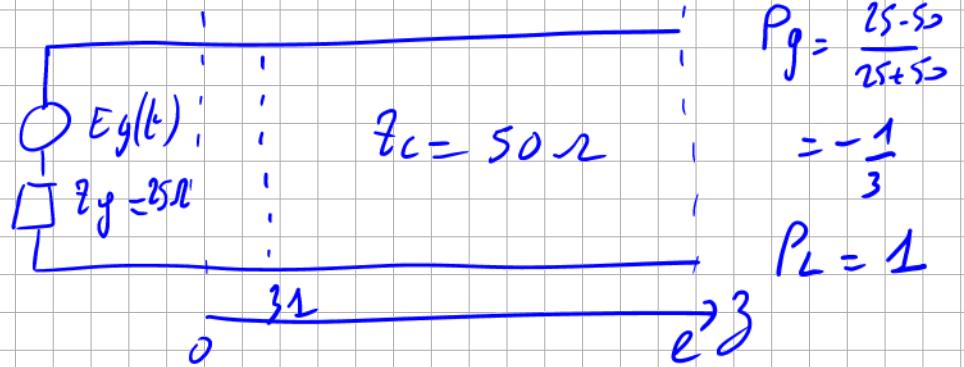


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Tutorial1
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II



a)



velocity of the wave : v

b) $t=0$, the generator delivers $\frac{\delta(t) \times S_0}{S_0 + 2S} = \frac{1}{3} \Gamma(t)$



at time $t_1 = \frac{3l}{v}$ $v(z_1, t_1) = \frac{2}{3} S(t)$

at time $t = \frac{l}{v}$, the pulse is reflected by the load $-P_L = 1$

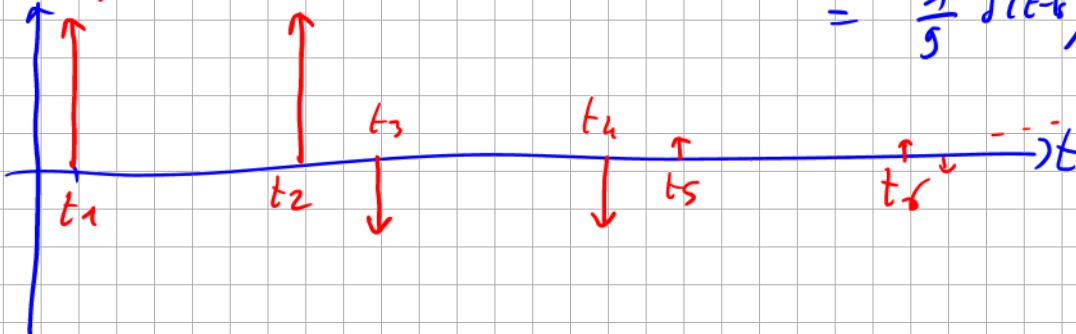
at time $t_2 = \frac{2l-3l}{v}$, $v(z_1, t_2) = \frac{2}{3} S(t-t_2)$

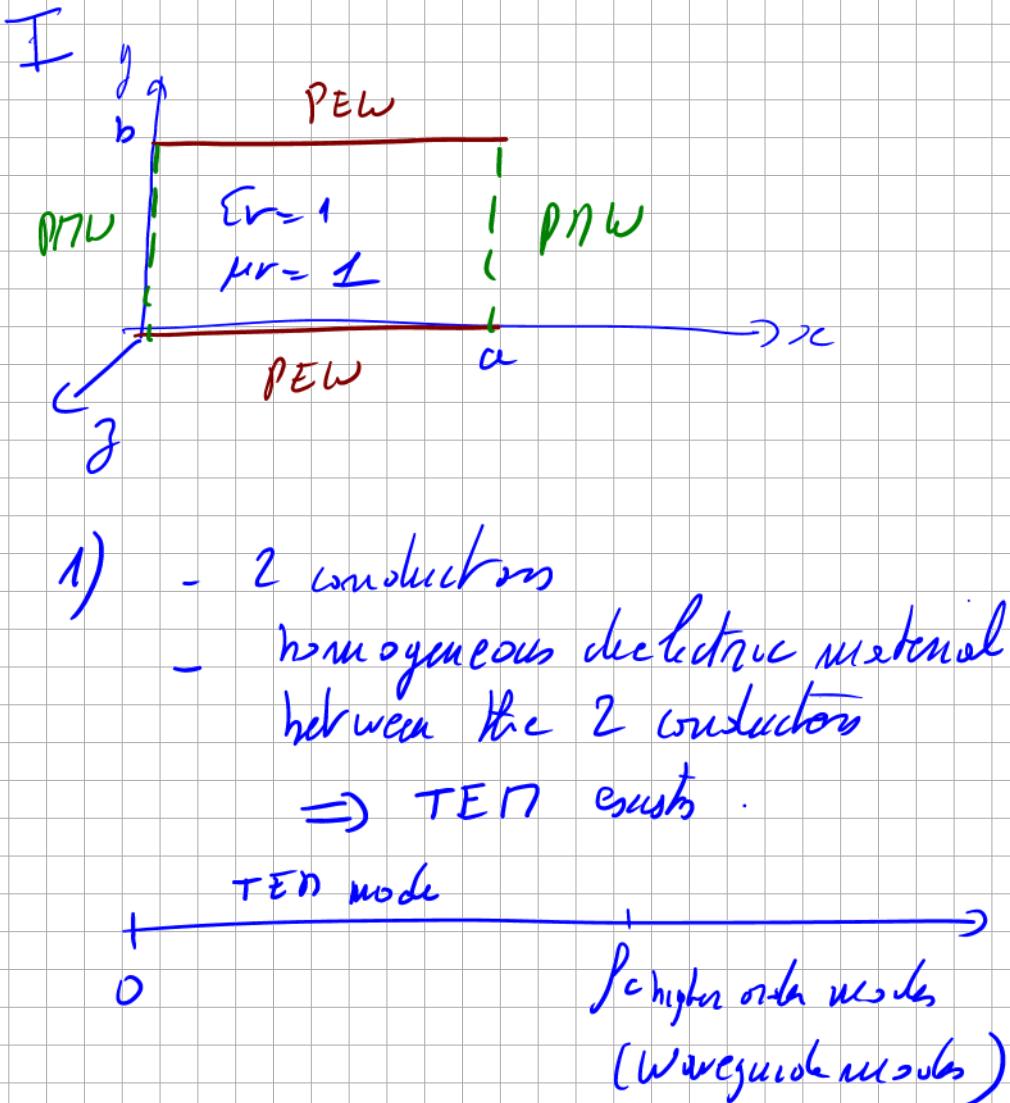
at time $t = \frac{2l}{v}$, the pulse is reflected by the generator $P_g = -\frac{1}{3}$

