

Basics of Macromolecular Crystallography



06 Symmetry and Space Groups Andrea Thorn

Zoom Mondays 16:00 Berlin time
Register at lecture@thorn-lab.de



macromolecular_crystallography



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You would like to know more about practical data processing?

Watch: Kay Diederichs - XDS and XDSGUI (SBGRID)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3WU9NrILECo>

The screenshot displays the XDSGUI (SBGRID) software interface. The main window is divided into two panes. The left pane shows the results of local indexing, including coordinates of the reduced cell, reduced cell indices, and a table of subtrees. The right pane shows a 2D diffraction pattern with a grid of spots.

COORDINATES OF REC. BASIS VECTOR

#	1	2	3
COORDINATES	-0.0120156	0.0001983	0.0046753
REDUCED CELL INDICES	-1.00	-0.00	0.00
	0.00	1.00	0.00
	-0.00	-0.00	-1.00

REDUCED CELL INDICES

***** RESULTS FROM LOCAL INDEXING OF 3000 OBSERVED SPOTS *****

MAXIMUM MAGNITUDE OF INDEX DIFFERENCES ALLOWED 8
MAXIMUM ALLOWED DEVIATION FROM INTEGRAL INDICES 0.050
MINIMUM QUALITY OF INDICES FOR EACH SPOT IN A SUBTREE 0.80
NUMBER OF SUBTREES 75

SUBTREE	POPULATION
1	2920
2	3
3	2
4	2
5	2
6	2
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1

NUMBER OF ACCEPTED SPOTS FROM LARGEST SUBTREE 2920

***** SELECTION OF THE INDEX ORIGIN OF THE REFLECTIONS *****

The origin of the reflection indices determined so far is 0,0,0 by default which is usually correct. In certain critical cases it may happen that this automatic choice is wrong which leads to misindexing of the reflections by a constant offset. You may replace the default by specifying INDEX_ORIGIN= h k l in the input file "XDS.INP" and rerun the IDXREF step. Below you find a list of possible alternatives together with a measure of their likelihood.

The right pane shows a 2D diffraction pattern with a grid of spots. The top right corner of the interface displays the coordinates x = -62, y = 2362. The bottom of the interface shows a video player with a progress bar at 37:20 / 1:24:26.



Symmetry

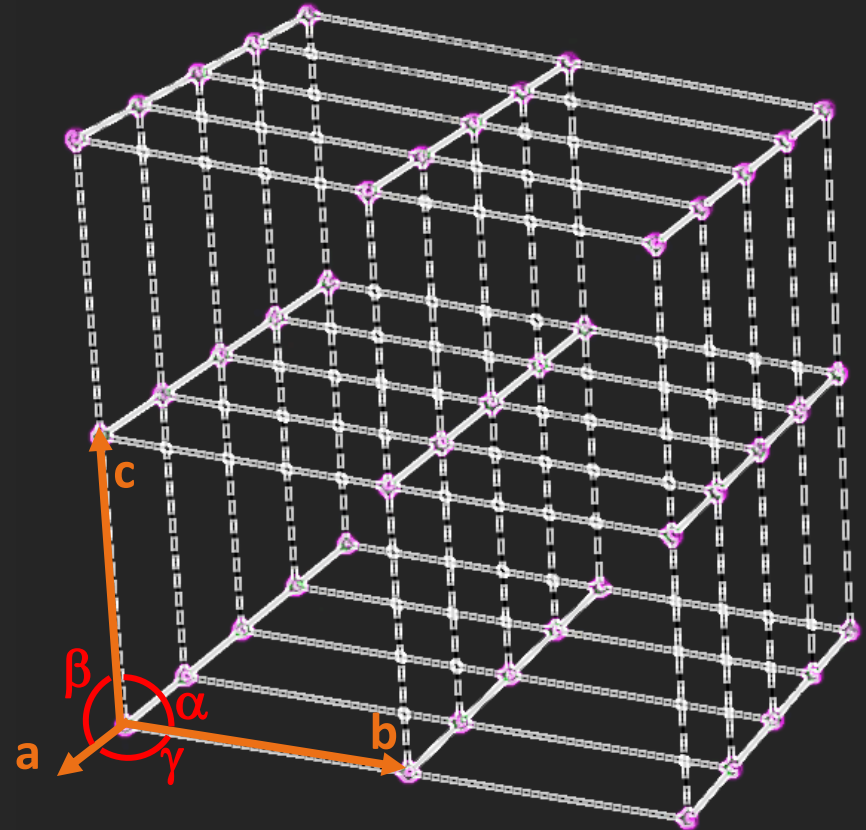
Andrea Thorn

Photo by Pentocelo from the tomb of Hafez, Persia

Definition: Crystal

A **crystal** is a solid material whose constituents, such as atoms, molecules or ions, are arranged in a highly ordered microscopic structure, forming a **crystal lattice** that extends in all directions.

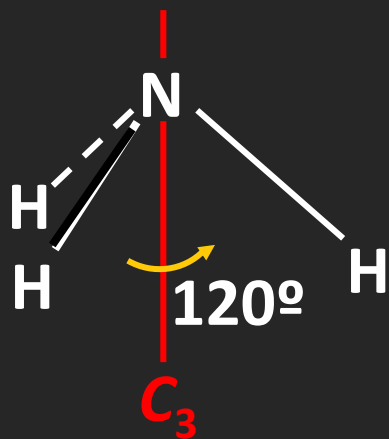
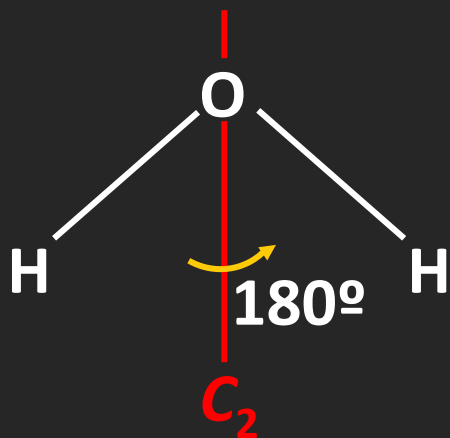
Crystals are made up of identical 'bricks' (unit-cells) that constitute a three-dimensional translation lattice. The cell is defined by the 3 vectors a , b and c ; the 3 angles between them are α , β and γ as shown in the diagram.



Point groups, plane groups

SYMMETRY OPERATIONS & UNIT CELL

Point groups:



- C₂ rotation axis along the angle bisector
 - two mirror planes that intersect each other along the rotation axis
 - each combination of two of these elements would generate the third.
 - point group: **C_{2v}** or **2mm**
-
- C₃ rotation axis
 - three mirror planes that intersect one another along the rotation axis.
 - point group: **C_{3v}** or **3m**

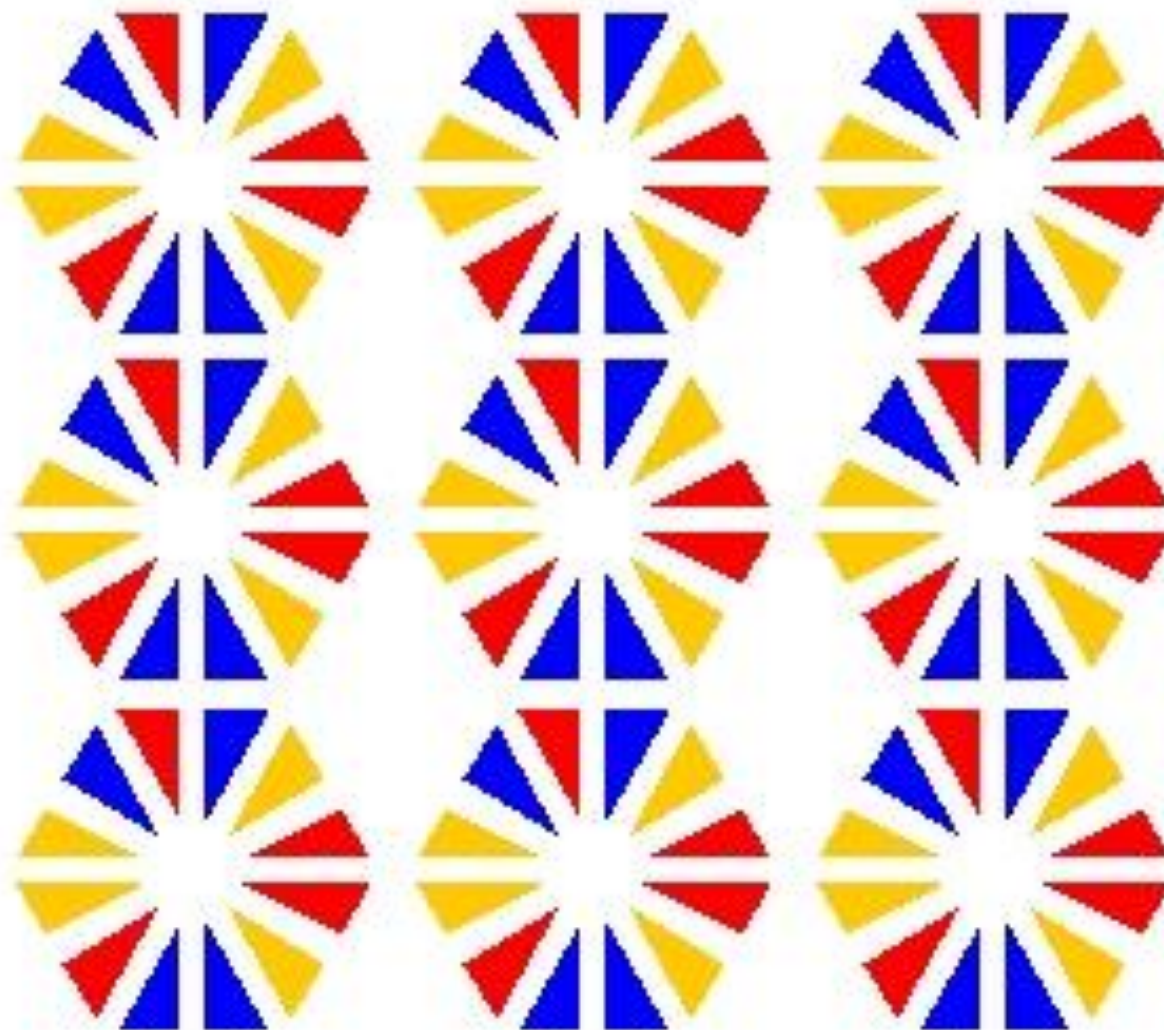
<http://symmetry.otterbein.edu/>

Plane groups - The easiest case:



Hermann/M.Symbol:

Internat. Symbol:



Test 1 , Fig.1

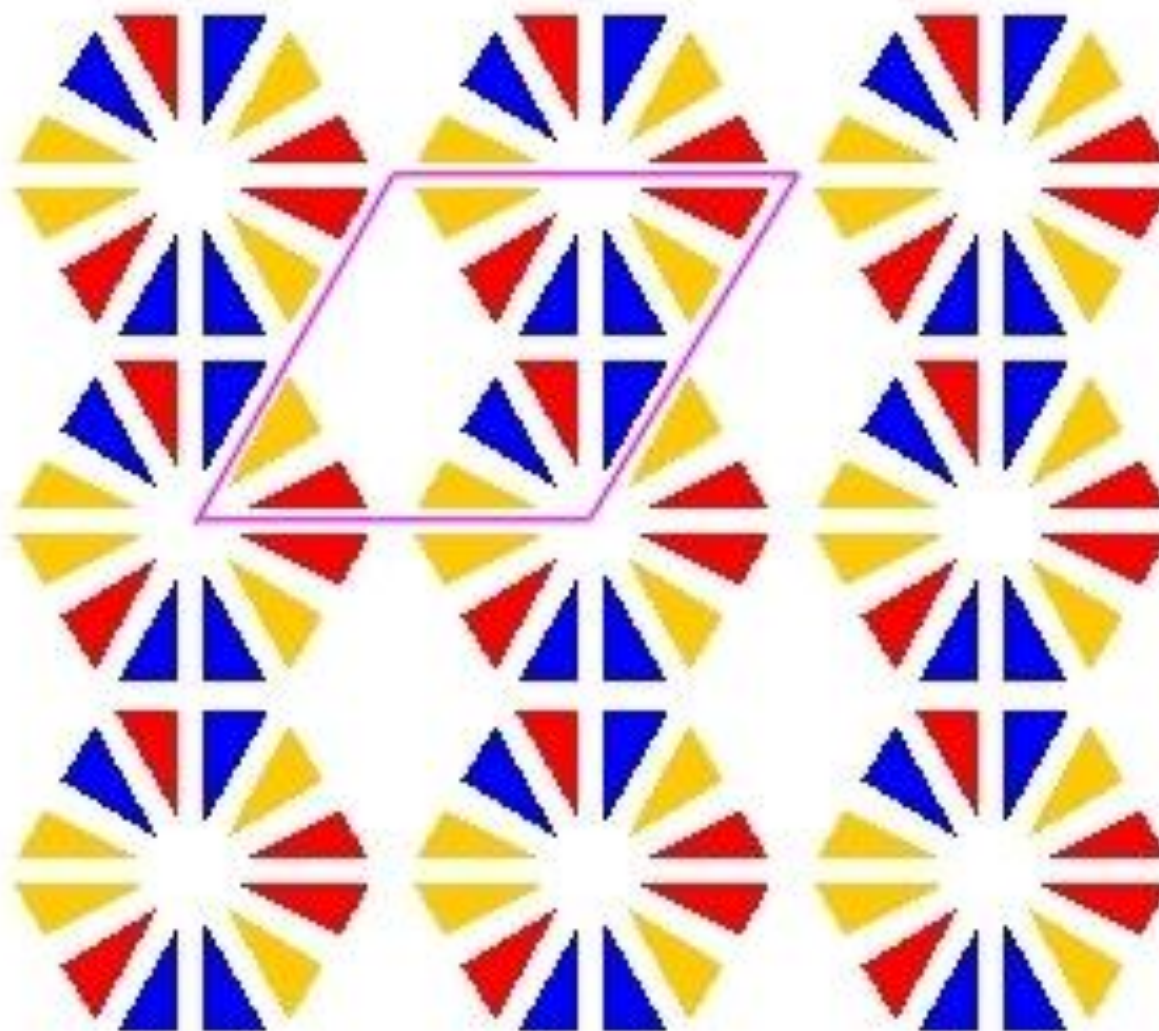
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Hermann/M. Symbol:

p111

Internat. Symbol:

p1



Test 1 , Fig.1

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Symmetry operations

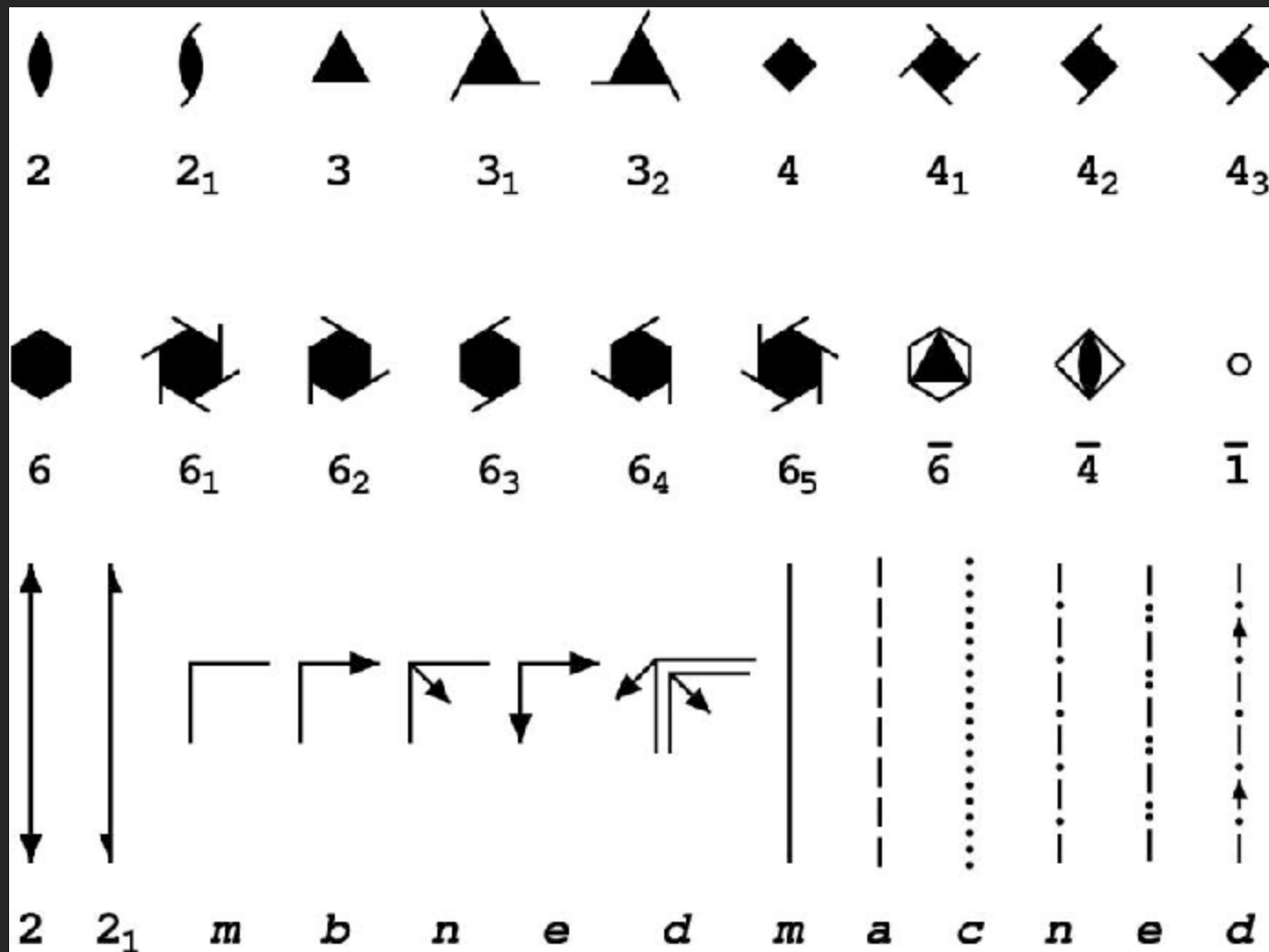


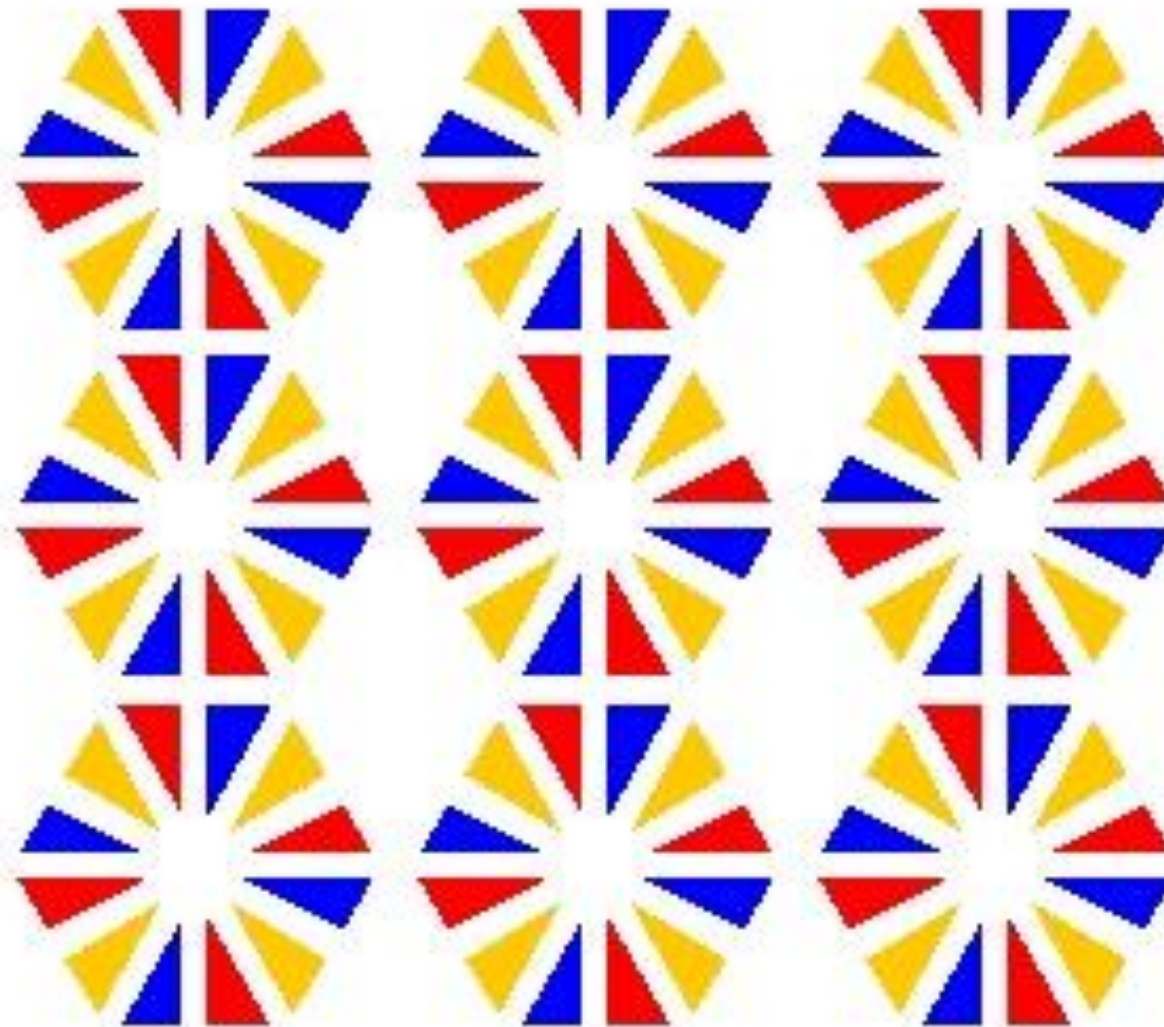
Figure 12

Dauter, Z. & Jaskolski M. (2010) J. Appl. Cryst. 43, 1150–1171

"How to read (and understand) Volume A of International Tables for Crystallography: an introduction for nonspecialists"

Hermann/M.Symbol:

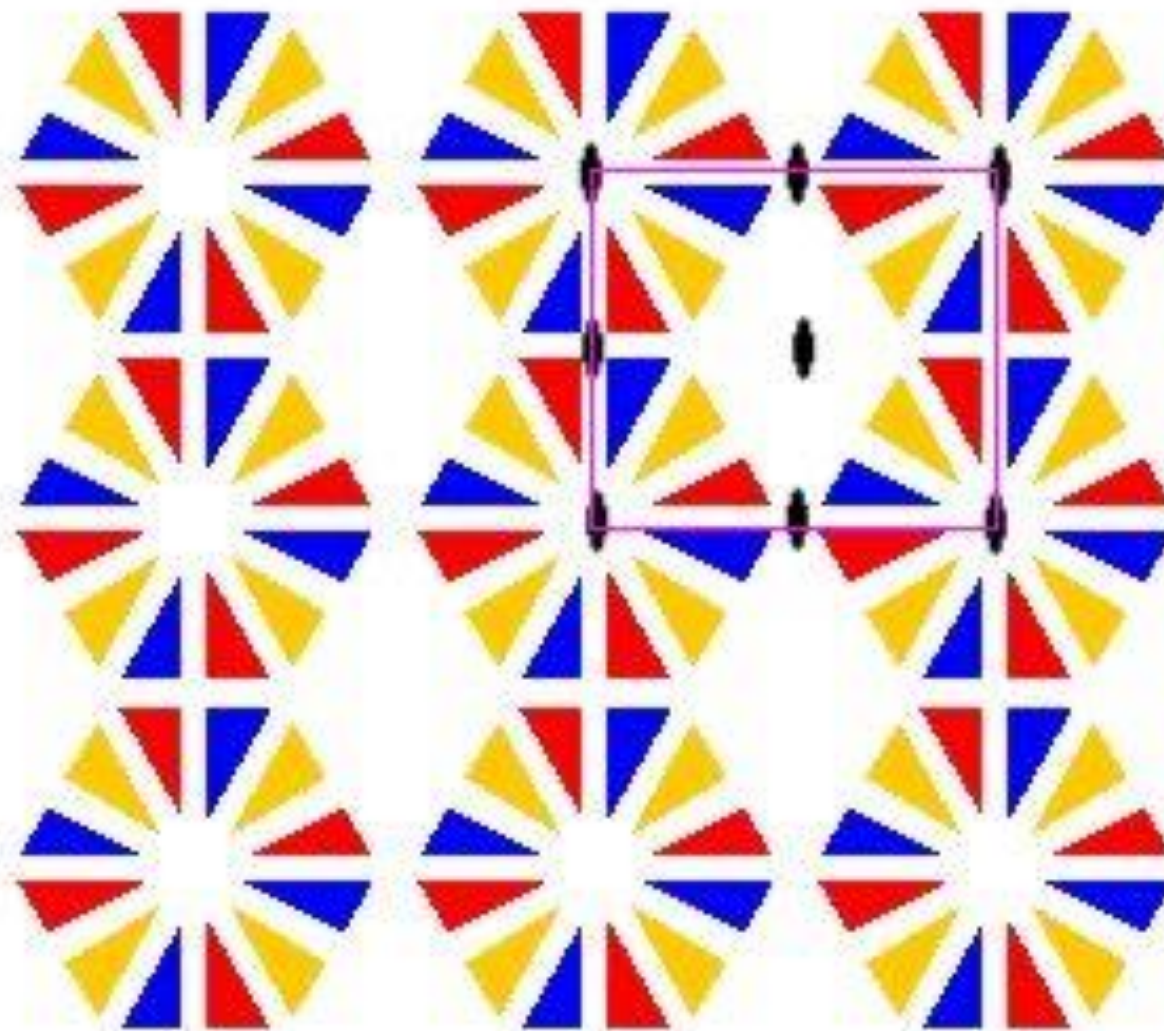
Internat. Symbol:



Test 1 , Fig.2

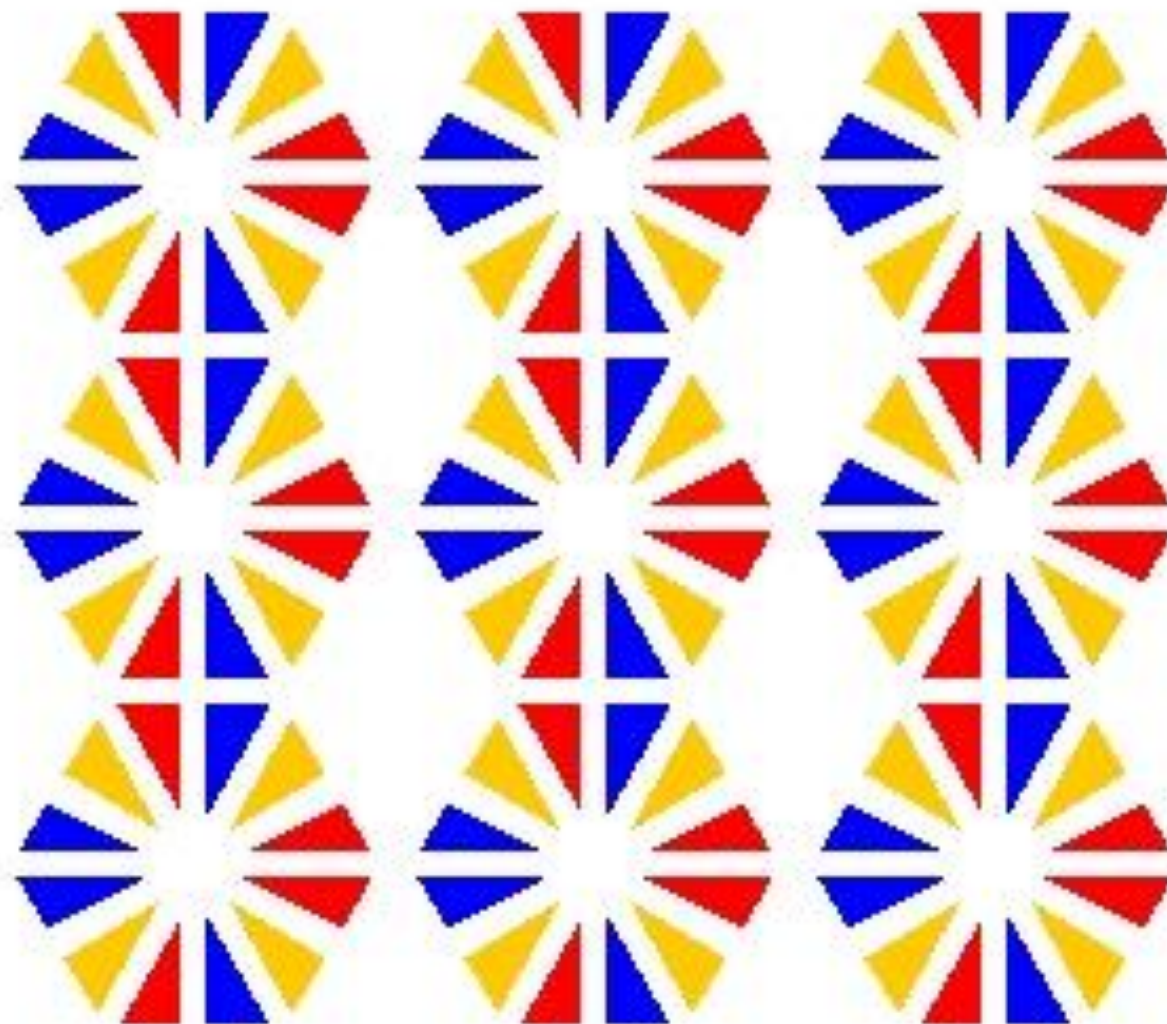
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Hermann/M.Symbol:

Internat. Symbol:



Test 1 , Fig.3

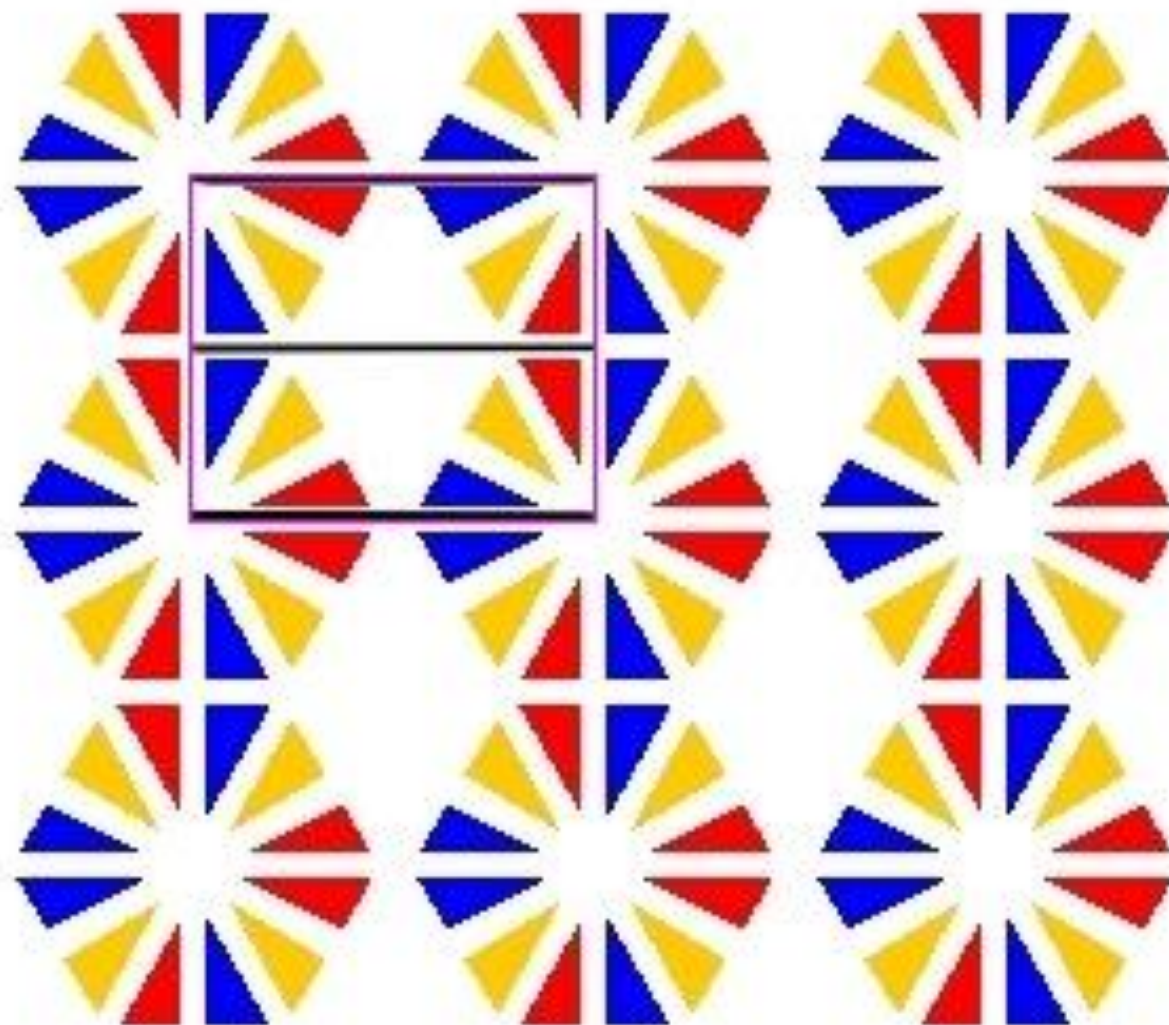
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Hermann/M. Symbol:

$P1m1$

Internat. Symbol:

pm



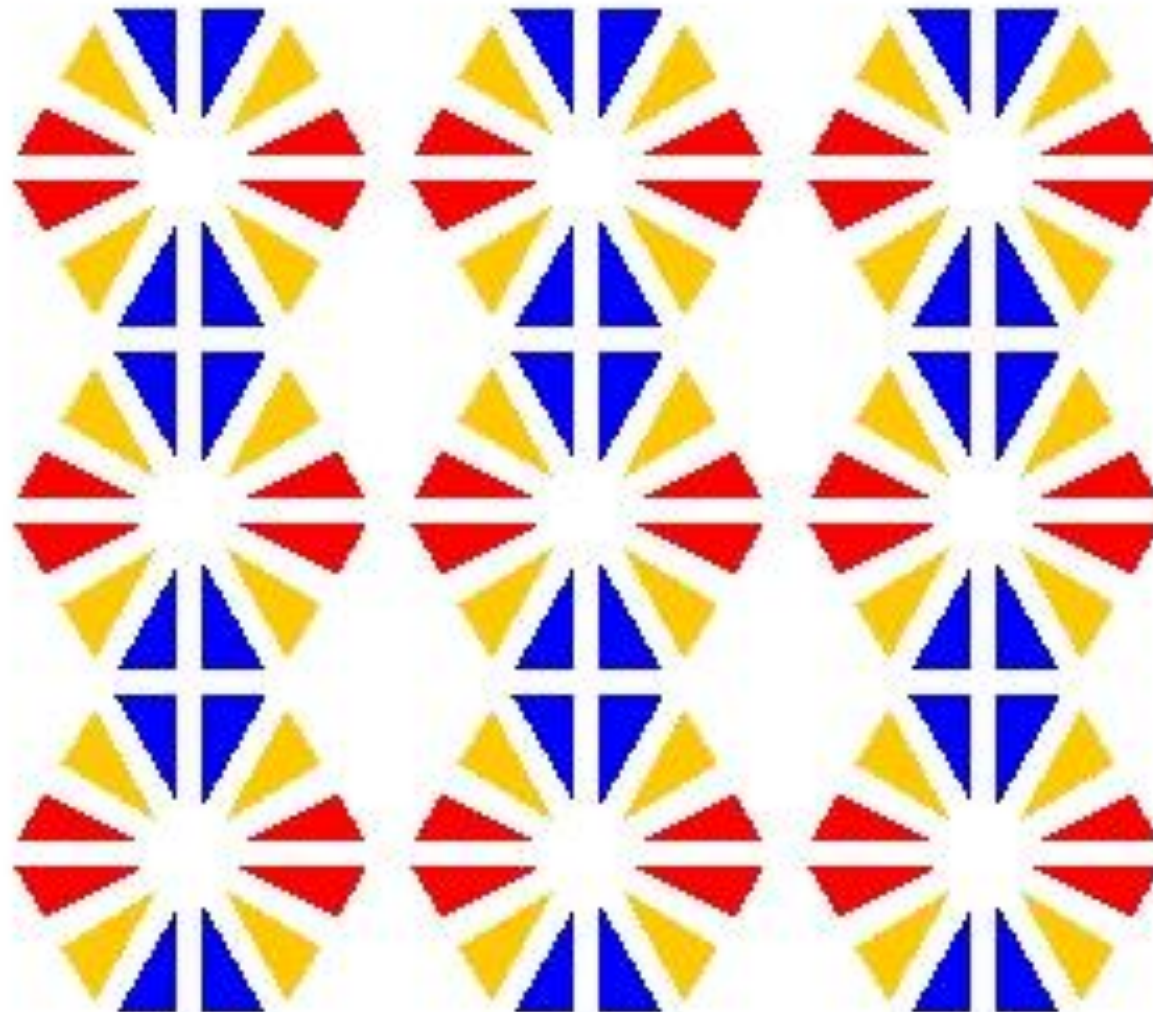
Test 1 , Fig.3

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Hermann/M. Symbol: | | | | |

