

第11回 3. の解答

$$(11.11)より \quad \epsilon_s \epsilon_0 + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega} = \frac{\epsilon_0 c^2 (k + i\alpha)^2}{\omega \omega^2} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{①} \quad \epsilon_s \mu_0 \omega^2 \epsilon_0 + i \sigma \mu_0 \omega = (k^2 - \alpha^2) + 2ik\alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \mu_0 = k^2 - \alpha^2 & \text{②} \\ \sigma \omega \mu_0 = 2k\alpha & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{③} \quad k = \sigma \omega / 2\alpha \quad \text{と} \text{②} \text{に代入}$$

$$\epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \mu_0 - \left(\frac{\sigma \omega \mu_0}{2\alpha} \right)^2 + \alpha^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha^4 + \epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \mu_0 \alpha^2 - \frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2 \mu_0^2}{4} = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{-\epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \mu_0 \pm \sqrt{\epsilon_s^2 \epsilon_0^2 \omega^4 \mu_0^2 + \sigma^2 \omega^2 \mu_0^2}}{2} \quad \alpha^2 > 0 \text{より} \quad + \text{を採}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega^2 \mu_0 + \sqrt{\epsilon_s^2 \epsilon_0^2 \omega^4 \mu_0^2 + \sigma^2 \omega^2 \mu_0^2}}{2}}$$

$$= \omega \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \mu_0}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon_s^2 \epsilon_0^2 \omega^2}} - 1 \right)} \quad \text{④}$$

$k + i\alpha$ は金属中の電磁波の波数である。この電磁波の電場の空間部分 は $\exp\{i(k + i\alpha)z\} = e^{ikz} e^{-\alpha z}$ となり $z = 1/\alpha$ で $1/e$ となる。従って $1/e$ まで減衰する距離は ④ の逆数ととり

$$d_k = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \mu_0} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon_s^2 \epsilon_0^2 \omega^2}} - 1 \right)} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$\sigma^2 \gg \epsilon_s^2 \epsilon_0^2 \omega^2$ の時は ⑤ は

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\alpha} &= \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \mu_0} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon_s^2 \epsilon_0^2 \omega^2}} - 1 \right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \epsilon_s \epsilon_0}{\sigma \omega}} \quad \text{⑥} \end{aligned}$$

$$(a) \quad \sigma = 1/\rho = 5.88 \times 10^7 [\Omega^{-1} \text{m}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega &= \epsilon_s \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot 1/4\pi \epsilon_0} 2\pi f = \epsilon_s \frac{1}{4\pi \times 9 \times 10^9 [\text{m/F}]} \times 10^6 [\text{s}^{-1}] \\ &= \epsilon_s \times 5.56 \times 10^{-5} [\text{F/ms}] \quad [\text{F/ms}] = [1/\Omega \text{m}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \gg \epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{⑥} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \epsilon_s \epsilon_0}{\sigma \omega}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 3.0 \times 20^2 [\text{m/s}]}{5.88 \times 10^7 [\Omega^{-1} \text{m}] \times 3.14 \times 10^6 [\text{s}^{-1}] \times 4 \times 3.14 \times 9.0 \times 10^9 [\text{m/F}]} \\ &= 6.56 \times 10^{-5} [\text{m}] \end{aligned}$$

(b) (a) と 3 桁の 違 い な の で $\sigma \gg \epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega$ は 変 わ ら な い

$$\textcircled{6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{(3.0 \times 10^8 [\text{ms}^{-1}])^2}{\sqrt{5.88 \times 10^7 [\Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}] \times 3.14 \times 10^9 [\text{s}^{-1}] \times 4 \times 3.14 \times 9.0 \times 10^9 [\text{mF}^{-1}]}}$$

$$= 2.07 \times 10^{-6} [\text{m}]$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_s \epsilon_0 \omega} = \frac{2\sigma}{\epsilon_s 4\pi \epsilon_0 f} = \frac{2 \times 4.0 [\cancel{\Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}}] \times 9.0 \times 10^9 [\cancel{\text{mF}^{-1}}]}{80 \times 10^9 [\cancel{\text{s}^{-1}}]} = 0.9$$

$$\textcircled{5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10^9 [\text{s}^{-1}] \times \sqrt{\frac{80}{2 \times (3.0 \times 10^8 [\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}])^2 (\sqrt{1 + 0.9^2} - 1)}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10^9 [\text{s}^{-1}] \times 1.24 \times 10^{-8} [\frac{\text{s}}{\text{m}}]}$$

$$= 0.0128 [\text{m}]$$