

工學碩士 學位論文

A Study on Design and Fabrication of Ferrite Electromagnetic
Wave Absorber in Top-Cut Corn Array Type.

指導教授 金 東 一

2001 2

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

電波工學科

朴 種 球

本 論 文 朴 種 球 工 學 碩 士 學 位 論 文 認 准 .

委 員 長 : 工 學 博 士 鄭 世 謨 (印)

委 員 : 工 學 博 士 閔 庚 植 (印)

委 員 : 工 學 博 士 金 東 一 (印)

2001 年 2 月

韓 國 海 洋 大 學 校 大 學 院

電 波 工 學 科 朴 種 球

Abstract

According to the development of the electronics and the radio communications technologies, the human life has been abundant. Due to the extended use of electromagnetic wave, however, it has become important to work out a countermeasure for EMI/EMS. Thus, the international organizations, for example, ANSI, FCC, CISPR, etc. have studied and established the regulations or the rules for EMI/EMC.

The absorbing ability of 20 dB have required for the electromagnetic wave absorbers used in an anechoic chamber for EMI/EMS measurement in the bandwidth through 30 MHz to 1,000 MHz. From November of 1998, however, the frequency band for EMI measurement from 1 GHz to 18 GHz accepted as CISPR11 in addition to the conventional one. The actually and broadly used wave absorber for an anechoic chamber was a type of tile or grid, which has the bandwidth from 30 MHz to 400 MHz or up to 870 MHz. Therefore, it is required to expand the frequency band of wave absorption.

In this thesis, for this reason, the top-cut corn array type was proposed and the broadband design was carried out using the equivalent material constants method. Moreover, the computer simulation and experiment were performed. The results are as follows :

- (1) As a simulation result, the designed absorber has the wide band characteristics from 30 MHz to 50 GHz, the thickness of which is very thin just as 34.7 mm.
- (2) It was confirmed experimentally that the fabricated wave absorber has the absorbing ability of 20 dB in the frequency band from 30 MHz to 1.08 GHz .

Thus, it was clearly shown that the available room can be effectively obtained in an anechoic chamber by using the designed thin absorber.

As a further work, the experiments in high frequency band above 1 GHz is made progress.

Nomenclature

B	:	Magnetic Flux Density Vector
C	:	Capacitance
D	:	Electric Flux Density Vector
d_n	:	Thickness of nth Layer
E	:	Electric Field Vector
G	:	Conductance
H	:	Magnetic Field Vector
I	:	Current
J	:	Electric Conduction Current Density Vector
L	:	Inductance
R	:	Resistance
V	:	Voltage
V_1, I_1	:	Voltage, Current in the Air Region(Input)
V_2, I_2	:	Voltage, Current in Sample
Y	:	Admittance
Z	:	Impedance
Z_c	:	Characteristics Impedance
z_n	:	Input Impedance of nth Layer
α	:	Attenuation Constant
β	:	Phase Constant
γ	:	Propagation Constant
ϵ	:	Permittivity
ϵ_0	:	Permittivity of Vacuum

ϵ_{eq}	:	Equivalent Permittivity
ϵ_{rn}	:	Relative Permittivity of nth Layer
	:	Wavelength
μ	:	Permeability
μ_0	:	Permeability of Vacuum
μ_i	:	Initial Permeability
μ_{eq}	:	Equivalent Permeability
μ_{rn}	:	Relative Permeability of nth Layer
σ	:	Conductivity
ω	:	Angular velocity

Abstract	.....
Nomenclature	.....

1		
1.1	.....	1
1.2	.....	3
2		
2.1	.....	4
2.2	.....	5
2.3	.....	11
3	가	
3.1	가	23
3.2	.....	27
4		
4.1	.....	31
4.2	가	34
5	.....	37
	.....	38

1.2

(Immunity) , TV Ghost

가 가 .

가 30 MHz 18

GHz 20 dB 가 .

,

(

) , 7.4 mm Ni-Zn

30 MHz 400 MHz

, 20 dB 가 .

,

가 .

,

가 30 MHz 50

GHz 20 dB 가 , 4 cm

.

2

2.1

가 가

, 가

가

가

가

,

가

가

가

,

()

가

σ ,

μ'' ,

ϵ''

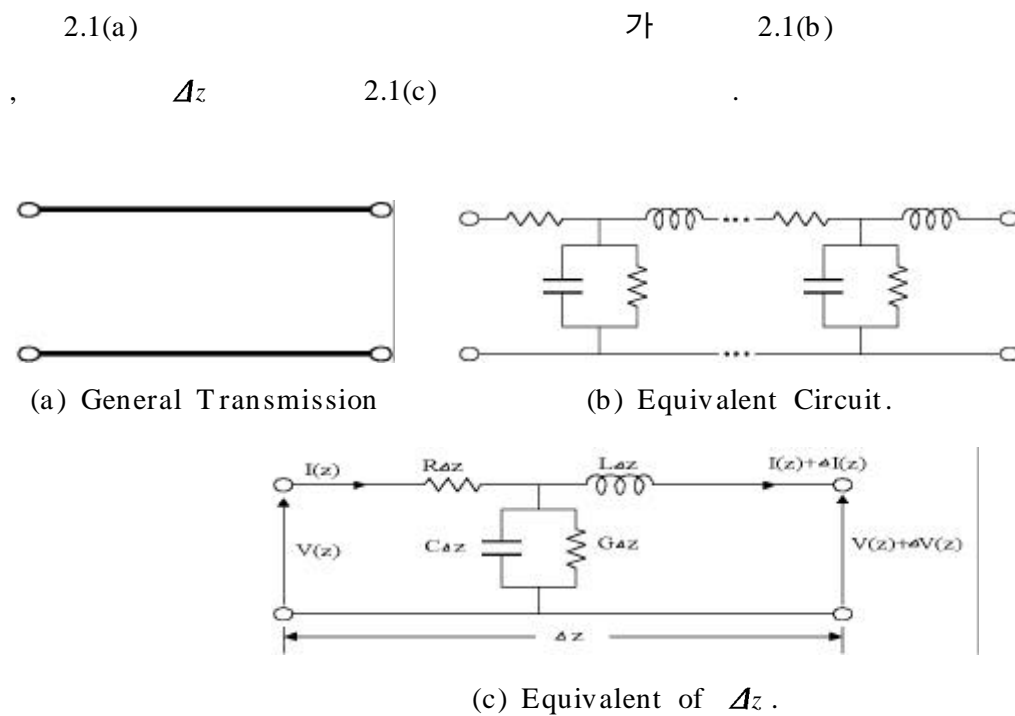
가

3가

- 1) 가 :
() .
- 2) 가 1 : TV
- 3) () :
가

2.2

2.2.1



2.1

가 .

