

RADIO ASTRONOMY JOHN KRAUS Printable PDF

radio astronomy john kraus stands as a pivotal figure in the development and advancement of radio astronomy, a field that revolutionized our understanding of the universe. His innovative designs, pioneering research, and educational contributions have left an indelible mark on the scientific community. From the early days of radio wave detection to modern large-scale radio telescopes, John Kraus's work has been instrumental in shaping the landscape of astronomical observation. This article delves into his life, his groundbreaking contributions, and the enduring legacy he has established within the realm of radio astronomy.

Early Life and Education of John Kraus

Background and Academic Foundations

John Kraus was born in the early 20th century, emerging into a world captivated by the possibilities of radio technology. His early fascination with electromagnetism and engineering eventually led him to pursue advanced studies in electrical engineering and physics. He earned his degrees from reputable institutions, where he developed a keen interest in radio wave propagation and antenna design.

Influence of Early Radio Experiments

During his academic years, Kraus was inspired by pioneering experiments in radio communication and electromagnetic theory. These experiences ignited his curiosity about the potential of radio waves to uncover cosmic phenomena, setting the stage for his future endeavors in radio astronomy.

Contributions to Radio Astronomy

Development of Large Radio Telescopes

One of Kraus's most significant achievements was his development of large, steerable radio telescopes. His designs prioritized both sensitivity and versatility, enabling astronomers to observe a broad spectrum of radio frequencies.

- **The Green Bank Telescope:** Kraus's early work contributed to the conceptualization of large dish antennas, which later influenced the construction of major facilities like the Green Bank

Telescope.

- **The Arecibo Observatory:** Although not directly involved in its construction, Kraus's research provided foundational principles that influenced subsequent large-scale radio telescope designs.

Innovative Antenna Designs

Kraus was renowned for his innovative antenna designs, including the development of the helical antenna and the phased array system, which enhanced the ability to detect faint cosmic signals.

- **Helical Antennas:** These provided wide bandwidth and high gain, crucial for detailed radio observations.

- **Phased Arrays:** Kraus's work enabled electronic steering of radio telescopes, reducing mechanical complexity and increasing observation efficiency.

Discoveries and Astronomical Insights

Through his instruments and observational techniques, Kraus contributed to the discovery of various cosmic phenomena such as pulsars, quasars, and the mapping of neutral hydrogen in the galaxy.

Impact on the Scientific Community

Educational Contributions and Mentorship

Kraus was not only an inventor but also an educator who mentored generations of engineers and astronomers. His teaching emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary approaches combining engineering, physics, and astronomy.

Advancements in Radio Astronomy Techniques

His pioneering methods in signal processing, antenna design, and observational strategies helped set standards adopted worldwide. These advancements allowed for more precise measurements and deeper insights into the universe.

Influence on Global Radio Astronomy Projects

Kraus's ideas influenced major international projects, including the design of large radio arrays and the development of interferometry techniques that combine signals from multiple antennas for high-resolution imaging.

The Green Bank Radio Telescope and Kraus's Legacy

The Green Bank Telescope (GBT)

While the GBT was completed after Kraus's most active years, his foundational work on large steerable dishes directly impacted its design philosophy. The GBT remains one of the world's most sensitive radio telescopes, embodying Kraus's vision of versatile, high-performance instrumentation.

Educational Initiatives and Publications

Kraus authored numerous books and papers, including the influential "Antennas," which remains a standard reference in the field. His educational efforts continue to inspire students and professionals alike.

Recognition and Honors

Throughout his career, Kraus received several awards, such as the National Medal of Science, recognizing his contributions to engineering and astronomy. His work continues to be celebrated in scientific circles worldwide.

The Evolution of Radio Astronomy Post-Kraus Era

Modern Radio Telescopes and Arrays

Since Kraus's pioneering days, radio astronomy has evolved with the construction of sophisticated facilities like the Very Large Array (VLA) and the Square Kilometre Array (SKA). These projects build upon principles Kraus helped establish.

Continued Innovation in Antenna Technology

Advances include digital beamforming, ultra-wideband receivers, and adaptive signal processing, all extending Kraus's legacy of innovation.

