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<b>Paper ID</b>	<b>Title of the Paper and Authors</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
DIR0522426	<i>Georgia's Transit Corridor and its Neighboring Countries</i> <b>Tamar Dolbaia and Jaba Urotadze</b>	48
DIR0522427	<i>Subsidy and Organizational Performance Post COVID-19</i> <b>Yuen Yee Yen, Apple Ng Shu Yi and Suganthi Ramasamy</b>	49
DIR0522414	<i>Transcreating Humour for (Re)Dubbing into Arabic: Creativity, Register Variations and Meaning Making Between Overt and Covert Dichotomies</i> <b>Rashid Yahiaoui, Ph.D.</b>	50
DIR0522508	<i>The Role of Knowledge Sharing Behavior, Team Culture, and High Performance Work Practices in Enhancing Service Innovation Performance</i> <b>Trang Thi Uyen Nguyen, Thao Thi Thanh Tran, Phuong V. Nguyen and Vuong Phuong Dinh</b>	51
DIR0522509	<i>Could Digital Business Strategy Improve Firm Performance?</i> <b>Binh Tan Mai, Hoa Doan Xuan Trieu, Trang Thi Uyen Nguyen, Quan Minh Nguyen and Phuong V. Nguyen</b>	58
DIR0522512	<i>Asset Recycling Analysis for Developers and Toll Service Provider (Case Study: Trans Sumatera Toll Road)</i> <b>Agung Fajarwanto and Sylviana Maya Damayanti</b>	64
DIR0522115	<i>Novel Energy Saving XOR-XNOR Circuits on the Transistor-level</i> <b>Jeong Beom Kim</b>	65
DIR0522117	<i>Structural and Thermal Properties of Nanopores within Bilayer-lipid Membranes</i> <b>Nadine Maridi, Mabrouk Benhamou and Driss Khalil</b>	71
DIR0522120	<i>Man Vs Machine: The Ethnic Verification of Pakistani and Non-Pakistani Mouth Features</i> <b>Shelina Khalid Jilani, Hassan Ugail and Andrew Logan</b>	78
DIR0522122	<i>Propagation of Electromagnetic Waves in an Anisotropic Monoclinic Medium</i> <b>Nurlybek A. Ispulov, Almar Zh. Zhumabekov, Abdul Qadir, Almas A. Kurmanov, Sholpan N. Sarymova, Kairat R. Dossumbekov and Erkin Arinov</b>	89
DIR0522123	<i>Impact of Baffle and Cone Roughness on the Performance of a Solid-gas Separator Cyclone</i> <b>Morteza Bayareh and Ehsan Dehdarinejad</b>	93
DIR0522110	<i>Evaluating the Factors Affect Service Quality Management on Arabic Public Sector</i> <b>Yas Alsultanny</b>	99
DIR0522104	<i>Radiation Defects in MgO Single Crystals Irradiated with Swift Ions</i> <b>G. Baubekova, R. Assylbayev, Zh. Karipbayev, A. Lushchik and A. Akilbekov</b>	107
DIR0522127	<i>Successive Complementary Expansion Method for Solving Supersonic Laminar Viscous Flow Over thin Airfoils</i> <b>Omar EL-AAJINE, Aze-eddine NAAMANE, Mohammed RADOUANI and Benaissa EL FAHIME</b>	109

# Propagation of Electromagnetic Waves in an Anisotropic Monoclinic Medium

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**Abstract:** The article uses the analytical matrizant method to study electromagnetic waves in anisotropic monoclinic dielectric media. In the low-frequency approximation for homogeneous infinite media, one of the variants of obtaining the indicatrix equations is presented. For the same class of media, the solution of Maxwell's equations in the form of an averaged matrizant is obtained.

**Keywords:** matrizant, anisotropic medium, monoclinic

## 1. Initial ratios

Consider dielectric monocrystals of monoclinic symmetry with a symmetry axis of the 2nd order  $A_2 \parallel Oz$ . The dielectric constant tensor for them has the form [1]:

$$\hat{\epsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x & \epsilon_{xy} & 0 \\ \epsilon_{xy} & \epsilon_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon_z \end{bmatrix}.$$

By the matrizant method, Maxwell's equations are reduced to a matrix of coefficients, which in this case:

$$\hat{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b_{12} & b_{13} & 0 \\ b_{21} & 0 & 0 & b_{24} \\ -b_{24} & 0 & 0 & b_{34} \\ 0 & -b_{13} & b_{43} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{d}{dz} \begin{pmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \\ H_y \\ E_x \end{pmatrix} = \hat{B} \begin{pmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \\ H_y \\ E_x \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Where

$$b_{12} = i(\omega\mu_0\mu - \frac{k_y^2}{\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_z}); \quad b_{13} = i\frac{k_x k_y}{\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_z}; \quad b_{21} = i[\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_y - \frac{k_x^2}{\omega\mu_0\mu}]; \quad (2)$$

$$b_{24} = i[\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_{xy} + \frac{k_x k_y}{\omega\mu_0\mu}]; \quad b_{34} = -i(\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_x - \frac{k_y^2}{\omega\mu_0\mu}); \quad b_{43} = i(\frac{k_x^2}{\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_z} - \omega\mu_0\mu).$$

