

## Assignment #4

(due to Monday, March 19, 2018)

1. The electric field for an elliptically polarized plane wave is  $\mathbf{E}=\mathbf{E}_1+\mathbf{E}_2$ , where  $\mathbf{E}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_x \cdot E_1 e^{i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{z}-\omega\cdot t+\alpha)}$  and  $\mathbf{E}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_y \cdot E_2 e^{i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{z}-\omega\cdot t+\beta)}$ . Calculate the average energy flow for such a wave.
  - (a) Does the energy flow depend on the phases  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ? Assume that  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are real quantities.
  - (b) Determine the polarization state of  $\mathbf{E}=\mathbf{E}_1+\mathbf{E}_2$ !  
(15points)
2. A linearly polarized wave  $E_x = E_o e^{i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{z}-\omega\cdot t)}$  is normally incident onto a dielectric medium. The medium has indices of refraction  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  for left-circularly and right-circularly polarized light, respectively. Find the reflection coefficient  $R$ .  
(15points)
3. Problem 7.4, Jackson textbook.  
(30points)
4. An unpolarized light is incident upon a dielectric interface at Brewster's angle. Find the ratio of the transmission coefficient  $T_1/T_2$ , and show that this ratio is greater than unity for  $n$  not equal to  $n'$ .  
(20points)
5. A thin dielectric film of thickness  $d$  and the dielectric function  $\epsilon_1$  ( $\epsilon_1$  real) lies between media of dielectric functions  $\epsilon_0$  and  $\epsilon_2$ . A light wave of frequency  $\omega$  is incident normally from  $\epsilon_0$ . Calculate the reflection coefficient  $R$ .  
If  $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_2 = 1$ , simplify  $R$  and find the conditions for minimum and maximum reflections as function of film thickness, assuming a fixed wavelength  $\lambda$ .  
(20points)