

Ελεκτρομαγνητική Μαθηματική Δυναμική



• Η μεθοδολογία ομοιωμάτων σε οτιδήποτε σε γύρω σας είναι η εξής:

$$U_e = - \underline{p}_e \cdot \underline{E} \quad U_m = - \underline{p}_m \cdot \underline{B}$$

ΠΕ: \underline{p}_e είναι
εξ. δύναμη

- εν. δύναμη \underline{p}_e

<1>

- περ. δύναμη \underline{p}_m

$$\underline{M} = \underline{p}_e \times \underline{E}$$

$$\underline{M} = \underline{p}_m \times \underline{B}$$

από την στιγμή \underline{p}_e

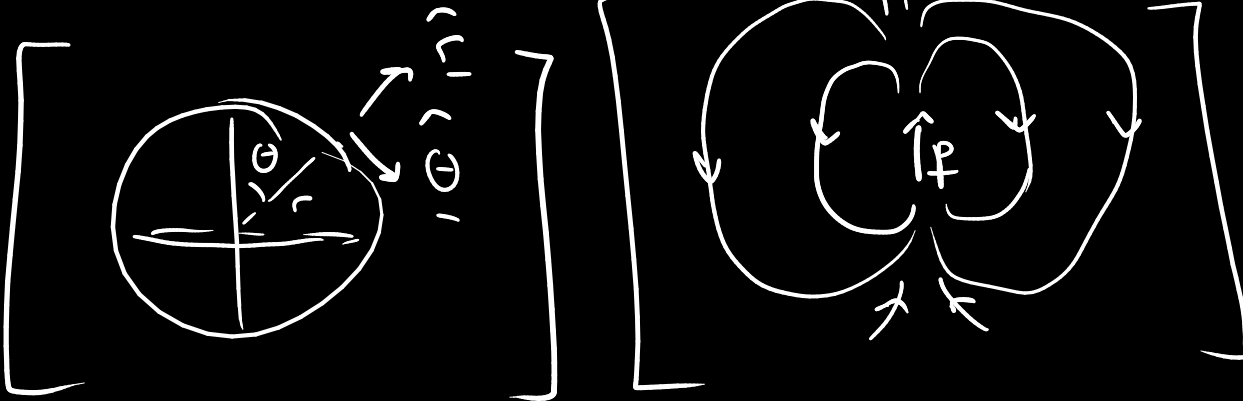
δύναμη \underline{p}_m

<2>

$$\underline{E}_d = \frac{p_e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} (2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta}) \quad \underline{B}_d = \frac{\mu_0 p_m}{4\pi r^3} (2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta})$$

πότε \underline{E}_d
δύναμη

<3>



$$\underline{F} = \underline{p}_e \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial r}$$

