§3 电磁波在导电介质中的传播

## 导电介质:

- ▶ 在电磁场的作用下,产生极化(用常规的正的 介电常数描述);
- ▶ 存在电导,会形成传导电流,从而产生焦耳热, 使得电磁波的能量不断损耗;
- ▶ 这样的导电介质包括土壤、海水等,电磁波经过多个周期的传播之后,其振幅最终为零。

本节所要解决的问题:从电导率的观点出发,适 用于低频波段

- 1. 导电介质内电荷分布的特点;
- 2. 电磁波在(良)导电介质内的传播;
- 3. 在良导电介质表面电磁波的折射
- 4. 在良导电介质表面电磁波的反射

以后补充: 高频波段,则采用介质的观点来处理,用一个复介电常数来描述

1、导电介质内自由电荷分布

- 对于电磁场随时变化的电磁波,导电的介质 内一般情况下是存在电荷分布的,取决于导 电程度的优良;
- 导电程度的不同对自由电荷分布情况如何?

2) 导电介质内电荷密度非均匀涨落随时间的变化规律

$$\mathcal{E} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho$$
 
$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$
 ——欧姆定律 
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$
 ——连续性方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} \rho = 0$$

解: 
$$\rho = \rho_0 e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t} = \rho_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t} = \rho_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$t \approx \tau = \varepsilon/\sigma$$

$$\rho/\rho_0 = e^{-1}$$

定义: 
$$\tau = \varepsilon/\sigma$$
 为电荷密度衰减的特征时间

如果导电介质为**良导电介质**(注意,这里我们不用导体,以示区别于我们熟悉的金属导体):

$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon} >> 1, \qquad \frac{T}{\tau} >> 1, \ \tau << T$$

即: 电磁波的周期远大于电荷密度衰减的特征时间

$$\Box \rangle \rho(t) \Rightarrow 0$$

传导电流:  $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ 

位移电流:
$$\frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = -i\omega\varepsilon\vec{E}$$
  $(\vec{D} = \varepsilon\vec{E})$ 

$$\frac{\text{传导电流}}{\text{位移电流}} = \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon}$$

# 1) 导电介质

- $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ 
  - Ohm定律给出:传导电流在导电介质中会产生Joule 热损耗。
  - 需要注意的是, 欧姆定律的适用范围:

$$\omega \le 10^{11} \text{ rad/s} \quad (f \le 300 \text{ GHz})$$

此时,电导率为实数,导体内的位移电流可以忽略。

• 当频率超过ω>10<sup>11</sup>rad/s, 导体内既有传导电流, 也有位移电流, 电导率是一个复数

$$\vec{J} = \sigma(\omega)\vec{E} = \left[\sigma_1(\omega) + i\sigma_2(\omega)\right]\vec{E}$$

## (2) 导电介质分为良导电介质和非良导电介质:

#### (a) 良导电介质:

$$\frac{\text{传导电流}}{\text{位移电流}} = \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} \gg 1$$

## (b) 非良导电介质:

$$\frac{\text{传导电流}}{\text{位移电流}} = \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} \ll 1$$

比如:土壤、海水。

## (c)工程应用上将介质划分如下

理想绝缘介质:  $\sigma = 0$ 

低损耗介质: 
$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} < \frac{1}{100}$$

损耗介质: 
$$\frac{1}{100} < \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} < 100$$

良导电介质: 
$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} > 100$$

理想导电介质:  $\sigma \to \infty$ 

2、电磁波在(良)导电介质内的传播

# 1) 良导电介质内电场所满足的方程:

$$\rho = 0, \qquad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}, \qquad \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

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

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

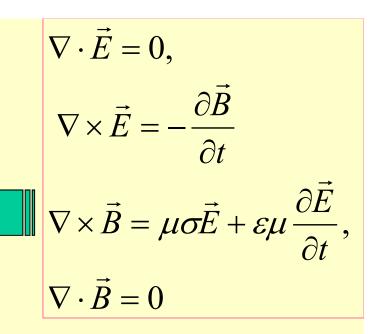
$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu \sigma \vec{E} + \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t},$$

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

与自由空间情况下的唯一差别

# 电场所满足的方程:

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



# 考虑时谐(单色)波:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}(\vec{r}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