It is assumed that the vectors of the strengths and inductions of the electromagnetic field are harmonically dependent on time, i.e.:

$$\vec{E}, \vec{H}, \vec{B}, \vec{D}(\omega, \vec{r}) = \vec{E}, \vec{H}, \vec{B}, \vec{D}(\omega, z) e^{i\omega t}$$

The matrizant is the normalized solution of equation (1), represented as an exponential series:

$$T = E + \int_0^z B dz_1 + \int_0^z \int_0^{z_1} B(z_1) B(z_2) dz_1 dz_2 + \dots$$

$$T^{-1} = E - \int_0^z B dz_1 + \int_0^z \int_0^{z_1} B(z_2) B(z_1) dz_2 dz_1 - \dots$$

for a periodically inhomogeneous medium, in the presence of  $n$  periods, the matrix  $\hat{u} = (E, H, H, E, E, \dots)^T$  is represented in the form:

$$\hat{u}_n = T^n \hat{u}_0$$

where  $T$  - a matrix of one period of heterogeneity (the so-called monodromy matrix),  $\hat{u}_0$  and  $\hat{u}_n$  - column matrices (1) for zero and periods of heterogeneity  $n$ .

Introduction of the matrix:

$$P = \frac{1}{2}(T + T^{-1})$$

gives a recurrence relation:

$$T^2 = 2PT - E$$

the consistent application of which makes it possible to obtain a dependence in the form of Chebyshev polynomials of the second kind [1]:

$$T^n = 2 P_n(P) T - P_{n-1}(P) E \quad (3)$$

Consider the physico-mechanical averaged parameters of periodically inhomogeneous media. The initial relations are the dispersion equations

$$\cos \tilde{k}_i h = \tilde{p}_i, \quad (4)$$

The averaging of the medium will be carried out under the condition  $\lambda \gg h$  (where  $\lambda$  - wavelength,  $h$  - period of heterogeneity). How  $\tilde{k}h = \frac{2\pi h}{\lambda} \ll 1$  we obtain a decomposition of the dispersion equations in the form:

$$\cos \tilde{k}_i h \cong 1 - \frac{\tilde{k}_i^2 h^2}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \sqrt{1 - \tilde{p}_i^2} \approx \tilde{k}_i h = \frac{\tilde{k}_i H}{n}, \quad (5)$$

where  $H = nh$  - total layer thickness,  $n$  - the number of periods in the layer. In formulas (5)  $\tilde{p}_i$  are the roots of the characteristic equation following from the condition:

$$\det(P_{(2)} - \lambda E) = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$P_{(2)} = E + \frac{\langle B \rangle^2 h^2}{2}, \quad (7)$$

where  $\langle B \rangle = \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h B dz$ .

Assuming in (5)  $\tilde{p}_i \approx 1$ , we also have:

Under such conditions, the matrix (3) for the averaged medium can be written as:

$$\langle T \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i |\hat{E}_i \cos \tilde{k}_i z + \langle B \rangle \tilde{k}_i \sin \tilde{k}_i z| \quad (8)$$

where  $P_i = \frac{P - \tilde{p}_i E}{\tilde{p}_i - \tilde{p}_j}$ ,  $(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

Let's show the fairness of equality:

$$P_n(\vec{p}_i)T - P_{n-1}(\vec{p}_i)E = E \cos \tilde{k}_i z + \frac{\langle B \rangle}{\tilde{k}_i} \sin \tilde{k}_i z.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(\vec{p}_i)T - P_{n-1}(\vec{p}_i)E &= \frac{1}{2i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2}} \{ [( \tilde{p}_i + i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n - ( \tilde{p}_i - i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n ] E \} \\ &= - [ ( \tilde{p}_i + i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n ( \tilde{p}_i - i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} ) - ( \tilde{p}_i - i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n ( \tilde{p}_i + i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} ) ] E = \\ &= \frac{1}{2i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2}} [ ( \tilde{p}_i + i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n - ( \tilde{p}_i - i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n ] (T - \tilde{p}_i E) + \frac{1}{2} [ ( \tilde{p}_i + i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n + ( \tilde{p}_i - i\sqrt{1-\tilde{p}_i^2} )^n ] E = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\tilde{k}_i h} \frac{\tilde{k}_i H}{(1+i\frac{\tilde{k}_i H}{n})^n - (1-i\frac{\tilde{k}_i H}{n})^n} [(B)h + \frac{1}{2} [(1+i\frac{\tilde{k}_i H}{n})^n + (1-i\frac{\tilde{k}_i H}{n})^n]] E. \end{aligned}$$

