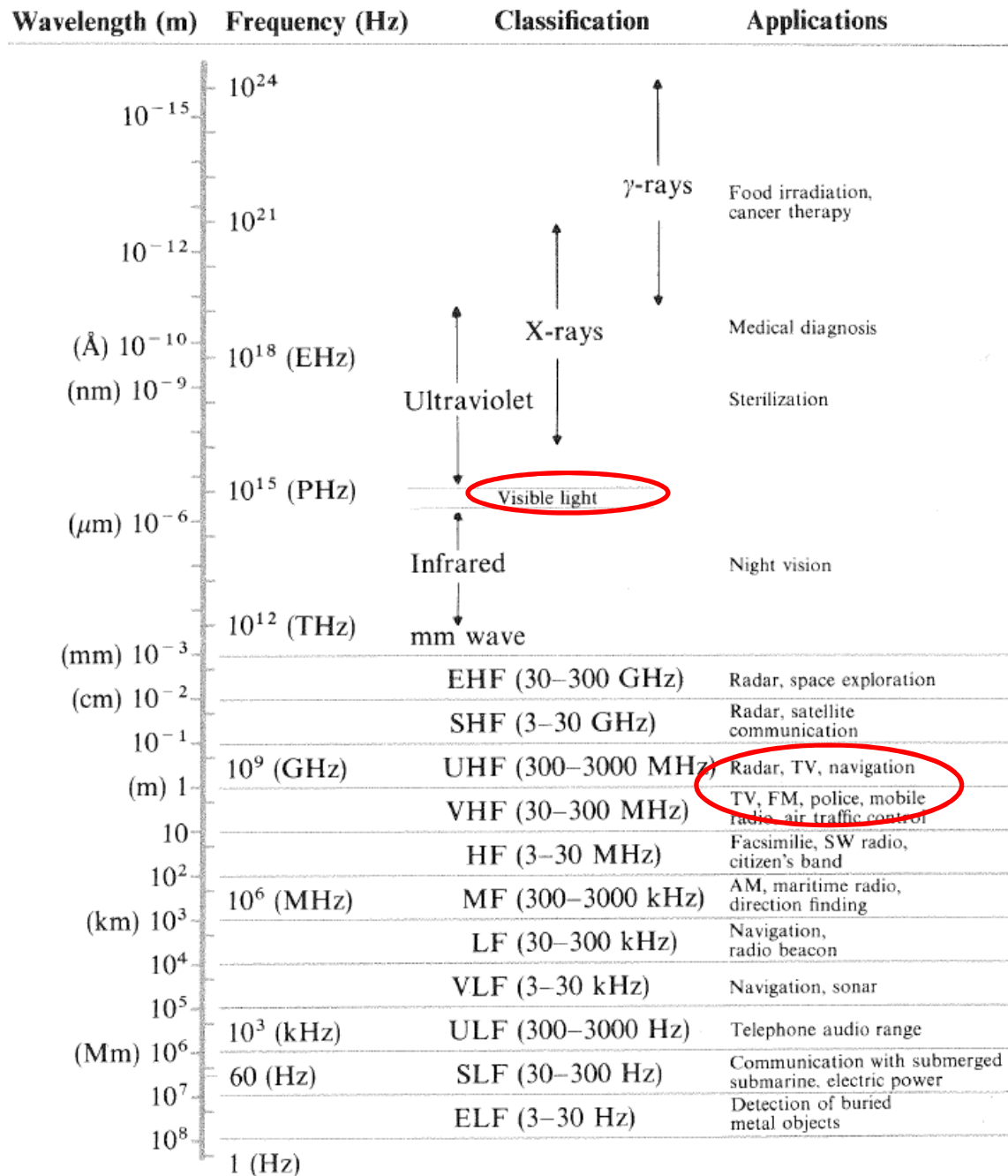


Kap. 32: Elektromagnetiske bølger

- 32.1 Maxwells likninger differensialform. [Notat 4](#)
Emb-spekteret
- 32.2 Bølgelikninga, matematisk utledning fra
Maxwells diff.likninger
Y&F: "Visuell utledning" fra Maxwells integrallikninger
- 32.3 Harmoniske bølger. Polarisering
- 32.4 Energi, effekt, bev.mengde.
Poyntingvektoren
- «Forelesningsnotater» i Notat 7.

(32.5 Stående bølger ikke pensum)

Spectrum of electromagnetic waves.



Økende energi

Maxwells likninger.

James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), skotsk fysiker.
(Aberdeen, London og Cambridge)

Blant de største vitenskapsmenn ved siden av Newton og Einstein.

