

Phonons and reciprocal lattice



inelastic light/x-ray/neutron scattering



ultrasound spectroscopy
infrared spectroscopy



Léon Brillouin





Experimental technique

ultrasound spectroscopy

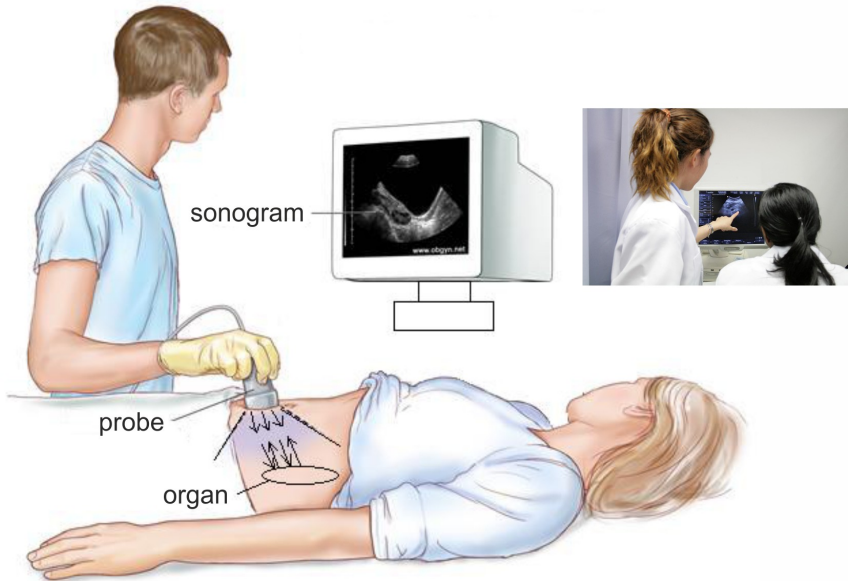
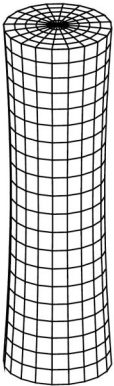


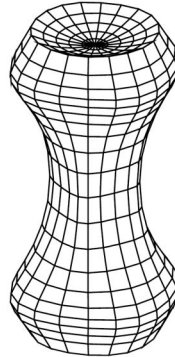
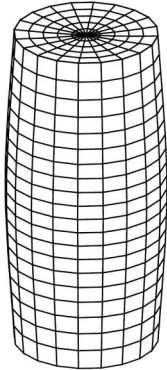
Image credits: Pavel student and Vision College (CC-BY-SA)



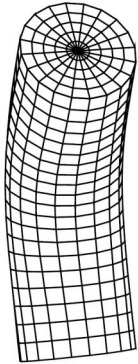
Image credits: Brian0918 and Andy Dingley (CC-BY-SA)



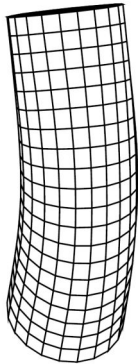
lowest extensional mode
36.85 kHz



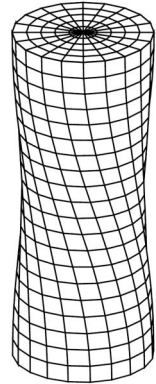
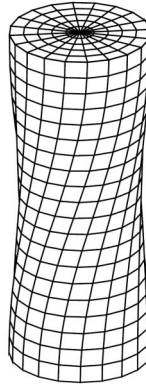
first extensional overtone
69.94 kHz

