

# Molecular Crystal Global Phase Diagrams:

## II. Reference Lattices

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### Abstract

In the first part of this series (Keith *et al.*, 2004; Mettes *et al.*, 2004), we developed a method for constructing global phase diagrams (GPDs) for molecular crystals in which crystal structure is presented as a function of intermolecular potential parameters. In that work, a FCC center of mass lattice was arbitrarily adopted as a reference state. In part two of the series, we classify experimental crystal structures composed of tetrahedral point group molecules to determine what fraction of structures are amenable to inclusion in the GPDs and the number of reference lattices necessary to span the observed structures. We find that 60% of crystal structures composed of molecules with Td point group symmetry are amenable and that eight reference lattices are sufficient to span the observed structures. Similar results are expected for other cubic point groups.

## 1. Introduction

In the first part of this series, a method for constructing a global phase diagram (GPD) for molecular crystals of molecules of a given point group symmetry was developed (Mettes *et al.*, 2004). Conventional phase diagrams present the equilibrium phase behavior of a chemical substance or of a mixture of substances as functions of thermodynamic variables such as temperature, pressure, or composition. Global phase diagrams also present equilibrium phase behavior, but at least one of the independent variables of the diagram is either a parameter in an empirical equation of state or a parameter in an intermolecular potential. The classic example of a GPD of the first type is the classification scheme for high pressure vapor liquid phase equilibria by van Konyenburg (van Konyenburg & Scott, 1980). Their classification was based on the van der Waals equation of state with simple binary mixing rules. Despite the crude equation of state employed, it is still widely used to classify the phase behavior of real binary mixtures. Our GPDs are of the second type. They use an intermolecular potential constructed from a subset of a complete set of intermolecular potential basis functions for molecules sharing a particular point group symmetry. The parameters of the intermolecular potential are axes on GPDs. At the origin of each diagram is a plastic crystal phase that serves as the reference state for construction of the diagram. In the example developed previously, (Keith *et al.*, 2004; Mettes *et al.*, 2004) a diagram was constructed for molecules of  $T_d$  point group symmetry and a FCC reference lattice. These choices were motivated in part by the classic analysis of methane phase behavior (James & Keenan, 1959). Two independent variables were arbitrarily chosen in (Keith *et al.*, 2004) and three independent variables were chosen in (Mettes *et al.*, 2004).

Two issues were left unresolved in the previous contribution (Mettes *et al.*, 2004). First, the number and variety of reference lattices needed to summarize experimental

crystal structures was not determined. Although the FCC reference lattice is appropriate for cryogenic methane, it is expected that other reference lattices are required to span the diversity of observed crystal structures. Second, the number of independent variables necessary to span the diversity of intermolecular potentials was not determined. It has been asserted that too many parameters are needed to represent an intermolecular potential to be practical (Briels, 1980). This assertion was based on a particular method for associating a potential with a parameter set. While the method employed was reasonable, it is not the only possibility. It left open the possibility that another association would lead to a more practical parameter set dimensionality. The first issue is addressed in this contribution while the second is addressed in a separate contribution (Keith & McClurg, 2009).

The outline of the balance of the paper is as follows. In Sec. 2 we discuss the derivation of our data set, its chemical and crystallographic characteristics, and classify entries based on structural similarity. In Sec. 3 we deduce reference lattices for each structure. The resulting assignments and their implications for use in constructing Global Phase Diagrams are discussed in Sec. 4.

## 2. Data set

Since molecular crystal global phase diagrams are constructed for molecules of a given molecular point group symmetry, we have chosen to use the *CSDSymmetry* database as the primary source of crystal structures for this study (Yao *et al.*, 2002). This database summarizes the point groups of molecules that form non-disordered, non-polymeric, non-ionic, coordinate-determined molecular crystals in the CSD. Duplicate structures were removed from the database and hydrogen atoms were not considered when assigning point groups. While the methods introduced in our previous work (Mettes *et al.*, 2004) are applicable to disordered structures, which are sys-

tematically absent from *CSDSymmetry*, it is a convenient source of crystal data for molecules of a particular point group. Our methods are restricted to single component crystals, however. Therefore we worked with the single component crystal subset of the *CSDSymmetry* database. This was accomplished by first querying the CSD for all single component crystals using CONQUEST, the interface to the CSD, and then using CONQUEST to take the intersection of the two data sets.

Continuing the example begun in our prior work (Mettes *et al.*, 2004), we chose to consider crystals composed of molecules with  $T_d$  molecular point group symmetry. We have augmented the data from *CSDSymmetry* with a recently determined structure of the low temperature ordered phase of heavy methane (Neumann *et al.*, 2003). The data set contains 71 crystal structures of 70 different chemical substances. Only carbon tetrachloride ( $\text{CCl}_4$ ) appeared twice in different polymorphs. [CSD structures CARBTC (Piermarini & Braun, 1973) and CARBTC07 (Cohen *et al.*, 1979)]. Names and chemical formulas for all the entries are given in (supplementary) Table 9 available from the publisher. The chemical structures include 15 hydrocarbons and their substituted derivatives and 56 organometallics. The organometallics contain 30 different metals: Al, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, Np, Pb, Pt, Re, Rh, Ru, Sb, Si, Se, Sn, Tc, Th, Ti, U, and Zn. Eight molecular framework types, also shown in (supplementary) Table 9, are present in the data set: Cubane (29), Adamantane (17),  $\text{MX}_4$  (16), Tetrahedrane (3), and others (6). There are entries from all seven crystal systems in the data set. Twenty crystals are cubic (also called isometric), one is hexagonal, five are trigonal, ten are tetragonal, six are orthorhombic, twenty-two are monoclinic, and seven are triclinic (also called anorthic) as illustrated in Figure 1. This distribution is different than the CSD as a whole (Baur & Kassner, 1992), but that is not surprising given the larger-than-average number of symmetries in the  $T_d$  point group. The data set is sufficient however to test whether molecular crystal global

phase diagrams apply to organic and organometallic molecules, a variety of molecular frameworks, and all seven crystal systems.

### 2.1. Space Group Assignment Corrections

Several researchers have shown that structures with incorrect space group assignments account for at least 3% of the entries in the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD). (Baur & Tillmanns, 1986; Marsh, 1995) Given the size of the test set used in this study, it is to be expected that a few errors must be identified and corrected.

CSD entry JUFWUC (Tesh *et al.*, 1992) appears to have been incorrectly assigned to space group  $P23$  (no. 195) rather than  $P\bar{4}3m$  (no. 215). Both space groups are members of the generic cubic extinction symbol  $P---$ . Thus they have no systematic extinctions and thus x-ray diffraction peaks occur in all of the same positions for both groups. They belong to different Laue classes however. Space group 195 is in Laue class  $m\bar{3}$  while space group 215 is in  $m\bar{3}m$ . Space group 195 is a subgroup of 215 of order two. The symmetry operation present in 215, but missing in 195 is a face-diagonal mirror plane. The fractional coordinates for the Cs, N, and Si atoms provided by the authors are all consistent with the existence of the “missing” mirror plane. The fractional coordinates of the carbon atoms are very nearly consistent with the existence of the mirror plane and are within the indicated error given by the authors. The hydrogen atom positions provided in JUFWUC.cif were calculated and not determined experimentally. Therefore they do not provide independent evidence of the crystal symmetry. Evidently the structure was determined under space group 195, but space group 215 cannot be ruled out based on the authors own estimates of the uncertainties in the fractional coordinates. It is standard practice to accept the higher symmetry space group in this case.

CSD entry HMGETP (Dahl *et al.*, 1976) appears to have been incorrectly assigned

to space group  $I23$  (no. 197) rather than  $I\bar{4}3m$  (no. 217). Both space groups are members of the generic body-centered cubic extinction symbol  $I---$ . Thus they have the same systematic extinctions and thus x-ray diffraction peaks occur in all of the same positions for both groups. They belong to different Laue groups however. Space group 197 is in Laue class  $m\bar{3}$  while space group 217 is in  $m\bar{3}m$ . Space group 197 is a subgroup of 217 of order two. The symmetry operation present in 217, but missing in 197 is a face-diagonal mirror plane. The fractional coordinates for the Ge and P atoms provided by the authors are all consistent with the existence of the “missing” mirror plane. The fractional coordinates of the carbon atoms are very nearly consistent with the existence of the mirror plane. Since no error estimate for the fractional coordinates was provided by the authors, the distance from the given atomic position to the proposed mirror plane was calculated as an indication of the difference between the reported symmetry and the proposed symmetry. Adjusting the carbon atom positions by 0.0049Å along two coordinate directions restores the “missing” mirror plane. This is well within the resolution of the structure determination. No hydrogen atom positions were provided in HMGETP.cif. Evidently the structure was determined under space group 197, but space group 217 cannot be ruled out based on a reasonable estimate of the uncertainties in the fractional coordinates. It is standard practice to accept the higher symmetry space group in this case.

It is interesting to note that both of the above structures appear to have been mistakenly assigned to a lower-than-necessary space group due to the omission of a face-diagonal mirror plane. Assignment of the structure to the incorrect space group is due to the incorrect Laue point group assignment. This is a type 2 error in the nomenclature of Baur and Tillmanns (Baur & Tillmanns, 1986). In such cases, the reported structure is very similar to the presumed correct structure. Correcting the error requires only adjusting the reported atomic fractional coordinates and changing

the reported space group.

One entry [CSD structure XUWROW (Sung *et al.*, 2002)] is a very unusual structure containing 70% voids as recorded by the CCDC staff in the corresponding cif file in the CSD. Although low density sphere packings are possible, stability requires that each sphere be surrounded by at least four neighbors that are not in the same hemisphere (Conway & Sloane, 1998). Structure XUWROW has large voids separating layers of molecules parallel to the {001} plane. Molecules at the edges of the layers have all of their neighbors in a single hemisphere and therefore violate a necessary condition for sphere packing stability. Also, the layers are separated by wide voids in the reported structure. Dispersion interactions between the layers would tend to narrow these wide void layers. For these reasons, it seems likely that the reported crystal structure is mechanically unstable. According to the original publication, the crystal was grown as a thin epitaxial crystal under ultra-high vacuum. Apparently the crystal structure is either strongly influenced by the substrate which stabilizes the crystal or the structure was not determined correctly. In either case, it is not an independent stable form we therefore exclude it from further consideration.

### 3. Classification

Neglecting CSD structure XUWROW and reassigning structures JUFWUC and HMGETP as discussed above, the remaining crystal structures were organized into groups that bear a strong “structural relation” as discussed in the first edition of Volume C of the International Tables for Crystallography (ITC) (Hahn, 1983). For crystals to belong to the same group they must have the same space group symmetry, cell lengths in similar proportions, similar cell angles, and molecular centers at equivalent Wyckoff point(s) with similar structural parameter values where applicable. Crystal structures with alternative origin and/or cell choices were transformed to consistent cell and ori-

gin choices prior to assessing their structural relationship, if any. For monoclinic space groups, cell choice 1 with unique axis  $b$  was utilized. For Rhombohedral space groups, the obverse setting of the hexagonal cell was utilized. Origin choice 2 was utilized in cases where more than one origin is provided in the International Tables for Crystallography. For molecules located at Wyckoff points that belong to an equivalent set, preference was given to the label occurring first alphabetically. Thus, Wyckoff point  $a$  was selected rather than  $b$  in space group  $P\bar{4}_2c$  (no. 114) since both are equivalent. We refer to the members of these structurally related groups as sharing a distinct structure. Note that we do not require that the atomic positions be similar to be classified in the same distinct structure. For example, two structures [CSD structures DILWIE01 (Ebert *et al.*, 1998) and ZEYHIU (Noth & Thomann, 1995)] crystallize in space group  $P\bar{3}c1$  (no. 165) with molecular centers at Wyckoff point  $d$ . Their cell parameters are also in similar ratios. Therefore, we classify them in the same distinct structure, despite their different chemical structures with different numbers of atoms.

The 70 crystal structures fall into 46 distinct structures. Five structures are cubic (*aka* isometric), one is hexagonal, four are trigonal, eight are tetragonal, six are orthorhombic, sixteen are monoclinic, and six are triclinic (*aka* anorthic). These distinct structures are further characterized based on the number and relative positions of neighboring centers-of-mass in the following subsections. The center-of-mass lattice is used here to be consistent with the reference state employed in the prior work (Keith *et al.*, 2004; Mettes *et al.*, 2004). In the fully orientationally disordered reference state only the center-of-mass distances are relevant. As the temperature is reduced, the systems undergo symmetry-breaking phase transitions through orientation of the constituent molecules. For the oriented molecules the closest contacts and/or the strongest interactions may be with molecules that are not nearest neighbors with respect to centers-of-mass. The interactions are addressed in (Keith *et al.*, 2004; Mettes



*et al.*, 2004) while this work focuses solely on the assignment of the reference lattice.

### 3.1. Sphere Packings

In 42 structures there are four or more neighbors that are equidistant or nearly equidistant. Also, the neighbors are not all in one hemisphere relative to the (arbitrary) reference molecule. Such structures are identified as sphere packings (Conway & Sloane, 1998), and classified by the space group symmetry of the center-of-mass lattice. The center-of-mass lattice is called the reference lattice for brevity and for consistency with our prior work (Keith *et al.*, 2004; Mettes *et al.*, 2004). The structures and their reference lattices are tabulated in Table 1.

For 15 crystal structures, assignment of the reference lattice is trivial since the unit cell shares the same Bravais symmetry as the reference lattice and the molecules sit at high symmetry locations in the crystal. This is true of the structures in space groups  $Fd\bar{3}m$  (no. 227),  $I\bar{4}3m$  (no. 217), and  $P\bar{4}3m$  (no. 215) with Diamond Cubic, Body-Centered Cubic, and Simple Cubic reference lattices, respectively.

The body-centered cubic space group  $I\bar{4}3m$  (no. 217) with molecules at Wyckoff point  $a$  is the most common structure in the data set with 11 different crystal structures. The CSD structure labeled NIWMIP is used as an example of that structure in Figure 2. The vertical axis in the figure is the symmetry density defined as the ratio of the order of the symmetry group to the number of molecules. Along the horizontal axis are insets showing the molecular structure on the left, the reference lattice on the right, and the crystal structure in the middle. The diagram shows symmetry breaking during creation of the crystal. For a symmetry breaking, the ratio of the symmetry density prior to and after the transitions gives the index of the transition. To facilitate visual comparisons of transition indices, the symmetry density is plotted on a logarithmic scale in the figures. Figure 2 conveys that the full molecular symmetry is

retained while the BCC reference lattice symmetry is broken in forming the structure in space group 217. The broken symmetry is the inversion which yields an index of two.

The four crystal structures assigned to the HCP reference lattice are all slightly compressed along the c-axis relative to the expectation for ideal close-packing of spheres. This is consistent with the observation for many other HCP structures (Sands, 1993). Of the elements that adopt HCP structures, only helium adopts the ideal unit cell dimension ratio,  $c/a = (8/3)^{1/2}$ . Cadmium and zinc adopt elongated unit cells with  $c/a > (8/3)^{1/2}$ . Twenty two other elemental solids adopt slightly compressed HCP structures with  $c/a < (8/3)^{1/2}$ . Despite variation in the unit cell dimension ratios, these elements are commonly described as adopting the HCP crystal structure. We utilize the same flexibility in nomenclature when assigning the HCP reference lattices to molecular solids.

For 23 crystal structures, symmetry breaking in passing from the reference lattice to the observed structure leads to dramatic changes in the conventional unit cell size and/or shape. Reference lattice assignment in these cases is not trivial. The CSD structure labeled MEZDIE01 serves to illustrate the process. MEZDIE01 has a triclinic unit cell in space group  $P\bar{1}$  (no. 2) with molecular centers at the general Wyckoff point  $i$ . The alpha and gamma angles of the unit cell are very close to 90 degrees, so that the unit cell is metrically similar to a monoclinic cell, but the connection to a BCC reference lattice is not immediately evident. The fractional coordinates of the molecular centers-of-mass are very close to one-quarter and three-quarters of the distance along a cell body diagonal. If the molecular centers were at precisely these locations, and molecular orientational ordering is ignored, then the unit cell of the reference lattice can be halved in volume using a matrix transformation. The resulting unit cell has one molecular center per reduced cell. The reduced cell is nearly equi-axed

(cell lengths differ from the mean by less than 1%) and nearly rhombohedral (angles differ from the mean by less than 1 degree). The reduced cell belongs to character number 44 (triclinic), but is only slightly distorted from character 5 (BCC). Applying the standard matrix transformation (for character 5) from the reduced cell to the conventional cell yields the reference lattice. The product of the two matrix transformations gives the overall transformation from the reference lattice to the observed crystal structure. Finally, the overall transformation matrix is confirmed using COPL (Stokes *et al.*, 2007). COPL confirms that all of the symmetry elements present in the daughter structure are inherited from the reference lattice, confirms the index of the transformation, and provides the complete order parameter list for the transformation. The matrix unit cell representations and matrix transformations used in determining the reference lattice assignment starting with MEZDIE01 are given in an Appendix. The same information for each of the structures identified with sphere packing reference lattices and their associated COPL outputs are summarized in (supplementary) Table 8.

Six crystal structures were identified with the diamond reference lattice. Only one of these, ZNOXAC01, retains the cubic unit cell with four nearest neighbors for each molecular center. The other five are significantly distorted. Two are compressed, one is elongated, and two are orthorhombically distorted similar to the  $\gamma$ -Plutonium structure with ten equidistant neighbors (NRL, 2009). These distortions may be due to the low packing density of the ideal diamond cubic lattice relative to the other reference lattices.

### 3.2. Rod Packings

In 16 crystal structures there are two neighbors that are equidistant or nearly equidistant and the third neighbor is significantly further away than the second. In an

additional six crystal structures, there are three or four equidistant or nearly equidistant neighbors, but these neighbors are all in a single hemisphere. For all 16 crystal structures, a synthon based on one-dimensional chains of molecules have been identified. Here the term synthon is used to refer to substructures present in crystal structures. A similar concept is described by Lauher (Lauher, 2004) and called networks. Chains of molecules are classified by their rod symmetries (Hahn, 2002*a*). Classification of the structures in these cases requires identification of the rod symmetry and the lateral packing motif.

