Punktgruppen und Kristalle

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Slides: s.Ohm.ch/ctBsD

2D Symmetrien

Algebraische Symmetrien

3D Symmetrien

Matrizen

Kristalle

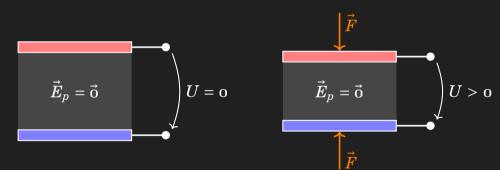
Anwendungen

► Was heisst *Symmetrie* in der Mathematik?

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- ► Wie kann ein Kristall modelliert werden?

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2D Symmetrien



Algebraische Symmetrien

Produkt mit i

$$\mathbf{1} \cdot i = i$$
 $i \cdot i = -\mathbf{1}$
 $-\mathbf{1} \cdot i = -i$
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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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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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 $C_{4} = \{1, r, r^{2}, r^{3}\}$

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Homomorphismus

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

$$= i \cdot 1$$

Produkt mit *i*

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{1} \cdot i &= i \ i \cdot i &= -\mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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$$\psi: C_4 o (\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}, +)$$
 $\psi(\mathbb{1} \circ r^2) = \mathrm{o} + \mathrm{2} \pmod{4}$

3D Symmetrien



Matrizen

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

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Matrixdarstellung

$$\Phi: G \to O(3)$$
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Orthogonale Gruppe

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

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Orthogonale Gruppe

$$\Phi_\sigma$$

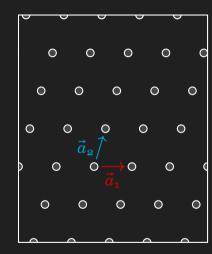
$$\Phi_{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

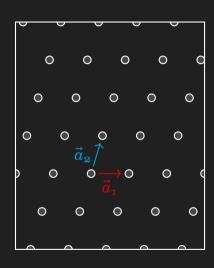
 $\Phi_r = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{o} \\ \mathbf{o} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

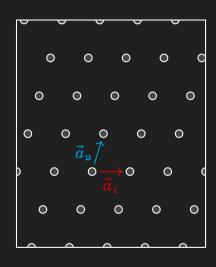
Kristalle





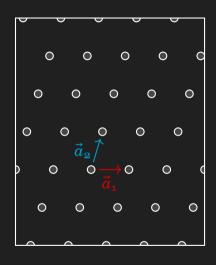
Kristallgitter: $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\vec{r} = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2$$



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Invariant unter Translation

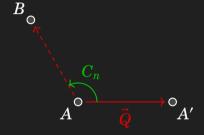
$$Q_i(\vec{r}) = \vec{r} + \vec{a}_i$$

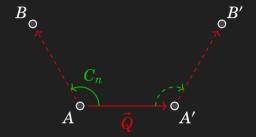
Wie kombiniert sich Q_i mit der

anderen Symmetrien?

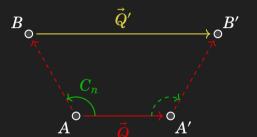
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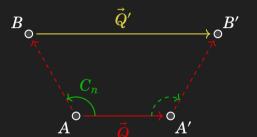




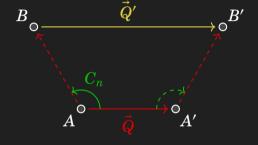




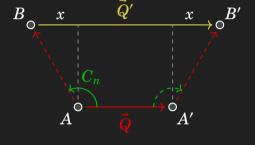
Sei $q = |\vec{Q}|$, $\alpha = 2\pi/n$ und $n \in \mathbb{N}$



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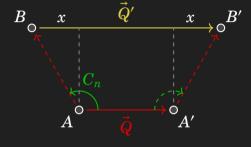


Sei $q=|\vec{Q}|,\, lpha=2\pi/n \; ext{und} \; n\in \mathbb{N}$ q'=nq=q+2x



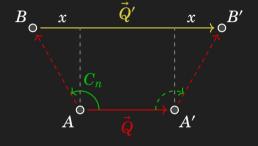
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 $nq = q + 2q\sin(\alpha - \pi/2)$



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 $n = 1 - 2\cos\alpha$



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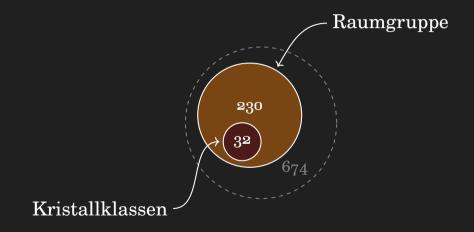
 $nq = q + 2q \sin(\alpha - \pi/2)$
 $n = 1 - 2 \cos \alpha$

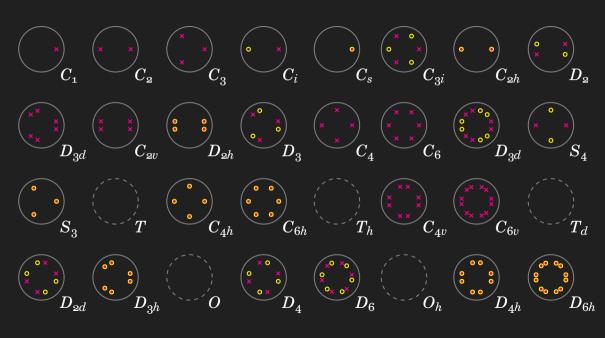
Somit muss

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

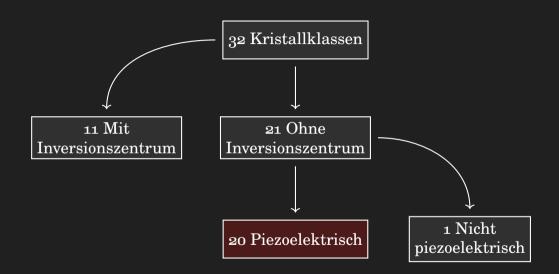
$$\alpha \in \{0, 60^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}\}\$$
 $n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$

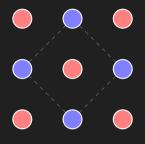
Mögliche Kristallstrukturen

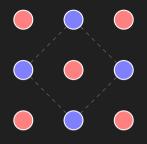




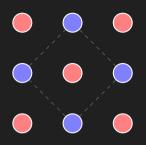
Anwendungen



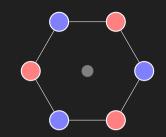


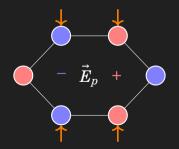


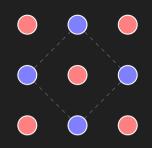




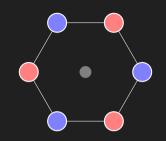
 $\overline{ ext{Polarisation}}$ $\overline{ ext{Feld}}$ $ec{E}_p$

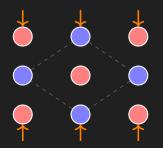


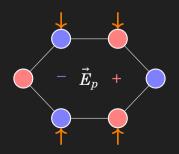


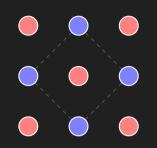


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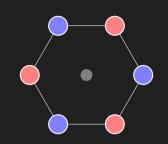


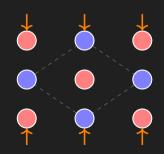


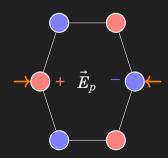


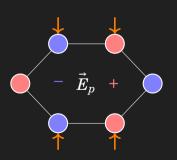


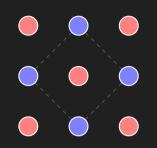
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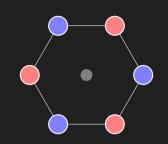


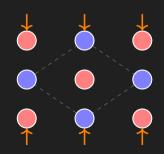


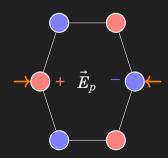


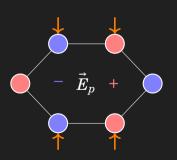


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Licht in Kristallen

Helmholtz Wellengleichung

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{E}$$

Ebene Welle

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

Anisotropisch Dielektrikum

$$(Karepsilon)ec{E} = rac{k^2}{\mu\omega^2}ec{E}$$

Symmetriegruppe und Darstellung

$$G = \{\mathbb{1}, r, \sigma, \dots\}$$
 $\Phi: G o O(n)$

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

$$\frac{k^2}{\mu \omega^2}$$