COMPLEMENTOS DE ELECTROMAGNETISMO

TP-7 PROBLEMAS **12 NOVEMBRO 2021**

Problem 9.8 Equation 9.36 describes the most general **linearly** polarized wave on a string. Linear (or "plane") polarization (so called because the displacement is parallel to a fixed vector $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$) results from the combination of horizontally and vertically polarized waves of the *same phase* (Eq. 9.39). If the two components are of equal amplitude, but *out of phase* by 90° (say, $\delta_v = 0,\ \delta_h = 90°$), the result is a *circularly* polarized wave. In that case:

(a) At a fixed point z, show that the string moves in a circle about the z axis. Does it go *clockwise* or *counterclockwise*, as you look down the axis toward the origin? How would you construct a wave circling the *other* way? (In optics, the clockwise case is called **right circular polarization**, and the counterclockwise, **left circular polarization**.)

(b) Sketch the string at time $t = 0$.

(c) How would you shake the string in order to produce a circularly polarized wave?

Problem 9.9 Write down the (real) electric and magnetic fields for a monochromatic plane wave of amplitude E_0, frequency ω, and phase angle zero that is (a) traveling in the negative x direction and polarized in the z direction; (b) traveling in the direction from the origin to the point (1, 1, 1), with polarization parallel to the xz plane. In each case, sketch the wave, and give the explicit Cartesian components of $\mathbf{k}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$.

Problem 9.10 The intensity of sunlight hitting the earth is about 1300 W/m^2. If sunlight strikes a perfect absorber, what pressure does it exert? How about a perfect reflector? What fraction of atmospheric pressure does this amount to?

Problem 9.11 In the complex notation there is a clever device for finding the time average of a product. Suppose $f(\mathbf{r}, t) = A\cos(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega t + \delta_a)$ and $g(\mathbf{r}, t) = B\cos(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega t + \delta_b)$. Show that $\langle fg\rangle = (1/2)\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{f}\tilde{g}^*)$, where the star denotes complex conjugation. [Note that this only works if the two waves have the same $\mathbf{k}$ and ω, but they need not have the same amplitude or phase.] For example

$$\langle u\rangle = \frac{1}{4}\mathrm{Re}\left(\epsilon_0\tilde{\mathbf{E}}\cdot\tilde{\mathbf{E}}^* + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\tilde{\mathbf{B}}\cdot\tilde{\mathbf{B}}^*\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \langle\mathbf{S}\rangle = \frac{1}{2\mu_0}\mathrm{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{E}}\times\tilde{\mathbf{B}}^*).$$

Problem 9.12 Find all elements of the Maxwell stress tensor for a monochromatic plane wave traveling in the z direction and linearly polarized in the x direction (Eq. 9.48). Does your answer make sense? (Remember that $\overleftrightarrow{\mathbf{T}}$ represents the momentum flux density.) How is the momentum flux density related to the energy density, in this case?

Find all the Maxwell stress tensor for the wave of 9.9.