

16.10.06

(79)

EL. magn. bølger (LHL 28, TM30)

Fra sist:

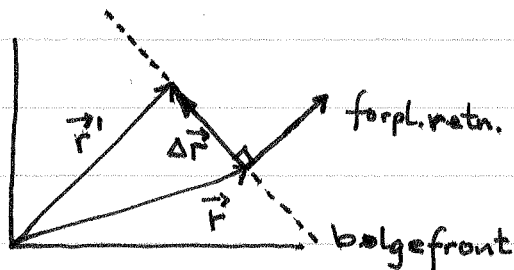
$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \quad \nabla^2 \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$c = (\epsilon_0 \mu_0)^{-1/2} \approx 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 E_i}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_i}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_i}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E_i}{\partial t^2} \quad i = x, y, z$$

Harmonisk plan bølge: $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}_0 \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)$
 $\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{B}_0 \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)$

Propagerer i retning \hat{k} : La \vec{r} og $\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + \Delta\vec{r}$ være punkter i en og samme bølgefront, dvs \vec{r} og \vec{r}' er begge ^(punkter) på et plan normalt på bølgens forplantningsretning.



Må ha $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}(\vec{r}', t)$

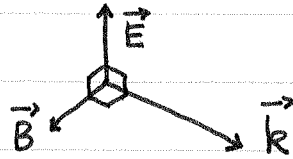
$$\Rightarrow \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}' - \omega t = \vec{k} \cdot (\vec{r} + \Delta\vec{r}) - \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{k} \cdot \Delta\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{k} \perp \Delta\vec{r} \quad \Rightarrow \vec{k} \perp \text{bølgefronten}$$

($\Delta\vec{r}$ vilkårlig vektor i bølgefronten) $\Rightarrow \vec{k}$ er forpl. retn.

Maxwells ligninger $\Rightarrow \vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \omega \vec{B}$



$kE = \omega B$

$E = \frac{\omega}{k} B = c B$

• Superposisjon:

Hvis \vec{E}_1 og \vec{E}_2 er løsninger av bølglign., er $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$ også løsning. Tilsv. for \vec{B} .

• Generell løsning: $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1(x-ct) + \vec{E}_2(x+ct)$ [bølge langs x]

• Polarisasjon:

Lineærpol.: $\vec{E} = \hat{z} E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)$ (evt. planpol.)

Sirkulærpol.: $\vec{E} = \hat{y} E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t) \pm \hat{z} E_0 \cos(kx - \omega t)$ (høyrehnds / venstre -11-)

Elliptisk: $\vec{E} = \hat{y} E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t) + \hat{z} 2E_0 \cos(kx - \omega t)$ (f. eks.)

Energi og impuls i el.magn. bølge (LHL 28.6, TM 30.3)

Fra før: $I = v \cdot \bar{\epsilon}$

intensitet ($\frac{J}{s \cdot m^2} = W/m^2$)

bølg hastighet (m/s)

bølgens midlere energi pr volumenhet (J/m^3)

For el.magn. bølge:

$$\begin{aligned} v &= c \\ \epsilon &\rightarrow \bar{\epsilon} = \frac{u}{V} = \frac{u_E}{V} + \frac{u_B}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2 \quad (FY1003 / FY4155) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{E}{c}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 \\ &= \epsilon_0 E^2 \end{aligned}$$

