FIG. 1A

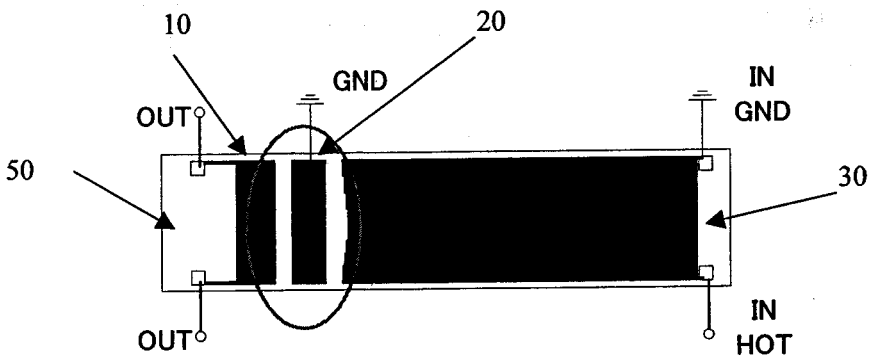

10
20
GND
IN
GND
OUT
50
30
OUT
IN
HOT

FIG. 1B

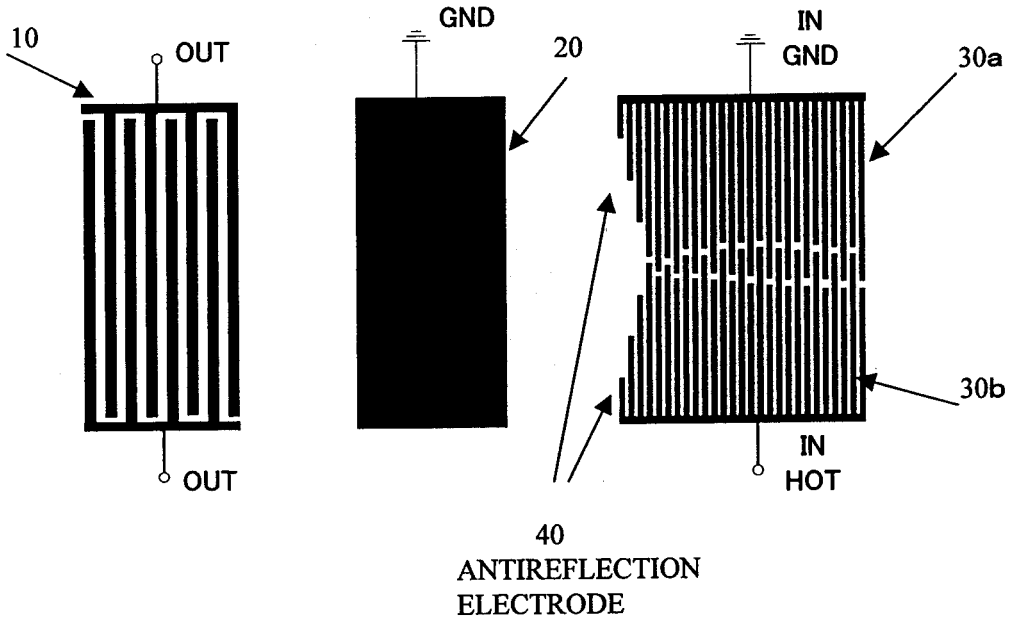

10
OUT
GND
20
IN
GND
30a
30b
OUT
IN
HOT
40
ANTIREFLECTION
ELECTRODE

FIG. 2

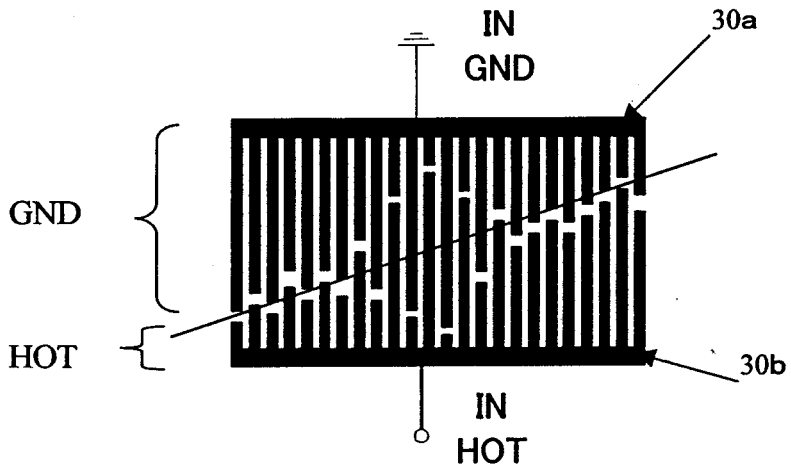


FIG. 3A

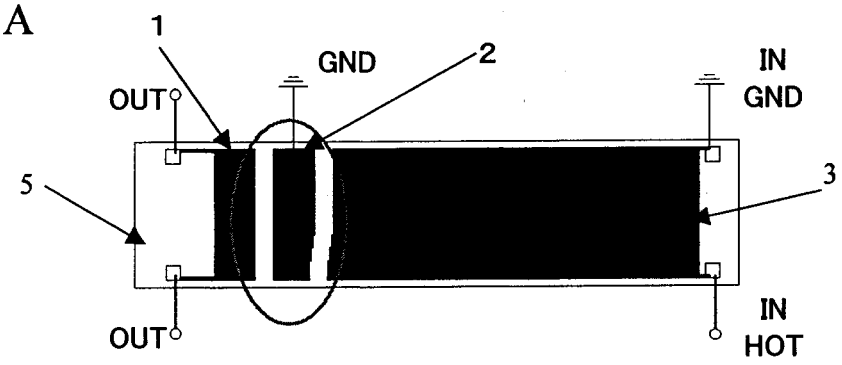


FIG. 3B

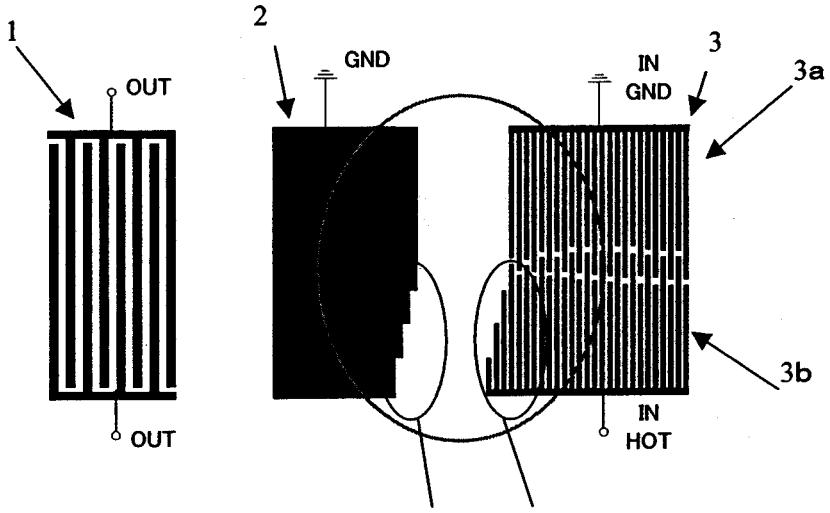


FIG. 3C

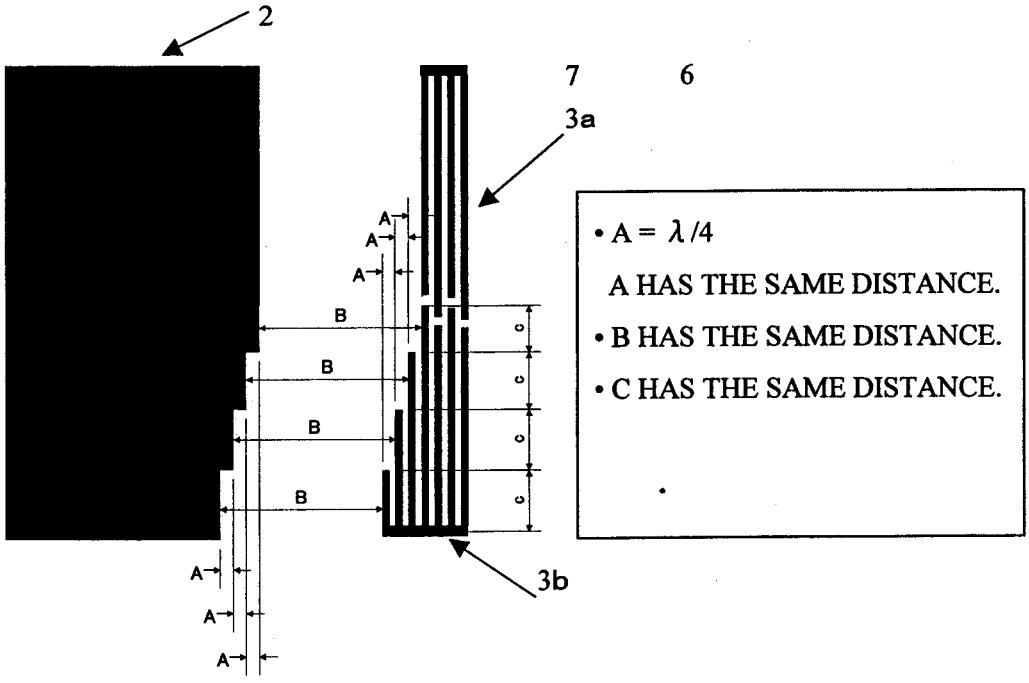
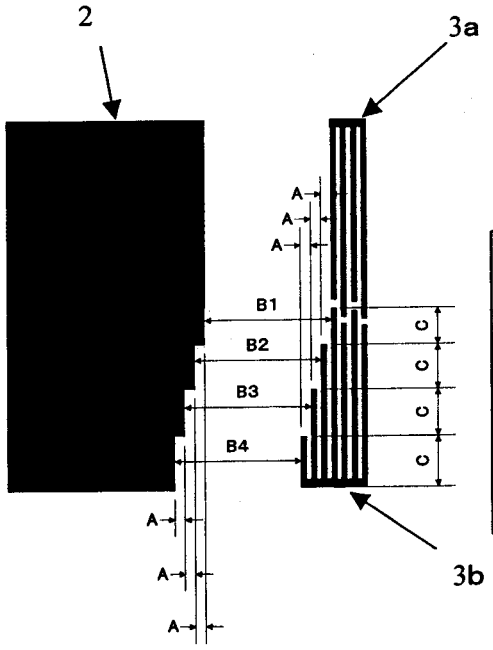


FIG. 4A



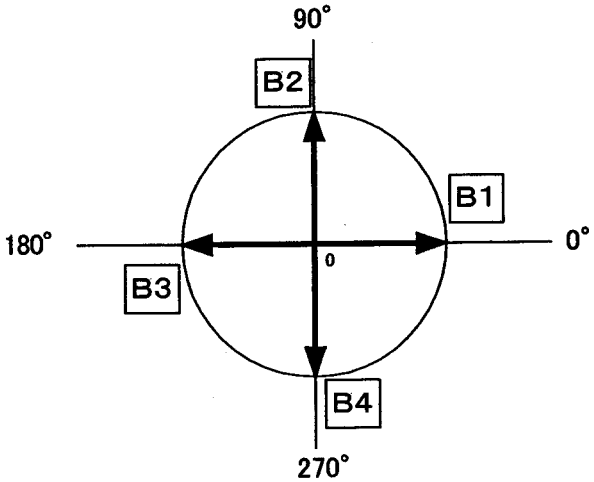
