

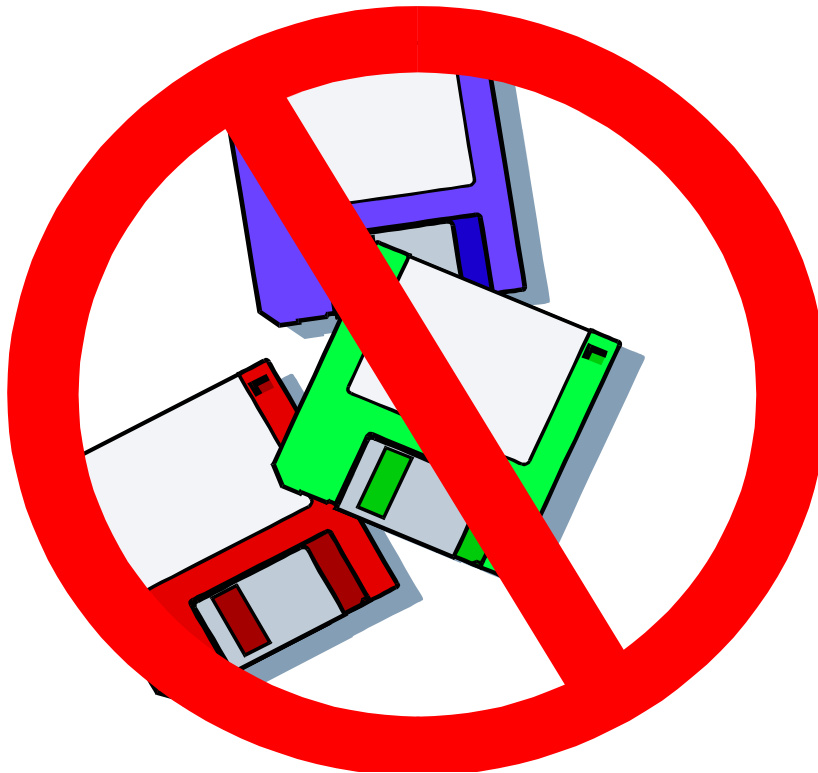
# Polarização de Onda eletromagnética

SEL 413 Telecomunicações

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Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica da EESC-USP

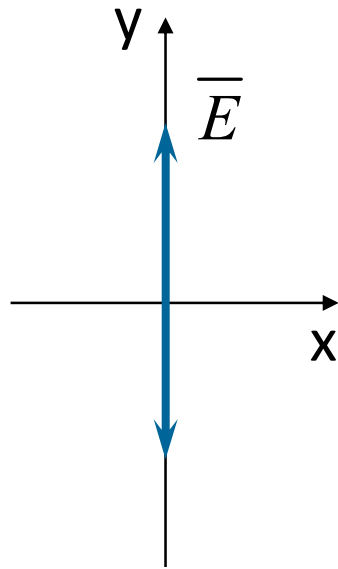
# Atenção!

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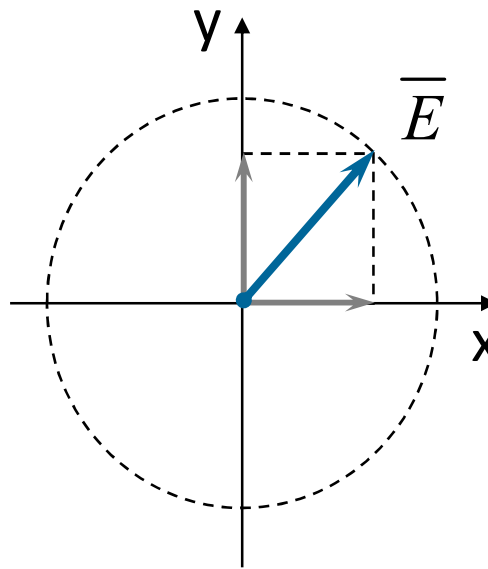


- ✓ Este material didático é planejado para servir de apoio às aulas de **SEL-413 Telecomunicações**, oferecida aos alunos regularmente matriculados no curso de engenharia aeronáutica.
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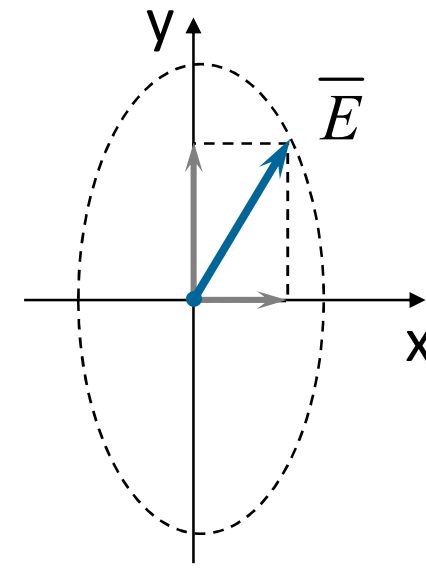
# Polarização de Ondas



Linear



Circular



Elíptica

O lugar geométrico descrito pela “ponta” do vetor campo elétrico indica o tipo de polarização

# Campo elétrico-1

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Campo elétrico de onda propagando no sentido +z

$$\bar{E} = \left( \hat{x} + A e^{j\phi} \hat{y} \right) e^{-jkz}$$

Campo físico

$$\bar{E}(z, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \left( \hat{x} + A e^{j\phi} \hat{y} \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right\}$$

$$\bar{E}(z, t) = \cos(\omega t - kz) \hat{x} + A \cos(\omega t - kz + \phi) \hat{y} \quad \text{V/m}$$

# Polarização Linear - 1

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$$\overline{E}(z, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \left( \hat{x} + A e^{j\phi} \hat{y} \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right\}$$

Fazendo  $A = 0$   $\overline{E}(z, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \hat{x} e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right\}$

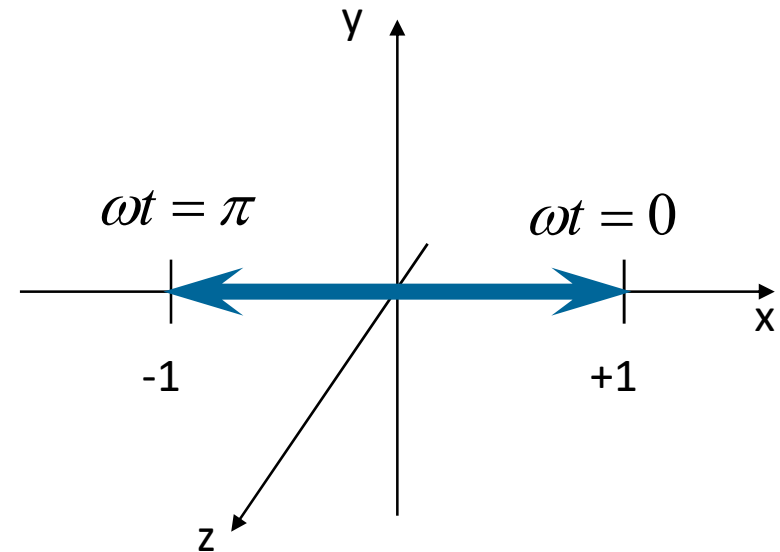
campo elétrico  $\overline{E}(z, t) = \hat{x} \cos(\omega t - kz)$

