

第8章 电磁现象的基本规律 与电磁波

§ 8.1 静态电场与磁场的基本规律

§ 8.2 时变电场与磁场的基本规律

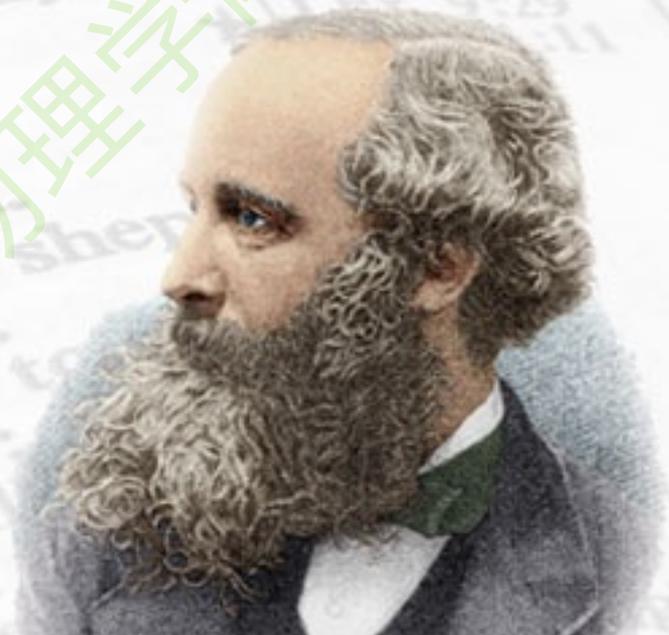
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§ 8.3 麦克斯韦方程组

*Man of Science,
Man of God:
James Clerk Maxwell*



中国科学院大学物理学院唐

麦克斯韦方程组

积分形式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \oiint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_0 \\ \oint_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} \\ \oiint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \\ \oint_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_0 + \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} \end{array} \right.$$

微分形式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}_0 + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

本构方程

$$\begin{cases} \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} \\ \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} \\ \vec{j}_0 = \sigma \vec{E} \end{cases}$$

洛伦兹力

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

边值关系

$$\begin{cases} D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \sigma_{e0} \\ E_{2t} - E_{1t} = 0 \\ B_{2n} - B_{1n} = 0 \\ H_{2t} - H_{1t} = \vec{i}_0 \end{cases}$$

§ 8.4 平面电磁波



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真空中自由空间的电磁波

对自由与无界真空:

$$\rho_0 = 0, \vec{j}_0 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \oiint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_0 \\ \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} \\ \oiint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \\ \oint_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_0 + \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = -\mu_0 \nabla \times \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = -\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = -\mu_0 \nabla \times \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} = -\nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

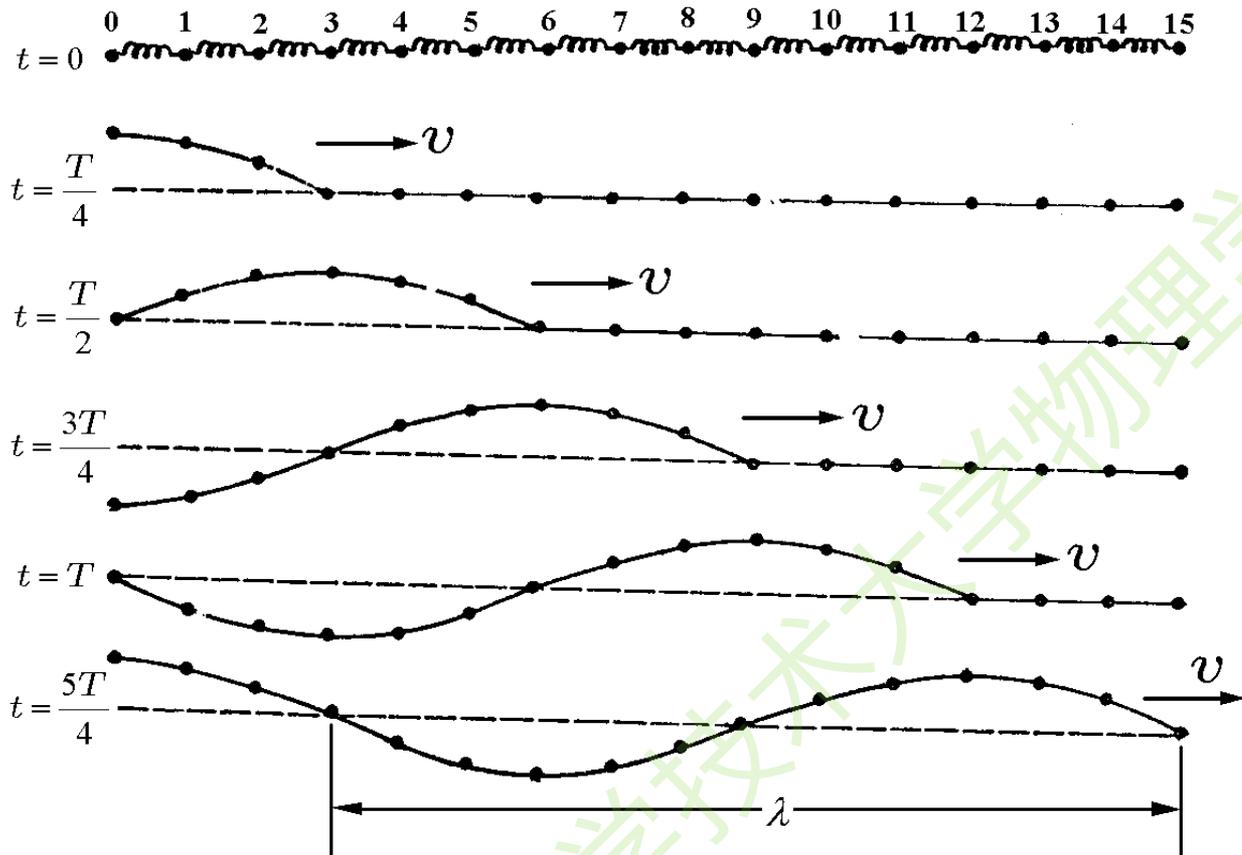
$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

同法可得：

$$\nabla^2 \vec{H} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \nabla^2 \vec{E} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \nabla^2 \vec{H} \end{cases}$$

