7.7 均匀平面电磁波的垂直入射

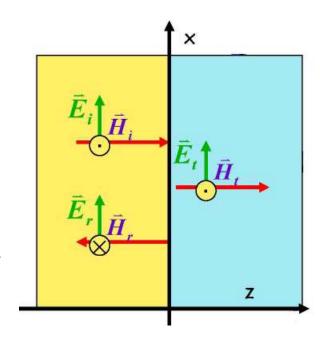
- 讨论均匀平面波垂直入射到两种不同媒质分界平面上的情况
- 假定不同媒质的分界面是无限大的平面,界面两侧媒质都是均匀的、线性的、各向同性的。

传输方向:

由Snell定律
$$\Rightarrow \theta_i = \theta_r = \theta_t = 0$$

振幅大小:

入射面不确定, 无垂直极化和平行极化之分



对于任意极化的入射波,可分解成两个互相垂直的线极化波的叠加, 因此这里只研究线极化波入射的情况。

一、对理想介质分界面的垂直入射

入射波: 设沿+z传播,分界面为z = 0的平面将 \vec{E}_i 的方向设为 \vec{e}_x

$$\vec{E}_{i}(z) = \vec{e}_{x} E_{i0} e^{-j\beta_{1}z}, \vec{H}_{i}(z) = \vec{e}_{y} \frac{E_{i0}}{n} e^{-j\beta_{1}z}$$

反射波:设沿-z传播

$$\vec{E}_r(z) = \vec{e}_x E_{r0} e^{j\beta_1 z}, \vec{H}_r(z) = -\vec{e}_y \frac{E_{r0}}{n} e^{j\beta_1 z}$$

透射波: 设沿+z传播

$$\vec{E}_{t}(z) = \vec{e}_{x} E_{t0} e^{-j\beta_{2}z}, \vec{H}_{t}(z) = \vec{e}_{y} \frac{E_{t0}}{\eta_{2}} e^{-j\beta_{2}z}$$

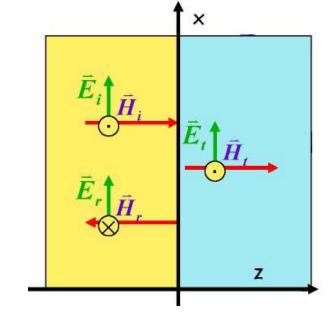
推出媒质1中:

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \vec{E}_{i} + \vec{E}_{r} = \vec{e}_{x} E_{i0} \left(e^{-j\beta_{1}z} + R e^{+j\beta_{1}z} \right)$$

$$= \vec{e}_{x} E_{i0} \left[\left(\mathbf{1} + R \right) e^{-j\beta_{1}z} + R \left(e^{j\beta_{1}z} - e^{-j\beta_{1}z} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_1 = \vec{e}_x E_{i0} [(1+R)e^{-j\beta_1 z} + j2R\sin(\beta_1 z)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H}_1 = \vec{e}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{n} [(1 + R)e^{-j\beta_1 z} - 2R\cos(\beta_1 z)]$$



推出媒质2中:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_2 = \vec{E}_t = \vec{e}_x T E_{i0} e^{-j\beta_1 z} \\ \vec{H}_2 = \vec{H}_t = \vec{e}_y \frac{T}{\eta_2} E_{i0} e^{-j\beta_1 z} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} \quad T = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$$

$$\blacksquare R + 1 = T$$

特点:

- (1) 媒质2中透射波仍为单向传播的行波
- (2)媒质1中合成波为行驻波(或称混和波),即有固定的波节点和波腹 点,但波节点处振幅不为0。

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \vec{E}_{i} + \vec{E}_{r} = \vec{e}_{x} E_{i0} \left(e^{-j\beta_{1}z} + R e^{+j\beta_{1}z} \right) = \vec{e}_{x} E_{i0} e^{-j\beta_{1}z} \left(1 + R e^{+j2\beta_{1}z} \right), \quad \mathbf{E}_{R} = \frac{\eta_{2} - \eta_{1}}{\eta_{2} + \eta_{1}}$$

$$|\vec{E}_{1}| = |E_{i0}| |1 + R e^{j2\beta_{1}z}| = |E_{i0}| (1 + R^{2} + 2R\cos 2\beta_{1}z)^{1/2}$$

(a) $\eta_2 > \eta_1$ 时,R > 0

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{E}_1|_{\max} = |E_{i0}|(1+R)$$
此时2 $\beta_1 z = -2n\pi$

$$z_{\text{max}} = -\frac{n\pi}{\beta_1} = -n\frac{\lambda_1}{2} (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$$

波腹点

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{E}_1|_{\min} = |E_{i0}|(1-R)$$
此时2 $\beta_1 z = -(2n+1)\pi$

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$$z_{\min} = -\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2\beta_1} = -(2n+1)\frac{\lambda_1}{4}(n=0,1,2\cdots)$$
 波节点

(b) $\eta_2 < \eta_1$ 时,R < 0,反之

同理可求得用的波腹点和波节点与E的波腹点和波节点位置则好相反

驻波比:定义为驻波电场强度振幅最大值和最小值的比值

$$\rho = \frac{|E|_{\text{max}}}{|E|_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1+|R|}{1-|R|} \Longrightarrow |R| = \frac{\rho-1}{\rho+1}$$

反映了行驻波状态的 驻波成分大小

反映了行驻波状态的
$$|R|=0, \rho=1,$$
 行波状态,无反射

 $|R|=1, \rho=\infty,$ 纯驻波状态,全反射

0 < |R| < 1, $1 < \rho < \infty$, 行驻波状态,部分反射

电磁功率关系

$$\vec{S}_{iav} = \vec{e}_{z} \frac{|E_{i0}|^{2}}{2\eta_{1}} : \vec{S}_{rav} = -\vec{e}_{z} \frac{|E_{r0}|^{2}}{2\eta_{1}} = -\vec{e}_{z} \frac{|E_{i0}|^{2}}{2\eta_{1}} |R|^{2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{S}_{tav} = \vec{e}_{z} \frac{|E_{t0}|^{2}}{2\eta_{2}} = \vec{e}_{z} \frac{|E_{i0}|^{2}}{2\eta_{2}} |T|^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{rav} + S_{tav} = S_{iav}$$

说明反射功率与透射功率之和等于入射波的功率,符合能量守恒。

二、对理想导体表面的垂直入射

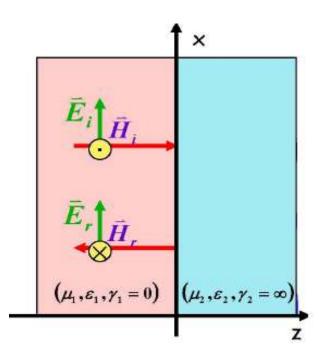
假设媒质1为理想介质,媒质2为理想导体

$$\gamma_1 = 0, \eta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_1}}$$
为实数, $\gamma_2 = \infty$, $\eta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_1 - j\gamma/w}} = 0$

无透射波,即全反射,

由电场边界条件得 $E_{rm} = -E_{im}$ (规定正方向下,反射波

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = -1 \\ T = 0 \end{cases}$$



和入射波的复振幅) 合成波的电磁场为:

$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{e}_x E_{i0} \left((1 + \mathbf{R}) e^{-j\beta_1 z} + j 2\mathbf{R} \sin(\beta_1 z) \right) = \vec{e}_x E_{i0} \left(-j 2 \sin(\beta_1 z) \right)$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{e}_y \frac{E_{i0}}{\eta} \left((1 + R) e^{-j\beta_1 z} - 2R \cos(\beta_1 z) \right) = \vec{e}_y \frac{2E_{i0}}{\eta} \cos(\beta_1 z)$$

