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Chemical Analysis by X-Ray Diffraction

Classification and Use of X-Ray Diffraction Patterns

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INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY considers itself fortunate in being able to present herewith a complete, new, workable system of analysis, for it is not often that this is possible in a single issue of any journal. Several qualified reviewers assure us that the authors present here a method that is not only workable but so clearly described that their scheme of chemical analysis will be readily understood by all those familiar with x-ray diffraction. The reader does not need to be skilled in crystal analysis; he needs only to be familiar with the bare principles of diffraction.

There is reason to believe that this publication, which is made possible in this form by the generous financial assistance of the Dow Chemical Company, will serve to bring this method of analysis into general use in industrial and consulting analytical laboratories.

THIS paper supplies tabulated data on the diffraction patterns of 1000 chemical substances and gives a scheme of classification which makes possible a routine and valuable use in the chemical laboratory of the Hull method of x-ray analysis.

In 1919 Hull (9) described a new method of chemical analysis by means of x-ray diffraction. He gave the experimental procedure and pointed out the various interesting and important features of the method, emphasizing the experimental simplicity of obtaining the diffraction pattern of a substance and the fact that it requires only a minute amount of material. He gave illustrations of the important fact that the diffraction method tells the state of chemical combination of the elements present in the unknown, and stated the basis for the method: "That every crystalline substance gives a pattern; that the same substance always gives the same pattern; and that in a mixture of substances, each produces its pattern independently of the other, so that the photograph obtained with a mixture is the superimposed sum of photographs that would be obtained by exposing each of the components separately for the same length of time. This law applies quantitatively to the intensities of the lines [provided absorption is negligible for each of the components], as

well as to their positions, so that the method is capable of development as a quantitative analysis."

These unique features would appear to entitle the method to a place of real usefulness in chemical analysis. However, as yet no extensive use has been made of x-ray diffraction in this way. Probably one of the most important circumstances, which at present handicap the general use of the method, is that an adequate file of standard patterns is not available for reference. The method being empirical, standards are necessary. A certain limited amount of work could be done by determining crystal structure, but this is not a practical procedure. For any one person, the assembling of a large library of patterns would be a great task, since it would run into many thousands; also, it is not assured without test that it would be feasible to classify and make use of such a file were it available.

At The Dow Chemical Company it has been found that another useful fact concerning diffraction patterns may be added to those already given by Hull—namely, that the thousands of patterns representing the thousands of different chemical substances can be classified in such a way that they may be easily used for the identification of an unknown, even when the unknown is a mixture of substances.

The basis for this interesting conclusion and the scheme of classification were described in an earlier publication (8). Since that time, there have been many requests to make the data available for general use. The Dow Chemical Company has been very willing to do this, but has postponed publication until this time in order to determine a satisfactory form in which to put the data. When the original negatives are on file, the simplest procedure, after locating the standard by means of the classification system, is to compare negatives directly as to position and intensity of the lines. However, for publication, it is not feasible to make a true reproduction of the negatives. Microphotometer traces would give the data accurately, but would involve a more time-consuming technic than is desirable for routine and economical analysis.

The data of the pattern should be recorded as simply as possible and yet sufficiently accurately for analysis. During the past year such a means has been fully demonstrated and it is now possible to present the diffraction data in a form which may be used by a person in another laboratory. If it appears sufficiently interesting, data on more substances could be made available from this laboratory and perhaps from

many others. The use of the x-ray method of analysis would be greatly extended if crystal structure workers, after they have taken care to get a pure material, would publish the powder data of the material in the same or in an equivalent form.

to use more than the two strongest lines in order to index the patterns.

In the whole index book, there are only 27 subgroups which contain more than 3 patterns and only one which contains more than 5 patterns. The fact that two patterns fall in the same subgroup does not mean that they are identical with respect to

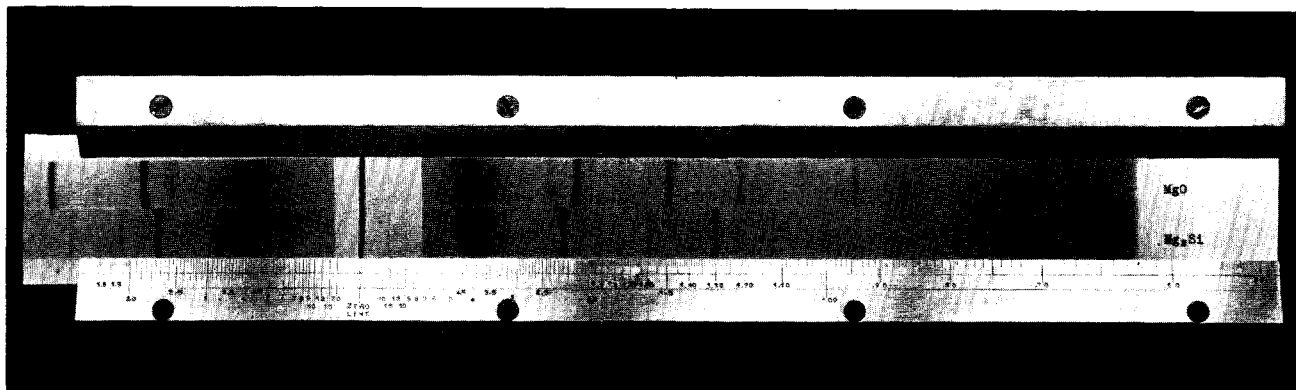


FIGURE 1. ANGSTROM SCALE WITH SYMMETRIC FILM

For those who are already equipped with x-ray diffraction apparatus, the only step necessary to use the data here presented is to compile the index book as described. For those who are not familiar with the details of what is involved in x-ray diffraction analysis, a survey view is given of the apparatus required, the technic of obtaining the patterns, and the method of interpreting the patterns, as well as some illustrations of the field of application of the general method. The present article is based on experience gained in carrying out several thousand actual analyses during the past five years.

The Classification System

The diffraction pattern, as commonly obtained, consists of a sequence of lines in certain definite positions (on an Å. scale giving the spacing of the crystal planes represented) and of certain relative intensities (Figure 1). The method of measuring the negatives is discussed below, but for the purpose of describing the classification system it can be assumed for the moment that the data have been obtained in the form given in the tables of patterns. The lines lie between 20 Å. and 0.5 Å., and for indexing purposes are grouped into 77 suitably chosen divisions. The sizes of these divisions are based upon experience and are determined by the consideration that they should be larger than the accuracy of measurement of the position of the lines, and should be no more numerous than is necessary to handle conveniently all the patterns without conflict. Actually the size of a division is 5 to 10 times the error of measurement.

From the data of the patterns, the positions of the three strongest lines are read off in the order of decreasing intensity. If two lines have the same intensity value, the rule is to list the one with the greater Å. spacing first. One thus has as a characteristic of each pattern, three numbers in a certain sequence. The patterns are then listed, at the proper place, in an indexed book which is divided and subdivided into the chosen regions. The first number determines the group, the second number the subgroup, and the third number the location within the subgroup. The index book thus consists of 77 sections or groups, each of which in turn contains 77 subgroups. For illustration, three sections of the index book are shown (Figures 2, 3, 4). The index book as it is actually being used provides 15 spaces in each subgroup, but in the illustration these spaces have been omitted. These sections are typical of the average section of the index book and show that among the 1000 patterns listed, it is hardly necessary

their first two lines, since their positions within the divisions may be different and their relative intensities probably will be different. Considering now the coincidences of third lines within a subgroup, there are 11 subgroups in which 2 patterns have the same positions of the third line (withintwice the \pm error of measurement) and 4 subgroups in which 3 patterns have the same third line. In seven of these cases, a measurement of the fourth line serves to distinguish the patterns. (A column is included in the book for recording the fourth line.) However, in practice, after a pattern has been located in the index book (which gives its name and number in the file), the pattern data are referred to in the file and compared directly in all their details. When this is done, for the conflicts still remaining there are only three cases left in which the patterns are not immediately distinguishable from each other. In these cases, if there were nothing easier to do, a more accurate determination of planar spacings by a different x-ray technic would be sufficient. Probably, however, some other information would be available to assist in separating these very occasional conflicts.

Taking into account the number of subgroups and the distribution of the lines as they occur in the type of pattern studied, it is estimated that the index book in its present form, making use of three lines as described, would handle many thousands of patterns. If, for instance, there were 20,000 patterns in the file, there would be a total of only several hundred cases in which one would have to compare his unknown with two patterns from the file, and not more than about twenty cases in which one would have to compare with more than three patterns.

As practiced at The Dow Chemical Company, a second and independent method of listing the patterns is included in the index book. Each of the 77 major groups of the book is followed by a section called the Supplementary Group Index in which (1) all the patterns whose strongest line falls in the major group have their three strongest lines listed in the order 1, 2, 3; (2) all the patterns whose second strongest line falls in the major group have their three strongest lines listed in the order 2, 1, 3; and (3) all the patterns whose third strongest line falls in the major group have their three strongest lines listed in the order 3, 1, 2. An illustration of the use of the Supplementary Group Index will be found among the examples given below.

Procedure with Unknowns

Suppose that the pattern of an unknown has been obtained and the positions and relative intensities of the lines

FIGURE 2
Group 2.55-2.50

No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line	No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line	No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line	No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line
	20.00-15.00				4.50-4.40				2.75-2.70				1.75-1.70		
	15.00-12.00				4.40-4.30				2.70-2.65				1.70-1.65		
	12.00-10.00				4.30-4.20				2.65-2.60				1.65-1.60		
	10.00-9.00				4.20-4.10				2.60-2.55				1.60-1.55		
	9.00-8.50				4.10-4.00				2.55-2.50				1.55-1.50		
	8.50-8.00				4.00-3.90				2.50-2.45			743	SiC (Cubic)	1.31	
	8.00-7.50				3.90-3.80				2.45-2.40			426	Fe ₂ O ₃	1.62	
	7.50-7.00				3.80-3.70				2.40-2.35			979	ZnFe ₂ O ₄	2.97	
	7.00-6.50				3.70-3.60				2.35-2.30			527	MgFe ₂ O ₄	2.95	
	6.50-6.00				3.60-3.50			372	CuO	1.86			1.45-1.40		
	6.00-5.75				3.50-3.40				2.30-2.25				1.40-1.35		
	5.75-5.50				3.40-3.30				2.25-2.20				1.35-1.30		
	5.50-5.25				3.30-3.20				2.20-2.15				1.30-1.25		
	5.25-5.00				3.20-3.10				2.15-2.10				1.25-1.20		
108	Ba(NO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O	3.48		897	SrO ₂	2.00			2.10-2.05				1.20-1.15		
	5.00-4.90				3.10-3.00				2.05-2.00				1.15-1.10		
	4.90-4.80				3.00-2.95				2.00-1.95				1.10-1.05		
	4.80-4.70				2.95-2.90				1.95-1.90				1.05-1.00		
855	Na ₂ SnO ₃ ·3H ₂ O	1.85			2.90-2.85				1.90-1.85				1.00-.90		
	4.70-4.60				2.85-2.80				1.85-1.80				.90-.80		
	4.60-4.50				2.80-2.75				1.80-1.75				.80-		

SUPPLEMENTARY GROUP INDEX 2.55-2.50

No.	Compound	1st line	2nd line	3rd line	No.	Compound	2nd line	1st line	3rd line	No.	Compound	3rd line	1st line	2nd line
108	Ba(NO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O	2.52	5.1	3.48	127	BeSO ₄ ·4H ₂ O	2.52	3.90	3.20	362	Cu ₂ Fe(CN) ₆ ·7H ₂ O	2.50	5.0	3.55
855	Na ₂ SnO ₃ ·3H ₂ O	2.51	4.75	1.85	113	Ba ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	2.51	3.58	4.45	848	Na ₂ PbO ₃ ·3H ₂ O	2.53	4.80	4.62
897	SrO ₂	2.52	3.14	2.00	679	KI	2.50	3.53	4.08	95	BaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	2.54	4.48	2.91
372	CuO	2.51	2.31	1.86	683	KNO ₂	2.50	3.31	2.20	165	CdWO ₄	2.53	3.80	3.05
743	SiC	2.51	1.54	1.31	74	SbI ₃	2.54	3.30	2.14	589	Hg(CN) ₂	2.51	3.72	4.85
979	ZnFe ₂ O ₄	2.53	1.48	2.97	999	ZrSiO ₄	2.51	3.29	1.71	164	(CdSO ₄) ₂ ·8H ₂ O	2.51	3.55	4.90
426	Fe ₂ O ₃	2.53	1.48	1.61	918	Th	2.53	2.92	1.79	87	Ba	2.51	3.54	2.04
527	MgFe ₂ O ₄	2.51	1.48	2.95	749	Ag ₃ AsO ₄	2.50	2.74	1.63	349	2CuCO ₃ ·Cu(OH) ₂	2.51	3.51	5.1
					423	Fe ₂ O ₃	2.51	2.69	1.84	115	Ba(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂ ·H ₂ O	2.54	3.34	7.8
										84	As ₂ O ₃	2.53	3.18	6.3
										726	K ₂ WO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	2.51	3.09	3.92
										724	KCNS	2.51	2.97	2.70

FIGURE 3
 Group 2.70-2.65

No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line	No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line	No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line	No.	Compound	3rd line	4th line
	20.00-15.00				4.40-4.30				2.70-2.65				1.85-1.80		
	15.00-12.00				4.30-4.20				2.65-2.60				1.80-1.75		
	12.00-10.00				4.20-4.10				2.60-2.55				1.75-1.70		
	10.00- 9.00				4.10-4.00				2.55-2.50				1.70-1.65		
	9.00- 8.50				4.00-3.90			423	Fe ₂ O ₃	1.84			1.65-1.60		
	8.50- 8.00				3.90-3.80				2.50-2.45				1.60-1.55		
	8.00- 7.50				3.80-3.70			765	Ag ₃ PO ₄	1.66			1.55-1.50		
	7.50- 7.00				3.70-3.60				2.45-2.40				1.50-1.45		
	7.00- 6.50				3.60-3.50				2.40-2.35				1.45-1.40		
	6.50- 6.00				3.50-3.40				2.35-2.30				1.40-1.35		
	6.00- 5.75				3.40-3.30				2.30-2.25				1.35-1.30		
	5.75- 5.50				3.30-3.20				2.25-2.20				1.30-1.25		
	5.50- 5.25				3.20-3.10			968	ZnCrO ₄	9.50			1.25-1.20		
	5.25- 5.00				3.10-3.00				2.20-2.15				1.20-1.15		
	5.00- 4.90				3.00-2.95				2.15-2.10				1.15-1.10		
171	5CaO·3Al ₂ O ₃	2.44			2.95-2.90			407	FeCl ₃	5.90			1.10-1.05		
	4.90- 4.80				2.90-2.85				2.10-2.05				1.05-1.00		
	4.80- 4.70			502	Mg ₂ Ca	3.14			2.05-2.00				1.00- .90		
	4.70- 4.60				2.85-2.80				2.00-1.95				.90- .80		
	4.60- 4.50				2.80-2.75			672	KF	3.08			.80-		
	4.50- 4.40				2.75-2.70			846	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·5H ₂ O	1.54	4.23				
								170	3CaO·Al ₂ O ₃	1.54	4.05				
				752	Ag ₂ CO ₃	2.27									

SUPPLEMENTARY GROUP INDEX 2.70-2.65

No.	Compound	1st line	2nd line	3rd line	No.	Compound	2nd line	1st line	3rd line	No.	Compound	3rd line	1st line	2nd line
171	5CaO·3Al ₂ O ₃	2.68	4.90	2.44	354	CuCl ₂ ·2NH ₄ Cl·2H ₂ O	2.68	5.5	2.75	138	BiO ₂ C ₁₀ H ₇	2.67	20.0	9.9
502	Mg ₂ Ca	2.65	2.87	3.14	314	Cr ₂ (C ₂ O ₄) ₂ ·H ₂ O	2.68	4.75	9.2	120	Ba(CNS) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	2.66	7.7	3.4
752	Ag ₂ CO ₃	2.65	2.73	2.27	544	MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	2.66	4.22	5.9	532	Mg ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·8H ₂ O	2.69	6.7	2.94
423	Fe ₂ O ₃	2.69	2.51	1.84	533	MgNH ₄ PO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	2.69	4.28	2.93	566	Mn ₂ C ₂ O ₄ ·2 1/2 H ₂ O	2.67	4.80	3.00
765	Ag ₃ PO ₄	2.68	2.45	1.66	448	Pb ₂ (SbO ₄) ₂	2.65	3.48	5.8	682	KNO ₃	2.66	3.77	3.03
968	ZnCrO ₄	2.67	2.14	9.5	133	BiOCl	2.67	3.45	7.4	650	K	2.65	3.75	2.16
407	FeCl ₃	2.68	2.08	5.9	111	BaO ₂	2.68	3.37	2.11	829	NaHC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	2.67	2.97	2.45
846	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·5H ₂ O	2.67	1.89	1.54	907	TeCl ₂	2.69	3.24	4.29	792	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·1H ₂ O	2.67	2.76	2.37
170	3CaO·Al ₂ O ₃	2.68	1.90	1.55	879	Na ₂ C ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	2.66	3.17	4.72	481	LiOH	2.67	2.75	4.35
672	KF	2.66	1.88	3.08	936	SnSO ₄	2.67	3.08	2.10	442	FeS	2.65	2.06	2.98
					48	(NH ₄) ₂ C ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	2.67	3.06	3.81	524	Mg ₂ N ₂	2.66	1.76	2.12
					866	Na ₂ SO ₃ ·7H ₂ O	2.66	2.87	4.26					
					315	Cr ₂ O ₃	2.67	1.67	2.47					

have been measured and tabulated. One opens the index book at the major group determined by the strongest line, turns to the subgroup determined by the second strongest line, and sees whether any of the lines of the unknown check lines in this subgroup. (This can be done at a glance since, of the subgroups which are occupied, the largest contains only seven patterns and most of them contain only one.) If the unknown is a single substance, the third strongest line will check and the pattern will have been located. However, if the unknown is a mixture of phases and if the second strongest line of the pattern happens to be the strongest line of the second component, the pattern will not have been found and one proceeds by using the third strongest line of the unknown pattern to determine the subgroup, and so on. When a match is found, the lines of the unknown coinciding with the standard are noted, as are also any intensity variations which would indicate superpositions of lines. The remaining unidentified lines of the unknown are then treated in the standard manner.

TABLE I. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

d^a	I^b	I/I_1^c
4.95	8	0.13
4.08	25	0.40
3.89	20	0.32
3.58	17.5	0.28
2.91	62.5	1.00
2.73	40	0.64
2.47	15	0.24
2.16	7	0.11
2.11	5	0.08
2.03	15	0.24
1.94	10	0.16
1.79	15	0.24
1.72	1	0.02
1.68	2	0.03
1.64	6	0.10
1.61	12.5	0.20

^a d = interplanar spacing measured in Angstrom units.

^b I = intensity of the diffraction line (arbitrary units).

^c I_1 = intensity of the strongest line.

If the constituent corresponding to the strongest line of the unknown pattern is not contained in the file, or if the strongest line should happen to be so by virtue of the superposition of two lines, neither of which is the strongest line of any component present in a mixture, one will not find a match in the major group determined by the strongest line of the unknown pattern, so he must proceed by using the second strongest line to determine the major group, and so on. One cannot fail to find any or all components of a mixture which exists in the reference file. If the pattern is not found in the file, then even in this case one has obtained considerable negative information about the unknown.

Use of System in Identifying Unknowns

Probably the easiest way to become acquainted with the details of the system is to follow through the determinations of a few unknowns. For this purpose, three sections of the index book (Figures 2, 3, 4) have been chosen to be reprinted. (The complete index book is not reprinted here because it requires 462 pages, but it can, of course, be easily tabulated from the pattern data given.)

In working with a real unknown, one cannot, in general, tell by simply looking at the pattern whether it represents a single substance or a mixture, nor is it necessary to know this. However, for simplicity the illustrations are picked from different types of cases.

A. A SINGLE COMPONENT. Assume that the measurements of the pattern have been recorded as in Table I.

The three strongest lines in order of decreasing intensity are 2.91, 2.73, 4.08. Turn to the index book to group 2.95-2.90 (Figure 4) and look in subgroup 2.75-2.70. One finds that sodium chromate, pattern No. 801, has a third line at 4.09, which is also the third most intense line of the unknown. Then turn to pat-

tern No. 801 and observe that within experimental error all positions and relative intensities check and there are no lines of either pattern not accounted for. The conclusion is that the unknown contains sodium chromate.

