第一章 电磁现象的普遍规律

1. 电荷和电场

(1) 库伦定律

$$\vec{F} = \frac{QQ'\vec{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}$$

(2) 点电荷电场

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q\vec{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}$$

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \frac{Q_{i} \vec{r}_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r_{i}^{3}}$$

$$\vec{E} = \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')\vec{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} dV'$$

(3) 散度的定义

物理意义: 散开与汇聚程度, 源/汇的能力

定义式
$$div\vec{f} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\oint_s \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s}}{\Delta V}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\oint_{s} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s}}{\Delta V} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{f}$$

(4) 静电场的散度

电场高斯定理:通过任意闭合曲面的电通量等于该闭合曲面所包围的所有电荷量的代数和与电常数之比

$$\oint_{s} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{\oint_{V} \rho dV}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

数学物理方法中的高斯定理

$$\oint_{c} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{V} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{f} dV$$

V可任意取, 当 V 无限小时

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

 $\rho > 0$ 电场线发出

 $\rho=0$ 电场线连续通过

 ρ < 0 电场线终止

(5) 电场高斯定理的证明—电场散度简单应用

证明
$$\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

过程:
$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \frac{Q_{i}\vec{r}_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{i}^{3}} = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i}$$

$$\oint_{s} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{s} \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum_{i} \oint_{s} \vec{E}_{i} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\oint_{s} \vec{E}_{i} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{s} \frac{Q_{i} \vec{r}_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r_{i}^{3}} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{s} \frac{Q_{i} \cos \theta ds}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r_{i}^{2}} = \frac{Q_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \oint_{s} \frac{\cos \theta ds}{r_{i}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \oint_{s} d\Omega = \frac{Q_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot 4\pi = \frac{Q_{i}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\oint_{s} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum_{i} \frac{Q_{i}}{\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

例题

电荷 Q 均匀分布于半径为 a 的球体内,求空间各点的电场强度及其散度。

(i)当 $r \leq a$ 时,

$$\oint_{S} \overrightarrow{E_{1}} \bullet d\overrightarrow{S} = \oint_{S} E_{1} dS = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^{3}} \frac{4}{3}\pi r^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{1} = \frac{Qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a^{3}} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{E_{1}} = \frac{Q\overrightarrow{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a^{3}}$$

(i)当 r > a 时,

$$\begin{split} &\oint_{S} \overrightarrow{E_{2}} \bullet d\vec{S} = \oint_{S} E_{2} dS = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}} \\ &\Rightarrow E_{2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} \Rightarrow \overline{E_{2}} = \frac{Q\vec{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r^{3}} \end{split}$$

(6) 旋度的定义

物理意义: 涡旋程度

定义:
$$rot\vec{f} = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \frac{\oint_L \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{l}}{\Delta s}$$

数学上:
$$\lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \frac{\int_{s} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{l}}{\Delta s} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{f}$$

(7) 静电场的旋度

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$$

2. 电流和磁场

(1) 电流密度

物理意义:精确地描述电流分布,解决电流分布不均匀的问题

通过曲面 S 的电流: $I = \int_{S} dI = \int_{S} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$

微观意义: $\vec{J} = \sum_{i} \rho_{i} \vec{v}_{i}$

(2) 电荷守恒定律

物理意义: 系统总电荷严格保持不变, 即通过界面流出的总电流等于 V 内的电荷减小率

电流连续性方程:
$$\oint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\int_V \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV$$
 积分形式

微分形式
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

证明过程 $\oint_s \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} dV = -\int_V \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV$, \vee 可任意取, 当 \vee 无限小时, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

a. V 是全空间时

$$\oint_{S} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \quad \int_{V} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{V} \rho dV = 0$$

V 不随时间变化,全空间的总电荷守恒

b. 恒定电流情况下

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

即恒定电流无源,必为闭合曲线,因此恒定电流只能在闭合回路中存在

(3) 毕萨定律

恒定电流(J 不随时间变化)激发磁场的规律: $\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') \times \vec{r}}{r^3} dV'$

细导线上恒定电流激发的磁场 $\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_L \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$

推导过程:
$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') \times \vec{r}}{r^3} dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{JdS_n d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_L \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

(4) 静磁场的散度

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

(5) 静磁场的旋度

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}$$

(6) 安培环路定律

磁感应强度 B 沿任何闭合路径的线积分,等于这闭合路径所包围的各个电流的代数和乘以磁导率

$$\oint_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

证明: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}(\vec{x})$

$$\int_{S} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{S} \mu_0 \vec{J} (\vec{x}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 I$$

$$\int_{a} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{a} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
 斯托克斯公式

$$\oint_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

例题, 电流 I 均匀分布于半径为 a 的无穷长直导线内, 求空间各点的磁感应强度和磁场的 旋度。

当
$$r < a$$
 时,
$$\oint_L \overrightarrow{B_1} \bullet d\overrightarrow{l} = \mu_0 \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \pi r^2 = \frac{\mu_0 I r^2}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_L B_1 dl = B_1 \oint_L dl = B_1 2 \pi r = \frac{\mu_0 I r^2}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2 \pi a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B_1} = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2 \pi a^2} \overrightarrow{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}(\vec{x}) = \mu_0 \frac{I}{2\pi a^2} \vec{e}_z$$

当
$$r \ge a$$
时,
$$\oint_L \overline{B_2} \bullet d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_L B_2 dl = B_2 2\pi r = \mu_0 I$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{B_2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\theta$$

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

1.3 麦克斯韦方程组

(1) 电磁感应定律

本质: 变化磁场激发电场

文字描述: 闭合线圈中的感应电动势与通过该线圈内部的磁通量变化率成正比

积分形式:
$$\oint_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

微分形式:
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

(2) 位移电流

本质 变化电场激发磁场

电荷守恒
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$
 →交流电 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \neq 0$

静磁场的旋度 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = 0$$

所示,交流情况下, $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} \neq \mu_0 \vec{J}$

修正
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \left(\vec{J} + \vec{J}_D \right) = \mu_0 \left(\vec{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

物理意义 位移电流可以看作虚拟电流, 它激发的磁场与实际电流激发的磁场等效

(3) 真空中麦克斯韦方程组

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\mathcal{E}_0}$$

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

真空中麦克斯韦方程组的积分形式

$$\begin{cases} (1) \oint_{L} \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{l} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{S} \vec{B} \bullet d\vec{S} = -\frac{\partial \Phi_{B}}{\partial t} \\ (2) \oint_{L} \vec{B} \bullet d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \int_{S} \vec{J}_{C} \bullet d\vec{S} + \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{S} \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{S} \\ = \mu_{0} I_{C} + \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial \Phi_{E}}{\partial t} \\ (3) \oint_{S} \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V} \rho dV = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}} \\ (4) \oint_{S} \vec{B} \bullet d\vec{S} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(4) 洛伦兹力公式

静止电荷
$$\vec{F} = Q\vec{E}$$

恒定电流元 $d\vec{F} = \vec{J}dV \times \vec{B}$

广义力密度
$$\vec{f} = \rho \vec{E} + \vec{J} \times \vec{B}$$

带电粒子 $\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

1.4 介质的电磁性质

(1) 电偶极矩

物理意义 对电荷系统极性的一种衡量

定义 从-q 指向+q 的矢径和电量 q 的乘积定义为电偶极子的电矩, 也称电偶极矩

(2) 介质的极化

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\sum_{i} \vec{p}_{i}}{\Delta V}$$

物理意义: 衡量介质极化的程度

极端例子: 若为同种分子, 且电偶极矩大小与方向相同 $\vec{P}=n\vec{p}$

(3) 束缚电荷

所选面元漏出的正电荷为 $nq\vec{l} \cdot d\vec{s} = n\vec{p} \cdot d\vec{s} = \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{s}$

所研究的体区域内的净余电荷 $\int_V \rho_p dV = -\oint_s \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{s}$

束缚电荷密度 $\rho_{\scriptscriptstyle p}$ = $-\vec{\nabla}_{\bullet}\vec{P}$

(7) 两介质分界面上的面束缚电荷

边界区域内束缚电荷面密度 $\sigma_p ds = -\left(\vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1\right) \cdot d\vec{s}$ 可推出 $\sigma_p = -\vec{e}_n \cdot \left(\vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1\right)$

(6) 介质中的电场散度

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} (\rho_f + \rho_p)$$

电位移矢量的引入

$$\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{E} = \left(\rho_f + \rho_p \right) \\ \rho_p = - \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{P} \end{array} \right] \qquad \vec{\nabla} \bullet \left(\varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \right) = \rho_f \qquad \vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

电位移矢量的散度

$$\vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{D} = \rho_f$$

介质电容率

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \chi_e \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} = (1 + \chi_e) \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

