

## I. Text Book::

Chapter 10: problems 43, [ (b) time averaged power]

Chapter 12: problems 1, 2, 6

## II:

- (1) A plane wave is normally incident on a planar interface between air and muscle. The conductivity and dielectric constants of muscle are  $\sigma_m = 0.889$  S/m and  $\epsilon_r = 71.7$ . The intrinsic impedance of a conducting (or lossy) medium such as muscle or fat is given by:

$$\eta_c = \frac{\sqrt{\mu/\epsilon}}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon}\right)^2\right]^{1/4}} e^{j\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon}\right]}$$

Determine the percentage of incident power absorbed by the muscle tissue at:

- (a) 100 MHz, (b) 300 MHz, (c) 915 MHz, (d) 2.45 GHz.

Repeat (a) – (d) if muscle is replaced by Fat ( $\sigma_f = 0.155$  S/m and  $\epsilon_r = 71.7$ )

- (2) The electric field associated with a uniform plane wave propagating in air is given by:

$$\mathbf{E}_i = 1000 \cos(10^8 \pi t - \beta_0 z) \mathbf{a}_x$$

The wave is normally incident on a dielectric medium ( $\sigma_d = 0$ , and  $\epsilon_d = 5 \epsilon_0$ ,  $\mu_d = \mu_0$ ).

Determine the following:

- $\beta_0$  in air and  $\beta_d$  in dielectric material.
- Reflection and transmission coefficients
- Amplitudes of the reflected and transmitted E and H fields.
- Reflected and transmitted power.