

BRIGGS FRANCIS SOIBI

17/ENGO4/O15

ELECT/ELECT

4a

$$\frac{d^2 E_y}{dx^2} = (j\omega\mu\epsilon - \omega^2\mu\epsilon) E_y$$

$$\text{we have } \rightarrow \frac{d^2 E_y}{dx^2} = \gamma^2 E_y$$

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

$$E_y = E_0 e^{-\gamma x} = E_0 e^{-(\alpha + j\beta)x} \Rightarrow E_0 e^{-\alpha x} e^{-j\beta x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} = j\omega\mu\sigma E_y = \gamma^2 E_y \quad \text{or} \quad \gamma^2 = j\omega\mu\sigma$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{j\omega\mu\sigma} = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$\text{from } \sqrt{j} = \frac{1 + j}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}} + j\sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}} \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}} \quad \& \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$$

$$\therefore E_y = E_0 e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}} x} e^{-j\sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}} x}$$

hence we have ;  $E_y = E_0 e^{-x/\delta} e^{-jx/\delta}$

Hence amplitude of waves decreases as it penetrates a conducting medium exponential by  $e^{-x/\delta}$

b) Skin depth is defined as the depth of penetration of a wave inside a conductor

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}} \quad \& \quad \omega = 2\pi f = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\pi f\mu\sigma}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f\mu\sigma}}$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}} \quad \text{or} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f\mu\sigma}}$$



$$c) f: 10 \text{ MHz} = 10 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\epsilon = 5.8 \times 10^7 \text{ S/m}$$

$$\mu_0 = 1.257 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\mu_r = 1$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu \epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu_0 \epsilon}}$$

where

$$\mu = \mu_r \times \mu_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$1 \times 1.257 \times 10^{-6}$$

hence

$$\delta =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \times 10 \times 10^6 \times 1.257 \times 10^{-6} \times 5.8 \times 10^7}} = 2.09 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

7)

$$a = 3 \text{ mm} = 0.003 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 10 \text{ mm} = 0.01 \text{ m}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m} \quad \mu_0 = 1.257 \times 10^{-6} \text{ H/m}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\log_e \frac{b}{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot \pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}{\log_e \left[ \frac{0.01}{0.003} \right]} = 4.61 \times 10^{-11} \text{ F/m}$$

b)

Inductance per metre

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 \log_e \left[ \frac{b}{a} \right]}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{1.257 \times 10^{-6} \times \log_e \left[ \frac{0.01}{0.003} \right]}{2\pi}$$

$$2.40 \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$



Characteristic impedance

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2.4 \times 10^{-7}}{4.61 \times 10^{-11}}}$$

$$Z_0 = 72.15 \Omega$$

phase velocity

$$V_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C}}$$

$$V_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2.4 \times 10^{-7})(4.61 \times 10^{-11})}}$$

$$V_p = 2.99 \times 10^8 \approx 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ V}$$