

# Curs 1 microonde

## Ecuatii lui Maxwell:

- set de 4 legi empirice

- ecuatii in S.I.  
)

1. Legea lui Gauss:  $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_v$

2. Legea lui Gauss :  $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$   
pentru magnetism

3. Legea lui Faraday:  $\nabla \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

4. Legea lui Ampere  $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} + \vec{j}$

} ecuatii lui  
Maxwell in  
forma punctuala

I. Legea lui Gauss:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_v$$

$\vec{D}$  - densitatea de flux electric [ $C/m^2$ ]

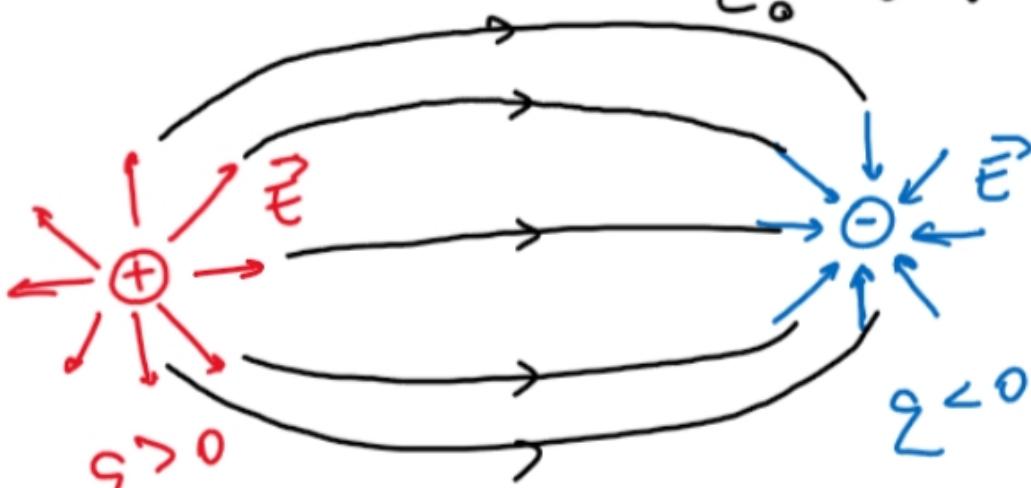
$\rho_v$  - densitatea de sarcină [ $C/m^3$ ].

$\vec{E}$  - câmpul electric [ $V/m$ ].

$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r$  - permisivitatea electrică

$\epsilon_0$  - permisivitatea viderii

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.8541878128 \times 10^{-12} F/m.$$



sursă

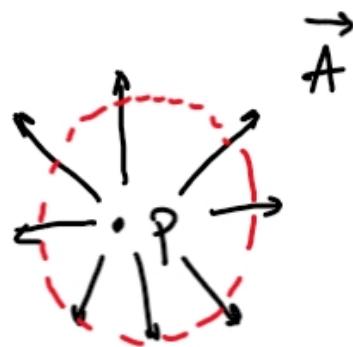
("source")

drenă

("sink")

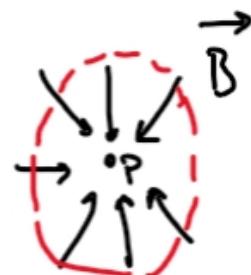
$\nabla \cdot$ -divergență  $(\nabla \cdot)$  = măsura fluxului vectorial  
printr-o suprafață în jurul unei punct-

Exemplul 1:



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} > 0$$

Exemplul 2:



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} < 0$$

Exemplul 3 :

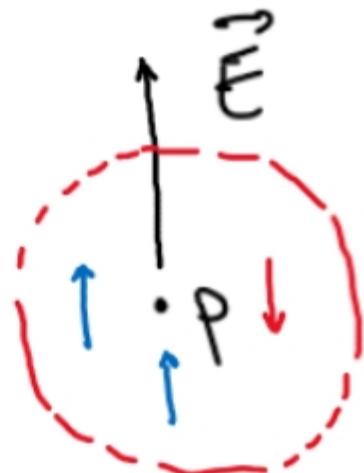


$$\nabla \cdot \vec{C} = 0$$



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = 0$$

Exemplul 4 :



