

Ηλεκτρομαγνητικά Πεδία Α



3η εργασία

03120116

Κουρής Γεώργιος

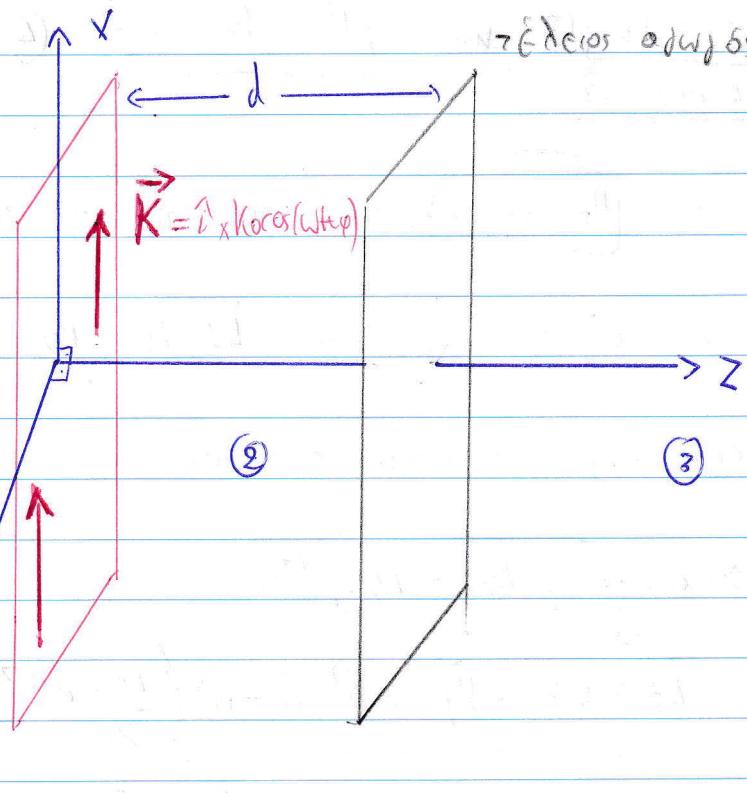
Μάιος-Ιούνιος 2022

Koupijs Ščedrovs 03/2021 16
el 2021

3^η ΣΕ(ρδ) αναγνωρίζεται

Άσκηση (8):

ϵ_0, h_0



(a)

Σήμερη λεπιόχθι (1):

$$\vec{E}_1 = \hat{i} \times \vec{E}_1 e^{j k_0 z} \quad (1) \quad \text{και} \quad \vec{k}_1 = (\hat{i}_z) (-k_0)$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \frac{1}{Z_0} (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{E}_1) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i}_x & \hat{i}_y & \hat{i}_z \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \vec{E}_1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}_y \left(-\frac{\vec{E}_1}{Z_0} e^{j k_0 z} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{H}_1 = \hat{i}_y \left(-\frac{\vec{E}_1}{Z_0} e^{j k_0 z} \right)} \quad (2)$$

$\Sigma_{\text{inv}} \text{ nériony } ②:$

$$\vec{E}_2^- = \hat{i}_x (E_2^- e^{jk_0 z}) \quad \text{nai} \quad \vec{H}_2^- = \hat{i}_y \left(-\frac{E_2^-}{Z_0} e^{jk_0 z} \right)$$

$$\vec{E}_2^+ = \hat{i}_x (E_2^+ e^{-jk_0 z}) \quad \text{nai} \quad \vec{H}_2^+ = \hat{i}_y \left(\frac{E_2^+}{Z_0} e^{-jk_0 z} \right)$$

$\Sigma_{\text{inv}} \text{ nériony } ③:$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_3 = \vec{E}_2^- + \vec{E}_2^+} \quad ③ \quad \text{nai} \quad \boxed{\vec{H}_3 = \vec{H}_2^+ + \vec{H}_2^-} \quad Z_0 \quad ④$$

$\vec{E}_3 = 0 \quad \text{nai} \quad \vec{H}_3 = 0$, ε ταυτιστικές ενδιάμεσες για τη διάσταση

Aποτελεί να υπολογίζουμε για E_1, E_2^-, E_2^+ :

Θα εργασσούμε τις απλούστερες συνθήσεις.

$$\text{Για } z=0: \boxed{E_1 = E_2^+ + E_2^-} \quad ⑤$$

$$\text{Άνση: } \hat{i}_n'' \times (\vec{H}_2^+ - \vec{H}_2^-) = \vec{k} \Rightarrow (-i_x) \cdot \left(\frac{E_2^+}{Z_0} e^{jk_0 z} - \frac{E_2^-}{Z_0} e^{-jk_0 z} + \frac{E_1}{Z_0} e^{jk_0 z} \right) = \vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{-E_2^+ + E_2^- - E_1 = 2k_0 e^{j\varphi}} \quad ⑥$$

$$\text{Για } z=d: E_2^+ e^{-jk_0 d} + E_2^- e^{+jk_0 d} = \vec{H}_3 \Rightarrow \boxed{E_2^+ - E_2^- e^{2jk_0 d}} \quad ⑦$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑤, ⑥ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} E_1 = E_2^- - E_2^+ e^{2jk_0 d} \\ -E_1 + E_2^- + E_2^+ e^{2jk_0 d} = 2k_0 e^{j\varphi} \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_1 = -\frac{1}{2} 2k_0 e^{j\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} 2k_0 e^{j\varphi} e^{-2jk_0 d} \\ E_2^- = \frac{1}{2} 2k_0 e^{j\varphi} e^{-2jk_0 d} \end{array} \right. \\ & \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$E_2^+ = -\frac{1}{2} 2k_0 e^{j\varphi}$$

Τα $\vec{E}_1, \vec{H}_1, \vec{E}_2^-, \vec{E}_2^+, \vec{H}_2^-$ ήπου μωράνε και τις ①, ②, ③, ④ ή παρατηθανατίζονται

(B)

Για τον φασιθέτη του ελαγχόφρου επανειλικού περιόδου του PC:

$$\begin{aligned} i_2 \times (\vec{H}_3 - \vec{H}_2) \Big|_{z=d} &= \vec{K}_{T\alpha} \Rightarrow \vec{K}_{T\alpha} = -i_2 \times \vec{H}_2 \Big|_{z=d} \\ &\Rightarrow \vec{K}_{T\alpha} = i_2 \times \left(\frac{E_2+}{Z_0} e^{-jk_0 d} - \frac{E_2-}{Z_0} e^{jk_0 d} \right) \stackrel{(1)}{=} i_2 \times (-k_0 e^{j(-k_0 d + \varphi)}) \end{aligned}$$

Για τον φασιθέτη του ελαγχόφρου επιγενικού ποτήρου νέων στον PC:

$$\sigma_{T\alpha} = \hat{i}_2 \cdot (\vec{D}_3^+ - \vec{D}_2^-) = 0$$

(7) Για το διάνυσμα Poynting αντ λεπτών 1:

$$\vec{P}_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{2Z_0} |\vec{E}|^2 k = -\frac{1}{2Z_0} \left(\frac{1}{4} Z_0^2 k_0^2 \sin^2(k_0 d) \right) i_2 = -\frac{1}{2} Z_0 k_0^2 \sin^2(k_0 d) i_2$$

Για ελαχιστοποίηση: $\sin^2(k_0 d) = 0 \Rightarrow k_0 d = n\pi \Rightarrow \boxed{d = \frac{n\pi}{k_0}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$

Για μεγαλοποίηση: $\sin^2(k_0 d) = 1 \Rightarrow k_0 d_{\max} = (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{d_{\max} = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2k_0}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$$

Λέγω τέλειας ανάπτυξης από τον PC θα
ισχύει διπλή ο προβολή μέσως δύο στοιχείων
Poynting αντί και ΑΕΡΙΟΧΥΣ (8) Θα είναι μηδενικός.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E}_2 &= \vec{E}_{2+} + \vec{E}_{2-} = (E_{2+} e^{-jk_0 z} + E_{2-} e^{jk_0 z}) i \hat{x} = \\ &= i \hat{x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} Z_0 k_0 e^{j\varphi} e^{-jk_0 z} + \frac{1}{2} Z_0 k_0 e^{-2jk_0 d} e^{j\varphi} e^{jk_0 z} \right) = \\ &= i \hat{x} \left(\frac{1}{2} Z_0 k_0 e^{j(-k_0 d + \varphi)} 2 j \sin(k_0(z-d)) \right) \quad (8)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{H}_2 &= \vec{H}_{2+} + \vec{H}_{2-} = i \hat{y} \left(\frac{E_{2+}}{Z_0} e^{-jk_0 z} - \frac{E_{2-}}{Z_0} e^{jk_0 z} \right) = \\ &= i \hat{y} \left(-\frac{1}{2} k_0 e^{j(-k_0 d + \varphi)} 2 \cos(k_0(z-d)) \right) \quad (8)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{P}_{\text{avg}_2} &= \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \vec{E}_2 \times \vec{H}_2^* \right\} \stackrel{(8)}{=} i \hat{z} \left(-\frac{1}{2} Z_0 k_0^2 \text{Re} \left\{ j \sin(k_0(z-d)) \cos(k_0(z-d)) \right\} \right) \\ &= i \hat{z} \left[P_{\text{avg}_2} = 0 \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \vec{E}_1 = i \hat{x} \left[\frac{1}{2} Z_0 k_0 e^{j\varphi} (-1 + e^{-2jk_0 d}) e^{jk_0 z} \right]$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = i \hat{y} \left[-\frac{1}{2} k_0 e^{j\varphi} (-1 + e^{-2jk_0 d}) e^{jk_0 z} \right]$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = i \hat{x} \left[\frac{1}{2} Z_0 k_0 e^{j(-k_0 d + \varphi)} 2 j \sin(k_0(z-d)) \right]$$

$$\vec{H}_2 = i \hat{y} \left[-\frac{1}{2} k_0 e^{j(-k_0 d + \varphi)} 2 \cos(k_0(z-d)) \right]$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = 0$$

$$\vec{H}_3 = 0$$

Άσκηση 8 – Matlab:

Παρακάτω βλέπουμε τη γραφική παράσταση του στιγμιαίου ηλεκτρικού και μαγνητικού πεδίου την χρονική στιγμή $t = 0$, για διάφορες τιμές του d . Να σημειωθεί ότι επιλέξαμε να κάνουμε τις γραφικές παραστάσεις συναρτήσεις του z/λ .