$$z = 0$$

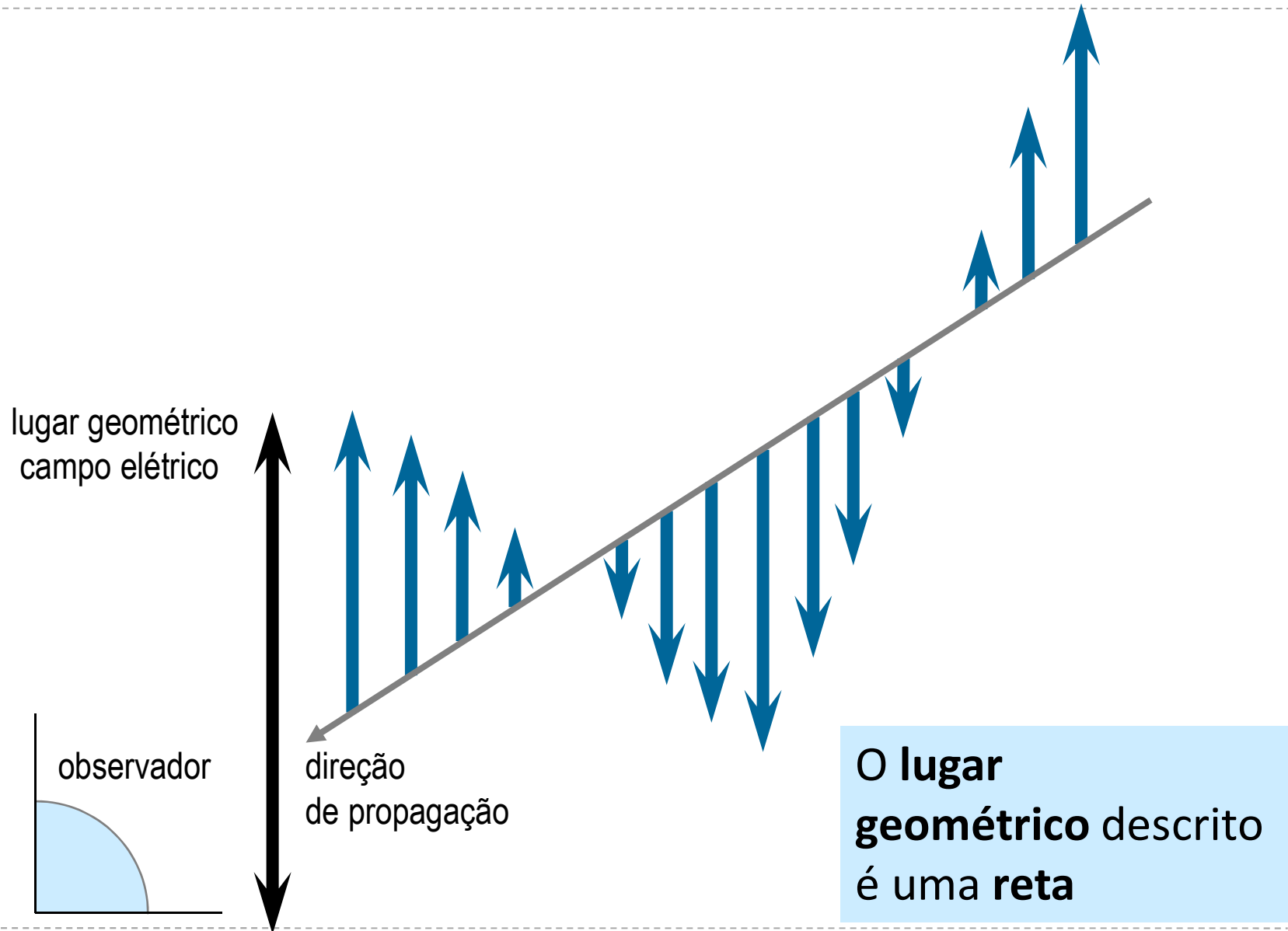
$$\omega t = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{E}(z, t) = \hat{x}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \overline{E}(z, t) = 0$$

$$\omega t = \pi \Rightarrow \overline{E}(z, t) = -\hat{x}$$

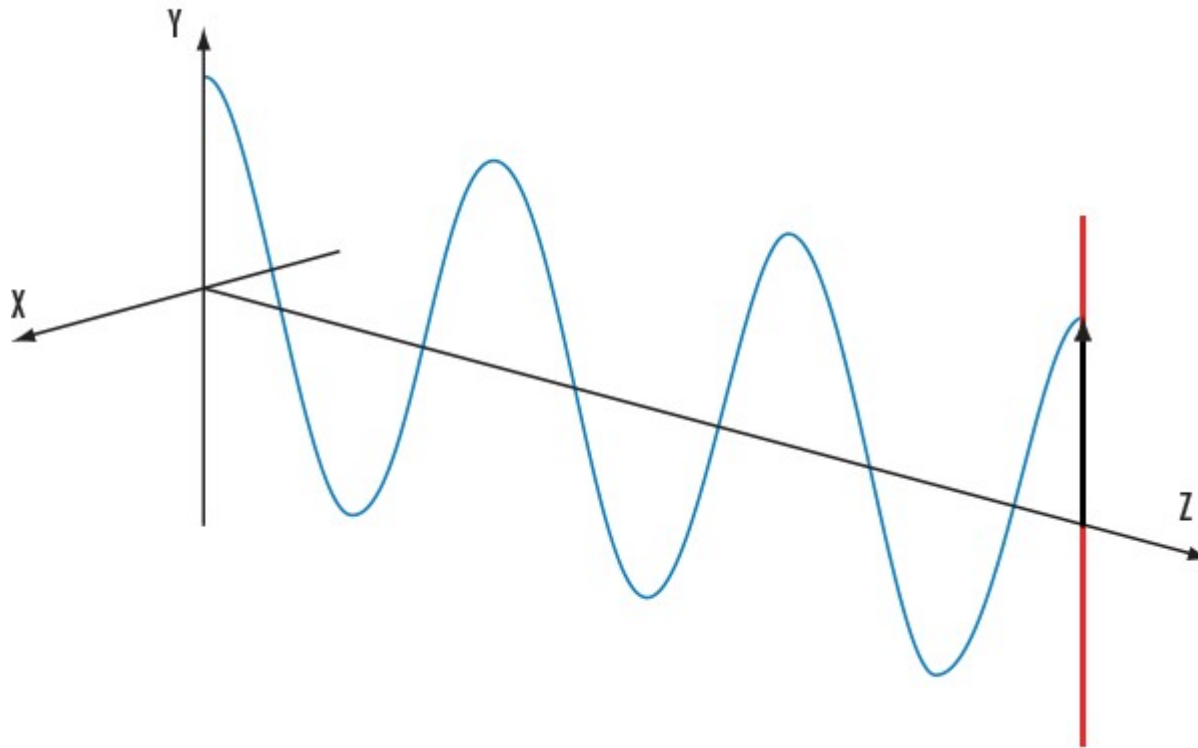


# Polarização Linear - 2



# Polarização linear - 3

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[www.edmundoptics.com/resources/application-notes/optics/introduction-to-polarization/](http://www.edmundoptics.com/resources/application-notes/optics/introduction-to-polarization/)