机械波



波动方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

解:

$$y = Ae^{-i(\omega t - kx)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \nabla^2 u$$

$$u = u_0 e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}$$

随时间变化的电场和磁场是以**波**的形式传播的

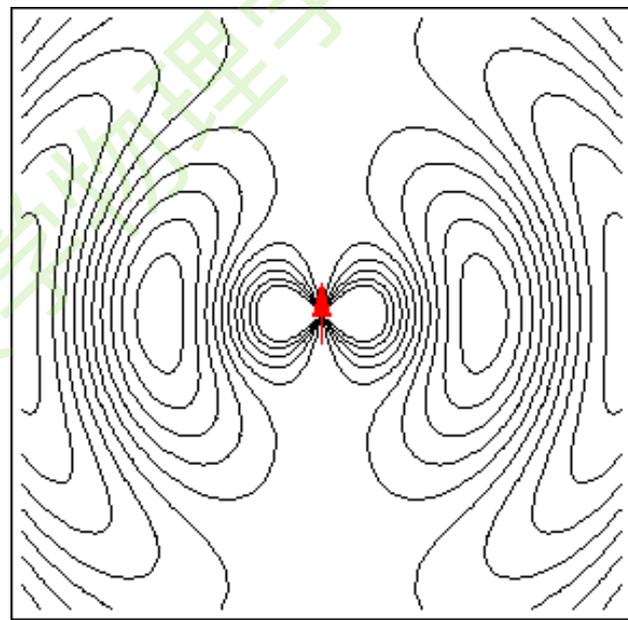
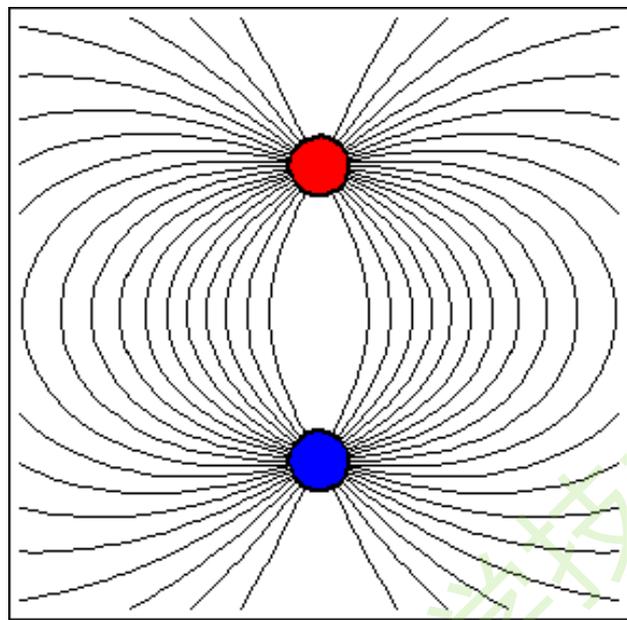
电磁波：

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \\ \vec{H} = \vec{H}_0 e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \end{cases}$$

波速：

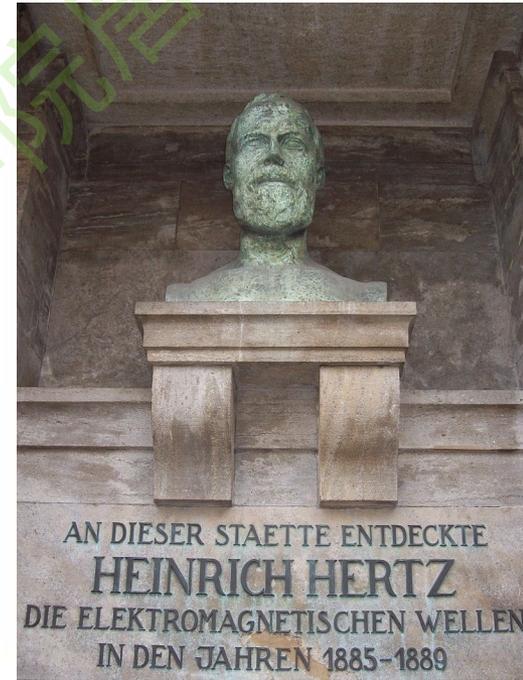
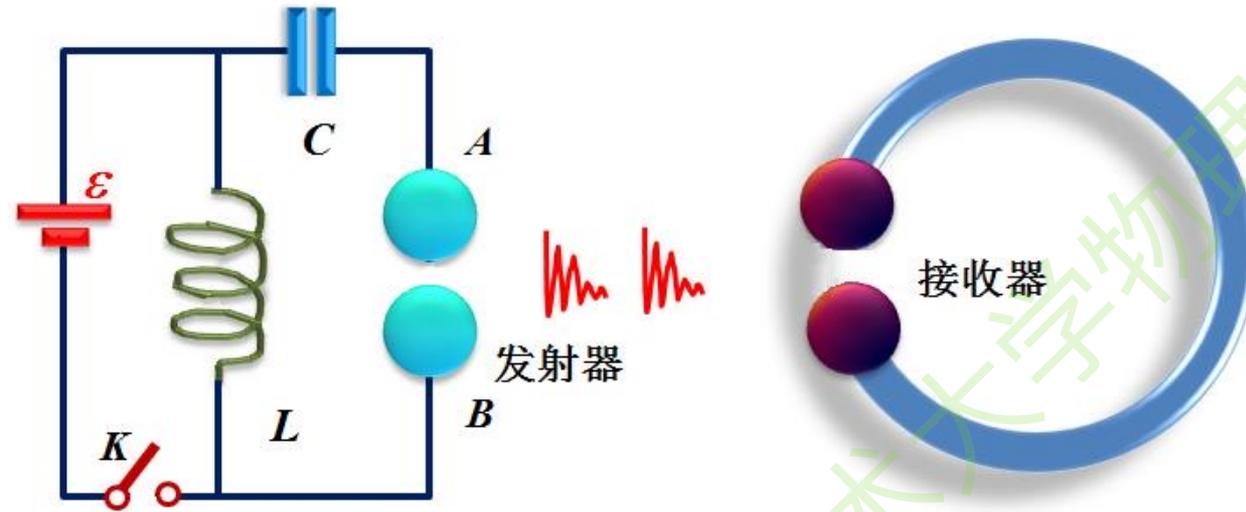
$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} / \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}} = \sqrt{9 \times 10^9 / 1 \times 10^{-7}} \\ &= 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} = c \end{aligned}$$

“我们不可避免地推论，光是媒介中起源于电磁现象的横波”



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赫兹实验



- 1887年，赫兹发现了电磁波，并测量了电磁波的速度。
- 实验证明电磁波是平面偏振波，电场平行导线，磁场垂直导线。
- 证实了麦克斯韦的电磁理论！

平面电磁波的性质

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu\epsilon} \nabla^2 \vec{E} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu\epsilon} \nabla^2 \vec{H} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \\ \vec{H} = \vec{H}_0 e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -i\omega, \nabla = i\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\omega^2 - \frac{k^2}{\mu\epsilon} \right) \vec{E} = 0 \\ \left(\omega^2 - \frac{k^2}{\mu\epsilon} \right) \vec{H} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} = \frac{c}{n}$$

