

$$\text{In}[1]:= \text{BB}[1] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{BB}[2] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{BB}[3] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{BB}[4] = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{BB}[5] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}; \text{BB}[6] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

`In[5]:= xyzTP[{θ_, φ_}] := {Cos[θ] Sin[φ], Sin[θ] Sin[φ], Cos[φ]};`

`InnerProductMatrix[M_, N_] := Flatten[M].Flatten[N];`

`NormMatrix[M_] := Sqrt[InnerProductMatrix[M, M]];`

`YRot[t_] :=` $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Cos}[t] & 0 & \text{Sin}[t] \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\text{Sin}[t] & 0 & \text{Cos}[t] \end{pmatrix};$

`ZRot[t_] :=` $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Cos}[t] & -\text{Sin}[t] & 0 \\ \text{Sin}[t] & \text{Cos}[t] & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$

`id = IdentityMatrix[3];`

`matrixL[L_] := Table[InnerProductMatrix[L[BB[j]], BB[i]], {i, 6}, {j, 6}];`

`MatrixUbar[U_] := matrixL[U.#.Transpose[U] &;`

$$\text{ProjToVSigOfU} \left[\begin{pmatrix} a_ & g_ & m_ & q_ & t_ & v_ \\ g\text{dum}_ & b_ & h_ & n_ & r_ & u_ \\ m\text{dum}_ & h\text{dum}_ & c_ & i_ & o_ & s_ \\ q\text{dum}_ & n\text{dum}_ & i\text{dum}_ & d_ & j_ & p_ \\ t\text{dum}_ & r\text{dum}_ & o\text{dum}_ & j\text{dum}_ & e_ & k_ \\ v\text{dum}_ & u\text{dum}_ & s\text{dum}_ & p\text{dum}_ & k\text{dum}_ & f_ \end{pmatrix}, \text{id}, \text{MONO} \right] := \begin{pmatrix} a & g & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ g & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & i & o & s \\ 0 & 0 & i & d & j & p \\ 0 & 0 & o & j & e & k \\ 0 & 0 & s & p & k & f \end{pmatrix}$$

`(* This is P(T,VMONO(I)) in the 2022 paper *)`;

`ProjToVSigOfU[Tmat_, U_, Σ_] := MatrixUbar[U].ProjToVSigOfU[`

`Transpose[MatrixUbar[U]].Tmat.MatrixUbar[U], id, Σ].Transpose[MatrixUbar[U]];`

`Alpha[Tmat_, {θ_, φ_}, MONOorXISO_] :=`

`ArcCos` $\left[\frac{\text{NormMatrix}[\text{ProjToVSigOfU}[\text{Tmat}, \text{ZRot}[\theta].\text{YRot}[\phi], \text{MONOorXISO}]]}{\text{NormMatrix}[\text{Tmat}]} \right];$

`(* This is an angular version of the monoclinic distance function *)`

This is the cubic example from Section 15.5 of the beachball paper.
Change Tmat to suit yourself, but make sure Tmat is symmetric.

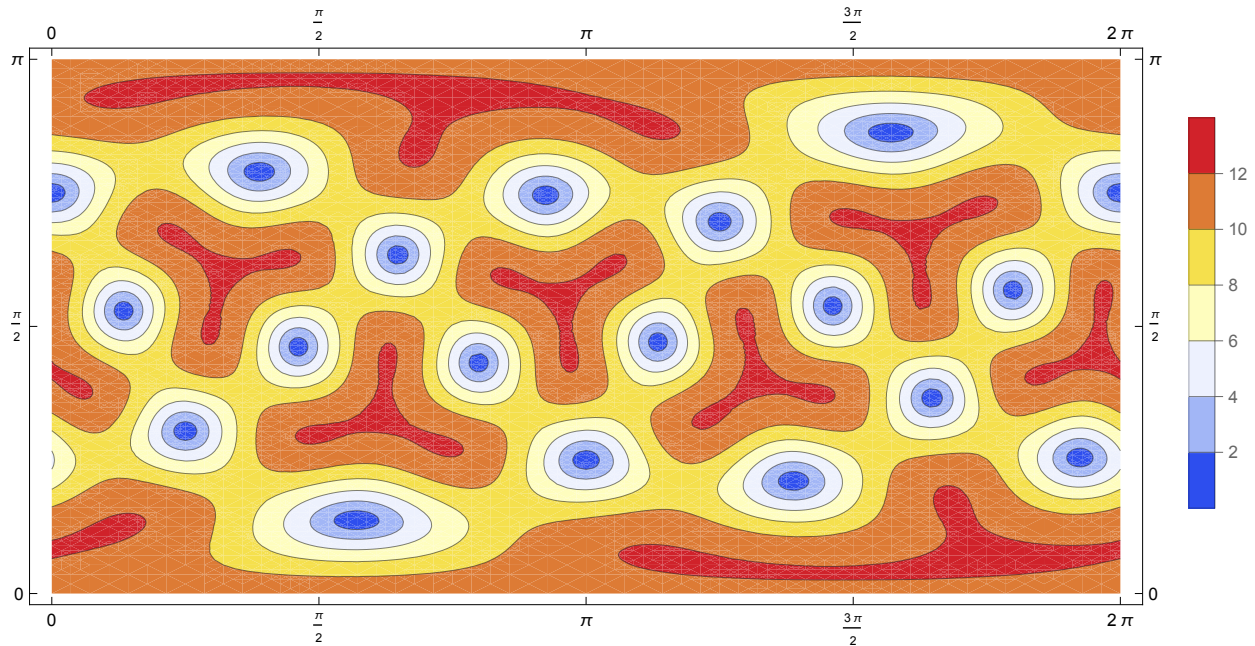
$$\text{In[16]:= Tmat} = \frac{1}{36} \begin{pmatrix} 52 & 4 & 16 & -6 & -2\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 4 & 64 & 4 & 12 & 4\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 16 & 4 & 52 & -6 & -2\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -6 & 12 & -6 & 45 & 3\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -2\sqrt{3} & 4\sqrt{3} & -2\sqrt{3} & 3\sqrt{3} & 39 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 108 \end{pmatrix};$$

