In FDTD Simulation, Using the Analytical Field-Propagation Technique to Implement Arbitrary Plane Waves as Incident Source Conditions for the Lossy Half-Space

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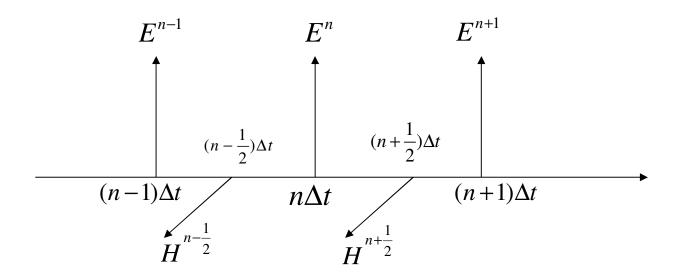
內容大綱

- **oFDTD**
- ○總場與散色場交接處更新
- ○有損介質
- ○任意平面波作為入射源
- ○有損介質反射波的作法
- ○有損介質透射波的作法
- ○模擬結果
- ○結論

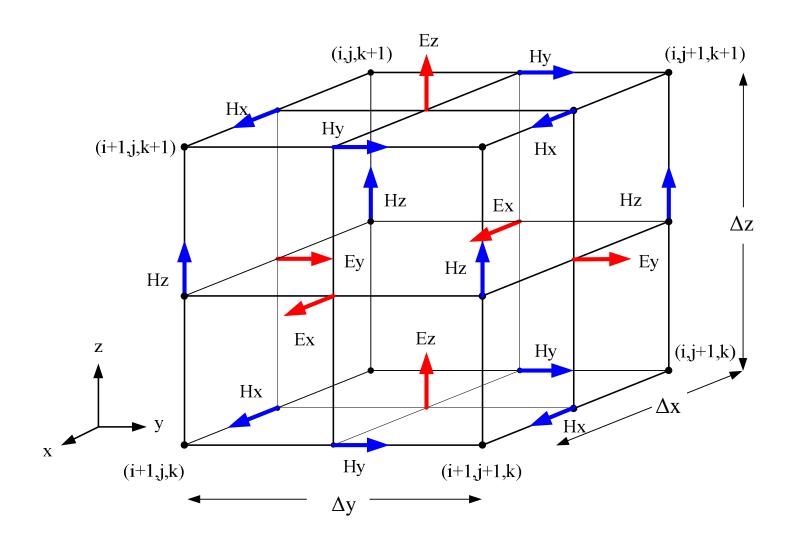
FDTD (Finite Difference Time Domain)

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{D} + \vec{J} \Rightarrow \frac{E^{n} - E^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} E^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla \times \vec{H}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

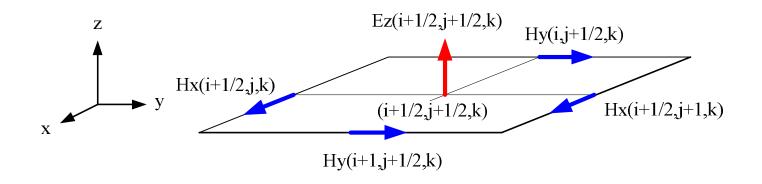
$$E^{n} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sigma \Delta t}{2\varepsilon}}{1 + \frac{\sigma \Delta t}{2\varepsilon}} E^{n-1} + \frac{\Delta t / \varepsilon}{1 + \frac{\sigma \Delta t}{2\varepsilon}} \nabla \times \vec{H}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$



單位網格中電場與磁場配置



時域有限差分方法Ez

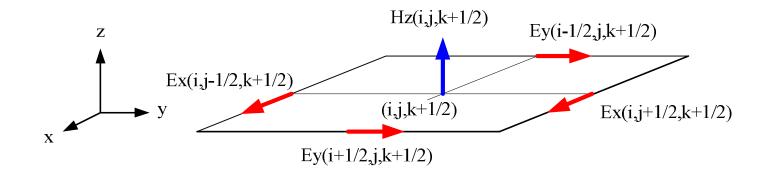


$$E_{z}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k) = A(m) \cdot E_{z}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k)$$

$$+B(m) \cdot \left[\frac{H_{x}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+\frac{1}{2},j+1,k) - H_{x}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+\frac{1}{2},j,k)}{\Delta y} \right] \qquad m = (i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k)$$

$$-\frac{H_{y}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+1,j+\frac{1}{2},k) - H_{y}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i,j+\frac{1}{2},k)}{\Delta x}\right]$$

時域有限差分方法 Hz



$$H_{z}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}) = C(m) \cdot H_{z}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}(i,j,k+\frac{1}{2})$$

$$-D(m) \cdot \left[\frac{E_{y}^{n}(i+\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2}) - E_{y}^{n}(i-\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x}\right] \qquad m = (i,j,k+\frac{1}{2})$$

$$-\frac{E_{x}^{n}(i,j+\frac{1}{2},k+\frac{1}{2}) - E_{x}^{n}(i,j-\frac{1}{2},k+\frac{1}{2})}{2}$$

Courant 穩定條件

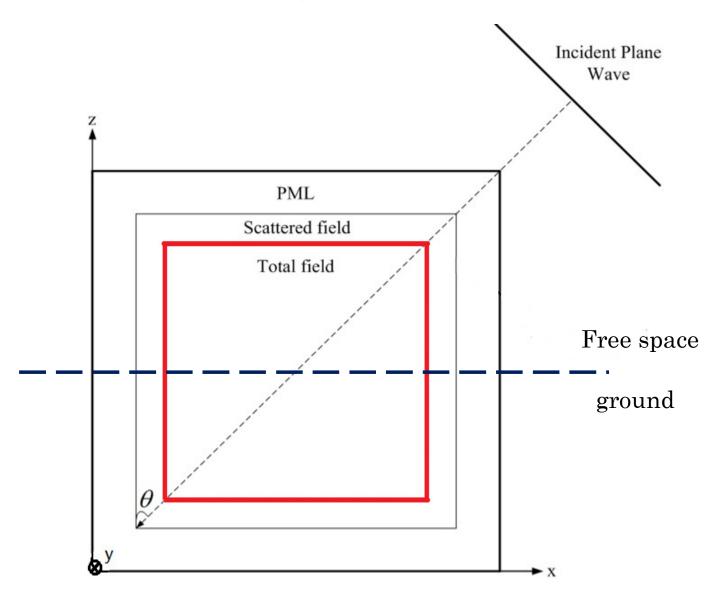
使用時域有限差分方法計算時,要讓演算的結果保持 穩定,選擇的時間離散間隔和空間離散間隔必須符 合Courant穩定性條件。

$$c\Delta t \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{1}{(\Delta y)^2} + \frac{1}{(\Delta z)^2}\right]}}$$

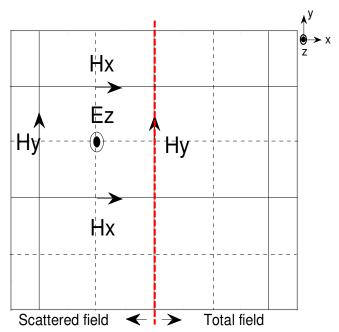
避免數值計算的誤差導致波的色散必須要滿足

$$\delta \leq \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{10}$$

總場與散色場交接處更新



全場與散射場交界處Ez示意圖

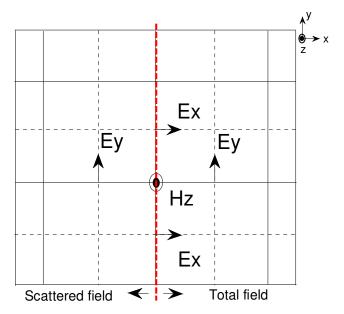


$$E_{zs}^{n+1}(i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k) = A(m) \cdot E_{zs}^{n}(i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k)$$

$$= \frac{(H_{y}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+1,j+\frac{1}{2},k) - H_{yi}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+1,j+\frac{1}{2},k)) - H_{ys}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i,j+\frac{1}{2},k)}{A}$$

$$-\frac{H_{xs}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+\frac{1}{2},j+1,k)-H_{xs}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i+\frac{1}{2},j,k)}{\Lambda v}]$$

全場與散射場交界處Hz示意圖

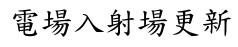


$$H_{z}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(i, j, k+\frac{1}{2}) = H_{z}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}(i, j, k+\frac{1}{2})$$

$$+ C(m) \cdot \left[\frac{E_{x}^{n}(i, j+\frac{1}{2}, k+\frac{1}{2}) - E_{x}^{n}(i, j-\frac{1}{2}, k+\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta y} \right]$$

$$- \frac{E_{y}^{n}(i+\frac{1}{2}, j, k+\frac{1}{2}) - (E_{ys}^{n}(i-\frac{1}{2}, j, k+\frac{1}{2}) + \left[E_{yi}^{n}(i-\frac{1}{2}, j, k+\frac{1}{2}) \right]}{\Delta x}$$







總場與散射場電場更新



磁場入射場更新



總場與散射場磁場更新

有損介質

 介質有損的時候,便會產生色散的問題,每個頻率的速度皆不同,每個頻率的透射角度θ,也皆不同, 此時的平面波無法在時域有解析的作法。

$$on_1 \sin(\theta_i) = n_2 \sin(\theta_i)$$
 $\beta_1 \sin(\theta_i) = \beta_2 \sin(\theta_i)$

$$\circ$$
 導體的介電常數改成 $\varepsilon_c = \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_{r2} + \frac{\sigma_2}{j\omega \varepsilon_0})$

• 自由空間的波數:
$$k_1 = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} = \beta_1$$

• 介質層導體的波數:
$$k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon_c}$$

平面波:微分的高斯脈波

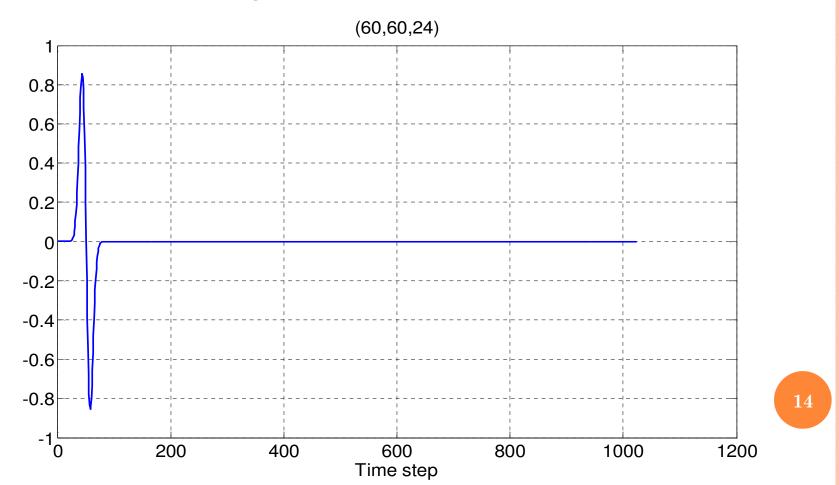
$$E_y^{inc} = (-2) \cdot (\frac{t + \frac{r}{c} - t_0}{T}) \cdot \exp[-(\frac{t + \frac{r}{c} - t_0}{T})^2]$$

$$H_x^{inc} = \frac{1}{\eta_0} \cdot (-2) \cdot (\frac{t + \frac{r}{c} - t_0}{T}) \cdot \exp[-(\frac{t + \frac{r}{c} - t_0}{T})^2]$$

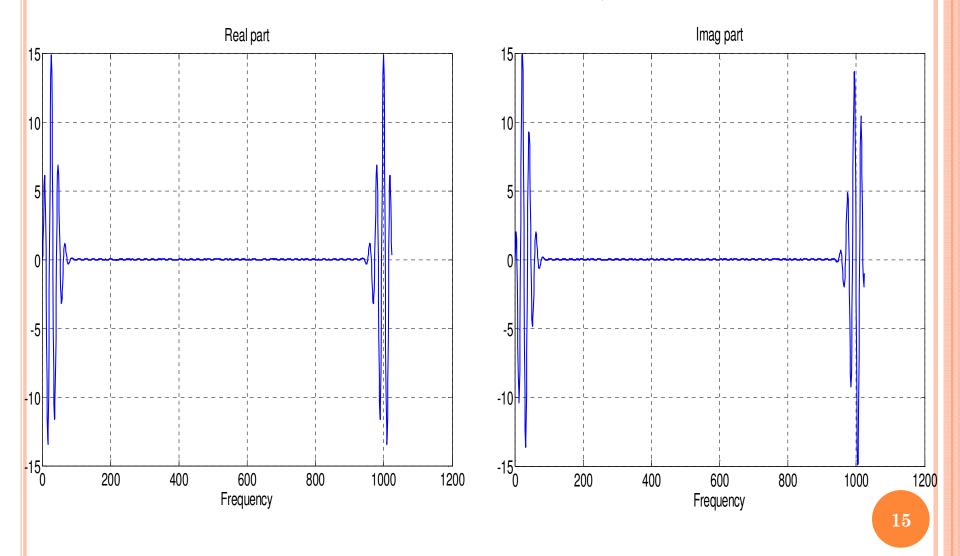
$$r = (k + 0.5 - k_0) * \Delta z \rightarrow r = (i + 0.5 - i_{r0}) \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot \cos(\phi) \cdot \Delta x$$
$$+ (j + 0.5 - j_{r0}) \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot \sin(\phi) \cdot \Delta y$$
$$+ (k + 0.5 - k_{r0}) \cdot \cos(\theta) \cdot \Delta z$$

任意平面波做為入射源

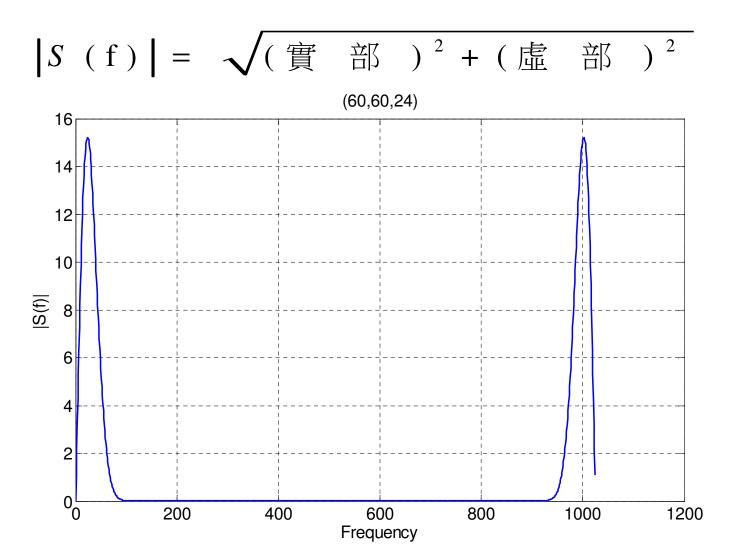
- \circ 模擬空間大小 \mathbf{x} =136、 \mathbf{y} =136、 \mathbf{z} =50,入射角度 θ =30、 ϕ =60
- o time step=1024 \ z_ground=18



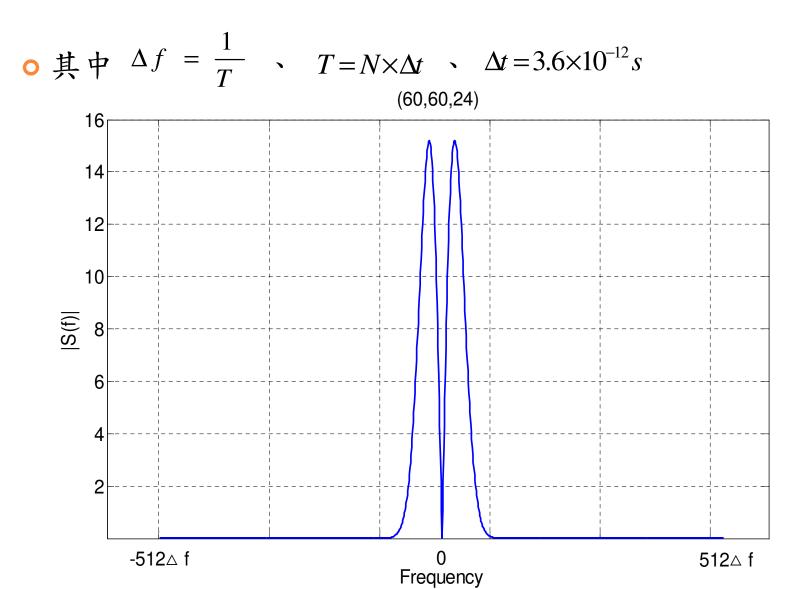
高斯脈波經由FFT轉換



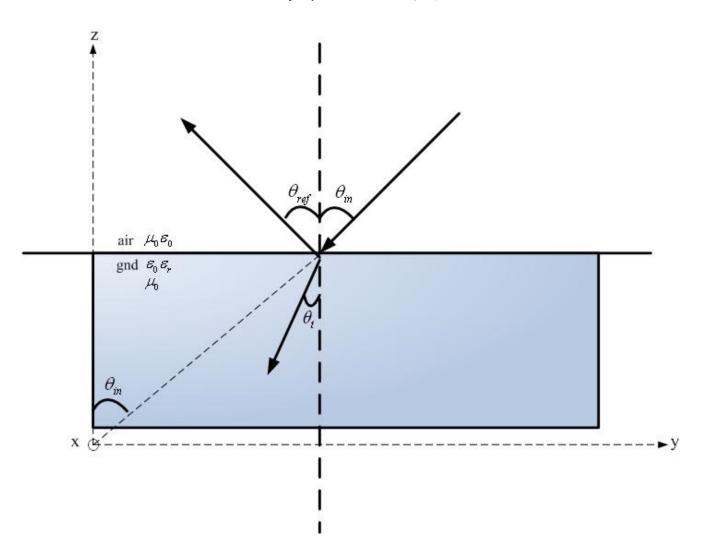
FFT轉換後取振幅



微分的高斯脈波頻譜



斜向入射半空間示意圖 介質無損耗



反射波與透射波

$$t + \frac{r_r}{c} - t_0 \qquad t + \frac{r_r}{c} - t_0$$

$$E_r = \Gamma \cdot E_{ro} \cdot (-2) \cdot (\frac{c}{T}) \cdot \exp[-(\frac{c}{T})^2]$$

○ 反射波:

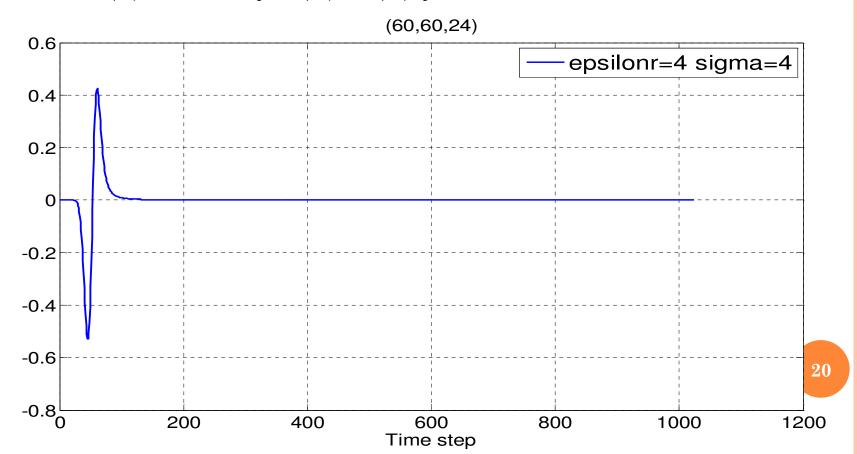
$$H_{r} = \frac{\Gamma}{\eta_{0}} \cdot H_{r0} \cdot (-2) \cdot (\frac{t + \frac{r_{r}}{c} - t_{0}}{T}) \cdot \exp[-(\frac{t + \frac{r_{r}}{c} - t_{0}}{T})^{2}]$$

$$t + \frac{r_t}{c} - t_0 \qquad t + \frac{r_t}{c} - t_0$$
○ 透射波:
$$E_t = \tau \cdot E_{to} \cdot (-2) \cdot (\frac{c}{T}) \cdot \exp[-(\frac{c}{T})^2]$$

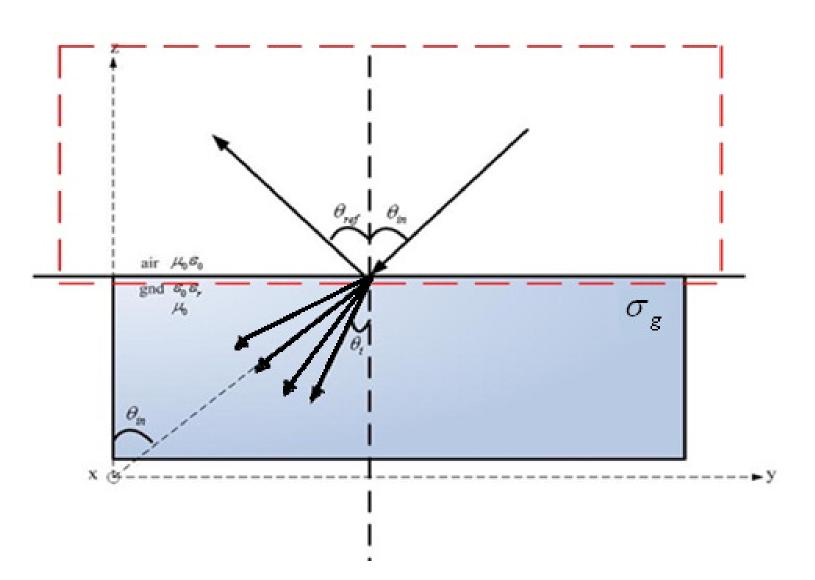
$$H_{t} = \frac{\tau}{\eta_{0}} \cdot H_{to} \cdot (-2) \cdot \left(\frac{t + \frac{r_{t}}{c} - t_{0}}{T}\right) \cdot \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t + \frac{r_{t}}{c} - t_{0}}{T}\right)^{2}\right]$$

