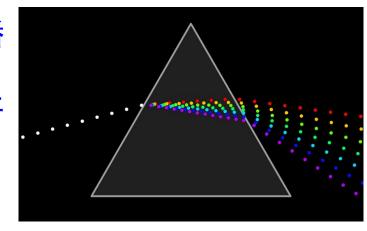
第三章 电磁波的传播

电磁波在介质中的传播

- □ 电磁场在各向同性的线性介质中传播 时,一般存在色散现象。
- □ 复杂电磁波可以利用傅立叶级数展开 成单色(单频)波的叠加。
- □ 无界空间的单色波是最简单的形式。

了解电磁波的性质,可首先研究在不存在电 荷与电流的(无源区域)空间电磁场的运动 形式 ($\rho = 0$, j = 0)

介质中的麦克斯韦方程组 →



$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \bullet \boldsymbol{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})$$



$$\nabla(\nabla \bullet E) - \nabla^2 E = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times B)$$

Maxwell Eq 2,3



$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

电磁场波动方程

介质中的波速:

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}}$$



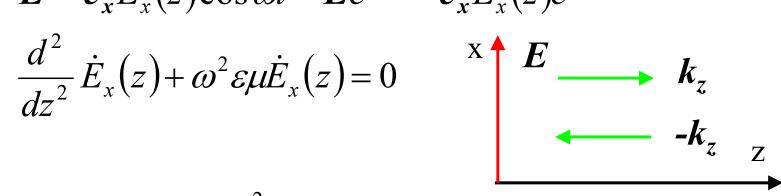
$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{\mathbf{v}^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

真空中的电磁波波速为:

特例: 沿z方向传播的单色平面波解:

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_{x} E_{x}(z) \cos \omega t$$
 $\dot{\boldsymbol{E}} e^{j\omega t} = \boldsymbol{e}_{x} \dot{E}_{x}(z) e^{j\omega t}$

$$\frac{d^2}{dz^2}\dot{E}_x(z) + \omega^2 \varepsilon \mu \dot{E}_x(z) = 0$$



波矢量:
$$k = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu}$$
, $\frac{d^2}{dz^2} \dot{E}_x(z) + k^2 \dot{E}_x(z) = 0$ 一维波动方程
方程解: $\dot{E}_x(z) = A_1 e^{-jkz} + A_2 e^{+jkz}$

$$\dot{E}_x(z) = A_1 e^{-jkz} + A_2 e^{+jkz}$$

$$E^{+}_{x}(z) = \operatorname{Re}\left(E^{+}_{xm}e^{-jkz}e^{j\omega t}\right) = E^{+}_{xm}\cos(\omega t - kz)$$

或:
$$E^{-}_{x}(z) = \operatorname{Re}\left(E_{xm}e^{+jkz}e^{j\omega t}\right) = E^{-}_{xm}\cos(\omega t + kz)$$

一般单色平面波解:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_0 \cos(\omega t - \mathbf{k} \bullet \mathbf{r}) \\ \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 \cos(\omega t - \mathbf{k} \bullet \mathbf{r}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E} = E_0 \exp[j(\omega t - k \bullet r)] & \text{复数形式} \\ \dot{B} = B_0 \exp[j(\omega t - k \bullet r)] & \text{} \end{cases}$$

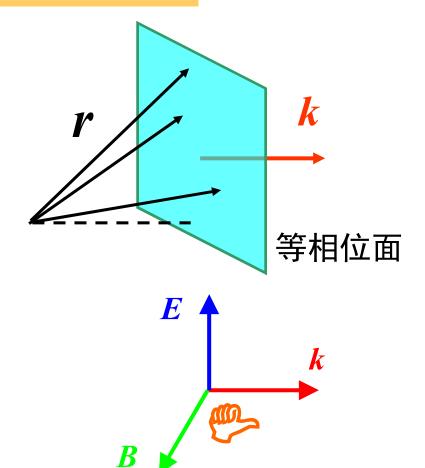
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{B}} = \boldsymbol{B}_0 \exp\left[j(\omega t - \boldsymbol{k} \bullet \boldsymbol{r})\right]$$

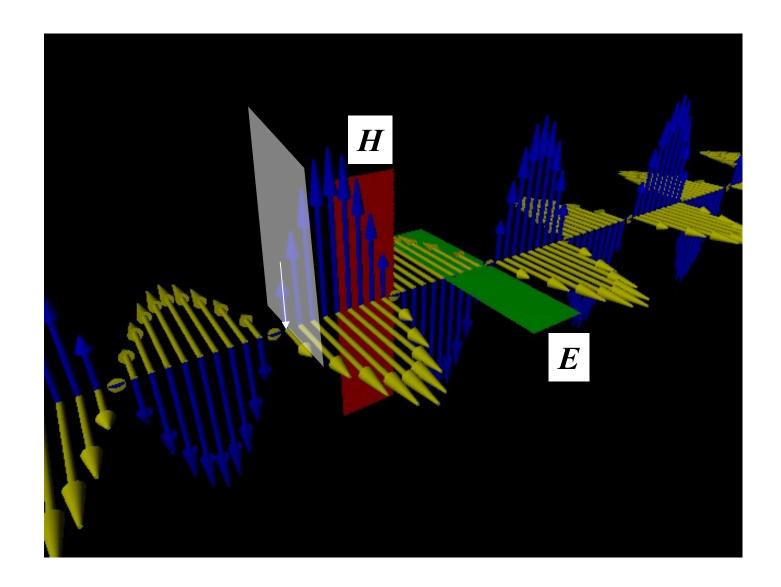
波矢量
$$|\mathbf{k}| = \frac{\omega}{v} = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

