

Lesson 11

Electromagnetic Fields and Waves

边界条件 波的反射与折射

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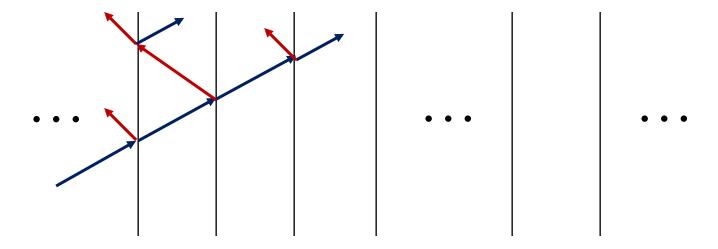
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James Clerk Maxwell

1831 - 1879

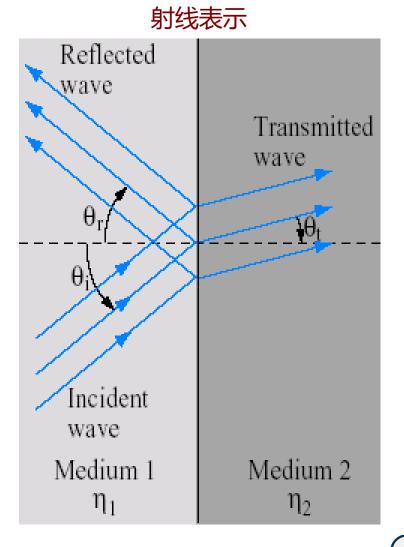
波的反射与折射是研究不均匀介质中波传播的基本问题

- * 不均匀介质中波的传播(以一维不均匀介质为例):
- ❖ 将一维不均匀介质用多层均匀介质代替

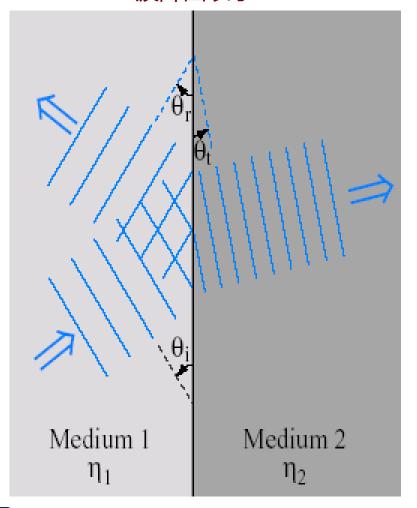


- ❖ 每一层均匀介质中波的传播属于均匀介质中波传播的问题
- * 介质交界面波的反射与透射
- ❖ 所以介质交界面对波的反射、透射是研究不均匀介质中波传播的基本问题。

介质交界面波反射、透射的图示



波阵面表示



介质交界面波的反射、折射必须服从麦克斯韦方程

❖ 电磁波在两介质交界面的反射、折射必须服从麦克斯韦方程。

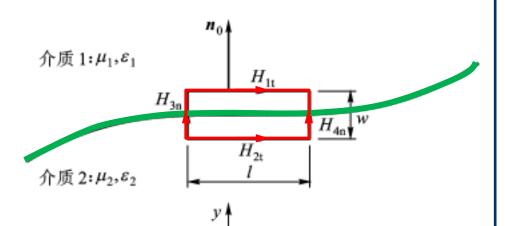
$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho_{v}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0$$

- ❖ 要注意的是在介质交界面ε不连续,导数不存在,微分形式的麦克斯韦方程不能直接应用。
- ❖ 但我们可以用差分近似微分,或从积分形式的麦克斯韦方程出发导出 交界面电磁场量必须满足的关系——边界条件。

边界条件的导出

* $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + j\omega \boldsymbol{D}$ 的 \mathbf{z} 分量 $\frac{\partial H_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial y} = J_{z} + j\omega D_{z}$



❖ 其差分形式是

$$\begin{split} \frac{H_{4n} - H_{3n}}{l} - \frac{H_{1t} - H_{2t}}{w} &= J_z + j\omega D_z \\ H_{2t} - H_{1t} &= J_z w + (j\omega D_z + \frac{H_{3n} - H_{4n}}{l})w \end{split}$$



* 得到
$$(H_{2t} - H_{1t}) = J_S$$
或 $n_0 \times (H_1 - H_2) = J_S$

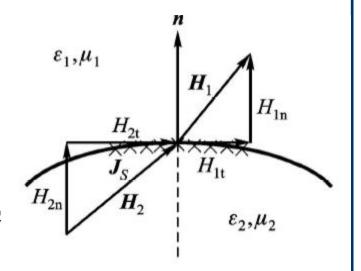
❖ 同样的分析应用于
$$\nabla \times E = -j\omega B$$
 的 z 分量

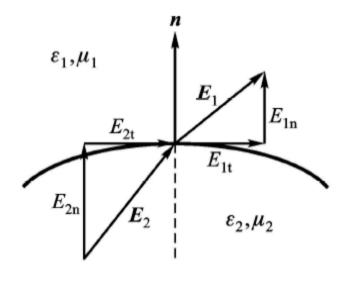
* 可得
$$E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$
或 $n_0 \times (E_1 - E_2) = 0$

边界条件的表述

$$\boldsymbol{n}_0 \times (\boldsymbol{H}_1 - \boldsymbol{H}_2) = \boldsymbol{J}_S \qquad \boldsymbol{n}_0 \times (\boldsymbol{E}_1 - \boldsymbol{E}_2) = 0$$

- 在介质交界面切向电场连续,而切向磁场不连续, 其值等于表面电流。
- ❖ 常规材料的电导率总是有限,趋肤深度8不等于零为一有限值。当w→0,即使体电流密度不为零,面电流密度还是等于零。所以面电流密度仅对于完纯导体才存在。因此边界条件又可归结为
- ❖ 两个具有有限电导率的介质,交界面切向电场和 切向磁场都连续。
- * 对于完纯导体交界面切向电场为零, $E_{1t}=0$, 表面电流 $J_S=n_0\times H$, n_0 是导体表面的单位法向矢量。



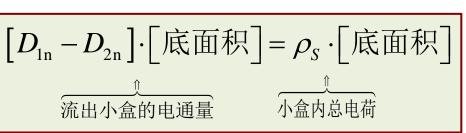


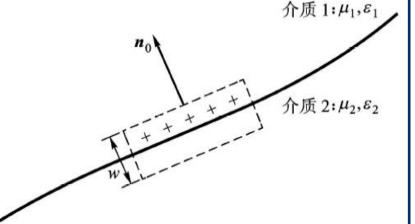
边界条件的导出

❖ 跨越交界面取一小盒子,并将

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho_{V}$$

❖ 用于该小盒子,即流出该小盒子的电通量等于该小盒子内电荷。当高度w比底面积更快趋于零时,





矢量D的边界条件

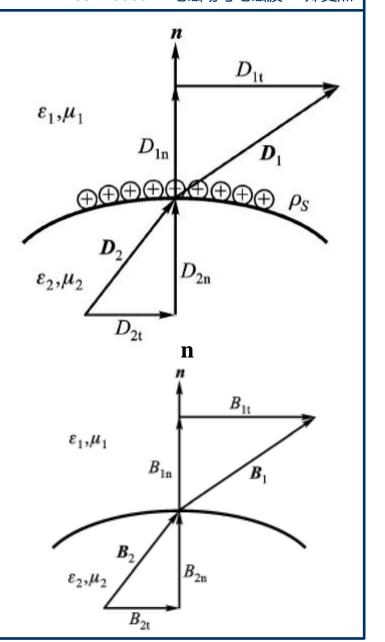
- **❖** 这样从 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_V$ 得到
- $D_{1n} D_{2n} = \rho_S$
- $\boldsymbol{n}_0 \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}_1 \boldsymbol{D}_2) = \rho_S$

- ❖ 同样从 $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0$ 得到
- $B_{1n} B_{2n} = 0$
- $\boldsymbol{n}_0 \cdot (\boldsymbol{B}_1 \boldsymbol{B}_2) = 0$

边界条件表述

$$\boldsymbol{n}_0 \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}_1 - \boldsymbol{D}_2) = \rho_S \quad \boldsymbol{n}_0 \cdot (\boldsymbol{B}_1 - \boldsymbol{B}_2) = 0$$

- 磁通量密度B的法向分量在交界面两旁连续,电通量密度D的法向分量在交界面两旁的不连续等于交界面表面电荷密度ρ_S。
- \Rightarrow 完纯导体内部不存在电磁场,即 $E_{2n}=0$, $D_{2n}=0$
- ❖ 所以完纯导体表面 $B_n = 0$, $D_n = \rho_S$,
- 即完纯导体表面磁场的法线分量等于零,电通量密度的法向分量等于导体表面电荷密度ρ_S。



