

Measuring the Verdet Constant in SF-59 Glass

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Abstract

Faraday was the first to experimentally observe that light and magnetic field were related. The Faraday effect, which bears his name, is a phase shift in the polarization of light due to propagation through a birefringent material in a magnetic field. We observed Faraday Rotation by calculating the change in polarization angle of red (670nm) light from a polarized laser propagating through SF-59 glass in various magnetic fields. We determined the Verdet constant, a material-specific proportion between the applied magnetic field, the length of the birefringent material, and the phase shift in the light's polarization angle. Using two different experiments, we calculated the Verdet constant of the SF-59 glass rod. Our first experiment involved rotating a polarizing filter in the path of the light and plotting the light intensity, then comparing the curves for different magnetic fields. As the field changed, the curve shifted due to the change in the light's polarization angle, and we calculated the Verdet constant from these phase shifts. In the second experiment, we fixed the polarization filter at 45° relative to the light's polarization angle, and measured intensity for several fields. From this data we calculated the Verdet constant a second time using a less direct approach. In the first experiment, we obtained a value for the Verdet constant of $19.5 \pm 0.9 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{Tm}}$ and in the second we obtained $19.12 \pm 0.05 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{Tm}}$. These values agree with each other and with the values found by our peers performing similar experiments. We concluded that both approaches allow for a decent measure of the Verdet constant of a material, and that the second, less direct approach gives a more precise value.

I. INTRODUCTION

Faraday Rotation refers a phenomenon first observed by Faraday in 1845. It was a landmark discovery, because Faraday theorized and demonstrated the first link between light and magnetism.² Faraday discovered that polarized light propagating through certain materials while in a magnetic field experienced a shift in the polarization angle. This effect occurs in materials which have different refractive indices for left circularly polarized (LCP) light and right circularly polarized (RCP) light when they are in a magnetic field. These materials are called birefringent. Polarized light can be written as the vector sum of LCP and RCP components; when it propagates through a birefringent material, therefore, its components experience different phase shifts leading to a total phase shift in the light's polarization.¹ The magnitude of the phase shift depends on three factors: the strength of the magnetic field, the distance that the light travels in the material and the properties of the material itself. The phase shift which will result from propagation through a specific material, for a given magnetic field and length of material, is given by the Verdet constant (v_c) which has units of $\frac{\text{radians}}{\text{tesla meter}}$. Thus the equation for total phase shift is $\Delta\theta = v_c BL$.

In this paper, we measure the Verdet constant of SF-59 glass using the expected linear relationship between phase shift and magnetic field. We also describe a second experiment which we performed to confirm the value we obtained in our first experiment.

II. METHODS

Our experimental setup was based off the TeachSpin teaching manual.² We used a TeachSpin FRI-A apparatus consisting of a diode laser, a solenoid, a polarizing filter and photodiode. To observe Faraday Rotation and measure the Verdet constant we used a SF-59 glass rod. SF-59 glass is heavy flint glass with a high lead content. The manufacturers dope silicone glass with lead because the high lead content increases the Verdet constant of the glass, making it easier to observe Faraday Rotation.³ We placed the glass rod in the center of the solenoid. The length of our rod was 5 cm shorter than the solenoid so that the magnetic field was approximately constant across the length of the rod and we could neglect the severe drop in magnetic field near the edges of the solenoid.

Our power source to the solenoid was a Keithley 2230-30-1 Triple Channel DC Power