Ο κώδικας:

```
z=(-2:0.02:2); %z/λ

Z0=376.73;
K0=1;
fi=pi./4;

d=0.125;

E1 = (1/2).*Z0.*K0.*exp(1i.* (fi+2.*pi.*z)).*(-1+exp(-
2.*1i.*2.*pi.*d));

E2 = (1/2).*Z0.*K0.*exp(1i.* (fi-
2.*pi.*d)).*1i.*sin(2.*pi.* (z-d));

E = (z<=0).*E1 + (z>0).* (z<=d).*E2;

H1 = (-1/2).*K0.*exp(1i.* (fi+2.*pi.*z)).*(-1+exp(-
2.*1i.*2.*pi.*d));

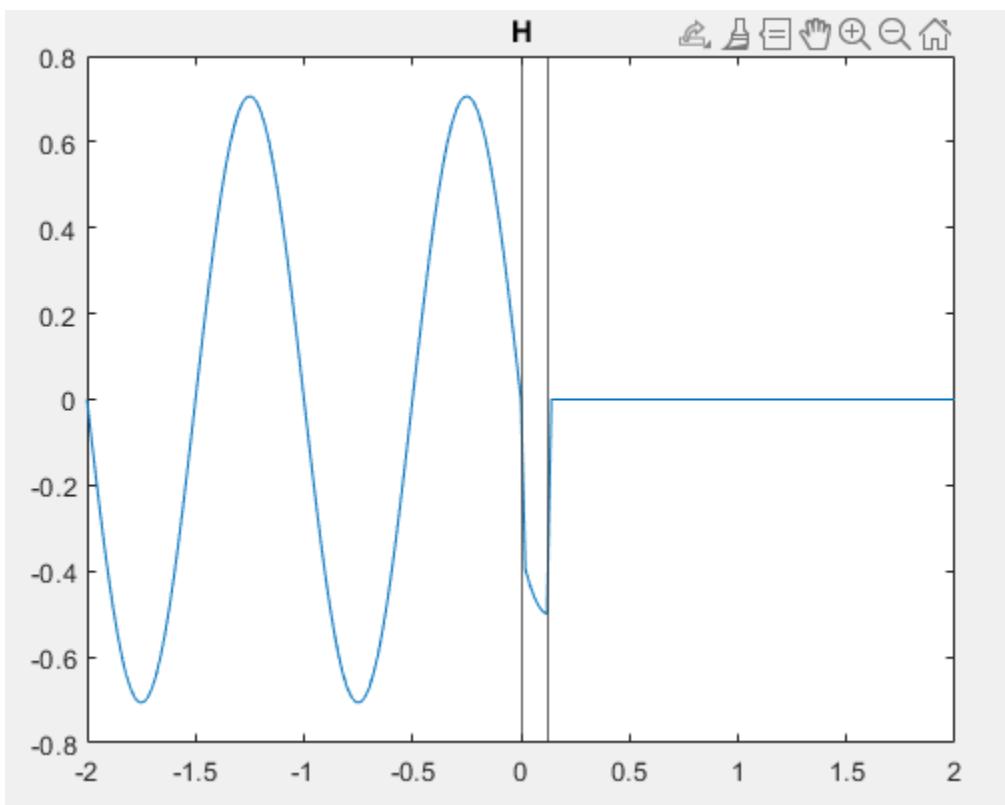
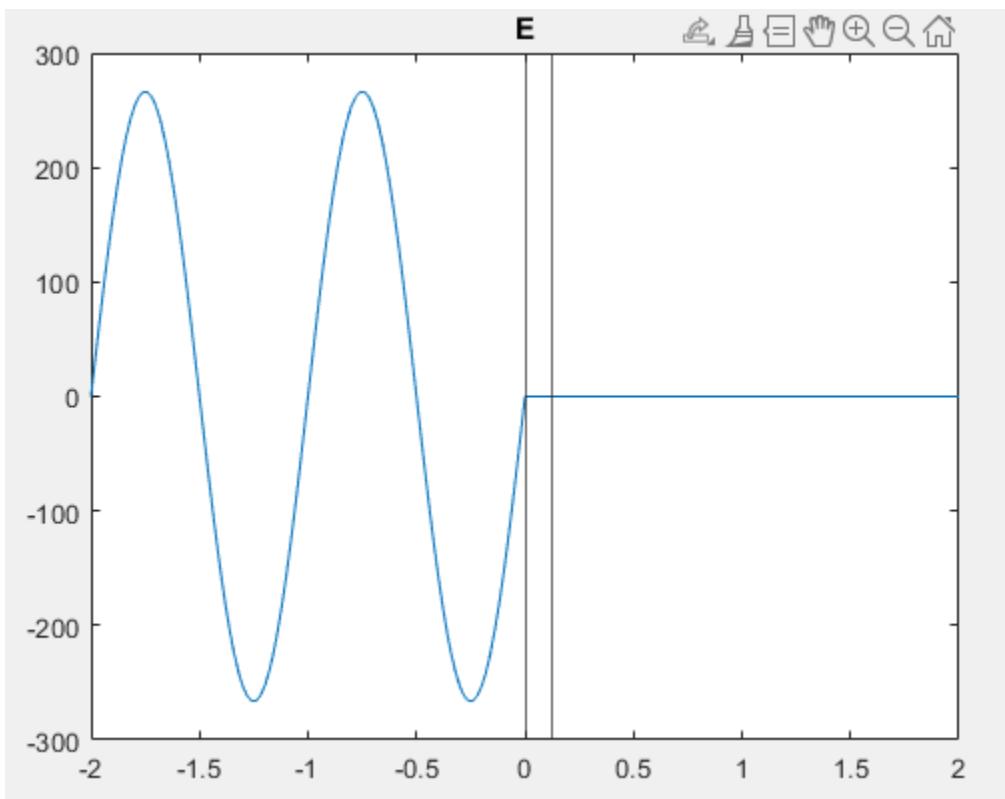
H2 = (-1/2).*K0.*exp(1i.* (fi-2.*pi.*d)).*cos(2.*pi.* (z-d));

H = (z<=0).*H1 + (z>0).* (z<=d).*H2;

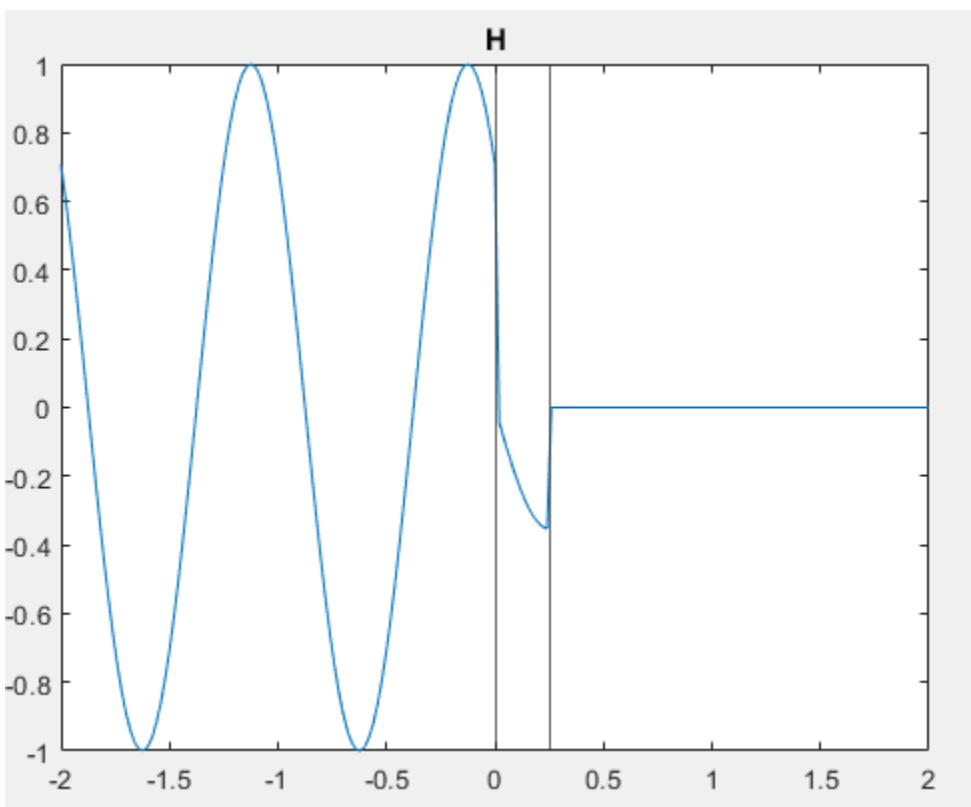
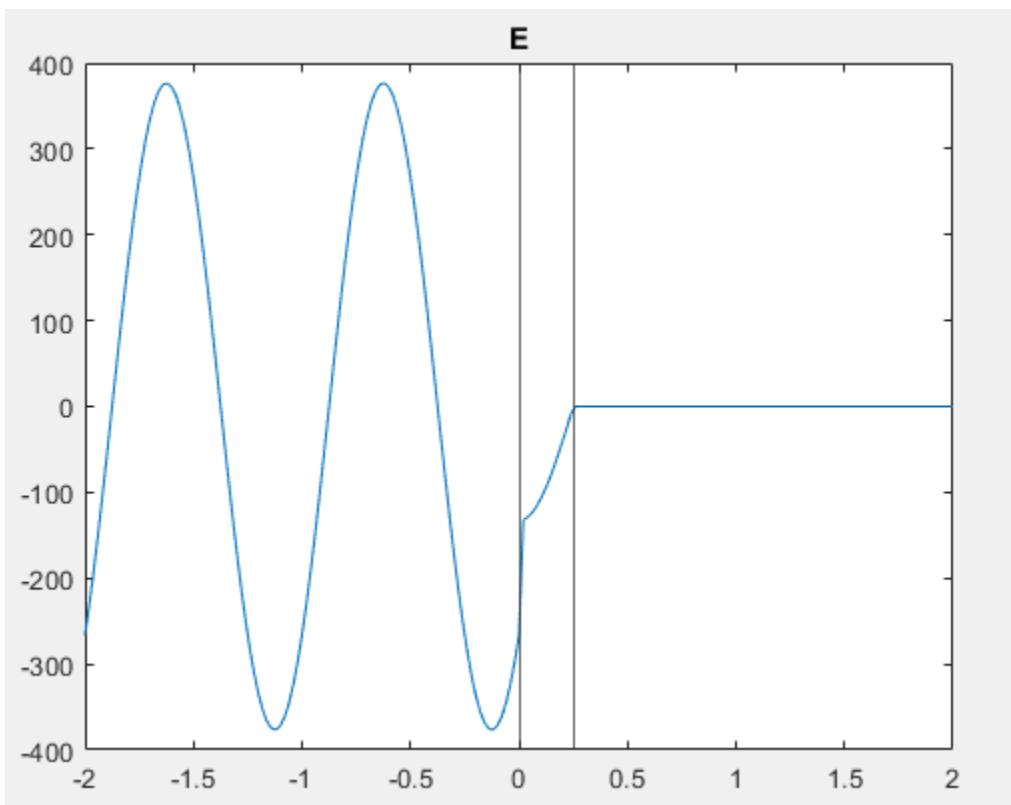
figure(1)
plot(z,E);
hold on
title("E");
xline(0);
xline(d);

figure(2)
plot(z,H);
hold on
title("H");
xline(0);
xline(d);
```

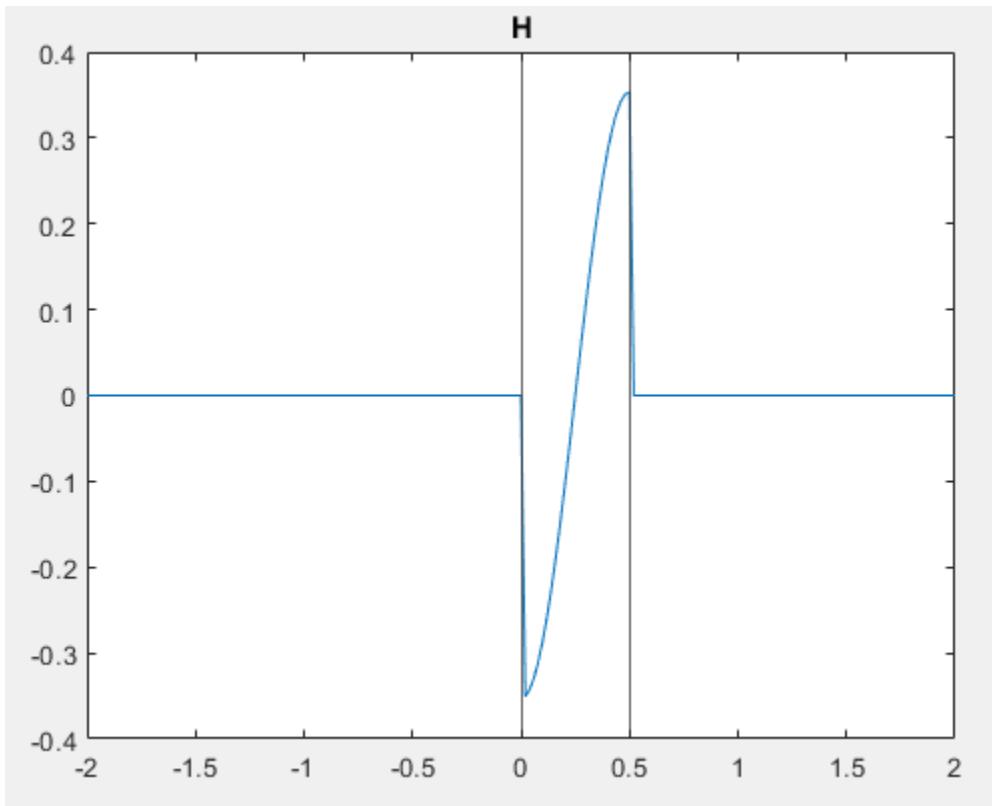
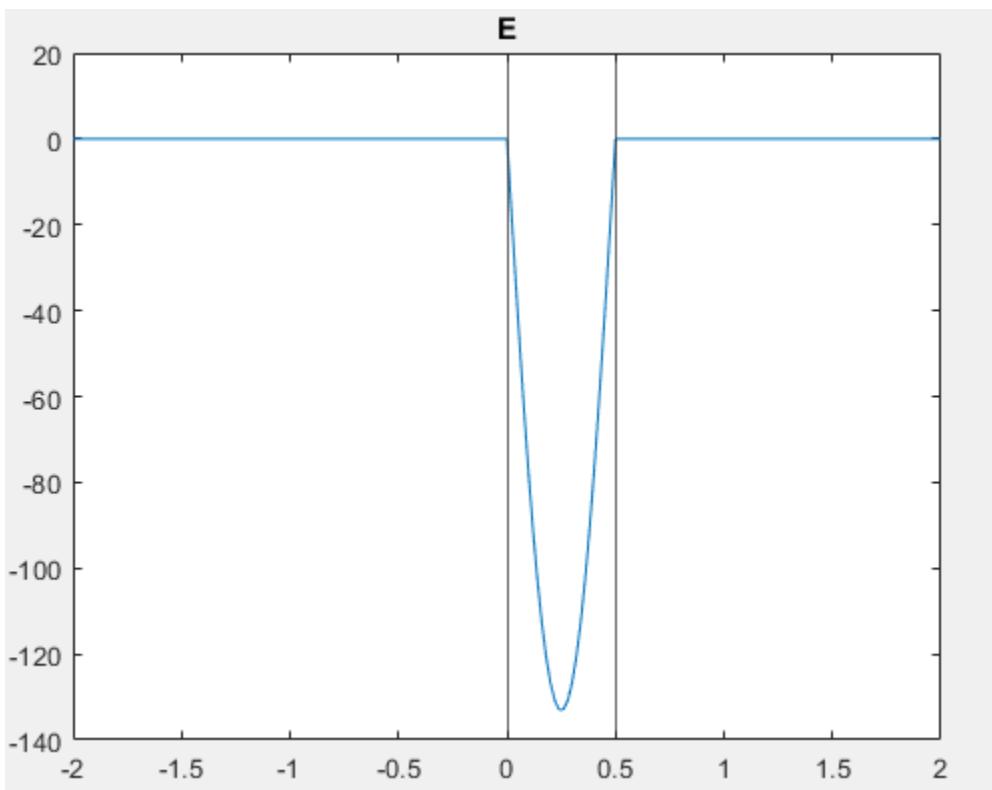
→ $\Gamma \alpha d = 0.125 \lambda$:



→ $\Gamma\alpha d = 0.250 \lambda$:



→ $\Gamma\alpha d = 0.500 \lambda$:

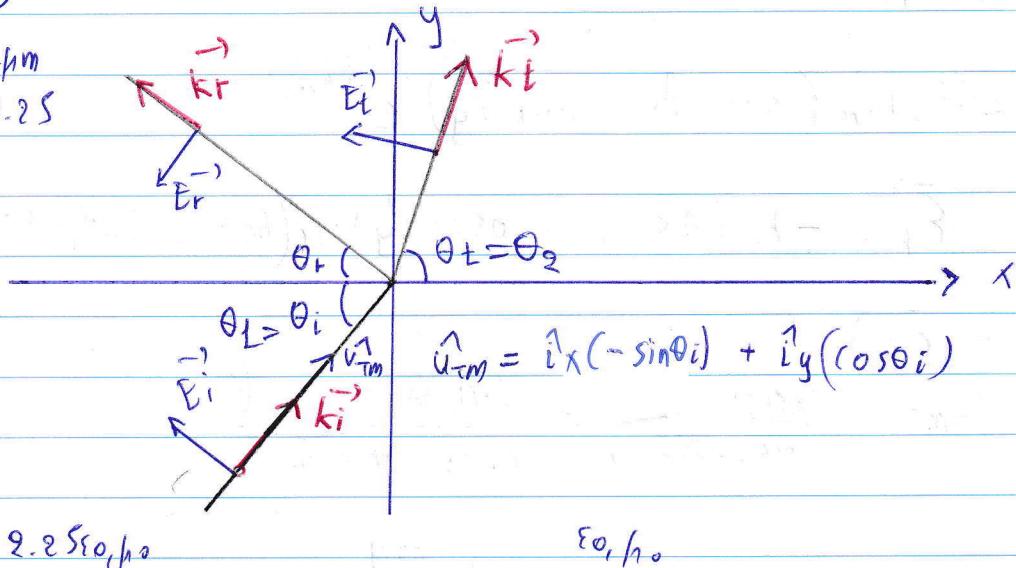


Aσώνη ②:

$$\theta_i = 55^\circ$$

$$\lambda_0 = 1 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 2.25$$



$$\hat{U}_{TM} = \hat{i}_x(-\sin\theta_i) + \hat{i}_y(\cos\theta_i)$$

$$2.25 \epsilon_0 / \hbar_0$$

$$\epsilon_0 / \hbar_0$$

ⓐ

$$\text{Η γύρια σήμερας αντάντως είναι: } \theta_{cr} = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n_2 \epsilon_2}{n_1 \epsilon_1}}\right) = 41.8^\circ < 55^\circ$$

Για το μέλλον των προσπόντων ενδιδού νυχτών:

$$\vec{E}_i = E_0 \hat{U}_{TM} e^{-jk_1 r} = (-E_0 \sin\theta_i \hat{i}_x + E_0 \cos\theta_i \hat{i}_y) e^{-jk_1(x \cos\theta_i + y \sin\theta_i)}$$

$$\text{Για το σήμερο: } \omega = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_0} = 6 \cdot 10^{14} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}, \text{ για } \theta_i = 0.574, k_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} = 2 \cdot 10^6 \frac{1}{\text{m}}, \sin\theta_i = 0.819$$

$$\text{δηλα } \boxed{\vec{E}_i = E_0 (-0.819 \hat{i}_x + 0.574 \hat{i}_y) \cos(6 \cdot 10^{14} t - 3 \cdot 10^6 (0.574 x + 0.819 y))}$$

$$\text{ⓑ } \cos^2\theta_2 + \sin^2\theta_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2\theta_2 + \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)^2 \sin^2\theta_1 = 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_1 \cos\theta_2 = -\frac{n_1}{n_2} j(n_1^2 \sin^2\theta_1 - n_2^2) = -1.207092 j \\ n_2 \cos\theta_1 = 0.574 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{α' πα } R_{TM} = \frac{Z_1 \cos\theta_i - Z_2 \cos\theta_t}{Z_1 \cos\theta_i + Z_2 \cos\theta_t} = -0.5763 + 0.8173 j = e^{+2.185j}$$

Aan diapad param, neontzamien loren hifirou nreinou
+ 2.185 rad

$$\vec{E}_r = E_0 t_{TM} (\sin \theta_i \hat{i}_x + \cos \theta_i \hat{i}_y) e^{-jk_r r}$$

daa $\vec{E}_r = -E_0 (0.819 \hat{i}_x + 0.574 \hat{i}_y) \cos(6\pi 10^{14} t - 3\pi 10^6 (-0.574x + 0.819y) + 2.185)$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t_{TM} = \frac{2Z_0 \cos \theta_i}{Z_1 \cos \theta_i + Z_0 \sin \theta_i} = \frac{2n_1 \cos \theta_i}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \sin \theta_i} \stackrel{\textcircled{P}}{=}$$

$$\approx 0.669 + j1.0791 \approx 1.4169 e^{j1.0791}$$

$$\cos \theta_2 \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} -0.714j \quad \text{naa} \quad \sin \theta_2 = 1.2287$$

daa: $\vec{E}_t = t_{TM} E_0 (-\sin \theta_2 \hat{i}_x + \cos \theta_2 \hat{i}_y) e^{-jk_t r_t} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_t = 1.4169 e^{j1.0791} E_0 (-1.2287 \hat{i}_x - 0.714j \hat{i}_y) \cdot$
 $\cdot e^{-j2\pi 10^6 (-0.714j x + 1.2287 y)}$

$$\vec{E}_t = 1.4169 e^{-2\pi 10^6 0.714x} [0.714 \hat{i}_y \cos(6\pi 10^{14} t - 3\pi 10^6 \cdot 1.2287y - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1.0791)]$$

$$+ (-1.2287 \hat{i}_x (\cos(6\pi 10^{14} t - 3\pi 10^6 \cdot 1.2287y + 1.0791))]$$

$$\vec{s}_t = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{E}_t \times \vec{H}_t)$$

$$\vec{H}_t = -\frac{1}{j\omega_0} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}_t = -\frac{1}{j\omega_0} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i}_x & \hat{i}_y & \hat{i}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & 0 \\ E_{tx} & E_{ty} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}_z \left[-\frac{1}{j\omega_0} \left(\frac{\partial E_{ty}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{tx}}{\partial y} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \hat{i}_z \left(\frac{1}{Z_2} \left(\frac{E_0 t_m \sin \theta_2}{\omega_0} \right) e^{-j k_0 n_2 (x \cos \theta_t + y \sin \theta_t)} \right)$$

$$\text{Ohoia neouniai } \theta_t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{tx} = -E_0 t_m \sin \theta_2 A \\ E_{ty} = E_0 t_m \cos \theta_2 A \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Qpa} \quad \vec{s}_t = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i}_x & \hat{i}_y & \hat{i}_z \\ -E_0 t_m \sin \theta_2 & E_0 t_m \cos \theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{t_m E_0}{Z_2} \end{vmatrix} A =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\hat{i}_x \frac{|E_0|^2 |t_m|^2 \cos \theta_2}{Z_2} - \hat{i}_y \frac{|E_0|^2 |t_m|^2 \sin \theta_2}{Z_2} \right] e^{-j k_0 n_2 (x \cos \theta_2 - y \sin \theta_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{s}_t = \frac{1}{2} \left[\hat{i}_x \frac{|E_0|^2 |t_m|^2 \cos \theta_2}{Z_2} - \hat{i}_y \frac{|E_0|^2 |t_m|^2 \sin \theta_2}{Z_2} \right] e^{-j k_0 2 [n_2^2 \sin \theta_2 - n_0^2]}$$

$$\vec{P}_{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ \vec{s}_t \} = 0$$

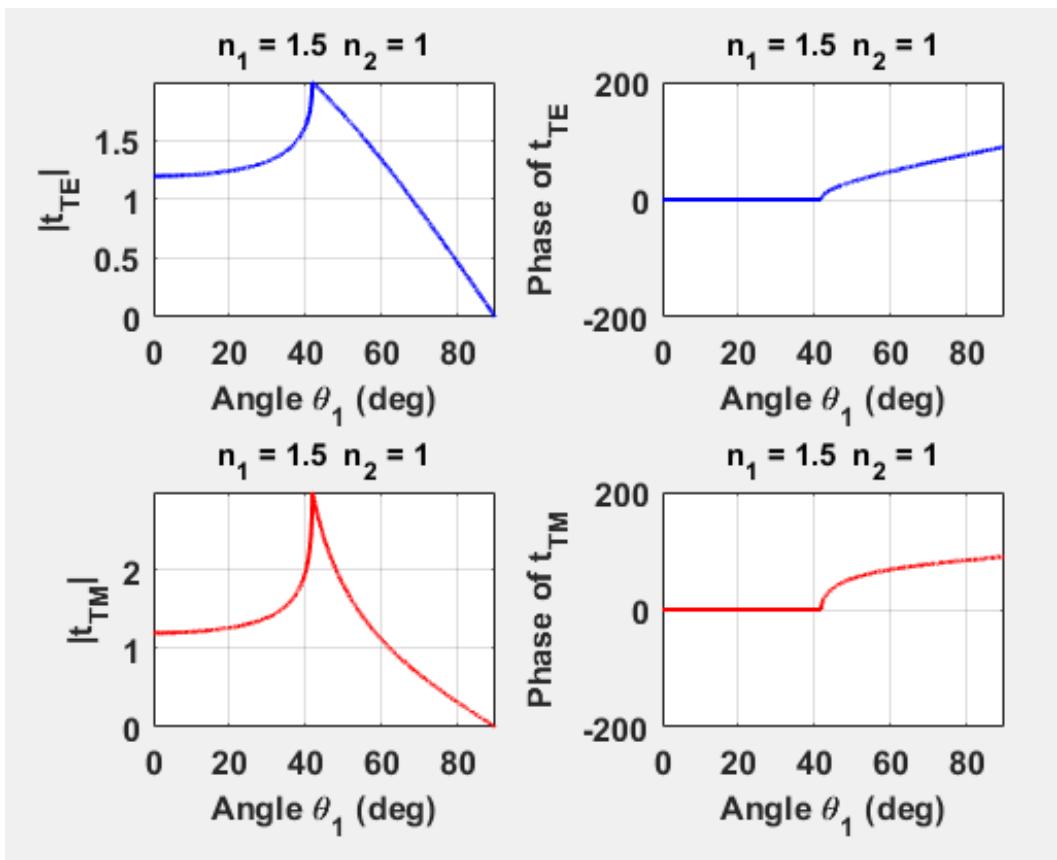
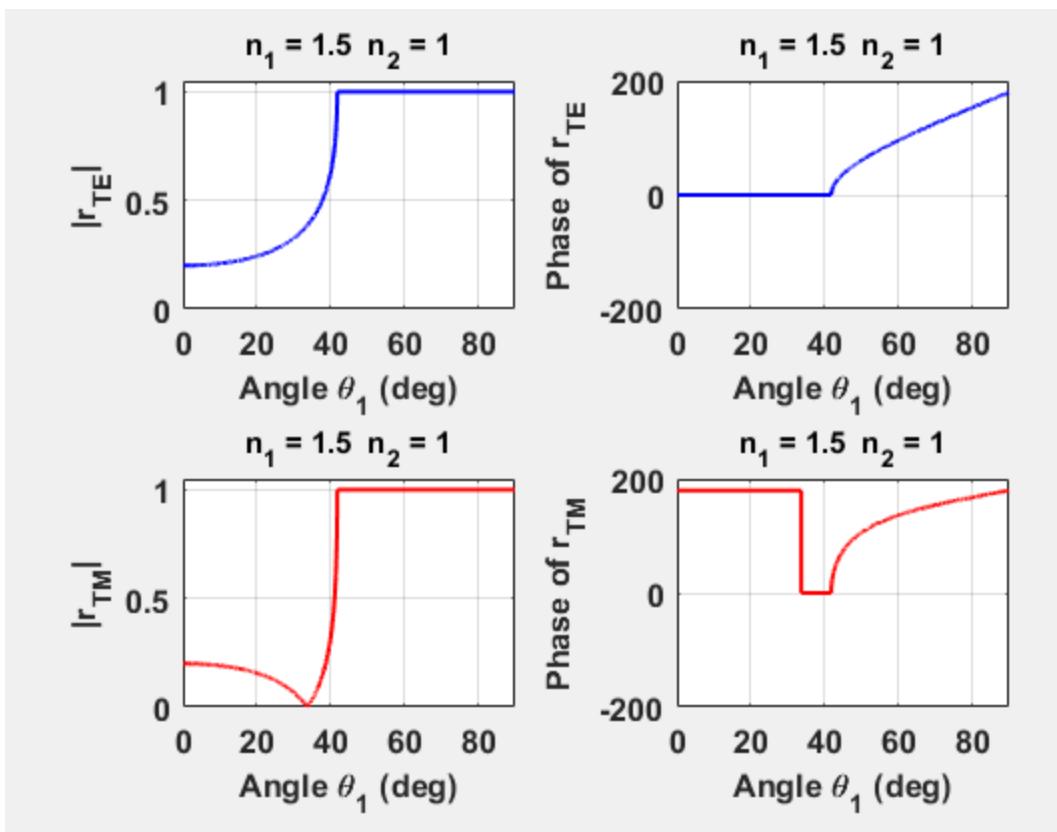
$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{Apa: } \boxed{P_r = 100\%} \quad \text{na} \quad \boxed{P_t = 0\%}$$

Άσκηση 9 – Matlab:

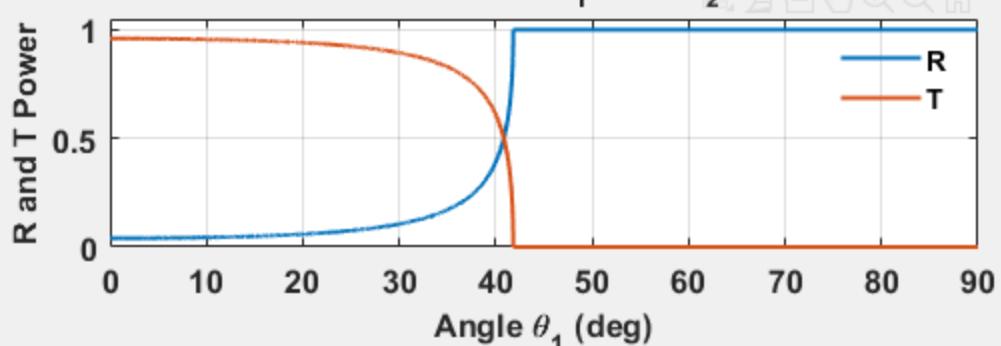
Έγινε χρήση της συνάρτησης fresnel_equations από την ιστοσελίδα του μαθήματος.

Ο κώδικας:

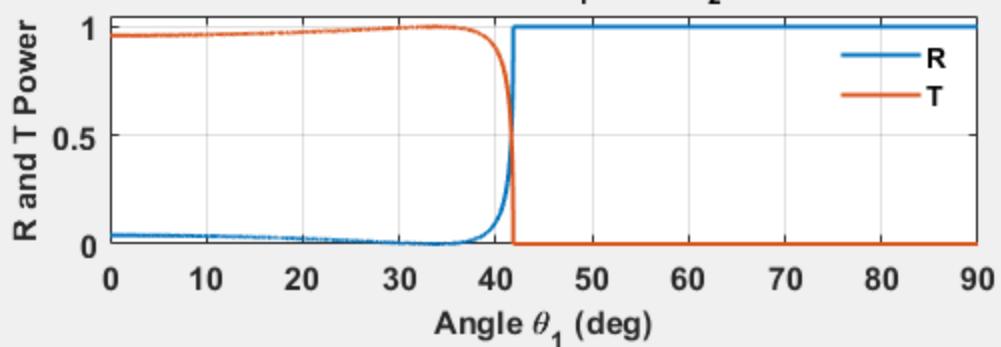
```
fresnel_equations([0:0.01:89.99],2.25,1,1);
```



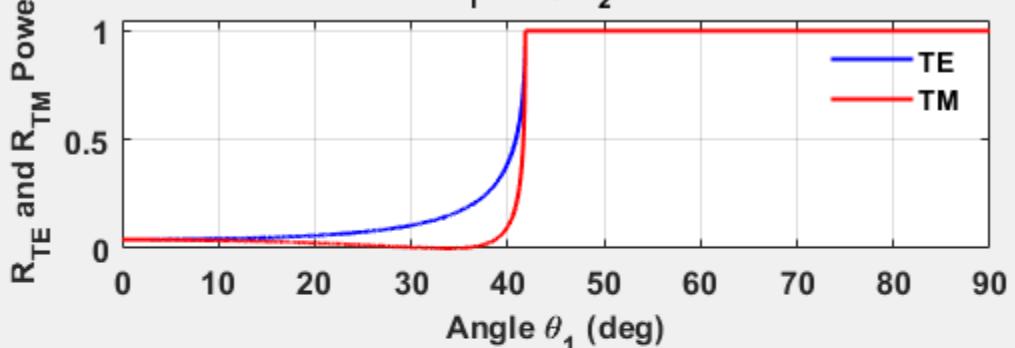
TE Polarization, $n_1 = 1.5$, $n_2 = 1$



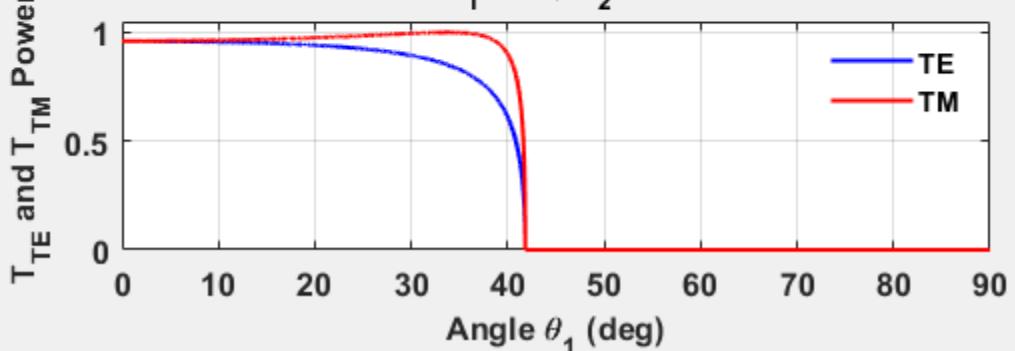
TM Polarization, $n_1 = 1.5$, $n_2 = 1$



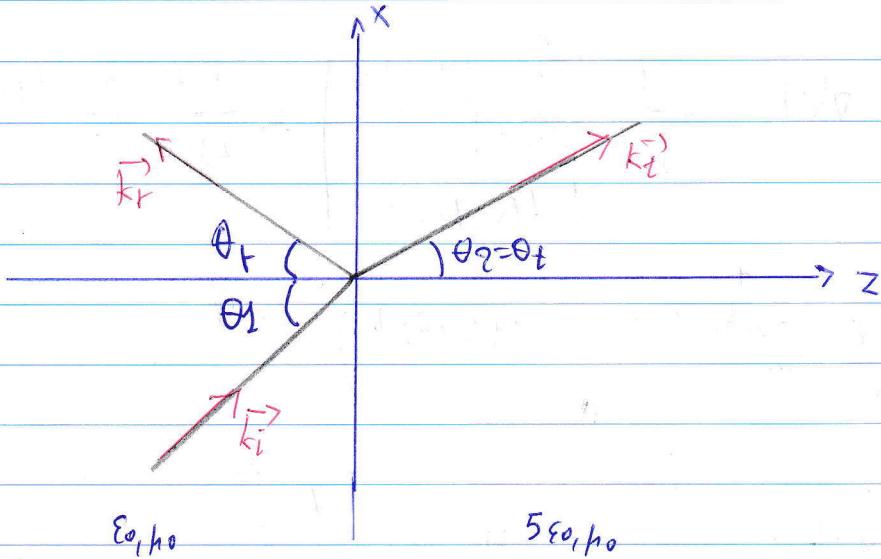
$n_1 = 1.5$, $n_2 = 1$



$n_1 = 1.5$, $n_2 = 1$



Ausnahme (10):



$$\lambda_0 = 1 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\vec{E} = (2 \cos \theta \hat{i}_x - j 3 \hat{i}_y - 8 \sin \theta \hat{i}_z) \exp(-jk \cdot \vec{r})$$

② Fwria Brewster: $\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right) \cong 1.1503 \text{ rad} \cong 65.905^\circ$

$$k_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} = 2\pi \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{m}^{-1}}$$

$$\text{da } \vec{k}_i = \hat{i}_x (\text{cosine}) + \hat{i}_z (\text{sine}) \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{k}_i = 2\pi \cdot 10^{-6} (0.9129 \hat{i}_x + 0.4082 \hat{i}_z)}$$

(B) $\vec{E}_i = (E_{iTE} \hat{i}_x + E_{iTM} \hat{i}_z) e^{-jk_i r}$

$n \in \begin{cases} E_{iTE} = 2 \\ E_{iTM} = -3 \end{cases}$ na,

$$\begin{cases} \hat{i}_x = \cos \theta \hat{i}_x - \sin \theta \hat{i}_z \\ \hat{i}_z = \hat{i}_y \end{cases}$$

$E \}$ 10.5.0.6.11 Fresnel:

$$T_{TE} = \frac{E_r}{E_i} = \frac{2 \cos \theta_1 - 2 \cos \theta_2}{2 \cos \theta_1 + 2 \cos \theta_2} = \frac{n_1 \cos \theta_1 - n_2 \cos \theta_2}{n_1 \cos \theta_1 + n_2 \cos \theta_2}$$

$$10 \times 5.0.6.11 \quad \cos^2 \theta_2 + \sin^2 \theta_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta_2 = 1 - \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta_1$$

$$\text{da } \theta_2 \cong 24.096^\circ \cong 0.42055 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta_B + \theta_2 \cong 90^\circ \text{ (ausgeleuchtet)}$$

Dnbf 7c) und:

$$r_{TE} = \frac{0.4082 - \sqrt{S} \left(\left(L - \frac{1}{S} \cdot 0.9129^2 \right) \right)}{0.4082 + \sqrt{S} \left(\left(L - \frac{1}{S} \cdot 0.9129^2 \right) \right)} \approx -0.667$$

daher:

$$t_{TE} = 0.334$$

$$r_{TM} = 0 \text{ (dafür ferner Brewster)}$$

$$t_{TM} = 0.447$$

$$\vec{E}_r = i_y r_{TE} E_{iTE} + (-\cos \theta_2 i_x - \sin \theta_2 i_z) r_{TM} E_{iTM} e^{-jk_r \vec{r}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E}_r = 2j i_y \exp(-j 2\pi \cdot 10^6 (-4089z - 9129x))$$

$$\vec{E}_t = [i_y t_{TE} E_{iTE} + t_{TM} E_{iTM} (\cos \theta_2 i_x - \sin \theta_2 i_z)] e^{-jk_t \vec{r}} =$$

$$= \boxed{\vec{E}_t = \left(-j i_y + 0.447 \cdot 2 (0.9129 i_x - 0.4082 i_z) \right) \cdot e^{-j 2\pi \cdot 10^6 \sqrt{S} (0.919862 + 0.4082x)}}$$

④

$$\vec{H}_i = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} (\vec{k}_i \times \vec{E}_i) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i}_x & \hat{i}_y & \hat{i}_z \\ \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \\ E_{ix} & E_{iy} & E_{iz} \end{vmatrix} e^{-jk_i \vec{r}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H}_i = \frac{1}{Z_0} [3j(\hat{i}_x \cos\theta, -\hat{i}_z \sin\theta) + \hat{i}_y \cdot \vec{2}] e^{-jk_i \vec{r}}$$

$$\vec{H}_r = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} (\vec{k}_r \times \vec{E}_r) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i}_x & \hat{i}_y & \hat{i}_z \\ \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \\ 0 & E_{ry} & 0 \end{vmatrix} e^{-jk_r \vec{r}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{H}_r = \frac{1}{Z_0} [2j(\hat{i}_x \cos\theta, \hat{i}_z \sin\theta)] e^{-jk_r \vec{r}}$$

Apa:

$$\boxed{\vec{H} = \vec{H}_i + \vec{H}_r}$$

⑤ neoninitor kupa:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{i}'_x = \cos\theta, \hat{i}'_x - \sin\theta, \hat{i}'_z \\ \hat{i}'_y = \hat{i}_y \\ \hat{i}'_z = \sin\theta, \hat{i}_x + \cos\theta, \hat{i}_z \end{array} \right.$$

avantinis wa:

ndikar our naanipuy, difutuwa, (y), apas f'ouye nostenwa
verb juriq Brewster

drafisohfro nihai:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{i}''_x = \cos\theta_2 \hat{i}_x - \sin\theta_2 \hat{i}_z \\ \hat{i}''_y = \hat{i}_y \\ \hat{i}''_z = \sin\theta_2 \hat{i}_x + \cos\theta_2 \hat{i}_z \end{array} \right.$$

⑥ Neeoste overdriftfaktor 10x50%

$$\frac{P_r}{P_i} = \frac{|r_{TE}|^2 |E_{TE}|^2 + |V_{im}|^2 |E_{TM}|^2}{|E_{TE}|^2 + |E_{TM}|^2} = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{4}{9}}{9+4} \approx 0.13675$$

