# 电动力学整理

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# 目录

如未特别说明,以下相关公式均使用 Einstein 求和规则

# 1 数学准备

- 1. 各向同性张量:  $T'_{i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_n} = T_{i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_n}$ :
  - 零阶张量是各向同性的
  - 一阶张量除零矢量外,都不是各向同性的
  - 二阶张量中各向同性张量必为  $\lambda \delta_{ij}$
  - 三阶张量中各向同性张量必为  $\lambda \epsilon_{ijk}$
  - 四阶张量中各向同性张量必为  $\lambda \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \alpha \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \beta \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}$
- 2. 场的积分

$$\int_{A}^{B} d\mathbf{l} \cdot \nabla \varphi = \varphi(B) - \varphi(A) \tag{1.1}$$

$$\int_{V} d\tau \lambda \cdot \boldsymbol{f} = \oint_{\partial V} d\boldsymbol{S} \cdot \boldsymbol{f}$$
(1.2)

$$\int_{S} d\mathbf{S} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{f} = \oint_{\partial S} d\mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{f}$$
(1.3)

$$\int_{S} d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla = \oint_{\partial S} d\mathbf{l} \tag{1.4}$$

- 3. 曲线坐标<sup>1</sup>
  - 柱坐标

$$\nabla = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{\mathbf{e}}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\mathbf{e}}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$
 (1.5)

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$
 (1.6)

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ 注意在计算  $\nabla \cdot f$  和  $\nabla \cdot f$  中基矢量随着角度的变化.

• 球坐标

$$\nabla = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{\mathbf{e}}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\mathbf{e}}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$
 (1.7)

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$
 (1.8)

4. δ函数

$$\delta(f(x)) = \sum_{f(x_i)=0} \frac{1}{|f'(x_i)|} \delta(x - x_i)$$
 (1.9)

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$
(1.10)

$$\partial_i \partial_j \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}'|} = -\frac{\delta_{ij}}{|\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}'|^3} + 3 \frac{(r_i - r_i')(r_j - r_j')}{|\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}'|^5} - \frac{4\pi}{3} \delta_{ij} \delta(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')$$
(1.11)

### 5. Helmholtz 定理

$$F(r) = \underbrace{-\nabla U(r)}_{\text{横场}} + \underbrace{\nabla \times W(r)}_{\text{纵场}} + 边界项$$
(1.12)

$$U(\mathbf{r}) = \int d\tau' \frac{\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}')}{4\pi |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$
(1.13)

$$\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{r}) = \int d\tau' \frac{\nabla' \times \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}')}{4\pi |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$
(1.14)

纵场和横场正交

$$\int d\tau'(-\nabla U) \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{W}) = 0$$
(1.15)

# 2 电磁场的普遍方程

Maxwell 方程

$$\oint_{\partial V} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{V} \rho d\tau \qquad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$
 (2.1)

$$\oint_{\partial V} \boldsymbol{B} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = 0 \qquad \qquad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0 \tag{2.2}$$

$$\oint_{\partial S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\int_{S} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \qquad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$
(2.3)

$$\oint_{\partial S} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{S} \left( \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\mathbf{S} \qquad \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$
 (2.4)

边值关系

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \times (\boldsymbol{E}_2 - \boldsymbol{E}_1) = 0 \tag{2.5}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \times (\boldsymbol{H}_2 - \boldsymbol{H}_1) = \boldsymbol{\alpha} \tag{2.6}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}_2 - \boldsymbol{D}_1) = \sigma \tag{2.7}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot (\boldsymbol{B}_2 - \boldsymbol{B}_1) = 0 \tag{2.8}$$

## 2.1 介质关系

电位移与磁场强度

$$D = \varepsilon_0 E + P \qquad H = B/\mu_0 - M \tag{2.9}$$

1. 电极化强度 P 与感应电荷

$$\rho_{\rm P} = -\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{P} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{j}_{\rm P} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{P}}{\partial t} \qquad \qquad \sigma_{\rm P} = -\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot (\boldsymbol{P}_2 - \boldsymbol{P}_1) \qquad (2.10)$$

2. 磁化强度 M 与感应电流

$$j_{\mathrm{M}} = \nabla \times M$$
  $\alpha_{\mathrm{M}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \times (\boldsymbol{M}_2 - \boldsymbol{M}_1)$  (2.11)

3. 线性介质与极化率  $\chi_{\rm e}$ , 磁化率  $\chi_{\rm M}$ 

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) \mathbf{E} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 (1 + \chi_M) \mathbf{H} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$
(2.12)

- 顺磁介质  $(\mu_r > 1)$
- 抗磁介质  $(\mu_r < 1)$
- 铁磁介质 (具有磁滞回线, 永磁材料, 软磁体, 磁记录材料)
- 磁电极化介质(电场驱动磁化与磁场驱动极化)

导体与欧姆定律  $\mathbf{j} = \gamma \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}/\lambda$ 

### 2.2 势与规范变换

通过  $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0$  与  $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E}$  定义

$$\boldsymbol{E} = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t} \qquad \boldsymbol{B} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{A} \qquad (2.13)$$

1. (真空中的) d'Alembert 方程, 与 Maxwell 方程组等价

$$\nabla^{2} \boldsymbol{A} - \frac{1}{c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t^{2}} - \nabla \left( \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{1}{c^{2}} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) = -\mu_{0} \boldsymbol{j}$$
 (2.14)

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{2.15}$$

2. 规范变换

$$\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{A} + \nabla \chi$$
  $\qquad \qquad \varphi \to \varphi - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$  (2.16)

3. Coulomb 规范

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} = 0 \Longrightarrow \nabla \boldsymbol{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \varphi \equiv -\mu_0 \boldsymbol{j}^* \quad \nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 (2.17)

4. Lorenz 规范

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \Longrightarrow \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \boldsymbol{j} \quad \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 (2.18)

## 2.3 电荷运动学与动力学关系

1. 洛伦兹力

$$\mathbf{f} = \rho \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} \tag{2.19}$$

2. 电荷守恒

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \tag{2.20}$$

3. 能量密度与能流密度 (Poynting 矢量)

$$w = \int (\boldsymbol{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{D} + \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{B}) \stackrel{\text{get}}{=} \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{D} + \boldsymbol{H} \cdot \boldsymbol{B}) \qquad \boldsymbol{S} = \boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{H}$$
 (2.21)

能量守恒

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \tag{2.22}$$

4. (真空中的) 动量密度与动量流密度

$$\mathbf{g} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} = \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \mathbf{S} = \frac{\mathbf{S}}{c^2}$$
 (2.23)

$$\mathcal{J}_{ij} = -\varepsilon_0 E_i E_j - \frac{1}{\mu_0} B_i B_j + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} \left( \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}^2 \right)$$
 (2.24)

$$= -\varepsilon_0 E_i E_j - \frac{1}{\mu_0} B_i B_j + \delta_{ij} w \tag{2.25}$$

动量守恒

$$\partial_j \mathcal{J}_{ij} + \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t} + f_i = 0 \tag{2.26}$$

一般的带电体间牛顿第三运动定律未必成立

# 3 静场与稳恒电流

## 3.1 静电场

1. 库伦规范下的均匀介质:

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} \qquad \qquad \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = -\mu \mathbf{j} \tag{3.1}$$

- 2. 非极值定理: 均匀介质中无电荷分布的区域内的任何一点的静电势都不可能取极值. 静电势极值只能位于边界或有电荷处.
- 3. 唯一性定理: 分区连续介质内电荷分布已知, 且如下边界条件满足其一

$$\varphi|_{S_i}$$
已知 
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}}\Big|_{S_i}$$
已知 (3.2)

则静电场唯一确定

4. 导体的唯一性定理: 即边界条件增加一条

$$\varphi|_{S_i} = \text{const.} \wedge \oint_{S_i} \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}} \, dS = Q_i \, \, \Box \Xi$$
 (3.3)

- 5. 分离变量法: 求 Laplace 方程的解
  - (a) 球坐标下:

$$\varphi(r,\theta,\phi) = \sum_{n,m} P_n^m(\cos\theta) \left[ \left( a_{nm} r^n + \frac{b_{nm}}{r^{n+1}} \right) \cos m\phi + \left( c_{nm} r^n + \frac{d_{nm}}{r^{n+1}} \right) \sin m\phi \right]$$
(3.4)

(b) 关于 z 轴对称的情形

$$\varphi(r,\theta) = \sum_{n} \left( a_n r^n + \frac{b_n}{r^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta)$$
 (3.5)

其中  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  来自于  $\phi$  坐标的周期性,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  来自于  $\theta = \pi$  处的非奇异. 其他情况详见数理方程

(c) 柱坐标下

$$\varphi(r, \theta, z) = A_0 \ln r + (A'_0 \ln r + B_0)\theta + C_0 + \sum_n (A_n r^n + B_n r^{-n}) \cos(n\theta + \alpha_n)$$
(3.6)  
+ 
$$\sum_{k \neq 0} D_n J_n(kr) \sinh(kz) \cos(n\theta + \alpha_n)$$
(3.7)

最后一项在二维情形下消失

- (d) 关于 Legendre 函数
  - 正交性

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \frac{2}{2n+1} \delta_{mn}$$
 (3.8)

• 完备性

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x) P_n(x') = \frac{2}{2n+1} \delta(x - x')$$
 (3.9)

• 生成函数

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} = (r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr'\cos\gamma)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_{<}^n}{r_{>}^{n+1}} P_n(\cos\gamma)$$
(3.10)

• 微分计算公式

$$P_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \tag{3.11}$$

(e) 球谐函数 (spherical harmonics)

$$Y_l^m(\theta,\phi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos\theta) e^{im\phi}$$
(3.12)

- 6. 镜象法
- 7. Green 函数

$$\nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$$
(3.13)

(a)  $\varphi|_S$  已知, 取  $G(\mathbf{r}',\mathbf{r})|_{\mathbf{r}'\in S}=0$ 

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \int_{V} d\tau' \rho(\mathbf{r}') G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}) - \varepsilon \oint_{S} dS' \varphi(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{n}}'}$$
(3.14)

(b)  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \hat{n}}|_{S}$  已知,取  $\frac{\partial G(r',r)}{\partial \hat{n}'}|_{r'\in S} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon S}$ 

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \int_{V} d\tau \rho(\mathbf{r}') G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}) + \varepsilon \oint_{S} dS' G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial \varphi(\mathbf{r}')}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{n}}'} + \langle \varphi(S) \rangle$$
(3.15)

(c) 无界空间, 自然边界条件

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \int_{V} d\tau \rho(\mathbf{r}') G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})$$
(3.16)

8. 静电势能与电场能

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D} = -\frac{1}{2} \oint d\mathbf{S} \cdot \varphi \mathbf{D} + \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau \rho \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau \rho \varphi$$
 (3.17)

对于线性介质

$$W = \frac{1}{8\pi\varepsilon} \iint d\tau d\tau' \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$
(3.18)

 $\rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2, \text{ M} W = W_1 + W_2 + W_{\text{int}}$ 

$$W_{\rm int} = \int d\tau \rho_1 \varphi_2 = \int d\tau \rho_2 \varphi_1 \tag{3.19}$$

即为静电势能,静电势能是电场能的唯象表述

9. Thomson 定理: 电荷在不接地的导体上的静态分布恒使静电能取极小值

# 3.2 静磁场

- 1. 稳恒电流与静电场满足相似的方程
- 2. 磁场能

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} \oint d\mathbf{S} \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H}) + \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2} \int d\tau \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{j}$$
(3.20)

线性介质

$$W = \frac{\mu}{8\pi} \iint d\tau d\tau' \frac{\boldsymbol{j}(\boldsymbol{r}) \cdot \boldsymbol{j}(\boldsymbol{r}')}{|\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}'|}$$
(3.21)

类似的可以定义磁势能

$$W_{\rm int} = \int d\tau \boldsymbol{j} \cdot \boldsymbol{A} \tag{3.22}$$

- 3. 磁场的一般解法:
  - 一般的直接对照电场解法
  - 剩磁:  $\mathbf{B} = \mu_1 \mathbf{H} + \mu_0 \mathbf{M}_0$ ,

$$\nabla \cdot (\mu \mathbf{H}) = -\nabla \cdot (\mu_0 \mathbf{M}_0) \tag{3.23}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = 0 \tag{3.24}$$

• 有传导电流

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j} \qquad \qquad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \tag{3.25}$$

Biot-Savart 定律

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \int d\tau \frac{\mu \boldsymbol{j} \times (\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')}{4\pi |\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}'|^3}$$
 (3.26)

### 3.3 多极展开

1. 电势

$$\varphi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{(-)^n}{n!} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_2}} \cdots \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_n}} \frac{1}{r} \right) q_{i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_n}$$
(3.27)

• 电多极矩

$$q_{i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_n} = \int d\tau' \rho(\mathbf{r}') \prod_{k=1}^n x'_{i_k}$$
(3.28)

• 能量,力,力矩

$$W = Q\varphi(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{n!} q_{i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_n} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_3}} \cdots \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_n}} E_{i_1}(\mathbf{r}') \Big|_{\mathbf{r}' = \mathbf{r}} \right) \right]$$
(3.29)

$$\mathbf{F} = Q\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} q_{i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_n} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_2}} \cdots \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_n}} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}') \Big|_{\mathbf{r}' = \mathbf{r}} \right)$$
(3.30)

$$L = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \epsilon_{ijk} q_{i,i_1,i_2,\dots,i_n} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_k \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_2}} \dots \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{i_n}} E_j(\boldsymbol{r}') \bigg|_{\boldsymbol{r}'=\boldsymbol{r}} \right)$$
(3.31)

• 电偶极矩

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{4\pi\varepsilon r^3} \tag{3.32}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \left[ -\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{r^{3}} + \frac{3\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{r})}{r^{5}} \right] - \frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{3\varepsilon} \delta(\boldsymbol{r})$$
(3.33)

$$W_1 = -\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{E} \tag{3.34}$$

• 电四极矩的补充定义

$$\mathscr{D}_{ij} = \int d\tau' (3x_i'x_j' - r'^2 \delta_{ij}) \rho(\mathbf{r}')$$
(3.35)

于是有  $\mathcal{D}_{ii}=0$ 

2. 磁矢量势

$$\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{(-)^n}{n!} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_2}} \cdots \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_n}} \frac{1}{r} \right) \boldsymbol{J}_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n}$$
(3.36)

零阶项是 0

• 磁多极矩

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_n} = \int d\tau' \boldsymbol{j}(\boldsymbol{r}') \prod_{k=1}^n x'_{i_k} \qquad (\boldsymbol{J} = 0)$$
(3.37)

• 磁偶极矩与磁矩

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} d\tau' \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{j} \qquad \left( = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \frac{q_{i}}{M_{i}} \mathbf{L}_{i} \right)$$
 (3.38)

$$\boldsymbol{A}_1 = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \boldsymbol{m} \times \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r^3} \tag{3.39}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{1} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \left( -\frac{\boldsymbol{m}}{r^{3}} + \frac{3\boldsymbol{r}(\boldsymbol{m} \cdot \boldsymbol{r})}{r^{5}} \right) \tag{3.40}$$

特别的,对于电流圈

$$m = I \int d\mathbf{S} = I\mathbf{S}$$
 (3.41)

# 4 电磁波

以下  $X \in \{E, B\}$ 

# 4.1 定态电磁波解

1. 均匀绝缘介质中, 无自由电荷的波动方程

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{X} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{X}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \tag{4.1}$$

2. 均匀绝缘介质中的平面波解  $\boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \boldsymbol{X}(t-\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}/v),\,v=1/\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(v\mathbf{B} - \hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \mathbf{E}) = 0 \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{E}) = 0 \qquad (4.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B} + \boldsymbol{E}) = 0 \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot \boldsymbol{B}) = 0 \qquad (4.3)$$

略去时间无关项,则 E = vB,  $w_e = w_m$ ,  $S = v(w_e + w_m)$ 

- 3. 定态电磁波  $\boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{r}) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t}$ .
  - 均匀介质中的定态电磁波

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2)\mathbf{X} = 0 \qquad \qquad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{X} = 0 \tag{4.4}$$

其中  $k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon + i\omega \mu \gamma$ . 电磁场关系

$$\boldsymbol{B} = -\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega} \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{1}{\mu(\gamma - \mathrm{i}\omega\varepsilon)} \nabla \times \boldsymbol{B}$$
 (4.5)