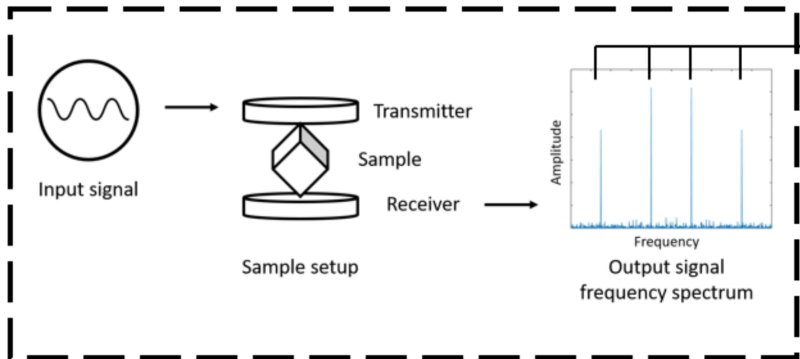


lowest flexural mode
20.49 kHz



lowest torsional mode
22.66 kHz

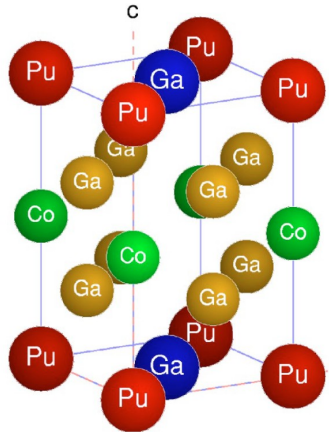
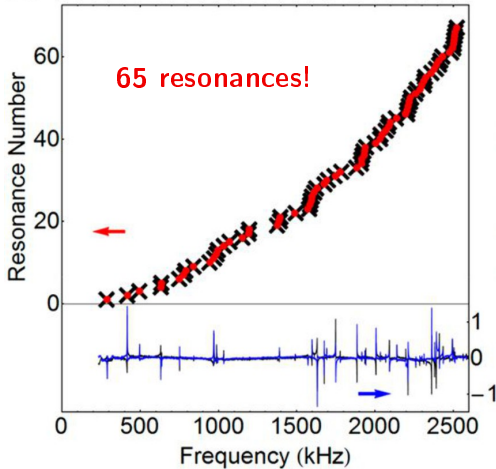




Resonance frequencies depend on:

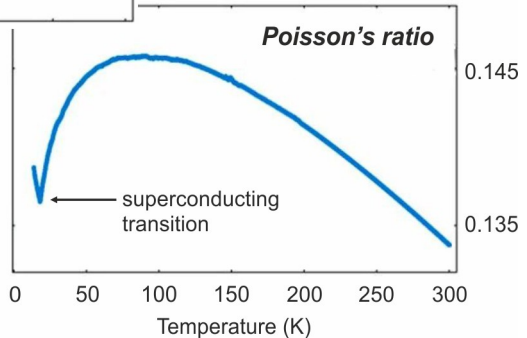
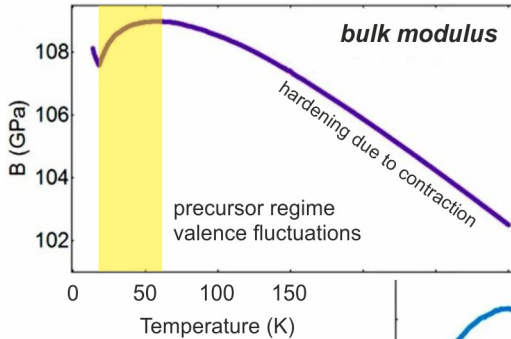
- elastic constants (C_{ij})
- sample shape
- sample dimensions