# Polarização Linear - 3

$$\bar{E}(z, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \left( \hat{x} + A e^{j\phi} \hat{y} \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right\}$$

Fazendo  $A = 1$  e  $\phi = 0$   $\bar{E}(z) = (\hat{x} + \hat{y}) e^{-jkz}$

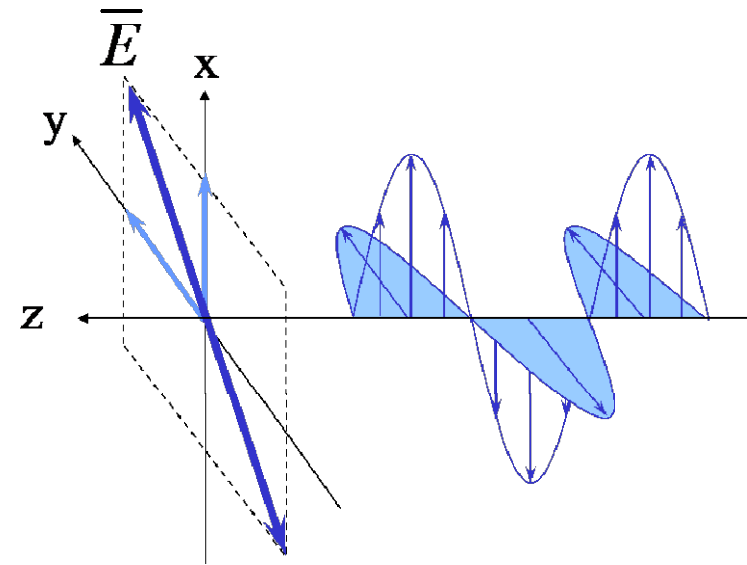
Campo físico  $\bar{E}(z, t) = (\hat{x} + \hat{y}) \cos(\omega t - kz)$

$$z = 0$$

$$\omega t = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{E}(z, t) = \hat{x} + \hat{y}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \bar{E}(z, t) = 0$$

$$\omega t = \pi \Rightarrow \bar{E}(z, t) = -\hat{x} - \hat{y}$$





# Polarização Circular-1

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$$\bar{E}(z, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \left( \hat{x} + A e^{j\phi} \hat{y} \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right\}$$

Fazendo  $A = 1; \phi = \mp \pi / 2$ ;  $\bar{E}(z, t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \left( \hat{x} + e^{\mp j \frac{\pi}{2}} \hat{y} \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right\}$

Campo físico  $\bar{E}(z, t) = \hat{x} \cos(\omega t - kz) \pm \hat{y} \sin(\omega t - kz)$

$$z = 0$$

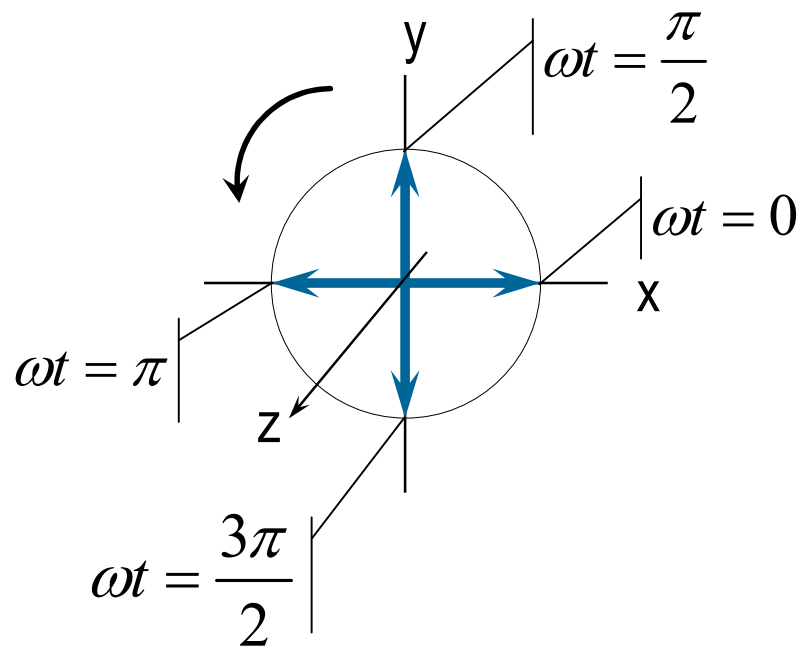
$$\omega t = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{E}(z, t) = \hat{x}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \bar{E}(z, t) = \pm \hat{y}$$

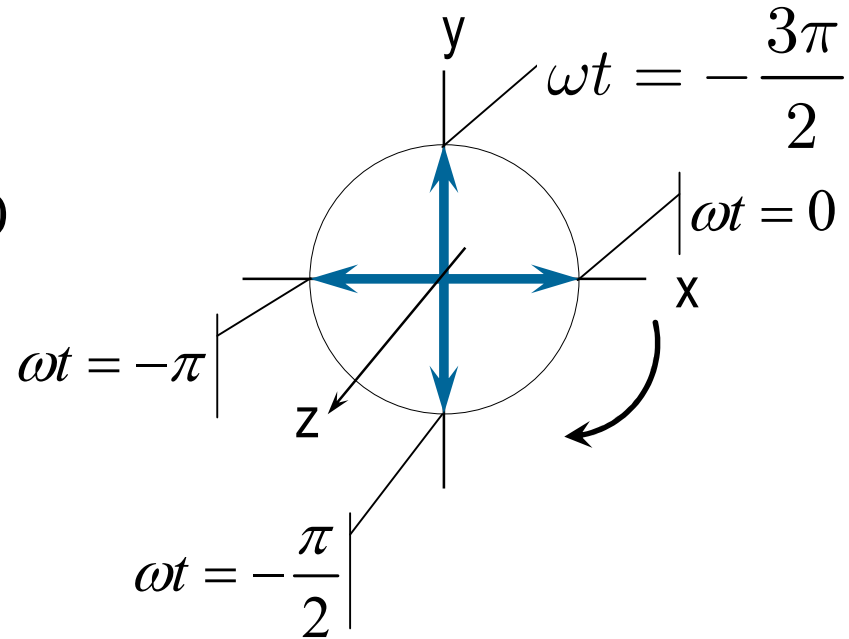
$$\omega t = \pi \Rightarrow \bar{E}(z, t) = -\hat{x}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \bar{E}(z, t) = \mp \hat{y}$$