Conclusion: The Enduring Impact of John Kraus

John Kraus's pioneering spirit and inventive genius have fundamentally shaped the field of radio astronomy. His contributions to antenna design, observational techniques, and educational outreach continue to influence current and future generations of scientists. As we explore the universe through ever more advanced radio telescopes, the foundations laid by Kraus serve as a testament to the power of engineering ingenuity and scientific curiosity. His legacy is not only embedded in the instruments and discoveries but also in the ongoing pursuit of understanding our cosmos through the waves that traverse space, echoing the groundbreaking work of a true pioneer in radio

astronomy.

Radio Astronomy John Kraus has left an indelible mark on the field of radio astronomy through his innovative research, pioneering designs, and educational contributions. As one of the most influential figures in the development of radio telescopes and antenna technology, Kraus's work has significantly advanced our understanding of the universe. His legacy is characterized by a combination of technical ingenuity, dedication to scientific progress, and a passion for sharing knowledge with future generations. This article aims to provide a comprehensive review of John Kraus's contributions, exploring his pioneering projects, theoretical advancements, and lasting impact on the field of radio astronomy.

Early Life and Education

John Kraus was born in the early 20th century, demonstrating an early fascination with radio technology and physics. His academic journey led him to pursue advanced degrees in electrical engineering and physics, where he developed a keen interest in electromagnetic theory and antenna design. His academic background laid a solid foundation for his later groundbreaking work in radio astronomy.

Kraus's early research focused on the mathematical modeling of antennas and radio wave propagation, which became the basis for many of his future innovations. His curiosity about how to effectively capture and interpret radio signals from space set him apart from many of his contemporaries.

Major Contributions to Radio Astronomy

The Development of the Large Radio Telescope

One of Kraus's most notable achievements is his design and construction of large-scale radio telescopes. His work culminated in the development of the 85-foot (26-meter) radio telescope at Ohio State University, which became a vital instrument for astronomical research.

Features of Kraus's Large Radio Telescope:

- Parabolic dish design optimized for high sensitivity
- Motorized mounting allowing precise tracking of celestial objects
- Use of innovative feed systems to improve signal reception

Pros:

- Enabled detailed observations of celestial radio sources
- Contributed to discoveries such as quasars and pulsars
- Served as a training ground for generations of radio astronomers

Cons:

- Large physical size required substantial infrastructure
- Maintenance-intensive due to mechanical complexity

Kraus's emphasis on practical engineering solutions made his telescopes some of the most effective in their time, pushing the boundaries of what was possible with radio observations.

Innovations in Antenna Design

Kraus was a pioneer in antenna theory, developing numerous designs that improved the efficiency and versatility of radio telescopes. His work on the phased array and log-periodic antennas contributed significantly to the field.

Key Features of Kraus's Antenna Designs:

- Wide bandwidth capabilities
- Enhanced directivity and gain
- Compactness relative to performance

Advantages:

- Allowed flexible observation of multiple frequency bands
- Improved signal-to-noise ratio for faint cosmic sources
- Facilitated the development of large, scalable arrays

Kraus's theoretical insights into antenna behavior have been incorporated into modern radio telescope arrays, demonstrating the lasting influence of his work.

Educational and Scientific Outreach

Beyond his technical achievements, John Kraus was dedicated to education, serving as a professor and mentor at Ohio State University. He authored several influential textbooks, including *Antennas* (1950), which remains a classic reference in the field.

Impact of His Educational Contributions:

- Trained a generation of radio astronomers and engineers
- Disseminated complex concepts in accessible language
- Inspired interdisciplinary collaboration between physics and engineering

His teaching and mentorship helped establish Ohio State University as a major center for radio astronomy research.

Notable Projects and Experiments

The Pulsar Discovery

Kraus's work in the late 1960s contributed to the discovery and study of pulsars—rapidly rotating neutron stars emitting periodic radio signals. His large radio telescopes and innovative receiver systems were critical in detecting these elusive objects.

Significance:

- Confirmed theoretical predictions about neutron stars
- Provided precise timing measurements for astrophysical tests
- Opened new avenues for exploring extreme states of matter

This discovery marked a milestone in astrophysics, with Kraus's instrumentation playing a pivotal role.

The Arecibo-Like Array Concepts

Kraus also proposed and explored designs for large, steerable arrays similar to the Arecibo Observatory, emphasizing modularity and adaptability. Although these concepts were not all realized, they influenced subsequent large-scale radio observatory planning.

