

KUBOVA FORMULA

1. Operátory nábojovej a hybnostnej hustoty

- Lagrangian častice v EM poli: $L = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}^2 + q \vec{A} \cdot \vec{v} - q\varphi$
 [peluže $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{v}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}}$ je ekvivalentné s $m \vec{a} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
 alebo použijeme $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla$]

- Formálne hybnosť $\vec{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{v}} = m \vec{v} + q \vec{A}$

- Hamiltonian $H = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{v} - L = \frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p} - q \vec{A})^2 + q\varphi$

- kanonické krákovanie $\vec{p} = -i\hbar \vec{\nabla}$

- Schrödingerova rovnica $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \left[\frac{1}{2m} (-i\hbar \vec{\nabla} - q \vec{A})^2 + q\varphi \right] \psi$
 $-i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} = \left[\frac{1}{2m} (i\hbar \vec{\nabla} - q \vec{A})^2 + q\varphi \right] \psi^*$

- sledovať hustotu nábojovej hustoty $\langle \rho(\vec{r}) \rangle = q \psi^*(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r})$

$$\frac{\partial \langle \rho \rangle}{\partial t} = \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \xrightarrow[\text{rovnica}]{\text{Schrödingerova rovnica}} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{j} \rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{j} \rangle = -\frac{i\hbar q}{2m} (\psi^* \vec{\nabla} \psi - \psi \vec{\nabla} \psi^*) - \frac{q^2}{m} \vec{A} |\psi|^2 \quad \text{-- sledovať hustotu hybnostnej hustoty}$$

- Fialovanie: $\left. \begin{aligned} \langle \rho(\vec{r}) \rangle &= \int d^3x \psi^*(x) \hat{\rho}(\vec{r}) \psi(x) \\ \langle \vec{j}(\vec{r}) \rangle &= \int d^3x \psi^*(x) \vec{j}(\vec{r}) \psi(x) \end{aligned} \right\} (x)$

- riešenie:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho}(\vec{r}) &= q \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}) \\ \vec{j}(\vec{r}) &= \frac{q}{2m} \left[\vec{p} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}) + \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}) \vec{p} \right] - \frac{q^2}{m} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}) \\ &\equiv \vec{J}(\vec{r}) \text{ (mechanická hustota)} + \vec{J}_{\text{dia}}(\vec{r}) \text{ (diamagnetická hustota)} \end{aligned}$$

diskus: dosadenie do (*)

+ integrácia per partes

2. Kvantomechanika' n'loha - mudo čaric

hamiltonia'w $H = H_0 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{m_i} (\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{A}_i + \vec{A}_i \cdot \vec{p}_i)}_{V(t)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\frac{q_i^2 \vec{A}_i^2}{m_i} + q_i \varphi_i \right)$

hamiltonian bez aplikovan'ho foli - fanočkat⁻ (lineárna column) $\downarrow$ = 0 (kvalifikácia $\varphi=0$)

Predpoklad:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\Omega} \left(\vec{A}_q e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r} - i\omega t} + \vec{A}_{-q} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r} + i\omega t} \right); \quad \vec{A}_{-q} = \vec{A}_q^*$$

Fourierve transformácie:
(podobne pre ostatné veličiny)

$$\vec{J}_q = \int d^3r \vec{j}(\vec{r}) e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$\vec{j}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_q \vec{J}_q e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \rho(\vec{r}) &= \sum_i q_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \\ \vec{j}(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{m_i} [\vec{p}_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) + \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \vec{p}_i] - \sum_i \frac{q_i^2}{m_i} \vec{A}_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\rho_q = \sum_i q_i e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i}$$

$$\vec{J}_q = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{m_i} [\vec{p}_i e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i} + e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \vec{p}_i]$$

$$\vec{J}_q^{\text{dia}} = - \sum_i \frac{q_i^2}{m_i} \vec{A}_i e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i}$$

Potom

$$\boxed{V(t) = F e^{-i\omega t} + F^+ e^{i\omega t}}$$

$$F = -\frac{1}{\Omega} \vec{A}_q \cdot \vec{J}_{-q} \quad F^+ = -\frac{1}{\Omega} \vec{A}_{-q} \cdot \vec{J}_q$$