Internat. Symbol: | | | | |

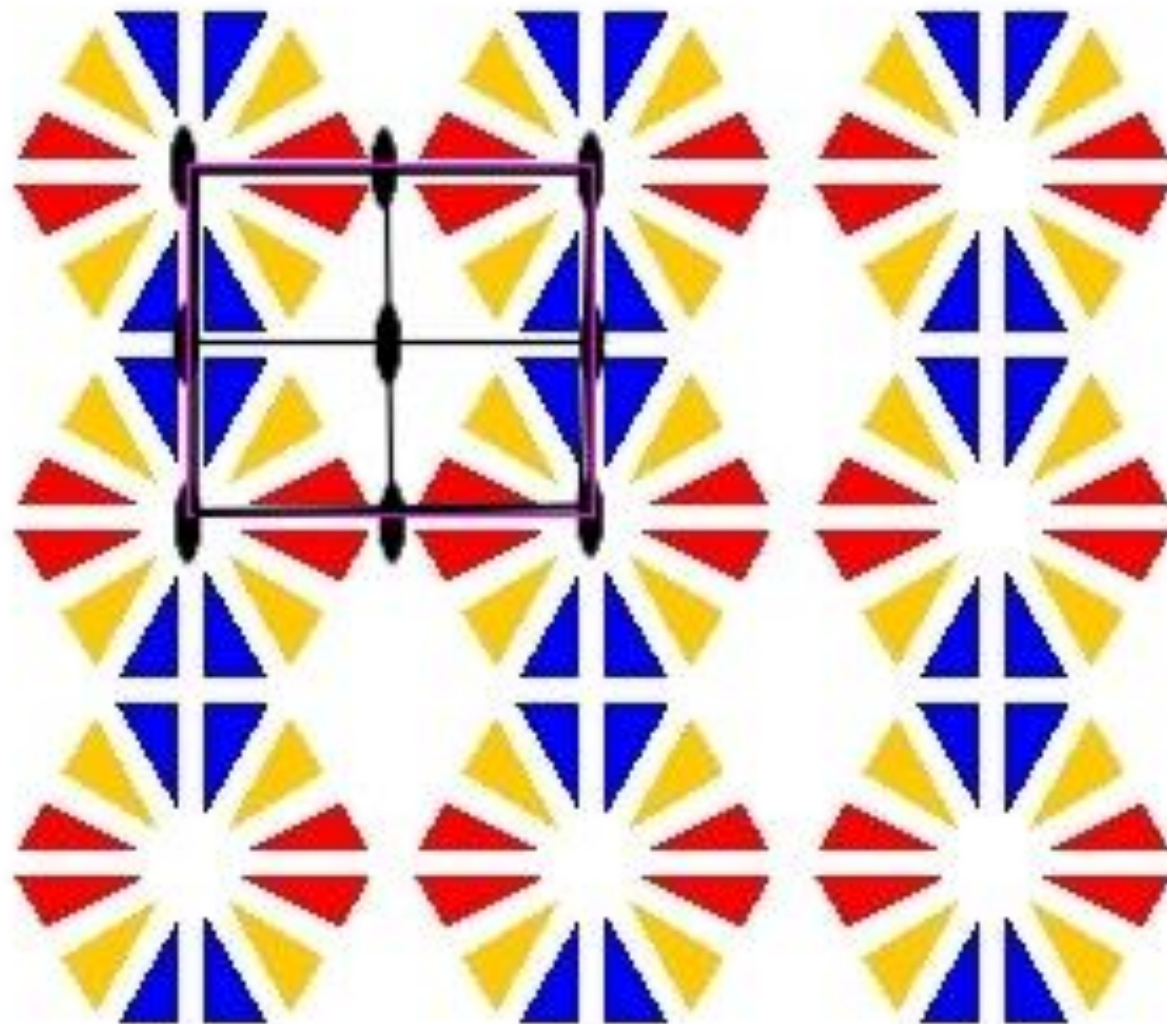


Test 1 , Fig.4

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Hermann/M. Symbol: **p2mm**

Internat. Symbol: **pmm**



Test 1 , Fig.4

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This is not nearly complicated enough

BRAVAIS LATTICES

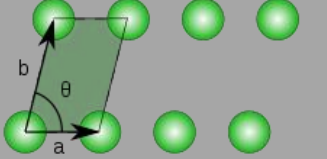
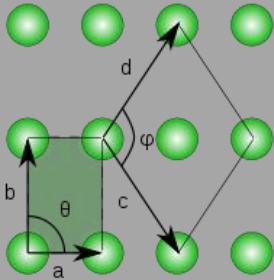
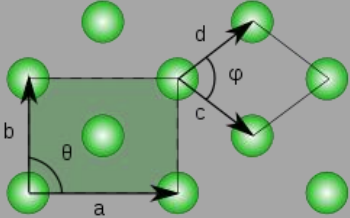
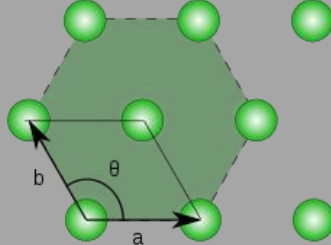
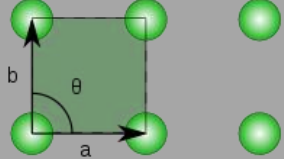
What is a Bravais lattice?

A Bravais lattice is an infinite array of discrete points generated by a set of discrete translation operations.

In planes, there are 5 Bravais lattices:

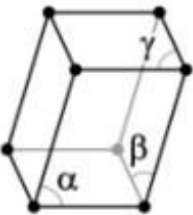
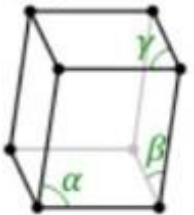
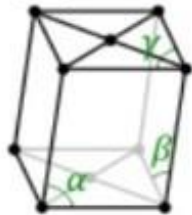
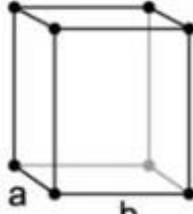
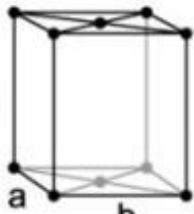
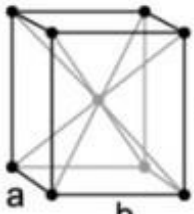
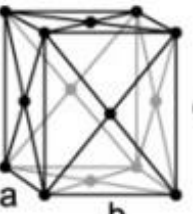
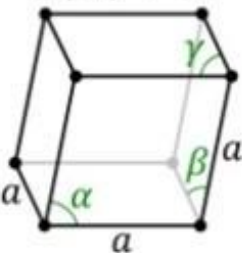
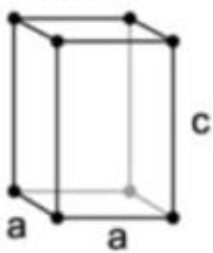
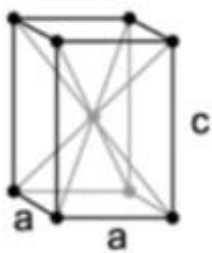
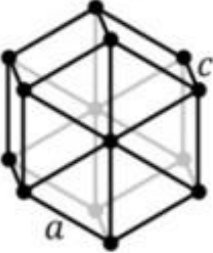
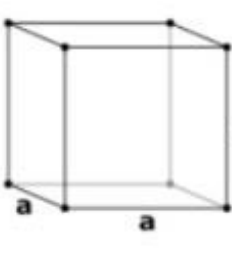
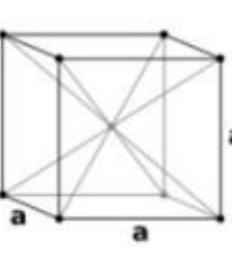
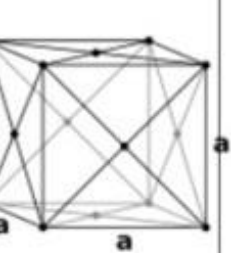
- Oblique **2** (**m** = monoclinic)
- Rectangular **222** (**o** = orthorhombic)
Centered rectangular **222** (**o** = orthorhombic)
- Hexagonal **622** (**h** = hexagonal)
- Square **422** (**t** = tetragonal)

What is a Bravais lattice?

 <p>1</p>	 <p>2</p>  <p>3</p>	 <p>4</p>	 <p>5</p>
<p>$a \neq b , \theta \neq 90^\circ$</p> <p>m</p>	<p>$a \neq b , \theta = 90^\circ$ $c = d , \phi \neq 90^\circ$</p> <p>o</p>	<p>$a = b , \theta = 120^\circ$</p> <p>h</p>	<p>$a = b , \theta = 90^\circ$</p> <p>t</p>

In 3D:

...there are 14 Bravais lattices:

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq 90^\circ$ 	$\alpha \neq 90^\circ$ $\beta, \gamma = 90^\circ$  Centered	$\alpha \neq 90^\circ$ $\beta, \gamma = 90^\circ$  Simple	$a \neq b \neq c$  Simple	$a \neq b \neq c$  Base Centered	$a \neq b \neq c$  Body Centered	$a \neq b \neq c$  Face Centered
Triclinic	Monoclinic		Orthorhombic			
$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq 90^\circ$ 	$a \neq c$  Simple	$a \neq c$  Body Centered	$a \neq c$ 	 Simple	 Body Centered	 Face Centered
Rhombohedral	Tetragonal		Hexagonal	Cubic (or isometric)		

WARNING!

THE SYMMETRY CONSTRAINS THE UNIT CELL...

For example: If you have a tetragonal symmetry (422), your unit cell needs to have $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$ and $a=b$.

...NOT THE OTHER WAY ROUND!

You can have a unit cell with no symmetry and $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$ and $a=b$, albeit unlikely.