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_E}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = -\frac{\partial \Phi_B}{\partial t}$$



Integral-
form:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Ladningsfritt} \quad (\text{Gauss' lov for } \vec{E})$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0 \quad \text{Strømfritt} \quad (\text{Gauss' lov for } \vec{B})$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 \vec{I} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_E}{\partial t} \quad (\text{Amperes lov})$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = -\frac{\partial \Phi_B}{\partial t} \quad (\text{Faradays lov}).$$

Differen-
sial-
form:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Ladningsfritt}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \text{Strømfritt}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

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

Maxwells likninger

(ladningsfritt og strømfritt rom)

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

.. gir bølgelikningene

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} \quad (6)$$

Bølgefart: $c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\epsilon}}$

-- i vakuum:

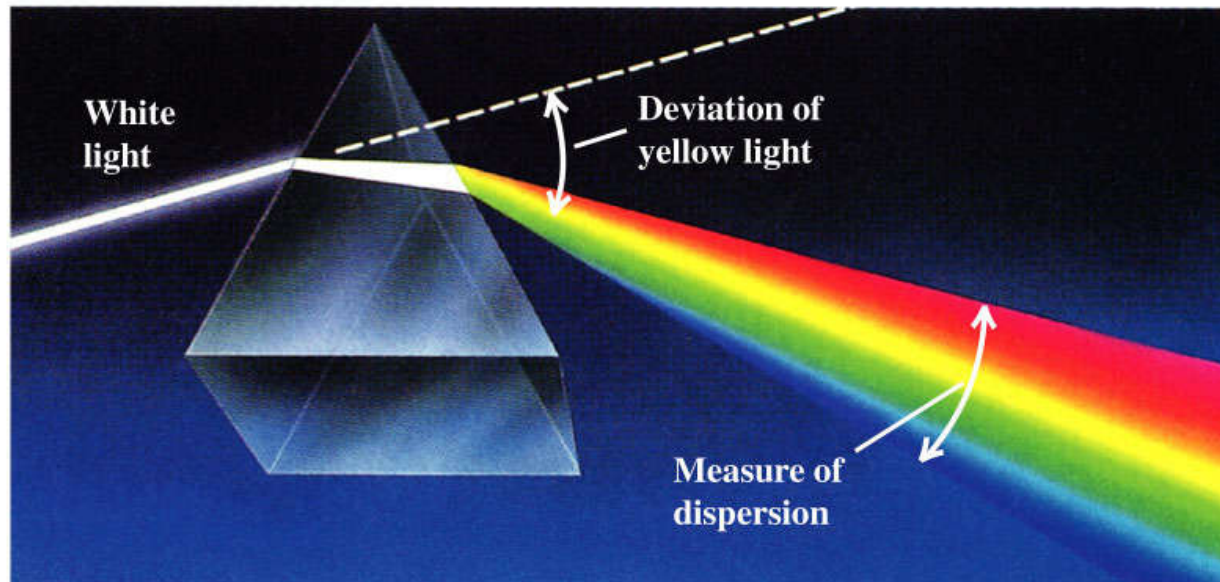
$$c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0\epsilon_0}} = 299\,792\,458 \text{ m/s} \approx 300 \text{ Mm/s}$$

-- i dielektrikum:

$$c = c_0 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}} = c_0 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon_r}} < c_0$$

Relativ permittivitet ϵ_r , brytningsindeks $n = c_0/c$
 og lysfart c/c_0 i vann ved 20 °C:

$f/10^{14}\text{Hz}$	λ / nm	Farge	ϵ_r	$n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$	$c/c_0 = 1/n$
0	∞	(statisk \mathbf{E})	83	-	-
4,24	707	Rød	1,7708	1,3307	0,7515
7,41	405	Fiolett	1,7924	1,3388	0,7469



Laplaceoperatoren

Rottmann gir kun Laplaceoperatoren for skalar:

$$\Delta \psi = \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial^2 y} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial^2 z}$$

Laplace på vektor::

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \vec{E} &= \left[\nabla^2 E_x, \nabla^2 E_y, \nabla^2 E_z \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial^2 y} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial^2 z}, \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial^2 y} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial^2 z}, \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial^2 y} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial^2 z} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Med kun x-avhengighet (bølge i x-retning):

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \left[\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial^2 x}, \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial^2 x}, \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial^2 x} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial^2 x}$$

