L2 Foundation of Physics 2B Optics 2018-19

O.WP.2 Spatial frequencies and paraxial plane waves

January 28, 2020

The harmonic wave solution of Maxwell's wave equation is

$$\underline{E}(\mathbf{r},t) = \underline{E}_0(\mathbf{r},t)\cos(\underline{k}\cdot\underline{r}-\omega t). \tag{1}$$

In optics, it is sometimes convenient to use a paraxial plane wave solution of the form:

$$E = E_0 e^{i2\pi(ux + vy)} e^{i2\pi z/\lambda} e^{-i\pi(u^2 + v^2)\lambda z} .$$
 (2)

- 1. What are u and v, and what are their units? [2 marks]
- 2. List four steps needed to re-write the harmonic wave solution in the form of a paraxial plane wave. [4 marks]
- 3. Calculate u and v for a plane wave with wavelength $\lambda = 500$ nm, propagating at an angle $\theta = 30.0^{\circ}$ to the z axis in the xz plane. [4 marks]

Solution:

1. $u = k_x/2\pi$ and $v = k_y/2\pi$ are the spatial frequencies of the plane wave in the x and y directions, respectively. [1]

The unit of spatial frequency is inverse length, e.g., m^{-1} . [1]

- 2. Any four of the following 5 are correct:
 - Complex representation: $\underline{E}(\underline{r},t) = \underline{E}_0 e^{i(\underline{k}\cdot\underline{r}-\omega t)}$. [1]
 - Neglect time dependence: $\underline{E}(\underline{r},t) = \underline{E}_0 e^{i\underline{k}\cdot\underline{r}}$. [1]
 - Scalar approximation: replace \underline{E}_0 by E_0 . [1]
 - E_0 is a constant independent of position and time. Not necessarily true of the harmonic wave. In this case we can write the full x, y and z dependence as $E = E_0 e^{ik_x x + k_y y + k_z z}$.
 - Small-angle approximation, $k_z = k (k_x^2 + k_y^2)/2k = 2\pi/\lambda \pi(u^2 + v^2)\lambda$. [1]
- 3. In the yz the propagation angle [1] is zero so v = 0. [1] For the xz plane

$$u = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin \theta \ [1] = \frac{0.500}{5.00 \times 10^{-7}} = 1.00 \times 10^6 \ \mathrm{m}^{-1} \ . \ [1]$$

One mark for formula and one for correct answer, remember to pay attention to significant figures and units.