

第四章 电磁波的传播

——电磁波传播的基本理论

随时间变化的电场  随时间变化的磁场

变化的电、磁场相互激发，形成**电磁波**，在空间传播

电磁波的传播

本章讨论

电磁波的激发、辐射

第五章讨论

本章内容

- § 1 (无界) 介质中的平面电磁波
- § 2 电磁波在介质的分界面上的反射、折射
- § 3 导电介质存在时的电磁波的传播
- § 4 由理想导体构成的谐振腔
- § 5 由理想导体构成的波导
- § 6 补充内容：介电色散、光波导、人工负折射率材料

§ 1 真空中的平面电磁波

1. 从麦克斯韦方程→推导出电磁波的波动方程
2. （随着时间而简谐变化）时谐电磁波
3. （波阵面）平面时谐电磁波
4. 电磁波的能量和能流

1. 电磁波的波动方程

(在讨论波的传播问题时, 不考虑激发源的存在)

1) 自由空间定义

对于电磁波而言，自由空间——不存在自由电荷和自由电流的体分布

$$\vec{J}_f = 0, \rho_f = 0$$

因此，在自由空间，

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}, & \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= 0, & \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= \rho_f \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \vec{H} &= \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}, & \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= 0, & \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

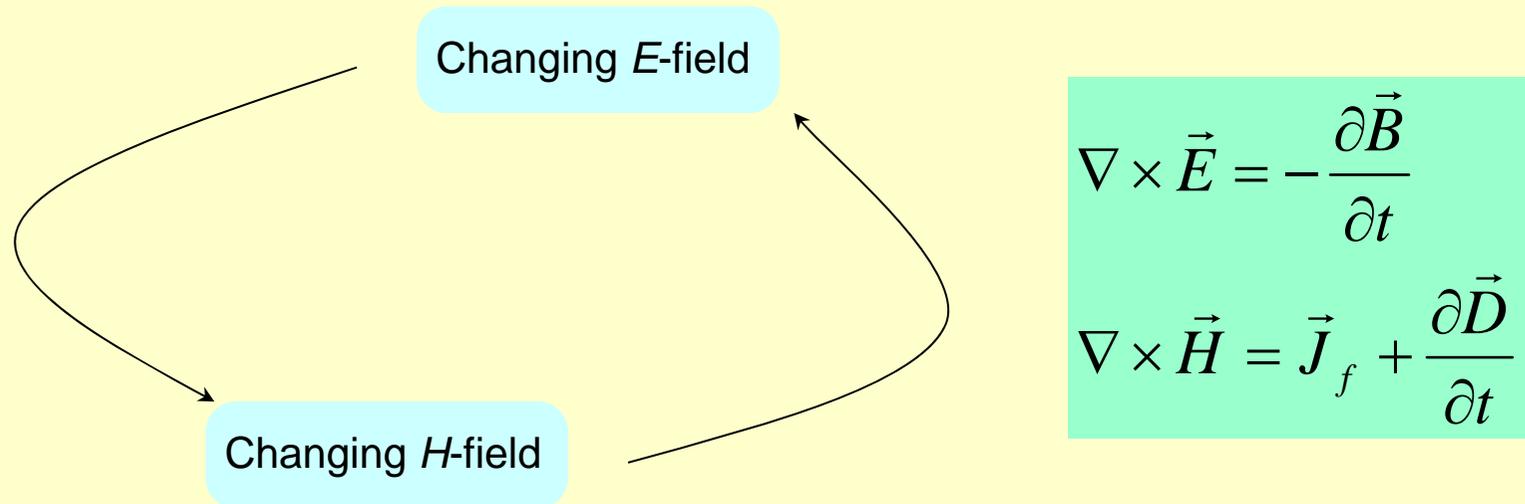
若所处的介质是真空：

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{D} &= \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}, \\ \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \vec{H}\end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \varepsilon \\ \mu \end{matrix} \quad \text{均匀介质}$$

(只含有 B 和 E)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, & \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} &= 0, & \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

旋度方程展示了电磁场之间的耦合特征



目的：推导波动方程，揭示电磁波传播过程中电场和磁场的特性。


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

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \vec{B} = -\nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

得到

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

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

电场传播方程

$$\rightarrow \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) - \nabla^2 \vec{B}$$

$$\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\nabla^2 \vec{B}$$

得到
$$\left[\nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

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

磁场传播方程

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

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

电场、磁场运动方程形式对称

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

定义： $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$

$= 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}.$

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

——电磁波在真空中的传播速度（光速）

2) 真空中电磁波的波动方程：

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = 0,$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = 0,$$

