

PHY 712 Electrodynamics

10-10:50 AM in Olin 103

Discussion about Lecture 17:

Read Chap. 7 (Sec. 7.1-7.3 in JDJ)

- 1. Plane polarized electromagnetic waves**
- 2. Reflectance and transmittance of electromagnetic waves – extension to anisotropy and complexity**

15	Mon: 02/17/2025	Chap. 6	Maxwell's Equations	#14	02/19/2025
16	Wed: 02/19/2025	Chap. 6	Electromagnetic energy and forces	#15	02/21/2025
17	Fri: 02/21/2025	Chap. 7	Electromagnetic plane waves	#16	02/24/2024
18	Mon: 02/24/2025	Chap. 7	Electromagnetic plane waves		
19	Wed: 02/26/2025	Chap. 7	Optical effects of refractive indices		
20	Fri: 02/28/2025				
21	Mon: 03/03/2025				
22	Wed: 03/05/2025				
23	Fri: 03/07/2025		Review		
	Mon: 03/10/2025	No class	<i>Spring Break</i>		
	Wed: 03/12/2025	No class	<i>Spring Break</i>		
	Fri: 03/14/2025	No class	<i>Spring Break</i>		
	Mon: 03/17/2025	No class	<i>Take-home exam</i>		
	Wed: 03/19/2025	No class	<i>Take-home exam</i>		
	Fri: 03/21/2025	No class	<i>Take-home exam</i>		

PHY 712 -- Assignment #16

Assigned: 2/21/2025 Due: 2/24/2025

Start reading Chapter 7 (Sec. 7.1-7.3) in **Jackson** .

1. Consider the reflectivity of a plane polarized electromagnetic wave incident from air ($n=1$) on a material with refractive index $n'=1.5$ at an angle of incidence i . Assume $\mu=\mu'$. Plot the reflectance

$$R(i)=|E''/E_0|^2$$

as a function of i for $0 \leq i \leq 90$ deg for both cases of polarization of (\mathbf{E}_0 in the plane of incidence or perpendicular to the plane of incidence). What is the qualitative difference between the two cases?

Maxwell's equations

For linear isotropic media and no sources: $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon\mathbf{E}$; $\mathbf{B} = \mu\mathbf{H}$

Coulomb's law: $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$

Ampere-Maxwell's law: $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = 0$

Faraday's law: $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$

No magnetic monopoles: $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$

Analysis of Maxwell's equations without sources -- continued:

Coulomb's law : $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$

Ampere - Maxwell's law : $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = 0$

Faraday's law : $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$

No magnetic monopoles : $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) &= -\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial (\nabla \times \mathbf{E})}{\partial t} \\ &= -\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} + \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \right) &= -\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})}{\partial t} \\ &= -\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} + \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

Analysis of Maxwell's equations without sources -- continued:

Both \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields are solutions to a wave equation:

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Refractive index

$$n \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{\mu_0\epsilon_0}}$$

where $v^2 \equiv c^2 \frac{\mu_0\epsilon_0}{\mu\epsilon} \equiv \frac{c^2}{n^2}$

Plane wave solutions to wave equation :

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{B}_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - i\omega t}\right) \quad \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{E}_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - i\omega t}\right)$$

Analysis of Maxwell's equations without sources -- continued:

Plane wave solutions to wave equation :

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{B}_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - i\omega t}\right) \quad \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{E}_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - i\omega t}\right)$$

$$|\mathbf{k}|^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{v}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{n\omega}{c}\right)^2 \quad \text{where } n \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{\mu_0\epsilon_0}}$$

Note: ϵ, μ, n, k can all be complex; for the moment we will assume that they are all real (no dissipation).

Note that \mathbf{E}_0 and \mathbf{B}_0 are not independent;

$$\mathbf{k} = n \frac{\omega}{c} \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

from Faraday's law: $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{B}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{E}_0}{\omega} = \frac{n \hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{E}_0}{c}$$

also note: $\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 = 0$ and $\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 = 0$

Analysis of Maxwell's equations without sources -- continued:

Summary of plane electromagnetic waves :

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\frac{n\hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{E}_0}{c} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - i\omega t}\right) \quad \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{E}_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - i\omega t}\right)$$