# Polarização Circular-2

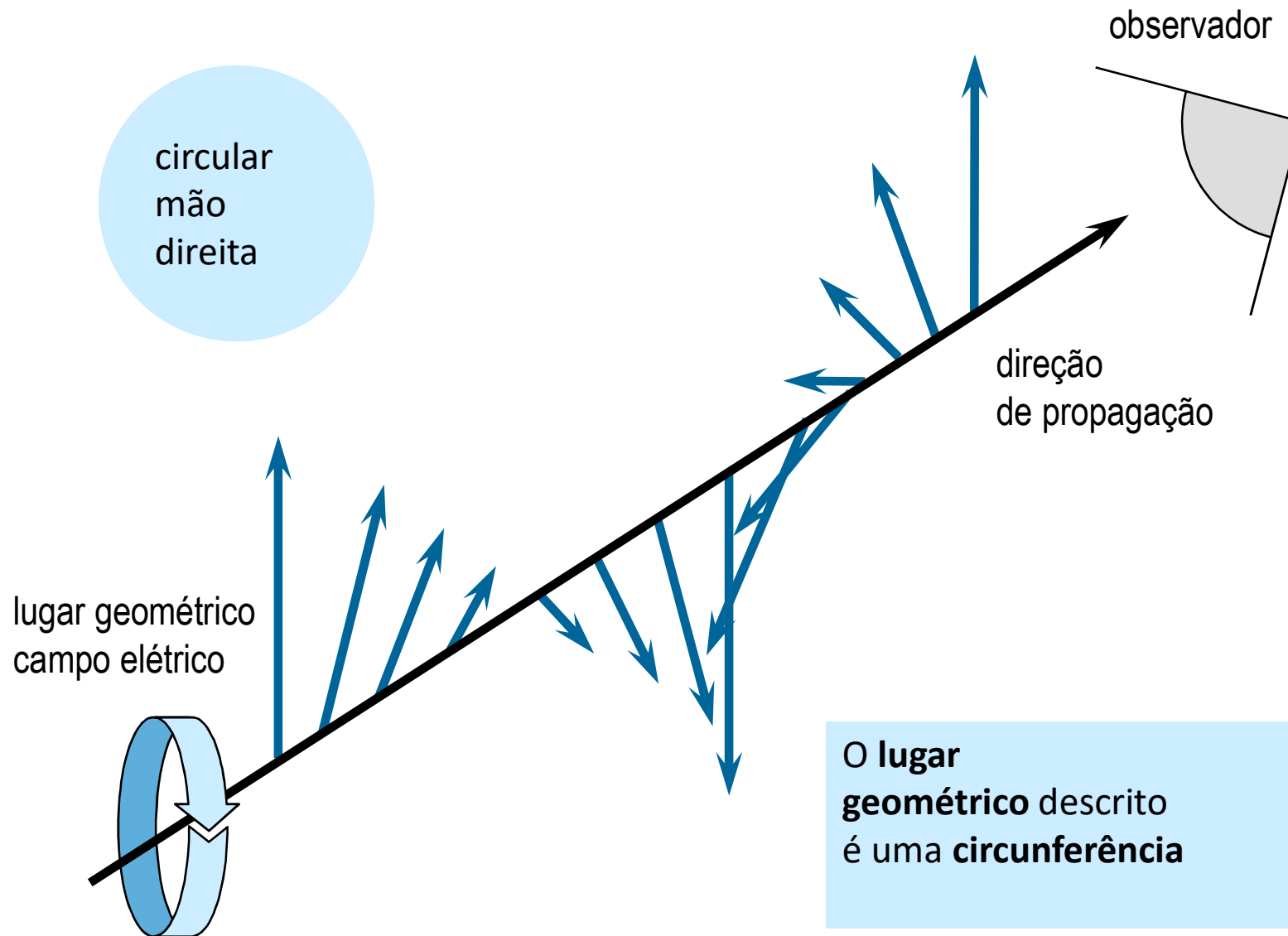


Mão direita

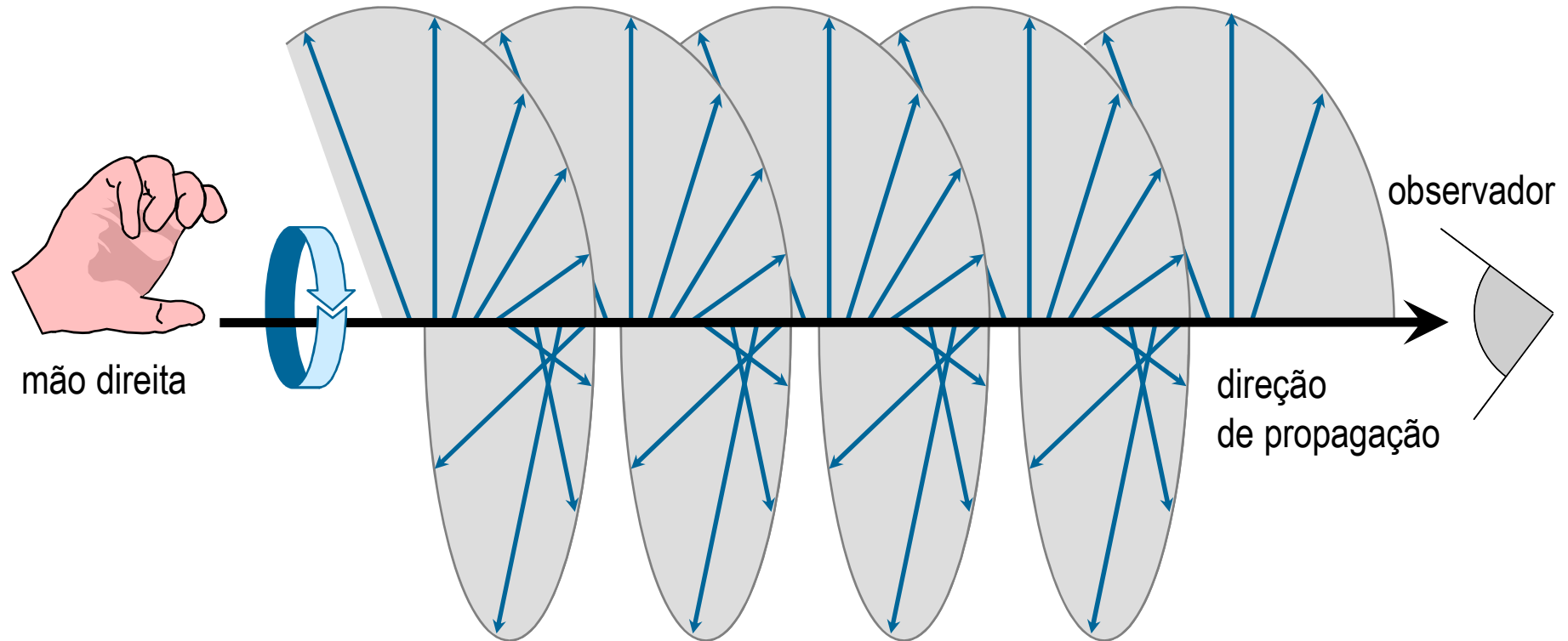


Mão esquerda

# Polarização Circular-3



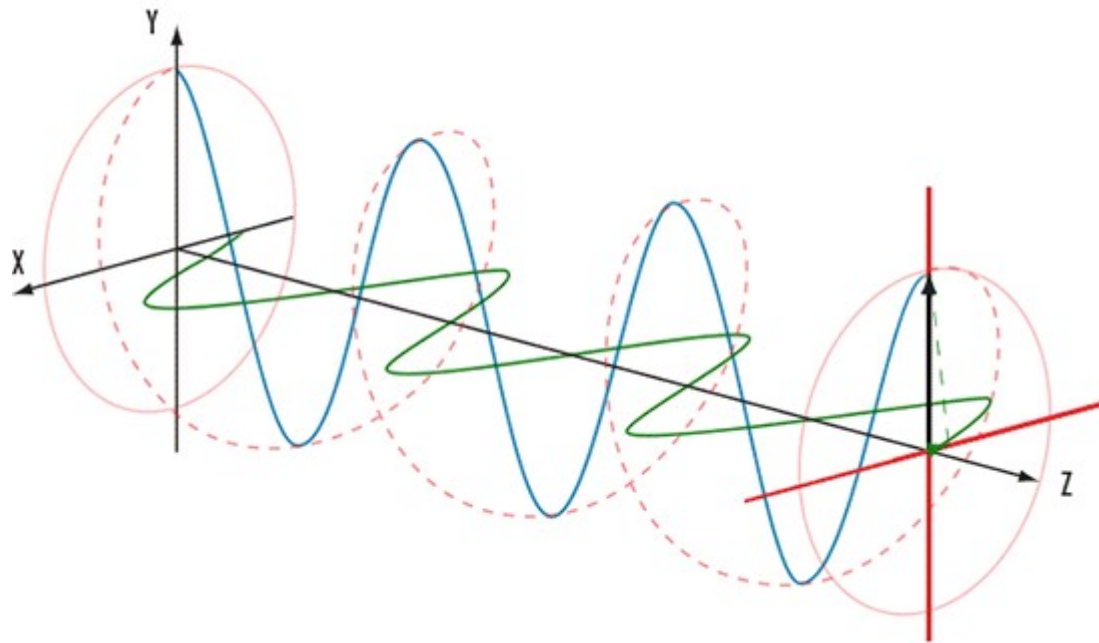
# Polarização Circular-4



trajetória descrita pelo “ponta” do vetor campo elétrico de uma onda circularmente polarizada à direita

# Polarização Circular-5

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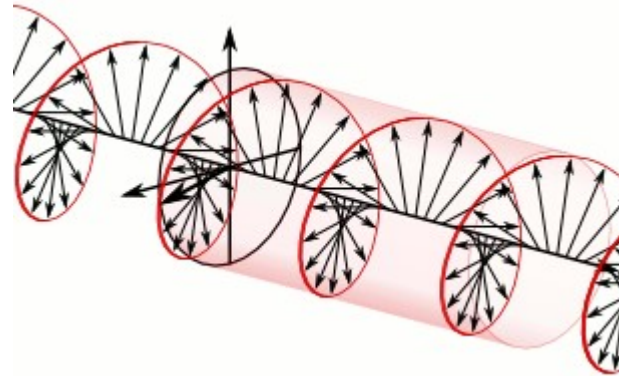


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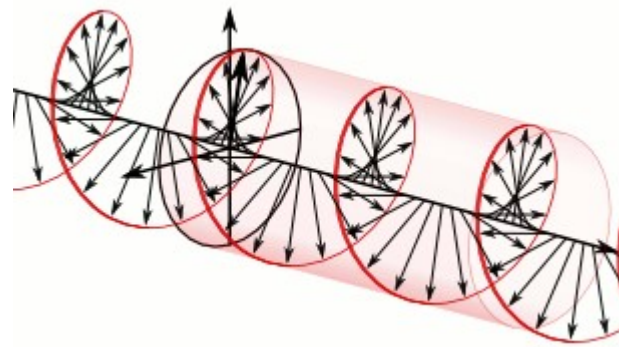
