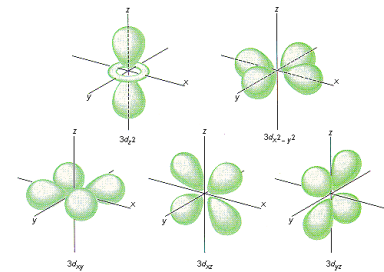
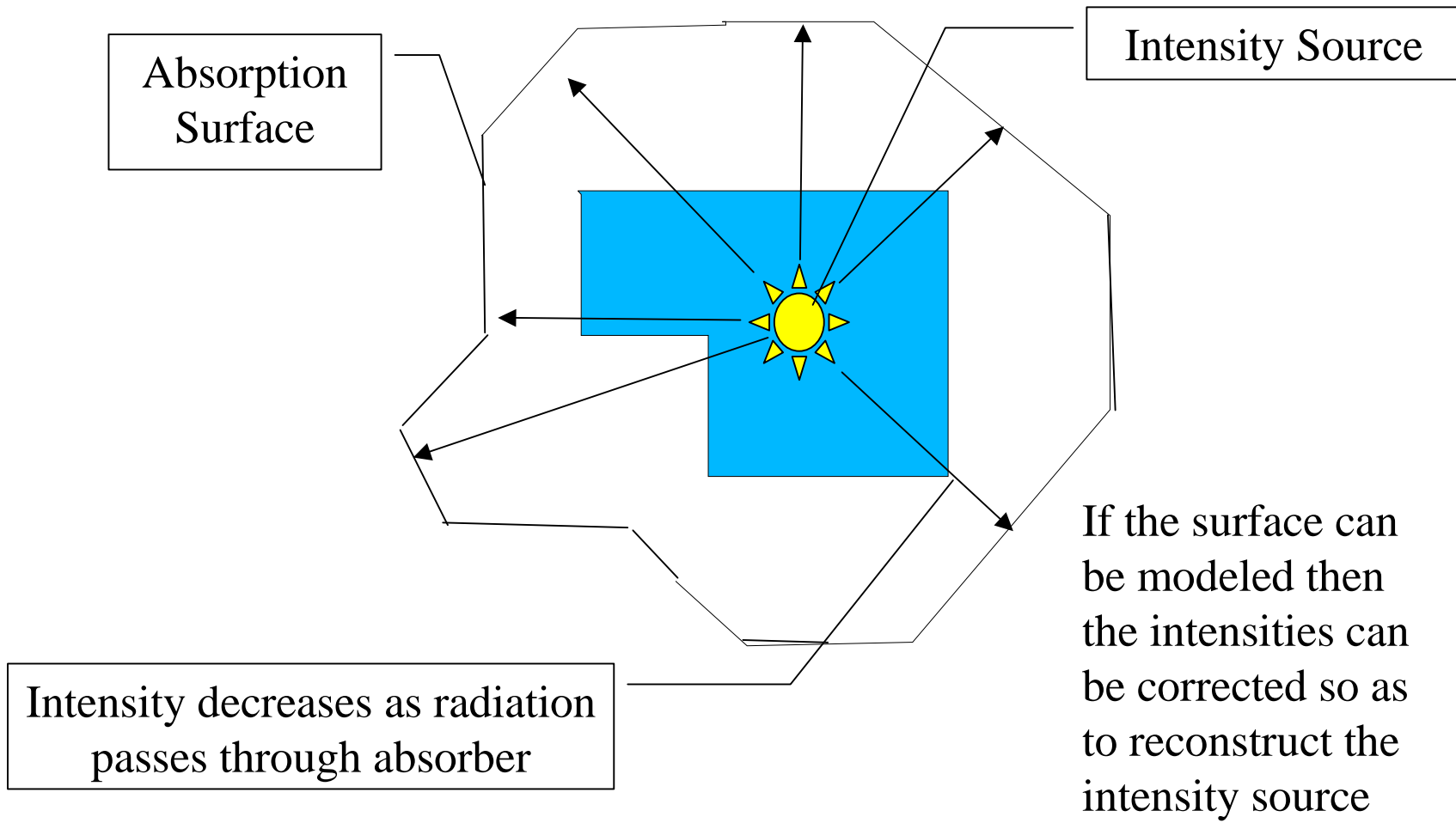


SADABS – Siemens Area Detector ABSORption correction program

- Author : G. Sheldirck
- B. Blessing, *Acta Cryst.* **A51** (1995) 33-38
 - Spherical Harmonic Function $I_c = I_o S_n P(u, v, w)$
- Input : SAINT – RAW files
 - *m.raw or *1.raw, *2.raw etc
 - NOT *t.raw
- Output : 3I4,2F8.2 format $h, k, l, F^2, \sigma F^2$

