

一、麦克斯韦方程组

1. 实验规律

库仑定律 $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum q_i$

环路 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$

安培定律 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$

环路中 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_i$

电磁感应 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

法拉第定律 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

2. 实验推广

$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{\text{电}} + \vec{E}_{\text{磁}}$, $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$.

$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum q_i$.

$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S}$, 但这时只用回路 $j \cdot d\vec{S}$ 不同.

改写: $\oint j \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{dQ}{dt}$, 且有 $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$.

二冲量 $\oint j \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{dQ}{dt}$, $\oint j \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} \rightarrow$

$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S}$.

3. 位移电流

若无自由电荷和传导电流, 则有

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$.

$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$.

$\iint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$ 位移电流密度.

$I_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{dQ}{dt}$ 位移电流.

例. 无限长直螺线管横截面半径为 R, 并

位长 l 的匝数 n, 当导线中通有交变

电流 $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$ 时, 管内内外的位移

电流密度.

电场强度 $\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2\pi R} \frac{d(n\pi R^2 \sin \omega t)}{dt}$

位移电流密度 $\vec{j} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$

例. 研究平行板电容器在充放电过程中

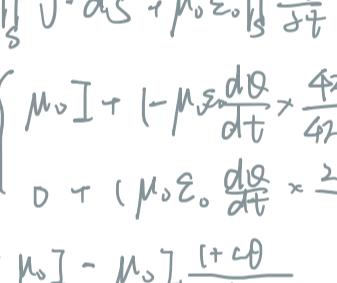
磁场与传导电流、位移电流的关系.

$E_0 = \frac{V_0}{d} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 R^2 \epsilon_0}$.

$J_0 = \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{1}{R^2} I_0 \rightarrow$ 传导.

$J_0 = \pi R^2 j_0 = I_0$.

$B = \frac{\mu_0 J_0}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 (I_0 - j_0)}{2\pi R}$.

合总流: 

③ ④, $I_0 \rightarrow$, $B_0 = B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{2\pi R}$.

⑤, $I_0 \rightarrow$, $B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{2\pi R}$.

⑥, $I_0 \rightarrow$, $B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 R^2 j_0}{2\pi R} = \frac{1}{2\pi R} I_0$.

4. 例题条件下位移电流不激反 B.

例. 通有振荡电流的半无限导体.

$\vec{E}(r, t) = \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$

$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \iint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$B \cdot 2\pi r sR = \left(\mu_0 I + \mu_0 \frac{dq}{dt} \right) \frac{4\pi r^2}{4\pi R^2} \frac{2\pi r^2 (1-\frac{1}{r})}{4\pi R^2 r^2} S_1$

$= \left(\mu_0 I - \mu_0 \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} S_1$

$\therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \frac{1-\frac{1}{r}}{sR} \hat{r}$

例. 沿直导线中间截去长度为 l

的小段, 导线中通有低频交

流电 $I(t)$, 取圆柱环路无限

导体段正向, 观算位移电流.

导体而外场强的表达式.

产生电场 $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_0})^2} \hat{r}$

$\vec{B}_0 = \epsilon_0 \int_{2\pi R}^R \vec{E} dr = q \left[1 - \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_0})^2} \right]$

$I_d = \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{dI}{dt} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_0})^2} \right] = I \left[1 - \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_0})^2} \right]$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_d}{2\pi R} = \dots$

5. 麦克斯韦方程组

$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum q_i$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$.

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

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

$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint (\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}) \cdot d\vec{S}$

$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

补充方程 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} \\ \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \\ \vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E} \end{array} \right.$

边界条件 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2) = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{B}_1 - \vec{B}_2) = 0 \\ \vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2) = 0 \\ \vec{n} \times (\vec{B}_1 - \vec{B}_2) = \vec{j} \end{array} \right.$

二、平面电磁波

1. 自由空间中

$$\text{Maxwell 方程组} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{高斯定理: } \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = -\nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}(x, t) = \vec{E}_0 \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{B}(x, t) = \vec{B}_0 \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\text{频率: } \omega = 2\pi f, \text{ 波速: } c = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$\text{相速: } v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$\text{周期: } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{频率: } f = \frac{1}{T}, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{波长: } \lambda = \frac{c}{f}, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{波数: } k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{波速: } c = \omega k, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{相速: } v_p = \omega k, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{周期: } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{波数: } k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \text{ 周期性.}$$

$$\text{波速: } c = \omega k, \text{ 周期性.}$$

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