# Christopher Stricklan 03/09/2011 EEL 5390 – Special Topics (FDTD) HW #6

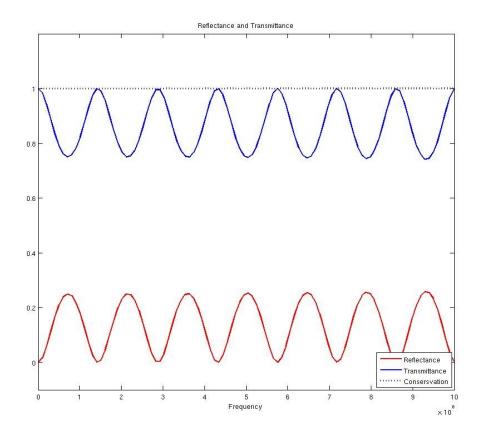
#### Notes:

I have broken up the code in multiple methods. The goal here would be to have one FDTD1D method to handle all cases. The issue though is the conversion between freq and wavelength. I have a elegant way to handle that in mind, but didn't have a chance to finish it. So my Dielectric Slab and Invisible Slab both used the FDTD1D.m method and the Blind Missile was it's own file.

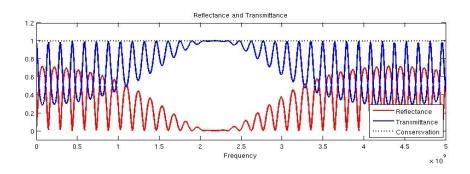
```
function Draw1D( ER, E, H, dz )
   %Initialize
   za=[0:length(E)-1]*dz;
   % Just inverse our Permitivity to get grayscale value
   Color = 1./ER;
   % Need to do an initial draw so we can start the hold for plotting.
   fill(0,0,'-w'); hold on;
   i = 1;
   count = 0;
   prev = 0;
   while i < length(ER)</pre>
    i = i + 1;
    if(prev == 1)
      prev = ER(i);
      continue;
    end
    if(prev == ER(i))
      count = count + 1;
    else
      xstart = (i-count)*dz;
      xend = xstart + count*dz;
      x = [ xstart xend xend xstart xstart ];
      y = [-1.5 - 1.5 1.5 1.5 - 1.5];
      fill(x,y,[Color(i-1) Color(i-1) Color(i-1)]);
      count = 1;
      prev = ER(i);
    end
   end
   %Plot Fields
   plot(za, E, '-b');
plot(za, H, '-r');
   hold off;
end
```

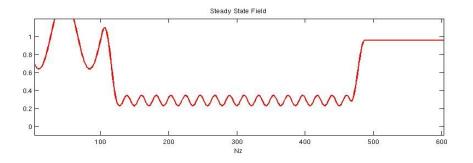
## **P2 – Perform Simulations of Examples**

Dielectric Slab

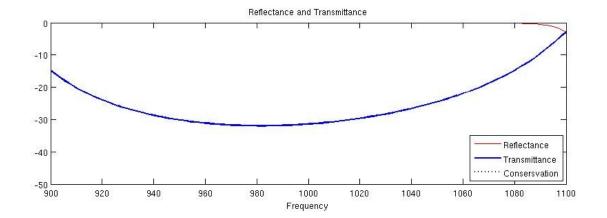


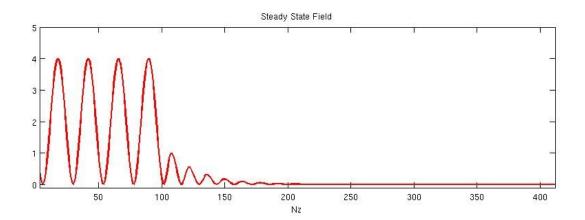
## Invisible Slab





## Blinded Missle





## Appendix

end

### GetNlambda.m

```
function [ N_lambda ] = GetNlambda( ER, UR )
%GETNLAMBDA Summary of this function goes here
% Detailed explanation goes here
nmax = Getnmax(ER, UR);
if(nmax < 10)
 N_{\text{lambda}} = 20;
end
if((nmax > 10) \&\& (nmax <= 40))
 N_{\text{lambda}} = 30;
end
if((nmax > 40) \&\& (nmax <= 60))
 N_{\text{lambda}} = 60;
end
if(nmax > 60)
  N_{lambda} = 200;
end
```

