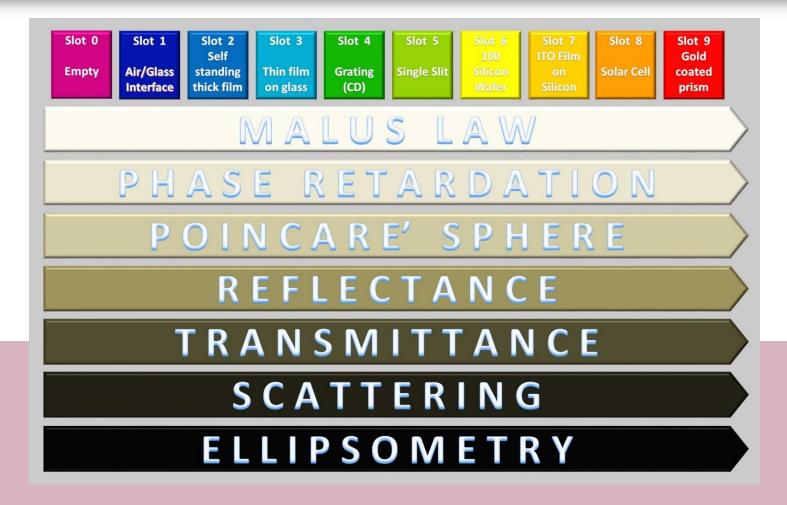


Description of the modes of operation



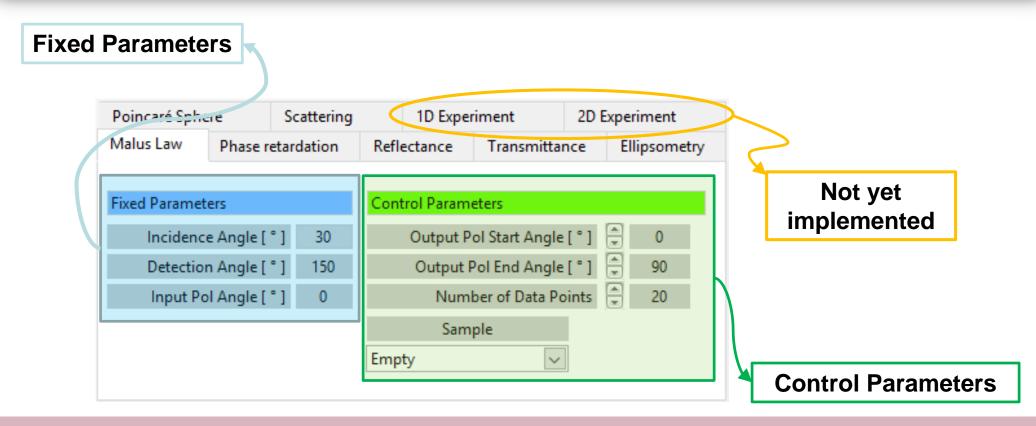
#### Modes of operation



- Users can operate the setup in 7 different modes.
- In each mode users can select one sample among some of the 9 standards.

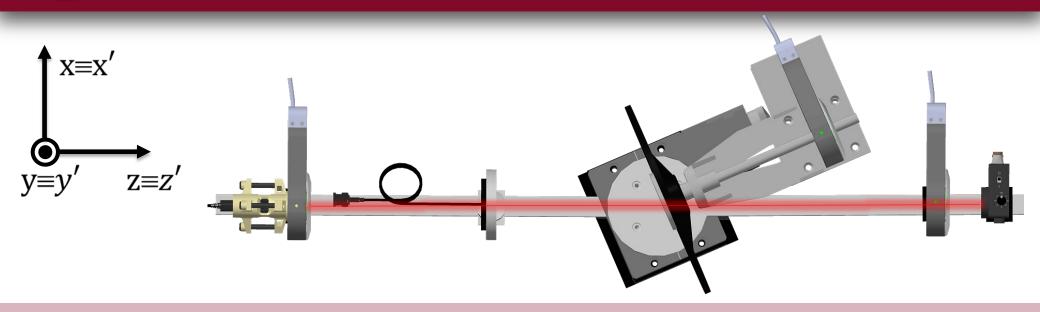


## Modes of operation



- The modes of operation can be selected by means of a tab menù
- In each mode of operation some parameters are fixed by the system and some control parameters can be varied by the user
- For each control parameter the user fixes a range and a step number

