2) ORIENTACIA VEKTORIEV EO B. in K

2) ORIENTACIJA VEKTORJEV
$$\vec{E}_0$$
 \vec{B}_0 im \vec{K}

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{i \vec{K} \cdot \vec{r}} - i \omega t + i \delta \qquad \text{by Jah' moro} \quad \nabla_1 \vec{D} = \nabla_2 (\epsilon \epsilon_0 \vec{E}) = \epsilon \epsilon_0 (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) = 0 \quad \text{Gaussova}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{B}_0 e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} - i \omega t + i \delta \qquad \nabla_1 \vec{B} = 0 \quad \text{Gaussova}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_1 \vec{B} = \vec{D}$$

$$\nabla \vec{E} = \frac{3E_{x}}{55} + \frac{3E_{y}}{55} = E_{0x} \cdot \frac{3}{2x} \left(e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r} - i\omega t + i\delta} \right) + E_{0y} \frac{3}{2y} \left(e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r} - i\omega t + i\delta} \right) + E_{0z} \frac{3}{2z} \left(e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r} - i\omega t + i\delta} \right)$$

$$= E_{0x} \left(ik_{x} e^{-it} \right) + E_{0y} \left(ik_{y} \right) e^{-it} + E_{0z} \left(ik_{z} \right) e^{-it}$$

$$= i \left(\vec{E}_{0} \vec{k} \right) e^{-it} = 0$$

Faradayer taken:
$$\nabla x \stackrel{?}{=} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla x \stackrel{?}{=} = i \quad j \quad k$$

$$(3x \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \stackrel{?}{\partial t} = (E_{0z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(e^{-1}t) - E_{0y} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(e^{-1}t)) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = E_{0x}e^{-1}t + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_{0z}e^{-1}t + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_{0y}e^{-1}t + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

(3) RYZMERDE MED EO IN BO:

Po Marzdines ramines razmeje med Eo in Ho, & mu retemo impedances medija

$$\frac{E_0}{H_0} = \frac{E_0 \, \mu h_0}{B_0 \, \text{H}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{EE \mu h_0}} \left(\frac{\Omega}{\mu h} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{EE} \quad \text{injudancs} \quad (\Omega)$$
V radium je $h_0 = E = 1 \implies Z_V = \frac{E_0}{H_0} = \frac{1}{EE} = 377 \, \Omega$

V EM valovanju sta prisotni elektricius in Musenetus energija. WE= 288 E

```
pri otraviani energije boličine kredrivama. Zako moramo bih previdni pri zaprisu.
         Najley "varmo" po je uporabimo realmi zapis polis.
            == Eo cos (Br-w++5)
            \vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 cm (\vec{E}\vec{r} - \omega t + \delta)
           W_{\text{EMV}} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E} \mathcal{E} \cdot \mathcal{E}_0^2 \cdot \mathcal{C}_0^2 (-|I_-|) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{B}_0^2 \cdot \mathcal{C}_0^2 (-|I_-|)}{\mathcal{M}_{N_0}} = \mathcal{W}_{\text{E}} + \mathcal{W}_{\text{B}} = \frac{W_{\text{EHV}}}{V}
                                  = (288. Eo + 2 Eo. 4088) Coo (-11-)
                                                                                                                                                                     delia eletriche in magnetine
                                    =( 28 E 0 + 2 E 2 E 5) (602 (-11-)
                                                                                                                                                                          energie ok po veliboh euaka m
                                                                                                                                                                          se Alak & duck casoum-prostorsto
                                   = EEE. Coo2(EF-W++5)
     kuje za vidno methobo Wzeb voliz (401 Hz),
                                                                                                                                                                          odvisnostyb
       prallieno redno zazuavamo porpretno energio cez mostis oscilacij

    ⟨w⟩ = ½ ε ε ε ε ε 2

       where fortok energiphings doks (jakost) je potem
                  (1)= (W)- (W) R = 288, Eo. A
    V moves, ta katere religi (4=1 => n=VE ta izraz po nevzdi tagnisiomo ne nesleduji nacin:
                     1= 2 EE. E.2. (CO/VE) = 2 EE. E. E. Co = 1/2 VE 8. E.2. Co = 1/2 Eo E. Co.M.
                       to bomo uporabili pri ilpeljani refletchimosti/transmithmosti na meji dveli snon.
  V izotopnih knows pa domi vet res in moramo uporati k bolj specimi izvaz
            7= 3= Ex H Poyntingor versor (John Henry Poynting, GB fixis)
Promino, de mam do vizotropni snovi de eforuji izraz
3= E x H = (E. x H.) co2(ki-at+5)
                                                                                                                                                                    \underset{\ell \not \downarrow_{\vec{H}_o}}{\longrightarrow} \vec{k}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Amer \vec{\lambda} = \frac{\vec{k}}{L}
                                         =(E, x(E,)e,) Co2(Kř-4+5)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              prodstarly smer
poto range energije
                                                                                               Z=iwyodanca
                                         = Ei. 3. co? (Kř-W+7)
                                       = E3 FEE, B. Co3(EF-Ut+5)/VEE
 \langle \vec{S} \rangle = \{ \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \} \cdot \frac{1}{|\xi \xi_0|} \cdot \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_0 \cdot \xi_0^2 \cdot (\frac{\xi_0}{n}) \vec{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \xi \xi_
    (3)=主皇元) (auclopii ではV rajih z izmanichim hokum P=主化!)
     Co- Trac = 299 792 458 m/s (v-dulu priblizeranje Tr-dneva)
```