### • 平面波解

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{X}}_{0} e^{i(\boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} - \omega t)} = \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_{i} |X_{0i}| e^{-\boldsymbol{k}_{I} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}} e^{i(\boldsymbol{k}_{R} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} - \omega t)}$$

$$(4.6)$$

- 复振幅关系

$$\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 = 0 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 = 0 \tag{4.7}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_0 = \frac{\boldsymbol{k}}{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{E}_0 \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{E}_0 = \frac{\boldsymbol{k}}{\mu \gamma - i\omega \mu \varepsilon} \times \boldsymbol{B}_0 \qquad (4.8)$$

 $(k_I \neq 0)$  时右手关系不成立,复振幅不能很好的定义夹角)

- 相速度  $v_{\phi} = \omega \mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{R}}/k_{\mathrm{R}}^2$
- 沿着传播方向总是衰减的  $\mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{R}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{I}} = \frac{1}{2}\omega\mu\gamma > 0$
- 穿透深度  $\delta = 1/(\mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{I}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{R}}/k_{\mathrm{R}}) = 2k_{\mathrm{R}}/\omega\mu\gamma$
- 能量密度,能流密度

$$\langle w_{\rm e} \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_{\rm R}^2 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon \operatorname{Re}[\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}^*] = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon ||\mathbf{E}||^2$$
 (4.9)

$$\langle w_{\rm m} \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{2\mu} \boldsymbol{B}_{\rm R}^2 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{4\mu} \|\boldsymbol{B}\|^2$$
 (4.10)

$$= \frac{1}{4\mu\omega^2} \left[ \|\boldsymbol{k}\|^2 \|\boldsymbol{E}\|^2 - |\boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{E}^*|^2 \right]$$
 (4.11)

$$\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{\mu} \mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{R}} \times \mathbf{B}_{\mathrm{R}} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\mu} \operatorname{Re}[\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}^*]$$
 (4.12)

$$= \frac{1}{2\mu\omega} \operatorname{Re}[\|\boldsymbol{E}\|^2 \boldsymbol{k} - (\boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{E}^*) \boldsymbol{E}]$$
 (4.13)

绝缘体  $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{k}^*, \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \langle w_{\rm e} \rangle = \langle w_{\rm m} \rangle$ 

# 4.2 电磁波的反射与折射

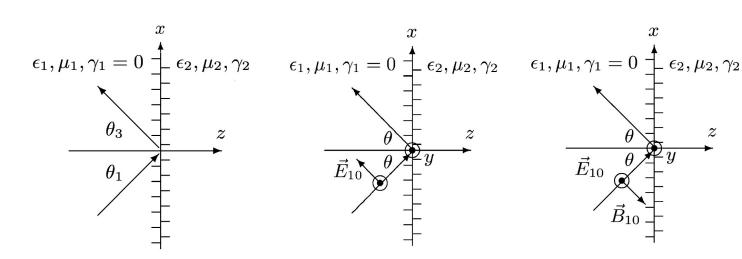


图 1: 电磁波反射示意

### 1. 基本方程

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_n \times (\boldsymbol{E}_1 + \boldsymbol{E}_3 - \boldsymbol{E}_2) = 0 \tag{4.14}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_n \times (\boldsymbol{H}_1 + \boldsymbol{H}_3 - \boldsymbol{H}_2) = \boldsymbol{\alpha} \tag{4.15}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_n \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}_1 + \boldsymbol{D}_3 - \boldsymbol{D}_2) = \sigma \tag{4.16}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_n \cdot (\boldsymbol{B}_1 + \boldsymbol{B}_3 - \boldsymbol{B}_2) = 0 \tag{4.17}$$

#### 2. 波矢量的变化:

$$k_{1x} = k_{2x} = k_{3x}, k_{1y} = k_{2y} = k_{3y} (4.18)$$

$$k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon + i\omega \mu \gamma \tag{4.19}$$

- 反射波  $\theta_3 = \theta_1$  反射定律.
- 透射波<sup>2</sup>

$$k_{2x} = \sqrt{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1} \omega \sin \theta_1, \qquad k_{2y} = 0 \tag{4.20}$$

$$k_{2zR} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{k_{z0}^2 + \sqrt{k_{z0}^4 + \mu_2^2 \gamma_2^2 \omega^2}}$$
 (4.21)

$$k_{2zI} = \frac{\omega \mu_2 \gamma_2}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{k_{z0}^2 + \sqrt{k_{z0}^4 + \mu_2^2 \gamma_2^2 \omega^2}}}$$
(4.22)

其中  $k_{z0}^2 = (\mu_2 \varepsilon_2 - \mu_1 \varepsilon_1 \sin^2 \theta_1) \omega^2$ 

- 标准折射情形  $\gamma_2 = 0$ ,  $\sin \theta_1 \le \sqrt{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2/\mu_1 \varepsilon_1} = n_2/n_1$ 

$$k_{2zI} = 0,$$
  $k_{2zR} = \sqrt{k_{z0}^2},$   $n_2 \sin \theta_2 = n_1 \sin \theta_1$  (4.23)

- 全反射情形  $\gamma_2 \to 0$ ,  $\sin \theta_1 \le \sqrt{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2/\mu_1 \varepsilon_1} > n_2/n_1$ 

$$k_{2z\mathbf{R}} = 0,$$
  $k_{2z\mathbf{I}} = \sqrt{-k_{z0}^2}$  (4.24)

透射波

$$\boldsymbol{X}_{2} = \boldsymbol{X}_{20} e^{-\omega z \sqrt{\mu_{1} \varepsilon_{1} \sin \theta_{1} - \mu_{2} \varepsilon_{2}}} e^{i(\omega x \sqrt{\mu_{1} \varepsilon_{1}} \sin \theta_{1} - \omega t)}$$

$$(4.25)$$

#### 3. 复振幅的变化:

• 电场平行于入射面

$$\mathbf{E}_{20\parallel} = \frac{2\cos\theta_1}{\frac{k_{2z}}{k_2} + \frac{\mu_1 k_2 \cos\theta_1}{\mu_2 k_1}} E_{10\parallel} \left(\frac{k_{2z}}{k_2} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_1 - \frac{k_{2x}}{k_2} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_3\right)$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{2\cos\theta_1 \sin\theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_2)} E_{10\parallel} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{2\parallel}$$
(4.26)

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{2\cos\theta_1\sin\theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_2)} E_{10\parallel} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_{2\parallel} \tag{4.27}$$

 $<sup>^2</sup>$ 要求  $k_{2zR}$  正的实数解

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{30\parallel} = \frac{-\frac{k_{2z}}{k_2} + \frac{\mu_1 k_2}{\mu_2 k_1} \cos \theta_1}{\frac{k_{2z}}{k_2} + \frac{\mu_1 k_2}{\mu_2 k_1} \cos \theta_1} E_{10\parallel} \left( \frac{k_{3z}}{k_3} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_1 - \frac{k_{3x}}{k_3} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_3 \right)$$
(4.28)

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{\tan(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} E_{10\parallel} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_{3\parallel} \tag{4.29}$$

其中 \*:  $\gamma_2 = 0, \mu_1 = \mu_2$ 

• 电场垂直入射面

$$\mathbf{E}_{20\perp} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{\mu_1 k_{2z}}{\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_1}} E_{10\perp} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_2 \tag{4.30}$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{\sin(\theta_2 + \theta_1)} E_{10\perp} \hat{e}_2 \tag{4.31}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{30\perp} = \frac{1 - \frac{\mu_1 k_{2z}}{\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_1}}{1 + \frac{\mu_1 k_{2z}}{\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_1}} E_{10\perp} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_2 \tag{4.32}$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{2\sin\theta_2\cos\theta_1}{\sin(\theta_2 + \theta_1)} E_{10\perp} \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_2 \tag{4.33}$$