B. MIXTURE OF TWO SUBSTANCES (no superposed index lines). The data of such an unknown are reproduced in Table II.

TABLE II. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

d	I	d	I
4.65	6	1.82	4
3.79	12.5	1.75	30
3.28	30	1.71	2
2.93	50	1.63	1
2.67	20	1.58	10
2.52	50	1.54	1.5
2.32	50	1.50	15
2.18	15	1.465	1.5
2.07	2	1.430	6
1.97	6	1.406	10
1.86	10	1.372	10

Turn to group 2.95-2.90 (Figure 4) and to subgroup 2.55-2.50 and find that there is no compound with a third line corresponding to any of the lines of the unknown. Turn next to subgroup 2.35-2.30 and again find no match. Turn next to subgroup 3.30-3.20 and observe that sodium chlorate, pattern No. 797, has a third line at 1.76. Since there is a line at 1.75 in the unknown pattern, compare the data of sodium chlorate, pattern No. 797, with that of the unknown and list the relative intensities of the identified lines. This gives Table III in satisfactory agreement with sodium chlorate, pattern No. 797.

TABLE III. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

d	I	I/I_1
4.65	6	0.12
3.79	12.5	0.25
3.28	30	0.60
2.93	50	1.00
2.67	20	0.40
2.18	15	0.30
2.07	2	0.04
1.97	6	0.12
1.82	4	0.08
1.75	30	0.60
1.63	1	0.02
1.58	(10)	(0.20)
1.54	1.5	0.03
1.50	(15)	(0.30)
1.465	1.5	0.03
1.430	6	0.12

The identification of one compound of the mixture is thus established. The strongest of the remaining lines is at 2.52; hence turn to group 2.55-2.50 (Figure 2), subgroup 2.35-2.30, and note the compound cupric oxide, pattern No. 372, with a third line at 1.86. Referring to the data of cupric oxide, pattern No. 372, note that all the remaining lines of the unknown are accounted for in position. List the relative intensities, Table IV.

TABLE IV. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

d	I	I/I_1
2.52	50	1.00
2.32	50	1.00
1.86	10	0.20
1.71	2	0.04
1.58	(10)	(0.20)
1.50	(15)	(0.30)
1.406	10	0.20
1.372	10	0.20

These are seen to be in satisfactory agreement with the cupric oxide data. Since all the diffraction lines of the unknown have been satisfactorily accounted for, the qualitative compound analysis of the mixture is complete.

C. MIXTURE OF TWO COMPONENTS (superposed lines). The data for the unknown are recorded in Table V.

TABLE V. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

d	I	d	I
4.90	2	1.309	4
3.68	4	1.274	2
2.96	7	1.256	3
2.69	25	1.220	1
2.52	50	1.189	2
2.43	1	1.160	2
2.21	7	1.140	2
2.08	8	1.120	1
1.84	15	1.103	1
1.69	17.5	1.089	2
1.61	15	1.054	2
1.480	25	1.040	1
1.450	10		

Turn to group 2.55-2.50 (Figure 2), subgroup 2.70-2.65, and find no compound listed with a third line corresponding to any of the lines of the unknown. Turn to subgroup 1.50-1.45 and find iron ferrite (ferrosferric oxide), pattern No. 426, with a third line at 1.62. Compare the data of pattern No. 426 with the data of the unknown. On listing the relative intensities of the identified lines (Table VI), it is seen that the intensity of line 2.52 is decidedly too high, which suggests the possibility of a superposition of lines.

TABLE VI. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I/I₁</i>
4.90	2	0.04
2.96	7	0.14
2.52	50	1.00
2.43	1	0.02
2.08	8	0.16
1.69	17.5	0.35
1.61	15	0.30
1.480	25	0.50
1.274	2	0.04
1.120	1	0.02
1.089	2	0.04
1.054	2	0.04

Therefore include line 2.52 along with the remaining unidentified lines. Inspection shows that the intensity of the superposed line on 2.52 of iron ferrite is about as strong as line 2.68. However, group 2.55-2.50, subgroup 2.70-2.65, gives no check, while group 2.70-2.65, subgroup 2.55-2.50, lists ferric oxide, pattern No. 423, with a third line at 1.84.

Comparing the data of ferric oxide, pattern No. 423, with the data of the unknown, it is found that the positions of the ferric oxide lines check with all of those of the remaining unidentified lines of the unknown as well as with three of the lines which had already been checked with the iron ferrite pattern. Thus there are superpositions of lines at three positions in the unknown pattern.

In order to show conclusively that the unknown is a mixture of ferric oxide and iron ferrite, it is necessary to account satisfactorily for the relative intensities of the lines of the unknown pattern. Since line 2.69 is not a superposed line, its intensity is due entirely to ferric oxide, and to get the value of the absolute intensities of all other ferric oxide lines of the unknown, it is only necessary to multiply the intensity of line 2.69 by the known relative intensities of ferric oxide as given in pattern No. 423. This is done in Table VII.

TABLE VII. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
3.68	0.18 × 25 = 4.5
3.69	1.00 × 25 = 25
2.52	0.75 × 25 = 19
2.21	0.18 × 25 = 4.5
1.84	0.63 × 25 = 16
1.69	0.63 × 25 = 16
1.61	0.13 × 25 = 3
1.480	0.50 × 25 = 12.5
1.450	0.50 × 25 = 12.5
1.309	0.18 × 25 = 4.5
1.256	0.13 × 25 = 3
1.189	0.08 × 25 = 2
1.160	0.05 × 25 = 1
1.140	0.13 × 25 = 3

Then subtract these computed absolute intensities from those of the total unknown pattern (Table VIII). The resulting data must agree with those of iron ferrite, if the identification of the unknown is to be considered complete. This is found to be the case.

The low intensity in the case of line 1.48 can be explained by the fact that this line in the unknown pattern is a partially superposed line, and the intensity as read is not the sum of the intensities of the lines. The case could never exist where this phenomenon would cause the intensity of a line to be calculated too high.

It is worth while to point out an alternative method of identifying a mixture of the above type by making use of the Supplementary Group Index. If one inadvertently fails to recognize the anomalously high intensity of the spacing 2.52 for the identified iron ferrite pattern and proceeds to identify the second phase in the usual manner, he might easily neglect to reconsider the spacing 2.52 (inasmuch as the spacing has already been identified as the most intense line of iron ferrite) and consequently fail to locate the second phase. In that

event, upon looking in group 2.70-2.65 in the standard manner, one fails to identify the remaining lines. He then refers to supplementary group 2.70-2.65 and finds listed along with 2.68 and 1.84 the line 2.51 which also occurs in the unknown pattern. The ferric oxide pattern would then be checked. The Supplementary Group Index in general is useful when for any reason the strongest line of a pattern is overlooked and one is attempting to identify a pattern from its second or third strongest lines.

While the illustrations have been limited to mixtures of only two unknowns, no new situation will be encountered in mixtures of three or more components. It has been found from experience in this laboratory that it is practical to use this method of analysis for mixtures with as many as four or five components. However, the ease of analysis becomes less as the number of components increases.

Apparatus and Technic

The x-ray literature describes many types of apparatus for diffraction work (1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10). The type to be used in any particular case depends on the kind of data desired and the accuracy necessary. A completely equipped x-ray laboratory which could handle all the x-ray technics for diverse purposes would require a large variety of apparatus. However, for the particular purpose of chemical analysis under discussion in this article, a satisfactory equipment and experimental procedure which is sufficiently accurate and at the same time economical will be described.

The diffraction unit most used in this laboratory is the G. E. multiple diffraction unit, Type VWC, Form E, as described by Davey (3) (Figure 5). (The production of this particular type of x-ray unit has been suspended at the present time, though other powder diffraction units are commercially available.) This unit consists of a transformer, x-ray tube with a molybdenum target, and cameras. Twelve slits 0.05 × 1.25 cm. (0.02 × 0.5 inch), located around the circumference of the cylinder containing the x-ray tube, define the x-ray beams. There is a switchboard holding the operating switches, meters, filament current stabilizer, a water pressure switch, and an overload circuit breaker. In this laboratory there have been added a recording milliammeter, which gives a record of the tube current during the exposure; a time switch, by which an exposure can be stopped at a predetermined time; and a temperature switch, which shuts off the voltage if the temperature of the cooling water reaches about 38° C. (100° F.).

The G. E. quadrant cassettes of 20.32-cm. (8.00-inch) radius (Figure 6) are used. A slight modification of these cameras makes it possible to record the diffraction lines on both sides of the beam. This produces a symmetrical pattern, which enables an accurate location of the setting of the primary beam on the zero of the measuring scale (Figure 1). In order to obtain a more uniform pattern, the specimen tube is rotated during the exposure. The power for rotating the specimen is supplied by an electric clock motor and is transmitted by a silk fish-line belt. A zirconium dioxide filter about 0.04 cm. (0.016 inch) thick is placed in front of the film to absorb the MoK_β radiation. (These filters are supplied by the Patterson Screen Company, Towanda, Pa.) Double-emulsion x-ray film 4.76 × 40 cm. (1.875 × 16 inches), costing about 7.5 cents each is used. A fluorazure intensifying screen (also supplied by the Patterson Screen Company) is placed immediately behind the film.

The specimens are loaded in powder form in Pyrex capillary tubes 0.04-cm. (0.016-inch) inside diameter (measured with a No. 78 drill) and 0.06-cm. (0.025-inch) outside diameter (measured with a No. 22 U. S. standard wire gage). These tubes can be

TABLE VIII. X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA

<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I/I₁</i>
4.90	2	0.07
2.96	7	0.23
2.52	31	1.00
2.43	1	0.03
2.08	8	0.26
1.69	1.5	0.05
1.61	12	0.39
1.480	12.5	0.40
1.274	2	0.07
1.220	1	0.03

readily made in large quantities. A plug of absorbent cotton about 0.1 cm. (0.04 inch) long is placed in the center of the tube. The samples are then loaded on either side of the central plug for a distance of 1 cm. (about 1 mg.) in a manner similar to that used in loading melting point tubes. Piano wire serves well as an aid in packing because it does not buckle and break the tube. After the sample is packed into the tube, another cotton plug is inserted and the ends of the tube are sealed in a flame. Brittle substances can be prepared for loading by grinding in an agate mortar. Samples of metals can be obtained by filing with a clean file. It has been found helpful to have available various dental tools for the purpose of obtaining samples of small inclusions in nonhomogeneous materials. A desiccator box equipped with glass top and rubber sleeves is more convenient for loading hygroscopic substances than loading under a protective liquid. Samples which contain elements of high atomic number should be diluted with an amorphous material such as flour or charcoal to decrease the absorption of the radiation. In general, about 200-mesh is a satisfactory powder size to use. The preparation and loading of a sample can usually be accomplished in 5 minutes or less.

The loaded tube is inserted in the pulley of the camera and secured by Picein wax. The camera is then placed on the diffraction unit and exposed for 6 hours at 30,000 volts and 20 milliamperes. The unit holds twelve cameras, so that 24 specimens may be exposed simultaneously. (When an analysis is desired in the least possible elapsed time, use of copper radiation and a different type of camera would require an exposure time of only about 15 minutes. This technic would not permit the simultaneous exposure of 24 specimens, however.) The exposed films are then developed as a batch in standard x-ray developer for 5 minutes at 18° C. (65° F.), fixed in x-ray hypo for about 12 minutes, washed in running water for 20 to 30 minutes, and dried in a

film dryer. The drying takes about half an hour. The developed film, or pattern, is now ready to be measured.

TABLE IX. TIME STUDY OF OPERATIONS

	Time Man-minutes
Preparation of specimens and filling of tubes (24 specimens)	120
Loading cameras, mounting specimen (24 specimens)	45
Removing cameras after exposure and filing specimen (24 specimens)	30
Darkroom operation (24 specimens)	20
Labeling and filing negatives (24 specimens)	30
Total	245
Preparation of pattern, average time per specimen	10
Measurement of pattern, average time per specimen	10-15
Identification of pattern, average time per specimen	5-15
Total man-minute time for analysis and permanent record, per specimen	25-40

The pattern is placed symmetrically in the measuring scale (Figure 1) and the positions of the different lines are read off in the order of decreasing Å. spacings. The scale divisions beginning at 20 Å. are 20, 15, 12, 10, 9; every 0.5 Å. from 9 to 6; every 0.25 Å. from 6 to 5; every 0.1 Å. from 5 to 3; every 0.05 Å. from 3 to 2; and every 0.01 Å. from 2 to 0.55.

The next step is to record the intensities of the lines with the aid of an intensity scale. The pattern is placed on top of the intensity scale, and the combination is viewed by eye in transmitted light. A match is then sought between the diffraction line and the standard lines of the intensity scale. The complete data of the diffraction pattern are thus recorded, giving the interplanar spacing and numerical intensity of each line.

The preparation of an intensity scale must be carried out very carefully. However, it need be done only once if the scale is protected from wear by sealing in a Cellophane envelope. (The diffraction patterns themselves can well be filed in Cellophane envelopes.)

While the pattern consists of diffraction lines formed by x-ray beams of very different intensities but of the same exposure time, the intensity scale can, by virtue of the reciprocity relation which holds for x-rays, be constructed by using an x-ray beam of constant intensity and varying the exposure times. The value of the intensity for each step of the intensity scale is therefore proportional to the time of exposure used for that step.

In order to have a beam of $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation of intensity comparable with the powder reflections, a calcite crystal monochromator was used in conjunction with an absorber further to reduce the intensity of the beam. The exposure times were determined to one-third second by a shutter system. The film was mounted on a drum which was turned by a 400-to-1 reduction gear, for the purpose of easily spacing the intensity steps. The secondary voltage was kept constant at about 25 kilovolts to within 0.5 per cent. The tube current was maintained constant by a stabilizer. The shortest exposure to produce a barely visible mark on the film was 10 seconds. This blackness was arbitrarily chosen to represent unit intensity. The longest exposure was 3250 seconds, corresponding to an intensity of 325. The steps of the intensity scale are such that easily observable differences in blackness exist between adjacent intensity marks, and are as follows: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 75, 125, 175, 250, 325. The width of the intensity marks is made approximately the same as that of the diffraction lines.

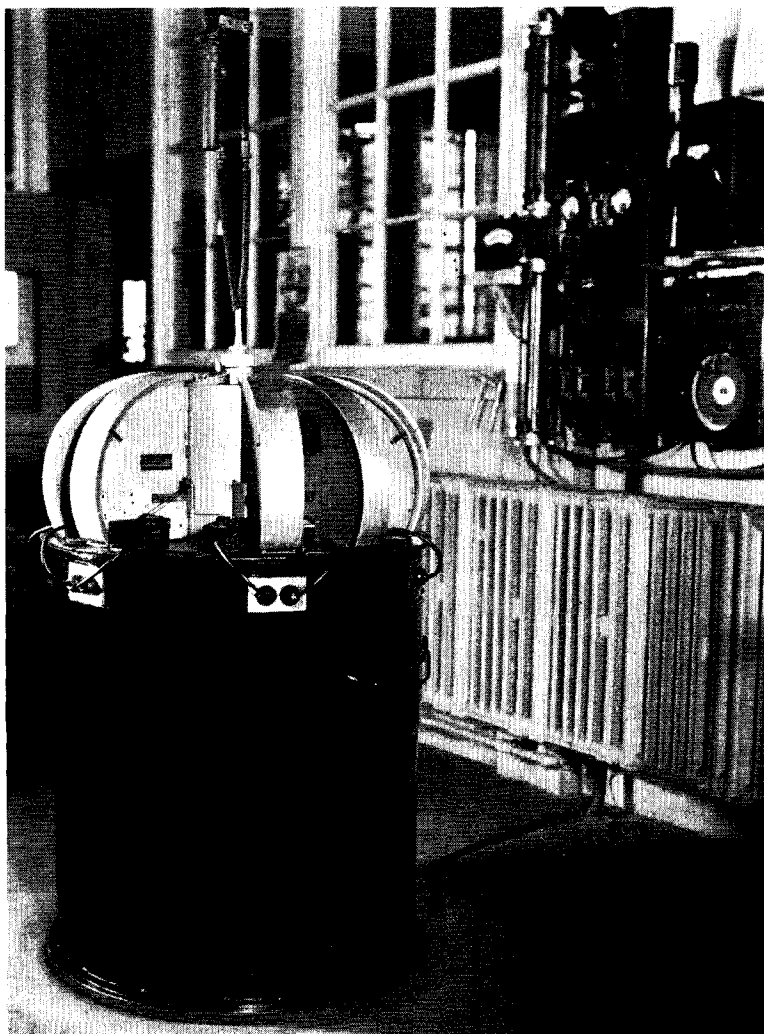


FIGURE 5. DIFFRACTION APPARATUS AND CONTROL BOARD

A fair idea of the approximate expense and time involved in carrying out analysis by the x-ray method can be obtained from data based on actual operation in this laboratory.

If only one specimen were run through instead of 24 at a batch, the time for preparation of the pattern would be about 25 minutes instead of 10.

TABLE X. COST OF SUPPLIES

X-ray tube (\$225 per tube, average life 12,000 hours' operation) per specimen	0.5
Darkroom supplies	0.7
X-ray film	3.7
Specimen tube	2.0
Power	0.3
Total cost of supplies per specimen	<u>7.2</u>

The expense of the analysis is almost entirely due to the labor involved (Table X).

Accuracy of the Data

SPACING MEASUREMENTS. In the experimental technic as given, the error of measurement of spacings increases in a smooth curve from $\pm 0.001 \text{ \AA.}$, at 1.0 \AA. , through $\pm 0.01 \text{ \AA.}$ at 3.5 \AA. to $\pm 0.06 \text{ \AA.}$ at 8.0 \AA. Higher accuracy than this, of course, could be attained by modern precision x-ray methods, but only at the expense of the ease and speed of making the measurements. The use of $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation and a large camera radius of 20.32 cm. (8.00 inches), as described, makes possible the rapid measurement of the position of the lines on a scale, whereas use of a small precision camera and a comparator is not only tedious but also makes the measurement of weak lines very difficult. In order to secure the accuracy obtained, all cassettes are calibrated with sodium chloride. Since all films are treated under standardized conditions, the effect of film shrinkage is absorbed in the sodium chloride calibration. In 310 cases (the starred compounds) an independent check on the accuracy of the measured spacings was afforded by calculation of the spacings from published data listed by Wyckoff (10) and Ewald and Hermann (5). The agreement was within the experimental error. Each of the 1000 patterns was measured independently by two different observers.

INTENSITY MEASUREMENTS. The most objective method of measuring the intensities would be to use the microphotometer or densitometer. However, one year's experience with a direct comparison intensity scale has shown that it is sufficiently accurate for use with the classification system. It has the advantages of being rapid and easy to use. Weak lines can be measured in this way when they would be difficult to record with a microphotometer. The steps of the intensity scale are such that successive differences in blackness can easily be recognized. In use, one decides only whether the intensity of the diffraction line lies closer to one of two adjacent pairs of intensity marks, or lies nearer the mean. To check the accuracy of the intensity data, each of the 1000 patterns was read by two independent observers. The agreement was found to be within the steps of the intensity scale. It has been thoroughly tested that the relative intensities of the lines of a pattern remain essentially unchanged, even though the absolute strength of the pattern be different—for instance, because of different exposure times or amount of diffracting material in the tube. One can obtain on a single film the equivalent of two different exposures by covering half the x-ray film lengthwise with a suitable thickness of aluminum foil.

In order to attach a physical meaning to the seemingly arbitrary intensity values, microphotometer tracings were made of the intensity scale itself and of a number of sodium chloride films, for which the time of exposure and the con-

centration of sodium chloride were varied. This work showed that the use of the intensity scale eliminates the background and gives intensity values proportional to the peak intensities of the diffraction lines. The relative intensities as listed in the tables of data refer to intensities of the diffraction lines from rotated powdered specimens.

Besides the relative intensities, the values of the intensity of the three strongest lines of each compound are included in the tabulated data in order to have a measure of the absolute strength of the diffraction pattern. This information frequently permits a rough estimate of the sensitivity of detec-

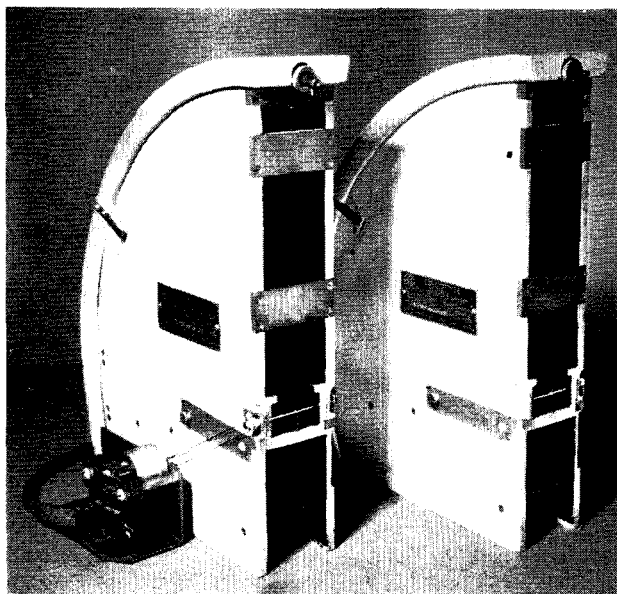


FIGURE 6. FILM CASSETTES WITH SPECIMEN TUBE AND ROTATING DEVICE

tion of a compound in a mixture. In using the intensity data, one should bear in mind that the agreement between the tabulated relative intensities and those determined by the analyst for his film is only a semiquantitative one. While the recorded data for the 1000 compounds were obtained with $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation, it is possible to use the same data for $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, provided due precautions are taken to reduce the effect of absorption.