#### Getnmax.m

```
function [ nmax ] = Getnmax( ER, UR )
%GETNMAX Method calculates the nmax for a materials array for 1D
%    Detailed explanation goes here

if(length(ER) ~= length(UR))
    MException('ArraySize', 'Materials arrays are not the same size');
end

n = zeros([1 size(ER)]);
n = sqrt(ER.*UR); % Calculate refractive index of each material
nmax = max(n);
end
```

#### DielectricSlab.m

```
% Dielectric Slab Model
% Initialize MATLAB
close all; clc;
clear all;
% Dimensions
% Slab is 12 inches thick surrounded by air on each side
d = 12 * 2.54; %cm thick
dc = d/100; %meters Our critical dimension in this case is the whole slab
rNz = ceil(d); %This Nz represents real world size
rNz = rNz + 2; % We are going to add air on each side of the problem.
%Material Vectors Initialized at Air
rER = ones([1 rNz]);
rUR = ones([1 rNz]);
% Add our Slab materials to the model
rER(1:rNz) = 6;
rUR(1:rNz) = 2;
% Frequency
freq_start = 0; %DC
freq end = 1e9; %1Ghz
NFREQ = freq end / 10e6; %Frequencies every 100Mhz upto 10Ghz
FREQ = linspace(freg start, freg end, NFREQ); %FREQ List
FDTD1D( dc, dc, rER, rUR, -1, -1, FREQ, NFREQ, 1000, -1, 'HW#6-P2-Dielectric Slab'
);
```

#### InvisibleSlab.m

```
% Invisible Slab Model
% Initialize MATLAB
close all; clc;
clear all:
% Problem
% A radome is being deigned to protect an antenna.
    Antenna operates at 2.4Ghz
    radome is 1ft thick with a dielectric constant = 12
    We want to maximize transmission through dome
% Constants
c0 = 299792458;
% Frequency we want to transmit
f trans = 2.4e9; %2.4Ghz
lambda trans = c0/f trans;
% Dimensions
% Radome is 12 inches thick
d radome = 12 * 2.54/100; %cm thick
% We need to place a Anti-Reflective Layer on each side of the Radome
e radome = 12;
e air = 1;
e nonreflective = sqrt(e radome*e air);
n nonreflective = sqrt(e nonreflective);
d nonreflective = lambda trans/(4*n nonreflective);
dc = d nonreflective; %meters Our critical dimension in this case the anti-
reflectivelayer
rNz = ceil((round(d radome*100) + 2*round(d nonreflective*100)))+2; %This Nz
represents real world size
% Material Vectors Initialized at Air
rER = ones([1 rNz]);
rUR = ones([1 rNz]);
% Add our Materials to the model
zstart = 1;
zend = ceil(d nonreflective*100);
rER(zstart: zend) = e_nonreflective;
zstart = zend + 1;
zend = zstart + floor(d radome*100);
rER(zstart:zend) = e_radome;
zstart=zend+1;
zend = zstart + floor(d nonreflective*100);
```

```
rER(zstart:zend) = e_nonreflective;

% Frequency
freq_start = 0; %DC
freq_end = 5e9;%f_trans*2; %1Ghz

NFREQ = freq_end / 10e6; %Frequencies every 100Mhz upto 5Gz
FREQ = linspace(freq_start, freq_end, NFREQ); %FREQ List

FDTD1D( dc, (d_radome+2*d_nonreflective), rER, rUR, 35000, 100, FREQ, NFREQ, 1000, 2.4e9, 'HW#6-P2-Invisible Slab');
```

