

3.4. LATTICE COMPLEXES

Example

D is the descriptive symbol of the invariant cubic lattice complex $Fd\bar{3}m a$ as well as of the orthorhombic lattice complex $Fddd a$. The cubic lattice complex cD contains – among others – the point configurations corresponding to the arrangement of carbon atoms in diamond and of silicon atoms in β -cristobalite. The orthorhombic complex oD is a comprehensive complex of cD . It consists of all those point configurations that may be produced by orthorhombic deformations of the point configurations of cD .

The descriptive symbol of a non-characteristic Wyckoff position depends on the difference between the coordinate descriptions of the respective characteristic Wyckoff position and the position under consideration. Three cases may be distinguished, which may also occur in combinations.

- (i) The two coordinate descriptions differ by an origin shift. Then, the respective shift vector is added as a prefix to the descriptive symbol of the characteristic Wyckoff position.

Example

The orthorhombic invariant lattice complex F is represented in its characteristic Wyckoff position $Fmmm a$ by the coordinate triplets $0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$. In $Pnnn e$ (origin choice 1), it is described by $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ and, therefore, receives the descriptive symbol $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}F$.

- (ii) The multiplicity of the Wyckoff position considered is higher than that of the corresponding characteristic position. Then, the coordinate description of this Wyckoff position can be transformed into that of the characteristic position by taking shorter basis vectors. Reduction of all three basis vectors by a factor of 2 is denoted by the subscript 2 on the descriptive symbol. Reduction of one or two basis vectors by a factor of 2 is denoted by one of the subscripts a, b or c or a combination of these. The subscript C means a factor of 3, cc a factor of 4 and Cc a factor of 6.

Examples

The characteristic Wyckoff position of the orthorhombic lattice complex P is $Pmmm a$ with coordinate description $0, 0, 0$. This complex occurs also in $Pmma a$ with coordinate triplets $0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0$, and in $Pcca a$ with $0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$. The corresponding descriptive symbols are P_a and P_{ac} , respectively.

- (iii) The coordinate description of a given Wyckoff position is related to that of the characteristic position by inversion or rotation of the coordinate system. Changing the superscript + into – in the descriptive symbol means that the Wyckoff position considered is mapped onto the characteristic position by an inversion through the origin, *i.e.* the two Wyckoff positions are enantiomorphic. A prime preceding the capital letter denotes that a 180° rotation is required.

Examples

- (1) $^+Y^*$ is the descriptive symbol of the invariant lattice complex $I4_132 a$ in its characteristic position. Wyckoff position $I4_132 b$ with the descriptive symbol $^-Y^*$ belongs to the same lattice complex. The point configurations of $I4_132 a$ and $I4_132 b$ are enantiomorphic.
- (2) R is the descriptive symbol of the invariant lattice complex formed by all rhombohedral point lattices. Its

characteristic position $R\bar{3}m a$ corresponds to the coordinate triplets $0, 0, 0, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$. The same lattice complex is symbolized by $'R_c$ in the non-characteristic position $R\bar{3}c b$ with coordinate description $0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$.

In non-characteristic Wyckoff positions, the descriptive symbols P and I may be replaced by C and F , respectively (tetragonal system), C by A or B (orthorhombic system), and C by A, B, I or F (monoclinic system). If the lattice complexes of rhombohedral space groups are described in rhombohedral coordinate systems, the symbols $R, 'R_c, M$ and $'M_c$ of the hexagonal description are replaced by P, I, J and J^* , respectively (preceded by the letter r , if necessary, to distinguish them from the analogous cubic invariant lattice complexes).

3.4.3.1.3. Lattice complexes with degrees of freedom

The descriptive symbols of lattice complexes with degrees of freedom consist, in general, of four parts: the shift vector, the distribution symmetry, the central part and the site-set symbol. Either of the first two parts may be absent.

Example

$0\frac{1}{2}0 \dots 2 C4xxz$ is the descriptive symbol of the lattice complex $P4/nbm m$ in its characteristic position: $0\frac{1}{2}0$ is the shift vector, $\dots 2$ the distribution symmetry, C the central part and $4xxz$ the site-set symbol.

Normally, the central part is the symbol of an invariant lattice complex. The shift vector and central part together should be interpreted as described in Section 3.4.3.1.2. The point configurations of the Wyckoff position being considered can be derived from that described by the central part by replacing each point by a finite set of points, the site set. All points of a site set are symmetry-equivalent under the site-symmetry group of the point that they replace. A site set is symbolized by a string of numbers and letters. The product of the numbers gives the number of points in the site set, whereas the letters supply information on the pattern formed by these points. Site sets replacing different points may be differently oriented. In this case, the distribution-symmetry part of the reference symbol shows symmetry operations that relate such site sets to one another. The orientation of the corresponding symmetry elements is indicated as in the oriented site-symmetry symbols (*cf.* Section 2.2.12). If all site sets have the same orientation, no distribution symmetry is given.

Examples

- (1) $I4xxx (I\bar{4}3m 8c x, x, x)$ designates a lattice complex, the point configurations of which are composed of tetrahedra $4xxx$ in parallel orientation replacing the points of a cubic body-centred lattice I . The vertices of these tetrahedra are located on body diagonals.
- (2) $\dots 2 I4xxx (Pn\bar{3}m 8e x, x, x)$ represents the lattice complex for which, in contrast to the first example, the tetrahedra $4xxx$ around $0, 0, 0$ and $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ differ in their orientation. They are related by a twofold rotation $\dots 2$.
- (3) $00\frac{1}{4} P_4c 4x$ is the descriptive symbol of Wyckoff position $P4_2/mcm 8l x, 0, \frac{1}{4}$. Each corresponding point configuration consists of squares of points $4x$ replacing the points of a tetragonal primitive lattice P . In comparison with $P4x$, $00\frac{1}{4} P_4c 4x$ shows a unit-cell enlargement by $c' = 2c$ and a subsequent shift by $0, 0, \frac{1}{4}$.

3. ADVANCED TOPICS ON SPACE-GROUP SYMMETRY

In the case of a Weissenberg complex (cf. Section 3.4.1.5.2; Weissenberg, 1925; Fischer *et al.*, 1973), the central part of the descriptive symbol always consists of two (or more) symbols of invariant lattice complexes belonging to the same crystal family and forming limiting complexes of the Weissenberg complex under consideration. The shift vector then refers to the first limiting complex. The corresponding site-set symbols are distinguished by containing the number 1 as the only number, *i.e.* each site set consists of only one point.

Example

In $\frac{1}{4}00$.2. P_aB1z ($Pmma$ $2e \frac{1}{4}, 0, z$), each of the two points $\frac{1}{4}, 0, 0$ and $\frac{3}{4}, 0, 0$, represented by $\frac{1}{4}00 P_a$, is replaced by a site set $1z$ containing only one point, *i.e.* the points of $\frac{1}{4}00 P_a$ are shifted along the z axis. The shifts of the two points are related by a twofold rotation .2., *i.e.* are running in opposite directions. The point configurations of the two limiting complexes P_a and B refer to the special parameter values $z = 0$ and $z = \frac{1}{4}$, respectively.

The central parts of some lattice complexes with two or three degrees of freedom are formed by the descriptive symbol of a univariant Weissenberg complex instead of that of an invariant lattice complex. This is the case only if the corresponding characteristic space-group type does not refer to a suitable invariant lattice complex.

Example

In $\frac{1}{4}00$.2. P_aB1z2y ($Pmma$ $4k \frac{1}{4}, y, z$), each of the two points $\frac{1}{4}, 0, z$ and $\frac{3}{4}, 0, \bar{z}$, represented by $\frac{1}{4}00$.2. P_aB1z , is replaced by a site set $2y$ of two points forming a dumbbell. These dumbbells are oriented parallel to the y axis.

The symbol of a non-characteristic Wyckoff position is deduced from that of the characteristic position. The four parts of the descriptive symbol are subjected to the transformation necessary to map the characteristic Wyckoff position onto the Wyckoff position under consideration.

Example

The lattice complex with characteristic Wyckoff position $Imma$ $8h$ $0, y, z$ has the descriptive symbol .2. B_b2yz for this position. Another Wyckoff position of this lattice complex is $Imma$ $8i$ $x, \frac{1}{4}, z$. The corresponding point configurations are mapped onto each other by interchanging positive x and negative y directions and shifting by $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$. Therefore, the descriptive symbol for Wyckoff position $Imma$ i is $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$ 2.. A_a2xz .

