方程

真空麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \qquad \qquad \oint_S \boldsymbol{E} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0 \qquad \qquad \oint_S \boldsymbol{B} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{s} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \oint_L \boldsymbol{E} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{l} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_B}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{B} = \mu_0 \boldsymbol{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t} \qquad \oint_L \boldsymbol{B} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{l} = \mu_0 \boldsymbol{I} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_E}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

物质内麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_f \qquad \qquad \oint_S \mathbf{D} \, \mathrm{d}s = Q_f$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \qquad \qquad \oint_S \mathbf{B} \, \mathrm{d}s = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \qquad \oint_L \mathbf{E} \, \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_B}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = J_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \qquad \qquad \oint_L \mathbf{H} \, \mathrm{d}t = I_f + \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_D}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

格林函数法 $\nabla^2 G(x, x') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \delta^3(x - x')$

给定 $\rho(x')$, 第一类边值问题的解为(G交换了x, x'):

$$\begin{split} \varphi(x) &= \int_V G(x',x) \rho(x') \, \mathrm{d}V' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x',x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'} - \varphi(x') \frac{\partial G(x',x)}{\partial n'} \, \mathrm{d}S') \end{split}$$

若给定边界 φ , 则应使G在边界为0, 若给定边界 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}$, 则应 使 $\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}$ 在边界为0.

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{R} + \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{R}}{R^3} + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i,j} \mathfrak{D}_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \frac{1}{R} + \cdots \right)$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{3(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{R})\mathbf{R}}{R^5} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{R^3} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \int \int \int \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{$$

 $\mathbf{p} = \iiint_V \rho(x') x' \,\mathrm{d}^3 x'$

$$\mathfrak{D} = \iiint_V 3x'x'\rho(x')d^3x'$$

磁偶极矩

$$\varphi = \frac{\boldsymbol{m} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}}{4\pi R^3}, \boldsymbol{m} = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_V \boldsymbol{x}' \times \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{x}') \, \mathrm{d}^3 \boldsymbol{x}'$$

边界条件

洛伦兹力: $f = \rho E + J \times B$

磁偶极子: $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{3(\vec{m} \cdot \hat{R})\hat{R} - \vec{m}}{R^3}, \ \varphi = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{R}}{4\pi R^3}.$

电磁场: $S = E \times H$,

$$w = \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{D} + \boldsymbol{H} \cdot \boldsymbol{B}) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho \varphi + \boldsymbol{J}_f \cdot \boldsymbol{A}).$$

电流:

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

 $\nabla \cdot J = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}, J = \sigma E$ 毕奥——萨伐尔定律 $\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \int \frac{I \, \mathrm{d} l \times \mathbf{e}_r}{r^2}, \; 若I$ 为直线,

 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{4\pi r^2}.$

磁矢势:

库仑规范:

$$\nabla \cdot A = 0$$

洛伦兹规范:

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\boldsymbol{A} + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} = 0$$

达朗贝尔方程:

$$\Box \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\Omega}, \Box A = -\mu_0 J$$

超导体

临界磁场: 超过 $H_c(T) = H_c(0) \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^2 \right]$ 时, 超导电

迈斯纳效应: 超导体内部B=0.

伦敦第一方程

$$\frac{\partial J_s}{\partial t} = \alpha E, \alpha = \frac{n_s e^2}{m}$$

伦敦第二方程

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{J_s} = -\alpha \boldsymbol{I}$$

电磁波的传播

$$\nabla \times B - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = 0 \qquad \nabla^2 E - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \Box E = 0$$

$$\nabla \times E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = 0 \qquad \nabla^2 B - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial t^2} = \Box B = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{E}{B} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} = v$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E^2 e_k = vwe_k$$

群速与相速关系

$$v_g = rac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}k} = v_p + k rac{\mathrm{d}v_p}{\mathrm{d}k} = rac{c}{n + \omega(\mathrm{d}n/\,\mathrm{d}\omega)}$$

导体内波矢量 $k = \beta + i\alpha, v\omega/\beta$. 垂直入射
时 $\alpha pprox \beta pprox \sqrt{\omega\mu\sigma/2}, B pprox \sqrt{\mu\sigma/\omega}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}e_n imes E$. B的相位

比E滞后1/4. 金属内部主要是磁场能. 电磁波穿透深度 为 $\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{2/\omega\mu\sigma}$, 此为趋肤效应.

