Table 2.4.5.21. *Trigonal Laue class R_1: transverse modes, right-angle scattering*

$c_{66}=\frac{1}{2}(c_{11}-c_{12})$; $p_{66}=\frac{1}{2}(p_{11}-p_{12})$.

$\hat{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\hat{\mathbf{u}}$	C	Scattering plane	$\mathbf{e}$	$\mathbf{e}'$	β
(0, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 0)	c_{66}	(100)	(1, 0, 0)	$(0, q_2^{(3)}, q_3^{(3)})$	$\{[(n_3q_2^{(3)})^2+(n_1q_3^{(3)})^2]^2/n_1^4n_3^4c_{66}\}(n_1^2q_2^{(3)}p_{66}+n_3^2q_3^{(3)}p_{41})^2$
(0, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 0)	c_{66}	(001)	(0, 0, 1)	$(q_1^{(4)}, q_2^{(4)}, 0)$	$(q_1^{(4)}p_{41})^2/c_{66}$
(0, 0, 1)	D	c_{44}	(010)	(0, 1, 0)	(0, 1, 0)	p_{14}^2/c_{44}
(0, 0, 1)	D	c_{44}	(010)	(0, 1, 0)	$(q_1^{(5)}, 0, q_3^{(5)})$	$\{[(n_3q_1^{(5)})^2+(n_1q_3^{(5)})^2]^2/n_1^4n_3^4c_{44}\}[n_1^4(q_1^{(5)}p_{14})^2+n_3^4(q_3^{(5)}p'_{44})^2]$
$(0, 1, 1)/\sqrt{2}$	(1, 0, 0)	$\frac{1}{2}(c_{44}+c_{66})+c_{14}$	(100)	(1, 0, 0)	(0, 1, 0)	$(p_{66}+p_{14})^2/2C$
$(0, -1, 1)/\sqrt{2}$	(1, 0, 0)	$\frac{1}{2}(c_{44}+c_{66})-c_{14}$	(100)	(1, 0, 0)	(0, 1, 0)	$(p_{66}-p_{14})^2/2C$

Table 2.4.5.22. *Trigonal Laue class R_2: transverse modes, right-angle scattering*

$c_{66}=\frac{1}{2}(c_{11}-c_{12})$; $p_{66}=\frac{1}{2}(p_{11}-p_{12})$.

$\hat{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\hat{\mathbf{u}}$	C	Scattering plane	$\mathbf{e}$	$\mathbf{e}'$	β
(0, 0, 1)	D	c_{44}	(010)	(0, 1, 0)	(0, 1, 0)	p_{14}^2/c_{44}
(0, 0, 1)	D	c_{44}	(010)	(0, 1, 0)	$(q_1^{(5)}, 0, q_3^{(5)})$	$\{[(n_3q_1^{(5)})^2+(n_1q_3^{(5)})^2]^2/n_1^4n_3^4c_{44}\}[n_1^4(q_1^{(5)}p_{14})^2+n_3^4(q_3^{(5)}p'_{44})^2]$

Table 2.4.5.23. *Particular directions of incident light used in Tables 2.4.5.17 to 2.4.5.22*

$\varepsilon_1=(n_2+n_3-2n_1)/4n_1$, $\varepsilon_2=(n_1+n_3-2n_2)/4n_2$, $\varepsilon_3=(n_1+n_2-2n_3)/4n_3$.

Notation	q_1	q_2	q_3
$\mathbf{q}^{(1)}$	$-2^{(-1/2)}(1-\varepsilon_3)$	$2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_3)$	0
$\mathbf{q}^{(2)}$	$-2^{(-1/2)}(1-\varepsilon_2)$	0	$2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_2)$
$\mathbf{q}^{(3)}$	0	$-2^{(-1/2)}(1-\varepsilon_1)$	$2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_1)$
$\mathbf{q}^{(4)}$	$2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_3)$	$-2^{(-1/2)}(1-\varepsilon_3)$	0
$\mathbf{q}^{(5)}$	$2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_2)$	0	$-2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_2)$
$\mathbf{q}^{(6)}$	0	$2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_1)$	$-2^{(-1/2)}(1-\varepsilon_1)$
$\mathbf{q}^{(7)}$	$-2^{(-1/2)}(n_1+n_3)(n_1^2+n_3^2)^{(-1/2)}$	$2^{(-1/2)}(n_1-n_3)(n_1^2+n_3^2)^{(-1/2)}$	0
$\mathbf{q}^{(8)}$	0	$-2^{(-1/2)}(n_1+n_2)(n_1^2+n_2^2)^{(-1/2)}$	$2^{(-1/2)}(n_2-n_1)(n_1^2+n_2^2)^{(-1/2)}$
$\mathbf{q}^{(9)}$	$2^{(-1/2)}(n_3-n_2)(n_2^2+n_3^2)^{(-1/2)}$	0	$-2^{(-1/2)}(n_2+n_3)(n_2^2+n_3^2)^{(-1/2)}$
$\mathbf{q}^{(10)}$	$-\frac{1}{2}(1-\varepsilon_2)$	$-\frac{1}{2}(1-\varepsilon_2)$	$2^{(-1/2)}(1+\varepsilon_2)$

optical setup, the collection and acceptance angles of the instruments, spurious reflections and spurious interferences, *etc.* A full list is too long to be given here. However, when properly executed, interferometry is a fine tool, the performance of which is unequalled in its frequency range.

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