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# Standard X-ray Diffraction Powder Patterns

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# Standard X-ray Diffraction Powder Patterns

Howard E. Swanson and Ruth K. Fuyat



National Bureau of Standards Circular 539

Volume II, Issued June 15, 1953

# Contents

	Page		Page
1. Introduction.....	1	2. X-ray data—Continued	
2. X-ray data.....	5	2.3. Oxides—Continued	
2.1. Elements.....	5	Uranium dioxide, $\text{UO}_2$ .....	33
Carbon (diamond), C.....	5	Magnesium aluminate (spinel), $\text{MgAl}_2\text{O}_4$ .....	35
Silicon, Si.....	6	Zinc aluminate (gahnite), $\text{ZnAl}_2\text{O}_4$ .....	38
Gallium, Ga.....	9	2.4. Halides.....	41
Zirconium, alpha, Zr.....	11	Sodium chloride (halite), $\text{NaCl}$ .....	41
Tin, alpha, Sn.....	12	Cesium chloride, $\text{CsCl}$ .....	44
Rhenium, Re.....	13	Lead chloride (cotunnite), $\text{PbCl}_2$ .....	45
2.2. Sulfides.....	14	Lead bromide, $\text{PbBr}_2$ .....	47
Zinc sulfide, alpha (wurtzite), $\text{ZnS}$ .....	14	Ammonium bromide, $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ .....	49
Zinc sulfide, beta (sphalerite), $\text{ZnS}$ .....	16	2.5. Carbonates.....	51
Lead sulfide (galena), $\text{PbS}$ .....	18	Calcium carbonate (calcite), $\text{CaCO}_3$ .....	51
2.3. Oxides.....	20	Barium carbonate (witherite), $\text{BaCO}_3$ .....	54
Aluminum oxide, alpha (corundum), $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ .....	20	Lead carbonate (cerussite), $\text{PbCO}_3$ .....	56
Cuprous oxide (cuprite), $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ .....	23	2.6. Sulfates.....	59
Zinc oxide (zincite), $\text{ZnO}$ .....	25	Sodium sulfate (thenardite), $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ .....	59
Cadmium oxide, $\text{CdO}$ .....	27	Strontium sulfate (celestite), $\text{SrSO}_4$ .....	61
Thallium oxide, $\text{Tl}_2\text{O}_3$ .....	28	2.7. Silicates.....	62
Lead oxide (litharge), $\text{PbO}$ (red).....	30	Zinc pyrosilicate hydrate (hemimorphite), $\text{Zn}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .....	62
Lead oxide (massicot), $\text{PbO}$ (yellow).....	32	3. Cumulative index to volumes I and II.....	65

# STANDARD X-RAY DIFFRACTION POWDER PATTERNS

## Vol. II—Data for 30 Inorganic Substances

Howard E. Swanson and Ruth K. Fuyat<sup>1</sup>

Twenty-eight standard X-ray diffraction powder patterns are presented in revision of one hundred corresponding patterns in the ASTM card file, a system for the identification of unknown crystalline materials, based on the three strongest reflections of each distinct phase. Two patterns not represented in the file are also included. A comparison is made between all powder data available for each of the substances reported. The patterns were made with a high-angle geiger-counter spectrometer, using samples of exceptionally high purity. The  $d$ -spacings were assigned Miller indices determined in part from calculated patterns of theoretical spacings and from space group considerations. The lattice constants and density were calculated and, whenever possible, the refractive indices were measured.

This report includes X-ray data for the following thirty substances: C (diamond), Si, Ga, Zr,  $\alpha$ -Sn, Fe, ZnS (wurtzite), ZnS (sphalerite), PbS (galena),  $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (corundum), Cu<sub>2</sub>O (cuprite), ZnO (zincite), CdO, Tl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, PbO (litharge), PbO (massicot), UO<sub>2</sub>, MgAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, (spinel), ZnAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, NaCl (halite), CsCl, PbCl<sub>2</sub> (cotunnite), PbBr<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>Br, CaCO<sub>3</sub> (calcite), BaCO<sub>3</sub> (witherite), PbCO<sub>3</sub> (cerussite), Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (thenardite), SrSO<sub>4</sub> (celestite), and Zn<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (hemimorphite).

### 1. Introduction

The National Bureau of Standards program<sup>2</sup> for the revision and evaluation of published X-ray data for the American Society for Testing Materials card file presents in this paper a second volume<sup>3</sup> of standard powder diffraction patterns for five elements and twenty three inorganic compounds. These patterns are recommended to replace one hundred cards now in the file. One element, alpha-tin, and one compound, uranium dioxide, not represented in the file, have been added.

The experimental procedure and general plan of these reports is discussed in the first two papers of this series by Swanson

and Tatge [1, 2].<sup>4</sup> However, the essential steps followed in preparing these reports and significant changes in procedure are outlined below.

**ASTM cards.** Each section of this paper, devoted to the discussion of X-ray data for one substance, contains a table listing old and new file card numbers, the ASTM index lines, the radiation used and the literature reference for each card. The old card numbers of these tables refer to the original ASTM file (1939) and the first supplement (1944). The new card numbers are from the second edition and include the second supplement (1950).

**Additional published patterns.** Literature references and radiation data for patterns that have not been published as ASTM cards were listed and the patterns were included in the tables of  $d$ -spacings and intensities.

**NBS pattern.** The samples used to make the NBS patterns usually were special prepa-

<sup>1</sup> Fellow at the National Bureau of Standards sponsored by the Joint Committee on Chemical Analysis by X-ray Diffraction Methods.

<sup>2</sup> This project is sponsored by the Joint Committee on Chemical Analysis by X-ray Diffraction Methods, composed of members from the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Crystallographic Association, and the British Institute of Physics. Financial support is being given by the National Bureau of Standards and the Flight Research Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

<sup>3</sup> The first volume of this series is NBS Circular 539, volume I, Standard X-ray diffraction powder patterns: Data for 53 inorganic substances, by Howard E. Swanson and Eleanor Tatge.

<sup>4</sup> Figures in brackets indicate the literature references at the end of each section of this paper.



rations of exceptionally high purity available only in small quantities.

The purity of each sample with the exception of diamond was determined by a spectrographic or chemical analysis. A phase purity check was made on the nonopaque materials during the refractive index determination. Another excellent check on the phase purity was provided by the X-ray pattern itself, since it was indexed by comparison with theoretical  $d$ -values. Most samples were heated to remove either gases or moisture, or to sharpen the peaks in their diffraction patterns, depending upon the need of each material.

The equipment and procedures were essentially the same as those previously described by Swanson and Tatge, with the exception that the high-angle X-ray spectrometer equipment now used is the North American Philips Company's latest model, which has replaced the modified machine previously described. This change made possible the use of an inclined instead of a vertical specimen mount, which simplified sample preparation for intensity measurements. In place of the old-model cell with a plastic window, an open-faced sample mounting was used to obtain the desired random orientation. A flat piece of glass was held temporarily over the face of the cell while the sample was drifted in from the top. The holder was then placed horizontally, face up, and the piece of glass was removed, exposing the surface of the powder for subsequent exposure to the X-ray beam. It was possible in most cases to tilt this type of open mounting about 80 degrees without spilling the powder.

The grain sizes of the samples were less than 25 microns to insure more reproducible intensity measurements. The intensity values of each pattern were measured as peak height above background and were expressed as percentages of the strongest line. All of the NBS patterns were made with copper radiation,  $\lambda = 1.5405$ , and were corrected by an internal standard of tungsten, whose lattice constant

at 25°C is 3.1648 Å, as determined by Jette and Foote [3].

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The interplanar spacing data presented in the tables were converted to angstrom units as internationally defined in 1946 [4], from Bragg angle data, from  $d$ -spacings in kX units or supposed kX units, using the factor 1.00202, or from  $d$ -spacings with specifically stated wavelengths other than kX. In each case the type of conversion made was stated. The radiation values given in the tables of  $d$ -spacings and intensities are the wavelengths in angstroms, whereas the values listed under the first section of the reports, ASTM cards, are the original values taken from the literature.

The tables of patterns contain the data from the original literature, except when there is no source other than an ASTM card.

Intensities, when not numerically evaluated, were given the following abbreviations: strong, s; medium, m; weak, w; very, v; diffuse, D; and doublet, db. An abbreviation B, broad, is found in some ASTM card intensities. No attempt was made to follow in the tables of patterns, the intensities as found on ASTM cards when the original source was available. Those values were obtained by a set of conversions explained in the introduction to the card file.

The indexing of the NBS patterns was accomplished by comparison of the experimental data with theoretical values of all possible Miller indices of a particular cell calculated with the aid of IBM punched-card machines. The unit cells used for these calculations were obtained either through a review of the literature or with an estimated cell based on partial indexing of the NBS pattern. The indexing as it appears in the tables includes all of the probable indices for any given  $d$ -spacing allowed by the space group of that structure, and although an attempt was made to reconcile these values with published single crystal work when it was available, errors inherent in this method of

indexing undoubtedly are present. A maximum of 40 lines for the NBS pattern were generally considered sufficient for any identification problem, and indexing of a cell large enough to have many more lines would become increasingly indefinite beyond that number.

The intensity of the three strongest lines is particularly important because the ASTM card-file system of identification depends upon comparing the three strongest lines of the unknown material with the file cards, which are arranged according to their first, second, and third strongest lines. Thus a table of the three strongest lines of each pattern is listed for comparison with the NBS values.

**Lattice constants.** The NBS lattice constants of cubic materials were calculated for all  $d$ -spacings, and the average of the last five lines was assumed to be the best value because of greater accuracy of measurement in the large-angle part of the pattern. The unit-cell values for each noncubic substance were determined from all of the  $d$ -spacings for its pattern for which there was only one possible index by means of a least-squares calculation made on an IBM Card Program Calculator.

The conversion of published unit-cell data to angstroms follows the same pattern as that used for the  $d$ -spacings. The unit-cell dimensions were converted to 26°C for com-

parison with the NBS values if the temperature of measurement and the thermal expansion were known. Unless otherwise indicated, the coefficient of linear thermal expansion as used is defined as the change in length per unit length per degree centigrade in the room-temperature range. Thermal-expansion data have been given whenever the data were readily available, even though no temperature conversions were made in the unit-cell table. The limits of error generally published with unit-cell data have not been included in the table as the number of determinations, their accuracy, and variation were such that a statistical evaluation would be invalid.

The densities calculated from the NBS lattice constants were expressed in grams per cubic centimeter, and the refractive-index measurements were made in white light by grain immersion methods, using oils standardized in sodium light.

## References

- [1] H. E. Swanson and E. Tatge, Standard X-ray diffraction patterns, NBS J. Research **46**, 318 (1951) RP 2202.
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## 2. X-ray Data

### 2.1. Elements

#### Carbon (diamond) C (cubic)

##### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
3346	3529 1-1248 1-1249	2.05 1.26 1.07	Copper---	Hull [1] 1917.
2878	3528 2-1246 2-1248	2.06 1.26 1.07	Copper---	General Electric Co., Wembley, England.

##### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters [2] 1939-----	Molybdenum	-----

**NBS pattern.** The sample used for the NBS pattern was an industrial abrasive powder of particle size less than 2 microns. The diamond dust, almost pure white and free of any foreign matter, was not spectrographed because solid-solution reactions are not known to occur in diamond.

#### Diamond, C

hkl	1917 Hull Mo, 0.70926 A			1939 Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters Mo, 0.70926 A			---- General Electric Co. Wembley, England Cu, 1.5405 A, 18°C			1953 Swanson and Fuyat Cu, 1.5405 A, 27°C		
	d	I	a	d	I <sup>a</sup>	a	d	I	a	d	I	a
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
111	2.04	100	3.537	2.0575	100.0	3.564	2.064	100	3.575	2.060	100	3.5672
220	1.26	50	3.550	1.2604	45.8	3.565	1.263	80	3.571	1.261	27	3.5667
311	1.068	40	3.541	1.0752	16.9	3.566	1.076	60	3.569	1.0754	16	3.5667
222	-----	-----	-----	1.0298	0.7	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
400	0.882	10	3.526	0.8915	21.6	3.566	0.892	50	3.567	0.8916	7	3.5665
331	.810	25	3.530	.8179	9.8	3.565	.818	80?	3.568	.8182	15	3.5666
422	.718	40	3.518	.7282	11.4	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
511	.677	20	3.519	.6863	5.9	3.566	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
440	.623	10	3.522	.6306	9.0	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
531	.595	20	3.518	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
533	.556	15	3.645	0.5440	3.1	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
622	.536	6	3.555	.5379	0.07	3.568	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
444	.505	3	3.499	.5149	4.7	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
711	.494	8	3.528	.4995	2.5	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
642	.471	20	3.526	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
731	.460	15	3.535	0.4682	2.0	3.566	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
800	.440	0.5	3.522	.4459	4.1	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
733	.430	.3	3.522	.4357	2.0	3.566	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
822	.415	12	3.524	.4204	3.9	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
751	.407	8	3.528	.4118	1.9	3.566	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
840	.395	5	3.537	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
911	.388	8	3.530	0.3914	2.3	3.566	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
664	.377	5	3.532	.3803	5.0	3.567	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
931	.371	5	3.535	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
844	.362	7	3.542	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
933	.357	20	3.548	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average unit cell for last five lines			3.537	-----	-----	3.566	-----	-----	3.570	-----	-----	3.5667

<sup>a</sup> Powder intensities calculated from single-crystal measurements.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Hull *d*-spacings, based on molybdenum radiation of wavelength 0.712, were converted to angstroms for these tables. The Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters, and the General Electric *d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units.

The intensity measurements listed for the Brill pattern were made from single-crystal determinations and were mathematically converted to their powder-pattern equivalents. They are reproduced in the table in that form.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Hull.....	111	220	311
Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters....	111	220	400
General Electric Co.....	111	220	331
Swanson and Fuyat.....	111	220	311

The Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters pattern lists a line, 222, forbidden by the postulated structure. According to Renninger [3], it is caused by "311 reflection back over  $\bar{1}11$ ."

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Bragg and Bragg [4] in 1913. The modified face-centered cubic lattice has space group  $O_h^7$ -Fd3m, diamond-structure type, and 8(C) per unit cell. Four other forms of carbon are known, all of them being graphites.

A group of unit-cell measurements, which supposedly were expressed in kX units, have been converted to angstroms from the temperatures indicated in parentheses and 26°C for comparison with the NBS values, using the coefficient of expansion  $1.38 \times 10^{-6}$ , as determined by Straumanis and Aka [5] in 1951.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1926	Ehrenberg [6].....	3.5669 at 26°C (18°C)
1932	Yuching Tu [7].....	{ 3.56689 at 26°C (18°C)
		{ 3.56679 at 26°C (18°C)
1937	Trzebiatowski [8].....	3.56669
1944	Riley [9].....	3.56684
1944	Lonsdale [10].....	3.56693 at 26°C (18°C)
1951	Straumanis and Aka [5]	3.56682 at 26°C (20°C)
1953	Swanson and Fuyat.....	3.5667 at 26°C

The density of diamond calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 3.515 at 26°C. The refractive index of diamond is too high to be determined by liquid grain immersion methods.

## References

- [1] A. W. Hull, A new method of X-ray crystal analysis, *Phys. Rev.* **10**, 661 (1917).
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- [8] W. Trzebiatowski, Precise determination of the space-lattice constants of diamond and graphite, *Roczniki Chem.* **17**, 73-82 (1937).
- [9] D. P. Riley, Lattice constant of diamond and the c-c single bond, *Nature* **153**, 587 (1944).
- [10] Kathleen Lonsdale, Divergent-beam X-ray photography, *Nature* **153**, 22 (1944).

## Silicon, Si (cubic)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
1905	1922 1-0798 1-0787	3.13 1.93 1.64	Molybdenum 0.712.	Hull [1] 1917.
-----	1935 3-0556 3-0549	3.11 1.90 1.63	Copper, unresolved K $\alpha$ -doublet.	Lehmann [2] 1924.
-----	1847 3-0524 3-0517	3.17 1.92 1.63	Molybdenum, unresolved K $\alpha$ -doublet.	Lehmann [2] 1924.
1914	1927 1-0799 1-0791	3.12 1.91 1.63	Molybdenum...	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [3] 1938.
-----	1932 3-0553 3-0534	3.13 1.91 1.10	Iron.....	Osawa and Okamoto [4] 1939.

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	1933 3-0554 3-0544	3.12 1.91 1.10	Copper-----	Baumann [5] 1941.
-----	1924 3-0553 3-0529	3.14 1.92 1.64		
II-1223	1925 2-0575 2-0561	3.13 1.92 1.63		

#### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Debye and Scherrer [6] 1916-----	Copper-----	1.549

**NBS pattern.** The sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared at Johnson, Matthey and Co., Ltd. Their spectrographic analysis indicated 0.001 percent or less of copper, silver, zinc, tin, iron, and magnesium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Lehmann and Debye-Scherrer *d*-spacings, expressed in angstroms, were calculated from their Bragg angle data. The Hull *d*-spacings were converted from molybdenum radiation with  $\lambda$  of 0.712 to angstroms, and all of the *d*-spacings from the remaining patterns were converted from kX to angstrom units. Lehmann's pattern contains a line at 3.81 Å with medium intensity, which he indexed as 110. This reflection is not allowed by the diamond-type structure. The 1.56 Å line, indexed 222, is a very weak reflection, which, according to Renninger [7], may occur in the diamond-structure type due to "detour excitation."

Of the two United Steel ASTM cards in the file only the pattern made with copper radiation is presented in the table. The old card indicating molybdenum radiation may be made

identical with the pattern using copper radiation by conversion from kX units to angstroms. This, and especially the fact that the intensities are identical, leads one to suspect that all of the patterns might have been made with copper radiation, the one marked copper simply containing three additional lines.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Hull-----	111	220	311
Lehmann-----	111	220	311
Lehmann-----	111	220	311
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel---	111	220	311
Osawa and Okamoto-----	111	220	422
Baumann-----	111	220	422
United Steel Companies-----	111	220	311
Debye and Scherrer-----	111	220	311
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	220	311

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Debye and Scherrer [6] in 1916. The space group is  $O_h^7$ -Fd3m, diamond-structure type with 8(Si) per unit cell. There is also an unstable hexagonal "high" form.

A group of unit-cell measurements have been converted from kX to angstrom units and from the temperatures indicated in parentheses to 26°C for comparison with the NBS values. The linear coefficient of expansion is  $4.15 \times 10^{-6}$ , according to Straumanis and Aka [15].

#### Lattice constant in angstroms

1922	Gerlach [8]-----	5.426
1923	Küstner and Remy [9]-----	5.431
1928	van Arkel [10]-----	5.429
1933	Jette and Gebert [11]-----	5.4279
1935	Neuburger [12]-----	5.4283 at 26°C (20°C)
1935	Jette and Foote [13]-----	5.43077 at 26°C (25°C)
1935	Straumanis and Ieviš [14]	5.4298
1952	Straumanis and Aka [15]---	5.43097 at 26°C (25°C)
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	5.4301 at 26°C

The density of silicon calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 2.328 at 26°C.



# Silicon

hkl	1917 Hull			1924 Lehmann			1924 Lehmann			1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel			1939 Osawa and Okamoto		
	Mo, 0.709 A			Mo, 0.709 A			Cu, 1.5405 A			Mo, 0.709 A			Fe, 1.93597 A		
	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a
	A		A	A		A	A		A	A		A	A		A
111	3.12	100	5.40	3.17	vvs	5.49	3.11	vvs	5.39	3.13	100	5.42	3.14	100	5.44
220	1.92	80	5.43	1.93	vvs	5.46	1.90	vvs	5.37	1.91	100	5.40	1.91	100	5.40
311	1.63	75	5.41	1.64	vvs	5.44	1.62	vvs	5.37	1.63	63	5.41	1.63	80	5.41
222							1.56	vvw	5.40						
400	1.35	25	5.40	1.35	m	5.40	1.35	s	5.40	1.357	18	5.428	1.35	60	5.40
331	1.24	45	5.40	1.24	vs	5.40	1.24	vs	5.41	1.245	25	5.427	1.24	70	5.41
422	1.11	50	5.44	1.108	vs	5.428	1.103	vs	5.404	1.106	40	5.418	1.10	100	5.39
511	1.04	40	5.40	1.044	s	5.425	1.040	s	5.404				<sup>a</sup> 1.04	80	5.40
440	0.96	20	5.43				0.957	s	5.414	0.960	6	5.431			
531	.92	30	5.44	0.917	ms	5.425	.914	vvs	5.407	.918	13	5.431			
620	.86	25	5.44				.856	vs	5.414	.859	8	5.433			
533	.83	10	5.44				.827	s	5.423	.828	3	5.430			
							.804	ms							
444	0.79	5	5.47				.782	ms	5.418	0.784	1	5.432			
711	.76	10	5.43	0.759	m	5.420				.762	4	5.442			
642	.73	20	5.46	.724	m	5.418				.725	6	5.425			
731	.71	15	5.45	.706	m	5.423				.706	4	5.423			
822	.64	5	5.43												
751	.63	5	5.46												
Average value of last 5 lines -----			5.45			5.422			5.415			5.430			5.40

hkl	1941 Baumann			---- United Steel Companies			1916 Debye and Scherrer			1953 Swanson and Fuyat		
				Cu, 1.5405 A			Cu, 1.5405 A			Cu, 1.5405 A, 26°C		
	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a
	A		A	A		A	A		A	A		A
111	3.13	s	5.42	3.14	100	5.44	3.10	s	5.37	3.138	100	5.435
220	1.91	s	5.40	1.920	80	5.43	1.90	s	5.37	1.920	60	5.431
311	1.63	ms	5.41	1.637	70	5.429	1.64	m-s	5.44	1.638	35	5.433
222												
400	1.357	w	5.428	1.357	40	5.428	1.37	m	5.48	1.357	8	5.428
331	1.245	m	5.427	1.246	50	5.431	1.24	m	5.41	1.246	13	5.431
422	1.106	s	5.418	1.108	60	5.428	1.11	m-s	5.44	1.1083	17	5.4295
511	1.046	m	5.435	1.0448	50	5.4289	1.05	m	5.46	1.0450	9	5.4300
440	0.960	m	5.431	0.9597	50	5.4289	0.96	w-m	5.43	0.9599	5	5.4300
531	.918	s	5.431	.9178	70	5.4298	.92	m-s	5.44	.9178	11	5.4298
620	.859	s	5.433	<sup>b</sup> .859	70	5.433	.86	m-s	5.44	.8586	9	5.4303
533	.828	m	5.430	<sup>b</sup> .828	60	5.430	.83	m	5.44	.8281	5	5.4302
444				<sup>b</sup> 0.784	60	5.432	0.78	m	5.40			
711												
642												
731												
822												
751												
Average value of last 5 lines -----			5.432			5.431			5.43			5.4301

<sup>a</sup> K $\alpha_2$  line, hkl 1.04, intensity 60 found on ASTM card not included in this table.

<sup>b</sup> These lines found only on new card, number 1924, 3-0552, 3-0529.

## References

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## Gallium, Ga (orthorhombic)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-1061	1675	3.27	Copper---	Jaeger, Terpstra, and Westenbrink [1] 1928.
	2-0488	1.99		
	2-0480	1.95		
-----	2351	2.93	Copper---	Laves [2] 1933.
	3-0676	1.99		
	3-0666	1.95		
-----	2235	2.95	Iron-----	Bradley [3] 1935.
	3-0639	2.00		
	3-0647	1.96		

The ASTM cards of the Jaeger, Terpstra and Westenbrink pattern erroneously state that molybdenum radiation was used.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The gallium sample used for the NBS pattern was contributed by the Eagle-Picher Co., whose spectrographic analysis indicated impurities totaling 0.012 percent. The sample was purified according to the methods described by Hoffman [4] and Hoffman and Scribner [5].