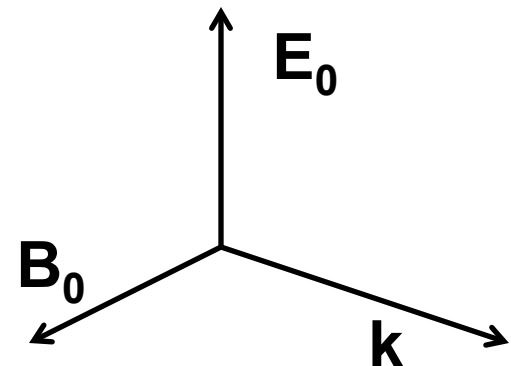
$$|\mathbf{k}|^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{v}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{n\omega}{c}\right)^2 \quad \text{where } n \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{\mu_0\epsilon_0}} \quad \text{and } \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0 = \frac{n\hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{E}_0}{c} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 = 0$$

Poynting vector and energy density:

$$\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle_{avg} = \frac{n|\mathbf{E}_0|^2}{2\mu c} \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} |\mathbf{E}_0|^2 \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\langle u \rangle_{avg} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon |\mathbf{E}_0|^2$$



Detailed analysis of reflection and refraction of plane polarized electromagnetic waves

Note that apparently, Fresnel deduced properties of reflection and refraction before Maxwell's equations were published.

However, we can see how these results follow directly from Maxwell's equations.

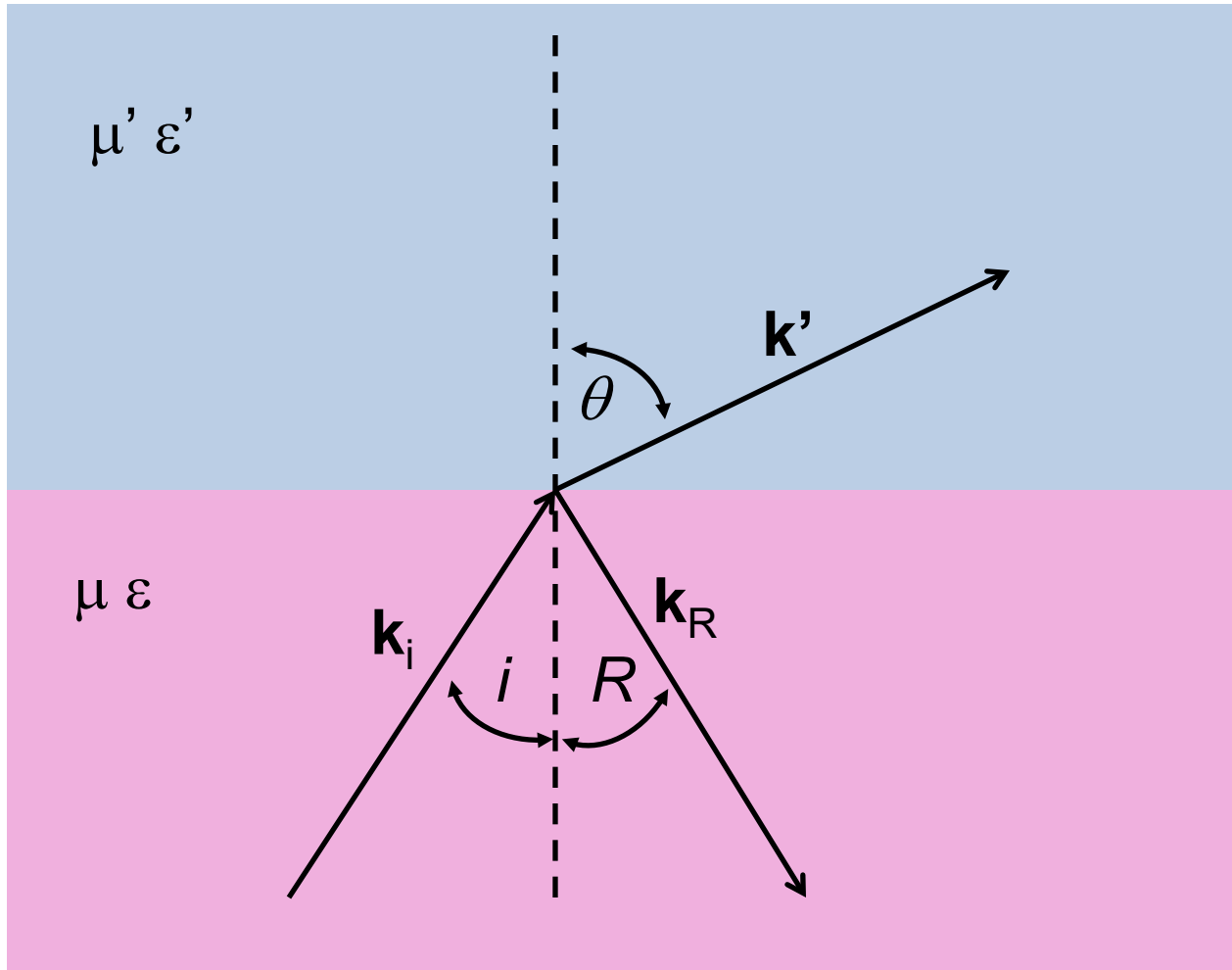
Augustin-Jean Fresnel



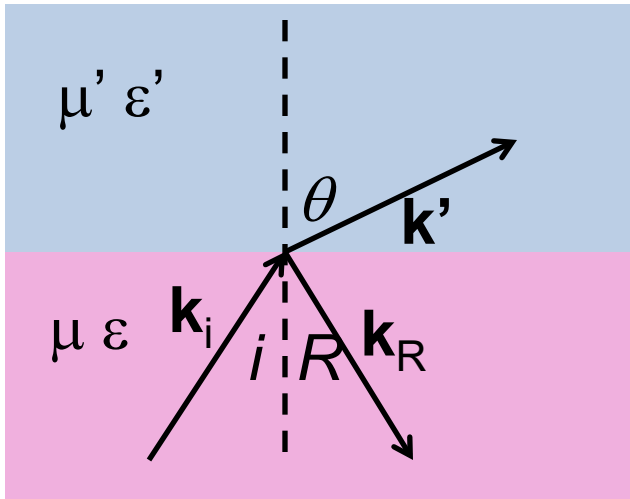
Portrait of "Augustin Fresnel"
from the frontispiece of his
collected works (1866)

1788-1827

Reflection and refraction of plane electromagnetic waves at a plane interface between dielectrics (assumed to be lossless)



Reflection and refraction -- continued



In medium $\mu' \epsilon'$:

$$\mathbf{E}'(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{E}'_0 e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n'\hat{\mathbf{k}}'\cdot\mathbf{r}-ct)}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{B}'(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{n'}{c} \hat{\mathbf{k}}' \times \mathbf{E}'(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sqrt{\mu' \epsilon'} \hat{\mathbf{k}}' \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

In medium $\mu\epsilon$:

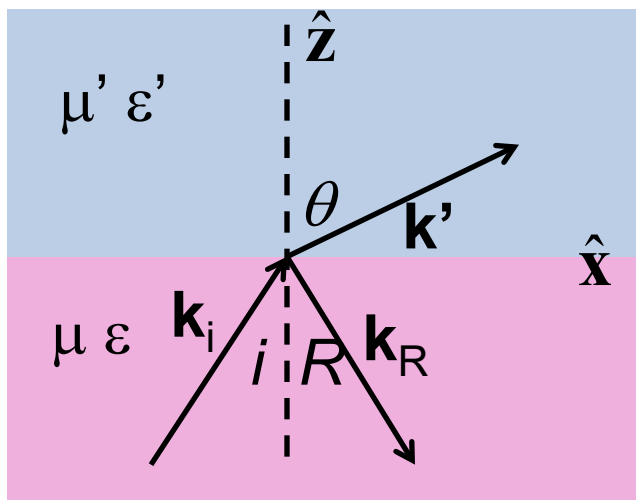
$$\mathbf{E}_i(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{E}_{0i} e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i\cdot\mathbf{r}-ct)}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_i(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{n}{c} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \times \mathbf{E}_i(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sqrt{\mu\epsilon} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \times \mathbf{E}_i(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_R(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\left(\mathbf{E}_{0R} e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n\hat{\mathbf{k}}_R\cdot\mathbf{r}-ct)}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_R(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{n}{c} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R \times \mathbf{E}_R(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sqrt{\mu\epsilon} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R \times \mathbf{E}_R(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

Reflection and refraction -- continued



Snell's law – matching phase factors at boundary plane $z=0$.

$$e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n'\hat{\mathbf{k}}'\cdot\mathbf{r}-ct)} \Big|_{z=0} = e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i\cdot\mathbf{r}-ct)} \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$= e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n\hat{\mathbf{k}}_R\cdot\mathbf{r}-ct)} \Big|_{z=0}$$

matching plane: $\mathbf{r} = x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 0\hat{\mathbf{z}}$

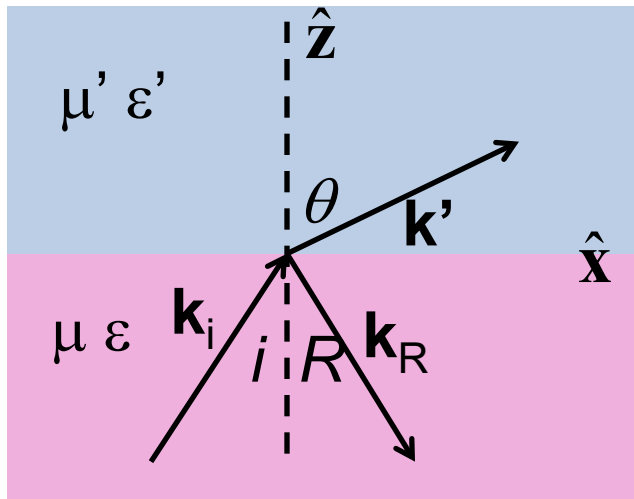
$$\hat{\mathbf{k}}'\cdot\mathbf{r} = x \sin \theta$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i\cdot\mathbf{r} = x \sin i = \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R\cdot\mathbf{r} = x \sin R \quad \Rightarrow i = R$$

$$n'\hat{\mathbf{k}}'\cdot\mathbf{r} = n\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i\cdot\mathbf{r} \quad \Rightarrow n'x \sin \theta = nx \sin i$$

Snell's law : $n' \sin \theta = n \sin i$

Reflection and refraction -- continued



Continuity equations at boundary with no sources :

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = 0$$

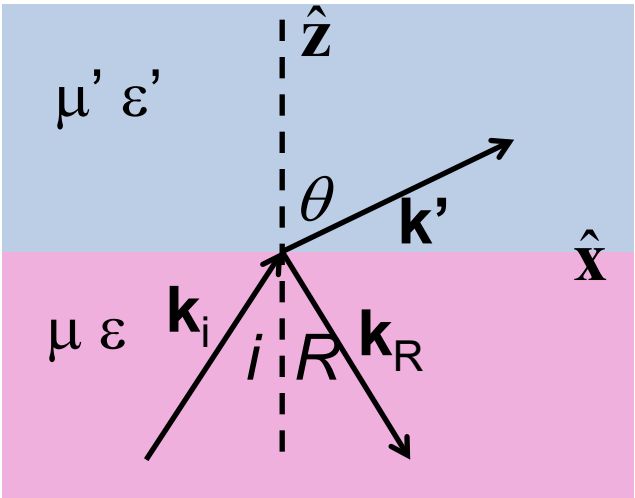
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$

Matching field amplitudes at boundary plane :

$$\mathbf{D} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{B} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} \quad \text{continuous}$$

$$\mathbf{H} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{E} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} \quad \text{continuous}$$

Reflection and refraction -- continued



$\mathbf{E} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$(\mathbf{E}_{0i} + \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{E}'_0 \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$\mathbf{H} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n}{\mu} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \times \mathbf{E}_{0i} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R \times \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ = \frac{n'}{\mu'} \hat{\mathbf{k}}'_0 \times \mathbf{E}'_0 \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{aligned}$$

Matching field amplitudes at boundary plane:

$\mathbf{D} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$\epsilon (\mathbf{E}_{0i} + \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \epsilon' \mathbf{E}'_0 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

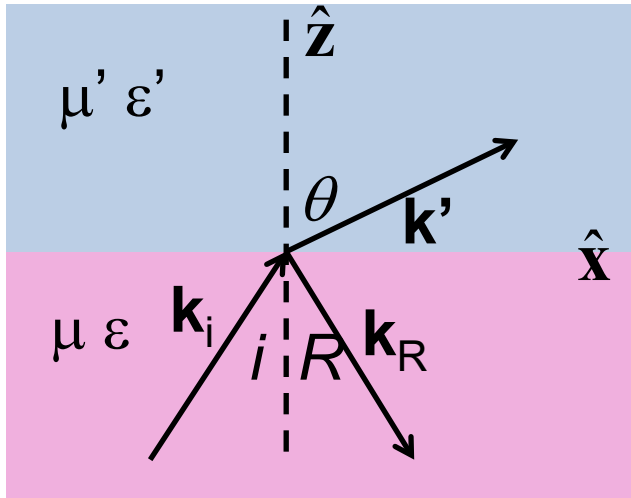
$\mathbf{B} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$\begin{aligned} n (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \times \mathbf{E}_{0i} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R \times \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \\ n' \hat{\mathbf{k}}'_0 \times \mathbf{E}'_0 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{aligned}$$

Known: $\mathbf{E}_{0i}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}_i$

Unknown: $\mathbf{E}'_0, \mathbf{E}_{0R}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}'$

Reflection and refraction -- continued



s-polarization – \mathbf{E} field “polarized” perpendicular to plane of incidence

$\mathbf{E} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$(\mathbf{E}_{0i} + \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{E}'_0 \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

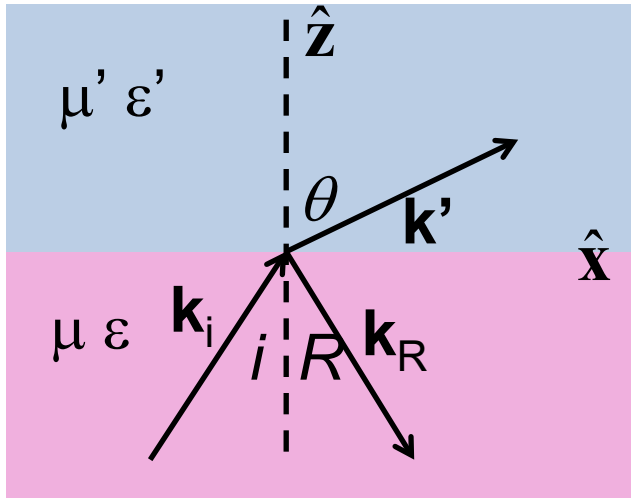
$\mathbf{H} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$\frac{n}{\mu} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \times \mathbf{E}_{0i} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R \times \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \frac{n'}{\mu'} \hat{\mathbf{k}}' \times \mathbf{E}'_0 \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} = \frac{n \cos i - \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta}{n \cos i + \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta} \quad \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} = \frac{2n \cos i}{n \cos i + \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta}$$

Note that: $n' \cos \theta = \sqrt{n'^2 - n^2 \sin^2 i}$

Reflection and refraction -- continued



p-polarization – \mathbf{E} field “polarized” parallel to plane of incidence

$\mathbf{D} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$\epsilon (\mathbf{E}_{0i} + \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \epsilon' \mathbf{E}'_0 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

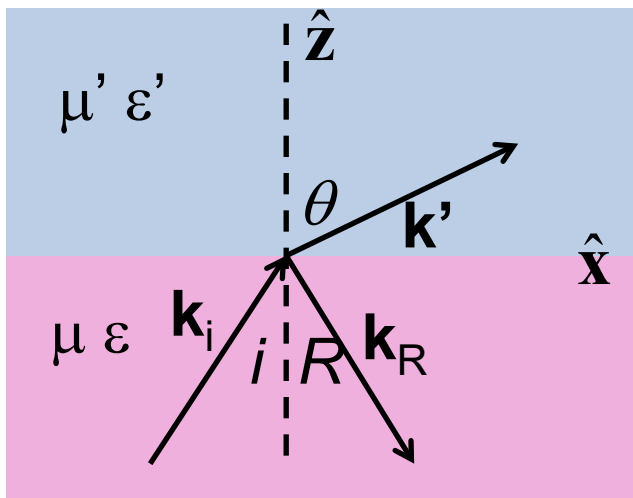
$\mathbf{H} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ continuous:

$$\frac{n}{\mu} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \times \mathbf{E}_{0i} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}_R \times \mathbf{E}_{0R}) \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \frac{n'}{\mu'} \hat{\mathbf{k}}' \times \mathbf{E}'_0 \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} = \frac{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i - n \cos \theta}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i + n \cos \theta} \quad \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} = \frac{2n \cos i}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i + n \cos \theta}$$

Note that: $n' \cos \theta = \sqrt{n'^2 - n^2 \sin^2 i}$

Reflection and refraction -- continued



Intensity in terms of Poynting vector:

$$\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle_{avg} = \frac{n |\mathbf{E}_0|^2}{2\mu c} \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} |\mathbf{E}_0|^2 \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

Reflectance, transmittance:

$$R = \left| \frac{\mathbf{S}_R \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}}{\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}} \right| = \left| \frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 \quad T = \frac{\mathbf{S}' \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}}{\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}} = \left| \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 \frac{n' \mu \cos \theta}{n \mu' \cos i}$$

Note that $R + T = 1$

For s-polarization

$$\frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} = \frac{n \cos i - \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta}{n \cos i + \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta} \quad \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} = \frac{2n \cos i}{n \cos i + \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta}$$

Note that: $n' \cos \theta = \sqrt{n'^2 - n^2 \sin^2 i}$

$$R = \left| \frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{n \cos i - \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta}{n \cos i + \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta} \right|^2$$

$$T = \left| \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 \frac{n' \mu \cos \theta}{n \mu' \cos i} = \frac{4nn' \cos i \cos \theta}{\left| n \cos i + \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos \theta \right|^2} \frac{\mu}{\mu'}$$

For p-polarization

$$\frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} = \frac{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i - n \cos \theta}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i + n \cos \theta} \quad \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} = \frac{2n \cos i}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i + n \cos \theta}$$

