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A computer procedure for the systematic application of Sayre's equation for solving the phase problem for the analysis of centrosymmetric structures. By P. T. BEURSKENS,* *Crystallography Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., U.S.A.*

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The Sayre equation (Sayre, 1952)

$$s(\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{h}') \sim s(\mathbf{h}) \cdot s(\mathbf{h}') \quad (1)$$

has been used to generate many signs from a set of known signs, and to find relations among signs from which further signs may be deduced, (Zachariasen, 1952; Woolfson, 1957; Grant, Howells & Rogers, 1957; De Vries, 1963). In the sign correlation method presented here, several reflexions numbered 1, 2, ..., i ... are given an arbitrarily chosen sign and these are used together with the origin determining signs to generate other signs with relation (1). The generated signs are determined relative to the arbitrarily chosen signs and this dependency is traced. From the degree of consistency of the generated signs it is deduced whether or not the arbitrary choices were correct.

The following notation is used:

[0] is a set of reflexions [0] \mathbf{h} of which the signs are independent of any of the arbitrary choices,
[i] is a set of reflexions [i] \mathbf{h} of which the signs depend only on the i th arbitrary choice (the i th arbitrary choice is included),
[i, j, \dots] is a set of reflexions [i, j, \dots] \mathbf{h} of which every one of the signs depends upon the choices i, j, \dots ,
[x] is an abbreviation for [i, j, \dots], so x stands for 0, or i , or any combination i, j, \dots . A set [x] is called a *correlation set*.

The *combination rule* is defined as:

$$[x, x'] = [x] \cdot [x'] \quad (2)$$

in which ' i, i' ' is replaced by '0' and ' $i, 0$ ' is replaced by ' i '.

A reflexion ($\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{h}'$) which is generated by Sayre's equation (1) from two reflexions [x] \mathbf{h} and [x'] \mathbf{h}' is registered in the set [x, x'] according to the combination rule (2). Thus Sayre's equation is formulated:

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† Some of the relations $s[i, j]\mathbf{h} = \pm s[i, k]\mathbf{h}$ or $s[i, j]\mathbf{h} = \pm s[k, l]\mathbf{h}$ are equivalent to coincidences (Grant *et al.*, 1957) or coincidences of the second kind (DeVries, 1963, who introduced the name 'correlation equation' for sign relations restricted for four reflexions).

$$s[x, x']\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{h} \sim s[x]\mathbf{h} \cdot s[x']\mathbf{h}. \quad (3)$$

A relation among the arbitrary choices is obtained if a reflexion \mathbf{h} is present in set [x] as well as in set [x'];

$$\text{if } s[x]\mathbf{h} = s[x']\mathbf{h}, \text{ then } [x, x'] \cong [0] \quad (4a)$$

$$\text{if } s[x]\mathbf{h} = -s[x']\mathbf{h}, \text{ then } [x, x'] \not\cong [0]. \quad (4b)$$

(4a) expresses that all reflexions of set [x, x'] probably have absolute correct signs, and (4b) that the signs of these reflexions have to be reversed. These relations (4) are called correlation equations.†

A correlation equation is assumed to be correct if it is found many times with a high probability. Consequently, one arbitrary choice can be expressed in terms of the other choices using the combination rule (2). The number of possible sign combinations of the original arbitrary choices is thus reduced by a factor 2.

The sign correlation method has been programmed for an IBM 1620 computer for triclinic, monoclinic, and orthorhombic space groups, was tested on potassium fluoride tetrahydrate (Beurskens & Jeffrey, 1964), and was used successfully by other members of this laboratory to give a single set of signs for the structure determination of orthonitroperbenzoic acid, peroxypelargonic acid, and allantoin, all in space group $P2_1/c$.

A more detailed description of the method is given in the IBM 1620 computer description (Beurskens, 1963) which is available upon request.

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Crystallographic data for modifications of mesotartaric acid. By G. A. BOOTSMA and J. C. SCHOONE, *Laboratorium voor Kristalchemie, Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht, The Netherlands*

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Four different modifications of mesotartaric acid were obtained by crystallization from water (Table 1).

Prism-shaped crystals of I were obtained by slowly

evaporating a solution at about 70 °C, prism-shaped crystals of the normal monohydrate form III by evaporating a saturated solution at room temperature. Crystals

Table 1. Mesotartaric acid

Crystal system	I*	II†	III†	IV
	Anhydrous triclinic	Anhydrous orthorhombic	Mono-hydrate triclinic	Mono-hydrate monoclinic
<i>a</i> (Å)	9.459 ± 3	9.84	5.516 ± 3	5.216 ± 3
<i>b</i> (Å)	6.465	19.1	9.220	5.019
<i>c</i> (Å)	5.396	12.2	7.330	25.92
α (°)	68.99		115.11	
β (°)	76.36		93.62	99.72
γ (°)	75.77		93.64	
<i>U</i> (Å ³)	294.6	2288	335.2	668.8
<i>Z</i>	2	16	2	4
<i>M</i>	150.09	150.09	168.10	168.10
<i>d</i> (calc.)	1.693	1.743	1.666	1.670
<i>d</i> (meas.)	1.674*	1.737†	1.668†	1.667
Space group	<i>P</i> ī	<i>Pna</i> 2 ₁ or <i>Pnam</i>	<i>P</i> ī	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ /c

* Schneider (1928). † Longchambon (1926).

of the modifications II and IV were accidentally found in solutions that were slowly cooled down from about 70 °C, together with crystals of III. IV crystallizes in plates parallel to (001).

The space-group of the octahedrally shaped crystal of II was determined from the absences $0kl$ if $k+l$ is odd, $h0l$ if h is odd.

The cell constants of I, III and IV were obtained after a least-squares treatment of 2θ values of high-order reflexions measured on a single-crystal diffractometer, those of II from Weissenberg photographs.

The structures of III and IV were determined from projections using direct methods, three-dimensional refinement being in progress. The structure determination of I has been started.

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Book Reviews

Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Editor (A. J. C. Wilson, Department of Physics, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Great Britain). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.

Direct Analysis of Diffraction by Matter. Par R. HOSEmann et S. N. BAGCHI. Pp. xxi + 734. Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Company. 1962.

Comme il est précisé dans la préface, le but des auteurs est d'exposer une théorie générale de la diffraction de la matière par les rayons X, valable quelle que soit sa structure atomique et d'établir les formules générales qui sont ensuite appliquées à des cas particuliers (cristaux, cristaux imparfaits, liquides, gaz, etc.). Les outils mathématiques fondamentaux sont la transformation de Fourier et l'opération de convolution, dont les auteurs donnent un exposé détaillé et élémentaire.

Les contributions personnelles de R. Hosemann dans la théorie de la diffraction sont importantes et nombreuses. En fait, une grande partie de ce livre constitue une synthèse de travaux de Hosemann, Bagchi et divers collaborateurs parus depuis une quinzaine d'années. L'originalité de l'ouvrage y gagne mais au dépens de son équilibre général, puisque les points traités ont été choisis en fonction plus de l'intérêt des auteurs que des besoins d'une certaine catégorie de lecteurs. C'est ainsi qu'un chapitre de 43 pages est consacré à l'étude purement mathématique de ce que Hosemann a appelé 'function algebra': il semble que ce soit en dehors des préoccupations de la grande majorité des cristallographes. On insiste sur la technique de l'analogie optique pour l'interprétation des figures de diffraction et de nombreux et suggestifs exemples sont donnés en particulier pour les structures imparfaitement périodiques. Du point de vue expérimental, seuls des exemples de diffusion aux petits angles sont traités avec quelques détails, mais il n'y a pas d'exemple des études d'imperfection cristalline comme

la diffusion thermique, les cristaux écrouis, etc. ... et les déterminations de structure cristalline ne sont pas du tout traitées.

Le fond de l'ouvrage est la théorie très abstraite de la diffraction: le lecteur pourra regretter que des paragraphes aboutissent à des formules, souvent très complexes, sans qu'il lui soit montré que ces formules peuvent effectivement servir et comment elles sont appliquées.

Un point important de l'ouvrage de Hosemann et Bagchi est la question de la détermination directe de la structure atomique à partir des données de l'expérience de diffraction. Quel cristallographe ne serait pas particulièrement attiré par ces phrases de la préface: 'Until recently it was believed that from the intensity data alone it is not possible to determine the structure of matter Recently however it has been proved (Hosemann & Bagchi) that at least in principle under certain conditions it is possible to determine a structure uniquely from the intensity data alone'. Malheureusement, dans le texte, les auteurs sont moins optimistes: les données nécessaires comportent la répartition détaillée de l'intensité diffractée autour du noeud de l'espace réciproque, ce qui est complètement en dehors de nos possibilités expérimentales. Est-il alors légitime de dire que le problème est résolu, même 'en principe'? L'exposé de longs calculs sur une méthode aboutissant à une impasse expérimentale est-il utile?

Le cristal déformé que Hosemann a appelé 'paracrystal' est longuement étudié: le modèle primitivement donné par l'auteur a été modifié mais il ne semble pas évident que le nouveau modèle, plus complexe, soit, en général, exempt de toute contradiction: en tout cas, on aimerait voir préciser les cas réels auxquels le modèle proposé peut s'appliquer et rendre des services.

Dans le cas des liquides, la formule classique de