

Mükemmel İletken Ortama Dik Etkiyen Dalga

Mükemmel iletken için $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$

$$\eta_2 = 0$$

$$\Gamma = -1; \tau = 0$$

Bir başka deyişle, etkiyen dalga ters dönerek (fazı 180 derece değişerek) aynen geri yansır.

Bu durumda:

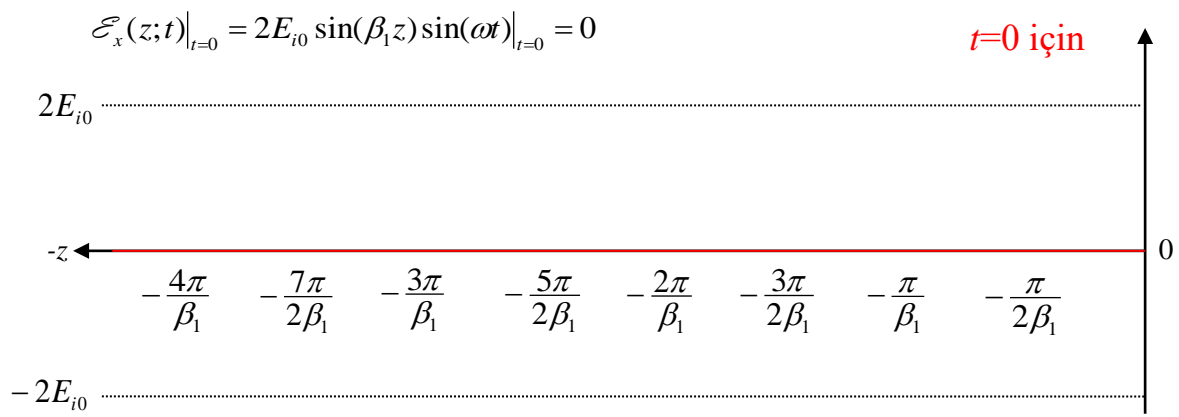
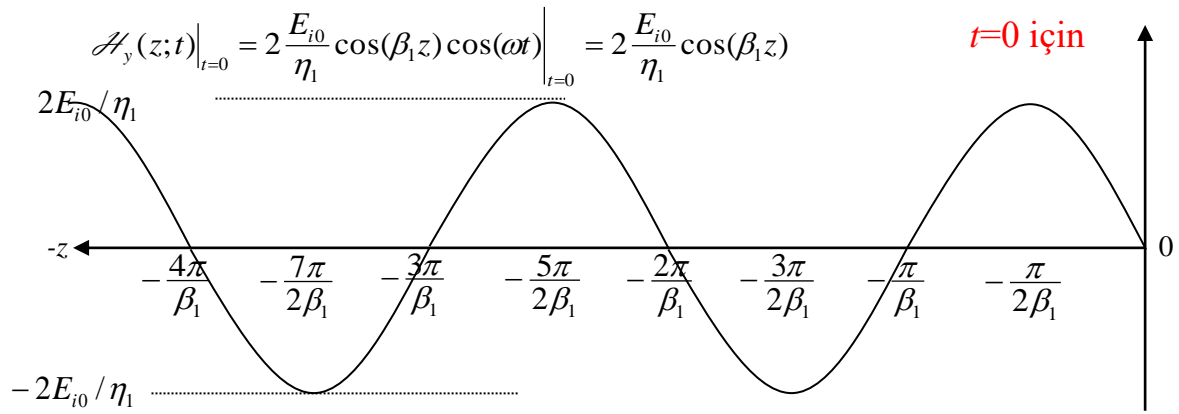
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{E}_1(z) &= \bar{E}_i(z) + \bar{E}_r(z) = \hat{a}_x E_{i0} e^{-j\beta_1 z} + \hat{a}_x E_{r0} e^{+j\beta_1 z} \\ &= \hat{a}_x E_{i0} e^{-j\beta_1 z} + \hat{a}_x \Gamma E_{i0} e^{+j\beta_1 z} \\ &= \hat{a}_x E_{i0} e^{-j\beta_1 z} - \hat{a}_x E_{i0} e^{+j\beta_1 z} \\ &= \hat{a}_x E_{i0} (e^{-j\beta_1 z} - e^{+j\beta_1 z}) \\ &= \hat{a}_x E_{i0} 2j \frac{(e^{-j\beta_1 z} - e^{+j\beta_1 z})}{2j} \\ &= -\hat{a}_x E_{i0} 2j \frac{(e^{+j\beta_1 z} - e^{-j\beta_1 z})}{2j} \\ &= -2j \hat{a}_x E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z)\end{aligned}$$