等相位面为平面: 5k垂直的平面

将单色平面波解代入麦氏方程

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{E}_{0} \times \boldsymbol{k} = -\omega \, \boldsymbol{B}_{0} \, \boldsymbol{\Xi} \, \boldsymbol{B}_{0} = \frac{1}{v} \frac{\boldsymbol{k}}{k} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{0} \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{0} \times \boldsymbol{k} = \frac{1}{v^{2}} \omega \, \boldsymbol{E}_{0} \\ \boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{E}_{0} = 0 \\ \boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{B}_{0} = 0 \end{cases}$$







- □ 介质中传播的电磁波为横波。
- □ 电场和磁场都与传播方向垂直, *E*, *B* 同相位。

振幅:

$$\left| \frac{\boldsymbol{E}_0}{\boldsymbol{B}_0} \right| = v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

无限大介质的波阻抗:

$$\left| \frac{\boldsymbol{E}}{\boldsymbol{H}} \right| = \frac{\mu E_0}{B_0} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \eta$$

真空中:

$$\left| \frac{\boldsymbol{E}}{\boldsymbol{B}} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} = c$$

真空中的波阻抗:

$$\left| \frac{\boldsymbol{E}}{\boldsymbol{H}} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} = \eta_0$$
$$= 120\pi = 377\Omega$$

介质只改变电场和磁 场强度的比值,不改 变电磁波的基本性质

 $oldsymbol{\ell}_{arepsilon}$

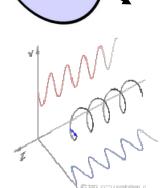
电磁波的极化(偏振):电场振荡的方向→极化方向

电磁波按其极化性质可分为三类:

(1) 线极化波:
$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{\varepsilon} E_0 \exp[j(\omega t - \mathbf{k} \bullet \mathbf{r})]$$

(2) 圆极化波:
$$\mathbf{E} = E_0 \cos(\omega t - k \bullet r) \mathbf{e}_{\varepsilon I} + E_0 \sin(\omega t - k \bullet r) \mathbf{e}_{\varepsilon 2}$$

式中两偏振单位矢量 $e_{\varepsilon 1}$ 和 $e_{\varepsilon 2}$ 互相垂直。



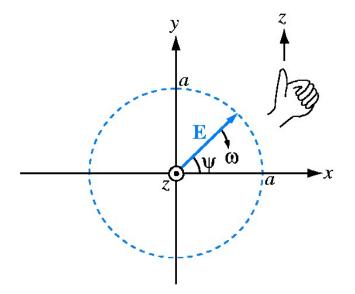
 $\mathbf{e}_{\varepsilon 1}$

(3) 椭圆极化波:
$$E = A\cos(\omega t - k \cdot r) e_{\varepsilon l} + B\sin(\omega t - k \cdot r) e_{\varepsilon 2}$$

其两个分量为 $E_1 = A\cos(\omega t - k \bullet r)e_{\varepsilon 1}$ 和 $E_2 = B\sin(\omega t - k \bullet r)e_{\varepsilon 2}$

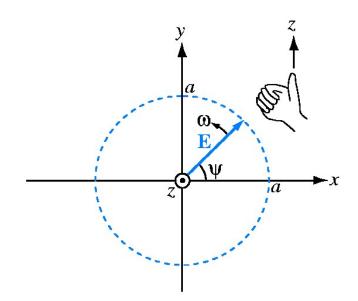
$$\frac{E_1^2}{A^2} + \frac{E_2^2}{B^2} = 1$$





左旋圆极化波

(a) LHC polarization



右旋圆极化波

(b) RHC polarization

右旋圆极化波的电场强度为3mV/m, 22 + y方向在 $\epsilon = 4\epsilon_0$, $\mu = \mu_0$ 的介质里传 播,如果频率为100MHz,求E(y,t),

H(y, t).

