I. Simulasi Gelombang Elektromagnetik 1 Dimensi

> Algoritma

- 1. Masukkan nilai domain komputasi/Grid Points (Domain Ruang).
- 2. Masukkan nilai atau lokasi gelombang EM sumber.
- 3. Masukkan nilai *Time Step* maksimum.
- 4. Masukkan parameter $c = 3 \times 10^8 m/s$, lebar pias untuk domain ruang dx, dan lebar pias untuk domain waktu dt.
- 5. Menginisialisasi vektor untuk menghindari *error* saat kompilasi.
- 6. Memasukkan parameter gelombang elektromagnetik sumber (disini menggunakan pulsa gaussian)
- 7. Memulai Loop untuk t=1,t=nilai step maksimum, t++
 - a. Untuk k=1; hingga nilai domain ruang maksimum dikurangi satu; k++, melakukan perhitungan untuk *Governing Equation* (bagian medan E):

$$E_{x}^{n+1/2}(k) = E_{x}^{n-1/2}(k) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_{o}\epsilon_{o}}} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (H_{y}^{n}(k-1/2) - H_{y}^{n}(k+1/2))$$

- b. Untuk suatu posisi tertentu, tempatkan sejumlah gelombang elektromagnetik sumber.
- c. Untuk k=1; hingga nilai domain ruang maksimum dikurangi satu; k++, melakukan perhitungan untuk *Governing Equation* (bagian medan H):

$$H_{y}^{n+1}(k+1/2) = H_{y}^{n}(k+1/2) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_{0}\epsilon_{0}}} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} \left(E_{x}^{n+1/2}(k) - E_{x}^{n+1/2}(k+1) \right).$$

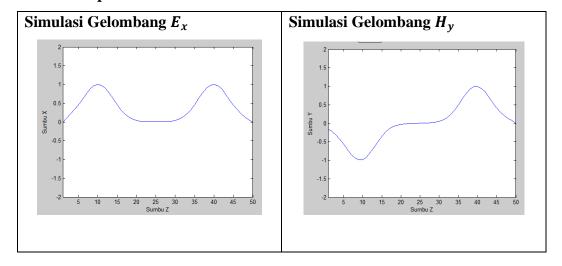
8. Plot gelombang E atau Gelombang H.

> Listing Program

clear; ke=50; %Posisi Gelombang Sumber ks=ke/2; %nilai time step maksimum nsteps=200;

```
%Parameter dan juga lebar pias domain ruang dan waktu
c0=3.e8;
dx=0.01;
dt=dx/(2.*c0);
%penyederhanaan konstanta
cc=c0*dt/dx;
%inisialisasi vektor awal
ex=zeros(1, ke);
hy=zeros(1,ke);
%parameter pulsa gaussian
t0=20;
spread=8;
%memulai loop untuk domain waktu
M=moviein(nsteps);
for t=1:nsteps
% looping untuk governing equation medan E
for k=2:ke-1
ex(k) = ex(k) + cc*(hy(k-1) - hy(k));
%gelombang EM sumber
ex(ks) = exp(-.5*((t-t0)/spread)^2);
\ensuremath{\text{\%}} looping untuk governing equation medan H
for k=1:ke-1
hy (k) = hy(k) + cc*(ex(k) - ex(k+1));
end
%Plotting gelombang Ex atau Hy
plot(ex); axis([1 ke -2 2]); %Plotting Ex
M(:,t) = getframe ;
end
```

> Tampilan



Analisa:

Dari program yang telah dilakukan diatas, dapat dilihat bahwa program diawali dengan memasukkan nilai yang dibutuhkan dalam melakukan komputasi seperti memasukkan nilai grid point untuk waktu dan ruang. Kemudian, program dilanjutkan dengan mensimulasikan *Governing Equation* untuk gelombang E. Lalu, tak lupa untuk menyediakan gelombang sumber yang berguna untuk meramalkan propagasi dari gelombang sumber tersebut. lalu

kemudian menyelesaikan *Governing Equation* untuk gelombang H. Dalam simulasi gelombang EM 1 Dimensi ini dihasilkan sejumlah gelombang gelombang EM yang hanya disimulasikan dalam satu arah saja. Namun, tidak menutup kemungkinan untuk mensimulasikan dalam satu plotting yang sama.

I. Simulasi Gelombang Elektromagnetik 3 Dimensi (Penerapan dalam Bahan)

> Algoritma

- 1. Memasukkan semua konstanta dan parameter. Seperti konstanta dielektrik relatif dari medium dll.
- 2. Memasukkan lebar pias untuk sumbu x dan y dan juga panjang dari sumbu x dan sumbu y.
- 3. Memasukkan posisi dari sumber gelombang.
- 4. Memasukkan parameter perfectly matched layer
- 5. Menginisialisasi vektor untuk menghindari *error* saat kompilasi.
- 6. Menghitung nilai-nilai PML yang berguna untuk perhitungan Hx, Hy, Dz, dan Ez.
- 7. Mengkalkulasikan Hx, Hy, Dz, dan Ez.
- 8. Membuat sumber gelombang berbentuk gelombang pulsa sinus.
- 9. Plotting gelombang Ez.

