- 5.1 完纯导体表面 \mathbf{H}_{t} =3 \mathbf{x}_{0} +4 \mathbf{z}_{0} A/m, 求表面电流 \mathbf{J}_{s} 。
- 答: $\hat{n} \times (\overline{H}_1 \overline{H}_2) = \overline{J}_s$

由于完纯导体内部磁场为 0,则 $\mathbf{J}_s = \mathbf{H}_t = 3\mathbf{x}_0 + 4\mathbf{z}_0 \, \mathbf{A}/\mathbf{m}$ 。

5.2 两无限大平板间有电场 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{x}_0 A \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{d}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)}$, 式中 A

为常数,平行板外空间电磁场为零,坐标如图 P5.2 所示。 试求:

- (1) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}$, $\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$;
- (2) E 能否用一位置的标量函数的负梯度表示,为什么?
- (3) 求与 E 相联系的 H:
- (4) 确定两板面上面电流密度和面电荷密度.

解: (1)
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{x}_0 \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) + \mathbf{y}_0 \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) + \mathbf{z}_0 \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right)$$
$$= -\mathbf{y}_0 jkA \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} - \mathbf{z}_0 \frac{\pi}{d} A \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)}$$

(2) $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} \neq \mathbf{0}$, 是有旋场,不能用标量函数的负梯度表示

(3)
$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{y}_0 \frac{kA}{\omega\mu_0} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{d}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + \mathbf{z}_0 \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} A\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{d}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)}$$

(4) $\mathbf{J}_{s} = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{A}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J}_{s}|_{y=0} &= \mathbf{y}_{0} \times \left[\mathbf{y}_{0} \frac{kA}{\omega \mu_{0}} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + \mathbf{z}_{0} \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega \mu_{0}} A \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{x}_{0} \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega \mu_{0}} A e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\mathbf{J}_{s}\big|_{y=d} = -\mathbf{x}_{0} \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_{0}} A e^{j(\omega t - kz)}$$

$$\rho_{s} = \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

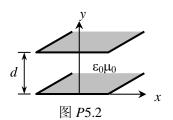
$$\rho_s\big|_{v=0} = \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$$

同理

$$\left. \rho_{s} \right|_{y=d} = 0$$

- 5.3 有一均匀平面波垂直入射到 z=0 处的理想导电平面,其电场强度为 $\mathbf{E}=E_0(\mathbf{x}_0-j\mathbf{y}_0)e^{-jkz}$. 确定
 - (1) 入射波和反射波的极化方式;
 - (2) 导电平面上面电流密度;
 - (3) 写出 $z \le 0$ 区域合成电场强度的瞬时值。

解: (1) $\mathbf{E} = E_0(\mathbf{x}_0 - j\mathbf{y}_0)e^{-jkz}$, 所以入射波是右手圆极化



反射波,为满足导体表面边界条件, E_x^r, E_y^r 与 E_x^i, E_y^i 都有 180°相移,且波传播方向相反,所以 $\mathbf{E}^r = E_0 \left(-\mathbf{x}_0 + j\mathbf{y}_0 \right) e^{jkz}$,所以是左手圆极化。

(2)
$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{\nabla \times \mathbf{E}}{j\omega\mu} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{0} & \mathbf{y}_{0} & \mathbf{z}_{0} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_{0}e^{-jkz} & -jE_{0}e^{-jkz} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (j\mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{y}_{0})\frac{k}{\omega\mu}E_{0}e^{-jkz}$$

$$\mathbf{J}_{s} = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{H} = -\mathbf{z}_{0} \times (j\mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{y}_{0})\frac{k}{\omega\mu}E_{0}e^{-jkz} = (-j\mathbf{y}_{0} + \mathbf{x}_{0})\frac{k}{\omega\mu}E_{0}e^{-jkz}$$

(3) 此入射波可看成是两个平面波的叠加。 $\mathbf{E}_1 = E_0 e^{-jkz} \mathbf{x}_0$, $\mathbf{E}_2 = -j E_0 e^{-jkz} \mathbf{y}_0$,在这个坐标系下两个均为 TEM 波,