- A = λ /4

  A HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

- B1, B2, B3, AND B4 HAVE THE SAME DISTANCE.

- C HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

FIG. 4B

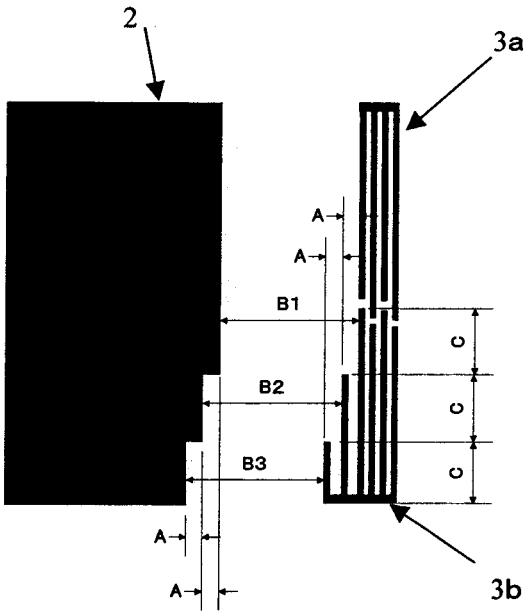


THE UNDESIRED EXCITATION INTENSITIES GENERATED AT B1, B2, B3, AND B4 IN FIG.4A HAVE THE SAME VALUE, AND THE EXCITATION POSITION IS DEVIATED BY λ /4.

EACH INTENSITY IS SHOWN IN FIG. 4B. WHEN REPRESENTED THE INTENSITY WITH VECTOR, THE PHASE IS DEVIATED BY 90 DEGREES STRATING FROM B1.

