

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Van Hove singularities

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**Abstract.** Two methods of determining Van Hove singularities of non-degenerate electronic energy bands in non-magnetic crystals are compared. The equivalence of the two methods is shown.

A method to identify Van Hove singularities in electronic energy bands of non-magnetic crystals has been formulated by Cracknell (1973) and compared with a second method used by Kudryavtseva (1967, 1968, 1969). It was concluded (Cracknell 1973) that there are some 'apparent disagreements' between the two methods. In a later publication, Cracknell (1974) pointed out that the analysis of Van Hove singularities in Cracknell (1973) is in fact applicable only to non-degenerate energy bands. There was, however, no re-comparison of the two methods. It is the purpose of this letter to point out the equivalence of the two methods in the case of non-degenerate energy bands.

The symmetry group of a non-magnetic crystal is the direct product of the symmetry space group of the crystal and the time reversal group consisting of the identity and time reversal. Energy bands  $E(\mathbf{k})$  at wavevector  $\mathbf{k}$  are classified by co-representations of the magnetic little group of the wavevector  $\mathbf{k}$  (Cracknell 1974). In the case of a non-degenerate energy band, the energy band  $E(\mathbf{k})$  at wavevector  $\mathbf{k}$  is associated with a one-dimensional irreducible co-representation  $D$  of the magnetic little group of the wavevector  $\mathbf{k}$ , a type 'a' co-representation (Bradley and Davies 1968), ie where  $D(u) = \Delta(u)$ ,  $D(a) = \Delta(aa_0^{-1})P$ , and  $PP^* = \Delta(a_0^2)$ . Since, in this case,  $\Delta(u)$  is a one-dimensional irreducible representation and  $P$  a complex number,  $\Delta(u)\Delta(u)^* = 1$  and  $PP^* = 1$ . Consequently, the criterion for a Van Hove singularity in  $E(\mathbf{k})$  at  $\mathbf{k}$  used by Kudryavtseva (1967, 1968, 1969) becomes

$$\sum_R \chi^v(R) - \sum_R \chi^v(R_2R) = 0 \quad (1)$$

where  $\chi^v$  denotes the character of the vector representation, the sum is over all rotations (proper or improper)  $R$  of the point group of the crystal such that  $R\mathbf{k} \doteq \mathbf{k}$ , and  $R_2$  is a rotation of the point group of the crystal such that  $R_2\mathbf{k} \doteq -\mathbf{k}$ . One may write  $-\chi^v(R_2R) = \chi^v(IR_2R)$ , where  $I$  denotes spatial inversion, and rewrite equation (1) as

$$\sum_S \chi^v(S) = 0 \quad (2)$$

where  $S$  is an element of the point group  $R + IR_2R$ , and where  $R$  denotes the group of all rotations  $R$ .

From equation (2) one concludes—and this is the criterion for determining Van Hove singularities in non-degenerate energy bands using the method used by Kudryavtseva (1967, 1968, 1969)—that there is a Van Hove singularity in a non-degenerate energy band  $E(\mathbf{k})$  at  $\mathbf{k}$  if the vector representation of the point group  $\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{IR}_2\mathbf{R}$  does not contain the identity representation. Alternatively one can reinterpret equation (2)—and this is the form of the criterion for determining Van Hove singularities as given by Cracknell (1973)—as follows: There is a Van Hove singularity in a non-degenerate energy band  $E(\mathbf{k})$  at  $\mathbf{k}$  if there is no vector invariant under the point group  $\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{IR}_2\mathbf{R}$ .

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