

第二章 时变电磁场

1. 位移电流
2. 边界条件
3. 电磁场能量
4. 能量守恒定理

什么是电磁场理论

- Perhaps the best way to review EM theory is by using the fundamental concept of electric charge. EM theory can be regarded as the study of **fields produced by electric charges at rest and in motion**.
- Electrostatic fields are usually produced by **static electric charges**, whereas magnetostatic fields are due to motion of **electric charges with uniform velocity (direct current)**.
- Dynamic or time-varying fields are usually due to **accelerated charges or time-varying currents**.

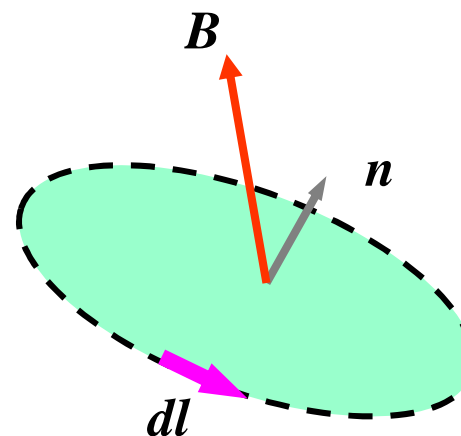
法拉第电磁感应定律

- 穿过回路中的磁通量发生变化，导致在回路中出现感应电动势 ε 。

$$e = -\frac{d}{dt} f$$

其中

$$e = \int_l \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad f = \int_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$



$$\mathbf{e} = -\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{f} \quad \rightarrow \quad \oint_l \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_s \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} lhs &:= \oint_l \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_s \nabla \times \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \\ rhs &:= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_s \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\int_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \end{aligned} \right\} \int_s \nabla \times \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\int_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

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

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

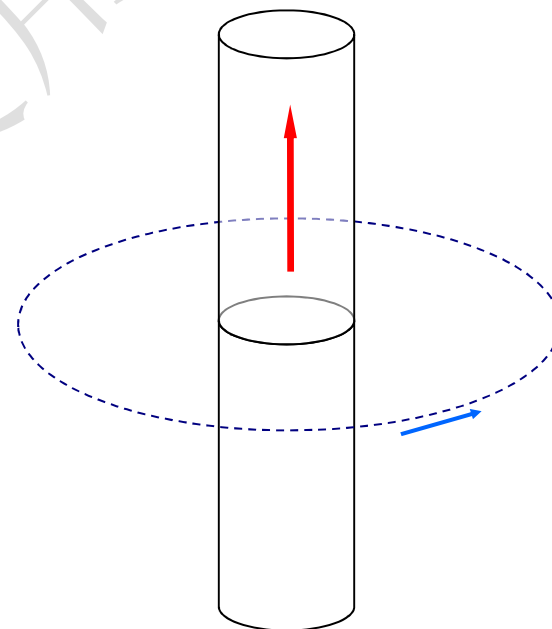
时变的磁场 \rightarrow 电场

时变的电场 \rightarrow 磁场 ?

位移电流

真空中稳恒情形下的安培环路定理

$$\oint_l \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I$$
$$lhs := \oint_l \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_s \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$
$$rhs := I = \int_s \mathbf{j}_f \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}_f$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \rightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}_f$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_f \equiv 0$$

根据电荷守恒定律：

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$I = \text{const.}$$

Ampere定律隐含的条件是：传导电流必需是稳恒电流，
电荷做匀速运动

问题：当电荷做加速运动时， ρ 随时间变化，安培环路定理不成立？

假定安培环路定理成立  需要修正!

最简单的修正方法:

稳态的 $\dot{\mathbf{j}}_f \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{j}} = \dot{\mathbf{j}}_f + \dot{\mathbf{j}}_D$

物理意义?

使得 $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{j}_f + \mathbf{j}_D) \equiv 0$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{j}_f + \mathbf{j}_D) = 0$$

来源于全部
电荷的运动

Gauss 定理：电荷 \rightarrow 电场

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{r}{e_0} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{e_0} \frac{\partial r}{\partial t}$$

根据电荷守恒定律，有

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = -\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \left(\mathbf{j}_f + e_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

和 \mathbf{j} 的表达式 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{j}_f + \mathbf{j}_D) = 0$ 比较，得

$$\mathbf{j}_D = e_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

注意： j_D 的表达式不是唯一的

$$\nabla \cdot (\dot{\mathbf{j}}_D + \nabla \times \dot{\mathbf{A}}) = \nabla \cdot \dot{\mathbf{j}}_D$$

时变的电场
产生磁场

时变条件下的Ampere定律

$$\nabla \times \dot{\mathbf{B}} = m_0 \left(\dot{\mathbf{j}}_f + \dot{\mathbf{j}}_D \right) = m_0 \left(\dot{\mathbf{j}}_f + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{E}}}{\partial t} \right)$$

