專題講授(II)

(不列入考試範圍)

●電磁波(CH34)

♦馬可斯威爾方程(Maxwell's equation);電磁波(Electromagnetic Waves)

●位移電流(Displacement Current)

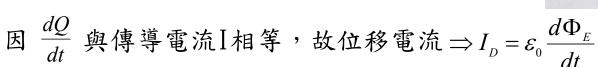
From Ampere's Law $\Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I$

Maxwell 認為封閉迴路圍起之面並非唯一。

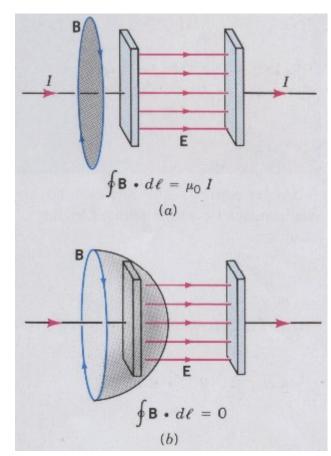
矛盾⇒當電流對電容充電,若一封閉迴路圍起 之面在電容平板之外,則有電流通過, 但若在電容平板之內,則無電流通過。

解釋⇒提出位移電流。

$$E = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 A} \Rightarrow Q = \varepsilon_0 A E \Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} = \varepsilon_0 A \frac{dE}{dt} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$



$$\Rightarrow$$
Ampere's Law的修正 $\Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 \left(I + \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} \right)$ (Ampere-Maxwell)



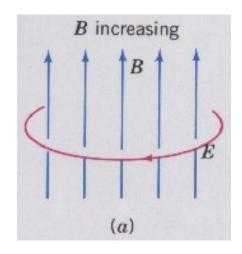
Maxwell's equations

Gauss

Gauss

Faraday

Ampere – Maxwell



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = -\frac{d\Phi_{B}}{dt}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{o}}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = -\frac{d\Phi_{B}}{dt}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_{o} \left(I + \varepsilon_{o} \frac{d\Phi_{E}}{dt} \right)$$

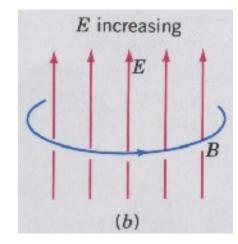


Fig.34.4

●電磁波 (Electromagnetic waves)

波動方程式(以波速v沿x軸運動) $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$

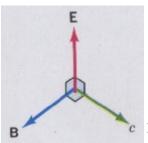
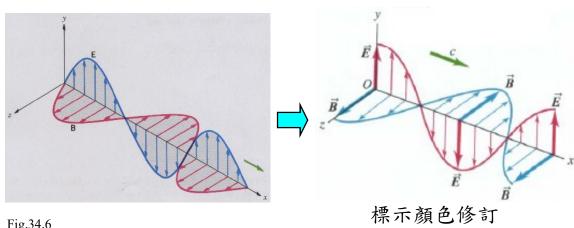


Fig.34.5

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \, H/m \& \varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \, F/m \rightarrow c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \, m/s$$

最簡單的平面波解 $\Rightarrow E = E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)$ and $B = B_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)$

電場與磁場大小關係 $\Rightarrow E = cB$



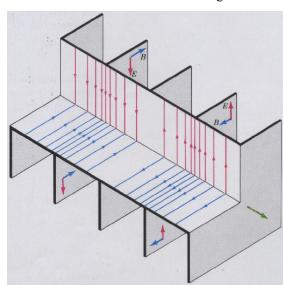


Fig.34.6

•電磁波方程式的推導

From Faraday's Law:

$$\begin{split} \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} &= E_{yz} \Delta y - E_{y1} \Delta y \\ \Phi_{B} &= B_{z} \Delta x \Delta y \Rightarrow \frac{d\Phi_{B}}{dt} = \frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial t} \Delta x \Delta y \\ \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} &= -\frac{d\Phi_{B}}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{\left(E_{yz} - E_{y1}\right)}{\Delta x} = -\frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial t} \\ As \ \Delta x \to 0 \ , \ \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial t} \end{split} \tag{1}$$

From Ampere-Maxwell Law:

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = -B_{z2} \Delta z + E_{z1} \Delta z \quad ; \quad \Phi_{E} = E_{y} \Delta x \Delta z \Rightarrow \frac{d\Phi_{E}}{dt} = \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial t} \Delta x \Delta z$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{d\Phi_{E}}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{(-B_{z2} + B_{z1})}{\Delta x} = \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial t}$$

$$As \Delta x \to 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial x} = -\mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial t} \qquad (2)$$

若以平面波解 $E = E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)$ and $B = B_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)$ 代入(1)or(2)式, 則: $kE_0 \cos(kx - \omega t) = \omega B_0 \cos(kx - \omega t) \Rightarrow E_0 = (\omega/k)B_0 \Rightarrow E_0 = cB_0$

• Energy Transport and the Poynting Vector

真空中電場與磁場能量密度分佈如下:

$$u_E = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2$$
; $u_B = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$

$$\therefore E = cB = B / \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow u_E = u_B$$

$$u = u_E + u_B = 2u_E = 2u_B$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \varepsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} EB$$

兩平面內的體積所含總能 $\Rightarrow dU = uAdx$

垂直於電磁波傳播方向的單位面積能量通過率

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{A} \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{1}{A} \left(uA \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = uc = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} EB \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} \right) = \frac{EB}{\mu_0}$$

$$\because$$
能量流垂直於 \vec{E} 及 $\vec{B} \Rightarrow$ Poynting vector : $\vec{S} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$

平均強度
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $S_{av} = u_{av}c = \frac{E_0 B_0}{2\mu_0}$