Fig. 2.1 General Transmission Line and Equivalent Circuit.

2.1(c)

$$V(z) = (R \Delta z + j \omega L \Delta z) I(z) + V(z) + \Delta V(z) \quad (2.1)$$

$$I(z) = V(z) + \Delta V(z) + j \omega C \Delta z + G \Delta z + I(z) + \Delta I(z) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{dV(z)}{dz} = - (R + j \omega L) I(z) = - Z_d I(z) \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{dI(z)}{dz} = - (G + j \omega C) V(z) = - Y_d V(z) \quad (2.4)$$

$$(2.3), (2.4) \quad (2.3)$$

(2.4) Z

$$\frac{d^2 V(z)}{dz^2} = - (R + j \omega L) \frac{dI}{dz} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\frac{d^2 I(z)}{dz^2} = - (G + j \omega C) V(z) \frac{dV}{dz} \quad (2.6)$$

$$(2.5) \quad (2.4) \quad , \quad (2.6) \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{d^2 V(z)}{dz^2} = (R + j \omega L) (G + j \omega C) V \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{d^2 I(z)}{dz^2} = (R + j \omega L) (G + j \omega C) I \quad (2.8)$$

$$\gamma^2 = (R + j \omega L) (G + j \omega C)$$

$$\frac{d^2 V}{dz^2} - \gamma^2 V = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$\frac{d^2 I}{dz^2} - \gamma^2 I = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

$$(2.9) \quad (2.10) \quad 2$$

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_1 e^{-\gamma z} + \mathbf{V}_2 e^{\gamma z} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}_1 e^{-\gamma z} + \mathbf{I}_2 e^{\gamma z} \quad (2.12)$$

$$(2.11) \quad (2.3)$$

$$\mathbf{I} = \frac{1}{Z_C} (\mathbf{V}_1 e^{-\gamma z} + \mathbf{V}_2 e^{\gamma z}) \quad (2.13)$$

$$, Z_C = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L) / (G + j\omega C)} :$$

$$\mathbf{V}_1, \mathbf{I}_1 : ,$$

$$\mathbf{V}_2, \mathbf{I}_2 : ,$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta :$$

2.2.2

3 Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - \partial \mathbf{B} / \partial t \quad (2.14)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \partial \mathbf{D} / \partial t \quad (2.15)$$

$$t \quad e^{j\omega t}$$

E B D H J

(x,y,z)

$$(2.14) \quad (2.15)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - j\omega \mathbf{B} \quad (2.16)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + j\omega \mathbf{D} \quad (2.17)$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H} , \mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E} \quad \epsilon ,$$

μ , σ

$$(2.16) \quad (2.17)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - j\omega \mu \mathbf{H} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = (\sigma + j\omega \epsilon) \mathbf{E} \quad (2.19)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = j\omega[\epsilon - j(\sigma/\omega)] \mathbf{E} \quad \epsilon - j(\sigma/\omega)$$

ϵ (2.19)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = j\omega\epsilon\mathbf{E} \quad (2.20)$$

. \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H} 3 Vector

$$\mathbf{E} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} E_x + \hat{\mathbf{y}} E_y + \hat{\mathbf{z}} E_z \quad (2.21)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} H_x + \hat{\mathbf{y}} H_y + \hat{\mathbf{z}} H_z \quad (2.22)$$

x, y, z ,

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.23)$$

$$\text{(curl)} \quad (2.23) \quad (2.18)$$

(2.20)

$$\frac{dE_y}{dz} = j\omega\mu H_x$$

$$\frac{dE_x}{dz} = -j\omega\mu H_y$$

$$E_z = 0 \quad (2.24)$$

$$\frac{dH_y}{dz} = -j\omega\epsilon E_x$$

$$\frac{dH_x}{dz} = j\omega\epsilon E_y$$

$$H_z = 0 \quad (2.25)$$

$$\frac{dE_x}{dz} = -j\omega\mu H_y$$

$$\frac{dH_y}{dz} = -j\omega\varepsilon E_x \quad (2.26)$$

$$\frac{dE_y}{dz} = j\omega\mu H_x$$

$$\frac{dH_x}{dz} = j\omega\varepsilon E_y \quad (2.27)$$

[4].

2.2.3.

2.2.1

2.2.2

$$\frac{dE_x}{dz} = -j\omega\mu H_y \quad (2.28)$$

$$\frac{dV(z)}{dz} = -(R + j\omega L)I(z)$$

$$\frac{dI(z)}{dz} = -(G + j\omega C)V(z) \quad (2.29)$$

$$(2.28) \quad (2.29)$$

$$\mu = \mu' - j\mu''$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon' - j\varepsilon''$$

$$(2.28) \quad (2.29)$$

- 1) Inductance L - μ'
- 2) Capacitance C - ϵ'
- 3) Resistance R - $\omega\mu''$
- 4) Conductance G - $\omega\epsilon''$

$$\epsilon (= \epsilon' - j \epsilon'') \quad \mu (= \mu' - j \mu'') \quad . \quad R \quad G$$

$$\mu'' \quad \epsilon'' \quad . \quad , \quad 1) \quad 2) \quad 3) \quad 4)$$

$$\sigma \quad \epsilon'' = \epsilon'' + (\sigma / \omega)$$

$$\sigma, \epsilon'', \mu'' \quad .$$

가) $(\sigma) :$ σ Ohm
 , 가

(Carbon) .