边界条件

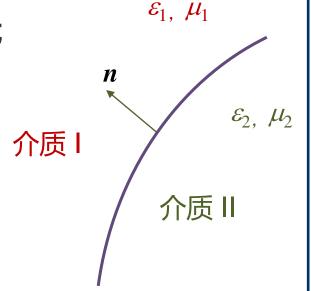
- ❖ 介质交界面波的反射与透射特性由边界条件决定。
- ❖ 边界条件: 麦克斯韦方程在介质交界面的形式

$$n \times (\boldsymbol{H}_1 - \boldsymbol{H}_2) = \boldsymbol{J}_S$$

$$n \times (\boldsymbol{E}_1 - \boldsymbol{E}_2) = 0$$

$$n \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}_1 - \boldsymbol{D}_2) = \rho_S$$

$$n \cdot (\boldsymbol{B}_1 - \boldsymbol{B}_2) = 0$$



❖ 特殊情况:介质——导体交界面 (导体中场量=0)

$$\boldsymbol{n} \times \boldsymbol{E}_1 = \boldsymbol{E}_{t1} = 0$$

 $\boldsymbol{n} \times \boldsymbol{H}_1 = \boldsymbol{H}_{t1} = \boldsymbol{J}_{s}$

$$\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{n}1} = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{D}_1 = \boldsymbol{\mathrm{D}}_{\mathrm{n}1} = \boldsymbol{\rho}_{\mathrm{S}}$$

介质导体交界面边界条件

介质——导体交界面

切向电场为零 $E_t=0$

法向磁场为零 $H_n=0$

法向电场在法线n方向导数为零 $\frac{dE_n}{dn} = 0$

切向磁场在法线方向倒数为零 $\frac{dH_t}{dn} = 0$

介质交界面反射透射的两种情况 (本征坐标系中)

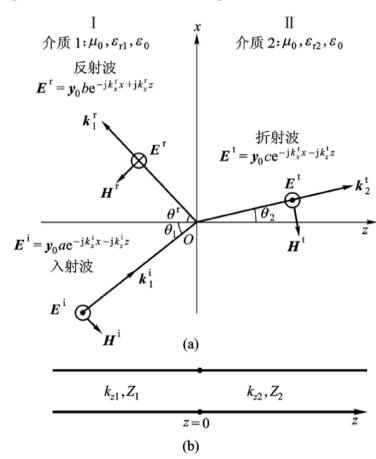
❖ TE (垂直极化)

- -k 只有两个分量, $k = k_x x_0 + k_z z_0$
- E只有 y 分量, $E = y_0 E_y$
- *H*有纵向 z 分量, $H = H_x x_0 + H_z z_0$
- E垂直于入射面 (k与法线组成的平面)

定义反射系数
$$\Gamma = \frac{E_y^{\text{r}}}{E_y^{\text{i}}}$$

定义透射系数
$$T = \frac{E_y^t}{E_y^i}$$

❖ 介质交界面对波的反射、透射归结为 求反射系数□与透射系数□。



介质交界面对TE平面波 (垂直极化波) 的反射和透射

介质交界面反射透射的两种情况 (本征坐标系中)

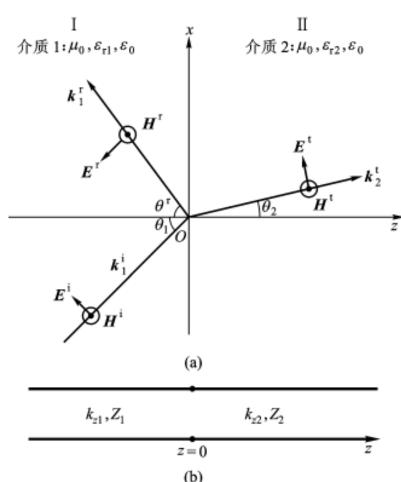
❖ TM (平行极化)

- -k 只有两个分量, $k = k_x x_0 + k_z z_0$
- H只有y分量, $H = y_0 H_y$
- *E*有纵向 z 分量, $E = E_x x_0 + E_z z_0$
- E在入射面内 (k与法线组成的平面)

定义反射系数
$$\Gamma(z=0) = \frac{E_x^{\text{r}}}{E_x^{\text{i}}}$$

定义透射系数
$$T(z=0) = \frac{H_y^t}{H_y^i}$$

❖ 介质交界面对波的反射、透射归结为 求反射系数□与透射系数□。



介质交界面对TM波平行极化波的反射、透射

介质交界面反射、透射的分析方法

❖ TE (垂直极化)

已知:入射波 $E^{i} = \mathbf{y}_{0}E_{v} = \mathbf{y}_{0}a\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{j}k_{x}^{i}x}\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{j}k_{z}^{i}z}$

由麦克斯韦方程求出 $H^{i} = x_{0}H_{x}^{i} + z_{0}H_{z}^{i}$

引入反射系数 Γ' , $(E_y^r = \Gamma' E_y^i)$,

写出反射波 E_{v}^{r}, H_{x}^{r} .

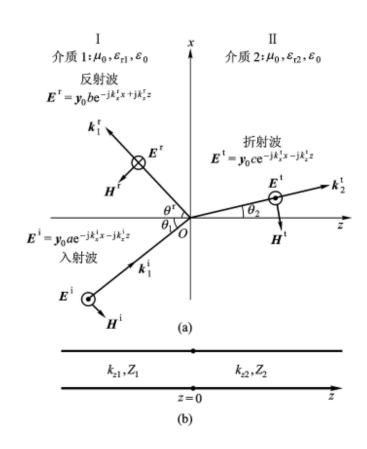
引入透射系数 $T', (E_v^t = T'E_v^i),$

写出透射波 E_{ν}^{t}, H_{x}^{t} .

在介质交界面两旁切向场量连续

$$E_{y}^{i} + E_{y}^{r} = E_{y}^{t}$$

$$H_{x}^{i} + H_{x}^{r} = H_{x}^{t}$$
求出 Γ', T' .



介质交界面对TE平面波 (垂直极化波)的反射和透射

介质交界面反射、透射的分析方计

❖ TM (平行极化)

入射波 $H^{i} = y_{0}H_{v} = y_{0}ae^{-jk_{x}^{i}x}e^{-jk_{z}^{i}z}$

由麦克斯韦方程求出 $E^{i} = x_0 E_x^{i} + z_0 E_z^{i}$

引入反射系数 Γ ", $(E_x^r = \Gamma " E_x^i)$,

写出反射波 $H_y^{\rm r}, E_x^{\rm r}$

引入透射系数 T", $(H_y^t = T"H_y^i)$,

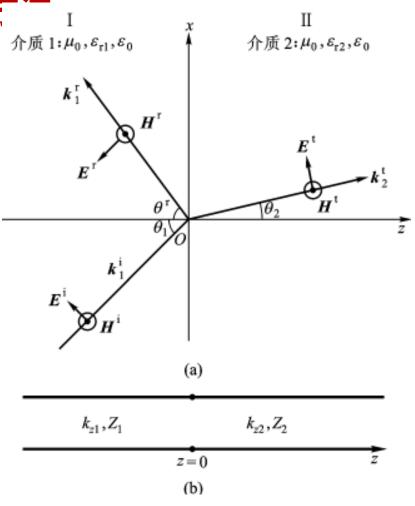
写出透射波 H_{ν}^{t}, E_{x}^{t}

在介质交界面两旁切向场量连续

$$H_y^{i} + H_y^{r} = H_y^{t}$$

$$E_x^{\mathrm{i}} + E_x^{\mathrm{r}} = E_x^{\mathrm{t}}$$

求出 **Γ**",T".



介质交界面对TM波平行板化波的 反射、透射

场量匹配法求介质交界面对TE波的反射与折射

❖ 场量匹配法: 介质交界面两旁电场与磁场的切向分量连续

❖ 入射波场: TE入射平面波电场只有y分量

$$E_y^{r}(x,z) = be^{-jk_x^{r}x}e^{jk_z^{r}z}$$

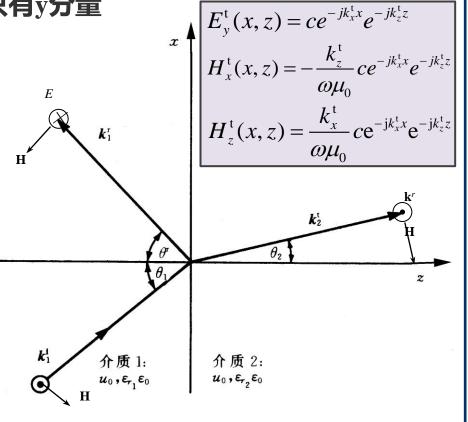
$$H_x^{r}(x,z) = \frac{k_z^{r}}{\omega\mu_0}be^{-jk_x^{r}}e^{jk_z^{r}z}$$

$$H_z^{r}(x,z) = \frac{k_x^{r}}{\omega\mu_0}be^{-jk_x^{r}x}e^{jk_z^{r}z}$$

$$E_y^{i}(x,z) = ae^{-jk_x^{i}x}e^{-jk_z^{i}z}$$

$$H_x^{i}(x,z) = \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{\partial E_y^{i}}{\partial z} = -\frac{k_z}{\omega\mu_0} ae^{-jk_x^{i}x}e^{-jk_z^{i}z}$$

$$H_z^{i}(x,z) = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{\partial E_y^{i}}{\partial x} = \frac{k_x}{\omega\mu_0} ae^{-jk_x^{i}x}e^{-jk_z^{i}z}$$



