Campi Elettromagnetici

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica, Biomedica e delle Telecomunicazioni

a.a. 2019-2020 - Laurea “Triennale” – Secondo semestre - Secondo anno

Università degli Studi di Napoli “Parthenope”

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Color legend

New formulas, important considerations,
important formulas, important concepts

Very important for the discussion

Memo

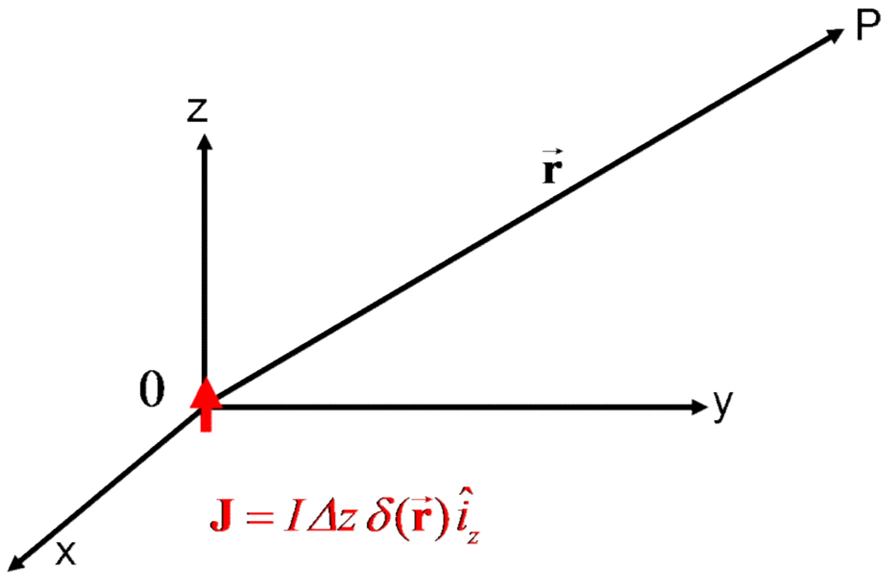
Mathematical tools to be exploited

Mathematics

Elementary electrical dipole

- A δ-source radiating element is also known as elementary electrical dipole.

$$\mathbf{J} = I\Delta z\,\delta(\vec{\mathbf{r}})\hat{i}_z = I\Delta z\,\delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z)\hat{i}_z$$



- Why are we interested in such a radiating element?
- Why is such a radiating element referred to as elementary electrical dipole?
- How can we physically approximate an elementary electrical dipole?

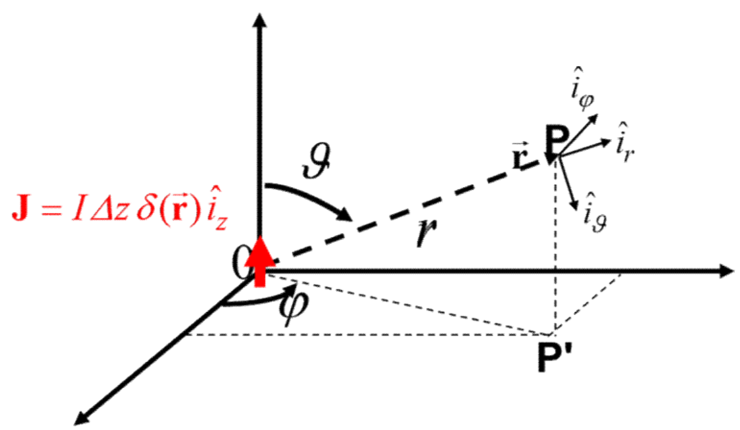
Elementary electrical dipole: far field

The E.M. field radiated by the elementary electrical dipole

$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\pi}\left(\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\cos\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\varphi = \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{E}_r(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_r + \mathrm{E}_\vartheta(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\vartheta$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{H}_\varphi(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\varphi$$



