Plane Wave Scattering by Two Dielectric Coated Conducting Strips

H. A. Ragheb and E. Hassan

Department of Electrical Engineering,
King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
hragheb@kfupm.edu.sa, ehassan@kfupm.edu.sa

Abstract — A plane electromagnetic wave scattered by two dielectric coated conducting strips is addressed here. Two methods of solutions are introduced. The first is based on solving the Helmholtz wave equation in terms of elliptical coordinates. As a result a Fourier series of radial and angular Mathieu functions of unknown coefficients in each region is obtained. The unknown coefficients can be obtained by enforcing the boundary conditions. The application of the boundary condition requires the use of the addition theorem of Mathieu function. The second method is based on an asymptotic approximate technique introduced by Karp and Russek for solving scattering by wide slit. Numerical examples are calculated using both methods and they are compared with each other. Excellent agreement between both cases is found.

Keywords — scattering by cylinders, coated strips, multiple scattering.

I. INTRODUCTION

Scattering from conducting strip and strip grating were the subject of many investigations [1-3]. Also the scattering of an electromagnetic wave from a single strip coated with a dielectric was addressed [4]. The multiple scattering of a plane electromagnetic wave by two strips of parallel edges was also presented in [5]. Recently, the scattering by two dielectric elliptic cylinders [6] and by metamaterial coated elliptic cylinders [7] has been addressed. The scattering of electromagnetic waves by coated strips has not been addressed yet. Therefore this paper presents two methods for solving the scattering of an electromagnetic plane wave by two dielectric coated conducting strips. This geometry can be used to simulate a dielectric coated conducting plane when the strips are close to each other. It could also have an application of diffraction by slit of dielectric coated conducting slits.

II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Figure 1 shows two dielectric coated conducting strips of infinite length with their axes parallel to the z-axis and widths $2d_1$ and $2d_2$, respectively. The dielectric coating have permittivities $\varepsilon_1$ and $\varepsilon_2$, and focal length is equal to the conducting strip width. The outer surface of the dielectric coating of the first strip has semi-major axis $a_1$ and semi-minor axis $b_1$, while $a_2$ and $b_2$ are, respectively denoting semi-major and semi-minor axes of the outer surface of the second strip coating. The center of the first coated strip is located at $x = c$ while the center of the second is located at $x = -c$ with respect to the global coordinates $(x, y, z)$. The coated strips are inclined with respect to the $x$-axis by angle $\beta_1$ and $\beta_2$, respectively. In addition to the global coordinate system, two coordinate systems $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ are defined at the strip centers such that the plane of the first strip lies in the $x_1 - z_1$ plane while that of the second strip lies in the $x_2 - z_2$ plane.

A plane wave, with $e^{-j\omega t}$ time dependence, is incident with an angle $\phi_o$ with respect to the $x$-axis of the global coordinate system and polarized in $z$-direction, i.e.,

$$E_z^i = e^{-j\omega t} e^{-jk_o (x \cos \phi_o + y \sin \phi_o)}$$

(1)

where $k_o$ is the wave number in free space. The incident wave can also be expressed in terms of the local coordinates at the coated strip centers. Upon doing the transformation and expanding it in terms of the elliptic wave function, one obtains,
\[ E_{z_1}^i = \sqrt{8\pi} e^{-jkz\cos\varphi}, \]
\[ j \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{N_{m}^{(e)}(h)} J_{m}(h, \zeta) S_{m}(h_1, \eta_1) S_{m}(h_1, \cos\varphi_0) \right. \]
\[ + \frac{1}{N_{m}^{(o)}(h)} J_{m}(h, \zeta) S_{m}(h_1, \eta_1) S_{m}(h_1, \cos\varphi_0) \left. \right] (2) \]
\[
E_{z_2}^i = \sqrt{8\pi} e^{-jkz\cos\varphi}, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{N_{m}^{(e)}(h_2)} J_{m}(h_2, \zeta_2) S_{m}(h_2, \eta_2) S_{m}(h_2, \cos\varphi_0) \right. \]
\[ + \frac{1}{N_{m}^{(o)}(h_2)} J_{m}(h_2, \zeta_2) S_{m}(h_2, \eta_2) \left. \right] \]
\[ \text{where} \quad \varphi_0 = \varphi_0 - \beta_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_0 = \varphi_0 - \beta_2 \quad (4) \]
\[ \text{while} \quad J_{m}(h, \zeta) \quad \text{and} \quad J_{m}(h, \zeta) \quad \text{are respectively even and odd modified Mathieu functions of the first kind and order} \quad m. \quad \text{Also,} \quad S_{m}(h, \eta) \quad \text{and} \quad S_{m}(h, \eta) \quad \text{are respectively even and odd angular Mathieu functions of order} \quad m. \quad N_{m}^{(e)}(h) \quad \text{and} \quad N_{m}^{(o)}(h) \quad \text{are even and odd normalized functions, respectively. The Mathieu functions arguments} \quad h = k_{\varphi} d, \quad \zeta = \cosh u \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \cos v, \quad (i = 1 \text{ or } 2) \quad \text{where} \quad u \quad \text{and} \quad v \quad \text{are elliptical cylindrical coordinates defined by,} \]
\[ x_i = d_i \cosh u_i \cos v_i, \]
\[ y_i = d_i \sinh u_i \sin v_i, \]
\[ z = z_i. \]

