

A nighttime photograph of a cityscape with a prominent waterfall in the foreground. The city lights are visible in the background, and the waterfall is illuminated with blue and white lights. The text is overlaid on the image.

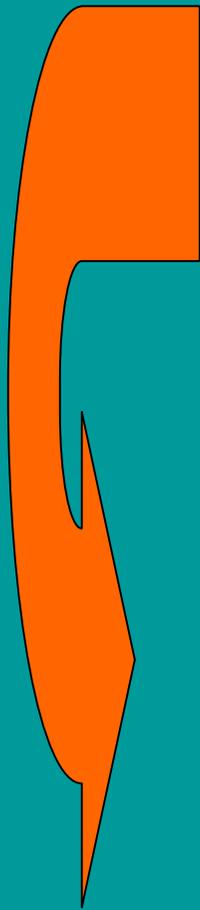
# 电动力学

## 第十九讲

西安石油大学理学院  
应用物理系



### 3. 良导体中的电场



$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = i\omega\mu\vec{H} & \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = -i\omega\epsilon_c\vec{E} & \nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \end{cases}$$

导体

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = i\omega\mu\vec{H} & \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = -i\omega\epsilon\vec{E} & \nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \end{cases}$$

介质

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) + k_c^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$k_c = \omega\sqrt{\mu\epsilon_c}$$

空间部分

$$\epsilon_c = \epsilon + i\frac{\sigma}{\omega}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\vec{H} = -\frac{i}{\omega\mu} \nabla \times \vec{E}$$



$$\nabla^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) + k_c^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$



平面电磁波

平面  
波解

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_c \cdot \vec{x}} \longleftrightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}_c \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}$$

$$k_c = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon_c} \longleftarrow \boxed{\epsilon_c \text{ 为复数}} \longrightarrow \vec{k}_c = \vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha}$$

$$|\vec{\alpha}| = \alpha \quad |\vec{\beta}| = \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \longrightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) &= \vec{E}_0 e^{i[(\vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha}) \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t]} = \vec{E}_0 e^{i[\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{x} + i\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t]} \\ &= \vec{E}_0 e^{-\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{x}} e^{i[\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t]} \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{-\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{x}} e^{i[\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t]}$$

$$\vec{k}_c = \vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha}$$

解的讨论:

- $\alpha$ 称为衰减常数,  $\beta$ 称为相位常数
- 波矢量  $\vec{k}_c = \vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha}$  中  $\vec{\beta}$  与  $\vec{\alpha}$  的关系

$$k_c = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon_c} \Rightarrow k_c^2 = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon_c = \omega^2 \mu \left( \epsilon + \frac{i\sigma}{\omega} \right) = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon + i\omega \mu \sigma$$

$$k_c^2 = \vec{k}_c \cdot \vec{k}_c = \beta^2 - \alpha^2 + 2i\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}$$

$$\beta^2 - \alpha^2 = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \omega \mu \sigma$$

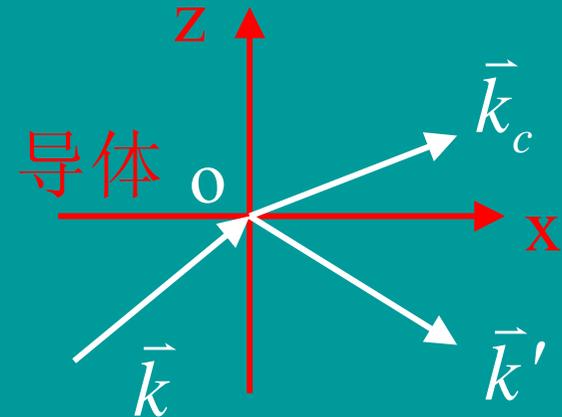


$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{-\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{x}} e^{i[\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t]}$$

- 电磁波的相位为  $\phi = \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t$ ，因此，电磁波的传播方向为  $\vec{\beta}$ ，电磁波的相速度为  $V_p = \omega / \beta$