反射

介质界面上的边界条件为

$$e_n \times (E_2 - E_2) = 0$$
$$e_n \times (H_2 - H_1) = \alpha$$

入射波, 反射波和折射波分别为E, E', E''. 从介质1射向 介质2. 有边界条件 $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{k'} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{k''} \cdot \mathbf{x}$

菲涅耳公式:

当E 山入射面(s光):

$$\frac{E'}{E} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}\cos\theta - \sqrt{\varepsilon_2}\cos\theta''}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_2}\cos\theta''} = -\frac{\sin(\theta - \theta'')}{\sin(\theta + \theta'')}$$

$$\frac{E''}{E} = \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}\cos\theta}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_2}\cos\theta''} = \frac{2\cos\theta\sin\theta''}{\sin(\theta + \theta'')}$$
当 E || 入射面(p光):

$$\begin{split} \frac{E'}{E} &= \frac{\tan(\theta - \theta'')}{\tan(\theta + \theta'')} \\ \frac{E''}{E} &= \frac{2\cos\theta\sin\theta''}{\sin(\theta + \theta'')\cos(\theta - \theta'')} \end{split}$$

布儒斯特角: 当 $\theta + \theta'' = 90^\circ$, E'_{\parallel} 消失. $\tan \theta_B = n_{21}$ 半波损失: 前一种情况反射波与入射波反相.

反射系数和透射系数

$$R = \frac{E_0'^2}{E_0^2}, T = \frac{n_2 \cos \theta''}{n_1 \cos \theta} \frac{E_0''^2}{E_0^2}$$

$$R_s = (1)^2, R_p = (2)^2$$

$$T_s = \frac{\sin 2\theta \sin 2\theta''}{\sin^2(\theta + \theta'')}, T_p = \frac{4 \sin 2\theta \sin 2\theta''}{(\sin 2\theta + \sin 2\theta'')^2}$$

当
$$\theta = 0, R_s = R_p = \frac{(n_2 - n_1)^2}{(n_2 + n_1)^2}.$$

全反射: $k_z'' = i\kappa, \ \kappa = k\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta - n_{21}^2}$
全反射能量守恒为: $R + \frac{\cos \theta''}{\cos \theta} T = 1$

$$\begin{split} R = 1 - 2\sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon_0}{\sigma}} &= \frac{(n-n_1)^2 + \kappa}{(n+n_1) + \kappa^2} \\ \varepsilon' &= \varepsilon + i\frac{\sigma}{\omega} \end{split}$$

 $\mathbf{E}^{\prime\prime} = \mathbf{E}_{0}^{\prime\prime} e^{-\kappa z} e^{i(k_{x}^{\prime\prime} x - \omega t)}$

折射波场沿x轴传播, 场强沿z轴指数衰减:

其厚度
$$\sim \kappa^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} 2\pi \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta - n_{21}^2}$$

矩形谐振腔

 $\bar{x}\omega = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} \sqrt{(m/l_1)^2 + \cdots}.$

1代表导体, 2代表真空. 法线由导体指向介质. 满足亥姆 霍兹方程 $\nabla^2 u + k^2 u = 0$. 边界条件 为 $E_{\parallel} = H_{\perp} = \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial n} = 0.k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$. 满足 $k_x A_1 + k_y A_2 + k_z A_3 = 0$. 本征频

$$\begin{cases} E_x = A_1 \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \sin k_z z e^{-i\omega t} \\ E_y = A_2 \sin k_x x \cos k_y y \sin k_z z e^{-i\omega t} \\ E_z = A_3 \sin k_x x \sin k_y y \cos k_z z e^{-i\omega t} \end{cases}$$

$$k_x = \frac{m\pi}{l_1}, k_y = \frac{n\pi}{l_2}, k_z = \frac{p\pi}{l_3}$$

矩形波导

z方向无穷长的解

$$\begin{cases} E_x = A_1 \cos k_x x \sin k_y y e^{-k_z z} \\ E_y = A_2 \sin k_x x \cos k_y y e^{-k_z z}, \ k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a}, k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b} \\ E_z = A_3 \sin k_x x \sin k_y y e^{-k_z z} \end{cases}$$

$$H = -\frac{i}{\omega \mu} \nabla \times E$$

由上式, $E_z = 0$ 则 $H_z \neq 0$. 因此波导中的波不能是TEM. 由于 $k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (k_x^2 + k_y^2)}$ 为实数, 截止频率 为 $\omega = \pi c \sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}$. 相速度 $_{i}c$, 群速度 $_{i}c$.

等离子体

振荡频率 $\omega_p = \sqrt{n_0 e^2/m\varepsilon_0}$. $m\ddot{r} = -eE = eE_0e^{i(kx - \omega t)}.$

 $J(\omega) = -n_0 ev = \sigma(\omega) E, \sigma = i \frac{n_0 e^2}{m \omega}$. 稀薄等离子折射率 为 $n = \sqrt{1 - \omega_p^2/\omega^2}$. 当 $\omega > \omega_p, v_p > c$ 全反射,可传播电 (2) 磁波.

推迟势

以R表示原点x'到场点x的距离. $r \approx R - e_R \cdot x'$.

$$\varphi(x,t) = \int_{V} \frac{\rho\left(x', t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \,\mathrm{d}V'$$

$$\begin{split} A(x,t) &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{J(x',t-\frac{r}{c})}{r} \, \mathrm{d}V' = \\ \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{J(x')e^{ik(R-e_R \cdot x')}}{R-e_R \cdot x'} \, \mathrm{d}V' \\ \mathbb{R} \mathcal{T} \mathcal{B} - 项为 : \end{split}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int_V J(x') \, \mathrm{d}V' = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \dot{p}$$

可得电偶极辐射:
$$\begin{cases} B = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c^3 R} \ddot{p} e^{ikR} \sin\theta e_{\varphi} \\ E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c^3 R} \ddot{p} e^{ikR} \sin\theta e_{\theta} \\ \overline{S} = \frac{|\ddot{p}|^2}{32\pi^2\varepsilon_0 c^3 R^2} \sin^2\theta e_R \\ P = \oint |\overline{S}| R^2 d\Omega = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{|\ddot{p}|^2}{3c^3} \end{cases}$$

磁偶极辐射和电四极辐射展开第二

頃:(
$$\mathcal{D} = \sum 3qx_i'x_j' - r'^2\delta_{ij}$$
)
$$A(x) = \frac{-ik\mu_0e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int_V J(x')(e_R \cdot x' \, dV') = \frac{-ik\mu_0e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \left(-e_R \times m + \frac{1}{6}e_R \cdot \dot{\mathcal{D}}\right)$$

先计算磁偶极辐射
$$A = \frac{ik\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} e_R \times m$$
.
$$\begin{cases} B = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi c^2 R} (\ddot{m} \times e_R) e_R \\ E = -\frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi c R} (\ddot{m} \times e_R) \end{cases}$$
$$\overline{S} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega^4 |m|^2}{32\pi^2 c^3 R^2} \sin^2 \theta e_R$$
$$P = \frac{\mu_0 \omega^4 |m|^2}{4\pi c^2 R^2}$$

再计算电四极辐射 $A = \frac{-ik\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{24\pi R} \dot{\mathcal{D}}$. 定义 $\mathbf{D} = e_R \cdot \mathcal{D}$.

$$\begin{cases} A(x) = & \frac{e^{ikR}}{24\pi\varepsilon_0 c^4 R} \ddot{\boldsymbol{D}} \times e_R \\ B = & ike_R \times A \\ E = & c\boldsymbol{B} \times e_R \\ S = & \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{288\pi c^5 R^2} (\ddot{\boldsymbol{D}} \times e_R)^2 e_R \end{cases}$$

衍射

基尔霍夫公

 $\vec{\mathbf{x}}: \psi(x) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_S \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} e_n \cdot \left[\nabla' \psi + \left(ik - \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{r}{r} \psi \right] dS'.$ 夫琅禾费衍射: x'为小孔上一点, x为空间远处一点, R为 小孔中心到远处距离. k_1 沿入射方向, k_2 沿R方向. θ_1, θ_2 为入射出射角.

$$\phi_1, \theta_2$$
 为人别 田别 用.
$$\phi(x) = -\frac{i\psi_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int_S e^{i(k_1 - k_2) \cdot x'} (\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2) \, \mathrm{d}S'$$

长宽为 α , β 的矩形孔夫琅禾费衍射为:

$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{1+\cos\theta_2}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin ka\alpha}{ka\alpha}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin kb\beta}{kb\beta}\right)^2$$

电磁场动量:

动量密度 $\mathbf{g} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \mathbf{S} = \frac{w}{c} \mathbf{e}_k$.

狭义相对论

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & i\beta\gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -i\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$
定义固有时 $d\tau = \frac{1}{c}ds$ 和4-速
$$度: U_{\mu} = \frac{dx_{\mu}}{d\tau} = \gamma_u \left(u_1, u_2, u_3, ic\right).$$
相对论多普勒效应 $\omega \approx \frac{\omega_0}{1-\frac{\nu}{c}\cos\theta}$

Maxwell方程变为
$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} \dot{c}E_1 & \dot{c}E_2 \\ \partial F_{\mu\nu} & \partial F_{\mu\nu} \\ \partial x_\lambda & \partial F_{\mu\nu} \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial F_{\nu\lambda}}{\partial x_\mu} + \frac{\partial F_{\lambda\mu}}{\partial x_\nu} = 0$$

且满足

$$\frac{1}{2}F_{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} = B^2 - \frac{1}{c^2}E^2$$

$$\frac{i}{8}\epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\tau}F_{\mu\nu}F_{\lambda\tau} = \frac{1}{c}\vec{B}\cdot\vec{E}$$

能动量洛伦兹变

$$\begin{split} p_1 &= \frac{p_1' + \frac{\beta_c}{c^2} E_1'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_c^2/c^2}}; E_1 = \frac{E_1' + \beta_c p_1'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_c^2/c^2}} \\ p_2 &= \frac{p_2' + \frac{\beta_c}{c^2} E_2'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_c^2/c^2}}; E_2 = \frac{E_2' + \beta_c p_2'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_c^2/c^2}} \end{split}$$

数学

柱坐标系 (ρ, ϕ, z)

$$\nabla \varphi = \widehat{e}_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho} + \widehat{e}_2 \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \phi} + \widehat{e}_3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial (\rho A_1)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} =$$

 $\nabla \times \bar{H} = \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial \bar{D}}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_{1}(\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial A_{3}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_{2}}{\partial z}) + \hat{e}_{2}(\frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_{3}}{\partial \rho}) + \hat{e}_{3}\frac{1}{\rho}(\frac{\partial(\rho A_{2})}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \phi}) \\ \nabla^{2}\varphi = \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}(\rho\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho}) + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi}{\partial \phi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}\varphi}{\partial z^{2}} \\ \mathbf{珠} \, \mathbf{\pounds} \, \mathbf{\pounds} \, \mathbf{\pounds} \, \mathbf{\pounds} \, (r, \theta, \varphi) \\ \nabla \varphi = \hat{e}_{1}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \hat{e}_{2}\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} + \hat{e}_{3}\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \phi}q \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial r^{2}A_{1}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta A_{2}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_{3}}{\partial \phi} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{e}_{1}\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta A_{3}) - \frac{\partial A_{2}}{\partial \phi}\right] + \\ \hat{e}_{2}\left[\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_{3})\right] + \hat{e}_{3}\frac{1}{r}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_{2}) - \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \theta}\right] \\ \nabla^{2}\varphi = \\ \frac{1}{r^{2}\sin\theta}\left[\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^{2}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi}{\partial \phi^{2}}\right] \\ \mathbf{\pounds} \, \mathbf{\Xi} \, \mathbf{\mathfrak{E}} \, \mathbf{\maltese} \, \\ \nabla r = -\nabla' r = e_{r} \, \nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\nabla' \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^{2}}e_{r} \\ \nabla \times \frac{1}{r^{2}} = \nabla \cdot \frac{1}{r} = 0 \, \nabla \cdot \varphi A = \varphi \nabla \cdot A + A \cdot \nabla \varphi \\ \nabla \times \varphi A = \varphi \nabla \times A + \nabla \varphi \times A \, \nabla \cdot (A \cdot B) = \\ (A \cdot \nabla)B + (B \cdot \nabla)A + A \times (\nabla \times B) + B \times (\nabla \times A) \\ \nabla \cdot (F \times G) = (\nabla \times F) \cdot G - F \cdot (\nabla \times G) \\ A \times (B \times C) = (A \cdot C)B - (A \cdot B)C \\ (A \times B) \times (C \times D) = \begin{vmatrix} A \cdot (B \times D) | C - [A \cdot (B \times C)]D \\ A \cdot C & A \cdot D \end{vmatrix}$$

 $B \cdot C B \cdot D$

 $\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{C} \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = 0$

 $T = \frac{4\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}\sqrt{\varepsilon_2}\cos\theta\cos\theta_2}{(\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}\cos\theta + \sqrt{\varepsilon_2}\cos\theta_2)^2}$ $\theta = \theta_1 = 45^\circ$ $\sqrt{\varepsilon_2} \sin \theta_2 = \sqrt{\varepsilon_1} \sin \theta$

(1) if $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$, $(\Box - M)\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} \neq 0$

(2) if $\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\omega^2 u} [k^2 \vec{E} - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{k}]$ (3) 证明能流 \bar{S} 与波矢 \bar{k} 一般不在同方向上

 $\cdot \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R} = 0$ $\nabla \times \vec{H} = [\nabla e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{v}-ar)}] \times \vec{H}_{+} = i\vec{k} \times \vec{H} = -ias\vec{D}$ $: \vec{B} \cdot \vec{D} = -\frac{1}{m} \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{k} \times \vec{B}) = 0$ $\nabla \times \vec{E} = [\nabla e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}-i\alpha)}] \times \vec{E}_n = i\vec{k} \times \vec{E} = i\alpha\vec{B}$

 $\therefore \vec{B} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{m} (\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) \cdot \vec{E} = 0 , \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}$

2) $\oplus \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial x}$ (ii): $\vec{B} = \frac{1}{x}(\vec{k} \times \vec{E})$ $\oplus \nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \otimes_{\epsilon} \vec{D} = -\frac{1}{mn} (\vec{k} \times \vec{B})$ $\bar{D} = -\frac{1}{\mu \omega^2} [\bar{k} \times (\bar{k} \times \bar{E})] = \frac{1}{\mu \omega^2} [(\bar{k} \times \bar{E}) \times \bar{k}] = \frac{1}{\mu \omega^2} [k^2 \bar{E} - (\bar{k} \cdot \bar{E}) \bar{k}]$ $\oplus \bar{B} = \frac{1}{\omega}(\bar{k} \times \bar{E}) \ \oplus \ \bar{H} = \frac{1}{\omega\omega}(\bar{k} \times \bar{E})$ $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu \omega} \vec{E} \times (\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{\mu \omega} [E^2 \vec{k} - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E}]$

 $x = A_0 \cos(\omega t - kz) = A_0$

 $x^2 + y^2 = A_0^2 [\cos^2(\omega t + \varphi_{0x}) + \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi_{0x})]$

 $\bar{S} = \bar{E} \times \bar{H}$, $\bar{H} + \bar{H} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{VL}} \bar{k} \times \bar{E} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{VL}} (\beta + i\alpha) \bar{n} \times \bar{E}$ 其平均值为 $|\vec{S}| = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E}^* \times \vec{H}) = \frac{\beta}{2 \operatorname{out}} E_0^2$ 在导体内部: $\bar{J} = \sigma \bar{E} = \sigma \bar{E}_a e^{-ac} e^{i(\beta - ac)}$ $dQ = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(\bar{J}^* \times \bar{E}) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma E_0^2 e^{-2\alpha t}$ 作积分: $Q = \frac{1}{2}\sigma E_0^2 \int_0^z e^{-2zz} dz = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi} E_0^2$ 即 $\therefore Q = \frac{\sigma}{4\alpha}E_0^2 = \frac{\beta}{2\alpha u}E_0^2$ 的选入深度。 取电磁波以垂直于海水表面的方式入射, 进射深度 $\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega \mu \sigma}}$ $\therefore 1 > v = 50Hzh^{\frac{1}{2}} : \delta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\pi \times 50 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1}} = 72m$

