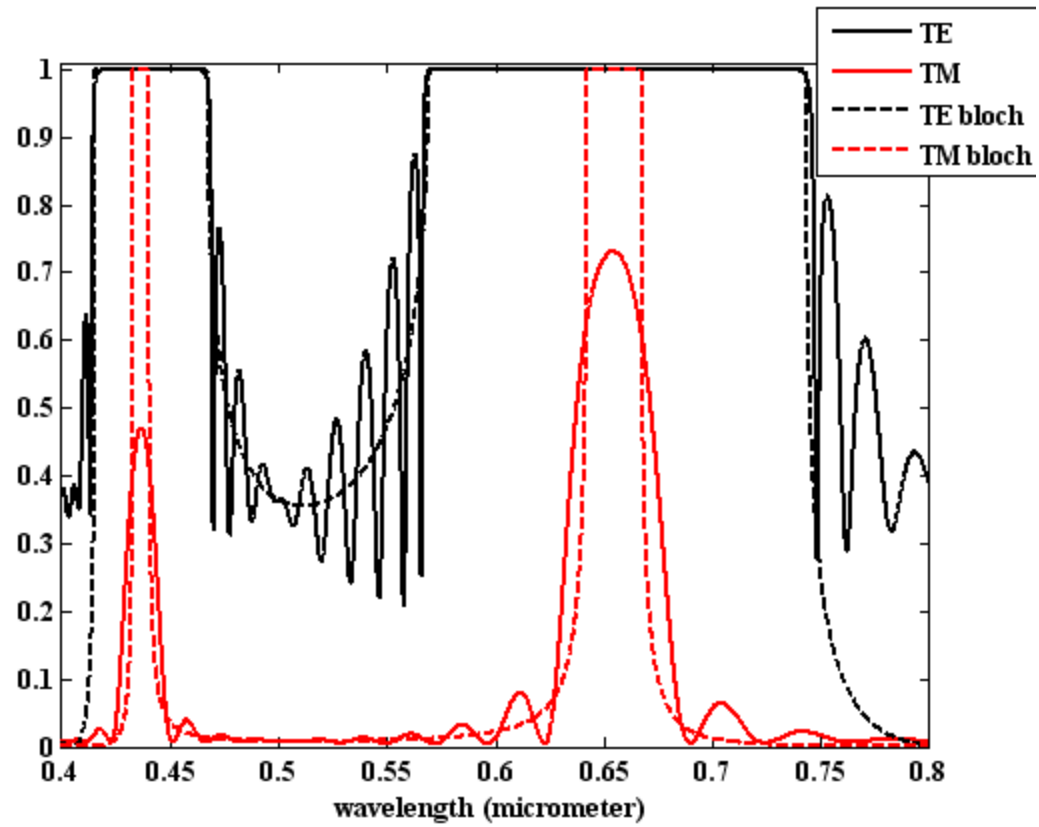
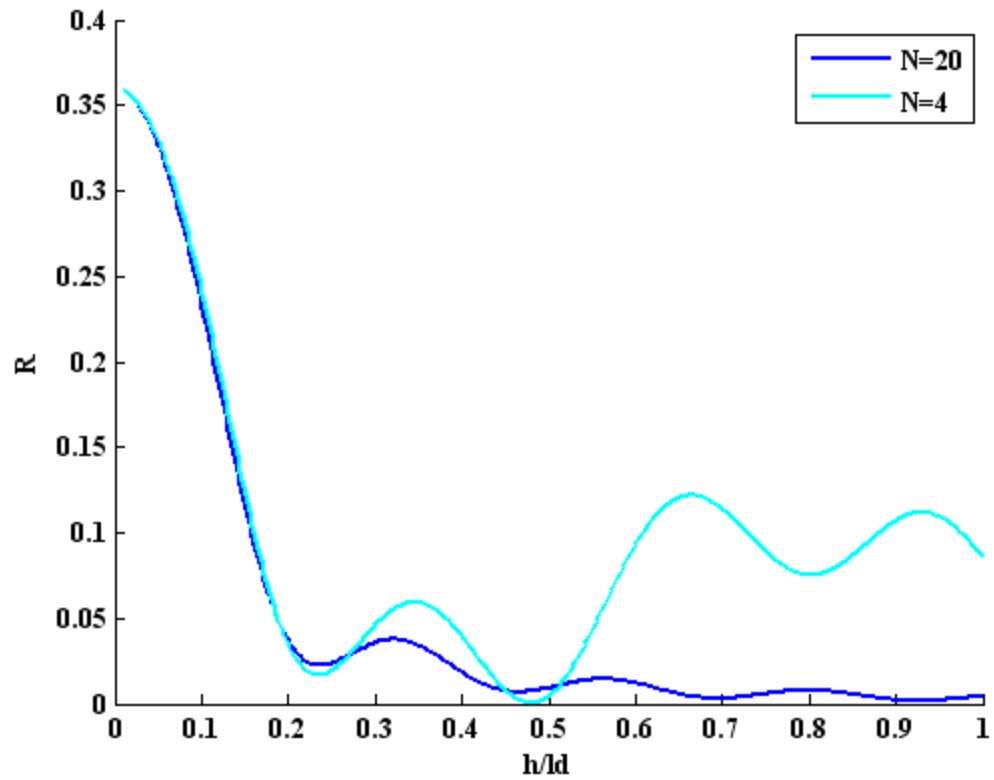


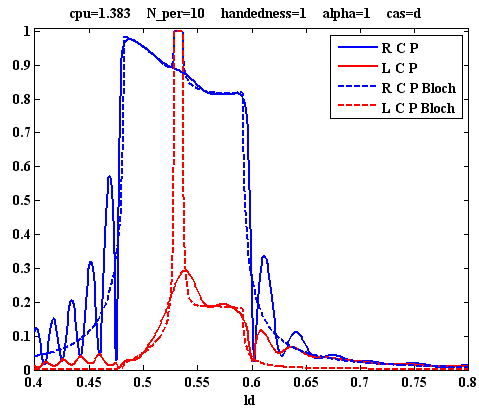
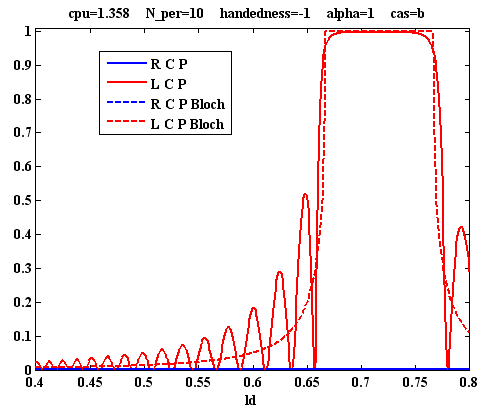
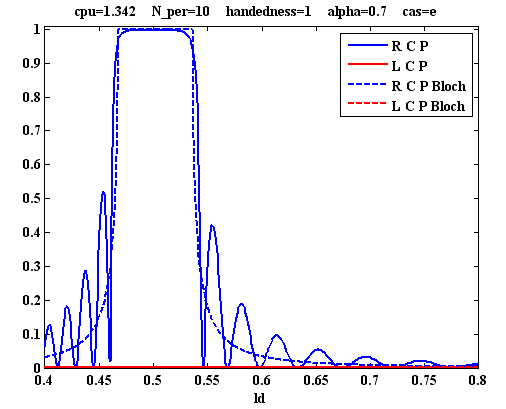
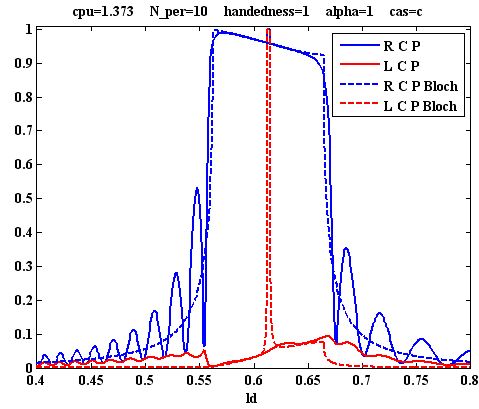
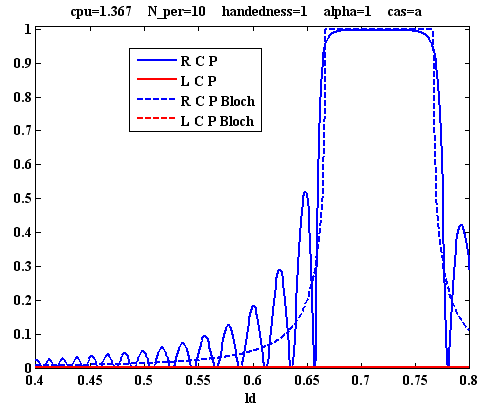
run Visu_PyLlama→PyLlama_fig4b.m



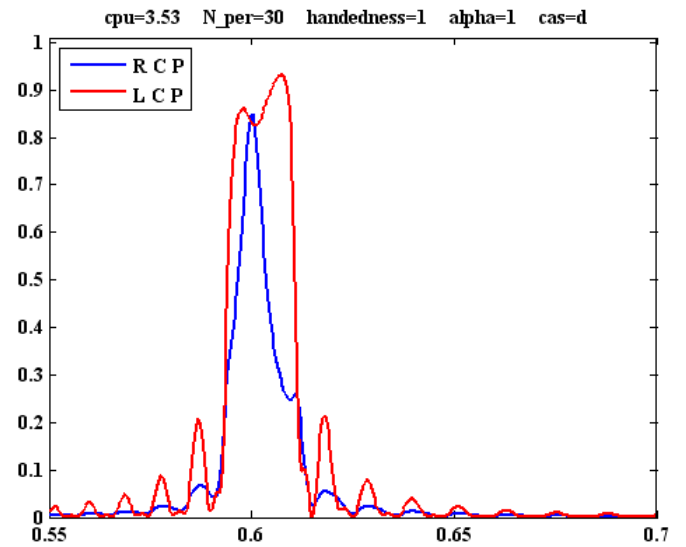
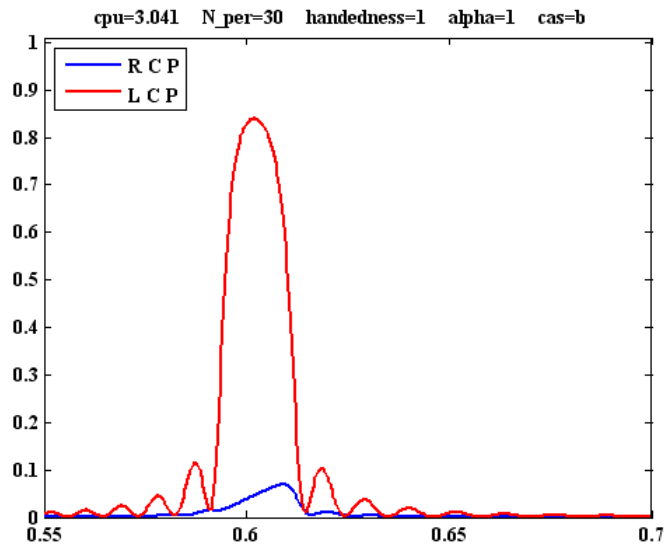
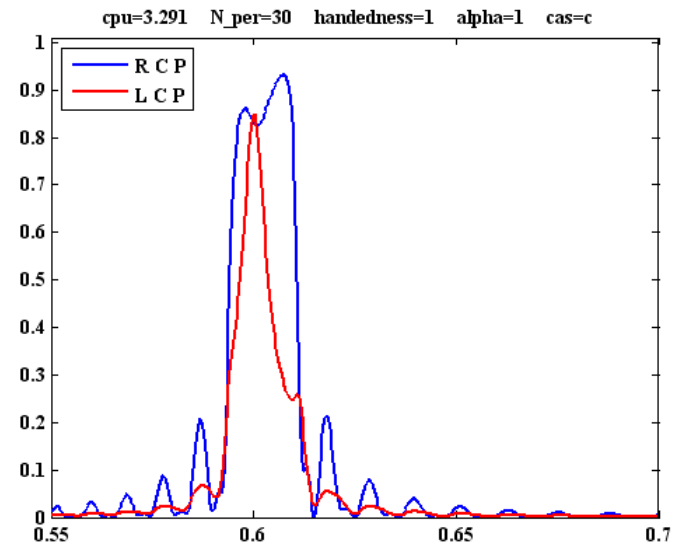
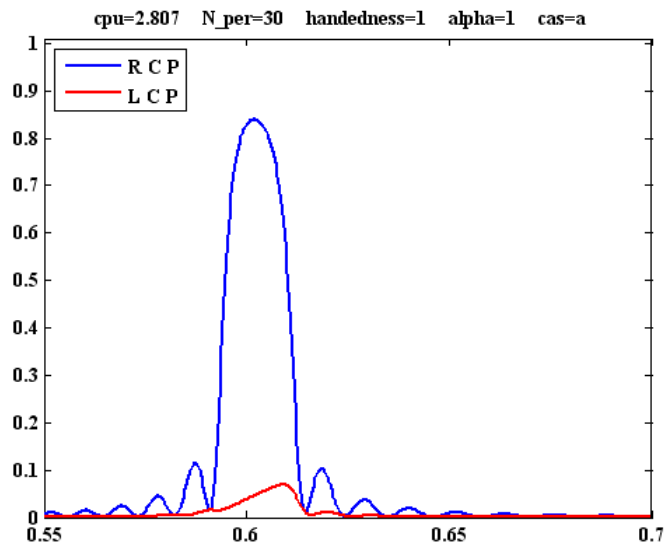
run Visu_PyLlama→PyLlama_fig4d.m