稳态时，退化为已知的形式

$$\nabla \times \dot{\mathbf{B}} = m_0 \dot{\mathbf{j}}_f$$

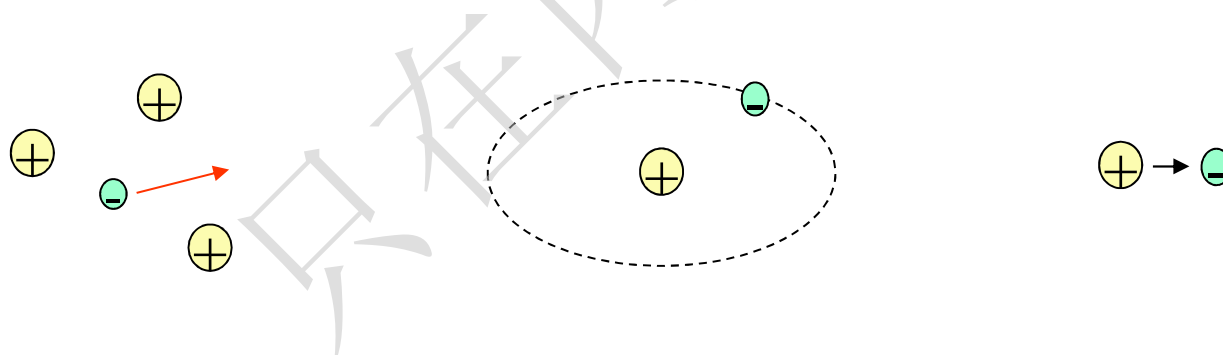
- 介质中Ampere 定理的修正

在时变条件下的电流形式：

传导电流 j_f : 自由电荷在电场中运动 (可测量)

分子电流 j_M : 束缚电荷绕原子核转动 (不可测量)

极化电流 j_P : 极化电荷在电场中运动 (不可测量)



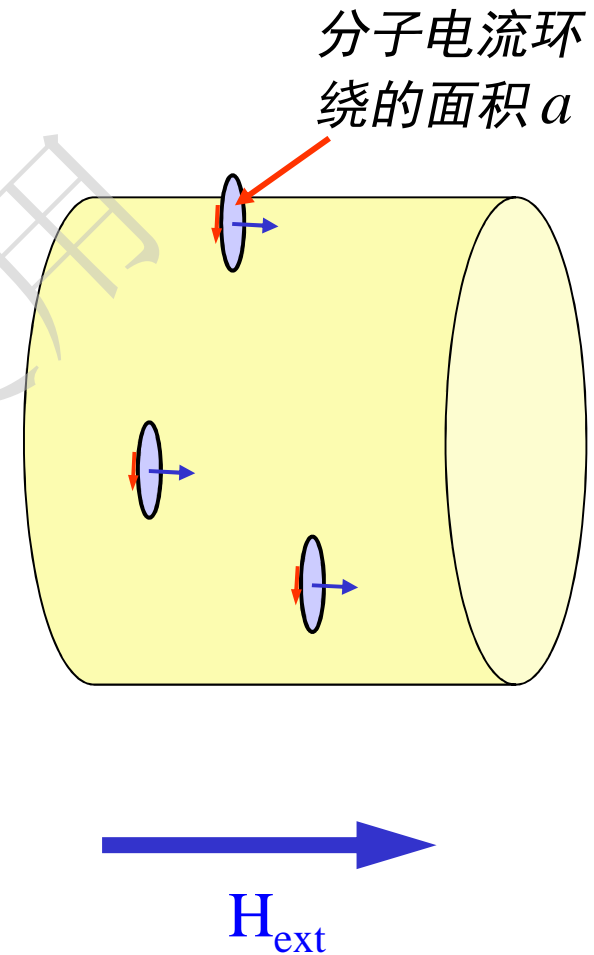
Ⓟ 分子电流 j_M 与宏观磁化强度 M

当没有外磁场时，分子电流的取向是无规则的， $j_m=0$

当有磁场时，分子电流出现规则取向，介质被磁化。

分子环流的平均磁偶极矩为 $m=ia$ ，
则宏观磁化强度定义为

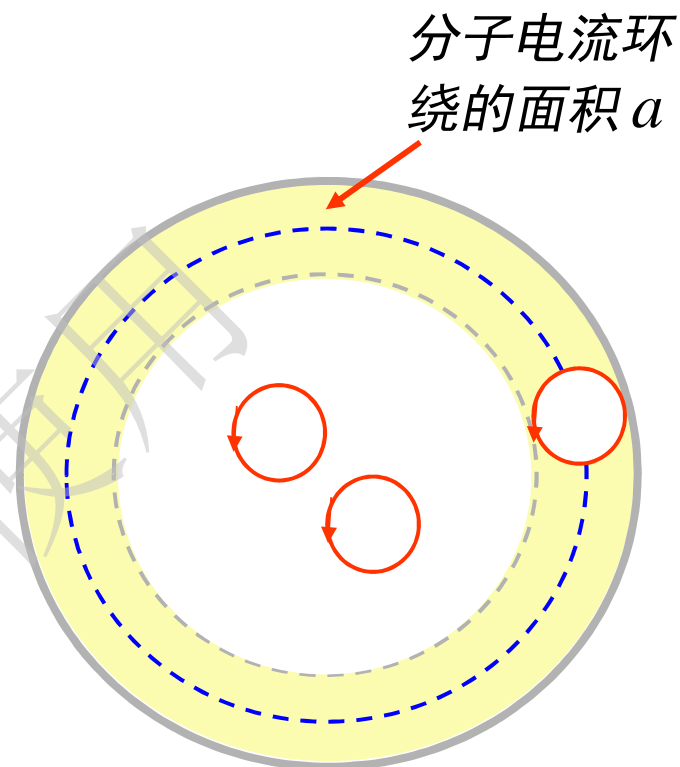
$$\mathbf{r}_M = \frac{\sum \mathbf{r}_{m_i}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\sum (ai)_i \hat{n}}{\Delta t}$$



对总电流 I_M 有贡献的是环中的分子电流

设单位体积中的分子数为 n

$$\begin{aligned} I_M &= \oint \tilde{\mathbf{N}}(ni) \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint \tilde{\mathbf{N}} n \mathbf{m} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \\ &= \oint \tilde{\mathbf{N}} \mathbf{M} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \end{aligned}$$



