## 第4章 时变电磁场

4.1 证明: 在无源的真空中,以下矢量函数满足波动方程  $\nabla^2 \pmb{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \pmb{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$ ,其中  $c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$ ,  $E_0$  为常数。

(1) 
$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_x E_0 \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c}z)$$
; (2)  $\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_x E_0 \sin(\frac{\omega}{c}z)\cos(\omega t)$ ;

(3) 
$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{y} E_{0} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z)$$

$$\mathbf{F} \qquad (1) \quad \nabla^{2} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{x} E_{0} \nabla^{2} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z) = \mathbf{e}_{x} E_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z) =$$

$$-\mathbf{e}_{x} (\frac{\omega}{c})^{2} E_{0} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{x} E_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z) = -\mathbf{e}_{x} \omega^{2} E_{0} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z)$$

故

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t^2} = -\boldsymbol{e}_x (\frac{\omega}{c})^2 E_0 \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z) - \frac{1}{c^2} [-\boldsymbol{e}_x \omega^2 E_0 \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z)] = 0$$

即矢量函数  $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_x E_0 \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c}z)$  满足波动方程  $\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$ 。

(2) 
$$\nabla^{2} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{x} E_{0} \nabla^{2} \left[ \sin(\frac{\omega}{c}z) \cos(\omega t) \right] = \mathbf{e}_{x} E_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \left[ \sin(\frac{\omega}{c}z) \cos(\omega t) \right] =$$

$$-\mathbf{e}_{x} \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^{2} E_{0} \sin(\frac{\omega}{c}z) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{x} E_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \left[ \sin(\frac{\omega}{c}z) \cos(\omega t) \right] = -\mathbf{e}_{x} \omega^{2} E_{0} \left[ \sin(\frac{\omega}{c}z) \cos(\omega t) \right]$$

故

$$\nabla^{2} \boldsymbol{E} - \frac{1}{c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\boldsymbol{e}_{x} (\frac{\omega}{c})^{2} E_{0} \sin(\frac{\omega}{c} z) \cos(\omega t) - \frac{1}{c^{2}} [-\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \omega^{2} E_{0} \sin(\frac{\omega}{c} z) \cos(\omega t)] = 0$$

即矢量函数  $\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_x E_0 \sin(\frac{\omega}{c}z)\cos(\omega t)$  满足波动方程  $\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$ 。

(3) 
$$\nabla^{2} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{y} E_{0} \nabla^{2} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z) = \mathbf{e}_{y} E_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z) =$$

$$-\mathbf{e}_{y} (\frac{\omega}{c})^{2} E_{0} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{y} E_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z) = -\mathbf{e}_{x} \omega^{2} E_{0} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z)$$

故

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t^2} = -\boldsymbol{e}_y (\frac{\omega}{c})^2 E_0 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z) - \frac{1}{c^2} [-\boldsymbol{e}_y \omega^2 E_0 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z)] = 0$$

即矢量函数 
$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{y} E_{0} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z)$$
 满足波动方程  $\nabla^{2} \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$ 。

## 4.3 已知无源的空气中的磁场强度为

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{e}_{y} 0.1 \sin(10\pi x) \cos(6\pi \times 10^{9} t - kz) \quad A/m$$

利用波动方程求常数k的值。

解 在无源的空气中的磁场强度满足波动方程

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{r},t) - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{r},t)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

而

$$\nabla^{2} \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \boldsymbol{e}_{y} \nabla^{2} 0.1 \sin(10\pi x) \cos(6\pi \times 10^{9} t - kz) =$$

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{y} [-(10\pi)^{2} - k^{2}] 0.1 \sin(10\pi x) \cos(6\pi \times 10^{9} t - kz)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \boldsymbol{e}_{y} 0.1 \sin(10\pi x) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \cos(6\pi \times 10^{9} t - kz) =$$

$$-\boldsymbol{e}_{y} (6\pi \times 10^{9})^{2} 0.1 \sin(10\pi x) \cos(6\pi \times 10^{9} t - kz)$$

代入方程
$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{r},t) - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{r},t)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$
, 得

$$\mathbf{e}_{y}\{[-(10\pi)^{2}-k^{2}]+\mu_{0}\varepsilon_{0}(6\pi\times10^{9})^{2}\}0.1\sin(10\pi x)\cos(6\pi\times10^{9}t-kz)=0$$

于是有

$$[-(10\pi)^2 - k^2] + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 (6\pi \times 10^9)^2 = 0$$

故得到

$$k = \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 (6\pi \times 10^9)^2 - (10\pi)^2} = 10\sqrt{3}\pi$$

**4.5** 在应用电磁位时,如果不采用洛仑兹条件,而采用库仑规范 $_{VA}=0$ ,导出  $_{A}$  和 $_{\varphi}$  所满足的微分方程。

 $\mathbf{M}$  将电磁矢量位  $\mathbf{A}$  的关系式

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{A}$$

和电磁标量位 Ø 的关系式

$$\boldsymbol{E} = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t}$$

代入麦克斯韦第一方程

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$$

得

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right)$$

利用矢量恒等式

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A = \mu J + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t})$$