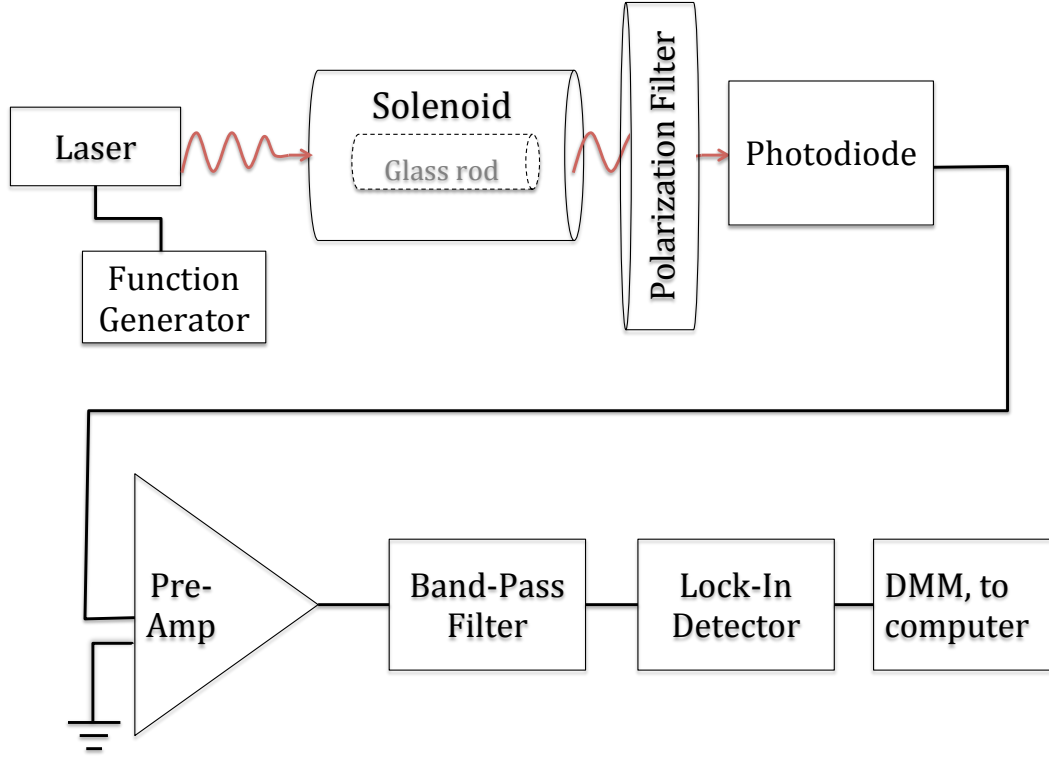


FIG. 1. The set-up of our experiment. The light source was a laser, powered by a function generator. We sent the beam through a solenoid containing the glass rod and a polarization filter. A photodiode at the other end measured the light intensity and outputted a voltage. This signal went through a pre-amp, bandpass and lock-in detector to remove offsets due to ambient light and photodiode drift. The much clearer signal was then measured with a multimeter connected to a computer.

Supply which we used on current control throughout our experiments. We connected the two 3 volt terminals in parallel so that we could obtain a maximum current of 3 amps through the solenoid. By varying the current through the solenoid we could change the magnetic field through the glass rod. We measured the magnetic field using a TEL-Atomic Inc. Smart Magnetic Sensor for a current of 2A and obtained a field of 21.8mT at the center of solenoid decreasing to 20.5mT at the edges of the glass rod. We took the average of this range to be our best value and difference between high and low values divided by two to be our uncertainty. To obtain field values for other currents we exploited the linear relationship

between magnetic field and current.

We used a 650 nm diode laser powered by a Rigol DG1022A function generator. From the function generator we obtained a square wave which turned the laser on and off at frequency of 400Hz. After passing through the solenoid, the light passed through a polarizing filter before being measured by a photodiode. The output of the photodiode was a voltage that contained significant noise and offsets due to the ambient light of the room and the drift of the photodiode. To remove the noise and offsets, the signal from the photodiode was run through a preamp, a bandpass filter and a lock-in detector. The preamp was with respect to ground. The bandpass filter removed frequencies both higher and lower than our signal and ensured that we had only the first harmonic. Finally, we used lock-in detector to select the specific frequency and phase of our signal. The final signal was had very little noise and was stable even when the room lights were turned off and on.

The final signal from the lock-in detector was then measured with a Keithley 2100 DMM. To facilitate data collection we used a computer program (helpfully provided by our instructors) called "Keithley DC Incremental Write." The program would record a specified number of values for voltage then average them to obtain a single data point. Therefore, our results for each point were the mean of the measured points at that intensity with an uncertainty given as the standard deviation of the mean.

For our first experiment, which we called the changing theta experiment, we measured the photodiode voltage (which is proportional to light intensity) while rotating the polarizing filter. We started with no current through the solenoid and an angle of 90° between the polarized laser and the polarizing filter. We found this angle by observing where our intensity and measured voltage were at a minimum. We called this a relative angle of 0° . We then measured the voltage every 10° for a single rotation (360°). For this experiment we set the computer program to average over 16 values for each data point. We repeated this measurement for currents of $I = 1\text{A}$, $I = 2\text{A}$ and $I = 3\text{A}$.

For our second (changing field) experiment, we set our relative angle to 45° . We chose this angle because at 45° the slope of the intensity versus angle is steepest. This means that a change in polarization angle leads to the largest change in intensity when the relative angle is 45° . We then measured the photodiode voltage for currents 0A , $\pm 0.5\text{A}$, $\pm 1\text{A}$, $\pm 1.5\text{A}$, $\pm 2\text{A}$, $\pm 2.5\text{A}$ and $\pm 3\text{A}$. For each change in current the initial voltage reading would drift as the solenoid heated and resistance changed. We allowed the voltage to stabilize before

starting data collection. For this experiment we set the computer program to average over 100 values for each data point.