JOHESWI VEKTORYI

The je EMV v homeen i totropri snovi transverselno, velja ELK in veltor E pri izbranem E por fredno leti v D ravnihi. Podobno velja za B. Vendar se pri opisu opličnih posavou po Merzdi onedolocamo Me opis E.C. izbuemo, da pevalovanje otri v pomen osi t, posavou po Merzdi onedolocamo Me opis E.C. izbuemo, da pevalovanje otri v pomen osi t, posavo posavo pomen vemoda E. ezi v ravnini xy. Valdadu n tem labbo tapisemo: t -> t, wt+51=0

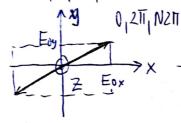
E = Eox ex (o)(kz-wt+51) + Eoy ey Co)(kz-wt+52)

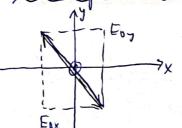
S = X2-X2 keni ti->t, wi+51=wt > E = Eox €x cos(kz-at) + Eoy Py cos(kz-at+5); 5= 5z-51 framik to ustreza opisu t.i. splosne polarizacijo. Če je snetlotz nepolarizirans, se & (t)
molejučno spreminja s časom na indervalu od 025 ZZTT. Podem smen verstona E v casovnem potern (denimo pri z=0) unesucro porsestuje v vseh smeres v revnimi xy.

ce pa je sretlotz poloriciraus, ima 5 ms cas nels filismo vednost oz. brednost, li je Adra pormand funticije časz. Vendar mos tukaj Zominue predvsem primer & = ledust.

Zozinam na vadnosti Eox Eox in 5 locimo 3 tipe polarizacije:

(1) 5 = 0, TT, 2TT, 3TT... NT Linearus polarizacija. To se reducira us duz verlicus primera



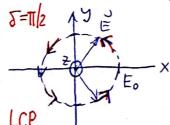


$$E(z=0|t) = (E_{0x}E_{x} \pm E_{0y}E_{y})Cos(kz-\omega t+\delta)$$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow = (E_{0x}E_{x} \pm E_{0y}E_{y})Cos(\omega t-\delta)$$

$$Coso(m) poted pri z=0$$

(2) $E_{0x} = E_{0y} = E_{0}$, $J = (2N+1) \frac{T}{2}$, N = 1/2/3. Krozus (cirzularue) polarizacijis to se reducing the doz varlicus primere: &= 17/2 in &=-17/2



spet aledams tremet cassini poter E(t) pri Z=0 J=T/2 => Ex=E0 cm (-wt)=E0 cm wt Ey = Fo Cos(-w++176) = Fo sinat

(cos(-d+p)=cos(p-d)= cospsend + printsprind

pridefiniaji cirkularnoshi tomo brownil definició s stalises operovales. Ce oparovalec glads Pameri probiduoru (masau mimeruje to smei - Z) in palec desne role stegne v tej lomeni, omen pistov desne rola React omen desne rolna cirkularne polarizacije. V obladu o tem je zfornja polarizacija levaloz. Eevo sucua). Za femi temiž $S = -\pi/z$ po dobimo desno cirkularno polarizacijo. (desno rolna)

1) EMV tapisomo talo da je brajevni del pred tasovnimi. È = Ebe ikr-iat +5 (Hect Fowles...)
2) Opazujemo casovni potez verto pa elektrichego polizi ua danem or, rebranem mesdu.
3) Civa ne trenume slike ob retranem cosu!) Pri navedeviem dofovoru so pomembne 3 stvari;

