

Lab number: 2

Lab title: TEM Wave in lossy media

Date lab was performed: 21.04.2020

Names of lab group members: Krzysztof Rudnicki

Theoretical introduction:

We are gonna perform simulation using rectangular dielectric slab with perfect electric conductor at the top and the bottom and perfect magnetic conductors at the lateral walls.

We know from boundary conditions that TEM is how electric polarization and corresponding magnetic component are gonna propagate.

Dielectric medium which fills the line is characterized by ϵ_r , μ and $tg\delta$. Input port excites a sinusoidal TEM wave. Frequency (f) is in GHz.

Now, since we are dealing with low lossy dielectric where $\tan(\delta) = 0.1$ we have to change some of our equations from the previous task, more specifically equation for *attenuation coefficient* α :

$$\alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2} |Z|$$

$a = 8.5$

Cases:

a) $f = 8.5 [GHz]$, $\epsilon_r = 1 [F / m]$, $\mu_r = 1 [H / m]$, $\tan(\delta) = 0.1$ (lossy case)

b) $f = 8.5 [GHz]$, $\epsilon_r = 8.5 [F / m]$, $\mu_r = 1 [H / m]$, $\tan(\delta) = 0.1$

c) $f = 8.5 [GHz]$, $\epsilon_r = 1 [F / m]$, $\mu_r = 8.5 [H / m]$, $\tan(\delta) = 0.1$

f – frequency, ϵ_r – permittivity, μ_r – permeability, $tg\delta$ – loss tangent, σ – conductivity

$$\delta_g R_x = \frac{\Delta_g R}{R_x} \quad u_{rel}(R) = \sqrt{u^2(U) + u^2(I)}$$

a)

3.7)

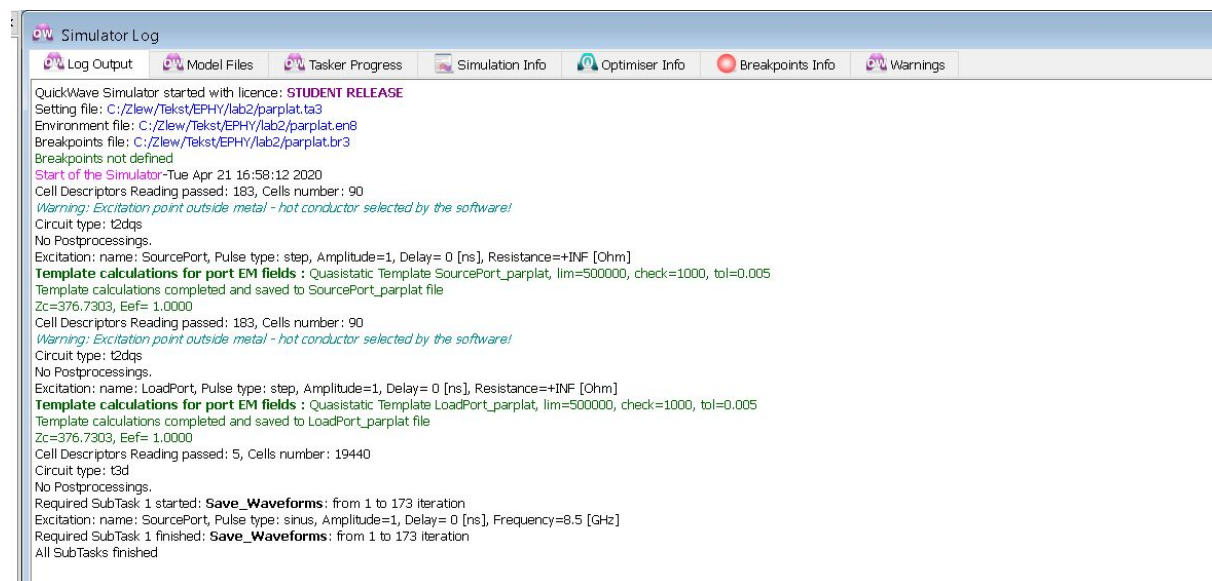


Figure 1: Impedance value for 1a)

$$Z_c \text{ of input} = Z_c \text{ of output} = 376.7303 [\Omega]$$

Z_c – impedance

3.8)