(1)

又由

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho$$

得

$$\nabla \cdot (-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

即

$$\nabla^2 \varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot A) = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} \tag{2}$$

按库仑规范, 令 $\nabla \cdot A = 0$ , 将其代入式(1)和式(2)得

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu \mathbf{J} + \mu \varepsilon \nabla \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}\right) \tag{3}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} \tag{4}$$

式(3)和式(4)就是采用库仑规范时,电磁位函数A和 $\varphi$ 所满足的微分方程。

4.8 自由空间中的电磁场为

- (1) 瞬时坡印廷矢量;
- (2) 平均坡印廷矢量;
- (3) 任一时刻流入如题 4.8 图(见教材 P222)所示的平行六面体(长1m、横截面积为  $0.25\,m^2$ )中的净功率。
  - 解 (1) 瞬时坡印廷矢量

$$S = E \times H = e_z 265 \cos^2(\omega t - kz) \text{ W/m}^2$$

(2) 平均坡印廷矢量

$$\mathbf{S}_{av} = \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} 265 \cos^2(\omega t - kz) dt = \mathbf{e}_z 132.5$$
 W/m<sup>2</sup>

(3) 任一时刻流入如题 4.8 图所示的平行六面体中的净功率为

$$P = -\oint_{S} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n} dS = -\left[ \mathbf{S} \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_{z}) \Big|_{z=0} + \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{z} \Big|_{z=1} \right] \times 0.25 =$$

$$265 \times 0.25 [\cos^{2}(\omega t) - \cos^{2}(\omega t - 0.42)] = -27.02 \sin(2\omega t - 0.42)$$
W

4.9 已知某电磁场的复矢量为

$$E(z) = e_x j E_0 \sin(k_0 z) \quad V/m$$

$$H(z) = e_y \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0 \cos(k_0 z) \quad A/m$$

式中 $k_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} = \frac{\omega}{c}$ , c为真空中的光速,  $\lambda_0$ 是波长。求: (1) z = 0、 $\frac{\lambda_0}{8}$ 、 $\frac{\lambda_0}{4}$ 各点处的瞬

时坡印廷矢量; (2)以上各点处的平均坡印廷矢量。

 $\mathbf{M}$  (1)  $\mathbf{E}$  和  $\mathbf{H}$  的瞬时矢量为

$$\boldsymbol{E}(z,t) = \operatorname{Re}[\boldsymbol{e}_x j E_0 \sin(k_0 z) e^{j\omega t}] = -\boldsymbol{e}_x E_0 \sin(k_0 z) \sin(\omega t) \text{ V/m}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}(z,t) = \operatorname{Re}[\boldsymbol{e}_y \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0 \cos(k_0 z) e^{j\omega t}] = \boldsymbol{e}_y \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0 \cos(k_0 z) \cos(\omega t) \text{ A/m}$$

则瞬时坡印廷矢量为

$$S(z,t) = E(z,t) \times H(z,t) = -e_z \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0^2 \cos(k_0 z) \sin(k_0 z) \cos(\omega t) \sin(\omega t)$$

故

$$S(0,t) = 0 \text{ W/m}^{2}$$

$$S(\lambda_{0}/8,t) = -e_{z} \frac{E^{2}}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{0}}{\mu_{0}}} \sin(2\omega t) \quad \text{W/m}^{2}$$

$$S(\lambda_{0}/4,t) = 0 \quad \text{W/m}^{2}$$

$$(2) \qquad S_{av}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[E(z) \times H^{*}(z)] = 0 \quad \text{W/m}^{2}$$

**4.10** 在横截面为 $a \times b$ 的矩形金属波导中,电磁场的复矢量为

$$E = -\mathbf{e}_{y} j\omega\mu \frac{a}{\pi} H_{0} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) e^{-j\beta z} \quad V/m$$

$$H = [\mathbf{e}_{x} j\beta \frac{a}{\pi} H_{0} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) + \mathbf{e}_{z} H_{0} \cos(\frac{\pi x}{a})] e^{-j\beta z} \quad A/m$$

式中 $H_0$ 、 $\omega$ 、 $\mu$ 和 $\beta$ 都是实常数。求: (1)瞬时坡印廷矢量; (2)平均坡印廷矢量。

 $\mathbf{F}$  (1)  $\mathbf{E}$  和  $\mathbf{H}$  的瞬时矢量为

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{E}(x,z,t) &= \operatorname{Re}[-\boldsymbol{e}_{y}j\omega\mu\frac{a}{\pi}H_{0}\sin(\frac{\pi x}{a})e^{-j\beta z}e^{j\omega t}] = \\ \boldsymbol{e}_{y}\omega\mu\frac{a}{\pi}H_{0}\sin(\frac{\pi x}{a})\sin(\omega t - \beta z) & V/m \\ \boldsymbol{H}(x,z,t) &= \operatorname{Re}\{[\boldsymbol{e}_{x}j\beta\frac{a}{\pi}H_{0}\sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) + \boldsymbol{e}_{z}H_{0}\cos(\frac{\pi x}{a})]e^{-j\beta z}e^{j\omega t}\} = \\ &-\boldsymbol{e}_{x}\beta\frac{a}{\pi}H_{0}\sin(\frac{\pi x}{a})\sin(\omega t - \beta z) + \boldsymbol{e}_{z}H_{0}\cos(\frac{\pi x}{a})\cos(\omega t - \beta z) \end{aligned}$$