Sources and Reliability of Standards

The majority of the 1000 standards listed in this article have not been subjected to a complete chemical analysis. At The Dow Chemical Company, the patterns of a considerably larger number of substances have been entered in the index book and file. Whenever any one of these patterns is used as a standard, its reliability is invoked and, if questioned, is closely examined. However, to permit testing the usability of the classification system and x-ray method of chemical analysis, 1000 substances were selected whose compositions are thought to be reasonably certain.

The starred patterns are those for which it was possible to check all the lines of the pattern with published crystal structure data. This comprehensive check included the calculation of the spacings, the indexing of the lines, and the application of space group criteria. Since, in general, when a crystal structure investigation is made, the chemical formula of the substance must be definitely known, there is little reason to question the reliability of the starred patterns. There are 310 such patterns. Unfortunately, crystal structure data

are lacking for most of the balance of the 1000 patterns. Compounds rated chemically pure were obtained from Eimer & Amend, Merck & Co., Inc., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, E. H. Sargent and Company, General Chemical Co., Vanadium Corporation of America, G. Frederick Smith Chemical Co., Central Scientific Company, Eastman Kodak Company, and The Dow Chemical Company. When it was not possible to obtain the desired compounds in a c. p. grade, the available grade was used. The less stable hydrates of a sizable group of compounds were prepared in this laboratory, and the degree of hydration was checked gravimetrically. In addition, about 50 compounds not commercially available were synthesized.

It is probable that a small number of cases exist among the unstarred patterns for which the data do not represent the exact formula as given. An idea of the type and extent of the errors to be expected can be obtained from a consideration of the results in those cases where a check with the crystal structure data was possible. Of the 342 cases so investigated, in 14 cases the degree of hydration was incorrectly given by the label on the reagent bottle, the diffraction pattern obtained being that of a different hydrate or of a mixture of hydrates. Seven cases resolved themselves as a mechanical mixture of the labeled substance and an impurity, and four cases as polymorphic mixtures of the same chemical substance. In seven instances, the diffraction pattern experimentally obtained differed completely from the data as published in the crystal structure literature.

Field of Application of X-Ray Diffraction in Chemical Analysis

It is well known that there are definite limitations to the field of application of the x-ray method of analysis, but the important question is as to the range of usefulness left when these things are taken into account. The method is limited in the first place to solids, and secondly to those solids which are crystalline, meaning by crystalline simply those substances which give a pattern. The only way to determine whether or not a material will give a pattern is to subject the material to x-ray diffraction. It has been found experimentally that about 5 per cent of the solid inorganic chemical substances are essentially amorphous and give no pattern by which they could be identified.

A considerable number of other substances give such weak patterns that, while they could be identified if they were the only constituents present, they might escape detection if they were mixed with something else. Depending to some extent on what the substances are mixed with, some would show if they represented less than 1.0 per cent of the material being examined, but many would not show at less than 10.0 per cent and some would not show plainly even when as much as 50.0 per cent was present. The magnitude of this figure can be estimated after the pattern has been obtained, but cannot be told beforehand. Still another weakness of the method is that appreciable percentages of elements may be present in solid solution without changing the pattern enough to be detected, at least without special technic.

Thus, while certainty of analysis is one of the valuable features of the x-ray method, this certainty applies only to what the pattern does show and not to what it does not show. If, for instance, one obtains the pattern of manganese chloride dihydrate it is certain that manganese chloride dihydrate is present. However, it is not certain that there is not a small amount of a more or less amorphous material mixed with it, nor that there is not in solid solution in the manganese chloride a substance which does not greatly change the characteristics of the manganese chloride pattern.

For these reasons the x-ray method is not independent and

cannot, in general, stand alone as a means of chemical analysis. The x-ray data must be combined with other data for complete information. The combination of spectroscopy and x-ray diffraction is very fortunate, since they supplement each other's deficiencies by giving entirely different types of information about the same substance. In the arc or spark, the material is broken up into its elements, so that they show regardless of the state in which they were present, while the x-ray, without so much as changing the temperature of the material, records the existing chemical and physical state. The spectrograph is also sensitive in the region of small percentages, where the x-ray is not.

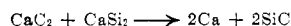
Installation of x-ray diffraction in the laboratory does not, in general, displace other technics, but gives the power to get more information or to obtain information under peculiarly difficult conditions. A practical procedure is to make a survey analysis before other work is attempted. In those cases in which the information obtained is sufficient, it does eliminate other work.

In the field of identification, the merits of x-ray diffraction analysis are sometimes compared with those of microscopic examination. The technics involved and the scientific principles invoked are different. The microscope is much more sensitive than the x-ray to the presence of small percentages of substances, and to amounts of sample of less than 0.1 mg., which is about the practical limit for the x-ray method. It is equally true that the x-ray is much more suited to the general problem of determining the chemical state and composition of the main components of an unknown. The x-rays are less affected by superficial differences, since they analyze the body of the substance. Furthermore, the interpretation of the diffraction pattern is direct. The experimental technic involved can be rapidly acquired. A further advantage of the x-ray method is that no special requirements are imposed upon the form of the specimen. It seems fair to say that, in general, no other single method will yield compound analysis of solids so reliably and economically.

The field of application of x-ray in chemical analysis might be summarized in a general way by saying that, wherever it is necessary to maintain an analytical laboratory, an invaluable supplementary technic will be found in x-ray diffraction. The following are some of the unique features which have been found of practical importance in this laboratory:

1. The substances present show in their true state of chemical combination.

The analysis of reaction mixtures is a good illustration of the application of this feature. The analysis of the residue or slag of a high-temperature reaction in this way shows which components of the charge react, and what the equation of the reaction is. For example, it is desired to determine whether the compounds calcium carbide and calcium silicide will react. About a gram of the two in molecular proportions is mixed and ground, and the mixture is heated to 1500° C. in a small electric vacuum furnace. Before heating, the mixture is a dark powder whose x-ray pattern is the superposition of the calcium carbide and calcium silicide patterns. After heating, the powder looks the same as before, but the x-ray pattern shows only silicon carbide. One concludes with certainty that reaction has taken place according to the equation



The entire experiment is done with a minimum of expense and time.

A problem which resisted the usual chemical methods of attack was that of the chemicals added to molding sand to inhibit the oxidation of magnesium alloys on casting. A single compound such as ammonium fluoride or ammonium borofluoride may be added to the sand, but reactions begin to take place immediately. The question therefore arises as to what chemicals are actually present in the sand and which ones are actually effective in inhibiting oxidation. The chemical analysis for the ammonium radical present gave no hint as to the

various ammonium compounds present; but the x-ray patterns showed that as many as six different ammonium compounds are present in the sand after using it awhile, and, by identifying them separately, showed what reactions were taking place and which agents were stable and which effective in inhibiting oxidation. By setting up standard mixtures with a range of concentrations of the various compounds involved—ammonium fluoride, ammonium acid fluoride, ammonium fluosilicate, ammonium borofluoride, ammonium chloride, ammonium sulfate, boric acid, and sulfur—it was possible to make a semiquantitative analysis on the basis of the relative intensities of the diffraction lines. The ability of the x-ray to recognize these compounds separately though mixed together was thus very valuable.

A point in connection with this problem which illustrates the fact that the x-ray pattern serves as a unique identification of a substance was that besides the compounds in the sand which were definitely identified, there occurred a substance giving a pattern which could not be identified. The substance was temporarily called X, and it was possible to determine the approximate per cent present in the sand and that it was effective in inhibiting oxidation even before it was isolated and identified by chemical methods. If the file and index of patterns had been available 5 years ago when this problem was investigated, the pattern X would have been identified immediately.

2. The analysis is conclusive, even though only minute amounts of material are available. This is especially valuable for corrosion products from small pits or surface attacks. Identification of small deposits and sediments can also be readily accomplished.

3. Substances are analyzed directly in their "as received" state and are not destroyed.

4. Different crystalline phases, states of oxidation or hydration, and physical state are observable. The ability to determine the degree of graphitization of carbon, or to distinguish quartz and cristobalite, or the high- and low-temperature forms of compounds—e. g., dicalcium silicate, etc.—is frequently important. The patterns of the various oxides of an element—e. g., ferrous oxide, ferric oxide, ferrous-ferric oxide—are distinct from each other and, of course, from that of the element itself. The state of hydration of calcium chloride as a function of process and also as a function of position in the individual clusters of crystals can be determined, and in other cases the existence of water as water of crystallization can be detected.

5. As has been discussed rather fully in the present article, the process of preparing the specimen and obtaining the x-ray pattern is simple and economical.

6. A permanent record of the original data is always on file in the form of the diffraction pattern.

These features, which have been enumerated, are of obvious importance and would make x-ray diffraction valuable in many analysis problems, even though an easy method of indexing the patterns were not possible. However, the classification system greatly facilitates the use of x-rays in these cases and extends its field of application to include complete unknowns.

At the present stage of development, x-ray diffraction gives a qualitative or semiquantitative analysis. The accuracy possible varies widely in different cases, but in a favorable case allows a determination to within about 5 per cent of the amount present.

Future technical improvements will undoubtedly greatly increase the accuracy attainable as well as the scope of the x-ray diffraction method of analysis.

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[Tables XI and XII follow, pages 467 to 512, inclusive]

TABLE XI. INDEX TO POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Pattern No.	Name	Formula	Pattern No.	Name	Formula
1	Aluminum	Al	30	Ammonium carbamate	NH ₂ CO ₂ NH ₂
2	bromide	AlBr ₃ ·6H ₂ O	31	carbonate	(NH ₄) ₂ CO ₃ ·H ₂ O
3	carbide	Al ₄ C ₃	32	bicarbonate	(NH ₄)HCO ₃
4	chloride	Al ₂ Cl ₆	33	perchlorate	NH ₄ ClO ₄
5	chloride hexahydrate	AlCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	34	chloride	NH ₄ Cl
6	sodium chloride	AlNaCl ₄	35	chromate	(NH ₄) ₂ CrO ₄
7	fluoride	AlF ₃ ·3 ¹ / ₂ H ₂ O	36	bichromate	(NH ₄) ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇
8	fluosilicate	Al ₂ (SiF ₆) ₃	37	citrate	(NH ₄) ₃ HC ₆ H ₅ O ₇
9	iodide	AlI ₃	38	fluoride	NH ₄ F
10	nitrate nonahydrate	Al(NO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O	39	borofluoride	NH ₂ BF ₄
11	oxide	α-Al ₂ O ₃	40	fluosilicate	(NH ₄) ₂ SiF ₆
12	Diaspore	AlHO ₂	41	formate	HCOONH ₄
13	Bauxite	Al ₂ O ₃ ·2H ₂ O	42	iodide	NH ₄ I
14	β-Alumina	Na ₂ O·11Al ₂ O ₃	43	paramolybdate	(NH ₄) ₆ ·Mo ₇ O ₂₁ ·4H ₂ O
15	Aluminum silicate (sillimanite)	Al ₂ SiO ₅	44	phosphomolybdate trihydrate	(NH ₄) ₃ PO ₄ ·12MoO ₃ ·3H ₂ O
16	Muscovite (common mica)	H ₂ KAl ₃ (SiO ₄) ₃	45	nitrate (orthorhombic)	NH ₄ NO ₃
17	Kaolin	Al ₂ Si ₂ O ₅ (OH) ₄	46	nitrite	NH ₄ NO ₂
18	Bentonite	Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	47	nitrosophenylhydroxylamine	C ₆ H ₅ N·NO·ONH ₄
19	Aluminum sulfate	Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	48	oxalate monohydrate	(NH ₄) ₂ C ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O
20	sulfate octadecahydrate	Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·18H ₂ O	49	oxalate, acid	(NH ₄)HC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O
21	ammonium sulfate (alum)	AlNH ₄ (SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	50	phenolsulfonate	C ₆ H ₅ (OH)SO ₃ NH ₄
22	potassium sulfate (alum)	AlK(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	51	monohydrogen phosphate	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄
23	sodium sulfate (alum)	AlNa(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	52	dihydrogen phosphate	(NH ₄)H ₂ PO ₄
24	sulfide	Al ₂ S ₃	53	hypophosphite	(NH ₄) ₂ H ₂ PO ₂
25	Ammonium acetate	CH ₃ COONH ₄	54	picrate monohydrate	C ₆ H ₃ (NO ₂) ₃ ·ONH ₄ ·H ₂ O
26	arsenate trihydrate	(NH ₄) ₃ AsO ₄ ·3H ₂ O	55	salicylate	C ₆ H ₄ (OH)COONH ₄
27	benzoate	C ₆ H ₅ COONH ₄	56	succinate	(CH ₂ COONH ₄) ₂
28	borate		57	sulfate	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄
29	bromide	NH ₄ Br	58	persulfate	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈
			59	hydrogen sulfate	NH ₄ HSO ₄

(Continued on succeeding pages)

TABLE XI. INDEX TO POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

Pattern No.	Name	Formula	Pattern No.	Name	Formula
60	Ammonium sulfite monohydrate	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	155	Cadmium hydroxide	$\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$
61	tartrate	$(\text{CHOH})_2(\text{CO}_2\text{NH}_4)_2$	156	potassium iodide	$2\text{KI} \cdot \text{CdI}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
62	thiocyanate	NH_4CNS	157	nitrate tetrahydrate	$\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
63	thiosulfate	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$	158	oxalate	CdC_2O_4
64	tungstate	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	159	oxalate trihydrate	$\text{CdC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
65	phosphotungstate	$3(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O} \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 6\text{WO}_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	160	oxide	CdO
66	metavanadate	NH_4VO_3	161	ferrite	CdFe_2O_4
67	Antimony	Sb	162	phosphate	$\text{Cd}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$
68	arsenate	SbAsO_4	163	salicylate	$\text{Cd}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHCOO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
69	arsenite		164	sulfate	$3\text{CdSO}_4 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
70	tribromide	SbBr_3	165	tungstate	CdWO_4
71	trichloride	SbCl_3	166	Calcium metal	Ca
72	oxychloride	SbOCl	167	acetate	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$
73	trifluoride	SbF_3	168	acetate monohydrate	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
74	triiodide	SbI_3	169	aluminum alloy (2% Ca)	
75	trioxide	Sb_2O_3	170	Tritalcium aluminate	$3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
76	pentoxide	Sb_2O_5	171	Pentacalcium aluminate	$5\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
77	potassium sulfurated	$\text{K}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$	172	Calcium arsenate	$\text{Ca}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$
78	sulfate	$\text{Sb}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	173	arsenite	
79	trisulfide (stibnite)	Sb_2S_3	174	benzoate	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
80	tartrate	$\text{Sb}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	175	borate	
81	Antimonyl potassium tartrate	$(\text{SbO})\text{KC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	176	bromide	$\text{CaBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
82	Arsenic metal	As	177	carbide (tetragonal)	CaC_2I
83	iodide (ous)	AsI_3	178	carbide II	CaC_2II
84	trioxide (ous)	As_2O_3	179	carbide III	CaC_2III
85	pentoxide	As_2O_5	180	carbonate (calcite)	CaCO_3
86	trisulfide (ous), (orpiment)	As_2S_3	181	chlorate	$\text{Ca}(\text{ClO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
87	Barium metal	Ba	182	chloride	CaCl_2
88	acetate monohydrate	$\text{Ba}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	183	chloride monohydrate	$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
89	borate		184	chloride dihydrate	$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
90	carbonate	BaCO_3	185	chloride tetrahydrate	$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
91	chlorate	$\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_3)_2$	186	chloride hexahydrate	$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
92	chlorate monohydrate	$\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	187	chlorofluoride	$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{CaF}_2$
93	perchlorate trihydrate	$\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	188	hypochlorite	$\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
94	chloride	BaCl_2	189	chromate	CaCrO_4
95	chloride dihydrate	$\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	190	chromate dihydrate	$\text{CaCrO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
96	chromate	BaCrO_4	191	dichromate	CaCr_2O_7
97	citrate	$\text{Ba}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	192	citrate	$\text{Ca}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
98	cyanide	$\text{Ba}(\text{CN})_2$	193	cyanamide	CaCN_2
99	fluoride	BaF_2	194	cyanide	$\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$
100	titanium fluoride	BaTiF_6	195	ferrocyanide	$\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$
101	fluosilicate	BaSiF_6	196	potassium ferrocyanide	$\text{CaK}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12}$
102	formate	$\text{Ba}(\text{HCO}_2)_2$	197	fluoride	CaF_2
103	hydroxide octahydrate	$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$	198	fluosilicate	CaSiF_6
104	iodate	$\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	199	fluosilicate dihydrate	$\text{CaSiF}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
105	manganate	BaMnO_4	200	formate	$\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_2)_2$
106	permanganate	$\text{Ba}(\text{MnO}_4)_2$	201	glycolate	$\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_2\text{OHCOO})_2$
107	nitrate	$\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	202	glycolate trihydrate	$\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_2\text{OHCOO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
108	nitrite monohydrate	$\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	203	glycolate hydrate	$\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_2\text{OHCOO})_2 \cdot 3/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
109	oxalate	BaC_2O_4	204	hippurate	
110	oxide	BaO	205	hydride	CaH_2
111	peroxide	BaO_2	206	hydroxide	$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
112	phenolsulfonate	$\text{Ba}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH} \cdot \text{SO}_3)_2$	207	iodate	$\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2$
113	phosphate	$\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$	208	iodide	$\text{CaI}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
114	phosphite		209	permanganate	$\text{Ca}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
115	hypophosphite	$\text{Ba}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	210	nitrate	$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
116	sulfate	BaSO_4	211	nitrate tetrahydrate	$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
117	sulfide	BaS	212	nitrite	$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
118	sulfite	BaSO_3	213	oxalate	CaC_2O_4
119	tartrate	$\text{BaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	214	oxide	CaO
120	thiocyanate	$\text{Ba}(\text{CNS})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	215	peroxide	CaO_2
121	thiosulfate monohydrate	$\text{BaS}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	216	phenolsulfonate	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHSO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{Ca} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
122	borotungstate		217	hydrogen phosphate	CaH_2PO_4
123	valerianate	$\text{Ba}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{CO}_2)_2$	218	hydrogen phosphate dihydrate	$\text{CaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
124	Beryllium metal	Be	219	dihydrogen phosphate	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$
125	oxide	BeO	220	dihydrogen phosphate mono-hydrate	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
126	sulfate	BeSO_4	221	orthophosphate	$\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$
127	sulfate tetrahydrate	$\text{BeSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	222	orthophosphate monohydrate	$\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
128	Bismuth metal	Bi	223	chlorohydrophosphate	
129	acetate	$\text{Bi}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3$	224	glycerophosphate	$\text{CaO}_2 \cdot \text{PO} \cdot \text{OC}(\text{H}_2\text{OH})_2$
130	benzoate	$\text{Bi}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COO})_3$	225	lactophosphate	
131	oxybromide	BiOBr	226	pyrophosphate	$\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$
132	subcarbonate	$\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	227	phosphide	Ca_3P_2
133	oxychloride	BiOCl	228	hyp phosphite	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3)_2$
134	chromate	$(\text{BiO})_2\text{CrO}_4$	229	sodium hypophosphite	$\text{Ca}(\text{NaHPO}_3)_2$
135	ammonium citrate		230	salicylate	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHCOO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
136	hydroxide	$\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3$	231	silicate	CaSiO_3
137	lactate	$\text{Bi}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_6) \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	232	Dicalcium silicate (low)	$\alpha\text{-Ca}_2\text{SiO}_4$
138	β -naphthol	$\text{BiO} \cdot \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7$	233	Dicalcium silicate (high)	$\beta\text{-Ca}_2\text{SiO}_4$
139	subnitrate	$\text{BiO} \cdot \text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	234	Tritalcium silicate	Ca_3SiO_5
140	osmate		235	Calcium silicide	CaSi_2
141	oxalate	$\text{Bi}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3$	236	sulfate	CaSO_4
142	trioxide (yellow)	Bi_2O_3	237	sulfate hemihydrate	$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
143	tetraoxide	Bi_2O_4	238	sulfate dihydrate (gypsum)	$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
144	phosphate	Bi_2PO_4	239	sulfide	CaS
145	salicylate	$\text{Bi}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHCOO})_2$	240	sulfite	CaSO_3
146	sulfate	$\text{Bi}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	241	tartrate	$\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
147	Boric acid	H_3BO_3	242	thiocyanate	$\text{Ca}(\text{CNS})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
148	Boron carbide	B_4C	243	tungstate	CaWO_4
149	Cadmium metal	Cd	244	urate	$\text{CaC}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_9\text{N}_1$
150	acetate	$\text{Cd}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	245	Carbon (graphite)	C
151	bromate	$\text{Cd}(\text{BrO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	246	Acetaldehyde ammonia	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{OH}$
152	carbonate	CdCO_3	247	Acetamide	CH_3CONH_2
153	chloride	CdCl_2	248	Acetanilide	$\text{CH}_3\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_5$
154	chloride, hydrated	$\text{CdCl}_2 \cdot 2 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	249	Acetophenetidin (phenacetin)	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{CO})$; 1:4
			250	Antipyrine (1-phenyl-2,3-dimethyl pyrazolone)	$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$
			251	Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{CO}_2\text{HCO}_2\text{CH}_3$
			252	Benzoic acid	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
			253	Benzophenone	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CO}$
			254	o-Chlorobenzoic acid	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClCOOH}$
			255	β -Chloronaphthalene	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$
			256	p-Chloro-o-nitroaniline	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{ClNO}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_2$
			257	Cinnamic acid	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CHCOOH}$
			258	Citric acid	$\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_9$

