



Key features

- Brewster's Law, also known as the law of polarization, states that when unpolarized light is incident on a transparent medium at a specific angle (called Brewster's angle), the reflected light is completely polarized. This occurs when the angle between the reflected and refracted rays is 90 degrees. The tangent of Brewster's angle is equal to the refractive index of the medium.

Polarization:

Polarization refers to the direction of oscillation of the electric field vector in an electromagnetic wave, like light.

Brewster's Angle:

This is the specific angle of incidence at which the phenomenon of complete polarization occurs for reflected light.

Refractive Index:

This is a measure of how much light bends when passing from one medium to another.

Brewster's Law Formula:

The relationship is expressed as: $\mu = \tan(ip)$ where μ is the refractive index and ip is Brewster's angle.

Perpendicularity :

When light is incident at Brewster's angle, the reflected and refracted rays are perpendicular to each other.

Applications:

Brewster's Law is used in various optical devices, including lasers, where it helps in selecting a specific polarization of light.

Note: Specifications are subject to change, Photos shown above are Indicative, Actual Product can Vary.



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