对平面波 1,在 $z \le 0$ 区域合成电场强度 $E_x(z) = E_0(e^{-jkz} - e^{jkz}) = -2jE_0\sin kz$ 对平面波 2,在 $z \le 0$ 区域合成电场强度 $E_y(z) = -jE_0(e^{-jkz} - e^{jkz}) = -2E_0\sin kz$ 所以 $z \le 0$ 区域合成电场强度的瞬时值 $E = 2E_0\sin kz\sin wt\mathbf{x}_0 - 2E_0\sin kz\cos wt\mathbf{y}_0$

5.4 计算从下列各种介质斜入射到它与空气的平面分界面时的临界角。

(1) 蒸馏水
$$\varepsilon_r = 81.1$$
 (2) 酒精 $\varepsilon_r = 25.8$ (3) 玻璃 $\varepsilon_r = 9$ (4) 云母 $\varepsilon_r = 6$; 答: (1) $\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}} = 6.37^{\circ}$ (2) $\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}} = 11.35^{\circ}$ (3) $\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}} = 19.47^{\circ}$ (4) $\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}} = 24.09^{\circ}$

5.5 一圆极化均匀平面波自空气投射到非磁性媒质表面z=0,入射角 $\theta_i=60^\circ$,入射面为x-z面。要求反射波电场在y方向,求媒质的相对介电系数 ε_r 。

解: 将该圆极化波分解为TE、TM,如果 $\theta_b = 60^\circ$,则反射波只有TE,由 $\theta_b = 60^\circ$,得到 $\theta_b = tg^{-1}\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r_s}/\varepsilon_{r_s}} = 60^\circ$, $\varepsilon_{r_s} = \sqrt{3}$

5.6 若要求光波以任何角度入射到玻璃板的一端,都在板内发生全反射,从而将光波约束在板内传至另一端,求玻璃的介电常数最小应为多少?

答:要在玻璃板侧面永远都是全反射,则在内部投射到交界面的入射角应该大于临界角,

那么有:
$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta > a \sin(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}), 即: \varepsilon > 2$$

5.7 如图P5.7 所示三介质系统, $\mathbf{k_1,k_2,k_3}$ 分别为介质 1,2,3 中波矢,求用 θ_1 表示的 θ_3 , θ_1 为入射角, θ_3 为透射角。(图略)

答:由相位匹配,可以得到: $k_1 \sin \theta_1 = k_2 \sin \theta_2 = k_3 \sin \theta_3$

所以
$$\theta_3 = \arcsin(\frac{k_1}{k_3}\sin\theta_1)$$

5.8 光从水以 θ =30° 角投射到与空间交界面(见图P5.8),设光频时水的介电常数为 ε =1.7

 ϵ_0 , 磁导率 $\mu = \mu_0$, 空气的 $\epsilon_a = \epsilon_0$, $\mu_a = \mu_0$, 给出x方向传输线模型(给出级连传输线的特征参数)并用传输线模型求反射系数与折射系数。(图略)

答:
$$k_a = \omega \frac{\sqrt{5.1}}{2} \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}$$
 , $k_{\pm} = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0} (1 - \frac{1.7}{4})^{1/2}$ 对于 TE 波, $Y_a = \frac{k_a}{\omega \mu_0} = \frac{\sqrt{5.1}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$, $Y_{\pm} = \frac{k_{\pm}}{\omega \mu_0} = \frac{\sqrt{2.3}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$ 反射系数为: $\Gamma_{TE} = \frac{Y_{\pm} - Y_a}{Y_{\pm} + Y_a} = \frac{\sqrt{2.3} - \sqrt{5.1}}{\sqrt{2.3} + \sqrt{5.1}}$, 透射系数为: $T_{TE} = 1 + \Gamma_{TE} = \frac{2\sqrt{2.3}}{\sqrt{2.3} + \sqrt{5.1}}$ 对于 TM 波, $Y_a = \frac{\omega \varepsilon}{k_a} = \frac{2\sqrt{5.1}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$, $Y_{\pm} = \frac{\omega \varepsilon_0}{k_{\pm}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2.3}} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$ 反射系数为: $\Gamma_{TM} = \frac{Y_{\pm} - Y_a}{Y_{\pm} + Y_a} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{11.73}}{3 + \sqrt{11.73}}$,透射系数为: $T_{TE} = 1 + \Gamma_{TE} = \frac{6}{3 + \sqrt{11.73}}$

