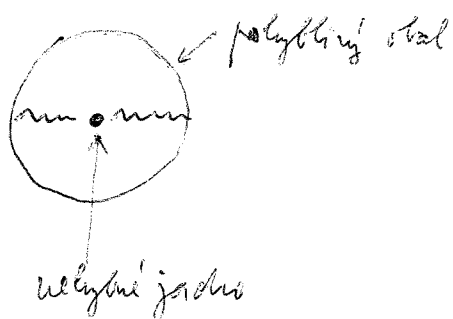


MODEL PRE DIELEKTR. FUNKCIU $\epsilon_R(\omega)$

1

Ⓐ Model polarizabilných atómov



$$M_j(\ddot{x}_j + \Gamma_j \dot{x}_j + \omega_j^2 x_j) = q_j E e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$x_j = x_{j0} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$x_{j0} = \frac{q_j E}{M_j} \frac{1}{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2 - i\Gamma_j \omega}$$

$$P_j = \frac{n_j q_j^2}{M_j} \frac{1}{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2 - i\Gamma_j \omega} E e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$P = \sum_j P_j = \epsilon_0 \chi E e^{-i\omega t}$$

parametr:

$$\chi(\omega) = \sum_j \frac{\Omega_j^2}{\omega_j^2 - \omega(\omega + i\Gamma_j)}$$

$$\Omega_j^2 = \frac{n_j q_j^2}{M_j \epsilon_0}$$

mod $j=0$: $\omega_j=0$ (vlnové elektróny)

$$\Omega_0^2 = \frac{n e^2}{m \epsilon_0} \equiv \omega_p^2$$

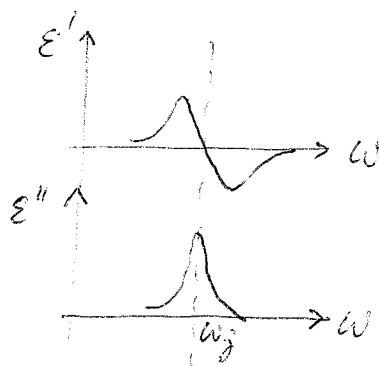
$$\epsilon_R = 1 + \chi$$

$$\epsilon_R(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + \frac{i}{\tau})} + \sum_{j \neq 0} \frac{\Omega_j^2}{\omega_j^2 - \omega(\omega + i\Gamma_j)}$$

vlnové elektróny

polarizovateľné atómy

Prípad 1 modu:



$\hbar \omega_j \sim 1 \text{ eV}$
(typická energia)

keď atóm.
povrchné
vlny

$\omega \ll \omega_j$:

$$\epsilon_R(\omega=0) = \epsilon_\infty = 1 + \sum_j \frac{\Omega_j^2}{\omega_j^2}$$

2 (B) Iónové kryštály

2 podmiňujú s vektormi formantia $\vec{u}_+$, $\vec{u}_-$

$$\begin{aligned} M_+ \ddot{\vec{u}}_+ &= -K(\vec{u}_+ - \vec{u}_-) + q\vec{E}_{\text{lok}} \\ M_- \ddot{\vec{u}}_- &= -K(\vec{u}_- - \vec{u}_+) - q\vec{E}_{\text{lok}} \end{aligned}$$

každodivákové vily
(chem. väzba, ...)

elektrostatická

definujeme $\vec{u} = \vec{u}_+ - \vec{u}_-$, $\frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{M_+} + \frac{1}{M_-}$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\vec{u}} = -\frac{K}{M} \vec{u} + \frac{q}{M} \vec{E}_{\text{lok}}$$

$$\vec{P} = nq\vec{u}$$

konc. dipólov

$$\ddot{\vec{P}} = -\omega_T^2 \vec{P} + \epsilon_0 \Omega^2 \vec{E}_{\text{lok}}$$

$$\omega_T = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \sim 700 \text{ meV}$$

$$\Omega^2 = \frac{nq^2}{M\epsilon_0}$$

na frekvencii ω :