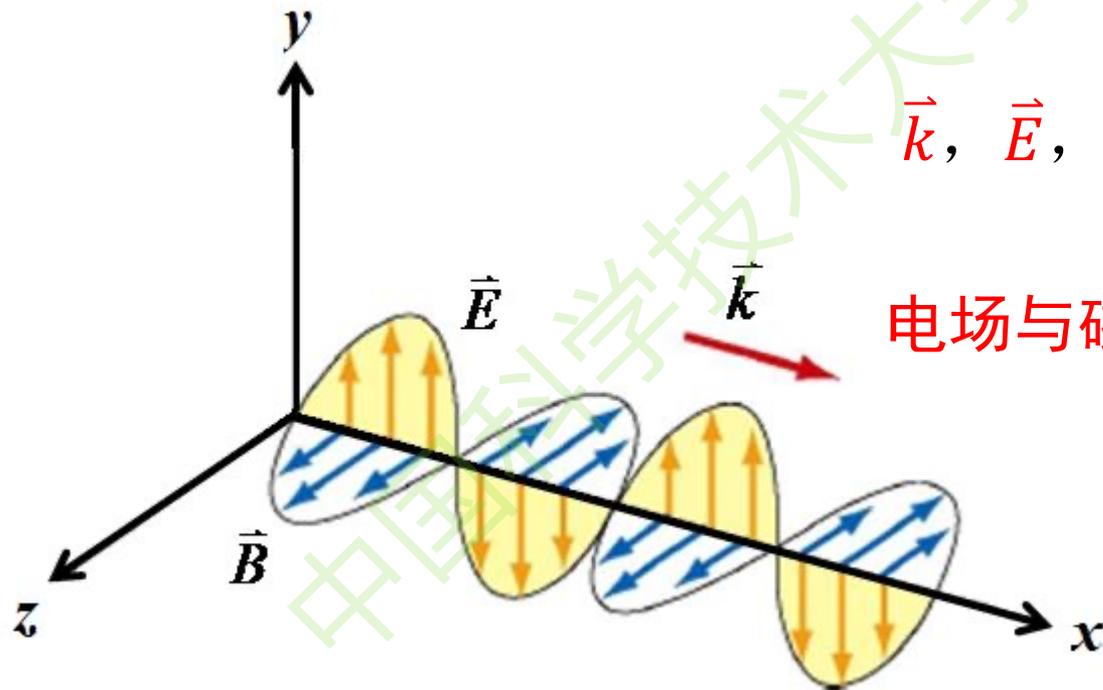
$$n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}}$$

折射率

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

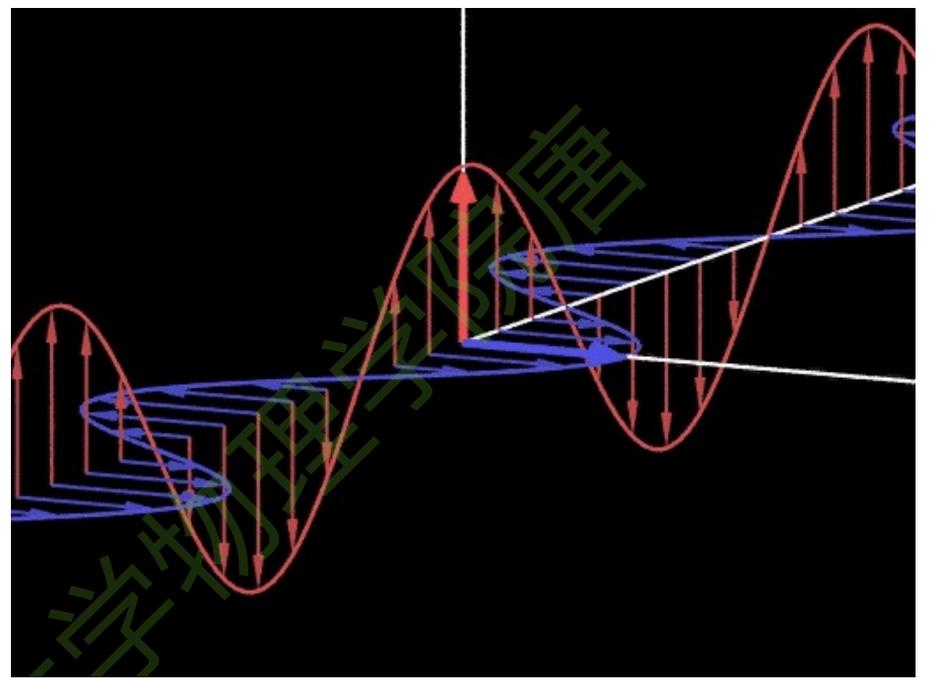
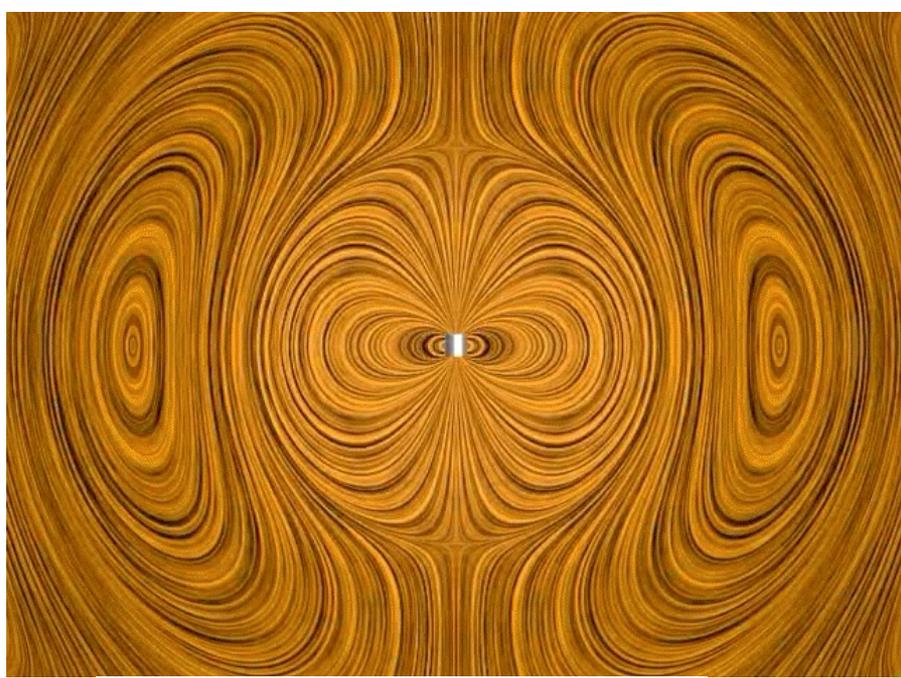
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -i\omega, \nabla = i\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0, \vec{k} \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \\ \vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \mu\omega\vec{H} \\ \vec{k} \times \vec{H} = -\varepsilon\omega\vec{E} \end{cases}$$



\vec{k} , \vec{E} , \vec{H} 构成正交右手螺旋

电场与磁场为相互垂直的横波



$$\vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \mu\omega\vec{H}$$

$$kE = \mu\omega H$$

$$\frac{E}{\mu H} = \frac{\omega}{k} = v = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\frac{E}{B} = \frac{c}{n}$$