假定分子电流密度为 \mathbf{j}_M :

$$I_M = \int_s \mathbf{j}_M \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\oint \tilde{\mathbf{N}} \mathbf{M} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_s \nabla \times \mathbf{M} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\mathbf{j}_M = \nabla \times \mathbf{M}$$

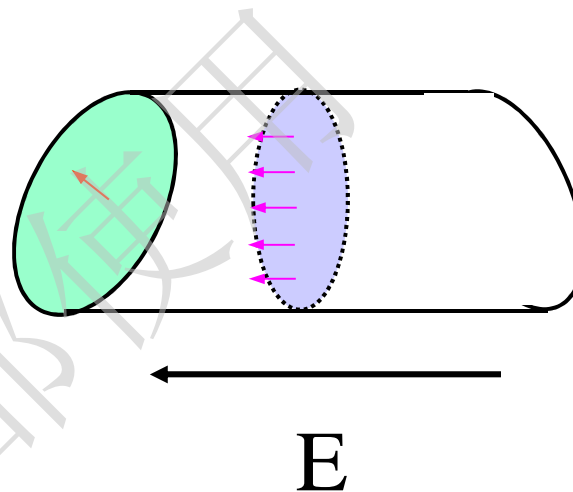
p 极化电流 j_p 与宏观电极化强度 P

表面极化电荷

$$S_n = \mathbf{P} \cdot \hat{n}$$

极化电流

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{q}{S} \hat{n} \right) = j_p \hat{n}$$



$$\mathbf{j}_p = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial t}$$

p 介质中的Ampere定理

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= m_0 \left(\mathbf{j}_f + \mathbf{j}_M + \mathbf{j}_P + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= m_0 \left(\mathbf{j}_f + \nabla \times \mathbf{M} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)\end{aligned}$$

定义 $\mathbf{H} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{m_0} - \mathbf{M}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{P} + \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{j}_f + \mathbf{j}_D$$

上式满足 $\nabla \cdot \left(\mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$

Maxwell 方程组

- Maxwell 方程组的微分形式

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} - \mathbf{M} & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} &= r_f \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{j}_f & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} &= -\frac{\partial r}{\partial t}\end{aligned}$$

- Maxwell 方程组的积分形式

$$\oint_{\mathbf{N}_l} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \int_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

$$\oint_{\mathbf{N}_l} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_s \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{j}_f \right) \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

$$\oint_{\mathbf{N}_s} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Q_f$$

$$\oint_{\mathbf{N}_s} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0$$

Example: Show that the continuity equation is implicit (or incorporated) in Maxwell's equations.

Solution

According to the divergence of the curl of any vector field is zero. Hence, we have

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \nabla \cdot \left(\mathbf{J}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_f + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0$$

But $\partial \mathbf{D} / \partial t = r_f$ from Gauss theorem. Thus

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_f + \frac{\partial r_f}{\partial t} = 0$$

媒质的电磁“物态方程”

- 求解Maxwell方程还需要能说明媒质特性的方程
- 下列一般形式的方程称为“本构关系 constitution equation”

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H})$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H})$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H})$$

这些方程的具体形式由实验得到，“物态方程”

- 线性媒质的“物态方程”

(1) 介电材料:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P} &= \epsilon_0 c_e \mathbf{E}, & \mathbf{D} &= \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \mathbf{E} \\ \epsilon_r &= 1 + c_e\end{aligned}$$

(2) 磁性材料:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{M} &= c_m \mathbf{H}, & \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{M} \right) = \mu_0 m_r \mathbf{H} \\ m_r &= 1 + c_m\end{aligned}$$

(3) 有耗介电材料:

$$\mathbf{j} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

其它形式的线性媒质：

(1) 各向异性媒质

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} & \epsilon_{13} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} & \epsilon_{23} \\ \epsilon_{31} & \epsilon_{32} & \epsilon_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} = \bar{\bar{\epsilon}} \mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{B} = \bar{\bar{m}} \mathbf{H}$$

(2) 双各向异性媒质

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D} &= \bar{\bar{\epsilon}} \mathbf{E} + \bar{\bar{\chi}} \mathbf{H} \\ \mathbf{B} &= \bar{\bar{V}} \mathbf{E} + \bar{\bar{m}} \mathbf{H} \end{aligned}$$

(1) 非线性媒质

$$\mathbf{\dot{D}} = \epsilon_0 \left(\epsilon_{r1} \mathbf{\dot{E}} + \epsilon_{r2} \mathbf{\dot{E}}^2 + \mathbf{L} \right)$$

(2) 非均匀媒质 (线性的或非线性的)

$$\mathbf{\dot{D}} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{r1} \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \right) \mathbf{\dot{E}} \quad \text{线性媒质}$$

非线性媒质 ?