5.9 均匀平面波由介质 I (空气) 以 45°角投射到无损介质 II,已知折射角为 30°,如图 P5.9,频率为 $300MH_Z$ 。求

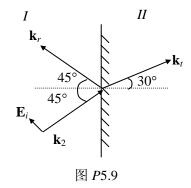
(1)
$$\varepsilon_2 = ?$$

解: 1)
$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sin 45^\circ = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \sin 30^\circ$$

 $\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} = \sqrt{2}, \varepsilon_{r2} = 2$

2) 由图所示,该平面波为 TM 波,

$$\Gamma = \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}k_{z2} - \varepsilon_{r2}k_{z1}}{\varepsilon_{r1}k_{z2} + \varepsilon_{r2}k_{z1}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}k_0 - 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k_0}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}k_0 + 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k_0} = -0.0718$$



5.10 两个各向同性媒质组成的交界面,两边的磁导率、介电常数均不相等, $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$, $\varepsilon_1 \neq \varepsilon_2$,求入射波平行极化、垂直极化两种情形下的布儒斯特角 θ_B 。

解:对于TE模

$$\Gamma_{TE} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = \frac{\frac{\omega \mu_2}{k_{z_2}} - \frac{\omega \mu_1}{k_{z_1}}}{\frac{\omega \mu_2}{k_{z_2}} + \frac{\omega \mu_1}{k_{z_1}}} = \frac{\mu_2 k_{z_1} - \mu_1 k_{z_2}}{\mu_2 k_{z_1} + \mu_1 k_{z_2}}$$

要使 $\Gamma_{TE} = 0, \mu_2 k_{z_1} - \mu_1 k_{z_2} = 0$

$$\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_B = \mu_1 k_2 \cos \theta_2 \tag{1}$$

由相位匹配条件:
$$k_1 \sin \theta_B = k_2 \sin \theta_2$$
 (2)

$$\pm (1) \qquad \cos \theta_2 = \frac{\mu_2 k_1}{\mu_1 k_2} \cos \theta_B, \sin \theta_2 = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta_2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_2^2 k_1^2}{\mu_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2 \theta_B} \quad (3)$$

(3) 代入(2)

$$k_{1} \sin \theta_{B} = k_{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_{2}^{2} k_{1}^{2}}{\mu_{1}^{2} k_{2}^{2}} \cos^{2} \theta_{B}}$$

$$\frac{k_{1}}{k_{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2} \theta_{B}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_{2}^{2} k_{1}^{2}}{\mu_{1}^{2} k_{2}^{2}} \cos^{2} \theta_{B}}$$

两边平方,均整理后得到

$$\cos^2 \theta_B = \frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1 - \mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2}$$
所以
$$\theta_B = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1 - \mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2}}$$
当
$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2, \theta_B = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}}$$

对于 TM 模

$$\Gamma_{TM} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = \frac{\frac{k_{z_2}}{\omega \varepsilon_2} - \frac{k_{z_1}}{\omega \varepsilon_1}}{\frac{k_{z_2}}{\omega \varepsilon_2} + \frac{k_{z_1}}{\omega \varepsilon_1}} = \frac{k_{z_2} \varepsilon_1 - k_{z_1} \varepsilon_2}{k_{z_2} \varepsilon_1 + k_{z_1} \varepsilon_2}$$

要使
$$\Gamma_{TM}=0, k_{z_2} \mathcal{E}_1 - k_{z_1} \mathcal{E}_2 = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \qquad \varepsilon_2 k_1 \cos \theta_R = \varepsilon_1 k_2 \cos \theta_2 \tag{1}$$

由相位匹配条件: $k_1 \sin \theta_R = k_2 \sin \theta_2$

$$\pm (1) \qquad \cos \theta_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 k_1}{\varepsilon_1 k_2} \cos \theta_B, \sin \theta_2 = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta_2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_2^2 k_1^2}{\varepsilon_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2 \theta_B}$$
 (3)