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \Omega^2}{\omega_T^2 - \omega^2} \vec{E}_{\text{lok}}$$

$$\epsilon_R(\omega) = \epsilon_\infty + \frac{\Omega^2}{\omega_T^2 - \omega^2}$$

uväno píval:

$$\epsilon_R(\omega) = \frac{\epsilon_s \omega_T^2 - \epsilon_\infty \omega^2}{\omega_T^2 - \omega^2}$$

atóme ved 1
kľúč elektrónovej polarizácie. frekvencie

• longitudinálny mód:

$$\epsilon_R(\omega_L) = 0 \rightarrow \left| \omega_L^2 = \frac{\epsilon_s}{\epsilon_\infty} \omega_T^2 \right| \text{ (Lyddelone, Sachs, Teller)}$$

$$\text{keďže } \epsilon_s = \epsilon_\infty + \frac{\Omega^2}{\omega_T^2} \rightarrow \epsilon_s > \epsilon_\infty \rightarrow \boxed{\omega_L > \omega_T}$$

• transmittance model : $\omega = \frac{c q}{\sqrt{\epsilon_R(\omega)}}$

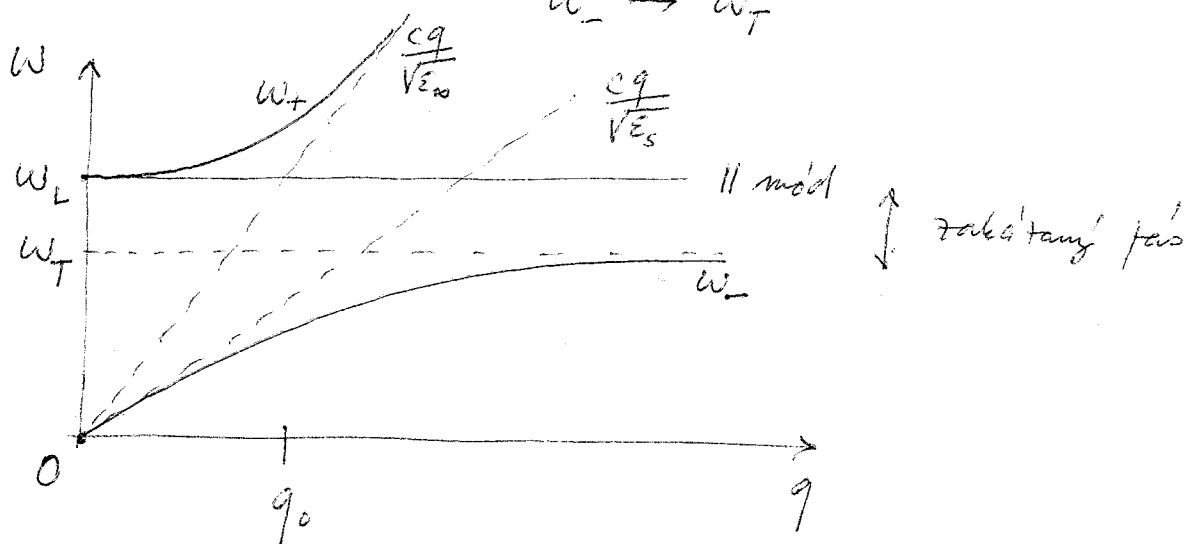
$$\boxed{c^2 q^2 = \epsilon_\infty \omega^2 \frac{\omega_L^2 - \omega^2}{\omega_T^2 - \omega^2}}$$

Resonance : $q \rightarrow 0$: $\omega_+ \rightarrow \omega_L$

$$\omega_- \rightarrow \frac{c q}{\sqrt{\epsilon_s}}$$

$q \rightarrow \infty$: $\omega_+ \rightarrow \frac{c q}{\sqrt{\epsilon_\infty}}$

$$\omega_- \rightarrow \omega_T$$



odhad q_0 : $c q_0 \sim 50 \text{ meV}$ (fononova energija)

