

§ 5 (微波) 金属导体构成的波导

主要内容：

1. 理想金属与绝缘介质分界面电磁场边值关系；
2. 波导中电磁波的一般形式；
3. 矩形波导中的TE模，及其基模；
4. 矩形波导中的TM模，及其基模；
5. 截止(临界)频率、相速度、群速度
6. TE_{10} 模的电磁场和金属管壁电流分布

理想金属导体模型：

- 电磁波全部被导体反射，进入导体的穿透深度 $\delta \rightarrow 0$
- 对于理想导体，导体的内部没有电磁场：

$$\vec{E} = 0, \vec{H} = 0$$

理想导体模型：

$$\frac{E''}{E} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon' + i\varepsilon''$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1) \quad \varepsilon' > 0, \varepsilon'' \rightarrow \infty (\sigma \rightarrow \infty) \\ 2) \quad \varepsilon' < 0, \varepsilon'' \rightarrow \infty (\sigma \rightarrow \infty) \\ 3) \quad \varepsilon' \sim -10^4, \varepsilon'' \rightarrow \infty \\ 4) \quad \varepsilon' \sim -\infty, \varepsilon'' > 0, \text{ or } \approx 0 \end{array} \right.$$

- 对于理想导体，由于没有损耗，原先分布在表面一定深度的电流被限制在贴近表面厚度趋于0的簿层，形成面电流 α_f

理想导体与绝缘介质分界
面的电磁场边值关系：

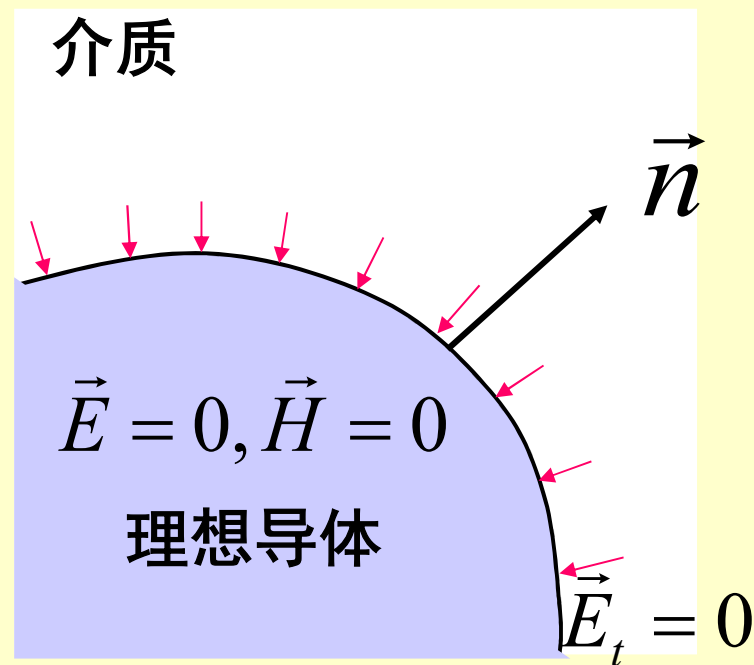
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0, \\ \vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{\alpha}_f \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \times \vec{E} = 0, \\ \vec{n} \times \vec{H} = \vec{\alpha}_f \end{cases}$$

将在导体外侧附近电场分解

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_t + \vec{E}_n$$

则 $\vec{E}_t = 0$



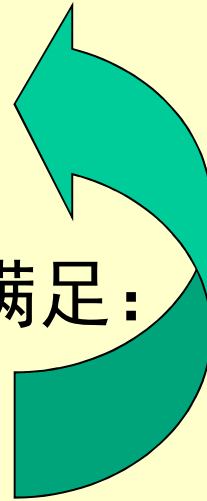
在波导管的管壁附近，电场还需满足：

$$E_t = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_n}{\partial n} = 0$$

