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Representation of Crystallographic Subperiodic Groups by Geometric Algebra

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Acknowle	dgements				

You answer us with awesome deeds of righteousness, O God our Savior, the hope of all the ends of the earth and of the farthest seas ...

Psalm 65:5 [8]

- I thank my wife, my children, my parents.
- D. Hestenes, C. Perwass, M. Aroyo, D. Litvin, A. Hayashi, N. Onoda, Y. Koga.
- IUCr
- Organizers of AGACSE 3, Leipzig 2008.

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Introduction

- The 3D crystallographic space groups represented in GA (Hestenes 2002 [2], Hestenes & Holt 2007 [3]).
- Interactive 3D Space Group Visualizer created [5].
- For crystallographers the subperiodic space groups in 2D and 3D with only 1 or 2 degrees of freedom for translations are also of great interest [7].

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GA basics					

Clifford's associative geometric product

$$ab = a \cdot b + a \wedge b \,. \tag{1}$$

• Reflection of vector x at hyperplane (through origin) with normal a

$$x' = -a^{-1}xa, \qquad a^{-1} = \frac{a}{a^2}.$$
 (2)

• The composition of two reflections yields a rotation

$$x' = (ab)^{-1}xab$$
, $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$. (3)

• Geometric product of *k* normal vectors (versor *S*) corresponds to all symmetry transformations of 2D, 3D crystal cell point groups

$$x' = (-1)^k S^{-1} x S.$$
(4)

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Point Groups and Spa	ace Groups				

• 2D point groups are generated (cf. Table 1) by vectors subtending angles π/p



• Example: Hexagonal point group

$$6 = \{a, b, R = ab, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 = -1, aR^2, bR^2, aR^4, bR^4\}.$$
(5)

• Rotation subgroup (denoted with bar): 6.

Table: Geometric and international notation for 2D point groups.

Crystal	Ob	lique	Red	ctangular	Trigo	nal	Squa	are	Hexa	igonal
geometric	ī	2	1	2	3	3	4	4	6	ō
international	1	2	m	mm	3m	3	4m	4	6m	6

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Point Groups and Spa	ce Groups				

Selection of three vectors *a*,*b*,*c* from each crystal cell for generating 3D Point Groups



trigonal (left), hexagonal (center) and hexagonally centered cell vectors a, b, c

Table: Geometric 3D point group symbols and generators with $\theta_{a,b} = \pi/p$, $\theta_{b,c} = \pi/q$, $\theta_{a,c} = \pi/2$, $p, q \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$.

Symbol	1	$p \neq 1$	\bar{p}	pq	$\bar{p}q$	$p\bar{q}$	$\bar{p}\bar{q}$	\overline{pq}
Generators	а	a, b	ab	a, b, c	ab, c	a, bc	ab, bc	abc

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Point Groups and Spa	ce Groups				

Space Groups

- Composition with translations best in conformal model of Euclidean space (in the GA of $\mathbb{R}^{4,1}).$
- A plane can be described by the vector

$$m = p - d e_{\infty},\tag{6}$$

p is a unit normal to the plane, d its signed scalar distance from origin.

Reflecting at 2 parallel planes *m*, *m*['] with distance *t*/2 we get the *transla*tion operator (by *t* ∈ ℝ³)

$$X' = m'mXmm' = T_{\vec{t}}^{-1}XT_t, \quad T_t = 1 + \frac{1}{2}te_{\infty}.$$
 (7)

• Reflection at 2 non-parallel planes *m*,*m*': rotation around *m*,*m*'-intersection by twice the angle subtended by *m*,*m*'.

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Subperiodic groups – subgroups of space groups

- Subperiodic groups are subgroups of full 2D and 3D space groups.
- Frieze groups (7) are all subgroups of 2D space groups with only one DOF for translation.
- Rod groups (75) are all subgroups of 3D space groups with only one DOF for translation.
- Layer groups (80) are all subgroups of 3D space groups with only two DOF for translation.

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Notation

- One dot between the Bravais symbol (p, p, c) and index 1: b is generator.
- Two dots between the Bravais symbol (ρ , p, c) and index 1: c is generator.
- One dot between the Bravais symbol and index 2 (without or with bar): vectors *b*,*c* are generators .
- Two dots between the Bravais symbol and index 2 (without or with bar): vectors *a*, *c* are generators.
- Indexes *a*,*b*,*c*,*n* (and *g* for frieze groups) in 1st, 2nd, 3rd position after the Bravais symbol: reflections *a*,*b*,*c* (order!) change to glide reflections.
- Index *n* for diagonal glide.
- Dots also position indicators.

