

7-4

## 誘電体と電束密度

82

$\rho_p$  : 一般には  $\neq 0$  である

$$\boxed{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_p} \quad \text{を解く}$$

組:

$$\boxed{\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0}$$

(これは式(1)と(2)である)

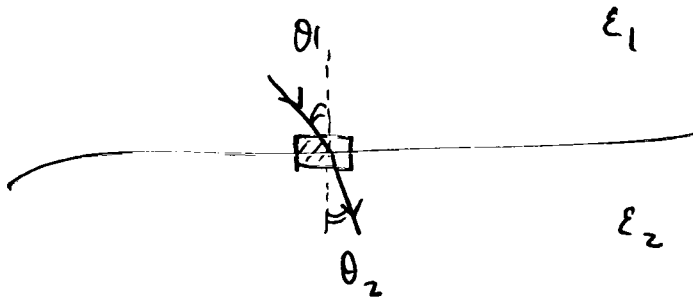
$$\underline{\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E}}$$

$$\textcircled{\mathbf{E}} \text{ (これは式(3))}$$

したがって  $\epsilon_0 \rightarrow \epsilon$  と(1)と(2)と(3)

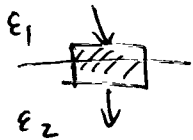
(これは式(1)と(2)と(3)の解である)

# [誘電体の境界]



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (\text{no charge}) \\ (\vec{E} \perp \nabla \times \vec{E} \text{ (7.11)}) \end{array}$$

①  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0$       Gaussの定理



$$\int \mathbf{D}_n dS = 0$$

$$-D_{1n} S + D_{2n} S = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{D_{1n} = D_{2n}}$$

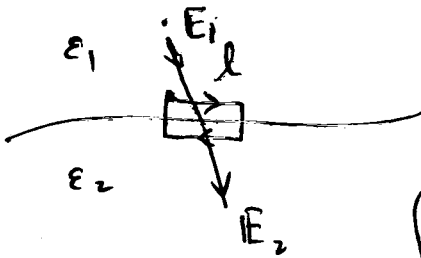
$$\therefore D_1 \cos \theta_1 = D_2 \cos \theta_2$$

②

$$\boxed{\epsilon_1 E_1 \cos \theta_1 = \epsilon_2 E_2 \cos \theta_2}$$

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

各分則いじり



Stokes の定理

$$\int \nabla \times \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

||  
0

$$\therefore \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0$$

$$l E_{1t} - l E_{2t} = 0 \quad E_t: \text{接線方向}$$

$$\therefore E_1 \sin \theta_1 = E_2 \sin \theta_2$$

2つより

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_1 E_1 \cos \theta_1 = \epsilon_2 E_2 \cos \theta_2 \\ E_1 \sin \theta_1 = E_2 \sin \theta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}$$

→ 屈折率  
{関係}

屈折率の法則