cpMONOprelim will take 10 seconds or so:

```
In[17]:= Clear[cpMONOprelim]
cpMONOprelim[Tmat_] := cpMONOprelim[Tmat] =
  ContourPlot[Alpha[Tmat, {θ, φ}, MONO] / Degree, {θ, 0, 2 π},
    {φ, 0, π}, ColorFunction → "TemperatureMap", PlotLegends → Automatic];

In[19]:= Show[cpMONOprelim[Tmat], FrameTicks → {Range[0, 2 π, π / 2], Range[0, π, π / 2]},
  AspectRatio → Automatic, ImageSize → 600]
```

Out[19]=



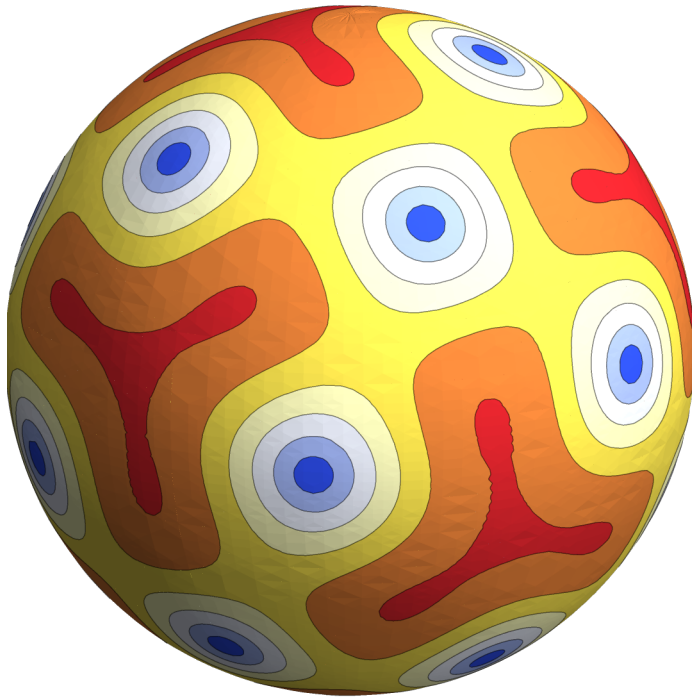
Plot on sphere.

(Note: if the legend is removed from cpMONOprelim, then you have to remove the leading “1,” in the four arguments like “[1,1,1]” below.)

```
In[20]:= eye = 10 xyzTP[{30 Degree, 75 Degree}];

In[21]:= Clear[cpMONO]
If[$VersionNumber < 12,
  cpMONO[Tmat_] := Graphics3D[
    GraphicsComplex[xyzTP /@ cpMONOprelim[Tmat][[1, 1, 1]], cpMONOprelim[Tmat][[1, 1, 2]]],
  cpMONO[Tmat_] := Graphics3D[
    GraphicsComplex[xyzTP /@ cpMONOprelim[Tmat][[1, 1, 1, 1]], cpMONOprelim[Tmat][[1, 1, 1, 2]]]]];
```

```
In[23]:= Show[cpM0N0[Tmat], Boxed → False, Lighting → "Neutral", ViewPoint → eye]  
Out[23]=
```



Try a different lighting.

```
In[24]:= Show[%, Lighting → {"Ambient", White}]  
Out[24]=
```