Rod group 5: $\nearrow_c 1$ has glide reflection $aT_c^{1/2}$. Rod group 19: $\nearrow_c 2$ has $bT_c^{1/2}$. Layer group 39: $p_b 2_a 2_n$ has $aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $bT_a^{1/2}$, and $cT_{a+b}^{1/2}$.

• \bar{n}_p : right handed screw rotation of $2\pi/n$ around \bar{n} -axis, with pitch $T_t^{p/n}$. *t* is shortest lattice translation vector parallel to axis, in screw direction. Layer group 21: $p\bar{2}\bar{2}_1\bar{2}_1$ has screw generators $bcT_a^{1/2}$ and $acT_b^{1/2}$.

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Frieze G	roups				

Generating vectors a, b of oblique and rectangular cells for 2D Frieze groups.



Single translation direction *a*.

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Tables of	f Crystallography (I	IUCr)			

Depiction of Frieze group No. 7 in Int. Tables of Cryst. Vol. E. [7]

International Tables for Crystallography (2006). Vol. E, Frieze group 7, p. 36.



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Table of Frieze groups					

Geometric symbols for Frieze groups

The seven Frieze groups with new geometric symbols and generators. SG = space group, SGN = space group numbers, T_a is omitted.

Frieze Group #	Intern. Notat.	3D SG#	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	2D SG#	Intern. 2D SGN	Geom. 2D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Frieze Group Generators
Oblique									
F_1 F_2	/1 /211	1 3	Р1 Р2	$P\overline{1}$ $P\overline{2}$	1 2	р1 р2	$p\overline{1}$ $p\overline{2}$	$p\overline{1} \\ p\overline{2}$	$a \wedge b$
Rectang	ular								
F_3 F_4 F_5 F_6 F_7	p1m1 p11m p11g p2mm p2mg	6 6 7 25 28	Pm Pm Pc Pmm2 Pma2	$P1$ $P1$ P_a1 $P2$ $P2_a$	3 3 4 6 7	$\begin{array}{c} pm(p1m1)\\ pm(p11m)\\ pg(p11g)\\ p2mm\\ p2mg \end{array}$	$p1 \\ p1 \\ p_g 1 \\ p2 \\ p2_g$	$p1 \\ p.1 \\ p.g1 \\ p2 \\ p2 \\ p2 \\ p2 \\ g$	$a \\ b \\ b T_a^{1/2} \\ a, b \\ a, b T_a^{1/2}$

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Rod Groups

Generating vectors a, b, c of triclinic, monoclinic inclined, monoclinic orthogonal, orthorhombic, tetragonal, trigonal, hexagonal and hexagonally centered (Bravais symbol: H or h) cells for 3D rod (and layer) groups. Single translation direction c.



Fig. 3 From left to right: Triclinic, monoclinic inclined, monoclinic orthogonal, orthorhombic, and tetragonal cell vectors a, b, c for rod and layer groups.



Fig. 4 Generating vectors a, b, c of trigonal (left), hexagonal (center) and hexagonally centered (right, Bravais symbol: *H* or *h*) cells for 3D rod and layer groups.

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Tables of Crystallography (IUCr)

Depiction of rod group No. 75 in Int. Tables of Cryst. Vol. E. [7]

International Tables for Crystallography (2006). Vol. E, Rod group 75, pp. 214-217.

$$h_{0,3}/mmc$$
 $6/mmm$ Hexagonal
No. 75 $h_{0,3}/m2/m2/c$ Patterson symmetry $h_{0,mmm}$

FIRST SETTING



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Table of rod groups					

Triclinic and monoclinic rod groups. T_c is omitted.

