

Crystal Systems & Their Symmetries

Crystal System	Lattice & point symmetries	Metric Constraints NOTE: "≠" means "doesn't have to be" rather than "not equal to"
Triclinic	$\bar{1}, 1$	$a \neq b \neq c; \alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$
Monoclinic	$2/m, 2, m$	$a \neq b \neq c; \alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ, \beta \neq 90^\circ$
Orthorhombic	$mmm, mm2, 222$	$a \neq b \neq c; \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
Tetragonal	$4/mmm, \bar{4}2m, 4mm, 422, 4/m, \bar{4}, 4$	$a = b \neq c; \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
Trigonal rhombohedral setting hexagonal setting	$\bar{3}m, 3m, 32, \bar{3}, 3$	$a = b = c; \alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$ $a = b \neq c; \alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$
Hexagonal	$6/mmm, \bar{6}m\bar{2}, 6mm, 622, 6/m, \bar{6}, 6$	$a = b \neq c; \alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$
Cubic	$m\bar{3}m, \bar{4}3m, 432, m\bar{3}, 23$	$a = b = c; \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$

Understanding Hermann-Mauguin Notation for Point Groups

Crystal System	1 st Position	2 nd Position	3 rd Position	Point Groups
Triclinic	Only one position, denoting all directions in crystal			$\bar{1}$, 1
Monoclinic	Only 1 symbol: 2 or $\bar{2}$ to Y (<i>b</i> is principal axis)			$2/m$, 2, <i>m</i>
Orthorhombic	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to X	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to Y	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to Z	mmm , $mm2$, 222
Tetragonal	4 and/or $\bar{4}$ to Z	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to X and Y	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to $[110]$	$4/mmm$, $\bar{4}2m$, $4mm$, 422, $4/m$, $\bar{4}$, 4
Trigonal	3 and/or $\bar{3}$ to Z	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to X, Y, U		$\bar{3}m$, 3 <i>m</i> , 32, $\bar{3}$, 3
Hexagonal	6 and/or $\bar{6}$ to Z	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to X, Y, U	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ along $[1\bar{1}0]$	$6/mmm$, $\bar{6}m\bar{2}$, $6mm$, 622, $6/m$, $\bar{6}$, 6
Cubic	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ to X, Y, Z			$m\bar{3}$, 23
	4 and/or $\bar{4}$ to X, Y, Z	3 and/or $\bar{3}$ to $[111]$	2 and/or $\bar{2}$ along face diagonals	$m\bar{3}m$, $\bar{4}3m$, 432