

## Bölüm 6: Optik Sabitlerin Frekansa Bağlılığı Problemler

**6.1** Bir dipolde dış elektrik alan ile alanın titreşime zorladığı elektronun yerdeğiştirmesi arasındaki faz ilişkisini bularak frekansa göre grafiğe geçiriniz

**Çözüm:**

**Yerdeğiştirme**

$$x(t) \cong \frac{(e/m)}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 + i\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega)} E(t)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{(e/m) \left[ (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2) - i\left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right) \right]}{\left[ (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2) + i\left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right) \right] \left[ (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2) - i\left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right) \right]} E(t)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{(e/m) \left[ (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2) - i\left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right) \right]}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right)^2} E(t) = (a + ib)E(t)$$

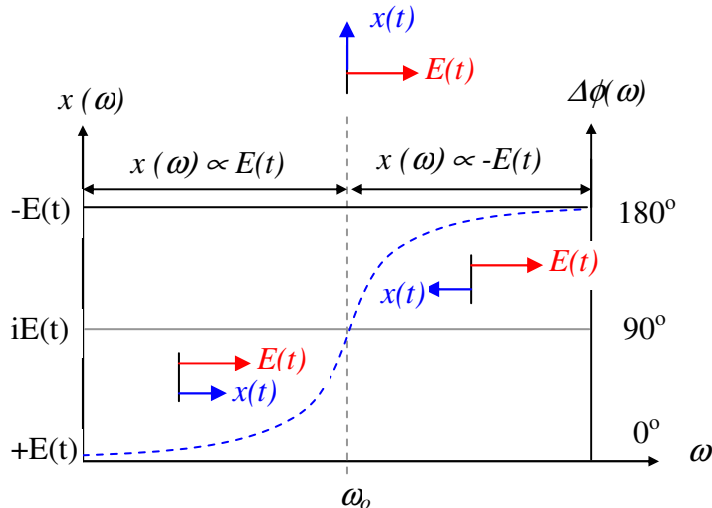
$$a \equiv \frac{(e/m)}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right)^2} (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2) \quad b \equiv \frac{(e/m)\left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right)}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{m}\omega\right)^2}$$

$$x(t) = (a + ib)E(t) = \left[ (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} e^{i\phi} \right] E(t) \quad , \quad \phi = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0, a \neq 0, b = 0, \phi = 0^\circ, x(t) \propto E(t)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \omega_0, a = 0, b \neq 0, \phi = 90^\circ, x(t) \propto iE(t)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty, (-a) \neq 0, b = 0, \phi = 180^\circ, x(t) \propto (-)E(t)$$



Eğer ortamda sönüm yoksa:

$$x(t) = \frac{(e/m)}{(\omega^2 - \omega_o^2)} E(t) = aE(t)$$

$$a \equiv \frac{(e/m)}{(\omega^2 - \omega_o^2)} \quad b = 0$$

$$x(t) = (a)E(t) \quad \phi = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 0^0 \text{ (herzaman)}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0, a \neq 0, b = 0, \phi = 0^0, x(t) \propto E(t)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \omega_o, a = 0, b = 0, \phi = 0^0, x(t) \propto (\infty)E(t)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty, (-a) \neq 0, b = 0, \phi = 0^0, x(t) \propto E(t)$$

## 6.2 Dielektrik sabitin gerçek ve sanal kısımlarının

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega) = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right) + i \left( \frac{\omega_p^2 \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right)$$

şeklinde verilebileceğini gösteriniz.

### Çözüm:

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega) = \frac{\hat{\epsilon}(\omega)}{\epsilon_o} = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2 + i \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega)}$$

Pay ve payda karmaşık eşlenik ile çarpılırsa

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega) = \frac{\hat{\epsilon}(\omega)}{\epsilon_o} = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\left[ (\omega_o^2 - \omega^2) + i \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right) \right] \left[ (\omega_o^2 - \omega^2) - i \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right) \right]}$$

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega) = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2 \left[ (\omega_o^2 - \omega^2) - i \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right) \right]}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right)^2} = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right)^2} \right) - i \left( \frac{\omega_p^2 \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \left( \frac{\gamma}{m} \omega \right)^2} \right)$$

(işaret negatif!!)

