

Optical properties of metals



optical spectroscopy

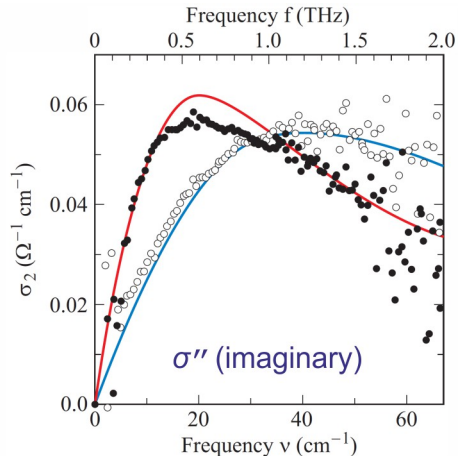
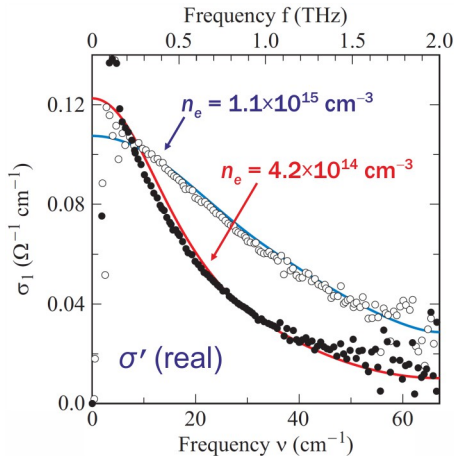


coinage metals

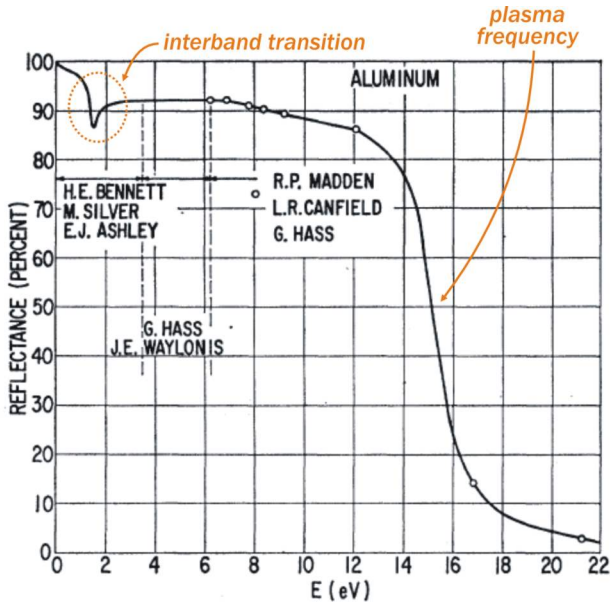


Kramers and Kronig





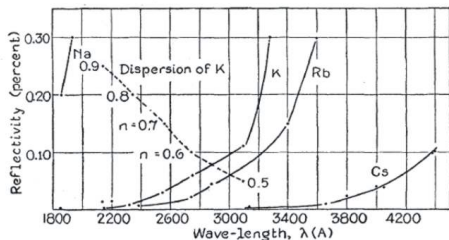
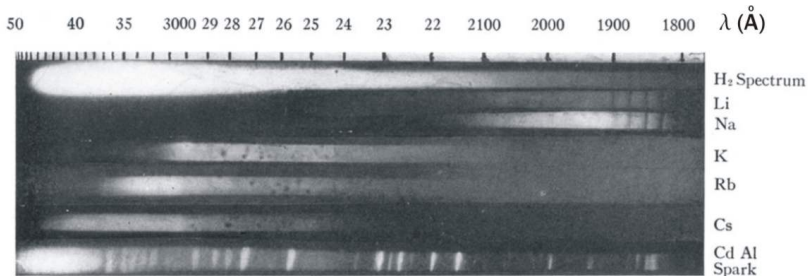
Drude behavior is observed in the optical conductivity
even at low electron concentrations



Al becomes transparent above ~ 15 eV

in agreement with the Drude model

Plasma edge of alkaline metals



Alkaline metals
become transparent
in the UV range

$$\lambda_c: \text{Cs} > \text{Rb} > \text{K} > \text{Na}$$



Tinted glass



Heatable glass

- Keeps heat inside, reflects heat from the outside
- Ultra-thin metal layers or conducting oxides with low n_e values:
ITO (In-doped SnO_2), FTO (F-doped SnO_2), etc.