$$\rightarrow q_0 \sim 300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

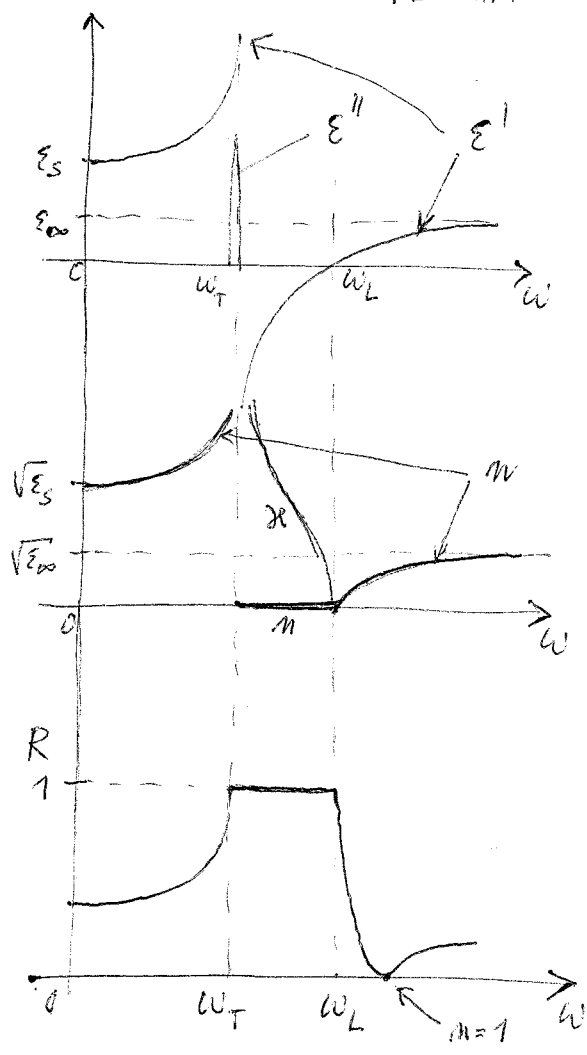
$$\boxed{\text{vlna polarizacie + fonon} = \text{polariton}}$$

model :

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \epsilon_R'(\omega) &= \epsilon_\infty \frac{\omega_L^2 - \omega^2}{\omega_T^2 - \omega^2} \\ \epsilon_R''(\omega) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \epsilon_\infty \frac{\omega_L^2 - \omega_T^2}{\omega_T^2} \left[\delta(\omega - \omega_T) - \delta(\omega + \omega_T) \right] \end{aligned}}$$

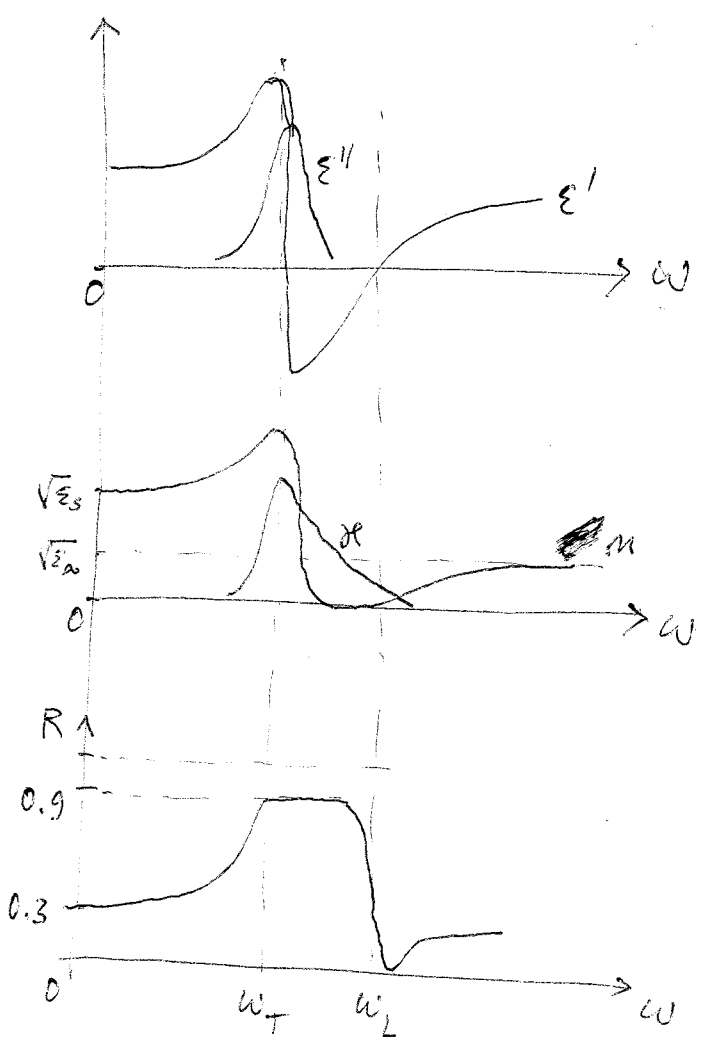
$$\tilde{n}(\omega) = \sqrt{\epsilon_R(\omega)} = n + i\kappa$$