Gallium, which melts at about 30°C, is quite plastic at room temperature, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining relatively finely divided material. When comminution was performed, using "dry ice" as the coolant, a powder passing the No. 200 U. S. Standard Sieve was obtained. Because this 200-mesh material did not permit reproducible intensity values and because an appreciably smaller particle size would have been very difficult to attain, it was deemed necessary that eight intensity patterns be prepared. Therefore, the reported intensities for the NBS gallium pattern are the averages of eight patterns.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** *D*-spacings, in angstroms, for all three ASTM card patterns were calculated from the authors Bragg angle data. The three strongest lines for each pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Jaeger, Terpstra, and Westenbrink-----	111	113	022, 202
Laves-----	111	113	022, 202
Bradley-----	111	113	211
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	113	020, 200

The Jaeger, Terpstra, and Westenbrink ASTM card value for the 111 line was incorrectly recorded, reading 3.27 rather than 3.20 as reported. The *d*-spacings 3.20 and 2.52 of this pattern are still in poor agreement with the other patterns, which give 2.95 and 2.96. The indexing of their intensity pattern corresponds generally with that of the *d*-spacings, but there are some discrepancies in the occurrence of pairs of *hkl*'s common to



## Gallium, Ga

hkl	1928		1933		1935		1953	
	Jaeger, Terpstra, and Westenbrink		Laves		Bradley		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Fe, 1.93597 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
002	3.82	75	3.808	m	3.827	13	3.831	28
111	3.20	100	2.928	s	2.939	100	2.953	100
102	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.925	50
020	2.52	75	2.255	s-	2.253	33	2.262	60
200								
113	1.996	88	1.992	s	1.992	70	1.996	85
211	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.952	51	1.957	56
022	1.947	88	1.949	s	-----	-----	1.947	17
202								
004	-----	-----	1.912	m-w	1.913	9	1.916	16
122	1.789	25	1.785	m	1.787	10	1.789	21
104	-----	-----	1.759	w	1.763	4	1.763	6
220	1.600	25	1.594	w-m	1.598	7	1.599	11
213	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.586	3
222	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.476	3
024	1.458	25	1.459	ms	1.459	12	1.461	14
204								
131	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.406	9
311	1.401	50	1.402	s	1.402	16	1.404	8
302								
124	-----	-----	1.391	vw	1.389	3	1.391	4
006	-----	-----	1.276	w+	1.276	6	1.2766	4
133	-----	-----	1.243	m	1.246	15	1.2475	20
313								
231	-----	-----	1.234	w-m	1.236	12	1.2379	14
224	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.227	4	1.2276	5
215	-----	-----	1.220	m+	1.220	16	1.2216	17
322	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.192	18	1.1928	15
304	-----	-----	1.186	m-s	1.184	6	1.1853	4
040	-----	-----	1.127	w+	1.129	6	1.1302	5
400								
026	-----	-----	1.109	w-m	1.112	13	1.1119	8
206								
411	-----	-----	1.085	m	1.087	13	1.0866	3
142	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.054	6	1.0540	1
324	-----	-----	1.046	w+	1.049	13	1.0496	3
117	-----	-----	1.033	w-m	1.035	19	1.0355	4
240	-----	-----	1.009	vw	1.011	9	1.0111	2
420								
226	-----	-----	0.9954	vw	0.9976	10	0.9976	2
242	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9775	1
422								
044	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9735	5
404								
235	-----	-----	0.9687	w-m	-----	-----	.9706	7
217	-----	-----	.9612	vw	-----	-----	.9626	3

## Gallium Ga—Con.

hkl	1928		1933		1935		1953	
	Jaeger, Terpstra, and Westenbrink		Laves		Bradley		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Fe, 1.93597 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
144	-----	-----	0.9491	vw	-----	-----	0.9515	1
108	-----	-----	.9347	vvw	-----	-----	.9369	1
431	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8986	4
326	-----	-----	0.8963	w?	-----	-----	.8948	2
415	-----	-----	.8907	w-m?	-----	-----	.8923	4
028	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8817	7
208								
342	-----	-----	0.8779	m?	-----	-----	.8802	7
137	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8690	4
317								
128	-----	-----	0.8642	w-m	-----	-----	.8654	3
153	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8383	8
513	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8376	4
237	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8247	5
344	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8179	6
308	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8084	3

one *d*-spacing; probably due to the radiation used, different pairs of lines were resolved with each type of target. The structure is so nearly tetragonal that only two pairs of lines with indices 131,311 and 153,513 can be resolved in the NBS pattern. By calculating intensity values for each member of the unresolved pairs, it was definitely proven that in each case both contributed to the observed value.

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Laves [2] in 1932. The space group is  $D_{2h}^{18}$ -Abma (Cmca) with 8 (Ga) per unit cell. Black phosphorus and solid bromine and iodine have the same structure.

Several unit-cell measurements have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

## Lattice constants in angstroms

		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
1933	Laves [2]-----	4.515	4.515	7.657
1935	Bradley [3]-----	4.5258	4.5198	7.6602
1953	Swanson and Fuyat---	4.524	4.523	7.661 at 25°C

The density of gallium calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 5.907 at 25°C.

## References

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## Alpha-zirconium, Zr (hexagonal)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-1716	2556	2.81	Zinc, 1.43510.	Noethling and Tolksdorf [1] 1925.
	2-0819	1.84		
	2-0821	2.60		
2941	3123	2.44	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [2] 1938.
	1-1150	2.78		
	1-1147	2.56		

Additional published patterns. None.

**NBS pattern.** The zirconium sample used for the NBS pattern was furnished by the Johnson-Matthey & Co., Ltd. The following impurities were found by spectrographic analysis at the Bureau: 0.01 to 0.1 percent of hafnium, 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of titanium and iron, and 0.0001 to 0.001 percent each of magnesium, copper, silicon, aluminum, silver, and calcium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Noethling and Tolksdorf *d*-spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from their Bragg angle data and their wavelength value for zinc radiation. The Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel *d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Noethling and Tolksdorf.....	100	102	002
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel.....	101	100	002
Swanson and Fuyat.....	101	100	002

The first line of the Noethling and Tolksdorf ASTM card pattern is not found in their published data.

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Hull [3] in 1921. The hexagonal close packed lattice has space group  $D_{6h}^4$ -C6/mmc with 2(Zr) per unit cell. It is generally accepted that zirconium becomes body centered cubic at 850°C.

## Alpha-zirconium, Zr

<i>hkl</i>	1925		1938		1953	
	Noethling and Tolksdorf		Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.709 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
100	<sup>a</sup> 2.817	<sup>a</sup> 100	2.79	31	2.798	33
002	2.602	s	2.57	20	2.573	32
101	2.376	w	2.44	100	2.459	100
102	1.844	vs	1.88	18	1.894	17
110	1.609	s	1.61	18	1.616	17
103	1.527	s	1.463	18	1.463	18
200	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.399	3
112	1.365	w	1.363	15	1.368	18
201	-----	-----	1.348	10	1.350	12
004	1.293	w	1.285	5	1.287	4
202	-----	-----	1.222	3B	1.2296	4
104	-----	-----	1.182	3B	1.1689	3
203	-----	-----	1.084	5	1.0842	4
210	1.058	w	-----	-----	1.0588	2
211	-----	-----	1.040	8	1.0360	6
114	-----	-----	1.005	3	1.0063	3
212	-----	-----	0.979	3	0.9783	2
105	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9660	4
204	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9474	2
300	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9327	3
213	-----	-----	0.900	3	.9003	5
302	-----	-----	.879	3	.8771	3
006	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8577	1
205	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8292	2
106	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8201	2
214	0.816	ms	-----	-----	-----	-----
220	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	0.777	s	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>a</sup> This line is not found in the original data.

Several unit cell determinations have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

*Lattice constants in angstroms*

		<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>
1921	Hull [3]-----	3.24	5.15
1927	Van Arkel [4]-----	3.230	5.133
1930	Hägg [5]-----	3.236	5.151
1934	Shinoda [6]-----	3.24	5.15
1952	Fast [7]-----	3.225	5.134
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	3.232	5.147 at 25°C

The linear coefficient of expansion from 15 to 100°C is  $2.5 \times 10^{-6}$  parallel to the *a* axis and  $14.3 \times 10^{-6}$  perpendicular to it, according to Shinoda [6].

The density of  $\alpha$ -zirconium calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 6.505 at 25°C.

#### References

- [1] W. Noethling and S. Tolksdorf, Die Kristallstruktur des Hafniums, Z. Krist. **62**, 258 (1925).
- [2] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. and Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [3] A. W. Hull, Crystal structure of titanium, zirconium, cerium, thorium, and osmium, Phys. Rev. **18**, 88-9 (1921).
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- [7] J. D. Fast, The Allotropic transformation of hafnium and a tentative equilibrium diagram of the system zirconium-hafnium. J. Appl. Phys. **23**, 350-51 (1952).

#### Alpha-tin, $\alpha$ -Sn (cubic)

ASTM cards. None.

#### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Bijl and Kolkmeijer [1] 1919--	Copper-----	1.541

**NBS pattern.** The alpha-tin was prepared by James Becker of the Solid State Section at the NBS from beta-tin (NBS Melting Point

Standard Sample 42D) by seeding with a small quantity of alpha-tin. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.0006 percent of copper, 0.0056 percent of iron, and less than 0.005 percent of lead. The sample was refrigerated until shortly before use to insure a minimum of beta lines.<sup>5</sup>

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Bijl and Kolkmeijer *d*-spacings, expressed in angstroms, were calculated from their Bragg angle data.

The three strongest lines for the NBS pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	220	311

The intensities of the Bijl and Kolkmeijer pattern are not comparable due to specimen absorption.

#### Alpha-tin, $\alpha$ -Sn

<i>hkl</i>	1919			1953		
	Bijl and Kolkmeijer			Swanson and Fuyat		
	Cu, 1.5405 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
	Å		Å	Å		Å
111	2.94	w	5.092	3.751	100	6.497
220	2.25	m	6.364	2.294	83	6.488
311	1.95	m	6.467	1.956	53	6.487
400	1.608	w	6.432	1.622	12	6.488
331	1.473	m	6.421	1.489	20	6.490
422	1.314	s	6.437	1.325	21	6.491
511	1.225	m	6.365	1.249	11	6.490
440	1.134	w	6.415	1.1470	6	6.488
531	1.093	m	6.466	1.0968	10	6.499
620	1.024	s	6.476	1.0260	9	6.489
533	0.985	w	6.459	0.9895	4	6.489
444	.931	w	6.450	.9365	3	6.488
711	.905	m	6.463	.9087	7	6.489
642	.865	vs	6.473	.8671	13	6.489
731	.843	vs	6.475	.8450	12	6.491
800	.813	w	6.504	-----	---	-----
733	.791	m	6.427	-----	---	-----
Average value of <i>a</i> for last five lines-----			6.468	-----	---	6.489

<sup>5</sup> The conversion to beta-tin takes place at 13.2°C according to Cohen and Lieshout [2], but the initial rate of transformation at room temperature is sufficiently slow that it does not interfere with analysis as no beta-tin lines were visible.



**Lattice constants.** Bijl and Kolkmeijer [1] determined the structure in 1918. The lattice is modified face-centered cubic,  $O_h^7$ -Fd3m, diamond structure, with 8(Sn) per unit cell. White or beta-tin, stable at room temperature, is tetragonal.

Two unit-cell determinations have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

		<i>a</i>
1919	Bijl and Kolkmeijer [1]-----	6.46 at 18°C
1950	Brownlee [3]-----	6.4912
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	6.489 at 25°C <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>See footnote 5, p. 12.

The density of alpha-tin calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 5.770 at 25°C.

## References

- [1] A. J. Bijl and N. H. Kolkmeijer, Investigation by means of X-rays of the crystal structure of white and gray tin III, *Proc. Acad. Sci., Amsterdam*, **21**, 501-4 (1919).
- [2] E. Cohen and A. K. W. A. van Lieshout, Die Geschwindigkeit polymorpher Umwandlungen, *Physikalisch-Chemische Studien am Zinn*, *Z. Phys. Chem.* **173A**, 1-34 (1938).
- [3] L. D. Brownlee, Lattice constant of gray tin, *Nature* **166**, No. 4220, 482 (1950).

## Rhenium, Re (hexagonal)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-4088	3943	1.18	Copper----	Agte, Alterthum, Becker, Heyne, and Moers [1] 1931.
	2-1440	2.12		
	2-1437	1.39		
3283	3387	2.10	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [2] 1938.
	1-1226	2.38		
	1-1231	2.22		

### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Goldschmidt [3] 1929-----	Copper-----	1.539

**NBS pattern.** The rhenium sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared by Dr. A. D. Melaven at the University of Tennessee in

## Rhenium, Re

<i>hkl</i>	1931		1938		1929		1953	
	Agte, Alterthum, Becker, Heyne, and Moers		Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Goldschmidt		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.709 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
100	2.430	vw	2.38	33	2.433	30	2.388	32
002	2.246	w	2.22	20	2.238	40-50	2.226	34
101	2.132	m	2.10	100	2.122	100	2.105	100
102	1.641	vw	1.62	10	1.633	40	1.629	11
110	1.397	m	1.382	17	1.392	70	1.380	22
103	1.271	m	1.263	13	1.267	80	1.262	16
200	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.200	10	1.1948	3
112	1.187	ms	1.172	17	1.162	80	1.1730	20
201	1.164	m	1.153	17	1.160	70	1.1540	15
004	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.120	20	1.1142	2
202	1.062	vm	-----	-----	1.046	30	1.0530	3
104	1.016	w	-----	-----	1.013	20	1.0099	2
203	0.938	s	0.930	3	0.929	60	0.9311	7
210	.906	w	-----	-----	.905	30	.9033	3
211	.888	vs	0.886	7	.886	80	.8854	15
114	.871	s	.870	3	.868	70	.8671	8
212	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8373	5
105	0.836	vs	-----	-----	0.835	60	.8354	8
204	.819	ms	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8151	2
300	.800	s-vs	-----	-----	-----	-----	.7968	5

Knoxville. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.01 to 0.1 percent each of silver, aluminum, copper, and iron and 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of calcium, magnesium, nickel, and silicon.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Agte, Alterthum, Becker, Heyne, and Moers and the Goldschmidt *d*-spacings were calculated from Bragg angle data, and the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel *d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Agte, Alterthum, etc.-----	211	105	300
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	101	100	002
Goldschmidt-----	101	103	112
Swanson and Fuyat-----	101	002	100

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Goldschmidt [3] in 1929. The

space group is  $D_{6h}^4$ -C6/mmc, hexagonal close packed, with 2(Re) per unit cell.

A group of unit-cell determinations were converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values.

*Lattice constants in angstroms*

		a	c
1929	Goldschmidt [3]-----	2.758	4.457
1931	Agte, Alterthum, Becker, Heyne, and Moers [1]-----	2.771	4.479
1931	Moeller [4]-----	2.761	4.459
1932	Stenzel and Weerts [5]-----	2.7608	4.4582
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	2.760	4.458 at 26°C

The density of rhenium calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 21.034 at 26°C. The linear coefficient of expansion is  $12.45 \times 10^{-6}$  parallel to the c-axis and  $4.67 \times 10^{-6}$  perpendicular to it, according to Agte, Alterthum, Becker, Heyne, and Moers [1].

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- [2] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn and L. K. Frevel, *Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction*, Ind. and Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
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## 2.2. Sulfides

Alpha-zinc sulfide (wurtzite),  $\alpha$ -ZnS (hexagonal)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	3680 3-1091 3-1093	1.90 1.62 1.04	Iron-----	Aminoff [1] 1923.
II-3104	3671 2-1303 2-1310	1.91 1.76 3.30	} Cu, 1.539 Molybdenum	Ulrich and Zachariasen [2] 1925. Fuller [3] 1929.
3503	3672 1-1280 1-1280	1.90 1.76 3.29	Molybdenum	Fuller [3] 1929.

### ASTM cards—Con.

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
1671	1636 1-0694 1-0677	3.29 2.91 1.76	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [4] 1938.

The old and new ASTM cards for the Ulrich and Zachariasen pattern erroneously state that molybdenum radiation was used.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The alpha-zinc sulfide sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared at 1,200°C by solid-state reaction techniques at the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.01 to 0.1 percent of copper, 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of boron, iron, magnesium, and silicon, and less than 0.001 percent each of aluminum and calcium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Aminoff and the Ulrich and Zachariasen d-spacings expressed in angstroms, were calculated from their Bragg angle data. The Fuller and the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel d-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Aminoff-----	110	112	302
Ulrich and Zachariasen-----	110	112	002
Fuller-----	110	103	100
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	100	101	103
Swanson and Fuyat-----	100	002	101

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by W. L. Bragg [5] in 1920. The space group is  $C_{6v}^4$ -C6mc, zinc oxide or wurtzite-type structure, with 2(ZnS) per unit cell. It is generally accepted that alpha-zinc sulfide is stable above 1,020°C; beta-zinc sulfide, the cubic form, is stable below 1,020°C.

A number of unit-cell measurements have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.



**Alpha-zinc sulfide (wurtzite),  $\alpha$ -ZnS**

<i>hkl</i>	1923		1925		1929		1938		1953	
	Aminoff		Ulrich and Zachariasen		Fuller		Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Fe, 1.93597 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
100	3.28	50	3.31	40	3.30	80	3.30	100	3.309	100
002	3.12	75	3.13	80	3.12	24	3.12	47	3.128	86
101	2.92	25	2.94	40	2.92	76	2.92	100	2.925	84
102	-----	-----	2.29	30	2.27	20	2.27	47	2.273	29
110	1.90	100	1.92	100	1.908	100	1.90	83	1.911	74
103	1.79	25	1.77	60	1.763	100	1.76	100	1.764	52
200	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.654	1	-----	-----	1.654	10
112	1.63	100	1.638	90	1.631	32	1.62	67	1.630	45
201	-----	-----	1.611	10	1.596	8	1.59	33	1.599	12
004	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.564	2
202	-----	-----	1.477	10-20	1.461	4	1.462	27	1.462	5
104	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.414	1
203	1.30	12.5-25	1.302	40	1.295	20	1.295	40	1.296	14
210	1.25	25	1.250	50	1.252	4	1.252	13	1.251	6
211	-----	-----	1.233	20	1.226	4	1.226	27	1.226	3
114	1.21	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.210	10
105	-----	-----	1.177	40	1.168	12	1.170	33	1.1703	4
212	1.16	25	1.161	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1611	8
204	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1364	<1
300	1.10	75	1.109	80	1.101	8	1.101	20	1.1029	13
213	1.07	25	1.078	70	1.070	24	1.072	47	1.0724	6
302	1.04	100	1.046	80	1.040	4	1.041	13	1.0401	5
205	1.01	25	1.002	40	0.997	4	0.999	7	0.9979	6
214	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9766	<1
220	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.957	1	0.957	7	.9551	6
310	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9175	5
116	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.914	8	0.916	20	.9151	7
311	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9080	2
215	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.885	20	.8845	8
313	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8398	9

*Lattice constants in angstroms*

		<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>
1923	Aminoff [1]-----	3.81	6.24
1925	Ulrich and Zachariasen [2]--	3.844	6.290
1929	Fuller [3]-----	3.819	6.247
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	3.820	6.260 at 26°C

The density of alpha-zinc sulfide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 4.089 at 26°C. The linear coefficient of expansion is 6.14 or  $6.18 \times 10^{-6}$  (2 samples), according to Adenstadt [6]. The refractive index is too high to be measured by ordinary liquid grain immersion methods.

**References**

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**Beta-zinc sulfide (sphalerite),  $\beta$ -ZnS  
(cubic)**

**ASTM cards**

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	2022 3-0588 3-0579	3.07 1.90 1.63	Iron-----	Aminoff [1] 1923.
-----	1846 3-0523 3-0524	3.16 1.93 1.64	Copper----	Lehmann [2] 1924.
II-1232	1926 2-0576 2-0564	3.12 1.92 1.56	Molybdenum	Blake [3] 1934.
1913	1930 1-0800 1-0792	3.12 1.91 1.63	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [4] 1938.
-----	2021 3-0587 3-0570	3.09 1.91 1.63	Copper----	British Museum.
II-1233	1928 2-0577 2-0565	3.12 1.91 1.63	Copper----	Harcourt [5] 1942.

**Additional published patterns**

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Gerlach [6] 1922-----	Copper-----	-----

**NBS pattern.** The beta-zinc sulfide sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared at 940°C by the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.01 to 0.1 percent of copper, 0.001 to 0.01 percent of boron, iron, magnesium, and silicon, and less than 0.001 percent of aluminum and calcium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The  $d$ -spacings, expressed in angstroms for the Aminoff, Lehmann, Blake, and Gerlach patterns, were calculated from their Bragg angle data, while the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel and the Harcourt  $d$ -spacings from

the literature and the British Museum  $d$ -spacings from the ASTM card file were converted from kX to angstrom units. The 420 line, 1.15 Å, of intensity 30 found on Aminoff's ASTM card pattern does not appear in his published data. The unit cell calculated from that  $d$ -spacing is in such poor agreement with the others that it undoubtedly does not belong to the pattern, although a 420 line appears around 1.20 Å in the NBS pattern and a number of the others. Gerlach published two very similar patterns, of which only one appears in the table.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
All patterns-----	111	220	311

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by W. H. and W. L. Bragg [7,8] in 1913. The space group is  $T_d^2-F\bar{4}3m$ , sphalerite-type structure, with 4(ZnS) per unit cell. The rare hexagonal form, wurtzite, is stable above 1,020°C, and sphalerite is stable at room temperature.

A group of unit-cell measurements supposedly expressed in kX units have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS value.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1922	Gerlach [6]-----	5.405
1924	Lehmann [2]-----	5.448
1927	de Jong [9]-----	5.406
1934	Braekken [10]-----	5.414
1936	Moltzau and Kolthoff [11]-----	5.41
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	5.4060 at 26°C

The density of beta-zinc sulfide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 4.096 at 26°C. The refractive index is too high to be measured by the usual liquid grain immersion methods.

Beta-zinc sulfide,  $\beta$ -ZnS

<i>hkl</i>	1923			1924			1934			1938		
	Aminoff			Lehmann			Blake			Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		
	Fe, 1.93597 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
111	3.078	100	5.331	3.16	100	5.47	3.123	100	5.409	3.13	100	5.42
200	2.694	25	5.388	2.74	D	5.48				2.70	5	5.40
220	1.898	100	5.368	1.93	100	5.46	1.917	52.8	5.422	1.91	75	5.40
311	1.629	100	5.403	1.64	100	5.44	1.636	48.4	5.426	1.63	50	5.41
222	1.562	25	5.411	1.58	20	5.47						
400	1.353	50	5.412	1.36	40	5.44	1.356	5.3	5.424	1.356	5	5.424
331	1.240	75	5.405	1.25	90	5.45	1.244	16.3	5.422	1.245	18	5.427
420	<sup>a</sup> 1.15	30	<sup>b</sup> 5.14	1.21	90	5.41				1.213	3	5.425
422	1.104	100	5.408	1.11	100	5.44	1.107	18.5	5.423	1.106	15	5.418
511	1.042	100	5.414	1.04	90	5.40	1.044	8.8	5.425	1.046	5	5.435
440				0.961	80	5.442	0.959	5.3	5.425	0.959	3	5.425
531				.916	90	5.419	.917	4.4	5.425	.915	4	5.413
620				.856	70	5.420	.858	3.2	5.426			
533				.824	60	5.410						
622				.801	60	5.313						
Average value of last five lines-----			5.410			5.421			5.425			5.423

<i>hkl</i>	-----			1942			1922			1953		
	British Museum			Harcourt			Gerlach			Swanson and Fuyat		
	Cu, 1.5405 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
111	3.10	100	5.37	3.96	8	5.42	3.097	s	5.364	3.123	100	5.409
200	2.71	40	5.42	2.71	33	5.42	2.670	w	5.340	2.705	10	5.410
220	1.91	100	5.40	1.91	83	5.40	1.894	st	5.357	1.912	51	5.408
311	1.63	80	5.41	1.63	67	5.41	1.620	s	5.373	1.633	30	5.416
222	1.56	40	5.40	1.558	8	5.397	1.575	w	5.456	1.561	2	5.407
400	1.35	60	5.40	1.353	33	5.412	1.350	ms	5.400	1.351	6	5.404
331	1.30	70		1.244	50	5.422	1.233	s	5.375	1.240	9	5.405
420	1.21	40	5.41	1.212	8	5.420				1.209	2	5.407
422	1.11	80	5.44	1.107	50	5.423	1.099	s	5.384	1.1034	9	5.4055
511	1.04	70	5.40	1.043	33	5.420	1.038	s	5.394	1.0403	5	5.4055
440				0.968	17	<sup>b</sup> 5.476	0.953	ms	5.391	0.9557	3	5.4063
531				.916	33	5.419	.911	s	5.390	.9138	5	5.4061
620				.857	17	5.420	.854	s	5.401	.8548	3	5.4062
533							.824	s	5.403	.8244	2	5.4060
622							.811	ms	5.380			
Average value of last five lines-----			5.41			5.420			5.393			5.4060

<sup>a</sup>This line appears on ASTM card but is not found in original text.<sup>b</sup>This figure not used to obtain average.



