

§ 5.3 电偶极辐射

1. 学习目标

理解辐射场的一般公式

理解偶极辐射的条件、展开式、方向性

了解短天线的辐射

2. 复习和思考

静电场中 $1/r$ 展开

上节课主要内容

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{j}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$$

推迟势的物理意义

引言： 电磁波 ——→ 运动电荷系统辐射出来的

宏观： 天线 —— 载有交变电流

微观： 带电粒子 —— 变速运动

一. 计算辐射场的一般公式

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$$

$$\rho(\vec{x}', t) = \rho(\vec{x}')e^{-i\omega t} \longrightarrow \rho(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c}) = \rho(\vec{x}')e^{-i\omega(t - \frac{r}{c})}$$

$$\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t) = \vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{-i\omega t} \longrightarrow \vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c}) = \vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{-i\omega(t - \frac{r}{c})}$$

$$\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t) = \vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{-i\omega t} \longrightarrow \vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c}) = \vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{-i\omega(t - \frac{r}{c})}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{-i\omega(t - \frac{r}{c})}}{r} dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{-i\omega t} e^{i\omega \frac{r}{c}}}{r} dV'$$

说明 $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t)$ 按谐振变化

可以分成两部分？

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{ikr}}{r} dV'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{A}(\vec{x}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\because \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \therefore \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = i\omega \rho$$

\therefore 由 \vec{A} 可求 \vec{B} 、 \vec{E} (场):

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} (\text{条件 ?})$$

时谐波对时间求导:

$$\therefore \quad -i\omega \vec{E} = c^2 \nabla \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{c^2}{i\omega} \nabla \times [\vec{B}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}]$$

$$= \frac{ic}{k} \nabla \times \vec{B}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t} = \frac{ic}{k} \nabla \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\therefore \quad \vec{J} \longrightarrow \vec{A} \longrightarrow \vec{B} \longrightarrow \vec{E} \quad (\text{理论可求})$$

二. 矢势展开:

1. 三个区域 ①三个长度:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{电荷分布区域的线度 } l, \text{ 它决定 } |\vec{x}'| \text{ 的大小;} \\ \text{波长 } \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} \\ \text{电荷到场点的距离 } r = |\vec{x}' - \vec{x}| \end{array} \right.$$

② 小区域电流产生的辐射:

$$\text{小区域} \quad l \ll \lambda \quad l \ll r$$

电荷分布的线度 l 远远小于波长 λ 及观测距离 r

$$\text{③ 三种情况:} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ 近区} \quad r \ll \lambda \\ (2) \text{ 感应区} \quad r \approx \lambda \\ (3) \text{ 远区 (辐射区)} \quad r \gg \lambda \end{array} \right.$$

(一) 近区: $kr \ll 1$ $k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi f}{c}$

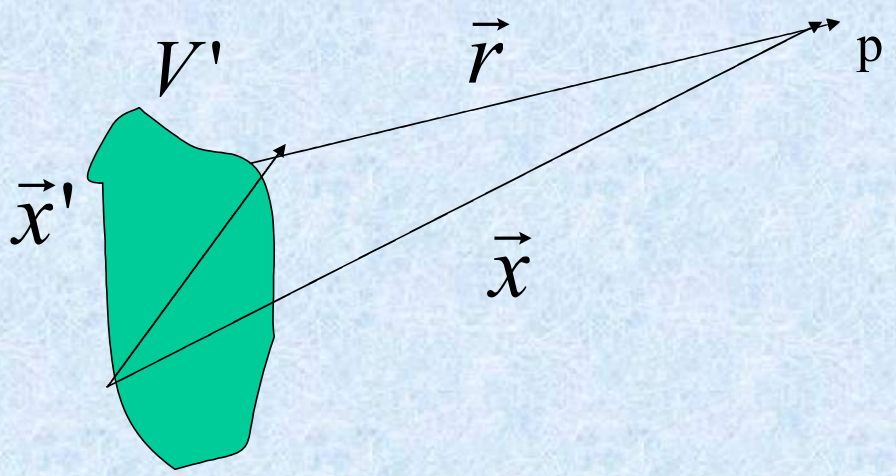
$$kr = \frac{2\pi r}{cT} \ll \frac{2\pi\lambda}{cT} = 2\pi$$

$$e^{-ikr} = 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{电场} \\ \text{磁场} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{绿色箭头}} \text{恒定场的特点}$$

(二) 感应区: 过渡

(三) 远区: 电磁场变为横向的辐射场。

接收在远区----- 辐射功率、角分布 (方向性)

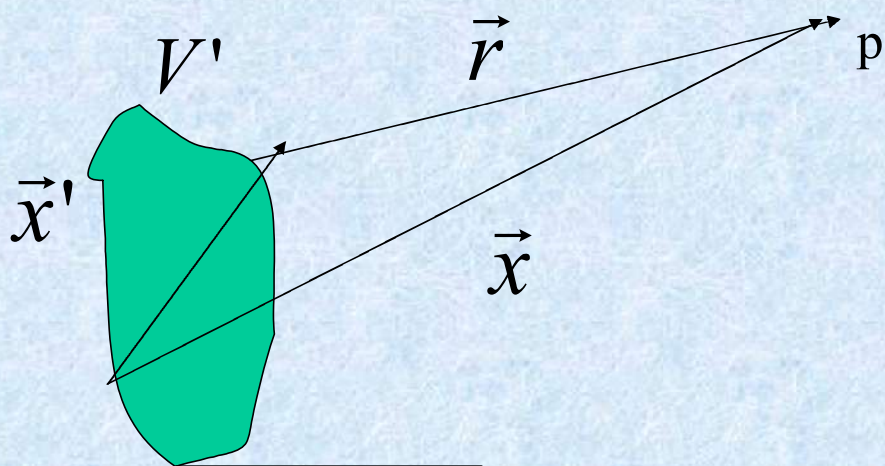


2. 矢势的远区展开:

$$\because |\bar{x}'| < |\bar{x}| = R \quad |\bar{x}'| = l \quad |\bar{x}| = R \quad R \gg l$$

$$r = |\bar{x}' - \bar{x}| = \sqrt{|\bar{x}|^2 + |\bar{x}'|^2 - 2\bar{x} \cdot \bar{x}'}$$

$$= \sqrt{R^2 + |\bar{x}'|^2 - 2\bar{x} \cdot \bar{x}'} = R \sqrt{1 - \frac{2\bar{x} \cdot \bar{x}'}{R^2}}$$



$$= R \sqrt{1 - \frac{2\bar{n} \cdot \bar{x}'}{R}} \approx R - \bar{n} \cdot \bar{x}'$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{n} = \frac{\bar{R}}{R}$$

$$\therefore \bar{A}(\bar{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\bar{J}(\bar{x}') e^{ik(R - \bar{n} \cdot \bar{x})}}{R} dV'$$

$$e^{-ik\vec{n}\cdot\vec{x}'} = e^{-i2\pi\vec{n}\cdot\vec{x}'/\lambda} \quad \text{小参数} \longrightarrow \frac{\vec{x}'}{\lambda}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int \vec{J}(\vec{x}') (1 - ik\vec{n}\cdot\vec{x} + \dots) dV'$$

三. 偶极辐射

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV'$$

$$\int \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV' \quad \text{新含义:} \quad \vec{J} = \sum n_i e_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\int \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV' = \sum e \vec{v} = \sum e \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum (e\vec{x}) = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \dot{\vec{P}}$$