相位滞后90度

$$\dot{E}(y) = \hat{x}\dot{E}_x + \hat{z}\dot{E}_z$$

$$= \hat{x}ae^{-j\pi/2}e^{-jky} + \hat{z}ae^{-jky} = (-j\hat{x} + \hat{z})3e^{-jky}$$

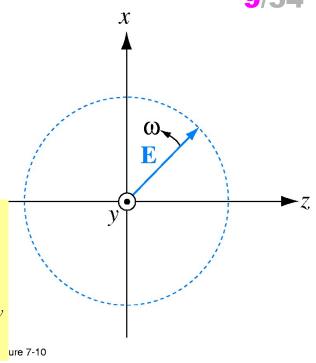
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{H}}(y) = \frac{1}{\eta} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{E}}(y) = \frac{1}{\eta} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \times (-j\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}) 3e^{-jky} = \frac{3}{\eta} (\hat{\boldsymbol{z}}j + \hat{\boldsymbol{x}})e^{-jky}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 10^8 \quad (rad/s)$$

$$k = \frac{\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{c} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$
 $\eta = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{4}} = 60\pi$

$$e(y,t) = \text{Re}[\dot{E}(y)e^{j\omega t}] = 3[\hat{x}\sin(\omega t - ky) + \hat{z}\cos(\omega t - ky)]$$
 (mV/m)

$$\boldsymbol{h}(y,t) = \operatorname{Re}\left[\dot{\boldsymbol{H}}(y)e^{j\omega t}\right] = \frac{1}{20\pi} \left[\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}\cos(\omega t - ky) - \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}\sin(\omega t - ky)\right] \quad (\text{mA/m})$$



- (2) 麦克斯韦应力张量 $\ddot{\Phi}$ 与场动量密度G之间满足: $\ddot{\Phi}=-Gv\frac{k}{L}$ 。

解: (1) $\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}$, 对于平面电磁波, $\mathbf{B} = \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \frac{\mathbf{k}}{\iota} \times \mathbf{E} = \mu \mathbf{H}$, 代入展开, 得到,

$$g = \frac{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}{\mu} E^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k} = \varepsilon v E^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k}$$

而 $u = \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon E^2 + \frac{B^2}{u}) = \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon E^2 + \varepsilon v^2 B^2) = \varepsilon E^2$,于是将它代入上式就可得证。

(2) $\ddot{\phi} = DE + HB - \frac{1}{2}(D \bullet E + H \bullet B)\ddot{S}$, 为简化数学运算,且不失其一般性,

可以这样取坐标: $E = E e_x$, $B = B e_y$, 再设介质是线性的, 那么, 就有关系

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} = \varepsilon E^2 \boldsymbol{e}_x \boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{1}{\mu} B^2 \boldsymbol{e}_y \boldsymbol{e}_y - \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} B^2) (\boldsymbol{e}_x \boldsymbol{e}_x + \boldsymbol{e}_y \boldsymbol{e}_y + \boldsymbol{e}_z \boldsymbol{e}_z)$$

$$= -\varepsilon E^2 \boldsymbol{e}_z \boldsymbol{e}_z = -(\varepsilon E^2 \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\boldsymbol{k}}{k}) \frac{\boldsymbol{k}}{k} v$$

而 $G = \mathbf{D} \times \mathbf{B} = \varepsilon \, \mu \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{v^2} \mathbf{g} = \frac{1}{v} \varepsilon \, E^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k}$, 将它代入上式,就可证明。这里, $-\vec{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$ 代表 动量流率度 动量流密度。



3.2 电磁波在介质分界面上的反射和折射







考虑一定频率的单色平面波 入射波为:

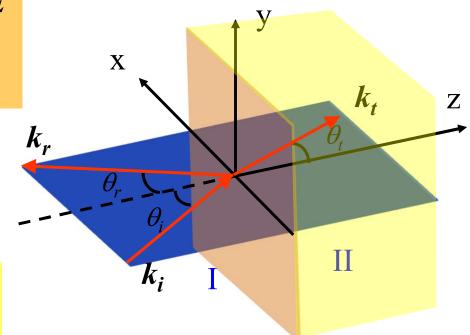
$$\begin{cases} E_{i} = E_{\theta} \exp[j(\omega t - k_{i} \bullet r)] \\ B_{i} = \sqrt{\mu_{1} \varepsilon_{1}} \frac{k_{i}}{k_{i}} \times E_{\theta} \exp[j(\omega t - k_{i} \bullet r)] \end{cases}$$

Maxwell方程:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -j\omega \,\mu \mathbf{H} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = j\omega \,\varepsilon \mathbf{E} \end{cases}$$
$$\nabla \bullet \mathbf{E} = 0$$
$$\nabla \bullet \mathbf{H} = 0$$

上式只有一、二式是独立的。 一般在界面上: $\sigma_f = 0$, $k_f = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) = 0 \\ \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_{1t} = \mathbf{E}_{2t} \\ \mathbf{H}_{1t} = \mathbf{H}_{2t} \end{cases}$$



设反射波和折射波也是平面波,分界面为xy面,入射面为xz面:

反射波电场: $E_r = E_{r\theta} \exp[j(\omega_r t - k_r \bullet r)]$

 $\boldsymbol{B}_{r} = \sqrt{\mu_{1}\varepsilon_{1}} \frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{r}}{k} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{r\theta} \exp[j(\omega_{r}t - \boldsymbol{k}_{r} \bullet \boldsymbol{r})]$ 磁感应强度:

折射(透射)波:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{E}_{t} = \boldsymbol{E}_{t\theta} \exp[j(\omega_{t}t - \boldsymbol{k}_{t} \bullet \boldsymbol{r})] \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{t} = \sqrt{\mu_{2}\varepsilon_{2}} \frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{t}}{k_{t}} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{t\theta} \exp[j(\omega_{t}t - \boldsymbol{k}_{t} \bullet \boldsymbol{r})] \end{cases}$$

在
$$z=0$$
面上,对任意 r 、 t 满足边值关系,必须有:
$$\begin{cases} \omega = \omega_r = \omega_t \\ k_{iy} = k_{ry} = k_{ty} \\ k_{ix} = k_{rx} = k_{tx} \end{cases}$$

由边值关系:

$$\begin{cases} (\boldsymbol{E}_{0})_{t} + (\boldsymbol{E}_{r0})_{t} = (\boldsymbol{E}_{t0})_{t} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{1}}{\mu_{1}}} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{i}}{k_{i}} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{0}\right)_{t} + \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{1}}{\mu_{1}}} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{r}}{k_{r}} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{r0}\right)_{t} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{2}}{\mu_{2}}} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{t}}{k_{t}} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{t0}\right)_{t} \end{cases}$$

相位匹配

入射波矢量在xz平面,有 $k_{iv} = 0$ 所以: $k_{rv} = k_{tv} = 0$

入射角、反射角和折射角满足

$$\begin{cases} k_{ix} = k_i \sin \theta_i \\ k_{rx} = k_r \sin \theta_r \\ k_{tx} = k_t \sin \theta_t \end{cases}$$

设
$$v_1, v_2$$
 为在介质中的相速,有
$$v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_i = \frac{\omega}{v_1} = k_r \\ k_t = \frac{\omega}{v_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_i = \frac{\omega}{v_1} = k_r \\ k_t = \frac{\omega}{v_2} \end{cases}$$

$$k_{ix} = k_{rx}$$
$$k_{ix} = k_{tx}$$



$$\begin{cases} \theta_i = \theta_r \\ k_i \sin \theta_i = k_t \sin \theta_t \end{cases}$$

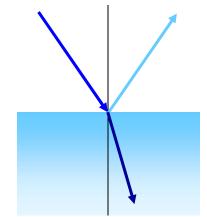
$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_t} = \frac{k_t}{k_i} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2}}{\sqrt{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1}} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = n_{21}$$

反射和折射定律 (Snell定律)

$$\theta_i = \theta_r$$

$$n_1 \sin \theta_i = n_2 \sin \theta_t$$

 n_1, n_2 为介质I和II的折射率, n_{21} 为介质II 对I的 相对折射率。对非铁磁物质:



入射波、反射波和折射波的振幅:

(1) E 垂直于入射面的情形 (垂直极

化)。这时
$$E_{0x}=E_{0z}=0$$
 $E_{0y}=E_0$



$$E_0 + E_{r0} = E_{t0}$$

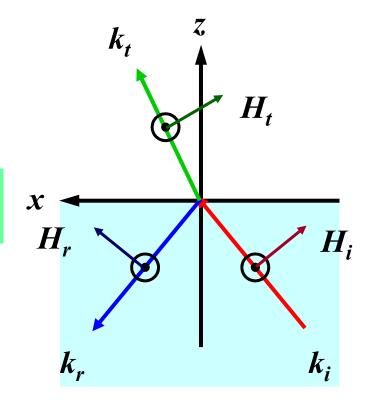
$$E_0 + E_{r0} = E_{t0}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\mu_1}} (E_0 \cos \theta_i - E_{r0} \cos \theta_r) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\mu_2}} E_{t0} \cos \theta_t$$

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_0$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_1} (E_0 - E_{r0}) \cos \theta_i = \sqrt{\varepsilon_2} E_{t0} \cos \theta_t$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E_{r0}^{\perp}}{E_{0}^{\perp}} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{i} - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}\cos\theta_{t}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{i} + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}\cos\theta_{t}} = -\frac{\sin(\theta_{i} - \theta_{t})}{\sin(\theta_{i} + \theta_{t})} \\ \frac{E_{t0}^{\perp}}{E_{0}^{\perp}} = \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{i}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{i} + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}\cos\theta_{t}} = \frac{2\cos\theta_{i}\sin\theta_{t}}{\sin(\theta_{i} + \theta_{t})} \end{cases}$$