Features of Proposed Arrays:

- Use of multiple smaller antennas working in concert
- Flexible electronic beam steering
- Cost-effective scalability

Strengths:

- Reduced construction costs compared to monolithic dishes
- Increased observational versatility
- Potential for high-resolution imaging

Legacy and Impact

Advancements in Radio Astronomy Technology

Kraus's innovations in antenna design and telescope construction set new standards in the field. His work directly contributed to the development of modern radio arrays and interferometric techniques, which are now commonplace in astrophysics.

Educational and Institutional Influence

Through his mentorship and textbooks, Kraus shaped the curriculum and research directions at Ohio State University and beyond. His students carried his ideas into new projects worldwide, extending his influence globally.

Recognition and Honors

Kraus received numerous awards for his contributions, including:

- The National Medal of Science
- The IEEE Centennial Medal
- Honors from astronomical societies

These accolades reflect his standing in both engineering and scientific communities.

Pros and Cons of Kraus's Approach

Pros:

- Innovative antenna and telescope designs that enhanced sensitivity
- Practical engineering solutions for large-scale projects
- Clear articulation of complex concepts in educational materials
- Pioneering work in pulsar and radio source detection

Cons:

- Some of his early designs required significant resources and infrastructure
- Rapid technological changes sometimes rendered older designs obsolete
- The scale of some projects limited widespread adoption in resource-constrained settings

Conclusion

Radio Astronomy John Kraus exemplifies the synergy of engineering ingenuity and scientific curiosity. His pioneering work in antenna design, telescope construction, and astronomical discoveries has profoundly shaped the landscape of radio astronomy. His contributions continue to influence modern research instruments and methodologies, and his legacy persists through the many scientists and engineers he inspired. As the field advances with new technologies like large interferometric arrays and space-based observatories, Kraus's foundational principles remain relevant, reminding us of the importance of innovative engineering in unlocking the universe's mysteries. His life's work stands as a testament to the profound impact that dedicated scientists and engineers can have on our understanding of the cosmos.

Question Who was John Kraus and what contributions did he make to radio astronomy? **Answer** John Kraus was a renowned radio astronomer and engineer known for pioneering work in radio telescope design, including the development of the large aperture radio telescopes and phased array systems that advanced the study of celestial radio sources. What are some of the most significant radio telescopes designed by John Kraus? John Kraus is credited with designing the Green Bank radio telescope and the construction of large phased array systems like the Arecibo Observatory's active components, which have been instrumental in deepening our understanding of the universe. How did John Kraus influence modern radio astronomy techniques? Kraus introduced innovative antenna array configurations and signal processing techniques that improved sensitivity and resolution in radio observations, helping to uncover phenomena such as pulsars and interstellar molecules. What is the significance of John Kraus's work in the context of the development of radio astronomy? His work laid the foundation for large-scale radio observation systems, enabling astronomers to explore the universe in radio wavelengths and leading to discoveries that transformed astrophysics. Are any of John Kraus's radio telescope designs still in use today? Yes, some of Kraus's designs, particularly phased array concepts, continue to influence modern radio telescope technology and are incorporated into current research facilities worldwide.

Related keywords: radio astronomy, john kraus, antenna design, millimeter waves, parabolic antennas, radio telescope, signal processing, electromagnetic waves, antenna arrays, astrophysics

Antennas John D Kraus

Antennas John D. Kraus: Pioneering Innovations in Electromagnetic Theory and Antenna Design

John D. Kraus stands as a towering figure in the field of electromagnetics and antenna engineering. His groundbreaking work has profoundly shaped modern communication systems, radar technologies, and electromagnetic research. From developing innovative antenna structures to advancing theoretical understanding, Kraus's contributions continue to influence engineers and scientists worldwide.

In this comprehensive guide, we explore the life, work, and enduring legacy of John D. Kraus, emphasizing his pivotal role in the evolution of antennas and electromagnetic research.

Who Was John D. Kraus?

Early Life and Education

John D. Kraus was born in 1910. His early fascination with electricity and radio technology led him to pursue engineering studies, culminating in a doctorate in electrical engineering. His academic background provided the foundation for his subsequent pioneering research.

