

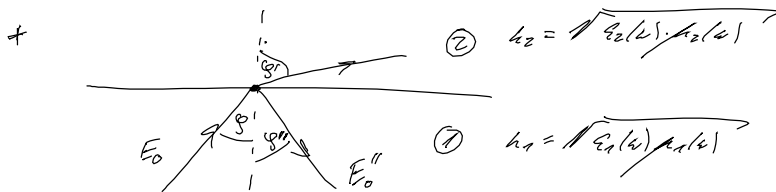
Wdh 44 Lorentzmodell $\epsilon(\omega) = 1 + \frac{4\pi n_0 e^2}{m_e} \sum_j \frac{f_j}{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2 + i\gamma_j \omega}$

+ Metalle $\omega_n \approx 0$ $\omega_{j2} > 0 \rightarrow$ Drude-Modell

$\epsilon = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\omega}{4\pi} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \epsilon(\omega) \dots$ "Leitfähigkeit" Divergenz von $\epsilon(\omega)$ bei $\omega = 0$

Verschiebungsstrom $j = \epsilon \cdot E$

+ Isolatoren keine Divergenz $\omega_j > \forall j$

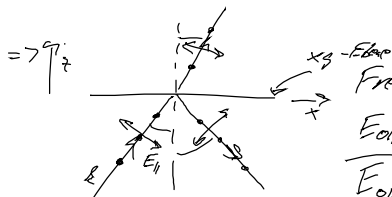


• Minimalforderung $\underline{D} \cdot \underline{r} |_{z=0} = \underline{D}' \cdot \underline{r} |_{z=0} = \underline{D}'' \cdot \underline{r} |_{z=0}$

\Rightarrow Reflexionsgesetz $\varphi'' = \varphi$

Brechungsgesetz $n_1(\varphi) \cdot \sin(\varphi) = n_2(\varphi') \cdot \sin(\varphi')$
Snellius

• aus MWG $\underline{n} \cdot \underline{D}$, $\underline{n} \cdot \underline{B}$, $\underline{n} \times \underline{E}$, $\underline{n} \times \underline{H}$ stetig $\epsilon_{ext} \neq 0, \epsilon_{ext} = 0$



Fresnel'sche Formeln

$\frac{E_{01}'}{E_{01}} = \frac{2 n_1 \cos \varphi}{n_2 \cos \varphi + n_1 \cos \varphi'}$

$\frac{E_{01}''}{E_{01}} = \frac{n_2 \cos \varphi - n_1 \cos \varphi'}{n_2 \cos \varphi + n_1 \cos \varphi'}$

$\frac{E_{0L}'}{E_{0L}} = \frac{2 n_1 \cos \varphi}{n_1 \cos \varphi + n_2 \cos \varphi'}$

$\frac{E_{0L}''}{E_{0L}} = \frac{n_1 \cos \varphi - n_2 \cos \varphi'}{n_1 \cos \varphi + n_2 \cos \varphi'}$

$n_i \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow E_{01}, E_{01}', E_{01}'' \in \mathbb{R}$

← kann verschwinden
Brewster Winkel

leicht anderes Verhalten

transv. Polarisation

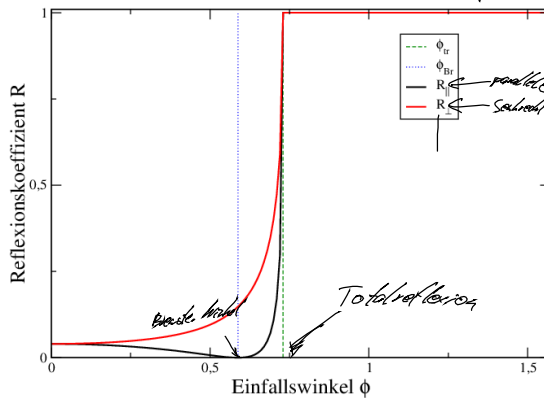
$R_{\perp} = \left| \frac{E_{0L}''}{E_{0L}} \right|^2$

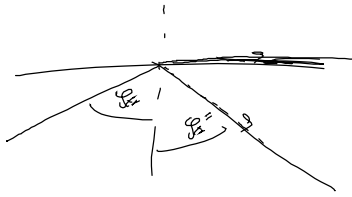
$R_{\parallel} = \left| \frac{E_{01}''}{E_{01}} \right|^2$

$n_2 \sin \varphi = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \cdot n_1 \sin \varphi' \leq \frac{n_2}{n_1}$

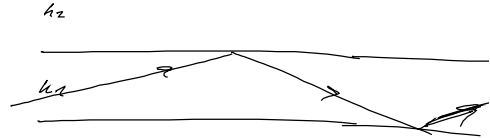
$\varphi_{\text{Tot}} = \arcsin \frac{n_2}{n_1}$

