

### 1. Metal Optics

- (a) Consider a material ( $\tilde{n} = n - i\kappa$ ) with  $\kappa \gg n$ . Show that reflectivity at normal incidence can be given by: (2 points)

$$R \approx 1 - \frac{4n}{1 + \kappa^2}$$

- (b) Write down the expression  $\tilde{n}^2$  for a metal (i.e. only N free electrons) assuming a finite collision time  $\tau$ . (Ignore local field effects.) (2 points)

- (c) In the visible to mid-infrared part of the spectrum we may take  $\omega\tau \gg 1$ . Show that for  $\omega < \omega_p$ , we can write: (4 points)

$$\kappa = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} - 1} \quad \text{and} \quad n = \frac{1 + \kappa^2}{\kappa} \times \frac{1}{\omega\tau}$$

- (d) Show that reflectivity at normal incidence from a metal surface can be given by:

$$R \approx 1 - \frac{2\delta}{c\tau},$$

where  $\delta = c/\omega\kappa$  is the classical skin depth and  $c$  is the speed of light in vacuum. (2 points)

- (e) For the metal described by Fig. 2.19 and its caption (K&F), calculate the normal incidence reflectivity for  $\lambda=600$  nm and  $\lambda=400$  nm. (2 points)

### 2. Snell's Law

A ray is incident on a dielectric sphere (radius  $R$  and refractive index  $n$ ) at a distance  $d$  from the axis (as shown). Calculate the deviation angle  $\theta_D$  for the exiting ray after one internal reflection. (8 points)