Academic and Professional Career

Kraus served as a professor at the Ohio State University, where he established a renowned research program in electromagnetics and antennas. His tenure was marked by prolific publications, innovative designs, and mentorship of future generations of engineers.

Legacy and Recognitions

Throughout his career, Kraus received numerous awards and honors, including the prestigious IEEE Medal of Honor. His books and research papers remain foundational texts in antenna theory.

Key Contributions of John D. Kraus in Antenna Technology

Development of the Helical Antenna

One of Kraus's most notable innovations was the development of the helical antenna. This type of antenna is distinguished by its spiral shape, which offers unique radiation characteristics.

- **Design Principles:** The helical antenna consists of a wire wound in a helix, often mounted over a ground plane.
- **Applications:** Used in satellite communications, space probes, and mobile radio systems.
- **Advantages:** Circular polarization, wide bandwidth, and good gain.

Introduction of the Microstrip Antenna

Although the microstrip antenna was developed later, Kraus's foundational work in electromagnetic theory paved the way for its creation.

- **Significance:** Enables compact, lightweight, and easily manufactured antennas suitable for modern devices.
- **Design Considerations:** Involves the use of printed circuit boards with metallic patches.
- **Impact:** Revolutionized antenna design for portable and embedded systems.

Advances in Electromagnetic Theory

Kraus authored the influential book "Antennas," which became a standard reference in the field.

- **Theoretical Foundations:** His work provided detailed mathematical models for antenna radiation patterns and impedance matching.
- **Innovative Concepts:** Introduced concepts like the electrical length and radiation efficiency.
- **Educational Impact:** Educated generations of engineers through his textbooks and lectures.

Designing Efficient Wideband Antennas

Kraus's research contributed to the development of antennas capable of operating over broad frequency ranges, essential for modern communication systems.

- **Techniques:** Utilizing geometries like the biconical and log-periodic structures.
- **Benefits:** Enhanced data transmission rates and flexible frequency usage.

Theoretical Foundations and Principles

Electromagnetic Wave Propagation

Kraus's work extensively covered the behavior of electromagnetic waves, providing insights into their interaction with various antenna structures.

Radiation Patterns and Gain

Understanding how antennas radiate and their directional characteristics was central to Kraus's research.

- **Pattern Types:** Omnidirectional, directional, and sectoral patterns.
- **Gain Optimization:** Techniques to maximize signal strength in desired directions.

Impedance Matching and Bandwidth

His research emphasized the importance of impedance matching for maximizing power transfer and achieving broader bandwidths.

Practical Applications of Kraus's Work

Satellite and Space Communications

Kraus's antennas, especially the helical design, are fundamental in satellite communication systems.

Radar Technologies

His innovations contributed to the development of radar systems for defense and weather monitoring.

Mobile and Wireless Communication

The principles he established underpin modern mobile phones, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth technologies.

Wireless Power Transfer

Emerging fields like wireless charging benefit from his theories on electromagnetic radiation and antenna design.

Legacy and Continuing Influence

Educational Impact

Kraus's textbooks are still referenced in engineering curricula worldwide, helping students grasp complex electromagnetic concepts.

Research and Development

His foundational work continues to inspire new antenna designs, including reconfigurable, wearable, and IoT antennas.

Institutions and Awards

Many academic programs and professional societies honor Kraus's contributions, perpetuating his legacy.

Recommended Resources for Further Study

- **Books by John D. Kraus:** "Antennas," "Electromagnetics," and other seminal texts.
- **Research Journals:** IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, IEEE Antennas and Wireless Propagation Letters.
- **Online Courses and Lectures:** University offerings on antenna theory and electromagnetic waves.
- **Professional Societies:** IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society, which continues to promote research inspired by Kraus's work.

Conclusion

Antennas John D. Kraus exemplify the integration of theoretical insight and practical innovation. His pioneering designs, comprehensive research, and educational contributions have cemented his place as a cornerstone in the field of electromagnetics and antenna engineering. As technology advances towards increasingly sophisticated wireless and satellite systems, the principles established by Kraus remain vital to ongoing innovation. Aspiring engineers and seasoned professionals alike continue to learn from his work, ensuring that his legacy endures in the ever-evolving landscape of electromagnetic research and antenna technology.

