

# 电动力学 第四章 导体中的电磁波

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{Q_f}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{J} = 0$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

数学上: 
$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \left(\nabla \times \vec{E}\right) = \nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}\right) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} = -\nabla \times \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \nabla \times \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

同理:  $\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$ 

波动方程

表明电场和磁场是以c的速度传播的

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$$

## 定态电磁波——单一频率成分的简谐波

$$\vec{B}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{B}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{E}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$$
空间部分
时间部分

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = i\omega \vec{B}(\vec{x})$$

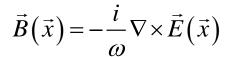
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

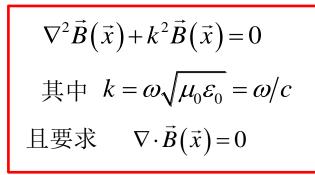
$$\nabla \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = -i\omega \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}(\vec{x})$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{x})) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x})) - \nabla^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = -(i\omega)(i\omega\mu_0\varepsilon_0)\vec{E}(\vec{x})$$

### Helmholtz方程

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{E}(\vec{x}) + k^{2}\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$
  
其中  $k = \omega\sqrt{\mu_{0}\varepsilon_{0}} = \omega/c$   
且要求  $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$ 





$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\iota}{\omega \mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \nabla \times \vec{B}(\vec{x})$$

无界空间最简单的解——平面波解

$$ec{E}(ec{x}) = ec{E}_0 e^{i ec{k} \cdot ec{x}}$$
 于是  $ec{E}(ec{x}, t) = ec{E}_0 e^{i (ec{k} \cdot ec{x} - \omega t)}$  色散关系  $k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} = \omega/c$ 

验证:

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \nabla \cdot \nabla \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \nabla \cdot \nabla \left(\vec{E}_{0}e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}\right) = \nabla \cdot \left[e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}\left(\nabla \vec{E}_{0}\right) + \left(\nabla e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}\right)\vec{E}_{0}\right]$$

$$= \nabla \cdot \left[\frac{de^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}}{d\left(i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}\right)}\nabla\left(i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}\right)\vec{E}_{0}\right] = \nabla \cdot \left[e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}\underline{i}\vec{k}\vec{E}_{0}\right]$$

$$= \left(\nabla e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}\right) \cdot \left(i\vec{k}\vec{E}_{0}\right) + e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}\nabla \cdot \left(i\vec{k}\vec{E}_{0}\right) = e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}\left(i\vec{k}\right) \cdot \left(i\vec{k}\vec{E}_{0}\right) = -k^{2}\vec{E}_{0}e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} = -k^{2}\vec{E}(\vec{x})$$

$$= 0$$

还应满足条件:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \nabla \cdot \left[ \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \right] = \nabla e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \cdot \vec{E}_0 + e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \left( \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_0 \right)$$

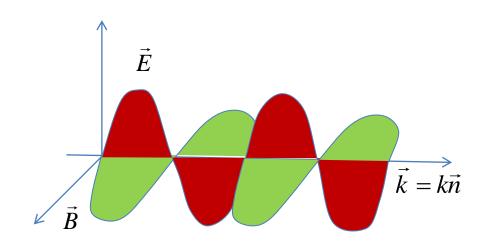
$$= e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \nabla \left( i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} \right) \cdot \vec{E}_0 = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \left( i\vec{k} \right) \cdot \vec{E}_0 = i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow$$

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

电磁波是横波!