(3) 代入(2)

$$k_{1} \sin \theta_{B} = k_{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{2}^{2} k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{1}^{2} k_{2}^{2}} \cos^{2} \theta_{B}}$$

$$\frac{k_{1}}{k_{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2} \theta_{B}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{2}^{2} k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{1}^{2} k_{2}^{2}} \cos^{2} \theta_{B}}$$

两边平方,均整理后得到

$$\cos^2\theta_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\mu_1} \frac{\varepsilon_1 \mu_1 - \varepsilon_2 \mu_2}{\varepsilon_1^2 - \varepsilon_2^2}$$
所以
$$\theta_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = \arccos\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\mu_1} \frac{\varepsilon_1 \mu_1 - \varepsilon_2 \mu_2}{\varepsilon_1^2 - \varepsilon_2^2}}$$

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2, \theta_B = \arccos\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}}$$

- 5.11 垂直极化平面波由媒质I倾斜投射到媒质II, 如图P5.11, ε_1 =4 ε_0 , ε_2 = ε_0 , 求
 - (1) 产生全反射时的临界角;
 - (2) 当 θ =60°时,求 k_x , k_{z1} (用 k_0 = $\omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$ 表示);
 - (3) 求 $k_{r2}(用k_0表示)$;
 - (4) 在媒质 II, 求场衰减到 1/e 时离开交界面的距离;
 - (4) 求反射系数Γ。

解:

(1)
$$\varepsilon_1 = 4\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_0, \quad \theta_c = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 30^\circ$$

(2)
$$\theta = 60^{\circ}, k_x = k_1 \sin \theta_1 = k_0 \sqrt{4} \sin 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}k_0$$

$$k_{z1} = k_1 \cos 60^\circ = k_0 \sqrt{4} \cos 60^\circ = k_0$$

(3)
$$k_{z2} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_x^2} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - 3k_0^2} = \sqrt{-2}k_0 = -\sqrt{2}jk_0 = -j\alpha_2$$

(4)
$$\alpha_2 = \sqrt{2}k_0$$
, $\alpha_2 d = 1, d = \frac{1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}k_0}$

(5)
$$\Gamma = \frac{k_{z1} - k_{z2}}{k_{z1} + k_{z2}} = \frac{k_0 - j\sqrt{2}k_0}{k_0 + j\sqrt{2}k_0} = 1e^{-j\psi(0)}, \qquad \psi(0) = -109.5^{\circ}$$

5.12 平面波从空气垂直投射到一块铜板,铜的电导率 $\sigma=5.8\times10^7 \mathrm{S/m}$,求频率 500MHz时,入射波的多少功率(以百分比表示)为铜板吸收?

答:由 5.4.10 式,铜的纵向传播常数为 $k_c \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega \sigma \mu_0}{2}} (1-j)$,自由空间波阻抗为 \mathbf{Z}_a =377 Ω ,由

5.4.12 式,铜的波阻抗为 $Z_m=R(1+j)=0.583379 \times 10^{-2}(1+j)$ Ω .

反射系数为:
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_m - Z_a}{Z_m + Z_a} = -0.999969 + 0.00003094753j$$

铜板吸收的功率的百分比为: $\eta = 1 - |\Gamma|^2 = 0.0062\%$

5.13 频率为 1MHz平面波,从空气垂直投射到铜,入射波电场幅值E=100V/m,求反射系数

 Γ ,趋肤深度 δ,离开铜表面一个趋肤深度距离的**E**及**H**(铜的电导率 σ =5.8×10⁷S/m)。

答:由 5.4.12 式,铜的波阻抗为 $Z_m=R(1+j)=2.60895\times 10^4(1+j)$ Ω .

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_m - Z_a}{Z_m + Z_a} = -0.99999862 + 0.0000013841j$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega \sigma \mu_0}} = 0.0661 \, \mathrm{mm}$$

透射系数: $T = 1 + \Gamma = (1.38406 + 1.38406j) \times 10^{-6}$, 离开铜表面一个趋肤深度距离的 E 及

Η 为:

 $E=|T|\times 100/e = 7.2007\times 10^{-5}V/m$; $H=EY_0=1.91\times 10^{-7}A/m$.