TABLE XI. INDEX TO POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

Pattern No.	Name	Formula	Pattern No.	Name	Formula
259	Coumarin	C ₉ H ₆ O ₂	354	Copper ammonium chloride (ic)	CuCl ₂ · 2NH ₄ Cl · 2H ₂ O
260	2,6-Dibromo-4-nitrophenol	NO ₂ C ₆ H ₂ Br ₂ OH	355	potassium chloride (ic)	CuCl ₂ · 2KCl · 2H ₂ O
261	<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	356	chromate (ic)	CuCrO ₄ · 2CuO · 2H ₂ O
262	2,5-Dichlorobenzophenone	(C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂) ₂ CO	357	ammonium chromate (ic)	
263	Diphenylene oxide	(C ₆ H ₄) ₂ O	358	dichromate (ic)	CuCr ₂ O ₇ · 2H ₂ O
264	Diphenyl sulfoxide	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ SO	359	citrate (ic)	2Cu ₂ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ · 5H ₂ O
265	Diphenyl urea	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NH ₂ CO	360	cyanide (ous)	CuCN
266	Ethyl amine hydrochloride	C ₂ H ₅ NH ₃ Cl	361	potassium cyanide (ous)	K ₃ CuFe(CN) ₆
267	Glycine	CH ₂ NH ₂ COOH	362	ferrocyanide (ic)	Cu ₂ Fe(CN) ₆ · 7H ₂ O
268	Glycollic acid	CH ₂ OHCOOH	363	potassium ferrocyanide (ic)	K ₃ CuFe(CN) ₆
269	Hexamethylenetetramine	(CH ₂) ₆ N ₄	364	fluoride dihydrate (ic)	CuF ₂ · 2H ₂ O
270	Imino diacetic acid	NH(CH ₂ COOH) ₂	365	ammonium fluoride	(NH ₄) ₂ CuF ₄ · 2H ₂ O
271	Iodoacetylene	C ₂ I ₂	366	formate (ic)	Cu(CHO ₂) ₂
272	<i>o</i> -Iodophenol	C ₆ H ₄ IOH	367	iodide (ous)	CuI
273	Isatin	C ₈ H ₅ CO · COH · N	368	magnesium alloy	CuMg ₂
274	Lactose	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ · H ₂ O	369	magnesium alloy	Cu ₂ Mg
275	Maleic acid	C ₂ H ₂ (COOH) ₂	370	nitrate (ic)	Cu(NO ₃) ₂ · 3H ₂ O
276	Naphthalene	C ₁₀ H ₈	371	oxide (ous)	Cu ₂ O
277	<i>α</i> -Naphthol	C ₁₀ H ₇ OH	372	oxide (ic), (tennorite)	CuO
278	2-Naphthol-6-sulfonic acid	C ₁₀ H ₇ OHSO ₃ H	373	cobalt spinel	CuCo ₂ O ₄
279	Nitrile triacetic acid	N(CH ₂ COOH) ₃	374	phenol sulfonate	(C ₆ H ₄ OHSO ₃) ₂ · Cu · 6H ₂ O
280	<i>p</i> -Nitroaniline	NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ · NH ₂	375	phosphate (fused), (ic)	
281	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzaldehyde	NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CHO	376	phosphate (ic)	Cu ₂ (PO ₃) ₂ · 3H ₂ O
282	Oxalic acid dihydrate	(COOH) ₂ · 2H ₂ O	377	phosphate (ic), (libethenite)	CuOH · CuPO ₃
283	Pentachlorobenzene	C ₅ HCl ₅	378	salicylate (ic)	Cu(C ₆ H ₄ OHC ₂ O ₂) ₂ · 4H ₂ O
284	<i>o</i> -Phenylphenol	<i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ OH	379	sulfate (ic)	CuSO ₄
285	<i>p</i> -Phenylphenol	<i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ OH	380	sulfate (ic) monohydrate	CuSO ₄ · H ₂ O
286	Salicylic acid	C ₆ H ₄ OHC ₂ OH	381	sulfate (ic) pentahydrate	CuSO ₄ · 5H ₂ O
287	Sucrose (sugar)	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	382	ammonium sulfate (ic)	CuSO ₄ (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ · 6H ₂ O
288	Sulfonal (acetone diethyl sulfone)	(CH ₃) ₂ C(SO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	383	potassium sulfate (ic)	CuSO ₄ · K ₂ SO ₄ · 6H ₂ O
289	Tartaric acid (<i>d</i>)	C ₄ H ₄ O ₆ · H ₂ O	384	Chalcopyrite	CuFeS ₂
290	Tetrabromobenzene	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₄ (1,2,4,5)	385	Copper sulfite (ous)	Cu ₂ SO ₃ · H ₂ O
291	<i>p</i> -Toluene sulfonylamide	C ₇ H ₇ SO ₂ NH ₂	386	tartrate (ic)	Cu(C ₄ H ₄ O ₆) ₂ · 3H ₂ O
292	Trichlorobenzyl cyanide	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₃ · CH ₂ CN	387	thiocyanate (ous)	CuCNS
293	Trional (methyl ethyl ketone diethyl sulfone)	C ₂ H ₅ CH ₂ C(SO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	388	Erbium chloride	ErCl ₃ · 6H ₂ O
294	Urea	NH ₂ · CO · NH ₂	389	oxide	Er ₂ O ₃
295	Cerium metal (commercial)	Ce	390	Germanium dioxide	GeO ₂
296	chloride	CeCl ₃			
297	nitrate	Ce(NO ₃) ₃ · 6H ₂ O			
298	oxalate	Ce ₂ (C ₂ O ₄) ₃ · 9H ₂ O	391	Gold metal	Au
299	oxide (ic)	Ce ₂ O ₃	392	cyanide (ous)	AuCN
300	sulfate (ic)	Ce(SO ₄) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	393	potassium cyanide (ous)	AuK(CN) ₂
301	sulfate (ous)	Ce ₂ (SO ₄) ₃			
302	Cesium aluminum sulfate (alum)	CsAl(SO ₄) ₂ · 12H ₂ O	394	Indium metal	In
303	chloride	CsCl	395	trichloride	InCl ₃
304	rubidium chloride	CsCl · RbCl	396	oxide	In ₂ O ₃
305	iodide	CsI	397	Iodine	I ₂
306	dichloroiodide	CsICl ₂	398	pentoxide	I ₂ O ₅
307	nitrate	CsNO ₃			
308	sulfate	Cs ₂ SO ₄	399	Iridium metal	Ir
309	Chromium metal	Cr	400	trichloride	IrCl ₃
310	borate				
311	bromide	CrBr ₃ · 6H ₂ O	401	Iron	Fe
312	fluoride tetrahydrate	CrF ₃ · 4H ₂ O	402	aluminum alloy I	FeAl
313	nitrate	Cr(NO ₃) ₃ · 9H ₂ O	403	aluminum alloy II	FeAl ₃
314	oxalate	Cr ₂ (C ₂ O ₄) ₃ · H ₂ O	404	aluminum alloy III	Fe ₂ Al ₃
315	oxide (ic)	Cr ₂ O ₃	405	arsenate (ous)	Fe ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂ · 6H ₂ O
316	trioxide (ic)	CrO ₃	406	cacodylate (ic)	Fe[(CH ₃) ₂ AsO ₂] ₃
317	ammonium sulfate (partly dehydrated)	Cr(NH ₄)(SO ₄) ₂ · <12H ₂ O	407	chloride (ic)	FeCl ₃
318	ammonium sulfate (alum)	Cr(NH ₄)(SO ₄) ₂ · 12H ₂ O	408	chloride (ic) hexahydrate	FeCl ₃ · 6H ₂ O
319	potassium sulfate (alum)	CrK(SO ₄) ₂ · 12H ₂ O	409	chloride (ous) dihydrate	FeCl ₃ · 2H ₂ O
			410	chloride (ous) tetrahydrate	FeCl ₃ · 4H ₂ O
			411	ammonium chloride	
			412	ferrocyanide (ic), (Prussian blue)	Fe ₄ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₃
320	Cobalt metal	Co	413	fluoride (ic)	FeF ₃ · 4 1/2 H ₂ O
321	acetate (ous)	Co(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	414	formate (ic)	Fe(HCO ₂) ₃ · H ₂ O
322	arsenate (ous)	Co ₂ (AsO ₄) ₂ · 8H ₂ O	415	lactate (ous)	Fe(C ₃ H ₅ O ₂) ₂ · 3H ₂ O
323	bromide (ous)	CoBr ₂	416	nitrate (ic)	Fe(NO ₃) ₃ · 9H ₂ O
324	carbonate (ous)	CoCO ₃	417	nitride I	Fe ₃ N
325	chloride (ous)		418	nitride II	Fe ₄ N
326	chloride hexahydrate (ous)	CoCl ₂ · 6H ₂ O	419	oxalate (ous)	FeC ₂ O ₄ · 2H ₂ O
327	chloride (luteo)	Co(NH ₄) ₂ Cl ₃	420	ammonium oxalate (ic)	(NH ₄) ₂ Fe(C ₂ O ₄) ₃
328	chloride (purpureo)	Co(NH ₄) ₂ Cl ₃	421	potassium oxalate (ic)	K ₃ Fe(C ₂ O ₄) ₃ · 3H ₂ O
329	chromate (ous)	CoCrO ₄	422	sodium oxalate (ic)	2Na ₃ Fe(C ₂ O ₄) ₃ · 9H ₂ O
330	hydroxide (ous)	Co(OH) ₂	423	oxide (ic)	Fe ₂ O ₃
331	manganese spinel	(Mn,Co)(Mn,Co) ₂ O ₄ · 2Co · Mn	424	Goethite	FeHO ₂
332	nitrate hexahydrate	Co(NO ₃) ₂ · 6H ₂ O	425	Iron oxide (ous)	FeO
333	oxalate (ous)	CoC ₂ O ₄	426	ferrite (magnetite)	Fe ₃ O ₄
334	oxide (ous)	CoO	427	chrome-aluminate	FeO(Cr ₂ O ₃ · Al ₂ O ₃)
335	oxide (ous), (ic)	CoCo ₂ O ₄	428	phenolsulfonate (ous)	(C ₆ H ₄ OHSO ₃) ₂ · Fe
336	phosphate (ous)	Co ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ · 8H ₂ O	429	phosphide	Fe ₂ P
337	stannate (ous)		430	hypophosphite (ic)	Fe(H ₂ PO ₂) ₃
338	sulfate (ous)	CoSO ₄	431	salicylate (ic)	
339	ammonium sulfate (ous)	CoSO ₄ (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ · 6H ₂ O	432	silicide	FeSi
			433	disilicide	FeSi ₂
			434	sulfate (ic)	Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ · H ₂ O
340	Columbium metal	Cb	435	sulfate (ous)	FeSO ₄
			436	sulfate monohydrate (ous)	FeSO ₄ · H ₂ O
341	Copper metal	Cu	437	sulfate trihydrate (ous)	FeSO ₄ · 3H ₂ O
342	acetoarsenite (ic), (Paris green)	(CuOAs ₂ O ₃) ₂ Cu(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	438	sulfate heptahydrate (ous)	FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O
343	aluminate	CuAl ₂ O ₄	439	ammonium sulfate (partly dehydrated), (ic)	FeNH ₄ (SO ₄) ₂ · <12H ₂ O
344	benzoate (ic)	Cu(C ₆ H ₅ COO) ₂ · 2H ₂ O	440	ammonium sulfate (ic), (alum)	FeNH ₄ (SO ₄) ₂ · 12H ₂ O
345	beryllium alloy (12% Be)		441	ammonium sulfate (ous)	FeSO ₄ · (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ · 6H ₂ O
346	borate (ic)		442	sulfide (ous)	FeS
347	bromide (ous)	CuBr	443	disulfide (pyrite)	FeS ₂
348	bromide (ic)	CuBr ₂	444	tartrate (ous)	FeC ₄ H ₄ O ₆
349	carbonate (ic), (azurite)	2CuCO ₃ · Cu(OH) ₂			
350	carbonate (ic), (malachite)	CuCO ₃ · Cu(OH) ₂	445	Lead metal	Pb
351	chloride (ous)	CuCl	446	acetate	Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ · 3H ₂ O
352	chloride (ic)	CuCl ₂	447	acetate (basic)	Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ · Pb(OH) ₂ · H ₂ O
353	chloride (ic) dihydrate	CuCl ₂ · 2H ₂ O			

TABLE XI. INDEX TO POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

Pattern No.	Name	Formula	Pattern No.	Name	Formula
448	Lead antimoniate	Pb ₃ (SbO ₃) ₂	551	Magnesium urate	MgC ₃ H ₂ N ₂ O ₈
449	hydrogen orthoarsenate	PbHAsO ₄	552	vanadate	
450	bromide	PbBr ₂			
451	carbonate	PbCO ₃			
452	carbonate (basic)	2PbCO ₃ ·Pb(OH) ₂	553	Manganese (α)	α-Mn
453	chloride	PbCl ₂	554	(β)	β-Mn
454	chromate	PbCrO ₄	555	acetate	Mn(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O
455	ferrocyanide	Pb ₂ Fe(CN) ₆ ·3H ₂ O	556	aluminat	MnAl ₂ O ₄
456	fluoride (cubic)	PbF ₂	557	benzoate	Mn(C ₆ H ₅ COO) ₂ ·3H ₂ O
457	fluosilicate	PbSiF ₆ ·2H ₂ O	558	borate	
458	formate	Pb(HCO ₂) ₂	559	carbonate	MnCO ₃
459	iodide	PbI ₂	560	chloride	MnCl ₂
460	nitrate	Pb(NO ₃) ₂	561	chloride monohydrate	MnCl ₂ ·H ₂ O
461	oxalate	PbC ₂ O ₄	562	chloride dihydrate	MnCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O
462	oxide (litharge)	PbO	563	chloride tetrahydrate	MnCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O
463	dioxide	PbO ₂	564	fluoride	MnF ₂
464	oxide (minium)	Pb ₃ O ₄	565	oxalate	MnC ₂ O ₄
465	phosphate	Pb ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	566	oxalate hydrate	MnC ₂ O ₄ ·2½H ₂ O
466	sulfate	PbSO ₄	567	oxide	MnO
467	sulfide	PbS	568	dioxide	MnO ₂
468	thiosulfate	PbS ₂ O ₃	569	manganic oxide (ous)	Mn ₂ O ₃
			570	cobalt spinel	(Mn ₂ Co)(Mn ₂ Co) ₂ O ₄ ;2Mn:Co
			571	phosphate	Mn ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·7H ₂ O
469	Lithium metal	Li	572	hypophosphite	Mn(H ₂ PO ₂) ₂ ·H ₂ O
470	benzoate	Li(C ₆ H ₅ COO)	573	ammonium sulfate	MnSO ₄ (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·6H ₂ O
471	borate	Li ₂ B ₄ O ₇ ·5H ₂ O	574	sulfate tetrahydrate	MnSO ₄ ·4H ₂ O
472	bromide	LiBr	575	sulfide	MnS
473	bromide dihydrate	LiBr·2H ₂ O	576	tartrate	MnC ₂ H ₂ O ₄
474	carbonate	Li ₂ CO ₃			
475	chloride	LiCl			
476	chloride monohydrate	LiCl·H ₂ O	577	Mercury acetate (ic)	Hg(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂
477	chromate	Li ₂ CrO ₄	578	acetate (ous)	(HgC ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂
478	chromate dihydrate	Li ₂ CrO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	579	benzoate (ic)	Hg(C ₆ H ₅ COO) ₂
479	dichromate	Li ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ ·2H ₂ O	580	bromide (ic)	HgBr ₂
480	fluoride	LiF	581	bromide (ous)	Hg ₂ Br ₂
481	hydroxide	LiOH	582	perchlorate (ic)	Hg(ClO ₄) ₂
482	iodide	LiI	583	chloride (ic)	HgCl ₂
483	iodide trihydrate	LiI·3H ₂ O	584	chloride (ous)	Hg ₂ Cl ₂
484	lactate	LiC ₃ H ₅ O ₃	585	ammonium chloride	HgCl·3HgO
485	nitrate	LiNO ₃	586	oxychloride (ic)	HgCrO ₄
486	oxalate	Li ₂ C ₂ O ₄	587	chromate (ic)	Hg ₂ CrO ₄
487	salicylate	LiC ₇ H ₅ OH·COO	588	chromate (ous)	Hg ₂ CrO ₄
488	sulfate	Li ₂ SO ₄	589	cyanide (ic)	Hg(CN) ₂
489	sulfate monohydrate	Li ₂ SO ₄ ·H ₂ O	590	iodide (ic)	HgI ₂
490	tartrate	Li ₂ C ₄ H ₄ O ₆ ·H ₂ O	591	iodide (ous)	Hg ₂ I ₂
491	acid tartrate	LiHC ₄ H ₄ O ₆	592	potassium iodide (ic)	K ₂ HgI ₄ ·3H ₂ O
			593	nitrate (ous)	HgNO ₂ ·H ₂ O
			594	oxalate (ic)	HgC ₂ O ₄
			595	oxide (ic), (orthorhombic)	HgO
492	Magnesium metal	Mg	596	phosphate (ic)	Hg ₂ (PO ₄) ₂
493	acetate	Mg(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	597	phosphate (ous)	Hg ₂ PO ₄
494	acetate tetrahydrate	Mg(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	598	succinate (ic)	Hg(C ₂ H ₃ COO) ₂
495	aluminum alloy I	Mg ₂ Al ₃	599	sulfate (ic)	HgSO ₄
496	aluminum alloy II	Mg ₃ Al ₂	600	sulfate (basic)	HgSO ₄ ·2HgO
497	aluminat	MgAl ₂ O ₄	601	sulfate (ous)	Hg ₂ SO ₄
498	arsenate	2MgHAsO ₄ ·13H ₂ O	602	sulfide (black)	HgS
499	benzoate	Mg(C ₆ H ₅ COO) ₂ ·3H ₂ O	603	sulfide (red), (cinnabar)	Hg ₂ S
500	borate		604	sulfide thiocyanate (ous)	HgCNS
501	bromide hexahydrate	MgBr ₂ ·6H ₂ O			
502	calcium alloy	Mg ₂ Ca			
503	carbide	Mg ₂ C ₃			
504	carbonate trihydrate (nesquehonite)	MgCO ₃ ·3H ₂ O	605	Molybdenum metal	Mo
505	carbonate (hydromagnesite)	5MgO·4CO ₂ ·5H ₂ O	606	acid (ic)	H ₂ MoO ₄
506	Dolomite	MgCO ₃ ·CaCO ₃	607	carbide	Mo ₂ C
507	Magnesium perchlorate	Mg(ClO ₄) ₂	608	oxalate	
508	perchlorate trihydrate	Mg(ClO ₄) ₂ ·3H ₂ O	609	oxide (ic)	MoO ₃
509	perchlorate hexahydrate	Mg(ClO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	610	sesquioxide	Mo ₂ O ₃
510	chloride	MgCl ₂	611	silicide	MoSi ₂
511	chloride hexahydrate	MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O			
512	ammonium chloride	MgCl ₂ ·NH ₄ Cl·6H ₂ O	612	Neodymium chloride	NdCl ₃
513	chromate	MgCrO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	613	chloride hexahydrate	NdCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O
514	citrate	Mg ₃ (C ₆ H ₅ O ₇) ₂ ·14H ₂ O	614	ammonium nitrate	
515	fluoride	MgF ₂			
516	fluosilicate	MgSiF ₆ ·6H ₂ O			
517	formate	Mg(CHO ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O			
518	hydroxide	Mg(OH) ₂			
519	iodide	MgI ₂ ·8H ₂ O	615	Nickel metal	Ni
520	lactate	Mg(C ₃ H ₅ O ₃) ₂ ·3H ₂ O	616	acetate	Ni(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂
521	lead alloy	Mg ₂ Pb	617	aluminat	NiAl ₂ O ₄
522	mercury alloy	Mg ₂ Hg	618	chloride	NiCl ₂
523	nitrate	Mg(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	619	chloride dihydrate	NiCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O
524	nitride	Mg ₃ N ₂	620	chloride tetrahydrate	NiCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O
525	oxalate	MgC ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O	621	chloride hexahydrate	NiCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O
526	oxide	MgO	622	cyanide	Ni(CN) ₂ ·4H ₂ O
527	ferite	MgFe ₂ O ₄	623	fluoride	
528	phenolsulfonate	(C ₆ H ₄ OHSO ₃) ₂ ·Mg	624	formate	Ni(CHO ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O
529	phosphate monohydrate	MgHPO ₄ ·3H ₂ O	625	hydroxide	Ni(OH) ₂
530	phosphate dihydrate	Mg(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂	626	nitrate	Ni(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O
531	phosphate tetrahydrate	Mg ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	627	oxalate	NiC ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O
532	phosphate octahydrate	Mg ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·8H ₂ O	628	oxide	NiO
533	ammonium phosphate	MgNH ₄ PO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	629	manganese spinel	NiMn ₂ O ₄
534	pyrophosphate	Mg ₂ P ₂ O ₇	630	sulfate hexahydrate	NiSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O
535	hypophosphite	Mg(H ₂ PO ₂) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	631	sulfate heptahydrate	NiSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O
536	lactophosphate		632	ammonium sulfate	NiSO ₄ ·(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·6H ₂ O
537	silicate	MgSiO ₃	633	tartrate (ous)	
538	Dimagnesium silicate	Mg ₂ SiO ₄			
539	Asbestos	3MgO·2SiO ₂ ·2H ₂ O	634	Osmium metal	Os
540	Magnesium silicide	Mg ₂ Si			
541	sulfate	MgSO ₄			
542	sulfate monohydrate	MgSO ₄ ·H ₂ O	635	Palladium metal	Pd
543	sulfate hexahydrate	MgSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	636	chloride	PdCl ₂
544	sulfate heptahydrate (Epsom salt)	MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	637	nitrate	Pd(NO ₃) ₂
545	ethyl sulfate				
546	sulfide	MgS			
547	sulfite hexahydrate	MgSO ₃ ·6H ₂ O	638	Phosphorus pentachloride	PCl ₅
548	tartrate	MgC ₄ H ₄ O ₆ ·5H ₂ O	639	pentoxide	P ₂ O ₅
549	thiosulfate	MgS ₂ O ₃ ·6H ₂ O	640	pentasulfide	P ₅ S ₈
550	tin alloy	Mg ₂ Sn	641	Phosphomolybdic acid	20MoO ₃ ·2H ₃ PO ₄ ·48H ₂ O

TABLE XI. INDEX TO POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

Pattern No.	Name	Formula	Pattern No.	Name	Formula
642	Platinum metal	Pt	740	Selenium (hexagonal)	Se
643	ammonium chloride (ic)	(NH ₄) ₂ PtCl ₆	741	Selenium acid (ous)	H ₂ SeO ₃
644	potassium chloride (ic)	K ₂ PtCl ₆			
645	potassium chloride (ous)	K ₂ PtCl ₄			
646	sodium chloride		742	Silicon	Si
647	barium cyanide tetrahydrate	BaPt(CN) ₄ ·4H ₂ O	743	Silicon carbide (cubic)	SiC
648	magnesium cyanide		744	Carborundum commercial (cubic and hexagonal forms)	SiC
649	potassium cyanide	K ₂ Pt(CN) ₄ ·3H ₂ O	745	Silicon dioxide (α-cristobalite)	SiO ₂
			746	dioxide (α-quartz)	SiO ₂
650	Potassium metal	K			
651	acetate	KC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	747	Silver metal	Ag
652	arsenate		748	acetate	Ag ₂ C ₂ H ₃ O ₂
653	arsenite		749	arsenate	Ag ₂ AsO ₄
654	azide	KN ₃	750	bromate	AgBrO ₃
655	benzoate	K(C ₆ H ₅ COO)·3H ₂ O	751	bromide	AgBr
656	tetraborate	K ₂ B ₄ O ₇ ·5H ₂ O	752	carbonate	Ag ₂ CO ₃
657	bromate	KBrO ₃	753	perchlorate	AgClO ₄ ·H ₂ O
658	bromide	KBr	754	chloride	AgCl
659	carbonate	K ₂ CO ₃	755	chromate	Ag ₂ CrO ₄
660	bicarbonate	KHCO ₃	756	citrate	Ag ₃ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇
661	chlorate	KClO ₃	757	cyanide	AgCN
662	perchlorate	KClO ₄	758	potassium cyanide	
663	chloride	KCl	759	iodide (cubic)	AgI
664	chromate	K ₂ CrO ₄	760	iodide (cubic and hexagonal)	AgI
665	dichromate	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	761	molybdate	Ag ₂ MoO ₄
666	citrate	K ₃ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ ·H ₂ O	762	nitrate	AgNO ₃
667	cyanate	KCNO	763	nitrite	AgNO ₂
668	cyanide	KCN	764	oxide	Ag ₂ O
669	ferricyanide	K ₃ Fe(CN) ₆	765	phosphate	Ag ₃ PO ₄
670	ferrocyanide	K ₄ Fe(CN) ₆	766	sulfate	Ag ₂ SO ₄
671	ferrocyanide trihydrate	K ₄ Fe(CN) ₆ ·3H ₂ O	767	sulfide (orthorhombic)	Ag ₂ S
672	fluoride	KF	768	tartrate	Ag ₂ C ₄ H ₄ O ₆
673	fluoride dihydrate	KF·2H ₂ O	769	vanadate	Ag ₄ V ₂ O ₇
674	fluosilicate	K ₂ SiF ₆			
675	hydroxide	KOH			
676	iodate	KIO ₃	770	Sodium metal	Na
677	iodate, acid	KIO ₃ ·HIO ₃	771	acetate	NaC ₂ H ₃ O ₂
678	periodate	KIO ₄	772	acetate trihydrate	NaC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ ·3H ₂ O
679	iodide	KI	773	uranyl zinc acetate	Na(UO ₂) ₂ Zn(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂
680	permanganate	KMnO ₄	774	amide	NaNH ₂
681	molybdate	K ₂ MoO ₄	775	arsenate	Na ₂ HAsO ₄ ·7H ₂ O
682	nitrate	KNO ₃	776	arsenate (methyl)	CH ₃ AsO(O ₂ Na) ₂ ·6H ₂ O
683	nitrite	KNO ₂	777	arsenite	Na ₂ HAsO ₃
684	osmate	K ₂ OsO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	778	asparaginate	
685	oxalate	K ₂ C ₂ O ₄	779	azide	NaN ₃
686	oxalate monohydrate	K ₂ C ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	780	barbital	
687	oxalate, acid	KHC ₂ O ₄ ·1/2H ₂ O	781	bismuthate	NaBiO ₃
688	phenolsulfonate	K(C ₆ H ₄ OHSO ₃)	782	tetraborate	Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ ·5H ₂ O
689	phenylate	C ₆ H ₅ OK	783	tetraborate decahydrate (borax)	Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ ·10H ₂ O
690	orthophosphate	K ₃ PO ₄	784	metaborate	Na ₃ (BO ₃) ₂
691	hydrogen phosphate	K ₂ HPO ₄	785	perborate	NaBO ₃ ·2H ₂ O
692	hydrogen phosphate trihydrate	K ₂ HPO ₄ ·3H ₂ O	786	borobenzoate	
693	dihydrogen phosphate	KH ₂ PO ₄	787	bromate	NaBrO ₃
694	ammonium phosphate		788	bromide	NaBr
695	pyrophosphate	K ₄ P ₂ O ₇ ·3H ₂ O	789	butyrate	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ COONa
696	hypophosphite	KH ₂ PO ₂	790	cacodylate	(CH ₃) ₂ AsO ₂ ·ONa·3H ₂ O
697	phthalimide	C ₈ H ₄ (CO) ₂ NK	791	carbonate	Na ₂ CO ₃
698	hydrogen phthalate	C ₈ H ₄ COOH·COOK	792	carbonate monohydrate	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·H ₂ O
699	salicylate	C ₇ H ₅ OHCOOK	793	carbonate hydrate	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·2 1/2 H ₂ O
700	selenate	K ₂ SeO ₄	794	carbonate decahydrate	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·10H ₂ O
701	selenite	K ₂ SeO ₃	795	hydrogen carbonate	NaHCO ₃
702	selenocyanide	KSeCN	796	potassium carbonate	Na ₂ KCO ₃
703	Feldspar (microcline)	KAlSi ₃ O ₈	797	chlorate	NaClO ₃
704	Potassium sulfate	K ₂ SO ₄	798	perchlorate	NaClO ₄
705	hydrogen sulfate	KHSO ₄	799	perchlorate monohydrate	NaClO ₄ ·H ₂ O
706	persulfate	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈	800	chloride	NaCl
707	pyrosulfate	K ₂ S ₂ O ₇	801	chromate	Na ₂ CrO ₄
708	ethyl sulfate	KC ₂ H ₅ SO ₄	802	chromate tetrahydrate	Na ₂ CrO ₄ ·4H ₂ O
709	methyl sulfate	2KC ₂ H ₅ SO ₄ ·H ₂ O	803	dichromate dihydrate	Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ ·2H ₂ O
710	sulfite	K ₂ SO ₃ ·2H ₂ O	804	cinnamate	C ₉ H ₇ CH ₂ ·CHCOONa
711	hydrogen sulfite	KHSO ₃	805	citrate dihydrate	Na ₃ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ ·2H ₂ O
712	pyrosulfite	K ₂ S ₂ O ₅	806	citrate hydrate	2Na ₃ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ ·11H ₂ O
713	benzene sulfonate	C ₆ H ₅ SO ₃ K	807	cyanide	NaCN
714	guaiacol sulfonate		808	ethylate	C ₂ H ₅ ONa
715	indigo sulfonate		809	ferrocyanide	Na ₄ Fe(CN) ₆
716	toluene sulfonate	p-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ K	810	ferrocyanide decahydrate	Na ₄ Fe(CN) ₆ ·10H ₂ O
717	tartrate	K ₂ C ₄ H ₄ O ₆	811	nitroferrocyanide	Na ₂ Fe(CN) ₅ NO·2H ₂ O
718	ammonium tartrate	K(NH ₄)C ₄ H ₄ O ₆	812	fluoride	NaF
719	hydrogen tartrate	KH(C ₄ H ₄ O ₆)	813	aluminum fluoride (cryolite)	Na ₃ AlF ₆
720	tellurite	K ₂ TeO ₃	814	fluosilicate	Na ₂ SiF ₆
721	thiocarbonate	K ₂ CS ₃	815	formate	NaHCO ₂
722	thiosulfate	K ₂ S ₂ O ₃	816	hippurate	
723	thiosulfate hydrate	3K ₂ S ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O	817	hydroxide	NaOH
724	thiocyanate	KSCN	818	iodate	NaIO ₃
725	titanate	K ₂ TiO ₃	819	periodate	Na ₂ H ₃ IO ₆
726	tungstate	K ₂ WO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	820	iodide	NaI
727	uranate	K ₂ UO ₄	821	permanganate	NaMnO ₄ ·3H ₂ O
728	urate	KHC ₄ H ₂ N ₂ O ₃	822	molybdate	Na ₂ MoO ₄ ·2H ₂ O
729	vanadate, meta	KVO ₄	823	phosphomolybdate	
730	xanthogenate	KS ₂ COC ₂ H ₅	824	naphthionate	
			825	nitrate	NaNO ₃
731	Rhenium metal	Re	826	nitrate (cobaltic)	
			827	nitrite	NaNO ₂
732	Rhodium metal	Rh	828	oxalate	Na ₂ C ₂ O ₄
			829	hydrogen oxalate	NaHC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O
			830	peroxide	Na ₂ O ₂
			831	p-phenolsulfonate	p-C ₆ H ₄ OHSO ₃ Na·2H ₂ O
733	Rubidium bromide	RbBr	832	nitrophenylate	
734	chloride	RbCl	833	dinitrophenylate	
735	iodide	RbI	834	orthophosphate	Na ₃ PO ₄
736	nitrate	RbNO ₃	835	hydrogen phosphate	Na ₂ HPO ₄
737	sulfate	Rb ₂ SO ₄	836	hydrogen phosphate dihydrate	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·2H ₂ O
738	aluminum sulfate (alum)	RbAl(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	837	hydrogen phosphate dodecahydrate	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·12H ₂ O
			838	dihydrogen phosphate	NaH ₂ PO ₄
739	Ruthenium metal	Ru	839	dihydrogen phosphate monohydrate	NaH ₂ PO ₄ ·H ₂ O

TABLE XI. INDEX TO POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Concluded)

Pattern No.	Name	Formula	Pattern No.	Name	Formula
840	Sodium hypophosphate	$\text{Na}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	921	Thorium nitrate	$\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$
841	metaphosphate	NaPO_3	922	oxalate	$\text{Th}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2$
842	pyrophosphate	$\text{Na}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$	923	dioxide	ThO_2
843	pyrophosphate decahydrate	$\text{Na}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	924	sulfate	$\text{Th}(\text{SO}_4)_2$
844	ammonium hydrogen phosphate tetrahydrate	$\text{NaNH}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	925	Tin metal	Sn
845	calcium glycerophosphate (durotal)		926	antimony alloy	SnSb
846	phosphite	$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	927	chloride (ic)	$\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
847	hypophosphite	$\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	928	ammonium chloride (ic)	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SnCl}_6$
848	plumbate	$\text{Na}_2\text{PbO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	929	chloride dihydrate (ous)	$\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
849	salicylate	$\text{Na}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{COO})$	930	iodide (ic)	SnI_4
850	selenate	Na_2SeO_4	931	oxalate (ous)	SnC_2O_4
851	selenite	Na_2SeO_3	932	oxide (ous)	SnO
852	metasilicate	Na_2SiO_3	933	oxide (ic)	SnO_2
853	metasilicate nonahydrate	$\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	934	phosphate (ous)	$\text{Sn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$
854	aluminum silicate (albite)	$\text{NaAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$	935	sulfate (ic)	$\text{Sn}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
855	stannate	$\text{Na}_2\text{SnO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	936	sulfate (ous)	Sn_2SO_4
856	stearate	$\text{Na}(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COO})$	937	sulfide (ic)	SnS_2
857	succinate	$(\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{COONa})_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	938	sulfide (ous)	SnS
858	sulfate (orthorhombic)	Na_2SO_4	939	tartrate (ous)	$\text{SnC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$
859	sulfate (heated)	Na_2SO_4	940	Titanium metal	Ti
860	sulfate (decahydrate)	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	941	carbide	TiC
861	hydrogen sulfate	NaHSO_4	942	fluoride	TiF ₄
862	hydrogen sulfate monohydrate	$\text{NaHSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	943	potassium fluoride	$\text{K}_2\text{TiF}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
863	persulfate	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	944	dioxide (anatase)	TiO ₂
864	sulfide nonahydrate	$\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	945	dioxide (rutile)	TiO ₂
865	sulfite	Na_2SO_3	946	Tungsten metal	W
866	sulfite heptahydrate	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	947	acid (ic), (meta)	H_2WO_4
867	hyposulfite	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	948	trioxide (ic)	WO ₃
868	pyrosulfite	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$	949	Uranyl acetate	$\text{UO}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
869	anthraquinone- β -sulfonate	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$	950	Uranyl nitrate hexahydrate	$\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
870	naphthalene monosulfonate	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$	951	Vanadium	V
871	naphthalene α -disulfonate	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_2$	952	carbide (14% C)	VC
872	tartrate	$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	953	chloride	
873	hydrogen tartrate	$\text{NaHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	954	trioxide	V_2O_3
874	tellurite	Na_2TeO_3	955	pentoxide	V_2O_5
875	thiocyanate	NaCNS	956	Vanadyl sulfate	$(\text{VO})_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$
876	thiosulfate	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$	957	Yttrium nitrate	$\text{Y}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
877	thiosulfate pentahydrate	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	958	oxide	Y_2O_3
878	tungstate	$\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	959	Zinc metal	Zn
879	urate	$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_7\text{N}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	960	acetate	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$
880	metavanadate	$\text{NaVO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	961	acetate dihydrate	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
881	orthovanadate	$\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_4 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$	962	aluminate	ZnAl_2O_4
882	Strontium	Sr	963	arsenate	$\text{Zn}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
883	acetate	$\text{Sr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	964	arsenite	
884	bromide hexahydrate	$\text{SrBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	965	benzoate	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COO})_2$
885	carbonate	SrCO_3	966	perchlorate	$\text{Zn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
886	chlorate	$\text{Sr}(\text{ClO}_3)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$	967	chloride (fused)	
887	chloride hexahydrate	$\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	968	chromate	ZnCrO_4
888	chromate	SrCrO_4	969	cyanide	$\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2$
889	formate	$\text{Sr}(\text{HCO}_2)_2$	970	potassium cyanide	
890	formate dihydrate	$\text{Sr}(\text{HCO}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	971	ferrocyanide	$\text{Zn}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
891	fluoride	SrF_2	972	fluoride	ZnF_2
892	hydroxide octahydrate	$\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$	973	fluoride tetrahydrate	$\text{ZnF}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
893	iodide hexahydrate	$\text{SrI}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	974	iodide	ZnI_2
894	lactate	$\text{Sr}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	975	lactate	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
895	nitrate	$\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	976	oxalate	$\text{ZnC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
896	oxalate	$\text{SrC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	977	oxide	ZnO
897	peroxide	SrO_2	978	cobalt oxide	ZnCo_2O_4
898	phosphate	$\text{SrH}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$	979	iron oxide	ZnFe_2O_4
899	salicylate	$\text{Sr}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	980	permanganate	$\text{Zn}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
900	sulfate	SrSO_4	981	phenolsulfonate	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHSO}_3)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
901	tartrate	$\text{SrC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	982	phosphate	
902	Sulfur	S	983	phosphate tetrahydrate	$\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
903	Tantalum metal	Ta	984	phosphite	$\text{ZnH}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
904	potassium fluoride	KTaF_6	985	hypophosphite	$\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
905	pentoxide	Ta_2O_5	986	salicylate	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{COO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
906	Tellurium	Te	987	sulfate monohydrate	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
907	dichloride (ic)	TeCl_2	988	sulfate heptahydrate	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
908	dioxide (ic)	TeO_2	989	ammonium sulfate	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
909	nitrate (ic) basic	$4\text{TeO}_2 \cdot \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	990	potassium sulfate	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
910	nitrate (ic)		991	sulfide (hexagonal)	$\alpha\text{-ZnS}$
911	acid (ic)	H_2TeO_4	992	sulfide (cubic)	$\beta\text{-ZnS}$
912	acid dihydrate (ic)	$\text{Te}(\text{OH})_6$	993	sulfide	$\text{ZnSO}_3 \cdot 2/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
913	Thallium metal (hexagonal)	$\alpha\text{-Tl}$	994	valerate	$(\text{CH}_3\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{COO})_2 \cdot \text{Zn} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
914	chloride (ous)	TlCl	995	Zirconium metal	Zr
915	nitrate (ic)	$\text{Tl}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	996	Zirconyl chloride	$\text{ZrOCl}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
916	oxide (ic)	Tl_2O_3	997	Zirconium nitrate	$\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
917	sulfate (ous)	Tl_2SO_4	998	dioxide (monoclinic)	ZrO_2
918	Thorium metal	Th	999	silicate	ZrSiO_4
919	acetate	ThCl_4	1000	Zirconyl sulfate	
920	chloride				