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

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

解的附加条件

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t), \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)$$

2. 时谐电磁波

- 以一定频率作谐振荡的电磁波——时谐电磁波或者单色波；
- 一般情况下，电磁波不是单色波，但总可以分解为许多单色波的叠加。

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t), \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)$$

1) 对于单色波，电场或磁场对时间的依赖因子

$$\cos \omega t$$

其中 ω 为电磁波的角频率。

这种电磁场对于时间的依赖关系也可以表示成：

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

$$\vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{B}(\vec{x}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

需要特别注意：在计算物理量测量值时，只取右边表达式中的实数部分带入。

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \text{Re}[\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t)], \quad \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = \text{Re}[\vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)]$$

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

$$\vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{B}(\vec{x}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

2) **单色波**电磁场的**空间依赖因子**所满足的方程:

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

解的附加条件

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

满足：

$$\left[\nabla^2 + k^2 \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

—— Helmholtz 方程

$$k = \omega/c = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

同时满足：

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

的解——代表真空中电磁波的解

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

$$\vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{B}(\vec{x}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

磁场的传播方程

$$\left[\nabla^2 + k^2 \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

3) 时谐电磁波的磁场与电场的关系:

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = i\omega \vec{B}(\vec{x})$$

3. 平面时谐电磁波

自由空间中，时谐电磁波所满足的方程

$$\left[\nabla^2 + k^2 \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

——Helmholtz方程

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

解的形式有很多种

$$[\nabla^2 + k^2] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

1) 全空间（或者称无界空间）的一种最基本的解——
—平面时谐电磁波

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

① 容易验证：上式满足 Helmholtz 方程

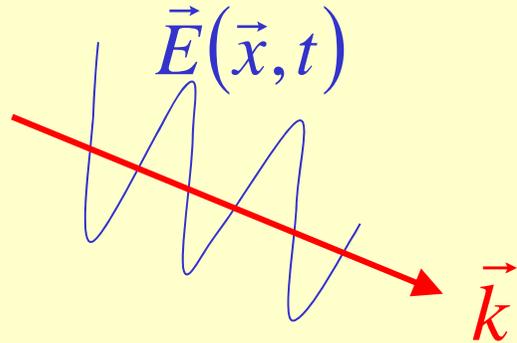
② 作为电磁波的解，还要求满足 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$

即要求 $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$

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

对于**平面**时谐电磁波：

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$



$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

- ① 电场的波动表现为**横波**；
- ② 电场可在与 k 垂直的平面内的任何方向振动；
- ③ 可以选取与 k 垂直的任意两个互相正交的方向作为电场的**两个独立振动（偏振）**方向。

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)$$

磁场与波矢、电场的关系：

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = i\omega \vec{B}(\vec{x})$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = -\frac{i}{\omega} \nabla \times (\vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}})$$

$$= -\frac{i}{\omega} \left[(\nabla e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}) \times \vec{E}_0 + e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \nabla \times \vec{E}_0 \right]$$

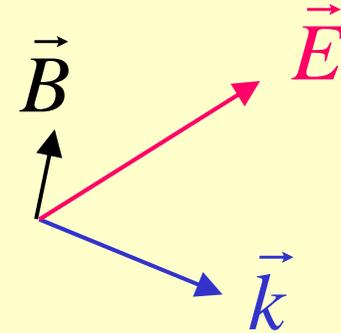
$$= \frac{1}{\omega} (\vec{k} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}) \times \vec{E}_0 = \frac{1}{\omega} \vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{e}_k \times \vec{E}$$

真空中单色平面波的解

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \quad \vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \vec{B}_0 e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \quad \vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$



$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{e}_k \times \vec{E}$$

- 1) 在无界空间，电磁波是横波；
- 2) $\vec{E}, \vec{B}, \vec{k}$ 三者相互垂直，并成右旋关系；
- 3) 真空中， \vec{E} 与 \vec{B} 同相位，振幅比为 $|\vec{E}|/|\vec{B}| = c$