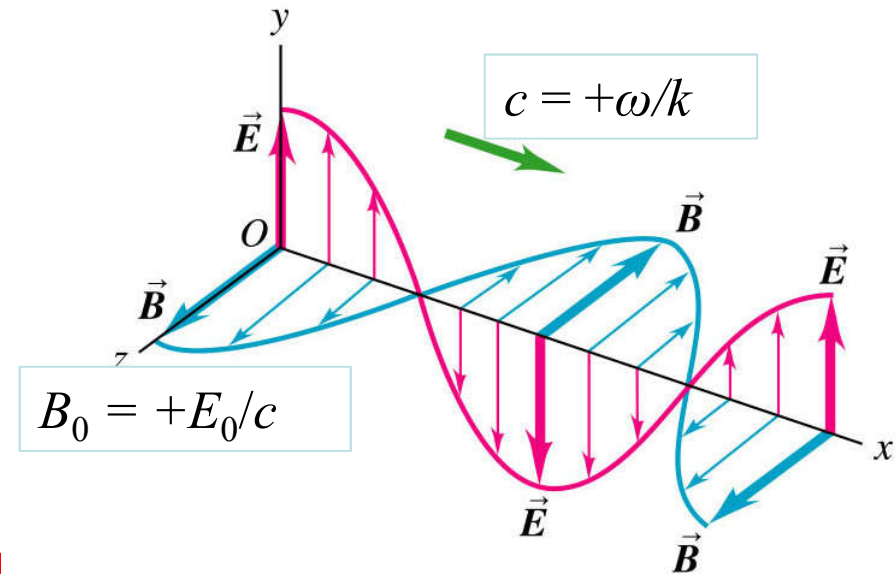
E_y -bølge i positiv x -retning:

$$E(x,t) = E_0 \mathbf{j} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

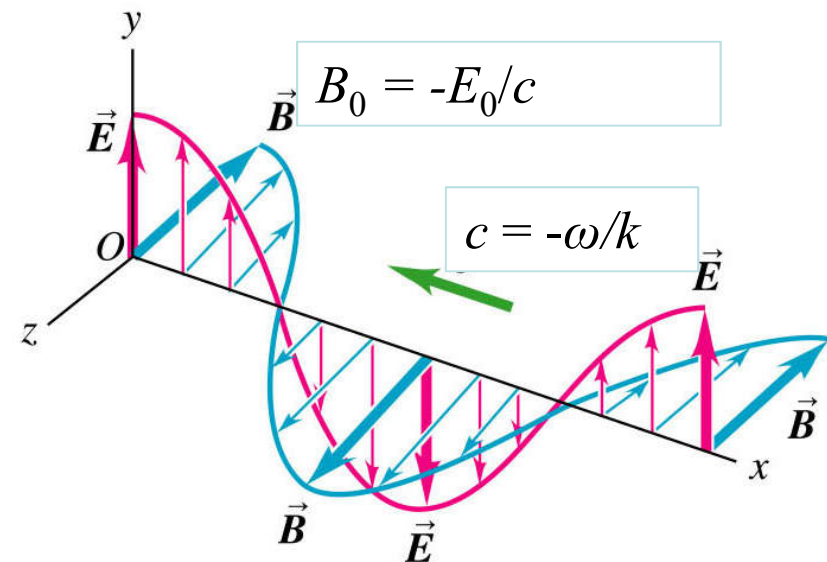
$B_0 = \pm E_0/c$
 gir at $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$
 peker i forplantingsretningen

E_y -bølge i negativ x -retning:

$$E(x,t) = E_0 \mathbf{j} \cos(kx + \omega t)$$



\vec{E} : y-component only
 \vec{B} : z-component only



\vec{E} : y-component only
 \vec{B} : z-component only

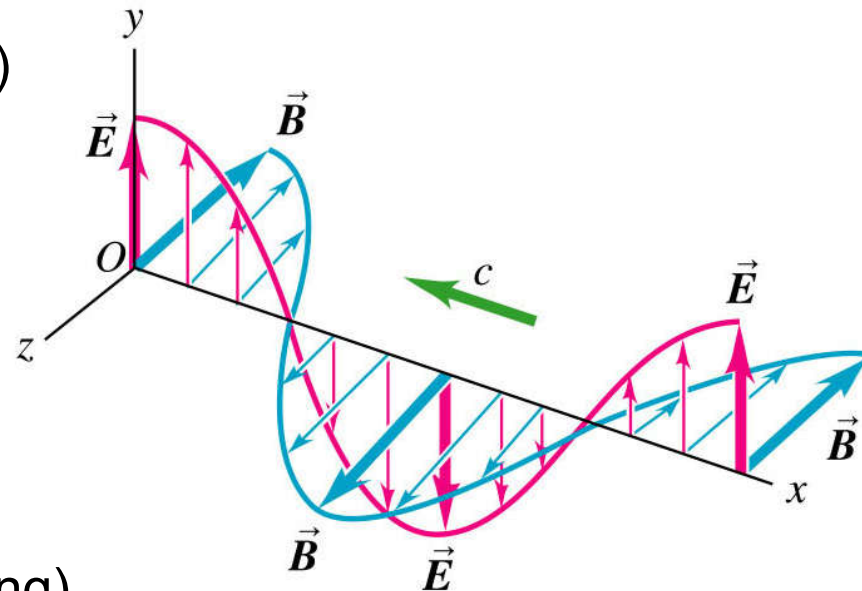
Ulike planpolariseringer (eks: bølger i x -retning)