## 代入得到

与自由空间情况下的差别

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \mu \left( \varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega} \right) \omega^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \mu \left( \varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega} \right) \omega^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

## 定义复电容率:

$$\varepsilon' = \varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega}$$

良导电介质中,电磁波电场分量所满足的方程

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \mu \varepsilon' \omega^2 \vec{E} = 0$$
 (对于导电介质,  $\varepsilon$ '为复介电常数)

对比: 绝缘介质中, 电磁波的电场满足的方程

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \mu \epsilon \omega^2 \vec{E} = 0$$
 对于没有任何损耗的 绝缘介质, $\epsilon$ 为正的实 数

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \omega \varepsilon' \omega^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

2) 定义复波矢:  $\vec{k}$ 

$$\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{k}' = k'^2 = \mu \varepsilon' \omega^2$$

良导电介质中, 电磁波的波动方程为

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k'^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k'^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

3) 良导电介质中, 时谐平面电磁波:

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

复波矢:  $\vec{k}' = \vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha}$ 

式中成、成均均为实矢量。则

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

这表示,由于存在损耗,使得电磁波在传播时,其振幅是随着传播距离的增加而指数衰减!

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

$$\vec{k}' = \vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha}$$

$$\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{k}' = k'^2 = \mu \varepsilon' \omega^2$$

$$\varepsilon' = \varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega}$$

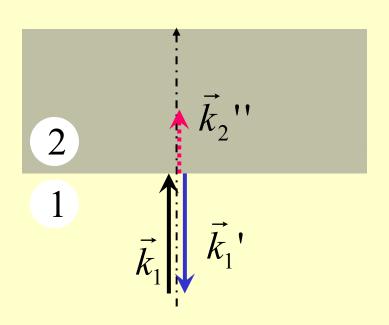
# $\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{k}' = (\vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha}) \cdot (\vec{\beta} + i\vec{\alpha})$ $= \beta^2 - \alpha^2 + 2i\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}$ $= \mu \varepsilon \omega^2 + i\mu \sigma \omega$

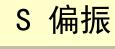
## 比较得

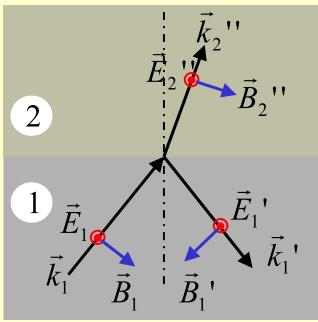
$$\begin{cases} \beta^2 - \alpha^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon, \\ 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \omega \mu \sigma \end{cases}$$

3、电磁波入射到导电介质表面的折射

# 为简便起见, 仅讨论垂直入射情况下

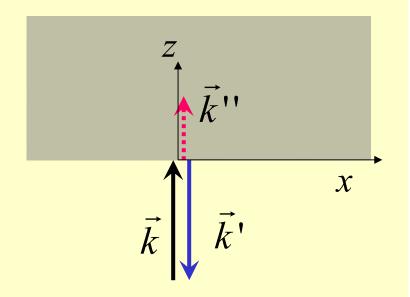






### 1) 假设垂直入射到导电介质表面

$$\begin{cases} \beta^2 - \alpha^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon, \\ 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \omega \mu \sigma \end{cases}$$
$$\alpha_x = \beta_x = 0$$



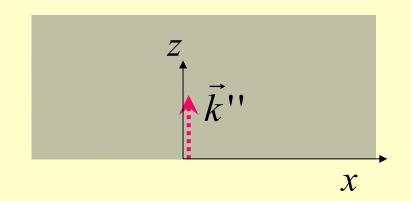
#### 求解得出:

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu \varepsilon}{2}} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} + 1 \right)^{1/2},$$

$$\alpha = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu \varepsilon}{2}} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} + 1 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu \varepsilon}{2}} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} + 1 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\alpha = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu \varepsilon}{2}} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} - 1 \right)^{1/2}$$



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

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}_0' e^{-\alpha z} e^{i(\beta z - \omega t)}$$