The CSD structure labeled MECKIO is used as an example of a crystal structure composed of rods. Its symmetry breaking plot is illustrated in Figure 4. The inset on the left is an isolated monomer with  $Td$  symmetry ( $G/Z=24/1$ ). Second from the left is a rod packing with rod group  $p\bar{4}m2$  ( $G/Z=8/1$ ). The inset on the far right is a two-dimensional hexagonal packing representing the lateral packing of the rods ( $G/Z=12/1$ ). Second from the right is the crystal structure with one rod emphasized for clarity ( $G/Z=4/2$ ). The crystal is viewed end-on to emphasize nearly hexagonal packing of rods. The symmetry density decreases at each stage of building the crystal from its constituents.

All of the crystal structures composed of laterally packed rods are summarized in Table 2. In the subset of crystal structures containing rod packings, five different rod symmetries were identified,  $pmcm$  (7/16, 44%),  $p\bar{4}m2$  (4/16, 25%),  $p\bar{1}$  (4/16, 25%), and  $pc11$  (1/16, 6%). The majority of the rods packed laterally in hexagonal close-packing (9/16, 56%) while a significant fraction adopted a square packing (6/16, 38%), and only one example of a decidedly oblique packing (1/16, 6%) was observed. A total of eight combinations of rod symmetries and lateral packings were observed.

In the CSD structure labeled RIMNAC the rods have  $p\bar{4}m2$  symmetry and adopt a nearly hexagonal lateral packing, but there are three independent rotations about

the rod axis. These three rotations lead to three independent Wyckoff orbits. This is in contrast to most of the other structures in the data set for which the orientations of the rods are related by symmetry operations of the three-dimensional crystal.

### 3.3. Planar Packings

In five structures there are three or four neighbors that are equidistant or nearly equidistant and the next neighbor is significantly further away than the second. Also, the neighbors are either coplanar or in one hemisphere relative to the (arbitrary) reference molecule. Such structures are identified as planar packings, and classified by their planar group symmetry (Hahn, 2002a). The structures and their planar group symmetries are tabulated in Table 3.

The CSD structure labeled MZNMOX10 is used as an example of a crystal structure composed of planes of molecules. Its symmetry breaking plot is illustrated in Figure 5. The inset on the left is an isolated monomer with  $Td$  symmetry ( $G/Z=24/1$ ). On the far right is a two-dimensional square packing representing the center-of-mass lattice in the plane ( $G/Z=8/1$ ). Second from the right is a planar packing with point group  $S_4$  ( $G/Z=4/1$ ). Because the molecules are tipped slightly in the three-dimensional crystal, the plane is not viewed along its normal in the inset, but is viewed along the molecular  $S_4$  axis to emphasize the symmetry of the undistorted planar packing. Second from the left is the crystal structure with one plane emphasized for clarity ( $G/Z=4/4=1$ ). The vertical axis indicates that symmetries are broken at each stage.

### 3.4. Dimer Packings

In three structures there is one closest neighbor and the next closest neighbor is significantly further away than the first. Such structures are identified as dimer packings, and classified by their dimer point group symmetry. The structures and their

dimer point group symmetries are tabulated in Table 4.

FOJBUB02 and VADRAU are cubic structures in space group  $Pa\bar{3}$  (no. 205) with molecules at Wyckoff point  $c$ , which has  $C3$  point group symmetry. Their second nearest neighbors are 33% and 25% further than the closest, respectively. Therefore, we consider these dimers as the synthon for the crystal. The dimer centers of mass are at Wyckoff point  $a$ , with  $C3i$  point group symmetry. The dimer centers of mass form a perfect face centered cubic lattice. The symmetry breaking plot for FOJBUB02 is given in Figure 6. The symmetries of the monomer and the FCC reference lattice are broken in creating the crystal, but the dimer symmetry is retained in the three-dimensional crystal.

LUFYEQ is a tetragonal structure in space group  $I4_1/a$  (no. 88) with molecules at the general Wyckoff point,  $f$ . Since the second nearest neighbor is 33% further than the first, there are dimers serving as synthons for the crystal. The dimers reside at Wyckoff point  $e$ , with  $C2$  point group symmetry. Each dimer has one neighboring dimer that is closer than any other. Therefore, the dimers pair to produce quadramers at Wyckoff point  $a$ , with  $S4$  point group symmetry. The quadramer center of mass lattice is a somewhat compressed diamond cubic structure.

CARBTC is a fourth structure identified as a dimer packing, but this assignment is less apparent from the histogram of neighbor distances. In the structure, each molecule has one nearest neighbor and two additional neighbors that are 6% further. This is insufficient for a sphere packing and the arrangement of molecules is inconsistent with simple planar packings. Therefore, the packing was analyzed using dimers centered at an inversion of space group  $P2_1/c$  (no. 14).

### 3.5. *Mixed*

Three crystal structures belonging to a common distinct structure do not fit in the above classification system because molecules residing at different Wyckoff positions have different numbers of nearest neighbors. Structures KOXKOX, SENLAY, and RUQMEV are cubic structures in space group  $P\bar{4}3n$  (no. 218) with molecules at Wyckoff positions  $a$  and  $c$ . The structures are tabulated in Table 5. The molecules at Wyckoff position  $c$  form rods with rod group  $p\bar{4}m2$  running parallel to all three orthogonal coordinate directions. The molecules at Wyckoff position  $a$  each have twelve equidistant nearest neighbors in a slightly distorted icosahedral coordination. Although there are other crystal structures with multiple Wyckoff orbits in the data set, these three structures differ because the coordination of nearest neighbors is qualitatively different for the two sets. In the other examples, the neighbor histograms are only subtly different when comparing the various orbits.

## 4. Discussion and Conclusions

Identification of lower-dimensionality synthons as a means of describing three-dimensional crystals has been discussed previously (Lauher, 2004). The crystal structures identified here as rod packings have been called  $\alpha$ -networks and planar packings have been called  $\beta$ -networks in the nomenclature of (Lauher, 2004). The molecules used by Lauher to illustrate sub-periodic networks were polar and their intermolecular interactions had strong hydrogen bonding and/or ionic character. Formation of strongly bound one-dimensional structures is common, but not universal, in such cases. Two types of two-dimensional structures were identified by Lauher. The first is a two-dimensional synthon composed of parallel one-dimensional rods, called  $\alpha$ -networks. The second is a fundamentally two-dimensional structure without  $\alpha$ -network substructures. In all of his examples, three dimensional crystal structures were composed of one- or two-

dimensional networks.

Given the cubic point group symmetry (Td) of the molecules considered here, we expected that the corresponding crystal structures would be composed of molecules having multiple equidistant and isoenergetic interactions with four or more neighbors leading to sphere packings or  $\gamma$ -networks in Lauher’s nomenclature. This expectation proved accurate for 60% (42/70) of the structures. Of these, BCC (16/42, 38%) and FCC (12/42, 29%) were the most common reference lattices. HCP and SC reference lattices contributed 10% (4/42) each. Only one structure (2%) adopted the ideal diamond cubic lattice, but five structures (12%) were identified with three grossly distorted diamond cubic structures. Together, these eight reference lattices span the observed diversity of crystal structures based on sphere packings and are illustrated in Figure 7 under the “Sphere Packing” trunk.

Somewhat unexpected was the 40% (32/70) of structures that adopted lower-dimensionality synthons. The next largest subset of the crystal structures were composed of rods. They comprised 23% (16/70) of the structures. A total of eight combinations of rod symmetries and lateral packings were observed.

Smaller fractions of other structures were assigned. Five cases (5/70, 7%) of planar structures, also called  $\beta$ -networks were observed. Four cases (3/70, 4%) of spherical packings of dimers and one case (1/70, 1%) of a spherical packing of quadramers were assigned. Finally, three isostructural examples (3/70, 4%) of a mixed sphere and rod packing in space group  $P\bar{4}3n$  (no. 218) belonged to the data set. Given the small numbers of these structural types, their relative proportions may not be accurately determined in this set of data. Also, the possibility of unobserved structural motifs cannot be excluded. Figure 7 shows lower-dimensional and oligomer synthons under the “Other” trunk, which are further broken down to specialized types of rod packings and so on.



The goals of the research described in this report was to determine the frequency of sphere packings which are readily amenable to inclusion in the global phase diagrams (GPDs) developed previously (Keith *et al.*, 2004; Mettes *et al.*, 2004). In the set of crystal structures composed of molecules in the  $Td$  point group, 60% are amenable to inclusion in the global phase diagrams using the molecule as the synthon. Eight reference lattices span the diversity of observed center of mass lattices so that a set of at least eight global phase diagrams are required to represent the phase behavior of the sphere packing subset of the data set. Dimer and quadramer packing structures are also suitable for inclusion in GPDs using the point group symmetry of the synthon. These account for another 6% of the crystal structures. Similar proportions are expected for molecular symmetries belonging to other cubic point groups.

A qualitatively different set of phase diagrams are required for the structures that adopt lower-dimensionality synthons (rod and planar packings) or mixed structures. The presence of such structures implies a hierarchy of interaction strengths. We expect that strong interactions lead to the rods while weaker interactions are responsible for lateral packing of the rods into crystals. Such a hierarchy of interaction strengths is expected for molecules belonging to lower molecular point group symmetries. Therefore for non-cubic point group symmetries, it is expected that the proportion of crystal structures classified as sphere packings would be smaller and the proportion of rod and planar packings would be greater than that reported here for tetrahedral molecules.

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## Appendix A

### Sphere Packings

For 42 of the 70 crystal structures in the data set considered, the center of mass distribution was identified with a sphere packing. For 15 of these, the identification was trivial since the unit cell has the same symmetry as the idealized sphere packing. For the remaining 27 structures, the center of mass distribution is slightly distorted from the idealized sphere packing. The process of identifying the sphere packing is not trivial in these cases because unit cell distortions and/or translation of the centers of mass change the symmetry of the center of mass lattice. To illustrate the process of reference lattice assignment, the CSD structure MEZDIE01 is considered in detail below. Details of the reference lattice assignments for all 42 structures are summarized in (supplementary) Table 6 and accompanying notes available from the journal publisher.

CSD structure MEZDIE01 has a triclinic unit cell with  $b/a = 1.4627$ ,  $c/a = 0.9209$ ,  $\alpha = 90.48$  deg,  $\beta = 111.67$  deg, and  $\gamma = 89.99$  deg. The unit parameters can be conveniently represented in matrix form where the matrix columns correspond to the cell vectors and the rows are components of the vectors parallel to orthonormal laboratory frame coordinates,

$$\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.0003 & -0.3401 \\ 0 & 1.4627 & -0.0076 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.8558 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

The molecular centers of mass are located at fractional coordinates,  $x = 0.7606$ ,  $y = 0.2506$ , and  $z = 0.2418$  and at the location related by inversion about the cell body center. Unit cell transformations are facilitated using four dimensional vectors

in which the fourth component is unity.

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7606 \\ 0.2506 \\ 0.2418 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \boldsymbol{\nu}_1. \quad (3)$$

Enumeration of the neighboring centers of mass for an arbitrarily chosen reference molecule reveals that there are six neighbors within a shell 3% larger than the nearest neighbor distance and two additional neighbors within a shell 11% larger than the nearest neighbor distance. These neighboring molecular centers are neither coplanar nor are they all in a single hemisphere. Therefore, the molecular centers satisfy the conditions for a (slightly distorted) sphere packing reference lattice.

Recognizing that the molecular center fractional coordinates are nearly one-quarter and three-quarters of the distance along a body diagonal suggests that a matrix transformation with determinant equal to one-half is needed to generate the reduced cell for the reference lattice with one molecule per cell. The following matrix transformation suffices for the current example,

$$\mathbf{T}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$|\mathbf{T}_{12}| = 1/2. \quad (5)$$

Such transformations may be generated by inspection of the neighbor coordinates relative to the chosen reference center or by using the LePage software as implemented in the CheckCell program, for example (CCP14, 2004).

The matrix representation of the reduced cell is given by the matrix product of the original matrix representation and the transformation matrix,

$$\mathbf{M}_1 \cdot \mathbf{T}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3301 & 0.3298 & 0.3401 \\ 0.7276 & -0.7352 & 0.0076 \\ 0.4279 & 0.4279 & -0.8558 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

The reduced cell has  $b/a = 1.0066$ ,  $c/a = 1.0161$ ,  $\alpha = 108.00$  deg,  $\beta = 107.31$  deg, and  $\gamma = 107.084$  deg. Construction of the Niggli matrix indicates that this triclinic cell (character 44) is reasonably close to the reduced cell corresponding to the body-centered cubic cell (character 5) (Hahn, 2002*b*). For the idealized character 5 reduced cell,  $b/a = c/a = 1$  and  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \cos^{-1}(-1/3) \approx 109.47$  deg. For the experimental reduced cell, the angles are roughly two degrees smaller than the ideal value which indicates that the primary distortion is rhombohedral. Smaller perturbations lead to slightly unequal unit cell length and angle parameters.

To determine the fractional coordinates of the centers of mass in the transformed coordinates, it is convenient to define an augmented transformation matrix as follows,

$$\mathbf{S}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}_{12} & \mathbf{w}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

where  $w_{12}$  is the origin shift in the original coordinate system. In this case,

$$\mathbf{w}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/4 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (8)$$

Then the transformed coordinates are given by

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}_2 = \mathbf{S}_{12}^{-1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0112 \\ 0.0100 \\ 0.0188 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}'_2 = \mathbf{S}_{12}^{-1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0112 \\ -1.0100 \\ -1.0188 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

both of which are reasonably close to the origin, modulo integer translations of the unit cell.

Since the reduced cell is close to the character 5 conditions with one molecule close to the origin, the sphere packing is identified with the BCC reference lattice. Applying

the tabulated transformation of the reduced cell to the conventional cell, (Hahn, 2002*b*)

$$\mathbf{T}_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -1 & -0.5 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & -0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

$$|\mathbf{T}_{23}| = 2 \quad (12)$$

yields the matrix representation of the conventional unit cell,

$$\mathbf{M}_3 = \mathbf{M}_2 \cdot \mathbf{T}_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6699 & 0.6702 & 0.6599 \\ -0.7276 & 0.7352 & -0.0076 \\ -0.4279 & -0.4279 & 0.8558 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

As anticipated above, the cell is slightly distorted from an ideal cubic cell, primarily by a rhombohedral distortion ( $b/a = 1.005$ ,  $c/a = 1.003$ ,  $\alpha = 86.5^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 86.0^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 85.2^\circ$ ).

Since the center of mass is at the origin in both the reduced cell and the BCC reference lattice, there is no need for another origin shift and the augmented transformation matrix is

$$\mathbf{S}_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}_{23} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (14)$$

The overall transformation from the reported crystal structure of MEZDIE01 to the BCC reference lattice is the matrix product of the stepwise transformations,

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

$$|\mathbf{S}| = 1 \quad (16)$$

and the transformed coordinates are given by

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}_3 = \mathbf{S}^{-1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0088 \\ 0.0100 \\ 0.0012 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}_3'' = \mathbf{S}^{-1} \cdot \left( \boldsymbol{\nu}_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5088 \\ 0.5100 \\ 0.5012 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (18)$$

The determinant of the overall transformation  $|\mathbf{S}|$  is unity so that the volumes of the initial cell and the reference lattice cell are the same in this case. Both contain two molecules, but they are paired differently as reflected in the use of primes in the center of mass coordinates,  $\nu'_1$ ,  $\nu'_2$ , and  $\nu''_3$ . Both molecular centers of mass are within 1% of the unit cell dimensions of their idealized locations at the origin and cell body center, respectively. In the idealized BCC lattice, each lattice point has eight equidistant nearest neighbors. The rhombohedral distortion accounts for the two neighbors that are somewhat more distant than the closest six. Other minor distortions lead to small differences in the distances to the closest six neighbors.

COPL can be used to verify that the overall transition is consistent with the symmetries of the reference lattice and the daughter structure (Stokes *et al.*, 2007). In addition, COPL provides a complete list of order parameters for the transition. If a single order parameter with the appropriate size and index appears on the list, then it is identified as the primary order parameter. Otherwise, it is identified as a coupled transformation. For the example of MEZDIE01, there is no single primary order parameter consistent with the size (2) and index (48) of the transformation, so the transformation is coupled. The program ISODISPLACE may be used to identify the primary order parameter for coupled transitions (Campbell *et al.*, 2006). Since this identification was not necessary for our purposes, no attempt to further characterize the required coupling was attempted for coupled transformations. COPL output for each of the structures identified with sphere packing reference lattices are summarized in (supplementary) Table 8 available from the journal publisher.

## Appendix B Rod Packing

For 16 of the 70 crystal structures in the data set considered, the center of mass distribution was identified with a rod packing. To illustrate the process of reference lattice assignment, the CSD structure MECKIO is considered in detail below. Details of the assignments for all 16 structures are summarized in (supplementary) Table 6 available from the journal publisher.

CSD structure MECKIO has a monoclinic unit cell with  $b/a = 1.6109$ ,  $c/a = 1.1271$ , and  $\beta = 104.95$  deg. The unit parameters can be conveniently represented in matrix form where the matrix columns correspond to the cell vectors and the rows are components of the vectors parallel to orthonormal laboratory frame coordinates,

$$\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0.2908 \\ 0 & 1.6109 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0889 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (19)$$

The molecular centers of mass are related by a screw axis,

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2050 \\ 1/4 \\ 0.2193 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \boldsymbol{\nu}_1. \quad (21)$$

Enumeration of the neighboring centers of mass for an arbitrarily chosen reference molecule reveals that there are two equidistant nearest neighbors. Two additional neighbors are within a shell 3% larger than the nearest neighbor distance, but the set of four neighbors are all within a single hemisphere relative to the reference center. Therefore, the set of four neighbors do not indicate a sphere packing.

