

Representational Analysis of the space group R -3 m:H with the propagation vector $\mathbf{k}=(0, 0, 1.5)$.

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1 Cut and Paste L^AT_EX summary for Kovalev's IRs

Representational analysis[1, 2, 3, 4, ?, ?] allows the determination of the symmetry-allowed magnetic structures that can result from a second-order magnetic phase transition, given the crystal structure before the transition and the propagation vector of the magnetic ordering. These calculations were carried out using version 2K of the program SARA h -Representational Analysis.[5] They involve first the determination of the space group symmetry elements, g , that leave the propagation vector $\mathbf{k}$ invariant: these form the little group $G_{\mathbf{k}}$. The magnetic representation of a crystallographic site can then be decomposed in terms of the irreducible representations (IRs) of $G_{\mathbf{k}}$:

$$\Gamma_{Mag} = \sum_{\nu} n_{\nu} \Gamma_{\nu}^{\mu} \quad (1)$$

where n_{ν} is the number of times that the IR Γ_{ν} of order μ appears in the magnetic representation Γ_{Mag} for the chosen crystallographic site.

In our case, the crystal structure of *insert composition formula/name* before the phase transition is described in the space group R -3 m:H (#166:H). This space group involves 3 centring operations and 12 symmetry operations (Appendix A). Of these symmetry operations 12 leave the propagation $\mathbf{k}$ invariant or transform it into an equivalent vector (Appendix B).

The decomposition of the magnetic representation Γ_{Mag} in terms of the non-zero IRs of $G_{\mathbf{k}}$ for each crystallographic site examined, and their associated basis vectors, ψ_n , are given in Table 1. The labeling of the propagation vector and the IRs follows the scheme used by Kovalev[6].

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IR	BV	Atom	BV components					
			$m_{ a}$	$m_{ b}$	$m_{ c}$	$im_{ a}$	$im_{ b}$	$im_{ c}$
Γ_2	ψ_1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	0
		2	2	4	0	0	0	0
		3	-4	-2	0	0	0	0
	ψ_2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
		2	0	0	4	0	0	0
		3	0	0	4	0	0	0
Γ_4	ψ_3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
		2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	-2	0	0	0	0
Γ_6	ψ_4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
		2	0	-2	0	0	0	0
		3	2	2	0	0	0	0
	ψ_5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
		2	2	2	0	0	0	0
		3	-2	0	0	0	0	0
	ψ_6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
		2	0	0	-2	0	0	0
		3	0	0	-2	0	0	0
	ψ_7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	3.464	3.464	0	0	0	0
		3	3.464	0	0	0	0	0
	ψ_8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	0	-3.464	0	0	0	0
		3	-3.464	-3.464	0	0	0	0
	ψ_9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	0	0	-3.464	0	0	0
		3	0	0	3.464	0	0	0

Table 1: Basis vectors for the space group R -3 m:H with $\mathbf{k}_8 = (0, 0, 1.5)$. The decomposition of the magnetic representation for the Fe site (.5, .5, .5) is $\Gamma_{Mag} = 0\Gamma_1^1 + 2\Gamma_2^1 + 0\Gamma_3^1 + 1\Gamma_4^1 + 0\Gamma_5^2 + 3\Gamma_6^2$. The atoms of the nonprimitive basis are defined according to 1: (.5, .5, .5), 2: (.5, 0, .5), 3: (0, .5, .5).

2 Application of the Landau Theory

For a second-order transition a powerful simplification to the number of possible structures arises as a consequence of the Landau theory: the ordering transition can involve *only* one IR becoming critical. Accordingly, the basis vectors¹ involved in the resulting structure are limited to those associated with a single IR and the number of “symmetry-allowed” magnetic structures possible for a particular crystallographic site is simply the number of nonzero IRs in the decomposition of its magnetic representation. The number of degrees of freedom to be refined at any one time is then simply the number of basis vectors associated with the IR under study.

Remark: the application to Landau Theory to a given system will depend on the number of crystallographic sites and the the number of phase transitions

¹the Fourier components of the magnetization

involved. The reader is encouraged to read the account given in Ref. [7] for further information.

3 Acknowledgments and copyright

SARAh-Representational Analysis was initially developed under funding from the Marie-Curie project of the EC. It may be freely used and distributed. While the copyright for all generated output from SARAh-Representational Analysis is retained by the author, permission is given to the user for its reproduction in any form upon the condition that it is appropriately acknowledged. Its calculations should be referenced as: A. S. Wills, *Physica B* **276**, 680 (2000), program available from <ftp://ftp.ill.fr/pub/dif/sarah/>. A clip-on front end (SARAh-Refine) that enables direct use of these Group Theory results with the GSAS and Full-Prof refinement packages can also be found at this site.

References

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A Elements in the group G_0

B Elements in the group G_k

Element g_n	Rotation matrix R	IT notation $g_n = \{R \mid \tau\}$	Kovalev notation $g_n = \{h_n \mid \tau\}$	Jones symbol
g_1	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{E \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_1 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	x, y, z
g_2	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_3^+ \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_3 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-y, x - y, z$
g_3	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_3^- \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_5 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x + y, -x, z$
g_4	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_{21} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{12} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$y, x, -z$
g_5	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_{22} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{10} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$x - y, -y, -z$
g_6	$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_{23} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_8 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x, -x + y, -z$
g_7	$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{I \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{13} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x, -y, -z$
g_8	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{S_6^- \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{15} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$y, -x + y, -z$
g_9	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{S_6^+ \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{17} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$x - y, x, -z$
g_{10}	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{\sigma_{d1} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{24} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-y, -x, z$
g_{11}	$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{\sigma_{d2} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{22} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x + y, y, z$
g_{12}	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{\sigma_{d3} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{20} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$x, x - y, z$

Table 2: Symmetry operators of the space group R -3 m:H. The notations used are of the International Tables, where the elements are separated into rotation[3] and translation components, and the *Jones faithful representations*[?].

Element g_n	Rotation matrix R	IT notation $g_n = \{R \mid \boldsymbol{\tau}\}$	Kovalev notation $g_n = \{h_n \mid \boldsymbol{\tau}\}$	Jones symbol
g_1	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{E \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_1 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	x, y, z
g_2	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_3^+ \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_3 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-y, x - y, z$
g_3	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_3^- \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_5 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x + y, -x, z$
g_6	$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_{23} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_8 \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x, -x + y, -z$
g_5	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_{22} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{10} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$x - y, -y, -z$
g_4	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{C_{21} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{12} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$y, x, -z$
g_7	$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{I \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{13} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x, -y, -z$
g_8	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{S_6^- \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{15} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$y, -x + y, -z$
g_9	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\{S_6^+ \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{17} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$x - y, x, -z$
g_{12}	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{\sigma_{d3} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{20} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$x, x - y, z$
g_{11}	$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{\sigma_{d2} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{22} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-x + y, y, z$
g_{10}	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{1} & 0 \\ \bar{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\{\sigma_{d1} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$\{h_{24} \mid 0\ 0\ 0\}$	$-y, -x, z$

Table 3: Symmetry elements of the little group $G_{\mathbf{k}}$. The notations used are of the International Tables, where the elements are separated into rotation[3] and translation components, and the *Jones faithful representations*[?].