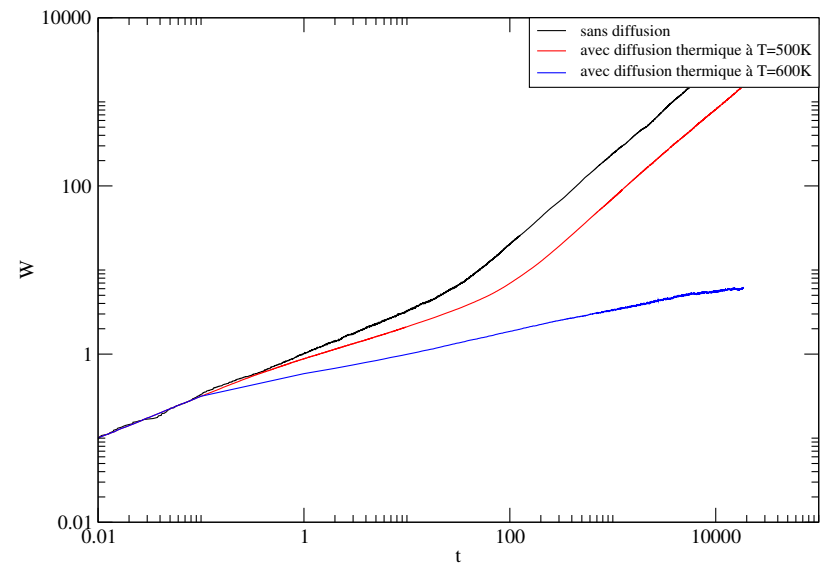
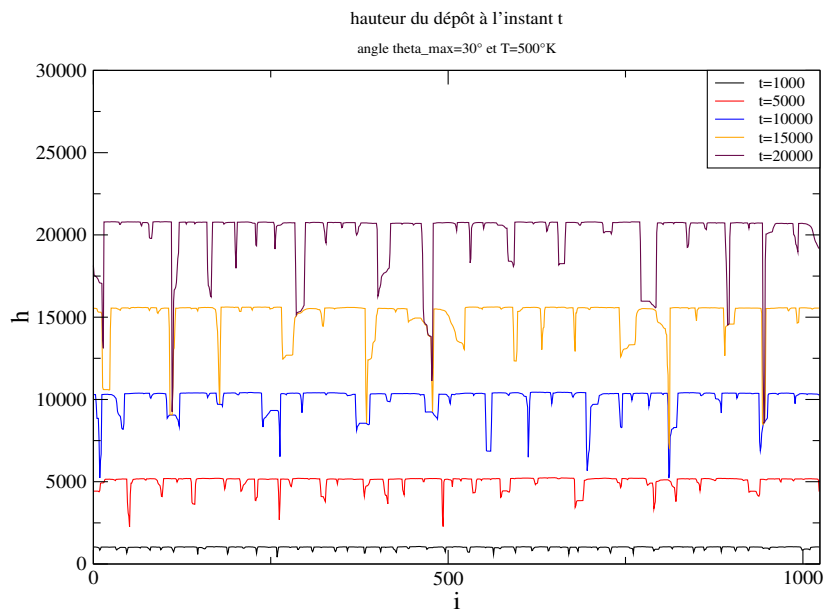
