# 第4章 电磁波的反射和折射

- 4.1 平面波向理想导体界面上的垂直入射
- 4.2 平面波向理想介质界面上的垂直入射
- 4.3 斯涅耳定律和极化的概念
- 4.4 平面波向理想导体界面上的斜入射
- 4.5 平面波向理想介质界面上的斜入射

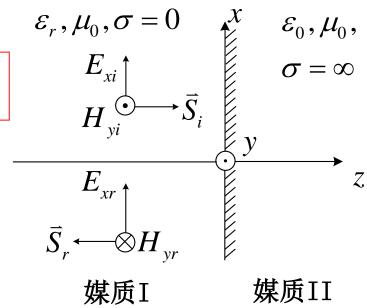
# 4.1 平面波向理想导体界面上的垂直入射

◆ 设媒质I是理想介质,媒质II是理想导体。由于理想导体内没有电磁场,所以当电磁波入射到理想导体表面时,必然全部反射回去。

若设  $\bar{E}_i$ ,  $\bar{H}_i$ ,  $\bar{S}_i$  分别为入射波电场、磁场和能流密度矢量,  $\bar{E}_r$ ,  $\bar{H}_r$ ,  $\bar{S}_r$  表示反射波电场、磁场和能流密度矢量,则有:

$$\begin{cases} E_{ix} = E_{im}e^{-jkz} \\ E_{rx} = E_{rm}e^{jkz} \end{cases}$$
 取入射线极化波的电场强度方向为x轴的正方向。

传播常数 
$$k = \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$$
 波阻抗 $\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}$ 



理想介质中的场是两者的合成,即:

$$E_x = E_{ix} + E_{rx} = E_{im}e^{-jkz} + E_{rm}e^{jkz}$$

 $E_{im}$  和  $E_{rm}$  的关系可通过边界条件求得。

◆ 在理想导体的边界上,电场的切向分量是连续的,即

$$\vec{n} \times \vec{E} \Big|_{z=0} = 0$$
 
$$E_{im} + E_{rm} = 0 \qquad E_{im} = -E_{rm}$$

定义反射系数为

$$\Gamma = \frac{E_r}{E_i} \bigg|_{z=0} = \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}}$$

在理想导体的边界上 
$$\Gamma = \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}} = -1$$

## 理想介质中的总合成电场是

$$E_x = E_{im}e^{-jkz} + E_{rm}e^{jkz} = -E_{im}\left(e^{jkz} - e^{-jkz}\right) = -j2E_m \sin kz$$

对磁场有 
$$H_{iy} = \frac{E_{ix}}{\eta} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-jkz}, H_{ry} = -\frac{E_{rx}}{\eta} = -\frac{E_{rm}}{\eta} e^{jkz}$$

总合成磁场有

$$H_{y} = H_{iy} + H_{ry} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} \left( e^{jkz} + e^{-jkz} \right) = \frac{2E_{m}}{\eta} \cos kz$$

还可以由Maxwell第二方程求解

$$\vec{H} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \nabla \times \vec{E} = \vec{e}_y \frac{2E_m}{\eta} \cos kz$$

注意: 合成磁场和合成电场之间  $H_y \neq \frac{E_x}{\eta}$ 

$$E_{x} = -j2E_{im} \sin kz$$

$$H_{y} = \frac{2E_{im}}{n} \cos kz$$

瞬时值

$$E_x = \text{Re}(E_x e^{i\omega t}) = 2E_{im} \sin kz \sin \omega t$$

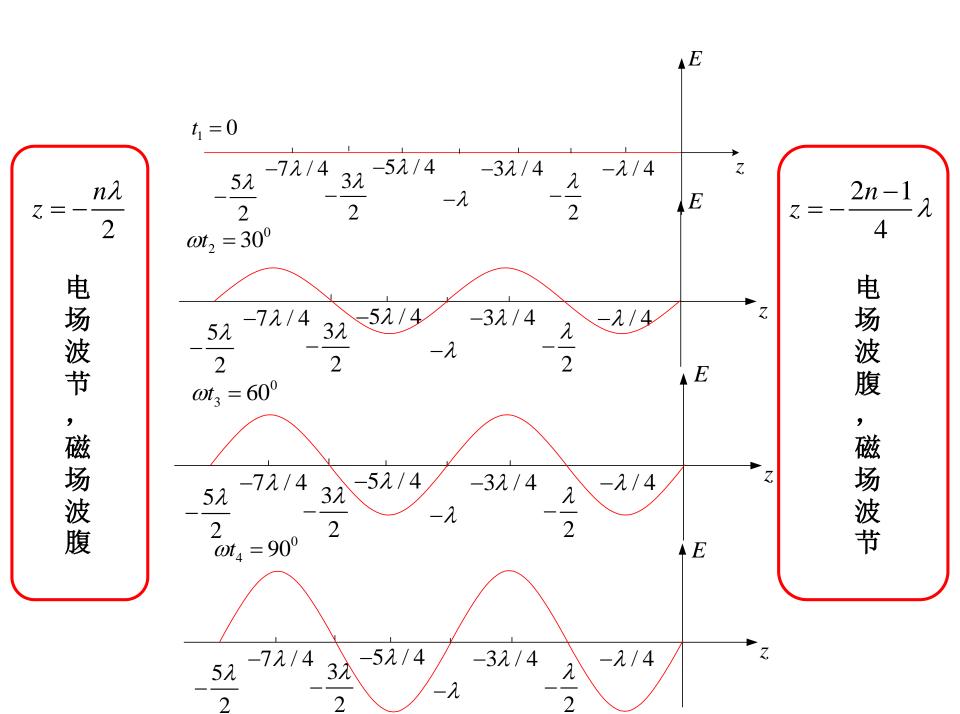
$$H_y = \text{Re}(H_y e^{i\omega t}) = \frac{2E_{im}}{\eta} \cos kz \cos \omega t$$

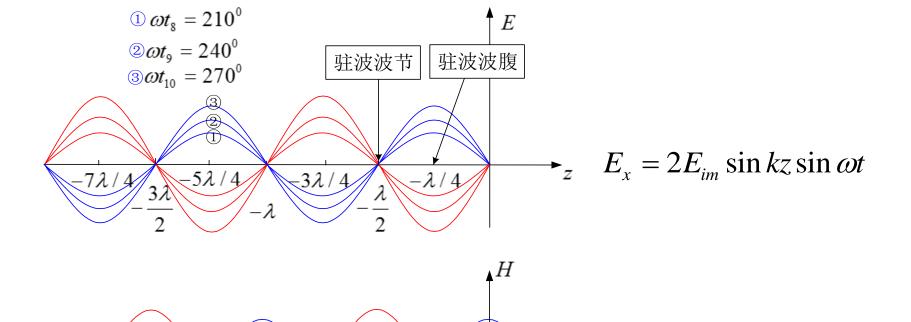
在 z < 0 的空间, 电磁场振幅的空间分布

在 
$$kz = -n\pi$$
 处,即  $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}z = -n\pi$   $z = -\frac{n\lambda}{2}$ ,半波长的整数倍

$$E_x = 0$$
,  $\left| H_y \right| = \left| H_y \right|_{\text{max}} = \left| 2E_{im} \cos \omega t \right| / \eta$  电场波节,磁场波腹

$$|E_x| = |E_x|_{\text{max}} = |2E_{im} \sin \omega t|$$
,  $|H_y| = 0$  电场波腹,磁场波节

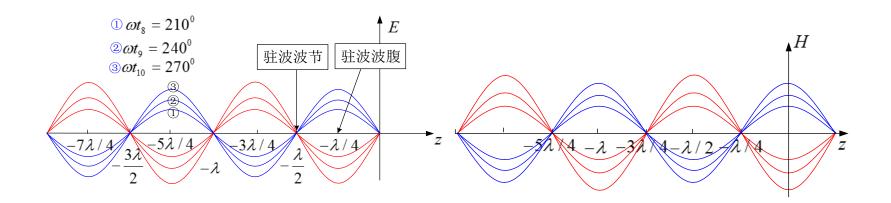




$$\vec{S}_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*) = \vec{e}_z \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T S_z dt = 0$$
 即此时没有能量传输。

 $H_{y} = \frac{2E_{im}}{\eta} \cos kz \cos \omega t$ 

- ▶ 从分布曲线可以看出:
  - 1. 在不同的时刻,电磁场沿z轴方向的分布是不同幅度的正弦波。在一些固定的位置点上,电磁场分别取到最大值和零值。把这些位置点分别称为波腹和波节点,相邻波腹、波节点间距为  $\lambda/4$ , 两个波腹(波节)点间距是  $\lambda/2$ , z=0 处是电场波节,磁场波腹
  - 2. 波节点和波腹点的位置固定不变, 称其为驻波; 不传输能量



