

# **Campi Elettromagnetici**

**Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica,  
Biomedica e delle Telecomunicazioni**

**a.a. 2023-2024 - 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

# Constitutive relationships

## Time domain - Differential form

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{e}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{b}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t)}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{h}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{d}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) + \vec{\mathbf{j}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{d}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \rho(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) + \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{b}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Even assuming knowledge of the impressed sources  $\vec{\mathbf{j}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t); \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t)$

Number of independent scalar equations: 7

Number of unknown scalar quantities: 16

Maxwell equations involve a number of unknowns larger than the number of equations!

The additional missing equations are provided by the **constitutive relationships**, which describe interaction of fields and matter from a macroscopic point of view

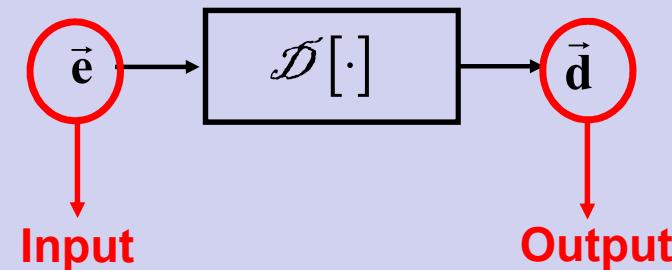
# Constitutive relationships

## Linear & Anisotropic media

$$\vec{d} = \mathcal{D}[\vec{e}]$$

$$\vec{b} = \mathcal{B}[\vec{h}]$$

$$\vec{j} = \mathcal{J}[\vec{e}]$$



# Constitutive relationships

## Linear & Anisotropic & Dispersive media

$$\vec{d} = \mathcal{D}[\vec{e}] \quad \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' \mathbf{g}_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \cdot \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$$

$$\vec{b} = \mathcal{B}[\vec{h}] \quad \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' \mathbf{g}_b(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \cdot \vec{h}(\vec{r}', t')$$

$$\vec{j} = \mathcal{J}[\vec{e}] \quad \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' \mathbf{g}_j(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \cdot \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$$

## Linear & Isotropic & Dispersive media

$$\vec{d} = \mathcal{D}[\vec{e}] \quad \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$$

$$\vec{b} = \mathcal{B}[\vec{h}] \quad \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_b(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{h}(\vec{r}', t')$$

$$\vec{j} = \mathcal{J}[\vec{e}] \quad \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_j(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$$

# Constitutive relationships

In the following, just for the sake of simplicity,  
we will consider isotropic media

# Time: dispersive Space: dispersive

		Space-Dispersive (SD) Time-Dispersive (TD)
SV-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	
SV-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	
SI-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	
SI-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	

# Time: nondispersive

## Space: dispersive

	Space-Dispersive (SD) Time-Dispersive (TD)	Space-Dispersive (SD) Time-Nondispersive (TND)
SV-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t) \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t)$
SV-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t)$
SI-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t) \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t)$
SI-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t)$

# Time: dispersive Space: nondispersive

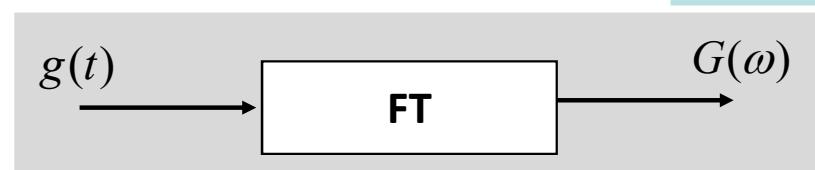
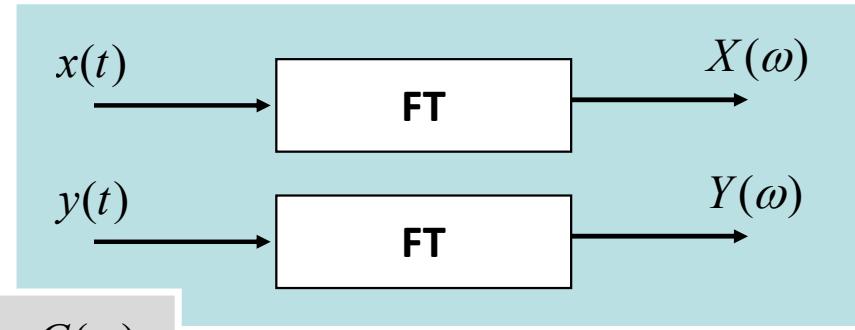
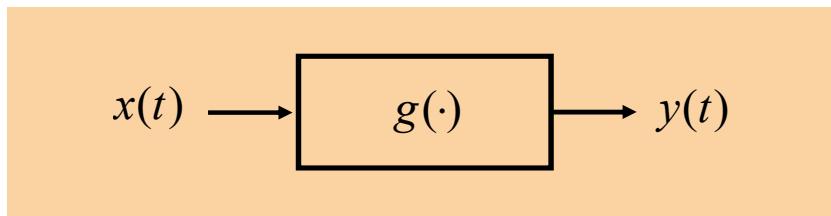
	Space-Dispersive (SD) Time-Dispersive (TD)	Space-Nondispersive (SND) Time-Dispersive (TD)
SV-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$
SV-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$
SI-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$
SI-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$

