

TIME-VIOLATING ROTATION OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE POLARIZATION PLANE BY A DIFFRACTION GRATING

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Abstract

The equations describing the T-violating photon scattering by a diffraction grating have been obtained. It is shown, that the T-violating rotation of the photon polarization plane appear under diffraction in a noncenter symmetrical diffraction grating. The rotation angle gives rise sharply, when the conditions of the photon resonance transmission are satisfied.

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1 Introduction

Since the discovery of the CP-violation in decay of K -mesons (Christenson , Cronin , Fitch and Turlay (1964)), a few attempts have been undertaken to observe experimentally this phenomenon in different processes . However, that experiments have not been successful. At the present time, novel more precise experimental schemes are actively discussed: observation of the atom (Lamoreaux (1989)) and neutron (Forte (1983), Fedorov , Voronin and Lavin (1992)) electric dipole moment; the T(time)-violating atom's (molecule's) spin rotation in a laser wave and the T-violating refraction of a photon in a polarized atomic or molecular gas (Baryshevsky (1993, 1994)).

In accordance with Baryshevsky (1993, 1994) the P(parity)- and T-violating dielectric permittivity tensor ε_{ik} is given by

$$\varepsilon_{ik} = \delta_{ik} + \chi_{ik} = \delta_{ik} + \frac{4\pi\rho}{k^2} f_{ik}(0), \quad (1)$$

where χ_{ik} is the polarizability tensor of the matter, ρ is the number of atoms (molecules) per cm^3 , k - the photon wave number. The quantity $f_{ik}(0)$ is the tensor part of the zero-angle amplitude of elastic coherent scattering of a photon by an atom (molecule) $f(0) = f_{ik}(0) \vec{e}'^* e_k$. Here \vec{e} and \vec{e}' are the polarization vectors of initial and scattered photons. Indices $i=1,2,3$ are referred to coordinates x, y, z , respectively, repeated indices imply summations. At zero external electric and magnetic fields, the amplitude $f_{ik}(0)$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} f_{ik}(0) &= f_{ik}^{ev}(0) + f_{ik}^{P,T}(0) = f_{ik}^{ev}(0) + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} [i\beta_s^P \varepsilon_{ikl} n_l - \beta_v^P (\langle \vec{J} \rangle \vec{n}) \delta_{ik} + \\ &+ i\beta_t^P \varepsilon_{iml} \langle \hat{Q}_{mk} \rangle n_l + \frac{1}{2} \beta_t^T (\langle \hat{Q}_{im} \rangle \varepsilon_{mlk} n_l + \langle \hat{Q}_{km} \rangle \varepsilon_{mli} n_l), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where f_{ik}^{ev} is the P, T even (invariant) part of $f_{ik}(0)$, $f_{ik}^{P,T}$ is the P,T-violating part of $f_{ik}(0)$, $\beta_{s,v,t}^{P,T}$ is the scalar (vector, tensor) P,T violating polarizability of an atom (molecule), ε_{ikl} is the total antisymmetrical unit tensor of the rank three, $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{k}}{k}$, $\langle \vec{J} \rangle = S\rho\rho_J \vec{J}$, ρ_J is the spin density matrix of an atom (molecule) with the spin \vec{J} , $\langle \hat{Q}_{im} \rangle = S\rho\rho_J \hat{Q}_{im}$. The second rank tensor \hat{Q}_{im} is given by

$$\hat{Q}_{im} = [2J(2J-1)]^{-1} \left\{ \hat{J}_i \hat{J}_m + \hat{J}_m \hat{J}_i - \frac{2}{3} J(J+1) \delta_{im} \right\}$$

In view of (1,2), the T-violating processes affect upon the dielectric permittivity ε_{ik} and, as a result, upon the refraction index only in media with polarized atoms (molecules) of the spin equaled or larger than 1. This part of ε_{ik} is proportional to β_t^T . If the atoms' (molecules') spins are nonpolarized, only the P-violating term $f_{ik}(0) = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} i\beta_s^P \varepsilon_{ikl} n_l$ exists. The term proportional to β_s^P describes the P-violating rotation of a light polarization plane in metallic vapours (Barkov and Zolotariov 1978, Bouchiat and Pottier 1986, Khriplovich 1991).

As it has been shown in (Baryshevsky 1993, 1994), when an atom interacts with two coherent electromagnetic waves, the energy of this interaction depends on the T-violating scalar polarizability β_t^T . Interaction of an atom (molecule) with two waves can be considered as a process of rescattering of one wave into another and vice versa. Then, as it follows from an expression for the effective interaction energy, the amplitude $f(\vec{k}', \vec{k})$ of the photon scattering by an unpolarized atom (molecule) at a non-zero angle is given by (Baryshevsky 1994):

$$f(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) = f_{ik} e_i^* e_k = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \left(\alpha_s \vec{e}'^* \vec{e} + i \frac{1}{2} \beta_s^P (\vec{n}' + \vec{n}) [\vec{e}'^* \vec{e}] + \beta_s^T (\vec{n}' - \vec{n}) [\vec{e}'^* \vec{e}] \right), \quad (3)$$

where \vec{k} is the wave vector of a scattered photon, $\vec{n}' = \frac{\vec{k}'}{k}$, α_s is the scalar P,T-invariant polarizability of an atom (molecule). Expression (3) holds true in the absence of external electric and magnetic fields.

