

$$m \ddot{\bar{x}} + k \bar{x} = q \bar{E}'$$

$$\bar{E}' = \bar{E}'_0 e^{-i\omega t}, \quad \bar{x} = \bar{x}_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{q \bar{E}'}{m (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\bar{P} = \alpha \bar{E}' \quad \bar{P} = q \bar{x} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha \bar{E}'$$

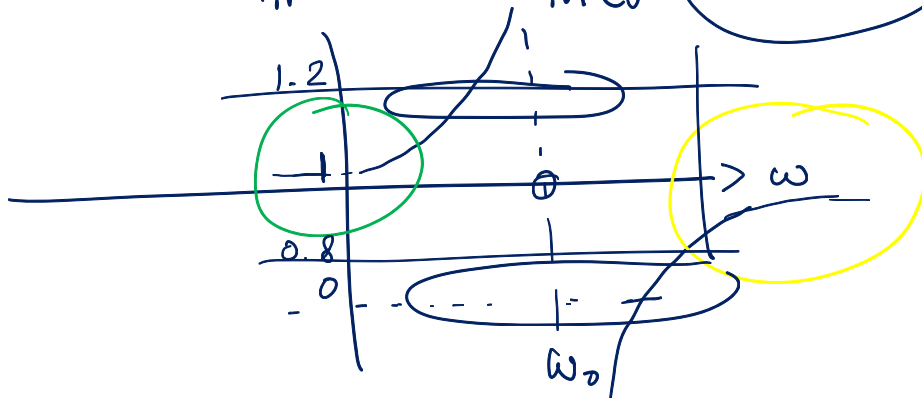
$$\bar{P} = N \bar{p} = \frac{N q^2}{m} \frac{\bar{E}'}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} = N \alpha \bar{E}'$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 2} = \frac{N \alpha}{3 \epsilon_0} = \frac{N q^2}{3 m \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

Example :

$$n \approx 1, \quad n^2 + 2 \approx 3$$

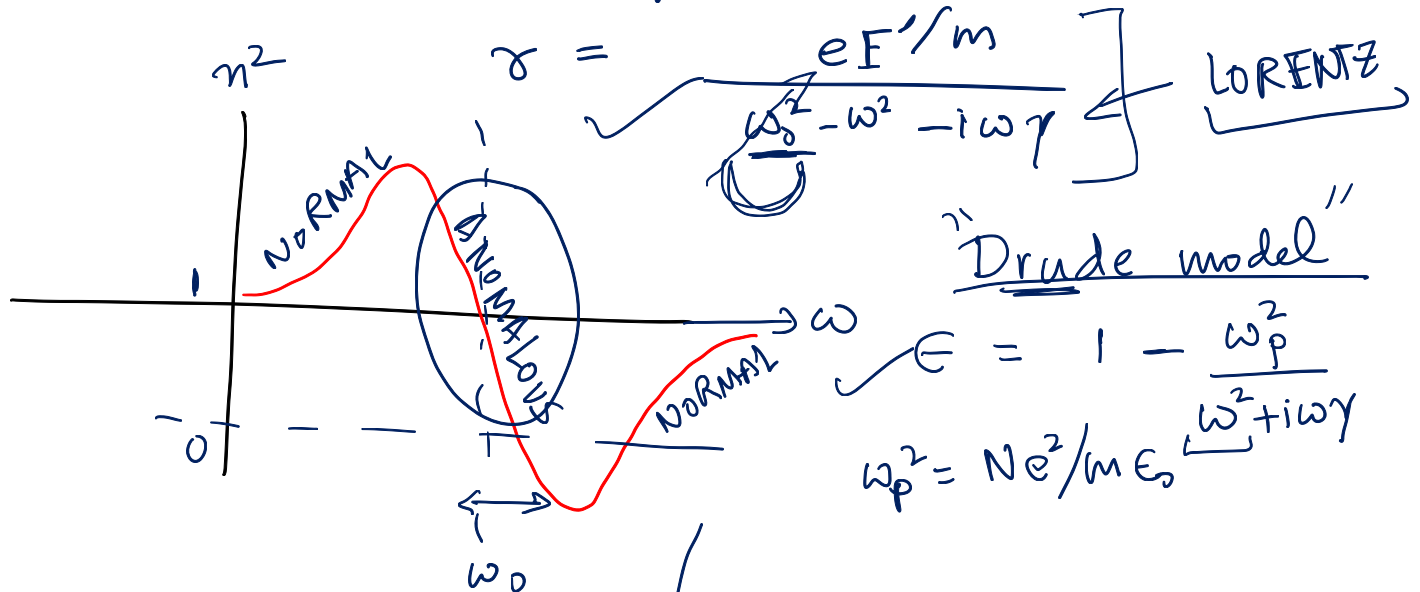
$$n^2 = 1 + \frac{N q^2}{m \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$



In real life, there is always dissipation

- emitted wave : loss of energy ←
- inter atom collisions ←

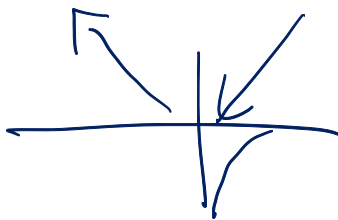
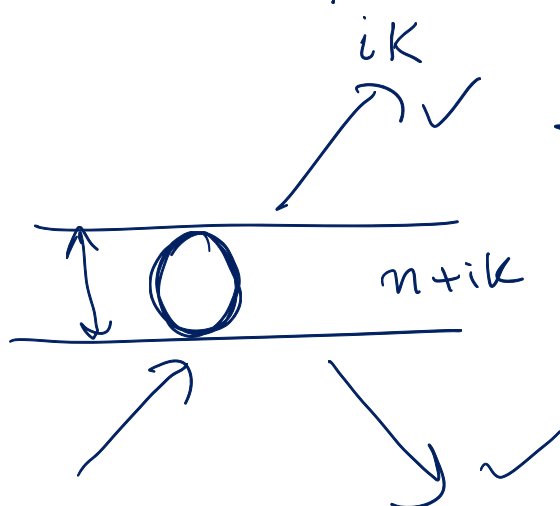
$$m\ddot{x} + m\gamma\dot{x} + Kx = qE'$$



$$\epsilon_{tot} = \epsilon_{Drude} + \epsilon_{Lorentz}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_0} \frac{(\quad)}{\omega_{0i}^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\gamma_i}$$

$$\rightarrow e^{i(kz - \omega t)} = e^{-kz} e^{-i\omega t}$$



$$\bar{E}_{tot} = \bar{E}_1 + \bar{E}_2$$

High School

