

# TM 平面波照射下无限大导电劈表面的非均匀电流\*

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**摘要** 本文给出了 TM 平面波照射下无限大导电劈表面非均匀电流的闭合形式表达式。计算结果与用本征函数解计算的准确值吻合较好。

**关键词** 平面波; 电磁波散射; 表面电流

## 一、引言

平面波照射下无限大导电劈表面电流的闭合形式解有很多用处<sup>[1,2]</sup>。几何绕射理论(GTD)可以给出远离劈边缘处表面电流的闭合形式解,但其解在边缘附近却不成立;反过来,本征函数解在边缘附近是一种有用的闭合形式解,而在远离劈边缘处,由于级数收敛很慢本征函数解不具有实用意义。并且,两种解的适用区间往往并不衔接,中间存在着一段两种解都不太适用的过渡区间。换言之,无论是 GTD 还是本征函数解都不能给出在整个无限大劈面上均可用的闭合形式解。为此, S. J. Schretter 和 D. M. Bolle 曾尝试给出了 TE 和 TM 两种情况的全区间近似表达式<sup>[3]</sup>,但其近似程度太差。此后, P. K. Murthy 和 G. A. Thiele 重新进行了研究,给出了 TE 情况下的较好的闭合形式解<sup>[2]</sup>。本文将给出优于文献[1]的、TM 情况下的全区间闭合形式表达式。

如图 1 所示,无限大导电劈外角为  $n\pi$ ,劈边缘与  $z$  轴重合,劈面  $A(B)$  与  $\varphi = 0(n\pi)$  半平面重合,  $1 \leq n \leq 2$ 。TM 平面波

$$E^{in} = E_0 \exp[jk\rho \cos(\varphi - \varphi^{in})] \alpha_z \quad (1)$$

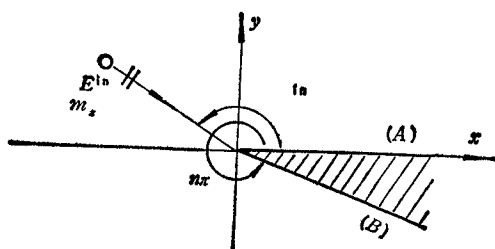


图 1 无限大导电劈被 TM 平面波照射

入射到该导体劈上,  $E_0$  为平面波振幅,  $k$  为自由空间传播常数,  $\varphi^{in}$  为入射角,  $\alpha_z$  为沿  $z$  轴的单位矢量,  $(\rho, \varphi)$  为场点极坐标。

劈表面电流  $J = J_u + J_{nu}$ , 均匀电流  $J_u$  由几何光学场(入射场+反射场)产生,容易确定;非均匀电流  $J_{nu}$  由绕射场产生,较难确定。下面,我们将利用

GTD 给出劈面上远离边缘处的绕射磁场  $H_\rho^d(k\rho \gg 1)$ , 再由本征函数解给出边缘附近的绕射磁场  $H_\rho^d(k\rho \rightarrow 0)$ , 在此基础上, 拟合两间断区间上的  $H_\rho^d(k\rho)$ , 可得劈面上绕射磁场的全区间近似表达式  $H^d(k\rho)(0 < k\rho < \infty)$ , 并由此得

$$\mathbf{J}_{ns} = H_\rho^d(k\rho) (\mathbf{n} \times \boldsymbol{\alpha}_\rho) \quad (2)$$

$\mathbf{n}$  为劈面单位外法向矢量,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_\rho$  为单位径矢。

## 二、远离边缘处的 GTD 解

TM 平面波入射与 TE 平面波的区别在于: 导电劈面上总电场切向分量必须为零, 因而绕射系数  $D_i$  为零, 这时必须引入斜率绕射系数  $D_{i,w}$ , 计及边缘绕射场的高阶项<sup>[3]</sup>。