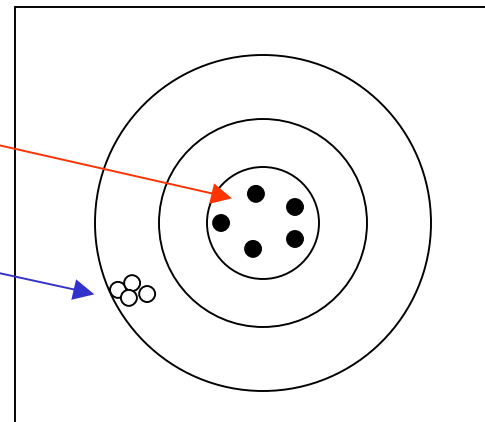


Absorption Surface



Data Errors

- Random
- Systematic



- Increasing *repetitive sampling* will increase accuracy (random errors) and increase precision (systematic errors)

SADABS

- Systematic error correction program
 - Variation in irradiated crystal volume
 - Large crystals
 - Misaligned crystals
 - X-ray beam inhomogeneity
 - X-ray absorption
 - Crystal decay

Steps

1. Model absorption (systematic errors)
2. Error analysis and derivation of corrected e.s.d.'s
3. Output of corrected data and diagnostics (post script)

Parameters for Part 1

Part 1 - Correction Model

```
Enter mean(I/sigma) threshold (must be positive) [3]:
Highest resolution for parameter refinement [0.1]:
Factor g for initial weighting scheme  $w = 1/(\sigma^2(I) + (g\langle I \rangle)^2)$ , where
sigma(I) is estimated by SAINT and <I> is mean intensity [0.02]: .05
Restraint esd for equal consecutive scale factors [0.002]: .003
Suitable spherical harmonic orders are 4,1 for weak absorption and 8,5 for
strong. Highest even order for spherical harmonics (0,2,4,6 or 8) [4]:
Highest odd order for spherical harmonics (0,1,3,5 or 7) [1]:
```

$$w = \left[\sigma^2(I) + (g\langle I_c \rangle)^2 \right]^{-1}$$

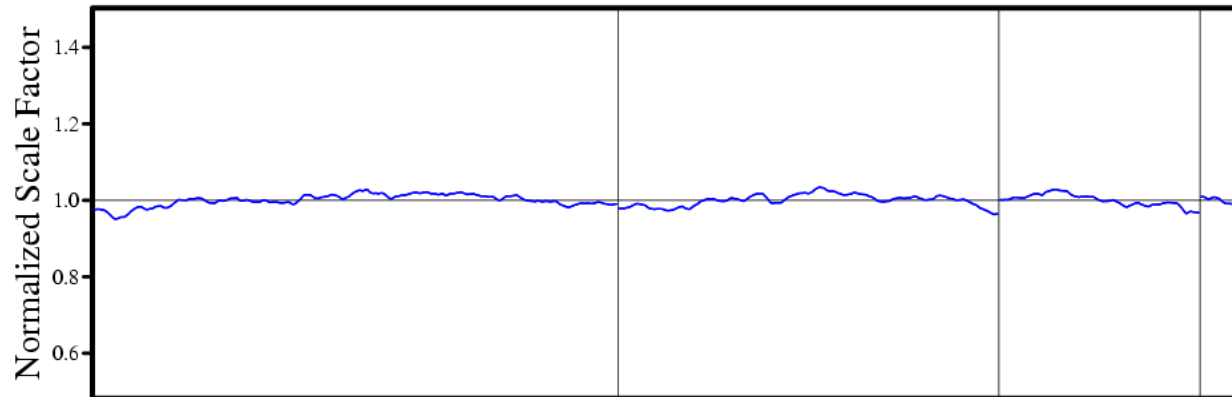
$g = [0.02]$ For poor data raise g (similar to the weighting scheme found in XL)

esd restraints = $[0.002]$ 0.001 to 0.005
smooth no-smooth

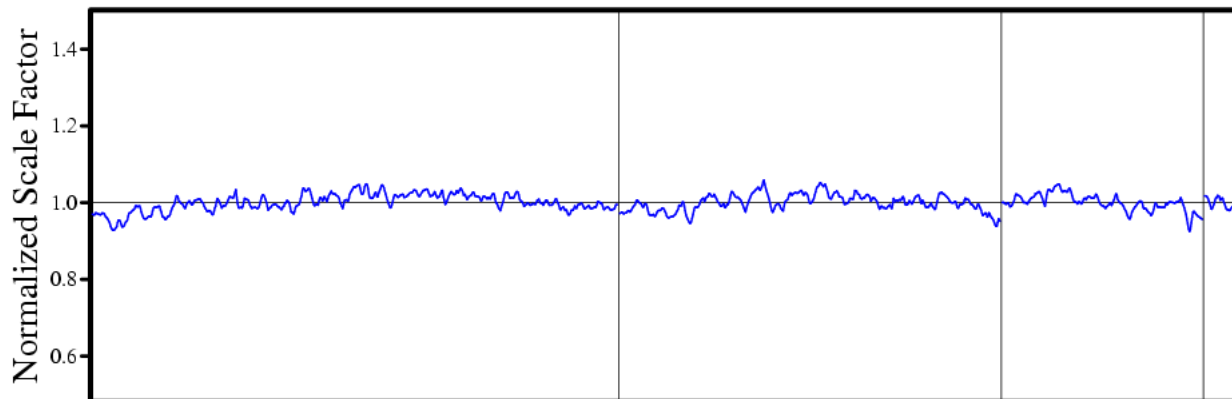
If the *esd* restraint is too low then the data will be over restrained (high R_{merge}) if too large then the data will be over-fitted (low R_{merge}).