#### FDTD1D.m

% Source Parameters

```
function FDTD1D( dc, Length, rER, rUR, Steps, Buffer, FREQ, NFREQ, Update, SSFREQ,
Title )
%FDTD1D Method executes a FDTD1D Model
   Detailed explanation goes here
% Pre-Program Work
%Constants
c0 = 299792458; %m/s
e0 = 8.854187817*10^{-12}; %F/m
u0 = 1.256637061*10^{-6}; %H/m
% Initialization of Parameters
f max = FREQ(length(FREQ));
nmax = Getnmax(rER, rUR);
%Compute Grid Resolution
% Wave Length Rsolution
N lambda = GetNlambda(rER, rUR);
lambda min = c0 / (f max);
d lambda = lambda min/N lambda/nmax;
% Structure Resolution
N d = 4;
d d = dc/4;
% Calculate grid resolution dz
dz = min(d_lambda, d_d);
N prime = ceil(dc/dz);
dz = dc/N_prime;
% Calculate Grid Size
Nz = ceil(Length/dz);
% Add free space buffer and TF/SF
if(Buffer == -1)
 buffer = ceil(d lambda/dz) * 5;
 buffert = buffer*2 + 3;
else
 buffer = Buffer;
 buffert = buffer*2;
end
Nz = Nz + buffert;
%Compute Time Steps
dt = dz/(2*c0); %secs
```

```
nzc = 2; %Position of Sources at our TF/SF boundary
tau = 0.5/f_max; % tau parameter
t0 = 6*tau;
                     % Delay/Pulse Position
% Model
cf = floor((Nz - buffert)/length(rER)); % Conversion factor to convert our real
grid to our numerical grid
%Material Vectors
ER = zeros([1 Nz]);
UR = zeros([1 Nz]);
% We Need to lay our real materials vectors over our numerical material
% grid
% Lets place our real grid in proper location on numerical grid
for i = 0: length(rER)-1
 index = buffer+2 + i*cf+1;
% disp(['i: ' num2str(i) ' i2: ' num2str(index)]);
 ER(index) = rER(i+1);
 UR(index) = rUR(i+1);
end
% Need to backfill in our values
ER(1:buffer+2) = 1;
ER(length(ER) - buffer - 1: length(UR)) = 1;
UR(1:buffer+2) = 1;
UR(length(UR) - buffer - 1: length(UR)) = 1;
for i=buffer+2 : length(ER-buffer-1)
 if(ER(i) == 0)
   ER(i) = ER(i-1);
 end
 if(UR(i) == 0)
   UR(i) = UR(i-1);
 end
end
% Calculate STEPS
STEPS = Steps;
if(STEPS == -1)
 tprop = (nmax*Nz*dz)/c0; % Wave Propagation time;
 T = 12*tau + 5*tprop;
 STEPS = ceil(T/dt);
end
ta = [0:STEPS-1]*dt; % Time Axis;
```

```
% Source
s = dz/(2*c0) + dt/2;
                  % Delay between E and H
Esrc = \exp(-((ta-t0)/tau).^2); % E Source
A = -sqrt(ER(nzc)/UR(nzc)); % H Amplitude
Hsrc = A*exp(-((ta-t0+s)/tau).^2); % H Source
%FDTD Initialization
%Grid Axis
za=[0:Nz-1]*dz;
% Compute Update Coefficients
mER = (c0*dt/dz)./ER;
mHR = (c0*dt/dz)./UR;
% Initialize Feilds
Ey = zeros([1 Nz]);
Hx = zeros([1 Nz]);
%PAB Parameters
h1 = 0; h2 = 0; h3 = 0;
e1 = 0; e2 = 0; e3 = 0;
%Power Measurements
REF = zeros(1, NFREQ);
TRN = zeros(1, NFREQ);
SRC = zeros(1, NFREQ);
K = \exp(-1i*2*pi*dt*FREQ);
SSFK = exp(-1i*2*pi*dt*SSFREQ);
SSFPOWER = zeros(1, Nz);
SSFSRC = zeros(1, Nz);
disp('% Parameters');
disp(['f_max' num2str(f_max)]);