The scattered electric field from the coated strips can be expressed in terms of the local coordinates at the center of each coated strip. Region (I) is inside the dielectric coating and region (II) is outside the dielectric coating. Scattered field from the first strip in region (I) is given by,
\[ E_{z_1}^{(I)} = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_{m}^{(I)} \left\{ J_{m}(H_1, \zeta_1) \right\} \]
\[ - \frac{J_{m}(H_1, 1)}{N_{m}^{(e)}(H_1, 1)} N_{m}^{(o)}(H_1, \zeta_1) \right\} S_{m}(H_1, \eta_1) \quad (6) \]

where \( N_{m}(h, \zeta) \) is the even modified Mathieu function of the second kind and order \( m, H_1 = k_{\varphi} d_1 \) and \( k_1 = k_{\varphi} \sqrt{\mu_1 e_1}, \quad A_{m}^{(I)} \) are unknown coefficients to be calculated from the boundary conditions. The boundary condition of the vanishing the tangential component of the electric field on the conducting strip surface was satisfied in equation (6).

Similarly, the scattered field from the second strip inside its dielectric is,
\[ E_{z_2}^{(I)} = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_{m}^{(2)} \left\{ J_{m}(H_2, \zeta_2) \right\} \quad (7) \]
\[ - \frac{J_{m}(H_2, 1)}{N_{m}^{(e)}(H_2, 1)} N_{m}^{(o)}(H_2, \zeta_2) \right\} S_{m}(H_2, \eta_2) \]

The scattered field in region (II) from the first and the second strips are given by,
\[ E_{z_1}^{(II)} = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_{m}^{(I)} H_{m}^{(I)}(h_1, \zeta_1) S_{m}(h_1, \eta_1) \quad (8) \]
and
\[ E_{z_2}^{(II)} = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_{m}^{(2)} H_{m}^{(2)}(h_2, \zeta_2) S_{m}(h_2, \eta_2) \quad (9) \]

where \( H_{m}^{(I)}(h, \zeta) = J_{m}(h, \zeta) + j N_{m}(h, \zeta) \).

In addition \( B_{m}^{(I)} \) and \( B_{m}^{(2)} \) are unknown coefficients to be calculated from the boundary conditions of homogenous tangential components of electric and magnetic fields at the surface of the dielectric coatings, i.e,
\[ E_{Z_1}^{inc} + E_{z_1}^{(II)} + E_{z_2}^{(II)} = E_{z_1}^{(I)} \] on dielectric coating (I) \quad (10)
\[ E_{Z_2}^{inc} + E_{z_1}^{(II)} + E_{z_2}^{(II)} = E_{z_2}^{(I)} \] on dielectric coating (II), \quad (11)
\[ H_{x_1}^{inc} + H_{x_1}^{(II)} + H_{x_1}^{(II)} = H_{x_1}^{(I)} \] on dielectric coating (I), \quad (12)
\[ H_{x_2}^{inc} + H_{x_2}^{(II)} + H_{x_2}^{(II)} = H_{x_2}^{(I)} \] on dielectric coating (II). \quad (13)

