

## 9.19: Twinning by reticular merohedry

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In the presence of a sublattice whose oriented point group  $D(\mathbf{L}_T)$  differs from that of the crystal (individual) lattice  $D(\mathbf{L}_{ind})$ , a symmetry element belonging to  $D(\mathbf{L}_T)$  but not to  $D(\mathbf{L}_{ind})$  can act as twin element.

If lattice and sublattice have the same point group but (some of) their symmetry elements are differently oriented, *twinning by reticular polyholohedry* can occur.

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