

[1].

[2].

[3].

[4]

[5]:

$$\text{rot}\vec{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t}, \tag{1}$$

$$\text{rot}\vec{H} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{J}}{\partial t} = \varepsilon_0 \omega_p^2(t) \vec{E}. \tag{3}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{H}, \quad \varepsilon_0, \mu_0, \vec{J}, \omega_p \tag{5},$$

$$\vec{E}(0^+) = \vec{E}(0^-), \vec{H}(0^+) = \vec{H}(0^-), \vec{J}(0^+) = 0 \tag{4}$$

(ρ, ϕ, z) .

Oz .

$$\begin{aligned} & \{E_z, H_\phi, H_\rho\} \\ & \{H_z, E_\phi, E_\rho\}. \end{aligned}$$

z -

$$\Delta E(t, \rho, \phi) - \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E(t, \rho, \phi) - \frac{\omega_p^2}{c^2} \cdot E(t, \rho, \phi) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$E(t=0^-) = E(t=0^+), \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}(t=0^-) = \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}(t=0^+) \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta \dot{H}(t, \rho, \phi) - \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \dot{H}(t, \rho, \phi) - \frac{\omega_p^2}{c^2} \cdot \dot{H}(t, \rho, \phi) = 0, \quad \dot{H} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \quad (7)$$

$$H(t=0^-) = H(t=0^+), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t=0^-) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t=0^+), \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t=0^-) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t=0^+) \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$$

$$\vec{E}_0 = E_0 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m J_m(k\rho) e^{im\phi} e^{i\omega t} \cdot \vec{z}, \quad (9)$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c}, \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

$$L(p) = \int_0^{\infty} W(t) e^{-pt} dt \quad (5)$$

$$(6). \quad (5) \quad :$$

$$L(p, \rho, \phi) = E_0 \frac{(p+i\omega)}{\omega^2 + p^2 + \omega_p^2} \cdot \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} \vec{z} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}(z, t) &= \frac{E_0}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\omega}{\omega_f} \right) e^{i\omega_f t} + \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega_f} \right) e^{-i\omega_f t} \right] \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} \vec{z} \\ \omega_f^2 &= \sqrt{\omega^2 + \omega_p^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$(7) \quad (8). \quad H_0$$

$$(9) \quad E_0 \quad H_0).$$

$$\vec{H}(p) = H_0 \frac{p^2 + \omega_p^2 + i\omega p}{p(p^2 + \omega_p^2 + \omega^2)} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} \vec{z} \quad (12)$$

$$\vec{H}(z, t) = \frac{H_0}{\omega_f^2} \left[\omega_p^2 + \omega \frac{\omega + \omega_f}{2} e^{i\omega_f t} + \omega \frac{\omega - \omega_f}{2} e^{-i\omega_f t} \right] \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} \vec{z} \quad (13)$$

[5-6].

$$(11) \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \omega_f \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\rangle \\ & \cdot \end{aligned}$$

(9),

R.

$$(5) \quad (6),$$

(5)

$$\omega_p = 0).$$

$$(6).$$

$$\Delta E(p) - \frac{1}{c^2} (p^2 E(p) - pE(0^-) - E'(0^-)) - \frac{\omega_p^2 E(p)}{c^2} = 0, \quad \rho < R \quad (14)$$

$$\Delta E(p) - \frac{1}{c^2} (p^2 E(p) - pE(0^-) - E'(0^-)) = 0, \quad \rho > R \quad (15)$$

$$L(p, \rho, \phi) = \frac{(p + i\omega)E_0}{\omega^2 + p^2 + \omega_p^2} \cdot \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} + \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m \cdot I_m(\varphi\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} \quad (\rho < R) \quad (16)$$

$$L(p, \rho, \phi) = \frac{E_0}{p - i\omega} \cdot \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} + \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} b_m \cdot K_m(\gamma\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} \quad (\rho > R) \quad (17)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + \omega_p^2}}{c}, \quad \gamma = \frac{p}{c}, \quad I_m(\cdot) \quad K_m(\cdot) -$$

$$a_m \quad b_m$$

$$E_z \quad H_\varphi \quad H_\varphi \quad (1).$$

$$a_m = A(p) \frac{-\gamma \cdot J_m(kR) \cdot K'_m(\gamma R) + k \cdot J'_m(kR) \cdot K_m(\gamma R)}{-\gamma \cdot I_m(\varphi R) \cdot K'_m(\gamma R) + \varphi \cdot I'_m(\varphi R) \cdot K_m(\gamma R)}, \quad (18)$$

$$b_m = A(p) \frac{k \cdot I_m(\varphi R) \cdot J'_m(kR) - \varphi \cdot J_m(kR) \cdot I'_m(\varphi R)}{-\gamma \cdot I_m(\varphi R) \cdot K'_m(\gamma R) + \varphi \cdot I'_m(\varphi R) \cdot K_m(\gamma R)} \quad (19)$$

$$A(p) = \frac{E_0 \omega_p^2 (-i)^m}{(p^2 + \omega_p^2 + \omega^2)(p - i\omega)}$$

