总复习公式

高斯定律:
$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \Sigma q$$
 $C = \frac{q}{u}$ $\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$

安培定律:
$$\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$
 $L = \frac{\psi}{I}$ $\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0}$

电流连续性方程: $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial P}{\delta t} = 0$

麦克斯韦方程

$$\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_S \left(\vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{S} \qquad \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} \qquad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \qquad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q \qquad \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E} = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

本构关系

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E} = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} = \mu_r \mu_0 \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{J}_c = \sigma \vec{E}$$

全电流包括传导电流、位移电流和运流电流。

边界条件

(1)
$$D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s$$
 $-\varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} + \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} = \rho_S$

$$(2) E_{1t} = E_{2t} \qquad \qquad \varphi_1 = \varphi_2$$

(3)
$$B_{1n} = B_{2n}$$
 $\vec{A}_1 = \vec{A}_2$

(4)
$$H_{1t} - H_{2t} = J_S$$
 $\frac{1}{\mu_1} (\nabla \times \vec{A}_1)_t = \frac{1}{\mu_2} (\nabla \times \vec{A}_2)_t$

对具体问题正确写出电位函数 $\varphi(x,y,z)$ 所满足的方程和边界条件。

电场能量密度:
$$w_e = \frac{1}{2}\vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}D^2$$

磁场能量密度:
$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2$$

坡印亭矢量:
$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$
, $\vec{S}_{av} = \text{Re}\left[\frac{1}{2}\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*\right]$

单位体积内焦耳热损耗的平均值:
$$p_{jav} = \frac{1}{2}\sigma E^2$$

单位体积内介电损耗的平均值: $p_{eav} = \frac{1}{2}\omega \varepsilon'' E^2$

单位体积内磁损耗的平均值: $p_{mav} \frac{1}{2} \omega \mu^{"} H^2$

电场能量密度的平均值: $w_{eav} = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon' E^2$

磁场能量密度的平均值: $w_{mav} = \frac{1}{4}\mu'H^2$

瞬时值 \Leftrightarrow 复数值: $E = E_m \cos(\omega t - kz + \varphi) \Leftrightarrow E = E_m e^{-jkz+\varphi}$

 \vec{E} 和 \vec{H} 的波动方程: $\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$, $\nabla^2 \vec{H} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} = 0$

亥姆霍兹方程:

线极化波: $E = E_m \cos(\omega t - \phi) \leftarrow ($ 随时间的变化投影到z = 0平面为一直线)

圆极化波判断: E矢量沿相位滞后的分量方向移动

传播常数: $\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$, $E = E_m e^{-\gamma z}$, $E = E_m e^{-\alpha z} \cos(\omega t - \beta z + \varphi)$

γ为零、实数、虚数、复数?(临界、不传播、无耗传播、有耗传播)特别提醒:

各物理量的单位!!

完纯介质中本质阻抗: $\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}$

良导电体的本质阻抗:
$$\eta_c \approx \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \varepsilon}{\sigma}} \sqrt{j} = (1+j) \sqrt{\frac{\pi f \mu}{\sigma}}$$

良导体: $\alpha = \beta \approx \sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}$

趋肤厚度: $\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha}$

弱导电媒质
$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon}$$
 $\ll 1$, $\alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}$, $\beta = \omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$, $\eta_c \approx \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}\left(1 - j\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon\omega}\right)$

波数:
$$k = \frac{\omega}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$
, $v = \lambda f = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r \mu_r}}$, $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$, $f = \frac{v}{\lambda}$

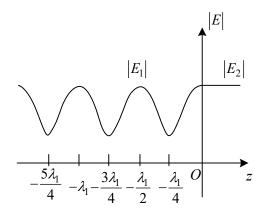
反射和透射系数:
$$\Gamma = \frac{E_{m_1}^-}{E_{m_1}^+} = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$$
, $\tau = \frac{E_{m_2}^+}{E_{m_1}^+} = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$, $1 + \Gamma = \tau$

$$|\Gamma|^2 = \frac{S_{rav}}{S_{iav}}$$

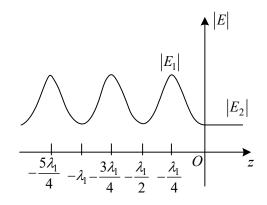
对理想介质分界面的垂直入射:

(1) $\eta_2 > \eta_1, \Gamma > 0$,分界面上E最大H最小;

(2) $\eta_2 < \eta_1, \Gamma < 0$,分界面上H最大E最小。



 $\Gamma > 0$ 时合成波电场振幅



 Γ < 0时合成波电场振幅

驻波系数(驻波比)S: 驻波的电场强度振幅的最大值与最小值之比

$$S = \frac{|E_1|_{\text{max}}}{|E_1|_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1+|\Gamma|}{1-|\Gamma|}$$
(E_1 为媒质 1 合成波电场振幅),

反射系数用驻波比表示 $|\Gamma| = \frac{S-1}{S+1}$;

当 $\Gamma = 0$ 时,S = 1,为行波

当 Γ = ±1时, S = ∞, 是纯驻波

斯耐尔定律: $\frac{\sin\theta''}{\sin\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2}}$

斜入射的全反射: $\theta \geq \theta_c$, $\varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2$, 求 θ_c !!!

(入射角大于或等于临界角,光密媒质到光疏媒质)

斜入射的全折射: 平行极化波,入射角为 θ_B (布儒斯特角) 求 θ_B !!!

临界波长:
$$\lambda_c = \frac{v}{f_c} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{d}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{h}\right)^2}}$$

截止波数:
$$k_c = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$

临界频率(截止频率):
$$f_c = \frac{k_c}{2\pi\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}\sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$
相速: $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k_z} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}}$
 $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}$
波导波长: $\lambda_g = \frac{v_p}{f} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2}} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}}$
波阻抗: $Z_H = Z_{TE} = \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2} - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}}$

 $Z_E = Z_{TM} = \eta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2} = \eta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2} \quad \eta = Z_{TEM} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$

矩形波导主模: TE_{10} 模的截止波长为2a

电磁波在矩形波导中能够传输的条件: $f > f_c$ 或 $\lambda < \lambda_c$

电偶极近场区: $kr \ll 1$, \vec{E} 与 \vec{H} 时间相位差 90 度, $\vec{S}_{\alpha\nu} = 0$

远场区: $kr \gg 1$ 是辐射场; TEM波; 非均匀球面波; 电场、磁场的振幅与 $\frac{1}{r}$ 成正

比; 远区场分布有方向性: $\vec{S}_{av} = \bar{e}_r \frac{1}{2} \eta \left| \frac{ll}{2\lambda r} \sin \theta \right|^2 \rightarrow \sin \theta$

元天线的总辐射功率: $P = 80\pi^2 I^2 (dl/\lambda)^2$

 $P = I^2 R_{\tau} \to R_{\tau} = 80\pi^2 \left(\frac{dl}{l}\right)^2$ ←辐射电阻→表示天线辐射电磁能量的能力: 天线越 长,频率越高,辐射能量越大