

find radial direction (polarization direction) by min energy on
or other comp.

$$r = cN + se$$

$$t = sN - ce$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\phi} = cN + se$$

$$r \cdot r = c^2 N^2 + s^2 e^2 + 2cs(n \cdot e)$$

$$t \cdot t = s^2 N^2 + c^2 e^2 - 2cs(n \cdot e)$$

$$r^2 + t^2 = n^2 r e^2$$

min $\frac{1}{2} t \cdot t$ wrt ϕ

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} t \cdot t \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot t \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial \phi} = t \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (sN - ce) \cdot (cN + se) = \cancel{scN^2 + s^2 ne - c^2(n \cdot e)} \\ &= scn^2 + s^2(n \cdot e) - c^2(n \cdot e) - sce^2 \\ &= sc(n^2 - e^2) - (c^2 - s^2)(n \cdot e) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} s^2 (n^2 - e^2) - c^2 (n \cdot e) \end{aligned}$$

but $c^2 - s^2 = c^2$
 $sc = \frac{1}{2} s^2$
(CRC p 230)

$$t(2\phi) = \frac{2(n \cdot e)}{(n^2 - e^2)}$$

$$2\phi = t^{-1} \left(\frac{2(n \cdot e)}{n^2 - e^2} \right)$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} t^{-1} \left(\frac{2(n \cdot e)}{n^2 - e^2} \right)$$

but use $\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{2(n \cdot e)}{n^2 - e^2}\right)$ in practice