> Listing Program

```
close all;
clear all;
clc;
%Grid Dimension in x (xdim) direction
c = 3e8; %1; % speed of light
freq in=3e7;% frquency in Hz
eps_r = 1; % relative dielectric constant of medium
lamda = (c/freq in)/sqrt(eps r);
xdim = 100;
dx = lamda/10; % x-position step
x = 0:dx:xdim;
xsteps = length(x);
%Total time
time tot=400;
Rx = 0.5; % courant constant of stability R < 1 => dispersion, R > 1 =>
unstability
c = 3e8; % speed of light
dt = Rx*dx/c;
% t = 0:dt:time tot;
tsteps = time tot;
%Grid Dimension in y (ydim) direction
ydim = 100;
Ry = 0.5;
dy = c*dt/Ry;
y = 0:dy:ydim;
ysteps = length(y);
```

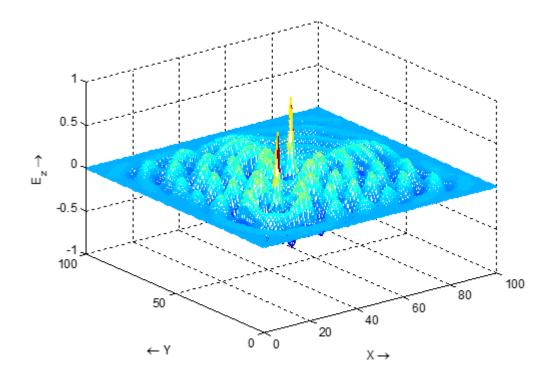
```
% position of source
xsource=floor(xsteps/2);
ysource=floor(ysteps/2);
xsource2=floor(xsteps/4);
ysource2=floor(ysteps/4);
% Defining PML parameters
length pml x = xsteps/5; % width of PML along x-direction
length pml y = ysteps/5; % width of PML along y-direction
xn = zeros(1, xsteps);
yn = zeros(1, ysteps);
fi1 = zeros(1, xsteps);
fi2 = ones(1, xsteps);
fi3 = ones(1, xsteps);
gi2 = ones(1, xsteps);
gi3 = ones(1, xsteps);
fj1 = zeros(1, ysteps);
fj2 = ones(1, ysteps);
fj3 = ones(1, ysteps);
qj2 = ones(1, ysteps);
qj3 = ones(1, ysteps);
gaz = ones(ysteps, xsteps);
gbz = zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
for ii = 1:length pml x
    xnum = length pml x-ii ; % making the transition at problem space
smooth, i.e. making zero conductivity at boundary of PML and problem space
    xn(ii)=0.333*((xnum/length pml x)^3);
    fil(ii)=xn(ii); % for 1-side of PML in x-direction
    fil(xsteps-ii)=xn(ii); % for 2nd-side of PML in x-direction
    fi2(ii) = 1/(1+xn(ii));
    fi2(xsteps-ii)=1/(1+xn(ii));
    fi3(ii) = (1-xn(ii))/(1+xn(ii));
    fi3(xsteps-ii) = (1-xn(ii))/(1+xn(ii));
    gi2(ii) = 1/(1+xn(ii));
    gi2(xsteps-ii)=1/(1+xn(ii));
    gi3(ii) = (1-xn(ii))/(1+xn(ii));
    gi3(xsteps-ii) = (1-xn(ii))/(1+xn(ii));
    gaz(:,ii)=1/(1+2*xn(ii));
    gaz(:,xsteps-ii)=1/(1+2*xn(ii));
    gbz(:,ii) = 2*xn(ii);
    gbz(:,xsteps-ii)=2*xn(ii);
end
for jj = 1:length_pml_y
    ynum = length_pml_y-jj ; % making the transition at problem space
smooth, i.e. making zero conductivity at boundary of PML and problem space
    yn(jj)=0.333*((ynum/length_pml_y)^3);
    fj1(jj)=yn(jj); % for 1-side of PML in y-direction
    fj1(ysteps-jj)=yn(jj); % for 2nd-side of PML in y-direction
    fj2(jj)=1/(1+yn(jj));
    fj2(ysteps-jj)=1/(1+yn(jj));
    fj3(jj) = (1-yn(jj))/(1+yn(jj));
    fj3(ysteps-jj) = (1-yn(jj))/(1+yn(jj));
    gj2(jj)=1/(1+yn(jj));
    gj2(ysteps-jj)=1/(1+yn(jj));
    gj3(jj) = (1-yn(jj)) / (1+yn(jj));
```

```
gj3(ysteps-jj) = (1-yn(jj))/(1+yn(jj));
           gaz(jj,:)=1/(1+2*yn(jj));
           gaz(ysteps-jj,:)=1/(1+2*yn(jj));
           gbz(jj,:)=2*yn(jj);
           gbz(ysteps-jj,:)=2*yn(jj);
end
% Initialization of field vectors
Dz=zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
Ez=zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
Hx=zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
Hy=zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
IHx = zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
