

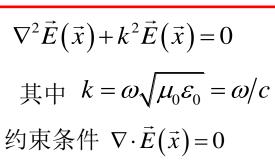
电动力学 第四章 谐振腔与等离子体

谐振腔与波导管———有限空间中的电磁波传播

被(理想)导体面限制在有限空间中传播的电磁波

出发点:

Helmholtz方程



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



边界条件

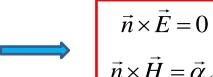
(一) 理想导体的边界条件

对定态波:
$$\vec{B}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{B}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$$
 $\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{E}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$

只需考虑两边界条件:

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

$$\vec{n} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{\alpha}_f$$



电场只有法向分量!

导体内部 $\vec{E} = 0$ $\vec{H} = 0$

(二)谐振腔

考虑长方型 $L_1 \times L_2 \times L_3$ 理想导体盒子中传播的电磁波

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{e}_x + E_y \vec{e}_y + E_z \vec{e}_z$$

$$u = E_i$$
 $(i = x, y, z)$

电场的每一个分量都会振荡

$$u = u(x, y, z)e^{i\omega t}$$

其中
$$\omega = kc$$

电场的每一个分量都满足Helmholtz方程:

$$\nabla^2 u(x, y, z) + k^2 u(x, y, z) = 0$$

把波矢分解为:
$$\vec{k} = k_x \vec{e}_x + k_y \vec{e}_y + k_z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{z} = k_{x}^{2} + k_{y}^{2} + k_{z}^{2}$$

$$\diamondsuit: \quad u(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$$

分离变量法

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

$$C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x$$

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

$$C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y$$

$$\frac{d^2Z}{dz^2} + k_z^2 Z = 0$$

$$C_3 \cos k_z z + D_3 \sin k_z z$$

$$u(x, y, z) = (C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x)(C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y)(C_3 \cos k_z z + D_3 \sin k_z z)$$

当中的六个常数 C_i 和 D_i 就要由约束条件和边界条件来决定

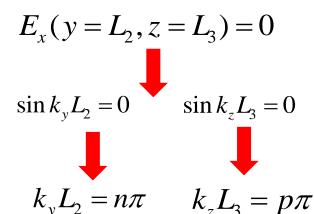
以
$$u = E_x$$
 为例:

切向边界条件
$$\vec{n} \times \vec{E} = 0$$
 $(\vec{E}_{\tau} = 0)$

相当于:

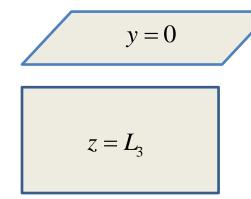
$$E_x(y=0, z=0) = 0$$
 $C_2 = 0$
 $C_3 = 0$

$$\left(\vec{E}_{\tau}=0\right)$$





 $y = L_2$



n, p 为整数

$$u(x, y, z) = (C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x)(C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y)(C_3 \cos k_z z + D_3 \sin k_z z)$$

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

约束条件
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

在
$$x=0$$
 和 $x=L_1$ 面上,已经有 $E_v=0$, $E_z=0$

相当于:
$$\left. \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0 \qquad \left. \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} \right|_{x=L_1} = 0$$



$$D_1 = 0$$



$$\sin k_{x}L_{1}=0$$

$$k_{x}L_{1}=m\pi$$



$$k_{x} = \frac{m\pi}{L_{1}}$$

$$E_x = A_1 \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \sin k_z z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$E_{y} = A_{2} \sin k_{x} x \cos k_{y} y \sin k_{z} z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$$

总结:
$$E_x = A_1 \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \sin k_z z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$$
 同理: $E_y = A_2 \sin k_x x \cos k_y y \sin k_z z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$ $E_z = A_3 \sin k_x x \sin k_y y \cos k_z z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$

不再是横波, 三个方向都有

驻波!

