











Dr. R. Marklein - NFT II - SS 2003

![](_page_3_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

EM Scattering by a Perfectly Electrically Conducting Cylinder: EFIE Discretized in the 2-D TM Case with Rectangular Pulse Basis and Delta Testing Functions / EM-Streuung an einem ideal elektrisch leitendem Zylinder: EFIE diskretisiert im 2D-TM-Fall mit Rechteckimpuls-Basisfunktionen und Delta-Testfunktionen Basis Function Expansion using Rectangular Pulse Basis / Basisfunktionsentwicklung mit Rechteckimpulsfunktionen Rectangular Pulse (or Piecewise-Constant) Function / Rechteckimpuls-Funktion (oder stückweise konstante Funktion) Pulse Basis Expansion of / Rectangular Pulse Rectangular Puls

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{E}_{z}^{\mathrm{in}}(\underline{\mathbf{r}},\omega) &= -\mathrm{j}\omega\mu_{0} \int_{s=s_{b}}^{s_{e}} G\Big[\underline{\mathbf{r}}-\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s),\omega\Big] \mathbf{K}_{ez}^{\mathrm{TM}}\Big[\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s),\omega\Big] \mathrm{d}\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) \qquad \underline{\mathbf{r}} \in C_{\mathrm{sc}} \\ &\approx -\mathrm{j}\omega\mu_{0} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbf{K}_{ez}^{\mathrm{TM}(n)}\left(\omega\right) \int_{s=s_{b}}^{s_{e}} G\Big[\underline{\mathbf{r}}-\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s),\omega\Big] p^{(n)}\Big[s(\underline{\mathbf{r}}');s_{b}^{(n)},s_{e}^{(n)}\Big] \mathrm{d}\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) \qquad \underline{\mathbf{r}} \in C_{\mathrm{sc}} \\ &\approx -\mathrm{j}\omega\mu_{0} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbf{K}_{ez}^{\mathrm{TM}(n)}\left(\omega\right) \int_{s=s_{b}}^{s_{e}^{(n)}} G\Big[\underline{\mathbf{r}}-\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s),\omega\Big] \mathrm{d}\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) \qquad \text{The Rectangular Pulse Function Works} \\ &\qquad \mathrm{like\ a\ Filter\ Function\ /} \\ &\qquad \mathrm{Die\ Rectackimpuls-Function\ /} \\ &\qquad \mathrm{Die\ Rectackimpuls-Function\ arbeitet} \end{split}$$

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wie eine Filterfunktion

## EM Scattering by a Perfectly Electrically Conducting Cylinder: EFIE Discretized in the 2-D TM Case with Pulse Basis and Delta Testing Functions / EM-Streuung an einem ideal elektrisch leitendem Zylinder: EFIE diskretisiert im 2D-TM-Fall mit Impuls-Basisfunktionen und Delta-Testfunktionen

$$\mathbf{E}_{z}^{\mathrm{in}}(\mathbf{\underline{r}},\omega) \approx -\mathrm{j}\omega\mu_{0}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathrm{K}_{ez}^{\mathrm{TM}(n)}(\omega)\int_{s=s_{b}^{(n)}}^{s_{e}^{(n)}}G\Big[\mathbf{\underline{r}}-\mathbf{\underline{r}}'(s),\omega\Big]\mathrm{d}\mathbf{\underline{r}}'(s)$$
$$G\Big[\mathbf{\underline{r}}-\mathbf{\underline{r}}'(s),\omega\Big] = \frac{\mathrm{j}}{4}\mathrm{H}_{0}^{(1)}\Big[k_{0}\left|\mathbf{\underline{r}}-\mathbf{\underline{r}}'(s)\right|\Big]$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{E}_{z}^{\mathrm{in}}(\underline{\mathbf{r}},\omega) &\approx -\mathrm{j}\,\omega\mu_{0}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathrm{K}_{ez}^{\mathrm{TM}(n)}\left(\omega\right)\int_{s=s_{0}^{N}}^{s_{e}^{(n)}}\frac{\mathrm{j}}{4}\mathrm{H}_{0}^{(1)}\left[k_{0}\left|\underline{\mathbf{r}}-\underline{\mathbf{r}}'\left(s\right)\right|\right]\mathrm{d}\underline{\mathbf{r}}'\left(s\right)\\ &\approx\frac{\omega\mu_{0}}{4}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathrm{K}_{ez}^{\mathrm{TM}(n)}\left(\omega\right)\int_{s=s_{0}^{N}}^{s_{e}^{(n)}}\mathrm{H}_{0}^{(1)}\left[k_{0}\left|\underline{\mathbf{r}}-\underline{\mathbf{r}}'\left(s\right)\right|\right]\mathrm{d}\underline{\mathbf{r}}'\left(s\right) \end{split}$$

