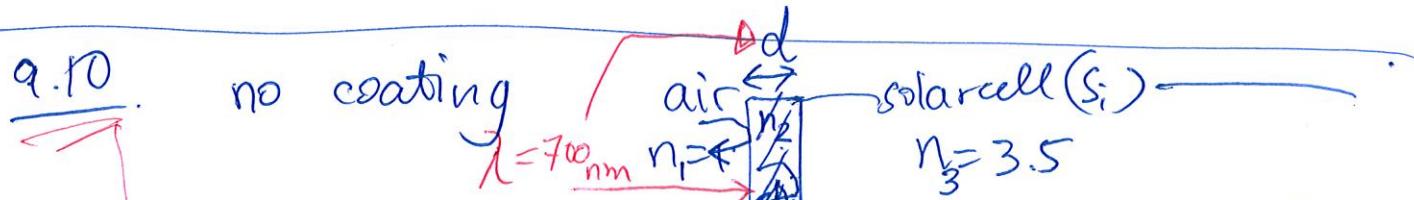


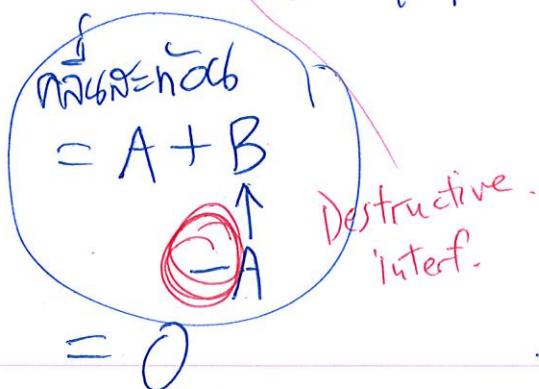
$$\xrightarrow{\text{external}} r_+ = r_{||} = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{1 - 1.5}{2.5} = -\frac{0.5}{2.5} = -0.2$$

$$\xleftarrow{\text{internal}} = \frac{1.5 - 1}{1.5 + 1} = \frac{0.5}{2.5} = +0.2$$

$$R = |r|^2 = 0.04$$



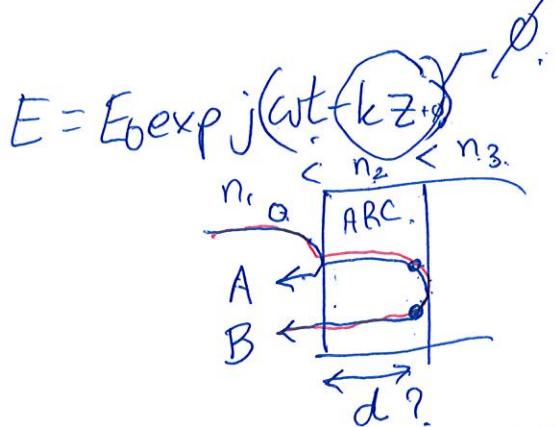
$$R = |r_i|^2 = \left| \frac{1-3.5}{1+3.5} \right|^2 \approx 30\% \text{ (!)}$$



~~ARC~~
~~(n?)~~; ~~d?~~)

$$\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{n_2 - n_3}{n_2 + n_3} \rightarrow n_2 = \sqrt{n_1 n_3} / 3.5$$

$\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4 \Rightarrow = 1.8$



$$\phi_A = \text{initial } \downarrow \text{ and } \uparrow \text{ in } n_1 \text{ and } n_2 \text{, } \pi$$

$$\phi_B = \phi_A + \phi_{\text{refl}} + \phi_{\text{trans}} = \phi_A + \pi + 2kd$$