How to look it up

READ THE INTERNATIONAL TABLES

International tables

INTERNATIONAL TABLES FOR CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Volume A
SPACE-GROUP SYMMETRY

Edited by
MOIS I. AROYO

Sixth Edition

Published for
THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Dauter, Z. & Jaskolski M. (2010) J. Appl. Cryst. 43, 1150–1171

"How to read (and understand) Volume A of International Tables for Crystallography: an introduction for nonspecialists"

Orthorhombic

$mm2$

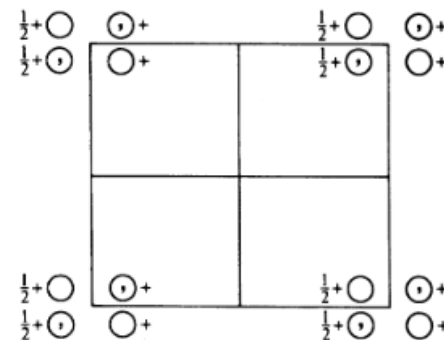
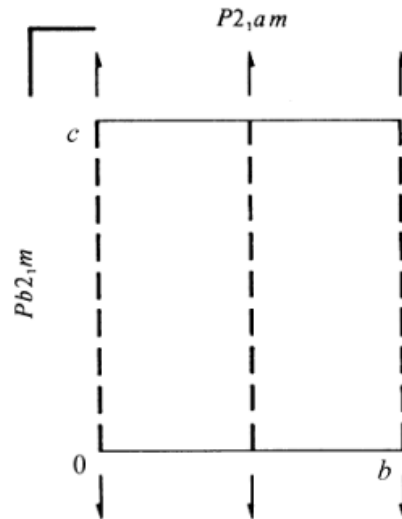
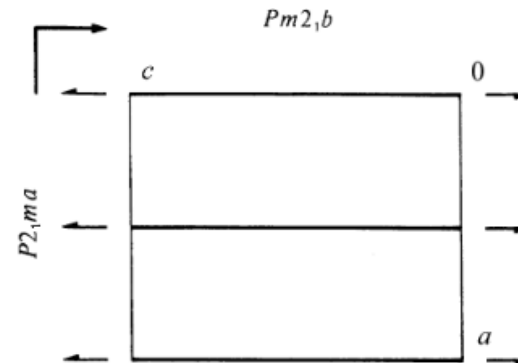
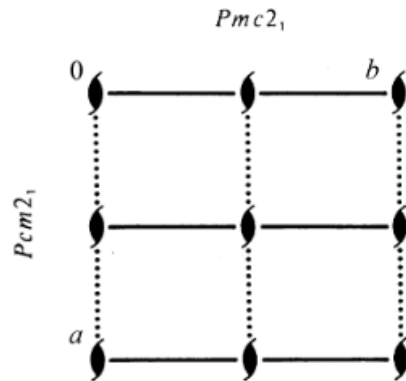
C_{2v}^2

$Pmc2_1$

Patterson symmetry $Pmmm$

$Pmc2_1$

No. 26



Origin on $mc2_1$

Origin on $mc2_1$

Asymmetric unit $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}; 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}; 0 \leq z \leq 1$

Symmetry operations

(1) 1 (2) $2(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$ 0,0,z (3) c x,0,z (4) m 0,y,z

Generators selected (1); $t(1,0,0)$; $t(0,1,0)$; $t(0,0,1)$; (2); (3)

Positions

Multiplicity,
Wyckoff letter,
Site symmetry

Coordinates

Reflection conditions

General:

4 c 1 (1) x,y,z (2) $\bar{x},\bar{y},z+\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $x,\bar{y},z+\frac{1}{2}$ (4) \bar{x},y,z

$h0l: l = 2n$
 $00l: l = 2n$

?

Special: no extra conditions

2 b $m..$ $\frac{1}{2},y,z$ $\frac{1}{2},\bar{y},z+\frac{1}{2}$

2 a $m..$ 0,y,z $0,\bar{y},z+\frac{1}{2}$

Symmetry of special projections

Along [001] $p2mm$

$a' = a$ $b' = b$

Origin at 0,0,z

Along [100] $p1g1$

$a' = b$ $b' = c$

Origin at x,0,0

Along [010] $p11m$

$a' = \frac{1}{2}c$ $b' = a$

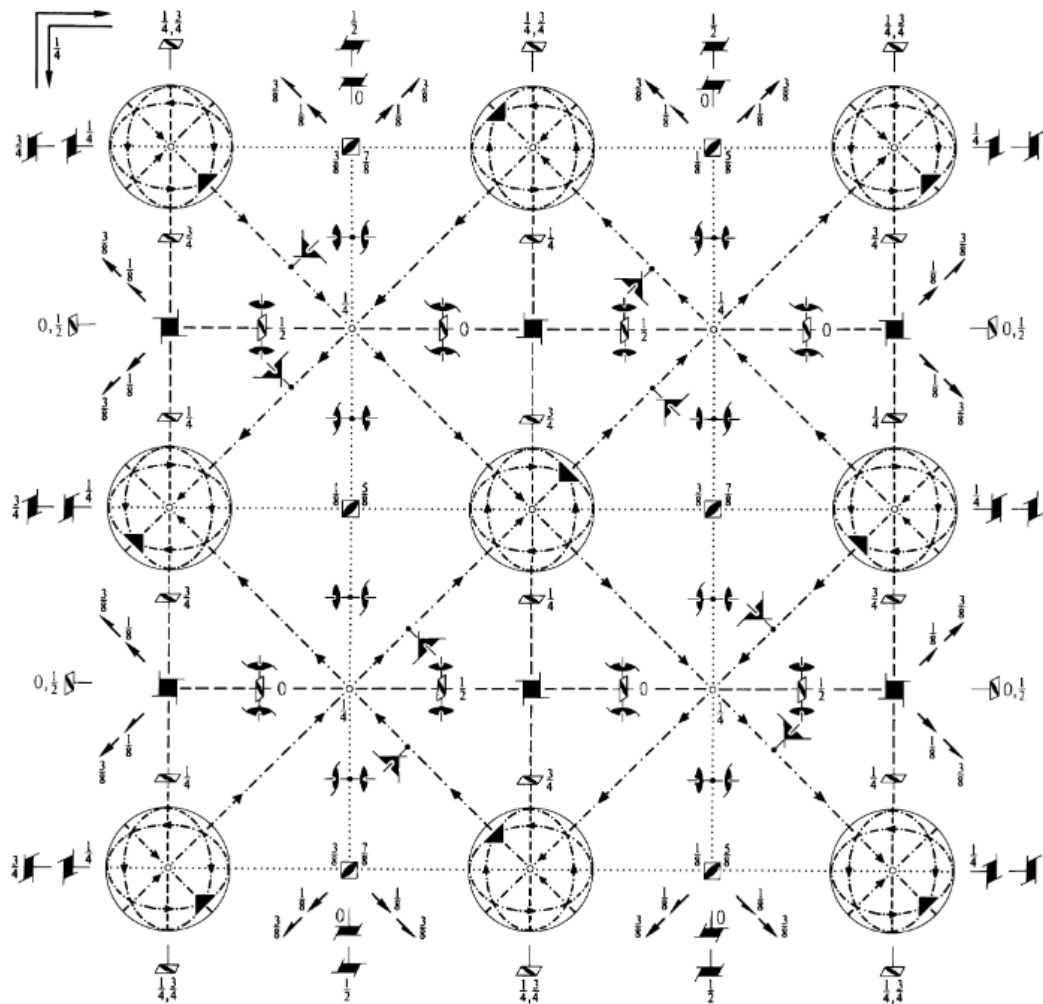
Origin at 0,y,0

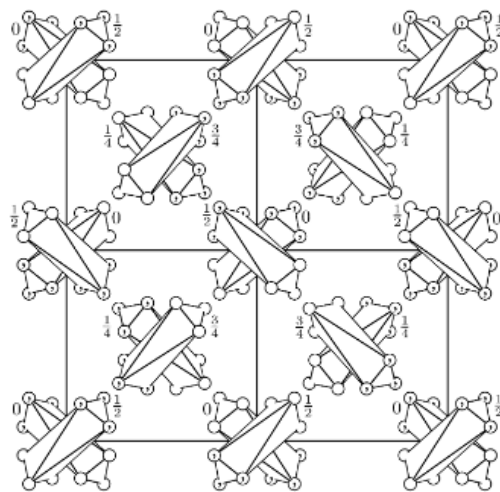
$Ia\bar{3}d$

No. 230

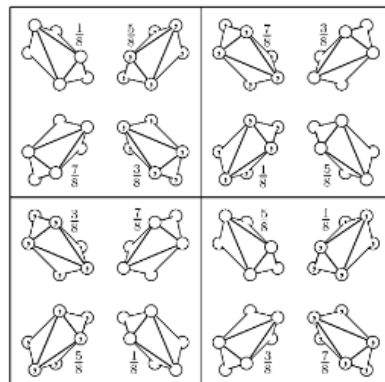
 O_h^{10} $I 4_1/a \bar{3} 2/d$ $m\bar{3}m$

Cubic

Patterson symmetry $Im\bar{3}m$ 



Polyhedron centre at 0, 0, 0



Polyhedron centre at $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

Origin at centre ($\bar{3}$)

Asymmetric unit

$$-\frac{1}{8} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{8}; \quad -\frac{1}{8} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{8}; \quad 0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{4}; \quad \max(x, -x, y, -y) \leq z$$

Vertices

$$\begin{aligned} &0, 0, 0 \quad \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8} \quad -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8} \quad -\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8} \\ &\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4} \quad -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4} \quad -\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Symmetry operations

For (0,0,0)+ set

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| (1) 1 | (2) $2(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad \frac{1}{4}, 0, z$ | (3) $2(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad 0, y, \frac{1}{4}$ | (4) $2(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0) \quad x, \frac{1}{4}, 0$ |
| (5) $3^+ x, x, x$ | (6) $3^+ \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, x, \bar{x}$ | (7) $3^+ x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}$ | (8) $3^+ \bar{x}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, x$ |
| (9) $3^- x, x, x$ | (10) $3^- (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad x + \frac{1}{6}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}, \bar{x}$ | (11) $3^- (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \quad \bar{x} + \frac{1}{3}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}, x$ | (12) $3^- (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \bar{x} - \frac{1}{6}, x + \frac{1}{3}, \bar{x}$ |
| (13) $2(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad x, x - \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$ | (14) $2 \quad x, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | (15) $4 \quad (0, 0, \frac{1}{4}) \quad \frac{1}{4}, 0, z$ | (16) $4^+ (0, 0, \frac{1}{4}) \quad -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, z$ |
| (17) $4 \quad (\frac{1}{4}, 0, 0) \quad x, \frac{1}{4}, 0$ | (18) $2(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \frac{3}{8}, y + \frac{1}{4}, y$ | (19) $2 \quad \frac{3}{8}, y + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{y}$ | (20) $4^+ (\frac{1}{4}, 0, 0) \quad x, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ |
| (21) $4^+ (0, \frac{1}{4}, 0) \quad \frac{1}{2}, y, -\frac{1}{4}$ | (22) $2(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad x - \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, x$ | (23) $4 \quad (0, \frac{1}{4}, 0) \quad 0, y, \frac{1}{4}$ | (24) $2 \quad \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, x$ |
| (25) $\bar{1} \quad 0, 0, 0$ | (26) $a \quad x, y, \frac{1}{4}$ | (27) $c \quad x, \frac{1}{4}, z$ | (28) $b \quad \frac{1}{4}, y, z$ |
| (29) $\bar{3}^+ x, x, x; 0, 0, 0$ | (30) $\bar{3}^+ \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}, x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}; 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ | (31) $\bar{3}^+ x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$ | (32) $\bar{3}^+ \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, x; \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$ |
| (33) $\bar{3}^- x, x, x; 0, 0, 0$ | (34) $\bar{3}^- x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}; 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}$ | (35) $\bar{3}^- \bar{x}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, x; 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0$ | (36) $\bar{3}^- \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, x, \bar{x}; \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0$ |
| (37) $d(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}) \quad x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}, z$ | (38) $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x, x, z$ | (39) $\bar{4}^- 0, \frac{3}{4}, z; 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | (40) $\bar{4}^+ \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, z; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ |
| (41) $\bar{4}^- x, 0, \frac{3}{4}; \frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$ | (42) $d(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x, y + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y}$ | (43) $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x, y, y$ | (44) $\bar{4}^+ x, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}; \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}$ |
| (45) $\bar{4}^+ -\frac{1}{4}, y, \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$ | (46) $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}) \quad \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, y, x$ | (47) $\bar{4}^- \frac{3}{4}, y, 0; \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, 0$ | (48) $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x, y, x$ |