书本解释：电偶极子 $\vec{P} = Q\Delta\vec{l}$

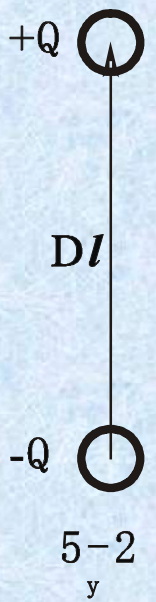
电流 I : $\frac{dQ}{dt} = I$

$$\dot{\vec{P}} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(Q\Delta\vec{l}) = I\Delta l = \int J(\vec{x}')dV'$$

$$\therefore \vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \dot{\vec{P}}$$

$$\dot{\vec{P}} = \int J(\vec{x}', t')dV' = \int J(\vec{x}')e^{-i\omega t}dV'$$

$$\ddot{\vec{P}} = -i\omega \dot{\vec{P}}$$



说明：只对 e^{ikR} 求导，视 $4\pi R$ 为常数。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \longrightarrow ik\vec{n} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \longrightarrow -i\omega \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} ik\vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{P}} \quad (\vec{E} \rightarrow \ddot{\vec{P}})$$

$$\text{又} \quad \ddot{\vec{P}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \dot{\vec{P}} = (-i\omega) \dot{\vec{P}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{P}} = -\frac{\ddot{\vec{P}}}{i\omega} = \frac{i}{\omega} \ddot{\vec{P}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{B} = \frac{ik\mu_0}{4\pi R} e^{ikR} \vec{n} \times \frac{i}{\omega} \ddot{\vec{P}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 R} e^{ikR} \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E} &= \frac{ic}{k} \nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{ic}{k} \times \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \times ike^{ikR} \vec{n} \times \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{n} \\ &= \frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 R} (\ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{n}) \times \vec{n}\end{aligned}$$

讨论：① \vec{B} 、 \vec{E} 相当于电偶辐射，它们与带电粒子的运动（加速度）有关；

② \vec{B} 、 \vec{E} 是以 $\frac{1}{R}$ 衰减的场；

③ \vec{B} 、 \vec{E} 、 \vec{n} 相互垂直。

四.偶极辐射与方向之间的关系

设 \mathbf{OZ} 与 $\ddot{\vec{P}}$ 同向

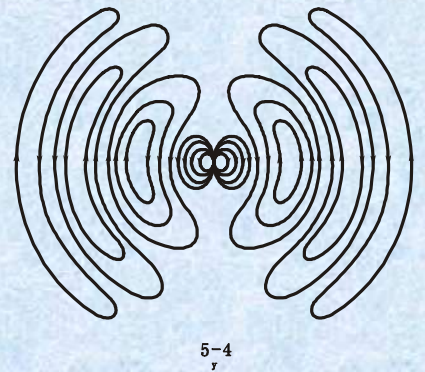
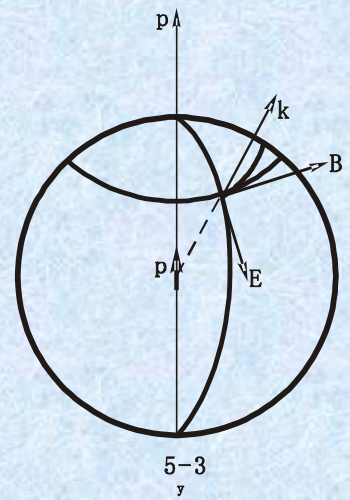
$$\vec{B} \rightarrow \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{n} \rightarrow \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{E} \rightarrow \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{n} \times \vec{n} \rightarrow \vec{e}_\phi \times \vec{n} \rightarrow \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 R} \left| \ddot{\vec{P}} \right| e^{ikR} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 R} \left| \ddot{\vec{P}} \right| e^{ikR} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$(\vec{E} = c\vec{B} \times \vec{n})$$



\vec{B} 是横向的, \vec{E} 也是横向的, 但由于 \vec{E} 要闭合 ($\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$)