#### 4. 趋肤效应和穿透深度

设有一平面电磁波由真空入射到导体表面，入射面为x-y平面，z轴方向指向导体。在o点，电磁波产生反射和折射



$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
 \boxed{k_x = k_{cx}} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \text{导体}
 \end{array} \right\} \begin{cases}
 \vec{k}_c = k_{cx} \hat{e}_x + k_{cz} \hat{e}_z = (\beta_x + i\alpha_x) \hat{e}_x + (\beta_z + i\alpha_z) \hat{e}_z \\
 \vec{k} = k_x \hat{e}_x + k_z \hat{e}_z
 \end{cases}$$



$$k_x = k_{cx} = \beta_x + i\alpha_x$$

$k$ 为实数

$$\alpha_x = 0 \quad \beta_x = k_x$$

$$\vec{k}_c = (\beta_x + i\alpha_x)\hat{e}_x + (\beta_z + i\alpha_z)\hat{e}_z$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{k}_c = \beta_x \hat{e}_x + (\beta_z + i\alpha_z)\hat{e}_z \\ \vec{\beta} = \beta_x \hat{e}_x + \beta_z \hat{e}_z = k_x \hat{e}_x + \beta_z \hat{e}_z \\ \vec{\alpha} = \alpha_x \hat{e}_x + \alpha_z \hat{e}_z = \alpha_z \hat{e}_z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon = \beta^2 - \alpha^2 = k_x^2 + \beta_z^2 - \alpha_z^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sigma \mu \omega = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \alpha_z \beta_z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_z^2 - \alpha_z^2 = \omega^2 \varepsilon \mu - k_x^2 \\ \alpha_z \beta_z = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \mu \omega \end{cases}$$

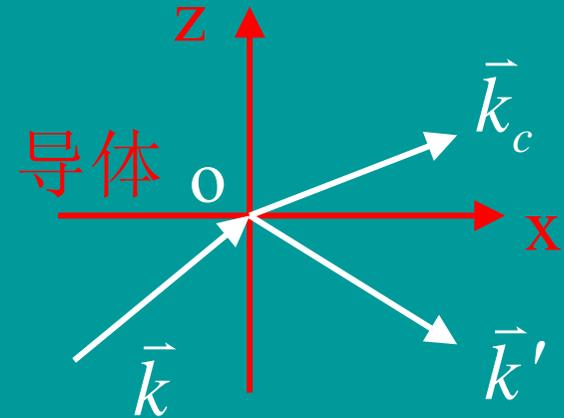


垂直入射

$$\rightarrow k_x = 0, \beta_x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_z^2 - \alpha_z^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon \mu - k_x^2 \\ \alpha_z \beta_z = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \mu \omega \end{cases}$$

$$k_x = k_{cx} = \beta_x + i\alpha_x$$



$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_z^2 - \alpha_z^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon \mu \\ \alpha_z \beta_z = \frac{\sigma \mu \omega}{2} \end{cases}$$

$\beta_z$  为实数  
 $\alpha_z > 0$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_z = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon \mu} \left[ \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \epsilon^2}} - 1 \right) / 2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \alpha \\ \beta_z = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon \mu} \left[ \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \epsilon^2}} + 1 \right) / 2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \beta \end{cases}$$



$\frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon} \gg 1$

$$\approx \sqrt{\frac{\mu \sigma \omega}{2}}$$

$$= \alpha = \beta$$

$$\alpha_z = \beta_z$$



$$\vec{k}_c = \vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha} = (\beta_z + i\alpha_z)\hat{e}_z = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\mu\sigma\omega}{2}} + i\sqrt{\frac{\mu\sigma\omega}{2}}\right)\hat{e}_z$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{-\vec{\alpha}\cdot\vec{x}} e^{i(\vec{\beta}\cdot\vec{x} - \omega t)} = \vec{E}_0 e^{-\alpha z} e^{i(\beta z - \omega t)}$$

穿透  
深度

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}}$$

**物理意义：** 振幅衰减为原来的1/e时，电磁波在导体中传播的距离

例如：铜的 $\alpha \approx 5 \times 10^7 \text{sm}^{-1}$ 。因此，对 $f = 50 \text{Hz}$ 的电磁波 $\delta = 0.9 \text{cm}$ ，对 $f = 100 \text{MHz}$ ， $\delta = 0.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}$