5.14 一均匀平面电磁波由空气向理想介质($\mu=\mu_0$ 、 $\epsilon=9\epsilon_0$)垂直入射。已知z=5 米处

$$H_{v} = H_{2} = 10e^{-jk_{2}z} = 10e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{4}}$$
毫安/米(设介质分界面处为 z=0,初相φ=0°)。试求:

- (1) 此平面电磁波的工作频率:
- (2) 写出介质区域及空气区域的 E_2 、 H_2 、 E_1 、 H_1 的表示式;
- (3) 在介质区域中再求:
- a. 由复数振幅写成复数或瞬时的表示式;
- b. 坡印廷矢量瞬时表示式S及 S_{av} ;
- c. 电场与磁场能量密度的瞬时表示式 w_e 、 w_m 及其最大的能量密度的大小 w_{emax} , w_{mmax} ;
- d. 能量密度的平均值 w_{eqv} , w_{mav} 。

解:

(1) 由题意
$$k_2 z = \frac{\pi}{4}, k_2 = \frac{\pi}{4z} = \frac{\pi}{4 \times 5} = \frac{\pi}{20}$$
 (弧度/m)
$$k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon} = \omega \sqrt{9 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0} = 6\pi f \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} = \frac{\pi}{20}$$
故 $f = \frac{k_2}{6\pi \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} = \frac{\pi/20}{6\pi \times \frac{1}{3 \times 10^8}} = 2.5 MHz$
(2) $\eta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\varepsilon_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{9\varepsilon_0}} = \frac{1}{3} \eta_0 = 40\pi (\Omega)$

反射系数
$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\eta_0 - \eta_0}{\frac{1}{3}\eta_0 + \eta_0} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}\eta_0}{\frac{4}{3}\eta_0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

在介质区域中
$$E_2=\eta_2 H_Z=40\pi\times 10^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}=400\pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}=E_{10}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
 从而得到 $E_{t0}=400\pi,\; E_{i0}=\frac{1}{\Gamma}E_{t0}=800\pi\;\; \left(\text{mV/m}\right)$

式中 E_{10} 、 E_{10} 表示透射波与入射波场强在z=0处的振幅值。

在空气区域中的场强是入射波与反射波的合成,以E₁、H₁表示

$$E_{1} = E_{i0} \left(e^{-jk_{1}z} + \Gamma e^{jk_{1}z} \right) = 800\pi \left(e^{-jk_{1}z} - \frac{1}{2} e^{jk_{1}z} \right)$$

$$H_{1} = H_{t} - H_{r} = \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_{0}} e^{-jk_{1}z} - \Gamma \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta_{0}} e^{jk_{1}z} = \frac{20}{3} \left(e^{-jk_{1}z} + \frac{1}{2} e^{jk_{1}z} \right) \qquad (mA/m)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{120} = \frac{\pi}{60}$$
 (弧度/m)

在介质2中E2、H2为

$$E_2 = TE_{i0}e^{-jk_1z} = 400\pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{20}z}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{E_2}{\eta_2} = \frac{400\pi}{40\pi}e^{-jk_1z} = 10e^{-j\frac{\pi}{20}z}$$

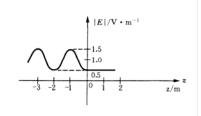
(3) 由(E₂、H₂)的复矢量表示→瞬态表示 求坡印廷**S**(t), <**S**(t)>, W_e, W_m, W_{emax}, W_{emin}就不难了。