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

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



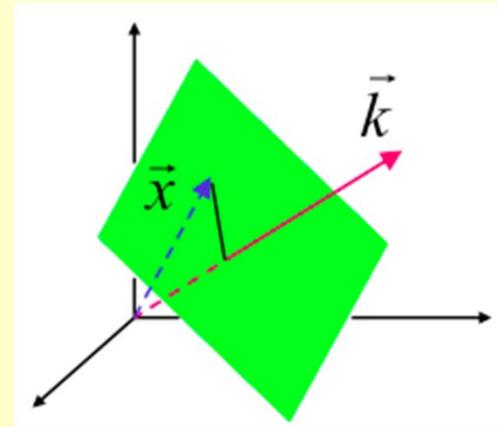
沿着 \mathbf{k} 矢量方向
传播的平面波

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

位相: $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t + \varphi_0$

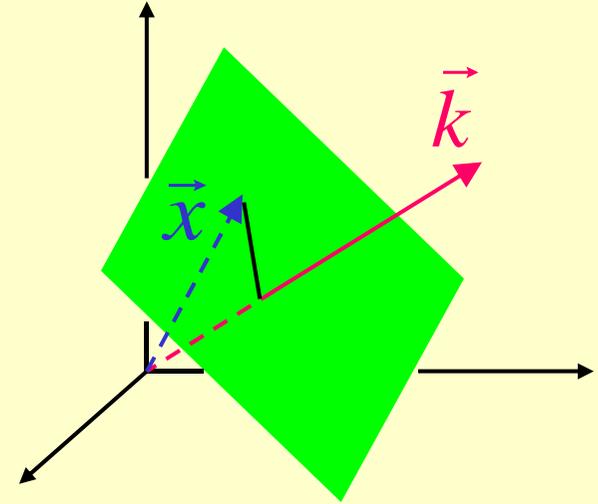
等位相面: $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} = \text{cont.}$



- 正是由于空间中等相面的点构成的面为平面，所以称为时谐**平面波**；
- 类推，如果等相面为球（柱）面的就称为球（柱）面波。

平面时谐电磁波：

$$\text{波数： } k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{T \cdot c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$



等相面沿其法向方向的距离与时间的关系

$$kx - \omega t + \varphi_0 = \text{const.}$$

相速度： 等相面沿着等相面的法向的传播速度

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\omega}{k} = c$$

4. 各向同性线性介质中的平面电磁波的性质

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

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

$$\left[\nabla^2 - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{B}(\vec{x}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}} \text{为电磁波在介质中的传播速度}$$

时谐平面电磁波

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x}}, \quad \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \vec{B}_0 e^{i\vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x}}$$

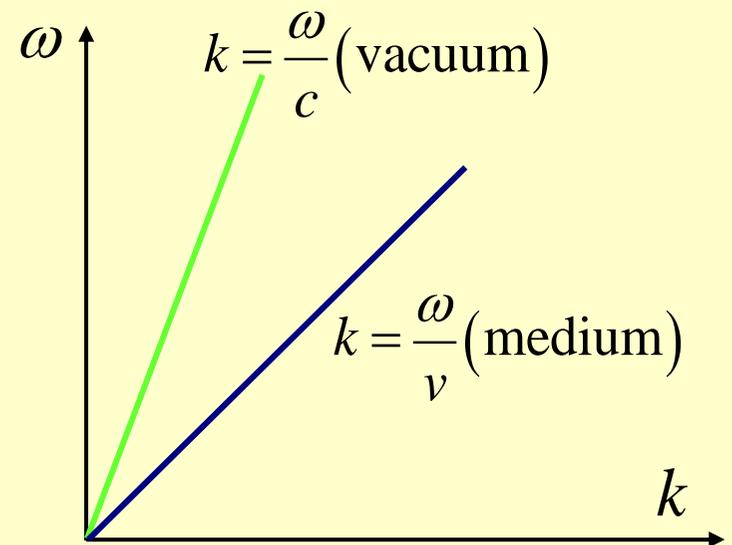
$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + k_m^2 \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + k_m^2 \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$k_m = \frac{1}{v} \omega, \quad (k_m \propto \omega)$$



—— (无界空间) 时谐平面电磁波在介质中的
色散关系

引入介质的**折射率** n :

$$n = \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = \frac{1}{n} c,$$

$$k_m = \frac{\omega}{(c/n)} = nk, \quad \lambda_m = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \right] \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \right] \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

无界空间、各向同性线性介质中的电磁波：

1) 横波； $\vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{E} = 0, \quad \vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

2) $\vec{E}, \vec{B}, \vec{k}_m$ 三者相互垂直，并成右旋关系；

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{v} \vec{e}_k \times \vec{E}, \quad \vec{E} = -v \vec{e}_k \times \vec{B}$$

3) 介质中， \vec{E} 与 \vec{B} 同相位，（即同时达到最大 / 小）。振幅比为 $|\vec{E}| / |\vec{B}| = E_0 / B_0 = v$

$$E_0 = \frac{c}{n} B_0$$

介质阻抗Z: $E_0 = \frac{c}{n} B_0, E_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} B_0,$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \mu H_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} H_0 = ZH_0,$$