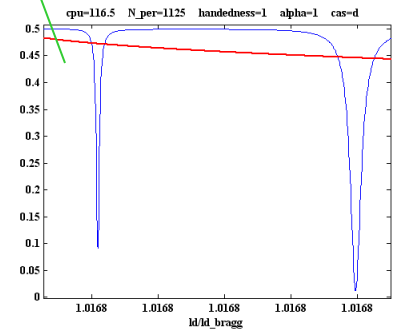
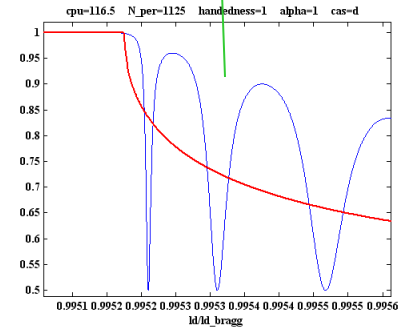
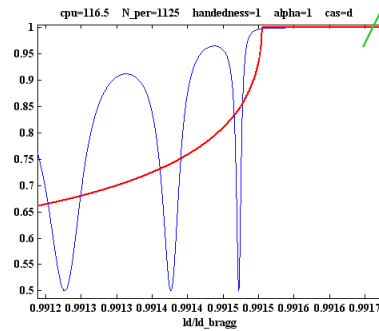
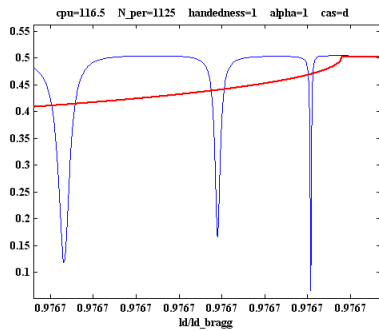
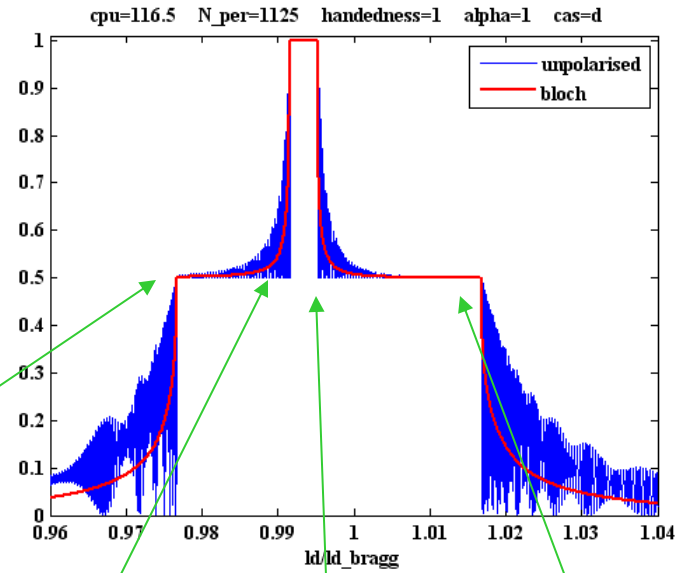
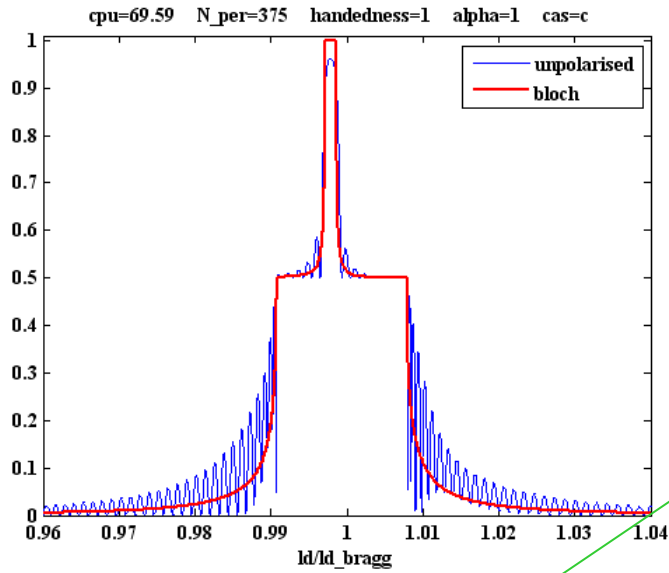
run Visu_PyLlama → PyLlama_fig5.m



run Visu_PyLlama → PyLlama_fig6.m

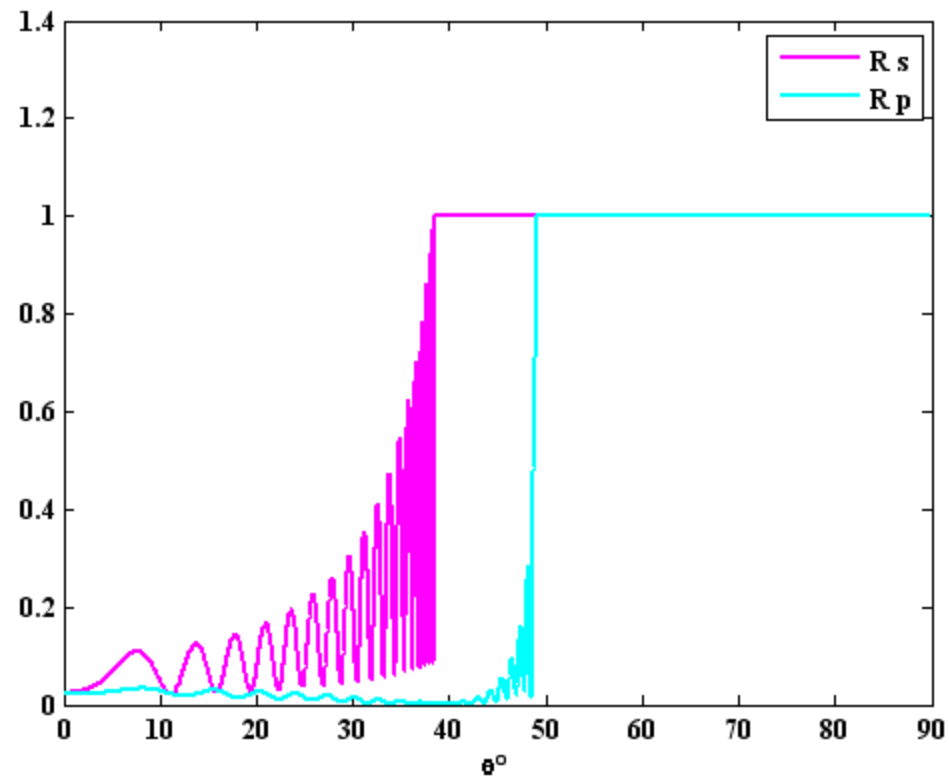


run Visu_PyLlama → PyLlama_fig7.m



To accurately sample, one needs 65000 points

run Visu_PyLlama → PyLlama_figA9.m



run Visu_Passler → Passler_Field_and_Losses_1D.m

Because the substrate is
anisotropic

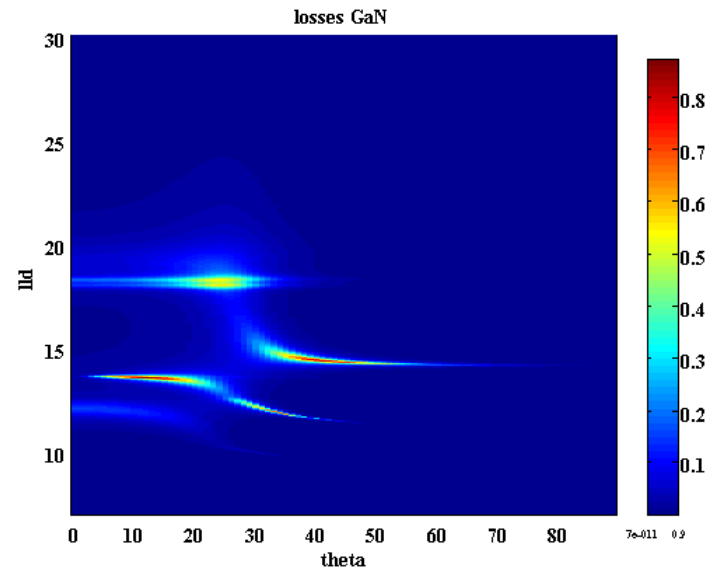
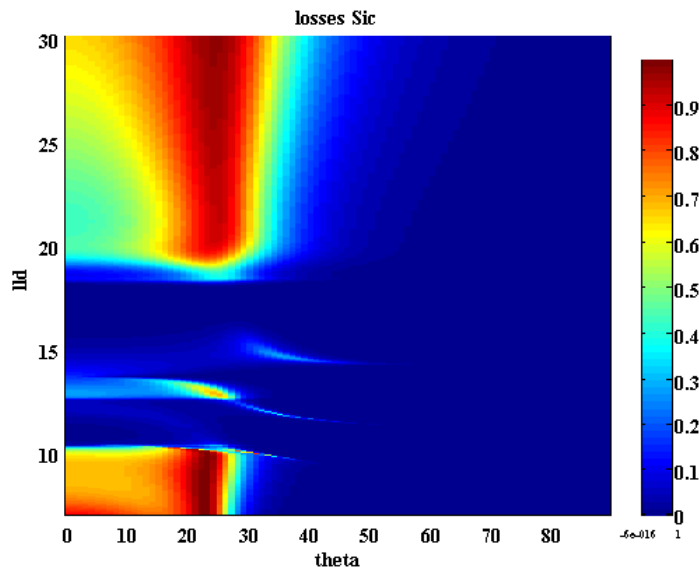
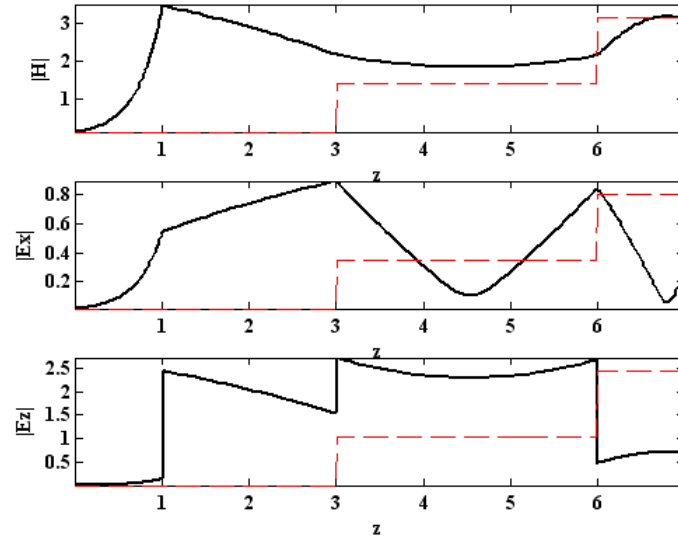
```
res0_0D(pol,k0,theta,nh,struct('option_degre',1,'angle_cut',20));
```

KRSS

n=1 h=3

GaN anisotropic
6H SiC anisotropic

h_GaN=2

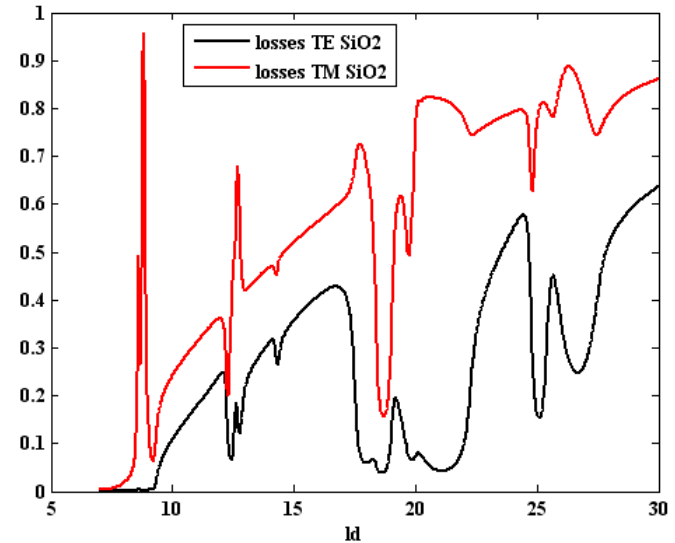
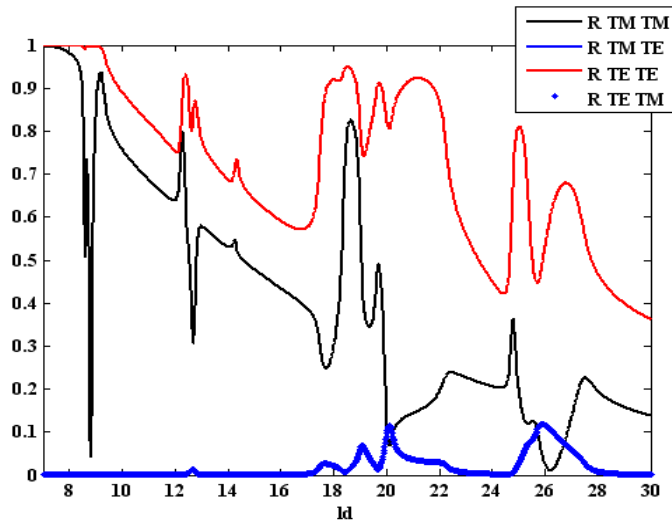
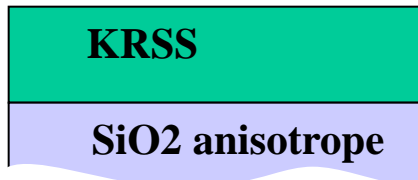


run Visu_Passler → Passler_Field_and_Losses_2D.m

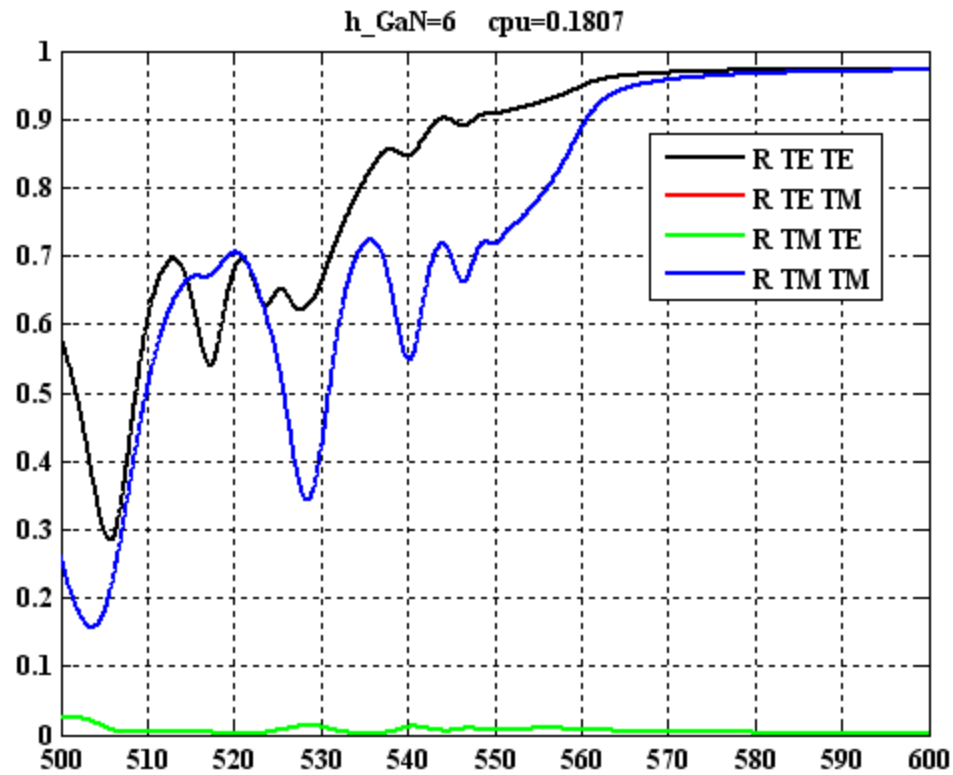
Because the substrate is
anisotropic

```
res0_0D(pol,k0,theta,nh,struct('option_degre',1,'angle_cut',20));
```

n=1



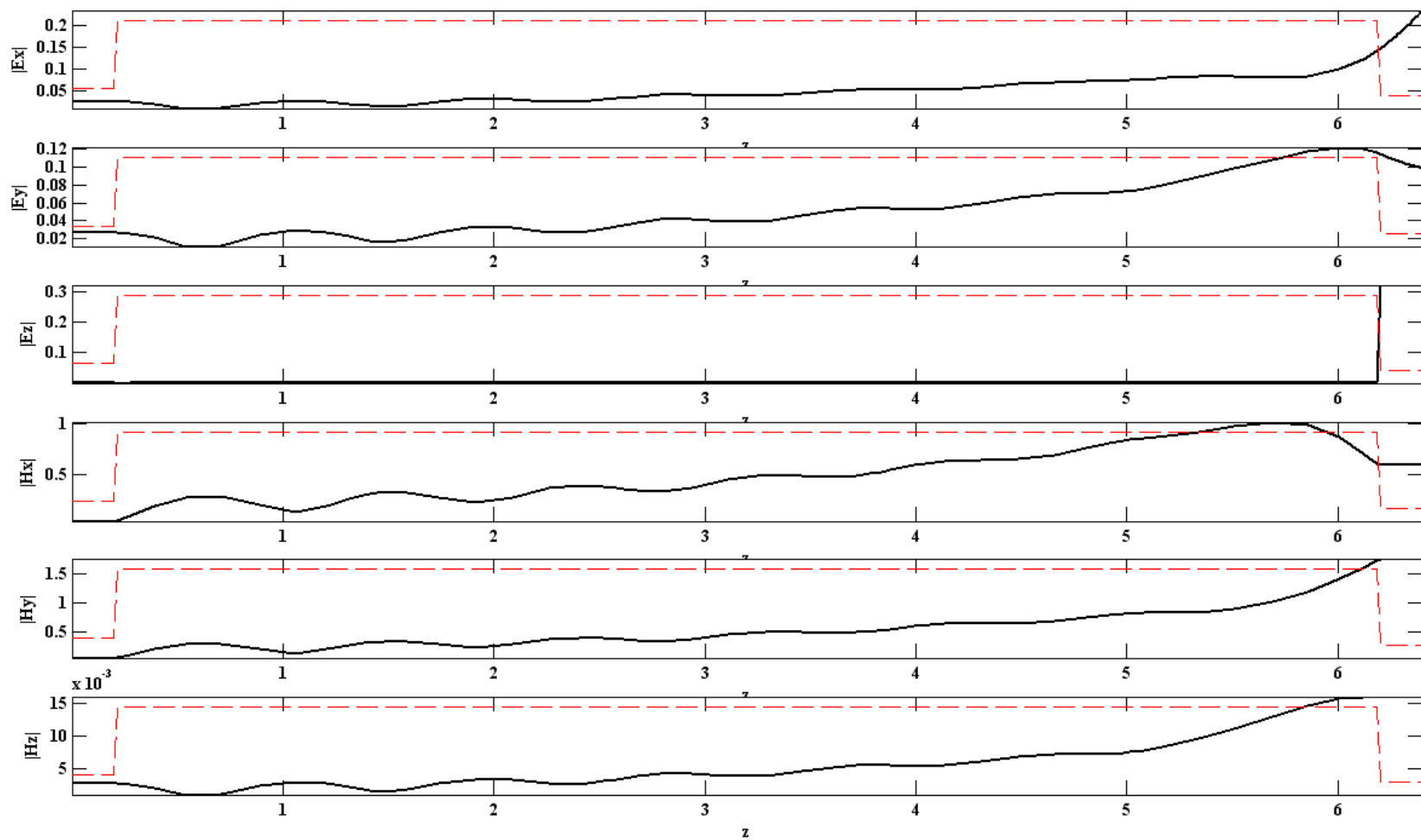
run Visu_Passler → Passler_ GaNm45.m



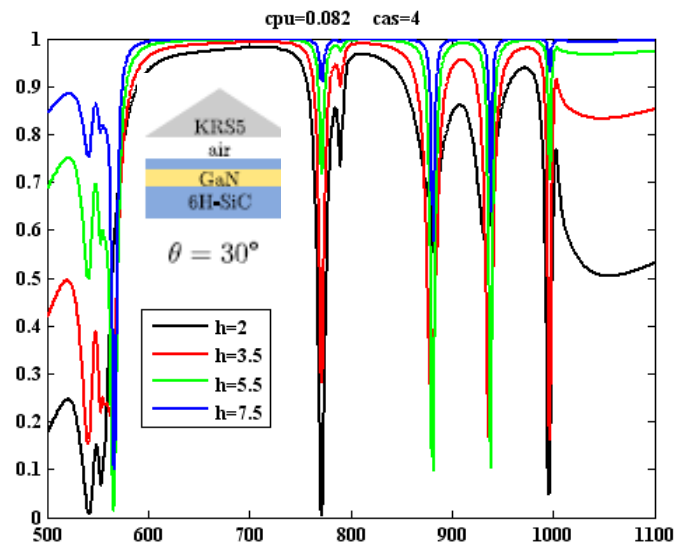
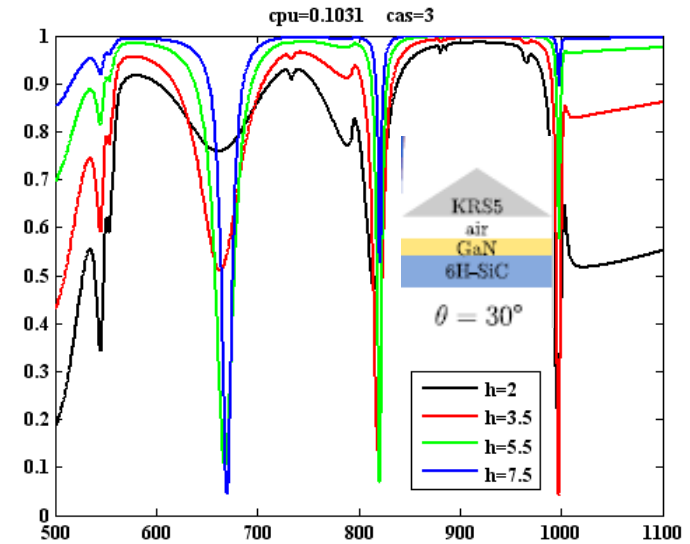
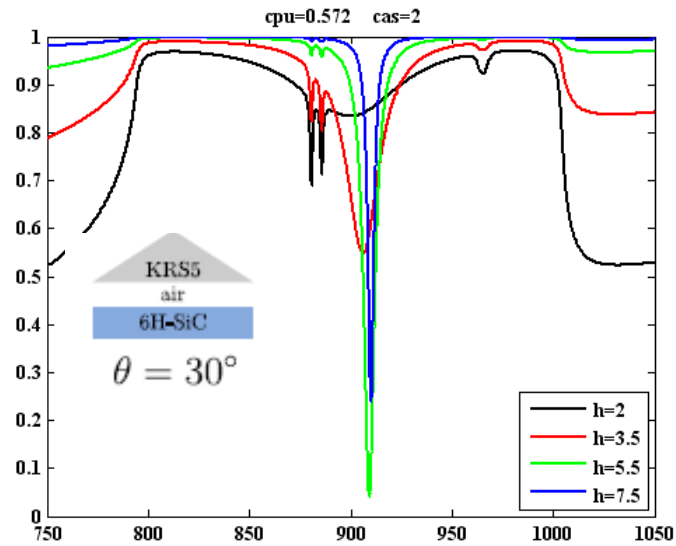
n=1