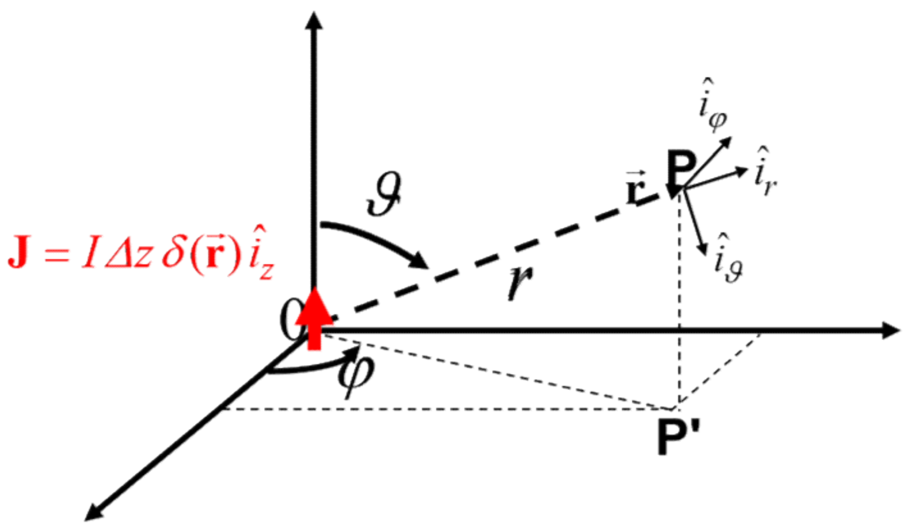
Elementary electrical dipole: far field

In the far-field case (r>>λ) the elementary electrical dipole behaves as follows

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{E}_{\vartheta}(r,\vartheta)\,\hat{i}_{\vartheta}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{H}_{\varphi}(r,\vartheta)\,\hat{i}_{\varphi}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{\vartheta} = j\zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\lambda r}\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_{\varphi} = \dfrac{E_{\vartheta}}{\zeta} \end{cases}$$



- the e.m. field propagates along $\hat{i}_r$
- the e.m. field lies on the plane orthogonal to the propagation direction
- |E| and |H| exhibit the decaying factor 1/r
- |E| and |H| are proportional through ζ

$$\zeta\mathbf{H} = \hat{i}_r \times \mathbf{E}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}\left|\vec{\mathbf{E}}\right|^2 \hat{i}_r = \frac{\zeta}{2}\left|\vec{\mathbf{H}}\right|^2 \hat{i}_r$$

Elementary electrical dipole: power flux

$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\pi}\left(\dfrac{1}{r^2} + \dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\cos\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\boxed{\dfrac{j\beta}{r}} + \dfrac{1}{r^2} + \dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\varphi = \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\boxed{\dfrac{j\beta}{r}} + \dfrac{1}{r^2}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

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$$P = \frac{1}{2}\oiint_S \left[\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{H}^*\right]\cdot\hat{i}_r dS = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta r^2 \sin\vartheta E_\vartheta H_\varphi^*$$

$$dS = r^2 \sin\vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$$

$$\left[\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{H}^*\right]\cdot\hat{i}_r = \left[\left(\boxed{E_\vartheta\hat{i}_\vartheta} + \boxed{E_r\hat{i}_r}\right)\times\boxed{\left(H_\varphi^*\hat{i}_\varphi\right)}\right]\cdot\hat{i}_r = E_\vartheta H_\varphi^*\hat{i}_r\cdot\hat{i}_r = E_\vartheta H_\varphi^*$$

$$\hat{i}_\varphi = \hat{i}_r \times \hat{i}_\vartheta$$
$$\hat{i}_\vartheta = \hat{i}_\varphi \times \hat{i}_r$$
$$\hat{i}_r = \hat{i}_\vartheta \times \hat{i}_\varphi$$

Elementary electrical dipole: power flux

$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\pi}\left(\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\cos\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\varphi = \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}\right)\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\zeta\frac{|I|^2\Delta z^2}{(4\pi)^2}\right]\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta r^2 \sin\vartheta \left[\sin^2\vartheta\right]\left(\frac{j\beta}{r}+\frac{1}{r^2}+\frac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\left(\frac{j\beta}{r}+\frac{1}{r^2}\right)^*$$

