20.2.12 1) Fyzika polovodiču pro optodektroniku I lived: Svetto-dektromagnetické vlnění Spedetrum electromagnatického vínění: Malmi oxaitace: rotační pokyby molekal (FIR) Luity addue (iouti) v drystaltch a woledulaich (FID, HIR) Radiové vlny a tour a joute (eleptronose) (FIR-UV) plaziny v dependingets Dolorodiaich (=12 - 11)=) plaziny elette. v bovech (112-11) 3413- 1 m vatoratch 2. Concerpse. Prechody (MIR-UV) MikrovInna oblast + 1x10⁻³ Infracervence oblast { Hera Blistice 10 2= 450-1400 µm kratkov/1nna' 2 = 1,4-3 µm 182 Strealne 10 2 = 44 3-8 µm Diouhov/una' 2 = 8-15 µm (1RC Diouhov/una' 2 = 8-15 µm (1RC Delekce 10 2 = 15-1000 µm 3×5+ 1×10-3 44 LIXIO + + 4 6 × 10 Viditalna' oblast 7 8x10+ + 3.8 × 10+ { UV-C = 100-280 um { UV-B = 280-315 um UV-A = 315-380 um UV 2avrent-E= 124eV-3/eV 3×10 + 10×157 RTG Zanzni-E= 120 eV-100 tel 159-3×1544 Zařani gouma - Es 100 kel

Do Svillo jako Er sa'ran' dopada' na materia! dopadajísí odražaná Juniniscence prosle (absorbolicné) (Brollouin, Raman) · Vetsina zakazaných past v polovodičích do 6 eV · optickal spectra nesou dulezité informace o fizikalkich vlastnostach dané látty v optické vlastnosti látet jsou chilezité pro jejech aplikace v optocktonice (ksery, sliody, detektory, vlaovody) * Dua pristupy popier optickyck vlagtnost latak : 1, finomenologický (mæhreækopieký) 2) + mikroskopicky (semi-krantory) Obsah prodaasky: naueit se sachaset & colescu postredi na opticker viry na fanomandogicke' urovni a jak jë spoattat s mikroskopicke' pristupic » popis nisnjek mechanismi (i'l prednasky: doplnit de wedenako EM spektra misine meethanismy absorber i manyteh materialach Doponierna literatura: 14, l'andona: Fundamentales of semiconductors 274.3. Baud: Light and Matter 3 Grasse, Pasteri - Parancini: Solid State Physica 4 Born, Wolf: @ Trinciples of Ortice + roædans' elenky a obrazky

3. Fanomanologický popis interakce clattomaquetické vlný s læthou » ⇒ latka složena ž nabitých čalstic • Elektromggnetické vľnení je popsáho Vaktory E, B, J, H? > koncere vaktory v celém Vozgaha pole, spojitymi funkarmi časa a prostoru + spejitá denirace. Negpojitosti použe 24. vyskytují použe na plochack zučny Jyžika/nich vlastnosti prostrede · 2 drejan dektromagnetietako pola je rozlozant cladtrickaho maboje a proudu · Vaktory daktromagnatickáho pola Splnufi Maxwellony ra romia Maknoskopické Maxwellory vornice VXÊ(F,t) = - OB(Ft) Faradagui zakon clasova zmena magnetickeho pola indukuje clastnické pole (vvuzavnené smyžag) VXB(P,t) = Eleget + Mg (P,t) Amperily - Maxwelling Zakon_ Magnetické pole ja vytroneno elsktrickým proudam a daktrickým polem ktoré se > član není skutečný proud b obdoba Faradayova zákona > mežnosť Birení va vakun

4) $\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}},t) = \mathbf{c}(\vec{\mathbf{r}},t) \quad Gaussin 2akon$ Elaktricka pola produckovana claktrickými naboji divarguje od pozitivného náboje a konverguje k negativnimu Elektrické pole $\vec{E} = \frac{\overline{E}}{q_o \rightarrow testovací naboj$ (neovlivňuje ostatní) $<math>\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ Gaussáv magnetický zákon Magnetické pole: Fornoei Lonentzovy sily $\vec{F}_{B} = q\vec{F} \times \vec{B} \Rightarrow |\vec{B}| = \frac{|\vec{F}|}{q |\vec{K}| \sin \theta}$ Projece magnetického pole je vizdy (sila kolma na rychlost) nulova Sireni EM VInéni ve vatur - bez z drojůM.R.: $\nabla x \vec{E} = - \partial t$ VXB = NoEO OF $\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{R} = 0$ D. E=0 ODVOZENI VLNOVÉ ROVAVICE: $\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{e} = - \vec{e} \nabla \times \vec{e}$ $\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{X} = \nabla (\nabla \vec{X}) - \Delta \vec{X}$ V(V.E) - AE = Tho EO DE baz zdrojů >0 AE-Moto DE = 0 VInova rounica pro Sirani EM May ve vakuu

5) Obdobne pro B $\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{B} - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\rho_2 \vec{B}}{\rho_1 2} = 0$ Matamatické vyjadnaní vlnové rovnice (1747 d'Alambert) $\frac{10}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x^2}} = 0$ » More = 1/2 C.... rychlast Sirani evetla Va Vækun C= 299 49245P m/s E= P. \$541 P7 P176 × 10-12 Jum permitivita valua $M_{0} = \frac{12}{N_{1}} \frac{566370614 \times 10^{-7}}{M_{1}} \frac{10^{-7}}{M_{1}} \frac{10^{-7}}{M_$ Regani vinové rovnice: A(r, t) = A. cos(t. r-wt) = Rez A. 2^{i(t)r-wt}) rovinná vina komplexent amplituda Aur cips pozateri faze I. .. Vlnový vektor jednotkový vektor ve směry I = lkl·k = (kx, ky, kz) = lkl (sx, sy, sz) miteri Fazova rychlost = rychlost since æmeny faza Vlny = Réseri vlnová rovnice A(RE)= A. cos(E(R-RE)) = W > ~= ~ $\Rightarrow Mc Makuu : c = \frac{\omega}{\omega} \Rightarrow |E| = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{\omega}{A}$ Souvislast & energic E= hD= tw $t_{W} = \frac{2\pi c}{2} = E \Rightarrow E(eV) = \frac{1234p}{254p}$

 $G = -h\omega = 1eV \Rightarrow \lambda = 1,2398 \mu m$ $\overline{y} = \frac{1}{3} = 8065 \text{ cm}^{1}$ T= 11600K Plandur dakon: the (T) = the ws the (T) = the cup (the / 3 T) - 1 Spatitication Reportante d'airens ofrakvanai w pri teplete T Rovinna ulha: $\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}_{o} \left(\exp((\vec{x}.\vec{r}-\omega t)) \right)$ $\vec{B}(\vec{P},t) = \vec{s} \exp i(t\vec{P},\vec{P}-\omega t)$ Desazani do MR $iR_{X}\vec{E} = +i\omega\vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\vec{E}\times\vec{E}}{\omega}$ ikx B=-imotowE I.E = 0 R.B=0 obscine' Linganta vinové rovnice » Treseni je libovolna' superporter harmonichych tran VIn Va $\vec{E} = \vec{\Sigma} \cdot \vec{E}_i \cdot \vec{e}^{-i(\vec{E}_i \cdot \vec{F}_{-} \cdot \omega_i t)}$ $\vec{B} = \sum_{i} \frac{\vec{k}_{i} \times \vec{E}_{i}}{\omega_{i}} \vec{c} (\vec{k}_{i} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_{i} \cdot t)$

Dischrazení sumy integralem srealný skt Ê(F,E) - 1/E(F,w) e de Touriarera transform. Ē(r, ω)... spaktnum > obsahuje c² R(ω). R $\vec{E}(\vec{a}, \omega) = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \left| \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) \vec{e}^{i\omega t} \right| dt$ Favadani grupové rychlosti => rychlost sirchi Vinového baliky $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \overline{\mathcal{K}}}; \quad u_{g} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \mathcal{K}}$ Vakuum nædisparen prostrædi -> Vsæchny Vlny 34 Biri stejne rychle => w= ck $N_q = \frac{Ock}{Ok} = C$ Pro jednu fraknenci prostorová zást ElPt) splňuje Mataria lová prostvedu telmhotta Doposud Sirani va vakuu » bez zdroju generale EM-pole: Elektrické pole je excitance generovaho naboji a časové proměnnými mognetickými ml: Magnetická pola je generovano dektriekými proudly a časová promannými dektriekými poli » Elektromagnetické pole je excitace (porucha) vyvolana elektrickými naboji

9) Maxwellovy rovnice $\nabla x \vec{E} = - \vec{D} \vec{B}$ $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \xi_0 \vec{D} \vec{E}$ D.E=f D.Z=O vliv naboju (prostredi): prostrealnictvim S, F Multipélony rozvoj çaj $\vec{j} = \vec{j}_{F} + \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \vec{M} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{Q}) + \dots$ $S = S_{f} - \nabla \cdot \vec{P} - \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{Q}) - \dots$ P. ... hustota dipoloucho alaktrického momanty Q. . . hustota kvadrupolového elektrického momenty A. ... hustota magnatického momenty Sp... hustota volných nabojú (monopolis) hustota volnych pooudu £f · · · · jt = j3 + j2 > hustota vodivostnich proudli hustota proudu 2 unejsich zdroju - vetsinou =0 Ohmin Bakon: je = JE merna vodivost Dipolová hypotáza: Pokud jde o claktrické Vlagtnosti je neutralní dielaktrikum chrivalan-tní soubory elektrických dipolís

() Pokud jok o magnatická vlastnosti je nautralni dialaktrikum akvivalantni souboru magnatických dipolli Elektrostaticka a magnatostaticka definica DaH 2. MR: $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D} \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}} - \mathcal{D} \cdot \vec{\mathcal{P}}$ $\nabla \cdot (\xi \vec{e} + \vec{p}) = \beta \vec{p} \vec{D} = \xi \vec{e} \vec{p}$ V.B= GA $\nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{h}_{o} \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{h}_{o} \left(\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{f}_{m} \right) = \mathbf{h}_{o} \left(\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} + \nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{M} \right)$ $\nabla x (3/h_0 - H) = \overline{f} = \overline{f} = \overline{\nabla x H} = \overline{f}$ H=B/no-H| B= NoH+ NOH VXB=Moft Mo E DE DxB= Mo(jf+)+ DxA)+ Mo E DE $\nabla \times (\overline{\mathcal{B}}_{ho} - \overline{\mathcal{H}}) = hoff + \overline{\mathcal{H}} + \overline{\mathcal{H}$ V×H = Moje + Mo DE Makroskopicka polarizace P: P= 3- 5, E dielektrika M.R.: $\overline{\nabla}.\overline{E} = \overline{E}(\overline{P}, \overline{\nabla}.\overline{P})$

- účinak dialaktrika na pola læ vysvætlit akvivælantni objemovoy hustotou naboje ターニーセーア V hazden mitrim bode dielektrika splnye potencial upravenou Roissonovu rovnici $= \Delta \varphi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} (\varphi + \varphi')$ Potencial v liboudnein bode dielektrika: $\left(\left(x_{i} y_{i} z \right) = \frac{1}{4 T \xi} \int \frac{g - \nabla \cdot \vec{p}}{\vec{p}} dv^{2}$ upower integral pourse ve taken top = D. (P) - P. R (P) Plæ povarovat 2a moment dipolis na fednotku objemn, nabo-li polarizaci > Pritomnost hinotreko telesa (pame latta) V elektromagnetickém poli může byt plne Vyjablizna ckrivælentnim rozložením hustoty naboje - V.P av chrivælentnim rozložením hustoty proudu (OP/et) + V.M Vizotropnick prostředich jeon Pa H rovnobežné s E a H Vatah mari Ea P marana gjadtit pomocí: $\overline{P} = \varepsilon \left[\chi_{e}^{0} \overline{E} + \chi_{e}^{0} \overline{E}^{2} + \chi_{e}^{0} \overline{E}^{2} + \ldots \right]$

(1) Pro na's pripad > linearni prostredi アーモスの戸 Dosazením do vztahu pro B ゴ= 気産+マ= 気産+ 気火産= 気を、ビ= とぎ Er. .. relativní permitivita $\xi_{\rm T} = 1 + \chi_{\rm g}$ Obalobné pro M. lineárií prostredí B= mot + mot = mot + mo X + = moment = mt A pin=1+Ym -popisuji jak material reaguje na pole Vinová rovnice v prostředí bez volných nabojú a proudů > dielektrikum DXDXE = Mot DXH = -M DE2 $\Delta \vec{E} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$ $\frac{1}{n^2} = n \mathcal{E} = m_0 \mathcal{E}_0 \ \mu_{\rm R} \mathcal{E}_{\rm R} = \frac{1}{c^2} \ \mu_{\rm R} \mathcal{E}_{\rm R} = \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{m^2}{1 + c^2}$ materialy Festeri ve traine $d^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot M^2$ $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, \epsilon) = \vec{E}_{o} c^{i}(\vec{x}, \vec{r} - \omega \epsilon)$ $\frac{1}{10} = \frac{100}{2} \cdot 100$ Pro viditalné optické frakvance Mr. 1 =) m=ler

n) Mr. Bi 0,999983 Ag 0,999997 Diamagnetika Cu 0,999999 W 1,00008 Al 1,00002 Paramagnetika 1 10002) Ferromagnatika » vysoka pr » nelinaami ustah Veduch Er: 1,00054 Polystyren 26 Papin 3,5 porcelain 6,5 Sklo 76 kremik 12 Voda 20 × 1 Polarizovats/host: u molekul junpor moman deformonats/host dehtronoverho obalu molekulg Feroslaktrika > vysoka Eq > maji nanuloron dipel. inomant Spontanni polavizaci Absorbujice'/vodire /prostadi Doted je=0 protože T=0 Nyni T=0 > vollier

(3) prostradi baz vnojších salejů
M. R. D. E = 0

$$\nabla x E = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial E}$$

 $\nabla x B = \mu f_{E} + \mu E \frac{\partial E}{\partial E}$
 $\overline{f}e = \overline{\tau E}$
 $\nabla x \overline{E} = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial E} (\mu \overline{T} E + \mu E \frac{\partial E}{\partial E})$
 $-\Delta \overline{E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} - \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E^{2}} = 0$
 $\overline{\Delta E} - \mu \overline{\tau} \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} + \mu E \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial E} / \overline{\nabla}.$
 $V = b h a \overline{d} i + cole ivest není nulova, namekou
by' E trvale rozloženy vclud na'boje
Dúlaz pro homogenu, i izotropní, linealru
 $\overline{P} postizoli':$
 $\overline{\nabla x} \overline{B} = \mu \overline{y} \cdot \overline{j} + \mu \overline{(0E} (\overline{T} \cdot \overline{D}))$
 0
 $\overline{v} \cdot \overline{j} + \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial \overline{E}} = 0$
 $\overline{v} \cdot \overline{E} = \overline{E}$
 $\overline{v} \cdot \overline{E} = \overline{E}$
 $\overline{D} \cdot \overline{E} = \overline{E} = 0$
 $\overline{D} \cdot \overline{E} = \overline{E} = 0$
 $\overline{D} \cdot \overline{E} = \overline{E} = \beta_{0} e^{-\frac{E}{E}} = \beta_{0} e^{-\frac{E}{E}}$$

14) to = = ... relaxati doba dielektrika $Cu: \vec{\tau} = 6.10^{\circ} \frac{F}{m.s} \quad \vec{t}_{s} = \frac{f \cdot f \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 10}{6 \cdot 10^{\circ}} = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ s}$ $\Rightarrow Malmi kratka' relaxach' cloba$ => g=0 => p:B=0 oprovněný předpoklad c.b.d. > morská voda 2×10's destilovaná voda (spatný vodie) < 10°s => izolanty => kremenne sklo => 10°3 => T=0= g=> go

27.2.12 1) typika polovodiču pro optoclatroniku II Résani telegrafii rounice: DE-put de presente : DE-put de presente : Fasani va la trara rovinna vlag $\vec{E} = \vec{E} \vec{e} \vec{e} \vec{r} - \omega \vec{e}$; $\vec{k} = |\vec{k}| \vec{k} = \vec{e} \cdot \vec{k} \vec{k}$ dosazoni do telegrafiai rounica $-k^2 + z \mu \overline{\nu} \omega + \mu \varepsilon \omega^2 = 0$ L'= Z/NTW + MEW2 $\frac{\lambda^2}{\omega^2} = \mu \varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{\gamma' \overline{\upsilon}}{\varepsilon \omega}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{c^2}$ $\mathcal{N}^{2} = c_{\mathcal{P}}^{2} \mathcal{E} \left(1 + \frac{i\sigma}{\epsilon \omega} \right) \qquad p_{\mathcal{E}} = p_{0} \xi_{\mathcal{E}} \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{P}} \mu_{\mathcal{P}} = \frac{1}{c^{2}} \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{P}} \mu_{\mathcal{P}}$ N²= MER (1 + 25) ... Lomplanni index loma Mr = 1 H. index extinkac $\chi^2 = \varepsilon_R + \frac{2i\Gamma}{\varepsilon_0 \omega} + \chi = m + 2i\ell$ d toko plyne: $M^2 \overline{a} \overline{R}^2 = \varepsilon_n (1)$ $2M \overline{d} = \overline{w} \overline{\varepsilon_0} (2)$ Vetah pro nº: Vijadening 2 2 (2) => 2 = wEo2m a dosadime Olo(1) $m^2 = \frac{T^2}{4m^2\omega^2 \epsilon_0^2} = \epsilon_{\mathcal{R}}$ $4m^4\omega^2\xi_0^2 - \xi_r 4m^2\omega^2\xi_0^2 = 0$

2) Luadraticka' romice pro nº $n_{12}^2 = \frac{-b\pm Vb^2 - 4ac}{2a}$ $n^{2} = \frac{4\epsilon_{n}\omega^{2}\epsilon_{0}^{2}}{10} + \sqrt{16\epsilon_{n}^{2}\omega^{4}\epsilon_{0}^{4}} + \frac{16\omega^{2}\epsilon_{0}^{2}}{10}$ Par222 $n^{2} = 4\xi_{n}\omega^{2}\xi_{0}^{2} + \sqrt{16\omega^{4}\xi_{0}^{4}(\xi_{n}^{2} + \frac{T^{2}}{\omega^{2}\xi_{0}^{2}})}$ \$102 82 $n^{2} = 4 \epsilon_{r} 4^{2} \epsilon_{0}^{2} + 4 \mu^{2} \epsilon_{0}^{2} \left(\epsilon_{r}^{2} + \frac{r^{2}}{\omega^{2} \epsilon_{0}^{2}}\right)^{2}$ 2 Auf 40 $D^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\epsilon_{n} + \epsilon_{n} \left(1 + \frac{\tau^{2}}{\omega^{2} \epsilon_{n}^{2} \epsilon_{n}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]$ J... Aticke vorlin bobcan i Obdobné i pro Re $\mathcal{L}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\epsilon_{r} + \epsilon_{r} \left(1 + \frac{\tau^{2}}{\omega^{2} \epsilon_{r}^{2} \epsilon_{r}^{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$ Dobeana naní stejna jako nízkofrekmentní a Jaktrická vodivost NEC > LEC dosazani komplexiniho N do repredpisa pro Dovinnon VIng $\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}_{0}e^{i\left(\frac{\omega}{c}N\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t\right)} = \vec{E}_{0}e^{i\left(\frac{\omega}{c}M\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t\right)} - \frac{\omega}{c}e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}$ $\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}_{0} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{$ rétlum nanulovou vodivosti je EM VIna V prostrede 3 tlumance'. > absorbed

3 pokud T=0=> de=0 a E=n2 nethinane Birani > Vestera' opticka' vlastnosti popsany pomoci Maj Ez > n pokud T+0 => n2 + En => rychlost Vlny Se definujé jako a va ne c v Tot energie EM ving dan Poyntingovym vektorem 3= ExA. hustota toku vykona 3= EXE i(Er-wt) $\vec{\mathcal{S}} = \vec{E} \times \vec{\mathcal{R}}_{0} (*)$ -> barrana v úvaku pouza realhá polo $\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\vec{E}_{e} \vec{c}^{(\vec{L}\vec{r}-\omega t)} + \vec{E}_{e} \vec{c}^{(\vec{L}\vec{r}-\omega t)} + \vec{E}_{e} \vec{c}^{(\vec{L}\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right]$ $\vec{\mathcal{B}}(\vec{r};t) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{L} \times \vec{E}_{\sigma} \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} (\vec{R};\vec{r}-\omega t) + \vec{E}_{\sigma} \times \vec{E}_{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\omega} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{L} \times \vec{R} \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} (\vec{L} \times \vec{R}-\omega t) \end{bmatrix}$ $\overline{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p_0}} \left[\frac{1}{\omega} \left(\overline{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{E}} \right) \right] \left[\frac{1}{\omega} \left(\overline{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{E}} \right) \right] = -2 \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\omega}{\omega} \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{1$ Stradování v časa » první član v závorec » o » rapidná osciluje » zústáva pouze drahý Elen: $\langle \vec{s} \rangle_{\vec{k}} = \frac{\hat{k}}{4\mu_0} \frac{k + \vec{k}^*}{\omega} (\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{E}_0^*) - 2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial c} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} =$ $=\frac{1}{24}\frac{2}{40}\frac{1}{10}\left(\vec{E}\cdot\vec{E}^{*}\right)c^{-2\frac{2}{2}}\left(\vec{E}\cdot\vec{R}\right)c^{-2\frac{2}{2}}\left(\vec{R}\cdot\vec{R}\right)c^{-2\frac{2}{2}}\left(\vec{R}\cdot\vec{R}\right)$

 $4) < 3 > = 1 \qquad \underline{MEC} = 2 (\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{E}_0) = 2 \underbrace{\omega e}_{c} 1 \cdot \vec{P}$ Intenzita zakani: $\overline{I} = \frac{m \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{C}}}{2} \left(\overline{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{C}} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{C}} \right) - \frac{2\omega}{\mathcal{C}} \frac{\omega}{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{P}$ $I = F_0 C$ $\chi = \frac{2\omega de}{C} = \frac{4T_{ab}}{A} e$ x... absorbani Loeficiant X = Labs + Locatt absorba vazptyl Pr) Lovy: T= 107 F/ms; 2=550 mm W= 2TC = 1,1 TT 10 H2 E(R,t) = Eoe wet? cos(wak.r-wt) imaginanni ca'st A moham vatsi nez nalna ubytak E: N E E E Libytak na $\stackrel{?}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\omega}{c} \mathscr{R} \stackrel{!}{\mathcal{R}} = 1$ d = c hloutha mike (skin depth) $\mathcal{H}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}\mu_{n} \left[-\xi_{n} + \xi_{n} \left(1 + \frac{\tau^{2}}{\omega^{2} \xi_{n}^{2} \xi_{n}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]$ $\frac{\nabla}{\omega \epsilon} \gg \epsilon_n \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{1}{2} h \omega \epsilon_0 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{\eta h}{2\omega \epsilon_0}}$

 $\int dt = \frac{c}{\omega t t} = \frac{c}{\omega \sqrt{m t}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{m t} \sqrt{m t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 t}{m t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m t}} \frac{2}{m t}$ 20=550 mm => d= 140 => Velmi rychly' Cu: 20=100 mm => d= 0.6 mm 20 = 10 pm = d = 6.7 mm 20 = 10 cm => d = 0.6 pm 20=1 km =) d = 62 pm Lomplexes permitivita (dielektrieka' funkce), opticka' vodivost, sasaptibilita - popis odezvy matarialu riznými voličinami - doted pomoer made M.R. D.B= St DxE=-DE & nemagneticka prostradi $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} \vec{F} + \vec{D} \vec{F}$ B=EE+ P & F=EXE VXH-EDE = jf + DE menulové visuola menulové použe (i ve vakan) v nějakám prestredí Lava' strana romice: predpohladane reseni > rovinna' vina > E, F, P, 2'(EP.ut) NAS = TÊ-262WÊ = FÊ T. komplexni opt. $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma_1 + i \sigma_2 = \sigma - i \omega \varepsilon_0 \chi$

6) LB = (15 DE + EOX DE = EOX DE = EOX DE X=X+25 Lomplexn' susceptibilita Parmitioita: En= = 1+X $=) \hat{\xi}_{n} = 1 + \hat{\chi} = 1 + \chi + \frac{i\tau}{\omega \epsilon_{0}} = \xi_{n} + \frac{i\tau}{\omega \epsilon_{0}} \Rightarrow \text{tomplexon' ral.}$ (dielectricka fre) Væajemne vætahy: $T_1 = T_1 \quad T_2 = -\omega \varepsilon_0 X = -\omega \varepsilon_0 \left(\varepsilon_{12}^{-1}\right)$ $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\omega \varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{\omega \varepsilon_0} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\omega \varepsilon_0}$ $T_1 = \omega \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_0; \quad T_2 = (1 - \varepsilon_1) \omega \varepsilon_0$ $M^{2} - \mathcal{H}^{2} = \mu_{\mathcal{R}} \mathcal{E}_{q}$ $2m\mathcal{H} = \mu_{\mathcal{R}} \mathcal{E}_{2}$ $= M^{2} \mathcal{E}_{q}$ $= M^{2} \mathcal{E}_{q}$ $\mathcal{H}^2 = \frac{\mu_n}{2} \left[\sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2} - \varepsilon_1 \right]$ $X = \frac{2\omega R}{c} = \frac{\omega \epsilon_2}{m c} = \frac{\omega \epsilon_2}{m c} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{m c \epsilon_0}$ ypy prostredk: · lineanny: P= EXE izotropni : X anizotropizi X= [Xxx Xxy Xx2] Xyx Xyy Xy2 · homogenni: X + X(F) X 2x Ky X 22 · nahomogenni: X=X(7) · dispanzni : X = X(w)

Disperzni prostředí - deposed jeme se næabjuali spaktra/ni za'vislosti matana'lovych panimetros - disperent prostreali - fa'zova rychlost zavisí na frakranci w pokud t = 0 Ea 3 nakmitají ve fazi » pokud uvažujeme vysobé frakvanec ma' látka dispensní vlastnesti i pokud je t sansabatana mala - do 10° Hz je En na w v podstate hezarista' = relaxaeni doba je ktratsi naž perioda - a navodica jsou dispanza vlastnosti Spjaty (vetimon) pour s En > materia/ nemaža okamžita ragovat + princip Lauxality > odpoved materialu na pola namuza væniknoat drig nær aplikage - odezva latty popsana Ê, Î, X, X z z tomplexe Elson => tomplaxn' funkce odazi materia/4 => vizdy discipace energie a fasora prieman pri interretee EM ving s lattica fase » læ odvodit vætahy mesi radnou a imagaina'nni sloætou odværore fee

) - Easoré promènné EM pole » procesy i later probíhají s teneenou rzahlosti » »poždení polarizace za príslusnou intensitou pole Obrené maine odpovéd na typolamou Vnejsi podnat popsanou: $X(\vec{F},t) = \iint \vec{G}(\vec{F},\vec{F}',t,t') \hat{f}(\vec{F},t') d\vec{r}' dt'$ G... funker odæry (muse byt é, j, x,..) j... junker podnetu (Z.) Casova Lauralita invariance > volba Easovaho poratku nemění G => G(t,t) = G(t-t) Omezeni na prostorevé nedesparse prostredi » lokalní aproximace odezva zabrisí pouze na podmetu ve stejném miste v prestore $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{1}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt \qquad = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{1}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt \qquad = \frac{1}{6} \int_{$

Q G(u) ... prekvenene zavisla susceptibilita -realna' cast popisaje utlam, imaginami cast fa'sovou æmenn (fa'sový rozdí!) mazi x a f Matamatika: zavideme komplexni frekvenci $\hat{\omega} = \omega_1 + i\omega_2$ Potom: $\hat{G}(\hat{\omega}) = \int \hat{G}(t-t) e^{i\omega_1(t-t')} - \omega_2(t-t') dt$ Druhy elen a w2(t-t) uranje jestli je fee v homi Tei dolni polorovina o tet (kausalita) G(w) urana v horní polovovine (vsuda koncená). hvazujma integracni ustu: Cauchy ho teorem ϕ h(z)dz = 0 R 3 23 Wop Result c Duelomorfai Cauchyho vota o raziolua $\Rightarrow \oint \frac{G(\hat{\omega})}{\hat{\omega}' - \hat{\omega}_0} d\hat{\omega}' = 0$ Integra'/ /20 rozona Integral lize reservent jako $\int \frac{G(\hat{\omega}')}{\hat{\omega}' - \hat{\omega}_0} d\hat{\omega}' + \int \frac{G(\hat{\omega}')}{\hat{\omega}' - \hat{\omega}_0} d\hat{\omega}' + \int \frac{G(\hat{\omega}')}{\hat{\omega}' - \hat{\omega}_0} d\hat{\omega}' = 0$ - 46 (25) integral va smyslu hlavni hodnoty pakual R=00 $\hat{\omega} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \hat{\varsigma} \rightarrow 0$ $P\int \frac{\hat{a}(\hat{\omega})}{\hat{\omega}'-\hat{\omega}_o}d\hat{\omega}'$