### 1. 劈面不靠近入射(或反射)影界

此时, 利用斜率绕射系数<sup>[3]</sup>, 绕射磁场为

$$\begin{aligned} H_\rho^d(\rho, 0) &= (2E_0/Z_0)D_{i,w}(\varphi^{in}, n)\exp(-jk\rho)/\rho^{3/2} \\ &= \frac{E_0}{Z_0 n^2} \frac{\sin(\varphi^{in}/n)\sin(\pi/n)}{[\cos(\pi/n) - \cos(\varphi^{in}/n)]^2} \frac{1}{k\rho} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi k\rho}} e^{-j(k\rho - \pi/4)} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_\rho^d(\rho, n\pi) &= -(2E_0/Z_0)D_{i,w}(n\pi - \varphi^{in}, n)\exp(-jk\rho)/\rho^{3/2} \\ &= -\frac{E_0}{Z_0 n^2} \frac{\sin(\varphi^{in}/n)\sin(\pi/n)}{[\cos(\pi/n) + \cos(\varphi^{in}/n)]^2} \frac{1}{k\rho} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi k\rho}} e^{-j(k\rho - \pi/4)} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

### 2. 劈面靠近入射(或反射)影界

当入射角  $\varphi^{in} = (n-1)\pi \pm \delta$  ( $\delta$  为很小的正数) 时,  $\varphi = n\pi$  劈面位于反射影界(取“+”号)或入射影界(取“-”号)附近。对  $\varphi = 0$  劈面, 当  $\varphi^{in} = \pi \pm \delta$  时有类似情况。这里, 我们只讨论前一种情况, 其结果经相应的参量代换可用于后一情况。

由 GTD<sup>[4]</sup>, TM 平面波照射下绕射电场为

$$\begin{aligned} E_z^d(\rho, \varphi) &= -E_0 \frac{\exp[-j(k\rho + \pi/4)]}{2n\sqrt{2\pi k\rho}} \left\{ \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi + \beta^-}{2n}\right) F[k\rho a^+(\beta^-)] \right. \\ &\quad + \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi - \beta^-}{2n}\right) F[k\rho a^-(\beta^-)] - \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi + \beta^+}{2n}\right) F[k\rho a^+(\beta^+)] \\ &\quad \left. - \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi - \beta^+}{2n}\right) F[k\rho a^-(\beta^+)] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中,  $F(x)$  为过渡函数<sup>[4]</sup>,  $\beta^\pm = \varphi \pm \varphi^{in}$ ,

$$a^\pm(\beta) = 2 \cos^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} (2\pi n N^\pm - \beta) \right] \quad (6)$$

$N^\pm$  为最大程度满足下列方程的整数,

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi n N^+ - (\beta^+) = \pi \\ 2\pi n N^- - (\beta^-) = -\pi \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

由麦克斯韦方程

$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \left[ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_\rho \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} E_s - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} E_s \right] \quad (8)$$

可得径向绕射磁场分量为

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\rho}^d(\rho, \varphi) &= -\frac{1}{i\omega\mu\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} E_z^d(\rho, \varphi) \\
 &= E_0 \exp[-i(k\rho + \pi/4)] / (i2\omega\mu n\rho \sqrt{2\pi k\rho}) \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left[ \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi + \beta^-}{2n} \right) \right] F[k\rho a^+(\beta^-)] \right. \\
 &\quad + \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi + \beta^-}{2n} \right) F'[k\rho a^+(\beta^-)] k\rho \frac{d}{d\varphi} a^+(\beta^-) \\
 &\quad + \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left[ \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi - \beta^-}{2n} \right) \right] F[k\rho a^-(\beta^-)] \\
 &\quad + \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi - \beta^-}{2n} \right) F'[k\rho a^-(\beta^-)] k\rho \frac{d}{d\varphi} a^-(\beta^-) \\
 &\quad - \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left[ \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi + \beta^+}{2n} \right) \right] F[k\rho a^+(\beta^+)] \\
 &\quad - \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi + \beta^+}{2n} \right) F'[k\rho a^+(\beta^+)] k\rho \frac{d}{d\varphi} a^+(\beta^+) \\
 &\quad - \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left[ \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi - \beta^+}{2n} \right) \right] F[k\rho a^-(\beta^+)] \\
 &\quad \left. - \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi - \beta^+}{2n} \right) F'[k\rho a^-(\beta^+)] k\rho \frac{d}{d\varphi} a^-(\beta^+) \right\} \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $\varphi \rightarrow n\pi$ , 考虑到前述入射角条件, 可推导得

