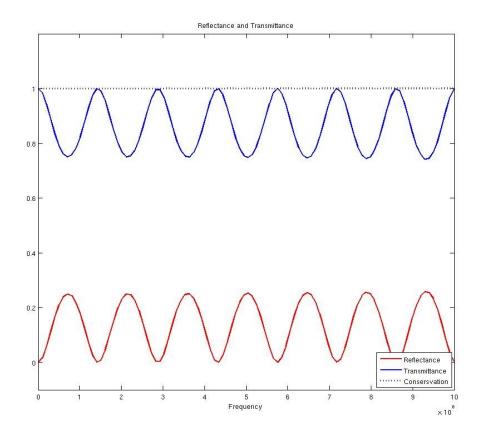
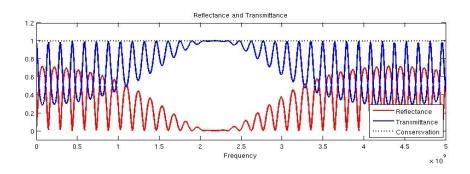
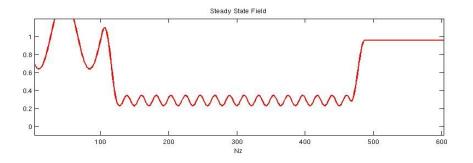
P2 – Perform Simulations of Examples

Dielectric Slab

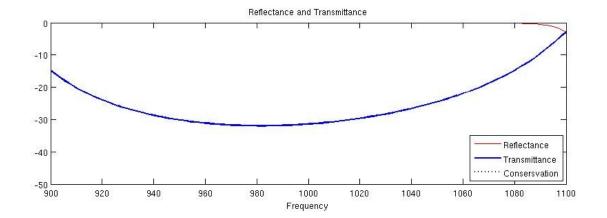


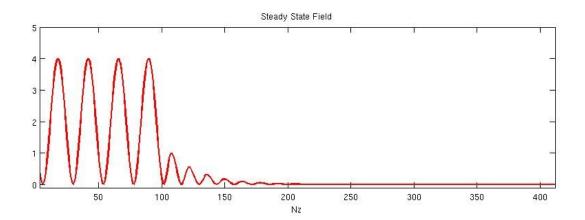
Invisible Slab





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');
```