B1 AND B3 (B2 AND B4) HAVE THE SAME EXCITATION INTENSITIES. THE PHASES ARE OPPOSITE BY 180 DEGREES. THEREFORE, THE EXCITATION IS CANCELLED BY EACH OTHER. THE VECTOR INTENSITY OF THE UNDESIRED EXCITATION IS 0.

FIG. 5A



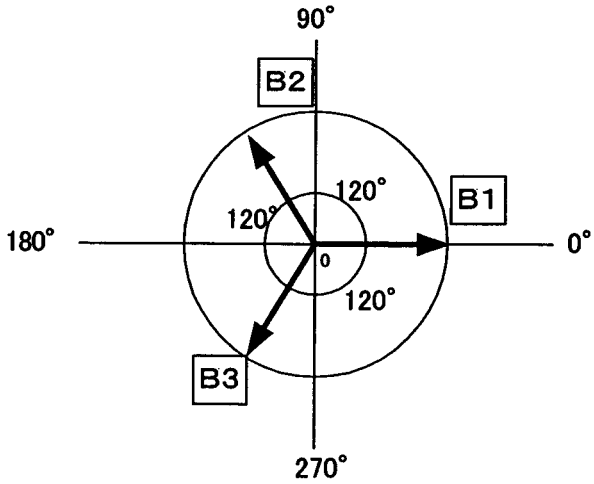
• A = λ/3

A HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

• B1, B2, AND B3 HAVE THE SAME DISTANCE.

• C HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

FIG. 5B



THE UNDESIRED EXCITATION INTENSITIES GENERATED AT B1, B2, AND B3 IN FIG. 5A HAVE THE SAME VALUE, AND THE EXCITATION POSITION IS DEVIATED BY λ/3.

EACH INTENSITY IS SHOWN IN FIG. 4B. WHEN REPRESENTED THE INTENSITY WITH VECTOR, THE PHASE IS DEVIATED BY 120 DEGREES STARTING FROM B1.

THE EXCITATION IS CANCELLED BY ONE ANOTHER. THE VECTOR INTENSITY OF THE UNDESIRED EXCITATION IS 0.

FIG. 6A

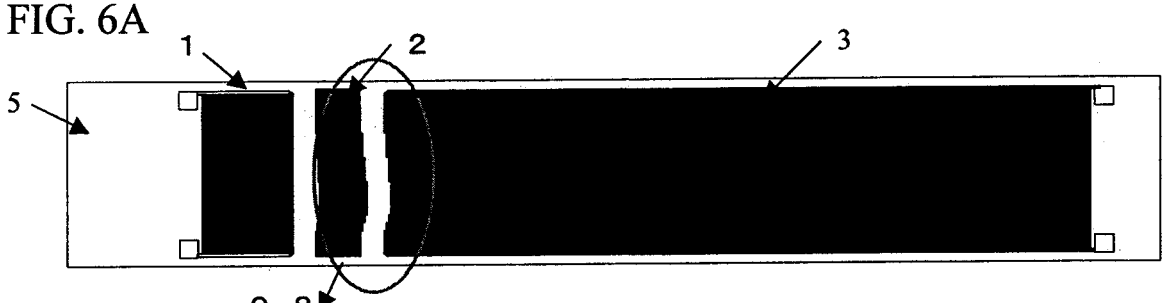


FIG. 6B

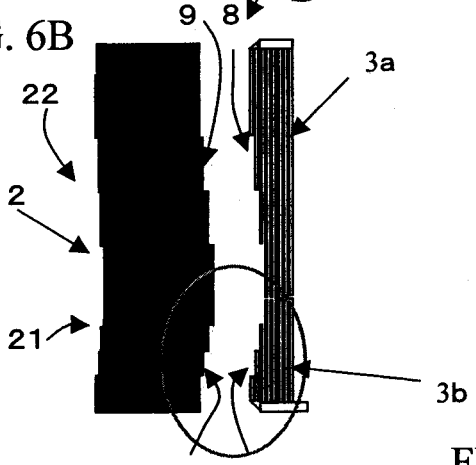


FIG. 6C

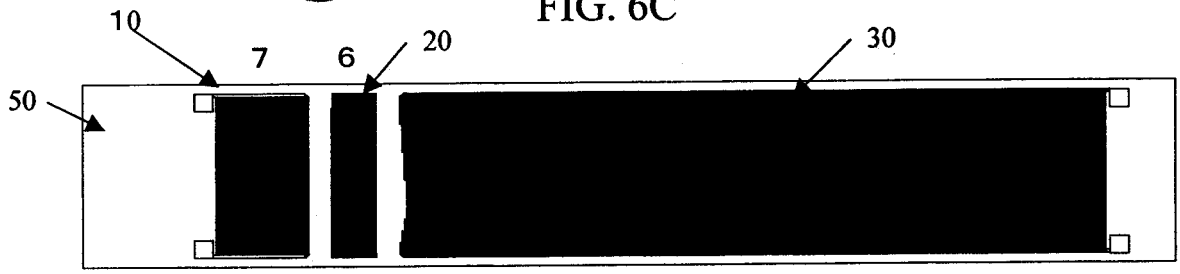
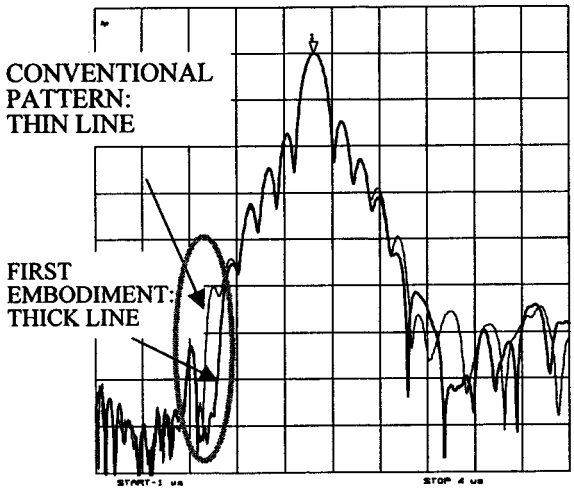
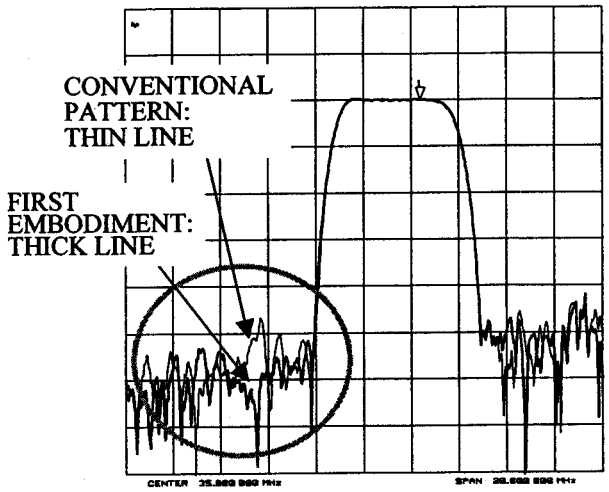


