

(A) Fenomenologická teória je longitudinalnou funkciou $\epsilon_{||}(\vec{q}, \omega)$

externý náboj $\delta\rho \propto e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}-i\omega t}$
 hustota náboja elektrónov $\rho_e \propto e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}-i\omega t}$
 hustota náboja iónov $\rho_i \propto e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}-i\omega t}$
 celkový náboj $\rho = \delta\rho + \rho_e + \rho_i$

potenciál $\varphi = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0 q^2} \equiv \frac{\delta\rho}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{||}(\vec{q}, \omega) q^2} \rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon_{||}(\vec{q}, \omega) = \frac{\delta\rho}{\rho}}$

Predpoklad: $\rho_e = \chi_e(\vec{q}, \omega) \rho$
 $\rho_i = \chi_i(\vec{q}, \omega) \rho$

Potom $\epsilon_{||}(\vec{q}, \omega) = \frac{\rho - \rho_e - \rho_i}{\rho} \rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon_{||}(\vec{q}, \omega) = 1 - \chi_e(\vec{q}, \omega) - \chi_i(\vec{q}, \omega)}$

Počítajme $\chi_e(\vec{q}, \omega)$:



$$m n dx dS \frac{d\vec{v}_x}{dt} = - [\rho(x+dx) - \rho(x)] dS + dx dS n e E_x$$

$$\boxed{m n \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\vec{\nabla} \rho + n e \vec{E}} \quad (*)$$

$\vec{\nabla} \rho = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial n} \vec{v}$ označme $\rho_e = m e$ $v_s^2 = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial n}$
 $\vec{j}_e = n e \vec{v}$

Male' kmity: $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{j}_e}{dt} &= \frac{\partial \vec{j}_e}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{j}_e \approx \frac{\partial \vec{j}_e}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial \vec{j}_e}{\partial t} &= e \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} \vec{v} + n e \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} \approx n e \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right.$

Prieto (*) motus f'rat

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \vec{j}_e}{\partial t} = -v_s^2 \vec{\nabla} \rho_e + \varepsilon_0 \omega_p^2 \vec{E} - \frac{1}{\tau} \vec{j}_e} \quad (1)$$

▼
 nový člen, popisuje relaxáciu
 prúdu $\vec{j}_e = \vec{j}_e(0) e^{-t/\tau}$
 pri nulovej aplikovanej sile

rovnica kontinuity $\boxed{\frac{\partial \rho_e}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}_e = 0} \quad (2)$

Maxwell $\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}} \quad (3) \quad \rho = \text{celkový náboj!}$

z (1,2,3) máme

$$\left[-\left(\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v_s^2 \Delta \right] \rho_e = \omega_p^2 \rho$$

Fourier $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow -i\omega, \vec{\nabla} \rightarrow i\vec{q}$:

$$\rho_e = \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + \frac{i}{\tau}) - v_s^2 q^2} \rho \rightarrow \boxed{\chi_e(q, \omega) = \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + \frac{i}{\tau}) - v_s^2 q^2}} \quad (4)$$

Odhad v_s pre volný elektroónový plyn:

$$E = \frac{3}{5} N \varepsilon_F = \frac{3}{5} (3\pi^2)^{2/3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{N^{5/3}}{\Omega^{2/3}}$$

$N = \text{počet elektroónov}$

$\Omega = \text{objem}$

$$\text{Kak } p = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial \Omega} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{E}{\Omega} = \frac{2}{5} \varepsilon_F m$$

↓

$$p = \frac{2}{5} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 m)^{2/3} m \rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial m} = \frac{5}{3} \frac{p}{m} = \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_F$$

$$\rightarrow v_s^2 = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial p}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{3} v_F^2$$

$$\boxed{v_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} v_F}$$

AK ióny modelujeme ako kvapalinu častic

s nábojom Ze a koncentráciou $\frac{n}{Z}$, hmotnosťou M :

$$\chi_i(q, \omega) = \frac{\Omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + \frac{i}{\tau_i}) - V_s^2 q^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\Omega_p^2 = \frac{n Z e^2}{M \epsilon_0}$$

$$V_s^2 = \frac{1}{M} \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial n_i}$$

Rovnice (4,5) máme

$$\epsilon_{ii}(q, \omega) = 1 - \chi_e(q, \omega) - \chi_i(q, \omega) \quad (6)$$

Dôkedy:

(AT) Statické horenie $\omega = 0$

$$\epsilon_{ii}(q, 0) = 1 + \frac{k_s^2}{q^2}$$

$$k_s^2 = \frac{\omega_p^2}{v_s^2} + \frac{\Omega_p^2}{V_s^2}$$

Ľahšie počítat:

Nakoľko by vplyv + korekcia van der Waalsovej rovnice.