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi) &= E_0 \exp[-i(k\rho + \pi/4)] / [2Z_0 n \sqrt{2\pi(k\rho)^{3/2}}] \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sec^2(\phi^-) F(x^+) - \frac{1}{n} \sec^2(\phi^+) F(x^-) \right. \\
 &\quad + 2k\rho \sin(n\pi + \varphi^{in}) F'(x^+) \operatorname{tg}(\phi^-) \\
 &\quad \left. - 2k\rho \sin(n\pi - \varphi^{in}) F'(x^-) \operatorname{tg}(\phi^+) \right\} \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $Z_0$  为自由空间波阻抗,

$$x^{\pm} = 2k\rho \cos^2 \left( \frac{n\pi \pm \varphi^{in}}{2} \right) \quad (11)$$

$$\phi^{\pm} = \frac{\pi \pm \varphi^{in}}{2n} \quad (12)$$

可以验证, 当  $k\rho \gg 1$  时, (10) 式可化为(4)式. 因  $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$ ,

$$\operatorname{tg}(\phi^+) = \operatorname{tg} \left[ \frac{\pi + (n-1)\pi \pm \delta}{2n} \right] \approx \mp 2n/\delta \quad (13)$$

$$\operatorname{csc}^2(\phi^+) = 1/\cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \pm \frac{\delta}{2n} \right) \approx 4n^2/\delta^2 \quad (14)$$

$$x^- = 2k\rho \cos^2 \left[ \frac{n\pi - (n-1)\pi \mp \delta}{2} \right] \approx k\rho\delta^2/2 \quad (15)$$

$$x^+ = 2k\rho \cos^2 \left[ \frac{n\pi + (n-1)\pi \pm \delta}{2} \right] \xrightarrow{k\rho \gg 1} \gg 1 \quad (16)$$

又因为当  $x > 10$  时  $F(x) \sim 1$ ; 当  $x$  较小 (例如  $x \leq 0.5$ ) 时,  $F(x) \approx \sqrt{\pi j x} - 2jx$ , 所以,

$$\begin{cases} F(x^+) \xrightarrow{k\rho \gg 1} 1 \\ F'(x^+) \xrightarrow{k\rho \gg 1} 0 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{cases} F(x^-) \approx \sqrt{\pi j x^-} - 2jx^- \approx \delta \sqrt{2\pi j k\rho/2} - \delta^2 j k\rho & (x^- \approx k\rho \delta^2/2 \leq 0.5) \\ F'(x^-) \approx \sqrt{\pi j/x^-}/2 - 2j \approx \sqrt{\pi j/(2k\rho)}/\delta - 2j \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

将(13)–(20)式代入(10)式,得

$$H_z^0(\rho, n\pi) \approx (E_0/Z_0) \{ \sec^2(\phi^-)/(4n^2 k\rho) - j \} \sqrt{2/(\pi k\rho)} \exp[-j(k\rho - \pi/4)], \quad (k\rho \gg 1, \delta \rightarrow 0^+, k\rho \delta^2/2 \leq 0.5) \quad (21)$$

### 3. 掠入射情况

当平面波掠入射 ( $\varphi^{in} = 0$  或  $n\pi$ ) 时, 可以证明绕射场  $H_z^0(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi}) \propto H_z^{in}(0, 0)$ ,  $H_z^{in}(0, 0)$  是向劈边缘入射的总切向磁场, 对平面波掠入射, 因为  $H_z^{in}(0, 0) = 0$ , 所以  $H_z^0(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi}) = 0$ .

## 三、边缘附近场的本征函数解

TM 平面波入射时导电劈的本征函数解为<sup>[5]</sup>

$$E_x = (E_0/n) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^m j^{m/n} J_{m/n}(k\rho) \left\{ \cos \left[ \frac{m}{n} (\varphi - \varphi^{in}) \right] - \cos \left[ \frac{m}{n} (\varphi + \varphi^{in};) \right] \right\} \quad (22)$$

其中,  $\varepsilon^0 = 1$ ,  $\varepsilon^m = 2 (m > 0)$ . 由麦氏方程(8),得

$$H_\rho = [E_0/(Z_0 n^2)] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2j^{m/n-1} \frac{m}{k\rho} J_{m/n}(k\rho) \left\{ \sin \left[ \frac{m}{n} (\varphi - \varphi^{in}) \right] - \sin \left[ \frac{m}{n} (\varphi + \varphi^{in}) \right] \right\} \quad (23)$$

由贝塞尔函数的展开式<sup>[6]</sup>

$$J_{m/n}(k\rho)/(k\rho) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-)^i (k\rho)^{2i-1+m/n} / [i! 2^{2i+m/n} \Gamma(i+1+m/n)] \quad (24)$$

