GO VOTE!!!

ECE329: Tutorial Session 10

November 5th, 2024

Wave Reflection & Transmission

TEM wave incident normally on a boundary

$$\tilde{E}_i(x) = -E_0 e^{-\alpha_1 x} e^{-j\beta_1 x} \hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_i(x) = -\frac{E_0}{\eta_1} e^{-\alpha_1 x} e^{-j\beta_1 x} \hat{z}$$

$\sigma_1, \mu_1, \epsilon_1$
$x < 0$

$x = 0$

$\sigma_2, \mu_2, \epsilon_2$
$x > 0$

Reflection & Transmission Coefficients

$$\tilde{E}_i(x) = -E_0 e^{-\alpha_1 x} e^{-j\beta_1 x} \hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_i(x) = -\frac{E_0}{\eta_1} e^{-\alpha_1 x} e^{-j\beta_1 x} \hat{z}$$

$$\tilde{E}_t(x) =$$

$$\tilde{E}_r(x) =$$

$$\tilde{H}_t(x) =$$

$$\tilde{H}_r(x) =$$

$\sigma_1, \mu_1, \epsilon_1$
$x < 0$

$x = 0$

$\sigma_2, \mu_2, \epsilon_2$
$x > 0$

What to enforce?

$$\tilde{E}_i(x) = -E_0 e^{-\alpha_1 x} e^{-j\beta_1 x}\hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_i(x) = -\frac{E_0}{\eta_1} e^{-\alpha_1 x} e^{-j\beta_1 x}\hat{z}$$

$$\tilde{E}_r(x) = -E_0 \Gamma e^{\alpha_1 x} e^{j\beta_1 x}\hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_r(x) = \frac{E_0}{\eta_1} \Gamma e^{\alpha_1 x} e^{j\beta_1 x}\hat{z}$$

$$\tilde{E}_t(x) = -E_0 \tau e^{-\alpha_2 x} e^{-j\beta_2 x}\hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_t(x) = -\frac{E_0}{\eta_2} \tau e^{-\alpha_2 x} e^{-j\beta_2 x}\hat{z}$$

$\sigma_1, \mu_1, \epsilon_1$
$x < 0$

$x = 0$

$\sigma_2, \mu_2, \epsilon_2$
$x > 0$

Solve!

$$\tilde{E}_i(0) = -E_0\hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_i(0) = -\frac{E_0}{\eta_1}\hat{z}$$

$$\tilde{E}_t(0) = -E_0\tau\hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_t(0) = -\frac{E_0}{\eta_2}\tau\hat{z}$$

$$\tilde{E}_r(0) = -E_0\Gamma\hat{y}$$

$$\tilde{H}_r(0) = \frac{E_0}{\eta_1}\Gamma\hat{z}$$

$\sigma_1, \mu_1, \epsilon_1$
$x < 0$

$x = 0$

$\sigma_2, \mu_2, \epsilon_2$
$x > 0$

Coefficients

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Check our work:

1. What if $\eta_1 = \eta_2$?

2. What if $\eta_2 = 0$?

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Problem 1

A wave propagates through free space and is normally incident upon a perfect dielectric with $\epsilon = 16\epsilon_0$ and $\mu = \mu_0$. What are Γ and τ?

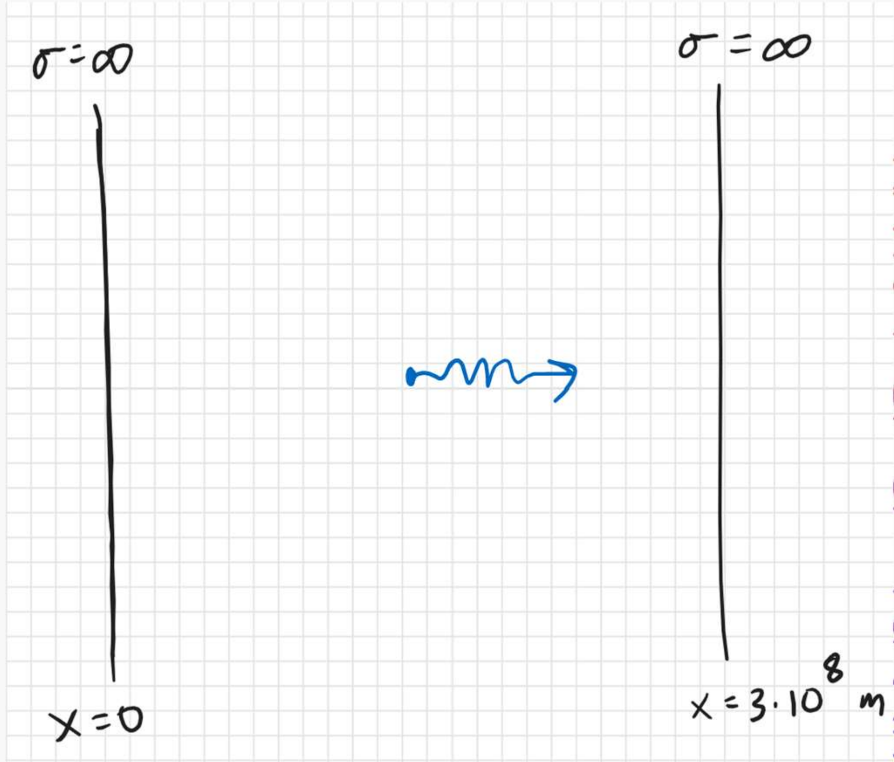
$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Problem 2

A single delta wave pops into existence at $t = 0$ halfway between the plates and moves to the right with amplitude 1000. Assume the area between the plates is free space.

Where is the wave at $t = 1\text{s}$?

What will its amplitude be?



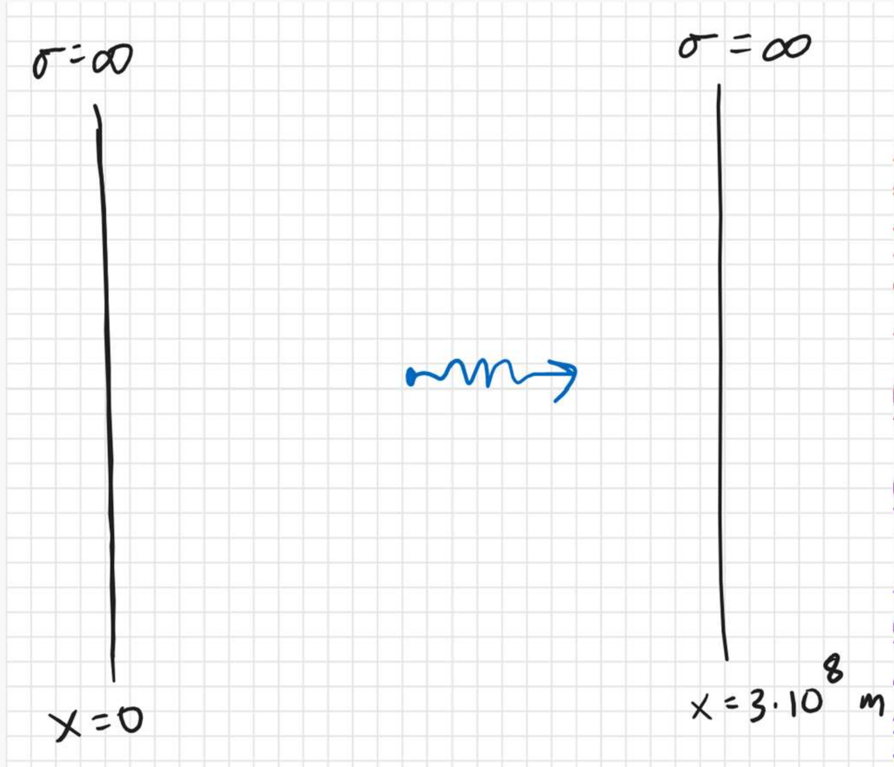
Problem 2

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

A single delta wave pops into existence at $t = 0$ halfway between the plates and moves to the right with amplitude 1000. Assume the area between the plates is free space.