Lorentz 力

- 电荷和电流→电磁场→对电荷和电流产生作用
- 运动电荷在有电场和磁场的合成场中受到的力为

$$\dot{\mathbf{F}} = q \dot{\mathbf{E}} + q \dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}$$

若单位体积内的电荷数为 n ，那么

$$n \dot{\mathbf{F}} = n q \dot{\mathbf{E}} + n q \dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}$$
$$\dot{\mathbf{f}} = \dot{\mathbf{r}} \dot{\mathbf{E}} + \dot{\mathbf{j}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}$$

$\dot{\mathbf{f}}$ 称为 Lorentz 力密度

Lorentz力对运动电荷的影响：回旋频率

$$\dot{\mathbf{F}} = q\mathbf{v} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}} = \hat{x}qB_0v_y - \hat{y}qB_0v_x$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \hat{x}m\frac{dv_x}{dt} + \hat{y}m\frac{dv_y}{dt}$$

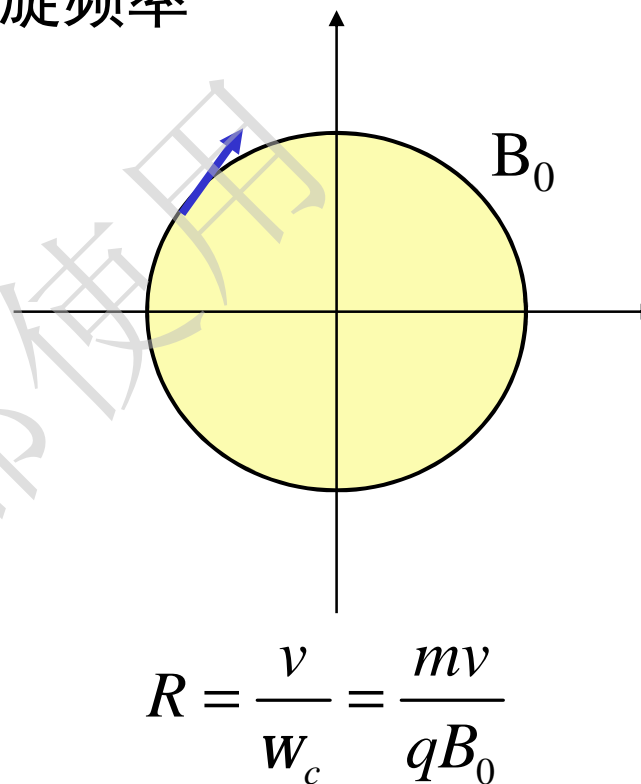
$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} = \omega_c v_y$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = -\omega_c v_x$$

$$\omega_c = qB_0/m$$

$$v_x = v \cos(\omega_c t)$$

$$v_y = v \sin(\omega_c t)$$



讨论 $B_0 \rightarrow B_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$ 时电荷的运动

习题

1. 试论证Maxwell方程组不是一组线性独立的方程组
2. 电磁波应满足Maxwell方程。试求下列场分布中哪些是电磁波，哪些不是

$$\vec{E}_1 = \hat{x} \cos(\omega t - kz)$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \hat{z} \cos(\omega t - kz)$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = (\hat{x} + \hat{y}) \cos(\omega t - ky)$$

电磁场的边界条件

电磁场的边值关系可以有Maxwell方程的积分形式得到

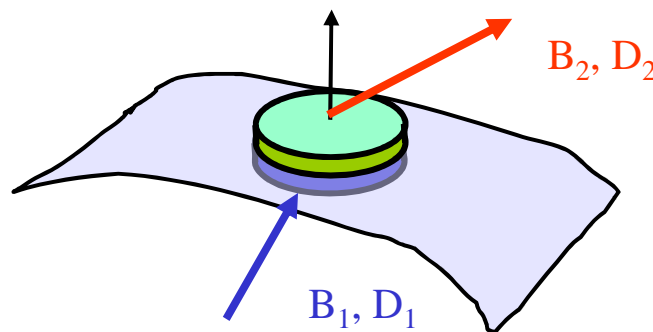
F D和B的连续性条件

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_f, \quad (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) \cdot \hat{n} \Delta s = q_f$$

$$(\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) \cdot \hat{n} = S_f$$

同理，由 $\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$

$$(\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) \cdot \hat{n} = 0$$



F E和H的连续性条件

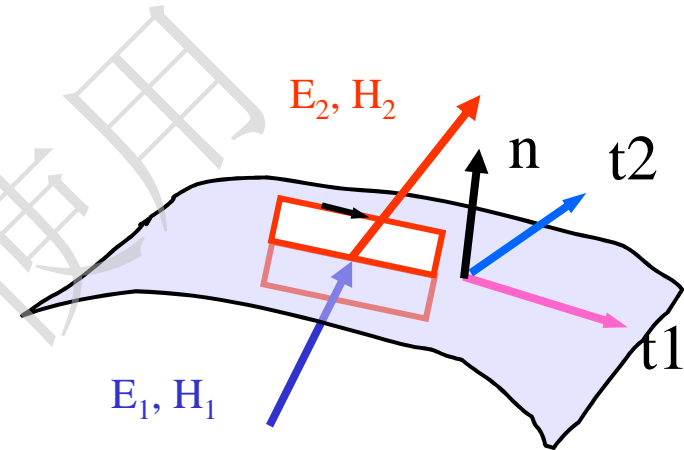
$$\oint_{\tilde{N}_l} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \int_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

$$(\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) \cdot \mathbf{t}_1 \Delta l = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \mathbf{t}_2 \Delta s$$

$$(\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) \cdot \mathbf{t}_1 = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \mathbf{t}_2 \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta l}$$

$$(\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) \cdot (\mathbf{t}_2 \times \hat{n}) = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \mathbf{t}_2 \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta l}$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta l} \rightarrow 0$$



$$\hat{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) = 0$$

相似的，对磁场有

$$\oint_{\mathbf{N}_l} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_S (\mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}) \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

$$(\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) \cdot \mathbf{t}_1 \Delta l = (\mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{t}}_2 \Delta s$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) = (\mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}) \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta l} \rightarrow \mathbf{j}_s$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) = \mathbf{j}_s$$

两种不同媒质界面上的边界条件

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) &= 0 & \hat{n} \cdot (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}_1) &= \sigma_f \\ \hat{n} \times (\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) &= \mathbf{j}_s & \hat{n} \cdot (\mathbf{B}_2 - \mathbf{B}_1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

