

Physics 142 - November 29, 2005

EM Waves, Polarization

Project Scheduling: Dec. 6 + 8

LAST Time -

EM wave Energy flow

Poynting Vector

$$\vec{S} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$$

Energy
Time/Area

$$\langle S \rangle = \frac{E_0^2}{2\mu_0 c} = \frac{c B_0^2}{2\mu_0}$$

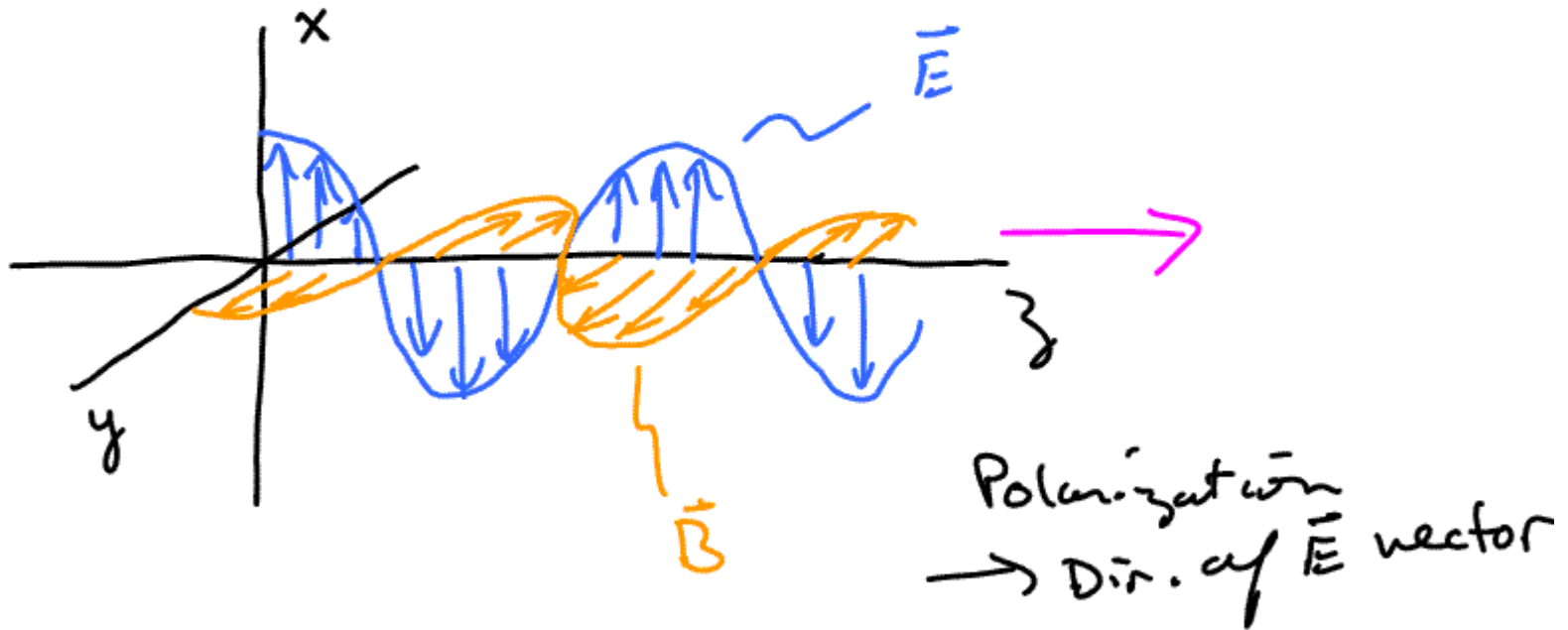
Intensity

Momentum in EM wave

$$p = \frac{U}{c} \leftarrow \text{Energy}$$

Radiation pressure = $\frac{S}{c}$ total absorption

Polarization



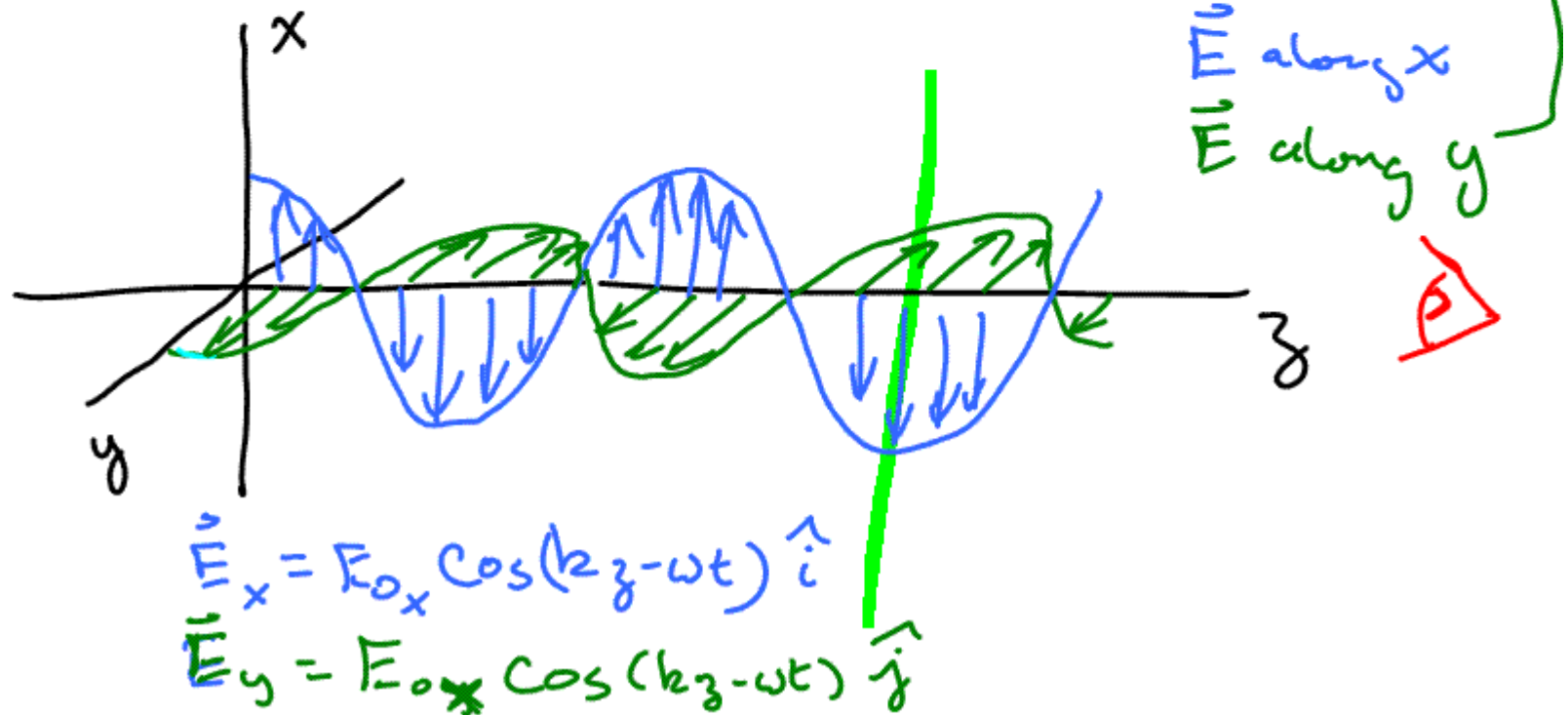
$\vec{E}$ oriented along x axis
wave is polarized along x-axis

