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*.