Coulomb: $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}}{\epsilon_0 q^2}$

Tiežová interakcia:

$$V(r) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}}{\epsilon_0 q^2 \epsilon_{ii}(q, 0)} Q = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}}{q^2 + k_s^2} = \frac{Q e^{-k_s r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{k_s = \frac{1}{\text{hmotnosť dl'fka}}}$$

Správa kratochvíľná: horenie je slabšie!

$$\boxed{V(r) \sim \frac{\cos 2k_F r}{r^3}}$$

Friedelove oscilácie

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A2: Kolektivné módy $\epsilon_{||}(q, \omega) = 0$

$$\epsilon_{||}(q, \omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - v_s^2 q^2} - \frac{\Omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - v_s^2 q^2}$$

(pre jednoduchost zanedbávame členy)

① uvažujme $v_s q \ll \omega \ll v_s q$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_{||}(q, \omega) = 1 + \frac{k_{se}^2}{q^2} - \frac{\Omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\omega_q = \frac{q \Omega_p}{\sqrt{k_{se}^2 + q^2}}}$$

v dĺhovej limite $\boxed{\omega_q = v q}$ (občajný trik)

$$v = \frac{\Omega_p}{k_{se}} = \frac{\Omega_p}{\omega_p} v_s \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{v}{v_F} = \sqrt{\frac{m Z}{3M}}} \quad \text{Bohm-Stewart}$$

(rôdny' odhad rýchlosti trnku v Love)

② uvažujme $\omega \gg v_s q, v_s q$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_{||}(q, \omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2 + \Omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \approx 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$\rightarrow$ plazmón $\boxed{\omega = \omega_p}$

B) Kontinuitetný výpočet malých kmm

Boltzmannova rovnica v priestore relaxačného času:

$$\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v}_k \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{r}} + \frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{k}} = - \frac{f - f_0}{\tau} \right] \quad (1)$$

$f_0(\vec{k}, \vec{r}, t)$ = rovnovážna distribučná funkcia elektrónov

$$f = f_0 + \underbrace{g_k e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r} - i\omega t}}$$

malý $\vec{q}$ a malý ω (malá pre malú perturbáciu)

$$\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = \frac{e\vec{E}}{\hbar} e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r} - i\omega t}$$

Doradíme do (1) a zanedbáme členy rádov E^2 (keďže $g \propto E$)

$$(-i\omega + i\vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{q} + \frac{1}{\tau}) g_k = \frac{e\vec{E}}{\hbar} \left(- \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial \vec{k}}$$

pozorujeme: $\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \vec{k}} = \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial \vec{k}} \approx \delta(\epsilon) \quad \text{pri malých } \vec{k}$

$$\left[g_k = \frac{e \vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}_k \tau}{1 - i\omega\tau + i\vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{q} \tau} \delta(\epsilon_k) \right] \quad (2)$$

Prúdová hustota: $\vec{j} = \frac{2e}{\Omega} \sum_k \vec{v}_k f_k = \frac{2e}{\Omega} \sum_k \vec{v}_k g_k$

Doradíme do (2):

$$\left[\vec{j} = \frac{2e^2 \tau}{\Omega} \sum_k \frac{\vec{v}_k (\vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{E}) \delta(\epsilon_k)}{1 - i\omega\tau + i\vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{q} \tau} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_k = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3}$$

