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**Characterizing the Angular Frequency of Radiative Polaritons using Infrared Spectroscopy** ANITA VINCENT-JOHNSON, GIOVANNA SCAREL, James Madison University Dept. of Physics and Astronomy — Polaritons are important for understanding the optical properties of oxide films and possibly also for energy conversion. The two known types of polaritons: surface phonon polaritons (SPP) and radiative polaritons (RP), form when infrared (IR) photons enter a crystal lattice material and couple with the phonons present. While SPP's are largely studied for their heat transfer properties, RP's are typically not studied; therefore, much is still not understood about RP's. It is known, however, that RP's have a complex angular frequency, which includes a real part,  $\text{Re}(\omega)$ , and an imaginary part,  $\text{Im}(\omega)$ . Investigations done by our Group suggests that  $\text{Im}(\omega)$  indicates the frequency of the radiated field. What is unknown is the relationship between  $\text{Re}(\omega)$  and  $\text{Im}(\omega)$ . Therefore, we experimentally compare three different oxides deposited on silicon and aluminum by atomic layer deposition (ALD). This allows us to characterize proportionality between  $\text{Re}(\omega)$  and  $\text{Im}(\omega)$  with respect to oxide film thickness.

Prefer Oral Session  
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