Planpolarisert vertikalt (\vec{E} i y -retning)

$$\vec{E} = E_y(x,t) \vec{j} = E_0 \vec{j} \cos(kx + \omega t)$$

$$\vec{B} = B_z(x,t) \vec{k} = B_0 \vec{k} \cos(kx + \omega t)$$

$$E_0 = -cB_0$$

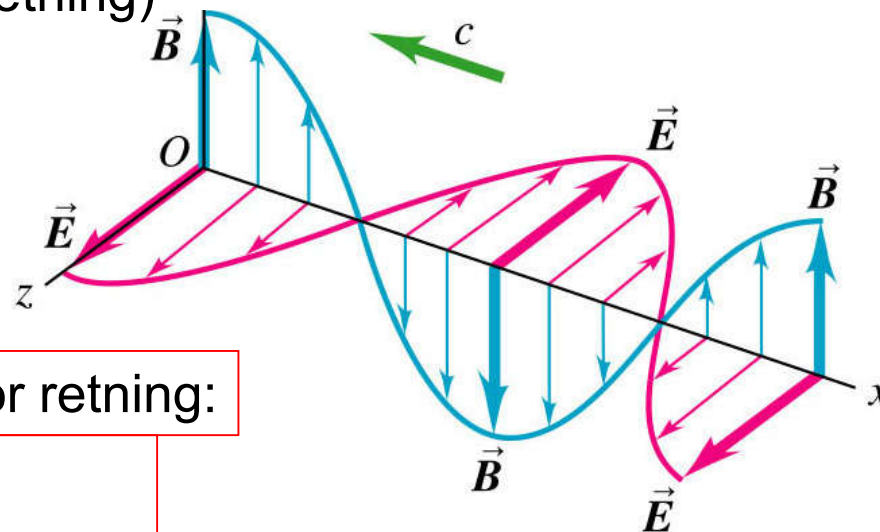


Planpolarisert horisontalt (\vec{E} i z -retning)

$$\vec{E} = E_z(x,t) \vec{k} = E_0 \vec{k} \cos(kx + \omega t)$$

$$\vec{B} = B_y(x,t) \vec{j} = B_0 \vec{j} \cos(kx + \omega t)$$

$$E_0 = cB_0$$



Bruk $|E_0| = c |B_0|$ og følgende for retning:

$$\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$

peker i forplantingsretningen

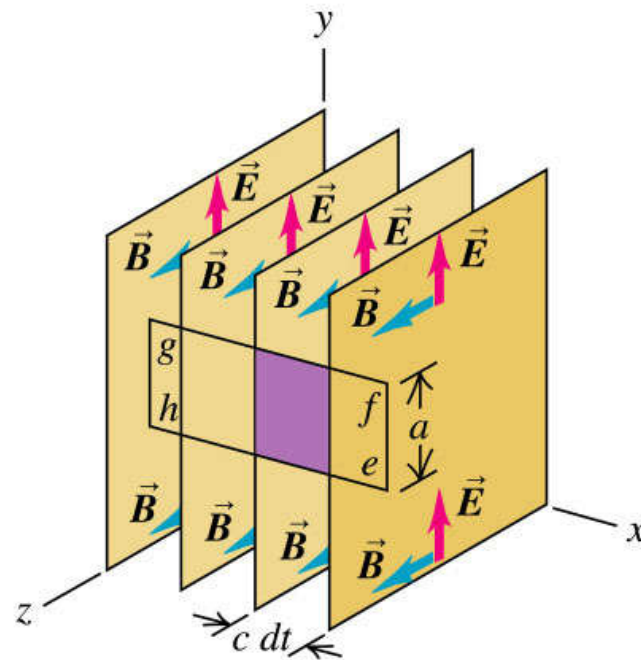
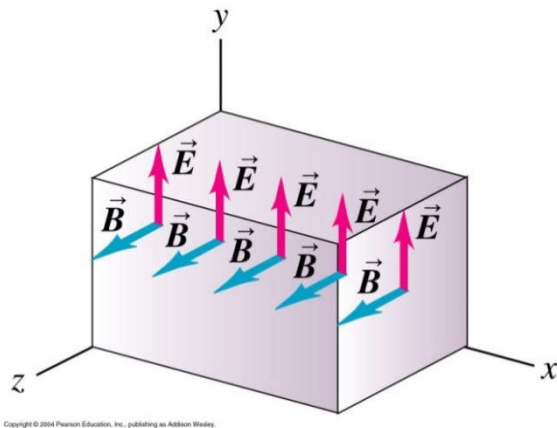
Utlledning i Young & Freedman:

Faradays lov:

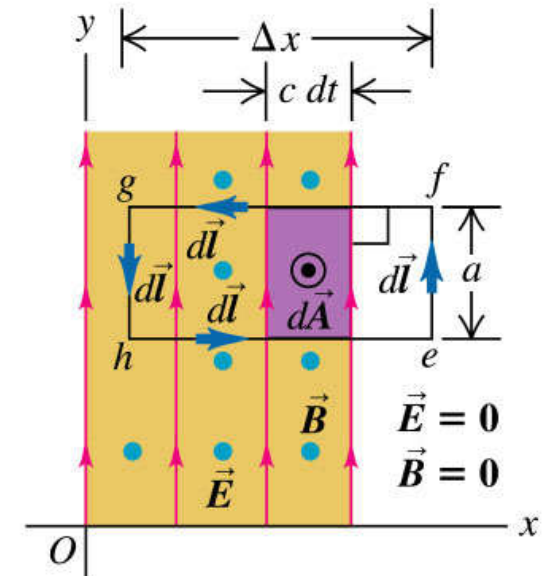
Integrasjonsveg $efghe$: $\int \mathbf{E} \, d\mathbf{s} = -d\Phi_B/dt$

Endring i Φ_B pga. fiolett felt: $-E a = -B a (c \, dt)/dt$

$$E = Bc$$



(a) In time dt , the wave front moves a distance $c \, dt$ in the $+x$ -direction



(b) Side view of situation in (a)

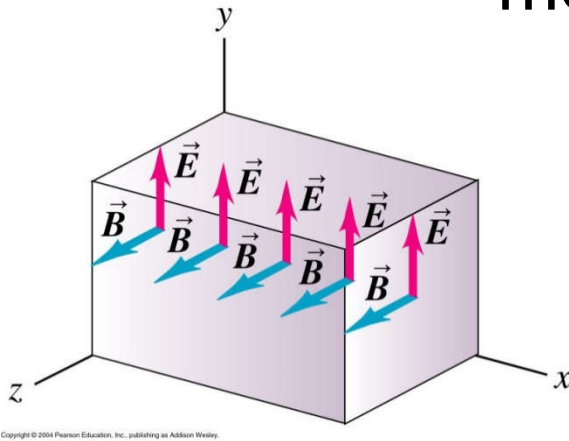
Utlledning i Young & Freedman:

Amperes lov:

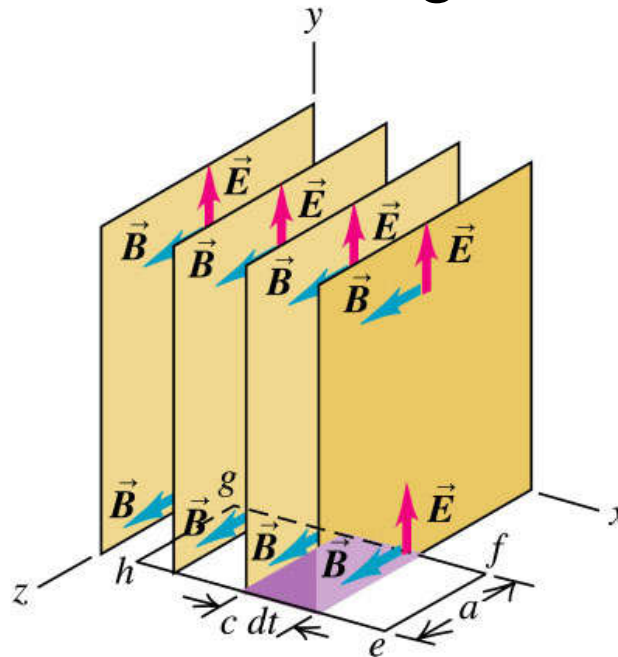
Integrasjonsveg $efghe$: $\int \vec{B} \, d\vec{s} = \mu\epsilon \, d\Phi_E/dt$