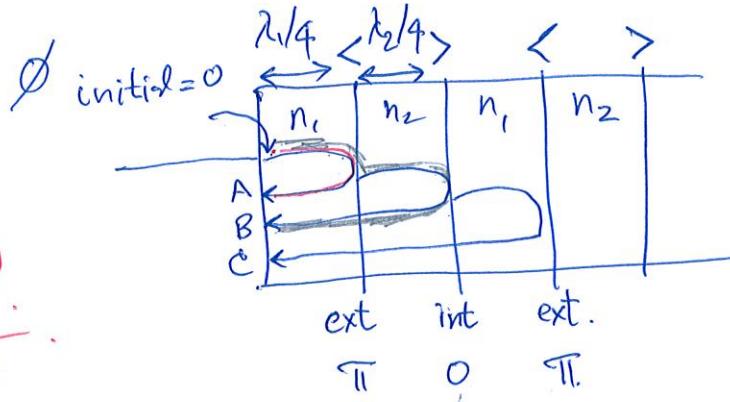
$$\Delta \phi_{AB} = 2kd = \pi$$

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$(k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda})$$

Quarter Wave.

q.11.



Quarter-wave stack

const. int. p.
PAZ

ref. type
 ϕ shift.

$$2\pi = \phi_A = 2(k_1 d_1) + \pi = \pi + 2k_1 d_1$$

$$2\pi = \phi_B = 2(k_1 d_1 + 0 + k_2 d_2) + 0 = 2k_1 d_1 + 2k_2 d_2$$

$$4\pi = \phi_C = 2(k_1 d_1 + k_2 d_2 + k_1 d_1) + \pi = \pi + 4k_1 d_1 + 2k_2 d_2$$

$$\text{mn } k_1 d_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_1}{4} = \frac{\cancel{\pi}}{2} \rightarrow 2k_1 d_1 = \pi$$

$$k_2 d_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2}{4} = \frac{\cancel{\pi}}{2} \rightarrow 2k_2 d_2 = \pi$$

- GaAs @ 300 K, λ lies in 0.89 - 4.1 μm so refractive index (n) as follows

9.2

$$n^2 = 7.1 + \frac{3.78 \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - 0.2767} \quad [\lambda \text{ in } \mu\text{m}]$$

$$\text{Given } E = 1.2 \text{ eV} \quad \lambda = \frac{1.24}{E(\text{eV})} = 1.033 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\therefore n = \sqrt{7.1 + \frac{3.78 \times 1.033^2}{1.033^2 - 0.2767}} = 3.493 \quad \#$$

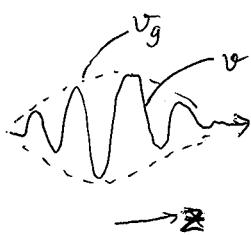
9.6

For glass slide refractive index $n_g = 1.447$

$v_g = N_g v = 1.462$

$$\therefore \text{phase velocity } v = \frac{c}{n} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.447} \approx 2.07 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

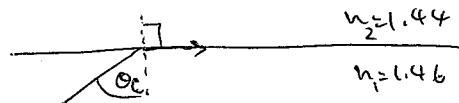
$$v_g = \text{group velocity } v_g = \frac{c}{N_g} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.462} \approx 2.05 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s.}$$



\therefore envelope (波包) is group velocity wave.
 $v_g = n$ (as v_g is constant)

#

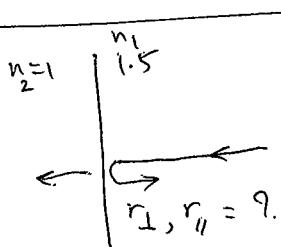
9.8



$$n_1 \sin \theta_c = n_2 \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta_c = \sin^{-1} \frac{n_2}{n_1} = 80.5^\circ \quad \#$$

9.9

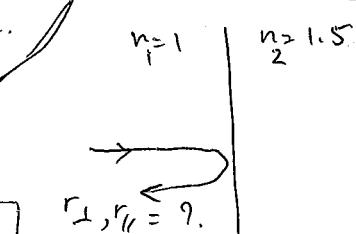
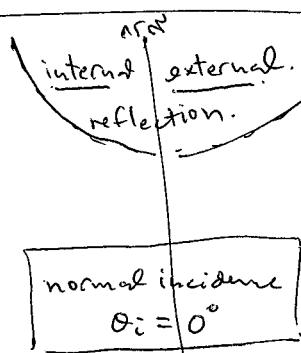


reflection coefficients

$$\therefore r_{\perp} = r_{\parallel} = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{0.5}{2.5} = +0.2 \quad (\text{in phase})$$