Why plasma?

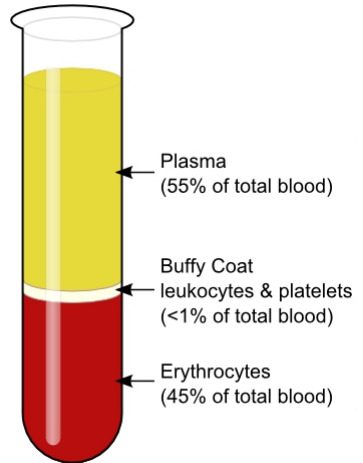
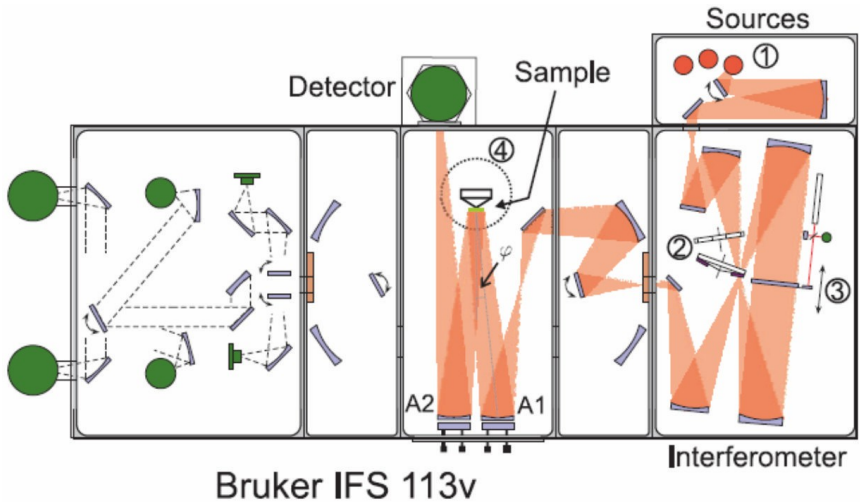


Image credit: Alan Sved (CC-BY-SA)



Experimental technique

optical spectroscopy



Interferometer: operation principle

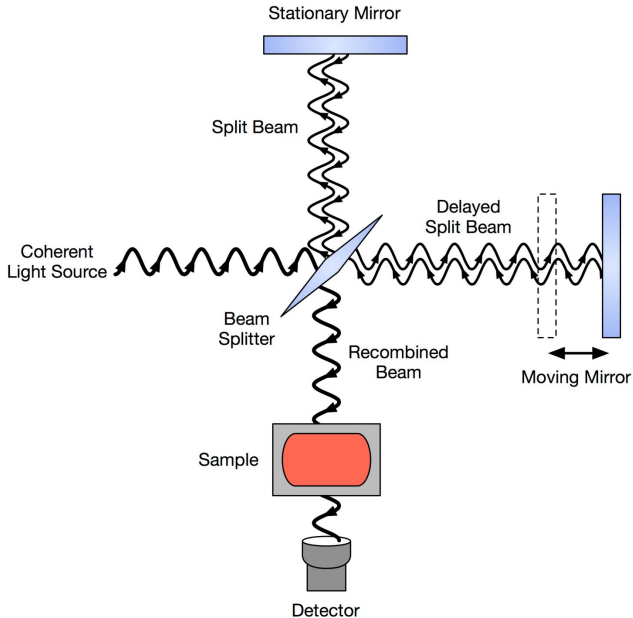


Image credit: Sanchonx (public domain)

Interferometer: operation principle

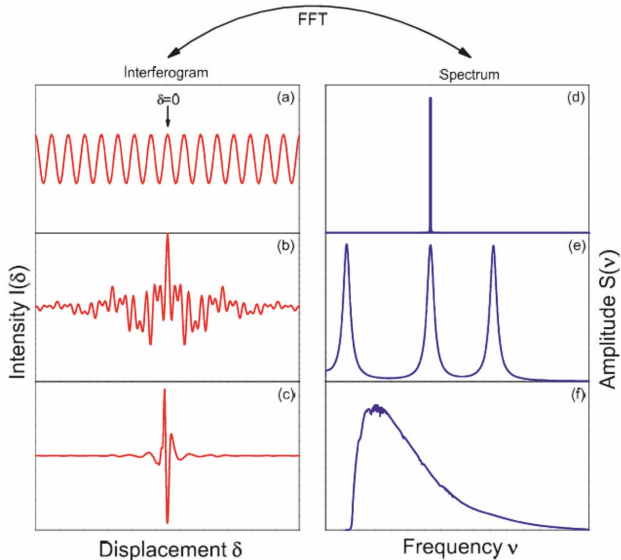
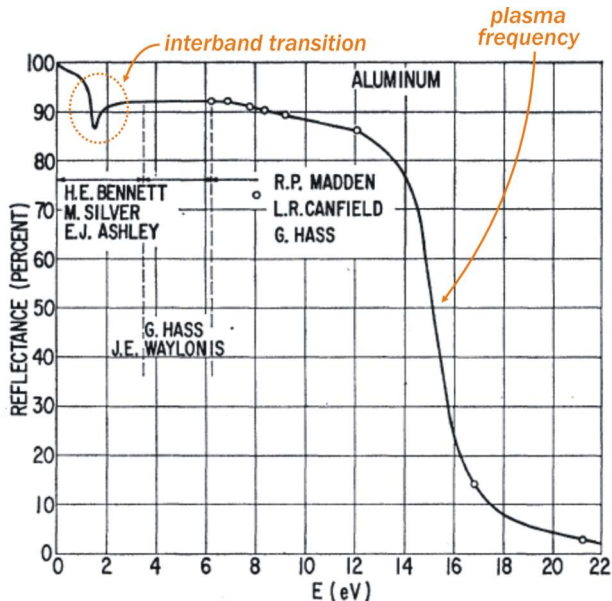


Image credit: David Neubauer, PhD thesis



Reflectivity is easiest to measure experimentally

broad frequency range required

Region	Measurement range	Light source	Beamsplitter	Detector
Far infrared_1	20 ~ 120 cm^{-1}	Mercury Lamp	Mylar 50 μm	1.7 K Bolometer
Far infrared_2	50 ~ 600 cm^{-1}	Mercury Lamp	Mylar 6 μm	4.2 K Bolometer
Middle infrared	550 ~ 5000 cm^{-1}	Globar Lamp	Ge/KBr	DTGS
Near infrared	3500 ~ 10000 cm^{-1}	Tungsten Lamp	Si/CaF ₂	InGaAs Diode
Visible	9000 ~ 20000 cm^{-1}	Tungsten Lamp	UV/CaF ₂	Silicon Diode

Region	Inner windows	Outer windows	Polarizer
Far infrared_1	polypropylene	polypropylene	polyethylene wire grid
Far infrared_2	polypropylene	polypropylene	polyethylene wire grid
Middle infrared	Zn-Se	KBr	KRS-250 wire grid
Near infrared	quartz	quartz	Glan-Taylor prism
Visible	quartz	quartz	Glan-Taylor prism



