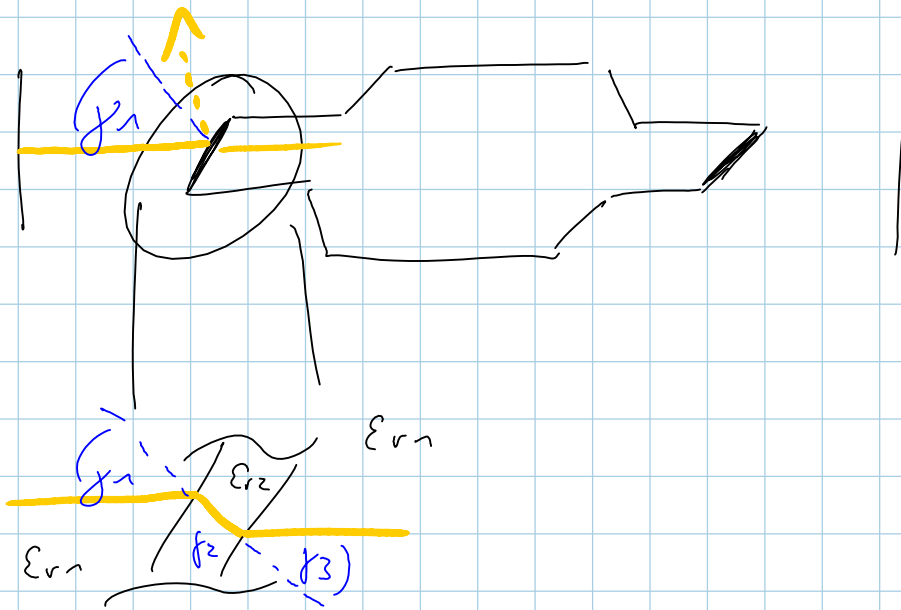




1.3.1 Polarisation:

Parallel zur Reflexionsebene (nur hier bei existiert Brewsterwinkel)

$$\gamma_1 = 56^\circ \text{ (Brewsterwinkel)}$$

Snellius: $\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \gamma_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin \gamma_2 = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \gamma_3$

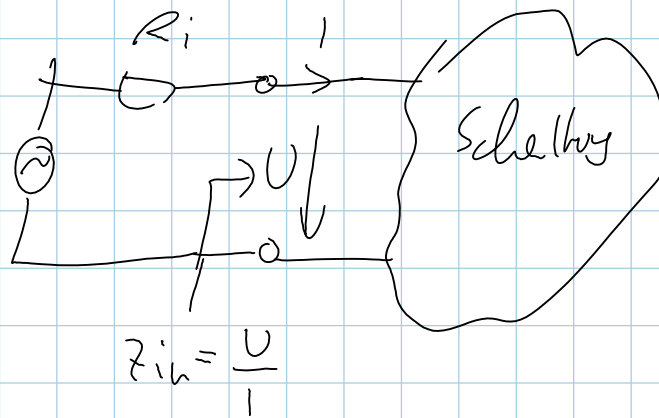
$$\Rightarrow \gamma_1 = \gamma_3$$

$$\gamma_2 = 33,7^\circ \rightarrow \text{Brewsterwinkel}$$

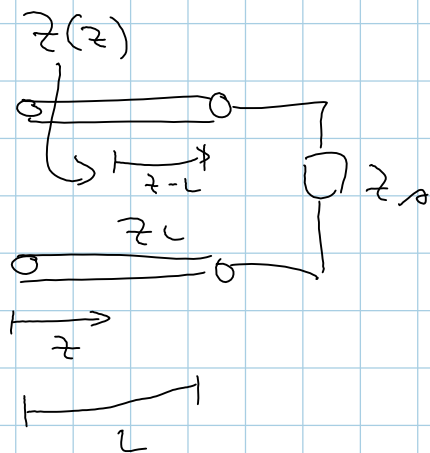
für Einfall der Welle auf die Grenzschicht
aus dem dichteren Material
($\epsilon_r = 2,25$)

Fazit: R_i

Einschub:



$$r_{in} = \frac{Z_{in} - R_L}{Z_{in} + R_L}$$



$$r(z) = \frac{Z(z) - Z_L}{Z(z) + Z_L}$$

$$P = P_{verf} (1 - |r_{in}|^2), \text{ wenn } R_N = R_i$$

Aufgabe 3

$$\underline{3.1.1)} \quad P_1(f_1) = \frac{|U_{s1}|^2}{8 R_i}$$

$$P_2(f_1) = P_1(f_1)$$

$$P_2(f_2) = P_1(f_2) = 0$$

$$\underline{3.1.2)} \quad r_1(f_1) = 0$$

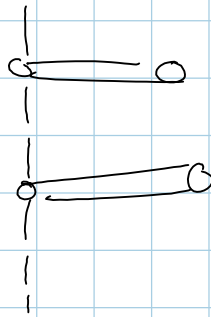
$$Z_1(f_1) = R_i$$

$$|r_1(p_2)| = 1$$

$$z_1(p_2) = jx \text{ mit } -\infty \leq x < \infty$$

3.2.1)

$$z_1 \rightarrow \infty$$



idealer LL

$$\rightarrow L = \frac{\lambda_2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{\lambda_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3.2.2)

$$\frac{L_1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{L_1}{\lambda_2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$z_A(p_1) = 0 \quad r_A(p_1) = -1$$

$$z_A(p_2) \rightarrow \infty \quad r_A(p_2) = +1$$