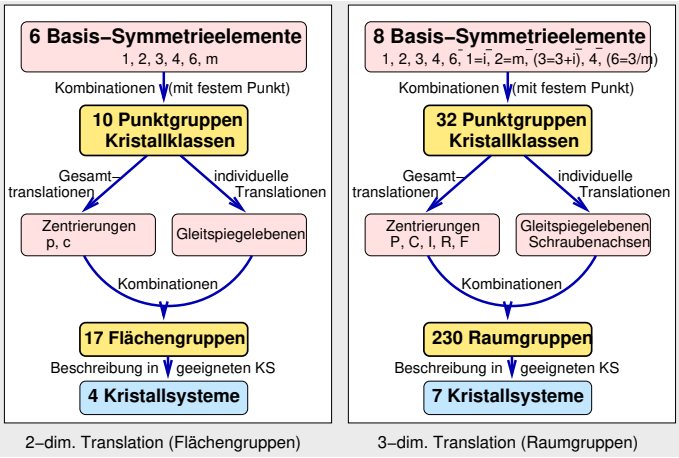
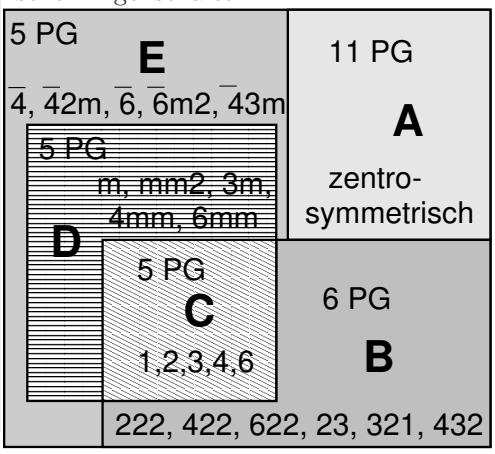
1.1. Idealkristall (Forts.)

1.1.5. Kristallographie und Eigenschaften

Tabelle der 3-dimensionalen Punktgruppen

Nr.	TYP	Herman-Mauguin Kurz-	Herman-Mauguin Lang-	Schön-flies-	Koordinaten-system
1	C	1	1	C_1	triklin
2	A	$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	C_i	(a≠b≠c; $\alpha\neq\beta\neq\gamma$)
3	D	m	1m1	C_s	monoklin
4	C	2	121	C_2	(a≠b≠c,
5	A	$\frac{2}{m}$	$1\frac{2}{m}1$	C_{2h}	$\alpha=\gamma=90^o$; $\beta\neq90^o$)
6	D	mm2	mm2	C_{2v}	orthorhombisch
7	B	222	222	D_2	(a ≠ b ≠ c,
8	A	mmm	$\frac{2}{m}\frac{2}{m}\frac{2}{m}$	D_{2h}	$\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^o$)
9	C	4	4	C_4	tetragonal
10	E	$\bar{4}$	$\bar{4}$	S_4	(a=b≠c,
11	A	$\frac{4}{m}$	$\frac{4}{m}$	C_{4h}	$\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^o$)
12	D	4mm	4mm	C_{4v}	
13	E	$\bar{4}$2m	$\bar{4}$2m	D_{2d}	
14	B	422	422	D_4	
15	A	$\frac{4}{m}$mm	$\frac{4}{m}\frac{2}{m}\frac{2}{m}$	D_{4h}	
16	C	3	3	C_3	trigonal
17	A	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{3}$	S_6	(hexagonale A.)
18	D	3m1	3m1	C_{3v}	(a=b≠c
19	B	321	321	D_3	$\alpha=\beta=90^o$,
20	A	$\bar{3}$m1	$\bar{3}\frac{2}{m}1$	D_{3d}	$\gamma=120^o$)
21	C	6	6	C_6	hexagonal
22	E	$\bar{6}$	$\bar{6}$	C_{3h}	(a = b ≠ c
23	A	$\frac{6}{m}$	$\frac{6}{m}$	C_{6h}	$\alpha=\beta=90^o$;
24	E	$\bar{6}$m2	$\bar{6}$m2	D_{3h}	$\gamma=120^o$)
25	D	6mm	6mm	C_{6v}	
26	B	622	622	D_6	
27	A	$\frac{6}{m}$mm	$\frac{6}{m}\frac{2}{m}\frac{2}{m}$	D_{6h}	
28	B	23	23	T	kubisch
29	A	m$\bar{3}$	$\frac{2}{m}\bar{3}$	T_h	(a=b=c,
30	E	$\bar{4}$3m	$\bar{4}$3m	T_d	$\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^o$)
31	B	432	432	O	
32	A	m$\bar{3}$m	$\frac{4}{m}\bar{3}\frac{2}{m}$	O_h	

Basis-SO ↦ Raumgruppen ↦ Kristallsysteme



Die 32 krist. Punktgruppen nach physikalischen Eigenschaften