GaN h_GaN=6

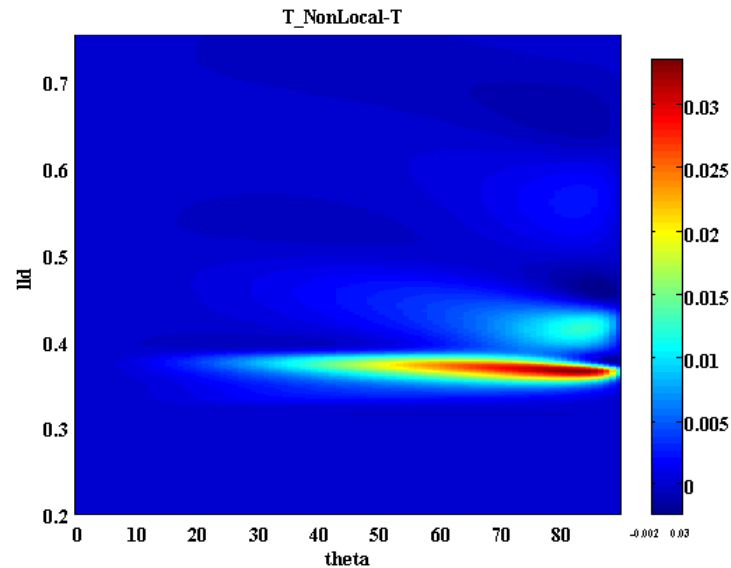
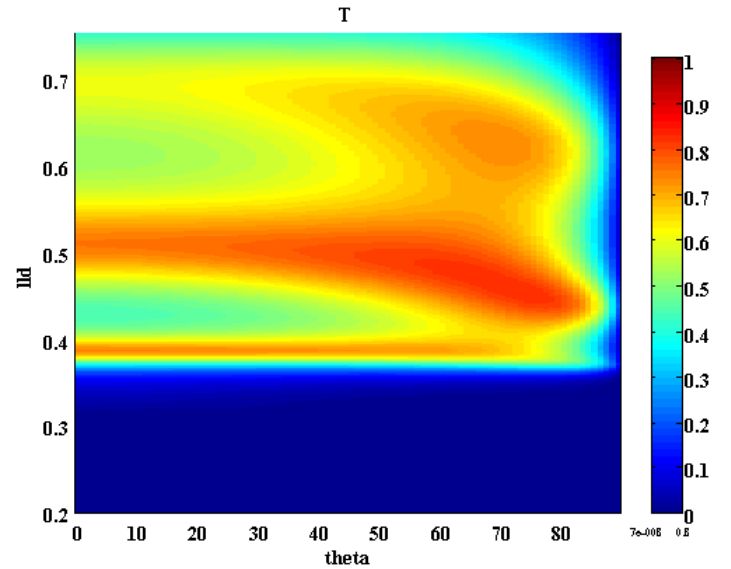
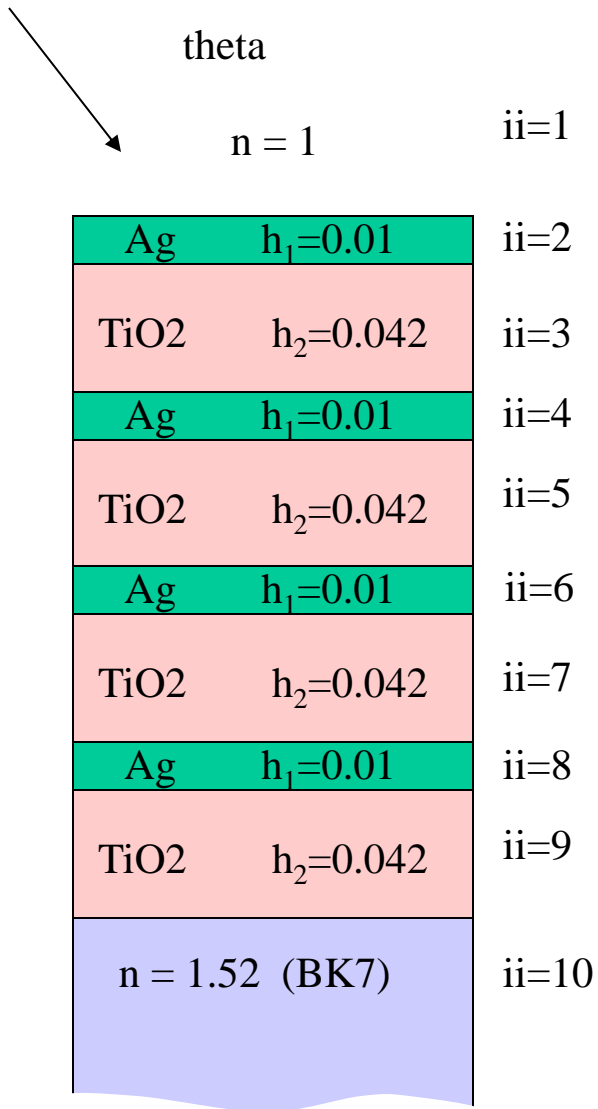
n=1.52