## References

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## Lead sulfide (galena), PbS, (cubic)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	2110 3-0607 3-0614	3.00 2.18 1.81	Copper----	Lehmann [1] 1924.
2162	2171 1-0875 1-0880	2.97 3.43 2.09	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [2] 1938.
II-1452	2232 2-0695 2-0699	2.96 2.08 1.79	Copper----	Harcourt [3] 1942.
-----	2345 3-0674 3-0665	2.93 2.07 1.78	Copper----	British Museum.
II-3992	3910 2-1432 2-1431	1.32 1.00 2.96	Molybdenum	United Steel Companies, England.

Both the old and new ASTM cards of Harcourt's pattern erroneously state that molybdenum radiation was used.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The sample of lead sulfide used for the NBS pattern was contributed by the National Lead Co. of New York. Spectrographic analysis by the Bureau showed less than 0.01 percent of copper, iron, silver, aluminum, magnesium, silicon, tin, and calcium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The interplanar spacings of all patterns were changed from kX to angstrom units except those of Lehmann, which were calculated in angstroms from the Bragg angle data given in his paper. The 220 spacing of Lehmann's pattern listed at 2.18 Å on the ASTM card should be 2.13 Å and the 720 line, not permitted by the face-centered cubic lattice of galena, is included because it appeared in Lehmann's published pattern.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Lehmann-----	200	220	311
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel---	200	111	220
Harcourt (both patterns)-----	200	220	311
British Museum-----	200	220	311
United Steel-----	420	531	200
Swanson and Fuyat-----	200	111	220

The intensities of the United Steel pattern are poor due to the effects of focusing and X-ray absorption.

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Davey [4] in 1921. The lattice is face-centered cubic,  $O_h^5$ -Fm3m, sodium-chloride type with 4(PbS) per unit cell. The unit-cell measurements of Zeipel [5] and Wasserstein [6], which supposedly were expressed in kX units, have been converted to angstroms, but Lehmann's value was not, as the wavelength of the radiation used was unknown. The Wasserstein constant was accurately determined, using an exceptionally pure sample. Although Lehmann's unit-cell

**Lead sulfide, PbS**

hkl	1924			1938			1942			----			----			1953		
	Lehmann			Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel			Harcourt			British Museum			United Steel			Swanson and Fuyat		
	Cu, 1.5405 A			Mo, 0.7093 A			Mo, 0.7093 A			Cu, 1.5405 A			Mo, 0.7093 A			Cu, 1.5405 A		
	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a
	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å
111	3.49	w	6.045	3.44	80	5.958	3.43	50	5.941	3.39	60	5.872	3.43	70	5.941	3.429	84	5.939
200	3.00	vvs	6.000	2.98	100	5.960	2.97	100	5.940	2.94	100	5.880	2.966	90	5.932	2.969	100	5.938
220	2.13	vs	6.166	2.09	60	5.911	2.08	83	5.883	2.07	80	5.855	2.097	90	5.931	2.099	57	5.937
311	1.81	vs	6.003	1.79	32	5.937	1.789	83	5.933	1.78	80	5.904	1.789	90	5.933	1.790	35	5.937
222	1.73	vw	5.993	1.71	16	5.924	1.713	50	5.934	1.71	60	5.924	1.712	70	5.931	1.714	16	5.937
400	1.49	ms	5.960	1.487	8	5.948	1.483	50	5.932	1.48	60	5.920	1.483	70	5.932	1.484	10	5.936
331	1.37	w	5.972	1.364	8	5.946	1.363	33	5.941	1.37	60	5.972	1.361	70	5.932	1.362	10	5.937
420	1.33	vs	5.948	1.330	16	5.948	1.326	83	5.930	1.33	80	5.948	1.327	100	5.935	1.327	17	5.935
422	1.21	vs	5.928	1.214	8	5.947	1.222	67	5.987	1.21	70	5.928	1.2107	70	5.9312	1.212	10	5.938
511	1.14	vs	5.924	1.146	8	5.955	1.142	50	5.934	1.14	70	5.924	1.1415	70	5.9314	1.1424	6	5.9361
440	1.06	w	5.996	1.052	4	5.951	1.051	17	5.945	1.05	50	5.940	1.0485	60	5.9312	1.0489	3	5.9335
531	1.01	s	5.975	1.006	4	5.952	1.006	33	5.952	1.01	60	5.975	1.0026	100	5.9315	1.0034	5	5.9362
600	0.990	vs	5.946	-----	---	-----	0.991	50	5.946	-----	---	-----	0.9886	110?	5.9316	0.9893	6	5.9358
620	.940	vs	5.951	-----	---	-----	.940	50	5.945	-----	---	-----	.9379	110?	5.9318	.9386	4	5.9362
533	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	.907	8	5.948	-----	---	-----	.9045	70	5.9312	.9050	2	5.9345
622	0.896	s	5.943	-----	---	-----	.897	50	5.950	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8952	4	5.9381
444	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	.858	8	5.944	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8568	1	5.9361
711	0.831	m	5.935	-----	---	-----	.833	50	5.949	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8312	3	5.9360
640	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	.825	50	5.949	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8232	3	5.9362
720	0.820	m	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----
642	.792	m	5.927	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----
Average value of last five lines-----			5.940	-----	---	5.951	-----	---	5.948	-----	---	5.943	-----	---	5.9315	-----	---	5.9362

determination is high, the cell, based on an average of the last five lines of his pattern shown in the table, is in good agreement with the most precise determinations.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1924	Lehmann [1]-----	5.966
1935	Zeipel [5]-----	5.935 at 18°C
1951	Wasserstein [6]-----	5.936
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	5.9362 at 26°C

The density of lead sulfide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 7.596 at 26°C.

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## 2.3. Oxides

Alpha-aluminum oxide (corundum),  $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (hexagonal)

ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-2831	3512	2.08	Mo, 0.710 Molybdenum Iron-----	Harrington [1] 1927. Hansen and Brown- Miller [2] 1928. Passerini [3] 1930.
	2-1236	1.60		
	2-1227	2.55		
II-3590	3798	1.61	No data--- Iron-----	Kerr [4] 1932. Kovalev [5] 1937.
	2-1371	2.08		
	2-1373	1.37		
3314	3515	2.08	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [6] 1938.
	1-1245	1.59		
	1-1243	2.55		
3725	3797	1.60	Molybdenum	Aluminum Research Laboratory.
	1-1296	2.08		
	1-1296	2.55		
-----	3514	2.06	Copper----	British Museum.
	3-1033	1.59		
	3-1033	3.43		

The old and new ASTM cards of the Kerr and Kovalev composite patterns erroneously state that molybdenum radiation was used when no data is given for the Kerr pattern, and the Kovalev pattern was made with iron radiation.

### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Zachariasen [7] 1928-----	Copper-----	1.539

**NBS pattern.** The alpha-aluminum oxide used for the NBS pattern was a specially purified sample prepared by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.01 to 0.1 percent each of potassium, sodium, and silicon, 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, and lead, and less than 0.001 percent each of boron, chromium, lithium, manganese, and nickel.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The *d*-spacings expressed in angstroms for the Passerini, Harrington, and Zachariasen patterns were calculated from their Bragg angle data. *D*-spacings for all of the remaining patterns were converted from

kX to angstrom units. The Kerr and Boldyrev patterns were combined on one ASTM card, and those of Hansen and Brownmiller, Harrington, and Passerini were combined on another. A number of the patterns contain lines, not found in the NBS pattern, that are theoretically impossible for corundum.

The three strongest lines for each pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Kerr-----	116	113	300
Boldyrev-----	116	113	300
Hansen and Brownmiller-----	014	113	116
Harrington-----	116	113	300
Passerini-----	116	300	0.1.10
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel-----	113	116	014
Aluminum Research Laboratory-----	116	113	014
British Museum-----	113	116	102
Zachariasen-----	116	113	300
Swanson and Fuyat-----	113	014	116

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Bragg [8] in 1922. The space group is  $D_{3d}^6\text{-R}3c$ , corundum structure, with  $6(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$  per unit cell. Six other polymorphic forms for which no crystal structures have been established are known.

A group of unit-cell measurements have been converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values. Harrington's rhombohedral cell has been referred to hexagonal axes, and Passerini's cell has been doubled in the *c*-direction to conform with the accepted cell size.

### Lattice constants in angstroms

		<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>
1920	Davey and Hoffman [9]--	4.87	13.26
1922	Bragg [8]-----	4.76	13.00
1927	Harrington [1]-----	4.770	13.020
1928	Zachariasen [7]-----	4.77	13.03
1930	Passerini [3]-----	4.750	12.982
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	4.758	12.991 at 26°C

The density of alpha-aluminum oxide calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 3.987 at 26°C. The linear coefficient of thermal expansion is  $6.58 \times 10^{-6}$  parallel to the *c*-axis and  $5.43 \times 10^{-6}$  perpendicular to it, according to Sharma [10]. The alpha-alumina used for the NBS pattern was too finely divided for an accurate determination of the refractive indices.

Alpha-aluminum oxide (corundum),  $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$

<i>hkl</i>	1932		1937		1928		1927		1930	
	Kerr		Boldyrev		Hansen and Brownmiller		Harrington		Passerini	
	Mo, 0.709 Å		Fe, 1.93597 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Fe, 1.93597 Å	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
	3.96	30								
102	3.53	60	3.442	30	3.49	s	3.49	50	3.388	ms
014	2.57	70	2.548	60	2.56	vs	2.56	70	2.498	s
110	2.39	50	2.379	40	2.38	s	2.39	50	2.335	mw
			2.299	40						
006										
113	2.08	90	2.085	90	2.08	vs	2.09	80	2.055	s
									1.890	mw
204	1.754	70	1.742	50	1.744	s	1.744	70	1.718	ms
116	1.613	100	1.602	100	1.603	vs	1.601	100	1.587	vs
121	1.558	10			1.543	w			1.538	mw
108	1.523	40	1.516	50	1.513	m	1.507	20	1.500	ms
124	1.408	70	1.404	60	1.407	s	1.401	60	1.396	s
300	1.373	80	1.377	70	1.375	s	1.370	80	1.364	vs
028									1.265	w
0·1·10	1.237	60	1.241	40	1.242	s	1.231	80	1.230	vs
220	1.187	20	1.192	20	1.194	m	1.188	10	1.183	ms
306										
223	1.152	30	1.148	30	1.149	m	1.150	10	1.141	ms
311	1.127	20	1.127	20	1.126	m	1.119	10	1.120	ms
132										
2·0·10										
0·0·12	1.107	20			1.101	m	1.098	20	1.096	s
314	1.082	20			1.079	m	1.075	20	1.081	s
226	1.047	40			1.043	s	1.040	50	1.040	vs
402	1.022	10								
1·2·10	1.000	30			1.000	m	0.9918	40		
044										
138	0.939	10			0.935	w	0.9298	10		
229										
234					0.910	m				
1·0·14	0.903	40			.901	w	0.9024	30		
410										
413	0.882	10			0.881	w				
408										
3·1·10	0.860	20			0.858	m	0.8519	20		
3·0·12					.846	m	.8407	10		
416	0.831	40			.832	s	.8250	20		
1·1·15							.8038	10		
0·4·10	0.796	30					.7934	20		

(Continued)

<i>hkl</i>	1938		----		----		1928		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Aluminum Research Lab.		British Museum		Zachariasen		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.709 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
102	3.48	50	3.49	41	3.44	80	3.48	30	3.479	74
014	2.56	75	2.56	50	2.56	80	2.55	50	2.552	92
110	2.37	30	2.38	31	2.35	70	2.38	20	2.379	42
006			2.14	6					2.165	< 1
113	2.08	100	2.08	84	2.06	100	2.09	70	2.085	100
204	1.74	50	1.74	41	1.73	80	1.74	30	1.740	43
			1.64	3						
116	1.59	100	1.60	100	1.59	100	1.61	100	1.601	81
121	1.54	5	1.54	6	1.55	40			1.546	3
108	1.50	5	1.51	19	1.50	60	1.52	10-20	1.510	7
124	1.405	40	1.40	41	1.40	80	1.41	50	1.404	32
300	1.373	50	1.37	50	1.36	80	1.37	70	1.374	48
028							1.28	10	1.276	2
0 <sup>1</sup> 1 <sup>10</sup>	1.235	20	1.23	31	1.23	70	1.24	40	1.239	16
220	1.188	10	1.19	19	1.19	40	1.193	20	1.1898	6
306							1.158	10-20	1.1601	< 1
223	1.146	5	1.15	9	1.14	40	1.148	10-20	1.1470	4
311	} 1.124	5	1.12	13	1.12	40	1.129	20	{ 1.1382	1
132										
2 <sup>0</sup> 0 <sup>10</sup>	1.097	5	1.10	19	1.09	50	1.104	20-30	1.0988	6
0 <sup>0</sup> 1 <sup>12</sup>	1.082	5	1.08	19	1.07	60	1.082	20-30	1.0831	3
314									1.0781	7
226	1.042	8	1.04	25	1.04	70	1.045	40	1.0426	13
402	1.017	5	1.02	3	1.01	20	1.020	10-20	1.0175	1
1 <sup>2</sup> 0 <sup>10</sup>	0.997	5	0.99	19			1.000	30-40	0.9976	11
044							0.986	10-20	.9819	2
138							.936	20	.9345	3
229									.9178	2
234							0.9089	50	.9076	12
1 <sup>0</sup> 1 <sup>14</sup>									.9052	3
410							0.9007	30	.8991	6
413									.8804	4
408									.8698	2
3 <sup>1</sup> 1 <sup>10</sup>									.8580	12
3 <sup>0</sup> 1 <sup>12</sup>									.8502	4
416									.8303	22
1 <sup>1</sup> 1 <sup>15</sup>									.8137	4
0 <sup>4</sup> 1 <sup>10</sup>									.8075	11



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### Cuprous oxide (cuprite), $Cu_2O$ (cubic)

#### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	3101 3-0892 3-0892	2.46 1.51 1.28	Copper, 1.541.	Niggli [1] 1922.
II-2360	3099 2-1069 2-1067	2.46 1.51 2.13	{ Iron----- Unknown--- Copper----	{ Neuburger [2] 1931. Waldo [3] 1935. Harcourt [4] 1942.

#### ASTM cards—Con.

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
2928	3100 1-1139 1-1142	2.45 1.51 2.12	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [5] 1938.
-----	3145 3-0908 3-0898	2.44 1.50 2.12	Copper----	British Museum.

The Neuburger, Waldo, and Harcourt patterns have been combined on one ASTM card, No. 2-1067.

#### Additional published patterns. None.

**NBS pattern.** The cuprous oxide sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared by Francis Heckman of the National Bureau of Standards by sintering cuprous chloride and sodium carbonate at approximately 800°C. The sample was then leached with water and dried. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.1 to 1.0 percent each of calcium and silicon, 0.01 to 0.1 percent each of aluminum and magnesium, 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of silver, boron, barium, iron, and titanium, and less than 0.001 percent each of manganese, lead, and tin.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Waldo, Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel, and the British Museum *d*-spacings were converted from *kX* to angstrom units, while the patterns of Niggli and Neuburger, expressed in angstroms were calculated directly from their Bragg angle data.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Niggli-----	111	220	311
Neuburger-----	111	220	311
Waldo-----	111	200	220
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel---	111	220	200
British Museum-----	111	220	200
Harcourt-----	111	200	110
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	200	220

Niggli's pattern contains five lines not consistent with the structure.

Cuprous oxide, Cu<sub>2</sub>O

hkl	1922 Niggli Cu, 1.5405 Å			1931 Neuburger Fe, 1.93597 Å			1935 Waldo -----			1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel Mo, 0.709 Å		
	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a
	A		A	A		A	A		A	A		A
110	3.168	vw	4.480	3.008	w	4.254	3.04	vw	4.299	3.01	3	4.257
111	2.457	vvs	4.256	2.454	s	4.250	2.46	s	4.261	2.45	100	4.244
200	2.130	s	4.260	2.123	vw	4.246	2.13	m	4.260	2.12	31	4.240
211	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.744	vwv	4.272	-----	-----	-----
220	1.506	vs	4.261	1.507	s	4.262	1.509	m	4.268	1.51	44	4.271
-----	1.422	vwv	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	1.350	s	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
311	1.281	s-vs	4.249	1.284	s	4.259	1.285	m	4.261	1.286	31	4.265
222	1.229	mw	4.257	1.230	vw	4.261	1.232	w	4.268	1.231	5	4.264
-----	1.1624	s	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
400	1.0635	w	4.254	1.0654	s	4.262	1.067	vw	4.268	1.067	3	4.268
-----	1.0027	s	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
331	0.9773	ms	4.260	-----	-----	-----	0.980	w	4.272	0.979	5	4.267
420	.9533	mw	4.263	-----	-----	-----	.954	w	4.266	.955	3	4.271
422	.8703	ms	4.264	-----	-----	-----	.872	w	4.272	.871	3	4.267
-----	.8358	s	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
511	.8219	ms	4.271	-----	-----	-----	0.824	w	4.282	0.821	3	4.266
Average value of last five lines-----			4.262	-----	-----	4.258	-----	-----	4.272	-----	-----	4.269

hkl	----- British Museum Cu, 1.5405 Å			1942 Harcourt Cu, 1.5405 Å			1953 Swanson and Fuyat Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	d	I	a	d	I	a	d	I	a
	A		A	A		A	A		A
110	3.01	40	4.257	3.00	10	4.24	3.020	9	4.271
111	2.44	100	4.226	2.46	100	4.26	2.465	100	4.270
200	2.12	60	4.240	2.13	20	4.26	2.135	37	4.270
211	1.74	20	4.262	-----	-----	-----	1.743	1	4.269
220	1.50	80	4.243	1.51	10	4.27	1.510	27	4.271
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
311	1.29	60	4.278	1.288	6	4.27	1.287	17	4.268
222	1.23	40	4.261	-----	-----	-----	1.233	4	4.271
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
400	1.06	20	4.240	-----	-----	-----	1.0674	2	4.2696
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
331	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.9795	4	4.2695
420	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9548	3	4.2700
422	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8715	3	4.2695
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
511	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.8216	3	4.2692
Average value of last five lines-----			4.257	-----	-----	4.26	-----	-----	4.2696



**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Bragg and Bragg [6] in 1915. The space group of the simple cubic lattice is  $O_h^4$ -Pn3m, cuprous-oxide type with  $2(\text{Cu}_2\text{O})$  per unit cell.

A group of unit-cell determinations supposedly published in kX units have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS value.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1931	Neuburger [2]-----	4.261
1932	Wrigge and Meisel [7]-----	4.263
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	4.2696 at 26°C

The density of cuprous oxide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 6.100 at 26°C. The refractive index is too high to be determined by ordinary liquid grain immersion methods.

**References**

- [1] P. Niggli, Die Kristallstruktur einiger Oxyde I, Z. Krist. **57**, 253-99 (1922).
- [2] M. C. Neuburger, Präzisionsmessung der Gitterkonstanten von Cuprooxyd  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , Z. Physik. **67**, 845-50 (1931); Über die Gitterkonstante von Cuprooxyd  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , Z. Krist. **77**, 169-70 (1931).
- [3] A. W. Waldo, Identification of the copper ore minerals by means of X-ray powder diffraction patterns, Am. Min. **20**, 590 (1935).
- [4] G. A. Harcourt, Tables for the identification of ore minerals by X-ray powder patterns, Am. Min. **27**, 63-113 (1942).
- [5] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn, and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [6] W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, X-rays and crystal structure, Fifth ed., London (1925).
- [7] F. W. Wrigge and K. Meisel, Die Dichte von Kupferoxydul, Z. anorg. allg. Chem. **203**, 312-20 (1931-32).

**Zinc Oxide (zincite),  $\text{ZnO}$  (hexagonal)**

**ASTM cards**

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
----	2624	2.78	Iron-----	Aminoff [1] 1922.
	3-0760	2.44		
	3-0752	1.89		

**ASTM cards—Con.**

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
----	3095	2.46	Copper-----	Weber [2] 1922.
	3-0891	1.63		
	3-0891	1.38		
2911	3079	2.46	Molybdenum----	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [3] 1938.
	1-1134	2.81		
	1-1136	2.61		
----	3107	2.48	Cobalt, 1,7902--	United Steel Companies, England.
	3-0895	0.91		
	3-0888	2.81		

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The zinc oxide sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared by the New Jersey Zinc Co. Spectrographic analysis at the NBS showed less than 0.001 percent each of magnesium, silicon, and calcium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The *d*-spacings of the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel, Aminoff, and Weber patterns were converted from kX to angstrom units. The United Steel spacings were apparently given in angstroms. The Aminoff pattern contains a spacing of 1.23 Å inconsistent with the theoretical pattern.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Aminoff-----	100	101	102
Weber-----	101	110	112
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	101	100	002
United Steel-----	101	213	100
Swanson and Fuyat-----	101	100	002

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by W. L. Bragg [4] in 1920. The hexagonal lattice has space group  $C_{6v}^4$ -C6mc, zinc oxide, or wurtzite structure type, and  $2(\text{ZnO})$  per unit cell.

All of the unit-cell determinations except the Heller, McGannon, and Weber values, determined in angstroms, have been converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS cell.

hkl	1922		1922		1938		-----		1953	
	Aminoff		Weber		Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		United Steel		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Fe, 1.93597 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Mo, 0.7093 Å		Co, 1.7902 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
100	2.79	100	2.81	90	2.82	50	2.82	80	2.816	71
002	2.59	80	2.61	60	2.62	30	2.61	70	2.602	56
101	2.44	100	2.46	100	2.46	100	2.49	100	2.476	100
102	1.89	100	1.90	80	1.91	16	1.91	70	1.911	29
110	1.60	100	1.63	100	1.61	30	1.62	80	1.626	40
103	1.47	100	1.48	90	1.477	30	1.48	80	1.477	35
200	1.40	40	1.42	40	1.405	2	1.41	50	1.407	6
112	1.37	100	1.38	100	1.381	20	1.38	80	1.379	28
201	-----	-----	1.36	70	1.358	8	1.36	70	1.359	14
004	1.29	60	1.31	30	1.305	2	1.30	40	1.301	3
202	1.24	40	1.24	40	1.238	2	1.24	50	1.225	5
104	1.23	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
203	1.09	100	1.18	20	1.181	2	1.18	40	1.1812	3
210	-----	-----	1.10	80	1.095	4	1.09	70	1.0929	10
211	-----	-----	1.07	50	1.065	2	1.06	55	1.0639	4
114	-----	-----	1.04	70	1.044	4	1.04	70	1.0422	10
212	-----	-----	1.02	50	1.018	2	1.02	60	1.0158	5
105	-----	-----	0.990	50	-----	-----	0.987	60	0.9848	4
204	-----	-----	.980	80	0.979	2	.979	70	.9764	7
300	-----	-----	.960	20	.957	2	.957	40	.9555	1
213	-----	-----	.943	60	.939	2	.940	70	.9382	4
302	-----	-----	.911	90	.908	2	.909	100	.9069	12
006	-----	-----	.887	70	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8826	6
205	-----	-----	.873	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8675	1
106	-----	-----	.842	70	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8369	6
214	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8290	2
220	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8237	2
			0.817	70	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8125	5

## Lattice constants in angstroms

		<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>
1929	Natta and Passerini [5]	3.25	5.19
1929	Fuller [6]-----	3.242	5.220
1935	Bunn [7]-----	3.2492	5.2053 at 18°C
1950	Heller, McGannon, and Weber [8]-----	3.2495	5.2069
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	3.249	5.205 at 26°C

The density of zinc oxide calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 5.680 at 26°C. The sample was too finely divided for determination of the refractive indices.

