

§ 3 Propagation of waves in optical media

I. Wave equation

Maxwell's equations in vacuum (1873):

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \rho / \epsilon_0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \left(\vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

§ 3 Propagation of waves in optical media

I. Wave equation

Maxwell's equations in matter (1873):

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} &= \rho \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{D} / \epsilon_0 &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} &= \mu\mu_0 \left(\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Additionally there are the constitutive relations :

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_D + \vec{P} = (1 + \chi) \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \epsilon \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \quad \text{with} \quad \vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \vec{E}_D = \frac{N}{V} \alpha \vec{E}_D$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu\mu_0 \vec{H} \quad (\text{usually } \mu \approx 1)$$

§ 3 Propagation of waves in optical media

I. Wave equation

wave equation in vacuum in absence of charges and currents:

$$\Delta \vec{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\text{with } \frac{1}{c^2} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0$$

For a monochromatic field with harmonic time dependence $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}(\vec{r})e^{-i\omega t}$
Helmholtz equation :

$$\Delta \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\text{with } k^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$$

Wave equation in matter in absence of charges and currents:

$$\Delta \vec{D} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{D}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

§ 3 Propagation of waves in optical media

II. Elementary Solutions

Solution of Helmholtz equation in cartesian coordinates:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}_0 \vec{\epsilon} e^{i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} &= 0 \\ \vec{k} \times \vec{B} &= \frac{\omega}{c^2} \vec{E} \end{aligned} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \vec{k} \perp \vec{E} \perp \vec{B} = 0$$

(transversal wave)

Solution of Helmholtz equation in spherical coordinates:

for small solid angle:
$$E(\vec{r}, t) = E_0 \frac{e^{i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega t)}}{|\vec{k}\vec{r}|}$$