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Mathematical, physical and mechanical models of the polarized phenomenon are proposed in this article which arises at the interaction of compressed materials with electromagnetic fields. One may use them for the structural and informational monitoring of the media's state and for the express determination of the dispersive system's (DS) moisture content as well.

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[1].

[2, 3].

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$$0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$$

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$$V_c = V + i \cdot 60 \cdot \chi, i = \sqrt{-1}, \quad (1)$$

$V -$; $\chi -$; } -

$\dot{V}(\check{S}t)$, $S -$, $t -$,

- $\dot{V}_{II}(\check{S}t)$ $\dot{V}_{\perp}(\check{S}t)$:

$$\dot{V}(\check{S}t) = \dot{S}_{II}(\check{S}t) + \dot{S}_{\perp}(\check{S}t), \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{V}_{II}(\check{S}t) = E_0 \cdot (\vec{e}_y \cdot \sin \theta - \vec{e}_z \cdot \cos \theta) \cdot \exp[i \cdot (\check{S}t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})] \quad (3)$$

YOZ;

$$\dot{\vec{S}}_{\perp}(\check{S}t) = i \cdot \vec{e}_x \cdot E_0 \cdot \exp[i \cdot (\check{S}t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})] \quad (4)$$

OX; E_0 -

$$\vec{k} = 2f\vec{k}_{01} \cdot \}; \vec{k}_{01} -$$

; \vec{r} -

$$(1); \check{S} = 2ff -$$

; f -

; $\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z$ -

OX, OY, OZ.

$$\dot{\vec{S}}(\check{S}t) = \dot{\vec{S}}_{\text{II}}(\check{S}t) + \dot{\vec{S}}_{\perp}(\check{S}t) = \{ [E_0 \cdot (\vec{e}_y \sin_{\alpha} - \vec{e}_z \cos_{\alpha}) \cdot \dot{F}_{\text{II}}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha})] + \} + i \cdot [\vec{e}_x E_0 \dot{F}_{\perp}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha})] \cdot \exp[i \cdot (\check{S}t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})], \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{F}_{\text{II}}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha}), \dot{F}_{\perp}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha}) - [2]:$$

$$\dot{F}_{\perp}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha}) = (\cos_{\alpha} - \sqrt{\dot{V}_c - \sin^2_{\alpha}}) / (\cos_{\alpha} + \sqrt{\dot{V}_c - \sin^2_{\alpha}}) = |\dot{F}_{\perp}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha})| \cdot \exp\{i_{\perp}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha})\}; \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{F}_{\text{II}}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha}) = (\dot{V}_c \cos_{\alpha} - \sqrt{\dot{V}_c - \sin^2_{\alpha}}) / (\dot{V}_c \cos_{\alpha} + \sqrt{\dot{V}_c - \sin^2_{\alpha}}) = |\dot{F}_{\text{II}}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha})| \cdot \exp\{i_{\text{II}}(\dot{V}_{c,\alpha})\}. \quad (7)$$

$$(3) - (7),$$

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\dot{v} .

(5),

[3]:

$$\dot{p} = \dot{S}_{\Pi} (\check{S}t) / \dot{S}_{\perp} (\check{S}t) = p \exp(i\{\check{\prime}\}), \quad (8)$$

$p -$

$$; \{\check{\prime} = \Pi - \perp + \{\check{\prime} -$$

$$(8) \quad \dot{S}_{\Pi} \quad \dot{S}_{\perp}, \quad -$$

:

$$\dot{p} = -i \cdot \dot{F}_{\Pi}(\dot{v}_{c,n}) / \dot{F}_{\perp}(\dot{v}_{c,n}) = p \exp\{i[\Pi - \perp + \{\check{\prime}]\}. \quad (9)$$

(9)

$$\dot{F}_{\Pi}(\dot{v}_{c,n}) \quad \dot{F}_{\perp}(\dot{v}_{c,n}), \quad :$$

$$\dot{p} = -i \cdot \frac{[(\dot{v}_c \cos_n - \sqrt{\dot{v}_c - \sin^2_n}) \cdot (\cos_n + \sqrt{\dot{v}_c - \sin^2_n})]}{[(\dot{v}_c \cos_n + \sqrt{\dot{v}_c - \sin^2_n}) \cdot (\cos_n - \sqrt{\dot{v}_c - \sin^2_n})]}. \quad (10)$$

$$\sqrt{\dot{v}_c - \sin^2_n} = \dot{M}, \quad :$$

$$\dot{p} = i \cdot (\dot{M} \cos_n - \sin^2_n) / (\dot{M} \cos_n + \sin^2_n). \quad (11)$$

$$(11) \quad \dot{M} \quad -$$

$\dot{v}_c :$

$$\dot{v}_c = [(1 - ip)tg^2_n / (1 + ip)^2 - 1] \sin^2_n. \quad (12)$$

$$(12) \quad -$$

$$(12) \quad \dot{p} \quad (8), \quad :$$

$$v = \{[(1 - p^2)^2 - 4p^2 \cos^2 \alpha] \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha / (1 + p^2 - 2p \sin \alpha)^2 + 1\} \sin^2 \alpha; \quad (13)$$

$$x = 1/(15) \cdot [\sin^4 \alpha (p \cos \alpha (p^2 - 1))] / [\cos^2 \alpha (1 + p^2 - 2p \sin \alpha)^2]. \quad (14)$$

, v x -
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 .
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 k ,
 (13) - (14) :

$$v = \{[(1 - k)/(1 + k)]^2 \cos 4\alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1\} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha; \quad (15)$$

$$x = 1/(60) \cdot [(1 - k)/(1 + k)]^2 \cdot \sin 4\alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha. \quad (16)$$

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 (1) , 5%, -
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$$v = \{[(1 + p)/(1 - p)]^2 \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1\} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha; \quad (17)$$

$$v = \{[(1 - k)/(1 + k)]^2 \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1\} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha. \quad (18)$$

- $v = f(p, \alpha) (17) \quad v = f(k, \alpha) (18)$,
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 p , -
 ,
 k