[www.edmundoptics.com/resources/application-notes/optics/introduction-to-polarization/](http://www.edmundoptics.com/resources/application-notes/optics/introduction-to-polarization/)

# Polarização circular-5

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Mão direita



Mão esquerda

# Polarização Elíptica-1

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elipse no plano x-y

campo elétrico  $\overline{E}(z, t) = \hat{x} \cos(\omega t - kz) \pm \hat{y} 2 \text{sen}(\omega t - kz)$

$$z = 0$$

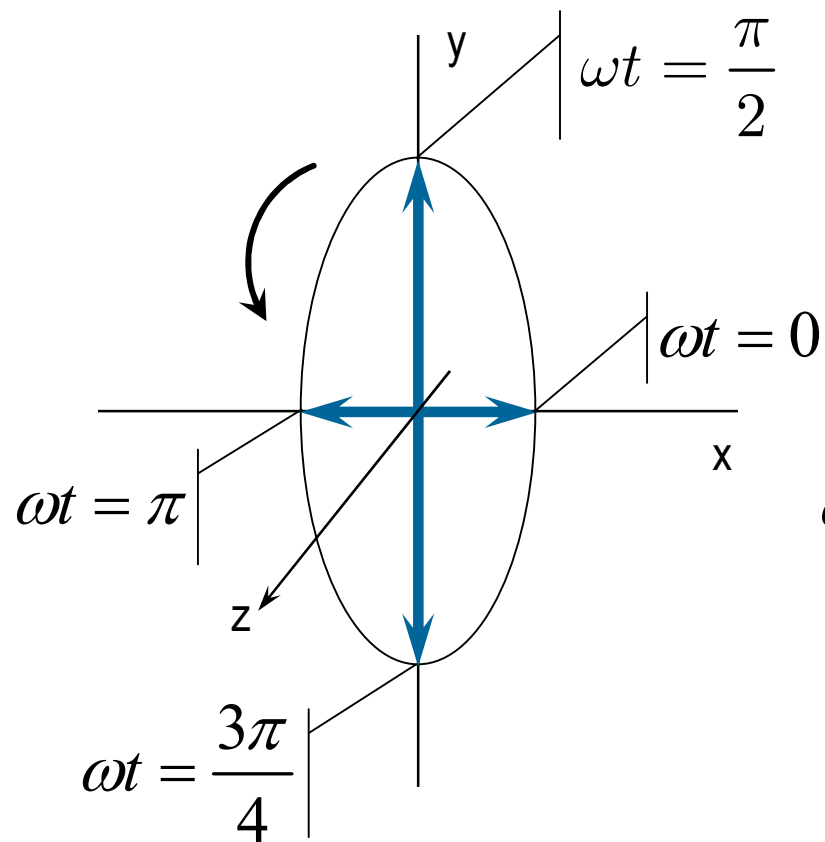
$$\omega t = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{E}(z, t) = \hat{x}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \overline{E}(z, t) = \pm 2\hat{y}$$