波导管中的电磁波，还要求满足：

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



理想导体与介质分界面电磁场边值关系：

① 导体表面外侧电场切向分量为零

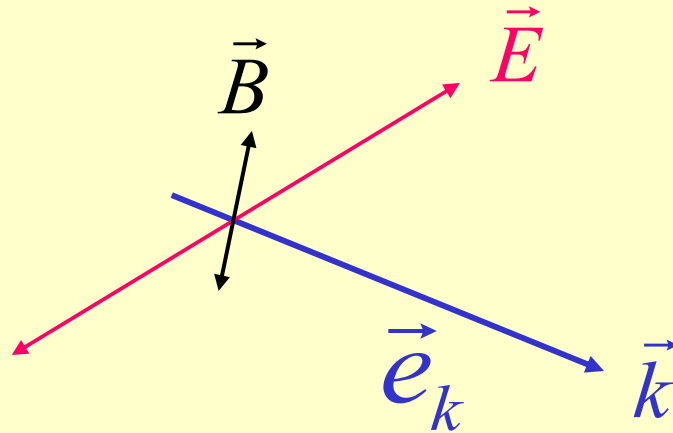
$$E_t = 0$$

② 磁感应强度场的法向分量为零；

$$B_n = 0$$

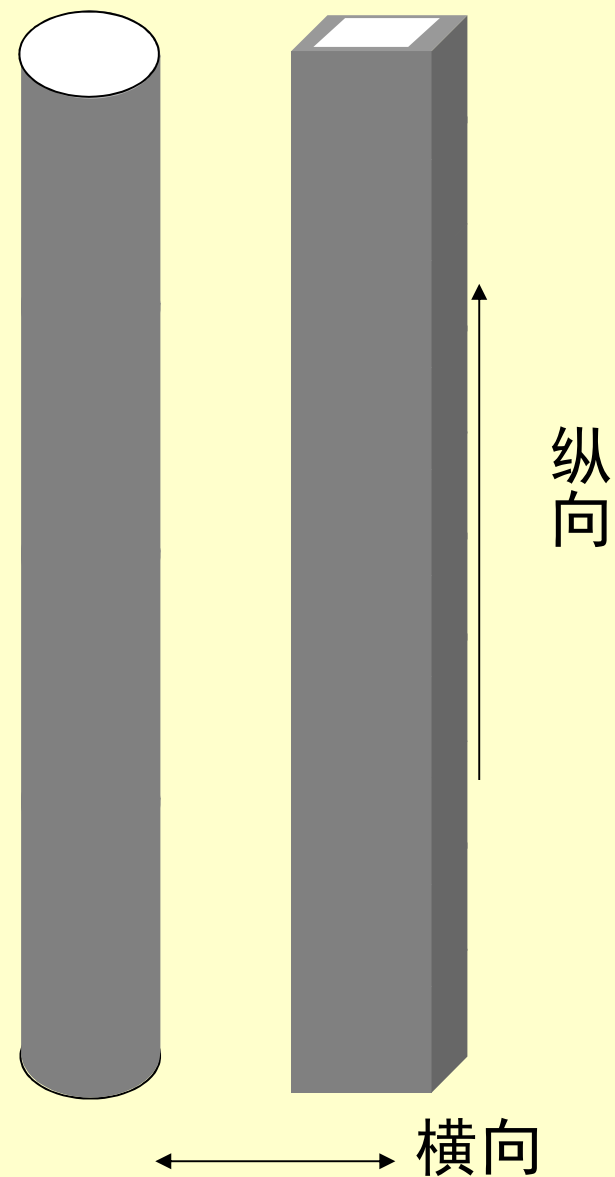
3、波导中电磁波的一般形式

在无界空间中电磁波是横波， \vec{E}, \vec{H} 都与传播方向相垂直，其纵向分量为零，这样的横波称为横电磁波，简称TEM波；



1) 由理想金属导体构成的波导

- ① 波导管是无限长而中空的金属管，其横切面可以有各种的形状；
- ② 电磁波沿波导管长度方向以**行波传播**；
- ③ 波导采用理想金属导体构成，电磁波在这种波导中传播不产生任何损耗。



- 无界空间中，电磁波的最基本形式为平面电磁波；电磁波的电场和磁场都做**横向振动**；
- 理想金属构成的**波导中电磁波的一般形式**？

2) 波导中的电磁场所满足的波动方程和边界条件:

① 波动方程: $\nabla^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = 0$

② 对于时谐电磁波, $\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}(\vec{x}) e^{-i\omega t}$

代入得到

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

Helmholtz方程

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

3) 波导中电磁波的一般形式

考虑到电磁波沿管轴线
方向（假设为 z 轴）
传播，则可将电场写成

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

$$\vec{H}(\vec{x}, t) = \underline{\vec{H}(x, y)} e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)},$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) + k^2 \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \vec{E}(x, y) + k_c^2 \vec{E}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{H}(\vec{x}) + k^2 \vec{H}(\vec{x}) = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \vec{H}(x, y) + k_c^2 \vec{H}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\text{式中: } k_c^2 = k^2 - k_z^2$$

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

$$\vec{H}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{H}(x, y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)},$$

根据:

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \varepsilon_0 \partial \vec{E} / \partial t,$$

得到

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - ik_z E_y = i\omega\mu_0 H_x,$$

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

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = i\omega\mu_0 H_z$$

$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - ik_z H_y = -i\omega\varepsilon_0 E_x,$$

$$ik_z H_x - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = -i\omega\varepsilon_0 E_y,$$

$$\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} = -i\omega\varepsilon_0 E_z$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_x + \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{e}_z$$

联立，可将波导中场的**横向分量**用**纵向分量**来表示：

$$\begin{aligned} E_x &= \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right), \\ E_y &= \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right), \\ H_x &= \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(-\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right), \\ H_y &= \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right), \end{aligned}$$

结论：① 由场的**纵向分量**可求得场的**横向分量**；

$$E_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$

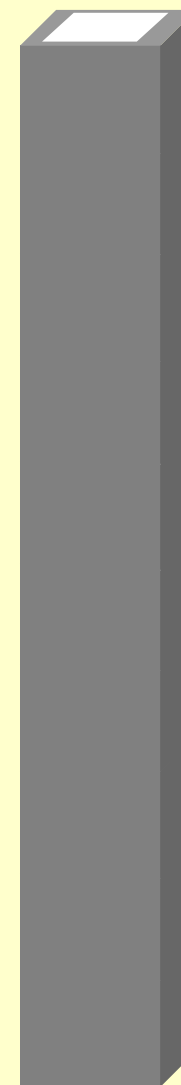
$$E_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$H_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(-\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$H_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$

- ② 由于波导中的 E_z 和 H_z 不能同时为零。因此波导中不存在TEM波，或者说电场和磁场不能同时为横波；
- ③ 在波导中常选一种 $E_z = 0$ 的模，称为TE模（横电模）；
- ④ 另一种是 $H_z = 0$ 的模，称为TM模（横磁模）

4. 矩形波导中的 TE 模



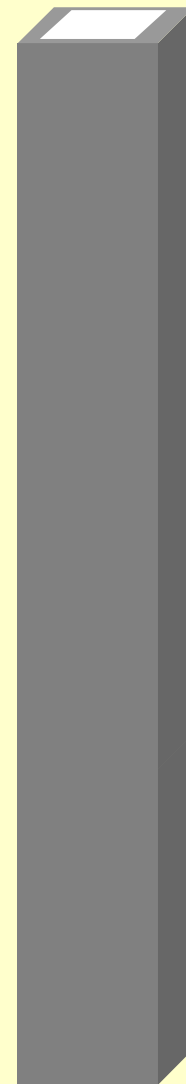
$$E_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$H_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(-\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$E_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$H_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$

1) 对于 TE 波: $E_z = 0, H_z \neq 0$ $H_z = ?$

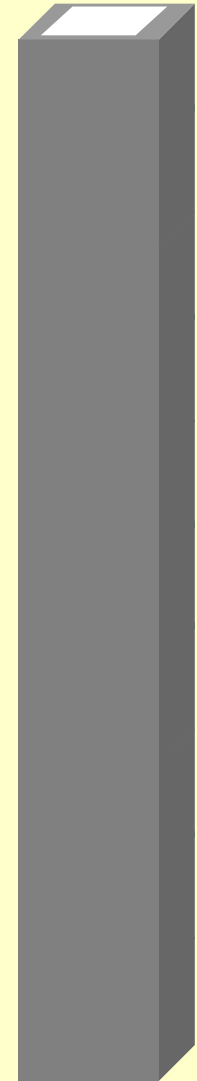
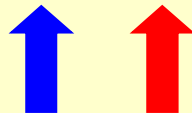


2) 磁场沿波导轴线的分量 H_z 满足:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) H_z(x, y) + k_c^2 H_z(x, y) = 0$$

3) 采用**分离变量法**求 H_z 的特解:

$$H_z(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$



$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) H_z(x, y) + k_c^2 H_z(x, y) = 0$$

$$H_z(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (XY)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (XY)}{\partial y^2} + k_c^2 XY = 0,$$

$$Y \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + X \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k_c^2 XY = 0,$$