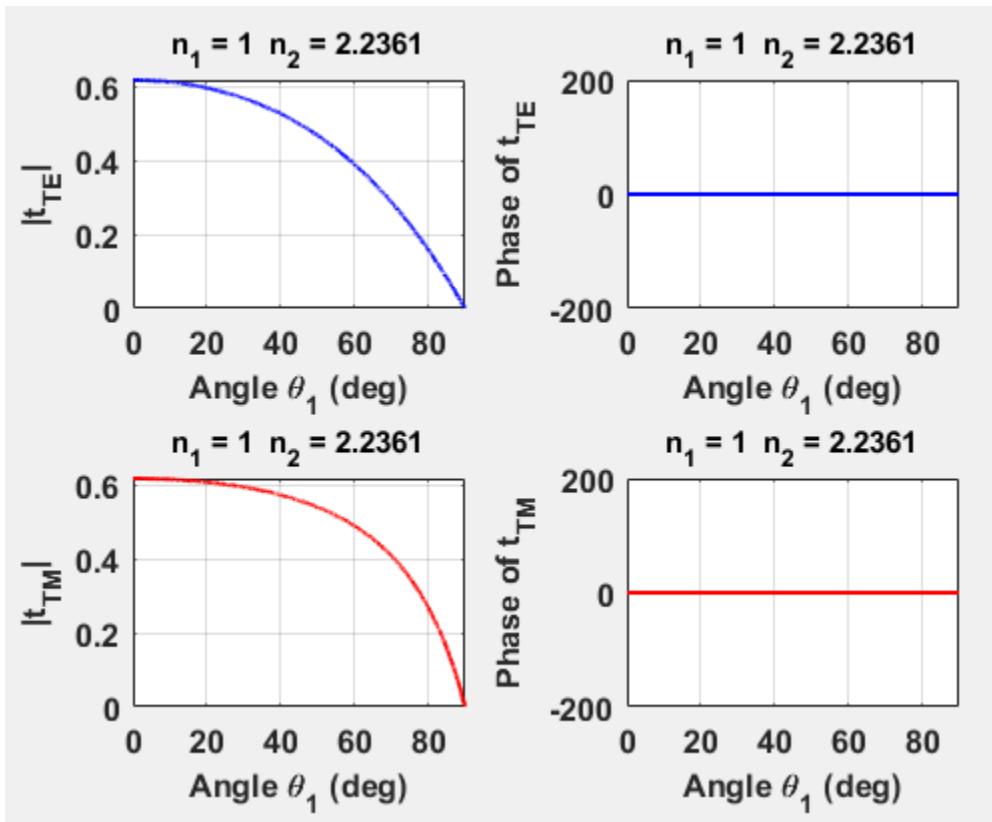
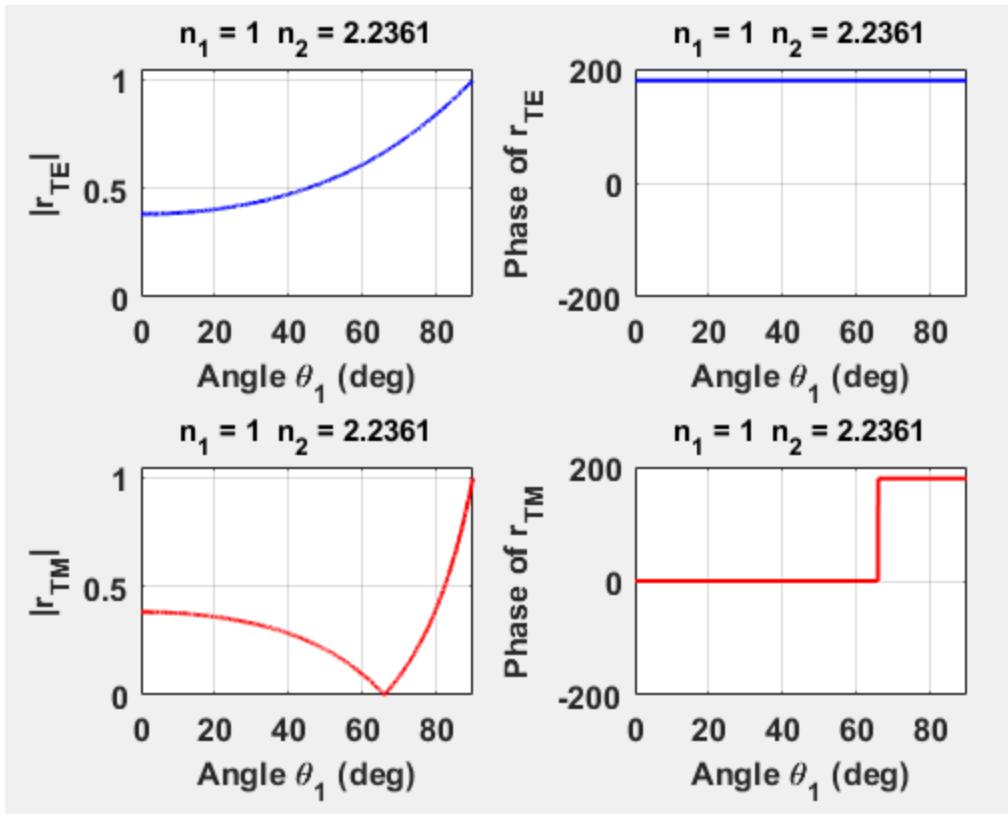
$$\frac{P_t}{P_i} = 1 - \frac{P_r}{P_i} = 0.86325$$

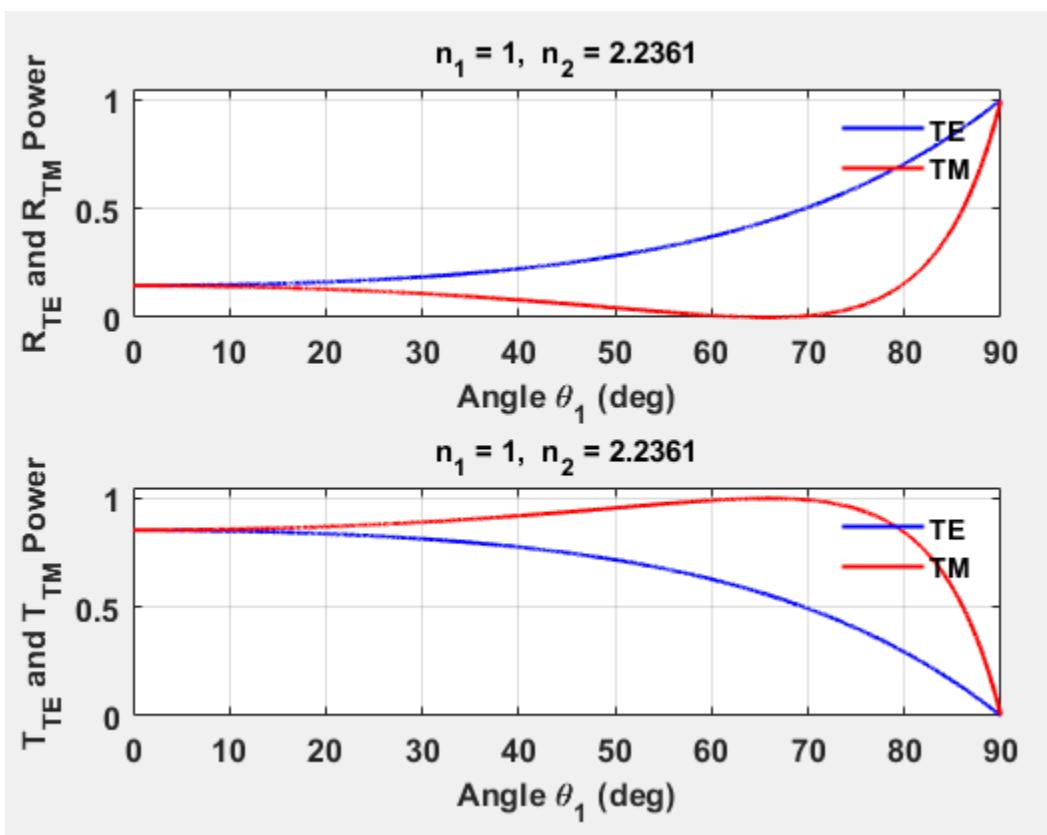
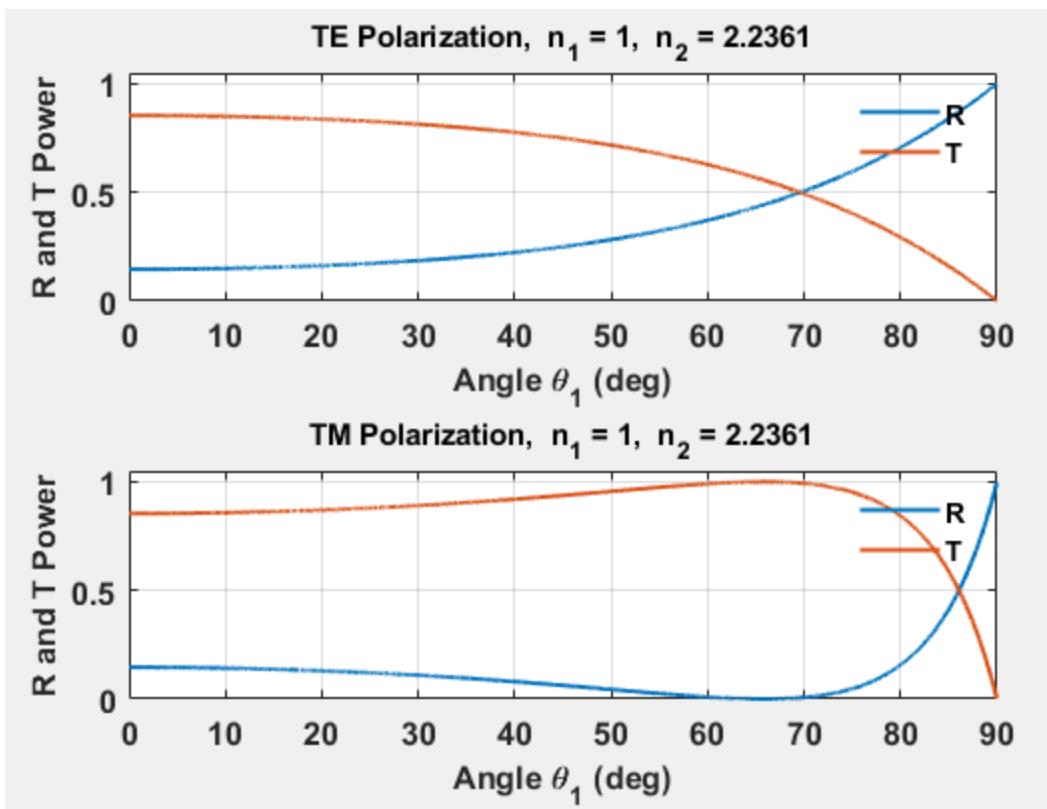
Άσκηση 10 – Matlab:

Έγινε χρήση της συνάρτησης fresnel_equations από την ιστοσελίδα του μαθήματος.

Ο κώδικας:

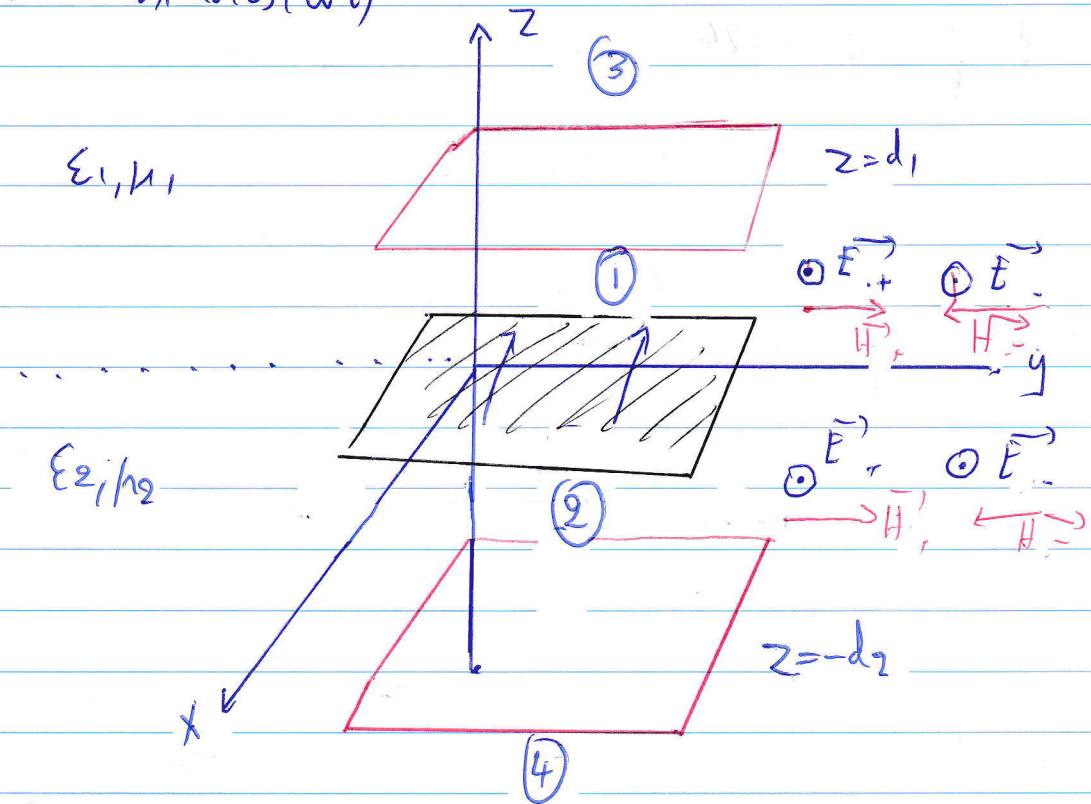
```
fresnel_equations([0:0.01:89.99],1,5,1);
```