Assuming for the  $z$  coordinates, the values of which, due to averaging, significantly exceed the period of inhomogeneity  $h$ , that is, when  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $(1 \pm i\frac{\tilde{k}_i H}{n})^n = e^{\pm i\tilde{k}_i z}$ , we get:

$$P_n(\vec{p}_i)T - P_{n-1}(\vec{p}_i)E = E \cos \tilde{k}_i z + \frac{\langle B \rangle}{\tilde{k}_i} \sin \tilde{k}_i z.$$

Along with the construction of the matrix (8), knowledge of the roots makes it possible to obtain the equations of the indicatrix of electromagnetic waves of different polarization. The indicatrix equations [2] for homogeneous anisotropic media follow from the low-frequency decomposition of the dispersion equations (4). Then, deciding  $\langle B \rangle = B_0$  from (4) and (5) we get:

$$\tilde{k}_i^2 = \frac{2(1-\tilde{P}_{i(2)})}{h^2}. \quad (9)$$

## 2. Calculations

According to (1) and (7) we obtain the matrix  $P_{i(2)}$ :

$$P_{i(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & 0 & 0 & p_{14} \\ 0 & p_{11} & -p_{14} & 0 \\ 0 & -p_{14} & p_{33} & 0 \\ p_{14} & 0 & 0 & p_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{2}(b_{1z}b_{2z} - b_{3z}b_{2z})h^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + \frac{1}{2}(b_{1z}b_{2z} - b_{3z}b_{2z})h^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}(b_{3z}b_{2z} + b_{1z}b_{3z})h^2 & 1 + \frac{1}{2}(b_{3z}b_{4z} - b_{1z}b_{2z})h^2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(b_{1z}b_{2z} + b_{3z}b_{2z})h^2 & 0 & 0 & 1 + \frac{1}{2}(b_{3z}b_{4z} - b_{1z}b_{2z})h^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solve (6) to find the values  $\vec{p}_i$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{p}_{1,z} &= 1 + \frac{1}{4}h^2(b_{1z}b_{2z} - 2b_{1z}b_{2z} + b_{3z}b_{4z})\mp \\ &+ \frac{h^2}{4}\sqrt{(b_{1z}b_{2z} - 4b_{1z}b_{1z}b_{2z}b_{2z} - 4b_{1z}b_{2z}b_{3z}b_{3z} - 4b_{2z}b_{2z}b_{3z}b_{3z} - 2b_{1z}b_{2z}b_{3z}b_{4z} - 4b_{1z}b_{2z}b_{3z}b_{4z} + b_{3z}b_{4z})} \end{aligned}$$

According to (9) we obtain the equations of the indicatrix:

$$k_{1,2}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(-b_{1,2}b_{2,1} + 2b_{1,3}b_{2,4} - b_{3,4}b_{4,3} \pm$$

$$\pm \sqrt{(b_{1,2}^2b_{2,1}^2 - 4b_{1,2}b_{1,3}b_{2,2}b_{2,4} - 4b_{1,3}^2b_{2,1}b_{3,4} - 4b_{2,1}b_{2,2}b_{3,4}b_{4,3} - 2b_{1,2}b_{2,1}b_{3,4}b_{4,3} - 4b_{1,3}b_{2,3}b_{3,4}b_{4,3} + b_{3,4}^2b_{4,3}^2)})$$

From the latter expressions, it is possible to obtain the values of the propagation velocities of TE and TM waves in homogeneous anisotropic media:

$$g_1 = \frac{\omega}{k_1}, \quad g_2 = \frac{\omega}{k_2} \quad (10)$$

Let an electromagnetic wave with a frequency  $\omega = 3 \cdot 10^8$  Hz distributed in a crystal  $\text{HfO}_3$ ,  $\hat{\epsilon} = \{7, 2, 8, 0, 6, 9\}$ ,  $\epsilon_{xy} = 0$ ,  $\mu = 1$  Hn/m,  $\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}$  F/m. Then the formula (8) for the averaged matricant will take the form (fig.1, Wolfram Mathematica the program is used):

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} P1 \cos[k_1 z] + P2 \cos[k_2 z] & P1 \frac{\sin[k_1 z]}{k_1} + P2 \frac{\sin[k_2 z]}{k_2} & 0 & 0 \\ P1 \frac{\sin[k_1 z]}{k_1} + P2 \frac{\sin[k_2 z]}{k_2} & P1 \cos[k_1 z] + P2 \cos[k_2 z] & 0 & 0 \\ -P1 \frac{\sin[k_1 z]}{k_1} - P2 \frac{\sin[k_2 z]}{k_2} & 0 & P1 \cos[k_1 z] + P2 \cos[k_2 z] & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -P1 \frac{\sin[k_1 z]}{k_1} - P2 \frac{\sin[k_2 z]}{k_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Fig. 1 The formula of the average matricant

### 3. Conclusion

The problem of propagation of electromagnetic waves in anisotropic media is formulated and solved. The indicatrix equations and the averaged matricant for homogeneous media of monoclinic syngony are presented in an analytical form. The results obtained can be used in the design of devices, modeling and processing experiments of the interaction of electromagnetic waves with matter. *This research has been funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Grant No. AP08856290)*

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