有損介質反射波的作法

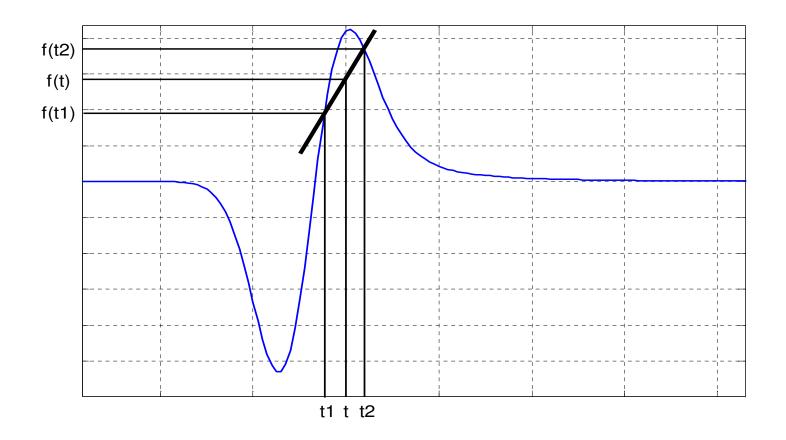
- \circ (1) S (f) Γ (f)
- (2) $f(t) = F^{-1} \{ S(f) \Gamma(f) \}$



有損介質反射波示意圖



反射波線性內差示意圖



$$y = f(t) = \frac{f(t_2) - f(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} (t - t_1) + f(t_1)$$

無損介質半空間公式

$$E_{1} = E_{0} \cdot (-2) \cdot \left(\frac{t + \frac{z - z_{0}}{c} - t_{D}}{T}\right) \cdot \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t + \frac{z - z_{0}}{c} - t_{D}}{T}\right)^{2}\right]$$

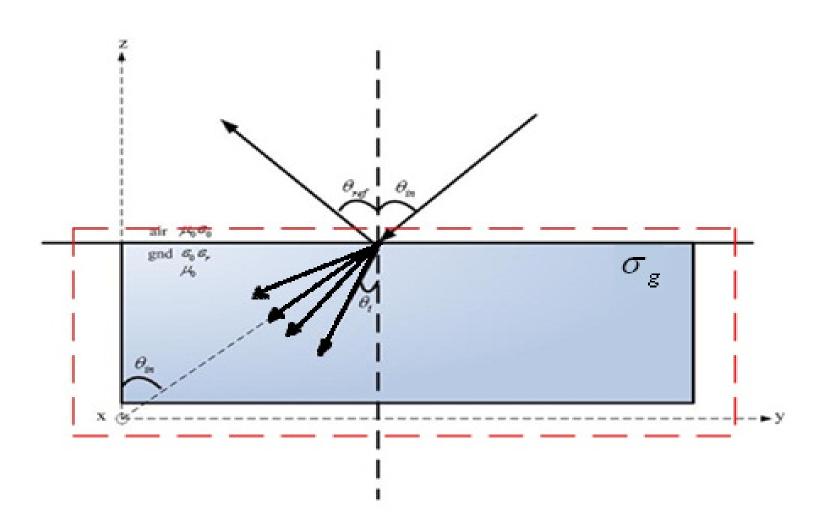
$$+\Gamma \cdot \mathbf{E}_{r0} \cdot (-2) \cdot \left(\frac{t + \frac{(-1) \cdot \left| z_{G} - z_{0} \right|}{\cos(\theta_{i})} \cdot \frac{1}{c} - \frac{\hat{k}_{r} \cdot \left(\overline{r} - \overline{r_{G}}\right)}{c} - t_{D}}{T} \right) \cdot \exp \left[-\left(\frac{t + \frac{(-1) \cdot \left| z_{G} - z_{0} \right|}{\cos(\theta_{i})} \cdot \frac{1}{c} - \frac{\hat{k}_{r} \cdot \left(\overline{r} - \overline{r_{G}}\right)}{c} - t_{D}}{T} \right)^{2} \right]$$

for $z \ge z_G$

$$E_{2} = \tau \cdot E_{to} \cdot (-2) \cdot \left(\frac{t + \frac{(-1) \cdot |z_{G} - z_{0}|}{\cos(\theta_{i})} \cdot \frac{1}{c} - \frac{\hat{k}_{t} \cdot (\overline{r} - \overline{r}_{G})}{c_{g}} - t_{0}}{T}\right) \cdot \exp \left[-\left(\frac{t + \frac{(-1) \cdot |z_{G} - z_{0}|}{\cos(\theta_{i})} \cdot \frac{1}{c} - \frac{\hat{k}_{t} \cdot (\overline{r} - \overline{r}_{G})}{c_{g}} - t_{0}}{T}\right)^{2}\right]$$

for $z < z_G$

有損介質透射波示意圖



有損介質透射波的作法

o 方法:
$$S(f)\tau(f)e^{-j\beta_k\widehat{\theta_k}\cdot\overline{r}}e^{-j\omega t_{DG}}e^{-\alpha_k\widehat{\theta_k}\cdot\overline{r}}$$

• 採用作法(1):
$$f(t) = F^{-1}\{S(f)\tau(f)e^{-j\beta_k\widehat{\theta_k}\cdot\overline{r}}e^{-j\omega t_{DG}}e^{-\alpha_k\widehat{\theta_k}\cdot\overline{r}}\}$$

○採用作法(2): DFT頻譜累加到一半

DFT

$$x(t_n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} x(k) e^{-j(\beta_k - j\alpha_k)\widehat{\theta_k} \cdot \overline{r}} e^{j\omega_k t_n} e^{-j\omega_k t_{DG}}$$

其中
$$\omega_k = 2\pi(k-1)\Delta f$$
、 $t_n = (n-1)\Delta t$ 、 $\Delta f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{N\Delta t}$

x(k) 是頻域時的透射係數乘上頻域時的高斯脈波微分

$$t_{DG} = \frac{|z_G - z_0|}{\cos(\theta_i)} \cdot \frac{1}{c}$$
 是從自由空間到接觸介質層的延遲時間