 $\widehat{\omega}^{1} - \widehat{\omega}_{o} = g \widehat{z}^{i} p$ $\omega^{i} = \omega_{o} + g \widehat{z}^{i} p$ $d\omega^{i} = z p \widehat{z}^{i} \widehat{z}^{i} p$ $\psi^{i} = z p \widehat{z}^{i} \widehat{z}^{i} p$ $\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{G(\omega)}{-\omega_{e}} = \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{G(\omega)}{\omega}$ $\int \frac{G(\omega')}{\frac{2}{2}} \frac{i}{p} \frac{i}{p}$ $d\phi = -\frac{2\pi G(\omega)}{\omega}$

10 Druký integra!! ŵ'= ŵ,+geit Jûj-ŵo pousieme: w'-ŵe = to 2) Jŵj-ŵo potom dŵ = tipe dip potom propoo + $\int G(\hat{\omega}) \hat{z} d\varphi = -\hat{z} \hat{b} \hat{G}(\hat{\omega})$ The Woo \Rightarrow dostaname: $(2 \hat{\omega}_{o} \Rightarrow \hat{\omega})$ iti G(w) = P/ G(w) dw' $\hat{G}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} P \int \frac{\hat{G}(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$ Vine de : $\hat{G}(\omega) = G_1(\omega) + iG_2(\omega)$ Potom: $G_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}} \mathcal{P} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{G_2(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$ $G_2(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} P \int \frac{G_1(\omega)}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$ Kramansový-Kronigovy valaca (Kroinig 1927) nazavisle) - G, a G2 jsou vajemne Hilbertory mansformage Doposud pouxe matematické odvozování Nyni spojení s materialam: Konsena rychlost odrzay materialu = X, E, atd jsou for w

1) $\vec{\hat{\eta}}(\vec{r},t) = \sqrt{\hat{k}(t-t)}\vec{E}(\vec{r},t)dt' \Rightarrow predp. Lauxalita$ parmetova' fee/fee oderry€x(t-t') $\overline{\mathcal{B}}(\omega) = \xi \overline{\mathcal{E}}(\omega) + \overline{\mathcal{P}}(\omega) = \xi_{n} \xi \overline{\mathcal{E}}(\omega)$) $\vec{P}(\omega) = \varepsilon_0(\varepsilon_n - 1) \vec{E}(\omega)$. lokalni, linsa'mi, Synchronni 12tah Predpokladame: Event $t - t' = u \quad dt' = -dw$ $\overline{P}(\overline{r},t) = \varepsilon / \frac{1}{4} \chi(m) \overline{E}(\overline{r}) \varepsilon^{-2\omega(t-m)} dw$ $\overline{P}(\overline{R}, t) = \overline{E}_{0}(\overline{R})e^{-i\omega t} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\omega} \chi(\mu)e^{i\omega u} d\mu$ okampita' hodnota Ê(P, E) $\vec{P}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}(\vec{r},t) \in \mathcal{I}(\vec{R}t)$ $\Rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{P}}(\omega) = \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}(\omega)\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}(\omega)$ (x(m) z ww dw => X(w) - # /X(+) = int dt' => disperse Okamzita' odazva: $\vec{P}(\vec{R},t) = \epsilon (\chi(t-t') S(t-t') E(\vec{R},t') dt'$ P(P,t)=EXE(R,t) => pokud by prostradi 60/22va zla

 $\underbrace{\mathbb{T}}_{\hat{\chi}(-\omega)} = \int_{\mathcal{X}(\ell)} \underbrace{\mathbb{T}}_{\mathcal{L}} \underbrace{\mathbb{T}}_{\mathcal{L}}$ $\hat{\chi}(-\omega) = \chi^{*}(\omega) \Longrightarrow \chi_{1}(-\omega) = \chi_{1}(\omega)$ $\chi_{2}(-\omega) = -\chi_{2}(\omega)$ (*)

K. K. relace ~ $\chi_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} P \int \frac{\chi_2(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$ $\chi_2(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{\chi_1(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$

Subjition (*) musiame vylouäit saporné fockvance $P \int \frac{f(x)}{x-a} dx = P \int \frac{x [f(x) - f(-x)] + a [f(x) + f(-x)]}{x^2 - a^2} dx$

$$\begin{split} \chi_1(\omega) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \mathcal{F} \int \frac{\omega' \chi_2(\omega')}{\omega'^2 - \omega^2} d\omega' \\ \chi_2(\omega) &= -\frac{2\omega}{\pi} \mathcal{F} \int \frac{\chi_1(\omega')}{\chi_2(\omega')} d\omega' \end{split}$$

Dielaktricka' funkce: $\tilde{\chi}(\omega) = \tilde{\xi}_{k}(\omega) - 1$ $\mathcal{E}_{1}(\omega) - 1 = \frac{2}{\pi} P \int \frac{\omega' \mathcal{E}_{2}(\omega')}{\omega'^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega'$ $\varepsilon_{2}(\omega) = -\frac{2}{10} P \int \frac{\varepsilon_{1}(\omega') - 1}{\omega'^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega'$

① Fyzika polovodiču pro optozlektroniku II
Krounavs - Krönigovy relace - pokrečovalni
Výskalak K-K relací ⇒ pokud uzu absorbce
V caldu spektralním obovu (
$$\varepsilon_2(\omega) = 0$$
)
nemí frekvenční zalvislost $\varepsilon_1 \Rightarrow$ nemí disperze
 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon_1(\omega) = 1$

K. & relaced pro Lowpowenty Lowpl.
indexn lower
$$\lambda(=m(\omega)+iH(\omega))$$

 $m(\omega) = 1 = \frac{2}{\pi} P \int \frac{\omega' \mathcal{R}(\omega')}{\omega'^2 - \omega^2} d\omega'$
 $\mathcal{H}(\omega) = -\frac{2\omega}{\pi} P \int \frac{m(\omega)-1}{\omega'^2 - \omega^2} d\omega'$

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Pripad} \operatorname{dov}_{n}^{\circ} :: \stackrel{?}{\operatorname{f}} \stackrel{je}{\operatorname{fe}} \quad \operatorname{u'menne} \stackrel{e}{\operatorname{E}} \quad \operatorname{vahleolem} \\ & \operatorname{dhmovy} \quad \operatorname{ackong} \Rightarrow \stackrel{\circ}{\operatorname{T}} : : \operatorname{funker} \quad \operatorname{odealyy} \\ & \operatorname{T}_{1}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{T}} \mathcal{P} \int \stackrel{\circ}{\operatorname{T}} \frac{(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} \quad \operatorname{d} \omega' = \frac{2}{\operatorname{T}} \mathcal{P} \int \stackrel{\omega' \operatorname{T}_{2}(\omega)}{\omega'^{2} - \omega^{2}} \operatorname{d} \omega' \\ & \operatorname{T}_{2}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{T}} \stackrel{\circ}{\operatorname{T}} \frac{(\omega)}{\omega' - \omega} \quad \operatorname{d} \omega' = -\frac{2\omega}{\operatorname{T}} \mathcal{P} \int \stackrel{\nabla}{\frac{\omega'^{2}(\omega)}{\omega'^{2} - \omega^{2}}} \operatorname{d} \omega' \\ & \operatorname{T}_{1} = \omega \varepsilon_{2} \varepsilon_{0} \\ & \operatorname{T}_{2} = (1 - \varepsilon_{1}) \omega \varepsilon_{0} \\ & \left(\varepsilon_{1} - 1\right) \varepsilon_{0} \\ & \left(\varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2) \quad \mathcal{S} \quad \text{powerit} \quad \mathcal{Y}_{u} \\ & \mathcal{P}_{v} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\omega^{12} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' = 0 \quad \text{preprisence} \\ & \mathcal{K} \\ & \mathcal{F}_{v} \quad \mathcal{F}_{v} \quad \mathcal{E}_{2}(\omega') \\ & \left[\int_{0}^{0} \frac{\omega^{12} [\underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] - 1]}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^{12} [\underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] - 1}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' + \omega^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^{12} [\underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] - 1] + \omega^{2} + \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega') \omega^{2} - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega') \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' + \omega^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega) [\underline{\chi}(\omega^{12} - \omega^{2}) - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] \omega^{2} - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega) \omega^{2}}{\omega^{12} - \omega^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\omega^{12} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega) [\underline{\chi}(\omega^{12} - \omega^{2}) - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] \omega^{2} - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega) \omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{12} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' \\ & (\mathcal{F}_{a} = \overline{T}_{1}(0) \pm \overline{T}_{1}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\overline{T}_{1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^{12}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} (1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}) \omega \underline{\xi}_{0} d\omega' \\ & \overline{T}_{1}(0) = \frac{2 \underline{\xi}_{0}}{\pi} \pm \int_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \overline{T}_{dc} \\ & \overline{T}_{1}(0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \pm \frac{2 \frac{\omega}{\pi}}{\overline{T}} \sum_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \overline{T}_{dc} \\ & \overline{T}_{a}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\overline{\pi}} \sum_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \overline{T}_{dc} \\ & \overline{T}_{a}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\overline{\pi}} \sum_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \overline{T}_{dc} \\ & \overline{T}_{a}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\overline{\pi}} \sum_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \overline{T}_{dc} \\ & \overline{T}_{a}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\overline{\pi}} \sum_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \overline{T}_{dc} \\ & \overline{T}_{a}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\overline{\pi}} \sum_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\overline{\pi}} \sum_{0}^{\infty} [1 - \underline{\xi}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega^{2}}{\overline{\pi}} \frac{\omega^$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{2}(\omega) = + \frac{2}{\pi\omega} \left[P \int [1 - \mathcal{E}_{1}(\omega)] d\omega' - P \int \frac{\mathcal{E}_{1}(\omega) \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega' \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Tr}}{=} \mathcal{E}_{2}(\omega) = + \frac{\tau_{dc}}{\omega \mathcal{E}_{0}} - \frac{2\omega}{\pi} P \int \frac{\mathcal{E}_{1}(\omega')}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} d\omega'$$

Pro materially s Jac #0 imaginalmi zast é divergage pro w>0

3 Pro isolanty ac= 0 => klasické k.k. relace Kouralita a dispense: viz obrasek () -pokud system ovlivnije pouse 1 w > > odověd' materialie existují před dopada-jící Mnou -K-K relace jsou nelokalní ve frehvenci » realua/imaginami odazvy na jedné frehvenci je urcena rimaginami/realnou zasti odazvy na ælem frekventnim rægahu » to vede & nepresnostam v urcovaní optických konstant pouroce' k.k. relace à experimentaluich dat I moznost kvælitætivnisk odhadhe pokud jedua de sloved refacuje Bilnon frekrenom &a'vislost w Mybrany'ale frebrena' - obrazed @ > obrazed B - disperze H20 - oblast du/dw>0norma'ni disperse - oblast dm/dw<0 anomalní dispense =) rezonance ~ latee - valita suitra indexe lomu » uzba absorbae i niederu lomu na frehrenci w prispivaji i niedeny rezonance s w_n>w - Lazda resonance na Wz prispiva de Vien frekvenam wew.

Dispense ma' sa nasledet rozsirovaní pulan: $A(\frac{1}{2}, t)$ A(L, t)A/0,+) $\sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{t$ Z=1/2 2 =0 Pulæ 3 centralm' frederena' wo 3 scri v diepersuin prostræch' 3 gruporon rychlosti $\overline{M}_{g} = \frac{dw}{dt}$ fakora' rychlost centralm' frehrence: $\overline{M}_{p} = \hat{L} \cdot \frac{C}{M(w_{0})}$ $=) M_{g} = \left[M(w_{o}) + w_{o} \frac{\partial M(w_{o})}{\partial w} \right]$ » « dispersuin prostrede se pulæ natæhuje protose spektra'lu domponenty se sin s vosdelnými rychlostomi Ng Odraz a lom na rovinném rozhrani -rozhvaní » mení se skokové materialové panametry E, F, N, ... 3-polarizace The Providence of the providen

5 Okrajové podmikky: spojitost teckých složet S- polarizace: $\overline{E_{01}} + \overline{E_{0r}} = \overline{E_{0t}}; \overline{B_{01}} \cos \theta_{1} - \overline{B_{0r}} \cos \theta_{1} = \overline{B_{0t}} \cos \theta_{2}$ p-polarizace: Boi + Bor = Bot j - Eo: COSQ: + Eon cosQ = - Eot cosQ M.R.: PXZ=-UZ = DZZ=WZ KonkxEo= 40Bo LE = The Eo= mito Potom plati: & S- polarizade: Eoi + Eor = Eot & My Eoi costi - My Eor costi = = M2 EDE COS DE P-polarizaca: MEDi+ MEDON = ME EOE & - Evicosti + Eor costi = - Eot cost 'yjadven' à jedué vouier à dosazans do druhe: s- polavizaca: P-polarizaca: $h_3 = \frac{E_{or}}{E_{oi}} = \frac{M_1 \cos Q_2 - M_2 \cos Q_4}{M_1 \cos Q_1 + M_2 \cos Q_4}$ $F = \frac{E_{or}}{E_{oi}} = \frac{M_2 \cos \theta_2 - M_1 \cos \theta_2}{M_2 \cos \theta_1 + M_2 \cos \theta_2}$ $t_p = \frac{t_{ot}}{t_{oi}} = \frac{2M_1\cos\theta_i}{M_2\cos\theta_i + M_1\cos\theta_t}$ $t_3 = \frac{t_{ot}}{t_0} = \frac{2M_1\cos\theta_1}{M_1\cos\theta_2 + M_2\cos\theta_1}$ Freshellory roomice



Fig. 6.2 This figure illustrates schematically the basic reason for the logical connection of causality and dispersion. (a) An input A which is zero for times t less than zero is formed as a superposition of many Fourier components (b) such as B, each of which extends from $t = -\infty$ to $t = \infty$. These components produce the zero-input signal by destructive interference for t < 0. It is impossible to design a system which absorbs just the component B without affecting other components, for in this case, the output (c) would contain the complement of B during times before the onset of the input wave, in contradication with causality. Thus causality implies that absorption of one frequency must be accompanied by a compensating shift of phase of other frequencies; the required phase shifts are prescribed by the dispersion relation. [From J. S. Toll, Phys. Rev. 104, 1760 (1965).]