任一点、任一时刻，介质中**电场强度与磁感应强度**的幅度之比为电磁波的传播速度，即介质中的**光速**

$$\frac{c}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}$$

$$\varepsilon E^2 = \frac{B^2}{\mu}$$

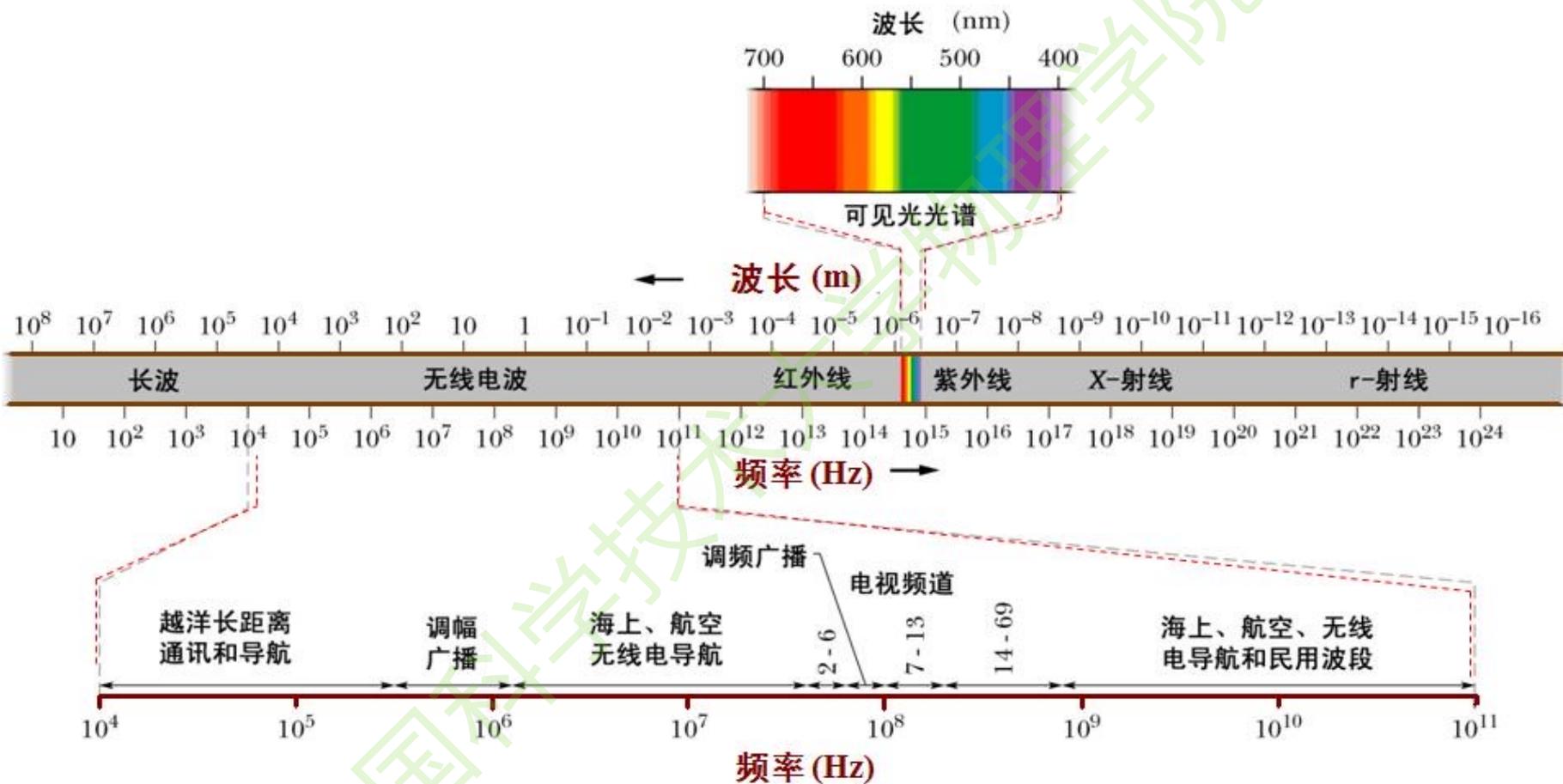
$$\frac{1}{2}ED = \frac{1}{2}BH$$

任一点、任一时刻，介质中**电场能量密度与磁场能量密度**相等

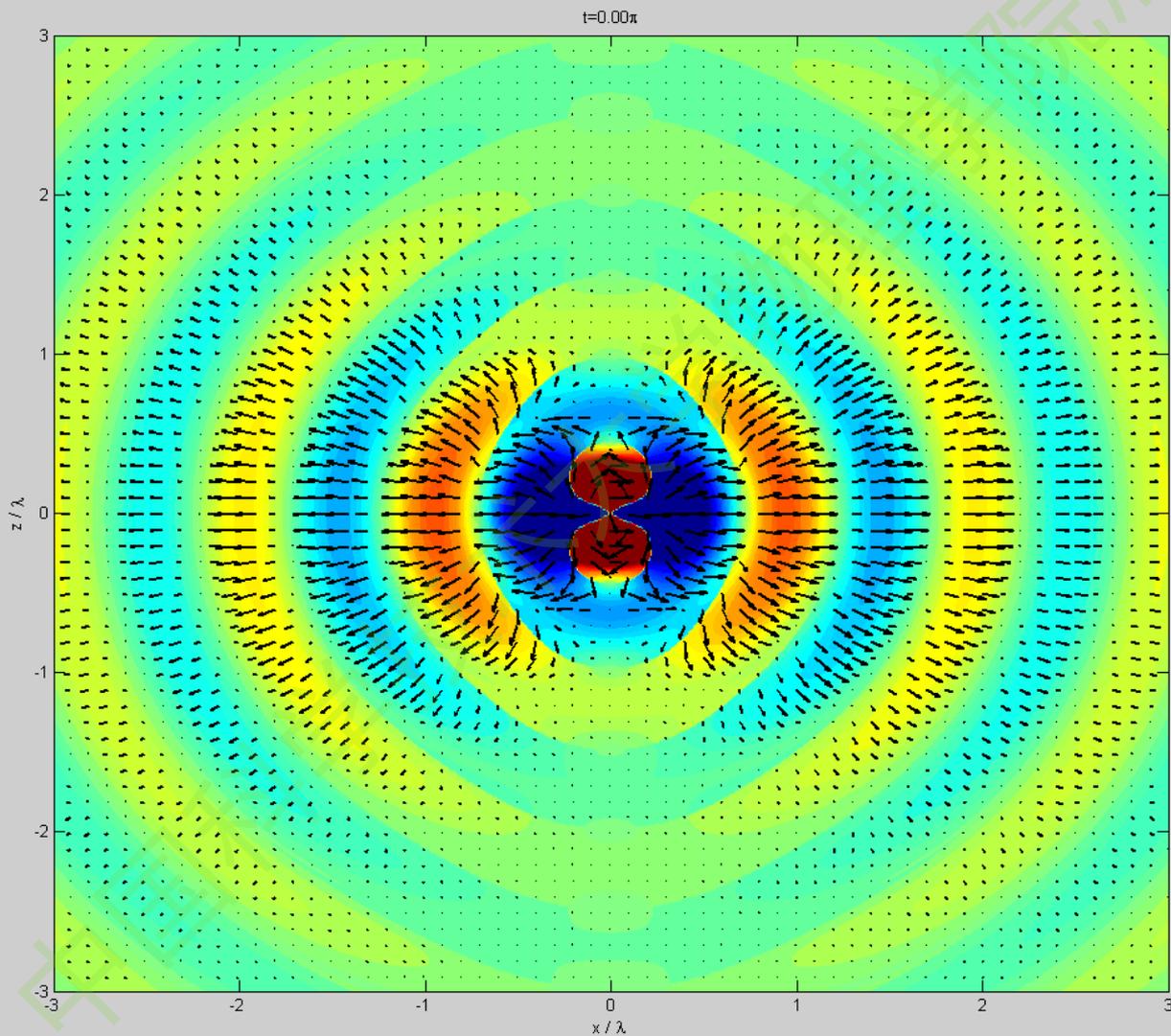
平面电磁波的性质

- 电磁波是横波 $\vec{k} \perp \vec{E}$, $\vec{k} \perp \vec{H}$
- 电场强度与磁场强度相互垂直, 且 \vec{k} , \vec{E} , \vec{H} 构成右手螺旋
- 电场强度与磁场强度的幅度之比为: $\frac{E}{B} = \frac{E_0}{B_0} = \frac{c}{n}$
- 传播速度: $v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{c}{n}$