#### 总结:

(i) 平面电磁波是横波,  $\vec{E}$  、 $\vec{B}$  、 $\vec{k}$  三者互相垂直, 且  $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$  沿  $\vec{k}$  方向



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

电场和磁场的相位相同

(iii) 在均匀介质中

$$\frac{\left|\vec{E}\right|}{\left|\vec{B}\right|} = \frac{\left|\vec{E}\right|}{\left|\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}\vec{n}\times\vec{E}\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} = v \qquad \qquad \frac{\left|\vec{E}\right|}{\left|\vec{B}\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}} = c \quad (\pm 2)$$

(iv) 介质中电磁波的相速度:

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \mu_r \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\omega}{c} n$$
  $v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} = \frac{c}{n}$  折射率

- (v) 电场的振动方向——电磁波的偏振
- (vi) 电磁波的能量与能流

$$\frac{\left|\vec{E}\right|}{\left|\vec{B}\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}$$
  $\varepsilon \left|\vec{E}\right|^2 = \frac{1}{\mu} \left|\vec{B}\right|^2$  电场蕴藏的能量与磁场的相等

能量密度的瞬时值:

$$w = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon\vec{E}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu}\vec{B}^2 = \varepsilon\vec{E}^2 = \frac{1}{\mu}\vec{B}^2 = \varepsilon\vec{E}_0^2\cos^2\left(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x} - \omega t\right) = \frac{1}{\mu}\vec{B}_0^2\cos^2\left(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x} - \omega t\right)$$

能流密度的瞬时值:

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \vec{E} \times (\vec{n} \times \vec{E}) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \left[ \vec{E}^2 \vec{n} - (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \vec{E}^2 \vec{n} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E_0^2 \cos^2(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t) \vec{n} = w v_g \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) \vec{B} - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{C}$$

电磁波的射线速度——描述能量的传输方向与速度:

$$\vec{v}_g = \frac{\vec{S}}{w} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} \vec{n}$$
 注意与相速度的区别

在均匀理想介质中,平面电磁波的射线速度等于相速度 $v_p = v_g$ 

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

电磁波的动量密度:

$$\vec{g} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{S} = \frac{w}{c} \vec{n}$$

能量密度的平均值:

$$< w > = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T w dt = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_0^2 \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \cos^2(kz - \omega t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_0^2$$

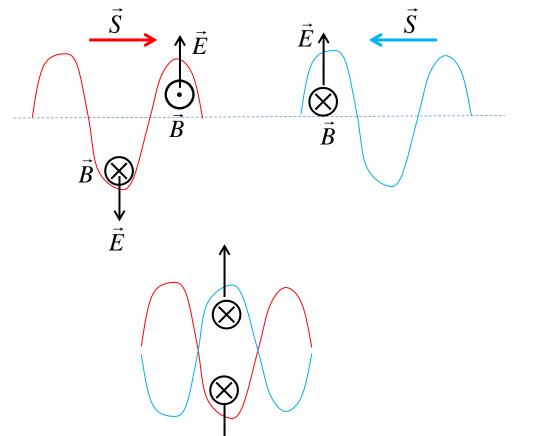
能流密度的平均值:

$$<\vec{S}> = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \vec{S} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0^2 \cos^2(kz - \omega t) \vec{n} dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0^2 \vec{n}$$

数学上 
$$\langle f(t)g(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t)g(t)dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f_0 \cos \omega t \cdot g_0 \cos(\omega t - \theta)dt$$
  
$$= \frac{1}{2} f_0 g_0 \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(f^* g)$$

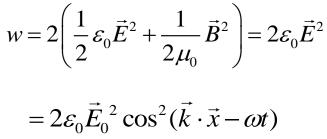
因此 
$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) dt = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E}^* \times \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \operatorname{Re}|\vec{E}|^2 \vec{n}$$

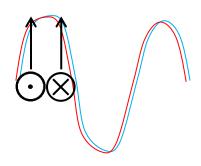
例:两列频率、强度、偏振都一样的平面电磁波相向而行,求总的电磁波能量密度



在彼此的波峰和波谷重叠的一刹那, 电场方向相反而相互抵消,磁场方 向相同而相互叠加,电场能全部转 化为磁能

$$w = \frac{\left(2\vec{B}\right)^2}{2\mu_0} = 2\varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_0^2 \cos^2(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)$$





