

with the results of the self-consistent *ab initio* calculations based on the local density formalism [12, 13]. We focus on the following questions:

- (i) How well can *ab initio* band theory describe the first few (low-angle) structure

where the result naturally depends on the highest momentum (G_{\max}) included in this sum (as we will see below, current high-precision experiments are limited to rather small cut-off values G_{\max}). If the temperature factor can be deconvoluted from equation (1) one can construct the static structure

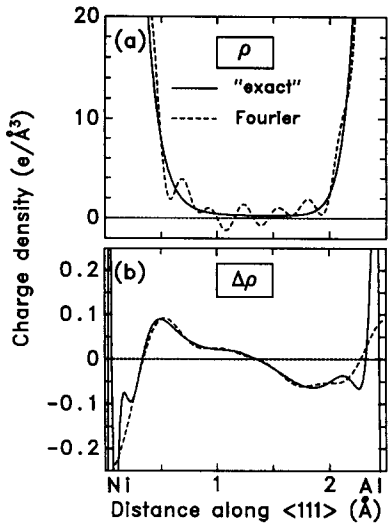


Fig. 1. (a) Static total electron density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$ (in $e/\text{\AA}^3$) and (b) static deformation density $\Delta\rho_{\text{sup}}(\mathbf{r})$ (in $e/\text{\AA}^3$) along the $\langle 111 \rangle$ direction.

representation the *total* density ρ [Fig. 1(a)] still exhibits significant oscillations in the bonding region. On the other hand, the density *difference* $\Delta\rho_{\text{sup}}(\mathbf{r}, G_{\text{big}})$ (equation (12) and Fig. 1(b)) obtained from a Fourier series using $G_{\text{big}} = 2\pi/a(6, 3, 1)$ closely mimics the directly calculated $\Delta\rho_{\text{sup}}(\mathbf{r})$ in the bonding regions [of course, $\Delta\rho_{\text{sup}}(\mathbf{r}, G_{\text{big}})$ still fails to reproduce the nodal structure near the core]. Note that the maximum magnitude of the static *deformation* density $\Delta\rho_{\text{sup}}(\mathbf{r})$ outside the core is only $\sim 0.1 e/\text{\AA}^3$, while the *total* density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$ has a magnitude of $\sim 10 e/\text{\AA}^3$ at this point. Clearly, the bonding charge is tiny.

Figure 2 shows as solid line the calculated static density *deformation* $\Delta\rho_{\text{sup}}(\mathbf{r})$ calculated without any Fourier truncation, comparing it to $\Delta\rho_{\text{sup}}(\mathbf{r}, G_{\text{big}})$ of equation (12), in which a large but finite cut-off $G_{\text{big}} = 2\pi/a(6, 3, 1)$ (54 stars) was used. We see again that while the Fourier representation rounds off the

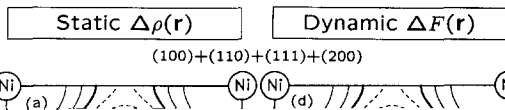
(12)

(13)

where Similar discrepancies were recently noted for

Here, B_{Ni} and B_{Al} are adjustable parameters while ρ_1 and ρ^{MT} are fixed by theory (Table 1). This yields rather reasonable values of $B_{\text{Ni}} = 0.56$ and $B_{\text{Al}} = 0.71$ superposition atomic structure factors (using Hartree-Fock data [17] as an example) are $F_{\text{Ni}}(100) = 13.20$ and $F_{\text{Al}}(100) = 22.84$. Hence the

accurate measurements of crystalline structure factors to date. We also include in this table the "forbidden" (222) reflection measured by Alkire *et al.*



14. B. Dawson, *Proc. R. Soc. A* **298**, 264 (1967); *ibid* **298**, 379 (1967).
 15. M. Deutsch, *Phys. Lett. A* **153**, 368 (1991).
 16. J. E. Jaffe and A. Zunger, *Phys. Rev. B* **28**, 5822 (1983).
 17. Z. W. Lu, S.-H. Wei, A. Zunger, S. Frota-Pessoa and L. G. Ferreira, *Phys. Rev. B* **44**, 512 (1991).
 25. Z. W. Lu, S.-H. Wei, A. Zunger, S. Frota-Pessoa and L. G. Ferreira, *Phys. Rev. B* **44**, 512 (1991).
 26. D. M. Ceperley and B. J. Alder, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **45**, 566 (1980).
 27. J. P. Perdew and A. Zunger, *Phys. Rev. B* **23**, 5048 (1981).

(1968).
 18. F. Herman and S. Skillman, *Atomic Structure Calculations*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. (1968).
 28. S.-H. Wei and H. Krakauer, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **55**, 1200 (1985), and references cited therein.
 29. P. Villars and L. Calvert, *Reagan's Handbook of*

(1963).
 19. Z. W. Lu, S.-H. Wei and A. Zunger, *Phys. Rev. B* **44**, 3387 (1991).
 20. J. M. Zuo, J. C. Spence and M. O'Keeffe, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **62**, 2329 (1989).
 21. D. Hackenbracht and J. Kübler, *J. Phys. F* **10**, 427 (1980).
 22. (a) T. Hong and A. J. Freeman, *Phys. Rev. B* **43**, 6446 (1991).
 30. P. Georgopoulos and J. B. Cohen, *Scripta metall.* **11**, 147 (1977).
 31. M. J. Cooper, *Phil. Mag.* **8**, 811 (1963).
 32. T. Hughes, E. P. Lautenschlager, J. B. Cohen and J. O. Brittain, *J. appl. Phys.* **42**, 3705 (1971).
 33. M. Mosteller, R. M. Nicklow, D. M. Zehner, S.-C. Lui,

Crystallographic Data for Intermetallic Phases. Am. Soc. Metals, Metals Park, Ohio (1965).