In some cases, the Wyckoff position described by a lattice-complex symbol has more degrees of freedom than the lattice complex (see Section 3.4.1.5.1). In such cases, a letter (or a string of letters) in brackets is added to the symbol.

Examples

$tP[z]$ for $P4$ a , $aP[xyz]$ for $P1$ a .

3.4.3.1.4. Properties of the descriptive symbols

Different kinds of relations between lattice complexes are brought out.

Examples

$P \leftrightarrow P4x \leftrightarrow P4x2z$, $I4xxx \leftrightarrow$.2. $I4xxx$, $P4x \leftrightarrow I4x$.

In many cases, limiting-complex relations can be deduced from the symbols. This applies to limiting complexes due either to

special metrical parameters (*e.g.* $cP \leftrightarrow rP$ *etc.*) or to special values of coordinates (*e.g.* both $P4x$ and $P4xx$ are limiting complexes of $P4xy$). If the site set consists of only one point, the central part of the symbol specifies all corresponding limiting complexes without degrees of freedom that are due to special values of the coordinates (*e.g.* 2_12_1 . $FA_aB_bC_cI_aI_bI_c1xyz$ for the general position of $P2_12_12_1$).

3.4.3.2. Assignment of Wyckoff positions to Wyckoff sets and to lattice complexes

In Tables 3.4.3.2 and 3.4.3.3, the Wyckoff positions of all plane and space groups, respectively, are listed. Each Wyckoff position is identified by its Wyckoff letter together with its oriented site-symmetry symbol. It is assigned to its lattice complex by means of the reference symbol (cf. Section 3.4.1.3). Characteristic Wyckoff positions are marked by asterisks (*e.g.* $2e$ in $P2/c$). If in a particular space group several Wyckoff positions belong to the same Wyckoff set (cf. Sections 1.4.4.3 and 3.4.1.2; Koch & Fischer, 1975), the reference symbol is given only once (*e.g.* Wyckoff positions $4l$ to $4o$ in $P4/mmm$). To enable this, the usual sequence of Wyckoff positions had to be changed in a few cases (*e.g.* in $P4_2/mcm$). For Wyckoff positions assigned to the same lattice complex but belonging to different Wyckoff sets, the reference symbol is repeated. In $I4/m$, for example, Wyckoff positions $4c$ and $4d$ are both assigned to the lattice complex $P4/mmm$ a . They do not belong, however, to the same Wyckoff set because the site-symmetry groups $2/m..$ of $4c$ and $\bar{4}..$ of $4d$ are different.

The last columns of Tables 3.4.3.2 and 3.4.3.3 show the descriptive lattice-complex symbol for each Wyckoff position.

3.4.4. Applications of the lattice-complex concept

3.4.4.1. Geometrical properties of point configurations

To study the geometrical properties of all point configurations in three-dimensional space, it is not necessary to consider all Wyckoff positions of the space groups or all 1128 types of Wyckoff set. Instead, one may restrict the investigations to the characteristic Wyckoff positions of the 402 lattice complexes. The results can then be transferred to all non-characteristic Wyckoff positions of the lattice complexes, as listed in Tables 3.4.3.2 and 3.4.3.3.

The determination of all types of sphere packings with cubic and tetragonal symmetry forms an example for this kind of procedure (Fischer, 1973, 1974, 1991a,b, 1993). The cubic lattice complex $I4xxx$, for example, allows two types of sphere packings within its characteristic Wyckoff position $\bar{I}43m$ $8c$. $3m$. x, x, x . Sphere packings with three-membered rings and nine contacts per sphere are formed if $x = 3/16$. The parameter region $3/16 < x < \frac{1}{4}$ corresponds to sphere packings with four-membered rings and six contacts per sphere (cf. Fischer, 1973). Ag_3PO_4 crystallizes with symmetry $P43n$ (Deschizeaux-Cheruy *et al.*, 1982) and the oxygen atoms occupy Wyckoff position $8e$. 3 . x, x, x , which also belongs to lattice complex $I4xxx$. Comparison of the coordinate parameter $x = 0.1491$ for the oxygen atoms with the sphere-packing parameters listed for $\bar{I}43m$ c shows directly that the oxygen arrangement in this crystal structure does not form a sphere packing.

Other examples for this approach are the derivation of crystal potentials (Naor, 1958), of coordinate restrictions in

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