在彼此的波峰与波峰重叠的一刹那,磁场方向相反而相互抵消, 电场方向相同而相互叠加,磁场 能全部转化为电场能

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \left( 2\vec{E} \right)^2 = 2\varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_0^2 \cos^2(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)$$

#### (一)导体中的自由电荷

Gauss定理:

Ohm定理:  $ec{J}=\sigma$ 

电荷守恒定律:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\vec{I} - \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\sigma \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\sigma \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

解为: 
$$\rho(t) = \rho(0)e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t}$$

当  $\rho(t)$  衰减到 $\rho(0)$  的  $\frac{1}{e}$  时,时间为  $\tau = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}$  特征时间(电荷少掉大半所需的时间)

若电磁波振动周期  $T \gg \tau$ ,即电磁波还没振完一周期,电荷就快没了

可认为导体内自由电荷为零  $\rho=0$ 

$$\omega \ll \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$$
 即  $\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon \omega} \gg 1$  良导体条件

例:对铜材料 
$$\sigma \sim 6.3 \times 10^7 (\Omega \cdot m)^{-1}$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \, C^2 / Nm^2$$

只要  $\omega \ll 10^{17} Hz$ 

则 
$$\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon\omega} \gg 1$$

可见光都满足

典型材料的电导率:

纯净水:

铜: 
$$\sigma \sim 6.3 \times 10^7 (\Omega \cdot m)^{-1}$$

饱和盐水: 
$$\sigma \sim 2.3 \times 10 (\Omega \cdot m)^{-1}$$

硅: 
$$\sigma \sim 4 \times 10^{-4} (\Omega \cdot m)^{-1}$$

$$\sigma \sim 4 \times 10^{-6} (\Omega \cdot m)^{-1}$$

玻璃: 
$$\sigma:10^{-10} \sim 10^{-14} (\Omega \cdot m)^{-1}$$

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

绝缘体中 
$$\sigma \rightarrow 0$$

不管  $\vec{E}$  如何大,电流为零 $\vec{J} \rightarrow 0$ 

当中相差22个数量级之巨!!!

超导体中 
$$\sigma \rightarrow \infty$$
 即使  $\vec{E} \rightarrow 0$ ,仍有电流

#### (二)导体中的平面电磁波

什么是导体? 位移电流项不可忽略的材料就可看成是导体

$$\rho = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{R_{\ell}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu \vec{J} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \mu \sigma \vec{E} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

假设导体中的仍然有平面电磁波传播  $\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega t)}$ 

$$\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = -i\omega\vec{E} \qquad \nabla \times \vec{B} = i\frac{\mu\sigma}{\omega}\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \mu\varepsilon\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$
若: 第一项 >> 第二项 
$$|i\frac{\mu\sigma}{\omega}|\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \gg \mu\varepsilon\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$
即: 
$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega} \gg 1 \qquad \qquad$$
良导体条件

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = i \frac{\mu \sigma}{\omega} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \mu \left( \varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega} \right) \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \mu \varepsilon' \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

导体中传导电流的存在,相当于使得介电常数变成了复数

$$\varepsilon' = \varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega}$$

实数部分代表位移电流的贡献,它不引起电磁波功率的损耗

虚数部分是传导电流的贡献,由于 $\sigma \neq 0$  ,则 $\vec{J}_f = \sigma \vec{E} \neq 0$  ,传导电流引起热效应,它损耗的平均功率为:

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{J}_f \cdot \vec{E}^* \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma E_0^2$$

# Helmholtz方程

至 
$$\nabla^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) + k^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$
 其中 
$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon'}$$
 且要求 
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{B}(\vec{x}) &= -\frac{i}{\omega} \nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = -\frac{i}{\omega} \nabla \times \left( \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \right) = -\frac{i}{\omega} \left[ \left( \nabla \times \vec{E}_0 \right) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} + \nabla e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \times \vec{E}_0 \right] \\ &= -\frac{i}{\omega} \left( i\vec{k} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \times \vec{E}_0 \right) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \right) = \frac{\vec{k} \times \vec{E}}{\omega} = \frac{\omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon' \vec{n} \times \vec{E}}}{\omega} = \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon' \vec{n} \times \vec{E}} \end{split}$$

