Symmetry Classification for Serial Crystallography Experiments

Groups with white backgrounds are merohedral and will exhibit indexing ambiguities. Chiral groups are shown in bold, centrosymmetric groups are underlined.

Move downwards or follow grey arrows to find supergroups which can be accessed with only rotation operations. Do not cross vertical or thick black horizontal lines unless following a grey arrow. When you reach a cell with a shaded background, you have found the corresponding "source symmetry". A partial ambiguity resolution could be attempted into any intermediate group you can reach.

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	Po	int Grou	ps			Space Groups				
Triclinic	lattice									
	1		$\overline{\underline{1}}$			P1			<u>P1</u>	
Monoclin	ic lattice	·						•		
	m m						Pm, Pc, Cm, Cc			
	2		<u>2/m</u>		P2,	, P2 ₁ , C2 P2/m, P2 ₁ /m, C2/m, P2/c, P2		<u> 22₁/c, C2/c</u>		
Orthorho	mbic lattice	2						·		_
	mm2					Pmm2, Pmc2 ₁ , Pcc2, Pma2, Pca2 ₁ , Pnc2, Pmn2 ₁ , Pba2, Pna2 ₁ , Pnn2, Cmm2, Cmc2 ₁ , Ccc2, Amm2, Aem2, Ama2, Aea2, Fmm2, Fdd2, Imm2, Iba2, Ima2			1	
	222 <u>mmm</u>		P222, P222 ₁ , P2 ₁ 2 ₁ ; C222 ₁ , C222, F222, I							
Tetragona	al lattice									
		$\overline{4}$						$P\overline{4}$, $I\overline{4}$		
4	42m	4m2	<u>4/m</u>	4mm	P4, P4 ₁ , P4 ₂ , P4 ₃ , I4, I4 ₁ P42m, P42c, P P42 ₁ c, I42m,		- 1	P4m2, P4c2, P4b2, P4n2, I4m2, I4c2	<u>P4/m, P4₂/m, P4/n,</u> <u>P4₂/n, I4/m, I4₁/a</u>	P4 ₂ nm, P4cc, P4nc, P4 ₂ mc, P4 ₂ bc, I4mm, I4cm, I4 ₁ md, I4 ₁ cd
422 <u>4/mmm</u>					P422, P42 ₁ 2, P4 ₁ 22, P4 ₁ 2 ₁ 2, P4 ₂ 22, P4 ₂ 2 ₁ 2, P4 ₃ 22, P4 ₃ 2 ₁ 2, I422, I4 ₁ 22	P4/mmm, P4/mcc, P4/nbm, P4/nnc, P4/mbm, P4/mnc, P4/nmm, P4/ncc, P4 ₂ /mmc, P4 ₂ /mcm, P4 ₂ /nbc, P4 ₂ /nbc, P4 ₂ /nmm, P4 ₂ /ncm, P4 ₂ /ncm, I4/mcm, I4/mcm, I4 ₁ /amd, I4 ₁ /acd			2 2	
Rhombol	nedral lattic									
3		<u>3</u>		3m	R3 (H3))	<u>R3 (H3)</u> R3m (H3m),		H3m), R3c (H3c)	
32			<u>3m</u>		R32 (H32	R32 (H32)		<u>R3m (H3m)</u> , <u>R3c (H3c)</u>		

Hexagonal lattice

	3	3 3			P3, P3 ₁ , P3 ₂		32	<u>P3</u>				
6	31	2 32	21	3n <u>3m1</u>	n1 (6 3: 62m	1m 6/m 31m	6mm	P6, P6 ₁ , P6 ₅ , P6 ₂ , P6 ₄ , P6 ₃	P312, P3 ₁ 12, P3 ₂ 12	P321, P3 ₁ 21, P3 ₂ 21	$\frac{PO_2/III}{I}$ DC ma
	62	22			P622, P6 ₁ 22, P6 ₅ 22, P6 ₂ 22, P6 ₄ 22, P6 ₃ 22			<u>P6/mmm, P6/mcc, P6₃/mcm, P6₃/mmc</u>				

Cubic lattice

23	43m	<u>m3</u>	P23, F23, I23, P2 ₁ 3, I2 ₁ 3	P43m, F43m, I43m, P43n, F43c, I43d	<u>Pm3</u> , <u>Pn3</u> , <u>Fm3</u> , <u>Fd3</u> , <u>Im3</u> , <u>Pa3</u> , <u>Ia3</u>
432	m3i	<u>m</u>	P432, P4 ₂ 32, F432, F4 ₁ 32, I432, P4 ₃ 32, P4 ₁ 32, I4 ₁ 32	<u>Pm3m, Pn3n, Pm3n, Pn3m, Fm3m</u>	, Fm3c, Fd3m, Fd3c, Im3m, Ia3d

Laue Classes

<u>1</u>	$\overline{1}$					
<u>2/m</u>		2	m			
mmm	2:	22	mm2			
<u>4/m</u>		4	$\overline{4}$			
<u>4/mmm</u>	422	42m	4 m2	4mm		

<u>3</u>		3
<u>3</u> m	32	3m
<u>3m1</u>	321	3m1
31m	312	31m

<u>6/m</u>	6		ē	5
<u>6/mmm</u>	622	6m2	<u>6</u> 2m	6mm
<u>m3</u>		2	3	
<u>m3</u> m	43	32	43	3m

Pseudo-merohedral Possibilities

Triclinic with a≈b, α≈β≈90°	1 ⇒ 2	$\overline{\underline{1}} \Rightarrow \underline{2/m}$		
Triclinic with a≈b≈c, α≈β≈γ	$1 \Rightarrow 3_{R}$	$\overline{\underline{1}} \Rightarrow \overline{\underline{3}}_{R}$		
Triclinic with α≈β≈γ≈90°	1 ⇒ 222	$\overline{\underline{1}} \Rightarrow \underline{mmm}$		
Orthorhombic with a≈b	222 ⇒ 422	$mm2 \Rightarrow 4mm$	$\underline{\text{mmm}} \Rightarrow \underline{4/\text{mmm}}$	

Monoclinic with β≈90°	2 ⇒ 422	m ⇒ 4mm	<u>2/m</u> ⇒ <u>4/mmm</u>
Monoclinic with β≈120°	2 ⇒ 6	$m \Rightarrow \overline{6}$	$\underline{2/m} \Rightarrow \underline{6/m}$
Tetragonal with (a=)b≈c	422 ⇒ 432	$\overline{4}2m \Rightarrow \overline{4}3m$	$\underline{4/\text{mmm}} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{m}}\overline{3}\underline{\text{m}}$
	Other tetragona	l point groups must	go via 422 or <u>4/mmm</u> .