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} = 376.7\Omega$$

- ① 阻抗具有电阻的量纲，是描述介质中电磁波传播性质的另一个物理量
- ② **折射率和阻抗**是刻画电磁介质特性的最重要的2个量，他们各有各自不同的物理，在确定电磁波的特性方面起着不同的作用。

$$w = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B})$$

5. 电磁波的能量和能流

对于各向同性的线性介质：

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}, \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

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

- ① 对于电磁波，电场和磁场是随时间变化；
- ② 一般测量的是能量密度在一个周期内的平均值

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

$$\rightarrow \langle \epsilon E^2 \rangle = \left\langle \epsilon \left(\text{Re } \underline{\vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}} \right)^2 \right\rangle$$

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

$$= \left\langle \epsilon E_0^2 \cos^2(\vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t) \right\rangle$$

$$\langle \cos^2 \omega(t - \vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} / \omega) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t=\vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} / \omega}^{t=T + \vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} / \omega} \cos^2 \omega(t - \vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} / \omega) dt$$

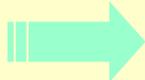
$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{t=\vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} / \omega}^{t=T + \vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} / \omega} \frac{1 + \cos[2\omega(t - \vec{k}_m \cdot \vec{x} / \omega)]}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle w \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle \epsilon E^2 \rangle + \left\langle \frac{1}{\mu} B^2 \right\rangle \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\epsilon E_0^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} B_0^2 \right]$$

利用 $E_0/B_0 = v = 1/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}$


$$\epsilon E_0^2 = \frac{1}{\mu} B_0^2$$


$$\langle w \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E_0^2$$

各向同性线性介质中的平面电磁波的**平均能量密度**

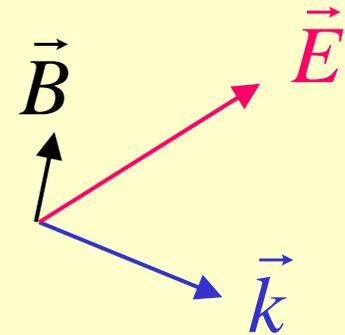
$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$

电磁波的能量密度:

各向同性的线性介质:

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \left(\frac{1}{v} \vec{e}_k \times \vec{E} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} E^2 \vec{e}_k$$

$$\text{平均值为: } \langle \vec{S} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} \langle E^2 \rangle \vec{e}_k = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} E_0^2 \vec{e}_k$$



电磁波的能量密度与能量密度的关系

$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon\mu}} \epsilon E_0^2 \vec{e}_k, \quad \boxed{\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \langle w \rangle v \vec{e}_k}$$

左手（负折射率）材料

Left-handed (Negative Refractive Index) Materials

当前国际上微结构电磁材料的研究热点之一

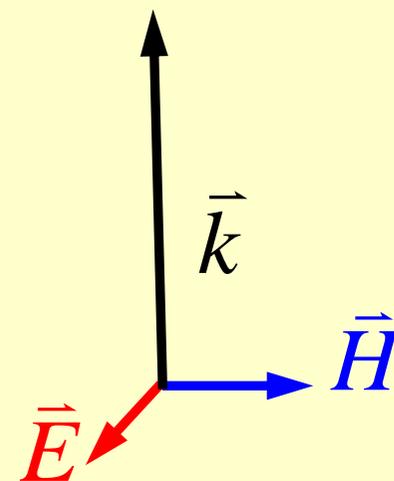
电磁场的运动规律满足Maxwell方程组：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}. \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}, \\ \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}. \end{array} \right.$$

将通解和 $\vec{E}, \vec{D}, \vec{H}, \vec{B}$ 代入方程组，得到：

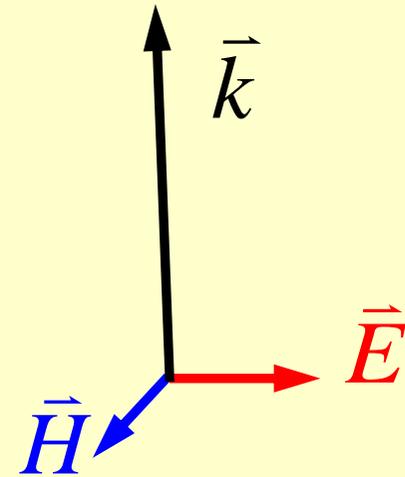
$$\begin{cases} \vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \omega\mu\vec{H}, \\ \vec{k} \times \vec{H} = -\omega\varepsilon\vec{E}. \end{cases}$$

