

University of Belgrade  
Department of Electrical Engineering

**Branislav M. Notaros**, M.S.E.E.

## **NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF DIELECTRIC BODIES OF ARBITRARY SHAPE AND INHOMOGENEITY IN THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD**

### **Ph.D. Dissertation**

Ph.D. Committee Members:

- Dr. Branko D. Popovic, Professor and Member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- Dr. Nikolaos K. Uzunoglu, Professor and Director of the Institute of Communication and Computer Systems, National Technical University of Athens, Greece
- Dr. Momcilo B. Dragovic, Professor, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- Dr. Antonije R. Djordjevic, Professor, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- Dr. Branko M. Kolundzija, Assistant Professor, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Belgrade, 1995

**Abstract:** In the thesis, a novel, general entire-domain moment-method is proposed for the analysis of lossy-dielectric bodies of arbitrary shape and inhomogeneity in the electromagnetic field. The bodies can be isolated or electrically coupled with arbitrary wire antennas. The approximation of geometry is performed by means of so-called trilinear hexahedrons. This is a body with straight edges and curved sides, completely defined by its eight vertices, which can be positioned in space arbitrarily. The hexahedrons, theoretically, may be of arbitrary electrical size. The equivalent electric displacement vector is approximated by 3D polynomials in local parametric (generally non-orthogonal) coordinates satisfying automatically the continuity condition for its normal component over shared sides of hexahedrons. The unknown current coefficients are determined by a Galerkin solution of the volume two-potential integral equation. The method is very accurate, efficient and reliable, enabling the analysis of up to electrically medium-sized dielectric scatterers or wire/dielectric antennas on even standard PC's. Numerical results are in excellent agreement with the results obtained by available methods. However, the proposed method requires much less unknowns (for at least an order of magnitude), and consequently very much reduced CPU time and memory requirements when compared with the existing, subdomain, methods.

## **CONTENTS**

### **1 Introduction, 1**

*1.1 Short review of numerical methods for the analysis of dielectric scatterers of medium (resonant) electrical size, 2,*

1.1.1	Methods based on solving surface integral equations,	2
1.1.2	Methods based on solving volume integral equations,	3
1.1.3	Methods based on solving differential equations,	4
1.2	<i>Problem of a large number of unknowns. Entire-domain approach to the analysis of dielectric scatterers,</i>	6
1.3	<i>Novel, entire-domain method for analysis of dielectric bodies in the electromagnetic field,</i>	9
1.4	<i>Conclusions,</i>	11
<b>2</b>	<b>Volume integral equations for an arbitrary dielectric scatterer,</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1	<i>Introduction,</i>	13
2.2	<i>Two-potential equation,</i>	14
2.3	<i>Electric-field equation (in the narrow sense),</i>	17
2.4	<i>Vector-potential equation,</i>	18
2.5	<i>Generalized Pocklington's equation (tensor integral equation),</i>	19
2.6	<i>Schelkunoff-type equation,</i>	21
2.7	<i>Equations for the equivalent electric-displacement vector,</i>	23
2.8	<i>Some special cases of derived volume integral equations,</i>	25
2.8.1	<i>Equations for a piece-wise homogeneous scatterer,</i>	25
2.8.2	<i>Equations for a dielectric cylinder in the external field (the two-dimensional problem),</i>	25
2.8.3	<i>Equations for an electrically small scatterer (quasistatic case) and for a dielectric body in the electrostatic field,</i>	26
2.8.4	<i>Surface-volume and surface integral equations for metallic (perfectly conducting) scatterers,</i>	27
2.8.5	<i>Integral equations for wire metallic scatterers,</i>	30
2.9	<i>General procedure of solving volume integral equations based on the method of moments,</i>	31
2.10	<i>Conclusions,</i>	35
<b>3</b>	<b>Modeling of geometry of dielectric scatterers,</b>	<b>36</b>
3.1	<i>Introduction,</i>	36
3.2	<i>Generalized hexahedrons,</i>	37

