Thinfilm

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27 janvier 2017

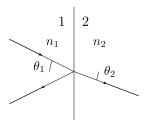
1 Matrice de transfert

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & 1 & 2 \\
 & t_{12} & \longrightarrow & \\
 & & \downarrow & t_{21} & (& \downarrow)_{2} \\
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 &$$

 \rightarrow_1 est la phase et amplitude de l'onde incidente depuis la gauche. \leftarrow_1 est la phase et amplitude de l'onde réfléchie vers la gauche. \rightarrow_2 est celle de l'onde transmise et finalement \leftarrow_2 est nul.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}_1 = \frac{1}{t_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -r_{21} \\ r_{12} & t_{12}t_{21} - r_{12}r_{21} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}_2 \tag{2}$$

2 Fresnel



Polarisation perpendiculaire

$$\begin{cases}
 r_s = r_{12} = \frac{n_1 \cos \theta_1 - n_2 \cos \theta_2}{n_1 \cos \theta_1 + n_2 \cos \theta_2} = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_2}{\eta_1 + \eta_2} \\
 t_s = t_{12} = \frac{2n_1 \cos \theta_1}{n_1 \cos \theta_1 + n_2 \cos \theta_2} = \frac{2\eta_1}{\eta_1 + \eta_2}
\end{cases}$$
(3)

Avec $\eta = n \cos \theta$.

Polarisation parallèle

$$\begin{cases}
 r_p = r_{12} = \frac{n_1 \cos \theta_2 - n_2 \cos \theta_1}{n_2 \cos \theta_1 + n_1 \cos \theta_2} = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_2}{\eta_1 + \eta_2} \\
 t_p = t_{12} = \frac{2n_1 \cos \theta_1}{n_2 \cos \theta_1 + n_1 \cos \theta_2} = \frac{2n_1/\cos \theta_2}{\eta_1 + \eta_2} = \frac{2\frac{n_1}{n_2} \eta_2}{\eta_1 + \eta_2}
\end{cases} (4)$$

Avec $\eta = n/\cos\theta$.

3 Matrice de transfert de Fresnel

Polarisation perpendiculaire

$$\frac{1}{t_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -r_{21} \\ r_{12} & t_{12}t_{21} - r_{12}r_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\eta_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1} + \eta_{2} & \eta_{1} - \eta_{2} \\ \eta_{1} - \eta_{2} & \frac{2\eta_{1}2\eta_{2}}{\eta_{1} + \eta_{2}} - \frac{(\eta_{1} - \eta_{2})(\eta_{2} - \eta_{1})}{\eta_{1} + \eta_{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

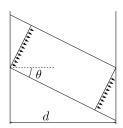
$$= \frac{1}{2\eta_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1} + \eta_{2} & \eta_{1} - \eta_{2} \\ \eta_{1} - \eta_{2} & \eta_{1} + \eta_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\eta_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1} & 1 \\ \eta_{1} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{2} & -\eta_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(5)

Polarisation parallèle

$$\frac{1}{t_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -r_{21} \\ r_{12} & t_{12}t_{21} - r_{12}r_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\frac{n_1}{n_2}\eta_2} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 + \eta_2 & \eta_1 - \eta_2 \\ \eta_1 - \eta_2 & \frac{2\frac{n_1}{n_2}\eta_2 2\frac{n_2}{n_1}\eta_1}{\eta_1 + \eta_2} - \frac{(\eta_1 - \eta_2)(\eta_2 - \eta_1)}{\eta_1 + \eta_2} \end{pmatrix}
= \frac{1}{2\frac{n_1}{n_2}\eta_2} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 + \eta_2 & \eta_1 - \eta_2 \\ \eta_1 - \eta_2 & \eta_1 + \eta_2 \end{pmatrix}
= \frac{1}{2n_1} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 & 1 \\ \eta_1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{n_2}{\eta_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_2 & -\eta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
(6)

4 Matrice de transfert de propagation



On a $t_{12} = t_{21} = \psi$ et aucune réflexion.

$$\frac{1}{t_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -r_{21} \\ r_{12} & t_{12}t_{21} - r_{12}r_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi \end{pmatrix}$$
 (7)

 $\psi = \exp(ikd\cos\theta) = \exp(ink_0d\cos\theta) = \exp(in\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}d\cos\theta)$ où k_0 est le nombre d'onde dans le vide et λ_0 est la longueur d'onde dans le vide.

5 Multi couches

Polarisation perpendiculaire

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \\
\leftarrow
\end{pmatrix}_{inc} = \frac{1}{2\eta_{inc}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{inc} & 1 \\ \eta_{inc} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{1} & -\eta_{1} \end{pmatrix}}_{1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{1}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_{1} \end{pmatrix}}_{L_{3}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\eta_{1}}}_{1} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1} & 1 \\ \eta_{1} & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{2} & -\eta_{2} \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{2}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_{2} \end{pmatrix}}_{L_{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\eta_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{2} & 1 \\ \eta_{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{3} & -\eta_{3} \end{pmatrix}}_{1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{3}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_{3} \end{pmatrix}}_{1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\eta_{3}}}_{1} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{3} & 1 \\ \eta_{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{exit} & -\eta_{exit} \end{pmatrix}}_{exit} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}}_{exit}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\eta_{inc}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{inc} & 1 \\ \eta_{inc} & -1 \end{pmatrix} L_{1}L_{2}L_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{exit} & -\eta_{exit} \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}}_{exit}$$

$$(8)$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta & -\eta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2\eta} \begin{pmatrix} \eta & 1 \\ \eta & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\psi + \psi^{-1}}{2} & -\frac{\psi - \psi^{-1}}{2\eta} \\ -\eta \frac{\psi - \psi^{-1}}{2} & \frac{\psi + \psi^{-1}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \delta & -\frac{i \sin \delta}{\eta} \\ -\eta i \sin \delta & \cos \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(9)$$

