### Punktgruppen und Kristalle

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Slides: s.Ohm.ch/ctBsD

2D Symmetrien

Algebraische Symmetrien

3D Symmetrien

Matrizen

Kristalle

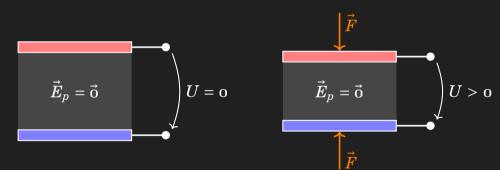
Anwendungen

► 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

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

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Gruppe

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

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

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

### 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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 $C_* = \{1, r, r^2, r^3\}$ 

 $C_{4} = \{1, r, r^{2}, r^{3}\}$ 

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

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

Homomorphismus

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

$$= i \cdot 1$$

#### Produkt mit *i*

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

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

$$G = \{\mathbf{1}, i, -\mathbf{1}, -i\}$$

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

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

Darstellung 
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## Gruppe

$$G = \{1, i, -1, -i\}$$
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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

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

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### Orthogonale Gruppe

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

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

$$\Phi_\sigma$$

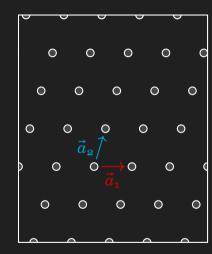
$$\Phi_{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

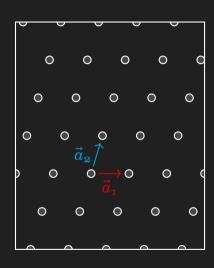
 $\Phi_r = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

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

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

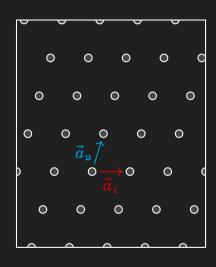
# Kristalle





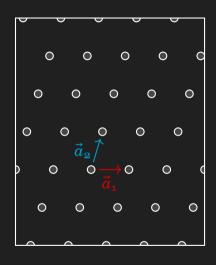
Kristallgitter:  $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

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



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

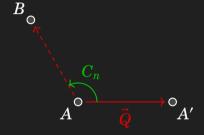
$$Q_i(\vec{r}) = \vec{r} + \vec{a}_i$$

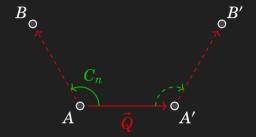
Wie kombiniert sich  $Q_i$  mit der

anderen Symmetrien?

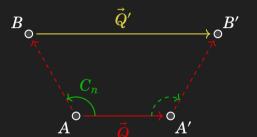
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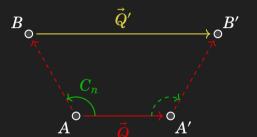




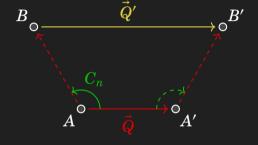




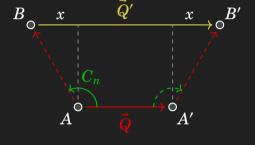
Sei  $q = |\vec{Q}|$ ,  $\alpha = 2\pi/n$  und  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 



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

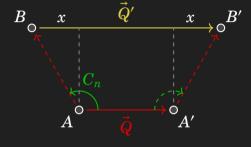


Sei  $q=|\vec{Q}|,\, lpha=2\pi/n \; ext{und} \; n\in \mathbb{N}$  q'=nq=q+2x



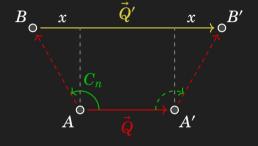
Sei  $q=|\vec{Q}|,\, \alpha=2\pi/n \text{ und } n\in\mathbb{N}$  q'=nq=q+2x

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



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

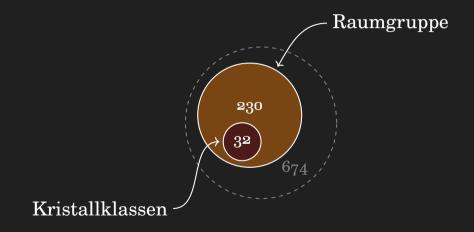
$$q' = nq = q + 2x$$
  
 $nq = q + 2q \sin(\alpha - \pi/2)$   
 $n = 1 - 2 \cos \alpha$ 

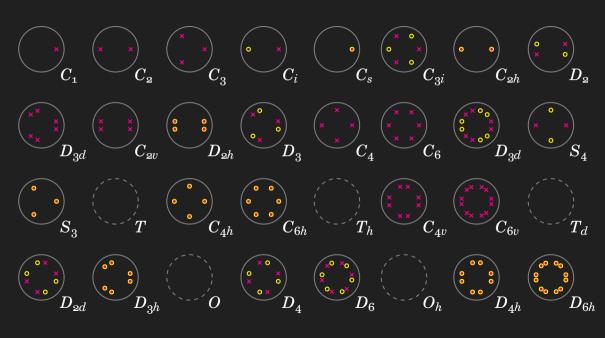
Somit muss

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

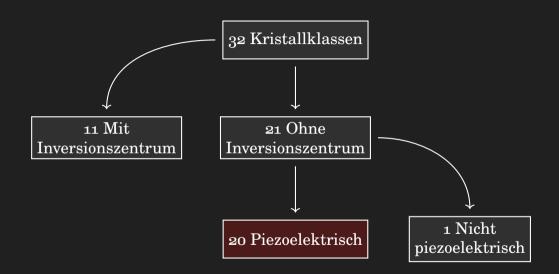
$$\alpha \in \{0, 60^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}\}\$$
 $n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$ 

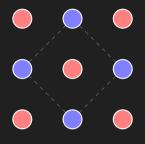
# Mögliche Kristallstrukturen

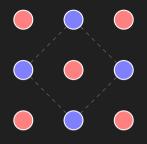




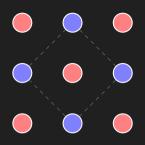
# Anwendungen



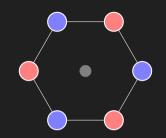


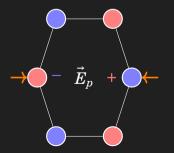


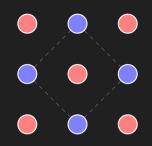




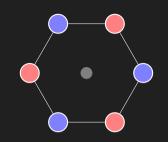
 $\overline{ ext{Polarisation}}$   $\overline{ ext{Feld}}$   $ec{E}_p$ 

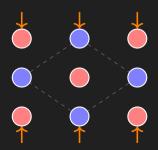


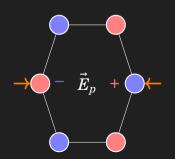


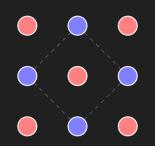


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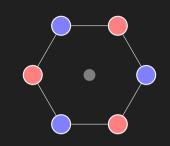


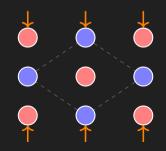


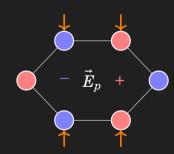


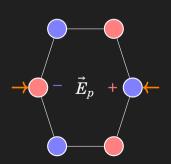


Polarisation Feld  $ec{E}_p$ 









#### Licht in Kristallen

Symmetriegruppe und Darstellung

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

$$U_{\lambda} = \{v : \Phi v = \lambda v\}$$

$$= \operatorname{null} (\Phi - \lambda I)$$

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

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

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