

Computational Electromagnetics :

Modes of a structure

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Topics in this module

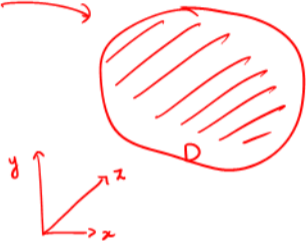
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Problem definition

2D structure (cross-section)



$$\epsilon_r(x, y, z) = \epsilon_r(x, y)$$

$$\vec{E} \propto e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

propagation const.

$$\vec{E}_T = \vec{E}(x, y) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

Q: What is β for a given ω ?

Free space

$$\omega = c\beta$$



→ $\omega \cdot g$?

Solution using the integral equation approach

Assumption : $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}^-(x,y) = 0$
 $\vec{E}_T^- = \underline{E(x,y)} e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}$

TM: (H_x, H_y, E_z)
 Cross-section \rightarrow not z -depⁿ.

$\nabla \times \vec{E}^- = -j\omega\mu\vec{H}^-$
 $\nabla \times \vec{H}^- = j\omega\epsilon\vec{E}^-$

$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}^-) = -j\omega\mu(j\omega\epsilon\vec{E}^-) \rightarrow \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}^-) - \nabla^2 \vec{E}^- = \omega^2\mu\epsilon\vec{E}^- \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{E}^- + \omega^2\mu\epsilon\vec{E}^- = 0$

$\nabla_T^2 E(x,y) - \beta^2 E(x,y) + \omega^2\mu\epsilon E(x,y) = 0$

$\nabla^2 = \nabla_T^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$
 (x,y)

$\nabla_T^2 E(x,y) + \omega^2\mu\epsilon E(x,y) = \beta^2 E(x,y)$ (1)
 $\nabla_T^2 E(x,y) + k_0^2 E(x,y) = [\beta^2 - k_0^2(\epsilon_r(x,y) - 1)] E(x,y)$ (2)

$k_0^2 \epsilon_r(r)$

$\nabla_T^2 G(r,r') + k_0^2 G(r,r') = -\delta(r,r')$ (3)

2D green's fn

Need to solve (2) using (3)

Solution using the integral equation approach

Soln $E(\underline{r}) = \iint G(\underline{r}, \underline{r}') \left[k_0^2 \underbrace{(\epsilon_r(\underline{r}') - 1)}_{\underline{\chi}(\underline{r}')} - \beta^2 \right] E(\underline{r}') d\underline{r}'$

known? G, ϵ_r, k_0
unknown? E, β

Convert to discrete
 $\underline{r} \in D$

$$\underline{e} = k_0^2 \underline{G} \underline{\chi} \underline{e} - \beta^2 \underline{G} \underline{e}$$

Soln via Conv of G with
forcing fn in eqn (2).

Integral Eqn + Green's fns.

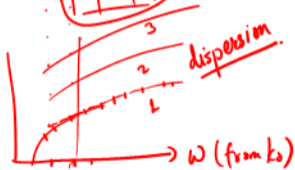
G : Coupling matrix has integrals
inside

keep purely real β 's only
→ Travelling modes.

$$[\underline{I} - k_0^2 \underline{G} \underline{\chi}] \underline{e} = -\beta^2 \underline{G} \underline{e}$$

$$\underline{A} \underline{x} = \lambda \underline{B} \underline{x}$$

Generalized eigenvalue problem.



→ freq

Topics that were covered in this module

- ① Modes of a structure

References: