

Supplement

# Regular Periodic Surface Structures on Indium Tin Oxide Film Efficiently Fabricated by Femtosecond Laser Direct Writing with a Cylindrical Lens

Long Chen <sup>1,†</sup>, Jian Yang <sup>1,†</sup>, Qilin Jiang <sup>1</sup>, Kaiqiang Cao <sup>1</sup>, Jukun Liu <sup>2,\*</sup>, Tianqing Jia <sup>1,\*</sup>, Zhenrong Sun <sup>1</sup> and Hongxing Xu <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State Key Laboratory of Precision Spectroscopy, School of Physics and Electronic Science, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200062, China; 1979612555@qq.com (L.C.); jyang@lps.ecnu.edu.cn (J.Y.); 389543058@qq.com (Q.L.); caokq1010@163.com (K.Q.); zrsun@phy.ecnu.edu.cn (Z.R.); hxxu@whu.edu.cn (H.X.)

<sup>2</sup> College of Science, Shanghai Institute of Technology, Shanghai 201418, P.R. China

\* Correspondence: liujukun@126.com; tqjia@phy.ecnu.edu.cn

<sup>†</sup> The two authors made equal contributions.

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The dielectric permittivity of ITO in the ground state is  $3.6159 + 0.0085i$ , which is taken from reference [1]. The dielectric permittivity of ITO in the excited state is calculated to be  $-4.45 + 0.35i$  according to the Drude model, in which the carrier density is calculated from the Boltzmann's transport equations [2, 3].

The dielectric function  $\varepsilon_r(\omega)$  is related to the optical properties of the material and the frequency of the incident laser. Here, the Drude model is used to describe the optical properties of ITO in the excited state, which is expressed by the following equations:

$$\varepsilon_r(\omega) = \varepsilon - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega + i\nu_c)}, \quad (S1)$$

$$\omega_p = \sqrt{e^2 N_c / (\varepsilon_0 m_{opt} m_e)}, \quad (S2)$$

Here,  $\varepsilon_r(\omega)$  is the dielectric function of ITO in the excited state as a function of the laser angular frequency  $\omega$ ,  $\nu_c$  is the plasma collision frequency,  $m_{opt}$  is the optical mass of the carrier,  $\varepsilon$  is the optical dielectric constant of ITO in the ground state,  $\varepsilon_0$  is the permittivity for free space,  $\omega_p$  is the bulk plasma frequency, and  $N_c$  is the carrier density which is an important parameter determining the optical properties of materials. We can simply obtain the carrier density under different laser fluences by solving the one-dimensional Boltzmann's transport equation [2]:

$$\frac{\partial N_c}{\partial t} = D_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial N_c}{\partial x} \right) - \gamma N_c^3 + \delta N_c + \frac{\beta F^2}{2\hbar\omega}, \quad (S3)$$

where  $D_0$  is the bipolar diffusion coefficient which is related to electron hole mobility and electron temperature,  $\gamma$  is the Auger recombination coefficient,  $\delta$  is the collision ionization coefficient,  $\beta$  is the two-photon absorption coefficient, and  $\hbar$  is Planck's constant divided by  $2\pi$ .

## References

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