边界条件的应用

❖ 交界面两边电场、磁场切向分量连续, 要求对于任何 *x* 有关系

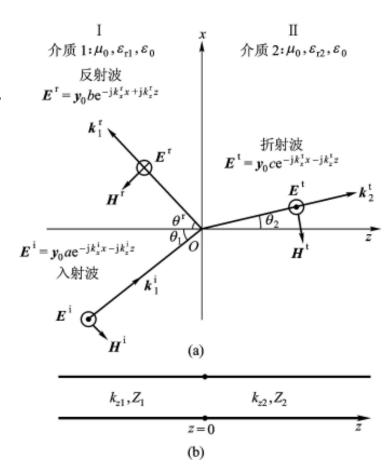
$$E_{y}^{i}(x,0) + E_{y}^{r}(x,0) = E_{y}^{t}(x,0)$$

$$H_x^{i}(x,0) + H_x^{r}(x,0) = H_x^{t}(x,0)$$

⇔或

$$ae^{-jk_{x}^{1}x} + be^{-jk_{x}^{r}x} = ce^{-jk_{x}^{t}x}$$
$$-\frac{k_{z}^{i}}{\omega\mu_{0}}ae^{-jk_{x}^{i}x} + \frac{k_{z}^{r}}{\omega\mu_{0}}be^{-jk_{x}^{r}x} = \frac{k_{z}^{t}}{\omega\mu_{0}}ce^{-jk_{x}^{r}x}$$

❖ 从这两个方程可得到什么信息?



介质交界面对TE平面波 (垂直极化波) 的反射和透射

反射定理 $\theta_i = \theta^r$

$$ae^{-jk_{x}^{t}x} + be^{-jk_{x}^{r}x} = ce^{-jk_{x}^{t}x}$$
$$-\frac{k_{z}^{i}}{\omega\mu_{0}}ae^{-jk_{x}^{i}x} + \frac{k_{z}^{r}}{\omega\mu_{0}}be^{-jk_{x}^{r}x} = \frac{k_{z}^{t}}{\omega\mu_{0}}ce^{-jk_{x}^{r}x}$$

❖ 要使上两式对任意 x 都成立, 只有

$$k_x^{\mathrm{i}} = k_x^{\mathrm{r}} = k_x^{\mathrm{t}} = k_x$$

* 由此可得 $k_1 \sin \theta_1 = k_2 \sin \theta_2$ $n = \sqrt{\varepsilon_r}$

$$g_2 \qquad n = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{\rm r}}$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_1 = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \sin \theta_2 \qquad n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$

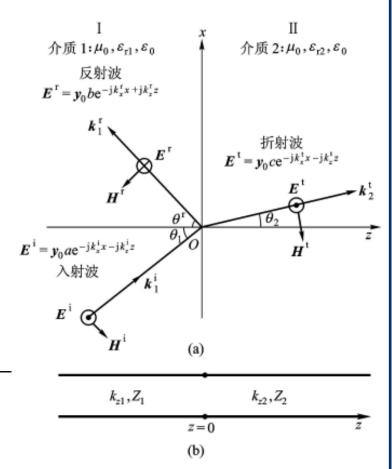
❖ 这就是物理学中熟知的斯耐尔定律

$$k_x^{i} = k_x^{r} = k_x = k_1 \sin \theta_1$$
 $k_z^{r} = k_z^{i} = \sqrt{k_1^2 - k_z^2}$

❖ 由上两式可知,入射角与反射角的正切

具有相同的数值 k_x/k_{z1} 即 $\theta_1 = \theta^{r}$

❖ 这就是反射定理



介质交界面对TE平面波 (垂直极化波) 的反射和透射

反射系数与折射系数

$$ae^{-jk_{x}^{i}x} + be^{-jk_{x}^{r}x} = ce^{-jk_{x}^{t}x} \qquad -\frac{k_{z}^{1}}{\omega\mu_{0}}ae^{-jk_{x}^{i}x} + \frac{k_{z}^{r}}{\omega\mu_{0}}be^{-jk_{x}^{r}x} = -\frac{k_{z}^{t}}{\omega\mu_{0}}ce^{-jk_{x}^{t}x}$$

- ❖ 在边界面上z=0
- **公得到** a+b=c $Y_i = \frac{\kappa_{zi}}{\omega\mu_0}$ i=1或2 $Y_1(a-b) = Y_2c$ $k_z^t = k_{z2} = \sqrt{k_2^2 k_x^{t2}} = k_0\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} \varepsilon_{r1}\sin^2\theta_1}$
- Y_i 具有导纳量纲,叫做 Z 方向特征波导纳,其倒数 $Z_i = 1/Y_i$ 具有阻抗量纲,叫做 Z 方向特征波阻抗。
- ightharpoonup 由此得到反射系数 $\Gamma(z=0)$ 与透射系数 $\Gamma(z=0)$

$$\Gamma(z=0) = \frac{E_y^{r}(z=0)}{E_y^{i}(z=0)} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{Y_1 + Y_2} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = \frac{k_{z1} - k_{z2}}{k_{z1} + k_{z2}}$$

$$T(z=0) = \frac{E_y^{t}(z=0)}{E_y^{i}(z=0)} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2Y_1}{Y_1 + Y_2} = \frac{2Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{2k_{z1}}{k_{z1} + k_{z2}} = 1 + \Gamma(z=0)$$

传输线模型法求介质交界面对TE波的反射与折射

❖ 区域I、II z方向波的传播都可用特定参数的 传输线等效。

$$\kappa_1 = k_{z_1} = k_1 \cos \theta_1$$
 $Z_1 = \omega \mu / k_{z_1}$

$$\kappa_2 = k_{z_2} = \sqrt{k_2^2 - k_{z_1}^2} = \sqrt{k_2^2 - (k_1 \sin \theta_1)^2}$$
 $Z_2 = \omega \mu / k_{z_2}$

$$Z_1 = \omega \mu / k_{z_1}$$

$$Z_2 = \omega \mu / k_z$$

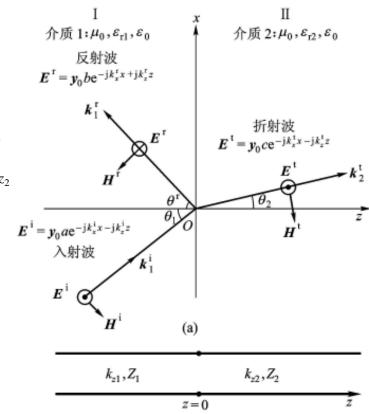
❖ 边界条件 $E_{t_1} = E_{t_2}$ $H_{t_1} = H_{t_2}$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{t_1} = \boldsymbol{y}_0 \boldsymbol{E}_{v_1} = -\boldsymbol{y}_0 \varphi(x) U_1(z)$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{t_1} = \boldsymbol{x}_0 \boldsymbol{H}_{x_1} = \boldsymbol{x}_0 \varphi(x) I_1(z)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{t_2} = \boldsymbol{y}_0 \boldsymbol{E}_{y_2} = -\boldsymbol{y}_0 \varphi(x) \boldsymbol{U}_2(z)$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{t_2} = \boldsymbol{x}_0 \boldsymbol{H}_{x_2} = \boldsymbol{x}_0 \varphi(x) \boldsymbol{I}_2(z)$$



- * 模式函数满足 $\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + k_x^2\right) \varphi(x) = 0$ 其解为 $\varphi(x) = e^{-jk_x x}$ (b)
- ❖ 所以 $U_1(z=0) = U_2(z=0)$ $I_1(z=0) = I_2(z=0)$

传输线模型法求介质交界面对TE波的反射与折射

$$U_1(z=0) = U_2(z=0)$$
 $I_1(z=0) = I_2(z=0)$

❖ 两传输线在界面可直接连接, 故有

$$\Gamma(z=0) = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1}$$

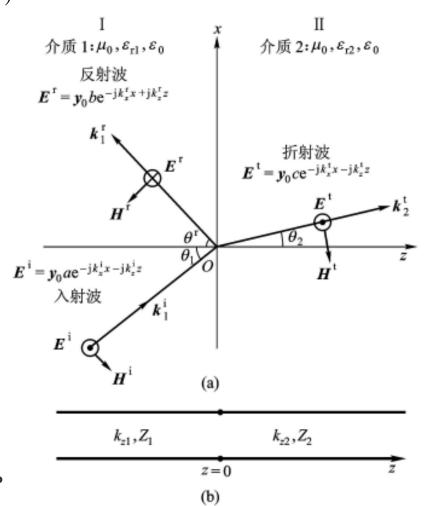
公因为 $U_1(z) = U_1^{i} [1 + \Gamma(z)] e^{-jk_{z_1}z}$ $U_2(z) = U_2^{i} e^{-jk_{z_2}z}$

$$U_1^{\mathrm{i}}\left(1+\Gamma\left(z=0\right)\right)=U_2^{\mathrm{i}}$$

᠅ 所以折射系数 $T(z=0) = \frac{E_y^{t}}{E_y^{i}} = \frac{U_2^{i}}{U_1^{i}}$

$$T(z=0)=1+\Gamma(z=0)$$

❖ 与前面用场量匹配法得到的结果一致。



纵向场分布

- ❖ 横向场量沿纵向的分布与电压U、 电流 I 沿传输线分布相同。
- **❖**z <0区域 I

$$U_1(z) = \left[1 + \Gamma_1(z)\right] U_1^{i} e^{-jk_{z_1}z}$$

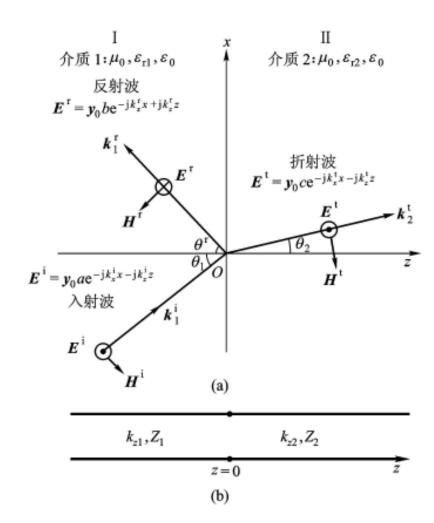
$$I_1(z) = [1 - \Gamma_1(z)] \frac{U_1^i}{Z_1} e^{-jk_{z_1}z}$$