波矢要满足:
$$k_x = \frac{m\pi}{L_1}$$
 $k_y = \frac{n\pi}{L_2}$ $k_z = \frac{p\pi}{L_3}$ $(m, n, p = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,)$

选定了某一组(m,n,p), 称为选定了一种电磁场的振荡模式

本征频率:
$$\omega_{m,n,p} = kc = c\sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2} = c\sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{L_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{L_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p\pi}{L_3}\right)^2}$$

(m,n,p) 不能有两个同时为零(否则会导致三个同时为零)

假设
$$L_1 > L_2 > L_3$$
 ,则最低频率为:
$$\omega_{1,1,0} = c \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{L_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{L_2}\right)^2}$$

约束条件
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$
 $A_1 k_x + A_2 k_y + A_3 k_z = 0$

电场三分量的振幅 A_1 、 A_2 、 A_3 当中只有两个是独立的

磁场:
$$\vec{B} = \frac{i}{\omega} \nabla \times \vec{E}$$

$$B_{x} = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(A_{3}k_{y} - A_{2}k_{z} \right) \sin k_{x} x \cos k_{y} y \cos k_{z} z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$B_{y} = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(A_{1}k_{z} - A_{3}k_{x} \right) \cos k_{x} x \sin k_{y} y \cos k_{z} z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$B_{z} = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(A_{2} k_{x} - A_{1} k_{y} \right) \cos k_{x} x \cos k_{y} y \sin k_{z} z \cdot e^{-i\omega t}$$

腔内电场能量密度平均值为:

$$\langle w_e \rangle = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{4} \operatorname{Re} \left(\left| \vec{E}_x \right|^2 + \left| \vec{E}_y \right|^2 + \left| \vec{E}_z \right|^2 \right)$$

 $= \frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{4} \left[A_1^2 \cos^2 k_x x \sin^2 k_y y \sin^2 k_z z + A_2^2 \sin^2 k_x x \cos^2 k_y y \sin^2 k_z z + A_3^2 \sin^2 k_x x \sin^2 k_y y \cos^2 k_z z \right]$

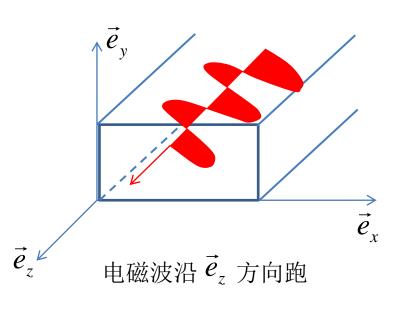
(三)波导

与谐振腔的情况相比,微分方程和约束条件不变,相差的只是边界条件稍有不同,但方程的解的意义就有很大的区别了

出发点仍然不变

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{E}(\vec{x}) + k^{2}\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

其中 $k = \omega\sqrt{\mu_{0}\varepsilon_{0}} = \omega/c$
约束条件 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$



把波矢分解为:
$$\vec{k} = k_x \vec{e}_x + k_y \vec{e}_y + k_z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\mathbb{H}: \quad k^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2$$

电场分解为:
$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{e}_x + E_y \vec{e}_y + E_z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\diamondsuit: \qquad u = E_i \qquad (i = x, y, z)$$

$$\nabla^2 u + k^2 u = 0$$

电磁波有行波解:
$$u = u(x, y, z) = u(x, y)e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$
 其中 $\omega = kc$

$$-k_x^2 u + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \left(k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2\right) u = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \left(k_y^2 + k_z^2\right) u = 0$$

今:

$$u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

分离变量法

$$\frac{d^2X}{dx^2} + k_x^2 X = 0 \qquad \frac{d^2Y}{dy^2} + k_y^2 Y = 0$$

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

当中的四个常数 C_i 和 D_i 就要由约束条件和边界条件来决定

约束条件和边界条件:

(i) 对 x=0 面和 $x=L_1$ 面:

$$\vec{n} \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$E_y = 0$$

$$E_z = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} = 0$$

(ii) 对 y=0 面和 $y=L_2$ 面:

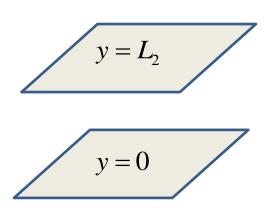
$$E_x = E_z = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = 0$

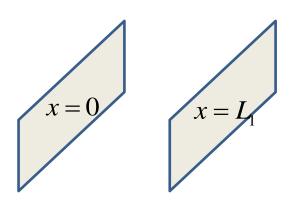
解出:

$$E_{x} = A_{1} \cos k_{x} x \sin k_{y} y \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_{y} = A_{2} \sin k_{x} x \cos k_{y} y \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_{z} = A_{3} \sin k_{x} x \sin k_{y} y \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$





不再是横波, 三个方向都有

电磁波不再是横波!

磁场:
$$\vec{B} = \frac{i}{\omega} \nabla \times \vec{E}$$

$$B_{x} = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(A_{3} k_{y} - i A_{2} k_{z} \right) \sin k_{x} x \cos k_{y} y \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$B_{y} = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(iA_{1}k_{z} - A_{3}k_{x} \right) \cos k_{x} x \sin k_{y} y \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$B_{z} = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{i}{\omega} \left(A_{2} k_{x} - A_{1} k_{y} \right) \cos k_{x} x \cos k_{y} y \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

特点:

- 场的纵向分量 E_z 、 B_z 决定了整个场的分布
- (ii) 不能传播 $E_z = B_z = 0$ 的横电磁波(TEM波)
- (iii) 可以传播 $E_z = 0$ 、 $B_z \neq 0$ 的横电型电磁波(TE波) 和 $E_z \neq 0$ 、 $B_z = 0$ 的横磁型电磁波 (TM波)

波矢要满足: $k_x = \frac{m\pi}{L}$ $k_y = \frac{n\pi}{L}$ $(m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,)$ k_z 可连续变化

选定了某一组 (m,n) ,称为选定了一种电磁场的振荡模式 (m,n) 不能有两个同时为零

$$k^{2} = k_{x}^{2} + k_{y}^{2} + k_{z}^{2} = \left(\frac{m\pi}{L_{1}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{n\pi}{L_{2}}\right)^{2} + k_{z}^{2}$$

若 (m,n) 取某些值, 使得:

$$k^{2} < k_{x}^{2} + k_{y}^{2} = \left(\frac{m\pi}{L_{1}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{n\pi}{L_{2}}\right)^{2}$$

则有 $k_z^2 < 0$, k_z 为虚数, 电磁波不能传播

最低频率(截止频率):
$$\omega_{cutoff} = kc = c\sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{L_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{L_2}\right)^2}$$

只有频率大于截止频率的电磁波才能在波导内通行

例: 用金属(电导率 $\sigma=1.6\times10^7$)制成的矩形波导管,管内横截面边长分别为 1.0cm和2.0cm, 求这管在传播频率为 $f=10^{10}\,H_Z$ 的 TE_{10} 时功率的衰减情况。

解:
$$m=1$$
 $n=1$ $k_x = \pi/L_1$ $k_y = 0$

最低频率(截止频率):
$$\omega_{cutoff} = c\frac{\pi}{L_1}$$
 $f_{cutoff} = \frac{\omega_{cutoff}}{2\pi} = \frac{c}{2L_1} = \frac{3}{4} \times 10^{10} < f$

*TE*₁₀ 波:

$$E_x = A_1 \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} = 0$$

$$E_{y} = A_{2} \sin k_{x} x \cos k_{y} y \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)} = A_{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{L_{1}} x \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_z = A_3 \sin k_x x \sin k_y y \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} = 0$$

$$B_{x} = \frac{1}{\omega} (A_{2}k_{z}) \sin \frac{\pi}{L_{1}} x \cdot e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$B_{v} = 0$$