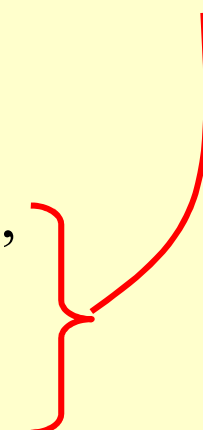
$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k_c^2 = 0, \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + k_x^2 = 0, \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k_y^2 = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{其中: } k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = k^2 - k_z^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)H_z(x, y) + k_c^2 H_z(x, y) = 0$$

$$H_z(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

分解为：

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + k_x^2 X = 0,$$
$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k_y^2 Y = 0,$$


$$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = k^2 - k_z^2$$

特解为：

$$H_z(x, y) = [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \cdot [C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)]$$

$$E_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$E_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$H_z(x, y) = [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \\ \cdot [C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)]$$

4) 电场的横向分量:

$$E_x = \frac{i \omega \mu_0}{k_c^2} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} = \frac{i \omega \mu_0}{k_c^2} k_y [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \\ \cdot [-C_2 \sin(k_y y) + D_2 \cos(k_y y)]$$

$$E_y = -\frac{i \omega \mu_0}{k_c^2} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{i \omega \mu_0}{k_c^2} k_x [-C_1 \sin(k_x x) + D_1 \cos(k_x x)] \\ \cdot [C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)]$$

$$E_x(x, y) = \frac{-i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \cdot [C_2 \sin(k_y y) - D_2 \cos(k_y y)]$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_x}{k_c^2} [C_1 \sin(k_x x) + D_1 \cos(k_x x)] \cdot [C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)]$$

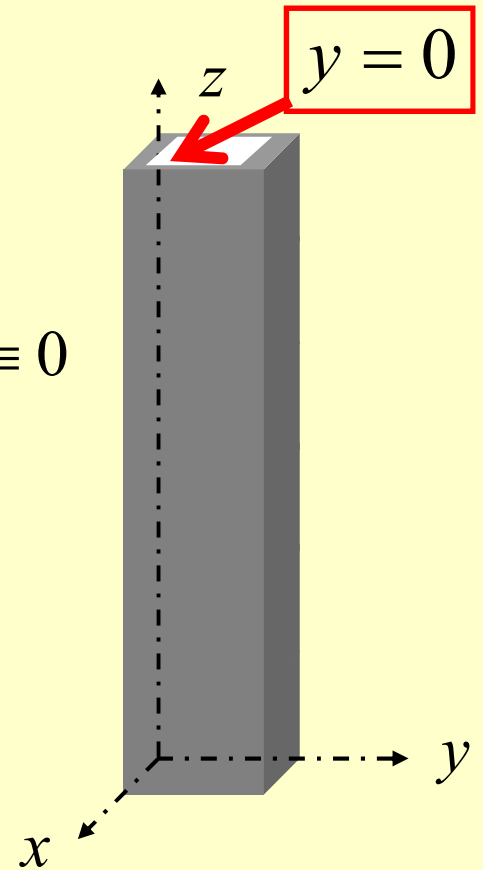
根据波导内壁 $x = 0$ 和 $y = 0$ 面上，
电场切向分量为零的**边界条件**，得

$$E_x(x, y)|_{y=0} = -D_2 \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \equiv 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = 0$$

$$E_y(x, y)|_{x=0} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow D_1 = 0$$

$$H_z(x, y) = [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \cdot [C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)]$$



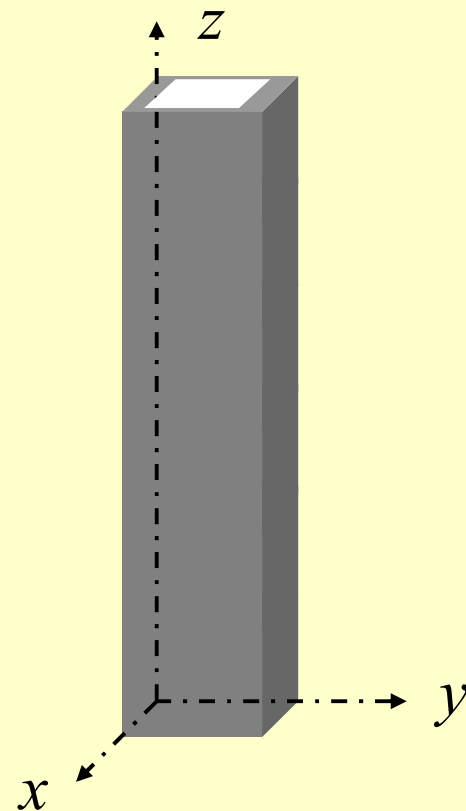
则：

$$H_z(x, y) = C_1 C_2 \cos(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

$$E_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} C_1 C_2 \cos(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_x}{k_c^2} C_1 C_2 \sin(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

$C_1 C_2 = H_0$ 系数待定。



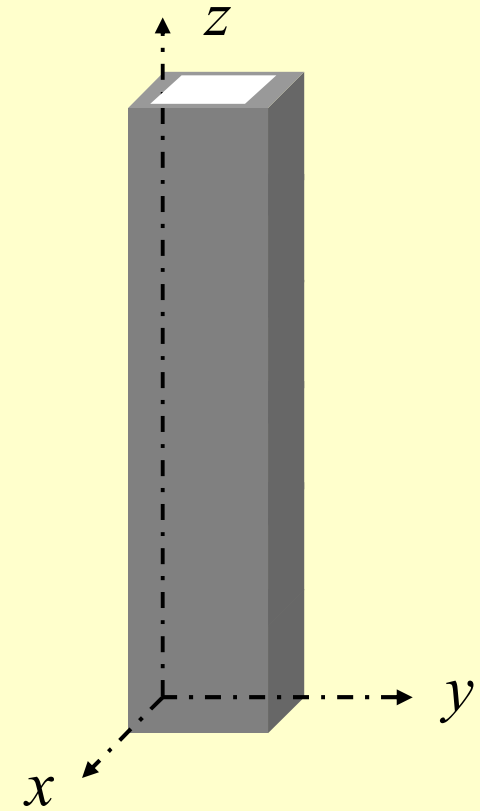
$$H_z(x, y) = H_0 \cos(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

$$E_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} H_0 \cos(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_x}{k_c^2} H_0 \sin(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

