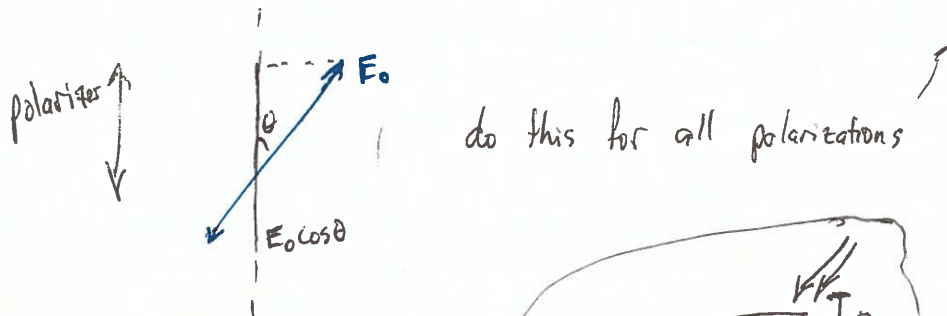


Polarizers, Malus' Law, light scattering, blue skies, red sunsets

Light from sun, lightbulbs is not polarized.

• think of this as a sum of many polarized photons

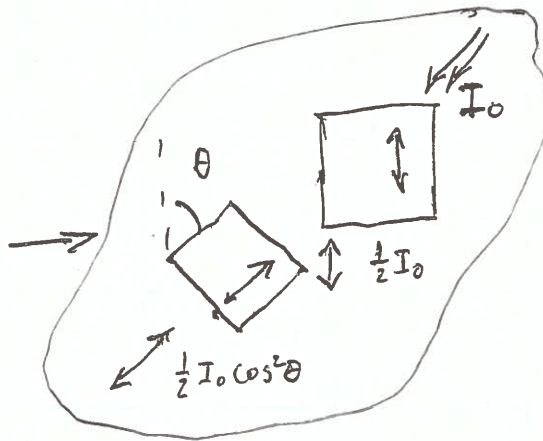


Malus' Law

$$I_{out} = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \cos^2 \theta$$

if  $\theta = 0^\circ$ ,  $I_{out} = \frac{1}{2} I_0$

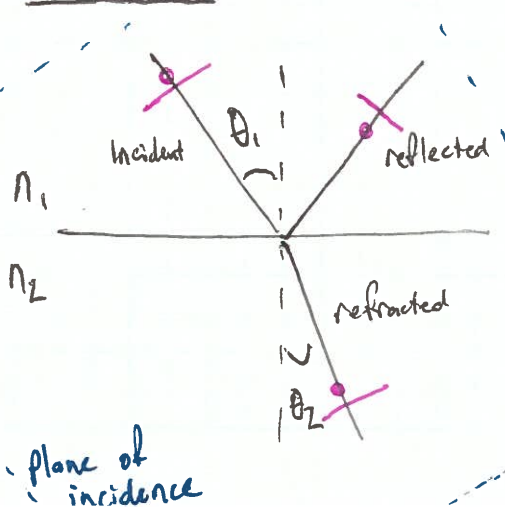
$\theta = 90^\circ$ ,  $I_{out} = 0$



Blue light has higher frequency than red light and so carries a greater energy than red light

DEMO: linear polarizer showing Malus' Law

Polarization



to use Maxwell's Eqs =

- must decompose incident signal at media boundary ( $E_{||}$ ,  $E_{\perp}$ )
- Incoming light is unpolarized ( $|E_{||}| = |E_{\perp}|$ )
- reflected, refracted light is polarized

## Parallel Component of Incident / Reflected E-field (from Maxwell)

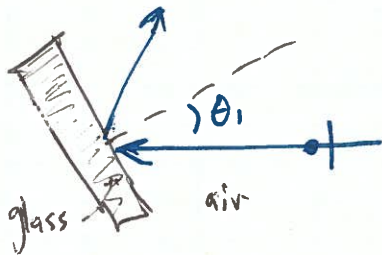
$$\begin{aligned} E_{0, \parallel, \text{reflect}} &= E_{0, \parallel, \text{incident}} \cdot \frac{n_1 \cos \theta_2 - n_2 \cos \theta_1}{n_1 \cos \theta_2 + n_2 \cos \theta_1} \\ &= E_{0, \parallel, \text{incident}} \cdot \frac{\tan(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \end{aligned}$$

Intensity of polarization?

