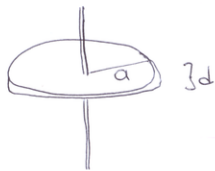


5



$$I(t) = I \cos(\omega t)$$

12

$d \ll a \leftarrow$ Steppum jöðarkröftum

$\hat{\phi}$ - Samhverfa í sívalningskröftum

Gerum ráð fyrir

$$\vec{E}(r, z) = E(r, z) \hat{A}_z$$

$$\vec{B}(r, z) = B(r, z) \hat{A}_\phi$$

Túnaðhæða lausnin er nálguð

er $\vec{E} = E \hat{A}_z$. Hér sjáum við að hún

Milli platna

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + i\omega \vec{B} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} - \underbrace{i\omega \epsilon \mu}_{= \frac{\omega}{c^2}} \vec{E} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Südwärtschnitt)

(13)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} B(r, z) = 0$$

i

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} E(r, z) = 0$$

ii

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial r} E(r, z) + i\omega B(r, z) = 0$$

iii

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ r B(r, z) \right\} - \frac{i\omega}{c^2} E(r, z) = 0$$

iv

Þessar 4 jöfnur sýna að B og E eru
einingis háð knitnum „r“

→ við fáum 2 tengdar jöfnur (iii) og (iv)
fyrir E og B, setjum saman í sína

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r \frac{d}{dr} E(r) \right\} + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} E(r) = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} = k^2 = \frac{(2\pi)^2}{\lambda^2}$$

Áttuglísvert að þetta er bylgjulengd

Við getum því sagt að þegar $\omega \rightarrow 0$ fáum við quasi-stætisku lausningu

Stöðum aðainskiptur fyrir löðrum er að völd (15)

$E \cdot \frac{1}{L^2}$ notum einkennis lengd kerfisins hér

"a"

Vid þarfum að bera saman $\frac{1}{a^2}$ og $\frac{(2\pi)^2}{\lambda^2}$

Það $\frac{1}{a}$ og $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

→ gæta lausum fast þegar $\frac{a}{\lambda} \ll 1$
þegar bylgjulengdin λ er miklu stærra en a

Joknan fyrir $E(r)$ getur lausu á formi Bessel falls

(iv) $\rightarrow E(r, z) = \frac{c^2}{i\omega} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ r B(r, z) \right\}$

notum \bar{i} (iii)

$$- \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{c^2}{i\omega} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ r B(r, z) \right\} \right] + i\omega B(r, z) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r \frac{d}{dr} B(r) \right\} + \left(\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) B(r) = 0$$

Wie hängen bei

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r \frac{d}{dr} E(r) \right\} + k^2 E(r) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r \frac{d}{dr} B(r) \right\} + \left(k^2 - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) B(r) = 0$$

veljeen uijja breytu $u = kr$ pā ~~veida~~ jöfnunum 17

$$\frac{d^2}{du^2} E(u) + \frac{1}{u} \frac{d}{du} E(u) + E(u) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{du^2} B(u) + \frac{1}{u} \frac{d}{du} B(u) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{u^2}\right) B(u) = 0$$

vega

$$E''(u) + \frac{1}{u} E'(u) + E(u) = 0$$

$$B''(u) + \frac{1}{u} B'(u) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{u^2}\right) B(u) = 0$$

þessar þremur eru samantvöð

$$f'' + \frac{1}{u} f' + \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{u^2}\right) f = 0$$

sem hefur regulega lausn (fyrir $u=0$)

Bessel föllin $J_n(u)$

sköðum aðeins tvær tengdu jöfnur (aðvitað
má fá sömu upplýsingar úr nækvæm lausnumum)

skrifum jöfnur (iii) og (iv) sem

(iii)

$$-\partial_u E - iF = 0$$

$$\text{með } F = cB$$

(iv)

$$\frac{1}{u} \partial_u (uF) - iE = 0$$

Regnum lausn

$$E(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u^i E_i$$

$$F(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u^i F_i$$

Reynum upp í annars stigs lausu

(19)