Where is the wave at $t = 5.25\text{s}$?

What will its amplitude be?



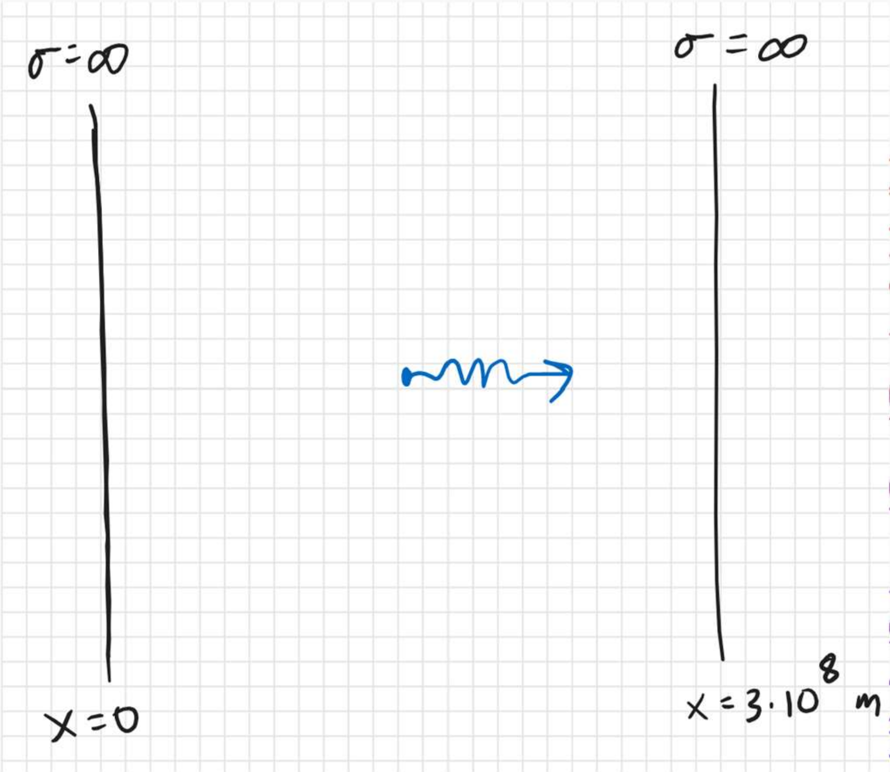
$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Problem 2

A single delta wave pops into existence at $t = 0$ halfway between the plates and moves to the right with amplitude 1000. Assume the area between the plates is free space.

When will the wave be at $\mathrm{x} = 2.25 * 10^8$m?

What will its amplitude be?

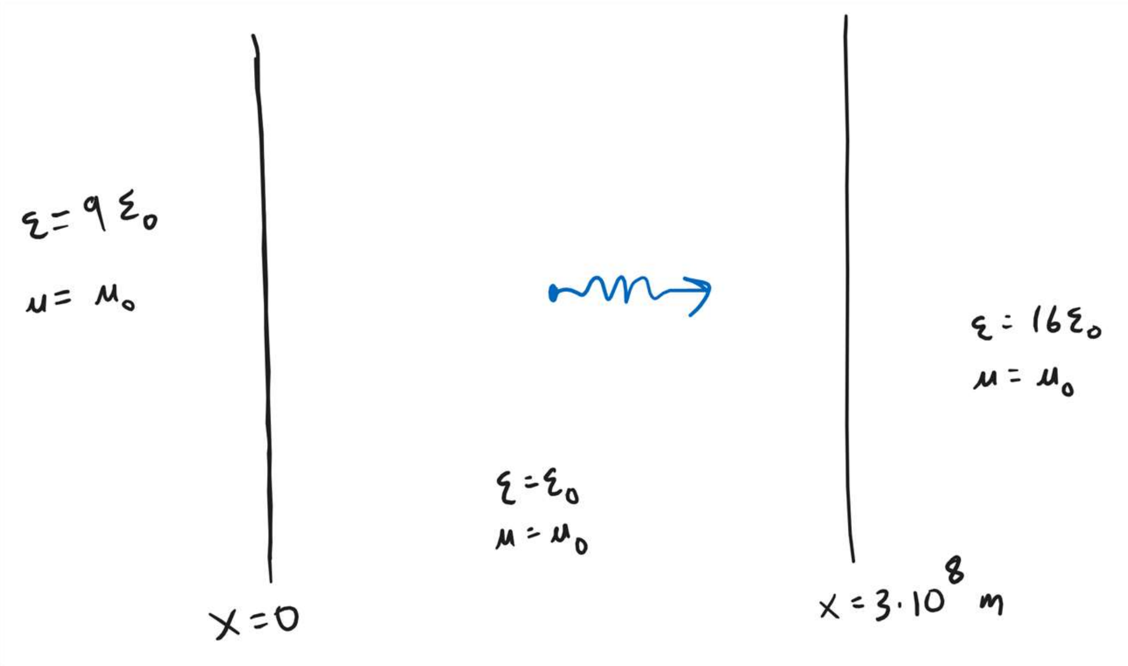


$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Problem 3

A single delta wave pops into existence at $t = 0$ in the middle and moves to the right with amplitude 1000. Assume the area between the plates is free space.

Where is the wave at $t = 1$s? What will its amplitude be?

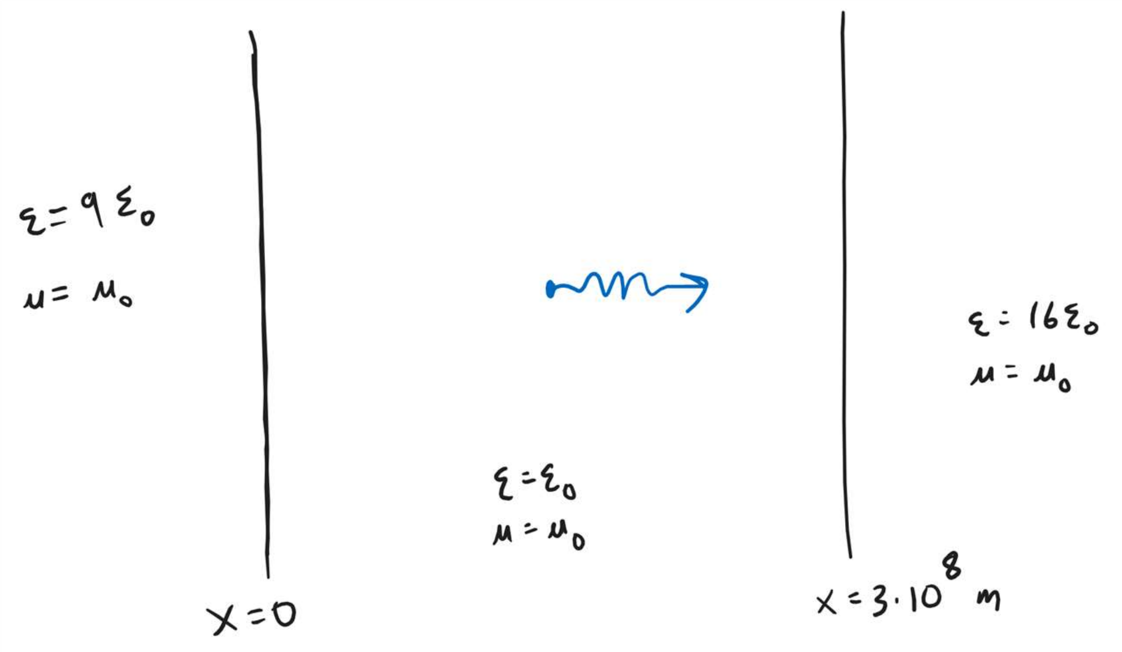


$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Problem 3

A single delta wave pops into existence at $t = 0$ in the middle and moves to the right with amplitude 1000. Assume the area between the plates is free space.