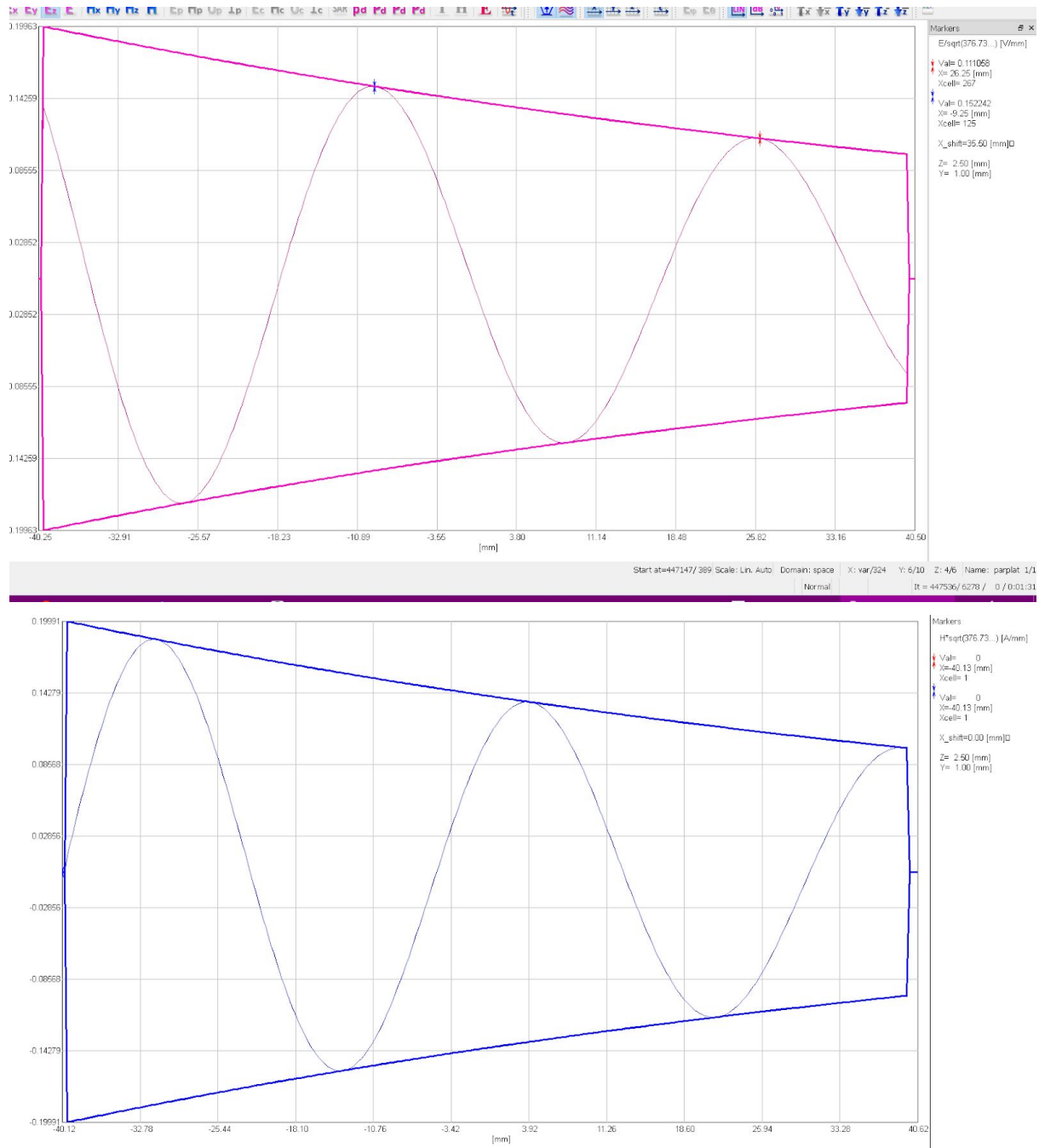


Figure 2: Envelope windows E_z (upper) H_y (lower) for 1a)

Wavelength - $\lambda = X_shift = 35.5$ [mm]

Formula for phase coefficient β using measured λ :

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \beta \approx 176,99 [1/m]$$

Analytical formula for $\beta = \omega * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} = 2\pi * f * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} \approx 178,10 [1/m]$

$\beta_{markers}$ - Phase coefficient calculated from lambda from markers

$\beta_{analytical}$ - Phase coefficient calculated from analytical formula

$$Relative\ error = 100 \% * \frac{\beta_{markers} - \beta_{analytical}}{\beta_{analytical}} \approx 0,6\%$$

attenuation coefficient from markers $\alpha = \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \ln\left(\frac{E(x_1)}{E(x_2)}\right) = 8,890$ [unit less]

attenuation coefficient from analytical formula $\alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2} * |Z| \approx 8.897$ [unit less]

Relative error $\alpha = 100 \% * \frac{\alpha_{\text{markers}} - \alpha_{\text{analytical}}}{\alpha_{\text{analytical}}} \approx 0.07 \%$

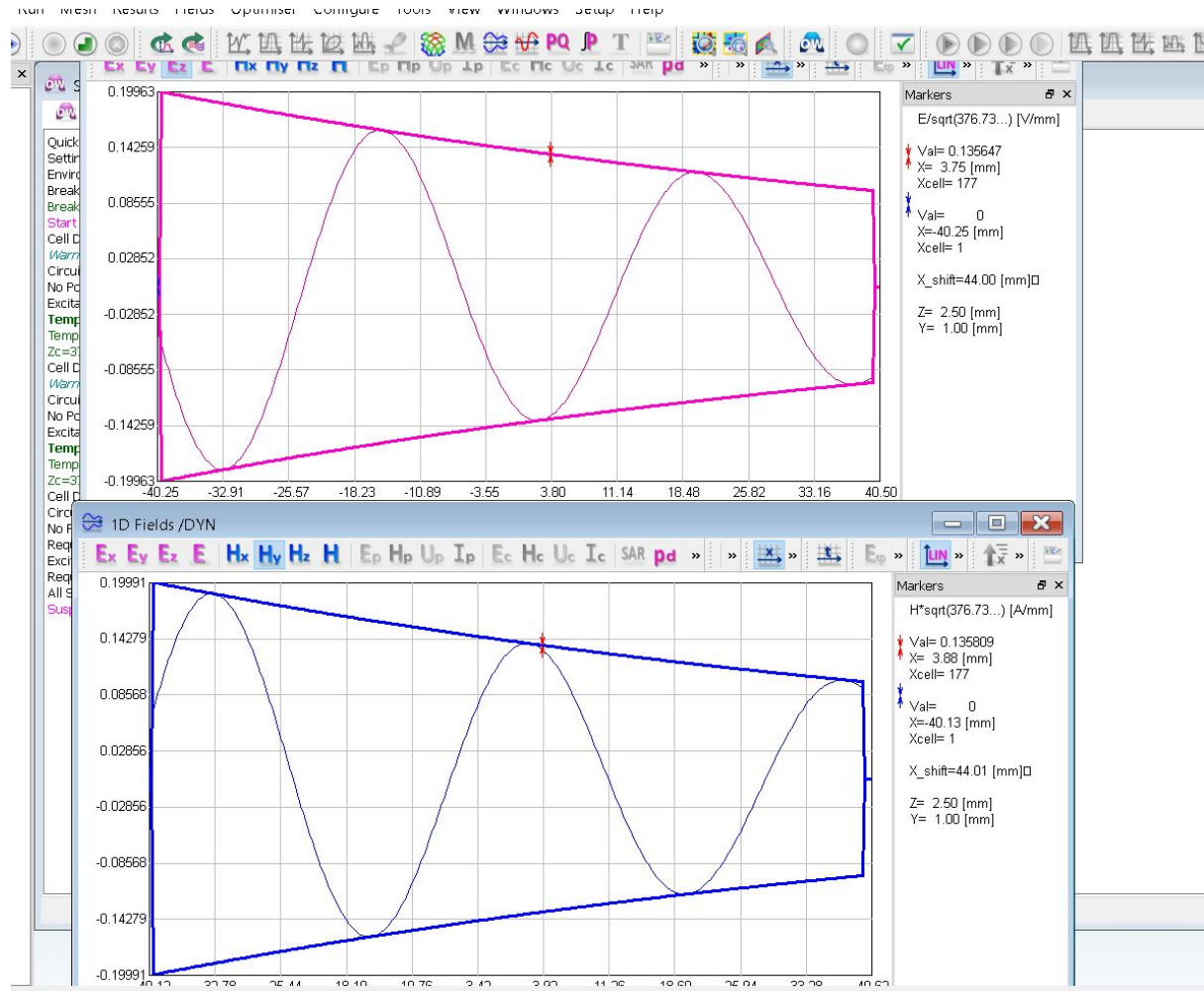


Figure 3: Envelope windows Ez(upper) Hy(lower) with marked E_n and H_n for 1a)

