

PSI 2434 – MICROONDAS I

CAPÍTULO I

NOÇÕES SOBRE GUIAS DE ONDA RETANGULARES

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EQUAÇÕES DE MAXWELL

REGIME SENOIDAL

$$1^\circ - \quad \nabla \times \bar{E} = - \frac{\delta \bar{B}}{\delta t} = j\omega \bar{B} = -j\omega \mu \bar{H}$$

$$2^\circ - \quad \nabla \times \bar{H} = \bar{J} + \frac{\delta \bar{D}}{\delta t} = \bar{J} + j\omega \bar{D} = \sigma \bar{E} + j\omega \bar{D}$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{H} = (\sigma + j\omega \epsilon) \bar{E}$$

$$3^\circ - \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{B} = 0 \quad e \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{H} = 0$$

$$4^\circ - \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{D} = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{E} = 0$$

Assumindo-se que a densidade de corrente é zero e as relações constitutivas $\bar{D} = \epsilon \bar{E}$ e $\bar{B} = \mu \bar{H}$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \bar{E} = - \frac{\delta(\nabla \times \bar{B})}{\delta t} = - \mu \frac{\delta(\nabla \times \bar{H})}{\delta t}$$

e utilizando a relação:

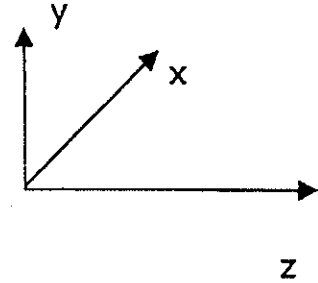
$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \bar{A} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \bar{A} - \nabla^2 \bar{A} \quad (\bar{A} - \text{vetor})$$

EQUAÇÕES DE ONDA

$$\nabla^2 \bar{E} + k^2 \bar{E} = 0 \quad k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon}$$

$$\nabla^2 \bar{H} + k^2 \bar{H} = 0$$

PROPAGAÇÃO SEGUNDO O EIXO z



$$\nabla_t^2 \bar{E} + \frac{\delta^2 \bar{E}}{\delta z^2} + k^2 \bar{E} = 0$$

$\nabla_t^2 \rightarrow$ Laplaciano Transversal

$$\nabla_t^2 \bar{H} + \frac{\delta^2 \bar{H}}{\delta z^2} + k^2 \bar{H} = 0$$

TIPOS DE ONDAS

1º Tipo-ONDAS TEM -Transversal Eletromagnética, Campo elétrico e magnético apenas no plano transversal a direção de propagação

$$\nabla_t^2 \bar{E} = 0$$

$$E_z = 0$$

$$\nabla_t^2 \bar{H} = 0$$

$$H_z = 0$$

Características:

1. Velocidade de fase = velocidade de propagação = v grupo e independem da frequência.

2º Tipo - ONDAS TE

$$E_z = 0$$

$$H_z \neq 0$$

campo magnético na direção de propagação

$$k^2 + \gamma^2 \neq 0$$

$$k^2 + \gamma^2 = \text{cte} = k_x^2 + k_y^2$$

propagação dá-se apenas a partir de uma certa frequência

$$v_f \neq v_g \neq v_p$$

$$v_g \cdot v_g = v^2$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}} \text{ velocidade da onda no material}$$

que preenche o guia de onda

3º Tipo - ONDAS TM

$E_z \neq 0$ - campo elétrico na direção de propagação

$$H_z = 0 \quad k^2 + \gamma^2 \neq 0$$

$$k^2 + \gamma^2 = \text{cte} = k_x^2 + k_y^2$$

$$v_f \neq v_g \neq v_p$$

$$v_f \cdot v_g = v^2$$

EQUAÇÕES DE ONDA

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

$$k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon$$

$$\nabla^2 \bar{H} + k^2 \bar{H} = 0$$

COORDENADAS CARTESIANAS

$$\frac{\delta^2 E_x}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_x}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_x}{\delta z^2} + k^2 E_x = 0$$

EIXO - X → 1 (1)

$$\frac{\delta^2 E_y}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_y}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_y}{\delta z^2} + k^2 E_y = 0$$

EIXO - Y → 2 (2)

$$\frac{\delta^2 E_z}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_z}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_z}{\delta z^2} + k^2 E_z = 0$$

EIXO - Z → 3 (3)

$$\frac{\delta^2 H_x}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 H_x}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 H_x}{\delta z^2} + k^2 H_x = 0$$

EIXO - X → 4 (4)

$$\frac{\delta^2 H_y}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 H_y}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 H_y}{\delta z^2} + k^2 H_y = 0$$

EIXO - Y → 5 (5)

$$\frac{\delta^2 H_z}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 H_z}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 H_z}{\delta z^2} + k^2 H_z = 0$$

EIXO - Z → 6 (6)

RESOLUÇÃO DAS EQUAÇÕES DE ONDA

MODO TM - $E_z \neq 0$ e $H_z = 0$

A componente $E_z = f(x, y, z)$ pode ser colocada na forma

$$E_z = X(x) \cdot Y(y) \cdot Z(z)$$

$X(x) \rightarrow$ função apenas x

$Y(y) \rightarrow$ função apenas y

$Z(z) \rightarrow$ função apenas z

Assim sendo:

$$\frac{\delta^2 E_z}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_z}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 E_z}{\delta z^2} + k^2 E_z = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta^2}{\delta x^2} [X \cdot Y \cdot Z] + \frac{\delta^2}{\delta y^2} [X \cdot Y \cdot Z] + \frac{\delta^2}{\delta z^2} [X \cdot Y \cdot Z] + k^2 [X \cdot Y \cdot Z] = 0$$

$$X'' \cdot Y \cdot Z + X \cdot Y'' \cdot Z + X \cdot Y \cdot Z'' + k^2 X \cdot Y \cdot Z = 0$$

Como $E_z \neq 0$ (Modo TM) então $X \cdot Y \cdot Z \neq 0$

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} + \frac{Z''}{Z} + k^2 = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{constantes que dependem das dimensões do guia}}$

$$\frac{\delta^2 X(x)}{\delta x^2} + k_x^2 \cdot X(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta Y(y)}{\delta y^2} + k_y^2 Y(y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 Z(z)}{\delta z^2} + k_z^2 Z(z) = 0$$

SOLUÇÕES DAS EQUAÇÕES DE ONDA - MODO TM
continuação

$$\frac{\delta^2 X(x)}{\delta x^2} + kx^2 X(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 Y(y)}{\delta y^2} + ky^2 Y(y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 Z(z)}{\delta z^2} + kz^2 Z(z) = 0$$

Admitindo-se propagação segundo o eixo z

$$Z(z) = F \cdot e^{-jkz \cdot Z} + G \cdot e^{jkzZ}$$

$$= F \cdot e^{-\gamma Z} + G \cdot e^{\gamma Z} \quad (\gamma - \text{cte de propagação})$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$$

As outras funções podem ser escritas numa forma mais geral:

$$X(x) = A \cdot \text{sen}(kxX) + B \cdot \text{cos}(kx X)$$

$$Y(y) = C \cdot \text{sen}(ky.Y) + D \cdot \text{cos}(ky Y)$$

Funções
Harmônicas

Expressão Geral para componente $E_z = X(x) \cdot Y(y) \cdot Z(z) :$

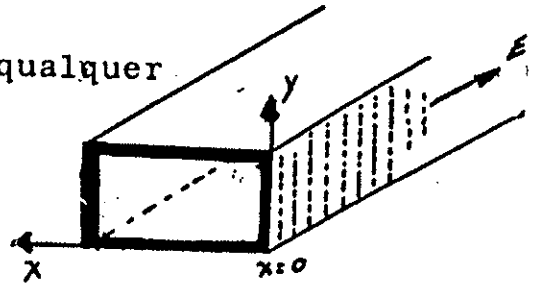
$$E_z = [A \cdot \text{sen}(kx \cdot X) + B \cdot \text{cos}(kxX)] \cdot [C \cdot \text{sen}(ky.Y) + D \cdot \text{cos}(ky \cdot Y)] \cdot [F \cdot e^{-\gamma Z} + G \cdot e^{\gamma Z}]$$

$$E_z = [X(x)] \cdot [Y(y)] \cdot [Z(z)]$$

GUIA DE ONDA RETANGULAR
Condições de Contorno

1ª Parede lateral

$x = 0$ e y - qualquer



$$E_z = 0 = E_{z+}(0, y, z) = X(x) \cdot Y(y) \cdot F \cdot e^{-\gamma z} = 0$$

caso de

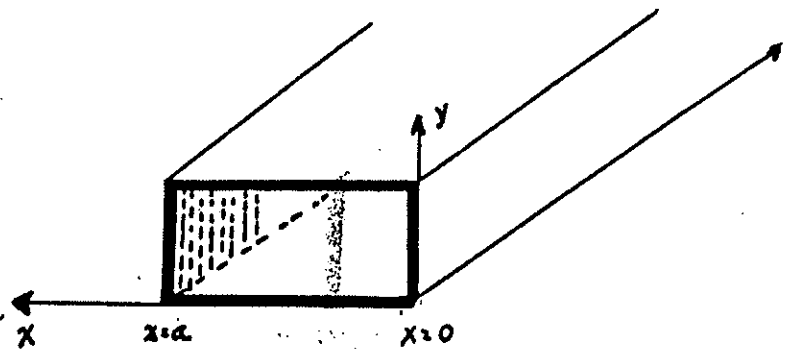
$$[A \cdot \text{sen}(kx \cdot x) + B \cdot \text{cos}(kx \cdot x)] [C \cdot \text{sen}(ky \cdot y) + D \cdot \text{cos}(ky \cdot y)] \cdot$$

$$\left[\frac{A \cdot \text{sen}(kx \cdot 0) + B \cdot \text{cos}(kx \cdot 0)}{0} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{C \cdot \text{sen}(ky \cdot y) + D \cdot \text{cos}(ky \cdot y)}{\neq 0} \right] F e$$

conclui-se que $B = 0 \therefore E_{z+}(x, y, z) = A \text{sen}(kx \cdot x) [C \cdot \text{sen} + D$

2ª Parede lateral

$x = a$ e y - qualquer



$$[A \cdot \text{sen}(kx \cdot x)] \cdot [C \cdot \text{sen}(ky \cdot y) + D \cdot \text{cos}(ky \cdot y)] \cdot F e^{-\gamma z} = 0$$

$$[A \cdot \text{sen}(kx \cdot a)] [C \cdot \text{sen}(ky \cdot y) + D \cdot \text{cos}(ky \cdot y)] \cdot F e^{-\gamma z} = 0$$

como $A \neq 0 \therefore \text{sen}(kx \cdot a) = 0 \therefore kx = \frac{m \pi}{a}$

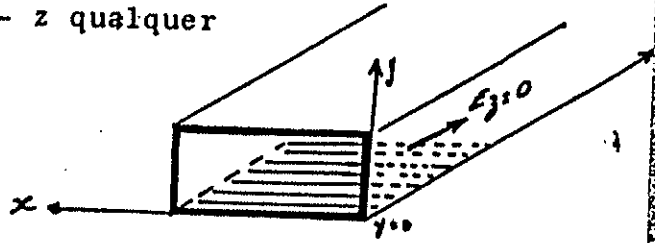
$$m = 0, 1,$$

$$m \neq 0$$

CONDIÇÕES DE CONTORNO

3ª Parede inferior $y = 0$ e $x - z$ qualquer

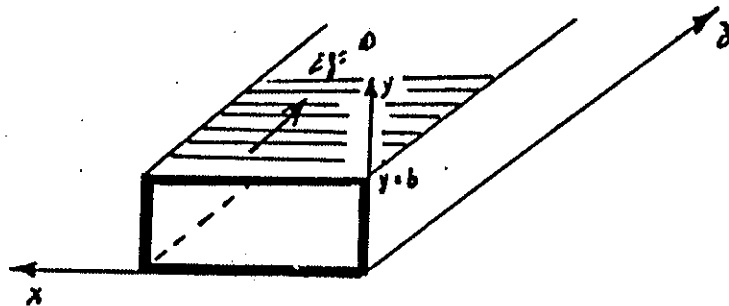
$$Ez_+(x, 0, z) = 0$$



$$Ez_+(x, 0, z) = \frac{A \cdot \underset{\neq 0}{\text{sen}(kx \cdot x)}}{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{[C \cdot \underset{=0}{\text{sen}(ky \cdot 0)} + D \cdot \underset{\neq 0}{\text{cos}(ky \cdot 0)}]}_{=0} \cdot F \cdot e^{-\gamma z}$$

conclui-se que, como $\text{cos}(ky \cdot y) \neq 0$ e $\text{sen}(ky \cdot 0) = 0$,
que $D = 0$