disp(['lamda_min: ' num2str(lambda_min)]);
disp(['d lambda: ' num2str(d lambda)]);
disp(['nmax: ' num2str(nmax)]);
disp(['dc: ' num2str(dc)]);
disp(['d_d: ' num2str(d_d)]);
disp(['Nz: ' num2str(Nz)]);
disp(['buffer: ' num2str(buffer)]);
disp(['dz: ' num2str(dz)]);
disp(['Length: ' num2str(Nz*dz)]);
disp(['dt: ' num2str(dt)]);
disp(['tau: ' num2str(tau)]);
disp(['t0: ' num2str(t0)]);
disp(['STEPS: ' num2str(STEPS)]);
```

```
disp(['s: ' num2str(s)]);
disp(['A: ' num2str(A)]);
% disp(['ER: ' num2str(length(ER))]);
% disp(ER);
% disp(['UR: ' num2str(length(UR))]);;
% disp(UR);
% return;
% Execute Simulation
for t = 1:STEPS
  % Calculate H
  for nz = 1:Nz-1
   Hx(nz) = Hx(nz) + mHR(nz)*(Ey(nz+1)-Ey(nz));
  end
 Hx(Nz) = Hx(Nz) + mHR(Nz)*(e3 - Ey(Nz));
 %H Sources
 Hx(nzc-1) = Hx(nzc-1) - mHR(nzc-1)*Esrc(t);
 h3 = h2; h2 = h1; h1 = Hx(1); % Boundary Params;
 % Calculate E
  Ey(1) = Ey(1) + mER(1)*(Hx(1) - h3);
  for nz = 2:Nz
   Ey(nz) = Ey(nz) + mER(nz)*(Hx(nz)-Hx(nz-1));
  end
  %Inject Source
  Ey(nzc) = Ey(nzc) - mER(nzc)*Hsrc(t);
 e3=e2; e2=e1; e1=Ey(Nz); % Boundary Params;
 %Update Fourier Transforms
 for nf = 1: NFREQ
  REF(nf) = REF(nf) + (K(nf)^t)*Ey(1)*dt;
  TRN(nf) = TRN(nf) + (K(nf)^t)*Ey(Nz)*dt;
  SRC(nf) = SRC(nf) + (K(nf)^t)*Esrc(t)*dt;
end
 if(SSFREQ ~= -1)
   for n = 3 : Nz-1
    SSFPOWER(n) = SSFPOWER(n) + (SSFK^t)*Ey(n)*dt;
    SSFSRC(n) = SSFSRC(n) + (SSFK^t)*Esrc(t)*dt;
   end
end
 if(mod(t,Update) == 0 \mid \mid t == 1)
   h = subplot(11,1,1:4);
  Draw1D(ER, Ey, Hx, dz);
   axis([za(1) za(Nz) -1.5 1.5]);
  xlabel('z');
   title(['Field at Step ' num2str(t) ' of ' num2str(STEPS)]);
```

```
R = abs(REF./SRC).^2;
  T = abs(TRN./SRC).^2;
  subplot(11,1,8:11)
  plot(FREQ, R, '-r'); hold on;
plot(FREQ, T, '-b');
   plot(FREQ, R+T, ':k', 'LineWidth', 2); hold off;
  axis([FREQ(1) FREQ(NFREQ) -0.1 1.5]);
  xlabel('Frequency');
  title('Reflectance and Transmittance');
  drawnow();
 end
 %if(mod(t,50) == 0)
 % saveas(h, ['images/' num2str(t) '.jpg'], 'jpg');
 %end
end
% Compute Values
REF = abs(REF./SRC).^2;
TRN = abs(TRN./SRC).^2;
CON = REF+TRN;
if(SSFREQ ~= -1)
 SSFPOWER = abs(SSFPOWER./SSFSRC).^2;
end
% Plot Fields
fig = figure;
SetFigure(fig, Title, [500 274 965 826]);
if(SSFREQ ~= -1)
  subplot(11,1,1:4);
end;
plot(FREQ, REF, '-r', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on;
plot(FREQ, TRN, '-b', 'LineWidth', 2);
plot(FREQ, CON, ':k', 'LineWidth', 3); hold off;
axis([FREQ(1) FREQ(NFREQ) -0.1 1.2]);
xlabel('Frequency');
title('Reflectance and Transmittance');
legend('Reflectance', 'Transmittance', 'Consersvation', 'Location', 'SouthEast');
if SSFREQ ~= -1
  subplot(11,1,8:11)
  plot(SSFPOWER, '-r', 'LineWidth', 2);
  axis([3 Nz-1 -0.1 1.2]);
  xlabel('Nz');
  title('Steady State Field');
```