- 半波损失: 考察反射波和透射波的方向
  - \* **E**<sub>20</sub> 无半波损失
  - \*  $E_{30}$  在  $n_1 > n_2, \theta_1 \rightarrow 0$  时无半波损失, 其他时候有半波损失
- Fresnel 公式: 式 (??), (??), (??),
- Brewster 定律: 式 (??) 中  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \pi/2$  时,  $E_{\parallel}$  不反射, 此时的  $\theta$  为 Brewster 角
- 能流密度

$$\langle \mathbf{S}_{3\parallel} \rangle = \frac{\mathbf{k}_3}{2\mu_1 \omega} \|E_{30\parallel}\|^2 \qquad \langle \mathbf{S}_{3\perp} \rangle = \frac{\mathbf{k}_3}{2\mu_1 \omega} \|E_{30\perp}\|^2 \qquad (4.34)$$

$$\langle \boldsymbol{S}_{2\parallel} \rangle = \frac{\|E_{2\parallel}\|^2 \boldsymbol{k}_{2R} - \text{Re}[(\boldsymbol{k}_2 \cdot \boldsymbol{E}_{2\parallel}^*)(\boldsymbol{E}_{2\parallel} + \boldsymbol{E}_{2\perp})]}{2\mu_2 \omega}$$
(4.35)

$$\langle \mathbf{S}_{2\parallel} \rangle = \frac{\mathbf{k}_{2R}}{2\mu_2 \omega} \| \mathbf{E}_{2\perp} \|^2 \tag{4.36}$$

值得注意的是,可能有传导电流时, $S_2$ (形式特别,不能仅看复振幅部分(无下标 0),同时平行能流与电场垂直分量有关

- 透射率 D 与反射率 R

$$D_{\perp} = \frac{\langle S_{2\perp z} \rangle}{\langle S_{1\perp z} \rangle} \bigg|_{z=0} = \frac{\mu_1 k_{2zR}}{\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_1} \left\| \frac{2}{1 + \frac{\mu_1 k_{2z}}{\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_1}} \right\|^2$$
(4.37)

$$R_{\perp} = -\frac{\langle S_{3\perp z} \rangle}{\langle S_{1\perp z} \rangle} \bigg|_{z=0} = \left\| \frac{1 - \frac{\mu_1 k_{2z}}{\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_1}}{1 + \frac{\mu_1 k_{2z}}{\mu_2 k_1 \cos \theta_1}} \right\|^2 = 1 - D_{\perp}$$
 (4.38)

$$D_{\parallel} = \frac{4\mu_1 \cos \theta_1 \operatorname{Re}[k_2 k_{2z}^* / k_2^*]}{\mu_2 k_1 \left\| \frac{k_{2z}}{k_2} + \frac{k_2 \mu_1}{k_1 \mu_2} \cos \theta_1 \right\|^2}$$
(4.39)

$$R_{\parallel} = \left\| \frac{\frac{k_{2z}}{k_2} - \frac{k_2\mu_1}{k_1\mu_2}\cos\theta_1}{\frac{k_{2z}}{k_2} + \frac{k_2\mu_1}{k_1\mu_2}\cos\theta_1} \right\|^2 = 1 - D_{\parallel}$$
(4.40)

### 4.3 谐振腔与波导

1. 谐振腔, 边界理想导体的条件

$$\mathbf{E}_{\parallel} = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{n}}} = 0$$
 (4.41)

• 以矩形谐振腔为例, 由边界条件分离变量得到振动模式

$$E_x = A_x \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \sin k_z z \tag{4.42}$$

$$E_y = A_y \sin k_x x \cos k_y y \sin k_z z \tag{4.43}$$

$$E_z = A_z \sin k_x x \sin k_y y \cos k_z z \tag{4.44}$$

其中  $k_i = n_i \pi / L_i$ , 至少应有 2 个不为 0. 再由  $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = 0$  得到

$$k_i A_i = 0 (4.45)$$

2. 波导: x-y 谐振腔, z 向传播.

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \left[ \boldsymbol{X}_z(x, y) + \boldsymbol{X}_t(x, y) \right] e^{ik_z z} \tag{4.46}$$

满足方程  $\nabla_{xy} \cdot \mathbf{X}_t + \mathrm{i}k_z X_z = 0$ ,以及边界条件  $\hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \mathbf{E} = 0$ ,(可以具有管壁上的面电流  $\mathbf{i} = \hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \mathbf{H}$  和电荷  $\sigma = \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{D}$ ).分解不同的振动模式

- TEM 波:  $E_z = B_z = 0$ , 退化为二维静电问题
- TE 波:  $E_z = 0$ , 导出  $(\nabla_{xy}^2 + \mu \varepsilon \omega^2 k_z^2) B_z = 0$ , 截止频率  $\omega_c \ge \left(k_x^2 + k_y^2\right) / \mu \varepsilon$
- TM  $\mathfrak{B}_z = 0$

特别的对于矩形波导,可以解得振动模式 (m,n)

$$E_x = A_1 \cos\left(m\pi \frac{x}{a}\right) \sin\left(n\pi \frac{y}{b}\right) e^{ik_z z}$$
(4.47)

$$E_y = A_2 \sin\left(m\pi \frac{x}{a}\right) \cos\left(n\pi \frac{y}{b}\right) e^{ik_z z}$$
(4.48)

$$E_z = A_3 \sin\left(m\pi \frac{x}{a}\right) \sin\left(n\pi \frac{y}{b}\right) e^{ik_z z}$$
(4.49)

限制条件  $k_x A_1 + k_y A_2 - i k_z A_3 = 0$ 

# 4.4 电磁波的几何光学极限

对于非均匀介质, 在什么情况下能够讨论电磁波的轨迹? 讨论  $\mu = \text{const.}$  的情形, 则

$$\nabla^{2}E - \frac{1}{v^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\nabla \left[ (\nabla \ln \varepsilon) \cdot \mathbf{E} \right]$$
(4.50)

其中介质中光速 v = c/n(r), 并且假定定态电磁波的解的形式

$$\boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \boldsymbol{X}_0(\boldsymbol{r})e^{i\Phi(\boldsymbol{r})-i\omega t}$$
(4.51)

其中  $X_0$ ,  $\Phi$  均为实函数, 满足电磁学方程, 得到

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = -(\nabla \ln \varepsilon) \cdot \mathbf{E} \qquad \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 = -(\nabla \ln \varepsilon) \cdot \mathbf{E}_0, \quad (\nabla \Phi) \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 = 0 \quad (4.52)$$

$$\nabla^{2} \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{v^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\nabla \left[ (\nabla \ln \varepsilon) \cdot \mathbf{E} \right] \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\nabla^{2} \mathbf{E}_{0} - \mathbf{E}_{0} (\nabla \Phi)^{2} + \mathbf{E}_{0} \frac{\omega^{2}}{v^{2}}}{\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{E}_{0}^{2} \nabla \Phi)} = 0$$

$$(4.53)$$

几何光学近似要求  $E_0$  随空间变化缓慢,于是近似的  $(\nabla \Phi)^2 = \omega^2/v^2$ ,  $E_0 \cdot \nabla \epsilon = 0$ . 电磁波轨迹 r(s) 定义为等相面的法线的轨迹, 也即

$$\nabla \Phi = \frac{\omega}{v} \frac{\mathrm{d} \mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d} s} \tag{4.54}$$

仍然有 E, B, dr 的右手关系 (近似), 定义光程泛函

$$\Phi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \equiv \int_{\mathbf{r}_1}^{\mathbf{r}_2} d\mathbf{r} n(\mathbf{r}) \tag{4.55}$$

代入上述关系可以证明费马原理

### 4.5 衍射

定义  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}$ ,  $t^* = t - R/c$  (记  $t^*$  时求偏导表示保持  $t^*$  不变的偏导), 在满足波动方程的条件下, 具有恒等式

$$u(\mathbf{r},t) = \int d\tau' \delta(\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}) u(\mathbf{r}', t - R/c)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\mathbf{r}' \left( \nabla'^2 \frac{1}{R} \right) u(\mathbf{r}', t - R/c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\mathbf{S}' \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{R} \nabla' u(\mathbf{r}', t^*) + \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} u(\mathbf{r}', t^*) + \frac{\mathbf{R}}{cR^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t^*} u(\mathbf{r}, t^*) \right]$$

对于小孔, 代入 Kirchhoff 假设:

- 除了孔  $\Delta S$ , u,  $\nabla u$  在界面 S 上处处为零
- 孔内与无障碍相同:

$$u(\mathbf{r},t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \mathbf{r} \in S/\Delta S \\ Ae^{i\omega(t-z/c)} & \mathbf{r} \in \Delta S \end{cases}$$
(4.56)

同时假定  $dS' = -dS'\hat{e}_z$  (取负号是由于正向是考察空间指向外侧), 于是

$$u(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{A}{4\pi} \int_{\Delta S} dS \left[ \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{cR} (1 + \cos\theta) + \frac{\cos\theta}{R^2} \right] e^{-\mathrm{i}\omega R/c}$$
 (4.57)

- 当孔距屏较远时, 主要第一项贡献: Fraunhofer 衍射
- 当孔距屏较近时,主要第二项贡献: Fresnel 衍射

# 5 电磁辐射

需要用到的前文公式抄录如下

• (真空中的) d'Alembert 方程, 与 Maxwell 方程组等价

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \boldsymbol{A} - \nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}\right) = -\mu_0 \boldsymbol{j}$$
 (5.1)

$$\nabla^{2}\varphi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} = \left(\nabla^{2} - \frac{1}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}\right)\varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{1}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t}\right) = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$
 (5.2)

规范变换

$$\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{A} + \nabla \chi$$
  $\qquad \qquad \varphi \to \varphi - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$  (5.3)

• Coulomb 规范

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} = 0 \Longrightarrow \nabla \boldsymbol{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \varphi \equiv -\mu_0 \boldsymbol{j}^* \quad \nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 (5.4)

• Lorenz 规范

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \Longrightarrow \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \boldsymbol{j} \quad \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 (5.5)

# 5.1 推迟势

推迟势, 从 Lorenz 规范 (式??) 中的电势方程出发, 定义格林函数 U

$$\nabla^{2}U(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}',t) - \frac{1}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}U(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}',t) = -\frac{\rho(\boldsymbol{r}',t)}{\varepsilon_{0}}\delta(\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'); \quad \varphi(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \int d\tau' U(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}',t)$$
(5.6)

由对称性  $U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', t) = U(R, \mathbf{r}', t)$ , 其中  $R = |\mathbf{R}| = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|$ , 代入得到

$$\nabla^2 U = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 (RU)}{\partial R^2}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 (RU)}{\partial R^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 (RU)}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \delta(\mathbf{R}) \rho(\mathbf{r}', t) R = 0$$
 (5.7)

由 RU 的波动方程形式,可知特解  $U_1 = f(t - R/c, \mathbf{r}')/R$  (推迟解),  $U_2 = g(t + R/c, \mathbf{r}')/R$  (超前解),代入方程解得  $f = \rho(\mathbf{r}', t - R/c)/4\pi\varepsilon_0$ ,  $g = \rho(\mathbf{r}', t + R/c)/4\pi\varepsilon$ , 由两者的对称性得到

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r},t) = \int d\tau' \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}',t-R/c)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \quad \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r},t) = \int d\tau' \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}',t-R/c)}{4\pi R} \quad \text{Lorenz } \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (5.8)

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r},t) = \int d\tau' \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}',t)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \qquad \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r},t) = \int d\tau' \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{j}^*(\mathbf{r}',t-R/c)}{4\pi R} \quad \text{Coulomb } \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (5.9)

Coulomb 规范中  $j^* \equiv j - \epsilon_0 \nabla (\partial \varphi / \partial t)$ .

光子质量假设 m, 于是方程变为

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2}\right) \tilde{\varphi}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\varepsilon_0}$$
(5.10)

对于稳恒场得到的格林函数解  $\tilde{U} = Ue^{-mcR/\hbar}$ .

### 5.2 光子质量假设与超导

如果在某种介质中具有电荷, 电流形式

$$\mathbf{j} = -\frac{m^2 c^2}{\mu_0 \hbar^2} \mathbf{A}, \qquad \rho = -\frac{m^2 \varepsilon_0 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi \tag{5.11}$$

则相当于在 d'Alembert 方程中加入了光子质量 (式??), 并且由电荷守恒  $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{j} + \partial \rho / \partial t = 0$  导出 Lorenz 规范

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2}\right) \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}$$
(5.12)

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2}\right) \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$
(5.13)

此时规范对称性破缺. 此时由势的定义  $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{B}$ ,  $\nabla \varphi + \partial \boldsymbol{A}/\partial t = -\boldsymbol{E}$  分布导出 London 第一,第二方程. 而电流不能随时间指数增长保证了电导率  $\gamma = \infty$ ; 并导出磁场和电流随穿透距离指数衰减 (Meissner 效应).

反之, 若发生超导, 则 London 方程成立, 搭配 Lorenz 协变性并且选择合适的规范可以得等效光子质量.

由 London 方程也可以得到不影响规范对称性的形式

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{j} = \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \left( \mathbf{A} + \nabla \chi \right) \qquad \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \left( \varphi - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \right)$$
 (5.14)

## 5.3 辐射电磁场

仅保留 B, E 中不低于 1/R 的项, 因而只需要对  $t^*$  求导即可

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{r} \equiv (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{A})|_{1/r} = \int d\tau' \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi cR} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{j}^{*}}{\partial t} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$$
 (5.15)

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{r} \equiv \left( -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t} \right) \Big|_{1/r} = \int d\tau' \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi R} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{j}^{*}}{\partial t} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{j}^{*}}{\partial t} \right]$$
(5.16)

其中  $t^* \equiv t - R/c$ ,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \equiv \boldsymbol{R}/R$ ,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{j}}^* \equiv \hat{\boldsymbol{j}}(\boldsymbol{r}', t^*)$ . 辐射场满足:

- 右手关系  $\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \times \boldsymbol{E}_r = c\boldsymbol{B}_r, c\boldsymbol{B}_r \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} = \boldsymbol{E}_r$
- 能量密度  $W_e = \varepsilon_0 E^2/2 = W_m = B^2/2\mu_0$
- 能流密度  $S \equiv E \times H = (W_e + W_m)c\hat{n}$

# 5.4 辐射磁场的多极展开

磁矢量势的多极展开 (与式 (??) 的差异是这里仅保留 1/r 项, 因而只需要对  $t^*$  展开)

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{r}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi r} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{1}{c^{k} R^{k}} \prod_{p=1}^{k} R_{i_{p}} \frac{\partial^{k}}{\partial t^{k}} \boldsymbol{J}_{i_{1},i_{2},\cdots,i_{k}} \left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)$$
(5.17)

其中磁多级矩的定义与式 (??) 相同

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_k} \equiv \int d\tau' \boldsymbol{j}(\boldsymbol{r}',t) \prod_{p=1}^k x'_{i_p}$$
 (5.18)

于是磁场

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{r} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{B}_{k} \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi r} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{1}{c^{k} R^{k}} \prod_{p=1}^{k} R_{i_{p}} \frac{\partial^{k+1}}{\partial t^{k+1}} \boldsymbol{J}_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{k}} \left( t - \frac{r}{c} \right) \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \right]$$
(5.19)

讨论相邻两项

$$\left| \frac{B_{k+1}}{B_k} \right| \sim \left| \frac{x'}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right| \sim \frac{l'\nu}{c} = \frac{l'}{\lambda} \tag{5.20}$$

其中 l' 表示电荷体系的线度,  $\lambda$  表示对应的辐射波长. 因此仅对于长波辐射 (如无线电等) 这样的做法是有效的.