Antennas John D. Kraus: Pioneering Innovations and Lasting Legacy in Antenna Theory and Design

John D. Kraus, often regarded as one of the most influential figures in the field of antenna engineering, has profoundly shaped the way modern communication systems operate. His pioneering work in the development, analysis, and understanding of antennas has laid the foundation for numerous technological advances, from radio broadcasting to satellite communications. This comprehensive review explores Kraus's life, his groundbreaking contributions, the scientific principles behind his work, and the enduring impact of his legacy.

Early Life and Educational Background

Understanding Kraus's contributions begins with appreciating his formative years and academic pursuits, which laid the groundwork for his future innovations.

Academic Foundations in Physics and Engineering

John D. Kraus was born in 1910, and his early fascination with electrical phenomena and wave propagation spurred him to pursue physics. He obtained his bachelor's degree in physics from Ohio State University, where he displayed remarkable aptitude for understanding electromagnetic phenomena. Recognizing the importance of practical application, Kraus continued his education at Ohio State, earning a Ph.D. in physics, with a focus on wave propagation and antenna theory.

Early Research and Influences

During his academic years, Kraus was influenced by the emerging developments in radio technology and electromagnetic theory. His early research involved studying the behavior of antennas and electromagnetic radiation, which would later become central themes in his career. These foundational studies not only deepened his understanding but also motivated him to innovate in the design of more efficient antennas.

Major Contributions to Antenna Theory and Design

Kraus's work revolutionized antenna theory, providing both theoretical frameworks and practical designs that are still relevant today.

Development of the Folded Dipole Antenna

One of Kraus's early notable contributions was the development of the folded dipole antenna, which improved impedance matching and bandwidth characteristics. This design enhanced signal strength and efficiency, setting a new standard for antenna performance.

Introduction of the Parabolic Reflector Antenna

Kraus's work on parabolic reflector antennas was instrumental in advancing directional radio communication. His detailed analysis of parabolic geometries led to more precise and efficient designs, enabling long-distance communication and satellite transmission.

Theoretical Innovations: The Concept of the Antenna Aperture

Kraus introduced the concept of the antenna aperture, a fundamental idea that quantifies the

effective area of an antenna. This concept allows engineers to compare different antenna designs and predict their gain and directivity, forming a cornerstone of modern antenna theory.

Design and Analysis of Helical and Loop Antennas

Kraus extended the understanding of non-linear antennas such as helices and loops. His analytical models helped optimize these antennas for various applications, including satellite communication and radar systems.

Contributions to Electromagnetic Wave Propagation

Beyond antenna design, Kraus extensively studied wave propagation through different media. His insights into the behavior of electromagnetic waves in the ionosphere and in free space significantly impacted the development of radio and satellite communication systems.

The Kraus Antenna and Its Significance

One of Kraus's most famous inventions is the "Kraus Antenna," a type of large, wire-based, high-gain directional antenna.

Design and Structure

The Kraus antenna typically comprises multiple wire elements arranged in a specific geometry to achieve high directivity. Its design often involves a combination of dipole elements, reflectors, and directors, similar to Yagi-Uda antennas but optimized for different frequency ranges and applications.

Applications and Advantages

This antenna type offers increased gain and directivity, making it suitable for long-distance radio transmissions, space communications, and radar systems. Its design enables better control of beamwidth and minimizes interference, crucial in crowded electromagnetic environments.

Legacy and Influence

The principles underlying the Kraus antenna have influenced the development of modern high-gain antennas used in satellite dishes and deep-space communication arrays. Its conceptual framework remains a fundamental teaching tool in antenna engineering.

Educational and Institutional Contributions

Kraus's influence extended beyond his research, impacting education and institutional development.

Authoring Pioneering Textbooks

His seminal book, *Antennas*, first published in 1950, remains a classic reference. The book systematically presents the principles of antenna theory, combining rigorous mathematics with practical design insights. It has educated generations of engineers and continues to be widely cited.

Founding the Ohio State University Antenna Laboratory

Kraus established the renowned antenna laboratory at Ohio State University, fostering research and innovation. The lab became a hub for advanced antenna research, training students who would go on to influence telecommunications worldwide.

Mentorship and Academic Leadership

Throughout his career, Kraus mentored numerous students and researchers, instilling a rigorous scientific approach and fostering innovation. His leadership helped elevate Ohio State into a center of excellence in electromagnetics and antenna research.

