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I.

**E** $\mu$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} = k^2 E_x, \quad (1)$$

 $k -$ 

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial n}, \quad \mathbf{n} - - \quad E_x, \quad [1].$$

 $k_0(z),$  $z.$  $E_x^a(y, z),$  $E_x^0(z) :$ 

$$E_x^a(y, z) = E_x(y, z) - E_x^0(z).$$

(2) (1), :

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_x^a}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x^a}{\partial z^2} = k^2 E_x^a + (k^2 - k_0^2) E_x^0 \quad (3)$$

$$O(y^{-2}), \quad (3)$$

$$\Phi(\alpha) := F(f) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) e^{-i\alpha y} dy \quad (4)$$

$$U(\alpha, z) := F(E_x^a); \quad S(\alpha, z) := F(k^2 - k_0^2) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d^2 U(\alpha, z)}{dz^2} = (k^2 + \alpha^2) U(\alpha, z) + \varphi(\alpha, z), \quad (5)$$

$$\varphi(\alpha, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} S(\alpha, z) * U(\alpha, z) + E_x^0 S(\alpha, z). \quad (6)$$

Ta, (5)  $U(\alpha, z)$ .

$E_x$  (5),

$$D_1 = \{(y, z) \in R^2 \mid y_a \leq y \leq y_b; z_c \leq z \leq z_c\}$$

$$D_2 \supset D_1$$

$$D_2 = \{(y, z) \in R^2 \mid y_a - h_1 \leq y \leq y_b + h_2; z_c - h_3 \leq z \leq z_c + h_4\}$$

1. . . . ., 1969.
2. . . . .
3. . . . ., 1971.
4. . . . . 35(301). ., 1980.
- " . . . . ., 1980.

$$h_1 > 0, h_2 > 0, h_3 > 0, h_4 > 0 \quad z$$

$$E_x(x, y, z) = E_x(x, y, z) \quad z < 0$$

$$\Omega = \{(y_i, z_j) \in D_2 \mid i = \overline{1, N_y}; j = \overline{1, N_z}\}$$

$$E_\gamma(x, y, z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{E_\gamma(\xi, \zeta, 0)}{R^3} d\xi d\zeta, \quad (18)$$

$$\gamma = x, y; R = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + z^2}.$$

$$E_\gamma(x, y, z) = \frac{z-H}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{E_\gamma(\xi, \zeta, H)}{R^3} (1+k_n R) e^{-k_n R} d\xi d\zeta. \quad (19)$$

$$E_\gamma(x, y, z) = E_\gamma(x, y, \bar{z}) * F_2^{-1} \left\{ \frac{sh[\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (z - \bar{z})]}{sh[\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} (H - \bar{z})]} \right\}. \quad (20)$$

**E H [4],**

$$U, \quad h_i, i = \overline{1, 4}, \quad E_x,$$

$D_2$

$$U|_{\Gamma(\Omega)} = 0$$

$\Omega$

$$\varphi(\alpha, z) \quad (7).$$

(5)-

(5)

$$z \in [z_c, z_d]$$

$$U(\alpha, z) = A_i e^{-R_i z} + B_i e^{R_i z} + \delta_i,$$



(13)

$$\Delta \mathbf{E}_a = k_0^2 \mathbf{E}_a + \mathbf{f}. \quad (14)$$

$$\Phi(\alpha, \beta, z) := F_2(\varphi) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x, y, z) e^{-i\alpha x - i\beta y} dx dy \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \mathbf{e}_i(\alpha, \beta, z)}{dz^2} = (k^2 + \alpha^2) \mathbf{e}_i(\alpha, \beta, z) + \dots, \quad (16)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_i = F_2(\mathbf{E}_a), \quad \mathbf{e}_i = (\psi_{ix}, \psi_{iy}, \psi_{iz}), \quad R_i = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + k_i^2}$$

$$\psi_{ix} = \frac{1}{k_i^2} \left[ i\alpha \frac{dF_{iz}}{dz} + (k_i^2 + \alpha^2) F_{ix} + \alpha\beta F_{iy} \right],$$

$$\psi_{iy} = \frac{1}{k_i^2} \left[ i\alpha \frac{dF_{iz}}{dz} + (k_i^2 + \beta^2) F_{iy} + \alpha\beta F_{ix} \right],$$

$$\psi_{iz} = F_{iz} + \frac{1}{k_i^2} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ i\alpha F_{ix} + i\beta F_{iy} - \frac{dF_{iz}}{dz} \right].$$

$$\mathbf{F}_i = F_2(\mathbf{f}_i), \quad \mathbf{F}_i = (F_{ix}, F_{iy}, F_{iz}).$$

$$E_x(y, z) \quad z=0 \quad z=H$$

$$\varphi(y) = E_x^a(y, 0) \quad \psi(y) = E_x^a(y, H),$$

$$(k_0 = 0, z < 0)$$

$$E_x^a(y, 0) = -\frac{z}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\eta)}{r^2} d\eta, \quad (8)$$

$$r^2 = (y - \eta)^2 + z^2$$

$$k_n = 0$$

$$z >$$

$$E_x^a$$

$$E_x^a(y, z + H) = \frac{k_n z}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\psi(\eta)}{r} K_1(k_n r) d\eta, \quad (9)$$

$$K_1(\cdot)$$

$$\varphi(y) \quad \psi(y)$$

$$E_x^a(y, 0) \quad E_x^a(y, H),$$

(8-9).

[2],

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (H-h \leq z < H) \\
 & z > \bar{z} \\
 & Q(y, z, \bar{z}) = \frac{1}{4(H-h)} (\text{ctg} \zeta + \text{ctg} \bar{\zeta}), \\
 & \zeta = \frac{1}{2(H-z)} [(z - \bar{z}) + iy] \\
 & \bar{\zeta} \\
 & E_x^a(y, z) = E_x^a(y, \bar{z}) * Q(y, z, \bar{z}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \text{rot} \mathbf{H} = \sigma(x, y, z) \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j}_s, \\
 \text{rot} \mathbf{E} = i\omega\mu \mathbf{H}
 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \text{rot} \mathbf{H}_0 = \sigma_0(z) \mathbf{E}_0 + \mathbf{j}_s, \\
 \text{rot} \mathbf{E}_0 = i\omega\mu \mathbf{H}_0
 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$\sigma_0(z)$  - ,  $\mathbf{j}_s$  -  
 (11) (10), :

$$\begin{cases}
 \text{rot} (\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}_0) = \sigma \mathbf{E} - \sigma_0 \mathbf{E}_0, \\
 \text{rot} (\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{E}_0) = i\omega\mu (\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}_0)
 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{E}_a &= \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{E}_0, \\
 \mathbf{H}_a &= \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}_0, \\
 \mathbf{f} &= (k^2 - k_0^2) \mathbf{E}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{E}(x, y, z) \quad \mathbf{E}(x, y, z) \\
 & \mathbf{H}(x, y, z) \quad - \\
 & \mathbf{E}_0(x, y, z) \quad \mathbf{H}_0(x, y, z) \quad - \\
 & (" \quad " \quad ).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mu \\
 & \mu_0 \\
 & (12) \mathbf{H}_a, \\
 & \Delta \mathbf{E}_a - \text{grad} \text{div} \mathbf{E}_a = k_0^2 \mathbf{E}_a + \mathbf{f}. \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$