

Volume 77 (2021)

Supporting information for article:

X-ray diffraction study of the atomic interactions, anharmonic displacements and inner-crystal field in orthorhombic KNbO3

Adam I. Stash, Ekaterina. Terekhova, Sergey A. Ivanov and Vladimir G. Tsirelson

Some statistical indicators clarifying the significance of the different structural models of KNbO₃ are given below.



Figure S1 Distribution of the quantity $\sum F_o / \sum F_c$ over the resolution: upper graph is linked with spherical atom harmonic model, the bottom graph reflects the multipole anharmonic model. (A. Stash. XDRKplot, 2007-2010, Moscow, Russia)



Figure S2. Normal probability plots, $\delta R_i = (F_o - F_c)_i / \sigma_i$ (*Fo*), for KNbO₃ (S.C. Abrahams & E.T. Keve. *Acta Cryst.* 1971 **A27**, 157). Left: the spherical atom harmonic model, F_c ; right: the multipole anharmonic model, F_c . (A. Stash. XDRKplot, 2007-2010, Moscow, Russia)



Figure 3S. Residual electron density maps showing the density, which is not covered by the chosen structural model. Left: spherical atom harmonic model; right: the multipole anharmonic model. Positive values are shown by solid lines, negative values are depicted by dashed lines. The line step is $0.1 \text{ e} \cdot \text{Å}^{-3}$.

knbo



fractal dimension (d^f) vs. residual density (ρ_0)

Figure 4S. Fractal dimension distribution d^f of the residual electron density in the unit cell : multipole + anharmonicity model. See Meindl, K.& Henn, J. *Acta Cryst.* 2008, *A64*, 404-418. The distribution is close to hyperbola (the ideal case).