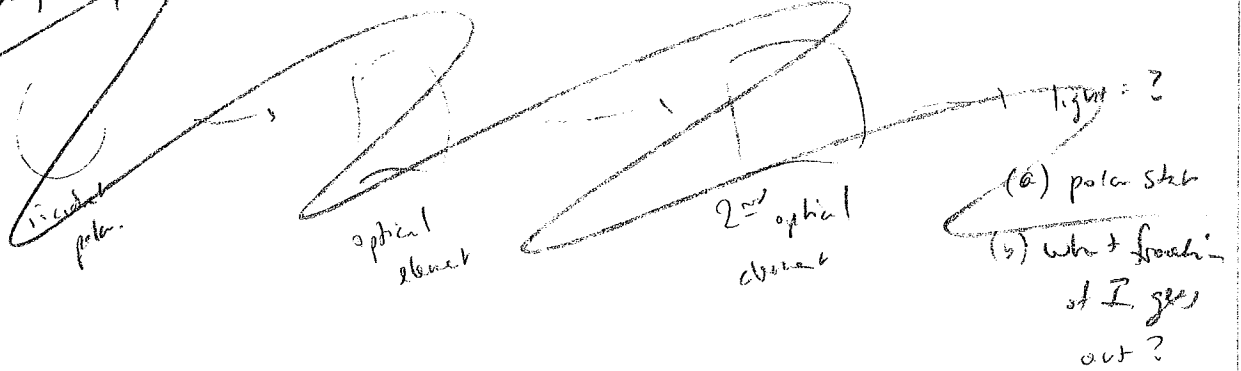


Sample problem

designated class:



Ellipsometry

→ use BPT slides

End of chapter

Chap 7 start



Recall Poynting vector

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B}$$

We showed

$$= E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t) \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{E_0}{c} \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$= \frac{n}{\mu_0 c} E_0^2 \cos^2(\dots)$$

$$\langle S \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\mu_0 c} E_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} n \epsilon_0 c |E_0|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0 c} = \epsilon_0 c$$

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} \checkmark$$

We glossed over some pts:

1)  $\vec{S} = \underline{\text{real}} \vec{E} \times \frac{1}{\mu_0} \underline{\text{real}} \vec{B}$

that's why we used cosines, not exponentials

2) In last step we could write  $|E_0|^2$  in place of  $E_0^2$

↓  
also amplitude<sup>2</sup>  
because if you write  
 $\vec{E} = \vec{E} e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$   
↓ if  
 $E_0 e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$   
 $|E|^2 = E_0^2$

↓  
amplitude<sup>2</sup>  
really means  $E_0^2$

3) valid for time scales  $\gg$  period ( $= 2\pi/\omega$ )

4) derivation assumed plane waves

This chapter - considers groups of plane waves added together  
 n/ potentially different  $\vec{k}$ 's and  $\omega$ 's

$$\vec{E} = \sum_j \vec{E}_j e^{i(\vec{k}_j \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$$

$\vec{B}$  = similar sum,  
 $\vec{B} = \sum_j \frac{\vec{k}_j}{\omega_j} \times \vec{E}_j$

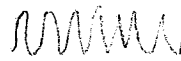
Book: Takes  $\text{Real} [ \dots ] \times \frac{1}{\omega}$   $\text{Real} [ \dots ]$

Do a lot of algebra... (I'm skipping!)


$$\langle S \rangle = \frac{1}{2} n \epsilon_0 c |\vec{E}|^2$$

total field  $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$

- Obvious? Maybe (maybe not)
1.  $|E|^2$  now has more meaning
  2. Difference in time scales.

plane wave  $E =$    
 it's clear that time scale  $\rightarrow$  time  $\propto 2\pi/\omega$

sum of waves =  (possibly)

$\langle S \rangle \approx$    
 averaged at the fast time  
 but not the "slowly" varying stuff

Limitations:

- 1) Assumed  $n$  is constant for all  $\omega$
- 2) Assumed  $\vec{k}$ 's are all (mostly) parallel  
 (that's ok, otherwise it wouldn't form a beam)

Phase velocity vs Group velocity  $\rightarrow$  Phys 123 PPT slides  
 $\uparrow$  speed  $\rightarrow$  fast oscill.  $\langle S \rangle$  peaks  
 $\downarrow$  speed  $\rightarrow$   $\langle S \rangle$  peaks

Wave  $\rightarrow$  proof in  
 Rank p 7, 3 (not assigned)

Show Animation 1 (lower group)  
plane waves, beating. avi

Ani. 2. beats, negative. avi

Anim 4 pulse chirping

Can start on Fourier handout of time

(Get through first part of handout  
through bottom of page 1  
experimental form.)