

# Assignment 1

## Symmetry operations, point groups, crystal systems

Please no AI generated solutions. Would be your loss!

### Question 1

Show the location of the **6** rotation axis on the hexagonal unit cell.

### Question 2

- (a) Why is there no base-centered (C-centered) cubic lattice? Describe your response using appropriate geometrical drawings.
- (b) Why is there no f-centred tetragonal Bravais lattice?
- (c) Why is it not possible to centre two, instead of three, faces of a cubic unit cell?

### Question 3

- (a) The point group  $D_{4h}$  or  $4/m\bar{3}m$  is developed from the point group  $C_{4h}$  or  $4/m$  by introducing a **2** rotation axis perpendicular to the principal 2 axis of the  $2/m$  point group. This construction can be written as:

$$D_{4h} = \{1, 2'\} \circ C_{4h}.$$

Draw the stereograms of  $C_4 \equiv 4$ ,  $C_{4h} \equiv 4/m$ ,  $D_{4h} \equiv 4/m\bar{3}m$ , evolving them in a step-by-step fashion.

- (b) Could you repeat this line of argument and show the development of the  $D_{2d} \equiv \bar{4}2m$  point group starting from  $\bar{4}$  point group?

## Question 4

The monoclinic unit cell is compatible with the point group **2**, **m** and **2/m**. They are described by the symmetry elements:

<b>2</b>	a lone two rotation axis
<b>m</b>	a single mirror plane
<b>2/m</b>	a two fold axis with a perpendicular mirror plane

Diagrammatically, these are represented as follows:

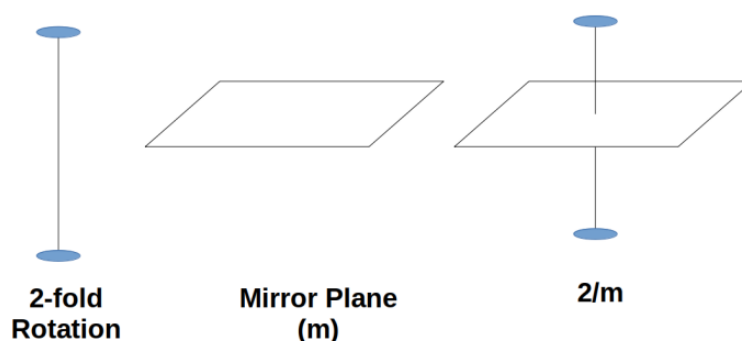


Figure 1: Diagrams of the symmetry elements.

Draw similar diagrams for the group **222**, **mm**, and **mmm** compatible with the orthorhombic system.

## Question 5

Show that in the hexagonal unit cell, if we accidentally set  $a = b$ ,  $\gamma = 120^\circ$ , we in fact generate another Bravais lattice. What is that Bravais lattice and what are its cell dimensions?

## Question 6

- (a) In a unit cell, Au has atoms at  $000$ ,  $0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}0$ . What is the Bravais lattice for Au? Identify the basis/motif?
- (b)  $\text{Au}_3\text{Cu}$  has:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Au} \quad 000 \\ \text{Cu} \quad 0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}0 \end{array}$$

What is its Bravais lattice? Identify the basis/motif?

## Question 7

The compound  $\text{La}_2\text{CuO}_4$  was discovered to be a superconductor at  $T_c \sim 30\text{K}$ . Its system is tetragonal with  $a = 3.8\text{\AA}$ ,  $c = 13.3\text{\AA}$ . The approximate coordinates of atoms in the ratio 2:1:4 are:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{La} \quad 00\frac{3}{8}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{8} \\ \text{Cu} \quad 000, \quad \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{O} \quad 00\frac{1}{6}, \quad 0\frac{1}{2}0, \quad \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Identify the Bravais lattice and the motif.