

081117 mon 12주차.

[3] 양도체 내에서의 표면파.

* 도체 면에서 TEM 파 반사. 투과.

(도체면에서 수직으로 입사하는 경우)

1. 우선 E_z 에 의해서 E_r , E_t 가 존재하는 것으로 가정하고 계산한 후.

2. 경계 조건으로 결정.

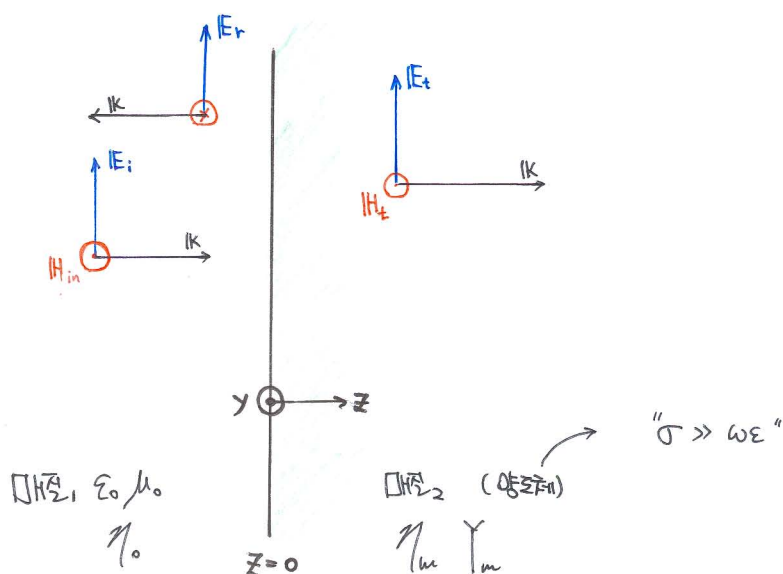
3. 도체 전류 $\gg$ 변위 전류 $(\sigma \gg \omega \epsilon)$

Good Conductor

또는: $\frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon} \gg 1$

$$\begin{cases} E_i & - \text{입사파} \\ E_r & - \text{반사파} \\ E_t & - \text{투과파} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x} \times \vec{y} = \vec{z} \\ \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \vec{P} \end{cases}$$



1. 입사파

$$\begin{cases} E_i(z) = E_{i0} e^{-jk_z \cdot z} \cdot \vec{x} \\ H_i(z) = \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_0} e^{-jk_z \cdot z} \cdot \vec{y} \end{cases}$$

반사파

$$\begin{cases} E_r(z) = E_{r0} e^{jk_z \cdot z} \cdot \vec{x} \\ = |\Gamma| E_{i0} e^{jk_z \cdot z} \cdot \vec{x} \\ H_r(z) = \frac{1}{\eta_0} \vec{k} \times E_r(z) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= x \cdot \vec{x} + y \cdot \vec{y} + z \cdot \vec{z} \\ \vec{k} &= k_x \cdot \vec{x} + k_y \cdot \vec{y} + k_z \cdot \vec{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\eta_0} E_{r0} e^{jk_z \cdot z} \cdot (-\vec{y})$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\eta_0} |\Gamma| E_{i0} e^{jk_z \cdot z} \cdot \vec{y}$$

2, 도체 내에서 Helmholtz's Eq by (2-5a)

$$\nabla^2 E = \mu \sigma \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2}$$

↓

손실매질 ($\sigma \neq 0$), '도체내'에는 $\varepsilon = 0$ 이므로,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 E - \mu \sigma \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = 0 : \text{시간식} \\ \nabla^2 E - j\omega \mu \sigma E = 0 : \text{phasor 식} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 E_x - j\omega \mu \sigma E_x = 0 \quad (A 2-46)$$

where, E_x 는 x 성분을 갖고 z 방향으로 진행.