(7)

(8),

$$L(p, \rho, \phi) = H_0 \frac{p^2 + \omega_p^2 + i\omega p}{p(p^2 + \omega_p^2 + \omega^2)} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} + \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} c_m \cdot I_m(\varphi\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi}, \quad (\rho < R) \quad (20)$$

$$L(p, \rho, \phi) = \frac{H_0}{p - i\omega} \cdot \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^m \cdot J_m(k\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} + \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} d_m \cdot K_m(\gamma\rho) \cdot e^{im\phi} \quad (\rho > R) \quad (21)$$

$$c_m \quad d_m \quad :$$

$$c_m = \frac{\gamma J'_m(kR) K_m(\gamma R) + k J_m(kR) K'_m(\gamma R)}{-\gamma I'_m(\varphi R) K_m(\gamma R) + \varphi I_m(\varphi R) K'_m(\gamma R)} \frac{\varphi}{\gamma} B(p)$$

$$d_m = \frac{\varphi J'_m(kR) I_m(\varphi R) + k J_m(kR) I'_m(\varphi R)}{-\gamma I'_m(\varphi R) K_m(\gamma R) + \varphi I_m(\varphi R) K'_m(\gamma R)} B(p)$$

$$B(p) = H_0 \frac{i \cdot \omega_p^2}{(p - i\omega)(p^2 + \omega_p^2 + \omega^2)} (-i)^m$$

$$W(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} L(p) e^{pt} dp.$$

$$(16) - (17), (20) - (21)$$

$$p = \pm i \sqrt{\omega^2 + \omega_p^2},$$

$$p = i\omega,$$

$$-\gamma \cdot I_m(\varphi R) \cdot K'_m(\gamma R) + \varphi \cdot I'_m(\varphi R) \cdot K_m(\gamma R)$$

$$-\gamma I'_m(\varphi R) K_m(\gamma R) + \varphi I_m(\varphi R) K'_m(\gamma R)$$

$$p = 0 \quad p = \pm i\omega_p$$

$$p a_m I_m(\varphi\rho) \approx \frac{E_0}{2} \frac{\omega_p^2}{p^2} (-i)^m J_m(kR) \sqrt{\frac{R}{\rho}} e^{\frac{p}{c}(\rho-R)}, \quad p b_m K_m(\gamma\rho) \approx \frac{E_0}{2} \frac{\omega_p^2}{p^2} (-i)^m J_m(kR) \sqrt{\frac{R}{\rho}} e^{\frac{p}{c}(R-\rho)}, \quad (22)$$

$$p c_m I_m(\varphi\rho) \approx \frac{H_0}{2} \frac{\omega_p^2}{p^2} (-i)^{m+1} J'_m(kR) \sqrt{\frac{R}{\rho}} e^{\frac{p}{c}(\rho-R)}, \quad p d_m K_m(\gamma\rho) \approx \frac{H_0}{2} \frac{\omega_p^2}{p^2} (-i)^{m+1} J'_m(kR) \sqrt{\frac{R}{\rho}} e^{\frac{p}{c}(R-\rho)} \quad (23)$$

(16),

(17). (22)

(16) (17).

$$p = \pm i \sqrt{\omega^2 + \omega_p^2}$$

$\pm \text{Im}(p)$, $\text{Re}(p)$
 $p = \pm i \omega_p$.

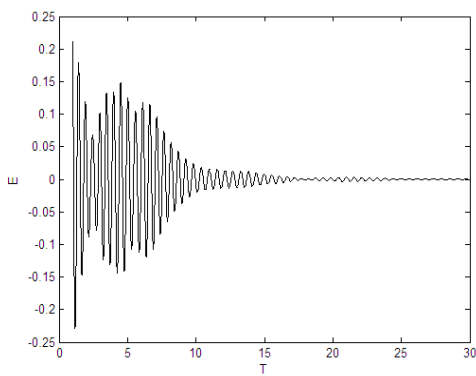
. 1 (,)

($T = tc/R$).