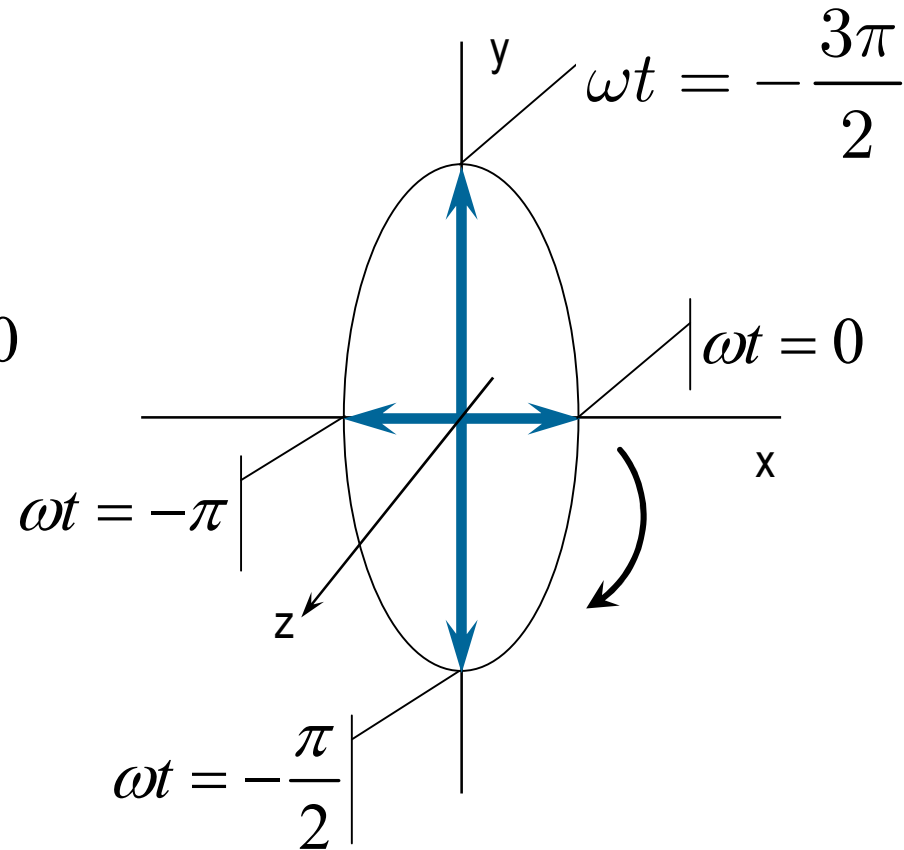
$$\omega t = \pi \Rightarrow \overline{E}(z, t) = -\hat{x}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \overline{E}(z, t) = \mp 2\hat{y}$$

