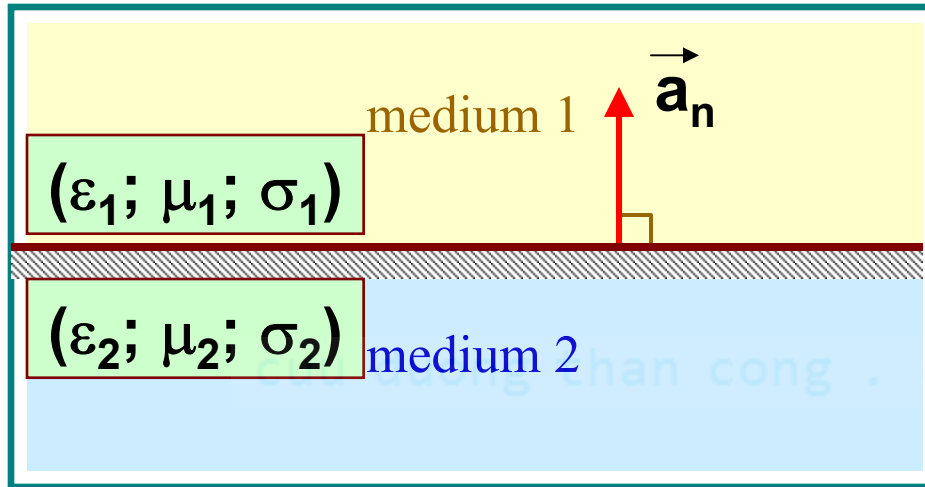




1.8 Boundary Conditions For EM:

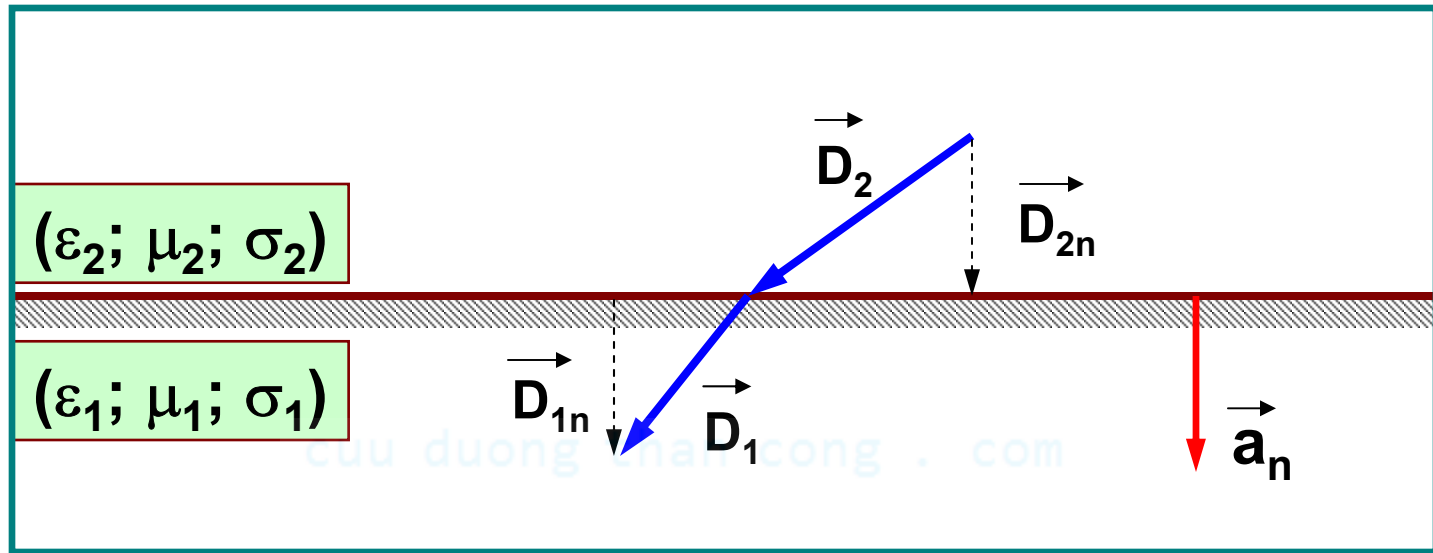
a) Introduction:

- The conditions that the field must satisfy at the interface .