Person

Kramers and Kronig

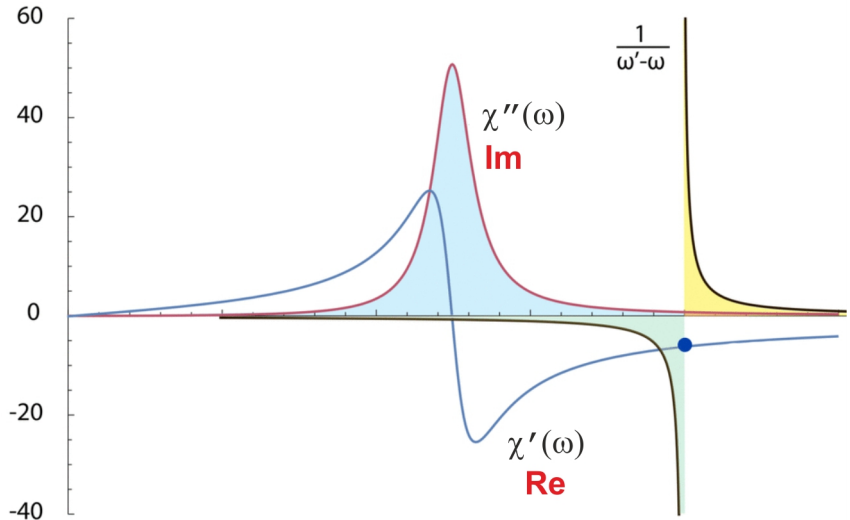


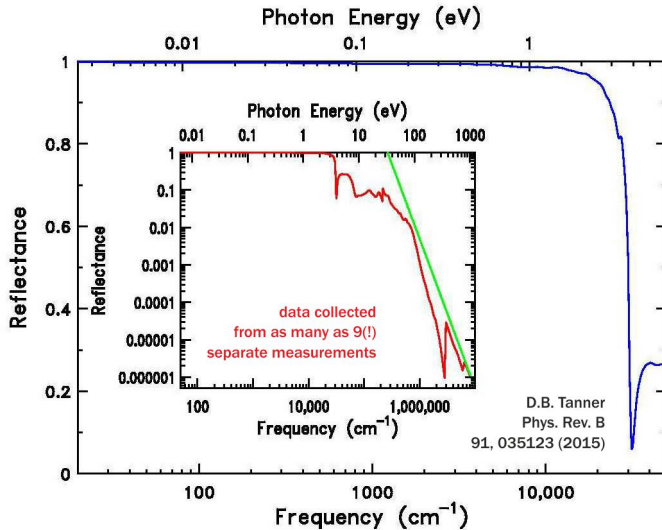
Hendrik Kramers
1894–1952



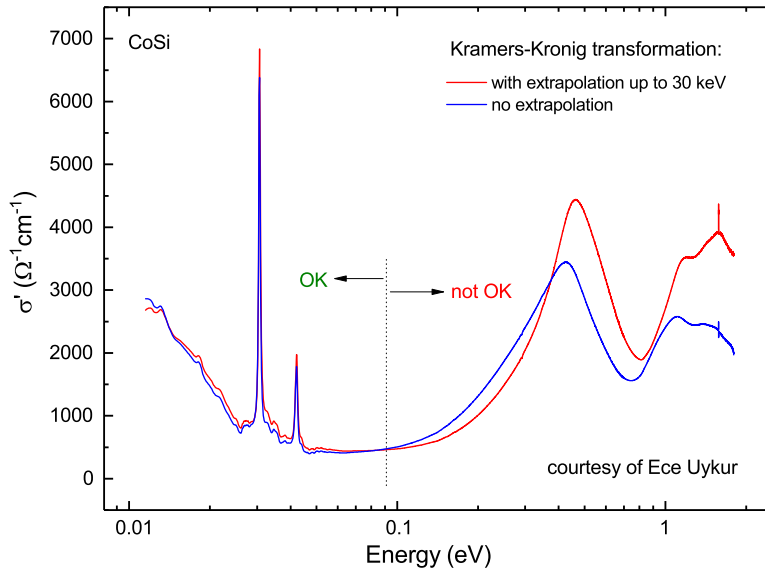
Ralph Kronig
1904–1995

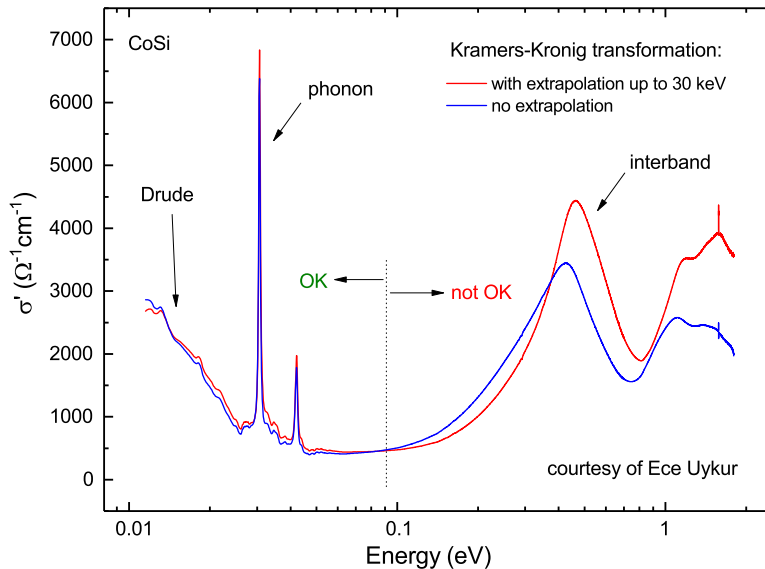
Paul Ehrenfest: *you don't yet have a reputation, so you have nothing to lose*