Fig. 3.3. Frequency dependence of the complex response function $\hat{G}(\omega) = G_1(\omega) + iG_2(\omega)$. (a) For $G_2(\omega) = \delta[3\omega_0]$ (solid line) the corresponding component $G_1(\omega)$ diverges as $1/(3\omega_0 - \omega)$ (dashed line). (b) The relationship between the real and imaginary parts of a response function if $G_2(\omega) = 1$ for $2 < \omega < 4$ and zero elsewhere.



igure 2.1 (a) Refractive index of water vs frequency. (b) Absorption coefficient of water Reproduced from Figure 7.9, Jackson [13] with permission from John Wiley & Sons Inc.)



Figure 13.10. Reflectivity spectrum for copper. Adapted from Ehrenreich, H. et al., *IEEE Spectrum* 2, 162. © 1965 IEEE.



Figure 13.11. Spectral dependence of ε_1 and ε_2 for copper. ε_1 and ε_2 were obtained from Fig. 13.10 by a Kramers-Kronig analysis. Adapted from Ehrenreich, H., et al., *IEEE Spectrum* 2, 162. © 1965 IEEE.



Fig. 6.2 This figure illustrates schematically the basic reason for the logical connection of causality and dispersion. (a) An input A which is zero for times t less than zero is formed as a superposition of many Fourier components (b) such as B, each of which extends from t = -x to $t = \infty$. These components produce the zero-input signal by destructive interference for t < 0. It is impossible to design a system which absorbs just the component B without affecting other components, for in this case, the output (c) would contain the complement of B during times before the onset of the input wave, in contradication with causality. Thus causality implies that absorption of one frequency must be accompanied by a compensating shift of phase of other frequencies; the required phase shifts are prescribed by the dispersion relation. [From J. S. Toll, *Phys. Rev.* 104, 1760 (1965).]



Fig. 3.3. Frequency dependence of the complex response function $\hat{G}(\omega) = \hat{G}_1(\omega) + i\hat{G}_2(\omega)$. (a) For $\hat{G}_2(\omega) = \delta [3\omega_0]$ (solid line) the corresponding component $\hat{G}_1(\omega)$ diverges as $1/(3\omega_0 - \omega)$ (dashed line). (b) The relationship between the real and imaginary parts of a response function if $\hat{G}_2(\omega) = 1$ for $2 < \omega < 4$ and zero elsewhere.



Figure 2.1 (a) Refractive index of water vs frequency. (b) Absorption coefficient of water Reproduced from Figure 7.9, Jackson [13] with permission from John Wiley & Sons Inc.)



Fig. 2.5. (a) The (real) reflection and transmission coefficients, r and t (in both polarizations parallel and perpendicular to the plane of incidence) as a function of angle of incidence ψ_i for n = 1.5, n' = 1, k = k' = 0, and $\mu_1 = \mu'_1 = 1$. The Brewster angle is defined as $r_{\parallel}(\psi_B) = 0$. (b) The corresponding phase shifts, ϕ_r and ϕ_t , of the reflected and transmitted waves; here $\psi_1 = 0$ and $\psi_r = \pi$ for the electric field perpendicular to the plane of incidence (referred to as r_{\perp} and t_{\perp}). In the case of E parallel to the plane of incidence (r_{\parallel} and t_{\parallel}), ψ_t remains zero, while the phase ψ_r changes by π at the Brewster angle ψ_B .



Fig. 2.6. (a) The absolute values of the reflection and transmission coefficients, |r| and |t|, as a function of angle of incidence ψ_i in polarizations parallel and perpendicular to the plane of incidence. Besides the refractive index n = 1.5, the material also has losses described by the extinction coefficient k = 1.5; again n' = 1, k' = 0, and $\mu_1 = \mu'_1 = 1$. (b) The angular dependences of the corresponding phase change upon reflection, ϕ_r , and transmission, ϕ_t . The different cases are indicated by r_{\parallel} , t_{\parallel} , r_{\perp} , and t_{\perp} , respectively.



Fig. 2.7. (a) The absolute values of the reflection and transmission coefficients, |r| and |t|, in polarizations parallel and perpendicular to the plane of incidence, as a function of angle of incidence $\psi_{\rm I}$ for n/n' = 1/1.5 and $\mu_{\rm I} = \mu'_{\rm I} = 1$. The Brewster angle $r_{\rm II}(\psi_{\rm B}) = 0$ and the angle of total reflection $\psi_{\rm T}$ is clearly seen. (b) The phase angles $\phi_{\rm r}$ and $\phi_{\rm t}$ change significantly in the range of total reflection. The case of E parallel to the plane of incidence is referred to as $r_{\rm II}$ and $t_{\rm II}$, while $r_{\rm L}$ and $t_{\rm L}$ refer to E perpendicular to the plane, respectively.
12.3.12 (1) Fyzika polovodiců pro optocletroniku I Odraz a lou na planparalalni desce S waterin mnohonæsøbrych odnæg - pokud toustka destiely mala' uzhleden & absorbei + planpavalelnis muchonasobné odraze vsdou de tonstruktivní nabo destruk_ timi interfarence maxima a minima V interference reflectivité nebo propus mosti => valmi priské určaní optických konstaut - umorni stanovani n naravisla nate U æbsorbæjierko prostrædi 1 fri titis $M_{0} < M_{1} > M_{2}$ $M_{0} < M_{1} > M_{2}$ $M_{0} < M_{1} > M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{1} < M_{2}$ $M_{2} < M_{1} < M_{2}$ M_{2 odrææny' svæde: r=-n+t,trze + t,trn2 e + t,trn2 e + t,trn2 e + prosty' statek: $t = t_1 t_2 e^{i\delta} + t_1 t_2 \eta_2^{2i\delta} e + t_1 t_2 \eta_2^{2i\delta} e^{i\delta}$ =) geometricke' Fadg $Tody: r = -r_1 + t_1 t_1' r_2 t_1^{+2i8} (1 - r_1 r_2 t_1^{-1})^{-1}$

(a)

$$t = t_{1} t_{2} d^{2} (1 - r_{1} r_{2} d^{2} d)^{-1}$$
Pekad $R_{0} = R_{2} \Rightarrow t_{2} = t' a r_{1} = r_{2} \Rightarrow t_{1} t' = 1 - r_{1}^{2}$

$$\Rightarrow r = -r_{1} + \frac{r_{1} (1 - r_{1}^{2}) d^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2})^{2} d} = -\frac{r_{1} (1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} = -\frac{r_{1} (1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)}$$

$$t = \frac{(1 - r_{1}^{2}) d^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} = -\frac{r_{1} + r_{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} formula$$

$$\frac{1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} = \frac{-r_{1} + r_{2} dr_{2}^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} formula$$

$$\frac{1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} = \frac{-r_{1} + r_{2} dr_{2}^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} formula$$

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$$\frac{1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} formula$$

$$\frac{1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d}{(1 - r_{1}^{2} d^{2} d)} formula$$

$$\frac{1 - r_{1}^{2} d}{(1 + r_{1}^{2})} = - \frac{1 - r_{1}}{(1 + r_{1}^{2})} formula$$

$$\frac{1 - r_{1}^{2} d}{(1 + r_{1}^{2})} = - \frac{1 - r_{1}}{(1 + r_{1}^{2})} formula$$

$$\frac{1 - r_{1}}{(1 + r_{1}^{2})^{2}} form$$

(3) pro $\frac{1}{2}$ polorodic^L $M_1 \sim 3 + V aducle \Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{(m_1 - 1)}{(m_1 + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_{max}}{T_{min}} \sim 3$ » pro polovalice dobre pozorovatalna interference » Loustrast greatehován pokud je materia! ab sorbijice » pro ureen indexa loma & interferencenten maxima » mèreni alvon maxime) potom: &mol=MA, dve maxima &mol=(M+1)A, propustnost; $= 2uda_2 - 2uda_1 = Ma_1a_2 - (H+1)a_1a_2$ $2md = \frac{\overline{\lambda_1}\overline{\lambda_2}}{\overline{\lambda_2} - \overline{\lambda_1}}$ » pouse pro linearni davislast n na A - mapr: InSb od que do 20 pm Pokad je prostreal absorbující: S=Sijb; tale B= = Hd= = IXd dosazaní do rovnie pro rat Too absorbupier' prostredi's reflexing experiment

(Reflexni spektroskopieka' elipsemetrie Expanimentalini usporadani > viz obr @ - méren pri sikmen dopadu - méreni æveng polarizatiho staru svetla po doman - méréni advadivosti pro p- a s- vlna - dipsometricka' robuica: $S = \frac{F_{p}}{S} = \frac{F_{p}}{F_{s}} \frac{i\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{tan 4\alpha^{2} \alpha}{tan 4\alpha^{2}} + \frac{1}{1000}$ $\Delta = \mathcal{S}_p - \mathcal{S}_j + \tan \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{|g|}$ => naloraa matoda PSCA - fixed tompensator - votujel tometizator a qual-(najolu takové s, aby m'stup by/ liveame polarizoran) » roteje analyzator» nuluju intanzitu na detaktoru (najolu 4) - Zjisteni optickejch konstaut: model > 1/2 > fituje do tany q'o Reflectomatria -usporadani vaknového reflektometra = viz dor. 2)

5 - Valmi Vysoka eitlivost na knelita povreha vzorka (stejné i a dipsometrie) La svetto nevnika prilis' hluboko do vzorku (nyosky absorbers Loaf. 10- 10° cm¹) - citlivost na oridace pourchie i auceistan » atomaime cista pornelig » re vadue =) Mix otr. 3

» typicka' spektra relativity a & nich hypothena E » via obr. @ a @ pro Sia 60

Fanomenologický model pauna latty

-parna' latha-obsahuje vazane' a volue



- Lorantzin model => aplikovats/ny' na navodia 13 analogis primých mazipa'soujeh prachodka - Drudaho model > Lovy & volnými alaktrony Ganalogia métropasoujan preducelu

Lorantzin model parné latty - meripasora absorpce-zuena E, ale cette - perma latta je souborem atomamich mailatomi oscilatori - alaktron je "svazan" s jædram jædo Pris "prutinu" OUT EEE - aproximaca > jadoo atomu má nekonsánoa hmotpost (jinak missime poertat & redukenanca hmotnosti alaktronu) - Lovantzova sila: $\vec{F} = q \left(\vec{E} + \vec{\mathcal{F}} \times \vec{\mathcal{B}} \right)$ No našem pripada zavedbaine s rahlost elaktrona mucham monsi ne rahlost svetta Pohyboua' rounica: $m \frac{d^2r^2}{dt^2} + m \int \frac{dr}{dt} + m \alpha_0^2 r^2 = -q E_{loc}$ Ele lakalas pole pasobier na elektron advine mwork. Værebny elen - inst. Littoohul salou Eloc v c'int

R(t) = Roc - int a dosadine do Angete (Lourisdentin & M=m+ride) 7 Pradpedladame pohybové rovnice: $-m\omega^2 \vec{r} - im [\omega \vec{r} + m\omega^2 \vec{r} = -q \vec{E}_{loc}$ $\vec{r} = \frac{-Q \vec{E}_{loc}}{-m\omega^2 - z_{loc}} + nu \cos^2$ $\vec{F} = \frac{-qr}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) - zR\omega}$ - elektron je vychýlan-indukceje se dipolog moment $\vec{p} = \vec{q} \cdot \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \frac{q^2 \vec{E}_{loc}}{m} \frac{1}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) - i \vec{l} \omega}$ $- p \vec{r} a lp de la da ma r mala tak, de plati$ P= 2(w) Elec atoma'mi polarizabilita \Rightarrow pro jednoslaktionový atom: $\hat{\chi}(\omega) = \frac{\varphi^2}{m} \frac{1}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) - i \omega}$ - komplexni diky útlæme soprisse se liai fasi og - pokud je Natomis v jednotborem objeme, potom je makroskopická polarizace: $\overrightarrow{P} = N\langle \overrightarrow{P} \rangle = N\hat{\alpha}\langle \overrightarrow{e}_{6c} \rangle = \hat{\chi}_{e} \overrightarrow{E}$ Observe (E/2) + E) (E/2) pourse près atomy sue près neekery = P tomplexer = P, B, E nejsou ve fasi

D'estah pro permitivitu:

 $\dot{\hat{\xi}} = 1 + \chi_{e} = 1 + \chi_{a} + \chi_{a}$ \bigvee $\tilde{\mathcal{E}} = 1 + \frac{Nq^2}{m} \frac{1}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) - 2\tilde{\mathcal{I}}\omega}$



Fig. 6.3. Schematic diagram of an ellipsometer [6.13]. P and S denote polarizations parallel or perpendicular to the plane of incidence, respectively



Fig. 6.4. (a) The vacuum reflectometer used by *Philipp* and *Ehrenreich* [6.14] to measure the normal incidence reflectance of semiconductors from about 1 to 20 eV. (b) Detailed construction of the gas discharge lamp they used



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Fig. 6.6. (a) Reflectance curve of Si measured at room temperature. (b) The real (ε_r) and imaginary (ε_i) parts of the dielectric function and the imaginary part of $(-1/\varepsilon)$ (known as the energy loss function) of Si deduced from the reflectivity curve in (a) using the Kramers-Kronig relation [6.14]. Notice that the peak of Im $\{-1/\varepsilon\}$, occurs at the plasma energy of the valence electrons (Problem 6.3)





19 3 14

Fyzika poloodice pro optocktonite Spelettoskopieka' dipsometrie viz. stars poznalicky - Whoda > Mezavis na intenzite suita > pouze na polanzachim staru $g = \frac{h}{3} = \frac{h}{13} e^{i\Delta} = \frac{h}{4an} \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\Delta}$ Jouesur formalismus: izotropni $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ matica notaca R(a) = CO3K sind - sind Cosk Intenzita na vystupu: I = I 1/ (300) + 300 = I 1/2/L/ Jee = PR(Pe)C(O)R(e)SR(-P)J'n Po mpoctu L= 13 COSP [2" COSC COS (A-C) - sinc sin (A-C)] + + 1 sin P[cose sin (2-c) + c'Ssin ces(2-c)]

