

# 3D FDTD Analysis of TE<sub>01</sub> Mode Propagation in X-Band Rectangular Waveguides

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**Abstract**—Write your abstract text here.

## I. INTRODUCTION

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## II. MATHEMATICAL MODEL

To model a 3D waveguide *in silico*, the simulation domain must be divided up into regions where specific mathematical relations hold. In this particular system there are three such regions (1) PEC surrounded dielectric, (2) Total Field / Scattered Field (TF/SF) 1-way source, and (3) Mur Absorbing Boundary Condition (Mur ABC). A high level diagram of a PEC bordered rectangular waveguide can be found in Fig. 1(a) and a  $\hat{y}$  sliced model where said relations hold can be found in Fig. 1(b). These governing relations are then discretized to formulate time-stepping formulas which allow the system to evolve transiently.

### A. PEC Surrounded Dielectric

As seen in Fig. 1(b) the vast majority of the simulation domain is composed of a PEC enclosed dielectric, the governing equations of which are Ampère's and Faraday's Laws respectively. In differential form these, equations take the form

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{J} \quad (1)$$

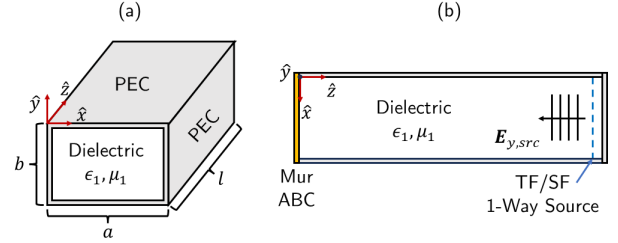


Fig. 1: Diagrams of (a) High-Level PEC Rectangular Waveguide (b)  $\hat{y}$ -Sliced Model with Labeled Regions

and

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} - \mathbf{M} \quad (2)$$

where

## III. NUMERICAL RESULTS

### A. Verification and Validation

- 1) *Propagation Patterns:*
- 2) *Cutoff Frequency:*
- 3) *Dielectric Frequency Compression:*

### B. Case Study

## IV. CONCLUSION

Overall, this is just a very simple document to get you going in LaTeX. There is a bit of a learning curve, but in my experience it is incredibly worthwhile for every graduate student to learn how to use this tool. There are still some times where I use Microsoft Word because it will be easier, but this is often very infrequent. At this point, I cannot imagine trying to write a journal paper within anything but LaTeX because of how much easier it is to control formatting, produce great looking equations, automatically handle cross-referencing and reference lists, etc.

## V. APPENDIX

### A. Code Structure

## REFERENCES

- [1] J.-M. Jin, *Theory and Computation of Electromagnetic Fields*. John Wiley & Sons, 2011.
- [2] D. M. Pozar, *Microwave Engineering*. John Wiley & Sons, 2011.
- [3] J.-M. Jin, *The Finite Element Method in Electromagnetics*. John Wiley & Sons, 2015.