

# Lecture 26

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April 21, 2024

## 1 Plane Wave Incidence on Material Boundaries

For simple media, the wavenumber is in general

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu} = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mu_0 \mu_r} = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0} \sqrt{\varepsilon_r \mu_r} = k_0 n$$

where we define the **refractive index** to be

$$n = \sqrt{\varepsilon_r \mu_r}$$

If the incident waves are

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\tilde{E}}_i &= E_i e^{-jk_0 n_1 z} \hat{x} \\ \vec{\tilde{H}}_i &= \frac{E_i}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_0 n_1 z} \hat{y}\end{aligned}$$

The reflected wave will be

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\tilde{E}}_r &= \Gamma E_i e^{jk_0 n_1 z} \hat{x} \\ \vec{\tilde{H}}_r &= -\Gamma \frac{E_i}{\eta_1} e^{jk_0 n_1 z} \hat{y}\end{aligned}$$

where  $\Gamma$  is the reflection coefficient. The transmitted wave is

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\tilde{E}}_t &= \tau E_i e^{-jk_0 n_2 z} \hat{x} \\ \vec{\tilde{H}}_t &= \tau \frac{E_i}{\eta_2} e^{-jk_0 n_2 z} \hat{y}\end{aligned}$$

By continuity of tangential  $\vec{E}$  at  $z = 0$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E}_r + \vec{E}_i &= \vec{E}_t \\ \Gamma E_i \hat{x} + E_i \hat{x} &= \tau E_i \hat{x} \\ 1 + \Gamma &= \tau\end{aligned}$$

If there is no surface current, the same applies to  $\vec{H}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{E_i}{\eta_1} - \Gamma \frac{E_i}{\eta_1} &= \tau \frac{E_i}{\eta_2} \\ \frac{1 - \Gamma}{\eta_1} &= \frac{\tau}{\eta_2}\end{aligned}$$

Solving,

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}, \tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_1 + \eta_2}$$

In a perfect conductor,  $\Gamma = -1, \tau = 0$ . In the first medium,

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\vec{E}}(z < 0) &= E_i e^{-jk_0 n_1 z} - E_i e^{jk_0 n_1 z} \hat{x} \\ &= -2j E_0 \sin(k_0 n_1 z) \hat{x}\end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$\tilde{\vec{H}}(z < 0) = \frac{E_i}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_0 n_1 z} + \frac{E_i}{\eta_1} e^{jk_0 n_1 z} = \frac{2E_i}{\eta_1} \cos(k_0 n_1 z) \hat{y}$$

At  $z = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{n} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) &= \vec{J}_s \\ \hat{z} \times \left( 0 - \frac{2E_i}{\eta_1} \hat{y} \right) &= \vec{J}_s \\ \vec{J}_s &= \frac{2E_i}{\eta_1} \hat{x}\end{aligned}$$