## References

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- [4] W. L. Bragg, The crystalline structure of zinc oxide, *Phil. Mag.* **39**, 647-51 (1920).
- [5] G. Natta and L. Passerini, Soluzioni solidi, isomorfismo e simorfismo tra gli ossidi dei metalli bivalenti; I, Sistemi: CaO-CdO, CaO-MnO, CaO-CoO, CaO-NiO, CaO-MnO, *Gazz. chim. ital.* **59**, 129-43 (1929).
- [6] M. L. Fuller, A method of determining the axial ratio of a crystal from X-ray diffraction data; the axial ratio and lattice constants of zinc oxide, *Science* **70**, 196-8 (1929).
- [7] C. W. Bunn, The lattice-dimensions of zinc oxide, *Proc. Phys. Soc. (London)* **47**, 835-42 (1935).
- [8] R. B. Heller, J. McGannon, and A. H. Weber, Precision determination of the lattice constants of zinc oxide, *J. App. Phys.* **21**, 1283-5 (1950).

## ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
2598	2711 1-1044 1-1049	2.70 2.34 1.65	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [1] 1938.
11-2489	3230 2-1111 2-1102	2.34 1.66 2.71	Molybdenum, 0.707831.	Ksanda [2] 1931.

## Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Fuller [3] 1929-----	-----	-----
Natta and Passerini [4] 1929	Copper-----	-----

**NBS pattern.** The sample of cadmium oxide used for the NBS pattern was prepared by Johnson, Matthey and Co., Ltd., London. Their spectrographic analysis showed very faint traces of calcium, magnesium, copper, silver, sodium, and silicon.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** Fuller's pattern, made in the

course of a unit-cell determination, does not include intensity values. Ksanda's pattern was made to be used as an internal standard. The high accuracy of his *d*-spacings is the result of averaging values obtained from three samples of exceptionally high purity prepared three different ways, and of special refinements in procedure. *D*-spacings expressed in angstroms for the Ksanda and the Natta and Passerini patterns were calculated from their Bragg angle data. The Fuller and the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel *d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Natta and Passerini-----	220	311	331
Ksanda-----	200	220	111
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	111	200	220
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	200	220

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Davey [5] in 1920. The lattice is face-centered cubic with space group  $O_h^5$ -Fm3m, sodium-chloride-type structure and 4 (CdO) per unit cell.

## Cadmium oxide, CdO

<i>hkl</i>	1929 Fuller			1929 Natta and Passerini			1931 Ksanda			1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel			1953 Swanson and Fuyat		
	-----			Cu, 1.5405 Å			Mo, 0.7093 Å			Mo, 0.7093 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å, 27°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
111	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å
200	-----	-----	-----	2.655	ms	4.60	2.7126	80	4.6984	2.71	100	4.69	2.712	100	4.697
220	1.660	-----	4.695	2.315	ms	4.63	2.3492	100	4.6984	2.34	100	4.68	2.349	88	4.698
311	-----	-----	-----	1.657	s	4.69	1.6611	90	4.6983	1.65	100	4.67	1.661	43	4.698
222	1.354	-----	4.690	1.418	s	4.70	1.4166	70	4.6983	1.415	75	4.676	1.416	28	4.696
				1.358	ms	4.71	1.3562	60	4.6980	1.355	30	4.677	1.355	13	4.694
400	1.174	-----	4.696	1.174	mw	4.70	1.1746	40	4.6984	1.173	15	4.680	1.1742	5	4.6968
331	1.075	-----	4.686	1.082	s	4.72	1.0779	30	4.6985	1.077	30	4.708	1.0772	9	4.6954
420	1.048	-----	4.687	1.058	s	4.73	1.0506	50	4.6984	1.049	40	4.676	1.0499	13	4.6953
422	-----	-----	-----	0.966	s	4.73	0.9590	20	4.6981	0.959	25	4.703	0.9584	11	4.6952
511	0.903	-----	4.692	.910	ms	4.72	.9041	10	4.6978	.904	18	4.677	.9036	9	4.6952
440	.830	-----	4.695	.837	m	4.74	-----	-----	-----	.832	2	4.695	.8300	5	4.6952
531	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.795	15	4.674	-----	-----	-----
600	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.784	10	4.680	-----	-----	-----
620	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average value of the last five lines---			<sup>a</sup> 4.692	-----	-----	4.73	-----	---	4.6982	-----	---	4.6857	-----	---	4.6953

<sup>a</sup>All values used.



Several unit-cell measurements supposedly published in kX units have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS value.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1929	Fuller [3]-----	4.690
1929	Natta and Passerini [4]-----	4.735
1931	Ksanda [2]-----	4.6991
1940	Felipe [6]-----	4.6943
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	4.6953 at 27°C

The density of cadmium oxide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 8.238 at 27°C. The refractive index is too high to be determined by the usual liquid grain immersion methods.

#### References

- [1] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn, and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. and Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [2] C. J. Ksanda, Comparison standards for the powder spectrum method; NiO and CdO, Amer. Jour. Sci. **22**, 131-138 (1931).
- [3] M. L. Fuller, Precision measurements of X-ray reflections from crystal powders, Phil. Mag. **8**, 585-586 (1929).
- [4] G. Natta and L. Passerini, Soluzioni solidi, isomorfismo e simmorfismo tra gli ossidi dei metalli bivalenti; I. sistemi: CaO-CdO, CaO-MnO, CaO-CoO, CaO-NiO, CaO-MgO: Gazz. chim. ital. **59**, 129-43 (1929).
- [5] W. P. Davey and E. O. Hoffman, Crystal analysis of metallic oxides, Phys. Rev. **15**, 333 (1920).
- [6] J. C. Felipe, Medida de precisión de las constantes reticulares de los cristales, utilizando el método de análisis de Debye-Scherrer, Rev. Acad. Cienc. Exact; Fís. y Nat., Madrid, **34**, 180-95 (1940).

#### Thallium oxide, $Tl_2O_3$ (cubic)

##### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-3631	3812	1.56	Copper-----	British Museum.
	2-1379	2.94		
	2-1379	1.82		
2071	2131	3.02	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [1] 1938.
	1-0865	1.86		
	1-0849	1.58		

Additional published patterns. None.

NBS pattern. The sample of thallium oxide used for the NBS pattern was prepared by

Johnson, Matthey, and Co., Ltd. Their spectrographic analysis showed the following impurities: 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of calcium, magnesium, sodium, and lithium, and less than 0.001 percent each of lead, aluminum, silicon, and copper. Before the sample was used it was annealed at about 370°C in a sealed tube for 2 hours to prevent volatilization of noxious fumes.

Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements. The British Museum and Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel *d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units. The *d*-spacings of the British Museum pattern are generally lower than the others, but the differences are so irregular that no single factor would bring them into agreement with the NBS values.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
British Museum-----	622	222	440
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel---	222	440	622
Swanson and Fuyat-----	222	400	440

Lattice constants. The structure was determined by Zachariasen [2] in 1926. The body-centered cubic lattice has space group  $T^5-I2_13$ ,  $Mn_2O_3$  structure type, with 16 ( $Tl_2O_3$ ) per unit cell.

The Zachariasen unit-cell determination has been converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1926	Zachariasen [2]-----	10.59
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	10.543 at 26°C

The density of thallium oxide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 10.916 at 26°C.

(See table, p. 29).

#### References

- [1] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn, and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. and Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [2] W. H. Zachariasen, The crystal structure of the modification C of the sesquioxides of the rare earth metals and of indium and thallium, Norsk. geol. Tidsskr. **9**, 310-316 (1926).

Thallium oxide,  $Tl_2O_3$

<i>hkl</i>	----- British Museum Cu, 1.5405 Å			1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel Mo, 0.709 Å			1953 Swanson and Fuyat Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
211	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.304	11	10.540
222	2.95	80	10.22	3.03	100	10.50	3.042	100	10.537
321	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.816	3	10.537
400	2.56	60	10.24	2.63	50	10.52	2.635	42	10.540
411	2.43	20	10.31	-----	-----	-----	2.484	6	10.539
420	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.357	2	10.541
332	2.21	20	10.36	-----	-----	-----	2.248	4	10.544
422	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.149	1	10.530
510	2.02	60	10.30	2.06	10	10.50	2.068	8	10.545
521	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.924	3	10.538
440	1.82	80	10.30	1.86	60	10.52	1.863	33	10.539
530	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.808	2	10.542
600	1.73	40	10.38	-----	-----	-----	1.758	1	10.548
611	1.68	40	10.36	-----	-----	-----	1.710	5	10.541
620	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.668	2	10.549
541	1.60	20	10.37	-----	-----	-----	1.628	4	10.550
622	1.565	100	10.38	1.58	60	10.48	1.589	27	10.540
631	1.533	40	10.40	1.54	10	10.44	1.554	6	10.540
444	1.503	40	10.41	1.51	10	10.46	1.522	6	10.545
710	1.479	20	10.46	-----	-----	-----	1.491	3	10.543
640	1.442	20	10.40	-----	-----	-----	1.462	1	10.543
721	1.417	40	10.41	-----	-----	-----	1.434	3	10.538
642	1.387	20	10.38	-----	-----	-----	1.409	2	10.544
732	1.325	40	10.43	-----	-----	-----	1.339	3	10.543
800	1.305	40	10.44	-----	-----	-----	1.318	3	10.544
811	1.281	40	10.41	-----	-----	-----	1.298	4	10.545
820	1.262	20	10.41	-----	-----	-----	1.279	2	10.547
653	1.246	40	10.42	-----	-----	-----	1.2597	2	10.539
822	1.218	40	10.34	-----	-----	-----	1.2428	1	10.546
831	1.199	70	10.31	-----	-----	-----	1.2261	3	10.547
662	-----	-----	-----	1.202	20	10.48	1.2094	6	10.543
840	1.168	70	10.45	1.172	10	10.48	1.1789	4	10.544
910	1.142	20	10.34	-----	-----	-----	1.1646	1	10.546
921	1.131	20	10.49	-----	-----	-----	1.1371	2	10.545
930	1.112	40	10.55	-----	-----	-----	1.1110	1	10.540
932	1.080	40	10.47	-----	-----	-----	1.0674	1	10.543
844	1.070	60	10.48	-----	-----	-----	1.0764	2	10.546
941	1.058	40	10.47	-----	-----	-----	1.0649	1	10.542
10·0·0	1.050	20	10.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10·2·0	1.027	60	10.47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average value of last five lines--			10.48	-----	-----	10.47	-----	-----	10.543

## ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
----	1937 3-0557 3-0561	3.10 1.86 1.67	Copper-----	McMurdie and Bunting [1] 1939.
----	2031 3-0590 3-0573	3.08 1.67 1.86	Copper-----	Anderson and Hochgesang, Lehigh University, 1939.
1921	1891 1-0788 1-0796	3.11 2.80 1.86	Molybdenum--	New Jersey Zinc Co.
1922	1892 1-0789 1-0797	3.11 2.80 1.68	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel.
The following card labeled lead monoxide, litharge, is not litharge, but the yellow orthorhombic lead monoxide, massicot. That card will be discussed with those of the yellow form of lead oxide.				
1999	1981 1-0819 1-0824	3.06 2.93 2.72	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [1] 1938.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The sample of red lead monoxide used for the NBS pattern was contributed by the National Lead Company of New York. Spectrographic analysis at the NBS showed less than 0.01 percent each of bismuth, copper, iron, and silicon and less than 0.001 percent each of calcium and magnesium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** *D*-spacings for the four ASTM card patterns were converted from kX to angstrom units. Only the McMurdie and Bunting pattern is published.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
McMurdie and Bunting-----	101	112	211
Anderson and Hochgesang-----	101	211	112
New Jersey Zinc Co.-----	101	110	112
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel-----	101	110	211
Swanson and Fuyat-----	101	110	112

**Lattice constants.** According to Byström [2], the space group of the red lead monoxide is  $D_{4h}^{7-}P4/nmm$  with 2(PbO) per unit cell. Two unit-cell determinations have been converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values.

*Lattice constants in angstroms*

		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
1941	Moore and Pauling [3]----	3.955	4.998
1945	Byström [2]-----	3.9720	5.018
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	3.9759	5.023 at 27°C

The density of the red lead oxide calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 9.355 at 27°C. The refractive index was too high to be determined by the usual liquid grain immersion methods.

(See table, p. 31)

## References

- [1] H. F. McMurdie and E. N. Bunting, X-ray studies of compounds in the system PbO-SiO<sub>2</sub>, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Standards 23, 543 (1939).
- [2] A. Byström, The decomposition products of lead peroxide and oxidation products of lead oxide, Arkiv. Kemi. Miner. Geol. A20, no. 11, pp. 31 (1945).
- [3] W. J. Moore, Jr. and L. Pauling, The crystal structures of the tetragonal monoxides of lead, tin, palladium, and platinum, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 63, 1392 (1941).



**Lead oxide, PbO (red)**

<i>hkl</i>	1939		1939		----		----		1953	
	McMurdie and Bunting		Anderson and Hochgesang		New Jersey Zinc		Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cu, 1.54050 Å		Cu, 1.54050 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.54050 Å, 27°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
001	5.08	20							5.018	5
			3.17	10						
101	3.11	100	3.09	100	3.12	100	3.12	100	3.115	100
110	2.80	60	2.79	50	2.81	43	2.81	40	2.809	62
002	2.50	60	2.50	30	2.52	3	2.52	7	2.510	18
102	2.11	20	2.11	3					2.124	1
	2.06	20								
200	1.97	60	1.97	40	1.980	9	1.99	20	1.988	8
112	1.86	80	1.86	70	1.867	30	1.87	30	1.872	37
211	1.67	80	1.67	90	1.671	30	1.68	40	1.675	24
202			1.55	30	1.548	15	1.55	13	1.558	6
103	1.53	80	1.54	40					1.542	11
113	1.43	20					1.446	1	1.438	2
220	1.40	40	1.40	30	1.403	9	1.408	5	1.405	5
	1.34	20								
301	} 1.28	20	1.27	30			1.283	5	1.282	2
203		40	1.25	30	1.253	3	1.258	5	1.256	3
310		80	1.22	30	1.219	11	1.222	9	1.226	4
222	1.22									
311	} -----		1.21	60					1.219	5
213										
104		40	1.19	3					1.1977	<1
114	1.15	60	1.14	30	1.145	3	1.148	1	1.1462	2
312	1.12	40	1.12	50	1.120	3	1.126	5	1.1232	2
321	} 1.08	40	1.07	60	1.074	6	1.080	5	1.0768	3
223		40	1.06	20					1.0610	2
204		20	1.04	20			1.042	1	1.0386	<1
303	1.02	20	1.02	5					1.0254	<1
214			0.994	3			0.997	1		
005										
401	} 0.972	60	.974	10			.975	1	0.9738	1
105										
411		40	.946	10			.950	1	.9462	1
115	} .948									
330		60	.936	10					.9365	3
224										
331	} -----		.921	20			0.923	1	.9200	3
323										
			.889	40						
			.879	30						
			.875	40						
			.837	50						
			.817	10						
			.802	20						
			.802	10						
			.785	40						

## ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
1999	1981	3.06	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [1] 1938.
	1-0819	2.93		
	1-0824	2.72		
----	2093	3.01	Copper-----	McMurdie and Bunting [2] 1939.
	3-0603	2.72		
	3-0610	2.35		
----	2142	3.03	Copper-----	Anderson and Hochgesang, Lehigh University, 1939.
	3-0616	1.71		
	3-0599	1.63		
----	2143	-----	-----	A continuation of the preceding card.
	3-0617			
	3-0600			

The 1-0824 card (Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel) is labeled litharge and although it contains tetragonal crystallographic data completely unrelated to the X-ray pattern appearing on the card, it is that of the orthorhombic yellow lead oxide, massicot.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The sample of yellow lead monoxide used for the NBS pattern was contributed by the National Lead Company of New York. Spectrographic analysis at the NBS showed less than 0.01 percent of both bismuth and iron and less than 0.001 percent each of aluminum, silver, copper, magnesium, silicon, and calcium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The yellow lead oxide pattern is complicated by a reaction of the oxide on exposure to air which results in a gray-green surface coating giving a number of foreign lines. Clear yellow lead oxide does not give these lines; they have been omitted from the pattern. The following six lines are due to the green phase formed after a flat sample of yellow PbO was exposed to air for several days:

$d$ -spacing	Relative intensity	$d$ -spacing	Relative intensity
4.27	3	2.623	6
4.010	2	2.440	<1
3.357	7	1.701	<1

The remaining lines have given consistent results with samples from several different sources, and they agree closely with the other patterns.

$D$ -spacings for the three ASTM card patterns were converted from kX to angstrom units. Anderson and Hochgesang listed a  $d$ -spacing at 3.61 Å with an intensity of 5, which falls close to the 110 line of the theoretical pattern which is not permitted by the space group.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel-----	111	002	200
McMurdie and Bunting-----	111	200	020
Anderson and Hochgesang-----	111	113	311
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	002	200

**Lattice constants.** The structure of the yellow lead oxide has not been established definitely. Byström [4] found the space group to be  $C_{2v}^5$ -Pca, whereas the NBS pattern seems to fit  $C_{2v}^8$ -Pba better. As the difference between these two space groups is only a difference in choice of axes and as no one has succeeded in growing crystals large enough for single-crystal work, either of these and perhaps other space groups will fit the powder data. There are  $4(\beta\text{-PbO})$  per unit cell.

Several recent unit-cell determinations presumably in kX units have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

## Lattice constants in angstroms

		$a$	$b$	$c$
1932	Darbyshire [3]---	5.470	4.733	5.871
1941	Petersen [5]-----	5.485	4.755	5.899
		5.508	4.754	5.895
1943	Byström [4]-----	5.49	4.75	5.89
1945	Byström [6]-----	5.487	4.753	5.888
1953	Swanson and Fuyat	5.489	4.755	5.891 at 27°C

The density of the yellow lead oxide calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 9.642 at 27°C. The refractive indices are too high to be measured by the usual liquid grain immersion methods.

Lead oxide, PbO (yellow)

hkl	1938		1939		1939		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		McMurdie and Bunting		Anderson and Hochgesang		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.54050 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 27°C	
	d	I	d	I	d	I	d	I
	A		A		A		A	
001	-----	---	5.90	20	-----	---	5.893	6
---	-----	---	-----	---	3.61	5	-----	---
111	3.07	100	3.02	100	3.04	100	3.067	100
002	2.94	25	2.94	60	2.92	70	2.946	31
200	2.73	25	2.73	80	2.73	60	2.744	28
201	-----	---	-----	---	2.47	5	2.493	<1
020	2.36	20	2.35	80	2.36	50	2.377	20
112	-----	---	2.26	20	2.27	3	2.278	<1
211	-----	---	2.19	20	-----	---	2.203	<1
202	1.99	20	1.98	80	1.99	70	2.008	12
003	-----	---	1.95	40	1.95	5	1.963	2
212	} 1.84	20	1.83	80	1.84	20	1.850	14
022								
220								
113	1.79	15	1.78	80	1.79	50	1.797	14
	1.71	25	1.71	80	1.71	90	1.724	15
311	1.63	23	1.60	80	1.63	80	1.640	13
203	-----	---	1.58	40	1.59	3	1.596	<1
222	1.52	18	1.52	80	1.53	60	1.534	9
213	-----	---	1.51	40	1.51	5	1.514	2
131	} 1.470	20	1.46	80	1.47	80	1.474	11
004								
321	-----	---	1.40	40	1.40	30	1.408	<1
400	-----	---	1.37	60	1.38	30	1.372	1
114	-----	---	1.35	60	1.36	30	1.363	<1
223	-----	---	1.32	40	1.33	5	1.325	1
204	1.290	8	1.29	60	-----	---	1.297	2
313	-----	---	1.28	60	1.28	---	1.289	3
024	-----	---	-----	---	1.25	40	1.252	2
402	1.248	5	1.24	60	1.24	40	1.244	2
133	1.202	5	1.20	60	1.20	50	1.203	4
040	} -----	---	1.18	60	1.19	30	1.188	3
420								
331	1.172	5	1.17	60	1.17	50	1.174	4
224	1.137	3	1.13	60	1.14	40	1.139	2
115	1.117	3	1.11	60	1.12	70	1.120	2
042	} 1.102	3	-----	---	1.10	50	1.102	4
422								
240	-----	---	1.09	80	1.09	10	1.091	2
---	-----	---	1.09	60	-----	---	-----	---
---	1.052	3	-----	---	( <sup>a</sup> )	---	-----	---
---	1.022	5	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---
---	0.925	3	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

<sup>a</sup> Additional twenty-one lines were not indexed.

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Uranium dioxide (uraninite), UO<sub>2</sub> (cubic)

ASTM cards. None.

Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Goldschmidt and Thomassen [1]	Iron----- Copper----- Copper-----	1.934 ----- -----
1923-----		
van Arkel [2] 1924-----		
Schoep and Billiet [3] 1935--		

**NBS pattern.** The uranium dioxide sample used for the NBS pattern was furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission. Chemical analysis at the NBS showed 80.0 percent of uranium, which is equal to the compound UO<sub>2.03</sub>, based on the uranium analysis and oxygen by difference. Subtracting the 0.02 percent impurity in the sample from the oxygen remainder would give an even more nearly ideal value. The oxygen ratio is important as a solid solution exists in the cubic range between UO<sub>2.0</sub> and about UO<sub>2.2</sub>, the unit cell size decreasing as the oxygen content increases.

Spectrographic analysis at the NBS showed 0.001 to 0.006 percent each of aluminum, calcium, copper, iron, sodium, and silicon, and 0.0001 to 0.001 percent each of beryllium, chromium, magnesium, manganese, nickel, lead, and tin.



**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** *D*-spacings expressed in angstroms for the three patterns from the literature were calculated from their Bragg angle data.

The three strongest lines for the NBS pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	220	200

The intensity values for both the Goldschmidt and Thomassen and the Schoep and Billiet patterns are given in such general terms that they are not comparable to present day values and both show focusing and X-ray absorption. No intensity values were published with the van Arkel pattern.

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Cuy [4] in 1927. The face-centered

cubic lattice has space group  $O_h^5$ -Fm3m, fluorite-structure type and  $4(UO_2)$  per unit cell.

A group of unit cell determinations supposedly expressed in kX units have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS value.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1923	Goldschmidt and Thomassen [1]	5.48
1935	Schoep and Billiet [3]-----	5.48
1948	Grunvold and Haraldsen [5]----	5.468
1948	Rundle, Baenziger, Wilson, and McDonald [6]-----	5.4691
1948	Zachariasen [7]-----	5.4678
1949	Alberman and Anderson [8]----	5.468
1951	Katz [9]-----	5.4696
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	5.4682 at 26°C

The density of uranium dioxide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 10.968 at 26°C. The compound is generally opaque, prohibiting refractive index measurements.