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon'} = \omega \sqrt{\mu (\varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega})}$$

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

#### 复矢量

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

#### 表明: 随着电磁波的深入导体,振幅指数衰减!

当进入厚度为 
$$\frac{1}{\alpha}$$
 时,已衰减到 $\frac{1}{e}$ 

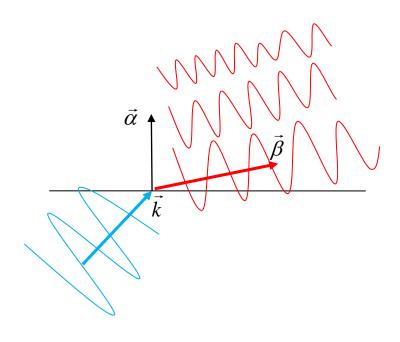
#### 电磁波的不能在导体中传播

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$
 称为穿透深度

β 的意义: 刻画导体内平面波的传播,原来的波矢。其方向是波的等相面传播的方向

$$\phi = \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t \qquad \vec{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \vec{n}$$

 $\vec{\alpha}$  的意义: 衰减强度, 其方向是能量衰减的方向



 $\vec{lpha}$ 与 $\vec{eta}$ 一般不同方向

#### (三) 穿透深度

$$\vec{k}^2 = \omega^2 \varepsilon' \mu = \omega^2 \mu (\varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega}) = (\vec{\beta} + i \vec{\alpha})^2$$
$$= \beta^2 - \alpha^2 + 2(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta})i$$

 $\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon = \beta^2 - \alpha^2$   $\omega \mu \sigma = 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}$ 

设: 电磁波垂直入射到导体  $\vec{\alpha} \parallel \vec{\beta} \parallel \vec{k}$ 

$$\vec{\alpha} \parallel \vec{\beta} \parallel \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \alpha \beta$$

解得: 
$$\alpha = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} - 1 \right) \right]^{1/2}$$
 
$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} + 1 \right) \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} + 1 \right) \right]^{1/2}$$

对良导体 
$$\sqrt{1+\frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} \pm 1 \approx \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon \omega}$$

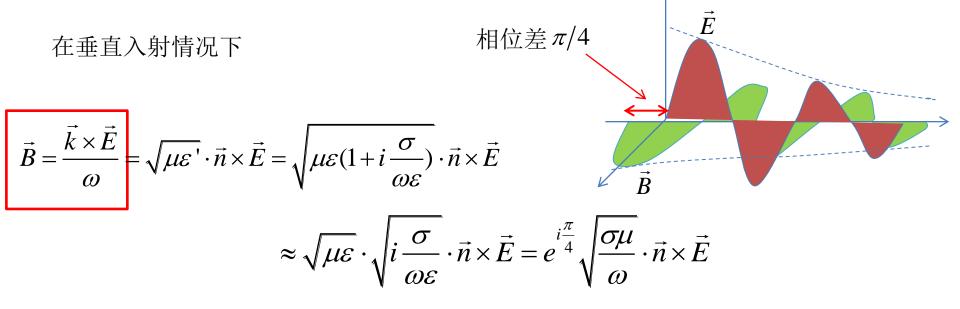
$$\alpha \approx \beta \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$$

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

 $\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}}$  若  $\sigma$  越大, 或 $\omega$  越高, 则 $\delta$  越小, 趋肤效应

对于理想导体  $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$  , 有 $\delta \rightarrow 0$  , 理想导体内的电磁场为零

#### (四)导体中平面电磁波的磁场



表明: 良导体内,磁场  $\vec{B}$  (或  $\vec{H}$  )的相位滞后于电场  $\vec{E}$  的相位  $\pi/4$  ,意味着电磁能流不是一直往前流深入进去,而是作前后振荡,变成焦耳热损耗掉其相速度远小于 $\mathbf{c}$ 