TEORIA



$$R(\omega) = \frac{(n-1)^2 + \kappa^2}{(n+1)^2 + \kappa^2}$$

EXPERIMENT (cols - vid Kikol)

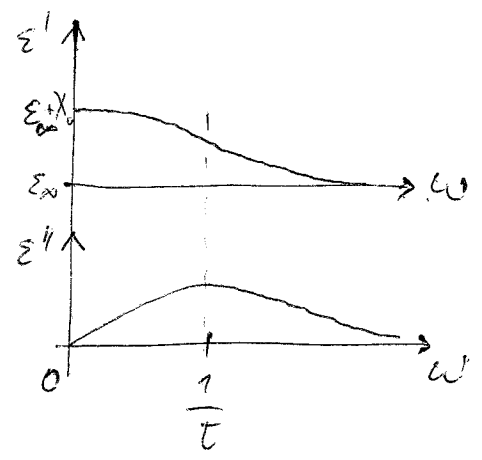


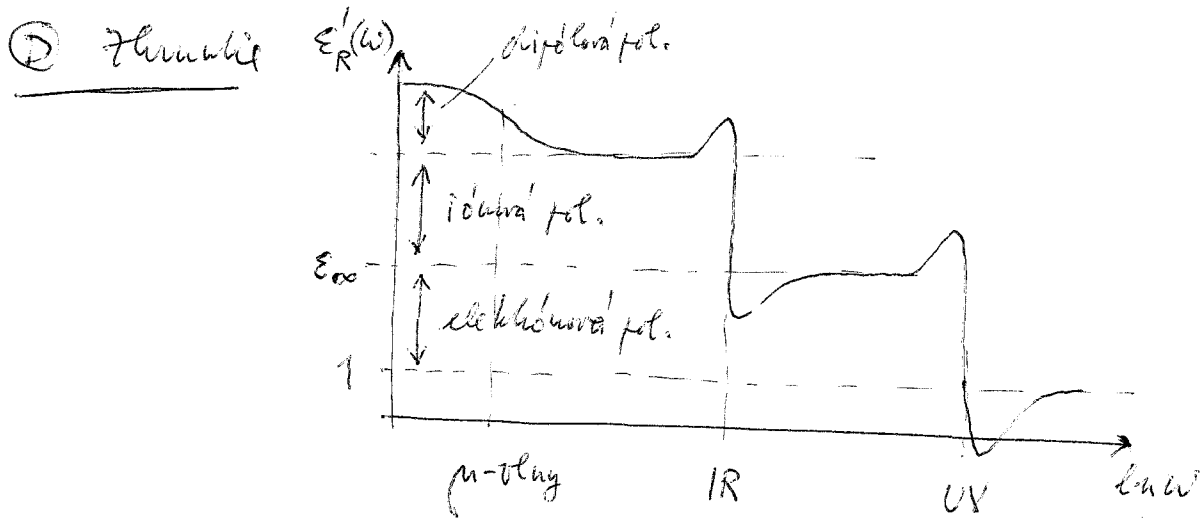
- © Orientačný mekhanizmus : element. dipóly existujú už pri $\vec{E}=0$
- predpoklad 1: $\vec{P}_0(t) = \epsilon_0 \chi_0 \vec{E}(t)$ je rovnovážna polarizácia prispôbená k poľu $\vec{E}(t)$
- predpoklad 2: $\dot{\vec{P}} = -\frac{1}{\tau}(\vec{P} - \vec{P}_0)$ dynamika je dominovaná relaxačným procesom

$$\rightarrow \vec{P}(t) = \frac{\vec{P}_0(t)}{1 - i\omega\tau}$$

$$\epsilon_R(\omega) = \epsilon_\infty + \frac{\chi_0}{1 - i\omega\tau}$$

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon'_R = \epsilon_\infty + \frac{\chi_0}{1 + \omega^2\tau^2} \\ \epsilon''_R = \frac{\omega\tau}{1 + \omega^2\tau^2} \chi_0 \end{cases}$$



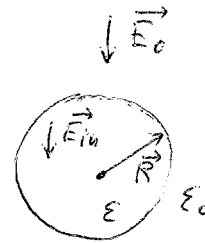


⑤ Formula Clausius - Mossotti

sta'tha: ak potuaine polarizatsion χ_0 itolovau'ko objektu, ak' fonda polarizatsion χ silom objektu? (ici polia ludu nartajim potat'!)