IHy = zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
Iz = zeros(ysteps, xsteps);
for n = 1:tsteps
%% Implementing 2D-FDTD
  % Calculating Hx
for l = 1: xsteps
           for m = 1:ysteps-1
                     curl ex = Ez(m,1)-Ez(m+1,1);
                     IHx(m,1) = IHx(m,1) + fi1(1) * curl ex;
        Hx(m, 1) = fj3(m)*Hx(m, 1)+fj2(m)*Ry*(curl ex+IHx(m, 1));
end
  % Calculating Hy
for m1 = 1: ysteps
          for 11 = 1:xsteps-1
        curl ey = Ez(m1, 11+1) - Ez(m1, 11);
                     IHy (m1, 11) = IHy (m1, 11) + fj1 (m1) * curl ey; %** check
        Hy(m1,11) = fi3(11)*Hy(m1,11)+fi2(11)*Rx*(curl ey+IHy(m1,11));
           end
end
  % Calculating Dz
for m2 = 2: ysteps
          for 12 = 2:xsteps
        Dz(m2,12) = gi3(12)*gj3(m2)*Dz(m2,12)+gi2(12)*gj2(m2)*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2,12)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2))*(Rx*(Hy(m2)-gi2(m2)
Hy(m2,12-1))-Ry*(Hx(m2,12)-Hx(m2-1,12))); % can make separte Rx,Ry
           end
end
% Calculating Ez
Ez = gaz.*(Dz-Iz);
Iz = Iz + gbz.*Ez;
%% creating sine source
           pulse=sin(((2*pi*(freq in)*n*dt)));
          % % for a single Gaussian source
응
               if n \le 42
응
                          pulse = (10-15*\cos(n*pi/20)+6*\cos(2*n*pi/20)-\cos(3*n*pi/20))/32;
응
                end
% for peroidic Gaussian wave source
```

```
% pulse = (10-15*\cos(n*pi/20)+6*\cos(2*n*pi/20)-\cos(3*n*pi/20))/32;
% Another way to implement Gaussian source
% t0=40.0;
% spread=15.0;
% pulse=exp(-1.*((t0-n)./spread)^2);
%% Assigning source
    Ez(ysource, xsource) = pulse; % Hard source acts as Metal wall
    Ez(ysource2, xsource2) = pulse; %matrix
              Ez(ysource, xsource) = Ez(ysource, xsource) + pulse; % soft
source passes the wave through it
          Ez(ysource+ysource/2, xsource+xsource/2) = pulse;
          Ez(ysource-ysource/2, xsource-xsource/2) = -1*pulse;
          Hy(xsource) = pulse;
%% Plotting Ez-wave
    mesh(x,y,Ez,'linewidth',2);
    xlabel('X \rightarrow');
    ylabel('\leftarrow Y');
    zlabel('E z \rightarrow');
    titlestring=['\fontsize{20}Plot of E z vs X & Y for 2D FDTD of
sinusoidal excitation with PML at time step = ',num2str(n)];
    title(titlestring,'color','k');
    axis([0 xdim 0 ydim -1 1]);
    %goodplot()
    getframe;
```

end

> Tampilan



> Analisa

Dari program diatas, dapat dilihat bahwa program ini merupakan bentuk penerapan propagasi Gelombang EM 3 Dimensi. Program diawali dengan memasukkan terlebih dahulu konstanta dan parameter yang akan digunakan dalam perhitungan komputasi. Kemudian, program akan menghitung parameter PML untuk selanjutnya digunakan dalam iterasi perhitungan Hx, Hy, Dz, dan Ez. Dari perhitungan atau komputasi inilah kemudian didapatkan nilai Ez yang menjadi basis data akhir yang kita dapatkan yang selanjutnya kita dapat plot ke dalam grafik 3 Dimensi untuk kita lihat bentuk propagasi gelombang elektromagnetik dalam bahan yang memiliki suatu nilai konstanta dielektrik relatif tertentu. Program ini memiliki batasan yaitu pergerakan medan magnet berada pada mode TMz.

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Mei	2015).					