The nearest neighbors are part of a chain of molecules oriented along the crystallographic a-axis. Therefore, the unit cell is transformed such that the chains are directed along the c-axis, and the other axes are orthogonal. A matrix accomplishing

the desired transformation is

$$\mathbf{T}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.2908 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$$|\mathbf{T}_{12}| = 1. \quad (23)$$

A subsequent rotation about the chain axis orients the chain symmetry elements relative to the a- and b-axes and rescales those axes,

$$\mathbf{T}_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5814 & 0.5814 & 0 \\ -0.8600 & 0.8600 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (24)$$

$$|\mathbf{T}_{23}| = 1. \quad (25)$$

The product of the transformation matrices gives the overall transformation matrix,

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{23}. \quad (26)$$

To determine the fractional coordinates of the centers of mass in the transformed coordinates, it is convenient to define an augmented transformation matrix as follows:

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} & \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (27)$$

where  $w$  is the origin shift in the original coordinate system,

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2050 \\ 1/4 \\ 0.2193 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (28)$$

Transforming the atomic coordinates using  $S$  shows that the molecular centers of mass are at Wyckoff point  $a$  and molecular mirror planes coincide with Wyckoff point  $f$  of rod group  $p\bar{4}2m$ . Considering only the x and y coordinates of the rods yields a close approximation to a hexagonal ( $p6mm$  planar group) projection. Therefore, MECKIO is characterized as a hexagonal packing of  $p\bar{4}2m$  rods.

## Appendix C

### Other Packings



Twelve of the 70 crystal structures in the data set considered were identified as planar packings, dimer packings, or mixed packings. The procedures for characterizing these structures are similar to those illustrated above for sphere and rod packings. Therefore, details are not given here, but may be found in (supplementary) Table 6 available from the journal publisher.

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Table 1. *Sphere Packings*

Parent	S.G.	W.P.	$ G /Z$	CSD Code(s)
Diamond	Fd3m (no. 227)	a	24	ZNOXAC01
Diam. - Compr.	I41/amd (no. 141)	a	8	FUZLUH, VAFWAA
Diam. - Elong.	I41/a (no. 88)	a	4	KANGUB01
Diam - Ortho.	C2/c (no. 15)	e	2	RASDOE, TFMETH02
BCC	I-43m (no. 217)	a	24	DEQPAQ, HMGETP, HMSIPA HXMTAM07, KELREY, MESIAD MPTHOT01, NIWMIP, POSLOY10 TMEPTC, YEYQAU
	R3c (no. 161)	a	3	TCYMET
	Pbcn (no. 60)	c,d	2/3	YIMWEW
	P-1 (no. 2)	i	1	MEZDIE01, MEZDOK01
	P-1 (no. 2)	i,i,i	1/3	OHABEE
SC	P-43m (no. 215)	a	24	FOHCUA, FUZVOL, JUFWUC
	I-4c2 (no. 120)	c	4	YEMRIR
HCP	P63/m (no. 176)	h	2	CUCZUV
	P-3c1 (no. 165)	d	3	DILWIE01, ZEYHIU
	P-3 (no. 147)	d	3	ZIZHIZ
FCC	P3121 (no. 152)	b	2	MTRETC10
	I-42m (no. 121)	a	8	ZZZKDW01
	I41/acd (no. 142)	a	4	KUJSIR
	P-421c (no. 114)	a	4	ADAMAN08, GERHOA
	Cmce (no. 64)	d,f	1	(MethaneIII)
	C2/c (no. 15)	e	2	REKYUB
	C2/m (no. 12)	i	2	MECKOU
	P21/c (no. 14)	e	1	MECKUA
	P21/c (no. 14)	e	1	TOHSUE
	C2/c (no. 15)	f,f,f,f	1/4	CTBROM, CARBTC07

Table 2. *Rod Packings*

S.G.	Molecule Wyck. Pt.	Rod Symmetry	Lateral Packing	$ G /Z$	CSD Code(s)
P42/nmc (no. 137)	a	p-4m2	8	square	FUZTEZ
Pnma (no. 62)	c	pmcm	2	square	GUTCED, JEYSEL,RIMMOP
C2/c (no. 15)	e	p-4m2	2	hexagonal	BOGMEP
C2/c (no. 15)	e	pmcm	2	hexagonal	MSISUL10, TMGEHS10, TMSNHS10
P21/m (no. 11)	e	p-4m2	2	hexagonal	MECKIO
P21/c (no. 14)	e	pc11	2	hexagonal	QUGBOJ
P21/c (no. 14)	e	p-1	1	hexagonal	DOCNIS
P21/c (no. 14)	e	p-1	1	square	TMSIAD
P21/c (no. 14)	e,e	pmcm	1/2	hexagonal	MXSNOX
P2/c (no. 13)	e,f,g	p-4m2	1/2	hexagonal	RIMNAC
P-1 (no. 2)	i	p-1	1	square	BASXOI
P-1 (no. 2)	i	p-1	1	oblique	XAGXAE

Table 3. *Planar Packings*

S.G.	Molecule Wyck. Pt.	Planar Symmetry	$ G /Z$	CSD Code(s)
P212121 (no. 19)	a	p4mm	1	MZNMOX10
P21/c (no. 14)	e	p2gg	1	CAMPOV, VAVYAS
P21/c (no. 14)	e,e	p6mm	1/2	CANFIG, MXSNOX
P-1 (no. 2)	i,i,i,i	p6mm	1/4	CANFOM

Table 4. *Dimer Packings*

S.G.	Molecule Wyck. Pt.	Dimer Wyck. Pt.	$ G /Z$	CSD Code(s)
Pa-3 (no. 205)	c (3)	a (-3)	3	FOJBUB02, VADRAU
I41/a (no. 88)	f (1)	e (2)*	1	LUFYEQ
P21/c (no. 14)	e (1)	a (-1)	1	CARBTC

Pairs of dimers form quadramers with  $S_4$  point group symmetry centered at Wyckoff point  $a$ .

Table 5. *Mixed Packings*

S.G.	W.P.	$ G /Z$	CSD Code(s)
P-43n (no. 218)	a,c	3	KO XKOX, SENLAY, RUQMEV

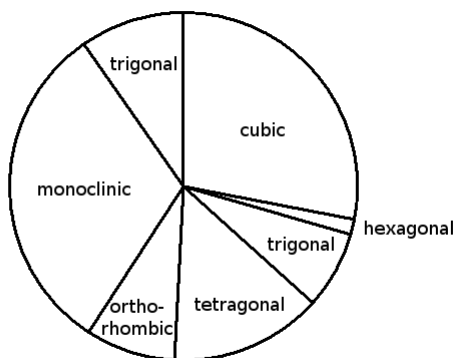


Fig. 1. Crystal systems for crystals of tetrahedral molecules.

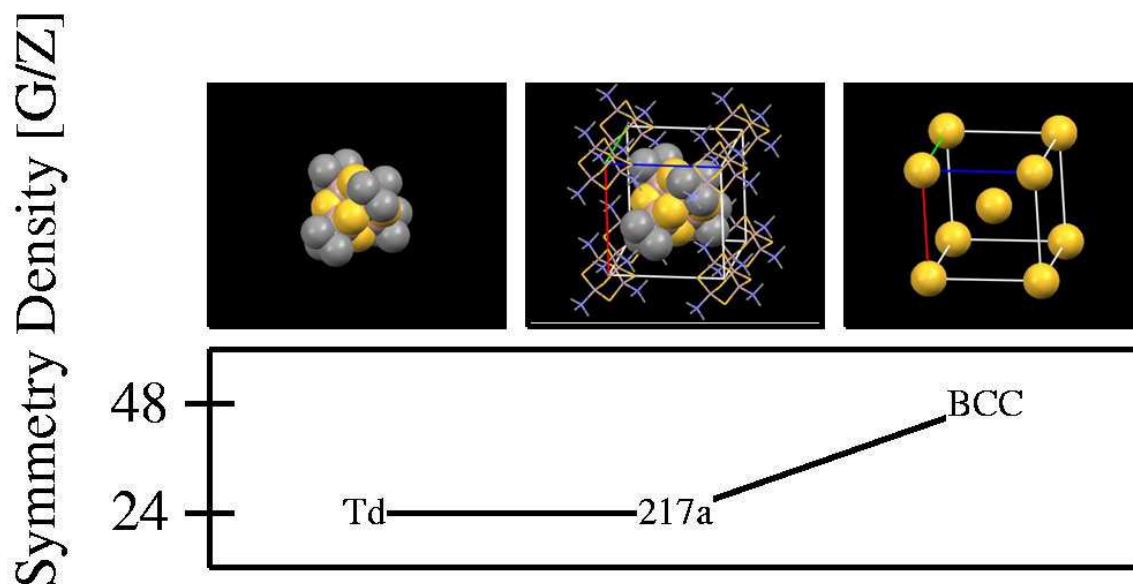


Fig. 2. Symmetry breaking plot for a structure with molecular center of mass lattice coincident with the reference lattice, illustrated using NIWMIP. The figure on the left is an isolated monomer with  $Td$  symmetry ( $G/Z=24/1$ ). The figure on the right is the BCC reference lattice ( $G/Z=96/2$ ). In the middle is the crystal structure in space group  $I\bar{4}3m$  (no. 217) with one molecule at Wyckoff point  $a$  emphasized for clarity ( $G/Z=48/2$ ).

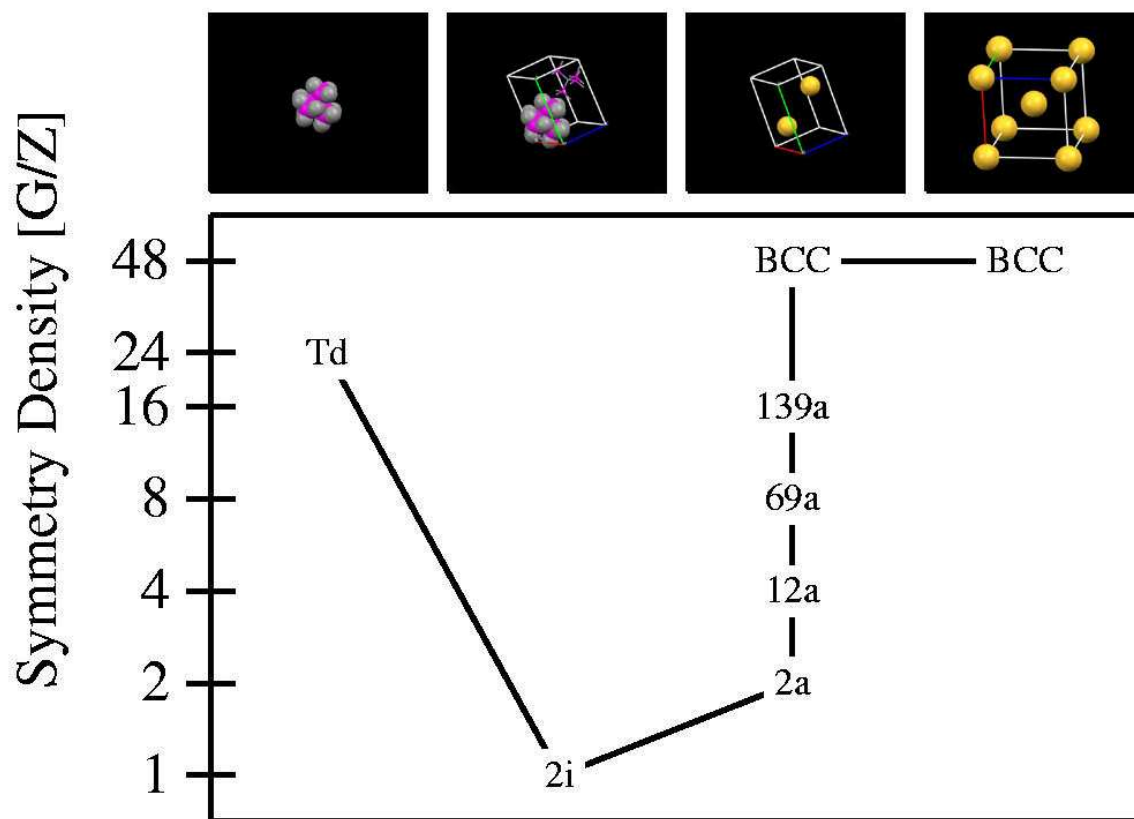


Fig. 3. Symmetry breaking plot for a molecular center of mass lattice not trivially related to the reference lattice, illustrated using MEZDIE01. The figure on the left is an isolated monomer with  $Td$  symmetry ( $G/Z=24/1$ ). The figure on the far right is the BCC reference lattice ( $G/Z=96/2$ ). Second from the right is the BCC reference lattice in a non-conventional unit cell which may be obtained through a series of perturbations. The illustrated cascade of symmetry-breaking transitions from BCC through tetragonal (139a), orthorhombic (69a), monoclinic (12a), and triclinic (2a) intermediates is not unique. The non-conventional unit cell is similar to the crystal structure with one molecule emphasized for clarity in the second illustration from the left ( $G/Z=2/2$ ).

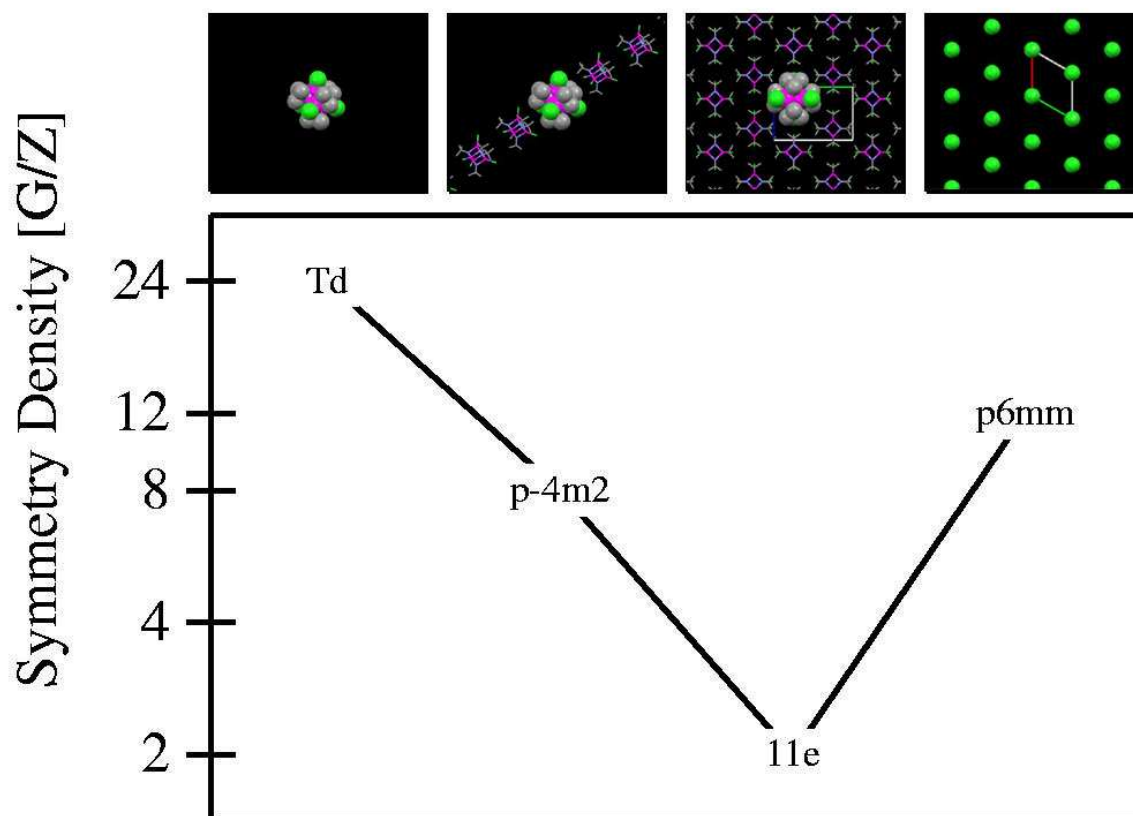


Fig. 4. Symmetry breaking plot for a rod packing, illustrated using MECKIO. The figure on the left is an isolated monomer with  $Td$  symmetry ( $G/Z=24/1$ ). Second from the left is a rod packing with rod group  $p\bar{4}m2$  ( $G/Z=8/1=8$ ). The figure on the far right is a two-dimensional hexagonal packing representing the lateral packing of the rods ( $G/Z=12/1$ ). Second from the right is the crystal structure with one rod emphasized for clarity ( $G/Z=4/2$ ). The crystal is viewed end-on to emphasize nearly hexagonal packing of rods.

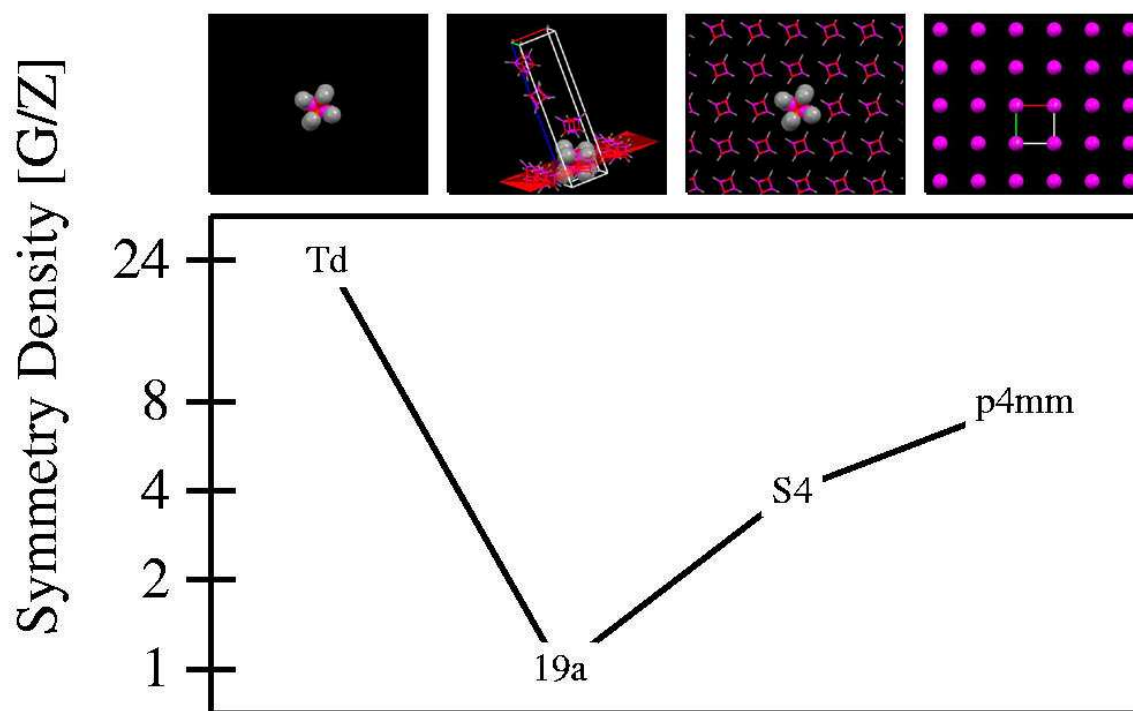


Fig. 5. Symmetry breaking plot for a planar packing, illustrated using MZNM0X10. The figure on the left is an isolated monomer with  $Td$  symmetry ( $G/Z=24/1$ ). On the far right is a two-dimensional square packing representing the center-of-mass lattice in the plane ( $G/Z=8/1$ ). Second from the right is a planar packing with point group  $S4$  ( $G/Z=4/1$ ). Second from the left is the crystal structure with one plane emphasized for clarity ( $G/Z=4/4$ ).