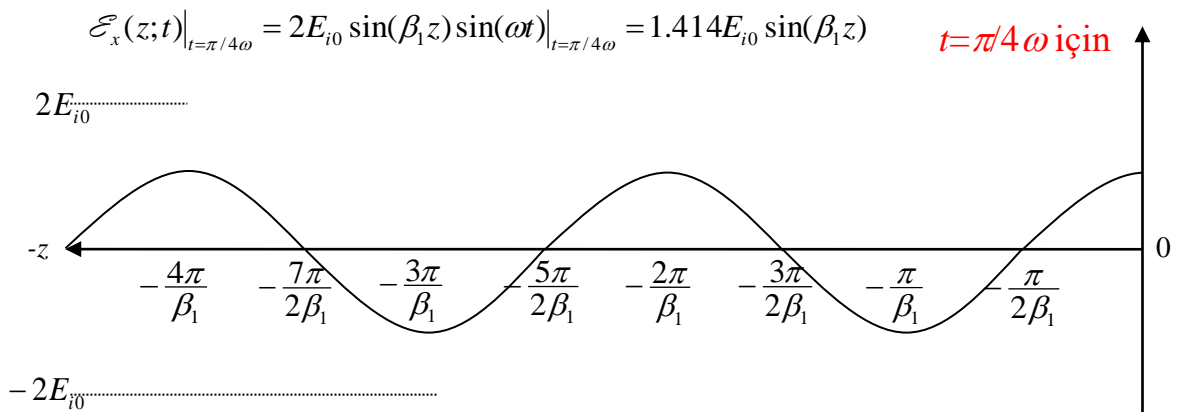
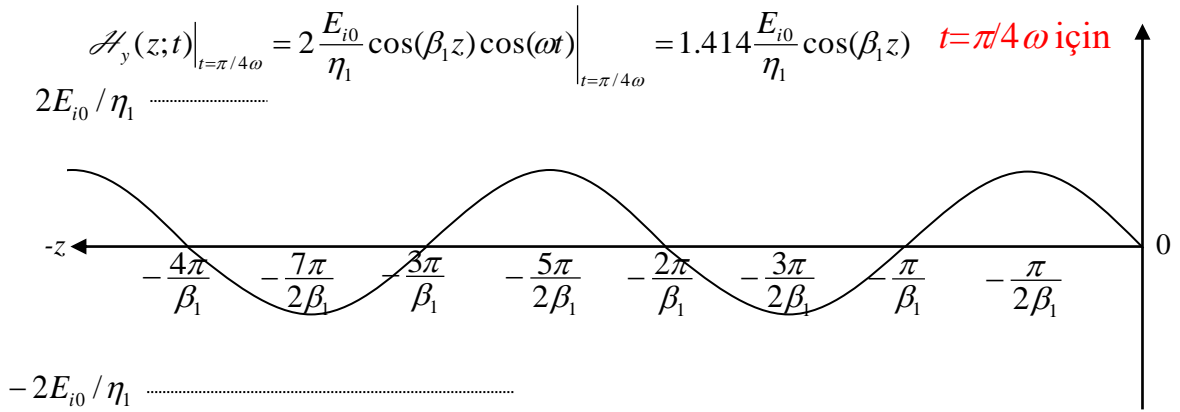
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}_1(z) &= \bar{H}_i(z) + \bar{H}_r(z) = \hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} e^{-j\beta_1 z} - \hat{a}_y \Gamma \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} e^{+j\beta_1 z} \\ &= \hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} e^{-j\beta_1 z} + \hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} e^{+j\beta_1 z} \\ &= \hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} (e^{-j\beta_1 z} + e^{+j\beta_1 z}) \\ &= \hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} 2 \frac{(e^{-j\beta_1 z} + e^{+j\beta_1 z})}{2} \\ &= \hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} 2 \cos(\beta_1 z)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\mathcal{E}}_1(z; t) &= \text{Re}\{\bar{E}_1(z) e^{j\omega t}\} \\ &= \text{Re}\{-\hat{a}_x 2j E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) e^{j\omega t}\} \\ &= \text{Re}\{-\hat{a}_x 2j E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) [\cos(\omega t) + j \sin(\omega t)]\} \\ &= \text{Re}\{-\hat{a}_x 2j E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t) - \hat{a}_x 2j^2 E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t)\} \\ &= \text{Re}\{-\hat{a}_x 2j E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t) + \hat{a}_x 2 E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t)\} \\ &= \hat{a}_x 2 E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\mathcal{H}}_1(z;t) &= \text{Re}\{\overline{H}_1(z)e^{j\omega t}\} \\
&= \text{Re}\left\{\hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} 2 \cos(\beta_1 z) e^{j\omega t}\right\} \\
&= \text{Re}\left\{\hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} 2 \cos(\beta_1 z) [\cos(\omega t) + j \sin(\omega t)]\right\} \\
&= \text{Re}\left\{\hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} 2 \cos(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t) + j \hat{a}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} 2 \cos(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t)\right\} \\
&= \hat{a}_y 2 \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} \cos(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t)
\end{aligned}$$

