

1.4. Arithmetic crystal classes and symmorphic space groups

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1.4.1. Arithmetic crystal classes

Arithmetic crystal classes are of great importance in theoretical crystallography, and are treated from that point of view in Volume A of *International Tables for Crystallography* (Hahn, 1995, p. 719). They have, however, at least four applications in practical crystallography:

- (1) in the classification of space groups (Section 1.4.2);
- (2) in forming symbols for certain space groups in higher dimensions (see Chapter 9.8 and the references cited therein);
- (3) in modelling the frequency of occurrence of space groups (see Chapter 9.7 and the references cited therein); and
- (4) in establishing 'equivalent origins' (Wondratschek, 1995, p. 719).

The tabulation of arithmetic crystal classes in Volume A is incomplete, and the relation of the notation used in complete tabulations found elsewhere (for example, in Brown, Bülow, Neubüser, Wondratschek & Zassenhaus, 1978) to that of *International Tables* is not immediately obvious. Simple descriptions and complete enumerations of the arithmetic crystal classes in one, two and three dimensions are therefore given here.

1.4.1.1. Arithmetic crystal classes in three dimensions

The 32 geometric crystal classes and the 14 Bravais lattices are familiar in three-dimensional crystallography. The three-dimensional arithmetic crystal classes are easily derived in an elementary fashion by enumerating the compatible combinations of geometric crystal class and Bravais lattice; the symbol adopted by the International Union of Crystallography for an arithmetic crystal class is simply the juxtaposition of the

symbol for the geometric crystal class and the symbol for the Bravais lattice (de Wolff *et al.*, 1985). For example, in the monoclinic system the geometric crystal classes are 2, *m*, and 2/*m*, and the Bravais lattices are monoclinic *P* and monoclinic *C*. The six arithmetic crystal classes in the monoclinic system are thus 2*P*, 2*C*, *mP*, *mC*, 2/*mP*, and 2/*mC*. In certain cases (loosely, when the geometric crystal class and the Bravais lattice have unique directions that are not necessarily parallel), the crystal class and the lattice can be combined in two different orientations. The simplest example is the combination of the orthorhombic crystal class* *mm* with the end-centred lattice *C*. The intersection of the mirror planes of the crystal class defines one unique direction, the *C* centring of the lattice another. If these directions are placed parallel to one another, the arithmetic class *mm2C* is obtained; if they are placed perpendicular to one another, a different arithmetic class† 2*mmC* is obtained. The other combinations exhibiting this phenomenon are lattice *P* with geometric classes 32, 3*m*, 3*m*, 4*m*, and 6*m*. By consideration of all possible combinations of geometric class and lattice, one obtains the 73 arithmetic classes listed in Table 1.4.2.1.

* Here and in Chapter 9.7, it is convenient to use the 'short' symbols *mm*, 32, 3*m*, 3*m*, 4*m*, and 6*m* instead of *mm2*, 321, *etc.*, whenever it is desired to emphasize that no implication about orientation is intended.

† In the arithmetic crystal class 2*mmC*, two conventions concerning the nomenclature of axes conflict. The first is that, if only one face of the Bravais lattice is centred, the *c* axis is chosen perpendicular to that face. The second is that, if there is one axis of symmetry uniquely different from any others, that axis is to be chosen as *b* in the monoclinic system and as *c* in the remaining systems. The second convention is usually regarded as the more important, and the 'standard setting' of 2*mmC* is *mm2A*. Both settings are listed in Table 1.4.2.1.

Table 1.4.1.1. The two-dimensional arithmetic crystal classes

Crystal system	Crystal class			Space group	
	Geometric	Arithmetic			
		Number	Symbol	Number	Symbol
Oblique	1	1	1 <i>p</i>	1	<i>p</i> 1
	2	2	2 <i>p</i>	2	<i>p</i> 2
Rectangular	<i>m</i>	3	<i>mp</i>	3	<i>pm</i>
		4	<i>mc</i>	4	<i>pg</i>
	2 <i>mm</i>	5	2 <i>mmp</i>	5	<i>cm</i>
		6		6	<i>p2mm</i>
		6	2 <i>mmc</i>	7	<i>p2mg</i>
Square	4	7	4 <i>p</i>	10	<i>p</i> 4
	4 <i>mm</i>	8	4 <i>mmp</i>	11	<i>p4mm</i>
					12
Hexagonal	3	9	3 <i>p</i>	13	<i>p</i> 3
	3 <i>m</i>	10	3 <i>m1p</i>	14	<i>p3m1</i>
		11	31 <i>mp</i>	15	<i>p31m</i>
	6	12	6 <i>p</i>	16	<i>p</i> 6
	6 <i>mm</i>	13	6 <i>mmp</i>	17	<i>p6mm</i>