## 6.3 Optik parametreler, n ve K'yı aşağıdaki şekilde yazılabileceğini gösteriniz.

$$n^2 - K^2 = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 - \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \quad 2nK = \frac{\omega_p^2(\frac{\gamma}{m_e} \omega)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}}$$

**Çözüm:**

$$\hat{k}(\omega) = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right) + i \left( \frac{\omega_p^2(\frac{\gamma}{m_e} \omega)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right)$$

$$\hat{n}^2(\omega) = \hat{k}(\omega) = (n(\omega) + iK(\omega))^2 = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right) + i \left( \frac{\omega_p^2(\frac{\gamma}{m_e} \omega)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right)$$

$$\hat{n}^2(\omega) = (n(\omega) + iK(\omega))^2 = n^2 - K^2 + i2nK$$

$$n^2 - K^2 + i2nK = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right) + i \left( \frac{\omega_p^2(\frac{\gamma}{m_e} \omega)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right)$$

$$n^2 - K^2 = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}}$$

$$2nK = \frac{\omega_p^2(\frac{\gamma}{m_e} \omega)}{(\omega_o^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}}$$

**6.4** Havadan cama geçen mavi ışığın kırmızı ışıktan daha fazla kırılmaya uğrayacağını gösteriniz.

**Çözüm:**

Mavi ışığın frekansı, kırmızı ışığın frekansından daha yüksektir. Normal dağılım bölgesinde, kırılma indisi frekans ile artış gösterdiğinden mavi ışığa karşı gelen kırılma indisi kırmızı ışıktan daha büyüktür. Kırılma indisinin büyük olması, Snell yasasından aynı geliş açısında kırılma açısının daha büyük olacağı anlamındadır.

$$\sin \theta = n_k \sin \theta_k$$

$$\sin \theta = n_m \sin \theta_m$$

$$1 = \frac{n_k \sin \theta_k}{n_m \sin \theta_m} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta_k}{\sin \theta_m} = \frac{n_m}{n_k} \Rightarrow \sin \theta_m = \frac{n_k}{n_m} \sin \theta_k$$

$$\sin \theta_m = \frac{n_k}{n_m} \sin \theta_k$$

**6.5** Dielektrik ortamda kırılma indisinin

(a) Düşük frekanslarda

$$\text{Re } \hat{\epsilon}(0) = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega_o^2} \equiv \epsilon_{statik}$$

(b) Yüksek frekanslarda

$$\text{Re } \hat{\epsilon}(\infty) = 1 \equiv \epsilon_\infty$$

olduğunu gösteriniz.

**Çözüm:**

(a)

$$\omega \rightarrow 0$$

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_o^2}{\omega_o^4} \right) + i(0) = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega_o^2} \equiv \hat{\kappa}_s$$

(b)

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega) = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega^2}{\omega^4 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{m^2}} \right) = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 + \frac{\gamma^2}{m^2}}$$

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega \rightarrow \infty) = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 + \frac{\gamma^2}{m^2}} = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\infty^2 + \frac{\gamma^2}{m^2}} = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\infty} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\hat{\kappa}(\omega \rightarrow \infty) = 1 \equiv \hat{\kappa}_\infty$$

**6.6** Dağılım bağıntısının  $\omega(k) = \frac{c}{n(k)}k$  olarak verildiği bir ortamda grup hızı ( $v_g$ ) ile faz

hızı ( $v_f=c/n$ ) arasındaki bağıntının

$$(a) \quad v_g = \frac{v_f}{\left( 1 - \frac{\lambda_o}{n} \frac{dn}{d\lambda_o} \right)}$$

$$(b) \quad v_g = v_f \left( 1 - \frac{k}{n} \frac{dn}{dk} \right)$$

$$(c) \quad v_g = \frac{v_f}{\left(1 + \frac{\omega}{n} \frac{dn}{d\omega}\right)}$$

$$(d) \quad v_g = v_f + \frac{dv_f}{dk}$$

$$(e) \quad v_g = v_f - \lambda_o \frac{dv_f}{d\lambda_o}$$

olarak verildiğini gösteriniz.