가

) $(\mu'') :$ μ'' spin

μ'' (,) (

)가

) (ϵ'') : ϵ'' 가 Dipole 가
 가
 가
 (4GHz) ϵ''
 (BaTiO₃) ϵ'' μ''
 가 .
) 2 : σ
 ϵ'' , μ'' 가 σ μ'' , μ'' ϵ'' σ , ϵ'' , μ''
 가 [5].

2.3

2.3.1

1)

가)

가 σ 가 . 가
 가 . $\dot{\mu}_r = 1$.
 /4 .
) , , ,
 ϵ_r ϵ_r'' ()
 가 가
 $\dot{\mu}_r = 1$. ,

)

가

,

$\dot{\mu}_r$

$\dot{\mu}_r''$ 가

가),)

가

가

가

VHF

가

2)

sheet

,
가)

가

/4

) 2

가

)

가
3 , 4 가 .
.
.

3)

가)
가

)

가

)

가 가 가 .

4)

가

S

$$\Delta f / f_0$$

가)

$\Delta f / f_0$ 가 10% , 20%

)

가

($\Delta f / f_0$) 20% 30%

2

)

f_L

가

가

가

[6].

2.3.2

d

Z

(2.30)

$$\hat{z} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \tanh \left(j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} d \right) \quad (2.30)$$

, λ

, ϵ_r

(ϵ / ϵ_0), μ_r

(μ / μ_0)

$$S = \frac{\hat{z} - 1}{\hat{z} + 1}$$

$$s = 0 \quad \hat{z} \text{ 가 } 1 \quad \dots \quad (2.31)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \tanh \left(j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} d \right) = 1 \quad (2.31)$$

1) $\left(\quad \right)$, $\mu = \mu_0 \left(\quad \right)$ $\mu_r = 1$
 \dots , \dots , \dots , \dots , \dots ,
 \dots , (2.31) $\mu_r = 1$ (2.32) .

$$1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \tanh \left(j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\epsilon_r} d \right) \quad (2.32)$$

$$\epsilon_r = \epsilon_r' - j\epsilon_r'' \quad , \quad \epsilon_r', \epsilon_r'', d/\lambda$$

\dots 가 \dots $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_r' - j\epsilon_r''$
 $\epsilon_r', \epsilon_r''$.

2)

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \tanh \left(j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} d \right) = 1 \quad (2.34)$$

$\mu_r = 1$, μ_r 가
 가 가 $\epsilon_r (= \epsilon_r' - j\epsilon_r'')$, $\mu_r (= \mu_r' - j\mu_r'')$ d/λ 5
 가 . (2.34)

$$-j\omega \tanh \omega = \epsilon_r \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d$$

$$\omega = j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} d \quad (2.35)$$

(2.35) (μ_r, ϵ_r, d) 가 가

$$d \ll \lambda \quad (2.35) \quad . \quad d \ll \lambda$$

(2.35) ω ω $\epsilon_r \mu_r$ 가 .

(1)

$$\omega \ll 1, \quad \tanh \omega \doteq \omega, \quad (2.34)$$

$$1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \left(j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} d \right) = j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \mu_r d \quad (2.36)$$

$$, \mu_r = \mu_r' - j \mu_r'' ,$$

$$1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \mu_r'' d + j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \mu_r' d \quad (2.37)$$

$$(2.37) \quad \mu_r' = 0, \mu_r'' \gg 1 \quad \lambda$$

d

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \mu_r} \quad (2.38)$$

$$\mu_r \quad f_r$$

$$d \quad \epsilon_r \quad d \ll \lambda ,$$

ϵ_r

(2)

$$\omega \ll 1 \quad d \ll \lambda \quad \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} \quad \omega \ll 1$$

$$, \mu_r''$$

$$\epsilon_r (= \epsilon_r' - j \epsilon_r'') \quad \epsilon_r'' = 0 .$$

(2.34) $f \lambda = C$ (C), $\mu_r = \mu_r' - j \mu_r''$

$$1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r' - j \mu_r''}{\epsilon_r'}} \tanh \left(j \frac{2\pi}{C} \sqrt{\epsilon_r'(\mu_r' - j \mu_r'')} f d \right) \quad (2.39)$$

ϵ_r'' f_d ϵ_r'' f_d

μ_r .

가

가가 . μ_r f_r

, ϵ_r'' 가

d/λ 가 . ,

(d_m) (f_m)

. 가 ,

d λ .

d .

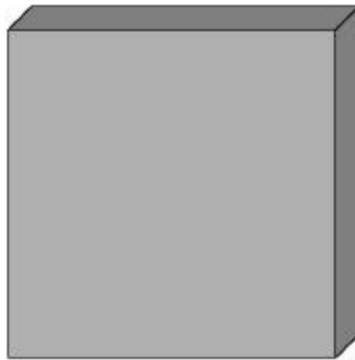
μ_r 가

[7].

3) 가 5 8 mm

30 MHz 가

. 2.2 가 ,



2.2

Fig. 2.2 Tile Type Electromagnetic Wave Absorber.

$$\alpha^2 = 1 - |S|^2 \quad (2.40)$$
 , $|S|^2$ 가 $(-20 \log S) \geq 20\text{dB}$, $\alpha \geq 0.99$

 . NiZn MnZn

 30 MHz 400 MHz TV

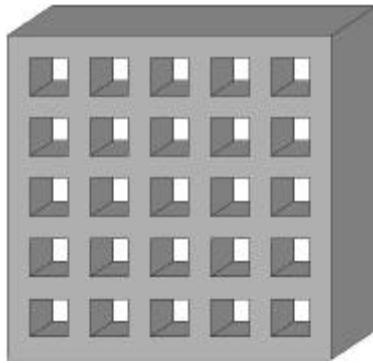
4)

20 dB 가 30 MHz 870

 MHz

 가 18 GHz

2.3



2.3

Fig. 2.3 Grid Type Electromagnetic Wave Absorber.