❖z >0的区域 II

$$U_2(z) = U_2^{i} e^{-jk_{z_2}z}$$

$$I_2(z) = \frac{U_2^{i}}{Z_2} e^{-jk_{z_2}z}$$

$$\left[1+\Gamma_1(z=0)\right]U_1^{i}=U_2^{i}$$

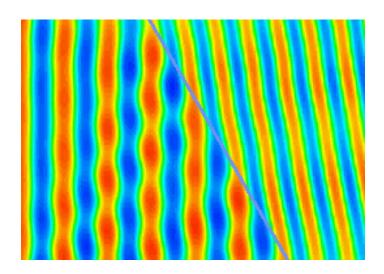


* z = 0 处电压U连续

$$[1 + \Gamma_1(z = 0)]U_1^i = U_2^i$$
 $\frac{U_2^i}{U_1^i} = 1 + \Gamma_1(z = 0) = T(z = 0)$

区域Ⅰ与Ⅱ波传播的特征

- ❖ 区域 I、II 都有沿界面分量的波 e^{-jk_xx} 传播。
- ❖ 区域 I 入射波与反射波的叠加,与界面垂直的方向形成驻波。
- hickspace
 ightharpoonup 沿界面方向为以 e^{-jk_xx} 表示的行波。
- ❖ 区域 I I则是以 k₂ 为特征的平面波。



场量匹配法求介质交界面对TM波的反射与折射

� 入射波场: $H_y^i = a e^{-jk_x^i x} e^{-jk_z^i z}$

从 $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = j\omega \varepsilon \mathbf{E}$ 得到

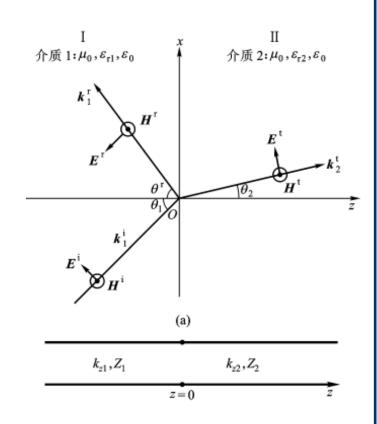
$$E_x^{i} = \frac{k_z^{i}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_0} a e^{-jk_x^{i}x} e^{-jk_z^{i}z} \qquad E_z^{i} = -\frac{k_x^{i}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_0} a e^{-jk_x^{i}x} e^{-jk_z^{i}z}$$

同样写出反射波场 $H_v^r = be^{-jk_x^r x + jk_z^r z}$

$$E_{x}^{r} = -\frac{k_{z}^{r}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r} \varepsilon_{0}} b e^{-jk_{x}^{r} x} e^{jk_{z}^{r} z} \qquad E_{z}^{r} = -\frac{k_{x}^{r}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_{1}} \varepsilon_{0}} b e^{-jk_{x}^{r} x} e^{jk_{z}^{r} z}$$

同样写出折射波场 $H_y^t = ce^{-jk_x^t x}e^{-jk_z^t z}$

$$E_x^{t} = \frac{k_z^{t}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_2} \varepsilon_0} c e^{-jk_x^{t} x} e^{-jk_z^{t} z} \qquad E_z^{t} = -\frac{k_x^{t}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_2} \varepsilon_0} c e^{-jk_x^{t} x} e^{-jk_z^{t} z}$$



场量匹配法求介质交界面对TM波的反射与折射

❖ 边界条件关系式

$$H_{y}^{i}(x,0) + H_{y}^{r}(x,0) = H_{y}^{t}(x,0)$$
$$E_{x}^{i}(x,0) + E_{x}^{r}(x,0) = E_{x}^{t}(x,0)$$

❖ 可以得到与TE波类似的关系式

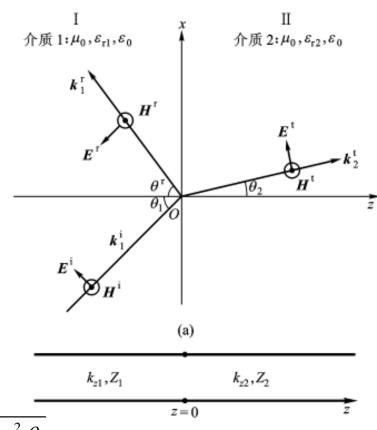
$$ae^{-jk_x^i x} + be^{-jk_x^r x} = ce^{-jk_x^t x}$$

$$\frac{k_z^i}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_0} ae^{-jk_x^i x} - \frac{k_z^r}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_0} be^{-jk_x^r x} = \frac{k_z^t}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_2} \varepsilon_0} ce^{-jk_x^t x}$$

⇔ 由此得到: $k_x^{i} = k_x^{r} = k_x^{t} = k_x = k_1 \sin \theta_1$ $k_z^{i} = k_z^{r} = k_{z_1} = k_1 \cos \theta_1$

$$k_z^{t} = k_{z_2} = \sqrt{k_2^2 - k_x^{t^2}} = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r_2} - \varepsilon_{r_1} \sin^2 \theta_1}$$

❖ 由介质1的色散关系也可得出入射角与反射角相等的结论,折射角θ₂与入射角θ₁也满足斯耐尔定律。



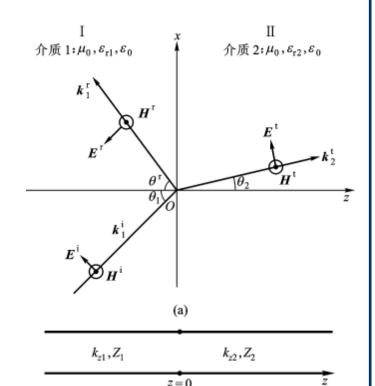
场量匹配法求介质交界面对TM波的反射与折射

$$ae^{-jk_x^ix} + be^{-jk_x^rx} = ce^{-jk_x^tx}$$

$$\frac{k_z^{i}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_0} a e^{-jk_x^{i}x} - \frac{k_z^{r}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_0} b e^{-jk_x^{r}x} = \frac{k_z^{t}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_2} \varepsilon_0} c e^{-jk_x^{t}x}$$

❖边界面z=0,得到

$$\begin{cases} a+b=c \\ Z_1(a-b)=Z_2c \end{cases} Z_i = \frac{k_{z_i}}{\omega \varepsilon_{r_i} \varepsilon_0}$$



❖ 反射系数 $\Gamma(z=0)$ 与透射系数 T(z=0)

$$\Gamma(z=0) = \frac{E_x^{r}}{E_x^{i}} = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = \frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{Y_1 + Y_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} k_{z_2} - \varepsilon_{r_2} k_{z_1}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} k_{z_2} + \varepsilon_{r_2} k_{z_1}}$$

$$T(z=0) = \frac{H_{y}^{t}}{H_{y}^{i}} = \frac{c}{a} = \boxed{\frac{2Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}} = 1 - \Gamma(z=0) = \frac{2\varepsilon_{r_{2}}k_{z_{1}}}{\varepsilon_{r_{1}}k_{z_{2}} + \varepsilon_{r_{2}}k_{z_{1}}}$$

传输线模型求介质交界面对TM波的反射与折射

- ❖ 区域I与II z方向波的传播用传输线等效
- ❖ 交界面(z=0)切向场连续可导出

$$U_1(z=0^-)=U_2(z=0^+), I_1(z=0^-)=I_2(z=0^+)$$

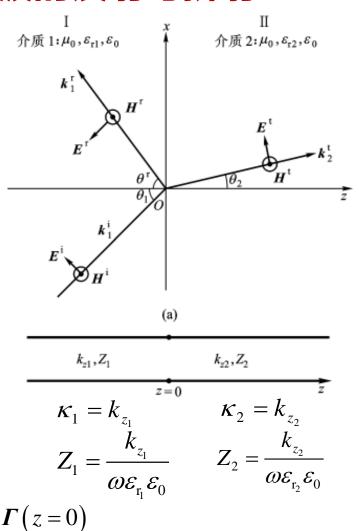
❖ 传输线1与2可以直接连起来,故

$$\Gamma(z=0) = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1}$$

◆ 电流 $I_1(z) = I_1^i e^{-jk_z z} + I_1^r e^{jk_z z} = (1 - \Gamma_1(z)) I_1^i e^{-jk_{z_1} z}$

