Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Optical Activity

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October/November 2011

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• Permittivity

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External magnetic field

Optical activity

- Permittivity
- No external fields

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- No external fields
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The electromagnetic field

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The electromagnetic field

action on charged particles

 $\dot{\boldsymbol{p}} = q\left\{\boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B}\right\}$

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• action on charged particles

 $\dot{\boldsymbol{p}} = q\left\{\boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B}\right\}$

• Fourier transform fields

$$F(t, \boldsymbol{x}) = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \tilde{F}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) e^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t} e^{\mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{q} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}}$$

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• Maxwell's equations with $\rho = 0$, j = 0, $\mu = 1$ $\boldsymbol{q} \times \tilde{\boldsymbol{H}} = -\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon\tilde{\boldsymbol{E}}$ $\boldsymbol{q} \times \tilde{\boldsymbol{E}} = \omega\mu_0\tilde{\boldsymbol{H}}$

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The electromagnetic field

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• Maxwell's equations with arrho=0, $oldsymbol{j}=0$, $\mu=1$

$$egin{array}{rcl} m{q} imes ilde{m{H}}&=&-\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon ilde{m{E}}\ m{q} imes ilde{m{E}}&=&\omega\mu_0 ilde{m{H}} \end{array}$$

• note that \tilde{E} , \tilde{H} and permittivity ϵ are Fourier transforms and depend on (ω, q) .

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Optical activity • most general causal linear relationship between electrical field and polarization field

$$P_i(t, \boldsymbol{x}) = \epsilon_0 \int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}\tau \, \int \mathrm{d}^3 \boldsymbol{\xi} \, G_{ij}(\tau, \boldsymbol{\xi}) \, E_j(t - \tau, \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi})$$

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$$\tilde{P}_i(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) = \epsilon_0 \, \chi_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) \, \tilde{E}_j(\omega, \boldsymbol{q})$$

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$$\tilde{P}_{i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) = \epsilon_{0} \chi_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) \tilde{E}_{j}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q})$$
$$\tilde{D}_{i} = \epsilon_{0} \tilde{E}_{i} + \tilde{P}_{i}$$

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$$\tilde{D}_i = \epsilon_0 \, \epsilon_{ij} \tilde{E}_i$$

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Fourier transform

$$\tilde{P}_{i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) = \epsilon_{0} \chi_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) \tilde{E}_{j}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q})$$
$$\tilde{D}_{i} = \epsilon_{0} \tilde{E}_{i} + \tilde{P}_{i}$$

•
$$\tilde{D}_i = \epsilon_0 \, \epsilon_{ij} \tilde{E}_i$$

• $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) = \delta i j + \chi_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q})$

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$$\tilde{P}_{i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) = \epsilon_{0} \chi_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) \tilde{E}_{j}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q})$$
$$\tilde{D} = \epsilon_{0} \tilde{E} + \tilde{D}$$

•
$$D_i = \epsilon_0 E_i + P_i$$

•
$$\tilde{D}_i = \epsilon_0 \, \epsilon_{ij} \tilde{E}_i$$

- $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, q) = \delta i j + \chi_{ij}(\omega, q)$
- in general, permittivity ϵ_{ij} depends on angular frequency ω and wave vector ${m q}$

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- dispersion relation of photons is $\omega=cq/n$

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- dispersion relation of photons is $\omega=cq/n$
- dispersion relation of phonons is $\omega = vq$

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- dispersion relation of photons is $\omega=cq/n$
- dispersion relation of phonons is $\omega = vq$
- where v is speed of sound

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- dispersion relation of photons is $\omega=cq/n$
- dispersion relation of phonons is $\omega = vq$
- where v is speed of sound
- acoustical and optical phonons

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- photon and phonon dispersion relations intersect for optical phonons

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- $v/c \approx 0.01$, q is small

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Local interaction

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- photon and phonon dispersion relations intersect for optical phonons
- $v/c \approx 0.01$, q is small
- $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) \approx \epsilon_{ij}(\omega, 0)$

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Local interaction

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- $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) \approx \epsilon_{ij}(\omega, 0)$
- normally, the permittivity depends on ω only

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Local interaction

- dispersion relation of photons is $\omega=cq/n$
- dispersion relation of phonons is $\omega = vq$
- where v is speed of sound
- acoustical and optical phonons
- photon and phonon dispersion relations intersect for optical phonons
- $v/c \approx 0.01$, q is small
- $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q}) \approx \epsilon_{ij}(\omega, 0)$
- normally, the permittivity depends on $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ only
- $G_{ij}(\tau, \boldsymbol{\xi}) \approx G_{ij}(\tau) \ \delta^3(\boldsymbol{\xi})$

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Drude model

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• Locality is built into the Drude model

Drude model

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Drude model

- Locality is built into the Drude model
- We investigate matter at location $oldsymbol{x}=0$

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Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

- Locality is built into the Drude model
- We investigate matter at location $oldsymbol{x}=0$
- deviation of a charged particle from this position is $\pmb{x}=\pmb{x}(t)$

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Optical Activity

Permittivity

- No extern fields
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- Optical activity

- Locality is built into the Drude model
- We investigate matter at location $oldsymbol{x}=0$
- deviation of a charged particle from this position is $\pmb{x}=\pmb{x}(t)$
- equation of motion

$$m \{ \ddot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) + \Gamma \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) + \Omega^2 \boldsymbol{x}(t) \} = q \boldsymbol{E}(t, \boldsymbol{x}(t))$$

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$$m \left\{ \, \ddot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) + \Gamma \dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) + \Omega^2 \boldsymbol{x}(t) \, \right\} = q \, \boldsymbol{E}(t, \boldsymbol{x}(t))$$

- right hand side approximated by $\boldsymbol{E}(t,0)$

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- right hand side approximated by $\pmb{E}(t,0)$
- electromagnetic waves are long

Drude model

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- right hand side approximated by $\pmb{E}(t,0)$
- electromagnetic waves are long
- involved wave vectors are small

Drude model

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- right hand side approximated by $\pmb{E}(t,0)$
- electromagnetic waves are long
- involved wave vectors are small
- good so, because otherwise solving equation of motion by Fourier transforming it would be impossible

Drude model

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- right hand side approximated by $\pmb{E}(t,0)$
- electromagnetic waves are long
- involved wave vectors are small
- good so, because otherwise solving equation of motion by Fourier transforming it would be impossible
- at least difficult

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No external fields

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External magnetic field

Optical activity

Isotropic and birefringent media

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Isotropic and birefringent media

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• no external electric or magnetic field

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No external fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

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Isotropic and birefringent media

• no external electric or magnetic field

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• Onsager: \epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}
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- no external electric or magnetic field
- Onsager: $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}$
- negligible absorption: $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon^*_{ji}$

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Permittivity

No external fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Isotropic and birefringent media

- no external electric or magnetic field
- Onsager: $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}$
- negligible absorption: $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon^*_{ji}$
- permittivity is a real symmetric tensor

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- permittivity is a real symmetric tensor
- can be orthogonally diagonalzed

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- permittivity is a real symmetric tensor
- can be orthogonally diagonalzed
- optically isotropic : $\epsilon_{ij} = n^2 \delta_{ij}$

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Isotropic and birefringent media

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- negligible absorption: $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon^*_{ji}$
- permittivity is a real symmetric tensor
- can be orthogonally diagonalzed
- optically isotropic : $\epsilon_{ij} = n^2 \delta_{ij}$
- optically uniaxial

$$\epsilon_{ij} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} n_{\rm o}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n_{\rm o}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & n_{\rm e}^2 \end{array} \right)$$

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

No external fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Isotropic and birefringent media

- no external electric or magnetic field
- Onsager: $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}$
- negligible absorption: $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon^*_{ji}$
- permittivity is a real symmetric tensor
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Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

No external fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Isotropic and birefringent media

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• extraordinary : $\hat{k} = \cos \alpha \hat{x} + \sin \alpha \hat{y}$ and $\hat{e} = \hat{z}$

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Peter Hertel

Roadmap

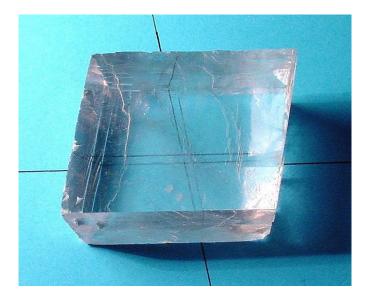
Permittivity

No external fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity



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Double refraction (birefringence) by calcite

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Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Pockels effect

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Roadmap

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No externa fields

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Optical activity

Pockels effect

•
$$\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + R_{ijk}\mathcal{E}_k$$

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Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

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Optical activity

Pockels effect

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$$\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + R_{ijk}\mathcal{E}_k$$

•
$$R_{ijk} = R_{jik}$$

• $\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + R_{ijk}\mathcal{E}_k$

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 such a tensor with three indexes <u>not</u> allowed for crystals with inversion symmetry

Optical Activity

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Roadmap

- Permittivity
- No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

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• $\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + R_{ijk}\mathcal{E}_k$

•
$$R_{ijk} = R_{jik}$$

- such a tensor with three indexes <u>not</u> allowed for crystals with inversion symmetry
- but for instance in lithium niobate (3m symmetry)

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External electric field

Optical Activity

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External magnetic field

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Optical Activity

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

- Permittivity
- No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

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- ..., which is proportional to the external field strength ${m {\cal E}}$

No extern fields

Optical Activity

Peter Hertel

External electric field

External magnetic field

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Optical Activity

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

- Permittivity
- No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

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- but for instance in lithium niobate (3m symmetry)
- Pockels effect causes additional birefringence
- ... which is proportional to the external field strength ${m {\cal E}}$
- effect is fast (GHz), but requires large field strength
- therefore µm-optics (Integrated Optics)

Optical Activity

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Roadmap

- Permittivity
- No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

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Roadmap

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No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity



A commercial Pockels cell for modulating light

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Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Faraday effect

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Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Faraday effect

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•
$$\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + iK\epsilon_{ijk}\mathcal{B}_k$$

Optical Activity

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Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity • $\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + iK\epsilon_{ijk}\mathcal{B}_k$

• rotation of polarization proportional to the magnetic induction

Optical Activity

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Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

- $\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + i K \epsilon_{ijk} \mathcal{B}_k$
- rotation of polarization proportional to the magnetic induction
- effect is non-reciprocal

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Activity Peter Hertel

Optical

Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

- $\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + iK\epsilon_{ijk}\mathcal{B}_k$
- rotation of polarization proportional to the magnetic induction
- effect is non-reciprocal
- optical isolator for protecting lasers from their own light

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Roadmap

Optical Activity

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Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

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- best with ferro- or ferri-magnetic media, like yttrium iron garnet etc.

Roadmap

Optical Activity

Peter Hertel

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

- $\epsilon_{ij} = n_{ij}^2 + iK\epsilon_{ijk}\mathcal{B}_k$
- rotation of polarization proportional to the magnetic induction
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- optical isolator for protecting lasers from their own light
- best with ferro- or ferri-magnetic media, like yttrium iron garnet etc.
- goal: realize the optical isolator in μ m-optics

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

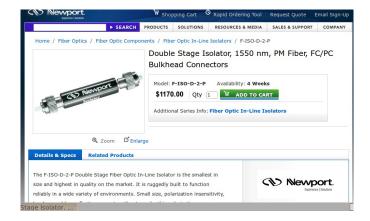
Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity



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A commercial optical isolator

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

Optical activity

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Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

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Optical activity

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I found this in the internet when looking for optical activity.

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Optical activity

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• recall
$$\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ij}(\omega, \boldsymbol{q})$$

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No externa fields

External electric field

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Optical activity

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• recall
$$\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ij}(\omega, q)$$

• Invariance with respect to time reversal:

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Activity Peter Hertel

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- External electric field
- External magnetic field
- Optical activity

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

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External magnetic field

Optical activity

Optical activity

- recall $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ij}(\omega, q)$
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- which implies $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, {m q}) = \epsilon_{ji}(\omega, -{m q})$
- if present, a magnetic field must be inverted as well

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Optical Activity

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

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Optical Activity

Peter Hertel

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Activity Peter Hertel

Optical

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- χ^{oa}_{ijk} is purely imaginary and antisymmetric in the first two indexes

Optical Activity

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•
$$\Delta \epsilon_{ij}^{oa} = i \epsilon_{ijk} g_k$$
 with $g_k = G_{kl} q_l$

Optical Activity

Peter Hertel

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Optical Activity

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- $\Delta \epsilon_{ij}^{oa} = i \epsilon_{ijk} g_k$ with $g_k = G_{kl} q_l$
- gyration vector g_k depends linearly on the wave vector q_l
- G_{kl} is a rank 2 pseudo-tensor

activity

Permittivity

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Genuine and pseudo tensors

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Genuine and pseudo tensors

• Coordinate transformation $x \to x'$ such that $ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2$ does not change

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Roadmap

Permittivity

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Genuine and pseudo tensors

• Coordinate transformation $x \to x'$ such that $ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2$ does not change

•
$$x_i' = R_{ij} x_j$$
 where $R R^\dagger = R^\dagger R = I$

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Optical activity

Genuine and pseudo tensors

• Coordinate transformation $x \to x'$ such that $ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2$ does not change

•
$$x_i' = R_{ij} x_j$$
 where $R R^{\dagger} = R^{\dagger} R = R$

• $\det RR^{\dagger} = (\det R)^2 = 1$

Peter Hertel

Roadmap

Permittivity

No externa fields

External electric field

External magnetic field

Optical activity

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- ϵ_{ijk} is a pseudo tensor of rank 3

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Optical activity

Optical activity (ctd.)

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Permittivity

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Optical activity (ctd.)

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$$\Delta\chi^{oa}_{ij} = i\epsilon_{ijk}g_k$$
 with $g_k = G_{kl}q_l$

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Optical activity (ctd.)

- $\Delta \chi_{ij}^{oa} = i \epsilon_{ijk} g_k$ with $g_k = G_{kl} q_l$
- \tilde{E}_i and \tilde{P}_i are genuine vectors

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Optical activity (ctd.)

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Optical activity

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- Optically active materials cause a rotation of the polarization proportional to the sample thickness
- The effect is reversible, as contrasted with the Faraday effect

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Roadmap

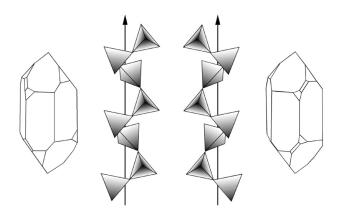
Permittivity

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External electric field

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Optical activity



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Right vs. left handed quartz crystals.

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Optical activity

Dextrose

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No externa fields

External electric field

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Optical activity

• optical activity of sugar discovered by Seebeck in 1811



Dextrose

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Optical Activity

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Optical activity • optical activity of sugar discovered by Seebeck in 1811

• this explains the name optical activity

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Optical Activity

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Optical Activity

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Permittivity

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Optical Activity

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Optical Activity

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Optical Activity

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Optical Activity

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- artificially produced sugar does not show left/right-handedness
- biologically produces sugar (dextrose) is optically effective
- Nature has no tendency to prefer left to right handedness
- Question: Are all sugar producing plants copies of the first plant, which randomly decided between left and right?

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Thomas Seebeck, German physicist, 1770-1831

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Quartz

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Permittivity

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Optical activity

• Quartz is silicon dioxide, SiO_2

Quartz

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Permittivity

No external fields

External electric field

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Optical activity

• Quartz is silicon dioxide, SiO_2

• the most common mineral on earth

Quartz

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Permittivity

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Optical activity

• Quartz is silicon dioxide, SiO₂

- the most common mineral on earth
- just think of sand

Quartz

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Quartz

- Quartz is silicon dioxide, SiO₂
- the most common mineral on earth
- just think of sand
- single crystals are either left or right optically active

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Quartz

- Quartz is silicon dioxide, SiO₂
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- single crystals are either left or right optically active
- however, twins are also found

Peter Hertel

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• Quartz is silicon dioxide, SiO₂

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Quartz

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Quartz

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- although parity is not a symmetry of nature...

Quartz

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Quartz

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Quartz

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- but only in weak interactions

Quartz

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Natural quartz