

Plánovaná témata na přednášku 13.10

Radiační tlak. Vlnová rovnice v izotropním dielektriku, index lomu. Polarizace světla. Světlo lineárně, kruhově a elipticky polarizované. Maticový popis polarizace, Jonesovy vektory. Polarizační zařízení – polarizátor, rotátor, fázová destička. Malusův zákon.

Následující text popisuje odvození vlnové rovnice pro izotropní nemagnetické prostředí s volnými náboji a proudy.

Odvození vlnové rovnice VR1

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \operatorname{div} \vec{D} = \rho_f & \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} & \epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \\
 \operatorname{div} \vec{B} = 0 & \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} & \mu = \mu_0 \mu_r \\
 \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} & \vec{j}_f = \sigma \vec{E} & \epsilon_r = f(r) \\
 \operatorname{rot} \vec{H} = \vec{j}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} & & \mu_r = f(r)
 \end{array}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} \right) = -\operatorname{rot} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \operatorname{rot} \vec{H} = -\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad (*)$$

Dále použijeme vztah

$$\operatorname{rot}(u \vec{a}) = u \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + \operatorname{grad} u \times \vec{a}$$

$$\text{Zde } u = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \vec{a} = \operatorname{rot} \vec{E}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} + \operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{\mu} \times \operatorname{rot} \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Z rovnice } (*) \quad \operatorname{rot} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} \right) + \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} + \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} + \operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{\mu} \times \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} + \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} + \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} (\operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \vec{E} - \Delta \vec{E}) + \operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{\mu} \times \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} + \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} + \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = 0$$

Pomocí vypočít

$$\operatorname{grad} \ln \mu = -\operatorname{grad} \ln \frac{1}{\mu} = -\mu \operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{\mu} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{grad} \ln \mu$$

Prato

VR2

$$\frac{1}{\mu} (\text{grad div } \vec{E} - \Delta \vec{E}) - \frac{1}{\mu} \text{grad } \ln \mu \times \text{rot } \vec{E} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} + \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\downarrow \Delta \vec{E} - \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \text{grad } \ln \mu \times \text{rot } \vec{E} - \text{grad div } \vec{E} = 0$$

Obehy' tvar vlnové rovnice

a) V prostredí bez nábojů

$$\rho_{\text{free}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{div } \vec{D} = 0$$

$$\text{div } (\varepsilon \vec{E}) = 0 \quad \varepsilon \text{div } \vec{E} + \vec{E} \cdot \text{grad } \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\text{grad } \ln \varepsilon = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{grad } \varepsilon$$

$$\text{div } \vec{E} + \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\text{grad } \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = -\vec{E} \cdot \text{grad } \ln \varepsilon$$

$$\Delta \vec{E} - \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \text{grad } \ln \mu \times \text{rot } \vec{E} + \text{grad } (\vec{E} \cdot \text{grad } \ln \varepsilon) = 0$$

b) homogenní' mštrédi'

$$\varepsilon = \text{konst} \quad \mu = \text{konst}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{grad } \ln \mu = 0 \quad \text{grad } \ln \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{E} - \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = 0$$

c) Nevodivé' mštrédi'

$$\sigma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{E} - \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

☞ porovnáni' s obecnou vlnovou rovnicí' $\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}$

plyne, že

$$\epsilon\mu = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \mu_0 \mu_r = \frac{1}{v^2}$$

VR3

ve vakuu $\epsilon_r = 1$ $\mu_r = 1$

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

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

Zarodene tzv. index lomu

$$n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} \Rightarrow n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}$$

V nemagnetickém prostředí ($\mu_r = 1$)

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \Rightarrow n^2 = \epsilon_r$$

Analogicky lze odvodit

$$\Delta \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (\text{ve vakuu})$$

Dále uvažujeme, že rovinná vlna, tj. funkce $f(\vec{s} \cdot \vec{r} - vt)$ je řešením vlnové rovnice

$$\Delta f - \epsilon\mu \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(s_x x + s_y y + s_z z - vt)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} - \epsilon\mu v^2 f = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(s_x^2 + s_y^2 + s_z^2)}_1 f - \epsilon\mu v^2 f = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1 - \epsilon\mu v^2) = 0$$

$\vec{s} =$ jednotkový
vektor

$$v^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon\mu} \quad \text{Platí}$$

Strichrechnung $\cos^2(\)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \cos^2 \omega t \rangle_T &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \cos^2 \omega t \, dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[1 + \frac{\cos 2\omega t}{2} \right] dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} dt + \frac{1}{2T} \int_0^T \cos 2\omega t \, dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2T} \frac{1}{2\omega} [\sin 2\omega t]_0^T = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4\omega T} [\sin \frac{4\pi t}{T} - \sin 0] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4\omega T} [\sin 4\pi - \sin 0] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \cos^2(kz - \omega t) \rangle_T &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \cos^2(kz - \omega t) \, dt = \begin{array}{l} kz - \omega t = \xi \\ -\omega dt = d\xi \end{array} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\omega T} \int_{kz}^{kz - \omega T} \cos^2 \xi \, d\xi = -\frac{1}{\omega T} \int_{kz}^{kz - \omega T} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\xi) \, d\xi = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2\omega T} \left[\xi \right]_{kz}^{kz - \omega T} - \frac{1}{2\omega T} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\xi \right]_{kz}^{kz - \omega T} = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2\omega T} \cdot (-\omega T) - \frac{1}{4\omega T} [\sin 2(kz - \omega T) - \sin 2kz] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4\omega T} [\sin 2kz \cos 2\omega T - \cos 2kz \sin 2\omega T] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8\pi} [\sin 2kz \cos 4\pi - \cos 2kz \sin 4\pi - \sin 2kz] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8\pi} [\sin 2kz - \sin 2kz] = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$