

13-1 Maxwell equation

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{Gauss}) \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (\text{no magnetic monopole}) \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad (\text{Faraday}) \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} \quad (\text{Ampere}) \end{array} \right.$$

① Ampere の法則

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

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

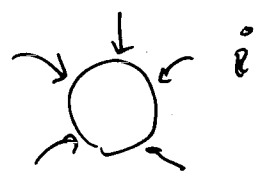
∴ 連続性方程式

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{ε 号有り}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

ε 号無し

連續方程式



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{i} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{i} = - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$Q = \int \rho d^3r$$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{i} d^3r = - \frac{d}{dt} \int \rho d^3r = - \frac{d}{dt} Q$$

$$\int_S \vec{i} \cdot d\vec{S} = - \frac{dQ}{dt}$$



表面から
出て行く総電荷
(単位時間当り)

電荷の減少
量, 即ち

Gauss の 2 枚目 \rightarrow

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{"0"}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} \quad \text{d, 2}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} + \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \nabla \cdot \left[\mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right]$$

連続性式

Ampere の 2 枚目 \rightarrow Maxwell eq.

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

連続性式 連続性式

矛盾 (24)

$$\epsilon_0 \mu_0 = \frac{1}{c^2} \quad (c: \text{光の速}) \quad \text{78の2}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

~~c~~ の2

$$\mathbf{j}_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

ϵ 変位電流 $\dot{\mathbf{D}}$ といふ

● 真空中の波(光) \Rightarrow 電磁波

真空中 $\rho = 0, \quad \mathbf{j} = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = \frac{1}{c^2} \nabla \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$-\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} + \nabla \underbrace{(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B})}_0 = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{B} = 0}$$

3波の) 波動式 u_x, u_y, u_z

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \quad \text{と仮定して}$$

$$k^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} \omega^2$$

$$\therefore |\mathbf{k}| = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

$$k_0 = \omega \text{ と書くと}$$

$$\boxed{\omega = c|\mathbf{k}|}$$

光の分散
関係式

13-1-2 電磁場のエネルギー

仕事率

$$\text{仕事率} = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad (\text{例: } \mathbf{v} = \dot{\mathbf{r}})$$

↕ Newton 力学

$$m \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{F}$$

$$m \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{F} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{\mathbf{r}}^2 \right) = \mathbf{F} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\downarrow T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\mathbf{r}}^2 \quad \text{は運動エネルギー}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \mathbf{F} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}} \equiv W$$

★ 仕事率と定義

↑ 単位時間あたりの

運動エネルギーの増加

$$W = \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{F} = \dot{\mathbf{r}} (e\mathbf{E} + e\dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{B})$$

↑

速度場中の力

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{B} = \dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad \text{よ}$$

$$W = e \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

N個の電荷の場中のエネルギー

$$W = Ne \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

↓ 今仮に電荷密度 ρ とする

$$W = \int \rho \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{E} d^3r$$

$$\rho \dot{\mathbf{r}} = \dot{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$z \rightarrow 0.5$$

$$\therefore W = \int \dot{\mathbf{z}} \cdot \mathbf{E} d^3r$$

$$\int W dt \quad \text{エネルギーの時間積分}$$

$$\left[W(\text{संज्ञक}) \text{ अज्ञक} \right]$$

$$W = \int \vec{v} \cdot \vec{E} \, d^3r$$

Maxwell eq.

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad \text{E 1.2}$$

$$\left(\text{अज्ञक} \quad c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \right)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \int \left(\nabla \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot \vec{E} \, d^3r$$

अज्ञक अज्ञक

$$\underline{\nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot \nabla \times \vec{E} - \vec{E} \cdot \nabla \times \vec{B}} \quad \text{E 1.2}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \int \left(\vec{B} \cdot \nabla \times \vec{E} - \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{E} \right) d^3r$$

• 2227 Faraday 922 04

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

$$W = - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \int \left(\mathbf{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \cdot \mathbf{E} \right) d^3x$$

$$- \frac{1}{\mu_0} \int \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}) d^3x$$

• 2228 Poynting 134 14 E 定義

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$$

2228

↑ 磁場 2228

↑ 電場 1228

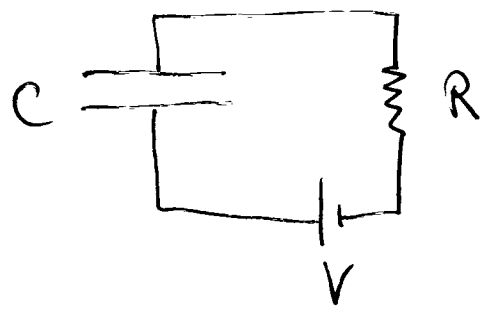
$$W = - \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2\mu_0} \mathbf{B}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2 \right] d^3x$$

$$- \int \mathbf{S}_n \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

↑ 輻射 2228 - 922 14

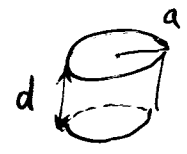
(電磁波は無阻透すに伝播可?)

