RX 2013

Xe colloque RAYONS X ET MATIERE Nantes du 12 au 15 novembre

De la découverte de la diffraction des rayons X par les cristaux.

Les débuts mouvementés de la cristallographie moderne à l'aube du 20^{ème} siècle.

R. Guinebretière







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Pour comprendre, essayons de nous immerger dans le contexte historique

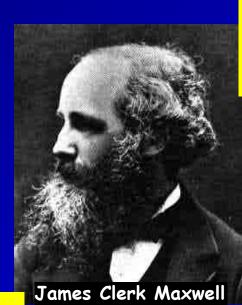
... avant de raconter cette histoire, plantons le décor

« La fin de la physique »

« La fin de la physique »

Depuis environ 1865, l'électricité et le magnétisme sont réunis dans une théorie unique : l'électromagnétisme

divB=0



$$rot\vec{E} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$div\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

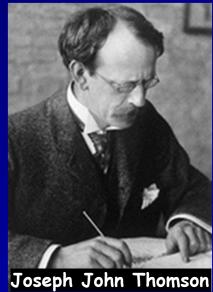
$$rot\vec{B} = \mu_0 \left(\vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Toute la connaissance en physique est condensée dans « la beauté des équations de Maxwell »

« La fin de la physique »

Une question qui reste ouverte : quelle est la nature du "rayonnement cathodique"?

Prix Nobel de physique en 1906



Découverte de l'électron en 1897



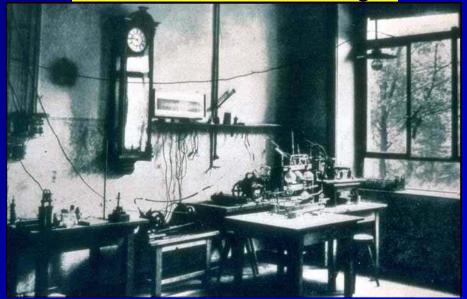


Wilhem Conrad Röntgen

La découverte des rayons X

Expérience cruciale réalisée le 8 novembre 1895

Laboratoire de Röntgen, université de Würzburg





Wilhem Conrad Röntgen



La découverte des rayons X

Uber eine neue Art von Strahlen

Prix Nobel de physique 1901



Wilhem Conrad Röntgen

171. W. C. REntgen. Über eine neue Art von Strahlen (Sitzungsb., d. Würzb. Phys.-med. Ges. 1895, 10 pp.). - Lasst man durch eine Hittorfsche, Lenard'sche oder Crookes'sche En adungsröhre die Entladungen eines grösseren Ruhmkorff's men und bedeckt die Röhre mit einem schwarzen Pappmantel, so leuchtet ein in die Nähe gebrachter, mit Baryumplatincyanür

bestrichener Papierschirm bei jeder Entladung hell auf. Diese Fluorescenz ist noch in 2 m Entfernung vom Apparat wahrzunehmen. Von der Röhre geht also ein Agens, vom Verf X-Strahlen genannt, aus, welches einen für alle bekannten Lichtarten undurchsichtigen Schirm durchsetzt und im Stande ist, lebhate Fluorescenz zu erregen. Diese X-Strahlen durch setzen i gleicher Weise viele Lagen Papier, Stauniol, Holz blöck, Hartgummi, Wasser, Schwefelkohlenstoff etc., während Metalle in dickeren Schichten, sowie Glas mehr ode weniger starke Schatten werfen, also absorbiren. Von de Hand erhält man auf dem Schirm scharf die Schatten de Handknochen, während das Fleisch die Strahlen fast unge schwächt hindurchlässt. Allgemein macht sich keine Eigen schaft bei der Durchlässigkeit der Körper für die X-Strahle in so hohem Grade bemerkbar, wie die Dichte. Doch ha sich eine strenge Proportionalität des Absorptionsvermöge mit der Dichte nicht ergeben. Mit zunehmender Dicke werde alle Körper weniger durchlässig. - Auch andere Substanze fluoresziren unter der Einwirkung der X-Strahlen, die so Leuchtfarben, Uranglas, gewöhnliches Glas, Kalkspath, Steil salz etc. Vor allem aber zeigen sich photographische Trocker platten für die X-Strahlen empfindlich; ob sekundär dur eine Fluorescenz des Glases oder der Gelatine, oder prim durch direkte Wirkung der X-Strahlen auf die lichtempfin lichen Salze, lässt der Verf. unbestimmt. Alle beschrieben Absorptionserscheinungen liessen sich so jedenfalls auf Platte fixiren und festhalten. Dabei konnte die Platte in schlossener Holz- oder Papierkassette exponirt werden, da Strahlen solche Materialien ohne Weiteres durchsetzen. - I Retina des Auges ist für die Strahlen unempfindlich. - Ei Ablenkung der Strahlen konnte weder durch Wasser- 1 Schwefelkohlenstoff-, noch durch Aluminiumprismen beobacht werden, wenigstens keine, die einem Brechungsexponenten üb 1,05 entsprechen könnte. Dieses Resultat wurde bestätigt d durch, dass durch eine Reihe fein gepulverter Körper die Strahl ebenso hindurchgingen, wie durch kohärente Substanz, w nicht der Fall sein könnte, wenn sie eine regelmässige Reflexi und eine Brechung in merklichem Betrage erführen. Ehen wenig konnten daher die Strahlen durch Linsen konzente

Publié initiallement dans "Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Würzburger Physik und Medicine Gesellschaft" le 28 decembre, 1895. Repris dans "Annalen der Physik und chemie"

X-Strahlen genannt

Vers la découverte de la diffraction des rayons X par les cristaux Une première étape : la diffraction des rayons X par une fente

Deux objectifs

Démontrer le caractère ondulatoire des rayons X

Déterminer la valeur de la longueur d'onde

Les rayons X traverse la matière condensée

Us possède donc une énergie élevée

Usual Longueur d'onde très petite

La fente doit être très fine

Die Wellenlänge der Röntgen-Strahlen; von L. Fomm.

(Aus den Sitzungsber. der math.-physik. Klasse der k. bayer. Akad, der Wissensch. Bd. XXVI. 1896. Heft II.)

Prof. Dr. Röntgen spricht am Schlusse seiner ersten Veröffentlichung: "Ueber eine neue Art von Strahlen", die Vermuthung aus, dass zwischen den von ihm entdeckten Strahlen
und den Lichtstrahlen eine Art von Verwandtschaft zu bestehen scheine und stellt die Frage, ob man es etwa wegen
des aussergewöhnlichen Verhaltens dieser Strahlen mit longitudinalen Aetherschwingungen zu thun habe. Von anderer Seite
wurde die Puluj'sche Hypothese über das Wesen der Kathodenstrahlen auch auf die Röntgen-Strahlen angewandt.

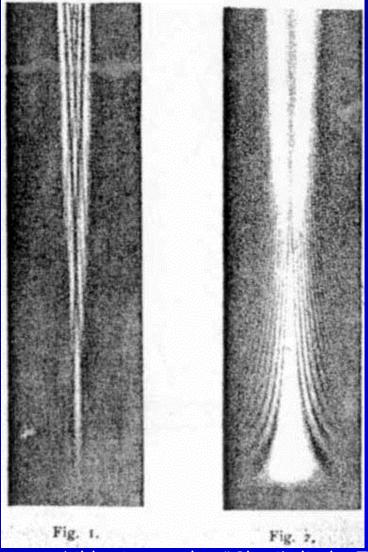
Um die Frage nach der Natur dieser Strahlen im Sinne der Wellentheorie zu entscheiden, war es nothwnndig, nachzuweisen, dass diese Strahlen interferenzfähig sind. Da sie keine

nennenswerthe Zuruckwertung und Brechung aufweisen, blieb nur noch der Weg der Beugung über.

Um die Frage nach der Natur dieser Strahlen im Sinne der Wellentheorie zu entscheiden, war es nothwandig, nachzuweisen, dass diese Strahlen interferenzfähig sind.