at time $t_3 = \frac{2l+3l}{v}$, $v(z_1, t_3) = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} S(t-t_3)$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} S(t-t_3)$

at time $t_4 = \frac{4l-3l}{v}$, $v(z_1, t_4) = -\frac{1}{3} S(t-t_4)$

at time $t_5 = \frac{4l+3l}{v}$, $v(z_1, t_5) = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} S(t-t_5)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} S(t-t_5)$





2) TE mode :

a) $\partial_t H_z(z, y) + k_c^2 H_z(z, y) = 0$

$k_c^2 = k_0^2 - \beta^2$ ($\beta = f/\lambda$)

$\frac{\partial H_z(z, y)}{\partial y} = 0$ for $y = 0$ and $y = b$

$H_z(z, y) = 0$ for $z = 0$ and $z = a$

$H_z(z, y) = f(z) \times g(y)$

$\rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f(z)}{\partial z^2} + k_x^2 f(z) = 0$

$\frac{\partial^2 g(y)}{\partial y^2} + k_y^2 g(y) = 0$

$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2$

\rightarrow Solution of propagation equation :

$H_z(z, y) = (A \cos k_x z + B \sin k_x z) \times (C \cos k_y y + D \sin k_y y)$



$$H_3(x,y) \Rightarrow \text{for } x=0 \Rightarrow A=0$$

$$H_3(ay) \Rightarrow \text{for } x=a \Rightarrow kx = \frac{n\pi}{a}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_3(x,y)}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \text{for } y=0 \Rightarrow D=0$$

$$\frac{\partial H_3(x,y)}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \text{for } y=b \Rightarrow ky = \frac{m\pi}{b}, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

Then $H_3(x,y) = H_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a}x \cos \frac{m\pi}{b}y$

The first mode is the TE10 mode

$$H_3(x,y) = H_0 \sin \frac{\pi}{a}x$$

Cutoff frequency:

$$f_{c,TE10} = \frac{c}{2\pi} \frac{\pi}{a} = \frac{c}{2a}$$

$$b) k_c^2 = k_0^2 - \beta^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{v_r}\right)^2 - \beta^2$$

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}} = c$$

phase velocity $N\phi$:

$$N\phi = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{v_r}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2}}$$

group velocity Ng

$$Ng = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta}$$

$$\omega = N \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \beta^2}$$

$$Ng = N \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \beta^2}} = N^2 \frac{\beta}{\omega}$$

c) $\vec{E}_t(x,y) = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_c^2} (\hat{x} \wedge \vec{\nabla} t) H_3(x,y)$

$$= \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_c^2} H_0 \frac{\pi}{a} \cos \frac{\pi}{a}x \hat{e}_y$$

$$\vec{E}_y(x,y) = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_c} H_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{a}x, E_x(x,y) = 0$$



$$\vec{H}_t(x,y) = \frac{-j\beta}{k_c^2} \vec{E}_t H_0(x,y)$$

$$= -\frac{j\beta}{k_c^2} \frac{\pi}{a} H_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x \vec{ex}$$

$$H_x(x,y) = \frac{-j\beta}{k_c} H_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x, H_y(x,y) = 0$$

d) $\omega = 2\omega_c$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \iiint |\vec{E}_t| dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\omega \mu}{k_c}\right)^2 |H_0|^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{a} x dx dy dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{\omega \mu}{k_c}\right)^2 |H_0|^2 \frac{ab}{4} \epsilon_0$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \rho c \iint (\vec{E}_t \cdot \vec{H}_t^\perp) \cdot \vec{n} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left(\frac{\omega \mu}{k_c}\right) \frac{1}{k_c} |H_0|^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{a} x dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\omega \mu \beta}{k_c^2} |H_0|^2 \frac{ab}{4}$$

$$\frac{P}{W} = \frac{\omega \mu \beta}{k_c^2} \frac{ab}{4} \frac{\frac{4}{\epsilon_0} k_c^2}{\omega^2 \mu^2 |H_0|^2 ab \epsilon_0}$$

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

$$= \nu^2 \frac{\beta}{\omega} = Ng$$

Ng is the velocity of the energy.

