

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”

Stefano Perna

Color legend

New formulas, important considerations,
important formulas, important concepts

Very important for the discussion

Memo

Mathematical tools to be exploited

Mathematics

Plane Waves

Time domain (TD)

Spectral domains

Phasor Domain (PD)

Fourier Domain (FD)

Dispersive media: attenuation, distortion, phase velocity and group velocity

General expression of plane waves (PD)

Incidence

Plane Waves (Spectral Domains)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dE_x}{dz} = -j\omega_0\mu H_y \\ \frac{dH_y}{dz} = -j\omega_0\varepsilon E_x \end{cases} \quad \{E_x, H_y\}$$

$$\frac{d^2 E_x}{dz^2} + k^2 E_x = 0$$

$$k = \omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$$

$$k = \beta - j\alpha$$

$$\zeta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$E_x^+(z) = E^+ e^{-jkz} = E^+ e^{-j\beta z} e^{-\alpha z}$$

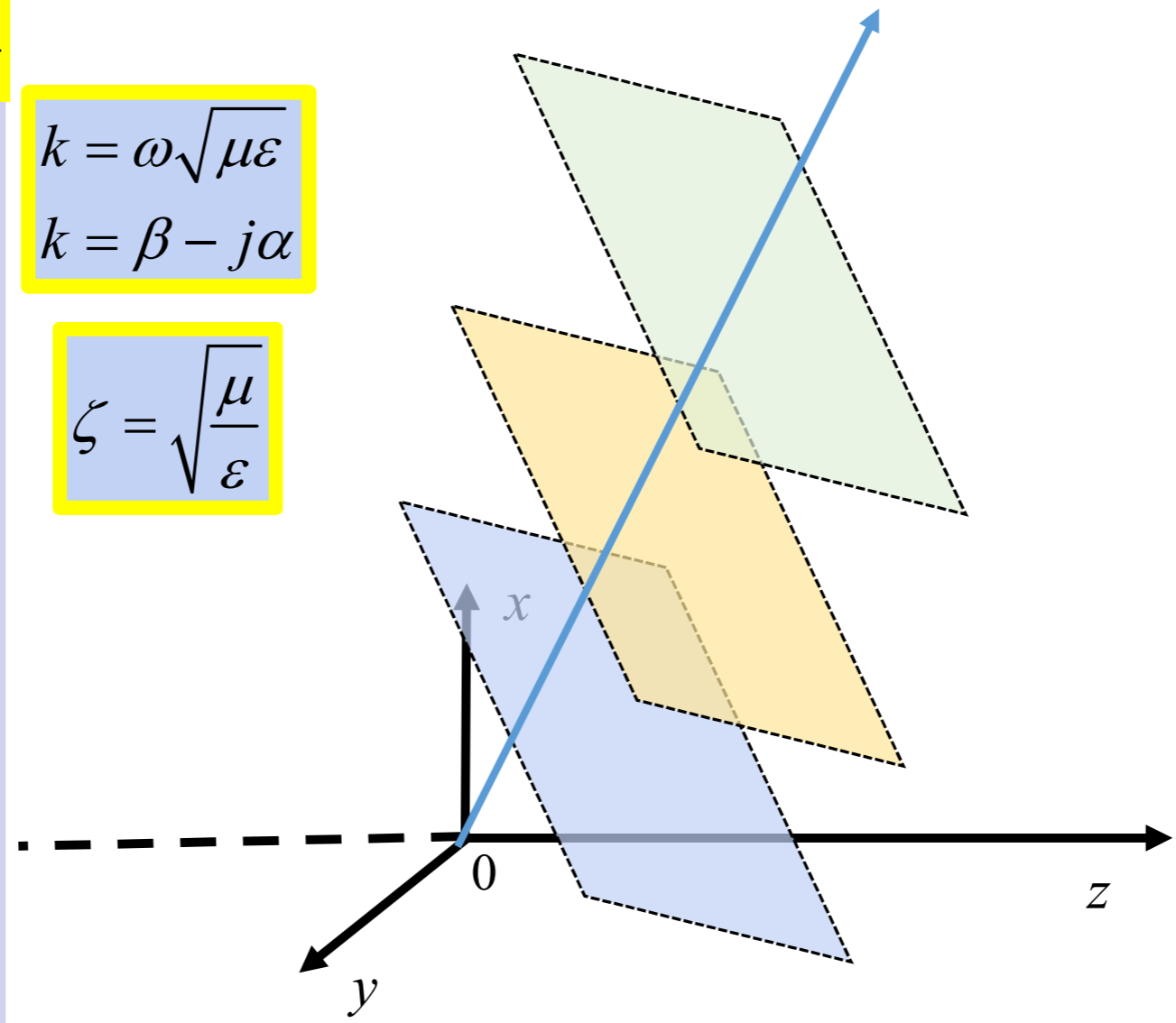
$$\zeta H_y^+(z) = E^+ e^{-jkz} = E^+ e^{-j\beta z} e^{-\alpha z}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon(\omega_0) = \varepsilon_1(\omega_0) - j\varepsilon_2(\omega_0) \\ \mu(\omega_0) = \mu_1(\omega_0) - j\mu_2(\omega_0) \end{cases}$$