# Polarização Elíptica-2



Mão direita

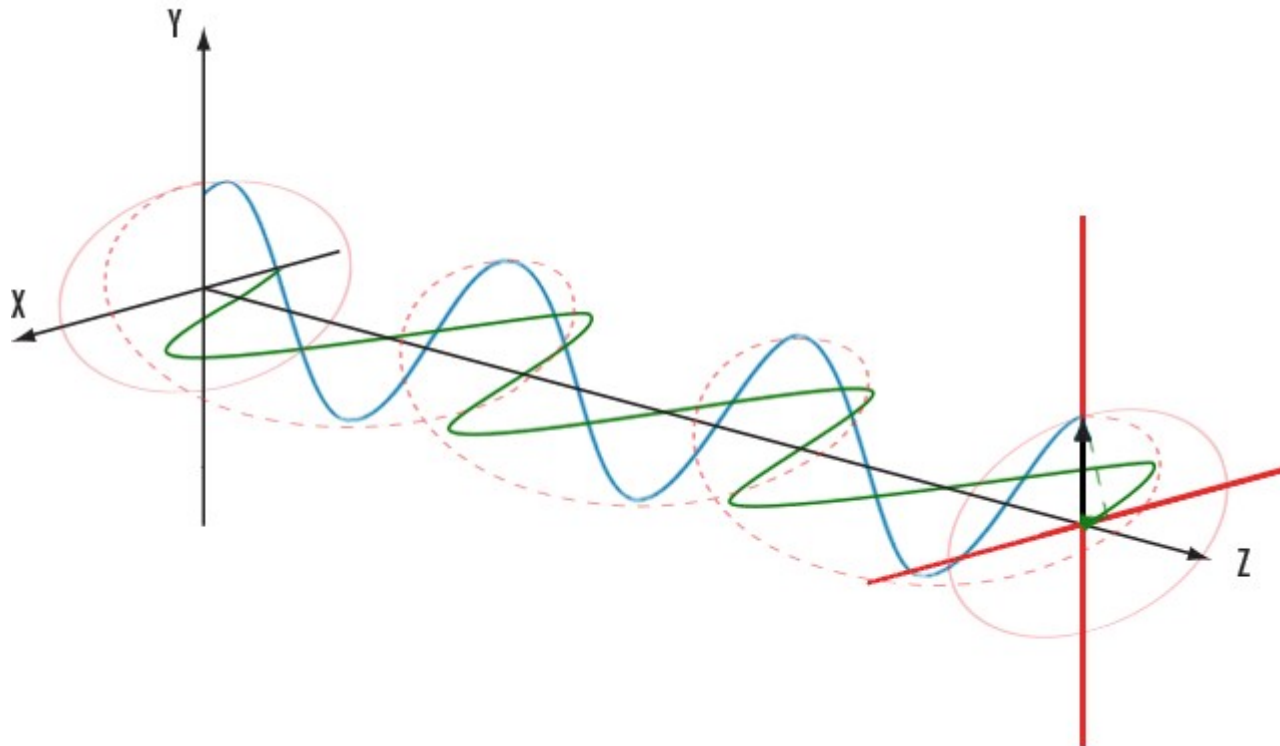


Mão esquerda



# Polarização Elíptica-3

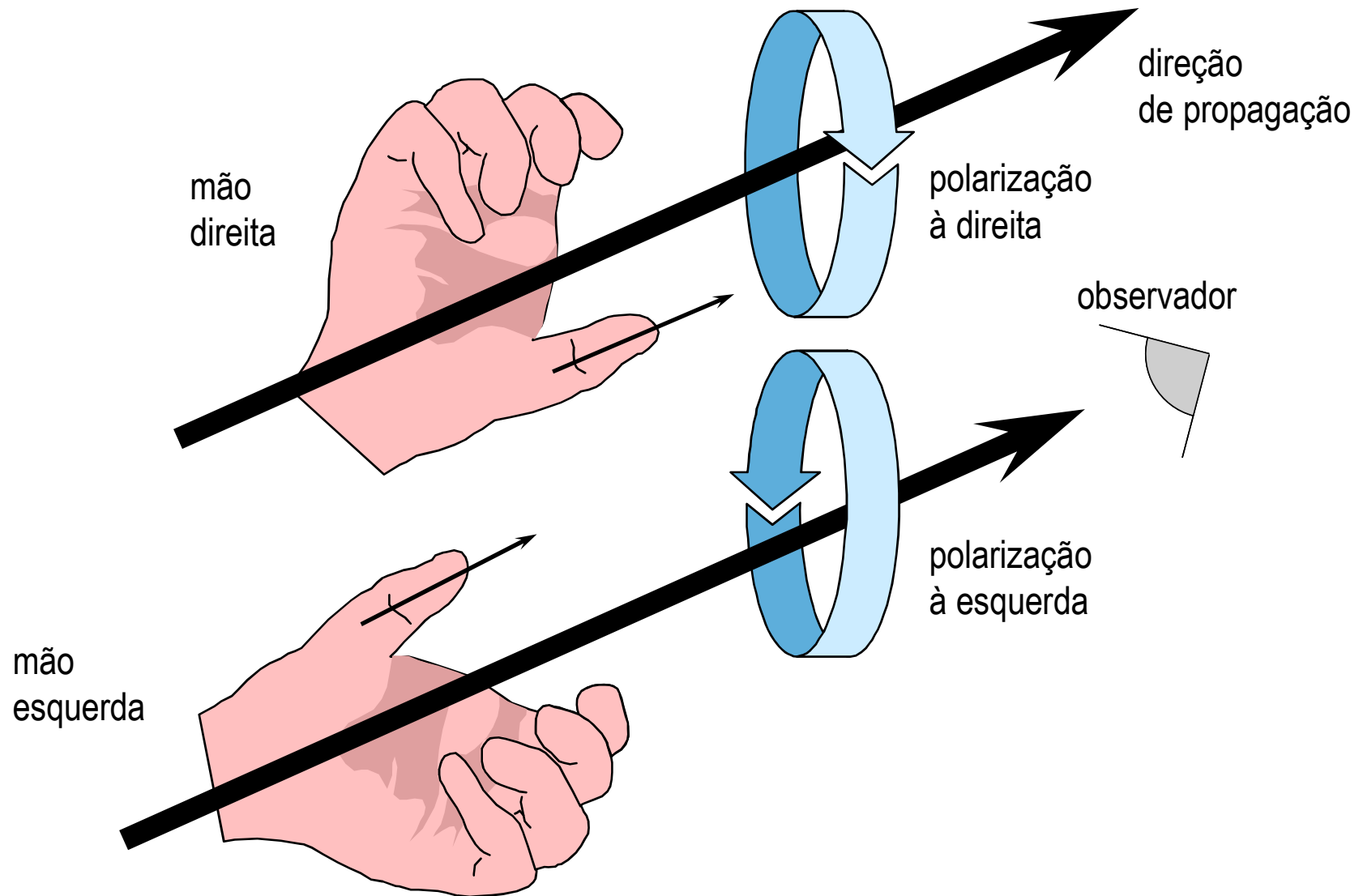
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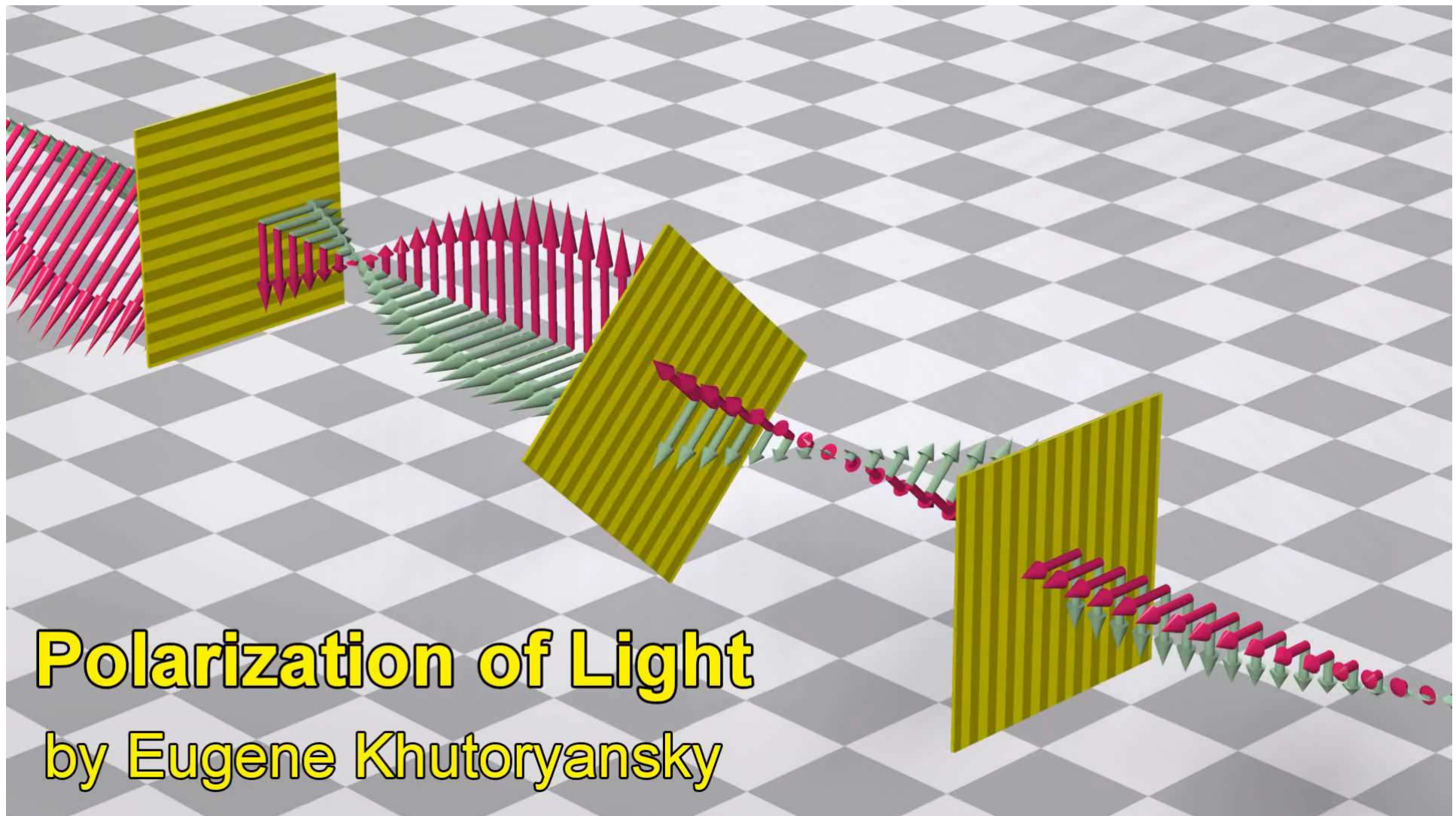
[www.edmundoptics.com/resources/application-notes/optics/introduction-to-polarization/](http://www.edmundoptics.com/resources/application-notes/optics/introduction-to-polarization/)

