

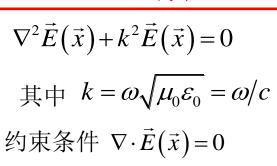
电动力学 第四章 谐振腔与等离子体

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

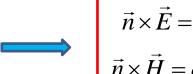
(一) 理想导体的边界条件

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:
$$\vec{k} = k_x \vec{e}_x + k_y \vec{e}_y + k_z \vec{e}_z$$

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

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

分离变量法

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

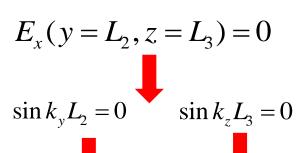
以
$$u = E_x$$
 为例:

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

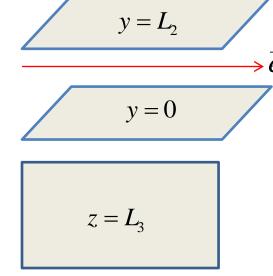
相当于:

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

$$\left(ec{E}_{ au}=0
ight)$$







为整数 m, n

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

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

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:
$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=L} = 0$



$$D_1 = 0$$



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

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



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

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

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

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:

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

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

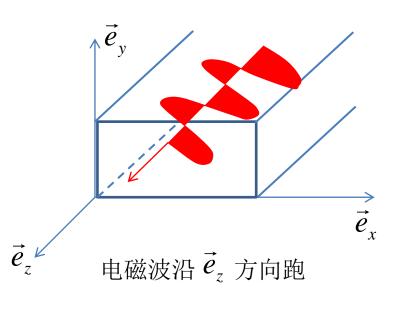
(三)波导

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:
$$\vec{k} = k_x \vec{e}_x + k_y \vec{e}_y + k_z \vec{e}_z$$

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

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
$$\omega = kc$$

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

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

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

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:

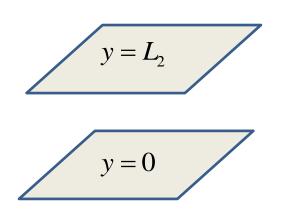
$$E_x = E_z = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = 0$

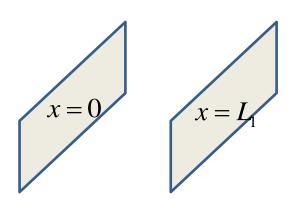
解出:

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

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

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





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

作业

1。

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:

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