$$\textcircled{\text{iii}} \rightarrow \partial_u \left\{ E_0 + u E_1 + u^2 E_2 \right\} = -i \left\{ F_0 + u F_1 + u^2 F_2 \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{iv}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{u} \partial_u \left\{ u F_0 + u^2 F_1 + u^3 F_2 \right\} = i \left\{ E_0 + u E_1 + u^2 E_2 \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{iii}} \rightarrow E_1 + 2u E_2 = -i \left\{ F_0 + u F_1 + u^2 F_2 \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{iv}} \quad F_0 + 2u F_1 + 3u^2 F_2 = i \left\{ E_0 u + u^2 E_1 + u^3 E_2 \right\}$$

túna óháð lausnin er
fast E og sett B

$$\rightarrow E_0 = \kappa_1 \text{ fasti}$$

$$F_0 = 0$$

$$E_1 + 2u E_2 = -i \{ u F_1 + u^2 F_2 \}$$

$$2u F_1 + 3u^2 F_2 = i \{ \alpha_1 u + u^2 E_1 + u^3 E_2 \}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 E_2 = -i F_1$$

$$E_1 = 0$$

$$2 F_1 = i \alpha_1$$

$$3 F_2 = i E_1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow F_1 = \frac{i}{2} \alpha_1$$

$$E_1 = 0$$

$$E_2 = -\frac{i}{2} F_1 = \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1$$

$$F_2 = 0$$

Lausum er für

$$E(u) = \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1 u^2 + \dots$$

$$F(u) = \frac{i}{2} \alpha_1 u + \dots$$

Skeddum aftur nā kveðnu lausuna

(21)

$$\bar{E}(r) = E(r) \hat{a}_z = A_1 J_0(kr) \hat{a}_z$$

$$\bar{B}(r) = B(r) \hat{a}_\phi = A_2 J_1(kr) \hat{a}_\phi$$

Svo gældir (iii) $\partial_r E(r) = i\omega B(r)$

og $J_0'(z) = -J_1(z)$ ✓

$$\hookrightarrow -A_1 k J_1(kr) = i\omega A_2 J_1(kr)$$

Getum okkur $A_1 \rightarrow A_2 = -\frac{A_1 k}{i\omega} = i \frac{A_1 k}{\omega} = \frac{iA_1}{c}$

Die Lösung für

$$\vec{E}(r) = A_1 j_0(kr) \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{B}(r) = \frac{iA_1}{c} j_1(kr) \hat{a}_\phi$$

→ Lösung für $kr \ll 1$

$$j_0(kr) \approx 1 - \frac{(kr)^2}{4} + \dots$$

$$j_1(kr) \approx \frac{kr}{2} - \frac{(kr)^3}{16} + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E}(r) \approx A_1 \left\{ 1 - \frac{(kr)^2}{4} + \dots \right\} \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{B}(r) \approx \frac{iA_1}{c} \left\{ \frac{kr}{2} - \frac{(kr)^3}{16} + \dots \right\} \hat{a}_\phi$$

sem passar vid lausurmer fyrir

$$F(u) = CB(u) \text{ og } E(u) \text{ ætur.}$$

Fyrsta rötin i $J_0(kr)$ er p. $kr \sim 2.405$

-||- $J_1(kr)$ -||- $kr \sim 3.832$

↑ fyrir utan $kr=0$

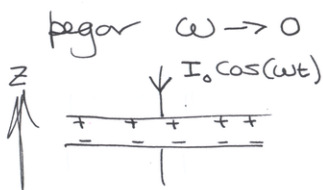
$$kr_0 = 2.4$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} r_0 = 2.4 \rightarrow \frac{r_0}{\lambda} \sim \frac{2.4}{2\pi} \sim 0.38$$

$$\rightarrow r_0 \sim 0.38 \cdot \lambda$$

Vi getur ákvæði A_1 , $I(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t)$

(24)



Gauß $\rightarrow \vec{E} = - \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_0} \hat{z}$

$$j_s = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{I_0 \sin(\omega t)}{\pi a^2 \omega}$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} \rightarrow Q = \frac{I_0}{\omega} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$j_s \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{I_0}{\pi a^2} \rightarrow \vec{E} = - \frac{I_0}{\pi a^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{z}$$

$$\rightarrow A_1 = \pm \frac{I_0}{\pi a^2 \epsilon_0}$$

Hleðslan er ekki jafndreifð um plöturvar þegar $\omega \neq 0$. Orkan í þettinum er bæði í rafsviði og segulsviði \rightarrow Hér koma bæði fyrir rýmd og span og þess vegna er högt að finna hermunandi kerfisins