Example: unconventional superconductivity

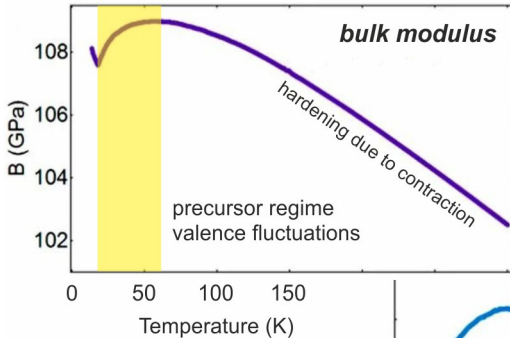


PuCoGa_5 : tetragonal structure ($P4/mmm$), **6 elastic constants**

Example: unconventional superconductivity

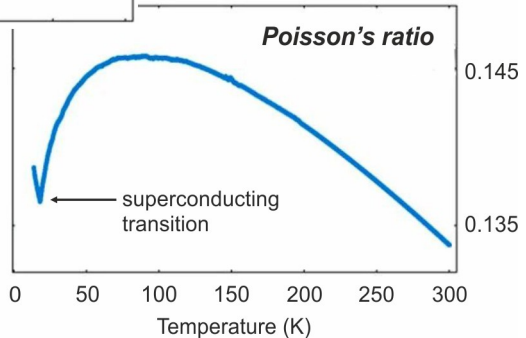


Example: unconventional superconductivity



Probe of electronic effects
via lattice response

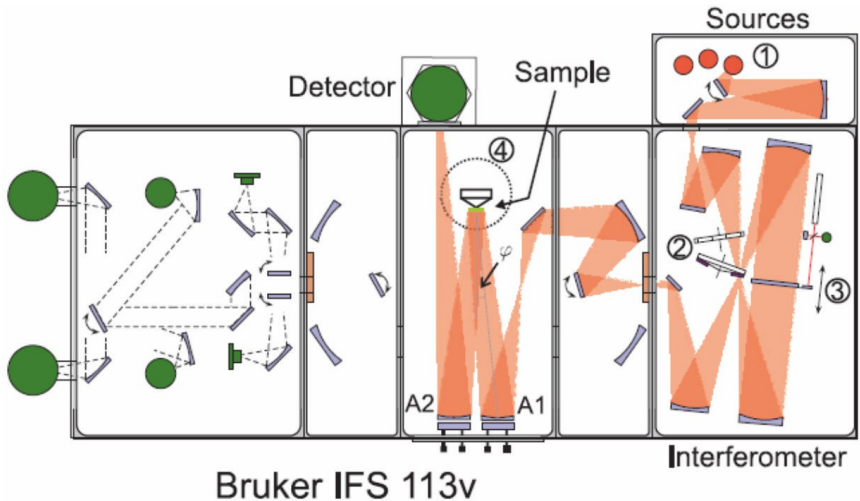
Precise measurement
of elastic constants





Experimental technique

infrared spectroscopy



Interferometer: operation principle

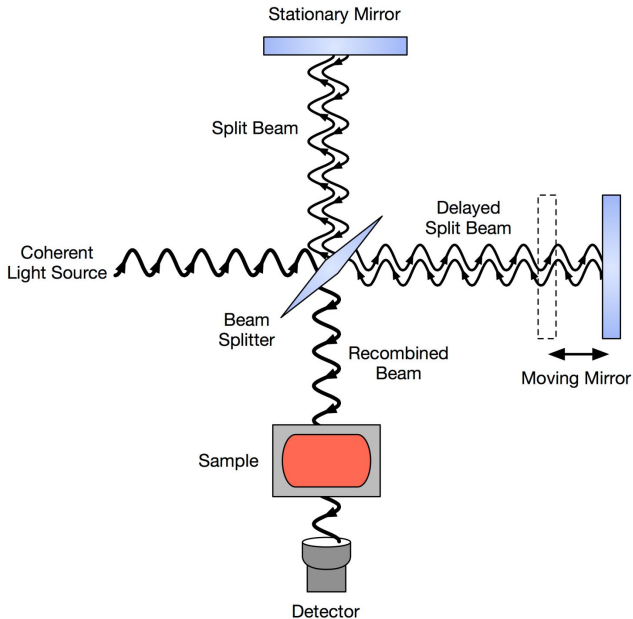


Image credit: Sanchonx (public domain)