DFT頻譜累加到一半

$$x(t_n) = \frac{1}{N} \{x(1)e^{-j\beta_1 \widehat{\theta}_1 \cdot \overline{r}} e^{-\alpha_1 \widehat{\theta}_1 \cdot \overline{r}} e^{j\omega_1 t_n} e^{-j\omega_1 t_{DG}}$$

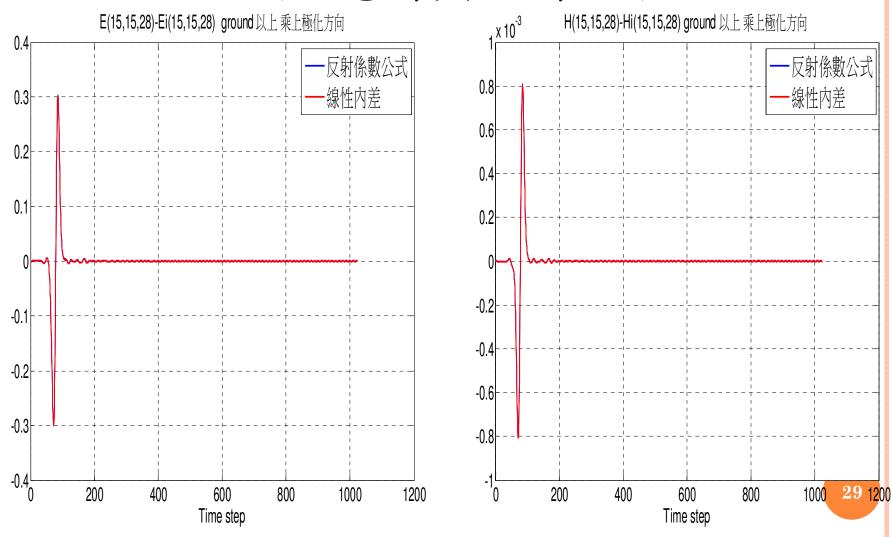
$$+\sum_{k=2}^{N/2} 2|x(k)|\cos\left[\omega_k t_n - \beta_k \widehat{\theta}_k \cdot r + \phi_k - \omega_k t_{DG}\right] e^{-\alpha_k \widehat{\theta}_k \cdot r}$$

$$+x(\frac{N}{2}+1)e^{-j\beta_{-(\frac{N}{2}-1)}}e^{-(\frac{N}{2}-1)}e^{-(\frac{N}$$

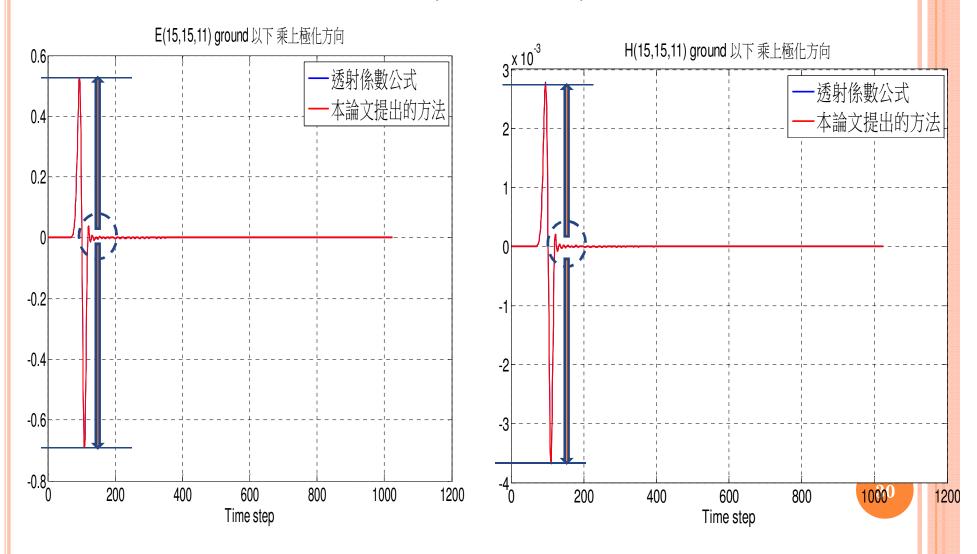
模擬時間比較

	$x=30 \ y=30 \ z=40$	$x=30 \ y=30 \ z=40$
	$\varepsilon_r = 4 \sigma_2 = 0.1$	$\varepsilon_r = 4$ $\sigma_2 = 0.1$
	輸出檔案個數相同	輸出檔案個數相同
採用作法	iFFT	DFT頻譜累加到一半
計算花費時間	4945 seconds (約1.373 hrs)	1403 seconds (約23.3833 min)