零级仅与电偶极  $p \equiv \int d\tau' r' \rho$  有关, 称电偶极辐射

$$\boldsymbol{B}_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi cr} \ddot{\boldsymbol{p}}(t - r/c) \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$$
 (5.21)

一级则是磁偶极辐射和电四级辐射

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{1} = \frac{\mu_{1}}{4\pi c^{2}r} \left[ \frac{1}{6} n_{i} \ddot{\mathcal{D}}_{ij} (t - r/c) \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_{j} + \ddot{\boldsymbol{m}} (t - r/c) \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \right] \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$$
(5.22)

其中电四极矩与式 (??) 相同, 磁偶极矩  $m \equiv 2^{-1} \int d\tau' r' \times j$  与式 (??) 相同

# 6 狭义相对论

## 6.1 Lorentz 变换

变换矩阵  $aa_{\mu\nu}a_{\mu\lambda} = \delta_{\nu\lambda}$ 

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & i\beta\gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -i\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6.1)$$

对应坐标定义  $X=(x,y,z,ict)^T$ . 在外微分记号的意义下, 四维体积元  $dt d\tau = d^4X/ic$  是标量

- 变换的线性由空间均匀得出: 形成 Lorentz 群
- 更一般的  $x'_{\mu} = a_{\mu\nu}x_{\nu} + b_{\mu}$ , 形成 Poincaré 群, 导致 Minkovski 时空
- 最一般的, 保证惯性定律  $x = x_0 + v(t t_0)$  成立的, 华罗庚惯性运动群

物理量应均由协变张量表达, 从而满足相对论

### 6.2 最小作用量原理表达的狭义相对论

#### 6.2.1 单粒子作用量

孤立单粒子的 Lagrange 量, 其中  $ds = \sqrt{-dX_{\mu} dX_{\mu}} = \sqrt{c^2(dt)^2 - (dx)^2}$ 

$$S = -m_0 c \int ds = -m_0 c^2 \int dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{x}^2}{c^2}} = \int dt L$$
 (6.2)

导出共轭动量和哈密顿量

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = \frac{m_0 \dot{x}_i}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \qquad H = p_i v_i - L = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$
 (6.3)

四维动量与之一致

$$P_{\mu} = m_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}X_{\mu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = (p_1, p_2, p_3, iH/c)$$
 (6.4)

定义四维势  $A = (A_x, A_y, A_z, i\varphi/c),$ 

#### 6.2.2 单粒子与电磁场耦合

在上面的式子加入电磁场与粒子的最小耦合项

$$S = -m_0 c \int ds + e \int dX_{\mu} A_{\mu} = \int dt \left( -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + e \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v} - e \varphi \right)$$
 (6.5)

值得注意的是,这样的取法直接满足了规范变换

$$A_{\mu} \to A'_{\mu} = A_{\mu} + \partial_{\mu}\chi \tag{6.6}$$

据此共轭动量与哈密顿量以及 Lorentz 力公式

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{m_0 \mathbf{v}}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} + e\mathbf{A} \qquad H = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} + e\varphi$$
 (6.7)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{m_0 \mathbf{v}}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = e(-\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} - \nabla \varphi) + e\mathbf{v} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = e\mathbf{E} + e\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$$
(6.8)

推广到连续的情形, 引入四维电流密度  $J = (\mathbf{j}, ic\rho)$ , 最小耦合项变为

$$\int dt d\tau A_{\mu} J_{\mu} = \int dt d\tau (\boldsymbol{A} \cdot \boldsymbol{j} - \varphi \rho)$$
(6.9)

此时引入规范对称性,要求变换不影响作用量,则得出电荷守恒(规范对称性的 Noether 流是电流)

$$0 = \int dt d\tau J_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \chi = -\int dt d\tau (\partial_{\mu} j_{\mu}) \chi \qquad (6.10)$$

$$\iff \partial_{\mu} J_{\mu} = 0 \iff \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{j} = 0$$
 (6.11)

#### 6.2.3 完整的电动力学表述

引入电磁场张量  $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}$ , 并据此有电磁场的 Lorentz 变换

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_z & -B_y & -iE_x/c \\ -B_z & 0 & B_x & -iE_y/c \\ B_y & -B_x & 0 & -iE_z/c \\ iE_x/c & iE_y/c & iE_z/c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
(6.12)

具有四矢量形式的力密度, 以及对于点电荷的四维力形式

$$f_{\mu} = F_{\mu\nu}J_{\nu}, \qquad f = (\rho \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}, i\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E}/c)$$
 (6.13)

$$K_{\mu} = m_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = eF_{\mu\nu}u_{\nu} \tag{6.14}$$

在作用量中加入满足规范不变性的项, 其中第二项仅与边界有关, 以下咱不讨论

$$F_{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} = 2\left(B^2 - \frac{E^2}{c^2}\right), \qquad \epsilon_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho}F_{\mu\nu}F_{\sigma\rho} = -\frac{8i}{c}\boldsymbol{E}\cdot\boldsymbol{B} = 4\epsilon_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho}\partial_{\mu}(A_{\nu}\partial_{\sigma}A\rho)$$
(6.15)

相应的电磁场相关作用量变为

$$S = \int dt \, d\tau \left( -\frac{1}{4\mu_0} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + J_{\mu} A_{\mu} \right)$$
 (6.16)

由最小作用量原理得出 (的结构满足流守恒方程  $\partial_{\mu}J_{\mu}=-\mu_{0}^{-1}\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}F_{\mu\nu}=0$ )

$$\partial_{\mu}F_{\mu\nu} = -\mu_{0}J_{\nu} \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \nabla \times \boldsymbol{B} = \mu_{0}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{1}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$
 (6.17)

Maxwell 方程组的另外两个式子由  $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}$  的结构给出

$$\partial_{\mu}F_{\nu\lambda} + \partial_{\nu}F_{\lambda\mu} + \partial_{\lambda}F_{\mu\nu} = 0 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0, \quad \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}$$
 (6.18)

# 6.3 电磁物理量的张量表达

#### 6.3.1 介质

包含介质的 Maxwell 方程

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \nabla(\varepsilon_0 \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{P}) = \rho_f \qquad \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{j}_c + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\varepsilon_0 \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{P})$$
 (6.19)

得知  $P/\varepsilon_0$  与 E,  $-\mu_0 M$  与 B 应满足相同的变换关系, 定义极化张量

$$M \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -M_z & M_y & -icP_x \\ M_z & 0 & -M_x & -icP_y \\ -M_y & M_x & 0 & -icP_z \\ icP_x & icP_y & icP_z & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
(6.20)

#### 6.3.2 动量流密度与能流密度

从力密度 fu 出发

$$f_{\mu} = F_{\mu\nu}J_{\nu} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0}F_{\mu\nu}\partial_{\lambda}F_{\lambda\nu} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0}\partial_{\nu}\left(F_{\mu\sigma}F_{\nu\sigma} - \frac{1}{4}\delta_{\mu\nu}F_{\sigma\lambda}F_{\sigma\lambda}\right) \equiv -\partial_{\nu}T_{\mu\nu}$$
 (6.21)

 $T_{\mu\nu}$  是无迹对称张量  $T_{\mu\mu} = 0, T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$ , 各分量的意义:

- 空间分量是动量流密度, 见式 (??)  $T_{ij} = \mathcal{J}_{ij}$
- 时间分量是能量密度, 见式 (??)  $T_{44} = -w$
- 交叉分量同时是动量密度和能流密度, 见式 (??)  $T_{i4} = T_{4i} = icg_i = iS_i/c$

而式 (??) 展开即为动量守恒与能量守恒

$$f_i = -\partial_j \mathcal{J}_{ij}, \qquad -\mathrm{i}c f_4 = \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{v} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$$
 (6.22)

考虑各向同性的 T, 静态三维各向同性时, T = Diag(p, p, -w), 其中 p 是压强, 从而由无迹得到光子气光压 p = w/3; 考虑真空四维各向同性,  $T = -E_0\mathcal{I}$ , 其中  $E_0$  是真空能, 从无迹原则上是 0, 如果存在, 则导致表面压力使宇宙膨胀.

# 7 带电粒子和电磁场相互作用

本章将??章的内容放到点电荷模型下讨论,并且推广

## 7.1 运动带电粒子的电磁场

推迟势的公式与点电荷模型一同使用,将  $\rho(\mathbf{r},t)=q\delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_0(t))$ , $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r},t)=q\mathbf{v}_0(t)\delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_0(t))$ 代入式 (??) 中,得到 Lieénard-Wiechert 势

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^*|J} \qquad \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{\mu_0 q \mathbf{v}^*}{4\pi|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^*|J}$$
(7.1)

其中  $\mathbf{r}' = \mathbf{r}^*$  是方程  $\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}_0(t - |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|/c) = 0$  的解. 并据此定义  $t^* = t - |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^*|/c$ ,  $\mathbf{v}^* = \mathbf{v}_0(t^*)$ . 式中 Jacobian 行列式 J

$$J \equiv \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}'} \left[ \mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}_0 \left( t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c} \right) \right] \right\|_{\mathbf{r}' = \mathbf{r}^*} = 1 - \frac{(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^*) \cdot \mathbf{v}^*}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^*| c}$$
(7.2)