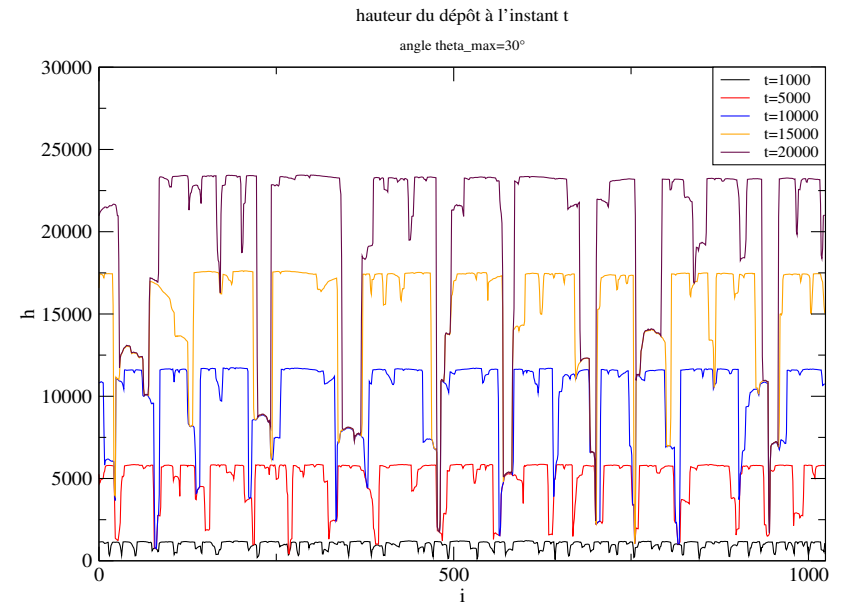
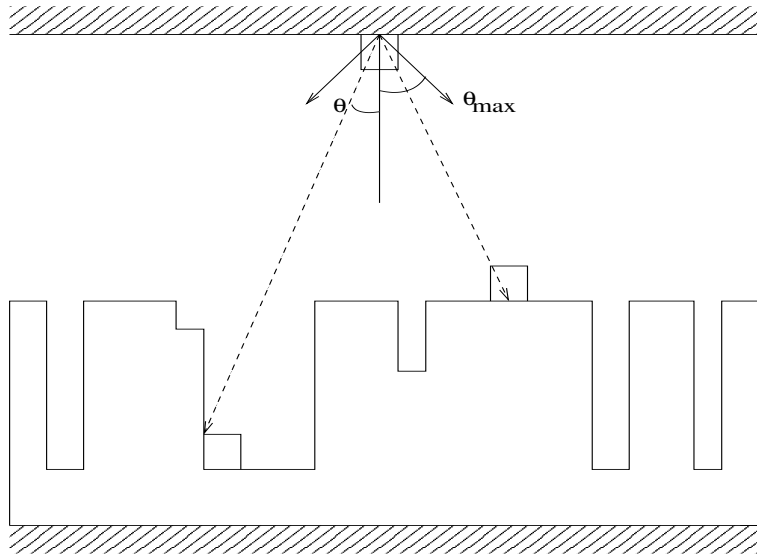