(7) 磁偶极矩

物理意义 磁矩关系到带电粒子的自旋、粒子在系统内的轨域运动 定义 在一个载流回路中,磁矩的计算是电流乘于回路面积 公式 $\vec{m} = i\vec{a}$

(8) 介质的磁化

磁化强度矢量
$$\vec{M} = \frac{\sum_{i} \vec{m}_{i}}{\Delta V}$$

物理意义: 衡量介质磁化的程度

若为同种分子,且磁偶极矩大小与方向相同 $\vec{M} = n\vec{m}$

(9) 磁化电流

 $d\vec{l}$ 串联的分子数为 $n\vec{a} \cdot d\vec{l}$

穿过面 S 的总磁化电流为 $I_{\scriptscriptstyle M}$ = $\oint_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$ $in\vec{a}$ • $d\vec{l}$ = $\oint_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$ $n\vec{m}$ • $d\vec{l}$ = $\oint_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$ \vec{M} • $d\vec{l}$

磁化电流密度 $\vec{J}_{\scriptscriptstyle M}=\vec{\nabla}\times\vec{M}$

(10) 极化电流

电偶极矩公式另一种形式

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{l} = q(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1)$$
$$= -q\vec{x}_1 + q\vec{x}_2$$

电极化强度公式另一种形式

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\sum_{i} \vec{p}_{i}}{\Delta V} = \frac{\sum_{i} q_{i} \vec{x}_{i}}{\Delta V}$$

极化电流密度

$$\frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} = \frac{\sum_{i} q_{i} \vec{v}_{i}}{\Delta V} = \vec{J}_{P}$$

(11) 介质中的磁场旋度

真空中的磁场旋度 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$

介质中的磁场旋度

$$\begin{split} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \left(\vec{J}_f + \vec{J}_M + \vec{J}_P \right) + \mu_0 \mathcal{E}_0 \, \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \\ &= \mu_0 \Bigg(\vec{J}_f + \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{M} + \frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} \Bigg) + \mu_0 \mathcal{E}_0 \, \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{split}$$

磁场强度的引入

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B} - \vec{M} \right) = \vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \left(\vec{P} + \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} \right)}{\partial t} = \vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B} - \vec{M}$$

介质磁导率 $\vec{M} = \chi_M \vec{H}$

$$\begin{split} \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \left(\vec{H} + \vec{M} \right) = \mu_0 \left(1 + \chi_e \right) \vec{H} \\ &= \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H} \end{split}$$

(12) 介质中的麦克斯韦方程组

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$
 最简单介质
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$
 线性、 均匀、 A Short Shor

1.5 电磁场边值关系

(1) 麦克斯韦方程组积分形式

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

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

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

$$\int_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_{f} + \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{f}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

(2) 电场法向

$$\oint_{S} \overrightarrow{D} \bullet d\overrightarrow{S} = Q_{\rm f}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{f} = \int_{S_{\pm}} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} + \int_{S_{\mp}} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} + \int_{S_{\parallel}} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

$$= \int_{S_{\pm}} D_{2n} dS + \int_{S_{\mp}} D_{1n} dS + 0$$

$$= (D_{2n} - D_{1n}) S_{\parallel K}$$

(3) 磁场法向

$$\oint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$B_{2n} - B_{1n} = 0$$

(4) 电场切向

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

框无限薄时

$$E_{2t}'\Delta L - E_{1t}'\Delta L = 0$$

$$E'_{2t} - E'_{1t} = 0$$

因为框是任意取的

$$E_{2t} - E_{1t} = 0$$

(5) 磁场切向

$$\oint_{L} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_f + \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

电流线密度 ~ 垂直通过单位横截线的电流

若 $\vec{\alpha}$ 与磁场所在面垂直

框无限薄时

$$I_f = \alpha \Delta L$$

$$H_{2t}\Delta L - H_{1t}\Delta L = \alpha \Delta L$$

$$H_{2t} - H_{1t} = \alpha$$

(6) 矢量形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \sigma_f \\ E_{2t} - E_{1t} = 0 \\ B_{2n} - B_{1n} = 0 \\ H_{2t} - H_{1t} = \alpha_f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma_f \\ \vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \\ \vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0 \\ \vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{\alpha}_f \end{bmatrix}$$

(7) 例题

无穷大平行板电容器内有两层介质, 极板上面电荷密度为土ơ, 求电场和束缚电荷分布。

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m f}}{arepsilon_1} ec{i}$

$$\overrightarrow{E}_{\uparrow f \in 2n} = \frac{D_{\uparrow f \in 2n}}{\mathcal{E}_2} = \frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{f}}}{\mathcal{E}_2} \overrightarrow{i}$$

1.6 电磁场的能量和能流

(1) 能量密度

定义 场内单位体积的能量

函数形式 $w=w(\vec{x},t)$

物理意义 描述电磁场的空间分布

空间 V 内总能量表达式 $\int_{V} wdV$

(2) 能流密度

定义 数值等于单位时间垂直流过单位横截面的能量

方向 与能量传输方向一致

物理意义 描述能量在电磁场内的传播

流过曲面的能量 $\int_{S} \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}$

(3) 电磁场能量守恒定律的积分形式

单位体积内场对电荷系统做功的功率 $\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{dt} = \frac{\vec{f} \cdot d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v}$

空间某区域
$$\vee$$
, $-\oint_{S} \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \int_{V} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} dV + \frac{d}{dt} \int_{V} w dV$

(4) 电磁场能量守恒定律的微分形式

$$-\oint_{S} \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \int_{V} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} dV + \frac{d}{dt} \int_{V} w dV$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{S} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = -\vec{f} \cdot \vec{v}$$

推论 若 V 包括整个空间

$$\int_{\infty} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} dV = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\infty} w dV$$

(5) 电磁场能量密度和能流密度表达式

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = -\vec{H} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} - \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

真空中
$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$
 $w = \frac{1}{2} \left(\varepsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2 \right)$

介质中
$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$
 $w = \frac{1}{2} \left(\varepsilon E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} B^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} \right)$

(6) 例题

同轴传输线内导线半径为 a. 外导线半径为 b. 两导线之间为均匀绝缘介质。导线载有电流,

两导线间的电压为 U。

- 1.忽略导线电阻, 计算介质中的坡印廷矢量和传输功率
- 2.计及内导线的有限电导率, 计算通过内导线表面进入导线内的能流密度, 证明它等于导线 的损耗功率。

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{E}_1 = E_1 \overrightarrow{e_r} \\ \overrightarrow{H} = H \overrightarrow{e_{\theta}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{S}_1 = \overrightarrow{E}_1 \times \overrightarrow{H}$$

$$= \left(E_1 \overrightarrow{e_r} \right) \times \left(H \overrightarrow{e_{\theta}} \right)$$

$$= E_1 H \overrightarrow{e_z}$$

$$\begin{split} & \oint_{S} \overrightarrow{D} \bullet \overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}S} = \int_{S_{(\text{MIII})}} \varepsilon E_{1} \mathbf{d}S + 0 + 0 = l\tau \\ & \Rightarrow E_{1} = \frac{l\tau}{\varepsilon S_{(\text{MIII})}} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi r\varepsilon} \\ & \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{E}_{1} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi r\varepsilon} \overrightarrow{e_{r}} \end{split}$$

$$\oint_{L} \overrightarrow{H} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} = I_{f} + \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{L} \overrightarrow{H} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} = I = H2\pi r$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \overrightarrow{e_{\theta}}$$

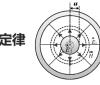
$$U = \int_{a}^{b} E_{1} dr = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\tau}{2\pi r \varepsilon} dr = \frac{\tau}{2\pi \varepsilon} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\vec{S}_{1} = E_{1} H \vec{e_{z}} = \frac{\tau}{2\varepsilon\pi r} \frac{I}{2\pi r} \vec{e_{z}} = \frac{I\tau}{4\pi^{2}\varepsilon r^{2}} \vec{e_{z}} = \frac{UI}{2\pi r^{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}} \vec{e_{z}}$$

$$P = \int_{\sigma_{\text{MFF}}} \vec{S}_{1} \bullet d\vec{\sigma} = \int_{a}^{b} \left(S_{1} \vec{e_{z}} \right) \bullet \left(2\pi r dr \vec{e_{z}} \right)$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{I\tau}{4\pi^{2} \varepsilon r^{2}} 2\pi r dr = \frac{I\tau}{2\pi \varepsilon} \ln \frac{b}{a} = IU$$

