

§3. 电磁场的能、动、角

1. 电磁场的能量

通过表面 S 流入体积 V 内的能量 (单位时间)

$$- \oint_S \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{面积元} \\ \text{能流密度} \end{array}$$

其中一部分为体积内能量的增量

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_V u dV$$

另一部分为对带电体系的功率

$$\int_V \vec{J} \cdot \vec{v} dV$$

$$\text{由前述} \quad - \oint_S \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_V u dV + \int_V \vec{J} \cdot \vec{v} dV$$

利用 Gauss 公式 $\oint d\vec{\sigma} \rightarrow \int dV \nabla$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{S} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = - \vec{J} \cdot \vec{v} \quad \text{力密度}$$

对带电体系

$$\vec{J} \cdot \vec{v} = (\rho \vec{E} + \vec{J} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\text{由表四} \quad \vec{J} = \nabla \times \vec{H} - \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\vec{J} \cdot \vec{E} = \vec{E} \cdot \nabla \times \vec{H} - \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$= -\nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) + \vec{H} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{E}) - \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$= -\nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) - \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} - \vec{H} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\therefore \vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}, \quad \delta u = \vec{E} \cdot \delta \vec{D} + \vec{H} \cdot \delta \vec{B}$$

对于均匀介质 (含真空) $\vec{D} \propto \vec{E}, \vec{B} \propto \vec{H}$, 则有

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B}$$

特例: 真空

2. 电磁场的动量

$$\text{流入:} \quad - \oint \vec{T} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} \quad \text{动量流密度}$$

$$\text{一部分} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{g} dV \quad \text{动量密度}$$

$$\text{另一部分 (功率)} \quad \int \vec{f} dV$$

$$\text{由前述} \quad - \oint \vec{T} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{g} dV + \int \vec{f} dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{T} + \frac{\partial \vec{g}}{\partial t} = -\vec{f}$$

$$\text{由} \vec{f} = \rho \vec{E} + \vec{J} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) \vec{E} + (\nabla \times \vec{H} - \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) \times \vec{B}$$

$$= (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) \vec{E} - \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) + \vec{B} \times \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \vec{B} \times \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{D} \times \vec{B}) + \vec{D} \times \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

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

$$\therefore \vec{f} = (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) \vec{E} - \vec{D} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{H} - \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{D} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{D} \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$

$$\text{另一项 } [(\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) \vec{E} - \vec{D} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E})]_x$$

$$= E_x \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) - D_y \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) + D_z \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \left(E_x \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} - D_y \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - D_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) + \left(E_x \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + D_y \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) + \left(E_x \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} + D_z \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_x D_x) - \left(D_x \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + D_y \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} + D_z \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (E_x D_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (E_x D_z)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_x D_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (E_x D_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (E_x D_z) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_x D_x + E_y D_y + E_z D_z)$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (\vec{D} \vec{E}_x) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D})$$

$$\text{同理对 } y, z \text{ 分量}, \text{ 故 } (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) \vec{E} - \vec{D} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = \nabla \cdot (\vec{D} \vec{E}) - \frac{1}{2} \nabla (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D})$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (\vec{D} \vec{E}) - \frac{1}{2} \nabla \cdot [\vec{E} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D})] = \nabla \cdot \left(\vec{D} \vec{E} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} \right)$$

$$\therefore \vec{T} = \frac{1}{2} [\vec{E} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}) - \vec{D} \vec{E}] + \frac{1}{2} [\vec{H} (\vec{H} \cdot \vec{B}) - \vec{B} \vec{H}]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} E^2 \vec{E} - \vec{E} \vec{E} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (\mu_0 H^2 \vec{H} - \vec{H} \vec{H})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (H_x^2 + H_y^2 + H_z^2) & -\epsilon_0 E_x E_y - \mu_0 H_x H_y & -\epsilon_0 E_x E_z - \mu_0 H_x H_z \\ \dots & \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (E_x^2 - E_y^2 + E_z^2) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (H_x^2 - H_y^2 + H_z^2) & -\epsilon_0 E_y E_z - \mu_0 H_y H_z \\ \dots & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (E_x^2 + E_y^2 - E_z^2) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (H_x^2 + H_y^2 - H_z^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

对称

$$\text{若 } \vec{f}, \text{ 则 } \nabla \cdot \vec{T} = -\frac{\partial \vec{g}}{\partial t} = -\vec{K}$$

$$\vec{K} = -\int \nabla \cdot \vec{T} dV$$

$$= -\oint d\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{T}$$

$$= -\oint \hat{n} \cdot \vec{T} d\sigma$$

$$\text{压强 } K_n = -\hat{n} \cdot \vec{T}$$

3. 电磁场的角动量

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{M} + \frac{\partial \vec{L}}{\partial t} = -\vec{r} \times \vec{f}$$

角动量密度 角动量密度 力矩密度

作业: 6.3 (d), 6.5, 6.10, 6.11 (b)