In order to apply the above boundary conditions, one has to transfer the electric and magnetic field expressions from one coordinate system to the other. This can be done using the addition theorem of the Mathieu functions, namely
- From coated strip (2) to coated strip (1),
\[
He_m(a_2, \zeta_2) Se_m(a_2, \eta_2) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} Ke_{q,m} Je_q(a_1, \zeta_1)
\]
(14)
\[
Se_q(a_1, \eta_1) + \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} We_{q,m} Jo_q(a_1, \zeta_1) So_q(a_1, \eta_1)
\]
- From coated strip (1) to coated strip (2),
\[
He_m(a_2, \zeta_2) Se_m(a_2, \eta_2) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} Ge_{q,m}
\]
(15)
\[
Jo_q(a_2, \zeta_2) So_q(a_2, \eta_2)
\]
where
\[
Ke_{q,m} = \frac{\pi(\eta_2 - \eta_1)^m}{N_q^{(0)}(a_1)} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-j)^{s-p} De_p(a_1) De_s(a_2) Be_{s,p}
\]
(16)
\[
We_{q,m} = \frac{\pi(\eta_2 - \eta_1)^m}{N_q^{(0)}(a_1)} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-j)^{s-p} De_p(a_1) De_s(a_2) Ue_{s,p}
\]
(17)
\[
Ge_{q,m} = \frac{\pi(\eta_2 - \eta_1)^m}{N_q^{(0)}(a_1)} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-j)^{s-p} De_p(a_1) De_s(a_2) Ue_{s,p}
\]
(18)
\[
Fe_{q,m} = \frac{\pi(\eta_2 - \eta_1)^m}{N_q^{(0)}(a_1)} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-j)^{s-p} De_p(a_2) De_s(a_2) Ue_{s,p}
\]
(19)
and
\[
Be_{s,p} = H^{(1)}_{p-s}(kc) \cos(p \beta_1 - s \beta_2) + (-1)^s H^{(1)}_{p+s}(kc) \cos(p \beta_1 + s \beta_2),
\]
(20)
\[
Ue_{s,p} = H^{(1)}_{p-s}(kc) \cos(p \beta_2 - s \beta_1) + (-1)^s H^{(1)}_{p+s}(kc) \cos(p \beta_2 + s \beta_1),
\]
(21)
Applying the boundary condition (11) one obtains,
\[
\sqrt{8\pi} e^{-\delta \cos \phi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N_m^{(c)}(h_1)} Je_m(h_1, \zeta_1) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} Ke_{q,m} Je_q(h_1, \zeta_1) + \frac{1}{N_m^{(c)}(h_1)} Jo_m(h_1, \zeta_1) So_m(h_1, \eta_1) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_m^{(1)}(h_1, \zeta_1) Se_m(h_1, \eta_1) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_m^{(2)}(h_1, \zeta_1) Se_m(h_1, \eta_1)
\]
(22)
Multiplying both sides of equation (22) by \(Se_{1}(H_1, \eta_1)\) and integrating over \(v_1\) from 0 to \(2\pi\), one obtains,
\[
e^{-\delta \cos \phi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_{n}^{(1)} N_n^{(c)}(h_1) Je_n(h_1, \zeta_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(1)}(h_1, \zeta_1) M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_m^{(2)}(h_1, \zeta_1) M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1)
\]
(23)
\[
M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1) = \int_0^{2\pi} Se_{n}(h_1, \eta_1) Se_{m}(H_1, \eta_1) dv_1.
\]
(24)
Applying boundary condition (12), one gets,
\[ H_v = \frac{-jk}{\mu_0\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial E_v}{\partial u}. \] (28)

Employing equation (28) and applying boundary condition (14) lead to,

\[ Se_m(h_2, \eta_2) + \frac{1}{N_m^{(e)}(h_2)} \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_m^{(2)} H_e^{(1)}(h_2, \zeta) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_m^{(2)} \left( \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \right) \right] \]

Multiplying both sides of equation (25) by \( Se_1(h_2, \eta_1) \) and integrating over \( v \) from 0 to 2\( \pi \), one obtains,

\[ H_v = \frac{-jk}{\mu_0\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial E_v}{\partial u}. \] (28)