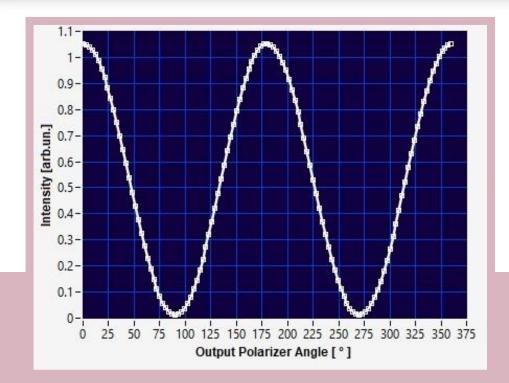
# Mode of operation: Malus Law



- The illumination and detection arms are aligned ( $\theta_i$ =30°, $\theta_d$ =150°, fixed)
- The input polarization is set to p ( $\phi_{pol} = 0^{\circ}$ , fixed)
- The user can select the empty slot or 1 out of 2 different samples
- The user can perform a measurement as a function of  $\phi_{an}$  chosing an interval in the range  $\phi_{an} \in$  (0°, 360°) and with a number of steps
- The  $\Psi$  value setting is irrelevant
- The detector measures the power for every value of  $\phi_{\text{an}}$



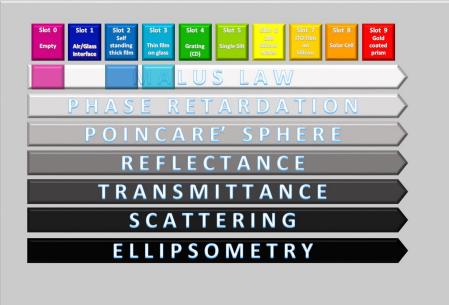
### Mode of operation: Malus Law



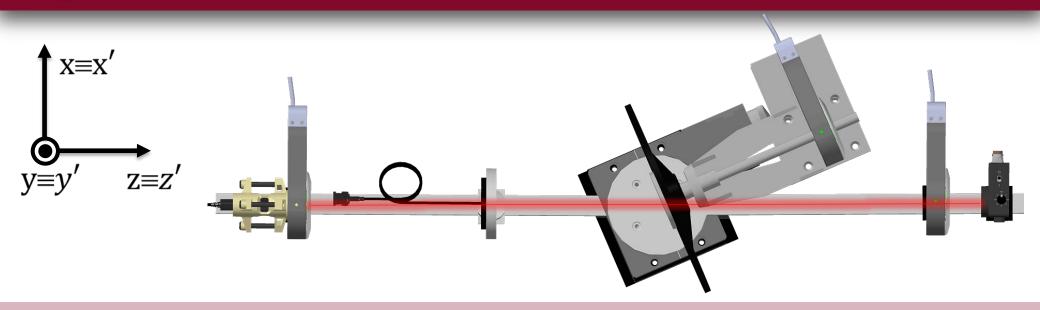
#### EXAMPLE

- Sample: Empty (Slot 0)
- φ<sub>an</sub> ∈( 0°, 360°)
- 100 steps

# The user can chose the empty slot and one out of 2 samples



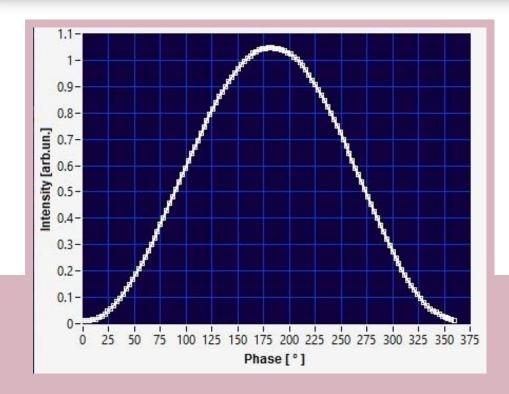
## Mode of operation: Phase Retardation



- The illumination and detection arms are aligned ( $\theta_i$ =30°, $\theta_d$ =150°, fixed)
- The input polarizer is set to -45° ( $\phi_{pol} = -45^\circ$ , fixed)
- The output polarizer is set to +45° ( $\phi_{an}$  = +45°, fixed)
- The user can select the empty slot and 1 out of 2 different samples
- The user can perform a measurement as a function of  $\Psi$  chosing an interval in the range  $\Psi \in (0^{\circ}, 360^{\circ})$  and with a number of steps
- The detector measures the power for every value of  $\Psi$



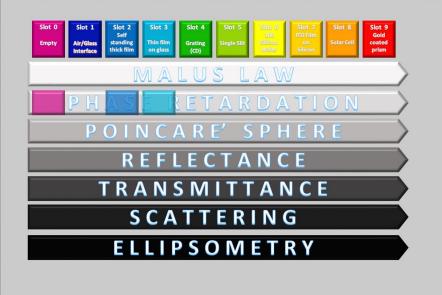
### Mode of operation: Phase Retardation