电磁波谱



§ 8.5 电磁场的能量和能量传输



电磁场的能量

静电场的能量密度：

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2$$

静磁场的能量密度：

$$w_m = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} = \frac{1}{2\mu} B^2$$

电磁场的能量密度：

$$\tilde{w} = w_e + w_m = \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu} B^2$$

电磁场能量的变化

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2\mu} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{B} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial t} = \epsilon \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{H} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}_0 + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial t} &= \vec{E} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{H} - \vec{j}_0) - \vec{H} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{E}) \\ &= \vec{E} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{H}) - \vec{H} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{E}) - \vec{j}_0 \cdot \vec{E} \\ &= -\nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) - \vec{j}_0 \cdot \vec{E} \end{aligned}$$

定义： $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$ 称为波印廷矢量 (Poynting Vector)

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{S} - \vec{j}_0 \cdot \vec{E}$$

某一体积 V 内电磁场能量单位时间损失：

$$-\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = -\iiint_V \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial t} dV = \iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{S}) dV + \iiint_V (\vec{j}_0 \cdot \vec{E}) dV$$

$$-\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \oiint_A \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{A} + \iiint_V (\vec{j}_0 \cdot \vec{E}) dV$$

能流密度

对于真空中的电磁场, $\vec{j}_0=0$

$$-\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \oiint_A \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

单位时间电磁场的能量损失等于波印廷矢量的通量

对比电荷守恒定律:
$$-\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \oiint_A \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

电流密度: 单位时间流过单位 (垂直) 面积的电荷

波印廷矢量: 单位时间流过单位 (垂直) 面积的能量

称为**能流密度**

当空间中有传导电流时：

$$-\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \oiint_A \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{A} + \iiint_V (\vec{j}_0 \cdot \vec{E}) dV$$

电功率密度：

$$p = \vec{j}_0 \cdot \vec{E}$$

电磁场能量不光是有一部分流出了表面，还有一部分通过电场做功消耗掉了。

对纯电阻介质，电场做功转换为焦耳热。

$$p = \frac{j_0^2}{\sigma}$$

对其他情况，电场做功可转换成机械能等。

平面电磁波的能量

$$\tilde{w} = w_e + w_m = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu} B^2$$

$$\frac{E}{B} = \frac{\omega}{k} = v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

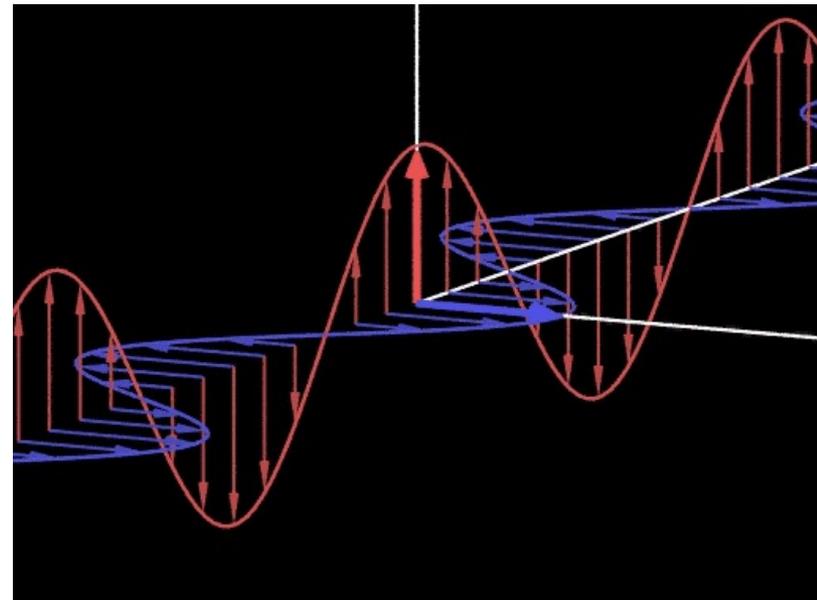
$$w_e = w_m$$

$$\tilde{w} = \epsilon E^2 = \frac{B^2}{\mu}$$

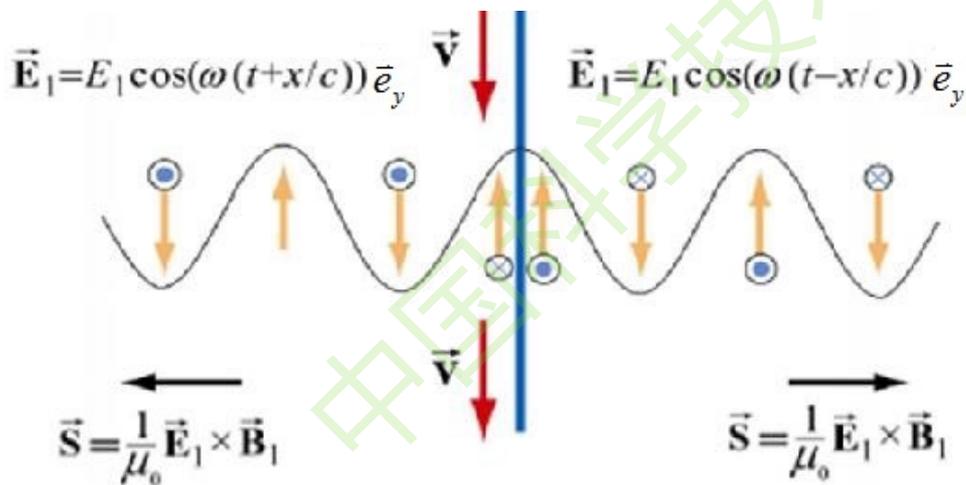
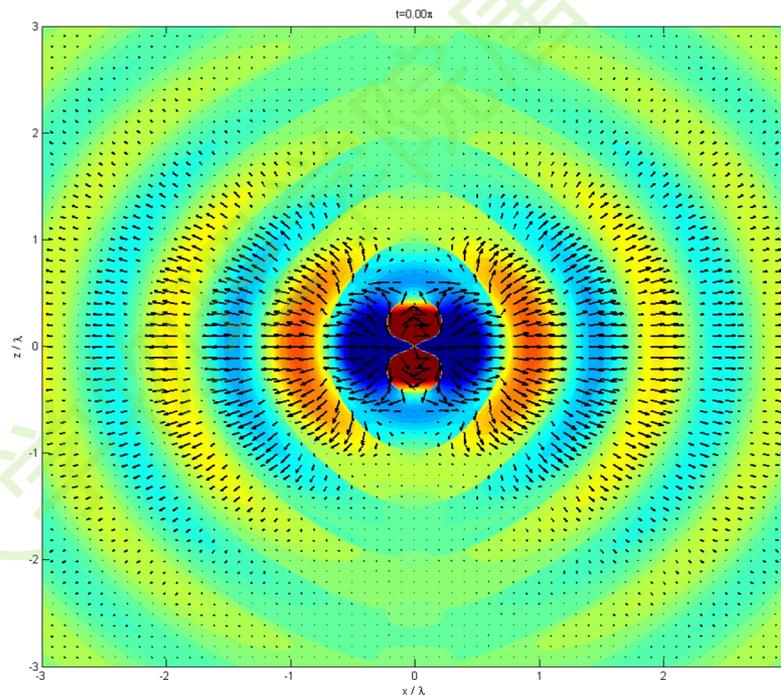
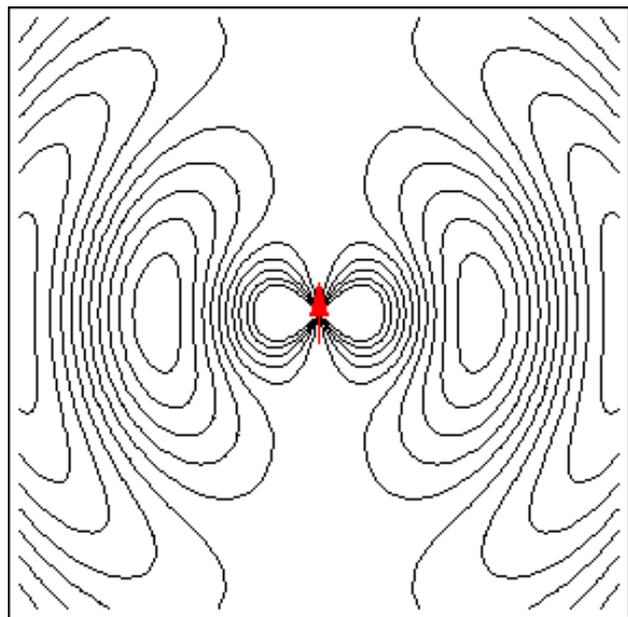
$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \quad \text{方向与 } \vec{k} \text{ 正好相同}$$