reflectance

$$\therefore R = |r_{\perp}|^2 = 0.04 \text{ or } 4\%$$



reflectance

$$R = |r_{\perp}|^2 = 0.04 \text{ or } 4\%$$

$$\frac{E_r}{E_i} = -0.2 \quad (\text{out of phase})$$

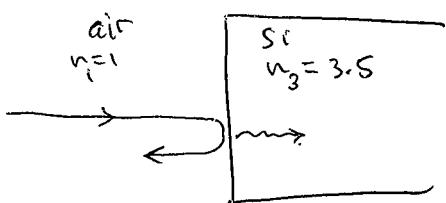
\therefore reflectance out of phase is 4%.

reflectance in phase is 4%.

9.10

2/4

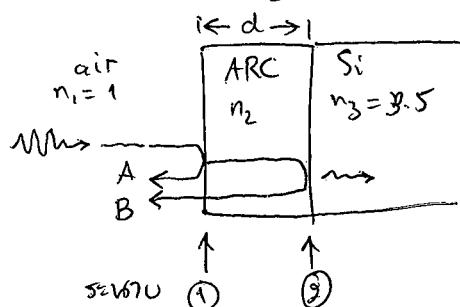
عن سی فلزات



$$R = \frac{(1-3.5)^2}{(1+3.5)} = 0.309 \text{ or } 30.9\%$$

∴ អវិតាគការបានស្រួលក្នុងការបង្កើត Si ទៅដោយចំណាំ ~70% និងសម្រាប់គ្មានជាពេលវេលាដែល (10-20%) នឹង

- គឺជាឯករាយស្រួលបានបន្ថែមនូវការបង្កើតនៃការបង្កើត solar cell ដើម្បីជាលក្ខណៈ anti-reflective coating ដែលស្របតាម n_2 និងស្របតាម និទ្ទេនិងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម។



នៅក្នុងការបង្កើត Si ទៅដោយចំណាំ

$A \perp B \Rightarrow$ amplitude និងការស្រួល គឺជាការស្រួល និងការស្រួល out of phase

(ដូចជាគិត $A = -B$ ឬ $A + B = 0$)

amplitude
▶

នៅក្នុងការបង្កើតក្នុងការបង្កើត n_2 តើ នឹងបង្កើតក្នុងការបង្កើត (①) ការស្រួលការស្រួល និងការស្រួល (②)

នៅក្នុង

$$\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{n_2 - n_3}{n_2 + n_3}$$

រាយការ 2 នូវការបង្កើត $(n_1 + n_2)(n_2 + n_3)$, $\therefore + - \times +$ នឹងក្នុង $\Rightarrow \pi/2$ $n_2 = \sqrt{n_1 n_3}$ #
($n_1 < n_2 < n_3$)

phase
▶

នៅក្នុងការបង្កើតនៃការបង្កើត d តើ A \perp B គឺជាការស្រួល out of phase.

$\Delta\phi$ នីមួយៗ

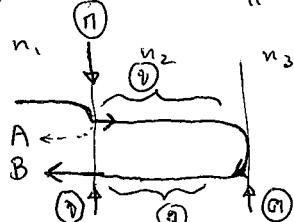
នីមួយៗ normal incidence ($\theta_i = 0$) នឹងការស្រួល $\Delta\phi = 0$ និងការស្រួល $\Delta\phi = \pi$ នៅក្នុងការបង្កើត internal ឬ external reflection. និងការបង្កើត internal : $\Delta\phi = 0$ $\boxed{1}$
external : $\Delta\phi = \pi$ $\boxed{2}$

$\Delta\phi$ នីមួយៗ

នីមួយៗ normal incidence ($\theta_i = 0$) នឹងការស្រួល $\Delta\phi = 0$ និងការស្រួល $\Delta\phi = \pi$ នៅក្នុងការបង្កើត transmitted (transmitted) និង $\Delta\phi = 0$ និង $\Delta\phi = \pi$ $\boxed{3}$
នីមួយៗ normal incidence ($\theta_i = 0$) នឹងការស្រួល $E = E_0 \exp(j(\omega t - kz))$ \therefore នីមួយៗ normal incidence ($\theta_i = 0$) នឹងការស្រួល $\Delta\phi = kz$ $\boxed{4}$ $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0/n}$