Interferometer: operation principle

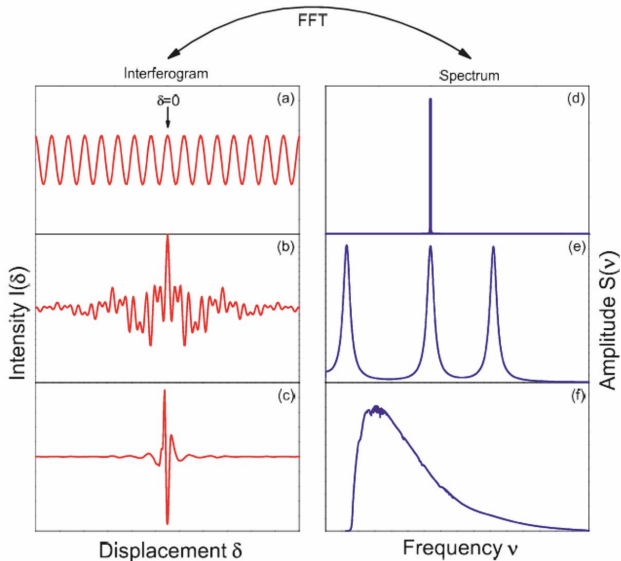
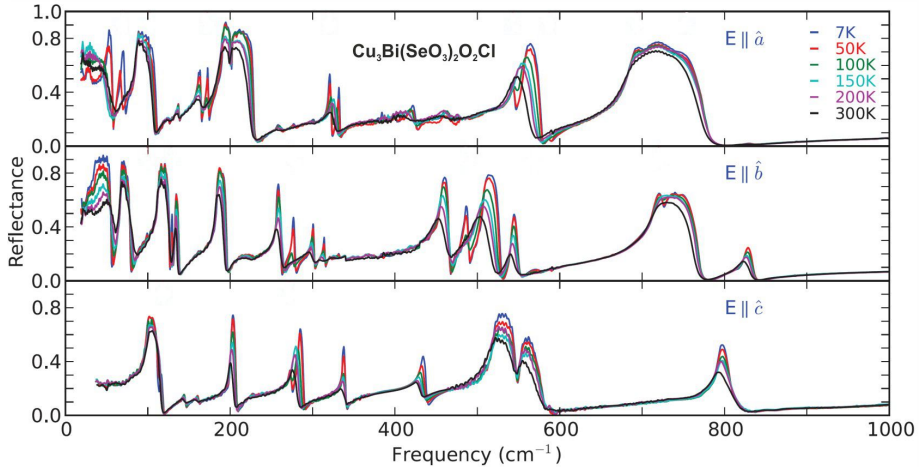
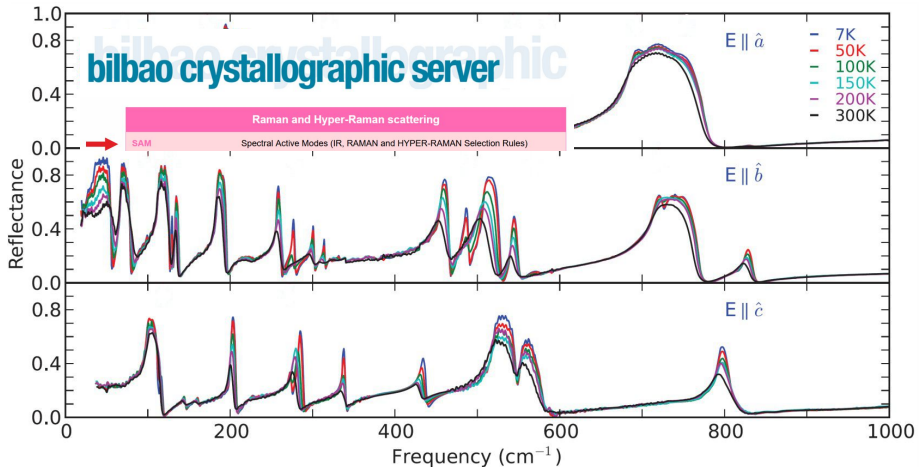


Image credit: David Neubauer, PhD thesis

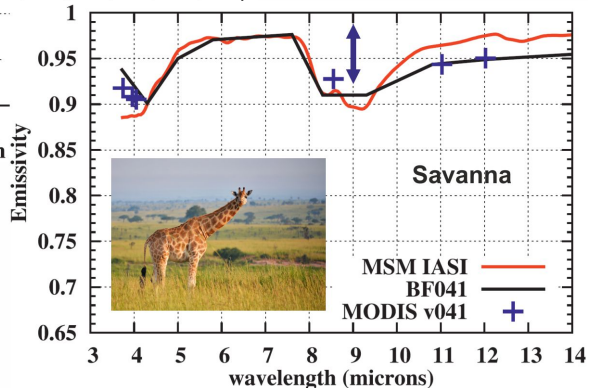
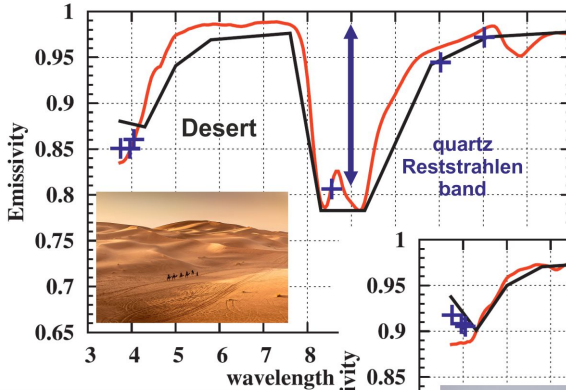
IR spectrum: optical phonons