Processus de croissance Monte-Carlo avec l'ombrage

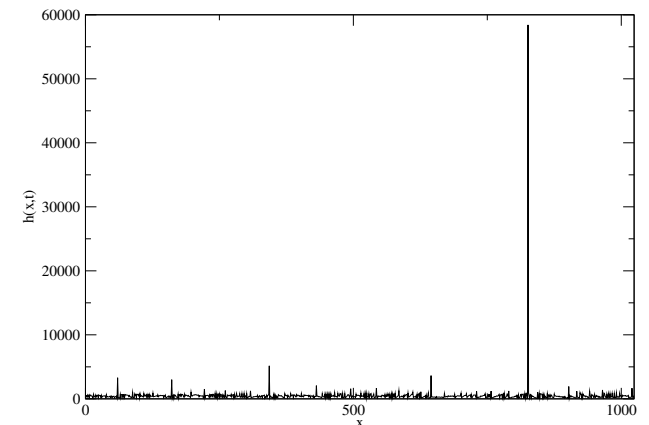
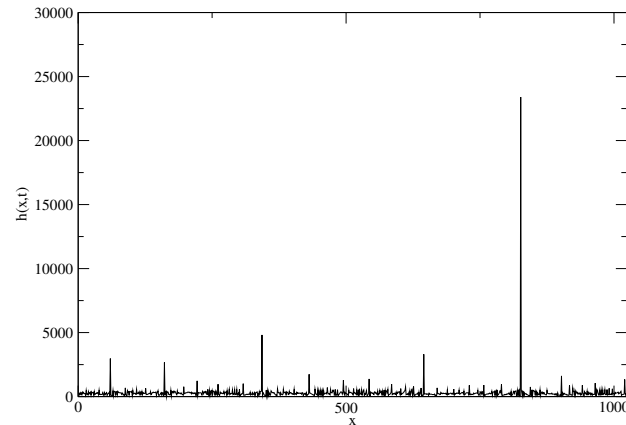
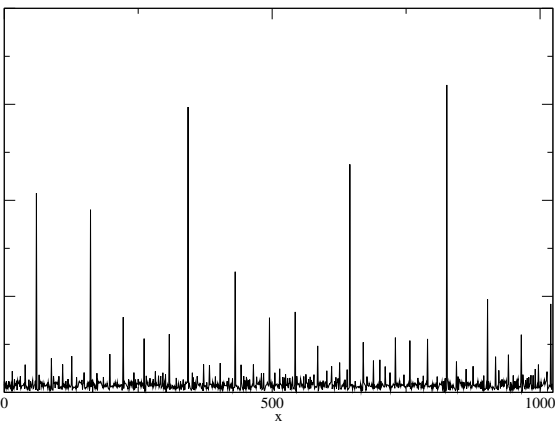
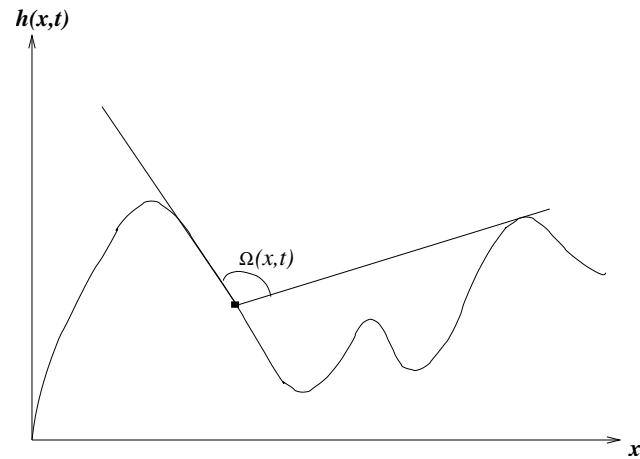


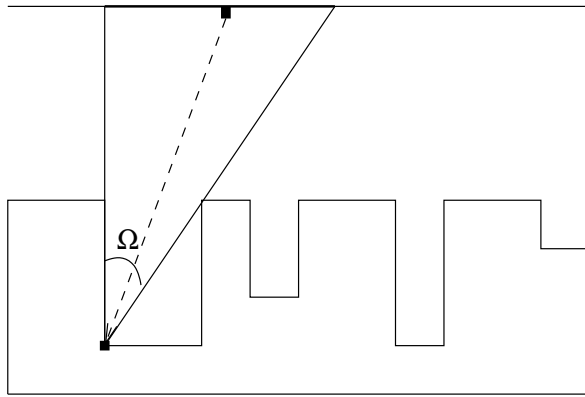
Modèles continus

Modèle continu de C. Roland et H. Guo :

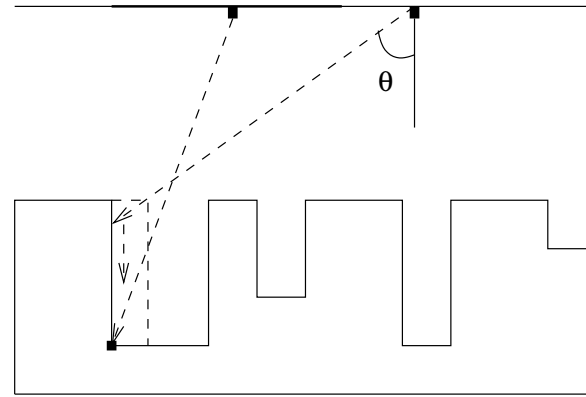
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\nabla h)^2 + R\Omega(x, \{h\}) + \eta \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = R\Omega(x, \{h\}) + \eta \quad (2)$$



