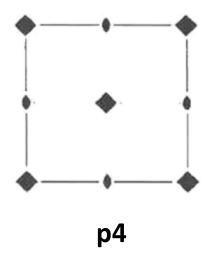
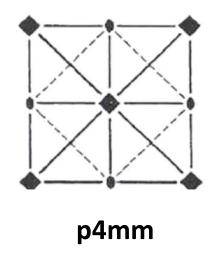
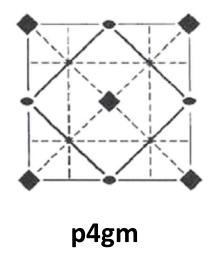
Plane groups from square cell





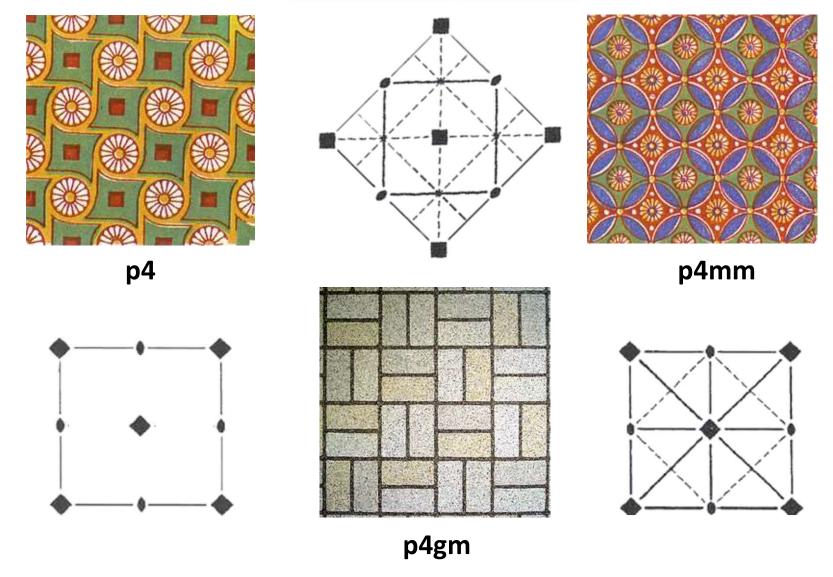




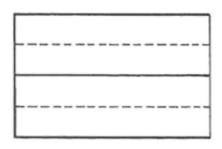
4



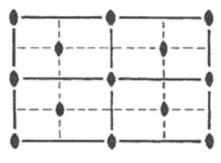




Plane groups from centered rectangular cell



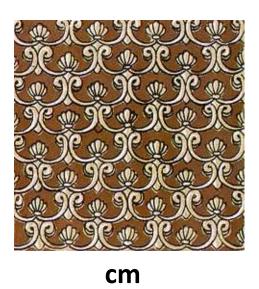
cm



cmm2

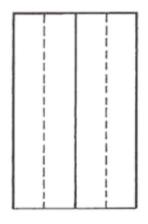


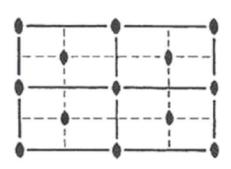




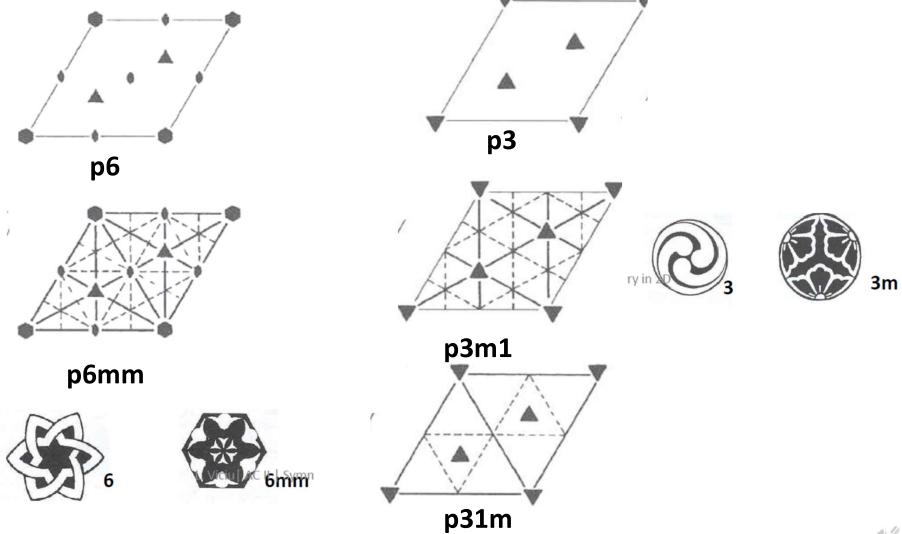


cmm2

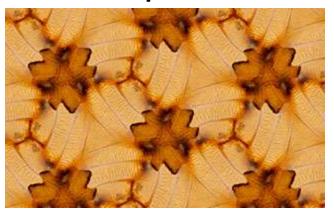


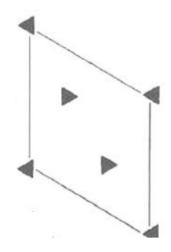


Plane groups from rhombic cell



р3

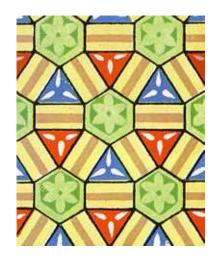


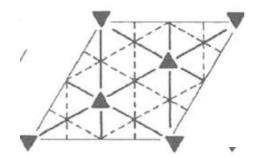


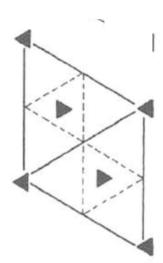
p31m



p3m1



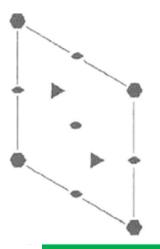




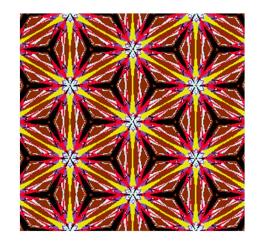