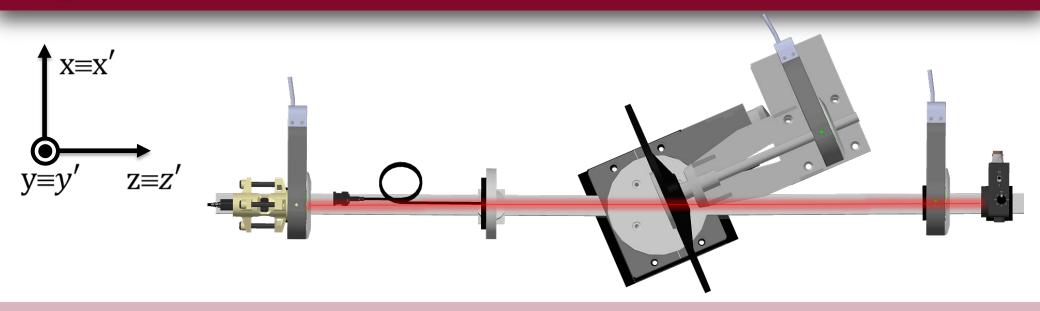
#### EXAMPLE

- Sample: Empty (Slot 0)
- Ψ∈( 0°, 360°)
- 100 steps

# The user can chose the empty slot and one out of 2 samples



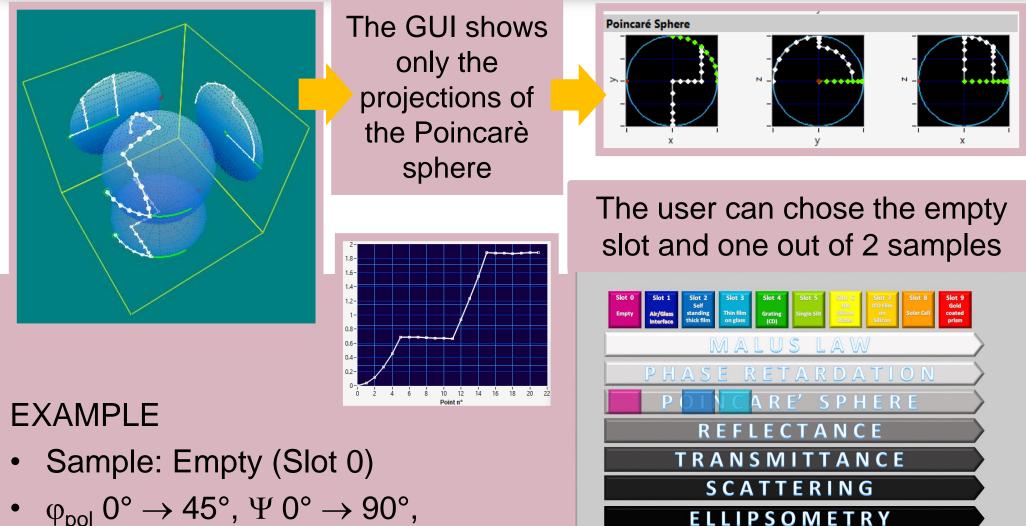
## Mode of operation: Poincaré Sphere



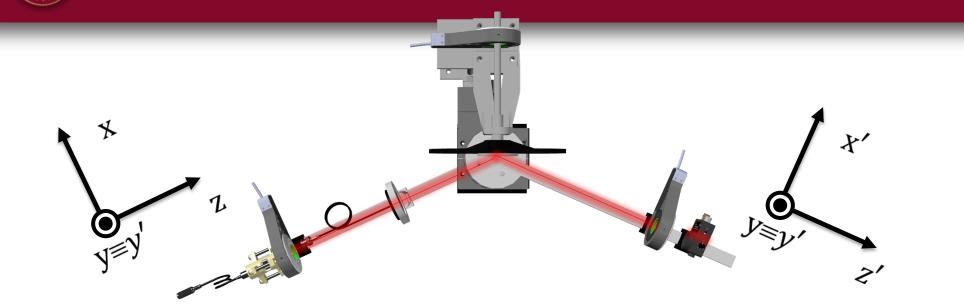
- The illumination and detection arms are aligned ( $\theta_i$ =30°, $\theta_d$ =150°, fixed)
- The user can select the empty slot and 1 out of 2 different samples
- The user can select a value for  $\phi_{\text{pol}}$
- The user can select a value for  $\phi_{\text{an}}$
- $\bullet$  The user can select a value for  $\Psi$
- The detector measures the power for every resulting condition



## Mode of operation: Poincaré Sphere

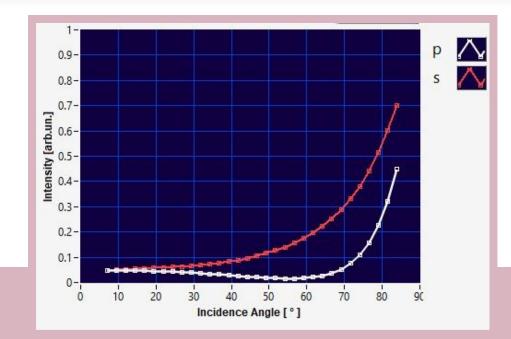


