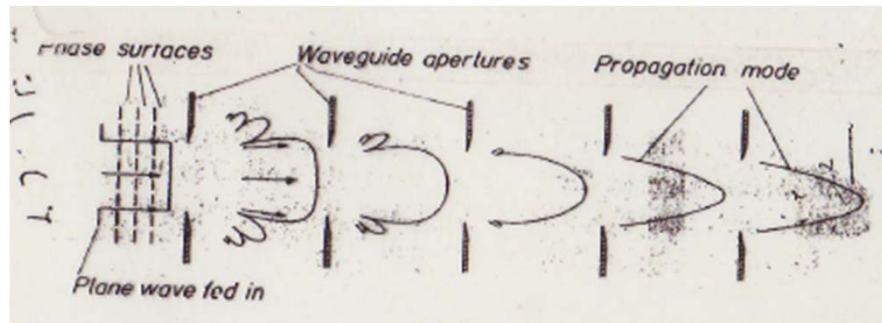
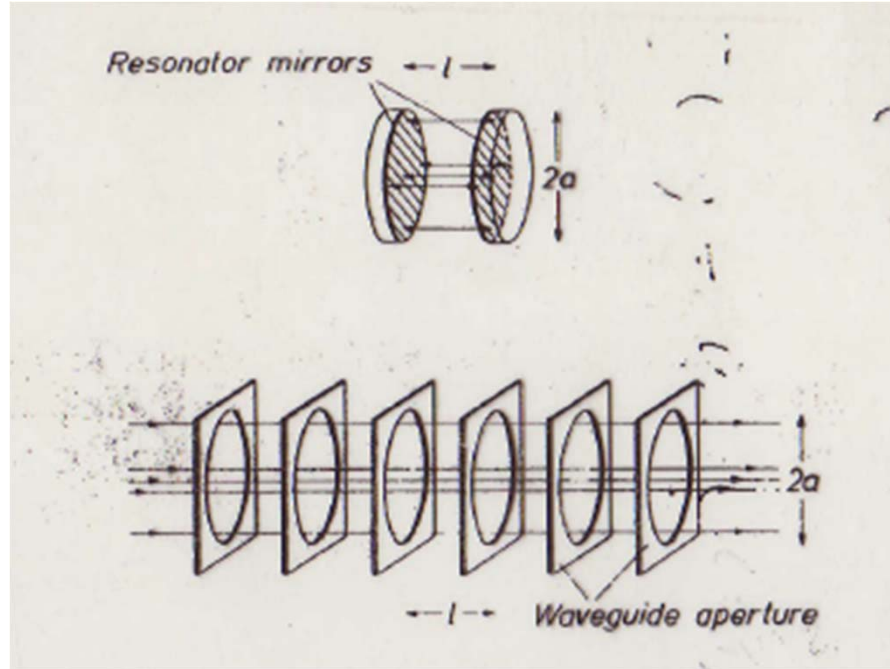
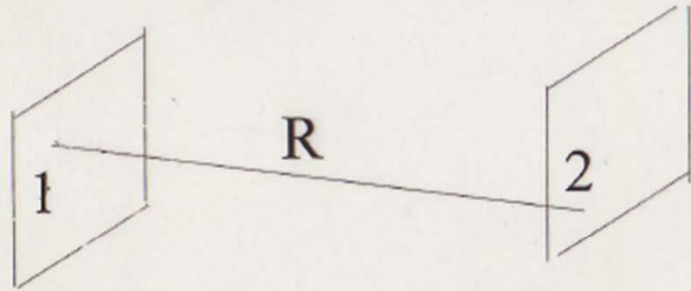


Fox & Li 1961



$$U_2(2) = -\frac{i}{2\lambda} \iint dS_1 \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) U_1(1) \exp(ikr) (1 + \cos \theta)$$

