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Characterization of Crystal Lattices

A. Santoro¹

¹*National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, USA*

At present time, crystal lattices are characterized by means of the 44 reduced forms tabulated in Int. Tables for Crystallography, Vol. A, 1983, pag.737. Recently, we have found that this classification can be improved by a more careful analysis of the metric properties of each reduced form. For example, we know that the reciprocal cell of a face-centered lattice is body-centered, and vice-versa. In the orthorhombic system there are two of reduced forms (#16 and #26) and three of (#8, 19 and 42) and therefore there is no one to one relationship between direct and reciprocal reduced forms. In fact, form of #16 can be split into two sub-forms, both obeying the conditions AAC/DDF plus $[2D+F]=A$ (Int.Tables, loc.cit.) but with different metric properties, one of which has reciprocal form of #8 and the other reciprocal form of #19. This method is being extended to all reduced forms of centered lattices and a new list will be presented.

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