Over restrained/Over fitted

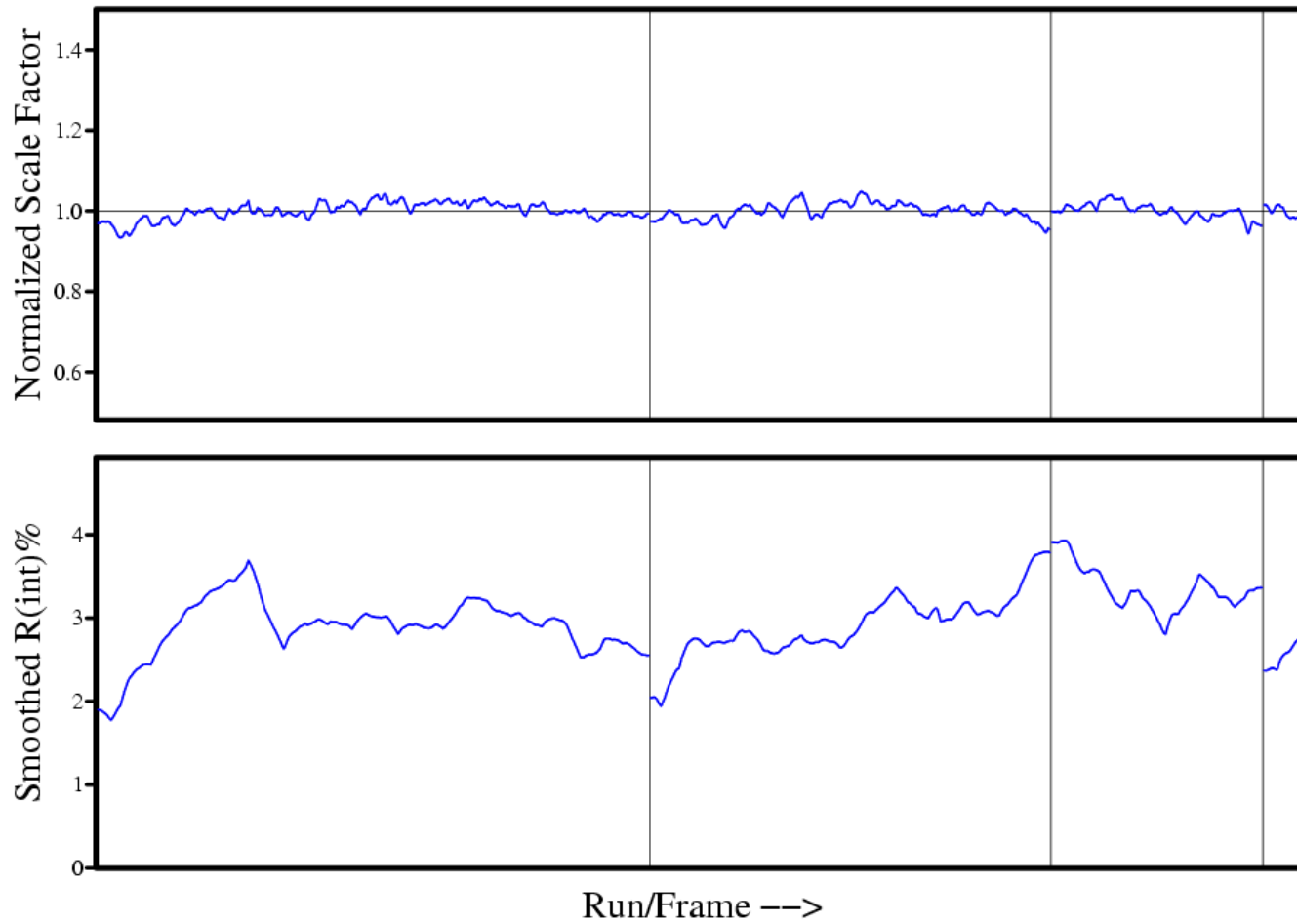
Over restrained = 0.001 $g = 0.05$



Over fitted = 0.005 $g = 0.05$



OUTPUT (post script)