MOST general Soln

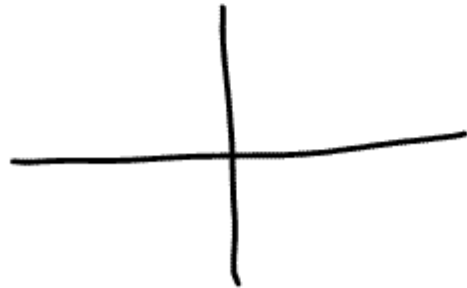
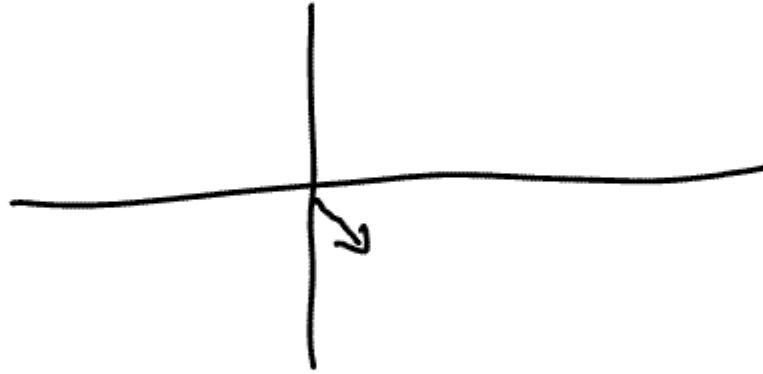
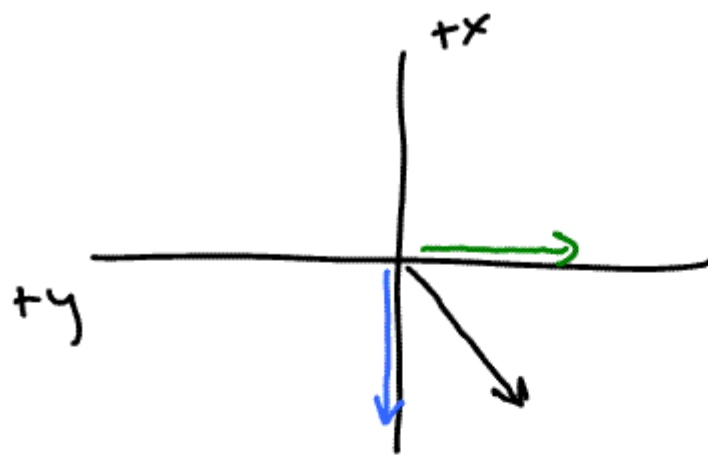
Superposition of two orthogonal waves
(basis in mathematics)

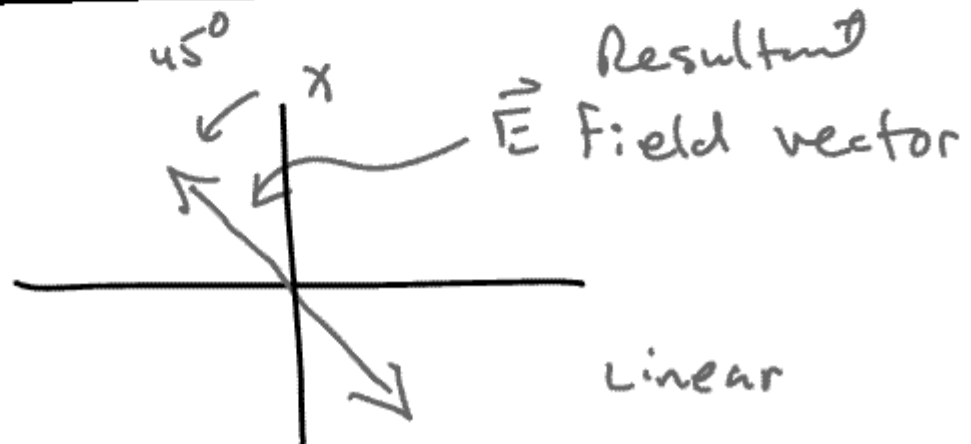
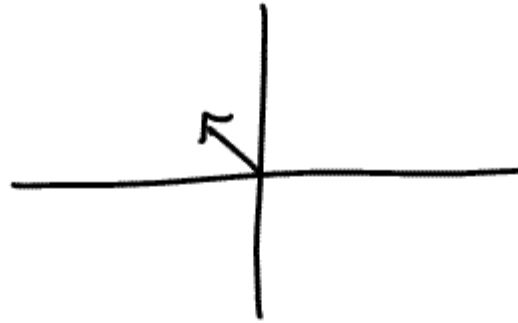
1 - plane polarized along x-axis