可以验证：波导内壁 $x = 0$ 面上，
同样满足：

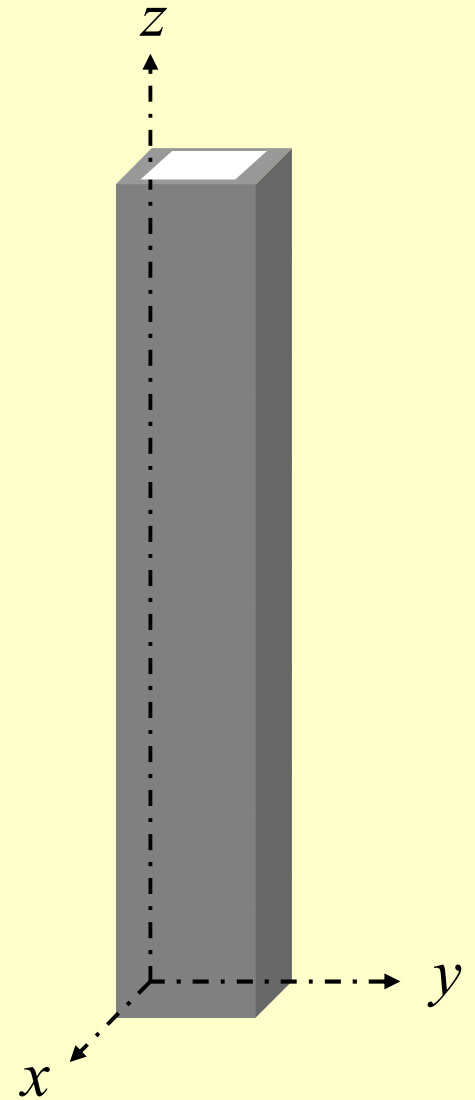
$$E_y(x, y)|_{x=0} = 0$$



$$E_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} H_0 \cos(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_x}{k_c^2} H_0 \sin(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

其次，波导内壁 $x = a$ 和 $y = b$ 面上，电磁场也须满足相应的电场切向分量为零边界条件。



$$E_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} H_0 \cos(k_x x) \sin(k_y y) \quad E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_x}{k_c^2} H_0 \sin(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

$$E_y(x, y)|_{x=a} = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_x}{k_c^2} H_0 \sin(k_x a) \cos(k_y y) \equiv 0$$

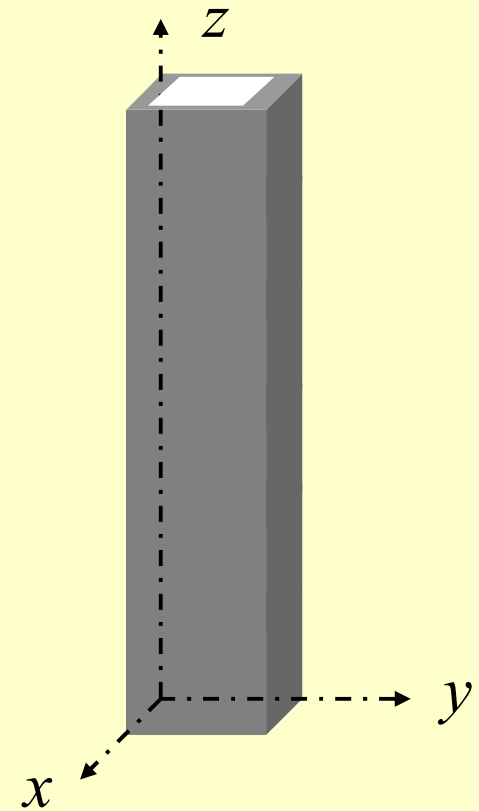
$$E_x(x, y)|_{y=b} = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} H_0 \cos(k_x x) \sin(k_y b) \equiv 0$$

$$k_x a = m\pi, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$k_y b = n\pi, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

因此

$$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$



TE 波沿波导轴向的传播波矢：

$$k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a}$$
$$k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k^2$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$

$$(m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

矩形波导中的 TE 模

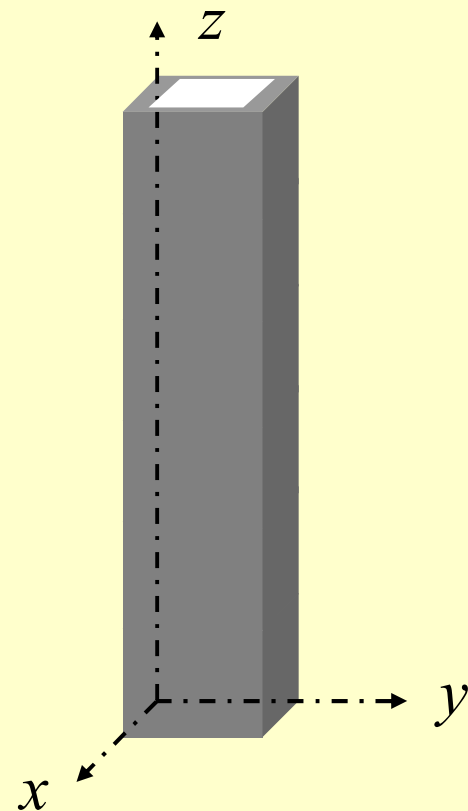
$$E_z(x, y) = 0$$

$$E_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{n\pi}{b} H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{m\pi}{a} H_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (m\pi/a)^2 - (n\pi/b)^2}$$

- 沿着x、y方向，为驻波的波形！
- 驻波的节点数目与m、n的值有关！



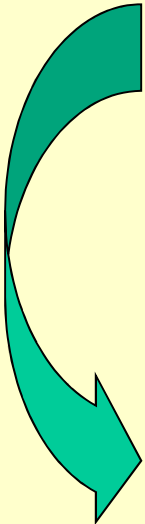
$$H_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(-\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$H_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$E_z = 0$$

$$H_z(x, y) = H_0 \cos(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

5) 磁场的横向分量


$$H_x = \frac{ik_z}{k_c^2} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x}, \quad H_y = \frac{ik_z}{k_c^2} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y},$$

$$H_x(x, y) = -\frac{ik_z k_x}{k_c} H_0 \sin(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

$$H_y(x, y) = -\frac{ik_z k_y}{k_c} H_0 \cos(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$E_z = 0$$

$$E_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_y}{k_c^2} H_0 \cos(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 k_x}{k_c^2} H_0 \sin(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$

矩形波导管中的 TE 波：

- 对于 TE_{mn} 波而言， m 、 n 不能同时为零；
- TE_{10} 、 TE_{01} 模称为波导的基模，其它的模称为高次模；
- 实际应用中，高次模都要抑制掉。

小结：矩形波导管中的 TE 波

$$E_z(x, y) = 0$$

$$E_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\mu_0}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{n\pi}{b} H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{i\omega\mu_0}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{m\pi}{a} H_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