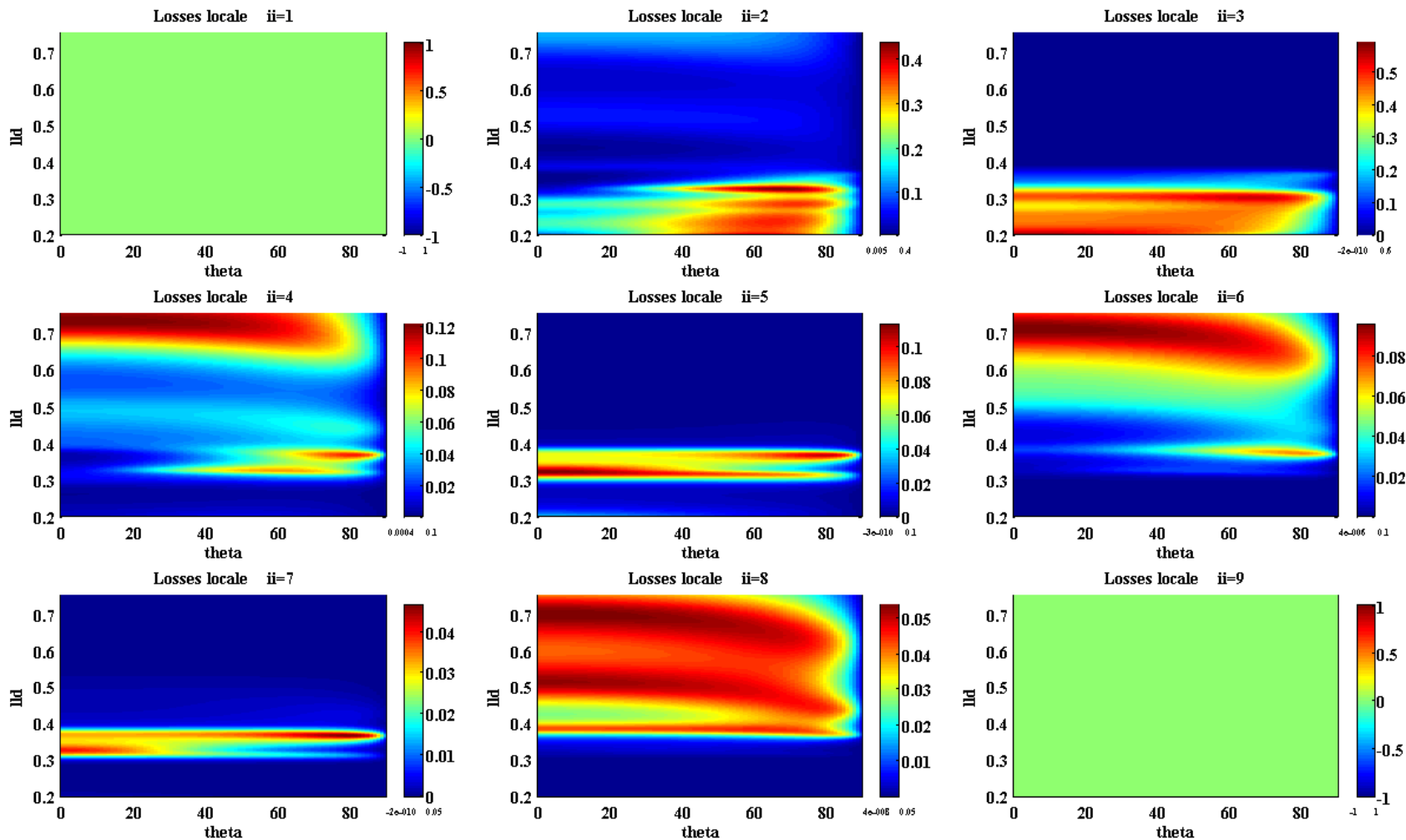


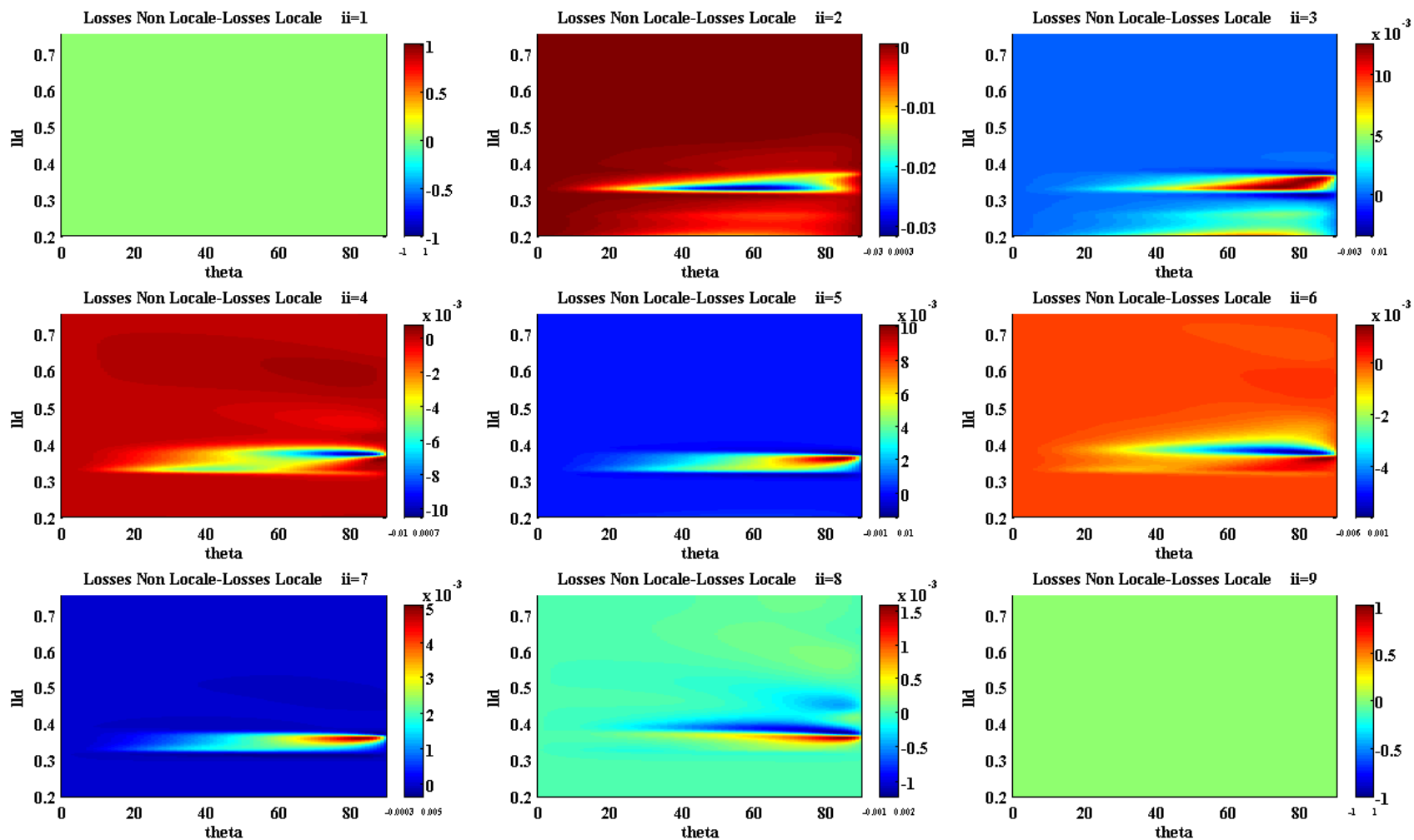
run Visu_Passler → Passler.m



run Visu_Antoine_Moreau → Antoine_Moreau_miroir_de_bragg_non_local.m

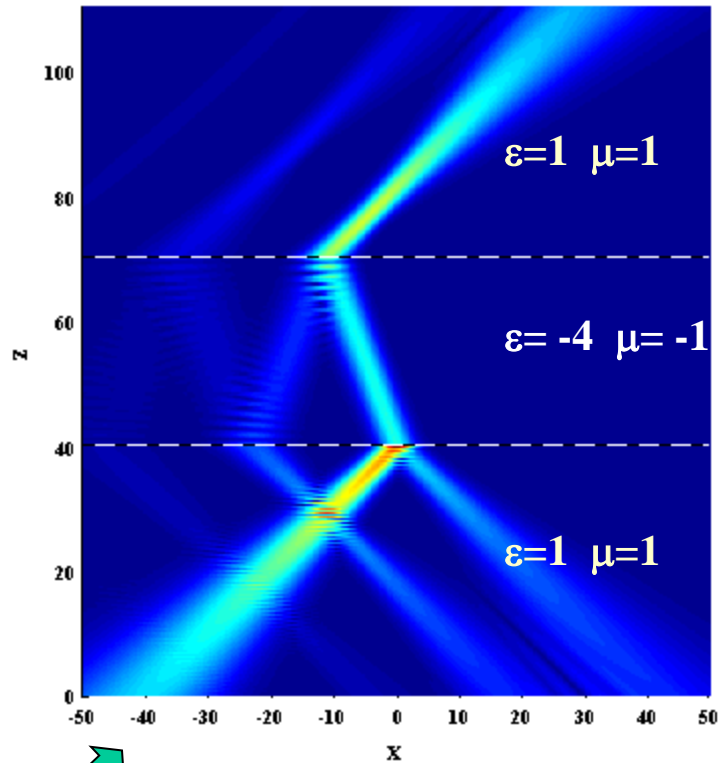




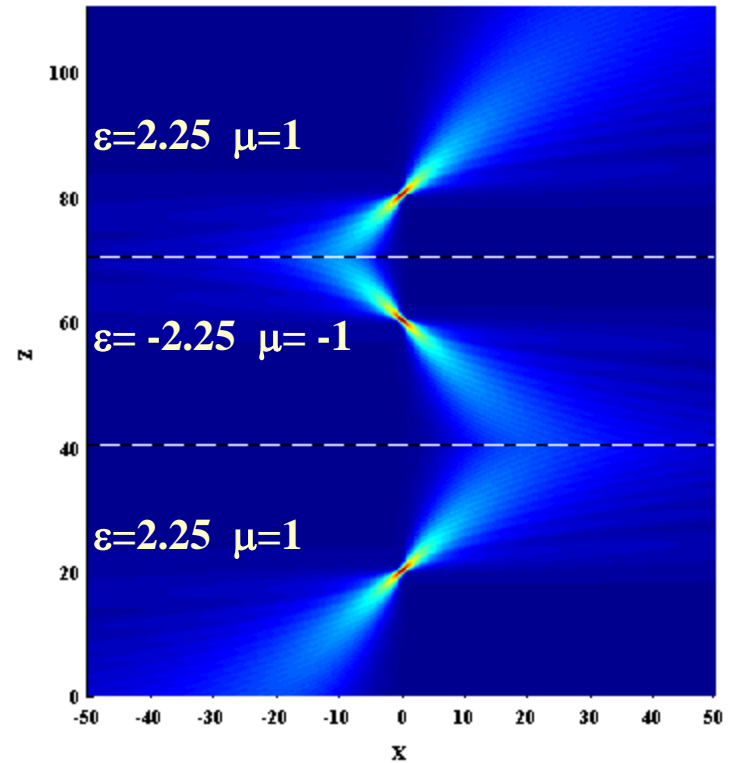


run Visu_Antoine_Moreau → Antoine_Moreau_refraction_negative.m

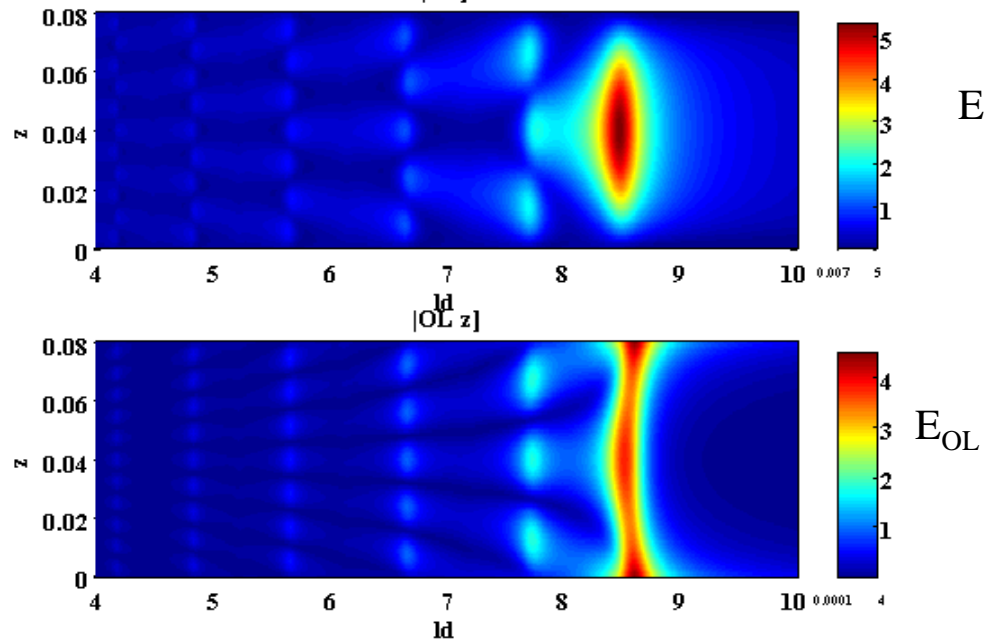
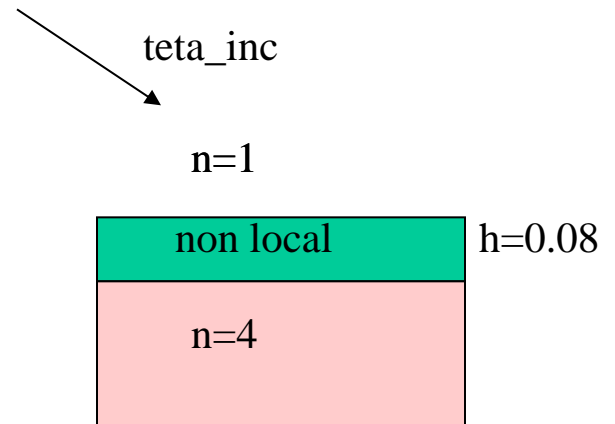
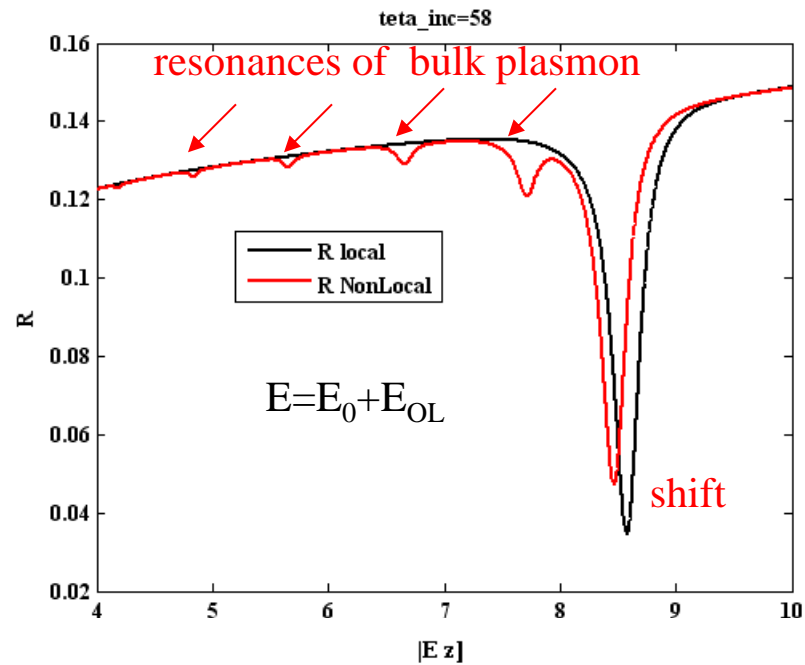
Antoine Moreau: negative refraction

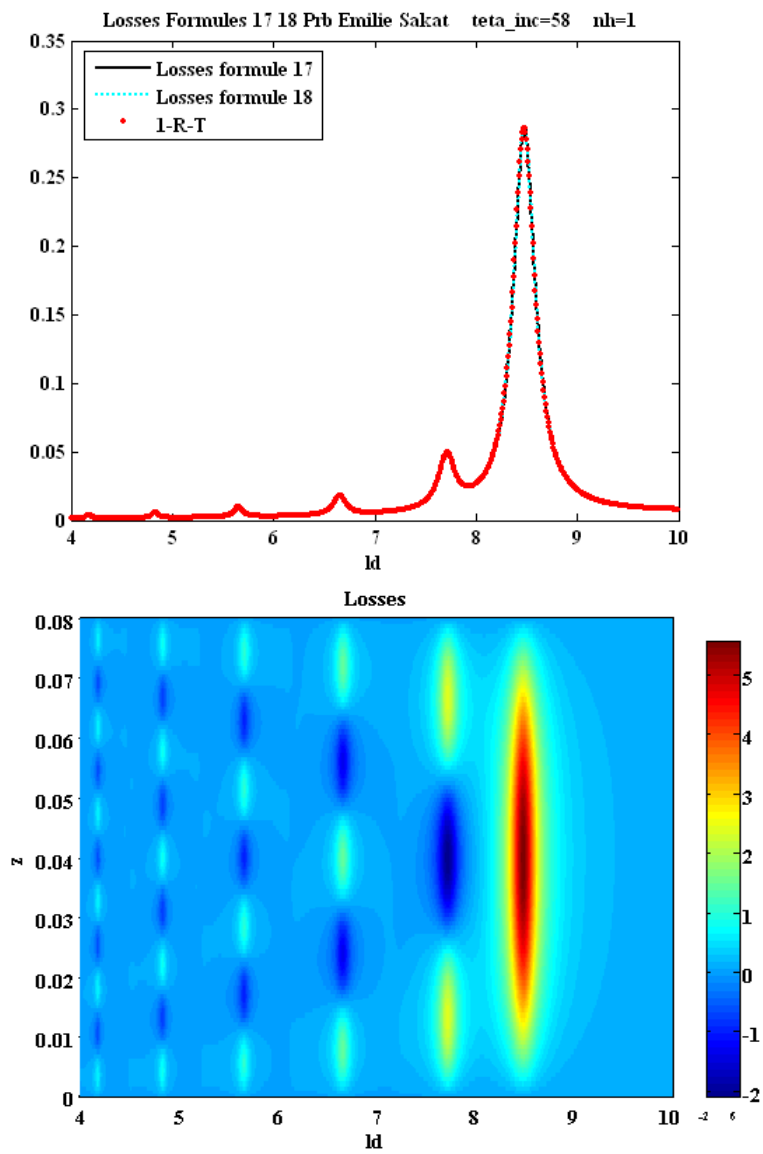


John Pendry: perfect lens

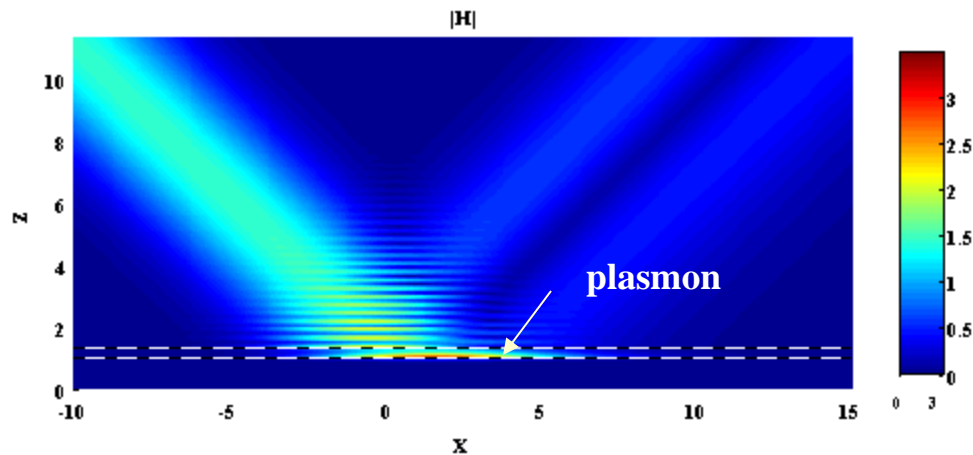
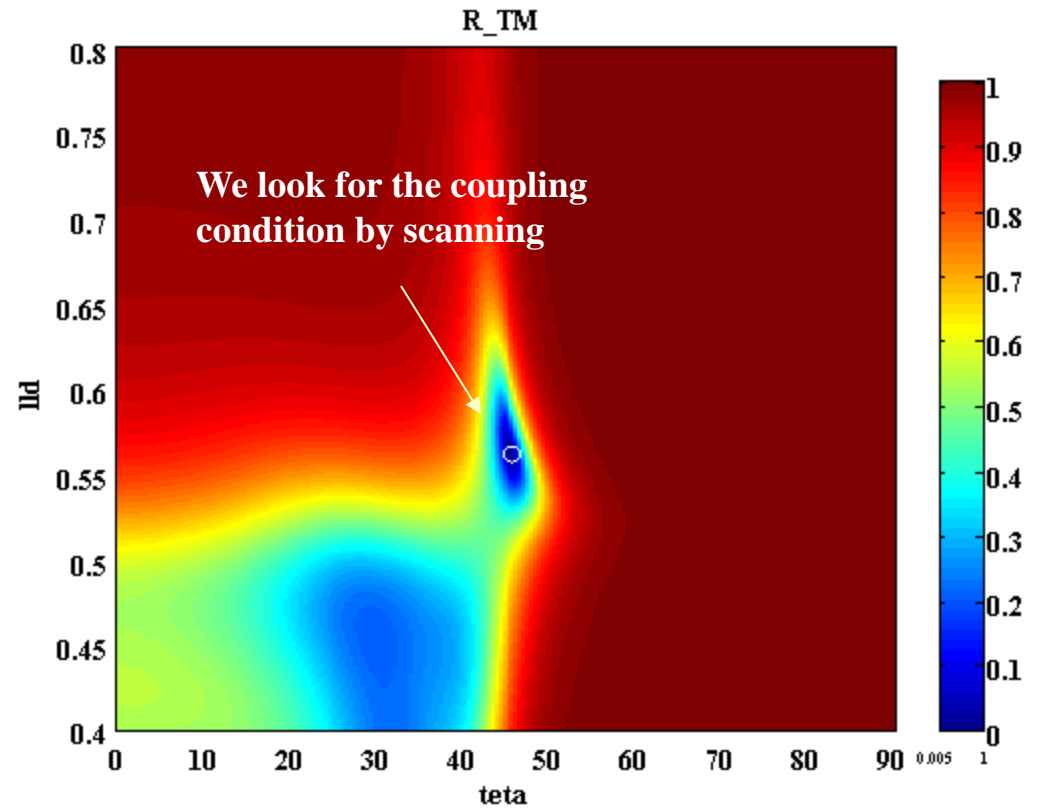
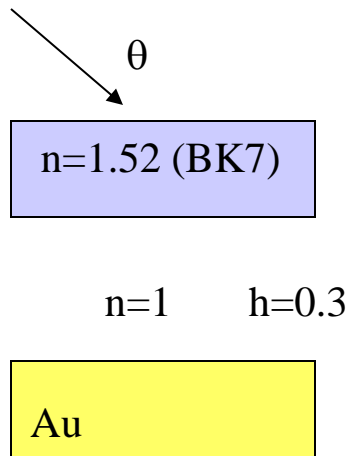