Again multiplying both sides of equation (29) by \( Se_1(h_1, \eta_1) \) and integrating over \( v \) from 0 to 2\( \pi \), one obtains,

\[ H_v = \frac{-jk}{\mu_0\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial E_v}{\partial u}. \] (28)
Similarly applying boundary condition (15), and employing the orthogonally of the Mathieu functions, results in,
\[
e^{-\jmath \kappa \cos \theta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{10}^n(h_2, \zeta_{20}) = M_{n,m}(h_2, H_2)
\]
\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(2)} H_n^{(1)'}(h_2, \zeta_{20}) M_{n,m}(h_2, H_2) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(1)} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} G_{q,n} J_{m,q}(h_2, \zeta_{20}) M_{q,m}(h_2, H_2)
\]
\[
= \sqrt{\epsilon_1} A_n^{(2)} \left\{ J_{10}^{m}(h_2, \zeta_{20}) - \frac{J_{e_m}(H_2, 1)}{N_{m}^{(e)}(H_2)} - \frac{N_{m}^{(e)'}(H_2, \zeta_{20})}{N_{m}^{(e)}(H_2)} \right\}
\]

From equations (23) and (30), one can obtain,
\[
- e^{-\jmath \kappa \cos \theta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{10}^n(h_1, \cos \phi_{10}) = M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1)
\]
\[
M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1) \left[ \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{X_m(H_1)} - \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{X'_m(H_1)} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(1)} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} G_{q,n} M_{q,m}(h_1, H_1)
\]
\[
H_{n}^{(1)'}(h_2, \zeta_{10}) = \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{X_m(H_1)} - \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{X'_m(H_1)}
\]

where
\[
X_m(H_1) = \left\{ \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{N_{m}^{(e)}(H_1)} - \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{N_{m}^{(e)'}(H_1)} \right\}
\]

From equations (26) and (31) one can find out that,
\[
- e^{-\jmath \kappa \cos \theta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{10}^n \frac{1}{N_{n}^{(e)}(h_2)} = S_{e_m}(h_2, \cos \phi_{20})
\]
\[
M_{n,m}(h_2, H_2) \left[ \frac{J_{e_m}(h_2, \zeta_{20})}{X_m(H_2)} - \frac{J_{e_m}(h_2, \zeta_{20})}{X'_m(H_2)} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(2)} M_{n,m}(h_2, H_2)
\]

where
\[
X_m(H_2) = \left\{ \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{N_{m}^{(e)}(H_1)} - \frac{J_{e_m}(H_1, 1)}{N_{m}^{(e)'}(H_1)} \right\}
\]

Equations (32) and (35) can be written in a matrix form,
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
C_{m,n}^{(1)} & C_{m,n}^{(12)} & B_n^{(1)}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
Z_m^{(1)}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where
\[
S_{e_m}(h_1, \cos \phi_{10}) M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1) \left[ \frac{J_{e_m}(h_1, \zeta_{10})}{X_m(H_1)} - \frac{J_{e_m}(h_1, \zeta_{10})}{X'_m(H_1)} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(2)} M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1)
\]
\[
C_{m,n}^{(11)} = M_{n,m}(h_1, H_1) \left[ \frac{H_{n}^{(1)'}(h_1, \zeta_{10})}{X_m(H_1)} - \frac{H_{n}^{(1)'}(h_1, \zeta_{10})}{X'_m(H_1)} \right]
\]
The scattered field in the far field can be evaluated using the asymptotic expansion of \( \text{He}_m^{(1)}(h, \zeta) \) which is given by,

\[
\text{He}_m^{(1)}(h, \zeta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h\zeta}} e^{ik(\zeta - (2m + 1)/4)n}.
\]

If \( h\zeta \) is very large it can be represented in terms of circular cylindrical coordinates, where \( h_1\zeta_1 = k_1\rho_1 \) and \( h_2\zeta_2 = k_2\rho_2 \). In this case the total scattered field is given by,

\[
E_z^{(s)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi k_\phi \rho}} e^{ik_\phi} P(\phi).
\]

The echo width is,

\[
W(\phi) = \frac{4}{k} |P(\phi)|^2.
\]

