3.23 Electrical, Optical, and Magnetic Properties of Materials Fall 2007

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3.23 Fall 2007 – Lecture 16 MAXWELL AND ELECTROMAGNETISM





James Clerk Maxwell

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Last time

- 1. p-n junctions, built-in voltage, rectification
- 2. Bloch oscillations, conductivity in semiconductors
- 3. Electron transport at the nanoscale
- 4. Phonons, vibrational free energy, and the quasi-harmonic approximation
- 5. Electron-phonon interactions, and phonon-phonon decays

Study

- Fox, Optical Properties of Solids, Appendix A and Chap 1.
- Prof Fink lecture notes (to be posted)

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THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

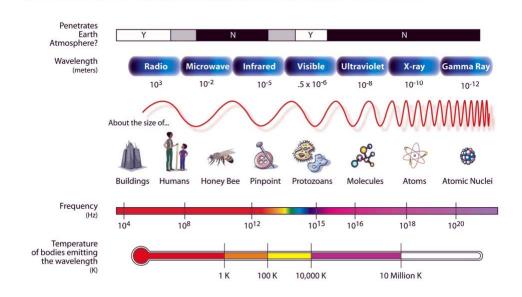


Image courtesy NASA.

Electric field, polarization, displacement

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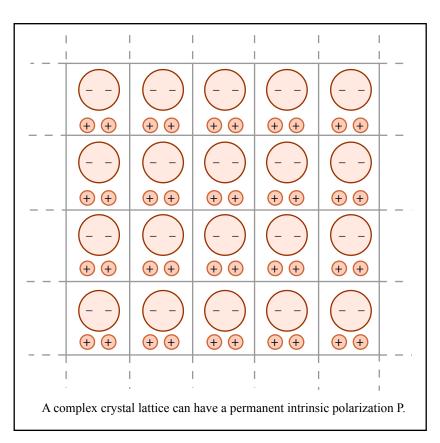


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

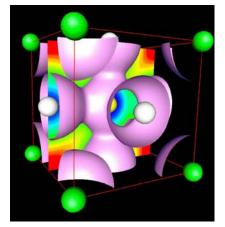
Lines & Glass, Principles and Applications of Ferroelectrics and Related Materials (1977):

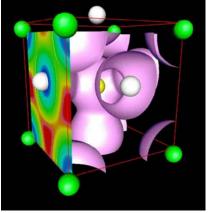
If and when good electron-density maps become available for ferroelectrics, expressing charge density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$ as a function of position vector \mathbf{r} throughout the unit cell, more quantitative estimates of spontaneous polarization might be envisaged as

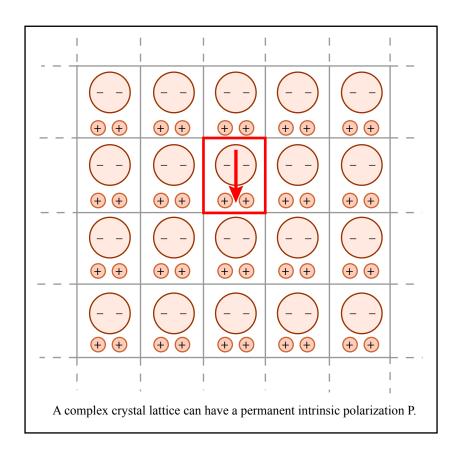
$$\mathbf{P_s} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{V} \mathbf{r} \rho(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}. \tag{6.1.19}$$

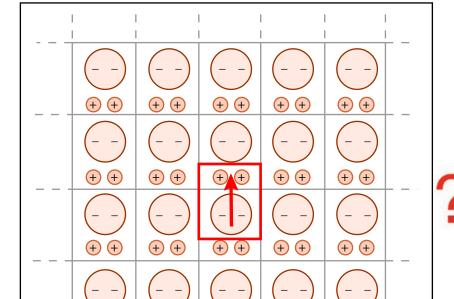
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Polarization in lead titanate





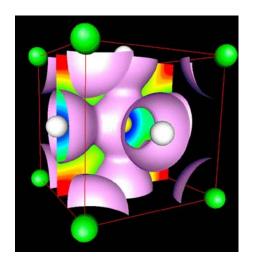


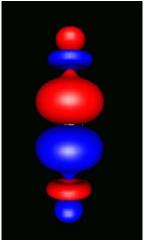




A complex crystal lattice can have a permanent intrinsic polarization P.

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Dielectric constant, susceptibility

Magnetic response

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Maxwell equations

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 4\pi\rho$$

Vector potential and gauges

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Vector potential and gauges

Summary

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{dielectric tensor}}$$

$$\vec{B} = \underbrace{\mu}_{\text{permeability tensor}} \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 4\pi \rho$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}$$
$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} = \vec{H} + 4\pi \vec{M}$$

E – electric field

12 variables

H – magnetic field

8 scalar Maxwell equations

D – electric displacement

B - magnetic displacement

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Electromagnetic waves

Electromagnetic waves

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Summary

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\mu}} \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} = 0 \xrightarrow{\bar{v}_{\times}} \vec{\nabla} \times \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}\right) + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{\varepsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}\right) + \frac{\varepsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} - \frac{\mu \varepsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{H} - \frac{\mu \varepsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} = \frac{\mu \varepsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} = \frac{\mu \varepsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

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Refractive index

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Phase velocity

Wave packets