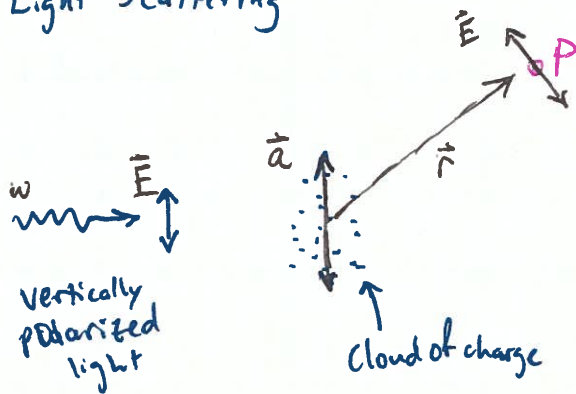
Recall Poynting vector is  $\propto E_0^2$  ( $\langle S \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\mu_0 c} E_0^2$ )

### DEMO: Brewster angle

- From above, when  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ$  then  $\tan 90^\circ \rightarrow \infty$  so  $E_{0, \parallel, \text{reflected}} \rightarrow \infty$ . Snell's Law says  $\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$  but because  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ$  we can write  $\tan \theta_1 = n_2 / n_1$  for this special case.
- If we go from air ( $n=1$ ) to glass ( $n=1.5$ ) then Brewster angle (2 of 100% polarized) is  $\sim 56^\circ$

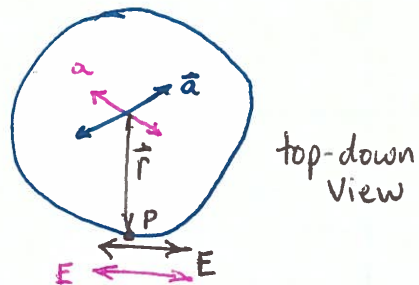
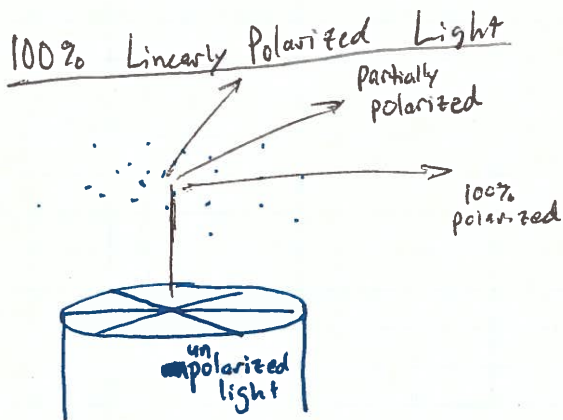


# Light Scattering



$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m} = \frac{q\vec{E}}{m}$$

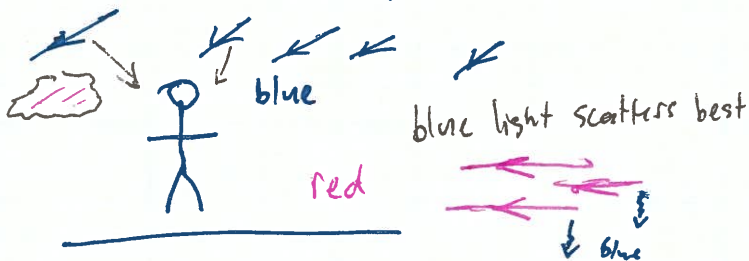
we have  $\vec{E} \perp \vec{r}$ ,  
 $\vec{E}, \vec{r}, \vec{a}$  in one plane



blue light scatters much better than red light

## DEMO: Light scattering off of cigarette smoke

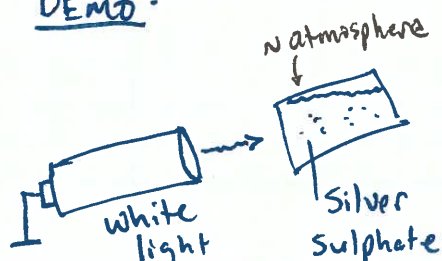
- Smoke burned from cig. is blue (linearly polarized)
- Smoke inhaled/exhaled w/ water droplets from lungs appears white!



Sky is blue when sun is high, rises

Sky is red at sunset

## DEMO:



- the white light appears blue (at 90°) and is linearly polarized
- Sun appears red when blue/green light scatters away from our eyes (off 90°)