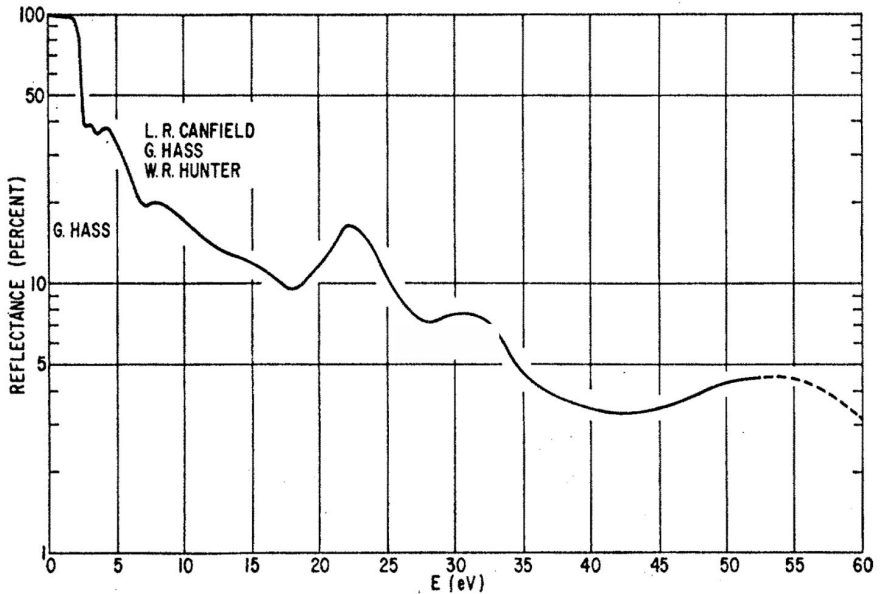


Non-trivial spectral features occur even at very high energies

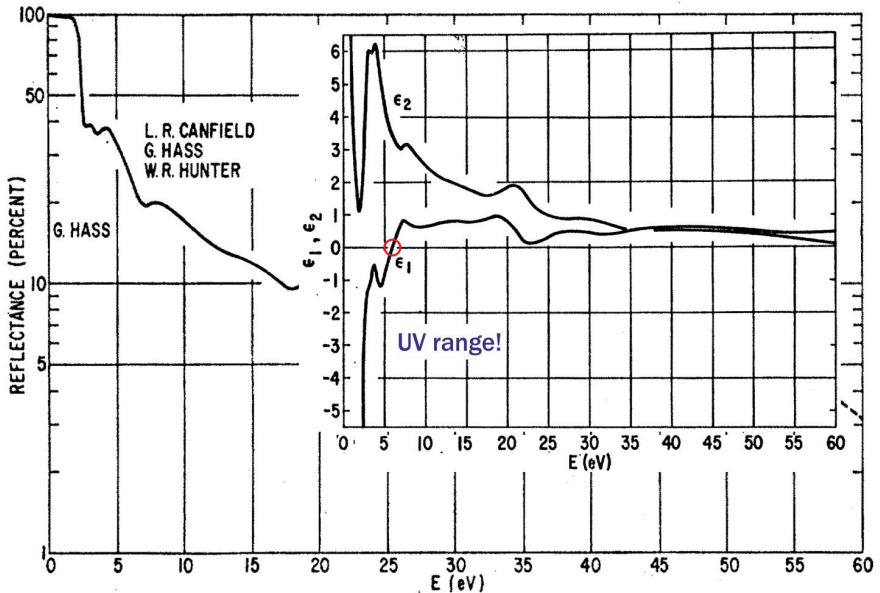


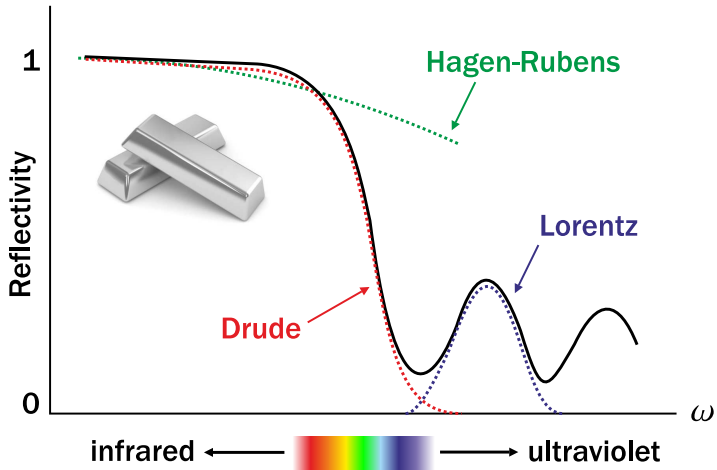