Endring i Φ_E pga. fiolett felt: $B a = \mu\epsilon E a (c \, dt)/dt$

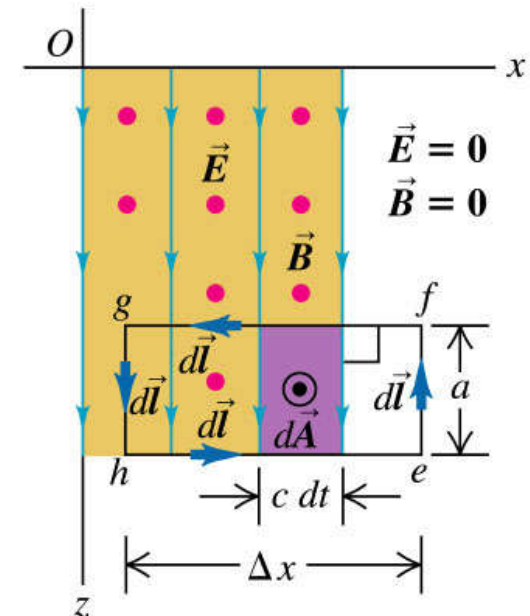
med $E = Bc$ gir dette $c^2 = 1/\mu\epsilon$



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(a) In time dt , the wave front moves a distance $c \, dt$ in the $+x$ -direction

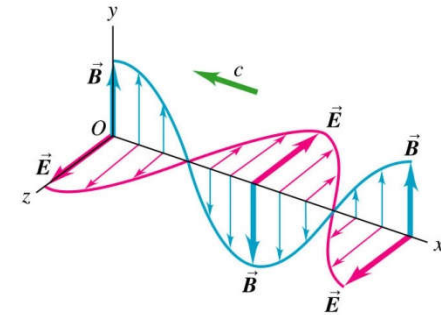
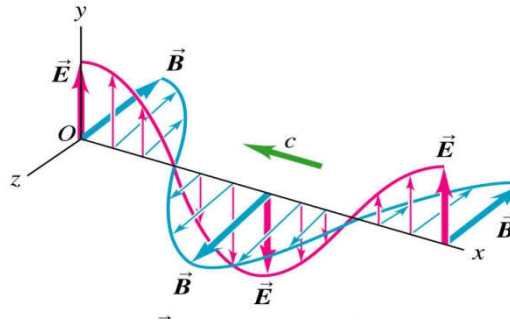


(b) Top view of situation in (a)

Ulike polariseringer

Planpolarisert:

vertikal $E_y(x,t)$ eller
horizontal $E_z(x,t)$



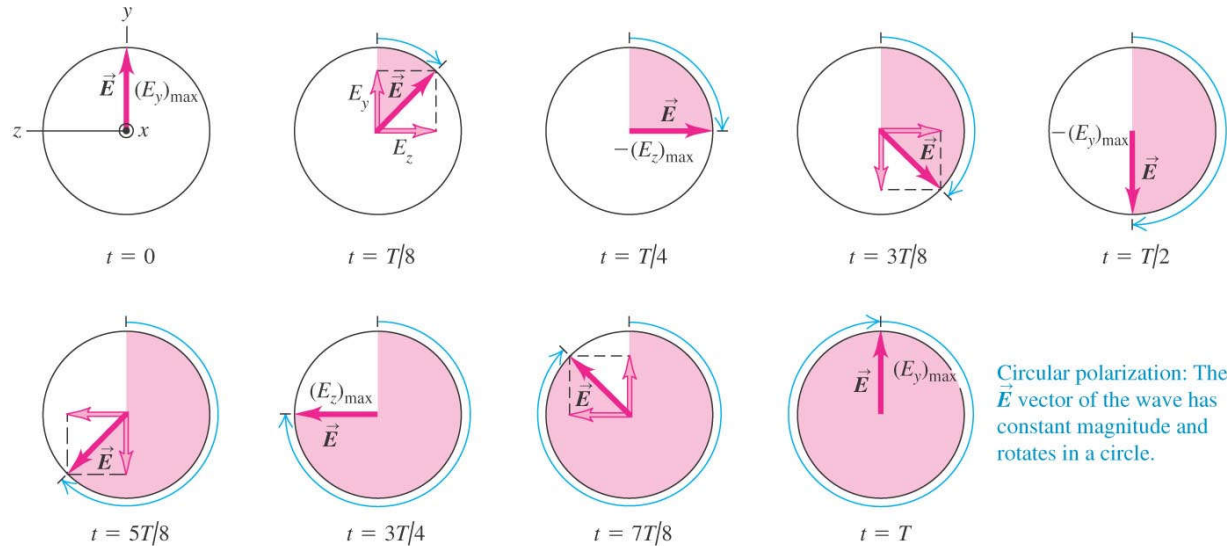
Sirkulærpolarisert:

E roterer, dvs:

$|E_y(x,t)| = |E_z(x,t)|$
men 90° ute av fase.