Light polarization (direction of E) chooses different modes depending on their symmetry (orientation of μ_d)

IR spectroscopy in geoscience



Periodicity of phonon dispersion

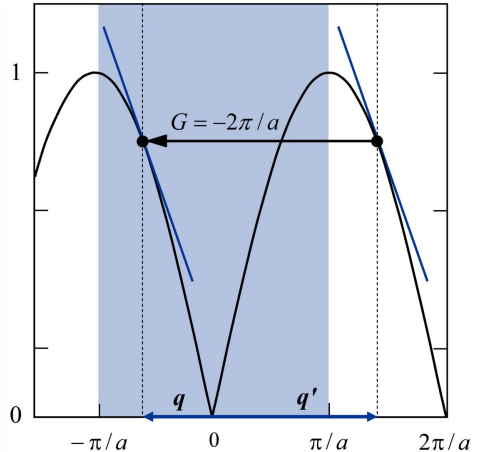
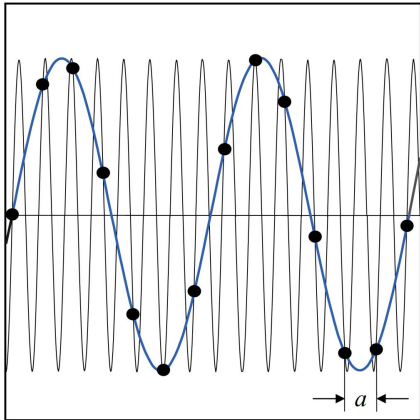
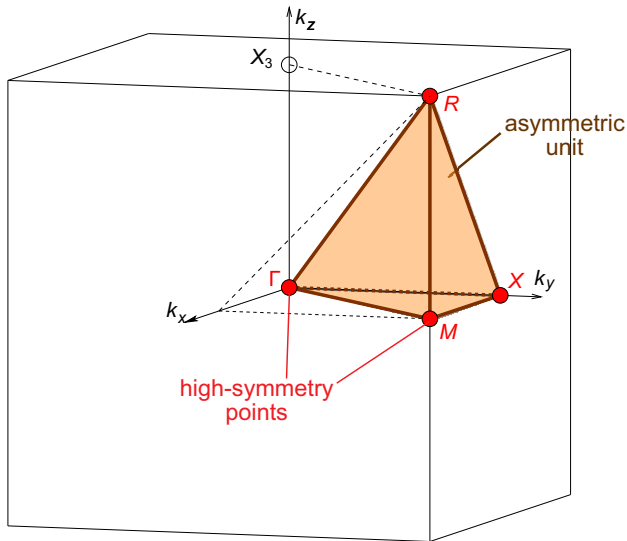
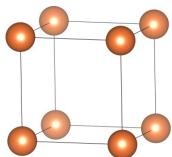


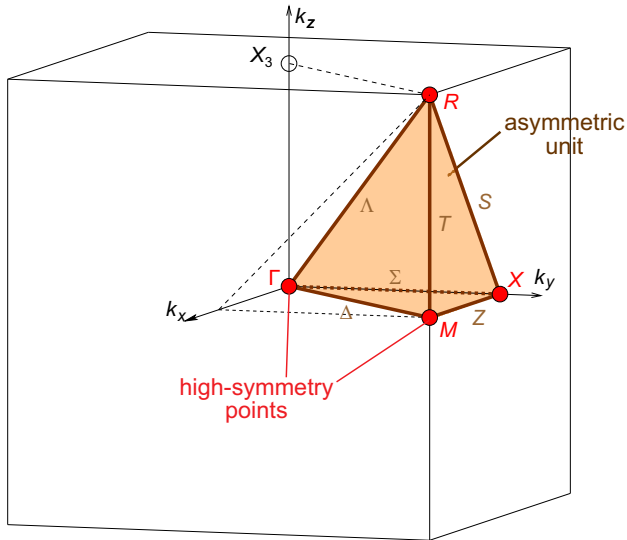
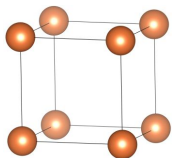
Image credit: S. Hunklinger, Festkörperphysik