3. 电磁能量只是储存在 z < 0 的空间,并且不停的相互转化。电能最大时,磁能为零,同样磁能最大时,电能为零。这称为电磁振荡,且瞬时电能和磁能密度分别为:

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E_x^2 = 2\varepsilon E_{im}^2 \sin^2 kz \sin^2 \omega t$$

$$w_m = \frac{1}{2} \mu H_y^2 = 2\varepsilon E_{im}^2 \cos^2 kz \cos^2 \omega t = 2\varepsilon E_{im}^2 \cos^2 kz \cos^2 \omega t$$

▶对于理想媒质中的驻波分布,由于没有能量传输,也没有能量消耗, 总储能应不随时间变化,因此总能量密度在空间的时间平均值应是一 个常数,即

$$\overline{w} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left( w_e + w_m \right) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2\varepsilon E_{im}^2 \left( \sin^2 kz \sin^2 \omega t + \cos^2 kz \cos^2 \omega t \right) dt = \varepsilon E_{im}^2$$

例4-1. 空气中一均匀平面波,其电场强度为  $\bar{E} = E_m \left( \bar{e}_x + j \bar{e}_y \right) e^{-j10\pi z}$  垂直入射到一理想导体表面(z=0平面)

求(1)空气中的波数(即相移常数k),频率f;

- (2) 反射波电场复振幅,并说明入、反射波的极化方式;
- (3) 导体表面上的电流密度 $\bar{J}_c$ ;
- (4) 入射波的平均坡印廷矢量  $\bar{S}_{\alpha}$ ;
- (5) z<0空间的平均坡印廷矢量  $\bar{S}_{w}$ 。

结论: 圆极化波入射到理想导体表面, 其在z<0空间的合成场也是驻波。(因为圆极化波可以分解成两个相互正交的线极化波)

# 4.2 平面波向理想介质界面上的垂直入射

设 z>0 和 z<0 的两个半无限大空间分别充满了传播常数分别为  $k_1$  和  $k_2$  的两种理想介质。设入射波、反射波和透射波为  $E_i, E_r, E_t$ ,在 z<0 的区域:

$$\begin{cases} E_{ix} = E_{im}e^{-jk_1z} \\ E_{rx} = E_{rm}e^{jk_1z} \end{cases}$$

对磁场有

$$\begin{cases} H_{iy} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_1 z} & \overline{E_{xr}} \\ H_{ry} = -\frac{E_{rm}}{\eta_1} e^{jk_1 z} & \overline{S_r} & \overline{H}_{yr} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\varepsilon_{1}, \mu_{1}, \sigma_{1} = 0 & X & \varepsilon_{2}, \mu_{2}, \sigma_{2} = 0 \\
E_{xi} & & & & \\
H_{yi} & & & & \\
\hline
E_{xr} & & & & \\
\hline
\vec{S}_{r} & & & & \\
\hline
\mathbb{g} & & & & \\
\mathbb{g} & & & \\
\mathbb{g} & & & & \\
\mathbb{g} & & & \\
\math$$

其中: 
$$k_1 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1}$$
  $\eta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_1}}$ 

### 媒质1中的总合成电磁场

$$E_{1x} = E_{ix} + E_{rx} = E_{im}e^{-jk_1z} + E_{rm}e^{jk_1z}$$

$$H_{1y} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu_1} \frac{\partial E_{1x}}{\partial z} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_1z} - \frac{E_{rm}}{\eta_1} e^{jk_1z}$$

在z > 0的区域(媒质II),

$$E_{2x} = E_{tm}e^{-jk_2z}, \quad H_{2y} = \frac{E_{tm}}{\eta_2}e^{-jk_2z}$$

$$k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2}$$
  $\eta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\varepsilon_2}}$ 

定义

$$\Gamma = \frac{E_r}{E_i} \bigg|_{z=0} = \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}} \qquad \qquad ---- 反射系数$$

$$T = \frac{E_t}{E_i} \bigg|_{z=0} = \frac{E_{tm}}{E_{im}}$$
 —透射系数

于是,媒质 I 中的合成电场 
$$E_{1x} = E_{im} \left( e^{-jk_1z} + \Gamma e^{jk_1z} \right)$$
 媒质 I 中的合成磁场  $H_{1y} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \left( e^{-jk_1z} - \Gamma e^{jk_1z} \right)$  媒质 I I 中的电场  $E_{2x} = TE_{im} e^{-jk_2z}$  媒质 I I 中的磁场  $H_{2y} = \frac{TE_{im}}{\eta_2} e^{-jk_2z}$ 

两种理想介质分界面上(z=0):

$$\vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0, \qquad \vec{n} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = 0$$

$$||E|| \qquad (E_{1x} - E_{2x})|_{z=0} = 0, \qquad (H_{1y} - H_{2y})|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$\left. E_{im} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} + \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right) \right|_{z=0} = T E_{im} e^{-jk_2 z} \Big|_{z=0} \qquad \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} - \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right) \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{T E_{im}}{\eta_2} e^{-jk_2 z} \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \Gamma = T \\ \frac{1}{\eta_1} (1 - \Gamma) = \frac{T}{\eta_2} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{反射系数和透} \\ \text{射系数的关系} \end{cases}$$

解之有

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}, \quad T = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \qquad (|\Gamma| \le 1)$$
系数与波阻抗的关系

反射系数/透射

### 对于前面讨论过的理想导体表面的反射问题

$$\tilde{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \left( 1 - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} \right) \approx -j \frac{\sigma}{\omega} \to -j \infty$$
 $\eta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\varepsilon_2}} = 0$ 

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = -1, \qquad T = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = 0 \quad 即波全反射, 没有透射.$$

对于理想介质界面,在 z < 0 的空间,  $|\Gamma| \le 1$ 

$$E_{1x} = E_{im} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} + \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right)$$

$$= E_{im} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} - \Gamma e^{-jk_1 z} + \Gamma e^{-jk_1 z} + \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right)$$

$$= E_{im} \left( 1 - \Gamma \right) e^{-jk_1 z} + 2E_{im} \Gamma \cos k_1 z$$

$$H_{1y} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} - \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} - \Gamma e^{-jk_1 z} + \Gamma e^{-jk_1 z} - \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \left( 1 - \Gamma \right) e^{-jk_1 z} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \Gamma \sin k_1 z$$

在媒质1中传播的是行驻波。既有行波的特点,也有驻波的特征,在空间的一些固定点处取得场的最大值与最小值。

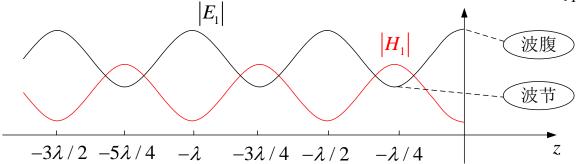
$$\begin{split} E_{1x} &= E_{im} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} + \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right) = E_{im} e^{-jk_1 z} \left( 1 + \Gamma e^{j2k_1 z} \right) \\ H_{1y} &= \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \left( e^{-jk_1 z} - \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right) = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_1 z} \left( 1 - \Gamma e^{j2k_1 z} \right) \end{split}$$

理想介质中 $\Gamma$ 的幅角不是0就是 $\pi$ ,设 $\eta_2 > \eta_1$ 则: $0 < \Gamma < 1$ 

当 
$$2k_1z = -2n\pi$$
  $z_{\text{max}} = -n\lambda_1/2$ ,  $n = 0,1,2,3...$  电场波腹,磁场波节  $\left|E_{1x}\right| = \left|E_{1x}\right|_{\text{max}} = \left|E_{im}\right|\left(1+\left|\Gamma\right|\right)$ ,  $\left|H_{1y}\right| = \left|H_{1y}\right|_{\text{min}} = \frac{\left|E_{im}\right|}{n}\left(1-\left|\Gamma\right|\right)$ 

当 
$$2k_1z = -(2n+1)\pi$$
  $z_{\min} = -(2n+1)\lambda_1/4$ ,  $n = 0,1,2,3...$  电场波节,磁场波腹

$$|E_{1x}| = |E_{1x}|_{\min} = |E_{im}|(1-|\Gamma|), \qquad |H_{1y}| = |H_{1y}|_{\max} = \frac{|E_{im}|}{\eta_1}(1+|\Gamma|)$$



当 $\eta_2 < \eta_1$ 时, $-1 < \Gamma < 0$ ,上述结论反过来就可以。

### 为了反映行驻波状态的成分大小,定义驻波系数为

$$\rho = \frac{\left| E_{\text{max}} \right|}{\left| E_{\text{min}} \right|} = \frac{1 + \left| \Gamma \right|}{1 - \left| \Gamma \right|}$$

由于是行驻波,所以有能量传播,媒质I中,平均坡印廷矢量为

$$\begin{split} \vec{S}_{av1} &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{E}_{1x} \times \vec{H}_{1y}^* \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_{im}^2}{\eta_1} \left( e^{-jk_1z} + \Gamma e^{jk_1z} \right) \left( e^{jk_1z} - \Gamma e^{-jk_1z} \right) \right) \vec{e}_z \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{E_{im}^2}{2\eta_1} \left( 1 - \Gamma^2 \right) + j2\Gamma \sin 2k_1z \right) \vec{e}_z \\ &= \frac{E_{im}^2}{2\eta_1} \left( 1 - \Gamma^2 \right) \vec{e}_z \end{split}$$

设

$$\begin{split} \vec{S}_{\lambda} &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{E}_i \times \vec{H}_i^* \right) = \frac{E_{im}^2}{2\eta_1} \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{S}_{\bar{\aleph}} &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{E}_r \times \vec{H}_r^* \right) = - \left| \Gamma \right|^2 \frac{E_{im}^2}{2\eta_1} \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{S}_{av1} &= \frac{E_{im}^2}{2\eta_1} \left( 1 - \left| \Gamma \right|^2 \right) \vec{e}_z = \left( \frac{E_{im}^2}{2\eta_1} - \left| \Gamma \right|^2 \frac{E_{im}^2}{2\eta_1} \right) \vec{e}_z \end{split}$$

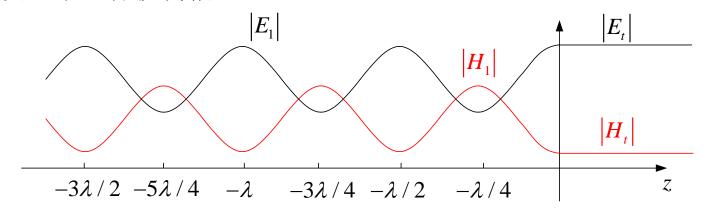
区域1中向z方向传输的平均功率密度=入射波传输的功率-反射波沿相反方向传输的功率。

#### 在媒质II中

$$T = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}, \quad 0 \le T < 2$$

$$E_{2x} = TE_{im}e^{-jk_2z}, \quad H_{2y} = \frac{TE_{im}}{\eta_2}e^{-jk_2z}$$

#### 媒质II中是行波传播



#### 其平均坡印廷矢量

$$\vec{S}_{av2} = \vec{S}_{\underline{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{E}_{2x} \times \vec{H}_{2y}^* \right) = \frac{E_{tm}^2}{2\eta_2} \vec{e}_z = \frac{T^2 E_{im}^2}{2\eta_2} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{S}_{av1} = \frac{E_{im}^{2}}{2\eta_{1}} \left( 1 - |\Gamma|^{2} \right) \vec{e}_{z}$$

$$\vec{S}_{av2} = \vec{S}_{i\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{E}_{2} \times \vec{H}_{2}^{*} \right) = \frac{E_{tm}^{2}}{2\eta_{2}} \vec{e}_{z} = \frac{|T|^{2} E_{im}^{2}}{2\eta_{2}} \vec{e}_{z}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1 + \Gamma = T \\
\frac{1}{\eta_{1}} (1 - |\Gamma|^{2}) = \frac{1}{\eta_{2}} T
\end{cases}$$

$$\vec{S}_{av1} = \vec{S}_{av2}$$

区域1中的入射波功率-区域**1**中反射波功率=区域2中的透射波功率,移项得,区域1中的入射波功率=区域**1**中反射波功率+区域2中的透射波功率(能量守恒)

若是非理想介质,用  $\tilde{\varepsilon}$  换  $\varepsilon$  ,则  $\Gamma$ 、 $\tilde{k}$ 、 $\tilde{\eta}$  是复数,且为衰减波。

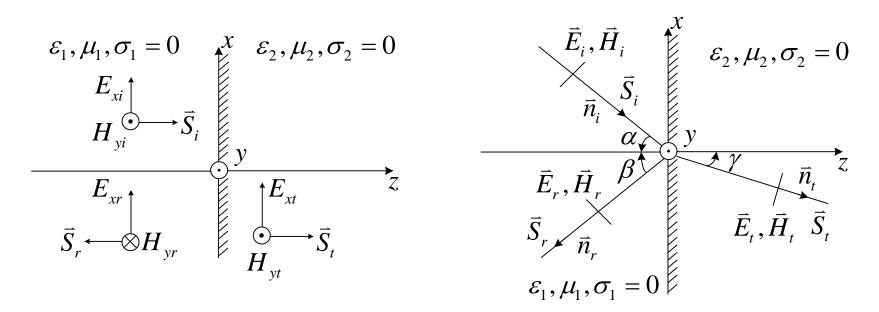
$$\Gamma = \frac{\tilde{\eta}_2 - \tilde{\eta}_1}{\tilde{\eta}_2 + \tilde{\eta}_1}, \qquad T = \frac{2\tilde{\eta}_2}{\tilde{\eta}_2 + \tilde{\eta}_1}$$

例4-2. 均匀平面波由空气垂直入射到  $\mu_r = 1$ ,  $\varepsilon_r = 4$  的理想介质,已知介质中: $E_2 = 1mV/m$ ,  $\omega = 3 \times 10^8 \, rad/s$  ,求空气中的 $E_1$ ,  $H_1$ 、介质中的 $E_2$ ,  $H_2$  以及空气中的平均功率密度、介质中的平均功率密度  $\bar{S}_{av1}$ 和 $\bar{S}_{av2}$  。

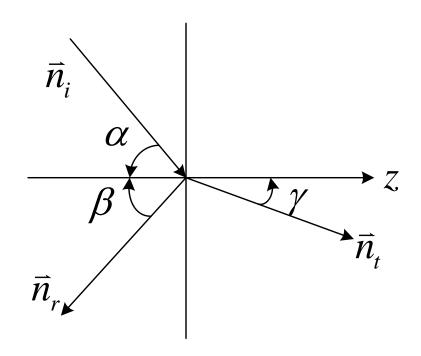
# 4.3 斯涅耳定律和极化的概念

均匀平面波斜入射到不同媒质的交界面比垂直入射更有普遍意义。垂直入射只是斜入射的特殊情况,斜入射时发生的现象除了与入射波的方向有关外,还与波的极化(空间取向)有关。

下面先讨论反射、折射定律、波的极化定义,然后讨论不同媒质界面的斜入射。



在斜入射时,对于给定的入射方向 $n_i$ ,其反射线方向 $n_r$ 与折射线方向 $n_t$ 均在同一个平面内——即入射线与分界面法矢所构成的平面,称其为入射面,如图所示。



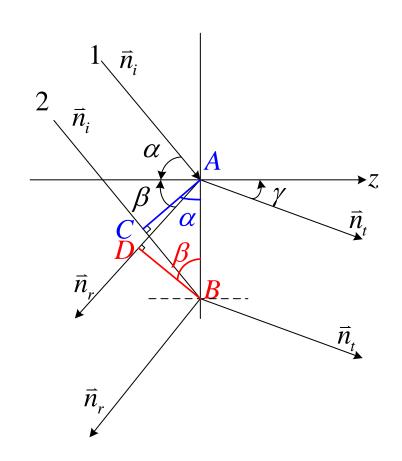
# 1. 反射定律: 入射角 $\alpha$ 等于反射角 $\beta$

证明:由于射线1、2分别在A、B两点发生反射与折射,AC、BD分别为入射波、反射波的等相位面,等相位AC 在1、2两条入射线上的相移为CB,而等相位面BD在1、2对应反射线上的相移为AD,两者满足

$$k_1AD = k_1CB \rightarrow AD = CB$$

 $\therefore AD = AB\sin\beta$ ,  $CB = AB\sin\alpha$ 

$$\therefore \alpha = \beta$$



# •折射现象

# BF也是等相位面,我们有

$$k_2AF = k_1BC$$

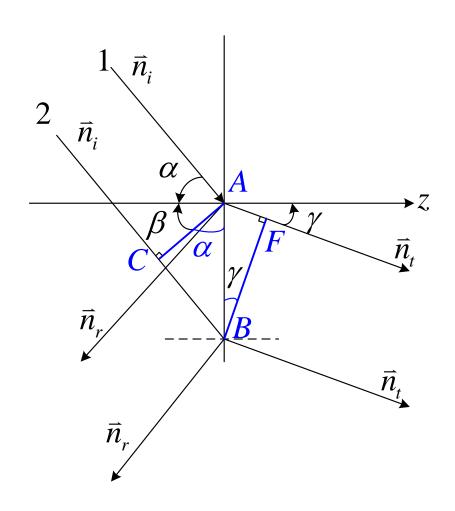
 $AF = AB\sin \gamma$ ,  $BC = AB\sin \alpha$ 