• makroskopiches' elektrodinamika

masivne gutoi vtoru
(permittivita ϵ) ro voh. pol. $\vec{E}_0$



rozlozhenie pol.: $\nabla \chi \vec{E} = 0$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$

krav. podm.:
 $E_{t1} = E_{t2}$
 $\epsilon E_{n1} = \epsilon E_{n2}$

Risenie: 1) vnutri $\vec{E}_{in} = K \vec{E}_0$

2) vnutri $\vec{E}_{out} = \vec{E}_0 + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3\vec{r}(\vec{d} \cdot \vec{r}) - r^2\vec{d}}{r^5}$

Plati: $\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_{out} \cdot \vec{r} \Big|_R = \epsilon_0 \left(\vec{E}_0 + \frac{2\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0} \right) \cdot \vec{R} \stackrel{\text{pole dipola}}{=} K \vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{R} \epsilon$

$\vec{E}_{out} \times \vec{r} \Big|_R = \left(\vec{E}_0 - \frac{\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0} \right) \times \vec{R} \stackrel{\text{pole dipola}}{=} K \vec{E}_0 \times \vec{R}$

$\vec{E}_0 = \vec{E}_{in} + \frac{\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0}$

$\vec{P} = 3\epsilon_0 \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon + 2\epsilon_0} \vec{E}_0$

(1)

6 Teďa máme vektor existuje makroskopický homogenní pole $\vec{E}_m$ a makroskopický homogenní pole $\vec{P}$. $\rightarrow$ Slučujeme oba do jednoho v libovolném bodě a vektorů máme rovnání.

Některý krytál = sada polarizovatelných objektů v bodě kulicový vektor $\rightarrow$ dipóly $\vec{p}_i$

Slučujeme polarizovatelný objekt v místě makroskopického pole. Ten $\vec{E}_0$ v libovolném poli

$$\vec{E}_{lok} = \vec{E}_0 + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{R \neq 0} \frac{3\vec{R}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{R}) - R^2 \vec{p}}{R^5}$$

↓
suma celá ostatní dipóly. vektor $\vec{p}$

Suma vyjde. Například, uvaž. x-ová komponenta:

$$\sum_R \frac{3x(xp_x + yp_y + zp_z) - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)p_x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} = (*)$$

Sumy $\sum_R \frac{xy}{R^5}$, $\sum_R \frac{xz}{R^5}$ vyjdou 0, nebo ku každému bodu (x, y, z) existuje $(-x, y, z)$

Pakto $(*) = \sum_R \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{R^5} p_x = 0$, nebo $\sum_R \frac{x^2}{R^5} = \sum_R \frac{y^2}{R^5} = \sum_R \frac{z^2}{R^5}$

Pakto $\boxed{\vec{E}_{lok} = \vec{E}_0 = \vec{E}_m + \frac{\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0}}$ (viz (1) a 14.5)
(2)

Mikroskopická polarizovatelnost:

$$\vec{p} = \epsilon_0 n \vec{E}_{lok} \rightarrow \vec{P} = n \vec{p} \quad n = \text{koncentrace}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_0 \vec{E}_{lok}} \quad \chi_0 = n n$$

7 rovnice (2,3) máme:

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_0 \left(\vec{E}_{in} + \frac{\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\chi_0}{1 - \frac{\chi_0}{3}} \vec{E}_{in}}$$

Alto

$$\boxed{\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \vec{E}_{in}}$$

kde

$$\boxed{\chi = \frac{\chi_0}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \chi_0}}$$

Clausius-
Mossotti

χ_0 = odziva na lokálne pole

χ = odziva na výsledné makroskopické pole

Alternatívna forma:

$$\boxed{\frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon + 2\epsilon_0} = \frac{\chi_0}{3}}$$