根据势的关系得到电场

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 S^{*3}} \left( \boldsymbol{R}^* - R^* \frac{\boldsymbol{v}^*}{c} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{v^{*2}}{c^2} \right) + \frac{\mu_0 q}{4\pi S^{*3}} \left[ \boldsymbol{R}^* \times \left( \left( \boldsymbol{R}^* - R^* \frac{\boldsymbol{v}^*}{c} \right) \times \boldsymbol{a}^* \right) \right]$$
(7.3)

式中  $\mathbf{R}^* \equiv \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^*$ ,  $\mathbf{a}^* = \mathbf{a}_0(t^*)$ ,  $S^* \equiv R^*J = R^* - \mathbf{R}^* \cdot \mathbf{v}^*/c$ . 其中第一项为非辐射场, 第二项为辐射场. 磁场关系  $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r},t) = \mathbf{R}^* \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r},t)/cR^*$ 

其中非辐射场可以化简为

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{0} = \frac{q\boldsymbol{R}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}S^{3}} \left(1 - \frac{v^{*2}}{c^{2}}\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{q\boldsymbol{R}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{3}} \left(1 - \frac{v^{*2}}{c^{2}}\right) & \boldsymbol{R} \parallel \boldsymbol{v}^{*} \\ \frac{q\boldsymbol{R}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{3}} \left(1 - \frac{v^{*2}}{c^{2}}\right)^{-1/2} & \boldsymbol{R} \perp \boldsymbol{v}^{*} \end{cases}$$
(7.4)

其中  $R = \mathbf{R}^* - R^* \mathbf{v}^* / c$ ,  $S^2 = (1 - v^{*2} / c^2) R^2 + (\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{v}^*)^2 / c^2$ . 磁场  $\mathbf{B}_0 = \mathbf{v}^* \times \mathbf{E}_0 / c^2$ .

• 非辐射电场在速度方向上变小, 垂直速度方向上变大

考察辐射场关系, 加速运动粒子会产生辐射. 匀速运动粒子当  $v^* \ge c$  时, 在特定方向上  $S^* = 0$ , 出现 0/0 未定式, 也可能产生 Cerekov 辐射. 辐射场能量

$$S = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{E}_r \times \mathbf{B}_r = \frac{q^2 \hat{\mathbf{n}}^*}{16\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3 R^{*2}} \frac{|\hat{\mathbf{n}}^* \times [(\hat{\mathbf{n}}^* - \mathbf{v}^*/c) \times \mathbf{a}^*]|^2}{(1 - \mathbf{v}^* \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}^*/c)^6}$$
(7.5)

据此可以得到辐射角分布以及辐射能量

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}I^*}{\mathrm{d}\Omega^*} = \frac{q^2}{16\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3} \frac{|\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^* \times [(\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^* - \boldsymbol{v}^*/c) \times \boldsymbol{a}^*]|^2}{(1 - \boldsymbol{v}^* \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^*/c)^5}$$
(7.6)

$$I^* = \frac{q^2}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 c^3} \frac{a^{*2} - (\boldsymbol{a}^* \times \boldsymbol{v}^*)^2 / c^2}{(1 - v^{*2}/c^2)^3}$$
(7.7)

•  $a^* \parallel v^*$ , 设  $\theta^*$  为  $v^*$  与  $\hat{n}^*$  的夹角

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}I^*}{\mathrm{d}\Omega^*} = \frac{q^2 a^{*2} \sin^2 \theta^*}{16\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3 (1 - v^* \cos \theta^* / c)^5}$$
 (7.8)

$$I^* = \frac{q^2 a^{*2}}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 c^3 (1 - v^{*2}/c^2)^3}$$
 (7.9)

辐射最强的方向  $\theta^* \leq \pi/2$ , 且在  $v \to c$  时  $\theta^* \to 0$ 

•  $a^* \perp v^*$ , 以  $v^*$  为 z 轴,  $a^*$  为 x 轴

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}I^*}{\mathrm{d}\Omega^*} = \frac{q^2 a^{*2}}{16\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3 (1 - v^* \cos \theta^*/c)^3} \left[ 1 - \frac{(1 - v^{*2}/c^2) \sin^2 \theta^* \cos^2 \phi^*}{(1 - v^* \cos \theta^*/c)^2} \right]$$
(7.10)

$$I^* = \frac{q^2 a^{*2}}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 c^3 (1 - v^{*2}/c^2)^2} \tag{7.11}$$

辐射分布非轴对称,  $\phi^* = 0$ ,  $\pi$  最弱,  $\phi^* = \pi/2$  最强. 告诉运动时  $\theta^* = 0$  最强

#### 7.1.1 辐射频谱分析

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\omega}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \boldsymbol{E}_{r}(\boldsymbol{r}, t) e^{i\omega t}$$
(7.12)

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt^* e^{i\omega t^*} \frac{q e^{i\omega R^*/c}}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 c^2 R^*} \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^* \times [(\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^* - \boldsymbol{v}^*/c) \times \boldsymbol{a}^*]}{(1 - \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^* \cdot \boldsymbol{v}^*/c)^2}$$
(7.13)

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \omega \to \infty \\ \frac{q e^{i\omega R^*/c}}{8\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^2 R^*} \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^* \times (\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}^* \times \Delta \boldsymbol{v}^*) & \omega \to 0, v^* \ll c, a^* \gg \omega v^* \end{cases}$$
(7.14)

 韧致辐射: 带电粒子入射到物质靶上, 在碰撞减速过程中产生的辐射 辐射功率在低频时趋于常数, 在高频趋于零

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W_{\omega}^*}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 cR^* |E_{\omega}|^2 \tag{7.15}$$

#### 7.1.2 Cerenkov 辐射

讨论在无穷大均匀介质  $(\mu, \varepsilon)$  中的辐射场, 光速 v = c/n

$$\mathbf{j}_w(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) e^{i\omega t}$$
(7.16)

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{\omega}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi r} \int d\tau' \boldsymbol{j}_{\omega}(\boldsymbol{r}') e^{i\omega R/v}$$
(7.17)

$$\approx \frac{e\mu}{8\pi^2 r} e^{i\omega r n/c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \boldsymbol{v}_0(t) e^{i\omega(t-\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}_0(t)/v)}$$
 (7.18)

$$\frac{\mathbf{v}_0(t) = \mathbf{v}_0}{4\pi r} e^{\mathrm{i}\omega(r - \hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{r}_0)/v} \delta[\omega(1 - \hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_0/v)]$$
(7.19)

在  $\cos\theta = v/v_0$  方向上会出现辐射场. 它是由于带电粒子超过介质中的光速时, 介质内产生诱

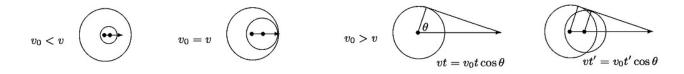


图 2: Cerenkov 辐射示意图

导电流激发的次波与原来粒子的电磁场相互干涉形成的. 单位长度而非单位角的辐射强度是有限的

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W_{\omega}}{\mathrm{d}\Omega\,\mathrm{d}L} = \frac{\omega^2 e^2 \mu}{8\pi^2 v} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{v_0^2}\right) \delta\left[\left(1 - \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{r}} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}_0}{v}\right) \frac{\omega}{v_0}\right] \tag{7.20}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W_{\omega}}{\mathrm{d}L} = \frac{\omega e^2 \mu}{4\pi} \left( 1 - \frac{v^2}{v_0^2} \right) \tag{7.21}$$

- $W_{\omega}$  只在  $v(\omega) < v_0$  所给出的频段有贡献
- 不同频率的电磁波辐射角不同, 用滤波器选择一定的频带可以通过  $\theta$  角测定粒子速度
- 广泛应用于粒子计数器, 有效避免低速粒子干扰

# 7.2 带电粒子的电磁场对粒子本身的反作用

能量守恒的角度, 在非电磁力 F 作用下

$$(\mathbf{F} - m\mathbf{a}) \cdot d\mathbf{l} = dW_{\stackrel{.}{\mathbf{H}}} + dW_{\stackrel{.}{\mathbf{H}}}$$
 (7.22)

从均匀带电球的电子模型出发  $\rho = -3e/4\pi r_e^3$ , 可以得到

$$\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{F}_s = \left(m + \frac{1}{3c^2}W'_e \frac{5 + v^2/c^2}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{3/2}}\right)\mathbf{a}$$
 (7.23)

