

Maxwell's Equations - Point Form (Differential Form) Time Domain ^^ Used for Discrete (numerical) solution

$$\nabla \mathbf{X} \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$
$$\nabla \mathbf{X} \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{J} \text{source}$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = q_v \text{ source}$$

Constituitive Relationships

Assuming "Simple Media"

- Uniform in space (at least the small discrete space where you are working)
- Single Frequency or Frequency Independent Properties
- NOT time varying

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}$$
$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$

<u>Units</u>

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{E} = V/m = N/C & \text{Electric Field} \\ \mathbf{D} = C/m^2 & \text{Electric Flux Density} \\ \mathbf{H} = A/m & \text{Magnetic Field} \\ \mathbf{B} = Wb/m^2 = \text{Tesla} = N/(A^*m) & \text{Magnetic Flux Density} \\ q_v = C/m^3 & \text{Charge Density (volume)} \\ \mathbf{J} = A/m & \text{Current Density} \\ \mathbf{\nabla} = \partial \mathbf{x} \ / \partial \mathbf{x} + \ \partial \ \mathbf{y} \ / \partial \mathbf{y} + \ \partial \ \mathbf{z} \ / \partial \mathbf{z} \end{array}$

Maxwell's Equations: Static Form

Substitute $\partial/\partial t = 0$ in above equations.

 $\nabla X \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad (1)$ $\nabla X \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}$ $\nabla \bullet \mathbf{H} = 0$ $\nabla \bullet \mathbf{E} = q_v / \varepsilon \quad (2)$

Define Potential = Φ (volts) $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \Phi$ Substitute into (1) and (2) above. $\nabla X (-\nabla \Phi) = 0$ which satisfies the vector identity: Del x DelA = 0 $\nabla^*(-\nabla \Phi) = q_v/\epsilon$

Which gives:

Poisson's Equation: $\nabla^2 \Phi = - q_v / \epsilon$

Laplace's Equation (Poisson's for a source-free region) $\nabla^2 \Phi = 0$

Maxwell's Equations (Dynamic Forms)

 $q_{y} = 0$ (no free charges floating around)

a) TRANSIENT:

NO further assumptions. Solve the above Maxwell's Equations in the time domain.

b) STEADY STATE:

Assume sinusoidal fields: $\mathbf{E}(t) = \mathbf{E} \mathbf{o} e^{j\omega t}$ $\underline{\partial \mathbf{E}(t)} = j\omega \mathbf{E} \mathbf{o} \ \mathbf{e}^{j\omega t} = j\omega \ \mathbf{E}(t)$ ∂t Assume Simple Media: $\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$ $\nabla X \mathbf{E} = -j\omega \mu \mathbf{H}$ (1) $\nabla \mathbf{X} \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j} \omega \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{J} \mathbf{source}$ (2) $\nabla \bullet \mathbf{H} = 0$ $\nabla \bullet \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0}$ Solve for **H** in (1): $\mathbf{H} = \underline{-1} \nabla \mathbf{X} \mathbf{E}$ jωμ Plug into (2): $-1 \nabla X \nabla X \mathbf{E} = j\omega \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{J}$ source jωμ Use vector identity: $\nabla X \nabla X \mathbf{E} = \nabla (\nabla \bullet \mathbf{E}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E}$ $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ ^^=0

Gives Vector Wave Equation

 $(\nabla^2 - \omega^2 \mu\epsilon) \mathbf{E} = i\omega\mu \mathbf{J}$ source

wavenumber: $k = \omega \sqrt{(\mu \varepsilon)} = 2\pi / \lambda_{\varepsilon}$

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wavelength: $\lambda_{\epsilon} = c_{\epsilon} / f = 2 \pi c_{\epsilon} / \omega$ speed of propagation : $c_{\epsilon} = c_{o} / \sqrt{(\epsilon_{r})} = 1/\sqrt{(\mu_{o}\epsilon_{o}\epsilon_{r})} = 1/\sqrt{(\mu\epsilon)}$

This gives the Inhomogenous vector wave equation: $(\nabla^2 - k^2) \mathbf{E} = j\omega\mu \mathbf{J}$ source

For a source-free region, we have the <u>Homogeneous vector wave equation</u> $(\nabla^2 - k^2) \mathbf{E} = 0$

For the homogeneous case, the vector equation can be divided into independent x,y,z components, so becomes a <u>scalar wave equation</u>

$$(\nabla^2 - k^2) E_x = 0$$

$$(\nabla^2 - k^2) E_y = 0$$

$$(\nabla^2 - k^2) E_z = 0$$