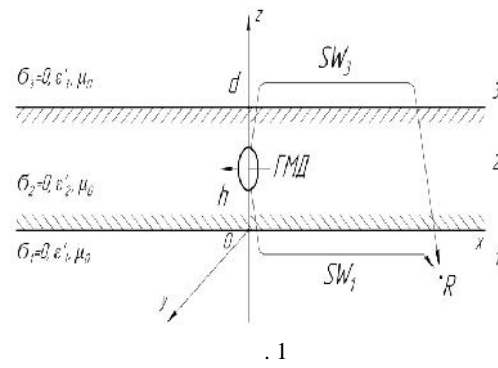


621.396.945

[1].



$$\begin{aligned} & \tau_2, \nu_2, \tilde{\nu}_0, \\ & (\tau_1, \nu_1, \tilde{\nu}_0) \\ & \tau_2 \gg \tau_1, \quad Z > d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau_3 = 0, \nu_3, \tilde{\nu}_0 \quad (1). \\ & \exp(-i\tilde{S}t). \end{aligned}$$

(1),

(1).

2

$$= (\nu_1, 0, \nu_3)$$

} -

2

R

(4):

$$\nu_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A H_0^{(1)}(\beta r) e^{-\beta z} d\beta; \quad (1)$$

$$\nu_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E H_0^{(1)}(\beta r) e^{-\beta z} d\beta, \quad (2)$$

$H_0^{(1)}(\beta r)$ -

$$\tilde{\nu}_i = \sqrt{\beta^2 - k_i^2}. \quad (3)$$

(1), (2)

[1, 2].

$$|k_2| \gg |k_1| \gg |k_3| \quad (4)$$

k_1, k_2, k_3 -

$$k_i = k \sqrt{\nu_{ri}}; \quad k = 2 \frac{f}{c}; \quad \nu_{ri} = \nu_{ri} + j60; \quad \tau_i -$$

(3)

SW_1

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1 = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - k_1^2}; \tilde{\gamma}_2 \approx -ik_2; \tilde{\gamma}_3 \approx k_1 \quad (5)$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1 \approx -ik_1; \tilde{\gamma}_2 \approx -ik_2; \tilde{\gamma}_3 = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - k_3^2} \quad (6)$$

(4), (5), (6)

(7), (8):

$$SW_{x_1} = \frac{k_1^3 ch_{\tilde{\gamma}_2}(d-h) [k_3^2 + k_1 k_2 \tan k_2 (d-h)] \sqrt{2}}{ch_{\tilde{\gamma}_2} d (k_3^2 + k_1 k_2 \tan k_2 d)^2 \sqrt{k_{0_1} (k_1 - k_{0_1})}} \times \frac{e^{ik_1 r}}{r} e^{i\tilde{\gamma}_2 z} W(\dots_1) \quad (7)$$

$$r = \frac{ik_1^3}{k_3^2 + k_1 k_2 \tan k_2 d}; k_{0_1}^2 = k_1^2 - r;$$

$W(\dots_1)$ -

$$\dots_1 = ir(k_1 - k_{0_1});$$

$$SW_{x_3} = \frac{k_3^2 [(k_1 + k_2 th_{\tilde{\gamma}_2} d) - k_2 th_{\tilde{\gamma}_2} (d-h)] ch_{\tilde{\gamma}_2}(d-h) \sqrt{2}}{ch_{\tilde{\gamma}_2} d (k_1 + k_2 th_{\tilde{\gamma}_2} d)^2 ch_{\tilde{\gamma}_2} d \sqrt{k_{0_3}}} \times \frac{e^{ik_3 r}}{r} e^{-i\sqrt{k_1^2 - k_{0_3}^2} z} \sqrt{k_3 + k_{0_3}} W(\dots_3) \quad (8)$$

(7) (8)

SW_{x_1} ,

$$\left| \frac{SW_{x_3}}{x_1} \right| \gg \left| \frac{SW_{x_1}}{x_1} \right| \quad z-$$

$$z_1 = \frac{ab}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{k_{0_1} (k_1 - k_{0_1})}} \frac{e^{ik_1 r}}{r^2} (-i - k_1 r) e^{i\sqrt{k_1^2 - k_{0_1}^2} z} \right] \times \quad (9)$$

$\times \sin \{ W(\dots_1) \}$,

$$a = \frac{-2ch_{\tilde{\gamma}_2}(d-h) [k_3^2 + k_1 k_2 \tan k_2 (d-h)]}{ch_{\tilde{\gamma}_2} d [(k_3^2 + k_1 k_2 \tan k_2 d)(k_1 - k_2 \tan k_2 d)] + k_1^3};$$

$$b = \frac{k_1^3 (k_1 - k_2 \tan k_2 d)}{[(k_3^2 + k_1 k_2 \tan k_2 d)(k_1 - k_2 \tan k_2 d) + k_1^3]}$$

$$k_{0_1}^2 = k_1^2 + \frac{k_1^6 (k_1 - k_2 \tan k_2 d)^2}{[(k_3^2 + k_1 k_2 \tan k_2 d)(k_1 - k_2 \tan k_2 d) + k_1^3]} \quad (7) \quad (9)$$

$$\left| \frac{SW_{x_3}}{x_1} \right| \gg \left| \frac{SW_{x_1}}{x_1} \right|$$

$$H_{x_1} = k_1^2 \quad (10)$$

$$E_{z_1} = \frac{i\tilde{S}}{c} \frac{d}{dy} \quad (11)$$

4. , 1950.
1. 12.04.2014
2. , 1975.
3. , 1975.
3. , 1971.

RADIATED EMISSION OF HORIZONTAL MAGNETIC DIPOLE WHICH IS ARRANGED IN MULTILAYER MEDIUM WITH HIGH CONDUCTIVITY MIDDLE LAYER

N. Borozdin

In this article presents the task of excitation electromagnetic waves in multilayer medium with flat interface region and reduces to the solution of extrinsic Sommerfeld integral. The subintegral function of Sommerfeld integral has a number of singular points (pole). Proposes the analytical method for the approximate calculation of the improper integral, the formulas for calculating the field of a magnetic dipole in a three-layer medium.

Keywords: horizontal magnetic dipole, Sommerfeld problem, three-layer medium, Hertz vector.