 $\begin{array}{l} \phi_{\text{pol}} \ 0^{\circ} \rightarrow 45^{\circ}, \ \Psi \ 0^{\circ} \rightarrow 90^{\circ}, \\ \phi_{\text{pol}} \ 45^{\circ} \rightarrow 90^{\circ}, \ \Psi \ 90^{\circ} \rightarrow 180^{\circ} \end{array}$ 



- Illumination and detection arms at the same angle ( $\theta_i = \theta_d$ )
- Polarizers always aligned, either both p or both s
- The user can select the empty slot and 1 out of 8 different samples
- The user can perform a measurement as a function of  $\theta_i = \theta_d$  chosing an interval in the range (7°, 83°) and with a number of steps
- The user can decide to measure with s, p or both polarizations
- The detector measures the power for every value of  $\theta_i = \theta_d$

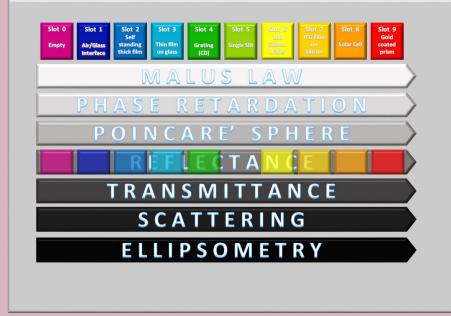




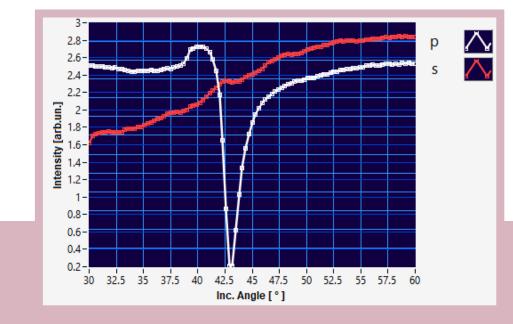
#### EXAMPLE 1

- Sample: Air/Glass Interface (Slot 1)
- $\theta_i = \theta_d \in (7^\circ, 83^\circ)$
- p and s polarization