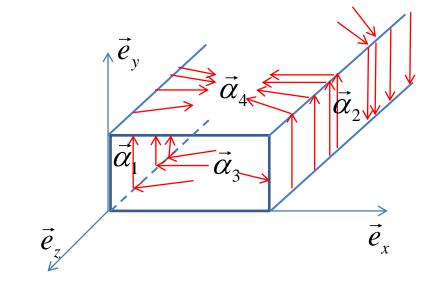
$$B_z = \frac{i}{\omega} (A_2 k_x) \cos \frac{\pi}{L_1} x \cdot e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

管壁面电流与磁场的关系:
$$\vec{n} \times \vec{H} = \vec{\alpha}_f$$

$$\vec{n} \times \vec{H} = \vec{\alpha}_f$$

4个管壁上的面电流密度:

$$\vec{\alpha}_1 = \vec{\alpha}_2 = i \frac{\pi A_2}{\omega \mu_0 L_1} e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} \vec{e}_y$$



$$\vec{\alpha}_{3} = -\vec{\alpha}_{4} = H_{z}\vec{e}_{x} - H_{x}\vec{e}_{z} = -i\frac{\pi A_{2}}{\omega\mu_{0}L_{1}}\cos\frac{\pi x}{L_{1}}e^{i(k_{z}z-\omega t)}\vec{e}_{x} + \frac{k_{z}A_{2}}{\omega\mu_{0}}\sin\frac{\pi x}{L_{1}}e^{i(k_{z}z-\omega t)}\vec{e}_{z}$$

面电流密度可看成是管壁上厚度为 δ 的一层内流动

体电流密度:
$$\vec{J} = \frac{\vec{\alpha}}{s}$$

管壁上单位面积所消耗的平均功率为:

$$P_{1} = P_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\vec{J}_{1}^{*} \cdot \vec{E} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sigma\delta} |\vec{\alpha}_{1}|^{2} = \frac{1}{2\sigma\delta} \left(\frac{\pi A_{2}}{\omega \mu_{0} L_{1}} \right)^{2}$$

$$P_{3} = P_{4} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\vec{J}_{3}^{*} \cdot \vec{E}_{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sigma\delta} \left| \vec{\alpha}_{3} \right|^{2} = \frac{1}{2\sigma\delta} \left(\left| H_{x} \right|^{2} + \left| H_{z} \right|^{2} \right) = \frac{A_{2}^{2}}{2\omega^{2}\mu^{2}\sigma\delta} \left(k_{z}^{2} \sin^{2}\frac{\pi x}{L_{1}} + \frac{\pi^{2}}{L_{1}^{2}} \cos^{2}\frac{\pi x}{L_{1}} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \hline \bigcirc & \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\ \hline \downarrow \vec{e}_x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

单位长度的一段管壁上所消耗的平均功率:

$$P_{d} = \int_{0}^{L_{2}} (P_{1} + P_{2}) dy + \int_{0}^{L_{1}} (P_{3} + P_{4}) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{L_{2}} P_{1} dy + 2 \int_{0}^{L_{1}} P_{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{L_{2}}{\delta \sigma} \left(\frac{\pi A_{2}}{\omega \mu L_{1}} \right)^{2} + \frac{L_{1} A_{2}^{2}}{2 \omega^{2} \mu^{2} \delta \sigma} \left(k_{z}^{2} + \frac{\pi^{2}}{L_{1}^{2}} \right)$$

波导管所传输的平均功率:

$$P = \int \langle \vec{S} \rangle \cdot \vec{e}_z dA = \iint \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\vec{E}^* \times \vec{H} \right) \cdot \vec{e}_z dA = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{L_2} \int_0^{L_1} E_y H_x^* dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{k_z A_2^2}{\omega \mu} \int_0^{L_2} \int_0^{L_1} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{L_1} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \frac{L_1 L_2 k_z A_2^2}{\omega \mu}$$

所消耗的平均功率与所传输的平均功率大小关系为:

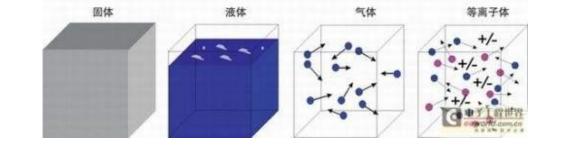
$$P_{d} = \frac{4\pi^{2}}{\omega\mu\sigma\delta L_{1}^{3}L_{2}k_{z}} \left[L_{2} + \frac{L_{1}}{2} \left(\frac{\omega L_{1}}{\pi c} \right)^{2} \right] P = KP$$

$$K = 6 \times 10^{-2} m^{-1}$$

微分 关系为:

$$dP_d = -KPdz \qquad P_d = P_0 e^{-Kz}$$

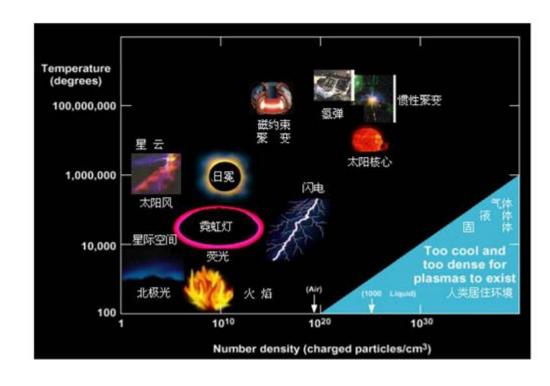
(四)等离子体



组成物质的原子或分子被分解成电子与正离子,形成由自由电子和正离子混合组成的物质状态,可以把它想象成是电离了的"气体",

等离子体的尺度

等离子体温度参数分布很广



(a) 等离子体 由大量正负带电粒子组成的准中性粒子系统

$$E_k = \frac{3}{2}kT$$

粒子动能 $E_k = \frac{3}{2}kT$ 粒子势能 $E_p = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_i r}$

$$E_k \gg E_p$$

 $E_k \gg E_p$ 典型的等离子体

$$E_k \ll E_p$$

 $E_k \ll E_p$ 中性粒子组成的固液气系统

引入特征长度 λ , 使得 $E_k \approx E_p$,



$$\frac{3}{2}kT \approx \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{N}{\lambda}$$

$$N = nV = n_e \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda^3$$
 离子数目

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0 kT}{n_e e^2}}$$
 德拜长度

 n_e 电子密度,也是离子密度

等离子体内电荷Q产生的电势为: $\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{c}r}e^{-r/\lambda}$

$$r \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{-r/\lambda} \rightarrow 1$$

$$r \to 0$$
 $e^{-r/\lambda} \to 1$ $\varphi \approx \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$ 与库伦势相同

$$r \gg \lambda$$

$$r \gg \lambda$$
 $e^{-r/\lambda} \rightarrow 0$ $\varphi \rightarrow 0$

$$\varphi \rightarrow 0$$

电中性

在 $r > \lambda$ 的尺度内,可看成是电中性的

(b) 等离子体的振荡频率

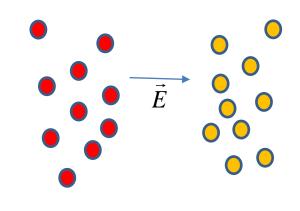
由于干扰,局部正负电荷分离,

平衡时的电子密度 n_0 电子密度偏离 $n'=n_e-n_0$



流体力学的连续性方程(质量守恒定律)

Lorentz力方程



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\left(n_e - n_0\right)e}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{n'e}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial n_e}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(n_e \vec{v}\right) \approx \frac{\partial n'}{\partial t} + n_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \approx m\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} \approx e\vec{E}$$