Where is the wave at $t = 5.25\text{s}$? What will its amplitude be?

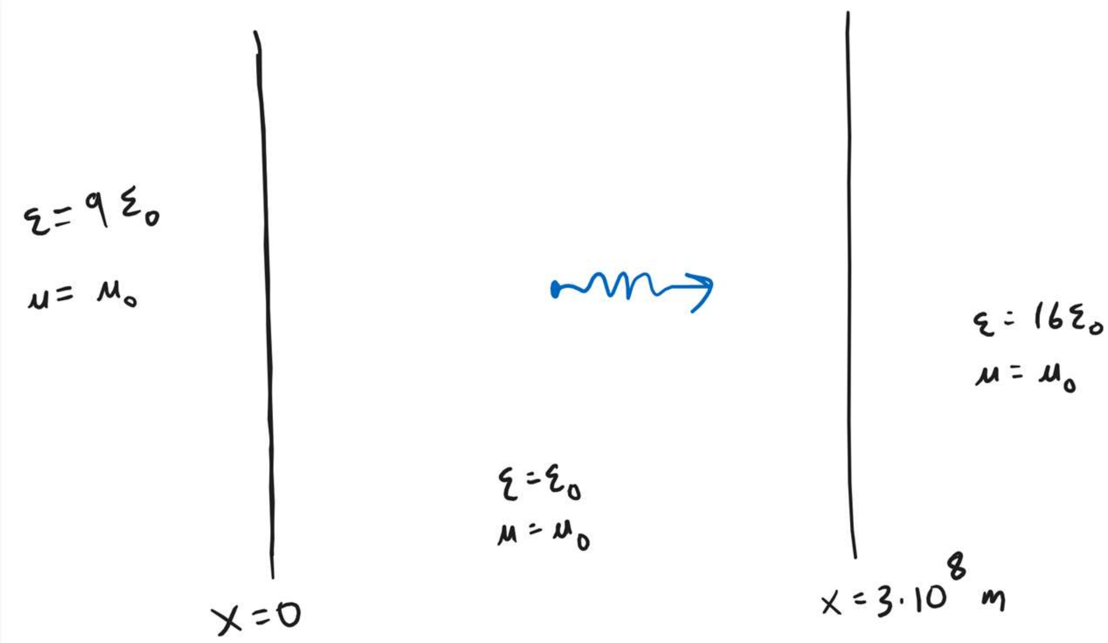


$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Problem 3

A single delta wave pops into existence at $t = 0$ in the middle and moves to the right with amplitude 1000. Assume the area between the plates is free space.

When will the wave be at $\mathrm{x} = 2.25 * 10^8$m? What will its amplitude be?



Midterm 1 equations, in one place

$$\vec{F} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}\hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = q_1\vec{E} + q_1(\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}\hat{r}$$

$$\hat{n}\cdot\left(\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2\right) = \rho_s$$

$$\hat{n}\times\left(\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2\right) = 0$$

$$\hat{n}\cdot\left(\vec{P}_1 - \vec{P}_2\right) = -\rho_{b,s}$$

$$\epsilon \oiint \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{\text{enclosed}}$$

$$\oiint \vec{D}\cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{\text{enclosed}}$$

$$\iiint \rho dV = Q_{\text{enclosed}}$$

$$\oiint \vec{B}\cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$I = \oiint \vec{J}\cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{\partial Q_{\text{enclosed}}}{\partial t}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0(1+\chi_e)$$

