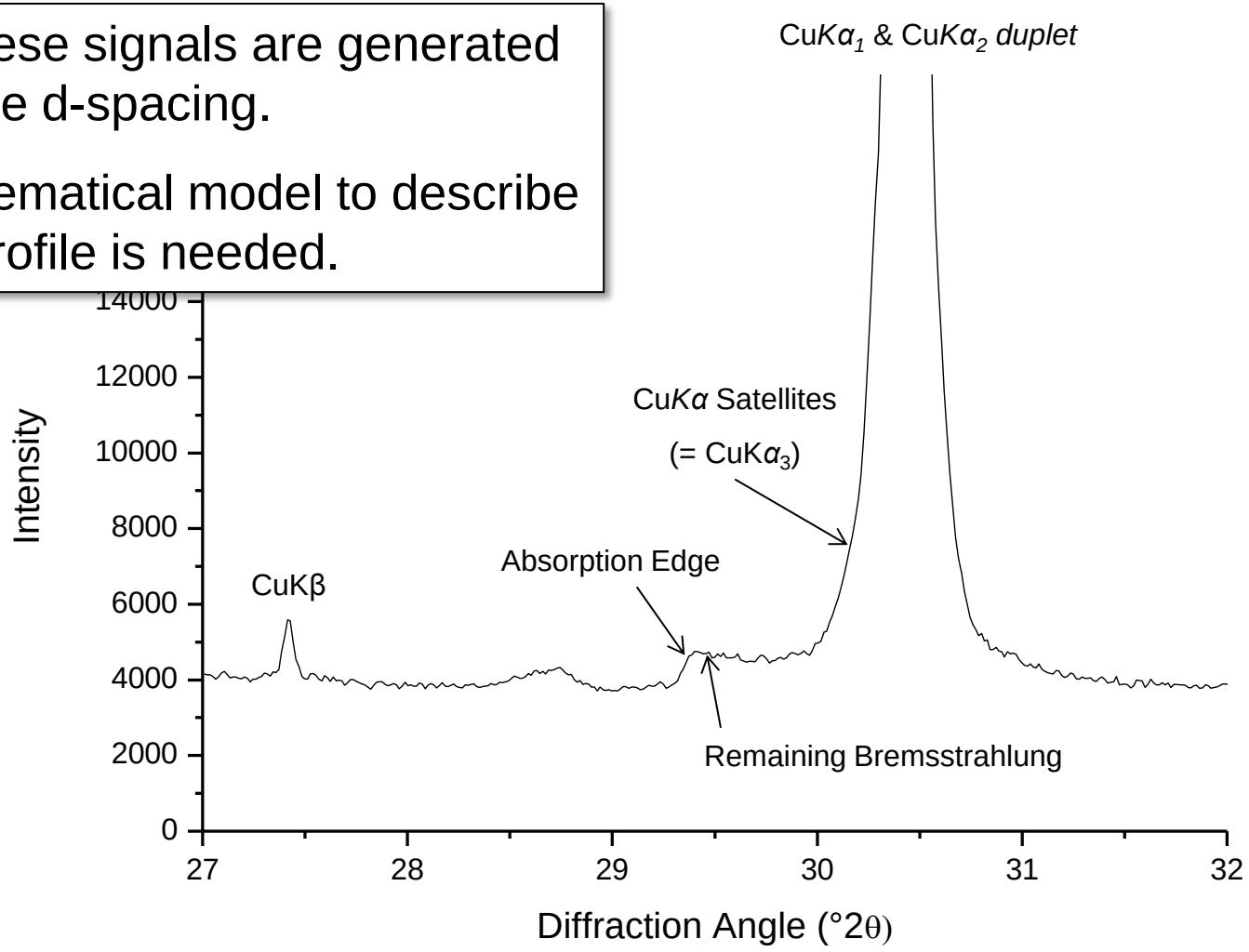
- Straight difference curve (only noise)



Modelling the Peak Profile

All these signals are generated by one d-spacing.

Mathematical model to describe the profile is needed.



Modelling the Peak Profile

Traditional («Rietveld») Approach:

Pseudo Voigt curves for $K\alpha_1$, $K\alpha_2$ and $K\beta$

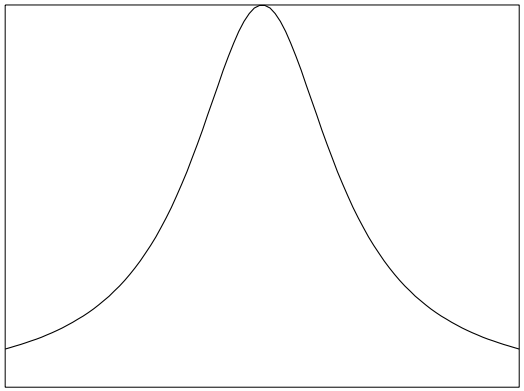
$$V_P(x) = n * L(x) + (1-n) * G(x)$$

Lorentzian curve

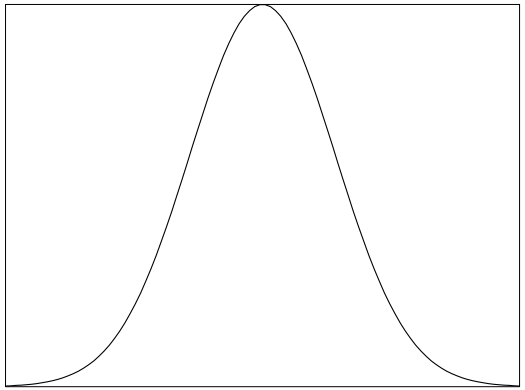
Gaussian curve

$$L(x) = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x-x_0}{\omega})^2}$$

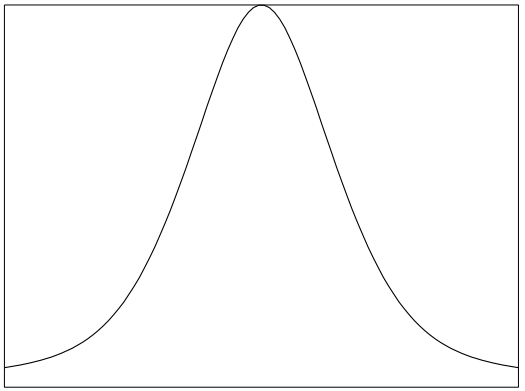
$$G(x) = exp[-ln(2)\cdot(\frac{x-x_0}{\omega})^2]$$



Lorentzian (ω = 1.0)

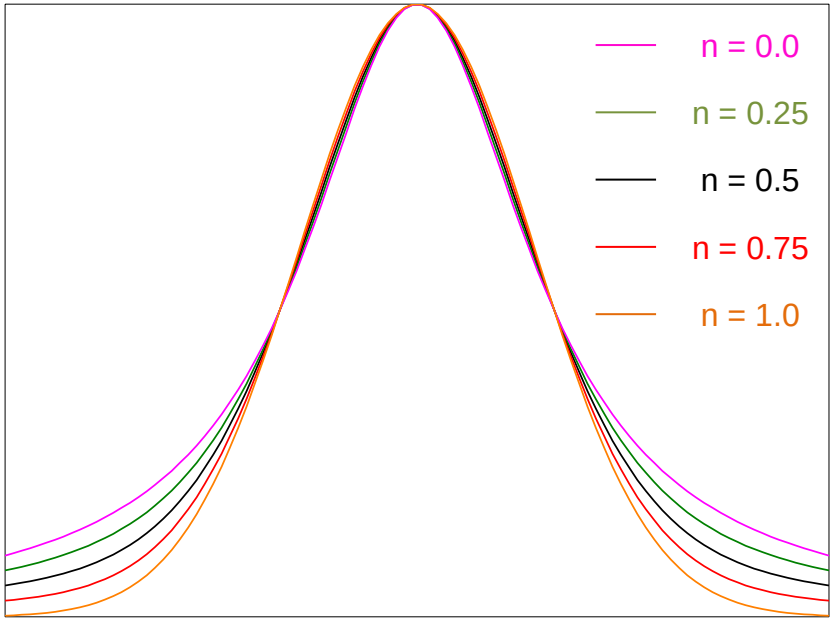


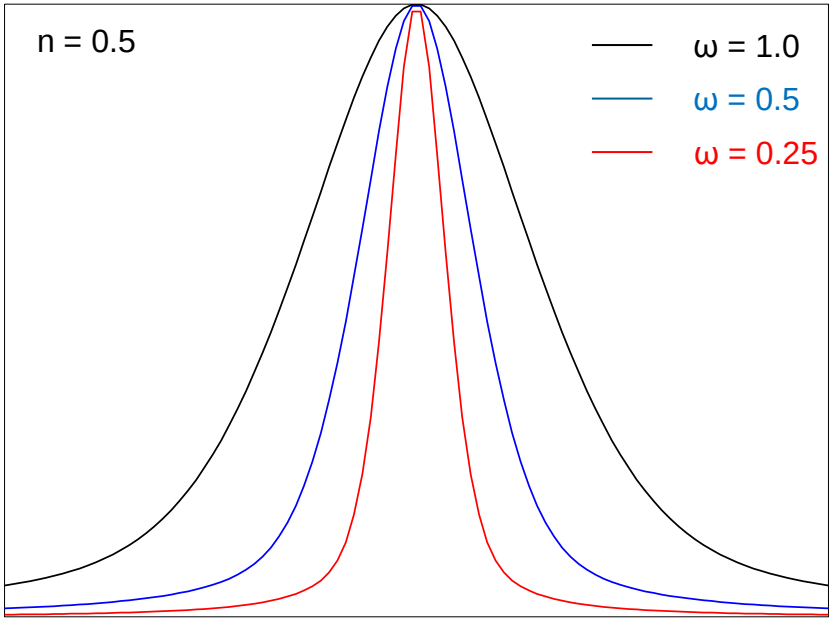
Gaussian (ω = 1.0)



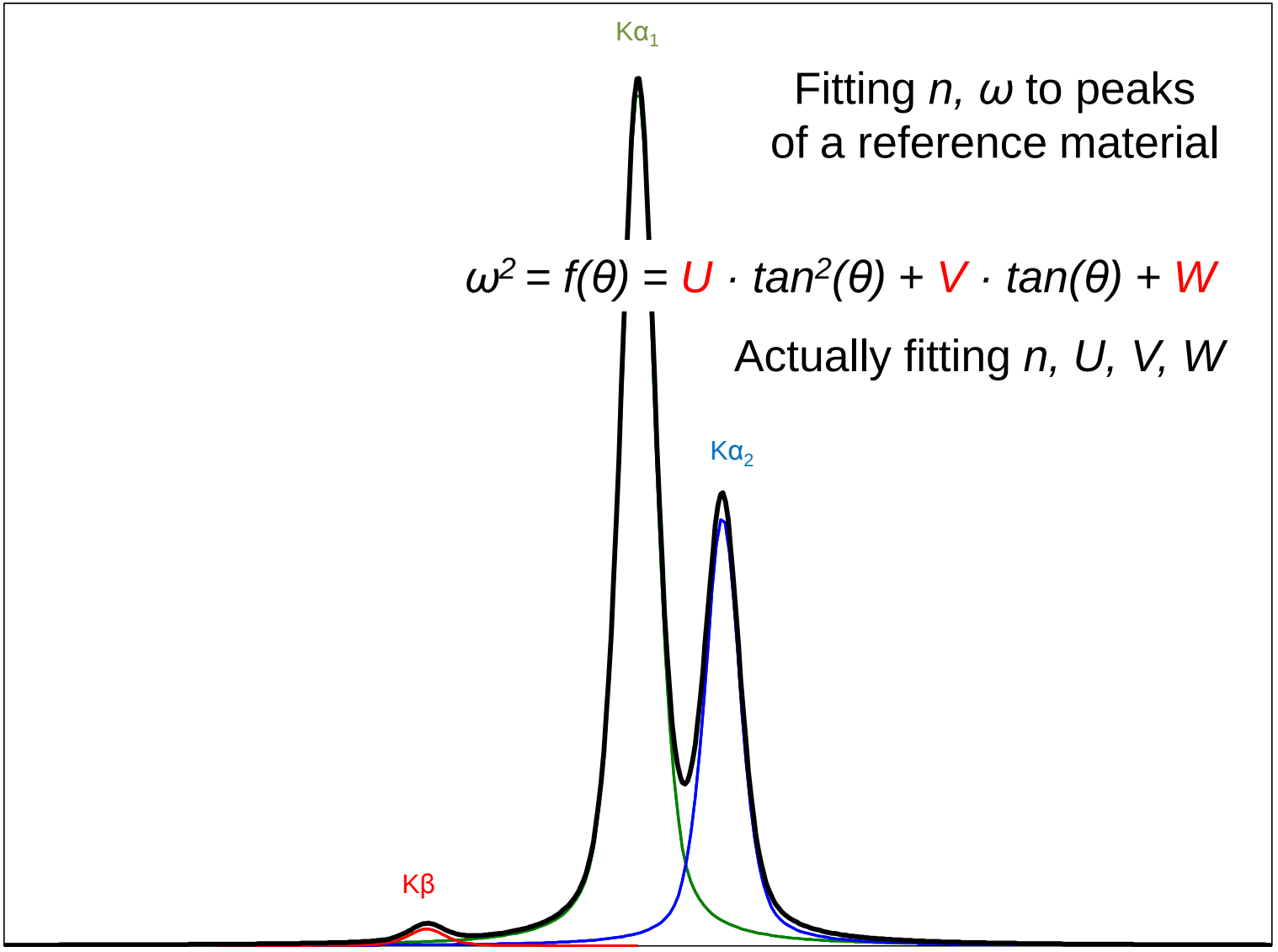
Pseudo-Voigt (n = 0.5)

Pseudo-Voigt Curves

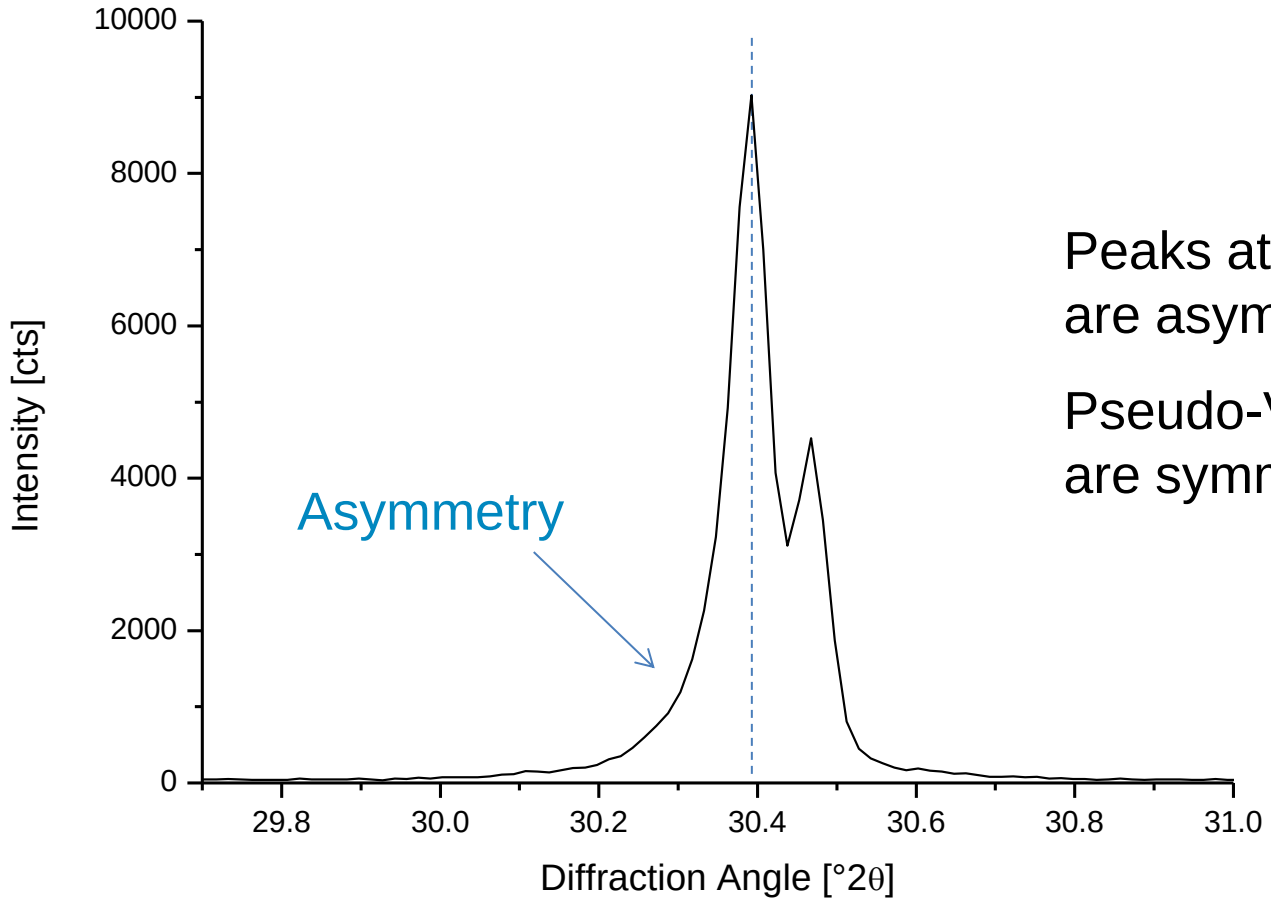




Pseudo-Voigt Curves



Pseudo-Voigt: Problems



Peaks at low 2θ angles are asymmetric.

Pseudo-Voigt curves are symmetric.

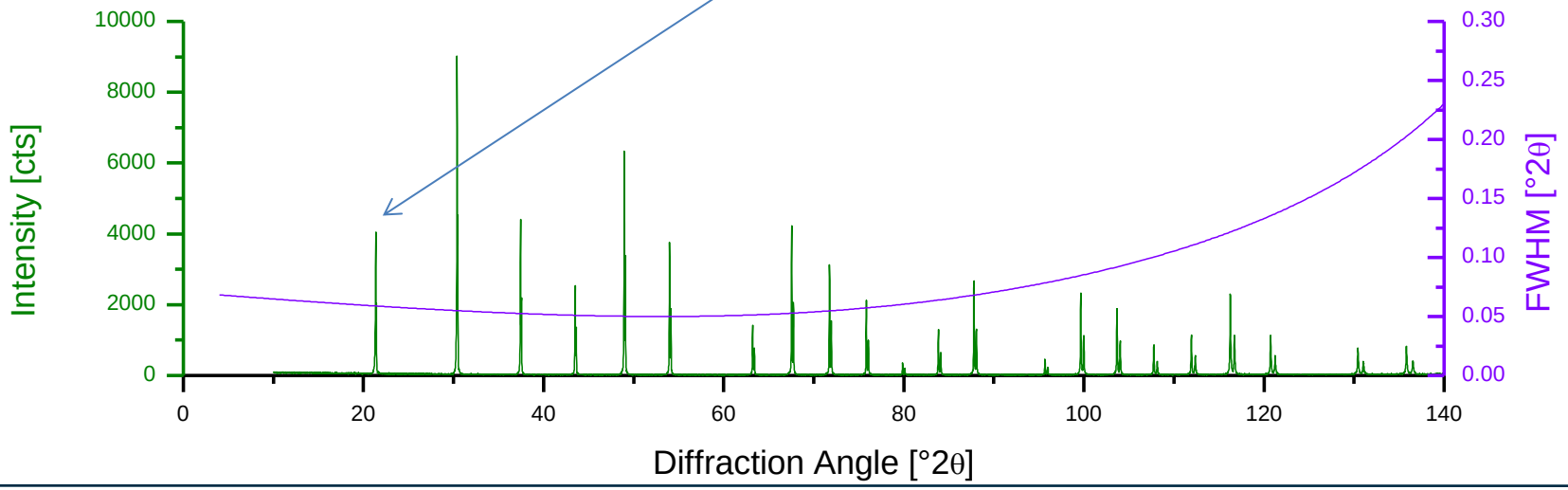
Alternatives to Pseudo-Voigt Function

Alternatives to PV function:

- Pearson VII
- Thompson-Cox-Hastings PV
- Split PV
- PV with axial divergence (Finger-Cox-Jephcoat PV)

FWHM of all these functions must be fitted to peaks of a reference material.

Common reference materials do not have peaks < 20° 2θ

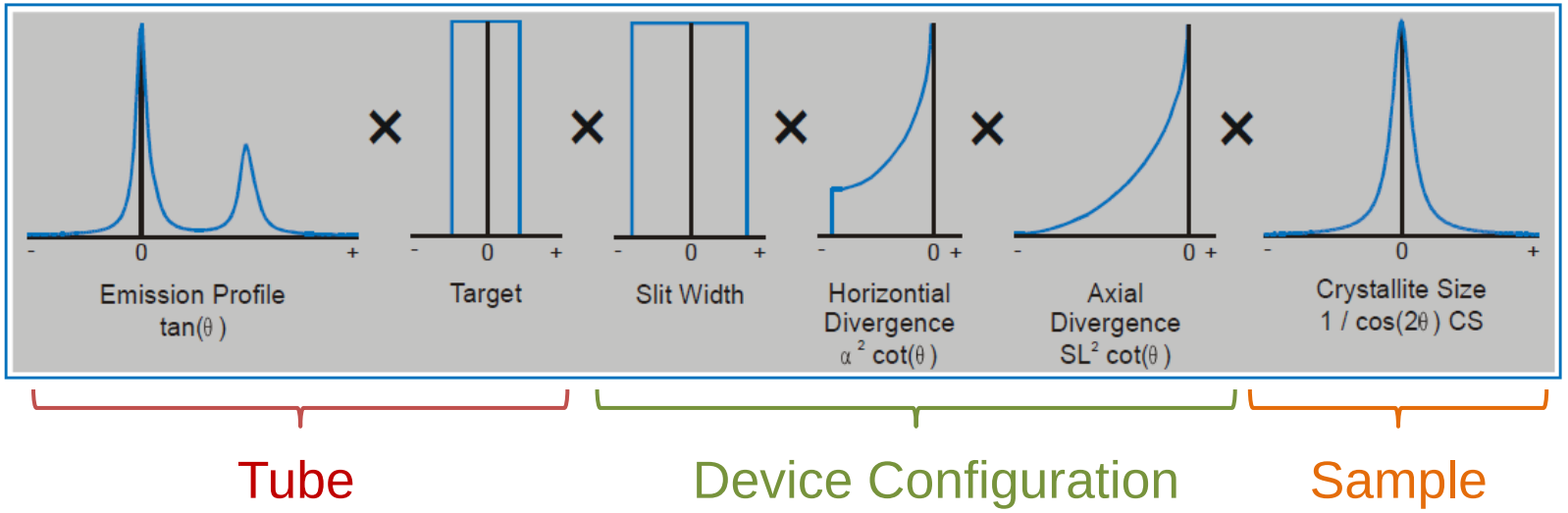


Fundamental Parameters Approach FPA

Calculate the peak profile from the device configuration

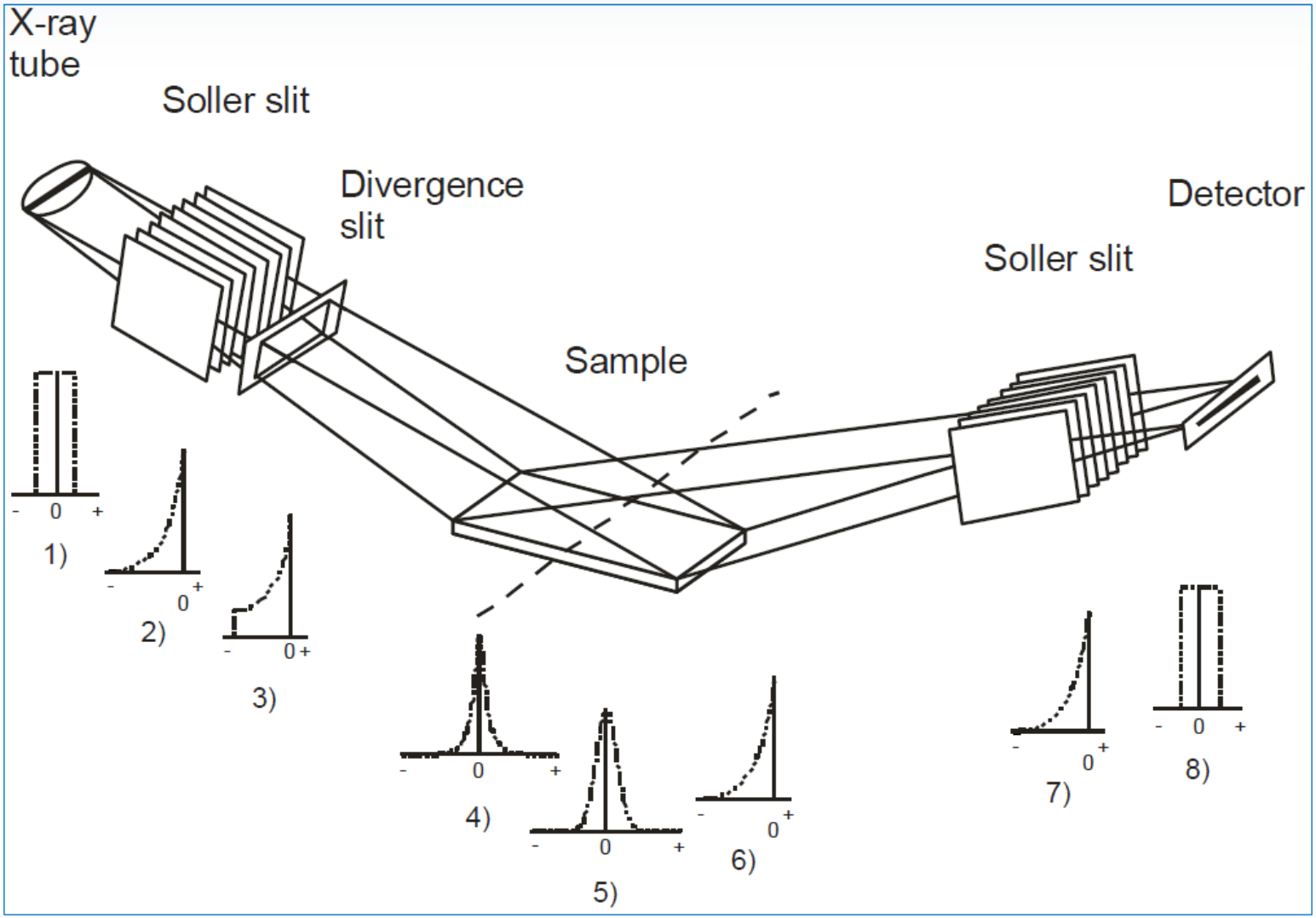
Take into account the contributions of:

- Source emission profile (X-ray wavelength distribution from Tube)
- Every optical element in the beam path (position, size, etc.)
- Sample contributions (peak broadening due to crystallite size & strain)