For ($\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$)+ set

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| (1) $r(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ | (2) $2 \quad 0, \frac{1}{4}, z$ | (3) $2 \quad \frac{1}{4}, y, 0$ | (4) $2 \quad x, 0, \frac{1}{4}$ |
| (5) $3^+ (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad x, x, x$ | (6) $3^+ (\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}) \quad \bar{x} - \frac{1}{6}, x + \frac{1}{3}, \bar{x}$ | (7) $3^+ (-\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}) \quad x + \frac{1}{6}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}, \bar{x}$ | (8) $3^+ (\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}) \quad \bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}, x$ |
| (9) $3 \quad (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad x, x, x$ | (10) $3 \quad (\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}) \quad x + \frac{1}{6}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}, \bar{x}$ | (11) $3 \quad (-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}) \quad \bar{x} + \frac{1}{3}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}, x$ | (12) $3 \quad (-\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}) \quad \bar{x} - \frac{1}{6}, x + \frac{1}{3}, \bar{x}$ |
| (13) $2(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad x, x + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | (14) $2 \quad x, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | (15) $4 \quad (0, 0, \frac{1}{4}) \quad \frac{1}{4}, 0, z$ | (16) $4^+ (0, 0, \frac{1}{4}) \quad \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, z$ |
| (17) $4 \quad (\frac{1}{4}, 0, 0) \quad x, \frac{1}{4}, 0$ | (18) $2(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \frac{3}{8}, y - \frac{1}{4}, y$ | (19) $2 \quad \frac{3}{8}, y + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{y}$ | (20) $4^+ (\frac{1}{4}, 0, 0) \quad x, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ |
| (21) $4^+ (0, \frac{1}{4}, 0) \quad \frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{4}$ | (22) $2(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad x + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, x$ | (23) $4 \quad (0, \frac{1}{4}, 0) \quad 0, y, \frac{1}{4}$ | (24) $2 \quad \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, x$ |
| (25) $\bar{1} \quad \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ | (26) $b \quad x, y, 0$ | (27) $a \quad x, 0, z$ | (28) $c \quad 0, y, z$ |
| (29) $\bar{3}^+ x, x, x; \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ | (30) $\bar{3}^+ \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}, x, \bar{x}; -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ | (31) $\bar{3}^+ x - \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}; -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}$ | (32) $\bar{3}^+ \bar{x}, \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}, x; \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}$ |
| (33) $\bar{3}^- x, x, x; \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ | (34) $\bar{3}^- x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}; \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ | (35) $\bar{3}^- \bar{x}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, x; -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ | (36) $\bar{3}^- \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, x, \bar{x}; \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}$ |
| (37) $d(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}, z$ | (38) $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x, x, z$ | (39) $\bar{4}^- 0, \frac{1}{4}, z; 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ | (40) $\bar{4}^+ \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, z; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$ |
| (41) $\bar{4}^- x, 0, \frac{1}{4}; \frac{3}{8}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$ | (42) $d(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}) \quad x, y + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y}$ | (43) $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x, y, y$ | (44) $\bar{4}^+ x, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}; \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ |
| (45) $\bar{4}^+ \frac{1}{4}, y, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$ | (46) $d(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, y, x$ | (47) $\bar{4}^- \frac{1}{4}, y, 0; \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, 0$ | (48) $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \quad x, y, x$ |

Generators selected (1); $t(1,0,0)$; $t(0,1,0)$; $t(0,0,1)$; $t(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$; (2); (3); (5); (13); (25)

Positions

Multiplicity,
Wyckoff letter,
Site symmetry

Coordinates

$(0,0,0)+ (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})+$

Reflection conditions

h, k, l permutable

General:

96	h	1	(1) x, y, z	(2) $\bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y}, z + \frac{1}{2}$	(3) $\bar{x}, y + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}$	(4) $x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{z}$
			(5) z, x, y	(6) $z + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y}$	(7) $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}, y + \frac{1}{2}$	(8) $\bar{z}, x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}$
			(9) y, z, x	(10) $\bar{y}, z + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}$	(11) $y + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}$	(12) $\bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{z}, x + \frac{1}{2}$
			(13) $y + \frac{3}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{4}$	(14) $\bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{3}{4}$	(15) $y + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, z + \frac{3}{4}$	(16) $\bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, x + \frac{3}{4}, z + \frac{1}{4}$
			(17) $x + \frac{3}{4}, z + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}$	(18) $\bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, z + \frac{3}{4}, y + \frac{1}{4}$	(19) $\bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}$	(20) $x + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{4}, y + \frac{3}{4}$
			(21) $z + \frac{3}{4}, y + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}$	(22) $z + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, x + \frac{3}{4}$	(23) $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{4}, y + \frac{3}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}$	(24) $\bar{z} + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}$
			(25) $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	(26) $x + \frac{1}{2}, y, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}$	(27) $x, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$	(28) $\bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z$
			(29) $\bar{z}, \bar{x}, \bar{y}$	(30) $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}, x + \frac{1}{2}, y$	(31) $z + \frac{1}{2}, x, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}$	(32) $z, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}$
			(33) $\bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{x}$	(34) $y, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}, x + \frac{1}{2}$	(35) $\bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}, x$	(36) $y + \frac{1}{2}, z, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}$
			(37) $\bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}, z + \frac{3}{4}$	(38) $y + \frac{1}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}, z + \frac{1}{4}$	(39) $\bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, x + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{4}$	(40) $y + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{3}{4}$
			(41) $\bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{3}{4}, y + \frac{3}{4}$	(42) $x + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{z} + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}$	(43) $x + \frac{1}{4}, z + \frac{1}{4}, y + \frac{1}{4}$	(44) $\bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}, z + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}$
			(45) $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, x + \frac{3}{4}$	(46) $\bar{z} + \frac{3}{4}, y + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}$	(47) $z + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}$	(48) $z + \frac{1}{4}, y + \frac{1}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}$

Special: as above, plus

48	g	..2	$\frac{1}{8}, y, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}, \bar{y}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}, y + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{3}{4}$
			$\bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, y$	$\bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \bar{y}$	$y + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, y + \frac{1}{2}$	$y + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}$
			$y, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$	$\bar{y}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$	$y + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$	$\bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$
			$\frac{7}{8}, \bar{y}, y + \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}, y, y + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}, y + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}$
48	f	2..	$y + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \bar{y}$	$y + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, y$	$\bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \bar{y}$	$\bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, y + \frac{1}{2}$
			$\bar{y}, y + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$	$y, y + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$	$\bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y} + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$	$y + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$
			$x, 0, \frac{1}{4}$	$\bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}, x, 0$	$\frac{3}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, 0$
			$\frac{3}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}, 0$	$\frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$	$x + \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$	$\bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$
32	e	.3.	$\bar{x}, 0, \frac{3}{4}$	$x + \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}, x, 0$	$0, \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x}$
			$\frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}, 0$	$\frac{1}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$	$0, \frac{3}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}$
			x, x, x	$\bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}, x + \frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{x}, x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}$	$x + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \bar{x}$
			$x + \frac{3}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}$	$\bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{4}$	$x + \frac{1}{4}, \bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, x + \frac{3}{4}$	$\bar{x} + \frac{1}{4}, x + \frac{3}{4}, x + \frac{1}{4}$

$hkl: 2h + l = 4n$

$hkl: h = 2n + 1$
or $h + k + l = 4n$

24	d	$\bar{4}..$	$\frac{3}{8}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}, 0, \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, 0$	$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, 0$	$0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$	$0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$
			$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, 0$	$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$	$0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$	$0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}$
24	c	2..22	$\frac{1}{8}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}, 0, \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, 0$	$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, 0$	$0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$	$0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}$
			$\frac{7}{8}, 0, \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}, 0, \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, 0$	$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, 0$	$0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$	$0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$

$hkl: h, k = 2n, h + k + l = 4n$
or $h, k = 2n + 1, l = 4n + 2$
or $h = 8n, k = 8n + 4$ and
 $h + k + l = 4n + 2$

16	b	.32	$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{8}$
----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$hkl: h, k = 2n + 1, l = 4n + 2$
or $h, k, l = 4n$

16	a	. $\bar{3}$.	$0, 0, 0$	$\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$	$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$
----	-----	---------------	-----------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	---	---	---	---

$hkl: h, k = 2n, h + k + l = 4n$

How can we know?



In practice

LAUE GROUP & MISSING REFLECTIONS

Laue geometry

The shape of a crystal does not always reveal its symmetry as faces can grow at different rates.

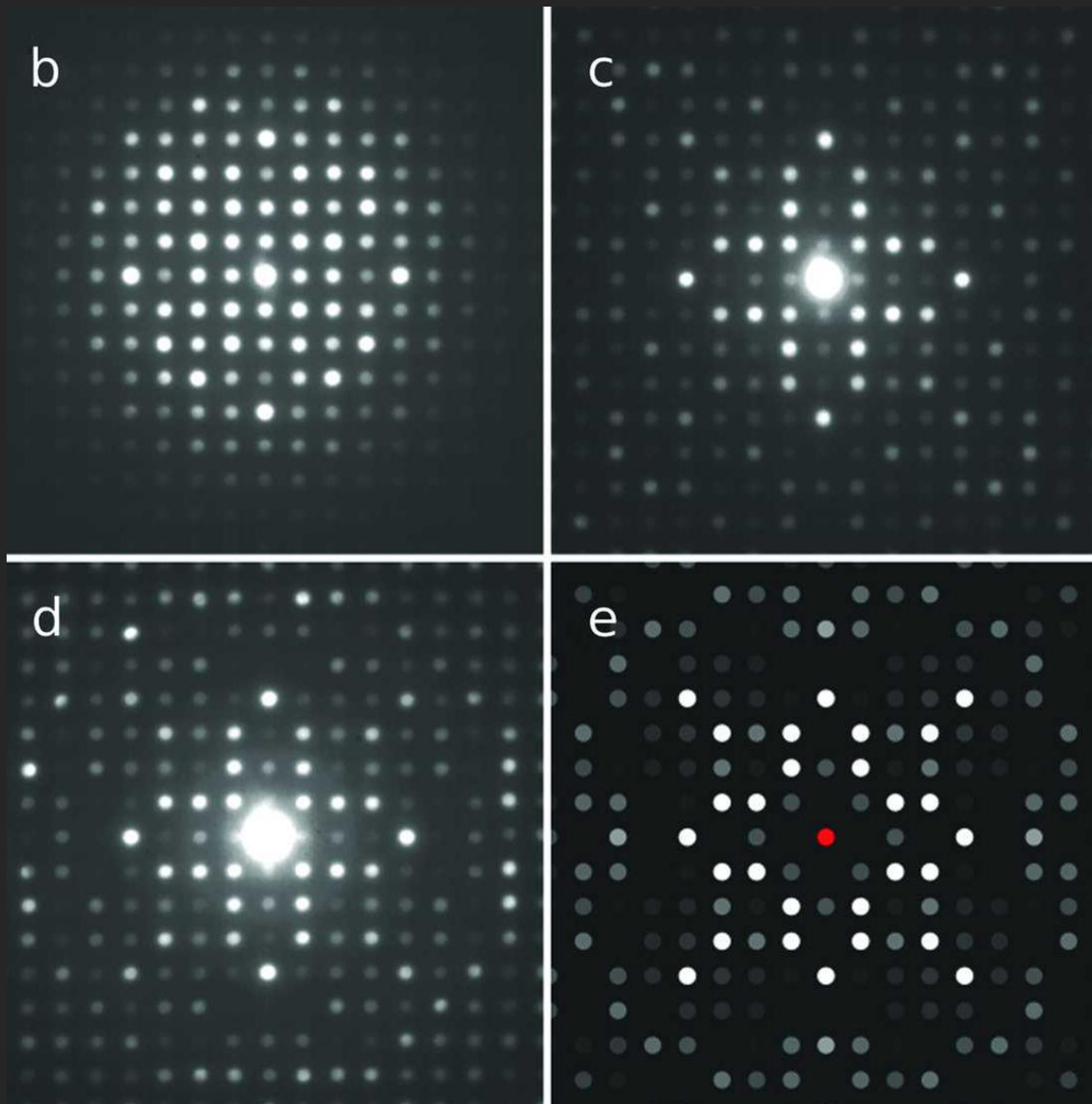
The symmetry of the diffraction pattern reveals more.