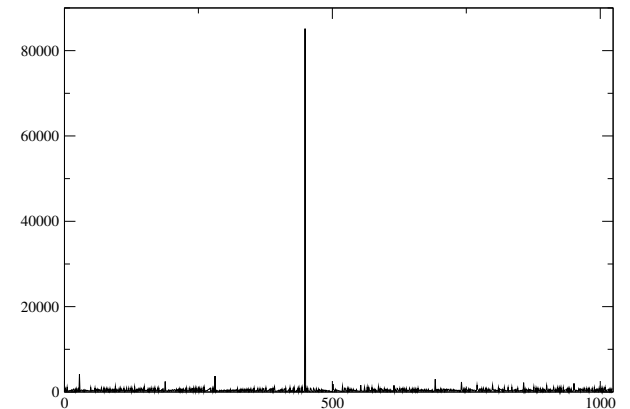
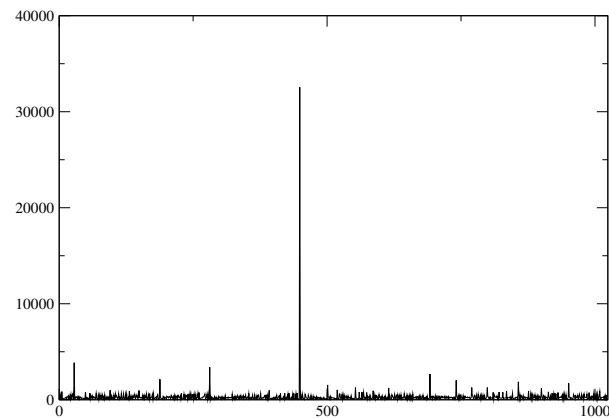
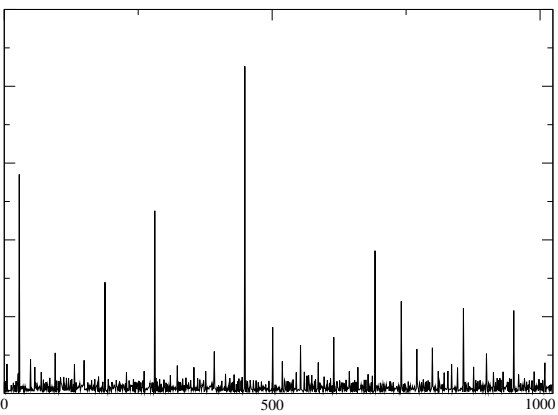