Note that: $n' \cos \theta = \sqrt{n'^2 - n^2 \sin^2 i}$

$$R = \left| \frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i - n \cos \theta}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i + n \cos \theta} \right|^2$$

$$T = \left| \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 \frac{n' \mu \cos \theta}{n \mu' \cos i} = \frac{4nn' \cos i \cos \theta}{\left| \frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' \cos i + n \cos \theta \right|^2} \frac{\mu}{\mu'}$$

Special case: normal incidence ($i=0, \theta=0$)

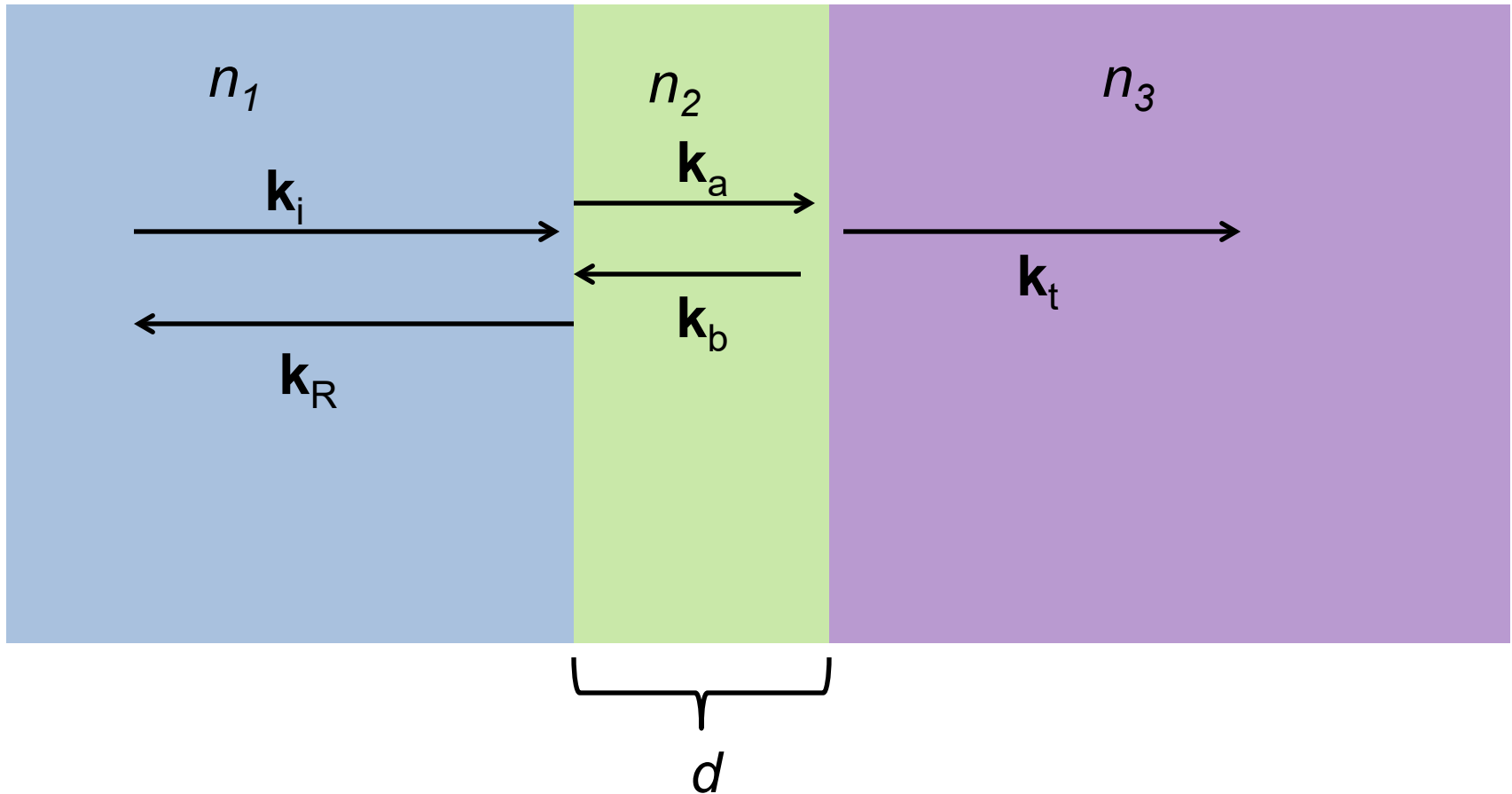
$$\frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} = \frac{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' - n}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' + n} \quad \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} = \frac{2n}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' + n}$$

Reflectance, transmittance:

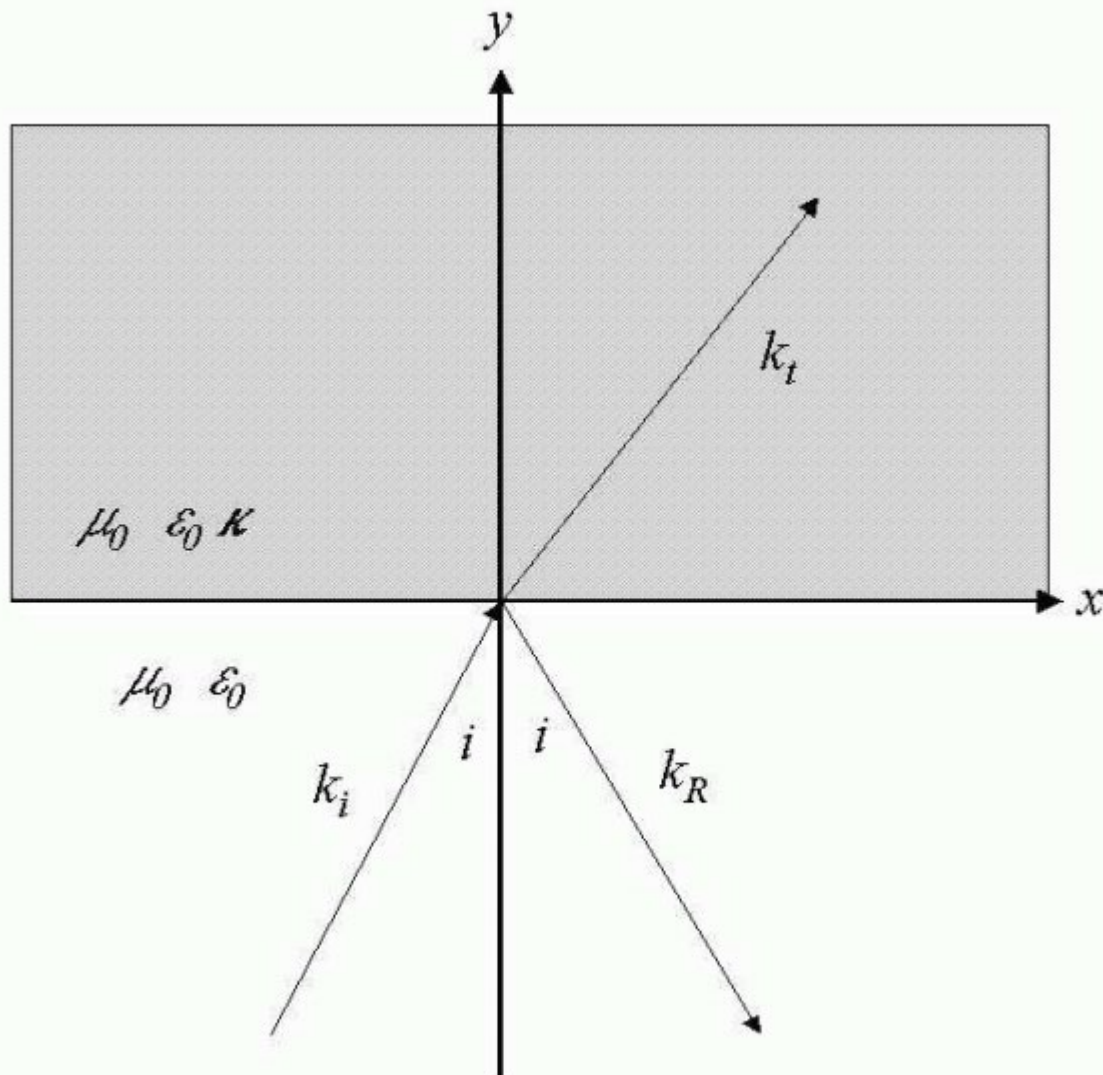
$$R = \left| \frac{E_{0R}}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' - n}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' + n} \right|^2$$

$$T = \left| \frac{E'_0}{E_{0i}} \right|^2 \frac{n' \mu}{n \mu'} = \left| \frac{2n}{\frac{\mu}{\mu'} n' + n} \right|^2 \frac{n' \mu}{n \mu'}$$

Multilayer dielectrics (Problem #7.2)



Extension of analysis to anisotropic media --



Consider the problem of determining the reflectance from an anisotropic medium with isotropic permeability μ_0 and anisotropic permittivity $\varepsilon_0 \boldsymbol{\kappa}$ where:

$$\boldsymbol{\kappa} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \kappa_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

By assumption, the wave vector in the medium is confined to the x - y plane and will be denoted by

$$\mathbf{k}_t \equiv \frac{\omega}{c} (n_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + n_y \hat{\mathbf{y}}), \text{ where } n_x \text{ and } n_y \text{ are to be determined.}$$

The electric field inside the medium is given by:

$$\mathbf{E} = (E_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + E_y \hat{\mathbf{y}} + E_z \hat{\mathbf{z}}) e^{i \frac{\omega}{c} (n_x x + n_y y) - i \omega t}.$$

Inside the anisotropic medium, Maxwell's equations are:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{H} = 0 \qquad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} - i\omega\mu_0\mathbf{H} = 0 \qquad \nabla \times \mathbf{H} + i\omega\epsilon_0\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$$

After some algebra, the equation for \mathbf{E} is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{xx} - n_y^2 & n_x n_y & 0 \\ n_x n_y & \kappa_{yy} - n_x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \kappa_{zz} - (n_x^2 + n_y^2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

From \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{H} can be determined from

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c} \left\{ E_z (n_y \hat{\mathbf{x}} - n_x \hat{\mathbf{y}}) + (E_y n_x - E_x n_y) \hat{\mathbf{z}} \right\} e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n_x x + n_y y) - i\omega t}.$$

The fields for the incident and reflected waves are the same as for the isotropic case.

$$\mathbf{k}_i = \frac{\omega}{c} (\sin i \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos i \hat{\mathbf{y}}),$$

$$\mathbf{k}_R = \frac{\omega}{c} (\sin i \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \cos i \hat{\mathbf{y}}).$$

Note that, consistent with Snell's law: $n_x = \sin i$

Continuity conditions at the $y=0$ plane must be applied for the following fields:

$$\mathbf{H}(x, 0, z, t), \quad E_x(x, 0, z, t), \quad E_z(x, 0, z, t), \quad \text{and} \quad D_y(x, 0, z, t).$$

There will be two different solutions, depending of the polarization of the incident field.

Solution for s-polarization

$$E_x = E_y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad n_y^2 = \kappa_{zz} - n_x^2 \quad n_x = \sin i$$

$$\mathbf{E} = E_z \hat{\mathbf{z}} e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n_x x + n_y y) - i\omega t} \quad \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c} \left\{ E_z (n_y \hat{\mathbf{x}} - n_x \hat{\mathbf{y}}) \right\} e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n_x x + n_y y) - i\omega t}$$

E_z must be determined from the continuity conditions:

$$E_0 + E_0'' = E_z \quad (E_0 - E_0'') \cos i = E_z n_y \quad (E_0 + E_0'') \sin i = E_z n_x$$

$$\frac{E_0''}{E_0} = \frac{\cos i - n_y}{\cos i + n_y}.$$

Solution for p-polarization

$$E_z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad n_y^2 = \frac{\kappa_{xx}}{\kappa_{yy}} (\kappa_{yy} - n_x^2).$$

$$\mathbf{E} = E_x \left(\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\kappa_{xx} n_x}{\kappa_{yy} n_y} \hat{\mathbf{y}} \right) e^{i \frac{\omega}{c} (n_x x + n_y y) - i \omega t}.$$

$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{E_x}{\mu_0 c} \frac{\kappa_{xx}}{n_y} \hat{\mathbf{z}} e^{i \frac{\omega}{c} (n_x x + n_y y) - i \omega t}.$$

E_x must be determined from the continuity conditions:

$$(E_0 - E_0'') \cos i = E_x \quad (E_0 + E_0'') = \frac{\kappa_{xx}}{n_y} E_x \quad (E_0 + E_0'') \sin i = \frac{\kappa_{xx} n_x}{n_y} E_x.$$

$$\frac{E_0''}{E_0} = \frac{\kappa_{xx} \cos i - n_y}{\kappa_{xx} \cos i + n_y}.$$

Extension of analysis to complex dielectric functions –
for next time --

For simplicity assume that $\mu = \mu_0$

Suppose the dielectric function is complex:

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_R + i\varepsilon_I \qquad \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} = (n_R + in_I)^2 \equiv \alpha + i\beta$$

$$n_R = \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} + \alpha}{2} \right)^{1/2} \qquad n_I = \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} - \alpha}{2} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re \left(\mathbf{E}_0 e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\mathbf{r} - ct)} \right) = \Re \left(\mathbf{E}_0 e^{i\frac{\omega}{c}(n_R\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\mathbf{r} - ct)} \right) e^{-\frac{\omega}{c}n_I\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$