Azonon (11):

$$\vec{H} = -i_x k \cos(\omega t)$$



@

$$(1) \rightarrow z > d_1, (2) \rightarrow 0 < z < d_1, (3) \rightarrow -d_2 < z < 0, (4) \rightarrow z < -d_2$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = 0 \text{ na}, \vec{H}_3 = 0, \vec{E}_4 = 0 \text{ na}, \vec{H}_4 = 0, \text{ app s}$$

α α ειναι κατα z=d1 και z=-d2 οπουτε zε διαφορες αγωνους

$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{E}_{1+} + \vec{E}_{1-} = i_x \vec{E}_{1+} e^{jk_1 z} + i_x \vec{E}_{1-} e^{+jk_1 z}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \vec{E}_{2+} + \vec{E}_{2-} = i_y \vec{E}_{2+} e^{-jk_2 z} + i_y \vec{E}_{2-} e^{+jk_2 z}$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{H}_{1+} + \vec{H}_{1-} = i_y \frac{\vec{E}_{1+}}{Z_1} e^{-jk_1 z} - i_y \frac{\vec{E}_{1-}}{Z_1}$$

$$\vec{H}_2 = \vec{H}_{2+} + \vec{H}_{2-} = i_y \frac{\vec{E}_{2+}}{Z_2} e^{-jk_2 z} - i_y \frac{\vec{E}_{2-}}{Z_2}$$

Λ αγωνοι

$$\text{Ενστάσις, έχουμε δΤΙ: } k_1 = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon_1 h_1} \\ k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon_2 h_2}$$

$$\text{να } Z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{h_1}{\epsilon_1}}, \quad Z_2 = \sqrt{\frac{h_2}{\epsilon_2}}$$

Έως την επόμενη στιγμή στο $z=d_1$:

$$E_{1+} e^{-jk_1 d_1} + E_{1-} e^{jk_1 d_1} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Έως την επόμενη στιγμή στο $z=0$, στην πλευρά $z=0$:

$$E_{1+} + E_{1-} = E_{2+} + E_{2-} \quad (2)$$

Έως την επόμενη στιγμή στο $z=-d_2$:

$$E_{2+} e^{jk_2 d_2} + E_{2-} e^{-jk_2 d_2} = 0 \quad (3)$$

Έως την επόμενη στιγμή στο $z=0$, που σημαίνει τέλια δΤΙ:

$$\frac{1}{Z_1} (E_{1+} - E_{1-}) - \frac{1}{Z_2} (E_{2+} - E_{2-}) = K_0 \quad (4)$$

Άρα: 4 εξισώσεις για 4 αγνώστους:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{-jk_1 d_1} & e^{jk_1 d_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{jk_2 d_2} & e^{-jk_2 d_2} \\ \frac{1}{Z_1} & -\frac{1}{Z_1} & -\frac{1}{Z_2} & +\frac{1}{Z_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{1+} \\ E_{1-} \\ E_{2+} \\ E_{2-} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ K_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) γραφικές επαγγελματικές πειραμάτων για τον $Z=d_1$:

$$i_2 \left(\vec{H}_3 - \vec{H}_1 \right) \Big|_{Z=d_1} = \vec{K}_{PC_1} \Rightarrow \vec{K}_{PC_1} = -i_2 \times \vec{H}_1 \Big|_{Z=d_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{K}_{PC_1} = i_X \left(\frac{E_{L+}}{z_1} e^{-jk_1 d_1} - \frac{E_{L-}}{z_1} e^{jk_1 d_1} \right)$$

(δωρική ανθονοίανη με σχέση (1))

γραφικές επαγγελματικές πειραμάτων για τον $Z=-d_2$:

$$i_2 \left(\vec{H}_4 - \vec{H}_2 \right) \Big|_{Z=-d_2} = \vec{K}_{PC_2} \Rightarrow \vec{K}_{PC_2} = -i_2 \times \vec{H}_2 \Big|_{Z=-d_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{K}_{PC_2} = i_X \left(\frac{E_{L+}}{z_2} e^{jk_2 d_2} - \frac{E_{L-}}{z_2} e^{-jk_2 d_2} \right)$$

αντανακτική μέσω σημ. (3))

γραφικές επαγγελματικές πειραμάτων για τα PC_1, PC_2 :

$$\sigma_1 = i_2 \cdot (\vec{D}_3 - \vec{D}_1) = 0$$

$$\sigma_2 = i_2 \cdot (\vec{D}_4 - \vec{D}_2) > 0$$

⑧ Anwendungen:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{-jkd} & e^{+jkd} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-jkd} & e^{+jkd} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{1+} \\ E_{1-} \\ E_{2+} \\ E_{2-} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k = 2\pi \sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} \cdot f, Z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}, d = l_m$$

Άσκηση 11 – Matlab:

Ο κώδικας:

```
e0 = 8.85419e-12;
m0 = pi*4e-7;
f = (1e9:1e4:1.5e9);
d = 1;
k = 2*pi*sqrt(e0*m0).*f;
Z = sqrt(m0/e0);
num=size(k,2);
A(1,1,:) = exp(-j*d.*k);
A(1,2,:) = exp(j*d.*k);
A(1,3,:) = zeros(1,num);
A(1,4,:) = zeros(1,num);
A(2,1,:) = ones(1,num);
A(2,2,:) = ones(1,num);
A(2,3,:) = -ones(1,num);
A(2,4,:) = -ones(1,num);
A(3,1,:) = zeros(1,num);
A(3,2,:) = zeros(1,num);
A(3,3,:) = exp(j*d.*k);
A(3,4,:) = exp(-j*d.*k);
A(4,1,:) = 1/Z.*ones(1,num);
A(4,2,:) = -1/Z.*ones(1,num);
A(4,3,:) = -1/Z.*ones(1,num);
A(4,4,:) = 1/Z.*ones(1,num);

for i=1:num
    deter(i)=det(A(:,:,i));
end

figure(1)
plot(f,abs(deter));

B = [0; 0; 0; 1];
for i=1:num
    X(i,:)= B \ A(:,:,i);
end

E2_pos=X(:,2);

figure(2)
plot(f,E2_pos);

f1=1.05e9;
k1 = 2*pi*sqrt(e0*m0).*f1;
```

```

A1=[exp (-j*d*k1) exp (j*d*k1) 0 0; 1 1 -1 -1; 0 0
exp (j*d*k1) exp (-j*d*k1); 1/Z -1/Z -1/Z 1/Z];
x1=B\A1;

z=(-1.5:0.001:1.5);
E1 = x1(1).*exp (-j*k1.*z) + x1(2).*exp (j*k1.*z);
E2 = x1(3).*exp (-j*k1.*z) + x1(4).*exp (j*k1.*z);
E = (z>=0).*(z<=d).*E1 + (z<0).*(z>=-d).*E2;
H1 = x1(1)./Z.*exp (-j*k1.*z) - x1(2)./Z.*exp (j*k1.*z);
H2 = x1(3)./Z.*exp (-j*k1.*z) - x1(4)./Z.*exp (j*k1.*z);
H = (z>=0).*(z<=d).*H1 + (z<0).*(z>=-d).*H2;

figure(3)
plot(z,real(E));
hold on
title("Re{E}");
xline(-d);
xline(0);
xline(d);

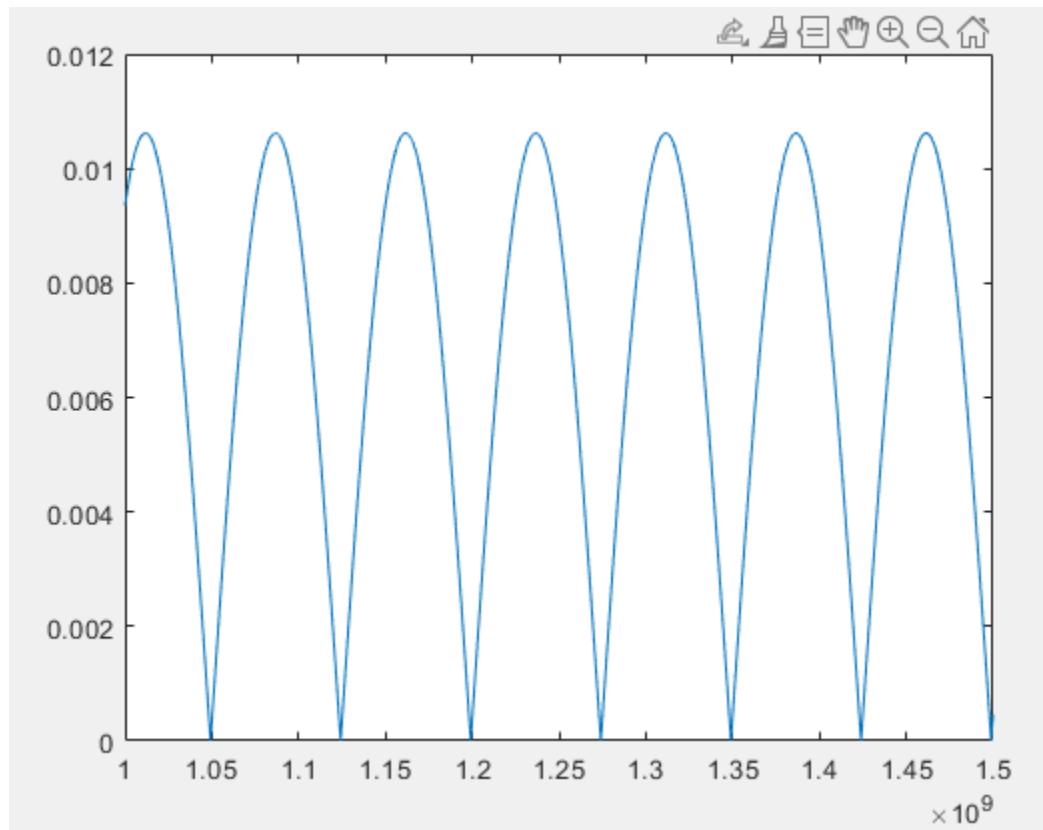
figure(4)
plot(z,imag(E));
hold on
title("Im{E}");
xline(-d);
xline(0);
xline(d);

figure(5)
plot(z,real(H));
hold on
title("Re{H}");
xline(-d);
xline(0);
xline(d);

figure(6)
plot(z,imag(H));
hold on
title("Im{H}");
xline(-d);
xline(0);
xline(d);

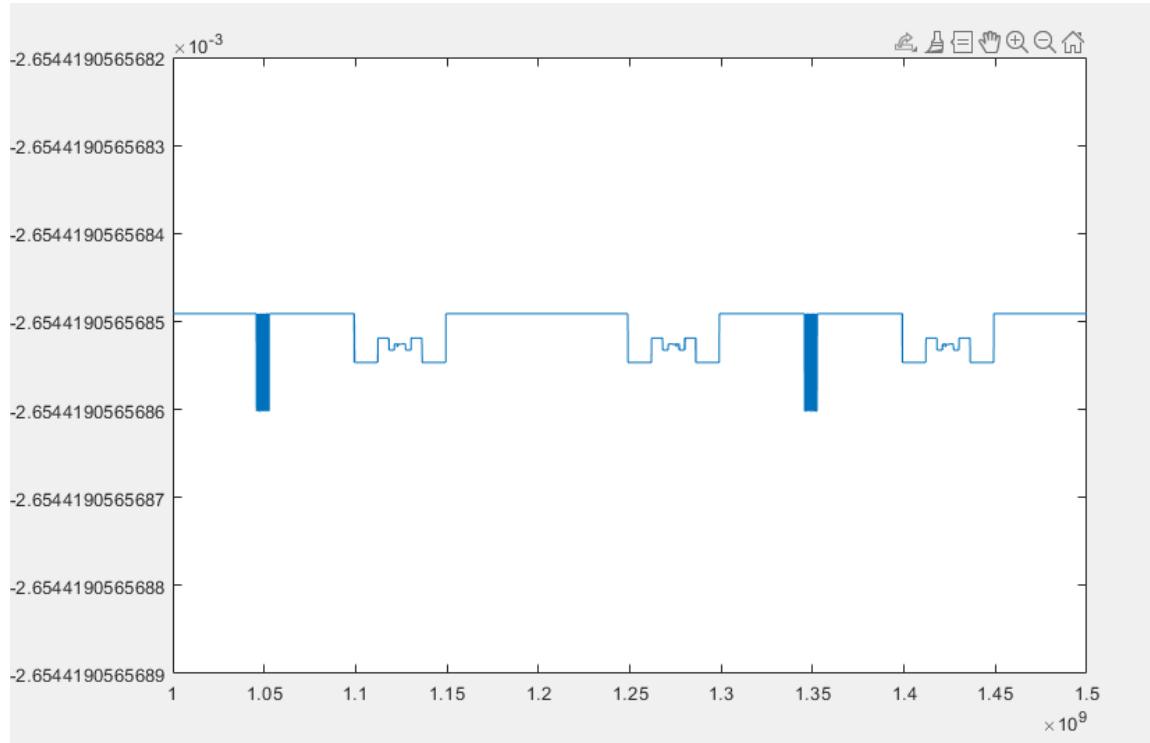
```

(γ) Παρακάτω βλέπουμε τη γραφική παράσταση του μέτρου της ορίζουσας που σημειώσαμε στο χειρόγραφο, παραπάνω. Εξετάζουμε φάσμα συχνοτήτων από 1 GHz έως 1.5 GHz.