N'loha: máme f'čkat⁻ sredni hodnotu $\langle \vec{J}_q \rangle + \langle \vec{J}_q^{\text{dia}} \rangle$
do prvého rádu v aplikovanom foli $\vec{A}$

3. Riešení QM úloh

- diamagnetický příd: operátor je úměrný $\vec{A} \rightarrow$ není počítá s magnetickým polem, vezmeme $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \vec{J}_q^{dia} \rangle &= - \sum_i \left\langle \frac{q_i^2}{m_i} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \frac{1}{\Omega} (\vec{A}_q e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i - i\omega t} + \vec{A}_{-q} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i + i\omega t}) \right\rangle_0 \\ &= - \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_i \frac{q_i^2}{m_i} (\vec{A}_q e^{-i\omega t} + \vec{A}_{-q} e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-2i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \rangle_0)\end{aligned}$$

uvážujeme odhazovat je jednodušší i za elektrony, $q_i = e$, $m_i = m$

$$\langle \vec{J}_q^{dia} \rangle = - \frac{e^2}{m} \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_i (\vec{A}_q e^{-i\omega t} + \vec{A}_{-q} e^{i\omega t} \langle \frac{\rho_{2q}}{e} \rangle) \rightarrow = 0 \text{ pro } 2q \neq K$$

$$\boxed{\langle \vec{J}_q^{dia} \rangle = - \frac{ne^2}{m} \vec{A}_q e^{-i\omega t}}$$

- mechanický příd: abychom vzali $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 \rightarrow \langle \vec{J}_q \rangle = 0$
nebo počítá konkrétně k určité funkci 1. řádu $V(A)$

výsledky částečně zkrácených formulací ledně:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \vec{J}_q \rangle &= - \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{m \neq n} (\rho_n - \rho_m) \left[\frac{\langle m | \vec{J}_q | n \rangle \langle m | F | n \rangle e^{-i\omega t}}{\omega_{mn} - (\omega + i0)} + \frac{\langle n | \vec{J}_q | m \rangle \langle m | F^\dagger | n \rangle e^{i\omega t}}{\omega_{mn} + (\omega + i0)} \right] \\ &\rightarrow \text{vímene! } \langle n | \vec{J}_q | m \rangle \langle m | \vec{J}_q | n \rangle = 0 \text{ (vid' kritéria)}\end{aligned}$$

Přelo

$$\boxed{\langle J_{q\alpha} \rangle = \chi_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{q}, \omega) A_{q\beta} e^{-i\omega t}}$$

$|n\rangle = \text{vl. stav } \hat{H}_0 \text{ s energií } E_n$

$$\rho_n = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-E_n/T}$$

$$\boxed{\chi_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{q}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\hbar \Omega} \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{\rho_n - \rho_m}{\omega_{mn} - (\omega + i0)} \langle m | J_{q\alpha} | n \rangle \langle m | J_{q\beta} | n \rangle}$$

cellony' puid

$$\langle j_{q\alpha} \rangle = \langle J_{q\alpha} \rangle + \langle J_{q\alpha}^{dia} \rangle$$

adiabaticke' napl'ovanie
poruchij

$$E_{q\beta} = i\omega A_{q\beta} e^{-i\omega t + i\omega t_0}; \text{ definujeme } \langle j_{q\alpha} \rangle = \delta_{\alpha\beta}(q, \omega) E_{q\beta}$$

Potom

$$\delta_{\alpha\beta}(q, \omega) = \frac{i}{\omega + i0} \left[\frac{ne^2}{m} \delta_{\alpha\beta} - \Lambda_{\alpha\beta}(q, \omega) \right]$$

Kubera formula

4. Specialy p'pad: optické' frekvencie, itohofy syst'ew

$$q = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \lambda \sim 100 \text{ nm} \rightarrow q \approx 0$$

itohofy syst'ew: $\delta_{\alpha\beta}, \Lambda_{\alpha\beta} \propto \delta_{\alpha\beta}$. Definujeme: $\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \delta \delta_{\alpha\beta}$
 $\Lambda_{\alpha\beta} = \Lambda \delta_{\alpha\beta}$

Potom

$$\delta(\omega) = \frac{i}{\omega + i0} \left[\frac{ne^2}{m} - \Lambda(\omega) \right] \quad (*)$$

$$\Lambda(\omega) = \Lambda_{xx}(0, \omega) = \Lambda_{yy}(0, \omega) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\alpha} \Lambda_{\alpha\alpha}(0, \omega)$$