瞬时形式为:

$$\vec{E}_1(z,t) = \text{Re}[\dot{\vec{E}}_1 e^{j\omega t}] = \vec{e}_x 2 | E_{i0} | \sin(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \text{Re}[\dot{\vec{H}}_1 e^{j\omega t}] = \vec{e}_y \frac{2|E_{i0}|}{n} \cos(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$\Phi \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E}_1(z,t) = \vec{e}_x 2 | E_{i0} | \sin(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{e}_y \frac{2 | E_{i0} |}{n} \cos(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t)$$

- ・ 对任意时刻t在 $\beta z = -n\pi$ or $z = -n\frac{\lambda}{2}(n = o, 1, 2,)$ 电场皆为零。 ・ 对任意时刻t在 $\beta z = -(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$ or $z = -(2n+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}(n = o, 1, 2,)$ 磁场皆为零。

$$\omega t = 0$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega t = \pi$$

$$\omega t = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega t = 0$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

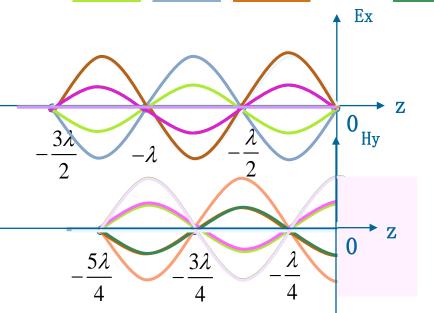
$$\omega t = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega t = 2\pi$$

$$\omega t = 2\pi$$



- 两个振幅相等、传播方向相反的行波 ► z 合成的结果形成驻波。
 - ·在给定时刻t电场和磁场随距离作正 弦变化。

$$\vec{E}_1(z,t) = \vec{e}_x 2 | E_{i0} | \sin(\beta_1 z) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{e}_y \frac{2|E_{i0}|}{\eta} \cos(\beta_1 z) \cos(\omega t)$$

边界上
$$E = 0$$
和 $H = H_{max}$

为满足边界条件,理想导体表面上会有x方向的感应电流

$$|\vec{J}_s = \vec{e}_n \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1)|_{z=0} = (\vec{e}_z) \times \left(0 - \vec{e}_y \frac{2E_{i0}}{n} \cos(wt)\right) = \vec{e}_x \frac{2E_{i0}}{n} \cos(wt)$$

$$\dot{\vec{J}}_s = \vec{e}_x \frac{2 E_{i0}}{\eta}$$

驻波不传输电磁能量,只存在能量转换

$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{e}_x E_{i0} \left(-j2 \sin(\beta_1 z) \right)$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{e}_y \frac{2E_{i0}}{\eta} \cos(\beta_1 z)$$

$$\vec{S}_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^* \right] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[\vec{e}_x \left(-j2E_{io} \sin \beta z \right) \times \vec{e}_y \frac{2E_{io}^*}{\eta} \cos \beta z \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[\vec{e}_z \left(-j \frac{2|E_{io}|}{\eta} \sin 2\beta z \right) \right] = 0$$

三、对良导体表面的垂直入射

假设媒质1为理想介质,媒质2为良导体

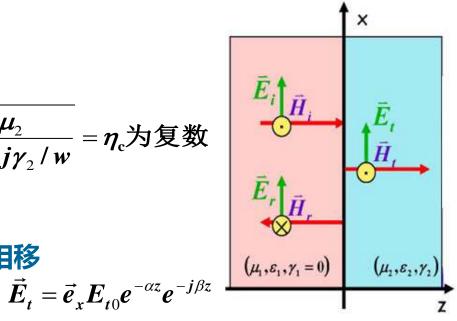
$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{\gamma}_1 &= 0, oldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \sqrt{rac{\mu_1}{arepsilon_1}} eta$$
实数, $oldsymbol{\gamma}_2
eq \infty$, $oldsymbol{\eta}_2 &= \sqrt{rac{\mu_2}{arepsilon_2 - oldsymbol{j} oldsymbol{\gamma}_2 / w}} = oldsymbol{\eta}_c oldsymbol{5}$ $oldsymbol{R} = rac{oldsymbol{\eta}_2 - oldsymbol{\eta}_1}{oldsymbol{\eta}_2 + oldsymbol{\eta}_1}, T = rac{2oldsymbol{\eta}_2}{oldsymbol{\eta}_2 + oldsymbol{\eta}_1}$ 均为复数

分界面上的反射和透射将引入一个附加的相移

$$\gamma_2 \uparrow$$
, $\frac{\gamma_2}{w\varepsilon} \uparrow$, $\Rightarrow |\eta_2| \downarrow \Rightarrow |R| \uparrow \perp |T| \downarrow$

$$\vec{E}_{t} = \vec{e}_{x} E_{t0} e^{-\alpha z} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$\vec{H}_{t} = \vec{e}_{y} H_{t0} e^{-\alpha z} e^{-j\beta z}$$



对于良导体, 透射波磁场的复振幅近似等于

入射波磁场复振幅的2倍 $H_{t0} \approx 2H_{i0}$

良导体中:
$$\alpha \approx \sqrt{\frac{w\mu\gamma}{2}} = \sqrt{\pi f\mu\gamma}$$

媒质1中为行驻波,媒质2中为衰减的行波, γ , \uparrow , α \uparrow , 衰减越快

良导体中电磁波及其产生的电流只存在于其表面的现象

趋肤深度δ:电磁波场强的振幅衰减到表面值的1/e所经过的距离

$$e^{-\alpha\delta} = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

良导体中:
$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu \gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{w \mu \gamma}}$$

良导体中:
$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f \mu \gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{w \mu \gamma}}$$

 $f \uparrow \delta \downarrow$, 趋肤效应越显著

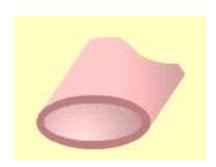
例如: 银的电导率 γ =6.15×10 7 s/m, 铜的电导率 γ =1.59×10 7 s/m

$$f = 3GHz$$
, 银 $\delta = 1.17 \mu m$, 黄铜 $\delta = 2.30 \mu m$

$$f = 1MHz$$
, 银 $\delta = 0.064mm$, 黄铜 $\delta = 0.126mm$

$$f = 1kHz$$
, 银 $\delta = 2.03mm$, 黄铜 $\delta = 3.98mm$

$$f = 60Hz$$
, 银 $\delta = 8.3mm$, 黄铜 $\delta = 16.3mm$



应用:

- 1、可屏蔽电磁波
- 2、微波元器件常用黄铜制成,但在内表面上镀几个微米厚的银层,可减小损耗,增加元器件内壁上的导电性能。

注意: 直流没有趋肤效应

表面阻抗: 定义为导体表面上单位长度的电压复振幅U与单位宽度上的电流复振幅I之比。

良导体中的透射波:

$$\vec{E}_t = \vec{e}_x E_{t0} e^{-\alpha z} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$\vec{H}_t = \vec{e}_v H_{t0} e^{-\alpha z} e^{-j\beta z}$$

对于长为1, 宽为1, 厚度为∞的一块导体

$$Z_{s} = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{\int \vec{E}_{t} \cdot d\vec{l}}{\int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}} \quad \frac{\int \vec{E}_{t} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_{t0}}{\vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}} \quad \vec{J} = \gamma \vec{E}_{t} = \vec{e}_{x} \gamma \eta_{c} H_{t0} e^{-\alpha z} e^{-j\beta z} = \vec{e}_{x} \gamma \eta_{c} H_{t0} e^{-\Gamma z}$$

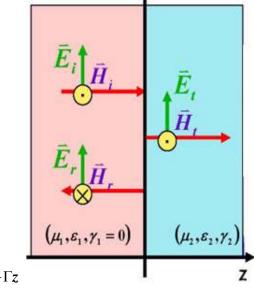
$$\int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} = \gamma \eta_c H_{t0} \int_0^\infty e^{-\Gamma z} dz = \frac{\gamma \eta_c H_{t0}}{\Gamma} = \frac{\gamma (1+j) \sqrt{\frac{w \mu}{2\gamma}}}{(1+j) \sqrt{\frac{w \mu \gamma}{2}}} H_{t0} = H_{t0}$$

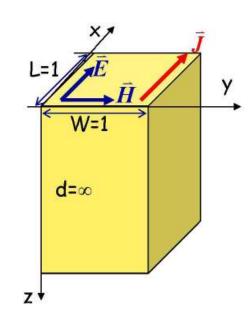
$$\therefore \mathbf{Z}_{s} = \frac{\mathbf{E}_{t0}}{\mathbf{H}_{t0}} = \eta_{c} = (1+\mathbf{j})\sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{w}\,\mu}{2\gamma}} = \mathbf{R}_{s} + \mathbf{j}\mathbf{X}_{s}$$

 R_s 为表面电阻, X_s 为表面电抗,

$$\mathbf{R}_{s} = \mathbf{X}_{s} = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{w}\,\boldsymbol{\mu}}{2\boldsymbol{\gamma}}} = \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\delta}}$$

R。随频率增加而增加





损耗功率的计算

因此, 导体表面单位面积所吸收的平均功率 = 表面处的透射波的平均功率流密度

$$P_L = S_{av} \mid_{z=0}$$

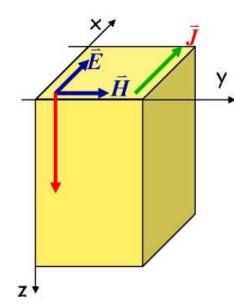
设
$$\eta_c = |\eta_c| e^{j\theta}$$
 对于良导体, $\eta_c = (1+j)\sqrt{\frac{w\mu}{2\gamma}}, |\eta_c| = \sqrt{\frac{w\mu}{\gamma}}$

$$\vec{S}_{av} = \vec{e}_z \frac{|E_{t0}|^2}{2|\eta_c|} e^{-2\alpha z} \cos \theta = \vec{e}_z \frac{|\eta_c| |H_{t0}|^2}{2} e^{-2\alpha z} \cos \theta$$

$$\approx \vec{e}_z \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{w\mu}{\gamma}} H_{t0}^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \vec{e}_z \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{w\mu}{2\gamma}} H_{t0}^2 e^{-2\alpha z}$$

$$S_{av}|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{w\mu}{2\gamma}} H_{t0}^2 = \vec{e}_z \frac{1}{2} R_s H_{t0}^2$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{R}_{s} = \frac{1}{\gamma \delta} = \sqrt{\frac{w \mu}{2 \gamma}}, \qquad \qquad \mathbf{H} \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{H}_{t0}$$



$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{P}_{l} = \boldsymbol{S}_{av} \mid_{z=0} = \frac{1}{2} |\boldsymbol{I}|^{2} \boldsymbol{R}_{s}$$

良导体单位面积表面上损耗的平均功率等于电流/在表面电阻//。上损耗的平均功

损耗功率的实际计算

$$P_l = S_{av} \mid_{z=0} = \frac{1}{2} |I|^2 R_s$$

$$:: I = H_{t0} \approx 2H_{i0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{P}_{l} = \boldsymbol{S}_{av} \mid_{z=0} = \frac{1}{2} |\boldsymbol{I}|^{2} \boldsymbol{R}_{s} = \frac{1}{2} |2\boldsymbol{H}_{i0}|^{2} \boldsymbol{R}_{s}$$

