

New Electron Density Distribution analysis of Mg_3BN_3 High Pressure Phase and Low Pressure Phase via Modified Three-Dimensional Discrete Cosine Transform and Maximum Entropy Method

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The previous researches^{1),8)} have shown that the precise electron density distribution of Mg_3BN_3 high pressure phase ($\text{Mg}_3\text{BN}_3(\text{H})$, Orthorhombic Pmmm) which has both a center of symmetry and planes of symmetry can be calculated via the Maximum Entropy method^{6),7)} incorporating the normal 3-dimensional Discrete Cosine Transform⁵⁾ (3D-DCT) (Fig. 1). However, because Mg_3BN_3 low pressure phase ($\text{Mg}_3\text{BN}_3(\text{L})$ ²⁾⁻⁴⁾ has a center of symmetry and a glide plane, the modified 3D-DCT⁵⁾ is needed to calculate the electron density distribution. Therefore, in this

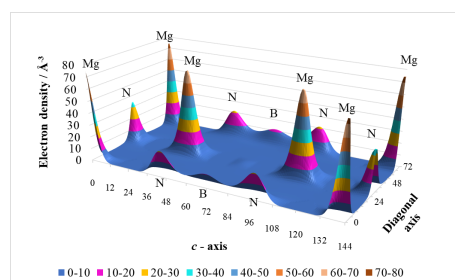


Fig. 1 An Electron density distribution map of $\text{Mg}_3\text{BN}_3(\text{H})$ calculated by Maximum Entropy method incorporating normal 3D-DCT

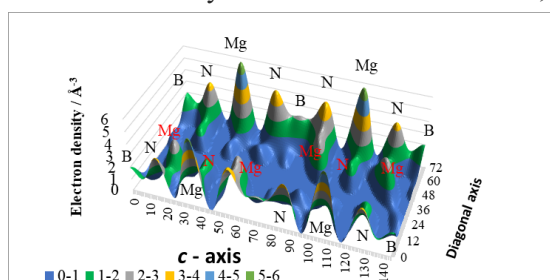


Fig. 2 An electron density distribution map of $\text{Mg}_3\text{BN}_3(\text{L})$ via normal 3D-DCT (Negative values were replaced by 0.001).

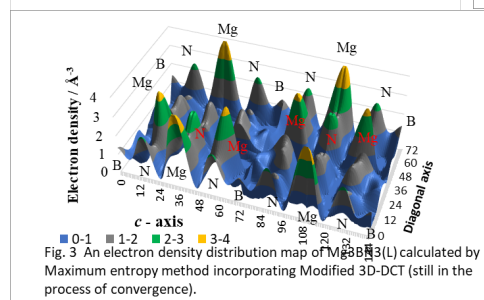


Fig. 3 An electron density distribution map of $\text{Mg}_3\text{BN}_3(\text{L})$ calculated by Maximum entropy method incorporating Modified 3D-DCT (still in the process of convergence).

research, the electron density distribution of $\text{Mg}_3\text{BN}_3(\text{L})$ (Fig. 3) has been calculated via the Maximum Entropy method incorporating the modified 3D-DCT by using a starting normal 3D-DCT map whose negative electron densities were replaced by 0.001 Å^{-3} (Fig. 2).

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