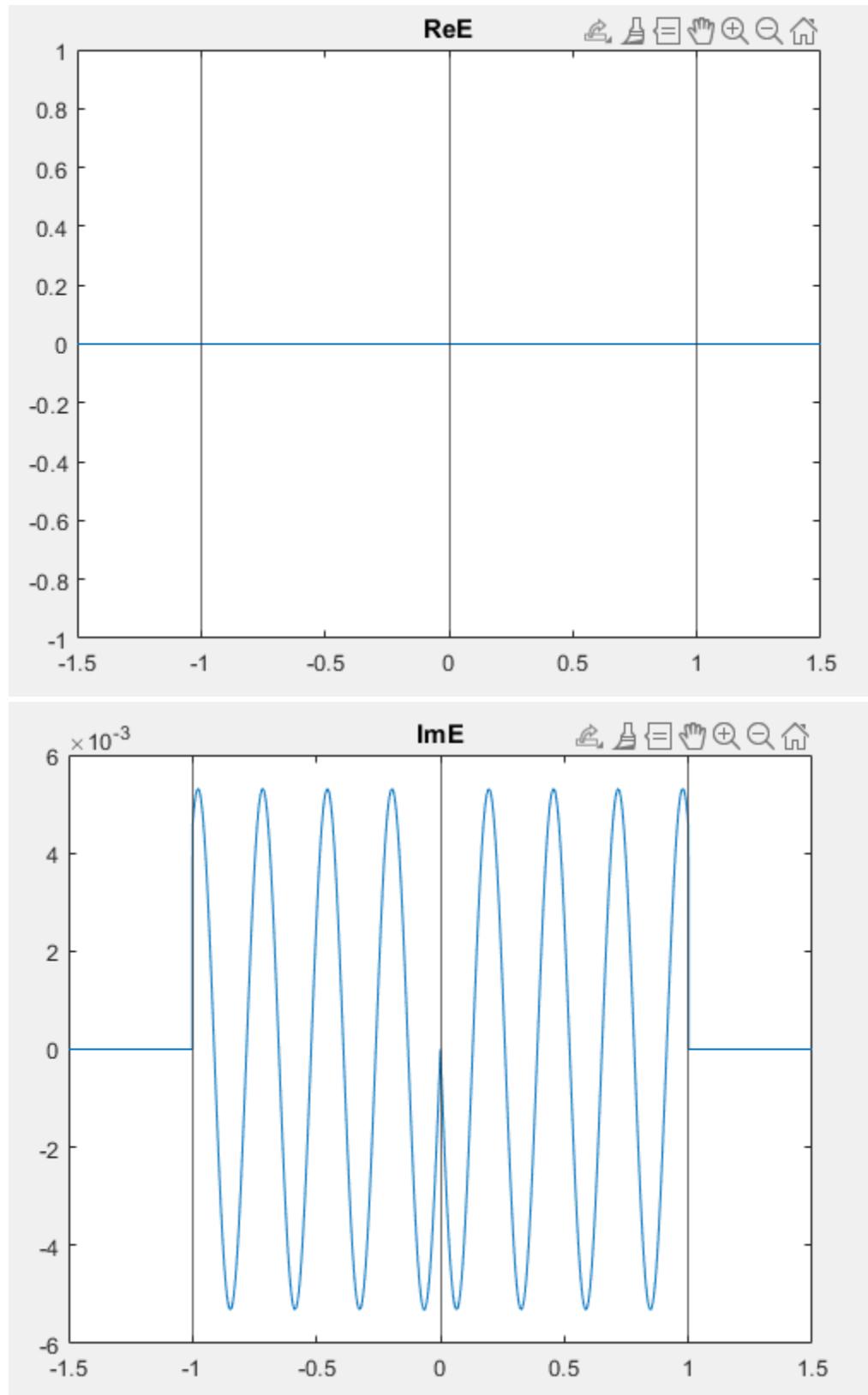
Παρατηρούμε ότι φαίνονται καθαρά τα σημεία συντονισμού. Η πρώτη συχνότητα συντονισμού είναι περίπου 1.05 GHz (η πληροφορία αυτή θα χρησιμοποιηθεί αργότερα).

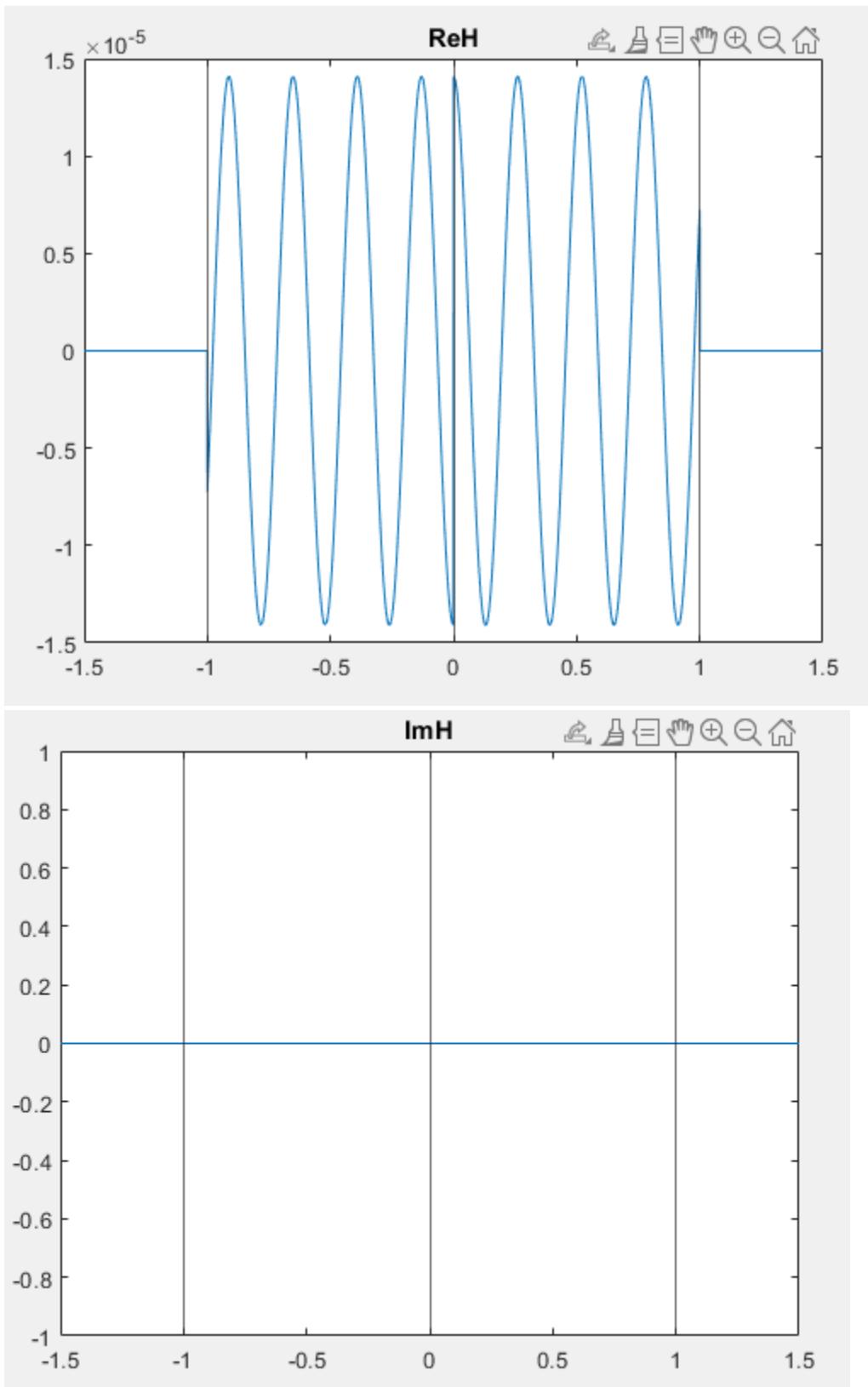
Στη συνέχεια σχεδιάζουμε τη γραφική παράσταση της απόλυτης τιμής του πλάτους του κύματος της περιοχής 2 ($z < 0$), $|E2+|$, που αντιστοιχεί στο κύμα που οδεύει στα θετικά z .



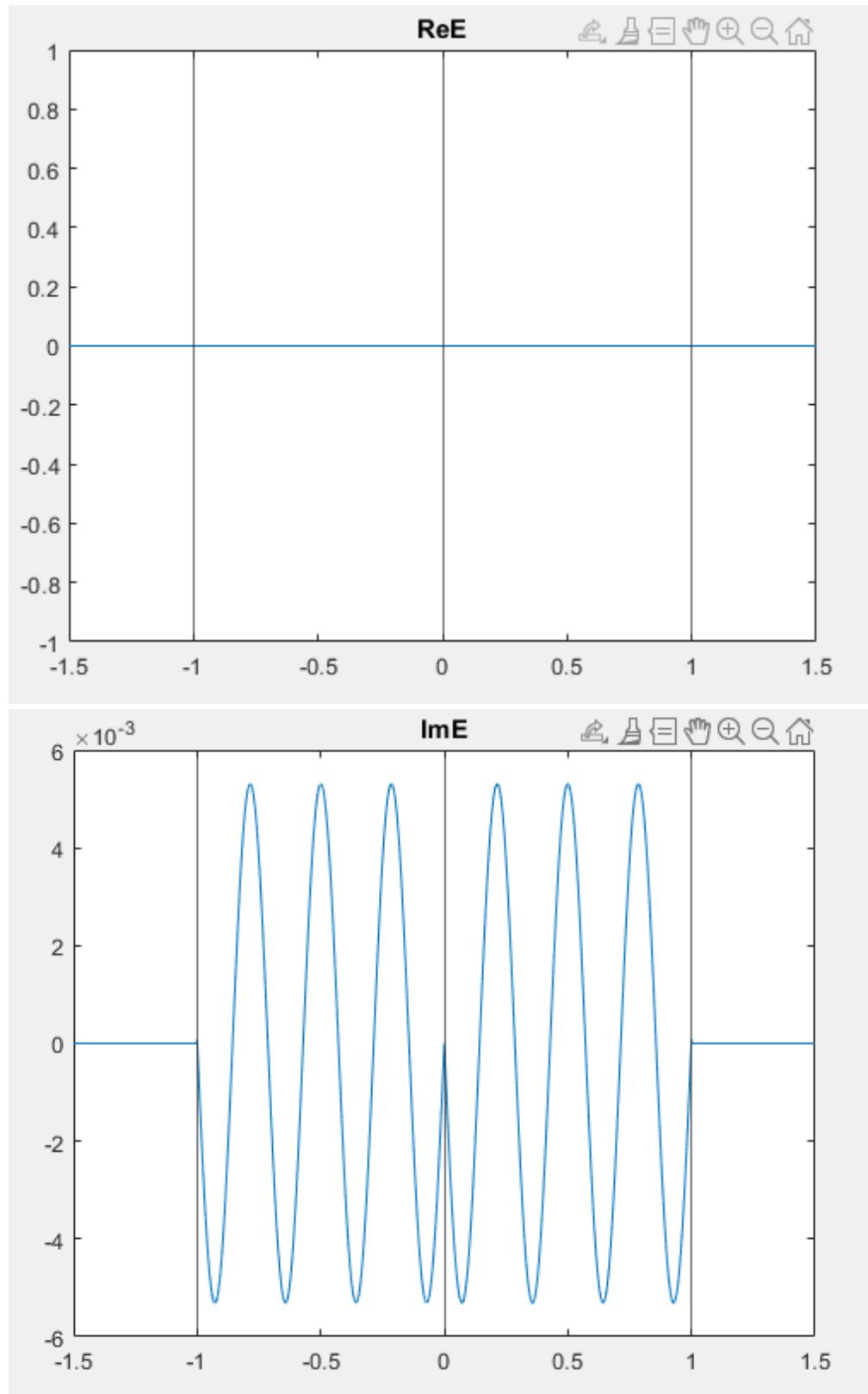
Παρατηρούμε και πάλι τα σημεία συντονισμού., τα οποία, κατά προσέγγιση, συμπίπτουν με όσα βρήκαμε στην πρώτη γραφική παράσταση.
Οπότε επαληθεύονται όσα γνωρίζουμε από τη θεωρία.