run Visu_Antoine_Moreau → Antoine_Bulk_plasmon.m

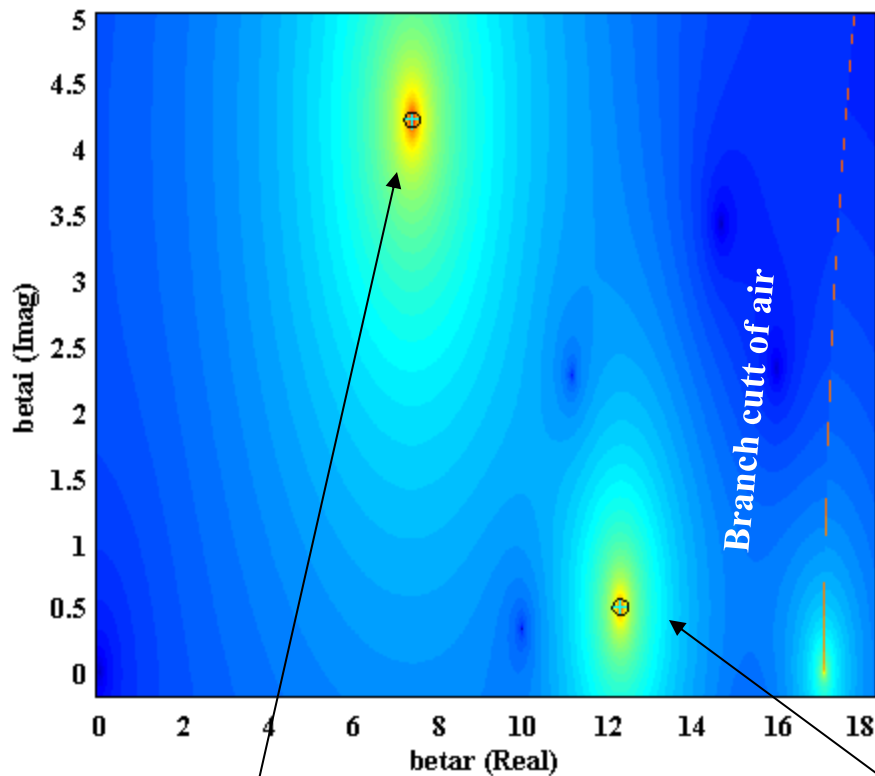




run Visu.m → coupleur_Otto.m



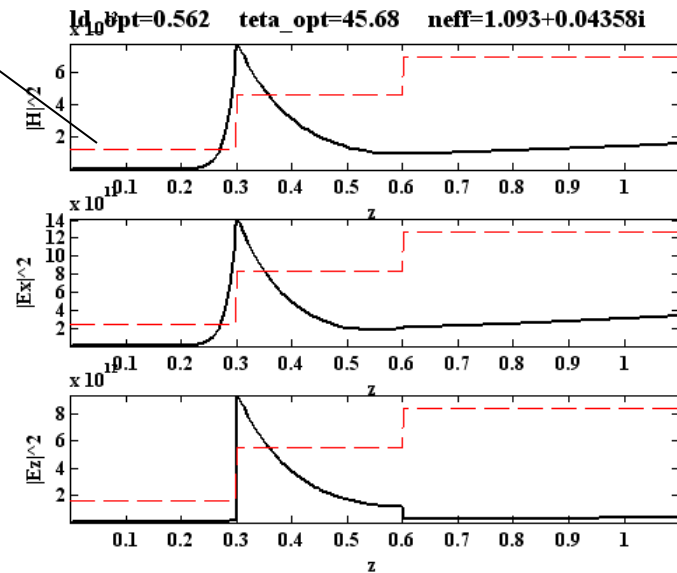
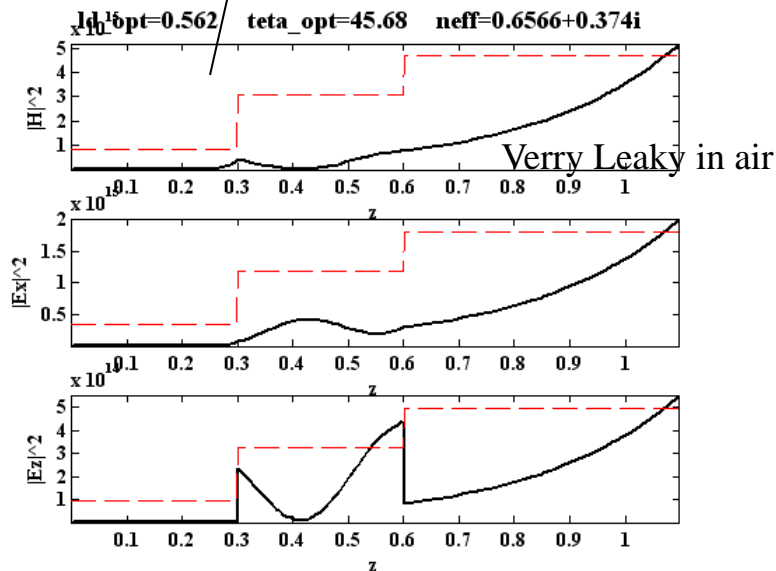
incident Gausien beam

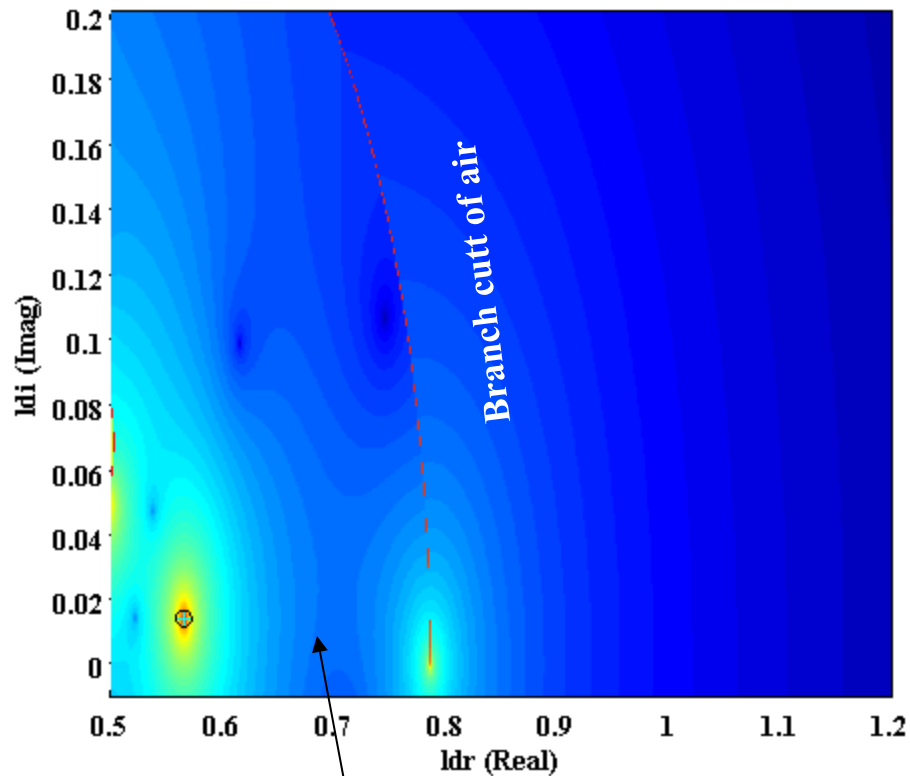


The code `retcauchy.m` visualises the branch cuts and approximatively finds the poles

The code `retcadilhac` precisely computes the poles starting with the approximative values

This example can be generalised to find the modes of any layered guide at real frequencies

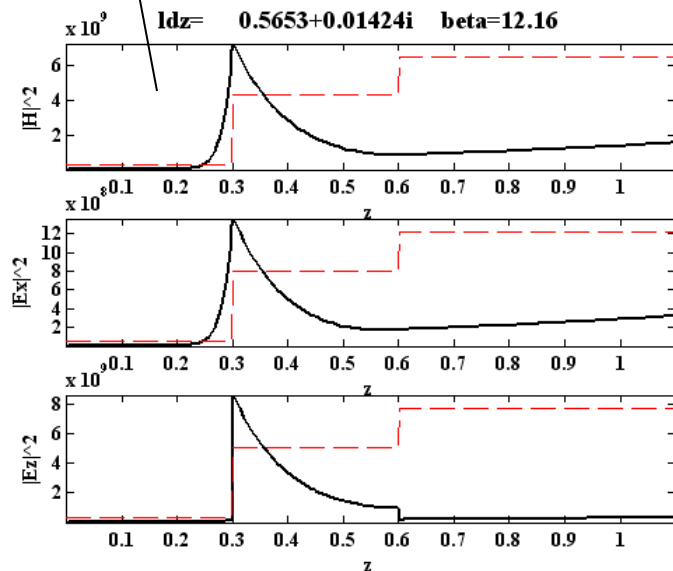




The code `retcauchy.m` visualises the branch cuts and approximatively finds the poles

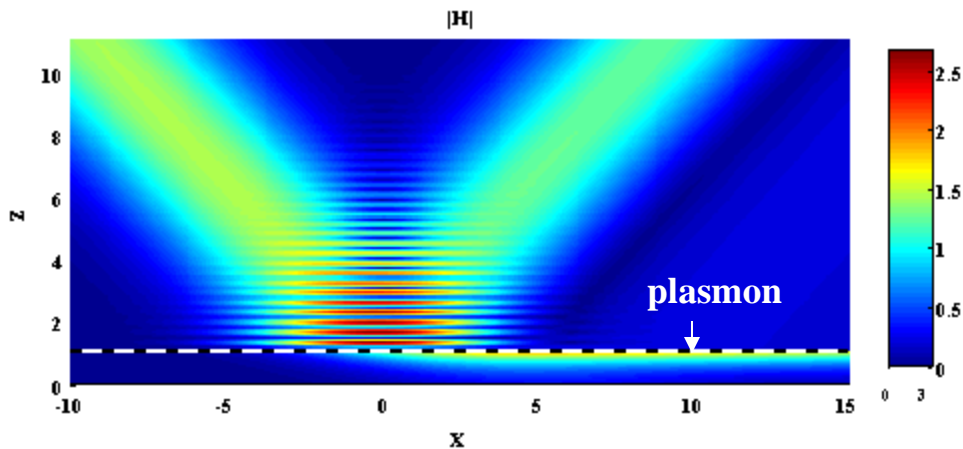
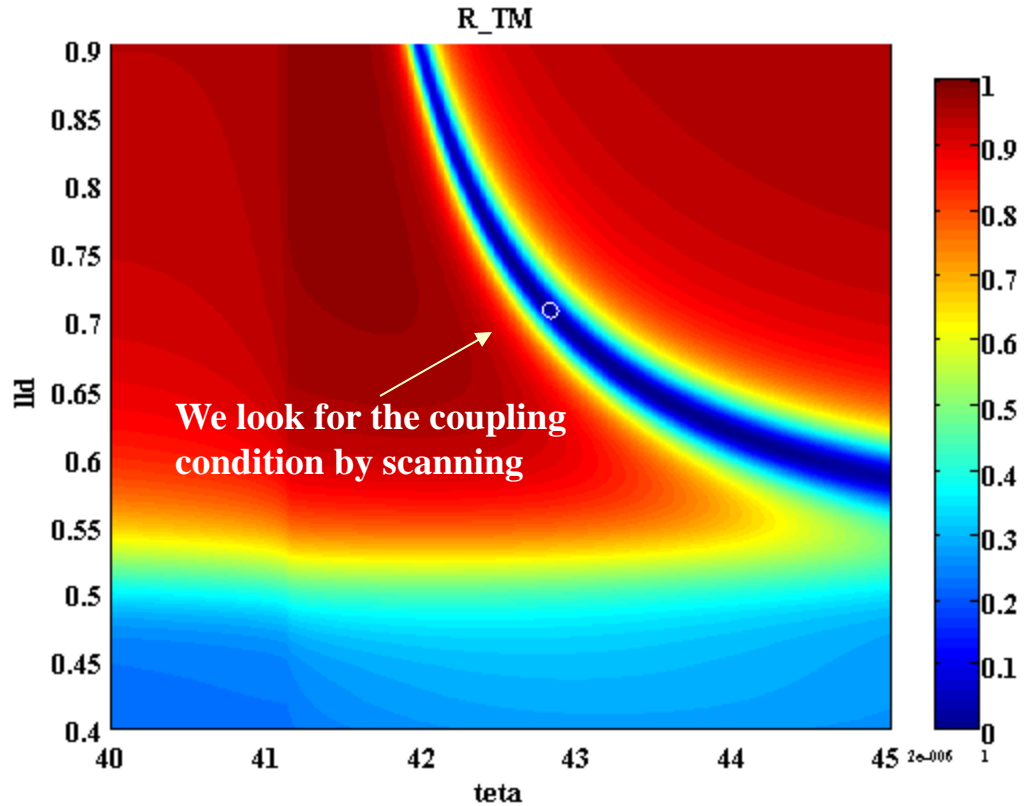
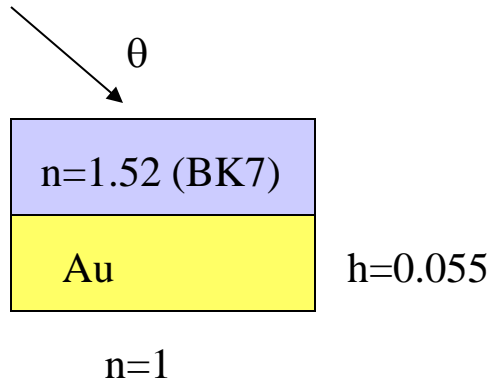
The code `retcadilhac` precisely computes the poles starting with the approximative values