故瞬时坡印廷矢量

$$S(x,z,t) = e_z \omega \mu \beta \left(\frac{a}{\pi} H_0\right)^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin^2(\omega t - \beta z) + e_x \frac{a\omega \mu}{4\pi} H_0^2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \sin(2\omega t - 2\beta z) \qquad \frac{W/m^2}{a}$$

(2) 平均坡印廷矢量

$$\mathbf{S}_{av}(x,z) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[\mathbf{E}(x,z) \times \mathbf{H}^*(x,z)] = \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\omega \mu \beta}{2} (\frac{a}{\pi} H_0)^2 \sin^2(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \quad \text{W/m}^2$$

4.13 设电场强度和磁场强度分别为

$$E = E_0 \cos(\omega t - \psi_e)$$
  

$$H = H_0 \cos(\omega t - \psi_m)$$

证明其坡印廷矢量的平均值为

$$\boldsymbol{S}_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{E}_0 \times \boldsymbol{H}_0 \cos(\psi_e - \psi_m)$$

解 坡印廷矢量的瞬时值为

$$S = E \times H = E_0 \cos(\omega t - \psi_e) \times H_0 \cos(\omega t - \psi_m) = \frac{1}{2} E_0 \times H_0 [\cos(\omega t - \psi_e + \omega t - \psi_m)] + \cos[\omega t - \psi_e - \omega t + \psi_m] =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}E_0 \times H_0[\cos(2\omega t - \psi_e - \psi_m) + \cos(\psi_e - \psi_m)]$$

$$S_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} S dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{1}{2} E_{0} \times H_{0} [\cos(2\omega t - \psi_{e} - \psi_{m}) + \cos(\psi_{e} - \psi_{m})] dt = \frac{1}{2} E_{0} \times H_{0} \cos(\psi_{e} - \psi_{m})$$

- 4.14 在半径为a、电导率为 $\sigma$ 的无限长直圆柱导线中,沿轴向通以均匀分布的恒定电流 I,且导线表面上有均匀分布的电荷面密度  $\rho_s$ 。
  - (1) 导线表面外侧的坡印廷矢量S:
  - (2) 证明: 由导线表面进入其内部的功率等于导线内的焦耳热损耗功率。
  - $\mathbf{M}$ : (1) 当导线的电导率 $\sigma$  为有限值时,导线内部存在沿电流方向的电场

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{i} = \frac{\boldsymbol{J}}{\sigma} = \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \frac{I}{\pi a^{2} \sigma}$$

根据边界条件,在导线表面上电场的切向分量连续,即 $E_{iz}=E_{oz}$ 。因此,在导线表面外侧的 电场的切向分量为

$$E_{oz}\big|_{\rho=a} = \frac{I}{\pi a^2 \sigma}$$

又利用高斯定理, 容易求得导线表面外侧的电场的法向分量为

$$E_{o\rho}\Big|_{\rho=a} = \frac{\rho_S}{\varepsilon_0}$$

故导线表面外侧的电场为

$$\left| \boldsymbol{E}_{o} \right|_{\rho=a} = \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho} \frac{\rho_{S}}{\varepsilon_{0}} + \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \frac{I}{\pi a^{2} \sigma}$$

利用安培环路定理,可求得导线表面外侧的磁场为

$$\left| \boldsymbol{H}_{o} \right|_{\rho=a} = \boldsymbol{e}_{\phi} \frac{I}{2\pi a}$$

故导线表面外侧的坡印廷矢量为

$$|\mathbf{S}_o|_{\rho=a} = (\mathbf{E}_o \times \mathbf{H}_o)|_{\rho=a} = -\mathbf{e}_\rho \frac{I^2}{2\pi^2 a^3 \sigma} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\rho_S I}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 a}$$
 W/m<sup>2</sup>

由内导体表面每单位长度进入其内部的功率 
$$P=-\int_S {\bf s}_o \bigg|_{\rho=a} \cdot {\bf e}_\rho dS = \frac{I^2}{2\pi^2 a^3 \sigma} \times 2\pi a = RI^2$$

式中 $R = \frac{1}{\pi a^2 \sigma}$ 是内导体单位长度的电阻。由此可见,<u>由导线表面进入其内部的功率等于导体内</u> 的焦耳热损耗功率。