FIG. 6D



TIME BASE RESPONSE

FIG. 6E



FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

FIG. 7

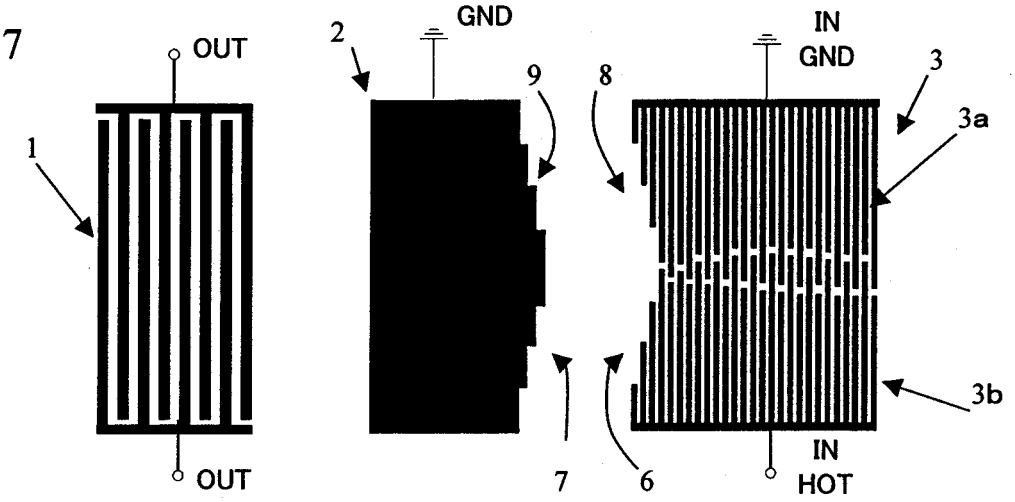


FIG. 8

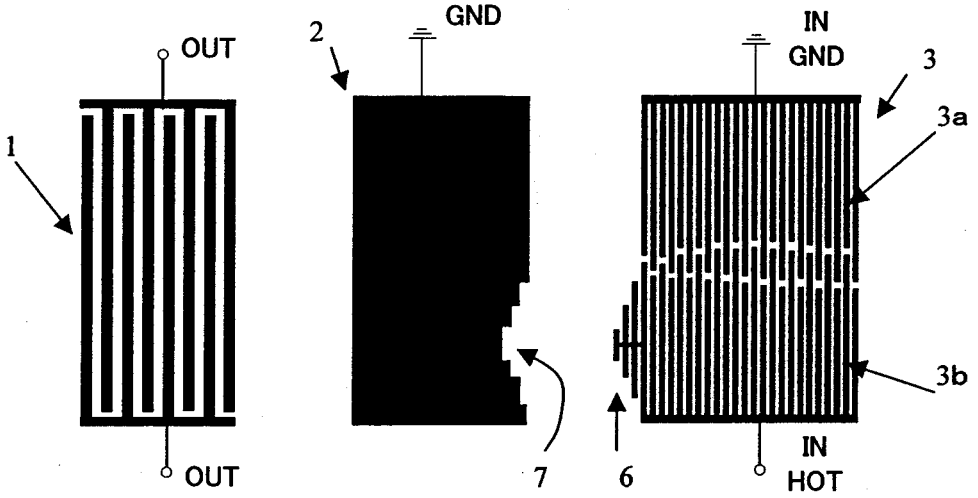


FIG. 9

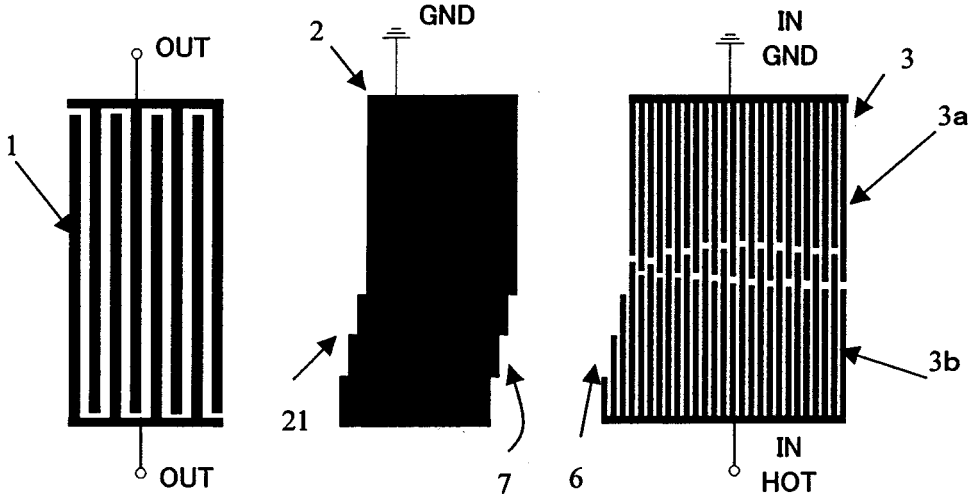


FIG. 10

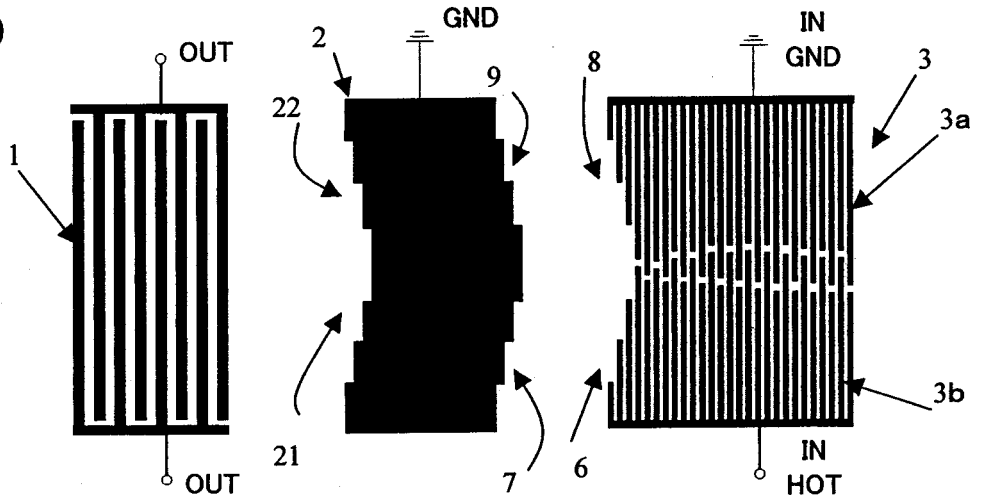


FIG. 11

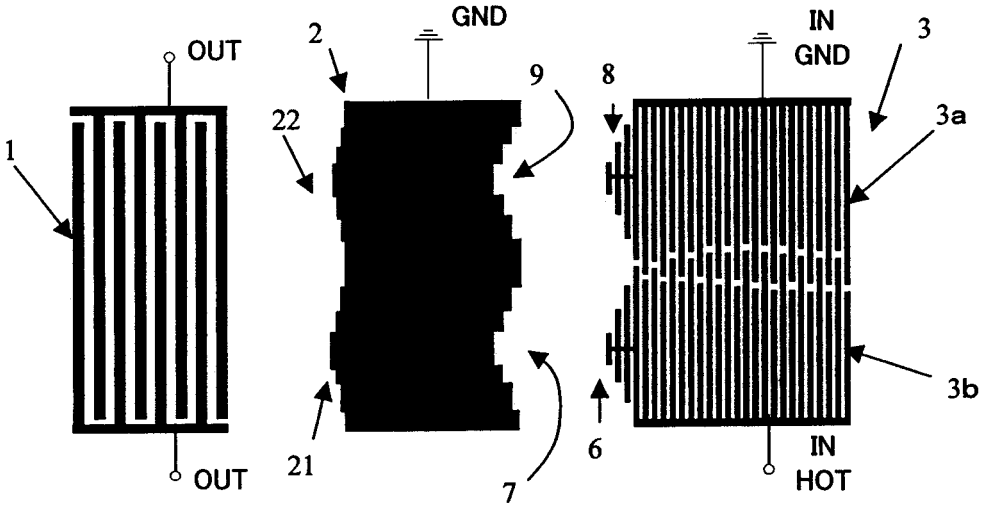


FIG. 12

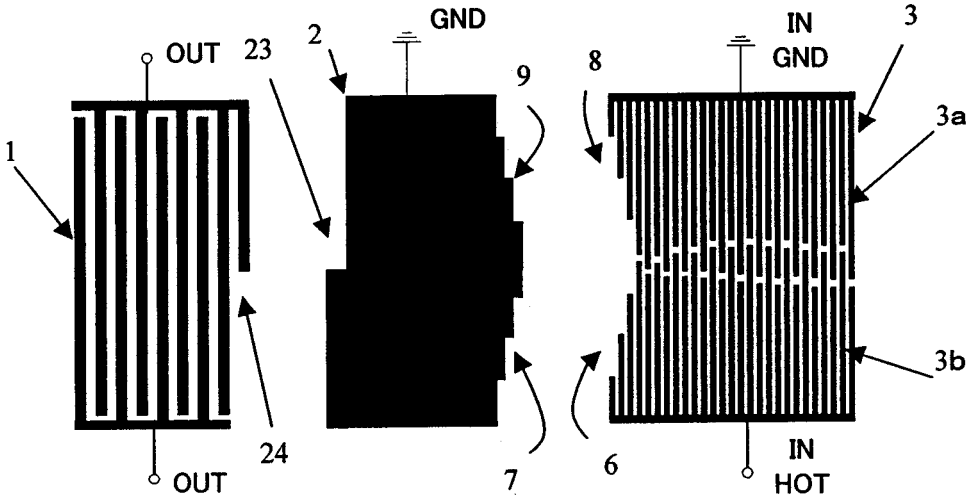


FIG. 13

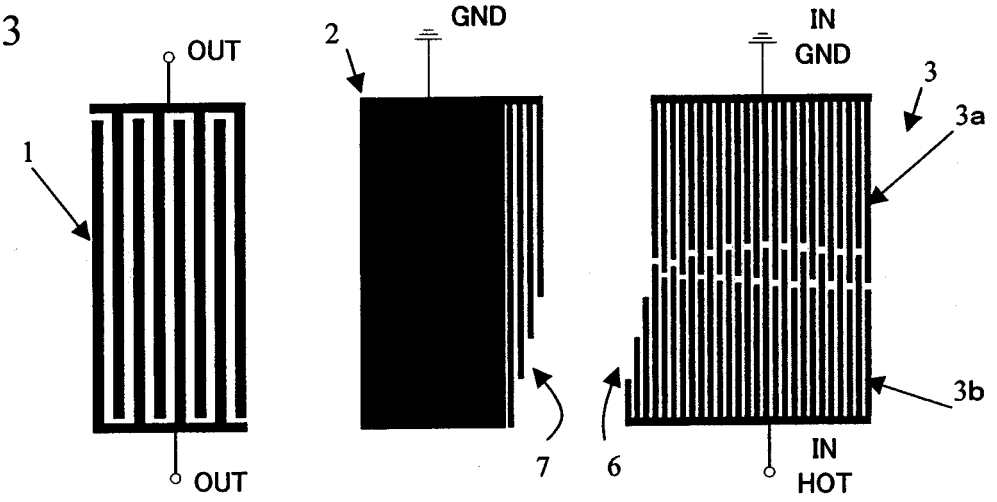