Rod Group #	Intern. # Notat.	3D Space Group #	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Rod Group Generators
Triclini	с					
$egin{array}{c} R_1 \ R_2 \end{array}$	/p1 /p2	1 2	$P1 P\overline{1}$	$P\overline{1}$ $P\overline{22}$	/ <u>n</u> 1 /22	$a \wedge b \wedge c$
Monocl	inic/incline	ed				
R3 R4 R5 R6 R7	/211 /m11 /c11 /2/m11 /2/c11	3 6 7 10 13	P112 Pm Pc P2/m P2/c	$P\bar{2}$ $P1$ P_c1 $P2\bar{2}$ $P_a2\bar{2}$	$p.\bar{2}$ p1 pc1 $p2\bar{2}$ $pc2\bar{2}$	$b \wedge c$ a $aT_c^{1/2}$ $a, b \wedge c$ $aT_c^{1/2}, b \wedge c$
Monocl	inic/orthog	onal				
R_8 R_9 R_{10} R_{11} R_{12}	/112 /1121 /11m /112/m /112/m	3 4 6 10 11	$\begin{array}{c} P112\\ P2_1\\ Pm\\ P2/m\\ P2/m\\ P2_1/m \end{array}$	$P\bar{2}$ $P\bar{2}_{1}$ $P\bar{1}$ $P\bar{2}2$ $P\bar{2}_{1}2$		$\begin{array}{c} a \wedge b \\ (a \wedge b) T_c^{1/2} \\ c \\ a \wedge b, c \\ (a \wedge b) T_c^{1/2}, c \end{array}$

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Table of rod group	IS							
Orthor	hombic	rod groups	s. T_c is omitte	ed.				_
	Rod	Intern.	3D Space	Intern.	Geom.	Geom.	Rod Group	<u>.</u>

Group # Notat. Group # 3D SGN 3D SGN Notat. Generators

Orthorhombic

R_{13}	p222	16	P222	$P\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}$	p222	ab, bc
R_{14}	p2221	17	P2221	$P\bar{2}_1\bar{2}\bar{2}$	12122	$abT_c^{1/2}, bc$
R_{15}	pmm2	25	Pmm2	P2	p2	a, b
R_{16}	pcc2	27	Pcc2	$P_c 2_c$	pc2c	$aT_c^{1/2}, bT_c^{1/2}$
R_{17}	pmc21	26	$Pmc2_1$	$P2_c$	/2c	$a, bT_c^{1/2}$
R_{18}	∕≈2mm	25	Pmm2	P2	p.2	b, c
R_{19}	p2cm	28	Pma2	$P2_a$	p.2	$bT_{c}^{1/2}, c$
R_{20}	<i>femmm</i>	47	Pmmm	P22	p22	a, b, c
R_{21}	pccm	49	Pccm	$P_{c}2_{c}2$	pc2c2	$aT_c^{1/2}, bT_c^{1/2}, c$
R_{22}	pmcm	51	Pmma	$P22_a$	$p^{2}c^{2}$	$a, bT_c^{1/2}, c$

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Table of rod groups					

Tetragonal rod groups. T_c is omitted.

Rod Group #	Intern. Notat.	3D Space Group #	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Rod Group Generators
Tetragona	al					
R ₂₃	<i>þ</i> 4	75	P4	$P\bar{4}$	pā	ab
R_{24}	p41	76	$P4_1$	$P\bar{4}_1$	/A1	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{4}}$
R_{25}	1242	77	$P4_2$	$P\bar{4}_2$	/A2	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}$
R_{26}	1243	78	$P4_3$	$P\bar{4}_3$	p43	$abT_c^{\frac{3}{4}}$
R_{27}	<i>þ</i> 4	81	$P\bar{4}$	$P\overline{42}$	/142	abc
R_{28}	p4/m	83	P4/m	$P\bar{4}2$	p42	ab, c
R_{29}	h_{2}/m	84	$P4_2/m$	$P\bar{4}_{2}2$	1222	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, c$
R_{30}	<i>p</i> 422	89	P422	$P\bar{4}\bar{2}\bar{2}$	1422	ab, bc
R_{31}	p4122	91	$P4_{1}22$	$P\bar{4}_1\bar{2}\bar{2}$	p4122	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{4}}, bc$
R_{32}	p4222	93	$P4_{2}22$	$P\bar{4}_2\bar{2}\bar{2}$	14222	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, bc$
R_{33}	p4322	95	P4322	$P\bar{4}_{3}\bar{2}\bar{2}$	/A322	$abT_c^{\frac{3}{4}}, bc$
R_{34}	p4mm	99	P4mm	P4	p4	a, b
R_{35}	/42cm	101	$P4_2 cm$	P_c4	pc4	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, b$
R_{36}	pAcc	103	P4cc	$P_c 4_c$	pc4c	$aT_{c}^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_{c}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
R_{37}	/Am2	115	$P\bar{4}m2$	$P4\overline{2}$	p42	a, bc
R_{38}	/Ac2	116	$P\bar{4}c2$	$P_c 4\bar{2}$	pc42	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, bc$
R39	14/mmm	123	P4/mmn	n P42	142	a, b, c
R_{40}	p4/mcc	124	P4/mcc	$P_c 4_c 2$	pc4c2	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, c$
R ₄₁	h42/mmc	131	$P4_2/mm$	<i>c P</i> 4 _{<i>c</i>} 2	/Ac2	$a, bT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, c$