当  $k\rho \rightarrow 0$  时,

$$H_\rho|_{k\rho \rightarrow 0} \approx E_0 [(1/(jk\rho))^{1-1/n} \{ \sin[(\varphi - \varphi^{in})/n] - \sin[(\varphi + \varphi^{in})/n] \}] / [Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)] \quad (25)$$

在两个劈面上,

$$H_\rho(\rho, 0)|_{k\rho \rightarrow 0} \approx -2E_0 [1/(jk\rho)]^{1-1/n} \sin(\varphi^{in}/n) / [Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)] \quad (26)$$

$$H_\rho(\rho, n\pi)|_{k\rho \rightarrow 0} \approx 2E_0 [1/(jk\rho)]^{1-1/n} \sin(\varphi^{in}/n) / [Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)] \quad (27)$$

从总场(26),(27)中减去物理光学场可得绕射场。在阴影区,物理光学场为零,(26),(27)式即是绕射场;在照明区, $k\rho \rightarrow 0$ 时物理光学场为有限值,与(26),(27)式右端趋于无穷大的项相比可以忽略,即(26),(27)式在 $k\rho \rightarrow 0$ 时仍可近似作为绕射场。于是,无论是否位于照明区,边缘附近的绕射场可统一写成

$$H_{\rho}^d(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi})|_{k\rho \rightarrow 0} \approx \mp [2/(jk\rho)]^{1-1/n} 2E_0 \sin(\varphi^{in}/n) / [Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)] \quad (28)$$

#### 四、全区间近似表达式

按照与[2]相似的处理过程,我们将用变型费涅尔积分函数来拟合上两节给出的远离边缘及边缘附近的场,从而给出在整个劈面上可用的场的全区间近似表达式。

##### 1. 劈面不靠近入射(或反射)影界

令

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi}) = H_{\rho}^d(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi}) (k\rho)^{1-1/n} \exp[j(1-1/n)\pi/4] \quad (29)$$

由(3),(4),(28)式,得

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi})|_{k\rho \rightarrow 0} \approx \pm \frac{\sin(\varphi^{in}/n)}{Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)} 2^{2-1/n} \left[ j \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) \right] \quad (30)$$

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi})|_{k\rho \gg 1} \approx \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi j}} \cdot \frac{E_0 \sin(\varphi^{in}/n) \sin(\pi/n) \exp(-jk\rho)}{Z_0 n^2 [\cos(\pi/n) \mp \cos(\varphi^{in}/n)]^2 (k\rho)^{0.5+1/n}} \times \left[ j \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) \right] \quad (31)$$

根据变型费涅尔积分函数  $K_-(x)$  的性质

$$AK_-(Ax) = \begin{cases} A/2, & Ax = 0 \\ 1/(2\sqrt{\pi j x}), & Ax \gg 1 \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

$A$ 为大于零的常数,令

$$A = 2^{2-1/n} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) / \Gamma(1+1/n) \quad (33)$$

$$x_{0_{n\pi}} = (k\rho)^{0.5+1/n} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \mp \cos\left(\frac{\varphi^{in}}{n}\right) \right]^2 / \left[ \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) \right] \quad (34)$$

$$B = 2^{2-1/n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) / \Gamma(1+1/n) \quad (35)$$

$$y_{0_{n\pi}} = (k\rho)^{0.5+1/n} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \mp \cos\left(\frac{\varphi^{in}}{n}\right) \right]^2 / \left[ \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) \right] \quad (36)$$

则可拟合得  $h_{\rho}^d(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi})$  ( $0 < k\rho < \infty$ ) 近似为

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, \frac{0}{n\pi}) \approx \pm \frac{2E_0 \sin(\varphi^{in}/n)}{Z_0 n^2} e^{-ik\rho} \{ jAK_-(Ax_{0_{n\pi}}) - BK_-(By_{0_{n\pi}}) \} \quad (37)$$