Part 1. Refinement

```
Suitable spherical harmonic orders are 4,1 for weak absorption and 8,5 for
strong. Highest even order for spherical harmonics (0,2,4,6 or 8) [4]:
Highest odd order for spherical harmonics (0,1,3,5 or 7) [1]:
Special treatment of plate-like crystals (Y or N) [N]:
Number of refinement cycles [10]:

    3109 Reflections employed for parameter determination
Effective data to parameter ratio =    1.55

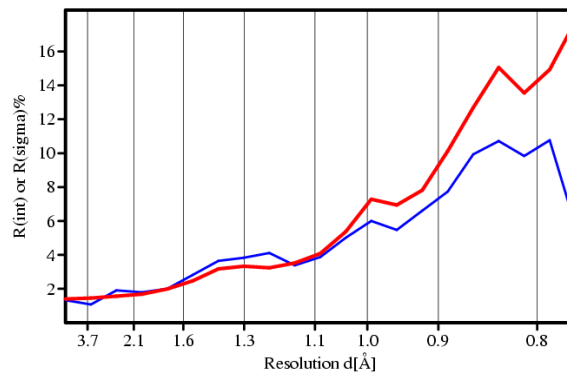
R(int) =  0.0340 (selected reflections only, before parameter refinement)

Cycle  R(incid)  R(diffr)  Mean wt.
  1    0.0297   0.0289   0.9715
  2    0.0280   0.0279   0.9720
  3    0.0279   0.0277   0.9721
  4    0.0278   0.0277   0.9721
  5    0.0278   0.0277   0.9721
  6    0.0278   0.0277   0.9721
  7    0.0278   0.0277   0.9721
  8    0.0278   0.0277   0.9721
  9    0.0278   0.0277   0.9721
 10    0.0278   0.0277   0.9721

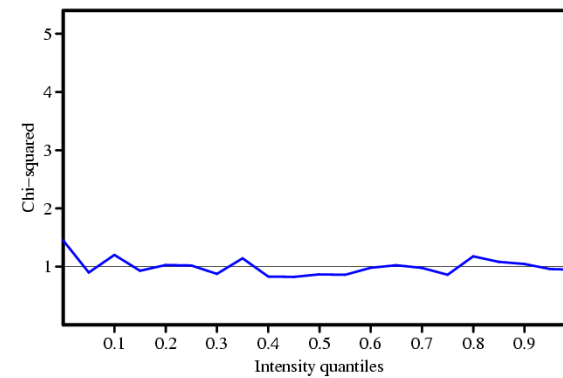
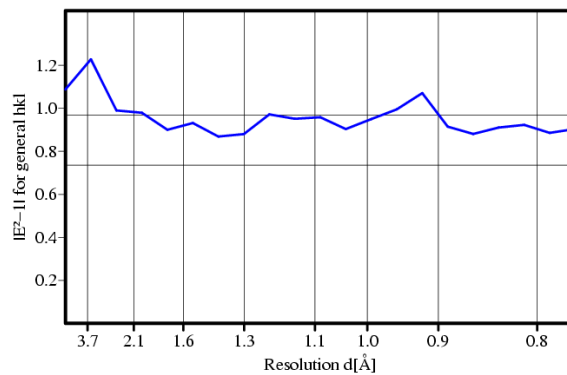
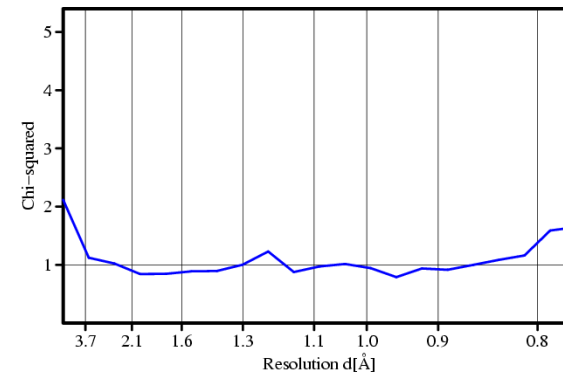
R(int) =  0.0277 (selected reflections only, after parameter refinement)
Repeat parameter refinement (R) or accept (A) [A]:
```

OUTPUT (Rint / χ^2 distribution)

Intensity statistics for Test
R(int) blue, R(sigma) red



Chi-squared distributions for Test
Chi-squared = Mean of { N·Sum[|I-⟨I⟩|²] / (N-1)·Sum[su²(I)] } (N equivalents)



Part 2. Rejection

```
PART 2 - Reject outliers and establish error model

Rejected reflections are ignored in the statistics and Postscript plots
(except the detector diagnostics) and in the output .hkl file
Before applying rejections there are:
  4308 total and  1655 unique reflections assuming Friedel's law.

High resolution limit [0.1]:
!!I-<I>!/su ratio for rejection [4.0]:

g-value for use in: su^2 = sigma^2 + <g<I>>^2  (sigma<I> from SAINT). This
is only used for rejections, not for final sigma<I> values [0.10920]: .1

  4308 total and  1655 unique reflections left after !!I-<I>!/su test

Repeat parameter refinement (P), repeat rejections (R) or accept (A) [A]:
g = 0.1092  gives best error model.
```

```
PART 2 - Reject outliers and establish error model

Rejected reflections are ignored in the statistics and Postscript plots
(except the detector diagnostics) and in the output .hkl file
Before applying rejections there are:
  4308 total and  1655 unique reflections assuming Friedel's law.

High resolution limit [0.1]:
!!I-<I>!/su ratio for rejection [4.0]:

g-value for use in: su^2 = sigma^2 + <g<I>>^2  (sigma<I> from SAINT). This
is only used for rejections, not for final sigma<I> values [0.01000]:

  4303 total and  1655 unique reflections left after !!I-<I>!/su test

Repeat parameter refinement (P), repeat rejections (R) or accept (A) [A]:

** Impossible to obtain satisfactory error model **

g = 0.0500  gives best error model.

Enter new value for g or <CR> to accept: _
```

