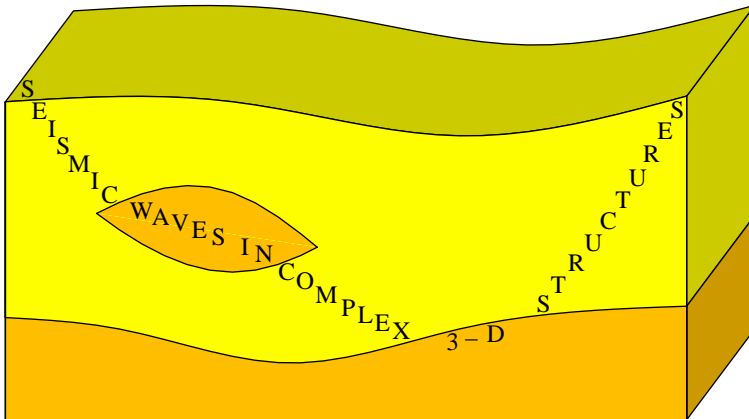


Ray series for electromagnetic waves in static heterogeneous bianisotropic dielectric media

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Notation

Einstein summation. Indices $i, j, \dots = 1, 2, 3$; $\alpha, \beta, \dots = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

Maxwell equations

System of 8 first-order partial differential equations for 12 quantities:

E_i ... electric field

B^i ... magnetic induction

D^i ... electric displacement

H_i ... magnetic field

System of 6 constitutive equations

Tellegen representation:

$$D^i = D^i(E_m, H_n)$$

$$B^i = B^i(E_m, H_n)$$

Boys-Post representation:

$$D^i = D^i(E_m, B^n)$$

$$H_i = H_i(E_m, B^n)$$

Special cases of the constitutive equations in the Boys-Post representation

Linear isotropic medium:

$$D^i = \varepsilon E_i$$

ε ... permittivity

$$H_i = \mu^{-1} B^i$$

μ^{-1} ... inverse permeability

Linear isotropic chiral medium:

$$D^i = \varepsilon E_i + \alpha B^i$$

α ... chirality parameter

$$H_i = \alpha E_i + \mu^{-1} B^i$$

Linear biisotropic medium:

$$D^i = \varepsilon E_i + \alpha B^i$$

α, β ... magnetoelectric parameters

$$H_i = \beta E_i + \mu^{-1} B^i$$

Linear anisotropic medium:

$$D^i = \varepsilon^{ij} E_j$$

Counterpart of elastic anisotropy:

$$D^i = \varepsilon E_i$$

$$H_i = \mu^{-1} B^i$$

$$H_i = \mu_{ij}^{-1} B^j$$

Linear bianisotropic medium

$$D^i = \varepsilon^{ij} E_j + \alpha^i_j B^j$$

α^i_j, β_i^j ... magnetoelectric matrices

$$H_i = \beta_i^j E_j + \mu_{ij}^{-1} B^j$$

Vector potential

We may express 6 components E_i and B^i in terms of 6 skew combinations $A_{\alpha,\beta} - A_{\beta,\alpha}$ of the derivatives of the components of covariant 4-vector potential A_α .

Then 4 Maxwell equations for E_i and B^i are identically satisfied.

Remaining 4 Maxwell equations:

for $D^i = D^i(A_{\alpha,\beta} - A_{\beta,\alpha})$ and $H_i = H^i(A_{\alpha,\beta} - A_{\beta,\alpha})$.

In this case, the **Boys-Post representation** is superior to the Tellegen representation.

Aharonov-Bohm experiment

Electrons propagate around a solenoid through a region where $E_i = 0$ and $B^i = 0$, but $A_\alpha \neq 0$.

Interference of electrons depends on A_α .

The electromagnetic field cannot be completely described by E_i and B^i . The electromagnetic field is better described by A_α .

Electromagnetic wave equation

Maxwell equations for a linear bianisotropic medium in the Boys-Post representation:

$$[\chi^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x^\mu) A_{\delta,\gamma}(x^\nu)]_{,\beta} = J^\alpha(x^\mu) \quad . \quad (23)$$

Electromagnetic vector potential A_α is a covariant 4-vector.

Constitutive tensor $\chi^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ is a contravariant tensor density of weight -1 .

Current density J^α is a contravariant 4-vector density of weight -1 .

The constitutive tensor is **skew** with respect to its first and second indices, and with respect to its third and fourth indices:

$$\chi^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -\chi^{\beta\alpha\gamma\delta} \quad , \quad (20)$$

$$\chi^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -\chi^{\alpha\beta\delta\gamma} \quad . \quad (21)$$

Components of the constitutive tensor

Constitutive tensor $\chi^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ has 36 independent components represented by 36 constitutive parameters ε^{ij} , α^i_j , β_i^j , μ_{ij}^{-1} :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi^{1414} & \chi^{1424} & \chi^{1434} \\ \chi^{2414} & \chi^{2424} & \chi^{2434} \\ \chi^{3414} & \chi^{3424} & \chi^{3434} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^{11} & \varepsilon^{12} & \varepsilon^{13} \\ \varepsilon^{21} & \varepsilon^{22} & \varepsilon^{23} \\ \varepsilon^{31} & \varepsilon^{32} & \varepsilon^{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi^{1423} & \chi^{1431} & \chi^{1412} \\ \chi^{2423} & \chi^{2431} & \chi^{2412} \\ \chi^{3423} & \chi^{3431} & \chi^{3412} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^1_1 & \alpha^1_2 & \alpha^1_3 \\ \alpha^2_1 & \alpha^2_2 & \alpha^2_3 \\ \alpha^3_1 & \alpha^3_2 & \alpha^3_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi^{2314} & \chi^{2324} & \chi^{2334} \\ \chi^{3114} & \chi^{3124} & \chi^{3134} \\ \chi^{1214} & \chi^{1224} & \chi^{1234} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^1 & \beta_1^2 & \beta_1^3 \\ \beta_2^1 & \beta_2^2 & \beta_2^3 \\ \beta_3^1 & \beta_3^2 & \beta_3^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi^{2323} & \chi^{2331} & \chi^{2312} \\ \chi^{3123} & \chi^{3131} & \chi^{3112} \\ \chi^{1223} & \chi^{1231} & \chi^{1212} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{11}^{-1} & \mu_{12}^{-1} & \mu_{13}^{-1} \\ \mu_{21}^{-1} & \mu_{22}^{-1} & \mu_{23}^{-1} \\ \mu_{31}^{-1} & \mu_{32}^{-1} & \mu_{33}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Differentiating the above Maxwell equations, we obtain the continuity equation

$$J_{,\alpha}^{\alpha} = 0 \quad . \quad (24)$$

We can thus replace the fourth Maxwell equation by its initial conditions and by the continuity equation for the source terms. For the electromagnetic wave propagation, we then need just the first three of four Maxwell equations

$$(\chi^{i\beta\gamma\delta} A_{\delta,\gamma})_{,\beta} = J^i \quad . \quad (25)$$

In our coordinate system, we choose the **Weyl gauge** condition

$$A_4 = 0 \quad . \quad (26)$$

Maxwell equations (25) then simplify to

$$(\chi^{i\beta\gamma l} A_{l,\gamma})_{,\beta} = J^i \quad . \quad (27)$$

We assume that the structure is time-independent (static) in our coordinate system,

$$\chi^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \chi^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x^m) \quad . \quad (30)$$

We can thus apply the ray-theory approximation in the frequency domain.

In frequency domain, the Maxwell equations for $A_i = A_i(x^m, \omega)$ with linear constitutive relations in the Boys-Post representation read

$$(\chi^{ijkl} A_{l,k})_{,j} - i\omega(\chi^{ij4l} A_l)_{,j} - i\omega\chi^{i4kl} A_{l,k} - \omega^2\chi^{i44l} A_l = J^i \quad , \quad (32)$$

where ω is the circular frequency. Electric current density J^i represents the source term and vanishes outside the source.

Standard ray series

We express frequency-domain magnetic vector potential $A_j = A_j(x^m, \omega)$ in terms of its vectorial amplitude $a_i = a_i(x^m, \omega)$ and travel time $\tau = \tau(x^m)$ as

$$A_i = a_i \exp(i\omega\tau) \quad . \quad (35)$$

We express the vectorial amplitude in the form of asymptotic series

$$a_i = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (i\omega)^{-n} a_i^{[n]} \quad , \quad (36)$$

where $a_i^{[n]} = a_i^{[n]}(x^m, \omega)$ is the n -th order vectorial amplitude.

We consider standard anisotropic ray theory assuming strictly decoupled waves, and proceed according to Červený (2001) using differential operators

$$N^i(a_m, \tau, n) = \Gamma^{il}(x^m, \tau, n, -1) a_l \quad , \quad (42)$$

$$M^i(a_m, \tau, n) = \chi^{ijkl} \tau_{,j} a_{l,k} + (\chi^{ijkl} \tau_{,k} a_l)_{,j} - \chi^{i4jl} a_{l,j} - (\chi^{ij4l} a_l)_{,j} \quad , \quad (43)$$

$$L^i(a_m) = (\chi^{ijkl} a_{l,k})_{,j} \quad . \quad (44)$$

Kelvin-Christoffel matrix

$$\Gamma^{il}(x^m, p_n, p_4) = \chi^{i\beta\gamma l}(x^m) p_\beta p_\gamma \quad (41)$$

is a function of six phase-space coordinates x^m, p_n formed by three spatial coordinates x^m and three slowness-vector components p_n . We shall insert $p_4 = -1$.

The Kelvin-Christoffel matrix is not symmetric. Its right-hand eigenvectors differ from its left-hand eigenvectors.

Right-hand eigenvector $g_i = g_i(x^m, \tau, n)$, corresponding to selected eigenvalue $G = G(x^m, \tau, n)$ of the Kelvin-Christoffel matrix:

$$\Gamma^{il} g_l = G g_i \quad .$$

Corresponding left-hand eigenvector $\vec{g}_i = \vec{g}_i(x^m, \tau, n)$:

$$\vec{g}_i \Gamma^{il} = \vec{g}_l G \quad .$$

We denote by G^\perp the other two eigenvalues of the Kelvin-Christoffel matrix, by g_i^\perp the corresponding right-hand eigenvectors, and by \vec{g}_i^\perp the corresponding left-hand eigenvectors. Superscript \perp takes two values. The three right-hand eigenvectors of the Kelvin-Christoffel matrix and the three left-hand eigenvectors of the Kelvin-Christoffel matrix are mutually biorthogonal, and we choose them mutually biorthonormal.

Eikonal equation

$$G(x^m, \tau, n) = 0$$

can be solved by standard methods developed for solving the Hamilton-Jacobi equation (Hamilton, 1837; Červený, 1972; Klimeš, 2002; 2010).

Hamilton equations of rays:

$$\frac{dx^i}{d\gamma} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}(x^m, p_n) \quad , \quad (77)$$

$$\frac{dp_i}{d\gamma} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x^i}(x^m, p_n) \quad . \quad (78)$$

Phase-space derivatives of the Hamiltonian function:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x^i} = -\frac{1}{2\varrho} \vec{g}_a \chi_{,i}^{a\beta\gamma d} p_\beta p_\gamma g_d \quad , \quad (82)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = -\frac{1}{2\varrho} \vec{g}_a (\chi^{ai\gamma d} + \chi^{a\gamma id}) p_\gamma g_d \quad , \quad (83)$$

where $p_4 = -1$ and

$$\varrho = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{g}_a (\chi^{a4\gamma d} + \chi^{a\gamma 4d}) p_\gamma g_d \quad . \quad (84)$$

Decomposition of a vectorial amplitude into principal amplitude component $a^{[n]}$ and two additional amplitude components $a^{\perp[n]}$:

$$a_i^{[n]} = a^{[n]} g_i + \sum_{\perp} a^{\perp[n]} g_i^{\perp} \quad . \quad (85)$$

Additional amplitude components:

$$a^{\perp[n]} = -[\vec{g}_i^{\perp} M^i(a_k^{[n-1]}, \tau, n) + \vec{g}_i^{\perp} L^i(a_k^{[n-2]})] (G^{\perp})^{-1} \quad (87)$$

with both $a^{\perp[0]} = 0$.

Zero-order principal amplitude component:

$$a^{[0]} = a_0^{[0]} (\varrho_0 J_0)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\varrho J)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(\int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\gamma S\right) \quad . \quad (95)$$

Squared geometrical spreading

$$J = \det\left(\frac{\partial x^i}{\partial \gamma^a}\right) \quad (96)$$

represents the Jacobian of transformation from ray coordinates $\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3$ to spatial coordinates x^i . These ray coordinates are composed of ray parameters γ^1 and γ^2 , and of travel time $\gamma^3 = \tau$ along rays.

