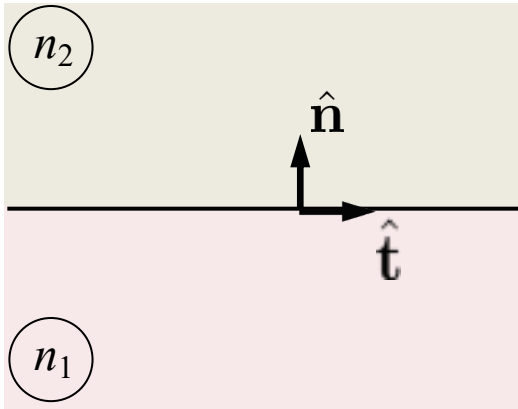




4302212 – Física IV

Polarização – IV

Condições de Contorno



Interface entre dois meios dielétricos e lineares na ausência de cargas ($\rho = 0$) e correntes ($\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{0}$) livres.

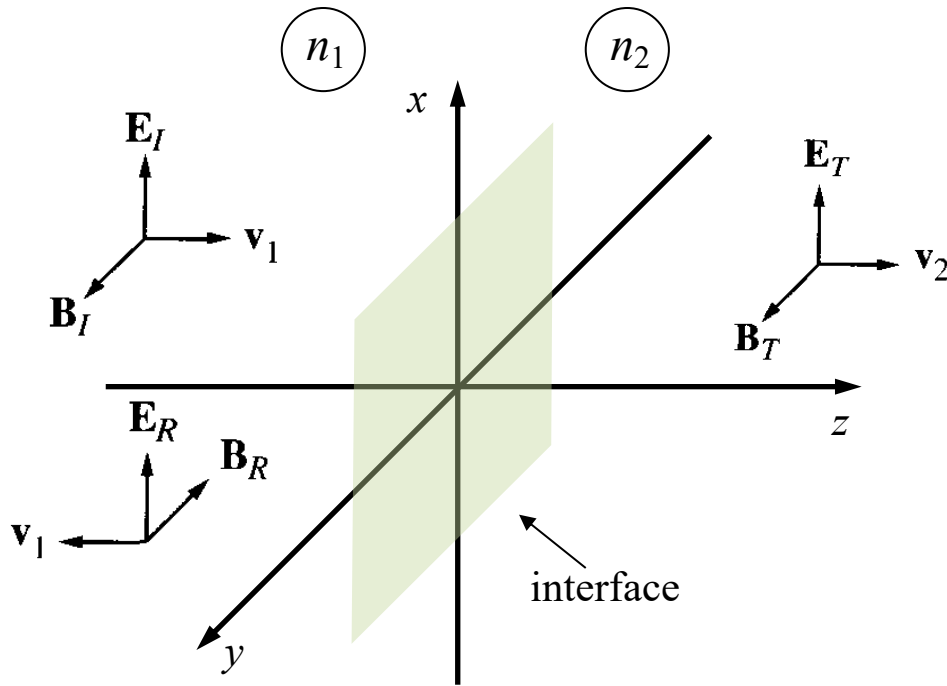
$$\epsilon_2 E_2^\perp = \epsilon_1 E_1^\perp$$

$$B_2^\perp = B_1^\perp$$

$$E_1^\parallel = E_2^\parallel$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_1} B_1^\parallel = \frac{1}{\mu_2} B_2^\parallel$$

Incidência Normal



Onda incidente:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}_I(z, t) &= A_I e^{i(k_1 z - \omega t + \delta)} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ &= \tilde{A}_I e^{i(k_1 z - \omega t)} \hat{\mathbf{x}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_I(z, t) = \frac{1}{v_1} \tilde{A}_I e^{i(k_1 z - \omega t)} \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

Onda transmitida:

$$\mathbf{E}_T(z, t) = \tilde{A}_T e^{i(k_2 z - \omega t)} \hat{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_T(z, t) = \frac{1}{v_2} \tilde{A}_T e^{i(k_2 z - \omega t)} \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

Onda refletida:

$$\mathbf{E}_R(z, t) = \tilde{A}_R e^{i(-k_1 z - \omega t)} \hat{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_R(z, t) = -\frac{1}{v_1} \tilde{A}_R e^{i(-k_1 z - \omega t)} \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

1) Amplitude refletida: $\tilde{A}_R = \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right) \tilde{A}_I$

caso $n_1 > n_2$:

$$\tilde{A}_R = \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right) \tilde{A}_I = \left| \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right| \tilde{A}_I$$

caso $n_1 < n_2$:

$$\tilde{A}_R = - \left| \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right| \tilde{A}_I = \tilde{A}_I e^{i\pi}$$

2) Amplitude transmitida (refratada): $\tilde{A}_T = \left(\frac{2n_1}{n_1 + n_2} \right) \tilde{A}_I$

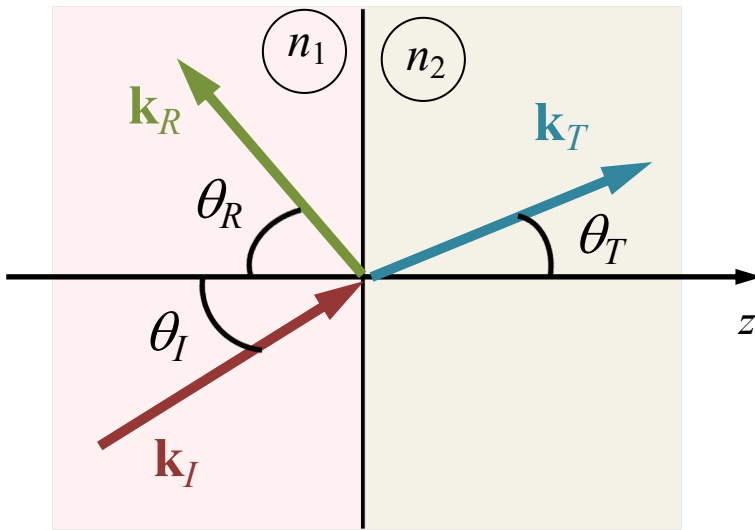
Coefficientes de Transmissão e reflexão:

$$R \equiv \frac{I_R}{I_I} = \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right)^2 \quad T \equiv \frac{I_T}{I_I} = \frac{\epsilon_2 v_2}{\epsilon_1 v_1} \frac{(2n_1)^2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2} = \frac{4n_1 n_2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}$$

$$R + T = 1$$

$$I_R + I_T = I_I$$

Incidência Oblíqua



Onda incidente:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}_I &= A_I e^{i(\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t + \delta)} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_I \\ &\equiv \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0I} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_I = \frac{1}{v_1} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_I \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0I} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

Onda transmitida:

$$\mathbf{E}_T = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0T} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_T = \frac{1}{v_2} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_T \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0T} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

Onda refletida:

$$\mathbf{E}_R = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_R \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_R = \frac{1}{v_1} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_R \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

Condições de contorno (componentes perpendiculares):

$$\epsilon_1 \left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0I} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} + \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_R \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_z = \epsilon_2 \left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0T} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_z$$

$$\left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0I} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} + \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0R} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_R \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_z = \left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0T} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_z$$

Condições de contorno (componentes paralelas):

$$\left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0I} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} + \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_R \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_{(x,y)} = \left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0T} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_{(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_1} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0I} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} + \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0R} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_R \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_{(x,y)} = \frac{1}{\mu_2} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0T} e^{i(\mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]_{(x,y)}$$

A interface está em $z = 0$. As expressões anteriores exigem a igualdade entre as amplitudes e entre as exponenciais. A igualdade entre as exponenciais resulta em:

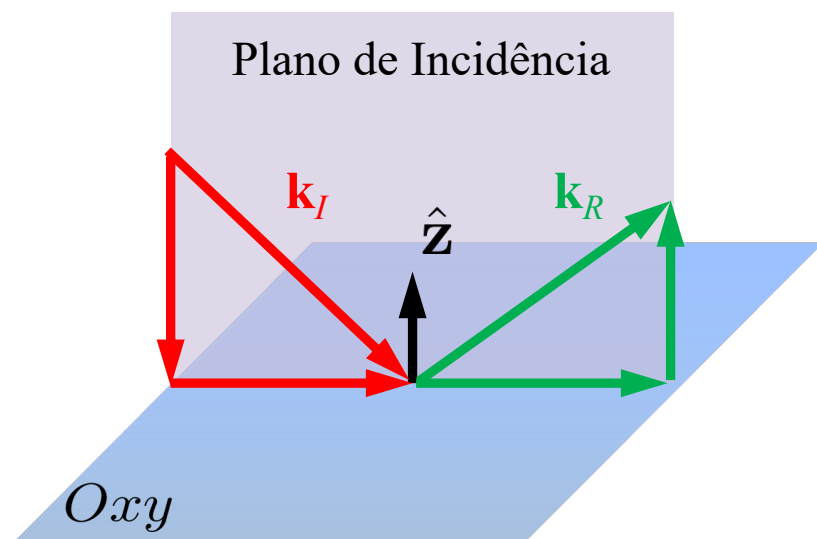
$$\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{k}_R \cdot \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{r} \quad (z = 0)$$

$$xk_{Ix} + yk_{Iy} = xk_{Rx} + yk_{Ry} = xk_{Tx} + yk_{Ty}$$

Generalidade das igualdades:

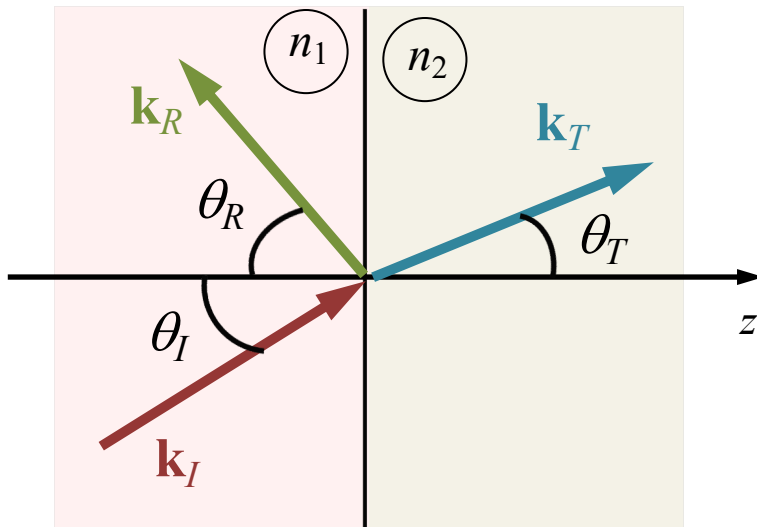
$$k_{Ix} = k_{Rx} = k_{Tx}$$

$$k_{Iy} = k_{Ry} = k_{Ty}$$



Lei 1: Os vetores de onda de incidência (\mathbf{k}_I), reflexão (\mathbf{k}_R) e transmissão (\mathbf{k}_T) são coplanares (**plano de incidência**). Esse plano também contém a normal à interface ($\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}$).

Lei 2: Os ângulos de incidência e reflexão em relação à normal são iguais.



$$k_I \sin \theta_I = k_R \sin \theta_R$$

$$\theta_I = \theta_R$$

Lei 3: A relação entre os ângulos de incidência e transmissão (refração) corresponde à **Lei de Snell**:

$$k_I \sin \theta_I = k_T \sin \theta_T$$

$$n_1 \sin \theta_I = n_2 \sin \theta_T$$

Condições de contorno para as amplitudes:

$$\epsilon_1 \left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0I} + \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} \right]_z = \epsilon_2 \left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} \right]_z \quad (\text{i})$$

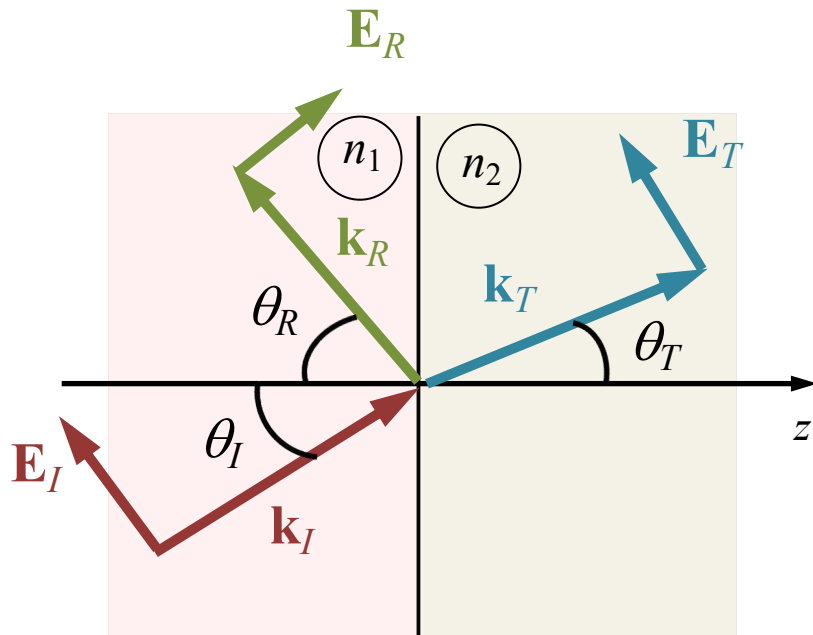
$$\left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0I} + \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0R} \right]_z = \left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0R} \right]_z \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$\left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0I} + \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} \right]_{x,y} = \left[\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{0R} \right]_{x,y} \quad (\text{iii})$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_1} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0I} + \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0R} \right]_{x,y} = \frac{1}{\mu_2} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{0R} \right]_{x,y} \quad (\text{iv})$$

Aplicar essas condições de contorno aos casos de interesse não envolve maiores dificuldades, mas é trabalhoso.