### Uranium dioxide, $UO_2$

<i>hkl</i>	1923			1924		1935			1953		
	Goldschmidt and Thomassen			van Arkel		Schoep and Billiet			Swanson and Fuyat		
	Fe, 1.934 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
111	3.153	s	5.461	3.168	5.487	3.168	s	5.487	3.157	100	5.468
200	2.742	m	5.484	2.739	5.478	2.739	ms	5.478	2.735	48	5.470
220	1.932	s	5.465	1.926	5.448	1.938	vs	5.481	1.934	49	5.470
311	1.646	s	5.459	1.653	5.482	1.657	vs	5.496	1.649	47	5.469
222	1.579	m	5.470	1.582	5.480	1.575	ms	5.456	1.579	13	5.469
400	1.369	m	5.476	1.372	5.488	1.364	ms	5.456	1.368	9	5.472
331	1.257	s	5.479	1.256	5.475	1.255	s	5.469	1.255	18	5.469
420	1.225	s	5.478	1.224	5.474	1.221	s	5.460	1.223	15	5.469
422	1.1177	vs	5.4756	1.1186	5.4800	1.1186	s	5.4800	1.1163	13	5.4687
511	1.0545	vvs	5.4793	1.0532	5.4726	1.0549	s	5.4814	1.0523	15	5.4679
440	-----	-----	-----	0.9704	5.4894	0.9692	s	5.4826	0.9666	6	5.4679
531	-----	-----	-----	.9272	5.4854	.9280	vs	5.4901	.9243	15	5.4682
600	-----	-----	-----	.9141	5.4846	.9135	s	5.4810	.9114	8	5.4684
620	-----	-----	-----	.8666	5.4809	.8660	s	5.4771	.8646	9	5.4682
533	-----	-----	-----	.8363	5.4840	-----	-----	-----	.8339	7	5.4682
622	-----	-----	-----	.8258	5.4777	-----	-----	-----	.8243	7	5.4678
444	-----	-----	-----	.7903	5.4754	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average value of last five lines			<sup>a</sup> 5.4775	-----	5.4805	-----	-----	5.4824	-----	-----	5.4682

<sup>a</sup> Average value of last two lines.

## References

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## Magnesium aluminate (spinel), MgAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (cubic)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	3871 3-1161 3-1160	1.43 2.44 2.01	-----	Posnjak [1] 1928.
2957	3154 1-1157 1-1154	2.43 1.42 2.01	Molybdenum	Posnjak [1] 1928.
II-2417	3155 2-1089 2-1084	2.42 1.42 2.00	{ Molybdenum No data-- No data--	{ Posnjak [1] 1928. Hansen and Brown- miller [2] 1928. Passerini [3] 1930.
-----	3134 3-0906 3-0897	2.44 2.02 1.56	Copper----	Taylor [4] 1930.

## ASTM cards—Con.

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	3873 3-1163 3-1162	1.43 2.43 2.02	Copper, 1.539.	Hauptmann and Novak [5] 1932.
-----	3148 3-0909 3-0901	2.43 1.43 2.02	Copper----	Kordes [6] 1935.
2974	3157 1-1159 1-1157	2.41 1.41 2.00	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [7] 1938.
II-2431	3151 2-1087 2-1086	2.41 1.42 4.62	Copper----	British Museum.

The first Posnjak pattern No. 3-1160 does not exist in the reference given for it on the ASTM card and attempts to trace the data have proved futile. The *d*-spacings from the ASTM card for that pattern have been converted from kX to angstrom units. No radiation data was given.

The British Museum card for spinel, No. 2-1086, states that molybdenum radiation was used. Consideration of the intensities obtained from that pattern and other British Museum patterns would seem to indicate that copper was more likely.

### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Clark, Howe, and Badger [8] 1934-----	Molybdenum	-----
Andrews [9] 1951-----	Cobalt----	1.7889

NBS pattern. The spinel sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared by S. M. Lang of the NBS by a solid-state reaction at 1,920°C for 1 hour of a stoichiometric mixture of the component oxides.

Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed less than 0.1 percent each of silicon and calcium, less than 0.01 percent each of beryllium, iron, and sodium, and less than 0.001 percent each of copper and titanium.

**Magnesium aluminate (spinel),  $MgAl_2O_4$**

<i>hkl</i>	1928 Posnjak			1928 Posnjak			1928 Hansen and Brownmiller			1930 Passerini			1930 Taylor			1932 Hauptmann and Novak		
	Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
111	<i>A</i> 4.61	60	<i>A</i> 7.985	<i>A</i> 4.67	50	<i>A</i> 8.089	<i>A</i> -----	---	---	<i>A</i> -----	---	---	<i>A</i> -----	---	---	<i>A</i> -----	---	---
220	2.85	60	8.061	2.87	60	8.118	2.85	s	8.061	2.816	w	7.965	2.85	m	8.061	-----	---	---
311	2.43	100	8.050	2.44	90	8.093	2.43	vs	8.050	2.409	ms	7.990	<sup>a</sup> 2.55	vw	-----	2.43	80	8.059
222	2.32	5	8.037	2.33	5	8.071	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	2.43	vs	8.059	-----	---	---
400	2.01	80	8.040	2.01	90	8.040	2.02	vs	8.080	2.000	s	8.000	2.24	w	-----	2.02	80	8.080
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	2.02	vs	8.080	-----	---	---
422	1.64	20	8.034	1.65	40	8.083	1.647	m	8.069	1.635	w	8.010	<sup>a</sup> 1.76	w	-----	1.65	50	8.083
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	<sup>a</sup> 1.72	m	8.068	-----	---	---
511	1.55	80	8.054	1.55	80	8.054	1.554	vs	8.075	1.543	ms	8.018	1.65	m	8.083	1.55	80	8.054
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	1.58	m	-----	-----	---	---
440	1.42	90	8.033	1.43	100	8.089	1.426	vs	8.067	1.420	vs	8.033	1.43	vs	8.089	1.43	100	8.089
531	1.36	10	8.045	1.36	30	8.045	1.365	w	8.075	<sup>a</sup> 1.412	mw	8.058	1.36	m	8.046	-----	---	---
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	1.29	w	-----	-----	---	---
620	1.27	10	8.032	1.28	40	8.095	1.277	w	8.076	1.275	w	8.064	1.28	w	8.095	1.28	50	8.095
533	-----	-----	-----	1.23	50	8.066	1.233	m	8.085	1.226	w	8.039	1.28	w	8.095	1.28	50	8.095
622	1.22	30	8.093	1.22	50	8.093	-----	---	---	1.213	w	8.046	1.23	s	8.066	-----	---	---
444	1.16	20	8.037	1.16	50	8.037	1.168	m	8.092	1.162	m	8.051	1.22	vw	8.093	-----	---	---
711	1.12	10	7.998	1.13	20	8.070	1.133	w	8.091	-----	---	---	1.16	s	8.037	1.17	50	8.106
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	1.13	w	8.070	-----	---	---
642	1.08	20	8.082	1.08	50	8.082	1.081	m	8.089	1.128	w	-----	1.08	s	8.082	1.08	50	8.082
731	1.05	40	8.065	1.05	70	8.065	1.052	s	8.081	1.077	m	8.060	1.05	vs	8.065	1.05	80	8.065
800	1.00	30	8.000	1.01	50	8.080	1.010	w	8.080	1.050	s	8.065	<sup>a</sup> 1.03	w	-----	-----	---	---
822	0.95	10	8.061	0.951	30	8.070	0.951	w	8.070	1.008	s	8.064	1.01	s	8.080	-----	---	---
751	.93	30	8.054	.933	50	8.080	.932	m	8.071	-----	---	---	<sup>a</sup> 1.00	w	-----	-----	---	---
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	0.952	m	8.078	0.954	50	8.095
840	0.90	20	8.050	0.903	40	8.077	0.903	m	8.077	-----	---	---	.933	s(s)	8.080	-----	---	---
911	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	<sup>a</sup> 0.914	m	-----	-----	---	---
664	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	.902	s	8.068	0.905	50	8.095
931	0.84	20	8.013	0.847	40	8.080	0.846	m	8.070	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
844	.82	40	8.034	.825	60	8.083	.824	s	8.074	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
933	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
10·2·0	0.79	10	8.056	0.793	10	8.087	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
951	.78	20	8.068	.783	40	8.099	0.782	m	8.089	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
880	-----	-----	-----	.716	40	8.101	.714	w	8.078	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
11·5·3	-----	-----	-----	.650	40	8.092	.648	w	8.068	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
12·4·0	-----	-----	-----	.639	40	8.083	.637	w	8.057	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
10·6·6	-----	-----	-----	.618	40	8.105	.616	w	8.079	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---
Average value of last five lines			8.044	-----	---	8.096	-----	---	8.074	-----	---	8.056	-----	---	8.074	-----	---	8.089

<sup>a</sup> This line is not permitted by the space group of spinel.

(Continued)



Magnesium aluminate (spinel),  $\text{MgAl}_2\text{O}_4$ —Con.

<i>hkl</i>	1935			1938			----			1934			1951			1953		
	Kordes			Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel			British Museum			Clark, Howe, and Badger			Andrews			Swanson and Fuyat		
	<sup>a</sup> Cu, 1.5405 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Co, 1.7889 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
111	<i>A</i> 4.68	50	<i>A</i> 8.106	<i>A</i> 4.64	13	<i>A</i> 8.037	<i>A</i> 4.63	80	<i>A</i> 8.019	<i>A</i> -----	-----	-----	<i>A</i> 4.67	w	<i>A</i> 8.0887	<i>A</i> 4.67	4	<i>A</i> 8.089
-----	<sup>a</sup> 3.35	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.30	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
220	2.86	50	8.089	2.84	30	8.033	<sup>a</sup> 2.98 2.87	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.87	60	8.118	-----	-----	-----	2.858	mw	8.0836	2.858	40	8.084
311	2.43	100	8.059	2.41	100	7.993	2.41	100	7.993	-----	-----	-----	2.437	s	8.0826	2.436	100	8.079
222	2.34	12	8.106	2.31	2	8.002	2.32	20	8.037	-----	-----	-----	2.333	vw	8.0817	2.333	3	8.082
-----	<sup>a</sup> 2.25	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
400	2.02	80	8.080	2.00	63	8.000	2.01	80	8.040	2.019	50	8.08	2.021	ms	8.0840	2.021	58	8.084
-----	1.82	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.815	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	<sup>a</sup> 1.73	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
422	1.65	30	8.083	1.63	8	7.985	1.641	60	8.039	1.652	20	8.09	1.649	w	8.0784	1.649	10	8.078
-----	<sup>a</sup> 1.59	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
511	1.55	80	8.054	1.54	40	8.002	1.545	80	8.028	1.555	70	8.08	1.555	ms	8.0800	1.555	45	8.080
-----	<sup>a</sup> 1.47	<1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
440	1.43	100	8.089	1.420	75	8.033	1.423	100	8.050	1.432	100	8.10	1.4288	s	8.0825	1.429	58	8.084
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
531	1.37	16	8.105	1.361	1	8.052	-----	-----	-----	1.363	10	8.07	1.3662	w	8.0825	1.366	3	8.081
-----	1.35	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	<sup>a</sup> 1.291	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
620	1.28	17	8.095	1.271	2	8.039	1.277	40	8.076	1.276	10	8.07	1.2779	w	8.0821	1.278	2	8.083
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	<sup>a</sup> 1.250	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
533	1.23	30	8.066	1.225	6	8.033	1.229	60	8.059	1.232	30	8.09	1.2326	mw	8.0827	1.232	9	8.079
622	1.22	12	8.093	-----	-----	-----	1.192	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.2185	w	8.0826	1.218	1	8.079
444	1.17	25	8.106	1.160	3	8.037	1.162	60	8.051	1.164	20	8.07	1.1666	mw	8.0824	1.1662	7	8.0797
711	1.13	16	8.070	-----	-----	-----	1.137	40	8.120	1.132	10	8.09	1.1318	w	8.0827	1.1312	2	8.0784
-----	1.12	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
642	1.08	22	8.082	1.069	2	8.000	1.077	60	8.060	1.080	10	8.09	1.0801	mw	8.0827	1.0796	4	8.0790
731	1.05	40	8.065	-----	-----	-----	1.049	70	8.056	1.051	30	8.08	1.0522	ms	8.0821	1.0518	12	8.0790
-----	<sup>a</sup> 1.04	5	-----	1.042	8	-----	<sup>a</sup> 1.032	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
800	1.01	30	8.080	1.000	3	8.000	1.008	60	8.064	1.011	10	8.09	1.0102	m	8.0816	1.0100	5	8.0800
-----	0.987	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
822	.950	18	8.061	0.943	1	8.002	-----	-----	-----	0.953	10	8.09	0.9525	mw	8.0822	0.9522	3	8.0797
751	.933	40	8.080	.925	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	.933	20	8.080	.9333	s	8.0826	.9330	10	8.0800
-----	<sup>a</sup> .927	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9271	w	8.0823	-----	-----	-----
-----	<sup>a</sup> .916	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
840	.903	30	8.077	0.895	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.904	10	8.086	0.9036	s	8.0820	0.9034	6	8.0803
911	.887	15	8.081	-----	-----	8.154	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8869	<1	8.0800
664	.861	12	8.077	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8613	<1	8.0800
931	.847	40	8.080	0.840	2	8.013	-----	-----	-----	0.848	10	8.089	-----	-----	-----	.8469	10	8.0789
844	.824	70	8.074	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.824	10	8.074	-----	-----	-----	.8247	20	8.0804
933	.812	14	8.079	0.819	4	8.149	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10°2'0	.792	25	8.077	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
951	-----	-----	-----	0.775	2	8.017	-----	-----	-----	0.782	10	8.089	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
880	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
11°5'3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12°4'0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10°6'6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average value of last five lines			8.078	-----	-----	8.067	-----	-----	8.070	-----	-----	8.084	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0800

<sup>a</sup> This line is not permitted by the space group of spinel.

**Interplanar spacing and intensity measurements.** All of the *d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units except those of Taylor and Kordes, which were calculated from the Bragg angle data in their published articles. The first Posnjak pattern and those of Hansen and Brownmiller and Passerini were combined on one ASTM card. Four of the patterns contain lines not allowed by the space group of spinel.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Posnjak.....	311	440	400
Posnjak.....	440	311	400
Hansen and Brownmiller.....	311	400	511
Passerini.....	440	400	731
Taylor.....	311	400	511
Hauptmann and Novak.....	440	311	400
Kordes.....	311	440	400
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel.....	311	440	400
British Museum.....	311	440	111
Clark, Howe, and Badger.....	440	511	400
Andrews.....	311	440	751
Swanson and Fuyat.....	311	400	440

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by both W. H. Bragg [10] and S. Nishikawa [11] in 1915. The face-centered cubic lattice has space group  $O_h^7$ -Fd3m, spinel-structure type and  $8(\text{MgAl}_2\text{O}_4)$  per unit cell.

Several unit-cell measurements supposedly published in kX units have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS value.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1928	Posnjak [1].....	8.04
1930	Passerini [3].....	8.066
1930	Taylor [4].....	8.086
1931	Hauptmann and Novak [5].....	8.075
1934	Clark, Howe, and Badger [8].....	8.080
1935	Kordes [6].....	8.08681
1951	Anderson [9].....	8.082
1953	Swanson and Fuyat.....	8.0800 at 26°C

The density of magnesium aluminate calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 3.581 at 26°C. The index of refraction of the NBS sample is 1.712.

## References

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- [10] W. H. Bragg, The Structure of the spinel group of crystals, Nature 95, 561 (1915).
- [11] S. Nishikawa, The structure of some crystals of the spinel group, Proc. Math. Phys. Soc., Tokyo 8, 199 (1915).

## Zinc aluminate, gahnite, $\text{ZnAl}_2\text{O}_4$ (cubic) ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-3900	3877	1.42	Iron -----	Passerini [1] 1930.
	2-1413	2.42		
	2-1415	1.55		
-----	3872	1.43	Copper, 1.539.	Hauptmann and Novak [2] 1932.
	3-1162	2.44		
	3-1161	1.56		
2939	3119	2.44	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [3] 1938.
	1-1146	2.85		
	1-1146	1.43		

The ASTM card for the Passerini pattern lists molybdenum radiation when iron was actually used.

## Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Clark, Ally, and Badger [4]--	Molybdenum	0.712
Andrews [5] 1951-----	Cobalt----	1.7889

**NBS pattern.** The zinc aluminate sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared at the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories by heating the oxides at 1,600°C for 10 minutes. Spectrographic analysis at the NBS showed 0.1 to 1.0 percent of silicon, 0.01 to 0.1 percent each of arsenic, boron, iron, magne-

sium, and nickel, 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of calcium, copper, germanium, indium, platinum, and titanium, and less than 0.001 percent each of manganese, lead, and tin.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Passerini and the Hauptmann and Novak *d*-spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from their Bragg angle data, while the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel, the Clark, Ally, and Badger, and the Andrews *d*-spacings supposedly expressed in kX units were converted to angstroms. The *d*-values for the first five lines of Passerini's pub-

Zinc aluminate,  $\text{ZnAl}_2\text{O}_4$ 

<i>hkl</i>	1930			1931						1938		
	Passerini			Hauptmann and Novak						Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		
	Fe, 1.93597 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å						Mo, 0.709 Å		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	Without Ag standard			With Ag standard			<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
111	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
220	2.765	ms	7.832	2.864	80	8.101	2.875	89	8.132	2.86	53	8.089
311	2.378	s	7.900	2.440	90	8.093	2.464	100	8.175	2.44	100	8.093
222												
400	1.984	w	7.944	2.030	10	8.120				2.02	7	8.080
										1.91	7	
331				1.857	30	8.094				1.85	7B	8.064
422	1.627	ms	7.976	1.654	70	8.103	1.659	56	8.127	1.65	13	8.083
511	1.539	s	7.997	1.559	90	8.101	1.560	100	8.106	1.55	33	8.054
										1.483	7	
440	1.417	vs	8.021	1.430	100	8.089	1.430	100	8.089	1.433	40	8.106
531	1.358	w	8.040	1.370	0-10	8.105						
620	1.270	ms	8.045	1.283	40	8.114						
533	1.227	m	8.046	1.237	60	8.112				1.234	7	8.092
622	1.213	mw	8.046									
444	1.159	w	8.037	1.1705	20	8.1095						
711	1.127	mw	8.063									
642	1.077	s	8.060	1.0836	80	8.1089	1.0851	56	8.1201			
731	1.050	s	8.065	1.0558	90	8.1098	1.0532	78	8.0898			
800	1.009	ms	8.072	1.0137	50	8.1096	1.0120	56	8.0960			
733												
822				0.9545	70	8.0992	0.9562	44	8.1136			
751				.9358	90	8.1043						
662												
840												
911												
664												
931				0.8488	90	8.0970						
844				.8251	100	8.0843						
933												
10°2'0												
9°5'1												
Average of last five lines			8.059			8.0989			<sup>a</sup> 8.1049			8.080

<sup>a</sup>Last four lines only.

(Continued)



<i>hkl</i>	1931			1951			1953		
	Clark, Ally, and Badger			Andrews			Swanson and Fuyat		
	Mo, 0.709 Å			Co, 1.7889 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
111	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
220	2.84	80	8.033	4.67	vvw	8.0887	4.67	3	8.089
311	2.42	100	8.026	2.858	ms	8.0836	2.861	84	8.092
222		vvw		2.437	s	8.0826	2.438	100	8.086
400	2.007	30	8.028	2.334	vvw	8.0852	2.335	1	8.089
				2.021	w	8.0840	2.021	8	8.084
331									
422	1.643	40	8.049	1.855	nw	8.0858	1.855	10	8.086
511	1.544	90	8.023	1.650	m	8.0833	1.650	24	8.083
				1.555	s	8.0800	1.556	40	8.085
440	1.420	90	8.032	1.4290	vs	8.0836	1.429	43	8.084
531	1.355	5	8.016	1.3664	vvw	8.0837	1.367	1	8.087
620	1.269	20	8.026	1.2781	m	8.0834	1.278	6	8.083
533	1.225	30	8.033	1.2327	m	8.0834	1.233	9	8.085
622				1.2186	vvw	8.0833	1.219	1	8.086
444	1.161	5	8.044	1.1668	vvw	8.0838	1.1670	< 1	8.0852
711		vvw		1.1319	vw	8.0834	1.1322	1	8.0856
642	1.074	30	8.037	1.0802	m	8.0835	1.0803	9	8.0842
731	1.046	40	8.034	1.0523	ms	8.0829	1.0525	12	8.0844
800	1.005	10	8.040	1.0104	m	8.0832	1.0104	4	8.0832
733				0.9875	w	8.0830	0.9875	1	8.0830
822	0.947	20	8.036	.9526	m	8.0831	.9527	5	8.0839
751				.9334	ms	8.0835	.9334	9	8.0835
662	0.927	20	<sup>b</sup> 8.081	.9272	vvw	8.0831	.9273	1	8.0840
840							.9039	< 1	8.0847
911							.8874	< 1	8.0846
664							.8619	2	8.0853
931	0.842	20	8.032				.8475	7	8.0846
844	.821	20	8.044				.8251	13	8.0843
933							.8126	1	8.0853
10°2'0	0.788	20	8.036						
9°5'1	.777	20	8.037						
Average of last five lines-----			8.037						8.0848

<sup>b</sup>Not used for average.

lished pattern were in poor agreement with the rest of his pattern as noted by the corresponding unit-cell values. It is apparent that those lines were omitted from the ASTM cards, and calculated values based on his unit cell were substituted.

Hauptmann and Novak listed two patterns, the first contains more lines (no internal standard) than the second (a silver standard). The Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel pattern contains a line at 1.91 Å of intensity 7, not indexed, and presumably not belonging to the pattern.

The three strongest lines for each pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Passerini-----	440	311	511
Hauptmann and Novak, without standard--	440	844	311
Hauptmann and Novak, with standard-----	311	511	440
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel-----	311	220	440
Clark, Ally, and Badger-----	311	511	440
Andrews-----	440	311	511
Swanson and Fuyat-----	311	220	440

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by W. H. Bragg [6] in 1915. The face-centered cubic lattice has space group  $O_h^7$ -Fd3m, spinel-structure type and  $8(\text{ZnAl}_2\text{O}_4)$  per unit cell.

Several unit-cell measurements supposedly published in kX units have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS value.

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1930	Passerini [1]-----	8.066
1931	Hauptmann and Novak [2]-----	8.109
1931	Clark, Ally, and Badger [4]-----	8.078
1932	Krause and Thiel [7]-----	8.109
1949	Kordes and Becker [8]-----	8.083
1951	Andrews [5]-----	8.083
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	8.0848 at 26°C

The density of zinc aluminate calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 4.607 at 26°C. The refractive index of the NBS sample is 1.775.

## References

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## 2.4. Halides

Sodium chloride (halite),  $\text{NaCl}$  (cubic)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
2412	2551 1-0997 1-0994	2.81 1.99 1.26	Molybdenum--	Davey [1] 1923.
II-1712	2550 2-0815 2-0818	2.81 1.99 1.26	Molybdenum, 0.707831.	Ksanda [2] 1931.
2424	2548 1-0996 1-0993	2.81 1.99 1.63	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [3] 1938.

### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Olshausen [4] 1925-----	Copper-----	1.53923
Waldo [5] 1935-----		-----
Brill, Grimm, Herman, Peters [6] 1939-----	Molybdenum	-----
Wasastjerna [7] 1944-----	Copper-----	-----
Sidhu [8] 1948-----	Copper-----	1.539

**NBS pattern.** The ACS standard sample of sodium chloride used for the NBS pattern was recrystallized twice from hydrochloric acid.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The  $d$ -spacings for the Davey and Olshausen patterns were not converted to angstroms as no wave length data was stated and no assumptions could be made. All of the other spacings were assumed to be in kX units and were converted to angstroms. The Ksanda and Wasastjerna patterns, both made with exceptional care for special studies, compare closely with the NBS pattern. The pattern of Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters was made in the course of a Fourier analysis with intensities corrected to their powder equivalents. The 731 line of that pattern with  $d$ -spacing 0.741 Å appears to be in error as the unit cell derived from that value is greatly different from the others.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Davey-----	200	220	420
Ksanda-----	200	220	420
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel---	200	220	222
Olshausen-----	200	220	222
Waldo-----	200	220	222
Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters-----	200	220	222
Sidhu-----	200	220	222
Swanson and Fuyat-----	200	220	222

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Bragg and Bragg [10] in 1913. The face-centered cubic lattice has space group  $O_h^5$ -Fm3m, sodium-chloride-structure type, and 4(NaCl) per unit cell.

The following unit-cell values were converted to angstroms, and the two values of Straumanis and Ievins were temperature corrected to 26°C for comparison with the NBS values. The linear coefficient of expan-

sion is  $4.04 \times 10^{-5}$ , according to van Bergen [15].