end

end

#### BlindedMissile.m

#### %Blinded Missle

```
% Pre-Program Work
% Initialize MATLAB
close all; clc;
clear all;
%Constants
c0 = 299792458; %m/s
e0 = 8.854187817*10^{-12}; %F/m
u0 = 1.256637061*10^{-6}; %H/m
nanometers = 1e-9;
% Initialization
%Simulated Environment Settings
NLAM = 5e9; % 5Ghz
lambda 0 = 980*nanometers; % Anti-reflective frequency;
lambda min = 900*nanometers;
PERIODS = 15;
nSiN = 2.0;
erSiN = nSiN^2;
nSi02 = 1.5;
erSi02 = nSi02^2;
nmax = nSiN;
%Calculate the Length of our layers.
LSiN = lambda 0/(4*nSiN);
LSi02 = lambda 0/(4*nSi02);
dc = LSiN; meters Our critical dimension in this case is the width of one period.
%Compute Grid Resolution
N = 20;
d wl = lambda min/N lambda/nmax;
N d = 4:
\overline{d} d = dc/4; % since we are only working with freespace we will set d to 1;
dz = min(d wl, d d);
Nprime = ceil(dc/dz);
dz = dc/Nprime;
Nz = PERIODS*ceil((LSiN+LSiO2)/dz);
Nz = Nz + 2*(100) + 3;
```

```
%Grid Axis
za=[0:Nz-1]*dz;
%Compute Time Steps
dt = dz/(2*c0); %secs
% Source Parameters
nzc = 2; %Position of Sources
NLAM = 100;
LAMBDA = linspace(900, 1100, NLAM)*nanometers; %FREQ List
tau = 0.5/(c0/lambda min); % tau parameter
t0 = 6*tau;
                  % Delay/Pulse Position
T = 12*tau + 5*(nmax*Nz*dz/c0);
STEPS = ceil(T/dt);
STEPS=20000;
ta = [0:STEPS-1]*dt; % Time Axis;
% Model
%Material Vectors
ER = ones([1 Nz]);
UR = ones([1 Nz]);
nstart = 100+2;
nend = nstart;
for p = 1:PERIODS
 nend = nstart + round(LSiN/dz)-1;
 ER(nstart:nend) = erSiN;
 nstart = nend+1;
 nend = nstart+ round(LSi02/dz) -1;
 ER(nstart:nend) = erSi02;
 nstart = nend+1;
end:
% Source
s = dz/(2*c0) + dt/2; % Delay between E and H
Esrc = \exp(-((ta-t0)/tau).^2); % E Source
A = -sqrt(ER(nzc)/UR(nzc)); % H Amplitude
Hsrc = A*exp(-((ta-t0+s)/tau).^2); % H Source
%FDTD Initialization
```

% Compute Update Coefficients

```
mER = (c0*dt/dz)./ER;
mHR = (c0*dt/dz)./UR;
% Initialize Feilds
Ey = zeros([1 Nz]);
Hx = zeros([1 Nz]);
%PAB Parameters
h1 = 0; h2 = 0; h3 = 0;
e1 = 0; e2 = 0; e3 = 0;
%Power Measurements
REF = zeros(1, NLAM);
TRN = zeros(1, NLAM);
SRC = zeros(1, NLAM);
K = \exp(-1i*2*pi*dt*(c0./LAMBDA));
SSFK = exp(-1i*2*pi*dt*c0./lambda 0);
SSFPOWER = zeros(1, Nz);
SSFSRC = zeros(1, Nz);
disp('% Parameters');
disp(['lamda min: ' num2str(lambda min)]);
disp(['d lambda: ' num2str(d wl)]);
disp(['nmax: ' num2str(nmax)]);
disp(['dc: ' num2str(dc)]);
disp(['d_d: ' num2str(d_d)]);
disp(['N\overline{z}: 'num2str(Nz\overline{)}]);
disp(['dz: ' num2str(dz)]);
disp(['Length: ' num2str(Nz*dz)]);
disp(['dt: ' num2str(dt)]);
disp(['tau: ' num2str(tau)]);
disp(['t0: ' num2str(t0)]);
disp(['STEPS: ' num2str(STEPS)]);
disp(['s: ' num2str(s)]);
disp(['A: ' num2str(A)]);
% disp(['ER: ' num2str(length(ER))]);
% disp(ER);
% disp(['UR: ' num2str(length(UR))]);;
% disp(UR);
% return;
% Execute Simulation
for t = 1:STEPS
 % Calculate H
  for nz = 1:Nz-1
   Hx(nz) = Hx(nz) + mHR(nz)*(Ey(nz+1)-Ey(nz));
  end
```

```
Hx(Nz) = Hx(Nz) + mHR(Nz)*(e3 - Ey(Nz));
  %H Sources
 Hx(nzc-1) = Hx(nzc-1) - mHR(nzc-1)*Esrc(t);
 h3 = h2; h2 = h1; h1 = Hx(1); % Boundary Params;
 % Calculate E
  Ey(1) = Ey(1) + mER(1)*(Hx(1) - h3);
  for nz = 2:Nz
   Ey(nz) = Ey(nz) + mER(nz)*(Hx(nz)-Hx(nz-1));
  end
  %Inject Source
  Ey(nzc) = Ey(nzc) - mER(nzc)*Hsrc(t);
 e3=e2; e2=e1; e1=Ey(Nz); % Boundary Params;
 %Update Fourier Transforms
 for nf = 1: NLAM
  REF(nf) = REF(nf) + (K(nf)^t)*Ey(1)*dt;
  TRN(nf) = TRN(nf) + (K(nf)^t)*Ey(Nz)*dt;
  SRC(nf) = SRC(nf) + (K(nf)^t)*Esrc(t)*dt;
 end
  for n = 3 : Nz-1
   SSFPOWER(n) = SSFPOWER(n) + (SSFK^t)*Ev(n)*dt;
  SSFSRC(n) = SSFSRC(n) + (SSFK^t)*Esrc(t)*dt;
  end
 if(mod(t,1000) == 0)
   h = subplot(11,1,1:4);
  Draw1D(ER, Ey, Hx, dz);
  axis([za(1) za(Nz) -1.5 1.5]);
  xlabel('z');
  title(['Field at Step ' num2str(t) ' of ' num2str(STEPS)]);
  R = abs(REF./SRC).^2;
  T = abs(TRN./SRC).^2;
   subplot(11,1,8:11)
   plot(LAMBDA/nanometers, 10*log10(R), '-r'); hold on;
   plot(LAMBDA/nanometers, 10*log10(T), '-b');
   plot(LAMBDA/nanometers, 10*log10(R+T), ':k', 'LineWidth', 2); hold off;
   axis([LAMBDA(1)/nanometers LAMBDA(NLAM)/nanometers -50 0]);
  xlabel('Frequency');
  title('Reflectance and Transmittance');
  drawnow();
 end
 %if(mod(t,50) == 0)
 % saveas(h, ['images/' num2str(t) '.jpg'], 'jpg');
 %end
end
```

```
% Compute Values
REF = abs(REF./SRC).^2;
TRN = abs(TRN./SRC).^2;
CON = REF+TRN;
SSFPOWER = abs(SSFPOWER./SSFSRC).^2;
% Plot Fields
fig = figure;
SetFigure(fig, 'HW#6-P2-Blinded Missle', [500 274 965 826]);
subplot(11,1,1:4);
plot(LAMBDA/nanometers, 10*log10(R), '-r'); hold on;
plot(LAMBDA/nanometers, 10*log10(T), '-b', 'LineWidth', 2);
plot(LAMBDA/nanometers, 10*log10(R+T), ':k', 'LineWidth', 2); hold off;
axis([LAMBDA(1)/nanometers LAMBDA(NLAM)/nanometers -50 0]);
xlabel('Frequency');
title('Reflectance and Transmittance');
legend('Reflectance', 'Transmittance', 'Consersvation', 'Location', 'SouthEast');
subplot(11,1,8:11)
plot(SSFPOWER, '-r', 'LineWidth', 2); axis([3 Nz-1 -0.1 5]);
xlabel('Nz');
title('Steady State Field');
```