Punktgruppen und Kristalle

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Einleitung

2D Symmetrien

Algebraische Symmetrien

3D Symmetrien

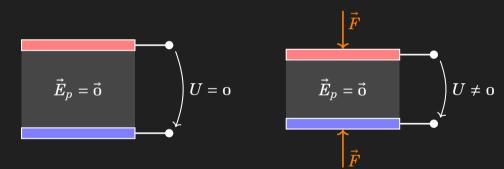
Matrizen

Kristalle

Anwendungen

Einleitung

- ► Was heisst *Symmetrie* in der Mathematik?
- ► Wie kann ein Kristall modelliert werden?
- ► Aus der Physik: Piezoelektrizität



2D Symmetrien

Algebraische Symmetrien

3D Symmetrien

Matrizen

Symmetriegruppe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

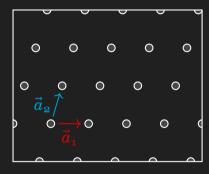
$$\Phi_{\mathbb{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = I$$

$$=I$$

Kristalle

Kristallgitter: $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\vec{a}_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\vec{r} = n_{1}\vec{a}_{1} + n_{2}\vec{a}_{2} + n_{3}\vec{a}_{3}$$



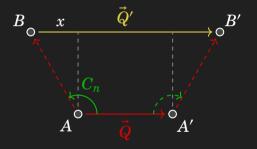
Invariant (symmetrisch) unter Translation

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

Mögliche Kristallstrukturen



Wie kombiniert sich Q_i mit der anderen Symmetrien?



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

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

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

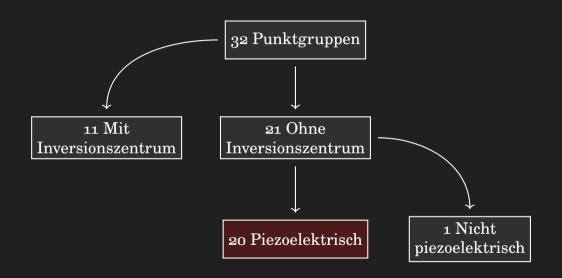
$$n = 1 - 2\cos\alpha$$

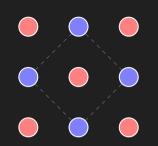
Somit muss

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

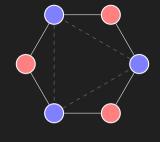
$$\alpha \in \{0, 60^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}\}$$

Anwendungen

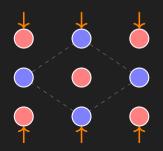


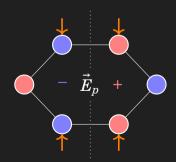


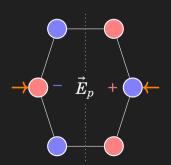




Polarisation Feld $ec{E}_p$







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

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

Ebene Welle

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

Anisotropisch Dielektrikum

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

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

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