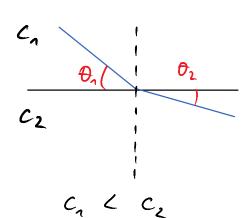
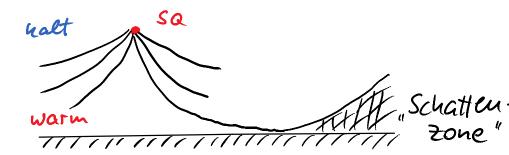
Schall brechung

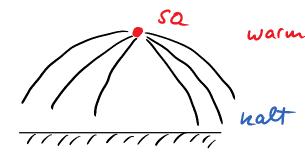
Brechungs quet nach Snell: $\frac{c_n}{c_n} = \frac{\cos \theta_n}{\cos \theta_n} = \cos t$.

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{\cos \theta_1}{\cos \theta_2} = \text{const.}$$



Wetterlagen:

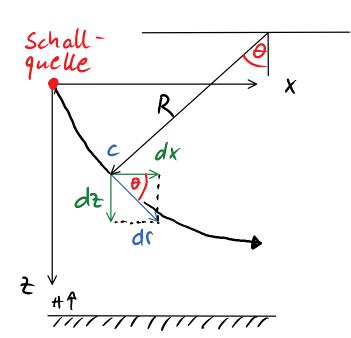


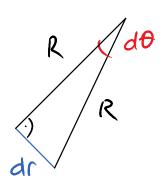


nalt "Inversions wetterlage"

- Ansbreitung der kont. gebrochenenen Schallwellen in der Atmosphane
- Definition: Variablem am Schallausbreitungsort Index "1", am Boden Index "0"

- Max. horiz. Ansbreitung am Boden L, Schallquellahôbe the Temperativeinflusse (Temperaturgradient x = -6.5 R/nm, Temperatur Boden To = 20℃)





Kleinwinhel na herry:

$$\sin d\theta \cong d\theta$$

$$\sin d\theta = \frac{dr}{R} = d\theta$$

$$-P R = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \quad \text{and} \quad dr = \frac{dz}{\sin \theta}$$

und
$$dr = \frac{dz}{\sin \theta}$$

suit r... Wegstreche der Schallfront

R. Entferning der betr. Schallfront vom " Radienhoritont"

Steigung (= Ableitung der Ortskurve) der cos-Funktion

twischen O und I an einem infiniterinal hleinen, somit line aven Abschmitt:

$$m = \frac{y_1 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} - 0 - \sin \theta = \frac{\cos \theta - \cos (\theta - d\theta)}{\theta - (\theta - d\theta)}$$

$$\cos(\theta - d\theta)$$

$$\cos(\theta$$

$$(=) \cos(\theta - d\theta) = \cos\theta + \sin\theta \cdot d\theta$$

Brechunggesetz nach Snell:

$$\frac{c}{\cos \theta} = \frac{c - dc}{\cos(\theta - d\theta)}$$

$$C = \frac{(c-dc)\cos\theta}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta \cdot d\theta}$$

$$C = \frac{c - dc}{1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta}$$

(=)
$$c + c = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta = c - dc$$

$$d\theta = -\frac{dc}{c} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$-P R = \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\frac{c \cdot sih \theta dr}{cos \theta dc} = -\frac{c}{cos \theta} \frac{dz}{dc}$$
wit $dr = \frac{dz}{sih \theta}$

Gleichwohl!

$$R = -\frac{c_n}{\cos\theta_n} \frac{dz}{dc}$$
, $da \frac{c}{\cos\theta} = \frac{c_n}{\cos\theta_n} = const.$

Temperaturverlant:

$$T = T_0 + y + t$$

$$C(H) = \sqrt{X - R_S \cdot T} = \sqrt{X R_S (T_o + y + H)}$$

Ansreichen de Genamptiert für este beiden

Ans drucke der bihomischen Erweitung:

$$2T_0 tt = c_0 + \frac{dc}{dt} \cdot tt$$

Da
$$\frac{dc}{dt} = -\frac{dc}{dt} = \gamma$$
, auch: $c(t) = c_1 + \frac{dc}{dt} \cdot t = c_1 - \gamma \cdot t$

(this "t", da Betrachtungspunkt Schallquelle unit c,, Schallgeschwindigheit nimmt unit z zu.)

" Radien horizont auf Hohe z, wo c=0

$$-P \quad z = -\frac{c_n}{dc/dz}$$

$$\frac{c_1}{dc/dt}$$

$$\frac{c}{dc}$$

$$\frac{c}$$

Aus geometrischer Betrachtung:

$$R^{2} = L^{2} + \left(\frac{c_{1}}{\text{dcldt}}\right)^{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{c_{n}}{\text{dcldt}} + H_{1}\right)^{2} = L^{2} + \left(\frac{c_{n}}{\text{dcldt}}\right)^{2}$$

$$\mu i + c(H) = c_0 + \frac{dc}{dH} + c$$

$$L = \sqrt{H_n \left(-\frac{4T_0}{r} - H_n\right)}$$

Da
$$H_{1} \ll \frac{4T_{0}}{r}$$
: $L \approx \sqrt{-\frac{4T_{0}}{r}} \cdot H_{1}$