### III. APPROXIMATE SOLUTION

The approximate solution is based on a technique that was established by Karp and Russek [8]. Such a technique considers the scattered field from each coated strip as a sum of scattered field from that coated strip due to a plane wave incident plus the scattered field due to a line source of unknown intensity located at the center of the other coated strip. The factious line source accounts in an approximate sense for the multiple scattering between the two coated strips. In order to apply this technique one needs to obtain the far scattered field from one coated strip due to both a plane wave incident and a line source of unknown intensity located at the center of the other coated strip. The factious line source acts on the x-axis. The conducting strip has a width \( 2d \), and the coating dielectric constant is \( \varepsilon_c \). The scattered field in the region outside the coated cylinder can be written as,

\[
E_z^{(s)} = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n^{(i)} \text{He}_n^{(1)}(h_1, \zeta_1) \text{Se}_n(h_i, \eta_i) \quad \text{and} \quad E_z^{(s)} = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(i)} \text{He}_n^{(1)}(h_2, \zeta_2) \text{Se}_n(h_2, \eta_2)
\]

\[
E_z^{(i)} = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(i)} \left\{ \frac{J_n(H_1, \zeta_1)}{N_n(H_1, 1)} \text{Se}_n(H_1, \eta_1) \right\}.
\]
Matching the boundary condition gives,

\[
\sqrt{8\pi} \ e^{-jk_r \cos\phi_r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int j^{-m} \left\{ \frac{1}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} \right\} J_{n}^{\prime}(h_i, \xi_0) 
\]

\[
Se_n(h_i, \eta_i) \cdot Se_n(h_i, \cos\phi_0) + \frac{1}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} 
\]

\[
Jo_n(h_i, \xi_0) \cdot So_n(h_i, \eta_i) \cdot So_n(h_i, \cos\phi_0) \right] 
\]

(53)

\[
+ \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{n}^{(i)} \left\{ \frac{1}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} \right\} J_{n}^{\prime}(h_i, \xi_0) \]

Multiplying both sides of equation (53) by \( Se_n(h_i, \cos\phi_0) \) and integrating over \( \psi \) from 0 to 2\( \pi \), one obtains,

\[
e^{-jk_r \cos\phi_r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j^{-n} \left\{ \frac{1}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} \right\} J_{n}^{\prime}(h_i, \xi_0) \]

\[
Se_n(h_i, \cos\phi_0) \cdot M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i) \}
\]

\[
+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{n}^{(i)} \left\{ \frac{1}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} \right\} J_{n}^{\prime}(h_i, \xi_0) \cdot M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i) = \]

\[
B_{m}^{(i)} \left\{ \frac{1}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} \right\} J_{n}^{\prime}(h_i, \xi_0) \cdot M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i) \}
\]

(54)

\[
Ne_m(H_i, \xi_0) \cdot N_{m}^{(e)}(H_i) \}
\]

Equation (56) can be written a matrix form as,

\[
\left[ F_{m,n} \right] \left[ A_{m} \right] = \left[ Y_{m} \right] 
\]

(57)

\[
\begin{align*}
F_{m,n} &= \left\{ \frac{He_{n}^{(i)}(h_i, \xi_0)}{X_{m}(H_i)} \right\} - \frac{He_{n}^{(i)}(h_i, \xi_0)}{X_{m}(H_i)} \}
\end{align*}
\]

(58)

\[
\begin{align*}
Y_{m} &= -e^{-jk_r \cos\phi_r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j^{-n} \left\{ \frac{1}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} \right\} J_{n}^{\prime}(h_i, \xi_0) \cdot M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i) \}
\end{align*}
\]

(59)

Once the coefficients are calculated the scattered electric field in the outer region is given by equation (51). Since \( He_{n}^{(i)}(h_i, \xi_0) \) can be represented in terms of circular cylindrical coordinates, where \( h_i \xi_0 = k_i \rho' \). In this case the total scattered field is given by,
where $k$ takes the values 1 or 2.