# Dispersive (time & space) vs. nondispersive (time & space)

	Space-Dispersive (SD) Time-Dispersive (TD)	Space-Nondispersive (SND) Time-Nondispersive (TND)
SV-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}, t) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$
SV-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$
SI-TV	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t, t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon(t) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$
SI-TI	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int d\vec{r}' \int dt' g_d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}', t')$	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$

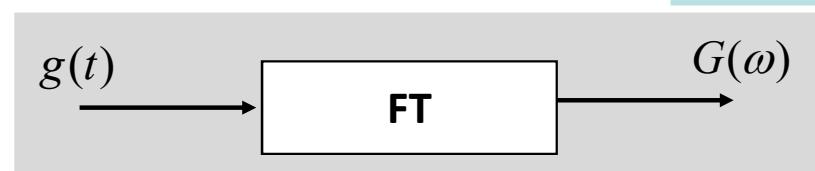
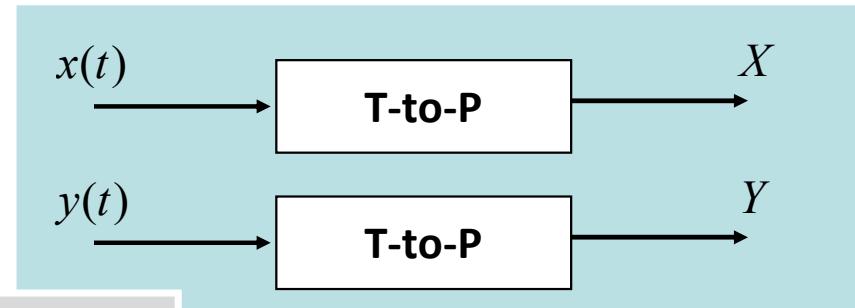
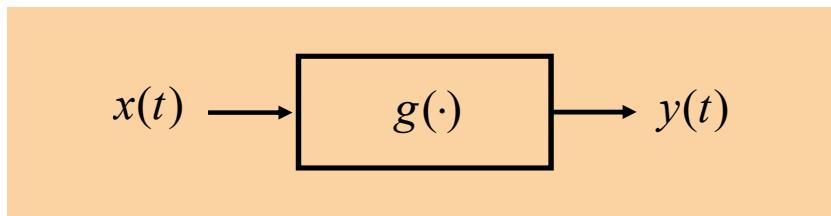
# Fourier and Phasor domains

# Memo: linear time-invariant (LTI) systems



	Time domain	Frequency domain
<b>Time-dispersive</b>	$y(t) = \int dt' g(t-t')x(t')$	$Y(\omega) = G(\omega)X(\omega)$
<b>Time-nondispersive</b>	$y(t) = \tilde{g}x(t)$	$Y(\omega) = \tilde{g}X(\omega)$