$$k(\omega_0) = \omega_0 \sqrt{\mu(\omega_0)\varepsilon(\omega_0)}$$

$$k(\omega_0) = \beta(\omega_0) - j\alpha(\omega_0)$$

Phasor Domain



Source-free

- Medium**
- Linear
 - **Time dispersive**
 - Space non-dispersive
 - Isotropic
 - Homogeneous (TI – SI)
 - ~~- Lossless~~

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0$$

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

$$\vec{h}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{h}(z, t)$$

$$E_z = H_z = 0$$

$\{E_y, H_x\}$ Independent each other

$\{E_x, H_y\}$ Independent each other

General expression of plane waves (PD)

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-jk_x x} e^{-jk_y y} e^{-jk_z z}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \vec{\mathbf{H}}^+ e^{-j\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} = \vec{\mathbf{H}}^+ e^{-jk_x x} e^{-jk_y y} e^{-jk_z z}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} = k_x \hat{i}_x + k_y \hat{i}_y + k_z \hat{i}_z$$

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$$\vec{\mathbf{r}} = x \hat{i}_x + y \hat{i}_y + z \hat{i}_z$$

Source-free

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\mathbf{k}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} = \omega \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}} \\ \vec{\mathbf{k}} \times \vec{\mathbf{H}} = -\omega \varepsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}} \\ \vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}} = 0 \\ \vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{H}} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{k}} = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon$$

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- Linear - Isotropic - Space nondispersive - Time nondispersive - Lossless

- Homogeneous (Time-invariant & Space-invariant)

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

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} = \omega \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}$$

$$\beta \hat{i}_z \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} = \omega \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}$$

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$\vec{\mathbf{k}}$: propagation vector