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(3) more precisely have $j_i = \sigma_{ij} E_j$

$$\boxed{\sigma_{ij}(q, \omega) = \frac{e^2 \tau}{4\pi^3 \hbar} \int \frac{d^2 k}{v_k} \frac{v_k^i v_k^j}{1 - i\omega\tau + i\vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{q} \tau}} \quad (4)$$

integration over Fermi pocket

Specialty prefactor: isotropic Fermi pocket, $q \parallel z$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\perp} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\perp} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix}$$

define $\boxed{v_F \tau = \ell}$ (Fermi velocity $\times$ relaxation time)

$$\sigma_{\perp} = \frac{e^2 k_F^2 \ell}{2\pi \hbar} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt (1-t^2)}{1 - i\omega\tau + i\ell t}$$

$$\sigma_{\parallel} = \frac{e^2 k_F^2 \ell}{\pi \hbar} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt t^2}{1 - i\omega\tau + i\ell t}$$

possible me

$$\oint d^2 k = k_F^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin \theta$$

$$= 2\pi k_F^2 \int_{-1}^1 dt$$

here $t = \cos \theta$

more precisely $\sigma_{\parallel}(q, \omega)$
 $\sigma_{\perp}(q, \omega)$

Spec. prefactor:

$$\sigma_{\parallel}(0, \omega) = \sigma_{\perp}(0, \omega) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^2 k_F^2 \ell}{\pi \hbar} \frac{1}{1 - i\omega\tau} = \frac{\sigma_0}{1 - i\omega\tau}, \quad \sigma_0 = \frac{4e^2 \tau}{m}$$

to obtain the formula

$$\epsilon_R(0, \omega) = \epsilon_{\parallel}(0, \omega) = \epsilon_{\perp}(0, \omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + \frac{i}{\tau})}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(= 1 + \frac{i\sigma}{\epsilon_0 \omega} \right)$$

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$$\epsilon_R(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + \frac{i}{\tau})}$$

Typické stahy :

$\hbar\omega_p$	7,1	5,7	15,3	10,6	(eV)
kov	Li	Na	Al	Mg	

$$\frac{\hbar}{\tau} \lesssim T \approx 0.03 \text{ eV (i thmá kovu)}$$

• malé ω $\omega \ll \frac{1}{\tau} \rightarrow \epsilon_R \approx 1 + \frac{i\omega_p^2\tau}{\omega} \approx i \frac{\omega_p^2\tau}{\omega}$

Předpoklad $\frac{\omega_p^2\tau}{\omega} = \frac{(\omega_p\tau)^2}{\omega\tau} \gg (\omega_p\tau)^2 \gg 1$

$$n + ix = \sqrt{\epsilon_R} = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\omega_p^2\tau}{\omega}}$$

↓ model: $cq = \omega(n + ix) \rightarrow q = \frac{1+i}{\delta}, \delta = \lambda \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\tau}}$

→ Priestupná tloušťka:

$$e^{iqx} = e^{ix/\delta} e^{-x/\delta} \quad \text{Klesání na 1/2e}$$

↓
hl'ba mikw
↑

Skinový jav: RF pole sa šíri po povrchu vodiča

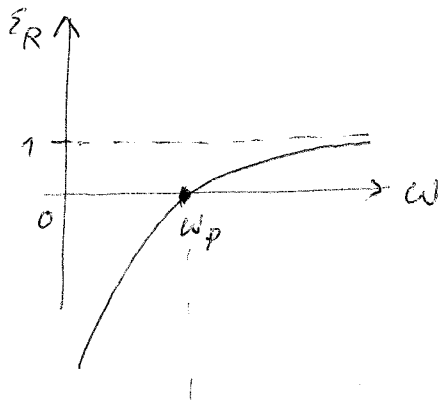
s rastom ω klesá hl'ba mikw

↓
pre dosť veľké veľké frekvencie je $\delta \sim \ell$

↓
pre vyššie frekvencie je δ menšie
↓
Faktorit' nelokálne efekty (t.j. tloušťka δ od q)

↓
medne vodiče
dĺžka

• optical limit: $\omega \gg \frac{1}{\tau} \rightarrow \epsilon_R \approx 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$



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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega < \omega_p: \quad n \approx 0 \\ \kappa \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} - 1} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow R \approx 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega > \omega_p: \quad n \approx \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}} \\ \kappa \approx 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow R \approx \left(\frac{n-1}{n+1} \right)^2$$