From markers:

$$E_n = 0.13 \text{ [V / mm]}$$

$$H_n = 0.13 \text{ [A / mm]}$$

$$E = E_n * \sqrt{Z_0} \approx 2,5 \text{ [V / mm]}$$

$$H = \frac{H_n}{\sqrt{Z_0}} = 0.007 \text{ [A / mm]}$$

$$Z_w = \frac{E_n}{H_n} * Z_0 \approx 376,991 [\Omega]$$

From analytical formulas:

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = 376.81 [\Omega]$$

$$\text{Relative error} = 100\% * \frac{Z - Z_w}{Z} \approx 0.05 \%$$

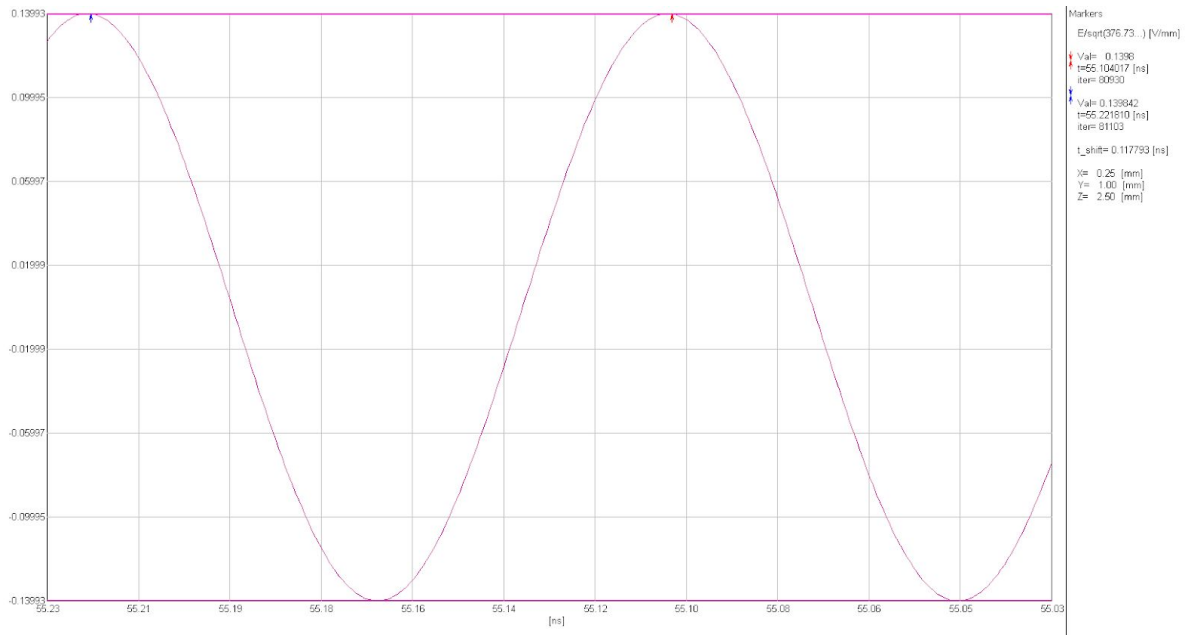


Figure 4: Time domain View Envelope window for 1a)

$$T = t_{shift} \approx 0.1178 [ns]$$

$$T_{real} = \frac{1}{f_{real}} \approx 0.1176 [ns]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{T - T_{real}}{T_{real}} * 100\% = 3\%$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \approx 8.476 [GHz]$$

$$f_{real} = 8.5 [GHz]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{f_{real} - f}{f_{real}} * 100\% \approx 0.3\%$$

$$\beta = 2\pi * f * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} \approx 177.57 [1/m]$$

$$\beta_{analytical} \approx 178.10 [1/m]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{\beta_{analytical} - \beta}{\beta_{analytical}} * 100\% \approx 0.3\%$$

β compared with β from 3.7 :

$$Relative\ error\ with\ \beta\ from\ 3.7 : \frac{\beta_{3.7} - \beta_{3.10}}{\beta_{3.7}} * 100\% \approx 0.33\%$$

1 b) $f = 8.5[GHz]$, $\epsilon_r = 8.5 [F / m]$, $\mu_r = 1 [H / m]$, $\tan(\delta) = 0.1$

3.7)

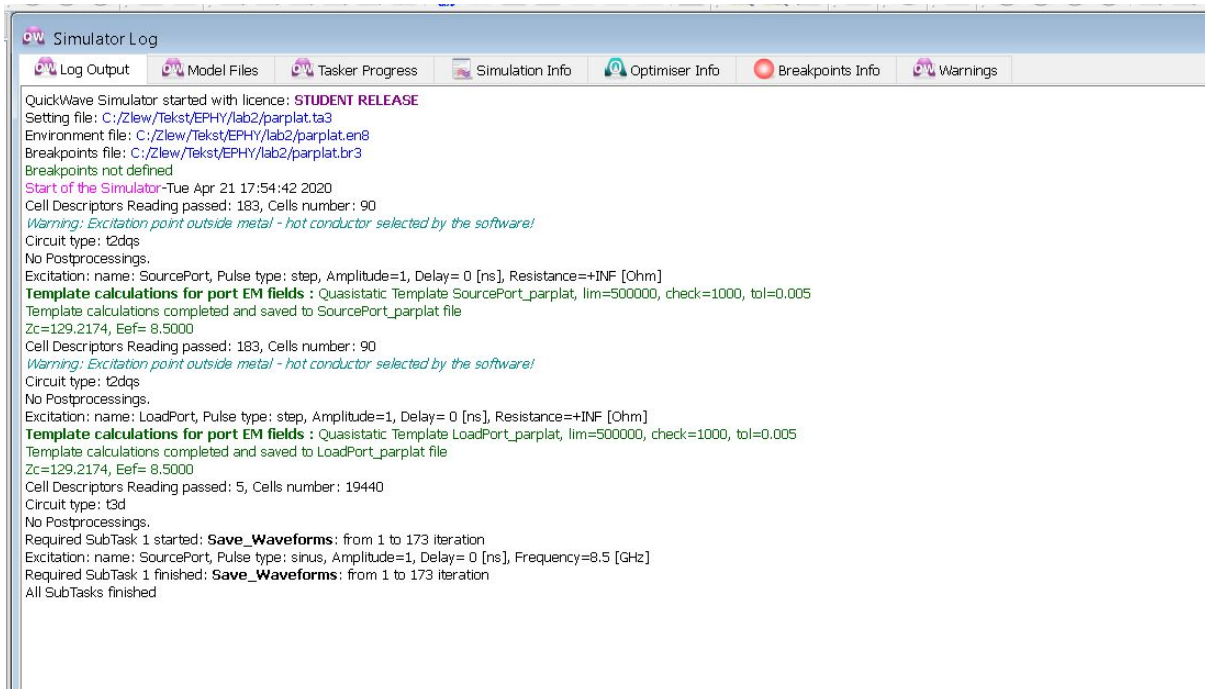
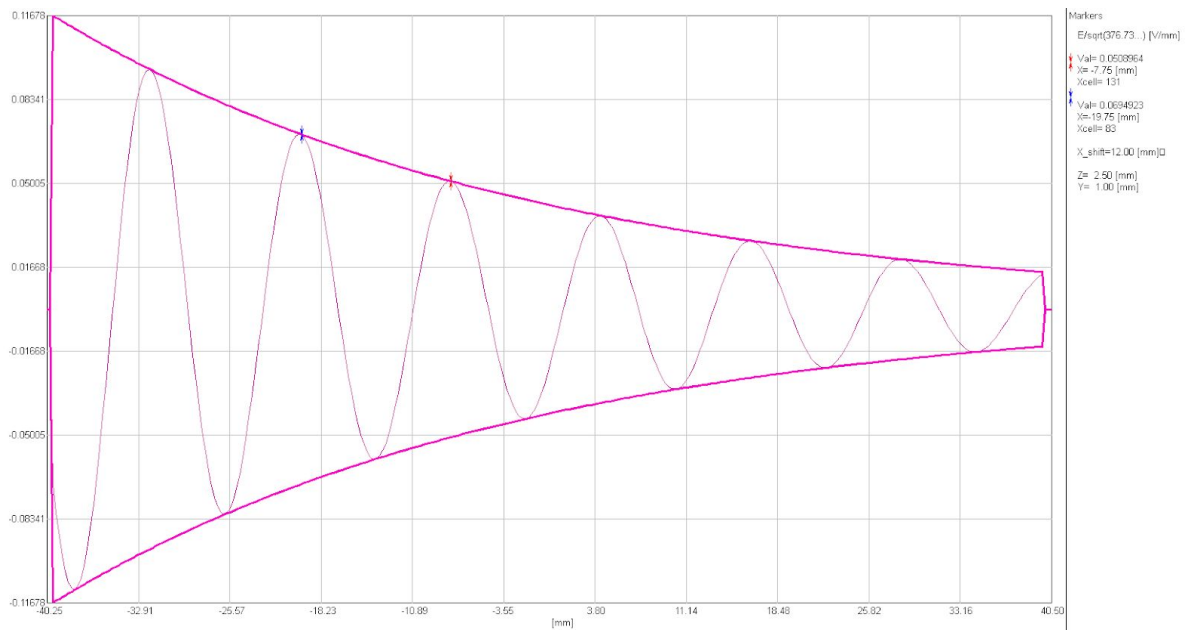


Figure 1b: Impedance value for 1b)

$Z_c \text{ of input} = Z_c \text{ of output} = 129,2174 [\Omega]$

Z_c – impedance

3.8)



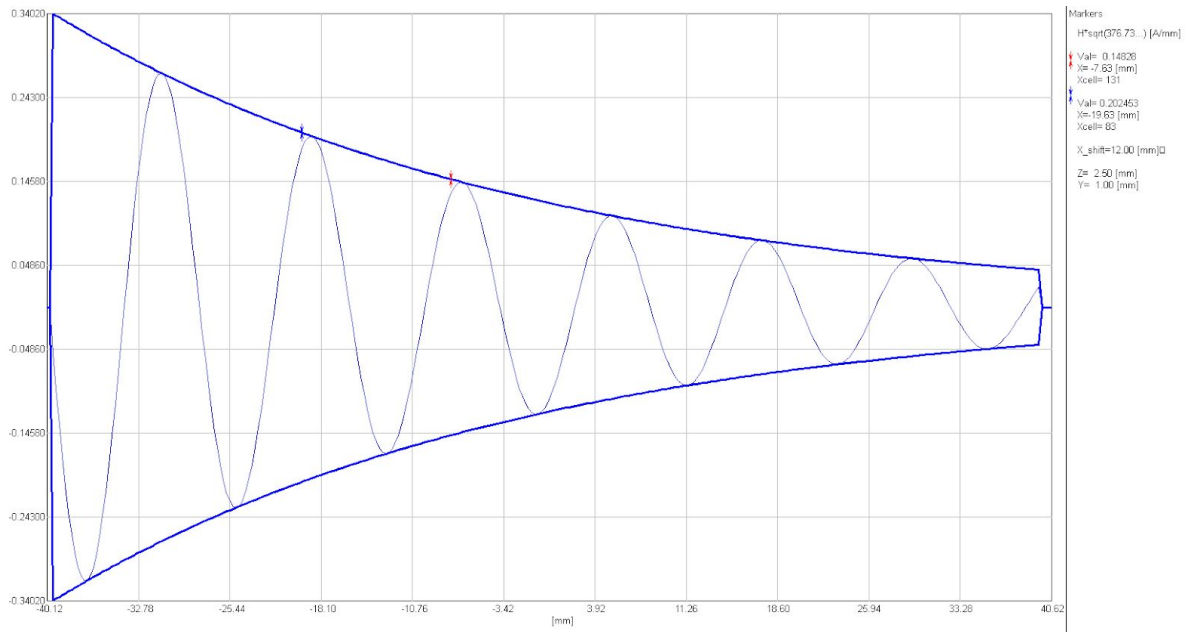


Figure 2b): Envelope windows Ez(upper) Hy(lower) for 1b)

Wavelength - $\lambda = X_shift = 12$ [mm]

Formula for phase coefficient β using measured λ :

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \beta \approx 523,599 [1 / m]$$

$$\text{Analytical formula for } \beta = \omega * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} = 2\pi * f * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} \approx 1519,26 [1 / m]$$

β_{markers} - Phase coefficient calculated from lambda from markers

$\beta_{\text{analytical}}$ - Phase coefficient calculated from analytical formula

$$\text{Relative error} = 100 \% * \frac{\beta_{\text{markers}} - \beta_{\text{analytical}}}{\beta_{\text{analytical}}} \approx 0.84\%$$

$$\text{attenuation coefficient from markers } \alpha = \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \ln\left(\frac{E(x_1)}{E(x_2)}\right) = 26,3 [\text{unit less}]$$

$$\text{attenuation coefficient from analytical formula } \alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2} * |Z| \approx 25,939 [\text{unit less}]$$

$$\text{Relative error } \alpha = 100 \% * \frac{\alpha_{\text{markers}} - \alpha_{\text{analytical}}}{\alpha_{\text{analytical}}} = 1,4 \%$$