 $\therefore k_2 \sin \gamma = k_1 \sin \alpha$ 

# 一般媒质均有 $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}} = n_{21}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\omega}{v_1}, \quad k_2 = \frac{\omega}{v_2}$$



2. 折射定理: 当从媒质1折射入媒质2时,入射角与折射角满足关系式:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{r2} \varepsilon_{r2}}{\mu_{r1} \varepsilon_{r1}}} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$
 式中, $n = \sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}$  —物质的折射率

若  $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$  ,则无透射波(全反射),发生全反射时的入射角称为临界角,且:

$$\alpha_c = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1}}$$

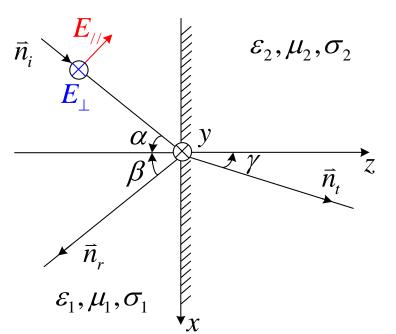
只有在由光密媒质 ( $\varepsilon_1$ ) 向光疏媒质 ( $\varepsilon_2$ ) 斜入射 ( $\varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2$ ),且

$$\alpha \geq \alpha_c$$

时才出现全反射。

#### •水平与垂直极化的概念

对于给定的入射方向 $n_i$ ,其电场矢量必然位于与传播方向垂直的等位面上,但在等位面内可以有不同的取向(对于垂直入射,等位面与媒质界面是平行的,任意斜入射时等位面与分界面有一入射夹角)。不管E的取向如何,总可将它分解为与入射面平行及与入射面垂直的两个分量——  $E_{//}, E_{||}$ 



- 任意极化的平面波都可以分解为 平行极化波和垂直极化波的合成
- $E_{//}$  分量位于入射面内,与入射面平行,称为水平极化波;
- $E_{\perp}$  分量垂直于入射面,与入射面垂直,称为垂直极化波。
- 不同的极化波有着不同的反射与折射特性,下面分别加以讨论。

# 4.4 平面波向理想导体界面上的斜入射

- 1. 垂直极化波向理想导体界面斜入射
- 2. 平行极化波向理想导体界面斜入射

### 回顾: 任意方向传播的均匀平面波

> 对于沿任意方向传播的均匀平面波,其仍满足矢量亥姆赫兹方程

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

在直角坐标系下:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \qquad \vec{E}(x, y, z) = E_x \vec{e}_x + E_y \vec{e}_y + E_z \vec{e}_z$$

则每个分量均满足:  $\nabla^2 \vec{E}_i + \tilde{k}^2 \vec{E}_i = 0$ , i = x, y, z

以 
$$E_x$$
 为例则有: 
$$\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_x = 0$$

# 该方程可采用分离变量法求解,即: $E_x = f(x)g(y)h(z)$

设  $k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon = k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2$ , 则可得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} + k_x^2 f = 0\\ \frac{d^2 g}{dy^2} + k_y^2 g = 0\\ \frac{d^2 g}{dz^2} + k_z^2 h = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程的解分别为 $e^{\pm jk_xx}$ , $e^{\pm jk_yy}$ , $e^{\pm jk_zz}$ 

取离开源的单一方向的波,解为

$$E_{x} = Ae^{-jk_{x}x}e^{-jk_{y}y}e^{-jk_{z}z} = Ae^{-j(k_{x}x+k_{y}y+k_{z}z)}$$

$$\vec{k} = k_x \vec{e}_x + k_y \vec{e}_y + k_z \vec{e}_z$$
,  $\vec{r} = x \vec{e}_x + y \vec{e}_y + z \vec{e}_z$ 

*k* 为传播矢量,是常矢。

沿任意方向传播的解表示为  $E_x = Ae^{-jk\cdot\bar{r}}$ 

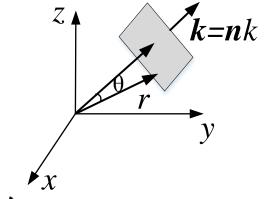
# 沿任意方向传播的解表示为 $E_x = Ae^{-jk\cdot\bar{r}}$

表明:这是由传播矢量 $\bar{k}$ 所决定的传播方向上传播的电场的x分量,而 标量积 $\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}$  则表示  $\bar{k}$  乘以从原点0到与矢量  $\bar{k} = \bar{n}k$  相垂直的平面的距离。

### 同样的方法可得:

$$E_y = Be^{-j\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}, \quad E_z = Ce^{-j\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \left(A\vec{e}_x + B\vec{e}_y + C\vec{e}_z\right)e^{-j\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} = \vec{E}_{mi}e^{-j\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \qquad \vec{E}_{mi}$$
为常矢。



#### 用Maxwell第二方程求磁场

$$\begin{split} \vec{H} &= -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \left[ e^{-j\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \nabla \times \vec{E}_{mi} + \nabla \left( e^{-j\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right) \times \vec{E}_{mi} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \left[ -je^{-j\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \nabla \left( \vec{k}\cdot\vec{r} \right) \times \vec{E}_{mi} \right] \end{split}$$

$$\nabla(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}) = \vec{k}\times\nabla\times\vec{r} + (\vec{k}\cdot\nabla)\vec{r} + \vec{r}\times\nabla\times\vec{k} + (\vec{r}\cdot\nabla)\vec{k}$$

$$= (\vec{k}\cdot\nabla)\vec{r} = \left(k_x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k_y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k_z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)(x\vec{e}_x + y\vec{e}_y + z\vec{e}_z)$$

$$= k_x\vec{e}_x + k_y\vec{e}_y + k_z\vec{e}_z = \vec{k} = k\vec{n} \ (\vec{n}\not\equiv k\vec{r}) \text{ in } \vec{\mu} \text{ in } \vec{\mu}$$

这是由于所研究的是任意方向传播的均匀平面波,在垂直于 k 的平面内

$$E_m = const$$
,  $H_m = const$   $\vec{E} \perp \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{H} \perp \vec{k} \implies \vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$ ,  $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{H} = 0$ 

### 1. 垂直极化波向理想导体界面斜入射

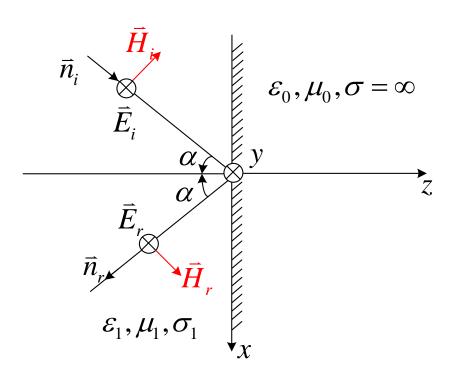
垂直极化波: 电场矢量与入射面垂直,与导体表面平行,磁场矢量在入射面内。

均匀平面波向理想导体表面斜入射时,同样会发生全反射。设

$$\vec{n}_i = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_x + \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z$$
  $\vec{k}_i = k_i \vec{n}_i$   
 $\vec{n}_r = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_x - \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z$   $\vec{k}_r = k_r \vec{n}_r$   
 $\vec{r} = x \vec{e}_x + y \vec{e}_y + z \vec{e}_z$ 

$$E_{i} = E_{vi} = E_{im}e^{-j\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{r}} = E_{im}e^{-jk(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)}$$

$$E_r = E_{yr} = E_{rm}e^{-j\vec{k}_r\cdot\vec{r}} = E_{rm}e^{-jk(x\sin\alpha - z\cos\alpha)}$$



$$H_{i} = \frac{1}{\eta} \vec{n}_{i} \times \vec{E}_{i} = \left(-\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z}\right) \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-j\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{r}} \qquad \vec{n}_{i}$$

$$= \left(-\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z}\right) \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)}$$

$$H_{r} = \frac{1}{\eta} \vec{n}_{r} \times \vec{E}_{r} = \left(\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z}\right) \frac{E_{rm}}{\eta} e^{-j\vec{k}_{r}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

$$= \left(\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z}\right) \frac{E_{rm}}{\eta} e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha - z\cos\alpha)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{1}, \mu_{1}, \sigma_{1}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{1}, \mu_{1}, \sigma_{1}$$