(注意: TEM 波即可以用 TE 波的公式,也可以用 TM 波的公式)

$$\begin{split} &H_2 = 10e^{-j\pi z/20}y_0 \\ &E_2 = Z_2 \Big| H_2 \Big| e^{-j\pi z/20}x_0 = 400\pi e^{-j\pi z/20}x_0 \\ &Z_1 = 120\pi, Z_2 = 40\pi, k_1 = \pi/60 \\ &\Gamma_{TM} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = -1/2 \\ &T_{TM} = 1 - \Gamma_{TM} = 3/2 \\ &H_y^i = 10e^{-j\pi z/60} / T_{TM} y_0 = 20/3e^{-j\pi z/60}y_0 \\ &H_y^r = 20/3e^{-j\pi z/60} \times (-\Gamma_{TM})y_0 = 10/3e^{j\pi z/60}y_0 \\ &H_y^i = H_y^i + H_y^r = 1/3(20^{-j\pi z/60} + 10e^{j\pi z/60})y_0 \\ &E_x^i = Z_1 \times 20/3e^{-j\pi z/60}x_0 = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_x^r = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60} \times \Gamma_{TM} x_0 = -400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_1 = E_\lambda + E_{\overline{k}} = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60}x_0 - 400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_x^r = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60} \times \Gamma_{TM} x_0 = -400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_x^r = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60} \times \Gamma_{TM} x_0 = -400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_x^r = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60} \times \Gamma_{TM} x_0 = -400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_1 = E_\lambda + E_{\overline{k}} = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60}x_0 - 400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_1 = E_\lambda + E_{\overline{k}} = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60}x_0 - 400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &E_1 = E_\lambda + E_{\overline{k}} = 800\pi e^{-j\pi z/60}x_0 - 400\pi e^{j\pi z/60}x_0 \\ &H_y^i = 800\pi / Z_1 e^{-j\pi z/60}y_0 = 20/3e^{-j\pi z/60}y_0 \\ &H_y^r = 400\pi / Z_1 e^{-j\pi z/60}y_0 = 10/3e^{j\pi z/60}y_0 \\ &H_y^r = H_y^i + H_y^r = 1/3(20^{-j\pi z/60} + 10e^{j\pi z/60})y_0 \end{split}$$

- 5.15 均匀平面波垂直投射到介质板,介质板前电场的大小示于下图,求
 - (1) 介质板的介电常数 &
 - (2) 入射波的工作频率。

解:
$$\rho = 1.5/0.5 = 3$$
,



$$|\Gamma| = \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho + 1} = \frac{3 - 1}{3 + 1} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

 $\psi(0) = -\pi, \Gamma = -\frac{1}{2} = -0.5$

垂直投射时, $k_z = k$

$$\Gamma = \frac{k_{z1} - k_{z2}}{k_{z1} + k_{z2}} = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} = \frac{k_1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} k_2}{k_1 + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} k_2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} = 3, \varepsilon_{r2} = 9$$

$$\lambda = 4m, f = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{4} = 10^7 \times 7.5m, \omega = 2\pi f = 4.71 \times 10^8 \, rad \, / \text{Pb}$$

5.16 在介电系数分别为 ϵ_1 与 ϵ_3 的介质中间放置一块厚度为d的介质板,其介电常数为 ϵ_2 ,三种介质的磁导率均为 μ_0 ,若均匀平面波从介质 1 以 $\theta^i = 0$ °垂直投射到介质板上,试证明

当
$$\varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3}$$
,且 $d = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$ 时,没有反射。

如果 $\theta^i \neq 0^\circ$,导出没有反射时的d的表达式。

解:

$$K_{z1},Z_1$$
 K_{z2},Z_2 K_{z3},Z_3

每一层介质可等效为传输线,如果均匀平面波从介质 1 以 $\theta^i=0$ °垂直投射到介质板上,对TE 波,传输线的特征参数为

$$k_{z1} = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_1} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}k_0, k_0 = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}, Z_1 = \omega\mu_0 / k_{z1} = \eta_0 / \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}, \eta_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0 / \varepsilon_0}$$

$$k_{z2} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_2} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} k_0, Z_2 = \omega \mu_0 / k_{z2} = \eta_0 / \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}},$$

$$k_{z3}=\omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_3}=\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r3}}k_0, Z_3=\omega\mu_0\,/\,k_{z3}=\eta_0\,/\,\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r3}},$$

当 $d=\frac{\lambda_0}{4\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}}, k_{z2}d=\pi/2$,即介质板相当于 $\lambda/4$ 传输线,当 ${Z_2}^2=Z_1Z_3$ 时,传输线匹配,