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)													
d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1
57. <chem>(NH4)2SO4*</chem>		62. <chem>NH4CNS</chem>		67. <chem>Sb*</chem>		71. <chem>SbCl3</chem>		76. <chem>Sb2O5</chem>		81. <chem>(SbO)K2C4H4O6-1/2H2O</chem>			
5.2	0.20	9.0	0.10	3.71	0.15	8.0	0.30	6.0	(25) 1.00	6.8	(25) 0.88		
4.36	(100) 1.00	6.3	0.10	3.10	1.00	5.0	(20) 1.00	3.10	0.80	5.8	(17.5) 0.58		
3.91	0.20	5.3	0.10	2.24	(25) 0.63	4.69	0.30	2.97	0.80	4.73	0.50		
3.12	(40) 0.40	4.15	0.60	2.14	(25) 0.63	4.10	0.30	2.58	0.16	3.64	(30) 1.00		
3.03	(40) 0.40	3.66	(10) 1.00	1.86	0.15	3.44	0.50	2.36	0.04	3.90	0.42		
2.67	0.07	3.41	0.20	1.76	0.44	3.08	0.50	1.98	0.16	3.64	1.00		
2.51	0.07	3.31	0.60	1.55	0.20	2.80	0.40	1.82	0.50	3.38	0.33		
2.32	0.20	3.11	(8) 0.80	1.470	0.13	2.63	0.30	1.73	0.16	3.14	0.20		
2.18	0.20	2.99	(7) 0.70	1.410	0.20	2.50	0.40	1.55	0.36	2.96	0.23		
2.05	0.01	2.93	0.70	1.360	0.25	2.20	(20) 1.00	1.480	0.08	2.87	0.23		
1.97	0.04	2.72	0.50	1.310	0.08	2.04	0.40	1.440	0.08	2.75	0.23		
1.93	0.02	2.60	0.40	1.258	0.15	1.88	0.50	1.340	0.12	2.59	0.13		
1.77	0.02	2.47	0.10	1.243	0.10	1.71	(15) 0.75	1.180	0.08	2.50	0.27		
1.73	0.02	2.42	0.40	1.215	0.03	1.66	0.25	1.150	0.04	2.42	0.07		
1.70	0.02	2.33	0.10	1.190	0.03	1.60	0.25	1.075	0.04	2.30	0.17		
1.63	0.05	2.22	0.10	1.120	0.03	1.57	0.25	1.048	0.04	2.19	0.23		
1.56	0.02	2.08	0.20	1.075	0.10	1.54	0.25	0.990	0.04	2.06	0.07		
1.52	0.02	1.99	0.10	1.047	0.03	1.50	0.35			1.99	0.20		
1.490	0.05	1.91	0.10	1.031	0.08	1.410	0.05			1.96	0.20		
						1.380	0.05	77. <chem>K2Sb2S5</chem>		1.91	0.10		
						1.350	0.05	(4) 0.40		1.86	0.13		
58. <chem>(NH4)2S2O8*</chem>		63. <chem>(NH4)2S2O8</chem>		68. <chem>SbAsO4</chem>				3.00	1.00	1.81	0.10		
5.6	(10) 0.50	5.0	0.32	6.4	0.12	1.240	0.30	2.89	(10) 1.00	1.81	0.10		
5.0	0.50	4.75	0.58	4.54	0.02			2.40	0.10	1.77	0.10		
4.02	0.45	4.58	(10) 0.80	4.21	0.02			2.22	0.10	1.65	0.07		
3.52	(15) 0.75	3.91	0.16	3.68	0.20	72. <chem>SbOCl</chem>		2.08	(2) 0.20	1.61	0.07		
3.35	(20) 1.00	3.46	0.08	3.49	0.35			1.88	0.10	1.51	0.07		
3.13	0.50	3.34	0.08	3.22	(30) 1.00	13.2	0.05	1.56	0.10	1.470	0.07		
3.03	0.05	3.20	0.08	3.13	0.25	9.0	0.05	1.440	0.10	1.340	0.07		
2.93	0.30	3.02	(12.5) 1.00	2.79	0.35	6.2	0.30			1.315	0.03		
2.85	0.15	2.77	0.08	2.55	0.08	4.80	0.05	83. <chem>Sb2(SO4)3</chem>		1.260	0.03		
2.61	0.05	2.62	(9) 0.72	2.47	0.08	4.03	0.20			1.213	0.07		
2.51	0.05	2.36	0.16	2.40	0.06	3.70	0.20	5.4	0.20				
2.47	0.35	2.27	0.08	2.27	0.04	3.27	(20) 1.00	5.2	0.15				
2.41	0.10	2.18	0.08	2.13	0.02	3.10	(12.5) 0.63	4.25	1.00				
2.31	0.15	1.95	0.08	2.05	0.02	2.81	0.05	3.45	0.03	82. <chem>As</chem>			
2.21	0.25	1.81	0.24	1.97	0.60	2.64	0.40	3.30	(12.5) 0.31	3.51	0.04		
2.02	0.20	1.72	0.16	1.92	(30) 0.02	2.55	0.10	3.20	(20) 0.50	2.76	(75) 1.00		
1.93	0.15	1.69	0.08	1.81	0.02	2.37	0.05	3.15	0.15	2.04	(10) 0.13		
1.86	0.05	1.56	0.08	1.73	0.02	2.25	0.10	2.90	0.03	1.88	(15) 0.20		
1.77	0.05	1.440	0.08	1.68	(30) 0.02	2.12	0.25	2.80	0.20	1.77	0.05		
1.71	0.10			1.61	0.12	2.04	0.10	2.69	0.10	1.66	0.04		
1.65	0.05			1.57	0.18	1.88	0.05	2.61	0.03	1.56	0.08		
1.59	0.05	64. <chem>(NH4)2WO6.nH2O</chem>		1.57	0.18	1.79	0.05	2.46	0.03	1.382	0.04		
1.53	0.05	10.7	(3) 1.00	1.475	0.02	1.79	0.05	2.41	0.05	1.368	0.01		
		8.5	0.66	1.40	0.06	1.65	0.05	2.34	0.10	1.281	0.04		
		6.4	0.33	1.367	0.06	1.54	0.05	2.27	0.05	1.196	0.05		
		5.1	0.66	1.250	0.12	1.480	0.10	2.13	0.18	1.100	0.02		
59. <chem>NH4HSO4</chem>				1.183	0.02			2.04	0.31	1.085	0.01		
4.75	(15) 1.00	3.23	0.66	1.140	0.08			1.97	0.08	1.062	0.01		
3.90	0.83	2.99	(3) 1.00	1.075	0.12	73. <chem>SbF3</chem>		1.89	0.18				
3.89	(15) 1.00	2.89	0.66	1.042	0.02	13.5	0.20	1.82	0.15				
3.15	0.40	2.78	0.33	0.973	0.02	6.0	0.03	1.78	0.03	83. <chem>AsI3*</chem>			
3.06	0.40	2.50	(3) 1.00	0.943	0.06	4.91	(17.5) 0.44	1.70	0.05	5.9	0.07		
2.84	(15) 0.40	2.38	0.33		0.06	4.32	0.13	1.70	0.05	5.4	0.07		
2.61	0.20	2.01	0.33			3.60	(40) 1.00	1.65	0.05	3.59	(25) 0.33		
2.43	0.27	1.86	0.33			3.40	(20) 0.50	1.57	0.05	3.21	(75) 1.00		
2.35	0.07	1.71	0.33			3.12	0.25	1.51	0.03	2.53	(17.5) 0.23		
2.24	0.13	1.54	0.33	69. <chem>Antimony Arsenite</chem>		3.00	0.20	1.475	0.08	2.08	0.23		
2.18	0.13	1.470	0.33	6.4	0.25	2.80	0.25	1.420	0.05	1.97	0.17		
2.11	0.20			5.3	0.08			1.370	0.05	1.79	0.13		
2.01	0.07			4.30	0.07	2.64	0.03	1.32	0.05	1.74	0.11		
1.93	0.27	65. <chem>3(NH4)2O.P2O5-6WO3.9H2O</chem>		3.18	(100) 1.00	2.47	0.08	1.26	0.05	1.60	0.08		
1.87	0.07			2.75	0.25	2.24	0.10			1.430	0.04		
1.80	0.20	8.5	0.27	2.52	0.13	2.11	0.23			1.352	0.01		
1.66	0.13	7.2	0.07	2.24	0.02	2.02	0.03	79. <chem>Sb2S5*</chem>		1.330	0.04		
1.62	0.13	5.9	0.13	2.11	0.04	1.98	0.03			1.267	0.03		
1.58	0.07	4.12	0.40	1.95	(30) 0.80	1.91	0.20	8.2	0.06	1.267	0.03		
1.493	0.27	3.37	(15) 1.00	1.86	(30) 0.80	1.85	0.10	5.6	0.23	1.185	0.01		
		3.10	0.07	1.58	0.06	1.79	0.25	5.0	0.46	1.133	0.01		
		2.92	(7) 0.47	1.54	0.10	1.71	0.08	3.97	0.23	1.080	0.01		
		2.75	0.07	1.430	0.07			3.57	(17.5) 1.00	1.035	0.01		
5.3	0.15	2.61	0.07	1.370	0.02	74. <chem>SbI3</chem>		3.02	(15) 0.86				
4.35	(40) 1.00	2.48	(7) 0.47	1.340	0.08			2.75	0.86				
4.10	0.05	2.28	0.40	1.295	0.02	6.2	0.03	2.66	0.34	84. <chem>As2O3*</chem>			
3.90	0.10	2.18	0.07	1.260	0.06	5.5	0.13	2.60	0.06	6.3	(7) 0.56		
3.12	(12.5) 0.31	2.13	0.13	1.240	0.06	3.97	0.01	2.50	0.34	3.18	(12.5) 1.00		
3.02	(12.5) 0.31	2.08	0.27	1.205	0.04	3.70	0.03	2.42	0.23	2.75	0.24		
2.66	0.08	1.95	0.13	1.153	0.03	3.45	0.04	2.23	0.29	2.53	(4) 0.32		
2.51	0.08	1.89	0.20	1.122	0.01	3.30	(75) 1.00	2.09	0.40	2.24	0.08		
2.31	0.13	1.80	0.13	1.084	0.06	3.00	(30) 0.40	2.09	0.40	2.12	0.16		
2.17	0.13	1.77	0.07	1.062	0.03	2.80	0.20	1.92	(17.5) 1.00	1.95	0.24		
1.97	0.03	1.65	0.47	0.962	0.03	2.42	0.01	1.72	0.23	1.66	0.16		
1.94	0.03	1.59	0.13			2.14	(30) 0.40	1.68	0.57	1.59	0.08		
1.77	0.03	1.480	0.47			1.97	0.20	1.63	0.06	1.54	0.16		
1.63	0.03	1.440	0.27	70. <chem>SbBr3</chem>		1.80	0.17	1.53	0.17	1.475	0.08		
1.56	0.03			5.2	(10) 1.00	1.73	0.01						

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

		(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)											
d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁
4.82	(15)	1.00	7.0	0.13	4.05	0.83	9.4	(62.5)	1.00	5.8	0.30	4.42	0.07
4.42		0.07	5.7	0.25	3.88	0.13	6.9		0.24	5.4	0.80	3.97	0.33
4.00	(7)	0.47	5.2	0.08	3.72	0.07	4.80		0.13	4.42	0.40	3.68	0.20
3.70		0.47	4.37	0.15	3.07	0.50	4.40		0.24	3.80	0.35	3.50	(30) 1.00
3.19		0.20	4.20	0.13	2.89	0.50	3.68		0.13	3.34	0.60	3.40	0.42
3.05		0.13	3.78	0.05	2.80	0.30	3.50		0.24	3.11	(50) 1.00	3.16	(25) 0.83
2.85		0.47	3.58	(40) 1.00	2.63	0.33	3.37	(40)	0.64	2.92	0.60	2.89	0.50
2.70	(8)	0.53	3.34	(30) 0.75	2.48	0.23	3.08	(30)	0.32	2.75	0.60	2.74	0.30
2.55		0.07	3.23	0.50	2.33	(30) 1.00	2.94	(30)	0.48	2.66	0.20	2.53	0.03
2.45		0.47	2.89	0.38	2.18	0.07	2.73		0.10	2.54	0.40	2.35	0.03
2.31		0.13	2.80	0.50	2.02	(25) 0.83	2.63		0.16	2.44	0.30	2.24	0.03
2.12		0.13	2.60	0.03	1.85	0.07	2.46		0.24	2.30	0.25	2.15	(25) 0.83
2.07		0.13	2.38	0.18	1.79	0.10	2.40		0.10	2.21	0.60	1.96	0.03
2.02		0.07	2.33	0.18	1.65	0.58	2.33		0.16	2.10	(40) 0.80	1.91	0.13
1.91		0.13	2.19	(25) 0.63	1.52	0.83	2.20		0.24	2.02	0.40	1.80	0.03
1.85		0.13	2.10	0.10	1.450	0.07	2.06		0.16	1.92	0.30	1.71	0.23
1.74		0.13	2.03	0.05	1.415	0.17	1.99		0.32	1.85	0.40	1.65	0.03
1.68		0.27	1.99	0.31	1.340	0.33	1.92		0.28	1.79	0.20	1.61	0.03
1.64		0.07	1.89	0.20	1.275	0.33	1.87		0.03	1.67	0.30	1.56	0.13
			1.82	0.13	1.210	0.13	1.78		0.03	1.62	0.16		
			1.75	0.18	1.168	0.17	1.73		0.03	1.57	0.16		
3.54	(40)	1.00	1.67	0.08	1.117	0.17	1.69		0.20	1.461	0.16	106. Ba(MnO) ₂	
2.51	(20)	0.50	1.64	0.05	1.040	0.13	1.59		0.03	1.411	0.04	5.7	0.38
2.04	(40)	1.00	1.54	0.23	1.010	0.17	1.56		0.06	1.375	0.40	3.68	(25) 0.63
1.77		0.50	1.52	0.03			1.52		0.05	1.332	0.30	3.39	(40) 1.00
1.58		0.50	1.50	0.03			1.485		0.02	1.305	0.02	3.31	(30) 0.71
1.443		0.05	1.443	0.08			1.446		0.10	1.274	0.16	2.95	0.15
1.340		0.44	1.411	0.13			1.382		0.10	1.260	0.16	2.84	0.63
1.181		0.15			5.5	0.50	1.341		0.03	1.220	0.16	2.38	0.15
1.120		0.05			4.98	0.33	1.288		0.08	1.187	0.08	2.24	0.63
1.066		0.03			4.48	(30) 1.00	1.254		0.05	1.151	0.10	2.20	0.38
1.022		0.03			3.64	0.42	1.215		0.05	1.130	0.04	2.05	0.10
0.981		0.08			3.39	0.50	1.180		0.03	1.100	0.14	1.92	0.31
0.915		0.03			3.21	0.33	1.149		0.06			1.85	0.18
					3.07	0.10						1.80	0.15
					2.70	0.50						1.74	0.10
88. Ba(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·H ₂ O					2.54	(20) 0.66						1.65	0.10
9.3	(40)	1.00	3.14	0.40	2.40	0.33	99. BaF ₂ *		6.6	(25) 0.50	6.0	1.57	0.31
7.0		0.38	3.00	0.24	2.23	0.33	3.58	(125)	1.00	5.5	0.32	1.475	0.15
4.88		0.15	2.90	0.48	2.08	0.58	3.09		0.25	5.5	0.32	1.440	0.15
4.43		0.38	2.78	0.02	2.08	0.33	2.19	(125)	1.00	4.62	(15) 0.60	1.375	0.08
3.55		0.25	2.50	0.32	2.00	0.33	1.86	(100)	0.80	4.33	0.50	1.332	0.08
3.40	(30)	0.75	2.32	(50) 0.80	1.70	0.10	1.78		0.15	4.13	0.08	1.294	0.08
3.10	(17.5)	0.44	2.21	0.32	1.60	0.12	1.55		0.15	3.92	0.24	1.258	0.10
2.76		0.10	2.12	0.20	1.56	0.17	1.420		0.32	3.71	0.12		
2.65		0.10	2.01	0.13	1.52	0.16	1.382		0.18	3.53	0.32		
2.49		0.25	1.94	0.10	1.450	0.07	1.262		0.32	3.38	0.16		
2.34		0.20	1.85	0.13	1.385	0.10	1.190		0.20	3.22	0.50		
2.21		0.25	1.80	0.24	1.340	0.03	1.095		0.05	3.07	0.32		
2.07		0.25	1.73	0.14	1.305	0.10	1.045		0.15	3.00	0.32		
2.00		0.38	1.66	0.13			1.031		0.03	2.78	(15) 0.60		
1.93		0.38	1.61	0.02			0.978		0.06	2.73	0.32		
1.70		0.31	1.57	0.02			0.944		0.03	2.66	0.60		
1.450		0.18	1.52	0.10			0.933		0.02	2.56	0.16		
1.390		0.18	1.470	0.10	4.50	0.11	0.866		0.03	2.37	0.16		
1.290		0.15	1.440	0.10	4.00	0.27	0.859		0.02	2.30	0.40		
1.260		0.10	1.390	0.10	3.54	(30) 0.40	0.827		0.05	2.17	0.20		
1.225		0.08	1.320	0.10	3.19	(62.5) 0.33				2.12	0.20		
1.185		0.08	1.290	0.06	2.90	0.27				2.07	0.50		
1.093		0.08	1.270	0.06	2.78	0.27				2.02	0.16		
			1.190	0.10	2.53	0.08				1.97	0.16		
			1.170	0.06	2.37	0.07				1.93	0.12		
					2.25	0.07				1.87	0.16		
89. Barium Borate					2.18	(75) 1.00				1.81	0.20		
9.0		0.08			1.97	0.01				1.74	0.08		
6.3		0.10			1.91	0.17				1.67	0.20		
5.2		0.15			1.80	0.10				1.63	0.04		
4.53	(25)	0.63	6.4	0.20	1.71	0.33				1.59	0.12		
3.70		0.15	4.87	0.27	1.66	0.11				1.55	0.08		
3.41	(30)	0.75	3.84	0.09	1.62	0.11				1.468	0.24		
3.20		0.25	3.65	(50) 0.67	1.56	0.23							
3.00	(40)	1.00	3.41	(75) 1.00	1.50	0.05							
2.72		0.50	2.90	0.13	1.450	0.13							
2.62		0.15	2.39	0.20	1.410	0.03							
2.50		0.15	2.25	0.27	1.380	0.07							
2.32		0.15	2.14	(30) 0.40	1.350	0.03							
2.26		0.63	2.10	0.08	1.325	0.03							
2.12		0.50	1.92	0.33	1.288	0.13							
2.06		0.38	1.82	0.13	1.250	0.04							
1.97		0.15	1.75	0.01	1.225	0.05							
1.93		0.38	1.70	0.20	1.170	0.08							
1.84		0.08	1.65	0.09	1.120	0.10							
1.71		0.13	1.58	0.11	1.055	0.04							
1.67		0.10	1.55	0.05									
1.63		0.05	1.492	0.03									
1.495		0.10	1.475	0.03									
1.375		0.08	1.450	0.05									
			1.415	0.04									
			1.378	0.13									
4.56		0.07	1.324	0.17	15.1	(25) 1.00	101. BaSiF ₆		4.65	0.18			
3.72	(100)	1.00	1.295	0.01	9.0	(25) 1.00	3.58	(100)	1.00	2.13			
3.25		0.08	1.277	0.07	6.9	0.08	3.05		0.50	1.97			
3.05		0.02	1.240	0.05	4.60	0.40	2.85		0.08	1.91			
2.63	(40)	0.40	1.212	0.05	3.99	0.32	2.33	(62.5)	0.20	1.85			
2.27		0.03	1.190	0.11	3.63	0.24	2.23	(100)	0.63	1.79			
2.14	(20)	0.20	1.150	0.01	3.32	(15) 0.60	2.07		0.06	1.75			
2.03		0.20	1.124	0.03	3.21	0.32	1.95		0.06	1.69			
1.94		0.20			3.08	0.24	1.79		0.08	1.64			
1.85		0.01			2.92	0.32	1.68		0.04	1.59			
1.65		0.06			2.65	0.16	1.55		0.06	1.50			
1.56		0.02			2.51	0.32	1.52		0.06	1.460			
1.52		0.05			2.37	0.36	1.420		0.06	1.420			
1.375		0.10			2.21	0.16	1.405		0.15	1.350			
1.340		0.04			2.10	0.04	1.360		0.07	1.320			
1.300		0.01			2.03	0.04	1.320		0.06	1.230			
1.070		0.01B			1.93	0.16	1.228		0.05	1.205			
1.022		0.01B			1.83	0.12	1.198		0.04	1.165			
0.992		0.01					1.170		0.04	1.140			
							1.110		0.04	1.096			