www.bruker.com

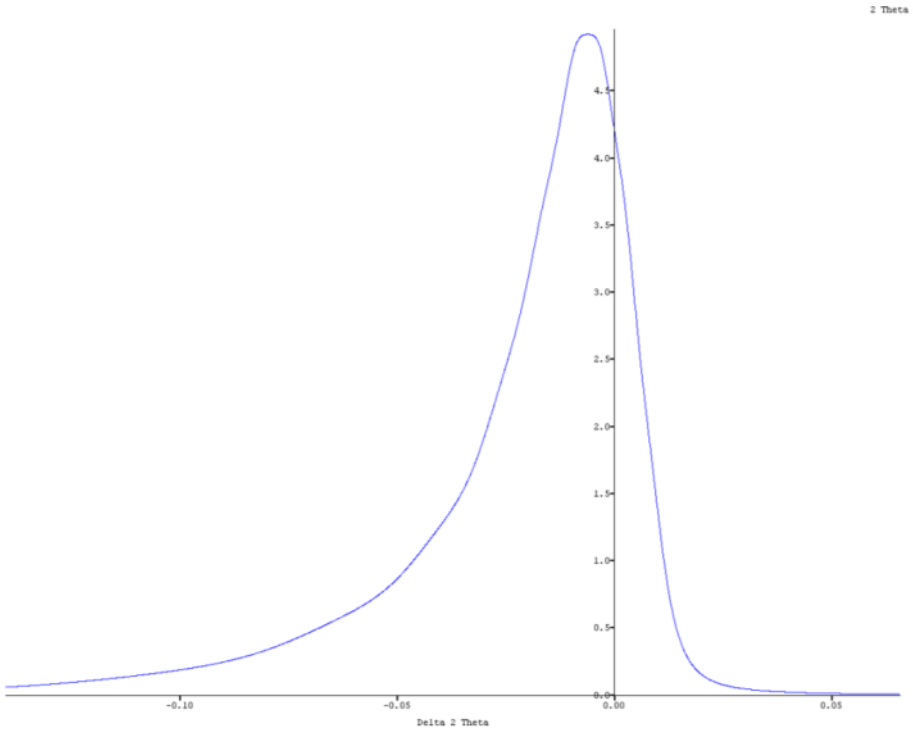
Fundamental Parameters Approach



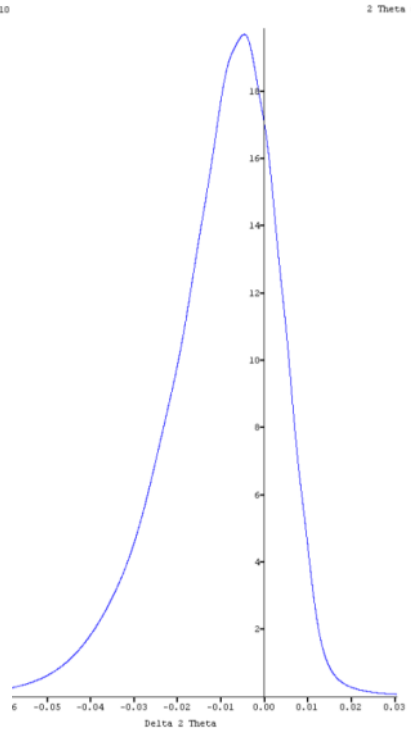
www.bruker.com

Fundamental Parameters Approach

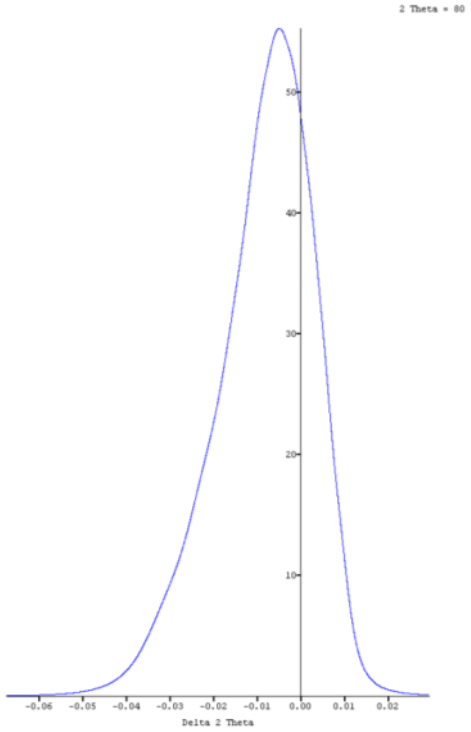
Calculated Peak Profiles



2θ=10°



2θ=30°



2θ=80°

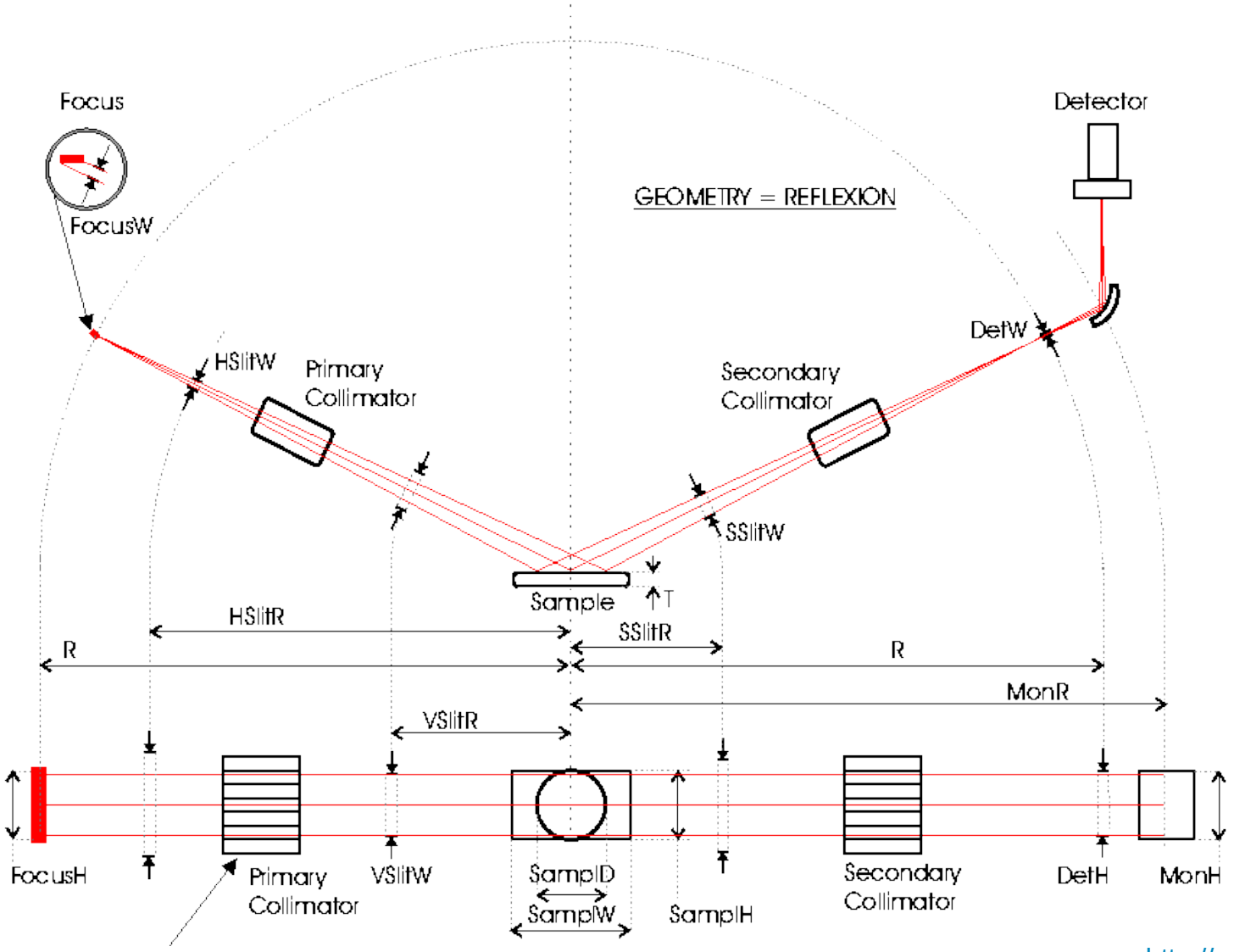
Fundamental Parameters Approach

FPA needs:

- Very detailed and complete description of the instrument configuration
- Very well aligned instrument

- Some fundamental parameters are not documented
- Complete configuration can be hard to obtain

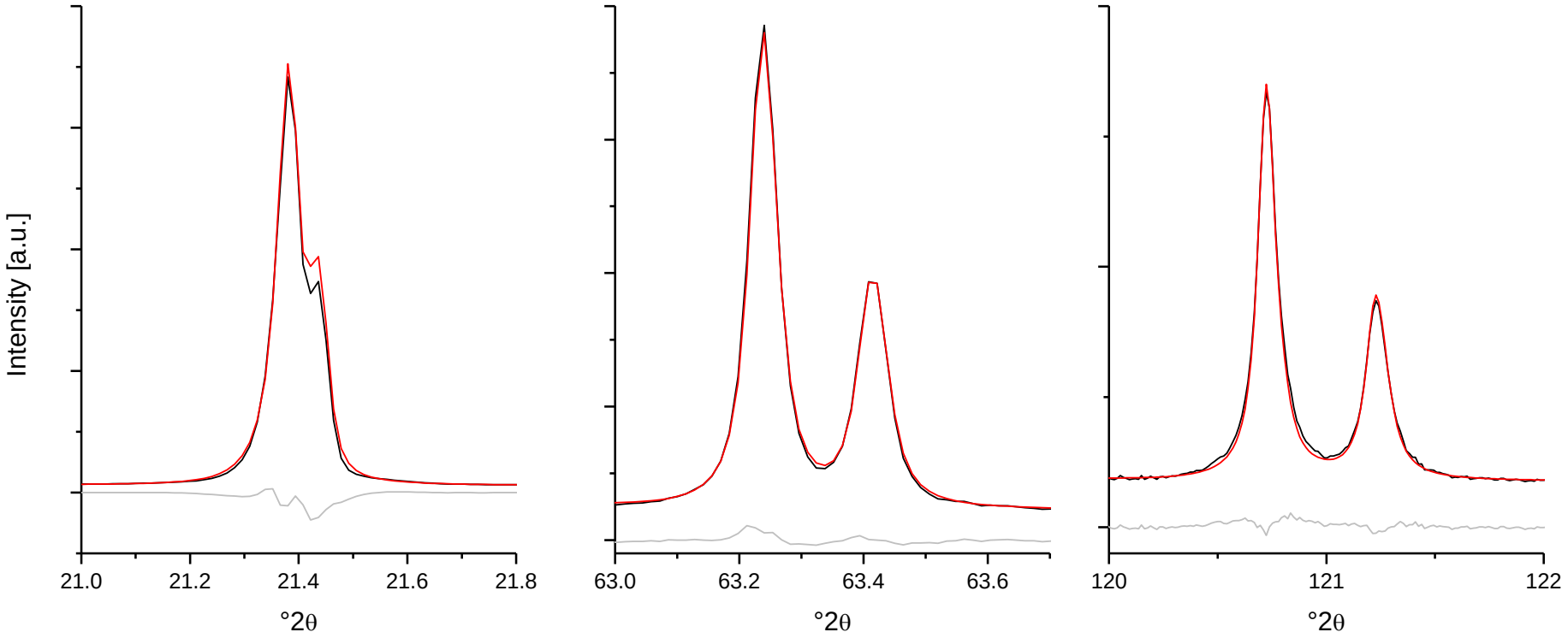
Fundamental Parameters Approach



http://www.bgmn.de

Fundamental Parameters Approach

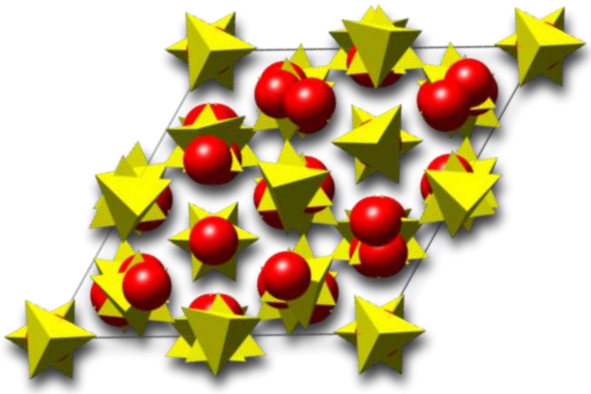
If done properly:



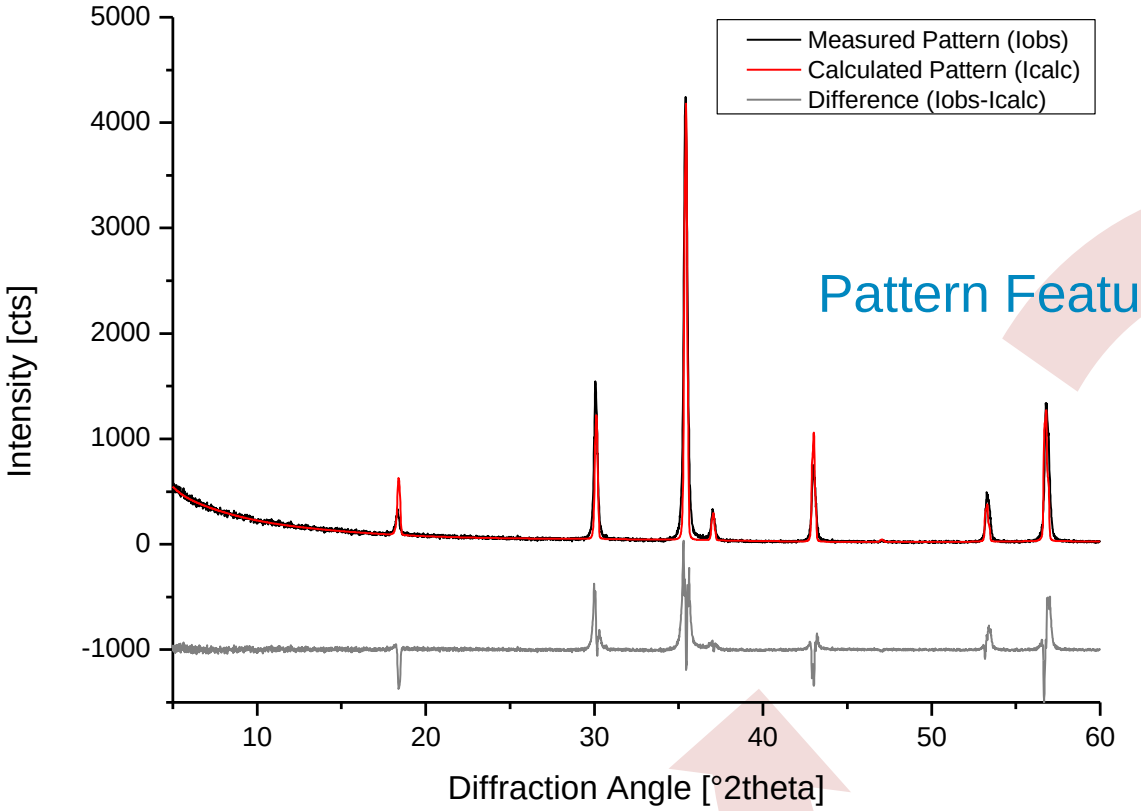
Very good description of the peak profile

Summary: Rietveld Basics

- Calculate XRD pattern from model structure
- Minimize differences between calculated and measured pattern
- Accurate mathematical description of peak profile required:
  - Classical Rietveld approach: Fit a peak shape function (PV or similar) to reference pattern
  - Fundamental Parameters Approach: Calculate peak profile from device configuration

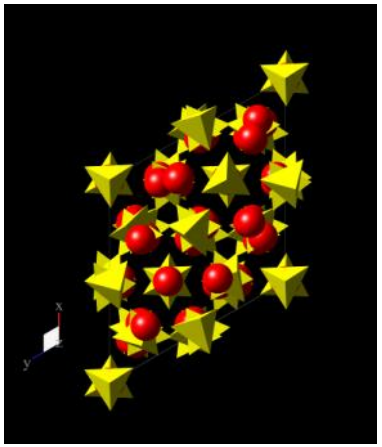


Refinement Strategies

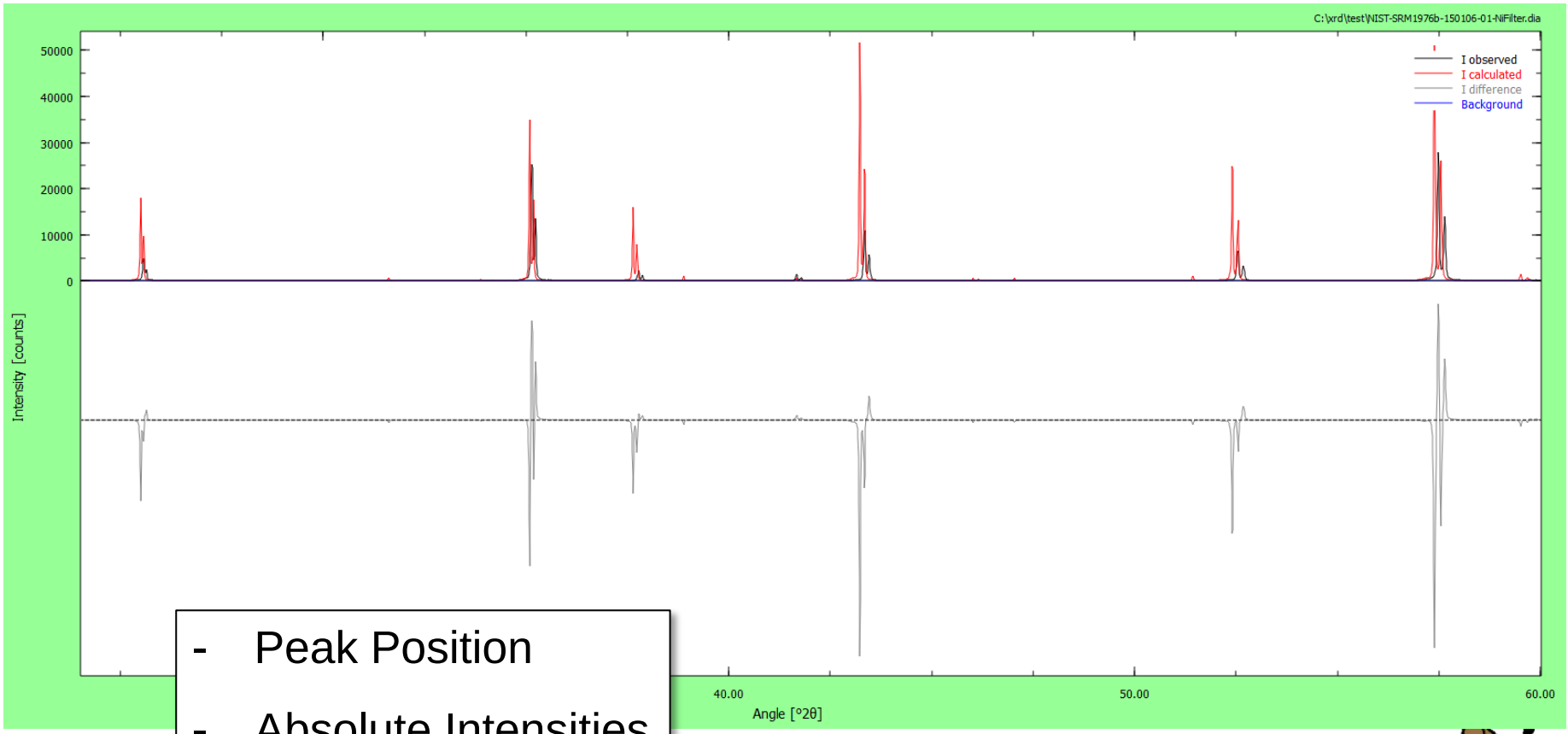


Relation

Pattern Features – Structural Features



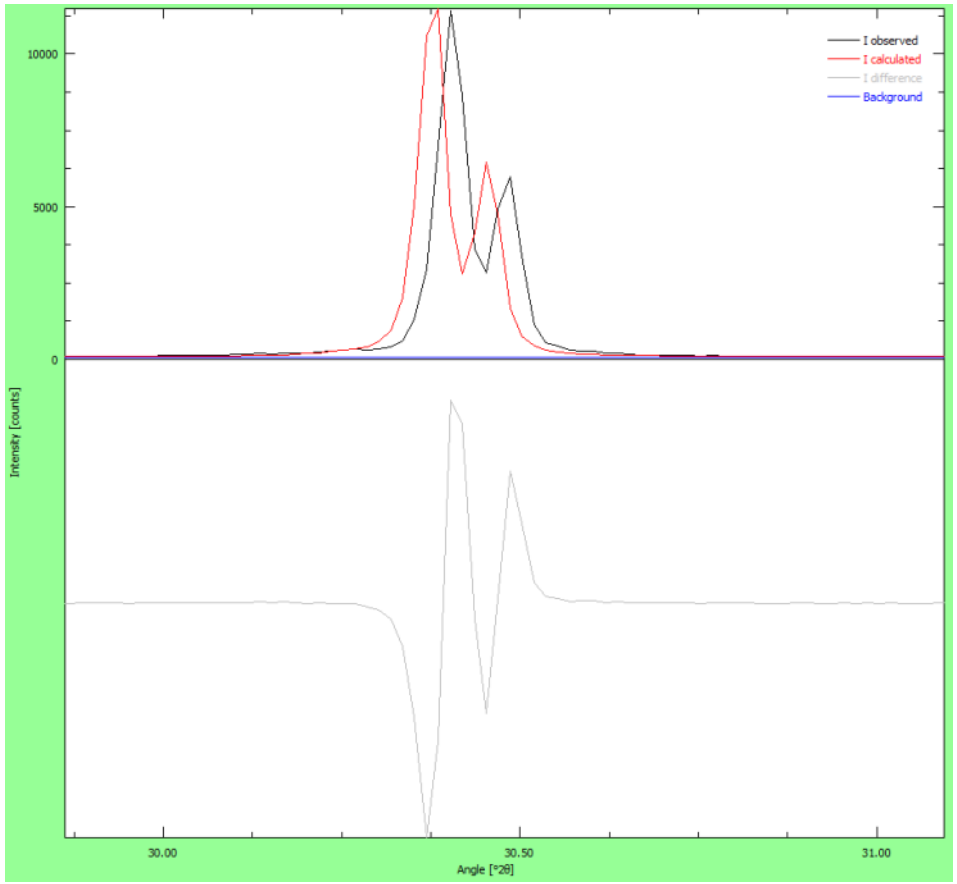
Refinement Strategy: Mismatches



- Peak Position
- Absolute Intensities
- Relative Intensities
- Peak Width

How to fix this?

