

Time Domain Forms:

a) Continuous Wave (CW)

$$E_{inc}(t) = \sin(\omega t)$$

b) Ramped CW

$$E_{inc}(t) = \text{ramp}(t) * \sin(\omega t)$$

c) Pulsed

i) Raised Cosine

$$E_{inc}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos(\omega t) & 0 \leq t \leq 1/F_{max} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{max} = 1/2 \text{ magnitude point (not } 1/2 \text{ power)}$$

ii) Gaussian

$$E_{inc}(t) = \exp(-(t-t_0)^2 / \tau^2)$$

iii) Rectangular

iv) Other

Issues:

- CW is single frequency
 - multiple frequency runs require additional FDTD simulation for each freq. Of interest
 - this may or may not be the most efficient method, depending on the signal processing you use
- Pulsed gives multiple frequency info. With single run
 - However... it requires DFT/FFT, which is not the most efficient method
 - requires model with same dx as highest frequency CW run.
 - Frequency dependent media
 - Aliasing? No. Numerical dispersion eliminates too-high freqs.

- Signal processing

CONVERGENCE (when to stop)

- a) CW: When steady-state is reached. Depends on # of internal oscillations (4-5 cycles is common)
- b) Pulsed: When all fields have attenuated to zero. Requires same # of cycles as CW with lowest freq. Of interest.

TYPES OF SOURCES:

a) Forced – Localized

- $E_z(I,j,k) = \sin(\omega t)$
- Examples: feedpoint of antenna, feed under microstripline, waveguide feed
- Can force $E, H, I = H \cdot dl \rightarrow H$
- Beware: Acts like a reflector

2) Added Source (equivalent current source)

$$\overline{M}_s = -\vec{n}_x E^i$$

$$\overline{J}_s = \vec{n}_x H^i$$

$$\nabla_x \overline{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial \overline{H}}{\partial t} - \overline{M}$$

$$\nabla_x \overline{H} = \epsilon \frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial t} + \overline{J}$$

Plane wave source done this way

Describe total and scattered field regions.