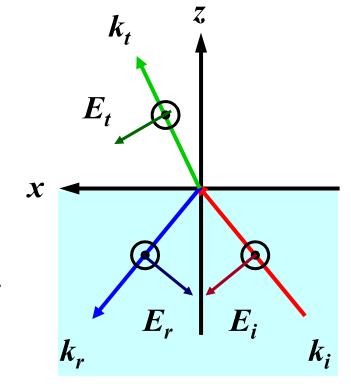


E 垂直于入射面

(2) E 平行于入射面的情形(平行极化)。这时: $E_{0v}=0$

$$E_0 \cos \theta_i - E_{r0} \cos \theta_r = E_{t0} \cos \theta_t$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_1} (E_0 + E_{r0}) = \sqrt{\varepsilon_2} E_{t0}$$



E平行于入射面

菲涅耳(Fresnel)公式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E_{r0}^{"}}{E_{0}^{"}} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}\cos\theta_{i} - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{t}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}\cos\theta_{i} + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{t}} = \frac{\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} - \sin\theta_{t}\cos\theta_{t}}{\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} + \sin\theta_{t}\cos\theta_{t}} = \frac{\tan(\theta_{i} - \theta_{t})}{\tan(\theta_{i} + \theta_{t})} \\ \frac{E_{t0}^{"}}{E_{0}^{"}} = \frac{2\cos\theta_{i}\sin\theta_{t}}{\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} + \sin\theta_{t}\cos\theta_{t}} = \frac{2\cos\theta_{i}\sin\theta_{t}}{\sin(\theta_{i} + \theta_{t})\cos(\theta_{i} - \theta_{t})} \end{cases}$$

讨论一些特殊情形下的反射与折射现象

(1) $\theta_i + \theta_t = \pi/2$ 情形。反射波为垂直于入射面的完全

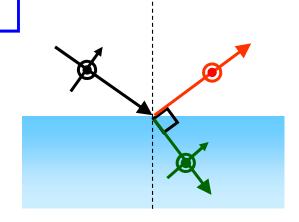
偏振波



Brewster 定律

$$\frac{\left|\frac{E_{r0}^{"}}{E_{0}^{"}}\right|}{E_{0}^{"}} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}\cos\theta_{i} - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{t}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}\cos\theta_{i} + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}\cos\theta_{t}} = \frac{\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} - \sin\theta_{t}\cos\theta_{t}}{\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} + \sin\theta_{t}\cos\theta_{t}} = \frac{\tan(\theta_{i} - \theta_{t})}{\tan(\theta_{i} + \theta_{t})}$$

$$\frac{E_{t0}^{"}}{E_{0}^{"}} = \frac{2\cos\theta_{i}\sin\theta_{t}}{\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} + \sin\theta_{t}\cos\theta_{t}} = \frac{2\cos\theta_{i}\sin\theta_{t}}{\sin(\theta_{i} + \theta_{t})\cos(\theta_{i} - \theta_{t})}$$

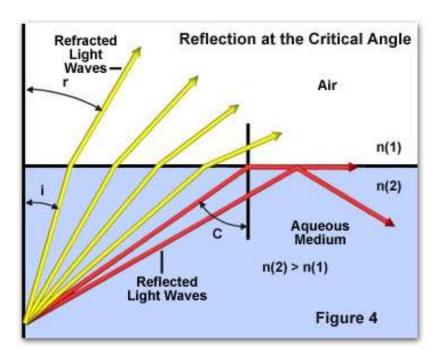


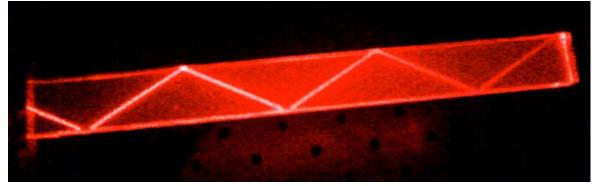
(2) 电场垂直于入射平面的情形,如果 $\theta_i > \theta_t$

 $(\varepsilon_2 > \varepsilon_1$ 就能满足), E_{r_0}/E_0 就为负数,即反射波电场与入射波电场反相,这种现象称为反射过程中的半波损失(垂直极化)。

(3) 全反射

在 $\varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2$ 的条件下,必然有 $n_{21} < 1$ 。当增大入射角到 $(\theta_i)_c = \arcsin n_{21}$ 时, θ_t 将变成 $\pi/2$,这时折射波沿界面掠过;如果再增大入射角到 $\sin \theta_t = \sin \theta_i / n_{21} > 1$,能够满足该条件的 θ_t 就不再存在,出现了"全反射"现象, $(\theta_i)_c$ 称为临界角。