电磁波在导电介质表面的**穿透深度**:  $\delta = \frac{1}{2}$ 

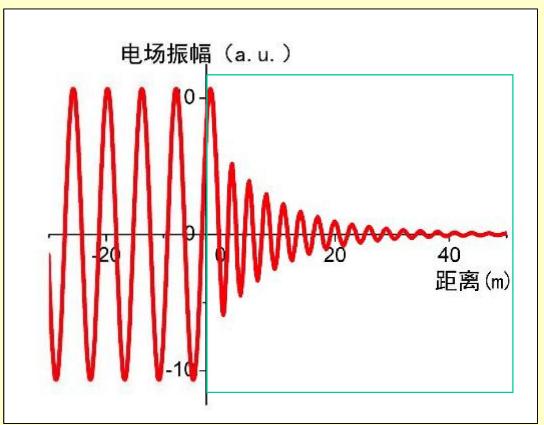
$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

# 当低频电磁波入到到导电介质表面

$$\sigma(\omega) = \frac{N f_0 e^2}{m(\gamma_0 - i\omega)}$$

在低频区(ω<<γ), 电导率可以看成实数;</li>

- 例:对于干燥土壤
   ,在兆赫兹波段相
   对介电常数 ε = 4
   ,电导率为σ=10
   -4s/m .
- 频率为50MHz的电 磁波入射到土壤表 面:



## 海水 (设f =50 MHz):

$$\varepsilon_r = 81$$
,  $\mu_r = 1$ ,  $\sigma = 4.4$  s/m,

$$\alpha \approx \frac{\sigma}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = 829 \,\mathrm{m}^{-1},$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{829} \text{ m}$$

在海洋中采用无线通讯很困难。潜艇在海底一般是采用超声波(声纳)通信,只是等浮出水面之后与基地联系才能发射无线电信号。

## 良导电介质

$$(\sigma/\omega\varepsilon >> 1)$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} + 1 \right) \right]^{1/2} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu \sigma}{2}},$$

$$\alpha = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} - 1 \right) \right]^{1/2} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu \sigma}{2}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}}$$

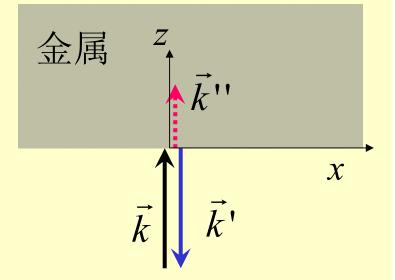
为电磁波在良导电介质表面的穿透深度

2) 电磁波入射到良导电介质表面,介质中的磁场的分布

磁场的位相比电场位相滞后 π/4

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

$$\vec{E}''(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}_0'' e^{i(k''z - \omega t)}$$



$$\vec{H}'' = \frac{1}{\omega\mu} \vec{k}'' \times \vec{E}''$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega\mu} (\beta + i\alpha) \vec{e}_z \times \vec{E}'' = \frac{\beta}{\omega\mu} (1 + i) \vec{e}_z \times \vec{E}''$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} e^{i\pi/4} \vec{e}_z \times \vec{E}''$$

$$\beta \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$$

$$\alpha \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \left( \varepsilon E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} B^2 \right)$$

良导电介质内:磁场能量密度与电场能量密度之比为

$$\frac{B''^2}{\mu \varepsilon E''^2} = \frac{\mu H''^2}{\varepsilon E''^2} = \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} >> 1$$

$$\vec{H}'' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} e^{i\pi/4} \vec{e}_z \times \vec{E}''$$

结论: 当电磁波入射到良导电介质表面,内部电磁 波能量主要是磁能。 证明:平面波垂直入射到导电介质时,流入能量全部转化为Joule热。

解:功率损耗(Joule热)为单位时间内电磁场对带电体系所做的功

$$W = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} = \rho \vec{E} \quad " \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E} \quad " = \sigma \vec{E} \quad " \cdot \vec{E} \quad "$$

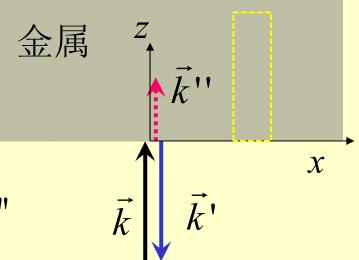
$$\langle W \rangle = \langle \sigma \vec{E}'' \cdot \vec{E}'' \rangle$$

$$= \langle \sigma \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E}'') \cdot \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E}'') \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sigma (E_0'')^2 e^{-2\alpha z}$$

