TABLE OF CONTENTS

Licensing

1: Fundamental Crystallography

- 1.1: Abelian group
- 1.2: Absolute structure
- 1.3: Affine Isomorphism
- 1.4: Affine mapping
- 1.5: Aperiodic crystal
- 1.6: Aristotype
- 1.7: Arithmetic crystal class
- 1.8: Asymmetric Unit
- 1.9: Automorphism
- 1.100: Subperiodic group
- 1.101: Supercell
- 1.102: Supergroup
- 1.103: Superlattice
- 1.104: Symmetry element
- 1.105: Symmetry operation
- 1.106: Symmorphic space groups
- 1.107: Tetartohedry
- 1.108: Unit cell
- 1.109: Vector module
- 1.10: Binary Operation
- 1.110: Vector space
- 1.111: Voronoi domain
- 1.112: Weissenberg complex
- 1.113: Wigner-Seitz cell
- 1.114: Wyckoff position
- 1.115: Wyckoff set
- 1.11: Bragg's Law
- 1.12: Bravais-Miller indices
- 1.13: Bravais class
- 1.14: Bravais flock
- 1.15: Bravais lattice
- 1.16: Brillouin zones
- 1.17: Cartesian product
- 1.18: Center
- 1.19: Centered lattices
- 1.20: Centralizer
- 1.21: Complex
- 1.22: Conjugacy class
- 1.23: Conventional cell
- 1.24: Coset
- 1.25: Crystal
- 1.26: Crystallographic basis
- 1.27: Crystallographic orbit
- 1.28: Crystallographic symmetry
- 1.29: Crystal family

- 1.30: Crystal pattern
- 1.31: Crystal system
- 1.32: Direct Lattice
- 1.33: Direct product
- 1.34: Direct space
- 1.35: Displacive modulation
- 1.36: Domain of influence
- 1.37: Double coset
- 1.38: Dual basis
- 1.39: D centered cell
- 1.40: Eigensymmetry
- 1.41: Euclidean mapping
- 1.42: Factor group
- 1.43: Family structure
- 1.44: Fixed-point-free space groups
- 1.45: Flack parameter
- 1.46: Form
- 1.47: Friedel's law
- 1.48: Geometric crystal class
- 1.49: Geometric element
- 1.50: Group
- 1.51: Groupoid
- 1.52: Group homomorphism
- 1.53: Group isomorphism
- 1.54: Hemihedry
- 1.55: Holohedry
- 1.56: H centered cell
- 1.57: Image
- 1.58: Incommensurate composite crystal
- 1.59: Incommensurate magnetic structure
- 1.60: Incommensurate modulated structure
- 1.61: Lattice
- 1.62: Lattice complex
- 1.63: Lattice system
- 1.64: Laue classes
- 1.65: Limiting complex
- 1.66: Local symmetry
- 1.67: Mapping
- 1.68: Merohedral
- 1.69: Merohedry
- 1.70: Mesh
- 1.71: Miller Indices
- 1.72: Modulated crystal structure
- 1.73: Normalizer
- 1.74: Normal subgroup
- 1.75: OD structure
- 1.76: Ogdohedry
- 1.77: Order
- 1.78: Partial symmetry
- 1.79: Patterson methods
- 1.80: Patterson vector
- 1.81: Point configuration

- 1.82: Point group
- 1.83: Point space
- 1.84: Point symmetry
- 1.85: Polytypism
- 1.86: Primitive basis
- 1.87: Primitive cell
- 1.88: Priority rule
- 1.89: Pseudo symmetry
- 1.90: Reciprocal lattice
- 1.91: Reciprocal Space
- 1.92: Semidirect product
- 1.93: Site symmetry
- 1.94: Space group
- 1.95: Stabilizer
- 1.96: Statistical descriptors
- 1.97: Subcell
- 1.98: Subgroup
- 1.99: Sublattice

2: History of Crystallography

- 2.1: Lepton

3: X-rays

- 3.1: Absorption edge
- 3.2: Anomalous absorption
- 3.3: Anomalous dispersion
- 3.4: Anomalous scattering
- 3.5: Borrmann Effect
- 3.6: Bragg's law
- 3.7: Bragg angle
- 3.8: Cromer–Mann coefficients
- 3.9: Dynamical diffraction
- 3.10: Dynamical theory of Scattering
- 3.11: Electron density map
- 3.12: Ewald sphere
- 3.13: F(000)
- 3.14: Friedel's Law
- 3.15: Friedel pair
- 3.16: Integral reflection conditions
- 3.17: Kinematical theory
- 3.18: Laue equations
- 3.19: Lorentz–polarization correction
- 3.20: Mosaic crystal
- 3.21: Primary extinction
- 3.22: Reflection conditions
- 3.23: Resolution
- 3.24: Resonant scattering
- 3.25: Secondary extinction
- 3.26: Serial reflection conditions
- 3.27: Structure Factor
- 3.28: Systematic absences

- 3.29: Zonal reflection conditions

4: Crystal Chemistry

- 4.1: Diadochy
- 4.2: Isomorphous Crystals
- 4.3: Isostructural Crystals

5: Structure Determination

- 5.1: Bragg R factor
- 5.2: Constrained refinement
- 5.3: Direct methods
- 5.4: Free R factor
- 5.5: Harker section
- 5.6: Heavy-Atom Method
- 5.7: Phase problem
- 5.8: Refinement
- 5.9: Restrained refinement
- 5.10: Rietveld method
- 5.11: R factor
- 5.12: Sharpened Patterson function
- 5.13: Structure-factor coefficient
- 5.14: Structure amplitude
- 5.15: Structure determination
- 5.16: Superposition methods

6: Physical Properties of Crystals

- 6.1: Atomic Scattering Factor
- 6.2: Curie laws
- 6.3: Cylindrical system
- 6.4: Dual basis
- 6.5: Electrocaloric effect
- 6.6: Metric tensor
- 6.7: Neumann's Principle
- 6.8: Piezoelectricity
- 6.9: Pyroelectricity
- 6.10: Spherical Systems
- 6.11: Thermal expansion

7: Morphological Crystallography

- 7.1: Law of Rational Indices
- 7.2: Law of the constancy of interfacial angles
- 7.3: Polar Lattice
- 7.4: Zone axis

8: Powder Diffraction

- 8.1: Preferred orientation

9: Twinning

- 9.1: Allotwin
- 9.2: Corresponding Twins
- 9.3: Hybrid twin
- 9.4: Inversion twin
- 9.5: Mallard's Law
- 9.6: Reflection twin
- 9.7: Rotation Twin
- 9.8: Selective merohedry
- 9.9: TLQS twinning
- 9.10: TLS twinning
- 9.11: Twinning
- 9.12: Twinning(effects of)
- 9.13: Twinning (consequences of)
- 9.14: Twinning (endemic conditions of)
- 9.15: Twinning by inversion
- 9.16: Twinning by merohedry
- 9.17: Twinning by metric merohedry
- 9.18: Twinning by psuedomerohedry
- 9.19: Twinning by reticular merohedry
- 9.20: Twinning by reticular polyholohedry
- 9.21: Twinning by reticular pseudomerohedry
- 9.22: Twin element
- 9.23: Twin index
- 9.24: Twin lattice
- 9.25: Twin law
- 9.26: Twin obliquity
- 9.27: Twin operation

10: Biological Crystallography

- 10.1: Difference Patterson map
- 10.2: Isomorphous replacement
- 10.3: Maximum likelihood
- 10.4: Molecular Replacement
- 10.5: Multiwavelength anomalous diffraction (MAD)
- 10.6: Noncrystallographic symmetry
- 10.7: Optical resolution
- 10.8: Real-space correlation coefficient
- 10.9: Real-space residual
- 10.10: Sohncke groups

Index

Glossary

Detailed Licensing

Detailed Licensing