It should be emphasized that expression (3) for the elastic scattering amplitude can be derived from the general principles of symmetry. Indeed, there are four independent unit vectors: $\vec{v}_1 = \frac{\vec{k}' + \vec{k}}{|\vec{k}' + \vec{k}|}$, $\vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{k}' - \vec{k}}{|\vec{k}' - \vec{k}|}$, \vec{e} and \vec{e}' , which completely describe geometry of the elastic scattering process. The elastic scattering amplitude $f(\vec{k}', \vec{k})$ depends on these vectors and therewith is a scalar. Obviously, one can compose three independent scalars from these vectors: $\vec{e}' \vec{e}$, $\vec{v}_1 [\vec{e}'^* \vec{e}]$, $\vec{v}_2 [\vec{e}'^* \vec{e}]$. As a result, the scattering amplitude can be written as:

$$f(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) = f_s(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) \vec{e}'^* \vec{e} + i f_s^P(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) \vec{v}_1 [\vec{e}'^* \vec{e}] + f_s^T(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) \vec{v}_2 [\vec{e}'^* \vec{e}], \quad (4)$$

where f_s is the P-,T- invariant scalar amplitude, f_s^P is the P-violating scalar amplitude, and f_s^T is the P-,T- violating scalar amplitude.

It can easily be found from (3,4) that the term proportional to $\beta_s^T (f_s^T)$ vanishes in the case of forward scattering ($\vec{n}' \rightarrow \vec{n}$). Vice versa, in the case of back scattering ($\vec{n}' \rightarrow -\vec{n}$) the term proportional to $\beta_s^P (f_s^P)$ gets equal to zero.

Thus, one can conclude that the T-violating interactions manifest themselves in the processes of scattering by atoms (molecules). However, the scattering processes are usually incoherent and their cross sections are too small to hope for observation of the T-violating effect. Another situation takes place for diffraction gratings in the vicinity of the Bragg resonance where the scattering process is coherent. As a result, the intensities of scattered waves strongly increase: for instance, in the Bragg (reflection) diffraction geometry the

amplitude of the diffracted-reflected wave may reach the unity. It gives us an opportunity to study the T-violating scattering processes (Baryshevsky 1994).

In the present paper, equations describing the T-violating scattering by a diffraction grating have been obtained. It has been shown that the photon's refraction index in a non-center-symmetrical grating depends on the T-violating amplitude f_s^T . It can result in a new phenomenon: the T-violating rotation of the photon polarization plane. It has also been shown that the rotation angle gives rise sharply in the back-scattering diffraction geometry when the conditions of the photon resonance transmission are satisfied.

2 The P-,T-violating electromagnetic waves diffraction by a diffraction grating

The phenomenon of P-, T- invariant diffraction of electromagnetic waves by diffraction gratings has been studied in detail for a very wide range of wavelengths (see, for examples, Shih-Lin Chang (1984), Tamir (1988), Maksimenko and Slepyan (1997)). According to these articles equations of the dynamic diffraction can be derived from the Maxwell's equations if the permittivity tensor $\varepsilon_{ik}(\vec{r}, \omega)$ of a spatially periodic grating is known.

To include the P, T violating processes into the diffraction theory, let us consider the microscopic Maxwell equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{curl} \vec{E} &= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad , \quad \text{curl} \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j} \quad , \\ \text{div} \vec{E} &= 4\pi \rho \quad , \quad \text{div} \vec{B} = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div} \vec{j} = 0 \quad . \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where \vec{E} is the electric field strength and \vec{B} is the magnetic field induction, ρ and \vec{j} are the microscopic densities of the electrical charge and the current induced by an electromagnetic wave, c is the speed of light. The Fourier transformation of these equations (i.e. $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi^4} \int \vec{E}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} e^{-i\omega t} d^3k d\omega$ and so on) leads us to the equation for $\vec{E}(\vec{k}, \omega)$ as follows:

$$\left(-k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) \vec{E}(\vec{k}, \omega) = -\frac{4\pi i \omega}{c^2} \left[\vec{j}(\vec{k}, \omega) - \frac{c^2 k^2}{\omega^2} \vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{k}, \omega)) \right] , \quad (6)$$

where $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{k}}{k}$.

In linear approximation, the current $\vec{j}(\vec{r}, \omega)$ is coupled with $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$ by the well-known dependence:

$$j_i(\vec{r}, \omega) = \int d^3r' \sigma_{ij}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \omega) E_j(\vec{r}', \omega) \quad (7)$$

with $\sigma_{ij}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \omega)$ as the microscopic conductivity tensor being a sum of the conductivity tensors of the atoms (molecules) constituting the diffraction grating:

$$\sigma_{ij}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \omega) = \sum_{A=1}^N \sigma_{ij}^A(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \omega) \quad (8)$$

Here σ_{ij}^A is the conductivity tensor of the A-type scatterers. The summation is over all atoms (molecules) of the grating.

In a diffraction grating, the tensor $\sigma_{ij}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', \omega)$ is a spatially periodic function. It allows one to derive the expansion of $j_i(\vec{k}, \omega)$ from (7) as follows:

$$j_i(\vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{V_0} \sum_{\vec{\tau}} \sigma_{ij}^c(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}, \omega) E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}, \omega) \quad (9)$$

where σ_{ij}^c is the Fourier transform of the conductivity tensor of a grating's elementary cell, $\vec{\tau}$ is the reciprocal lattice vector of the diffraction grating. Using current representation (9), one can obtain a set of equations from (6):

$$(-k^2 + k_0^2) E_i(\vec{k}, \omega) = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \sum_{\vec{\tau}} \hat{\chi}_{ij}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \quad (10)$$

Tensor of the diffraction grating susceptibility is given by

$$\hat{\chi}_{ij}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) = (\delta_{il} - n_i n_l) \chi_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \quad (11)$$

with

$$\chi_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) = \frac{4\pi i}{V_0 \omega} \sigma_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) = \frac{4\pi c^2}{V_0 \omega^2} F_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}).$$

Here $F_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) = \frac{i\omega}{c^2} \sigma_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau})$ is the amplitude of coherent elastic scattering of an electromagnetic wave by a grating elementary cell from a state with the wave vector $\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}$ to a state with the wave vector \vec{k} .