- 3.2.1 Definition of a generalized hexahedron and some introductory notes, 37
- 3.2.2 Generalized hexahedrons representing the approximation of geometrical elements (bodies) by means of three-dimensional interpolation polynomials, 40
- 3.3 *Trilinear hexahedron as a basic element of the geometrical model of a scatterer*, 42
  - 3.3.1 Equations and basic characteristics of a trilinear hexahedron, 42
  - 3.3.2 Some geometrical quantities important for other steps in analysis of a scatterer, 45
  - 3.3.3 Some characteristic special cases of the trilinear hexahedron, 47
- 3.4 *Modeling of geometry of an arbitrary dielectric scatterer using trilinear hexahedrons*, 51
  - 3.4.1 General rules, 51
  - 3.4.2 Automatic and interactive procedure for obtaining the geometrical model, 53
  - 3.4.3 Notes on two- and one-dimensional geometrical modeling, 55
- 3.5 *Conclusions*, 56
- 4 Approximation of volume current distribution, 58**
  - 4.1 *Introduction*, 58
  - 4.2 *Volume current distribution as a function of local parametric coordinates of the generalized hexahedron*, 61
    - 4.2.1 Decomposition of the current-density vector into its local generally nonorthogonal components, 61
    - 4.2.2 Continuity equation of volume currents and corresponding boundary condition in the local parametric coordinate system, 63
  - 4.3 *Polynomial approximation of the total current-density vector*, 67
    - 4.3.1 Numerical characteristics of the polynomial approximation of the total current-density vector, 68
  - 4.4 *Polynomial approximation of the equivalent electric-displacement vector*, 72
    - 4.4.1 Expansion functions that automatically satisfy the boundary condition for the normal component of the equivalent electric-displacement vector, 72
    - 4.4.2 Numerical characteristics of the polynomial approximation of the equivalent electric-displacement vector, 77

4.5 *Some special cases of the polynomial approximation of current distributions in generalized hexahedrons, 81*

4.5.1 *Polynomial approximation of the total current-density vector in right macroparallelepipeds, 81*

4.5.2 *Subdomain approximations of volume current distributions, 82*

4.5.3 *Notes on two- and one-dimensional polynomial approximations of current distributions, 84*

4.6 *Conclusions, 84*

**5 Electromagnetic field of volume current distribution, 86**

5.1 *Introduction, 86*

5.2 *General expressions for potentials and field vectors of currents and charges in a generalized hexahedron, 87*

5.3 *Potentials and field vectors of polynomial distribution of currents in a trilinear hexahedron, 90*

5.3.1 *Expressions for potentials and field vectors in the case of approximation of the equivalent electric-displacement vector, 93*

5.4 *Expressions for far scattered-field vectors, 95*

5.5 *Integration of basic types of integrals needed for evaluation of potentials and field vectors, 97*

5.5.1 *Integration of  $F$  and  $G$  integrals over the surface of a bilinear quadrilateral, 97*

5.5.2 *Integration of  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $P'$  integrals throughout the volume of a trilinear hexahedron, 104*

5.5.3 *Efficient algorithm for the multiple numerical integration based on using the Gauss-Legendre integration formula, 108*

5.6 *Conclusions, 114*

**6 Evaluation of current-distribution coefficients, 115**

6.1 *Introduction, 115*

6.2 *Solution of the electric-field equation for the total current-density vector based on point-matching, 116*

6.3 *Solution of the two-potential equation for total current-density vector based on Galerkin method, 121*

6.4 *Solution of the electric-field equation for the equivalent electric-displacement vector based on point-matching, 127*

6.5 *Solution of the two-potential equation for the equivalent*

*electric-displacement vector based on Galerkin method, 132*

*6.6 Computation of various quantities of practical interest starting from evaluated current-distribution coefficients, 133*

*6.7 Conclusions, 135*

## **7 Wire metallic antennas and scatterers in the presence of dielectric bodies, 137**

*7.1 Introduction, 137*

*7.2 Entire-domain method for analysis of wire metallic antennas and scatterers, 139*

*7.2.1 General expressions for potentials and field vectors of currents and charges along the antenna modeled by straight wire segments, 140*

*7.2.2 Polynomial approximation of current-intensity distribution along wire segments, 144*