Uncertainties (e.s.ds)

```

Repeat parameter refinement (P), repeat rejections (R) or accept (A) [A]:
g = 0.1123 gives best error model.
Enter new value for g or <CR> to accept:

Run 2-theta  R(int)  Incid. factors  Diffr. factors  K  Total I>2sig(I)
  1 -28.0  0.0282  0.934 - 1.039  0.950 - 1.028  0.457  1983  1835
  2 -28.0  0.0285  0.953 - 1.046  0.961 - 1.025  0.468  1428  1321
  3 -28.0  0.0331  0.927 - 0.994  0.974 - 1.029  0.466   741   685
  4 -28.0  0.0252  0.929 - 0.963  0.950 - 1.014  0.398   154   144

su = K * Sqrt[ sigma^2(I) + (g<I>)^2 ] where sigma(I) is estimated by SAINT
The above statistics are based on all non-rejected data, ignoring
reflections without equivalents when estimating R(int) and K.
Repeat parameter refinement (P), repeat rejections (R) or accept (A) [A]:

```

$$\sigma^2(I_c) = K[\sigma^2(I) + (g\langle I_c \rangle)^2]$$

Part 3. Output of Data/ Diagnostics

```
PART 3 - Output Postscript diagnostics and corrected data
Write Postscript diagnostic file (Y or N) [Y]:
Enter name of Postscript file [sad.eps]: test.eps
Short (<21 chars) title for Postscript plots [Test]: new data
Spatial display of (I-<I>)/su greater than [3.0] (0 for none):

Repeat (R), write .hkl file (W), or quit (Q) [W]:
Enter name of output .hkl file [sad.hkl]: test.hkl
Mu*r of equivalent sphere for additional spherical absorption correction.
Enter (CR) if none: .07
Lambda/2 correction factor (0 if none, e.g. for MWPC!) [0.0015]: 0.002
4306 Corrected reflections written to file test.hkl

Ratio of minimum to maximum apparent transmission: 0.923742
Repeat (R), write .hkl file (W), or quit (Q) [Q]:
```

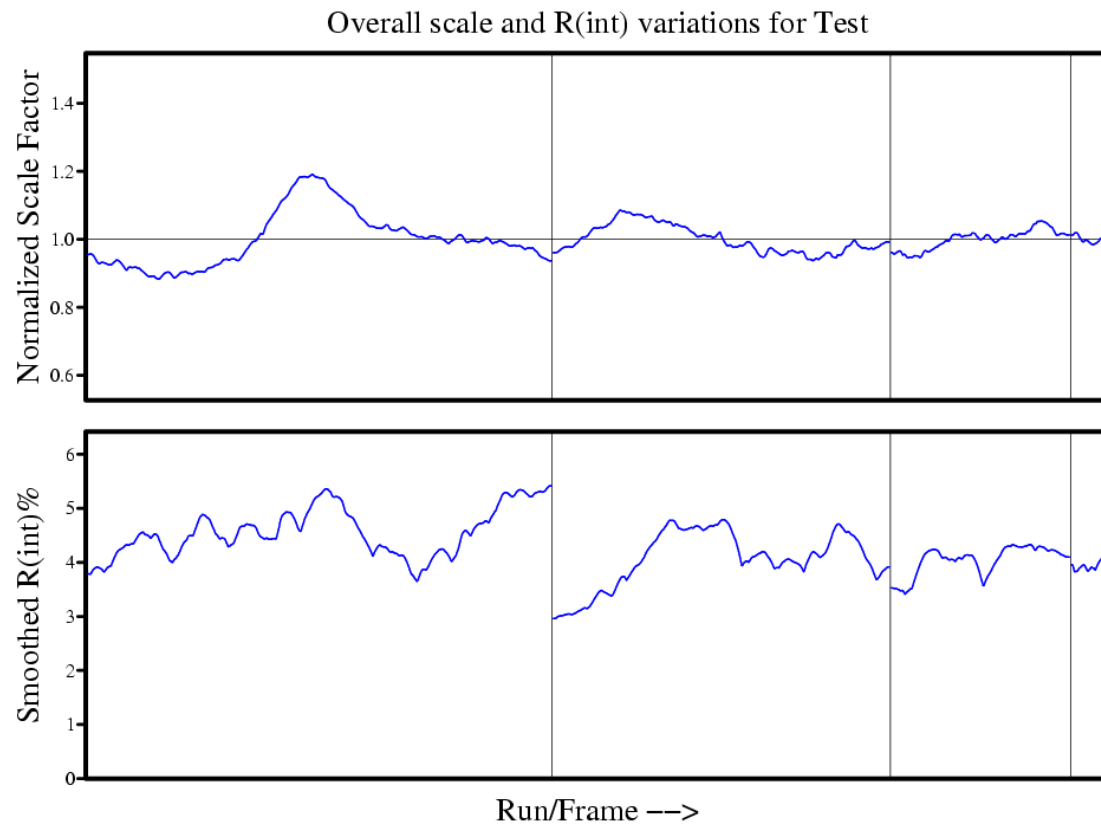
Spherical correction : increases isotropic displacement

