

PolyDis Manual ver. 2.6, 05.07.2018

D. Stoiber, R. Niewa: PolyDis: Simple Quantification Tool for Distortion of Polyhedra in Crystalline Solids, *Z. Kristallogr.* Submitted

Installation: Excel Add-in *Solver*

Open Microsoft Office Excel, go to **File** → **Options** and click on **Add-Ins** in the list on the left side. Next to **Manage** at the bottom is a dropdown box: chose **Excel-Add-Ins** and click **Go**. Check the box next to *Solver* and click OK.

PolyDis

PolyDis provides spreadsheet tabs for the following polyhedra: tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, icosahedron, cuboctahedron, dodecadeltahedron (2 versions), trigonal prism, trigonal antiprism, tetragonal prism, tetragonal antiprism, hexagonal prism. Pick the respective tab at the bottom of the opened excel file.

PolyDis minimizes the deviation between a given and an ideal polyhedron. The data required by the program are the unit cell parameters and atomic positions of the polyhedron. This data has to be filled into the cells within the **RED** border. It is important to fill in the atomic positions in the exact order shown in the picture of the polyhedron in the top right.

To run the *Solver* add-in go to **Data** and click **Solver** in the analysis group.

Excel spreadsheet

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1	Compound name										
2	fill in your data into cells of this colour										
3	unit cell dimensions (in pm)										
4	a-axis	320	α -angle	90	IMPORTANT: order and alignment of atoms have to match the picture						
5	b-axis	320	β -angle	90							
6	c-axis	320	γ -angle	90							
7											
8	coordinates of real tetrahedron				coordinates of ideal tetrahedron						
9	atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	Z*	x/a	y/b	z/c			
10	Central atom Z	0.5	0.5	0.5	P1*	0.49	0.498	0.4875			
11	Ligand 1 P1	1	0.99	-0.03	P2*	0.9776	0.9899	0.0071			
12	Ligand 2 P2	0.95	0.01	0.96	P3*	0.9757	0.0081	0.9719			
13	Ligand 3 P3	0.03	0.022	0.02	P4*	0.0063	0.0146	-0.0054			
14	Ligand 4 P4	-0.02	0.97	1							
15											
16											
17	ligand	deviation	average displacement of atom	turning angles of respective ideal tetrahedron							
18	P1	5.139198643 %	normalized	4.143739517							
19	P2	3.365607912 %	real	1.17709862	angle						
20	P3	4.208072652 %			θ	4.105959401	235.2541445				
21	P4	3.86207886 %	displacement of Z from centre of gravity		φ	3.931347642	225.2496277				
22			normalized	1.913853592	τ	1.051197537	60.22918228				
23			real	5.162325058							

Solver window:

Solver-Parameter

Ziel festlegen:

Bis: Max. Min. Wert:

Durch Ändern von Variablenzellen:

Unterliegt den Nebenbedingungen:

Nicht eingeschränkte Variablen als nicht-negativ festlegen

Lösungsmethode auswählen: GRG-Nichtlinear

Lösungsmethode

Wählen Sie das GRG-Nichtlinear-Modul für Solver-Probleme, die kontinuierlich nichtlinear sind. Wählen Sie das LP Simplex-Modul für lineare Solver-Probleme und das EA-Modul für Solver-Probleme, die nicht kontinuierlich sind.

Hilfe Lösen Schließen

Put the Excel sheet cell address of the cell marked in **BLUE** into the **BLUE** target cell of the new window *Solver* and the **YELLOW** variable cell addresses into the respective **YELLOW** cell in *Solver*.

Click on Solve.

The coordinates of the scaled and fitted ideal polyhedron are shown within the **GREEN** border. The deviation of the coordination sphere from ideal conformation and the displacement of the central atom are shown in % and in pm within the **PURPLE** border.

Troubleshooting:

The *Solver* plugin doesn't change the values within the **YELLOW** border to negative values. Instead of turning the polyhedron to -10° it stops at 0, which is not the desired result. If there is a 0 in one of the cells within the **YELLOW** border replace it with a 5 and run *Solver* again.

The deviations of every single atom are shown in the cells with the green background left of the **PURPLE** border. If one of these values is inexplicably very far off the other values check its coordinates and the unit cell parameters for typos.