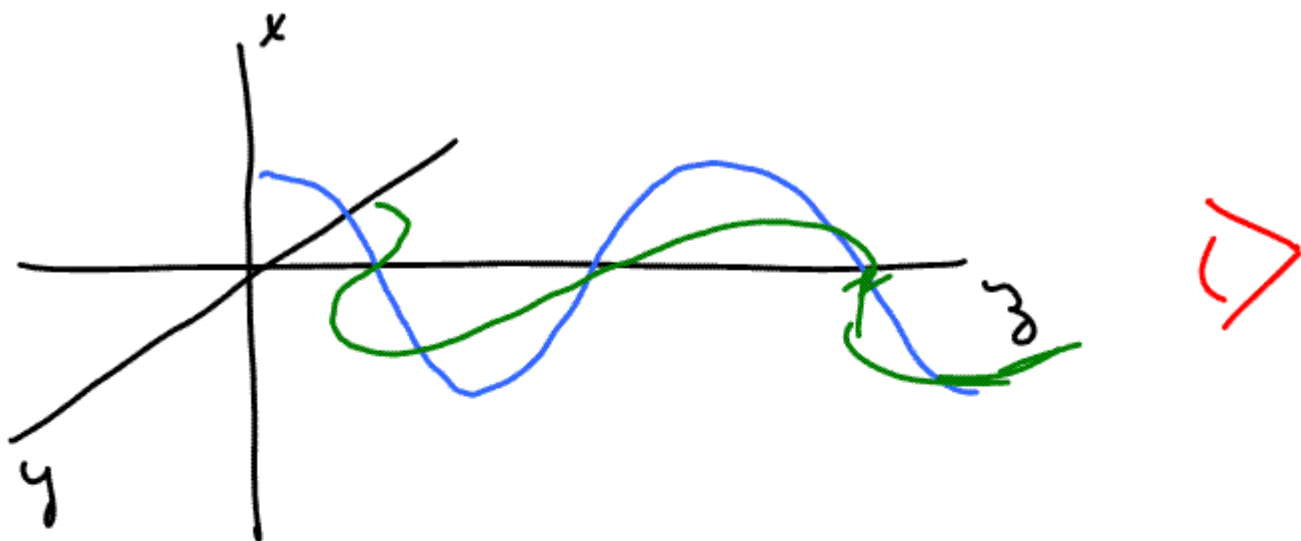
1 - " " " y-axis



$\epsilon_y \epsilon$ sees

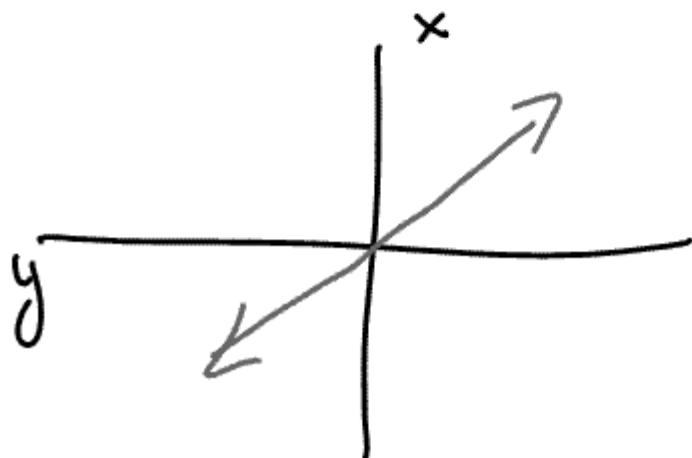


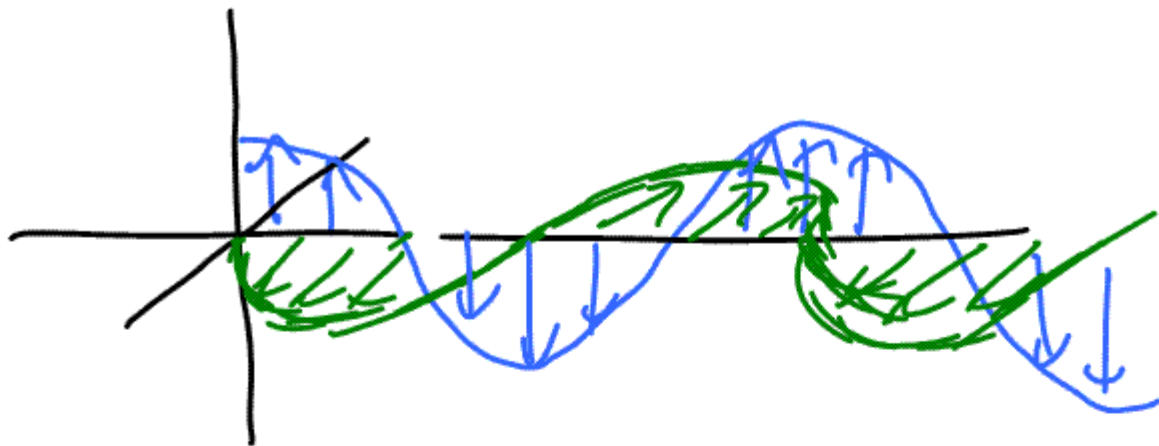




$$E_x = E_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t) \hat{i}$$

$$E_y = E_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t + \pi) \hat{j}$$