4ª Parede superior $y = b$ e $x - z$ qualquer



$$Ez_+(x, b, z) = 0 = A \cdot \text{sen}(kx \cdot x) \cdot C \cdot \text{sen}(ky \cdot b) \cdot F \cdot e^{-\gamma z} = 0$$

como $C \neq 0$ conclui-se que $ky = \frac{n\pi}{b}$

$$n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$$n \neq 0$$

Expressão Final com base nas condições de contorno

$$Ez_+(x, y, z) = A \cdot \text{sen}(kx \cdot x) \cdot C \cdot \text{sen}(ky \cdot y) \cdot F \cdot e^{-\gamma z}$$

RELAÇÕES ENTRE AS COMPONENTES DOS
CAMPOS - REGIME SENOIDAL

Equações de Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \bar{E} = -\mu \frac{\delta \bar{H}}{\delta t} = -j\omega\mu \cdot \bar{H}$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\delta E_z}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta E_y}{\delta z} \right) = -j\omega\mu H_x$$

$$y \rightarrow \left(\frac{\delta E_x}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} \right) = -j\omega\mu H_y$$

$$z \rightarrow \left(\frac{\delta E_y}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta E_x}{\delta y} \right) = -j\omega\mu H_z$$

Supondo-se a propagação segundo z

$$E_{x,y,z} = E_{0_{x,y,z}} e^{-\gamma z} + E_{0_{x,y,z}} e^{\gamma z}$$

e apenas a onda segundo z+. teremos:

$$\frac{\delta E_{x,y,z}}{\delta z} = \gamma \cdot E_{x,y,z}$$

$$x \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\delta E_z}{\delta y} + \gamma E_y = -j\omega\mu H_x} \quad (1')$$

$$y \rightarrow -\gamma \cdot \delta E_x - \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} = -j\omega\mu H_y \quad \therefore \boxed{\gamma E_x + \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} = j\omega\mu H_y}$$

$$z \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\delta E_y}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta E_x}{\delta y} = -j\omega\mu H_z} \quad (3')$$

Equações de Maxwell - Propagação segundo z → onda z+

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

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta H_y}{\delta z} \right) = j\omega\epsilon \cdot E_x \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} + \gamma \cdot H_y = j\omega\epsilon E_x} \quad (1')$$

$$y \rightarrow \left(\frac{\delta H_x}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} \right) = j\omega\epsilon \cdot E_y \rightarrow \boxed{-\gamma H_x - \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} = j\omega\epsilon \cdot E_y} \quad (2')$$

$$z \rightarrow \boxed{\left(\frac{\delta H_y}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta H_x}{\delta y} \right) = j\omega\epsilon \cdot E_z} \quad (3')$$

Relacionando-se as 6 últimas equações (1'), (2'), (3'), (4'), (5'), (6'), obtem-se cada componente E_x , E_y , H_x e H_y em função apenas de H_z .

Exemplo

$$(2') \quad \gamma \cdot E_x + \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} = j\omega\mu \cdot H_y$$

$$(4') \quad \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} + \gamma \cdot H_y = j\omega\epsilon \cdot E_x \quad \therefore \quad H_y = \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot \left[j\omega\epsilon E_x - \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} \right]$$

Substituindo-se H_y em (2')

$$\gamma \cdot E_x + \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} = j \frac{\omega\mu}{\gamma} \left[j\omega\epsilon E_x - \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} \right]$$

$$\frac{(\gamma^2 + \omega^2\mu\epsilon)}{\gamma^2} \cdot E_x = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} - j \frac{\omega\mu}{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} \quad \therefore \quad E_x = f(E_z, H_z)$$

$$H_x (E_z, H_z) = \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \left[j\omega\epsilon \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta y} - \gamma \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} \right]$$

$$H_y (E_z, H_z) = - \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \left[j\omega\epsilon \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} + \gamma \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} \right]$$

$$E_x (E_z, H_z) = - \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \left[\gamma \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} + j\omega\mu \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} \right]$$

$$E_y (E_z, H_z) = \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \left[-\gamma \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta y} + j\omega\mu \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} \right]$$

Modo TM

$$E_z \neq 0, H_z = 0$$

$$H_x (E_z) = \frac{j\omega\epsilon}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta y}$$

$$H_y (E_z) = \frac{-j\omega\epsilon}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{E_z}{\delta x}$$

$$E_x (E_z) = \frac{-\gamma}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x}$$

$$E_y (E_z) = \frac{-\gamma}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta y}$$

Modo TE

$$H_z \neq 0 \text{ e } E_z = 0$$

$$H_x (H_z) = \frac{-\gamma}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x}$$

$$H_y (H_z) = \frac{-\gamma}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y}$$

$$E_x (H_z) = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y}$$

$$E_y (H_z) = \frac{j\omega\mu}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x}$$

MODO TE
DETERMINAÇÃO DA EXPRESSÃO PARA Hz

Devido a semelhança da solução obtida para Ez. (x, y, z) no modo TM, podemos escrever para Hz (x, y, z) = X(x). Y(x). Y(y) Z(z)

$$Hz(x,y,z) = [A'.\text{sen}(k_x x) + B'.\text{cos}(k_x x)]. [C'.\text{sen}(k_y y) + D'.\text{cos}(k_y y)] [F'. e^{-\gamma z} + G'. e^{\gamma z}]$$

supondo-se propagação na direção z

Condições de Contorno

1ª Parede lateral x = 0 e y = qualquer $\frac{\delta Hz}{\delta x} = 0$

$$0 = \frac{\delta Hz}{\delta x} = \underbrace{[A'.\text{cos}(k_x x)^{-kx} - B'.\text{sen}(k_x x)]}_{= 0} \cdot \underbrace{[C'.\text{sen}(k_y y) + D'.\text{cos}(k_y y)]}_{\neq 0} [\dots] \neq 0$$

$$0 = A'.\text{cos}(k_x x). kx - B'.\text{sen}(k_x x). kx$$

$$0 = A'.\text{cos}(k_x 0). kx - B'.\text{sen}(k_x 0). kx \quad \therefore A' = 0$$

2ª Parede lateral x = a e y = qualquer $\frac{\delta Hz}{\delta x} = 0$

$$0 = \underbrace{A'.\text{cos}(k_x a). kx}_{= 0} - B'.\text{sen}(k_x a) k_x = 0 \quad \therefore k_x a = m\pi$$

$$kx = \frac{m\pi}{a}$$

$$Hz(x,y,z) = B'.\text{cos}\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right). [C'.\text{sen}(k_y y) + D'.\text{cos}(k_y y)] [\dots]$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2$$

MODO TE
DETERMINAÇÃO DA EXPRESSÃO PARA Hz

(continuação)

3º) Parede inferior

$$y = 0 \quad \text{e } x - \text{qualquer} \quad \frac{\delta Hz}{\delta y} = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{\delta Hz}{\delta y} = B' \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot [C' \cdot k_y \cos(k_y y) - D' \cdot k_y \cdot \text{sen}(k_y y)] [\dots$$

para $y = 0$

$$0 = \frac{B' \cdot \cos(k_x x) [C' \cdot k_y \cos(k_y 0) - D' k_y \cdot \text{sen}(k_y 0)]}{\neq 0} [\dots]$$

$$0 = C' \cdot k_y \cos(k_y 0) - D' k_y \cdot \text{sen}(k_y 0) = 0$$

4º Parede superior

$$y = b \text{ e qualquer } x \quad \frac{\delta Hz}{\delta y} = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{B' \cdot \cos(k_x x)}{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{[D' \cdot k_y \cdot \text{sen}(k_y \cdot b)]}_{= 0} \cdot \underbrace{[F' \cdot e^{-\gamma z} + G' e^{\gamma z}]}_{\neq 0} = 0$$

conclui-se que $\boxed{k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b}}$ $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$Hz(x, y, z) = B' \cdot \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \cdot D' \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) [F' \cdot e^{-\gamma z} + G' e^{\gamma z}]$$

$$Hz(x, y, z) = H_0 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) [F' \cdot e^{-\gamma z} + G' e^{\gamma z}]$$

MODO TE
CONDIÇÕES DE CONTORNO

Paredes superior ($y = b$) e inferior ($y = 0$)

$$E_x = 0 \quad \text{para } x = \text{qualquer e } y = 0 \text{ e } y = b$$

como:

$$E_x = - \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \left\{ j\omega\mu \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta x} \right\}$$

$$\text{e } E_z = 0 \therefore E_x = - \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \left[j\omega\mu \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} \right]$$

Assim sendo para $x = \text{qualquer e } y = 0 \text{ e } y = b$

$$E_x = 0 = - \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot j\omega\mu \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} = 0$$

$$\text{e } \boxed{\frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} = 0} \quad (\text{paredes superior e inferior})$$

Paredes laterais

$$E_y = 0 \quad \text{para } y = \text{qualquer e } x = 0 \text{ e } x = a$$

$$\text{Como } E_y = \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \left[j\omega\mu \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} - \gamma \cdot \frac{\delta E_z}{\delta y} \right]$$

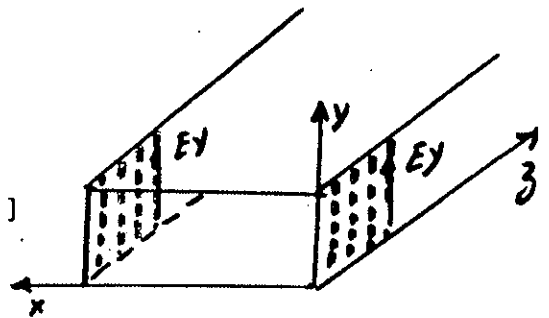
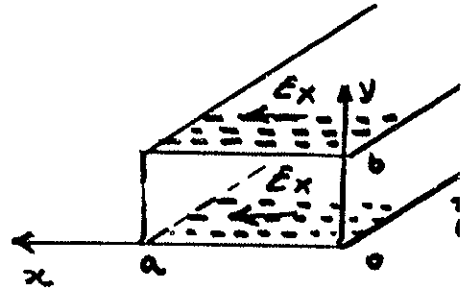
$$\text{e } E_z = 0 \therefore E_y = \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot j\omega\mu \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x}$$

$$E_y = 0 = \frac{j\omega\mu}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot j\omega\mu \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x}$$

Logo para $y = \text{qualquer}$

$$x = 0 \text{ e } x = a$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} = 0}$$



DETERMINAÇÃO DAS COMPONENTES DOS CAMPOS E e H

MODO TE

$$E_z = 0 \text{ e } H_z \neq 0$$

$$H_z(x,y,z) = H_0 \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \cos(k_y y) [F \cdot e^{-\gamma z} + G \cdot e^{\gamma z}]$$

ou

$$H_{z+}(x,y,z) = H_0 \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \cos(k_y y) e^{-\gamma z}$$

$$H_{z-}(x,y,z) = H_0' \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \cos(k_y y) e^{\gamma z}$$

ou ainda

onda incidente - $z^+ \rightarrow$

$$H_{z+}(x,y) = H_0 \cdot \cos(m\pi/a x) \cdot \cos(n\pi/a y)$$

Sabemos que

$$m, n \neq 0$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2$$

$$E_x = -1/(\gamma^2 + k^2) \cdot [j\omega\mu \cdot \delta H_z / \delta y]$$

$$\frac{\delta H_z}{\delta y} = -H_0 \cdot k_y \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \text{sen}(k_y y)$$

$$E_{x+} = j \frac{\omega\mu}{k_c^2} \cdot k_y \cdot H_0 \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \text{sen}(k_y y)$$

$$= j \frac{2\pi f \cdot \mu \cdot k_y}{k_c \cdot 2\pi/\lambda_c} \cdot H_0 \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \text{sen}(k_y y)$$

$$E_{x+} = j \frac{\eta \cdot f \cdot k_y}{k_c \cdot f_c} \cdot H_0 \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \text{sen}(k_y y)$$

MODO TE

$$E_{x+} = j \frac{\eta \cdot f \cdot ky}{kc \cdot fc} \cdot H_0 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right)$$

MODO TE₁₀ ∴ m = 1 e n = 0

$$E_{x+} = j \frac{\eta \cdot f \cdot 0}{kc \cdot fc} \cdot H_0 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x\right) \cdot \sin(0 \cdot y) = 0$$

