

Training course in symmetry and group theory
Common specialized subject of the Graduate Institute for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI
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List of crystallographic symbols

<i>a</i>	①[10] axis and cell parameter (2D space). ②[100] axis and cell parameters (3D space). ③ $g(\frac{1}{2},0,0)$ glide reflection and glide plane.
a	①[10] basis vector (2D space). ②[100] basis vector (3D space).
<i>A</i>	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translation $t(0,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$. Multiplicity 2.
<i>b</i>	①[01] axis and cell parameter (2D space). ②[010] axis and cell parameters (3D space). ③ $g(0,\frac{1}{2},0)$ glide reflection and glide plane.
b	①[01] basis vector (2D space). ②[010] basis vector (3D space).
<i>B</i>	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translation $t(\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})$. Multiplicity 2.
<i>c</i>	①[001] axis and cell parameters (3D space).. ② Unit cell of the 2D space that includes the lattice translation $t(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$. Multiplicity 2. ③ $g(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$ glide reflection and glide plane
c	[001] basis vector.
<i>C</i>	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translation $t(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0)$. Multiplicity 2.
<i>d</i>	Glide reflection with glide component of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diagonal. Also, the corresponding glide plane. Occurs only in centred cells.
<i>D</i>	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translations $t(\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3})$ and $t(\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3})$. Multiplicity 3. Rhombohedral description of the hexagonal cell. Rarely used, mostly of historical interest.
<i>e</i>	Glide plane with two glide reflection with mutually perpendicular glide components. Occurs only in centred cells.
<i>F</i>	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translations $t(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0)$ and $t(\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})$. Multiplicity 4.
<i>g</i>	General symbol for a glide reflection. Also, the corresponding glide line (2D space) or glide plane (3D space).
<i>H</i>	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translations $t(\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{3},0)$ and $t(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},0)$. Multiplicity 3. Rarely used.
<i>(hkl)</i>	Miller indices of a plane in direct space.
<i>hkl</i>	①Coordinates of a node of the reciprocal space. ②Laue indices of a diffraction.
<i>(hkil)</i>	Bravais-Miller indices of a plane in direct space. Only used when a hexagonal coordinate system is adopted.
<i>I</i>	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translation $t(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$. Multiplicity 2.
<i>m</i>	Mirror reflection, mirror line (2D space), mirror plane (3D space).

n	Glide reflection with glide component of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the diagonal. Also, the corresponding glide plane.
p	Primitive unit cell of the 2D space. Multiplicity 1.
P	Primitive unit cell of the 3D space. Multiplicity 1.
R	Unit cell of the 3D space that includes the lattice translations $t(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ and $t(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$. Multiplicity 3. Hexagonal description of the rhombohedral cell.
S	General symbol of A , B or C .
t	Symbol generally used for “translation”.
uvw	Coordinated of a direct lattice node.
$[uvw]$	Indices of a lattice direction in the direct space.
X	Any unit different from those uniquely defined (P , A , B , C , S , I , F , R , D , H). Used and defined when necessary.
xyz	Coordinates of a point in direct space. Mainly used to indicate an atomic position in the unit cell.

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