- increase in case of n.p.ds

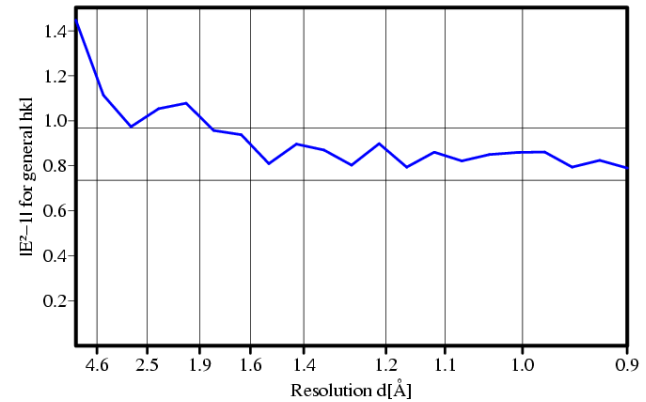
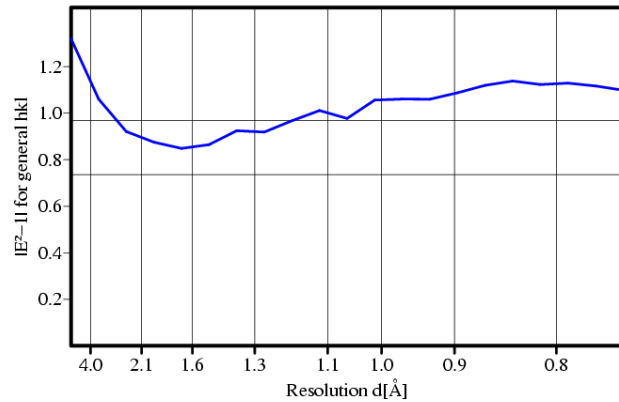
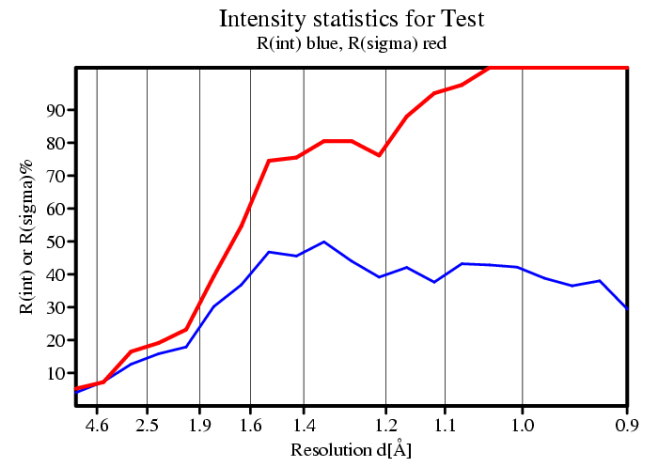
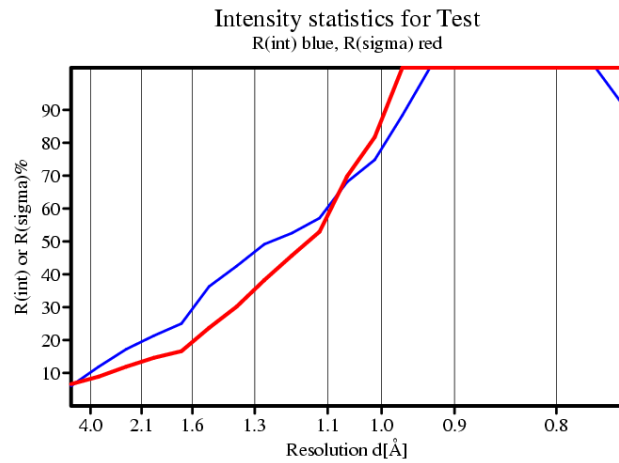
Lambda/2 correction (002/004/008 etc)

- do not use for multi-wire
- Kirschbaum, Martin & Pinkerton, *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30** (1997) 514-516