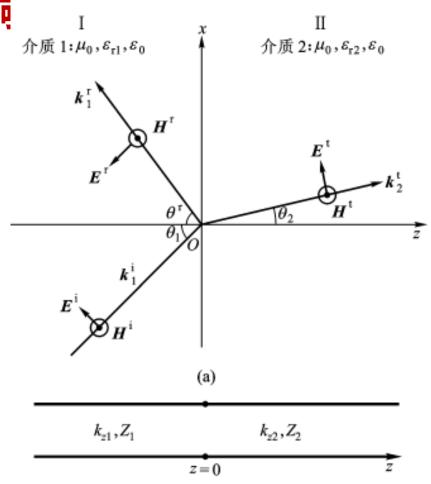
$$I_2(z) = I_2^{i} e^{-jk_z z}$$

$$I_1^{i} (1 - \Gamma(z = 0)) = I_2^{i}$$
 $T(z = 0) = \frac{H_y^{t}}{H_y^{i}} = \frac{I_2^{i}}{I_1^{i}} = 1 - \Gamma(z = 0)$



介质交界面对波传播的影响

- ❖ 介质交界面对平面波的反射、折射的传输线模型可以这样理解:
- ❖ 在特定坐标系下,以波矢为特征的平面波倾斜投射到介质交界面时,在区域I与II,y方向没有波的传播,x方向有 e^{-jk_xx}的行波传播;
- ❖ 在z方向,与z垂直的横向电场、 磁场沿z 轴的传播与级联传输线 上电压、电流波的传播等效。



(a) 介质交界面对TM波(平行极化波) 的反射、折射(b) 传输线类比

布儒斯特 (Brewster) 角

- ❖ 当入射波为TM波时,存在一个特定入射角θ₀,
- \Leftrightarrow 当 $\theta = \theta_b$ 时,反射系数 $\Gamma_{TM} = 0$ 。
- * 就要求

$$\Gamma(z=0) = \frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} k_{z_2} - \varepsilon_{r_2} k_{z_1}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} k_{z_2} + \varepsilon_{r_2} k_{z_1}} = 0$$

$$\omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_{\rm r2}\varepsilon_0}\cos\theta_{\rm b} = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_{\rm r1}\varepsilon_0}\cos\theta_2$$

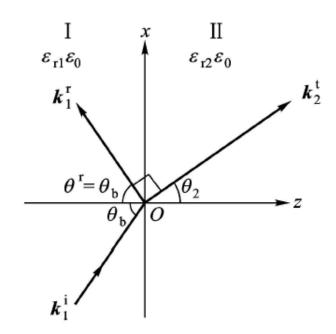
* 当然也要满足斯奈尔定律,

$$\omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_{\rm rl}\varepsilon_0}\sin\theta_{\rm b} = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_{\rm r2}\varepsilon_0}\sin\theta_2$$

❖ 解上述两个方程,得到

$$\theta_2 + \theta_b = \pi/2$$

* 式中使 $\Gamma = 0$ 的这一特定入射角 θ_b , 称为布儒斯特角



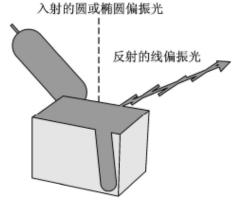
入射角等于布儒斯特角时平行 极化平面波的反射和折射

$$\theta_{\rm b} = \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}}\right)$$

0

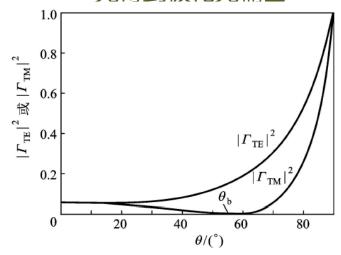
非极化光从介质表面的反射

- 如果非极化光以布儒斯特角θ_b投射到介质交界面,那么非极化光中TM模成分全部折射到介质2, 而TE 模成分部分折射到介质2, 部分反射回介质1。
- ❖ 所以反射光中只有TE极化波。
- * 非极化光从空气投射到介质界面,假定介质界面是水平的,相对介电常数为2.25,我们想要知道其反射波的组成。可以设想入射波可分解为等量的两个极化波,一个水平极化,一个垂直极化。|Γ_{TE}|²、|Γ_{TM}|²比例于相应极化波的反射功率。由图可见|Γ_{TE}|²比|Γ_{TM}|²来得大。
- ❖ 所以反射光中垂直极化的波比其他方向极化的波占有较大的份额。



折射的圆或椭圆偏振光

利用布儒斯特现象从非极化 光得到极化光输出



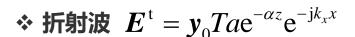
反射功率与入射角关系 ε = 2.25 ε ₀,布儒斯特角 θ ₀= 56°

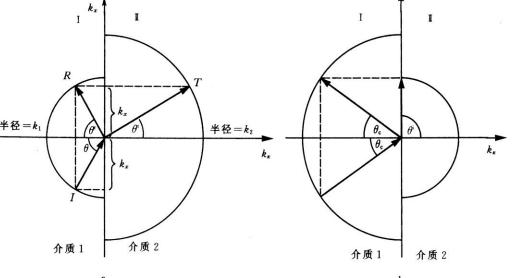
当n₁大于n₂、入射角大于临界角θ。时介质2中没有波的传播

- ❖ $n_1 < n_2$: 反射、透射都发生
- * $n_1 > n_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \theta > \theta_c$ $\theta_c = arc \sin(\frac{k_2}{k_1}) = arc \sin(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}})$
- ❖ kx比k2还要大,此时

$$k_{z2}^{2} = k_{2}^{2} - k_{x}^{2} < 0$$

 $k_{z2} = \pm j\alpha$ $\alpha = \sqrt{k_{x}^{2} - k_{2}^{2}}$





- **❖** E^t 的瞬态表达式 $E^{t}(r,t) = y_0 Tae^{-\alpha z} \cos(\omega t k_x x)$
- \Rightarrow 波沿 x 方向传播,但 E^t 的大小沿 z 作指数衰减 $(e^{-\alpha})$ 。
- ❖ 即介质2中没有波的传播,但沿界面有波的传播。

当n₁大于n₂、入射角大于临界角θ_c时介质交界面发生全反射

哈界角
$$\theta_{c} = arc \sin(\frac{k_{2}}{k_{1}}) = arc \sin(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}})$$
 当 $\theta_{1} > \theta_{c}$ 时, k_{z2} 为

$$k_{z2} = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \theta_1} = j k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \theta_1 - \varepsilon_{r2}^2} = j \alpha_2 \qquad \alpha_2 = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \theta_1 - \varepsilon_{r2}^2}$$

$$Y_{\text{2TE}} = \frac{k_{z2}}{\omega \mu} = \frac{j\alpha_2}{\omega \mu}$$

᠅ 此时特征导纳
$$Y_{2TE} = \frac{k_{z2}}{\omega \mu} = \frac{j\alpha_2}{\omega \mu}$$
 $Y_{2TM} = -j\frac{\omega \varepsilon_{r2}\varepsilon_0}{\alpha_2}$

❖ 此时交界面的反射系数□

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{TE} = \frac{\cos \theta_1 - j \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_1 - \frac{\mathcal{E}_2}{\mathcal{E}_1}}}{\cos \theta_1 + j \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_1 - \frac{\mathcal{E}_2}{\mathcal{E}_1}}} = e^{-j2\phi_{TE}}$$

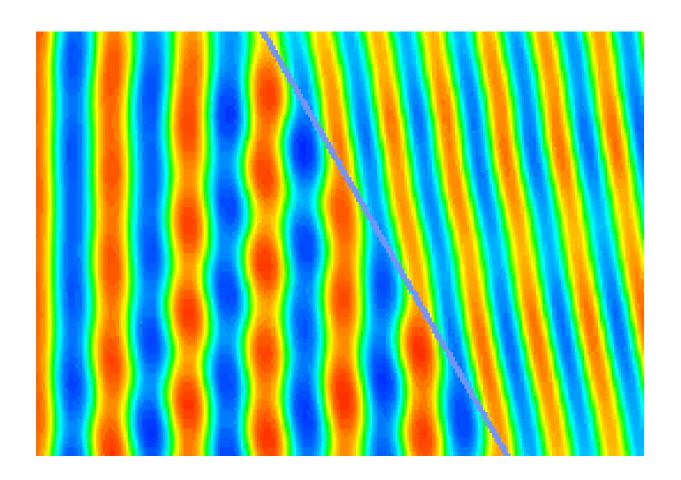
$$\boldsymbol{\varGamma}_{\text{TE}} = \frac{\cos\theta_{1} - j\sqrt{\sin^{2}\theta_{1} - \frac{\mathcal{E}_{2}}{\mathcal{E}_{1}}}}{\cos\theta_{1} + j\sqrt{\sin^{2}\theta_{1} - \frac{\mathcal{E}_{2}}{\mathcal{E}_{1}}}} = e^{-j2\varphi_{\text{TE}}} \qquad \boldsymbol{\varGamma}_{\text{TM}} = \frac{-\frac{\mathcal{E}_{2}}{\mathcal{E}_{1}}\cos\theta_{1} + j\sqrt{\sin^{2}\theta_{1} - \frac{\mathcal{E}_{2}}{\mathcal{E}_{1}}}}{\frac{\mathcal{E}_{2}}{\mathcal{E}_{1}}\cos\theta_{1} + j\sqrt{\sin^{2}\theta_{1} - \frac{\mathcal{E}_{2}}{\mathcal{E}_{1}}}} = e^{-j2\varphi_{\text{TM}}}$$

$$\varphi_{\text{TE}} = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_1 - \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}}}{\cos \theta_1}\right)$$

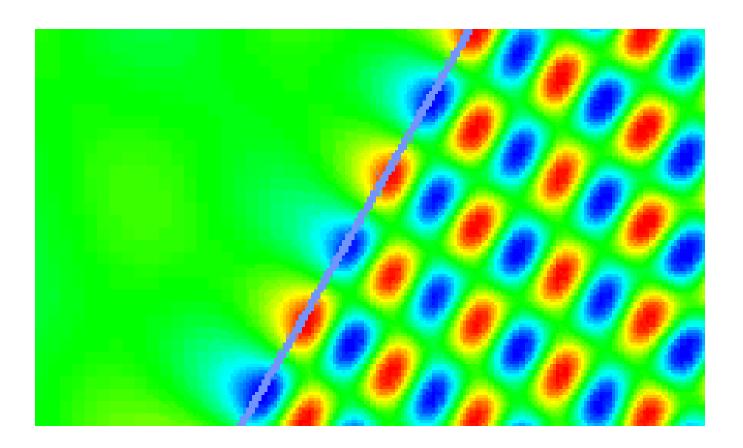
$$\varphi_{\text{TM}} = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_1 - \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}}}{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} \cos \theta_1}\right)$$

❖ 表示介质交界面发生全反射。

介质交界面,入射角小于临界角



介质交界面,入射角大于临界角



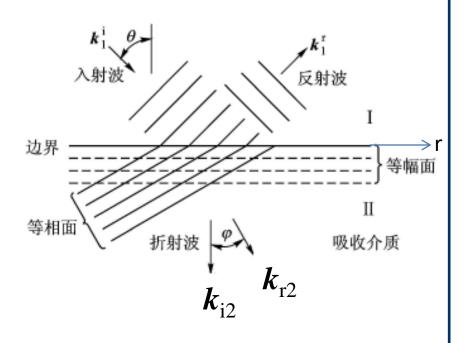
吸收介质交界面—等幅面与等相位面分离

- **公域II** $\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon'_2 j\varepsilon''_2$ $k_2 = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} = k_{r2} jk_{i2}$
- ❖ 相位匹配

$$\boldsymbol{k}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{k}_2 \cdot \boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{k}_{r2} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} - j \boldsymbol{k}_{i2} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}$$

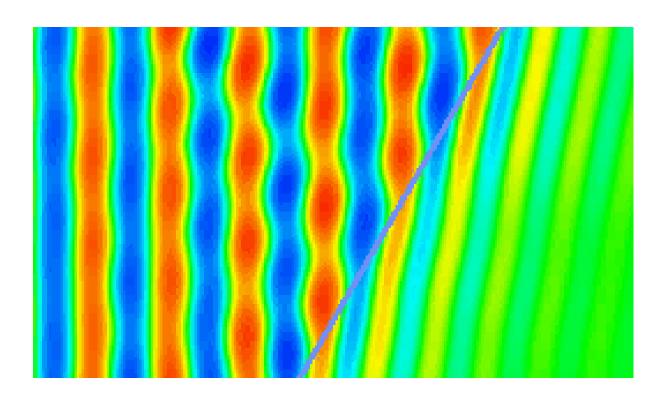
❖ 由此得到

$$\mathbf{k}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{k}_{r2} \cdot \mathbf{r}$$
$$\mathbf{k}_{r2} \cdot \mathbf{r} = 0$$

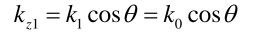


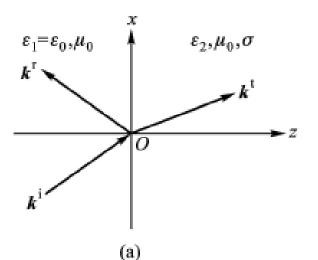
- ❖ 确定等相位面k_{r2}的方向是任意的,取决于k_{r1}的方向,确定等幅的方向k_{i2}与边界面正交。
- ❖ 等幅面与等相位面不一致,是非均匀平面波。

介质1无损耗,介质2有损耗



吸收交界面的传输线模型



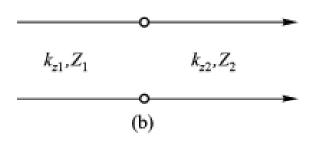


$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{Y_1} = \begin{cases} \omega \mu / k_{z1} \\ k_{z1} / \omega \varepsilon_0 \end{cases}$$

$$k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}_{r2}}$$
 $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{r2} = \varepsilon_{r2} - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon_0}$

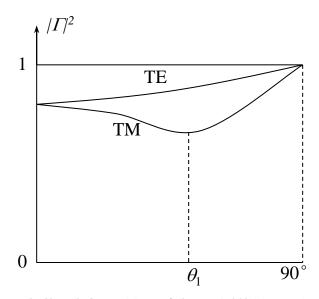
$$k_{z2} = \sqrt{k_2^2 - (k_0 \sin \theta)^2} = k_0 \sqrt{\tilde{\varepsilon}_{r2} - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$Z_{2} = \frac{1}{Y_{2}} = \begin{cases} \omega \mu / k_{z2} \\ k_{z2} / \omega \varepsilon_{2} \end{cases} / \Gamma^{2}$$



$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1}$$

$$T = 1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}$$
 (TE)
= $1 - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ (TM)



一种典型金属的反射系数模的平方 |/|²与入射角的关系(在光频范围)

介质-导体交界面的反射

* 导体 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = j\omega \varepsilon \boldsymbol{E} + \sigma \boldsymbol{E} = j\omega (\varepsilon - j\frac{\sigma}{\omega}) \boldsymbol{E} = j\omega \tilde{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{E}$

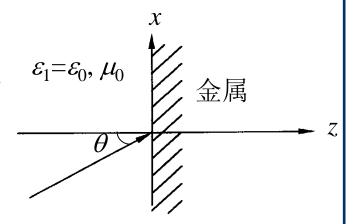
$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \mathrm{j} \frac{\sigma}{\omega} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_m, \qquad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}}' - \mathrm{j} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}}''$$

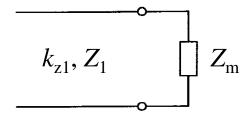
$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}}' \approx 1, \qquad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}}'' = \frac{\sigma}{\omega \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0}, \qquad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}}'' >> \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}}''$$

$$k_{\text{zm}} = \sqrt{k_0^2 (\varepsilon_{\text{m}}^{'} - j\varepsilon_{\text{m}}^{"}) - k_x^2} \approx \sqrt{-jk_0^2 \varepsilon_{\text{m}}^{"}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0 \sigma}{2}} (1 - j) = \frac{1}{\delta} (1 - j), \qquad \delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega \mu_0 \sigma}}$$

$$k_{z1}, Z_1$$





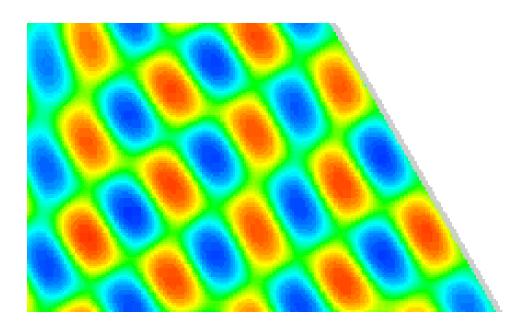
❖ δ 是趋肤深度, 波阻抗为

$$Z_{\text{TE}} = Z_{\text{TM}} = Z_{\text{m}} = R(1+j), \quad R = \frac{\omega \mu_0 \delta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0}{2\sigma}}$$

* 反射系数
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_m - Z_1}{Z_m + Z_1}$$

* 对于完纯导体,
$$\delta \rightarrow 0$$
 , $R \rightarrow 0$, 反射系数 $\Gamma \rightarrow -1$

淅泞水学 **介质—导体**



介质—介质交界面与介质—导体交界面对波的反射的区别

- ❖ 对于介质-导体交界面,不管入射波是TE模还是TM模,不管入射角,都是全反射,对于切向电场入射波与反射波还有180°相移。
- ❖ 对于介质-介质交界面,反射系数不仅与入射波型 (TE模或TM模)有 关还与入射角大小有关。

$$\varphi_{\text{TE}} = \arctan \left[\frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_1 - \frac{\mathcal{E}_2}{\mathcal{E}_1}}}{\cos \theta_1} \right]$$

$$\varphi_{\text{TM}} = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_1 - \frac{\mathcal{E}_2}{\mathcal{E}_1}}}{\frac{\mathcal{E}_2}{\mathcal{E}_1} \cos \theta_1}\right)$$