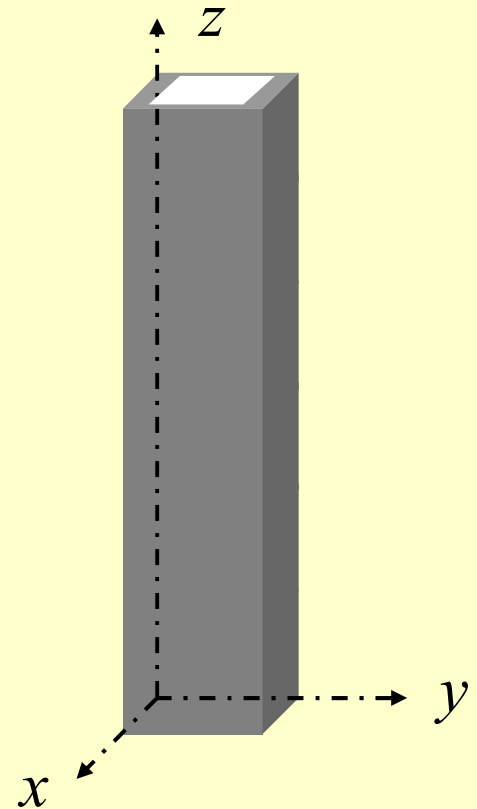
$$H_x(x, y) = -\frac{ik_z}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{m\pi}{a} H_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$H_y(x, y) = -\frac{ik_z}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{n\pi}{b} H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$H_z(x, y) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

其中：

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (m\pi/a)^2 - (n\pi/b)^2}$$



无界空间的横电磁波与波导中的横电（磁）波

- 无界空间常规的平面电磁波（横电磁波）不能在波导管中传播，因为其不满足波导管中横向边界条件；
- 导模（横电或横磁）可以分解成平面波的线性叠加，但叠加波不是常规意义下的横波。

以TE₁₀ 模为例：(m, n) = (1, 0)

$$E_z(x, y) = 0, \quad E_x(x, y) = 0, \quad H_y(x, y) = 0,$$

$$E_y(x, y) = i\omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right)$$

考虑到电磁场的传播因子 $e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$

TE₁₀ 模的**电场完整表达式**为：

$$\begin{aligned} E_y(\vec{x}, t) &= i\omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} \\ &= \omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right) H_0 \left(e^{ik_x x} + e^{-ik_x x} \right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} \end{aligned}$$

5. 矩形波导中的 **TM** 模

1) 对于TM波

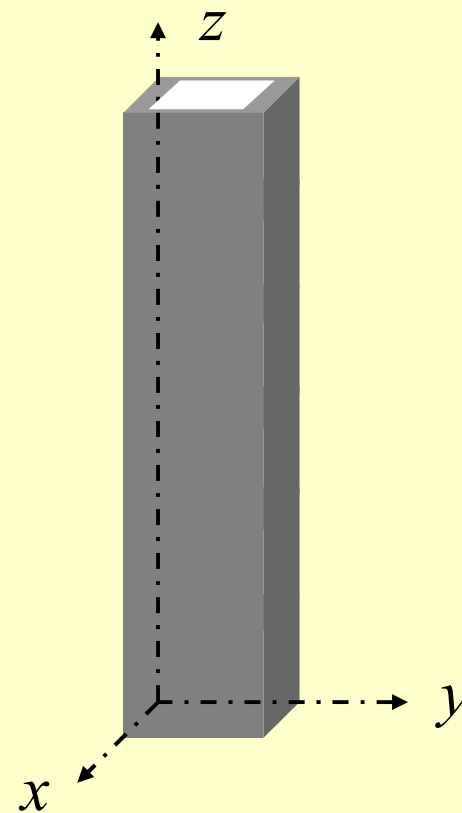
$$E_z \neq 0, H_z = 0$$

2) 电场沿波导轴线的分量满足

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) E_z(x, y) + k_c^2 E_z(x, y) = 0$$

3) 采用分离变量法求特解

$$E_z(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$



$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)E_z(x, y) + k_c^2 E_z(x, y) = 0$$

分解为

$$E_z(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + k_x^2 X = 0,$$

$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k_y^2 Y = 0,$$

$$\text{其中 } k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = k^2 - k_z^2$$

$$\text{特解为 } E_z(x, y) = [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \\ \cdot [C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)]$$

$$E_z(x, y) = [C_1 \cos(k_x x) + D_1 \sin(k_x x)] \cdot [C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)]$$

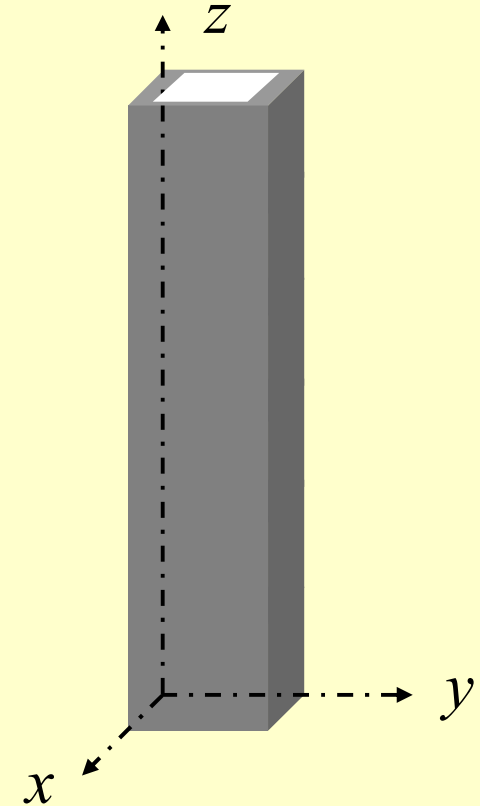
由 $x = 0$ 和 $y = 0$ 面边界条件:

$$E_z|_{x=0} \equiv 0, \quad E_z|_{y=0} \equiv 0,$$

得到

$$C_1 = C_2 = 0$$

$$E_z(x, y) = E_0 \sin(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$



$$E_z(x, y) = E_0 \sin(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$H_z = 0$$