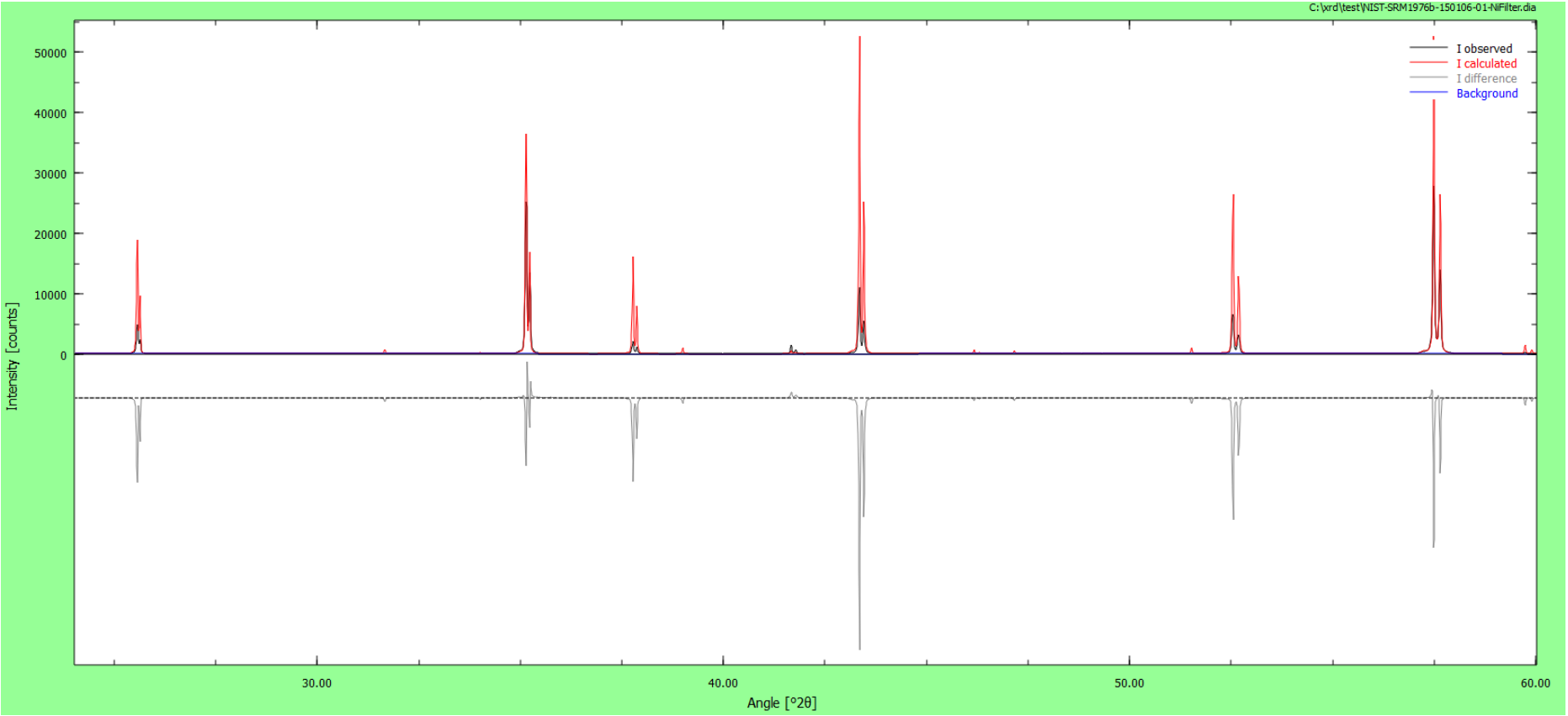
Refinement Strategies



Wrong peak positions:

- Unit cell dimensions
- Sample height displacement
- Zero-shift (instrument misalignment)

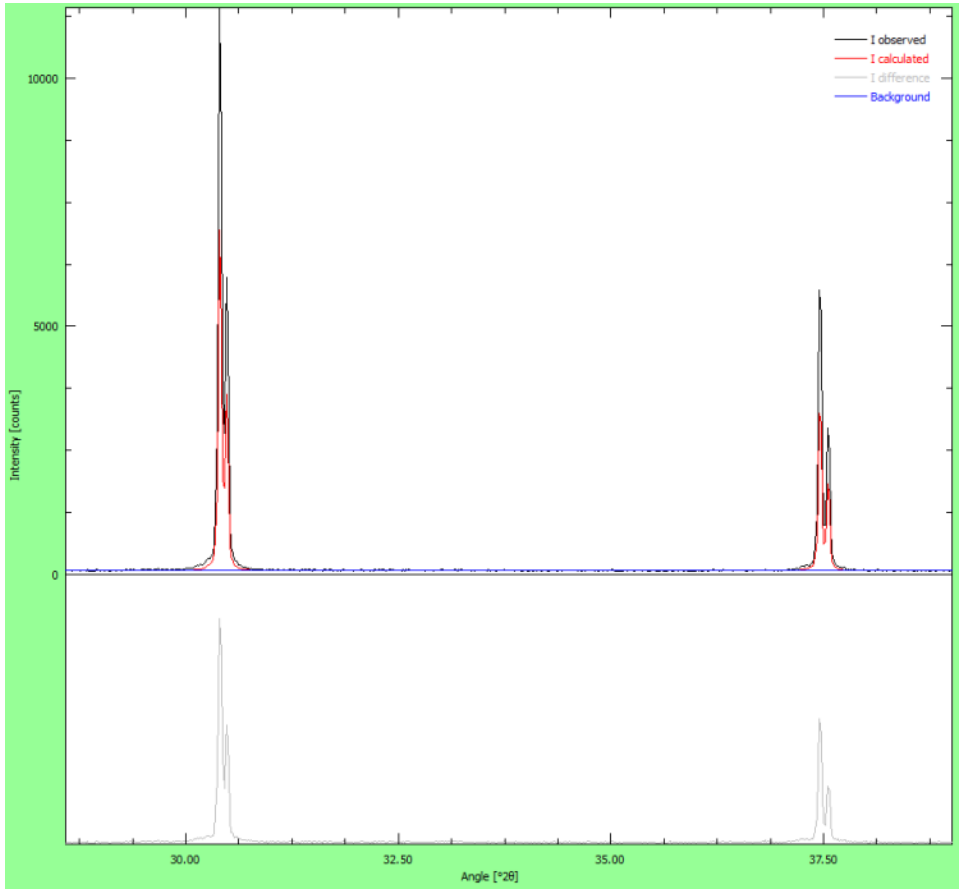
Refinement Strategies



Refined unit cell dimensions:

Peak positions matched!