推导有电阻时坡印廷矢量

内导线的电导率为 σ ,由欧姆定律

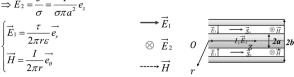


$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}_{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{\vec{J}}{\sigma} = \frac{I}{\sigma \pi a^{2}} \vec{e_{z}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_{1} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi r \varepsilon} \vec{e_{r}} \\ \vec{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \vec{e_{\theta}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{S} = \vec{S}_{1} + \vec{S}_{2} = (\vec{E}_{1} + \vec{E}_{2}) \times \vec{H}$$



$$\begin{split} \overrightarrow{S} &= E_2 H \left(-\overrightarrow{e_r} \right) + E_1 H \overrightarrow{e_z} = \frac{I^2}{2\pi^2 a^2 r \sigma} \left(-\overrightarrow{e_r} \right) + \frac{I\tau}{4\pi^2 \varepsilon r^2} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\ \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{S}_{\text{\tiny \#} \lambda} &= \frac{I^2}{2\pi^2 a^3 \sigma} \left(-\overrightarrow{e_r} \right) \\ \Rightarrow P_{\text{\tiny \#} \lambda} &= \int_{\sigma} \overrightarrow{S} \bullet d\overrightarrow{\sigma} & O \\ &= \int_{M} \frac{I^2}{2\pi^2 a^3 \sigma} \left(-\overrightarrow{e_r} \right) \bullet 2\pi a d I \overrightarrow{e_r} \\ &= \frac{I^2 \Delta I}{\pi a^2 \sigma} = I^2 R = P_{\text{\tiny \#} \text{\tiny \#} \text{\tiny \#} \text{\tiny \#} \text{\tiny \#} \text{\tiny \#}} \end{split}$$

第二章 静电场

2.1 静电场的标势及其微分方程

(1) 静电场的标势

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f \end{cases}$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{S} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$\int_{C_1} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{C_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \implies \int_{C_1} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{C_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

标势的定义 移动单位正电荷从 P1 到 P2 所做的功为两点间电势的减小值(电势差)

标势的定义式
$$\varphi(P_2) - \varphi(P_1) = -\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

标势的微分形式 $d\varphi = -\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

利用电势求电场 $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \varphi$

电势参考点

有限电荷有限区域,一般选取无穷远处为电势0点

$$\varphi(P) - \varphi(\infty) = -\int_{0}^{P} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

真空中点电荷的电势 $\varphi(P) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$

真空中多个点电荷的电势 $\varphi(P) = \sum_{i} \frac{Q_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{i}}$

真空中连续分布电荷的电势 $\varphi(P) = \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')dV'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

电荷无限区域分布,一般选取空间某一点为参考点 无穷空间均匀电场的电势,选取坐标原点为参考点

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) - \varphi(0) = -\int_0^{\vec{x}} \vec{E}_0 \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi(0) - \vec{E}_0 \cdot \int_0^{\vec{x}} d\vec{l} = \varphi(0) - \vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = -\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{x}$$

均匀带电无限长直导线,选取某一点 Ro 为参考点

$$\varphi(R) - \varphi(R_0) = -\frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R}{R_0}$$

(2) 静电势的微分方程

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi \\ \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{E} = \rho_f \end{array} \right. \quad \vec{\nabla} \bullet \left(-\vec{\nabla}\varphi \right) = \frac{\rho_f}{\varepsilon}$$

泊松方程
$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho_f}{\varepsilon}$$

拉普拉斯方程 $\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi = 0$

(3)静电势的边值关系 第一类边界条件

$$\varphi(P_1) = \varphi(P_2)$$
.

第二类边界条件

$$\varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} - \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = -\sigma$$

- (4) 导体的静电场特性
- a 内部无净电荷, 电荷只在表面
- b 内部电场为 0
- c表面电场必沿法线方向
- d 整个导体的电势相等
- 导体静电场边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \varphi = \sharp \mathfrak{A} \\ \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = -\sigma_f \end{cases}$$

(5) 静电场能量

只考虑静电场 $w=\frac{1}{2}\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}$

空间中静电场总能量第一种表达式 $W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} dV$

空间中静电场总能量第二种表达式 $W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \rho \varphi dV$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi \qquad \qquad \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi \cdot \vec{D}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi f) = (\nabla \varphi) \cdot f + \varphi \nabla \cdot f$$

$$\vec{\nabla}\varphi \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\varphi \vec{D}) - \varphi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\varphi \vec{D}) - \varphi \rho$$

$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi \cdot \vec{D} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\varphi \vec{D}) + \varphi \rho$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} dV = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\varphi \vec{D}) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \varphi \rho dV$$

$$\int_{\infty} \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\varphi \vec{D}) dV = \oint_{S} \varphi \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \quad \text{无穷远处} \quad \varphi \sim \frac{1}{r} \quad D \sim \frac{1}{r^{2}} \quad dS \sim r^{2}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \rho \varphi dV$$

例题 求带电量为 0 半径为 a 的导体球静电场总能量。

方法一
$$\overrightarrow{D}$$
 課内 = \overrightarrow{E} 課内 = 0

$$\oint_{S} \overrightarrow{D}$$
 課外 • $d\overrightarrow{S} = Q_{\mathrm{f}} = Q$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{D}$$
 課外 = $\frac{Q}{4r^{2}\pi} \overrightarrow{e_{r}}$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{E}$$
 課外 = $\frac{\overrightarrow{D}$ 課外 = $\frac{Q}{4r^{2}\pi\varepsilon} \overrightarrow{e_{r}}$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \overrightarrow{E} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} dV = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} DE dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \frac{Q}{4r^{2}\pi} \frac{Q}{4r^{2}\pi\varepsilon} 4r^{2}\pi dr = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi\varepsilon a}$$

方法二

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{\text{BR}} &= \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{Q \mathrm{d}r}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2} + \varphi_{\infty} = \frac{Q}{4a\pi\varepsilon} \\ \Rightarrow W &= \frac{1}{2} \int \rho \varphi \mathrm{d}V = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_a \int \rho \mathrm{d}V = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_a Q \\ W &= \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon a} \end{split}$$

2.2 唯一性定理

(1) 介质静电场

唯一性定理内容

 $_{
m V}$ 的边界S给定 $\left. arphi
ight|_{S}$ 或 $\left. rac{\partial arphi}{\partial n}
ight|_{S}$,则 $_{
m V}$ 内电场唯一确定

(2) 介质中含导体静电场

a 给定每个导体上的电势以及介质外边界 $\left. arphi \right|_{S ext{ d}} \left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right|_{S}$,则V内电场唯一确定

b 给定每个导体上的总电荷以及介质外边界 $\left.arphi
ight|_{S$ 或 $\left.\dfrac{\partial arphi}{\partial n}\right|_{S}$ 则 $\left. \operatorname{V}$ 则 $\left. \operatorname{V}$ 内电场唯一确定

(3) 例题 同心导体球壳之间充以两种介质, 左半部电容率为 ε1, 右半部电容率为 ε2。设内球壳带总电荷 O. 外球壳接地. 求电场和球壳上的电荷分布。

解:虽然球的左右两半是不同介质,但由于导体的球对称性,故我们仍然设尝试解具有球对称性。

由对称性不妨设
$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{E}_1 = \frac{A}{r^3} \overrightarrow{r} \\ \overrightarrow{E}_2 = \frac{A}{r^3} \overrightarrow{r} \end{cases}$$

其中 A 为待定系数,在这种假设下,两介质分界面上的边值关系依然可以满足,因此这种假设是可靠的。 $\begin{cases} E_{1t} = E_{2t} \\ D_{1u} = D_{2u} \end{cases}$

$$\oint_{S} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{S_{1}} \varepsilon_{1} \overrightarrow{E}_{1} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} + \int_{S_{2}} \varepsilon_{2} \overrightarrow{E}_{2} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi \left(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}\right) A = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{Q}{2\pi \left(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{A}{r^{3}} \vec{r} = \frac{Q\vec{r}}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})r^{3}} \\ \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{A}{r^{3}} \vec{r} = \frac{Q\vec{r}}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})r^{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{1} = D_{1r} = \varepsilon_{1}E_{1r} = \frac{\varepsilon_{1}Q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})a^{2}} \\ \sigma_{2} = D_{2r} = \varepsilon_{2}E_{2r} = \frac{\varepsilon_{2}Q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})a^{2}} \end{cases}$$

2.3 拉普拉斯方程 分离变量法

(1) 拉普拉斯方程

泊松方程
$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho_f}{\varepsilon}$$

在许多实际问题中,自由电荷只出现在一些导体的表面上,在空间中没有其他自由电荷分布,如果选择导体表面作为区域V的边界,则在V内部 ρ_f =0

泊松方程简化为拉普拉斯方程 $\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi = 0$

(3) 拉普拉斯方程通解

Laplace 方程可以通过分离变量法求解;即先根据电场分布的对称性选择适当的坐标系,然后在该坐标系中用分离变量法求解。

球对称电场 选取 球坐标系

轴对称电场 选取 柱坐标系

无对称电场 选取 直角坐标系 (直角坐标系适用

于求解任何电场分布的情况)

球坐标系

$$\varphi(R,\theta,\phi) = \sum_{n,m} \left(a_{nm} R^n + \frac{b_{nm}}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n^m \left(\cos \theta \right) \cos m\phi + \sum_{n,m} \left(c_{nm} R^n + \frac{d_{nm}}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n^m \left(\cos \theta \right) \sin m\phi$$

$$P_{l}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \frac{d^{l}}{d(\cos\theta)^{l}} (\cos^{2}\theta - 1)^{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0(\cos\theta) = 1$$

