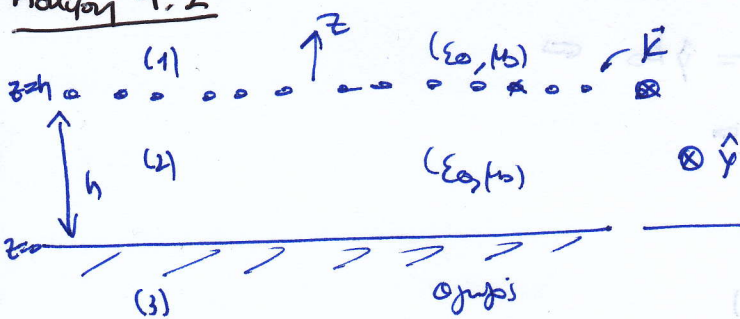


Άσκηση 4.2



Είναι $\vec{E} = \hat{y} E_0 \cos(\omega t)$ και $\vec{E} = \hat{y} E_0$

Τα πεδία εξαρτώνται μόνο από τη μεταβ. z και θα είναι (λειτουργεί ως προς το \vec{E}):

$$\vec{E} = \hat{y} E_y(z) \quad \text{και} \quad \vec{H} = -\hat{x} H_x(z)$$

α) Το H_x ικανοποιεί την εξ. Helmholtz:

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2) H_x = -\nabla_x \nabla^0 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 H_x}{\partial z^2} + k^2 H_x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_x^{(1)} = A_1 e^{-jkz} + B_1 e^{jkz} & (1) \\ H_x^{(2)} = A_2 \cos(kz) + B_2 \sin(kz) & (2) \end{cases}$$

Από συνθήκη στο άπειρο προκύπτει $B_1 = 0$, αφού ο όρος $B_1 e^{jkz}$ ταυτίζεται μόνο αν διαισθάνεται προς αρνητικές z , πράγμα αδύνατο δεδομένου ότι, नहीं भूलना यह बात $z=h$ και ίσα συν ηττοχί (1) τα υπόλοιπα θα διαισθάνεται προς τα άνω.

Από Νόμο Maxwell - Ampère θα είναι:

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + j\omega\epsilon_0 \vec{E} \xrightarrow[\text{συνεχ.}]{\text{καρτεσ.}} \left(\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = j\omega\epsilon_0 E_y \hat{y} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} = j\omega\epsilon_0 E_y \xrightarrow[(2)]{(1)} \begin{cases} E_y^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon_0} A_1 k e^{-jkz} \Rightarrow E_y^{(1)} = -\frac{h A_1}{\omega\epsilon_0} e^{-jkz} & (3) \\ E_y^{(2)} = \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon_0} (-A_2 k \sin(kz) + B_2 k \cos(kz)) & (4) \end{cases}$$

Στην περιοχή του τέλει σιμίου το πεδίο είναι μηδενικό, λόγω του επιδερμικού φαινομένου, οπότε $E_y^{(3)} = 0$ και $H_x^{(3)} = 0$.

Οριακή συνθήκη για $z=0$: $\hat{z} \times (\hat{y} E_y(z=0^+) - \hat{y} E_y(z=0^-)) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow E_{zy}(z=0^+) = 0 \xrightarrow{(4)} \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon_0} B_2 h = 0 \Rightarrow B_2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

Οριακή συνθήκη για $z=h$: $\hat{z} \times (\hat{y} E_y(z=h^+) - \hat{y} E_y(z=h^-)) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow -\hat{x} E_{xy}(z=h^+) + \hat{x} E_{xy}(z=h^-) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow[(3),(4)]{(5)} \frac{h A_1}{\omega\epsilon_0} e^{jkh} = \frac{A_2 h}{j\omega\epsilon_0} \sin(kh) \quad (6)$$

Πλάι, για $z=h$: $\hat{z} \times (\vec{H}_1(z=h^+) - \vec{H}_2(z=h^-)) = \vec{K} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{z} \times (-\hat{x} \dot{H}_{1x}(z=h^+) + \hat{x} \dot{H}_{2x}(z=h^-)) = \hat{y} K_0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\hat{y} \dot{H}_{1x}(z=h^+) + \hat{y} \dot{H}_{2x}(z=h^-) = \hat{y} K_0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{H}_{2x}(z=h^-) - \dot{H}_{1x}(z=h^+) = K_0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\stackrel{(5)}{\Rightarrow} \stackrel{(1),(2)}{\Rightarrow} A_2 \cos(kh) - A_1 e^{-jk h} = K_0 \quad (7)$$

Οι παραπάνω συνθήκες δίνουν τις εξισώσεις (5), (6), (7) μαζί με τις προηγούμενες (1) και (2) οι οποίες τις (1)...(4) να λείψουν στο χώρο.

β) Ομοίως με πριν προκύπτουν οι ακόλουθες εξισώσεις με τις ημεικτικές (1) και (2):

$$\vec{H}_x^{(1)} = A_1 e^{-jkx} \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{H}_x^{(2)} = A_2 \cos(kz) + B_2 \sin(kz) \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{E}_y^{(1)} = -\frac{h A_1}{\omega \epsilon_0} e^{-jkz} \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{E}_y^{(2)} = \frac{1}{j\omega \epsilon_0} (-A_2 k \sin(kz) + B_2 k \cos(kz)) \quad (4)$$

Οπ. Subst: $\begin{cases} A_1 e^{-jk h} = \frac{A_2}{j} \sin(kh) & (6) \\ A_2 \cos(kh) - A_1 e^{-jk h} = K_0 & (7) \end{cases}$

Πλέον, η οπ. συνδ. (5) δεν μπορεί να προκύψει διότι στο $z=0$ το \vec{H} είναι μηδέν.

Τώρα, από τις ημεικτικές (3): $\vec{E} = \vec{J}_c = j \vec{E}^{(3)}$

Αρα, οι νόμοι Maxwell-Ampère θα έχουν την μορφή:

$$\nabla \times \vec{H}^{(3)} = j \vec{E}^{(3)} + j\omega \epsilon \vec{E}^{(3)} = (j + j\omega \epsilon) \vec{E}^{(3)} = j\omega \epsilon' \vec{E}^{(3)} \quad (8), \quad \epsilon' = \epsilon + \frac{\sigma}{j\omega}$$

$$(8) \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H}^{(3)} = j\omega \epsilon' \vec{E}^{(3)} \xrightarrow{\text{comp. w/ res.}} \left(\frac{\partial H_z^{(3)}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y^{(3)}}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial H_x^{(3)}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial H_y^{(3)}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = j\omega \epsilon' \vec{E}^{(3)} \cdot \hat{y} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H_x^{(3)}}{\partial z} = j\omega \epsilon' \vec{E}^{(3)} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_y^{(3)} = \frac{1}{j\omega \epsilon'} \cdot \frac{\partial H_x^{(3)}}{\partial z} \quad (9)$$

Εξω, θα είναι: $(\vec{\nabla}^2 + k^2) \vec{H}^{(3)} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 H_x^{(3)}}{dz^2} + \frac{\omega^2 \mu \epsilon'}{k^2} H_x^{(3)} = 0, \quad k' = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon'}$

$$\Rightarrow H_x^{(3)} = A_3 e^{-jk' z} + B_3 e^{jk' z} \quad (10)$$

Προσέτι $A_3=0$ στο συνδυασμό στο όρισμα όπου το u είναι μηδέν. Η εξίσωση (3) δεν μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί από τον άνω (προς την υψηλή).

$$(9) \Rightarrow \vec{E}_y = \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon} B_{yz} e^{jk_z z} \quad (11)$$

Τελικά, με την ο.π. αυ. $z=0$: $\hat{z} \times (\hat{y} \vec{E}_{zy}(z=0^+) - \hat{y} \vec{E}_{zy}(z=0^-)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{zy}(z=0^+) = \vec{E}_{zy}(z=0^-) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{\Rightarrow} \stackrel{(4)}{=} \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon_0} B_{zy} = \frac{1}{\omega\epsilon_0} B_{zy} \quad (12)$$