所以不是严格的横波, 是TM波。

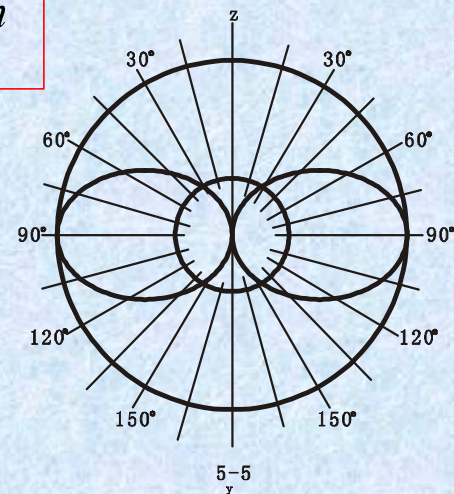
五. 辐射能流

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}(\vec{E}^* \times \vec{H}) = \frac{c}{2\mu_0} [(\vec{B}^* \times \vec{n}) \times \vec{B}]$$

$$= \frac{c}{2\mu_0} |\vec{B}|^2 \vec{n} = \frac{|\ddot{\vec{p}}|^2}{32\pi^2\epsilon_0 c^3 R^2} \sin^2 \theta \vec{n}$$

① 平均能流, 可观测;

② 方向性 $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0, \pi & \text{为零} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{最大} \end{array} \right.$



$$\vec{S} = \frac{c}{2\mu_0} \left| \vec{B} \right|^2 \vec{n} = \frac{\left| \ddot{\vec{P}} \right|^2}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3 R^2} \sin^2 \theta \vec{n}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left| \vec{S} \right| \propto \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$$\bar{P}_{\text{功}} = \oint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \oint \left| \vec{S} \right| d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{\left| \ddot{\vec{P}} \right|^2}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3} \oint \sin^2 \theta d\Omega = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\left| \ddot{\vec{P}} \right|^2}{3c^3}$$

$$\because \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow -i\omega \quad \ddot{\vec{P}} \rightarrow (-i\omega)^2 = -\omega^2 \vec{P}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{\vec{P}}_{\text{功}} \propto \omega^4 \vec{P}$$

总功率 $\propto \omega^4$ （振幅不变时）

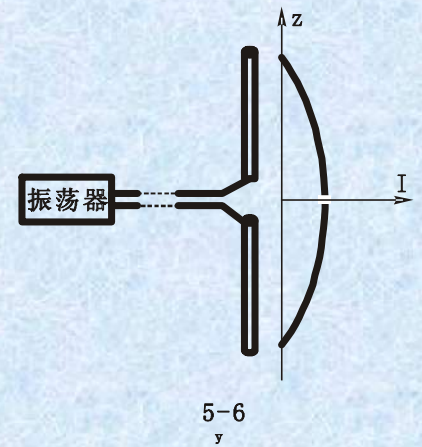
六. 短天线的辐射:

二杆短天线，总长度为 l ，由中心向两段馈电，馈电方程：

$$I(z, t) = I_0 \left(1 - \frac{z}{l} |z|\right) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$I(z) = I_0 \left(1 - \frac{z}{l} |z|\right)$$

$$\dot{\vec{P}} = \int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} I(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \vec{l}$$



$$\therefore P_{\text{功}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{3c^3} \left(\frac{1}{2} I_0 l\right)^2 \omega^2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_0^2 \omega^2 l^2}{48\pi c}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \omega^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} \quad \frac{1}{c} = \sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{\pi}{12} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} I_0^2 \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P \propto \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad P = \frac{1}{2} I R_r^2$$

$$\therefore R_r = \frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2 = 197 \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2 \Omega$$

电偶: $\vec{P} = \int \vec{J}(\vec{x}', t') dV' = \int \vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{-i\omega t} dV'$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{ik\mu_0}{4\pi R} e^{ikR} \vec{n} \times \frac{i}{\omega} \ddot{\vec{P}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 R} e^{ikR} \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{E} = c\vec{B} \times \vec{n}$$

磁偶: $\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{x} \times \vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{-i\omega t} dV'$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^4 R} e^{ikR} (\ddot{\vec{m}} \times \vec{n}) \times \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{E} = c\vec{B} \times \vec{n}$$

电四极矩（可与电偶极子类比）

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 R} \left| \ddot{\vec{P}} \right| e^{ikR} \sin \theta \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 R} \left| \ddot{\vec{P}} \right| e^{ikR} \sin \theta \vec{e}_\theta$$

作业:186, 6,7