单位面积上消耗的能量为

$$P = \int_0^\infty \langle W \rangle dz = \frac{1}{2} \sigma (E_0'')^2 \int_0^\infty e^{-2\alpha z} dz = \frac{1}{4\alpha} \sigma (E_0'')^2$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}_0^{"} e^{-\alpha z} e^{i(\beta z - \omega t)}$$



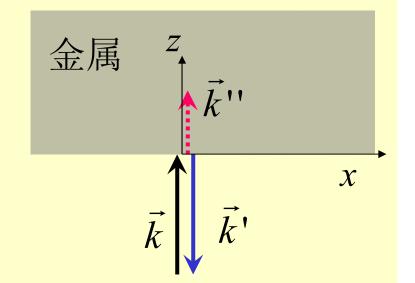
$$\vec{E}''(\vec{r},t) = \vec{E}''_0 e^{-\alpha z} e^{i(\beta z - \omega t)}$$
$$= E''_0 e^{-\alpha z} e^{i(\beta z - \omega t)} \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{H}'' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} e^{i\pi/4} \vec{e}_z \times \vec{E}''$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} e^{i\pi/4} E'' \vec{e}_x = -\sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} E_0'' e^{-\alpha z} e^{i(\beta z - \omega t + \pi/4)} \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{S}'' = \vec{E}'' \times \vec{H}'' = \text{Re}(\vec{E}'') \times \text{Re}(\vec{H}'')$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} (E_0'')^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \cos(\beta z - \omega t) \cos(\beta z - \omega t + \pi/4) \vec{e}_z$$

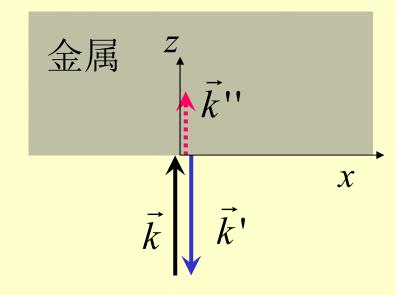


$$\vec{S}" = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 e^{-2\alpha z}$$

•  $\cos(\beta z - \omega t)\cos(\beta z - \omega t + \pi/4)\vec{e}_z$ 

$$\left\langle \vec{S}'' \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\omega\mu}} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 e^{-2\alpha z}$$

 $\bullet \left\langle \cos(k''z - \omega t) \cos(k''z - \omega t + \pi/4) \right\rangle \vec{e}_z = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu}} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \vec{e}_z$ 



$$\vec{E}_z = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu}} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\langle \cos(k''z - \omega t)\cos(k''z - \omega t + \pi/4)\rangle$$

$$= \cos(\pi/4) \left\langle \cos^2(k''z - \omega t) \right\rangle - \sin(\pi/4) \left\langle \cos(k''z - \omega t) \sin(k''z - \omega t) \right\rangle$$

$$=1/2$$

$$=0$$

$$\left\langle \vec{S}'' \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu}} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 e^{-2\alpha z} \vec{e}$$

# 电磁波垂直入射到良导电介质表面,流入能流为

$$\left\langle \vec{S}'' \right\rangle \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu}} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 \vec{e}_z$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\omega \mu \sigma}} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 \vec{e}_z$$

$$\alpha \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{4\alpha} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 \vec{\mathbf{e}}_z$$

▶ 思考题: 对于良导电介质,进入的能流与入射能流的 比值如何? 4 导电介质表面对电磁波的反射

▶ 对于两个绝缘介质构成的分界面,由于界面 上无传导电流、电荷的面分布,边界条件为;

$$\vec{n}_{21} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_{21} \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_{21} \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_{21} \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{\alpha}_f$$

- ▶ 对于良导电的介质,在界面下一定的穿透深度内,存在传导电流的体分布;
- ▶从几何上讲,在这样的情况下,分界面上的面电流密度(厚度趋于0的层内的电流)可以认为是0;

$$\vec{\alpha}_f = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \\ \vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{\alpha}_f \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \\ \vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