III. RESULTS

From the changing theta experiment, we got 36 data points for each current, i.e. 0A, 1A, 2A, and 3A, shown in Figure 2. The red points are the measurements taken without a magnetic field, the orange points were taken with 1A of current passing through the solenoid, the green points with the current at 2A, and the blue points at 3A. The curve fits are the function $V = A \cos^2(\theta + C) - A$, with A held constant at 6.2845 V (obtained from the first curve fit), and C calculated by the curve fit. We are interested in the change in C between curve fits because this gives us the change in the relative angle caused by applying a range of magnetic fields. The uncertainty in relative angle is due to difficulty reading the increments on the polarizing filter. The uncertainty in photodiode voltage is the standard deviation of the mean and is too small to be seen in Figure 2.

From the measurements at a 45° relative angle while changing magnetic field, we obtained the results shown in Table I. Uncertainty in voltage is again the standard deviation of the mean.

IV. ANALYSIS

We analyzed the data from both experiments separately to obtain two estimates for the Verdet Constant. For the changing theta experiment, we used IgorPro to fit the function $V = A \cos^2(\theta + C) - A$ to the data in Figure 2. We then calculated the magnetic field from the applied current and our measurements for field at 2A, and the phase shift from the difference between the c-values of the curve fits. The results are in Table II.

We then plotted the phase shift versus the magnetic field multiplied by the length of our rod, which gave us Figure 3. From the theory we know that $\Delta\theta = v_c BL$ therefore we would expect our data to be linear and the Verdet constant to be the slope.

From the linear fit of our plot we obtained a slope $19.5 \pm 0.9 \frac{1}{Tm}$.

To get the Verdet constant from our changing field experiment, we first calculated the values of magnetic field times length for currents from -3A to 3A in steps of 0.5As. As before

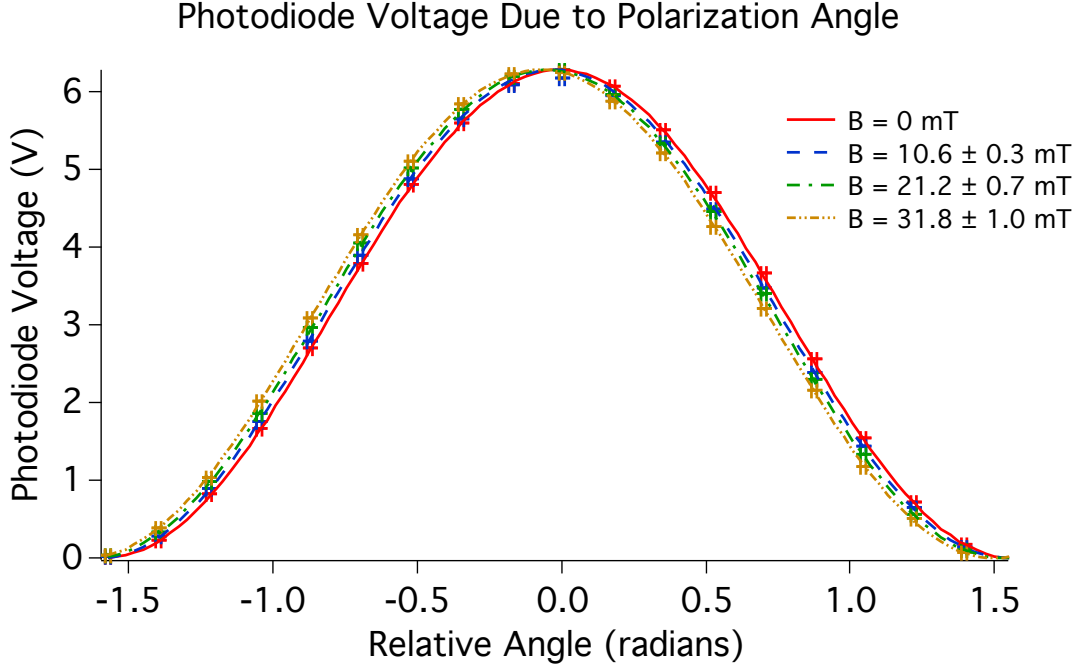


FIG. 2. Photodiode voltage (proportional to light intensity) plotted against relative angle from 0 to π radians. The red points are the measurements taken without a current in the solenoid, the orange points were taken with 1A of current, the green points with the current at 2A, and the blue points at 3A. The curve fits are the function $V = A \cos^2(\theta + C) - A$. Faraday Rotation explains the phase shifts between the curve fits.

we calculated the field from our measured field for 2A and the linear relationship between field and current. The results are in Table III.