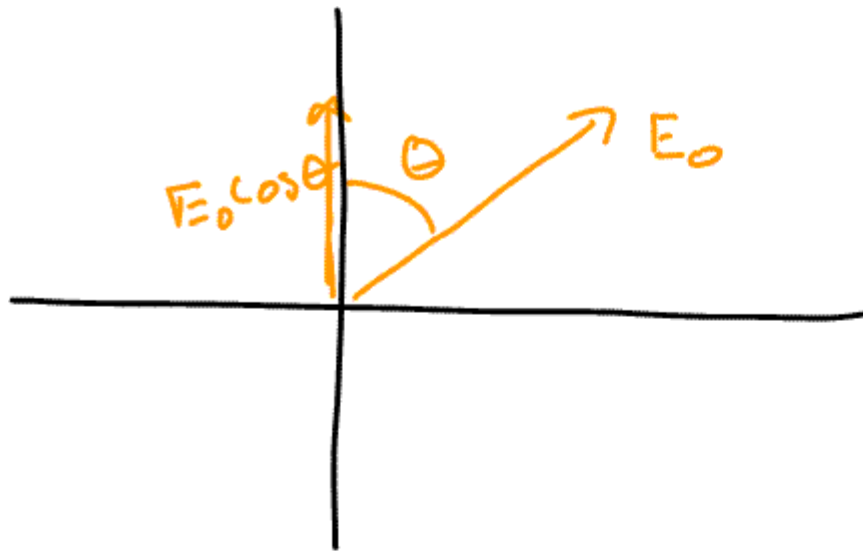
$$E_x = E_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t) \hat{i}$$

$$E_y = E_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t + \pi/2) \hat{j}$$