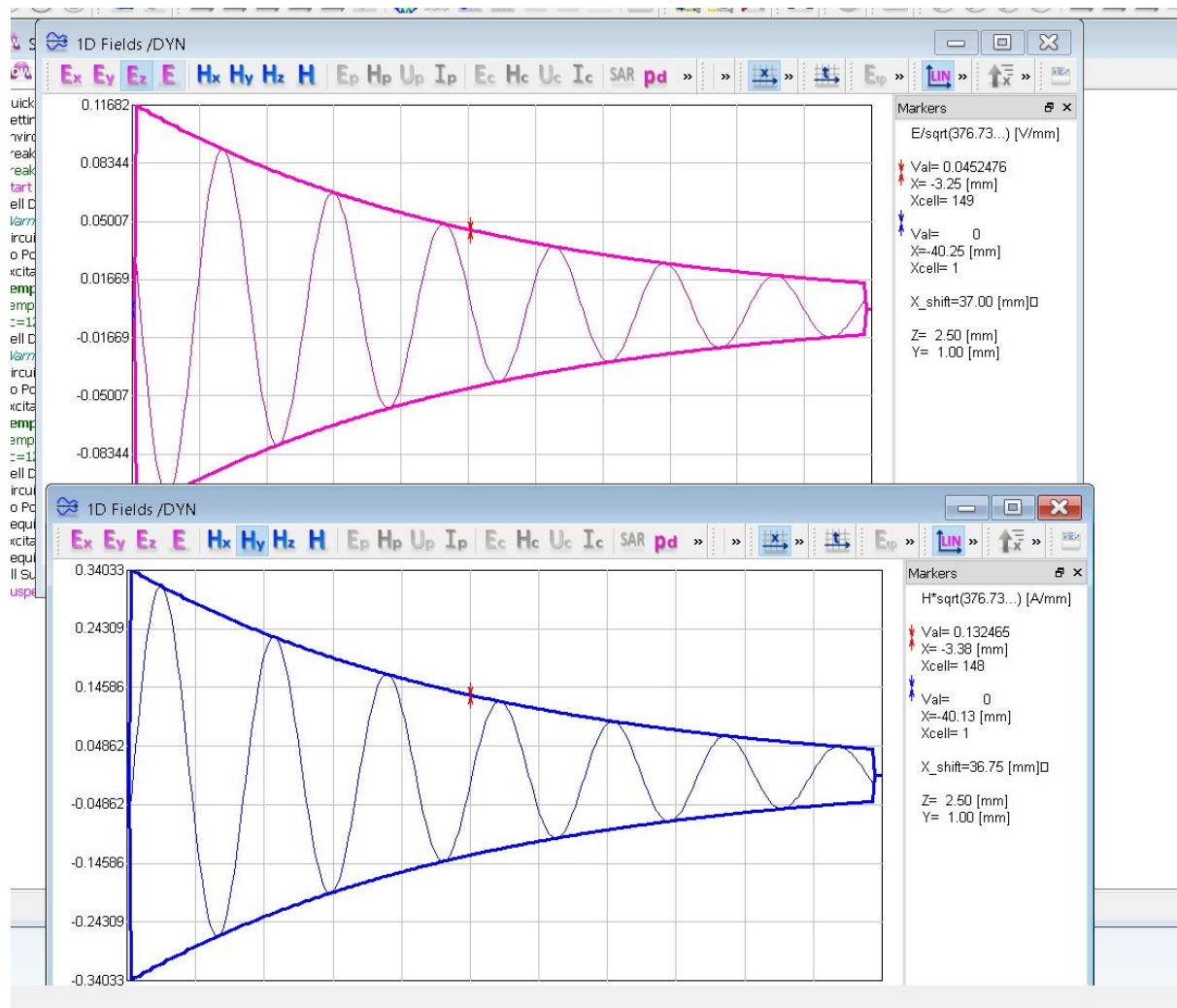


Figure 3b): Envelope windows Ez(upper) Hy(lower) with marked En and Hn for 1b)

From markers:

$$E_n = 0,045 [V / mm]$$

$$H_n = 0.13 [A / mm]$$

$$E = E_n * \sqrt{Z_0} \approx 0,88 [V / mm]$$

$$H = \frac{H_n}{\sqrt{Z_0}} = 0,007 [A / mm]$$

$$Z_w = \frac{E_n}{H_n} * Z_0 \approx 128,8 [\Omega]$$

From analytical formulas:

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = 130 [\Omega]$$

$$\text{Relative error} = 100\% * \frac{Z - Z_w}{Z} \approx 0,37\%$$

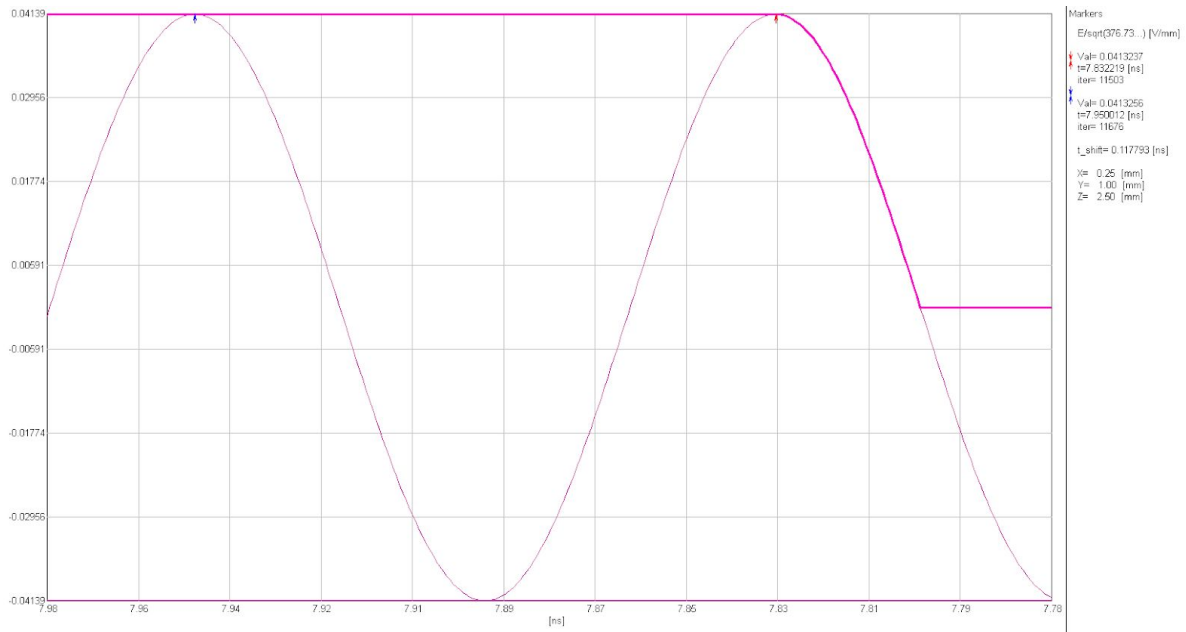


Figure 4b): Time domain View Envelope window for 1b)

