### Punktgruppen und Kristalle

Naoki Pross, Tim Tönz

Hochschule für Technik OST, Rapperswil

10. Mai 2021

Einleitung

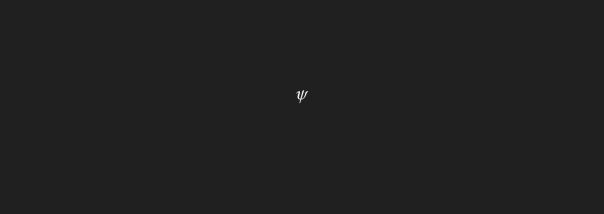
Geometrische Symmetrien

Algebraische Symmetrien

Kristalle

Anwendungen

# Einleitung

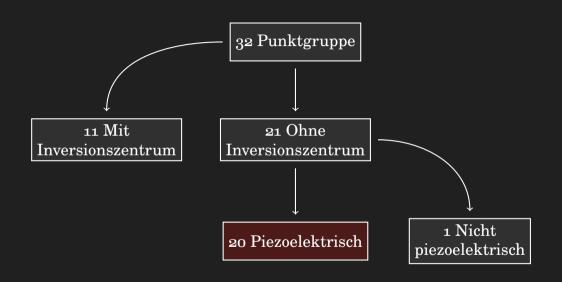


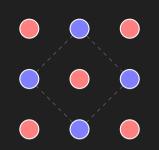
Geometrische Symmetrien

### Algebraische Symmetrien

# Kristalle

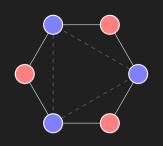
## Anwendungen

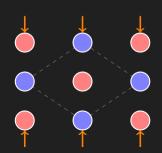


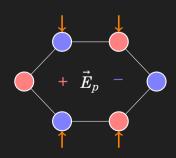


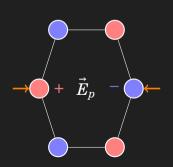


Polarisation Fe $\operatorname{ld} ec{E}_p$ 









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

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

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

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

Helmholtz Wellengleichung

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

Ebene Welle

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

 $R\varepsilon\vec{E} = \frac{\omega^2}{\mu k^2}\vec{E}$ 

 $ec{E} \in U_{\lambda} \implies (R\varepsilon) ec{E} = \lambda ec{E}$ 

 $\vec{F} = \kappa \vec{x}$  (Hooke)

Ähenlich auch in der Mechanik

Anisotropisch Dielektrikum