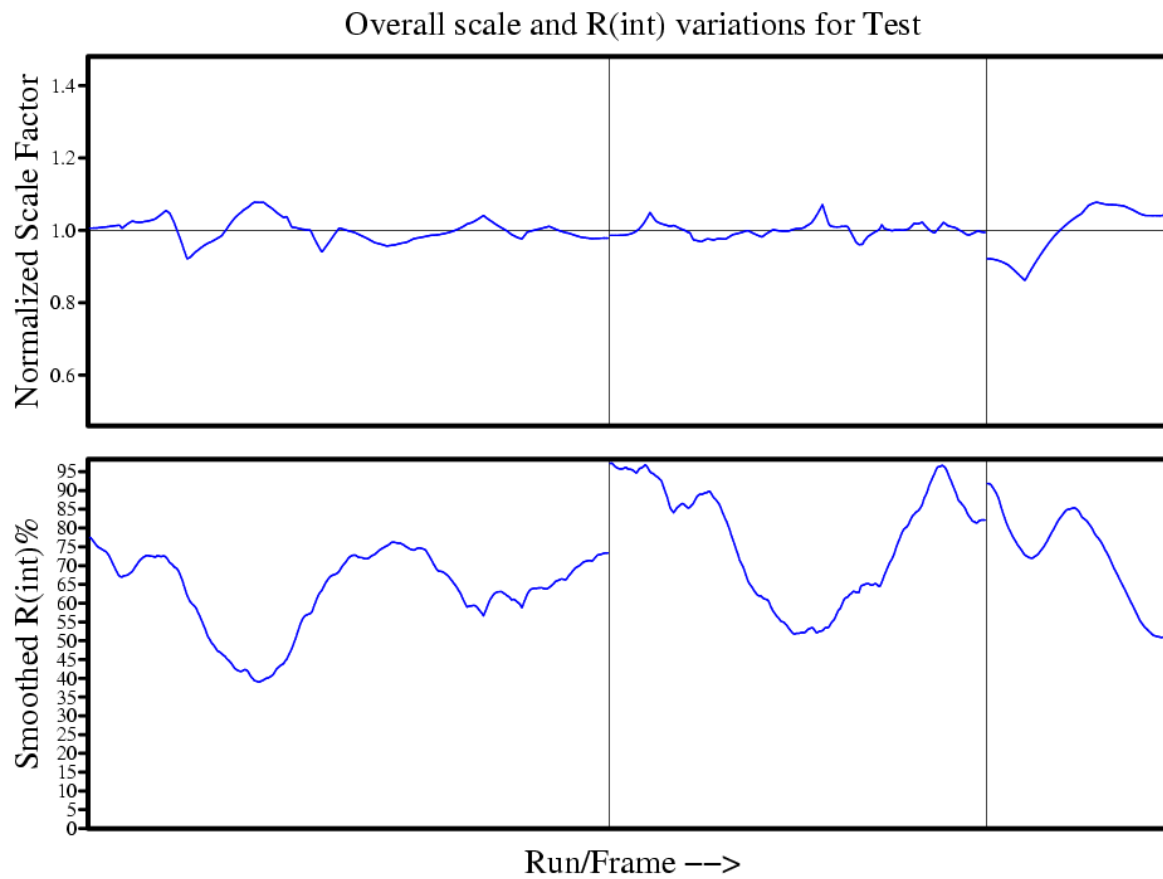
Bad Frame Set



Bad Data

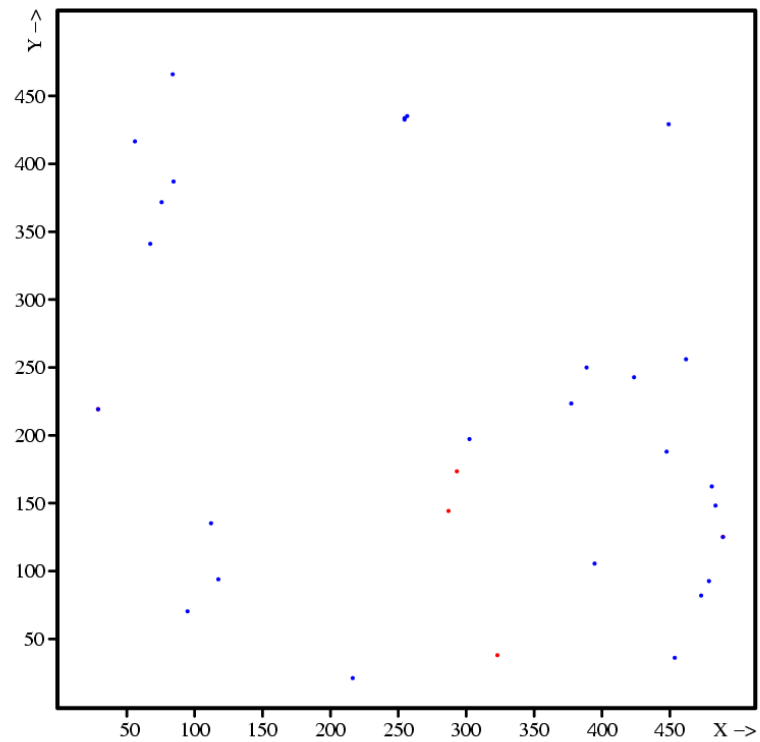


Real BAD DATA



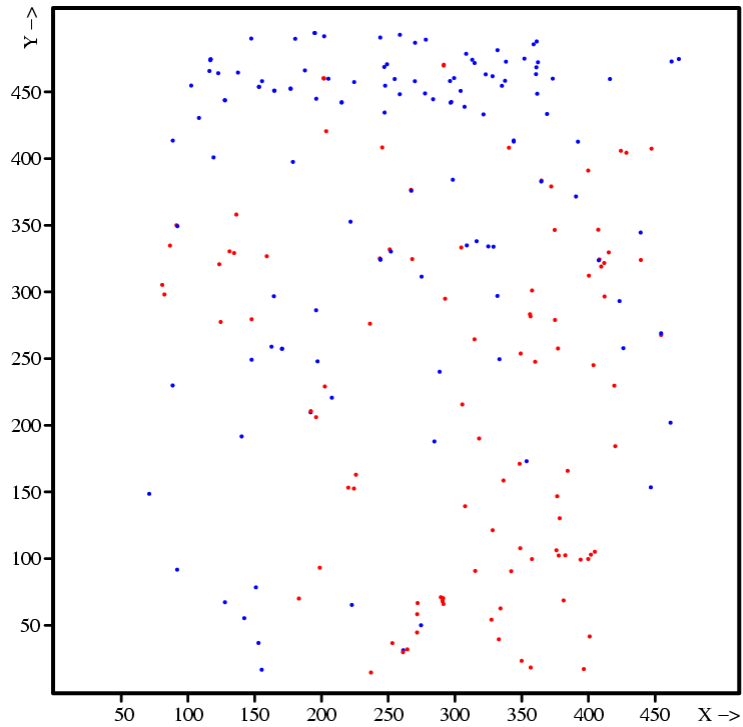
FRAME ERRORS

Spatial distribution of $(I - \langle I \rangle) / s_u$ for Test
Detector 2-theta = -28.00°, $|I - \langle I \rangle| > 3.00s_u$ (red+, blue-)

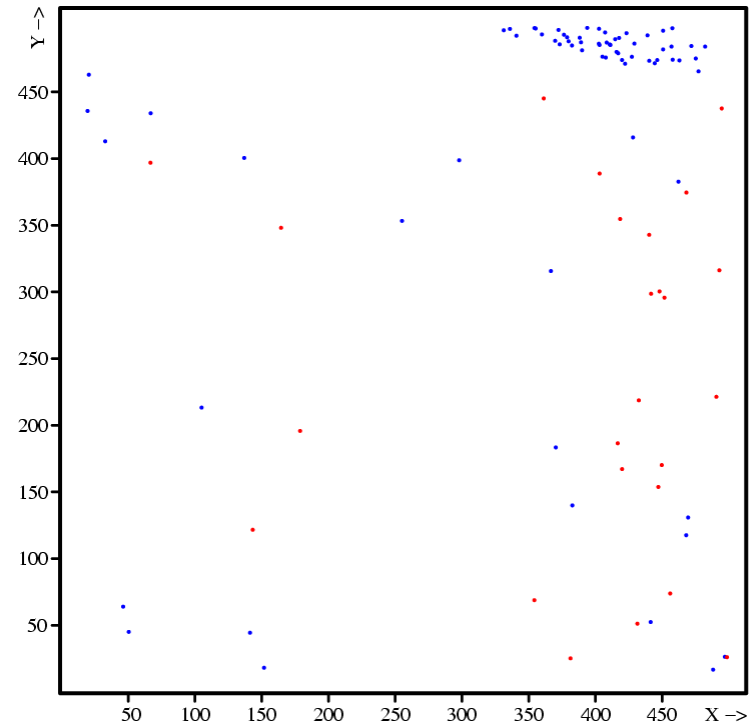


Low Temperature Obstruction

Spatial distribution of $(I - \langle I \rangle) / s_I$ for Test
Detector 2—theta = -28.00° , $|I - \langle I \rangle| > 3.00 s_I$ (red+, blue-)