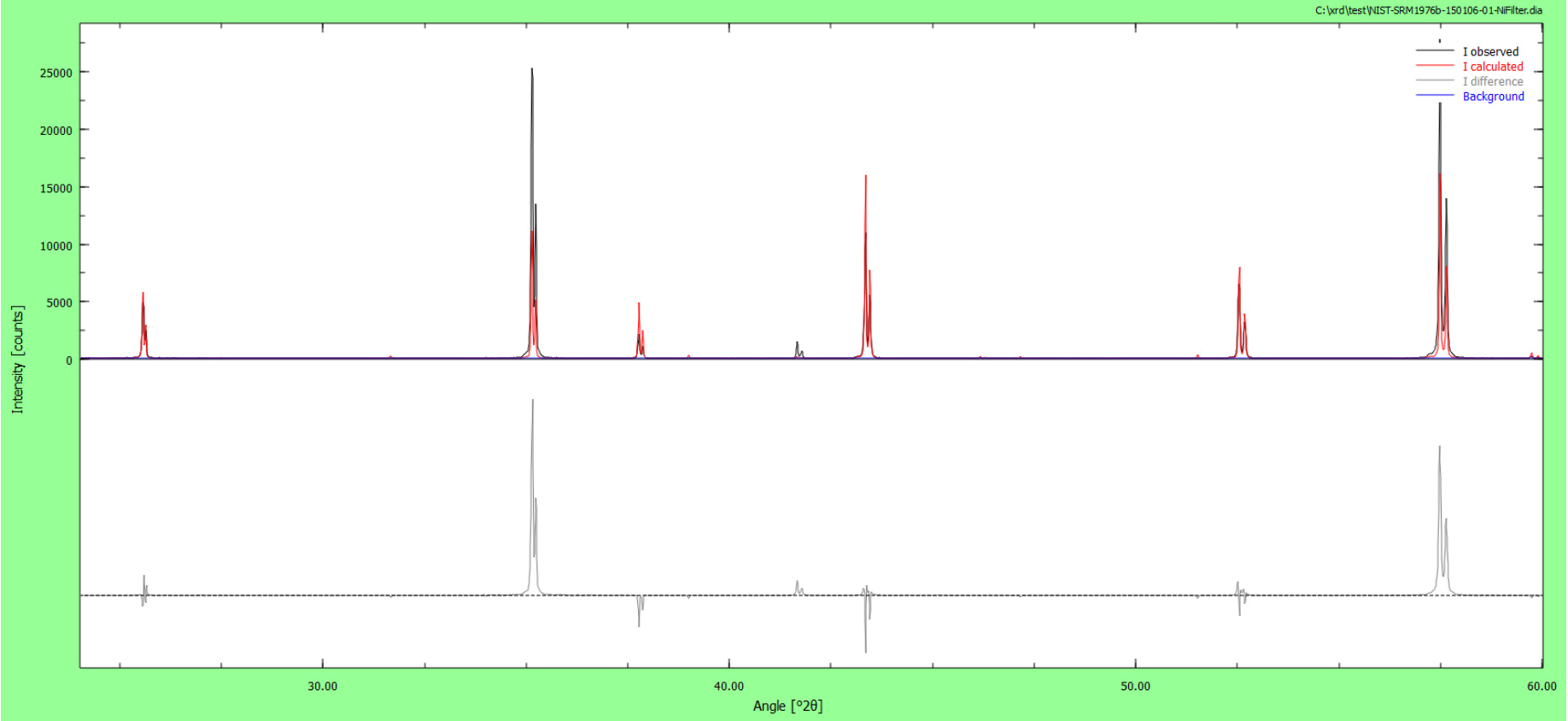
Refinement Strategies



Wrong absolute intensities:

- Weight fraction (scaling)

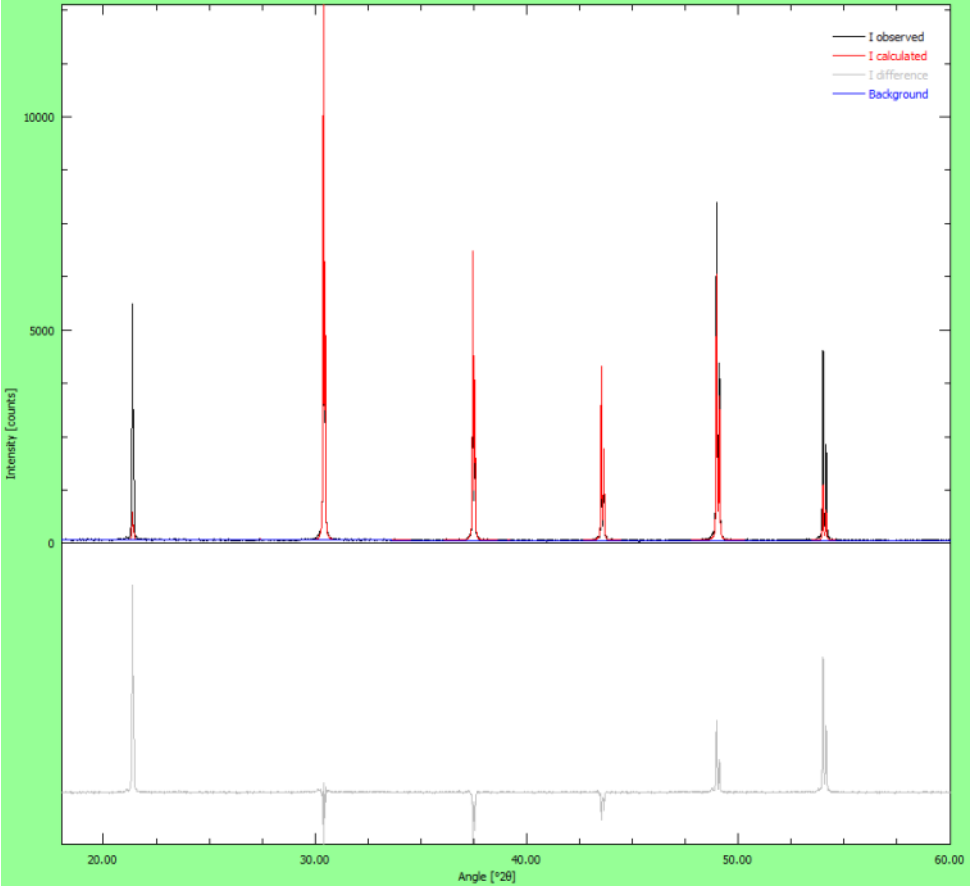
Refinement Strategies



Refined scale factor:

Intensities improved (but not fixed)!

Refinement Strategies

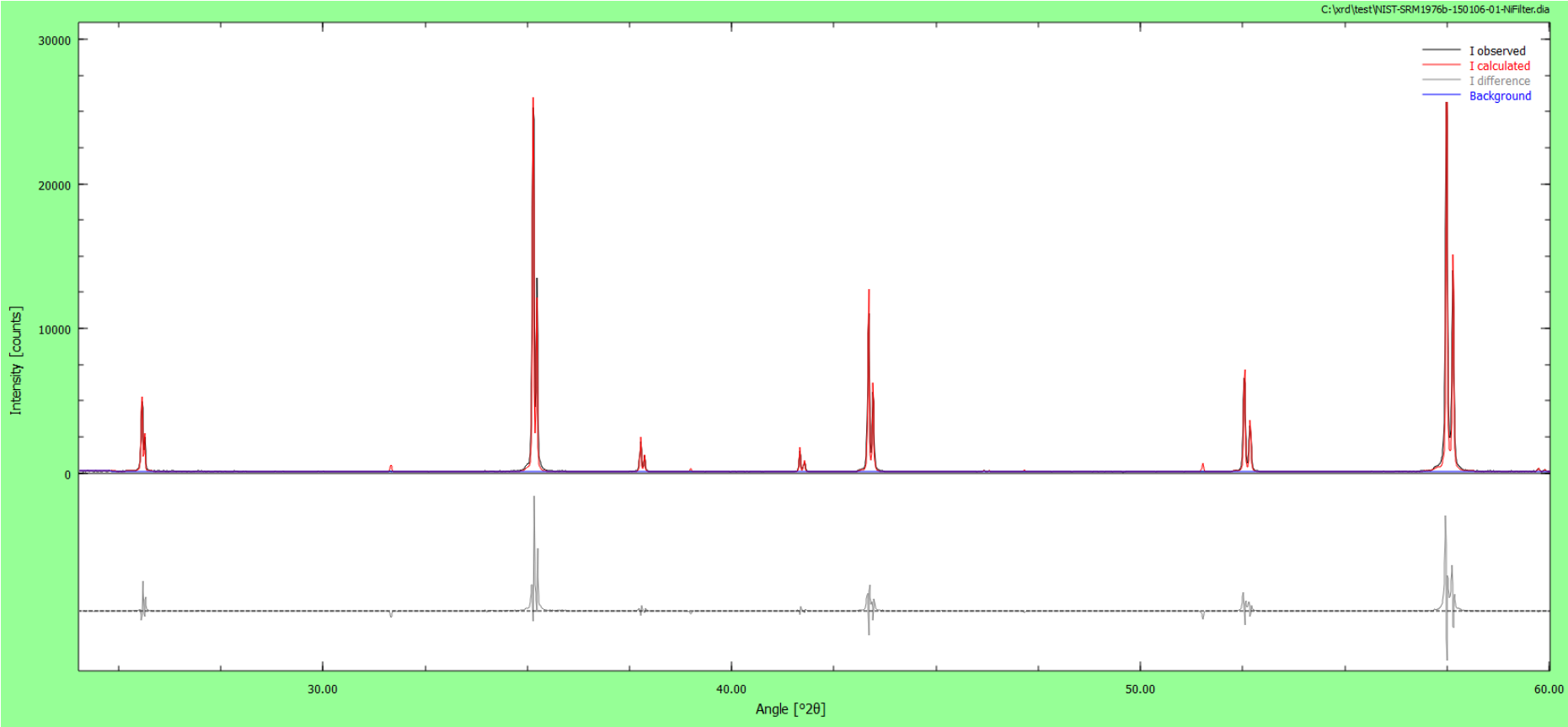


Wrong relative intensities:

Let's try this first

- Preferred orientation
- Graininess
- Atomic species
- Atomic coordinates
- Site occupancies
- Thermal displacement parameters

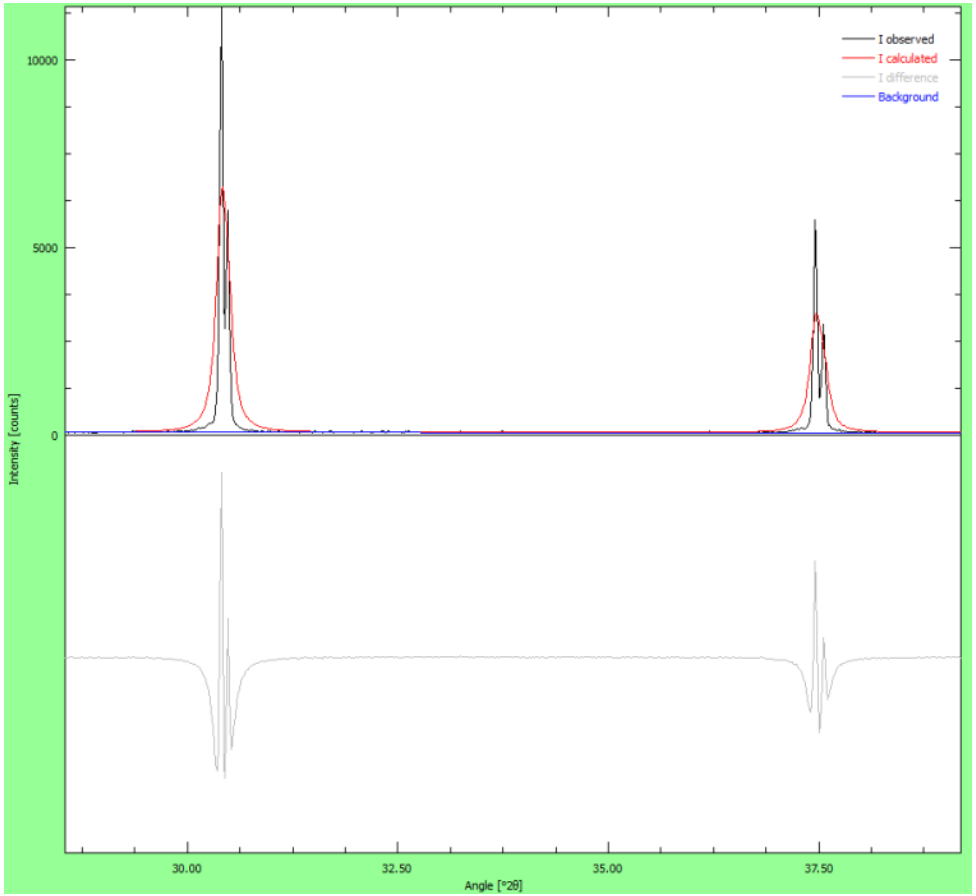
Refinement Strategies



Refined texture:

Intensities fixed!