Από το ενοποιητικό πεδίο στο $z=0$ προκύπτει : $\hat{z} \times (\hat{H}_z(z=0^+) - \hat{H}_z(z=0^-)) = \hat{K} \big|_{z=0} \stackrel{(8)}{\Rightarrow}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{z} \times (-\hat{x} \dot{H}_{zx}(z=0^+) + \hat{x} \dot{H}_{zx}(z=0^-)) = \hat{y} K \big|_{z=0} \stackrel{(8)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\hat{y} \dot{H}_{zx}(z=0^+) + \hat{y} \dot{H}_{zx}(z=0^-) = \hat{y} K \big|_{z=0} \stackrel{(8)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{H}_{zx}(z=0^-) - \dot{H}_{zx}(z=0^+) = K \big|_{z=0} \stackrel{(8)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\stackrel{(4)}{\Rightarrow} \stackrel{(10)}{=} B_3 - A_2 = K \big|_{z=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow B_3 = A_2 \quad (13)$$

(8) Όπως έχουμε παρατηρήσει το \vec{E} είναι το ίδιο στην επιφάνεια $z=0$, οπότε $K \big|_{z=0} = 0$.

Μέσω των ο.π. αυ. (6), (7), (12), (13) προκύπτει από (1), (2), (3), (4), (8), (10) το αποτέλεσμα.

Ασκηση 4.8

Είναι $\vec{E} = \hat{z} E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \cos \omega t$ με $\vec{E} = \hat{z} E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} e^{j\omega t} = \hat{z} E_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$

ΗΜΚ :

Από τις εξισώσεις Maxwell - Faraday στο πεδίο του οπτικού κύματος θα είναι :

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -j\omega\mu_0 \vec{H} \xrightarrow{\text{comp.}} \left(\frac{\partial \vec{E}_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \vec{E}_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial \vec{E}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \vec{E}_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial \vec{E}_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \vec{E}_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = -j\omega\mu_0 \vec{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \vec{E}_z}{\partial y} = j\omega\mu_0 H_x \quad (1) \\ \frac{\partial \vec{E}_z}{\partial x} = +j\omega\mu_0 H_y \quad (2) \\ 0 = j\omega\mu_0 H_z \Rightarrow H_z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow H_x = \frac{j\omega\mu_0}{\omega\mu_0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow H_y = \frac{j\omega\mu_0}{\omega\mu_0} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

Ortsf, $\vec{H} = \hat{x} \left(\frac{jn}{\omega \mu_0 b} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{y} \left(-\frac{jn}{\omega \mu_0 a} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right)$, oder so fälscht zu!

$$\vec{H}(x, y, t) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{H} e^{j\omega t} \} = \text{Re} \left[\left(\hat{x} \frac{jn}{\omega \mu_0 b} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} - \hat{y} \frac{jn}{\omega \mu_0 a} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H}(x, y, t) = -\hat{x} \frac{n}{\omega \mu_0 b} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t + \hat{y} \frac{n}{\omega \mu_0 a} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$$

Tipps, ons Noto Gauss :

$$\dot{\varphi} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{\partial \dot{E}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \dot{E}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \dot{E}_z}{\partial z} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 0$$

Ano Noto Maxwell-Ampere :

$$\vec{J} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} - j\omega \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \left(\frac{\partial \dot{H}_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \dot{H}_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial \dot{H}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \dot{H}_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial \dot{H}_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \dot{H}_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} -$$

$$-j\omega \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \hat{z} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J} = \left(\frac{jn^2}{\omega \mu_0 a^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{jn^2}{\omega \mu_0 b^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} - j\omega \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) \hat{z} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J} = \hat{z} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \left(\frac{jn^2}{\omega \mu_0 a^2} + \frac{jn^2}{\omega \mu_0 b^2} - j\omega \epsilon_0 E_0 \right)$$

$$\text{und fñhry, } \vec{J}(x, y, t) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{J} e^{j\omega t} \} = \text{Re} \{ \vec{J} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) \} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J}(x, y, t) = \hat{z} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \left(\omega \epsilon_0 E_0 - \frac{n^2}{\omega \mu_0 a^2} - \frac{n^2}{\omega \mu_0 b^2} \right) \sin \omega t$$