**Çözüm:**

$$(a) \quad \frac{dn}{d\omega} = \frac{dn}{d\lambda_o} \frac{d\lambda_o}{d\omega} \quad \lambda_o = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega} \quad \frac{d\lambda_o}{d\omega} = \frac{-2\pi c}{\omega^2} = \frac{-2\pi c}{\left(\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_o}\right)^2} = \frac{-\lambda_o^2}{2\pi c}$$

$$v_g = \frac{(c/n)}{\left(1 + \frac{\omega}{n} \frac{dn}{d\omega}\right)} \quad v_g = \frac{(c/n)}{\left[1 + \frac{2\pi c}{n\lambda_o} \left(\frac{dn}{d\lambda_o} \left(\frac{-\lambda_o^2}{2\pi c}\right)\right)\right]}$$

$$v_g = \frac{c}{n} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_o}{n} \frac{dn}{d\lambda_o}\right)^{-1} = v_f \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_o}{n} \frac{dn}{d\lambda_o}\right)^{-1} \quad v_g = \frac{v_f}{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_o}{n} \frac{dn}{d\lambda_o}\right)}$$

$$(b) \quad v_f = \frac{\omega}{k} \quad \omega = kv_f = k \frac{c}{n}$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{d}{dk} \left(\frac{kc}{n}\right) = \frac{c}{n} - \frac{kc}{n^2} \frac{dn}{dk} = \frac{c}{n} \left(1 - \frac{k}{n} \frac{dn}{dk}\right) = v_f \left(1 - \frac{k}{n} \frac{dn}{dk}\right)$$

$$v_g = v_f \left(1 - \frac{k}{n} \frac{dn}{dk}\right)$$

$$(c) \quad v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dk}{d\omega}\right)} \quad k = \frac{\omega n(\omega)}{c}$$

$$\frac{dk}{d\omega} = \frac{1}{c} \left(n + \omega \frac{dn}{d\omega}\right) \quad \frac{dk}{d\omega} = \frac{n}{c} \left(1 + \frac{\omega}{n} \frac{dn}{d\omega}\right)$$

$$v_g = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{c} \left(1 + \frac{\omega}{n} \frac{dn}{d\omega}\right)} = \frac{c/n}{\left(1 + \frac{\omega}{n} \frac{dn}{d\omega}\right)} \quad v_g = \frac{v_f}{\left(1 + \frac{\omega}{n} \frac{dn}{d\omega}\right)}$$

$$(d) \quad \omega = kv_f$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{d}{dk}(kv_f) = v_f + k \frac{dv_f}{dk} \quad v_g = v_f - \lambda \frac{dv_f}{d\lambda}$$

$$(e) \quad v_g = v_f - \lambda \frac{dv_f}{d\lambda} \quad \frac{dv_f}{dk} = \frac{dv_f}{d\lambda} \frac{d\lambda}{dk} = \frac{dv_f}{d\lambda} \frac{1}{dk/d\lambda}$$

$$v_g = v_f - \lambda \left( \frac{dv_f}{d\lambda} \frac{1}{dk/d\lambda} \right)$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \frac{dk}{d\lambda} = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda^2}$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{d}{dk}(kv_f) = v_f + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\left( -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda^2} \right)} = v_f - \lambda \frac{dv_f}{dk}$$

$$v_g = v_f - \lambda \frac{dv_f}{dk}$$

**6.7:** Alüminyumun serbest elektron yoğunluğu  $1,8 \times 10^{29} \text{ m}^{-3}$  tür. Alüminyumun plazma frekansını ve bu frekansa karşı gelen plazma dalgaboyunu hesaplayınız.

**Çözüm:**

$$\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{Ne^2}{\epsilon_0 m}} \cong \sqrt{\frac{(1,8 \times 10^{29})(1,6 \times 10^{-19})^2}{(8,85 \times 10^{-12})(9,1 \times 10^{-31})}} \cong 2,4 \times 10^{16} \text{ Hz}$$

$$\lambda_p = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_p} nc \cong 7,9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 79 \text{ nm}$$