

Föreläsning 27/11-13

Retarderade potentialer 7.4, 7.6

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

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \quad \text{Faradays lag}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Definieras: } -\nabla V = \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \quad \mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$$

Hur löser vi problemen?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amperes lag: } \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(-\nabla V - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \\ = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Välj } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = -\mu \epsilon \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{J}}$$

Vågekvationen
- dynamikens version
av Laplace.

$$\text{Lösning: } A(\mathbf{r}, t) = A(t - R\sqrt{\epsilon \mu})$$

två ggr deriverbar

$$\text{För } V: \quad \begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} &= \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \epsilon \left(-\nabla V - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right) &= \rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla^2 V + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 V - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho(t)}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\text{lösningar: } V(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(t - R/\mu)}{R} dV'$$

$$A(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\mathbf{J}(t - R/\mu)}{R} dV'$$

Inhomogen vågekv. i \mathbb{E} & \mathbb{H} kap 7.6

Faradays lag:

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \nabla \times \left(-\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \right) = -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\mathbf{J} + \epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E})}_{\rho/\epsilon} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} - \epsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = \mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \nabla \rho}$$

Vågekv. för \mathbf{E}

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 \mathbf{H} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{J}} \quad \text{Vågekv. för } \mathbf{H}$$

Komplexa fält 7.7

Antag sinusformade fält (i tiden)

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \hat{x} E_{0x} \cos[\omega t + \theta_x(\mathbf{r})] + \hat{y} E_{0y} \cos[\omega t + \theta_y(\mathbf{r})] + \hat{z} E_{0z} \cos[\omega t + \theta_z(\mathbf{r})]$$

Definiera komplexa fält:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) &= \hat{x} E_{0x}(\mathbf{r}) e^{i\theta_x(\mathbf{r})} + \hat{y} E_{0y} e^{i\theta_y} + \hat{z} E_{0z} e^{i\theta_z} = \\ &= \hat{x} \bar{E}_{0x} + \hat{y} \bar{E}_{0y} + \hat{z} \bar{E}_{0z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Återgå till reellt fält: } \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \text{Re} \{ \bar{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}) e^{i\omega t} \}$$

Vad händer för fältekv.?

$$\nabla \times (\text{Re}(\bar{\mathbf{E}} e^{i\omega t})) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\text{Re}(\bar{\mathbf{B}} e^{i\omega t}))$$

$$\text{Re}(\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}} e^{i\omega t}) = \text{Re}(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{\mathbf{B}} e^{i\omega t})$$

$$\text{Re}(e^{i\omega t} \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}) = \text{Re}(\bar{\mathbf{B}} [-i\omega \cdot e^{i\omega t}])$$

Måste gälla för alla t :

$$\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}} = -i\omega \bar{\mathbf{B}}$$

Maxwells ekvationer:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}} = -i\omega \bar{\mathbf{B}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}} = \bar{\mathbf{J}} + i\omega \bar{\mathbf{D}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{D}} = \bar{\rho}$$

För vågekv. fås:

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \delta \mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} - \epsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \bar{\mathbf{E}} - i\omega \delta \mu \bar{\mathbf{E}} - (i\omega)^2 \epsilon \mu \bar{\mathbf{E}} = 0$$

brukar skrivas som:

$$\nabla^2 \bar{\mathbf{E}} - \gamma^2 \bar{\mathbf{E}} = 0, \quad \gamma = \alpha + i\beta = \sqrt{i\omega\mu(\epsilon + \delta)} \quad \text{utbredningskonstant}$$

Plan våg 8.1, 8.2

Utbredningsriktning (+.ex \hat{z} -led)

Fältstyrkan vid fix tidpunkt är konstant till storlek och riktning i ett oändligt plan vinkelrätt mot utbredningsriktningen

Ansätt plan våg:

$$\vec{E}(z) = \hat{x} \bar{E}_x(z) + \hat{y} \bar{E}_y(z) + \hat{z} \bar{E}_z(z)$$

$$\vec{H}(z) = \hat{x} \bar{H}_x(z) + \hat{y} \bar{H}_y(z) + \hat{z} \bar{H}_z(z)$$

Koll: $\rho_{\text{fri}} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = 0 \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

Utför divergens: $\frac{\partial \bar{E}_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad | \quad \frac{\partial \bar{H}_z}{\partial z} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \bar{E}_z = \text{konstant}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{H}_z = \text{konstant}$

För vågor är E_z och H_z ej av intresse

ex. (på notation)
 $E(z) = E_0 e^{-\gamma z} \hat{x}$

Polarisation 8.2.3

Allmän plan våg: $\vec{E} = \hat{x} E_{x0} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) + \hat{y} E_{y0} \cos(\omega t - \beta z + \varphi)$

a) linjärt polariserad om $\varphi = \pm k\pi$

b) cirkulärpolariserad om $E_{x0} = E_{y0}$ och $\varphi = \pm (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi$

c) annars elliptisk