

Electromagnetic Material Parameters & Relations

Fundamental Parameters

These parameters are fundamental to Maxwell's equations, but it is difficult to conclude their effect on fields and waves.

Permittivity ϵ (F/m) Ability of a medium to store electric energy.
 $\epsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{permittivity (F/m)}$
 $\epsilon_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{free space permittivity (F/m)}$
 $\epsilon_r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{relative permittivity (no units)}$
 $\epsilon_0 = 8.8541878176 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r$$

$$\epsilon_r \geq 1$$

Permeability μ (H/m) Ability of a medium to store magnetic energy.
 $\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{permeability (H/m)}$
 $\mu_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{free space permeability (H/m)}$
 $\mu_r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{relative permeability (no units)}$
 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m} = 1.2566370614 \times 10^{-6} \text{ H/m}$

$$\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$$

$$\mu_r \geq 1$$

Electrical Conductivity σ (1/ $\Omega \cdot \text{m}$)

Ability of a medium to conduct electricity.

Two Popular Models for Materials

Model 1

Real permittivity ϵ
 Real conductivity σ

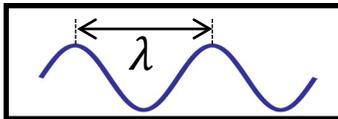
$$\tilde{\epsilon} = \epsilon' - j\epsilon'' = \epsilon + \sigma/j\omega$$

$$\epsilon' = \epsilon \quad \epsilon'' = \sigma/\omega$$

Model 2

Complex permittivity
 $\tilde{\epsilon} = \epsilon' - j\epsilon''$

Frequency, Velocity, and Wavelength



$f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ordinary frequency (Hz)}$
 $\omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{angular frequency (rad/sec)}$
 $\lambda_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{free space wavelength (m)}$
 $\lambda \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{wavelength inside medium (m)}$
 $c_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{speed of light in vacuum (m/s)}$
 $v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{wave velocity (m)}$
 $c_0 = f\lambda_0 = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s}$

$\omega = 2\pi f$
 $\lambda = \lambda_0/n_0$
 $v = f\lambda$
 $c_0 = v/n_0$
 $v = 1/\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}$
 $c_0 = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$

Meaningful Parameters

These parameters isolate specific information about fields and waves into single quantities. They are more intuitive and meaningful than the fundamental parameters.

Refractive Index n (no units)

$n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{refractive index (no units)}$
 $n_o \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ordinary refractive index (no units)}$
 $\kappa \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{extinction coefficient (no units)}$

$$n = n_o - j\kappa = \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}$$

$$E(z) = \exp(-jk_0 n z) = \underbrace{\exp(-jk_0 n_o z)}_{\text{speed/oscillation}} \underbrace{\exp(-j\kappa z)}_{\text{growth/decay}}$$

Nonmagnetic Materials
 $n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \quad \eta = \eta_0/n$

$$v = c_0/n_o$$

Best Way to Calculate to Resolve Sign

$$n = \sqrt{\mu_r} \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$$

Impedance η (Ω)

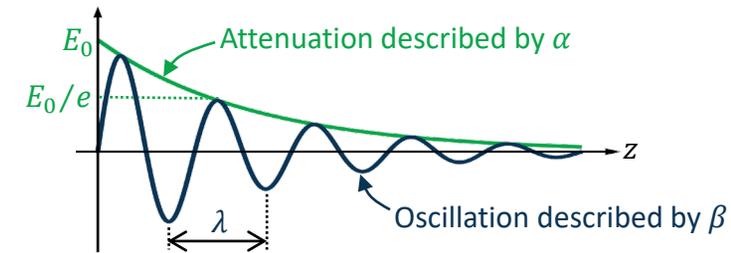
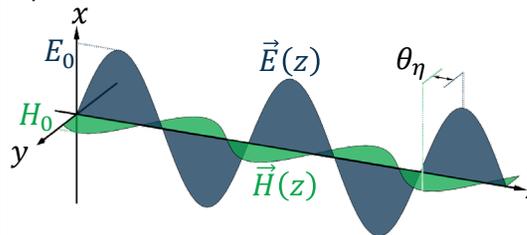
$\eta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{impedance } (\Omega)$
 $\eta_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{vacuum impedance } (\Omega)$
 $\eta' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{resistive component } (\Omega)$
 $\eta'' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{reactive component } (\Omega)$
 $|\eta| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{amplitude relation between } E_0 \text{ and } H_0$
 $\theta_\eta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{phase relation between } E_0 \text{ and } H_0$

Impedance quantifies the amplitude and phase relationship between \vec{E} and \vec{H} of a wave.

$$\eta = \frac{E_0}{H_0}$$

$$\eta = \eta' + j\eta'' = |\eta| \angle \theta_\eta = \sqrt{\mu/\epsilon}$$

$$\eta_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_0} = 376.73031346177 \Omega$$



Propagation Constant γ (m^{-1})

$\gamma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{propagation constant } (\text{m}^{-1})$
 $\beta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{phase constant } (\text{m}^{-1})$
 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{attenuation coefficient } (\text{m}^{-1})$

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta = jk_0 n$$

$$E(z) = \exp(-\gamma z) = \underbrace{\exp(-j\beta z)}_{\text{speed/oscillation}} \underbrace{\exp(-\alpha z)}_{\text{growth/decay}}$$

$$\beta = k_0 n_o = 2\pi/\lambda$$

$$\alpha = k_0 \kappa$$

speed/oscillation
 growth/decay

Power Loss Parameters

$\kappa \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{extinction coefficient (no units)}$
 $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{attenuation coefficient } (\text{m}^{-1})$
 $\alpha_p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{absorption coefficient } (\text{m}^{-1})$
 $\tan \delta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{loss tangent (no units)}$

$$P(z) = P_0 \exp(-\alpha_p z)$$

$$= P_0 \exp(-\delta k_0 n_o z)$$

$$\alpha_p = 2\alpha \quad \delta = \frac{2\kappa}{n_o} = \frac{2\alpha}{k_0 n_o}$$