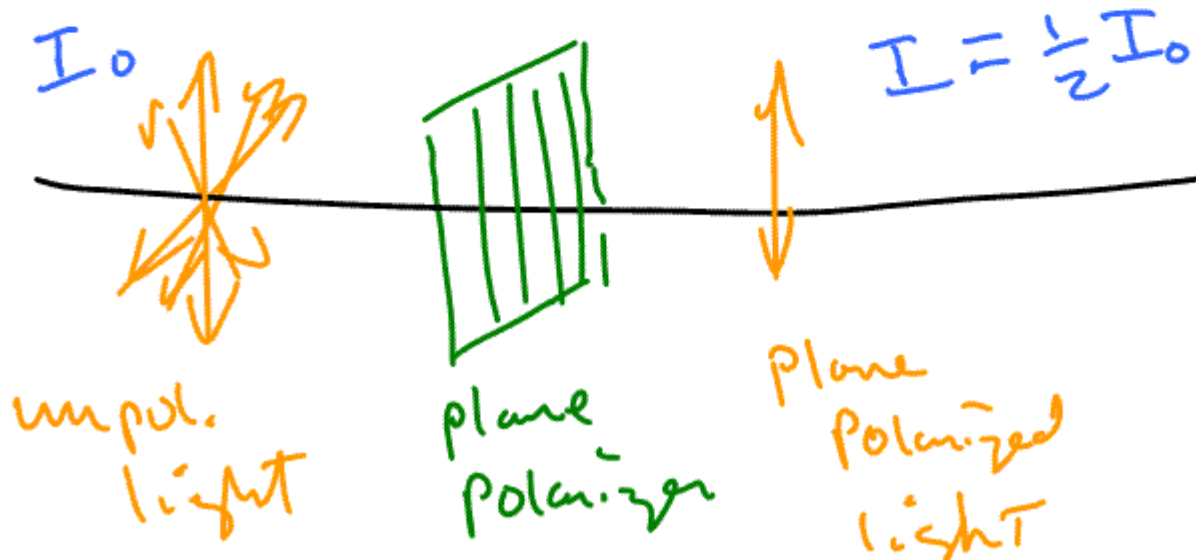
Clockwise
Right Circular
Polarization

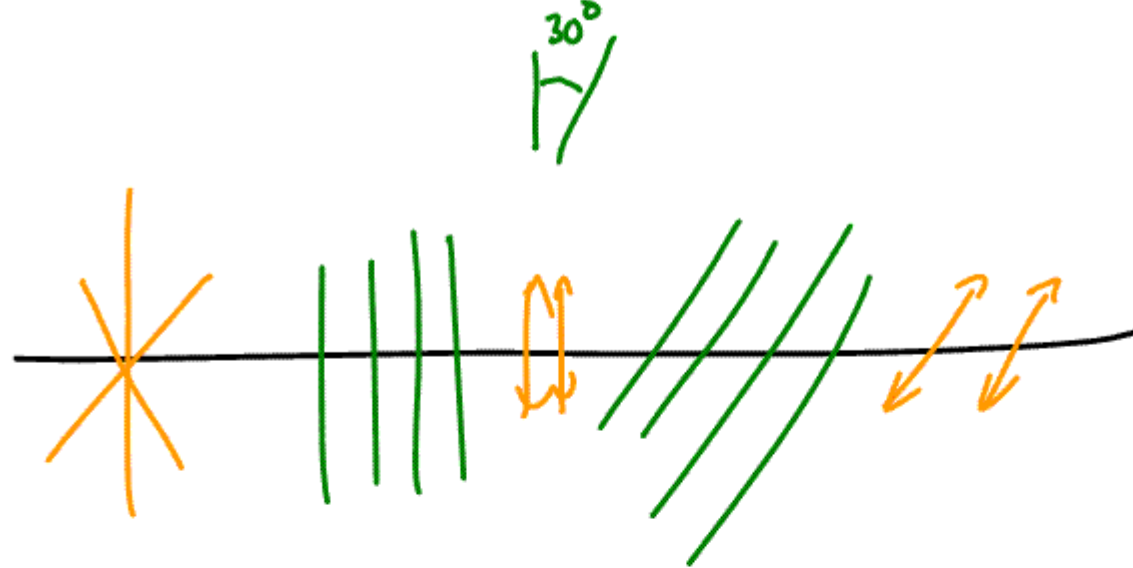
Resultant
vector
Rotates
w/ Time



↑ Polarization Axis

$$I_{\text{new}} \sim E_0^2 \cos^2 \theta \sim I_{\text{init}} \cos^2 \theta$$





I_0

$\frac{1}{2} I_0$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \cos^2 30$$

Em waves + Laws of Optics

Light in a Material

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} \quad \rightarrow \quad v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu}}$$