Elementary electrical dipole: power flux

$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\pi}\left(\dfrac{1}{r^2} + \dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\cos\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\boxed{\dfrac{j\beta}{r}} + \dfrac{1}{r^2} + \dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\varphi = \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\boxed{\dfrac{j\beta}{r}} + \dfrac{1}{r^2}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\zeta\frac{|I|^2\Delta z^2}{(4\pi)^2}\right]\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta r^2 \sin\vartheta \left[\sin^2\vartheta\right]\left(\frac{j\beta}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\left(\frac{j\beta}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\right)^*$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\zeta\frac{|I|^2\Delta z^2}{(4\pi)^2}\right] r^2 \left(\frac{j\beta}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\left(\frac{j\beta}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\right)^* \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta \sin^3\vartheta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta \sin^3\vartheta = \frac{4}{3}$$

Elementary electrical dipole: power flux

$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\pi}\left(\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\cos\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\varphi = \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2}\oint\!\!\!\oint_S \left[\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{H}^*\right]\cdot\hat{i}_r dS = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta r^2 \sin\vartheta E_\vartheta H_\varphi^* = \frac{1}{2}\left[\zeta\frac{|I|^2\Delta z^2}{(4\pi)^2}\right] r^2 \boxed{\left(\frac{j\beta}{r}+\frac{1}{r^2}+\frac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\left(\frac{j\beta}{r}+\frac{1}{r^2}\right)^*} 2\pi\frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\zeta\frac{|I|^2\Delta z^2}{(4\pi)^2}\right] r^2 \boxed{\frac{\beta^2}{r^2}\left[1 - j\frac{1}{(\beta r)^3}\right]} 2\pi\frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{2\pi}{3}\zeta\left(\frac{\Delta z}{\lambda}\right)^2\left[1 - j\frac{1}{(\beta r)^3}\right]|I|^2$$

$$\left(\frac{j\beta}{r}+\frac{1}{r^2}+\frac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\left(\frac{-j\beta}{r}+\frac{1}{r^2}\right) = \left(\frac{\beta}{r}\right)^2 + \cancel{\frac{j\beta}{r^3}} - \cancel{\frac{j\beta}{r^3}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{r^4}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{r^4}} - j\frac{1}{\beta r^5} = \left(\frac{\beta}{r}\right)^2 - j\frac{1}{\beta r^5} = \boxed{\frac{\beta^2}{r^2}\left[1 - j\frac{1}{(\beta r)^3}\right]}$$

Elementary electrical dipole: power flux

$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\pi}\left(\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\cos\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\varphi = \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}\right)\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

$$P = P_1 + jP_2$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{2\pi}{3}\zeta\left(\frac{\Delta z}{\lambda}\right)^2 |I|^2$$

$$P_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{2\pi}{3}\zeta\left(\frac{\Delta z}{\lambda}\right)^2 \frac{1}{(\beta r)^3}|I|^2$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2}\oiint_S \left[\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{H}^*\right]\cdot \hat{i}_r dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\frac{2\pi}{3}\zeta\left(\frac{\Delta z}{\lambda}\right)^2\left[1 - j\frac{1}{(\beta r)^3}\right]|I|^2$$

Elementary electrical dipole: power flux

$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{2\pi}\left(\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\cos\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}+\dfrac{1}{j\beta r^3}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\varphi = \dfrac{I\Delta z}{4\pi}\left(\dfrac{j\beta}{r}+\dfrac{1}{r^2}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

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- Note that in the far-field case only the first active power term exists and it does not depend on r
- Note that the real part of the power, in lossless medium, is independent of *r*, therefore if one consider two different spherical surfaces one gets the same result. Only the so-called radiative terms contribute.
- The reactive part depends on *r*. Its sign is negative showing that there is an excess of stored **electric** energy in the neighbor of the electrical dipole (see Poynting's theorem)

