

Subject: L4 Project: Detailed query before today's meeting?

From:

Date: 15/11/2012 06:58

To:

Hi,

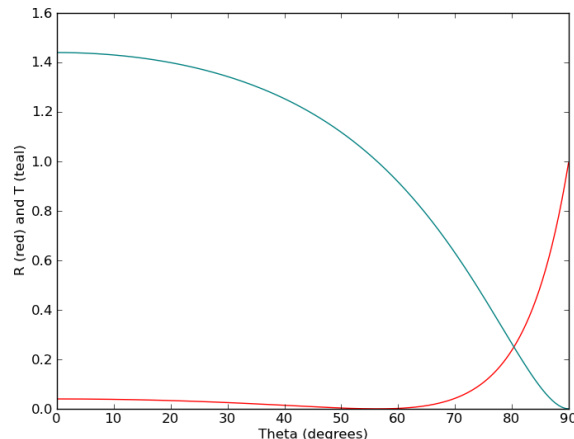
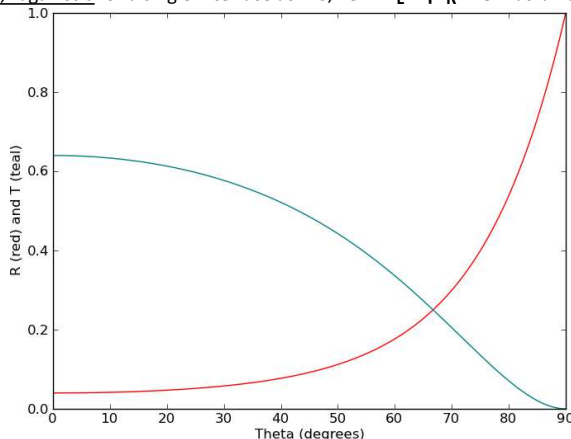
Sorry I wasn't able to see you again before 3 yesterday, I hit on an interesting problem that warranted a fair bit of investigation. Also, weekly problems.

Below are graphs for the test cases you requested. I'm sure you'll notice that for the single-interface arrangements, the reflectivity behaves, while the transmittivity does some *crazy* shit. Strangely, for arrangements with additional (different) layers, sanity seemingly returns.

Attached is a PDF in which I manually calculate R and T for some of these erroneous cases, and attempt to convince you that the error does not lie in my program, but rather in the transfer-matrix method itself.

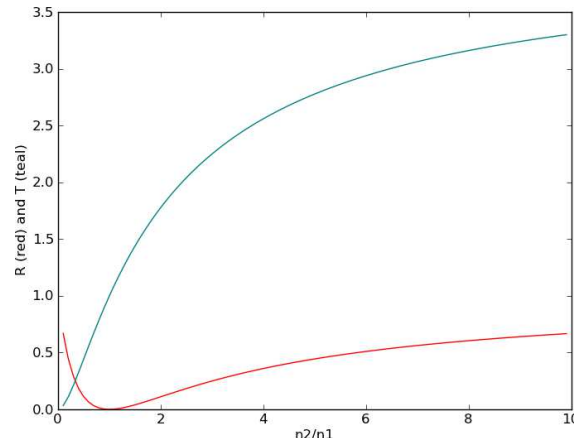
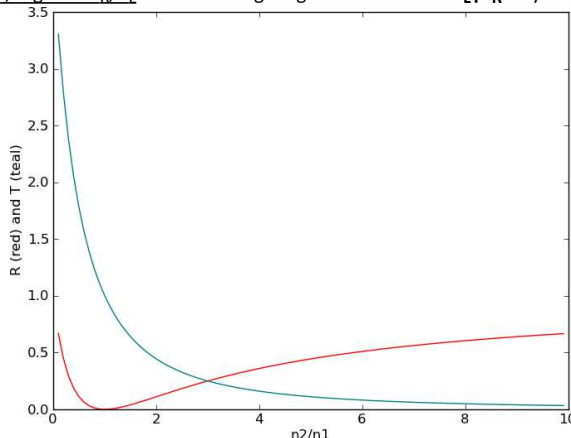
Graphs for TE-polarised light on the LEFT; graphs for TM-polarised light on the RIGHT:

1) R,T against θ for a single interface at $x=0$, i.e. ... $n_L=1|n_R=1.5$... at $\lambda=1550\text{nm}$:



For TE, $R+T \neq 1$, and for TM $T > 1$ for $\theta < \theta_B$. R seems to function [as expected](#) (correctly matching the result of Fresnel's equations), with TE- and TM- agreeing for $\theta=0$, and giving the correct value of Brewster's angle $\theta_B=56.3^\circ$. In the attached PDF I calculate R and T by hand at $\theta=0$ for each polarisation using the transfer-matrix method, which bafflingly agree with the output of my code.

2) R,T against n_R/n_L for incident light against the same ... $n_L|n_R$... system:



As before, R appears to function correctly, agreeing with the results of Fresnel's equations; with $R=0$ or $T=1$ occurring when $n_L=n_R$, but with T exploding for the ratio either less than or greater than 1 for the TE- and TM- polarisations respectively. In the attached PDF I calculate R and T by hand, at $n_R/n_L=0.5$ for TE- and at 2 for TM-, which also agree with the output of my code.

3) R,T against $\lambda, E(\text{eV})$ for incident light against a $(\lambda=1550\text{nm})/4$ Bragg stack ... $\text{air}|n=2|n=4|\dots|n=4|n=2|\text{air}$... with a $\lambda/2$ defect in the centre $n=4$ layer: