

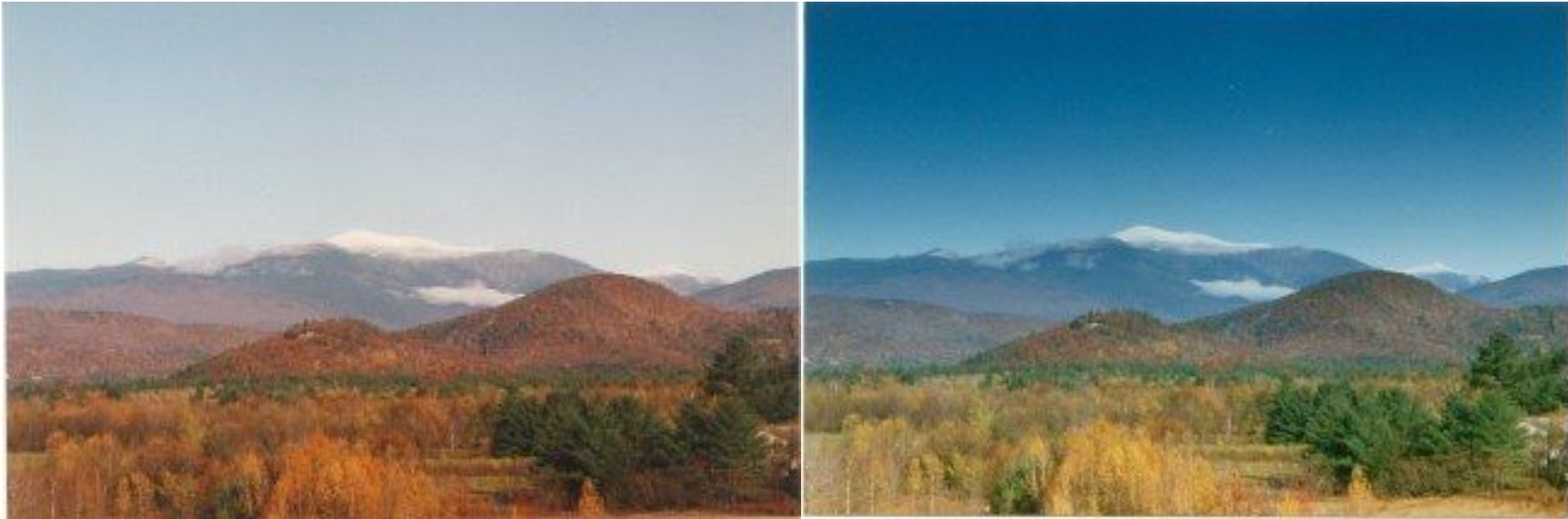
# Basic Principles of Light Polarization

# Polarization Photography



Reduce Sun Glare  
Reduce Reflections  
Darkens Sky  
Increase Color Saturation  
Reduce Haze

# Polarization Photography



Without Polarizer

With Polarizer

- Provides better Color Saturation
- Darkens the sky

# Polarization Photography



Without Polarizer



With Polarizer

# Polarization Photography : Scattering



Haze



De-hazed

# Polarization Photography : Wide Angle Lenses



Vignetting of the Sky

# Polarization Photography : Reflections



Reduce Reflections

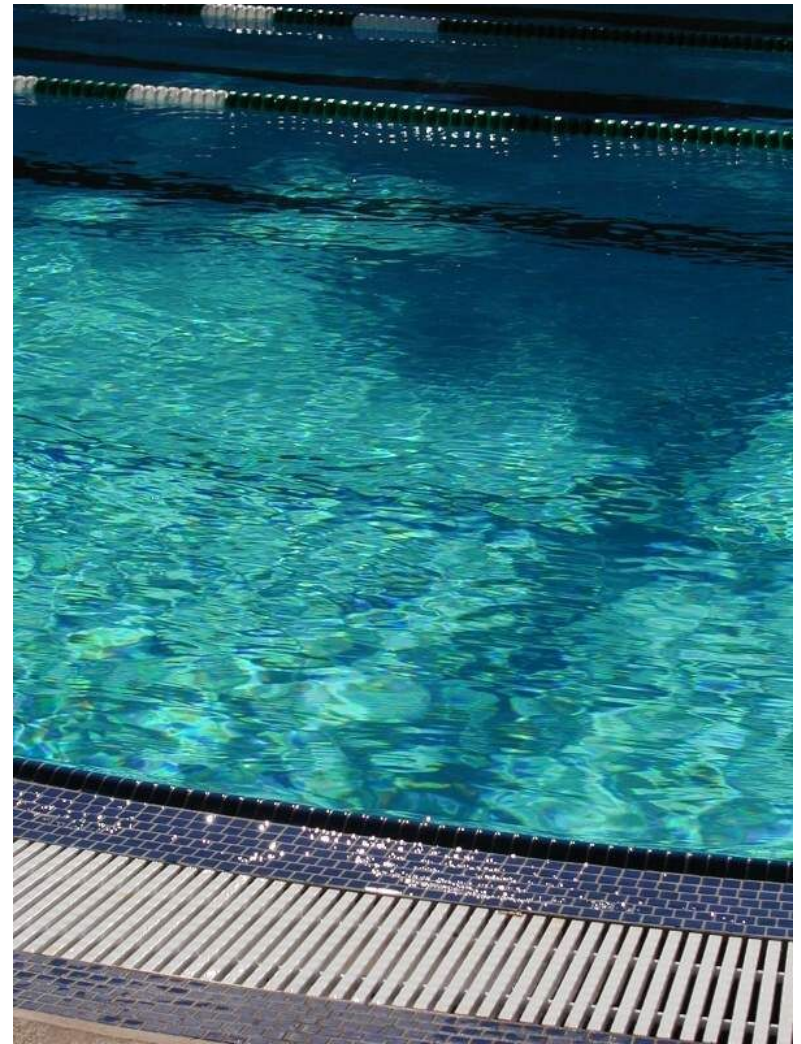
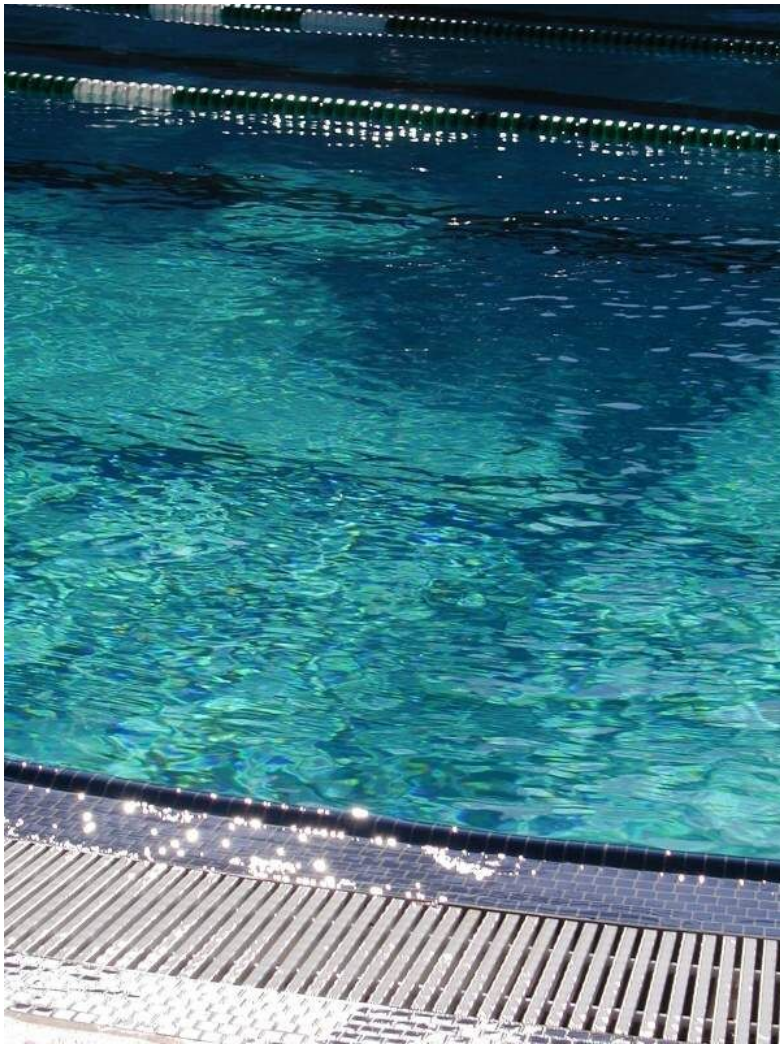
# Polarization Photography : Reflections



Reduce Reflections

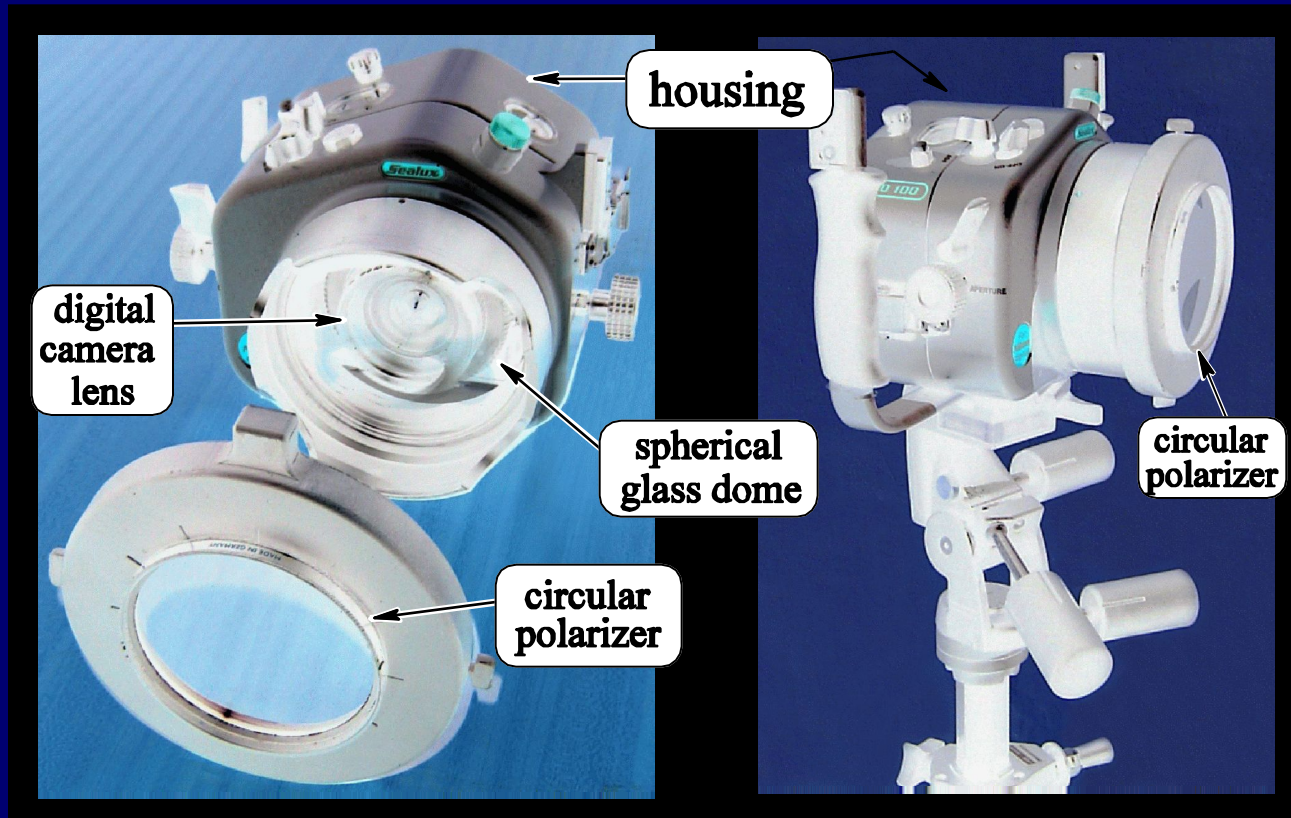


# Polarization Photography : Reflections

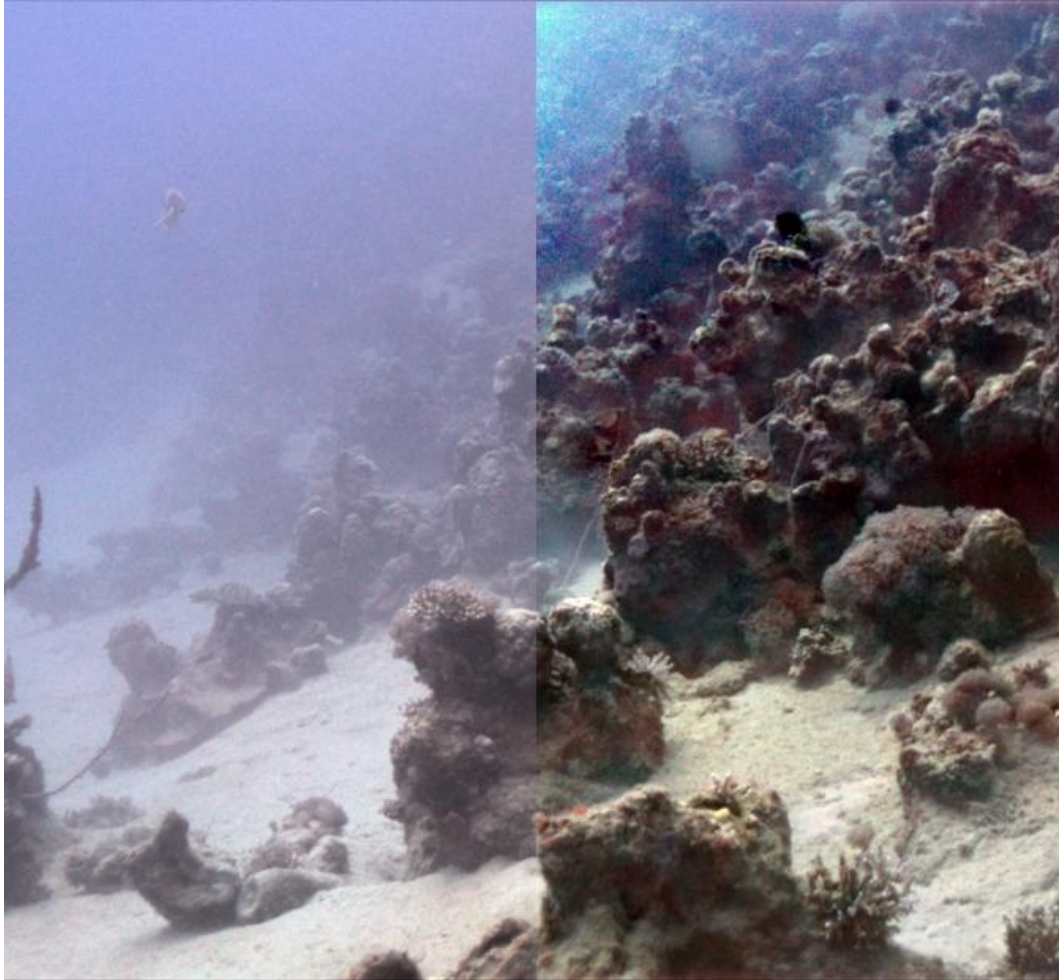


Many titled planes

# Aqua-polaricam

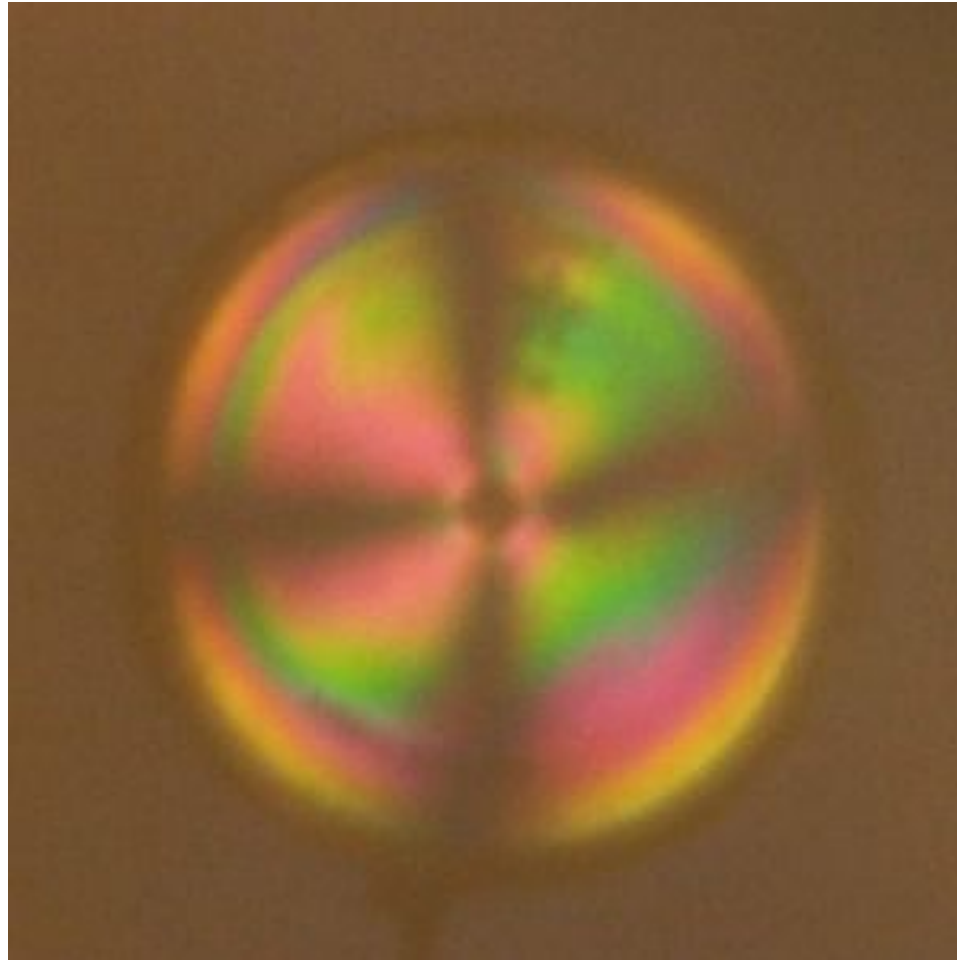


# Polarization Photography : Underwater



- Underwater pipelines and communication
- Offshore structures
- Offshore drilling rigs
- Vessel inspection
- Underwater ROV/AOV
- Marine biology
- Recreational photography
- Marine archaeology
- Underwater mapping