Não existe a componente $E_{x+} = 0$

$$\text{Como } \frac{E_{x+}}{H_{y+}} = Z_{TE} \quad \therefore \quad H_{y+} = 0$$

Analisemos a componente E_y

$$\text{Ora } E_{y+} = j \frac{\omega\mu}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} = j \frac{\omega\mu}{kc^2} \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x}$$

$$E_{y+} = j \frac{\omega\mu}{kc^2} \cdot [-H_0 \cdot \sin(Kx \cdot x) \cdot kx \cdot \cos(ky \cdot y)]$$

MODO TE₁₀ → m = 1 e n = 0

$$E_{y+} = -j \frac{\omega\mu}{kc^2} \cdot H_0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot H_0 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x\right)$$

$$\text{Como } H_{x+} = \frac{1}{(\gamma^2 + k^2)} \cdot \left[-\gamma \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x}\right] = -\frac{1}{kc^2} \cdot \gamma \cdot \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x}$$

$$\text{mas } \frac{\delta H_z}{\delta x} = \frac{E_{y+} \cdot kc^2}{j\omega\mu}$$

$$H_{x+} = -\frac{1}{kc^2} \cdot \gamma \cdot \frac{E_{y+}}{j\omega\mu} \cdot kc^2 = -\frac{\gamma}{j\omega\mu} \cdot E_{y+}$$

A relação $\frac{E_{y+}}{H_{x+}} = -Z_{TE}$ - (impedância de onda do modo TE)

Supondo-se apenas a banda superior e amplitudes idênticas $E_0 = E'_0 = E''_0$ teremos para o sinal transmitido (que se propaga no interior do guia)

$$\alpha = \alpha z - \beta z + \frac{1}{2} \delta \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \delta \beta z$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2} \delta \beta \cdot z - \frac{1}{2} \delta \omega \cdot t$$

$$E_1 + E_2 = E_0 \cdot \text{sen}(\omega t - \beta z) + E_0 \cdot \text{sen}(\omega t + \delta \omega t - \beta z - \delta \beta z)$$

como $\text{sen}(\alpha + \beta) + \text{sen}(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cdot \text{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$

$$= 2 E_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left[\omega t - \beta z + \frac{1}{2} \delta \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \delta \beta \cdot z \right] \cdot \cos \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta \beta z - \frac{1}{2} \delta \omega \cdot t \right]$$

Derominando-se

$$\frac{1}{2} \delta \omega t - \frac{1}{2} \delta \beta \cdot z = \Delta \rho$$

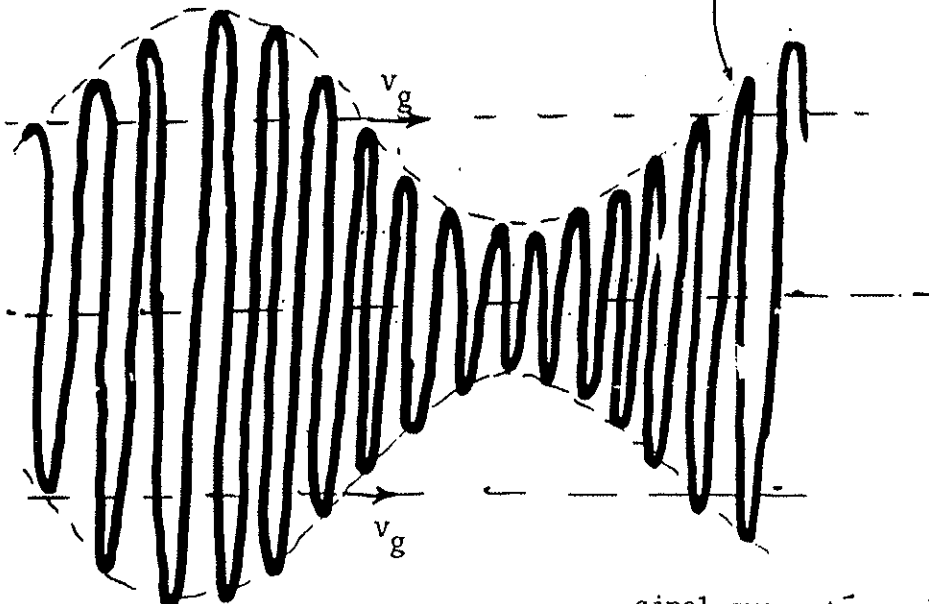
teremos

$$E_1 + E_2 = 2 E_0 \cdot \text{sen} [\omega t - \beta z + \Delta \rho] \cdot \cos \Delta \rho$$

$$= \underbrace{2 E_0 \cdot \cos \Delta \rho}_{\text{modulação em amplitude}} \cdot \underbrace{\text{sen} [\omega t - \beta z + \Delta \rho]}_{\text{onda de frequência } \omega}$$

modulação em amplitude

onda de frequência ω



sinal que está sendo transmitido

$$E_1 + E_2 = \underbrace{2 E_0 \cdot \cos \Delta \rho}_{\text{modulação em amplitude}} \cdot \text{sen} (\omega t - \beta z + \Delta \rho)$$

$$\delta \rho = 1/2 \delta \beta \cdot z - 1/2 \cdot \delta w \cdot cte$$

velocidade da envoltoria $v_g = dz/dc = \delta w / \delta \beta$

$$v_g = \delta w / \delta \beta$$

como
$$v_f = \frac{v}{[1 - (f_c/f)^2]^{1/2}} \approx \frac{w}{\beta}$$

$$w^2 = \frac{\beta^2 \cdot v^2}{[1 - (f_c/f)^2]} = \frac{\beta^2 \cdot v^2}{[1 - w_c^2/w^2]}$$

$$w^2 - w_c^2 / cte = \beta^2 v^2 \therefore 2w \cdot \delta w = v^2 \cdot 2\beta \cdot \delta \beta$$

$$\frac{w}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\delta w}{\delta \beta} = v^2$$

\uparrow vel. de fase
 \uparrow vel. de grupo
 \leftarrow vel. da onda no meio dielétrico

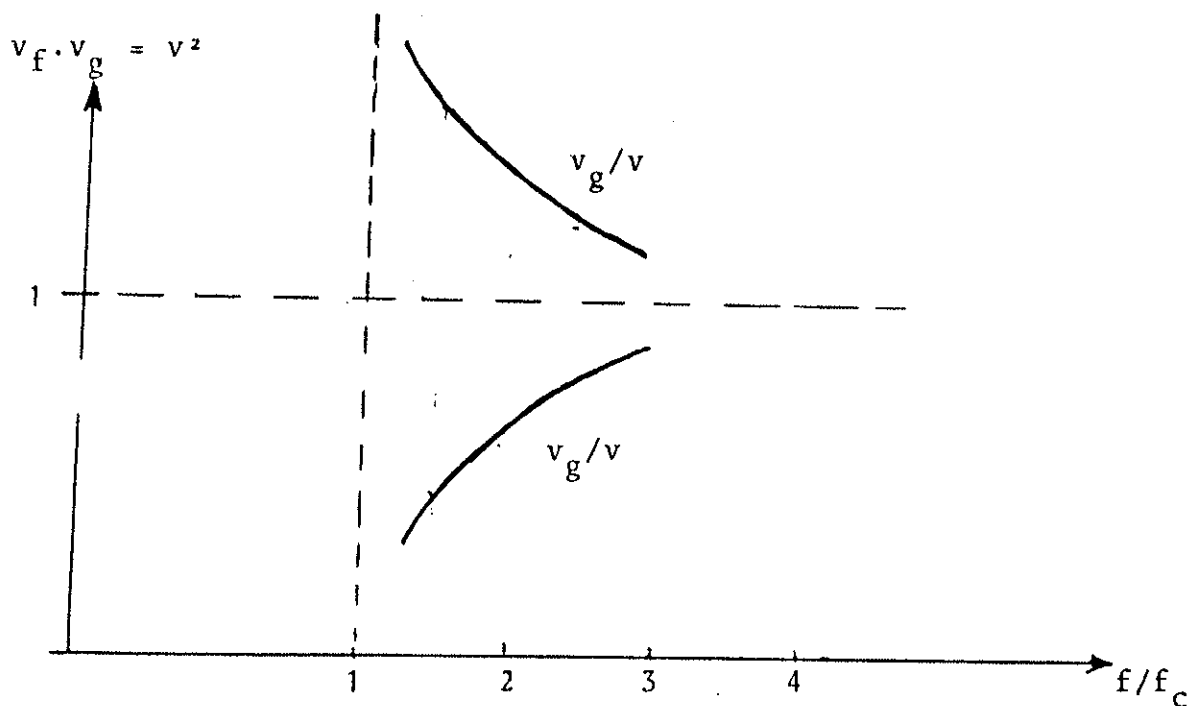
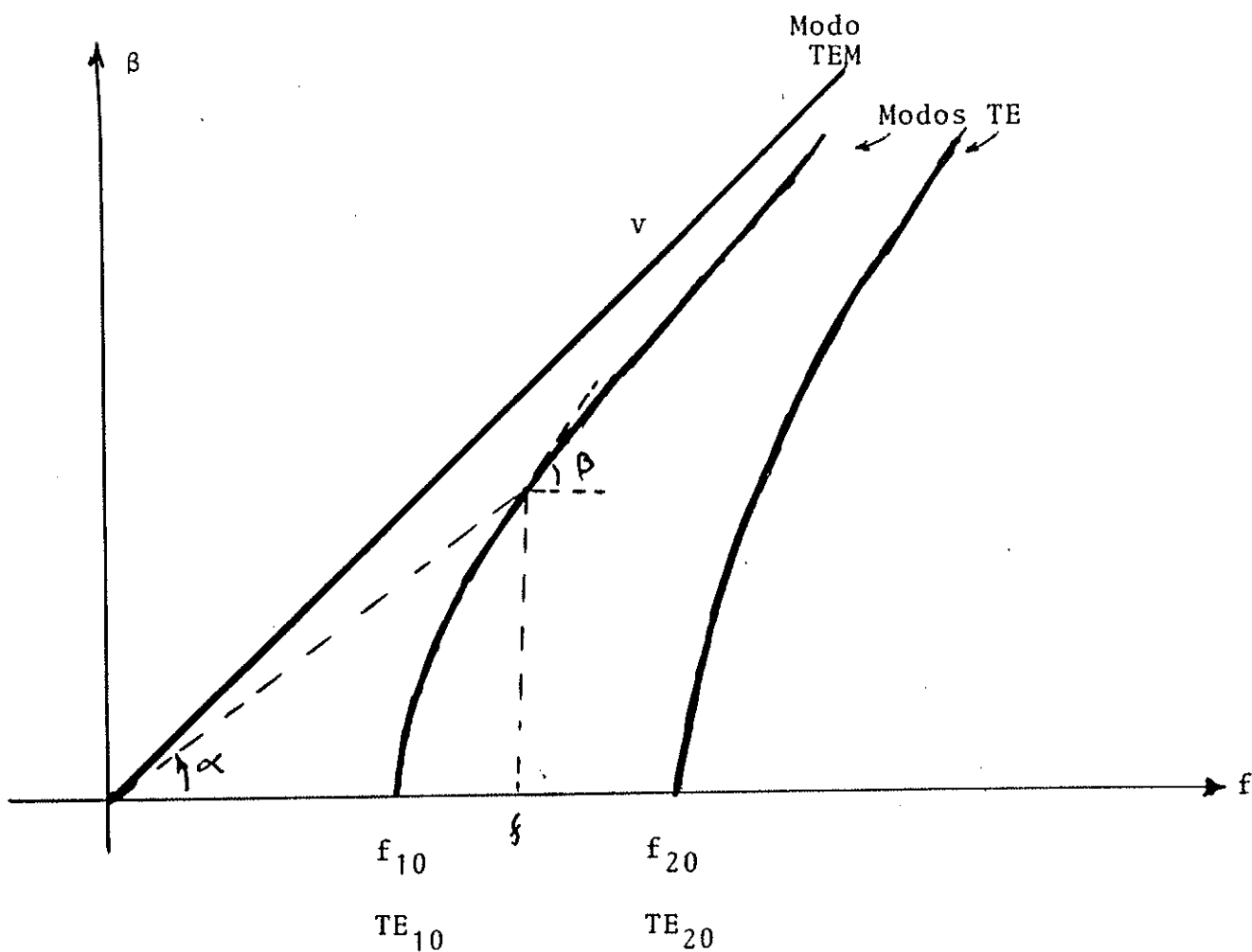


