

## Optics Review II

### I. Polarization

a.  $\mathbf{E}(z, t) = (E_{0x}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + E_{0y}\hat{\mathbf{y}})e^{i(kz - \omega t)} = E_{eff} (A\hat{\mathbf{x}} + Be^{i\delta}\hat{\mathbf{y}})e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$

b.  $I = \langle S \rangle_t = \frac{1}{2}nc\varepsilon_0 |E_{eff}|^2$

c. Jones Vectors -  $\begin{bmatrix} A \\ Be^{i\delta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$

d. Horizontal, vertical, linear, circular, and elliptical polarizations – Write typical real/complex representations. Helicity – right and left polarized.

e. **Examples (Real Form):**  $[\mathbf{i}E_{0x} + \mathbf{j}E_{0y}] \cos(kz - \omega t)$ ,  $\mathbf{E} = E_0 [\mathbf{i} \cos(kz - \omega t) \pm \mathbf{j} \sin(kz - \omega t)]$ ,  
 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{i} \cos(kz - \omega t)E_{0x} + \mathbf{j} \sin(kz - \omega t)E_{0y}$

f. Jones Matrices – polarizers:

i. Horizontal, Arbitrary Angle

$$P_h = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, R_\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix},$$

ii.

$$P_\theta = R_\theta^{-1} P_h R_\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \sin \theta & \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

g. Two Polarizers:

i.  $I = \frac{1}{2}nc\varepsilon_0 |E_{eff}|^2 \begin{bmatrix} A & Be^{i\delta} \end{bmatrix}^* \begin{bmatrix} A \\ Be^{i\delta} \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}nc\varepsilon_0 |E_{eff}|^2 (|A|^2 + |B|^2)$$

ii. Linearly Polarized:  $I = I_0 \cos^2(\alpha - \theta)$  (**Malus' Law**)

iii. Circularly Polarized & Unpolarized  $I = \frac{1}{2}I_0$

iv. Three polarizers.

### II. Propagation in Crystals

a.  $\mathbf{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_x E_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \varepsilon_0 \chi_y E_y \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \varepsilon_0 \chi_z E_z \hat{\mathbf{z}}$

b.  $n_x = \sqrt{1 + \chi_x}$ , etc

c. Birefringence, ordinary-extraordinary waves, optic axis

### III. Parallel Interfaces

a.  $T^{tot} = \frac{T^{max}}{1 + F \sin^2 \frac{\Phi}{2}}$ ,  $T^{max} = \frac{T^{0 \rightarrow 1} T^{1 \rightarrow 2}}{(1 - \sqrt{R^{1 \rightarrow 0} R^{1 \rightarrow 2}})^2}$ ,  $F = \frac{4\sqrt{R^{1 \rightarrow 0} R^{1 \rightarrow 2}}}{(1 - \sqrt{R^{1 \rightarrow 0} R^{1 \rightarrow 2}})^2}$

b. Fabry-Perot etalon/interferometer,  $\Phi = \frac{4\pi n_1 d}{\lambda_{vac}} \cos \theta_1 + \delta_r$

### IV. Superposition and Fourier Analysis

a. Group Velocity vs Phase velocity  $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$ ,  $v_g = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta k} \approx \frac{d\omega}{dk}$

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- b. Dispersion Relation  $\omega = \omega(k)$ , For waves in media,  $k = \frac{\omega n(\omega)}{c}$
- c. Behavior of Wave Pulses - Real vs Complex, Temporal vs Frequency
- d. Fourier Series  $f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{-in\Delta\omega t}$ ,  $c_n = \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/\Delta\omega}^{\pi/\Delta\omega} f(t) e^{in\Delta\omega t} dt$
- e. Fourier Transform  $\hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$ ,  $f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$

### V. Interference

- a. Path Difference and Phase Difference
- b. Constructive/Destructive Interference -
- c. Thin Films:  $\delta = \frac{4\pi d n_2}{\lambda_{air}}$  + possible phase shift on reflection

$$\text{or, } 2d = \text{phase shifts } \left\{ 0 \text{ or } \frac{\lambda_{film}}{2} \right\} + \begin{cases} m\lambda_{film}, & \text{constructive} \\ \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda_{film}, & \text{destructive} \end{cases}, m = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$r = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \text{ (normal incidence) } \Rightarrow \% \text{ reflected and \% transmitted per interface}$$

- d. Wedges, Newton's Rings
- e. Double Slits, Intensity/Irradiance
  - i.  $d \sin \theta = n\lambda$ ,  $n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$  (maxima)
  - ii.  $d \sin \theta = (2n - 1)\lambda / 2$ ,  $n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$  (minima)
  - iii. Locations:  $y_n = L_0 \tan \theta$
  - iv.  $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_0 \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \langle E^2 \rangle_t \sim \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$

### VI. Rainbows

- a. Primary, Secondary Rainbows
- b. Minimum Deviation, Location as function of  $n$ .
- c. Lewin's famous questions – and answers!