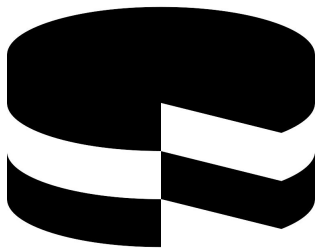
Reflectivity of gold



Phys. Rev. 138, A494 (1965)







Material

coinage metals

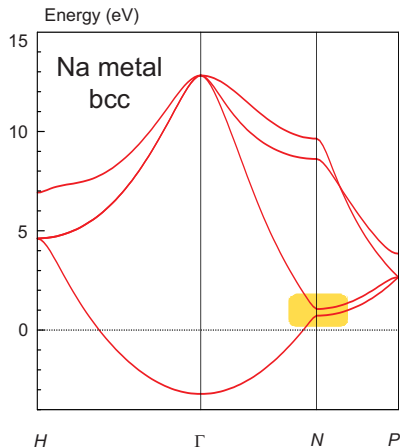
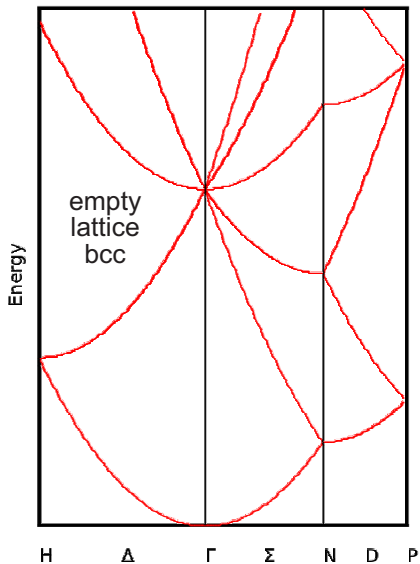
Coinage metals