For example: A fourfold symmetry axis in the diffraction must correspond to a 4 , -4 , 4_1 , 4_2 or 4_3 axis in the space group.

Friedel's law: Diffraction pattern is always centrosymmetric.



Precession: Reciprocal space slices



From: Precession electron diffraction – a topical review, Midgley, P.A. & Eggemann, A.S. (2015) IUCrJ 2, 126-136.

Laue geometry

Crystals can belong to one of:

- 230 space groups
- 32 point groups

but only 11 Laue groups:

-1

2/m

mmm

4/m

4/mmm

-3

-3m

6/m

6/mmm

m3

m-3m

E-value statistics

- E-values are normalized structure factor amplitudes.

$$|E_{hkl}|^2 = \frac{|F_{hkl}|^2 / \epsilon}{\langle |F_{hkl}|^2 / \epsilon \rangle}$$

ϵ scale factor for proper treatment of special position reflections
 $\langle |F_{hkl}|^2 / \epsilon \rangle$ mean per resolution shell

- Centrosymmetric structures: E-values vary more.

$$\langle |E_{hkl}^2 - 1| \rangle$$

0.968 if the space group is centrosymmetric

0.736 for non-centrosymmetric space groups

Lower: twinned crystal?

But I want to know the space group!

- 1) If you are a protein crystallographer, you only have to consider space groups without mirror planes, glide planes and inversion centres. (Why?)

Sohnke groups: Only 65 of 230 space groups.

- 2) Are reflections systematically missing?

Translational symmetry makes intensities become 0!

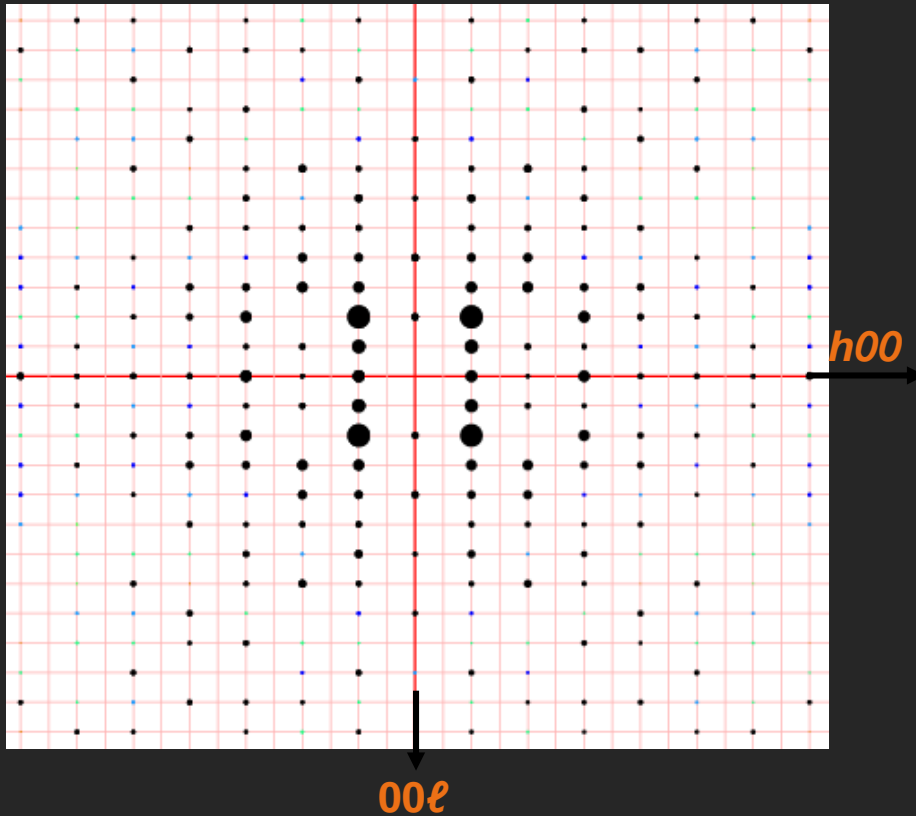
For example:

2_1 screw axis along a
every second reflection $h00$ is absent

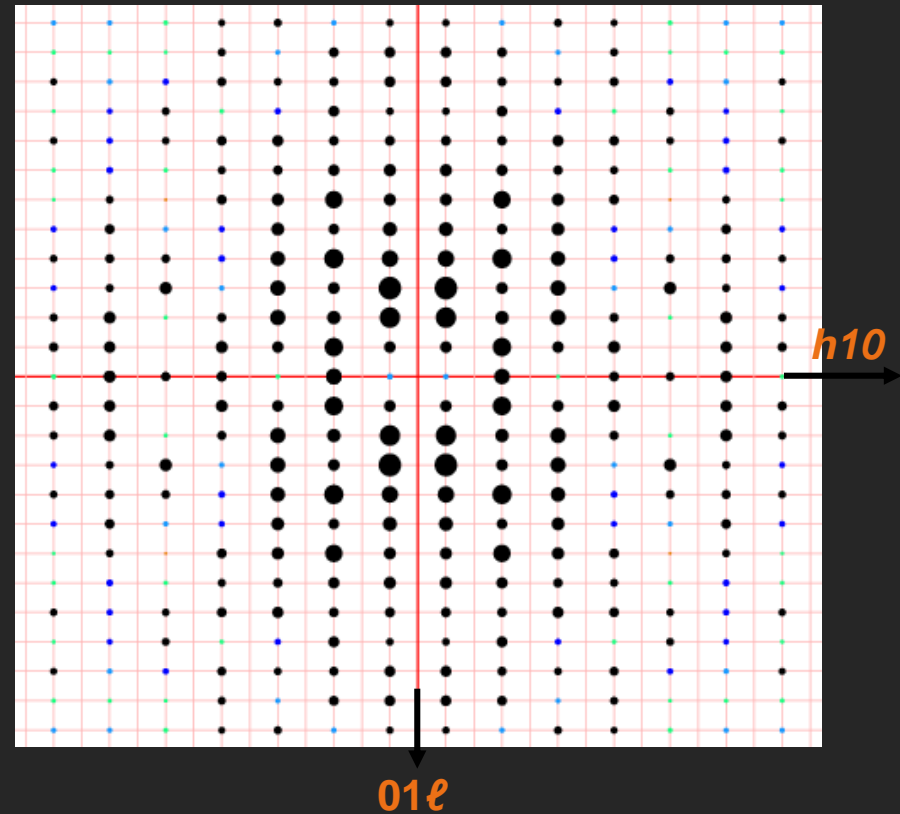
Reflection condition: $h00 = 2n$

Systematic absences

Layer $h0\ell$



Layer $h1\ell$



Laue: mmm (orthorhombic)

Reflections $h+k \neq 2n$ absent - lattice type C.

In addition, the reflections 00ℓ are absent when ℓ is odd - 2_1 screw axis along c.

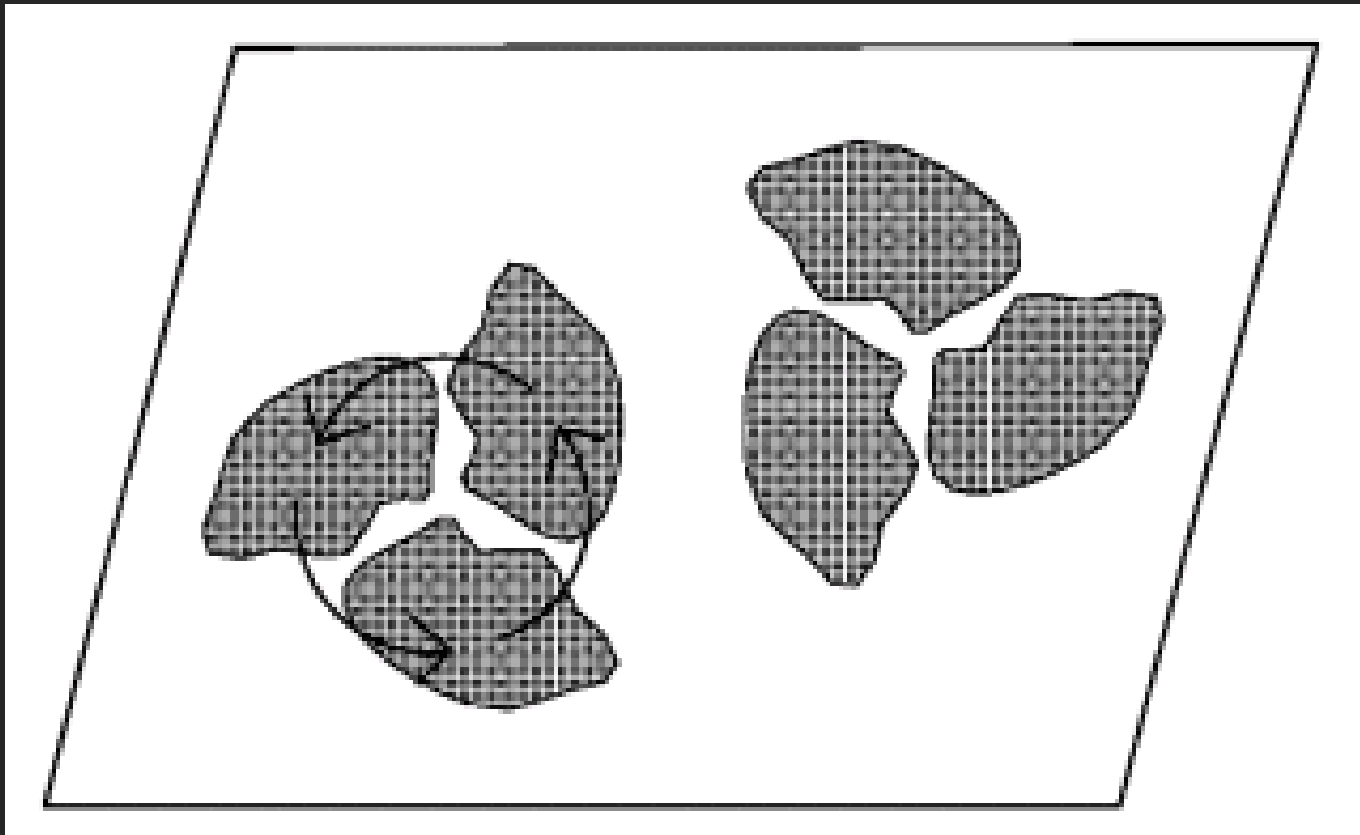
This fits only the space group $C222_1$!

Got more symmetry than you bargained for?