Ano zur oplung anhang : $\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma \Leftrightarrow \hat{n} \epsilon_0 (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \sigma$ und
 Ensis 1. \vec{E} bñh fñro z-union. vñspñndet oll Enup. nñuv. vñpñou
 unñerñ fñro fñ $z=0$ un $z=c$. An, $\sigma(x=0) = \sigma(x=c) = \sigma(y=0) = \sigma(y=b) = 0$.

$$\text{erw } \sigma(z=0) = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2(z=0^+) - 0 = \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma(z=0) = \text{Re} \{ \sigma(z=0) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \sigma(z=0) = \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{und } \sigma(z=c) = 0 - \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2(z=c^-) = -\epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(z=c) = \text{Re} \{ \sigma(z=c) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \sigma(z=c) = -\epsilon_0 E_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \cos \omega t$$

Die 11s Einheitsvektoren ausdrücken:

$$\vec{E}(x=0) = \hat{x} \times (\vec{H}(x=0^+) - 0) = \hat{x} \times \hat{y} \left(-\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

Also, $\vec{E}(x=0) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{E}(x=0) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(x=0) = \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$

$$\vec{E}(x=a) = \hat{x} \times (0 - \vec{H}(x=a^-)) = -\hat{x} \times \hat{y} \left(+\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$$

Also, $\vec{E}(x=a) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{E}(x=a) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(x=a) = \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$

$$\vec{E}(y=0) = \hat{y} \times (\vec{H}(y=0) - 0) = \hat{y} \times \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$$

Also, $\vec{E}(y=0) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{E}(y=0) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(y=0) = \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \omega t$

$$\vec{E}(y=b) = \hat{y} \times (0 - \vec{H}(y=b^-)) = -\hat{y} \times \hat{x} \left(-\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) = -\hat{z} \frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$$

Also, $\vec{E}(y=b) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{E}(y=b) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(y=b) = \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \omega t$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}(z=0) &= \hat{z} \times (\vec{H}(z=0) - 0) = \hat{z} \times \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{z} \times \hat{y} \left(-\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) = \\ &= \hat{y} \left(\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \end{aligned}$$

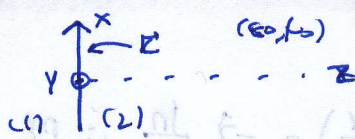
Also, $\vec{E}(z=0) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{E}(z=0) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(z=0) = \hat{y} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t - \hat{x} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}(z=c) &= \hat{z} (0 - \vec{H}(z=c)) = -\hat{z} \times \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) - \hat{z} \times \hat{y} \left(-\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) = \\ &= -\hat{y} \left(\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + \hat{x} \left(\frac{j\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Also, $\vec{E}(z=c) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{E}(z=c) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(z=c) = \hat{y} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t + \hat{x} \frac{\pi}{\omega\mu_0 a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$

also $\omega = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{b}\right)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$ in unserem rechteckigen Wellenleiter E_0 gemitt. mod. f. f.

Aufgabe 4.9



Einmal, $\vec{E}_1 = -\hat{y} \frac{k_0 \omega_0}{2\beta} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cos(\omega t + \beta z)$ oder $\vec{E}_1 = -\hat{y} \frac{k_0 \omega_0}{2\beta} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z}$, $z < 0$

oder $\vec{H}_2 = \hat{x} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) + \hat{z} \frac{\pi k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin(\omega t - \beta z)$ oder

$\vec{H}_2 = \hat{x} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z} + \hat{z} \frac{j\pi k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z}$, $z > 0$.

a) HMK:

Näheres Maxwell-Faraday:

$\nabla \times \vec{E}_1 = -j\omega_0 \vec{H}_1 \xrightarrow[\text{om/vor}]{\text{Kor.}} \left(\frac{\partial E_{1z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_{1y}}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial E_{1x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{1z}}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial E_{1y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{1x}}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = -j\omega_0 \vec{H}_1$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_{1y}}{\partial z} = j\omega_0 H_{1x} & (1) \\ 0 = -j\omega_0 H_{1y} \Rightarrow H_{1y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_{1y}}{\partial x} = -j\omega_0 H_{1z} & (2) \end{cases}$