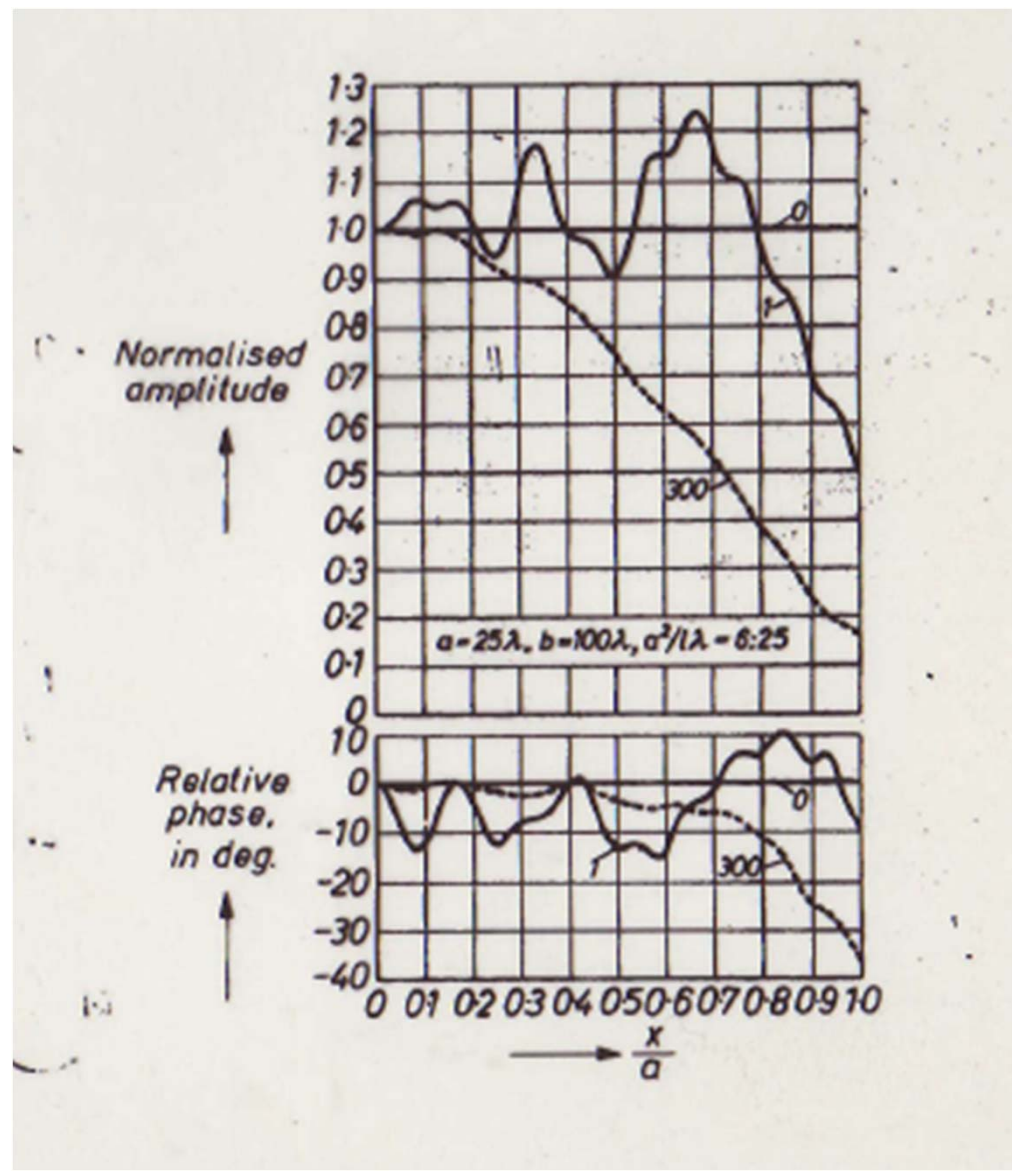


$$U(2) = \gamma U(1)$$

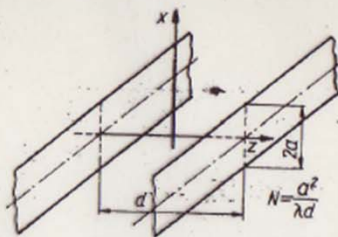
$$U(x,y) = U_x(x) U_y(y)$$

$$U = \gamma \iint K U dS$$

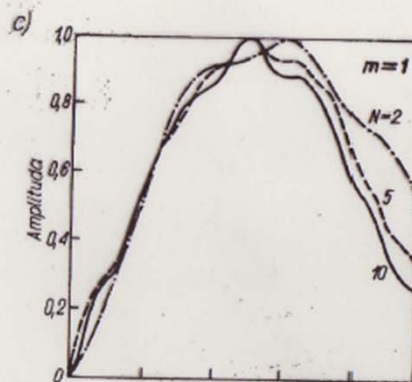
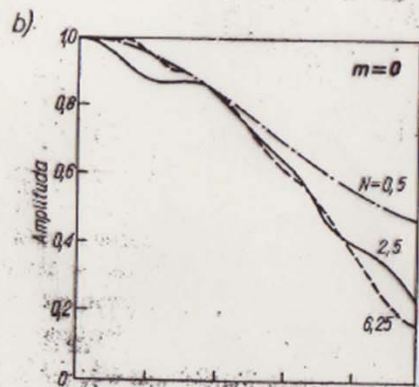
$$\gamma = \gamma_x \gamma_y$$



