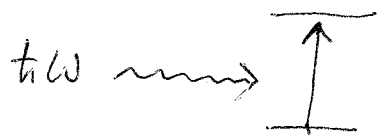


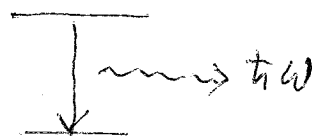
ROZPTYL SVETLA

Dokaz me Schrödingera:

Absorpcie:



Emisie:



Teorie kvantové elektrodynamiky rozptyl:

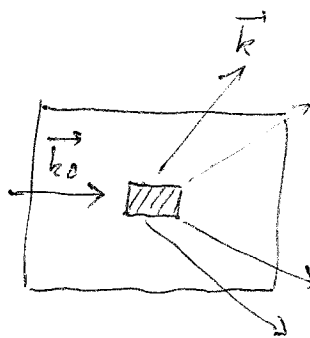


elastický rozptyl: $\omega' = \omega$ (Rayleigh)
nelastický rozptyl: $\omega' \neq \omega$ (Raman)

1 Rayleighův rozptyl

kvantové prostředí: ϵ, μ

trajektorie částic: fluktuace $\delta\epsilon, \delta\mu$



$$(1) \nabla \times E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$(2) \nabla \times H = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \quad \nabla \cdot D = 0$$

$$(3) D = (\epsilon + \delta\epsilon)E \quad \delta\epsilon, \delta\mu \neq 0 \text{ i} \text{ v} \text{ na} \text{ fuktuac} \text{e} \text{ch} \text{e} \text{ch} \text{e} \text{ch} \text{e} \text{ch}$$

$$(4) B = (\mu + \delta\mu)H \quad \epsilon, \mu = \text{const}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \underbrace{\nabla \times (\nabla \times D)}_{\nabla(\nabla \cdot D) - \Delta D = 0} + \nabla \times \underbrace{\nabla \times (\epsilon E - D)}_{-\delta\epsilon E} + \epsilon \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{\nabla \times H}_{\frac{\partial D}{\partial t}} + \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{\nabla \times (B - \mu H)}_{\delta\mu H} = 0$$

$$(\Delta - \epsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \vec{D} = -\nabla \times (\nabla \times \delta\epsilon E) + \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \delta\mu H$$

Ausatz: velký počet malých časových závislostí $e^{-i\omega t} \rightarrow$ uvažujeme jen

$$(\Delta + k^2) \vec{D} = -\nabla \times (\nabla \times \delta\epsilon E) - i\omega \epsilon \nabla \times \delta\mu H \quad k^2 = \epsilon \mu \omega^2$$

Zanedbajme $\delta\mu$ (malé!)

Bornova aproximácia: píšme na pravej strane $\vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{x}}$

$$\boxed{(\Delta + k^2) \vec{D} = -\nabla \times \nabla \times \delta\epsilon \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{x}}} \quad (5) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{dopadajúci} \\ \text{vlna} \end{array}$$

Greenova funkcia $(\Delta + k^2) G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = -\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')$

$$G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \frac{e^{ik|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}}{4\pi|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$$

Prieto riešime rovnice (5) pre body $\vec{x}$ ďaleko od rozptyľujúcej oblasti (v mieri k^2):

$$\vec{D}(\vec{x}) = \underbrace{\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{x}}}_{\text{dopadajúca vlna}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3x' \frac{e^{ik|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \vec{\nabla}' \times (\vec{\nabla}' \times \delta\epsilon \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{x}'})}_{\text{rozptyľovaná vlna}}$$

$$|\vec{x}| \gg |\vec{x}'|: \quad |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'| \approx \sqrt{x^2 - 2\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}'} \approx |\vec{x}| - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{x}'$$

$\vec{n}$ = jedn. vektor v mieri $\vec{k}$ alebo $\vec{x}$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{x}} + \frac{e^{ikx}}{4\pi\epsilon x} \int d^3x' e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}'} \vec{\nabla}' \times (\vec{\nabla}' \times \delta\epsilon \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{x}'})$$

$$\int d^3x' e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}'} \partial'_m F = i \int d^3x' k_m F e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}'} \quad (\text{per partes})$$