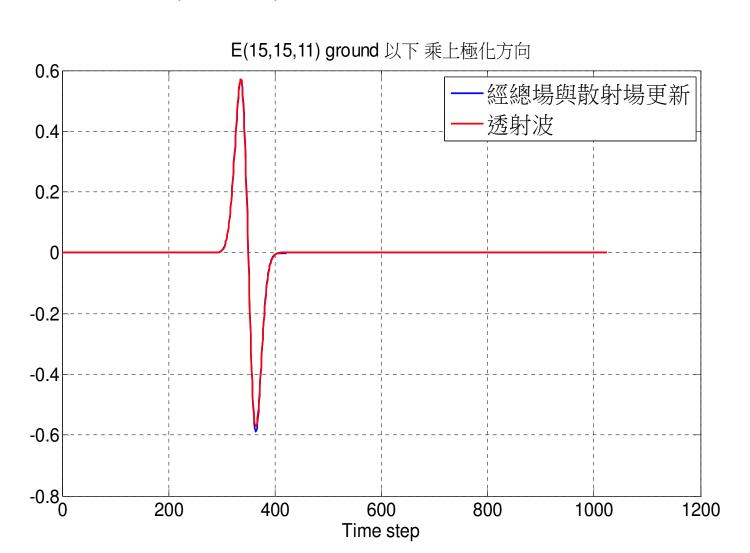
模擬結果 正向入射 電場與磁場反射波



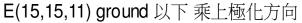
正向入射 電場與磁場透射波

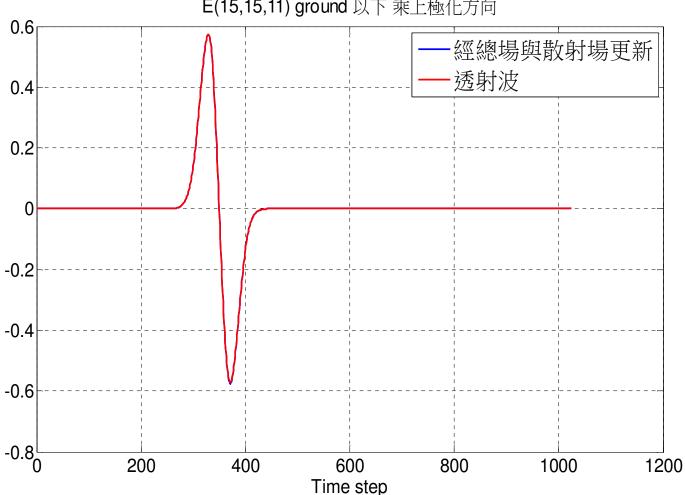


正向入射 電場全場脈波寬度變兩倍

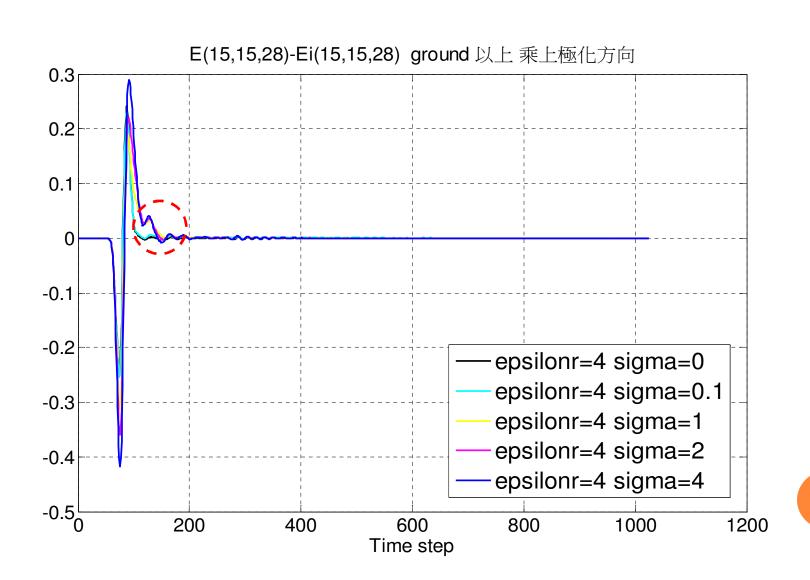


正向入射 電場全場脈波寬度變三倍



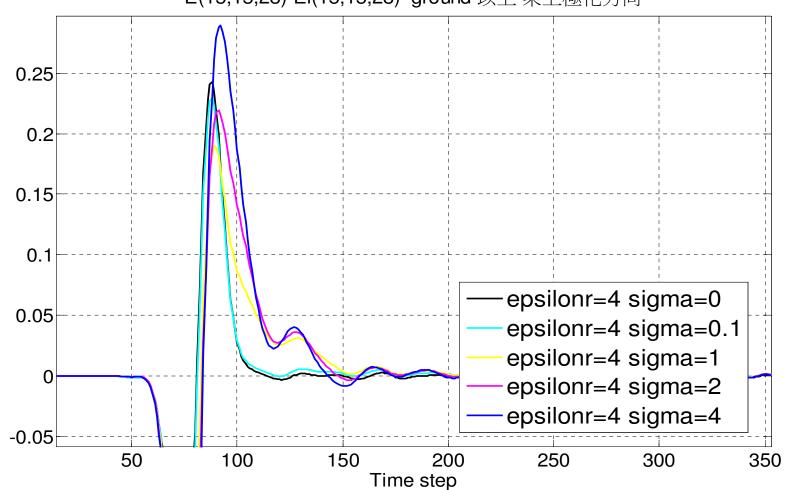


不同導電係數的電場反射波

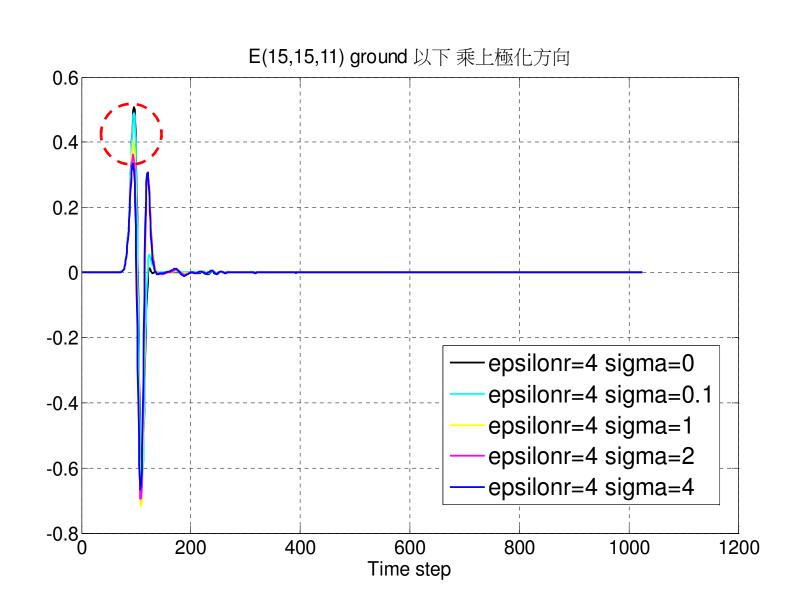


不同導電係數的電場反射波 放大圖



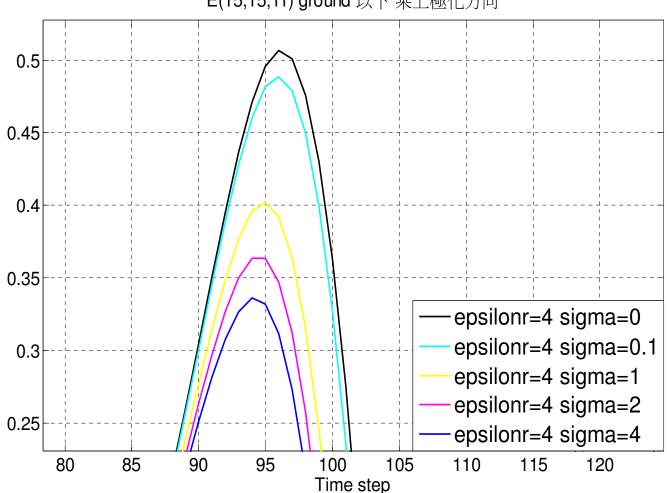


不同導電係數的電場透射波

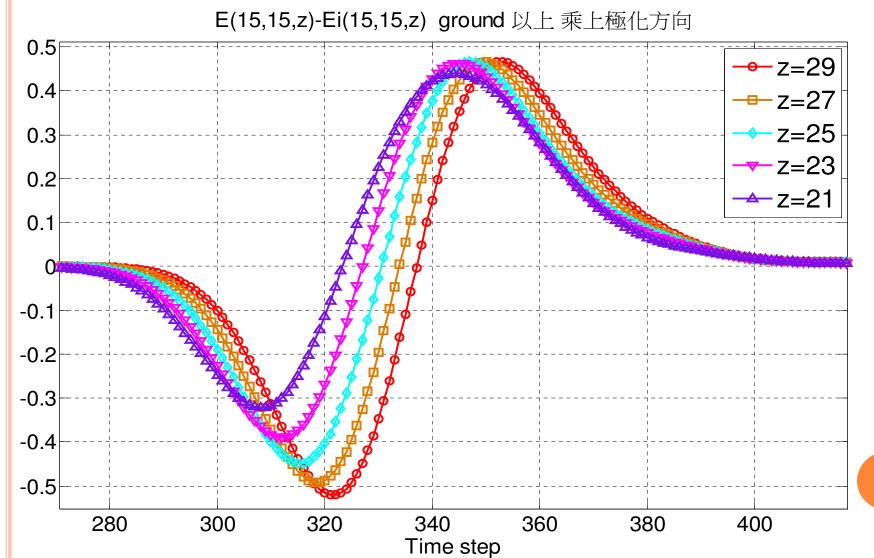


