22 时变电磁场-正弦电磁场

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主要内容

- □ 正弦电磁场的引入原因
- □ 正弦电磁场与相量法
- □ 正弦电磁场的基本方程组

正弦电磁场引入的原因

□ 太常见了!

□ 太有用了!

正弦电磁场和相量法

$$u(t) = U_{m} \cos(\omega t + \phi_{u}) = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + \phi_{u})$$

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + \phi_{u}) = \operatorname{Re}\left[\sqrt{2}Ue^{j(\omega t + \phi_{u})}\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[\sqrt{2}Ue^{j\phi_{u}}e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

$$u(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left[\sqrt{2}\dot{U}e^{j\omega t}\right] = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + \phi_{u})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dot{U} = Ue^{j\phi_{u}}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x, y, z, t) = E_{xm} \cos(\omega t + \phi_x) \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{x}} + E_{ym} \cos(\omega t + \phi_y) \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{y}} + E_{zm} \cos(\omega t + \phi_z) \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{E}}(x, y, z) = \frac{E_{xm}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\phi_x} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{E_{ym}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\phi_y} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{E_{zm}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\phi_y} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(x, y, z, t) = \text{Re}\left[\sqrt{2}\dot{\mathbf{E}}e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t} = \text{Re}\left[\sqrt{2}(j\omega\dot{\mathbf{E}})e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

相量法两大优点:

- (1) 正弦量变成复数,与时间无关
- (2)将微分运算变成代数运算, 微分方程变成代数方程

正弦电磁场和相量法

$$\mathbf{E}(x, y, z, t) = E_{xm} \cos(\omega t + \phi_x) \mathbf{e}_x + E_{ym} \cos(\omega t + \phi_y) \mathbf{e}_y + E_{zm} \cos(\omega t + \phi_z) \mathbf{e}_z$$

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$$\dot{\mathbf{E}}(x,y,z) = \frac{E_{xm}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\phi_x} \mathbf{e_x} + \frac{E_{ym}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\phi_y} \mathbf{e_y} + \frac{E_{zm}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\phi_y} \mathbf{e_z}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{E}}(x,y,z) = \dot{E}_{x}\mathbf{e}_{x} + \dot{E}_{y}\mathbf{e}_{y} + \dot{E}_{z}\mathbf{e}_{z}$$

 $\dot{\mathbf{E}}(x,y,z)$ 是矢量(相量), $\dot{\mathbf{E}}_x$ 、 $\dot{\mathbf{E}}_y$ 、 $\dot{\mathbf{E}}_z$ 为标量(相量), \mathbf{E}_x 为相量模值

 $\mathbf{E}(x,y,z)$ 与时间无关,是相量; $\mathbf{E}(x,y,z,t)$ 与时间有关,是时域量要能够将两者相互转化

正弦电磁场的基本方程组

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \longrightarrow \nabla \times \dot{\mathbf{H}} = \dot{\mathbf{J}} + \mathbf{j} \omega \dot{\mathbf{D}}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \longrightarrow \nabla \times \dot{\mathbf{E}} = -\mathbf{j}\omega \dot{\mathbf{B}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \nabla \cdot \dot{\mathbf{B}} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \nabla \cdot \dot{\mathbf{D}} = \dot{\rho}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E} \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad \dot{\mathbf{D}} = \varepsilon \dot{\mathbf{E}}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H} \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad \dot{\mathbf{B}} = \mu \dot{\mathbf{H}}$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \gamma \mathbf{E}$$
 \longrightarrow $\dot{\mathbf{J}} = \gamma \dot{\mathbf{E}}$

作业二十

- 1. 谈谈相量法的本质及其优点?
- 2. 写出正弦电磁场麦克斯韦基本方程组的相量形式
- 3. 教材4-5-1