We plotted the results of Table III in Figure 4. From the slope of the linear fit of this plot we got $\frac{\delta V}{\delta BL}$

Since, as shown above $v_c = \frac{\delta \theta}{\delta BL}$, we can use the chain rule for derivatives and get:

$$\frac{\delta V}{\delta BL} = \frac{\delta V}{\delta \theta} \frac{\delta \theta}{\delta BL} = \frac{\delta V}{\delta \theta} v_c.$$

$$\text{Therefore } v_c = \frac{\frac{\delta V}{\delta BL}}{\frac{\delta V}{\delta \theta}}.$$

From Figure 4 we got $\frac{\delta V}{\delta BL} = 0.0012018 \pm 1.8 \times 10^{-6}$. To get $\frac{\delta V}{\delta \theta}$, we took the derivative of the function $V = A \cos^2(\theta) - A$ at $\theta = \pi/4$ and obtained $\frac{\delta V}{\delta \theta} = -A$, and from the fit to the zero field data in Figure 2, $-A = 6.285 \pm 0.008V$.

$$\text{Dividing these two results, we get } v_c = \frac{\frac{\delta V}{\delta BL}}{\frac{\delta V}{\delta \theta}} = 19.12 \pm 0.05 \frac{1}{Tm}.$$

TABLE I. Voltage readings from the photodiode for various currents through the solenoid, with the magnetic fields produced by those currents.

Current (A)	Field (mT)	Error Field (mT)	Voltage (V)	Error Voltage (V)
-3	-31.8	-1	2.822	1.30E-10
-2.5	-26.5	-0.9	2.887	5.47E-10
-2	-21.2	-0.7	2.951	3.72E-10
-1.5	-15.9	-0.5	3.016	3.78E-11
-1	-10.6	-0.3	3.082	8.98E-10
-0.5	-5.3	-0.15	3.145	9.03E-10
0	0	0	3.211	1.18E-09
0.5	5.3	0.15	3.272	1.16E-10
1	10.6	0.3	3.338	2.05E-09
1.5	15.9	0.5	3.404	2.13E-09
2	21.2	0.7	3.468	6.96E-10
2.5	26.5	0.9	3.534	1.12E-09
3	31.8	1	3.599	1.05E-09

TABLE II. Curve fit data and calculated phase shifts for changing angle experiment, with magnetic fields calculated from the applied currents.

I (A)	BL (mT cm)	δ BL (mT cm)	C (rad)	δ C (rad)	$\Delta\theta$ (rad)	$\delta\Delta\theta$ (rad)
0	0	0	0.0088553	0.001	0	0.002
1	108	4	0.030849	0.0014	0.022	0.0024
2	215	8	0.049599	0.0013	0.0407	0.0023
3	323	12	0.072754	0.0015	0.0639	0.0025

V. DISCUSSION

All of our data fit the expected relationships. In Figure 2 the intensity of the light, given by voltage from the photodiode, showed a $\cos^2 \theta$ relationship with relative angle between the laser and the polarizing filter as was expected. For the changing theta experiment the relationship between phase shift and magnetic field had a constant, positive slope, Figure

