# Punktgruppen und Kristalle

Naoki Pross, Tim Tönz

Hochschule für Technik OST, Rapperswil

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2D Symmetrien

Algebraische Symmetrien

3D Symmetrien

Matrizen

Kristalle

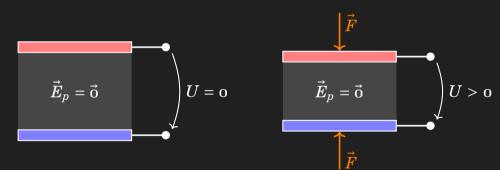
Anwendungen

► Was heisst *Symmetrie* in der Mathematik?

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- ► Wie kann ein Kristall modelliert werden?

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# 2D Symmetrien

# Algebraische Symmetrien

# 3D Symmetrien

# Matrizen

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

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#### Matrixdarstellung

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

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

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

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

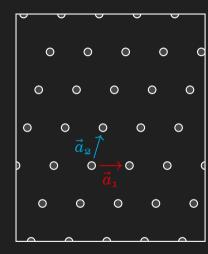
$$\Phi_{\mathbb{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = I$$

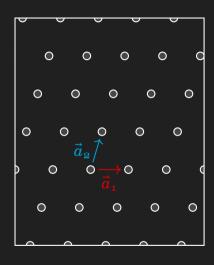
$$=I$$

# Kristalle

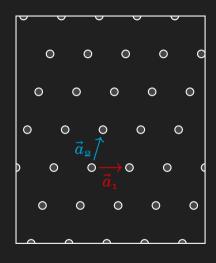
## Mögliche Kristallstrukturen







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



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Invariant unter Translation

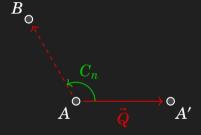
$$Q_i(\vec{r}) = \vec{r} + \vec{a}$$

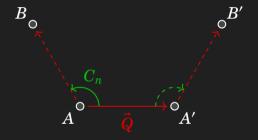
Wie kombiniert sich  $Q_i$  mit der

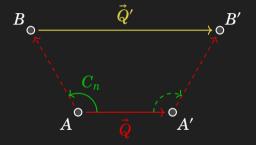
anderen Symmetrien?

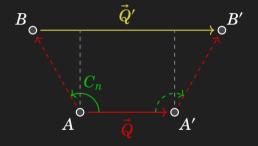
Λ'

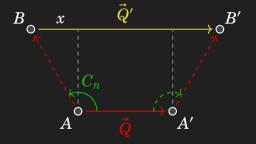
$$A \stackrel{\circ}{\overline{\rho}} \stackrel{\circ}{A}$$

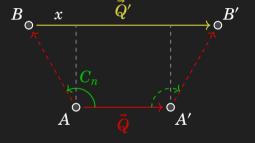












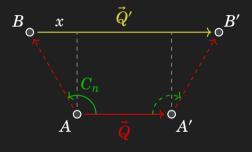
Sei  $q = |\vec{Q}|$ ,  $\alpha = 2\pi/n$  und  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 



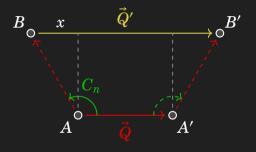
Sei  $q=|\vec{Q}|,\, \alpha=2\pi/n \text{ und } n\in\mathbb{N}$  q'=nq=q+2x



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

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

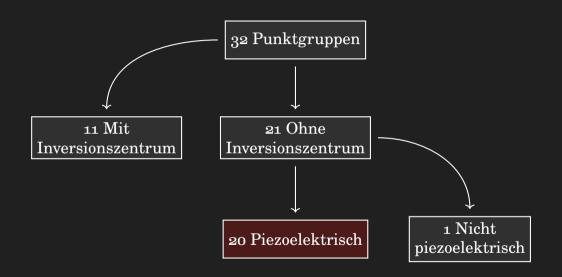
$$n = 1 - 2\cos\alpha$$

Somit muss

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

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

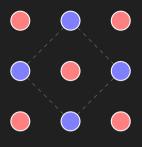
# Anwendungen

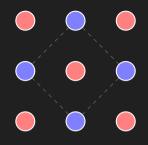


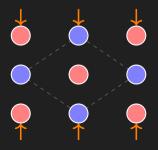
# Mit und Ohne

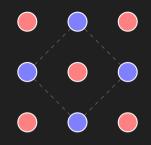
Polarisation Feld  $ec{E}_p$ 

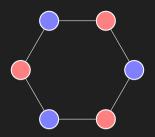
Symmetriezentrum

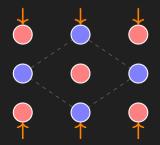


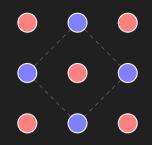


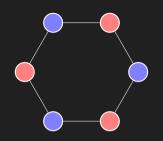


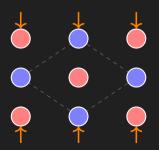


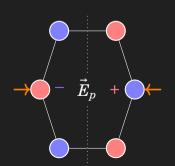


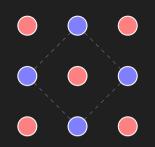




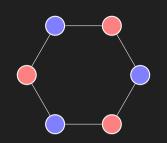


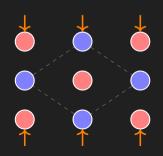


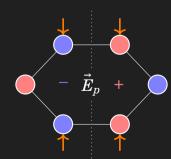


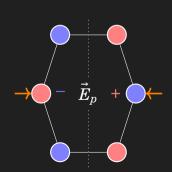


 $\overline{ ext{Polarisa}}$ tion  $\overline{ ext{Feld}}$ 









### Licht in Kristallen

Symmetriegruppe und Darstellung

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

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

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

Helmholtz Wellengleichung

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

Ebene Welle

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

Anisotropisch Dielektrikum

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

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

$$\mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \hat{I}$$