

4.2: Isomorphous Crystals

Two crystals are said to be isomorphous if (a) both have the same space group and unit-cell dimensions and (b) the types and the positions of atoms in both are the same except for a replacement of one or more atoms in one structure with different types of atoms in the other ([isomorphous replacement](#)), such as heavy atoms, or the presence of one or more additional atoms in one of them (*isomorphous addition*). Isomorphous crystals can form *solid solutions*.

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