不同導電係數的電場透射波 峯頂放大圖



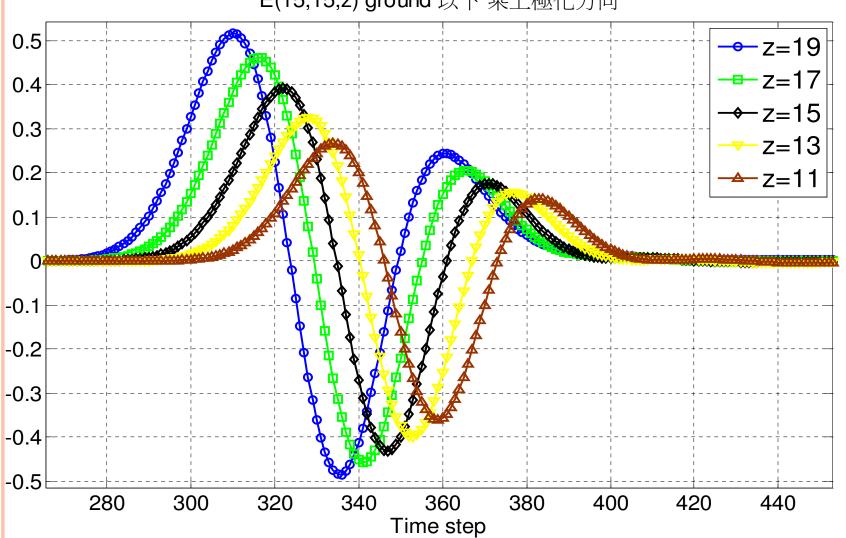


不同高度的電場反射波比較 有損耗



不同深度的電場透射波比較 有損耗

E(15,15,z) ground 以下 乘上極化方向



結論

- 平面波斜向入射於有損半空間的開發可以使模擬環境更接近實際情況,透射波方面,有些論文採取(SIBC)法,用意是來取代有損介質層,它的優點是減少解空間和產生顯著的計算節省時間,但其缺點是無法觀察有損介質裡透射波的變化情形,只能觀察到有損介質層以上反射波的情形,而本論文兩者都可。
- 在平面波正向和斜向入射於三維有損半空間的開發方面, 就我們所知目前為止還沒有論文有做這方面的實行。
- 平面波斜向入射於有損半空間可以應用於remote sensing 之類的遠距傳輸模擬,像是地表下物體的探測、工業上 非破壞性偵測和人體胸部腫瘤、RF-human body interaction及RCS等上。(這段一開始介紹題目就要說)



Thanks for your listening