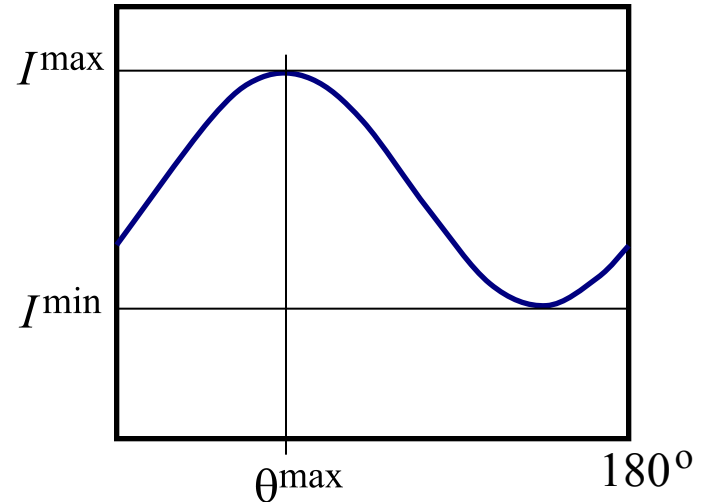
# Birefringence



Interference pattern due to different refractive indices

# Light as Plane Waves

- Sinusoidal plane waves very good approximation.
- Very useful for characterizing polarization.



- Polarized Wave: Has only one preferred orientation.
- Un-polarized Wave: Has no preferred orientation.  
or has all orientations.
- Partially polarized wave: Has preferred orientation but has energy in other orientations as well.

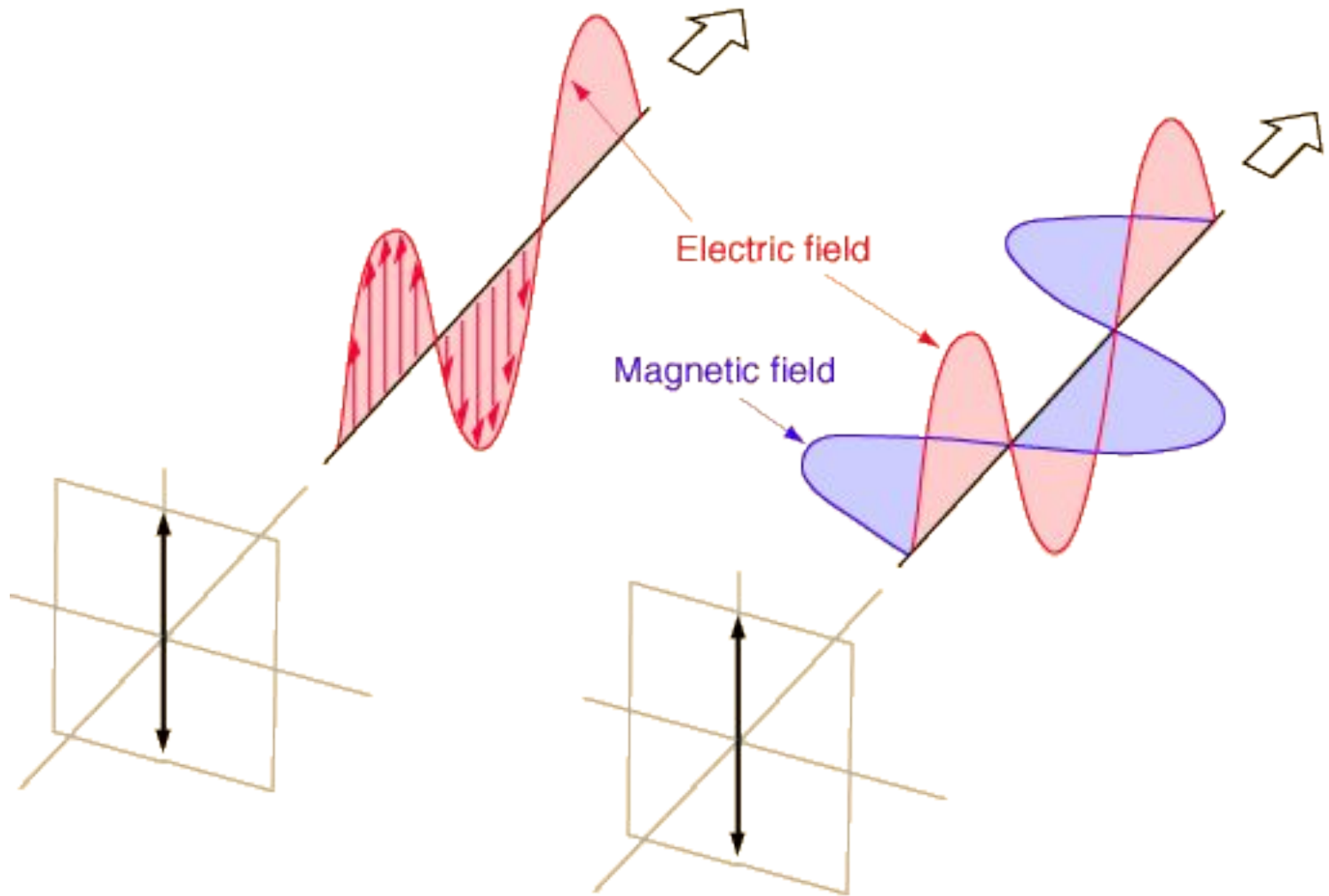
# Classification of Polarization

Linear : Two orthogonal plane waves with same phase but possibly different amplitudes.

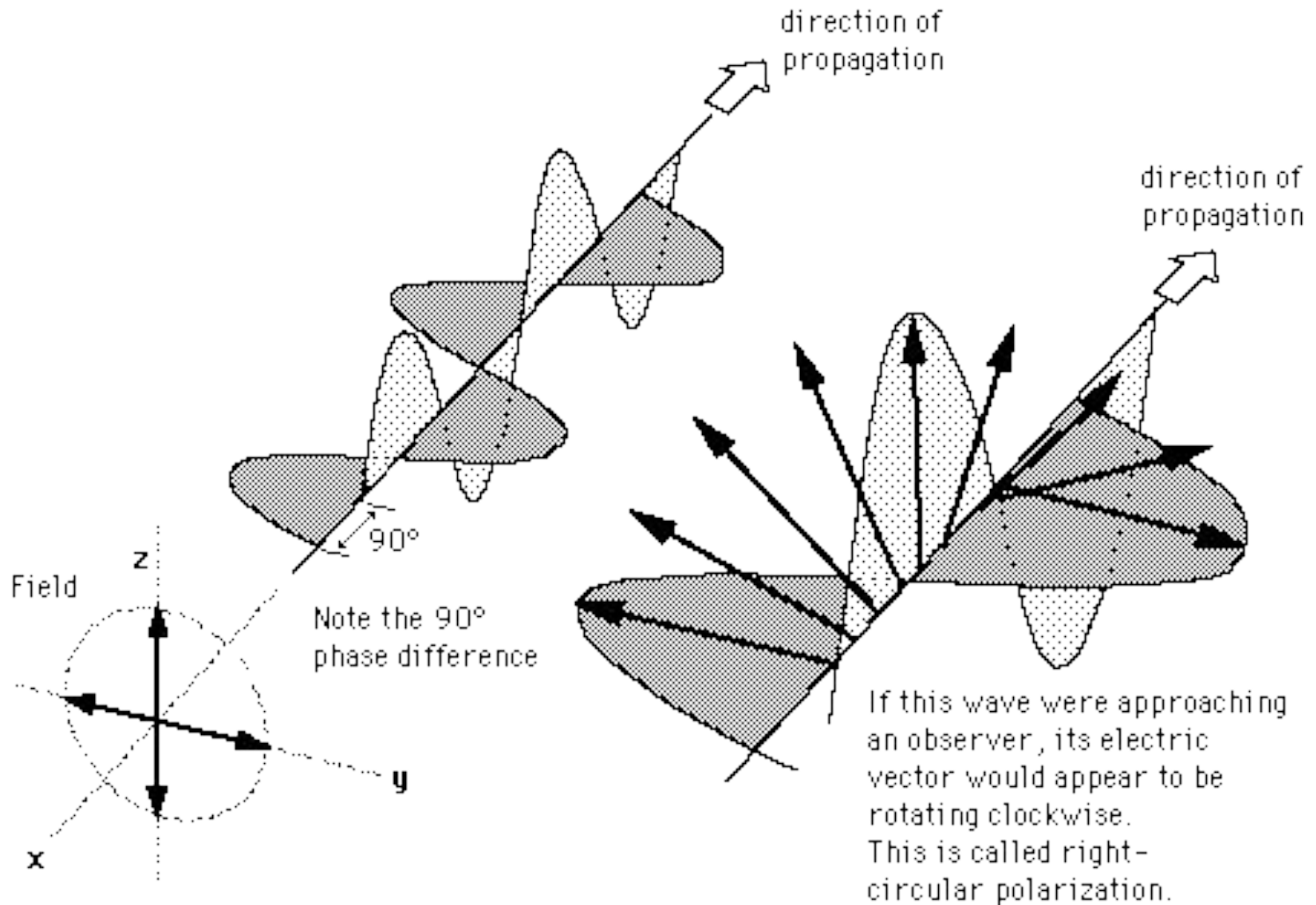
Circular: Two orthogonal plane waves with 90 deg phase shift but same amplitudes.

Elliptical: Possibly any degree phase shift with different amplitudes.

# Linear Polarization

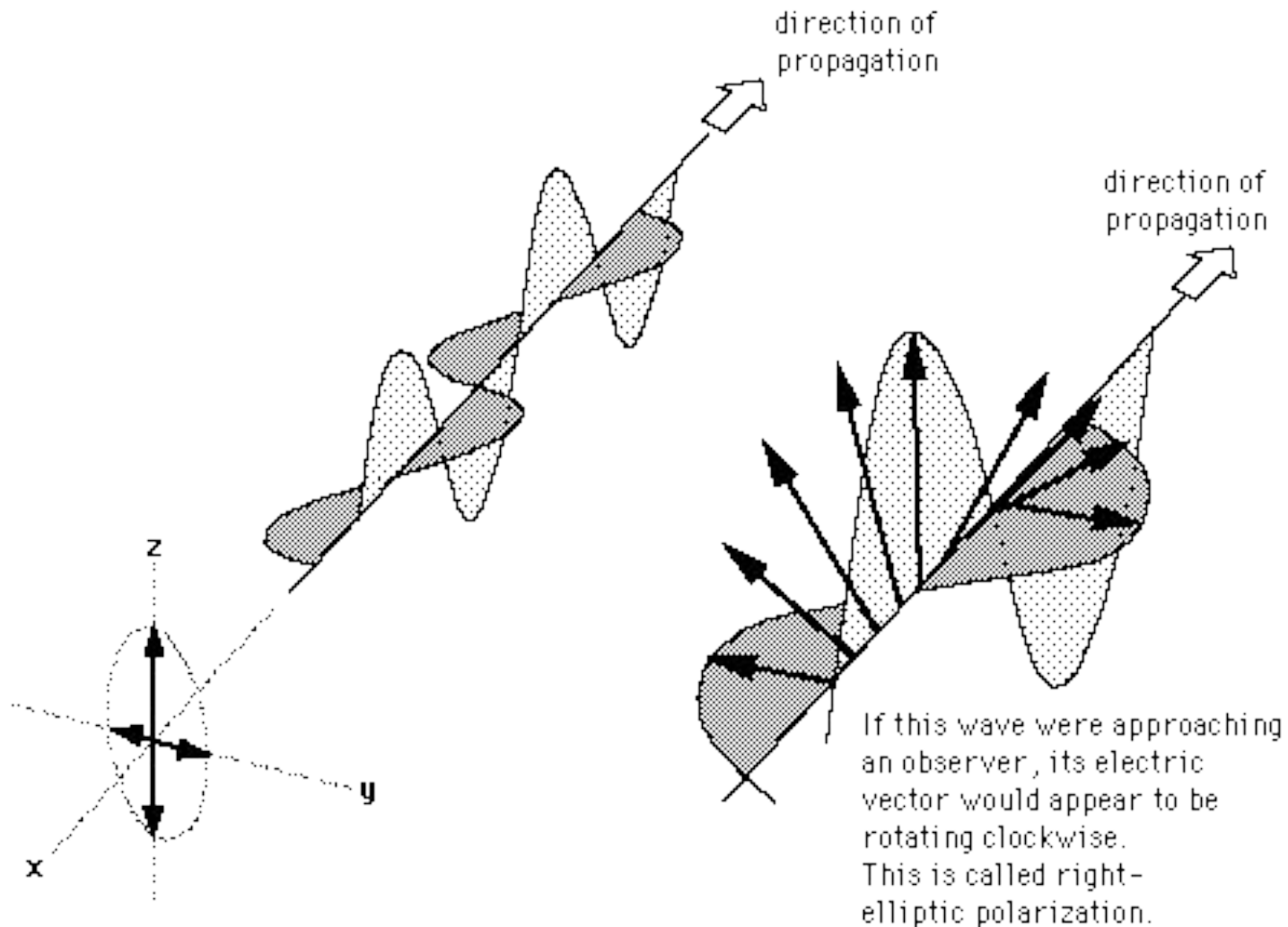


# Circular Polarization

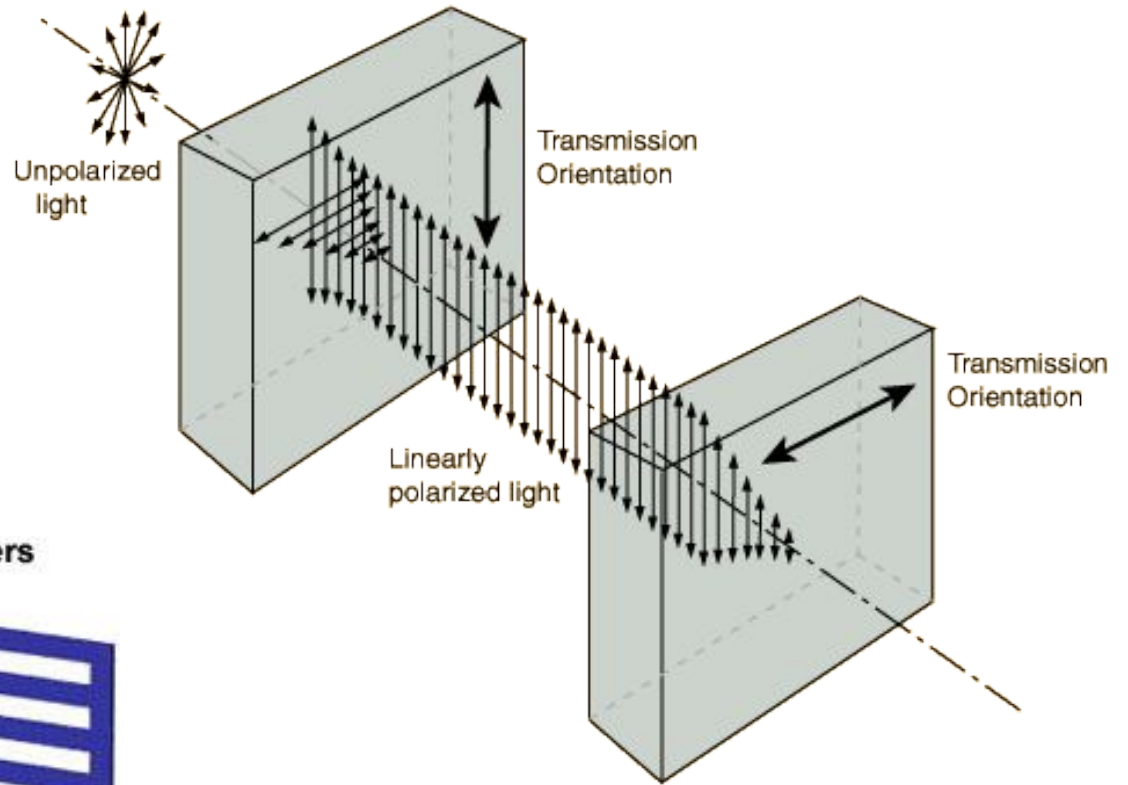
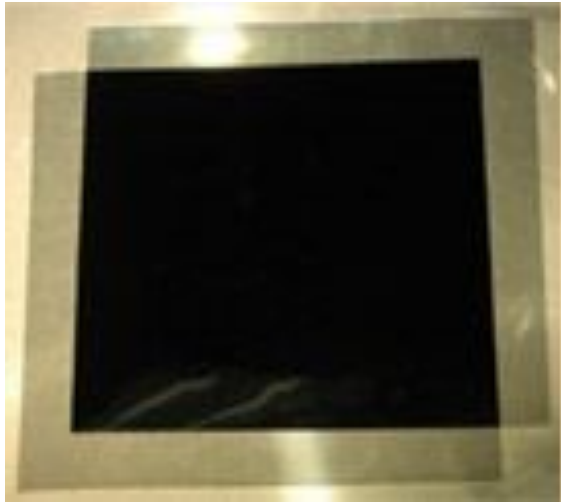




# Elliptical Polarization



# Crossed Polarizers



Light Passing Through Crossed Polarizers

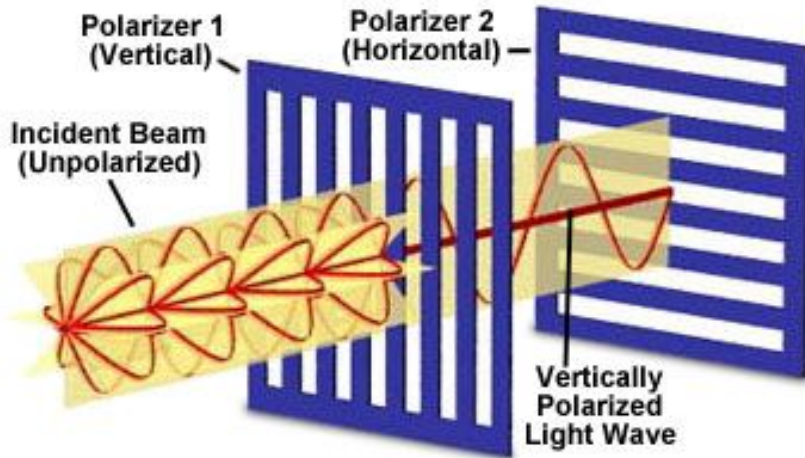
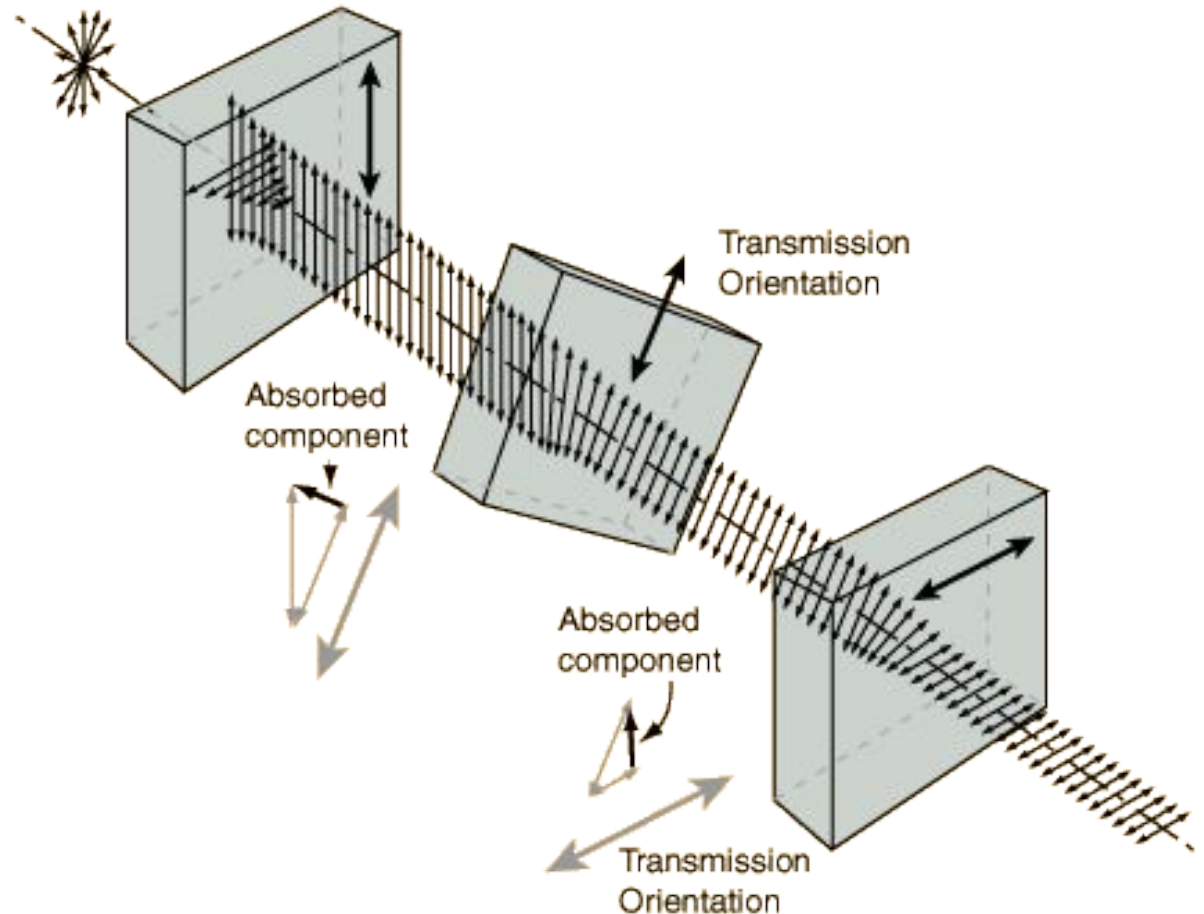
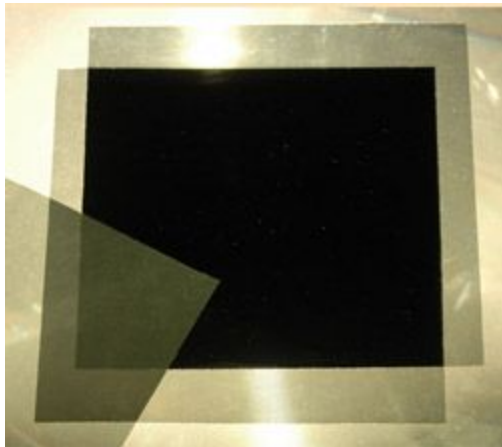
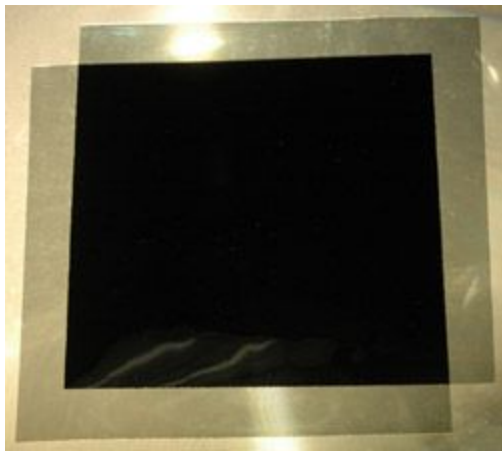


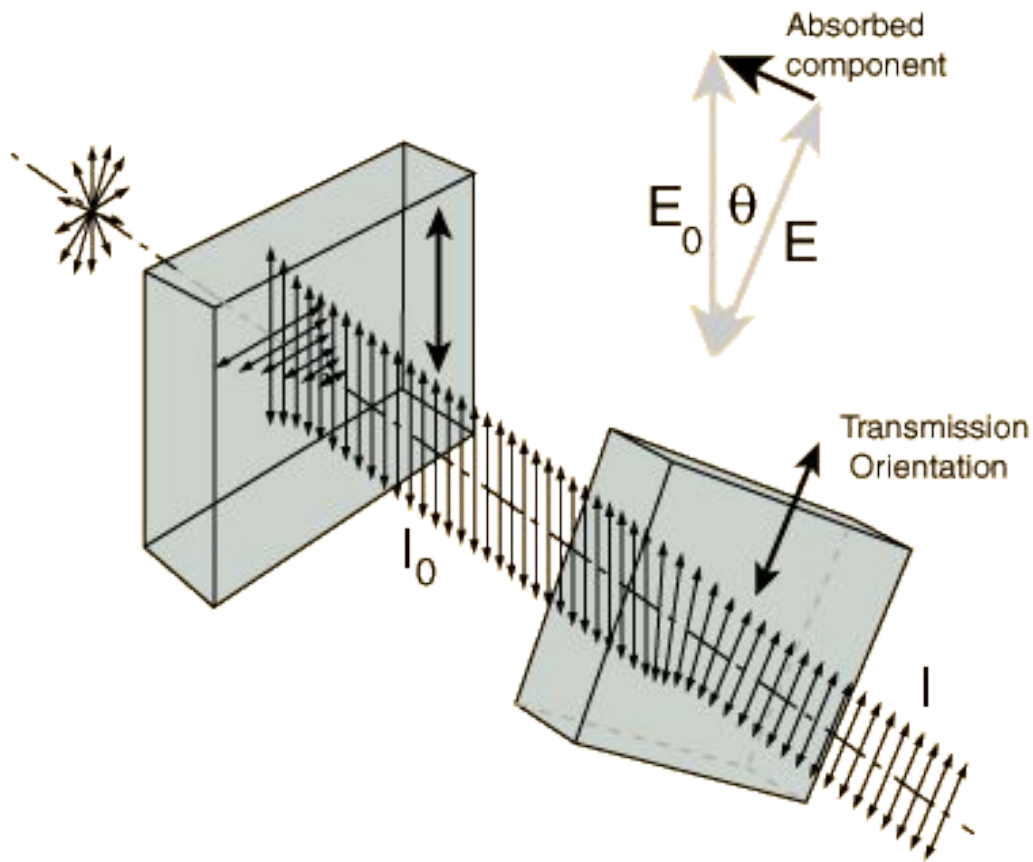
Figure 1

# Polarizer Puzzle

If crossed polarizers block all light, why does putting a third polarizer at  $45^\circ$  between them result in some transmission of light?



# Law of Malus



Amplitude:

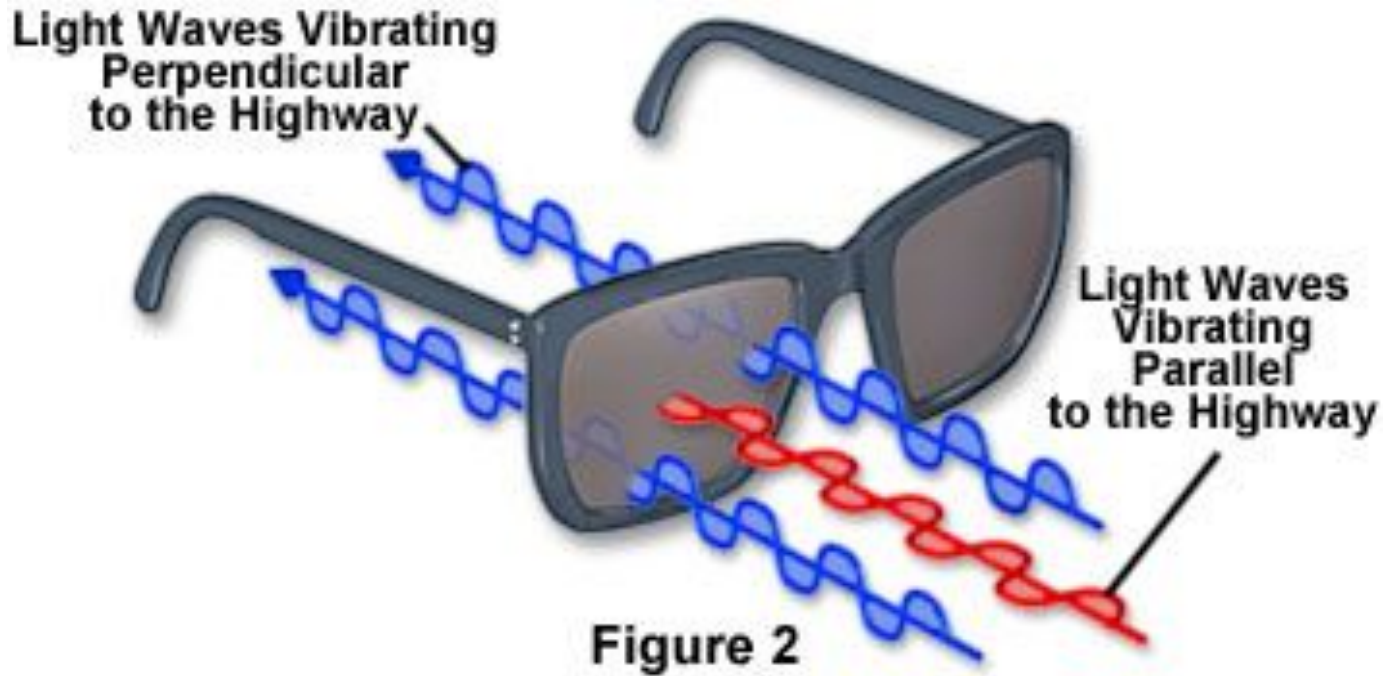
$$E = E_0 \cos \theta$$

Intensity = Const . (Amplitude)<sup>2</sup>

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$$

Law of Malus

# Polarized Sunglasses



Reduce glare off the roads while driving

# NEXT CLASS

## Applications of Polarization in Vision

### Lecture #18