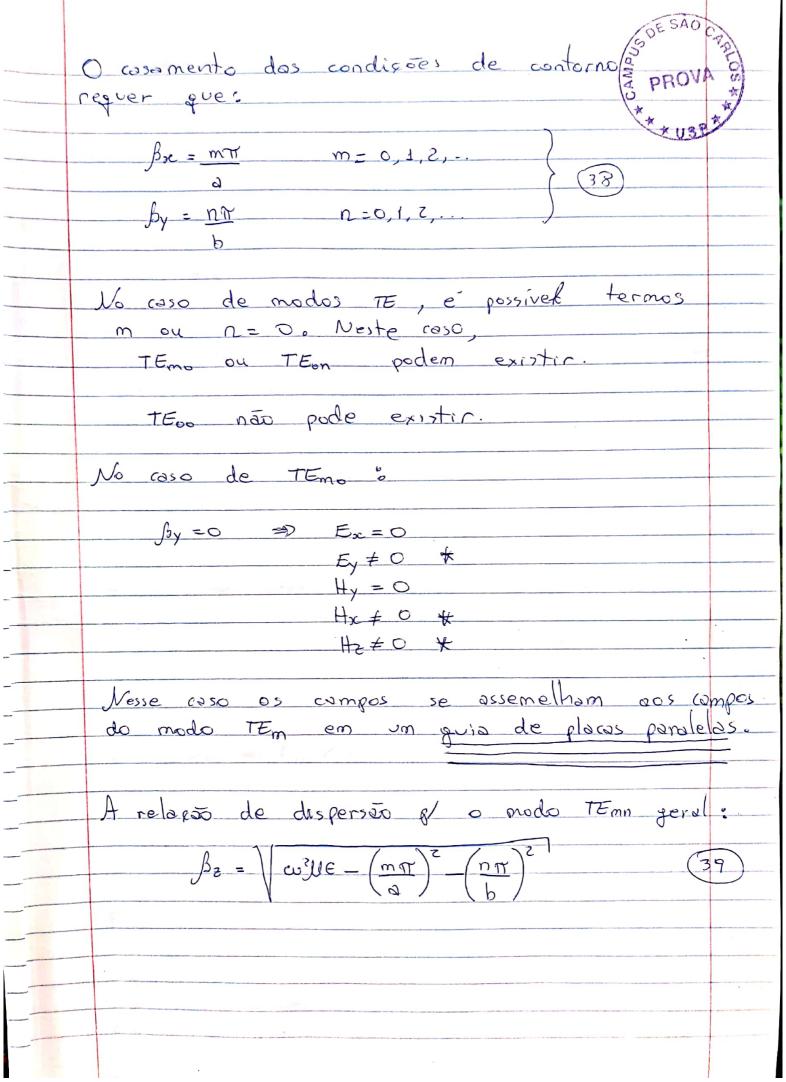
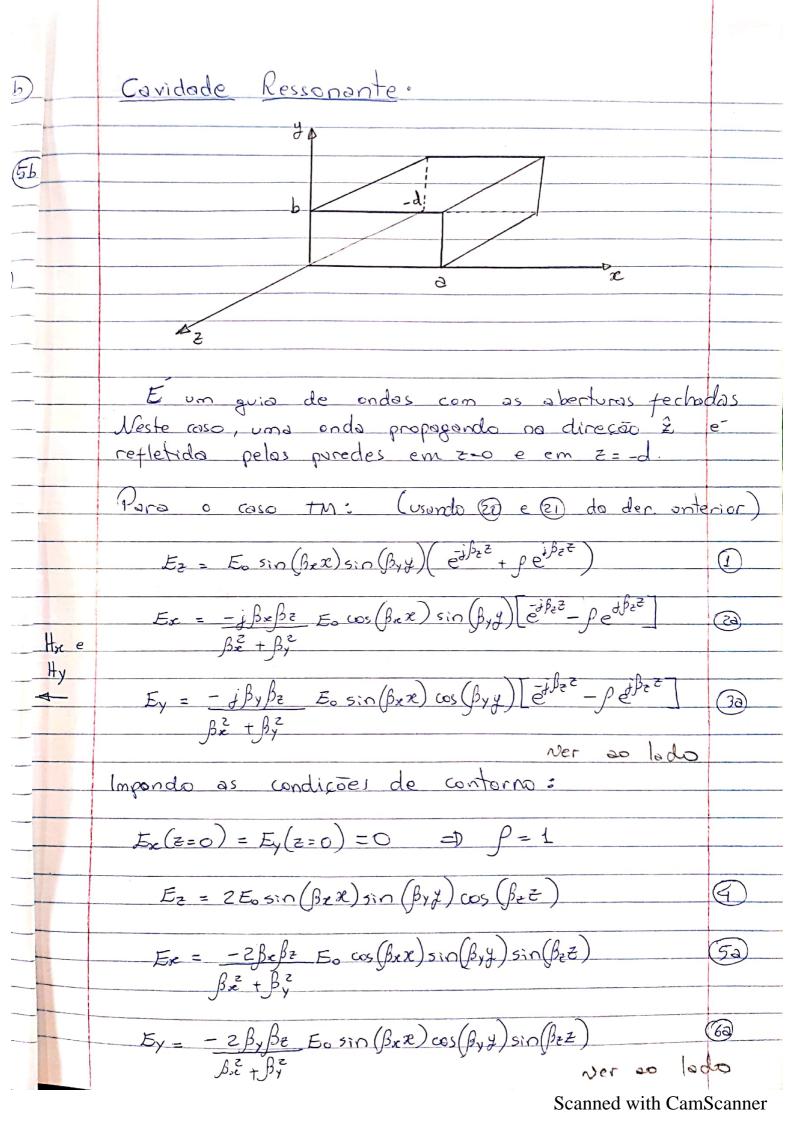
a Guias de Ondas Metálicos - Portez Polorização - TE Ez=0, Hz +0 Solucão : Hz = Ho cos(Bxx) cos(Byx) eibez Dos eq. (2) e (13), temos: Ese = $\frac{j \omega \mu \beta y}{\beta x^2 + \beta y^2}$ Ho cos $(\beta_x x) \sin(\beta_y y) e^{-j\beta_z z}$ $E_{y} = -j\omega \mu \beta_{x} + \beta_{y}^{2} + \beta_{y}^{2} + \beta_{y}^{2}$ $\beta_{x}^{2} + \beta_{y}^{2}$ $+ \beta_{y}^{2}$ Hx = 1 & S Hz w2HE-BZ +2 fx Hoc = jBxBz Ho sin (Bxx) cos(byy) ejBez 36) Hy = 1 & S HE whe-Bz dz dy Hy = $\frac{j\beta_y\beta_z}{\beta_x^2+\beta_y^2}$ Ho $\cos(\beta_xx)\sin(\beta_y t)e^{-j\beta_z z}$ 37 onde bz + Bz + Bz = wzµ€