于是,绕射场的全区间近似表达式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi) &= h_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi) \exp[-j(1-1/n)\pi/4]/(k\rho)^{1-1/n} \\
 &\approx \pm \frac{E_0 \sin(\varphi^{in}/n)}{Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)} 2^{3-1/n} \exp\left[-j\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4n}\right)\right] \frac{\exp(-jk\rho)}{(k\rho)^{1-1/n}} \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ j \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) K_- \left[4(k\rho/2)^{0.5-1/n}\right] \right. \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\cos[(1+1/n)\pi/4][\cos(\pi/n) \mp \cos(\varphi^{in}/n)]^2}{\Gamma(1+1/n) \cos[(1-1/n)\pi/4] \sin(\pi/n)} \Big] \\
 &\quad - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) K_- \left[4(k\rho/2)^{0.5-1/n}\right] \\
 &\quad \left. \times \frac{\sin[(1+1/n)\pi/4][\cos(\pi/n) \mp \cos(\varphi^{in}/n)]^2}{\Gamma(1+1/n) \sin[(1-1/n)\pi/4] \sin(\pi/n)} \right\} \quad (38)
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 劈面靠近入射(或反射)影界

◆

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi) = H_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi)(k\rho)^{1-1/n} \quad (39)$$

根据(21),(28)式,得

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi)|_{k\rho \rightarrow 0} \approx -\frac{E_0 \sin(\varphi^{in}/n)}{Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)} 2^{2-1/n} \left[ j \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \right] \quad (40)$$

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi)|_{k\rho \gg 1} \approx -\frac{E_0}{Z_0} \sqrt{2j/\pi} e^{-ik\rho} \{ j(k\rho)^{0.5-1/n} - \sec^2(\psi^-)/[4n^2(k\rho)^{0.5+1/n}] \} \quad (41)$$

◆

$$A = 2^{2-1/n} \sin(\varphi^{in}/n) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) / [n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)] \quad (42)$$

$$x_{n\pi} = (k\rho)^{-0.5+1/n} / \sqrt{2} \quad (43)$$

$$B = 2^{2-1/n} \sin(\varphi^{in}/n) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) / [n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)] \quad (44)$$

$$y_{n\pi} = (k\rho)^{0.5+1/n} 4n^2 / [\sqrt{2} \sec^2(\psi^-)] \quad (45)$$

利用变型费涅尔积分函数  $K_+(x)$  的性质,

$$AK_+(Ax) = \begin{cases} A/2, & Ax = 0 \\ \sqrt{j/\pi}/(2x), & Ax \gg 1 \end{cases} \quad (46)$$

可拟合得  $h_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi)$  ( $0 < k\rho < \infty$ ) 近似为

$$h_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi) \approx -(2E_0/Z_0) \exp(-ik\rho) \{ jAK_+(Ax_{n\pi}) - BK_+(By_{n\pi}) \} \quad (47)$$

于是,绕射场的全区间近似表达式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi) &= h_{\rho}^d(\rho, n\pi)/(k\rho)^{1-1/n} \\
 &\approx E_0 \sin(\varphi^{in}/n) 2^{3-1/n} \exp(-ik\rho) / [(k\rho)^{1-1/n} Z_0 n^2 \Gamma(1+1/n)] \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ j \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) K_+ \left[ 2(k\rho/2)^{-0.5+1/n} \sin\left(\frac{\varphi^{in}}{n}\right) \right] \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) / (n^2 \Gamma(1 + 1/n)) \Big] - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \\ & \times K_+ \left[ 16(k\rho/2)^{0.5+1/n} \sin\left(\frac{\varphi^{in}}{n}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \cos^2(\phi^-) / \Gamma(1 + 1/n) \right] \Big\} \quad (48) \end{aligned}$$

(38), (48)式即是我们要求的全区间闭合形式近似表达式,它们在远离边缘处与 GTD 解(3), (4), (21)相吻合,在边缘附近与本征函数解(28)相吻合。再由(2)式即可求得非均匀电流。

作为上述公式正确性的校核,考察下面特例,当  $n \rightarrow 1$  时, (38), (48)式均可退化为无限大平板的准确解。

先看劈面不靠近入射(或反射)影界的情形。根据(38)和(2)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} J_{z,na}(\rho, n) &= \frac{4E_0}{Z_0 \Gamma(2)} \sin \varphi^{in} \rho^{-ik\rho} K_- \left[ k\rho \frac{2(-1 \mp \cos \varphi^{in})}{\Gamma(2)} \right. \\ & \times \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4n}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{n}} \Big] = \frac{4E_0}{Z_0} \sin \varphi^{in} e^{-ik\rho} K_-(\infty) = 0 \quad (49) \end{aligned}$$