2.3.3

가 2 ,

가 .

1)

2.5

$$z_x = j \tan \beta l \quad (2.41)$$

, β :

μ_0 가

. z ,

$$S \quad (2.42)$$

$$S = \frac{\hat{z} - 1}{\hat{z} + 1} \quad (2.42)$$

, 가 $z = 1$. , S_0 ,
 (2.43) .

$$\frac{\hat{z} - 1}{\hat{z} + 1} \leq S_0 \quad (2.43)$$

(2.43) (2.41) z_x . ,

(2.41) Riccati x

가 ,

$$|S_0| < 0.1 ,$$

$$1/\lambda = 0.35 \quad \epsilon_{rx} \quad (2.44)$$

$$\epsilon_{rx} = \epsilon_r' - j\epsilon_r'' = 1 - j \left[\frac{3.9(1-x)}{1} - 0.9 \right] \quad (2.44)$$

, ϵ_{rx}

가 .

2)

30 MHz 1,000 MHz

가

. , 1.1
 λ , $0.6\lambda_d$ 100 MHz

1.8 m . 30

MHz 1,000 MHz

, 8 mm 100 % .

2.3.4

1)

2.6 , n
 , N d_n , μ_{rn} , ε_{rn}
 가 , N

$$Z_n \quad (2.45)$$

$$Z_n = Z_{cn} \frac{Z_{n-1} + Z_{cn} \tanh(\gamma_n d_n)}{Z_{cn} + Z_{n-1} \tanh(\gamma_n d_n)} \quad (2.45)$$

(n=1, 2, 3, n)

$$Z_{cn} = \sqrt{\mu_{rn} / \epsilon_{rn}} \quad , \quad \gamma_n$$

$$Z_{cn} = \sqrt{\mu_{rn} / \epsilon_{rn}} \quad (2.46)$$

$$\gamma_n = j \omega \sqrt{\mu_{rn} \epsilon_{rn}} \quad (2.47)$$

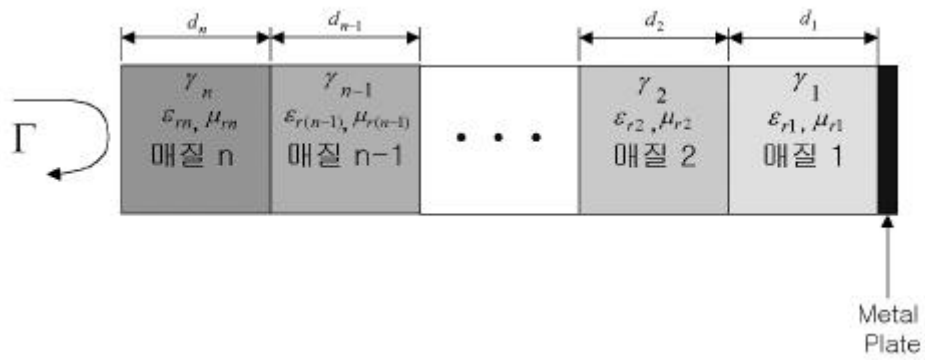
$$(2.46) \quad (2.47) \quad (2.48)$$

$$Z_n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{rn}}{\epsilon_{rn}}} \frac{Z_{n-1} + \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{rn}}{\epsilon_{rn}}} \tanh(j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \epsilon_{rn} d_n)}{\sqrt{\frac{\mu_{rn}}{\epsilon_{rn}}} + Z_{n-1} \tanh(j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\mu_{rn} \epsilon_{rn}} d_n)} \quad (2.48)$$

$$n = 1 \quad , \quad Z_{n-1}$$

0 .

$$S_n = \frac{Z_n - 1}{Z_n + 1} \quad (2.49)$$



2.6

Fig. 2.6 Multi-layered Electromagnetics Wave Absorber.

$$|S_0| \quad , \quad S_n = (Z_n - 1)/(Z_n + 1) \leq S_0 \quad (2.48)$$

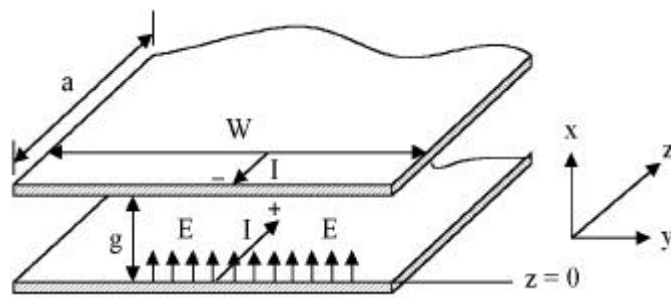
가 가
cover
가 [8].

3 가

3.1 가

3.1.1 가

3.1 y w, x g
z 가 , z
z = 0 V(t) 가
+ , - + x



3.1

Fig. 3.1 A Parallel Plate Transmission.