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{D} \quad \text{Nulovaei' elipsous frie} \\ & \Rightarrow \ L = 0 \quad \text{Potom} \quad \text{fi} \quad \frac{\text{lepsn's}}{\overline{x}} = \overline{x} - \frac{\overline{x}}{\overline{x}} \\ & \overline{y} = \overline{y} - \frac{\overline{y}}{2} \\ & L = \overline{y} \quad \text{sin} \overline{P} \left[\overline{z}^2 \quad \text{enc} \quad nin (\overline{z} - e) - nin \mathcal{Con} (\overline{z} - e) \right] + \\ & + \overline{y} \quad \text{con} \quad \overline{P} \left[\text{conc} \quad nin (\overline{z} - e) - nin \mathcal{Con} (\overline{z} - e) \right] + \\ & + \overline{y} \quad \text{con} \quad \overline{P} \left[\text{conc} \quad nin (\overline{z} - e) + \overline{c'}^3 \quad \text{senine} \quad \frac{nin (\overline{z} - e)}{\overline{x}} \right] \\ & \overline{Potnol} \quad L = 0 \quad \overline{potom} \quad g = \frac{7\overline{p}}{T_g} = \\ & = -tau \ \overline{P} \quad \frac{taue}{1 - e^{i\vartheta} \quad taue \quad tau (\overline{z} - e)} \\ & \text{downpeuseofor} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \text{deaties for } \Rightarrow \mathcal{S} = \frac{\overline{p}}{\overline{z}} \quad \text{ev} \\ & \text{down fixed for } \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{etvittoma'} \quad \overline{etvittoma'}$$

(1) FYZIKA POLOVODICE PRO OPTOELEKTRONIKU II 2.4.12 DELENI PEVNICH LATER Pasova structura: omsæni na knystalieke latty Izolovaný atom » distrétní energetické hlading hapn: 34 -> 182281 $29Cu \Rightarrow 18^2 28^2 2p^6 38^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 48^1$ Revná látta zatomy usporádány v trystalové mříži z vzdálanosti v řádach v Ř » periodický potencia! atomá » nozstepaní anergetických hlædin do pa'sá » vzuik Viz obn. 1. Litium Volný elektron: D mrizha mrizhová konstanta a -ty the klasifikace pavných latak & hladiska alabitnických vlastností: pomocí tří sakladních pavainathi 1, mårnig elektrický odpor (rezistinta) $g = \frac{E}{J}$ \Rightarrow vodirost = $\tau = \frac{1}{p}$

(2) 3 teplotn' sou ainite wérucho odporu x x = 1 de » stanoven mévénim toplotm' zalvislosti e 3) koncentrace nosien elektrického nabojé n - nejeasteji standena méterim Hallova napeti 120LATORY X KOUY × POLOKOUY X NEKOVY - déleni podle ægpien' energetickejek pa'su - obr 2. -> periodicka' tabulka prvég 3 Izolatory: latha ditera po priložaní elektrietého napeti nevede elektricky proud - dovolané energatické pazy jsou zaela Deployat v priloženém poli -> siroký zakazaný pas Eg Eg > Diamant: Eg = 5.5 eV > cea 140x viee nazi stredni kinetická energie volná Tastice při pokojové teplote KXXXXXX rezistivita typických izolatori: Alo: g= 10¹⁰ - 10¹⁴ Rm tavaný tremen: g= 10¹⁶ Rm diamant: p= 10 the Su Krystal milie bet izolatorzu pokud je poet valentnich clektroni v primitivní bunce sudé tislo

3 2 kovy: rejvice prvků v periodieké tabulez -po priložaní pole vedou elaktrický proud - E E Fermilie energia - EF Daplnéné hladiny v Daikladním stavu TXXXXXI VXXXXXX - dobré topelné a elektrické voelice (vetsinou) - valiky pocet volnych (voelivostnich) ektonut - obvykla 1 mabo 2 rea atom - metalicka' vakba > interakce mazi soustavou klædnych naboju (atomi) pouoronych v temán homogannim mon zapomako naboje zvazby vytroniké vodlivostuská ekoktrony nafson prilis silne (alkalické kony) - u naktorých tovní (preahodné tovy) mají velite d slupky = prispillagi & marbe = 1439 Varabué energia = papri Fe, W - krystalizace v tesných usporadanich (façbec)

naboje pro kovy (Typické hustoty no sien E= 4,72 eV Li (7pk) 4,7 × 10²² cm³ 1,4 × 10²² cm³ EF = 3,23 eV Na (5k) P. 44 x 10 cm -3 Cu (RT) EF = 7,0 eV 5.86 × 10 cm3 $E_F = 5,4Pel$ Ag (RT) $E_F = 5,51 eV$ 5.90 × 10° cm³ Au (RT) 17.0 × 1022 cm3 EF = 11,1 el Fe (RT) Typické relaxační časy (2734) (7) 273K 77K 273K 0.PP × 10 S 3,2 × 10 S Li 43×10 3 Na 14 x 10 3 2,4×10's Ċu 21 × 10 5 Ag 4,0 × 10 -8 20×10 5 3,0 × 10 3 12×10 3 Au 3,2×10's 0,24×10 3 Fe $plazmova' frakvence: ap = \sqrt{q^2 N}$ => plazmore frequera dora v UV hapr Aw - wp~ 9el (experiment \$7el) > obr.3

Typický hodnoty Rezistivity (Ag 1,62.10° Du AI # 2,75.16° Cu 1,69.10° Du Fe 9,68.10°

5 Teplotni soutenite/ resistinity 4,1.153 FT Ag $4,3.10^{-3} \text{ k}^{-1} \\ 4,4.10^{-3} \text{ k}^{-1} \\ 4,4.10^{-3} \text{ k}^{-1} \\ 5.10^{-3} \text{ k}^{-1} \\ 4 \text{ taplotoa rosta odpon} \\ 6,5.10^{-3} \text{ k}^{-1} \\ 4 \text{ mity mnize} \\ \end{array}$ Cu AI F¢ Pro nás æð kladiska optiefigek Vastnosti sajemaré zejuéna vadué kovy (nobla metale) > pozor na definició = pro na's pouse ty, co maji scala 200pluane d' stary > nejlape aplicanetalny model volngah datater Doute Cu, Ag, Au paísové echetua medi obr. 4a & 4b (mi)-152522p63533p6 (m: Bd¹⁰ 431-6 paíse state pro 11 c/cktory) 5 pasi » inde rachrani - 2-5 el » deletitory 6. pas » od ~ 7 - 9 al - 8 eletitor (tesna varia) Is shore volny' aletion - + schematický obrazek pasové struktury Maineko kovn => obr 5

6 d-pa's lati pod Ferniko wezi Da to "dost" hluboko - spekna reflektivit Ag, Aw, Al, 20606. - rezonance a stribra » reflectivita Alesne a pak sase stoaping => mezipá-Bove' preahody væzawich elektrone - a la d-stany lets 2 el =) absorber Ag zaeina nalpod 300 mm absorber en daaina' na 600 mm = cervena ∋ "rozseparovani" E => obr 7. - pokud EF V d-pa'sa > meripasové přechody &acinaji pri nizsich euergich = Ni = obr6. =) here' videt plazmora hraha 3, Polovodice: usky sakasang' pa's - dektrony se mohou dostat do vodivostniho pa'su; E; v ædazaném pa'sa rezistivita g: üsty si 2,5.103 Ru ES-----E= $\frac{Postor}{M = 10^{23}m^3} P - Si$ Heimik P - Si $m = 10^{23}m^{-3}$ P,7.104 Du 2,8.103 Du Jobr P.

E teplotul sou aintel rezistivity a Bi x=-70.10⁻³ x⁻¹ = Ra'porny's s rostoner' taploton klasa' volterost = termalni excitaca MOSille » ha zarla presná hranice mazi izelatorem a polovodičeta Eg v 4el » úste krystaly (bez alopovaus) pri T=OK jsou izolante > pri værnstagice' teploter Racincipe vest > vlastní vodivost Si: baudgap 1,124eV (1,170 pri 0k) $M = 1,45.40^{10} cm^3 (RT) intrin.$ Donory: Sb, P, As Akceptory: 3, AI, 6a, In } okolo "polovodive" Jan) - optické procese : pokud je dopovany »volué elektrony » plazu. frekvence a le - Meni tolik elektrona jeko v kory Obr. 9 => Insb - mezipassore preahody » ve viditelie a UV - ua rozdí ad dová Nyvæzny pochí ioutove Vazby (stejué jako u izolanté)

D = rozdunita' se un'z' > sousealue ionty demitaji proti cobe s dipo" > mitizkova reflexe =) Restrahlen band = ~ /c' = oblast =) dalin' machanismy =) viz obr. 4) Polakovy: - & prehryvem pase > Bi, grafits nalongin prehryven > Hg eu

Grafen cone Metalloid US. Seminetal

haff metal VS.

Bise



FIG. 2. (Color online) Schematic picture of the origin of the band structure of Bi_2Se_3 . Starting from the atomic orbitals of Bi and Se, the following four steps are required to understand the band structure: (I) the hybridization of Bi orbitals and Se orbitals, (II) the formation of the bonding and antibonding states due to the inversion symmetry, (III) the crystal field splitting, and (IV) the influence of the SOC.







Table 12.1. Plasma frequencies of simple metals, as obtained from the onset of transparency, from electron energy loss (EEL), and from theory [Kit63, Rae80]. The values are given in energy $\hbar \omega_p$ or in wavenumber $\nu_p = \omega_p / 2\pi c$.

Material	Number of electrons in	Optics		EEL		Calculated	
	conduction band	$(\mathrm{cm}^{\nu_{\mathrm{p}}})$	$\hbar \omega_{\rm p}$ (eV)	$(\mathrm{cm}^{\nu_{\mathrm{p}}})$	$\hbar\omega_{\rm p}$ (eV)	$\frac{\nu_p}{(cm^{-1})}$	ħω _p (eV)
Li Na Ca Au Al Si	1 1 1 1 3 4	$\begin{array}{c} 6.4 \times 10^{4} \\ 4.6 \times 10^{4} \\ 3.1 \times 10^{4} \\ 7.0 \times 10^{4} \\ 12.1 \times 10^{4} \end{array}$	8.0 5.9 3.9 8.7 15	$7.7 \times 10^{4} \\ 4.4 \times 10^{4} \\ 3.1 \times 10^{4} \\ 6.3 \times 10^{4} \\ 12.1 \times 10^{4} \\ 13.3 \times 10^{4} \\ 13.3 \times 10^{4} \\ \end{array}$	9.5 5.4 3.8 7.8 15.0 16.5	$6.6 \times 10^{4} 4.6 \times 10^{4} 3.1 \times 10^{4} 7.3 \times 10^{4} 12.7 \times 10^{4} 13.4 \times 10^{4}$	8.2 5.7 3.9 9 15.8 16.6

Figure 15.4

(a) Calculated energy bands in copper. (After G. A. Burdick, Phys. Rev. 129, 138 (1963).) The \mathcal{E} vs. k curves are shown along several lines in the interior and on the surface of the first zone. (The point Γ is at the center of the zone.) The d-bands occupy the darkest region of the figure, whose width is about 3.5 eV. (b) The lowest-lying free electron energies along the same lines as in (a). (The energy scales in (a) and (b) are not the same.)



3.3 A Qualitative Look at Real Metals



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Fig. 3.16 Schematic band diagram for the noble metals.



Fig. 3.13 Reflectance of aluminum. The decrease in reflectance at $\hbar\omega = 1.4$ eV arises from a weak interband transition. The large decrease in reflectance at $\hbar\omega = 14.7$ eV identifies the plasma resonance. [From H. Ehrenreich, H. R. Philipp, and B. Segall, *Phys. Rev.* 132, 1918 (1963).]

Fig. 3.15 Reflectance of Ag. [From G. B. Irani, T. Huen, and F. Wooten, *Phys. Rev.* 3B, 2385 (1971).]







Fig. 3.21 Spectral dependence of the reflectance of Cu (lower curve) and Ni (upper curve). [Cu data from H. Ehrenreich and H. R. Philipp, *Phys. Rev.* 128, 1622 (1962); Ni data from H. Ehrenreich, H. R. Philipp, and D. J. Olechna, *Phys. Rev.* 131, 2469 (1963).]

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Fig. 3.22 Decomposition of the experimental values of $\varepsilon_1(\omega)$ for Cu into free and bound contributions $\varepsilon_1^{(f)}$ and $\delta\varepsilon_1^{(b)}$. The threshold energy for interband transitions is indicated by ω_t . [H. Ehrenreich and H. R. Philipp, *Phys. Rev.* 128, 1622 (1962).]







FIG. 5. Schematic representation of the most prominent types of transitions present in a semiconductor. CB_i are the conduction bands and VB_i are the valence bands, with HH, LH, and SO the heavy-hole, light-hole, and split-off bands, respectively. The vertical arrows indicate a variety of transitions that may be induced by optical radiation (From Jain and Klein, 1983.)





Figure 1. Upper panel: energy gap of the PbTe-SnTe (red line, after [8]) and PbSe-SnSe (blue line, after [5]) quasibinary alloys at low temperature. Lower panel: schematics of the band inversion along the quasibinary tie-lines.

Metal

Table 12.1. Plasma frequencies of simple metals, as obtained from the onset of transparency, from electron energy loss (EEL), and from theory [Kit63, Rae80]. The values are given in energy $\hbar\omega_p$ or in wavenumber $\nu_p = \omega_p/2\pi c$.

Material	Number of	Ontion						
. *	electrons in	Optics		EEL		Calculated		
	conduction band	(cm^{-1})	$\hbar \omega_{\rm p}$ (eV)	(cm^{-1})	ħω _p (eV)	(cm^{-1})	ħω _p	
Li No	1	6.4×10^{4}	8.0	7.7×10^{4}	95	6.6 × 104	(0)	
Ca	1	4.6×10^4	5.9	4.4×10^{4}	5.4	4.6×10^{4}	8.2 5 7	
Au	· 1	3.1×10^4 7.0×10^4	3.9 8 7	3.1×10^4	3.8	3.1×10^{4}	3.9	
Al	3	12.1×10^4	o.7 15	6.3×10^4 12.1 × 104	7.8	7.3×10^{4}	9	
51	4	•		13.3×10^4	15.0	12.7×10^4	15.8	

Figure 15.4

(a) Calculated energy bands in copper. (After G. A. Burdick, Phys. Rev. 129, 138 (1963).) The & vs. k curves are shown along several lines in the interior and on the surface of the first zone. (The point F is at the center of the zone.) The *d*-bands occupy the darkest region of the figure, whose width is about 3.5 eV. (b) The lowest-lying free electron energies along the same lines as in (a). (The energy scales in (a) and (b) are not the same.)