B roterer,

retning 90° med E .



Circular polarization: The \vec{E} vector of the wave has constant magnitude and rotates in a circle.

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Upolarisert:

Ingen ordning (like mye $E_y(x,t)$ som $E_z(x,t)$)

Elektromagnetiske bølger

Energitetthet (J/m^3): $u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 H^2 = \epsilon_0 E^2$
tidsmiddel $\langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2$

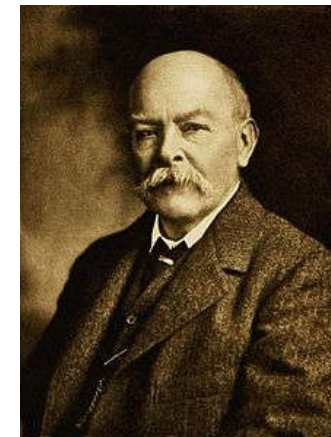
Poyntingvektoren = intensitet (W/m^2):

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}$$

$$S = |\mathbf{S}| = E H = c u$$

tidsmiddel: $\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle = c \langle u \rangle$

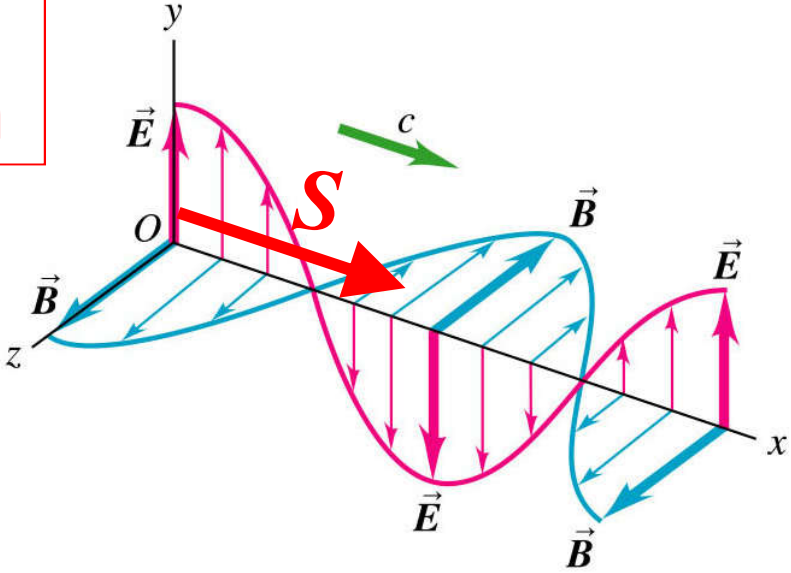
**Poyntingvektoren $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}$
peker i forplantingsretningen**



John Henry Poynting, britisk fysiker 1852-1914.

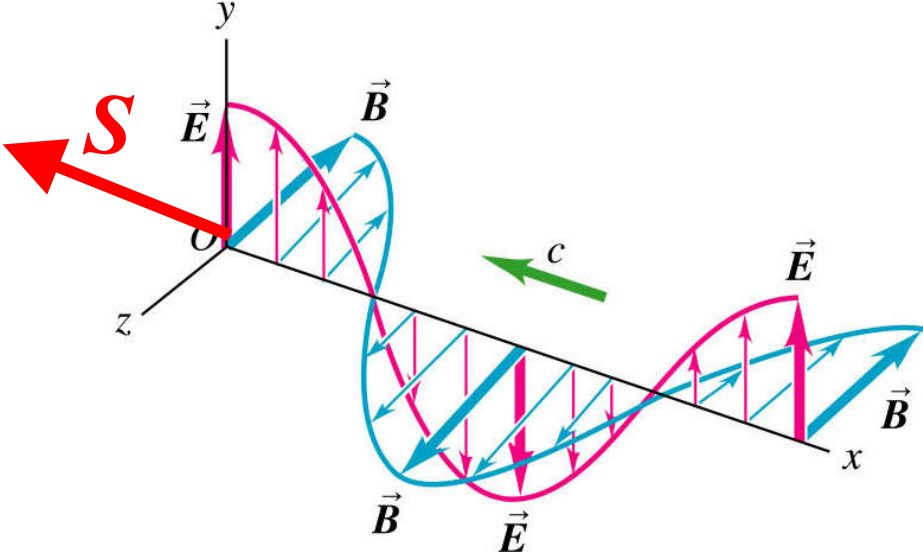
$S = E \times H$
 peker i forplantingsretningen

Emb. i positiv x-retning:



\vec{E} : y-component only
 \vec{B} : z-component only

Emb. i negativ x-retning:



\vec{E} : y-component only
 \vec{B} : z-component only

Elektromagnetiske bølger

Bevegelsesmengde (fotoner, $m_0=0$, $v=c$) (kg m/s²):

$$p = \langle U \rangle / c$$

$$\text{per volum: } p' = \langle S \rangle / c^2$$

Strålingstrykk (N/m²):

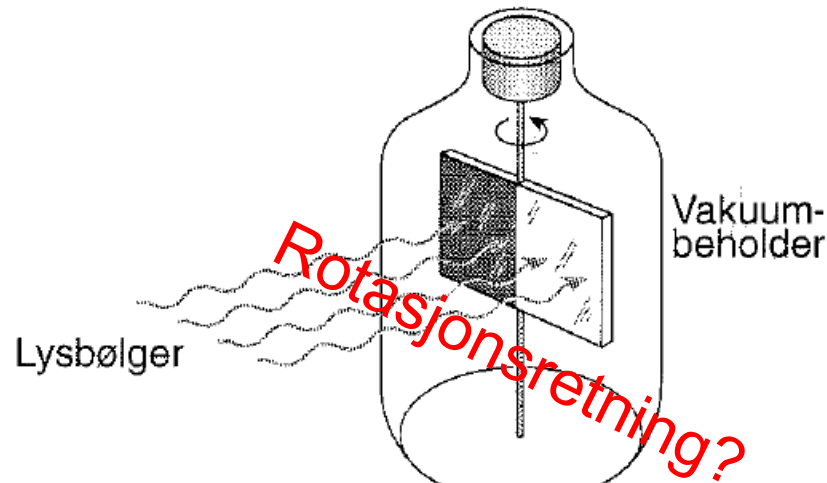
$$p_{\text{rad}} = p' c = \langle S \rangle / c = \langle u \rangle$$

svart overflate

$$p_{\text{rad}} = 2p' c = 2\langle S \rangle / c = 2\langle u \rangle$$

blank overflate

Crookes' radiometer



(fra Lillestøl, Hunderi, Lien)

Figur 28.8 Roterende speil i vakuumbeholder. Den ene halvparten av speilet reflekterer det innfallende lyset, og den andre absorberer det.

Drevet av termodynamikk (varm svart flate), ikke stråletrykk. Optimalt lufttrykk 10^{-5} atm.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crookes_radiometer
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r7NEI_C9Yh0



Kap. 32. Oppsummering 1. Elektromagnetiske bølger

- **Elektromagnetisk bølge, eks.:** $E_y(x,t) = E_0 \cos(kx \pm \omega t)$
og $B_z(x,t) = B_0 \cos(kx \pm \omega t)$
- **Bølgelikning:** $\partial^2 \mathbf{E} / \partial x^2 = 1/c^2 \partial^2 \mathbf{E} / \partial t^2$ og $\partial^2 \mathbf{B} / \partial x^2 = 1/c^2 \partial^2 \mathbf{B} / \partial t^2$.
- Sammenheng \mathbf{E} og \mathbf{B} : $|E_0| = c |B_0|$. Bølgeretning som $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}$
- Bølgefart vakuum: $\omega/k = f\lambda = c_0 = (\mu_0 \varepsilon_0)^{-1/2} \approx 300 \text{ Mm/s}$.
- Bølgefart dielektrikum: $c = (\mu_0 \varepsilon)^{-1/2} = c_0 (\varepsilon_r)^{-1/2} < c_0$.
- Permittiviteten ε_r må beregnes for aktuell frekvens: $\varepsilon_r(\omega)$.
- Frekvenser f fra 10^5 Hz (radiobølger) til 10^{22} Hz (γ -bølger).
- Bølgelengder λ fra 10 km (radiobølger) til 10^{-14} m (γ -bølger).

Kap. 32. Oppsummering 2. Elektromagnetiske bølger

- Energitetthet (J/m^3) = $u(t) = \varepsilon_0 E(t)^2$
- Tidsmiddel $\langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_0^2$
- Energistrømtetthet (W/m^2) = poyntingvektoren
= $\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{E}(t) \times \mathbf{H}(t)$.
- Intensitet (W/m^2) = $\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}_0 \mathbf{B}_0 / \mu_0 = \frac{1}{2} c \varepsilon E_0^2 = c \langle u \rangle$.
- Emb. (fotoner) har også bevegelsesmengde som forårsaker trykk ved refleksjon eller absorpsjon mot vegg, ifølge Newtons 2. lov:
- Strålingstrykk: $\langle p_{\text{rad}} \rangle = S/c = \langle u \rangle$
Dobbelt trykk ved full refleksjon mot blank flate.