⇒ I = c ε₀ E²

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

S = |S| = 1/μ₀ E · E/c = ε₀ c² · E · E/c = c ε₀ E²

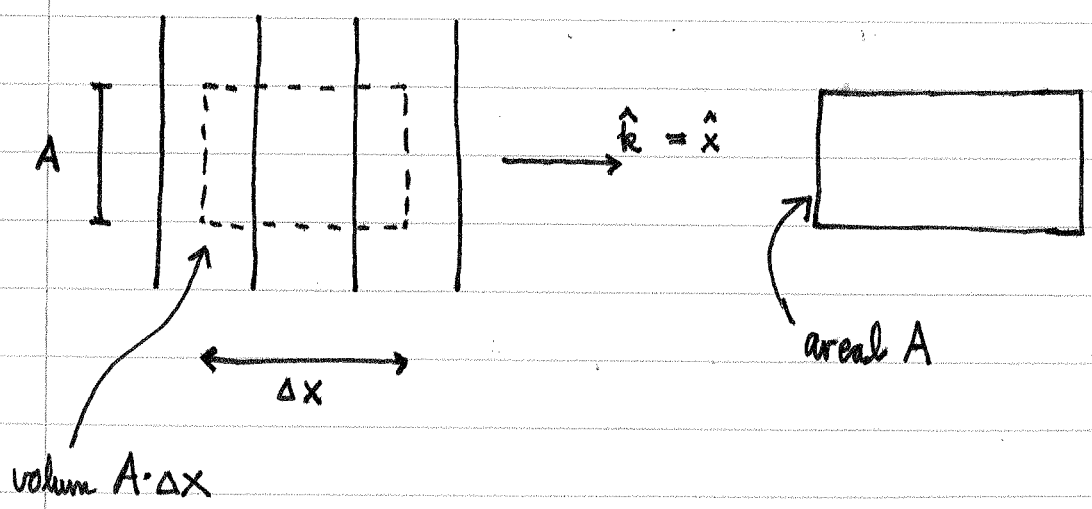
⇒ $I = \bar{S}$ (evt. I = <S> hvis tidsmidling)

⇒ Middelværdien (over en periode T, evt. en bølgelængde λ) av S er i tallverdi lik bølgens intensitet, mens retningen er i bølgens forplantningsretning (dvs <S> = I k̂).

Fra før: π = E/v = midlere impuls pr volumenhet

For elmagn. bølge: π = u/c = ε₀ E²/c = S/c² = μ₀ ε₀ S

⇒ π = μ₀ ε₀ S = μ₀ ε₀ S k̂

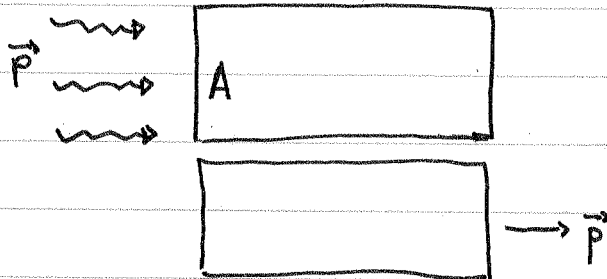


Midlere impuls som treffer areal A på tid $\Delta t = \Delta x / c$:

$$\langle \Delta p \rangle = \langle \pi \rangle \cdot A \cdot \Delta x = \langle \pi \rangle \cdot A \cdot c \cdot \Delta t$$

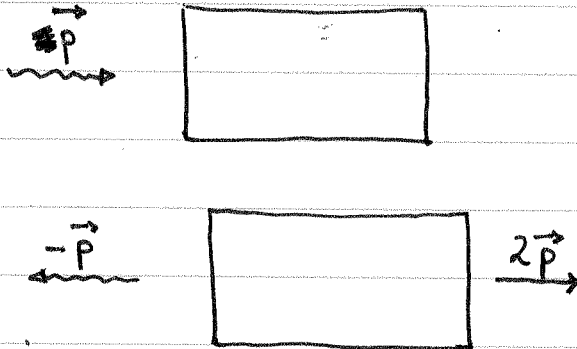
Tilsvarende et strålingsstrykk (fra e.m. bølgen på flaten A):

$$P_{\text{rad}} = \frac{\langle F \rangle}{A} = \frac{\langle \Delta p \rangle / \Delta t}{A} = \langle \pi \rangle c = \frac{\langle S \rangle}{c} = \frac{I}{c} = \epsilon_0 \langle E^2 \rangle$$



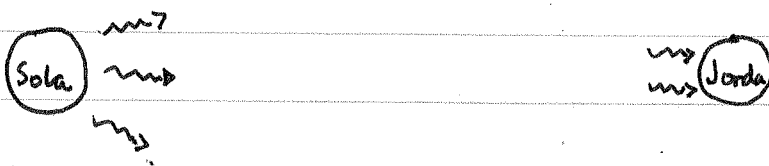
Har her antatt total absorpsjon.