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} > 0$$

$$\vec{A} = A_x \cdot \hat{x} + A_y \cdot \hat{y} + A_z \cdot \hat{z} = \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_x}_{\substack{\text{variatie} \\ \text{pe } x}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} A_y}_{\substack{\text{variatie} \\ \text{pe } y}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} A_z}_{\substack{\text{variatie} \\ \text{pe } z}}$$

Exemplu:  $\vec{A}(2x+y, 5, 3z^2)$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2x+y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(5) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3z^2) = 2 + 6z$$

Dacă avem un volum  $V$

$$\int_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) dV = \int_V \rho_V dV$$

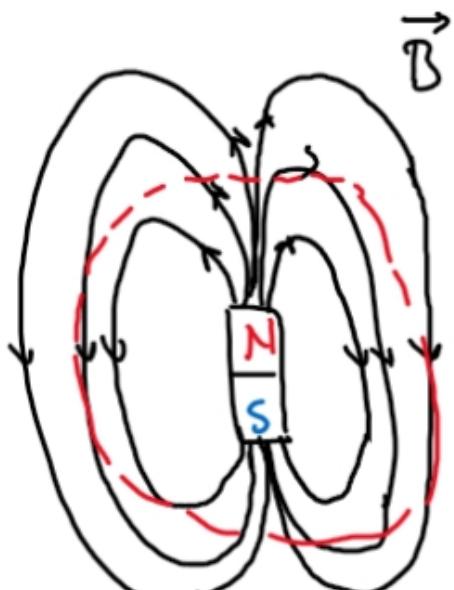
$\checkmark$

$$\int_S \vec{D} dS = Q_{\text{enc.}}$$

$Q_{\text{enc}} - \text{sarcina cuprinsă}$   
 $\text{în volumul } V.$

2. Legea lui Gauss pentru magnetism.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$



$$\vec{B} = \mu \cdot \vec{H}$$

$\mu$  - permeabilitatea magnetică

$$\mu = \mu_0 \cdot \mu_r$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/A}$$

$\vec{B}$  - densitatea de flux magnetic -  
 $\left[ \text{Vs}/\text{m}^2 \right]$ .

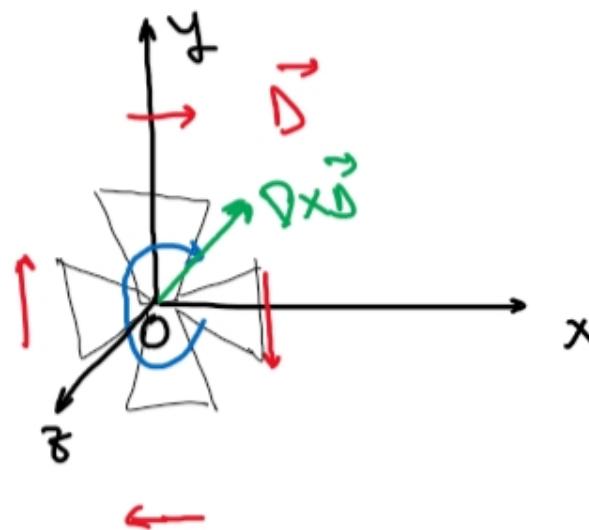
3.) Legea lui Faraday:

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

Rotorul:  $\nabla \times$  (curl).

- măsoarează rotația unui câmp vectorial.

ex:



$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \left( \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \underbrace{\left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right)}_{\text{rotația în planul } x\partial z.} \hat{y} + \underbrace{\left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right)}_{\text{rotația în planul } xOy.} \hat{z}$$

rotația în planul  $y\partial z$

rotația în planul  $x\partial z$ .

rotația în planul  $xOy$ .

4. Legea lui Ampère :

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

current de deplasare  
("displacement current") .

