

§ 5.2 偏振光的数学表示



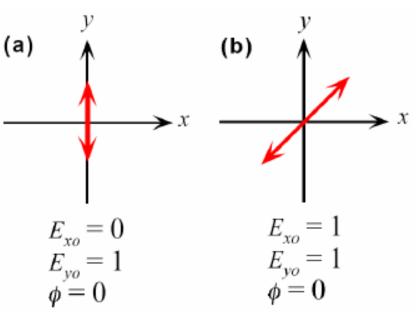
线偏振光 (Linearly polarized light)

• 如果我们假设一列光波沿着z方向传播,其电场矢量被分解为两部分Ex和Ey,即 $\vec{E} = iE_X + jE_y$ 。那么在任意时刻下,总电场矢量是它们两者的矢量

$$E_{x} = E_{x0} \cos(kz - \omega t)$$
$$E_{y} = E_{y0} \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi)$$

>0: 表示Ey比Ex超前的相位值;

<0:表示Ey比Ex滞后的相位值;





线偏振光 (Linearly polarized light)

$$E_{x} = E_{x0} \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$E_{y} = E_{y0} \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi)$$

$$\phi = 2m\pi$$

$$\phi = (2m+1)\pi$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{0} = (\mathbf{i}E_{x0} + \mathbf{j}E_{y0})\cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{0} = (\mathbf{i}E_{x0} - \mathbf{j}E_{y0})\cos(kz - \omega t)$$

两个振动方向互相正交的线偏振光,在位相差等于pi的整数倍时,可以合成任意振动方向的线偏振光。

 $E_0 = \sqrt{E_{x0}^2 + E_{y0}^2}$ $\tan \theta = \pm \frac{E_{y0}}{E}$

振动方向与

时间无关

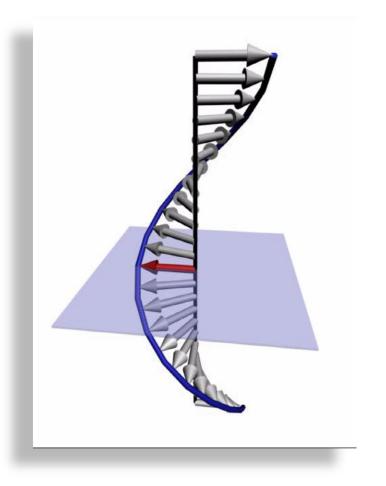
另外,一个任意振动方向的线偏振光,可以分解成两个振。
 动方向互相正交的线偏振光。



圆偏振光Circularly polarized light

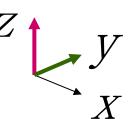
Left Handed upward mode 左旋向上传播模式

- ✓ Left-handed helix shape at every instant of time
 在任意时刻,电矢量为左手螺旋状
- ✓ Anticlockwise evolution over time 在任意平面,电矢量作逆时针转动





圆偏振光(Circularly polarized light)

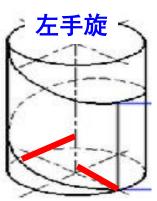


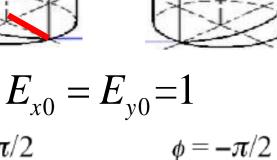
$$E_{x} = E_{x0} \cos(kz - \omega t)$$
$$E_{y} = E_{y0} \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi)$$



$$\begin{cases} E_x = \cos(kz - \omega t) \\ E_y = -\sin(kz - \omega t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = \cos(kz - \omega t) \\ E_y = \sin(kz - \omega t) \end{cases}$$





左旋

 $\phi = \pi/2$

右旋

右手旋

圆偏振光

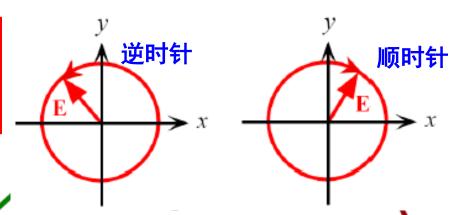
$$\mathbf{E}_0 = \mathbf{i}\cos(kz - \omega t) \pm \mathbf{j}\sin(kz - \omega t)$$



圆偏振光(Circularly polarized light)

$$E_x = E_{x0} \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$E_{x} = E_{x0} \cos(kz - \omega t)$$
$$E_{y} = E_{y0} \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi)$$



在某个z平面(z=0)

$$\begin{cases} E_x = \cos(kz - \omega t) \\ E_y = -\sin(kz - \omega t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = \cos(kz - \omega t) \\ E_y = \sin(kz - \omega t) \end{cases}$$

$$E_{x0} = E_{y0} = 1$$

 $\phi = \pi/2$ $\phi = -\pi/2$

左旋

圆偏振光

右旋

$$\mathbf{E}_0 = \mathbf{i}\cos(kz - \omega t) \pm \mathbf{j}\sin(kz - \omega t)$$



圆偏振光与线偏振光之间的关系

左旋圆偏振光

$$\mathbf{E}_{1} = \mathbf{i} \cos(kz - \omega t) - \mathbf{j} \sin(kz - \omega t)$$

右旋圆偏振光

$$\mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{i}\cos(kz - \omega t) + \mathbf{j}\sin(kz - \omega t)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{total} = \mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_2$$
$$= 2\mathbf{i}\cos(kz - \omega t)$$

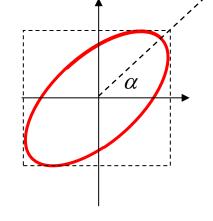
●结论:任一直线偏振光可以看成是由两个振幅相同、旋向相反的圆偏振光合成。



椭圆偏振光 P275

- 电场矢量端点轨迹的投影为椭圆。
- 每一时刻的电场矢量可分解为

$$\begin{cases} E_{x} = E_{x0} \cos(kz - \omega t) \\ E_{y} = E_{y0} \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi) \end{cases} \longrightarrow$$



$$\frac{E_x^2}{E_{x0}^2} + \frac{E_y^2}{E_{y0}^2} - \frac{2E_x E_y}{E_{x0} E_{y0}} \cos \phi = \sin^2 \phi$$

• 椭圆主轴与坐标轴夹角
$$tg2\alpha = \frac{2E_{x0}E_{y0}}{E_{x0}^2 - E_{y0}^2}\cos\phi$$

从 "线偏"到"(椭)圆偏"
$$\frac{E_x^2}{E_{x0}^2} + \frac{E_y^2}{E_{y0}^2} - \frac{2E_x E_y}{E_{x0}} \cos \phi = \sin^2 \phi$$

$$\phi = \pm 2k\pi$$
 $\frac{E_x}{E_{x0}} - \frac{E_y}{E_{y0}} = 0$

$$\phi = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$
 $\frac{E_x}{E_{x0}} + \frac{E_y}{E_{y0}} = 0$

$$\phi = \pm \frac{(4k+1)}{2}\pi \qquad \frac{E_x^2}{E_{x0}^2} + \frac{E_y^2}{E_{y0}^2} = 1$$

线偏光

(电场矢量振动方向在[, [[]象限)

线偏光

(电场矢量振动方向在II, IV象限.)

椭圆偏振光

(椭圆的主轴与坐标轴重合.

当
$$\phi=-\pi/2$$
,为右旋椭圆偏振光;
当 $\phi=\pi/2$,为左旋椭圆偏振光;
进一步,当 $E_{x0}=E_{y0}$,为圆偏振光.)



$$\phi = 0 \qquad \phi = \pi/4 \qquad \phi = \pi/2 \qquad \phi = 3\pi/4 \qquad \phi = \pi$$

$$\phi = \pi \qquad \phi = 5\pi/4 \qquad \phi = 3\pi/2 \qquad \phi = 7\pi/4 \qquad \phi = 2\pi$$

- 结论:两个正交的线偏振光可以合成各种不同的偏振态,其取向和旋向与振幅Ex0、Ey0和相位差 ϕ 有关,其中相位差尤为关键。
- 因此,适当的控制 φ的大小,可以得到各种不同偏振光。

Homework wk14 (submit on June 1)

1. 思考题 6-3