$$
\zeta_{0k} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{s_{0k}^2}{d_i^2} + 1 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{1/2} + \left( \frac{1}{4} \frac{s_{0k}^2}{d_i^2} + 1 \right)^{1/2} - \frac{s_{0k}^2}{d_i^2},
$$

$$
\eta_{0k} = \frac{x_{0k}'}{\zeta_{0k} d_i},
$$

$$
s_{0k} = \left[ (x_k - x_{0k})^2 + (y_k - y_{0k})^2 \right]^{1/2},
$$

$$
\psi_{0k} = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{y_{0k} - y_i}{x_{0k} - x_i} \right] - \delta_i,
$$

$$
x_{0k}' = s_{0k} \cos \psi_{0k}, \quad y_{0k}' = s_{0k} \sin \psi_{0k}.
$$

The scattered field in the region outside the coated cylinder can be written as,

$$
E_z^{(s)} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_n^0 H_n^{(1)}(h, \zeta)}{N_n^0(h)} Se_n(h, \eta), \quad \text{for } h > 0.
$$

While the electric field inside the coating is given by,

$$
E_z^{(l)} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_n^{(i)} \left\{ Je_n(H_i, \zeta) - \frac{J_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta)}{N_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta)} \right\}}{N_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta)} Se_n(h, \eta).
$$

Matching the boundary condition gives,

$$
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{S_n(h, \eta_0)}{N_n^0(h)} \frac{S_n(h, \eta_0)}{N_n^0} + \frac{S_n(h, \eta_0)}{N_n^0(h)} \frac{S_n(h, \eta_0)}{N_n^0} + \frac{S_n(h, \eta_0)}{N_n^0(h)} \frac{S_n(h, \eta_0)}{N_n^0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_n^{(i)} \left\{ J_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0) - \frac{J_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0)}{N_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0)} \right\}}{N_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0)} Se_n(h, \eta).
$$

Multiplying both sides of equation (70) by $Se_n(H_i, \eta)$ and integrating over $\psi_i$ from 0 to $2\pi$, one obtains,

$$
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n^{(1)}(h, \zeta_0)}{N_n^0(h)} \frac{H_n^{(1)}(h, \zeta_0)}{N_n^0} + \frac{H_n^{(1)}(h, \zeta_0)}{N_n^0(h)} \frac{H_n^{(1)}(h, \zeta_0)}{N_n^0} + \frac{H_n^{(1)}(h, \zeta_0)}{N_n^0(h)} \frac{H_n^{(1)}(h, \zeta_0)}{N_n^0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_n^{(i)} \left\{ J_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0) - \frac{J_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0)}{N_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0)} \right\}}{N_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0)} N_{e_n}(H_i, \zeta_0).
$$

Similarly matching the boundary condition corresponding to $H_n$, one can get,
\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{He_n^{(i)}(h_1, \zeta_{0k})}{N_n^{(e)}(h_i)} J_n^{'}(h_1, \zeta_{0k}) S_n(h_i, \eta_{0k}) & \\
M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n^{(i)} \frac{He_n^{(i)}(h_1, \zeta_{0k})}{X_n(H_i)} & = 0 \\
E_i'(h_1, H_i) - \frac{J_n^{'}(h_1, \zeta_{0k})}{X_n(H_i)} & = 0 \\
M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i) = D_{m} \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
J_{m}^{'}(h_1, \zeta_{0k}) - \\
X_{m}(H_i) \end{array} \right. \\
Se_{n}(h_i, \eta_{0k}) M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i) & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Equation (73) can be written in a matrix form similar to equation (57), where,

\[
Y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{He_n^{(i)}(h_1, \zeta_{0k})}{X_n(H_i)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
J_n^{'}(h_1, \zeta_{0k}) - \\
X_n(H_i) \end{array} \right. S_n(h_i, \eta_{0k}) M_{n,m}(h_i, H_i).
\]

Once the coefficients are calculated the scattered electric field in the outer region is given by equation (51).

\[
E^{(s)}_z = \sqrt{8\pi} \frac{\epsilon^{j\rho_1}}{\sqrt{k_o \rho_1}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-j)^n C_n^{(i)} S_n(h_i, \eta_i)
\]

where

\[
g(h_i, \phi_i, \zeta_{0k}, \eta_{0k}) = \sqrt{8\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-j)^m C_m^{(i)} S_m(h_i, \cos \phi).
\]

Now consider the problem of the two strips shown in Fig. 1. Assuming a fictitious line source \( C_1 \) at the center of the first strip and another line source \( C_2 \) at the center of the second strip the far scattered field from the first strip is given by,

\[
E_1' = c(k_o \rho) \left[ f(h_1, x_1, \phi_1, \phi_0) + C_2 g(h_1, \phi_1, \zeta_{01}, \eta_{01}) \right]
\]