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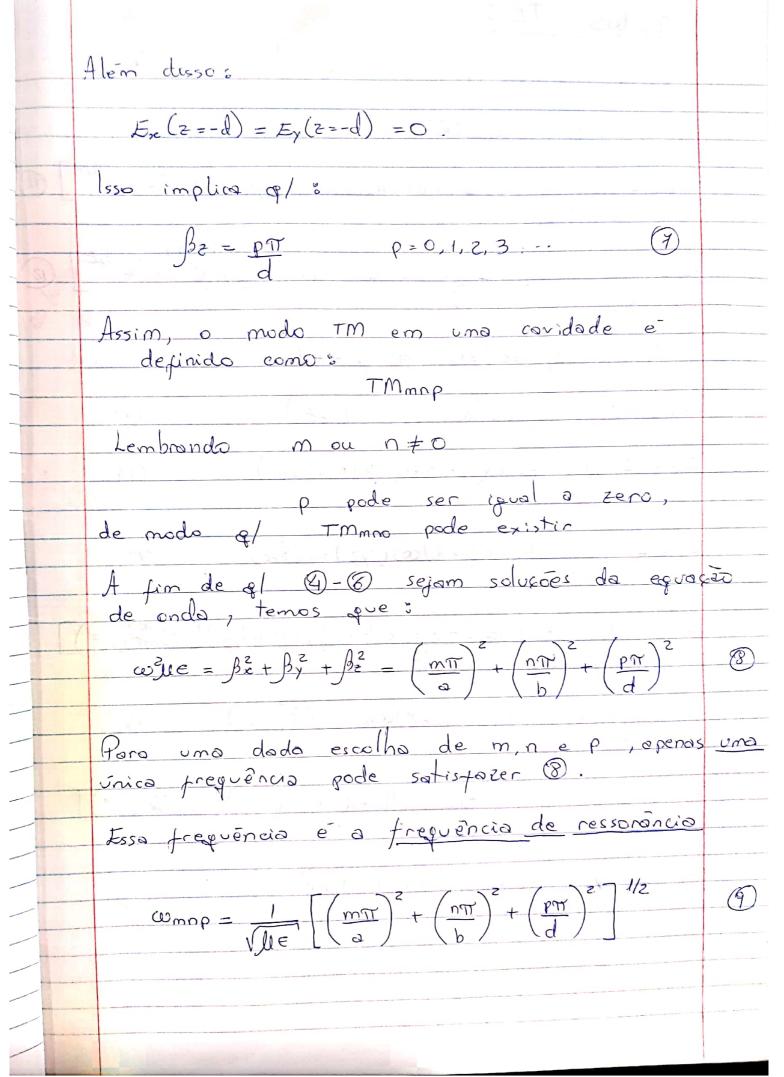