1. CRYSTAL GEOMETRY AND SYMMETRY

1.4.1.2. Arithmetic crystal classes in one, two and higher dimensions

In one dimension, there are two geometric crystal classes, 1 and m , and a single Bravais lattice, $\bar{1}$. Two arithmetic crystal classes result, $\bar{1}$ and $m\bar{1}$. In two dimensions, there are ten geometric crystal classes, and two Bravais lattices, p and c ; 13 arithmetic

crystal classes result. The two-dimensional geometric and arithmetic crystal classes are listed in Table 1.4.1.1.

The number of arithmetic crystal classes increases rapidly with increasing dimensionality; there are 710 (plus 70 enantiomorphs) in four dimensions (Brown, Bülow, Neubüser, Wondratschek & Zassenhaus, 1978), but those in dimensions higher than three are not needed in this volume.

Table 1.4.2.1. The three-dimensional space groups, arranged by arithmetic crystal class; in a few geometric crystal classes this differs somewhat from the conventional numerical order; see International Tables Volume A, p. 728

Crystal system	Crystal class			Space group	
	Geometric	Arithmetic		Number	Symbol
		Number	Symbol		
Triclinic	$\bar{1}$	1	$\bar{1}P$	1	$P\bar{1}$
		2	$\bar{1}P$	2	$P\bar{1}$
Monoclinic	2	3	$2P$	3	$P2$
		4	$2C$	4	$P2_1$
		5	mP	5	$C2$
		6	mC	6	Pm
	m	7		7	Pc
		8		8	Cm
		9		9	Cc
		10	$2/mP$	10	$P2/m$
$2/m$	11		11	$P2_1/m$	
	13		13	$P2/c$	
	14		14	$P2_1/c$	
	12	$2/mC$	12	$C2/m$	
15		15	$C2/c$		
Orthorhombic	222	9	$222P$	16	$P222$
				17	$P222_1$
				18	$P2_12_12$
				19	$P2_12_12_1$
				20	$C222_1$
				21	$C222$
				22	$F222$
				23	$I222$
				24	$I2_12_12_1$
				25	$Pmm2$
	mm	13	$mm2P$	26	$Pmc2_1$
				27	$Pcc2$
				28	$Pma2$
				29	$Pca2_1$
				30	$Pnc2$
				31	$Pmn2_1$
				32	$Pba2$
33	$Pna2_1$				
34	$Pnn2$				
14	$mm2C$	35	$Cmm2$		
		36	$Cmc2_1$		
		37	$Ccc2$		
		38	$C2mm$		
15	$2mmC$ ($Amm2$)	39	$C2me$		
		40	($Aem2$)		
		41	$C2cm$		
16	$mm2F$	42	($Ama2$)		
		43	$C2ce$		
		44	($Aea2$)		
17	$mm2I$	45	$Fmm2$		
		46	$Fdd2$		
		47	$Imm2$		
				48	$Iba2$
				49	$Ima2$

1.4. ARITHMETIC CRYSTAL CLASSES AND SYMMORPHIC SPACE GROUPS

Table 1.4.2.1. Three-dimensional space groups (cont.)