# 1) 真空中磁场与电场关系:

$$H = \sqrt{\varepsilon_0/\mu_0} E,$$
 $H' = \sqrt{\varepsilon_0/\mu_0} E'.$ 

2) 垂直入射情况下, 良导电介质内磁场与电场

关系

$$H'' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\mu}} (1+i)E''$$

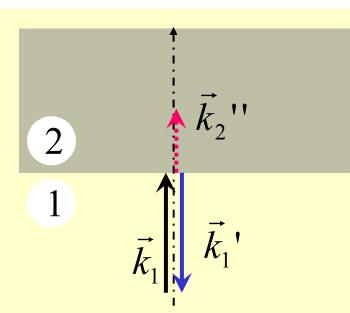
$$\begin{cases} E + E' = E'', \\ E - E' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\varepsilon_0}} (1 + i)E''. \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases}
E + E' = E'' \\
H - H' = H''
\end{cases}$ 

这里已取  $\mu \approx \mu_0$ 。

• 垂直入射情况下, 反射波

$$\frac{E''}{E} = \frac{2}{2+i} \sqrt{\frac{2\omega\varepsilon}{\sigma}},$$



• 垂直入射情况下, 流入导体的能流

$$\left\langle \vec{S} \right\rangle \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{\sigma}{4\alpha} \left( E_0'' \right)^2 \vec{e}_z, \quad \frac{E''}{E} \to 0, \left\langle \vec{S} \right\rangle \Big|_{z=0} \to 0$$

$$\begin{cases} E + E' = E'', \\ E - E' = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega\varepsilon_0}} (1 + i)E''. \end{cases}$$

## 联立求解得

$$\frac{E'}{E} = -\frac{1 + i - \sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma}}{1 + i + \sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma}}$$

3) 反射能流与入射能流密度之比(反射系数) 为

$$R = \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right|^2 = \frac{\left( 1 - \sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma} \right)^2 + 1}{\left( 1 + \sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma} \right)^2 + 1}$$

$$R = \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right|^2 = \frac{\left( 1 - \sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma} \right)^2 + 1}{\left( 1 + \sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma} \right)^2 + 1}$$

# 对于良导体有 $\sigma/\omega\varepsilon_0 >> 1$

$$R \approx \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma} + 1}{1 + 2\sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma} + 1}$$

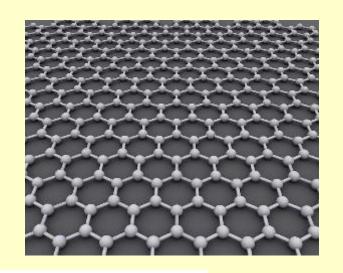
$$=\frac{1-\sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma}}{1+\sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma}}$$

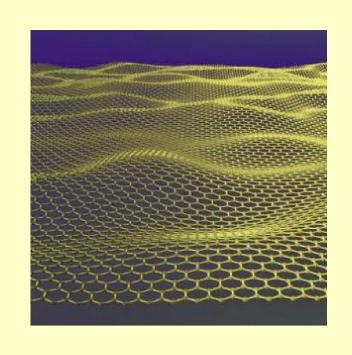
$$\approx \left(1 - \sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma}\right)^2$$

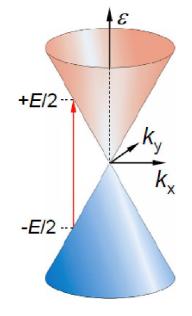
$$\approx 1 - 2\sqrt{2\omega\varepsilon_0/\sigma}$$

这表示,对于良导电介质,可以用作低频和微波的反射镜!