FIG. 14

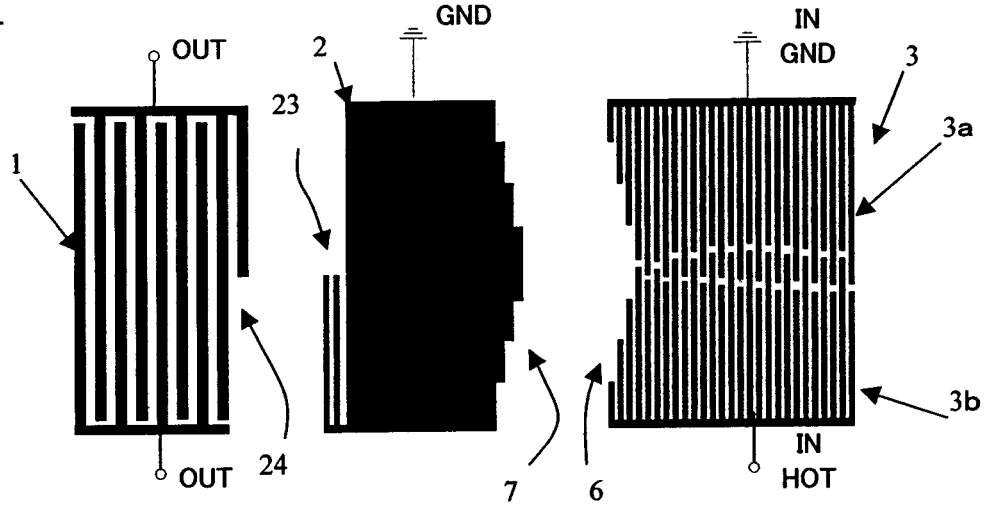


FIG. 15

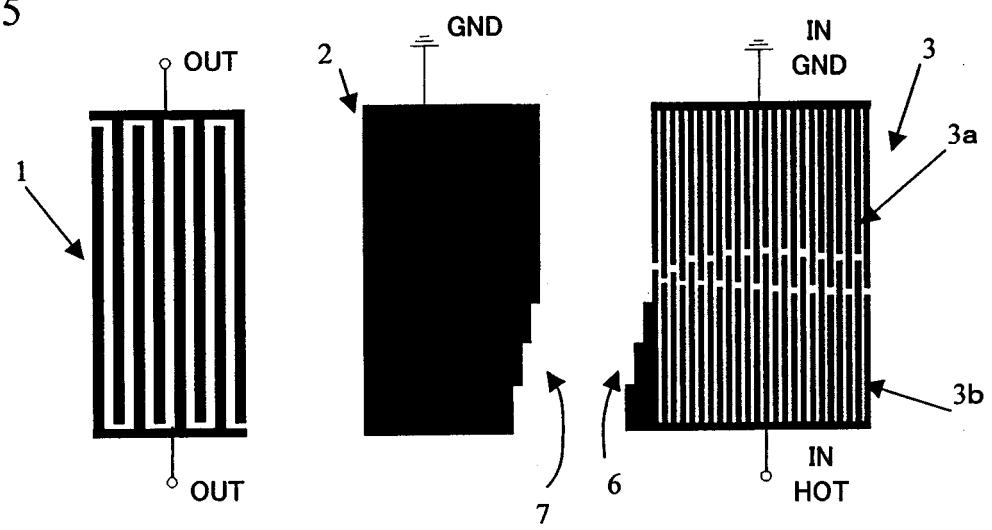


FIG. 16

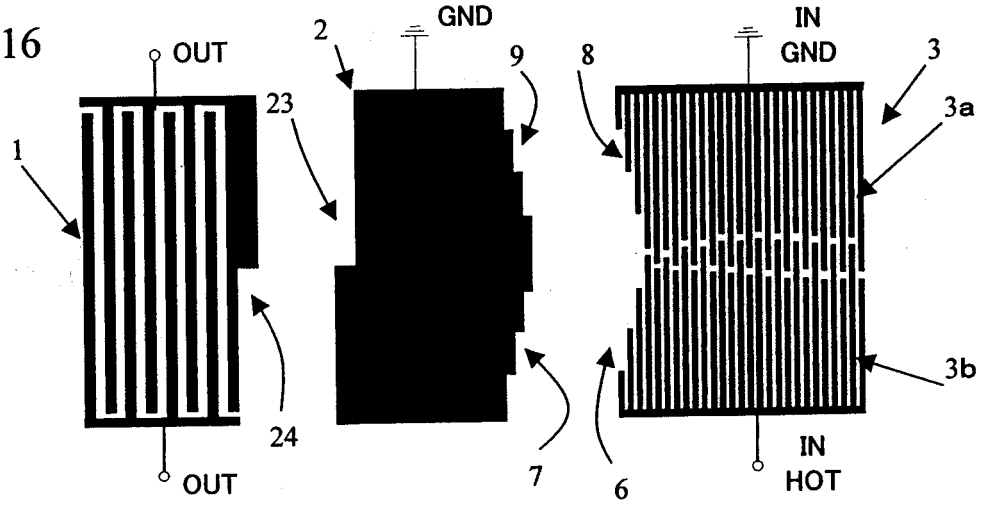


FIG. 17

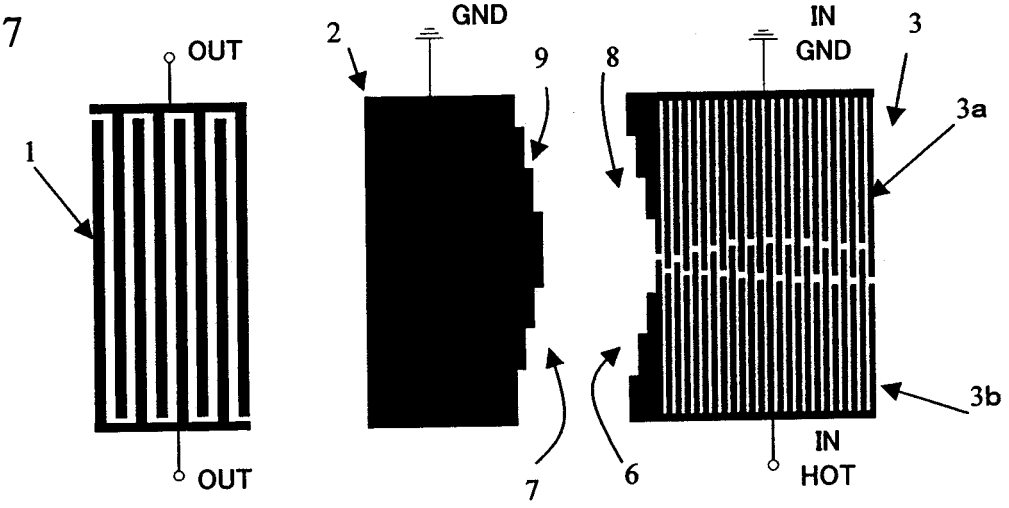


FIG. 18