# The user can chose the empty slot and one out of 8 samples



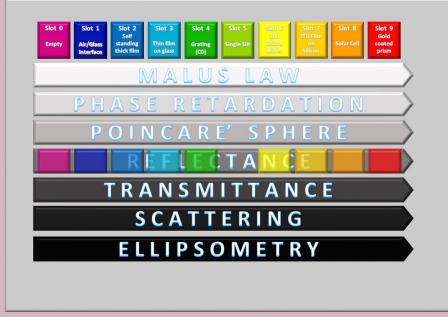




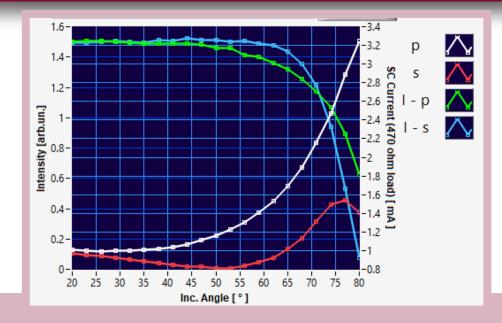
#### EXAMPLE 2

- Sample: Au Coated Prism (Slot 9)
- $\theta_i = \theta_d \in (30^\circ, 60^\circ)$
- p and s polarization

# The user can chose the empty slot and one out of 8 samples



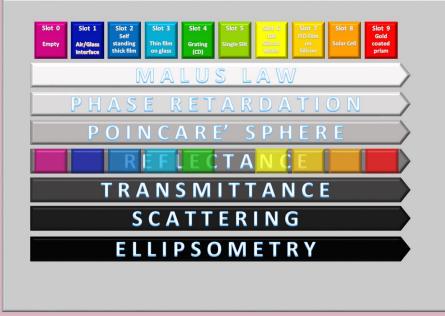




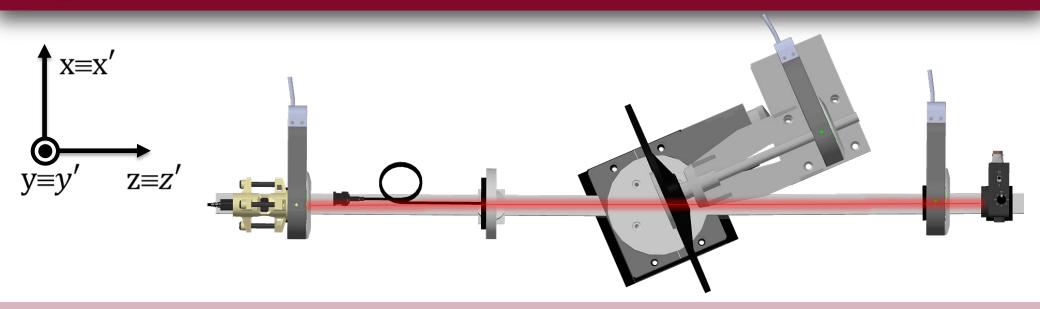
#### EXAMPLE 3

- Sample: Solar Cell (Slot 8)
- $\theta_i = \theta_d \in (30^\circ, 60^\circ)$
- p and s polarization
- Simultaneous measurement of reflectance and PV current