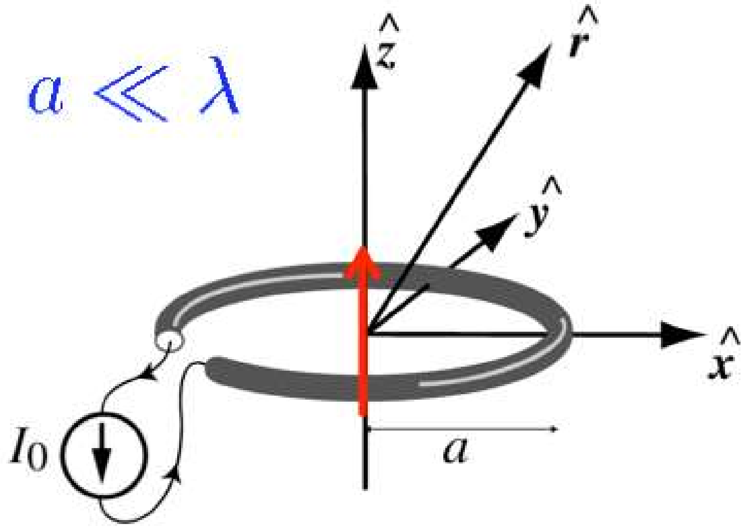
$$\int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta \sin^3\vartheta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta \sin^3\vartheta = \int_0^{\pi} d\vartheta \sin\vartheta\left(1-\cos^2\vartheta\right) = \int_{-1}^{1} dx\left(1-x^2\right) = \left[x-\frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = \cos\vartheta$$
$$dx = -d\vartheta \sin\vartheta$$

Small loop antenna

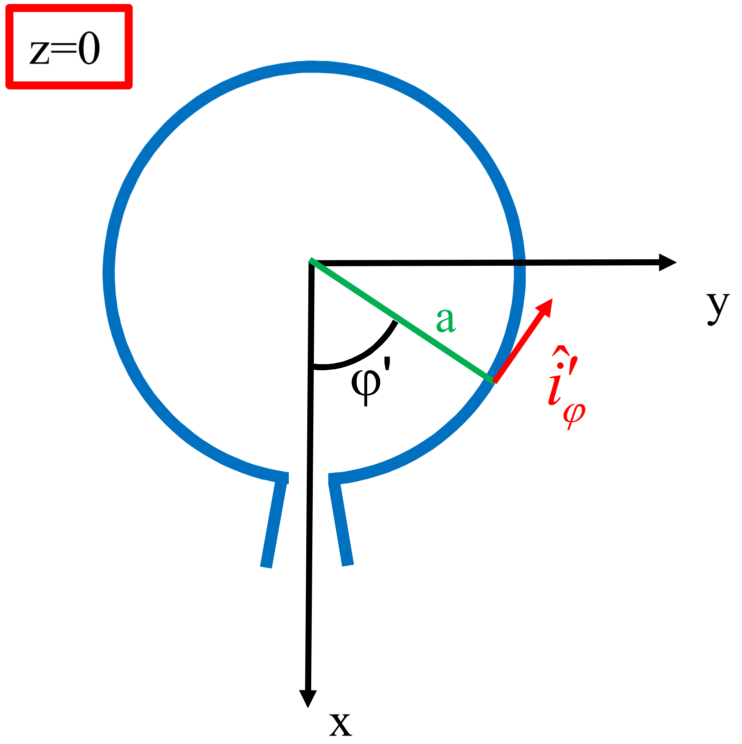
A simple and inexpensive antenna type is the loop antenna



$$\Delta S = \pi a^2$$

Small loop antenna

$$\mathbf{J} = I\delta(z)\,\delta(r-a)\,\hat{i}'_{\varphi}$$



$\downarrow$ $\boldsymbol{J}$

$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{A} + k^2 \boldsymbol{A} = -\mu \boldsymbol{J}$ Vector Helmholtz equation