**趋肤效应：** 电磁波以及与其相互作用的高频电流只能集中于良导体表面的一个薄层内的现象



## 5. 良导体中的磁场

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}_c \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}$$

$$\vec{H} = -\frac{i}{\omega\mu} \nabla \times \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{H} = -\frac{i}{\omega\mu} i\vec{k}_c \times \vec{E}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega\mu} \vec{k}_c \times \vec{E}$$

垂直入射  $\rightarrow \vec{k}_c = (\beta_z + i\alpha_z)\hat{e}_z = (\beta + i\alpha)\hat{e}_z$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\omega\mu} (\beta + i\alpha)\hat{e}_z \times \vec{E}$$

良导体  $\rightarrow \alpha \approx \beta \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$

$$\vec{H} \approx \frac{1}{\omega\mu} \sqrt{\omega\mu\sigma} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \hat{e}_z \times \vec{E} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \hat{e}_z \times \vec{E}$$



1) 对于良导体, 电磁波的能量主要是磁场能量。

$$\vec{H} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \hat{e}_z \times \vec{E}$$

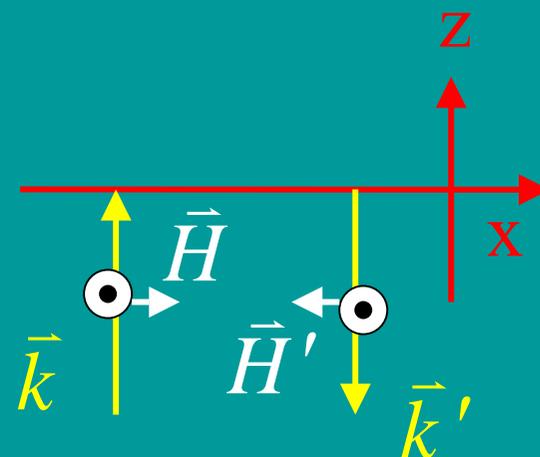
良导体  $\rightarrow \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon\omega} \gg 1 \rightarrow \left| \frac{\vec{H}}{\vec{E}} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon}} \gg 1$

$\rightarrow |\vec{H}| \gg |\vec{E}|$

2) 导体中磁场比电场相位滞后  $\pi/4$

### 三. 电磁波在导体表面的反射

设z轴指向导体, 导体表面为x-y平面, 电磁波的入射面为x-z平面, 电场强度的方向垂直于入射面





边值关系

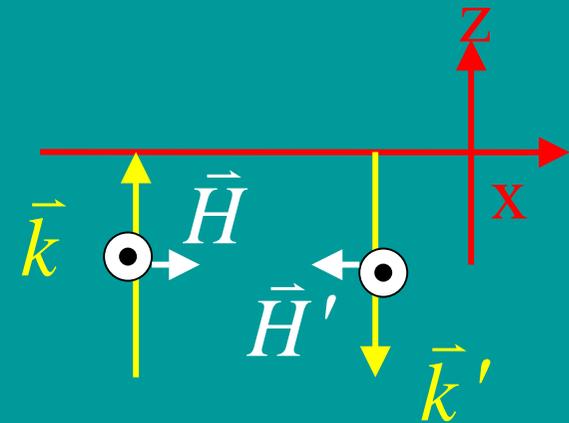
$$\begin{cases} E_{1t} = E_{2t} \\ H_{1t} = H_{2t} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} E + E' = E'' \\ H - H' = H'' \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{E}{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

$$\rightarrow H = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E \quad H' = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E'$$

$$H'' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu_0}} (1+i) E''$$

$$\begin{cases} E + E' = E'' \\ \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu_0}} (1+i) E'' \end{cases}$$





$$\frac{E'}{E} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon_0}{\sigma} + i}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon_0}{\sigma} + i}}$$

反射系数

$$R = \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right|^2 = \frac{E'^* \cdot E'}{E^* \cdot E} = \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon_0}{\sigma} + i}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon_0}{\sigma} + i}\right)^2}$$

反射能流与入射能流的比

将  $\frac{2\omega\varepsilon_0}{\sigma}$  看作一小量

$$R \approx 1 - 2\sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon_0}{\sigma}}$$