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0\chi_e\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0\vec{E} + \vec{P} = \epsilon\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma\vec{E}$$

$$\rho_b = -\nabla\cdot\vec{P}$$

$$\nabla\cdot\epsilon_0\vec{E} = \rho_f + \rho_b$$

$$\nabla\cdot\vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\nabla\cdot\vec{J} = -\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t}$$

$$-\nabla^2 V = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla\times\vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\oint \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$V_{ab} = V(b) - V(a) = -\int_a^b \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\oiint \vec{D}\cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint \nabla\cdot\vec{D}dV$$

$$\oint \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{l} = \iint \left(\nabla\times\vec{E}\right)\cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\int_a^b \nabla V\cdot d\vec{l} = V(b) - V(a)$$

Midterm 2 equations, in one place

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}\hat{\phi}$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I d\vec{\ell} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu I_{\text{encl}}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\Psi = \iint_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$-\frac{d}{dt}\iint_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_c \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint_c \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{W}{q} = \oint_C \frac{\vec{F}}{q} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Psi = LI$$

$$\varepsilon = IR$$

$$v = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \lambda f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$\beta = \omega\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$

$$\tilde{S} = \tilde{E} \times \tilde{H}^*$$

$$< \vec{S} > = \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}\{\tilde{E} \times \tilde{H}^*\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\vec{H} \cdot \vec{H}\right) + \nabla \cdot \vec{S} + \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$Q = CV$$

$$G = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}C \qquad R = \frac{1}{G}$$

$$\vec{J}_b = \frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \vec{M}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}$$

$$\vec{M} = \chi_m \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$A\cos(\omega t - \beta x)\hat{z} \leftrightarrow Ae^{-j\beta x}$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{B}_1 - \vec{B}_2) = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{H}_1 - \vec{H}_2) = \vec{J}_s$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{M}_1 - \vec{M}_2) = \vec{J}_{b,s}$$

Midterm 3 equations, in one place

	Condition	β	α	$\lvert\eta\rvert$	τ	$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$	$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha}$
Perfect dielectric	$\sigma = 0$	$\omega\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}$	0	$\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$	0	$\frac{2\pi}{\omega\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$	∞
Imperfect dielectric	$\frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} \ll 1$	$\sim \omega\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}$	$\beta\frac{1}{2}\frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} = \frac{\sigma}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$	$\sim \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$	$\sim \frac{\sigma}{2\omega\epsilon}$	$\sim \frac{2\pi}{\omega\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$	$\frac{2}{\sigma}\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}$
Good conductor	$\frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} \gg 1$	$\sim \sqrt{\pi f\mu\sigma}$	$\sim \sqrt{\pi f\mu\sigma}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu}{\sigma}}$	$45°$	$\sim \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\pi f\mu\sigma}}$	$\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f\mu\sigma}}$
Perfect conductor	$\sigma = \infty$	∞	∞	0	-	0	0

$$v = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \lambda f \qquad \nabla^2\tilde{E} = (j\omega\mu)(\sigma + j\omega\epsilon)\tilde{E} \qquad \Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 1 + \Gamma$$

Units

Charge Q: C
Current I: A
Electric field strength $\vec{E}$: N/C or V/m
Electric flux density $\vec{D}$: C/m^2
Polarization field $\vec{P}$: C/m^2
Electric potential V: V
Capacitance C: F
Magnetic flux density $\vec{B}$: T or Wb/m^2
Magnetic field strength $\vec{H}$: A/m
Magnetic flux Ψ: Wb
Electromotive force ε: V
Inductance L: H

Electric permittivity ϵ: F/m
Magnetic permeability μ: H/m
Conductivity σ: Si/m

Charge density ρ: C/m^3
Surface charge density ρ_s: C/m^2
Current density $\vec{J}$: A/m^2

Intrinsic impedance η: Ohm
Wave number β: rad/m

Office Hours

Any questions?