Dersom total refleksjon:



$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{rad}} = 2 \frac{I}{c} = 2 \epsilon_0 \langle E^2 \rangle$$

Eks:



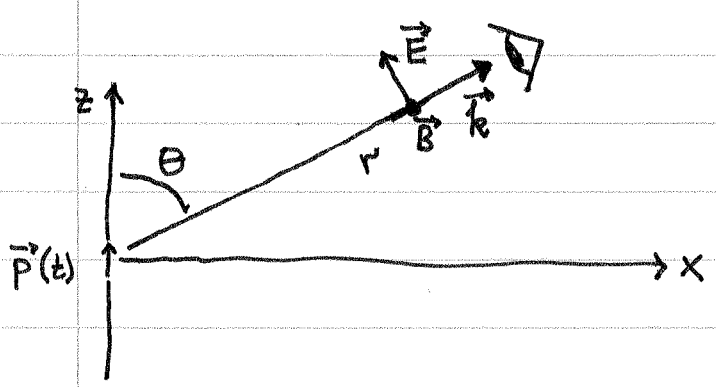
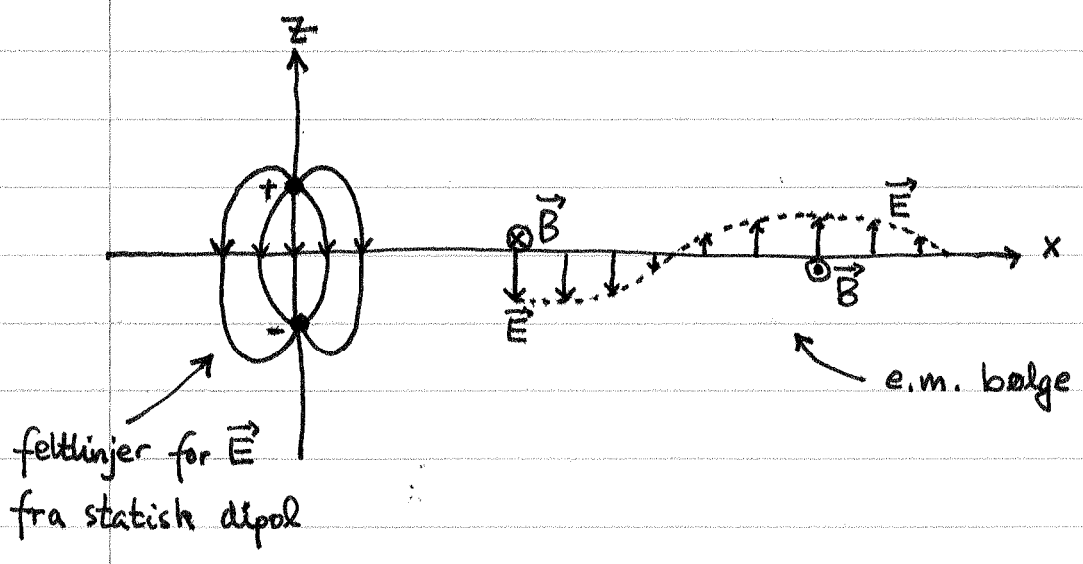
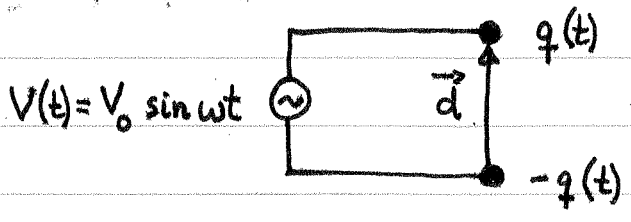
$$P_{\text{rad}} \sim 10^{-6} \text{ N/m}^2 \ll P_{\text{atm}} = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