Impact on Modern Technologies and Systems

Kraus's pioneering work has had a lasting influence on various modern technologies.

Satellite Communications

His antenna designs and theories underpin the high-gain, directional antennas used in satellite ground stations, enabling global communication networks, GPS, and space exploration missions.

Radio and Television Broadcasting

Kraus's innovations improved the efficiency and reach of broadcast antennas, facilitating the expansion of radio and television services worldwide.

Radar and Defense Systems

His work on directional antennas and wave propagation advanced radar technology, critical for weather forecasting, air traffic control, and national defense.

Wireless Technologies and Emerging Fields

Modern wireless devices, including mobile phones and Wi-Fi systems, build on principles derived from Kraus's theories, demonstrating the enduring relevance of his work.

Recognition, Awards, and Honors

In recognition of his groundbreaking contributions, Kraus received numerous accolades.

- IEEE Edison Medal (1972): Honoring outstanding contributions to electrical science.
- National Medal of Science (1974): Recognizing his impact on science and engineering.
- Elected Fellow of the IEEE: A testament to his influence in the field.
- Ohio State University Distinguished Alumni Award: Celebrating his academic achievements.

His work continues to be referenced and celebrated in academic and professional circles worldwide.

Legacy and Continuing Influence

John D. Kraus's legacy extends beyond his publications and inventions. His scientific rigor, innovative spirit, and dedication to education have inspired generations of engineers and scientists.

Educational Impact

Kraus's textbooks and teachings remain integral to antenna engineering curricula, shaping the knowledge base of countless professionals.

Scientific Foundations

His theoretical models and practical designs continue to inform current research, particularly in antenna array design, satellite communication, and electromagnetic wave propagation.

Inspiration for Future Innovators

Kraus's career exemplifies the importance of combining theoretical insight with practical application, inspiring new generations to push the boundaries of electromagnetic and antenna research.

Conclusion

Antennas John D. Kraus embodies the quintessential figure in antenna engineering—a scientist whose work bridged fundamental physics and practical communication technologies. His contributions have not only advanced scientific understanding but have also enabled countless applications that define modern life. As technology continues to evolve, the principles and

innovations established by Kraus will undoubtedly remain central to the ongoing development of wireless communication, satellite systems, and electromagnetic research, cementing his lasting legacy in the annals of scientific progress.

QuestionAnswer Who was John D. Kraus and what was his contribution to antenna theory? John D. Kraus was a renowned electrical engineer and physicist known for his pioneering work in antenna theory, including the development of the Yagi-Uda antenna and foundational research in electromagnetic wave propagation. What are the key principles outlined in John D. Kraus's book 'Antennas'? Kraus's book 'Antennas' covers fundamental principles such as radiation patterns, impedance matching, antenna design, and the theoretical basis of antenna behavior, serving as a standard reference in the field. How did John D. Kraus influence modern antenna design? Kraus's research introduced innovative concepts like the phased array and contributed to the understanding of antenna radiation mechanisms, shaping modern designs used in telecommunications, broadcasting, and radar systems. What is the significance of the Yagi-Uda antenna developed by John D. Kraus? The Yagi-Uda antenna, developed by Kraus and colleagues, is significant because it provides high gain and directivity, making it widely used in television reception, amateur radio, and directional communication systems. Are there any modern applications that directly stem from John D. Kraus's research? Yes, Kraus's work laid the groundwork for advanced antenna arrays, satellite communication systems, and phased array radars, which are integral to modern wireless communication and navigation technologies. What are some notable publications by John D. Kraus on antennas? Some notable publications include his seminal book 'Antennas' and numerous research papers on electromagnetic radiation, antenna measurements, and array theory, which remain influential in the field. How has John D. Kraus's work impacted antenna education and research? Kraus's contributions have deeply influenced academic curricula and research methodologies in antenna theory, providing foundational knowledge and fostering innovations in electromagnetic engineering. Where can I find detailed technical insights about John D. Kraus's antenna theories? Detailed insights can be found in his published books, such as 'Antennas,' as well as in academic journals, technical papers, and university course materials that explore his theories and designs.

Related keywords: antenna theory, antenna design, radio antennas, antenna arrays, electromagnetic waves, antenna engineering, microstrip antennas, antenna measurements, antenna radiation patterns, antenna polarization

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