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

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3.23 Fall 2007 – Lecture 25

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Last time

- Fermi's golden rule, joint density of states
- Perturbing Hamiltonian, selection rules
- Frequency-dependence of band adsorption in direct or indirect band gap SC. Absorption above the band edge
- Excitons and exciton absorption
- Luminescence: low-carrier density; degeneracy.

Study

 Fox, Optical Properties of Solids, Chap. 7.5, 9.4, 10.4

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Exam

- Monday 17, 9am-12noon
- 2 questions on electronics, 1 on optics, 1 on magnetic

Syllabus

- From particles to waves: the Schrödinger equation
- The mechanics of quantum mechanics: operators, expectation values
- Measurements and probabilities. The harmonic oscillator.
- The hydrogen atom and the periodic table
- Periodicity and phonons
- Electrons in a lattice: Bloch's theorem
- The nearly-free electron model
- The tight-binding model. Band structures
- Metals, semiconductors and insulators
- Intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors
- Transport of heat and electricity
- The p-n diode

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Syllabus

- Electromagnetism in dielectric media
- Classic propagation of waves
- Optical materials and refractive index
- Interband absorption
- Excitons and luminescence
- Fundamental of ferromagnetic materials
- Hysteresis loop and driving energies
- Hard materials and permanent magnets
- Soft materials: thin films and nanoparticles. Spintronics and GMR
- Spin valves, spin switches, and spin tunneling

Photoluminescence spectroscopy

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Please see: Fig. 5.9 in Fox, Mark. Optical Properties of Solids. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2001.

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Electroluminescence: LED

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Please see: Fig. 5.12 and 5.13 in Fox, Mark. Optical Properties of Solids. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Electroluminescence: diode laser

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Please see: Fig. 5.16 in Fox, Mark. Optical Properties of Solids. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2001.

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Diode laser: resonant longitudinal modes

Injection current, threshold gain, slope efficiency

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Solid state lasers

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Please see: Fig. 9.12 in Fox, Mark. Optical Properties of Solids. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Plasmons

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Please see: Fig. 7.12 in Fox, Mark. Optical Properties of Solids. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2001.

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Plasmonics

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Polarons

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Please see: Fig. 10.8 in Fox, Mark. Optical Properties of Solids. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2001.

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Polarons

Electron Transfer

- Electron transfer mediated by polar solvent fluctuations.
- Tunneling can occur when reactant and product are degenerate

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Please see Fig. 2 in Sit, P. H.-L., et al. "Realistic, Quantitative Descriptions of Electron-tranfer Reactions: Diabatic Free-energy Surfaces from First-principles Molecular Dynamics." arXiv:cond-mat/0606310v1 [cond-mat.mtrl-sci], 2006.



• $\epsilon = \epsilon_{product} - \epsilon_{reactant}$ is the energy gap or reaction coordinate

R. A. Marcus, J. Chem. Phys. 43, 679 (1965) A. Warshel, J. Chem. Phys. 86, 2218 (1982) D. Chandler, Classical and Chemicking and Magnetic Properties of Phase Simulation Supp. 75-79 (1998) D. Chandler, Classical and Chemicking and Magnetic Properties of Phase Simulation Supp. 75-79 (1998)

Ferrous-ferric self-exchange

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Please see: Fig. 1 in Sit, P. H.-L., et al. "Realistic, Quantitative Descriptions of Electron-tranfer Reactions: Diabatic Free-energy Surfaces from First-principles Molecular Dynamics." arXiv:cond-mat/0606310v1 [cond-mat.mtrl-sci], 2006.

- ΔG is the free-energy barrier of the reaction
- λ (reorganization energy) is the difference in free energy between product and reactant in the optimum atomic configuration for the reactant

The colour of gems



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Inelastic light scattering

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Please see: Fig. 10.10 and 10.11 in Fox, Mark. Optical Properties of Solids. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2001.