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Stråling fra oscillerende dipoler (LHL 28.7, TM 30.3)

Akselererte ladninger sender ut el. magn. bølger

Eks: Oscillerende elektrisk dipol $\vec{p} = q \vec{d}$
 $= q_0 \vec{d} \sin \omega t$
 $= \vec{p}_0 \sin \omega t$

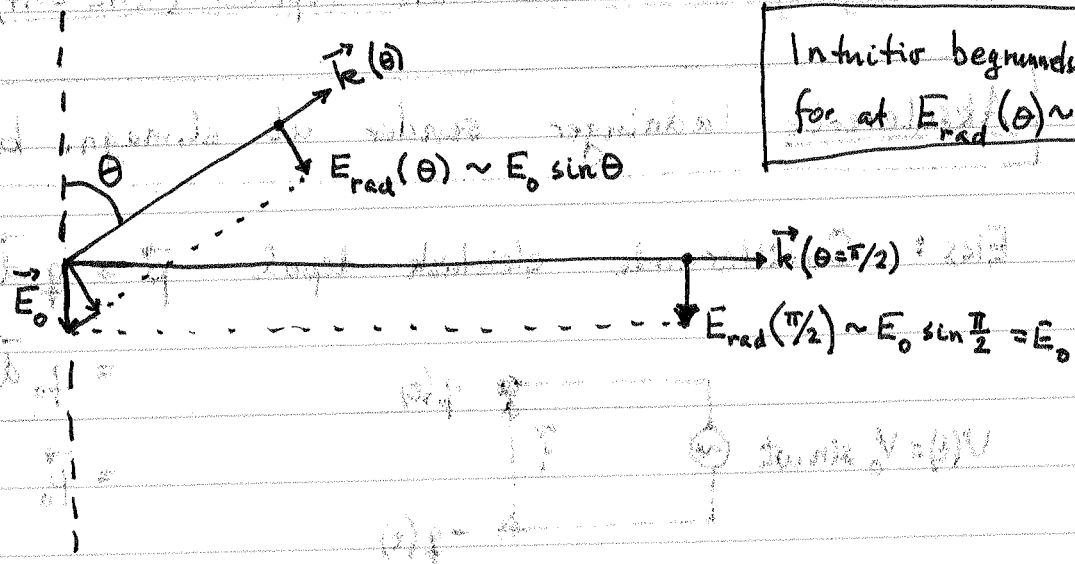


$\oint \langle \vec{S} \rangle \cdot d\vec{A} =$ midlere utsendt energi pr tidsenhet, må være uavhengig av r
 $\Rightarrow I(r) \sim 1/r^2 \Rightarrow E(r) \sim 1/r$ (langt unna)
 (og $B(r) \sim 1/r$)

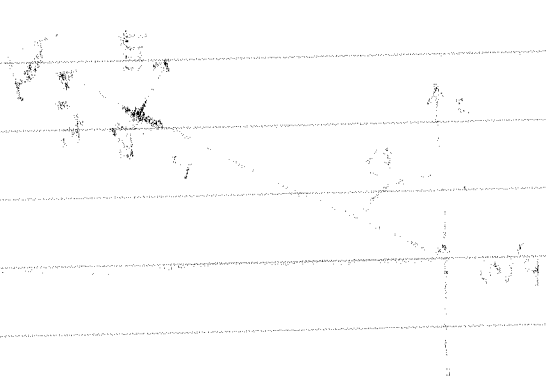
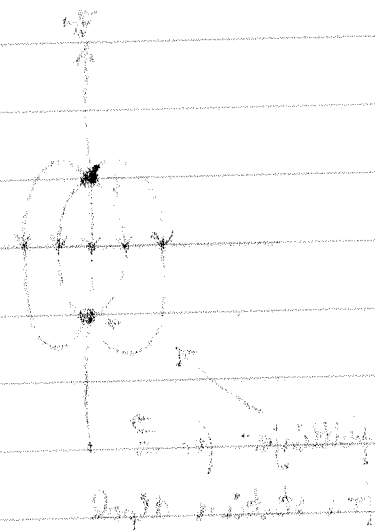
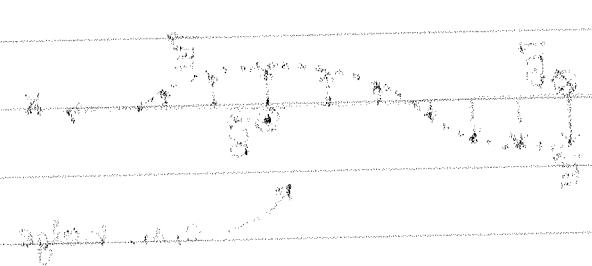
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83B