NON-CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC SYMMETRY TWINNING

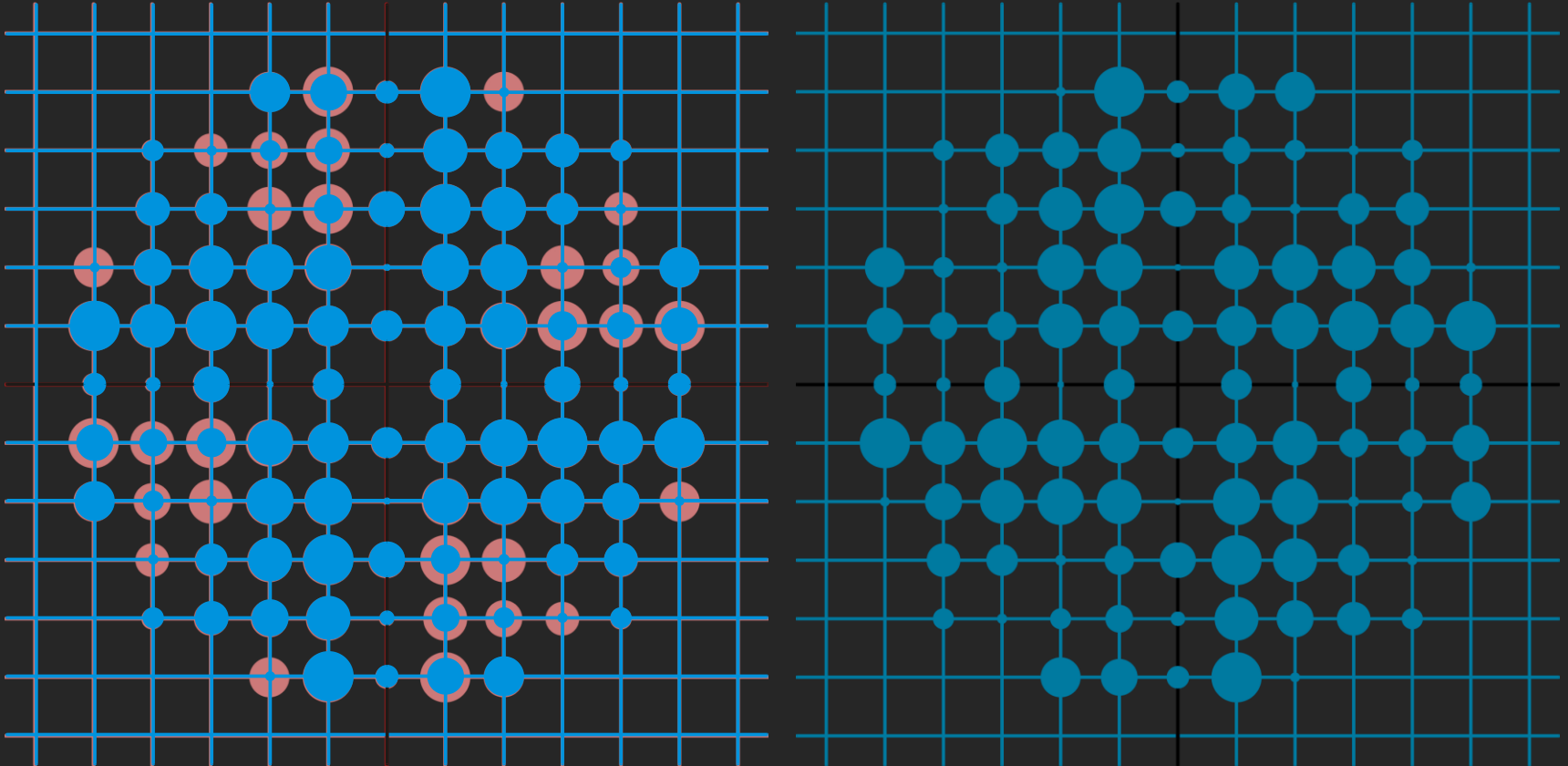
What is non-crystallographic symmetry?

A symmetry operation that is not compatible with the periodicity of a crystal pattern.



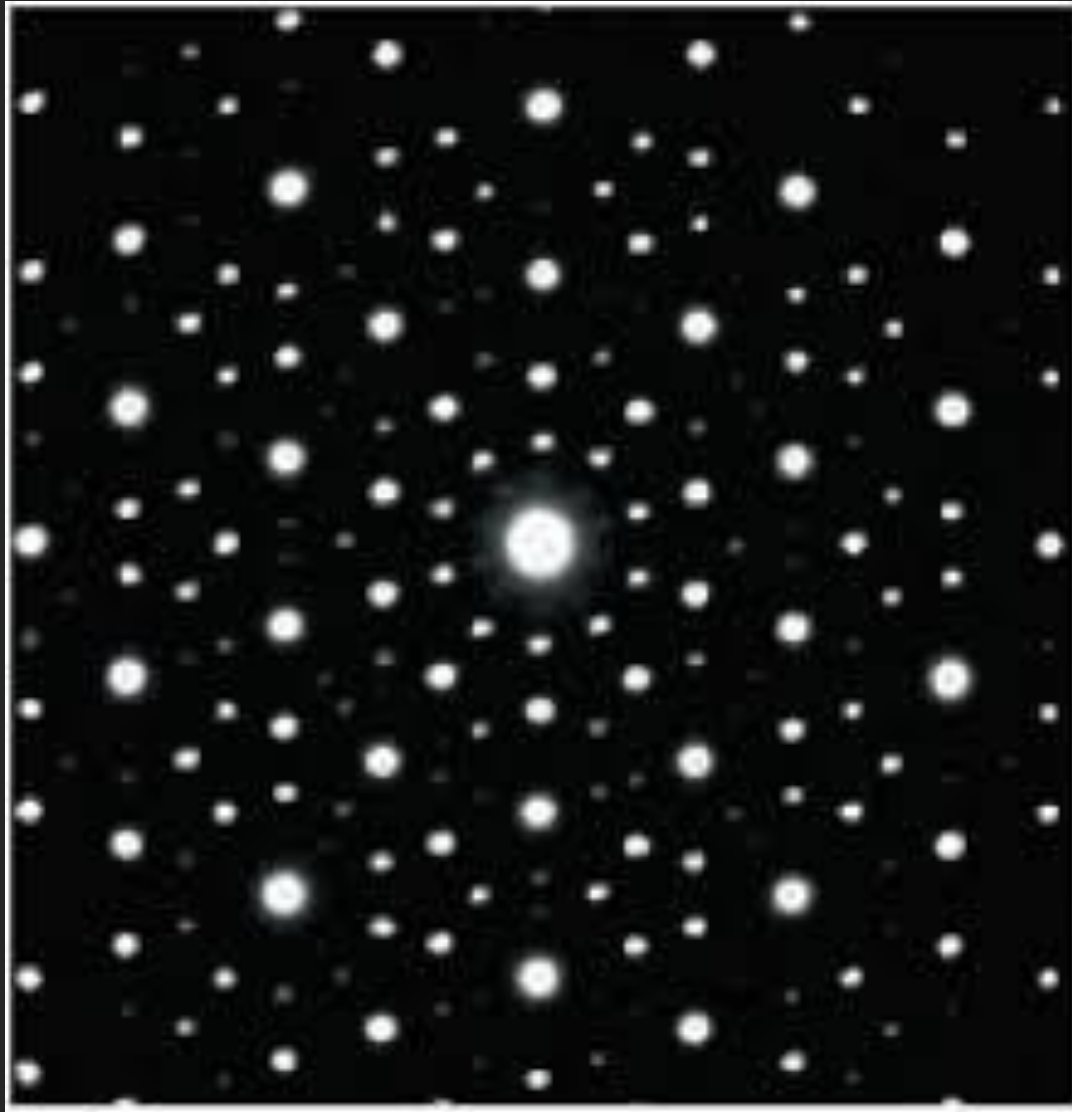
Twinning

More than one crystal grown together in different orientation.

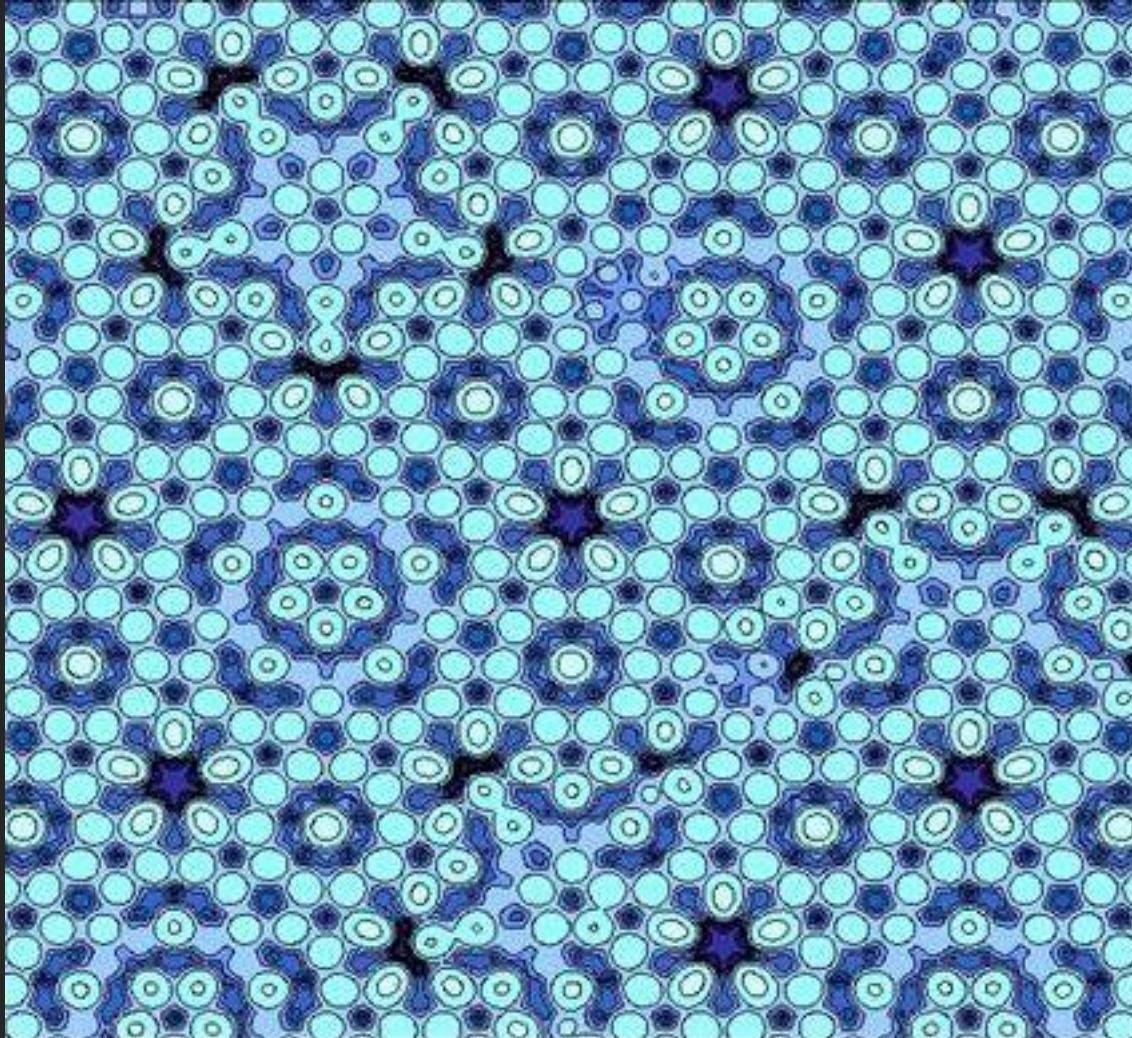


Want to know more? Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WF7j94sUi1w>

What is the symmetry in this picture?



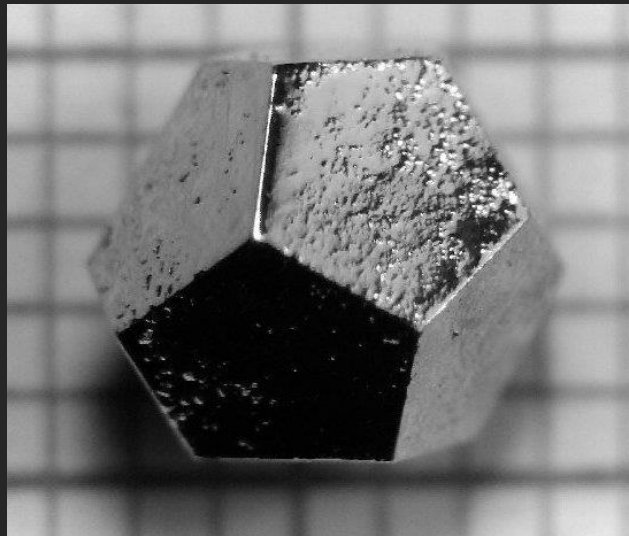
Quasi crystals



Picture: J.W. Evans, The Ames Laboratory, US Department of Energy

Definition: Crystal

A material is a crystal if it has essentially a sharp diffraction pattern.



Picture: Ho-Mg-Zn dodecahedral quasicrystal, The Ames Laboratory, US Department of Energy

Full definition: <https://dictionary.iucr.org/Crystal>

Summary

- **Point groups** give symmetry with no translation
- **Plane** and **space groups** include translation
- **Bravais lattices** are infinite arrays of points.
- **International Tables Vol. A** is where to look things up.
- **Diffraction** patterns belong to one of **11 Laue groups** (in 3D)
- Laue group, E value statistics and systematic absences allow us to **determine the space group** (or at least narrow things down.)
- **Non-crystallographic symmetry** and **twinning** also exist.