Gráfico $\beta \times f$



$$v_f = w/\beta = 2\pi f/\beta$$

$$\cotg \alpha = k \cdot v_f$$

proporcional

$$v_g = \delta w/\delta \beta = k \cdot \delta f/\delta \beta = 2\pi (\delta f/\delta \beta) \therefore \cotg \beta = k \cdot v_g$$

FREQUÊNCIAS DE CORTE
GUIA RETANGULAR

$$(f_c)_{m,n} = \frac{v}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$$

v / vácuo $v = c$
e para $a = 2b$

MODOS TE

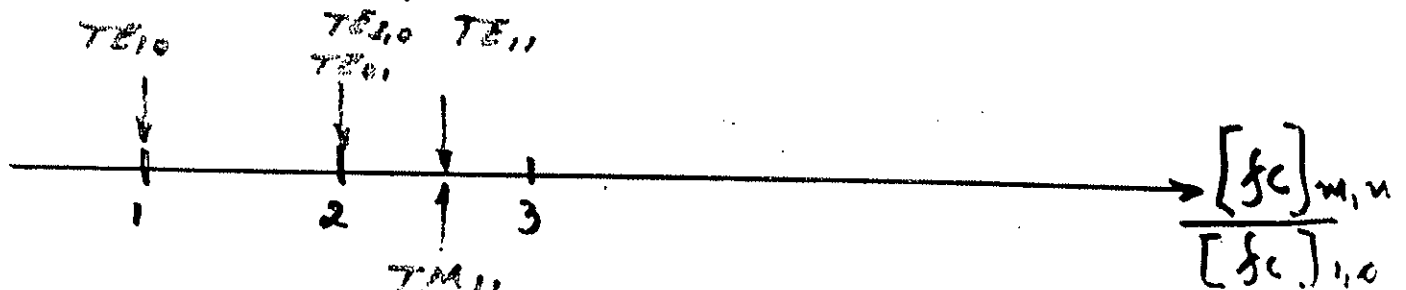
$$(f_c)_{TE_{10}} = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2}} = \frac{c}{2a} \therefore f(\text{GHz}) = \frac{15}{a(\text{cm})}$$

$$(\lambda_c)_{TE_{10}} = 2a$$

$$(f_c)_{TE_{01}} = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{b^2}} = \frac{c}{2b} = \frac{c}{a} \therefore (f_c)_{TE_{01}} = 2 (f_c)_{TE_{10}}$$

$$(f_c)_{TE_{20}} = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{c}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{a} = \frac{c}{a} = 2 [f_c]_{TE_{10}}$$

$$(f_c)_{TE_{11}} = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2} = \frac{c}{2a} \sqrt{5} = 2,24 [f_c]_{TE_{10}}$$

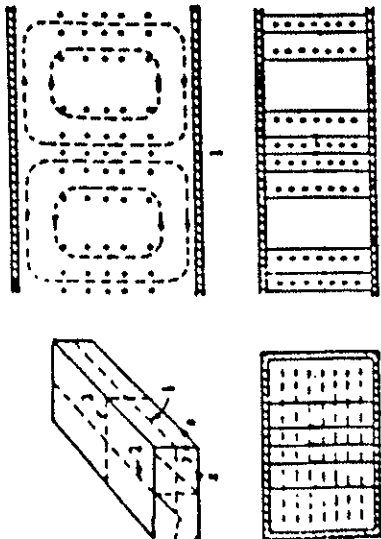
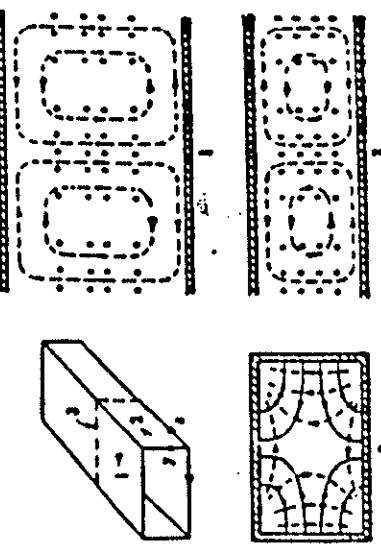
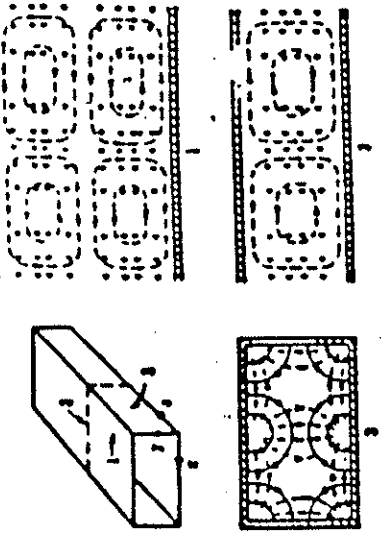
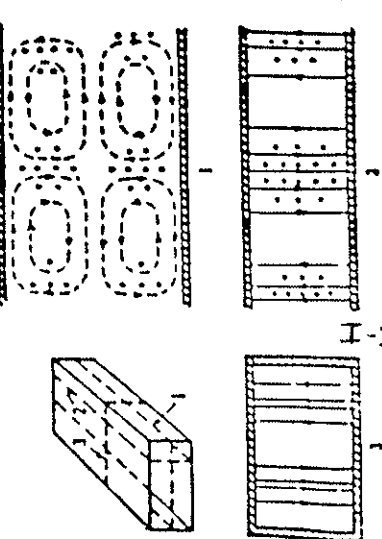
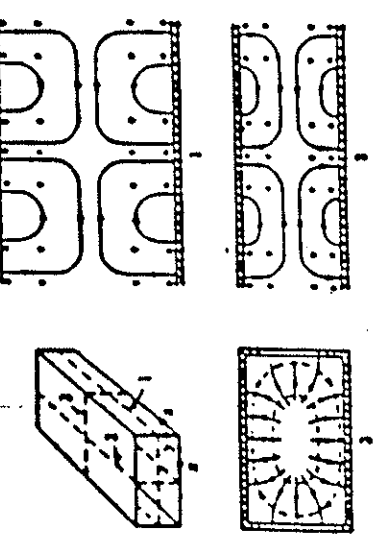
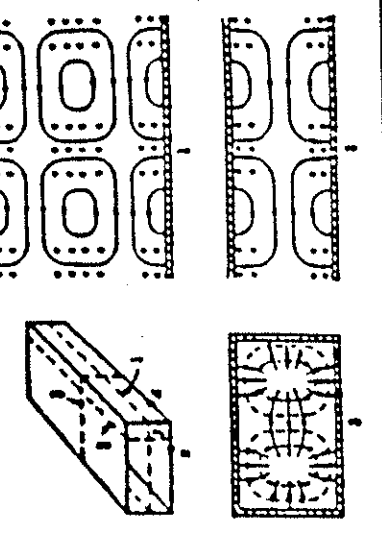


- PROF. JOSÉ KLEBER

Guia de Ondas Designação	a x b (inc x inc)	a x b (cm x cm)	Frequência de Corte - (GHz)	Faixas de Operação Recomendadas- (GHz)
WR - 2300	23 x 11,5	58,4 x 29,2	0,256	0,320 - 0,490
WR - 2100	21 x 10,5	53,3 x 26,6	0,281	0,350 - 0,530
WR - 1800	18 x 9	45,7 x 22,8	0,328	0,41 - 0,620
WR - 1500	15 x 7,5	38,1 x 19,05	0,313	0,49 - 0,75
WR - 1150	11,5 x 5,75	29,21 x 14,6	0,513	0,64 - 0,96
WR - 975	9,75 x 4,875	24,76 x 12,38	0,605	0,75 - 1,12
WR - 770	7,70 x 3,85	19,56 x 9,78	0,766	0,96 - 1,45
WR - 650	6,50 x 3,25	16,51 x 8,255	0,908	1,12 - 1,70
WR - 510	5,10 x 2,55	12,95 x 6,477	1,157	1,45 - 2,20
WR - 430	4,30 x 2,15	10,92 x 5,46	1,372	1,70 - 2,60
WR - 340	3,40 x 1,70	8,636 x 4,31	1,726	2,20 - 3,30
WR - 284	2,84 x 1,34	7,21 x 3,40	2,078	2,60 - 3,95
WR - 229	2,29 x 1,145	5,81 x 2,90	2,577	3,30 - 4,90
WR - 187	1,872 x 0,872	4,79 x 2,21	3,129	3,95 - 5,85
WR - 159	1,59 x 0,795	4,038 x 2,019	3,711	4,90 - 7,05
WR - 137	1,372 x 0,622	3,48 x 1,579	4,304	5,85 - 8,20
WR - 112	1,122 x 0,497	2,84 x 1,26	5,26	7,05 - 10,0
WR - 102	1,020 x 0,510	2,59 x 1,29	5,785	7,3 - 11,0
WR - 90	0,90 x 0,40	2,286 x 1,016	6,56	8,20 - 12,4
WR - 75	0,75 x 0,375	1,905 x 0,95	7,87	10,0 - 15,00
WR - 62	0,622 x 0,311	1,579 x 0,789	9,49	12,4 - 18,0
WR - 51	0,51 x 0,255	1,295 x 0,65	11,57	15,0 - 22,0
WR - 42	0,42 x 0,17	1,067 x 0,43	14,06	18 - 26,5
WR - 34	0,34 x 0,17	0,86 x 0,43	17,36	22 - 33
WR-28	0,28 x 0,14		21,08	26,2 - 40

CONFIGURAÇÕES DOS CAMPOS ECH
 GUIAS RETANGULARES.

TABLE 8.02
 Summary of Wave Types for Rectangular Guides

<p>TE_{10}</p> 	<p>TE_{11}</p> 	<p>TE_{20}</p> 
<p>TE_{21}</p> 	<p>TM_{11}</p> 	<p>TM_{21}</p> 