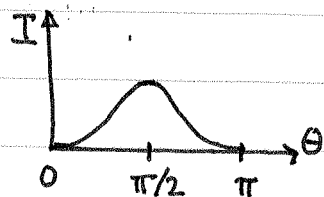
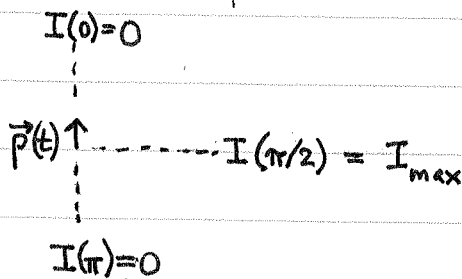
Intuitiv begründet
für $E_{\text{rad}}(\theta) \sim \sin \theta$



$(\vec{k}(\theta) \cdot \vec{r})^2$

$\frac{dP}{d\Omega} \propto \sin^2 \theta$

Vinkelfordeling: $E(\theta) \sim \sin \theta \Rightarrow I(\theta) \sim \sin^2 \theta$
(lengtanna)



Frekvensavhengighet:

Maxwells lign. $\Rightarrow I \sim \langle \ddot{z} \rangle^2$; $\langle \ddot{z} \rangle =$ ladningenes midlere akselerasjon

$$z(t) = z_0 \sin \omega t \Rightarrow \ddot{z}(t) = -\omega^2 z_0 \sin \omega t \Rightarrow \langle \ddot{z} \rangle \sim \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I \sim \omega^4$$

Utstrålt effekt: $\langle P \rangle = \frac{P_0^2 \omega^4}{12\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \sim \omega^4$ (se f.eks. Griffiths) (Øving 8)

Tilsvarende for oscillerende magnetisk dipol:



$$\vec{m}(t) = I(t) \vec{A} = I_0 \vec{A} \sin \omega t = \vec{m}_0 \sin \omega t$$

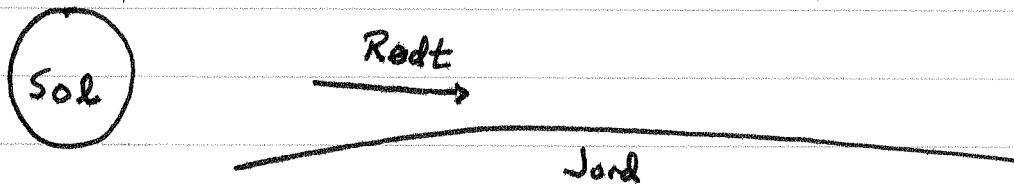
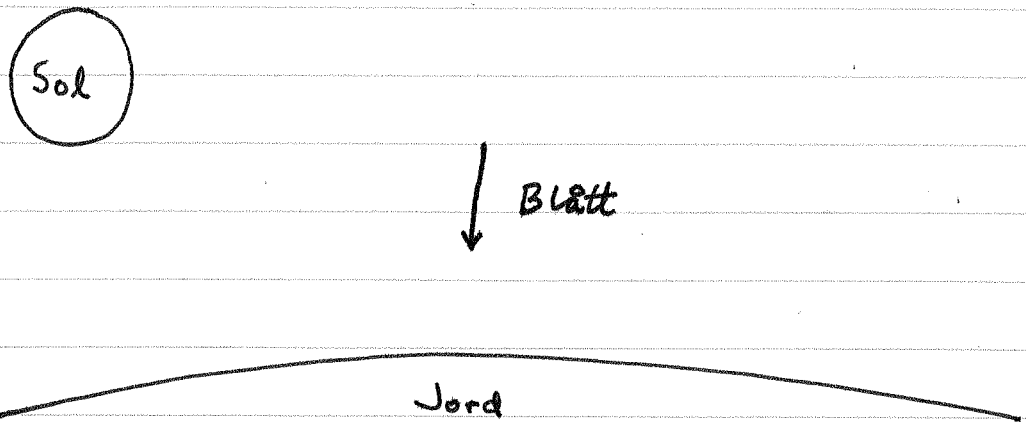
Utstrålt effekt: $\langle P \rangle = \frac{\mu_0 m_0^2 \omega^4}{12\pi c^3} \sim \omega^4$ (se f.eks. Griffiths)