*7.2.3 Basis functions that automatically satisfy the Kirchhoff current law, 145*

*7.2.4 Solution of the two-potential equation for current-intensity distribution along wire-antenna segments based on the Galerkin method, 147*

*7.2.5 Computation of various quantities of practical interest starting from the evaluated coefficients in the polynomial distribution of currents along wire segments, 150*

*7.2.6 Integration of  $P$  and  $Q$  integrals along straight wire segment, 152*

*7.3 Combined method for analysis of metallic antennas and scatterers modeled by straight wire segments in the presence of dielectric bodies approximated by trilinear hexahedrons, 156*

*7.4 Conclusions, 160*

## **8 Numerical results, 161**

*8.1 Introduction, 161*

*8.2 Numerical results for basic types of integrals over the surface of a bilinear quadrangle and throughout the volume of a trilinear hexahedron, 162*

*8.3 Input and output parameters of the proposed method for analysis of dielectric scatterers, 171*

*8.4 Comparison of numerical results obtained by using the four independent versions of the proposed method for analysis of dielectric scatterers, 173*

*8.4.1 Electrically medium-sized homogeneous dielectric cube in the field of a plane wave, 175*

- 8.4.2 Electrically medium-sized sphere consisting of two homogeneous dielectric semi-spheres in the field of a plane wave, 177
- 8.4.3 Electrically long rod-like scatterer made from homogeneous dielectric with losses, 180
- 8.4.4 Electrically medium-sized dielectric cube consisting of four homogeneous pieces in the field of a plane wave, 183
- 8.5 *Convergence of numerical results with increasing the values of various parameters in the method, 187*
  - 8.5.1 Convergence of results with increasing the degrees of the polynomial approximation of currents, 187
  - 8.5.2 Convergence of results with increasing the values of integration parameters, 191
  - 8.5.3 Dependence of the CPU time versus the values of various parameters in the method, 196
- 8.6 *Numerical results for dielectric scatterers with flat sides (surfaces), 199*
  - 8.6.1 Scatterers in the form of a homogeneous perfect-dielectric cube - results for the far scattered field, 199
  - 8.6.2 Homogeneous imperfectly conducting cube in the field of a plane wave - results for the far scattered field, 203
  - 8.6.3 Homogeneous cube made from dielectric of high relative permittivity with significant losses in the field of a plane wave - results for SAR, 205
  - 8.6.4 Homogeneous perfect-dielectric rod-like scatterers of square and rectangular cross-sections - results for the internal and near external total field, 212
  - 8.6.5 Homogeneous thin square slab made from perfect dielectric material in the field of a TM incident plane wave - results for the radar scattering cross-section (RCS), 215
- 8.7 *Numerical results for dielectric scatterers with curved surfaces, 217*
  - 8.7.1 Homogeneous perfect-dielectric spheres in the field of a plane wave - results for the internal field, 217
  - 8.7.2 Bistatic scattering cross-section (BCS) of homogeneous dielectric spheres without losses, 224
  - 8.7.3 Inhomogeneous scatterer in the form of a two-layered dielectric sphere with losses - results for the internal field, 228
  - 8.7.4 Bistatic scattering cross-section (BCS) of a homogeneous perfect dielectric circular cylinder of finite length, 231

*8.8 Numerical results for bodies made from continually inhomogeneous dielectric material in the electromagnetic field, 234*

8.8.1 Continually inhomogeneous rod-like dielectric scatterer - results for the current-distribution, 235

8.8.2 Bistatic scattering cross-section (BCS) of an elliptical disk made from continually inhomogeneous dielectric, 237

*8.9 Numerical results for wire metallic antennas in the presence of dielectric bodies, 240*

8.9.1 Dipole wire antenna in the presence of a parallelepiped made from a biological tissue - results for the antenna impedance, 240

8.9.2 Square-loop wire antenna with a dielectric core in the form of a cube - results for the antenna impedance, 243

8.9.3 Electromagnetic coupling between a dipole wire antenna and a human body - results for the antenna impedance and SAR, 246

**9 Conclusions, 251**

**References, 254**