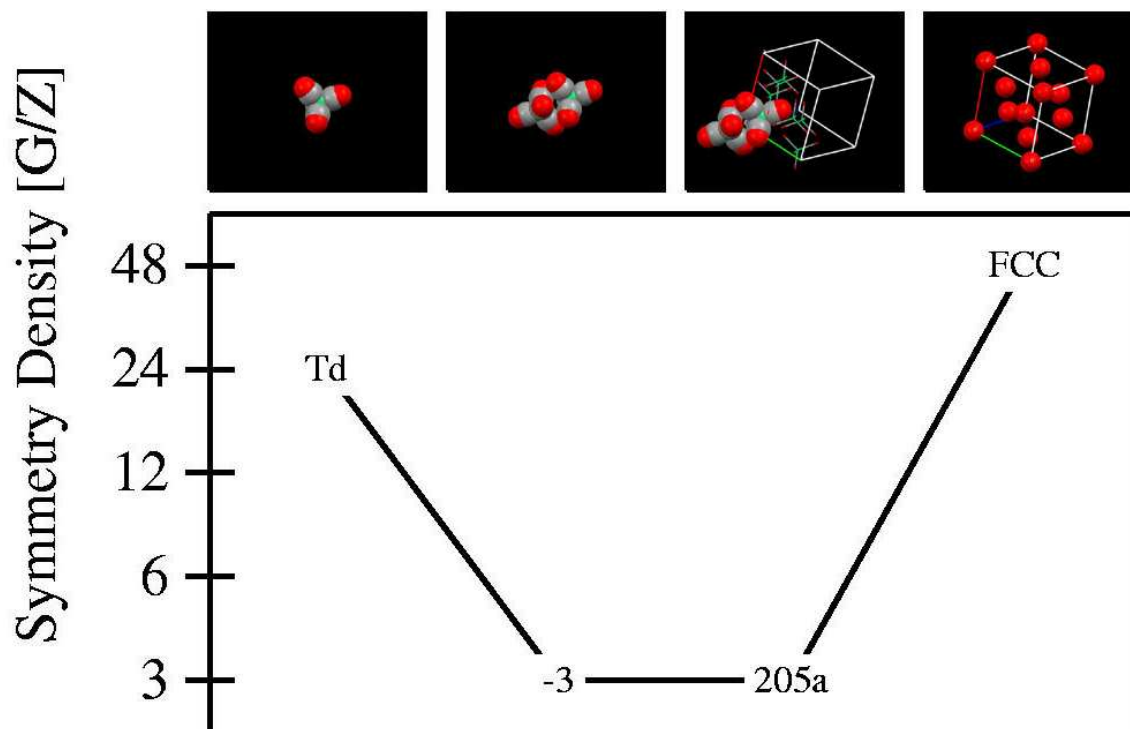


Fig. 6. Symmetry breaking plot for a dimer packing, illustrated using FOJBUB02. The figure on the left is an isolated monomer with  $Td$  symmetry ( $G/Z=24/1$ ). Second from the left is a dimer with  $C_{3i}$  point group symmetry ( $G/Z=6/2$ ). On the far right is the FCC reference lattice ( $G/Z=192/4$ ). Second from the right is the crystal structure in space group 205 with one dimer at Wyckoff point  $a$  emphasized for clarity ( $G/Z=24/8$ ).



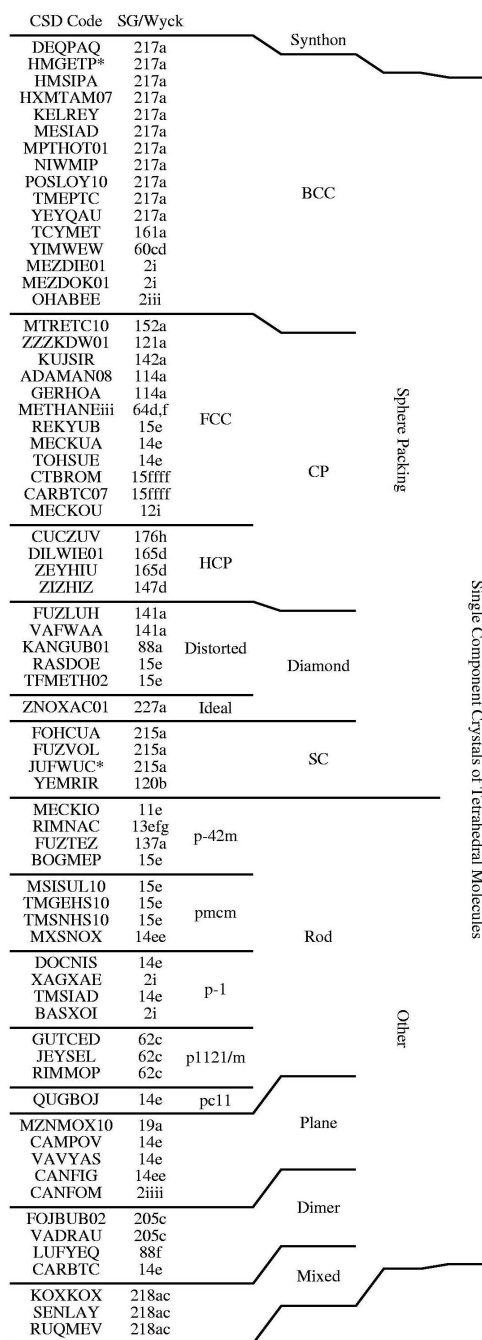


Fig. 7. Tree diagram of the distribution of data set among crystal packing synthons, where spheres and other types of packing form the trunk and the translational arrangements of the structures in our data set form the leaves. Note: Asterisks on JUFWUC and HMGETP are due to space group corrections. See Sec. 2.1 for details.

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**Synopsis**

Experimental crystal structures that are amenable for inclusion in Global Phase Diagrams as previously developed are identified.

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## Supplementary Material

# **Molecular Crystal Global Phase Diagrams:**

## **II. Reference Lattices**

**by R. B. McClurg and J. B. Keith**

**Notes to Accompany**

**Table 6: Structure Classification**

## Sphere Packing

See MEZDIE01 on pages 14 and 15. Notes refer to the hand-written letters on the following pages.

- A. CSD entry MEZDIE01 is described using space group 2 with a single molecule in the asymmetric unit with center of mass located at the Wyckoff site i. The Hermann-Mauguin label (P<sub>-</sub>1) is provided for convenience.
- B. Unit cell parameters from MEZDIE01.cif
- C. Non-dimensional unit cell parameters using the a-axis length as the reference length
- D. Notes based on the neighbor histogram (separate document) indicating that there are 6 nearly equi-distant neighbors that are not in a single hemisphere. Therefore the structure appears to approximate a sphere packing. The remainder of the entry serves to classify the packing.
- E. Matrix representation for the parameters in C above. Euclidean norms of the columns give the desired magnitudes (1, 1.4527186, and 0.9209443). Dot products of the columns yield the product of the column norms and the cosine of the included angle according to the cosine law. The angles have the expected values (90.47694, 111.67244, and 89.98776 degrees). See Appendix A, equation 1.
- F. There is a single molecule in the asymmetric unit at Wyckoff site "i" with point symmetry "1".
- G. The fractional center-of-mass coordinates are provided for both molecules in the unit cell. See Appendix A, equations 2 and 3.
- H. A transformation matrix is provided which halves the volume of the unit cell (Determinant =  $\frac{1}{2}$ ), rotates the unit cell, and shifts the origin. Halving the volume of the cell recognizes that the center-of-mass lattice has a single molecule in the primitive unit cell. [The observed unit cell has two molecules in the unit cell due to orientation of the non-spherical molecules and minor translations of their centers.] See Appendix A, equations 4, 5, 7, and 8.
- I. The inverse transformation matrix is calculated for use below.
- J. The dot product of the matrix representation (E above) and the upper-left transformation submatrix (H above) yields the transformed matrix representation. See Appendix A, equation 6. Unit cell parameters are calculated using Euclidean norms and the cosine law as described in E above.
- K. The Niggli matrix, normalized using the (new) a-axis length is provided.
- L. The Niggli matrix conforms to the "Main Conditions" for a Type II reduced unit cell. Comparing the Niggli matrix to tabulated character definitions reveals that the reduced cell is triclinic (character 44), but close to body-centered-cubic (cI, character 5).
- M. Transforming the fractional center-of-mass coordinates (G) using the inverse transformation matrix (I) as indicated in the Appendix, equations 9 and 10, yields the indicated coordinates. Both molecules are near the origin (0,0,0) of a unit cell (modulo unity). This is a necessary condition for successful unit cell volume reduction (H). There is one molecule in the reduced unit cell ( $Z'=1$ ). See Appendix A, equations 9 and 10.
- N. The observed unit cell (MEZDIE01), called the daughter, was observed in a space group with two symmetry operations ( $|G|=2$ ) and two molecules per primitive unit cell ( $Z=2$ ) yielding a symmetry density of one ( $|G|/Z=1$ ). The identified BCC reference lattice

(space group 229) has 48 symmetry operations per primitive unit cell ( $|G|=48$ ) and one molecule per primitive unit cell ( $Z'=1$  as indicated in M above). The ratio yields a symmetry density of 48 for the BCC reference lattice. The ratios of the Z values gives the "size" and ratios of the symmetry densities gives the "index" of the symmetry-breaking transformation in passing from the reference lattice to the daughter cell. Note that the ratios are in opposite senses.

- O. The transformation from the reduced basis for character 5 to the conventional basis is tabulated along with the character definitions. See Appendix A, equations 11, 12, and 14.
- P. The matrix inverse of the product of the transformation matrices (H and O) yields the overall transformation matrix from the reference lattice (BCC) to the observed structure. The determinant of the transformation is unity since the conventional BCC reference cell and MEZDIE01 each contain two molecules. See Appendix A, equations 15 and 16.
- Q. COPL indicates that the overall transformation matrix is consistent with the indicated symmetry-breaking transition with size 2 and index 48 as calculated in N above. The order parameter is coupled.

A

2i P\_-1  
MEZDIE01

B  
a= 9.920097  
b= 14.51031  
c= 9.135857  
alpha= 90.47694  
beta= 111.6724  
gamma= 89.98776

C

b/a= 1.4627186  
c/a= 0.9209443  
alpha= 90.47694  
beta= 111.67244  
gamma= 89.98776

6 neighbors within 3% of nearest  
next neighbor 11% farther than nearest  
sphere packing D

Center of Mass Coordinates

F i 1

x,y,z 0.7605859 0.2506235 0.24179 1  
1-x,1-y,1-z 0.2394141 0.7493765 0.75821 1  
x= 0.7605859  
y= 0.2506235  
z= 0.24179

G

E

Matrix Representation  

1	0.0003125	-0.340105
0	1.4627185	-0.007593
0	0	0.8558094

a	b	c
1	1.4627186	0.9209443
90.47694	111.67244	89.98776
alpha	beta	gamma

Transformation to Reduced Cell

0.5	0.5	0	0.75
0.5	-0.5	0	0.25
0.5	0.5	-1	0.25
0	0	0	1

Det= 0.5

Inverse Transformation

1	1	0	-1
1	-1	0	-0.5
1	0	-1	-0.5
0	0	0	1

Det= 2

I

H

L

# Matrix Representation

0.330103967	0.329791489	0.340104544
0.727562585	-0.735155941	0.007593356
0.427904687	0.427904687	-0.855809373

a	b	c
0.906321337	0.912315244	0.920944321
107.9992896	107.3143809	107.0838036
alpha	beta	gamma

# Normalized Niggli Matrix

1	1.01327063	1.032529194
-0.316067389	-0.302416346	-0.295712962

0,0,0

0.011209412	0.009962353	0.018795882
-0.011209412	-1.009962353	-1.018795882

N

Daughter  
Ref. Lattice

2i  
BCC

G	Z	G Z
2	2	1
48	1	48
	2	48

(size)  
(index)

L

Reduced Cell  
Character 44 (aP)

Type II

b.b ≥ a.a True

c.c ≥ b.b True

2|D+E+F| ≤ A+B True

... but close to 5 (cl)

|b.c| ≤ b.b/2 True

|a.c| ≤ a.a/2 True

|a.b| ≤ a.a/2 True

M



O

Transformation to Conventional Cell

0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 2

P

Overall Transformation

0.5	-1	-0.5	0
0.5	1	-0.5	-0.5
0.5	0	0.5	-0.5
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Order Parameter = Coupled

Q

## Rod Packing

See MECKIO on page 10. Notes refer to the hand-written letters on the following pages.

- A-D. See corresponding notes for MEZDIE01. For this structure, the histogram indicates that each molecule has two nearest neighbors forming rods. The rods are shown to have p-42m rod symmetry and pack in a nearly hexagonal arrangement.
- E. The indicated matrix transformation is analogous to that for MEZDIE01 above. See Appendix B, equation 19.
- F. The molecular centers-of-mass reside at Wyckoff point e with point symmetry m. The fractional coordinates are provided. See Appendix B, equations 20 and 21.
- G. Four sites on the 3-fold rotation axes of the molecule are indicated. They are used to determine the rod symmetry below.
- H. The indicated transformation matrix puts the rod axis along the x-axis, makes the y- and z-axes perpendicular to the rod axis, and shifts the origin to the center-of-mass of a selected molecule. See Appendix B, equations 22 and 23.
- I. The inverse of the transformation matrix is provided for use in transforming fractional coordinates.
- J. The rod axis, rod origin, and adjustable parameter in H are extracted from H for convenience.
- K. A second transformation rotates the rod about its axis to place the rod in standard orientation and rescales the coordinates perpendicular to the rod axis to make them equal in magnitude. See Appendix B, equations 24 and 25.
- L. The unit cell matrix representation (E) transformed by H and K yield the matrix representation L. The unit cell is tetragonal by design.
- M. The center-of-mass of the reference molecule is at the origin by design. The three-fold axes of the molecule very closely follow the Wyckoff orbit f of a p-42m rod symmetry in the 2<sup>nd</sup> setting.
- N. There is one molecule in the rod unit cell.
- O. The symmetry-breaking transformation from rods to the observed structure has size 2 and index 4. See the analogous note N for MEZDIE01 above.

A-D

11e P<sub>21</sub>/m

MECKIO

a= 9.5283  
b= 15.3492  
c= 10.7393  
alpha= 90  
beta= 104.954  
gamma= 90

b/a= 1.6109065  
c/a= 1.1270951  
alpha= 90  
beta= 104.954  
gamma= 90

2 nearest neighbors

2 next neighbors not coplanar

Hexagonal packing of p-42m rods

Center of Mass Coordinates

i	e m	x, 1/4, z	0.2049796	0.25	0.2192841	1
1-x, 3/4, 1-z			0.7950204	0.75	0.7807159	1
x=			0.2049796			
z=			0.2192841			

Molecular 3-fold axes

f 1	x, y, z	0.0917	0.1478	0.2244	1
x, 1/2-y, z		0.0917	0.3522	0.2244	1
e m	x, 1/4, z	0.2782	0.25	0.0701	1
		0.3715	0.25	0.3735	1

E

Matrix Representation

1	0	-0.29084
0	1.6109065	0
0	0	1.0889241

a b c  
1 1.6109065 1.1270951  
90 104.954 90  
alpha beta gamma

Transformation to Rod Coordinates

0	0.29084	1	0.20498
1	0	0	0.25
0	1	0	0.219284
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

0	1	0	-0.25
0	0	1	-0.219284
1	0	-0.29084	-0.141203
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

rod axis:

1	0	0
---	---	---

rod origin:

0.20498	0.25	0.219284
---------	------	----------

Transformation to orthogonal axes:

0.29084
---------

F

G

H

I

K.

Rotation about rod and rescaling:

0.581364682	0.581364682	0	0	0
-0.860045365	0.860045365	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

0.860045365	-0.581364682	0	0	0
0.860045365	0.581364682	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

Det= 1

rotation angle: 45 degrees

Rescaling parameter:

0.822173817

L

Matrix Representation

0	0	1
0.93652412	0.93652412	0
-0.93652412	0.93652412	0

a b c

1.324445112	1.324445112	1
89.99999743	90.00000257	90
alpha	beta	gamma

p-42m (#37)  
2nd setting

a m2m

0,0,0	0	0	1
0.103626103	0.756419262	0.426754	1

f m

-x <sub>i</sub> -x <sub>j</sub> z	-0.09087082	-0.084922453	-0.114767	1
x <sub>i</sub> x <sub>j</sub> z	0.084922453	0.09087082	-0.114767	1
x <sub>i</sub> -x <sub>j</sub> -z	0.086730387	-0.086730387	0.116609	1
-x <sub>i</sub> x <sub>j</sub> -z	-0.089655658	0.089655658	0.121668	1

error

-0.003122377	0.002825991	0.002186
--------------	-------------	----------

x= 0.088044829

z= -0.116953091

2

Daughter Rod	11e 37a	G		
		G	Z	G Z
		4	2	2
		8	1	8
			2	4
			(size)	(index)

$$Z=1$$

## Planar Packing

See CAMPOV on page 10. Notes refer to the hand-written letters on the following pages.