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Fig. 3.16 Schematic band diagram for the noble metals.

24.4.13 () Fyzika polovadian pro aptacktronikuI Mikroskopiché teorie absorpce soetla V Lrystalických bitkach - semiklagicka Hypoteticka perna latka: $E_{\mp} \qquad E_{\pm} = E_{\pm} \cos(\omega d\vec{r} - \omega t) = \frac{2\omega(\vec{r} + \omega t)}{2(\omega + \omega t)} = \frac{1}{2(\omega + \omega t)}$ -TI O TU/a Vlastní stavy clattonu popsány Blachevými Junkcomi: 4 (R) = C unz (R) inder pasa Jealnoca'sticory Hamiltonian: $H_{c} = \frac{P^{-}}{Zm} + V(\overline{P})$ Popis EM daren' > davedari vektoroucho q Skalamiko potencialle = torenterva dalibraça \$=0 T.A=0 $= -\frac{07}{04}$

> zarení > P - cA

O Celkový Hamiltonián $\left(\overrightarrow{p},\overrightarrow{A}\right)f(\overrightarrow{p}) = \overrightarrow{A}\cdot\left(\overrightarrow{p},\overrightarrow{p}\right) + \left(\overrightarrow{p},\overrightarrow{p}\right)f \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{p},\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A},\overrightarrow{p}$ (P. A+A. P)7 - it (D(A7) + AD7) = - it (4000A+ AP7+ AD7) = -215 AD7 $\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{P}^2}{\alpha m_0} + \frac{\vec{C}^2 \vec{P}}{\alpha m_0} - \frac{\vec{C}}{m_0} \vec{P} \cdot \vec{R} + V(\vec{r})$ ~E² melinearni jeng → miské intensity ==0 H = Ho + HI Interakeni Hæmiltonia'n = - C Mo P. R = - C R P Absorper she Ha & alguanichy proces > tasova Selvostingerova romice 1) Pro krathe casy, and busen, sina' relaxace > Fami Golden Rula 2) silva excitace, pomalé relaxace, Moulié Dasg plué reservé S.R. > Rabiho oscilacy Moanosti 1, 2 2, relevantn' ve fysice punych latak 1) béstra' l'incamé odesna mataña/10 2, spec. experimente se silvou creitaer (pump & probe time resolved)

3 Latin situad 1 $FGR: P_{i \rightarrow p} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \frac{|\pi_1|}{|\pi_1|} \frac{|1|^2}{|\pi_2|} S(E_p - E_i - \hbar\omega)$ obeas psaine' $\frac{2\pi}{e^2} |\kappa| > 1 S(e_p - e_i - e_i)$ Calkova' absorper na fretwene' w $\frac{P_{total}(\omega)}{\frac{2}{j_{f}}} = \frac{Z_{t}}{\frac{2}{j_{f}}} = \frac{d\sigma}{dt} \frac{Z_{t}}{Z_{t}} \frac{|K_{2}|H_{1}|p|^{2}}{\frac{2}{j_{f}}} \frac{|E_{1}-E_{1}-E_{2$ Podminky platnosti FOR » velmi tratta Zasy, pohud se systim nergaly 1/2 2 poc. starn, siku' velaxaca [18/w) du - 1/2 Rosmerora analyza: Protal []= 1. J². J > poat absorptoninger fotonne o frekt. w 2a 1s Absorboiana energia da 1s: Wtotal = the Ptotal JUE EN Vluy Hugtota elmag energia: $U = \frac{1}{2} \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{3} \cdot \vec{F} \right) = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$ $\Rightarrow \langle 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_0 (\Xi + \Xi^*) (\varepsilon^* \Xi^* + \varepsilon \Xi) \rangle = \frac{1}{4} 2 \varepsilon_1 |\Xi|^2 \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_0 |\Xi|^2$ Aprox. $slabe absorb. prostiede: <math>\varepsilon_{1} \wedge h^{2} \Rightarrow U = \frac{h^{2}\varepsilon_{0}}{2}|t|^{2}$ $-\frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} = W_{total} = -\frac{d\vec{v}}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$ $X = \frac{2\omega \mathcal{H}}{c} = \frac{2\omega \mathcal{H}}{c} \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{\omega \mathcal{H}}{c} \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{\omega \mathcal{H}}{c} \cdot \vec{v}$ $M = h + i \mathcal{H}$ $W_{tot} = \mathcal{P}_{tot} + \mathcal{I}_{tot} = \frac{\omega \epsilon_2}{c_n} \cdot \frac{c}{n} \cdot \frac{m^2 \epsilon_0}{2} |\mathbf{E}|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon_2 |\mathbf{E}|^2$

A 2 toho: $\mathcal{E}_2 = 2 \mathcal{P}_{total} \cdot t_{\overline{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{|\overline{E}|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0}$ Is maine dief fei $\Rightarrow \varepsilon_1 \otimes \varepsilon_2$ 2 by va "drobnost" > dopoertat <f /H_/i) Zale zazina' fjærka Parny'en laked $H_{\overline{I}} = -\frac{1}{M_0} \overrightarrow{\beta} \overrightarrow{p}$ Nyn' Vinory' reptor sarrent succes of H' = - I Abo Z. P. 2 igr? Repor: A 2 (i(g. R-wt) - i(g. R-wt)) integrees padle tasen: Popor: A 2 (i (g. R-wt) - i(g. R-wt)) Physicilar (orange) Physicila inbegreee podle tasu: /e^{iEt} -iwt -i^{Eut} e^{iEt} At ~ S(E_e(E)-E_b(E_b)-theo) Peter = S(Eg-Ez-tu) Prota S(Eg-Ez + tu) popris ap absorper a envisi a pritour deti EN gole elektronové stary: $|f\rangle = \frac{2}{4E}(F) = e^{2EF} \frac{1}{4E}(F)$ Polovodie La vie problem rassit indexis indexis $|z\rangle = \frac{2}{L_{n}}(\vec{r}) = c \frac{1}{L_{n}}(\vec{r})$ =) prechod valenen > vodivostu pas Verystal JUV=0 protoze ue an joon put a st put + the or togona them a serbacen 1000

 $(5) < f | + \frac{1}{2} | i \rangle = \frac{c}{m_0} \frac{f_0}{2} \int_{C}^{i (-t_c^2 + t_0^2 + q) \cdot \vec{r}} \frac{d^2 t_c^2}{m_c^2} \left(\frac{d^2 \cdot \vec{r}}{dt_c^2} \right) \frac{d^2 \cdot \vec{r}}{dt_c^2} dV$ Integrace pres call' trystal der r - R' + R' relation' souraduig R' ... polohy unitarmich ed $= \frac{c}{m_0} \frac{A_0}{2} \int \left(\frac{r(k_r - k_e + q) \cdot \vec{r}}{\mu_e} \right) \cdot \vec{r} \int \left(\frac{e}{k_r} - k_e + q \right) \cdot \vec{r} \int \left(\frac{e}{k_e} (\vec{r}) \cdot (\vec{z} \cdot \vec{p}) \cdot \mu_{ts} (\vec{r}) \cdot d^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \times \int \left(\frac{e}{k_r} \cdot \vec{r} \right) \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \right \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}$ $\begin{array}{c} X \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{H} \\ \mathcal{C}ely^{2} \\ \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{I}_{1} - \mathcal{I}_{e} + \mathcal{q}) \\ \mathcal{R}_{2} \\ \mathcal{R}_{1} \\ \mathcal{R}_{2} \\ \mathcal{R}_{2} \\ \mathcal{R}_{1} \\ \mathcal{R}_{2} \\ \mathcal{$ Lakon sachovani: Ly-Le+q=0. jinak Myskelek=0 Velidost 191 - Du Jo, Ze Zu ao ministova doust. We hay a give ment of the to the ao ministova doust. NA MERGE TEE NA MERGE TEE NA MERGE TEE No A MERCE TEE No A MERGE TEE No A MERCE TE = $\frac{c}{m_0} \frac{A_0}{2} \cdot \frac{(v \cdot V_{ald})}{V_{cela}} \int d^3r' \frac{\omega_0^*}{\omega_0^*} (\vec{r}') (\vec{R} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{\omega_0^*}{\omega_0^*} (\vec{r}') \cdot \delta_{arte}$ Polud ymarine normoval fee,. Musine normoval mislestel $\langle f|H_{I}'|z \rangle = \langle c|H_{I}|v \rangle = \frac{cR_{0}}{M_{0}2} \frac{1}{v} \int d^{3}r' \frac{u_{c}^{e}(\vec{r})(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{p})}{t_{c}} \frac{1}{(\vec{r})} \int_{\mathcal{A}_{0}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t_{c}} \frac{1}{(\vec{r})} \int_{\mathcal{A}_{0}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\vec{r})} \int_{\mathcal{$ Pealt

(6) $P_{total} = \frac{2\pi}{t_{L}} \sum_{k} \left(\frac{\alpha P_{o}}{4u_{o}}\right)^{2} |p_{co}|^{2} S\left(E_{c}(R) - E_{r}(R) - t_{w}\right)$ $=\frac{2\overline{a}}{t_{r}}\sum_{l}\left(\frac{cE_{o}}{2\omega}\right)^{2}|P_{av}|^{2}S(E_{c}(\vec{z})-E_{p}(\vec{z})-t_{r}\omega)$ =) dielektricka' funkce pro feden madipasony' prechod: Ez= 2 Ptotal # That Es $\mathcal{E}_{2} = \frac{4\pi}{\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{|\varepsilon_{0}|^{2}} \sum_{i} \left(\frac{\alpha \varepsilon_{0}}{\omega_{i}} \right)^{2} |P_{c0}|^{2} \mathcal{S}(\cdots)$ $=\frac{4\pi}{\epsilon_0}\frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2}\frac{1}{m_0^2}\frac{1}{2}\left|\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\right|^2S(\dots)$ $\frac{1}{\pi} S(\omega_c - \omega_v - \omega)$ E1=? => K.K. relace $\sum_{\omega} |p_{\omega}|^2 \left[\frac{\omega'}{\omega^2} \frac{\delta(\omega_c - \omega_v - \omega')}{\omega^2} d\omega' = 1 + \frac{\omega}{\pi} \frac{\varepsilon'}{\omega_c^2} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_c} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_c} \right]$ Z | Parl? Wer wer wer wer Lda wer (I) = 1 (E(I) - E(I)) Loventani model pro P=0: E= 1+ 2 q2 Di $\varepsilon_1 = 1 + \frac{\lambda_0^2}{n_0 \varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$ Sila oscilatora $= E_1 = 1 + \frac{c^2}{m_0} = \frac{1}{c_0} = \frac{$

 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{1} = 1 + \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\mu_{0}\mathcal{E}_{0}} \sum_{l} \frac{f(\mathcal{E})}{\omega_{l}^{2} - \omega^{2}}$ Pokual (IR) neravisi prilis, pal $\mathcal{E}_{1} = 1 + \frac{\varepsilon_{1}^{2} \varepsilon_{1}}{\Lambda \omega_{0} \varepsilon_{0}} \xrightarrow{\tau} \frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}}$ Specialn' pripad = isolation & velkyin gapan napr. Cat, =) polud was Eqn pad E₁ = 1 + Efer 1 Neo Eo Wer - We E Never de printer pasi + 1 2 pot 2 Ex E a E2 $\varepsilon_1 = 1 + \frac{\varepsilon^2 f_{ev}}{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \sum_{i} \frac{1}{\omega_{ev}^2(ti)} - \omega^2 \quad \omega \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{1}{f_{ev} \varepsilon_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{\delta(t_2 - \varepsilon_v - t_w)}$ / Dos (W)
1) Fysika polovodiců po optoclaktoniku I Malé opakovaní: Mazipasová absorpce - prime prechody: Benuklæsicki prístups interakcini Hamiltonian 4=- =- == P. R Farmiho ælate prævidlo: P= = ki/+1/p/ SE-E-tra) Calkova' absorpce: $P_{tot} = S_{tot} = P_{iot}$ $\mathcal{E}_{2} = 2P_{tot} \frac{1}{|E|^{2}} \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_{0}}$ i > valentent pa's >TEN(R) = i P.R MZ(R) $\begin{cases} = \text{Nodivostni pa's } \frac{\gamma c}{P}(\vec{r}) = c^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \\ \text{Coulombora (prična) kalibnica } \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} - c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 & \text{D.} \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right) \\ \phi = 0 \quad \vec{R} = 0 \quad \vec{R} = \frac{-2c}{2} \left(c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} + c^{i(\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \right)$ (f/H_1/2) > E Ao
C = 1 (k) - k + q). R
Mo 2 (c) (k) - k + q). R
Mo 2 (c) (k) - k + q). R
Mo 2 (c) (k) - k + q). R
Mo 2 (c) (k) - k + q). R
Mo 2 (c) (k) - k + q). R $\times \mathbb{Z}_{e}^{i}(\mathbb{R}-\mathbb{F}_{e}+q^{2})\cdot\mathbb{R}_{i}$ pres & R. v hoystalu $\delta(\vec{q} - \vec{L}_c + \vec{L}_v) \Rightarrow \vec{q} + \vec{L}_r = \vec{L}_r$ dipolova aproximace: q=0= skoro vertikalni 1, += 1, == = Me, tortq = Metor + q. & Metor + ... 21 vertikalni

