

Dipole emission near a planar multilayer stack

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December 16, 2013

1 Decay rates

From [RE09] (p. 571), and [NH06] (pp. 335–360), the total decay rate for a dipole perpendicular to the interface is

$$M_{\text{tot}}^{\perp} = 1 + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \Re \left\{ \frac{q^3}{\sqrt{1-q^2}} r^p(q) \exp \left(2ik_1 d \sqrt{1-q^2} \right) \right\} dq \quad (1)$$

The integrand diverges as $q \rightarrow 1$, it is therefore advantageous to perform the substitution $u := \sqrt{1-q^2}$. In order to maintain a real path of integration, the integral is first split into a radiative region ($0 \leq q \leq 1$, $u := \sqrt{1-q^2} \geq 0$), and an evanescent region ($1 \leq q \leq \infty$, $-iu := \sqrt{q^2-1} \geq 0$). After some algebraic manipulation, we obtain,

$$M_{\text{tot}}^{\perp} = 1 + \frac{3}{2} (I_1 + I_2) \quad (2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + I_2 = & \int_0^1 [1-u^2] \cdot \Re \left\{ r^p(\sqrt{1-u^2}) \exp(2idk_1 u) \right\} du \\ & + \int_0^{\infty} [1+u^2] \cdot \exp(-2dk_1 u) \cdot \Im \left\{ r^p(\sqrt{1+u^2}) \right\} du \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Similarly, for the parallel dipole

$$M_{\text{tot}}^{\parallel} = 1 + \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\infty} \Re \left\{ \left[\frac{r^s(q)}{\sqrt{1-q^2}} - r^p(q) \sqrt{1-q^2} \right] \cdot q \cdot \exp \left(2ik_1 d \sqrt{1-q^2} \right) \right\} dq \quad (4)$$

which can be rewritten as,

$$M_{\text{tot}}^{\parallel} = 1 + \frac{3}{4} \left(I_1^{\parallel} + I_2^{\parallel} \right) \quad (5)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_1^{\parallel} + I_2^{\parallel} = & \int_0^1 \Re \left\{ \left[r^s(\sqrt{1-u^2}) - u^2 \cdot r^p(\sqrt{1-u^2}) \right] \exp(2idk_1 u) \right\} du \\ & + \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-2dk_1 u) \cdot \Im \left\{ r^s(\sqrt{1+u^2}) + u^2 \cdot r^p(\sqrt{1+u^2}) \right\} du \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

References

- [NH06] Lukas Novotny and B. Hecht. *Principles of Nano-Optics*. Cambridge Univ Pr, January 2006.
- [RE09] Eric Le Ru and Pablo Etchegoin. *Principles of Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy*. Elsevier, 2009.