- A-E. See corresponding notes for MEZDIE01. For this structure, the histogram indicates that each molecule has three nearest neighbors forming two-dimensional planes. The planes are shown to have p2gg projection symmetry.
- F. The molecular centers-of-mass reside at Wyckoff point e with point symmetry 1. Fractional coordinates are provided.
- G. The indicated transformation matrix puts the plane into orthogonal axes. The inverse transformation is used to compute fractional center-of-mass coordinates in the transformed frame.
- H. No rotation nor any rescaling of axes are needed to put the plane into standard orientation.
- I. The matrix representation of the unit cell (E), after the indicated transformations (G and H), is an orthorhombic cell.
- J. Transforming the fractional center-of-mass coordinates (F) using the inverse transformation matrix (G) yields the coordinates indicated. There are four molecules in the primitive cell.
- K. The fractional coordinates (J) are consistent with p2gg projection symmetry (neglecting the z-coordinate) and  $2_1/c$  symmetry when considering the third dimension.
- L. The symmetry-breaking transformation from planes to the observed structure has size 1 and index 1. See the analogous note N for MEZDIE above.

A-E

14e P\_21/c

CAMPOV

a= 10.3894

b= 14.6835

c= 16.9885

alpha=

beta=

gamma=

b/a= 1.4133155

c/a= 1.6351762

alpha= 90

beta= 91.61

gamma= 90

3 neighbors within 4% of nearest

next neighbor 26% farther than nearest

planar packing

Matrix Representation

1	0	-0.045942
0	1.4133155	0
0	0	1.6345307

a	b	c
1	1.4133155	1.6351762
90	91.61	90
alpha	beta	gamma

Center of Mass Coordinates

e 1

x,y,z	0.1712083	0.0255667	0.2124792	1
1-x,1/2+y,1	0.8287917	0.5255667	0.2875208	1
1-x,1-y,1-z	0.8287917	0.9744333	0.7875208	1
x,1/2-y,1/2+	0.1712083	0.4744333	0.7124792	1

F

x= 0.1712083  
y= 0.0255667  
z= 0.2124792

Transformation to Planar Coordinates

0	0.045942	1	0
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
1	0	-0.045942	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

plane normal:

1	0	0
---	---	---

plane origin:

0	0	0
---	---	---

Transformation to orthogonal axes:

0.045942

H

Rotation about plane normal and rescaling:

1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0

Det= 1

rotation angle: 0 degrees

I

Matrix Representation

8.65761E-17	0	1
1.413315495	1.02981E-16	0
0	1.634530713	0

a	b	c
1.413315495	1.634530713	1
90	90	90
alpha	beta	gamma

p2gg (#8) in projection  
2,1/c when accounting for 3rd dimension

x,y,z	0.025566667	0.212479167	0.161447	1
1/2+x, 1/2-y, -z	0.525566667	0.287520833	0.815582	1
-x, -y, -z	0.974433333	0.787520833	0.792611	1
1/2-x, 1/2+y, z	0.474433333	0.712479167	0.138476	1

x= 0.025566667  
y= 0.212479167  
z= 0.161446598

error= 0 0 0



Daughter Plane	14e 2 <sub>1</sub> /c	✓		
		G	Z	G /Z
		4	4	1
		4	4	1
			1	1
			(size)	(index)

✓  
 $Z = 4$

## Dimer Packing

See CARBTC on pages 10 and 11. Notes refer to the hand-written letters on the following pages.

- A-E. See corresponding notes for MEZDIE01. For this structure, the histogram indicates that each molecule has a single nearest neighbor. Therefore, the molecules form dimers with Cs point group symmetry.
- F. The molecular centers-of-mass reside at Wyckoff point e with point symmetry 1. Fractional coordinates are provided.
- G. The indicated transformation sorts the unit cell lengths in order to conform to reduced basis conventions. The inverse transformation is used to compute fractional center-of-mass coordinates in the transformed frame.
- H. The dot product of the matrix representation (E above) and the upper-left transformation submatrix (G above) yields the transformed matrix representation. Unit cell parameters are calculated using Euclidean norms and the cosine law.
- I. The Niggli matrix, normalized using the (new) a-axis length is provided.
- J. The Niggli matrix conforms to the "Main Conditions" for a Type II reduced unit cell. Comparing the Niggli matrix to tabulated character definitions reveals that the reduced cell is monoclinic (character 35), but close to C-centered-orthorhombic (oC, character 23).
- K. Transforming the fractional center-of-mass coordinates (F) using the inverse transformation matrix (G) yields the indicated coordinates. There are four distinct molecules in the primitive cell ( $Z'=4$ ).
- L. Since cell reduction (G-K) did not yield a simpler reference lattice, and recognizing the single nearest neighbor, consider the centers-of-mass for dimers.
- M. The dimer centers-of-mass reside at Wyckoff point a with point symmetry -1. Fractional coordinates are provided.
- N. The indicated transformation halves the volume of the original unit cell (with matrix representation provided in E above) and rotates the unit cell. No origin shift is necessary in this case. Halving the volume of the cell recognizes that the center-of-mass lattice has a single dimer in the primitive unit cell.
- O. Applying the upper-left submatrix of the transformation to the original matrix representation yields the transformed matrix representation. Unit cell parameters are calculated using Euclidean norms and the cosine law.
- P. The Niggli matrix, normalized using the (new) a-axis length is provided.
- Q. The Niggli matrix conforms to the "Main Conditions" for a Type I reduced unit cell. Comparing the Niggli matrix to tabulated character definitions reveals that the reduced cell is C-centered monoclinic (character 10), but close to rhombohedral (hR, character 9).
- R. Transforming the fractional center-of-mass coordinates for the dimers (M) using the inverse transformation matrix (N) yields the indicated coordinates. There is one dimer in the primitive cell ( $Z'=1$ ). The dimer center-of-mass is located at Wyckoff point a of rhombohedral space group R-3m (no 166).
- S. The symmetry-breaking transformation from the reference lattice containing orientationally disordered dimers to a monoclinic cell with disordered dimers has size one

and index 3. Orientationally ordering the dimers is a subsequent transformation with size 4 and index 4.

- T. The tabulated transformation from a reduced basis in character 9 to the conventional cell (using the hexagonal setting for the rhombohedral cell) is indicated.
- U. The transformation from the reference lattice to the observed cell is given by the inverse of the product of the transformations in N and T above. This overall transformation matrix is provided. COPL indicates that the overall transformation matrix is consistent with the indicated symmetry-breaking transition with order parameter F2+.

A-E

<sup>14</sup>e P<sub>21/c</sub>

CARBTC

a= 9.07912  
b= 5.7643  
c= 9.2014  
alpha= 90  
beta= 104.295  
gamma= 90

b/a= 0.6348963  
c/a= 1.0134683  
alpha= 90  
beta= 104.295  
gamma= 90

1 nearest neighbor  
3 neighbors within 6% of nearest  
next neighbor 11% farther than nearest

Matrix Representation

1	0	-0.25024
0	0.6348963	0
0	0	0.9820885

a b c  
1 0.6348963 1.0134683  
90 104.295 90  
alpha beta gamma

Transformation to Reduced Cell

0	-1	0	1
-1	0	0	1
0	0	-1	1
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

0	-1	0	1
-1	0	0	1
0	0	-1	1
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Center of Mass Coordinates

e	1			
i	x,y,z	0.248	0.067	0.157
ii	1-x, 1/2+y, 1	0.752	0.567	0.343
i	1-x, 1-y, 1-z	0.752	0.933	0.843
ii	x, 1/2-y, 1/2-z	0.248	0.433	0.657
	x=	0.248		
	y=	0.067		
	z=	0.157		

F

*H*

Matrix Representation		
0	-1	0.250239959
-0.634896334	0	0
0	0	-0.982088534

a	b	c
0.634896334	1	1.013468266
104.295	90	90
alpha	beta	gamma

*I*

Normalized Niggli Matrix		
1	2.480814901	2.548089455
-0.620799018	9.77836E-17	9.64841E-17

*J*

Reduced Cell Character	Type	II	35 (mP)	... but close to 23 (oC)
b.bza.a	True			b.c ≤b.b/2
c.c≥b.b	True			a.c ≤a.a/2
2 D+E+F  ≤ A+B	True			a.b ≤a.a/2

*K*

0.933	0.752	0.843	1	Z= 4
0.433	0.248	0.657	1	
0.067	0.248	0.157	1	
0.567	0.752	0.343	1	

dimers:

Dimer Coordinates (a), -1 WP symmetry ensures Cs dimer symmetry  
 4 nearest neighbors, all coplanar (bc-plane)  
 next neighbor 6% farther, also co-planar  
 next neighbor 67% farther than nearest  
 packing of dimers

Transformation to Reduced Cell

0	0	-1	0
-0.5	0.5	0	0
0.5	0.5	0	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 0.5

Inverse Transformation

0	-1	1	0
0	1	1	0
-1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 2

Dimer Center of Mass Coordinates

a -1	0	0	1
i	0,0,0	0	0.5
ii	0,1/2,1/2	0	0.5

O

Matrix Representation

-0.125119979	-0.125119979	-1
-0.317448167	0.317448167	0
0.491044267	0.491044267	0

a	b	c
0.597957206	0.597957206	1
77.92184748	77.92184748	64.13091485
alpha	beta	gamma

Normalized Niggli Matrix

1	1	2.796789577
0.349934254	0.349934254	0.436316354

0,0,0

0	0	0
0	1	0

1 1

Z' = 1

R

S

G	Z	G /Z
4	4	1
4	1	4
12	1	12

Daughter  
Cs Dimers  
Ref. Lattice

14e  
12a  
166a

(size)  
(index)

Reduced Cell  
Character 10 (mC)

Type I  
b.b ≥ a.a True  
c.c ≥ b.b True  
2|D+E+F| ≤ A+B N/A

... but close to 9 (hR)

|b.c| ≤ |b.b|/2 True  
|a.c| ≤ |a.a|/2 True  
|a.b| ≤ |a.a|/2 True

Q

Transformation to Conventional Cell

1	-1	-1	0
0	1	-1	0
0	0	3	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 3

Overall Transformation

-0.666667	0	2	0
-0.333333	1	1	0
-0.333333	0	0	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 0.666667

Order Parameter = F2+



## Mixed Packing

See KOXKOX and SENLAY on page 1. Notes refer to the hand-written letters on the following pages.

- A-E. See corresponding notes for MEZDIE01. For this structure, the histogram indicates that each molecule has three nearest neighbors forming two-dimensional planes. The planes are shown to have p2gg projection symmetry.
- F. Two molecules in the unit cell reside at Wyckoff point a with point symmetry  $-43m$ . These molecules have 12 nearest neighbors. The remaining six molecules in the unit cell reside at Wyckoff point c with point symmetry  $-4$ . They have 2 nearest neighbors. Fractional coordinates are provided.
- G. Since the unit cell is already a reduced basis, there is no need for an additional transformation. The Identity matrix leaves the cell and the center-of-mass coordinates unchanged.
- H. The cell is a cube which belongs to primitive cubic (cP) character 3.
- I. The center-of-mass coordinates are consistent with Wyckoff orbits a and c of space group 223. In this case, the reference lattice has a higher symmetry than the observed structure solely due to the orientations of the molecules. There is no deformation of the cell nor translation of the centers-of-mass within the cell.
- J. The symmetry breaking transition in passing from the reference lattice to the observed (daughter) cell has size 1 and index 2.
- K. There is no transformation needed for character 3.
- L. The overall transformation matrix from observed cell to conventional reference lattice is the identity since the component transformations (G and K) are identities. COPL indicates that the overall transformation matrix is consistent with the indicated symmetry-breaking transition with size 1 and index 2 as calculated in J above. The order parameter is at the gamma point of the Brillouin zone (GM2-).

A-E

218a,c P\_-4\_3\_n

KOXKOX  
SENLAY

b/a=  
c/a=  
alpha=  
beta=  
gamma=

1  
1  
90  
90  
90

Matrix Representation

1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1

a      b      c  
1      1      1  
90    90    90  
alpha    beta    gamma

Transformation to Reduced Cell

1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1
0	0	0

Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1
0	0	0

Det= 1

F

Center of Mass Coordinates

12 nearest neighbors  
next neighbor 55% farther

2 nearest neighbors  
next neighbor 12% farther

	a -43m	Origin Choice 2			
	0,0,0	0	0	0	1
	1/2, 1/2, 1/2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
c -4..		Origin Choice 2			
	1/4, 1/2, 0	0.25	0.5	0	1
	3/4, 1/2, 0	0.75	0.5	0	1
	0, 1/4, 1/2	0	0.25	0.5	1
	0, 3/4, 1/2	0	0.75	0.5	1
	1/2, 0, 1/4	0.5	0	0.25	1
	1/2, 0, 3/4	0.5	0	0.75	1

H

Matrix Representation

1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1
a	b	c
1	1	1
90	90	90
alpha	beta	gamma

Normalized Niggli Matrix

1	1	1
0	0	0

0,0,0  
1/2,1/2,1/2  
1/4,1/2,0  
3/4,1/2,0  
0,1/4,1/2  
0,3/4,1/2  
1/2,0,1/4  
1/2,0,3/4

0	0	0	1	Z = 2
0.5	0.5	0.5	1	
0.25	0.5	0	1	Z' = 6
0.75	0.5	0	1	
0	0.25	0.5	1	
0	0.75	0.5	1	
0.5	0	0.25	1	
0.5	0	0.75	1	

I

J

Daughter	218a,c	G	Z	G Z
Ref. Lattice	223a,c	24	8	3
		48	8	6
			1	2
			(size)	(index)

Reduced Cell

Character 3 (cP)

Type	II	b.c ≤b.b/2	True
b.b≥a.a	True	a.c ≤a.a/2	True
c.c≥b.b	True	a.b ≤a.a/2	True
2 D+E+F  ≤ A+B	True		

# Transformation to Conventional Cell

1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

# Overall Transformation

1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1

Det= 1

Order Parameter = GM2-

# **Molecular Crystal Global Phase Diagrams:**

## **II. Reference Lattices**

by R. B. McClurg and J. B. Keith

**Table 6: Structure Classification**

Cubic (Isometric) Crystal Structures (195-230)

227a 1 ZNOXAC01	F <sub>d</sub> _3_m		Matrix Representation		Transformation to Reduced Cell		Matrix Representation		Daughter Ref. Lattice		IGI		Z		IGI/Z		Transformation to Conventional Cell	
	b/a=	1	1	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	227a	Diamond	48	2	24	1	1	0	-1	1
	c/a=	90	0	1	0	0	0.5	0.5			48	2	24	1	-1	1	1	0
	b/a=	90	a	b	c	0	0	0						0	0	0	0	1
4 equidistant neighbors next neighbor 65% farther sphere packing	Center of Mass Coordinates		Origin Choice 2		Inverse Transformation		Normalized Niggli Matrix		Reduced Cell Character 1 (cF)		b.csb.b/2		True		Overall Transformation		Order Parameter = GM1+	
	a	43m	1	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	60	60	b.csb.a/2	True	0	1	0	0	0	0
	b	18.1/8.1/8	0	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	60	60	b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	1	0	0	0
	c	78.7/8.7/8	0	0	1	0	0.5	0.5	60	60	b.b.csa/2	True	0	0	0	1	0	0
217a 2 DEQPAQ	L <sub>d</sub> _4_3_m		Matrix Representation		Transformation to Reduced Cell		Matrix Representation		Daughter Ref. Lattice		IGI		Z		IGI/Z		Transformation to Conventional Cell	
	b/a=	1	1	0	0	0	-0.5	0.5	217a	BCC	24	1	24	1	1	0	1	0
	c/a=	90	0	1	0	0	0.5	-0.5			48	1	48	1	0	1	0	0
	b/a=	90	a	b	c	0	0	0						0	0	0	0	1
215a 13 FOHCUA 14 FUZVOL 15 JUFWUC	P <sub>d</sub> _4_3_m		Matrix Representation		Transformation to Reduced Cell		Matrix Representation		Daughter Ref. Lattice		IGI		Z		IGI/Z		Transformation to Conventional Cell	
	b/a=	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	215a	SC	24	1	24	1	1	0	0	0
	c/a=	90	0	1	0	0	0	0			48	1	48	1	0	1	0	0
	b/a=	90	a	b	c	0	0	0						0	0	0	0	1
6 nearest neighbors next neighbor 41% farther *Very slightly distorted molecules or mislabeled as 195a by authors	Center of Mass Coordinates		Origin Choice 2		Inverse Transformation		Normalized Niggli Matrix		Reduced Cell Character 3 (cP)		b.csb.b/2		True		Overall Transformation		Order Parameter = GM2-	
	a	43m	1	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b	0.0/0	0	1	0	0	0	0			b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	1	0	0
	c	0.0/0	0	0	1	0	0	0			b.b.csa/2	True	0	0	0	0	1	0
218a,c 16 KOKXOX 17 SENAY	P <sub>d</sub> _4_3_n		Matrix Representation		Transformation to Reduced Cell		Matrix Representation		Daughter Ref. Lattice		IGI		Z		IGI/Z		Transformation to Conventional Cell	
	b/a=	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	218ac	223ac	24	8	3	8	6	1	0	0
	c/a=	90	0	1	0	0	0	0			48	1	48	1	0	1	0	0
	b/a=	90	a	b	c	0	0	0						0	0	0	0	1
a 12 nearest neighbors next neighbor 59% farther	Center of Mass Coordinates		Origin Choice 2		Inverse Transformation		Normalized Niggli Matrix		Reduced Cell Character 3 (cP)		b.csb.b/2		True		Overall Transformation		Order Parameter = GM2-	
	a	43m	1	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b	0.0/0	0	1	0	0	0	0			b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	1	0	0
	c	12.0/12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0			b.b.csa/2	True	0	0	0	0	1	0
c 2 nearest neighbors next neighbor 12% farther	Center of Mass Coordinates		Origin Choice 2		Inverse Transformation		Normalized Niggli Matrix		Reduced Cell Character 3 (cP)		b.csb.b/2		True		Overall Transformation		Order Parameter = GM2-	
	a	43m	1	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b	14.1/2.0	0	1	0	0	0	0			b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	1	0	0
	c	34.1/2.0	0	0	1	0	0	0			b.b.csa/2	True	0	0	0	0	1	0
218a,d 18 RUQNEV	P <sub>d</sub> _4_3_n		Matrix Representation		Transformation to Reduced Cell		Matrix Representation		Daughter Ref. Lattice		IGI		Z		IGI/Z		Transformation to Conventional Cell	
	b/a=	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	218ac	223ac	24	8	3	8	6	1	0	0
	c/a=	90	0	1	0	0	0	0			48	1	48	1	0	1	0	0
	b/a=	90	a	b	c	0	0	0						0	0	0	0	1
a 12 nearest neighbors next neighbor 55% farther distorted (cosahedral coordination)	Center of Mass Coordinates		Origin Choice 2		Inverse Transformation		Normalized Niggli Matrix		Reduced Cell Character 3 (cP)		b.csb.b/2		True		Overall Transformation		Order Parameter = GM2-	
	a	43m	1	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b	12.1/2.1/2	0	1	0	0	0	0			b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	1	0	0
	c	34.1/2.0	0	0	1	0	0	0			b.b.csa/2	True	0	0	0	0	1	0
d 2 nearest neighbors next neighbor 12% farther pairs of rods in 3 orthogonal directions	Center of Mass Coordinates		Origin Choice 2		Inverse Transformation		Normalized Niggli Matrix		Reduced Cell Character 3 (cP)		b.csb.b/2		True		Overall Transformation		Order Parameter = GM2-	
	a	43m	1	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b	12.1/2.1/2	0	1	0	0	0	0			b.csb.a/2	True	0	0	0	1	0	0
	c	34.1/2.0	0	0	1	0	0	0			b.b.csa/2	True	0	0	0	0	1	0

See #16 and #17 above.

