

Advanced stuff



VNIVERSIDAD D SALAMANCA

Unidad de Excelencia en
Luz y Materia Estructuradas (LUMES)



Representing the field polarization

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \left[U_x(x, y)\mathbf{e}_x + U_y(x, y)\mathbf{e}_y \right] e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

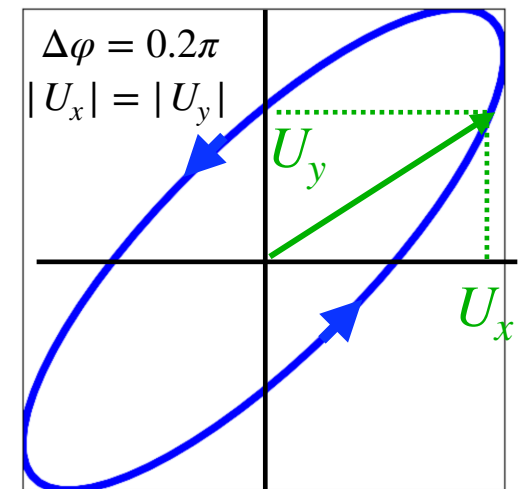
$$U_x = |U_x| e^{i\varphi_x}$$

$$U_y = |U_y| e^{i\varphi_y}$$

We define the phase difference as $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_y - \varphi_x$

left polarizarion $\Delta\varphi < 0$

right polarizarion $\Delta\varphi > 0$



Representing the field polarization

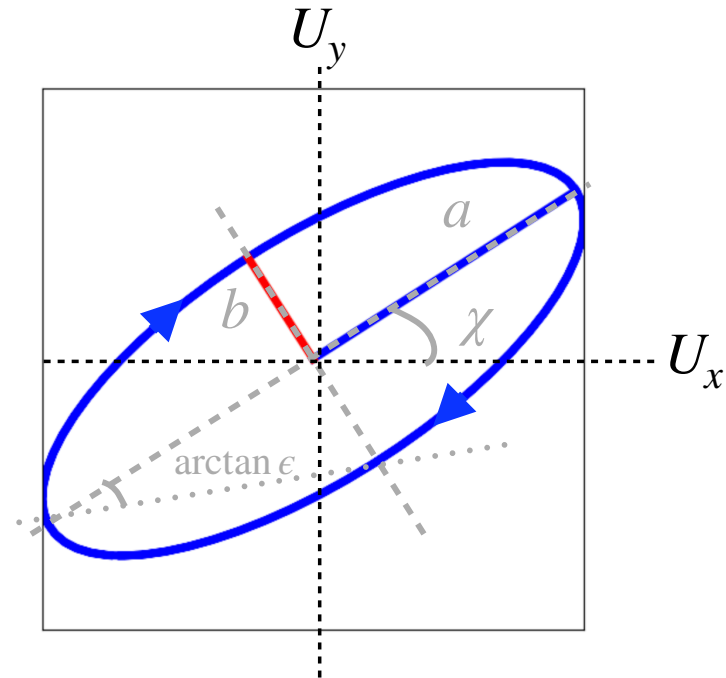
The polarization ellipse

- Tilt angle

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{2 |U_x| |U_y| \cos \Delta\varphi}{|U_x|^2 + |U_y|^2} \right)$$

- Ellipticity

$$\epsilon = \frac{2 |U_x| |U_y| \sin \Delta\varphi}{|U_x|^2 + |U_y|^2}$$



Python implementation

- Define a subgrid (coarse grid)



```
N = 11
# For each axis, pick indices that split the range evenly
ny, nx = X.shape
row_idx = np.linspace(0, ny - 1, N, dtype=int)
col_idx = np.linspace(0, nx - 1, N, dtype=int)
X_coarse = X[np.ix_(row_idx, col_idx)]
Y_coarse = Y[np.ix_(row_idx, col_idx)]
```

- Define maximum size of ellipses (not to overflow the coarse grid)

```
dx = X_coarse[0, 1] - X_coarse[0, 0]
dy = Y_coarse[1, 0] - Y_coarse[0, 0]
#dx=dx/XYratio

ellipse_width = 0.45 * dx
ellipse_height = 0.45 * dy
```