$$S = EH = vBH = \tilde{w}v$$

能量沿着波传播的方向流动

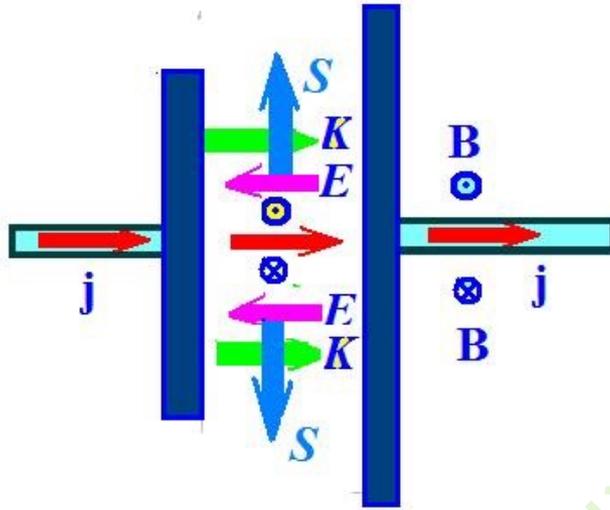


电偶极谐振子的能量传输

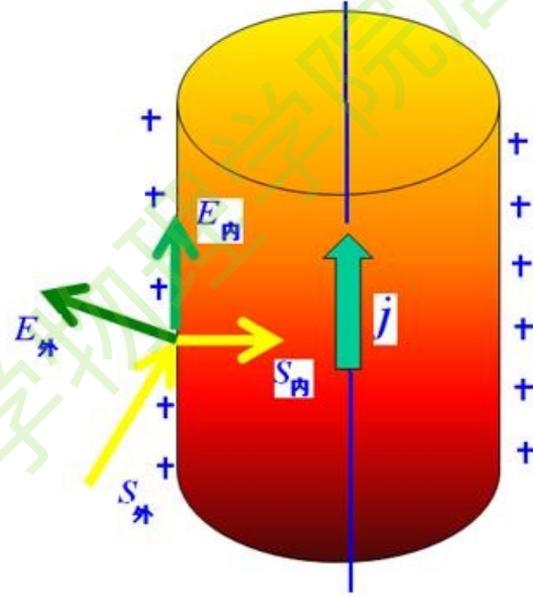


两个相反方向的平面电磁波

电路中的能量流动

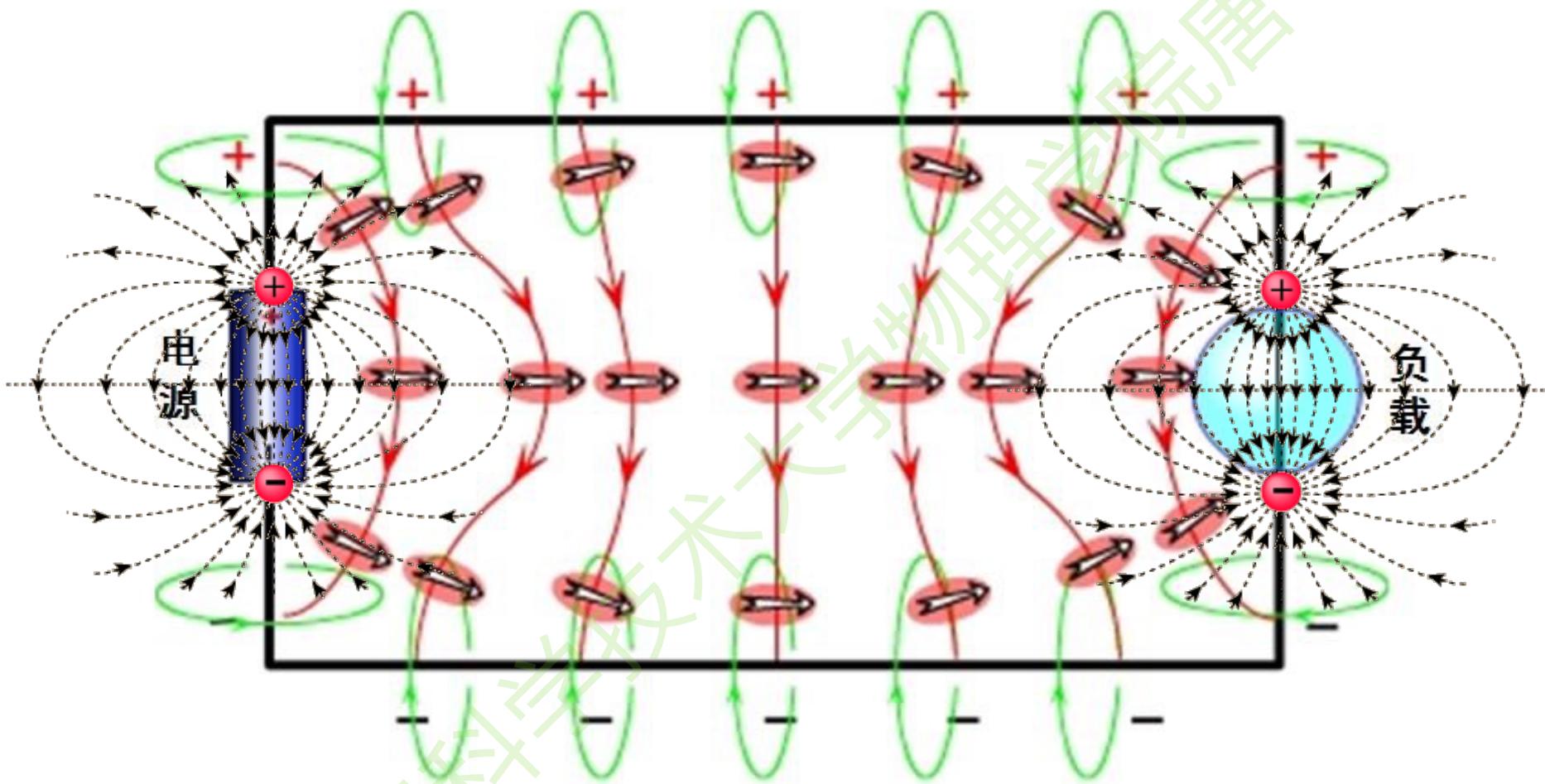


(a) 电源内部



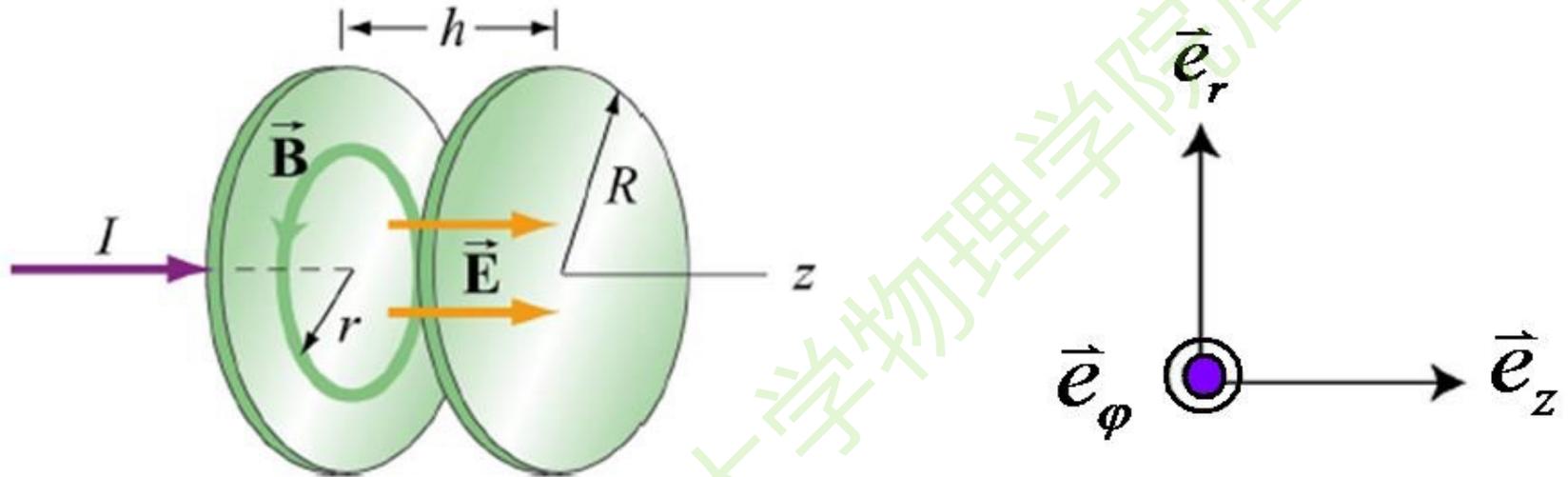
(b) 导线内外部

- 非静电力对电磁场做正功
- 电场做负功，焦耳热
- 合力对电磁场做正功
- 能量沿垂直方向流出
- 在内部，能量垂直到流入，转化为焦耳热
- 在外部，能量基本沿导线方向流动，少部分流入（电阻越大，比例越大）



- 如果没有导线，就没有电流，没有磁场，电磁场能量不流动
- 能量主要通过导线周围的介质传播，导线只是引导方向

电容充电时的能量传输



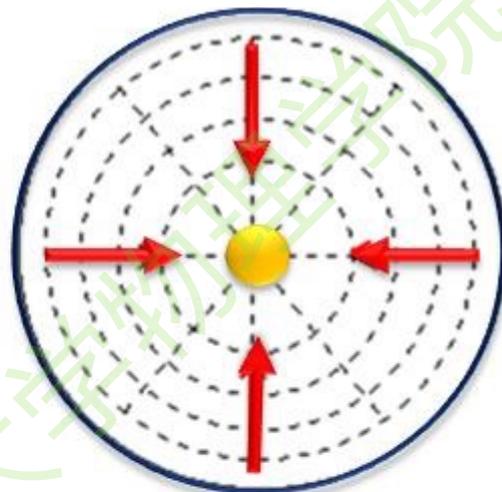
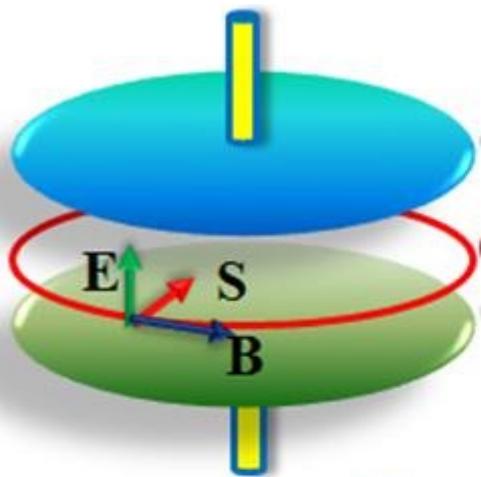
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma_e}{\epsilon} \vec{e}_z = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2 \epsilon} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{D} = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\oint_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 + \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{r}{2} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \frac{dQ}{dt} \vec{e}_\phi = \frac{Ir}{2\pi R^2} \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2 \epsilon} \frac{I r}{2\pi R^2} \vec{e}_z \times \vec{e}_\varphi = -\frac{IQr}{2\pi^2 \epsilon R^4} \vec{e}_r$$



(a)

单位时间从边界流入的能量为

$$P = -S \cdot 2\pi R h = \frac{IQh}{\pi \epsilon R^2}$$

电容器总能量:

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 \cdot \pi R^2 h = \frac{Q^2 h}{2\pi \epsilon R^2}$$

单位时间能量改变:

$$\frac{dW_e}{dt} = \frac{Qh}{\pi \epsilon R^2} \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{IQh}{\pi \epsilon R^2} = P$$