(1) $\Rightarrow H_{1x} = \frac{1}{j\omega_0} \left(-\frac{k_0 \omega_0}{2\beta} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} j\beta e^{j\beta z} \right) \Rightarrow H_{1x} = -\frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z}$

(2) $\Rightarrow H_{1z} = -\frac{1}{j\omega_0} \left(-\frac{\pi}{l} \cdot \frac{k_0 \omega_0}{2\beta} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z} \right) \Rightarrow H_{1z} = \frac{j\pi k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z}$

Orisat, $\vec{H}_1 = -\hat{x} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z} - \hat{z} \frac{j\pi k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j\beta z}$, $z < 0$

Einmal $\vec{H}_1(x, y, t) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{H}_1 e^{j\omega t} \} = \text{Re} \left\{ -\hat{x} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j(\beta z + \omega t)} - \hat{z} \frac{j\pi k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j(\beta z + \omega t)} \right\}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{H}_1(x, y, t) = -\hat{x} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cos(\omega t + \beta z) + \hat{z} \frac{\pi k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin(\omega t + \beta z)$, $z < 0$.

Näheres Maxwell-Ampere:

$\nabla \times \vec{H}_2 = \vec{j}^0 + j\omega \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{om/vor}]{\text{Kor.}} \left(\frac{\partial H_{2z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_{2y}}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial H_{2x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_{2z}}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial H_{2y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_{2x}}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} = \vec{j}^0 + j\omega \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = j\omega \epsilon_0 E_{2x} \Rightarrow E_{2x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H_{2x}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial H_{2z}}{\partial x} = j\omega \epsilon_0 E_{2z} & (3) \\ 0 = j\omega \epsilon_0 E_{2z} \Rightarrow E_{2z} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \vec{E}_{20} = \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{k_0}{2} (-j\beta) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{-j\beta z} - \frac{jn k_0}{2\beta l} \cdot \frac{n}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{-j\beta z} \right)$$

$$\text{Omit, } \vec{E}_2 = -\hat{y} \left(\frac{k_0 \beta}{2\omega\epsilon_0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{-j\beta z} + \frac{k_0 n^2}{2\omega\epsilon_0 \beta l^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{-j\beta z} \right)$$

$$\text{Einer, } \vec{E}_2(x, z, t) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{E}_2 e^{j\omega t} \} = \text{Re} \left\{ -\hat{y} \left(\frac{k_0 \beta}{2\omega\epsilon_0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j(\beta x + \omega t)} + \frac{k_0 n^2}{2\omega\epsilon_0 \beta l^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \right) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_2(x, z, t) = -\hat{y} \left(\frac{k_0 \beta}{2\omega\epsilon_0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) + \frac{k_0 n^2}{2\omega\epsilon_0 \beta l^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) \right) \quad z > 0$$

$$\text{B) } \vec{E}_{\text{neu}}, \quad \vec{K}(z=0) = \hat{z} \times (\vec{H}_2(z=0^+) - \vec{H}_1(z=0^-)) = \hat{z} \times \left(\hat{x} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + \hat{z} \frac{-jn k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} + \hat{x} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + \hat{z} \frac{jn k_0}{2\beta l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{K}(z=0) = \hat{y} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + \hat{y} \frac{k_0}{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \Rightarrow \vec{K}(z=0) = \hat{y} k_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\text{Aber, } \vec{K}(z=0) = \text{Re} \{ \vec{K}(z=0) e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow \vec{K}(z=0) = \hat{y} k_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{Außerdem, } \sigma(z=0) = \hat{z} (\vec{D}_2(z=0^+) - \vec{D}_1(z=0^-)) = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_{2z}(z=0^+) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_{1z}(z=0^-) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(z=0) = 0$$

It follows from the above derivations that the boundary conditions at the interface are satisfied.

$$\hat{z} (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1)_{z=0} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{K} - j\omega \rho \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{K} = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{K}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{K}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{K}_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \square \quad 0=0, \text{ nach (1) und (2), aber auch nach (3) und (4).}$$