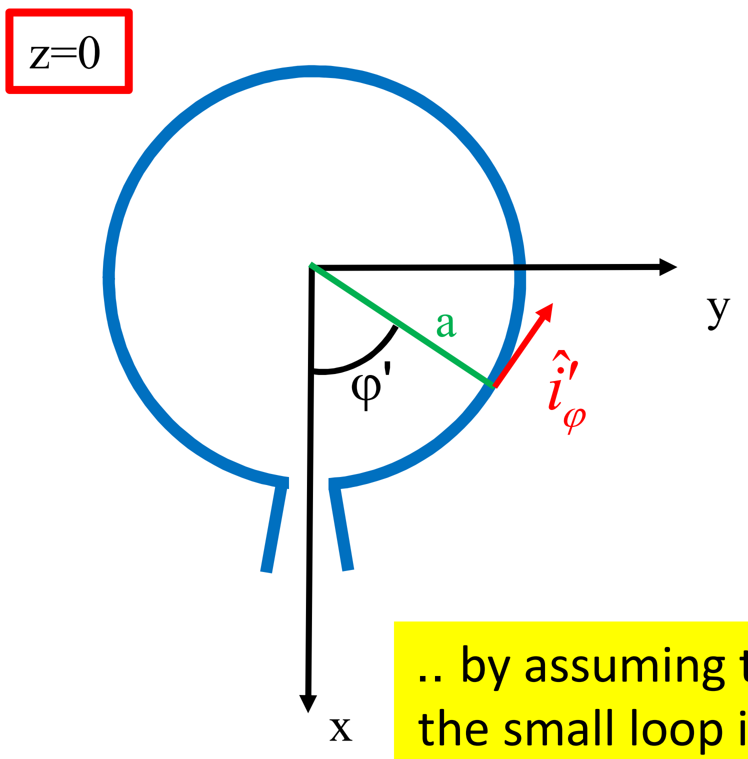
$$\downarrow \quad \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi}\int \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}')\frac{e^{-jk|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}d\mathbf{r}'$$

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \frac{1}{\mu}\nabla \times \boldsymbol{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{E} = -j\omega \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{\nabla\nabla\cdot \boldsymbol{A}}{j\omega\varepsilon\mu}$$

$\downarrow$ $\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r})$, $\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{r})$

Small loop antenna

$$\mathbf{J} = I\delta(z)\,\delta(r-a)\,\hat{i}'_{\varphi}$$



.. by assuming that the current I in the small loop is constant and that the radius of the loop a<<λ

$\boldsymbol{J}$ ↓

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{A} + k^2 \boldsymbol{A} = -\mu \boldsymbol{J}$$ **Vector Helmholtz equation**

↓ $$\mathbf{A} \approx \frac{j\beta I \mu \Delta S}{4\pi}\frac{e^{-j\beta r}}{r}\left[1+\frac{1}{j\beta r}\right]\sin\vartheta\,\hat{i}_{\varphi}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \frac{1}{\mu}\nabla \times \boldsymbol{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{E} = -j\omega \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{\nabla\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A}}{j\omega\varepsilon\mu}$$

↓ $\boldsymbol{E}$ $\boldsymbol{H}$

Small loop antenna

The E.M. field radiated by the the small loop antenna

$$\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{H}_r(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_r + \mathrm{H}_\vartheta(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\vartheta$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{E}_\varphi(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\varphi$$

$$\begin{cases} H_r = \dfrac{I\Delta S}{2\pi}\dfrac{(j\beta)^2}{r}\left(\dfrac{1}{j\beta r} + \dfrac{1}{[j\beta r]^2}\right)\cos\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\vartheta = \dfrac{I\Delta S}{4\pi}\dfrac{(j\beta)^2}{r}\left(1 + \dfrac{1}{j\beta r} + \dfrac{1}{[j\beta r]^2}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\varphi = -\dfrac{\zeta I\Delta S}{4\pi}\dfrac{(j\beta)^2}{r}\left(1 + \dfrac{1}{j\beta r}\right)\sin\vartheta \exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

Because of the problem symmetry there is no dependence on the azimuth angle φ.

Small loop antenna: far field

The E.M. field radiated by the the small loop antenna

$$\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{H}_r(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_r + \mathrm{H}_\vartheta(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\vartheta$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{E}_\varphi(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\varphi$$

$$\begin{cases} H_r = \dfrac{I\varDelta S}{2\pi}\dfrac{(j\beta)^2}{r}\left(\dfrac{1}{j\beta r}+\dfrac{1}{[j\beta r]^2}\right)\cos\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_\vartheta = \dfrac{I\varDelta S}{4\pi}\dfrac{(j\beta)^2}{r}\left(\boxed{1+}\dfrac{1}{j\beta r}+\dfrac{1}{[j\beta r]^2}\right)\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ E_\varphi = -\dfrac{\zeta I\varDelta S}{4\pi}\dfrac{(j\beta)^2}{r}\left(\boxed{1+}\dfrac{1}{j\beta r}\right)\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