# Memo: linear time-invariant (LTI) systems



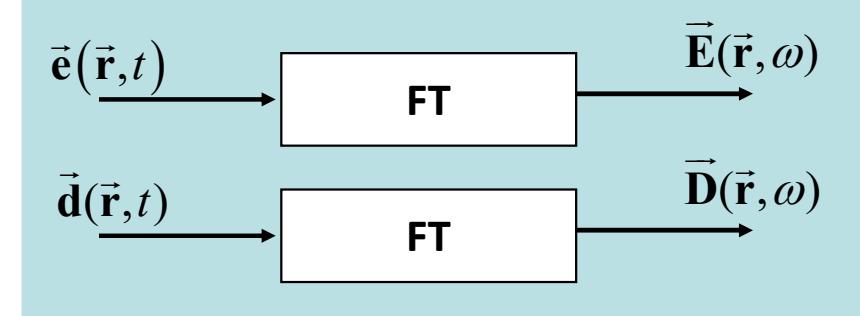
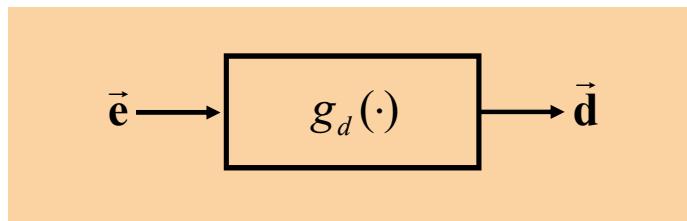
	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Time-dispersive</b>	$y(t) = \int dt' g(t-t')x(t')$	$Y(\omega) = G(\omega)X(\omega)$	$Y = G(\omega_0)X$
<b>Time-nondispersive</b>	$y(t) = \tilde{g}x(t)$	$Y(\omega) = \tilde{g}X(\omega)$	$Y = \tilde{g}X$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Time-nondispersive</b> Time-invariant <b>Space-nondispersive</b> Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$		
<b>Time-nondispersive</b> Time-invariant <b>Space-nondispersive</b> Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$		
<b>Time-dispersive</b> Time-invariant <b>Space-nondispersive</b> Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$		
<b>Time-dispersive</b> Time-invariant <b>Space-nondispersive</b> Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$		

# Time: nondispersive & invariant

## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	
Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	

# Time: nondispersive & invariant

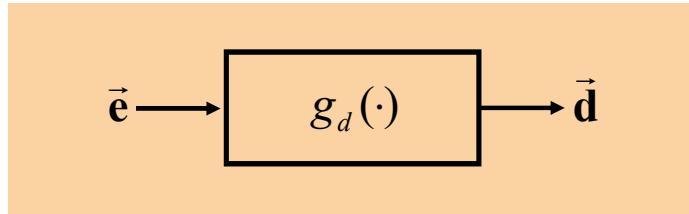
## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \varepsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Time: nondispersive & invariant

## Space: nondispersive

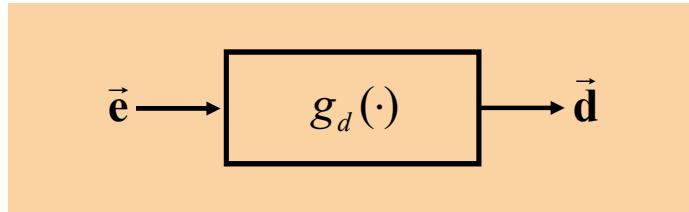


**Real quantities, all equal each other**

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \varepsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Time: nondispersive & invariant