The user can chose the empty slot and one out of 8 samples



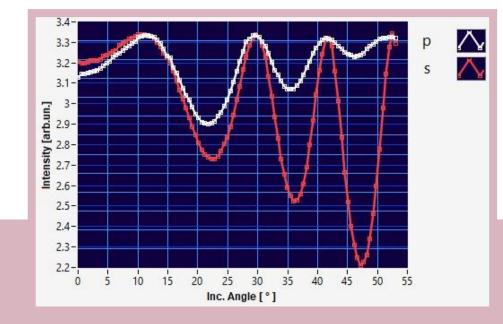
## Mode of operation: Transmittance



- Illumination and detection aligned (  $\theta_d = 180^{\circ} \theta_i$ )
- Polarizers always aligned, either both p or both s
- The user can select 1out of 2 different samples
- The user can perform a measurement as a function of  $\theta_i$  chosing an interval in the range  $\theta_i \in$  (0°, 60°) and the number of steps
- The user can decide to measure with s, p or both polarizations
- The detector measures the power for every value of  $\theta_i$

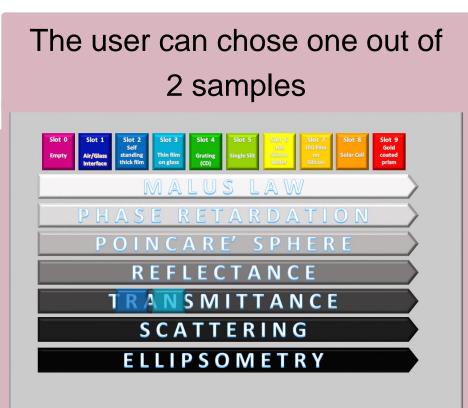


### Mode of operation: Transmittance



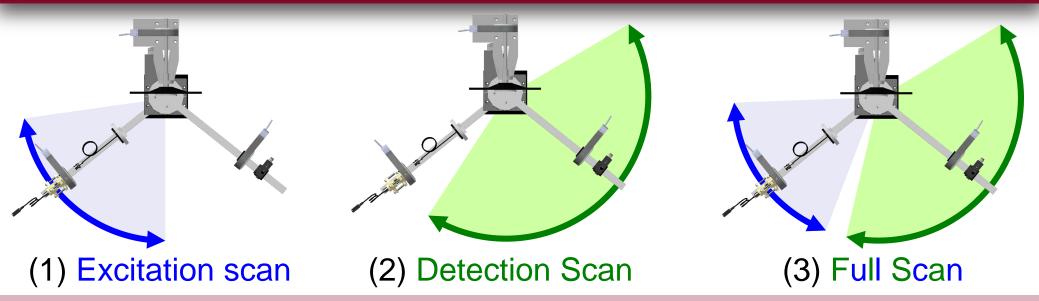
#### EXAMPLE

- Sample: Thin Film on Glass (Slot 2)
- $\theta_i \in (0^\circ, 55^\circ), \theta_d = 180^\circ \theta_i$
- 100 steps





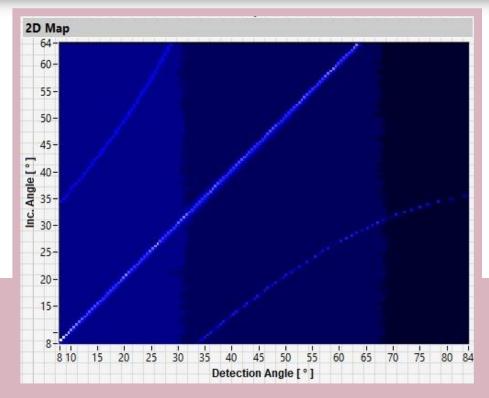
## Mode of operation: Scattering



- Three sub-modes of operation for the scattering measurement
- Polarizers always aligned along the p polarization
- The user can select 1 out of 9 different samples
- Mode (1):  $\theta_i$  variable in (0°, 83°)  $\theta_d$  fixed in (  $\theta_{i,min}$  +15°, 180°)
- Mode (2):  $\theta_i$  fixed in (0°, 83°)  $\theta_d$  variable in (  $\theta_i$  +15°, 180°)
- Mode (3):  $\theta_i$  variable in (0°, 83°)  $\theta_d$  variable in (  $\theta_{i,min}$  +15°, 180°)
- The detector measures the power for every value of  $\theta_i$  and  $\theta_d$