1st Brillouin zone: Primitive cubic lattice



©bilbao crystallographic server
<http://www.cryst.ehu.es>

1st Brillouin zone: Primitive cubic lattice



©bilbao crystallographic server
<http://www.cryst.ehu.es>

1st Brillouin zone: fcc lattice

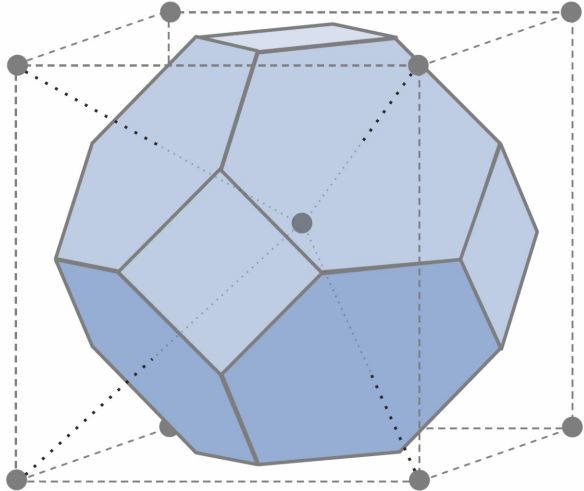
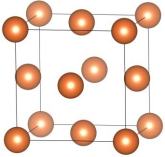
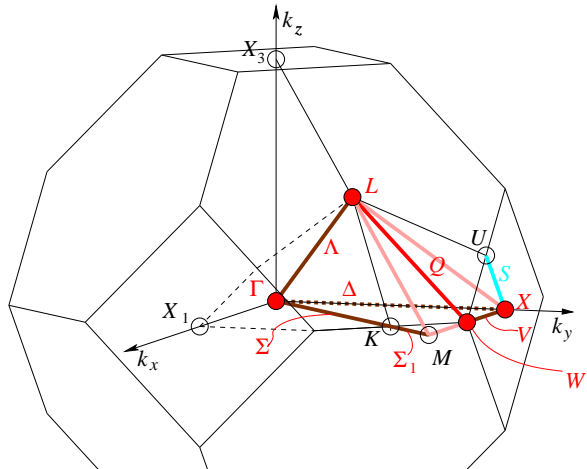
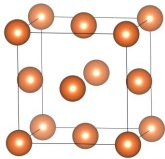


Image credit: S. Hunklinger, Festkörperphysik

1st Brillouin zone: fcc lattice



bilbao crystallographic server

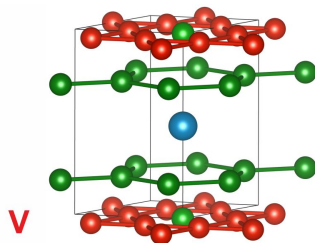
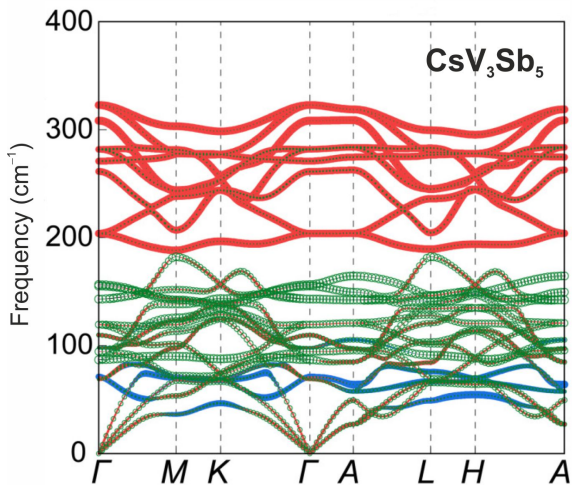
Space-group symmetry