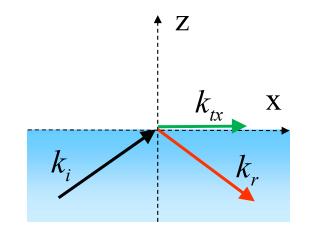


在入射角 θ_i 大于临界角(θ_i) $_c$ 时电场的表示形式仍然不变, 边值关系当然也仍然成立,即 $k_{tx} = k_{ix} = k_i \sin \theta_i$ 及 $k_t = k_i v_1/v_2 = k_i n_{21}$ 仍然成立。在 $k_{tx} > k_t$ 情形下,有 $\sin \theta_i > n_{21}$,因而

$$k_{tz} = \sqrt{k_t^2 - k_{tx}^2} = -jk_i \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i - n_{21}^2}$$



虚数



折射电场为: $E_t = E_{t\theta} e^{-\alpha z} e^{j(\omega t - k_{tx}x)}$

沿x传播的波,

场强沿z方向指数衰减。

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{k_i \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i - n_{21}^2}} = \frac{\lambda_i}{2\pi \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i - n_{21}^2}}$$

考虑 E_t 垂直于入射面的情形 ($E_t = E_{ty} e_y$):

 H_{tz} 与 E_t 同相,而 H_{tx} 与 E_t 有 $\pi/2$ 相位差。 折射波的平均能流密度为:

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{g}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(\boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{H}^*)$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{\boldsymbol{g}}_{tx} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(\boldsymbol{E}_{ty} \boldsymbol{H}_{tz}^*) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\mu_2}} |\boldsymbol{E}_{t0}|^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \frac{\sin \theta_i}{n_{21}} \\ \overline{\boldsymbol{g}}_{tz} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(\boldsymbol{E}_{ty} \boldsymbol{H}_{tx}^*) = 0 \end{cases}$$

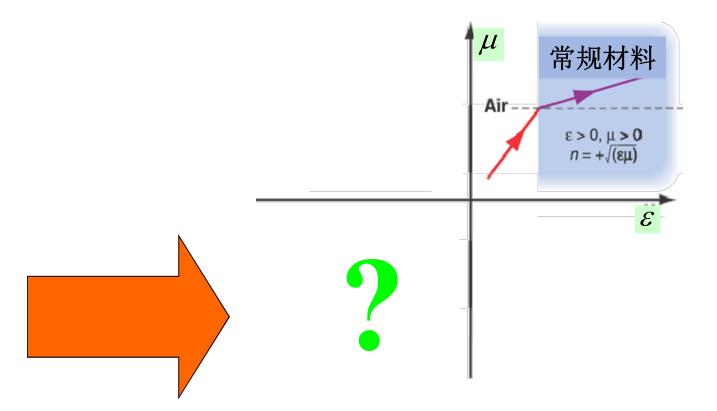
折射波平均能流密度只有x分量,z分量为零。

菲涅耳公式在 $\sin \theta_i > n_{21}$ 情形下形式上仍然成立,只要注意

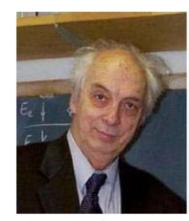
到下式

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta_t \to \frac{\sin \theta_i}{n_{21}} > 1 \\ \cos \theta_t \to j \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \theta_i}{n_{21}^2} - 1} \end{cases}$$





左手材料 (left-handed material) ($\varepsilon < 0, \mu < 0$) 1968 苏联科学家 V. Veselago 院士理论分析 2000 美国加州大学圣地亚哥分校D. R. Smith教授 进行了实验验证

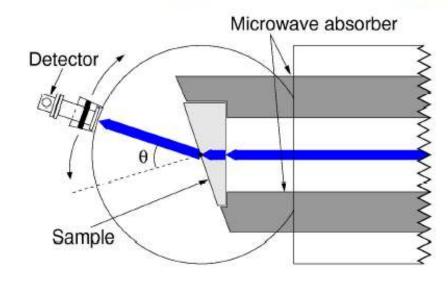


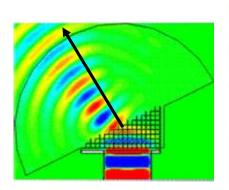
V. G. Veselago

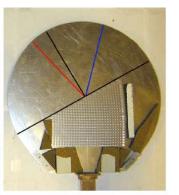
人工电磁材料: $\varepsilon < 0, \mu < 0 \longrightarrow n < 0$ 负折射率材料

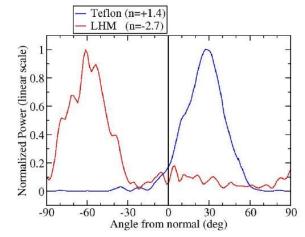
负折射现象实验验证

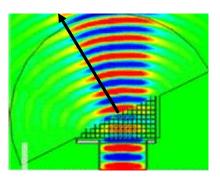










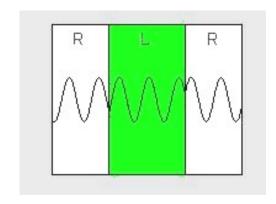


负折射

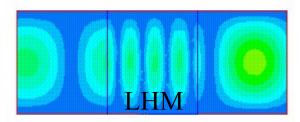
正折射

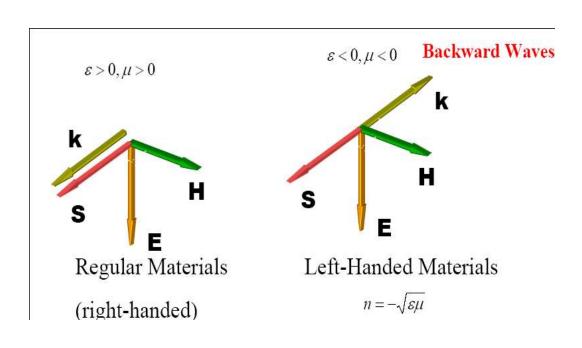


传播方向和能流方向反向平行:反向波



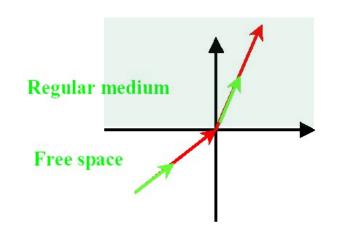


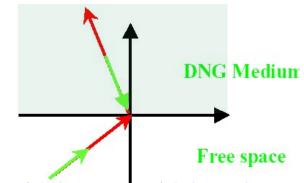




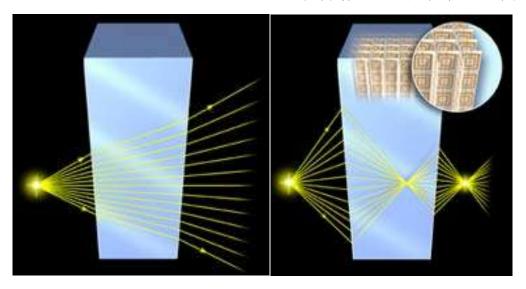
$$k \times E = -\omega |\mu| H$$
$$k \times H = +\omega |\varepsilon| E$$

负折射现象(negative refraction)





- 折射方向与入射方向在法线的同侧。
- 折射能量与波矢量方向相反。



平板会聚透镜





Giving light the second hand!



例1: 试证明线偏振波在介质分界面上全反射后, 在一般情况下变为椭 圆偏振波,并求出变为圆偏振波时所需要满足的条件。

解:将线偏振波的电场强度矢量分解为垂直于入射面和平行于入射面 的两个分量,分别计算它们在全反射后的情况。

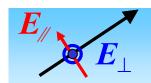
(1) <u>对入</u>射波电场强度垂直于入射面的分量,用近似关系式

$$n_{21} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_2/\varepsilon_1} \quad 得到: \qquad \left(\frac{E_{r0}}{E_0}\right)_{\perp} = \frac{\cos\theta_i - n_{21}\cos\theta_t}{\cos\theta_i + n_{21}\cos\theta_t},$$

当发生全反射时, $\theta_i > (\theta_i)_c$,

$$\cos \theta_t = j \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \theta_i}{n_{21}^2} - 1}$$

$$\left(\frac{E_{r0}}{E_0}\right)_{\perp} = \frac{\cos\theta_i - j\sqrt{\sin^2\theta_i - n_{21}^2}}{\cos\theta_i + j\sqrt{\sin^2\theta_i - n_{21}^2}} = e^{-j\delta_{\perp}}$$



对入射波电场强度平行于入射面的分量,有

$$\left(\frac{E_{r0}}{E_0}\right)_{//} = \frac{n_{21}\cos\theta_i - \cos\theta_i}{n_{21}\cos\theta_i + \cos\theta_i} = \frac{n_{21}^2\cos\theta_i - j\sqrt{\sin^2\theta_i - n_{21}^2}}{n_{21}^2\cos\theta_i + j\sqrt{\sin^2\theta_i - n_{21}^2}} = e^{-j\delta_{//}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\delta_{//}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i - n_{21}^2}}{n_{21}^2 \cos \theta_i}$$

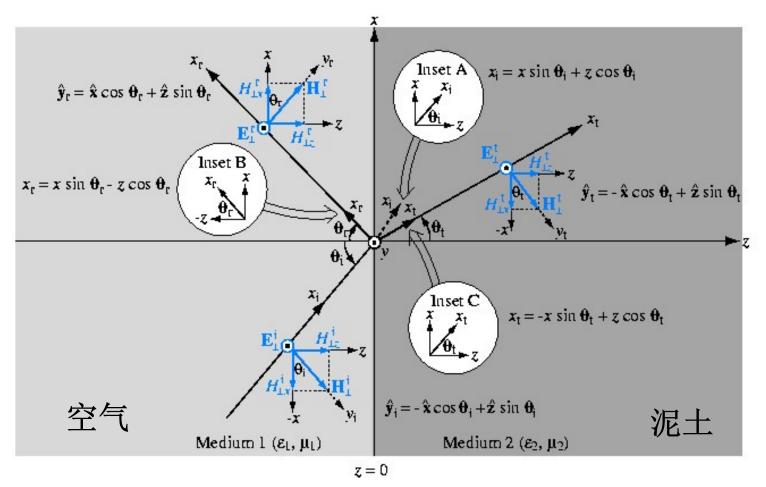
$$\tan \frac{\delta_{//}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i - n_{21}^2}}{n_{21}^2 \cos \theta_i} \qquad \tan \frac{\delta_{\perp}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i - n_{21}^2}}{\cos \theta_i}$$