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EM Scattering by a Perfectly Electrically Conducting Cylinder: EFIE Discretized in the 2-D TM Case with Pulse Basis and Delta Testing Functions / EM-Streuung an einem ideal elektrisch leitendem Zylinder: EFIE diskretisiert im 2D-TM-Fall mit Impuls-Basisfunktionen und Delta-Testfunktionen  $E_{z}^{in}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \approx \frac{\omega\mu_{0}}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{N} K_{ez}^{TM(n)}(\omega) \int_{s=s_{0}^{in}}^{s_{0}^{in}} H_{0}^{(1)} \Big[ k_{0} | \underline{\mathbf{r}} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) \Big] d\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s)$ Testing Procedure with Delta Testing Functions / Testprozedur mit Delta Testing Functions / Testprozedur mit Delta Testing Functions /  $\langle w_{m}, \mathcal{L}\{f\} \rangle = \langle w_{m}, g \rangle$   $w_{m}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}) = \delta(\underline{\mathbf{r}} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}^{(m)})$   $\langle w_{m}, E_{z}^{in}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \rangle = \left\langle w_{m}, \frac{\omega\mu_{0}}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{N} K_{ez}^{TM(n)}(\omega) \int_{s=s_{0}^{in}}^{s_{0}^{in}} H_{0}^{(1)} \Big[ k_{0} | \underline{\mathbf{r}} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) | \Big] d\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) \right\rangle$   $\delta(\underline{\mathbf{r}} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}^{(m)}), E_{z}^{in}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}, \omega) \rangle = \left\langle \delta(\underline{\mathbf{r}} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}^{(m)}), \frac{\omega\mu_{0}}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{N} K_{ez}^{TM(n)}(\omega) \int_{s=s_{0}^{in}}^{s_{0}^{in}} H_{0}^{(1)} \Big[ k_{0} | \underline{\mathbf{r}} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) | \Big] d\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) \right\rangle$   $E_{z}^{in}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}^{(m)}, \omega) = \frac{\omega\mu_{0}}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{N} K_{ez}^{TM(n)}(\omega) \int_{s=s_{0}^{in}}^{s_{0}^{in}} H_{0}^{(1)} \Big[ k_{0} | \underline{\mathbf{r}} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) | \Big] d\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s)$   $E_{z}^{in}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}^{(m)}, \omega) = \frac{\omega\mu_{0}}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{N} K_{ez}^{TM(n)}(\omega) \int_{s=s_{0}^{in}}^{s_{0}^{in}} H_{0}^{(1)} \Big[ k_{0} | \underline{\mathbf{r}}^{(m)} - \underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s) | \Big] d\underline{\mathbf{r}}'(s)$ 

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![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_14_Figure_0.jpeg)

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## Diffraction of an EM Plane Wave on a Circular PEC Cylinder – TM Case / Beugung einer EM Ebenen Welle an einem kreisrunden IEL-Zylinder – TM-Fall

Number	Magnitude of induced electric surface		
of cells	current density, $ K_z^{TM}(\varphi) $ for		
N	$\varphi = 0$	$\varphi = \pi/2$	$\varphi = \pi$
8	0.00082611	0.00291920	0.00573690
16	0.00077377	0.00299660	0.00613630
32	0.00076747	0.00300135	0.00622450
64	0.00076414	0.00299755	0.00623880
128	0.00076188	0.00299445	0.00623820
Exact	0.00076000	0.00299300	0.00623700
8	0.00084500	0.00298300	0.00639100
16	0.00078400	0.00302000	0.00630200
32	0.00077300	0.00300900	0.00627100
64	0.00076600	0.00300100	0.00625400
128	0.00076300	0.00299700	0.00624500

Table 1: Comparison between ours (top) and published (bottom) results, having circumference of one wavelength,  $C = \lambda_0 = 0.3$  m

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![](_page_15_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

End of 4th Lecture / Ende der 4. Vorlesung

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