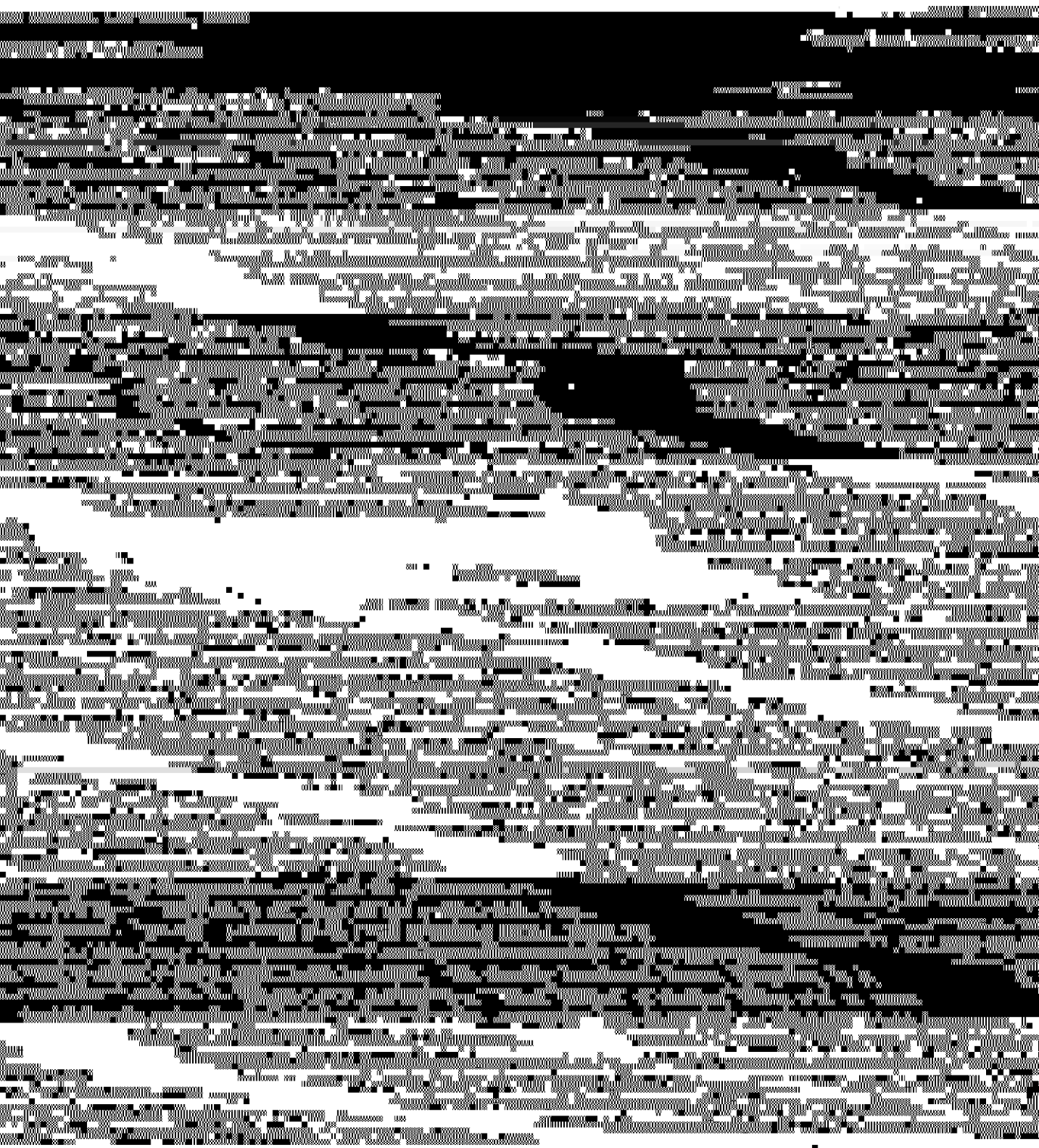


# The Fluorine Distribution in Cristobalite Substituted with Boron

Composition of  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  10.00 mol-%









to obtain information on the dynamic response of the structure. This is done by comparing the static deformation with the dynamic response. The dynamic response is obtained by solving the equations of motion of the structure. The static deformation is obtained by solving the equations of static equilibrium. The dynamic response is obtained by solving the equations of motion of the structure. The static deformation is obtained by solving the equations of static equilibrium. The dynamic response is obtained by solving the equations of motion of the structure.

the highest angular velocity of rotation is  $\omega = 100$  rad/sec. The angular velocity is constant in time. The angular displacement is  $\theta = 10$  degrees. The angular displacement is constant in time. The angular velocity is constant in time. The angular displacement is constant in time. The angular velocity is constant in time. The angular displacement is constant in time.

basic convergence parameters are given in Table I. The convergence parameters are given in Table I. The convergence parameters are given in Table I. The convergence parameters are given in Table I. The convergence parameters are given in Table I. The convergence parameters are given in Table I.

(iii) the maximum angular displacement is  $\theta = 10$  degrees. The angular displacement is constant in time. The angular velocity is constant in time. The angular displacement is constant in time. The angular velocity is constant in time. The angular displacement is constant in time.



formation...  
magnitude...  
of...

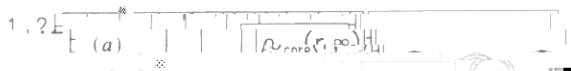


Fig. 1(b). In contrast, the corresponding density  $\rho_0$  (Fig. 1a) has minimum...



the set of vectors of  $\rho_0$  (Muller, 1967) (also employed, also by Baranovskii (1961, 1962) in his...  
 the range of  $\rho_0$  is  $0.1 \dots 0.2$ ...  
 the latter is precisely resembles the unfringed...

(a)  $\mu = 1$ ,  $\nu = 1$ ,  $\rho = 1$ ,  $\sigma = 1$ ,  $\tau = 1$ ,  $\omega = 1$ ,  $\xi = 1$ ,  $\eta = 1$ ,  $\theta = 1$ ,  $\phi = 1$ ,  $\chi = 1$ ,  $\psi = 1$ ,  $\delta = 1$ ,  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $\beta = 1$ ,  $\alpha = 1$ .  
The behavior of the function  $f(x)$  is shown in Fig. 4. The function  $f(x)$  is a smooth curve that starts at the origin and increases monotonically. The curve is concave down, meaning its slope decreases as  $x$  increases. The function passes through the point  $(1, 1)$ . The horizontal axis is labeled  $x$  and the vertical axis is labeled  $f(x)$ . The curve approaches a horizontal asymptote as  $x$  goes to infinity.





Fig. 1. Theoretical curves of the electrostatic charge distribution in polymer solutions. The curves are calculated for  $\epsilon = 0.55$  e and  $\sigma = 0.01$  e. The curves are calculated for  $\epsilon = 0.55$  e and  $\sigma = 0.01$  e. The curves are calculated for  $\epsilon = 0.55$  e and  $\sigma = 0.01$  e.







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we shall put  $\rho(r)$  in the form of a sum of simple radial functions

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electron charge densities,  $\rho(r)$ , exhibit some local maxima near the nucleus, but the overall distribution is smooth. In the case of the hydrogen atom, the charge density is given by  $\rho(r) = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0}$ , where  $a_0$  is the Bohr radius.

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where  $\rho(r)$  is the electron density,  $\rho_{max}$  is the maximum value of  $\rho(r)$ , and  $r_{max}$  is the radius at which  $\rho(r)$  is maximum. In view of (1), it follows that

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