L. Fomm "Die Wellenlänge der Röntgen-strahlen" Ann. Phys. Chem., 59, 1896, 350-353

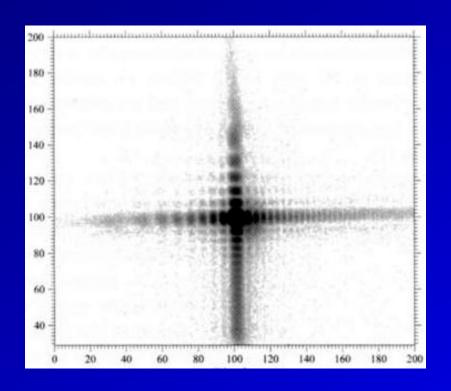
Vers la découverte de la diffraction des rayons X par les cristaux Une première étape : la diffraction des rayons X par une fente



C.H. Wind "Zum Fresnelschen Beugungs bilde eines spaltes" Physikalische Zeitschrift 18, 1901, 265-267

P.P. Koch "Über die Messung der Schwärzung photographischer Platten in sehr schmalen Bereichen. Mit Anwendung auf die Messung der Schwärzungsverteilung in einigen mit Röntgenstrahlen aufgenommenen Spaltphotogrammen von Walter und Pohl ", Annalen der Physik, 38, 1912, 507.

Vers la découverte de la diffraction des rayons X par les cristaux Une première étape : la diffraction des rayons X par une fente

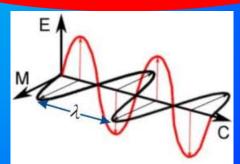


Vers la découverte de la diffraction des rayons X par les cristaux

Munich: une ville clef pour la physique au début du XXième siècle

Institut de minéralogie et cristallographie, dirigé par P. Groth

Institut de physique théorique, dirigé par A. Sommerfeld



Etude théorique de la propagation des ondes électromagnétiques



A crystal

Institut de physique expérimentale, dirigé par W.C. Röntgen



Source de rayons X

> Institut de minéralogie et cristallographie, dirigé par P. Groth

Institut de physique théorique, dirigé par A. Sommerfeld

Quelques doctorants

P. Ewald, 1912

Quelques assistants en 1912

W. Friedrich

P. Debye

M. Laue

Arrivé en 1909 en provenance du laboratoire de M. Plank à Berlin

Institut de physique expérimentale, dirigé par W.C. Röntgen

> Quelques doctorants

Quelques assistants en 1912

P.P. Koch, 1901——P.P. Koch

E. Wagner, 1903--W. Friedrich, 1911

→E. Wagner

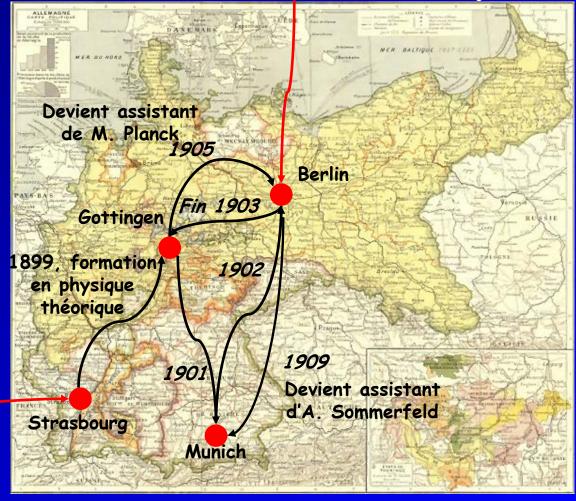
P. Knipping, 1912

J. Brentano, 1914

Max Laue, un jeune chercheur très « mobile »



Thèse à Berlin : « Théorie des phénomènes d'interférence dans des plaques planes et parallèles », sous la direction de M. Planck, soutenue en juillet 1903



« Abitur » en 1898

Institut de minéralogie et cristallographie, dirigé par P. Groth

Institut de physique théorique, dirigé par A. Sommerfeld



Institut de physique expérimentale, dirigé par W.C. Röntgen

3 laboratoires situés très près les uns des autres...

...et un café lieu privilégié des discussions informelles

Fin janvier 1912 : une discussion informelle entre P. Ewald et M. Laue

Paul Ewald a débuté sa thèse en 1910 sous la direction d'Arnold Sommerfeld:



A. Sommerfeld



Paul Ewald

Thèse en physique théorique



"Détermination des propriétés optiques d'un réseau anisotrope de résonateurs"

Fin janvier 1912 : une discussion informelle entre P. Ewald et M. Laue

"Détermination des propriétés optiques d'un réseau anisotrope de résonateurs"



Sur une suggestion de P. Groth, le modèle concret de ce réseau anisotrope de résonateur est un cristal de sulfate anhydre de calcium.

Au début de l'année 1912, Ewald a terminé ces calculs de dispersion de la lumière par un cristal orthorhombique constituant un arrangement périodique de résonateurs

De quoi est réellement constitué le cristal ?

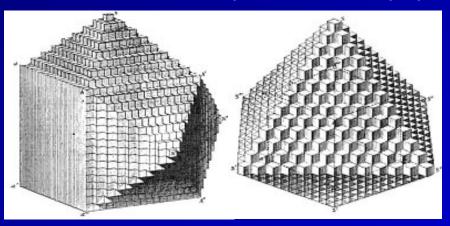
Pour Ewald, le cristal est formé d'une assemblée organisée, périodique, de "molécules intégrantes", qui sont supposées être les résonateurs de son modèle théorique

Fin janvier 1912 : une discussion informelle entre P. Ewald et M. Laue



De quoi est réellement constitué le cristal ?

C'est le concept de « molécules intégrantes » établi à la fin du 18^{ème} siècle par R.J. Hauy qui fait référence





P. Ewald sait seulement que la distance entre les résonateurs est très petite devant la longueur d'onde de la lumière visible

Fin janvier 1912 : une discussion informelle entre P. Ewald et M. Laue

Conclusion des calculs :

Si l'on considère un cristal infini, l'indice de réfraction semble être indépendant des caractéristiques du faisceau incident

L'influence du caractère fini du cristal est une question non résolue

Ewald veut discuter de cet aspect avec M. Laue qui est alors un spécialiste connu de la propagation des ondes



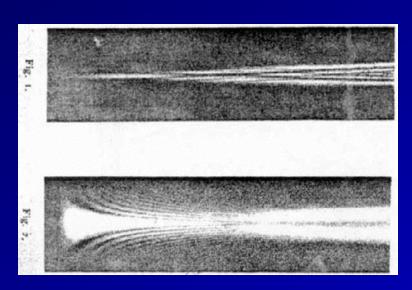
Première expérience de diffraction des rayons X par un cristal

Que se passerait-il si cette longueur d'onde était beaucoup plus petite ?

A partir de la question qu'il a posée à Ewald, Laue imagine de démontrer que l'irradiation d'un cristal par des rayons X produit des interférences

Prix Nobel de physique 1914





findet für sie stets die Größenordnung 10⁻⁸ cm, während die Wellenlänge der Röntgenstrahlen nach den Beugungsversuchen von Walter und Pohl²) und nach den Arbeiten von Sommerfeld und Koch³) von der Größenordnung 10⁻⁹ cm sind.

La longueur d'onde des rayons X est de l'ordre de grandeur de l'angström 3. Interferenzerscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen; von W. Friedrich, P. Knipping und M. Laue.¹)

(Hierzu Taf. I-IV, Figg. I-10.)

Theoretischer Teil von M. Laue.

Barklas Untersuchungen in den letzten Jahren haben gezeigt, daß die Röntgenstrahlen in der Materie eine Zerstreuung erfahren, ganz entsprechend der Zerstreuung des Lichtes in trüben Medien, daß sie aber noch daneben im allgemeinen die Atome des Körpers zur Aussendung einer spektral homogenen Eigenstrahlung (Fluoreszenzstrahlung) anregen, welche ausschließlich für den Körper charakteristisch ist.