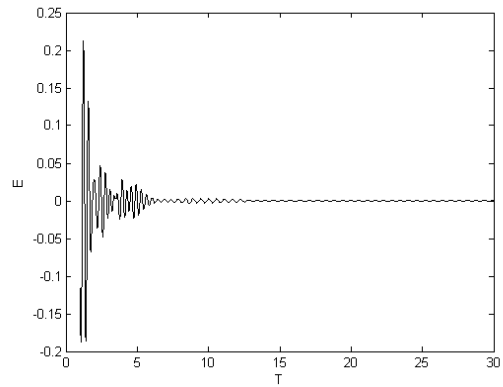
0,5 (. 1.) 0,7 (. 1.) , $\phi = 0$.

0,2 π

$N = E_0 c / \rho_0$.

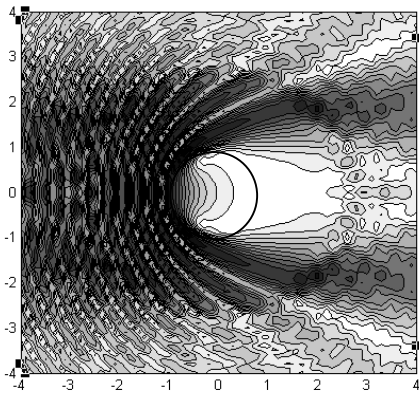


$\frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} = 0,8, r = 0,5$

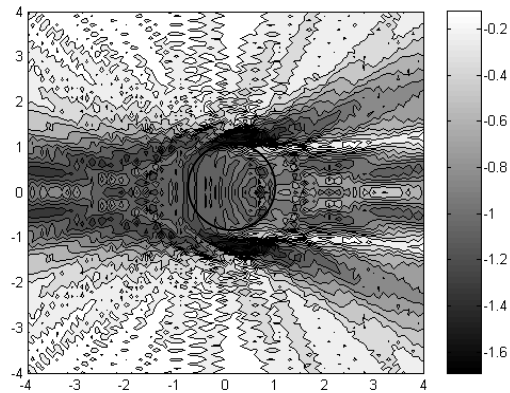


$\frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} = 0,6, r = 0,7$

. 2 (,):



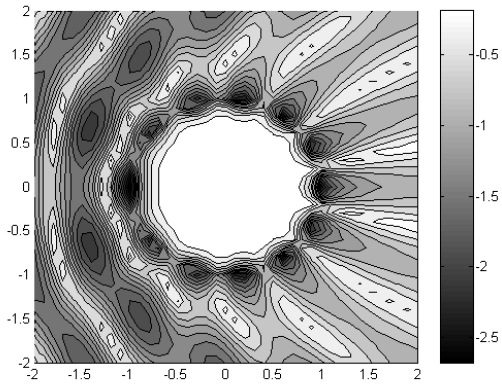
$\frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} = 1$



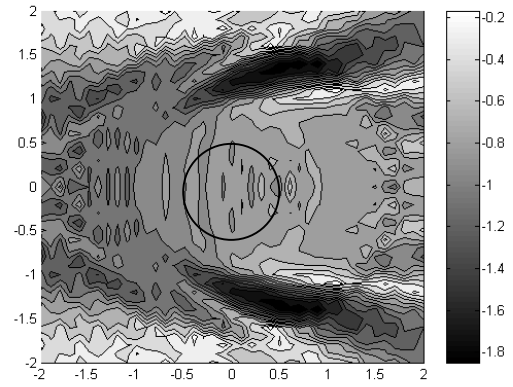
$\frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} = 0,8$

. 2

(.3(,)):



$$\frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} = 2$$



$$\frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} = 0,8$$

.3

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(

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621.385.6

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In this paper a 2D problem of electromagnetic field transformation due to creation of cylindrical plasma inhomogeneity is theoretically investigated. Solution is obtained analytically in the Laplace transform domain. Inversion in time domain has allowed us to estimate the duration of transient period and analyzed the features of the steady-state regime.

It is revealed that time varying of medium properties in bounded object leads to the transformation of the field pattern and recovery of transformed field frequency to the frequency of initial wave. Possibilities of transmission of the wave through the plasma object and formation of shadow region behind it are discussed. Excitation of surface plasmons has been shown.

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