$$\underline{F} = \underline{p}_m \frac{\partial \underline{B}}{\partial r}$$

από \underline{p}_e δύναμη

ε. δύναμη \underline{p}_m

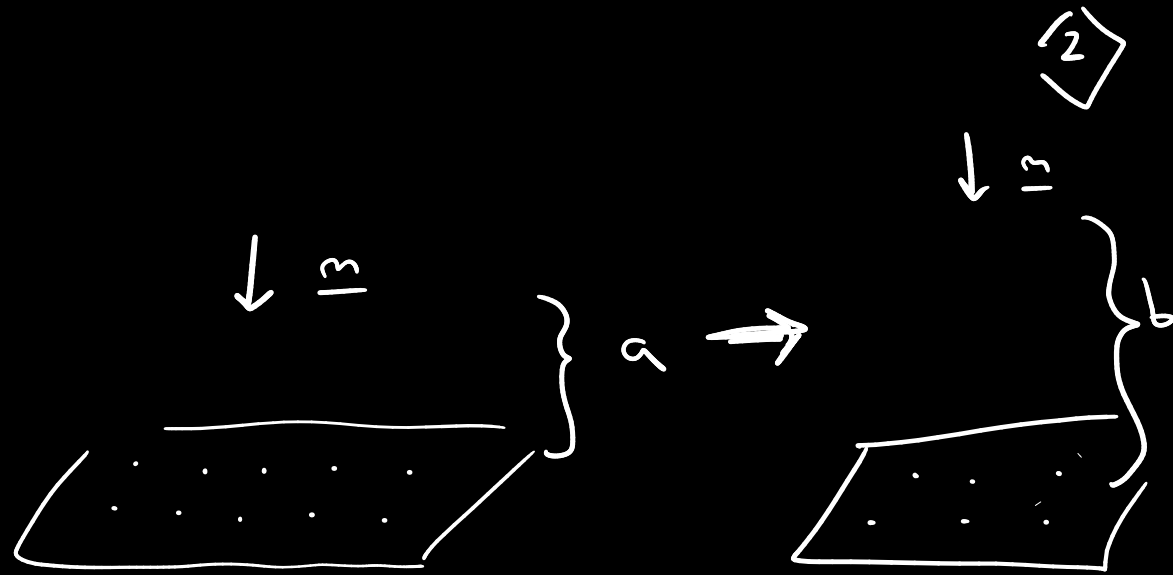
<4>

$$\underline{F} = -\nabla U$$

[e] Kupho 2017-3

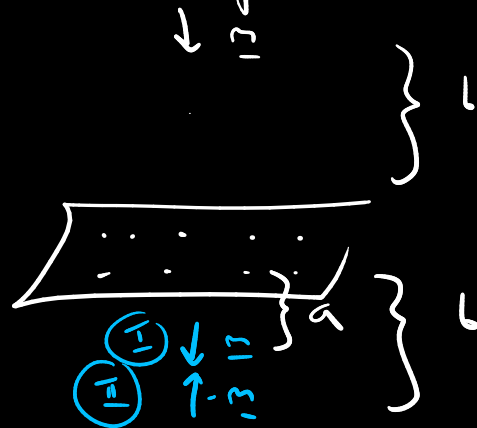
3 Superconducting mesh

Consider a mesh made from a flat superconducting sheet by drilling a dense grid of small holes into it. Initially the sheet is in a non-superconducting state, and a magnetic dipole of dipole moment m is at a distance a from the mesh pointing perpendicularly towards the mesh. Now the mesh is cooled so that it becomes superconducting. Next, the dipole is displaced perpendicularly to the surface of the mesh so that its new distance from the mesh is b . Find the force between the mesh and the dipole. The pitch of the grid of holes is much smaller than both a and b , and the linear size of the sheet is much larger than both a and b .



След охлаждането на проводимостта на мрежата поток при перпендикулярно изместване. Тъй като от мрежата възникват индуцирани токове, което ще може да се опише от двоен образ.

Потокът в мрежата е като магнитен поток при m на a . Двоен образ, който могат да поддържат това:



(II) "улавя" целия поток от $\downarrow m$

(I) "изпраща" целия поток от $\downarrow m$

образ с. и другия страна!

- От \boxed{I} z дивергент това е дивергентът върху z биде и не него от изобразяване
тоже по решетката. Взаимодвиствето на $\underline{m} \downarrow$ с решетката $uz \in \in$ поле, което
изглежда като поле, породено от $\downarrow \underline{m}$ на a и $\uparrow \underline{-m}$ на b . 3

- Задана е дивергенция и се интересуваме от поле / силите по \hat{z}

$$\beta_{plane, z} \stackrel{(3)}{=} - \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(z+a)^3} \cdot 2 + \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(b+z)^3} \cdot 2$$

(уд I)

$$\left. \partial_z \beta \right|_{z=b} = \frac{6\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(b+a)^4} + \frac{-6\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(2b)^4}$$

поле:

\downarrow и \downarrow прел.
 \downarrow и \uparrow отбл.

< 0
за $b > a$

$$F_z \stackrel{(4)}{=} (-m) \left(\left. \partial_z \beta \right|_{z=b} \right) = \frac{3\mu_0 m^2}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{16b^4} - \frac{1}{(b+a)^4} \right)$$