∴ ϕ នូវការបង្កើត A នឹងការស្រួលនីមួយៗ និងការស្រួល និងការស្រួល $\Delta\phi_A = \pi$ (នៅ $\boxed{2}$ នីមួយៗ A ក៏ដែល est. ref. នីមួយៗ)

$\Delta\phi_A = \pi$



$$\Delta\phi_B = 0 + k_2 d + \pi + k_2 d + 0$$

$\boxed{3} \quad \boxed{4} \quad \boxed{2} \quad \boxed{4} \quad \boxed{3} \quad \boxed{7}$ \leftarrow $\Delta\phi$ នីមួយៗ
 $\boxed{1} \quad \boxed{5} \quad \boxed{6} \quad \boxed{9} \quad \boxed{8} \quad \boxed{7}$ \leftarrow $\Delta\phi$ នីមួយៗ
និងការស្រួល

និងការស្រួល
phase change

សរុបការ

$$\Delta\phi_A = \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\phi_B &= 2k_2 d + \pi = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} \cdot d + \pi = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda_2/n_2} \cdot d + \pi \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{4\pi n_2 d}{\lambda_0}}_{\text{---}} + \pi\end{aligned}$$

នៅទី A និង B ជា -

ផលតាមការកែតែម៉ោង

$$= m\pi \quad | \text{---} \quad m = \pm 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

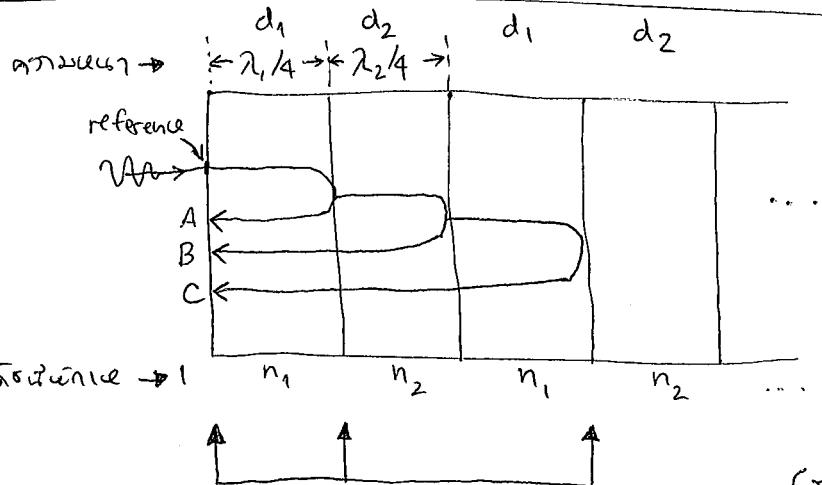
designed wavelength
រាយការពី 700 nm

$$\text{ur}^6 \quad \frac{4\pi n_2 d}{\lambda_0} = m\pi \rightarrow d = m \frac{\lambda_0}{4n_2} \quad \#$$

$$= \sqrt{n_1 n_2} = 1.87$$

$$\therefore d \text{ នៅក្នុងការគ្រប់ } 1 \times 700 \text{ nm} / 1.87 \times 4 \approx 94 \text{ nm. } \#$$

9.11



- 1.550

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_0/n_1$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_0/n_2$$

550 nm.

- ដែលតាម $\Delta\phi$ នៃ n interfaces
នឹងមេដាច់ $1 < n_1 < n_2$.

នៅពេលការ external reflection. និង -
គឺត្រូវការកែតែម៉ោង នៅក្នុងការគ្រប់
នៅពេលការកែតែម៉ោង គឺត្រូវការកែតែម៉ោង នៅក្នុងការគ្រប់
 $\Delta\phi = \pi$ ដើម្បីធ្វើការកែតែម៉ោង.