Totalreflexion $n_2 < n_1$





Glasfaser:



7.5, Lichtausbreitung in inhomog Medien

$$\epsilon(x, \omega) \mu(x, \omega) \rightarrow n(x, \omega)$$

BSP $\nabla \cdot D = \rho_{ext}$ $\nabla(\epsilon E) = \underbrace{(\nabla \cdot \epsilon) \cdot E}_{\approx 0} + \underbrace{\epsilon \cdot (\nabla \cdot E)}_{\rho}$

Klärmannweise

$$\left[\Delta + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \underbrace{\epsilon(x, \omega) \mu(x, \omega)}_{n^2(x, \omega)} \right] \underline{E}(x, \omega) = 0 \quad \text{analog auch } \underline{B}$$

Vernachlässige Vektorcharakter

skalare Fkt

$$\left[\Delta + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} n^2(x, \omega) \right] \psi(x, \omega) \quad \text{Eikonal}$$

$$\psi(x) = \Phi(x) e^{i k_0 \cdot S(x)} \quad \begin{matrix} \Phi(x) \in \mathbb{R} \\ S(x) \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix} \quad \omega = k_0 \cdot c$$

falls $n \rightarrow \text{const}$	$S(x) = \frac{k_0 x}{k_0}$	$\Phi(x) = \Phi_0$
falls n leicht veränderlich	$\nabla S = \frac{\omega}{c}$	$\nabla \Phi \approx 0$
	$\nabla^2 S \approx 0$	

$$\nabla \psi(x) = \underbrace{(\nabla \Phi(x))}_{\approx 0} e^{i k_0 S(x)} + \underbrace{\Phi(x)}_{\psi(x)} e^{i k_0 S(x)} \cdot i k_0 (\nabla S(x))$$

$$\approx \psi(x) \cdot i k_0 (\nabla S(x))$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi(x) \approx (\nabla \psi(x)) \cdot i k_0 (\nabla S(x)) + \psi(x) \cdot i k_0 (\Delta S(x))$$

$$\approx -k_0^2 \psi(x) (\nabla S(x))^2$$

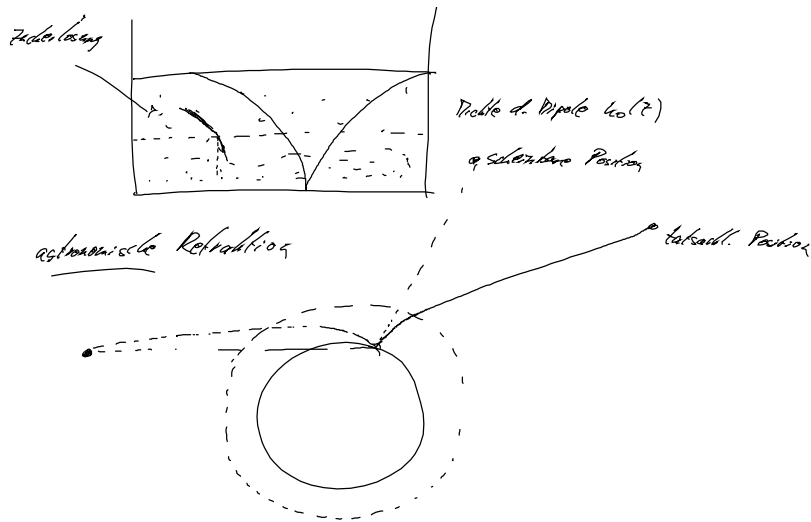
$$\Rightarrow \left[\nabla S(x) \right]^2 = n^2(x) \quad \text{Eikonalgleichung}$$

$$\psi(x) \approx \Phi(r_0) e^{i k_0 [S(r_0) + (x-r_0) \nabla S|_{r_0} + \dots]}$$

$$\approx \underbrace{[\Phi(r_0) e^{i k_0 S(r_0)}]}_{\in \mathbb{C}} e^{i k_0 (S(r_0) + (x-r_0) \nabla S|_{r_0})} \quad \hat{=} \text{ ebener Welle}$$

$$e_k = \frac{\nabla S|_{r_0}}{n(r_0)} \rightarrow e_k^2 = 1$$

Richtung hängt von r_0 ab \rightarrow keine geradlinige Ausbreitung

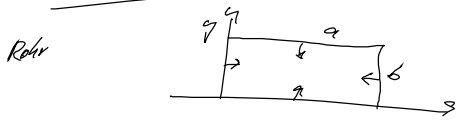


Huygens'sches Prinzip folgt auch näherungsweise aus M6

8. Ausgewählte Themen der E1)

8.1. Wellenausbreitung in Hohlleitern

8.1.1. Rechteckige Hohlleiter



Rohr sei ein Leiter $\rightarrow E$ sei \perp auf dem Rand

Ansatz
$$E(x, y, t) = \begin{pmatrix} E_x(x, y) \\ E_y(x, y) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{i(k_x x + k_y y - \omega t)}$$
 Ausbreitung in z-Richtung