1																	18
1 H 1.0079																	2 He 4.0026
3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.0122											13 B 10.811	14 C 12.011	15 N 14.007	16 O 15.999	17 F 18.998	18 Ne 20.180
11 Na 22.990	12 Mg 24.305	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al 26.982	14 Si 28.086	15 P 30.974	16 S 32.065	17 Cl 35.453	18 Ar 39.948
19 K 39.098	20 Ca 40.078	21 Sc 44.956	22 Ti 47.867	23 V 50.942	24 Cr 51.996	25 Mn 54.938	26 Fe 55.845	27 Co 58.933	28 Ni 58.693	29 Cu 63.546	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.723	32 Ge 72.64	33 As 74.922	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.904	36 Kr 83.798
37 Rb 85.468	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.906	40 Zr 91.224	41 Nb 92.906	42 Mo 95.96	43 Tc -	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.91	46 Pd 106.42	47 Ag 107.87	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.71	51 Sb 121.76	52 Te 127.60	53 I 126.90	54 Xe 131.29
55 Cs 132.91	56 Ba 137.33	57-71	72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta 180.95	74 W 183.84	75 Re 186.21	76 Os 190.23	77 Ir 192.22	78 Pt 195.08	79 Au 196.97	80 Hg 200.59	81 Tl 204.38	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 208.98	84 Po -	85 At -	86 Rn -
87 Fr -	88 Ra -	89-103	104 Rf -	105 Db -	106 Sg -	107 Bh -	108 Hs -	109 Mt -	110 Ds -	111 Rg -							