For ^{atom-}kjerner og atomer: $\langle P \rangle_{\text{elek.}} \gg \langle P \rangle_{\text{magn.}}$

For makroskopiske antenner: $\langle P \rangle_{\text{elek.}} \sim \langle P \rangle_{\text{magn.}}$

Blå himmel - rød solnedgang (LHL 30.7, TM 31.7)

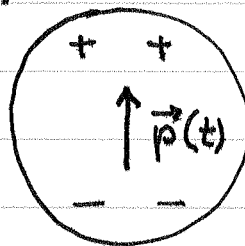
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$$\vec{E}_{in}(t) = \vec{E}_0 \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)$$

Innkommende lys

$$\vec{E}_{in}(t)$$



Indusert elek. dipolmoment
 $\vec{p}(t) = \vec{p}_0 \sin \omega t$

Molekyl i atmosfæren

- e.m. energi absorberes av molekyler i atmosfæren
- molekylene blir induserte oscillerende dipoler $\vec{p}(t)$
- molekylene sender e.m. energi ut igjen

Totalt: e.m. bølger fra sola spres av atmosfæren

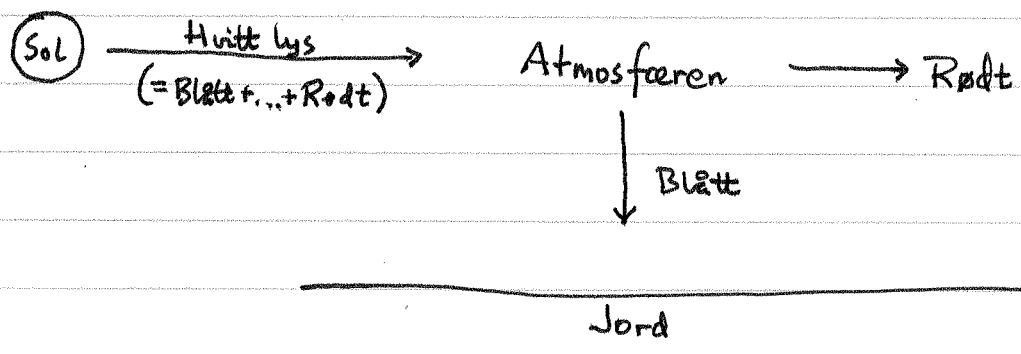
$$P(\omega) = \oint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{A} \sim \omega^4$$

⇒ økende spredning for økende frekvens

Blått lys: $\lambda_B \sim 400 \text{ nm}$

Rødt lys: $\lambda_R \sim 700 \text{ nm}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(\text{blått})}{P(\text{rødt})} = \left(\frac{\omega_B}{\omega_R}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{\lambda_R}{\lambda_B}\right)^4 \sim \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^4 \sim 10$$



Lav sol:

