# Punktgruppen und Kristalle

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2D Symmetrien

Algebraische Symmetrien

3D Symmetrien

Matrizen

Kristalle

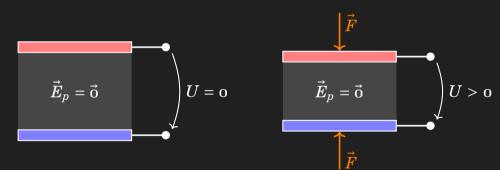
Anwendungen

► Was heisst *Symmetrie* in der Mathematik?

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- ► Wie kann ein Kristall modelliert werden?

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- ► Aus der Physik: Piezoelektrizität

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- ► Aus der Physik: Piezoelektrizität



# 2D Symmetrien

# Algebraische Symmetrien

#### Produkt mit i

$$\mathbf{1} \cdot i = i$$
 $i \cdot i = -\mathbf{1}$ 
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Gruppe

$$G = \{\mathbf{1}, i, -\mathbf{1}, -i\}$$
$$= \{\mathbf{1}, i, i^2, i^3\}$$
$$C_4 = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

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#### $\operatorname{Gruppe}$

$$G = \{\mathbf{1}, i, -\mathbf{1}, -i\}$$
 
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$$C_4 = \{\mathbb{1}, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

#### Darstellung $\phi: C_4 \to G$

$$\phi(\mathbb{1})=\mathtt{1} \qquad \phi(r^2)=i^2 \ \phi(r)=i \qquad \phi(r^3)=i^3$$

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## Gruppe

$$G = \{\mathbf{1}, i, -\mathbf{1}, -i\} \ = \{\mathbf{1}, i, i^2, i^3\} \ C_4 = \{\mathbb{1}, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

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Homomorphismus

$$egin{aligned} \phi(r \circ \mathbb{1}) &= \phi(r) \cdot \phi(\mathbb{1}) \ &= i \cdot \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

#### Produkt mit *i*

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$$\phi(r \circ 1) = \phi(r) \cdot \phi(1)$$
$$= i \cdot 1$$

$$\phi$$
 ist bijektiv  $\implies C_4 \cong G$ 

$$1 \cdot i = i$$
$$i \cdot i = -$$

$$-1 \cdot i = -i$$
 $-i \cdot i = 1$ 

# Gruppe

$$G = \{1, i, -1, -i\}$$
$$= \{1, i, i^2, i^3\}$$

$$= \{1, i, i^2, i^3\}$$

$$C_4 = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$$

$$i \cdot i = -1$$

$$-1 \cdot i = -i$$

Darstellung  $\phi: C_{\Lambda} \to G$ 

$$= i \cdot \mathbf{1}$$

$$iioletiv \longrightarrow C \sim A$$

 $\phi(1) = \mathbf{1}$   $\phi(r^2) = i^2$  $\phi(r) = i \qquad \phi(r^3) = i^3$ 

 $\phi(r \circ 1) = \phi(r) \cdot \phi(1)$ 

$$\phi$$
 ist bijektiv  $\implies C_4 \cong G$ 

$$\psi:C_4 o (\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z},+)$$

$$\psi(1 \circ r^2) = 0 + 2 \pmod{4}$$

# 3D Symmetrien

# Matrizen

$$G = \{1, r, \sigma, \dots\}$$

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#### Matrixdarstellung

$$\Phi: G \to O(3)$$
$$g \mapsto \Phi_g$$

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#### Orthogonale Gruppe

$$O(n) = \left\{Q: QQ^t = Q^tQ = I\right\}$$

$$G = \{1, r, \sigma, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi: G \to O(3)$$
$$g \mapsto \Phi_g$$

$$\Phi_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = I$$

$$\Phi_{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

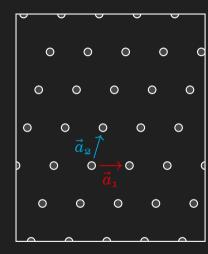
$$\Phi_r = egin{pmatrix} \coslpha & -\sinlpha & \mathrm{o} \ \sinlpha & \coslpha & \mathrm{o} \ \mathrm{o} & \mathrm{o} & \mathrm{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

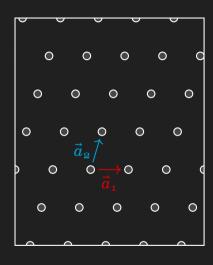
hogonale Gruppe
$$O(n) = \left\{Q: QQ^t = Q^tQ = I
ight\} \qquad \Phi_r = 0$$

# Kristalle

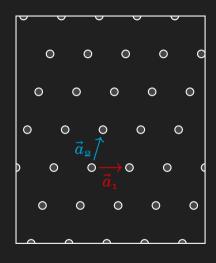
# Mögliche Kristallstrukturen







Kristallgitter:  $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \vec{a}_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$   $\vec{r} = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}_3$ 



Kristallgitter:  $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \vec{a}_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$   $\vec{r} = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}_3$ 

Invariant unter Translation

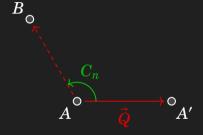
$$Q_i(\vec{r}) = \vec{r} + \vec{a}$$

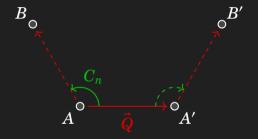
Wie kombiniert sich  $Q_i$  mit der

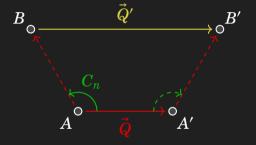
anderen Symmetrien?

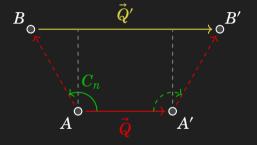
Λ'

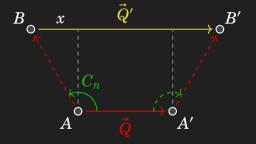
$$A \stackrel{\circ}{\overline{\rho}} \stackrel{\circ}{A}$$









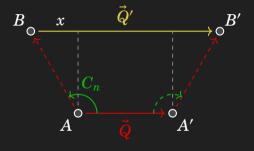




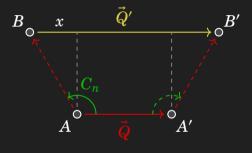
Sei  $q = |\vec{Q}|$ ,  $\alpha = 2\pi/n$  und  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 



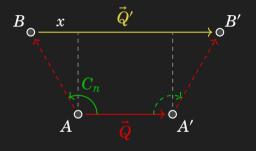
Sei  $q=|\vec{Q}|,\, lpha=2\pi/n \text{ und } n\in\mathbb{N}$  q'=nq=q+2x



Sei  $q = |\vec{Q}|$ ,  $\alpha = 2\pi/n$  und  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  q' = nq = q + 2x  $nq = q + 2q \sin(\alpha - \pi/2)$ 



Sei  $q = |\vec{Q}|$ ,  $\alpha = 2\pi/n$  und  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  q' = nq = q + 2x  $nq = q + 2q \sin(\alpha - \pi/2)$   $n = 1 - 2\cos\alpha$ 



Sei  $q = |\vec{Q}|$ ,  $\alpha = 2\pi/n$  und  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 

$$q' = nq = q + 2x$$

$$nq = q + 2q \sin(\alpha - \pi/2)$$

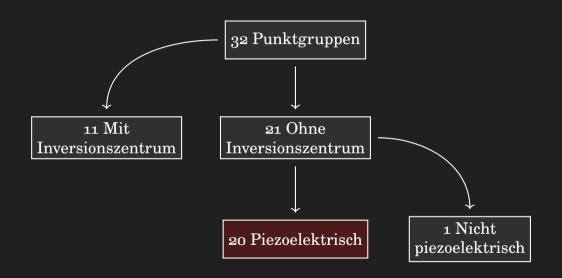
$$n = 1 - 2\cos\alpha$$

Somit muss

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-n}{2}\right)$$

$$\alpha \in \{0,60^{\circ},90^{\circ},120^{\circ},180^{\circ}\}$$

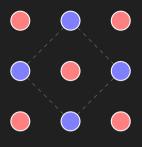
# Anwendungen

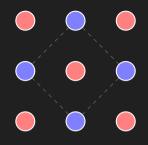


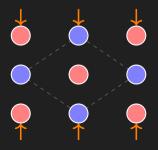
# Mit und Ohne

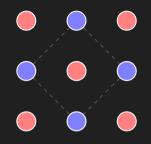
Polarisation Feld  $ec{E}_p$ 

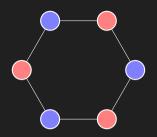
**Symmetriezentrum** 

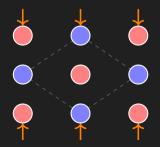


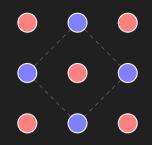


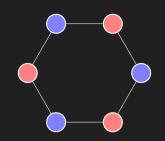


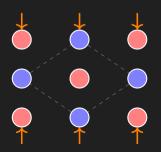


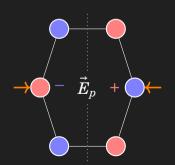


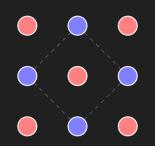




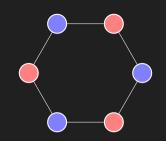


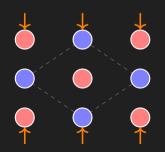


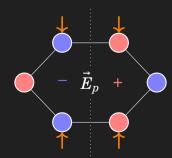


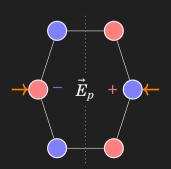


 $\overline{ ext{Polarisa}}$ tion  $\overline{ ext{Feld}}$ 









### Licht in Kristallen

Symmetriegruppe und Darstellung $G = \{1, r, \sigma, \dots\}$ 

$$\Phi:G o O(n)$$

$$U_{\lambda} = \{ v : \Phi v = \lambda v \}$$
$$= \text{null } (\Phi - \lambda I)$$

Helmholtz Wellengleichung

$$abla^2ec{E} = arepsilon \mu rac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}ec{E}$$

Ebene Welle

$$ec{E} = ec{E}_{
m o} \exp \left[ i \left( ec{k} \cdot ec{r} - \omega t 
ight) 
ight]$$

Anisotropisch Dielektrikum

$$(K\varepsilon)\vec{E} = \frac{k^2}{\mu\omega^2}\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} \in U_{\lambda} \implies (K\varepsilon)\vec{E} = \lambda\vec{E}$$