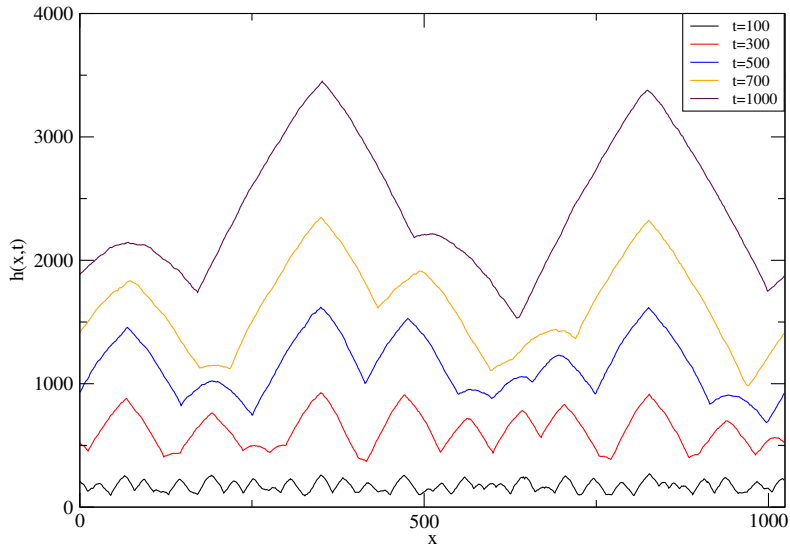
a



b

Modèle de dépôt Monte-Carlo avec l'ombrage et dépôt flanc interdit



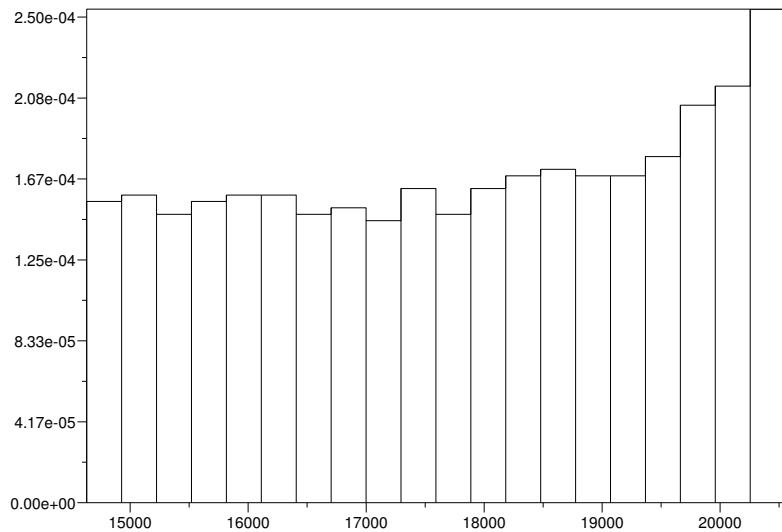


$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\nabla h)^2 + R\Omega(x, \{h\}) + \eta$$

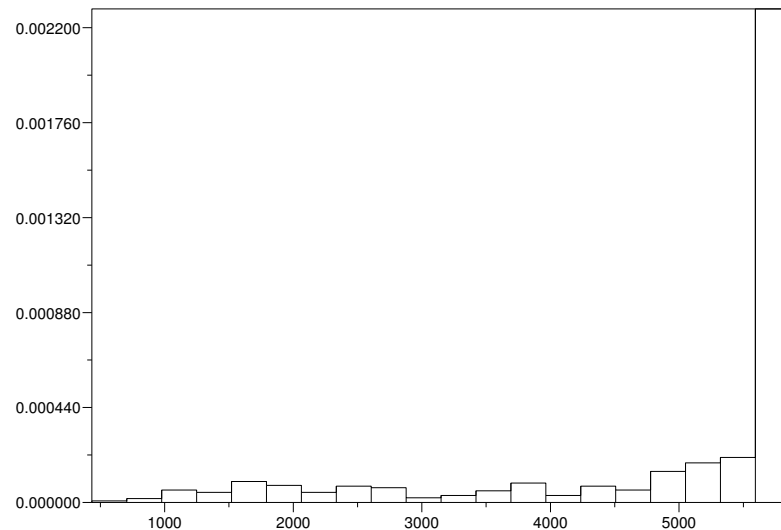
les paramètres sont : $\nu = 0.1$, $\lambda = 0.05$,
et $\Delta t = 0.01$.

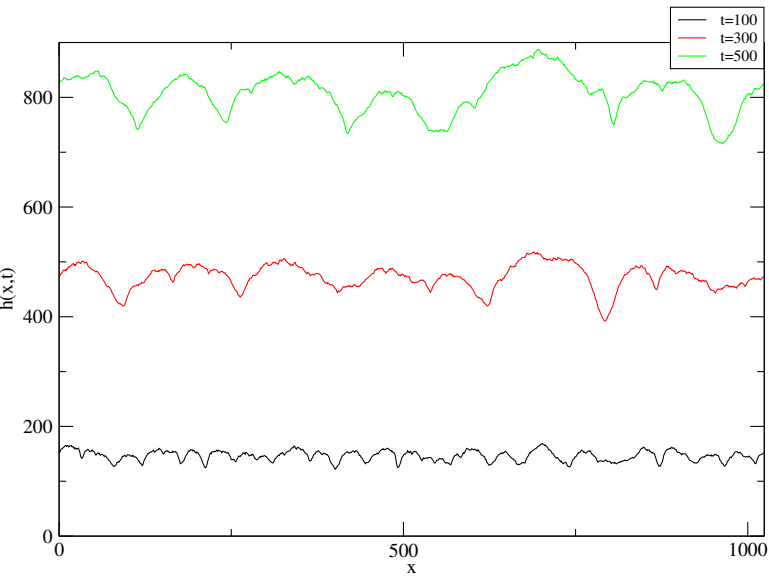
Fonction de distribution de l'hauteur de la surface