- Attention : $\vec{a}_n : 2 \rightarrow 1$

b) The conditions on the normal components:



$$\begin{aligned} D_{1n} - D_{2n} &= \rho_s \\ B_{1n} - B_{2n} &= 0 \\ J_{1n} - J_{2n} &= -\frac{\partial \rho_s}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_n (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) &= \rho_s \\ \vec{a}_n (\vec{B}_1 - \vec{B}_2) &= 0 \\ \vec{a}_n (\vec{J}_1 - \vec{J}_2) &= -\frac{\partial \rho_s}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

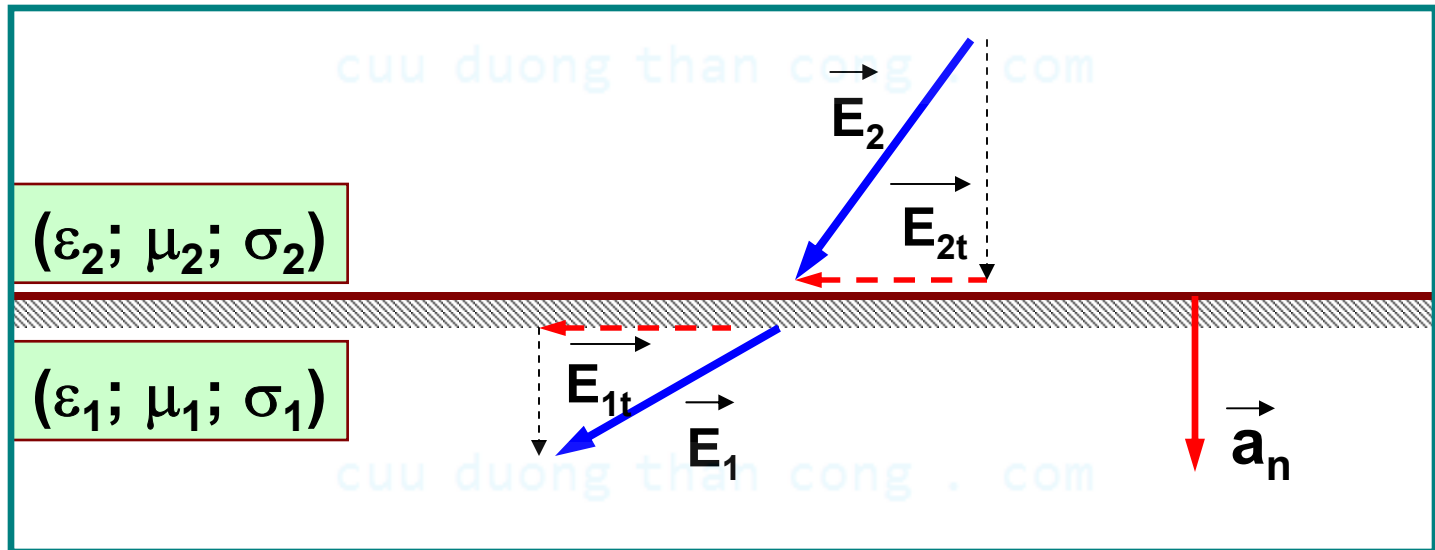
$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{D}_{1n} - \vec{D}_{2n}) &= \rho_s \cdot \vec{a}_n \\ (\vec{B}_{1n} - \vec{B}_{2n}) &= 0 \\ (\vec{J}_{1n} - \vec{J}_{2n}) &= -\frac{\partial \rho_s}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{a}_n \end{aligned}$$

c) The conditions on the tangential components:

$$H_{1t} - H_{2t} = J_S$$
$$E_{1t} - E_{2t} = 0$$

$$\vec{a}_n \times (\vec{H}_1 - \vec{H}_2) = \vec{J}_S$$
$$\vec{a}_n \times (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2) = 0$$

$$(\vec{H}_{1t} - \vec{H}_{2t}) = \vec{J}_S \times \vec{a}_n$$
$$(\vec{E}_{1t} - \vec{E}_{2t}) = 0$$





d) The Special cases :

❖ case 1: lossless linear media

No free charges and no surface currents at interface between two lossless media. $\therefore J_s = 0, \rho_s = 0$

**Electric
Field**

$$\vec{E}_{1t} = \vec{E}_{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{D}_{1t}}{\vec{D}_{2t}} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}$$

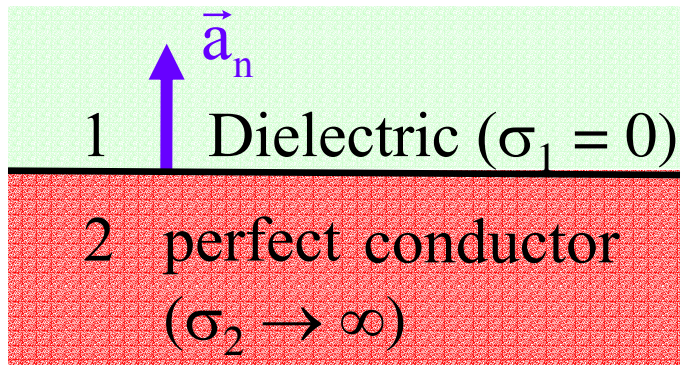
$$\vec{D}_{1n} = \vec{D}_{2n} \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_{1n} = \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_{2n}$$