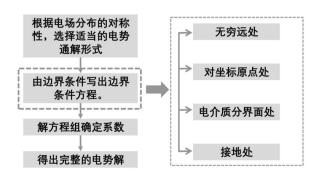
$$P_1(\cos\theta) = \cos\theta$$

$$P_2(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

$$P_3(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (5\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta)$$

若该问题有对称轴,取此轴为极轴,则电势与Φ无关 $\varphi(R,\theta) = \sum_{n} \left(a_{n}R^{n} + \frac{b_{n}}{R^{n+1}}\right) P_{n}\left(\cos\theta\right)$

若该问题有球对称性,则电势与θΦ均无关 $\varphi(R) = a + \frac{b}{R}$



例 1 内径和外径分别为 R_2 和 R_3 的导体球壳,带电荷 2 同心地包围着一个半径为 R_1 的导体 球(R_1 < R_2)。导体球接地,求空间各点的电势和导体球的感应电荷。

II 和IV区域为导体,电势为固定值

该问题有球对称性,与 θ, ϕ 均无关

$$\varphi\left(R,\theta,\phi\right) = \begin{cases} a + \frac{b}{R} \left(R \ge R_3\right) \\ c + \frac{d}{R} \left(R_2 > R > R_1\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 \big|_{R \to \infty} = 0 \\ \varphi_3 \big|_{R = R_1} = 0 \\ \varphi_1 \big|_{R = R_3} = \varphi_3 \big|_{R = R_2} \\ -\oint_S \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial R} R^2 d\Omega + \oint_S \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial R} R^2 d\Omega = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ c + \frac{d}{R_1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a + \frac{b}{R_3} = c + \frac{d}{R_2}$$

$$4\pi b - 4\pi d = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 = \frac{Q + Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \\ \varphi_2 = \frac{Q + Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3} \\ \varphi_3 = -\frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \\ \varphi_4 = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_1 = -\frac{R_3^{-1}}{R_1^{-1} - R_2^{-1} + R_3^{-1}}Q$$

例 2 电容率为 ε 的介质球置于均匀外电场 \overrightarrow{E}_0 中,求电势。

解:

$$\varphi_{1} = \sum_{n} \left(a_{n} R^{n} + \frac{b_{n}}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_{n} \left(\cos \theta \right)$$

$$\varphi_{1} = \sum_{n} \left(a_{n} R^{n} + \frac{b_{n}}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_{n} \left(\cos \theta \right)$$

边界条件

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{E}_1 \Big|_{R \to \infty} \to \vec{E}_0 \implies \varphi_1 \Big|_{R \to \infty} \to -\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{R} = -E_0 R \cos \theta \\ \varphi_2 \Big|_{R = 0} = 0 \\ \varphi_1 \Big|_{R = R_0} = \varphi_2 \Big|_{R = R_0} \\ -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial R} \Big|_{R = R_0} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial R} \Big|_{R = R_0}$$

$$\begin{split} \varphi_1 &= -E_0 R \cos \theta + \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} E_0 R_0^3 \frac{\cos \theta}{R^2} \\ \varphi_2 &= -\frac{3\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} E_0 R \cos \theta = -\frac{3\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{R} \end{split}$$

例 3 半径为 R₀的导体球置于均匀外电场 E₀中,求电势和导体球上的电荷面密度。

$$\varphi_{1} = \sum_{n} \left(a_{n} R^{n} + \frac{b_{n}}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_{n} \left(\cos \theta \right)$$

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{n} \left(c_n R^n + \frac{d_n}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n \left(\cos \theta \right)$$

$$\varphi_1 = -E_0 R \cos \theta + E_0 R_0^3 \frac{\cos \theta}{R^2}$$

$$\varphi_2 = 0$$

$$D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \sigma_f$$

$$\sigma_f = D_{2n} = \varepsilon_0 E_{2n} = -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R}\Big|_{R=R_0} = 3\varepsilon_0 E_0 \cos \theta$$

(3) 空间中含有自由电荷, 且自由电荷真空中电势已知,

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi \neq 0 \ \vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi' = 0$$

仍可用拉普拉斯方程求解,但边值关系用 φ

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varphi'$$

例 4 均匀介质球的中心放置一点电荷 Qf, 球的电容率为 ε, 半径为 R0, 球外为真空, 试用 分离变量法求空间电势, 把结果与使用高斯定理所得结果比较。

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_{10} + \varphi_1'$$
 $\varphi_1 = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R} + \varphi_1'$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi_1' = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R} + a + \frac{b}{R}$$

$$\varphi_2 = c + \frac{d}{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left. \begin{array}{c} \varphi_1' \right|_{R \to 0} \to \tilde{\pi} \mathbb{R} \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \varphi_2 \right|_{R \to \infty} \to 0 \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \varphi_1 \right|_{R = R_0} = \left. \varphi_2 \right|_{R = R_0} \\ -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial R} \right|_{R = R_0} = -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial R} \right|_{R = R_0} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{b = 0}{c = 0} \\ \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R_0} + a = \frac{d}{R_0} \\ \varepsilon \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R_0^2} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{d}{R_0^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{1} = \frac{Q_{f}}{4\pi\varepsilon R} + \frac{Q_{f}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{0}} - \frac{Q_{f}}{4\pi\varepsilon R_{0}}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

高斯定理方法, 先求电场

$$\begin{split} E_2 &= \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} & E_1 = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R^2} \\ \varphi_2 &= \int_R^{\infty} E_2 dR & \varphi_1 &= \int_{R_0}^{\infty} E_2 dR + \int_R^{R_0} E_1 dR \\ &= \int_R^{\infty} \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} dR & = \int_{R_0}^{\infty} \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} dR + \int_R^{R_0} \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R^2} dR \\ &= \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} & = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0} - \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R_0} + \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon R} \end{split}$$

2.4 镜像法

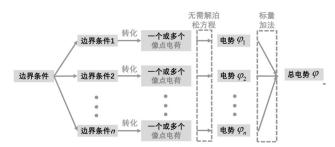
(1) 镜像法适用条件

 $ec{
abla}^2 \varphi = -rac{
ho}{\epsilon}$ 区域内只有一个或几个点电荷,区域边界是导体或介质界面

(2) 镜像法原理

镜像法就是将静电问题中边界对场(导体面上的感应电荷)的影响用假想的点电荷代替。这种假设并不改变空间中的电荷分布,因而并不影响泊松方程。只要这种代换满足边界条件,那么就可以用这些假想点电荷代替导体面上的感应电荷分布。那么问题就可以非常简单地求解。

(3) 镜像法求解思路



无穷大导体平板,镜像电荷Q'

$$\varphi_{Q} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q}{r} \qquad \varphi_{Q'} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{-Q}{r'}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_{Q} + \varphi_{Q'} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{Q'}{r'} \right)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + a)^2}} \right]$$

(4) 应用举例

例 1 真空中有一半径为 R_0 的接地导体球,距球心为 $a(a>R_0)$ 处有一点电荷 Q,求空间的

电势分布

$$\varphi|_{P} = \varphi_{Q}|_{P} + \varphi_{Q'}|_{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{Q'}{r'}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{Q'}{r'} = 0$$
 $\frac{r'}{r} = -\frac{Q'}{Q} = \ddot{r}$

 $\Delta OQ'P \cong \Delta OPQ$

$$\frac{Q'P}{PO} = \frac{OQ'}{OP} = \frac{OP}{OO}$$

$$\frac{r'}{r} = \frac{b}{R_0} = \frac{R_0}{a} = \%$$

$$\begin{cases} Q' = -\frac{R_0}{a}Q \\ b = \frac{R_0^2}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{P} = \varphi_{Q} + \varphi_{Q'} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{Q'}{r'} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{-R_{0}Q}{ar'} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} + a^{2} - 2Ra\cos\theta}} - \frac{R_{0}}{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} + b^{2} - 2Rb\cos\theta}} \right)$$

例 2 真空中有一半径为 R_0 的导体球,带电量为 Q_0 ,距球心为 $a\left(a>R_0\right)$ 处有一点电荷 Q_0 求空间的电势分布及点电荷 Q 所受的力

第一个镜像电荷 Q', 保证导体球表面为等势面 $\begin{cases} Q' = -\frac{R_0}{a}Q\\ b = \frac{R_0^2}{a} \end{cases}$

第二个镜像电荷 Q'',保证导体球表面为等势面,且导体球总带电量为 Q_0 $Q''=Q_0-Q'$

位置位于球心处

$$\varphi_{P} = \varphi_{Q} + \varphi_{Q'} + \varphi_{Q''} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{Q'}{r'} + \frac{Q''}{r''} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q}{\sqrt{(x-a)^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{-R_{0}Q/a}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{R_{0}^{2}}{a}\right)^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q_{0} + R_{0}Q/a}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\begin{split} F &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{Q(Q_{0} - Q')}{a^{2}} + \frac{QQ'}{(a - b)^{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{QQ_{0}}{a^{2}} - \frac{QQ'}{a^{2}} + \frac{QQ'}{(a - b)^{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{QQ_{0}}{a^{2}} - \frac{Q(-R_{0}Q/a)}{a^{2}} + \frac{Q(-R_{0}Q/a)}{(a - R_{0}^{2}/a)^{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{QQ_{0}}{a^{2}} - \frac{Q^{2}R_{0}^{3}(2a^{2} - R_{0}^{2})}{a^{3}(a^{2} - R_{0}^{2})^{2}} \right] \end{split}$$