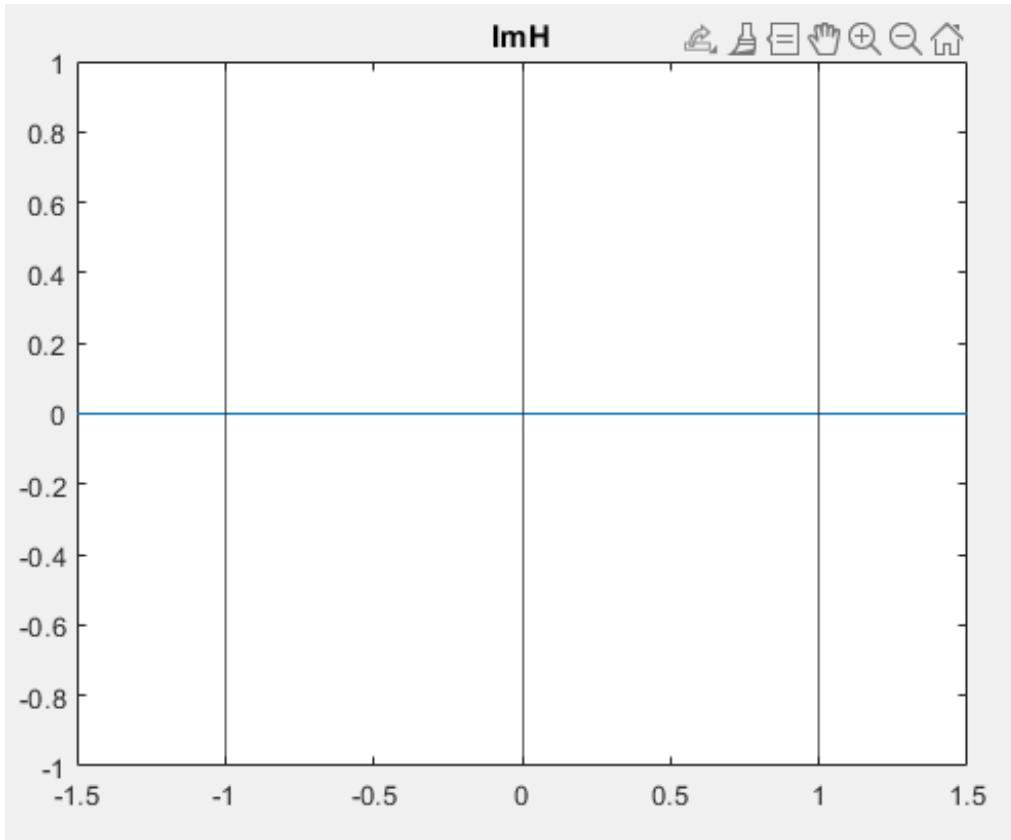
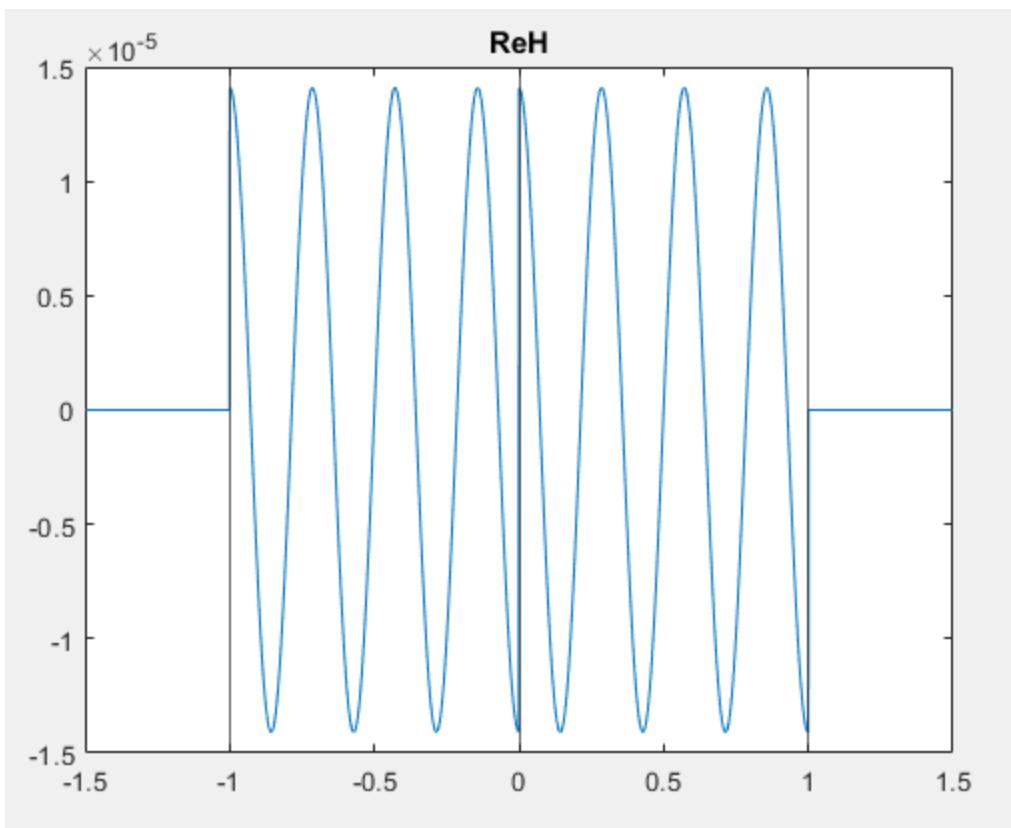
(δ) $\Gamma\alpha f = 1.15$ GHz:



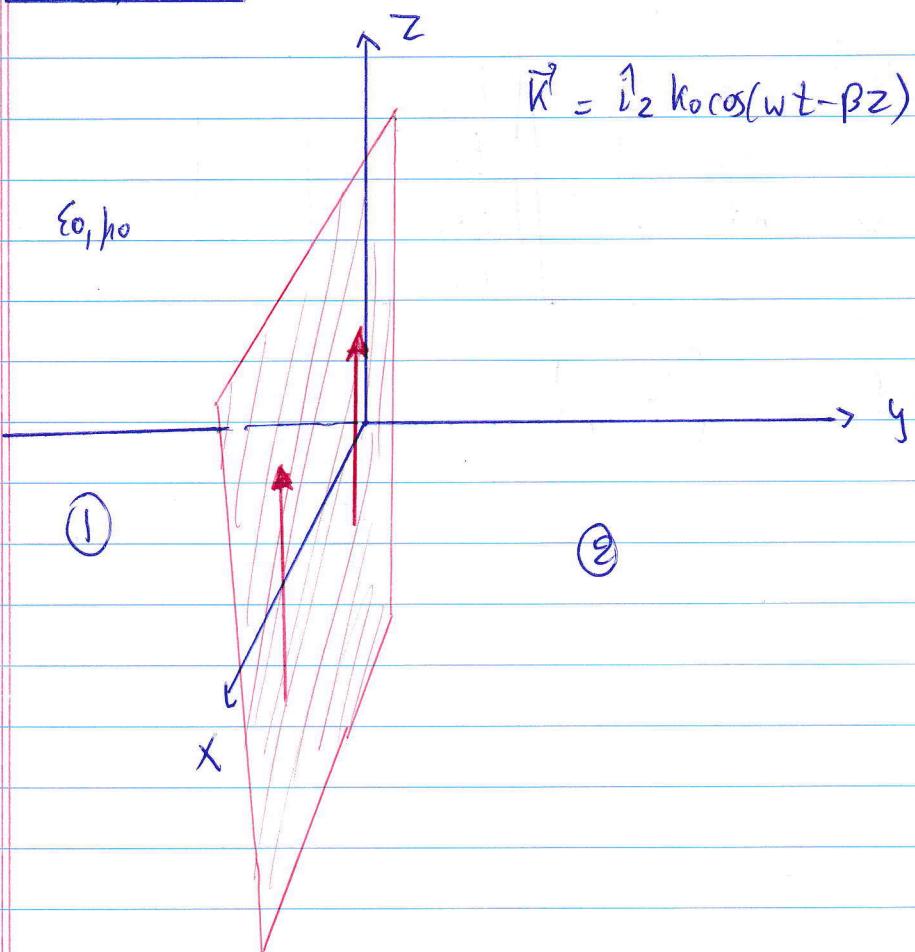


Για $f = 1.05$ GHz (πρώτη συχνότητα μηδενισμού της ορίζουσας):





Ausnahm (2):



(2) Σ w. g. un:

$$\vec{i}_n \cdot (\vec{j}_+ - \vec{j}_-) = -\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{k} - \frac{d\sigma}{dt} =$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = -\frac{dk}{dz} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = k_0 \beta \sin(\omega t - \beta z) \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{k_0 \beta}{\omega} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) + \sigma_0^{\text{const}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma = \frac{k_0 \beta}{\omega} \cos(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

(B) Υποθέτουμε στην προσδιορίσθαι την Η.Η. σε exam

Χωρίστωση. Αρχήστε επί:

$$\vec{E}_1 = (E_{0z} \hat{i}_z + E_{1y} \hat{i}_y) e^{-j(\beta z + k_{1y} y)} \quad A_1$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = (E_{0z} \hat{i}_z + E_{2y} \hat{i}_y) e^{-j(\beta z + k_{2y} y)} \quad A_2$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \hat{i}_x H_{1x} e^{-j(\beta z + k_{1y} y)} \quad \text{Θα αναδειχθεί σε αντίκτυπα}$$

$$\vec{H}_2 = \hat{i}_x H_{2x} e^{-j(\beta z + k_{2y} y)} \quad \text{Θα αναδειχθεί σε αντίκτυπα}$$

$$\text{λόγω } \vec{k}_1 = \beta \hat{i}_z + k_{1y} \hat{i}_y \quad \text{σημ} \quad k_1 = \sqrt{\beta^2 + k_{1y}^2} = k_0$$

$$\vec{k}_2 = \beta \hat{i}_z + k_{2y} \hat{i}_y \quad \text{σημ} \quad k_2 = \sqrt{\beta^2 + k_{2y}^2} = k_0$$

$$\begin{cases} k_{1y} > 0, \text{ εξω στη} \\ k_{2y} > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} k_{1y} = -\sqrt{k_0^2 - \beta^2} \\ k_{2y} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - \beta^2} \end{cases}$$

Επού $k_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$, οι μήνες υπότασης σε μετρί.

Αρνείται βέβαια στο $E_{0z}, E_{1y}, E_{2y}, H_{1x}, H_{2x}$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \frac{1}{Z_0} (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{E}_1) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i}_x & \hat{i}_y & \hat{i}_z \\ 0 & k_{1y} & \beta \\ 0 & E_{1y} A_1 & E_{0z} A_1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z_0} [k_{1y} E_{0z} - \beta E_{1y}] A_1 \Rightarrow H_{1x} = \frac{1}{Z_0} (k_{1y} E_{0z} - \beta E_{1y})$$

$$\text{Οποία: } H_{2x} = \frac{1}{Z_0} (k_{2y} E_{0z} - \beta E_{2y})$$

TWpa apnfi va Bef005v zo Eo₂, Elg, Eg !

Entfernen der Hörer aus Bereich ①, ② an Drauselalarm
entfernen $y=0$:

$$\left. \vec{B}_n \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) \right|_{y=0} = \vec{K} = H_{1x} - H_{2x} = K_0 \cos(\omega t - \beta z) e^{j\beta z}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 y E_{ox} - \beta E_{iy} - k_2 y E_{ox} + \beta E_{iy} = Z_0 K_0 \cos(\omega t - \beta z) e^{j\beta z} \quad (1)$$

$$\cdot \quad \vec{i} y \times (\vec{E_2} - \vec{E_1}) \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{i} \times (E_{0z} - E_{0z}) + (E_{2y} + E_{1y}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E_{Ly} = -E_{2y}} \quad (8)$$

$$i_y \epsilon_0 (E_2 - E_1) = 6 \Rightarrow (E_{2y} - E_{1y}) e^{-jBz} = \frac{k_0 B}{\epsilon_0 \omega} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) \quad (3)$$

$$(1), (3) \rightarrow E_{ox}(k_{xy} - k_{yz}) + \beta(E_{zy} - E_{xy}) = \underline{\underline{\frac{e_0 w}{\beta}}} (E_{zy} - E_{xy})$$

$$i_{pq} : E_{qy} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \frac{\kappa_0 B}{2\epsilon_0 \omega} \cos(\omega t - Bz) e^{jBz} = -E_{1y}$$

$$\text{na}, \quad E_{ox} = \left(\frac{z_0 \varepsilon_{ow}}{B} - \beta \right) \frac{2E_{gy}}{k_{iy} - k_{gy}}$$

$$A_1^{\#} = e^{j(\beta z + k_y y)}$$

$$A_2^{\#} = e^{j(\beta z + k_y y)}$$

① nfeld 1:

$$\vec{P}_{avg_1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ \vec{E}_T \times \vec{H}_T^* \}$$

$$\vec{E}_T \times \vec{H}_T^* = \begin{vmatrix} i_x & i_y & i_z \\ 0 & E_{1y} A_1 & E_{0z} A_1 \\ H_{1x} A_1^* & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= i_y (E_{0z} H_{1x} A_1 A_1^*) - i_z (E_{1y} H_{1x} A_1 A_1^*) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_{avg_1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ i_y (E_{0z} H_{1x}) - i_z E_{1y} H_{1x} \}$$

$$\vec{P}_{avg_2} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ i_y (E_{0z} H_{2x}) - i_z E_{1y} H_{2x} \} \text{ da}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\vec{P}_{avg_2} \cdot \vec{i}_y}{|\vec{P}_{avg_2}|} = \cos 30^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ E_{0z} H_{2x} \}}{|\vec{P}_{avg_2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \dots$$