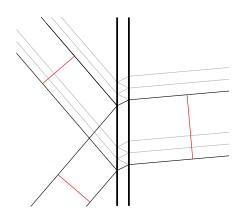
où $\delta = n \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} d\cos\theta$

Polarisation parallèle

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \\
\leftarrow
\end{pmatrix}_{inc} = \frac{1}{2n_{inc}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{inc} & 1 \\ \eta_{inc} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1} & 1 \\ \eta_{1} & -\eta_{1} \end{pmatrix}}_{\eta_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1}^{-1} & 0 \\ \eta_{1} & -\eta_{1} \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{1}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_{1} \end{pmatrix}}_{L_{3}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2n_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{1} & 1 \\ \eta_{1} & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\eta_{2}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{2} & -\eta_{2} \end{pmatrix}}_{\eta_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{2}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \frac{1}{2n_{inc}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{2} & 1 \\ \eta_{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{n_{3}}{\eta_{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{3} & -\eta_{3} \end{pmatrix}}_{\eta_{3}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{3}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_{3} \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\eta_{3}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{3} & 1 \\ \eta_{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\frac{n_{exit}}{\eta_{exit}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{exit} & -\eta_{exit} \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \psi_{2} \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \eta_{inc} & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{L_{1}L_{2}L_{3} \frac{n_{exit}}{\eta_{exit}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \eta_{exit} & -\eta_{exit} \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \psi_{2} \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \eta_{inc} & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \eta_{exit} & -\eta_{exit} \end{pmatrix}}_{location} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \eta_{exit} & -\eta_{e$$

Les matrices L ont la même forme que dans le cas perpendiculaire.

6 Coefficients de transmition et reflexion



$$\vec{E} = \vec{e} \exp(i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)) + \text{c.c.}$$
(11)

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\omega}\vec{k} \wedge \vec{E} = \frac{n}{c}\frac{\vec{k}}{k} \wedge \vec{E} \tag{12}$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \wedge \vec{H} = \frac{n}{c} \vec{E} \wedge (\frac{\vec{k}}{k} \wedge \vec{E}) = \frac{n}{c} \vec{E}^2 \frac{\vec{k}}{k}$$
(13)

La surface du front d'onde incident est déformé après la transmission. Sa surface peut changer :

$$\frac{S_{exit}}{S_{inc}} = \frac{\cos \theta_{exit}}{\cos \theta_{inc}} \tag{14}$$

On relie alors les coefficients r et t à la réflectance et transmittance : R et T (proportionnelles à \vec{S}) par :

$$R = \frac{S_{inc} \frac{n_{inc}}{c} \vec{E}_r^2}{S_{inc} \frac{n_{inc}}{c} \vec{E}_i^2} = \frac{S_{inc} \frac{n_{inc}}{c} |r|^2 \vec{E}_i^2}{S_{inc} \frac{n_{inc}}{c} \vec{E}_i^2} = |r|^2$$
(15)

$$T = \frac{S_{exit} \frac{n_{exit}}{c} \vec{E}_t^2}{S_{inc} \frac{n_{inc}}{c} \vec{E}_i^2} = \frac{\cos \theta_{exit}}{\cos \theta_{inc}} \frac{n_{exit}}{n_{inc}} |t|^2$$
(16)

Polarisation perpendiculaire Si on prend $\begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}_{exit} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}_{inc} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{pmatrix}$ on a alors:

Si on définit

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1/t \\
r/t
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{b+c/\eta_{inc}}{2} \\
\frac{b-c/\eta_{inc}}{2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
t = \frac{2}{b+c/\eta_{inc}} \\
r = \frac{b-c/\eta_{inc}}{2} & \Rightarrow T = \frac{\eta_{exit}}{\eta_{inc}} \left| \frac{2}{b+c/\eta_{inc}} \right|^2
\end{cases}$$

$$(19)$$

Polarisation parallèle Si on prend $\begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}_{exit} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\begin{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{pmatrix}_{inc} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{pmatrix}$ on obtient :

On peut écrire différemment le terme suivant :

$$\frac{1}{n_{inc}} \frac{n_{exit}}{\eta_{exit}} = \frac{1}{\eta_{inc} \cos \theta_{inc}} \frac{n_{exit}}{n_{exit}/\cos \theta_{exit}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\eta_{inc}} \frac{\cos \theta_{exit}}{\cos \theta_{inc}}$$
(21)

Pour avoir au final:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1/t \\
r/t
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{\cos \theta_{exit}}{\cos \theta_{inc}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b+c/\eta_{inc}}{2} \\
\frac{b-c/\eta_{inc}}{2} \end{pmatrix}
\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
t = \frac{2}{b+c/\eta_{inc}} \frac{\cos \theta_{inc}}{\cos \theta_{exit}} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\eta_{exit}}{\eta_{inc}} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{b+c/\eta_{inc}} \end{vmatrix}^2
r = \frac{b-c/\eta_{inc}}{b+c/\eta_{inc}}
\end{cases} (23)$$