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} - j\omega \mu \sigma E_x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E_x(z) &= E_{+0} e^{-jk_z \cdot z} \cdot \bar{x} \\ &= E_{+0} e^{-\gamma z} \bar{x} \end{aligned}$$

0411/14 (by 2 -284)

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta = j\omega \sqrt{\mu\epsilon} \sqrt{1 - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon}}$$

$$\text{양성전리} \quad \frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon} \gg 1$$

$$\sqrt{j} = \sqrt{j^2/2} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+j)^2}{2}} = \frac{1+j}{2}$$

$$\therefore \gamma = \frac{1+j}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\omega\mu\sigma}$$

$$= (1+j) \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$$

$$= (1+j) \sqrt{\frac{\pi f \mu \sigma}{2}} \quad \alpha = \beta$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}$$

$$1/\delta = \beta \quad [N_p/m]$$

$$\text{where, } \delta = 1/\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma} \quad \text{skin depth}$$

$$\therefore \gamma = \frac{1+j}{\delta}$$

$$\text{if, } z = \delta \quad e^{-\alpha z} = e^{-\alpha \cdot \delta} = e^{-1} = 0.368$$

즉, 크기가 e^{-1} 또는 0.368 만큼 감소했을 때의

두께 (깊이)

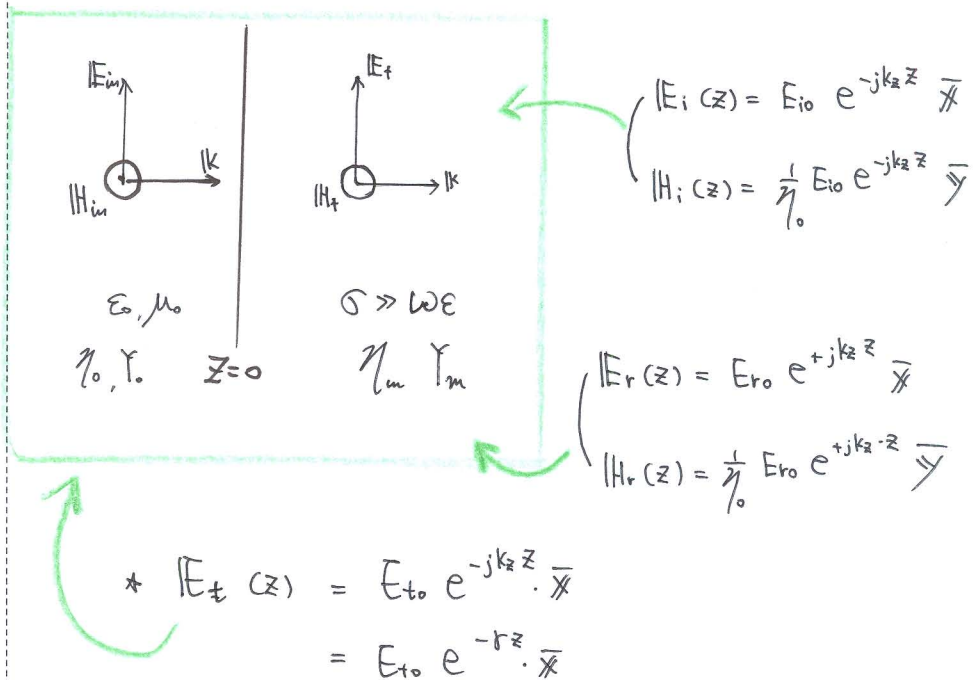


{ $\delta_{kin} \text{ depth}$
 Characteristic depth of penetration.

081118 TH.

복습

- [3] 양방향 wave 평면파.



$$r = (j\omega\mu\sigma)^{1/2}$$

$$= \underbrace{(1+j)}_{\delta} \sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}$$

$$= \alpha + j\beta$$

$$(\alpha = \beta = \sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma})$$

where, $\delta = 1/\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}$: skin depth.

질문 31p.

