Your Comments

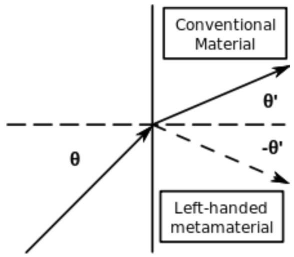
The prelecture actually made sense this time around, until it got to polarization and Brewster's Angle. Please explain those concepts further!!!

I thought it was pretty straightforward, but the part about polarization was a bit confusing.

Started off nice, but then polarization came along with it and confused me.

The narrator talked kinda fast this time; it seemed kind of rushed and difficult to stay on track with the speaker. Although maybe that's just because it's 5am.

What about materials with negative indices of refraction? "Metamaterials": artificially constructed, layered materials, negative Snell angle



Why is there snow already? EXPLAIN, PHYSICS!

End-of-Term and Exam Stuff

*There will be NO CLASS on Tuesday, Dec. 2.

*Homework Unit 27 ("Mirrors") is now due at 5pm on Wednesday, Dec. 10. Note that there is NO 80% extension on this HW.

* All old HW is now open for 70% credit through Dec. 10

- Make sure your gradebook is up to date! The last day to request an EX is Thursday, Dec. 11.

- **Final Exam dates are scheduled**: 12/19, 1:30-4:30pm (combined) and 12/16, 1:30-4:30pm (conflict). You will be automatically signed up for the combined exam; if you want to instead take the conflict you must sign up in the gradebook. Please email shunk@illinois.edu if you have a double conflict. The last day to register for a conflict exam is Wed., Dec. 10.

Exam 3: Wed. Dec. 3 at 7:00

- Covers material in Lectures 19 – 26
- Sign up in Gradebook for Conflict Exam at 5:15pm
- Link in Gradebook if you have a double-conflict

Exam Preparation:

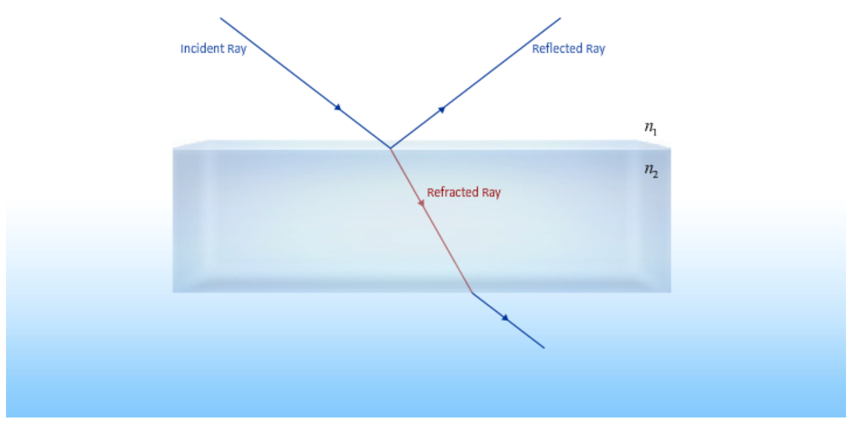
- Study HW, Discussion, Checkpoints
- Old Exams are a good way to assess what you need to know
- Video Solutions of Spring 2013 Hour Exam 3 (Dec. 3 "optional HW")

Extra Office Hours:

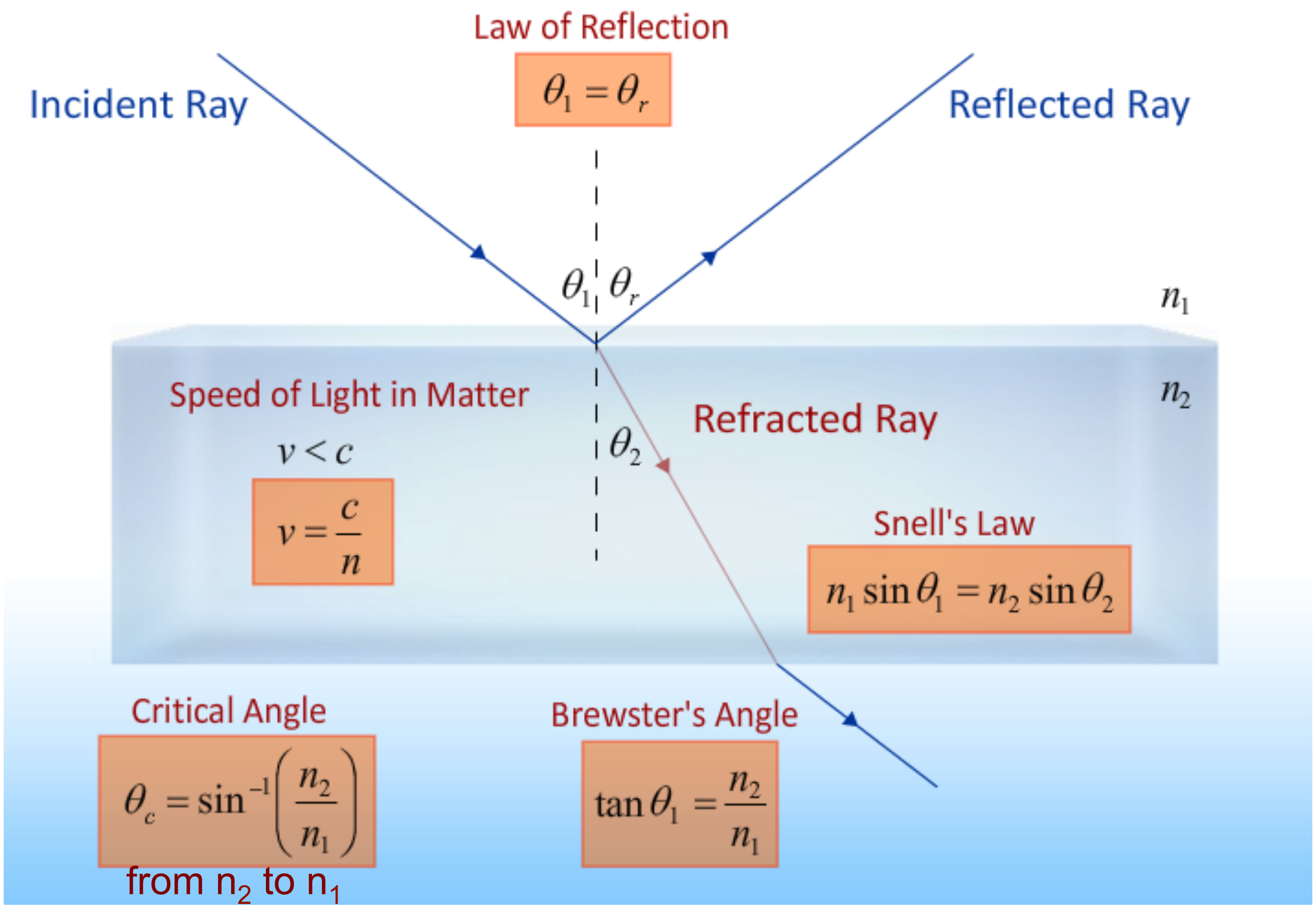
- Mon., Tue., Wed. (see website for schedule and rooms)

Physics 212
Lecture 25

REFLECTION and REFRACTION



Let's Start with a Summary:



The speed of light in a medium is slower than in empty space:

Speed of Light

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_o\varepsilon_o}}$$

Index of Refraction

$$n \equiv \frac{c}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{\mu_o\varepsilon_o}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_o}} \approx \sqrt{\kappa}$$

κ is the dielectric constant

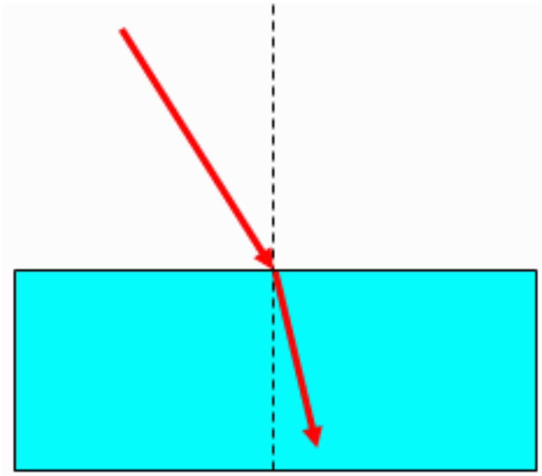
Examples for Visible Light

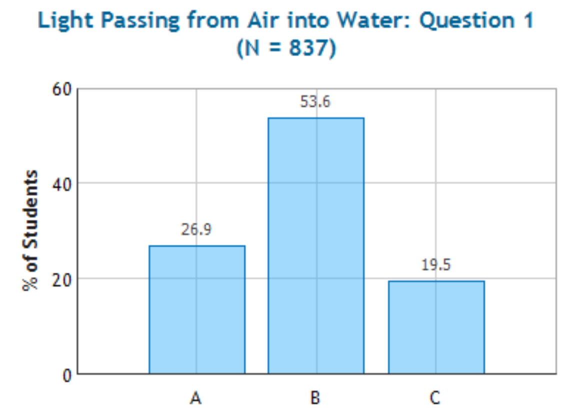
$n_{air} = 1.0 \qquad n_{glass} = 1.5 \qquad n_{diamond} = 2.4$

$$v_{\mathrm{medium}} = c \,/\, n_{\mathrm{medium}}$$

CheckPoint 1a

2) A ray of light passes from air into water with an angle of incidence of 30 degrees.



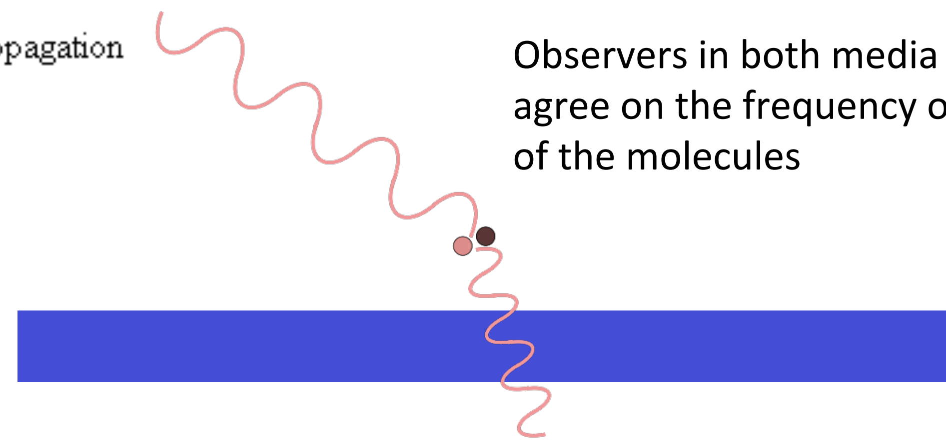


Which of the following quantities does not change as the light enters the water. Mark all correct answers.

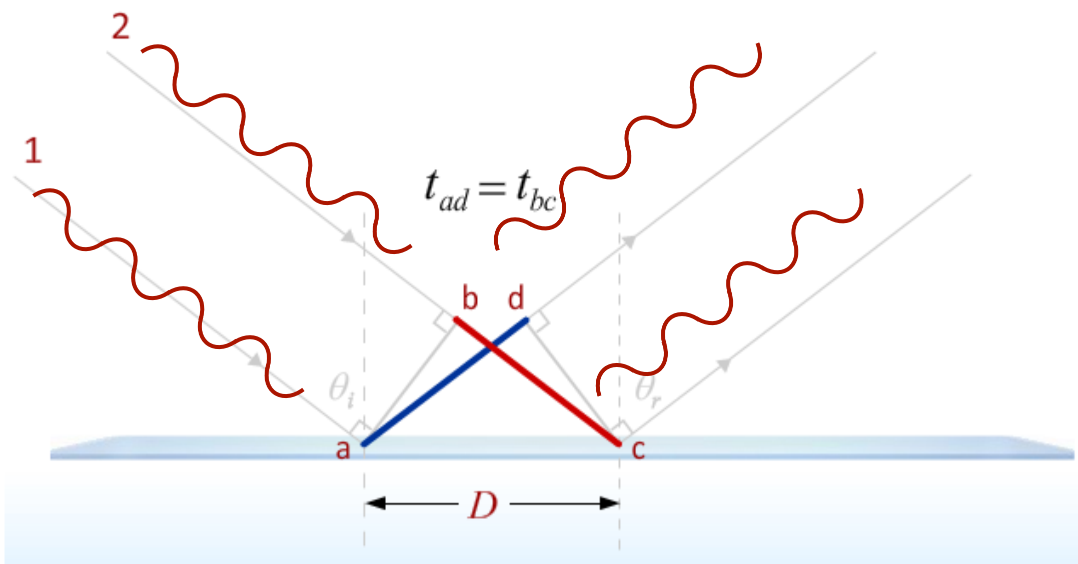
A wavelength
B frequency
C speed of propagation

What about the wave must be the same on either side?

Observers in both media must agree on the frequency of vibration of the molecules

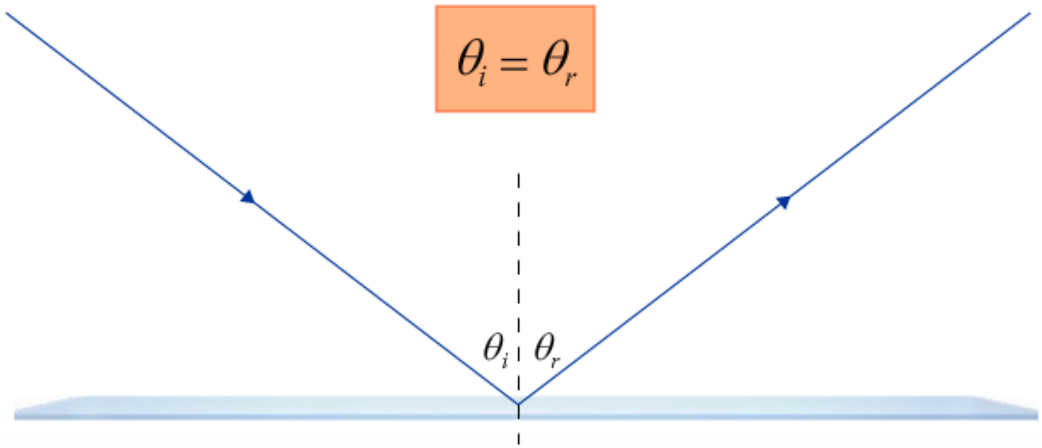


Reflection

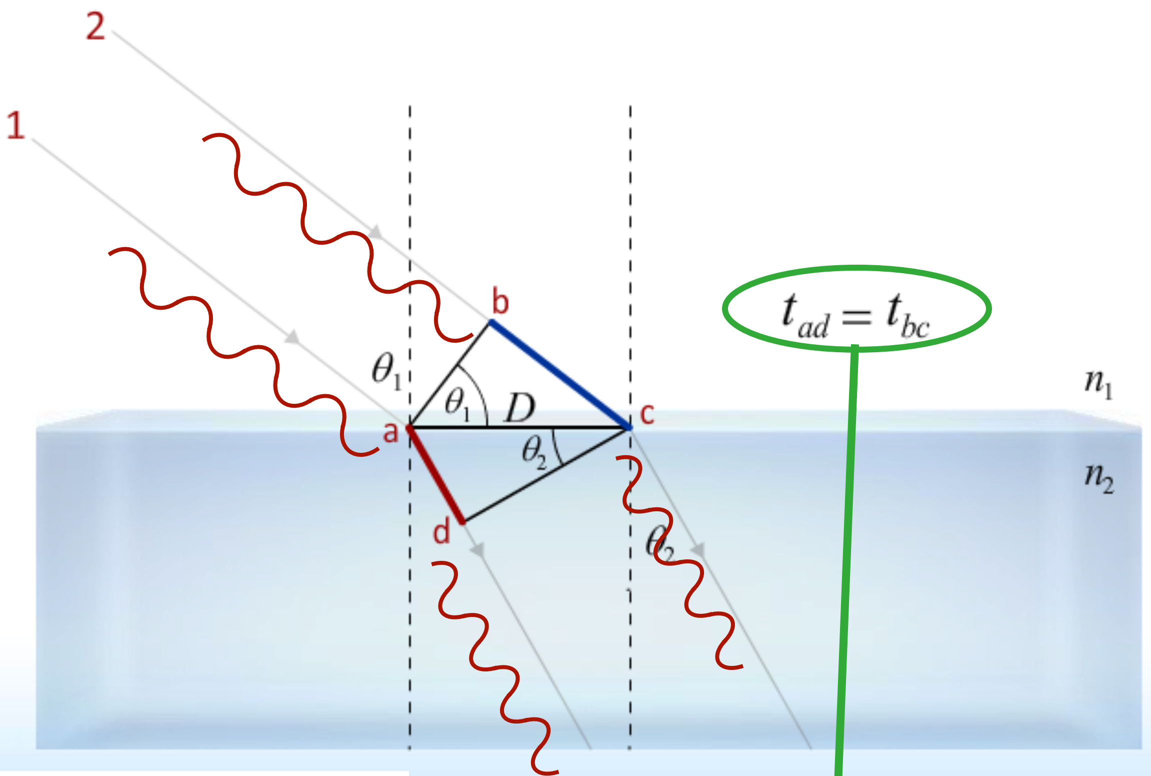


Law of Reflection

$$\boxed{\theta_i = \theta_r}$$



Refraction: Snell's Law



$$t_{ad} = t_{bc}$$

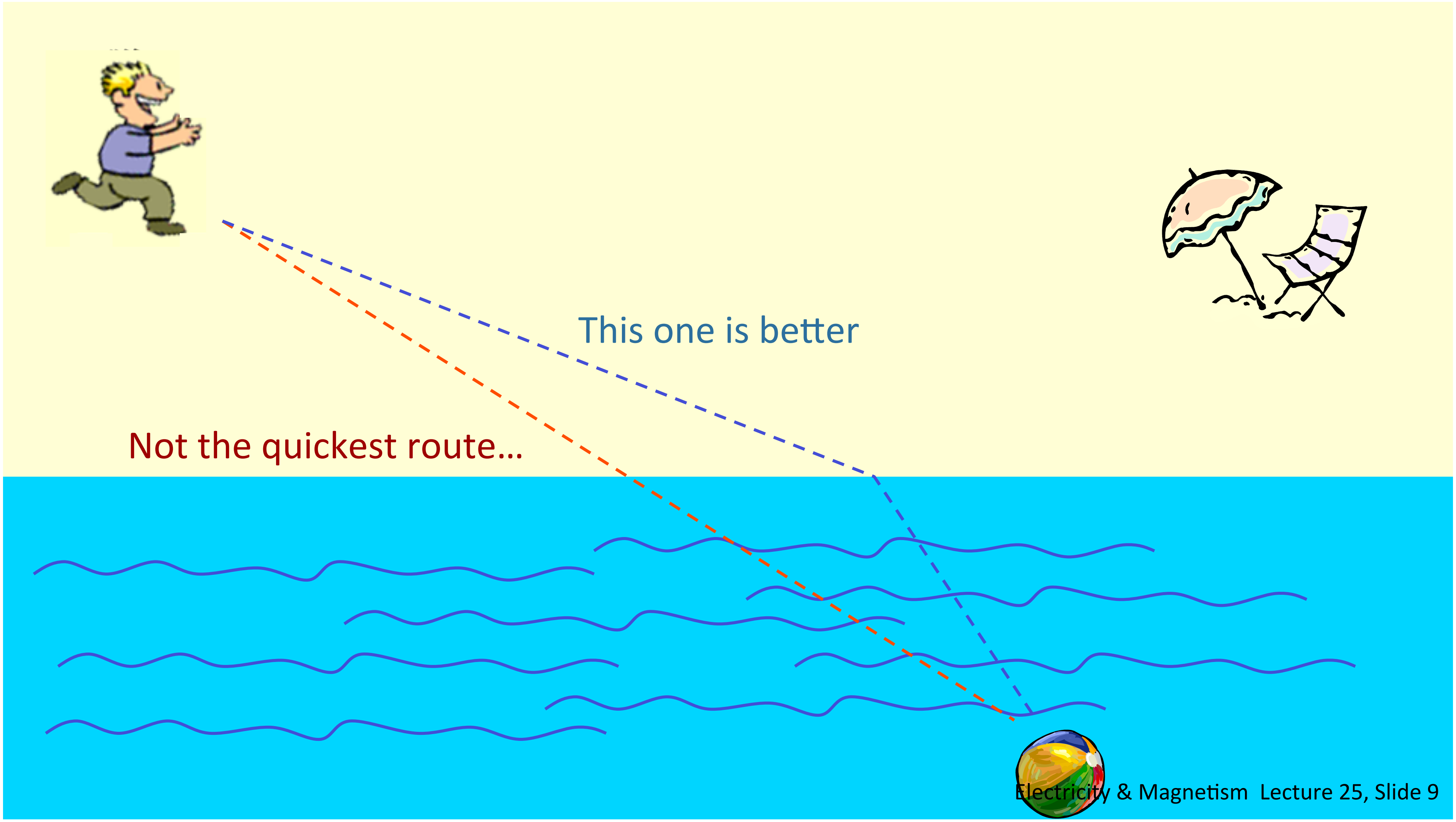
Snell's Law

$$n_2 \sin\theta_2 = n_1 \sin\theta_1$$

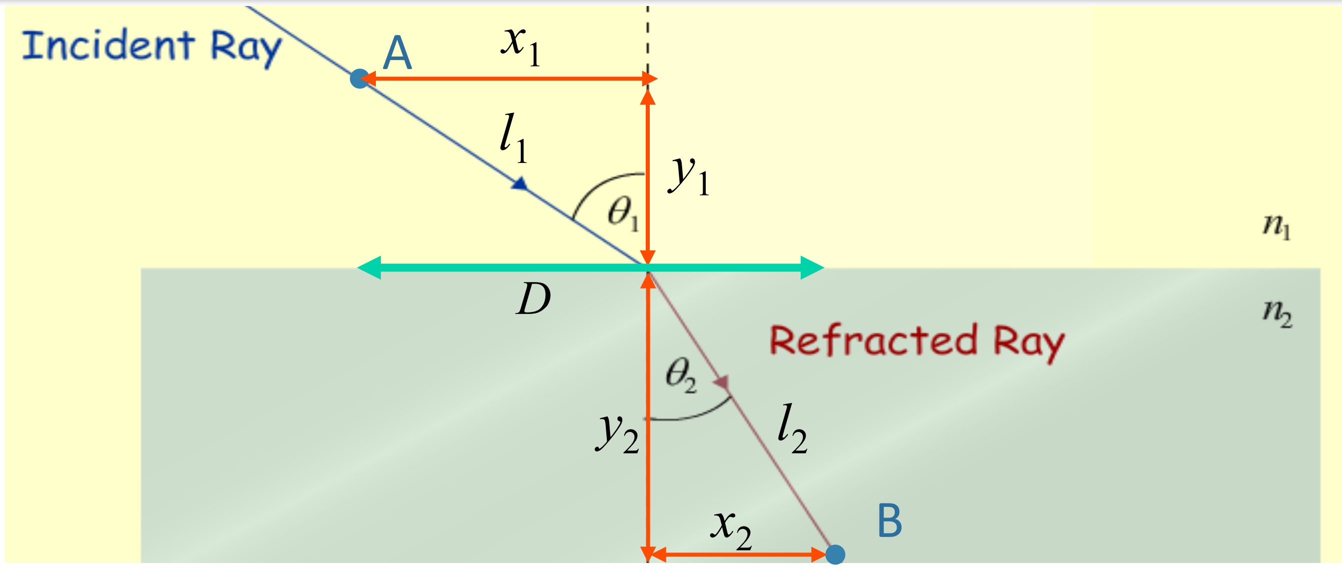
$$\frac{D\sin\theta_2}{c/n_2} = \frac{D\sin\theta_1}{c/n_1} \rightarrow n_2 \sin\theta_2 = n_1 \sin\theta_1$$

Think of a Day at the Beach

What's the fastest path to the ball knowing you can run faster than you can swim?



Same Principle works for Light!



Time from A to B :

$$t = \frac{l_1}{v_1} + \frac{l_2}{v_2} = \frac{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}}{v_1} + \frac{\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}{v_2}$$

To find minimum time, differentiate t wrt x_1 and set = 0

$$\frac{dt}{dx_1} = \frac{x_1}{v_1\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}} + \frac{x_2}{v_2\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}\frac{dx_2}{dx_1}$$

How is x_2 related to x_1?

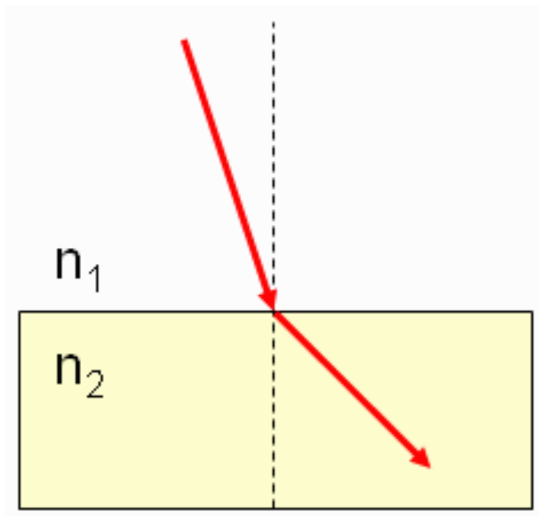
$$x_2 = D - x_1 \rightarrow \frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = -1$$

Setting $dt/dx_1 = 0$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x_1}{v_1 l_1} - \frac{x_2}{v_2 l_2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin\theta_1}{v_1} = \frac{\sin\theta_2}{v_2} \xrightarrow{v = c/n} n_1 \sin\theta_1 = n_2 \sin\theta_2$$

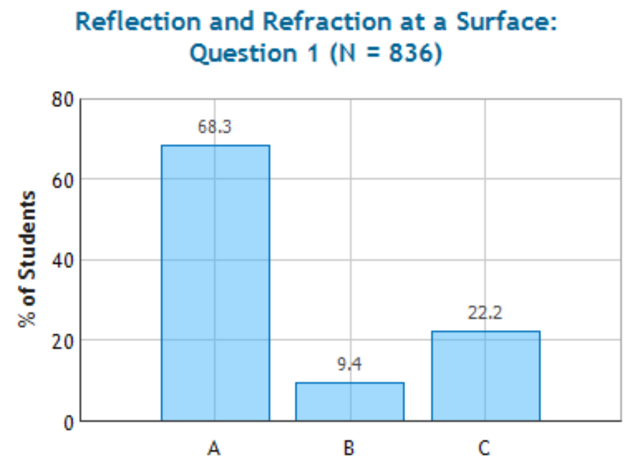
CheckPoint 2a

The path of light is bent as passes from medium 1 to medium 2.



Compare the indexes of refraction in the two mediums.

A $n_1 > n_2$
B $n_1 = n_2$
C $n_1 < n_2$

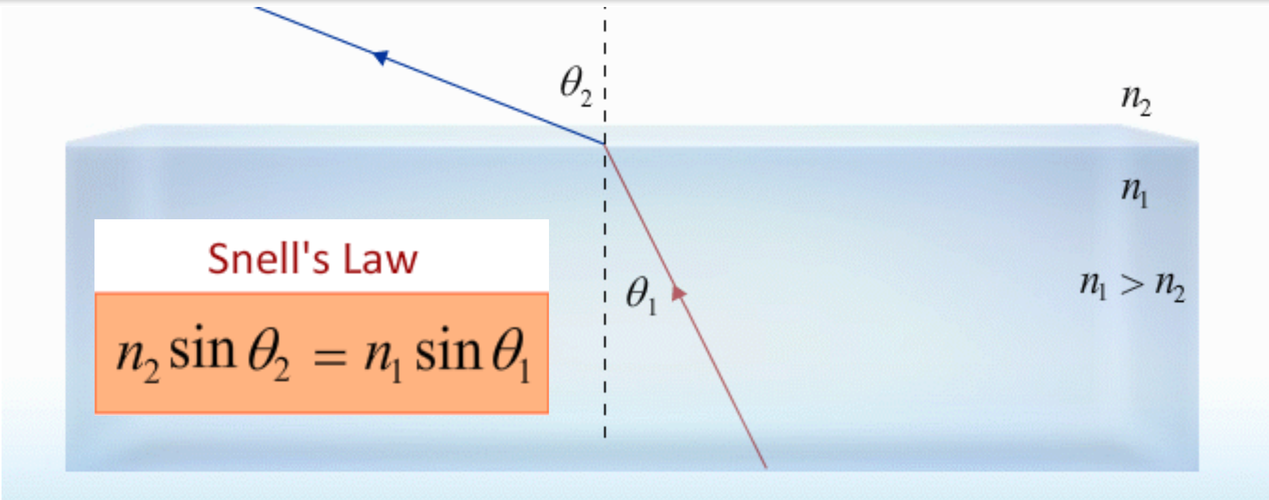


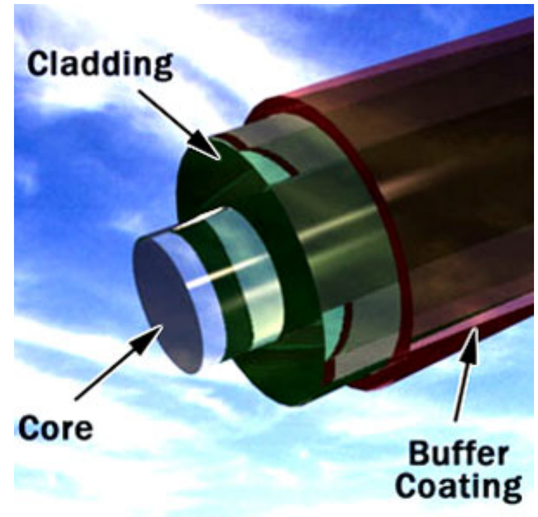
Snell's Law:

$$n_1 \sin\theta_1 = n_2 \sin\theta_2$$

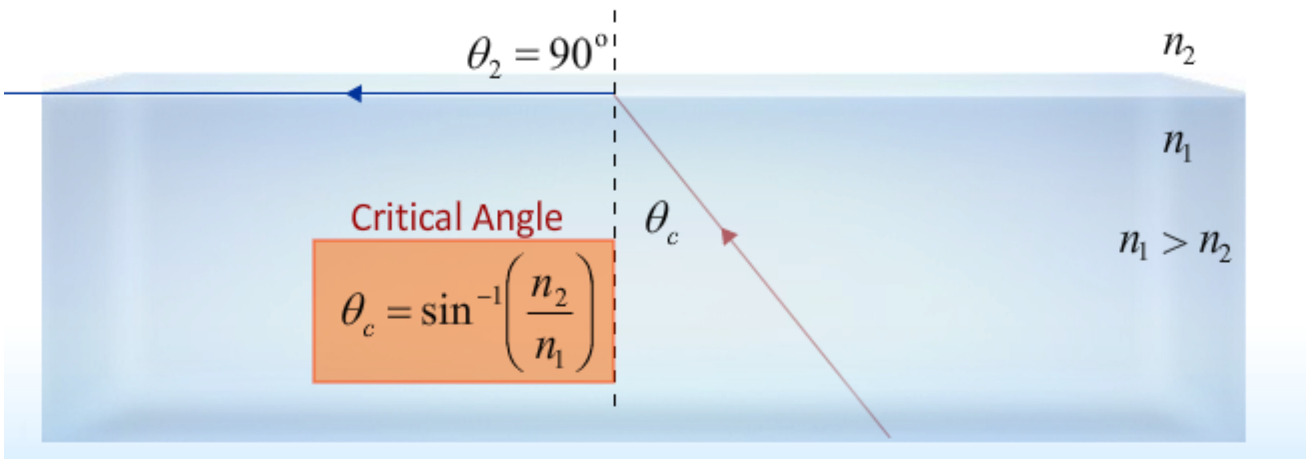
n decreases $\Rightarrow$ θ increases

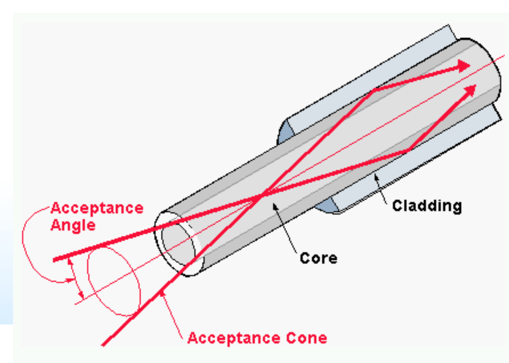
Total Internal Reflection





NOTE: $n_1 > n_2$ implies $\theta_2 > \theta_1$ BUT: θ_2 has max value = 90^o!

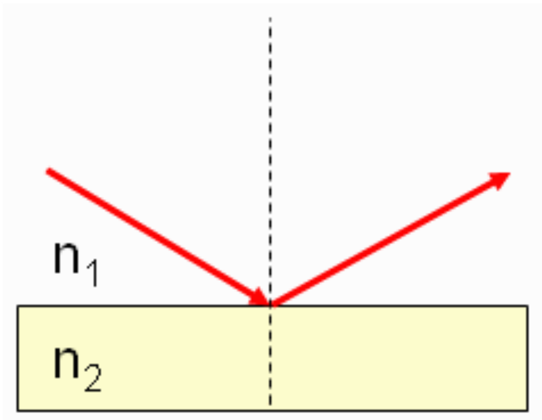




$\theta_1 > \theta_c$ → Total Internal Reflection

CheckPoint 2b

A light ray travels in a medium with n_1 and completely reflects from the surface of a medium with n_2.



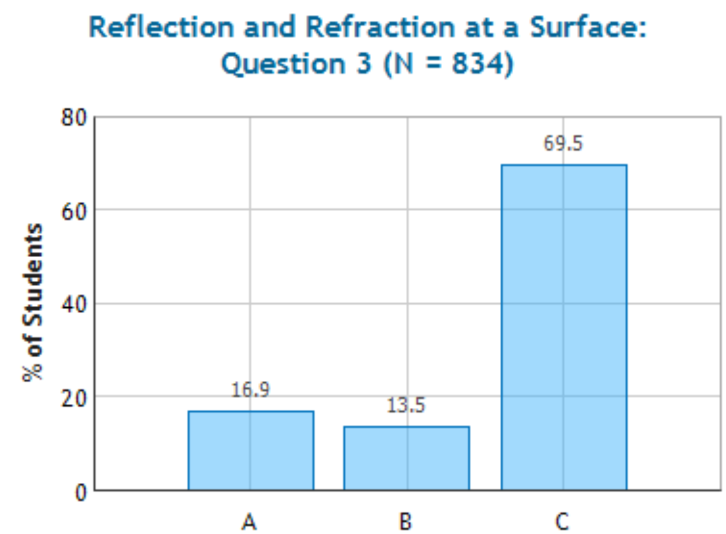
The critical angle depends on:

A n_1 only

n_2 only

B both n_1 and n_2

C



Critical Angle

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)$$

θ_c clearly depends on both n_2 and n_1

Intensity

Case I: Glancing Incidence

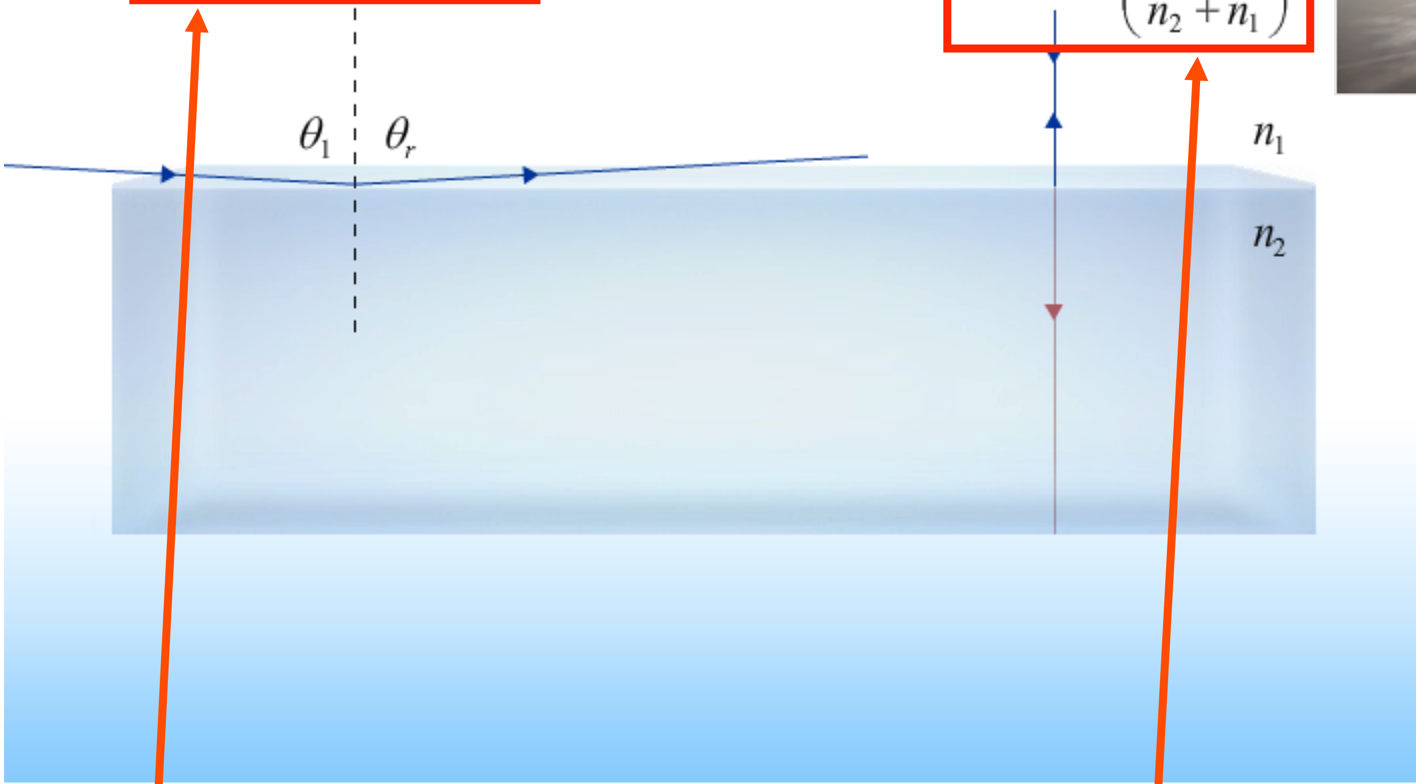
$$\theta_1 \sim 90^\circ$$

Complete Reflection: $R \sim 1$

Case II: Normal Incidence

$$\theta_1 = 0^\circ$$

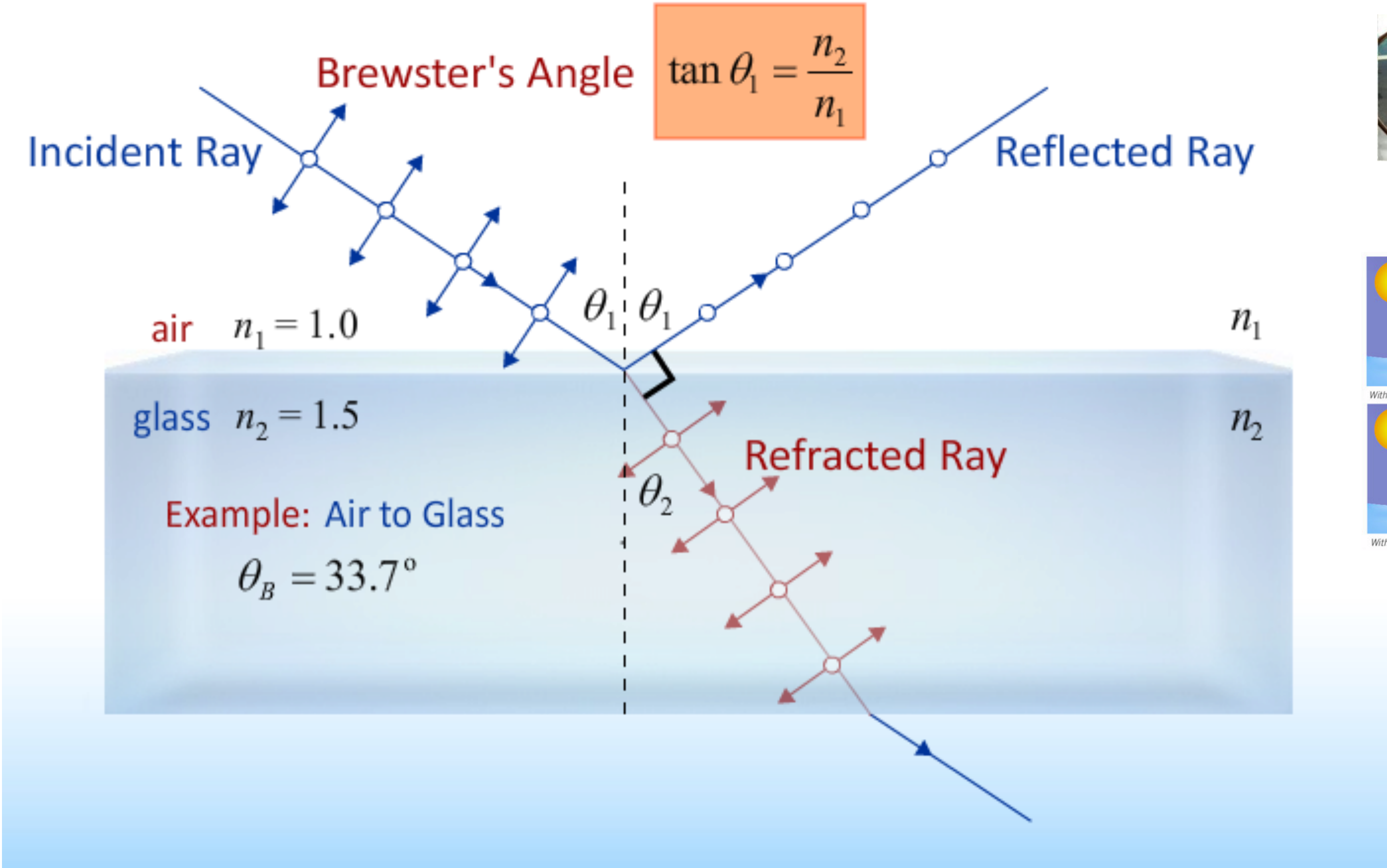
$$R = \left(\frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_2 + n_1}\right)^2$$

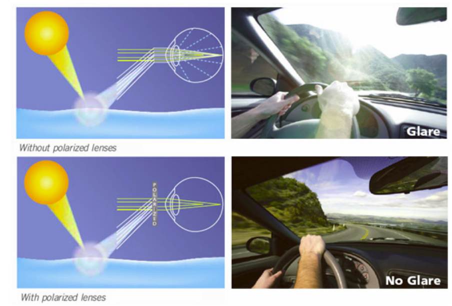


Anything looks like a mirror if light is just glancing off it.

If two materials have the same n then its hard to tell them apart.

Polarization



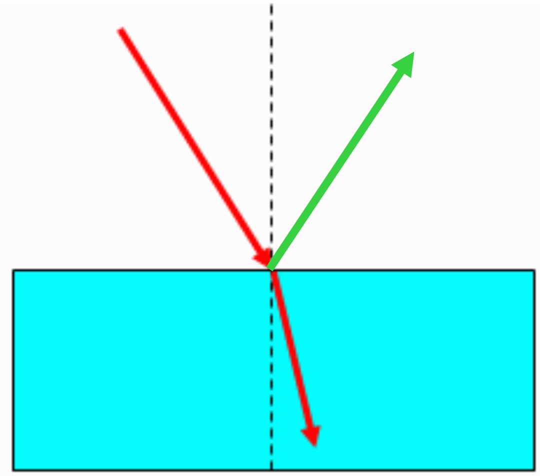


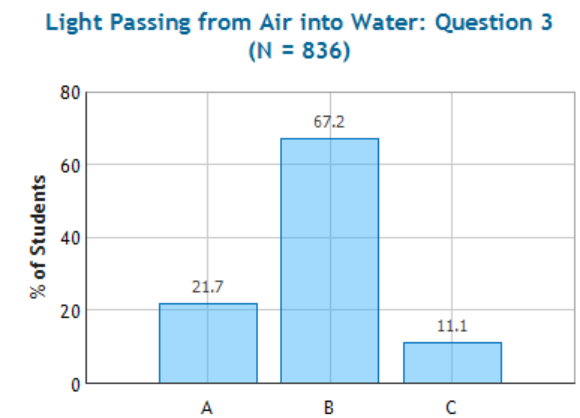
$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ \quad \longrightarrow \quad \sin\theta_2 = \sin(90^\circ - \theta_1) = \cos\theta_1$$

Snell's Law: $$n_2 \sin\theta_2 = n_2 \cos\theta_1 = n_1 \sin\theta_1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \tan\theta_1 = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

CheckPoint 1b

A ray of light passes from air into water with an angle of incidence of 30 degrees.





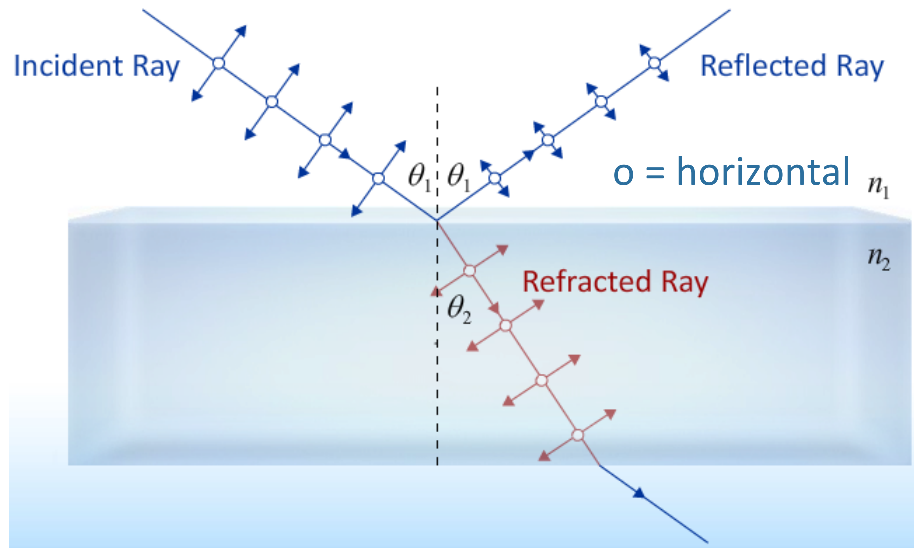
Some of the light also reflects off the surface of the water. If the incident light is initially unpolarized, the reflected light will be

A unpolarized

somewhat horizontally polarized

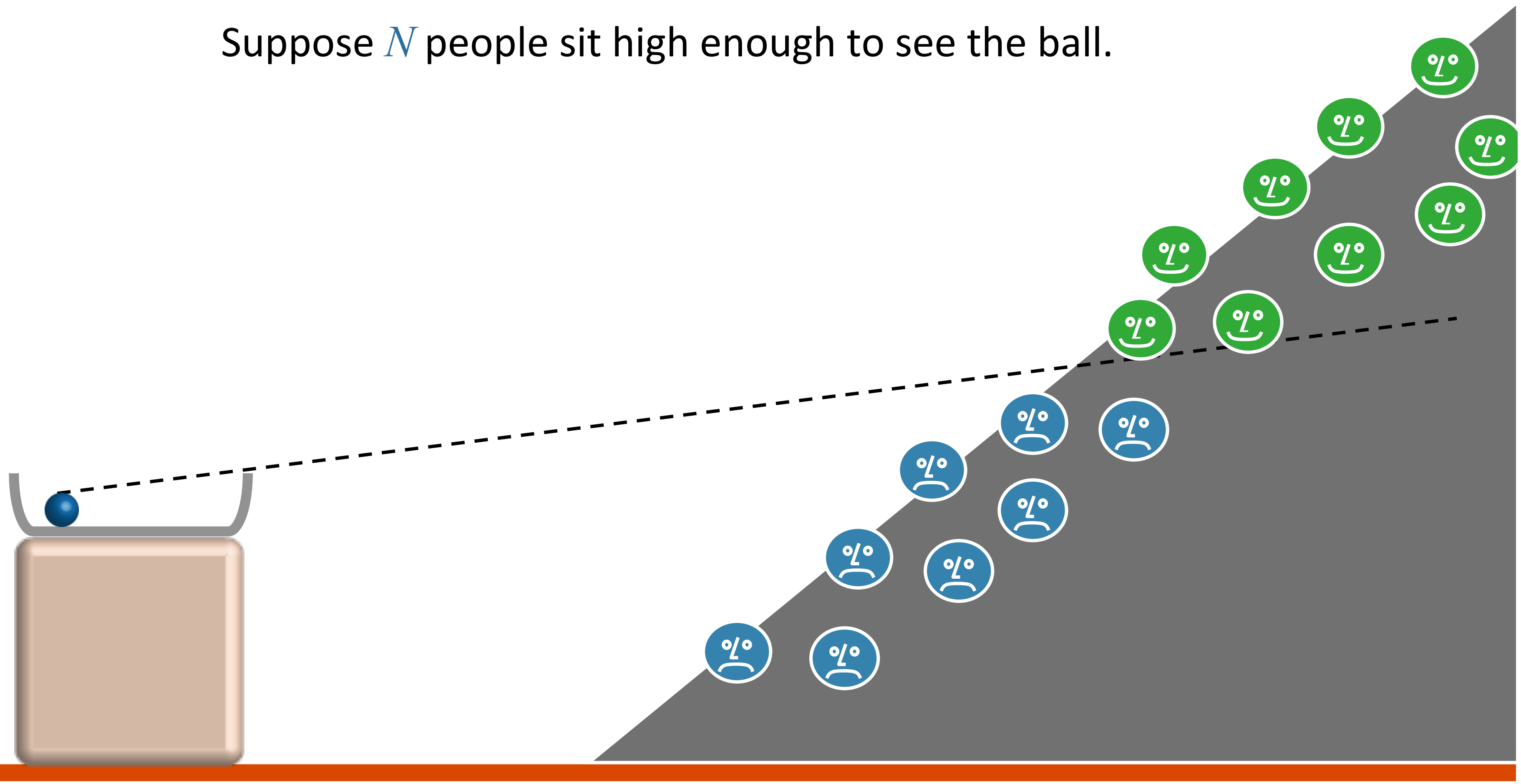
B somewhat vertically polarized

C



A ball sits in the bottom of an otherwise empty tub at the front of the room.

Suppose N people sit high enough to see the ball.



A ball sits in the bottom of an otherwise empty tub at the front of the room.
Suppose N people sit high enough to see the ball.

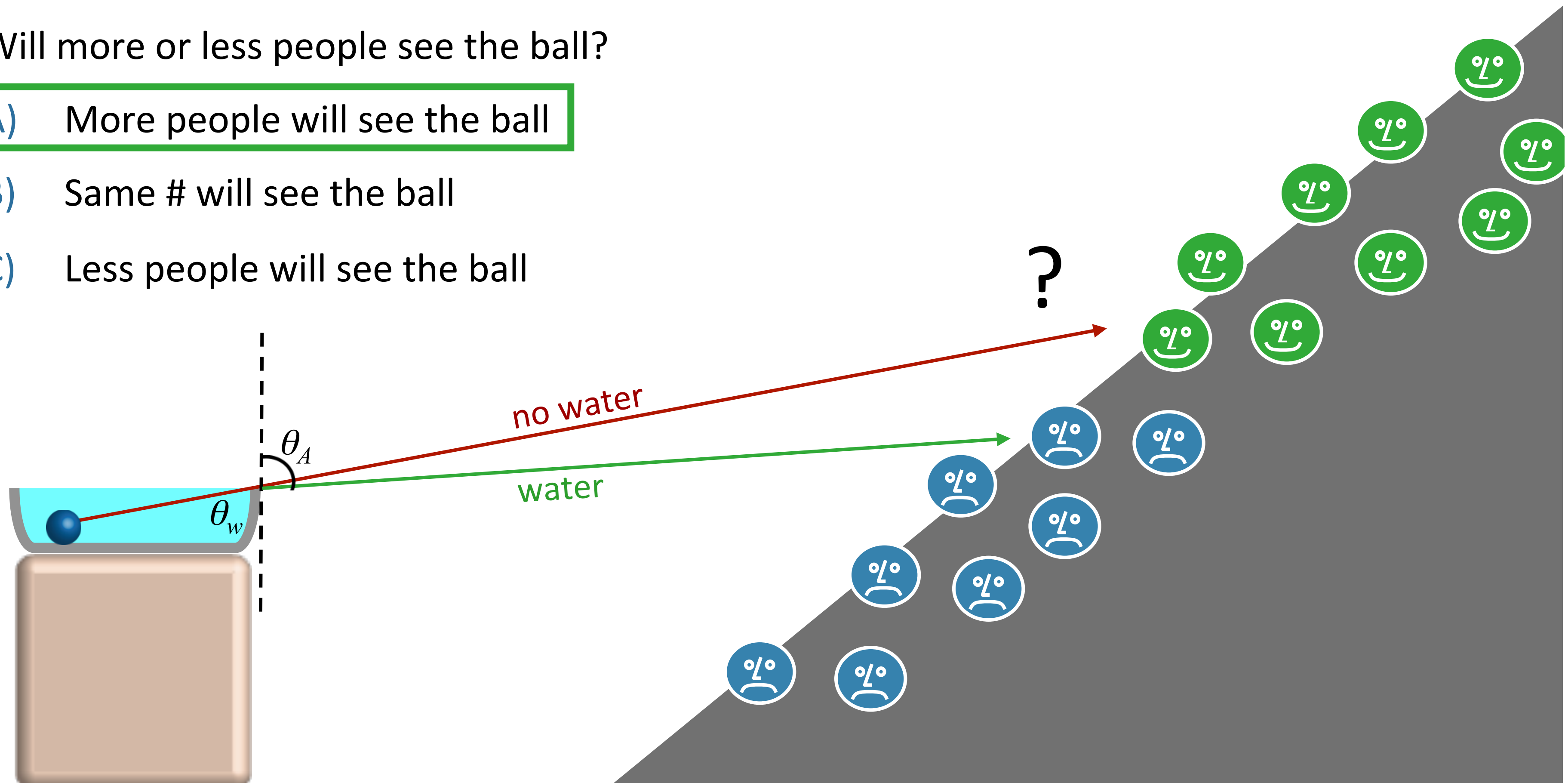
Suppose I fill the tub with water but the ball doesn't move.

Will more or less people see the ball?

A) More people will see the ball

B) Same # will see the ball

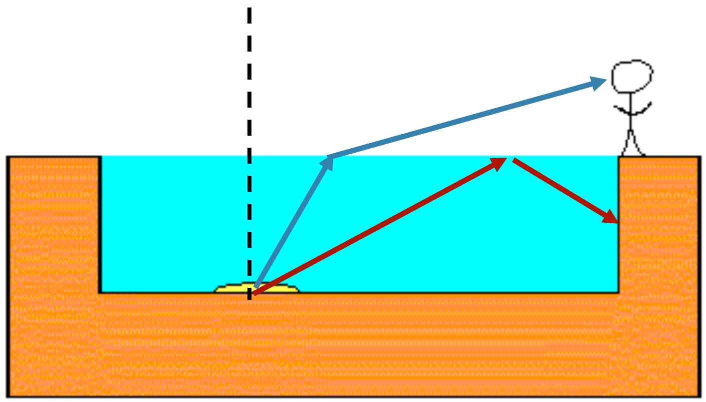
C) Less people will see the ball



Snell's Law: ray bent away from normal going from water to air

CheckPoint 3

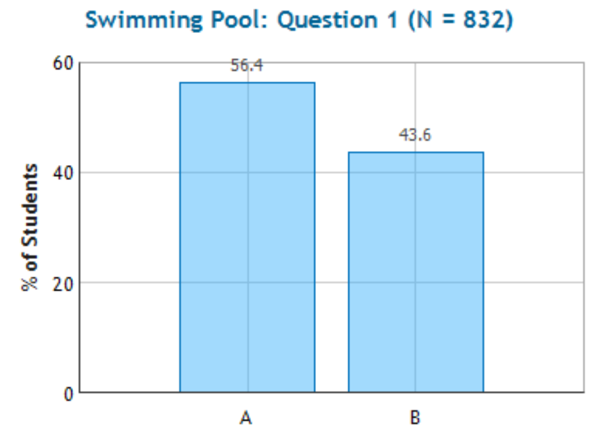
A light is shining at the bottom of a swimming pool (shown in yellow in the figure). A person is standing at the edge of the pool.



Can the person standing on the edge of the pool be prevented from seeing the light by total internal reflection at the water-air surface?

A. Yes $\boxed{\text{B. No}}$

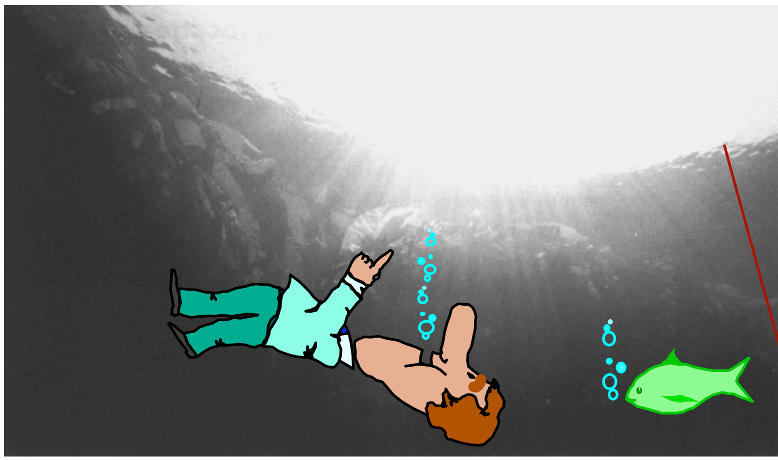
The light would go out in all directions, so only some of it would be internally reflected. The person would see the light that escaped after being refracted.

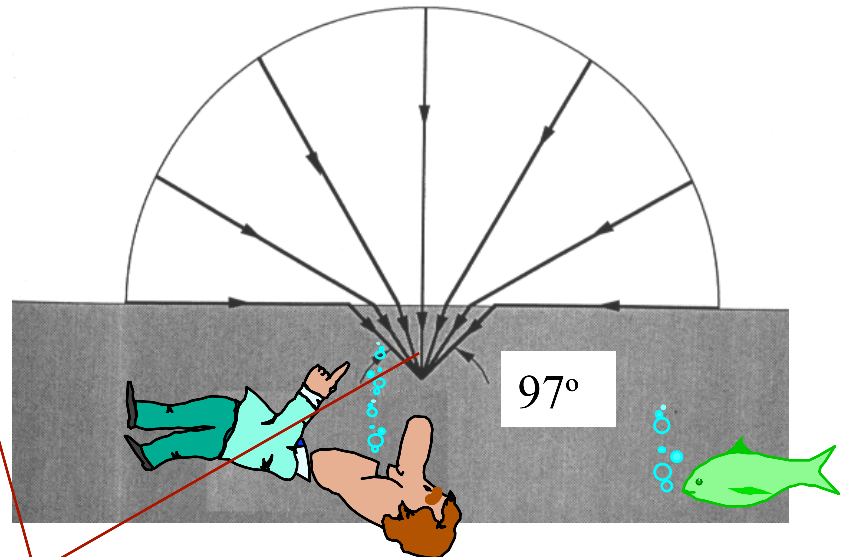


Draw some rays

Example: Refraction at Water/Air Interface

Diver's illusion





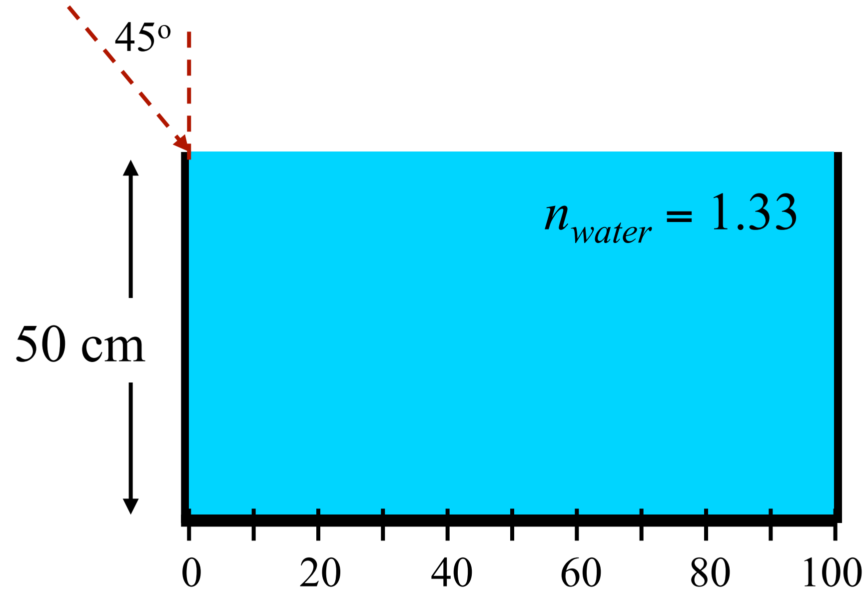
Diver sees all of horizon refracted into a 97° cone

$$\theta_1 = 90^\circ \rightarrow \sin\theta_2 = \frac{n_1}{n_2}\sin 90^\circ = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{1}{1.33} \rightarrow \theta_2 = 48.5^\circ$$

Exercise

A meter stick lies at the bottom of a rectangular water tank of height 50cm. You look into the tank at an angle of 45° relative to vertical along a line that skims the top edge of the tank.

What is the smallest number on the ruler that you can see?



Conceptual Analysis:

- Light is refracted at the surface of the water

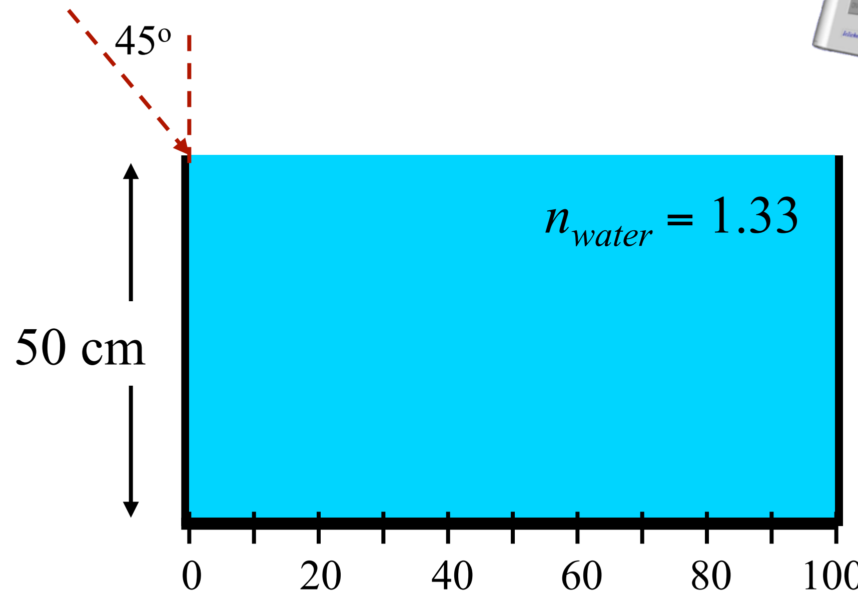
Strategy:

- Determine the angle of refraction in the water and extrapolate this to the bottom of the tank.

Exercise

A meter stick lies at the bottom of a rectangular water tank of height 50cm. You look into the tank at an angle of 45^o relative to vertical along a line that skims the top edge of the tank.

What is the smallest number on the ruler that you can see?



If you shine a laser into the tank at an angle of 45^o, what is the refracted angle θ_R in the water ?

A) $\theta_R = 28.3^o$ $\quad$ B) $\boxed{\theta_R = 32.1^o}$ $\quad$ C) $\theta_R = 38.7^o$

Snell's Law: $n_{air}\sin(45) = n_{water}\sin(\theta_R)$

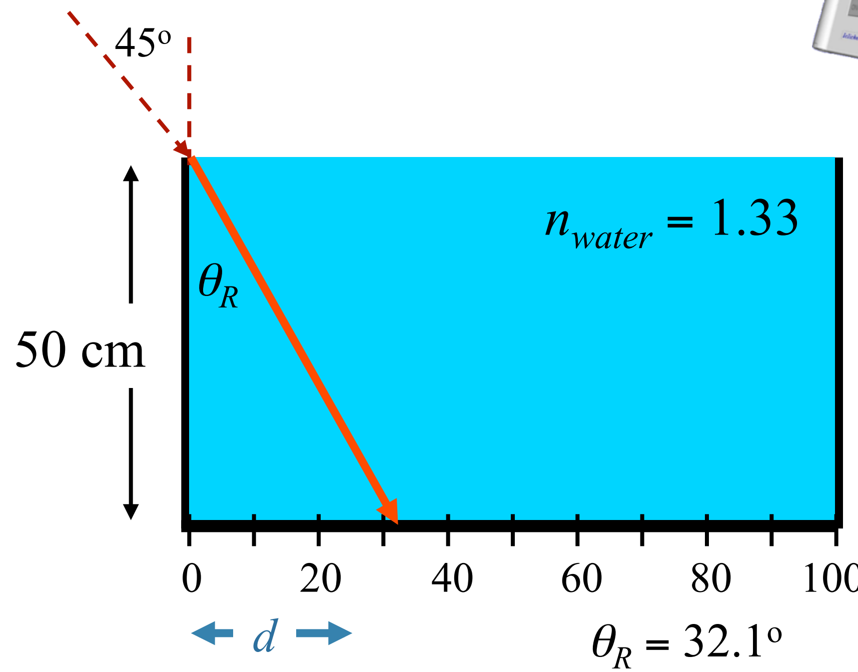
$\rightarrow$ $\sin(\theta_R) = n_{air}\sin(45)/n_{water} = 0.532$

$\rightarrow$ $\theta_R = \sin^{-1}(0.532) = 32.1^o$

Exercise

A meter stick lies at the bottom of a rectangular water tank of height 50cm. You look into the tank at an angle of 45^o relative to vertical along a line that skims the top edge of the tank.

What is the smallest number on the ruler that you can see?



What number on the ruler does the laser beam hit?

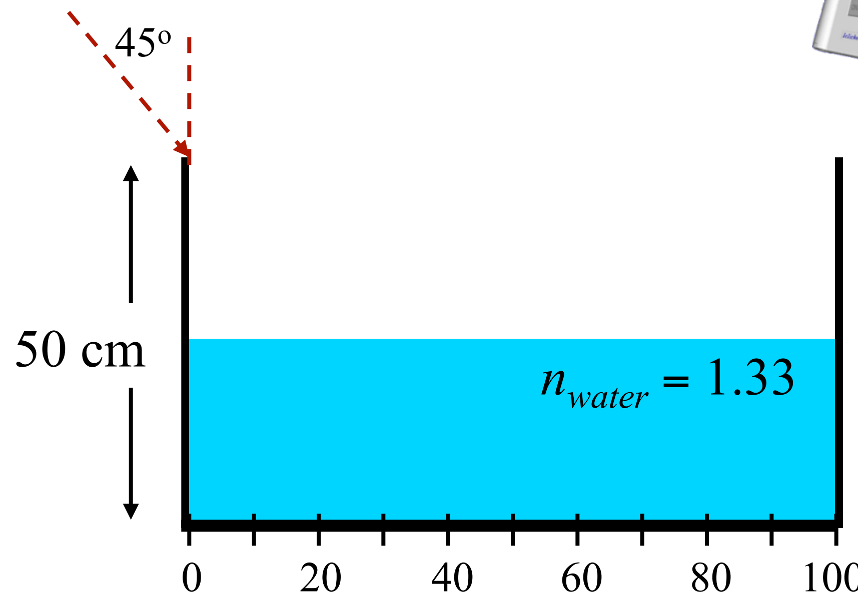
A) 31.4 cm B) 37.6 cm C) 44.1 cm

$$\tan(\theta_R) = d/50$$

$$\rightarrow \quad d = \tan(32.1) \times 50\text{cm} = 31.4\text{cm}$$

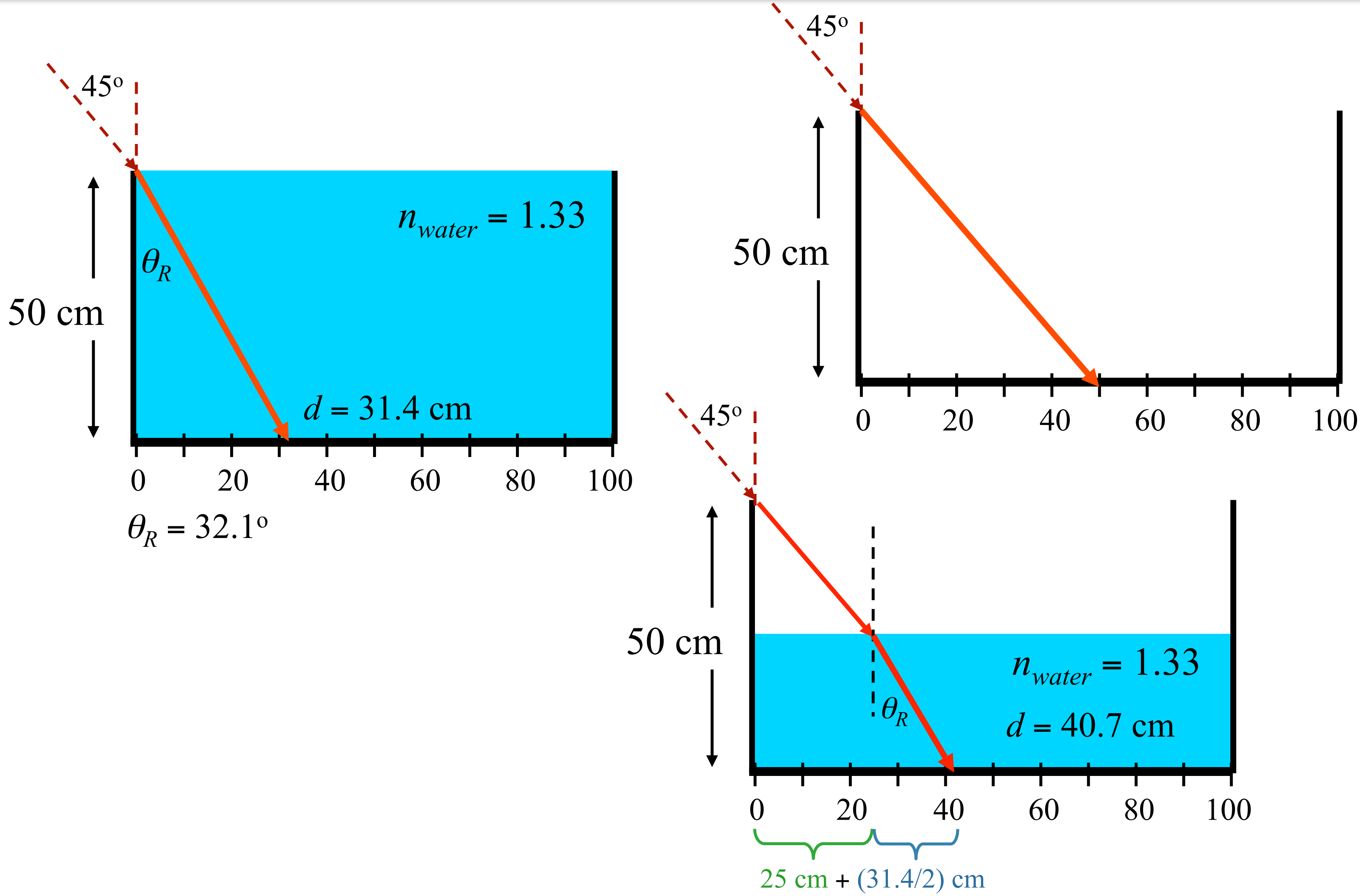
Follow-Up

A meter stick lies at the bottom of a rectangular water tank of height 50cm. You look into the tank at an angle of 45° relative to vertical along a line that skims the top edge of the tank.



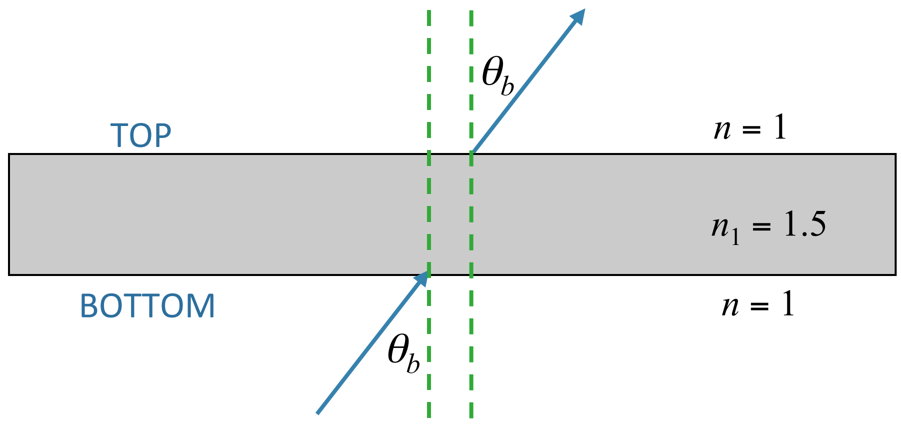
If the tank were half full of water, what number would the laser hit?
(When full, it hit at 31.4 cm)

A) 25 cm B) 31.4 cm C) 32.0 cm $\boxed{\text{D) 40.7 cm}}$ E) 44.2 cm


45°
n_{water} = 1.33
θ_R
50 cm
d = 31.4 cm
0 20 40 60 80 100
θ_R = 32.1°
45°
50 cm
0 20 40 60 80 100
45°
50 cm
n_{water} = 1.33
θ_R
d = 40.7 cm
0 20 40 60 80 100
25 cm + (31.4/2) cm

More Practice

A monochromatic ray enters a slab with $n_1 = 1.5$ at an angle θ_b as shown.



A) Total internal reflection at the top occurs for all angles θ_b, such that $\sin\theta_b < 2/3$

B) Total internal reflection at the top occurs for all angles θ_b, such that $\sin\theta_b > 2/3$

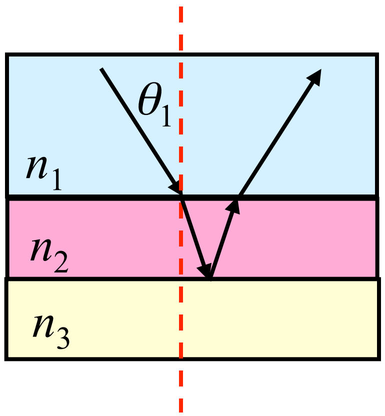
C) There is no angle θ_b $(0 < \theta_b < 90^o)$ such that total internal reflection occurs at top.

Snell's law:

$n_1 \sin\theta_1 = n_2 \sin\theta_2$ → $n \sin\theta$ is "conserved" → Ray exits to air with same angle as it entered!

Follow-Up

A ray of light moves through a medium with index of refraction n_1 and is incident upon a second material (n_2) at angle θ_1 as shown. This ray is then totally reflected at the interface with a third material (n_3). Which statement must be true?

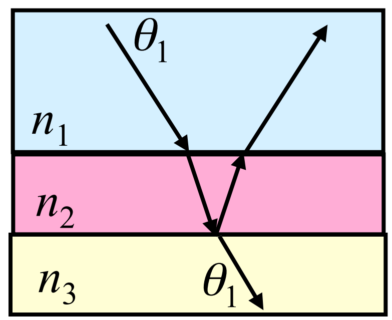


A) $n_3 < n_1$

B) $n_1 < n_3 \leq n_2$

C) $n_3 \geq n_2$

If $n_1 = n_3$



Want larger angle of refraction in n_3 → $n_3 < n_1$