Similarly, the far scattered field due to the second strip is given by,

\[
E_2' = c(k_o \rho_2) \left[ f(h_2, x_2, \phi_2, \phi_0) + C_1 g(h_2, \phi_2, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02}) \right]
\]

The partial scattered field from the first strip due to the scattered field from the second strip can be determined by considering the scattered field from the second strip as the intensity of a line source at \( \phi_2 = -\beta_2 \) times the well-known response [8], i.e.,

\[
E_{12}' = c(k_o \rho_1) \left[ f(h_2, x_2, -\beta_2, \phi_0) + C_1 g(h_2, -\beta_2, \zeta_{01}, \eta_{01}) \right] g(h_1, \phi_1, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02}).
\]

On the other hand this partial scattered field is given by,

\[
E_{12}' = C_2 c(k_o \rho_1) g(h_1, \phi_1, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02}).
\]

Using equivalence between equations (79) and (80), one obtains,

\[
f(h_2, x_2, -\beta_2, \phi_0) + C_1 g(h_2, -\beta_2, \zeta_{01}, \eta_{01}) = C_2.
\]

In a similar way one can obtain,

\[
f(h_1, x_1, \pi - \beta_1, \phi_0) + C_2 g(h_1, \pi - \beta_1, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02}) = C_1.
\]

Solving equations (81) and (82), one can get,

\[
C_1 = \frac{N_{u1}}{D_{u1}}
\]

where

\[
N_{u1} = f(h_1, x_1, \pi - \beta_1, \phi_0) + f(h_2, x_2, -\beta_2, \phi_0) g(h_1, \pi - \beta_1, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02})
\]

\[
D_{u1} = 1 - g(h_1, \pi - \beta_1, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02}) g(h_2, -\beta_2, \zeta_{01}, \eta_{01})
\]

\[
C_2 = \frac{N_{u2}}{D_{u2}}.
\]
where
\[ Nu_2 = f(h_2, x_2, -\beta_2, \phi_{02}) + \]
\[ f(h_1, x_1, \pi - \beta_1, \phi_{01}) g(h_1, -\beta_2, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{01}) \]
\[ Du_2 = 1 - g(h_1, \pi - \beta_1, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02}) \]
\[ g(h_2, -\beta_2, \zeta_{01}, \eta_{01}). \]

Once \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) are known, one can determine the z-component of the total scattered field from the two strips, i.e.,
\[ E_z = c(k_o p) P(\phi) \]
\[ P(\phi) = e^{-jk_o \cos \phi} \left[ f(h_1, x_1, \phi - \beta_1, \phi_{01}) + C_2 g(h_1, \phi - \beta_1, \zeta_{02}, \eta_{02}) \right] + \]
\[ e^{jk_o \cos \phi} \left[ f(h_2, x_2, \phi - \beta_2, \phi_{02}) + C_1 g(h_2, \phi - \beta_2, \zeta_{01}, \eta_{01}) \right]. \]

The plane wave scattering properties of a two-dimensional body of infinite length are conveniently described in terms of the echo width equation (50).

**IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In the following results the first method is implemented in all calculations, however every presented result is checked using the approximate method and a good agreement is found. Also in all figures the case of no dielectric coating \( \varepsilon_r = 1 \) is introduced in order to illustrate the effect of the dielectric coating on the scattering echo width. The first case is of a plane wave normally incident on two dielectric coating conducting strips with \( \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0^\circ \). As can be seen from Fig. 2 the forward and backscattering echo widths are increasing with thin coating of dielectric and decreases as the dielectric coating increases.

For the second case same coated strips are considered except in the angles \( \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 90^\circ \) is the only change. The scattering echo width was calculated again for different thickness which shows that it is increasing in forward and backward directions for thin dielectric and decreasing for thick one. The third example has different geometrical parameter as shown in Fig. 4. The angle of incidence was taken as \( \phi_o = 60^\circ \). Again this example illustrates the effect of the coating thickness in the back and forward scattering echo width. As one can see from Fig. 4, the scattering echo width is increasing for thin dielectric layer and decreases as it gets thick. The forth example shows the echo width pattern for angles \( \beta_1 = 45^\circ \) and \( \beta_2 = -45^\circ \) while \( \phi_o = 90^\circ \).