Andererseits ist schon seit 1850 durch Bravais in die
Kristallographie die Theorie eingeführt, daß die Atome in den
Kristallen nach Raumgittern angeordnet sind. Wenn die

Man

strahlen wirklich in elektromagnetischen Wellen beso war zu vermuten, daß die Raumgitterstruktur bei
die regung der Atome zu freien oder erzwungenen Schwinzu Interferenzerscheinungen Anlaß gibt; und zwar zu
nzerscheinungen derselben Natur, wie die in der Optik
nern Gitterspektren. Die Konstanten dieser Gitter lassen
dem Molekulargewicht der kristallisierten Verbindung,

sowie den kristallographischen Daten leicht berechnen. Man findet für sie stets die Größenordnung 10⁻⁸ cm, während die Wellenlänge der Röntgenstrahlen nach den Beugungsversuchen von Walter und Pohl²) und nach den Arbeiten von Sommerfeld und Koch³) von der Größenordnung 10⁻⁹ cm sind. Eine

ernebliche Komplikation freilich bedeutet es, daß bei den

First published in "Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften" in June 1912, and then in 1913 in « Annalen der Physik ».

Laue expose son idée à ces collègues Il cherche des expérimentateurs capables de réaliser l'expérience qu'il a imaginée



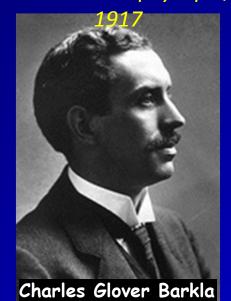
A. Sommerfeld et C.H. Wien, de très sérieux contradicteurs

Au sein du cristal, les atomes sont en mouvement, ils ne constituent donc pas des centres de diffusion fixe. Il n'est donc pas possible d'observer des interférences constructives

Laue ne répond pas à cette objection pourtant majeure. Il finit par convaincre contre l'avis de Sommerfeld, W. Friedrich de réaliser l'expérience

- 3. Interferenzerscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen; von W. Friedrich, P. Knipping und M. Laue. 1)
- (1) Les rayons X sont supposés exciter les atomes du cristal
- (2) Ces atomes vont alors émettre des rayons X secondaires présentant des énergies spécifiques (radiations caractéristiques mises en évidence par Barkla¹)

Prix Nobel de physique,



3. Interferenzerscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen; von W. Friedrich, P. Knipping und M. Laue. 1)

(Hierzu Taf. I .- IV, Figg. 1-10.)

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² C.G. Barkla « Phenomena of x-ray transmission », Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. , 15, 1909, 257-268.

¹ W. Friedrich, P. Knipping, M. Laue "Interferenzerscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen", publié d'abord dans "Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften" en juin 1912, puis repris dans Annalen der Physik, 41, 1913, 971-988.

(3) Ces radiations secondaires vont interférer entre elles!

C'est donc sur une hypothèse totalement fausse que Laue base la réalisation de son expérience

2ième objection de Sommerfeld:

l'émission par fluorescence est incohérente. Les interférences même avec des atomes de même nature sont peu probables...

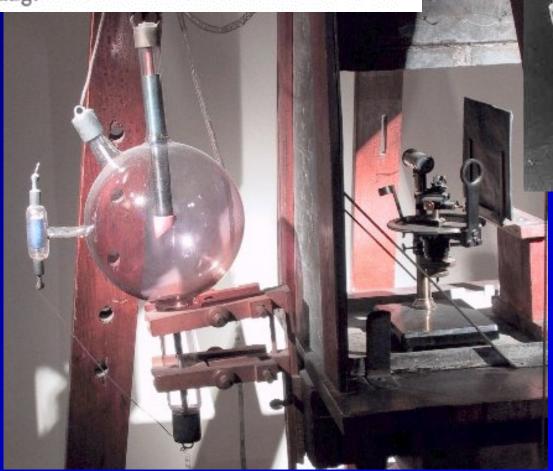
L'interprétation correcte du phénomène observé par Laue et ses collaborateurs sera donnée plus tard par un jeune docteur : W.L. Bragg

Le cristal utilisé doit présenter un fort effet de fluorescence



Da wir anfangs glaubten, es mit einer Fluoreszenzstrahlung zu tun zu haben, mußte ein Kristall verwendet werden, der Metall von beträchtlichem Atomgewicht als Bestandteil enthielt, um möglichst intensive und zugleich homogene Sekundärstrahlen zu erhalten, die für die Versuche am geeignetsten zu sein schienen. Nach Barkla kamen in erster Linie die Metalle vom Atomgewicht 50—100 in Betracht.

Die Herren Friedrich und Knipping haben auf meine Anregung diese Vermutung experimentell geprüft. Über die Versuche und ihr Ergebnis berichten sie selbst im zweiten Teil der Veröffentlichung.



W. Friedrich

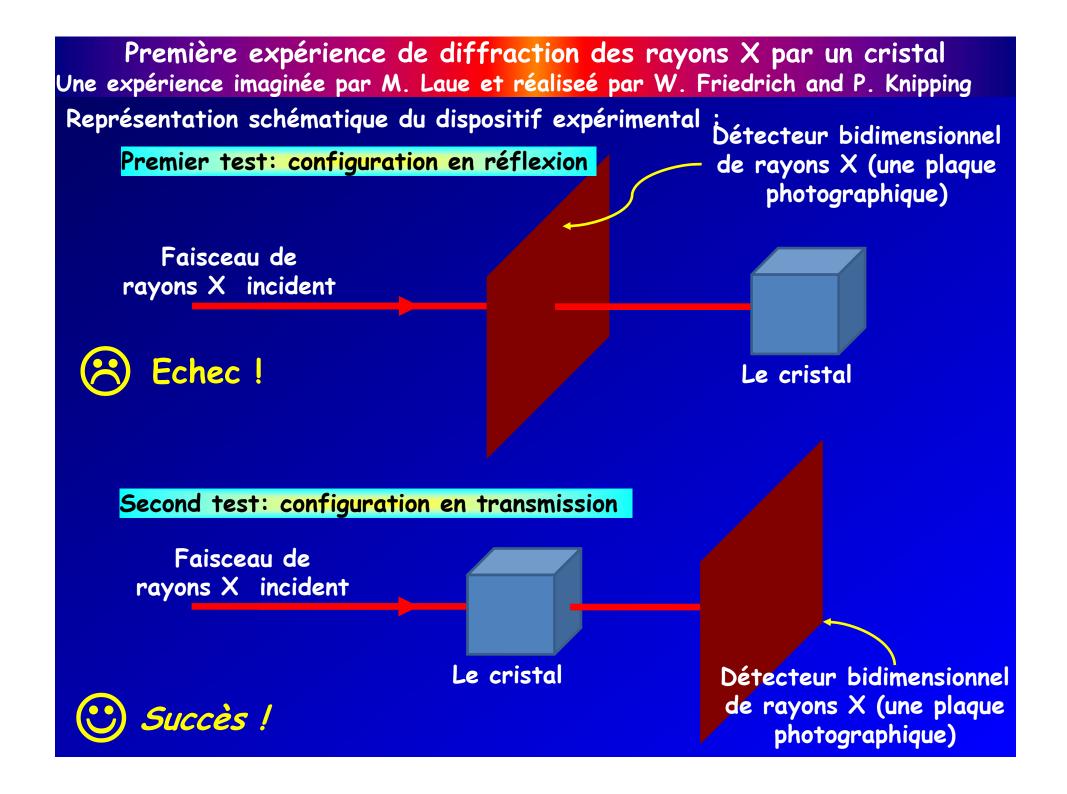
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Da wir vorderhand

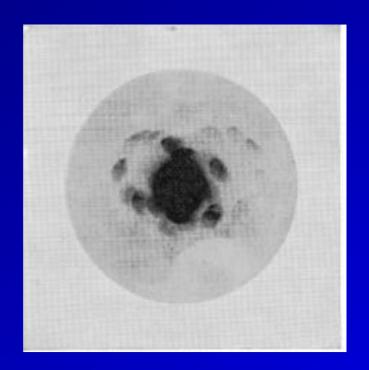
keinen guten Kristall, der derartige Metalle enthielt, zur Verfügung hatten, benutzten wir zu den Vorversuchen einen leidlich ausgebildeten Kupfervitriolkristall.



