

emw.Px	$\epsilon_0 \text{const} * (\text{emw.}\epsilon_{rx} * \text{emw.}E_x + \text{emw.}\epsilon_{rx} * \text{emw.}E_z - \text{emw.}E_x)$	C/m ²
emw.Py	$\epsilon_0 \text{const} * (\text{emw.}\epsilon_{ry} * \text{emw.}E_x + \text{emw.}\epsilon_{ry} * \text{emw.}E_y + \text{emw.}\epsilon_{ry} * \text{emw.}E_z - \text{emw.}E_y)$	C/m ²
emw.Pz	$\epsilon_0 \text{const} * (\text{emw.}\epsilon_{rz} * \text{emw.}E_x + \text{emw.}\epsilon_{rz} * \text{emw.}E_y + \text{emw.}\epsilon_{rz} * \text{emw.}E_z - \text{emw.}E_z)$	C/m ²
emw.normP	$\text{sqrt}(\text{realdot}(\text{emw.}P_x, \text{emw.}P_x) + \text{realdot}(\text{emw.}P_y, \text{emw.}P_y) + \text{realdot}(\text{emw.}P_z, \text{emw.}P_z))$	C/m ²
emw.Dx	$\epsilon_0 \text{const} * \text{emw.}E_x + \text{emw.}P_x$	C/m ²
emw.Dy	$\epsilon_0 \text{const} * \text{emw.}E_y + \text{emw.}P_y$	C/m ²
emw.Dz	$\epsilon_0 \text{const} * \text{emw.}E_z + \text{emw.}P_z$	C/m ²

What I expect, when I enter Relative permittivity (ϵ_r), is :

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 = (1 + \chi) \epsilon_0$$

and $D_x = \epsilon_0 \text{const} * \epsilon_{rx} * E_j$

but instead according to equations I get:
 $D_x = \epsilon_0 \text{const} * (E_x + \epsilon_{rx} * E_j)$

permittivity acts as susceptibility, am I wrong?

Should I enter Relative permittivity, for instance, for air as 0 instead of 1 then?