平面波垂直投射到完纯导体表面的反射

❖ 相当于TEM模投射到完纯导电面。用传输线等效时

$$E_{x} = \varphi(x)U(z) = U(z)$$

$$H_{y} = \varphi(x)I(z) = I(z)$$

$$\varphi(x) = 1$$

❖ U(z)、I(z)满足传输线方程,传输线参数为

$$k = k_0 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$$
 $Z = \eta_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0 / \varepsilon_0}$

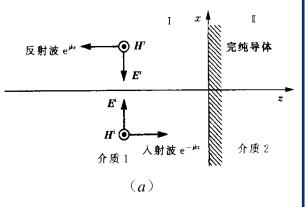
❖ 完纯导体用z=0处的短路线代替

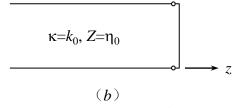
$$U(z) = -2jU^{i}\sin(kz) \qquad I(z) = \frac{2}{\eta_{0}}U^{i}\cos(kz)$$

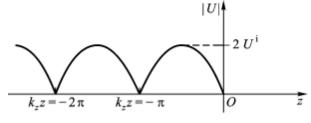
❖ U、I 的瞬时值为

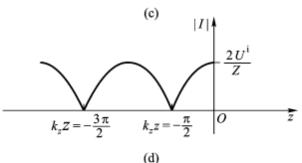
$$u(z,t) = \text{Re}\left[U(z)e^{j\omega t}\right] = 2U^{i}\sin(kz)\sin(\omega t)$$

$$i(z,t) = \text{Re}\left[I(z)e^{j\omega t}\right] = \frac{2U^{i}}{\eta_{0}}\cos(kz)\cos(\omega t)$$









TE平面波倾斜投射到完纯导体表面的反射

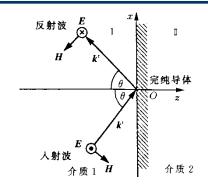
❖ TE模场量 E_y , H_x 、 H_z

$$\int_{C} E_{y} = -\varphi(x)U(z) = -e^{-jk_{x}x}U(z) \qquad \varphi(x) = e^{-jk_{x}x}$$

$$\varphi(x) = e^{-j\kappa_x}$$

$$H_x = \varphi(x)I(z) = -e^{-jk_x x}I(z)$$
 $k_x = k_1 \sin \theta = k_0 \sin \theta$

$$k_x = k_1 \sin \theta = k_0 \sin \theta$$



 $\kappa = k_z$, $Z = \omega \mu / k_z = \eta_0 / \cos \theta$

❖ 传输线 模型(完纯导体用短路线表示)

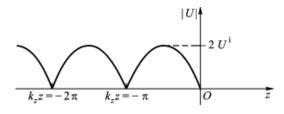
$$k_z = k_1 \cos \theta = k_0 \cos \theta = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \cos \theta$$

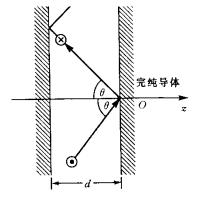
$$Z = \frac{\omega \mu_0}{k_z} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} / \cos \theta = \eta_0 / \cos \theta$$

❖ 短路传输线上电压、电流的分布为纯驻波

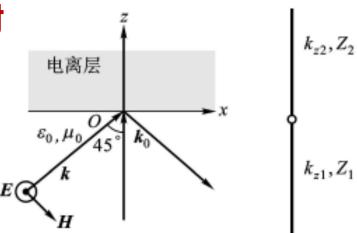
$$U(z) = -2jU^{i}\sin(k_{z}z)$$

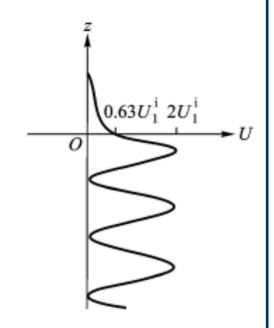
$$I(z) = \frac{2U^{i}}{Z} \cos(k_{z}z)$$





电离层的反射





*电离层可看作等离子体,
$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \left(1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \right)$$

- *当入射电磁波 ω 小于 ω_{p} 时, ε 有可能小于1甚至为负。
- ❖则电离层用 $\varepsilon_2 = -4\varepsilon_0$ 的介质表示。
- ❖当ε为负时,等离子体相当于一导体,对入射电磁波全反射。

电离层的反射

$$k_1 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_1} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} = k_0$$

$$k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_2} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \left(-4\varepsilon_0\right)} = -j2k_0$$

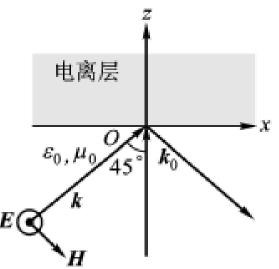
$$k_x = k_1 \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} k_0$$

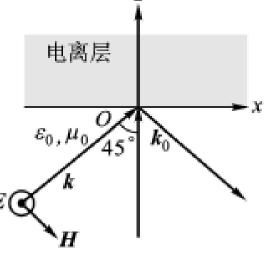
$$k_{z1} = k_1 \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} k_0$$

$$k_{z2} = \sqrt{k_2^2 - k_x^2} = \sqrt{-4k_0^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k_0\right)^2} = -j2.12k_0$$

$$Z_{1} = \begin{cases} \omega \mu_{0}/k_{z1} = \sqrt{2}\eta_{0} & \text{TE} \\ k_{z1}/\omega \varepsilon_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\eta_{0} & \text{TM} \end{cases} \qquad Z_{2} = \begin{cases} \omega \mu/k_{z2} = \frac{J}{2.12}\eta_{0} & \text{TE} \\ k_{z2}/\omega \varepsilon_{2} = \frac{j2.12}{4}\eta_{0} & \text{TM} \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{TE}} = 1.0 e^{j143^{\circ}}$$

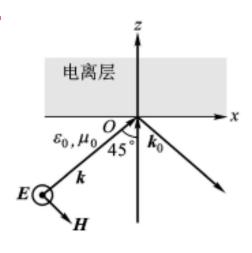


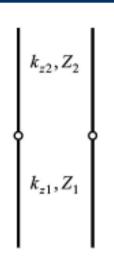


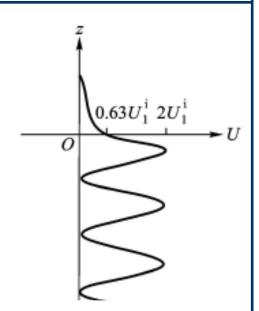
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1}$$

$$\Gamma_{\rm TM} = 1.0 {\rm e}^{{\rm j}286^{\circ}}$$

电离层的反射







$$\mathbf{\Gamma} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1}$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{\mathrm{TE}} = 1.0 \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}143^{\circ}}$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{TM}} = -1.0e^{j286^{\circ}} = 1.0e^{j106^{\circ}}$$

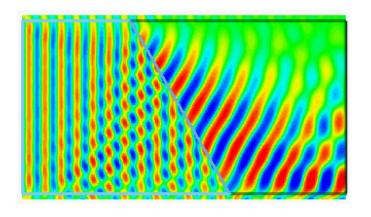
❖注意,TE、TM模反射系数的相角 ψ是不同的。区域I为纯驻波

$$d_{\min 1} = \frac{\lambda}{4} + \frac{143^{\circ}}{720^{\circ}} \lambda = 0.4486\lambda$$

$$|U(z=0)| = |U_1^{i}(1+\Gamma_{TE}(0))| = 0.63U_1^{i}$$

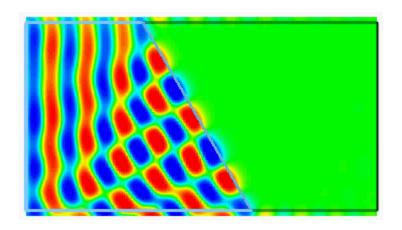
や电离层中没有波的传播。沿界面有波的传播 $\varphi(x) = e^{-jk_x x} = e^{-j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k_0 x}$

介质-电离层



等离子体中波为行波 (f高于fp)

等离子体中没有波的传播 (f低于fp)



多层平板介质中波的传播

多层平板介质系统其相对介电常数沿 z轴的分布可表示为

$$\mathcal{E}_{r}(z) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}_{rI} & z < 0 \\ \mathcal{E}_{r1} & 0 < z < z_{1} \\ \mathcal{E}_{r2} & z_{1} < z < z_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{E}_{rm} & z_{n-1} < z < z_{n} \\ \mathcal{E}_{rIII} & z > z_{n} \end{cases} \dots$$

要确定区域 I 的反射波,区域 III 的透射波的大小及其传播方向,以及在 n 层介质内的场分布或波的传播。

在本征坐标系中 $\mathbf{k} = k_x \mathbf{x}_0 + k_z \mathbf{z}_0$, $k_y = 0$.