Finalement, la première expérience est réalisée avec un cristal de sulfate de cuivre



21 avril 1912



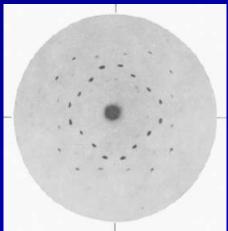
Premier diagramme de diffraction des rayons X par un cristal

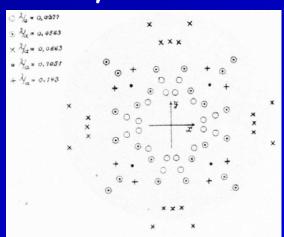
Première expérience de diffraction des rayons X par un cristal Une expérience imaginée par M. Laue et réaliseé par W. Friedrich and P. Knipping Deuxième série de mesures en plaçant l'échantillon sur une tête goniométrique qui permet une orientation précise du cristal par rapport à la direction du faisceau incident

Visualisation très claire de la symétrie d'ordre 4

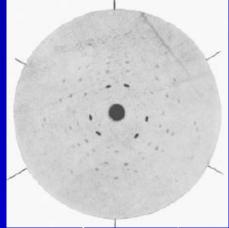


Mesure sur un cristal de ZnS taillé parallèlement aux familles de plans





Mise en évidence par rotation du cristal d'une symétrie d'ordre 3



Quelques remarques personnelles

La diffraction des rayons X par les cristaux a donc été prédite théoriquement avant d'être mise en évidence expérimentalement

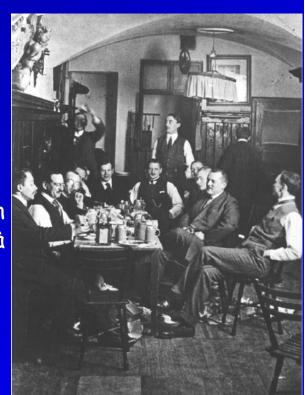
Die Herren Friedrich und Knipping haben auf meine Anregung diese Vermutung experimentell geprüft.

Au début du XXième siècle, cette démarche est encore très rare

Les « séminaires du mercredi » tenus au café Lutz et initiés par P. Debye assistant de Sommerfeld, ont joué un rôle considérable dans cette découverte

A. Sommerfeld avait implanté au sein de son laboratoire de physique théorique, une pièce dédiée à la réalisation d'expériences

Il a su attirer W. Friedrich, expérimentateur au milieu des théoriciens, et ancien doctorant de W. Röntgen

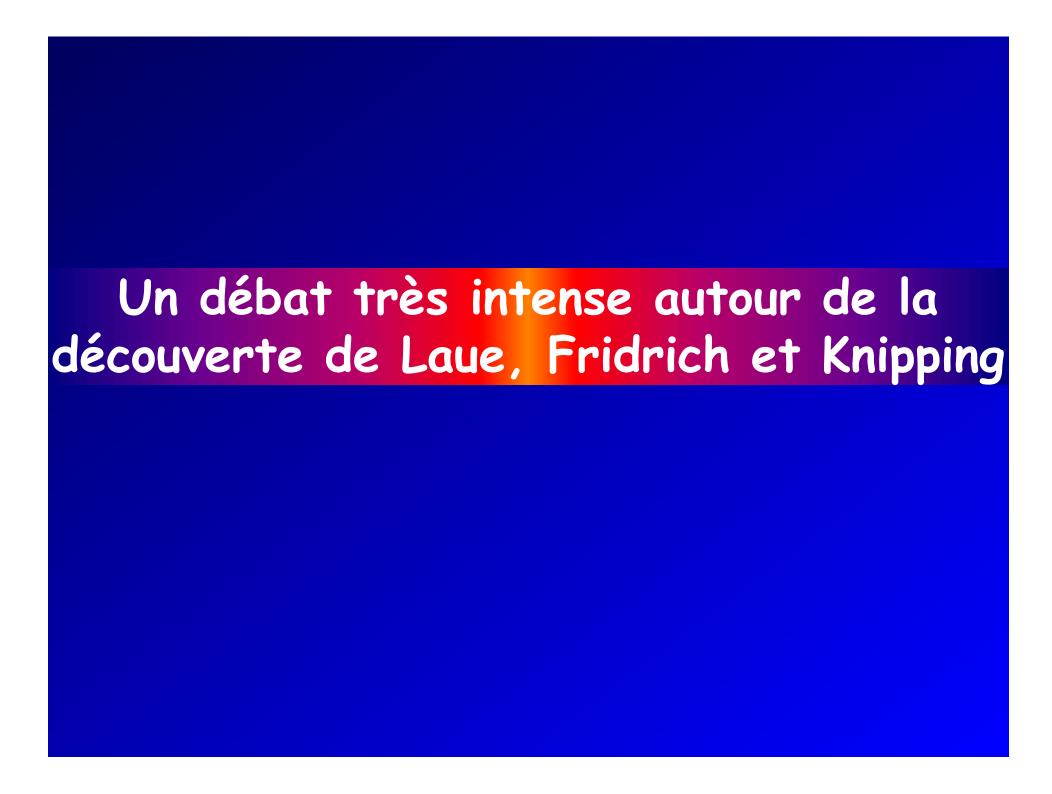


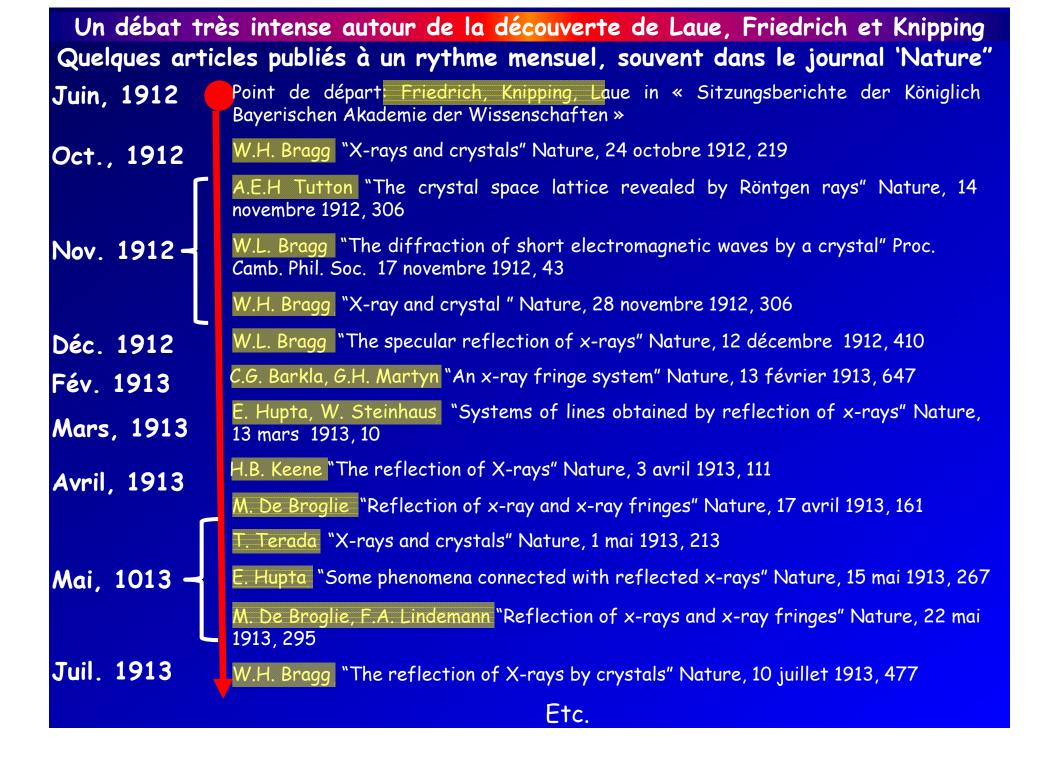


...dans les champs de l'observation le hasard ne favorise que les esprits préparés. La théorie seule peut faire surgir et développer l'esprit d'invention. C'est à vous surtout qu'il appartiendra de ne point partager l'opinion de ces esprits étroits qui dédaignent tout ce qui dans les sciences n'a pas une application immédiate. Vous connaissez le mot charmant de Franklin. Il assistait à la première démonstration d'une découverte scientifique. Et l'on demande autour de lui : mais à quoi cela sert-il ? Franklin répond : « À quoi sert l'enfant qui vient de naître ? »

« Savez-vous à quelle époque il vit le jour pour la première fois, ce télégraphe électrique, l'une des plus merveilleuses applications des sciences modernes ? C'était dans cette mémorable année 1822, Oersted, physicien danois, tenait en mains un fil de cuivre réuni par ses extrémités aux deux pôles d'une pile de Volta. Sur sa table se trouvait une aiguille esprits aimantée placée sur son pivot et il vit tout à coun (par hasard direz-vous peut-être, mais souvenez-vous que, dans les champs de l'observation, <mark>le hasard ne favorise que les esprits</mark> préparés), il vit tout à coup l'aiguille se mouvoir et prendre une position très différente de celle que lui assigne le magnétisme terrestre. Un fil traversé par un courant électrique fait dévier de sa position une aiguille aimantée. Voilà, Messieurs, la naissance du télégraphe actuel. Combien plus, à cette époque, en voyant une aiguille se mouvoir, l'interlocuteur de Franklin n'eût-il pas dit : «Mais à quoi cela sert-il ?» Et cependant la découverte n'avait que vingt ans d'existence quand elle donna cette application, presque surnaturelle dans ses effets, du télégraphe électrique. »

L. Pasteur, extrait d'une conférence prononcée le 7 décembre 1854 à l'occasion de sa nomination en tant que doyen de la faculté des sciences de Lille.





Un débat très intense autour de la découverte de Laue, Friedrich et Knipping

Depuis la découverte des rayons X, W.H. Bragg est convaincu qu'il s'agit de "corpuscules"

X-rays and Crystals.

Messrs. Friedrich, Knipping and Laue have recently published (K. Bayer. Akad. der Wiss., 1912, p. 303) some remarkable effects obtained by passing a line stream of X-rays through a crystal before incidence upon a photographic plate. A curious arrangement of spots is found upon the plate, some of them so far removed from the central spot that they must be ascribed to rays which make large angles with the original pencil.

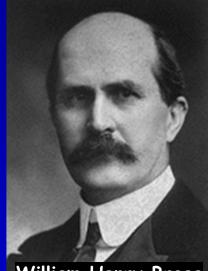
The positions of these spots seem to depend on simple numerical relations, and on the mode in which the crystal presents itself to the incident stream. I find that when the crystal (zincblende) is placed so that the incident rays are parallel to an edge of the cube in the crystal the positions of the spots are to be found by the following simple rule. The atoms being assumed to be arranged in rectangular fashion, any direction which joins an atom to a neighbour at a distance na from it, where a is the distance from the atom to the nearest neighbours and n is a whole number, is a direction which a deflected (or secondary) pencil will take, and it will in doing so form one of the spots. In other words, we have to seek for all the cases in which the sum of three squares is also a square, and we then recover the positions of all the spots on the diagram. For example, secondary pencils take the directions (2, 3, 6) (4, 1, 8), and so on. In a few cases the sum of the squares is one short of a perfect square, e.g. (5, 7, 11), but in no case is it on the greater side; and there is at least one direction (2, 5, 14) which ought by the rule to be on the diagram and is not. Otherwise the rule is quite successful.

Until further experimental results are available, it is difficult to distinguish between various explanations which suggest themselves. It is clear, however, that the diagram is an illustration of the atoms in the crystal.

The rule has suggested itself to me as a consequence of an attempt to combine Dr. Laue's theory with a fact which my son pointed out to me, viz. that all the directions of the secondary pencils in this position of the crystal are "avenues" between the crystal atoms.

Leeds, October 18.

Il comprend dès la publication des travaux de Laue que ceux-ci constituent une solide argumentation en faveur de la théorie ondulatoire



William Henry Bragg

W.H. Bragg imagine une interprétation des mesures faites par Friedrich et Knipping différente de celle de Laue : les rayons X sont des particules qui se déplacent à travers le cristal le long "d'avenues" présentes entre les atomes

The rule has suggested itself to me as a consequence of an attempt to combine Dr. Laue's theory with a fact which my son pointed out to me, viz. that all the directions of the secondary pencils in this position of the crystal are "avenues" between the crystal atoms.

W. H. Bragg.

Leeds, October 18.

Un débat très intense autour de la découverte de Laue, Friedrich et Knipping

Une critique remarquable de l'article de Laue et coll.

En novembre 1912, W.L. Bragg jeune docteur de 22 ans, publie un article qui constitue une ré-interprétation des résultats de Laue

The Diffraction of Short Electromagnetic Waves by a Crystal.

By W. L. Bragg, B.A., Trinity College, (Communicated by Professor Sir J. J. Thomson.)

[Read 11 November 1912.]

[PLATE II.]

Herren Friedrich, Knipping, and Laue have latel a paper entitled 'Interference Phenomena with Rönt the experiments which form the subject of the paper bing carried out in the following way. A very narrow pencil of real x-ray bulb is isolated by a series of lead screens piero d with fine holes. In the path of this beam is set a small slip and a photographic plate is placed a few centimetres crystal at right angles to the beam. When the plate is developed, there appears on it, as well as the intense spot cast of the undeviated X-rays, a series of fainter spots forming geometrical pattern. By moving the photographic plate in intricate of the making an angle of over 45° with the urrection of the mediant rediation.

When the crystal is a specimen of cubical zing blends and one

When the crystal is a specimen of cubical zinc blende, and one of its three principal cubic axes is set parallel to the incident beam, the pattern of spots is symmetrical about the two remaining axes. This pattern is shown in Plate II. Laugh theory of the formation of this pattern is as follows. He considers the molecules of the crystal to form a three-dimensional grating, each molecule being capable of emitting secondary vibrations when struck by incident electromagnetic waves from the X-ray bulb. He places the molecules in the simplest possible of the three cubical point systems, that is, molecules arranged in space in a pattern whose element is a little cube of side 'a,' with a molecule at each corner. He takes coordinate axes whose origin is at a point in the crystal and which are parallel to the sides of the cubea. The incident waves are propagated in a direction parallel to the x axis, and on account of the narrowness of the beam the waves surfaces may be taken to be parallel to the xy plane. The spots are considered to be interference maxima of the waves scattered by the orderly arrangement of molecules in the crystal. In order to get an interference maximum in the direction

Bitsungeberlehte der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften,

Titre remarquable!

Le terme rayons X n'est pas écrit

William Lawrence Bragg

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[Read 11 November 1912.]

Bien sûr les "Short electromagnetic waves" en question sont des rayons X

Evidemment, ce titre à l'avantage de ne pas contredire la conception corpusculaire de W.H. Bragg, père de l'auteur

W.L. Bragg "The diffraction of short electromagnetic waves by a crystal" Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. 17, November 1912, 43-57

Un débat très intense autour de la découverte de Laue, Friedrich et Knipping Une critique remarquable de l'article de Laue et coll.

However, this explanation seems unsatisfactory. Several sets of numbers h_1 h_2 h_3 can be found giving values of $\frac{\lambda}{a}$ approximating very closely to the five values above and yet no spot in the figure corresponds to these numbers. I think it is possible to explain the formation of the interference pattern without assuming that the incident radiation consists of merely a small number of wavelengths. The explanation which I propose, on the contrary, assumes the existence of a continuous spectrum over a wide range in the incident radiation, and the action of the crystal as a diffraction grating will be considered from a different point of view which leads to some simplification.

W.L. Bragg conteste l'interprétation de Laue

Il propose de considérer que le faisceau incident est polychromatique avec un spectre continu

Les ondes qui interfèrent ne sont pas due à la fluorescence mais sont les ondes diffusées par le nuage électronique des atomes!

W.L. Bragg "The diffraction of short electromagnetic waves by a crystal" Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. 17, November 1912, 43-57

Un débat très intense autour de la découverte de Laue, Friedrich et Knipping An critical analysis of the Laue paper done by a young doctor

The atoms composing the crystal may be arranged in a great many ways in systems of parallel planes, the simplest being the cleavage planes of the crystal. I propose to regard each interference maximum as due to the reflection of the pulses in the

The atoms composing the crystal may be arranged in a gr incident beam in one of these systems. many ways in systems of parallel planes, the simplest being the cleavage planes of the crystal. I propose to regard each interference maximum as due to the reflection of the pulses in the incident beam in one of these systems. Consider the crystal as divided up in this way into a set of parallel planes. A minute fraction of the energy of a pulse traversing the crystal will be reflected from each plane in succession, and the corresponding interference maximum will be produced by a train of reflected pulses. The pulses in the train follow each other at intervals of $2d\cos\theta$, where θ is the angle of incidence of the primary rays on the plane d is the shortest distance between successive identical planes in the crystal. Considered thus, the crystal actually manufactures' light of definite wave-lengths, much as, according to Schuster, a diffraction grating does. The difference in this case lies in the extremely short length of the waves. Each incident pulse produces a train of pulses and this train is resolvable into a series of wave-lengths λ , $\frac{\lambda}{2}$, $\frac{\lambda}{3}$, $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ etc. where

Though to regard the incident radiation as a series of pulses is equivalent to assuming that all wave-lengths are present in its spectrum, it is probable that the energy of the spectrum will be greater for certain wave-lengths than for others. If the curve representing the distribution of energy in the spectrum rises to a maximum for a definite λ and falls off on either side, the pulses may be supposed to have a certain average breadth of the order of this wave-length. Thus it is to be expected that the intensity of the spot produced by a train of waves from a set of planes in the crystal will depend on the value of the wave-length, viz. 2d cos 6. When $2d\cos\theta$ is too small the successive pulses in the train are so close that they begin to neutralize each other and when again $2d\cos\theta$ is too large the pulses follow each other at large intervals and the train contains little energy. Thus the intensity of a spot depends on the energy in the spectrum of the incident radiation characteristic of the corresponding wave-length.

"Loi de Bragg"



Le début d'une nouvelle confusion

W.L. Bragg "The diffraction of short electromagnetic waves by a crystal" Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. 17, November 1912, 43-57

Diffraction et réflexion: brève histoire d'une confusion fructueuse

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

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X-rays and Crystals.

In his discussion of Dr. Laue's diagrams Dr. Tutton (NATURE, November 14, p. 309) invites me to consider their physical aspects in the light of the crystallographical details which he supplies.

The rule which I gave in a previous letter to Natural (October 24, p. 219), and which Dr. Tutton has in mind, is independent of all but the simplest facts of crystallography. It gives a numerical method of finding the positions of the spots on the diagrams, and its effect is merely to show that the positions of the spots give no information concerning the wave-length of the incident radiation.

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would take too long to discuss the matter in a letter. I should like to refer to one other point. Dr. Tutton suggests that the new experiment may possibly distinguish between the wave and the corpuscular theories of the X-rays. This is no doubt true in one sense. If the experiment helps to prove X-rays and light to be of the same nature, then such a theory as that of the "neutral pair" is quite inadequate to bear the burden of explaining the facts of all radiation. On the other hand, the properties of X-rays point clearly to a quasi-corpuscular theory, and certain properties of light can be similarly interpreted. The problem

then becomes, it seems to me, not to decide between two theories of X-rays, but to find, as I have said elsewhere, one theory which possesses the capacities of both.

W. H. Bragg.

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La diffraction est assimilée a un phénomène de réflexion "des corpuscules de rayons X" sur des plans denses d'atomes

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In a paper read recently before the Cambridge Philosophical Society my son has given a theory which makes it possible to calculate the positions of the spots for all dispositions of crystal and photographic plate. It accounts also for the form of the spots and other details, and amongst other things it explains my numerical rule. It is based on the idea that any plane within the crystal which is "rich" in atoms can be looked on as a reflecting plane; the positions of the spots can then be calculated by the reflection laws in the ordinary way. the facts of crystallography are of importance, but it would take too long to discuss the matter in a letter.

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Encore une intuition géniale...

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Finalement, W.H. Bragg suggère que les rayons X pourraient avoir une double nature : corpusculaire et ondulatoire!

Démonstration 12 ans plus tard par L. de Broglie en 1924

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

The Specular Reflection of X-rays

It has been shown by Herr Laue and his colleagues that the diffraction patterns which they obtain with X-rays and crystals are naturally explained by assuming the existence of very short electromagnetic waves in the radiations from an X-ray bulb, the wave length of which is of the order 10-9 cm. The spots of the pattern represent interference maxima of waves diffracted by the regularly arranged atoms of the crystal. Now, if this is so, these waves ought to be regularly reflected by a surface which has a sufficiently good polish, the irregularities being small compared with the length 10-8 cm. Such surfaces are provided by the cleavage planes of a crystal, which represent an arrangement of the atoms of the crystal in parallel planes, and the amount by which the centres of atoms are displaced from their proper planes is presumably small compared with atomic dimensions.

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this was so. A narrow pencil of X-rays, obtained by means of a series of stops, was allowed to fall at an angle of incidence of 80° on a slip of mica about one millimetre thick mounted on thin aluminium. A photographic plate set behind the mica slip showed, when developed, a well-marked reflected spot, as well as one formed by the incident rays traversing the mica and aluminium.

Variation of the angle of incidence and of the distance of plate from mica left no doubt that the laws of reflection were obeyed. Only a few minutes' exposure to a small X-ray bulb sufficed to show the effect, whereas Friedrich and Knipping found it necessary to give an exposure of many hours to the plate, using a large water-cooled bulb, in order to obtain the transmitted interference pattern. By bending the mica into an arc, the reflected rays can be brought to a line focus.

In all cases the photographic plate was shielded by a double envelope of black paper, and in one case with aluminium one millimetre thick. This last cut off the reflected rays considerably. Slips of mica one-tenth of a millimetre thick give as strong a reflection as an infinite thickness, yet the effect is almost certainly not a surface one. Experiments are being made to find the critical thickness of mica at which the reflecting power begins to diminish as thinner plates are used. The reflection is much stronger as glancing incidence is approached.

W. L. Bragge.

The Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, December 8. The Specular Reflection of X-rays.

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L'expérience est un succès, un signal de forte intensité est observé!

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Bragg remarque signal réfléchi que e dévient très intense lorsque l'angle d'incidence devient très faible

En contradiction avec lois de Snelles Descartes

Prémisses des mesures de réflectométrie des rayons X

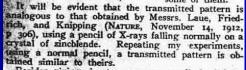
The Reflection of X-Rays.

continuation of the experiments of Mr. W. L. 1912, p. 410). I have a signated the reflection of X-rays by mica. Mr. 1913 finds one reflected beam, while Messrs. Hupka to Steinhaus (NATURE, March 6, 1913, p. 10) find two sams. Using a parallel pencil and an angle of ridence of 70°, I find no difficulty in photographing to beams emerging from the "incident" side of the loca, of which that obeying the ordinary laws of flection is the most obvious.

from the "transmitted" side of the mica sheet bre are certainly no fewer than thirty distinct beams of from the intense primary beam which has sed through the crystal (0-33 mm. thick) without took absorption. The plane of the mica sheet was pendicular to that of the photographic plate. In teproduction given below, the intense black spot

is produced by
the transmitted
primary beam,
while beneath
it is seen another
circular patch due
to the ordinary
reflected beam.

The greatest photographic intensity occurs in those transmitted beams which have suffered the least ce viation, the ordinary reflected pencil being feeble in comparison with some of them.



Besides giving rise to numerous pencils in definite directions, the mica sheet exhibits the ordinary incident and emergent scattering. It is well known that this effect is small in the plane of the radiator. This is home out in all the negatives which exhibit general fogging, except along a line which represents the line of intersection of the photographic plate by a plane

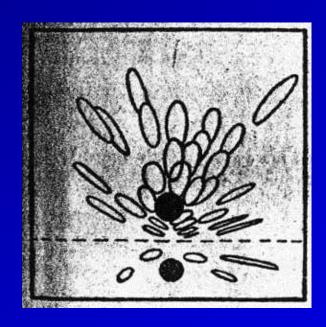
containing the mica sheet. This line is represented in the diagram by the broken line. Similar results are obtained using rock salt and galena,

Since the photograph described above is unsuitable for reproduction by a half-tone block, I have been obliged here to substitute a diagrammatic copy for it.

H. B. Keene.

Physics Department, University of Birmingham, March 15.





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Prix Nobel de physique en 1927

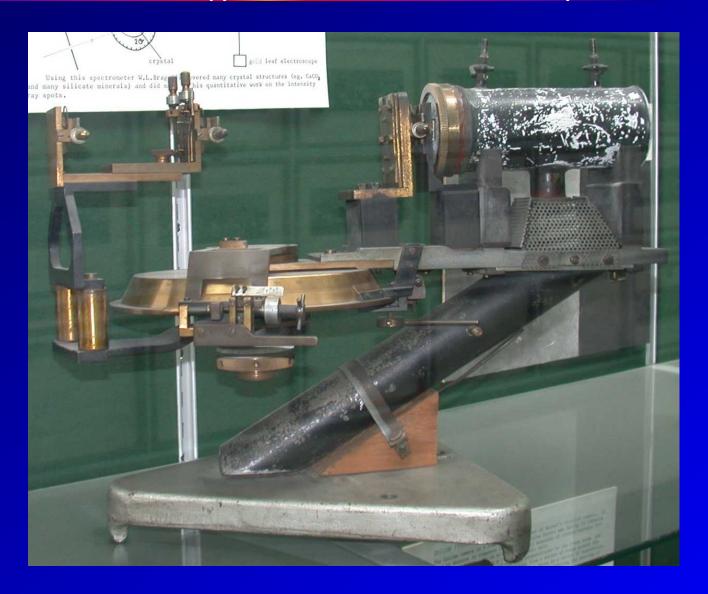




Charles Thomson Rees Wilson

Wilson propose à W.L. Bragg de placer sur son diffractomètre un détecteur constitué d'un chambre à ionisation

Mesure quantitative de l'intensité diffractée



The Reflection of X-rays by, Crystals.

By W. H. Bragg, M.A., F.R.S., Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Leeds; and W. L. Bragg, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

(Received April 7,-Read April 17, 1913.)

In a discussion of the Laue photographs it has been shown* that they may conveniently be interpreted as due to the reflection of X-rays in such planes within the crystal as are rich in atoms. This leads at once to the attempt to use cleavage planes as mirrors, and it has been found that mica gives a reflected pencil from its cleavage plane strong enough to make a visible impression on a photographic plate in a few minutes' exposure. It has also been observed that the reflected pencil can be detected by the ionisation method.†

For the purpose of examining more closely the reflection of X-rays in this manner we have used an apparatus resembling a spectrometer in form, an ionisation chamber taking the place of the telescope. The collimator is replaced by a lead block pierced by a hole which can be stopped down to slits of various widths. The revolving table in the centre carries the crystal. The ionisation chamber is tubular, 15 cm. long and 5 cm. in diameter. It can be rotated about the axis of the instrument, to which its own axis is perpendicular. It is filled with sulphur dioxide in order to increase the ionisation current: both air and methyl iodide have also been used occasionally to make sure that no special characteristics of the gas in

C'est à dire pour déterminer quantitative les valeurs des l'intensités diffractées

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Première mesure quantitative en "géométrie de Bragg"

Let us suppose that a crystal is placed on the revolving table so that the

cleavage face passes through the axis of the instrument. Let the incident pencil fall on the face and make an angle θ with it; and let the crystal be kept fixed while the ionisation chamber is revolved step by step through a series of angles including the double of θ , the

ionisation current being measured at each step. The results of such a set of measurements are shown in fig. 1. In this case the crystal is rock-salt; and it has been placed so that the incident pencil makes an angle of 8.3°—as given by the apparatus—with the incident

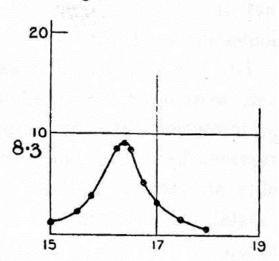
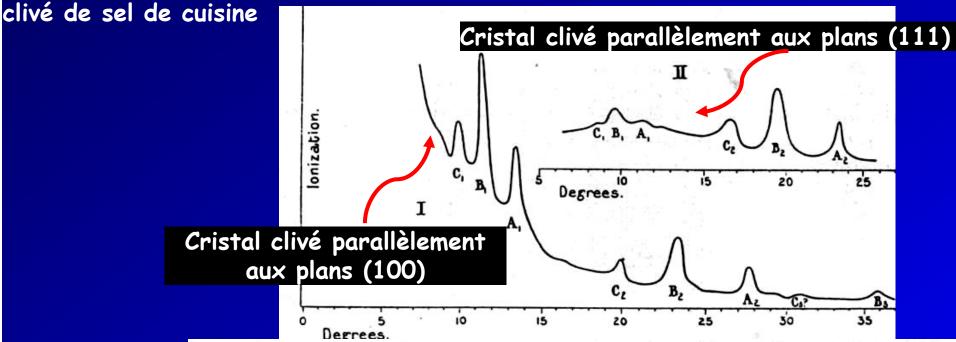


Fig. 1.—Regular reflection from cleavage face of rock-salt, glancing angle 8.3°.

beam. The points marked in the figure show the result of setting the ionisation chamber at various angles and measuring the current in each case.

Diagramme de diffraction enregistré en configuration symétrique sur un cristal

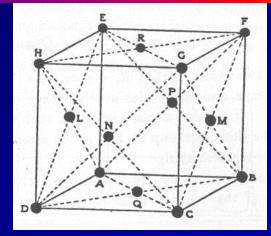


The

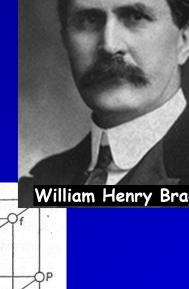
three peaks A, B, and C represent three sets of homogeneous rays. Rays of a definite quality are reflected from a crystal when, and only when, the crystal is set at the right angle.

This is really an alternative way of stating the original deduction of Laue. The three sets of rays are not manufactured in the crystal, because all their properties are independent of the nature of the crystal.

W.H. Bragg, W.L. Bragg "The reflection of x-rays by crystals" Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. A88, avril 1913, 428-438



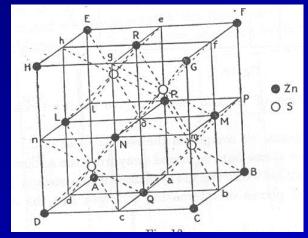
Diamant



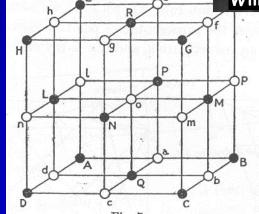
Prix Nobel de physique 1915



William Henry Bragg William Lawrence Bragg



Zincblende



Chlorure de potassium

W.L. Bragg "The structure of some crystals a indicated by their diffraction of x-rays" Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. A89, juin 1913, 248-277

W.H. Bragg, W.L. Bragg "The structure of diamond" Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. A89, juil. 1913, 277-291

Physik. Zeitschr. XVII, 1916. Debye u. Scherrer, Interferenzen an Teilchen im Röntgenlicht. I. 277

Interferenzen an regellos orientierten Teilchen im Röntgenlicht. I.

Von P. Debye und P. Scherrer¹).