注意: 忽略了涡旋电场和磁场的能量

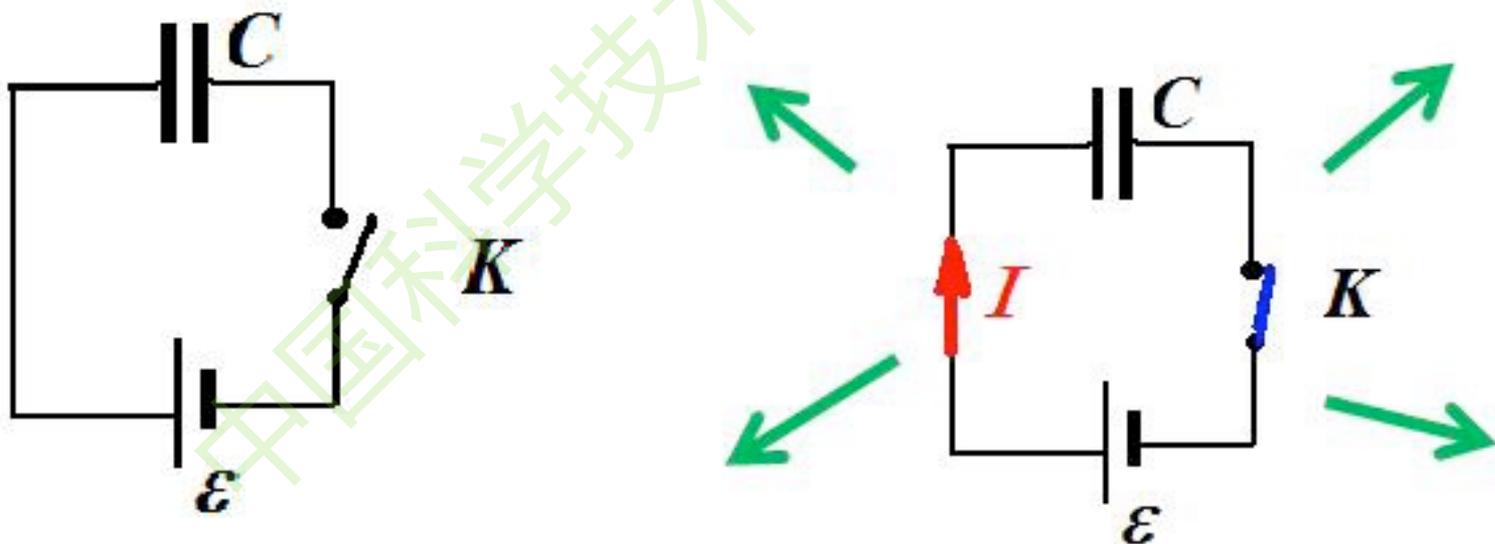
RC电路

当电源电动势恒定时，电源做功总是一半给电容，一半给电阻

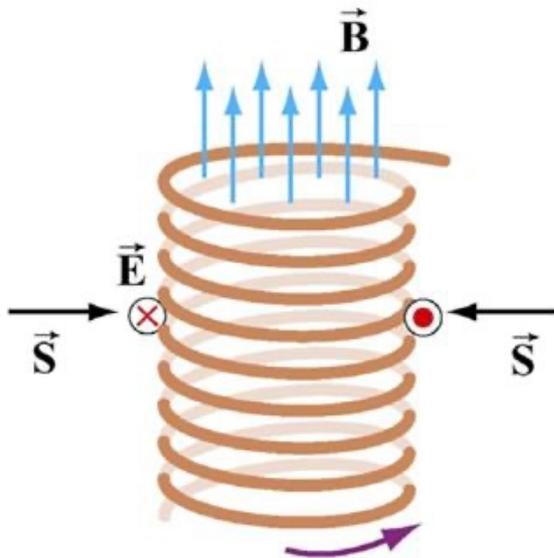
如果电阻为0，电阻不产生焦耳热，另一半能量哪里去了？

通电瞬间，电流极大，电场变化很大，磁场很大。此时磁场和涡旋电场不能忽略。

能量通过电磁波的形式辐射出去了。（类似电偶极子）



螺线管中的能量传输



$$\vec{B} = \mu n I \vec{e}_z$$

$$\oint_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{r}{2} \mu n \frac{dI}{dt} \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = -\frac{r}{2} \mu n \frac{dI}{dt} \cdot n I \vec{e}_\varphi \times \vec{e}_z = -\frac{\mu n^2 r I}{2} \frac{dI}{dt} \vec{e}_r$$

单位时间流入侧面的能量：

$$P = -S 2\pi R h = \mu n^2 I \frac{dI}{dt} \pi R^2 h$$

$$\frac{dW_m}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mu n I \cdot n I \right) \pi R^2 h = \mu n^2 I \frac{dI}{dt} \pi R^2 h = P$$

电磁波的动量

电磁波具有能量，也具有动量

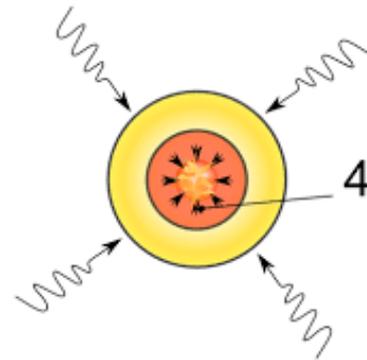
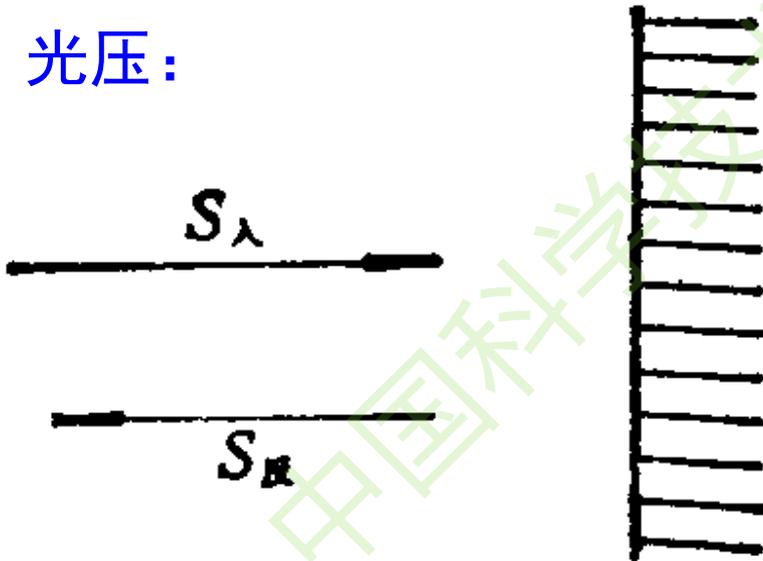
动量密度：

$$\vec{g} = \frac{\tilde{w}}{c} \vec{e}_s = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{H}}{c^2} = \frac{\vec{S}}{c^2}$$

$$P = \frac{S}{c} (1 + r)$$

$$r = \frac{S_{\text{反}}}{S_{\lambda}}$$

光压：



4 More heated outer layers of hydrogen causes high enough pressure to ignite nuclear fusion