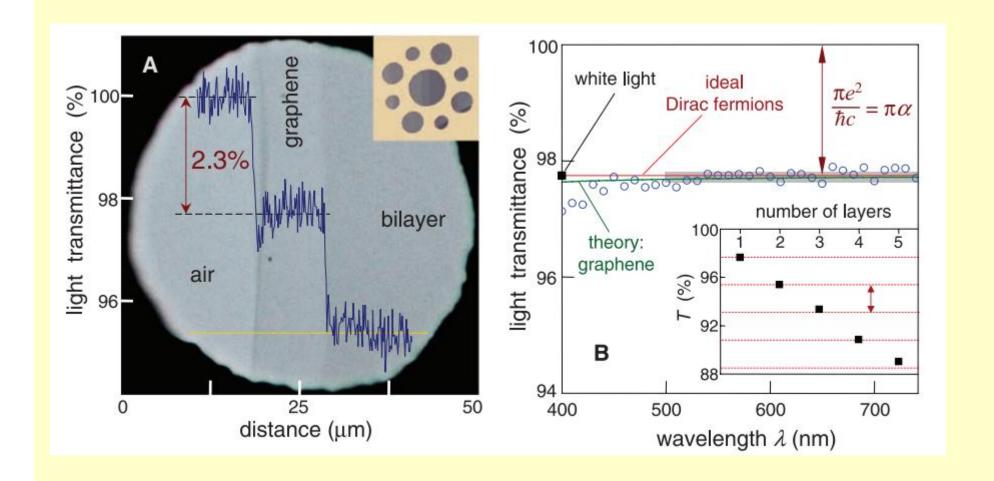
# 石墨烯



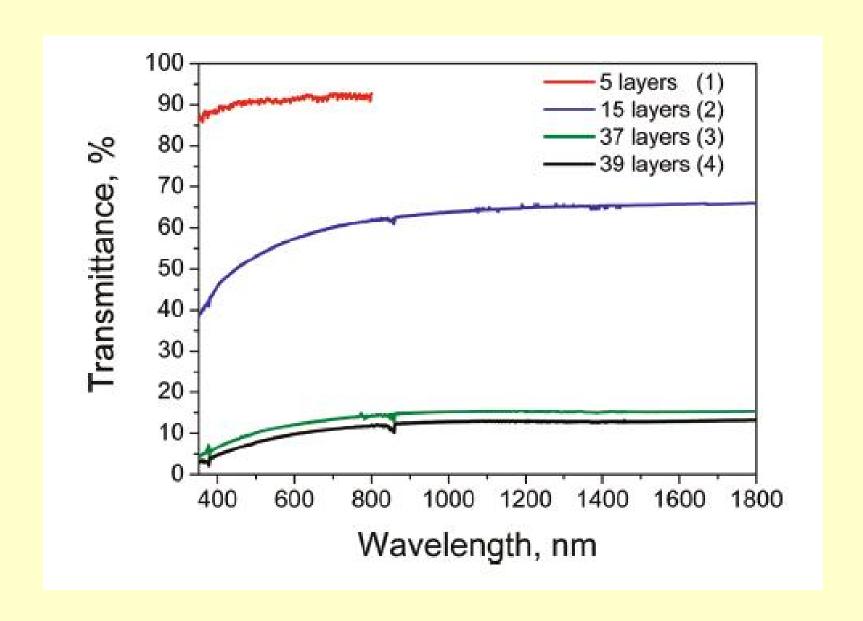




石墨烯的厚度在0.3nm左右,它是一种没有带隙的二维材料,价带和导带在费米面附件只有这么一个点相接处,我们把这个点称为Dirac点,当费米面处在Dirac点时,石墨烯可以吸收任意波长的光



6 JUNE 2008 VOL 320 SCIENCE, A. K. Geim et al.,



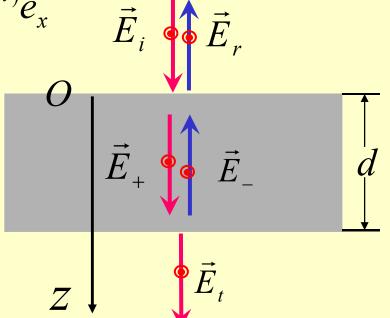
P. A. Obraztsov et al., Nano Lett. 2011, 11, 1540–1545

$$\vec{E}_i = E_{i0} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \vec{e}_x, \ \vec{E}_r = E_{r0} e^{i(-kz - \omega t)} \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{E}_{+} = E_{+0} e^{i(k_m z - \omega t)} \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{E}_{-} = E_{-0} e^{i(-k_m z - \omega t)} \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{E}_t = E_{t0} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \vec{e}_x$$



$$\varepsilon' = \varepsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega}$$