KVEC

The k-vector types and Brillouin zones of Space Groups

Phonon spectrum



V

Sb

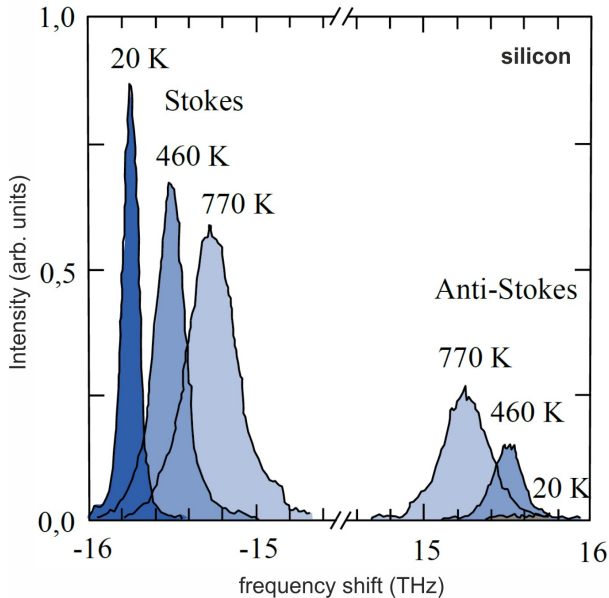
Cs

9 atoms
(per unit cell)

27 phonon bands



Experimental technique
inelastic x-ray/neutron/light scattering



Low T

Stokes lines only

High T

anti-Stokes lines
appear

Inelastic x-ray scattering

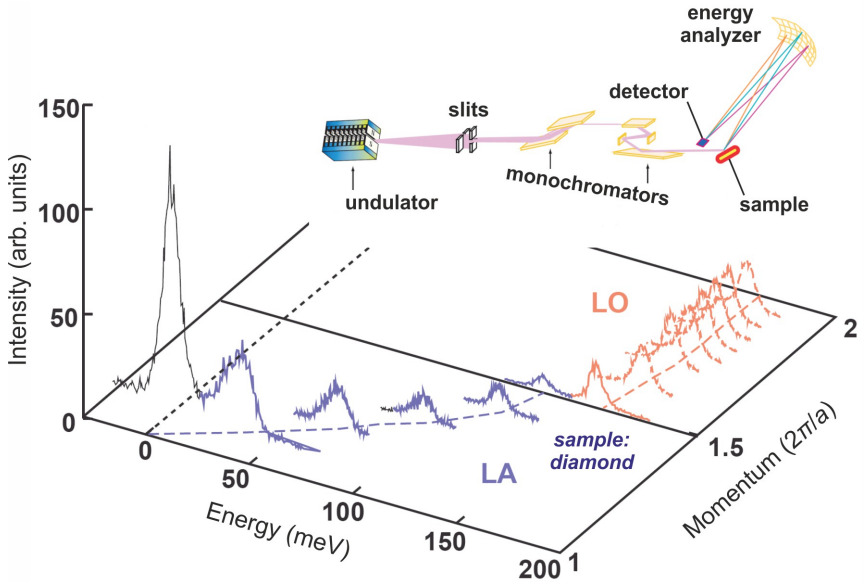


Image credit: Gross and Marx, Festkörperphysik

Inelastic x-ray scattering

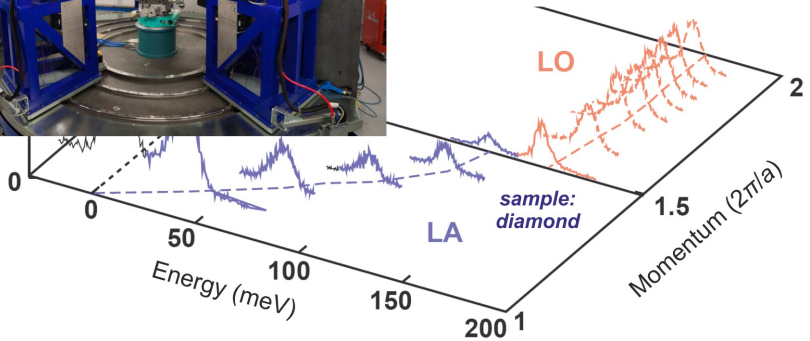
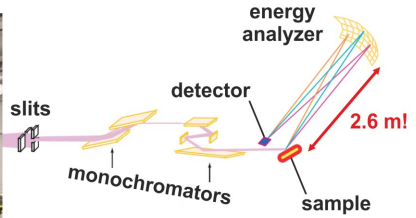
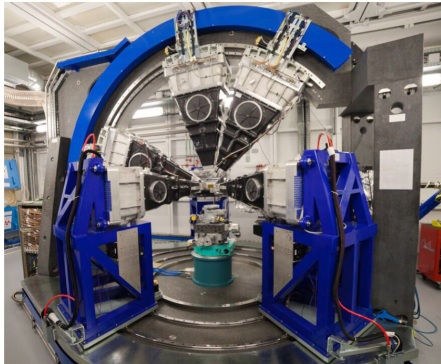