Potom

$$\Lambda(\omega) = \frac{e^2}{3m^2} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{f_m - f_n}{E_m - E_n - (\hbar\omega + i0)} \underbrace{\langle n | \vec{P} | m \rangle \cdot \langle m | \vec{P} | n \rangle}_{\text{otnosenie } |\vec{P}_{mn}|^2} \quad (**)$$

(Potom $\vec{J}_{q=0} = \frac{e}{m} \vec{P}$) $\rightarrow$ cellon' hybnosť

Lemna: $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x + i\delta} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + \delta^2} - i \frac{\delta}{x^2 + \delta^2} \right) = P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - i\pi \delta(x)$

Potom + vobec (*) ma'eme $\delta = \delta' + i\delta''$

$$\delta'(\omega) = \pi \left(\frac{ne^2}{m} - \Lambda'(0) \right) \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{\omega} \Lambda''(\omega)$$

$$\delta''(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\frac{ne^2}{m} - \Lambda'(\omega) \right)$$

$\rightarrow$ p'loenne' len pre
ideal'ny vodič bez
rozptylu

Nech $E(t) = E_0 \cos \omega t$. Potom $j = j_1 \cos \omega t + j_2 \sin \omega t$
 $j_1 \propto \sigma'$, $j_2 \propto \sigma''$

Shodné platí: $\langle j \cdot E \rangle = j_1 E_0 \langle \cos^2 \omega t \rangle + j_2 E_0 \underbrace{\langle \cos \omega t \sin \omega t \rangle}_{=0} \propto \sigma'$
 $\rightarrow \sigma'$ meria platí v systéme.

$$\Lambda''(\omega) = \frac{\pi e^2}{3m^2} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq n} (\rho_n - \rho_m) |\vec{P}_{mn}|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n - \hbar\omega)$$

zákon zachovania energie
 pri emisii/absorpcii fotónu

Reálne vodiče: $\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega} \Lambda''(\omega)$

5. Niekoľko exaktných výsledkov

• Operátory translácie invariantný systém: $\vec{P}^{\dagger} |n\rangle = \vec{P} |n\rangle$

Potom + umíme (**), v. 4 máme $\Lambda(\omega) = 0 \leftarrow$ stavový vektor operačného $\vec{P}$

$\rightarrow \sigma(\omega) = \frac{ne^2}{m} \left[\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{i}{\omega} \right]$ vodič - neinteragujúci systém

• sumačné pravidlo pre vodič

$$j(t) = \int_0^{\infty} d\tau \sigma(\tau) E(t-\tau)$$

pokiaľ v čase $t=0$: $E(t) = E_0 \tau_0 \delta(t) \Rightarrow j(t) = \sigma(t) \tau_0 E_0$

Pre malé časy na elektrody ustálený rozptyľovač

$\Rightarrow \sigma(t=0^+) =$ vodič - neinteragujúci systém

$$\sigma(t) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \sigma(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} \rightarrow \sigma(0^+) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \sigma(\omega)$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma(0^+) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ne^2}{m}$ pre neinteragujúci systém

vynútiť $\sigma'(\omega) = \sigma'(-\omega)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{sumačné pravidlo}}$ $\int_0^{\infty} d\omega \sigma'(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{ne^2}{m}$
 $\sigma''(\omega) = -\sigma''(-\omega)$

- asymptotika $\epsilon_R(\omega)$ pri $\omega \rightarrow \infty$

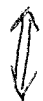
$$\epsilon_R'(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\sigma''}{\epsilon_0 \omega} = 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega^2} \left(\frac{ne^2}{m} - \Lambda'(\omega) \right) \quad (\text{vd. m. 4})$$

$\Lambda'(\omega) \rightarrow 0$ pri $\omega \rightarrow \infty$. Preto

$$\boxed{\epsilon_R'(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}} \quad \text{pri } \omega \rightarrow \infty$$

(exaktné' tendencie)

- Potvrdzujúca: formula $\sigma(\omega) = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m(1-i\omega\tau)}$ spleť: 1. Kramers-Kronig



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

2. matic' parolito

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \sigma'(\omega)$$

3. asymptotika $\omega \rightarrow \infty$