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)

d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	
140. Bismuth Osmate														
10.6	(10)	0.80	16.0	(30)	1.00	11.8	(20)	0.25	7.3	(25)	0.63	8.0	(100)	0.04
9.4	(10)	0.80	7.5		0.07	9.9	(20)	1.00	5.9	(40)	1.00	6.5		0.20
6.2		0.32	6.8		0.13	8.6	(15)	0.75	4.65		0.31	5.7	(100)	1.00
5.5		0.32	6.2	(10)	0.33	7.7		0.20	3.63		0.44	4.69		0.07
4.80	(12.5)	1.00	4.95		0.10	7.1		0.30	3.37	(40)	0.50	4.50		0.30
3.94		0.08	4.48		0.10	6.2		0.10	2.99		0.25	3.98		0.07
3.20		0.08	3.98	(7)	0.23	5.6		0.40	2.84		0.13	3.70	(40)	0.40
3.01		0.48	3.40		0.03	5.2		0.20	2.62		1.00	3.43		0.15
2.78		0.32	3.13		0.03	4.84		0.30	2.42		0.38	3.22		0.15
2.62		0.08	2.75		0.03	4.55		0.40	2.35		0.31	3.08		0.15
2.41		0.64	2.52		0.03	4.00		0.35	2.08		0.23	2.85	(40)	0.40
1.97		0.40	2.40		0.03	3.76		0.40	1.97		0.50	2.73		0.40
1.83		0.24	2.26		0.03	3.56		0.40	1.88		0.44	2.65		0.20
1.79		0.24	2.08		0.07	3.35		0.20	1.81		0.15	2.56		0.07
1.66		0.48	2.02		0.03	3.25	(10)	0.50	1.76		0.10	2.49		0.07
1.61		0.16	1.93		0.03	3.12		0.10	1.64		0.15	2.41		0.02
1.52		0.40	1.72		0.03	3.00		0.10	1.60		0.10	2.33		0.20
1.467		0.16	1.62		0.03	2.96		0.10	1.50		0.15	2.21		0.07
1.394		0.16				2.90		0.10	1.450		0.08	2.13		0.06
1.342		0.16				2.77		0.15	1.390		0.05	2.04		0.13
1.250		0.16				2.66		0.10	1.330		0.08	1.98		0.20
1.202		0.24				2.45		0.05	1.250		0.08	1.90		0.10
1.180		0.24				2.40		0.05	1.193		0.10	1.85		0.10
1.108		0.32				2.29		0.05	1.153		0.05	1.81		0.13
141. Bi ₂ (C ₂ O ₄) ₂														
9.9		0.20	3.36		0.37	2.20		0.15	1.103		0.10	1.74		0.04
6.4	(20)	1.00	3.13		0.50	2.09		0.20				1.70		0.03
5.6		0.10	2.94		0.13	2.02		0.10				1.65		0.07
5.1		0.30	2.74		0.75	1.98		0.10				1.58		0.06
4.79		0.10	2.62		0.25	1.92		0.10				1.53		0.04
4.17	(8)	0.40	2.45		0.13	1.83		0.10	4.70	(100)	1.00	1.50		0.06
3.81		0.30	2.36		0.13	1.72		0.10	3.02	(62.5)	0.63	1.50		0.06
3.61		0.10	2.17		0.25				2.55	(100)	1.00	1.473		0.07
3.45		0.30	2.07		0.25				1.86		0.40	1.420		0.03
3.22		0.15	1.99		0.13				1.74		0.30	1.358		0.06
3.09		0.05	1.91		0.13	6.2		0.08	1.63		0.30	1.310		0.04
3.00		0.10	1.87		0.13	5.6		0.08	1.51		0.13	1.275		0.02
2.88		0.20	1.71		0.13	4.40	(12.5)	1.00	1.440		0.20	1.237		0.08
2.82		0.20	1.67		0.13	4.00		0.08	1.400		0.20	1.201		0.03
2.76		0.15	1.60		0.13	3.71		0.08	1.271		0.15	1.161		0.04
2.62		0.30	1.53		0.13	3.51		0.08	1.165		0.07	1.137		0.02
2.52		0.10	1.490		0.13	3.17		0.48	1.139		0.08	1.120		0.04
2.40	(7)	0.35	1.440		0.13	3.08	(4)	0.32	1.110		0.13			
2.17		0.30	1.360		0.13	2.81		0.08	1.090		0.03			
2.08		0.15	1.225		0.13	2.74		0.08	1.028		0.10			
2.00		0.20				2.49		0.08	1.005		0.03			
1.91		0.15				2.37		0.16	0.980		0.04			
1.85		0.15				2.26		0.08	0.925		0.05			
1.80		0.20	5.9	(17.5)	0.28	2.19		0.32						
1.73		0.20	3.16	(62.5)	1.00	2.05		0.32						
1.70		0.05	2.90		0.03	1.93		0.16						
1.63		0.05	2.81		0.02	1.81		0.16						
1.60		0.15	2.62		0.06	1.69		0.16						
1.52		0.10	2.55		0.02	1.370		0.16						
1.486		0.08	2.49		0.02									
1.435		0.15	2.23	(8)	0.13									
1.390		0.10	2.16		0.03									
142. Bi ₂ O ₃														
3.42		0.05	2.08		0.06	3.77	(25)	0.80						
3.25	(20)	1.00	2.02		0.03	2.94	(30)	1.00						
2.69	(17.5)	0.88	1.68		0.03	2.46		0.50						
2.54		0.05	1.63		0.02	2.23		0.03						
2.39		0.15	1.58		0.03	2.06		0.45						
2.03		0.05	1.53		0.03	1.88		0.33						
1.95	(5)	0.25	1.52		0.03	1.83	(25)	0.80						
1.87		0.15	1.40		0.03	1.58		0.40						
1.82		0.05	1.36		0.03	1.50		0.17						
1.75		0.20	1.32		0.03	1.470		0.05						
1.66		0.10	1.28		0.03	1.419		0.15						
1.58		0.10	1.23		0.03	1.355		0.05						
1.490		0.10	1.19		0.03	1.295		0.05						
1.395		0.05	1.15		0.03	1.260		0.17						
1.305		0.05	1.10		0.03	1.230		0.05						
1.270		0.05	1.07		0.03	1.190		0.08						
1.225		0.05	1.04		0.03	1.142		0.08						
1.195		0.05	1.01		0.03	1.120		0.08						
1.120		0.05	0.97		0.03	1.022		0.08						
143. Bi ₂ O ₃ ·2H ₂ O														
3.73		0.17	0.94		0.03	0.976		0.07						
3.20		0.17	0.91		0.03	0.942		0.07						
2.95	(6)	1.00	0.88		0.03	0.880		0.07						
2.74	(2)	0.33	0.85		0.03									
2.14		0.17	0.82		0.03									
1.93		0.17	0.81		0.03									
1.75		0.17	0.79		0.03									
1.62	(2)	0.33	0.77		0.03									
144. BiPO ₄														
4.68		0.40	1.486		0.18	1.87		0.04						
4.20	(3)	0.60	1.400		0.03	1.83		0.50						
3.52		0.20	1.310		0.27	1.66		0.08						
3.30		0.20	1.286		0.02	1.56		0.13						
3.08	(5)	1.00	1.252		0.20	1.445		0.04						
2.87	(5)	1.00	1.228		0.02	1.388		0.02						
2.60		0.20	1.170		0.03	1.368		0.04						
2.45		0.20	1.060		0.05	1.324		0.06						
2.33		0.20	1.020		0.04	1.252		0.06						
2.18		0.20	0.959		0.10α ₁	1.210		0.08						
2.12		0.20	0.921		0.02α ₁	1.184		0.04						
1.95		0.20	0.863		0.04α ₁	1.162		0.06						
1.81		0.40	0.821		0.02α ₁	1.125		0.02						
1.73		0.40				1.114		0.02						
1.58		0.20				1.092		0.06						
1.53		0.40												
145. Bi ₂ (C ₂ H ₃ OHCOO) ₂														
16.0	(30)	1.00												
7.5		0.07												
6.8		0.13												
6.2	(10)	0.33												
4.95		0.10												
4.48		0.10												
3.98	(7)	0.23												
3.40		0.03												
3.13		0.03												
2.75		0.03												

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

166. Ca*				171. 5CaO.3Al ₂ O ₃ *				175. Calcium Borate				180. CaCO ₃ *				184. CaCl ₂ .2H ₂ O				189. CaCrO ₄ *																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
3.21	(40)	4.95	0.67	5.8	0.07	3.86	0.08	6.1	0.40	4.80	0.06	2.80	(12.5)	3.19	0.20	3.40	(12.5)	0.42	3.04	(125)	1.00	4.34	0.50	3.63	(100)	1.00	1.97	(8)	3.01	0.23	3.04	(30)	1.00	2.49	0.20	3.05	(17.5)	0.70	2.90	0.15	1.68	0.20	2.68	(30)	1.00	2.90	0.23	2.28	(30)	0.24	2.82	(25)	1.00	2.70	(75)	0.75	1.61	0.10	2.44	(15)	0.50	2.76	0.07	2.09	0.20	2.68	0.16	2.57	0.15	1.28	0.05	2.19	0.50	2.62	0.33	1.92	(40)	0.32	2.51	0.20	2.39	0.20	1.246	0.03	1.94	0.50	2.25	0.07	1.87	0.24	2.35	0.20	2.27	0.08	1.138	0.05	1.73	0.13	2.14	(12.5)	0.42	1.60	0.16	2.26	0.16	1.86	(75)	0.75																																																																																																																																																																																						
167. Ca(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂				172. Ca ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂				176. CaBr ₂ .6H ₂ O*				181. Ca(ClO ₃) ₂ .2H ₂ O				185. CaCl ₂ .4H ₂ O				190. CaCrO ₄ .2H ₂ O																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
11.0	(50)	1.478	0.10	1.70	0.10	4.03	(25)	1.00	6.0	0.30	6.0	0.27	8.0	(15)	0.50	0.50	3.49	(12.5)	0.50	5.6	0.12	3.58	0.27	8.0	(15)	0.50	0.50	2.85	0.07	1.87	0.08	4.70	(12.5)	0.20	4.70	0.20	8.0	(15)	0.50	0.50	2.65	0.16	1.77	0.08	4.34	0.40	4.34	0.40	6.7	0.06	1.344	0.10	1.51	0.13	1.87	0.24	4.04	0.20	4.04	0.20	5.9	0.12	1.309	0.17	1.310	0.07	1.87	0.24	3.92	0.13	3.92	0.13	5.5	0.10	1.261	0.07	1.200	0.03	1.79	0.03	3.30	0.06	3.30	0.06	3.80	0.08	1.236	0.07	1.070	0.03	1.79	0.03	3.02	0.13	3.02	0.13	3.58	0.08	1.209	0.10	1.070	0.03	1.79	0.03	2.94	0.13	2.94	0.13	3.34	(25)	1.174	0.10	1.070	0.03	1.79	0.03	2.81	0.13	2.81	0.13	3.13	0.16	1.141	0.07	1.070	0.03	1.79	0.03	2.72	0.27	2.72	0.27	2.96	0.18	1.112	0.13	1.070	0.03	1.79	0.03	2.63	(30)	1.00	3.11	(20)	0.67	2.68	0.18	1.091	0.03	1.070	0.03	1.79	0.03	2.49	0.42	2.49	0.42	2.34	0.10	1.478	0.10	1.395	0.27	1.65	0.07	2.22	0.20	2.22	0.20	2.23	0.16	1.344	0.10	1.344	0.10	1.51	0.13	2.08	0.16	2.08	0.16	2.15	0.16	1.309	0.17	1.310	0.07	1.51	0.13	1.92	0.08	1.92	0.08	2.03	0.08	1.261	0.07	1.200	0.03	1.51	0.13	1.84	0.20	1.84	0.20	1.97	0.16	1.236	0.07	1.070	0.03	1.51	0.13	1.84	0.20	1.84	0.20	1.88	0.08	1.209	0.10	1.070	0.03	1.51	0.13	1.66	0.04	1.66	0.04	1.84	0.20	1.174	0.10	1.070	0.03	1.51	0.13	1.52	0.04	1.52	0.04	1.66	0.04	1.141	0.07	1.070	0.03	1.51	0.13	1.49	0.13	1.49	0.13	1.52	0.04	1.112	0.13	1.070	0.03	1.51	0.13	1.49	0.13	1.49	0.13	168. Ca(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ .H ₂ O				173. Calcium Arsenite				177. CaC ₂ I*				182. CaCl ₂ *				186. CaCl ₂ .6H ₂ O				191. CaCr ₂ O ₇			
10.0	(75)	1.00	0.16	8.7	0.04	3.32	0.25	3.32	(20)	0.50	1.85	0.10	9.0	0.48	1.93	0.25	3.18	(20)	0.50	1.77	0.08	3.41	0.31	3.41	0.31	6.9	0.15	2.69	0.16	1.353	0.08	1.85	0.10	3.41	(30)	0.75	7.0	(9)	0.60	6.7	0.11	2.34	0.12	1.312	0.04	1.77	0.08	3.27	0.18	3.27	0.18	6.0	(10)	0.13	0.12	1.285	0.04	1.70	0.04	3.23	0.06	3.23	0.06	5.2	0.05	2.22	0.16	1.259	0.08	1.66	0.10	3.02	0.13	3.02	0.13	4.10	0.08	2.00	0.28	1.219	0.08	1.62	0.04	2.78	(25)	0.63	6.4	(4)	0.67	3.78	0.08	1.88	0.50	1.190	0.04	1.50	0.04	2.58	0.50	2.58	0.50	3.61	(40)	0.53	0.16	1.169	0.20	1.470	0.12	2.27	1.00	2.27	1.00	3.28	0.09	1.65	0.08	1.070	0.03	1.402	0.08	2.16	0.15	2.16	0.15	2.97	0.11	1.52	0.12	1.070	0.03	1.321	0.06	1.90	0.50	1.90	0.50	2.72	0.04	1.485	0.24	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.76	0.13	1.76	0.13	2.41	0.11	1.344	0.10	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.57	0.07	1.57	0.07	2.33	0.11	1.309	0.17	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.49	0.10	1.49	0.10	2.23	0.03	1.261	0.07	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.37	0.38	1.37	0.38	2.17	0.07	1.236	0.07	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.27	0.38	1.27	0.38	2.08	0.11	1.209	0.10	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.17	0.38	1.17	0.38	1.97	0.09	1.174	0.10	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.07	0.38	1.07	0.38	1.87	0.05	1.141	0.07	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.38	1.81	0.05	1.112	0.13	1.070	0.03	1.285	0.08	0.90	0.38	0.90	0.38	169. Ca-Al Alloy (22% Ca)				174. Ca(C ₂ H ₃ CO ₂) ₂ .3H ₂ O				183. CaCl ₂ .H ₂ O				187. CaCl ₂ .CaF ₂				192. Ca ₃ (C ₂ H ₃ O ₇) ₂ .4H ₂ O																												
3.09	0.18	2.09	0.16	6.4	0.07	1.95	(17.5)	0.28	1.490	0.04	6.8	0.04	15.3	(6)	1.00	1.88	0.08	1.330	0.12	1.393	0.15	2.98	0.17	15.3	(6)	1.00	1.88	0.08	1.330	0.12	1.393	0.15	2.98	0.17	14.25	0.02	1.94	0.16	1.80	0.20	1.243	0.12	1.452	0.20	3.08	0.40	13.95	0.06	1.81	0.56	1.76	0.10	1.210	0.12	1.393	0.15	2.98	0.17	13.40	0.25	1.69	0.24	1.71	0.06	1.165	0.04	1.365	0.05	2.78	0.27	12.36	0.04	1.52	0.16	1.67	0.08	1.165	0.04	1.313	0.13	2.62	0.53	1.175	0.08	1.425	0.08	1.59	0.05	1.165	0.04	1.290	0.10	2.39	0.27	170. 3CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ *				179. CaC ₂ III				188. Ca(ClO ₃) ₂ .4H ₂ O				193. CaCN ₂																																																																																																																																																																																							
4.08	0.20	2.54	0.07	3.52	0.60	3.41	0.12	4.38	(10)	0.40	5.9	0.40	3.30	(25)	0.04	3.20	0.10	4.38	0.12	4.38	(10)	0.40	4.90	(4)	0.40	3.30	(25)	0.04	3.20	0.10	4.38	0.12	4.38	(10)	0.40	4.90	(4)	0.40	3.30	(25)	0.04	3.20	0.10	4.38	0.12	4.38	(10)	0.40	4.90	(4)	0.40	2.68	(25)	1.00	0.07	3.20	0.10	3.41	0.12	4.38	0.12	4.38	0.12	2.39	0.04	2.23	0.07	2.92	0.80	3.22	0.24	4.50	0.12	4.50	0.12	2.19	0.08	2.12	0.07	2.86	(10)	1.00	0.24	4.374	0.12	4.374	0.12	2.03	0.04	2.06	0.07	2.86	(10)	1.00	0.24	4.215	0.08	4.215	0.08	1.90	(6)	2.01	0.07	2.27	0.40	2.17	0.04	4.155	0.04	4.155	0.04	1.55	(6)	1.98	0.07	2.27	0.40	2.11	0.28	4.115	0.02	4.115	0.02	1.342	0.12	1.93	0.07	2.15	0.20	1.93	0.12	4.115	0.02	4.115	0.02	1.203	0.08	1.87	0.07	2.05	(8)	0.80	0.12	4.0910	0.02	4.0910	0.02	1.015	0.04	1.78	0.07	1.93	(8)	0.80	0.12	4.071	0.02	4.071	0.02																																																																																																																																			

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)

d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁
328. Co(NH ₃) ₃ Cl ₃											
6.7	0.05	4.73	(40)	1.00	4.82	(40)	0.64	2.85	(5)	0.33	
6.1	0.05	3.90		0.15	3.80		0.08	2.43	(15)	1.00	
5.7	(40)	3.60	(12.5)	0.31	3.40	(62.5)	1.00	2.01		0.27	
5.2		2.95	(25)	0.50	3.30		0.16	1.85		0.07	
4.75		2.65		0.31	3.08	(30)	0.48	1.64		0.07	
4.08		2.55		0.15	2.57		0.16	1.55		0.20	
3.92		2.23		0.20	2.51		0.48	1.423	(10)	0.67	
3.50	(15)	2.16		0.03	2.40		0.02	1.230		0.07	
3.29		2.08		0.15	2.35		0.20				
3.08		2.02		0.15	2.20		0.24				
2.99		1.89		0.18	2.10		0.16				
2.80		1.78		0.20	2.05		0.10				
2.68		1.70		0.03	1.97		0.20				
2.58	(15)	1.64		0.10	1.90		0.11				
2.38		1.58		0.05	1.81		0.13				
2.16		1.54		0.05	1.74		0.03				
2.04		1.480		0.05	1.70		0.10				
1.97		1.430		0.05	1.67		0.24				
1.86		1.365		0.03	1.62		0.10				
1.79		1.335		0.03	1.59		0.13				
1.74		1.170		0.03	1.56		0.06				
1.71		1.115		0.03	1.53		0.05				
1.66					1.498		0.11				
1.62					1.448		0.08				
1.50					1.412		0.08				
1.433					1.360		0.03				
333. Co ₂ O ₃											
		2.45	(50)	0.67	1.320		0.06				
		2.12	(75)	1.00	1.282		0.08				
		1.50	(75)	1.00	1.262		0.10				
		1.281		0.41	1.194		0.05				
		1.227		0.40	1.168		0.05				
		1.060		0.10							
		0.975		0.10							
		0.951		0.30							
		0.869		0.20							
		0.819		0.07							
334. CoO*											
		4.68		0.08	6.3		0.13				
		2.86		0.20	6.0		0.13				
		2.43	(100)	1.00	5.4		0.38				
		2.34		0.06	4.20	(40)	1.00				
		2.02		0.13	3.79	(25)	0.63				
		1.65		0.04	3.60		0.13				
		1.56	(25)	0.25	3.41		0.25				
		1.432	(30)	0.30	3.14		0.03				
		1.235		0.02	3.04	(15)	0.38				
		1.084		0.01	2.55		0.03				
		1.055		0.04	2.45		0.20				
		1.012		0.01	2.23		0.15				
		0.931		0.02	2.15		0.18				
		0.850		0.01	2.08		0.10				
		0.828		0.02	1.99		0.05				
					1.91		0.15				
					1.86		0.03				
					1.80		0.10				
					1.75		0.03				
					1.72		0.05				
					1.68		0.03				
					1.62		0.03				
					1.55		0.05				
					1.480		0.05				
					1.430		0.03				
					1.380		0.03				
					1.255		0.03				
					1.220		0.03				
					1.188		0.03				
					1.158		0.03				
335. CoCo ₂ O ₃ *											
		4.68		0.08	6.3		0.13				
		2.86		0.20	6.0		0.13				
		2.43	(100)	1.00	5.4		0.38				
		2.34		0.06	4.20	(40)	1.00				
		2.02		0.13	3.79	(25)	0.63				
		1.65		0.04	3.60		0.13				
		1.56	(25)	0.25	3.41		0.25				
		1.432	(30)	0.30	3.14		0.03				
		1.235		0.02	3.04	(15)	0.38				
		1.084		0.01	2.55		0.03				
		1.055		0.04	2.45		0.20				
		1.012		0.01	2.23		0.15				
		0.931		0.02	2.15		0.18				
		0.850		0.01	2.08		0.10				
		0.828		0.02	1.99		0.05				
					1.91		0.15				
					1.86		0.03				
					1.80		0.10				
					1.75		0.03				
					1.72		0.05				
					1.68		0.03				
					1.62		0.03				
					1.55		0.05				
					1.480		0.05				
					1.430		0.03				
					1.380		0.03				
					1.255		0.03				
					1.220		0.03				
					1.188		0.03				
					1.158		0.03				
336. Co ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·8H ₂ O											
		8.0		0.20	6.7		1.00				
		6.7	(50)	0.14	6.7		1.00				
		4.87		0.40	4.80		0.05				
		4.51		0.14	4.40		0.03				
		4.04		0.12	4.30		0.03				
		3.81		0.30	4.20		0.03				
		3.60		0.04	4.10		0.03				
		3.19		0.40	4.00		0.03				
		2.95	(30)	0.60	3.90		0.03				
		2.69	(30)	0.60	3.80		0.03				
		2.60		0.08	3.70		0.03				
		2.50		0.20	3.60		0.03				
		2.40		0.20	3.50		0.03				
		2.30		0.20	3.40		0.03				
		2.20		0.20	3.30		0.03				
		2.17		0.20	3.20		0.03				
		2.05		0.16	3.10		0.06				
		2.00		0.04	3.00		0.10				
		1.92		0.20	2.90		0.01				
		1.88		0.14	2.80		0.06				
		1.80		0.08	2.70		0.02				
		1.76		0.16	2.60		0.01				
		1.66		0.30	2.50		0.02				
		1.57		0.14	2.40		0.02				
		1.53		0.02	2.30		0.02				
		1.51		0.04	2.20		0.02				
		1.472		0.10	2.10		0.02				
		1.409		0.06	2.00		0.02				
		1.370		0.04	1.90		0.02				
		1.330		0.14	1.80		0.03				
		1.255		0.04	1.70		0.03				
		1.230		0.04	1.60		0.03				
		1.205		0.02	1.50		0.03				
		1.170		0.04	1.40		0.03				
					1.30		0.04				
					1.20		0.04				
					1.10		0.04				
					1.00		0.04				
					0.90		0.04				
					0.80		0.04				
					0.70						

