

$$(9-1) \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho, \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0, \quad \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}, \quad \rho = 0$$

$$\vec{J} = 0, \quad \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\omega\tau} = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\omega t - kz)}, \quad \vec{D} = \vec{D}_0 e^{i\omega\tau} = \vec{D}_0 e^{i(\omega t - kz)}, \quad \vec{H} = \vec{H}_0 e^{i\omega\tau} = \vec{H}_0 e^{i(\omega t - kz)}$$

$$(i) \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0, \quad \vec{k} \cdot \vec{B} = 0, \quad -i\vec{k} \times \vec{E} = -i\omega \vec{B}, \quad \vec{B} = \frac{\vec{k}}{\omega} \times \vec{E}, \quad \vec{B} \cdot \vec{E} = 0, \quad \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H},$$

$$-i\vec{k} \times \vec{H} = i\omega \vec{D}, \quad \vec{B} \cdot \vec{D} = 0,$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = 0, \quad \vec{k} \cdot \vec{D} = 0, \quad \text{但 } \vec{D} \text{ 与 } \vec{E} \text{ 不在同一方向, 因此 } \vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} \neq 0,$$

$$(ii) \quad \vec{D} = \frac{\vec{H} \times \vec{k}}{\omega} = \frac{\vec{B} \times \vec{k}}{\omega\mu} = \left(\frac{\vec{k}}{\omega} \times \vec{E} \right) \times \frac{\vec{k}}{\omega\mu} = \frac{1}{\omega^2\mu} \left[k^2 \vec{E} - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{k} \right]$$

$$(iii) \quad \vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\mu\omega} \vec{E} \times (\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{\mu\omega} \left[E^2 \vec{k} - (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{k}) \vec{E} \right],$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \text{ 的方向不在 } \vec{k} \text{ 方向上}$$

$$(9-2) \quad \vec{E} = E_0 e^{-\alpha z} e^{i(\beta z - \omega t)} \vec{e}_x, \quad \vec{H} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu}} (1+i) E \vec{e}_y$$

$$() \quad \vec{B} = \frac{-i\pi}{e^A} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma\mu}{\omega}} \vec{e}_z \times \vec{n}, \quad \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon\omega} \gg 1, \quad \langle w_e \rangle = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E}^* \cdot \vec{E}) = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4} E_0^2 e^{-2\alpha z},$$

$$\langle w_m \rangle = \frac{1}{4\mu_0} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{B}^* \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{4\mu_0} \left(\frac{\sigma\mu_0}{\omega} \right) E_0^2 e^{-2\alpha z} = \frac{\sigma}{4\omega} E_0^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \gg \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4} E_0^2 e^{-2\alpha z} = \langle w_e \rangle$$

$$() \quad \alpha \approx \beta \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}, \quad \langle w \rangle \approx \langle w_m \rangle = \frac{\beta^2}{2\mu\omega^2} E_0^2 e^{-2\alpha z}$$

$$() \quad u = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \omega \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\omega}{\mu\sigma}} \approx c \sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon}{\sigma}} \ll c;$$

$$() \quad \vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E}_0 e^{-\alpha z} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) \times \sqrt{\frac{\sigma\mu}{\omega}} (\vec{n} \times \vec{E}_0) e^{-\alpha z} \cos\left(\omega t - \beta z + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} E_0^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \left[\cos 2(\omega t - \beta z) + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \vec{n}$$

(9-3) (i) $\vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E} \times (\vec{e}_r \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{c} E^2 \vec{e}_r$, 因此 \vec{E} 、 \vec{B} 、 \vec{k} 三者互相垂直, 能流密度

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E^2 \vec{e}_r = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \frac{E_0^2}{r^2} \cos^2(\omega t - kr) \vec{e}_r,$$

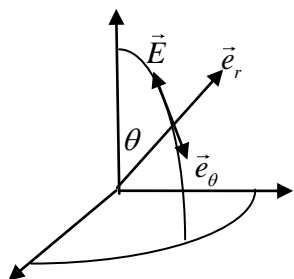
$$\text{能量密度 } w = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \vec{B}^2 = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}^2 = \varepsilon_0 \frac{E_0^2}{r^2} \cos^2(\omega t - kr),$$

$$\text{球面总能流 } \vec{S}_{total} = \oiint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \frac{E_0^2}{r^2} \cos^2(\omega t - kr) \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi E_0^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \cos^2(\omega t - kr)$$

$$(ii) \quad \vec{S} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \frac{A^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \cos^2(\omega t - kr) \vec{e}_r, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 最强}, \quad \theta = 0 \text{ 最弱},$$

$$\vec{S}_{total} = \oiint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \oiint \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \frac{A^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \cos^2(\omega t - kr) \cdot r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi,$$

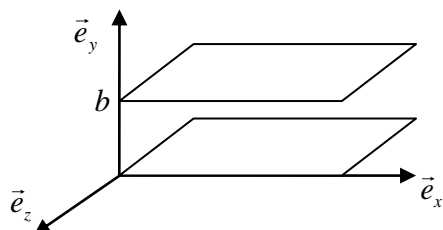
$$= 2\pi A^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \cos^2(\omega t - kr) \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{8\pi A^2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \cos^2(\omega t - kr)$$



第十次

(10-1) 令 $u(t, x, y, z) = E_i$ 为电场 \vec{E} 的三分量中的任意一个分量, ($i = x, y, z$), 它都要满足波动方程 (4.65) 式, 即:

$$\nabla^2 u - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$$



同时分解波矢为 $\vec{k} = k_x \vec{e}_x + k_y \vec{e}_y + k_z \vec{e}_z$ ，其中 $k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k^2$ ，且有 $k = \frac{\omega}{c}$ 。考虑沿

\vec{e}_z 方向传播的电磁波，则令

代入波动方程 (4.65)，得：

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial y^2} - k_z^2 u(x, y) + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} u(x, y) = 0$$

由数学上的分离变量法，令 $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ ，则方程可分解为：

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + k_x^2 X = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k_y^2 Y = 0$$

其解为：

$$u(t, x, y, z) = (C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x)(C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y)e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

由于解与 x 无关（无限大平面），因此令 $k_x = 0$ ，

由切向边界条件 $\vec{E}_t = 0$ 和约束条件 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$ ，相当于在 $y=0$ 面，

有 $E_x = E_z = 0$ ， $\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = 0$ ，于是可得矩型波导中电场的解为：

$$E_x = D_1 \sin k_y y \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_y = D_1 \cos k_y y \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_z = D_3 \sin k_y y \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} \right|_{y=b} = -D_1 \sin k_y b \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} = 0, \quad k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

所以 $E_x = D_1 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$

$$E_y = D_2 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_z = D_3 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{且: } k_z^2 = k^2 - k_y^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2,$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = -D_1 k_y \sin k_y y \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} + i k_z D_3 \sin k_y y \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} = 0,$$

$$, \quad \frac{n\pi}{b} D_2 = i k_z D_3$$