例 3 接地的空心导体球壳内外半径为 R_1 和 R_2 , 在球内离球心处为 $a(a < R_1)$ 处置一点电荷

Q, 用镜像法求电势和导体球上的感应电荷

 $r > R_2$ 球壳外部电势为0

 $R_2 \ge r \ge R_1$ 球壳上电势为0

 $r < R_1$ 用镜像法求解

镜像电荷Q',保证导体球壳内表面电势为0,距离球心距离为b

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{Q}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2Ra\cos\theta}} + \frac{-QR_1/a}{\sqrt{R^2 + (R_1^2/a)^2 - 2R(R_1^2/a)\cos\theta}} \right]$$

利用高斯定理 $\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q + Q_{\text{®}\bar{\text{\tiny D}}} = 0$

$$Q_{\text{\tiny RN}} = -Q$$

例 4 有一点电荷 Q位于两个相互垂直的接地导体平面所围成的直角空间内,它到两个平面的距离为 a 和 b,求空间电势

2.6 电多极矩

(1) 电势的多极展开

适用条件 电荷分布的区域非常小,待求解场点距离电荷分布区域非常远

$$\varphi(P) = \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}') dV'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r} \quad R = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} \quad r = \sqrt{(x - x')^{2} + (y - y')^{2} + (z - z')^{2}}$$

泰勒展开

$$f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = f(\vec{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i} x_i' + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{i,j=1}^{3} \frac{\partial^2 f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} x_i' x_j' + \cdots$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial f\left(\vec{x}\right)}{\partial x_{i}} x_{i}' = \frac{\partial f\left(\vec{x}\right)}{\partial x_{1}} x_{1}' + \frac{\partial f\left(\vec{x}\right)}{\partial x_{2}} x_{2}' + \frac{\partial f\left(\vec{x}\right)}{\partial x_{3}} x_{3}'$$

$$= \vec{x} \cdot \bullet \nabla f\left(\vec{x}\right)$$

$$f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = f(\vec{x}) - \vec{x}' \bullet \nabla f(\vec{x})$$

$$f\left(\vec{x}\right) = \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{R} - \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} + \dots$$

$$\varphi(P) = \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')dV'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{1}{R} - \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} + \dots \right] dV'$$

(2) 电势多极展开各项的物理意义

第一项

$$\varphi^{(0)} = \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{R} dV' = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \int_{V} \rho(\vec{x}') dV' = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

第二项

$$\varphi^{(1)} = -\int_{V} \frac{\rho\left(\vec{x}'\right)}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} dV' = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V} \rho\left(\vec{x}'\right) \vec{x}' dV' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R}$$

其中,
$$\vec{p} = \int_{V} \rho(\vec{x}') \vec{x}' dV'$$

(3) 电偶极矩及其电势

电偶极矩计算

$$\vec{p} = \int_{V} \rho(\vec{x}') \vec{x}' dV'$$

$$\vec{p} = \int_{V} \vec{x}' \rho(\vec{x}') dV'$$

$$= \int_{V} \left[z_0 \vec{k} q \delta(z - z_0) + \left(-z_0 \vec{k} \right) (-q) \delta(z + z_0) \right] dz$$

$$= q z_0 \vec{k} + q z_0 \vec{k} = q \cdot 2z_0 \vec{k} = q \vec{l}$$

电偶极矩的电势计算

$$\varphi^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V} \rho(\vec{x}') \vec{x}' dV' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R}$$

第三章 静磁场

3.1 磁矢势及其微分方程

(1) 磁矢势的引入

静磁场(恒定电流)的基本方程

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$
 有旋 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ 无源

磁矢势 \vec{A} 概念

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$

(2) 磁矢势的物理意义

$$\int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{S} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{L} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

磁矢势沿任意一闭合回路的环量代表通过以该回路为边界的任意曲面的磁通量 磁通量与曲面的形状无关,只与曲面的边界有关

(3) 磁矢势的规范条件

唯一性

 \vec{A} 可以唯一确定 \vec{B}

 $ec{B}$ 不能唯一确定 $ec{A}$

论证:
$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} f) = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} + 0 = \vec{B}$$

IC MT.

规范条件 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0$

肯定能找到满足规范条件的 \vec{A} 吗?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \mu \neq 0 \\ \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \psi \end{array} \right. \implies \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}' = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \psi \right) = \mu + \vec{\nabla}^2 \psi$$

取 ψ 为 $\vec{\nabla}^2\psi = -\mu$ 的解

总能找到 $\vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \psi$ 使 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}' = 0$

(4) 静磁场和静电场对比

静电场	静磁场	备 注
$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$	$\nabla \bullet \vec{B} = 0$	无旋场引入电标势
$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi_e$	$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$	无源场引入磁矢势
$- \land \varphi_e$ 确定一个 $ec{E}$	$-$ 个 \vec{A} 确定 $-$ 个 \vec{B}	
$ abla arphi_e = abla (arphi_e + C) = \vec{E}$ 相差一个常数的 $arphi_e$ 对应同一个 $ec{E}$	$\nabla \times (\vec{A} + \nabla \psi) = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \vec{B}$ 相差一个标量的梯 度的 \vec{A} 对应同一个 \vec{B}	电标势的零电势点 磁矢势的规范条件
所以引入零电势点	所以引入 $\nabla ullet \vec{A} = 0$	

(5) 磁矢势微分方程的引入

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$

线性均匀非铁磁介质 $\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \left(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \right) = \vec{\nabla} \left(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} \right) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{A} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} = -\mu \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 A_i = -\mu J_i$$
 三维空间,三个方程

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \int_{V} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')dV'}{4\pi\varepsilon r}$$

$$A_{i}(\vec{x}) = \int_{V} \frac{\mu J_{i}(\vec{x}') dV'}{4\pi r} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{J_{i}(\vec{x}') dV'}{r}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = A_{1}(\vec{x})\vec{e}_{1} + A_{2}(\vec{x})\vec{e}_{2} + A_{3}(\vec{x})\vec{e}_{3}$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\left[J_{1}(\vec{x}')\vec{e}_{1} + J_{2}(\vec{x}')\vec{e}_{2} + J_{3}(\vec{x}')\vec{e}_{3}\right]dV'}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')dV'}{r}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV'}{r}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \vec{\nabla} \times \int_{V} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV'}{r} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V} \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{r} dV'$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \times \vec{J}(\vec{x}') = -\frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{r^3} = \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') \times \vec{r}}{r^3} dV'$$

线电流情形 $\vec{J}(\vec{x}')dV' \rightarrow Id\vec{l}$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \oint_L \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

(7) 磁矢势边值关系

磁矢势切向边值关系

框足够扁时

框的方向是任意取的

$$\oint_{L} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \qquad A_{2t} = A_{1t}$$

$$A'_{2t} \Delta L - A'_{1t} \Delta L = 0$$

$$A'_{2t} = A'_{1t}$$

磁矢势法向边值关系

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

$$\oint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{V} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} \, dV = 0$$

足够扁时

$$A_{2n}S - A_{1n}S = 0$$

$$A_{2n} = A_{1n}$$

磁矢势边值关系

$$\vec{A}_2 = \vec{A}_1$$

(8) 静磁场的能量

线性均匀介质静磁场的能量

$$\begin{split} W &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} dV \\ \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{g}) &= (\nabla \times \mathbf{f}) \cdot \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{f} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{g}) \\ \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} &= (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot \vec{H} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{H}) + \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{H}) + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{J} \\ W &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{H}) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{J} dV = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{S} (\vec{A} \times \vec{H}) \cdot d\vec{S} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{J} dV \\ W &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{J} dV \end{split}$$

(9) 静磁场磁矢势的应用

例 1:无限长直导线载电流 I, 求磁场的矢势和磁感应强度。

$$\begin{split} \vec{A}(\vec{x}) &= \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')dV'}{r} \\ \Rightarrow A_z &= \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint \frac{JdSdz}{R} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{Idz}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \\ A_z(R) - A_z(R_0) &= \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{\mu I}{4\pi} \ln \frac{z + \sqrt{z^2 + R^2}}{z + \sqrt{z^2 + R_0^2}} \Big|_{-M}^{M} \\ &= \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{\mu I}{4\pi} \ln \left[\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + R^2/M^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + R_0^2/M^2}} \cdot \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + R_0^2/M^2}}{-1 + \sqrt{1 + R^2/M^2}} \right] \\ A_z(R) - A_z(R_0) &= \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{\mu I}{4\pi} \ln \left[\frac{1 + 1}{1 + 1} \cdot \frac{-1 + 1 + 1/2 \cdot R_0^2/M^2}{-1 + 1 + 1/2 \cdot R^2/M^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\mu I}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_0^2}{R^2} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_0}{R} = -\frac{\mu I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R}{R_0} \\ \vec{A}(p) &= -\frac{\mu I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R}{R_0} \vec{e}_z \\ \nabla \times \vec{f} &= \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_r + \left(\frac{\partial f_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial r} \right) \vec{e}_\theta \\ &+ \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r f_\theta) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \vec{e}_z \\ \Rightarrow \vec{B} &= \left(-\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \right) \vec{e}_\theta = -\frac{\mu I}{2\pi} \left[\frac{d}{dR} \left(-\ln \frac{R}{R_0} \right) \right] \vec{e}_\theta = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi R} \vec{e}_\theta \end{split}$$