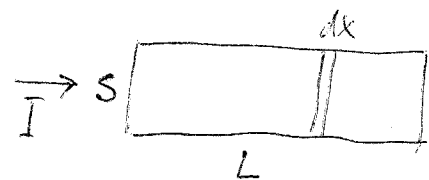
Teda $\vec{\nabla}' \rightarrow i\vec{k}$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{x}} - \frac{k^2 e^{ikx}}{4\pi\epsilon x} \vec{n} \times (\vec{n} \times \vec{p})} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{kde } \left[\begin{array}{l} \vec{p} = \alpha \vec{E}_0 \\ \alpha = \int d^3x e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} \delta\epsilon(\vec{x}) \end{array} \right] \quad (7) \quad \vec{q} = \vec{k} - \vec{k}_0$$

Rovnica (6) je rovnica pre šírenie difúzie $\vec{p}$

Meranie pri $x=0$: $\sigma = \frac{k^4}{6\pi} \left| \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon_0} \right|^2$



doslednejší výber: $I = S \cdot j$

výšiarový výber: $-\sigma \cdot j$

výber výšiarový na dlžke dx : $dI = -\sigma j dx/L$

$$\frac{dI}{I} = -\frac{dx}{\ell} \rightarrow \boxed{I = I_0 e^{-x/\ell}} \quad \ell = \text{extinkčná dlžka}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{\sigma}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{k^4}{6\pi\epsilon^2} \left| \int d^3x e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} \delta\epsilon(\vec{x}) \right|^2$$

Ak $\delta\epsilon(\vec{x})$ fluktuuje na škále $\ll \lambda$, kde $\lambda \sim \frac{1}{q}$,

potom

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{k^4}{6\pi\epsilon^2} \frac{|\int d^3x \delta\epsilon(\vec{x})|^2}{V}} \quad (*)$$

Predpokladajme, že ϵ je funkciou iba hustoty

$$\rightarrow \delta\epsilon = \frac{\partial\epsilon}{\partial\rho} \delta\rho \quad \int d^3x \delta\epsilon(\vec{x}) = \frac{\partial\epsilon}{\partial\rho} \int d^3x \delta\rho = \frac{\partial\epsilon}{\partial\rho} \delta N$$

δN = fluktuácia celkového počtu častíc

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{k^4}{6\pi\epsilon^2} \left(\frac{\partial\epsilon}{\partial\rho} \right)^2 \frac{\langle \delta N^2 \rangle}{V}}$$

nakonec, že $\frac{\langle \delta N^2 \rangle}{V} = T \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial\mu} (*) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{\omega^4}{6\pi c^4 \epsilon^2} \left(\frac{\partial\epsilon}{\partial\rho} \right)^2 T \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial\mu}}$

$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial\mu} \propto$ klasickejší; v klasickej limitke bodu $\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial\mu} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \ell \rightarrow 0$
(kvantová optika)

4 Dokaż $\frac{\langle \delta N^2 \rangle}{V} = T \frac{\partial p}{\partial \mu} :$

$\langle \delta N^2 \rangle = \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2$. Na drugiej stronie: $\langle N \rangle = e^{\frac{\Omega}{T}} \sum_n N_n e^{\frac{\mu N_n - E_n}{T}}$

Porozm $\frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu} \langle N \rangle + \frac{1}{T} \underbrace{e^{\frac{\Omega}{T}} \sum_n N_n^2 e^{\frac{\mu N_n - E_n}{T}}}_{\langle N^2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{T} (\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2)$
 $\downarrow$
 $\Omega = -\langle N \rangle$ c.b.t.d.

Ramanov rozptyl

vnášajúcim vlnám $E(t) = E_0 \cos \omega t$

dopadajúcej na uhlík s časovo závislou polarizovateľnosťou

$$\chi(t) = \chi_0 [1 + \alpha \cos \omega_0 t]$$

ω_0 -- napr. fonónová frekvencia $\rightarrow u(t)$ -- deformácia

indukovaný polarizácia:

$$P(t) = \epsilon_0 E_0 \chi_0 [\cos \omega t + \alpha \cos \omega_0 t \cos \omega t]$$

$$D(t) = \epsilon_0 E(t) + P(t)$$

$$D(t) = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_0) E_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \alpha \chi_0 E_0 \cos(\omega + \omega_0)t + \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \alpha \chi_0 E_0 \cos(\omega - \omega_0)t$$