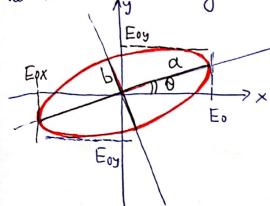
3) Civillament definiramo a stalis ed operovalca (in ne a stalised izvora = v meniñi jegerina) (40 je v nasymotrul smeu K)

* Pozihlons vadnost 5 v dun primeru pomeru zoostajanje, negativne po prehitevanje (isti predense hotat)

Eciphicua polarizacijs

E = Eoxexan(kz-wt+51)+Eoyeyan(kz-wt+52)

το ima δ π. redno rednost ± T/z, amplitudi'sk pe redicti, potem reltor E' ν τα sorminali le rozi po elipsi, hetere doles in le rattes os str vaporedlu z ogo x in y-Vender, elightmo polantivamo valevanje dobimo tudi za vse druge vadros h 5) le da sk talurat somen dolge in level the Sh'elipse magny cuiglede it es x pad 0.



$$tg2\theta = \frac{2E_{0x}E_{0y}\cos\delta}{E_{0x}^2 - E_{0y}^2}, \delta = (5_2 - 5_1)$$

razmaje med bratho in dolgo osjo oz polosjo elipse pa je podano z izrazom:

 $tgf = \frac{D}{a} = \frac{-E_{0}x Am \delta_{1}Am\theta + E_{0}y Am \delta_{2} an\theta}{E_{0}x an \delta_{1}an\theta + E_{0}y an \delta_{2}Am\theta}$

ELIPTICMST

to blitino imenujemo eliphicnost polonicuje.

Za circulatro polarizació (le primer 5,=0,5,=TT/2) dolimo (tu Eox = Eoy)

tg 20 = 2. E. COSTIL = 00 0=11/4

 $\frac{D}{C} = \frac{-E_0 \cdot 0 \cdot \text{Min45}^\circ + E_0 \cdot 1 \cdot \text{MM45}}{E_0 \cdot 1 \cdot \text{Min45}} = \frac{E_0 \cdot 20.45}{E_0 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = 1$

Za livearro polarizacijo (ma primer 5,=0 in 5z=T) pa dolimo (mot primer Eox=Eoy=Eo)

tg 20 = 21 E ο ι Ε ο CO) T = 0 , θ = 17/4

 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-E_b \cdot 0 \cdot \text{min 45}^\circ + E_o \cdot 0 \cdot \text{cs45}^\circ}{E_b \cdot 1 \cdot \text{cs45}^\circ + E_b \cdot (-1) / \text{min 45}^\circ} = ? \quad \hat{a} = 0$

JOHESOVI VEKTORJI = R. Clark Jones (USA, 1946) je uredul zamis polarizacije z dvodimenzionalnimi veldorji.

Pri tem upose 6 imo lo ny pelboni zapis E posto. $\vec{E} = \begin{bmatrix}
E_{0x} & e^{ikz-i\omega t + i\delta_1} \\
E_{0y} & e^{ikz-i\omega t + i\delta_2}
\end{bmatrix} = E_{0x}e^{ikz-i\omega t + i\delta_1} \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
E_{0y} & e^{i\delta}
\end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{\delta} = \vec{\delta}_z - \vec{\delta}_z$

Obitajno potem veltor poga mormatiziramo pozi nos pripoborizaciji amplitude ne zanima,

 $\vec{E}_{n} = \frac{\vec{E}_{0x}}{\sqrt{\vec{E}_{n}^{2} + \vec{E}_{0y}^{2}}} e^{ikz - i\omega t + i\delta_{1}} \left(\frac{\vec{E}_{0x}}{\vec{E}_{0y}}\right) e^{i\delta}$

Pri opisu polarizacije potecu pred krtov/pousem izpuchimo, in to pisomo le drugi del ja vsebuje informacijo o rezmecju augelistat in recohvnem kruem zamiru. Običajno uporabimo normirano obliko.

 $J = \begin{bmatrix} (E_{0X}) \\ (E_{0X}) \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_{0X}^2 + E_{0Y}^2}}}_{VE_{0X} + E_{0Y}} \begin{bmatrix} E_{0X} \\ E_{0Y} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_{0X}^2 + E_{0Y}^2}}}_{E_{0Y}} \begin{bmatrix} E_{0X} \\ E_{0X} \end{bmatrix}$

Tourshippis je zelo priroteu, ken labbo ud'nel radiënih ophituih 8 mponeut, li v plivajo Qironia syneruhija, polarizacijo svettote, opisemo z metrizanci, li dellujego us Jonesove Veltorje. Te manne, st imenujego Jonesove matrike. Ce delugi vet elementov, matrike mnozimo.