密度振荡
$$\frac{\partial^2 n'}{\partial t^2} + \frac{e^2 n_0}{m \varepsilon_0} n' = 0$$

$$\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{e^2 n_0}{m\varepsilon_0}}$$

等离子体振荡频率

 λ 和 ω_p 是等离子体的两个主要特征量

(c) 等离子体中的电磁波

等离子体可视为介质

假设导体中的仍然有平面电磁波传播

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

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega t)} \qquad \vec{B} = \vec{n} \times \vec{E}/c = \vec{k} \times \vec{E}/\omega$$

在没有外磁场的情况下,电子所受的力为: |eĒ|

$$\left| e\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right| = \left| e^{\frac{\vec{v} \times (\vec{n} \times \vec{E})}{c}} \right| \sim \left| e^{\frac{\vec{v}}{c}} \cdot \vec{E} \right| \ll e\vec{E}$$

$$m\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = e\vec{E} = e\vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)}$$

积分:
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{ie\vec{E}_0}{m\omega}e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} = \frac{ie}{m\omega}\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{J} = \rho \vec{v} = n_0 e \vec{v} = \frac{i n_0 e^2}{m \omega} \vec{E}$$
 对照Ohm定律: $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$

$$\sigma = i \frac{n_0 e^2}{m\omega}$$

当电场达到最大时,电子的速度为零,而 当电场为零时, 电子的速度达到最大值

当有外磁场的时候, 等离子体的电导率为一个张量

Maxwell方程组:

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \sigma \vec{E} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = i \frac{n_0 \mu_0 e^2}{m \omega} \vec{E} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$= i \frac{n_0 \mu_0 e^2}{m \omega} \left(\frac{i}{\omega} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \left(1 - \frac{n_0 e^2}{m \varepsilon_0 \omega^2} \right) \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \mu \varepsilon' \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\varepsilon' = \varepsilon_0 \left(1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \right)$$

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon'} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \left(1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}\right)} = \frac{\omega}{c} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}}$$

只有当 $\omega > \omega_p$, k才是实数(电磁波可传播)

 $\omega < \omega_p$, k 是纯虚数 (电磁波不可传播,或者说被反射)

 ω_p 为截止频率

相速度:
$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - \omega_p^2/\omega^2}} > c$$

折射率:
$$n = \sqrt{1 - \omega_p^2 / \omega^2} < 1$$

思考题: 太阳表面是一层炽热的等离子体,它的截止频率是多少?

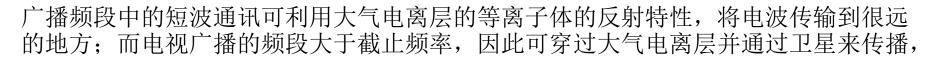
一些应用:

无线电波在电离层的反射

地球表面上方约 50~500km的大气电离层可看成是稀薄的等离子体

密度大约为: $10^{10} \sim 10^{12}/m^3$

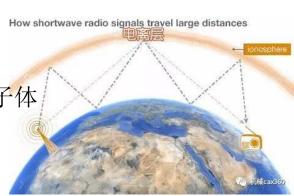
推算出: $\omega_p \approx 1 \sim 10MHz$



黑障

航天飞机等航空器的返回舱从太空以超高速进入大气层时,与大气剧烈摩擦在其表面产生高温区,高温区内的材料分子被分解电离,形成一个等离子区,它包裹着返回舱,屏蔽了电磁波,这种现象就称为"黑障"(ionization blackout),此时的通讯会暂时中断。





作业

1。(类似Casimir效应)

一对无限大的平行理想导体板,相距为b,电磁波沿平行于板面的z方向传播,证明:

$$E_{x} = D_{1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_{y} = D_{2} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_{z} = D_{3} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i(k_{z}z - \omega t)}$$

是可能传播的波模,且:

$$k_z^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \qquad \frac{n\pi}{b}D_2 = ik_zD_3$$