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Table of rod g	roups							
Trig	onal rod gr	oups. T_c is	s omitted.					
	Rod Group #	Intern. Notat.	3D Space Group #	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Rod Group Generators	-
	Trigonal							
	R ₄₂	p3	143	<i>P</i> 3	РĪ	p3	ab	-
	R_{43}	131	144	P31	$P\bar{3}_1$	131	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{3}}$	
	R_{44}	p32	145	$P3_{2}$	$P\bar{3}_2$	1032	$abT_c^{\frac{2}{3}}$	
	R_{45}	p3	147	$P\bar{3}$	$P\overline{62}$	p62	abc	
	R_{46}	p312	149	P312	$P\bar{3}\bar{2}$	p32	ab, bc	
	R_{47}	p3112	151	$P3_{1}12$	$P\bar{3}_1\bar{2}$	1312	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{3}}, bc$	
	R_{48}	13212	153	$P3_{2}12$	$P\bar{3}_2\bar{2}$	1322	$abT_c^{\frac{2}{3}}, bc$	
	R_{49}	13m1	156	<i>P</i> 3 <i>m</i> 1	P3	p3	a, b	
	R_{50}	p3c1	158	P3c1	$P_c \mathfrak{Z}_c$	pc3c	$aT_{c}^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_{c}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	
	R_{51}	\$31m	162	$P\bar{3}1m$	$P\bar{2}6$	p62	a, bc	
	R_{52}	p31c	163	P31c	$P\bar{2}_c6$	pc62	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, bc$	

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Table of rod groups					

Hexagonal rod groups. T_c is omitted.

Rod Group #	Intern. Notat.	3D Space Group #	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Rod Group Generators
R ₅₃	<i>p</i> 6	168	P6	$P\bar{6}$	16	ab
R54	1.61	169	$P6_{1}$	$P\overline{6}_1$	161	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{6}}$
R55	1.62	171	$P6_{2}$	$P\overline{6}_2$	162	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{3}}$
R56	163	173	$P6_{3}$	$P\bar{6}_{3}$	163	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}$
R57	164	172	$P6_{4}$	$P\bar{6}_4$	164	$abT_c^{\frac{2}{3}}$
R58	165	170	P65	$P\bar{6}_5$	165	$abT_c^{\frac{5}{6}}$
R59	16	174	$P\bar{6}$	P32	132	ab, c
R_{60}	16/m	175	P6/m	P62	162	ab, c
R_{61}	163/m	176	$P6_3/m$	P632	1632	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}$
R62	A622	177	P622	P62	162	ab, bc
R ₆₃	16122	178	P6122	$P\bar{6}_1\bar{2}$	1612	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{6}}, bc$
R_{64}	A6222	180	P6222	$P\bar{6}_2\bar{2}$	1622	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{3}}, bc$
R65	16322	182	P6322	$P\bar{6}_{3}\bar{2}$	1632	$abT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, bc$
R_{66}	16422	181	P6422	$P\bar{6}_{4}\bar{2}$	1642	$abT_c^{\frac{2}{3}}, bc$
Rez	16522	179	P6522	$P\bar{6}_{5}\bar{2}$	1652	$abT_c^{\frac{5}{6}}, bc$
R_{68}	16mm	183	P6mm	P6	16	a, b
R_{69}	16cc	184	P6cc	$P_c 6_c$	pec6c	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}$
R70	163cm	185	P63cm	P_c6	1,6	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, b$
R_{71}	16m2	187	P6m2	P32	132	a, b, c
R72	A6c2	188	$P\bar{6}c2$	$P_c 3_c 2$	10302	$aT_{c}^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_{c}^{\frac{1}{2}}, c$
R73	16/mmm	191	P6/mmm	P62	162	a, b, c
R ₇₄	16/mcc	192	P6/mcc	$P_{c}6_{c}2$	10002	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, c$
R75	163/mcm	193	P63/mcm	$P_{c}62$	Ac62	$aT_c^{\frac{1}{2}}, b, c$