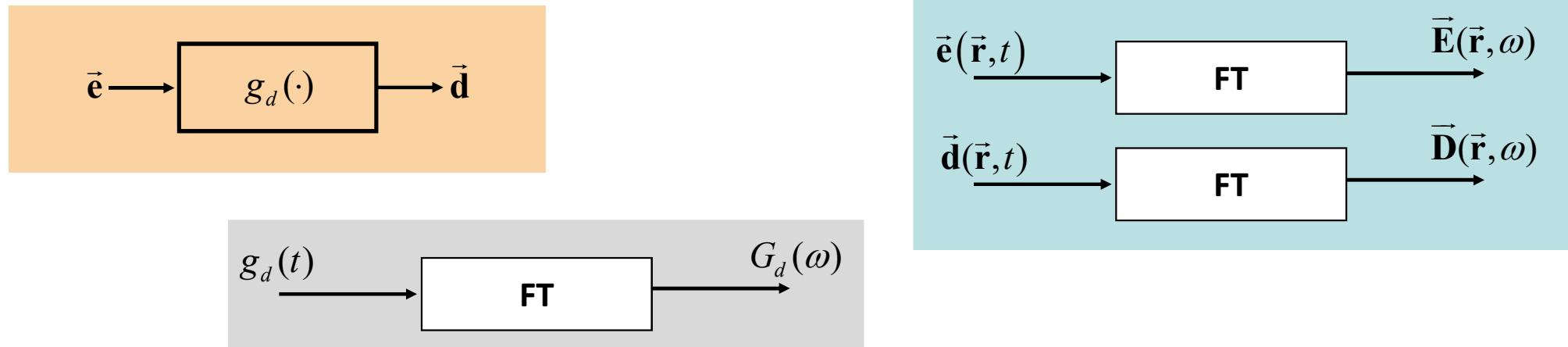
## Space: nondispersive



**Real quantities, all equal each other**

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

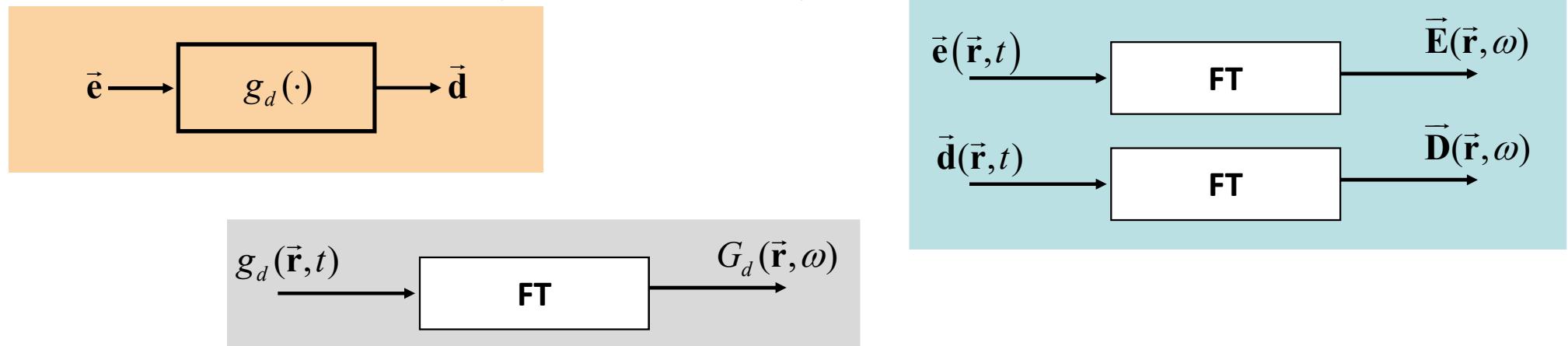
# Time: dispersive & invariant Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Space-invariant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	
<b>Space-variant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$		

# Time: dispersive & invariant

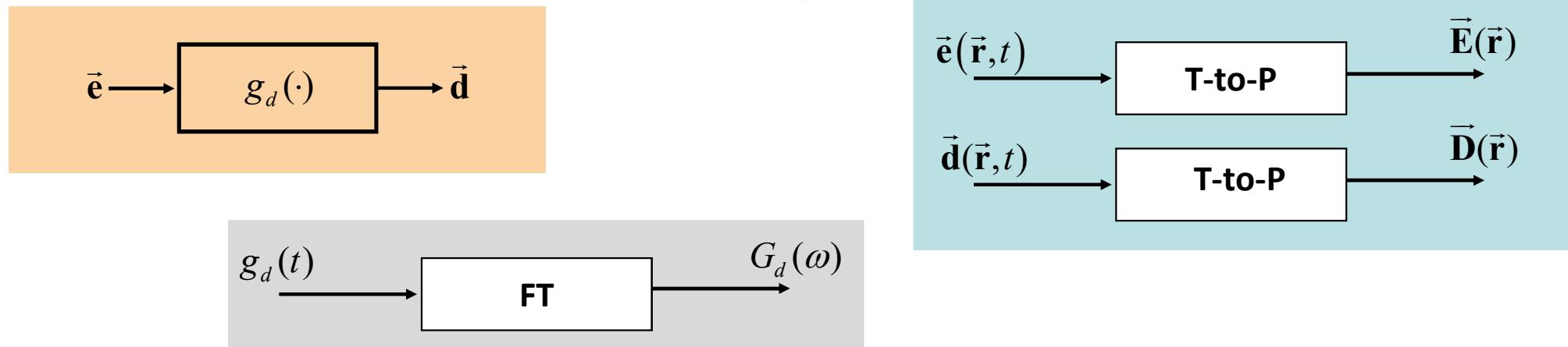
## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Space-invariant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	
<b>Space-variant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	