*Lattice constant in angstroms*

1925	Olshausen [4]-----	<sup>a</sup> 5.638
1927	Barth and Lunde [11]-----	<sup>a</sup> 5.639
1931	Ksanda [2]-----	5.637
1932	Bradley and Jay [12]-----	5.639
1936	Straumanis and Ievins [13]--	5.637
1937	Moeller [14]-----	<sup>a</sup> 5.64031 at 26°C
1941	Bergen [15]-----	5.64056 at 26°C
1948	Sidhu [8]-----	5.6397 at 25°C
1948	Mehmel [16]-----	5.64006
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	5.639
		5.64
		5.6402 at 26°C

<sup>a</sup>The natural rocksalt values as opposed to the other values determined on synthetically prepared sodium chloride.

The density of sodium chloride calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 2.164 at 26°C. The refractive index of the NBS sample is 1.542.

#### Sodium chloride, NaCl

<i>hkl</i>	1923			1931			1938			1925		
	Davey			Ksanda			Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel			Olshausen		
	Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Mo, 0.709 Å			Cu, 1.53923 Å		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
111	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>
200	3.249	3	5.627	3.2558	40	5.6392	3.26	5	5.646	3.331	w	5.769
220	2.814	100	5.628	2.8197	100	5.6394	2.82	100	5.640	2.873	s	5.746
311	1.990	90	5.629	1.9938	90	5.6393	1.99	83	5.629	1.989	s	5.626
222	1.697	1	5.628	1.7003	10	5.6393	1.70	2	5.638	1.690	w	5.605
400	1.625	15	5.629	1.6279	70	5.6392	1.63	33	5.646	1.623	m	5.622
331	1.407	4	5.628	1.4098	50	5.6392	1.413	13	5.652	1.404	m	5.616
420	1.291	1	5.627	1.2937	10	5.6291	1.296	1	5.649	1.290	w	5.622
422	1.259	20	5.630	1.2609	80	5.6389	1.263	33	5.648	1.260	m	5.639
511	1.149	10	5.629	1.1512	60	5.6397	1.152	20	5.644	1.150	m	5.634
440	1.083	1	5.627	1.0852	5	5.6389	1.082	1	5.622	1.084	w	5.633
531	0.995	2	5.629	0.9968	20	5.6388	0.999	30	5.651	0.9965	m	5.6371
600	.951	1	5.626	.9532	5	5.6392	-----	-----	-----	.9521	w	5.6327
620	.938	3	5.628	.9399	30	5.6394	0.943	5	5.658	.9401	m	5.6406
533	.890	2	5.629	.8916	20	5.6390	.894	3	5.654	.8942	m	5.6554
622	.858	1	5.626	.8599	10	5.6387	-----	-----	-----	.8635	vw	5.6623
444	.848	1	5.625	.8501	10	5.6389	0.854	3	5.665	.8539	m	5.6641
711	.812	0.2	5.626	.8139	5	5.6389	.815	1	5.646	-----	-----	-----
640	.788	-----	5.627	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
642	.781	0.5	5.632	0.7820	5	5.6390	0.784	1	5.654	-----	-----	-----
731	.752	1	5.627	.7535	10	5.6387	.757	1	5.665	-----	-----	-----
800	.733	-----	5.630	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
733	.703	-----	5.624	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
820	.688	-----	5.632	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	.682	-----	5.624	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average value of last five lines-----			5.627	-----	-----	5.6388	-----	-----	5.657	-----	-----	5.6510

(Continued)



<i>hkl</i>	1935			1939			1944		1948			1953		
	Waldo			Brill, Grimm, Hermann, and Peters			Wasastjerna		Sidhu			Swanson and Fuyat		
	-----			Mo, 0.709 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.539 Å			Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
111	3.26	vw	5.646	3.253	6	5.634	3.255	5.638	3.25	w	5.64	3.258	13	5.643
200	2.82	s	5.640	2.822	100	5.644	2.820	5.638	2.81	vs	5.63	2.821	100	5.642
220	1.994	s	5.640	1.996	44	5.646	-----	-----	1.99	s	5.64	1.994	55	5.640
311	1.699	vw	5.635	1.701	<1	5.642	1.700	5.638	1.70	vw	5.65	1.701	2	5.642
222	1.628	m	5.640	1.629	28	5.643	1.628	5.640	1.63	m	5.65	1.628	15	5.640
400	1.410	w	5.640	1.411	18	5.644	1.410	5.638	1.41	w	5.63	1.410	6	5.640
331	1.294	vw	5.640	1.295	<1	5.645	1.294	5.640	1.29	vw	5.63	1.294	1	5.640
420	1.261	m	5.639	-----	-----	-----	1.2610	5.6398	1.27	m	5.64	1.261	11	5.639
422	1.151	m	5.639	1.191	9	5.835	1.1512	5.6398	1.15	m	5.64	1.1515	7	5.6412
511	-----	-----	-----	1.086	<1	5.643	1.0854	5.6398	1.08	vw	5.62	1.0855	1	5.6404
440	0.997	w	5.640	0.997	5	5.640	0.9968	5.6390	0.996	w	5.629	0.9969	2	5.6393
531	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9532	5.6393	.952	vw	5.631	.9533	1	5.6398
600	0.940	w	5.640	0.940	4	5.640	.9400	5.6399	.940	m	5.639	.9401	3	5.6406
620	.892	w	5.642	-----	-----	-----	.8916	5.6392	.892	m	5.640	.8917	4	5.6396
533	-----	-----	-----	0.860	<1	5.639	.8599	5.6391	.859	vw	5.631	.8601	1	5.6401
622	0.850	w	5.638	.851	3	5.645	.8502	5.6395	-----	-----	-----	.8503	3	5.6403
444	.814	vw	5.640	.814	2	5.640	.8139	5.6395	-----	-----	-----	.8141	2	5.6403
711	-----	-----	-----	.790	<1	5.642	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
640	0.782	vw	5.639	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
642	.754	vw	5.642	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
731	-----	-----	-----	0.741	<1	<sup>a</sup> 5.692	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
800	-----	-----	-----	.705	1	5.640	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
733	-----	-----	-----	.689	<1	5.640	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
820	-----	-----	-----	<sup>b</sup> .684	<1	5.640	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average value of last five lines-----			5.640	-----	---	5.640	-----	5.6394	-----	--	5.634	-----	---	5.6402

<sup>a</sup>Not used to obtain average.<sup>b</sup>Pattern cut off here, contains 29 additional lines.

## References

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## ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
2287	2376 1-0936 1-0936	2.90 1.68 1.10	Molybdenum	Davey [1] 1923.
II-4153	3957 2-1443 2-1445	1.10 1.68 1.30	Iron-----	Natta and Passerini [2] 1931.
2288	2373 1-0935 1-0935	2.90 1.68 4.11	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [3] 1938.

## Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Broch, Oftedal, and Pabst [4] 1929-----	Copper-----	1.539

NBS pattern. The cesium-chloride sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared at the NBS by R. B. Johannesen. Cesium dichloroiodide was recrystallized three times from dilute hydrochloric acid and heated at 500°C liberating chlorine iodide. Spectrographic analysis at the NBS showed 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of calcium, potassium, and sodium, and less than 0.001 percent each of aluminum, barium, copper, iron, magnesium, and silicon.

Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements. The Davey and Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel  $d$ -spacings were converted from  $kX$  to angstrom units while the Broch, Oftedal and Pabst  $d$ -spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from their Bragg angle data.

The Natta and Passerini ASTM card is assumed to be a calculated pattern based on their unit cell value. Conversion of Bragg

## Cesium chloride, CsCl

$hkl$	1923 Davey Mo, 0.709 Å			1931 Natta and Passerini Mo, 0.709 Å			1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel Mo, 0.709 Å, 25°C			1929 Broch, Oftedal, and Pabst Cu, 1.5405 Å			1953 Swanson and Fuyat Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C		
	$d$	$I$	$a$	$d$	$I$	$a$	$d$	$I$	$a$	$d$	$I$	$a$	$d$	$I$	$a$
	$\text{\AA}$		$\text{\AA}$	$\text{\AA}$		$\text{\AA}$	$\text{\AA}$		$\text{\AA}$	$\text{\AA}$		$\text{\AA}$	$\text{\AA}$		$\text{\AA}$
100	4.2	15	4.20	4.12	40	4.12	4.12	38	4.12	-----	-----	-----	4.12	45	4.12
110	2.91	100	4.115	2.92	70	4.130	2.91	100	4.115	2.927	s	4.139	2.917	100	4.125
111	2.38	10	4.122	2.38	40	4.122	2.37	8	4.105	2.383	w	4.127	2.380	13	4.122
200	2.05	15	4.100	2.06	40	4.120	2.05	18	4.100	2.061	m	4.122	2.062	17	4.124
210	1.844	15	4.123	1.844	40	4.123	1.84	15	4.114	1.841	m	4.117	1.844	14	4.123
211	1.684	30	4.125	1.683	80	4.122	1.68	44	4.115	1.680	vs	4.115	1.683	25	4.122
220	1.457	15	4.121	1.457	50	4.121	1.457	8	4.121	1.453	m	4.110	1.457	6	4.121
300	1.375	10	4.125	1.373	50	4.119	1.377	5	4.131	1.370	m	4.110	1.374	5	4.122
310	1.306	15	4.130	1.302	80	4.117	1.303	10	4.120	1.301	s	4.114	1.304	8	4.124
311	1.241	5	4.116	1.242	40	4.119	1.242	3	4.119	1.241	m-	4.116	1.243	2	4.122
222	-----	8	-----	1.190	40	4.122	1.190	3	4.122	1.189	m-	4.119	1.1900	2	4.1223
320	-----	5	-----	1.142	40	4.118	1.142	3	4.118	1.141	w	4.114	1.1434	1	4.1226
321	1.104	20	4.131	1.102	100	4.123	1.102	10	4.123	1.101	vs	4.120	1.1019	6	4.1229
400	-----	5	-----	1.029	20	4.116	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.0309	<1	4.1236
410	1.001	5	4.127	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.000	m	4.123	0.9997	<1	4.1219
411	0.974	8	4.132	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.971	s	4.120	.9719	2	4.1234
331	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9459	<1	4.1230
420	0.923	5	4.128	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.922	m	4.123	.9219	1	4.1229
421	.899	5	4.120	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8997	<1	4.1230
332	.879	5	4.123	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8791	1	4.1233
422	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8415	<1	4.1225
-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
510	0.808	5	4.120	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.8086	3	4.1231
Average value of the last five lines----			4.125	-----	-----	4.120	-----	-----	4.120	-----	-----	4.120	-----	-----	4.1230

angle data from their published article, whose reference is listed on that card, does not correspond with their ASTM card or with any other data. Therefore, the data presented in the table is the ASTM card pattern converted from kX to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Davey-----	110	211	321
Natta and Passerini-----	321	211	310
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	110	211	100
Broch, Oftedal, and Pabst-----	211	321	110
Swanson and Fuyat-----	110	100	211

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Davey and Wick [5] in 1921. The simple cubic cell has space group  $O_h^1$ -Pm3m, cesium-chloride-structure type and 1(CsCl) per unit cell.

A group of unit-cell determinations have been converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values.

#### *Lattice constant in angstroms*

1921	Davey and Wick [5]-----	4.13
1923	Davey [1]-----	4.126
1924	Havighurst, Mack, and Blake [6]	4.118
1929	Broch, Oftedal, and Pabst [4]--	4.121
1931	Natta and Passerini [2]-----	4.12
1935	Wagner and Lippert [7]-----	4.118 at 25°C
1948	Mehmel [8]-----	4.12
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	4.123 at 25°C

The density of cesium chloride calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 3.988 at 25°C. The refractive index of the NBS sample is 1.639.

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[6] R. J. Havighurst, E. Mack, and F. C. Blake, Precision crystal measurements on some alkali and ammonium halides, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **46**, 2368-74 (1924).

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#### **Lead chloride (cotunnite), PbCl<sub>2</sub> (orthorhombic)**

#### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
11-833	1282	3.57	Iron, 1.932 Cobalt----	Bräkken and Harang [1] 1928. Döll and Klemm [2] 1939. Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [3] 1938.
	2-0378	2.76		
	2-0368	2.50		
1352	1259	3.57	Molybdenum	
	1-0540	3.87		
	1-0536	2.77		

The old and new ASTM cards of the Bräkken and Harang and of the Döll and Klemm composite pattern erroneously state that molybdenum radiation was used.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The sample of lead chloride used for the NBS pattern was furnished by the National Lead Co. Spectrographic analysis at the NBS showed less than 0.01 percent each of bismuth, and iron, and traces of silver, aluminum, calcium, copper, magnesium, and silicon.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** Both the Bräkken and Harang and the Döll and Klemm *d*-spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from their published Bragg angle data. The Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel *d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:



Pattern	1	2	3
Bräkken and Harang-----	111	012	121
Döll and Klemm-----	111	121	103
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel---	111	012	121
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	012	121

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Bräkken and Harang [1] in 1928. The space group is  $D_{2h}^{16}$ -Pmnb (Puma) with lead-chloride-structure type and  $4(\text{PbCl}_2)$  per unit cell. The Bräkken and Harang lattice constants were converted from iron radiation of 1.932 to 1.93597, the other three were converted from kX to angstrom units, and the Straumanis and Sauka values were temperature corrected to 26°C for comparison with the NBS values. The linear coefficient of expansion between 15 and 35°C is  $33.5 \times 10^{-6}$  parallel to the *a*-axis,  $38.8 \times 10^{-6}$  parallel to the *b*-axis, and  $17.0 \times 10^{-6}$  parallel to the *c*-axis, according to Straumanis and Sauka [4].

*Lattice constants in angstroms*

		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
1928	Bräkken and Harang [1]----	4.505	7.683	9.172
1932	Bräkken [5]-----	4.543	7.623	9.048
1939	Döll and Klemm [2]-----	4.529	7.620	9.045
1942	Straumanis and Sauka [4]-----	4.53410	7.62005	9.04499 at 26°C
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	4.535	7.62	9.05 at 26°C

### Lead chloride, $\text{PbCl}_2$

<i>hkl</i>	1928 Bräkken and Harang		1939 Döll and Klemm		1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		1953 Swanson and Fuyat	
	Fe, 1.932 Å		Co, 1.78890 Å		Mo, 0.7093 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
002	4.50	w	-----	---	-----	---	4.521	18
101	4.04	w	-----	---	4.05	20	4.055	34
012	3.88	s	3.87	m	3.88	88	3.890	73
020	3.80	m	-----	---	-----	---	3.811	43
111	3.58	vs	3.56	s	3.58	100	3.581	100
112	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	2.953	7
022	2.91	m	2.90	vw	2.91	20	2.916	23
120								
121								
103	2.76	s	2.76	s	2.78	75	2.778	56
	2.50	s	2.50	s	2.51	50	2.513	48

### Lead chloride, $\text{PbCl}_2$ —Con.

<i>hkl</i>	1928 Bräkken and Harang		1939 Döll and Klemm		1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		1953 Swanson and Fuyat	
	Fe, 1.932 Å		Co, 1.78890 Å		Mo, 0.7093 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
023	2.37	w	2.37	vw	-----	---	2.365	4
200	2.26	s	2.26	m	2.26	30	2.268	23
004								
032								
014	2.21	m	2.20	m	2.21	15	2.216	28
131	2.15	s	2.15	s	2.15	50	2.150	32
123	2.09	s	2.09	s	2.08	50	2.097	38
202	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	2.026	4
212	1.986	vw	-----	---	-----	---	1.960	18
114								
024								
220	-----	---	-----	---	1.94	45	1.945	13
040	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.906	5
124	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.790	4
222								
141	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.725	2
034	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.690	4
115	-----	---	-----	---	1.63	20	1.641	11
204	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.601	7
232	-----	---	-----	---	1.58	20	1.585	15
134								
214	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.567	3
143	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.518	5
006	-----	---	-----	---	1.50	5	1.508	4
016	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.479	3
224	-----	---	1.473	vw	-----	---	1.476	4
311	-----	---	-----	---	1.463	10	1.463	4
044	-----	---	1.458	w	-----	---	1.458	7
240								
052								
151	-----	---	1.424	m	1.428	5	1.444	3
320	-----	---	1.400	s	1.396	10	1.402	11
026								
135								
144	-----	---	1.386	vw	-----	---	1.388	4
215								
242								
234	-----	---	1.350	m	1.353	5	1.355	4
303	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.351	6
331	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.286	3
323	-----	---	-----	---	1.272	5	1.274	4
060	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.271	2
054	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.264	2
206	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.255	3
---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	1.243	2
---	-----	---	-----	---	1.215	5	-----	---

The density of lead chloride calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 5.88 at 26°C. The sample was too finely divided to determine the refractive index.

## References

- [1] H. Bräkken and L. Harang, Zur Kristallstruktur einiger rhombischer Verbindungen  $\text{MX}_2$ ; I: Z. Krist. **68**, 123-38 (1928).
- [2] W. Döll and W. Klemm, Messungen an zwei- und vierwertigen Verbindungen der seltenen Erden; VII, Über die Struktur einiger Dihalogenide, Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. **241**, 239-58 (1939).
- [3] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn, and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. and Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [4] M. Straumanis and J. Sauka, Präzisionsbestimmung der Gitterkonstanten und Ausdehnungskoeffizienten rhombischer Kristalle am Beispiel des Bleichlorids, Z. Physik. Chem. **B51**, 219-28 (1942).
- [5] H. Bräkken, Die Kristallstruktur von Bleichlorid,  $\text{PbCl}_2$ , Z. Krist. **83**, 222 (1932).

## Lead bromide, $\text{PbBr}_2$ (orthorhombic)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-1556	2325	2.90	Copper----	Bräkken and Harang [1] 1928. Döll and Klemm [2] 1939.
	2-0735	2.62		
	2-0754	3.73		
1542	1412	3.40	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn and Frevel [3] 1938.
	1-0610	4.18		
	1-0623	2.39		
-----	2303	2.91	Copper-----	S-V
	3-0660	3.06		
	3-0672	2.62		
-----	2304	-----	-----	A continuation of the preceding card.
	3-0661	-----		
	3-0673	-----		

The Bräkken and Harang and the Döll and Klemm patterns were combined on one ASTM card. The S-V cards were apparently a personal communication and no explanation of the abbreviation can be found.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS patterns.** The lead bromide sample used for the NBS pattern was furnished by the National Lead Company. Spectrographic

analysis at the NBS showed 0.001 to 0.01 percent of iron, 0.0001 to 0.001 percent each of silver, aluminum, copper, magnesium, and silicon, and less than 0.0001 percent of calcium.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Bräkken and Harang and the Döll and Klemm  $d$ -spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from their Bragg angle data while the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel and the S-V  $d$ -spacings were converted from  $kX$  to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Bräkken and Harang-----	111	121	103
Döll and Klemm-----	121	103	200
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	101	004	013
S-V-----	121	120	103
Swanson and Fuyat-----	121	111	103

The strongest line of the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel pattern at 3.41 Å is not possible according to the theoretical pattern for  $\text{PbBr}_2$ . This line could be due to  $\text{PbI}_2$ , which is usually used to prepare  $\text{PbBr}_2$ .

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Bräkken and Harang [1] in 1928. The space group is  $D_{2h}^{16}$ -Pmnb (Puma) with lead-chloride-structure type, and 4( $\text{PbBr}_2$ ) per unit cell.

Several unit-cell determinations have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

### Lattice constants in angstroms

		a	b	c
1928	Bräkken and Harang [1]-----	4.716	8.005	9.494
1932	Nieuwenkamp and Bijvoet [4]-----	4.725	8.04	9.504
1939	Döll and Klemm [2]-----	4.727	8.054	9.537
1953	Swanson and Fuyat---	4.732	8.060	9.553 at 26°C

The density of lead bromide calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 6.690 at 26°C. The refractive indices of lead bromide are too high and the sample was too fine for an index determination by the usual liquid grain immersion methods.

Lead bromide,  $\text{PbBr}_2$ 

<i>hkl</i>	1928 Brakken and Harang		1939 Döll and Klemm		1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		---- S-V		1953 Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cr, 2.2896 Å		Co, 1.7889 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
011	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
002	4.75	w			6.00	33			6.16	1
101	4.22	w			4.19	83	4.73	30	4.771	29
012	4.09	m	4.09	m			4.22	30	4.243	26
020	4.00	w			3.93	50	4.05	40B	4.107	47
111	3.73	s	3.74	m	3.73	33	3.75	80	3.754	79
					3.41	100				
112									3.100	40
022	3.08	m	3.08	m					3.078	35
120	3.06	m					3.07	90	3.070	54
013	2.94	vw			2.95	67			2.960	11
121	2.91	s	2.91	s			2.92	100	2.921	100
103	2.63	s	2.63	s	2.63	67	2.63	90	2.640	73
031	2.59	vw	2.58	vw			2.59	20	2.586	5
122	2.57	vw							2.582	5
113							2.51	30	2.507	5
023	2.48	m	2.49	w					2.496	10
004					2.39	83			2.385	17
200	2.37	vw	2.36	s					2.366	45
032	2.35	w	2.34	m			2.35	60B	2.341	35
014	2.28	w			2.29	17			2.288	8
131			2.26	s			2.26	60	2.270	35
211										
123			2.20	s	2.21	17	2.20	70	2.209	44
202					2.12	33	2.11	10B	2.121	6
132									2.099	3
024										
033					2.05	33	2.04	40	2.052	14
212										
040							2.01	10	2.016	7
041					1.94	33	1.97	5	1.972	4
124										
133							1.88	30	1.883	4
222									1.876	9
140					1.84	33	1.84	20	1.852	4
034									1.784	4
105					1.76	33	1.77	30B	1.770	10
115										
142							1.73	40	1.728	9
223									1.718	6
043									1.700	2
204					1.69	33	1.68	10	1.680	6
232							1.66	50	1.665	17
214							1.64	10	1.645	3
143					1.62	33	1.59	20B	1.602	2
016					1.58	33			1.565	4



Lead bromide,  $\text{PbBr}_2$ —Con.

<i>hkl</i>	1928 Brækken and Harang		1939 Döll and Klemm		1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		---- S-V		1953 Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cr, 2.2896 Å		Co, 1.7889 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
224	}	-----	-----	-----	1.56	17	1.55	10	1.550	4
233		-----	-----	-----					1.539	3
044		-----	-----	-----					1.535	5
240		-----	-----	-----						
052	}	-----	-----	-----			1.53	20	1.528	5
311		-----	-----	-----						
151	}	-----	-----	-----	1.51	17	1.51	30	1.507	12
026		-----	-----	-----						
135		-----	-----	-----			1.48	60	1.478	15
		-----	-----	-----						
321	}	-----	-----	-----			1.45	20	1.452	5
234		-----	-----	-----			1.43	10	1.425	3
303		-----	-----	-----						
126		-----	-----	-----			1.41	20	1.413	6
331	}	-----	-----	-----			1.35	20	1.347	3
		-----	-----	-----						
323		-----	-----	-----			1.34	40	1.334	5
206		-----	-----	-----						
251	}	-----	-----	-----			1.32	20	1.319	3
107		-----	-----	-----						
332		-----	-----	-----			1.31	20	1.309	2
		-----	-----	-----						
062	}	-----	-----	-----						
117		-----	-----	-----			1.29	30B	1.294	4
160		-----	-----	-----						
226		-----	-----	-----			1.26	30	1.254	5
146	}	-----	-----	-----			1.21	5	-----	-----
		-----	-----	-----						
342	}	-----	-----	-----			1.19	10	-----	-----
		-----	-----	-----			<sup>a</sup> 1.18	20	-----	-----

<sup>a</sup> 28 lines between 1.16 and 0.795 have been omitted.

## References

- [1] H. Brækken and L. Harang, Zur Kristallstruktur einiger rhombischer Verbindungen  $\text{MX}_2$ ; I., Z. Krist. **68**, 123-38 (1928).
- [2] W. Döll and W. Klemm, Messungen an zwei- und vierwertigen Verbindungen der selten Erden; VII, Über die Struktur einiger Dihalogenide, Z. anorg. allg. Chem. **241**, 239-58 (1939).
- [3] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. and Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [4] W. Nieuwenkamp and J. M. Bijvoet, Die Kristallstruktur von Bleibromide,  $\text{PbBr}_2$ , Z. Krist. **84**, 49-61 (1932).

Ammonium bromide ( $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ ) (cubic)

## ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
2389	2557 1-0998 1-0986	2.83 1.79 1.64	Molybdenum, 0.712.	Bartlett and Langmuir [1] 1921.
2331	2396 1-0946 1-0958	2.86 4.05 1.65	Molybdenum--	Havighurst, Mack, and Blake [2] 1924.
2372	2474 1-0973 1-0974	2.85 1.65 1.81	Molybdenum, 0.70783-	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [3] 1938.

Additional published patterns. None.

**NBS pattern.** The ammonium bromide sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared by R. B. Johannesen of the NBS from distilled constant-boiling hydrobromic acid and distilled ammonium hydroxide. Chemical analysis at the Bureau showed the following impurities:

Iron-----	0.0001%
Bromate-----	Passes test (limit about 0.001%).
Chloride-----	0.003%
Nonvolatile matter--	0.002%

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Havighurst, Mack, and Blake *d*-spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from their Bragg angle data. The Bartlett and Langmuir *d*-values were converted from molybdenum radiation,  $\lambda = 0.712$ , to angstroms, and the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel

*d*-spacings were converted from kX to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Bartlett and Langmuir-----	110	210	211
Havighurst, Mack, and Blake---	110	100	211
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel-----	110	321	211
Swanson and Fuyat-----	110	100	211

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Havighurst, Mack, and Blake [2] in 1924. The simple cubic cell has space group  $O_h^1$ -Pm3m, cesium-chloride-structure type and  $1(\text{NH}_4\text{Br})$  per unit cell. It is generally accepted that this material is stable at room temperature. The face-centered NaCl type exists above 250°C, and a tetragonal phase, below -73°C.

#### Ammonium bromide, $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$

<i>hkl</i>	1921 Bartlett and Langmuir Mo, 0.712 Å			1924 Havighurst, Mack, and Blake Mo, 0.709 Å			1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel Mo, 0.709 Å			1953 Swanson and Fuyat Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C		
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>a</i>
	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å	Å		Å
100	-----	-----	-----	4.045	40	4.045	4.08	17	4.08	4.06	68	4.06
110	2.821	100	3.989	2.861	100	3.982	2.86	100	4.045	2.871	100	4.061
111	2.294	20	3.973	2.331	20	4.037	2.33	10	4.037	2.345	18	4.062
200	1.983	20	3.966	2.020	20	4.040	2.02	10	4.040	2.031	17	4.062
210	1.778	40	3.977	1.808	35	4.043	1.81	23	4.047	1.816	21	4.061
211	1.633	40	4.000	1.652	40	4.047	1.65	42	4.042	1.658	25	4.061
220	1.408	20	3.982	1.432	15	4.050	1.432	10	4.050	1.436	6	4.062
300	1.322	20	3.966	1.346	10	4.038	1.353	13	4.059	1.354	8	4.062
310	1.256	20	3.972	1.278	10	4.041	1.283	10	4.057	1.284	7	4.060
311	1.186	15	3.934	1.216	8	4.033	1.222	3	4.053	1.2242	4	4.0602
222	1.160	10	4.018	1.167	5	4.043	1.171	3	4.056	1.1722	2	4.0606
320	1.101	10	3.970	1.119	5	4.035	-----	-----	-----	1.1258	3	4.0591
321	1.055	15	3.947	1.082	20	4.048	1.083	67	4.052	1.0851	4	4.0601
400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.0151	<1	4.0604
410	-----	-----	-----	0.981	2	4.045	-----	-----	-----	0.9846	2	4.0596
411	-----	-----	-----	.953	3	4.043	0.957	3	4.060	.9568	1	4.0594
331	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9314	1	4.0599
420	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.9077	1	4.0594
421	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8859	2	4.0597
332	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8655	1	4.0596
422	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8286	1	4.0593
500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8118	1	4.0590
521	-----	-----	-----	0.738	2	4.042	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average value of the last five lines-----			3.968	-----	-----	4.043	-----	-----	4.056	-----	-----	4.0594

Several reported unit-cell determinations have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS value.

### Lattice constant in angstroms

		$a$
1921	Bartlett and Langmuir [1]-----	3.996 at 26°C
1921	Vegard [4]-----	4.078
1924	Havighurst, Mack, and Blake [2]--	4.055
1926	Erdal [5]-----	4.066
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	4.0594 at 26°C

The density of ammonium bromide calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 2.431 at 26°C. The refractive index of the NBS sample is 1.710.

### References

- [1] G. Bartlett and I. Langmuir, Crystal structures of the ammonium halides above and below the transition temperatures, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **43**, 84-91 (1921).
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## 2.5. Carbonates

Calcium carbonate (calcite),  $\text{CaCO}_3$  (hexagonal)  
ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
-----	2048 3-0594 3-0593	3.04 4.29 1.91	Copper, 1.53923.	Olshausen [1] 1925.
II-1338	2123 2-0650 2-0623	3.03 1.92 1.87	Molybdenum, 0.710.	Harrington [2] 1927.
-----	2018 3-0585 3-0569	3.09 1.94 1.88	-----	Krieger [3] 1930.
II-1349	2122 2-0649 2-0629	3.02 1.92 1.87	Copper-----	Nagelschmidt [4] 1934, Boldyrev [5] 1938.

### ASTM cards—Con.

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
2035	2121 1-0863 1-0837	3.04 1.92 2.28	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [6] 1938.
-----	2128 3-0613 3-0596	3.03 1.88 3.34	Iron-----	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
-----	2124 3-0611 3-0612	3.01 1.91 1.86	Copper-----	British Museum.
The following ASTM card, labeled calcite, appears to be aragonite.				
-----	2357 3-0680 3-0670	2.92 1.86 1.85	Copper-----	Norton, 1937.

The ASTM pattern, old card No. II-1349 and new card No. 2-0629, is a combination of Nagelschmidt's pattern and that of Boldyrev. The latter is a combination of the same Nagelschmidt pattern and the Krieger pattern, which is listed independently on card No. 3-0569.

### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Mizgier [7] 1929-----	Copper----	-----

**NBS pattern.** The calcium carbonate used for the NBS pattern is a specially purified sample contributed by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Their spectrographic analysis shows 0.01 to 0.1 percent of strontium, 0.001 to 0.01 percent of barium, 0.0001 to 0.001 percent each of aluminum, boron, cesium, copper, potassium, magnesium, sodium, silicon, and tin, and less than 0.0001 percent each of silver, chromium, iron, lithium, and manganese.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Olshausen and Mizgier  $d$ -spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from their published Bragg angle data.  $D$ -spacings for all of the other patterns were converted from  $kX$  to angstrom units.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:



Pattern	1	2	3
Olshausen-----	104	204, 108	102
Harrington-----	104	204, 108	116
Krieger-----	104	204, 108	116
Nagelschmidt-----	104	204, 108	116
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel-----	104	204, 108	113
Allis Chalmers-----	104	116	113
British Museum-----	104	204, 108	116
Swanson and Fuyat-----	104	113	202

The *d*-spacing at 4.29 Å of Olshausen's pattern is a possible vaterite line and the *d*-spacing at 3.35 Å of the Allis-Chalmers and British Museum patterns are possibly due to aragonite. These have not been included among the three strongest lines as they do not fit the theoretical indexing for calcite. The Krieger ASTM card *d*-spacing at 3.09 Å

should be at 3.08 Å according to his published data.

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by W. L. Bragg [8] in 1914. The space group is  $D_{3d}^6-R\bar{3}c$  with sodium-nitrate-structure type and 6(CaCO<sub>3</sub>) per unit cell. Other polymorphic forms of calcium carbonate are aragonite (orthorhombic) and vaterite (hexagonal).

The unit cell values expressed by Bergen in terms of the hexagonal unit cell were compatible with the established values when the *a* direction was divided by two and the *c* direction multiplied by two. The other values, given in terms of the rhombohedral cell, were converted to hexagonal axes, and all were converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values.

### Calcium carbonate (calcite), CaCO<sub>3</sub>

<i>hkl</i>	1925 Olshausen		1927 Harrington		1930 Krieger		1934 Nagel- schmidt		1938 Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		---- Allis- Chalmers		---- British Museum		1929 Mizgier		1953 Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cu, 1.5405 Å		Mo, 0.7093 Å		-----		Mo, 0.7093 Å		Mo, 0.7093 Å		Fe, 1.93597 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
-----	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
102	<sup>a</sup> 4.29 3.86	s m	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.85	m	3.87	8	3.84 <sup>b</sup> 3.35	30 60	3.85 <sup>b</sup> 3.35	60 70	3.67	-----	3.86	12
014	3.03	vs	3.03	100	3.08	100	3.03	vs	3.05	100	3.04	100	3.02	100	2.98	-----	3.035	100
006	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.86	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.845	3
110	2.49	m	2.49	40	2.53	30	2.50	s	2.50	20	2.50	50	2.51	60	2.44	-----	2.495	14
113	2.30	m	2.28	60	2.31	50	2.28	s	2.28	24	2.29	60	2.28	70	2.25	-----	2.285	18
022	2.10	m	2.10	60	2.11	50	2.09	s	2.09	20	2.10	50	2.07	70	2.07	-----	2.095	18
204	} 1.90	sd	1.918	80	1.94	80	1.918	vs	1.92	32	{ 1.93 1.92	10 60	1.91	80	{ ----- -----	-----	1.927 1.913	5 17
108																		
116	-----	-----	1.868	70	1.88	70	1.870	vs	1.87	24	1.88	70	1.86 <sup>b</sup> 1.77	80 40	1.88 <sup>b</sup> 1.77	-----	1.875	17
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.68	20	1.67	-----	-----	-----
121	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.62	30	-----	w	-----	-----	1.63	10	1.63	40	-----	-----	1.626	4
212	1.61	m	1.600	50	-----	-----	1.598	m	1.60	16	1.61	30	1.59	60	1.60	-----	1.604	8
0·1·10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.59	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.587	2

<sup>a</sup> A possible vaterite line.

<sup>b</sup> A possible aragonite line.

**Calcium carbonate (calcite),  $\text{CaCO}_3$ —Con.**

<i>hkl</i>	1925		1927		1930		1934		1938		----		----		1929		1953	
	Olshausen		Harrington		Krieger		Nagel-schmidt		Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Allis-Chalmers		British Museum		Mizgier		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cu, 1.5405 A		Mo, 0.7093 A		-----		Mo, 0.7093 A		Mo, 0.7093 A		Fe, 1.93597 A		Cu, 1.5405 A		Cu, 1.5405 A		Cu, 1.5405 A, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
124	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
028	1.52	m	1.518	50	1.53	40	1.518	s	1.51	12	1.51	10	1.51	60	1.51	--	1.518	4
119	1.47	vw						w	1.478	5	1.48	10	1.47	20		--	1.510	3
215																--	1.473	2
300			1.436	40	1.45	30	1.440	m	1.442	8	1.44	20	1.43	40		--	1.440	5
0°0'12	1.43	m						w	1.428	5	1.43	10	1.41	20	1.43	--	1.422	3
											<sup>b</sup> 1.36	10	<sup>b</sup> 1.36	20		--		
217	1.35	vw	1.354	10	1.35	10		vw	1.353	3						--	1.356	1
2°0'10								w			1.34	10	1.34	20	1.34	--	1.339	2
218	1.29	w	1.294	10	1.31	20	1.296	m	1.298	5	1.30	10	1.30	40	1.29	--	1.297	2
306											1.26	10				--	1.284	1
220					1.25	20			1.246	3	1.25	10	1.24	40		--	1.247	1
1°1'12	1.24	w	1.234	20							1.24	10	1.23	40	1.24	--	1.235	2
1°2'10	1.18	m	1.177	20	1.19	20	1.178	m	1.181	3	1.18	10	1.18	40	1.179	--	1.1795	3
314	1.15	m	1.148	30	1.16	30		m	1.152	5	1.16	30	1.15	60	1.151	--	1.1538	3
226							1.141	w			1.14	20	1.14	20	1.124	--	1.1425	1
2°1'11	1.12	vw														--	1.1244	<1
0°2'14	1.06	vw													1.065	--	1.0613	1
044	1.05	m			1.05	50		m	1.047	6	1.05	40				--	1.0473	3
138	1.04	vw	1.043	30							1.04	10	1.04	70	1.044	--	1.0447	4
0°1'16																--	1.0352	2
1°1'15																--		
1°2'13					1.02	30									1.017	--	1.0234	<1
3°0'12	1.01	w	1.013	20				m	1.013	3	1.01	10	1.01	60		--	1.0118	2
231					0.990	20									0.988	--	0.9895	<1
322	0.985	wd	0.983	20												--	.9846	1
1°0'17																--	0.9782	1
2°1'14					0.972	20										--	.9767	3
234	0.965	w	0.964	10			0.965	m							0.968	--	.9655	2
408																--	.9636	4
2°0'16																--	.9562	<1
410	0.942	m	0.942	10	0.947	10									0.946	--	.9429	2
2°2'12																--	.9376	2
	0.924	vw														--		
	.899	m			0.897	5										--		
	.888	m														--		
	.876	w														--		
	.862	m														--		
	.852	w			0.856	5										--		
	.842	m														--		
					0.838	3										--		
					.801	3										--		
					.792	3										--		

<sup>b</sup> A possible aragonite line.

		a	c
1925	Olshausen [1]-----	4.989	17.078
1927	Harrington [2]-----	4.993	17.061
1941	Bergen [9]-----	5.00011	17.09498
1942	Huber and Wagener [10]---	4.982	17.061
1947	Vegard [11]-----	4.968	16.975
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	4.989	17.062 at 26°C

The density of calcium carbonate calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 2.711 at 26°C. The refractive indices of the sample are  $\epsilon = 1.487$  and  $\omega = 1.659$  with negative optical sign. The linear coefficient of expansion from 18 to 100°C is  $2.10 \times 10^{-5}$  parallel to the *c* axis and  $-0.380 \times 10^{-5}$  perpendicular to it, according to Weigle and Saihi [12].

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### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
1230	1145 1-0500 1-0506	3.72 2.63 2.14	Molybdenum-	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [1] 1938.
The following British Museum pattern labeled " $\text{BaCO}_3$ , Witherite, Alston Moor" must be mislabeled, as it is in no way similar to the Hanawalt and NBS patterns.				
II-825	1292 2-0381 2-0364	3.58 2.56 1.91	Copper-----	British Museum.

The optical properties of the NBS sample and typical witherite from the Alston Moor locality are identical with the generally accepted values. Attempts to identify the pattern have proved futile.

### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Zachariasen [2] 1928-----	Copper-----	1.539
Lander [3] 1949-----	Copper-----	-----

**NBS pattern.** The barium carbonate used for the NBS pattern was a specially purified sample prepared by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of aluminum, calcium, sodium, and strontium, and less than 0.001 percent each of copper, iron, magnesium, and lead.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel *d*-spacings were converted from *kX* to angstrom units, and those from the Zachariasen pattern were calculated from his Bragg angle data. The Lander *d*-spacings were published in angstroms. The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Hanawalt-----	111, 021	200, 112	221
Zachariasen-----	111, 021	130	221
Lander-----	111	221	113
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	021	221



**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Wilson [4] in 1928. The primitive orthorhombic lattice is pseudo-hexagonal with space group  $D_{2h}^{16}$ -Pmcn (Pnma), potassium-nitrate-structure type, and  $4(\text{BaCO}_3)$  per unit cell. It is generally accepted that barium carbonate inverts to a rhombohedral form above  $800^\circ\text{C}$  and to a cubic form above  $980^\circ\text{C}$ .

Several unit-cell measurements have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

*Lattice constants in angstroms*

		a	b	c
1928	Zachariasen [2]-----	5.30	8.90	6.42
1928	Wilson [4]-----	5.263	8.846	6.557
1935	Colby and LaCoste [5]	5.29	8.84	6.40
1942	Huber and Wagener [6]	5.27	8.82	6.44
1949	Lander [3]-----	5.30	8.88	6.42
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	5.314	8.904	6.430 at $26^\circ\text{C}$

The density of barium carbonate calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 4.308 at  $26^\circ\text{C}$ . The NBS sample is optically negative with refractive indices of  $\alpha = 1.530$ ,  $\beta = 1.679$ , and  $\gamma = 1.680$ .

**Barium carbonate (witherite),  $\text{BaCO}_3$**

hkl	1938		1928		1949		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Zachariasen		Lander		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.7093 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å $20^\circ\text{C}$		Cu, 1.5405 Å $25^\circ\text{C}$	
	d	I	d	I	d	I	d	I
	A		A		A		A	
110	4.57	7	-----	----	4.54	5	4.56	9
020	-----	----	-----	----	4.45	3	4.45	4
111	3.73	100	3.70	s(db)	3.70	100	3.72	100
021					3.65	30	3.68	53
002	3.26	8	-----	----	3.22	10	3.215	15
012	3.06	2	3.01	vw	3.02	5	3.025	4
102	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	2.749	3
200	2.64	40	2.64	m-s	2.66	10	2.656	11
112					2.62	20	2.628	24
130	-----	----	2.59	s	2.59	20	2.590	23
220	2.27	3	2.27	w	2.28	10	2.281	6
040	-----	----	2.23	vw	2.22	5	2.226	2
221	2.14	20	2.144	s	2.15	40	2.150	28
041	-----	----	2.102	w	2.101	20	2.104	12
202	-----	----	2.043	w	2.052	20	2.048	10

**Barium carbonate (witherite),  $\text{BaCO}_3$ —Con.**

hkl	1938		1928		1949		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Zachariasen		Lander		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.7093 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å $20^\circ\text{C}$		Cu, 1.5405 Å $25^\circ\text{C}$	
	d	I	d	I	d	I	d	I
	A		A		A		A	
132	2.03	20	2.013	m	2.020	30	2.019	21
113	1.94	20	1.932	m	1.937	40	1.940	15
222	1.85	1	1.854	w	1.858	5	1.859	3
042	-----	----	-----	----	1.827	3	1.830	2
310	-----	----	-----	----	1.731	3	1.737	2
033								
240	-----	----	-----	----	1.705	3	1.706	1
311	-----	----	1.669	m	1.672	15	1.677	5
133	1.65	6	1.647	m	1.645	15	1.649	4
241								
151	-----	----	1.627	w-m	1.626	20	1.633	4
223	1.56	2	1.553	w-m	1.606	3	1.563	3
043	-----	----	-----	----	1.558	5	1.543	<1
330	1.52	5	1.516	s(db)	1.517	5	1.521	4
242	-----	----					1.508	2
060	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	1.484	1
143								
332	1.378	10	-----	----	-----	----	1.375	6
204								
134	-----	----	1.366	s(db)	-----	----	1.366	4
313	1.343	4	1.346	s	-----	----	1.348	4
062								
243	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	1.335	3
400	-----	----	1.324	s(db)	-----	----	1.328	4
153								
260	1.303	1	1.293	s	-----	----	1.295	3
234	1.242	4	-----	----	-----	----	1.248	1
421								
071	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	1.233	2
025								
351	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	1.215	<1
253								
412	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	1.202	<1
171								
125	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	1.1703	1
262								
244	1.175	1	-----	----	-----	----	1.1335	2
432	1.122	2B	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
081	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	1.0951	2
423								
---	1.072	1B	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
---	1.024	1B	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
---								
---	0.994	1	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

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## Lead carbonate (cerussite), $PbCO_3$ (orthorhombic)

### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
1361	1308 1-0561 1-0541	3.56 2.47 2.07	Molybdenum	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [1] 1938.
----	1303 3-0358 3-0351	3.53 2.48 2.06	Copper----	Anderson and Hochgesang, Lehigh University 1939.
----	1304 3-0359 3-0352	-----	-----	A continuation of the preceding card.
----	1326 3-0362 3-0357	3.51 1.83 1.18	Copper----	British Museum.
----	1327 3-0363 3-0358	-----	-----	A continuation of the preceding card.

### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Zachariasen [2] 1928-----	Iron-----	1.934

NBS pattern. The lead carbonate sample used for the NBS pattern was prepared by the National Lead Co. Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau showed 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of bismuth, iron, magnesium, and silicon, and less than 0.001 percent each of aluminum, copper, silver, and calcium.

Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements. *D*-spacings from all of the ASTM card patterns were converted from  $kX$  to angstrom units, the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel pattern from the literature and the other two directly from the ASTM cards. The Zachariasen *d*-spacings expressed in angstroms were calculated from his published Bragg angle data.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel-----	111	130	221
Anderson and Hochgesang-----	111	130	221
Zachariasen-----	111	130	132
Swanson and Fuyat-----	111	021	130

The strongest line of the British Museum pattern is also 111, but the pattern suffers from focusing and absorption so that the other intensity values are meaningless.

Lattice constants. The structure was determined by Zachariasen [2] in 1928. The space group is  $D_{2h}^{16}$ -Pmcn (Pnma) with potassium-nitrate-structure type and  $4(PbCO_3)$  per unit cell.

Several unit-cell measurements have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

### Lattice constants in angstroms

		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
1928	Zachariasen [2]-----	5.15	8.46	6.11
1932	LaCoste [3]-----	5.18	8.49	6.14
1933	Colby and LaCoste [4]-----	5.176	8.485	6.158
1939	Lindsay and Hoyt [5]-----	5.1830	8.4971	6.1426
1941	Wyart [6]-----	5.18	8.48	6.14
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	5.195	8.436	6.152 at 26°C

The density of lead carbonate calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 6.582 at 26°C. The sample reacts with the high index liquids available thus prohibiting a refractive-index measurement.

**Lead carbonate (cerussite),  $\text{PbCO}_3$**

<i>hkl</i>	1938		1939		----		1928		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Anderson and Hochgesang		British Museum		Zachariasen		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.7093 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Fe, 1.93597 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
110	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
020	4.41	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.40	vw	4.427	17
	4.24	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.23	vvw	4.255	7
	-----	-----	3.91	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.79	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
111	3.57	100	3.54	100	3.52	100	3.58	s	3.593	100
021	3.48	12	-----	-----	3.22	50	3.48	w	3.498	43
002	3.06	16	3.06	40	3.01	50	3.06	w	3.074	24
012	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.893	2
	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.70	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
102	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.644	2
200	2.58	8	2.56	20	2.59	50	2.57	w	2.589	11
112	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.50	m	2.522	20
130	2.48	32	2.49	80	2.44	75	2.47	s	2.487	32
	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.27	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
220	2.19	4	2.19	20	2.18	50	2.193	w-m	2.213	7
040	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.122	w	2.129	2
221	2.07	28	2.06	80	2.09	50	2.069	m	2.081	27
	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.04	75	-----	-----	-----	-----
041	1.99	6	1.99	30	1.98	50	1.997	w	2.009	11
202	1.96	6	1.96	30	1.96	50	1.967	w	1.981	9
132	1.91	20	1.92	80	1.90	75	1.917	s	1.933	19
113	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	} 1.843	s (db)	{ 1.859	{ 21
023	1.83	24	1.84	80	1.83	85				
222	1.79	4	-----	-----	1.78	25				
042	1.74	4	-----	-----	-----	-----				
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.788	w	1.796	4
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.737	w	1.750	2
310	-----	-----	1.68	3	1.68	50	1.681	w	1.693	1
240	} 1.62	6	1.62	60	1.62	50	1.621	m-s	{ 1.642	{ 2
051										
311										
150										
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.632	6
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.615	2
241	1.58	6	1.58	40	1.58	50	1.579	m	1.588	6
151	1.55	4	1.55	40	1.55	50	1.553	m	1.563	5
004	-----	-----	1.53	5	1.52	50	-----	-----	1.536	5
302	} 1.50	4	1.49	30	1.49	50	1.493	m	1.503	4
223										
104	} 1.472	4	1.47	40	1.46	60	-----	-----	1.475	5
330							-----	-----		
043							-----	-----		
411	} -----	-----	1.44	30	1.44	60	-----	-----	1.449	3
242							-----	-----		
152	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.430	2
060	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
143	} -----	-----	-----	-----	1.41	25	-----	-----	1.417	1
322							-----	-----		
332							-----	-----		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.330	5
204	-----	-----	1.32	40	1.32	50	-----	-----	1.321	3



<i>hkl</i>	1938		1939		----		1928		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		Anderson and Hochgesang		British Museum		Zachariasen		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.7093 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Fe, 1.93597 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å 26°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
313	}									
214		-----	1.30	60	1.30	75	-----	-----	1.306	5
134										
400		-----					-----	-----	1.296	2
243		-----	1.28	30	1.28	50	-----	-----	1.282	3
153		-----	1.26	20	1.26	25	-----	-----	1.269	3
206		-----	1.24	30	1.24	50	-----	-----	1.243	2
350	}									
421		-----	1.21	30	1.21	75	-----	-----	1.214	1
-----			1.18	40	1.18	85	-----	-----		
-----			1.15	30	1.15	60D	-----	-----		
-----					1.12	25D	-----	-----		
-----			1.09	30	1.08	50	-----	-----		
-----			1.07	20	1.07	50	-----	-----		
-----							-----	-----		
-----			1.06	40	1.06	75	-----	-----		
-----			1.04	30	1.04	75	-----	-----		
-----			1.02	30			-----	-----		
-----			1.01	10			-----	-----		
-----			0.995	10			-----	-----		
-----			.973	20			-----	-----		
-----			.945	10			-----	-----		
-----			.929	30			-----	-----		
-----			.888	20			-----	-----		
-----			.876	20			-----	-----		
-----							-----	-----		
-----			.864	20			-----	-----		
-----			.852	20			-----	-----		
-----			.841	20			-----	-----		
-----			.831	10			-----	-----		
-----			.823	30			-----	-----		
-----							-----	-----		
-----			.815	40			-----	-----		
-----			.803	30			-----	-----		
-----			.796	20			-----	-----		

## References

- [1] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn, and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [2] W. H. Zachariasen, Untersuchungen über die Kristallstruktur von Sesquioxiden und Verbindungen  $\text{ABO}_3$ , Skrifter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo, I. Mat.-Naturv. Klasse-**1928**, No. 4 (1928).
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- [4] M. Y. Colby and L. J. B. LaCoste, The crystal structure of cerussite, Z. Krist. **84**, 299-309 (1933).
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## 2.6. Sulfates

### Sodium sulfate (thenardite), $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ (orthorhombic)

#### ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-1756	2586	2.78	Molybdenum, 0.712	Colby [1] 1931.
	2-0832	4.63		
	2-0838	2.64		
2476	2651	2.78	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [2] 1938.
	1-1025	1.87		
	1-1009	4.66		
II-1678	2486	2.82	Copper-----	British Museum.
	2-0793	4.62		
	2-0805	3.10		

#### Additional published patterns

Source	Radiation	Wavelength
Kracek and Ksanda [3] 1930---	-----	-----

**NBS pattern.** The sodium sulfate used for the NBS pattern was a specially purified sample contributed by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Their spectrographic analysis shows 0.001 to 0.01 percent of aluminum, 0.0001 to 0.001 percent each of calcium and magnesium, and less than 0.0001 percent each of silver, copper, iron, and silicon.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The British Museum *d*-spacings taken from the ASTM cards were converted from *kX* to angstrom units. The other *d*-values taken from their source articles were converted from *kX* to angstrom units. For the British Museum pattern, the *d*-spacing at 3.46 Å is not theoretically possible and spacings at 2.07 and 1.18 Å are not allowed by the space group.

The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Colby-----	113	111	220
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	113	153	111
British Museum-----	113	111	040
Kracek and Ksanda-----	113	111	153
Swanson and Fuyat-----	113	111	131

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by Gossner and Mussgnug [4] in 1929. The space group is  $D_{2h}^{24}$ -Fddd with sodium-sulfate-structure type and  $8(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)$  per unit cell. This phase, thenardite, is also called  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{V})$ . Between 160 and 180°C it inverts to monoclinic  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{IV})$ , at 185°C to orthorhombic  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{III})$ , and to hexagonal  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{I})$  at 241°C; on cooling, it may invert to  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{II})$  at 236°C.

A group of unit-cell determinations have been converted to angstroms for comparison with the NBS values.

#### Lattice constants in angstroms

		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
1929	Gossner and Mussgnug [4]-----	5.90	12.33	9.81
1931	Colby [1]-----	5.824	12.32	9.84
1932	Zachariasen and Ziegler [5]-----	5.86	12.31	9.77
1953	Swanson and Fuyat----	5.863	12.304	9.821 at 25°C

The density of sodium sulfate calculated from the NBS lattice constants is 2.663 at 25°C. The NBS sample is optically positive with large 2*V* and refractive indices of  $\alpha=1.470$ ,  $\beta=1.475$  and  $\gamma=1.481$ .

(See table, p. 60)

#### References

- [1] M. Y. Colby, The crystal structure of anhydrous sodium sulfate, *Z. Krist.* **77**, 49 (1931).
- [2] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [3] F. C. Kracek and C. J. Ksanda, The polymorphism of sodium sulfate: IV. X-ray analysis, *J. Phys. Chem.* **34**, 1741-4 (1930).
- [4] B. Gossner and F. Mussgnug, Über strukturelle Beziehungen bei Alkalisulfaten, *Z. Krist.* **69**, 446 (1929).
- [5] W. H. Zachariasen and G. E. Ziegler, The crystal structure of anhydrous sodium sulfate, *Z. Krist.* **81**, 92 (1932).

Sodium sulfate (thenardite)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ 

<i>hkl</i>	1931		1938		----		1930		1953	
	Colby		Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		British Museum		Kracek and Ksanda		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.7093 Å		Mo, 0.7093 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		-----		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C	
	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>	
111	4.64	80	4.67	40	4.63	80	4.68	80	4.66	73
022	3.83	20	3.85	13	3.87	40	3.85	40	3.84	18
					3.46	40				
131	3.18	40	3.19	33			3.181	70	3.178	51
040	3.08	27	3.09	27	3.10	80B	3.077	60	3.075	47
113	2.79	100	2.79	100	2.82	100	2.778	100	2.783	100
220	2.65	80	2.65	40	2.64	60	2.640	70	2.646	48
222	2.33	60	2.33	27	2.31	60	2.327	60	2.329	21
151	2.20	10	2.22	3	2.21	40	2.197	20	2.211	5
					2.07	60				
044	1.92	5							1.919	4
311										
062									1.891	4
153	1.86	80	1.87	53	1.86	80	1.864	80	1.864	31
115									1.841	6
224	1.80	10	1.79	5	1.79	20	1.797	30	1.798	4
260	1.67	40	1.67	17			1.679	50	1.680	12
313					1.66	60			1.662	8
244	1.60	10	1.60	5	1.60	40	1.604	20	1.605	5
262									1.589	3
333	1.55	30	1.55	20			1.550	40	1.553	10
080					1.54	60			1.537	<1
351									1.512	2
173	1.50	20	1.50	8	1.50	40	1.499	20	1.497	5
400	1.46	5							1.465	<1
206	1.43	20	1.43	11	1.43	60	1.427	30	1.429	5
264										
353	1.38	10	1.39	5	1.38	50	1.382	20	1.386	3
440	1.32	10	1.32	4	1.32	50	1.321	20	1.324	3
084			1.30	16					1.304	3
246	1.29	20			1.29	60	1.296	40	1.297	6
066			1.28	8	1.28	60	1.277	30	1.279	5
404	1.25	5			1.25	40	1.258	10	1.258	1
424										
193	1.23	10			1.23	20	1.234	20	1.233	1
373	1.21	10	1.21	3	1.21	40	1.213	20	1.214	1
0·10·2					1.19	20	1.189	10	1.1922	<1
					1.18	20				
444	1.16	5	1.16	1	1.16	20	1.160	20	1.1654	<1
2·10·0			1.13	5	1.14	60	1.134	30	1.1345	3
	1.10	10	1.10	1	1.10	40	1.098	10		
	1.07	10	1.08	5	1.08	60	1.073	30		
							1.066	30		
	1.06	10	1.06	10	1.06	60	1.060	20		
	1.04	10	1.04	4	1.04	40	1.042	20		
	1.03	5			1.03	20				
	1.01	5								
	0.98	5	0.98	3			0.982	20		
	.96	10	.97	4			.964	30		
			.93	1			.931	20		



**Strontium sulfate (celestite),  $\text{SrSO}_4$   
(orthorhombic)**

**ASTM cards**

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
2171	2200 1-0890 1-0885	2.97 2.70 2.03	Molybdenum--	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel [1] 1938.
----	1566 3-0438 3-0437	3.32 2.98 2.05	Copper-----	British Museum.

**Additional published patterns.** None.

**NBS pattern.** The strontium sulfate used for the NBS pattern was a specially purified sample prepared by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Their spectrographic analysis showed the following impurities: 0.01 to 0.1 percent of barium, 0.001 to 0.01 percent of sodium, 0.0001 to 0.001 percent of aluminum, and less than 0.0001 percent each of calcium, cesium, copper, iron, potassium, lithium, magnesium, and silicon.

**Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements.** The Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel and British Museum  $d$ -spacings were converted from  $kX$  to angstrom units. The three strongest lines for each pattern are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel----	211	112	113
British Museum-----	210	211	113
Swanson and Fuyat-----	211	210	112

The line at  $d$ -spacing 4.69 Å for the British Museum pattern is not allowed by the space group. The 1.88 line of the Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel pattern could be indexed but does not occur in the NBS pattern.

**Lattice constants.** The structure was determined by James and Wood [2] in 1925. The space group is  $D_{2h}^{16}$ -Pnma with barium-sulfate-structure type and 4( $\text{SrSO}_4$ ) per unit cell.

Several unit-cell determinations have been converted from  $kX$  to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values.

*Lattice constants in angstroms*

		$a$	$b$	$c$
1925	James and Wood [2]---	8.36	5.36	6.84
1926	Basche and Mark [3]---	8.31	5.3	6.8
1953	Swanson and Fuyat-----	8.359	5.352	6.866 at 26°C

The density of strontium sulfate calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 3.971 at 26°C. The NBS sample was too finely divided for a refractive-index determination.

**Strontium sulfate (celestite),  $\text{SrSO}_4$**

$hkl$	1938		----		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		British Museum		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	$d$	$I$	$d$	$I$	$d$	$I$
---	$A$		$A$		$A$	
011	4.23	14	4.69	25	4.23	11
111	-----	-----	4.21	50	3.77	35
201	-----	-----	3.73	50	3.57	2
002	3.43	14	-----	-----	3.433	30
210	3.30	29	3.33	100	3.295	98
102	3.17	21	3.18	75	3.177	59
211	2.98	100	2.99	100	2.972	100
112	2.71	72	2.77	75	2.731	63
020	-----	-----	2.69	75	2.674	49
301	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.582	6
121	-----	-----	2.38	50	2.388	7
212	2.37	14	-----	-----	2.377	17
220	2.26	14	2.27	60	2.253	18
103	-----	-----	2.23	50	2.208	5
302	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.164	7
221	2.12	14	2.14	50	2.141	25
122	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.045	55
113	2.03	43	2.05	100	2.041	57
203	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.006	40
401	2.00	21	2.00	100	1.999	48
410	1.94	14	1.96	25	1.947	15
---	1.88	14	-----	-----	-----	-----
321	1.84	14	1.86	25	1.857	7
303	1.76	14	1.77	50	1.769	17
031	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.728	2
004	-----	-----	1.72	25	1.715	3
412	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.691	3
131	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
313	1.67	14	1.68	50	1.679	9
230	-----	-----	1.64	25	1.640	5
501	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.625	2

hkl	1938		----		1953	
	Hanawalt, Rinn, and Frevel		British Museum		Swanson and Fuyat	
	Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 26°C	
	d	I	d	I	d	I
223 } 114 } 421 } 231 }	A		A		A	
					1.604	7
	1.59	14	1.60	75	1.601	15
					1.596	10
132 } 511 }	1.55	14	1.56	25	1.555	11
214 } 323 }					1.521	1
	1.468	14	1.46	60	1.475	16
512 } 024 }			1.45	25	1.447	6
					1.444	5
124 } 314 }	1.418	14	1.43	25	1.424	6
					1.410	3
521 } 332 }			1.39	50	1.388	9
					1.376	5
430 } 105 }			1.36	50	1.356	4
610 } 040 }					1.348	7
					1.338	5
423 } 233 }					1.334	4
			1.33	50	1.330	3
015 } 611 }					1.323	9
					1.309	6
513 } 215 }			1.27	25	1.268	4
			1.24	25		
			1.21	50		
			1.18	25		
			1.15	50		
			1.13	25		
			1.12	50		
			1.08	50		
			1.07	25		
			1.06	50		
			1.04	50		

Zinc pyrosilicate hydrate (hemimorphite),  
 $\text{Zn}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (orthorhombic)

## ASTM cards

Card number		New index lines	Radiation	Source
Old	New			
II-1224	1860	3.12	Copper-----	British Museum.
	2-0554	6.7		
	2-0562	3.29		
-----	1968	3.08	Molybdenum--	New Jersey Zinc Co.
	3-0568	3.26		
	3-0571	2.54		

Hemimorphite is not an orthosilicate as stated on the new ASTM cards but rather a pyrosilicate with the formula given above as proved by Ito and West [1] and others.

Additional published patterns. None.

NBS patterns. The hemimorphite sample used for the NBS pattern is a mineral specimen from Sterling Hill, New Jersey, U. S. National Museum Sample No. 101991.

Spectrographic analysis at the Bureau shows 0.01 to 0.1 percent of phosphorus, 0.001 to 0.01 percent each of aluminum, arsenic, boron, beryllium, and magnesium, and 0.0001 to 0.001 percent each of calcium, copper, and iron.

Interplanar spacings and intensity measurements. *D*-spacings from both ASTM card patterns were converted from kX to angstrom units. The three strongest lines for each of the patterns are as follows:

Pattern	1	2	3
British Museum-----	211	110	220, 130
New Jersey Zinc-----	211	220, 130	002
Swanson and Fuyat-----	211	110	130

The British Museum *d*-spacing at 3.68 Å is not allowed by the space group of hemimorphite.

Lattice constants. The structure was determined by Gossner and Mussgnug [1] in 1929. The body-centered orthorhombic lattice has space group  $C_{2v}^{20}$ -Imm, hemimorphite-type structure, and  $2(\text{Zn}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})$  per unit cell.

Two unit-cell determinations have been converted from kX to angstrom units for comparison with the NBS values.

## References

- [1] J. D. Hanawalt, H. W. Rinn, and L. K. Frevel, Chemical analysis by X-ray diffraction, Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. **10**, 457-512 (1938).
- [2] R. W. James and W. A. Wood, The crystal structure of barytes, celestine, and anglesite, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **109A**, 598-620 (1925).
- [3] W. Basche and H. Mark, Über die Struktur von Verbindungen des Typus  $\text{MeXO}_4$ , Z. Krist. **64**, 1 (1926).

		a	b	c
1929	Gossner and Mussnug [1]-----	8.43	10.75	5.15
1932	Ito and West [2]---	8.40	10.72	5.12
1953	Swanson and Fuyat---	8.370	10.719	5.120 at 25°C

The density of hemimorphite calculated from the NBS lattice constant is 3.366 at 25°C. The NBS sample is optically positive with 2V of roughly 40° and refractive indices  $\alpha = 1.611$ ,  $\beta = 1.619$ , and  $\gamma = 1.630$ .

**Zinc pyrosilicate hydrate (hemimorphite)**  
 $\text{Zn}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

hkl	----- British Museum		----- New Jersey Zinc		1953 Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cu, 1.5405 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C	
	d	I	d	I	d	I
	A		A		A	
110	6.7	80	-----	---	6.60	86
020	5.4	70	-----	---	5.36	55
011	4.6	70	4.64	4	4.62	41
200	4.24	60	4.19	4	4.18	38
----	3.68	40	-----	---	-----	----
220	} 3.30	80	3.27	72	3.296	73
130					3.288	75
211		100	3.09	100	3.104	100
031	2.95	40	2.92	16	2.929	40
310	2.70	20	-----	---	2.698	10
040	-----	----	2.65	2	2.679	7
002	2.57	70	2.55	48	2.559	51
301	} 2.43	80d	2.42	4	2.450	32
231			2.38	40	2.400	54
022			-----	---	2.309	3
141	-----	----	-----	---	2.284	2
321	2.21	70	-----	---	2.229	11
330	-----	----	-----	---	2.198	19
202	-----	----	2.18	20	2.183	16
400	2.10	20	-----	---	2.092	10
150	-----	----	2.06	2	2.077	1
222	2.03	40	2.01	12	2.020	13
051	1.99	20	-----	---	1.977	2
312	1.86	40	1.85	4	1.857	4
042	-----	----	-----	---	1.851	7
341	1.81	70	-----	---	1.808	17
060	} -----	----	1.79	20	1.786	16
251		---	-----	---	-----	----
431	1.71	50	-----	---	1.702	6
350	-----	----	-----	---	1.699	4

**Zinc pyrosilicate hydrate (hemimorphite)**  
 $\text{Zn}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

hkl	----- British Museum		----- New Jersey Zinc		1953 Swanson and Fuyat	
	Cu, 1.5405 Å		Mo, 0.709 Å		Cu, 1.5405 Å, 25°C	
	d	I	d	I	d	I
	A		A		A	
242	-----	---	1.69	2	1.693	4
013	-----	---	-----	---	1.686	3
332	1.67	50	-----	---	1.668	10
161	-----	---	1.65	8	1.654	6
440	-----	---	-----	---	1.650	8
260	-----	---	-----	---	1.644	4
402	1.61	40d	-----	---	1.620	3
123	} -----	---	-----	---	1.590	3
501		---	-----	---	-----	----
213		40	1.56	4	1.563	8
033	1.535	40	-----	---	1.540	6
521	1.527	70	-----	---	1.526	4
530	-----	---	1.51	12	1.516	14
071	} 1.475	60	-----	---	1.465	9
062		---	-----	---	-----	----
303	1.454	80	1.46	8	1.456	10
233	} -----	---	1.43	32	1.445	16
361		---	-----	---	-----	----
143		20	-----	---	1.417	1
352	} 1.417	20	-----	---	-----	----
323		---	-----	---	1.405	4
600		70	-----	---	1.395	1
512	-----	---	-----	---	1.389	5
442	} -----	---	-----	---	-----	----
271		---	1.38	20	1.384	12
262		---	-----	---	-----	----
541	1.371	20	-----	---	1.369	2
460	-----	---	-----	---	1.358	2
053	} -----	---	-----	---	1.335	1
611		---	-----	---	-----	----
532		60	1.30	16	1.304	11
181	} 1.287	40	-----	---	1.279	5
004		---	-----	---	-----	----
-----	1.261	20	1.27	12	-----	----
-----	-----	---	<sup>a</sup> 1.22	2	-----	----

<sup>a</sup> Seven additional lines have been omitted.

## References

- [1] B. Gossner and F. Mussnug, Vergleichende röntgenographische Untersuchung von Silikaten, Z. Krist. **70**, 171-84 (1929).  
 [2] T. Ito and J. West, The structure of hemimorphite ( $\text{H}_2\text{Zn}_2\text{SiO}_5$ ), Z. Krist. **83**, 1-8 (1932).





### 3. Cumulative Index to Volumes I and II

	Vol.	Page		Vol.	Page
Aluminum, Al-----	I	11	Nickel, Ni-----	I	13
Aluminum oxide, alpha (corundum), $Al_2O_3$ ---	II	20	Nickelous oxide (bunsenite), NiO-----	I	47
Ammonium bromide, $NH_4Br$ -----	II	49	Palladium, Pd-----	I	21
Ammonium chloride (sal-ammoniac), $NH_4Cl$ ---	I	59	Platinum, Pt-----	I	31
Arsenic trioxide (arsenolite), $As_2O_3$ -----	I	51	Potassium bromide, KBr-----	I	66
Barium carbonate (witherite), $BaCO_3$ -----	II	54	Potassium chloride (sylvite), KCl-----	I	65
Barium fluoride, $BaF_2$ -----	I	70	Potassium cyanide, KCN-----	I	77
Barium nitrate (nitrobarite), $Ba(NO_3)_2$ ---	I	81	Potassium fluoride, KF-----	I	64
Beryllium oxide (bromellite), $BeO$ -----	I	36	Potassium iodide, KI-----	I	68
Cadmium oxide, $CdO$ -----	II	27	Rhenium, Re-----	II	13
Calcium carbonate (calcite), $CaCO_3$ -----	II	51	Selenium dioxide (selenolite), $SeO_2$ -----	I	53
Calcium fluoride (fluorite), $CaF_2$ -----	I	69	Silicon, Si-----	II	6
Calcium hydroxide (portlandite), $Ca(OH)_2$ -----	I	58	Silicon dioxide (cristobalite, low or alpha), $SiO_2$ -----	I	39
Calcium oxide, $CaO$ -----	I	43	Silicon dioxide (cristobalite, high or beta), $SiO_2$ -----	I	42
Carbon (diamond), C-----	II	5	Silver, Ag-----	I	23
Ceric oxide, $CeO_2$ -----	I	56	Sodium chloride (halite), $NaCl$ -----	II	41
Cesium chloride, $CsCl$ -----	II	44	Sodium cyanide, cubic, $NaCN$ -----	I	78
Copper, Cu-----	I	15	Sodium cyanide, orthorhombic, $NaCN$ -----	I	79
Cupric oxide (tenorite), $CuO$ -----	I	49	Sodium fluoride (villiaumite), $NaF$ -----	I	63
Cuprous oxide (cuprite), $Cu_2O$ -----	II	23	Sodium sulfate (thenardite), $Na_2SO_4$ -----	II	59
Gallium, Ga-----	II	9	Stannic oxide (cassiterite), $SnO_2$ -----	I	54
Germanium, Ge-----	I	18	Strontium nitrate, $Sr(NO_3)_2$ -----	I	80
Germanium dioxide, $GeO_2$ -----	I	51	Strontium sulfate (celestite), $SrSO_4$ -----	II	61
Gold, Au-----	I	33	Tantalum, Ta-----	I	29
Lead, Pb-----	I	34	Tellurium, Te-----	I	26
Lead bromide, $PbBr_2$ -----	II	47	Thallium oxide, $Tl_2O_3$ -----	II	28
Lead carbonate (cerussite), $PbCO_3$ -----	II	56	Thorium oxide (thorianite), $ThO_2$ -----	I	57
Lead chloride (cotunnite), $PbCl_2$ -----	II	45	Tin, alpha, Sn-----	II	12
Lead fluochloride (matlockite), $PbFCl$ ---	I	76	Tin, beta, Sn-----	I	24
Lead oxide (litharge), $PbO$ (red)-----	II	30	Titanium dioxide (anatase), $TiO_2$ -----	I	46
Lead oxide (massicot), $PbO$ (yellow)-----	II	32	Titanium dioxide (rutile), $TiO_2$ -----	I	44
Lead sulfide (galena), $PbS$ -----	II	18	Tungsten, W-----	I	28
Lithium chloride, $LiCl$ -----	I	62	Uranium dioxide, $UO_2$ -----	II	33
Lithium fluoride, $LiF$ -----	I	61	Zinc, Zn-----	I	16
Magnesium, Mg-----	I	10	Zinc aluminate (gahnite) $ZnAl_2O_4$ -----	II	38
Magnesium aluminate (spinel), $MgAl_2O_4$ ---	II	35	Zinc borate, $ZnB_2O_4$ -----	I	83
Magnesium oxide (periclase), $MgO$ -----	I	37	Zinc oxide (zincite), $ZnO$ -----	II	25
Magnesium silicate (forsterite) $Mg_2SiO_4$ ---	I	83	Zinc pyrosilicate hydrate (hemimorphite), $Zn_4(OH)_2Si_2O_7 \cdot H_2O$ -----	II	62
Magnesium tungstate, $MgWO_4$ -----	I	84	Zinc sulfide, alpha, (wurtzite), $ZnS$ ---	II	14
Mercuric chloride, $HgCl_2$ -----	I	73	Zinc sulfide, beta, (sphalerite), $ZnS$ ---	II	16
Mercuric iodide, $HgI_2$ -----	I	74	Zirconium, alpha, Zr-----	II	11
Mercurous chloride (calomel), $Hg_2Cl_2$ -----	I	72			
Molybdenum, Mo-----	I	20			