![Fig. 2. Echo width pattern for different coating thickness.](image1)

\[ \phi_o = 90^\circ \quad \beta_1 = 0^\circ \quad d_1 = 0.25 \lambda \]
\[ 2c = 2.0 \lambda \]
\[ \beta_2 = 90^\circ \]
\[ d_2 = 0.25 \lambda \]

![Fig. 3. Echo width pattern for different coating thickness.](image2)

\[ \phi_o = 90^\circ \quad 2c = 2.0 \lambda \]
\[ \beta_1 = 90^\circ \]
\[ d_1 = 0.25 \lambda \]
\[ \beta_2 = 90^\circ \]

![Fig. 4. Echo width pattern for different coating thickness.](image3)

\[ \phi_o = 60^\circ \quad \beta_1 = 0^\circ \quad d_1 = 0.5 \lambda \]
\[ 2c = 2.0 \lambda \]
\[ \beta_2 = 0^\circ \]
\[ d_2 = 0.5 \lambda \]
As shown in Fig. 5 that same behavior can be concluded for this case. The fifth case is similar to the forth except that $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 45^\circ$. Figure 6 illustrates the echo width pattern for fifth example, where the thin dielectric coating produces higher forward and backward echo width while the thick one produces less echo width values. In the sixth case different geometrical parameters were considered where larger strips are considered and $\beta_1 = 0^\circ$, $\beta_2 = 90^\circ$ while $\phi_o = 60^\circ$. The echo width pattern corresponding to this case is plotted in Fig. 7.

The echo width pattern for different coating thickness are shown in Figs. 5 to 8. The parameters used for each example are given below:

- **Fig. 5**: $\phi_o = 90^\circ$, $\beta_1 = 45^\circ$, $d_1 = 0.25\lambda$, $\beta_2 = 45^\circ$, $d_2 = 0.25\lambda$

- **Fig. 6**: $\phi_o = 90^\circ$, $\beta_1 = 45^\circ$, $d_1 = 0.25\lambda$, $\beta_2 = -45^\circ$, $d_2 = 0.25\lambda$

- **Fig. 7**: $\phi_o = 60^\circ$, $\beta_1 = 0^\circ$, $d_1 = 0.5\lambda$, $\beta_2 = 90^\circ$, $d_2 = 0.5\lambda$

Again the same behavior is noticed as previous cases. In the seventh example a relatively large strips are considered and the separation between them is also decreased relative to previous cases. Again the echo width pattern showed a very slight increase for very thin coating and then it gets lower as the coating thickness increases. In the last example new parameters were introduced in order to show the effect of the dielectric permittivity on the scattering echo width. As one can see in Fig. 9, echo width pattern is decreasing with increasing the dielectric permittivity.
V. CONCLUSIONS

Scattering of an electromagnetic wave by two dielectric coated conducting strips is achieved to study the effect of the coating on the echo width. It is found that very thin dielectric coating increases the scattering echo width in forward and back directions, and as the thickness increases the forward and backscattered echo width decreases. It is also found that for a constant thickness the scattering echo width pattern decreases with the increasing of dielectric permittivity of the coating.

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REFERENCE


Hassan Ragheb was born in Port-Said, Egypt, in 1953. He received the B. Sc. Degree in Electrical Engineering from Cairo University, Egypt, in 1977 and the M. Sc. and Ph. D. degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, in 1984 and 1987, respectively. From 1987 to 1989, he was a research assistant in the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Manitoba. In 1989, he joined the Department of Electrical Engineering at the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, where he is now as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering. His research interests include electromagnetic scattering by multiple and coated objects, microstrip antennas, phased arrays, slot and open ended waveguide antennas.

Essam E. Hassan, Obtained his B.Sc. from Alexandria University, Egypt on 1970, and his M.Sc. and Ph.D. from the university of Manitoba in 1974 and 1978 respectively. Dr. Hassan worked with Northern Telecom Canada in the digital switching division from 1977 to 1979. Since then he joined the electrical engineering department at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia where he is now a Professor in the EE dept. Dr. Hassan’s research interest is primarily in the microwave filters and devices, electromagnetic field and anomalous propagation. He is an author or coauthor of over 50 papers in this field or closely related fields.