

Hi everybody! HW8 should be fairly short and hopefully fairly straightforward -- not a lot of complex coding.

We're operating out of Handout 51. You will make 12 plots total:

1a Polarization signature of a dihedral corner reflector	1 plot co-pol, 1 plot cross-pol
1b Polarization signature of a dihedral corner reflector + power from unpolarized background contributions	1 plot co-pol, 1 plot cross-pol
2a Polarization signature of a rough surface with Bragg scattering Then, find the ratio of this to the dihedral with no background	1 plot co-pol, 1 plot cross-pol Ratio: 1 plot co-pol, 1 plot cross-pol
2b Polarization signature of a rough surface with Bragg scattering + power from unpolarized background contributions. Then, find the ratio of this to the dihedral with unpolarized background.	1 plot co-pol, 1 plot cross-pol Ratio: 1 plot co-pol, 1 plot cross-pol

I would recommend use **MATLAB's "surf"** function for the plots. (Matplotlib plt.plot_surface). You can also plot using imagesc in MATLAB or Matplotlib's plt.imshow.

One axis of the surface plots will be **chi**, one will be **psi**, and your Z-axis will be the power **P** returned from the object at the polarization (chi, psi).

Scattering matrix: shown in **Eq 16.8**, this has 4 components: The power from a horizontal transmission and horizontal return S_{hh} , the power from a vertical transmission and vertical return S_{vv} , and the cross-terms from different types of transmission and return S_{vh} and S_{hv} .

The scattering matrices for a corner reflector and for the Bragg model are shown in Table 16.1. For example, for a sphere, the scattering matrix has $S_{hh} = a$, $S_{vv} = 0$, $S_{vh} = 0$, and $S_{hv} = a$, according to the scattering matrix shown in Table 16.1. You will similarly find the 4 scattering elements for a corner reflector and a Bragg model from this table.

The power you are plotting comes from **Equation 16.13**. You want to plot **P** as a function of **chi** and **psi**.

To get to **P**, you need to get **M** and **F**.

The most tedious part of the HW is **constructing the Stokes Matrix M**. You have **Table 16.2**, which defines the 4x4 Stokes matrix **M**. Note that $S_{hh} = S_{hh}$ in **M**, this is kind of inconsistent notation but it all means the same thing. So you can **populate each element of M** using the values of S_{hh} , S_{vv} , S_{vh} , and S_{hv} that you found from Table 16.1. This is tedious (maybe 16 lines of code) but straightforward.

The last thing you need to do to find **P** is get an equation for **F**.

Equation 16.9 shows an equation for F as a function of χ and ψ (right-most definition). You can "normalize" relative to I (e.g. set $I = 1$) for this problem. For the co-polarized case, F is the same on transmit and receive. For cross-polarized, F is orthogonal on receive to on transmit. You will need to **adjust χ and ψ** to orient the ellipse in the other direction and rotate it 90 degrees around the origin (see **Fig. 16.1** to determine how to appropriately adjust **χ and ψ** to find " F_{\perp} ". You'll know you did this right and they are orthogonal if the dot product $F \cdot F_{\perp} = 0$).

Finally, a note on the "**unpolarized background contributions**" for part **b** of each problem. The element **$M(1,1)$** is the total power at all polarizations. All other elements of M are cross-terms representing one polarization being stronger than others. So to add unpolarized background contributions, you want to put the total power from your directional situation in $M(1,1)$ -- i.e. the same $M(1,1)$ as in part (a). Using the knowledge that the background has no tendency to polarize, what do you think the other elements of the matrix M should be for the unpolarized background?

You can calculate the power for (a) and the power for the background separately and then add them up, so $P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{dihedral}} + P_{\text{background}}$ (or for P_2 , $P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{bragg}} + P_{\text{background}}$). Or, you can use linearity and add the M 's before you calculate the power so $M_{\text{total}} = M_{\text{dihedral}} + M_{\text{background}}$ etc.

Hopefully this guide makes it easy to do the HW! This shouldn't take you too long following these directions, please LMK if you're confused anywhere!