在 z=0 处,由边界条件

$$\left(E_{i} + E_{r}\right)\Big|_{z=0} = 0 \longrightarrow E_{rm} = -E_{im}$$

$$\Gamma_{\perp} = \frac{E_{rm}}{E} = -1$$

### 在 z < 0 的空间,

$$\begin{split} E_i &= E_{yi} = E_{im} e^{-j\vec{k}_i \cdot \vec{r}} = E_{im} e^{-jk_1(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)} \\ E_r &= E_{yr} = E_{rm} e^{-j\vec{k}_r \cdot \vec{r}} = -E_{im} e^{-jk_1(x\sin\alpha - z\cos\alpha)} \\ H_i &= \left(-\cos\alpha\vec{e}_x + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_z\right) \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-jk_1(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)} \\ H_r &= \left(\cos\alpha\vec{e}_x + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_z\right) \frac{-E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-jk_1(x\sin\alpha - z\cos\alpha)} \end{split}$$

# 合成电场:

$$E_{1y} = E_i + E_r = E_{im}e^{-jk_1x\sin\alpha}\left(e^{-jk_1z\cos\alpha} - e^{jk_1z\cos\alpha}\right) = -j2E_{im}\sin\left(k_1z\cos\alpha\right)e^{-jk_1x\sin\alpha}$$

合成磁场: 
$$H_{1x} = -\frac{2E_{im}}{\eta}\cos\alpha\cos\left(k_1z\cos\alpha\right)e^{-jk_1x\sin\alpha}$$

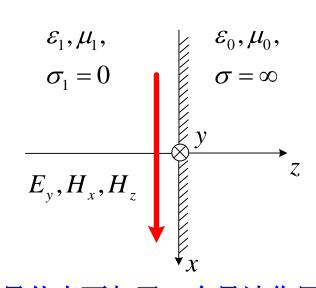
$$H_{1z} = -j\frac{2E_{im}}{\eta}\sin\alpha\sin\left(k_1z\cos\alpha\right)e^{-jk_1x\sin\alpha}$$

磁场也可由**Maxwell**方程求
$$\vec{H} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu}\nabla \times \vec{E}$$

$$E_{1y} = -j2E_{im}\sin(k_1z\cos\alpha)e^{-jk_1x\sin\alpha}$$

$$H_{1x} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{2E_{im}}{\eta} \cos\alpha \cos(k_1 z \cos\alpha) e^{-jk_1 x \sin\alpha}$$

$$H_{1z} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} = -j \frac{2E_{im}}{\eta} \sin\alpha \sin(k_{1}z\cos\alpha) e^{-jk_{1}x\sin\alpha}$$



性质: 1. 合成波是沿x方向传播的行波,理想的导体表面起了一个导波作用;

- **2.** 合成波电场  $E_y$ 与传播方向垂直,而磁场有与传播方向一致的分量 $H_x$ ,不是TEM波,是导行波,称其为横电波(TE波)或纵磁波(H波);
- 3. 合成波各场分量的振幅沿z轴呈驻波分布,具有驻波的特点;合成波电磁场分量是z的函数,是'非均匀平面波'。
- 4. 沿x轴方向传播的相速  $v_p$  大于光速c 【沿x方向相位常数是k1sin $\alpha$ ,其相速为: $v_{px} = \frac{\omega}{k_1 \sin \alpha} = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha} > c$  】

$$\vec{k}_1 = k_1 \vec{n}_i = k_1 \left( \sin \alpha \vec{e}_x + \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z \right) = \vec{k}_{1x} + \vec{k}_{1z}$$

$$k_{1x} = k_1 \sin \alpha, \quad k_{1z} = k_1 \cos \alpha$$

# 相速度是等相位点移动的速度,即

$$\omega t - k_1 x \sin \alpha + \varphi = const$$

$$v_{px} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\omega}{k_{1x}} = \frac{\omega}{k_1 \sin \alpha} = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha} > c$$

# $\begin{array}{c|c} & \overrightarrow{n_i} & \overrightarrow{A} & \overrightarrow{a} & \overrightarrow{l_x} \\ \hline & \overrightarrow{l_0} & B & y \\ \hline & \varepsilon_1, \mu_1, \sigma_1 & \varepsilon_0, \mu_0, \\ \hline & \varepsilon_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 = \infty \end{array}$

#### 几何解释:

沿 $n_i$ 方向传播的电磁波,等相位点由A移动到B,以光速c在  $\Delta t$  时间移动了  $l_0$  而在导体表面附近,A'和B'同样是等相位点,但由于导体板的作用,传播方向发生了改变,只能沿x方向传播,这样在相等的  $\Delta t$  时间内,等相位点A'到达B'时走的路径  $l_x$ 

$$l_{x} = \frac{l_{0}}{\sin \alpha} \qquad v_{px} = \frac{l_{x}}{\Delta t} = \frac{l_{0}}{\Delta t \sin \alpha} = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha} > c$$

#### 2.平行极化波斜入射到理想导体表面

平行极化波斜入射到理想导体表面,此时电场矢量位于入射面内, 向与导体界面平行。

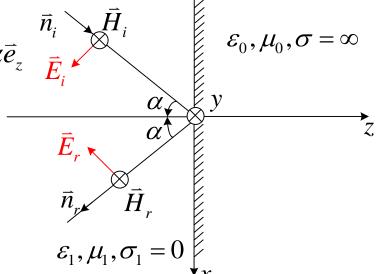
$$\vec{\mathcal{R}} : \quad \vec{n}_i = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_x + \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z, \quad \vec{n}_r = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_x - \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{H}_i = H_{yi} \vec{e}_y = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-jk\vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{r}} \vec{e}_y = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-jk(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)} \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{E}_i = E_{im} e^{-jk\vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{r}} \vec{e}_i = E_{im} (\cos \alpha \vec{e}_x - \sin \alpha \vec{e}_z) e^{-jk(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)}$$

$$\vec{H}_r = H_{yr} \vec{e}_y = \frac{E_{rm}}{\eta} e^{-jk\vec{n}_r \cdot \vec{r}} \vec{e}_y = \frac{E_{rm}}{\eta} e^{-jk(x\sin\alpha - z\cos\alpha)} \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{E}_r = E_{rm} (-\cos \alpha \vec{e}_x - \sin \alpha \vec{e}_z) e^{-jk(x\sin\alpha - z\cos\alpha)}$$



理想介质中的总合成场 
$$H_{y} = H_{yi} + H_{yr} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta} e^{-jkx\sin\alpha} (e^{-jkz\cos\alpha} + \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}} e^{jkz\cos\alpha})$$
 
$$E_{x} = E_{xi} + E_{xr} = E_{im}\cos\alpha e^{-jkx\sin\alpha} (e^{-jkz\cos\alpha} - \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}} e^{jkz\cos\alpha})$$
 
$$E_{z} = E_{zi} + E_{zr} = -E_{im}\sin\alpha e^{-jkx\sin\alpha} (e^{-jkz\cos\alpha} + \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}} e^{jkz\cos\alpha})$$

$$(E_{xi} + E_{xr})\big|_{z=0} = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad E_{rm} = E_{im}$$

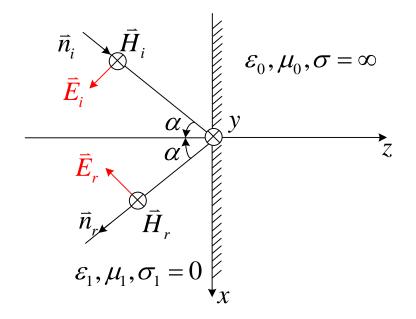
反射系数: 
$$\Gamma_{//} = \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}} = 1$$

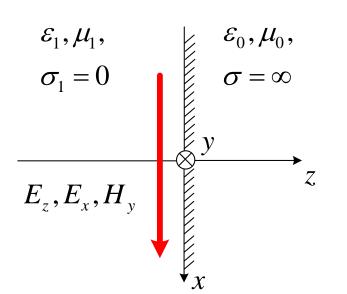
在 z < 0 的区域,合成场为:

$$H_{y} = \frac{2E_{im}}{\eta}\cos(kz\cos\alpha)e^{-jkx\sin\alpha}$$

$$E_x = -j2E_{im}\cos\alpha\sin(kz\cos\alpha)e^{-jkx\sin\alpha}$$

$$E_z = -2E_{im}\sin\alpha\cos(kz\cos\alpha)e^{-jkx\sin\alpha}$$





$$E_x = -j2E_{im}\cos\alpha\sin(kz\cos\alpha)e^{-jkx\sin\alpha}$$

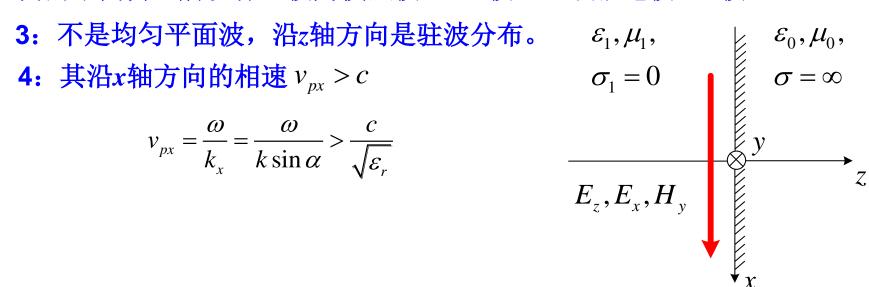
$$E_z = -2E_{im}\sin\alpha\cos(kz\cos\alpha)e^{-jkx\sin\alpha}$$

$$H_{y} = \frac{2E_{im}}{\eta} \cos(kz \cos \alpha) e^{-jkx \sin \alpha}$$

#### 显然:

- 1: 与垂直极化分量一样,也是全反射,无透射。
- 2: 也是一个Rx轴方向(导体表面)传播的导行波,是一个非REM波。 但因为沿传播方向只有  $E_x$  分量无  $H_x$ 分量,即磁场位于垂直于传播方 向的平面内,所以称此波为横磁波(TM波),或纵电波(E波)。

$$v_{px} = \frac{\omega}{k_x} = \frac{\omega}{k \sin \alpha} > \frac{c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}$$