以上的边界条件适用于稳态和时变状态

一些重要的界面上的连续性条件

- 介质—介质分界面: $j_s=0$

电场和磁场切
向分量连续

$$\hat{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}_1) = S_f$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\mathbf{B}_2 - \mathbf{B}_1) = 0$$

- 介质—理想导体分界面: 理想导体中 $E=H=0$

电场切向
分量连续

$$\hat{n} \times \mathbf{E}_2 = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}_2 = \mathbf{j}_s$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot \mathbf{D}_2 = S_f$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot \mathbf{B}_2 = 0$$

- 介质—理想磁导体分界面:

$$\hat{n} \times \vec{E}_2 = -\vec{M}_s \quad \hat{n} \cdot \vec{D}_2 = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \times \vec{H}_2 = 0 \quad \hat{n} \cdot \vec{B}_2 = 0$$

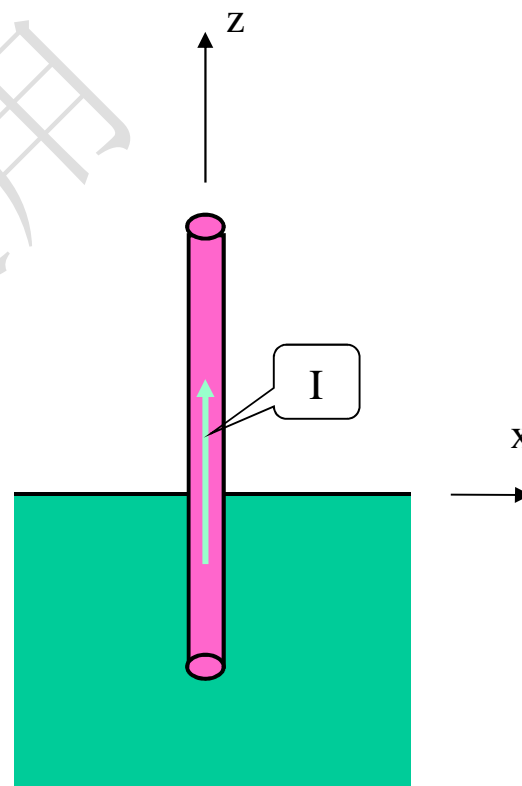
磁场切向
分量连续

- 辐射边界: 无限远处的电磁场边界条件

$$r \rightarrow \infty, \quad \vec{E}, \vec{H} \rightarrow 0$$

例题：

一无限长的细直导线（取作 z 轴）其中通有电流 I ，沿 z 轴的正方向流动，在 $z < 0$ 空间充满磁导率为 μ 的均匀介质，在 $z > 0$ 区域为真空。求磁感应强度分布以及磁化电流分布。并讨论介质是顺磁性或抗磁性时，对磁化电流有什么影响。



考虑到问题的轴对称性而取柱坐标系运算
取尝试解：

$$\mathbf{r}H_1 = \mathbf{r}H_2 = \frac{I}{2\pi\rho}\hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

则有

$$\mathbf{r}B_1 = m\mathbf{r}H_1 = \frac{mI}{2pr}\hat{\mathbf{j}} \quad (z < 0)$$

$$\mathbf{r}B_2 = \mu_0\mathbf{r}H_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi\rho}\hat{\mathbf{j}} \quad (z > 0)$$

在 $z = 0$ 的分界面上，因不存在自由电流面密度，上述解
满足边界条件

$$H_{1t} = H_{2t}, \quad B_{1n} = B_{2n} = 0$$

并满足,

$$\oint \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = I$$

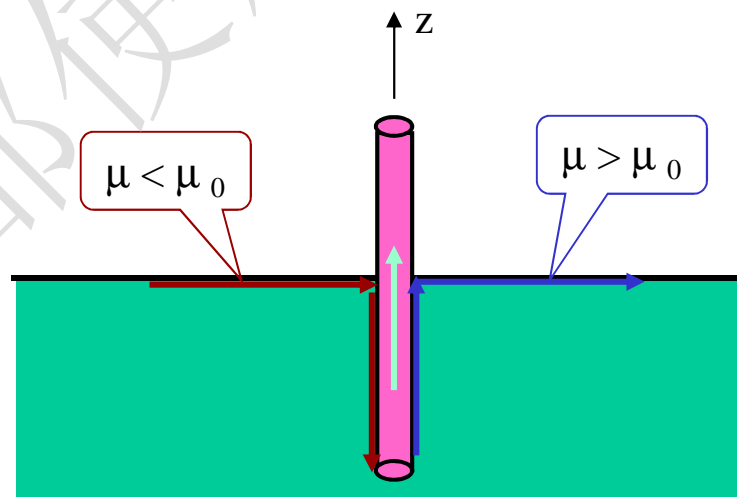
所以这个尝试解是唯一的。

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} - \mathbf{H} = \begin{cases} 0 & z > 0 \\ (\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1) \mathbf{H} & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{j}_M = \nabla \times \mathbf{M} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } r \neq 0, z < 0 \\ (\frac{m}{m_0} - 1) I \hat{z} & \text{当 } r = 0, z < 0 \end{cases}$$

