

# Symmetry in Condensed Matter Physics

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## Exercises - part 2

1. Consider the group  $\bar{4}3m$  (its character table is on the web site). Verify that the rows of the character table are mutually orthogonal. The representation  $\Gamma$  has the following set of characters:  $\chi(E) = 9$ ,  $\chi(3) = 0$ ,  $\chi(2_z) = 1$ ,  $\chi(m_d) = 3$ ,  $\chi(\bar{4}_z) = -1$ . Decompose  $\Gamma$  into the irreducible representations of  $\bar{4}3m$ . Try first of all to do it by inspection, and then verify your answer with the orthogonality theorem.
2. The wavefunctions of the five degenerate  $d$  orbitals of a free ion are, in Cartesian coordinates,

$$\phi_1 = 2(x+iy)zf(r), \phi_2 = 2(x-iy)zf(r), \phi_3 = (x+iy)^2f(r), \phi_4 = (x-iy)^2f(r), \phi_5 = (3z^2-r^2)f(r).$$

where  $f(r)$  is the radial wavefunction. Show that these functions transform into one another under the elements  $E$ ,  $A$  and  $K$  representative of the classes of the group  $32$ . Hence, deduce that the five-fold degeneracy of the  $d$  orbitals splits into two doublets and a singlet when the ion is placed in a site of symmetry  $32$ .

3. Consider the four functions.  $\phi_1 = (x + iy)yz$ ,  $\phi_2 = (x - iy)yz$ ,  $\phi_3 = -(x + iy)xz$ ,  $\phi_4 = -(x - iy)xz$ .
  - a What is the dimensionality of the subspace of the cubic polynomials spanned by all linear combinations of these functions?
  - b Having chosen a suitable basis set for this subspace, write the matrix representation of the (reducible) representation  $\Gamma$  of group  $32$  onto that subspace, and decompose  $\Gamma$  into irreducible representations.
  - c Show that the space spanned by  $\phi_1 \dots \phi_4$  can be obtained as  $[\{x, y\} \otimes \{x, y\}] \otimes \{z\}$ , where the square brackets indicate the symmetrised tensor product,  $\{x, y\}$  is the two-dimensional space of linear functions  $ax + by$  and  $\{z\}$  is the one-dimensional space of linear functions  $cz$ . Using the formula for symmetrised tensor products of representations, determine the characters of the representation  $\Gamma$  and show that the result is the same as in part **b**.