**Magnetic
Field**

$$\vec{H}_{1t} = \vec{H}_{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{B}_{1t}}{\vec{B}_{2t}} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2}$$

$$\vec{B}_{1n} = \vec{B}_{2n} \Rightarrow \mu_1 \vec{H}_{1n} = \mu_2 \vec{H}_{2n}$$

❖ case 2: Perfect Conductor



Medium 1

$$E_{1t} = 0$$

$$\vec{a}_n \times \vec{H}_1 = \vec{J}_s$$

$$\vec{a}_n \cdot \vec{D}_1 = \rho_s$$

$$B_{1n} = 0$$

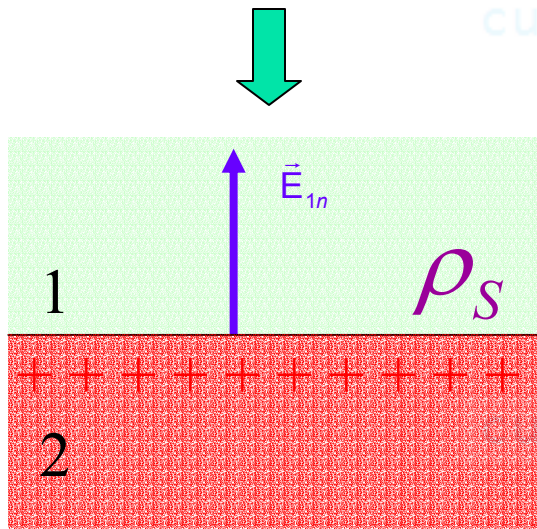
Medium 2

$$E_{2t} = 0$$

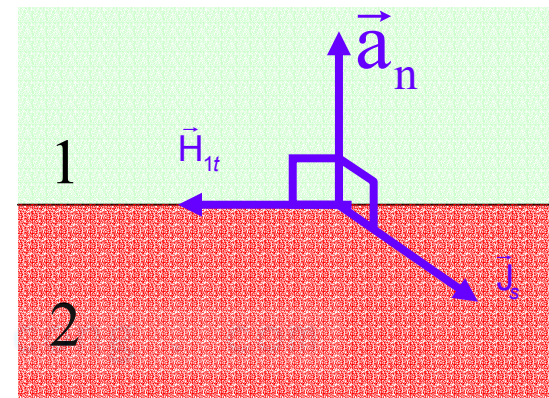
$$H_{2t} = 0$$

$$D_{2n} = 0$$

$$B_{2n} = 0$$

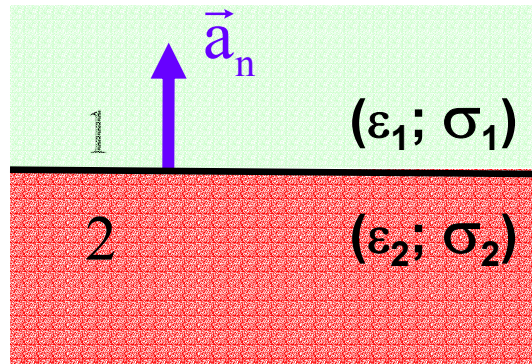


$$E_{1n} = \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_1}$$



$$H_{1t} = J_s$$

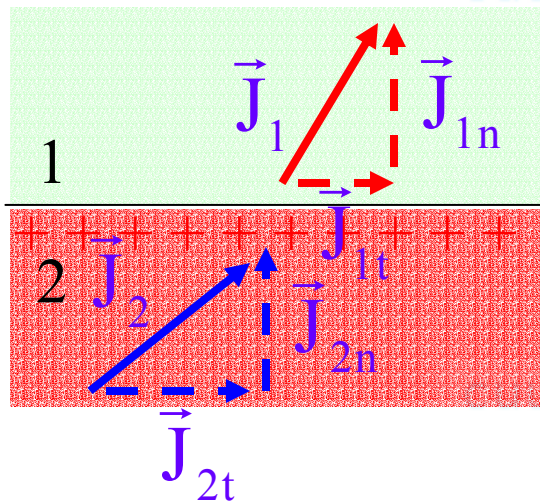
❖ Special case c: Two Conducting media



Under electrostatic conditions:

$$\vec{E}_{1t} = \vec{E}_{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{J}_{1t}}{\sigma_1} = \frac{\vec{J}_{2t}}{\sigma_2}$$

$$\vec{J}_{1n} = \vec{J}_{2n} \Rightarrow \sigma_1 \vec{E}_{1n} = \sigma_2 \vec{E}_{2n}$$



ρ_S

And at the boundary :

$$\epsilon_1 E_{1n} - \epsilon_2 E_{2n} = \rho_S$$