y w, z a Q,
C, ε

가

$$Q = CV \quad (3.1)$$

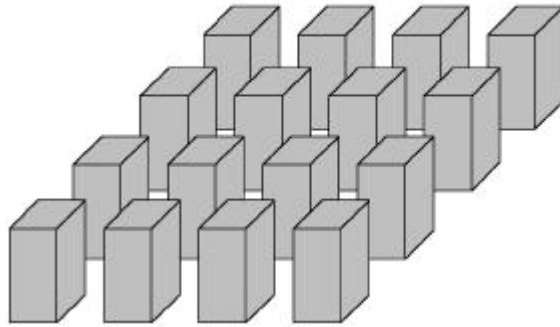
$$V = gE_x \quad (3.2)$$

$$D = E_x = \frac{V}{g} \quad (3.3)$$

$$Q = w \times a \times D = \frac{wa}{g} V \quad (3.4)$$

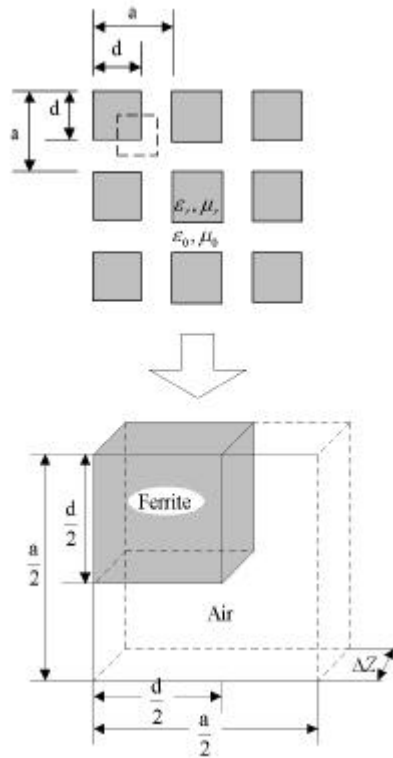
$$\quad (3.5)$$

$$\frac{C}{a} = \frac{\epsilon w}{g} \quad (3.5)$$



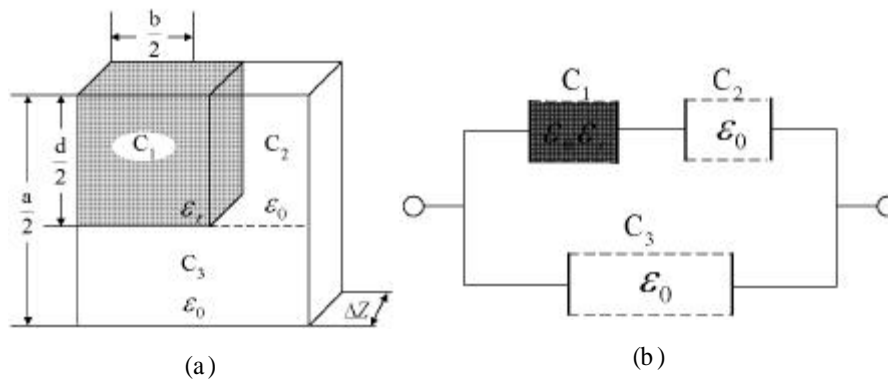
3.2

Fig. 3.2 An Elettromagnetic Absorber Composed of Periodic Arrays of Square Ferrite Cylinder.



3.3 가

Fig. 3.3 A Model for Calculation of Equivalent Material Constants.



3.4 (a) 가

(b)

Fig. 3.4 (a) A Model for Calculation of Equivalent Material Constants.

(b) A Synthesized Capacitance Model.

3.2 3.4 ,

C

$$C_1 = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \Delta z,$$

$$C_2 = \frac{d \epsilon_0 \Delta z}{(a - d)},$$

$$C_3 = \frac{(a - d) \epsilon_0 \Delta z}{a}$$

$$C = \left\{ \frac{(a - b)}{a} + \frac{\epsilon_r d}{(a - d) \epsilon_r + d} \right\} \epsilon_0 \Delta z \quad (3.6)$$

, 3.3 Δz 가 가 ϵ_{eq} (3.8)

$$\epsilon_{eq} = \frac{C}{\epsilon_0 \Delta z} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\epsilon_{eq} = \frac{(a - b)}{a} + \frac{\epsilon_r d}{(a - d) \epsilon_r + d} \quad (3.8)$$

3.1.2 가

(3.9) , 3.1 L , ga
 + z ,
 - z I, + y H, B,
 μ, ga ,
 L 가 .

$$H = \frac{I}{w} \quad (3.9)$$

$$B = \frac{\mu}{w} I \quad (3.10)$$

$$= B \times g \times a = \mu \frac{g}{w} I \quad (3.11)$$

$$L \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \quad (3.12)$$

(3.12) (3.13) .

$$L = \frac{d\Phi}{dI} = \mu \frac{g a}{w} \quad (3.13)$$

, (3.14) .

$$\frac{L}{a} = \frac{g \mu}{w} \quad (3.14)$$

3.3 3.5

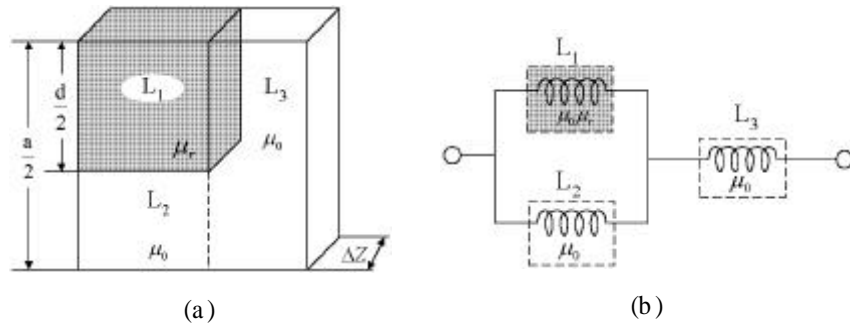
. L .

$$L_1 = \mu_o \mu_r \Delta z$$

$$L_2 = \frac{d \mu_o \Delta z}{(a - d)}$$

$$L_3 = \frac{(a - d) \mu_o \Delta z}{a}$$

$$L = \left\{ \frac{(a - d)}{a} + \frac{\mu_r d}{(a - d) \mu_r + d} \right\} \mu_o \Delta z \quad (3.15)$$



3.5 (a) 가
(b)

Fig. 3.5 (a) A Model for Calculation of Equivalent Material Constants.

(b) A Synthesized Inductance Model.

, 3.3 가 μ_{eq} (3.17)

$$\mu_{eq} = \frac{L}{\mu_0 \Delta z} \quad (3.16)$$

$$\mu_{eq} = \frac{(a - d)}{a} + \frac{\mu_r d}{(a - d)\mu_r + d} \quad (3.17)$$

가 [9].

3.2.

3.2.1.