This example can be generalised to find the modes of any layered guide at complex frequencies

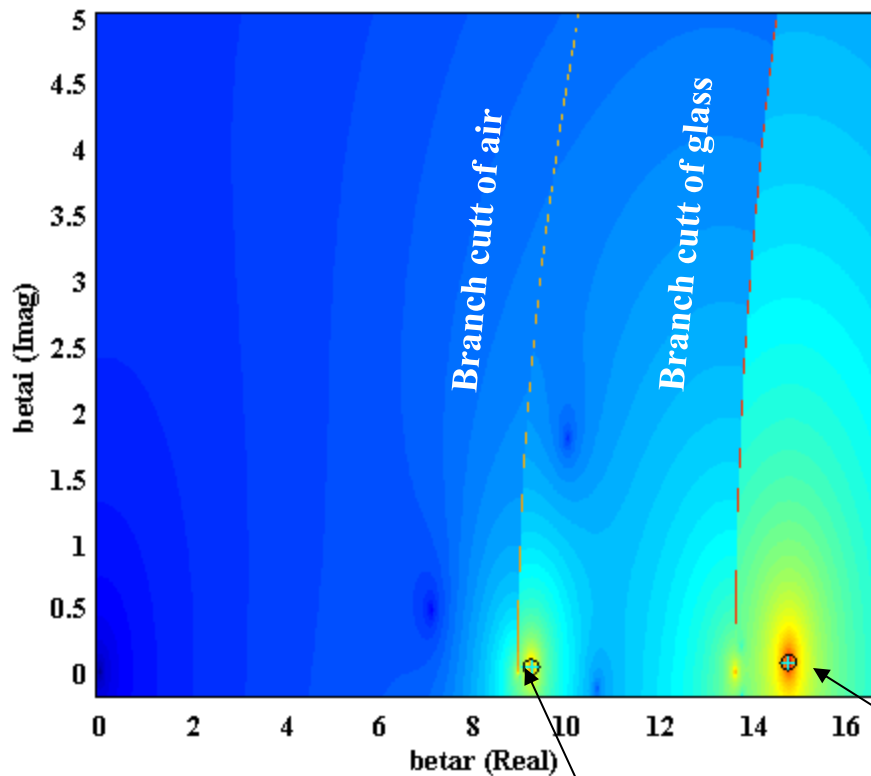


Leaky in air

run Visu → coupleur_Kretschmann.m



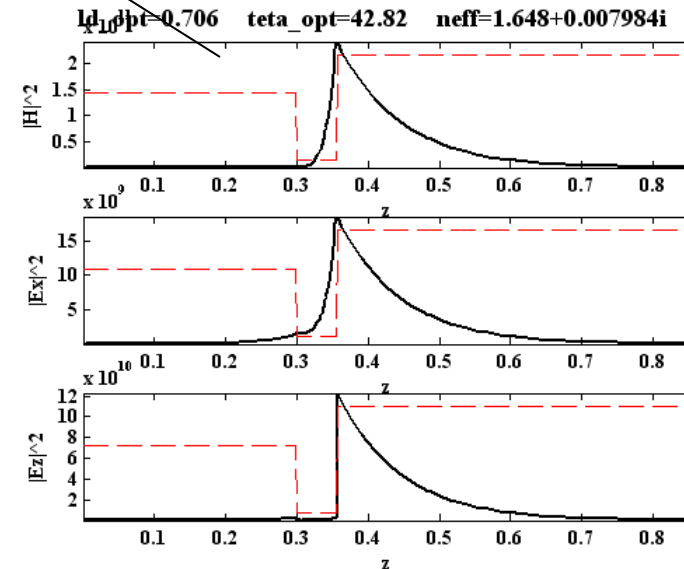
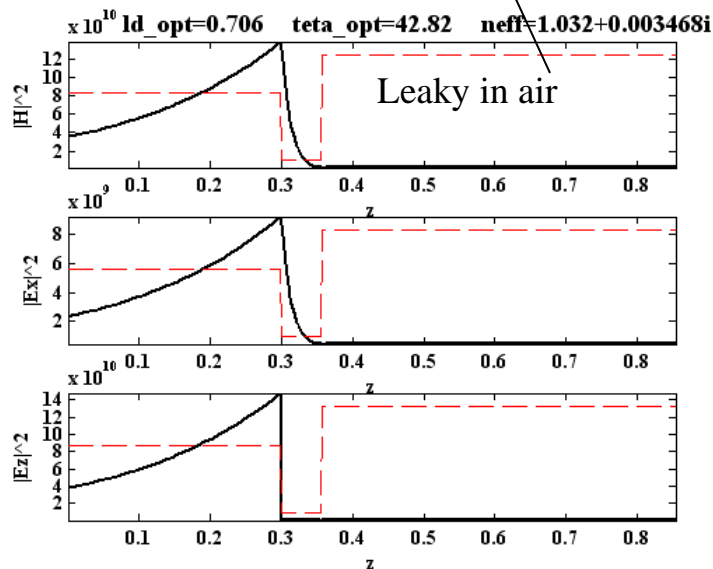
incident Gaussian beam

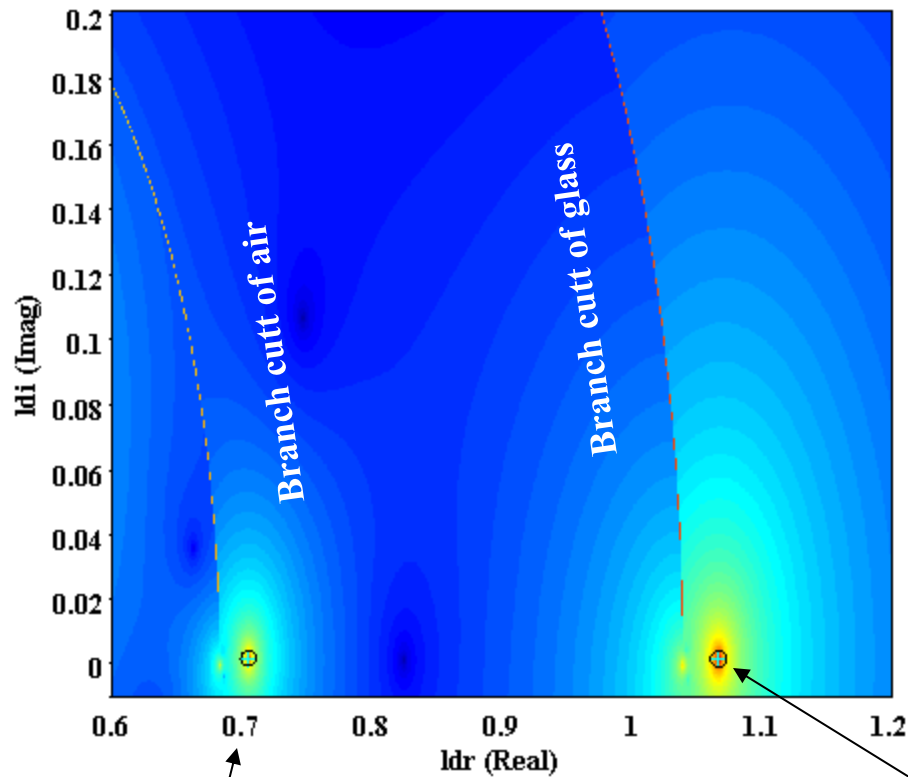


The code `retcauchy.m` visualises the branch cuts and approximatively finds the poles

The code `retcadilhac` precisely computes the poles starting with the approximative values

This example can be generalised to find the modes of any layered guide at real frequencies

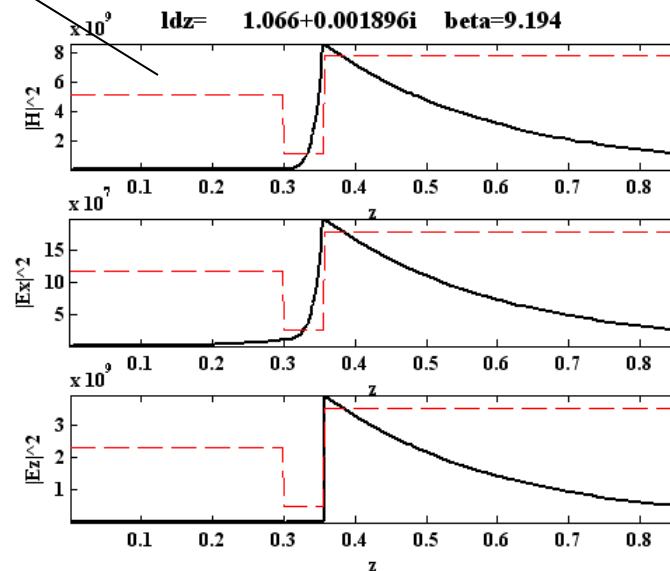
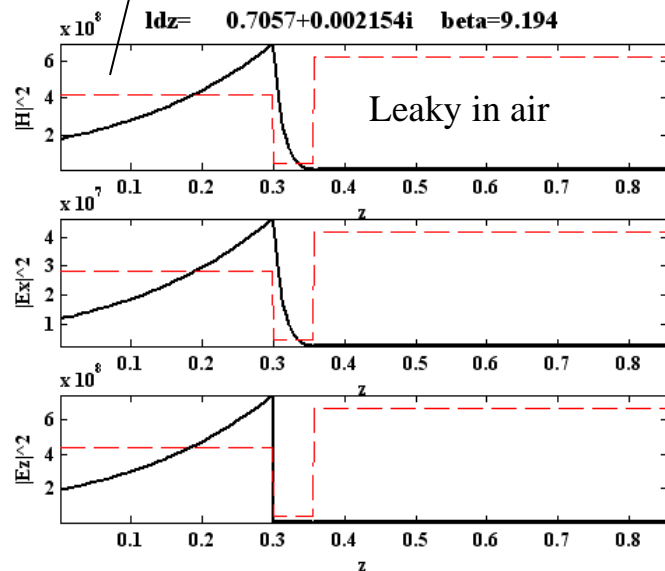




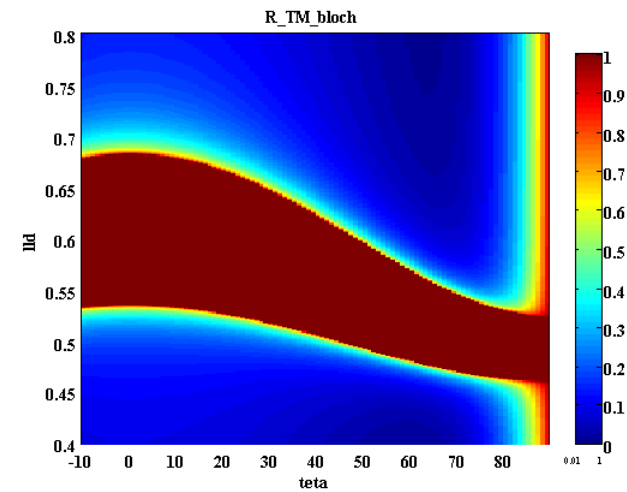
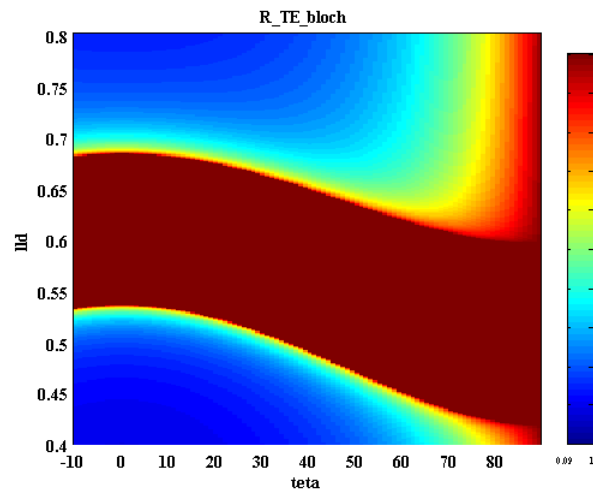
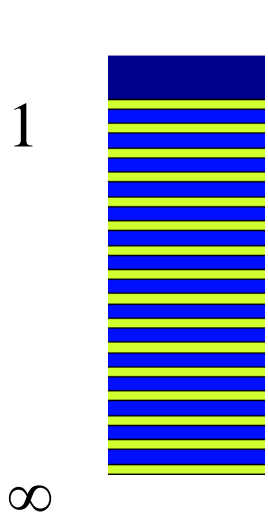
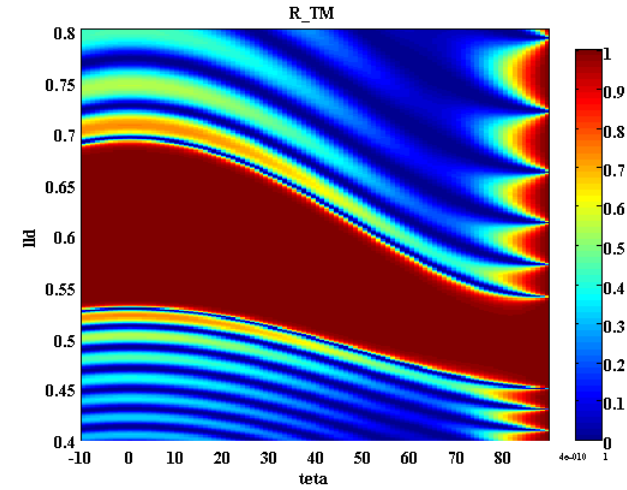
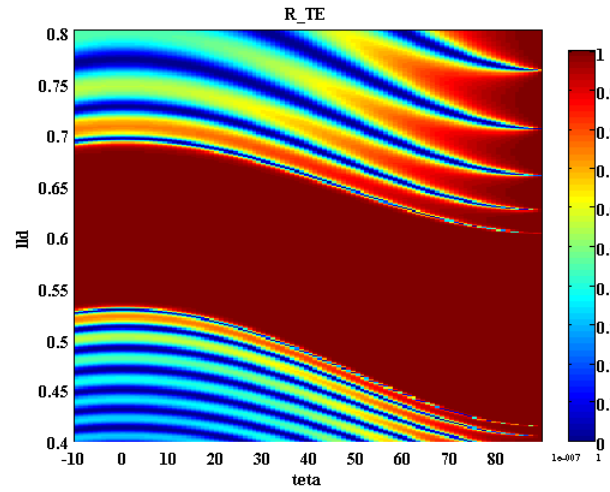
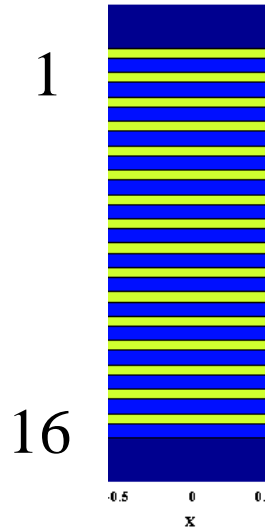
The code `retcauchy.m` visualises the branch cuts and approximatively finds the poles

The code `retcadilhac` precisely computes the poles starting with the approximative values

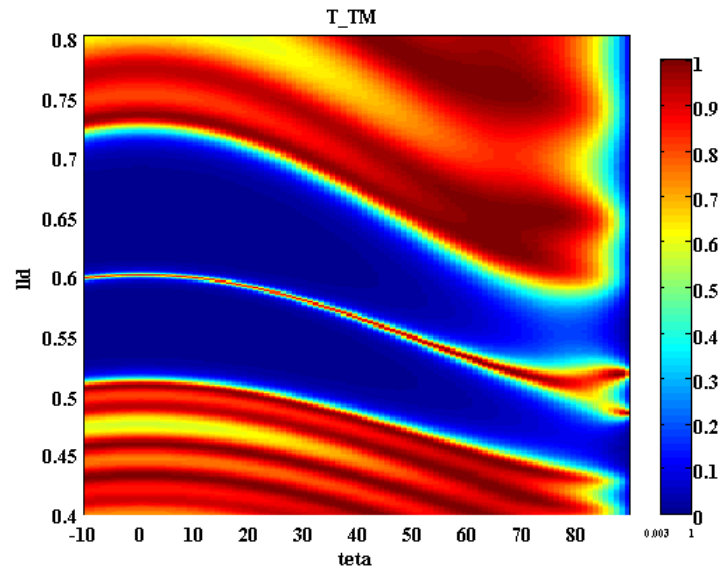
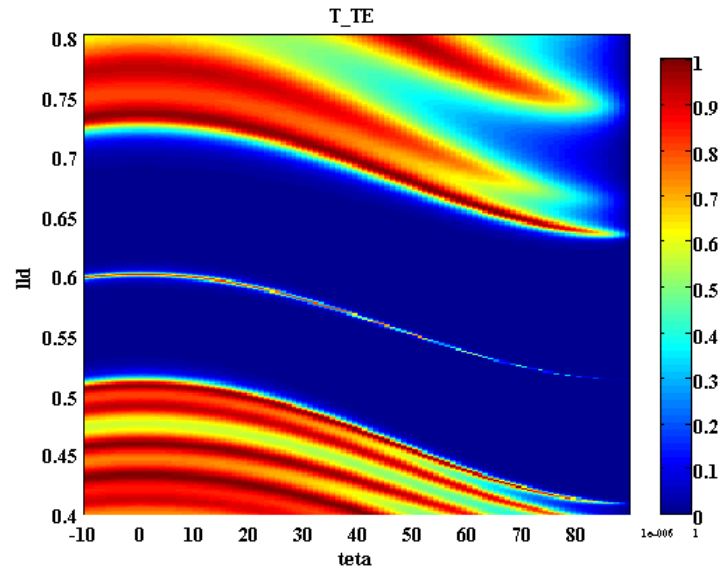
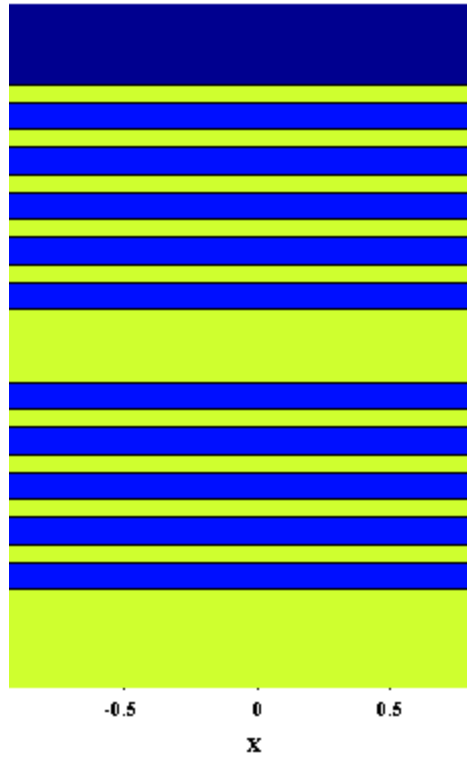
This example can be generalised to find the modes of any layered guide at complex frequencies



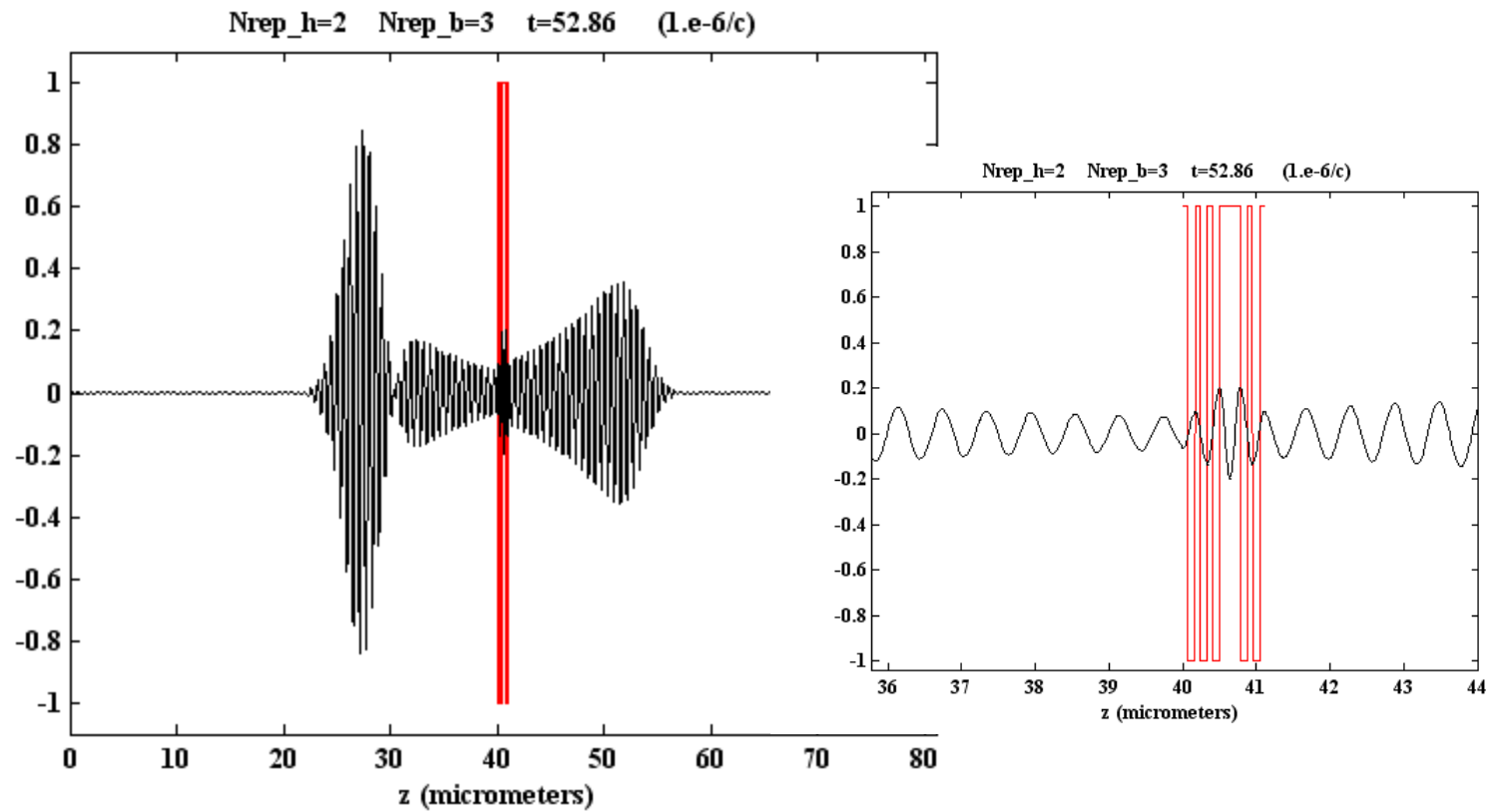
run Visu → miroir_de_bragg.m



run Visu → `resonateur_de_bragg.m`

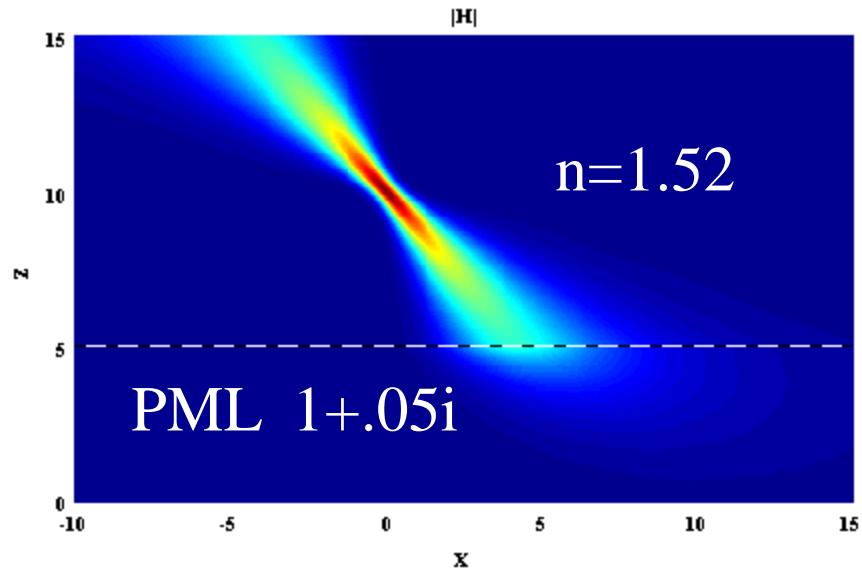


run Visu → `resonateur_de_bragg_pulse_Gaussien.m`



Animation in time: a gaussian pulse is incident on a Bragg resonator

run Visu → Gaussien_beam_on_PML.m



The coefficient $1+0.05i$ is the PML coefficient

run Visu → MCD.m