- 1) 当导体的电导率增大时，其反射系数逐渐接近1，对于理想导体，由于  $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$ ，则有  $R=1$
- 2) 导体的反射系数与入射波的频率有关。对于波长较长的微波及无线电波，一般可把金属看作理想导体， $R=1$



## § 4 谐振腔

- 无界空间电磁波的传播问题，以及电磁波在介质分界面和导体表面的反射、折射问题
  - 1) 无界空间电磁波的基本形式为平面电磁波，为横电磁波，亦称TEM波
  - 2) 平面电磁波在介质分界面上产生反射和折射时，角度之间满足反射和折射定律，而振幅之间满足菲涅尔公式
- 电磁波一般情况下是在导体以外的空间或绝缘介质中传播的，所以，导体自然也就构成了电磁波传播的边界。



# 一. 理想导体表面的波

## 1. 理想导体的边界条件

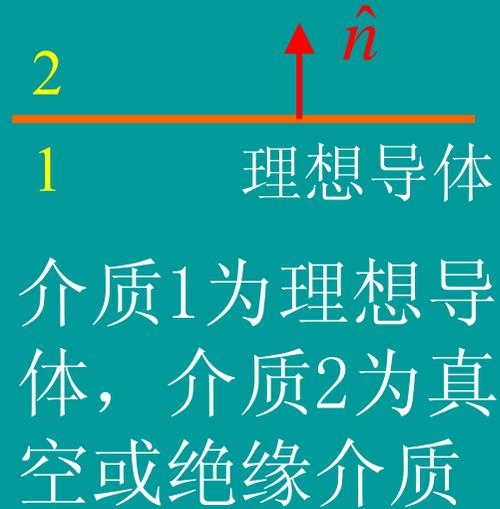
	理想导体	良导体
理想条件	$\frac{\omega\epsilon}{\sigma} = 0$	$\frac{\omega\epsilon}{\sigma} \ll 1$
反射系数	$R=1$	$R \approx 1$
穿透深度	$\delta=0$	$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu\sigma\omega}}$
导体的电流分布	$\vec{j} = 0 \quad \vec{\alpha} \neq 0$	$\vec{j} \neq 0$ ( $\delta$ 内) $\vec{\alpha}$ 具体分析
导体内的电磁场	$\vec{E}_{\text{内}}=0 \quad \vec{H}_{\text{内}}=0$	$\delta$ 内 $\vec{E}_{\text{内}} \neq 0$

**结论:** 一级近似下, 可将实际导体当理想导体讨论



# 时谐波

$$\begin{cases} \hat{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 & \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma \\ \hat{n} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{\alpha} & \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\vec{E}_1 = 0, \vec{H}_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{n} \times \vec{E} = 0 & \hat{n} \cdot \vec{D} = \sigma \\ \hat{n} \times \vec{H} = \vec{\alpha} & \hat{n} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$

一般边界条件

时谐波

E, H为理想导体以外  
介质一侧存在的电磁场

理想导体  
边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \hat{n} \times \vec{E} = 0 \\ \hat{n} \times \vec{H} = \vec{\alpha} \end{cases}$$

反映了介质中电磁波的  
磁场强度与导体表面高  
频电流的相互关系



$$\begin{cases} \hat{n} \times \vec{E} = 0 & \hat{n} \cdot \vec{D} = \sigma \\ \hat{n} \times \vec{H} = \vec{\alpha} & \hat{n} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$

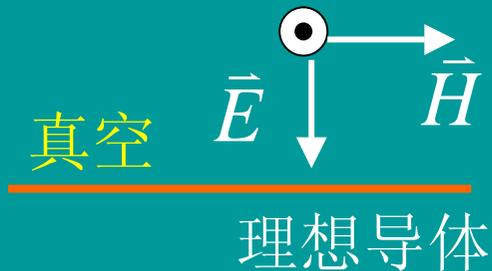
一般边界条件

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} E_t = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_t = 0 \\ H_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