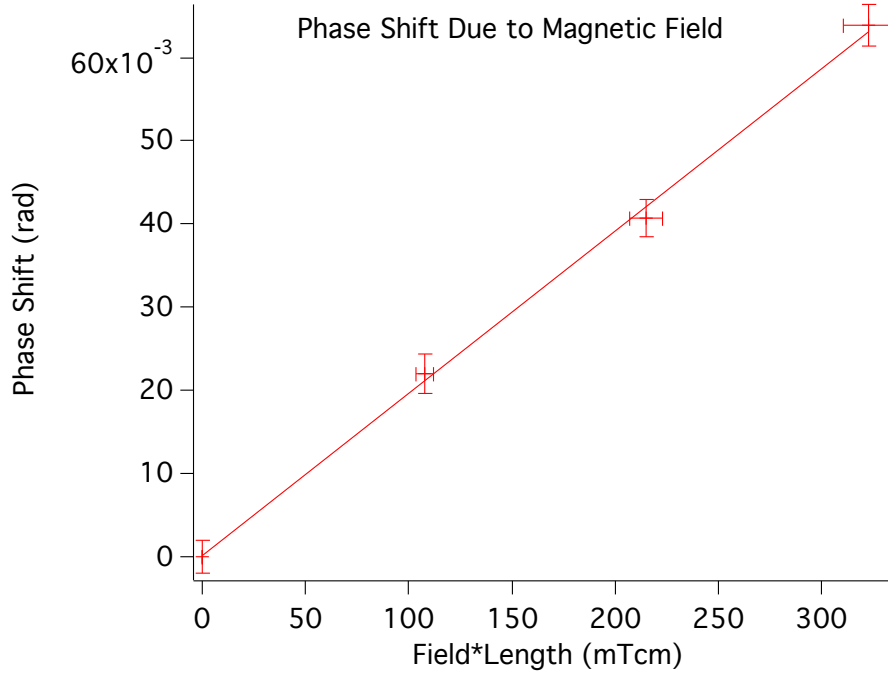


FIG. 3. A plot of Table II, applied magnetic field (times length of the refracting material) versus the resulting phase shift in the polarization of the laser beam. The slope of a linear curve fit of this plot gives a value for the Verdet constant of the material.

3, which is reassuring since slope should be the Verdet constant, a constant positive value. For the changing field experiment we expect intensity to depend linearly on field because a change in field causes a proportional change in phase shift and the relationship between intensity, i.e. voltage, and phase shift to be linear for small changes in phase. The values that we obtained for the Verdet constant from both experiments agreed with each other within uncertainty.

The biggest sources of error in our experiments came from our measurement of the magnetic field and the imprecision of our angle measurement on the polarizing filter. To decrease error in future experiments we would suggest using a more accurate magnetic field sensor and to measure the magnetic field for all currents used in the experiment.

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TABLE III. The fields due to the currents in table I applied to our solenoid, with the resulting voltage measured by the photodiode.

Magnetic Field * Length (mT*cm)	Error B*L (mT*cm)	Voltage (V)	Error Voltage (V)
-323	12	2.822	1.30E-10
-269	10	2.887	5.47E-10
-215	8	2.951	3.72E-10
-161	6	3.016	3.78E-11
-108	4	3.082	8.98E-10
-54	2	3.145	9.03E-10
0	0	3.211	1.18E-09
54	2	3.272	1.16E-10
108	4	3.338	2.05E-09
161	6	3.404	2.13E-09
215	8	3.468	6.96E-10
269	10	3.534	1.12E-09
323	12	3.599	1.05E-09

¹ Adrian C. Melissanos and Jim Napolitano, *Experiments in Modern Physics* 2nd edition (Academic Press, Boston, 2003)

² Jonathan F. Reichert, *Faraday Rotation: Instructor's Guide to TeachSpin's FRI-A Apparatus*

³ Hans Bach and Norbert Neuroth, *The Properties of Optical Glass* 2nd edition (Springer Science and Business Media, Mainz, Germany, 1998)

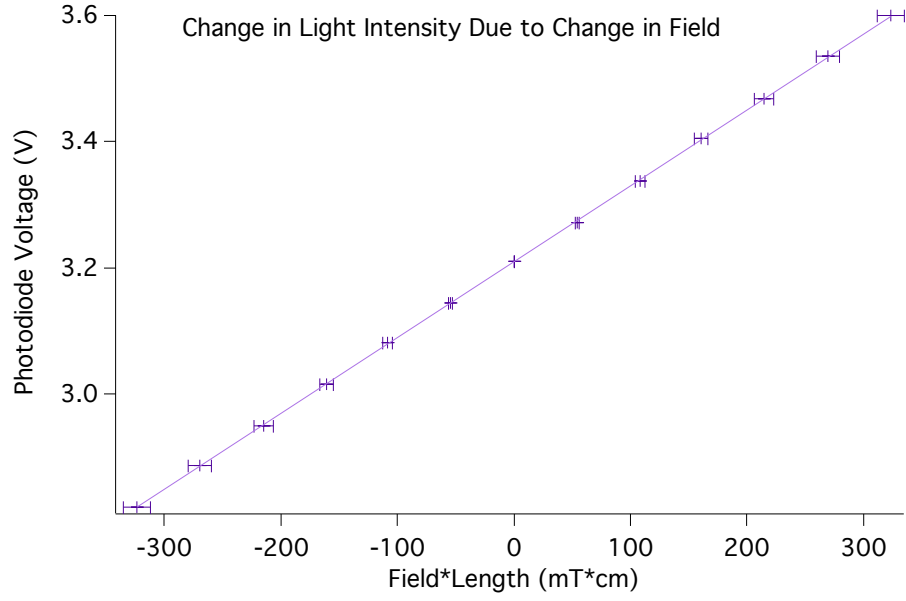


FIG. 4. A plot of Table III, the applied magnetic field (times the length of the refracting material) versus the voltage measured by the photodiode for that field. The slope of a linear curve fit to this plot can be used to calculate the Verdet constant of the material.