(3.18) [10].

$$\mu_r = 1 + \frac{K}{1 + jf/f_m} \quad (3.18)$$

, K (DC), f, f_m

, μ_r 가

μ_r

μ_i

f_r

가

(4.18)

Snoek's limit law

가

$$\mu_i \cdot f_r = 5.6 \times 10^3 \text{ MHz} \quad (3.18)$$

3.2.2

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

ε_r, μ_r

가

가

가

가

\hat{z}

(3.19)

S

(3.20)

$$\hat{z} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \tanh(j 2 \frac{d}{\lambda} \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}) \quad (3.19)$$

$$S = \frac{\hat{z} - 1}{\hat{z} + 1} \quad (3.20)$$

,

가

(3.19)

(3.21)

$$|x| < 1 \quad \tanh x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{z} & \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\varepsilon_r}} \left\{ 2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r} \sqrt{\varepsilon_r \mu_r} - \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r} \sqrt{\varepsilon_r \mu_r} \right)^3 \right\} \\
& = j 2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r} \mu_r + j \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\varepsilon_r}} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r} \sqrt{\varepsilon_r \mu_r} \right)^3 \\
& = j 2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r} \mu_r \left\{ 1 + j \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r} \right)^2 \varepsilon_r \mu_r \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

$$(3.21) \quad \varepsilon_r = \varepsilon_r', \quad \mu_r = \mu_r' - j\mu_r'' \tag{3.22}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{z} & j 2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \left\{ (\mu_r' - j\mu_r'') + \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \right)^2 \varepsilon_r' (\mu_r' - j\mu_r'')^2 \right\} \\
& = \left\{ 2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \mu_r'' - \frac{2}{3} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \right)^3 \varepsilon_r' \mu_r' \mu_r'' \right\} + \\
& j \left\{ 2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \mu_r' + \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \right)^3 (\varepsilon_r' \mu_r'^2 - \varepsilon_r' \mu_r''^2) \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.22}$$

$$(3.20) \quad \text{0} \quad z=1, \tag{3.22} \quad \text{가 1,} \quad \text{0}$$

$$\hat{z} = 1 \tag{3.23}$$

$$2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \mu_r'' - \frac{2}{3} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \right)^3 \varepsilon_r' \mu_r' \mu_r'' = 1 \tag{3.24}$$

$$2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \mu_r' + \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \right)^3 (\varepsilon_r' \mu_r'^2 - \varepsilon_r' \mu_r''^2) = 0 \tag{3.25}$$

$$(3.24) \quad \text{d가} \quad \left(2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \right)^3 \tag{3.26}$$

$$2 \frac{d}{\varepsilon_r'} \mu_r'' = 1 \tag{3.26}$$

가

$$(3.25) \quad 2 \quad \varepsilon_r' \mu_r'^2 \quad (3.28) \quad .$$

$$2 \quad \frac{d}{d} \mu_r' - \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \quad \frac{d}{d} \right)^3 (\varepsilon_r' \mu_r''^2) = 0 \quad (3.27)$$

$$\mu_r' - \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon_r' \left(\frac{2}{d} \mu_r'' \right)^2 = 0 \quad (3.28)$$

(3.28) (3.26) (3.29) .

$$\mu_r' - \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon_r' = 0 \quad (3.29)$$

(3.26) (3.30)

$$\mu_r'' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\varepsilon_r' = 3\mu_r' \quad (3.31)$$

(3.15)

가

μ_r'

1 , ε_r' 가 ,

$\varepsilon_r' = 3$

가

VHF UHF

ε_r , 5 8,

8 16 가 .

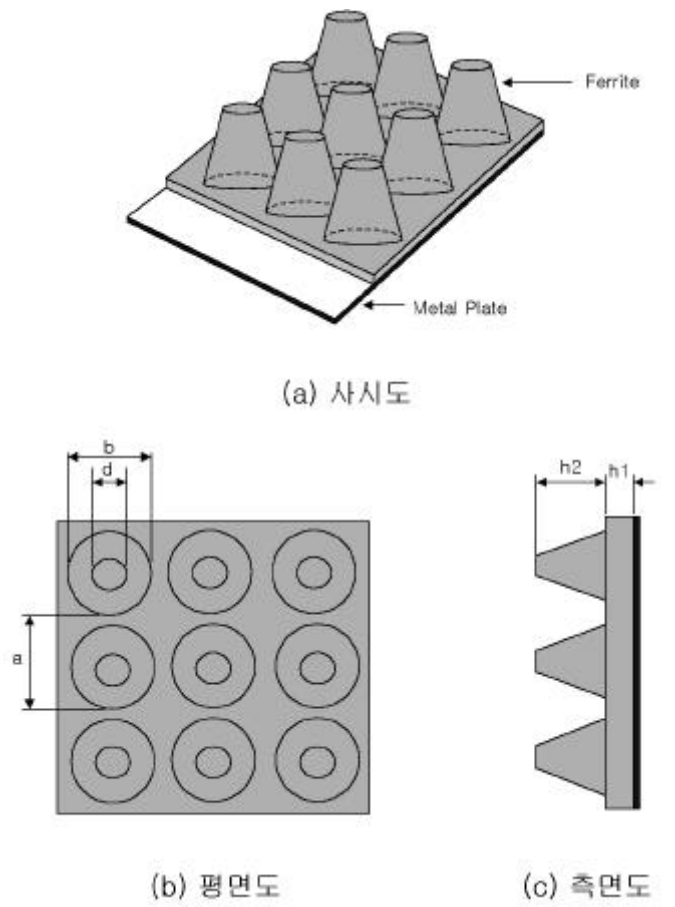
4

4.1

3

가

4.1



4.1

Fig. 4.1 The Shape of Top-Cut Corn array Wave Absorber.

4.1

가

1

2

1

가

가

, 1

가

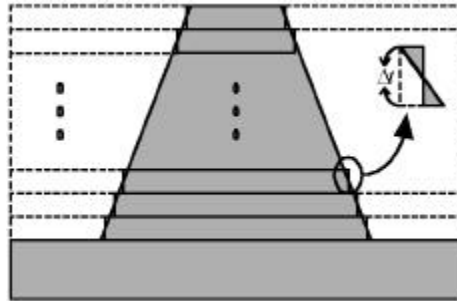
$$\epsilon_{eff} = \epsilon_r \tag{4.1}$$

$$\mu_{eff} = \mu_r \tag{4.2}$$

2 가
 4.2 Δt 가 [16].