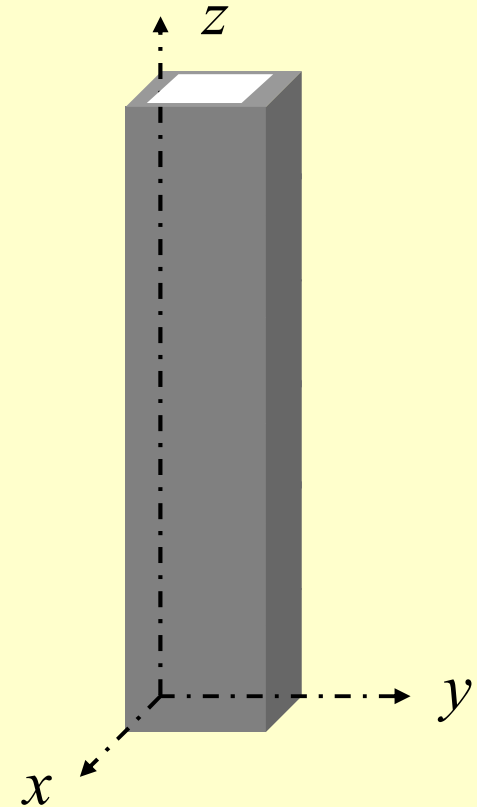
由 $x = a$ 和 $y = b$ 面边界条件：

$$E_z|_{x=a} = 0, \quad E_z|_{y=b} = 0$$

得到：

$$k_x a = m\pi, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$k_y b = n\pi, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$



$$H_z = 0$$

$$E_z(x, y) = E_0 \sin(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

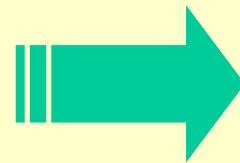
$$k_x a = m\pi, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$k_y b = n\pi, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

根据波导中的一般关系式

$$E_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$E_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(k_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$



$$\begin{matrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{matrix}$$

电场的横向分量为

$$E_x(x, y) = \frac{ik_z}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{m\pi}{a} E_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$E_y(x, y) = \frac{ik_z}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{n\pi}{b} E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

其中

$$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (m\pi/a)^2 - (n\pi/b)^2}$$

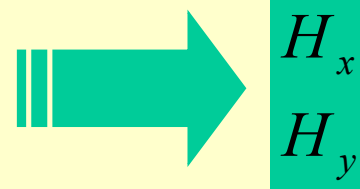
$$E_z(x, y) = E_0 \sin(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$H_z = 0$$

根据波导中的一般关系式

$$H_x = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(-\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$H_y = \frac{i}{k_c^2} \left(\omega \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + k_z \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \right),$$



得到

$$H_x(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon_0}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{n\pi}{b} E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$H_y(x, y) = -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon_0}{k_c^2} \cdot \frac{m\pi}{a} E_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$E_z(x, y) = E_0 \sin(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$

$$H_z = 0$$

矩形波导管中的 TM波：

- TM_{mn} 是沿z方向传播的行波，而在x，y方向形成驻波；
- 对于 TM_{mn} 波而言，**m和n一个都不能等于零**；
- TM_{11} 为波导的基模，其它模则称为高次模。

在波导管的管壁处，电场还需满足：

$$E_t = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_n}{\partial n} = 0$$

波导管中的电磁波，还要求满足：

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



6. 截止(临界)频率、相速度、群速度

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}(x, y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}, \quad \vec{H}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{H}(x, y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)},$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (m\pi/a)^2 - (n\pi/b)^2}$$

k_z

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

$$\vec{H}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{H}(x, y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)},$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (m\pi/a)^2 - (n\pi/b)^2}$$

- 1) 为了保证波导内的波为沿轴线的**行波**，则 k_z **必须为实数**；如果为虚数，则表示沿 z 方向的**衰减波**。
- 2) 换言之，**激发波的频率必须足够高**，才能保证电磁波在波导中以行波方式传播。

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (m\pi/a)^2 - (n\pi/b)^2}$$

3) 临界状态: $k_z = 0$

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (\omega_c/c)^2}$$

4) 截止频率、截止波数、截止波长:

$$\omega_c = \pi c \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$$

$$k_c = \pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}, \quad \lambda_c = \frac{2\pi}{k_c} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}}$$

✓ 截止频率、截止波数、截止波长都是针对某个模式而言的;

✓ 当 $\omega > \omega_c$ ($\lambda < \lambda_c$) 的电磁波可以传输。

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (\omega_c/c)^2}$$

$$k_c = \omega_c/c$$

5) **导模的波长**：沿传播方向位相相差 2π 的两点之间的距离

$$k = \omega/c, \quad \lambda = 2\pi/k$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{\text{guiding}} &= \frac{2\pi}{k_z} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (\omega_c/c)^2}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2}} = \frac{2\pi/k}{\sqrt{1 - (k_c/k)^2}} \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}}\end{aligned}$$

6) 简并模

- ① 如果模式指数相同，则对应**相同的色散关系**，但它们的场结构一般不同，称为**简并**；
- ② 一般地， TE_{mn} 和 TM_{mn} 、**是一对简并模（具有相同的色散关系）**；
- ③ 换言之，一个固定频率的电磁波送进波导之后，**它既可以 TE_{mn} 传播，也可以 TM_{mn} 模式传播，或者两者的混合同时传播。**

④ 简并模同时传播是有害的，会对信号接受造成困难；

⑤ 庆幸的是，波导中不存在 TM_{m0} 或 TM_{0m} 模，因此 TE_{10} 和 TE_{01} 都是非简并的基模。

k_z



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

$$\vec{H}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{H}(x, y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)},$$

7) 相速度

$$k_z = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2}$$

① 波动因子: $e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$

② 等相面: $k_z z - \omega t = \text{const}$

③ 相速度是等相面的运动速度:

$$v_{\text{phase}} = \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\omega}{k_z} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (\omega_c/c)^2}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - (\omega_c/\omega)^2}}$$

$$v_{phase} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - (\omega_c / \omega)^2}}, (v_{phase} > c)$$

- 不同频率的波的相速度不同，称之为**波导的色散**；
- 波导的色散是波导的本征特性之一，不同于光学中**介质的色散**，那是由于介质的折射率随频率变化而引起的；
- 相速度是等相面的运动速度，并不是信号的传播速度，因此与光速极限不矛盾。

$$k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - k_c^2}$$

8) 群速度

- ① 相速度只适用于单色波，相速度不能够描述信号的传播速度；
- ② 一般信号是由许多频率的组分构成的，群速度是信号的速度，也就是能量的速度；

- ③ 定义群速度：
$$v_{group} = \frac{d\omega}{dk_z}$$

$$dk_z = d\left(\sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - k_c^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - k_c^2}} \frac{2\omega}{c^2} d\omega$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dk_z} = \frac{c^2 \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - k_c^2}}{\omega} = c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{k_c}{k}\right)^2} = c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}$$

群速度：

$$v_{group} = c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}$$

$$v_{phase} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{group} \cdot v_{phase} = c^2$$