The amplitude F_{lj} is obtained by summation of atomic (molecular) coherent elastic scattering amplitudes over a grating's elementary cell:

$$F_{lj}(\vec{k}' = \vec{k} + \vec{\tau}, \vec{k}) = \left\langle \sum_{A=1}^{N_c} f_{lj}^A(\vec{k}' = \vec{k} + \vec{\tau}, \vec{k}) e^{-i\vec{\tau}\vec{R}_A} \right\rangle, \quad (12)$$

where f_{lj}^A is the coherent elastic scattering amplitude by an A-type atom (molecule), \vec{R}_A is the gravity center coordinate of the A-type atom (molecule), N_c is the number of the atoms (molecules) in an elementary cell, angular brackets denote averaging over the coordinate distribution of scatterers in a grating's elementary cell.

The amplitude f_{lj} has been given by equation (4,3).

From (11), (12) and (4) one can obtain an expression for the susceptibility χ_{lj} of the elementary cell of an optically isotropic material:

$$\chi_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) = \chi_{s\vec{\tau}} \delta_{lj} + i\chi_{s\vec{\tau}}^P \varepsilon_{ljk} \nu_{1f}^{\vec{\tau}} + \chi_{s\vec{\tau}}^T \varepsilon_{ljk} \nu_{2f}^{\vec{\tau}} \quad (13)$$

where

$$\chi_{s\vec{\tau}}^{(P,T)} = \frac{4\pi c^2}{V_0 \omega^2} \left\langle \sum_{A=1}^{N_c} f_s^{A(P,T)}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) e^{-i\vec{\tau}\vec{R}_A} \right\rangle$$

$\chi_{s\vec{\tau}}$ is the scalar P-, T- invariant susceptibility of an elementary cell, $\chi_{s\vec{\tau}}^P$ is the P-violating, T- invariant susceptibility of the elementary cell, and $\chi_{s\vec{\tau}}^T$ is the P- and T-violating susceptibility of the elementary cell,

$$\vec{\nu}_1^{\vec{\tau}} = \frac{2\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}}{|2\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}|}, \quad \vec{\nu}_2^{\vec{\tau}} = \frac{\vec{\tau}}{\tau}$$

Then, using (10, 11, 13) we can derive a set of equations describing the P and T violating interaction of an electromagnetic wave with a diffraction grating

$$\begin{aligned} \left(-\frac{k^2}{k_0^2} + 1\right) E_i(\vec{k}) &= -(\delta_{ij} - n_i n_j) \chi_{s0} E_j(\vec{k}) - i\chi_{s0}^P (\delta_{il} - n_i n_l) \varepsilon_{ljf} n_f E_j(\vec{k}) - \\ &- \sum_{\vec{\tau} \neq 0} \{(\delta_{ij} - n_i n_j) \chi_{s\vec{\tau}} E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) + \\ &+ i\chi_{s\vec{\tau}}^P (\delta_{il} - n_i n_l) \varepsilon_{ljf} \nu_{1f}^{\vec{\tau}} E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) + \\ &+ \chi_{s\vec{\tau}}^T (\delta_{il} - n_i n_l) \varepsilon_{ljf} \nu_{2f}^{\vec{\tau}} E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau})\}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $k_0 = \frac{\omega}{c}$

Assuming the interaction to be P, T invariant ($\chi_s^P = \chi_s^T = 0$), equations (14) reduce to the conventional set of equations of dynamic diffraction theory (Shih-Lin Chang (1984)).

3 The phenomenon of T-violating rotation of the photon polarization plane by a diffraction grating

Let us suppose, first of all, the photon ω frequency and the wave vector \vec{k} to be such that the Bragg diffraction conditions $\vec{k} = \vec{k} \pm \vec{\tau}$ and $|\vec{k}| = |\vec{k}|$ are not fulfilled exactly, and the inequality $\frac{k_0^2 |\hat{\chi}_{lj}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau})|}{(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau})^2 - k_0^2} \ll 1$ holds true. In this case, the diffracted wave

amplitude is much less comparing with the transmitted one: $|\vec{E}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau})| \ll |\vec{E}(\vec{k})|$, and the perturbation theory can be applied for the further analysis. As a result in the first approximation of the perturbation theory one can derive from (10) that

$$E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \simeq \frac{k_0^2}{(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau})^2 - k_0^2} \hat{\chi}_{jff}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}, \vec{k}) E_f(\vec{k}) = \alpha_\tau^{-1} \hat{\chi}_{jff}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}, \vec{k}) E_f(\vec{k}), \quad (15)$$

where $\alpha_\tau = \frac{\vec{\tau}(\vec{\tau} - 2\vec{k}_0)}{k_0^2}$, $\vec{k}_0 = \frac{\omega}{c} \vec{n}$, $|\hat{\chi}_{ij}| \ll 1$.

Substitution (15) into (10) results in the diffraction equations as follows

$$(k^2 - k_0^2) E_i(\vec{k}, \omega) - k_0^2 [\hat{\chi}_{iff}(\vec{k}, \vec{k}) + \sum_{\vec{\tau} \neq 0} \alpha_\tau^{-1} \hat{\chi}_{ij}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \hat{\chi}_{jff}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}, \vec{k})] E_f(\vec{k}, \omega) = 0 \quad (16)$$

which can be rewritten in more simple form

$$\left(k^2 - k_0^2 \hat{\varepsilon}_{if}(\vec{k}, \omega)\right) E_f(\vec{k}, \omega) = 0 \quad (17)$$

by introducing the effective permittivity tensor

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{if}(\vec{k}, \omega) = \delta_{if} + \hat{\chi}_{jf}(\vec{k}, \vec{k}, \omega) + \sum_{\vec{\tau} \neq 0} \alpha_{\tau}^{-1} \hat{\chi}_{ij}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \hat{\chi}_{jf}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}, \vec{k}) \quad (18)$$

One can see that even far away from the exact Bragg conditions, where the diffracted wave amplitudes are small, a spatially periodic isotropic medium manifests the optical anisotropy being characterized by the effective permittivity tensor $\hat{\varepsilon}_{if}(\vec{k}, \omega)$.

