IMPORTANT SYMBOLS USED:

I) SYMBOLS USED FOR OPTICAL QUANTITIES:

- \( d \) - The thickness of the evaporated film.
- \( n \) - The refractive index of the medium.
- \( k \) - The extinction coefficient.
- \( k = \sqrt{n} \) - The absorption index.
- \( n' \) - The refractive index of the film.
- \( k' \) - The extinction coefficient of the film.
- \( k = n' k' \) - The absorption index of the film.
- \( R \) - The reflectance.
- \( A \) - The absorption.
- \( T \) - The transmittance.

II) SYMBOLS USED IN ELLIPTICALLY POLARISED LIGHT:

(See Fig. 4 next to page 35)

- \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) - The amplitudes of the two waves vibrating at right angles to each other.
- \( A \) and \( B \) - The semi-major and semi-minor axes of the ellipse.
- \( \Delta \) - The phase difference between the two waves of amplitudes \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \).
- \( \phi \) - The angle of incidence.
- \( \psi \) - The angle of azimuth with respect to the plane of incidence.
- \( \theta \) - The angle of principal incidence.
- \( \varphi \) - The angle of principal azimuth.
III) SYMBOLS USED FOR ELECTRICAL QUANTITIES:

(See page 56.)

\( \sigma \) - The electrical conductivity of the metallic film.

\( \sigma_0 \) - The electrical conductivity of the bulk metal.

\( \ell \) - The mean free path of the electron in the bulk metal.

\[ k' = \frac{d}{\ell} \]