# Time: dispersive & invariant

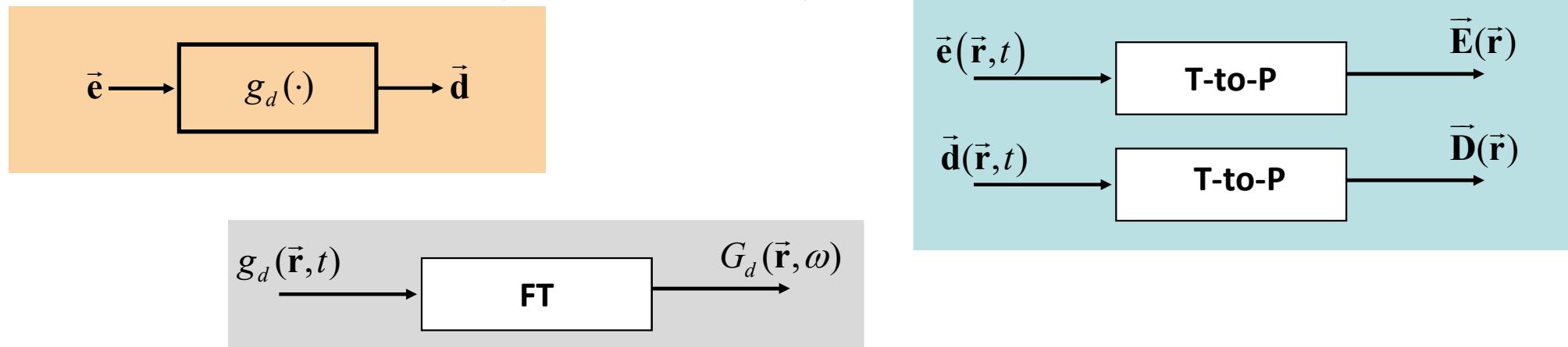
## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Space-invariant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
<b>Space-variant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	

# Time: dispersive & invariant

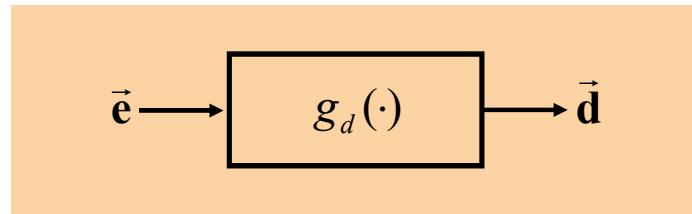
## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Space-invariant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
<b>Space-variant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Time: dispersive & invariant

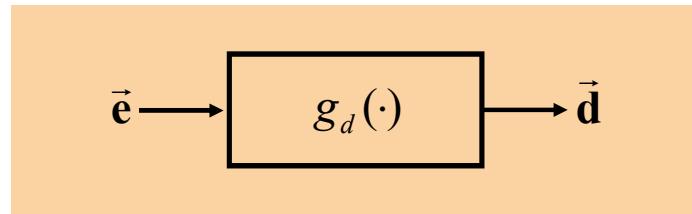
## Space: nondispersive



	Real Time domain	Complex Frequency domain	Complex Phasor domain
Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Time: dispersive & invariant

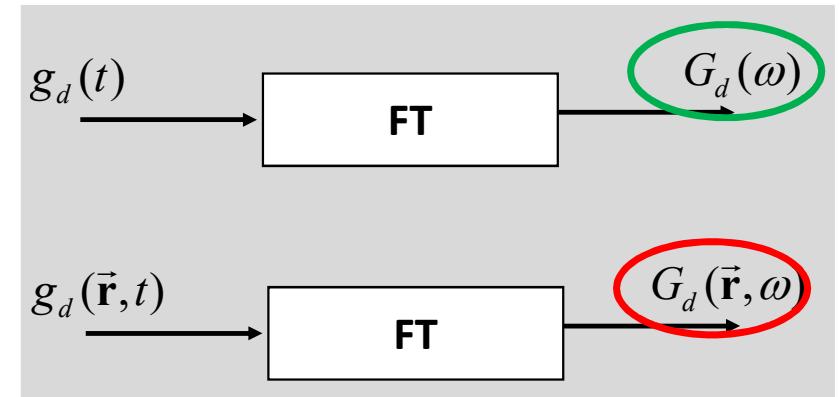
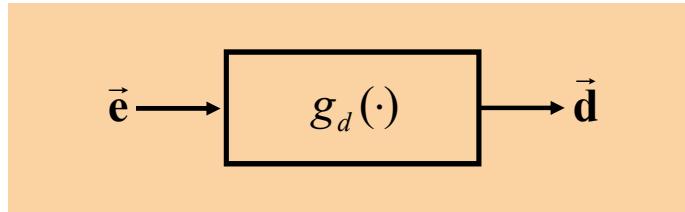
## Space: nondispersive