Ecuatiile lui Maxwell în formă factorială :

- dependență de tip  $e^{j\omega t}$  ,  $j = \sqrt{-1}$  ,  $\omega$  - pulsatia ,  
+ - timpul

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = - j \omega \vec{B} \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = j \omega \vec{D} + \vec{j} \end{array} \right\}$$

## Ecuația undei plane

- mediu isotrop, liniar și omogen fără surse.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega \cdot \vec{B} = -j\omega \mu \vec{H} \quad | \nabla \times \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega \vec{D} = j\omega \epsilon \vec{E} \quad | \nabla \times \end{array} \right.$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = -j\omega \mu (\nabla \times \vec{H})$$

$$j = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = -j\omega \mu j\omega \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = -j^2 \omega^2 \mu \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = \mu \epsilon \omega^2 \vec{E}$$

$$\left[ \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu \epsilon \omega^2 \vec{E} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow$$

mediu fără surse  
 $(\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0)$

$$-\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu \epsilon \omega^2 \vec{E} \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \mu \epsilon \omega^2 \vec{E} = 0}$$

- ecuația undei  
în  $\vec{E}$   
(ecuația  
Helmholtz).

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = \nabla \times (j\omega \epsilon \vec{E})$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 \vec{H} + \mu \epsilon \omega^2 \vec{H} = 0}$$

- ecuația undei în  $\vec{H}$

Definim constanta de propagare

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon} \quad [m^{-1}] .$$

Ecuațiile Helmholtz devin:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 \vec{H} + k^2 \vec{H} &= 0 \end{aligned}}$$

unde plane intr-un mediu fără pierderi:

fără pierderi:  $\epsilon, \mu \rightarrow$  reale  $\Rightarrow k -$  real

- considerăm  $\vec{E}(\bar{E}_x(z), 0, 0)$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_x = 0$$

↓

$$y'' + k^2 y = 0 \rightarrow \text{ecuația auxiliară: } r^2 + k^2 = 0$$

$$r^2 = -k^2$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{-k^2} = \pm jk.$$

$$y = c_1 e^{m_1 z} + c_2 e^{n_2 z}$$

$$E_x = c_1 e^{-jkz} + c_2 e^{jkz}$$

$$E_x = E^+ e^{-jkz} + E^- e^{jkz}$$

$E^+$ ,  $E^-$  - constante de amplitudine

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}(t, z) = \vec{E}(z) \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

$$E_x(z, t) = E^+ e^{j(wt - kz)} + E^- e^{j(wt + kz)} =$$

$$= \underbrace{E^+ \cos(wt - kz)}_{\text{propagare pe directia } +\theta z} + \underbrace{E^- \cos(wt + kz)}_{\text{propagare pe directia } -\theta z}$$

propagare  
pe directia  $+\theta z$

propagare pe  
directia  $-\theta z$

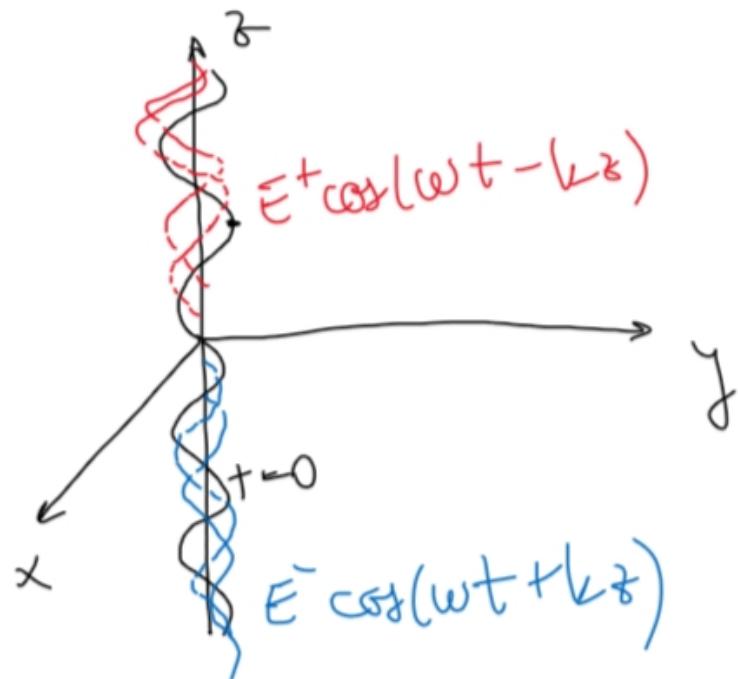
viteză de propagare (viteză de fază)

$$v_p = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\omega t - kz = ct, \text{ sau } \omega t + kz = ct.$$

$$\omega t - ct = kz$$

$$z = \frac{\omega t - ct}{k}.$$



$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\omega t}{k} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{ct}{k} \right) - \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