Let a photon be incident on a grating normally to its reflection planes. In other words, let the photon wave vector \vec{k}_0 be antiparallel to the reciprocal lattice vector $\vec{\tau}$, i.e. $\vec{k}_0 \uparrow \downarrow \vec{\tau}$. In this case, the back-scattering diffraction regime can be realized for photons with wave numbers defined by the relation $k \approx \frac{1}{2}\tau$. If, nevertheless, the inequality $\alpha_{\tau} \gg |\chi_{ij}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau})|$ holds true, we can use set of equations (16) in which there is only one term satisfying the conditions $\vec{\tau} \uparrow \downarrow \vec{k}$ and $\tau \simeq 2k$.

Let the coordinate axis z be parallel to \vec{k}_0 , $\vec{\tau}$. In this case, the tensor $\hat{\chi}_{ij}$ has nonzero components at $i, j = 1, 2$ only. As a result, set of equations (17) can be rewritten in the form as follows:

$$\left(k^2 - k_0^2 \varepsilon_{ij}(\vec{k}, \omega)\right) E_j(\vec{k}, \omega) = 0 \quad (19)$$

with the permittivity tensor given by

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{ij}(\vec{k}, \omega) &= \varepsilon_0 \delta_{ij} + i \chi_s^P(0) \varepsilon_{ij3} n_3 + \\ &+ \alpha_{\tau}^{-1} \left[\chi_s(\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) - \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(\vec{\tau}) \right] \varepsilon_{ij3} \nu_{23}^{\vec{\tau}} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

In the above equations we introduced the designations:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\vec{\tau}) &= \chi(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \quad , \quad \chi(-\vec{\tau}) = \chi(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}, \vec{k}) \quad , \quad \varepsilon_0 = 1 + \chi_s^{eff} \quad , \\ \chi_s^{eff} &= \chi_s(0) - \alpha_{\tau}^{-1} \chi_s(\vec{\tau}) \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \quad , \quad \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{k}}{k} \quad , \quad \nu_2^{\vec{\tau}} = \frac{\vec{\tau}}{\tau} \quad . \end{aligned}$$

The term proportional to $\chi_s^P(0)$ describes the P-violating and T-invariant rotation of the light polarization plane about the direction \vec{n} . This term does not depend on a structure of the diffraction grating and exists for any ordinary spatially isotropic media. Unlike to that, the term proportional to χ_s^T is T-violating and depends on the grating's structure. The term proportional to χ_s^T looks like the term proportional to χ_s^P and is responsible for the polarization plane rotation about $\nu_2^{\vec{\tau}}$.

It is known that the phenomenon of the polarization plane rotation arises when right- and left-circularly polarized photons have different indices of refraction in a medium n_+ and n_- , respectively. It means that the tensor ε_{ij} is diagonal for a given circular polarization and, consequently, the set of equations (19) is split into two independent equations. Really, let us write (19) in the vector notation:

$$(k^2 - k_0^2 \varepsilon_0) \vec{E} - ik_0^2 \chi_s^P(0) [\vec{E} \vec{n}] - k_0^2 \alpha_\tau^{-1} [\chi_s(\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) - \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(\vec{\tau})] [\vec{E} \vec{\nu}_2^T] \quad (21)$$

and let \vec{e}_1 be the unit polarization vector of a linearly polarized photon; $\vec{e}_2 = [\vec{n} \vec{e}_1]$, $\vec{e}_1 \perp \vec{e}_2 \perp \vec{n}$. Then, the unit vectors corresponding to the circular polarizations are as follows $\vec{e}_\pm = \frac{\vec{e}_1 \pm i \vec{e}_2}{\sqrt{2}}$. For the right (\vec{e}_+), left (\vec{e}_-) circularly polarized photons, the field \vec{E} can be represented by $\vec{E} = c_{(\pm)} \vec{e}_{(\pm)}$. As a result, it follows from (19, 21) that:

$$(k^2 - k_0^2 \varepsilon_0) c_\pm \pm k_0^2 \chi_s^P(0) c_\pm \pm ik_0^2 \alpha_\tau^{-1} [\chi_s(\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) - \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(\vec{\tau})] c_\pm = 0 \quad (22)$$

The corresponding refractive indices are obtained from (20)

$$n_\pm^2 = \frac{k^2}{k_0^2} = \varepsilon_0 \mp \chi_s^P(0) \mp i \alpha_\tau^{-1} [\chi_s(\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) - \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(\vec{\tau})] \quad (23)$$

The angle of the photon polarization plane rotation is defined by :

$$\vartheta = k_0 \text{Re}(n_+ - n_-) L \quad (24)$$

where L is the photon wavelength in the medium, $\text{Re} n_\pm$ is the real part of n_\pm . Then, the expression for ϑ can easily be derived from (24,23)

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta &= k_0 \text{Re} \frac{n_+^2 - n_-^2}{n_+ + n_-} L \simeq -k_0 \text{Re} \chi_s^P(0) L - \\ &\quad - k_0 \text{Re} i \alpha_\tau^{-1} [\chi_s(\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) - \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(\vec{\tau})] L \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

One can conclude, thus, that the T-violating interaction results in the phenomenon of the T-violating rotation of the photon polarization plane. The effect manifests itself when the condition $\text{Re} i [\chi_s(\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) - \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \chi_s^T(\vec{\tau})] \neq 0$ holds true.