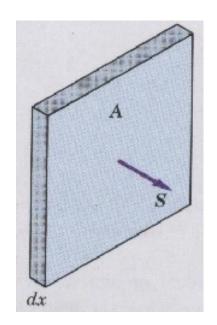


Fig.34.8

●動量(Momentum)與輻射壓(Radiation Pressure)

電磁波所帶之線動量p與傳送能量U關係 $\Rightarrow p = \frac{U}{c} \quad (\because p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{hv}{v\lambda} \Rightarrow pc = hv = U)$

若表面完全反射,則: $p = \frac{2U}{L}$

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{c} SA$$

輻射壓
$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{A} = \frac{S}{c} = u$$
 (能量密度)

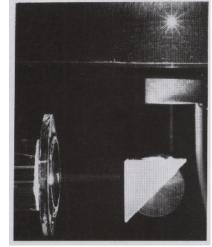


Fig.34.10

微粒因輻射壓而浮起

輻射壓存在的現象 {輻射壓讓彗星灰塵遠離太陽方向(即慧尾)

建議太空船安裝巨大的帆讓太陽光的輻射壓來推進



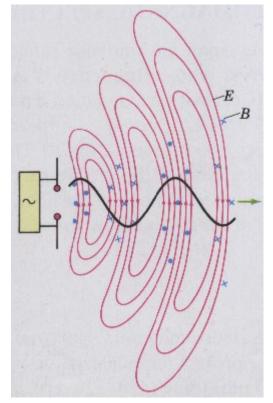


Fig.34.11

●赫茲實驗(Hertz's Experiment)—實驗證實電磁波存在。

將兩根棒子接上交流電源,當棒上極性隨時間交替時,電荷便會振盪而輻射。 赫茲利用變壓器的副線圈作LC電路的電感,而電容則是利用兩金屬球接著平板 所構成,當兩球中的空氣被游離,空氣隙的電荷會隨著LC振盪器振盪,因此發 射輻射。而赫茲再將金屬板作成凹面鏡使發射出的輻射集中在單一導線的迴路上, 若接收迴路與空氣隙大小調整至整個系統與發射電磁波共振,則接收迴路的空氣 隙變產生微小火花。他利用金屬面對波的反射,得到一駐波系統,進而求出波長, 再根據LC振盪頻率,可由 $V = f \lambda$,證實波速即為光速。

Fig.34.14



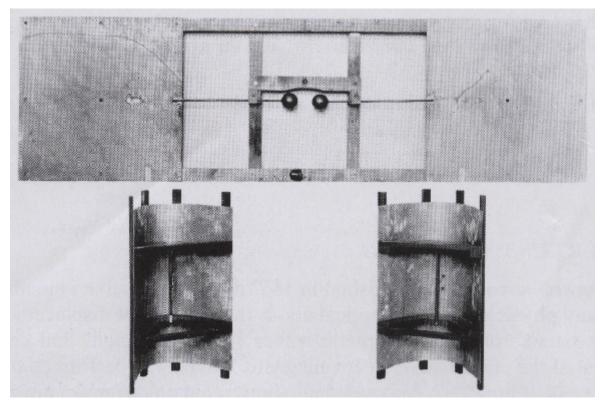
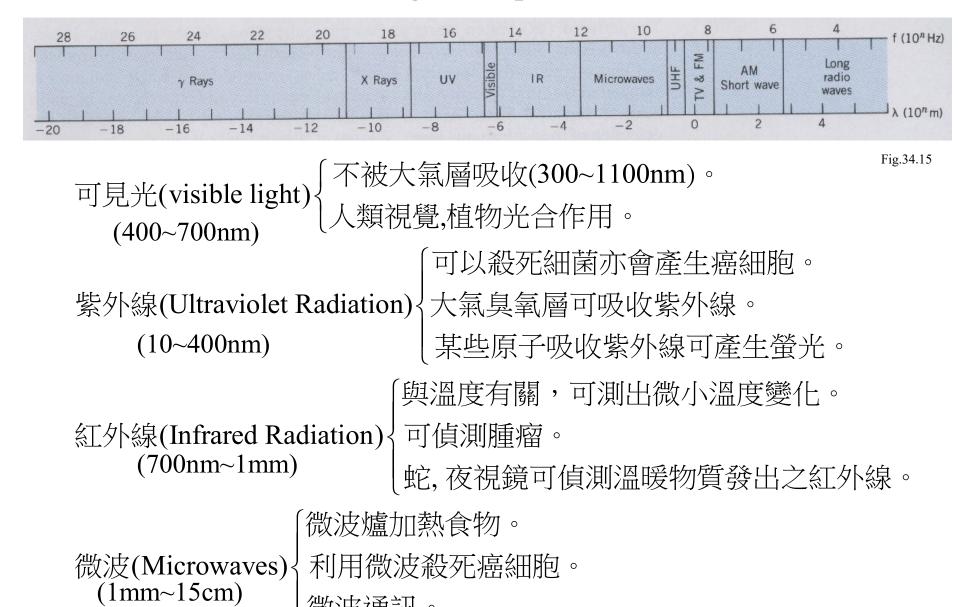


Fig.34.13

●電磁波譜(The Electromagnetic Spectrum)



無線電及電視訊號(Radio and TV signals) {手機,火腿族或香腸族。 (15cm~2000m)

收音機與電視。 無線電望遠鏡。

X射線(X rays) < $(0.01\sim1 \text{nm})$

研究晶體及分子中的原子結構。

醫學上診斷及醫療用途。

偵測機器中的微小缺陷。

X射線天文學。

 γ 射線(γ rays)產生的效應與X射線類似,惟X射線由電子產生, 而 γ 射線由原子核產生,能量極高,波長在0.01nm以下