$$T = t_{shift} \approx 0.1178 [ns]$$

$$T_{real} = \frac{1}{f_{real}} \approx 0.1176 [ns]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{T - T_{real}}{T_{real}} * 100\% = 3\%$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \approx 8.476 [GHz]$$

$$f_{real} = 8.5 [GHz]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{f_{real} - f}{f_{real}} * 100\% \approx 0.3\%$$

$$\beta = 2\pi * f * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} \approx 177.57 [1/m]$$

$$\beta_{analytical} \approx 178.10 [1/m]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{\beta_{analytical} - \beta}{\beta_{analytical}} * 100\% \approx 0.3\%$$

β compared with β from 3.7 :

$$Relative\ error\ with\ \beta\ from\ 3.7 : \frac{\beta_{3.7} - \beta_{3.10}}{\beta_{3.7}} * 100\% \approx 0.33\%$$

$$1\ c) f = 8.5 [GHz], \epsilon_r = 1 [F/m], \mu_r = 8.5 [H/m], \tan(\delta) = 0.1$$

3.7)

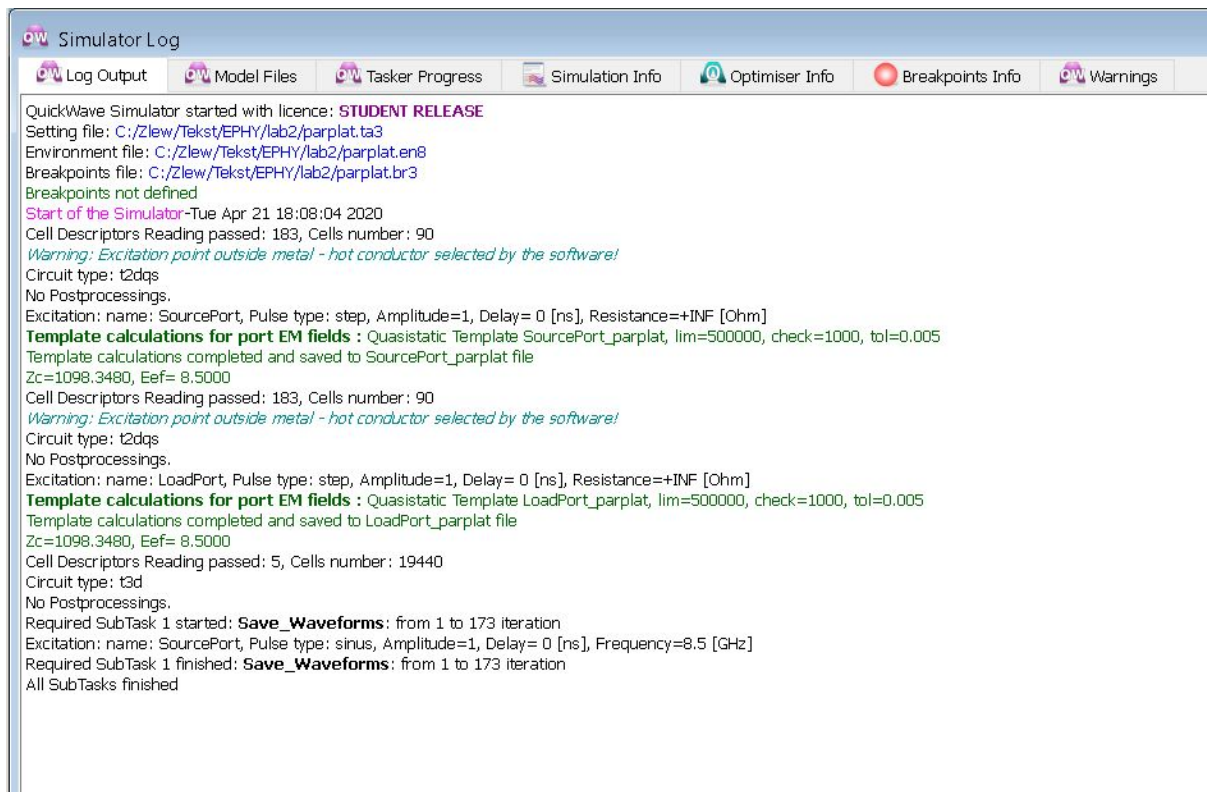
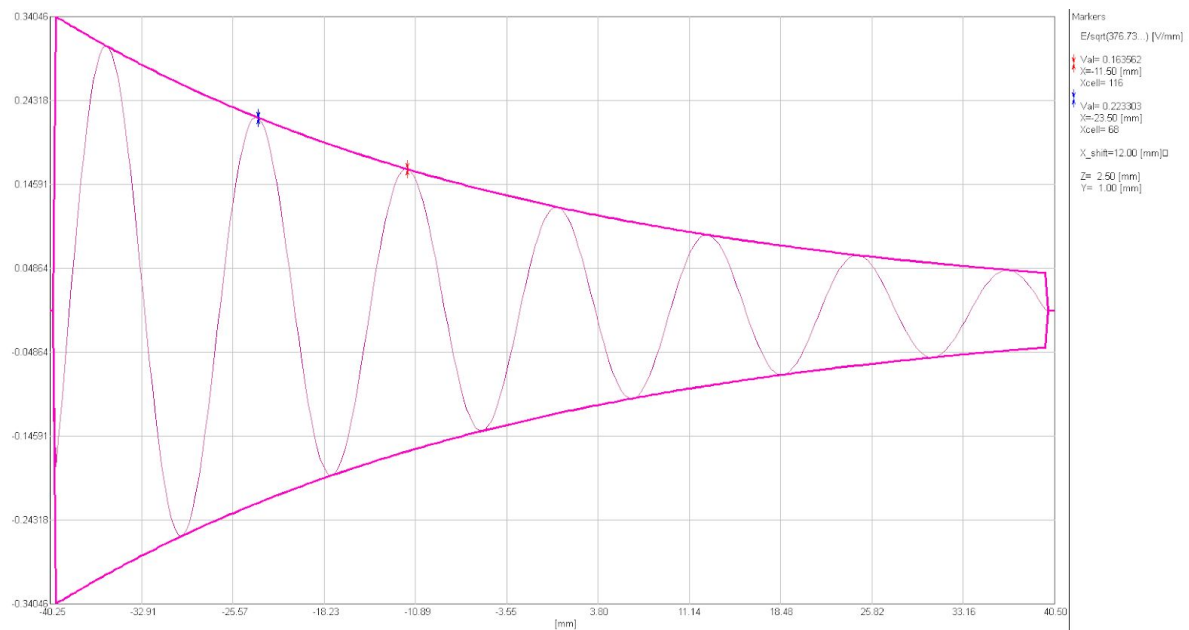


Figure 1c: Impedance value for 1c)

$$Z_c \text{ of input} = Z_c \text{ of output} = 1098,348 [\Omega]$$

Z_c – impedance

3.8)



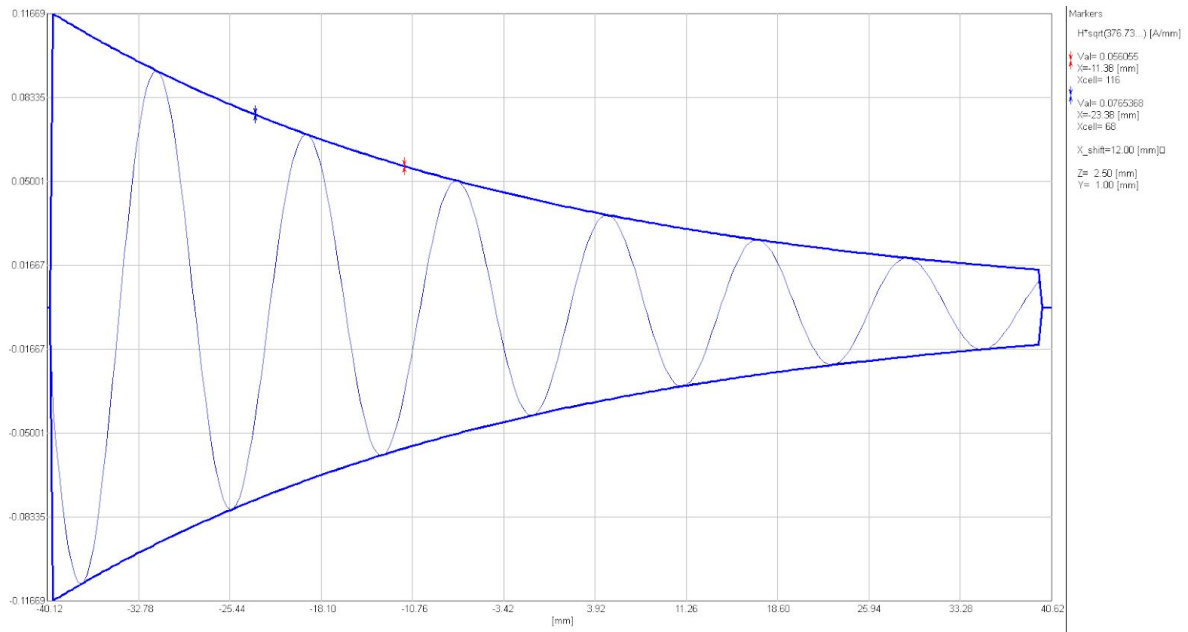


Figure 2c): Envelope windows Ez(upper) Hy(lower) for 1c)

Wavelength - $\lambda = X_shift = 12$ [mm]

Formula for phase coefficient β using measured λ :

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \beta \approx 523,599 [1 / m]$$

$$\text{Analytical formula for } \beta = \omega * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} = 2\pi * f * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} \approx 1519,26 [1 / m]$$

β_{markers} - Phase coefficient calculated from lambda from markers

$\beta_{\text{analytical}}$ - Phase coefficient calculated from analytical formula

$$\text{Relative error} = 100 \% * \frac{\beta_{\text{markers}} - \beta_{\text{analytical}}}{\beta_{\text{analytical}}} \approx 0.84\%$$

$$\text{attenuation coefficient from markers } \alpha = \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \ln\left(\frac{E(x_1)}{E(x_2)}\right) = 26,5 [\text{unit less}]$$

$$\text{attenuation coefficient from analytical formula } \alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2} * |Z| \approx 26 [\text{unit less}]$$

$$\text{Relative error } \alpha = 100 \% * \frac{\alpha_{\text{markers}} - \alpha_{\text{analytical}}}{\alpha_{\text{analytical}}} = 2,13 \%$$

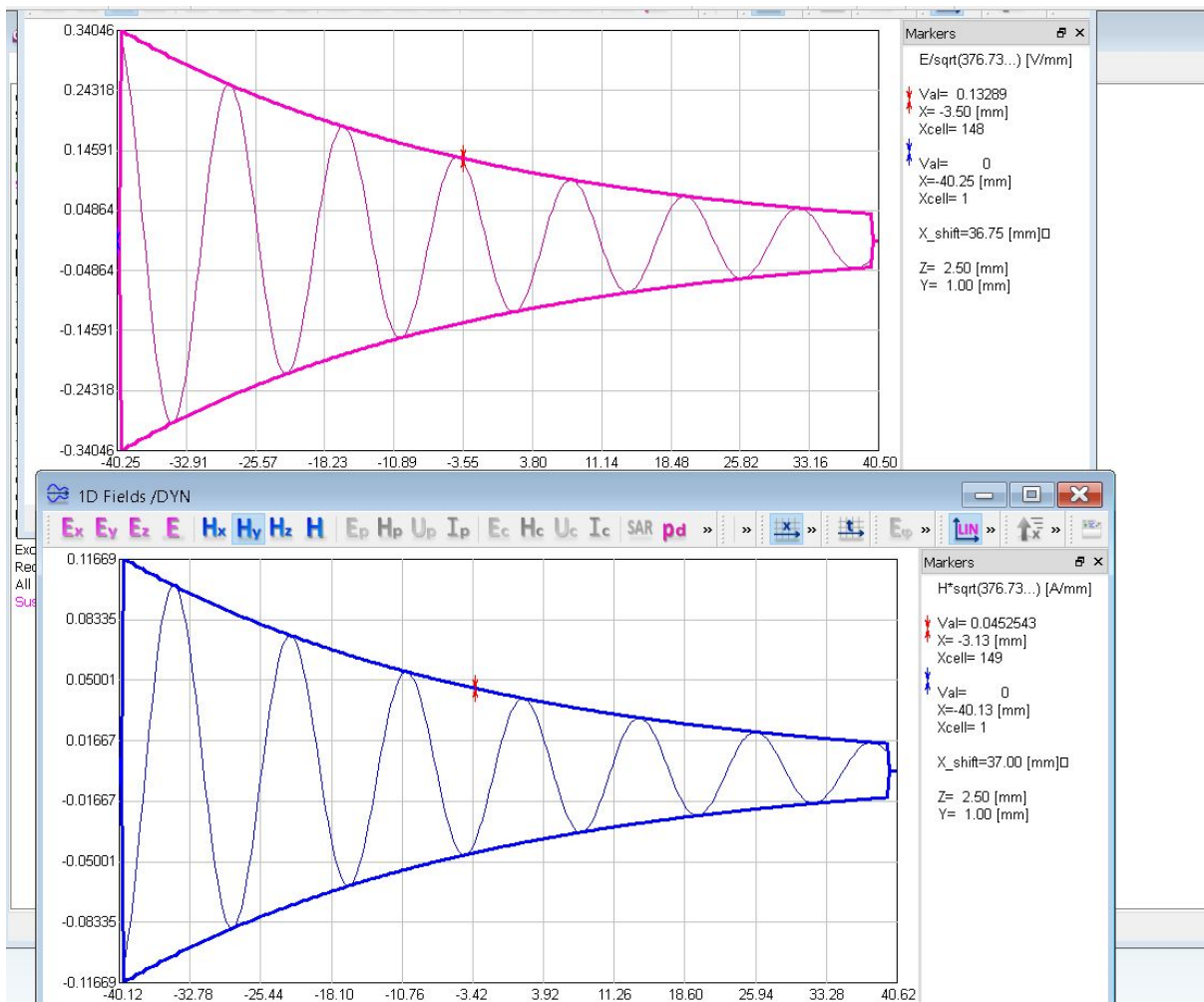


Figure 3c): Envelope windows Ez(upper) Hy(lower) with marked En and Hn for 1c)

From markers:

$$E_n = 0,045 [V / mm]$$

$$H_n = 0.13 [A / mm]$$

$$E = E_n * \sqrt{Z_0} \approx 2,58 [V / mm]$$

$$H = \frac{H_n}{\sqrt{Z_0}} = 0,002 [A / mm]$$

$$Z_w = \frac{E_n}{H_n} * Z_0 \approx 1107,04 [\Omega]$$

From analytical formulas:

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = 1098,6 [\Omega]$$

$$\text{Relative error} = 100\% * \frac{Z - Z_w}{Z} \approx 0,77\%$$

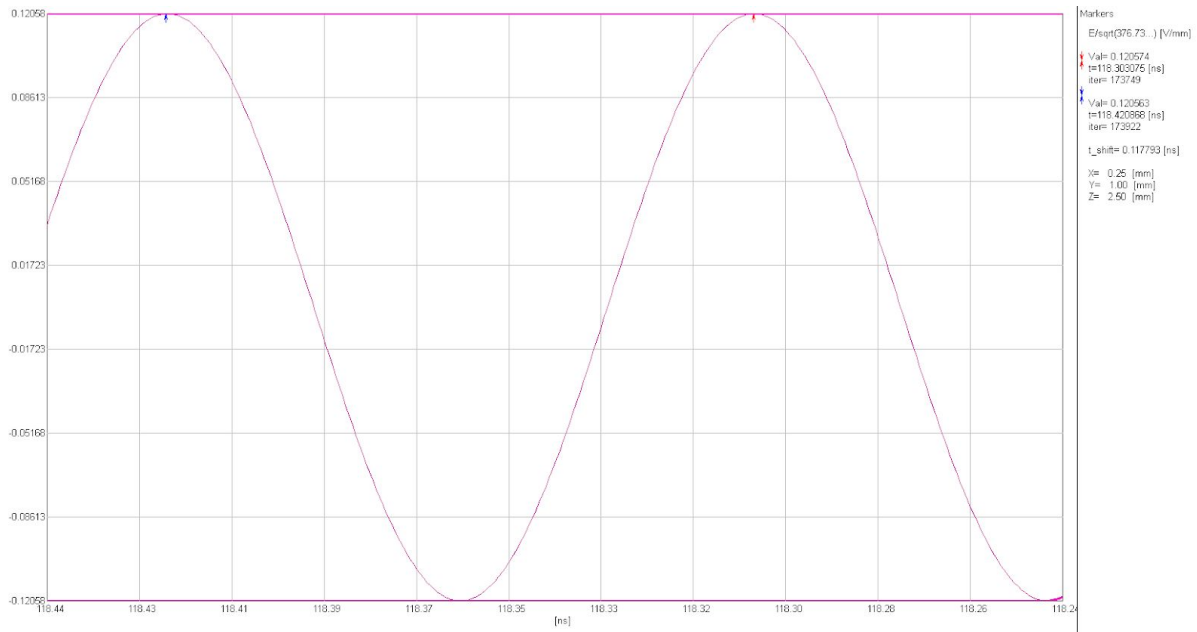


Figure 4c): Time domain View Envelope window for 1c)

$$T = t_{shift} \approx 0.1178 [ns]$$

$$T_{real} = \frac{1}{f_{real}} \approx 0.1176 [ns]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{T - T_{real}}{T_{real}} * 100\% = 3\%$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \approx 8.476 [GHz]$$

$$f_{real} = 8.5 [GHz]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{f_{real} - f}{f_{real}} * 100\% \approx 0.3\%$$

$$\beta = 2\pi * f * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon} \approx 177.57 [1/m]$$

$$\beta_{analytical} \approx 178.10 [1/m]$$

$$Relative\ error = \frac{\beta_{analytical} - \beta}{\beta_{analytical}} * 100\% \approx 0.3\%$$

β compared with β from 3.7 :

$$Relative\ error\ with\ \beta\ from\ 3.7 : \frac{\beta_{3.7} - \beta_{3.10}}{\beta_{3.7}} * 100\% \approx 0.33\%$$

Answering the questions:

- Envelope in a lossy case has a shape like an exponential function.
- It does not influence phase shift.