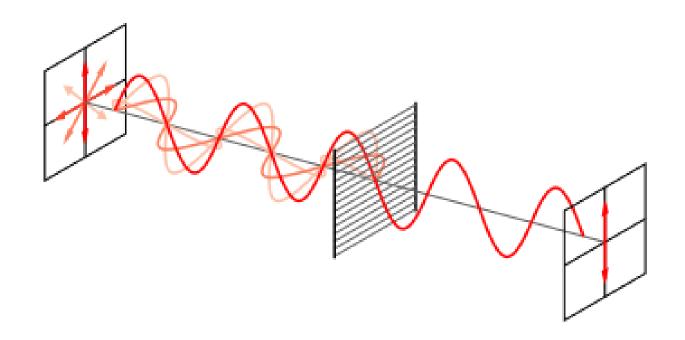
Photonics

Lecture 4

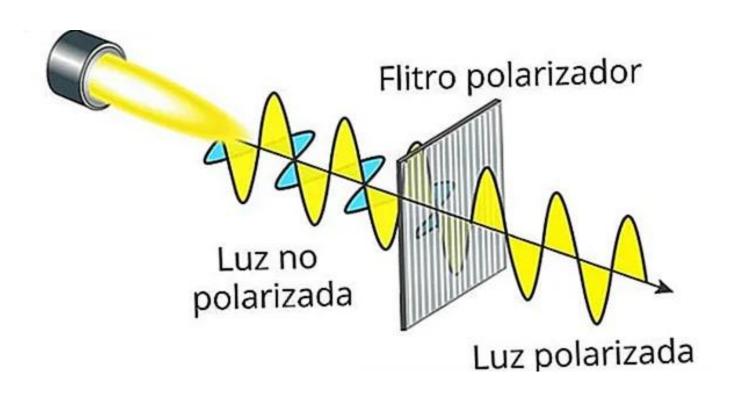
Polarization

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Polarization is a property applying to transverse waves that specifies the geometrical orientation of the oscillations. In a transverse wave, the direction of the oscillation is perpendicular to the direction of motion of the wave.



An electromagnetic wave such as light consists of a coupled oscillating electric field and magnetic field which are always perpendicular to each other.

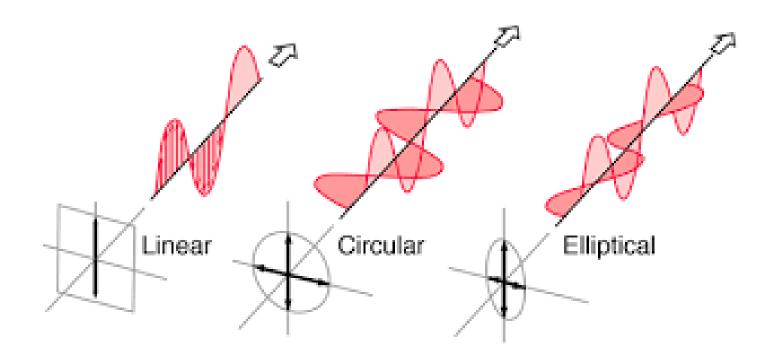


Polarized light can be produced by passing unpolarized light through a polarizer, which allows waves of only one polarization to pass through. The most common optical materials do not affect the polarization of light, however, some materials—those that exhibit birefringence, dichroism, or optical activity—affect light differently depending on its polarization. Some of these are used to make polarizing filters. Light is also partially polarized when it reflects from a surface.

Types of Polarization

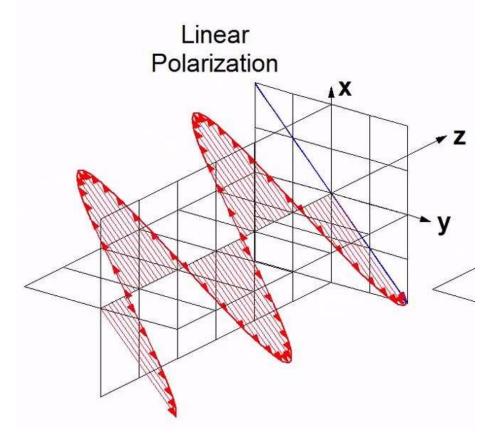
Following are the three types of polarization depending on the <u>transverse and longitudinal wave</u> motion:

- Linear polarization
- Circular polarization
- •Elliptical polarization



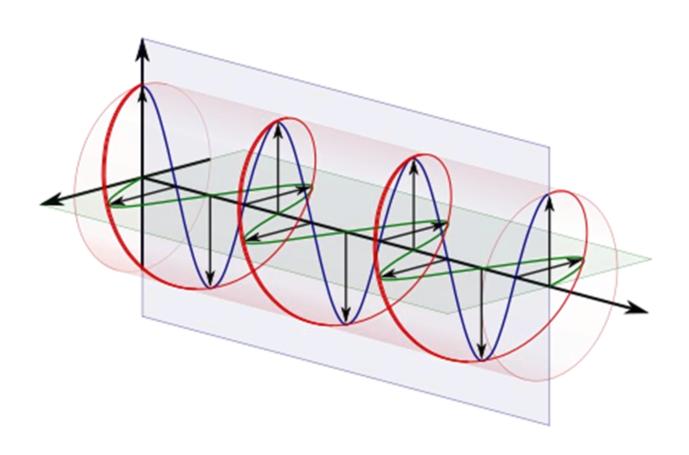
Linear Polarization

In linear polarization, the electric field of light is limited to a single plane along the direction of propagation.



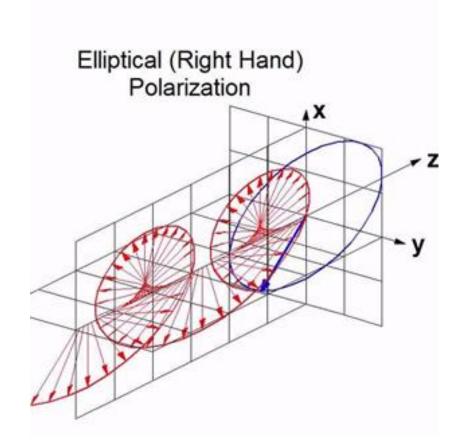
Circular Polarization

There are two linear components in the electric field of light that are perpendicular to each other such that their amplitudes are equal, but the phase difference is $\pi/2$. The propagation of the occurring electric field will be in a circular motion.



Elliptical Polarization

The electric field of light follows an elliptical propagation. The amplitude and phase difference between the two linear components are not equal.



Methods Used in the Polarization of Light

There are a few methods used in the polarization of light:

- Polarization by Transmission
- Polarization by Reflection
- Polarization by Scattering
- Polarization by Refraction