Modele continu 1



Modele Monte-Carlo





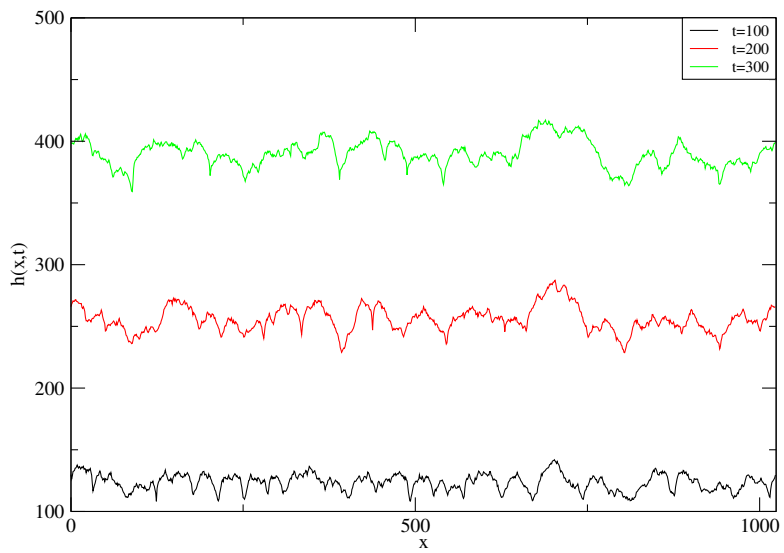
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 h + R \Omega(x, \{h\}) \sqrt{1 + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right|^2} + \eta \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = f(\Omega) (\nu \nabla^2 h + R \sqrt{1 + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right|^2} + \eta) \quad (4)$$

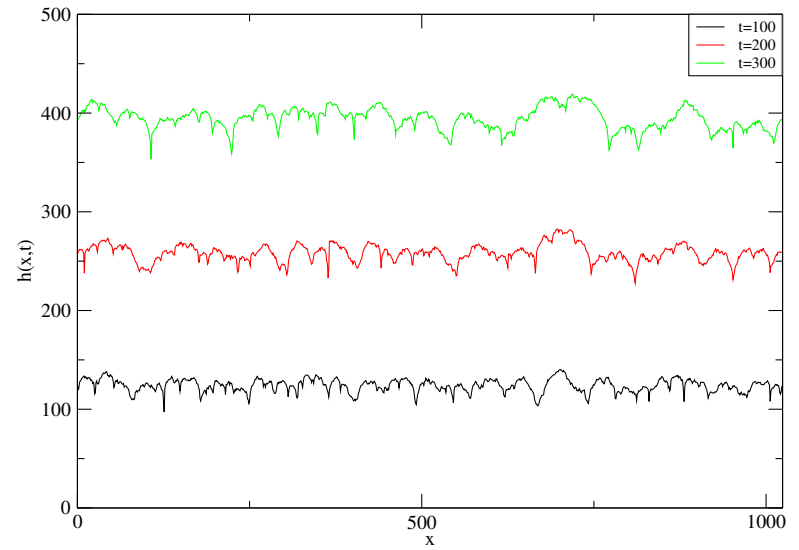
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = f(\Omega) (\nu \nabla^2 h + R \sqrt{1 + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right|^2}) + \eta \quad (5)$$

$$f(\Omega) = \Omega$$

Modèle 4



Modèle 5



$$f(\Omega) = \Omega^2$$

Modèle 4

Modèle 5