1.2 磁标势

(1) 磁标势的引入

静磁场(恒定电流)特殊情况

空间区域V 无传导电流
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = 0 \qquad \qquad \oint_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$
 和除传导电流区域外的区域V'且 V'内任何回路都不链环传导电流
$$\vec{\Pi} \cdot \vec{H} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi_m$$
 可以引入标势 $\phi_m(P_2) - \phi_m(P_1) = -\int_{P}^{P_2} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} \qquad \vec{H} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi_m$

(2) 假想磁荷

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{B} = 0 \\ \vec{B} = \mu_0 \left(\vec{H} + \vec{M} \right) \end{cases} \qquad \mu_0 \vec{\nabla} \bullet \left(\vec{H} + \vec{M} \right) = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{H} = -\vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{M}$$

$$ho_{\scriptscriptstyle m} = -\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} \vec{
abla} \cdot \vec{M}$$
 with $ho_{\scriptscriptstyle p} = -\vec{
abla} \cdot \vec{P}$

把分子电流看作一对假想的磁荷组成的磁偶极子

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{H} = \frac{\rho_m}{\mu_0} \\
\vec{H} = -\vec{\nabla} \omega
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi_m = -\frac{\rho_m}{\mu_0}$$

静磁场标势泊松方程

(3) 静电场与静磁场标势对比

静电场	静磁场	备 注
$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$	$\nabla \times \vec{H} = 0$	在某些区域旋度为0是引入标势的前提
$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_f + \rho_P}{\varepsilon_0}$	$\nabla \cdot \vec{H} = \frac{\rho_m}{\mu_0}$	无"自由磁荷"
$ \rho_P = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} $	$\rho_m = -\mu_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{M}$	"磁荷"来源于介质的磁化
$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$	$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \mu_0 \vec{M}$	
$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi_e$	$\vec{H} = -\nabla \varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle m}$	
$\nabla^2 \varphi_e = -\frac{\rho_f + \rho_P}{\varepsilon_0}$	$\nabla^2 \varphi_m = -\frac{\rho_m}{\mu_0}$	相同形式泊松方程,有类似的解法

解静电场和磁场的泊松方程方法对比



(4) 静磁场标势拉普拉斯方程求解

例 求磁化矢量为 M_0 的均匀磁化铁球产生的磁场。

球外真空无自由电流 $\ \vec{
abla}^2arphi_{\scriptscriptstyle m1}=0$

球内无自由电流
$$\rho_{\scriptscriptstyle m} = -\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{M}_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} = 0$$
 $\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle m2} = 0$

由于磁场分布具有柱对称性,根据分离变量法求解松方程思路可知,磁标势的通解为

$$\varphi_{m1} = \sum_{n} (a_n r^n + b_n r^{-(n+1)}) p_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$\varphi_{m2} = \sum_{n} (c_n r^n + d_n r^{-(n+1)}) p_n(\cos \theta)$$

边界条件

$$\begin{split} & \left[\begin{array}{l} \varphi_{m1} \big|_{r \to \infty} = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \\ \\ \varphi_{m2} \big|_{r=0} = \text{有限值} \Rightarrow d_n = 0 \\ \\ B_{1r} \big|_{r=R_0} = B_{2r} \big|_{r=R_0} \\ H_{1\theta} \big|_{r=R_0} = H_{2\theta} \big|_{r=R_0} & \left(\vec{\mathfrak{D}} \varphi_{m1} \big|_{r=R_0} = \varphi_{m2} \big|_{r=R_0} \right) \\ \\ B_{1r} = \mu_0 H_{1r} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_{m1}}{\partial r} \\ = \mu_0 \sum_n (n+1) b_n r^{-(n+2)} p_n(\cos \theta) \\ B_{2r} = \mu_0 H_{2r} + \mu_0 M_r \\ = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_{m2}}{\partial r} + \mu_0 M_0 \cos \theta \\ = -\mu_0 \sum_n n c_n r^{n-1} p_n(\cos \theta) + \mu_0 M_0 \cos \theta \end{split}$$

当n=1时,有
$$\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{1}{3}M_0 \\ b_1 = \frac{1}{3}M_0R_0^3 \end{cases}$$

当n≠1时,有 $c_n = b_n = 0$

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{m1} &= \frac{1}{3} M_0 R_0^3 r^{-2} \cos \theta = \frac{M_0 R_0^3 \cos \theta}{3 r^2} = \frac{R_0^3 \vec{M}_0 \cdot \vec{r}}{3 r^3} \\ \varphi_{m2} &= \frac{1}{3} M_0 r \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} \vec{M}_0 \cdot \vec{r} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{H}_{1} &= -\nabla \varphi_{m1} = -(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \vec{e}_{\theta}) \frac{R_{0}^{3} M_{0} \cos \theta}{3r^{3}} \\ &= \frac{2M_{0} R_{0}^{3} \cos \theta}{3r^{3}} \vec{e}_{r} + \frac{M_{0} R_{0}^{3} \sin \theta}{3r^{3}} \vec{e}_{\theta} \\ \vec{H}_{2} &= -\nabla \varphi_{m2} = -\frac{1}{3} M_{0} (\cos \theta \, \vec{e}_{r} - \sin \theta \, \vec{e}_{\theta}) = -\frac{1}{3} M_{0} \vec{k} \\ \vec{B}_{2} &= \mu_{0} (\vec{H}_{2} + \vec{M}_{2}) = \mu_{0} (\vec{H}_{2} + \vec{M}_{0}) = \frac{2}{3} \mu_{0} \vec{M}_{0} \end{split}$$

1.3 磁多极矩

(1) 磁矢势的多极展开

适用条件 电流分布的区域非常小, 待求解场点距离电流分布区域非常远

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV'}{r}$$

$$R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}$$

泰勒展开

$$f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = f(\vec{x}) - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i} x_i'$$

$$f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} = \frac{1}{R}$$
 $f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = \frac{1}{r}$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{R} - \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} + \dots$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')dV'}{r} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') \left[\frac{1}{R} - \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} + \dots \right] dV'$$

(2) 磁矢势多极展开各项的物理意义 第一项

$$\vec{A}^{(0)}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') \frac{1}{R} dV' = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV'$$

静磁场, 电流恒定, 可以把电流分为许多闭合流管, 对一个流管

$$\int_{V} \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV' = \oint_{L} I d\vec{l}' = I \oint_{L} d\vec{l}' = 0$$

$$\vec{A}^{(0)}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

静磁场不含磁单极项

第二项

$$\vec{A}^{(1)}(\vec{x}) = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{R} dV'$$

$$\vec{A}^{(1)}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^3} \oint_L \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{R} d\vec{l}' = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\frac{I}{2} \oint_L (\vec{x}' \times d\vec{l}') \times \vec{R}}{R^3} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{I}{2} \oint_{L} \left(\vec{x}' \times d\vec{l}' \right)$$

(3) 磁偶极矩及其磁矢势

磁偶极矩计算

$$\vec{m} = \frac{I}{2} \oint_{L} \left(\vec{x}' \times d\vec{l}' \right)$$

$$\Delta \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} \left(\vec{x}' \times d\vec{l}' \right)$$

$$\vec{m} = I\Delta \vec{S}$$

体电流分布

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \vec{x}' \times \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV$$

磁偶极矩的矢势计算

$$\vec{A}^{(1)}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

(4) 磁偶极矩的场

$$\vec{B}^{(1)} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \right) \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}$$

(5) 磁偶极矩的磁标势

$$\varphi_m^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\vec{m} \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \right) = -\frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{R}}{4\pi R^3}$$

第四章 电磁波的传播

4.1 平面电磁波

(1) 真空中的波动方程 真空中的麦克斯韦方程组

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

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

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

波动方程的引入

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$$

(2) 介质的色散 电磁波振动

$$A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

角频率 频率

极化强度、磁化强度与电磁波频率有关

$$\vec{P}(\omega) = \chi_e(\omega) \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{M}(\omega) = \chi_M(\omega)\vec{H}$$

色散线性介质

$$\begin{cases} \vec{D}(\omega) = \varepsilon(\omega)\vec{E}(\omega) \\ \vec{B}(\omega) = \mu(\omega)\vec{H}(\omega) \end{cases}$$