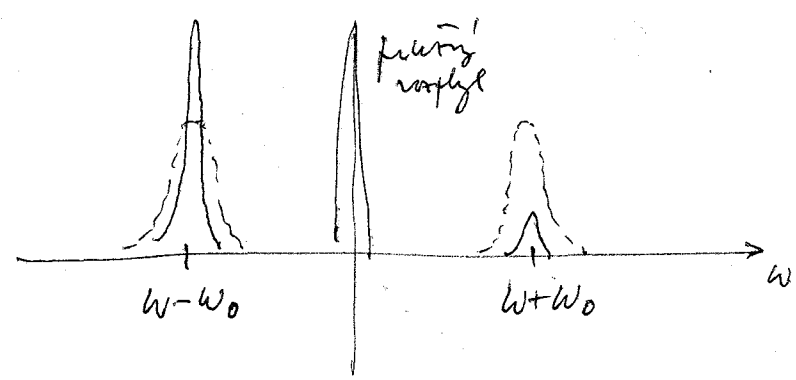
prvý rozptyl fotónu

anti-Stokesov proces
absorpcia fonónu $\propto n(\omega_0)$

Stokesov proces
emisia fonónu $\propto n(\omega_0) + 1$

$$\frac{I(\omega + \omega_0)}{I(\omega - \omega_0)} = \frac{n(\omega_0)}{n(\omega_0) + 1} = e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{T}}$$

poten intenzit



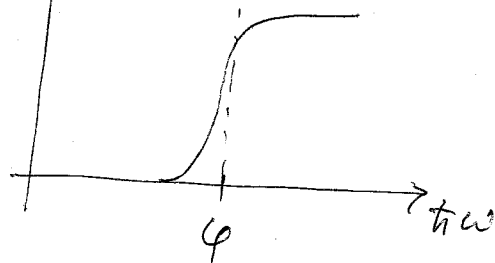
— = malá teplota
--- = veľká teplota

Ramanov rozptyl dvoch rádov: $\chi(t) = \chi_0 [1 + \beta u^2(t)]$

meranie by impurity profile.

for forming p-n diode: $I \uparrow$

face: Ag (100) 4.64 eV
(110) 4.52 eV
(111) 4.74 eV



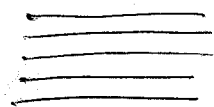
$\bar{P}, \frac{\bar{P}^2}{2m}$ is values

Jackman // fleshy hyaline:

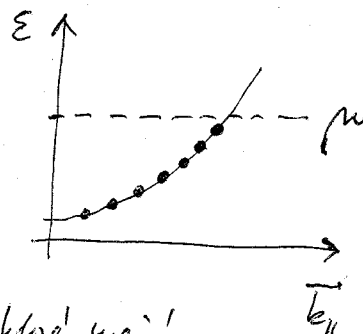
$$T_{11} + \bar{K}_{11} = \bar{P}_{11}$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad} \text{velten invertierbare matricer}$

↓
inno tural - ~~typa~~ $\varepsilon_k(k_{||})$ - ušlone' pre vektore' materialy



E_k stato τ -invariante di h_τ


$$\text{mismo nivel} - \varepsilon(\vec{k}_n)$$

pre obrodene! Nany!
($\varepsilon_k \leq \mu$)

matematika Σ_k je systemy klase' unijn'

gaf (mporodit, polvodit) - u se mci' ponocan foelminie + dohe'ko
korn v dohom karkite so vorkon

Energické vlny v'chled castic

matyrie v'chle alebo l'atka castic, t'ej v'chle $\vec{r}$ je t'eba konstanta

$$\rho(\vec{r}, t) = e \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{v}t)$$

Definujeme Fourier - transform: $\rho(\vec{r}, t) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \rho_q e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r} - i\omega t}$

$$\rho_q = \int d^3r \int dt \rho(\vec{r}, t) e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r} + i\omega t}$$