Difference between symmetric and non-symmetric constitutive tensors with respect to the exchange of the first pair of indices and the second pair of indices:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{S} = & \frac{1}{4 \varrho} \sum_{\perp} \left(\vec{g}_k \frac{\partial \Gamma^{kl}}{\partial x^j} g_l^{\perp} \vec{g}_r^{\perp} \frac{\partial \Gamma^{rs}}{\partial p_j} g_s - \vec{g}_k \frac{\partial \Gamma^{kl}}{\partial p_j} g_l^{\perp} \vec{g}_r^{\perp} \frac{\partial \Gamma^{rs}}{\partial x^j} g_s \right) (G^{\perp})^{-1} \\
 & + \frac{1}{4 \varrho} \vec{g}_i (\chi^{ijkl} - \chi^{ikjl})_{,j} \tau_{,k} g_l - \frac{1}{4 \varrho} \vec{g}_i (\chi^{ij4l} - \chi^{i4jl})_{,j} g_l - \vec{g}_i \frac{dg_i}{d\gamma} . \quad (115)
 \end{aligned}$$

Term $\vec{g}_i \frac{dg_i}{d\gamma}$ represents just the correction of principal amplitude $a^{[n]}$ due to the undefined length of right-hand eigenvector g_i , and may be put to zero.

Quantity S may be singular at slowness-surface singularities, but is regular at spatial caustics.

Quantity S vanishes for a constitutive tensor symmetric with respect to the exchange of the first pair of indices and the second pair of indices. For a non-symmetric constitutive tensor, quantity S vanishes in a homogeneous medium.

Higher-order principal amplitude components:

$$a^{[n]} = a^{[0]} \left[\frac{a_0^{[n]}}{a_0^{[0]}} + \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\gamma \frac{Z^{[n-1]}}{a^{[0]} \sqrt{\varrho}} \right] , \quad (97)$$

where

$$Z^{[n-1]} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\varrho}} \left[\sum_{\perp} \vec{g}_i M^i(a^{\perp [n]} g_k^{\perp}, \tau, n) + \vec{g}_i L^i(a_k^{[n-1]}) \right] . \quad (93)$$

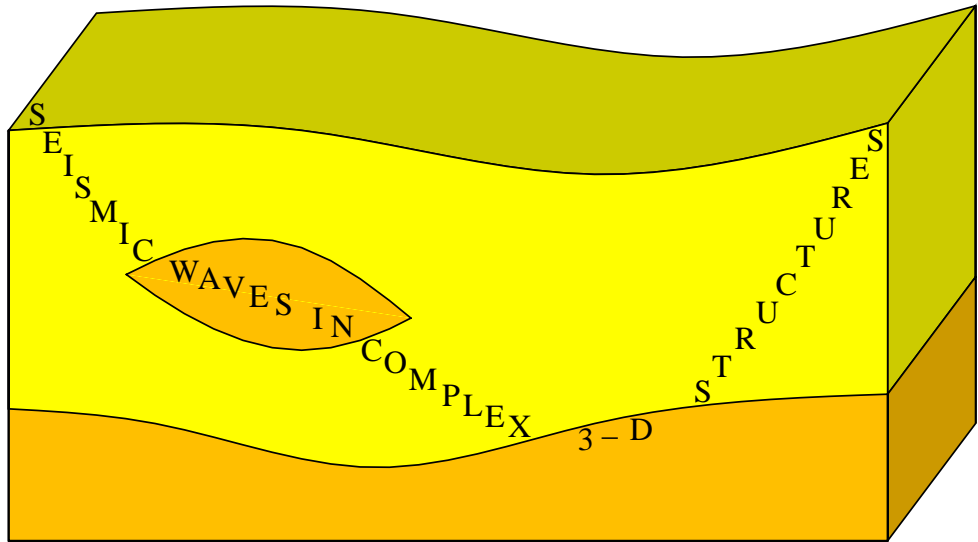
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Acknowledgements

The research has been supported:

by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic under contract 16-01312S,
and by the consortium “Seismic Waves in Complex 3-D Structures”



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