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Medium

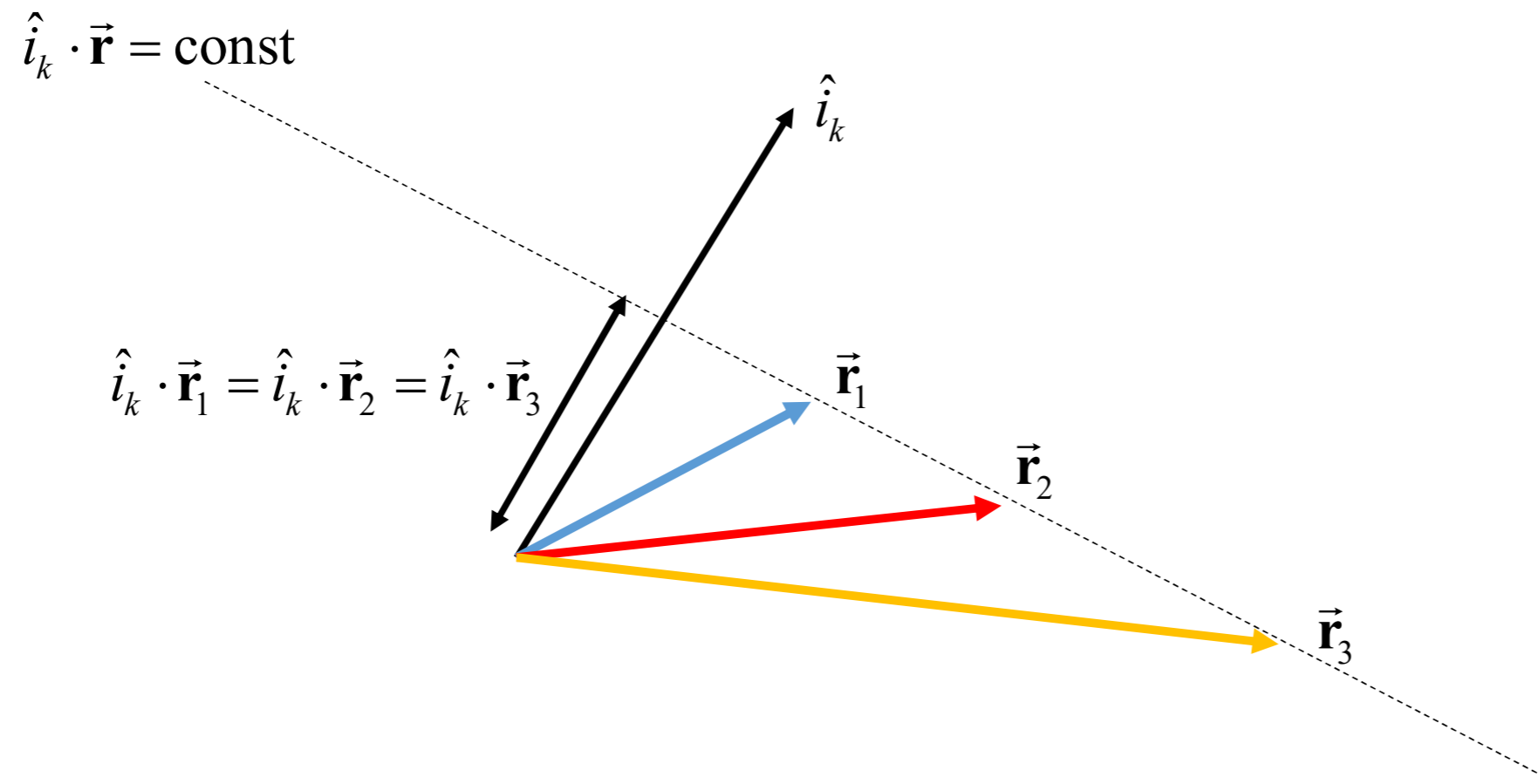
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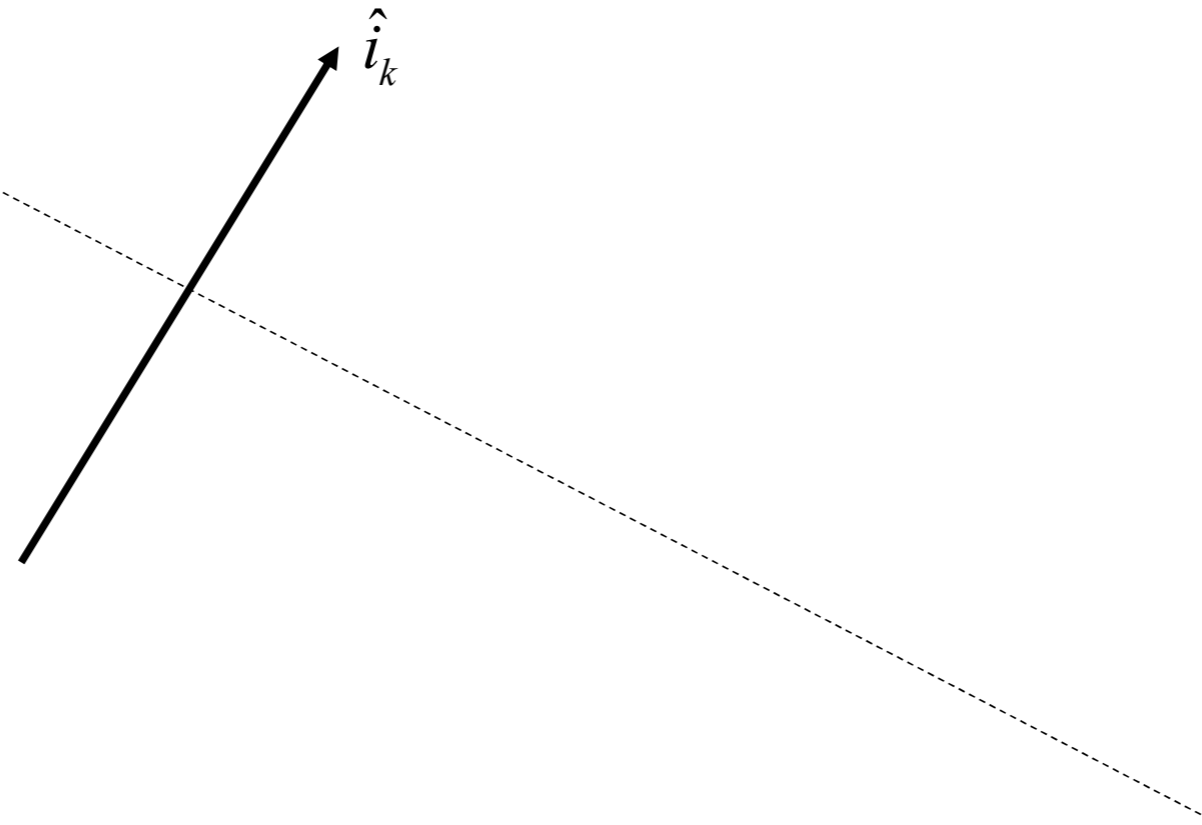
$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j\beta \hat{i}_k \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}}$$