Vamos considerar um caso: polarização paralela ao plano de incidência



$$\tilde{E}_{0R} = \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \tilde{E}_{0I}$$

$$\tilde{E}_{0T} = \left(\frac{2}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \tilde{E}_{0I}$$

(Equações de Fresnel)

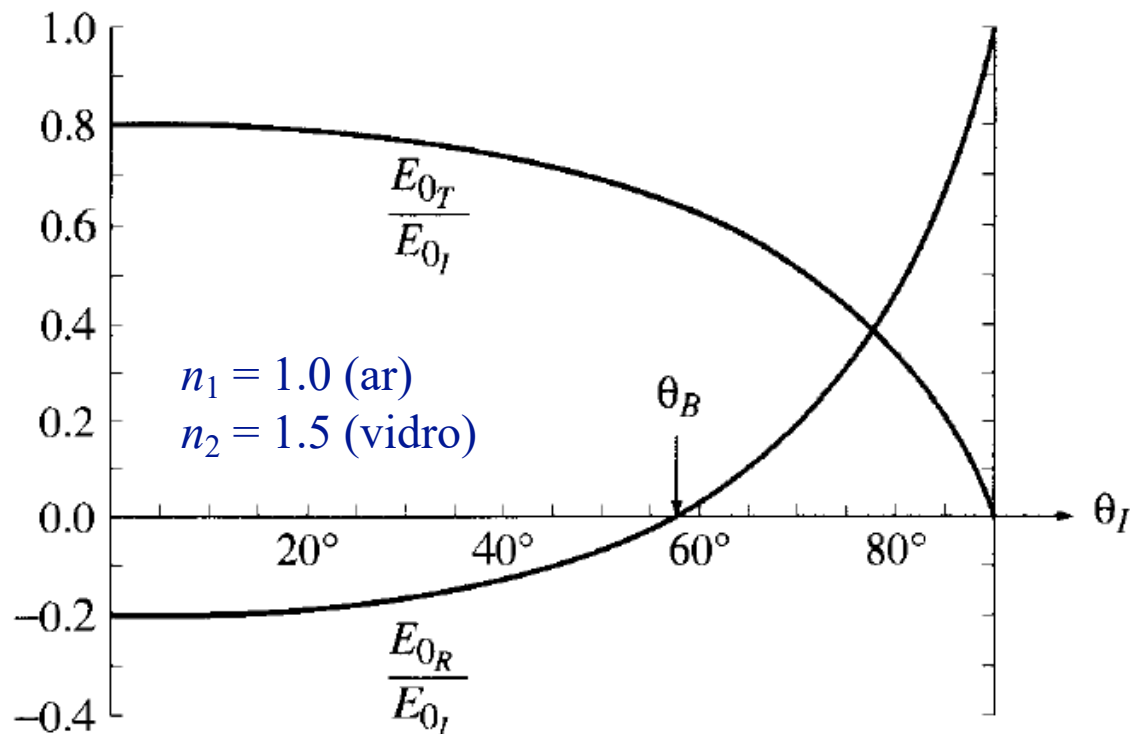
$$\beta = \frac{\mu_1 v_1}{\mu_2 v_2} = \frac{\mu_1 n_2}{\mu_2 n_1} \approx \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\cos \theta_T}{\cos \theta_I}$$

O ângulo de incidência para o qual a amplitude refletida se anula ($\alpha = \beta$) é chamado **ângulo de Brewster** (θ_B).

$$\alpha = \beta \implies \text{sen}(2\theta_I) = \text{sen}(2\theta_T) \implies \begin{cases} \theta_T = \theta_I \\ \theta_T = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_I \end{cases}$$

$$n_1 \text{sen}\theta_B = n_2 \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_B\right) \implies \boxed{\text{tg}\theta_B = \frac{n_2}{n_1}}$$



Coefficientes de Reflexão e Transmissão: $I = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon v |\tilde{E}_0|^2 \cos \theta$

$$R = \frac{I_R}{I_I} = \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^2 \quad T = \frac{I_T}{I_I} = \alpha \beta \left(\frac{2}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^2$$

$$R + T = 1$$