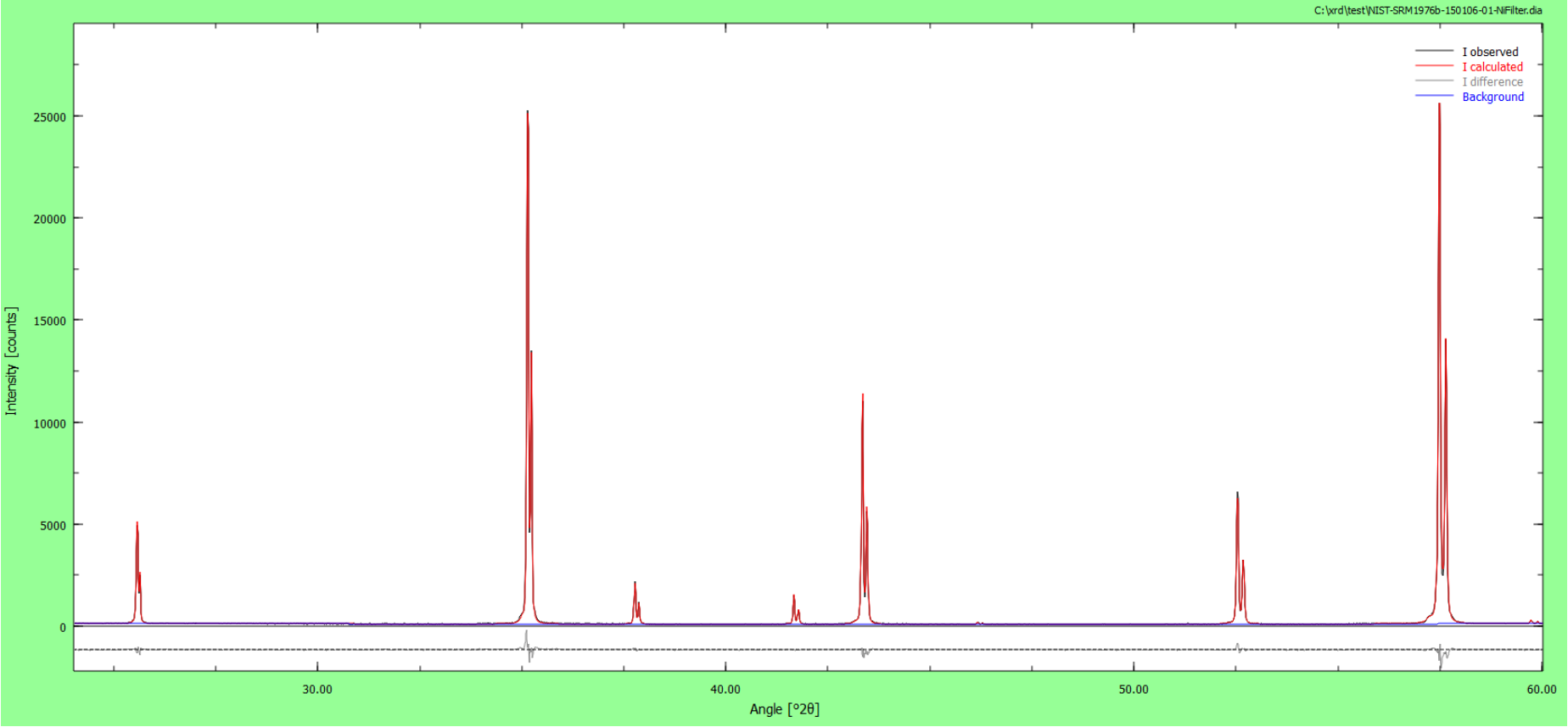
Refinement Strategies



Wrong peak width:

- Crystallite size
- Micro-strain in crystal structure
- Surface roughness

Refinement Strategies



Refined crystallite sizes and micro-strain:

Peak shape fixed!

Refined Crystal Structure

Phase composition: 100% Al_2O_3 Corundum

Starting Model

Parameter	Value
Unit cell *a*	0.4775 nm
Unit cell *c*	1.2993 nm
Crystallite Size	Inf.
Atomic Coordinates Al	0.0 / 0.0 / 0.3522
Atomic Coordinates O	0.3062 / 0.0 / 0.25

Refined

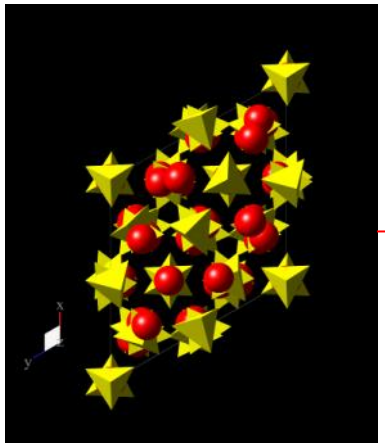
Parameter	Value
Unit cell *a*	0.4760127 +- 0.0000028 nm
Unit cell *c*	1.2995974 +- 0.0000077 nm
Crystallite Size	1267 +- 138 nm
Atomic Coordinates Al	0.0 / 0.0 / 0.3522
Atomic Coordinates O	0.3062 / 0.0 / 0.25

Summary: Refinement Strategy

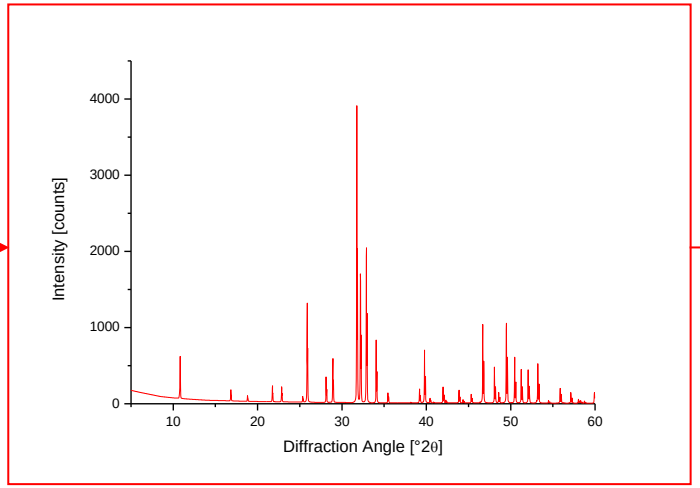
Effect in diffraction pattern	Origin in crystal structure model
Wrong peak positions	Unit cell dimensions Sample height displacement Zero-shift
Wrong absolute intensities	Weight fraction (scaling)
Wrong relative intensities	Preferred orientation Grainy sample Atomic species / Substitutions / Vacancies Atomic coordinates Site occupancies Thermal displacement parameters
Wrong peak width	Crystallite size Micro-strain Surface roughness Transparency

Rietveld Refinement

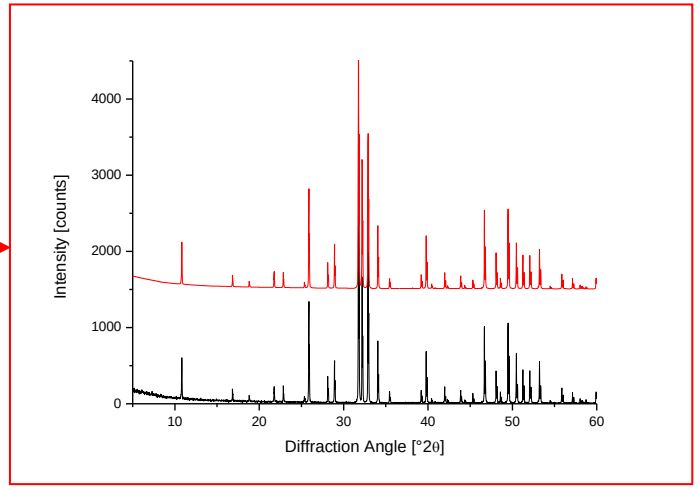
Known structure model



Calculate theoretical diffraction pattern



Compare with measured pattern



Optimize structure model, repeat calculation

Minimize differences between calculated and observed pattern by least-squares method

Rietveld Software Packages

Academic Software:

- Fullprof
- GSAS
- BGMN
- Maud
- Brass
- … many more[1)]

FPA

Commercial Software:

- HighScore+ (PANalytical)
- Topas (Bruker)
- Autoquan (GE)
- PDXL (Rigaku)
- Jade (MDI)
- WinX^{POW} (Stoe)

Commercial UI for BGMN

Lesson 6: BGMN and Profex

1) http://www.ccp14.ac.uk/solution/rietveld_software/index.html