 $\underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{E_1} \underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{E_1} \underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{E_2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{E_2} \underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{M_0} \underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{L_1} \underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{Pav} \underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{E_2} \underbrace{E_2} \underbrace{\underbrace{2}}_{E_2} \underbrace{E_2} \underbrace{E$ $\mathcal{E}_{1} = 1 + \frac{c^{2}}{n\omega_{0}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{t_{0}} \frac{1}{t_{0}} \frac{1}{\omega_{cv}} \frac{1}{\omega_{cv}} \frac{1}{\omega_{cv}^{2}} \frac{1}{\omega_{cv}^$ Parl= - Veele John Mar (2. P) War for few termo wer Soubon klassichejet oscilatora: $\mathcal{E}_{1}(\omega) = 1 + \frac{c^{2}}{\varepsilon_{o}m} \left(\sum_{i} \frac{N_{i}}{\omega_{i}^{2} - \omega^{2}} \right)$ Lorentzin mode/ $\Rightarrow gila oscilatoru$ $f = \frac{2|pev|^2}{mtrw_{ev}}$ $\Rightarrow \underbrace{E_1 = 1 + \frac{c^2 f_{ev}}{m_0 \varepsilon_0}}_{I + \frac{1}{\omega_{ev}^2 - \omega^2}}, \quad na = \frac{1}{\omega_{ev}^2 - \omega^2}, \quad tran \ disperses$ $\Rightarrow \underbrace{E_1 = 1 + \frac{c^2 f_{ev}}{m_0 \varepsilon_0}}_{Zi + \frac{1}{\omega_{ev}^2 - \omega^2}}, \quad tran \ disperses$ $\Rightarrow da'nisi' na Dos$ Sdružana hostota stavu -poæt dovolæných stævů pro danou Mastri hodnota energia - Levantový system & diskrétním energetickým $f = 2 \delta(E - E_n)$ $\Rightarrow \nu nasam pripade: j(tha) = 2.8(E_c(k)-E_f(k)-tha)$

 $3 = E_c(2) - E_v(2) = E_g + \frac{t_k k}{2u}$ Ev = -Eq - thick? 1D: Egt the 2m U1 = 1 + 1 m = me + Tuk = redukov physota parabolieke, symetrické $25: E_{gt} \frac{t^2(k_x^2 + k_y^2)}{5}$ pazy 3D: Eq + $\frac{t^2(k_x + k_y + k_y^2)}{2}$ 1 tike +Eg=E k= MT = 2th $\dot{f} = \frac{\sum}{(2\pi)^2} \int S(E_c(\vec{k}) - E_f(\vec{k}) - t_i\omega) d\vec{k} = \frac{d}{100} d\vec{k}$ $D: \stackrel{\simeq}{\longrightarrow} dk S(E_c(\vec{x}) - E_r(\vec{x}) - \hbar\omega) \notin$ $E = \frac{\hbar k}{2}$ 2): 27)2 Rode S(Eate) - Ey(2) - tw) Service $dE = \frac{\chi \hbar^2 k}{g}$ 3D: 213 (4Th2 dk S(E(E) - E(E) - tw) dk = dEM $1_{D}: \frac{1}{T} \left| \frac{dE_{m}}{t^{2}L} \delta(E_{c}(t) - E_{r}(t) - t_{m}) \right|$ 23: 1 dEm 8 33: 12/dEm/ 8 $E = E_g + \frac{\pi^2 k^2}{2m} \Rightarrow k = \frac{12m(E-E_g)}{\pi}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{ \left(\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{ \left(\underbrace{ \right) } \right) \right)} \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right)} \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right)} \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right)} \\ (\underbrace{ \right) \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right) \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right) \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right) } \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right) \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right) \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right) } \\ (\underbrace{ \left(\right) \right) \right) } } } } } \right) } \right)$$

 $S(E_{c}(\mathbf{k}) - E_{n}(\mathbf{k}) - t_{w}) = S(P_{P}(E_{c}(\mathbf{k}) - E_{r}(\mathbf{k}) / c_{w}) + t_{w}) = S(P_{P}(E_{c}(\mathbf{k}) - E_{r}(\mathbf{k}) / c_{w}) + t_{w}) = E_{c} - E_{r}$
$$\begin{split} y &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(s\vec{k}_{\pm})}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dt = \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{S(sk_{\pm}) ds dk_{\pm}}{|\nabla_{\mathcal{R}}(E_c - E_v)|} ds dk_{\pm} \\ &=$$
 $j = \frac{2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{dS}{|\nabla_{\mathbb{R}} \cdot E_{\mathrm{cv}}|} S... energetický povreh$ $kde <math>E_{\mathrm{cv}}(\mathbb{R}) = konst.$ Vz Eu=0 > kritické body v 3.2. & VZEc(Z)=VZEV(Z) = najnetsn' prisperek > tam dala pase been roundbarend 4 typy dritických bodné: Mo. Ma - ve 33 3 typy ne 23 a 2 typy ne 1 $SD: E_{c}(E) - E_{r}(E) = E_{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{2} \frac{t_{n}^{2}}{2m_{i}^{2}} (d_{2} - d_{0})^{2}$ 1) Mo. . . + mit > 0 . . lobalní m pasu 1 E2 Vtw-E, C-VE-France Eo Rw the Eo hw Eo

6 2 Mg. Point 1 x $m_{i} < 0$ sedlow' - C-Vtw-Ey C-VE-thut EI This 3, Mg. $2 \times M_i < 0$ sedlowy' bool $-C+VE_2=E_W$ E_2 C-Thw-E2 4) H3. $\#M_i < 0$ lok. maximum VE3-the $-c + \sqrt{thw - E_3}$ Ez Van Hoveony singelarity Vom Hoven teorem : Lazdy abgorban pa's ma alæspon jednu singulæritu kæsdeko & uvedengen type ia Ma M2 M3 tau obr. 1 a 2

Derima absorberi hrana: dipolove povolene prechody Gats, Colter, PbS, InSb, Gal Eq = Eg + the in me the metal =) dosasení do rovnice pro E2: E2 EE () (u) $\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}} = \frac{T}{\mathcal{E}} \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\omega^2} \frac{1}{M_0^2} \sum_{\underline{E}} |P_{\omega}|^2 S(\underline{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{E}) - \underline{\mathcal{E}}(\underline{E}) - \underline{\mathcal$ E2= Eo 202 mi2/Parl? V2mi2 Thw-Eq $2avedence X = \frac{4}{E_q}$ $\mathcal{E}_{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{(2M_{H})^{3/2} \mathcal{Z}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{m_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{t_{0}} \frac{\tilde{E}_{12}^{1/2}}{\omega t_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi}} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^{2}} \frac{1}{\xi_{0}^$ => $\xi_2 = \begin{cases} A x^{-2} (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} & pro x > 1 \\ 0 & pro x < 1 \end{cases}$ $A = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{(2M_{\pi})^{3/2} e^2}{\sqrt{4} m_0^2 \frac{\pi}{h}} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$ \Rightarrow $(E_2)^2$ jæko fce the primka a bliekosk $x = 1 \Rightarrow$ uneeue Eg a pay nebo $pq/\Rightarrow obr. 3$

De Nabeh absorpt polovodiča 3 primjim gapen E2/ α v Vtice-Ey Zazatek absorber v duskalku mežipusegik prechodu's absorpthi' hrana => vétšinow mezi nejnizsím vodivostním passur à réfregession valantin - diamantová a zine-blande stradtura ») E prechad. Podud spik-orbitallui vaizba $(lu, As, Sb) \supseteq E_0 + \Delta_0$ - had hranore E2 roste asquetricke (<ins surer) E7 prechod (pokud spin-onbit. =) 2 piky L3M, kritickej bod 1 - 11 2 3 - maximum E => E pile (pres vellou East B.2. podel (100) a (110) => vettere' prechody M2 - 2 vælenen ho pæse do vejester vodivostrich $= E_{a} = E_{1}' \quad obr 4, 5, 6, 7$

3) obr 7. > tabulka Si ma' Eo=4,185 jækto æ nani transpæ-Ventai? » neprimg gap » neprime prehody Ga- obdobue Lakazana prima absorped - dipoloný přechod je zakazak vyberovým - napriklad and Tion Gal - Cu, O => centrosymetrike ' doyotal => saka'sany' prechad 172012 ma nennlovoa storten rebidoa ha E $\left| \frac{P_{co}}{P_{co}} \right|^{2} = \frac{1}{V_{clk}} \int dr' \frac{w_{e}}{k_{c}} \left(\overline{a}, \overline{p} \right) \frac{1}{W_{e}}$ P^{ro} $\overline{L} \left| \frac{\overline{P}^{r}}{\overline{P}^{r}} \right|^{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) = 0$ $rozvoj: \overline{Par(\mathcal{Z})} = \overline{Par(\mathcal{Z})} + \overline{\lambda} \overline{Par(\mathcal{Z})}(\mathcal{Z} - \overline{\lambda})$ $= \frac{1}{Pcol^2 v k^2} v \left(\vec{E} - \vec{E}_{g}\right)$ Sdrizana hustota stavu ~ b =) $j \sim (t_{w} - E_{g})^{3/2}$ $E_{2}(\omega) \sim (t_{w} - E_{g})^{3/2}$ pro $t_{w} > E_{g}$ $\rho = pro t_{w} < E_{g}$ 21 Jakazané porolenie









Figure 3: Pásová struktura $\epsilon(\mathbf{k})$ a hustota stavů $\mathbf{j}(\epsilon)$ pro primitivní kubickou mříž $s\text{-}p_{x,y,z}$



Fig. 2.24. The valence band structure and density of states (see Sect. 4.3.1 for definition) of Si calculated by the tight-binding method (broken curves) and by the empirical pseudopotential method (solid lines) [2.25]

1D



2.869 2.949 3.780 3.835 4.72 4.72 4.72 5.22 6.8 1.5192 1.859 3.017 3.245 4.488 4.488 4.488 5.110 5.110 0.898 1.184 2.222 2.41 3.206 3.39 4.49 5.65 3.378 --4.330 5.50 $\begin{array}{c} E_{0} \\ E_{0} + \Delta_{0} \\ E_{1} \\ E_{1} \\ E_{0} \\ E_{0} \\ E_{2} \\ E_{1} \\ E_{2} \\ E_{1} \\ E_{1} \\ E_{2} \\ E_{1} \\ E_{1} \\ E_{2} \\$

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7.63

transitions giving rise to the various structures in the dielectric function are identified

Grown on MgO.



Fig. 6.14. (a) Plot of the square of the absorption coefficient of PbS as a function of photon energy showing the linear behavior discussed in the text. The intercept with the x-axis defines the direct energy gap. Reproduced from [6.30]. (b) Fits (*curves*) to the experimental values of the real part of the dielectric function of PbS (*data points*) measured at 77 and 373 K with the expression in (6.59). Reproduced from [6.144].



Fig. 6.15. Semilogarithmic plot of the absorption coefficient of InSb at 5 K as a function of photon energy. The *filled circles* represent experimental results from [6.31]. The *curves* have been calculated using various models. The intercept with the x-axis gives the direct bandgap of InSb [6.32]



1D









Figure 3: Pásová struktura $\epsilon(\mathbf{k})$ a hustota stavů $\mathbf{g}(\epsilon)$ pro primitivní kubickou mříž s- $p_{x,y,z}$



Fig. 2.24. The valence band structure and density of states (see Sect. 4.3.1 for definition) of Si calculated by the tight-binding method (broken curves) and by the empirical pseudopotential method (solid lines) [2.25]

Figure 2: Pásová struktur
a $\epsilon({\bf k})$ a hustota stavů $g(\epsilon)$ pro tetragonální mříž $Cu(3d_{x^2-y^2})-O(2p_{x,y})_2$

Appendix A1 The Joint Density of States

In order to obtain the frequency dependence for the joint density of states $\rho(\omega)$ (Equation (4.32)), we assume the parabolic band structure given in Figure 4.8(a). For simplicity, we suppose that the bottom of the conduction band $(E_f = E_g)$ and the top of the valence band $(E_i = 0)$ are both at $\vec{k} = 0$, as shown in Figure A1.1. Then, the E-k relationships are given by:

$$E_f = E_g + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_e^*}$$
(A1.1)

$$E_i = -\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_h^*} \tag{A1.2}$$

where m_e^* and m_h^* are the effective masses of the electron and hole, respectively. These formulas indicate iso-energetic surfaces in k-space, as the energy does not depend on the direction of $\vec{k} (E = E(|\vec{k}|))$.

Let us suppose an incident photon of energy $\hbar\omega$. The number of energy states in the frequency range $\omega \to \omega + d\omega$ (see Figure A1.1) is given by $\rho(\omega)d\omega$. This number of energy states can also be expressed as a function of the density of states in *k*-space, so that we can write

$$\rho(\omega) \mathrm{d}\omega = \rho_k \Delta k \tag{A1.3}$$

where ρ_k is the number of states per unit k-volume and $\Delta k = 4\pi k_1^2 dk$ is the incremental volume between two spheres of radius k_1 and k_2 ($dk = k_2 - k_1$). Taking into account expressions (A1.1) and (A1.2) and Figure A1.1, these two k values can easily

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as $(dk)^2$ is a very small quantity in comparison to the other terms. Now, combining expressions (A1.8) and (A1.9), we can obtain $(2\mu/\hbar) d\omega \cong 2k_1 dk$, or

$$\mathrm{d}k \cong \frac{\mu}{\hbar k_1} \mathrm{d}\omega \tag{A1.10}$$

and, consequently,

$$\Delta k \cong \frac{4\pi k_1^2 \mu}{\hbar k_1} \mathrm{d}\omega = \frac{4\pi k_1 \mu}{\hbar} \mathrm{d}\omega \tag{A1.11}$$

Let us now determine ρ_k . This value is given by

$$\rho_k = 2 \times \frac{1}{8\pi^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \tag{A1.12}$$

where the factor of 2 is due to the fact that there are two electron spin states for each allowed k-state and the factor $1/8\pi^3$ is the density of states in k-space.¹

Now, inserting Equations (A1.11) and (A1.12) in expression (A1.3) and using (A1.6), we obtain

$$\rho(\omega)d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \times \frac{4\pi\mu}{\hbar} \left[\frac{2\mu(\omega-\omega_g)}{\hbar}\right]^{1/2} d\omega \qquad (A1.13)$$

and, after simplifying,

$$\rho(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{2\mu}{\hbar}\right)^{3/2} (\omega - \omega_g)^{1/2}$$
(A1.14)

which is just the expression for the joint density of states given by Equation (4.32).

¹ $\mathbf{k} = (2\pi/L)(n_x, n_y, n_z)$, where (n_x, n_y, n_z) are integers and L is a macroscopic length. Thus, it can be seen that each allowed \mathbf{k} state occupies a k-space volume of $(2\pi/L)^3$, so that the number of states in a unit volume of k-space is $(L/2\pi)^3$. Consequently, a unit volume of material will have $(1/2\pi)^3 = 1/8\pi^3$ states per unit volume of k-space.