Elektrik alan ve manyetik alan, hem zamansal, hem de konumsal olarak ters fazlıdır.





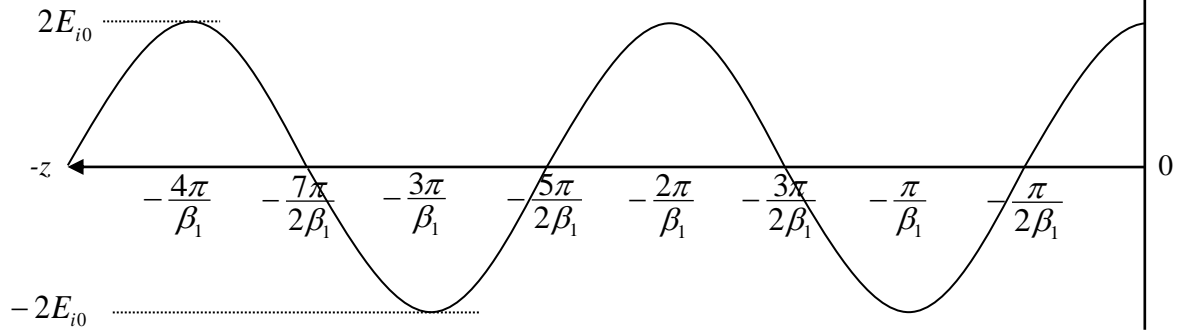
$$\mathcal{H}_y(z;t)|_{t=\pi/2\omega} = 2 \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_1} \cos(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t) \Big|_{t=\pi/2\omega} = 0$$

$t=\pi/2\omega$ için



$$\mathcal{E}_x(z;t)|_{t=\pi/2\omega} = 2E_{i0} \sin(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t) \Big|_{t=\pi/2\omega} = 2 \sin(\beta_1 z)$$

$t=\pi/2\omega$ için



$$u_{p1} = \frac{\omega}{\beta_1} = \frac{2\pi f}{\beta_1}$$

$$u_{p1} = \lambda_1 f = \frac{2\pi f}{\beta_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\beta_1}$$