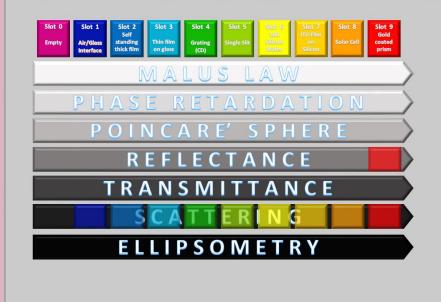
## Mode of operation: Scattering



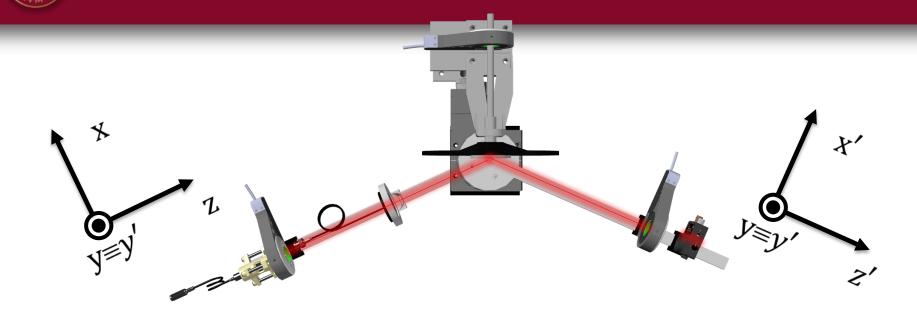
#### EXAMPLE

- Sample: Grating (CD) (Slot 4)
- $\theta_i \in (8^\circ, 64^\circ), \theta_d \in (8^\circ, 83^\circ)$
- Full Scattering, p polarization

# The user can chose one out of 9 samples



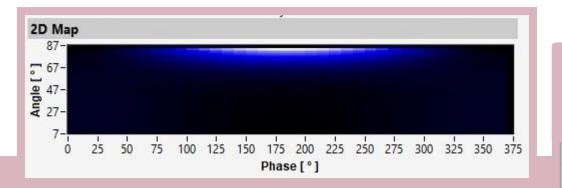
## Mode of operation: Ellipsometry



- Illumination and detection arms at the same angle (  $\theta_i = \theta_d$  )
- Polarizers always crossed, with  $\phi_{pol} = 45^{\circ}$  and  $\phi_{an} = -45^{\circ}$
- The user can select 9 different samples
- The user can perform a measurement as a function of  $\theta_i = \theta_d$  in the range (7°, 83°) and as a function of  $\Psi$  in the range (0°, 360°)
- For each independent variable one can chose the number of steps
- The detector measures the power for every value of  $\theta_i = \theta_d$  and  $\Psi$



## Mode of operation: Ellipsometry



#### EXAMPLE 1

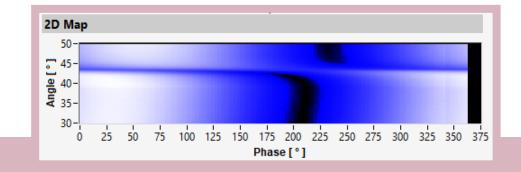
- Sample: Glass/Air Interface (Slot 1)
- Ψ∈( 0°, 360°)
- $\theta_i = \theta_d \in (7^\circ, 83^\circ)$

# The user can chose one out of 9 samples





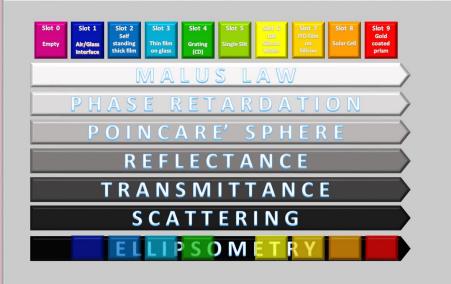
## Mode of operation: Ellipsometry



#### EXAMPLE 2

- Sample: Au Coated Prism (Slot 9)
- Ψ∈( 0°, 360°)
- $\theta_i = \theta_d \in (30^\circ, 50^\circ)$

# The user can chose one out of 8 samples





#### Summary