General expression of plane waves (PD)



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$$\hat{i}_k \cdot \vec{r} = \text{const}$$



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\vec{k} : propagation vector

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$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = \text{const} \Rightarrow \text{equi-phase planes}$$

The wave propagates along \vec{k}

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = \text{const} \Rightarrow \text{planes over which the overall field is constant}$$

The field is constant in the plane orthogonal to the propagation direction \vec{k}

The electromagnetic field is TEM

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MEMO : Plane Waves (TD)

$$\{e_x^+, h_y^+\}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_x^+(z, t) = e_x^+(z - ct) \\ \zeta h_y^+(z, t) = e_x^+(z - ct) \end{cases}$$

$$\{e_y^+, h_x^+\}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_y^+(z, t) = e_y^+(z - ct) \\ \zeta h_x^+(z, t) = -e_y^+(z - ct) \end{cases}$$

the e.m. field propagates along $\hat{i}_p = \hat{i}_z$

$$\{e_x^-, h_y^-\}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_x^-(z, t) = e_x^-(z + ct) \\ \zeta h_y^-(z, t) = -e_x^-(z + ct) \end{cases}$$

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the e.m. field propagates along $\hat{i}_p = -\hat{i}_z$

- the e.m. field lies on the plane xy orthogonal to the propagation direction
- $|\vec{e}|$ and $|\vec{h}|$ are proportional through ζ
- $\zeta \vec{h} = \hat{i}_p \times \vec{e}$

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$$e_z(z, t) = h_z(z, t) = 0$$

$$\{e_y, h_x\}$$

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Independent
each other

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$$\vec{\mathbf{H}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \vec{\mathbf{H}}^+ e^{-j\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} = \vec{\mathbf{H}}^+ e^{-jk_x x} e^{-jk_y y} e^{-jk_z z}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} = k_x \hat{i}_x + k_y \hat{i}_y + k_z \hat{i}_z$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}} = k_x x + k_y y + k_z z$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{r}} = x \hat{i}_x + y \hat{i}_y + z \hat{i}_z$$

Source-free

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} = \omega \mu \vec{\mathbf{H}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \times \vec{\mathbf{H}} = -\omega \varepsilon \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}} = 0$$

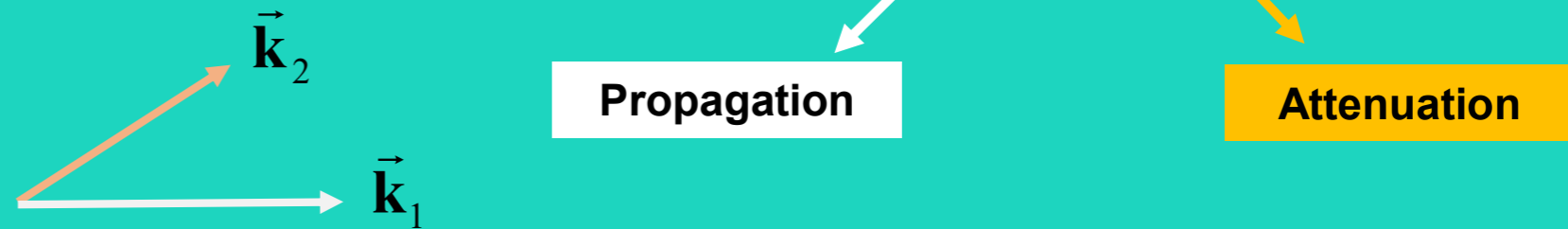
$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{H}} = 0$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{k}} = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon$$