CONFIGURAÇÃO DOS CAMPOS - E e H

MOD0 TE10 - $m=1$ e $n=0$

$$E_z = 0 \quad e \quad H_z \neq 0$$

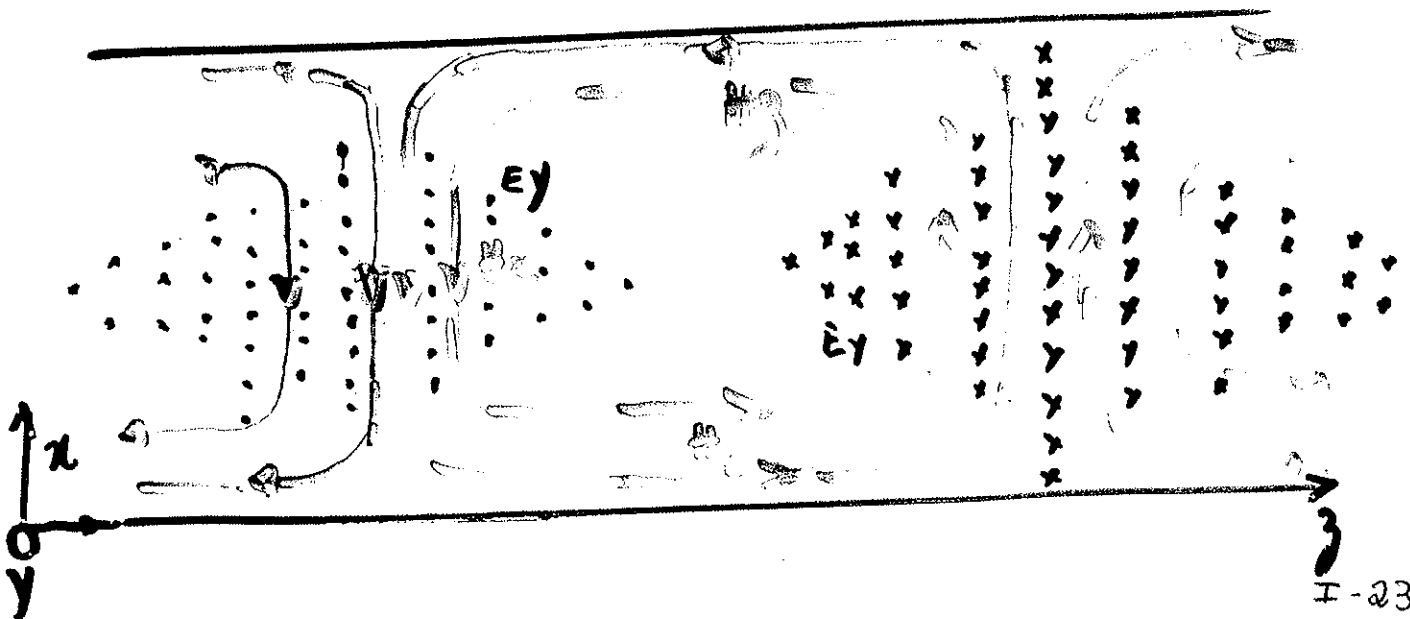
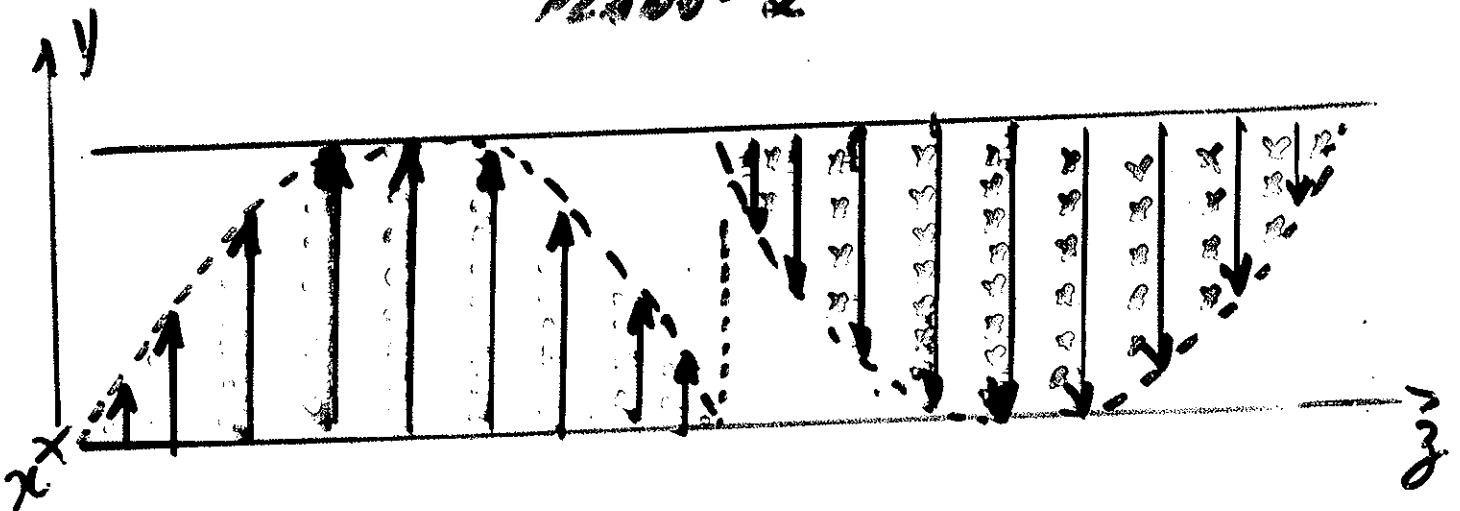
$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cdot \cos(k_x x) \cdot \cos(k_y y) [F \cdot e^{-\alpha z} - G \cdot e^{+\alpha z}]$$

$$E_y = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_c^2} \cdot [-H_0 \cdot k_x \cdot \text{sen}(k_x x) \cdot \cos(k_y y)]$$

$$\text{TE}_{10} \therefore E_y = -\frac{j\omega\mu}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot H_0 \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x\right) \cdot \cos(k_y y)$$

$$E_y(x, y, z) = \frac{\omega\mu}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} H_0 \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x\right) \cdot \text{sen}(\alpha z - \beta z)$$

PLANO - 2



CONFIGURAÇÃO DOS CAMPOS - MODO TE₁₀

A configuração dos campos será feita com base nas expressões anteriores obtidas:

$$E_{x+}(x,y) = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad E_{y+}(x,y) = -j \frac{\omega \mu}{kc^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x \right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$\text{como } kc^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 \quad \text{e} \quad \lambda_c = 2a$$

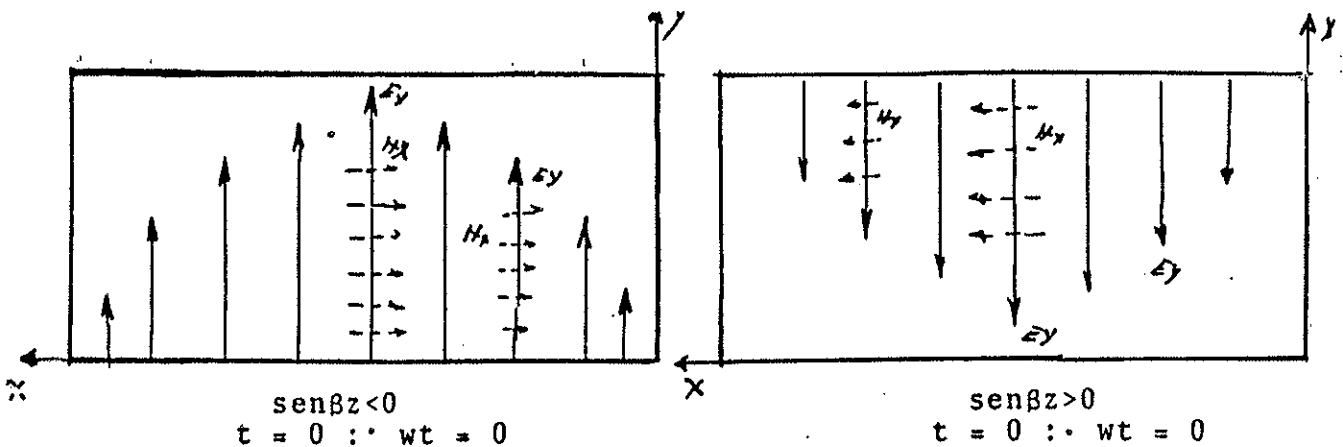
$$E_{y+}(x,y) = -j \frac{2a}{\lambda} \cdot \eta \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x \right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_{y+}(x,y,z,t) = \text{Re} \left[-j \frac{2a}{\lambda} \cdot \eta \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x \right) e^{-j\beta z} \cdot e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$E_{y+} = \frac{2a \eta}{\lambda} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x \right) \text{sen} (\omega t - \beta z)$$

$$H_{x+} = \frac{-E_{y+}}{Z_{TE}} = \frac{-2a \eta}{\lambda \cdot Z_{TE}} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x \right) \text{sen} (\omega t - \beta z)$$

CONFIGURAÇÃO DOS CAMPOS - PLANO TRANSVERSAL (xy)



$E_{y+}(x,z,0)$ independente de y

$$E_{y+}(x,z,0) = \frac{2a \eta}{\lambda} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x \right) \text{sen} (\beta z) < 0$$

$$E_{y+}(x,z,0) = \frac{2a \eta}{\lambda} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x \right) \cdot \text{sen} (-\beta z)$$

$E_{y+}(x,z,0) = \text{independente de y}$

$H_{x+}(z,z,0) = \text{independente de y}$

Les lignes de champ des deux modes TE_{10} et TE_{11} sont représentées à la figure 2.13.

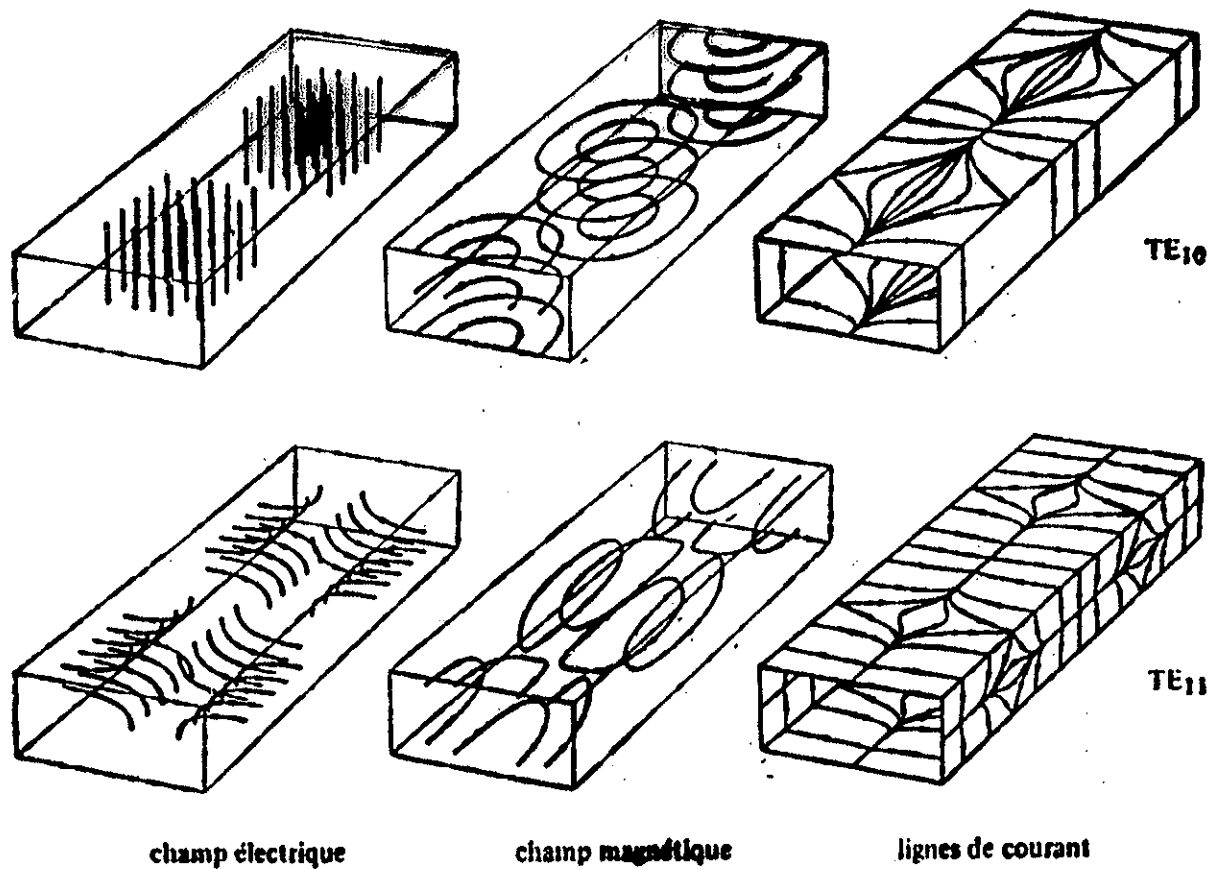


Fig. 2.13 Représentation des modes TE_{10} et TE_{11} .

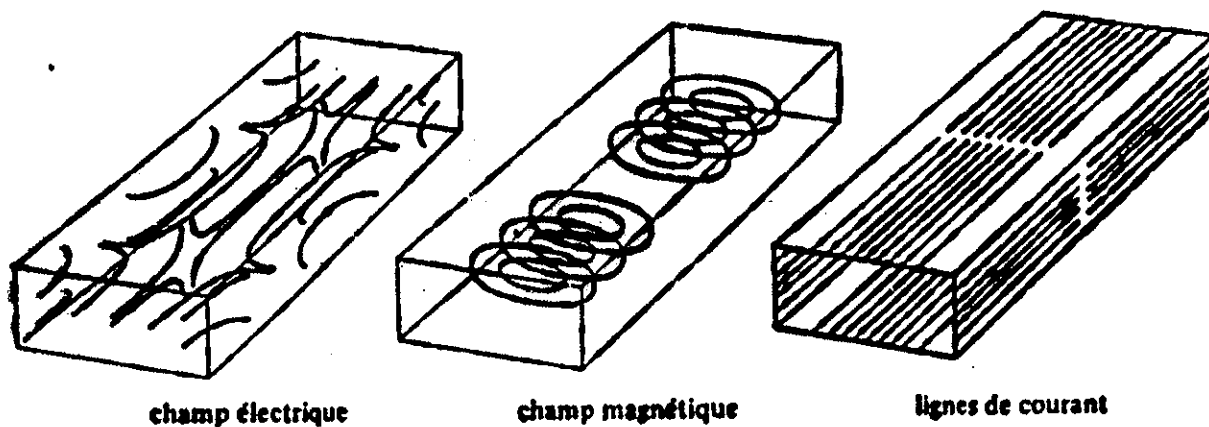
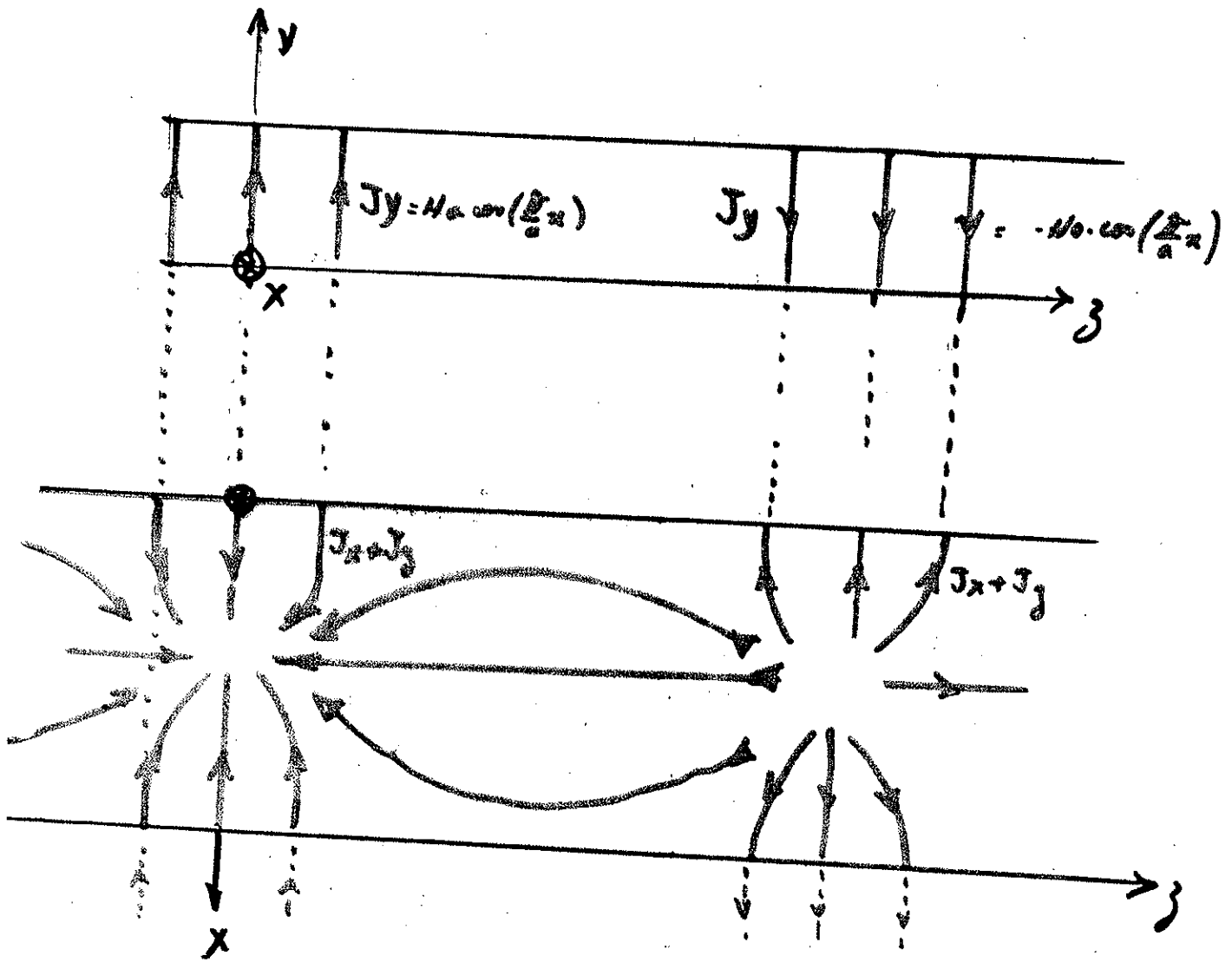


Fig. 2.11 Représentation du mode TM_{11} .

DISTRIBUIÇÃO DAS CORRENTES
 NAS PAREDES DO GUIA.
 MODO-TE10



$$H_x = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right)$$

$$H_z = j \frac{\beta \cdot H}{k_c + a} \cdot H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right)$$

$$k_c^2 = k^2 - \beta^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{a^2}$$

RELAÇÃO ENTRE POTÊNCIA TRANSMITIDA E POTÊNCIA DISSIPADA - ATENUAÇÃO

A potência transmitida no longo do guia (direção z) pode sofrer uma atenuação devido a vários fatores: paredes construídas com condutores não perfeitos, dielétricos com perdas e irradiação (devido a qualquer abertura).

Desta forma podemos exprimir a potência transmitida pela seguinte equação:

$$P_t = \operatorname{Re}[E_i \times H_i^*] = \operatorname{Re}[E_+ \times H_+^*] = P_o \cdot e^{-2\gamma z}$$

$$\text{pois } E_i = E_+ = E_o \cdot e^{-\alpha z} \cdot e^{-j\beta z} = E_o \cdot e^{-\gamma z}$$

$$\text{e } H_i = H_+ = H_o \cdot e^{-\alpha z} \cdot e^{-j\beta z} = H_o \cdot e^{-\gamma z}$$

P_o - potência incidente na origem do eixo z

$$P_t = P_o \cdot e^{-2\alpha z}, \text{ derivando-se com relação a } z$$

$$-\frac{\delta P_t}{\delta z} = \text{potência dissipada no interior do guia / unidade de comprimento} = P_d$$

Sinal (-) pois $\delta P_t / \delta z < 0$

$$\frac{\delta P_t}{\delta z} = -\frac{\delta}{\delta z} [P_o(x,y) e^{-2\alpha z}] = 2\alpha P_o(x,y) e^{-2\alpha z} = 2\alpha P_t$$

$$P_d = 2\alpha P_t \therefore \alpha = \frac{P_d}{2P_t} \quad (\alpha - \text{coeficiente de atenuação do guia})$$

Caso as perdas sejam devidas ao condutor $\alpha = \alpha_c$

Caso as perdas sejam devidas ao dielétrico $\alpha = \alpha_d$

Caso as perdas sejam devidas a irradiação $\alpha = \alpha_i$

A potência dissipada pode ser colocada na forma $P_d = \frac{1}{2} \int |E_t| \cdot |H_t| \cdot ds$
sessão transversal

E_t - campo elétrico $|E_t|^2 = |E_x|^2 + |E_y|^2$

H_t - campo magnético $|H_t|^2 = |H_x|^2 + |H_y|^2$

ATENUAÇÃO NOS GUIAS RETANGULARES
 1- ATENUAÇÃO DEVIDO AOS CONDUTORES - α_c

$$\alpha_c = \frac{P_d}{2P_t} = \frac{\text{Potência dissipada}}{2 \cdot \text{Potência Transmitida}}$$

MODO DOMINANTE TE10

$$P_t = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{seccao transversal}} \text{Re} [\vec{E} * \vec{H}^*] \cdot ds$$

MODO DOMINANTE TE10 $\rightarrow \vec{E} = E_y \cdot \hat{y}$
 $\vec{H} = H_x \cdot \hat{x}$

$$E_y = -j \frac{\omega \mu}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$k_c^2 = \gamma^2 + k^2 = k^2 - (j\beta)^2 = k^2 - \beta^2$$

$$E_y = -j \frac{\omega \mu}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{-j\beta z} = -j \frac{\omega \mu}{k^2 - \beta^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot H_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_y = E_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{-j\beta z} \quad \therefore \quad E_0 = -j \frac{\omega \mu}{k^2 - \beta^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot H_0$$

$$H_x = -\frac{\beta}{\omega \mu} \cdot E_y = -\frac{\beta}{\omega \mu} E_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$P_t = \frac{1}{2} \int \text{Re} \left[E_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{-j\beta z} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\omega \mu} E_0 \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{j\beta z} dx \cdot dy \right]$$

$$P_t = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\omega \mu} E_0^2 \cdot ab = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\omega \mu} E_0^2 \cdot ab$$

$$LTC = \frac{\eta}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\beta c}{f} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}} \quad \frac{\mu a}{f}$$

ATENUAÇÃO NOS GUIAS RETANGULARES - MODO DOMINANTE TE₁₀

1- ATENUAÇÃO DEVIDO AOS CONDUTORES METÁLICOS - DC

$$P_t = \frac{1}{4Z_0} E_0^2 ab \quad (E_0 - \text{máximo})$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{W_m \cdot \pi}{k_c^2 a}$$

P_d - potência dissipada nas paredes laterais + pot. diss. paredes sup e inf

$$P_d - \text{nas paredes laterais} = P_d = \frac{R_s}{2} \int |J_y|^2 dy dz = 2 \times \left[\frac{1}{2} R_s H_0^2 dz \cdot b \right]$$

P_d - nas paredes superior e inferior -

$$P_d = \frac{1}{2} R_s \int_0^a [|J_x|^2 + |J_z|^2] dx dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R_s dz H_0^2 a \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\beta^2 \pi^2}{a^2 k_c^4} \right]$$

Potência total dissipada (paredes laterais + inferior + superior)

$$P_d = \frac{1}{2} R_s dz H_0^2 \left[2b + a \left(1 + \frac{\beta^2 \pi^2}{a^2 k_c^4} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{P_d}{dz} = \frac{1}{2} R_s H_0^2 \left[2b + a \left(1 + \frac{\beta^2 \pi^2}{a^2 k_c^4} \right) \right] \quad \text{como } k_c^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{P_d}{dz} = \frac{R_s |H_0|^2}{2} \left[2b + a \left(1 + \frac{\beta^2}{k_c^2} \right) \right] = \frac{R_s |H_0|^2}{2} \left[2b + a \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta_c} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{P_d}{dz} = \frac{R_s |H_0|^2}{2} a \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta_c} \right)^2 \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} R_s |H_0|^2 a \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta_c} \right)^2 \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{dP/dz}{2P_t} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} R_s |H_0|^2 a \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta_c} \right)^2 \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta} \right)^2 \right]}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{E_0^2}{Z_0} \cdot \frac{ab}{a}}$$

$$\text{como } kc^2 = k^2 - \beta^2 \therefore 1 = \left(\frac{k}{kc}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\beta}{kc}\right)^2 \therefore 1 + \left(\frac{k}{kc}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{f}{fc}\right)^2$$

substituindo-se, teremos

$$P_d = \frac{dP}{dz} = \frac{R_s}{2} H_0^2 \left[2b + a \left(1 + \frac{\beta^2}{kc^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{R_s}{2} H_0^2 [2b + a(f/fc)^2] = \frac{R_s \cdot a}{a} H_0^2 \left[\frac{2b}{a} + (f/fc)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = P_d = \frac{R_s}{2} \cdot H_0^2 (f/fc)^2 \cdot a \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} (fc/f)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{como } P_t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_0^2}{Z_{TE}} \cdot \frac{ab}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{E_0^2 \cdot ab}{Z_{TE}}$$

A atenuação devido aos condutores será: $\alpha_c = \frac{dP/dz}{2P_t}$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} R_s \cdot H_0^2 \cdot a \cdot (f/fc) \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} (f/fc)^2 \right] \right)}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{E_0^2}{Z_{TE}} \cdot \frac{ab}{4} \right)} \quad \leftarrow dP/dz$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R_s \cdot H_0^2}{b \cdot E_0^2} \cdot Z_{TE} (f/fc)^2 \cdot \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} (fc/f)^2 \right] \quad \text{como } \frac{E_0}{H_0} = -j \frac{\omega \mu}{kc^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$\text{logo } \frac{E_0}{H_0} = -j 2 f \mu a \therefore \left| \frac{E_0}{H_0} \right|^2 = \frac{f^2}{fc^2}$$

$$\text{e } Z_{TE} = \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - (f/fc)^2}} \quad \text{e } n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \quad \text{e } v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}}$$

Teremos:

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R_s}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{n [1 - (fc/f)^2]^{1/2}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} (fc/f)^2 \right]$$

depende da frequência

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

depende da frequência predominada quando

$$fc < f < 1,2 fc$$

depende da frequência predomina $f \approx fc$

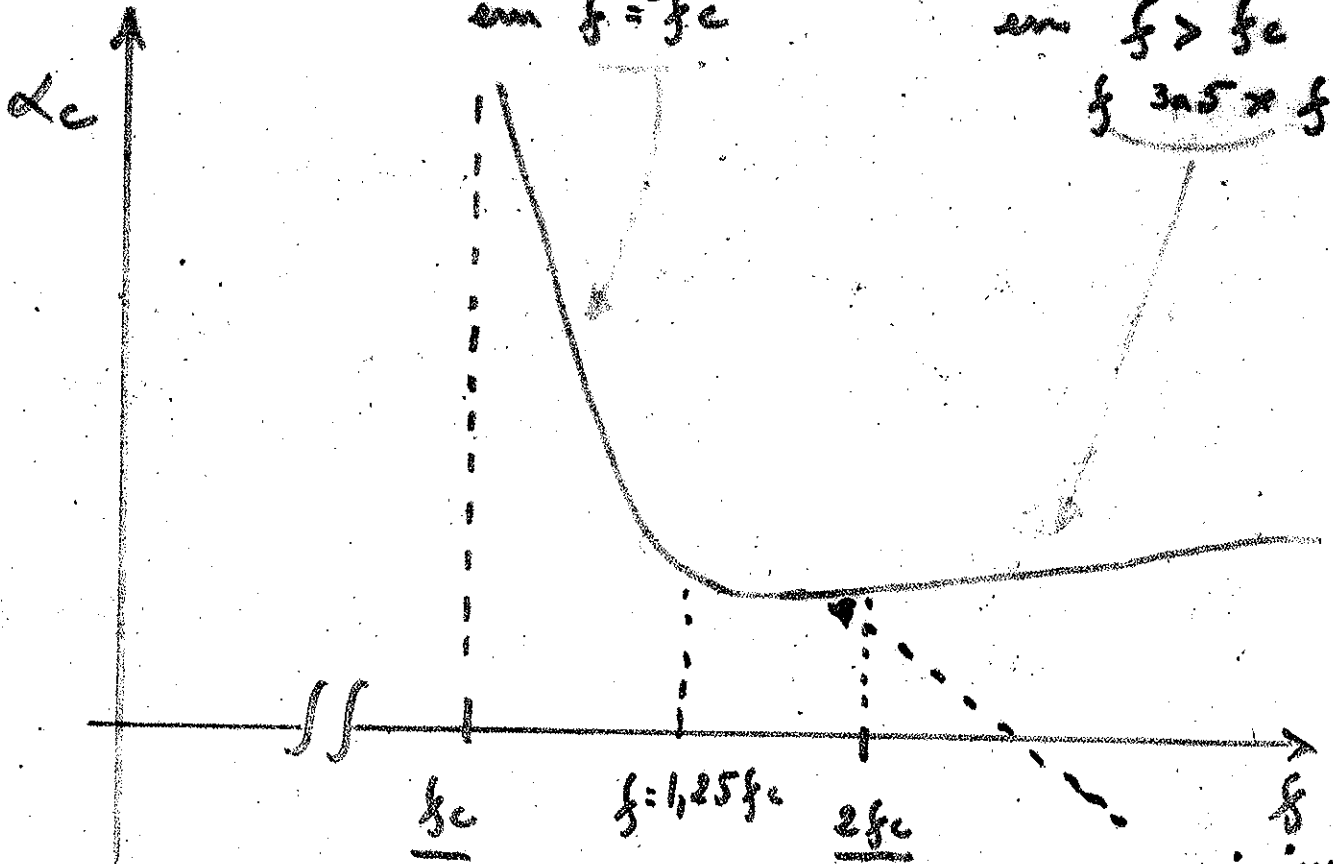
ANALISE DA ATENUAÇÃO DEVIDO
AS PERDAS NOS GUIAS
RETANGULARES

MODO - TE10

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R_s}{b \cdot \eta} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2\right]$$

termo que
predomina
em $f \approx f_c$

termo que
predomina
em $f > f_c$
 $f \approx 3.5 \times f_c$



α_c minimum

$$x^4 - 3x^2 \left(\frac{2b}{a} + 1\right) + \frac{2b}{a} = 0 \quad \text{p/ } x = f/f_c \quad \therefore \frac{f}{f_c} \approx 2.1$$

ATENUAÇÃO EM GUIAS EXEMPLO

- Guia retangular de cobre $\sigma = 5,8 \cdot 10^7 \text{ S/m}$
- Frequência $f = 9,6 \text{ GHz}$
- Dimensões $a = 2,286 \text{ cm}$ $b = 1,016 \text{ cm}$

$$(f_c)_{TE_{10}} = \frac{c}{2a} = \frac{15}{2,286} (\text{GHz}) = 6,58 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\alpha (\text{neper/m}) = \frac{R_s}{b \cdot \eta \left[1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}} \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{f_c}{f} = \frac{6,58}{9,6} = 0,684 \quad \therefore \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 = 0,468$$

$$R_s = \sqrt{\pi f \mu} = 25,55 \times 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$\alpha (\text{neper/m}) = \frac{25,55 \times 10^{-3}}{0,01016 \cdot 377 \cdot 0,73} \left[1 + \frac{2 \cdot 1,016}{2,286} \cdot 0,468 \right]$$

$$\alpha = 4,3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ neper/m} = 0,013 \text{ n/m}$$

$$\alpha = 0,086 \text{ dB/m}$$

(f) T₁₀

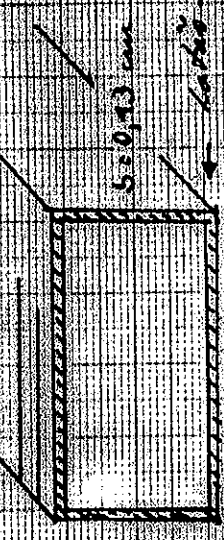
Ad

dB/100m

100

50

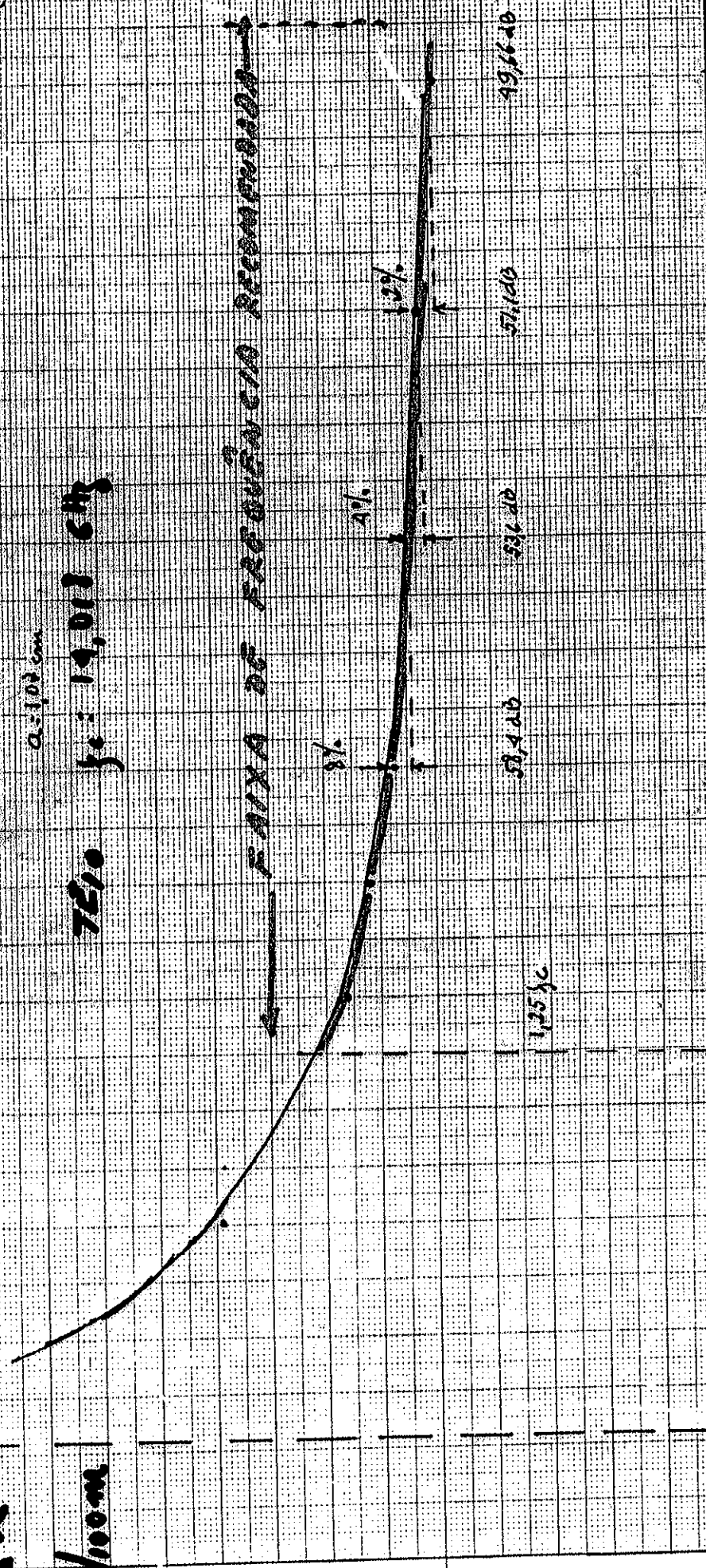
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27



(f) T₁₀₀

7210 f_c = 19,011 GHz

FAIXA DE FREQUÊNCIA RECOMENDADA



I-33

762
f_c = 28,03

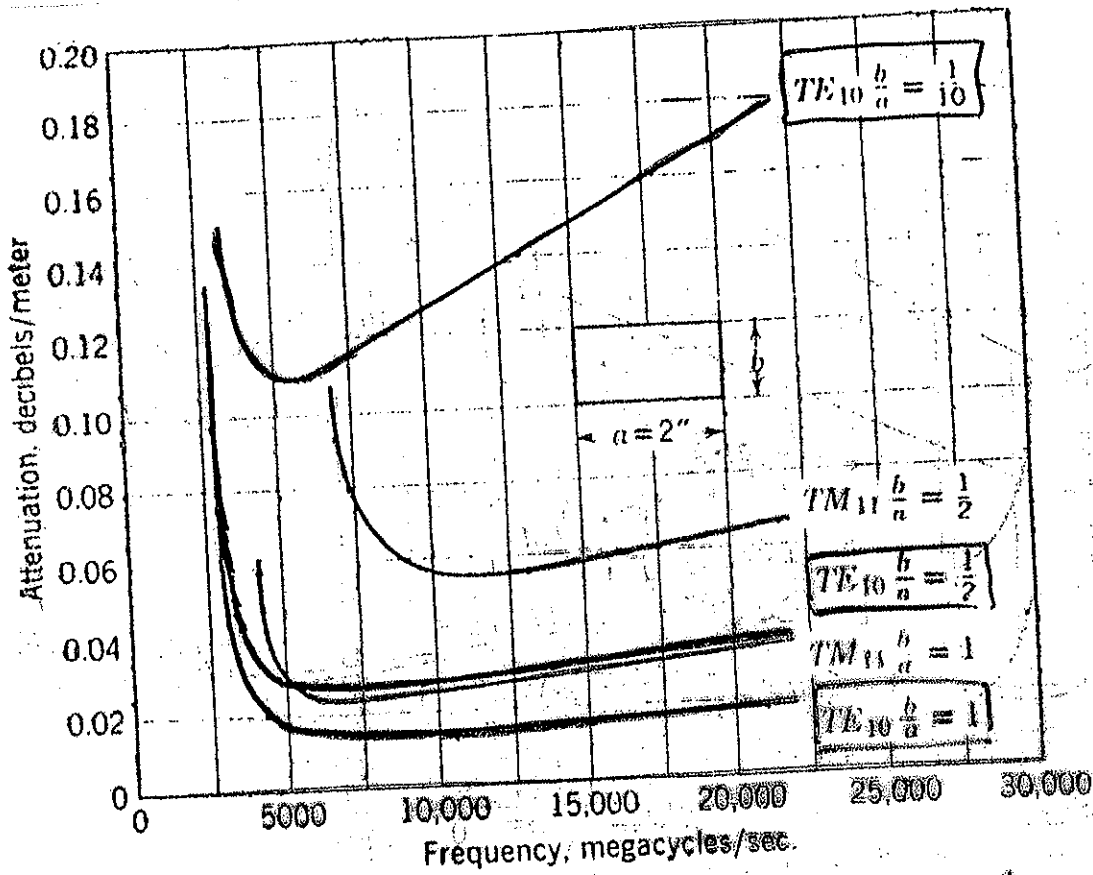


Fig. 8.02c Attenuation due to copper losses in rectangular waveguides of fixed width.

$$(\alpha_c)_{TE_{m0}} = \frac{R_s}{b\eta\sqrt{1 - (f_c/f)^2}} \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$(\alpha_c)_{TE_{mn}} = \frac{2R_s}{b\eta\sqrt{1 - (f_c/f)^2}} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{b}{a} \right) \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 + \left[1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 \right] \left[\frac{\frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{b}{a} m^2 + n^2 \right)}{\frac{b^2 m^2}{a^2} + n^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$(\alpha_c)_{TM_{mn}} = \frac{2R_s}{b\eta\sqrt{1 - (f_c/f)^2}} \frac{[m^2(b/a)^2 + n^2]}{[m^2(b/a)^2 + n^2]}$$

Curves of attenuation in decibels per meter (8.686 times the values of α in nepers per meter given in the foregoing equations) are plotted for a

PERDAS NO DIELÉTRICO PARA QUALQUER GUIA

Para um meio qualquer (τ, ϵ, μ) em que se propaga uma onda eletromagnética, valem as relações:

$$\hat{z} = j\omega\mu = j\omega\mu. \text{ (impeditividade do meio)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y} &= \tau + j\omega\epsilon = \tau + j\omega(\epsilon' - j\epsilon'') \text{ (admitividade do meio)} \\ &= \tau + \omega\epsilon'' + j\omega\epsilon' \end{aligned}$$

Para dielétricos que não apresentam condutividade $(\tau = 0)$ p.e. os que preenchem os guias de onda, podemos escrever:

$$\hat{y} = \omega\epsilon'' + j\omega\epsilon'$$

$$k = k' - jk'' \quad \text{n.º de onda}$$

$$\cdot \text{ constante de fase (rd/m)} = \beta$$

$$\cdot \text{ constante de perdas (nepers/m)} = \alpha$$

Assim sendo, teremos:

$$k = \sqrt{-\hat{z} \cdot \hat{y}} = \sqrt{-(j\omega\mu)(\omega\epsilon'' + j\omega\epsilon')} = k' - jk''$$

$$k' = \omega \sqrt{\mu\epsilon'} \quad \therefore \frac{\omega}{v} = \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_g}$$

$$k'' = \frac{\omega\epsilon''}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon'}} = \alpha$$

EXEMPLO -

desafiar propagar a frequência de 16 GHz em um guia
retangular preenchido com Keflon $\epsilon_r = 2,2 - j 4,9 \times 10^{-4}$

$$f_c = 5,926 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\alpha_d = \frac{W \epsilon''}{2 \epsilon'} \cdot \sqrt{\mu \epsilon'} \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\alpha_d = \frac{\pi \cdot 4,9 \times 10^{-4}}{\sqrt{\epsilon'}} \cdot \frac{1}{c} \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot 4,9 \times 10^{-4}}{\sqrt{2,2} \cdot 2 \times 10^8} \cdot f \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{5,926}{16} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\alpha_d = 0,0461 \text{ Np/m} = 0,40 \text{ dB/m}$$

$$\alpha_c = 0,0997 \text{ Np/m} = 0,101 \text{ dB/m}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{total}} = 0,50 \text{ dB/m}$$

$$H_m(x) = J_m(x) + jN_m(x) \quad (9.55)$$

$$H_m^2(x) = J_m(x) - jN_m(x) \quad (9.56)$$

9.4 PROPRIÉTÉS DES MATÉRIAUX USUELS

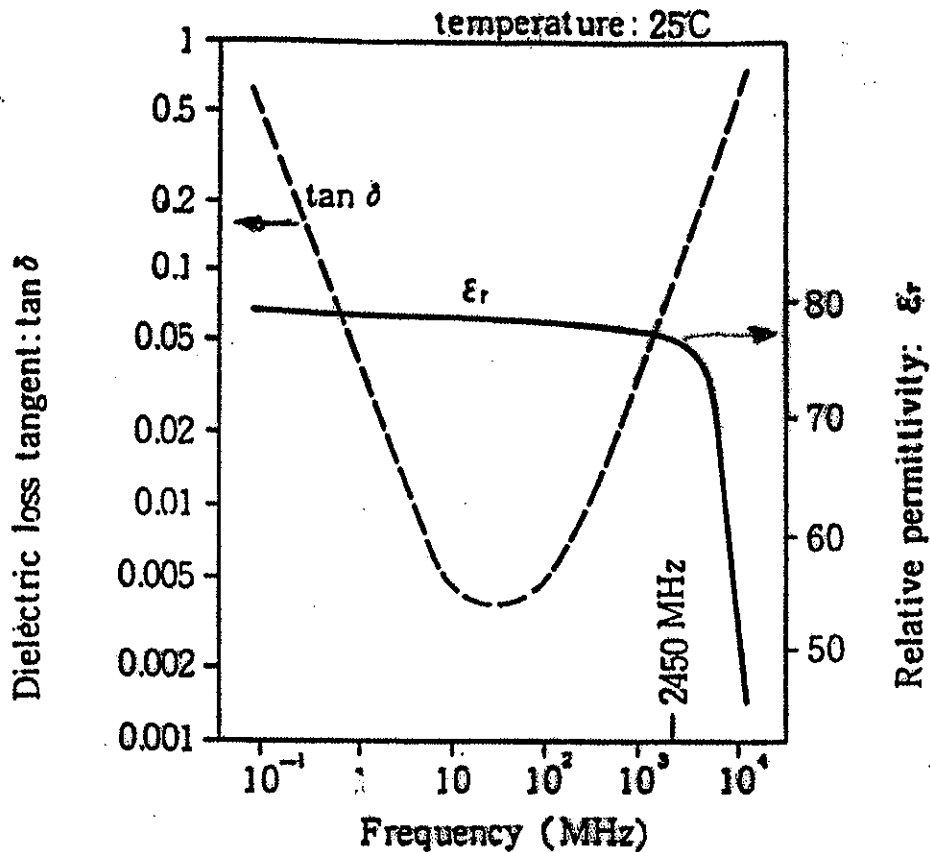
Tableau 9.5 Permittivité relative pour différents matériaux [40].

Matériaux	ϵ'_r		$\tan \delta = \epsilon''_r/\epsilon'_r$	
	1 kHz	3 GHz	1 kHz	3 GHz
Alumine	8.83	8.79	$5.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Porcelaine	5.36	—	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	—
Quartz	3.78	3.78	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Résine epoxy	3.67	3.09	$2.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-2}$
Polystyrène expansé	1.03	1.03	$< 1.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Bakélite	4.74	3.70	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$
Polyéthylène	2.26	2.26	$< 2.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Polystyrène	2.56	2.55	$< 5.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Alcool éthylique	—	6.50	—	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$
Vaseline	2.16	2.16	$2.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Caoutchouc naturel	2.60	2.40	$4.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Mica	5.40	5.40	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Eau distillée	80.00	76.70	—	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$
Glace	—	3.20	—	$9.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$

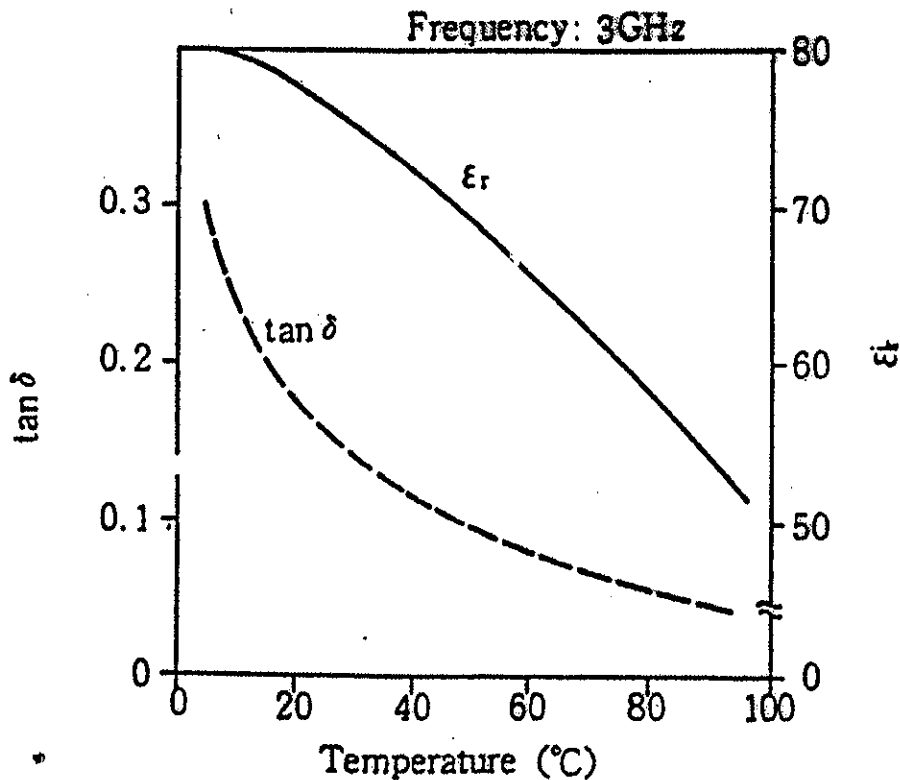
Tableau 9.6 Perméabilité pour différents matériaux [40].

Matériaux	μ_r (maximum)	μ_r (pour une petite aimantation)
<i>Matériaux ferromagnétiques</i>		
Cobalt	60	60
Nickel	50	50
Fonte	90	60
Fer au silicium	7000	3500
Fer pur	275 000	25 000
Acier	450	300
Supermalloy	900 000	60 000
Ferrite	3000	2500
<i>Matériaux paramagnétiques</i>		
Aluminium	$1 + 6.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$	
Beryllium	$1 + 7.9 \cdot 10^{-7}$	
Platine	$1 + 3.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	
Air	$1 + 4.0 \cdot 10^{-7}$	
<i>Matériaux diamagnétiques</i>		
Bismuth	$1 - 1.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$	
Argent	$1 - 1.9 \cdot 10^{-7}$	
Cuivre	$1 - 1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	
Eau	$1 - 9.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$	

PERMITIVIDADE DA AGUA EM FUNÇÃO DA FREQUENCIA



(b) As a function of TEMPERATURE



• Source
R, Von Hippel
"Dielectric Material
and Applications"

ATENUAÇÃO PARA FREQUÊNCIAS ABAIXO DA FREQUÊNCIA DE CORTE

Exemplo - GUIA RETANGULAR

Expressão:

$$(\text{nepers/m}) = kc^2 [1 - (f/f_c)^2]^{1/2}$$

$$kc = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_c} = \frac{2\pi}{2a} = \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$\alpha \text{ (n/m)} = \frac{\pi}{a} [1 - (f/f_c)^2]^{1/2}$$

- Dimensões = a = 2,286 cm b = 1,016 cm

$$(f_c)_{TE_{10}} = 6,58 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\alpha \text{ (dB/m)} = \frac{8,68 \times \pi}{a \text{ (m)}} [1 - (f/f_c)^2]^{1/2}$$

f (GHz)	α (dB/cm)
2,0	11,35
4,0	9,46
6,0	4,88
6,5	1,84

ATENÇÃO PARA FREQUÊNCIAS ABAIXO
DA FREQUÊNCIA DE CORTE.
MODOS EVANESCENTES

Equação Geral:

$$k_c^2 = k^2 + \gamma^2 \quad \therefore \gamma^2 = k_c^2 - k^2$$


em frequências abaixo da frequência de corte $\gamma = \text{real}$
 ($k_c^2 > k^2$)

$$\alpha^2 = k_c^2 - k^2 = k_c^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{k}{k_c} \right)^2 \right] = k_c^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_c} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\alpha = k_c \left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_c} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = \left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda_c} \right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_c} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Modo TE₁₀ $\therefore f_c = \frac{v}{2a}$ - ar como diâmetro $\rightarrow f_c = \frac{v}{2a}$
 $\lambda_c = 2a$

$$\alpha \text{ (nepers/cm)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_c} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Exemplo - guia -  $b = 0,43 \text{ cm}$

$$f_c = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{10}}{2a} = \frac{30}{2a(\text{cm})} \text{ GHz} \quad a = 1,07 \text{ cm} \quad f_c = 14,08 \text{ GHz}$$

Em 13 GHz $< f_c$

$$\alpha \text{ (nepers/cm)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{1,07} \right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{13}{14,08} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = 2,936 \times 0,37$$

$$\alpha \text{ (nepers/cm)} = 1,0882 \text{ nepers/cm} = 108,82 \text{ nepers/m}$$

$$\alpha \text{ (dB/m)} = \underline{\underline{975 \text{ dB/m}}}$$