RB: $E_x(x, 0) = E_x(x, b) = 0$ innen: MVB in Metall
 $E_y(0, y) = E_y(a, y) = 0$ $(\Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2) E = 0$ analog B
 jede Komp. $(\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 - k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}) E_{x/y}(x, y) = 0$

Sep.-Ansatz: $E_{x/y}(x, y) = f_x(x) g_y(y)$

$f_x(0) = f_x(b) = f_y(0) = f_y(a) = 0$

$f_x'' g_x + f_x g_x'' - k^2 f_x g_x + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} f_x g_x = 0$

$\frac{f_x''}{f_x} + \frac{g_x''}{g_x} = k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$
 $= \text{const} \quad \text{const}$

$\rightarrow f_x(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{n} \cdot a \cdot x}{a}\right) \quad g_x(y) = \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{n} \cdot a \cdot y}{b}\right)$

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{E} = 0 \rightarrow \partial_x E_x(x, y) + \partial_y E_y(x, y) = 0$$

$$f_x(x) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot y}{a}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot x}{a}\right) \cdot g_y'(y) = 0 \quad \forall x, y$$

$\tilde{k}, a \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$$\rightarrow f_x'(x) = C \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot x}{a}\right) \quad g_y'(y) = -C \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot y}{b}\right)$$

$$f_x(x) = -\frac{C}{\tilde{k} \cdot a} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot x}{a}\right) \quad g_y(y) = \frac{b \cdot C}{\tilde{k} \cdot a} \cos\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot y}{b}\right)$$

$$\underline{E}^{k_n}(r, t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot y}{b}\right) \\ + \frac{b \cdot \tilde{k}}{a \cdot \tilde{k}} \sin\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot y}{b}\right) \end{pmatrix} e^{i(k_n z - \omega t)}$$

aus Wellengl.: $k^2 = k_{\text{un}}^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - \left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot \tilde{k}}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\tilde{k} \cdot \tilde{k}}{b}\right)^2$ kann endlich viele k_n -Moden
kann sich ausbreiten

$$\partial_t \underline{B} = -i \omega \cdot \underline{B} = -C \nabla \times \underline{E}$$

$$\underline{B} = -\frac{iC}{\omega} \nabla \times \underline{E} \quad \text{"TE"-Moden}$$

prüfe MWG erfüllt

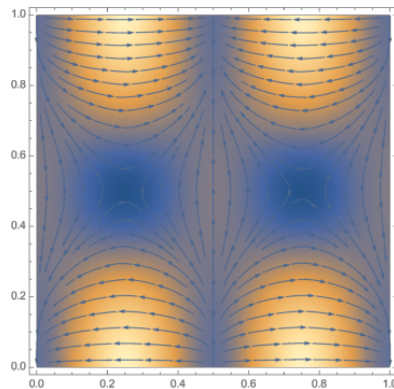
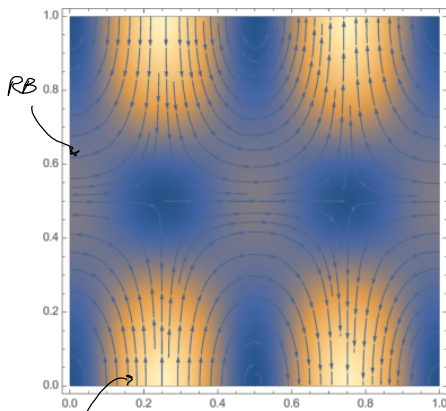
$$\nabla \times \underline{B} - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \underline{E} = 0 \quad \text{transversal elektrod.$$

in Vakuum $\underline{B} \perp \underline{E} \perp \underline{k} \perp \underline{B}$

\underline{B} ist nicht mehr ^{von} transversal

$$\langle S \rangle = \left\langle \frac{c}{4\pi} \underline{E} \times \underline{B} \right\rangle \approx \frac{c}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}(\underline{E} \times \underline{B}^*)$$

$k_n = 2$



$\underline{E} \perp \underline{B}$
 $\underline{E} \perp \underline{k} \perp \underline{E}$
 $\underline{B} \not\perp \underline{k}$

$$\underline{E}(r, t) = \sum_{k_n=0}^{\infty} \underline{C}_{k_n} \cdot \underline{E}^{k_n}$$

$$\underline{E}_0(r) = \underline{E}(r, t=0)$$