It follows from (13) that the susceptibilities $\chi_s^{P,T}(\vec{\tau})$ can be presented as

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_s^{P,T}(\vec{\tau}) &= \chi_{1s}^{P,T}(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}^{P,T}(\vec{\tau}) = \left\langle \sum_{A=1}^{N_c} f_s^{A(P,T)}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \cos \vec{\tau} \vec{R}_A \right\rangle - \\ &\quad - i \left\langle \sum_{A=1}^{N_c} f_s^{A(P,T)}(\vec{k}, \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \sin \vec{\tau} \vec{R}_A \right\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where

$$\chi_{1s}^{P,T}(\vec{\tau}) = \chi_{1s}^{P,T}(-\vec{\tau}) \quad \chi_{2s}^{P,T}(\vec{\tau}) = -\chi_{2s}^{P,T}(-\vec{\tau}) \quad (27)$$

In view of (26,27) we can rewrite (25) as:

$$\vartheta = -k_0 \text{Re} \chi_s^P(0) L + 2k_0 \alpha_\tau^{-1} \text{Re} [\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau})] L \quad (28)$$

So, the T-violating rotation arises in the case of nonzero odd part of the susceptibility: $\chi_2(\vec{\tau}) \neq 0$. Such a situation is possible if an elementary cell of the diffraction grating does not possess the center of symmetry.

In accordance with (28), the angle of the T-violating rotation grows at $\alpha_\tau \rightarrow 0$. However, the condition $\alpha_\tau |\chi_s(\vec{\tau})| \ll 1$ violates at $\alpha_\tau^{-1} \rightarrow 0$, where the amplitude of diffracted and transmitted waves are comparable: $E(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \simeq E(\vec{k})$ and, consequently, the perturbation theory gets unapplicable. A rigorous dynamical diffraction theory must be applied in this case.

4 The T-violating polarization plane rotation in the Bragg diffraction scheme

Let the Bragg condition is fulfilled for the only diffracted wave and is violated for all other possible ones. It allows us to restrict ourselves to the two-wave approximation of the dynamical diffraction theory (Shih-Lin Chang (1984)). In that case, set of equations (14) reduces to two coupled equations, which for the back-scattering diffraction scheme ($\vec{k}_0 \parallel \vec{\tau}$) take the form as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{k^2}{k_0^2} - 1\right) E_j(\vec{k}) &= \chi_s(0) E_j(\vec{k}) + i\chi_s^P(0) \varepsilon_{jmf} E_m(\vec{k}) n_f + \\ &+ \chi_s(\vec{\tau}) E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) + \chi_s^T(\vec{\tau}) \varepsilon_{jmf} E_m(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \nu_{2f}^{\vec{\tau}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau})^2}{k_0^2} - 1\right) E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) &= \chi_s(0) E_j(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) + \chi_s^P(0) \varepsilon_{jmf} n_f(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) E_m(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) + \\ &+ \chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) E_j(\vec{k}) + \chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) \varepsilon_{jmf} \nu_{2f}^{-\vec{\tau}} E_m(\vec{k}), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\vec{n}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) = \frac{\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}}{|\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}|}.$$

Based on the above consideration, we can conclude that set of equations (29) can be diagonalized for the photon of a given circular polarization. Let the right-circularly polarized photon (\vec{e}_+) be incident on the diffraction grating. The diffraction process, as it follows from (29), results in the appearance of a back-scattered photon with the left circular polarization (\vec{e}_-). This is because the momentum of the back-scattered photon $\vec{k}' = \vec{k} - \vec{\tau}$ is antiparallel to the momentum \vec{k} of the incident one. It is obvious that the left-circularly polarized photon will produce a right-circularly polarized back-scattered one.

Thus, for circularly polarized photons set of vector equations (29) can be split into two independent sets of scalar equations:

$$\left(\frac{k^2}{k_0^2} - 1\right) C_\pm(\vec{k}) = (\chi_s(0) \mp \chi_s^P(0)) C_\pm(\vec{k}) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\chi_s(\tau) \mp i\chi_s^T(\tau) \right) C_{\mp}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) \quad (30) \\
\left(\frac{(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau})}{k_0^2} - 1 \right) C_{\mp}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) & = \left(\chi_s(0) \pm \chi_s^P(0) \right) C_{\mp}(\vec{k} - \vec{\tau}) + \\
& + \left(\chi_s(-\vec{\tau}) \pm i\chi_s^T(-\vec{\tau}) \right) C_{\pm}(\vec{k})
\end{aligned}$$

Note that equations (30) are identical in form to conventional equations of the two-wave dynamical diffraction (Shih-Lin Chang (1984)):

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{k^2}{k_0^2} - 1 \right) c_0 & = \chi_0 c_0 + \chi_{\tau} c_{\tau} \quad (31) \\
\left(\frac{k_{\tau}^2}{k_0^2} - 1 \right) c_{\tau} & = \chi_0 c_{\tau} + \chi_{-\tau} c_0
\end{aligned}$$

It allows us to write down a solution immediately, without deriving (see, for example, (Shih-Lin Chang (1984))). As a result, the amplitude of the transmitted electromagnetic wave at the output is given by

$$\vec{E}_{\pm} = \vec{e}_{\pm} C_{\pm}(L) e^{i\vec{k}_0 \vec{r}}, \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{\pm}(L) & = 2(\varepsilon_1^{\pm} - \varepsilon_2^{\pm}) e^{i\frac{1}{2}k_0 \varepsilon^{\pm} L} \left[(2\varepsilon_1^{\pm} - \chi_0^{\pm}) e^{i\frac{1}{2}k_0(\varepsilon_1^{\pm} - \varepsilon_2^{\pm})L} - \right. \\
& \left. - (2\varepsilon_2^{\pm} - \chi_0^{\pm}) e^{-i\frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_1^{\pm} - \varepsilon_2^{\pm})L} \right]^{-1}, \quad (33)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\chi_0^{\pm} = \chi_s(0) \mp \chi_s^P(0),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_1^{\pm} & = \frac{1}{4} \left[\mp 2\chi_s^P(0) + \alpha \right] + \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (2\chi_s(0) - \alpha)^2 - 4(\chi_{1s}^2(\vec{\tau}) + \chi_{2s}^2(\vec{\tau})) \pm \right. \\
& \left. \pm 8[\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau})\chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau})\chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau})] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_2^{\pm} & = \frac{1}{4} \left[\mp 2\chi_s^P(0) + \alpha \right] - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (2\chi_s(0) - \alpha)^2 - 4(\chi_{1s}^2(\vec{\tau}) + \chi_{2s}^2(\vec{\tau})) \pm \right. \\
& \left. \pm 8[\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau})\chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau})\chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau})] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha & \equiv \alpha_{\tau}, \quad (35) \\
\varepsilon^{\pm} & = \varepsilon_1^{\pm} + \varepsilon_2^{\pm} = \mp \chi_s^P(0) + \frac{\alpha}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