Elektrické pole:

$$i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{E}_q = \frac{\rho_q}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_R(q)} \quad q = (\vec{q}, \omega)$$

$$\vec{E}_q = \frac{-i\vec{q} \rho_q}{\epsilon_0 q^2 \epsilon_R(q)}$$

$$\rho_q = \int d^3r \int dt e \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{v}t) e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r} + i\omega t}$$

$$\rho_q = 2\pi e \delta(\omega - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{q})$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \frac{-i\vec{q} \rho_q}{\epsilon_0 q^2 \epsilon_R(q)} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r} - i\omega t} = \frac{-ie}{\epsilon_0} \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\vec{q}}{q^2} \frac{e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r} - i\vec{v}\cdot\vec{q}t}}{\epsilon_R(\vec{q}, \vec{v}\cdot\vec{q})}$$

nika porovnaea na castic:

$$\vec{F} = e \vec{E}(\vec{r} = \vec{v}t) = -i \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0 q^2} \vec{q} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_R(\vec{q}, \vec{v}\cdot\vec{q})} - 1 \right]$$

$$\epsilon_R = \epsilon_R' + i\epsilon_R''$$

$$\epsilon_R'(\vec{q}, \omega) = \epsilon_R'(\vec{q}, -\omega)$$

$$\epsilon_R''(\vec{q}, \omega) = -\epsilon_R''(\vec{q}, -\omega)$$

parna funkcia $\vec{q}$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_R} = \frac{\epsilon_R' - i\epsilon_R''}{|\epsilon_R|^2} \rightarrow \text{neparna funkcia } \vec{q}$$

$$\text{Im} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_R} \right) = \frac{-\epsilon_R''}{|\epsilon_R|^2}$$

$$\vec{F} = - \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0 q^2} \vec{q} \left[\frac{\epsilon_R' + \epsilon_R''}{|\epsilon_R(\vec{q}, \vec{v}\cdot\vec{q})|^2} - 1 \right]$$

neparna funkcia $\vec{q}$

nika porovnaea castic

$$\vec{F} = - \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0 q^2} \vec{q} \text{Im} \left[\frac{-1}{\epsilon_R(\vec{q}, \vec{v}\cdot\vec{q})} \right]$$

nika, t'eba by porovnaea na castic iduca c'etvorku

Tuima formula uotno p'at

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = - \sum_q \frac{\hbar \vec{q}}{T_q}} \quad \text{-- rila r'itka' emitorau'iu l'ylmaki } \hbar \vec{q} \text{ do r'ylle'iu r' c'ao } T_q$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{T_q} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0 q^2} \frac{1}{\hbar} \text{Im} \left[\frac{-1}{\epsilon_R(\vec{q}, \vec{v} \cdot \vec{q})} \right]} \quad \text{-- parte f'odolm'ot emitorau'ia l'ylmaki } \hbar \vec{q}$$

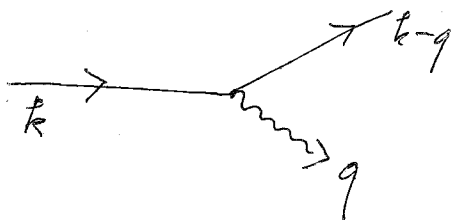
Fenomenologij' model:

$$\epsilon_R(q, \omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + i0) - v_s^2 q^2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{\epsilon_R} \right)'' = \frac{\pi \omega_p^2}{2\omega q} \left[\delta(\omega - \omega_q) - \delta(\omega + \omega_q) \right]$$

$$\text{t'ade } \omega_q = \sqrt{\omega_p^2 + v_s^2 q^2}$$

Polu $\vec{F} = - \sum_q \frac{\hbar \vec{q}}{T_q}$

$$\text{t'ade } \frac{1}{T_q} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0 q^2} \frac{\pi \omega_p^2}{\omega_q} \delta(\vec{v} \cdot \hbar \vec{q} - \hbar \omega_q)$$



$$\epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k-q} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[k^2 - (k-q)^2 \right] \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} 2\vec{k} \cdot \vec{q}$$

$$\epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k-q} \approx \vec{v} \cdot \hbar \vec{q} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{\hbar \vec{k}}{m}$$

$$\text{T'ada } \boxed{\frac{1}{T_q} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0 q^2} \frac{\pi \omega_p^2}{\omega_q} \delta(\epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k-q} - \hbar \omega_q)}$$

c'ite r'j'ella c'arica n'ada r'at'kani n'at'obly energia

$$\boxed{\hbar \omega_q \approx \hbar \omega_p}$$