## Acta Cryst. (1956). 9, 318

## Symmetry in reciprocal space. By DAN McLACHLAN, JR., Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, U.S.A.

## (Received 3 January 1956)

On account of previous discussions of relations between structure factors by Buerger (1949), MacGillavry (1950), and Waser (1955), the remarks in this paper can be brief. The single objective of this work is to show that the concept of point group can be carried into reciprocal space. In the same manner that each point group in direct space can be represented as (1) a matrix, (2) a set of equivalent positions and (3) a diagram depicting the configuration of equivalent points, reciprocal space presents point groups which can also be represented in these three ways.

Table 1 demonstrates the parallelism between direct and reciprocal space in two dimensions. It is interesting that in representing the point groups in reciprocal space of two dimensions, it is convenient to consider the phase,  $\alpha$ , as an added coordinate, as shown in the second to last column of the table. Thus, two-dimensional direct space is associated with three-'dimensional' reciprocal space, hence the symbolism used in the last column to designate the reciprocal-space point groups. The rectangles drawn around the symbols are to prevent confusion with those direct-space symbols in three dimensions that are identical.

Continued investigations have shown that for each of the point groups in three dimensions there are corresponding point groups in four dimensions, (Hermann, 1949; Stuart, 1950), with  $\alpha$  as the fourth coordinate of reciprocal space. As has been pointed out by other authors, such considerations are useful in preliminary phase determinations.

## References

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DIRECT SPACE				RECIPROCAL SPACE			
Point group	Matrix	Equivalent positions	Configuration	Matrix	Equivalent positions	Configuration	Point group
pì	10- 01	ху		1700 1070 1001	hka hka		<u> </u>
p2	10 01	xy Xy		1700) 070 001	hka Tra	·/·2	2
pm		xy Xy	• •	100 100 010 & 010 001 001	hka hkā hka hkā	- 2 - 2	2/m
pmm		ху ⊼ў ⊼у хў	-:  :-	100 010 & 010 001 001	hkæ hkæ hkæ hkæ		m
p4	01  10	ху Хў ўх ух		0T0 100 001	hkα ቬkα khα khα		4
p4m	101  10 &  10  10 &  01	xy Xy 토ỹ xỹ yX ỹX ỹx yx		0 <b>T</b> 01 <b>T00</b> 1000 & 010 1001 001	ትk ወ ቬአ ቬዥ ወ ትk ወ ቬት ወ kh ወ ዜት ወ kh ወ		4m
p3		ху <u>ÿ</u> ,х-у у-х,Х	•>	010 110 1001	hkα <u>h</u> kā k,ĥ+k,α k,h+k,α ĥ+k,h,α h+k,h,α	••	3
p3m1		×y y <del>x</del> ÿ,x-y x,x-y y-x,x y-x,y		010 110 & 100 001 001	<u>hkα</u> khα ± <u>k,h+k,α</u> h+k,kα h+k,h,α h,h+k,α	A CONTRACTOR	32
p31m	01 11 & 01 10	xy yx ӯ,x-y ⊼,y-x y-x,⊼ x-y,ӯ	- <u>*</u> *	010  010  100  & 100  100  001  001	hka h-k,ka h-k,ha k,h-k,a h,h-k,a kha h-k,h,a hka h-k,ka kha k,h-ka h,h-k,a		3m1
рб	0]  11	xy Xy Y,x-y y,y-x y-x,X x-y,x	-X-	010 110 1001	▶ ₩ ሺ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩		6
póm	01  &  10   11  &  01	xy xÿ ÿ,x-y y,x-ÿ y-x,x ÿ-3,x yx ÿx x,y-x x,y-x x-y,ÿ x-y,y		0T0  T00   1T0  & 0T0   001  001	ικα διξα ιικδα ζιδιξα Ιδα διξοα δικα δικα διξοα δικα δικα δια ζιδιξα δικα		6m

Table 1