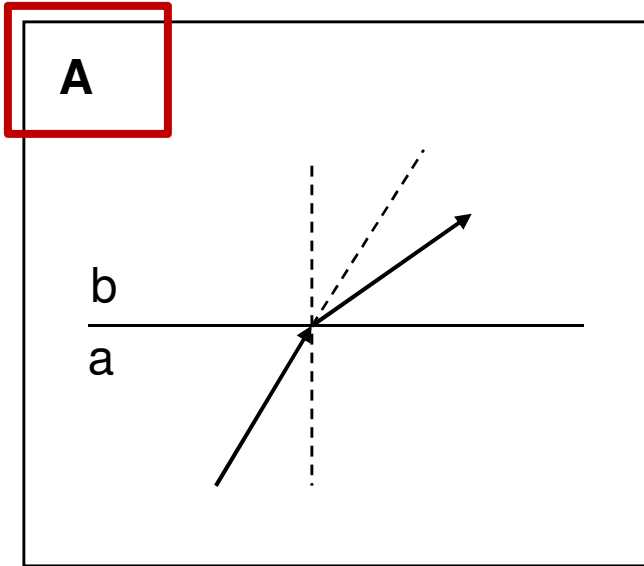
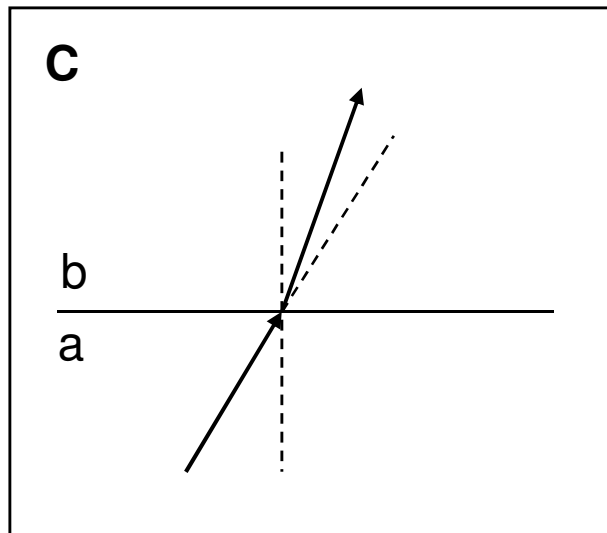
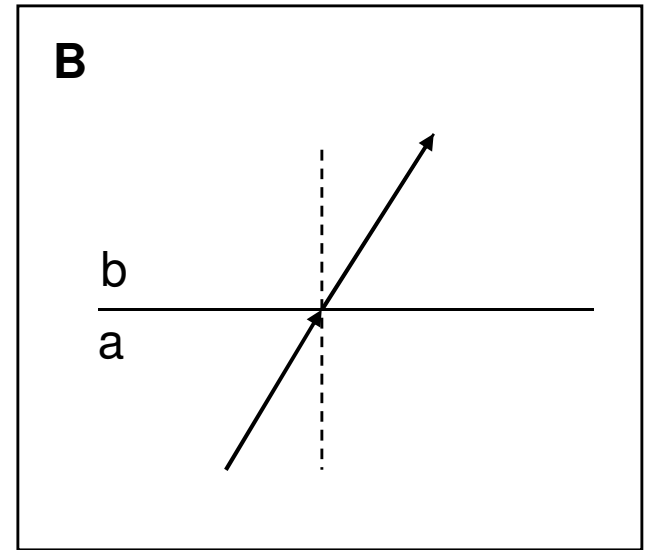


Which rays are drawn correctly?



$$n_a > n_b$$

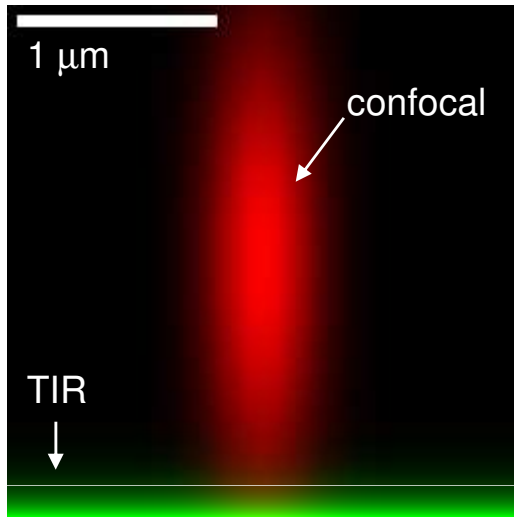


Most light sources emit :

a) un-polarized light

b) polarized light

# Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence (TIRF) Microscopy



$$I(z) = I(0)e^{-\beta z}$$

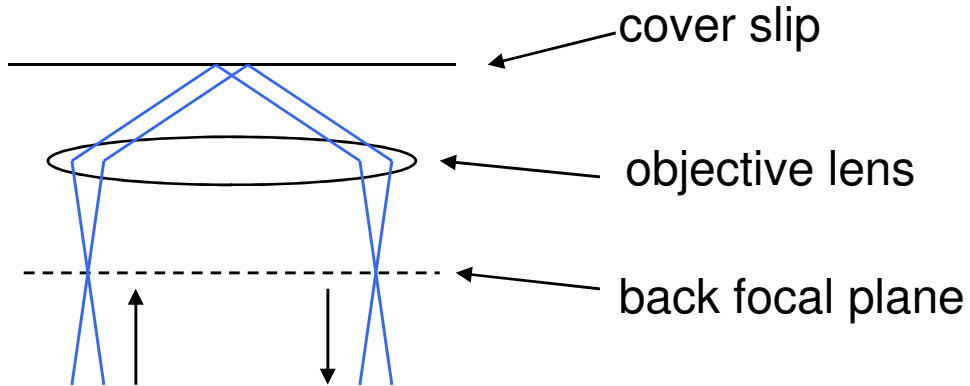
$$\beta = \frac{4\pi n_1 \sin(\alpha)}{\lambda} \sqrt{n_1^2 \sin^2(\alpha) - n_2^2}$$

$\lambda$ : wavelength of light

$\alpha$ : incident angle

$n_1$ : index of water (1.33)

$n_2$ : index of cover slip (1.52)



$$NA = n \sin(\alpha) = 1.45$$
$$\beta_{\min} \sim 70 \text{ nm}^{-1}$$

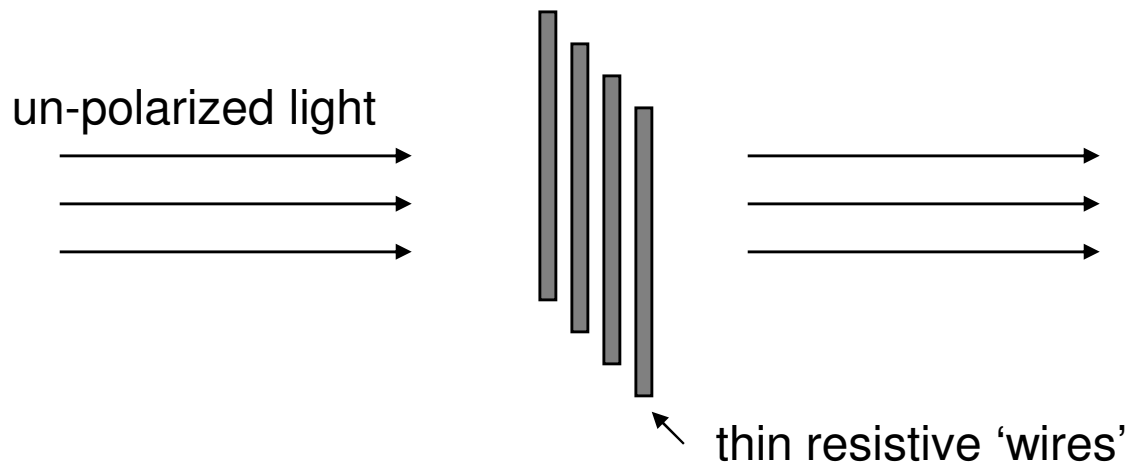
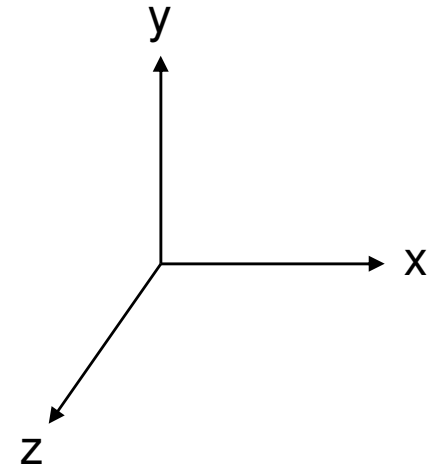
In what direction is the light polarized after the polarizing filter?

(a) x

(b) y

(c) z

(d) still un-polarized



What is the intensity at the detector?



- a)  $I_0$
- b)  $I_0 \cos(\phi)$
- c)  $I_0 \cos^2(\phi)$
- d)  $I_0 \cos^2(\phi)/2$

For right circularly polarized light the projection onto the y-axis is given by:

$$E_y(x,t) = E_{\max} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

what is the projection onto the z-axis?

a)  $E_z(x,t) = E_{\max} \cos(kx - \omega t)$

b)  $E_z(x,t) = -E_{\max} \cos(kx - \omega t)$

c)  $E_z(x,t) = E_{\max} \sin(kx - \omega t)$

d)  $E_z(x,t) = -E_{\max} \sin(kx - \omega t)$