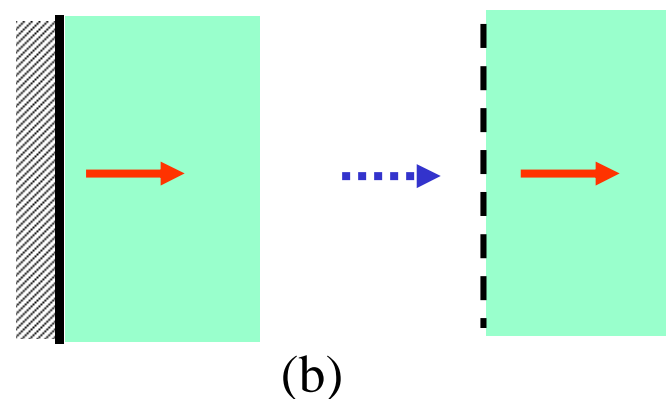
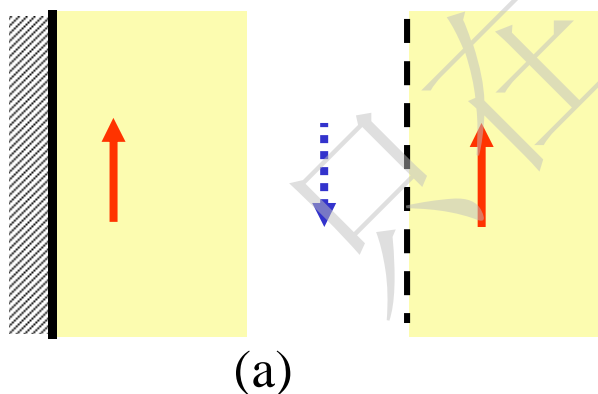
由 $\oint \dot{\mathbf{M}} \cdot d\dot{\mathbf{l}} = I_M$ 可得到相应的界面上的边界条件

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{k}}_M &= \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times (\dot{\mathbf{M}}_2 - \dot{\mathbf{M}}_1) \\ &= -\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right) \mathbf{r} H \\ &= \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right) \frac{I}{2\pi\rho} \hat{\mathbf{r}}\end{aligned}$$



唯一性原理和镜像原理

- 区域中的电磁场由该区域中的源以及在区域边界上的电场和磁场的切向分量所唯一确定。
- 电流元前面的接地导电平面可以用“镜像”电流元替代



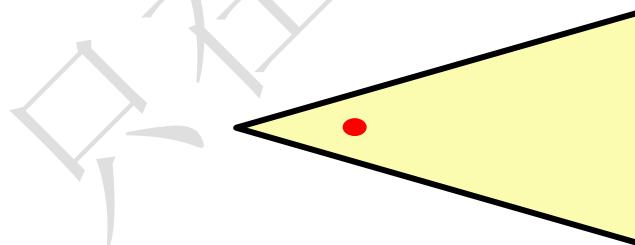
习题

1. 试根据镜像原理画出电流元的镜像

(a) 矩形金属管壁前的电流元



(b) 金属尖劈前的磁流元



2. 磁流元的镜像原理。磁流元是电流元的对偶形式，

$$\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{H} = \frac{\partial \overset{\mathbf{r}}{D}}{\partial t} + \overset{\mathbf{r}}{j_f} \quad \rightarrow \quad \nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} = -\frac{\partial \overset{\mathbf{r}}{B}}{\partial t} + \overset{\mathbf{r}}{(-M)}$$

(1) 比较电流元和磁流元所激发的场的特点。(2) 根据边界条件，画出接地金属壁前磁流元的镜像。

电磁场的能量

- 线性媒质中稳态时电磁场的能量密度

$$\begin{aligned} u_e &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon |\mathbf{E}|^2 \\ u_m &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} \mu |\mathbf{H}|^2 \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}}{2} \right) = 0$$

- 时变电磁场能量随时间如何变化？

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}}{2} \right) = ?$$

电磁场能量的变化规律 - Poynting 定理

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}}{2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H}}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H}}{2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} m H^2 \right) = m \mathbf{H} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{H} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}}{2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} e E^2 \right) = e \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

又因为

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) = \mathbf{H} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) - \mathbf{E} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = \mathbf{H} \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \right) - \mathbf{E} \cdot \left(\mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{B}} + \dot{\mathbf{D}} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{2} \right) = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) + \mathbf{E} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{j}}_f$$

$$-\int_t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{B}} + \dot{\mathbf{D}} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{2} \right) dt = \int_t \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) dt + \int_t \mathbf{E} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{j}}_f dt$$

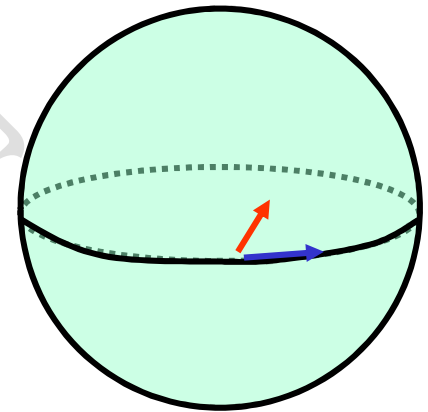
$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{B}} + \dot{\mathbf{D}} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{2} dt = \oint \mathbf{N} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) \cdot d\mathbf{A} + \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{j}}_f dt$$

上式称为 Poynting 定理

- 首先考虑闭曲面的半径趋于无限的情况

$$E \propto 1/r^2, H \propto 1/r^2, ds \propto r^2$$

$$\rightarrow \oint_{\mathbf{N}} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) \cdot d\mathbf{A} = 0$$



$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}}{2} d\tau = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{j}_f d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{j}_f dt &= \int \mathbf{E} \cdot (nq\mathbf{v}) dt = \int (q\mathbf{E}) \cdot \mathbf{v} n dt \\ &= \int \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{v} n dt = P \end{aligned}$$