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Laver Gr	oups				

Generating vectors a, b, c of triclinic, monoclinic inclined, monoclinic orthogonal, orthorhombic, tetragonal, trigonal, hexagonal and hexagonally centered (Bravais symbol: H or h) cells for 3D layer (and rod) groups. Two translation directions a, b.



Fig. 3 From left to right: Triclinic, monoclinic inclined, monoclinic orthogonal, orthorhombic, and tetragonal cell vectors a, b, c for rod and layer groups.



Fig. 4 Generating vectors a, b, c of trigonal (left), hexagonal (center) and hexagonally centered (right, Bravais symbol: *H* or *h*) cells for 3D rod and layer groups.

Introduction	Subperiodic Groups in GA	Frieze Group O	os Rod groups	Layer groups	Conclusions			
000								
Tables of Crystallography (IUCr)								
Depictio	on of layer group No.	80 in Int. Tables	s of Cryst. Vol. E ergroup 80, pp. 388–3	. [7] 89.				
p6/	mmm	6/ <i>mmm</i>		Hexagonal/Hexa	gonal			
No. 8	0	<i>p6/mmm</i>		Patterson symmetry p	6/mmm			
			× 00 + 00 + 00 × 00 + 00 × 00 + 00 × 00 + 00 +	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$				

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Table of layer groups					

Triclinic/oblique and monoclinic/oblique and monoclinic/rectangular layer groups. T_a, T_b are omitted.

Layer Group #	Intern. Notat.	3D Space Group #	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Layer Group Generators
Triclinic	/oblique					
L_1 L_2	р1 р1	1 2	Р1 Р1	$P\overline{1}$ $P\overline{22}$	$p\overline{1} \\ p\overline{22}$	$a \wedge b \wedge c$
Monocli	nic/obliqu	ie				
L ₃ L ₄	p112 p11m	3 6	P2 Pm	P2 P1	p2 p1	$a \wedge b$
L5 L6 L7	p11a p112/m p112/a	10 13	Pc P2/m P2/c	$P_a 1$ $P\bar{2}2$ $P_a 2\bar{2}$	$p{a}^{1}$ $p\bar{2}2$ $p\bar{2}2_{a}$	$cI_a^2 a \wedge b, c a \wedge b, cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Monocli	nic/rectan	gular				
L_8	p211	3	P2	ΡĪ	$p.\overline{2}$	$b \wedge c$
L_9	$p2_111$	4	$P2_1$	$P\bar{2}_1$	$p.\overline{2}_1$	$(b \wedge c)T_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L_{10}	c211	5	C2	АŻ	c.2	$b \wedge c, T_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L_{11}	pm11	6	Pm	P1	p1	a
L_{12}	pb11	7	Pc	$P_a 1$	$p_b 1$	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$L_{13} \\ L_{14}$	cm11 p2/m11	8 10	Cm P2/m	A1 P22	c1 p22	$a, T^{1/2}_{a+b}$ $a, b \wedge c$
L_{15}	$p2_1/m11$	11	$P2_1/m$	$P2\overline{2}_1$	$p2\overline{2}_1$	$a, (b \wedge c)T_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L16	p2/b11	13	P2/c	$P_a 2\overline{2}$	pb22	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, b \wedge c$
L_{17}	$p2_1/b11$	14	$P2_1/c$	$P_{a}2\bar{2}_{2}$	$p_{b}2\bar{2}_{1}$	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, (b \wedge c)T_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L_{18}	c2/m11	12	C2/m	A22	c22	$a, b \wedge c, T_{a+b}^{1/2}$

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Table of layer groups					

Orthorhombic/rectangular layer groups. T_a, T_b are omitted.