	Real	Complex	Complex
Space-invariant	Time domain $\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	Frequency domain $\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	Phasor domain $\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Time: dispersive & invariant

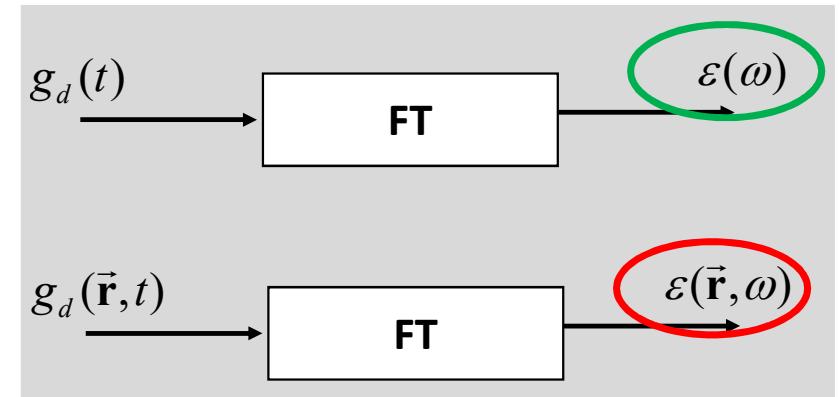
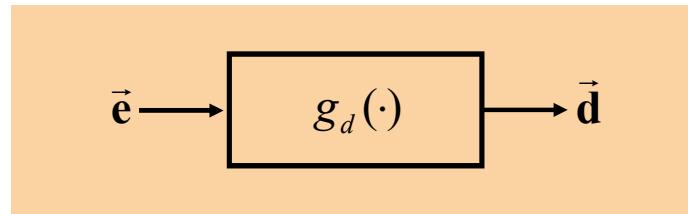
## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Space-invariant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
<b>Space-variant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Time: dispersive & invariant

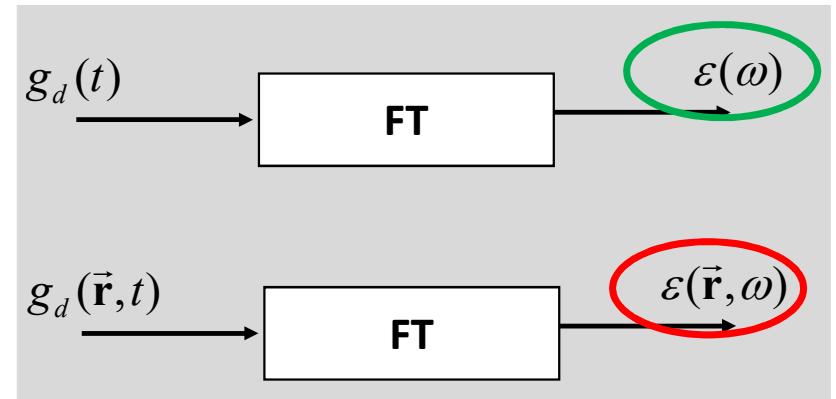
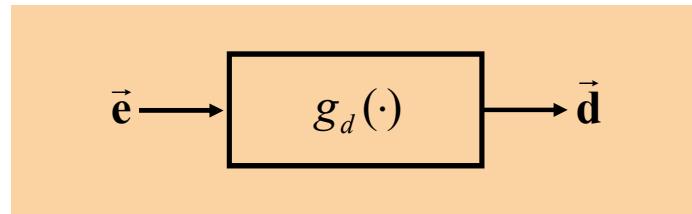
## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = G_d(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Time: dispersive & invariant

## Space: nondispersive



	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
<b>Space-invariant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \varepsilon(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
<b>Space-variant</b>	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \varepsilon(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Normal media	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Normal media	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
	$\vec{b}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_b(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \mu(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{H}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \mu(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{H}(\vec{r})$
Conductors	$\vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = \sigma \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{J}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \sigma \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{J}(\vec{r}) = \sigma \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$
Normal media	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$	$\vec{D}(\vec{r}) = \epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega_0) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

	Time domain	Frequency domain	Phasor domain
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$		
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$		$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$		$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$
Normal media	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$		$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

## Time domain

$$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$$

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
Space-nondispersive  
Space-invariant