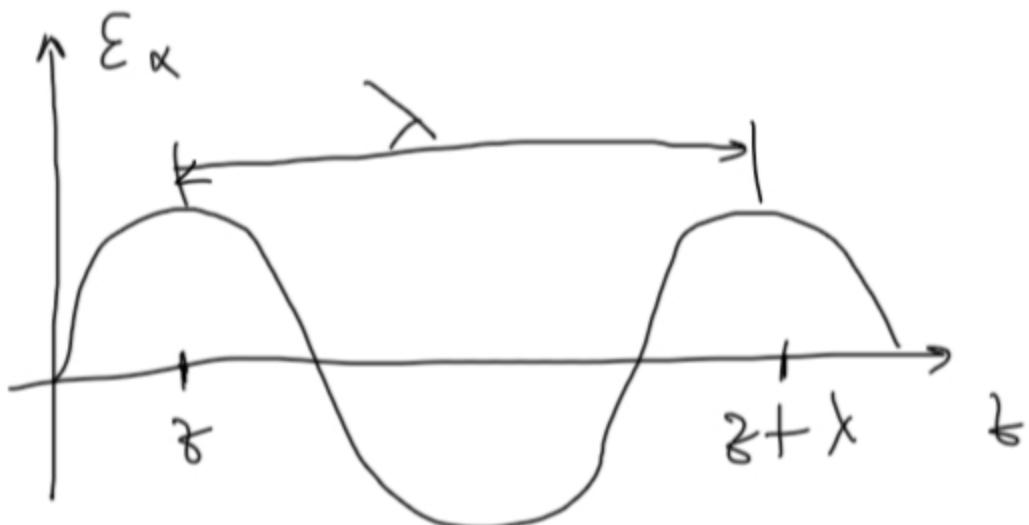
$$k = \omega\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}$$

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

$$v_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

In vid :  $v_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_0}} = c = 2.998 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Lungimea de undă: ( $\lambda$ )



$$(wt - kz) - [wt - k(z + \lambda)] = 2\pi$$

$$\cancel{wt - kz} - \cancel{wt} + \cancel{kz} + k\lambda = 2\pi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi v_p}{\omega} = \frac{v_p}{f}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = \left( \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \cancel{E_z}}{\cancel{\partial x}} \right) \hat{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} = -j\omega \mu H_y$$

$$H_y = -\frac{1}{j\omega \mu} \cdot \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z}$$

$$E_x = E^+ e^{-j k z} + E^- e^{j k z}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} = E^+ (-j k) e^{-j k z} + E^- (j k) e^{j k z}$$

$$H_y = -\frac{1}{j\omega \mu} \cdot E^+ (-j k) e^{-j k z} - \frac{1}{j\omega \mu} E^- (j k) e^{j k z}$$

$$H_y = \frac{k}{\omega \mu} \cdot E^+ \cdot e^{-j k z} - \frac{k}{\omega \mu} \cdot E^- e^{j k z}$$

$$H_y = \frac{k}{\omega \mu} \cdot E^+ e^{-jkz} - \frac{k}{\omega \mu} \cdot E^- e^{jkz}$$

$$H_y = \frac{k}{\omega \mu} (E^+ e^{-jkz} - E^- e^{jkz})$$

$$H_y = \frac{1}{\gamma} (E^+ e^{-jkz} - E^- e^{jkz})$$

$\gamma$  - impedanța intrinsecă a mediului  
(impedanță undei)

$$\gamma = \frac{\omega \mu}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} [\Omega]$$

$$\text{în vid } \gamma_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} = 377 \Omega.$$

OBS:  $\vec{H} \perp \vec{E} \perp \vec{O_z} \rightarrow$  unde TEM (transversal electromagnetic).