令 $\delta = \delta_{\parallel} - \delta_{\perp}$, 显然 $\delta_{\parallel} \neq \delta_{\perp}$ 。如果线偏振波有垂直于入射面和平行 于入射面的分量,那么在全反射之后,由于两分量有相位差,电场矢量 就不再是线偏振波,通常它会形成椭圆偏振波。如果要使全反射后得到 圆偏振波,一方面入射波电场必须与入射面成45°角,这样两个分量幅 度相等,在全反射后振幅仍然相等;另一方面还必须要使 $\frac{\delta = \pi/2}{}$,即:

$$\tan \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{\tan \frac{\delta_{//}}{2} - \tan \frac{\delta_{\perp}}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\delta_{//}}{2} \tan \frac{\delta_{\perp}}{2}} = \frac{\cos \theta_i \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i - n_{21}^2}}{\sin^2 \theta_i} = 1$$

当 $n_{21} < 0.41$ 时有实数解。

$$\cos \theta_i = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(3 - n_{21}^2) \pm \sqrt{(n_{21}^2 - 3)^2 - 8}}$$



例2:平面波从空气斜入射到泥土表面,入射电场为;

$$\mathbf{E}^{i} = \hat{\mathbf{y}}100\cos(\omega t - \pi x - 1.73\pi z)$$

泥土可看作无损介质,介电常数为4,求 k_1 , k_2 , 和入射角 θ_i 及空气和泥土中的总电场。

$$\dot{E}^{i} = \hat{y}100e^{-j\pi x - j1.73\pi z} = \hat{y}100e^{-jk_{1} \cdot r}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_1 \bullet \mathbf{r} = k_1 x \sin \theta_i + k_1 z \cos \theta_i = \pi x + 1.73\pi z$$

$$k_1 \sin \theta_i = \pi$$
 $k_1 \cos \theta_i = 1.73\pi$

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\pi^2 + (1.73\pi)^2} = 2\pi$$
 $\theta_i = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\pi}{1.73\pi}\right) = 30^\circ$

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{2\pi}{k_{1}} = 1 \quad \lambda_{2} = \frac{\lambda_{1}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}} = 0.5 \quad k_{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{2}} = 4\pi$$
关键: 平面波的表达形式

$$sin\theta_{t} = \frac{k_{1}}{k_{2}}sin\theta_{i} = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi}sin30^{\circ} \quad \theta_{t} = 14.5^{\circ}$$

$$\Gamma_{\perp} = \frac{E_{r0}^{\perp}}{E_{0}^{\perp}} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}cos\theta_{i} - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}cos\theta_{t}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}cos\theta_{i} + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}cos\theta_{t}} = -0.38$$

$$\tau_{\perp} = \frac{E_{t0}^{\perp}}{E_{\perp}^{\perp}} = \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}cos\theta_{i}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1}}cos\theta_{i} + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{2}}cos\theta_{t}} = 0.62 = 1 + \Gamma_{\perp}$$

$$\dot{E}^{1}_{\perp} = \dot{E}^{i}_{\perp} + \dot{E}^{r}_{\perp} = \hat{y}E^{i}_{\perp 0}e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\theta_{i}+z\cos\theta_{i})} + \hat{y}\Gamma E^{i}_{\perp 0}e^{-jk_{1}(x\sin\theta_{i}-z\cos\theta_{i})}
= \hat{y}100e^{-jk_{1}(\pi x+1.73\pi z)} - \hat{y}38e^{-jk_{1}(\pi x-1.73\pi z)}
\dot{E}^{t}_{\perp} = \hat{y}\tau E^{i}_{\perp 0}e^{-jk_{2}(x\sin\theta_{t}+z\cos\theta_{t})}
= \hat{y}62e^{-j(\pi x+3.87\pi z)}$$

$$\mathbf{e}^{1}_{\perp} = Re(\dot{\mathbf{E}}^{1}_{\perp}e^{j\omega t})$$

$$= \hat{\mathbf{y}}100\cos(\omega t - \pi x - 1.73\pi z) - \hat{\mathbf{y}}38\cos(\omega t - \pi x + 1.73\pi z)$$

$$e^{t} (x, z, t) = Re(\dot{E}_{\perp}^{t} e^{j\omega t}) = \hat{y}62\cos(\omega t - \pi x - 3.87\pi z)$$

关键: 平面波的表达形式