See above.

205c P a -3

FOJBUB02

FOJUB02									
Center of Mass Coordinates									
Oxide Choice 2									
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
be=	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ca=	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
alpha=	90	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
beta=	90	a	b	c	0	0	0	0	1
gamma=	90	90	90	90	0	0	0	0	0
Inverse Transformation									
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Delta= 1									
1 nearest neighbor									
next neighbor 33% further									
dimer packing									
Center of Mass Coordinates									
Oxide Choice 2									
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
i	x,x,x	0.1220303	0.1220303	0.1220303	1	x,x,x	0.1220303	0.1220303	1
ii	1/2-x,1-x,1	0.3779697	0.8779697	0.6220303	1	0.3779697	0.6220303	0.8779697	1
iii	1-x,1/2-x,1	0.8779697	0.6220303	0.3779697	1	0.8779697	0.3779697	0.6220303	1
iv	1/2-x,1/2-x,1	0.6220303	0.3779697	0.8779697	1	0.6220303	0.8779697	0.3779697	1
i	1-x,1-x,1/2	0.6220303	0.8779697	0.1220303	1	0.6220303	0.8779697	0.1220303	1
ii	1-x,1-x,1/2	0.6220303	0.8779697	0.1220303	1	0.6220303	0.8779697	0.1220303	1
iii	1/2-x,1/2-x,1	0.1220303	0.3779697	0.6220303	1	0.1220303	0.3779697	0.6220303	1
iv	1/2-x,1/2-x,1	0.1220303	0.3779697	0.6220303	1	0.1220303	0.3779697	0.6220303	1
x= 0.1220303									

dimers:

Dimer Coordinates (a) -3 WP symmetry ensures C3i dimer symmetry

12 nearest neighbors  
next neighbor 41% farther  
sphere packing (of dimers)

[illegible]

205c P\_a-3

VADRAU

[illegible]

See above.

## Hexagonal Crystal Structures (168-194)

176h P 63/m

CUCZUV

[illegible]

## Trigonal Crystal Structures (143-167)

165d P-3 c 1

DILWIE01

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

120c YEMPR	L <sub>4</sub> -c_2		Matrix Representation		Transformation to Reduced Cell		Matrix Representation		Daughter Ref. Lattice		120c SC		Transformation to Conventional Cell	
	a=	b/a= 1	1	0	0	0.5	-0.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	b=	c/a= 13.6601	0	1	1.5012894	0.5	0.5	0	0.750629183	0	0	0	0	
	c=	9.0991	0	0	0	0.5	0.25	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	
	alpha= 90	beta= 90	a	b	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	beta= 90	gamma= 90	b	c	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	gamma= 90	alpha= 90	c	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	nearest neighbor 7% farther than nearest sphere packing		alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	6 neighbors within 7% of nearest neighbor 4% farther than nearest sphere packing		beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta	gamma	alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			gamma	alpha	beta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			beta											

Center of Mass Coordinates										S A+B		True		Order Parameter = Coupled		Det= 4					
c 4..																					
0										0.5		1		0.0,0		0		1		Z= 1	
0.12,14										0		0.25				0		0			
0.12,34										0		0.75				0		0			
1.2,0,34										0.5		1				0		0			
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		1	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0				0		-1		0	
1.2,0,14										0.5		0									

114a	P <sub>4</sub> -21_c			Matrix Representation			Transformation to Reduced Cell			Matrix Representation			Daughter Ref. Lattice			114a FCC			Transformation to Conventional Cell										
ADAMAN08	a= 6.6397	b/a= 1	1	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.671634261	0.671634261	0.671634261	48	2	12	0	0	0								
	b= 6.6397	c/a= 1.342985	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.671634261	0.671634261	0.671634261	48	2	12	1	1	1								
	c= 8.9189	alpha= 90	a	b	c		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.671634261	0.671634261	0.671634261	48	2	12	0	0	0								
	alpha= 90	beta= 90	alpha	beta	gamma		1	1	0	0	0	0	0.671634261	0.671634261	0.671634261	48	2	12	0	0	0								
	beta= 90	gamma= 90	alpha	beta	gamma		0	1	1	0	0	0	0.671634261	0.671634261	0.671634261	48	2	12	1	1	1								
	gamma= 90		alpha	beta	gamma		0	0	0	1	0	0	0.671634261	0.671634261	0.671634261	48	2	12	0	0	0								
12 neighbors within 3% of nearest next neighbor 35% farther than nearest sphere packing						Inverse Transformation						Overall Transformation						Order Parameter = Coupled											
Center of Mass Coordinates						Det= 2						Normalized Niggli Matrix						... but close to singularity: 1 (CF)						Det= 4					
a 4..						0.051422355 -0.47428823 -0.47428823						0.975239755 0.975239755 0.975239755						Character 7 (I)						0					
12/12/12						0.0						0.929475839 118.3130554 118.3130554						Type II						-0.5					
0.0						0.0						92.9475839 118.3130554 118.3130554						b b/a/2						0					
0.5						0.5						alpha						True						0					
0						0						beta						True						0					
0						0						gamma						True						0					
0						0						gamma						True						0					
0						0						gamma						True						0					
0						0						gamma						True						0					
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0						0						gamma						True						0					
0						0						gamma						True						0					
0						0						gamma																	

114b	P <sub>4</sub> -21_c		Matrix Representation			Transformation to Reduced Cell			Matrix Representation		
GERH04	a = 10.0441	b/a = 1	1	0	0	0.5	-0.5	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5
	b = 10.0441	c/a = 12.4722	0	1	0	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.5	-0.5
	alpha = 90	beta = 90	0	0	1.2417439	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.620871955	0.620871955	0.620871955
	gamma = 90	gamma = 90	a	b	c	0	0	0	1	1	1
	alpha = 90	beta = 90	a	b	c	0	0	0.5	0	0	0
	gamma = 90	gamma = 90	alpha	beta	gamma	1	1	1	0	0	0
	alpha = 90	beta = 90	alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	1	1	1
	gamma = 90	gamma = 90	1	0	1	0	1	1	-0.5	0	0
	12 neighbors within 7% of nearest next neighbor 32% farther than nearest sphere packing		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

b-4..																			
0.0/1/2										0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1									
1/2/1/2/0										0.5 0 0.5 0 1 0.0/0 1									
88a										L <sub>4</sub> /1a									
KANGUB01																			
a= 7.1984										Matrix Representation									
b/a= 1										1 0									

Center of Mass Coordinates														
a 4..														
0	0.25	0.125	1	0.875	0.25	1	Z= 2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0.14/19	0	0.25	1	0.875	0.25	1	118.78/14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0.14/19	0	0.25	1	0.875	0.25	1	118.78/14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0.5	0.75	0.625	1	1.875	1.25	1	718.116/34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1.2/4.5/8	0	0.25	1	0.875	0.25	1	118.78/14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0.34/7/8	0	0.75	0.875	1	1.75	1	2.125	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Order Parameter = GM3+														
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0													

88f	L <sub>4</sub> /1a		Matrix Representation			Transformation to Reduced Cell			Matrix Representation		
LUFYEQ	a= 15.66931	b/a= 1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5
	b= 15.66931	c/a= 1.2424486	0	1	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5
	alpha= 90	beta= 90	0	0	1.2424486	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5
	alpha= 90	beta= 90	a	b	c	0	0	0	0	0	0
	gamma= 90	gamma= 90	alpha	beta	gamma	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 nearest neighbor next neighbor 33% farther than nearest dimer packing											
Center of Mass Coordinates											
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88f	L <sub>4</sub> /1a		Matrix Representation		Transformation to Reduced Cell		Matrix Representation		Daughter Ref. Lattice		88a 141a		Transformation to Conventional Cell		
36 LUFYEQ	a= 15.66931	b/a= 1	1	0	0	0.5	-0.5	0.941000523	Reduced Cell		16	2	1	0	0
	b= 15.66931	c/a= 1.2424486	0	1	1.2424486	0	0	97.43078797	Type II		48	1	1	1	0
	alpha= 90	beta= 90	a	b	c	0.941000523	0.941000523	115.806616	b b/a/2	True			0	0	0
	gamma= 90	gamma= 90	alpha	beta	gamma	alpha	beta	gamma	c c/b/2	True			0	0	0
	1 nearest neighbor next neighbor 33% farther than nearest dimer packing														
	1 1 0 -0.5														
	0 0 0 -0.5														
	0 0 0 1														
	Order Parameter = Coupled														

x= 0.0519571  
y= 0.0932553  
z= 0.3109161

dimers:

Dimer Coordinates (e). 2. WP Symmetry ensures C2 dimer symmetry  
Slightly distorted C2v dimers

Transformation to Reduced Cell				
0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.25	0
0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.25	0
0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.25	0
0	0	0	0	1

Inverse Transformation

1	1	0	-0.5	
0	1	-1	0	
0	0	0	0	1

Dimer Center of Mass Coordinates  
e 2., Origin Choice 2

a	0.14,z	0	0.25	0.3109161
b	0	0.5	0.75	0.0109161
c	0	0.5	0.75	0.0109161
d	0	0.5	0.75	0.0609161
e	0	0.75	0.690939	0
f	0.5	0.25	0.1890839	0
g	0.5	0.75	0.4390839	0
h	0	0.25	-0.060916	0

quads:

Quadramer Coordinates (h). -4. WP Symmetry ensures S4 quadramer symmetry

4 equivalent nearest neighbors

next neighbor >60% further

sphere packing (of quadramers)

ah	0.14,18	0	0.25	0.125
bg	1/2,3/4,5/8	0.5	0.75	0.625
cf	1/2,1/4,3/8	0.5	0.25	0.375
de	0.34,7/8	0	0.75	0.875

## Orthorhombic Crystal Structures (16-74)

62c:	P <sub>1</sub> u <sub>1</sub> m <sub>1</sub> a	Matrix Representation		
		1	0	0
GUTCED		0	1,102 038	0
a=	11.47068	b=	1,102 038	
b=	12.64188	c=	1,0912152	
c=	12.51698	alpha=	90	
alpha=	90	beta=	90	
beta=	90	gamma=	90	
gamma=	90			
		a	b	c
		1	1,102 038	1,0912152
		0	90	90
		0	90	90

2 nearest neighbors

next neighbor 10% farther than nearest

Square packing of p112/m rods.

Center of Mass Coordinates

i	c. m.	x, 1/4, z	0.25	-0.013779	1
i		1-x, 3/4, z	0.75	0.103779	1
i		1/2, x, 1/4, 1	0.25	-0.013779	1
i		1/2, x, 3/4, 1	0.25	0.103779	1
i		z= 0.3285659			
i		z= -0.013779			
Molecular 3-fold axes					
i	c. m.	0.4389	0.25	-0.2415	1
i		0.5267	0.25	0.1508	1
i	d 1	0.177	0.4492	0.018	1
i		0.177	0.0508	0.018	1
i	c. m.	0.4713	0.75	-0.1508	1
i		0.5691	0.75	0.2415	1
i	d 1	0.823	0.5508	-0.018	1
i		0.823	0.9492	-0.018	1

Molecular 3-fold axes

c. m.	0	0.2509	0.25	-0.2415	1
i	0	0.5207	0.25	0.1508	1
d 1	0	0.177	0.4492	0.018	1
i	0	0.177	0.0508	0.018	1
c. m.	0	0.1713	0.75	-0.1508	1
i	0	0.5691	0.75	0.2415	1
d 1	0	0.823	0.5508	-0.018	1
i	0	0.823	0.9492	-0.018	1

62c:

38 JETSEL

P <sub>1</sub> 0 <sub>1</sub> m <sub>1</sub> a	1	0	0
a=	10.0621	b=	16.24641
b=	16.24641	b/a=	1.624641
c=	18.0792	c/a=	1.7957621
alpha=	90	alpha=	90
beta=	90	beta=	90
gamma=	90	gamma=	90

2 nearest neighbors

next neighbor 12% farther than nearest

Center of Mass Coordinates

c. m.	x,1/4,z	0.25	-0.039205	1	
i	1/2-x,3/4,1	0.5693802	0.75	0.469795	1
ii	1-x,3/4,1-z	1.0693802	0.75	1.030205	1
	1/2-x,1/4,1-z	0.4306198	0.25	0.530205	1
	X =	-0.06938			
	Z =	-0.032025			

Molecular 3-fold axes

Molecular 3-fold axes

c. m.	0	0.3077	0.25	-0.0354	1
i	0	-0.1829	0.25	0.1574	1
d 1	0	-0.1771	0.0646	-0.1282	1
i	0	-0.1771	0.4354	-0.1282	1
c. m.	0	-0.3077	0.75	0.0354	1

Matrix Representation				
0.5	0.5	-0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

Reduced Cell

0.5	0.5	-0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

Character 7 (I)

0.5	0.5	-0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

Normalized Ngl Matrix

0.5	0.5	-0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	0.5	0	0
0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

0.12487698 -0.437906151 -0.437906151

0.25 -0.31091612 -0.06091612

0.75 -0.31091612 -0.06091612

0.25 -1.06091612 0.31091612

0.25 -0.68908388 0.06091612

0.25 0.31091612 0.06091612

0.75 0.06091612 0.31091612

-0.25 0.06091612 0.31091612

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Transformation to Conventional Cell				
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1

Overall Transformation

0	0	-1	0.25	0
0	1	0	-0.25	0
0	0	0	0	1

Order Parameter = X5+

Character 7 (I)

0	0	-1	0.25	0
0	1	0	-0.25	0
0	0	0	0	1

Normalized Ngl Matrix

0	0	-1	0.25	0
0	1	0	-0.25	0
0	0	0	0	1

0.12487698 -0.437906151 -0.437906151

0.25 -0.31091612 -0.06091612

0.75 -0.31091612 -0.06091612

0.25 -1.06091612 0.31091612

0.25 -0.68908388 0.06091612

0.25 0.31091612 0.06091612

0.75 0.06091612 0.31091612

-0.25 0.06091612 0.31091612

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[illegible]

[illegible]

## Monoclinic Crystal Structures (3-15)

[illegible]



[illegible]





12 neighbors within 14% of nearest  
next neighbor 45% farther than nearest  
sphere packing

Center of Mass Coordinates

e 1

x,y,z 0.0013148 0.2747639 0.2489133 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.9986852 0.7252161 0.7508867 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y -0.498852 0.7747639 0.2508867 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y -0.498852 0.2252161 0.7491533 1  
y= 0.0013148  
z= 0.2489133

14e P\_21/c

59 TORQUE a= 10.4005  
b= 10.5225 b/a= 1.0117302 0  
c= 28.7446 c/a= 2.783771 0 0 2.783771  
alpha= 90 a 1.0117302 2.783771  
beta= 90 b 90  
gamma= 90 gamma= 90  
12 neighbors within 3% of nearest  
next neighbor 40% farther than nearest  
sphere packing

Center of Mass Coordinates

e 1

x,y,z 0.2504837 0.7448743 0.1256866 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.7495163 0.2448743 0.743334 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.7495163 0.2551257 0.874334 1  
x,1/2 y,1/2 0.2504837 0.7551257 0.6256866 1  
x= 0.2504837  
y= 0.7448743  
z= 0.1256866

14e P\_21/n

60 CANFIG a= 18.2286  
b= 16.7496 b/a= 0.9186838 0  
c= 67.7696 c/a= 0.4300446 0 0 0.4806135  
alpha= 90 a 0.9186838 0.4300446  
beta= 90 b 90  
gamma= 90 gamma= 90  
e: 3 neighbors within 6% of nearest  
next neighbor 26% farther than nearest  
next neighbor 30% farther than nearest

Center of Mass Coordinates

e 1

x,y,z 0.2987978 0.5073711 -0.02555 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.7012022 0.492689 1.02555 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y 0.2012022 0.0073711 0.52555 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y 0.2987978 0.992689 0.47445 1  
y= 0.5073711  
z= -0.02555

e 1

x,y,z 0.37146 0.17384 0.0347222 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.62854 0.82616 0.9652778 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.13854 0.87384 0.4652778 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y 0.67146 0.87146 0.32616 0.5347222 1  
y= 0.37146  
z= 0.17384

14e P\_21/a

61 MASNOX a= 18.3874  
b= 18.5194 b/a= 1.0077788 0  
c= 10.5433 c/a= 0.573981 0 0 0.545327  
alpha= 90 a 1.0077788 0.545327  
beta= 90 b 104.742 0.573981  
gamma= 90 gamma= 90  
e: 1 nearest neighbor  
next neighbor less than 1% farther  
next neighbor 4% farther than nearest