例4-3. 均匀平面波由空气斜入射到理想导体表面z=0,已知入射波电场为  $\bar{E}_i = 5\left(\bar{e}_x + \sqrt{3}\bar{e}_z\right)e^{j6\left(\sqrt{3}x-z\right)}V/m$ 

试求: (1)入射波磁场、反射波电场和磁场;

(2) 理想导体表面的面电荷密度和面电流密度。

# 4.5 平面波向理想介质界面上的斜入射

- 1. 垂直极化波向理想介质界面的斜入射
  - (1) 全反射情况
  - (2) 全透射情况
- 2. 平行极化波向理想介质界面的斜入射
  - (1) 全反射——临界角
  - (2) 全透射——极化角(Brewster angle)

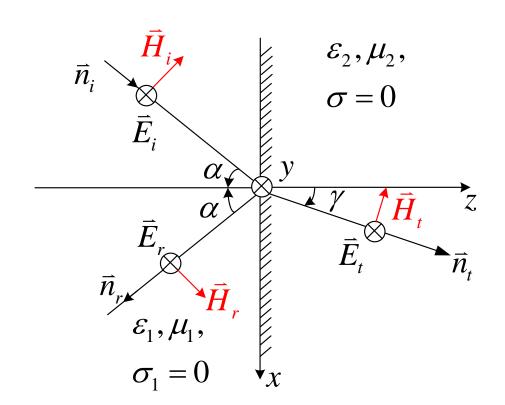
#### 1. 垂直极化波的斜入射

设媒质界面的反射系数为

$$oldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\perp} = rac{E_r}{E_i} ig|_{z=0} = rac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}}$$

媒质交界面的透射系数为

$$T_{\perp} = \frac{E_t}{E_i} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{E_{tm}}{E_{im}}$$

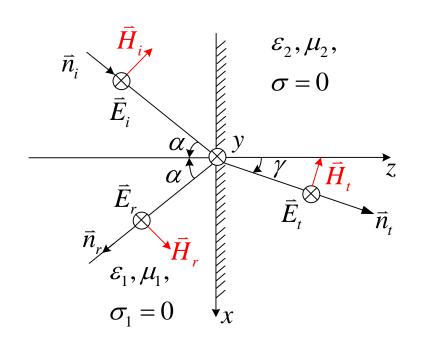


# 在区域1中:

$$k_{1} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_{1} \varepsilon_{1}} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{1}}$$

$$\vec{n}_{i} = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_{x} + \cos \alpha \vec{e}_{z}$$

$$\vec{n}_{r} = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_{x} - \cos \alpha \vec{e}_{z}$$



$$\begin{split} \vec{E}_{i} &= E_{yi}\vec{e}_{y} = E_{im}e^{-jk_{1}\vec{n}_{i}\cdot\vec{r}}\vec{e}_{y} = E_{im}e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha+z\cos\alpha)}\vec{e}_{y} \\ \vec{H}_{i} &= \frac{E_{i}}{\eta_{1}}\vec{e}_{Hi} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_{1}}(-\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z})e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha+z\cos\alpha)} \\ \vec{E}_{r} &= E_{yr}\vec{e}_{y} = E_{rm}e^{-jk_{1}\vec{n}_{r}\cdot\vec{r}}\vec{e}_{y} = \Gamma_{\perp}E_{im}e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha-z\cos\alpha)}\vec{e}_{y} \\ \vec{H}_{r} &= \frac{E_{r}}{\eta_{r}}\vec{e}_{Hr} = \frac{\Gamma_{\perp}E_{im}}{\eta_{r}}(\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} + \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z})e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha-z\cos\alpha)} \end{split}$$

# 区域1合成场:

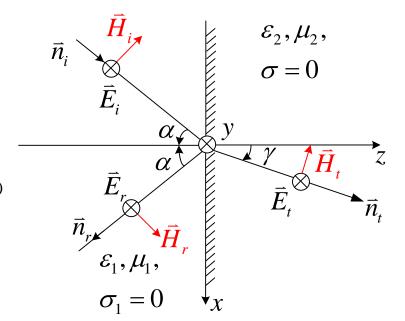
$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{E}_i + \vec{E}_r$$

$$E_{1y} = E_{yi} + E_{yr}$$

$$= E_{im} e^{-jk_1(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)} + \Gamma_{\perp} E_{im} e^{-jk_1(x\sin\alpha - z\cos\alpha)}$$

$$=E_{im}e^{-jk_1x\sin\alpha}(e^{-jk_1z\cos\alpha}+\Gamma_{\perp}e^{jk_1z\cos\alpha})$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{H}_i + \vec{H}_r$$



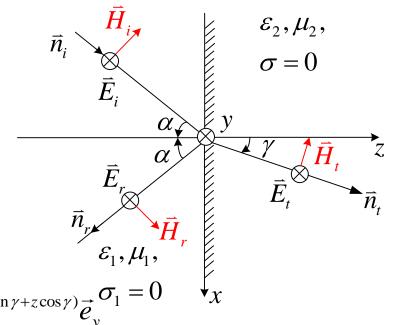
$$H_{1x} = H_{xi} + H_{xr}$$

$$= -\frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \cos \alpha e^{-jk_1 x \sin \alpha} \left( e^{-jk_1 z \cos \alpha} - \Gamma_{\perp} e^{jk_1 z \cos \alpha} \right)$$

$$H_{1z} = H_{zi} + H_{zr} = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} \sin \alpha e^{-jk_1 x \sin \alpha} \left( e^{-jk_1 z \cos \alpha} + \Gamma_{\perp} e^{jk_1 z \cos \alpha} \right)$$

#### 在区域2中:

$$k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2}$$
$$\vec{n}_t = \sin \gamma \vec{e}_x + \cos \gamma \vec{e}_z$$



$$\vec{E}_{2} = \vec{E}_{t} = E_{yt}\vec{e}_{y} = E_{tm}e^{-jk_{2}\vec{n}_{t}\cdot\vec{r}}\vec{e}_{y} = T_{\perp}E_{im}e^{-jk_{2}(x\sin\gamma+z\cos\gamma)}\vec{e}_{y}^{\sigma_{1}} = 0$$

$$\vec{H}_{2} = \vec{H}_{t} = \frac{E_{t}}{\eta_{2}} \vec{e}_{H_{t}} = \frac{T_{\perp} E_{im}}{\eta_{2}} (-\cos \gamma \vec{e}_{x} + \sin \gamma \vec{e}_{z}) e^{-jk_{2}(x \sin \gamma + z \cos \gamma)}$$

# 在理想介质的界面上:

$$|\vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2)|_{z=0} = 0$$
  $|\vec{n} \times (\vec{H}_1 - \vec{H}_2)|_{z=0} = 0$ 