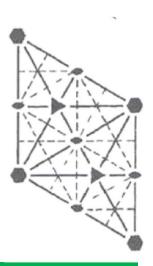
p6



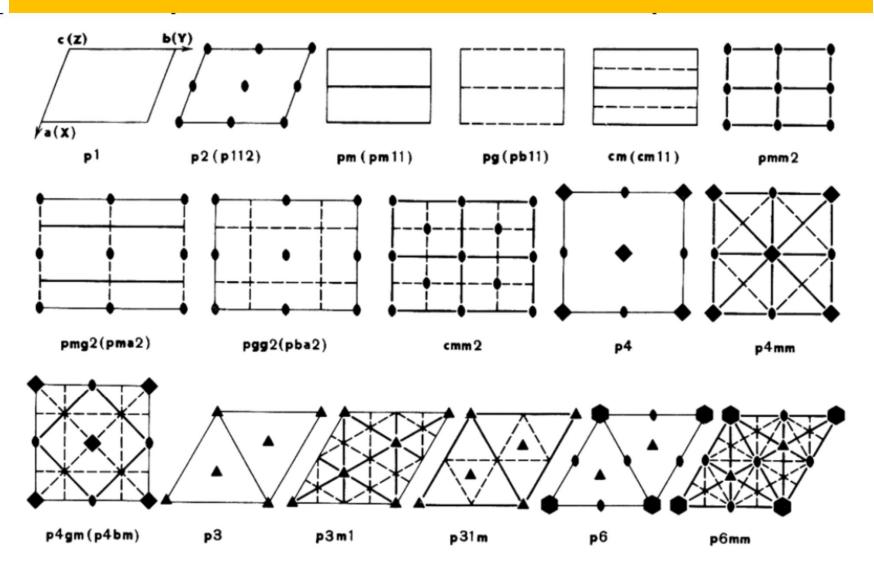


p6mm









https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallpaper_group

https://www2.clarku.edu/faculty/d
joyce/wallpaper/seventeen.html

Tips to identify Plane group

- First look at symmetry of motif
 - 1 or 2 then p1 or p2
 - m or 2mm then pm, pg, pmm2, pmg2 or pgg2
 - it can also be cm or cmm if here is a diamond unit cell
 - 4 or 4mm then p4, p4mm, p4gm
 - 3 or 3m then p2, p3m1 or **p31m**
 - 6 or 6mm then p6 or p6mm
- Determine the unit cell and impose symmetry elements
- Glides are confusing

Practice makes a human perfect

Let us move from 2D to 3D

- Ideally we should look at symmetry elements first
- But perception of 3D comes from 2D
- Our eyes see 2D images and the brain sees 3D
- 3D is stacking of 2D images
- Let us stack our five different 2D lattices