L is the thickness of the diffraction grating

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1^\pm - \varepsilon_2^\pm &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (2\chi_s(0) - \alpha)^2 - 4 \left(\chi_{1s}^2(\vec{\tau}) + \chi_{2s}^2(\vec{\tau}) \right) \pm \right. \\ &\quad \left. \pm 8 \left[\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau}) \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Consider now the diffraction of a photon with linear polarization \vec{e}_1 being the superposition of two opposite circular polarizations. In this case

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{e}_1 e^{i\vec{k}_0 \vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{e}_+ + \vec{e}_-}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\vec{k}_0 \vec{r}} \quad (37)$$

and the amplitude of the transmitted wave $\vec{E}'(r)$ can be presented by the superposition

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}'(\vec{r}) &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{e}_+ C_+(L) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{e}_- C_-(L) \right) e^{i\vec{k}_0 \vec{r}} = \\ &= \left(\frac{\vec{e}_1 + i\vec{e}_2}{2} C_+(L) + \frac{\vec{e}_1 - i\vec{e}_2}{2} C_-(L) \right) e^{i\vec{k}_0 \vec{r}} = \\ &= \left(\frac{C_+ + C_-}{2} \vec{e}_1 + i \frac{C_+ - C_-}{2} \vec{e}_2 \right) e^{i\vec{k}_0 \vec{r}}. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

In the case under consideration $c_+ \neq c_-$. As follows from (38), this results in changing of the photon polarization at the output.

Let us analyze expression (32) for the transmitted wave amplitude more attentively. According to (32), the amplitude oscillates as a function of α , i.e., as a function of the wavelength, with maximums in points defined by the condition $k_0 \text{Re}(\varepsilon_1^\pm - \varepsilon_2^\pm) L = 2\pi m$ or $\text{Re}(\varepsilon_1^\pm - \varepsilon_2^\pm) = \frac{2\pi m}{k_0 L}$ with m as an integer.

Note first of all that the condition $m = 0$ dictates at $\varepsilon_1^\pm - \varepsilon_2^\pm \rightarrow 0$ the limit transition

$$\left\{ (2\chi_s(0) - \alpha)^2 - 4 \left(\chi_{1s}^2(\vec{\tau}) + \chi_{2s}^2(\vec{\tau}) \right) \pm 8 \left[\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau}) \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (39)$$

which determines the thresholds of the total Bragg reflection band where there is a quickly damped inhomogeneous wave inside the diffraction grating. As a result, the transmitted wave amplitude is small.

Let now $m \neq 0$. As we know, the T-violating interactions are very small: $\chi_{s1,2}^T \ll \chi_{s1,2}$. It allows one to expand the square root into the Taylor series truncated beyond the second term:

$$\varepsilon_1^\pm - \varepsilon_2^\pm \simeq (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)_{ev} \pm \frac{\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau})}{(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)_{ev}} \quad (40)$$

where $(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)_{ev} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (2\chi_s(0) - \alpha)^2 - 4 \left(\chi_{1s}^2(\vec{\tau}) + \chi_{2s}^2(\vec{\tau}) \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Let $\text{Re}\chi_{s1,2} \gg \text{Im}\chi_{s1,2}$, i.e., the absorption is assumed to be sufficiently small to satisfy the condition $k_0 \text{Im}(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)_{ev} L \ll 1$ which admits the consideration of the diffraction grating as an optically transparent medium with $(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)_{ev}$ and χ_s as real functions. Let now the condition $k_0 (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)_{ev} L = 2\pi m$ be fulfilled at $m \neq 0$. This condition defines the

resonance transmission in the grating and allows us to rewrite formula (40) in the form as follows

$$\varepsilon_1^\pm - \varepsilon_2^\pm = \frac{2\pi m}{k_0 L} \pm \frac{k_0 [\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau}) \chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau})] L}{2\pi m} \quad (41)$$

By substituting (41) into (33, 32) one can express \vec{E}_\pm by

$$\vec{E}_\pm = \vec{e}_\pm (-1)^m \left(1 - i \frac{k_0 (\alpha_{1,2} - 2\chi_s(0)) L}{8\pi m} k_0 \Delta^\pm L \right) e^{ik_0 \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^\pm (\alpha_{1,2}) L} \quad (42)$$

where

$$\alpha_{1,2} = 2\chi_s(0) \pm \sqrt{4(\chi_{1s}^2 + \chi_{2s}^2) + \left(\frac{4\pi m}{k_0 L}\right)^2}$$

$$\varepsilon^\pm(\alpha_{1,2}) = \mp \chi_s^P(0) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{1,2}$$

In view of that the second term in (42) is small and expression (42) can be written as

$$\vec{E}_\pm = \vec{e}_\pm (-1)^m e^{i\varphi^\pm} \quad (43)$$

where the phase terms are given by

$$\varphi_\pm = k_0 \left[\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^\pm(\alpha_{1,2}) - \frac{k_0 (\alpha_{1,2} - 2\chi_s(0)) L}{8\pi m} \Delta^\pm \right] L \quad (44)$$

Using this equation one can find the angle of the polarization plane rotation:

$$\vartheta = Re(\varphi_+ - \varphi_-) = \vartheta^P + \vartheta_{1,2}^T \quad (45)$$

where the first term in the right-hand part defines the P-violating T-invariant rotation angle:

$$\vartheta^P = -k_0 Re \chi_s^P(0) L \quad (46)$$

and the second one corresponds to the T-violating rotation:

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta_{1,2}^T(\alpha_{1,2}) &= \mp \frac{k_0^3 L^3}{8\pi^2 m^2} \sqrt{4(\chi_{1s}^2 + \chi_{2s}^2) + \left(\frac{4\pi m}{k_0 L}\right)^2} \times \\ &\times [\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau}) Re \chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau}) Re \chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau})], \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

the *sign* (−) is for α_1 , the *sign* (+) is for α_2 .