Poynting 定理物理意义是：能量守恒。

- 对于有限空间的情况

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \oint \mathbf{S} \cdot d\mathbf{A} \neq 0$$

\mathbf{S} 称为能流密度或 Poynting 矢量

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}}{2} dt = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{j}_f dt + \oint (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

Poynting矢量的面积分代表从包围的区域的闭合面上流出去的能量。

电磁场的动量

运动质点具有能量和动量，物质之间的相互作用服从

(1) 能量守恒定律， (2) 动量守恒定律

电磁场是否具有动量？

$$\vec{G} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{G}}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \vec{\Phi} + (-\vec{f})$$

质点动量:

$$\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{f} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt}$$

电磁场动量:

$$\mathbf{f} = r(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) = \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H})$$

动量

- 张量的概念

标量: a

矢量: $\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots)$

张量 (并矢)

二阶: $\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b}$

三阶: $\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{c}$

二阶张量的矩阵表示

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} = (a_x \hat{x} + a_y \hat{y} + a_z \hat{z})(b_x \hat{x} + b_y \hat{y} + b_z \hat{z})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_x b_x & a_x b_y & a_x b_z \\ a_y b_x & a_y b_y & a_y b_z \\ a_z b_x & a_z b_y & a_z b_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_x & b_y & b_z \end{pmatrix}$$

单位二阶张量：

$$\bar{\bar{I}} = \hat{x} \hat{x} + \hat{y} \hat{y} + \hat{z} \hat{z}$$

单位二阶张量的性质：

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \bar{\bar{I}} = \bar{\bar{I}} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}$$

$$\bar{\bar{T}} \cdot \bar{\bar{I}} = \bar{\bar{I}} \cdot \bar{\bar{T}} = \bar{\bar{T}}$$

$$\bar{\bar{T}} : \bar{\bar{I}} = \text{Tr}(\bar{\bar{T}})$$

二阶张量的基本代数运算

$$\begin{aligned}(\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b}) \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{c} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{d}) &= \overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{c}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{d} = (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{c}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{d} \\ (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b}) : (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{c} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{d}) &= (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{c}) (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{d})\end{aligned}$$

张量的微分运算：

$$\nabla \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{f} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{g}) = (\nabla \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{f}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{g} + (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{f} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{g}$$

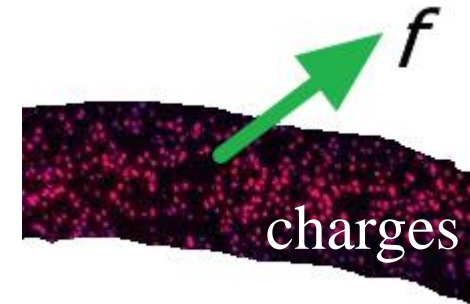
- 电磁场动量

考虑一群电荷产生了电场和磁场，则单位体积内的电荷受到的 Lorentz 力为：

$$\dot{\mathbf{f}} = r(\dot{\mathbf{E}} + \mathbf{v} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}) = r \dot{\mathbf{E}} + \dot{\mathbf{j}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}$$

$$r = e_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{j}} = \frac{1}{m_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} - e_0 \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{E}}}{\partial t}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{f}} = \varepsilon_0 (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} - e_0 \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{E}}}{\partial t} \times \mathbf{B}$$



$$\nabla \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{f} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{g}) = (\nabla \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{f}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{g} + (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{f} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{g}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) = (\nabla \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} + (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}$$

$$\nabla (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{a}) = (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} + (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} + \overset{\mathbf{r}}{a} \times (\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b}) + \overset{\mathbf{r}}{b} \times (\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{a})$$

$$\nabla (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) = \nabla E^2 = 2(\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} - 2(\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}$$

由上面两式得：

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} + (\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} &= \nabla \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) - \frac{1}{2} \nabla E^2 \\ &= \nabla \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{I} E^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) = (\nabla \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} + (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \nabla E^2 = (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \cdot \nabla) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} - (\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}$$

两式相减，得

$$\nabla \cdot (\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) - \frac{1}{2} \nabla E^2 = (\nabla \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} + (\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{\bar{I}} = \nabla \cdot (\hat{x}\hat{x} + \hat{y}\hat{y} + \hat{z}\hat{z}) = \nabla$$

$$\therefore (\nabla \cdot \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} + (\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}) \times \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} = \nabla \cdot \left(\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{E} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\bar{I}} E^2 \right)$$

如果能有形式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{f} &= e_0 (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) \mathbf{E} + e_0 (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \times \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \left(\mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{I} E^2 \right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{m_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{1}{m_0} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \left(\mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{I} B^2 \right) \\
 &- e_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \times \mathbf{B} + e_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \times \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (e_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})
 \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\mathbf{f} = \nabla \cdot \left[\varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2) \bar{I} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})$$

$$e_0 (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{m_0} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{B} + e_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \times \mathbf{E} = ?$$

由高斯定理和安培定理

$$\frac{1}{m_0} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \leftarrow \mathbf{B}$$

$$e_0 \rightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \leftarrow \mathbf{E}$$

$$\frac{1}{m_0} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{B} + e_0 (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \times \mathbf{E} + e_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \times \mathbf{E} = 0$$

所以

$$\mathbf{f} = \nabla \cdot \left[\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2) \bar{\mathbf{I}} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})$$