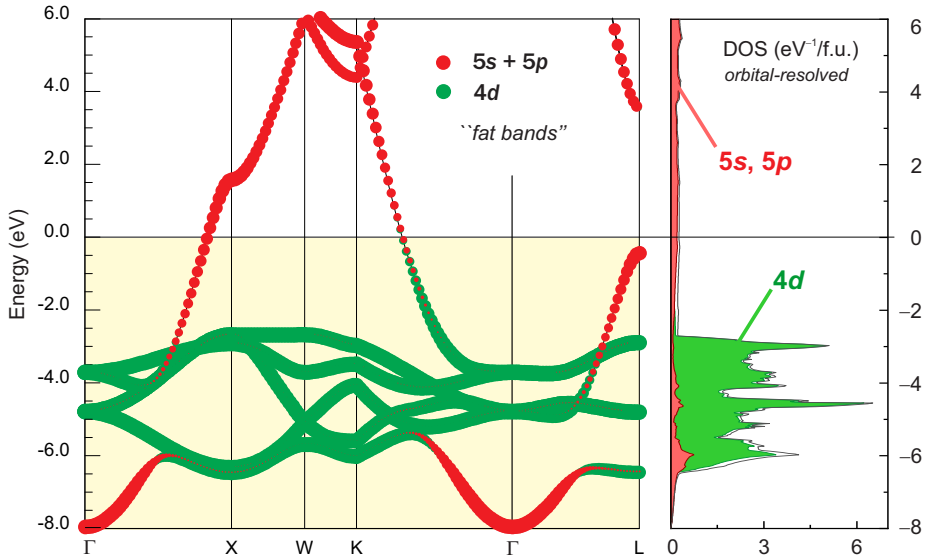


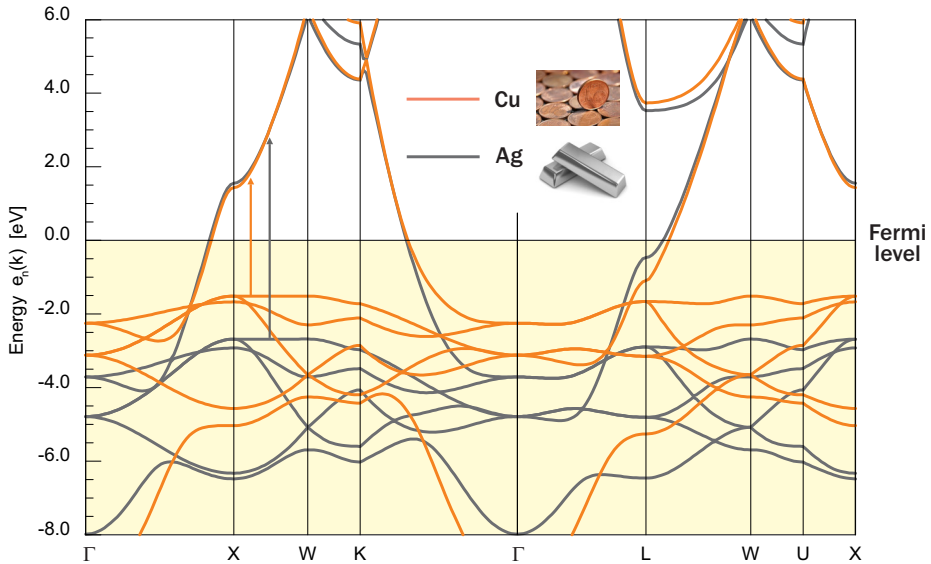
57 La 138.91	58 Ce 140.12	59 Pr 140.91	60 Nd 144.24	61 Pm -	62 Sm 150.36	63 Eu 151.96	64 Gd 157.25	65 Tb 158.93	66 Dy 162.50	67 Ho 164.93	68 Er 167.26	69 Tm 168.93	70 Yb 173.05	71 Lu 174.97
89 Ac -	90 Th 232.04	91 Pa 231.04	92 U 238.03	93 Np -	94 Pu -	95 Am -	96 Cm -	97 Bk -	98 Cf -	99 Es -	100 Fm -	101 Md -	102 No -	103 Lr -

Monovalent metal (empty-lattice approximation)

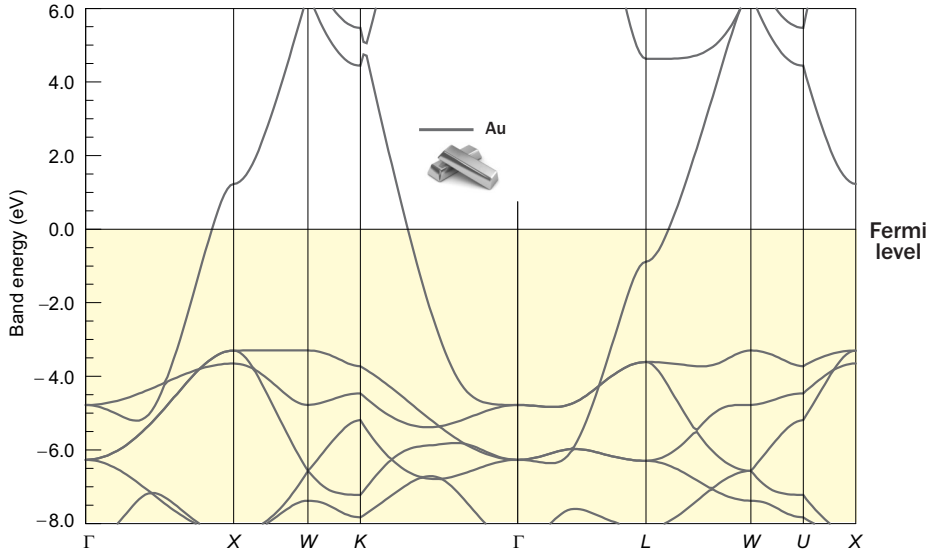


Band structure of silver





What about gold?



What about gold?