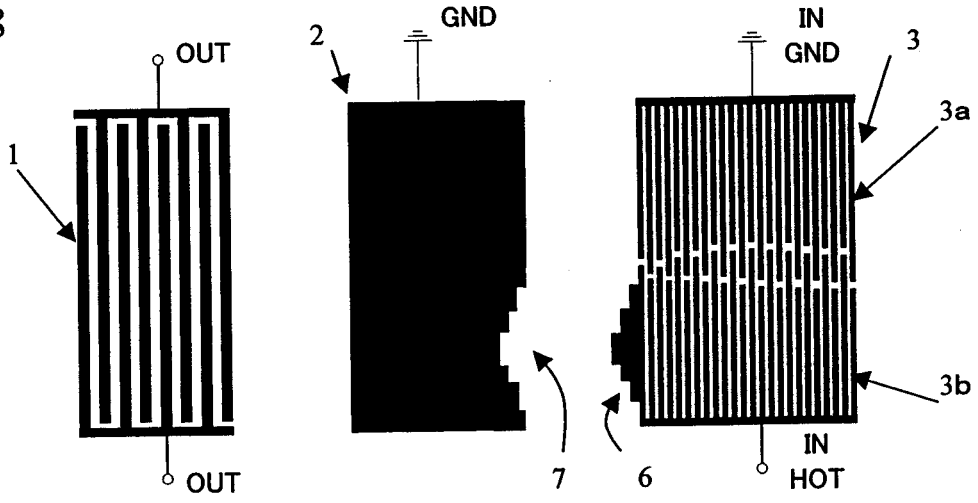


FIG. 19

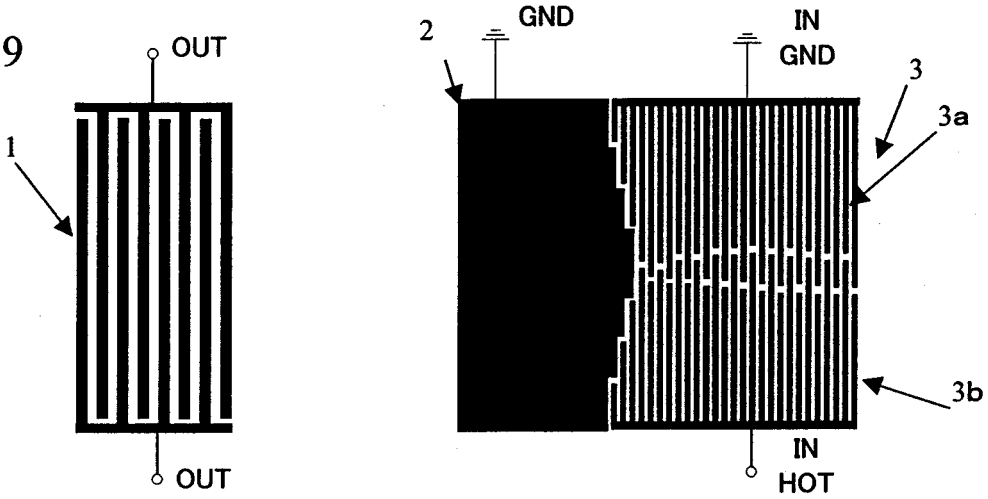


FIG. 20

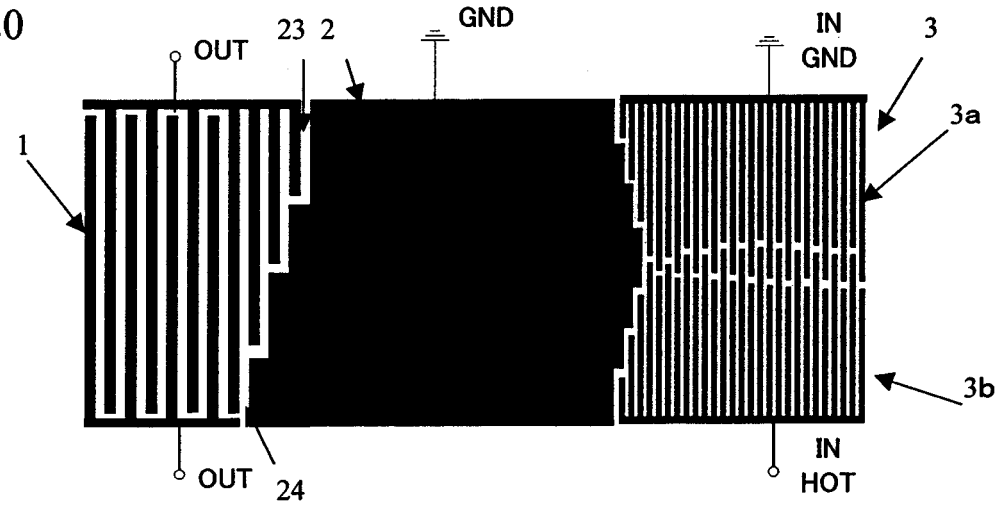


FIG. 21

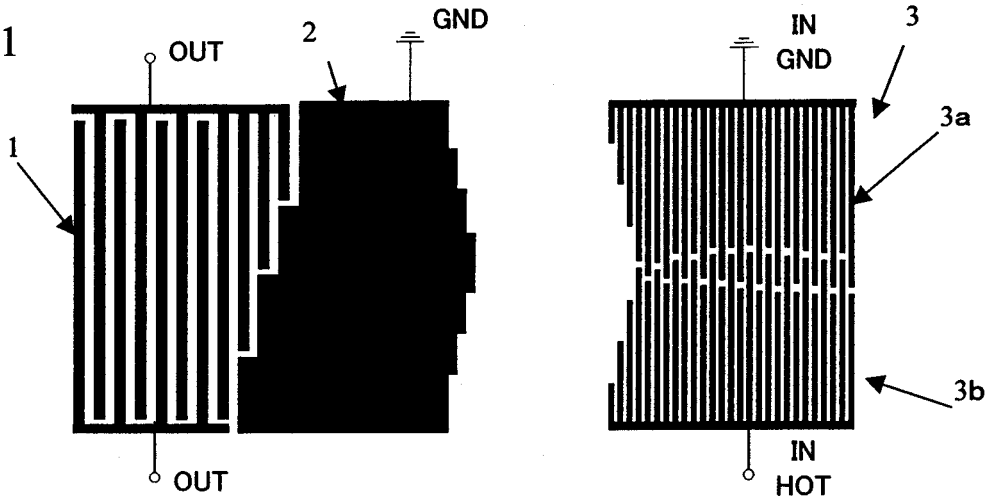
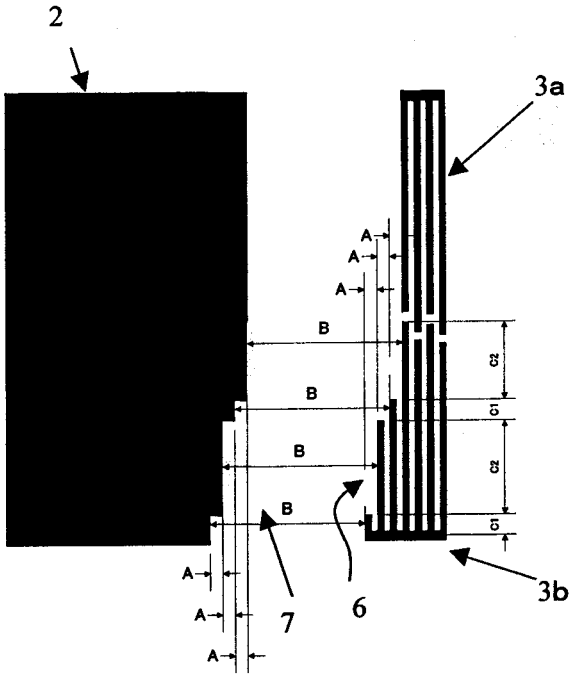