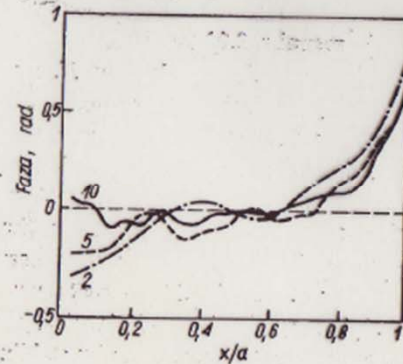
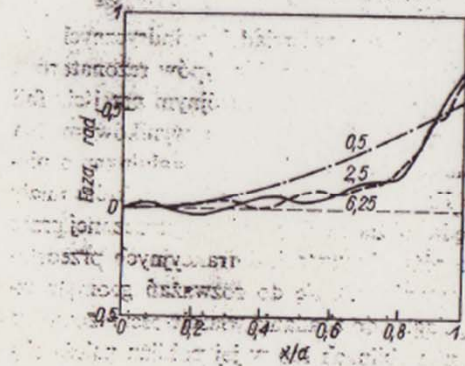
Fox and Li 1961



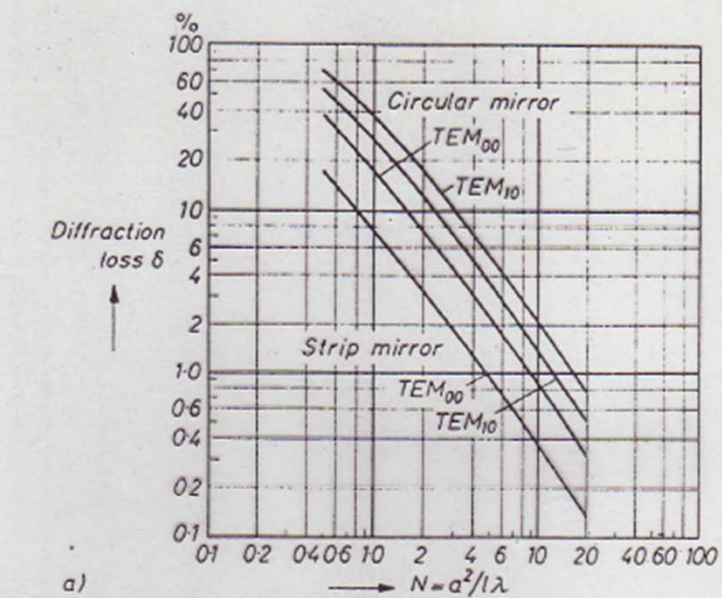
Základní mod



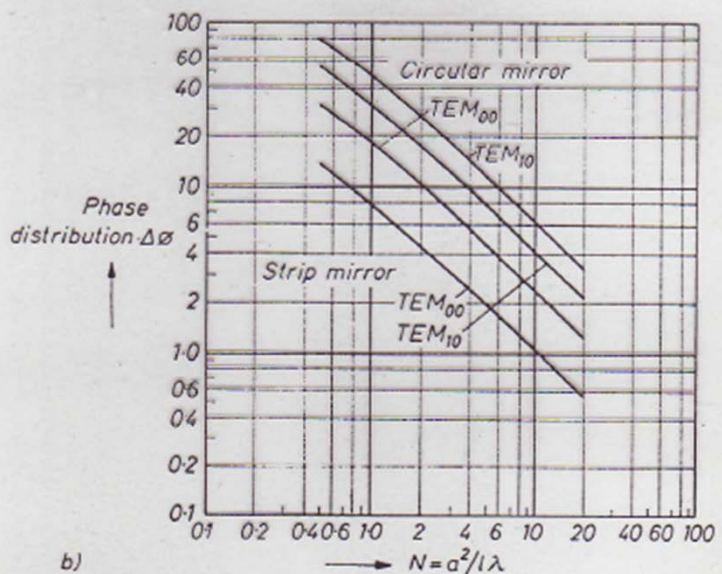
První asymetrický mod



Parametr:
Fresnelovo číslo N



a)



b)

Fig. 9.7. Diffraction losses (a) and constant phase lead (b) for the fundamental mode TEM_{00} and for the lowest transverse mode TEM_{10} as a function of the Fresnel number (Fox and Li [1182]). For rectangular mirrors the diffraction losses are equal to the sum of the diffraction losses of two strip mirrors with Fresnel numbers $a^2/l\lambda$ and $b^2/l\lambda$.