5) 5.1) reflexions freer abergang nar mit TM-Moden
unter Brewsterwinkel möglich

TM-Modus

Ansatz:

$$E_z = A \cdot \sin(k_x x) e^{-jk_z z}$$
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 $E_z = A \cdot \sin(k_x x) e^{-jk_z z}$ 
 $E_z = 0$ 
 $V^2 E_z + w^2 \mu \varepsilon E_z = 0$ 
 $-k_x^2 - k_z^2 + w^2 \mu \varepsilon = 0$ 
 $\kappa^2 = k_x^2$ 
 $E_x = -\frac{j}{k_x} k_z A \cos(k_x x) e^{-jk_z z}$ 
 $E_y = 0$ 
 $H_y = -\frac{j}{k_x} \omega \varepsilon A \cos(k_x x) e^{-jk_z z}$ 
 $\vec{\mu} \times [\vec{E}] = 0$ 
 $\Rightarrow E_z(x=0) = 0$ 

$$E_{2}(x=0)=0$$

$$E_{2}(x=d)=0$$

$$\sin(kxd)=0$$

$$kxd=n\pi$$

$$k_{x}=\frac{n\pi}{d}$$

5.2) 
$$\theta = \theta_B = \alpha r \epsilon \delta \alpha n \left( \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_H}} \right) = \alpha r \epsilon \delta \alpha n \left( \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_H}} \right)$$
 $k_0 d \sin(\alpha) = h \pi$ 
 $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} d \sin(\alpha) = h \pi$ 
 $\alpha > \beta$ 
 $\alpha = \alpha r \epsilon \sin(\frac{n \lambda_0}{2d})$ 

B mass sogroßsein doss die Bedingungen von a und O erfallt sind

Die Ordnung des Modus ist 3

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda_{H,m} \\ \lambda_{H,m} \\$$

$$T = \alpha + \beta + \theta + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = T - \alpha - \beta$$

$$5.4) \qquad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta - \Theta$$

arcsin 
$$\left(\frac{n c_0}{2df}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta - \operatorname{arctain}\left(\sqrt{\epsilon_2}\right)$$

$$f = \frac{uc_o}{2d} \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{t\tau}{2} - \beta - \text{olveton}\left(\sqrt{\epsilon_2^{-1}}\right)\right)}$$