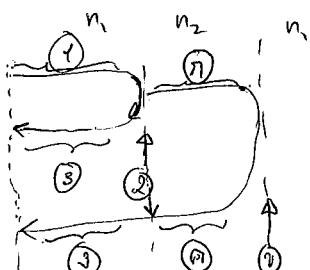
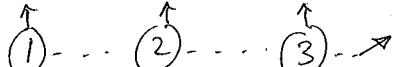
នៅពេលការ internal reflection

$$\Delta\phi = 0$$

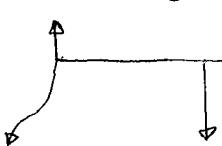
ទី 9.10 និងទី 9.11 នឹងបានបញ្ជាក់ថា -

នៅទី A, B, C ($n_2 > n_1$) នៅក្នុង

$$\bullet \Delta\phi_A = k_1 d_1 + \pi + k_1 d_1$$



$$\bullet \Delta\phi_B = k_1 d_1 + 0 + k_2 d_2 + 0 + k_2 d_2 + 0 + k_1 d_1.$$



$$\bullet \Delta\phi_C = k_1 d_1 + 0 + k_2 d_2 + 0 + k_1 d_1 + \pi + k_1 d_1 + 0 + k_2 d_2 + 0 + k_1 d_1.$$

និងទី 9.11 នឹងបានបញ្ជាក់ថា - transmission n.

និងទី 9.11 នឹងបានបញ្ជាក់ថា - internal reflection.

សេវាតែវ:

4/4

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\phi_A &= \pi + 2k_1 d_1 = 2\pi \\ \Delta\phi_B &= 2k_1 d_1 + 2k_2 d_2 = 2\pi \\ \Delta\phi_C &= \pi + 4k_1 d_1 + 2k_2 d_2 = 4\pi\end{aligned}$$

#

{ ស្មើនឹង 0 ឬ 2\pi
∴ in phase នូវ

$$\text{1st } k_1 d_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ឬ } 2k_1 d_1 = \pi$$

$$\text{2nd } k_2 d_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ឬ } 2k_2 d_2 = \pi$$

9.12 ④ $\lambda = 826.6 \text{ nm}$, Si និង $N = n - jK = ?$

$$\text{ស្មើ } \epsilon_r = \epsilon'_r - j\epsilon''_r = 13.488 - j0.038$$

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \text{ ឬ } n - jK = \sqrt{\epsilon'_r - j\epsilon''_r} \quad \text{នៅ } 90^\circ$$

$$(n - jK)^2 = \epsilon'_r - j\epsilon''_r$$

$$(n^2 - K^2) - 2njK = \epsilon'_r - j\epsilon''_r$$

real part : $n^2 - K^2 = \epsilon'_r = 13.488$ { នូវការគិត នៅ 90° $n \approx 3.67$

imaginary part : $2nK = \epsilon''_r = 0.038$ { $K \approx 5.2 \times 10^{-3}$

$$\therefore N = 3.67 - 0.0052j$$

#

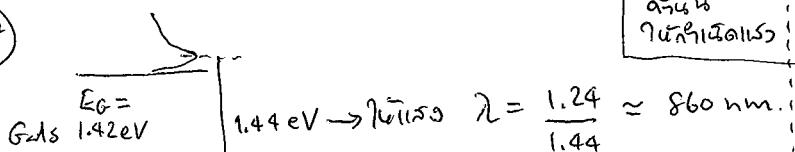
► $\alpha = 2k'' = 2k_0 K = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \cdot K = \frac{4\pi \cdot 0.0052}{826.6 \text{ nm}} = \frac{4\pi \cdot 0.0052}{826.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}}$

$$\therefore \alpha = 790 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

#

► $v = \frac{c}{n} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3.67} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 8.2 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

#



អាណាព័ត៌មាន
រូបភាពទីផ្សារ | សំណង់

នានានា $\alpha(\text{Si}) @ 860 \text{ nm}$
 $= 6 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^{-1}$

98% GaAs | 98% Si
direct semic. | indirect semic.

∴ នូវការគិត នៅ 860 nm ស្ថិតិយោគ
ត្រួតពិនិត្យ (63%)
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 17 \mu\text{m}$ នៃចំណេះ

#