及折射定理:

$$k_1 \sin \alpha = k_2 \sin \gamma$$

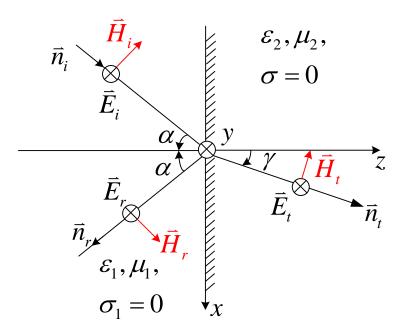
$$(E_{yi} + E_{yr})|_{z=0} = E_{yt}|_{z=0}$$
  $(H_{xi} + H_{xr})|_{z=0} = H_{xt}|_{z=0}$ 

$$\left. E_{im} e^{-j k_1 x \sin \alpha} \left( e^{-j k_1 z \cos \alpha} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\perp} e^{j k_1 z \cos \alpha} \right) \right|_{z=0} = \boldsymbol{T}_{\perp} E_{im} e^{-j k_2 (x \sin \gamma + z \cos \gamma)} \left|_{z=0} \right.$$

$$\frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1}\cos\alpha e^{-j\mathbf{k}_1\mathbf{x}\sin\alpha}\left(e^{-j\mathbf{k}_1\mathbf{z}\cos\alpha}-\mathbf{\Gamma}_{\perp}e^{j\mathbf{k}_1\mathbf{z}\cos\alpha}\right)\bigg|_{z=0}=\frac{\mathbf{T}_{\perp}E_{im}}{\eta_2}\cos\gamma e^{-j\mathbf{k}_2(x\sin\gamma+z\cos\gamma)}\bigg|_{z=0}$$

$$1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\perp} = \boldsymbol{T}_{\perp}$$

$$\frac{\cos\alpha}{\eta_1}(1-\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_\perp) = \frac{\boldsymbol{T}_\perp}{\eta_2}\cos\gamma$$



$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\perp} = \frac{\eta_2 \cos \alpha - \eta_1 \cos \gamma}{\eta_2 \cos \alpha + \eta_1 \cos \gamma}$$

$$T_{\perp} = \frac{2\eta_2 \cos \alpha}{\eta_2 \cos \alpha + \eta_1 \cos \gamma}$$

对于理想的非磁性媒质通常有:  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_0$ 

$$\eta_1 = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}}$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$$

 $\eta_1 = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}}$   $\eta_2 = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$ 折射定理:  $k_1 \sin \alpha = k_2 \sin \gamma$ 

$$\boldsymbol{\varGamma}_{\perp} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \cos \gamma}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \cos \gamma} = \frac{\sin \gamma \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \gamma}{\sin \gamma \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \gamma} = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \gamma)}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$$

$$T_{\perp} = \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\cos\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\cos\alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}\cos\gamma} = \frac{2\sin\gamma\cos\alpha}{\sin\gamma\cos\alpha + \sin\alpha\cos\gamma} = \frac{2\sin\gamma\cos\alpha}{\sin(\alpha+\gamma)}$$

用入射角  $\alpha$  表示折射角  $\gamma$ , [ $\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \sin \gamma$ ]

$$\cos \gamma = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \gamma} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \alpha}{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$$

用入射角  $\alpha$  表示的反射系数和透射系数:

$$\boldsymbol{\varGamma}_{\perp} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \alpha}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} / \varepsilon_{r1} - \sin^2 \alpha}}{\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} / \varepsilon_{r1} - \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$T_{\perp} = \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\cos\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\cos\alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1}\sin^2\alpha}} = \frac{2\cos\alpha}{\cos\alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}/\varepsilon_{r1} - \sin^2\alpha}}$$

讨论: (1) 全反射情况  $|\Gamma|=1$ 

$$(\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} / \varepsilon_{r1} - \sin^2 \alpha})^2 = (\cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} / \varepsilon_{r1} - \sin^2 \alpha})^2$$

$$\alpha_c = 90^o \qquad (无效解)$$

$$\sin \alpha_c = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}}$$

垂直极化波斜入射,全反射情况出现在由光密媒质向光疏媒质斜入射,且入射角大于临界角时。

(2) 全透射情况 
$$|\Gamma_{\perp}|=0$$

$$\cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} / \varepsilon_{r1} - \sin^2 \alpha} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{r2} = \varepsilon_{r1}$$

垂直极化波斜入射,不会出现全透射现象。

特别是当由自由空间(空气)向理想介质斜入射时,不会出现全反射现象。

$$\varepsilon_{r1} = 1$$
  $\varepsilon_{r2} = \varepsilon_r$ 

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\perp} = \frac{\cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2 \alpha}}{\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2 \alpha}} \qquad \boldsymbol{T}_{\perp} = \frac{2\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

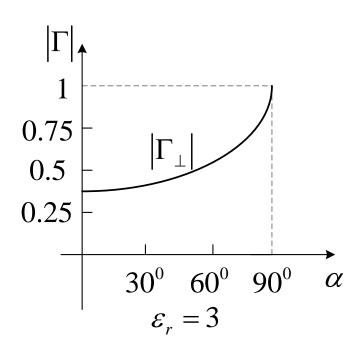
垂直极化波斜入射时,仅当  $\alpha = 0^{0}$  时(垂直入射),其反射系数的绝对值才最小:

$$\left| \boldsymbol{\varGamma}_{\perp} \right|_{\min} = \left| \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r} - 1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r} + 1} \right|, \qquad T_{\perp} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r} + 1}$$

且仅当  $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$  时,反射系数的绝对值才最大:

$$|\boldsymbol{\varGamma}_{\perp}|_{\max} = 1, \qquad T_{\perp} = 0$$

垂直极化波由自由空间向理想介质斜入射时,当  $0^{\circ}<\alpha<90^{\circ}$ 时,一般既不会出现全反射情况,也不会出现全透射。 $|\Gamma|$  随 $\alpha$  的变化曲线如图所示(设  $\varepsilon_r=3$ )



#### 2. 平行极化波的斜入射

$$\vec{n}_i = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_x + \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{n}_r = \sin \alpha \vec{e}_x - \cos \alpha \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{n}_t = \sin \gamma \vec{e}_x + \cos \gamma \vec{e}_z$$

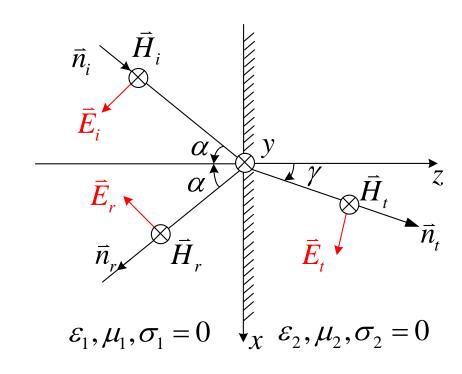
$$\vec{e}_{Ei} = \cos \alpha \vec{e}_x - \sin \alpha \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{e}_{Er} = -\cos \alpha \vec{e}_x - \sin \alpha \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{e}_{Et} = \cos \gamma \vec{e}_x - \sin \gamma \vec{e}_z$$

# 设媒质界面的反射系数为

媒质交界面的透射系数为



$$\Gamma_{//} = \frac{E_{rm}}{E_{im}}$$

$$T_{//} = \frac{E_{tm}}{E_{im}}$$

在区域1中: 
$$k_1 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\vec{E}_{i} = E_{im} e^{-jk_{1}\vec{n}_{i}\cdot\vec{r}} \vec{e}_{Ei} = E_{im} \left(\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} - \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z}\right) e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)}$$

$$\vec{H}_i = \frac{E_i}{\eta_1} \vec{e}_y = \frac{E_{im}}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_1(x \sin \alpha + z \cos \alpha)} \vec{e}_y$$

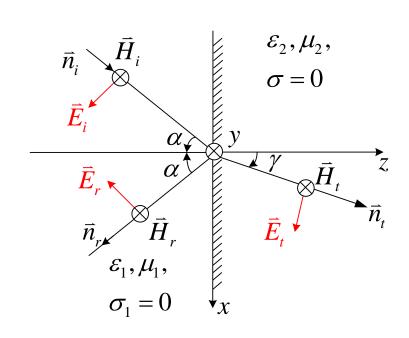
$$\vec{E}_{r} = \Gamma_{//} E_{im} e^{-jk_{1}\vec{n}_{r}\cdot\vec{r}} \vec{e}_{Er} = \Gamma_{//} E_{im} \left(-\cos\alpha\vec{e}_{x} - \sin\alpha\vec{e}_{z}\right) e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha)}$$

$$\vec{H}_r = \frac{E_r}{\eta_1} \vec{e}_y = \frac{\Gamma_{//} E_{im}}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_1(x \sin \alpha - z \cos \alpha)} \vec{e}_y$$

在区域2中: 
$$k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}_2 &= \vec{E}_t = T_{//} E_{im} e^{-jk_1 \vec{n}_t \cdot \vec{r}} \vec{e}_{Et} \\ &= T_{//} E_{im} \left( \cos \gamma \vec{e}_x - \sin \gamma \vec{e}_z \right) e^{-jk_2 (x \sin \gamma + z \cos \gamma)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{H}_{2} = \vec{H}_{t} = \frac{T_{//}E_{im}}{\eta_{2}}e^{-jk_{1}\vec{n}_{t}\cdot\vec{r}}\vec{e}_{y} = \frac{T_{//}E_{im}}{\eta_{2}}e^{-jk_{2}(x\sin\gamma+z\cos\gamma)}\vec{e}_{y}$$