Crystal system	Crystal class			Space group			
	Geometric	Arithmetic		Number	Symbol		
		Number	Symbol				
Orthorhombic (cont.)	<i>mmm</i>	18	<i>mmmP</i>	47	<i>Pmmm</i>		
				48	<i>Pnnn</i>		
				49	<i>Pccm</i>		
				50	<i>Pban</i>		
				51	<i>Pmma</i>		
				52	<i>Pnna</i>		
				53	<i>Pmna</i>		
				54	<i>Pcca</i>		
				55	<i>Pbam</i>		
				56	<i>Pccn</i>		
				57	<i>Pbcm</i>		
				58	<i>Pnnm</i>		
				59	<i>Pmnn</i>		
				60	<i>Pbcn</i>		
				61	<i>Pbca</i>		
				62	<i>Pnma</i>		
				19	<i>mmmC</i>	63	<i>Cmcm</i>
						64	<i>Cmce</i>
	65	<i>Cmmm</i>					
	20	<i>mmmF</i>	66	<i>Cccm</i>			
			67	<i>Cmme</i>			
21	<i>mmmI</i>	68	<i>Ccce</i>				
		69	<i>Fmmm</i>				
		70	<i>Fddd</i>				
		71	<i>Immm</i>				
Tetragonal	4	22	4 <i>P</i>	72	<i>Ibca</i>		
				73	<i>Imma</i>		
				74	<i>P4</i>		
				75	<i>P4₁</i>		
				76	<i>P4₂</i>		
				77	<i>P4₃</i>		
				78	<i>P4₂</i>		
				79	<i>I4</i>		
				80	<i>I4₁</i>		
				81	<i>I4₂</i>		
				82	<i>I4₁</i>		
	4̄	23	4̄ <i>I</i>	4̄ <i>mP</i>	83	<i>P4/m</i>	
					84	<i>P4₂/m</i>	
					85	<i>P4/n</i>	
					86	<i>P4₂/n</i>	
					87	<i>I4/m</i>	
					88	<i>I4₁/a</i>	
					89	<i>P422</i>	
					90	<i>P4₂2</i>	
					91	<i>P4₁22</i>	
					92	<i>P4₁2₁2</i>	
422	24	422	422 <i>P</i>	93	<i>P4₂22</i>		
				94	<i>P4₂2₁2</i>		
				95	<i>P4₃22</i>		
				96	<i>P4₃2₁2</i>		
				97	<i>I422</i>		
				98	<i>I4₁22</i>		
				99	<i>P4mm</i>		
				100	<i>P4bm</i>		
				101	<i>P4₂cm</i>		
4 <i>mm</i>	25	4 <i>mmI</i>	4 <i>mmP</i>	102	<i>P4₂nm</i>		
				103	<i>P4cc</i>		
				104	<i>P4nc</i>		
				105	<i>P4₂mc</i>		
				106	<i>P4₂bc</i>		
				107	<i>I4mm</i>		
				108	<i>I4cm</i>		
				109	<i>I4₁md</i>		
				110	<i>I4₁cd</i>		
				31	26	4 <i>mmI</i>	4 <i>mmI</i>
110	<i>I4₁cd</i>						

1. CRYSTAL GEOMETRY AND SYMMETRY

Table 1.4.2.1. *Three-dimensional space groups (cont.)*

Crystal system	Crystal class			Space group		
	Geometric	Arithmetic				
		Number	Symbol	Number	Symbol	
Tetragonal (<i>cont.</i>)	$\bar{4}m$	32	$\bar{4}2mP$	111	$P\bar{4}2m$	
				112	$P\bar{4}2c$	
				113	$P\bar{4}2_1m$	
				114	$P\bar{4}2_1c$	
		33	$\bar{4}m2P$	115	$P\bar{4}m2$	
				116	$P\bar{4}c2$	
				117	$P\bar{4}b2$	
				118	$P\bar{4}n2$	
				119	$I\bar{4}m2$	
				120	$I\bar{4}c2$	
	34	$\bar{4}m2I$	121	$I\bar{4}2m$		
			122	$I\bar{4}2d$		
	$4/mmm$	36	$4/mmmP$	123	$P4/mmm$	
				124	$P4/mcc$	
				125	$P4/nbm$	
				126	$P4/nnc$	
				127	$P4/mbm$	
				128	$P4/mnc$	
				129	$P4/nmm$	
				130	$P4/ncc$	
131				$P4_2/mmc$		
132				$P4_2/mcm$		
37	$4/mmmI$		133	$P4_2/nbc$		
			134	$P4_2/nnm$		
			135	$P4_2/mbc$		
			136	$P4_2/mmm$		
			137	$P4_2/nmc$		
			138	$P4_2/ncm$		
			139	$I4/mmm$		
			140	$I4/mcm$		
			141	$I4_1/amd$		
			142	$I4_1/acd$		
Trigonal	3	38	$3P$	143	$P3$	
				144	$P3_1$	
				145	$P3_2$	
	$\bar{3}$	39	$3R$	$\bar{3}P$	146	$R\bar{3}$
					147	$P\bar{3}$
					148	$R\bar{3}$
					149	$P312$
					151	$P3_112$
	32	42	$312P$		153	$P3_212$
					150	$P321$
					152	$P3_121$
					154	$P3_221$
					155	$R32$
					156	$P3m1$
					158	$P3c1$
	3m	45	$3m1P$		157	$P31m$
					159	$P31c$
160					$R3m$	
161					$R\bar{3}c$	
162					$P\bar{3}1m$	
$\bar{3}m$	48	$\bar{3}1mP$		163	$P\bar{3}1c$	
				164	$P\bar{3}m1$	
				165	$P\bar{3}c1$	
				166	$R\bar{3}m$	
				167	$R\bar{3}c$	

