

PHASORS : WORKED EXAMPLE

THE ELECTRIC FIELD AT $z = 0.15 \text{ m}$ IS

$$E_{x1} = 2 \angle -3\pi/2$$

THE FREQUENCY OF THE EM WAVE IS 1 GHz . & IT IS PROPAGATING IN THE z -DIRECTION IN FREE SPACE. FIND (i) ELECTRIC FIELD & MAGNETIC FIELD AS A FUNCTION OF

z & t . (ii) SKETCH THE WAVES AT (a) $t = 0$ &

(b) ~~$t = 0.5 \text{ ns}$~~ $t = 0.5 \text{ ns}$

$$\begin{aligned} E_x &= \text{Re} \{ E_{x1} e^{j\omega t} \} \\ &= \text{Re} \{ 2 e^{-j3\pi/2 + j\omega t} \} \\ &= 2 \cos(\omega t - 3\pi/2) \text{ V/m} \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

WE KNOW THAT

$$E_x = 2 \cos(\omega t - \beta z + \theta) \text{ V/m} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

WHERE θ IS THE PHASE AT $t=0$ & $z=0$.

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 1 \times 10^9 = 6.28 \times 10^9 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{6.28 \times 10^9}{3 \times 10^8} \text{ m}^{-1} = 20.943 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{At } z = 0.15 \text{ m, } \beta z &= 20.943 \times 0.15 \text{ rad} \\ &= \pi \text{ rad.} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

∴ Eq. (2) becomes

$$E_x = 2 \cos(\omega t - \pi + \theta) \sqrt{m} \quad (3)$$
$$= 2 \cos(\omega t - (\pi - \theta)) \sqrt{m}$$

Comparing (3) & (1), we find

$$2\pi/\lambda = \pi - \theta$$

$$\theta = -\pi/\lambda$$

From (2),

$$E_x = 2 \cos(\omega t - \underbrace{\beta z}_{A} - \pi/\lambda) \sqrt{m}$$
$$= 2 \sin(\omega t - \underbrace{\beta z}_{A}) \sqrt{m} \quad (\because \cos(A - \pi/\lambda) = \sin A)$$

H_y

$$\frac{E_x}{H_y} = \eta = 377 \Omega$$

$$\therefore H_y = \frac{E_x}{\eta} = \frac{2}{377} \sin(\omega t - \beta z) \text{ A/m}$$

$$= 5.3 \times 10^{-3} \sin(\omega t - \beta z) \text{ A/m}$$

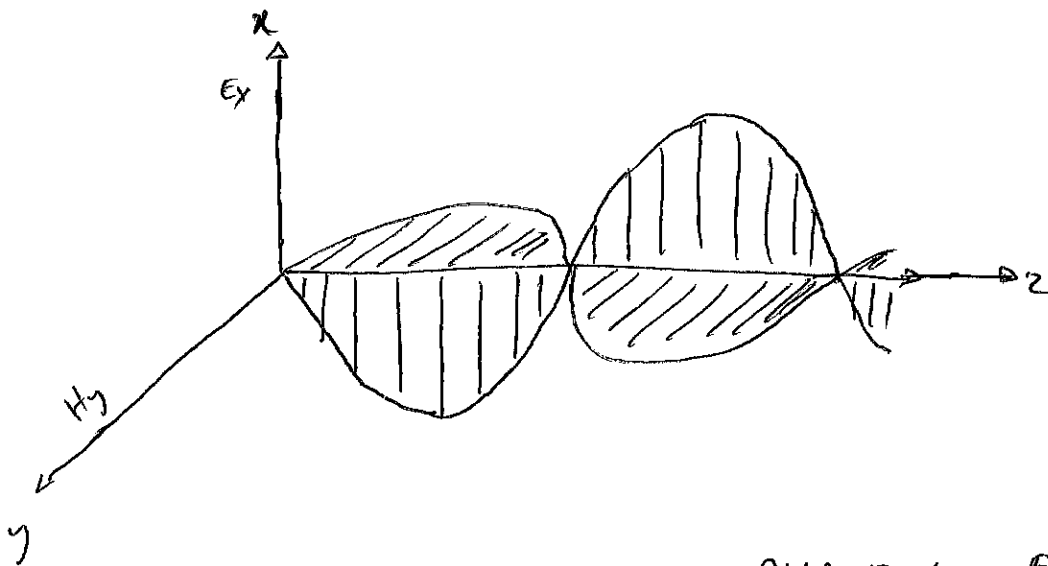
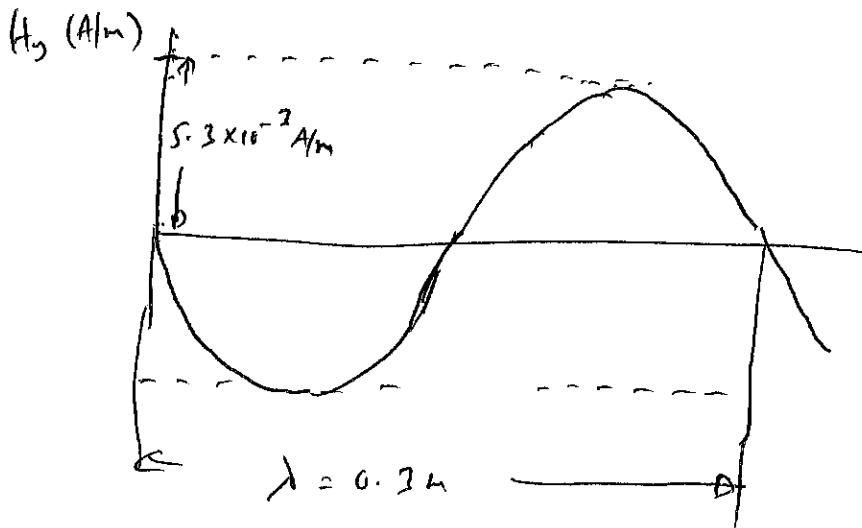
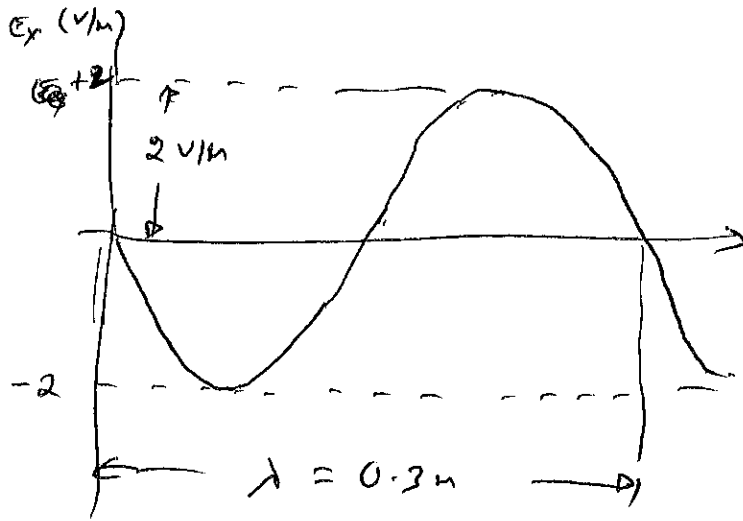
(a) At $t=0$,

$$E_x = 2 \sin(-\beta z) = -2 \sin(\beta z) \sqrt{m}$$
$$H_y = -5.3 \times 10^{-3} \sin(\beta z) \text{ A/m}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = 0.3 \text{ m}$$

At $t=0$

(3)



NOTE THAT E_x & H_y ARE IN PHASE IN FREE SPACE.
THIS IS NOT THE CASE ~~WHEN~~ FOR THE EM WAVES IN
A CONDUCTOR OR A LOSSY DIELECTRIC.

(4)

(b) At $t = 0.5 \text{ ns}$

$$\omega t = 2\pi f t = 2\pi \times 10^9 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ rad} = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\therefore E_x = 2 \sin(\pi - \beta z) \text{ V/m}$$

$$= 2 \sin(\beta z) \text{ V/m}$$

$$H_y = 5.3 \times 10^{-3} \sin(\beta z)$$

At $t = 0.5 \text{ ns}$