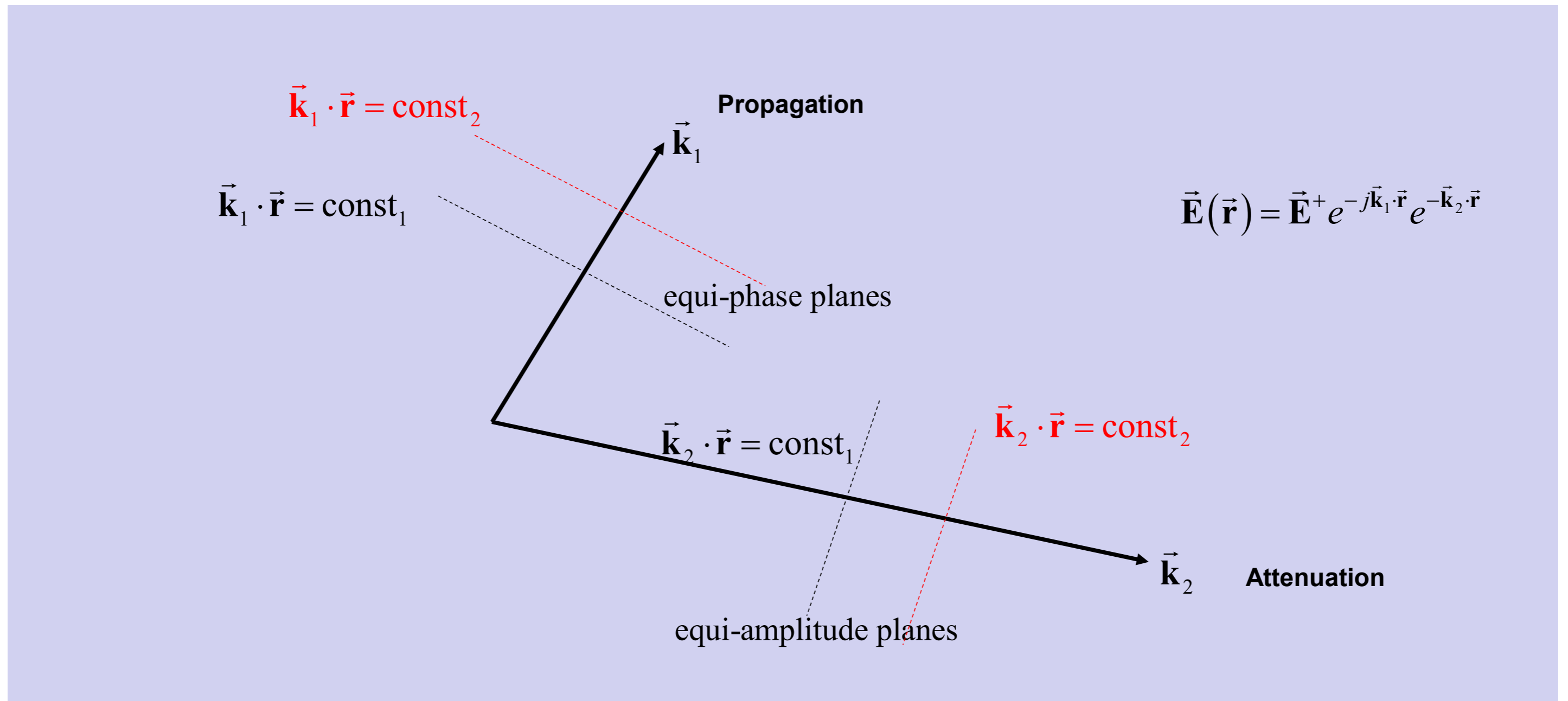
$\vec{\mathbf{k}}$: propagation vector

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} = \vec{\mathbf{k}}_1 - j\vec{\mathbf{k}}_2$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j(\vec{\mathbf{k}}_1 - j\vec{\mathbf{k}}_2) \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j\vec{\mathbf{k}}_1 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} e^{-\vec{\mathbf{k}}_2 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}}$$



