## Physics 745 - Group Theory Solution Set 15

The crystal momentum **k** forms a cubic lattice. In units of the **G**'s, the basis of the reciprocal lattice, the lines/points listed have the coordinates listed, where *a* denotes an arbitrary real number (though as drawn, *a* would be between 0 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

For each type of point, we have to determine which of the 48 symmetry operations of  $O_h$  keep them the same, and then figure out what subgroup this represents. Keep in mind that since adding a basis vector **G** to a reciprocal lattice is physically meaningless, so  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $-\frac{1}{2}$  are the same thing.

One thing I found very helpful, in making my own tables, was that the only group with only four elements of which two are mirror planes is  $C_{2\nu}$ .

- $\Gamma$ : Clearly unchanged by all symmetry operations, so  $O_h$ .
- X: Unchanged by symmetry operations that mix/reverse y and z, and either leaves x alone or reverses it, this is  $D_{4h}$ .
- M: Unchanged by symmetry operations that mix/reverse x and y, and either leaves z alone or reverses it, this is  $D_{4h}$ .
- R: Unchanged by all symmetry operations, so  $O_h$ .
- $\Delta$ : Unchanged by all symmetry operations that mix/reverse *y* and *z*, but don't touch *x*, this is  $C_{4v}$ .
- Σ: Unchanged by anything that swaps *x* and *y*, or reverses *z*, or both, this is  $C_{2\nu}$ .
- A: Unchanged by any permutation of x, y, and z, this has a  $C_3$  axis and three mirror planes, so it's  $C_{3\nu}$ .
- Z: Unchanged by things that reverse x or z (or both), this is  $C_{2v}$ .
- S: Unchanged by things that swap *y* and *z*, or reverse *x*, this is  $C_{2v}$ .
- T: Unchanged by things that mix/reverse x and y, but don't touch z, this is  $C_{4y}$ .

Pt	Coords	Sym
Γ	(0, 0, 0)	$O_h$
X	$\left(\frac{1}{2},0,0\right)$	$D_{4h}$
Μ	$\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0\right)$	$D_{4h}$
R	$\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$	$O_h$
Δ	(a,0,0)	$C_{4v}$
Σ	(a,a,0)	$C_{2\mathrm{v}}$
Λ	(a,a,a)	$C_{3v}$
Ζ	$\left(\frac{1}{2},a,0\right)$	$C_{2v}$
S	$\left(\frac{1}{2},a,a\right)$	$C_{2v}$
Т	$\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},a\right)$	$C_{4v}$