

SKIN DEPTH OF WATER AND METALS

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References: Griffiths, David J. (2007), Introduction to Electrodynamics, 3rd Edition; Pearson Education - Problem 9.19a-b.

Electromagnetic waves in a conductor (where there is free current but no free charge) can be written as

$$(1) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(z,t) = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_0 e^{i(\tilde{k}z - \omega t)}$$

$$(2) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{B}}(z,t) = \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_0 e^{i(\tilde{k}z - \omega t)}$$

where the wave vector is complex:

$$(3) \quad \tilde{k} = \frac{\omega\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon\omega}\right)^2} + 1} + i \frac{\omega\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon\omega}\right)^2} - 1} \equiv k + i\kappa$$

For a poor conductor, the conductivity σ is small, so for large enough frequencies $\sigma \ll \epsilon\omega$ and we can approximate κ by

$$(4) \quad \kappa \approx \frac{\omega\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon\omega}\right)^2} - 1$$

$$(5) \quad = \frac{\sigma}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$$

Since the imaginary part of \tilde{k} governs the attenuation of the wave as it penetrates the material, the skin depth for a poor conductor is

$$(6) \quad d = \frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{2}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}$$

For pure (deionized) water $\sigma = 5.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S m}^{-1}$ and $\epsilon = 80.1\epsilon_0$ (at 20°C) (we can take $\mu \approx \mu_0$) so the skin depth of water is

$$(7) \quad d = 8635 \text{ m}$$

Because the skin depth is so large, water is transparent.

For a good conductor, $\sigma \gg \epsilon\omega$ and we can approximate

$$(8) \quad \kappa \approx \frac{\omega\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon\omega}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\sigma\omega}{2}} \approx k$$

so the skin depth is

$$(9) \quad d = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu\sigma\omega}} \approx \frac{1}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

where λ is the wavelength within the material. For a typical metal, $\sigma \approx 10^7 \text{S m}^{-1}$ and $\mu \approx \mu_0$ so the skin depth at visible frequencies $\omega \approx 10^{15} \text{s}^{-1}$ is

$$(10) \quad d \approx 1.26 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}$$

With a skin depth this small, even a thin film of metal is effectively impervious to any penetration by visible light.

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