1) Fysika polovodiční pro optockettoniku II Madipasová absorpce-nepříme přechody - minimum vodivostniho pasa není proti maximu valančniho pasa priklady polovodici 3 T DEg ->1 napringin prisem: Si, Ge, AlAs, GaP obr 1. - musi dojit L'interateri 3 fononem - væleneti ne ninových vektovech elektroni ve vælenetim a vodlivostním palsa je dompensovere » výpacet provalepodobnosti prechodní pomací poruchové teorie abrahého reducí (fotomy i fonomy) » préchod mezi sakladmin a toueenym Staven pres virtualle mazistav 12), 12'> - interactor is fotonem > Deadha' During with the of the of the of the other ot kratka' (Tr 103) > Heisenbergon relaces neuraless ataE= 2 = kratley' cas roamaie E a nyradi' elektron i do Estro Ep<<E

D-interakce & fonouen musi by't rychla', jinak and spaclue dola - calková energia v procese musi byť interaction 3 fouronem Zakong zachaani pro interakca Eg Potowen Eg Ko Z' caly procas: $f_{tw} = E_{g} \pm E_{p}$ And -it and imp interakox 8 fonouen koustantin to okeli geprintin $\hbar q_p = \hbar (2 - \xi)$ p= ₹2 2.4/HaphiXi/Haphi> 12 4/2 i 2:0- 8w Prouvdépodobnost prechodu $\times S(E_c k) - E_o (k') - R \omega + E_p)$ $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{A}} \int S(E_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{R}) - E_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{R}') + E_{\mathcal{A}} - f_{\mathcal{W}}) d\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{A}} d\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{A}}'$ EA) = the 12 pr $d^{3}_{k} \Rightarrow ds dk_{1}$ $E_{p}(\vec{k}') = -E_{q} - E'_{q}(\vec{k}')$ $E'(\vec{E}') = \frac{-t^{2}}{2m_{q}} t^{2}$ ds... plocha doust. energia dEc = ti' dolk ~ Lolk Jds ~ 22 dik v kolk = kkolk v EdEc disk > didk ~ k' dk = kk dk ~ VE(K) dk

(3) $\int S(E_c(\vec{x}) + E_g + \varepsilon'(\vec{x}') - (t_i \omega \pm E_p)) \langle \varepsilon'(\vec{x}') \rangle d\varepsilon' \langle E_c dE_c =$ $= \sqrt{V_{E_{c}}(\underline{x})} \left\{ \mathcal{E}_{c}(\underline{x}) + \mathcal{E}_{c}'(\underline{x}') + \mathcal{E}_{g} - (\mathcal{E}_{w} \perp \mathcal{E}_{g}) \right\} d\mathcal{E}_{c}' d\mathcal{E}_{c}} = *$ $\int f(x) S(x-x_0) dx = f(x_0)$ * = $\int V E_c(\mathbf{R}) (t_w = -E_c - E_g) dE_c$ $E_c(\vec{x}) \ge 0$ Is mula is cruicaisan te $f_{i\omega} \notin E_{p} - E_{c} - E_{g} \ge 0$ $E_{c}(I) \le f_{i\omega} \notin E_{p} - E_{g} = f$ integral type: $/V \in (k - \epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{k^{\epsilon}}{p} \cdot T$ $= j \sim \left\{ \left(\frac{f_{\omega}}{f_{\omega}} \neq E_{g} \neq E_{g} \right)^{2} \text{ pro } f_{\omega} \geq E_{g} \neq E_{p} \\ 0 \text{ jude}$ + > æbsorper fononu v - » ennise fonome ⇒ dre abborpené hrany Eg+Ep a Eg-Ep 1) Eg+Ep. .. absorper forone smin' for with pilotach maticovy element which Mp ... Obsazovaci also fonour > Base - Einstein Np⁻ two-1

 $(4) \times \mathcal{N}[c] \left(\frac{2m_{\nu}}{t^{2}}, \frac{2m_{c}}{t^{2}}\right)^{2} \mathcal{N}_{p} \left(t_{w} - \mathcal{E}_{g} + \mathcal{E}_{p}\right)^{2}$ 2) Eg-Ep., emise four $N_p + 1 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q}}$ $\times_{emis.} \sim \left| c \right| \left(\frac{2u_{e}}{t^2} \cdot \frac{2u_{e}}{t^2} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}} (n_{f}+1) (t_{e} - E_{f} - E_{f})^2$ Maticovy' elament ; potencia / fonons $|c| = \left| \frac{\langle 2_{ck_2}^{2} | V_p(\vec{q};\vec{r}) | 2_{Rk_1}^{2} \rangle \langle 2_{Pk_1}^{2} | 2_{Pk_1}^{2} \rangle | 2_{Rk_1}^{2} \rangle}{E_p(k_1) - E_n(k_1) - k_n} \right|^2$ $\chi = \frac{|c|(t_{tw} - t_{g} + t_{p})^{2}}{c^{\frac{5}{2}} - 1} + \frac{|c|(t_{tw} - t_{g} - t_{p})^{2}}{1 - c^{-\frac{5}{2}} t_{t}}$ CHT - 1 encies fonona æbsorpæ fononu obr. 2 a 3. ,11 morinast stanovení Eg a Ep 1x A d' locui?. make absorpte > vidence jen pokual Eg-Ep Eg Eg+Ep-the nejson preknjeg pringuni Prechody

5 Fonony-polaritory a méléová deorpe - optické a adustické fououy - v krystalech s vice atomy v primitivní buínez timp EM VINQ: E(R,t) = Eocition-at) TA TA TA TA TA TA TA TA 2 Rotropui, romonierne raslosene v tergeta la (sidan Sachen Llassichigh ascilatori: M. hmotnost Q. naboj M dez = - May i + QE Fresent: i = no e² (En-wt)] dosadime Ro = $\frac{qE_s}{M(w_r^2-w^2)} \Rightarrow lazale uychyleur's mahrostopicta'$ polarizanag = XqZ obailatoruヨ=をモ+ア=をと尾 $desadlime \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = 1 + \frac{NQ^2}{\mathcal{E}M(\omega_f^2 - \omega^2)}$ vice rezonanemick fretrener , =) $M^2 = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{r} \frac{N_i R^2}{\epsilon_0 M(w_i^2 - w^2)} = 3$ selfmeier V/iv valenemick electrony $\epsilon_0(w)$ Egyptwice $- E_{q} \gg f_{i\omega} \Rightarrow E_{i\omega} = E_{i\omega} = E_{i\omega} = \text{staticky' pripad}$

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$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A} (\pi)$			
$\omega_{L}^{2} = \omega_{f}^{2} + \frac{NQ^{2}}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_{0}M}$			
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 $\xi_0 \varepsilon_0 \overline{\varepsilon}_1 = -\overline{P}$ $E_{L} = - \overrightarrow{P} = - \frac{NQu}{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{0}} = - \frac{NQu}{\varepsilon_{0}} = - \frac{NQU}{\varepsilon_{$ E. .. longetudina he pole I dadnej mejer nabor neu nutnej generovati pole pokud soubor oscilatori knuta' na ce -pole ma' opachy suier und & propilia te duitain » w > w momenty $\mathcal{E}_{g} = \mathcal{E}(0)$... niche freikneuten permitivital $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{millenoskop. welicing}} \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}(\omega)$ $\mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{\infty} + \frac{\mathcal{E}_{o} - \mathcal{E}_{\infty}}{1 - (\omega^{2}/\omega_{T}^{2})}$ wy, we dan' se ment En = will by dame-Backs - Tellen $\lambda = \frac{\omega}{c} \cdot h \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \epsilon$ $dz^{2} = \frac{\omega^{2}}{c^{2}} \left(\xi_{0} + \frac{\xi_{0} - \xi_{0}}{1 - (\omega_{f}^{2}/z)} \right)$ 0

Mnæková reflexe (polarní knystaly) (Reststræhlen bænd) -To forcomy the morne during a la $M \frac{d^2 \hat{u}}{dt^2} - M_{\mu} \left(\frac{d \hat{u}}{dt} \right) = -M \frac{d \hat{u}}{dt^2} \hat{u} + Q \vec{E}$ - Davealent in Current $\mathcal{E}(\omega) = \mathcal{E}_{0} + \frac{\mathcal{N}Q^{2}}{\mathcal{E}M(\omega_{p}^{2} - \omega^{2} - i\omega_{p})}$ $\overline{\mathcal{E}(\omega)} = \overline{\mathcal{E}_{\infty}} + \frac{\overline{\mathcal{E}_{0} - \overline{\mathcal{E}_{\infty}}}}{\left(1 - \left(\omega^{2}/\omega_{F}^{2}\right)\right) - \overline{z}\left(\omega_{F}/\omega_{F}^{2}\right)}$ - objen se what ablast resole reflexe obr 4 a.5.

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Fig. 6.30. Schematic diagram of the dispersion curves of an uncoupled light wave and lattice vibrations and of their coupled optical wave (called a phonon-polariton) in a polar crystal [6.68]. *a*: light in vacuo; *b*: photon-phonon coupled mode (upper polariton); b_1 : photon dispersion in the medium but without coupling to the phonons; *c*, *d*: longitudinal and transverse uncoupled lattice *f*: transverse phonons (lower polaritons)



Fig. 6.32. Comparison between experimental (*solid curves*) lattice reflection spectra in several zinc-blende-type semiconductors with those calculated from (6.117b) using (6.8) (*broken curves*). The TO and LO phonon frequencies and the corresponding damping constants were adjusted to fit the experimental spectra. The spectra on the left-hand side were measured at liquid helium temperature; those on the right are room temperature spectra [6.69]

Table 6.5. The TO (ω_T) and LO phonon (ω_L) frequencies and the ratio of the damping constant (γ) to ω_T determined from lattice reflection spectra in several zinc-blende-type semiconductors [6.69] and from Raman scattering [6.72]

Semiconductor	Temperature [K]	ω _T [cm ⁻¹]	ω _L [cm ⁻¹]	γ/ω _T
InSb	4.2 300	184.7 179 1	197.2	<0.01
InAs InP GaSh	4.2 300	218.9 307.2	243.3 347.5	0.016 <0.01
GaAs	4.2 4.2 206	230.5 273.3	240.3 297.3	<0.01 <0.01 <0.01
GaP GaN	298 300 300	268.2 366.3 555	291.5 401.9 740	0.007 0.003
AlSb CdTe ZnSe	300 1.2	318.8 145	339.6 170	- 0.0059 -
	00	211	257	0.01



Fig. 6.31. Plot of (a) the real and imaginary parts of the complex dielectric constant and (b) the reflectivity coefficients calculated from (6.117b). The vertical arrows indicate the frequencies of the TO and LO phonons. Note the deep minimum in the reflectivity which corresponds to $\varepsilon_r \approx 1$ [6.69]



Fig. 6.30. Schematic diagram of the dispersion curves of an uncoupled light wave and lattice vibrations and of their coupled optical wave (called a phonon-polariton) in a polar crystal [6.68]. *a*: light in vacuo; *b*: photon-phonon coupled mode (upper polariton); b_1 : photon dispersion in the medium but without coupling to the phonons; *c*, *d*: longitudinal and transverse uncoupled lattice *f*: transverse phonons (lower polaritons)



Fig. 6.19. Plots of the square root of the absorption coefficients of GaP versus photon energy at two different temperatures. The labels denote the exciton-enhanced absorption thresholds associated with the emission of various phonon modes. Note the square-root singularities at the onset of the various phonon-aided processes. These square-roots are typical of indirect excitonic absorption (e.g. without kconservation) [6.35]

Fig. 6.17. Plots of the square root of the absorption coefficients of Si versus photon energy at several temperatures. The two segments of a straight line drawn through the experimental points represent the two contributions due to phonon absorption and emission 6.33]





ig. 6.18. Plots of the square root of the absorption coefficients of Ge versus photon nergy at several temperatures. The two *insets* compare the exciton-induced abruptness of the absorption edge due to phonon emission at high and low temperatures [6.34]



Fig. 6.32. Comparison between experimental (*solid curves*) lattice reflection spectra in several zinc-blende-type semiconductors with those calculated from (6.117b) using (6.8) (*broken curves*). The TO and LO phonon frequencies and the corresponding damping constants were adjusted to fit the experimental spectra. The spectra on the left-hand side were measured at liquid helium temperature; those on the right are room temperature spectra [6.69]

Table 6.5. The TO (ω_T) and LO phonon (ω_L) frequencies and the ratio of the damping constant (γ) to ω_T determined from lattice reflection spectra in several zinc-blende-type semiconductors [6.69] and from Raman scattering [6.72]

Semiconductor	Temperature [K]	$\omega_{\rm T} [{\rm cm}^{-1}]$	$\omega_{\rm L}~[{\rm cm}^{-1}]$	ν/ ω τ
InSb InAs InP GaSb GaAs GaP GaN AISb CdTe ZnSe	4.2 300 4.2 300 4.2 4.2 296 300 300 300 1.2 80	184.7 179.1 218.9 307.2 230.5 273.3 268.2 366.3 555 318.8 145 211	197.2 190.4 243.3 347.5 240.3 297.3 291.5 401.9 740 339.6 170 257	<0.01 0.016 <0.01 0.01 <0.01 <0.01 0.007 0.003 - 0.0059 - 0.01



Fig. 6.31. Plot of (a) the real and imaginary parts of the complex dielectric constant and (b) the reflectivity coefficients calculated from (6.117b). The vertical arrows indicate the frequencies of the TO and LO phonons. Note the deep minimum in the reflectivity which corresponds to $\varepsilon_r \approx 1$ [6.69]



Fig. 6.16. Schematic band structure of Si as an indirect-bandgap semiconductor showing the phonon-assisted transitions (labeled 1 and 2) which contribute to the indirect absorption edge. $|\Gamma_{15}\rangle$ and $|\Delta_5\rangle$ represent intermediate

Fig. 6.19. Plots of the square root of the absorption coefficients of GaP versus photon energy at two different temperatures. The labels denote the exciton-enhanced absorption thresholds associated with the emission of various phonon modes. Note the square-root singularities at the onset of the various phonon-aided processes. These square-roots are typical of indirect excitonic absorption (e.g. without kconservation) [6.35]

Fig. 6.17. Plots of the square root of the absorption coefficients of Si versus photon energy at several temperatures. The two segments of a straight line drawn through the experimental points represent the two contributions due to phonon absorption and emission [6.33]



Fig. 6.18. Plots of the square root of the absorption coefficients of Ge versus photon energy at several temperatures. The two insets compare the exciton-induced abruptness of the absorption edge due to phonon emission at high and low temperatures [6.34]