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# 介质球的各向异性瑞利散射\*

李应乐,王明军,董群峰,唐高峰

(咸阳师范学院 电波传播与散射研究所,陕西 咸阳 712000)

**摘要:**基于电磁场的多尺度理论,研究了各向异性介质球内、外电场的规律,导出了各向异性目标散射场的表达式,得到了各向异性介质目标散射振幅、散射截面等的解析表达式,并对其正确性进行了检验.仿真结果表明:各向异性介质球的散射具有偶极辐射的特点,介电常量越大,产生的偶极矩也愈大,散射也越强.其结果可为各向异性目标监测、各向异性光散射研究等提供理论支持.

**关键词:**各向异性介质;张量;光电磁散射

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## 0 引言

近年来,随着航空工业及现代隐身等技术领域的不断发展,各向异性目标与光、电磁波的相互作用等一系列应用研究受到人们的重视<sup>[1-6]</sup>,文献[7]采用波透射链矩阵的方法处理介质参量为单轴各向异性材料的波传播问题.利用积分方程分析二维各向异性介质对平面电磁波的散射是一种较为常见的研究方法<sup>[8]</sup>,研究各向异性介质中的波函数展开等<sup>[9]</sup>是各项异性目标散射的关键问题.另外,人们还利用矩量法<sup>[10]</sup>等数值算法的结合研究了三维各向异性目标的电磁散射问题.从研究方法上讲,目前研究与各向异性介质有关的电磁问题可分为两类,即解析法与数值法,而且数值法以解析理论为基础.部分文献在这些方法的使用中忽略了介电常量矩阵的元素在不同的坐标系中是不同的,因而所得结论有一定的误差.另外,尚未见到给出各向异性介质目标散射场的文献报道.本文首先将直角坐标系中各向异性介质的参量矩阵转换到球坐标系中,建立了各向异性介质球内外电场的表达式,得到了各向异性介质球的 Rayleigh 电磁散射截面,并对所得结果进行了部分数值仿真,研究了介电常量张量、电波入射角等对散射特性的影响.

## 1 Rayleigh 散射特性研究

设有一个半径为  $R_0$  的各向异性介质球,直角坐标系的介电常量张量为<sup>[11]</sup>

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_r \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_0 = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_0 \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

利用电场强度与电位移矢量的关系、球坐标系中与直角坐标系中矢量之间的变换关系可得球坐标系中的介电常量张量为

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_0 \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} & \epsilon_{13} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} & \epsilon_{23} \\ \epsilon_{31} & \epsilon_{32} & \epsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{11} &= \epsilon_3 \cos^2 \theta + \epsilon_1 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \epsilon_2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi, \\ \epsilon_{12} &= -\epsilon_3 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \epsilon_1 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \\ &\quad \epsilon_2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi, \\ \epsilon_{13} &= (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) \cos \varphi \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ \epsilon_{22} &= \epsilon_3 \sin^2 \theta + \epsilon_1 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \epsilon_2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi, \\ \epsilon_{23} &= (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) \cos \varphi \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \epsilon_{33} = \epsilon_1 \sin^2 \varphi + \\ &\quad \epsilon_2 \cos^2 \varphi, \\ \epsilon_{12} &= \epsilon_{21}, \epsilon_{13} = \epsilon_{31}, \epsilon_{32} = \epsilon_{23}. \end{aligned}$$

设外电场的大小为  $E_0$ ,在主坐标系中的方位用参量  $\theta_0, \varphi_0$  确定,由于外电势问题不具有对称性,可设球外的电势为

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(R, \theta, \varphi) &= \sum_{m,n} \left( e_{m,n} R^n + \frac{f_{m,n}}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n^m(\cos \theta) \cdot \\ &\quad \cos m\varphi + \sum_{m,n} \left( g_{m,n} R^n + \frac{h_{m,n}}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n^m(\cos \theta) \cdot \\ &\quad \sin m\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

当  $R \rightarrow \infty$  时,电势

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 \rightarrow -RE_0 \cos \beta &= -RE_0 [\sin \theta \sin \theta_0 \cdot \\ &\quad \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0) + \cos \theta \cos \theta_0]. \end{aligned}$$

利用比较系数进一步可得球外电势的表达式为

$$u_1(R, \theta, \varphi) = AR \cos \theta + BR \sin \theta \cos \varphi +$$

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Tel:029-33722021 Email:liyinglexidian@yahoo.com.cn

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$$DR\sin\theta\sin\varphi + \sum_{m,n} \frac{f_{m,n}}{R^{n+1}} P_n^m(\cos\theta)\cos m\varphi + \sum_{m,n} \frac{h_{m,n}}{R^{n+1}} P_n^m(\cos\theta)\sin m\varphi.$$

式中

$$A=e_{01}=-E_0\cos\theta_0, B=e_{11}=-E_0\sin\theta_0\cos\varphi_0, D=g_{11}=-E_0\sin\theta_0\sin\varphi_0; e_{m,n}=0, m\neq 0, 1, n\neq 1, g_{m,n}=0, m\neq 1, n\neq 1.$$

球内电势为

$$u'(R',\theta',\varphi') = \sum_{m,n} a_{m,n} R'^n P_n^m(\cos\theta')\cos m\varphi' + \sum_{m,n} c_{m,n} R'^n P_n^m(\cos\theta')\sin m\varphi'.$$

以上两式是各向异性介质球存在于外电场中时球内外电势的表达式,其中带“'”的量与原坐标系中不带“'”量的关系见文献[12-13].在半径为 $R_0$ 的球表面上,电势满足电势相等、电位移矢量法向分量连续的条件,即为下列关系

$$u|_{R=R_0} = u_1|_{R=R_0}, \epsilon_0 \left( \epsilon_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \epsilon_{12} \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \epsilon_{13} \frac{1}{R\sin\theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \Big|_{R=R_0} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial R} \Big|_{R=R_0}.$$

比较同类三角函数的系数可得

$$u(R,\theta,\varphi) = \frac{3A}{2+\epsilon_3} R\cos\theta + \frac{3B}{2+\epsilon_1} R\cos\varphi\sin\theta + \frac{3D}{2+\epsilon_2} R\sin\varphi\sin\theta, u_1(R,\theta,\varphi) = AR\cos\theta + BR\sin\theta\cos\varphi + DR\sin\theta\sin\varphi + \frac{AR_0^3}{R^2} \frac{1-\epsilon_3}{2+\epsilon_3} \cos\theta + \frac{BR_0^3}{R^2} \frac{1-\epsilon_1}{2+\epsilon_1} \sin\theta\cos\varphi + \frac{DR_0^3}{R^2} \frac{1-\epsilon_2}{2+\epsilon_2} \sin\theta\sin\varphi.$$

以上是一各向异性介质球目标在外电场中存在时目标内、外电势的解析表达式.利用对内电势取梯度可得到该介质球内部电场为

$$E = E_2 \hat{y} + E_1 \hat{x} + E_3 \hat{z} \quad (2)$$

式中

$$A = E_0 \cos\theta_0, B = E_0 \sin\theta_0 \cos\varphi_0, D = E_0 \sin\theta_0 \sin\varphi_0, E_2 = \frac{3D}{2+\epsilon_2}, E_1 = \frac{3B}{2+\epsilon_1}, E_3 = \frac{3A}{2+\epsilon_3}$$

$\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}$  为直角坐标的单位矢量.显然,上式退回到各向同性目标时与已有文献[11]完全一致,验证了上述结果的正确性.利用文献[14]的研究方法可以得出各向异性目标的散射场为

$$E_s = f(\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) \frac{e^{jkr}}{r} \quad (3)$$

式中

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \frac{k^2}{4\pi v} \int \{ -\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times [\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times (\epsilon_r \cdot E - E)] \} \cdot e^{-jkr' \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}} dV' \quad (4)$$

为散射振幅; $E$ 为目标内部的总电场.将式(2)的电场强度的表达式代入上式运算后可以写为

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \frac{k^2}{4\pi v} \int \{ -\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times [\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times (E_2(\epsilon_2 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + E_1(\epsilon_1 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + E_3(\epsilon_3 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{z}})] \} e^{-jkr' \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}} dV'$$

对于瑞利散射, $kr' = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} r' \ll 1$ ,所以散射振幅可以写为

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \frac{k^2 V}{4\pi} \{ -\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times [\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times (E_2(\epsilon_2 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + E_1(\epsilon_1 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + E_3(\epsilon_3 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{z}})] \} \quad (5)$$

式中 $V$ 为球的体积, $\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{i}$ 分别为散射方向与入射电场方向的单位矢量.令

$$\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin\theta\cos\varphi\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta\sin\varphi\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos\theta\hat{\mathbf{z}} = r_x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + r_y\hat{\mathbf{y}} + r_z\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

散射振幅变为

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \frac{k^2 V}{4\pi} [(E_2(\epsilon_2 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + E_1(\epsilon_1 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + E_3(\epsilon_3 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{z}}) - \hat{\mathbf{r}}(E_2(\epsilon_2 - 1)r_y + E_1(\epsilon_1 - 1)r_x + E_3(\epsilon_3 - 1)r_z)] \quad (6)$$

当介电常量张量为实数时,微分散射截面为

$$\sigma_d = |f(\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}})|^2 = \frac{k^4 V^2}{(4\pi)^2} [ |E_1(1-r_x^2)(\epsilon_1-1) - r_x r_y E_2(\epsilon_2-1) - r_x r_z E_3(\epsilon_3-1)|^2 + |E_2(1-r_y^2)(\epsilon_2-1) - r_x r_y E_1(\epsilon_1-1) - r_y r_z E_3(\epsilon_3-1)|^2 + |E_3(1-r_z^2)(\epsilon_3-1) - r_x r_z E_1(\epsilon_1-1) - r_y r_z E_2(\epsilon_2-1)|^2 ] \quad (7)$$

由式(7)可以看出,微分散射截面由两部分构成,第一部分和入射波的方向有关,第二部分不仅和入射波方向有关,而且还与观察方位有关.当目标为各向同性介质、入射电场在 $x$ 轴正方向时,即 $B=D=0, A=E_0, \epsilon_1=\epsilon_2=\epsilon_3=\epsilon$ ,微分散射截面为

$$\sigma_d = |f(\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}})|^2 = \frac{k^4 V^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left| \frac{3E_0(\epsilon-1)}{2+\epsilon} \right|^2 \sin^2\theta$$

与文献[14]结果完全一致.散射截面与微分散射截面的关系为 $\sigma_s = \int \sigma_d d\Omega$ ,运算后可得各向异性目标的散射截面的解析表达式,此不再详述.选择参量为:电磁波频率为20 GHz,  $R=3$  mm,满足 $kr \ll 1$ 的瑞利散射条件,部分仿真结果见图1~3.

图1是微分散射随观察方位的变化,可以看出:不论介电常量张量取值如何,微分散射随 $\theta$ 角敏感的变化,当观察角接近0或 $\pi$ 时散射最弱.图2表明,当外场方向沿主轴方向时,散射最强,由表达式(3)、(4)可知,这是由于激发散射场的源与入射电场

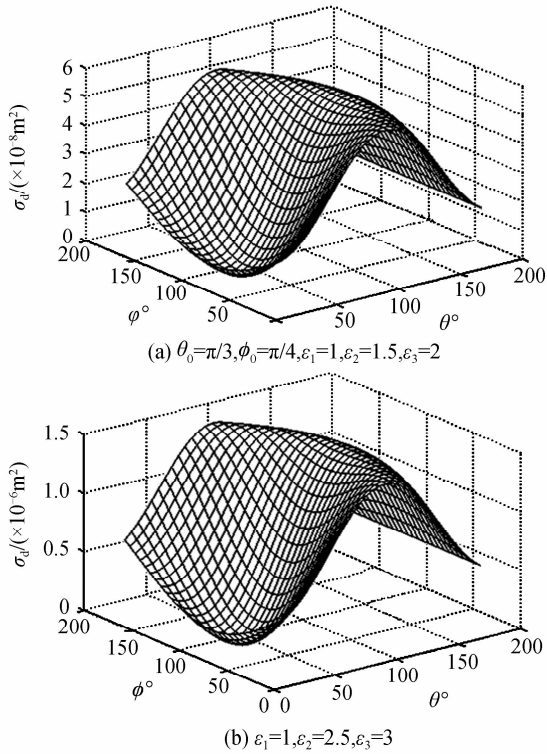


图1 微分散射随观察方位的变化

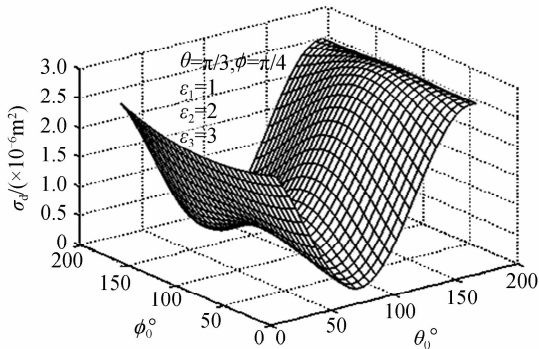
Fig. 1 Changes of  $\sigma_d$  versus the observing angles

图2 散射截面随极化角的变化

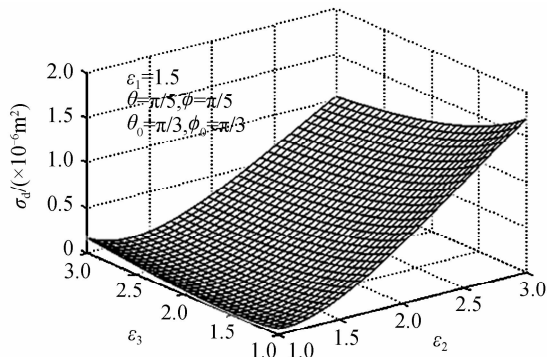
Fig. 2 Changes of  $\sigma_d$  versus the polarizing angles

图3 微分散射随介质常量张量的变化

Fig. 3 Changes of  $\sigma_d$  versus dielectric tensors

成正比,而当外场方向沿主轴方向时,入射电场最强,因而散射效应最强.图3为散射随介电常量张量的变化,可以看出,介电常量张量越强,散射越大,这是由于介电常量越大,介质极化后所产生的电偶极矩越大.总之,在瑞利散射中,各向异性介质球的散

射具有偶极辐射的特点,介电常量越大,产生的偶极矩也愈大,散射也越强;当外电场的方向与某一主轴方向相同时,散射效应也变得最为明显.

## 2 结论

基于电磁场的多尺度理论,研究了不同坐标系中介电常量张量的变换关系,给出了各向异性介质球内部电场的表达式,结果与现有文献完全一致;推出了任意各向异性目标散射场的表达式,以各向异性介质球形目标为例,得到了各向异性介质球形目标散射振幅、散射截面等的解析表达式,并对其正确性进行了检验;对所得的结果进行了仿真,仿真结果具有明显的物理意义.结果表明:在满足瑞利散射的条件下,各向异性介质球的散射具有偶极辐射的特点,介电常量越大,产生的偶极矩也愈大,散射也越强;当外电场的方向与某一主轴方向相同时,散射效应变得最为明显.

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## Anisotropic Rayleigh Scattering for a Dielectric Sphere

LI Ying-le, WANG Ming-jun, DONG Qun-feng, TANG Gao-feng

(*Institute of Radio Wave Propagation & Scattering, Xianyang Normal University, Xianyang, Shaanxi 712000, China*)

**Abstract:** Based on the scales theory of electromagnetic wave, the law of electric field inside and outside an anisotropic medium sphere is researched. The formula of scattering field from the anisotropic targets is derived. The differential scattering cross section and the scattering amplitude etc. for the anisotropic spherical target are presented. The correctness of the obtained results is tested. Simulation results show that the scattering of an anisotropic sphere has the property of a dipole radiation. The bigger the dielectric constant is, the stronger the dipole and the scattering are. These results provide a theoretical basis for the light scattering from an anisotropic target and the identification of anisotropic targets.

**Key words:** Anisotropic medium; Tensor; Light electromagnetic scattering



**LI Ying-le** was born in 1961. He received the Ph. D. degree in radio physics from Xidian University in 2005. Now he works as a professor, and his research interests focus on electromagnetic wave scattering by complex scatters.