并且 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \left| \frac{\vec{H}}{\vec{E}} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} \gg 1$$
 良导体内电磁波的能量主要是磁场的能量

对比: 真空 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \left| \frac{\vec{H}}{\vec{E}} \right| = 1$$

## (五)良导体表面的反射

在垂直入射情况下,且电场平行于入射面

边值关系

$$E_{1 au}=E_{2 au} \ H_{1 au}=H_{2 au}$$

即

$$E+E'=E''$$

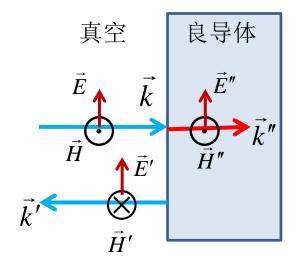
$$H-H'=H''$$



$$\exists H = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}E \qquad H' = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}E' \qquad H'' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu_0}}(1+i)E''$$

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

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



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

于是,反射系数为:

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

Taylor展开

对于理想导体, $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$   $R \rightarrow 1$  理想导体表面电磁波被全部反射

例: 平面电磁波垂直入射到导体表面,证明:透射进入导体内部的电磁 波能量全部变为焦耳热

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

$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{E}^* \times \vec{H} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \vec{E}^* \times \left( \frac{\vec{k}}{\omega \mu} \times \vec{E} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{k}{\omega \mu} |\vec{E}_0|^2 \right) \vec{n} = \frac{\beta}{2\omega \mu} |\vec{E}_0|^2 \vec{n}$$

单位体积内消耗的平均焦耳热:

$$\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Re}\left(\vec{E}^*\cdot\vec{J}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Re}\left(\vec{E}^*\cdot\sigma\vec{E}\right) = \frac{\sigma}{2}\left|\vec{E}\right|^2 = \frac{\sigma}{2}\left|\vec{E}_0\right|^2 e^{-2\alpha z}$$

单位面积的无穷场柱体内消耗的焦耳热:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sigma}{2} \left| \vec{E}_0 \right|^2 e^{-2\alpha z} dz = \frac{\sigma}{4\alpha} \left| \vec{E}_0 \right|^2 = \frac{\beta}{2\omega\mu} \left| \vec{E}_0 \right|^2 \qquad \left( \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2}\omega\mu\sigma \right)$$

# 作业

1。 各向异性晶体介质中,若 $\vec{D}$ 、 $\vec{E}$  、 $\vec{H}$  、 $\vec{B}$  仍按  $e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega t)}$  变化,但 $\vec{D}$ 、 $\vec{E}$  不再平行,

(i) 证明 
$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{D} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$
 , 但一般  $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} \neq 0$ 

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

(iii) 证明 $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$ 的方向不在 $\vec{k}$ 方向上。

**2**°

频率为 $\omega$ 的平面电磁波垂直入射到电导率 $\sigma$ 的良导体表面,在导体内,

- (i) 证明电磁波的磁场能量密度平均值远大于电场能量密度平均值;
- (ii) 证明电磁波能量密度平均值约为  $\frac{\beta^2}{2\mu\omega^2}E_0^2e^{-2\alpha z}$
- (iii) 求电磁波相速度,证明它远小于c
- (iv) 求电磁波能流密度瞬时值,并说明它不是一直往前流。

# 作业

3。

频率为 $\omega$ 的平面电磁波垂直入射到电导率 $\sigma$ 的良导体表面,在导体内,

- (i) 证明电磁波的磁场能量密度平均值远大于电场能量密度平均值;
- (ii) 证明电磁波能量密度平均值约为  $\frac{\beta^2}{2\mu\omega^2}E_0^2e^{-2\alpha z}$
- (iii) 求电磁波相速度,证明它远小于c
- (iv) 求电磁波能流密度瞬时值,并说明它不是一直往前流。