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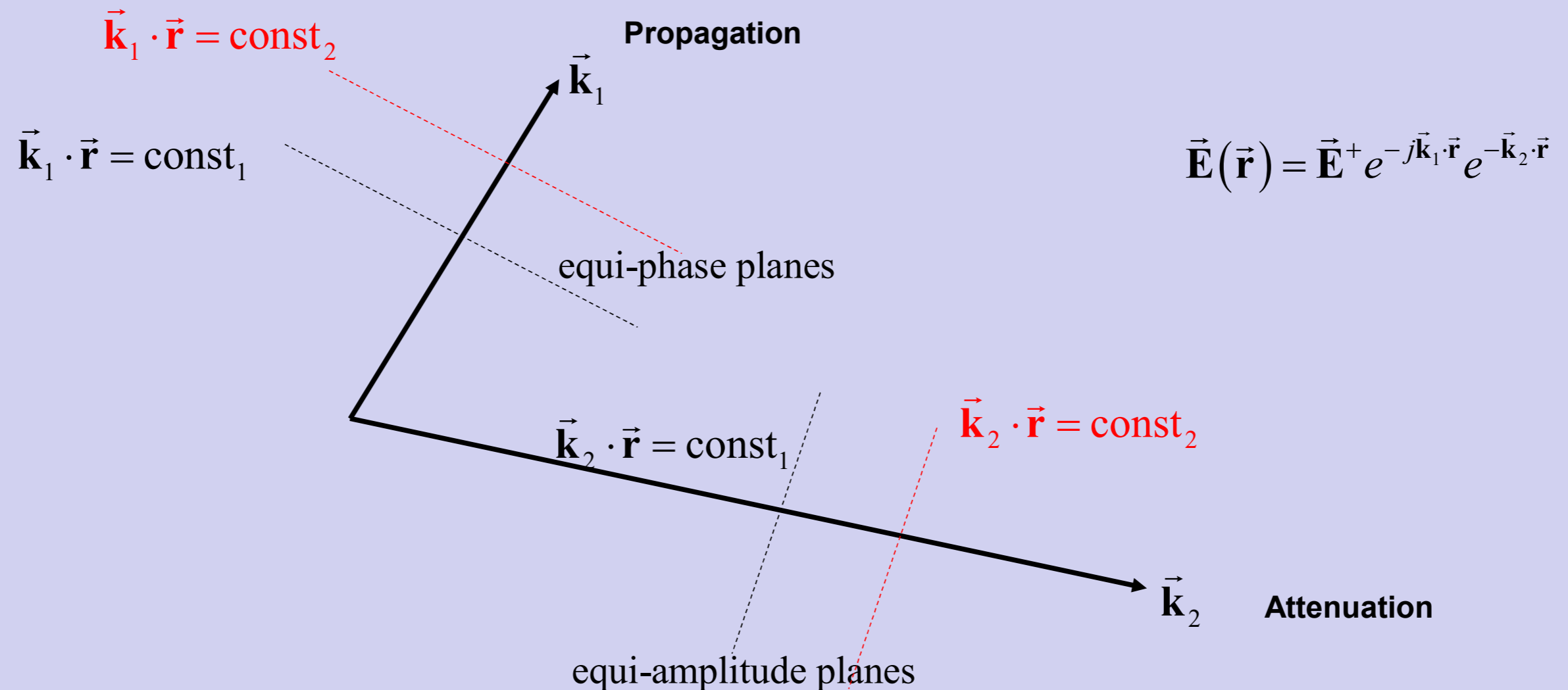
The wave propagates along $\vec{\mathbf{k}}_1$

The wave attenuates along $\vec{\mathbf{k}}_2$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}}_1 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}} = \text{const} \Rightarrow \text{equi-phase planes}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}}_2 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}} = \text{const} \Rightarrow \text{equi-amplitude planes}$$

General expression of plane waves (PD)



When \vec{k}_1 and \vec{k}_2 are proportional, equi-amplitude and equi-phase planes become coincident: the plane wave is said **HOMOGENEOUS**

More generally, equi-amplitude and equi-phase planes may be not coincident: in this the plane wave is said **NOT-HOMOGENEOUS**

General expression of plane waves (PD)

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Medium

- Linear - Isotropic - Space nondispersive - Time dispersive - Lossy

- Homogeneous (Time-invariant & Space-invariant)

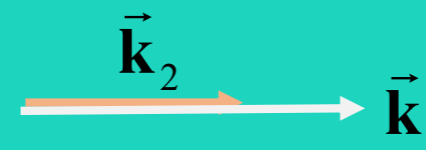
$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon} = \beta - j\alpha$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} = k \hat{i}_z \Rightarrow \vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}} = kz$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{k}} = k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j\vec{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{r}}} = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-jkz} = \vec{\mathbf{E}}^+ e^{-j\beta z} e^{-\alpha z}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{k}} = (\beta - j\alpha) \hat{i}_z = \beta \hat{i}_z - j\alpha \hat{i}_z = \vec{\mathbf{k}}_1 - j\vec{\mathbf{k}}_2$$



HOMOGENEOUS PLANE-WAVE