(3) 介质中的波动方程 非色散线性介质

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

(4) 时谐电磁波

单色波 以一定频率做正弦振荡的电磁波为时谐电磁波,又称单色波 一般电磁波可以分解为不同频率单色波的叠加

表达式
$$\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{E}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$$
 $\vec{B}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{B}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$

(5) 亥姆霍兹方程

线性绝缘介质时谐电磁波麦克斯韦方程组

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} + \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon \vec{E} = 0$$

亥姆霍兹方程(电场)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0 & k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \vec{B} = \frac{1}{i\omega} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{i}{k} \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} \end{bmatrix}$$

亥姆霍兹方程(磁场)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} + k^2 \vec{B} = 0 & k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{i\omega\varepsilon} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{i}{\omega\mu\varepsilon} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{i}{k\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}$$

(6) 平面电磁波

沿x方向传播

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\vec{E}(x)+k^2\vec{E}(x)=0 \implies \frac{\vec{E}(x)=\vec{E}_0e^{ikx}}{\vec{E}(x,t)=\vec{E}_0e^{i(kx-\omega t)}}$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{E} &= 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \vec{\nabla} \bullet \left[\vec{E}_0 e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \right] = \vec{\nabla} e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \bullet \vec{E}_0 + e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \vec{\nabla} \bullet \vec{E}_0 = \vec{\nabla} e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \bullet \vec{E}_0 \\ &= ike^{i(kx - \omega t)} \vec{e}_v \bullet \vec{E}_0 = 0 \end{split}$$

 \vec{E}_0 与x方向垂直 $\vec{E}_x = 0$

电场方向需与传播方向垂直 取实部

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

相速度

$$v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} = \sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}$$

一般坐标系下,电磁波沿 $^{ec{k}}$ 方向传播

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(k|\vec{x}'|-\omega t)} = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega t)}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\vec{E} \perp \vec{k}$$

平面电磁波的电场为横波

电场方向为电磁波偏振方向, 可分解为两个独立的偏振方向

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{i\omega} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{i}{k} \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{i}{k} \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} i \vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \vec{e}_k \times \vec{E}$$

$$B = \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} E$$

$$\frac{E}{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} = v$$

(7) 电磁波的能量和能流

瞬时能量和能流

线性均匀各向同性介质

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\varepsilon \vec{E}^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{B}^2 \right)$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \left(\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \vec{e}_k \times \vec{E} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} \right) \vec{e}_k - \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{e}_k \right) \vec{E} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \vec{E}^2 \vec{e}_k$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} \omega \vec{e}_k = v \omega \vec{e}_k = \omega \vec{v}$$

平均能量和能流

$$\overline{w} = \varepsilon \overline{E}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E_0^2$$

$$\vec{S} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \vec{E}^2 \vec{e}_k = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E_0^2 \vec{e}_k$$

- 4.2 电磁波在介质界面上的反射和折射
- (1) 单色波在绝缘均匀线性各向同性介质中的麦克斯韦方程组和边值关系

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = i\omega \vec{B} = i\omega \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = -i\omega \vec{D} = -i\omega \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

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

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

$$\vec{E} (\vec{x}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}$$

$$\vec{B} (\vec{x}, t) = \vec{B}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_n \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = 0$$

(2) 反射定律与折射定律

反射定律

当光波从一种介质传播到另一种具有不同折射率的介质时,会发生反射现象,反射光跟入射光和法线在同一平面内,反射光和入射光分居法线两侧,反射角等于入射角。

折射定律

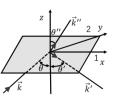
当光波从一种介质传播到另一种具有不同折射率的介质时, 会发生折射现象, 其中入射光和

折射光位于同一个平面上,并且与界面法线的夹角满足如下关系: $n_1\sin\theta_1=n_2\sin\theta_2$

(3) 入射方向、反射方向、折射方向与法线共面证明

入射方向、反射方向、折射方向与法线共面证明

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \exp i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t) & \textbf{入射波} \\ \vec{E}' = \vec{E}_0' \exp i(\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t) & \textbf{反射波} \\ \vec{E}'' = \vec{E}_0'' \exp i(\vec{k}'' \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t) & \textbf{折射波} \end{cases}$$



$$\vec{e}_n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$
 $\vec{e}_n \times \vec{E}_2 = \vec{e}_n \times \vec{E}_1$

$$ec{e}_{
m n} imes\left(ec{E}+ec{E}'
ight)=ec{e}_{
m n} imesec{E}''$$
 对于介质1,总场强为入射波和反射 波的叠加,而介质2只有折射波。

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_{n} \times \left(\vec{E}_{0} \exp i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{E}'_{0} \exp i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{x}\right) = \vec{e}_{n} \times \vec{E}''_{0} \exp i\vec{k}'' \cdot \vec{x}$$

上式对于整个界面 (z=0) 都满足 $\overrightarrow{k}\cdot\overrightarrow{x}=\overrightarrow{k'}\cdot\overrightarrow{x}=\overrightarrow{k''}\cdot\overrightarrow{x}$

$$k_x x + k_y y = k'_x x + k'_y y = k''_x x + k''_y y$$
 \implies $k_x = k'_x = k''_x$ $k_y = k'_y = k''_y$

令入射光在xoz平面 $k_y=k_y'=k_y''=0$ 三个波矢共面

(4) 入射角、反射角、折射角关系证明

$$k_{x}=k_{x}'=k_{x}''$$

$$k=k'=\omega\sqrt{\mu_1\varepsilon_1}=\frac{\omega}{v_1} \qquad k''=\omega\sqrt{\mu_2\varepsilon_2}=\frac{\omega}{v_2}$$

$$k_{x} = k \sin \theta = k_{x}' = k' \sin \theta'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta'} = \frac{k'}{k} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \theta'$$

$$k_{\cdot \cdot} = k \sin \theta = k'' = k'' \sin \theta''$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_x &= k \sin \theta = k_x'' = k'' \sin \theta'' \\ \Rightarrow & \boxed{\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta''} = \frac{k''}{k} = \frac{\omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_2 \mu_2}}{\omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_1 \mu_1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_2 \mu_2}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_1 \mu_1}} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = n_{21}} \quad \mu \approx \mu_0, \quad n_{21} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}} \end{aligned}$$

(5) 振幅关系 菲涅尔公式

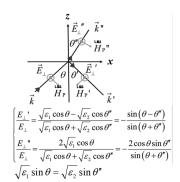
● 电场方向垂直于入射面

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_{n} \times (\vec{E}_{2} - \vec{E}_{1}) = 0 \\ \vec{e}_{n} \times (\vec{H}_{2} - \vec{H}_{1}) = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} E_{2t} = E_{1t} \\ H_{2t} = H_{1t} \end{cases}$$

$$\int E_{\perp} + E_{\perp}' = E_{\perp}''$$

 $H_{\rm p}\cos\theta - H_{\rm p}'\cos\theta' = H_{\rm p}''\cos\theta''$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{E} \\ |\vec{B}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} & \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow H = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E \approx \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu_0}} E$$



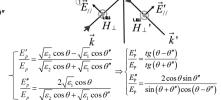
● 电场方向平行于入射面

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \\ \vec{e}_n \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} E_{2t} = E_{1t} \\ H_{2t} = H_{1t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{\rm p}\cos\theta - E_{\rm p}'\cos\theta' = E_{\rm p}''\cos\theta'' \\ H_{\perp} + H_{\perp}' = H_{\perp}'' \end{cases}$$

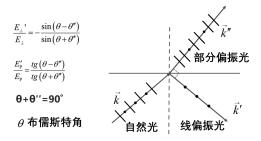
$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{E} \\ \vec{B} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E \approx \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E$$



布儒斯特定律

入射角满足布儒斯特角时,反射光为与入射反射所在平面垂直的线偏振光。



(7) 半波损失

由光疏向光密介质入射 $n_2 > n_1$

θ>θ''

$$\frac{E_{\perp}}{E_{\perp}} = -\frac{\sin\left(\theta - \theta''\right)}{\sin\left(\theta + \theta''\right)}$$

$$0 < \theta - \theta'' < \pi/2$$

$$0 < \theta + \theta'' < \pi$$

$$\sin(\theta - \theta'') > 0$$

$$\sin(\theta + \theta'') > 0$$

垂直于入射面的电场分量存在半波损失

反射波与入射波反相

(8) 全反射

光密向光疏介质入射,入射角达到某个角度时,折射角达到 90°, 之后只有反射光, 没有折射光

全反射时折射波的波矢

$$K = k\sqrt{\sin^2\theta - n_{21}^2}$$

全反射时折射波的电场

$$\begin{split} \vec{E}''(\vec{x},t) &= \vec{E}_0'' e^{i(\vec{k}'' \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)} = \vec{E}_0'' e^{i(k_x'' x + k_z'' z - \omega t)} \\ &= \vec{E}_0'' e^{i(k_x'' x + iKz - \omega t)} \\ &= \vec{E}_0'' e^{-Kz} e^{i(k_x'' x - \omega t)} \end{split}$$