# Sentido de Polarização: Circular e Elíptica



# Polarização de onda (Eugene Khutoryansky)

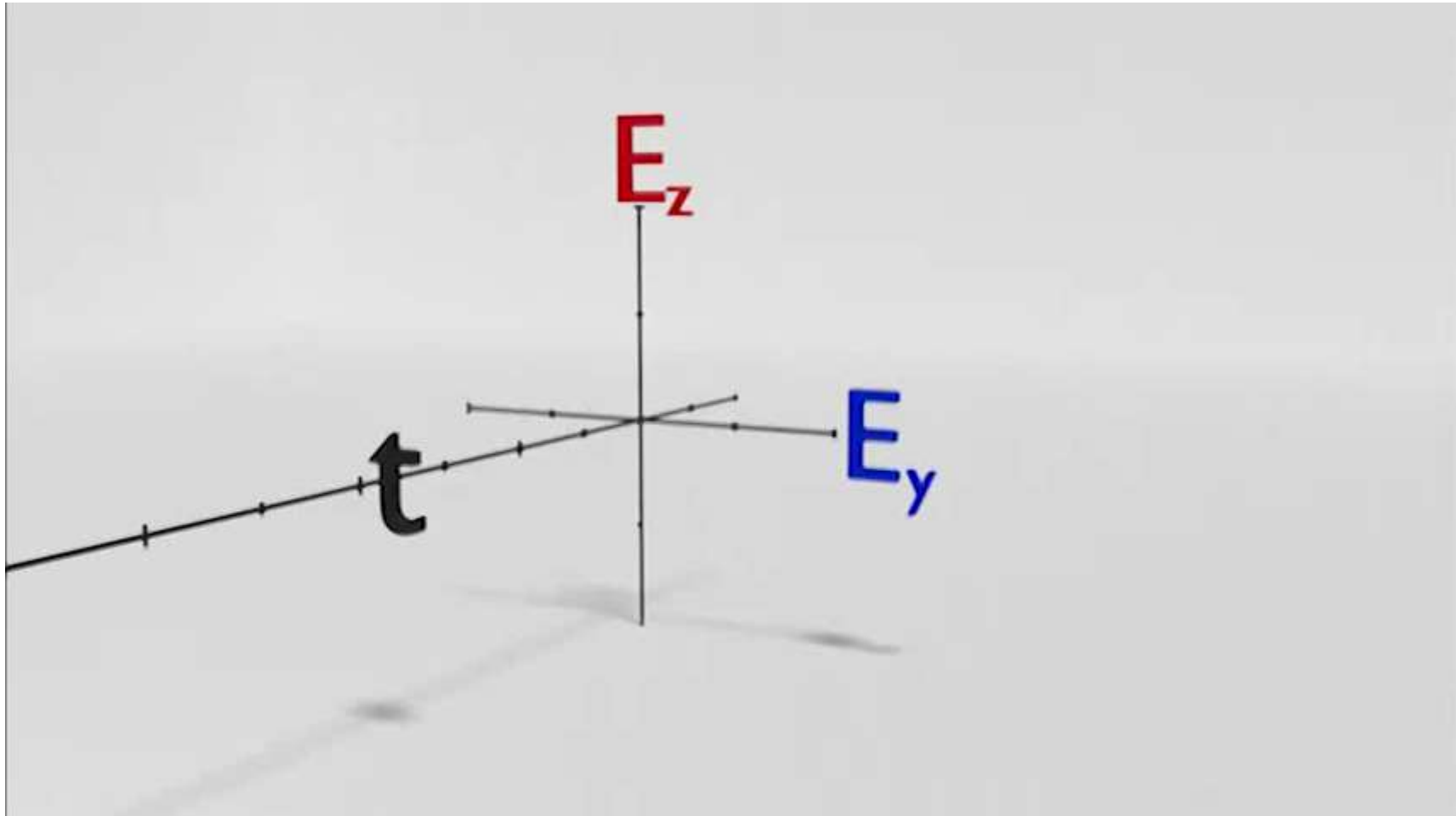
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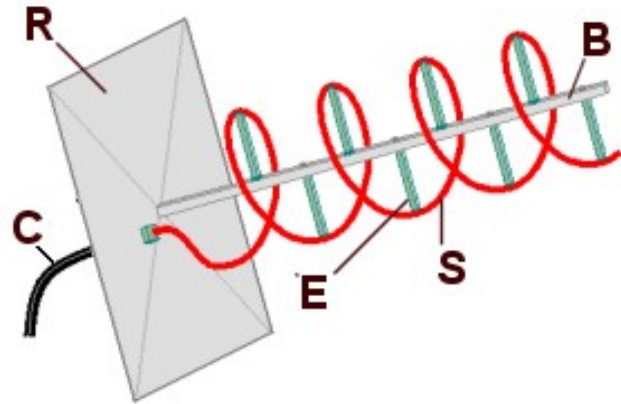
<https://www.youtube.com/user/EugeneKhutoryansky>

# Polarização de onda

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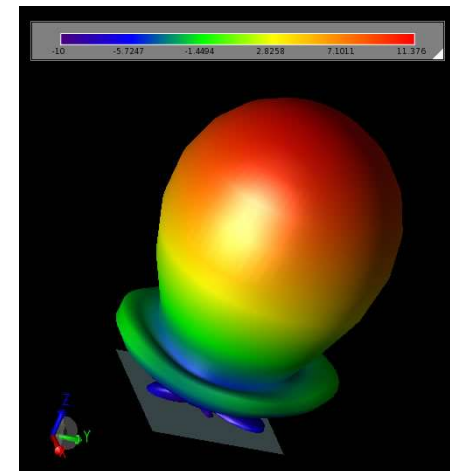
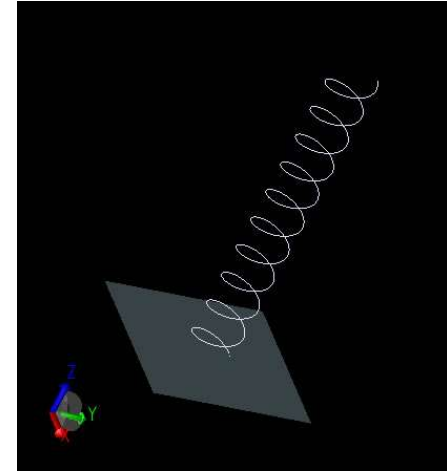


# Antena helicoidal-1



- (B) Suporte central
- (C) Cabo coaxial de alimentação
- (E) Espaçadores/suportes
- (S) Elemento helicoidal

Polarização linear ou circular, dependendo do passo (entre duas espiras) em relação a  $\lambda$



## Referências dos vídeos

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- ✓ ([Physics Videos by Eugene Khutoryansky](#))
- ✓ [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fu-aYnRkUgg&index=2&list=FLO4aIMf38WFQWgUQIncZ\\_yg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fu-aYnRkUgg&index=2&list=FLO4aIMf38WFQWgUQIncZ_yg)