Center of Mass Coordinates

e 1

x,y,z 0.9888317 0.8207 0.1219222 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.011683 0.1793 0.8780778 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y 0.5010683 0.3207 0.8780778 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y 0.9888317 0.6793 0.1219222 1  
y= 0.8207  
z= 0.1219222

e 1

x,y,z 0.8550967 0.6405294 0.4592111 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.1440033 0.3594706 0.4407889 1  
1-x,y-1/2 0.3550967 0.6405294 0.4592111 1  
1/2 x,1/2 y 0.3550967 0.8594706 0.5592111 1  
y= 0.6405294  
z= 0.5592111

134e P\_2/c

62 RUMAC a= 18.3422  
b= 9.51838 b/a= 0.5189334 0  
c= 33.8124 c/a= 1.8434212 0 0 1.832303  
alpha= 90 a 0.5189334 1.8434212  
beta= 90 b 94.3008 0.5189334  
gamma= 90 gamma= 90  
e: 1 nearest neighbor  
next neighbor less than 1% farther  
next neighbor 4% farther than nearest

-1 -1 1 0 0  
-1 0 0 1 -0.5  
0 0 0 1 1  
Det= 4

0.0,0

Normalized Npgl Matrix  
0.93261017 0.39273816 1.012573816  
0.39261017 0.39273816 0.93273816

Type I

bbaa.a True  
ccbb.a True  
bbba.a2 True  
bbba.a2 N/A  
s A+B  
Det= 1

Z= 1

0.001373469 -0.026785469 0.022782313  
-1.001373469 -0.973214531 -0.022782313  
-0.001373469 -1.022782313 0.026785469  
-0.998626531 0.022782313 -0.026785469  
0.001373469 -0.026785469 0.022782313

error

Matrix Representation  
0.991615539 0.991615539 0.991615539  
0.991615539 0.991615539 0.991615539  
0.991615539 0.991615539 0.991615539

Reduced Cell  
Character 8 (ol)  
Type II  
bbaa.a True  
ccbb.a True  
2[D+E-F]  
s A+B  
Det= 1

Normalized Npgl Matrix  
1 1 1  
-0.0288158 -0.479509521 -0.491508898

0.0,0

0.00641935 -0.001816854 0.003792581  
0.00641935 -0.9883146 0.00645879  
-0.00641935 -1.9883146 -1.003792581  
-0.00641935 -1.001816854 -1.00645879  
0.00641935 -0.001816854 0.003792581

Transformation to Planar Coordinates

0.005824 0 1 0.25  
0 1 0 0  
1 0 0 0.25  
0 0 0 1  
Det= -1

Inverse Transformation

0 1 0 -0.25  
0 0 1 0  
1 0 0 -0.005824 -0.24554  
0 0 0 1  
Det= -1

plane normal:

1 0 0 0

plane origin:

0.25 0 0.25

Transformation to orthogonal axes:

0.005824

rotation angle:

0 degrees

-x,1/2 y,-z

Z= 4

x,y,z

0.27555 0.007371111 0.059403

x= 0.27555

y= 0.007371111

z= 0.059403

x,y,z

-0.21527778 0.17384 0.122714

x= -0.21527778

y= 0.17384

z= 0.122714

Transformation to Red Coordinates

1 0 0 0.071518  
0 1 0 0.274913  
0.443769 0 1 0.158782  
0 0 0 1  
Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

1 0 0 -0.071518  
0 1 0 -0.274913  
-0.443769 0 1 -0.127045  
0 0 0 1  
Det= 1

rod axes:

0 0 1

rod origin:

0.071518 0.274913 0.158782

Transformation to orthogonal axes:

0.443769

rotation angle:

37.548875

Rescaling parameter:

1.02650566

Transformation to Red Coordinates

1 -0.138243 0 0  
0 1 0.481139  
0 0 -1 0  
0 0 0 1  
Det= 1

Inverse Transformation

1 0 -0.138243 0.034561  
0 0 -1 0.25  
0 1 0 -0.481139

-1 0 1 -0.25  
-0.5 0.5 -0.5 0  
0 0 -0.5 -0.25  
0 0 0 1  
Det= 1

Order Parameter = Coupled

Transformation to Conventional Cell  
0 0 0 0  
0 0 0 0  
-1 1 1 1  
0 0 0 1  
Det= 1

Overall Transformation  
-0.5 0.5 0 -0.25  
0 0 -2 0.25  
-0.5 0 0 0.5  
0 0 0 0  
Det= 1

Order Parameter = Coupled

Matrix Representation  
-5.7798E-08 5.62872E-17 1  
2.98123E-17 9.18863764 0  
0.480813503 0 0  
0.480813503 0.91863764 1  
90 90.00000889 90  
alpha beta gamma  
Z (size)  
(index)

pg (#) in projection

0.480813503 (pg 7), puckered bodycomb

2, when accounting for 3rd dimension

[illegible]

next neighbors >40% of nearest sphere packing See above.	1/2 x, 1/2 y	0.4052	0.5343	0.1234	1
	1/2 x, 1/2 y	0.4052	0.4657	0.6234	1
	1/2 x, 1/2 y	0.5343	0.4657	0.8766	1
	z	0.0343			
f 1	z	0.3766			
	x, y, z	0.3793	0.0648	0.1221	1
	1-x, 1/2-z	0.6207	0.0648	0.3779	1
	1-x, 1/2-z	0.6207	0.0648	0.3779	1
f 1	x, 1/2, z	0.3793	0.8352	0.1221	1
	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.8793	0.5648	0.1221	1
	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.1207	0.5648	0.3779	1
	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.1207	0.4352	0.8779	1
f 1	1/2 x, 1/2 y	0.8793	0.4352	0.6221	1
	x, y, z	0.0648			
	z	0.1221			
f 1	x, y, z	0.1267	0.3131	0.1231	1
	1-x, 1/2-z	0.8733	0.3131	0.3769	1
	1-x, 1/2-z	0.8733	0.3131	0.3769	1
	x, 1/2, z	0.1267	0.8869	0.1231	1
f 1	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.6267	0.8131	0.1231	1
	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.3733	0.8131	0.3769	1
	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.3733	0.1869	0.8769	1
	1/2 x, 1/2 y	0.6267	0.1869	0.6231	1
f 1	x, y, z	0.1267			
	z	0.1231			
	x, y, z	0.3418	0.285	0.3745	1
	1-x, 1/2-z	0.6582	0.285	0.1255	1
f 1	1-x, 1/2-z	0.6582	0.7715	0.6255	1
	1-x, 1/2-z	0.6582	0.7715	0.6255	1
	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.8418	0.785	0.3745	1
	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.1582	0.785	0.1255	1
f 1	1/2 x, 1/2-z	0.1582	0.215	0.6255	1
	1/2 x, 1/2 y	0.8418	0.215	0.8745	1
	x, y, z	0.3418			
	z	0.3745			

### Triclinic Crystal Structures (1-2)

2i 65 BASXOI	P <sub>-1</sub>	Matrix Representation	Transformation to Rod Coordinates	Transformation to Orthogonal Coordinates	Rotation about rod and rescaling:	Matrix Representation	Daughter Rod	Daughter Z	G  Z
	a= 9.1472 b= 10.4952 c= 1.1487897 alpha= 85.602 beta= 89.832 gamma= 65.713	1 0.4719209 0.0033884 0 1.0458216 0.0951276 0 0 1.1448384	0.615286 0.071184 1 0.384714 -0.071184 -1 0 0 0	1 -0.051402326 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0.38552389 1.04437859 0 -0.83027535 0.30601469 0 -0.950534 0.34140592 0	0.307201 0.848059 0.528079 0.155112 0.2482472 -1.045822 -0.950534 0.34140592 0	2i Rod	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	2 neighbors within 1% of nearest next neighbor 14% farther than nearest	a 1.1473975 1.1487897 85.602 89.832 65.713 alpha beta gamma	Inverse Transformation 1 0 0 0 1 0 0.384714 -0.615286 -0.071184 0.798827	Det=1 0 0 0 1	Det=1 0 0 0 1	Inverse Transformation 0.30601469 -1.06437859 0 0.83027535 0.38552389 0 0 0 0 1	a b c 89.99916 89.99963973 90 alpha beta gamma p-1 (#2)	(size)	(index)
	Square packing of p-1 rods.	Center of Mass Coordinates i 1 j 1 k 1 l 1 m 1 n 1 o 1 p 1 q 1 r 1 s 1 t 1 u 1 v 1 w 1 x 1 y 1 z 1	rod axes: x,y,z 1x,1y,1z rod origin: y= 0.3063664 y= 0.798807	rod axis: 1 -1 0 rod origin: 0 0.5 1	Transformation to monodinic axes: -0.051402326 0.071184	rotation angle: 70.972448 degrees Rescaling parameter: 1.132478945	c 1 x,y,z -x,y,-z c 1 x,y,z -x,y,-z	1 0.42472 6.39515E-09 0.247908 1 -0.242472 -6.39515E-09 -0.247908 c 1 x,y,z -0.142336 -0.230276221 0.307522 -x,y,-z -0.142336 0.230276221 -0.307522	1 Z= 1 



x= 0.2997033  
y= 0.5953144  
z= 0.9703689  
1 1  
xvZ 0.12601 0.6773511 0.4547744 1  
1x,1-y,1-z 0.67399 0.3226469 0.5452266 1  
x= 0.12601  
y= 0.6773511  
z= 0.4547744  
1 1  
xvZ 0.3692444 0.1746478 0.0148656 1  
1x,1-y,1-z 0.6307556 0.8253522 0.5851144 1  
x= 0.3692444  
y= 0.1746478  
z= 0.0148656

-0.029601111 0.006314444 0.003668  
14,2/3,z 0.269774444 0.677351111 -0.194008 1  
0.295225556 0.322648889 0.631842 1  
34,1/6,-z -0.235114444 0.174647778 0.126263 1  
0.735114444 0.825352222 0.408891 1  
z= 0.115430415  
error= -0.045225556 0.010684444 0.010823  
0.014865556 0.007981111 0.010823

# **Molecular Crystal Global Phase Diagrams:**

## **II. Reference Lattices**

**by R. B. McClurg and J. B. Keith**

**Table 7: Neighbor Histogram**



14e	VAVYAS	1.000	1.038	1.038	1.266	1.290	1.290	1.303	1.375	1.392	1.392	1.526	1.526	1.539	1.852	1.873
14ee	CANFIG	1.000	1.044	1.055	1.275	1.521	1.521	1.590	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.707	1.707	1.744	1.893	1.936
e	1.000	1.044	1.055	1.302	1.395	1.521	1.521	1.590	1.690	1.773	1.773	1.818	1.818	1.853	1.853	1.893
2liii	CANFOM	1.000	1.056	1.072	1.264	1.523	1.523	1.604	1.614	1.676	1.679	1.695	1.721	1.723	1.913	1.961
i	1.000	1.071	1.073	1.293	1.449	1.547	1.547	1.631	1.639	1.702	1.721	1.739	1.750	1.814	1.870	1.960
i	1.000	1.054	1.066	1.333	1.363	1.523	1.523	1.606	1.712	1.721	1.752	1.781	1.789	1.815	1.823	1.854
i	1.000	1.073	1.089	1.315	1.449	1.547	1.547	1.629	1.705	1.780	1.809	1.814	1.817	1.843	1.852	1.852
Sphere Packings																
227a	ZNOXAC01	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.915
217a	DEQPAQ	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	HMSIPA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	HXMTAM07	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	KELREY	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	MESAD	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	MPHTOT01	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	NIWMIP	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	POSLOY10	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	TMEPTC	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a	YEYQAU	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
217a*	HMGETP	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
215a	FOHCJA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.633	1.633
215a	FUZVOL	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414
215a*	JUFWUC	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414
176h	CUCZUV	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414
165d	DILWIE01	1.000	1.000	1.022	1.067	1.067	1.067	1.067	1.137	1.137	1.140	1.140	1.492	1.492	1.492	1.562
165d	ZEYHIU	1.000	1.000	1.035	1.035	1.035	1.035	1.059	1.059	1.059	1.059	1.456	1.456	1.456	1.481	1.481
161a	TCYMET	1.000	1.000	1.091	1.091	1.091	1.091	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.482	1.482	1.482	1.545	1.545
147d	ZIZHIZ	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.042	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.624	1.624
152b	MTRETC10	1.000	1.000	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.055	1.055	1.055	1.055	1.454	1.454	1.454	1.461	1.461
141a	FUZLUH	1.000	1.000	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.071	1.071	1.071	1.421	1.421	1.421	1.421	1.521
141a	VAFWAA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.358	1.358	1.358	1.386	1.386	1.386	1.493	1.493	1.493	1.493	1.493	1.493
121a	ZZZKDW01	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.351	1.351	1.351	1.383	1.383	1.383	1.493	1.493	1.493	1.493	1.493	1.493
142a	KUJSIR	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.028	1.028	1.028	1.028	1.028	1.028	1.028	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.414	1.491





# **Molecular Crystal Global Phase Diagrams:**

## **II. Reference Lattices**

**by R. B. McClurg and J. B. Keith**

### **Table 8: Order Parameters**

**Order Parameters Calculated Using:**

COPL as found on:

H.T.Stokes and D.M.Hatch, (2002). ISOTROPY, [stokes.byu.edu/isotropy.html](http://stokes.byu.edu/isotropy.html).**Sphere Packings:****ZNOXAC01**Parent: 227 Oh-7, Fd-3m, F4<sub>1</sub>/d-32/m, origin choice 2Subgroup: 227 Oh-7, Fd-3m, F4<sub>1</sub>/d-32/m, origin choice 2

Lattice vectors:

1 0 0

0 1 0

0 0 1

origin: 0 0 0

	Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	227	Fd-3m	1

GM1+ is the primary OP.

**DEQPAQ, et al.**

Parent: 229 Oh-9, Im-3m, I4/m-32/m

Subgroup: 217 Td-3, I-43m, I-43m

Lattice vectors:

1 0 0

0 1 0

0 0 1

origin: 0 0 0

	Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	229	Im-3m	1
GM2-	(a)	217	I-43m	1

GM2- is the primary OP.

**FOHCUA, et al.**

Parent: 221 Oh-1, Pm-3m, P4/m-32/m

Subgroup: 215 Td-1, P-43m, P-43m

Lattice vectors:

1 0 0

0 1 0

0 0 1

origin: 0 0 0

	Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	221	Pm-3m	1
GM2-	(a)	215	P-43m	1

GM2- is the primary OP.

**CUCZUV**Parent: 194 D6h-4, P6<sub>3</sub>/mmc, P6<sub>3</sub>/m2/m2/cSubgroup: 176 C6h-2, P6<sub>3</sub>/m, P6<sub>3</sub>/m

Lattice vectors:

1 -1 0

1 2 0

0 0 1

origin: 0 0 1/2

	Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	194	P6 <sub>3</sub> /mmc	1
GM2+	(a)	176	P6 <sub>3</sub> /m	1
K1	(a,0)	193	P6 <sub>3</sub> /mcm	3
K4	(a,0)	176	P6 <sub>3</sub> /m	3

K4 is the primary OP.

**DILWIE01 & ZEYHIU**Parent: 194 D6h-4, P6<sub>3</sub>/mmc, P6<sub>3</sub>/m2/m2/c

Subgroup: 165 D3d-4, P-3c1, P-32/c1

Lattice vectors:

1 0 0

0 1 0

0 0 2

origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	194 P6 <sub>3</sub> /mmc	1
GM3+	(a)	164 P-3m1	1
A2	(a,a)	165 P-3c1	2

A2 is the primary OP.

**TCYMET**

Parent: 229 Oh-9, Im-3m, I4/m-32/m

Subgroup: 161 C3v-6, R3c, R3c, hexagonal axes

Lattice vectors:

0 1 -1

-1 0 1

1 1 1

origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	229 Im-3m	1
GM5+	(a,a,a)	166 R-3m	1
GM2-	(a)	217 I-43m	1
GM4-	(a,a,a)	160 R3m	1
H2+	(a)	223 Pm-3n	2
H4+	(a,a,a)	167 R-3c	2
H1-	(a)	222 Pn-3n	2
H5-	(a,a,a)	167 R-3c	2

Coupled OP.

**ZIZHIZ**Parent: 194 D6h-4, P6<sub>3</sub>/mmc, P6<sub>3</sub>/m2/m2/c

Subgroup: 147 C3i-1, P-3, P-3

Lattice vectors:

1 0 0

0 1 0

0 0 1

origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	194 P6 <sub>3</sub> /mmc	1
GM2+	(a)	176 P6 <sub>3</sub> /m	1
GM3+	(a)	164 P-3m1	1
GM4+	(a)	163 P-31c	1

Coupled OP.

**MTRETC10**

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m

Subgroup: 152 D3-4, P3<sub>121</sub>, P3<sub>121</sub>

Lattice vectors:

0 -1/2 -1/2

1/2 0 1/2

-1 -1 1

origin: -1/6 1/6 -1/2

Irrep	k params	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+		(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM5+		(a,-a,-a)	166 R-3m	1
GM1-		(a)	209 F432	1
GM5-		(a,-a,-a)	155 R32	1
LD3	2/3	(0,0,0,0,0,0,a,0,0,0,0,0,0,-1.732a,0)	152 P3 <sub>121</sub>	3

LD3 is the primary OP.

#### FUZZLUH & VAFWAA

Parent: 227 Oh-7, Fd-3m, F4<sub>1</sub>/d-32/m, origin choice 2  
Subgroup: 141 D4h-19, I4<sub>1</sub>/amd, I4<sub>1</sub>/a2/m2/d, origin choice 2  
Lattice vectors:  
1/2 -1/2 0  
1/2 1/2 0  
0 0 1  
origin: 1/4 1/4 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	227 Fd-3m	1
GM3+	(a,0)	141 I4 <sub>1</sub> /amd	1

GM3+ is the primary OP.

#### ZZZKNW01

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
Subgroup: 121 D2d-11, I-42m, I-42m  
Lattice vectors:  
-1/2 0 1/2  
1/2 0 1/2  
0 1 0  
origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+	(a,-1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM5-	(0,0,a)	121 I-42m	1

GM5- is the primary OP.