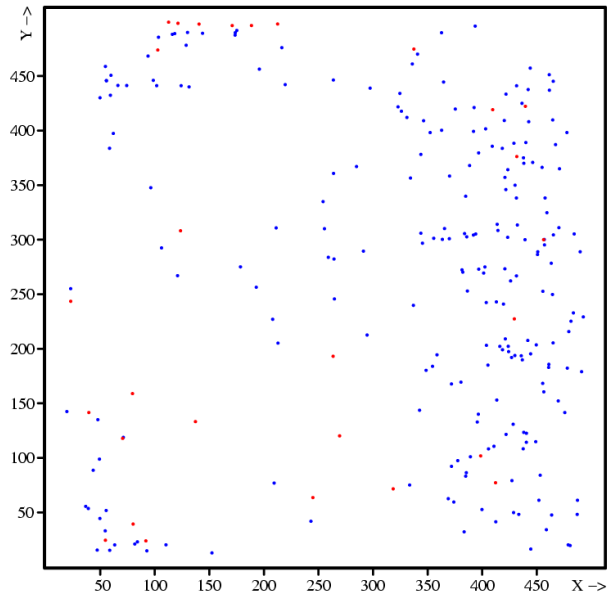


Spatial distribution of $(I - \langle I \rangle) / s_I$ for Test
Detector 2—theta = -28.00° , $|I - \langle I \rangle| > 3.00 s_I$ (red+, blue-)



Very Weak Data

Spatial distribution of $(I - \langle I \rangle) / s_u$ for Test
Detector 2-theta = -28.00°, $|I - \langle I \rangle| > 3.00 s_u$ (red+, blue-)



Spatial distribution of $(I - \langle I \rangle) / s_u$ for Test
Detector 2-theta = -28.00°, $|I - \langle I \rangle| > 3.00 s_u$ (red+, blue-)

