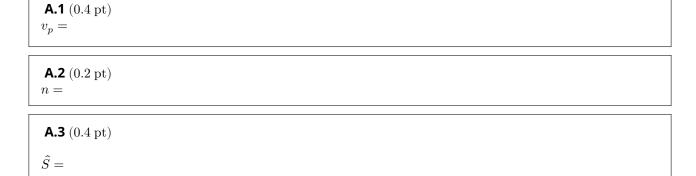
$v_r =$ 



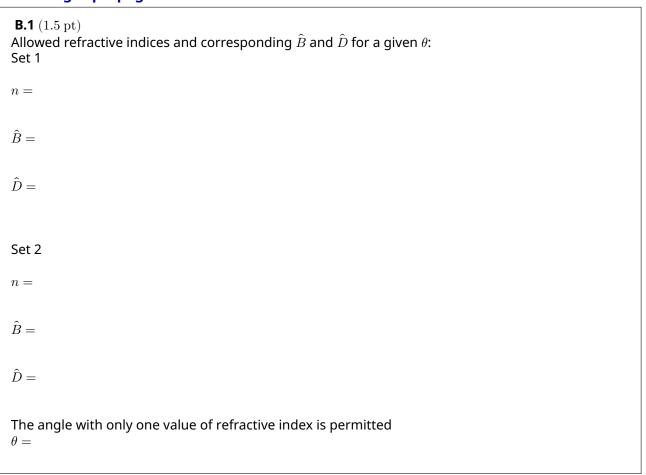


# Ray tracing and generation of entangled light

#### Part A. Light propagation in isotropic dielectric media



#### Part B. Light propagation in uniaxial dielectric media







<b>B.2</b> $(0.8  \mathrm{pt})$
Set 1 Polarization $\hat{E}=$
Which wave (ordinary or extraordinary):
an lpha =
Set 2 Polarization $\hat{E}=$
Which wave (ordinary or extraordinary):
an lpha =
<b>B.3</b> $(0.6~\mathrm{pt})$ Set 1 Refractive index $n=$
Polarization $\hat{E}=$
Which wave (ordinary or extraordinary):
Set 2 Refractive index $n =$
Polarization $\hat{E}=$
Which wave (ordinary or extraordinary):





<b>B.4</b> (0.8 pt)	
Set 1	
$\tan\alpha_r =$	
$v_r =$	
$\hat{S}=$	
Set 2	
5612	
$\tan\alpha_r =$	
$v_r =$	
$\hat{S}=$	
$n_s =$	(in terms of $\hat{S}$ , $\hat{x}$ , $\hat{z}$ , $n_o$ , and $n_e$ )



A2-4
English (Official)

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{B.5} \; (1.1 \; \mathrm{pt}) \\ \bar{A} = \end{array}$ 

 $\bar{B} =$ 

 $\bar{C} =$ 

 $\tan\theta_2 = \qquad \qquad (\phi = 0)$ 

 $\tan\theta_2 = \qquad \qquad (\phi = \tfrac{\pi}{2})$ 

#### Part C. Entanglement of light

 $\mathbf{C.1} \; (0.8 \; \mathrm{pt})$ 

All possible relations between  $\omega$  ,  $\omega_1$  ,  $\omega_2$  and  $\vec{k}$  ,  $\vec{k}_1$  ,  $\vec{k}_2$  Relation 1:

which conservation laws:

Relation 2:

Which conservation laws:

Equations for splitting  $\omega$  and  $\vec{k}$  into  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$  and  $\vec{k}_1$ ,  $\vec{k}_2$ :



<b>C.2</b> (0.8 pt)
Impossible ways of splitting:
<b>C.3</b> (1.3 pt)
M =
N =
L =
Angle between the axis of the cone and $z^\prime$ axis:
Angle of the cone:
Angle of the cone:
Angle of the cone:  C.4 (0.8 pt)
<b>C.4</b> (0.8 pt)
<b>C.4</b> (0.8 pt)
$\textbf{C.4} \ (0.8 \ \mathrm{pt})$ $P(\alpha,\beta) =$
$\textbf{C.4} \ (0.8 \ \mathrm{pt})$ $P(\alpha,\beta) =$
$ \textbf{C.4} \ (0.8  \mathrm{pt}) $ $ P(\alpha,\beta) = $ $ P(\alpha,\beta_{\perp}) = $
$ \textbf{C.4} \ (0.8  \mathrm{pt}) $ $ P(\alpha,\beta) = $ $ P(\alpha,\beta_{\perp}) = $



<b>C.5</b> (0.5 pt)	
Expression of $S=$	
$Values \; of \; S =$	
Consistency with classical theories:	