Image credit: Gross and Marx, Festkörperphysik and ESRF

Raman (inelastic light) scattering

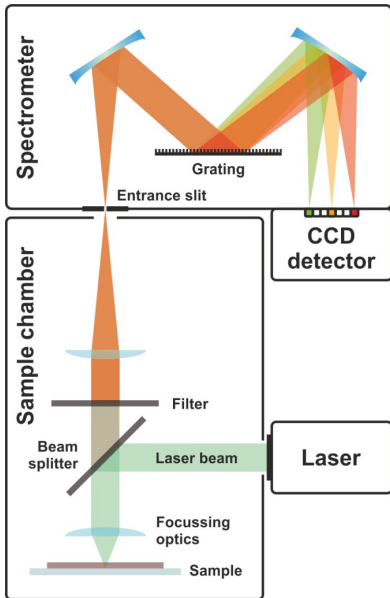
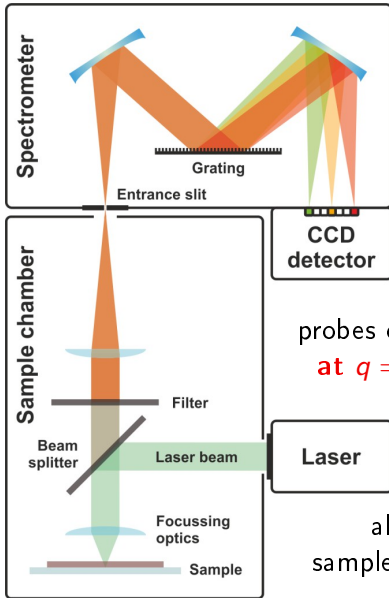


Image credit: Toommm (CC-BY-SA)

Raman (inelastic light) scattering



probes optical phonons
at $q = 0$ (Γ -point)

almost any
sample environment!

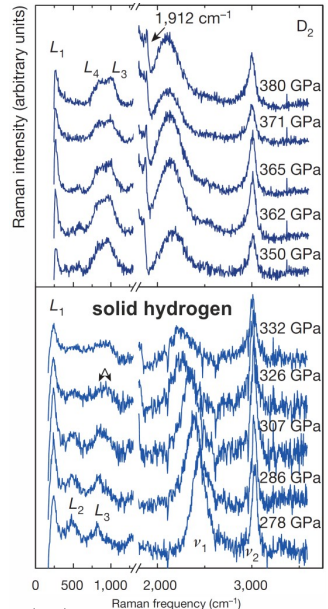


Image credit: Toommm (CC-BY-SA) and Nature 529, 63 (2016)



Person

Léon Brillouin



Léon Brillouin
1889–1969

- 1908–1912: study in Paris (Sorbonne and Collège de France)
- 1912–1913: internship in Munich with Arnold Sommerfeld

Sommerfeld: “Do you know Bessel functions?
Calculate propagation of electromagnetic
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Sommerfeld, 2 months later: “Well, I see that you don’t have background for it. Then calculate propagation of electromagnetic waves in a crystal”



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1889–1969

- 1908–1912: study in Paris (Sorbonne and Collège de France)
- 1912–1913: internship in Munich with Arnold Sommerfeld
- 1920: PhD thesis, interaction between electromagnetic and elastic waves (**Brillouin scattering**)
- 1926: **WKB approximation**
- 1927: quantum theory of paramagnetism, **Brillouin function**
- 1930: concept of **Brillouin zones**

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Raman vs. Brillouin scattering