(문제 2-3)

$$* \mu = \underbrace{\mu_0 \mu_r}_{=1} = \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3.1416 \times 1 \times 10^9 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \sigma}}$$

$$= 6.03 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}$$

ex. 주파수 $f = 3 \text{ MHz}$.

$\alpha = 2.62 \times 10^4 \text{ (Np/m)}$ → skin depth?

(※ $\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$)

$$z = \delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2.62 \times 10^4} = 0.038 \text{ mm}$$

It). 10 GHz 주파수. $z = 0.66 \mu\text{m}$.

* 문제 31p.

↳ e^{-1} 감소되는 거리(두께)

(b) V_p 위상 속도

$$V_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}} = \omega \sigma$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(2\pi f)^2}{\pi f \mu \sigma}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\mu \sigma}}$$

ex. C_u (카드) 에서 $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^9$ [S/m] 이고,

$f = 3$ MHz 에서 전파속도는?

$$* \mu = \mu_0 \mu_r = \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\text{So} \quad V_p = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi \times 3 \times 10^6}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5.8 \times 10^9}}$$

$$= 720 \text{ m/s}$$

C (빛속도) $\gg$ 작다!
30만 km/s

$$b) \quad \lambda = 2\pi / \beta = 2\pi / \sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{\pi / f \mu \sigma} \quad [m]$$

ex> Cu 72, 3 MHz 2cm $\rightarrow \lambda = 0.25 \text{ mm.}$

Air 771 3 MHz 2cm $\rightarrow \lambda = 100 \text{ m.}$

7) $\vec{E}_x$ H_x

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega\mu \vec{H} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\vec{H} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \cdot \nabla \times \vec{E}_x(z)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{j\omega\mu} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_{t0} e^{-rz} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \left(\frac{\partial E_{t0} e^{-rz}}{\partial z} \hat{y} - \frac{\partial E_{t0} e^{-rz}}{\partial y} \hat{z} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} (-r) E_{t0} e^{-rz} \hat{y}$$

$$= \frac{r}{j\omega\mu} E_{t0} e^{-rz} \hat{y}$$

8) 손실 매질에서

$$\frac{E_t}{H_t} = \eta_m = \frac{j\omega\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{j\omega\mu}{\sqrt{j\omega\mu\sigma}} = \sqrt{\frac{j\omega\mu}{\sigma}}$$

$$= \frac{1+j}{\sigma\delta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sigma\delta} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

* 자체는 전계에 비해 $\pi/4$ 지연.

- 매질면에서 전계, 자계의 접선 성분은 연속이어야 함.

$$E_i + E_r = E_t + \Gamma E_i$$

$$= (1 + \Gamma) E_i$$

$$= \tau E_i = E_t$$

where, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \text{ 반사계수.} \\ \tau \text{ 투과계수.} \end{array} \right.$

$$H_i + H_r = H_i + \Gamma H_i$$

$$= (1 + \Gamma) H_i = \lambda H_i = H_t$$

$$= (1 + \Gamma) \frac{1}{\eta_0} E_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{\eta_m} E_t$$

$$\text{where, } \lambda = 1 + \Gamma = \frac{2\eta_m}{\eta_m + \eta_0} \text{ 이므로,}$$

$$\eta_0 \gg \eta_m$$

- μ -wave 영역.

$$\lambda = 0, \quad \Gamma = -1 \text{ 일 때,}$$

$$\text{경계면에서 전체의 접선 성분 } E_t = \lambda E_i = 0$$

자계의 접선 성분

$$H_t = (1 - \Gamma) H_i = 2\eta_0 E_i$$

$$= (1 - \Gamma) \frac{1}{\eta_0} E_i = 2H_i$$

$$= (1 - \Gamma) \eta_0 E_i$$

* 도체 내에서의 전류밀도.

$$\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

$$= \sigma E_z$$

$$= \sigma E_{t0} e^{-\gamma z} \bar{x}$$

$\bar{x}$ 방향으로 변화하면서,

z 방향으로 진행.

$$\mathbf{J}_s = \int_0^\infty \mathbf{J} dz = \sigma E_{t0} \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma z} dz \quad : \text{표면전류밀도.}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma t}{\gamma} E_i \bar{x}$$

$$\text{where, } t = \frac{2\eta_w}{\eta_w + \eta_0} \cong \frac{2\eta_w}{\eta_0} = \frac{2}{\eta_0} \cdot \frac{1+j}{\sigma \delta}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1+j}{\sigma \delta}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{J}_s = \frac{\sigma \cdot \frac{2}{\eta_0} \cdot \frac{1+j}{\sigma \delta}}{\frac{1+j}{\sigma}} \cdot E_i \bar{x}$$

$\mathbf{J}_s$ 는 E_i 의 위상에 기인.

$$= 2 \frac{E_i}{\eta_0} \bar{x} = 2 \gamma_0 E_i \bar{x} = 2 H_i \bar{x}$$

* 전력평균 (평균전력)

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^* \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}}]$$

Where, 벡터 등식

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^*) &= (\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{E}) \cdot \mathbf{H}^* \\ &= \eta_w \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{H}^* \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [\eta_w \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{H}^*]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [\eta_w |\mathbf{H}|^2]$$

$$\left(\text{where, } \eta_w = \frac{1+j}{\sigma \cdot d} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{1+j}{\sigma \cdot d} |\mathbf{H}|^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot d} |\mathbf{H}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot R_s \cdot \mathbf{H}^2$$

: R_s : 표면저항 (42-38)

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma d} = \rho \frac{1}{d} [\Omega/\text{m}^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R_s \cdot \mathbf{J}_s^2$$

$\mathbf{J}_s$: 표면전류밀도 (42-39)

30p. < 표 2-1 > 각종 대포 내에서 평면파의 전파특성.



읽어보고, 복습하세요.



평면파가 구리 만들어진 ANTENNA에 수직으로

입사하였다. 평면파의 주파수 $f = 1 \text{ GHz}$ 이고,

구리의 도전율 $\sigma = 5.183 \times 10^7 \text{ (S/m)}$ 이다.

이 안테나의 전파상수, 특성임피던스, 포파주계, 위상속도,

파장, 반사계수 는?

구리 $\rightarrow$ 양도체.

① δ 부터 계산한다. (skin depth),

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}}$$

* 단, $\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$ ($\mu_r = 1$)

$$= \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= 2.088 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (m)}$$

$$= 2.088 \text{ (}\mu\text{m)}$$

② propagation Constant

$$\gamma = (j\omega\mu\sigma)^{1/2}$$

$$= (1+j) \sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma} = \frac{1+j}{\delta}$$

$$= \frac{1+j}{2.088 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= (4.789 + j4.789) \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

③ Characteristic Impedance η_m .

$$\eta_m = \frac{E}{H} = \frac{j\omega\mu}{\gamma} = \frac{j\omega\mu}{\sqrt{j\omega\mu\sigma}} = \frac{1+j}{\sigma\delta}$$

$$= (8.239 + j8.239) 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$= \text{Resistance} + \text{Coil 성분.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{4} \quad V_p &= \omega / \beta = \omega / \sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma} = \omega \delta \\
 &= 2\pi f \times \delta \\
 &= 1.31 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

⑤ 구리 안테나 내의 파장 λ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda &= 2\pi / \beta = 2\pi / \sqrt{2\pi \mu \sigma} = 2\pi \delta \\
 &= 0.131 \text{ (}\mu\text{m)}
 \end{aligned}$$

《 공기중에서 파장
0.1m

⑥ Γ 반사계수

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma &= \frac{\eta_w - \eta_0}{\eta_w + \eta_0} \doteq -0.987 + j0.042 \\
 &\doteq 0.96 \angle 171.5^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

* Report Cheng 책, 연습문제 7-8, 7-9 (371p)