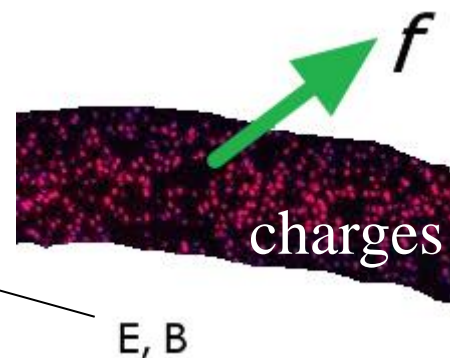
令

$$\bar{\Phi} = \left[\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2) \bar{\mathbf{I}} \right]$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{G}} = \epsilon_0 \dot{\mathbf{E}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}$$

则

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{\Phi} + (-\mathbf{f}) = \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{G}}}{\partial t}$$



物理意义

$$\int (-f) d\tau + \oint \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{s} \cdot \bar{\Phi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mathbf{r} G d\tau$$

F 无限空间：设在无限远处不存在电磁场，则

$$\int (-f) dt = \int f_a dt = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int G dt$$

因此G具有动量的量纲，称为电磁场动量

F 有限空间

$$\tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{ds}^{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \bar{\bar{\Phi}} = \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{ds} (\hat{n} \cdot \bar{\bar{\Phi}}) \neq 0$$

因此 $(\hat{n} \cdot \bar{\bar{\Phi}}) \neq 0$ 并且具有和力相关的量纲。

从而 $\bar{\bar{\Phi}}$ 是单位面积上的力（即应力），称为

Maxwell 应力张量

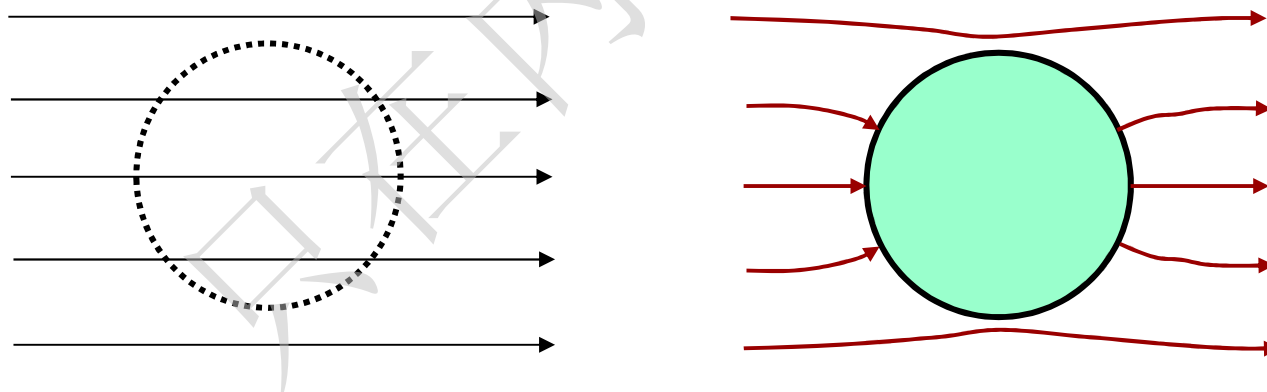
- 介质中电磁场的动量和Maxwell应力

$$\mathbf{G} = e_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} \qquad \bar{\Phi} = e_0 \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{m_0} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{2} (e_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{m_0} B^2) \bar{I}$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{D} \times \mathbf{B} \qquad \bar{\Phi} = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{H} \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \bar{I}$$

例题

一半径为 a 的导体球，置于均匀静电场之中，（方向取作 z 轴），则此球将受到张力，该张力有使导体球沿电场方向分为两半之势。求此张力的大小。



导体球置于均匀静电场中之后，空间的电场强度为：

$$\mathbf{E} = E_0 \left(1 + \frac{2a^3}{r^3}\right) \cos \theta \hat{r} - E_0 \left(1 - \frac{a^3}{r^3}\right) \sin \theta \hat{q}$$

在球面上 ($r=a$) 的电场强度是

$$\mathbf{E} = 3E_0 \cos \theta \hat{r}$$

在球面上所受的力为

$$\mathbf{F} = \int (-f) d\tau + \oint \tilde{\mathbf{N}} d\mathbf{s} \cdot \bar{\Phi} = \int f' d\tau + \oint \tilde{\mathbf{N}} d\mathbf{s} \cdot \bar{\Phi}$$

所以，在球面上单位面积所受的力为

$$\begin{aligned} f^0 &= \hat{n} \cdot \bar{\bar{\Phi}} = \hat{r} \cdot \bar{\bar{\Phi}} \\ &= \hat{r} \cdot \left\{ \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 \bar{\bar{I}} \right\} \\ &= \hat{r} \cdot \left\{ \varepsilon_0 (3E_0 \cos \theta)^2 \hat{r} \hat{r} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 (3E_0 \cos \theta)^2 \bar{\bar{I}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_0^2 \cos^2 \theta \hat{r} \end{aligned}$$

作用在上半球面上的总力为：

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F} &= \int_s \mathbf{f} ds = \int_s \mathbf{f} r^2 \sin q dq df \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} df \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left(\frac{9}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_0^2 \cos^2 \theta \right) a^2 \sin \theta \hat{r}\end{aligned}$$

应用 $\hat{r} = \sin \theta \cos j \hat{x} + \sin \theta \sin j \hat{y} + \cos \theta \hat{z}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F} &= 9e_0 E_0^2 a^2 p \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \cos^3 q \sin q dq \hat{z} \\ &= \frac{9}{4} e_0 E_0^2 a^2 p \hat{z}\end{aligned}$$

同理可得的下半球面上的总力为：

$$F' = -\frac{9}{4} \varepsilon_0 E_0^2 a^2 \pi \hat{z}$$