衰减长度

$$K^{-1} = \frac{1}{k\sqrt{\sin^2\theta - n_{21}^2}} = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\pi\sqrt{\sin^2\theta - n_{21}^2}}$$

电场垂直于入射面情况下反射电场与入射电场关系

$$\frac{E'}{E} = \frac{\cos\theta - n_{21}\cos\theta''}{\cos\theta + n_{21}\cos\theta''} = \frac{\cos\theta - i\sqrt{\sin^2\theta - n_{21}^2}}{\cos\theta + i\sqrt{\sin^2\theta - n_{21}^2}} = e^{-i2\phi}$$

4.4 谐振腔

(1) 理想导体的边界条件

$$\vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma_f$$

$$\vec{e}_n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0$$
理想导体内
$$\vec{e}_n \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{\alpha}_f \ \ \% \vec{n} = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_n \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_n \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

(2) 理想导体边界处的电磁场分布

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_n \times \vec{E} = 0 \\ \vec{e}_n \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} E_t = 0 \\ B_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

理想导体边界处

 \vec{E} 与界面垂直 或者 $\vec{E} = 0$ \vec{B} 与界面平行 或者 $\vec{B} = 0$

理想导体边界处 $\begin{cases} E_t = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial n} = 0 \end{cases}$

例 证明两平行无穷大导体平面之间可以传播一种偏振的 TEM 电磁波

- (a)如果平面电磁波的电场沿 y 方向偏振那么磁场将沿 x 方向偏振。这满足导体板处的电磁波边界条件。
- (b)如果平面电磁波的电场沿 x 方向偏振, 那么磁场将沿 v 方向偏振。这不满足导体板处的电磁波边界条件。这种偏振模式不能在导体面间存在。
 - (5) 谐振腔

理想导体矩形谐振腔

时谐电磁波 电场任一直角分量

$$E(x,y,z,t)=u(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t}$$

亥姆霍兹方程(电场) $\vec{\nabla}^2 \mathbf{u} + k^2 \mathbf{u} = 0$

分离变量法 u(x,y,z)=X(x)Y(y)Z(z)



$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} X + k_x^2 X = 0 \\ \frac{d^2}{dy^2} Y + k_y^2 Y = 0 \\ \frac{d^2}{dz^2} Z + k_z^2 Z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(x) = C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x \\ Y(y) = C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y \\ Z(z) = C_3 \cos k_z z + D_3 \sin k_z z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(x) = C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x \\ Y(y) = C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y \\ Z(z) = C_3 \cos k_z z + D_3 \sin k_z z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 的壁面: \ E_x 为法向分量 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = C_1 \cos k_x x \\ y = 0 的壁面: \ E_x 为切向分量 \Rightarrow E_x|_{y=0} = 0 \Rightarrow Y(y) = D_2 \sin k_y y \\ z = 0 的壁面: \ E_x 为切向分量 \Rightarrow E_x|_{z=0} = 0 \Rightarrow Z(z) = D_3 \sin k_z z \end{cases}$$

$$E_x = A_1 \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \sin k_z z$$

同理
$$E_y = A_2 \sin k_x x \cos k_y y \sin k_z z$$

 $E_z = A_3 \sin k_x x \sin k_y y \cos k_z z$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = A_1 \cos k_x x \sin k_y y \sin k_z z \\ E_y = A_2 \sin k_x x \cos k_y y \sin k_z z \\ E_z = A_3 \sin k_x x \sin k_y y \cos k_z z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = L_1 \text{ 的壁面: } E_x \text{为法向分量} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} \big|_{x = L_1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k_x L_1 = 0 \Rightarrow k_x L_1 = m\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = L_2 \text{ 的壁面: } E_y \text{为法向分量} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} \big|_{y = L_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k_y L_2 = 0 \Rightarrow k_y L_2 = n\pi \end{cases}$$

$$z = L_3 \text{ 的壁面: } E_z \text{为法向分量} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \big|_{z = L_3} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k_z L_3 = 0 \Rightarrow k_z L_3 = p\pi \end{cases}$$

$$k_x = \frac{m\pi}{L_1}, \quad k_y = \frac{n\pi}{L_2}, \quad k_z = \frac{p\pi}{L_3}$$

$$\text{其中} m, n, p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{分别代表矩形3边所含的半波数目}$$

腔内满足 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \partial E_x / \partial x + \partial E_y / \partial y + \partial E_z / \partial z = 0$

$$k_x A_1 + k_y A_2 + k_z A_3 = 0$$

本征频率

$$\begin{split} \omega_{mnp} &= \frac{k}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{L_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{L_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{L_3}\right)^2} \\ f_{mnp} &= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{L_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{L_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{L_3}\right)^2} \\ \lambda_{mnp} &= \frac{v}{f} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{L_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{L_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{L_3}\right)^2}} \end{split}$$

其中m, n, p = 0, 1, 2, ...

截止频率

当
$$L_1 \ge L_2 \ge L_3$$
时 (1,1,0) 模式

$$\omega_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{{L_{\mathrm{l}}}^2} + \frac{1}{{L_{\mathrm{l}}}^2}}$$

$$f_{\min} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_1^2} + \frac{1}{L_2^2}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{L_1^2} + \frac{1}{L_2^2}}}$$

4.5 波导

(1) 矩形波导中的电磁波

考虑平面时谐电磁波:

$$\vec{E}(x,y,z,t) = \vec{E}(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t} = \vec{E}(x,y)e^{i(k_zz-\omega t)}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0 \qquad k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$$
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

考虑平面时谐电磁波:
$$\vec{E}(x,y,z,t) = \vec{E}(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t} = \vec{E}(x,y)e^{i(k_zz-\omega t)}$$
亥姆霍兹方程(电场)
$$\vec{\nabla}^2\vec{E} + k^2\vec{E} = 0 \qquad k = \omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2}\right) \vec{E}(x, y) e^{ik_z z} + k^2 \vec{E}(x, y) e^{ik_z z} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) \vec{E}(x, y) + \left(k^2 - k_z^2\right) \vec{E}(x, y) = 0 \qquad k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k^2$$

设 u(x,y) 为电磁场的任一分量,且可分离变量

u(x,y)=X(x)Y(y)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} X + k_x^2 X = 0 \\ \frac{d^2}{dy^2} Y + k_y^2 Y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(x) = C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x \\ Y(y) = C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y \end{cases}$$

 $u(x,y) = (C_1 \cos k_x x + D_1 \sin k_x x)(C_2 \cos k_y y + D_2 \sin k_y y)$

对
$$x=0$$
 管壁:
$$E_y|_{x=0} = E_z|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \underline{\mathbb{H}} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = 0$$
 对 $y=0$ 管壁:
$$E_x|_{y=0} = E_z|_{y=0} = 0, \quad \underline{\mathbb{H}} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = 0$$

$$E_x|_{y=0} = E_z|_{y=0} = 0, \quad \underline{\mathbb{H}} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = 0$$

对 x=a **管壁:** E_x 为法向分量 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}|_{x=a} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k_x a = 0 \Rightarrow k_x a = m\pi$

对 y=b **管壁:** E_y 为法向分量 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y}|_{y=b} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k_y b = 0 \Rightarrow k_y b = n\pi$

A、A、A中只有两个是独立的 每组(m,n)中只有两个独立偏振模式

(3) 矩形波导中的 TE 波和 TM 波

选一种波模具有 E_z =0, 即 A_3 =0;

则
$$A_1/A_2 = -k_y/k_x$$
就完全确定,此时 $H_z \neq 0$.
$$H_z = -\frac{i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right)$$
若选取波模 $H_z = 0$ 则 $E_z \neq 0$

在波导内传播的平面时谐电磁波, 电场和磁场不能同时为横波

对于波导中传播的平面时谐电磁波,

 E_z =0是横电(TE)波; H_z =0是横磁(TM)波

TE波和TM波又按(m,n)值的不同, 分为TE,,,, 和 TM,,,,波

一般波导中可以存在这些波的叠加

(4) 矩形波导的截止频率

$$k_x^2+k_y^2+k_z^2=k^2$$
 若 $k<\sqrt{k_x^2+k_y^2}$ k_z **变为虚数,传播因子** e^{ikz} **变为衰减因子** $k_x=\frac{m\pi}{a},\ k_y=\frac{n\pi}{b}$

在波导管内传播的 (m,n) 型电磁波的截止角频率

$$\omega_{c,mn} = kv = \frac{\sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$$

$$\omega_{c,mm}=kv=rac{\sqrt{k_x^2+k_y^2}}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}=rac{\pi}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}\sqrt{\left(rac{m}{a}
ight)^2+\left(rac{n}{b}
ight)^2}$$
若 $a>b$,则波导管 ${
m TE}_{10}$ 波的最低截止频率为 $f_{c,10}=rac{\omega_{c,10}}{2\pi}=rac{1}{2a\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}$ 最大截止波长 $\lambda_{c,10}=rac{v}{f_{c,10}}=2a$