This is a postponed Result reached using INDEX.EXE. There was large progress to the indexing algorithms. In every case, a lebail fit gives the final decision about the lattice. New is the solution for sample 4. The final version of INDEX.EXE gives a better triclinic result to sample 7.

sample	ignored peaks/weight allowed	reported	cell	lattice constants	R_{wp} (LeBail)	comment
1	—	—	monoclinic primitive	$a = 8.5324(13)$Å $b = 10.3279(17)$Å $c = 7.3976(12)$Å $\gamma = 91.3446(27)°$	2.74%	—
2	—	—	monoclinic primitive	$a = 11.24370(15)$Å $b = 19.88201(26)$Å $c = 8.19601(11)$Å $\gamma = 106.06325(30)°$	4.31%	—
3	—	—	cubic body centered	$a = 18.87851(65)$Å	4.53%	—
4	10/10%	10/8%	monoclinic primitive	$a = 30.0148(12)$Å $b = 3.77743(12)$Å $c = 36.6901(13)$Å $\beta = 109.75809(92)°$	9.39%	The pattern shows a strong broad (amourphous) peak near to 3°. Therefore, the angular range $2.75° \ldots 3.1°$ was "cutted of" for the LeBail fit.
5	6/10%	6/1%	monoclinic primitive	$a = 6.01140(79)$Å $b = 16.9378(24)$Å $c = 18.2292(26)$Å $\gamma = 92.1877(22)°$	10.57%	—
6	not solved until deadline					
7	5/1%	3/0%	triclinic (better result than that reported at deadline)	$a = 3.99892(86)$Å $b = 11.4820(12)$Å $c = 17.20201(16)$Å $\alpha = 77.6124(96)°$ $\beta = 82.497(16)°$ $\gamma = 82.434(19)°$	9.57%	As a result of the LeBail fit, a tile-like grain shape was observed. The tiles main axis were estimated to: ≈80 nm near to the {100} direction, ≈160 nm near to the {010} direction, ≈350 nm near to the {001} direction.
8	—	—	orthorhombic primitive	$a = 3.79612(19)$Å $b = 9.36892(21)$Å $c = 28.91553(69)$Å	10.20%	—