例题：波导的尺寸为 $a=30$ cm, $b=15$ cm, 问：

- ① 600 MHz的电磁波能否在波导中传播？能以何种模式传播？
- ② 500 MHz的电磁波呢？

解：对于600MHz的电磁波，其在真空中的波数

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi \times 600 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^8} = 12.566(\text{rad/m})$$

$$k_{c,mn} = \pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$$

$$k_{c,10} = \frac{\pi}{a} = 10.47(\text{rad/m}), \quad \Rightarrow k > k_{c,10}, \quad \text{该频率可以TE}_{10}\text{模传播。}$$

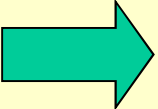
$$k_{c,01} = \frac{\pi}{b} = 22.22(\text{rad/m}), \quad \Rightarrow k < k_{c,01}, \quad \text{TE}_{01}, \text{TE}_{11}, \text{TM}_{11}\text{不能传播。}$$

小结：

- 在波导中，电磁波有两种本征模式；
- 与无限大的真空相比，由于在横向受到约束，波长变了，速度变了，波数变了，场分量的位相也变了
- 与无限大的真空相比，惟一不变的是波的频率。

7. TE_{10} 模的电磁场和管壁电流分布

1) TE₁₀ 模的电磁场分布: $E_z(x, y) = 0,$

$(m, n) = (1, 0)$  $E_x(x, y) = 0,$

$H_y(x, y) = 0,$

$$E_y(x, y) = i\omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right)$$

$$H_z(x, y) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right)$$

$$H_x(x, y) = -ik_z \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right)$$

考虑到电磁场的传播因子 $e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$

则TE₁₀ 模的**电磁场完整表达式**为：

$$E_x(\vec{x}, t) = E_z(\vec{x}, t) = H_y(\vec{x}, t) = 0,$$

$$E_y(\vec{x}, t) = i\omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$H_x(\vec{x}, t) = -ik_z \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$H_z(\vec{x}, t) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{其中： } k_z = \sqrt{(\omega/c)^2 - (\pi/a)^2}$$

在计算管壁的电荷、电流分布时，只取这些表达式中的实数部分，即

$$E_x = E_z = H_y = 0,$$

$$E_y(\vec{x}, t) = i\omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{Re}(E_y) = -\omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin(k_z z - \omega t) \quad \text{电场唯一分量}$$

$$H_x(\vec{x}, t) = -ik_z \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{Re}(H_x) = k_z \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin(k_z z - \omega t)$$

$$H_z(\vec{x}, t) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{Re}(H_z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \cos(k_z z - \omega t)$$

$$\sigma = \varepsilon_0 \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E}$$

2) 腔壁上的电荷分布:

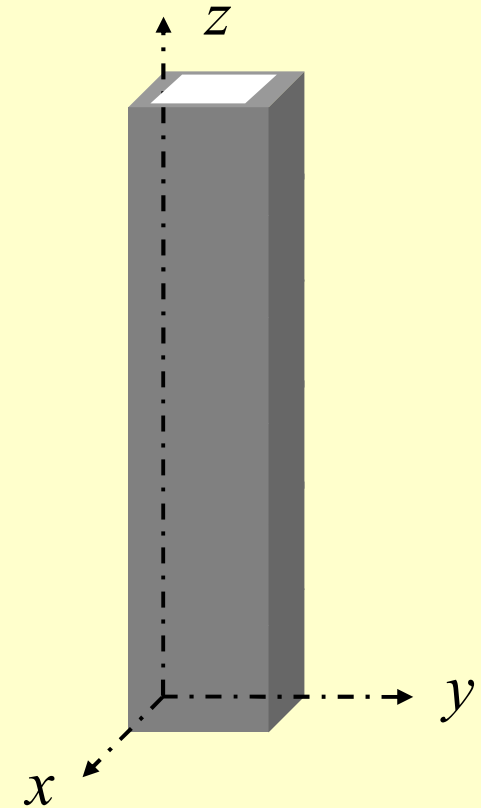
$$\text{电场: } E_y = -\omega\mu_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin(k_z z - \omega t)$$

$$\text{前后两个面: } \sigma|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \sigma|_{x=a} = 0$$

左右两个面:

$$\sigma|_{y=0} = -\omega\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin(k_z z - \omega t)$$

$$\sigma|_{y=b} = \omega\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin(k_z z - \omega t)$$



$$\vec{\alpha}_f = \vec{n} \times \vec{H}$$

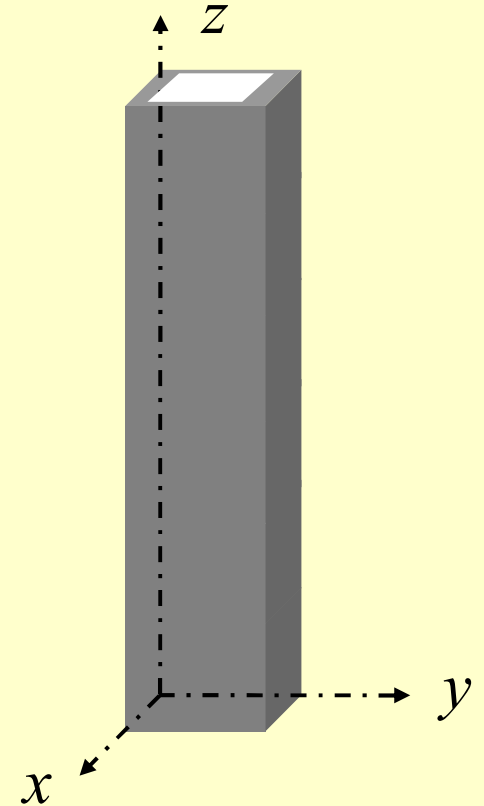
3) 管壁电流分布:

$$\vec{\alpha}_f \Big|_{x=0} = -H_0 \cos(k_z z - \omega t) \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_f \Big|_{x=a} = H_0 \cos(k_z z - \omega t) \vec{e}_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\alpha}_f \Big|_{y=0} &= -k_z H_0 (a/\pi) \sin(\pi x/a) \sin(k_z z - \omega t) \vec{e}_z \\ &\quad + H_0 \cos(\pi x/a) \cos(k_z z - \omega t) \vec{e}_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\alpha}_f \Big|_{y=b} &= k_z H_0 (a/\pi) \sin(\pi x/a) \sin(k_z z - \omega t) \vec{e}_z \\ &\quad - H_0 \cos(\pi x/a) \cos(k_z z - \omega t) \vec{e}_x \end{aligned}$$