其中  $W_e' = 3e^2/(20\pi\varepsilon_0 r_0)$  是电子自身的电场能,  $\mathbf{F}_s = \mu_0 e^2 \dot{\mathbf{a}}/6\pi c$  是电磁辐射的反冲. 略去相对论效应,

$$\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{F}_s = \left(m + \frac{5}{3c^2}W_e'\right)\mathbf{a} \tag{7.24}$$

其中  $m_e = m + 5W'_e/3c^2$  是静止电子的电场能在运动起来时对质量的贡献, 称电磁质量. 加入认为电子质量主要来自于电磁质量, 那么

$$r_e = \frac{\mu_0 e^2}{4\pi m_e} = 2.817 \times 10^{-15} \text{m}$$
 (7.25)

考虑辐射反冲力  $\mathbf{F}_s = \mu_0 e^2 \dot{\mathbf{a}}/6\pi c$  的形式会导致无限加速. 这是由于辐射反冲力的推导中要求周期性边界条件, 公式是周期性下的平均结果. 对于无限加速的情形并不满足周期性要求

#### 7.2.1 半经典发光模型

电子均匀分布于原子内,原子核处于电子云中心位置,受到外界激发后原子核偏离电子云中心  $\mathbf{r}(t)$ ,产生恢复力

$$\mathbf{F} = -\frac{e\rho \mathbf{r}(t)}{3\varepsilon_0} \equiv -m_e \omega_0^2 r \tag{7.26}$$

得到运动方程

$$-m_e \omega_0^2 \mathbf{r} + \frac{\mu_0 e^2}{6\pi c} \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = m_e \ddot{\mathbf{r}}$$
 (7.27)

其中第二项为辐射反冲项. 试探解  $r=r_0\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t}$ , 得到

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \frac{i\mu_0 e^2}{6\pi c m_e} \omega^3 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \omega \approx \omega_0 - \frac{i\mu_0 e^2 \omega_0^2}{12\pi c m_e} \equiv \omega_0 - \frac{i\Gamma}{2}$$
 (7.28)

近似处理辐射场

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{e\mu_0}{4\pi cr} \boldsymbol{a} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}, \qquad \boldsymbol{E} = c\boldsymbol{B} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$$
 (7.29)

做频谱分析的结果

$$I_{\omega'} = \frac{c\varepsilon_0 |E(r,0)|^2}{4\pi \left[ (\omega' - \omega_0)^2 + \Gamma^2 / 4 \right]}$$
 (7.30)

频谱宽度与频率无关

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega_0^2} \Delta \Gamma = \frac{\mu_0 e^2}{3m_e} \sim 10^{-4} \text{Å}$$
 (7.31)

# 7.3 电磁波的散射与色散

#### 7.3.1 自由电子对电磁波的散射

一定频率的外电磁波投射到电子上使电子以相同频率做受迫振动并向外辐射电磁波. 讨论电子速度  $v \ll c$ , 电子线度和振幅  $l \ll \lambda$  的情形, 并且忽略磁力

$$m\ddot{r} = \frac{\mu_0 e^2}{6\pi c} \ddot{r} + e\mathbf{E}_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$
 (7.32)

试探解  $\mathbf{r} = r_0 e^{-i\omega t}$ , 代入解得

$$\mathbf{r}_0 = \frac{-e\mathbf{E}_0}{m\omega^2 - i\mu_0 e^2\omega^3/6\pi c} \approx -\frac{e\mathbf{E}_0}{m\omega^2}$$
(7.33)

从而有散射波的电场和能流密度

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{r} = \frac{e\mu_{0}\omega^{2}}{4\pi r} \left[ \boldsymbol{r}_{0} - (\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_{0})\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \right] e^{-i\omega(t-r/c)}$$
(7.34)

$$\overline{S} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 c |E_r|^2 \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} = \frac{\mu_0 e^4 E_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{32\pi^2 m_e^2 r^2 c} \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} = I_0 \frac{r_e^2}{r^2}$$
(7.35)

其中  $\theta$  是  $E_0$  与  $\hat{n}$  的夹角, 其中  $I_0 = E_0^2/2\mu_0 c$ ,  $r_e = \mu_0 e^2/4\pi m_e$ , 总的辐射强度

$$I = \oint d\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{S} = \frac{8}{3} \pi r_e^2 I_0 \equiv \sigma I_0$$
 (7.36)

其中  $\sigma = 8\pi r_e^2/3$  是 Thomson 散射截面

### 7.3.2 束缚电子对电磁波的散射

在运动方程中加入黏滯力项  $-\tilde{\gamma}\dot{r}$ 

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -m\tilde{\gamma}\dot{\mathbf{r}} - \omega_0^2 m\mathbf{r} + e\mathbf{E}_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$
(7.37)

试探解  $r = r_0 e^{-\omega t}$ 

$$r_0 = \frac{e\mathbf{E}_0}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)m - i\omega m\tilde{\gamma}} = \frac{e\mathbf{E}_0 e^{i\delta}}{m\sqrt{(\omega_0 - \omega^2)^2 + \omega^2\tilde{\gamma}^2}}$$
(7.38)

散射能流

$$\overline{S} = I_0 \frac{r_e^2}{r^2} \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\omega^4}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 \tilde{\gamma}^2}$$
(7.39)

- Rayleigh 散射: 在  $\omega \ll \omega_0$  时,  $I \sim (\omega/\omega_0)^4$  可见光谱中, 红光散射最少, 紫光散射最多. 因而偏离入射方向时高频 (蓝) 光比重增加, 如天空蓝色
- $\omega \gg \omega_0$  时, 退化为自由电子的情形

### 7.3.3 介质的色散

介质中单位体积电子数 N, 固有频率均为  $\omega$ , 极化强度  $\mathbf{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_e \mathbf{E} = Ne\mathbf{r}$ , 则引用式 (??) 得到

$$\chi_e = \frac{Ne^2}{m\varepsilon_0(\omega_0^-\omega^2 - i\omega\tilde{\gamma})}$$
 (7.40)

而  $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0(1 + \chi_e)$  具有虚部表示电导, 造成电磁波的吸收. 实部与  $\omega$  有关造成不同频率波的折射率不同, 导致色散.

如略去衰减, 在  $\omega \ll \omega_0$  的近似下, 讨论折射角和频率的关系

$$\delta \varepsilon \approx (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) \frac{\delta \omega^2}{\omega_0^2}, \qquad \delta \theta = -\frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)\omega}{\omega_0^2 \varepsilon_r} \tan \theta \delta \omega$$
 (7.41)

可见频率小的偏转角度大. 解释彩虹红光偏转角最大, 相当于像在最高位置, 紫光反之. 霓因为多一次反射, 折射角和偏转角关系恰反之.

一般当  $\omega \neq 0$  时, 都具有一定的导电性. 讨论黏滞系数, 则会出现特定的吸收峰值.

#### 7.3.4 电磁感应透明

考虑介质具有特殊的隐自由度  $\xi(t)$ 

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -m\tilde{\gamma}\dot{\mathbf{r}} - \omega_0^2 m\mathbf{r} + \Omega m\boldsymbol{\xi} + e\mathbf{E}_0 e^{-i\omega t}, \qquad m\ddot{\boldsymbol{\xi}} = -\omega_0^2 m\boldsymbol{\xi} + \Omega m\mathbf{r}$$
(7.42)

类似上面的解法可以得到

$$\chi_e = \frac{Ne^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} \frac{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\tilde{\gamma}) - \Omega^4}$$
(7.43)

当  $\omega \to \omega_0$  时, 出现  $\chi_e \to 0$ , 表现为电磁感应透明

### 7.3.5 因果性与色散关系

一般的研究线性介质极化率与电磁波频率的关系, 考虑历史

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r},t) = \int_0^\infty dt' f(t') \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r},t-t')$$
 (7.44)

因果性要求 t 时刻之后的 E 对于 P(t) 无影响, 因而上的积分下限取 0, 于是

$$\chi_e(\omega) = \int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} f(t) = \chi_e^*(-\omega)$$
 (7.45)

再加上越早的 E 对 P 影响越小,即  $\lim_{t\to\infty} f(t) = 0$ ,于是得知  $\chi_e(\omega)$  在  $\omega$  的上半复平面上存在且解析,且  $\lim_{\omega\to\infty} \chi_e(\omega) = 0$ . 从而由解析性, $\chi_e$  的实部和虚部相联系.