- Stacking of square lattice: Cubic and Tetragonal
- Stacking of rectangular lattice: Orthorhombic primitive and body cenetred
- Stacking of centered rectangular lattice: Orthorhombic base centered and body centered
- Stacking of hexagonal lattice: Rhombohedral and Hexagonal
- Stacking of oblique lattice: Monoclinic and Triclinic

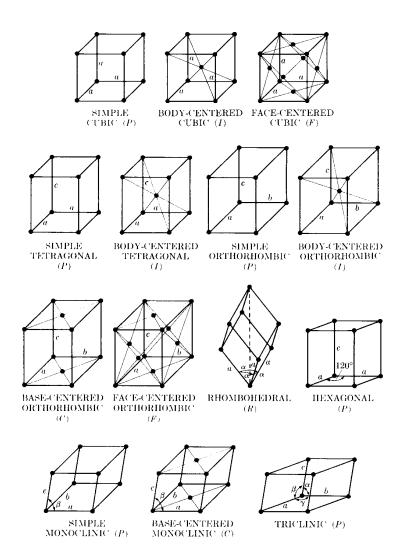
14 Bravais lattice in 3D

- 7 crystal classes
 Cubic (P, I, F)
 Tetragonal (P, I)
 Orthorhombic (P, I, B, F)
 Rhombohedral (P)
 Hexagonal (P)
 Monoclinic (P, B)
 Triclinic (P)
- Primitive (P)

 Body centered (I)

 Base centered (A, B, C)

 Face centered (F)



Crystal System	Axial and Angular Relationships	Bravais Lattice*	No. of lattice points/cell
Cubic	$a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	Simple Cubic (P)	1
		Body Centred Cubic (I)	2
		Face Centred Cubic (F)	4
Tetragonal	$a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	Simple Tetragonal (P)	1
		Body Centred Tetragonal (I)	2
Orthorhombic	$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	Simple Orthorhombic (P)	1
		Body Centred Orthorhombic (I)	2
		Base Centred Orthorhombic (C)	2
		Face Centred Orthorhombic (F)	4
Hexagonal	$a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}, \gamma = 120^{\circ}$	Simple Hexagonal (P)	1
Rhombohedral	$a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$	Simple Rhombohedral (P)	1
Monoclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \gamma = 90^{\circ} \neq \beta$	Simple Monoclinic (P)	1
		Base Centred Monoclinic (C)	2
Triclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$	Simple Triclinic (P)	1 50



Number of lattice points per unit cell in 2D
 Primitive (p): 1
 Rectangular centered (c): 2

Number of lattice points per unit cell in 3D

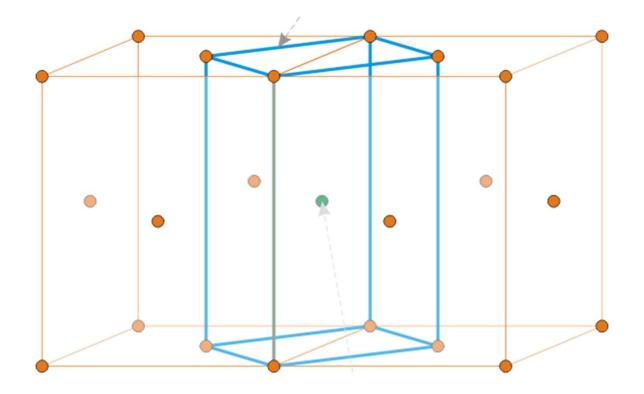
Primitive (P): 1

Body centered (I): 2

Base centered (A, B, C): 2

Face centered (F): 4

Prove to your self that only 14 Bravais lattices are possible



Face centered tetragonal = Body Centered Tetragonal

Minimum Symmetry for Crystal systems

Crystal System:	Minimum Symmetry:	Typical Minerals: (Danish equivalent)
Triclinic	No Symmetry	Plagioclase, Microcline, Kalifeltspar, Kyanite
Monoclinic	1 A2	[Clino]Pyroxene, [Clino]Amphibole, Micas(Glimmermineraler),
		Sanidine, Orthoclase, Silimanite, Andalusite, Gypsum(Gibs)
Trigonal	1 A3	Quartz, Calcite, Dolomite, Magnesite
Tetragonal	1 A4	Zirconium(Zirkon)
Hexagonal	1 A6	Apatite, Beryllium(Beryl), Tourmaline, Corundum(Korund)
Orthorhombic	3 A2	[Ortho]Pyroxene, [Ortho]Amphibole, Staurolite, Olivine
Cubic	4 A3	Garnet(Granat), Sulphides[Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite], Fluorite,
		Magnetite, Hemalite