… for r>>λ ($\beta r >> 1$) simplifies as

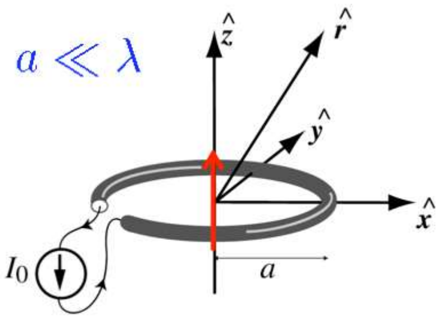
$$\begin{cases} H_r = 0 \\ H_\vartheta = -\dfrac{\beta\Delta sI}{2\lambda r}\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) = \dfrac{-E_\varphi}{\zeta} \\ E_\varphi = \dfrac{\zeta\beta\Delta sI}{2\lambda r}\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \end{cases}$$

Small loop antenna: far field

In the far-field case (r>>λ) the small loop antenna behaves as follows

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{E}_{\varphi}(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_{\varphi} \qquad \begin{cases} E_{\varphi} = \dfrac{\zeta\beta\Delta sI}{2\lambda r}\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ H_{\vartheta} = -\dfrac{\beta\Delta sI}{2\lambda r}\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) = \dfrac{-E_{\varphi}}{\zeta} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{H}_{\vartheta}(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_{\vartheta}$$



$$\Delta S = \pi a^2$$

- the e.m. field propagates along $\hat{i}_r$
- the e.m. field lies on the plane orthogonal to the propagation direction
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- |E| and |H| are proportional through ζ

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$$\boxed{\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{H}_{\vartheta}(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_{\vartheta}}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{\varphi} = \dfrac{\zeta\beta\Delta sI}{2\lambda r}\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ \boxed{H_{\vartheta} = -\dfrac{E_{\varphi}}{\zeta}} \end{cases}$$

$$\zeta\vec{\mathbf{H}} = \zeta\mathrm{H}_{\vartheta}\hat{i}_{\vartheta} = -E_{\varphi}\hat{i}_{\vartheta}$$

$$\hat{i}_r \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} = \hat{i}_r \times E_{\varphi}\hat{i}_{\varphi} = -E_{\varphi}\hat{i}_{\vartheta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \zeta\mathbf{H} = \hat{i}_r \times \mathbf{E}$$

$$\hat{i}_{\varphi} = \hat{i}_r \times \hat{i}_{\vartheta}$$
$$\hat{i}_{\vartheta} = \hat{i}_{\varphi} \times \hat{i}_r$$
$$\hat{i}_r = \hat{i}_{\vartheta} \times \hat{i}_{\varphi}$$

- the e.m. field propagates along $\hat{i}_r$
- the e.m. field lies on the plane orthogonal to the propagation direction
- |E| and |H| exhibit the decaying factor 1/r
- |E| and |H| are proportional through ζ

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$$\boxed{\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{E}_\varphi(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\varphi}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathrm{H}_\vartheta(r,\vartheta)\hat{i}_\vartheta}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_\varphi = \dfrac{\zeta\beta\Delta sI}{2\lambda r}\sin\vartheta\exp(-j\beta r) \\ \boxed{H_\vartheta = -\dfrac{E_\varphi}{\zeta}} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\mathbf{E}}\times\vec{\mathbf{H}}^* = \frac{1}{2}E_\varphi\hat{i}_\varphi\times\left(H_\vartheta\hat{i}_\vartheta\right)^* = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}E_\varphi H_\vartheta^*\hat{i}_r}$$

$$\hat{i}_\varphi = \hat{i}_r\times\hat{i}_\vartheta$$
$$\hat{i}_\vartheta = \hat{i}_\varphi\times\hat{i}_r$$
$$\hat{i}_r = \hat{i}_\vartheta\times\hat{i}_\varphi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}E_\varphi H_\vartheta^*\hat{i}_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta}E_\varphi E_\varphi^*\hat{i}_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta}\left|E_\varphi\right|^2\hat{i}_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta}\left|\vec{\mathbf{E}}\right|^2\hat{i}_r$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}E_\varphi H_\vartheta^*\hat{i}_r = \frac{1}{2}\zeta H_\vartheta H_\vartheta^*\hat{i}_r = \frac{\zeta}{2}\left|H_\vartheta\right|^2\hat{i}_r = \frac{\zeta}{2}\left|\vec{\mathbf{H}}\right|^2\hat{i}_r$$

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