#### 在理想介质的界面上:

$$|\vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2)|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$\left. \vec{n} \times (\vec{H}_1 - \vec{H}_2) \right|_{z=0} = 0$$

及折射定理:

$$k_1 \sin \alpha = k_2 \sin \gamma$$

$$(E_{xi} + E_{xr})|_{z=0} = E_{xt}|_{z=0}$$
  $(H_{yi} + H_{yr})|_{z=0} = H_{yt}|_{z=0}$ 

$$\cos\alpha\left(1-\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{//}\right) = \cos\gamma T_{//} \qquad \frac{1}{\eta_1}(1+\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{//}) = \frac{1}{\eta_2}T_{//}$$

$$\Gamma_{//} = \frac{\eta_1 \cos \alpha - \eta_2 \cos \gamma}{\eta_1 \cos \alpha + \eta_2 \cos \gamma} \qquad T_{//} = \frac{2\eta_2 \cos \alpha}{\eta_1 \cos \alpha + \eta_2 \cos \gamma}$$

对于理想的非磁性媒质通常有:  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_0$ 

$$\eta_1 = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}}$$
 $\eta_2 = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$ 
 $\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \sin \gamma$ 

$$\Gamma_{//} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \cos \gamma}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \cos \gamma} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \gamma \cos \gamma}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \gamma \cos \gamma}$$
$$= \frac{\sin 2\alpha - \sin 2\gamma}{\sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\gamma} = \frac{2\cos(\alpha + \gamma)\sin(\alpha - \gamma)}{2\sin(\alpha + \gamma)\cos(\alpha - \gamma)} = \frac{\tan(\alpha - \gamma)}{\tan(\alpha + \gamma)}$$

$$T_{//} = \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\cos\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}\cos\alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\cos\gamma} = \frac{2\sin\gamma\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha\cos\alpha + \sin\gamma\cos\gamma}$$
$$= \frac{2\sin\gamma\cos\alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)\cos(\alpha - \gamma)}$$

#### 用入射角 $\alpha$ 表示折射角 $\gamma$

$$\cos \gamma = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \gamma} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \alpha}{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$$

### 用入射角 $\alpha$ 表示的反射系数和透射系数:

$$\Gamma_{//} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \alpha}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \cos \alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$T_{//} = \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\cos\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}\cos\alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}}\sin^2\alpha}}$$

讨论: (1) 全反射情况

$$|\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\prime\prime}| = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}\cos\alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}}}\sin^2\alpha = \pm \left(\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}\cos\alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}\sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}}}\sin^2\alpha\right)$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}/\varepsilon_{r1} - \sin^2\alpha} = 0 \qquad (取 + 号)$$

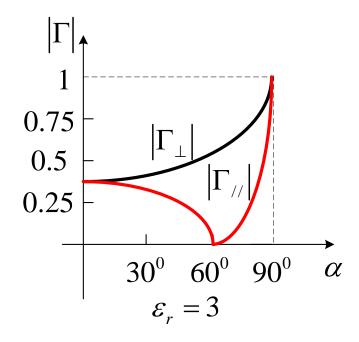
$$\cos\alpha = 0 \qquad (取 - 号)$$

$$\frac{\alpha_c = 90^o}{\varepsilon_{r2}} \qquad \sin\alpha_c = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}}$$

平行极化波斜入射,全反射情况出现在由光密媒质向光疏媒质斜入射, 且入射角大于临界角时。 当由自由空间(空气)向理想介质斜入射时,不会出现全反射现象。 设  $\varepsilon_{r_1} = 1, \varepsilon_{r_2} = 3$ 

$$\left| \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{//} \right|_{\alpha=0} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = 0.27, \qquad \left| \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{//} \right|_{\alpha=90} = 1$$

# $|\Gamma_{\mu}|$ 随 $\alpha$ 的变化曲线如图所示



# (2) 全透射情况

$$|\mathbf{\Gamma}_{//}| = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \cos \alpha - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}}} \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{r2} \cos^2 \alpha = \varepsilon_{r1} - \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}^2}{\varepsilon} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha_p = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1} + \varepsilon_{r2}}}$$
  $\alpha_p$  为极化角(或布鲁斯特角 Brewster angle)

#### 平行极化波斜入射,会出现全透射现象。

$$\alpha_p = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{E}_{r2}}{\mathcal{E}_{r1} + \mathcal{E}_{r2}}} = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{E}_{r1}}{\mathcal{E}_{r1} + \mathcal{E}_{r2}}} = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{E}_{r2}}{\mathcal{E}_{r1}}}$$

#### 说明:

- 1: 极化方式不同,反射,透射特性不同
- 2: 平行极化波斜入射,存在一个全透射角  $\alpha_p$ ,称其为极化角(或布鲁斯特角Brewster angle)。当  $\alpha = \alpha_p$  时,媒质1中的平行极化波全部透入媒质2,媒质1中无反射波,称此为全透射现象。

$$\alpha_p = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{E}_{r2}}{\mathcal{E}_{r1}}}$$

- **3**: 当从自由空间(空气)向理想介质斜入射时,垂直和平行极化波均不会出现全反射现象。仅在  $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$  平行于介质界面入射时,才会出现全反射现象。
- **4**: 无论水平极化还是垂直极化,当波由光密媒质斜入射到光疏媒质时,均存在一个临界角  $\alpha_c$ ,当  $\alpha > \alpha_c$  时,发生全反射,此时没有功率透入区域**2**。

例4-4. 圆极化均匀平面电磁波由 $\mu_r = 1, \varepsilon_r = 3$  的理想介质斜入射到它与空气的界面(z=0)上,试求,当入射角为何值时反射波为线极化波;又当入射角为何值时将发生全反射。

# 小结

#### 1、向理想导体界面的斜入射(全反射无透射)

#### 垂直极化

$$\Gamma_{\perp} = -1$$

 $P_{px} > v$ 

沿z方向是驻波

含有传播方向(x)的场分量 $H_x$ 

非TEM波,导行波

横电波,**TE**波( $E_y$ )

纵磁波,H波( $H_x$ )

平行极化

$$\Gamma_{\prime\prime}=1$$

沿z方向是驻波

含有传播方向(x) 的场分量  $E_x$ 

非TEM波,导行波

横磁波,TM波(H)

纵电波,E波( $E_x$ )

#### 向理想介质界面的斜入射(部分反射,部分透射)

垂直极化 (没有全透射现象) 垂直极化

$$\begin{cases}
\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\perp} = \frac{\eta_2 \cos \alpha - \eta_1 \cos \gamma}{\eta_2 \cos \alpha + \eta_1 \cos \gamma} \\
T_{\perp} = \frac{2\eta_2 \cos \alpha}{\eta_2 \cos \alpha + \eta_1 \cos \gamma}
\end{cases}$$

有全透射现象)

平行极化
(以极化角
$$\alpha_p$$
斜入射时
有全透射现象)
$$\begin{bmatrix}
\Gamma_{//} = \frac{\eta_1 \cos \alpha - \eta_2 \cos \gamma}{\eta_1 \cos \alpha + \eta_2 \cos \gamma} \\
T_{//} = \frac{2\eta_2 \cos \alpha}{\eta_1 \cos \alpha + \eta_2 \cos \gamma}
\end{bmatrix}$$

全透射,极化角(布鲁斯特角)  $\alpha_p = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{...}}}$ 

#### 2、向理想介质界面的斜入射(部分反射,部分透射)

由光密媒质向光疏媒质斜入射 ( $\alpha > \alpha_c$ ) 时,都会出现全反射现象。

全反射,临界角 
$$\alpha_c = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}}$$

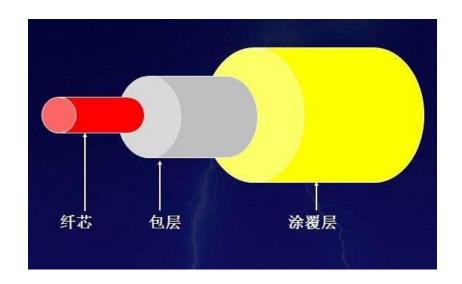
全反射时,垂直极化波: TE导行波,H波。

全反射时,平行极化波: TM导行波,E波。

显然极化方式不同,反、透射特性也不同。

# 3、全反射的应用——光纤(海底电缆)

◆ 中心部分用介电常数较大的介质制成, 称为核; 核外部是介电常数较小的介质涂层, 以满足产生全反射的条件, 最外层涂上吸收材料从而形成无反射条件。



光纤: https://haokan.baidu.com/v?pd=wisenatural&vid=4690111558832467756