即没有反射,把波阻抗公式代入即可得 $\varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3}$,所以得证。

$$k_{z2} = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \theta}, Z_2 = \omega \mu_0 / k_{z2}, \quad k_{z3} = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r3} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \theta}, Z_3 = \omega \mu_0 / k_{z3}$$

若要求没有反射,则 $Z_{in} = \frac{Z_3 + jZ_2tgk_{z2}d}{Z_2 + jZ_3tgk_{z2}d} = Z_1$,此即为无反射时 d 所要满足的方程。

5.17 空气中均匀平面波垂直投射到厚度为 d 的铜片上,铜的 $\mu=\mu_0$, $\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon}>>1$,求铜两侧的电场之比。

答:由式 5.4.10 得铜的纵向传播常数为:
$$k_{zm} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0 \sigma}{2}} (1-j)$$
,

由式 5.4.12,铜的波阻抗为:
$$Z_m = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu_0}{2\sigma}} (1+j)$$
.

由传输线模型,设铜的透射系数为 T,则:
$$\Gamma_1(d) = 1 + T$$
, $T = \frac{-2Z_m}{Z_0 + Z_m}$

$$\overline{\mathbb{I}}\Gamma_1(0) = \Gamma_1(d)e^{-2jk_{zm}d}$$

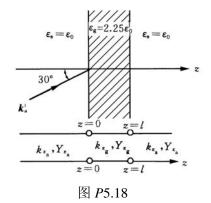
在铜的前表面上呈现的阻抗为:
$$Z_{in} = \frac{1+\Gamma_1(0)}{1-\Gamma_1(0)}Z_m$$
,

那么在铜前表面的空气中的反射系数为:
$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0}$$

可以得到:
$$\frac{1+\Gamma_0}{T} = \frac{-(Z_0+Z_m)[Z_0+Z_m+(Z_0-Z_m)e^{-2jkd}]}{Z_m[Z_0+Z_m+(Z_0-Z_m)e^{-2jkd}]+Z_0[Z_0+Z_m-(Z_0-Z_m)e^{-2jkd}]}$$

5.18 光从空气以 θ =30°角投射到厚度为l的薄层介质,见图 P5.18。薄层介质的介电系数 ϵ_g =2.25 ϵ_0 ,给出x方向等效 传输线模型(给出级连传输线的特征参数)。并用传输 线模型求反射系数,透射系数及沿z轴场分布,设 $l=0.65\lambda$ 。





5.19 如果作增透膜,选择每一层介电系数、厚度使

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_1}{Z_{in} + Z_1} \to 0$$

如果作全反射膜使
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_1}{Z_{in} + Z_1} \rightarrow 1$$

5.20 从卫星或飞机对地球进行微波遥感时,用辐射计测量湖上冰层的厚度,设辐射计测量时,入射波垂直于湖面,冰的介电常数 $\varepsilon=3.2\varepsilon_0(1-j0.01)$,冰层下面是水,把水当作理想的反射体。试用自由空间波长 λ 表示辐射计能测量冰层的厚度。

答: 以传输线模型来求解, 冰层波数: $k = k_0 \sqrt{3.2(1-0.01j)}$, 波阻抗:

$$Z = \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{3.2(1 - 0.01j)}}.$$

假定冰层的厚度为 d,那么在冰层表面的阻抗为: $Z_{in} = Z \frac{1 - e^{-2jkd}}{1 + e^{-2jkd}}$

在冰层表面的反射系数 :
$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0}$$

整理后得到:
$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{1-c-(1+c)e^{-j4\pi c\frac{d}{\lambda}}}{1+c-(1-c)e^{-j4\pi c\frac{d}{\lambda}}}$$
, 其中: $c = \sqrt{3.2(1-0.01j)} = 1.79 - 0.009j$ 。

那么,
$$e^{-j4\pi c \frac{d}{\lambda}} = \frac{(1+c)\Gamma_0 - (1-c)}{(1-c)\Gamma_0 - (1+c)}$$

$$\frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{j}{4\pi c} \ln[\frac{(1+c)\Gamma_0 - (1-c)}{(1-c)\Gamma_0 - (1+c)}]$$