1.4. ARITHMETIC CRYSTAL CLASSES AND SYMMORPHIC SPACE GROUPS

 Table 1.4.2.1. *Three-dimensional space groups (cont.)*

Crystal system	Crystal class			Space group			
	Geometric	Arithmetic		Number	Symbol		
		Number	Symbol				
Hexagonal	6	51	$6P$	168	$P6$		
				169	$P6_1$		
				170	$P6_5$		
				171	$P6_2$		
				172	$P6_4$		
				173	$P6_3$		
				174	$P6$		
				175	$P6/m$		
				176	$P6_3/m$		
	622	54	$622P$	177	$P622$		
				178	$P6_122$		
				179	$P6_522$		
				180	$P6_222$		
				181	$P6_422$		
				182	$P6_322$		
				183	$P6mm$		
				184	$P6cc$		
				185	$P6_3cm$		
	$\bar{6}$ $6/m$	56	$\bar{6}P$	186	$P6_3mc$		
187				$P6m2$			
188				$P\bar{6}c2$			
189				$P\bar{6}2m$			
190				$P62c$			
191				$P6/mmm$			
192				$P6/mmc$			
193				$P6_3/mcm$			
194				$P6_3/mmc$			
Cubic	23	59	$23P$	195	$P23$		
				198	$P2_13$		
				196	$F23$		
				197	$I23$		
				199	$I2_1\bar{3}$		
				200	$Pm\bar{3}$		
				201	$Pn\bar{3}$		
				205	$Pa\bar{3}$		
				202	$Fm\bar{3}$		
				203	$Fd\bar{3}$		
				204	$Im\bar{3}$		
				206	$Ia\bar{3}$		
	432	65	$432P$	207	$P432$		
				208	$P4_232$		
				213	$P4_132$		
				212	$P4_332$		
				209	$F432$		
				210	$F4_132$		
				211	$I432$		
				214	$I4_132$		
				215	$P43m$		
$\bar{4}3m$	68	$\bar{4}3mP$	218	$P43n$			
			216	$F\bar{4}3m$			
			219	$F43c$			
			217	$I\bar{4}3m$			
			220	$I\bar{4}3d$			
			221	$Pm\bar{3}m$			
			222	$Pn\bar{3}n$			
			223	$Pm\bar{3}n$			
			224	$Pn\bar{3}m$			
72	71	$m\bar{3}mP$	225	$Fm\bar{3}m$			
			226	$Fm\bar{3}c$			
			227	$Fd\bar{3}m$			
			228	$Fd\bar{3}c$			
			229	$Im\bar{3}m$			
			230	$Ia\bar{3}d$			
			622	57	$\bar{6}2mP$	189	$P\bar{6}2m$
						190	$P62c$
						191	$P6/mmm$
$6/mmm$	58	$6/mmmP$	192	$P6/mmc$			
			193	$P6_3/mcm$			
			194	$P6_3/mmc$			
622	54	$622P$	177	$P622$			
			178	$P6_122$			
			179	$P6_522$			
$6mm$	55	$6mmP$	183	$P6mm$			
			184	$P6cc$			
			185	$P6_3cm$			
$\bar{6}m$	56	$\bar{6}m2P$	186	$P6_3mc$			
			187	$P6m2$			
			188	$P\bar{6}c2$			
622	54	$622P$	177	$P622$			
			178	$P6_122$			
			179	$P6_522$			
$6/mmm$	58	$6/mmmP$	192	$P6/mmc$			
			193	$P6_3/mcm$			
			194	$P6_3/mmc$			
622	54	$622P$	177	$P622$			
			178	$P6_122$			
			179	$P6_522$			
$6mm$	55	$6mmP$	183	$P6mm$			
			184	$P6cc$			
			185	$P6_3cm$			
$\bar{6}m$	56	$\bar{6}m2P$	186	$P6_3mc$			
			187	$P6m2$			
			188	$P\bar{6}c2$			
622	54	$622P$	177	$P622$			
			178	$P6_122$			
			179	$P6_522$			
$6/mmm$	58	$6/mmmP$	192	$P6/mmc$			
			193	$P6_3/mcm$			
			194	$P6_3/mmc$			