FIG. 22

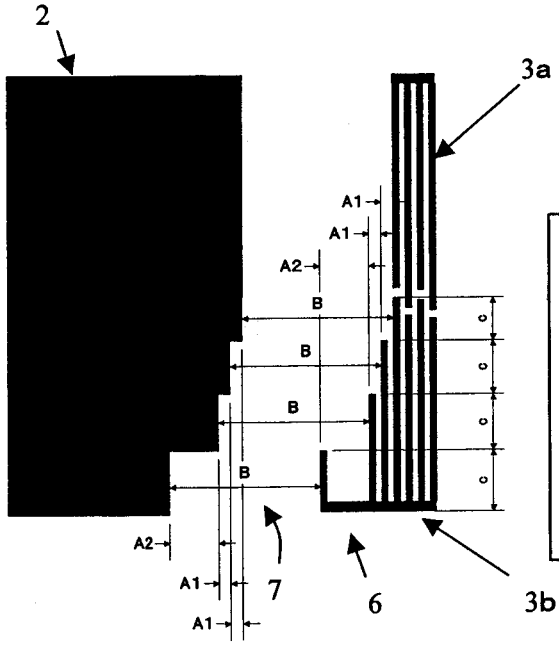


- A = λ/4

A HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

- B HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.
- C1 HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.
- C2 HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

FIG. 23



- A = λ/4

A HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

- A2 = A1 * 2 m
- B HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.
- C HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

FIG. 24

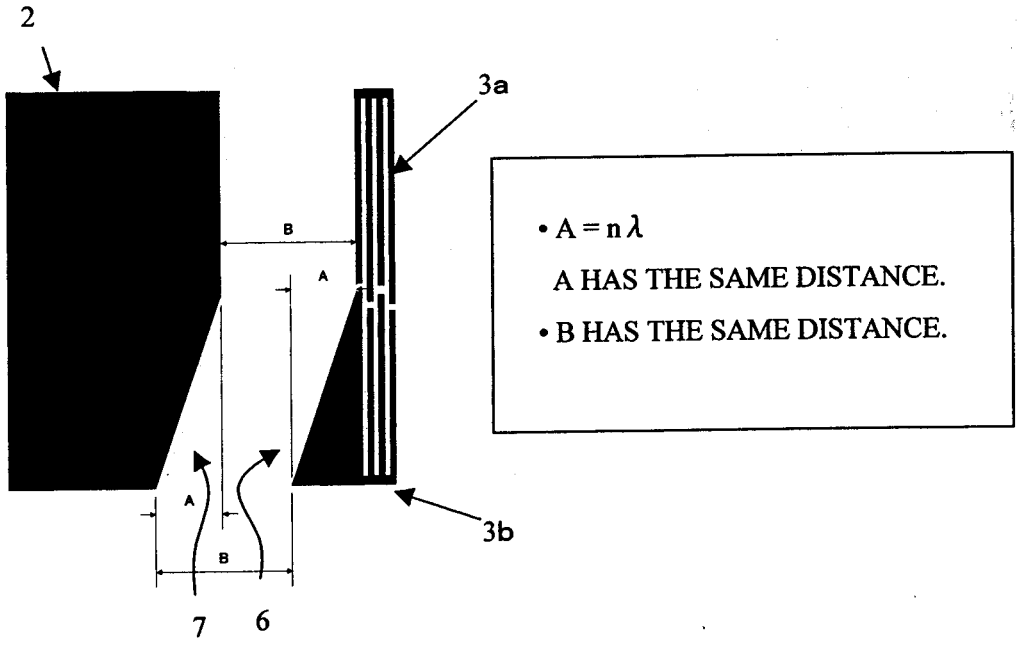
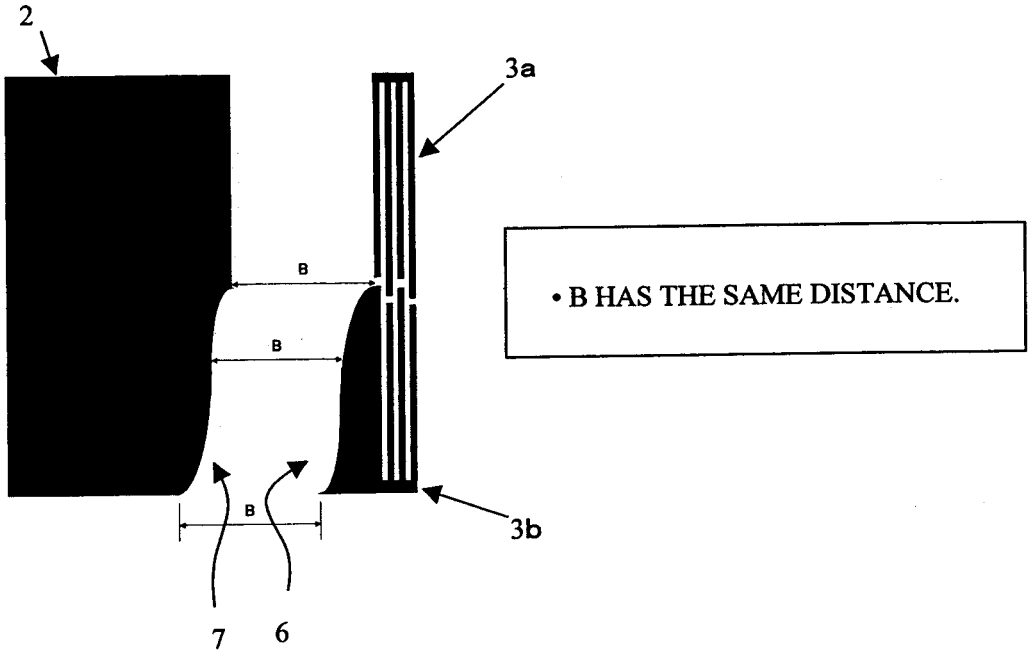

2
3a
B
A
A
B
3b
7
6
• A = n λ
A HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.
• B HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.

FIG. 25


2
3a
B
B
B
3b
7
6
• B HAS THE SAME DISTANCE.