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
Space-nondispersive  
Space-variant

Time-dispersive  
Time-invariant  
Space-nondispersive  
Space-invariant

Normal media

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\partial \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{j}_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \rho(\vec{r}, t) + \rho_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = -\mu \frac{\partial \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \sigma \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{j}_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \epsilon \nabla \cdot \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = \rho(\vec{r}, t) + \rho_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

## Time domain

Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	
Time-nondispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-variant	$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)$
Time-dispersive Time-invariant Space-nondispersive Space-invariant	
Normal media	

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\partial \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{j}_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \rho(\vec{r}, t) + \rho_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = -\mu(\vec{r}) \frac{\partial \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon(\vec{r}) \frac{\partial \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \sigma \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{j}_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \epsilon(\vec{r}) \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = \rho(\vec{r}, t) + \rho_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \mu(\vec{r}) \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

## Time domain

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
Space-nondispersive  
Space-invariant

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
Space-nondispersive  
Space-variant

Time-dispersive  
Time-invariant  
Space-nondispersive  
Space-invariant

Normal media

$$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$$

$$\vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \int dt' g_d(\vec{r}, t - t') \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t')$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\partial \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{j}_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t) = \rho(\vec{r}, t) + \rho_0(\vec{r}, t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{b}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

**Much more convenient  
to work in the  
frequency/phasor  
domains!**

# Fourier and Phasor domains

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
**Space-nondispersive**  
**Space-invariant**

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
**Space-nondispersive**  
**Space-variant**

Time-dispersive  
Time-invariant  
**Space-nondispersive**  
**Space-invariant**

**Normal media**

## Frequency domain

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = -j\omega \vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = j\omega \vec{\mathbf{D}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{D}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = \rho(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = 0 \end{cases}$$

## Phasor domain

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = -j\omega_0 \vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = j\omega_0 \vec{\mathbf{D}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{D}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \rho(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{D}} = \varepsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}}; \quad \vec{\mathbf{B}} = \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}; \quad \vec{\mathbf{J}} = \sigma \vec{\mathbf{E}};$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = -j\omega \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = j\omega \varepsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \sigma \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \cdot \varepsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = \rho(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \cdot \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = -j\omega_0 \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = j\omega_0 \varepsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \sigma \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \cdot \varepsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \rho(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \cdot \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

# Fourier and Phasor domains

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
**Space-nondispersive**  
**Space-invariant**

Time-nondispersive  
Time-invariant  
**Space-nondispersive**  
**Space-variant**

Time-dispersive  
Time-invariant  
**Space-nondispersive**  
**Space-invariant**

Normal media

## Frequency domain

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = -j\omega\mu\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = j\omega\epsilon\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \sigma\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \cdot \epsilon\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = \rho(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) + \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \\ \nabla \cdot \mu\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) = 0 \end{cases}$$

## Phasor domain

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = -j\omega_0\mu\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = j\omega_0\epsilon\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \sigma\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \vec{\mathbf{J}}_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \cdot \epsilon\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \rho(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) + \rho_0(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \nabla \cdot \mu\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{D}} = \epsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$

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

$$j\omega\epsilon\vec{\mathbf{E}} + \sigma\vec{\mathbf{E}} = j\omega\epsilon \left[ 1 + \frac{\sigma}{j\omega\epsilon} \right] \vec{\mathbf{E}} = j\omega\epsilon \left[ 1 - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} \right] \vec{\mathbf{E}} = j\omega\epsilon_{eq} \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$

$$\epsilon_{eq} = \epsilon \left[ 1 - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} \right]$$

# One consideration

- Conducting media

$$\varepsilon_{eq} = \varepsilon \left[ 1 - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} \right]$$

- Highly conducting media

$$\sigma \gg \omega \varepsilon \quad \rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_{eq} = \varepsilon \left[ 1 - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} \right] \approx \frac{\sigma}{j \omega}$$

# Another consideration

- In time-dispersive media, when working in the Fourier/Phasor domain, we have:

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 - j\varepsilon_2$$

$$\mu = \mu_1 - j\mu_2$$

It can be shown that the real and imaginary parts of these quantities are not independent each other: they are related by the Kramers- Kröning relations

## .... two last considerations

- Note that causality and finite velocity of propagation must be enforced when writing the impulse response that describes the medium
- Note that, due to the finite velocity of propagation, space-dispersive media are time-dispersive too