Layer Group #	Intern. Notat.	3D Space Group #	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Layer Group Generators
L19	p222	16	P222	P222	$p\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}$	ab, bc
L 20	p2122	17	P2221	$P\bar{2}_{1}\bar{2}\bar{2}$	p2212	$ab, bcT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L21	p21212	18	$P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$	$P\bar{2}_1\bar{2}_1\bar{2}$	p22121	$bcT_{a}^{\frac{1}{2}}, acT_{b}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L22	c222	21	C222	$C\tilde{2}\tilde{2}\tilde{2}$	c222	ab, bc, $T_{a+b}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L 23	pmm2	25	Pmm2	P2	p2	a, b
L_{24}	pma2	28	Pma2	$P2_a$	$p2_a$	$a, bT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L_{25}	pba2	32	Pba2	$P_b 2_a$	Pb2a	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L 26	cmm2	35	Cmm2	C2	c2	a, b, $T_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L27	pm2m	25	Pmm2	P2	p2	a, c
L28	$pm2_1b$	26	$Pmc2_1$	$P2_c$	р62	$a, cT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L29	$pb2_1m$	26	$Pmc2_1$	$P2_c$	pb2	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, c$
L30	pb2b	27	Pcc2	$P_c 2_c$	pbb2	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, cT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L_{31}	pm2a	28	Pma2	$P2_a$	pa2	$a, cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Lu	$pm2_1n$	31	$Pmn2_1$	$P2_n$	pn2	$a, cT_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L 33	pb21a	29	Pca21	$P_c 2_d$	pba2	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L_{34}	pb2n	30	Pnc2	$P_n 2_c$	Pb n2	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, cT_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L35	cm2m	35	Cmm2	C2	c2	$a, c, T_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L36	cm2e	39	Aem2	Ab2	ca2	$a, cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}, T_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L37	pmmm	47	Pmmm	P22	p22	a, b, c
L_{38}	pmaa	49	Pccm	$P_c 2_c 2$	$p2_a2_a$	$a, bT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}, cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L39	pban	50	Pban	$P_b 2_a 2_n$	$p_b 2_a 2_n$	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_a^{1/2}, cT_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L_{40}	pmam	51	Pmma	P22a	$p2_a2$	a, $bT_{a}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, c
L_{41}	pmma	51	Pmma	$P22_a$	p22a	a, b, $cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L42	pman	53	Pmna	$P2_n2_a$	$p2_a2_n$	a, $bT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $cT_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L_{43}	pbaa	54	Pcca	$P_c 2_c 2_a$	$p_b 2_a 2_a$	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}, cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L44	pbam	55	Pbam	$P_b 2_a 2$	$p_b 2_a 2$	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, bT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}, c$
L45	pbma	57	Pbcm	$P_b 2_c 2$	ph 22 a	$aT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}, b, cT_a^{1/2}$
L46	pmmn	59	Pmmn	P22n	p22n	$a, b, cT_{a+b}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L47	cmmm	65	Cmmm	C22	c22	a, b, c, $T_{a+b}^{1/2}$
L_{48}	cmme	67	Cmme	C22 _a	c22a	$a, b, cT_a^{\frac{1}{2}}, T_{a+b}^{1/2}$

0 000	Subperiodic Grou	ips in GA	O O	00000	Coto Coto Coto Coto Coto Coto Coto Coto	ups Conclusions
Table of layer gro	ups					
Tetrag	onal/square lay	er groups.	T_a, T_b are omi	itted.		

Tetrago	onal/square					
L49	<i>p</i> 4	75	<i>P</i> 4	$P\bar{4}$	$p\bar{4}$	ab
L50	$p\bar{4}$	81	$P\bar{4}$	$P\overline{42}$	p42	abc
L51	p4/m	83	P4/m	$P\overline{4}2$	$p\overline{4}2$	ab, c
L52	p4/n	85	P4/n	$P\bar{4}_n2$	$p\bar{4}_n2$	$ab, cT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L53	p422	89	P422	$P\bar{4}\bar{2}\bar{2}$	p422	ab, bc
L_{54}	p4212	90	P4212	$P\bar{4}\bar{2}_1\bar{2}$	$p\bar{4}\bar{2}_1\bar{2}$	$ab, bcT_{2a-b}^{1/2}$
L55	p4mm	99	P4mm	P4	<i>p</i> 4	a, b^{2a-b}
L_{56}	p4bm	100	P4bm	$P_b 4$	$p_b 4$	$aT_{a-b}^{1/2}, b$
L57	$p\bar{4}2m$	111	$P\bar{4}2m$	$P\bar{2}4$	$p\bar{2}4$	ac, b
L_{58}	$p\bar{4}2_1m$	113	$P\bar{4}2_1m$	$P\bar{2}_14$	$p\bar{2}_{1}4$	$acT_{a,b}^{1/2}, b$
L59	$p\bar{4}m2$	115	$P\bar{4}m2$	$P4\bar{2}$	p42	a, bc
L_{60}	$p\bar{4}b2$	117	$P\bar{4}b2$	$P_b 4\bar{2}$	$p_b 4\bar{2}$	$aT_{a-h}^{1/2}, bc$
L_{61}	p4/mmm	123	P4/mmm	P42	p42	a, b, c
L62	p4/nbm	125	P4/nbm	$P_b 42_n$	$p_b 42_n$	$aT_{a-b}^{1/2}, b, cT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}$
L63	p4/mbm	127	P4/mbm	P_b42	p_b42	$aT_{a-b}^{1/2}, b, c$
L_{64}	p4/nmm	129	P4/nmm	$P42_n$	$p42_n$	a, b, $cT_b^{\frac{1}{2}}$

E. Hitzer, D. Ichikawa

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Table of layer groups					

Trigonal/hexagonal and Hexagonal/hexagonal layer groups. T_a, T_b are omitted.

Layer Group #	Intern. Notat.	3D Space Group #	Intern. 3D SGN	Geom. 3D SGN	Geom. Notat.	Layer Group Generators
Trigonal	/hexagona	ıl				
L65	<i>p</i> 3	143	<i>P</i> 3	РĪ	рĴ	ab
L66	$p\bar{3}$	147	$P\bar{3}$	$P\overline{62}$	$p\overline{62}$	abc
L67	p312	149	P312	$P\bar{3}\bar{2}$	$p\bar{3}\bar{2}$	ab, bc
L_{68}	p321	150	P321	$H\bar{3}\bar{2}$	$h\bar{3}\bar{2}$	ab, bc
L_{69}	p3m1	156	P3m1	P3	p3	a, b
L_{70}	p31m	157	P31m	H3	h3	a, b
L_{71}	$p\overline{3}1m$	162	$P\overline{3}1m$	$P\overline{2}6$	$p\bar{2}6$	ac, b
L72	$p\overline{3}m1$	164	$P\overline{3}m1$	$P6\overline{2}$	$p6\overline{2}$	a, bc
Hexagor	al/hexago	nal				
L73	<i>p</i> 6	168	P6	$P\overline{6}$	$p\overline{6}$	ab
L_{74}	$p\overline{6}$	174	$P\overline{6}$	$P\overline{3}2$	p32	ab, c
L75	p6/m	175	P6/m	P62	p62	ab, c
L76	p622	177	P622	$P\bar{6}\bar{2}$	$p\bar{6}\bar{2}$	ab, bc
L77	p6mm	183	P6mm	P6	<i>p</i> 6	a, b
L78	$p\bar{6}m2$	187	$P\bar{6}m2$	P32	p32	a, b, c
L79	$p\bar{6}2m$	189	$P\bar{6}2m$	H32	h32	a, b, c
L_{80}	p6/mmm	191	P6/mmm	P62	<i>p</i> 62	a, b, c

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Conclusions

- We have devised a new Clifford geometric algebra representation for the 162 subperiodic space groups using versors (Clifford group, Lipschitz elements).
- In the future this may be extended to magnetic subperiodic space groups, the sign of the generators may achieve that.
- We expect that the present work forms a suitable foundation for interactive visualization software of subperiodic space groups [5].

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Future w	vork				

Preview of how the rod groups $13: \sqrt{2}\overline{2}\overline{2}$ and $14: \sqrt{2}_1\overline{2}\overline{2}$, and the layer group 11: p1 and might be visualized in the future, based on the Space Group Visualizer.



Fig. 5 How a future subperiodic space group viewer software might depict rod groups $13: \cancel{222}$ and $14: \cancel{2}_122$, and the layer group 11: *p*1, based on [5].

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News about Clifford Geometric Algebra

GA-Net

Electronic newsletter:

http://sinai.mech.fukui-u.ac.jp/GA-Net/index.html

GA-Net Updates (blog)

Immediate access to latest GA news:

http://gaupdate.wordpress.com/

Soli Deo Gloria

J. S. Bach (Leipzig)