Example ①



コンデンサ (2)

円板と平行 (半径 a , 距離 d)



コンデンサの容量 C

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2} = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2}{d}$$

回路に接続した電圧 V と電流 I との関係

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

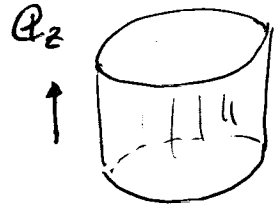
$$V = RI + \frac{Q}{C} = R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C}$$

$t=0$ 時 $Q=0$ とする。 Q の解は

$$Q = VC (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

zのとき

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{V}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$



① 円筒コンデンサの電場 E

$$E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2} e_z = \frac{VC}{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) e_z$$

E の変化に伴って生じる渦電流 i_d の向き

$$i_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \frac{V}{\pi a^2 R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

このとき、この電流は磁束密度 B を

Ampere の法則より (巻線は円筒状)

$$\int_C B \cdot ds = \mu_0 i_d \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$\therefore B_\theta = \frac{\mu_0}{2} r i_d = \frac{\mu_0 r}{2} \frac{V e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}}{\pi a^2 R}$$

d, 7 Poynting vector \vec{S} &

$r=a$ (表面) での \vec{S} &

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{VC}{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \hat{e}_z \times \frac{\mu_0 a V e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}}{2 \pi a^2 R}$$

$$\therefore \vec{S} = \frac{V^2}{2\pi a R d} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \hat{e}_r$$

と \vec{S}

\vec{S} は単位時間あたりに

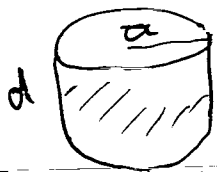
全時間 t の積分が $\int \vec{S} dt$

$$\int_0^{\infty} S_n dt = \frac{V^2}{2\pi a R d} \cdot \frac{RC}{2} = \frac{CV^2}{4\pi a d}$$

$$\text{ただし } C = \frac{\pi a^2 \epsilon_0}{d} \text{ (電容量)}$$

全エネルギーは $\int S_n dS$ 表面積 dS を加える

$$\text{表面積} = 2\pi a d$$



$$E_{\text{tot}} = \frac{CV^2}{4\pi a d} \cdot 2\pi a d = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

[293, 23ud-]

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2 d}{d}$$

sol

$$E_C = \int \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} |E|^2 d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \frac{(V_C)^2}{(\epsilon_0 \pi a^2)^2} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2 \pi a^2 d$$

$$= \frac{d}{2 \epsilon_0 \pi a^2} (V_C)^2 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2 = \frac{CV^2}{2} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2$$

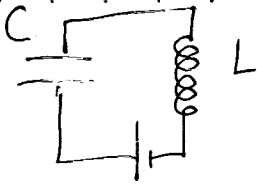
$$E_R = RI^2 = R \left(\frac{V}{R} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}} = \frac{V^2}{R} e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}}$$

$$W = - \frac{d}{dt} (E_C + E_R)$$

$$\int W dt = - (E_C + E_R) \Big|_0^{\infty}$$
$$= - \left[\frac{CV^2}{2} - \left(\frac{V^2}{R} \right) \right]$$

【. 导线系统】

78/



$$V = L \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C}, \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2}{d}$$

$$= L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} Q = \frac{V}{L}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \quad t=0 \quad \begin{cases} I = 0 \\ Q = Q_0 = q_0 \end{cases}$$

~~Q = VC \sin \omega t~~, $Q_0 \omega = I_0$

$$Q = VC(1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$I = \omega VC \sin \omega t$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2} \quad E_2 = \frac{\omega VC}{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2} (1 - \cos \omega t) \quad E_z$$

$$\dot{D}_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \frac{\omega VC}{\pi a^2} \sin \omega t \quad E_z$$

$$B_\theta = \frac{\mu_0}{2} r \cdot \frac{\omega VC}{\pi a^2} \sin \omega t$$

$$\int \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E^2 d^3r = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2} \right)^2 \cdot \pi a^2 d = \frac{d}{2 \epsilon_0 \pi a^2} (VC)^2 (1 - \cos \omega t)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} CV^2 (1 - \cos \omega t)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \frac{1}{2} L \omega^2 (VC)^2 \sin^2 \omega t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{C} (VC)^2 \sin^2 \omega t = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

$$E_T \equiv \left(\int \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E^2 d^3r \right) + \frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 [(1 - \cos \omega t)^2 + \sin^2 \omega t]$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} CV^2 [2 - 2 \cos \omega t] = CV^2 (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$W = - \frac{d}{dt} E_T \quad \int W dt = - E_T \Big|_0^T = - CV^2 [1 - \cos \omega t]_0^T = 0$$