- ①如果 $\varepsilon > 0, \mu > 0$ 这类材料中，电场、磁场与波矢满足右手螺旋关系；因此人们又称这类材料为“右手”材料。

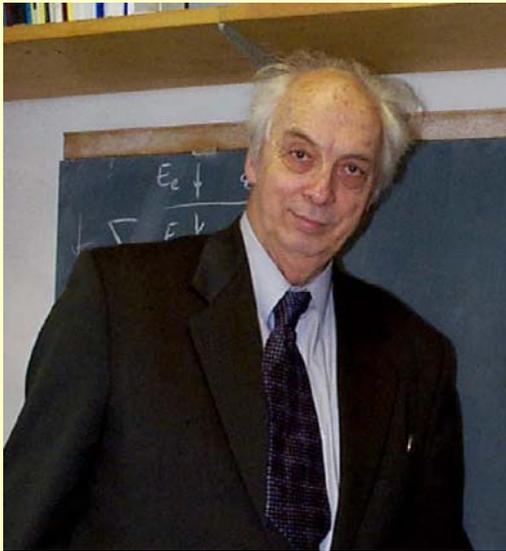


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电场、磁场与波矢满足左手螺旋
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“左手”材料。



“The Electrodynamics of substances with simultaneously negative electrical and magnetic permeability”



Veselago在1968年预言了负折射率材料的一些基本特性

THE ELECTRODYNAMICS OF SUBSTANCES WITH SIMULTANEOUSLY NEGATIVE VALUES OF ϵ AND μ

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1. INTRODUCTION

THE dielectric constant ϵ and the magnetic permeability μ are the fundamental characteristic quantities which determine the propagation of electromagnetic waves in matter. This is due to the fact that they are the only parameters of the substance that appear in the dispersion equation

$$\left| \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon_{ij} \delta_{ij} - k^2 \delta_{ij} + k_i k_j \right| = 0, \quad (1)$$

which gives the connection between the frequency ω of a monochromatic wave and its wave vector k . In the case of an isotropic substance, Eq. (1) takes a simpler form:

$$k^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} n^2. \quad (2)$$

Here n^2 is the square of the index of refraction of the substance, and is given by

$$n^2 = \epsilon \mu. \quad (3)$$

If we do not take losses into account and regard n , ϵ , and μ as real numbers, it can be seen from (2) and (3) that a simultaneous change of the signs of ϵ and μ has no effect on these relations. This situation can be interpreted in various ways. First, we may admit that the properties of a substance are actually not affected by a simultaneous change of the signs of ϵ and μ . Second, it might be that for ϵ and μ to be simultaneously negative contradicts some fundamental laws of nature, and therefore no substance with $\epsilon < 0$ and $\mu < 0$ can exist. Finally, it could be admitted that substances with negative ϵ and μ have

II. THE PROPAGATION OF WAVES IN A SUBSTANCE WITH $\epsilon < 0$ AND $\mu < 0$. “RIGHT-HANDED” AND “LEFT-HANDED” SUBSTANCES

To ascertain the electromagnetic laws essentially connected with the sign of ϵ and μ , we must turn to those relations in which ϵ and μ appear separately, and not in the form of their product, as in (1)–(3). These relations are primarily the Maxwell equations and the constitutive relations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{rot } \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \\ \text{rot } \mathbf{H} &= \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}, \\ \mathbf{B} &= \mu \mathbf{H}, \\ \mathbf{D} &= \epsilon \mathbf{E}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4) \quad (4')$$

For a plane monochromatic wave, in which all quantities are proportional to $e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$, the expressions (4) and (4') reduce to

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [k\mathbf{E}] &= \frac{\omega}{c} \mu \mathbf{H}, \\ [k\mathbf{H}] &= -\frac{\omega}{c} \epsilon \mathbf{E}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5) \quad (5)^\dagger$$

It can be seen at once from these equations that if $\epsilon > 0$ and $\mu > 0$ then \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{H} , and \mathbf{k} form a right-handed triplet of vectors, and if $\epsilon < 0$ and $\mu < 0$ they are a left-handed set.^[1] If we introduce direction cosines for the vectors \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{H} , and \mathbf{k} and denote them by α_i , β_i , and γ_i , respectively, then a wave propagated in a given medium will be characterized by the matrix^[2]

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

V. G. Veselago, Soviet Physics UPSEKHI, 10, 509 (1968)

实现材料负折射的条件：

材料的介电常数和磁导率同时小于0

$$\varepsilon < 0; \mu < 0$$

作业

第四章习题：1、4题

补充：计算平面电磁波的能量密度

补充：计算真空的电磁波阻抗值