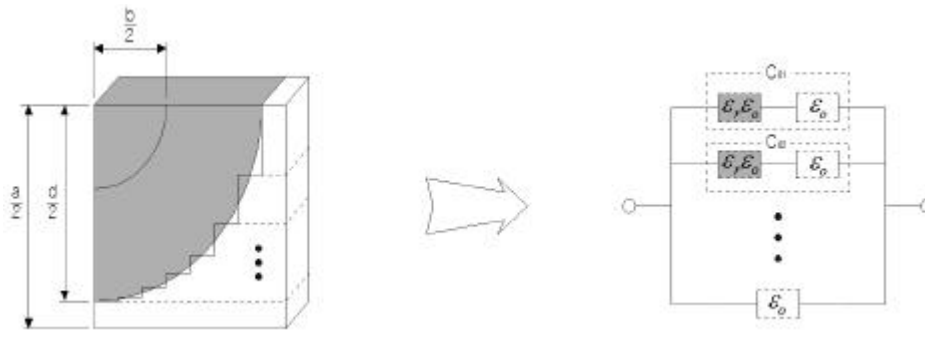
가 (4.1) . 가 2 4.4

가 (4.2)



4.2 2 가

Fig. 4.2 Approximation for Equivalent Material Constants of 2nd Layer.

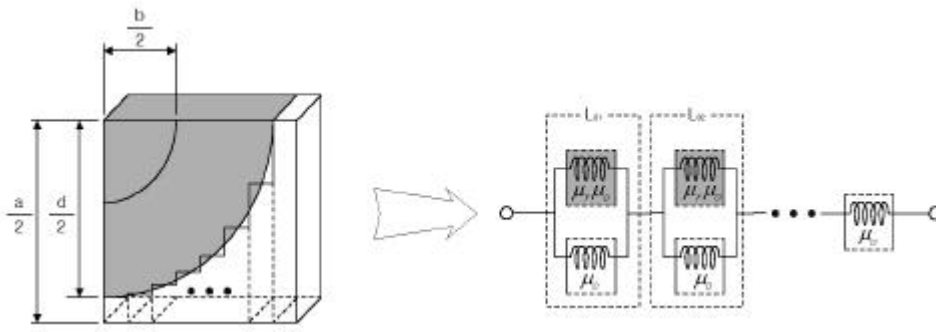


4.3 2 가

Fig. 4.3 Equivalent Capacitance model of 2nd layer.

$$\epsilon_{eff} = \frac{a \cdot [(a - \Delta t) \cdot \epsilon_r + \Delta t]}{a(x_{n+1} - x_n) \cdot \epsilon_r} + \frac{[(a - x_n + n\Delta t)(x_{n+1} - x_n)] \cdot \epsilon_r}{a(x_{n+1} - x_n) \cdot \epsilon_r} \tag{4.1}$$

, x_n 3 $d/2, n$.



4.4 2 가

Fig. 4.4 Equivalent Inductance model of 2nd layer.

$$\mu_{eff} = \frac{a \cdot [(a - x_n) \cdot \mu_r + (x_n - n\Delta t)]}{a \cdot \Delta t \cdot \mu_r} + \frac{\Delta t(a - x_n + n\Delta t) \cdot \mu_r}{a \cdot \Delta t \cdot \mu_r} \quad (4.2)$$

4.5

, 1

30 MHz 50 GHz

20 dB

가

1

가 34.7mm

가

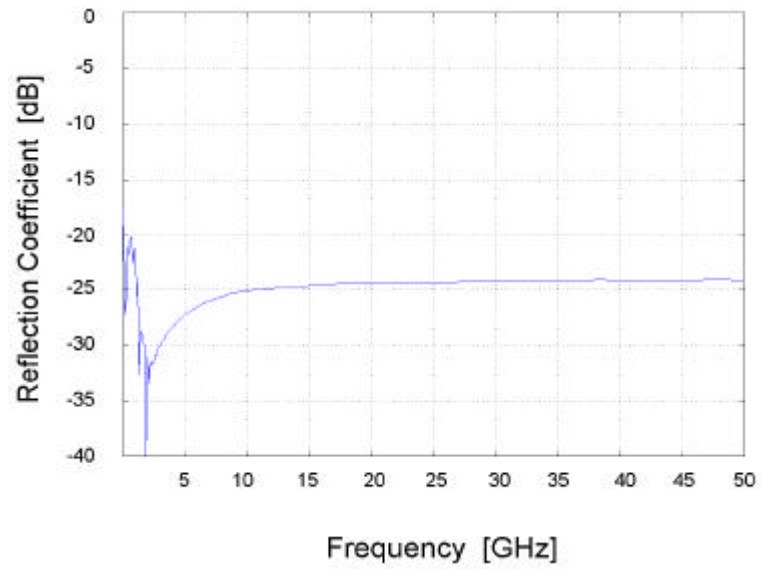
가

1.5 m 가

가

1.

	(mm)					20 dB
	a	b	d	h1	h2	
K = 2,500 fm = 2.5 MHz ε _r = 14	20	9	7	6.7	28	30 MHz 50 GHz



4.5

Fig. 4.5 Characteristics of the Top-Cut corn array wave absorber.