The imaginary part of the T-violating polarizability $Im \chi_{s1,2}^T$ is responsible for the T-violating circular dichroism. Due to that process, a linearly polarized photon gets a circular polarization at the diffraction grating's output. The degree of the circular polarization of the photon is determined from the relation:

$$\delta_{1,2} = \frac{|\vec{E}_+|^2 - |\vec{E}_-|^2}{|\vec{E}_+|^2 + |\vec{E}_-|^2} \simeq Im\varphi_- - Im\varphi_+ = k_0 Im\chi_s^P(0) L \pm \pm \frac{k_0^3 L^3}{8\pi^2 m^2} \sqrt{4(\chi_{1s}^2 + \chi_{2s}^2) + \left(\frac{4\pi m}{k_0 L}\right)^2} [\chi_{1s}(\vec{\tau}) Im\chi_{2s}^T(\vec{\tau}) - \chi_{2s}(\vec{\tau}) Im\chi_{1s}^T(\vec{\tau})] \quad (48)$$

It should be pointed out that the resonance transmission condition is satisfied at a given m for two different values of α . This is because there is a possibility to approach to the Brilluan (the total Bragg reflection) bandgap both from high and low frequencies. The T-violating parts of the rotation angle are opposite in sign for α_1 and for α_2 . It gives the addition opportunity to distinguish the T-violating rotation from the P-violating T-invariant rotation. Indeed, the P-violating rotation does not depend on the back Bragg diffraction in the general case because the P-violating scattering amplitude equals zero for back scattering (see (32-35)).

In accordance with (47,48) the T-violating rotation and dichroism grow sharply in the vicinity of the resonance Bragg transmission. At the first glance, one could expect for ϑ^T the dependence $\vartheta^T \sim k_0 Re\chi_{s1,2}^T(\vec{\tau}) L$ (see (25)). However, in the vicinity of resonance, the rotation angle ϑ^T turns out to be multiplied by the factor $A = (8cm^2)^{-1} k_0 \sqrt{4(\chi_{1s}^2 + \chi_{2s}^2) + \left(\frac{4\pi m}{k_0 L}\right)^2} L k_0 \chi_{s1,2} L$ which provides the above mentioned growth (for example, $A \sim 10^5$ at $\chi_s \simeq 10^{-1}$, $k_0 \simeq 10^4 \div 10^5 cm^{-1}$, $L = 1cm$, $m = 1$).

There are different types of diffraction gratings destined for use in optical and more longwave ranges. However, it should be noted that the successful observation of the P-violating rotation has been performed by means of studying of light transmission through gas targets. There are a lot of theoretical calculations for atoms of such gases: see, for example, (Khriplovich (1991)) for *Bi*, *Tl*, *Pb*, *Dy*. From that point of view, it would be preferable to use gases for studying of the T-violating phenomena of polarization plane rotation and dichroism applying the experience accumulated earlier. At the first glance, there is a serious problem how to create such a diffraction grating in a gas. Nevertheless, the problem can be solved if we make use some well-known results of the electromagnetic theory of waveguides (Jackson (1962), Tamir (1988), Maksimenko and Slepyan (1997)). According to this theory, there is a correspondence between wave processes in waveguides with periodically modulated boundaries and homogeneous filling and such processes in regular waveguides filled by a periodic and, generally, anisotropic medium. Let us consider a regular waveguide constituted by two plane-parallel surfaces; for example, two metallic mirrors (see Figure 1). Let us then place a plane diffraction grating (Figure 2) on the surface of the mirror (Figure 3) and fill the waveguide by the studied gas. Because of the above stated correspondence, such a system is equivalent to a regular plane waveguide filled by a gas with a spatially periodic permittivity tensor. The permittivity modulation period is therewith equal to the grating period. As the chosen plane grating has an asymmetric profile (Figure 2), the corresponding virtual volume grating of the permittivity turns out to be noncentrosymmetrical and, thus, satisfies to the above imposed requirements for displaying of the T-violating phenomena.

Let $\hat{\varepsilon}_{ij}(r, \omega) = 1 + \hat{\chi}_{ij}(x, z)$ be the permittivity of the waveguide being considered with as a periodic function with respect to z . As it has been stated above, such a waveguide

can be modeled by the waveguide with the effective permittivity $\hat{\epsilon}_{eff}(z, \omega) = 1 + \hat{\chi}_{eff}(z)$ which is a periodic function of z and is independent on x . We can show it mathematically starting with the Maxwell equations

$$\text{curl curl } \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega) - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \hat{\epsilon}(r, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega) = 0 \quad (49)$$

Let an electromagnetic wave propagate in the plane regular waveguide (Fig.1(a)). In this case, the motion along the z -axis is free and, thus, it can be described by a plane wave e^{ikz} . It results in a set of equations for determining of the stationary states of the waveguide:

$$\frac{d^2 \vec{E}_{n\alpha}(x)}{dx^2} + \kappa_n^2 \vec{E}_{n\alpha}(x) = 0$$

where $\kappa_n = \frac{2\pi n}{d}$, α notes the polarization state of the wave.

