

D29 (HW 2009 11.1) Quantum Oscillator

$$\ddot{x} + \gamma \dot{x} + \Omega^2 x = A(t)$$

$$\Phi_A(\omega) = \frac{\hbar \omega \gamma}{M} \coth \frac{\hbar \omega}{2k_B T}$$

a) $(-\omega^2 - i\omega\gamma + \Omega^2) X_\omega = A_\omega$

$$|X_\omega|^2 = \frac{|A_\omega|^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 \gamma^2} \quad (|V(\omega)|^2 = \omega^2 |X(\omega)|^2)$$

Wiener-Kinchin: $\frac{|V(\omega)|^2}{|A(\omega)|^2} = \frac{\Phi_V(\omega)}{\Phi_A(\omega)}$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\Phi_V(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 \gamma^2} \cdot \frac{\hbar \omega \gamma}{M} \coth \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{2k_B T} \right)}$$

b) $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma \omega}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 \gamma^2} = \pi \delta(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)$

$$\left(\pi \delta(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon}{x^2 + \epsilon^2} \right), \quad \delta(x^2 - \Omega^2) = \frac{1}{2|\Omega|} (\delta(x + \Omega) + \delta(x - \Omega))$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\Omega} (\delta(\omega - \Omega) + \delta(\omega + \Omega))$$

$$\Phi_V(\omega) \Big|_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} = \frac{\pi \hbar \omega^2}{2M\Omega} [\delta(\omega - \Omega) + \delta(\omega + \Omega)] \coth \frac{\hbar \omega}{2k_B T}$$

$$\langle v^2(t) \rangle = \int \Phi_V(\omega) \cdot \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2M} \coth \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2k_B T}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} M \langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2} \cdot \coth \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2k_B T} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \Omega \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\beta \hbar \Omega} - 1} \right]$$

but $\hat{H} = (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \hbar \Omega$

$$\langle a^\dagger a \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \hbar \Omega} - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow E = \langle \hat{H} \rangle = \hbar \Omega \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\beta \hbar \Omega} - 1} \right)$$

but kinetic energy $\frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} E$
for harmonic oscillator.

D30 (2008 11.3)
(2009 11.2)

$$V_{int} = -\frac{e}{c} \sum_i v_i \bar{A} \quad \bar{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

$$= -\sum_i v_i \bar{F} \quad \bar{F}_w = -\frac{e}{c} \bar{A}_w = \frac{e}{i\omega} \bar{E}_w$$

($\bar{E} \sim e^{i\omega t}$ נוקר)

$$\sum_i \langle \bar{v}_i \rangle = d_r(\omega) \cdot F = d_r(\omega) \frac{e}{i\omega} \bar{E}$$

$$J = e \sum_i \langle v_i \rangle = d_r(\omega) \cdot \frac{e^2}{i\omega} \bar{E}_w \stackrel{\text{נכונות חוק פארה}}{=} \sigma_w \bar{E}_w$$

$$\text{Im } d_r(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{e^2} \cdot \text{Re}(\sigma_w) \leftarrow \sigma_w(\omega) = \frac{i\omega}{e^2} \sigma_w \quad \text{מכאן}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \omega \text{Im } d_r(\omega) |F|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega^2}{e^2} \frac{e^2}{\omega^2} |\bar{E}_w|^2 \cdot \text{Re}(\sigma_w) \quad Q \text{ הפיסיקה}$$

$$j_w = \text{Re}(\sigma_w) E_w \quad \text{נוקר}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} j \cdot E$$

נוקר את חוק פארה:

מכיוון שהפיסיקה כמות סימטרית נוקר

$$\omega \text{Im } d_r(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{e^2} \text{Re}(\sigma_w) \geq 0$$

$$\omega \rightarrow -\omega \text{ - פ' סימטריה, } \text{Re}(\sigma_w) = \text{Re}(\sigma_{-\omega}) \text{ נוקר } \omega \rightarrow -\omega$$

(2) עם משטח FDT

$$\frac{2k_B T}{\omega} \text{Im } d_r(\omega) = \Phi_v(\omega)$$

$$\frac{2k_B T}{e^2} \cdot \text{Re}(\sigma_w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \cdot e^{+i\omega t} \cdot \langle \sum_i v_i(0) \sum_j v_j(t) \rangle$$

$$\stackrel{\text{vnu}}{\downarrow} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \cdot \cos(\omega t) \cdot \langle \frac{j(t=0) j(t)}{e^2} \rangle$$

$$\text{Re}(\sigma_w) = \frac{1}{k_B T} \int_0^{\infty} dt \cdot \cos(\omega t) \cdot \langle j(0) j(t) \rangle$$

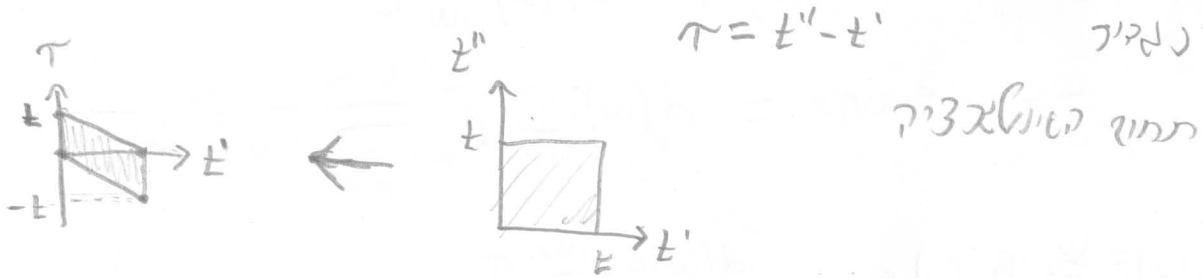
(נוקר סימטריה סימטרית $t \leftrightarrow -t$)
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \rightarrow 2 \int_0^{\infty} dt$