即在无限大平板上非均匀电流为零,只有物理光学电流,这恰与准确解相吻合。

再看劈面靠近入射(或反射)影界的情形。考虑  $n = 1 + \delta (\delta \rightarrow 0^+)$ ,  $\varphi^{in} = \Delta$ ,  $\Delta$  为可以任意小的正数,且  $\Delta < \delta$ 。此时,  $\varphi = n\pi$  面位于阴影区,且靠近入射影界,该面上的总电流只有非均匀电流项。根据(48)和(2)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} J_{z,na}(\rho, n\pi) &= \frac{4E_0}{Z_0} \sin \Delta e^{-ik\rho} K_+ \left[ 2^{5/2} (k\rho)^{3/2} \sin \Delta \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi - \Delta}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4E_0}{Z_0} \sin \Delta e^{-ik\rho} K_+(0^+) = (2E_0/Z_0) \sin \Delta e^{-ik\rho} \quad (50) \end{aligned}$$

这恰好是准确解的结果。

## 五、计算结果

利用上述公式,我们计算了部份数据与准确解和文献[1]中给出的近似解进行比较。为便于比较,仍选用文献[1]中的例子,导电劈内角为  $120^\circ$ , 即  $n = 4/3$ , 分别计算入射角为  $\varphi^{in} = 120^\circ, 90^\circ, 45^\circ, 15^\circ$  时两劈面上的电流密度。

因为 A 面 ( $\varphi = 0$ ) 相对于上述几个角度始终在照明区,因而总电流应加上物理光学项,

$$J_{z,a}(\rho, 0) = -2H_p^{in}(\rho, 0) = (2E_0/Z_0) \sin(\varphi^{in}) \exp(jk\rho \cos \varphi^{in}) \quad (51)$$

当  $\varphi = 120^\circ, 90^\circ$  时, B 面 ( $\varphi = n\pi$ ) 位于照明区,因此,总电流应加上物理光学项,

$$\begin{aligned} J_{z,b}(\rho, n\pi) &= 2H_p^{in}(\rho, n\pi) = (2E_0/Z_0) \sin(n\pi - \varphi^{in}) \\ & \times \exp[jk\rho \cos(n\pi - \varphi^{in})] \quad (52) \end{aligned}$$

当  $\varphi^{in} = 45^\circ, 15^\circ$  时, B 面位于阴影区,  $J_{z,b} = 0$ 。

图 2 为用本文公式计算的结果,与准确值吻合较好,近似程度优于文献[1]中给出的表达式。

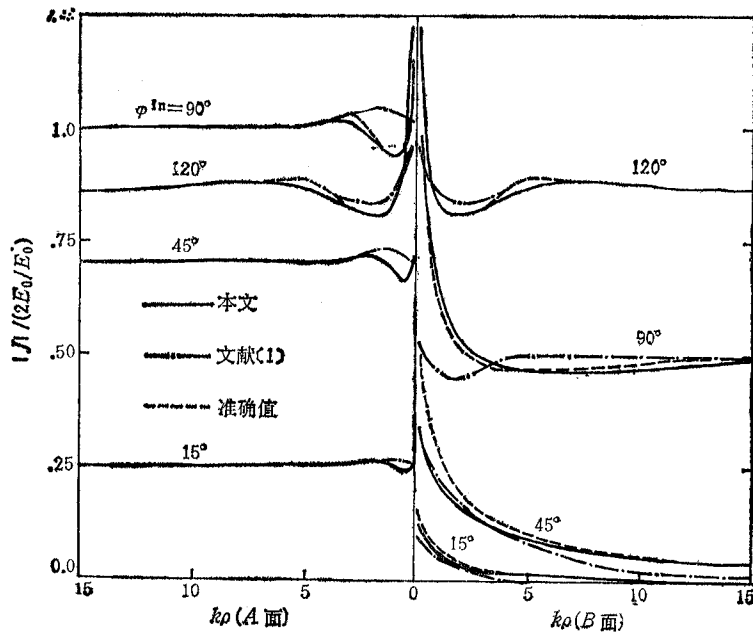


图 2 TM 平面波照射下导电劈的归一化表面电流振幅

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## NONUNIFORM CURRENTS ON A CONDUCTING WEDGE ILLUMINATED BY A TM PLANE WAVE

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**Abstract** Closed-form expressions for nonuniform currents induced on a perfectly conducting infinite wedge illuminated by a TM plane wave are presented. Results computed by using these expressions are in good agreement with ones of the eigenfunction solution of the wedge.

**Key words** Plane waves; Electromagnetic wave scattering; Surface current