常用  
边界条件

分析用  
边界条件



真正制约电磁波存在形式的是电场所满足的边界条件

物理图像：理想导体表面附近，电场线与界面正交，而磁感应线与界面相切



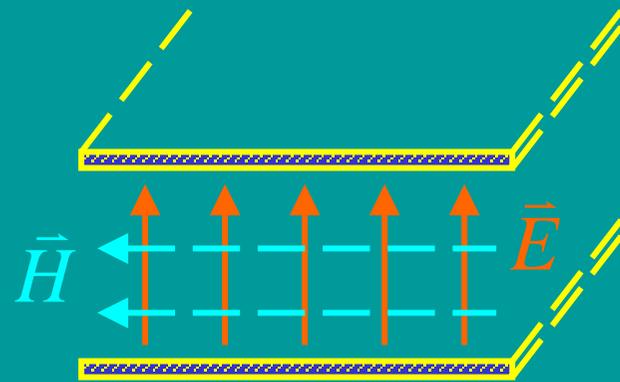
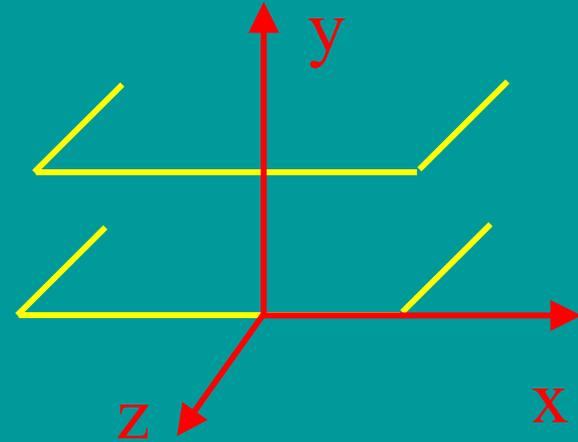
## 2. 理想导体作为边界的电磁波

设平行导体板间为真空

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \vec{H} = \frac{1}{\omega\mu} \vec{k} \times \vec{E} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_t = 0 \\ H_n = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

分析用  
边界条件

**结论：** 平行理想导体板间传输的电磁波只有在满足上述方程及边界条件的情况下才能为一种可能存在的波模





$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

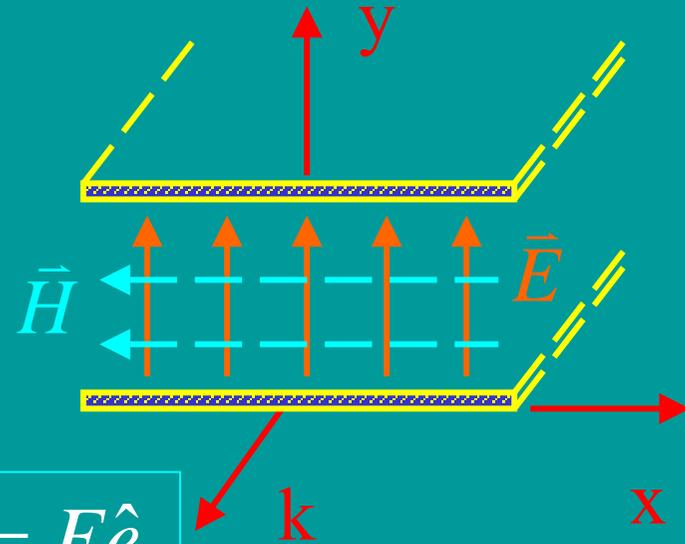
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\omega\mu} \vec{k} \times \vec{E}$$

分析用  
边界条件

$$E_t = 0$$

$$H_n = 0$$



令  $\vec{k} // \hat{e}_z$



$$E_x = E_z = 0$$



$$\vec{E} = E \hat{e}_y$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\omega\mu} \vec{k} \times \vec{E}$$



$$\vec{H} = \frac{k}{\omega\mu} \hat{e}_z \times E \hat{e}_y = \frac{kE}{\omega\mu} (-\hat{e}_x)$$

$$\vec{E} = E \hat{e}_y$$



$$H_z = H_y = 0$$

结论：两无穷大平行导体板内只能传播一种偏振的平面电磁波

由于  $E_z = 0$ ,  $H_z = 0$  这种电磁波为横电磁波 (TEM波)



作业：2, 7