#### KUJSIR

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
Subgroup: 142 D4h-20, I4<sub>1</sub>/acd, I4<sub>1</sub>/a2/c2/d, origin choice 2  
Lattice vectors:  
1 0 0  
0 0 -1  
0 2 0  
origin: 0 1/4 1/4

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+	(a,-1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
X4-	(a,0,0)	134 P4 <sub>2</sub> /nnm	2
W3	(0,0,a,a,0,0)	142 I4 <sub>1</sub> /acd	4

W3 is the primary OP.

#### YEMRIR

Parent: 221 Oh-1, Pm-3m, P4/m-32/m  
Subgroup: 120 D2d-10, I-4c2, I-4c2  
Lattice vectors:  
1 -1 0  
1 1 0  
0 0 2  
origin: -1/2 -1/2 -1/2

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	221 Pm-3m	1
GM3+	(a,0)	123 P4/mmm	1
GM2-	(a)	215 P-43m	1
GM3-	(a,0)	111 P-42m	1
R4+	(a,0,0)	140 I4/mcm	2
R5-	(a,0,0)	140 I4/mcm	2

Coupled OP.

**ADAMAN08 & GERHOA**

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 114 D2d-4, P-42<sub>1</sub>c, P-42<sub>1</sub>c  
 Lattice vectors:  
 $-1/2 \ 0 \ 1/2$   
 $1/2 \ 0 \ 1/2$   
 $0 \ 1 \ 0$   
 origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+	(a, -1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM5-	(0,0,a)	121 I-42m	1
X3+	(a,0,0)	128 P4/mnc	2
X2-	(a,0,0)	137 P4 <sub>2</sub> /nmc	2

Coupled OP.

**KANGUB01**

Parent: 141 D4h-19, I4<sub>1</sub>/amd, I4<sub>1</sub>/a2/m2/d, origin choice 2  
 Subgroup: 88 C4h-6, I4<sub>1</sub>/a, I4<sub>1</sub>/a, origin choice 2  
 Lattice vectors:  
 $1 \ 0 \ 0$   
 $0 \ 1 \ 0$   
 $0 \ 0 \ 1$   
 origin: 0 1/2 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	141 I4 <sub>1</sub> /amd	1
GM3+	(a)	88 I4 <sub>1</sub> /a	1

GM3+ is the primary OP.

**(methane III)**

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 64 D2h-18, Cmca, C2/m2/c2<sub>1</sub>/a  
 Lattice vectors:  
 $2 \ 0 \ 0$   
 $0 \ 1 \ 1$   
 $0 \ -1 \ 1$   
 origin: 1/2 0 0

Irrep	k params	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+		(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+		(a, 1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM5+		(0, a, 0)	71 Immm	1
SM2	1/4	(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,a,0)	51 Pmma	4
L1-		(a,0,a,0)	67 Cmma	4
L3-		(a,0.268a,0,0,a,0.268a,0,0)	67 Cmma	4
X1+		(0,0,a)	123 P4/mmm	2
X4+		(0,0,a)	131 P4 <sub>2</sub> /mmc	2
W2		(a,0,0,0,0,0)	139 I4/mmm	4
W3		(0,a,0,0,0,0)	140 I4/mcm	4

Coupled OP.

**YIMWEW**

Parent: 229 Oh-9, Im-3m, I4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 60 D2h-14, Pbcn, P2<sub>1</sub>/b2/c2<sub>1</sub>/n  
 Lattice vectors:  
 $0 \ 3 \ 0$   
 $-1 \ 0 \ 1$   
 $1 \ 0 \ 1$   
 origin: -1/2 0 0

Irrep	k params	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+		(a)	229 Im-3m	1
GM3+		(a, -1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM5+		(0,0,a)	69 Fmmm	1

DT5	5/6	(a,-a,a,a,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)	64	Cmca	6
DT1	1/3	(a,0,0,0,0,0)	139	I4/mmm	3
DT3	1/3	(0,a,0,0,0,0)	69	Fmmm	3
H4+		(a,-a,0)	64	Cmca	2
H5+		(a,a,0)	64	Cmca	2
N1-		(0,0,a,0,0,0)	68	Ccca	2
N4-		(0,0,a,0,0,0)	63	Cmcm	2
D2	1/6	(0,0,a,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)	68	Ccca	6
D3	1/6	(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,a,0,0)	63	Cmcm	6

Coupled OP.

#### RASDOE & TFMETH02

Parent: 70 D2h-24, Fddd, F2/d2/d2/d, origin choice 2  
 Subgroup: 15 C2h-6, C2/c, C12/c1, unique axis b, cell choice 1  
 Lattice vectors:  
 0 -1 0  
 -1 0 0  
 0 1/2 -1/2  
 origin: 1/4 0 1/4

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	70 Fddd	1
GM3+	(a)	15 C2/c	1

GM3+ is the primary OP.

#### REKYUB

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 15 C2h-6, C2/c, C12/c1, unique axis b, cell choice 1  
 Lattice vectors:  
 -1/2 1 -1/2  
 -1/2 0 1/2  
 1 0 1  
 origin: -1/4 0 -1/4

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+	(a,-1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM4+	(a,0,-a)	12 C2/m	1
GM5+	(a,a,b)	12 C2/m	1
L1-	(a,0,0,0)	167 R-3c	2
L3-	(a,3.732a,0,0,0,0,0,0)	15 C2/c	2

L3- is the primary OP.

#### MECKOU

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 12 C2h-3, C2/m, C12/m1, unique axis b, cell choice 1  
 Lattice vectors:  
 1/2 -1/2 -1  
 1/2 1/2 0  
 1/2 -1/2 1  
 origin: -1/4 1/4 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+	(a,0)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM4+	(a,a,0)	12 C2/m	1
GM5+	(a,b,-b)	12 C2/m	1
L2-	(0,0,0,a)	166 R-3m	2
L3-	(0,0,0,0,0,0,a,a)	12 C2/m	2

L3- is the primary OP.

#### MECKUA

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 14 C2h-5, P2\_1/c, P12\_1/c1, unique axis b, cell choice 1  
 Lattice vectors:  
 1/2 1 -1/2

1/2 0 1/2  
 1 0 -1  
 origin: -1/2 -1/4 1/4

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+	(a,-1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM4+	(a,0,a)	12 C2/m	1
GM5+	(a,-a,b)	12 C2/m	1
L2+	(0,a,0,0)	167 R-3c	2
L3+	(0,0,a,3.732a,0,0,0,0)	15 C2/c	2
L1-	(0,0,a,0)	167 R-3c	2
L3-	(0,0,0,0,a,3.732a,0,0)	15 C2/c	2
X2-	(a,0,0)	137 P4 <sub>2</sub> /nmc	2
X3-	(a,0,0)	129 P4/nmm	2
X5-	(a,0,0,0,0,0)	59 Pmmn	2

Coupled OP.

#### TOHSUE

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 14 C2h-5, P2<sub>1</sub>/c, P12<sub>1</sub>/c1, unique axis b, cell choice 1  
 Lattice vectors:  
 -1/2 0 1/2  
 1/2 0 1/2  
 0 2 0  
 origin: 0 -1/4 -1/4

Irrep	k params	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+		(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+		(a,-1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM4+		(a,0,a)	12 C2/m	1
GM5+		(a,-a,b)	12 C2/m	1
DT2	3/4	(a,-a,0,0,0,0)	138 P4 <sub>2</sub> /ncm	4
DT4	3/4	(a,a,0,0,0,0)	130 P4/ncc	4
DT5	3/4	(0,a,-a,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)	62 Pnma	4
X2-		(a,0,0)	137 P4 <sub>2</sub> /nmc	2
X3-		(a,0,0)	129 P4/nmm	2
X5-		(a,0,0,0,0,0)	59 Pmmn	2

Coupled OP.

#### CARBTC07 & CTBROM

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
 Subgroup: 15 C2h-6, C2/c, C12/c1, unique axis b, cell choice 1  
 Lattice vectors:  
 -2 -1 -1  
 0 1 -1  
 2 -1 -1  
 origin: -1/2 1/2 1/2

Irrep	k params	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+		(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM3+		(a,1.732a)	139 I4/mmm	1
GM4+		(0,a,-a)	12 C2/m	1
GM5+		(a,b,a)	12 C2/m	1
LD2	3/4	(0,a,0,0,0,-a,0,0)	167 R-3c	4
LD3	3/4	(0,0,a,0.268a,0,0,0,0,0,0.268a,a,0,0,0,0)	15 C2/c	4
L1-		(0,a,0,a)	67 Cmma	4
L2-		(a,b,c,-b)	12 C2/m	8
L3-		(a,-3.732a,b,c,d,-3.732d,0.866b+0.500c,0.500b-0.866c)	12 C2/m	8
X1+		(a,-a,b)	123 P4/mmm	4
X2+		(a,a,0)	123 P4/mmm	4
X3+		(a,a,0)	134 P4 <sub>2</sub> /nnm	4
X4+		(a,-a,b)	134 P4 <sub>2</sub> /nnm	4
X5+		(a,b,-b,a,0,c)	12 C2/m	4
C1	1/2,1/4	(0,0,a,0,0,0,0,a,0,0,0,0,0,a,0,0,0,0)	12 C2/m	8
C2	1/2,1/4	(0,0,a,0,0,0,0,-a,b,0,0,0,0,0,-a,0,0,0,a,-b,0,0,0)	15 C2/c	16

C2 is the primary OP.



**MEZDIE01 & MEZDOK01**

Parent: 229 Oh-9, Im-3m, I4/m-32/m

Subgroup: 2 Ci-1, P-1, P-1

Lattice vectors:

1/2 1/2 1/2

1 0 -1

-1/2 1/2 -1/2

origin: -1/4 -1/4 1/4

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	229 Im-3m	1
GM2+	(a)	204 Im-3	1
GM3+	(a,b)	71 Immm	1
GM4+	(a,b,c)	2 P-1	1
GM5+	(a,b,c)	2 P-1	1
N1-	(0,0,a,0,0,0)	68 Ccca	2
N2-	(0,0,0,a,0,0)	63 Cmcm	2
N3-	(0,0,a,0,0,0)	67 Cmma	2
N4-	(0,0,0,a,0,0)	63 Cmcm	2

Coupled OP.

**OHABEE**

Parent: 229 Oh-9, Im-3m, I4/m-32/m

Subgroup: 2 Ci-1, P-1, P-1

Lattice vectors:

1/2 1/2 1/2

1 -1 0

1 1 -2

origin: -1 -1/2 1

Irrep	k params	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+		(a)	229 Im-3m	1
GM2+		(a)	204 Im-3	1
GM3+		(a,b)	71 Immm	1
GM4+		(a,b,c)	2 P-1	1
GM5+		(a,b,c)	2 P-1	1
LD1	1/3	(a,0,0,0,-1.732a,0,0,0)	164 P-3m1	3
LD2	1/3	(a,0,0,0,0.577a,0,0,0)	147 P-3	3
LD3	1/3	(a,b,0,0,0,0,0,0,-0.577a-1.155b,-1.155a-0.577b,0,0,0,0,0,0)	2 P-1	3
N1-		(0,0,0,0,a,0)	68 Ccca	2
N2-		(0,0,0,0,0,a)	63 Cmcm	2
N3-		(0,0,0,0,a,0)	67 Cmma	2
N4-		(0,0,0,0,0,a)	63 Cmcm	2
C1	1/6,2/3	(a,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,-0.577a,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)	11 P2_1/m	6
C2	1/6,2/3	(a,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1.732a,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)	13 P2/c	6

Coupled OP.

## Dimer Packings:

### FOJBUB & VADRAU

Parent: 225 Oh-5, Fm-3m, F4/m-32/m  
Subgroup: 205 Th-6, Pa-3, P2<sub>1</sub>/a-3  
Lattice vectors:  
1 0 0  
0 1 0  
0 0 1  
origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	225 Fm-3m	1
GM2+	(a)	202 Fm-3	1
X5+	(a,a,a,a,a,a)	205 Pa-3	4

X5+ is the primary OP.

### LUFYEQ

Parent: 141 D4h-19, I4<sub>1</sub>/amd, I4<sub>1</sub>/a2/m2/d, origin choice 2  
Subgroup: 88 C4h-6, I4<sub>1</sub>/a, I4<sub>1</sub>/a, origin choice 2  
Lattice vectors:  
1 0 0  
0 1 0  
0 0 1  
origin: 0 1/2 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	141 I4 <sub>1</sub> /amd	1
GM3+	(a)	88 I4 <sub>1</sub> /a	1

GM3+ is the primary OP.

### CARBTC

Parent: 166 D3d-5, R-3m, R-32/m, hexagonal axes  
Subgroup: 14 C2h-5, P2<sub>1</sub>/c, P12<sub>1</sub>/c1, unique axis b, cell choice 1  
Lattice vectors:  
-2/3 -1/3 -1/3  
0 1 0  
2 1 0  
origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
GM1+	(a)	166 R-3m	1
GM3+	(a,0)	12 C2/m	1
F2+	(0,a,0)	14 P2 <sub>1</sub> /c	2

F2+ is the primary OP.

## Mixed

### KOXXOX, RUQMEV, & SENLAY

Parent: 223 Oh-3, Pm-3n, P4\_2/m-32/n

Subgroup: 218 Td-4, P-43n, P-43n

Lattice vectors:

1 0 0

0 1 0

0 0 1

origin: 0 0 0

Irrep	Dir	Subgroup	Size
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GM1+	(a)	223 Pm-3n	1
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GM2-	(a)	218 P-43n	1
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GM2- is the primary OP.

Table 9. Identifiers, chemical formulas, and assigned frameworks of the tetrahedral data set. The adamantane and cubane molecular frameworks are substituted derivatives of these molecules, while  $\text{MX}_4$  molecules have a central atom (denoted M) with four identical X groups.

Identifier	formula	framework
ADAMAN08	C10 H16	adamantane
BASXO1	C4 H12 Se6 Sn4	adamantane
BOGMEP	C24 H48 Cl6 Cu4 N16 O1	other
CAMPOV	C16 H36 N4 Sn4	cubane
CANFIG	C4 H24 B4 U1	$\text{MX}_4$
CANFOM	C4 H24 B4 Th1	$\text{MX}_4$
CARETC	C1 Cl4	$\text{MX}_4$
CARETC07	C1 Cl4	$\text{MX}_4$
CTBROM	C1 Br4	$\text{MX}_4$
CUCZUV	C20 H36	tetrahedrane
DEQPAQ	C36 H100 B4 N12 Na4	other
DILWIE01	C16 H48 Pt4 S4	cubane
DOCNIS	C8 H12 S6	adamantane
FOHCUA	C12 Ni4 O18 P4	adamantane
FOJBUB02	C4 Ni1 O4	$\text{MX}_4$
FUZLUH	C12 Co4 O12 Sb4	cubane
FUZTEZ	H16 B4 Np1	$\text{MX}_4$
FUZVOL	H16 B4 Hf1	$\text{MX}_4$
GERHOA	C4 H12 Cl12 N4 Sb4	cubane
GUTCED	C26 H32	other
HMGETP	C12 H36 Ge6 P4	adamantane
HMSIPA	C12 H36 P4 Si6	adamantane
HXMTAM07	C6 H12 N4	adamantane
JEYSEL	C18 H36 Ni4 O6 P4	tetrahedrane
JUFWUC	C12 H40 Cs4 N4 Si4	cubane
KANGUB01	C10 H12 I4	adamantane
KELREY	C12 H36 Cl4 Ti4	cubane
KOKKOX	C16 H36 Ga4 Se4	cubane
KUJSIR	C20 H48 O4 Zn4	cubane
LUFYEQ	C12 H12 Si1	$\text{MX}_4$
MECKIO	C16 H36 Cl4 In4 N4	cubane
MECKOU	C16 H36 Br4 In4 N4	cubane
MECKUA	C16 H36 I4 In4 N4	cubane
MESLAD	C12 H36 As4 Si6	adamantane
MEZDIE01	C12 H36 Si1 Sn4	$\text{MX}_4$
MEZDOK01	C12 H36 Ge1 Sn4	$\text{MX}_4$
MPHTOT01	C12 H40 O4 Pt4	cubane
MSISUL10	C4 H12 S6 Si4	adamantane
MTRETC10	C16 H12 O12 Re4 S4	cubane
MXSNOX	C4 H12 O8 Sn6	other
MZNM0X10	C8 H24 O4 Zn4	cubane
NIWMIP	C12 H36 Al4 N4 S6	adamantane
OHABEE	C16 H36 Si4	tetrahedrane
POSLOY10	C12 Cl4 O12 Tc4	cubane
QUGBOJ	C16 O16 Rh6	other
RASDOE	C16 H48 Ga4 N4 Si4	cubane
REKYUB	C16 H36 Ga4 S4	cubane
RIMMOP	C16 H40 Al4 N4	cubane
RIMNAC	C20 H48 Al4 N4	cubane
RUQMEV	C12 H36 Cu4 I4 N4	cubane
SENLAY	C16 H36 P4 Si4	cubane
TCYMET	C5 N4	$\text{MX}_4$
TFMETH02	C1 F4	$\text{MX}_4$
TMEPTC	C12 H36 Cl4 Pt4	cubane
TMGEHS10	C4 H12 Ge4 S6	adamantane
TMSIAD	C10 H24 Si4	adamantane
TMSNHS10	C4 H12 S6 Sn4	adamantane
TOHSUE	C16 F12 O12 P4 Ru4	cubane
VADRAU	C4 H12 Pb1	$\text{MX}_4$
VAFWAA	C12 Bi4 Co4 O12	cubane
VAVYAS	C20 H36 P4	cubane
XAGXAE	P4 S10	adamantane
XUWROW	C20 H48 Mg4 O4	cubane
YEMRIR	O6 P4 S4	adamantane
YEYQAU	C12 O12 Ru4 Se4	cubane
YIMWEW	C10 H16 O4	adamantane
ZEYHIU	C20 H48 Cd4 O4	cubane
ZIZHIZ	C12 H4 Mn4 O16	cubane
ZNOXAC01	C12 H18 O13 Zn4	other
ZZZKDW01	C1 I4	$\text{MX}_4$