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)

d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁
385. Cu₂SO₄·H₂O		389. Er₂O₃*		395. InCl₃		399. Ir*		404. Fe₂Al₃		407. FeCl₃	
4.65	(12.5) 0.50	4.31	0.07	5.8	(62.5) 1.00	2.20	(25) 1.00	4.90	0.11	5.9	(20) 0.32
4.15	(12.5) 0.50	3.06	(30) 1.00	5.3	0.13	1.91	(12.5) 0.50	3.86	0.24	5.7	0.32
3.03	0.50	2.64	0.27	5.0	0.20	1.352	0.28	3.20	(25) 0.40	5.1	0.05
2.77	0.12	2.49	0.03	4.50	0.24	1.153	(9) 0.36	2.39	0.10	4.79	0.06
2.49	(25) 1.00	2.25	0.03	4.01	0.24	1.104	0.08	2.11	(62.5) 1.00	4.50	0.03
2.35	0.04	2.07	0.13	3.82	0.06	0.878	0.08	2.05	(62.5) 1.00	3.49	0.03
2.25	0.16	1.87	(15) 0.50	3.58	0.32	0.857	0.08	1.94	0.10	3.09	0.03
2.19	0.08	1.81	0.07	3.41	0.10	0.782	0.04	1.90	0.08	3.03	0.03
2.03	0.04	1.71	0.07	3.00	(25) 0.40	0.737	0.04	1.84	0.03	2.90	0.03
1.89	0.16	1.59	(12.5) 0.42	2.84	0.32	0.647	0.04	1.76	0.08	2.68	(62.5) 1.00
1.78	0.12	1.52	0.07	2.68	0.10			1.70	0.02	2.52	0.02
1.66	0.04	1.323	0.03	2.55	(30) 0.48			1.63	0.02	2.40	0.02
1.62	0.04	1.220	0.07	2.44	0.10			1.59	0.03	2.23	0.02
1.58	0.16	1.185	0.03	2.32	0.24	5.7	(25) 1.00	1.55	0.02	2.08	(25) 0.40
1.55	0.08	1.145	0.03	2.23	0.13	5.1	0.24	1.52	0.10	2.02	0.02
1.52	0.16	1.087	0.07	2.10	0.03	2.95	0.80	1.475	0.16	1.96	0.03
1.483	0.12			2.05	0.16	2.81	0.24	1.418	0.02	1.75	0.32
1.205	0.08			2.00	0.13	2.44	(25) 1.00	1.390	0.10	1.67	0.06
		390. GeO₂*		1.92	0.10	2.24	0.28	1.350	0.02	1.63	0.16
		4.31	0.20	1.84	0.24	1.95	0.16	1.300	0.02	1.460	0.06
		3.41	(50) 1.00	1.76	0.08	1.88	0.32	1.272	0.10	1.340	0.05
		2.48	0.14	1.63	0.11	1.73	(25) 1.00	1.240	0.08	1.300	0.02
		2.35	(12.5) 0.25	1.59	0.03	1.65	0.50	1.212	0.16	1.190	0.03
		2.28	0.16	1.51	0.03	1.490	0.24	1.180	0.02	1.116	0.05
		2.15	0.20	1.475	0.03	1.470	0.20	1.145	0.02	1.080	0.02
		2.00	0.02	1.445	0.06	1.437	0.08	1.102	0.08	1.063	0.03
		1.87	(12.5) 0.25	1.390	0.06	1.410	0.32	1.090	0.02	1.009	0.02
		1.71	0.12	1.328	0.06	1.370	0.16	1.068	0.10	0.985	0.03
		1.62	0.02			1.272	0.20	1.031	0.03		
		1.56	0.25	396. In₂O₃*		1.222	0.08	1.018	0.02	408. FeCl₃·6H₂O	
		1.495	0.08	4.12	0.14	1.190	0.04			6.0	(40) 1.00
		1.445	0.04	2.91	(175) 1.00	1.150	0.04	405. Fe₂(AsO₄)₂·6H₂O		4.40	0.38
		1.410	0.25	2.70	0.03	1.128	0.16			4.00	0.20
		1.386	0.08	2.52	0.43	1.092	0.28			3.50	0.38
		1.339	0.10	2.38	0.10	1.074	0.04	9.0	0.20	3.14	(30) 0.75
		1.301	0.02	2.26	0.02	1.027	0.04	6.7	(5) 1.00	3.00	0.03
		1.277	0.10	2.15	0.10	1.000	0.16	3.99	(2) 0.40	2.76	(20) 0.50
		1.248	0.02	2.06	0.02			3.70	(2) 0.40	2.57	0.31
		1.228	0.06	1.98	0.17			3.36	0.20	2.42	0.38
				1.84	0.04	401. Fe*		3.18	0.40	2.19	0.25
		391. Au*		1.78	(125) 0.71	2.01	(40) 1.00	2.95	0.40	2.04	0.03
		2.35	(75) 1.00	1.73	0.03	1.428	(6) 0.15	2.82	0.40	1.99	0.03
		2.03	(40) 0.53	1.68	0.02	1.166	(15) 0.38	2.72	0.20	1.94	0.38
		1.439	0.33	1.63	0.10	1.010	0.10	2.63	0.20	1.90	0.20
		1.227	(30) 0.40	1.60	0.03	0.904	0.08	2.55	0.20	1.84	0.03
		1.173	0.09	1.55	0.06	0.825	0.03	2.32	0.20	1.79	0.05
		1.019	0.03	1.52	(100) 0.57	0.764	0.10	2.08	0.20	1.75	0.10
		0.935	0.09	1.490	0.07	0.676	0.03	1.67	0.20	1.69	0.08
		0.910	0.07	1.458	0.07			1.61	0.20	1.63	0.03
		0.832	0.04	1.429	0.03	402. FeAl		1.51	0.20	1.60	0.03
		0.784	0.04	1.401	0.02	2.89	(15) 0.12	1.470	0.20	1.56	0.03
				1.375	0.05	2.04	(125) 1.00			1.53	0.03
		392. AuCN*		1.350	0.03	1.67	0.04			1.50	0.03
		5.1	(30) 0.60	1.281	0.04	1.445	0.08	406. Fe[(CH₃)₂AsO₂]₃		1.450	0.03
		2.94	(50) 1.00	1.262	0.05	1.295	0.03	10.0	(15) 1.00	1.417	0.03
		2.54	(50) 1.00	1.241	0.05	1.180	(25) 0.20	7.7	(8) 0.53	1.390	0.03
		1.92	0.40	1.225	0.02	1.025	0.02	5.3	0.53	1.359	0.03
		1.69	0.16	1.205	0.03	0.915	0.02	5.1	(10) 0.67	1.338	0.03
		1.61	0.12	1.190	0.01	0.834	0.01	4.37	0.07	1.301	0.03
		1.467	0.20	1.175	0.03	0.776	0.02	3.73	0.13	1.273	0.03
		1.410	0.16	1.159	0.14			3.34	0.27	1.238	0.03
		1.271	0.04	1.130	0.09	403. FeAl₃*		3.23	0.07	409. FeCl₃·2H₂O	
		1.200	0.04			4.07	0.17	3.08	0.27	5.5	0.13
		1.165	0.04	397. I₂*		3.68	0.11	2.98	0.07	4.28	(25) 0.83
		1.110	0.04	3.69	(25) 1.00	3.54	0.11	2.84	0.07	3.63	0.07
		1.086	0.04	3.09	(25) 1.00	3.34	0.07	2.66	0.07	3.17	0.07
		1.018	0.04	2.52	0.08	3.25	0.07	2.52	0.20	2.88	0.50
		0.961	0.04	2.44	0.18	2.26	0.08	2.27	0.07	2.75	(30) 1.00
				2.33	0.15	2.15	0.08	2.18	0.13	2.65	0.23
		393. AuK(CN)₂		2.11	0.20	2.08	(62.5) 0.83	2.05	0.07	2.39	(20) 0.67
		9.0	(10) 1.00	2.02	0.20	2.02	(75) 1.00	1.97	0.07	2.32	0.33
		6.1	0.10	1.97	(7) 0.30	1.93	0.09	1.90	0.07	2.13	0.33
		5.7	0.10	1.81	0.10	1.80	0.03	1.86	0.07	2.08	0.67
		4.52	(2) 0.20	1.76	0.10	1.445	(15) 0.20	1.81	0.07	1.84	0.07
		4.32	0.20	1.71	0.20	1.395	0.05	1.61	0.07	1.81	0.20
		4.00	0.10	1.51	0.10	1.355	0.01	1.56	0.07	1.76	0.20
		3.67	0.10	1.460	0.08	1.287	0.05	1.450	0.07	1.72	0.17
		3.36	0.10	1.400	0.05	1.263	0.03			1.69	0.20
		3.10	(10) 1.00			1.250	0.05			1.66	0.17
		2.84	0.20	398. I₂O₃		1.225	0.07			1.59	0.27
		2.52	0.20	4.03	0.15	1.180	0.04			1.52	0.10
		2.39	0.40	3.79	(20) 0.50	1.169	0.05			1.490	0.07
		2.32	0.20	3.40	(30) 0.75	1.127	0.03			1.430	0.07
		2.27	0.20	3.28	(40) 1.00	1.089	0.04			1.377	0.23
		2.11	0.20	3.18	0.15	1.061	0.04			1.338	0.13
		2.03	0.20	2.92	0.05						
		1.91	0.20	2.83	0.03	394. In*					
		1.76	0.20	2.74	0.05	2.72	(62.5) 1.00				
		1.66	0.20	2.53	0.13	2.46	0.25				
		1.51	0.20	2.44	0.13	2.29	(25) 0.40				
		1.446	0.20	2.35	0.05	1.88	(20) 0.30				
		1.408	0.20	2.28	0.05	1.62	0.06				
		1.370	0.20	2.18	0.13	1.59	0.02				
				2.08	0.10	1.462	0.20				
				2.02	0.05	1.395	0.30				
				1.96	0.05	1.355	0.15				
				1.90	0.05	1.144	0.02				
				1.83	0.10	1.088	0.10				
				1.79	0.08	1.055	0.02				
				1.74	0.05	1.040	0.02				
				1.71	0.13	1.02					

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued) (Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)

Table with multiple columns for chemical substances and their diffraction data. Substances include MgNH4PO4·6H2O, MgSiO3, MgSO4, Magnesium Ethyl Sulfate, MgS2O3·6H2O, alpha-Mn, Mg3P2O7, Mg2Sn, MgSiO3·2H2O, MgSO4·6H2O, MgSO4·H2O, MgSO4·7H2O, Magnesium Lactophosphate, Mg2Si, MgC4H7N2O2, Magnesium Vanadate, Mn(C2H3O2)2·4H2O, MnAlO3, Mn(C2H3COO)3·3H2O, and Manganese Borate. Each entry lists d-spacing and I/I1 values.

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)
Table with 15 columns: d, I/I1, d, I/I1, d, I/I1, d, I/I1, d, I/I1, d, I/I1, d, I/I1, d, I/I1.
Rows include chemical substances like NiSO4.7H2O, Pd*, P2O5, Pt*, BaPt(CN)4.4H2O, K*, NiSO4.(NH)2SO4.6H2O, PdCl2, K2PtCl6*, Platinum Magnesium Cyanide, Potassium Arsenate, Pd(NO3)2, P2S5, K2PtCl5*, K2PtCl4*, K2Pt(CN)4.3H2O, Potassium Arsenite, Nickel Tartrate (ous), Os*, PtCl2, 20MoO3.2H3PO4.48H2O, Platinum Sodium Chloride.

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Continued)

(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)

d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁	d	I/I ₁
<p>971. Zn₂Fe(CN)₆·3H₂O</p>											
5.4	(17.5)	0.88		4.73		3.93		7.7		4.80	
4.51		0.35		3.93		3.58		6.3		3.80	
4.08	(20)	1.00		2.95		2.95		5.9		3.40	
3.64	(8)	0.30		2.66		2.55		5.3		3.06	
3.11		0.05		2.23		2.15		4.38	(10)	2.52	
3.00		0.20		2.15		2.11		4.18	(40)	2.40	
2.70		0.20		2.08		2.03		3.77	(25)	2.34	
2.54		0.20		2.08		2.03		3.60		2.19	
2.37		0.10		2.03		1.99		3.39		2.10	
2.32		0.05		1.99		1.92		3.11		2.05	
2.20		0.10		1.92		1.88		3.01		1.97	
2.08		0.05		1.88		1.80		2.88		1.91	
2.03		0.05		1.80		1.76		2.80		1.81	
1.95		0.05		1.76		1.69		2.70		1.70	
1.89		0.05		1.69		1.65		2.54		1.67	
1.80		0.05		1.65		1.59		2.43		1.62	
1.69		0.05		1.59		1.55		2.20		1.58	
1.56		0.05		1.55		1.52		2.15		1.53	
1.480		0.05		1.52		1.480		2.07		1.50	
<p>972. ZnF₂*</p>											
3.33	(62.5)	1.00		1.427		1.427		1.98		1.444	
2.60	(50)	0.80		1.367		1.367		1.90		1.405	
2.35		0.06		1.245		1.245		1.86		1.360	
2.27		0.20						1.81		1.325	
2.10		0.05						1.75		1.280	
1.75	(50)	0.80						1.72		1.260	
1.67		0.20						1.68		1.260	
1.56		0.08						1.68		1.260	
1.490		0.11						1.68		1.260	
1.405		0.32						1.68		1.260	
1.300		0.03						1.68		1.260	
1.250		0.02						1.68		1.260	
1.205		0.06						1.68		1.260	
1.177		0.02						1.68		1.260	
1.135		0.06						1.68		1.260	
1.112		0.02						1.68		1.260	
1.075		0.06						1.68		1.260	
<p>973. ZnF₂·4H₂O</p>											
4.87	(30)	1.00									
4.10	(12.5)	0.42									
3.78		0.03									
3.57		0.03									
3.33		0.20									
3.15		0.20									
2.99	(9)	0.30									
2.76		0.10									
2.60		0.10									
2.44		0.03									
2.31		0.03									
2.24		0.03									
2.17		0.17									
2.02		0.10									
1.95		0.05									
1.88		0.05									
1.79		0.05									
1.74		0.20									
1.66		0.03									
1.61		0.03									
1.410		0.03									
<p>974. ZnI₂</p>											
6.5	(7)	0.28B									
5.7	(20B)	0.20B									
4.5		0.12									
3.98		0.12									
3.49	(25)	1.00									
3.06		0.08									
2.93		0.04									
2.75		0.04									
2.17		0.16									
2.11	(7)	0.28									
1.84		0.20									
1.79		0.08									
1.74		0.04									
1.53		0.04									
1.378		0.04									
1.242		0.04									
<p>975. Zn(C₂H₃O₂)₂·3H₂O</p>											
9.1	(30)	1.00									
6.8		0.03									
4.43	(2)	0.07									
4.12		0.03									
3.32		0.03									
3.19		0.07									
2.98		0.03									
2.72	(3)	0.10									
2.58		0.03									
2.24		0.07									
2.03		0.03									
1.69		0.03									
1.58		0.03									
<p>976. ZnC₂O₄·2H₂O</p>											
				4.73	(75)	1.00					
				3.93	(12.5)	0.17					
				2.95	25)	0.33					
				2.66		0.13					
				2.55		0.11					
				2.23		0.11					
				2.15		0.03					
				2.08		0.05					
				2.03		0.04					
				1.99		0.01					
				1.92		0.07					
				1.88		0.07					
				1.80		0.05					
				1.76		0.05					
				1.69		0.01					
				1.65		0.01					
				1.59		0.01					
				1.55		0.01					
				1.52		0.01					
				1.480		0.01					
				1.427		0.01					
				1.367		0.01					
				1.245		0.01					
<p>977. ZnO*</p>											
				2.81	(25)	0.50					
				2.61	(15)	0.30					
				2.46	(50)	1.00					
				1.91		0.16					
				1.61		0.30					
				1.474		0.30					
				1.402		0.02					
				1.378		0.20					
				1.355		0.08					
				1.302		0.02					
				1.236		0.02					
				1.179		0.02					
				1.093		0.04					
				1.063		0.02					
				1.042		0.04					
				1.016		0.02					
				0.977		0.02					
				0.955		0.02					
				0.937		0.02					
				0.906		0.02					
<p>978. ZnCo₂O₄</p>											
				4.65		0.08					
				2.84	(30)	0.40					
				2.43	(75)	1.00					
				2.32		0.07					
				2.01		0.17					
				1.65		0.11					
				1.55	(30)	0.40					
				1.425		0.40					
				1.378		0.07					
				1.357		0.03					
				1.280		0.07					
				1.230		0.13					

TABLE XII. POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR 1000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Concluded)

(Starred patterns were checked with published crystal structure data)

d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1	d	I/I_1
994. $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{COO})_2\text{Zn}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$											
12.5	(62.5)	1.00									
7.2		0.03									
6.3		0.06									
5.5		0.10									
4.85	(30)	0.48									
4.55	(15)	0.24									
4.25		0.08									
3.78		0.24									
3.57		0.10									
3.10		0.08									
2.98		0.03									
2.87		0.02									
2.70		0.06									
2.57		0.05									
2.48		0.02									
2.35		0.06									
2.30		0.03									
2.24		0.02									
2.19		0.03									
2.12		0.03									
2.07		0.06									
2.02		0.05									
1.96		0.05									
1.88		0.06									
1.81		0.03									
1.76		0.03									
1.69		0.05									
1.60		0.03									
1.490		0.03									
995. Zr^*											
2.78	(12.5)	0.31									
2.56	(8)	0.20									
2.44	(40)	1.00									
1.88		0.18									
1.61		0.18									
1.460		0.18									
1.360		0.15									
1.343		0.10									
1.282		0.05									
1.220		0.03B									
1.180		0.03B									
1.082		0.05									
1.038		0.08									
1.003		0.03									
0.977		0.03									
0.898		0.03									
0.877		0.03									
996. $\text{ZrOCl}_2\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$											
12.8	(15)	1.00									
10.6		0.27									
7.9		0.20									
6.9	(10)	0.67									
4.80		0.13									
4.12		0.27									
3.82		0.20									
3.60	(12.5)	0.83									
3.24		0.40									
2.96		0.07									
2.74		0.07									
2.55		0.07									
2.39		0.07									
2.22		0.13									
2.15		0.20									
2.07		0.13									
2.00		0.07									
1.91		0.13									
1.81		0.13									
1.71		0.13									
1.62		0.13									
1.57		0.07									
1.51		0.07									
1.460		0.07									
1.423		0.07									
997. $\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$											
9.6	(40)	1.00									
6.9	(40)	1.00									
6.1		0.05									
5.2		0.10									
4.73	(20)	0.50									
4.21		0.18									
3.64		0.20									
3.49		0.15									
3.25		0.38									
3.03		0.10									
2.56		0.18									
2.43		0.15									
2.33		0.15									
2.17		0.15									
2.13		0.15									
2.07		0.13									
1.98		0.13									
1.91		0.08									
1.81		0.10									
1.74		0.08									
1.70		0.05									
1.64		0.10									
1.59		0.03									
1.55		0.05									
1.51		0.03									
1.476		0.03									
1.390		0.03									
1.360		0.05									
1.295		0.03									
1.228		0.03									
998. ZrO_2^* (Monoclinic)											
4.43		0.05									
3.29	(100)	1.00									
2.64		0.24									
2.51	(100)	1.00									
2.33		0.80									
2.21		0.32									
2.05		0.16									
1.90		0.08									
1.74		0.24									
1.71	(75)	0.75									
1.64		0.32									
1.54	(50)	0.40									
1.479		0.20									
1.380		0.24									
1.360		0.05									
1.285		0.06									
1.255		0.24									
1.210		0.08									
1.185		0.16									
1.163		0.16									
1.098		0.05									
1.057		0.08									
1.046		0.03									
0.999		0.12									
0.972		0.05									
999. ZrSiO_4^*											
6.5	(8)	0.40									
4.92		0.20									
4.35	(20)	1.00									
3.47		0.25									
2.98	(17.5)	0.88									
2.90		0.10									
2.70		0.05									
2.51		0.05									
2.33		0.30									
2.21		0.15									
2.05		0.30									
1.90		0.25									
1.74		0.15									
1.71		0.75									
1.64		0.25									
1.54		0.03									
1.479		0.15									
1.380		0.20									
1.360		0.15									
1.285		0.06									
1.255		0.20									
1.210		0.02									
1.185		0.18									
1.163		0.03									
1.098		0.15									