Then, the field $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$ in the waveguide with the diffraction grating can be presented by the expansion as follows

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \sum_n c_{n\alpha}(z) \vec{E}_{n\alpha}(x)$$

Substitution of this expansion into (50) yields

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} c_{n\alpha}(z) + \left(\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - \kappa_n^2 \right) c_{n\alpha}(z) + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \sum_{\tau\alpha'} \hat{\chi}_{\tau\alpha\alpha'}^{nn'} e^{-i\tau z} c_{\alpha'}(z) = 0 \quad (50)$$

where $\hat{\chi}_{\tau\alpha\alpha'}^{nn'} = \int \langle E_{n\alpha}(x) | \chi_\tau(x) | E_{n'\alpha'}(x) \rangle dx$, $\chi_\tau = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \chi(z) e^{i\tau z} dz$, a - is the period of the plane grating.

Assuming the inequality $\frac{\chi^{nn'} \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}}{\kappa_n'^2 - \kappa_n^2} \ll 1$, $\chi_{nn} \ll 1$ to be valid, we can restrict ourselves to a single mode approximation, which allows us to rewrite (51) as

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} c_{n\alpha}(z) + \left(\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - \kappa_n^2 \right) c_{n\alpha}(z) + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \hat{\chi}_{\alpha\alpha'}(z) c_{\alpha'}(z) = 0 \quad (51)$$

where $\hat{\chi}_{\alpha\alpha'}(z) = \sum_{\tau} \hat{\chi}_{\tau\alpha\alpha'}^{nn'} e^{-i\tau z}$.

Equations (52) are identical with those (see (10)) describing the electric field in a volume diffraction grating. So, the goal formulated above has been achieved: we have obtained a volume diffraction grating.

Now, let us estimate the effect of the T-violation. To do that we must determine, in accordance with formula (47) for ϑ^T , the T-violating polarizability $\chi_{s1,2}^T$, which, in view of (13,3,4), is proportional to the T-violating atomic polarizability β_s^T . The estimate carried out by (Baryshevsky (1993,1994), Khriplovich (1991)) gives $\beta_s^T \sim 10^{-3} \div 10^{-4} \beta_s^P$, where β_s^P is the P-violating T-invariant scalar polarizability. The polarizability β_s^P was studied both theoretically and experimentally (Khriplovich (1991)). Particularly, the theory gives $\beta_s^P \cong 10^{-30} \text{cm}^3$ for atoms analogous to Bi, Tl, Pb. It yields the estimate $\cong 10^{-33} \div 10^{-34} \text{cm}^3$ for the T-violating atomic polarizability. The polarizability β_s^P causes

the P-violating rotation of the polarization plane by the angle $\vartheta^P = kRe\chi_s^P(0)L \cong 10^{-7}$ rad/cm \times L for the gas density $\rho = 10^{16} \div 10^{17}$. As a result, in our case the parameter $\varphi = k\chi_s^T(\tau)L$ turns out to be $\varphi \cong 10^{-10} \div 10^{-11}$ rad/cm \times L and can be even less by the factor h/d , where h is the corrugation amplitude of the diffraction grating while d is the distance between waveguide's mirrors. Assuming this factor to be $\sim 10^{-10}$, we shall find $\varphi \cong 10^{-11} \div 10^{-12}$ rad/cm \times L. Thus, the final estimate of the T-violating rotation angle ϑ^T is

$$\vartheta^T \cong 10^{-1} (k_0\chi_s(\tau)L)^2 10^{-11} \div 10^{-12} \text{rad/cm} \times L \quad (52)$$

In real situation the polarizability of a grating $\chi_s(\tau)$ may exceed the unity. However, our analysis has been performed under the assumption $\chi_s \ll 1$. If, for example, we take $\chi_s = 10^{-1}$, $k_0 = 10^4$ then $\vartheta^T \simeq 10^{-6} \div 10^{-7}$ rad/cm \times L³ and, consequently, for L= 1 cm we will have the amplification by a factor of 10^5 .

As it is seen, we have obtained the T-violating rotation angle ϑ^T of the same order of ϑ^P . It makes possible experimental observation of the phenomenon of the T-violating polarization plane rotation.

It should be noted that the manufacturing of diffraction gratings for the range being more longwave than the visible light one may be simpler. That is why we would like to attract attention to the possibility of studying of the T-violating polarization plane rotation in the vicinity of frequencies of atomic (molecular) hiperfine transitions; for example, for Ce (the transition wavelength is $\lambda = 3.26$ cm) and Tl ($\lambda = 1.42$ cm).

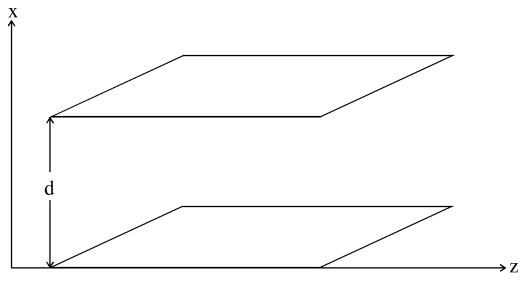
5 Conclusion

Thus, we have shown that the phenomenon of the T-violating polarization plane rotation appears while the photon is scattered by a volume diffraction grating. The phenomenon grows sharply in the vicinity of the resonance transmission condition. An experimental scheme based on a plane waveguide with a diffraction grating as a mirror and gas filling has been proposed which enables real experiments on observation of the T-violating polarization plane rotation to be performed. The rotation angle has been shown to be $\vartheta^T = 10^{-6} \div 10^{-7}$ rad/cm \times L³, where L is the waveguide length (thickness of the equivalent volume diffracting grating).

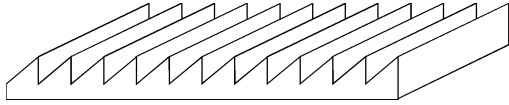
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Baryshevsky Fig.1



Baryshevsky Fig.2



Baryshevsky Fig.3