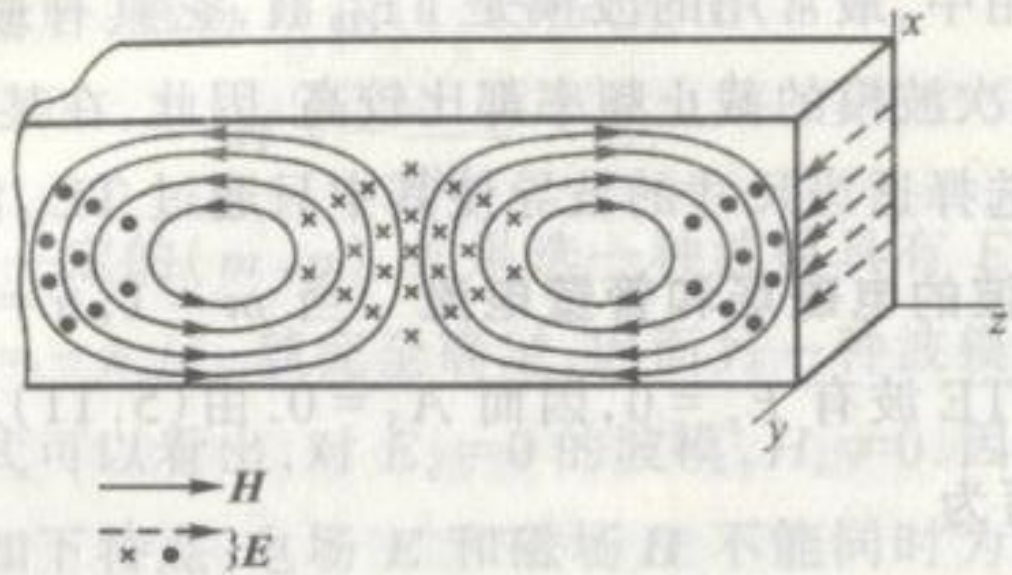
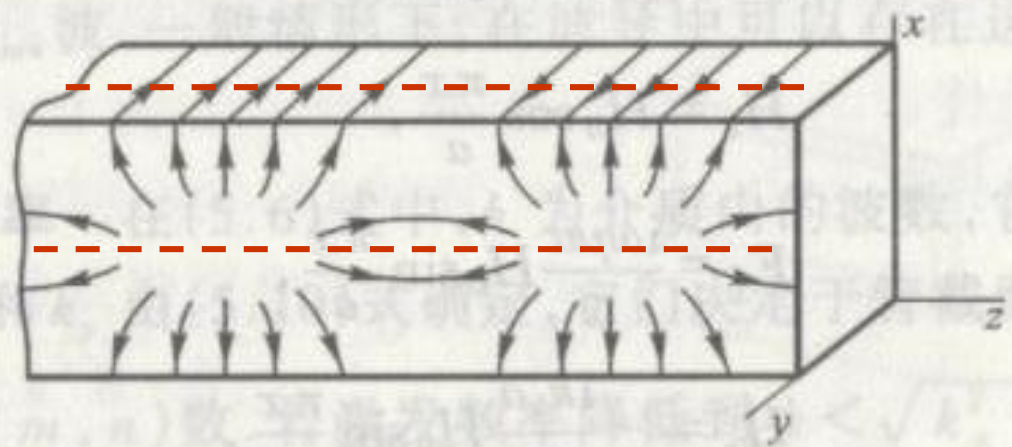


图 4-9



课外阅读内容

PRL **96**, 073904 (2006)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
24 FEBRUARY 2006

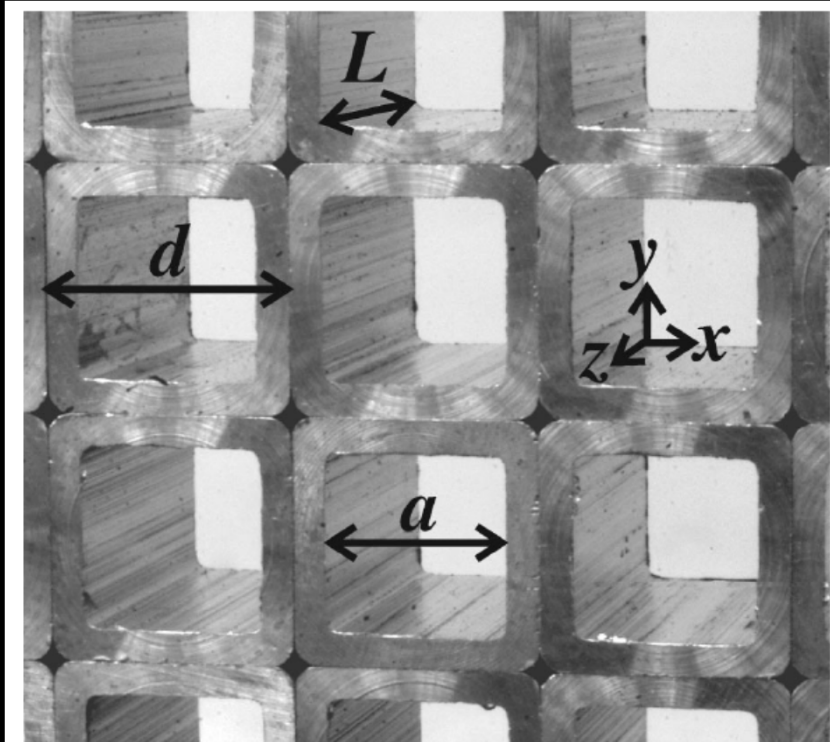
Waveguide Arrays as Plasmonic Metamaterials: Transmission below Cutoff

Alastair P. Hibbins, Matthew J. Lockyear, Ian R. Hooper, and J. Roy Sambles

School of Physics, University of Exeter, Stocker Road, Exeter EX4 4QL, United Kingdom

(Received 21 September 2005; published 23 February 2006)

Since the work of Ebbesen *et al.* [Nature (London) **391**, 667 (1998)], there has been immense interest in the optical properties of subwavelength holes in metal layers. While the enhanced transmission observed is generally associated with surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs), theoretical predictions suggest a similar response with perfectly conducting materials. However, Pendry *et al.* [Science **305**, 847 (2004)] proposed that, if textured on a subwavelength scale, even perfect conductors support surface modes. Here, using microwave radiation incident upon an array of metal waveguides, we observe peaks in the transmissivity below cutoff and confirm the crucial role of these SPP-like modes in the mechanism responsible.



$d = 9.53 \text{ mm}$
 $a = 6.96 \text{ mm}$
 $L = 15.00 \text{ mm}$

