

## RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION INTO POINT GROUPS

1. If the molecule is linear, look for the highest rotational axis. This axis is infinite fold ( $C_\infty$ ) for a linear molecule.
  - If the molecule has a center of inversion (i) [or in other words, the two ends of the molecule are identical], then the point group is  $D_{\infty h}$
  - Otherwise  $C_{\infty v}$
2. If the molecule is non-linear and if the highest rotational axis is 3, 4 or 5 fold, look for other axes of the same order. There are 3 possibilities.
  - a) Several 5-fold axes ( $C_5$ ):  
The molecule belongs to  $I_h$  point group if it has a plane of symmetry. If not, the point group is  $I$ .
  - b) Three 4-fold ( $C_4$ ) axes:  
The molecule belongs to  $O_h$  point group if it has a plane of symmetry. If not, the point group is  $O$ .
  - c) Four 3-fold axis ( $C_3$ ) but no  $C_4$  or  $C_5$  axis:
    - If there are no mirror planes or a center of inversion, the point group is  $T$
    - If there is a center of inversion, the point group is  $T_h$
    - If there are 6 mirror planes and three  $S_4$  axes, the point group is  $T_d$
3. If only one axis has  $n \geq 2$  or if the axis of highest order is a  $C_2$  axis, check for n more 2-fold axes ( $C_2$ ) at right angles. If these exist and:
  - There are no mirror planes  $\rightarrow D_n$  point group
  - Has a horizontal mirror plane  $\rightarrow D_{nh}$  point group
  - No horizontal mirror planes, but has n vertical mirror planes  $\rightarrow D_{nd}$  point group
4. If only one n-fold axis exists, check for  $S_{2n}$  axis. If this exists then the point group is  $S_{2n}$ . If not, the molecule belongs to:
  - $C_n$  if it has no mirror planes
  - $C_{nh}$  if it has a horizontal mirror plane
  - $C_{nv}$  if it has n vertical mirror planes
5. If the molecule has no symmetry axes, but has a:
  - center of inversion  $\rightarrow$  point group is  $C_i$
  - mirror plane  $\rightarrow$  point group is  $C_s$
  - none of the above  $\rightarrow$  point group is  $C_1$