对 TE 模, $\mathbf{E} = E_y \mathbf{y}_0$, $\mathbf{H} = H_x \mathbf{x}_0 + H_z \mathbf{z}_0$ 对 TM 模, $\mathbf{H} = H_y \mathbf{y}_0$, $\mathbf{E} = E_x \mathbf{x}_0 + E_z \mathbf{z}_0$,

多层介质系统中场分布(或波的传播)的求解也有两个途径:场量匹配法,传输线模型法。

多层介质中TE波传播的传输线模型

 \bullet 电压U(z)、电流I(z)与第j 层介质中场量 E_{jy},H_{jx}

关系为

$$E_{jy} = -\varphi_j(x)U_j(z)$$
$$H_{jx} = \varphi_j(x)I_j(z)$$

\diamondsuit 模式函数 $\varphi_j(x)$

$$\varphi_{j}(x) = e^{-jk_{x}x}$$

$$k_{x} = k_{xI} = k_{xIII}$$

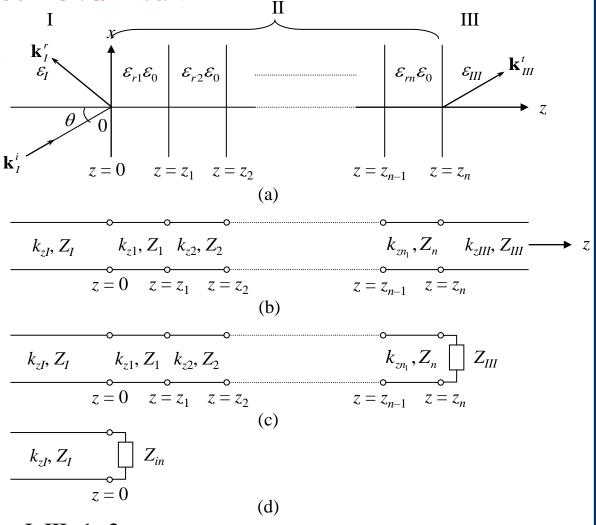
$$= k_{xn} = k_{I} \sin \theta$$

$$k_{zj} = \sqrt{k_{i}^{2} - k_{x}^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{k_{0}^{2} \varepsilon_{j} - k_{I}^{2} \sin^{2} \theta}$$

$$k_{zj} = \frac{1}{Y_{i}} = \omega \mu / k_{zj}$$

$$j = I, III, 1, 2, \dots, n$$



反射系数与场分布

❖ z = 0 处反射系数

$$\Gamma(z = 0^{-}) = \frac{Z_{in}(0) - Z_{I}}{Z_{in}(0) + Z_{I}}$$
$$= \frac{Y_{I} - Y_{in}(0)}{Y_{I} + Y_{in}(0)}$$

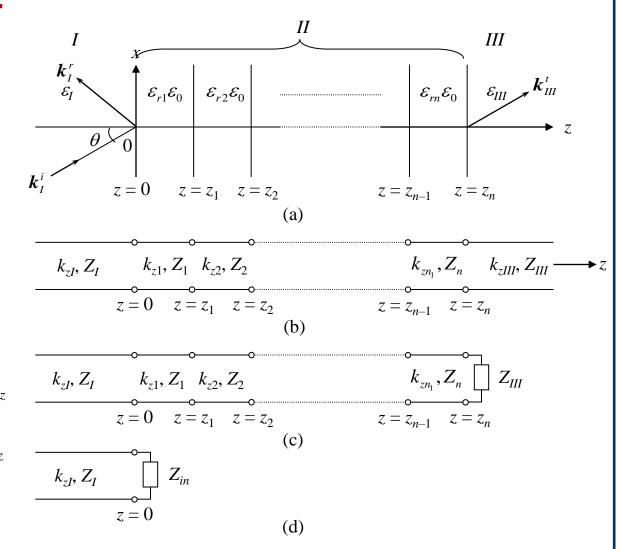
❖ 区域I中的电压、电流分布

$$U_{I}(z) = \left[1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{I}(z)\right] U_{I}^{i} e^{-jk_{z_{I}}z}$$

$$I_{\mathrm{I}}(z) = \left[1 - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathrm{I}}(z)\right] \frac{U_{\mathrm{I}}^{\mathrm{i}}}{Z_{\mathrm{I}}} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{j}k_{z_{\mathrm{I}}}z}$$

❖ 式中

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathrm{I}}(z) = \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathrm{I}}(0^{-}) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}2k_{z_{\mathrm{I}}}z}$$



反射系数与场分布

❖ z = 0交界面U、I连续

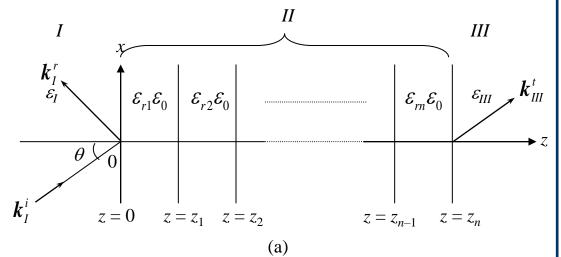
$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{I} \left(0^{-}\right) \end{bmatrix} U_{I}^{i} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{1} \left(0^{+}\right) \end{bmatrix} U_{1}^{i}$$

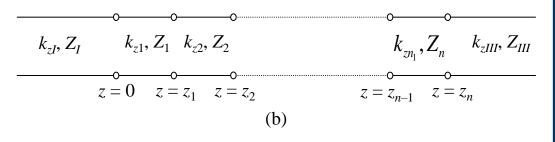
$$U_{1}^{i} = \frac{1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{I} \left(0^{-}\right)}{1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{1} \left(0^{+}\right)} U_{I}^{i}$$

❖ 式中

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{1}(0^{+}) = \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{1}(z = z_{1}^{-})e^{-j2k_{z_{1}}(z_{1}-0)}$$

$$\Gamma(z = z_1^-) = \frac{Z_{\text{in}}(z = z_1^-) - Z_1}{Z_{\text{in}}(z = z_1^-) + Z_1}$$





❖ 所以区域Ⅱ第1节传输线上电压、电流为

$$U_{1}(z) = \left[1 + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{1}(z)\right] U_{1}^{i} e^{-jk_{z_{1}}z} \qquad I_{1}(z) = \left[1 - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{1}(z)\right] \frac{U_{1}^{i}}{Z_{1}} e^{-jk_{z_{1}}z}$$

❖ 以此类推可得到区域II第二节、第三节以至第n节传输线上电压、电流分布。

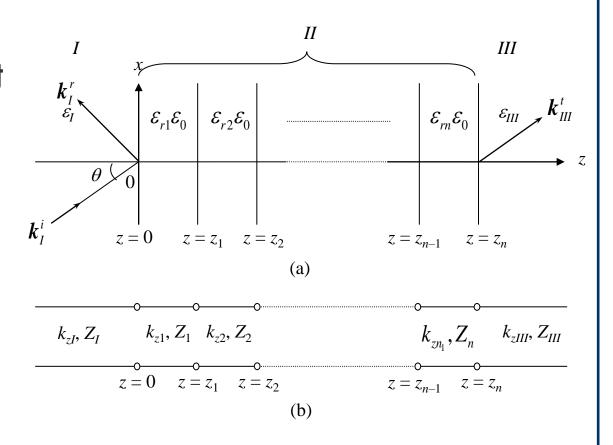
反射系数与场分布

❖ 在区域III,没有反射 波,电压、电流都是 行波。

$$U_{\text{III}}^{i}\left(z=z_{n}^{+}\right)=U_{n}\left(z_{n}^{-}\right)$$
$$=U_{n}^{i}\left[1+\boldsymbol{\Gamma}\left(z_{n}^{-}\right)\right]$$

$$I_{\text{III}}^{i}\left(z=z_{n}^{+}\right)=\frac{U_{\text{III}}^{i}\left(z=z_{n}^{+}\right)}{Z_{\text{III}}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}\left(z_{n}^{-}\right) = \frac{Z_{\text{III}} - z_{n}}{Z_{\text{III}} + z_{n}}$$



复习

❖ 要点

- 边界条件
- 介质交界面对TM波的反射、透射分析也可用场匹配与传输线模型两种方法分析。
- 介质交界面对平面波的反射,如 $ε_1 < ε_2$,不管什么入射角 θ ,不会全反射;如 $ε_1 > ε_2$, $β_0 > θ_0$,发生全反射,且相移与入射角有关。
- 对于TM模,当 $\theta=\theta_h$ (布儒斯特角) 入射波可无反射 全部透射到介质2。
- 介质II为吸收介质时,介质II中透射波等幅面与等相位面不再重合,称为非均匀平面波。
- 一 介质-介质交界面与介质-导体交界面对平面波的反射、透射是有区别的。
- 等离子体当 $\omega < \omega_p$ 时,其等效介电常数< 0,相当于导体对入射波全反射,但接近界面的等离子体中还有电磁能量储存,只是随离开界面距离而不断衰减。
- 多层介质系统对平面波的反射、透射用传输线模型分析最为方便,一定要掌握。

※ 复习

- 5.2.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 (p. 222-251)

The End.

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