(d) כפי למצאנו מן הקבוצה הקובוצית נשתכל על

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = 6Dt$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \int_0^t dt' \int_0^t dt'' \langle \vec{v}(t') \cdot \vec{v}(t'') \rangle$$

כאן



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau e^{-\lambda\tau} \langle \vec{v}_i(t') \cdot \vec{v}_i(t'+\tau) \rangle$$

אולי מסויין ש- $\langle \vec{v}_i(t') \cdot \vec{v}_i(t'+\tau) \rangle$ נשקף

$$\langle r_i^2 \rangle = \int_0^t dt' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \langle \vec{v}_i(t') \cdot \vec{v}_i(t'+\tau) \rangle$$

$$= \int_0^t dt' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \langle \vec{v}_i(0) \cdot \vec{v}_i(\tau) \rangle$$

שם תמוני $t' - \tau$ נשקף

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \langle \vec{v}_i(0) \cdot \vec{v}_i(\tau) \rangle \stackrel{\text{נשקף}}{=} 6Dt$$

$$D = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle \vec{v}_i(0) \cdot \vec{v}_i(\tau) \rangle d\tau$$

כאן

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\langle v_x(0) v_x(\tau) \rangle + \langle v_y(0) v_y(\tau) \rangle + \langle v_z(0) v_z(\tau) \rangle \right) d\tau$$

מסויין ש- $\langle v_x v_y \rangle = 0$ כאשר אין קורלציה בין המנונים במרחקים הטונים. מסויין שאין כוון מועדף הכי

$$\langle v_x v_x(\tau) \rangle = \langle v_y v_y(\tau) \rangle = \dots$$

$$D = \int_0^{\infty} \langle \vec{v}_i(0) \cdot \vec{v}_i(\tau) \rangle d\tau = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \langle j(0) j(\tau) \rangle d\tau = \frac{k_B T \operatorname{Re}(\sigma_{\omega \rightarrow 0})}{n e^2}$$

כאן

$$\frac{eD}{k_B T} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\sigma_{\omega \rightarrow 0})}{ne}$$

D26 (HW 2005 11.3)



$$t = \frac{\tau}{T} = \text{transmission prob.}$$

a) $\langle I \rangle = \frac{e}{T} \langle n_i \rangle$, $\langle n_i \rangle = \frac{\tau}{T}$, $\boxed{\langle I \rangle = \frac{e}{T}}$

$$\langle (I - \langle I \rangle)^2 \rangle = \frac{e^2}{T^2} \langle n_i^2 \rangle - \langle I \rangle^2$$

but for $n_i = 0, 1$, $n_i^2 = n_i$, $\langle n_i^2 \rangle = \langle n_i \rangle = \frac{\tau}{T}$

$$\langle \delta I^2 \rangle = \frac{e^2}{T^2} \cdot \frac{\tau}{T} - \frac{e^2}{T^2} = \frac{e^2}{T^2} t (1-t)$$

if $t=0$ or $t=1$ we have $\langle \delta I^2 \rangle = 0$

b) for $t \ll 1$ $\langle \delta I^2 \rangle \approx \frac{e^2}{T^2} t = \frac{e^2}{T^2} \cdot \frac{\tau}{T} = \frac{e}{T} \cdot \frac{e}{T} = \frac{e}{T} \langle I \rangle$

in freq. interval $[\frac{1}{T}, \frac{1}{T} + d(\frac{1}{T})]$ we have $[\frac{\omega}{2\pi}, \frac{\omega + d\omega}{2\pi}]$

$$d \langle \delta I^2 \rangle = e \langle I \rangle \cdot \frac{d\omega}{2\pi}$$

Johnson noise: $d \langle \delta I^2 \rangle = \frac{2kT}{\pi R} d\omega$ (see HW 10.4)

shot noise: $d \langle \delta I^2 \rangle = e \langle I \rangle \frac{d\omega}{2\pi}$

Shot noise dominates: $\rightarrow \text{Shot} \gg \text{Johnson} \rightarrow \underbrace{kT \ll \frac{e \langle I \rangle R}{4} = \frac{1}{4} e \langle V \rangle}$

c) $\langle I^3 \rangle = \left(\frac{e}{T}\right)^3 \frac{\tau}{T} = \frac{e^3}{T^3} \langle I \rangle$

$$\langle (I - \langle I \rangle)^3 \rangle = \langle I^3 \rangle - 3 \langle I^2 \rangle \langle I \rangle + 3 \langle I \rangle^3 - \langle I \rangle^3$$

$$= \frac{e^3}{T^3} \langle I \rangle - 3 \frac{e^2}{T^2} \langle I \rangle^2 + 2 \langle I \rangle^3$$

$$= \frac{e^3}{T^3} (t - 3t^2 + 2t^3) = \frac{e^3}{T^3} t (1-t)(1-2t)$$