Exemplo: Projetor um guia de onda que suporte a propagação apenas do modo TE,o. A frequência de corte e dada por: Cono a > b (normalmente), logo o modo TE10 tem a prequência de corte nois boixa, dodo por: ou froc - 2a x A proxima freq. mais alta é frac ou forc dependendo da rozão a/b forc = of forc = of zb Se a> 2b => froc < forc Se a = 2b = forc = forc Para a=26, supondo propagação de modo TE10, a penas entre 106Hz < f < 206Hz, temos: froc = 10GHZ fra = forc = 206Hz. com $v = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ $a = \frac{\vartheta}{2} = 1,5 \text{ cm}$ $b = \frac{\vartheta}{2} = 0,75 \text{ cm}$



	\mathcal{O}	7
	Hac= jweBy Eosin (Bxx) cos (Byy) [eißzz + peißzz] Bie+By	(2)
		P=1 (§
	Hy = - jwEbe Eo cos (Brz) sin (Byy) [ejbzz] Bzz+Byz	(3b)
20	$H_{y} = -\frac{z_{j} w \in \beta_{x}}{\beta_{x}^{2}} + \beta_{y}^{2} = \cos(\beta_{x}x) \sin(\beta_{y}y) \cos(\beta_{z}z)$	1 p=1 6b)
	53 - 301	
	allo son above.	
		t _y c e

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Modos TE: Hz = Ho cos (Bxx) cos (Byy) [ejBzz] cond. cont: (200) = (Exe(z=0) = Ey(z=0) = 0 $E_{x} = -\frac{j\omega U}{\beta x^{2} + \beta y^{2}} + \frac{j\omega U}{\beta y} + \frac{j\omega U}{\beta y$ $E_{y} = \underbrace{j\omega ll d}_{\beta \bar{x}} H_{z} = -\underbrace{j\omega ll \beta_{x}}_{\beta \bar{x}} H_{o} \sin(\beta_{x} x) \cos(\beta_{y} y) \left[\underbrace{-j\beta_{z}^{z}}_{\beta \bar{x}} + \int e^{i\beta_{z} z}_{\beta \bar{x}} \right] \left[e^{i\beta_{z} z} \right]$ Ex(z=0)=Ex(z=0)=0 =0 ρ=-1 Hz = - 2j Ho cos (Bx 2e) cos (Byy) sin (BzZ) (13 $E_{x} = \frac{2 \cos \beta y}{\beta_{x}^{2} + \beta_{y}^{2}} + \cos (\beta_{x}x) \sin (\beta_{y}y) \sin (\beta_{z}z)$ Ey = - cwlle Hosin (Bex) cos (Byy) sin (Bez) $H_x = \frac{1}{\beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2} \frac{1}{\beta_z} \frac{1}{\beta_z} \frac{1}{\beta_z} \frac{1}{\beta_z} \frac{1}{\beta_z^2} \frac{1}{\beta_z^2$ Hx = + 2 Bx Bz Ho sin (Bxx) cos (Byy) str (BzZ) (16) Hy = + $\frac{1}{\beta_{oc}^{2} + \beta_{y}^{2}}$ Ho cos(β_{ex}) sin(β_{y} y) sin(β_{e} z)

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	Para modas TE, o raciocinio e similar.	
+	Hz=j2Ho cos (Bxx) cos (Byy) sin (BzZ)	
	Enc = 2 will By Ho cos (Bxx) 2 m (Bxx) 5 m (Baz)	
9	$E_{\chi} = -\frac{2\omega M \beta_{x}}{\beta_{x}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\beta_{y}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\beta_{y}$	
00		
	As condições de contorno em z=-d requerem:	
	$E_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{z}=-\mathbf{d})=E_{\mathbf{y}}(z=-\mathbf{d})=0$	
	$\beta_{z} = p \tau \tag{18}$	
	ja sabernos of/: Be=mil e By=nil	
	mas quando p=0 =0 Hz=0, logo o modo TEmr	
	Entretanto, os modos TEono ou TEmop podem e	XISTIC.
	A prequência de ressonância e:	
		<u>(17)</u>
	30/25/50 / a freq ressent mais baixo e pl	