 $2 > \nu = 10^6 H_2 H_3^4; \quad \delta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha \mu \sigma}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{2 \pi \times 10^6 \times 4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1}} \approx 0.5 m$ $3>\nu=10^{9}\,HzB_{2}^{+}:\mathcal{S}_{3}=\sqrt{\frac{2}{\cos\mu\sigma}}=\sqrt{\frac{2}{2\pi\times10^{9}\times4\pi\times10^{-7}\times1}}\approx16m$

1速度和衰减长度。若导电介质为金属,结果如何? 提示:导电介质中的被矢量 $\vec{k} = \vec{\beta} + i \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}$ 只有z分量 根据要查,如图所示,入射平面是xz平面

导体中的电磁波表示为: $\bar{E} = \bar{E}_0 e^{-\phi \cdot t} e^{it}$

根据边界条件得: $k' = \beta_- + i\alpha_- = 室敷$, $\alpha_- = 0$

 $\nabla k_x = k_x = k \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\omega}{c} \sin \theta_1$

 $\beta_{i}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\mu x \omega^{2} - \frac{\omega^{2}}{c^{2}} \sin^{2} \theta_{i}) + \frac{1}{2} [(\frac{\omega^{2}}{c^{2}} \sin^{2} \theta_{i} - \omega^{2} \mu x)^{2} + \omega^{2} \mu^{2} \sigma^{2}]^{\frac{N}{2}}$ $\alpha_i^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(\mu \epsilon \omega^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \theta_i) + \frac{1}{2}[(\omega^2 \mu \epsilon - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \theta_i)^2 + \omega^2 \mu^2 \sigma^2]^{\frac{N}{2}}$

 $\alpha_{i}^{2} = \frac{\omega^{2}}{2c^{2}}\sin^{2}\theta_{i} + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\omega^{4}}{c^{2}}\sin^{4}\theta_{i} + \omega^{2}\mu^{2}\sigma^{2}\right]^{X}$

 $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0 \\ k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \end{cases}$

 $\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = 0, (x = 0, a), \quad \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = 0, (y = 0, b), \quad \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0, (z = 0)$

其中, $k_v = \frac{m_{\pi}}{m_{\pi}}, m = 0,1,2 \cdots$ $k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k^2 = \omega^2 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \coprod A_1 \frac{m\pi}{a} + A_2 \frac{n\pi}{b} + A_3 k_z = 0$

 $\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = ik_x E_x - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = i\omega \mu_0 H_y$

 $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x_0} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x_0} - ik_z H_y = -i \cos c_0 E_z$ $\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = ik_x H_x - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = -i\cos c_0 E_y$

(3) $\tilde{m} \stackrel{?}{=} H_j \stackrel{?}{=} E_s = \frac{1}{i(\frac{\omega^2}{2} - k_z^2)} (-\omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x})$

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

 $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = i\omega \mu \vec{H}$

 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \otimes \vec{n} \cdot \vec{H} = 0$, $H_- = 0$

∴ 边界条件为 $\begin{cases} H_s = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H_s}{\partial m} \end{cases}$

水得波导管中的中场E满足。

 $E_{-} = A_{1} \sin k_{1} x \cos k_{2} ye$ $E_z = A_1 \sin k_z x \sin k_z y e^{ik_z}$

 $= \frac{m\pi}{4} \neq 0, \# \& A_2 = 0$ 2) $\# m = 0, |||k_x|| = \frac{m\pi}{a} = 0, A_ik_y = 0$ $\nabla k_{j} = \frac{n\pi}{L} \neq 0, 3E \Delta A_{i} = 0$