4.2

가

4.6

. Wiltron 360B Network Analyzer

가

4.7

가

가

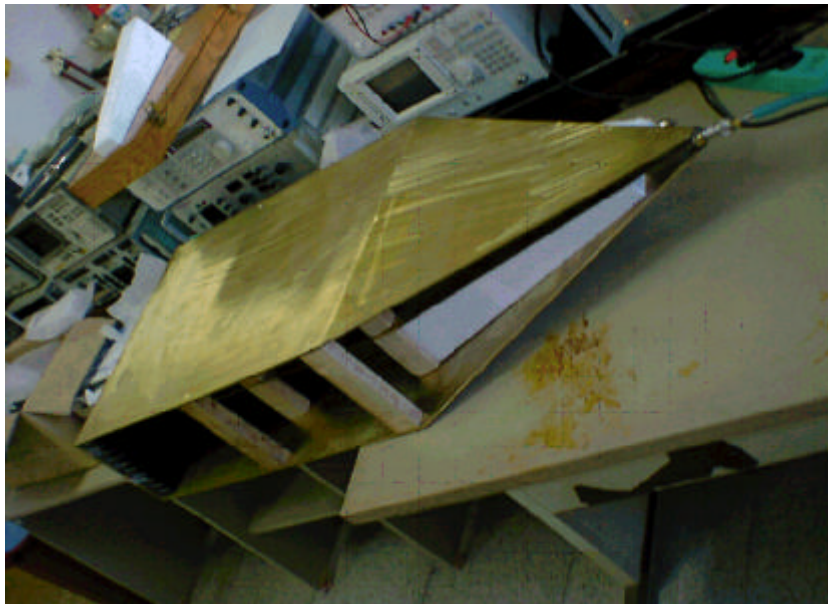
Center Strip

4.8

가

가

Network Analyzer



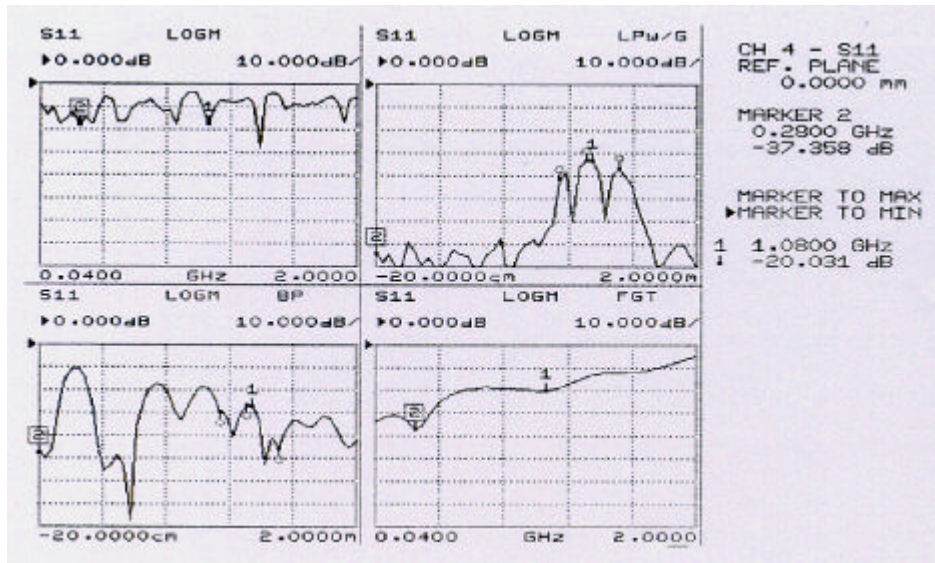
4.6

Fig. 4.6 Measurement System for Wave Absorber.



4.7

Fig. 4.7 Wave Absorber in Measurement System.



4.8

Fig. 4.8 The Characteristics of Top-Cut Corn array Wave Absorber.

Wiltron 360B Network Analyzer Time

Harmonic x 가 Time(Distance) domain

가

x 가

1 Marking 가

가 , 1

가

, 가 0 dB

40 MHz 2 GHz . 40

MHz 1 GHz 20 dB .

가 300 MHz 500 MHz

1 GHz

5

EMI/EMC
EMI/EMC

가 , 가

EMI/EMC 가 가 .

EMI/EMC .

EMI/EMC ,

CISPR가 1998

30 MHz 18 GHz 20 dB 가

가 . ,

4 cm

34.7 mm

가 30 MHz 50 GHz 20 dB

가 ,

가

40 MHz 1

GHz 20 dB 가 . ,

가 가 300 MHz 500 MHz

1 GHz

1 GHz

가 .

- [1] , , “EMI/EMC ”, 15 4 , pp. 13-35, 1991. 12.
- [2] CISPR/B/220/RVC, CISPR11, Nov. 8. 1998.
- [3] , , , “ 2 가 2 ”, , pp. 8-12, 1995.
- [4] David M. Pozar, *Microwave Engineering*, Addison-Wesley, 1990
- [5] , , , “ ”, 16 4 pp. 25-34, 1992. 12.
- [6] Y. Naito et al., "Anechoic chamber fitted with ferrite grid or ferrite multi-layer electromagnetic wave absorbers", EMC'94 ROMA, pp. 229-234, Sept. 1994.
- [7] , , “ / / 3 ”, , pp. 115-119, 1996.
- [8] , , “ ”, , pp. 58-62, 1996.
- [9] Dong Il Kim, Michiharu Takahashi, Hiroki Anzai, Sang Yup Jun, "Electromagnetic wave absorber with wide-band frequency characteristics using exponentially tapered ferrite", IEEE Transactions on electromagnetic compatibility, Vol.38, No.2, pp. 173-177, May. 1996.
- [10] 内藤喜之 外, “フェライト電波吸収体の整合周波数について”、日本電子通信學會論文誌B, 52-B, 7, pp.398-404, 1969. 1.
- [11] , , , “ ”, 11 3 , pp. 372-378, 2000. 4

1. 김민준, “한국의 전통문화유산 보호를 위한 법적·제도적 개선 방안”, *문화유산*, 11권 3호, pp. 372-378, 2000. 4
1. 김민준, “한국의 전통문화유산 보호를 위한 법적·제도적 개선 방안”, *문화유산*, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 432-436, 1999. 5.
2. 김민준, “한국의 전통문화유산 보호를 위한 법적·제도적 개선 방안”, *문화유산*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 197-200, 1999. 9.
3. 김민준, “한국의 전통문화유산 보호를 위한 법적·제도적 개선 방안”, *문화유산*, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 505-508, 2000. 5.
4. 김민준, “한국의 전통문화유산 보호를 위한 법적·제도적 개선 방안”, *문화유산*, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 153-156, 2000. 10.