(Mit Tafel IX.)

Vor einiger Zeit hat der eine von uns auf eine Methode aufmerksam gemacht, die dazu dienen kann sowohl über die Zahl, wie über die gegenseitige Anordnung der Elektronen im Atom auf experimentellem Wege Aufschluß zu erlangen²). Die Möglichkeit einer solchen Messung beruht, wie damals hervorgehoben wurde darauf, daß, wenn eine Regelmäßigkeit der Anordnung der Elektronen im Atom vorhanden ist, dieselbe auch dann noch erkennbar bleibt, wenn viele solche Atome in regelloser Orientierung miteinander gemischt vorkommen.

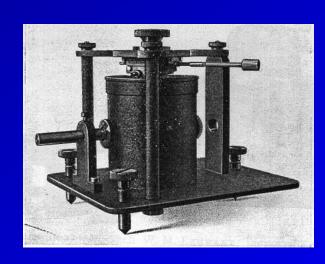
Im einzelnen konnte nämlich gezeigt werden, daß wenn eine solche Substanz mit der vorausgesetzten inneren Regelmäßigkeit der Elektronenanordnung versehen mit monochromatischen Röntgenstrahlen bestrahlt wird, die dadurch hervorgebrachte Sekundärstrahlung nicht (im wesentlichen) gleichmäßig von der Substanz aus in den Raum hinein ausgestrahlt wird, sondern Maxima und Minima zeigen muß. Dieselben liegen auf Kegeln, deren Achse mit der Richtung der primären Strahlung zusammenfällt und deren Spitze sich im Innern des als klein angenommenen Sekundärstrahlers befindet. Damit die fraglichen Maxima und Minima zustandekommen ist noch obendrein nötig, daß die Wellenlänge der benutzten Primärstrahlung von derselben Größenordnung, wie die gegenseitigen Elektronenabstände ist. Daß diese zweite Forderung experimentell erfüllbar sein dürfte, wurde damals geschlossen aus einem Vergleich der Wellenlänge der Fluoreszenz-Röntgenstrahlung mit den nach den Bohrschen Quantenansätzen zu erwartenden Elektronenabständen.

Versuche, welche inzwischen von uns in dieser Richtung angestellt wurden, zeigten den erwarteten Erfolg. Nebenbei aber fanden sich in einigen Fällen über den erwarteten Effekt übergelagert anders geartete Interferenzen, welche durch die Schärfe der auftretenden Maxima klar erkennen ließen, daß für sie nicht die regelmäßige Anordnung der doch voraussichtlich recht kleinen Zahl von Elektronen im Atom

dieser vorliegenden ersten Mitteilung wollen wir uns auf die Beschreibung und Erklärung dieser einen Erscheinung allein beschränken; auf die eigentlichen Elektroneninterferenzen und verwandte Erscheinungen beabsichtigen wir in einer späteren Mitteilung näher einzugehen.

Die Interferenzen sind scharf, also muß es sich um eine Erscheinung handeln, bei der eine recht große Zahl von Strahlungszentren zusammenwirkt. Ist dem aber so, dann liegt es nahe in den Fällen, wo die Interferenzen beobachtet wurden, dieselben zurückzuführen auf die kristallinische Struktur der durchstrahlten Substanz, auch wenn letztere, wie es stets der Fall war, als anscheinend amorphes Pulver benutzt wird, oder sogar als "amorph" in der Chemie bezeichnet wird. Dieser von uns tatsächlich angenommene Standpunkt mag befremdlich erscheinen mit Rücksicht auf das von Friedrich, Knipping und v. Laue in ihrer ersten Arbeit angegebene Versuchsergebnis1), wonach ein fein gepulverter Kristall keine Interferenzen mehr aufkommen ließ. In Wirklichkeit läßt sich aber einerseits diese Behauptung, wie die hier mitgegebenen Aufnahmen zeigen, nicht aufrecht erhalten, andererseits folgt die Erscheinung mit Notwendigkeit aus der von v. Laue entworfenen Theorie der Kristallinterferenzen, wie im folgenden ausgeführt wird. Mit Rücksicht auf unser Endziel bemerken wir, daß die in dieser Notiz besprochenen Beobachtungen auch als experimenteller Beweis für die Richtigkeit der an die Spitze gestellten Behauptung angesehen werden können.

Erklärt man sich mit den nachfolgenden Überlegungen einverstanden, dann liefert die Beobachtung der fraglichen Interferenzen ein einfaches Mittel, um mit absoluter Sicherheit über den (mikro-)kristallinischen oder amorphen Zustand einer Substanz zu entscheiden. Die in § 3 vorgeführte Diskussion dreier Photogramme soll zeigen, wie man über die einfache Feststellung einer jener Tatsachen hinausgehend die photographische Aufnahme benutzen kann, um den inneren Aufbau des Einzelkristalls zu erforschen. Tatsächlich gelingt es mit Hilfe einer cinzigen Photographie die gegenseitige Lage und die Abstände der Atome im Kristall zu bestimmen, ähnlich wie das bekanntlich Bragg durch die elektrometrische Untersuchung der Reflexion an den verschiedenen Netzebenen eines großen Kristalls gelungen ist. Man kann mit gutem Grund sogar behaupten, daß diese ganze Frage mit Hilfe eines vollständig amorph ausschenden Pulvers nach unsrer Methode erhebInterferenzen an regellos orientierten Teilchen im Röntgenlicht. I.





P. Debye, P. Scherrer "Interferenzen an regellos orientierten Teichen im Röntgenlicht" Physikalische Zeitschrift 17, 1916, 277-282

¹⁾ Eine Notiz mit im wesentlichen gleichem Inhalt wurde am 3. Dezember 1915 der Rgl. Ges. d. Wiss, zu Göttingen vorgelegt. Eine Notiz II vom 17. Dezember 1915 befaßt sich mit Interferenzen an Flüssigkeiten (Benzol usw.). Auf letztere beabsichtigen wir ausführlicher zurischzukommen.

Nachr, d. Kgl. Ges. d. Wiss, Göttingen vom 27, Febr. 1915, Ann. der Phys. 46, Soq. 1915.

¹⁾ Sitz.-Ber. d. Kgl Bayer. Ak. d. W. 1912, S. 315.

THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF IRON.1

By A. W. HULL.

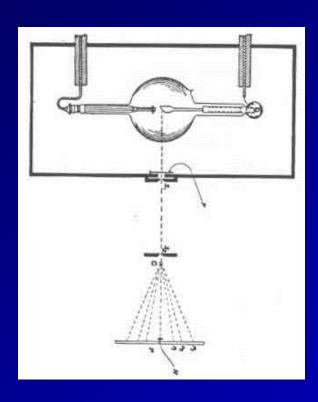
IN the X-ray analysis of iron a special procedure is necessary on account of the difficulty of obtaining large crystals.

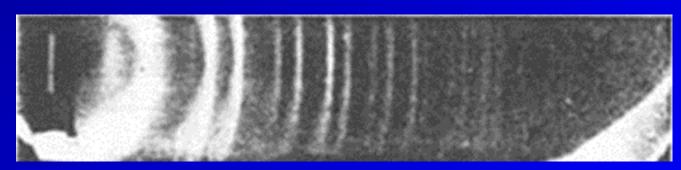
Abstract of a paper presented at the Cleveland Meeting of the Physical Society October

27, 28, 1916.

Pure iron was then investigated in the form of very fine powder, obtained by reduction of the oxide with hydrogen.

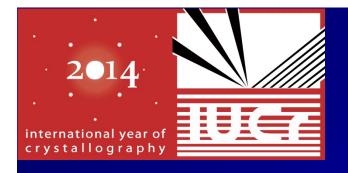
A.W. Hull "The crystal structure of iron" présenté lors du congres annuel de l'Am. Phys. Soc., octobre 1916





Anneaux de diffraction de Debye - Scherrer et Hull

A.W. Hull "A new method of x-ray crystal analysis" Phys. Rev. 10, 1917, 661-696



Merci de votre attention

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