$v < c$

$$\frac{c}{v} \equiv n \equiv \text{index of refraction}$$

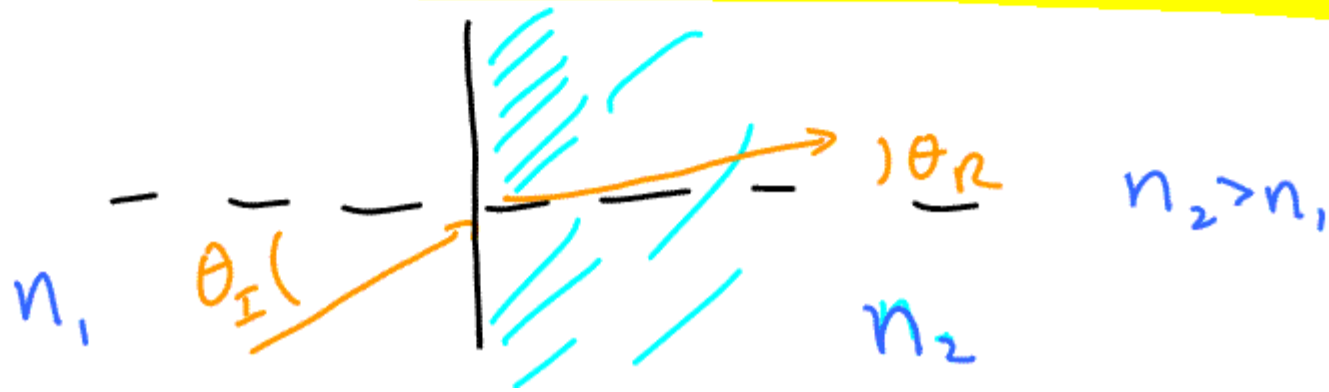
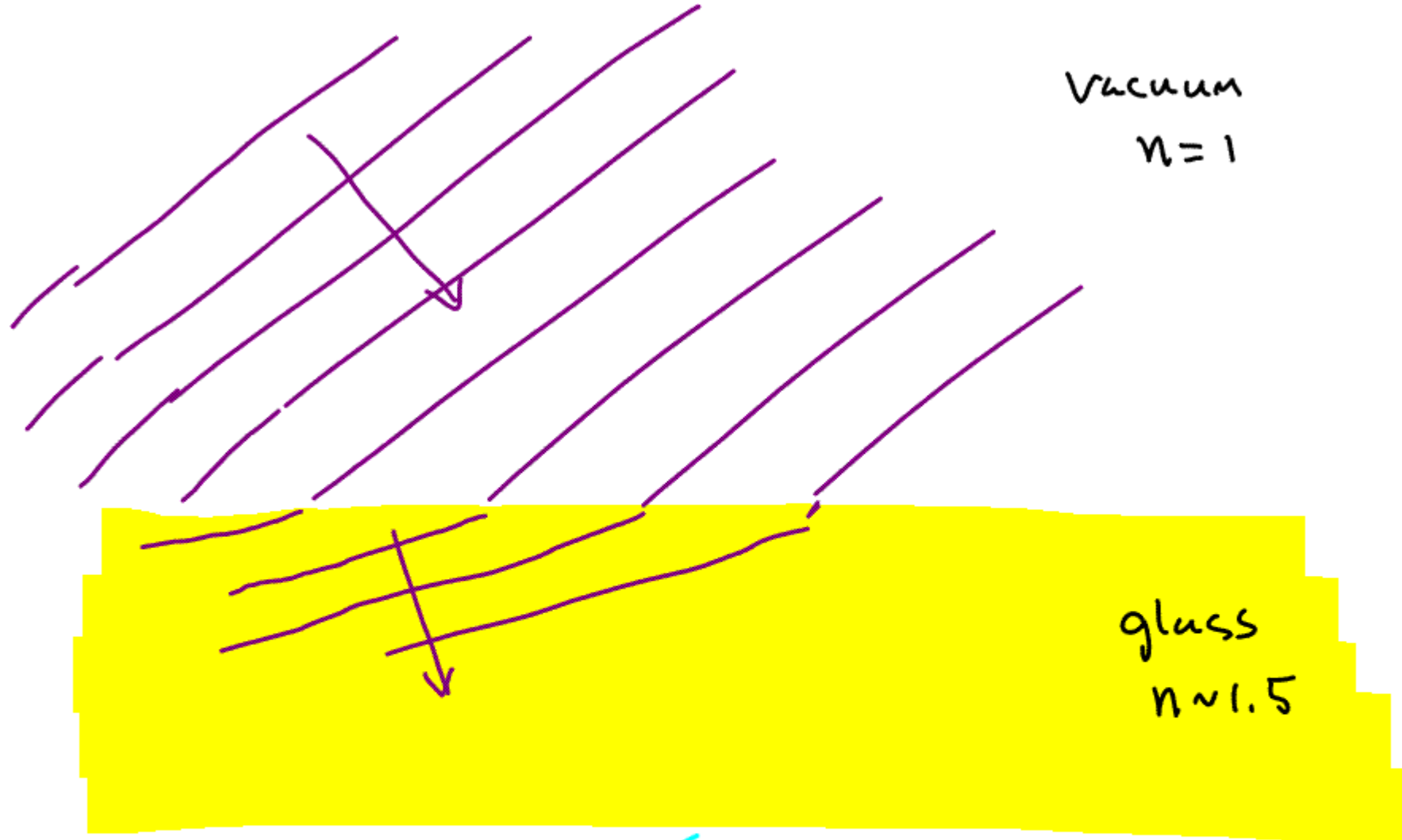
vacuum

$$\lambda_0 v = c$$

$$\lambda v = v$$

$$\lambda v = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\underbrace{\lambda}_\text{in material} n = \frac{c}{v} = \underbrace{\lambda_0}_\text{in vacuum}$$



Snell's Law
Refraction

$$n_1 \sin \theta_i = n_2 \sin \theta_r$$

