

電磁波工学 IV

電磁波の発生

米田仁紀

1888 電磁波の発見：ヘルツの火花放電実験



送信アンテナの火花放電

= アンテナ間の電場(電位差)が大きくなって放電

受信アンテナでも火花放電が生じた

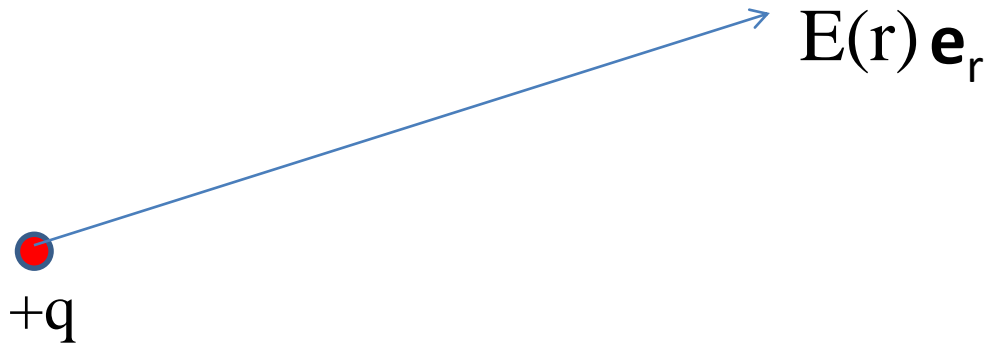
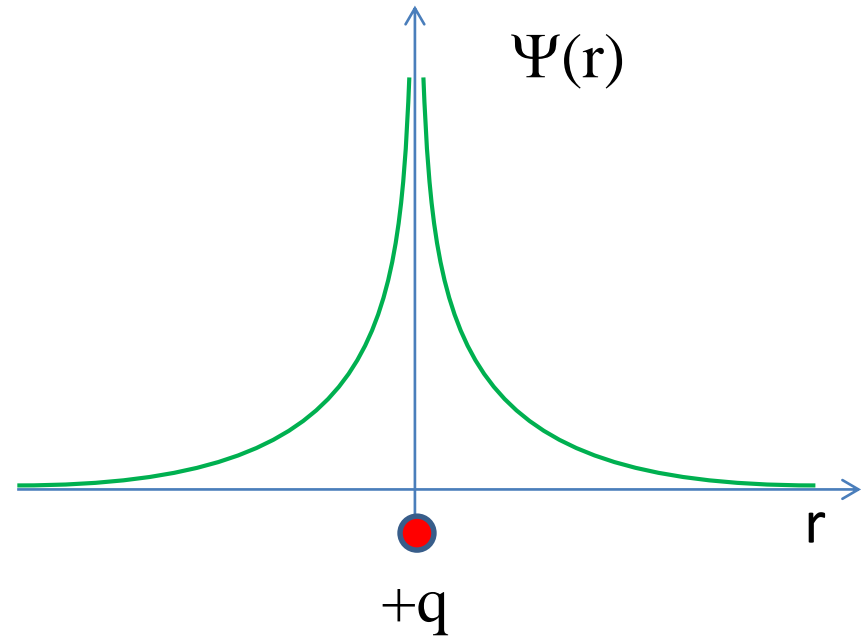
= アンテナ間の電場(電位差)が生じた

電磁波放射

の前に 静電場のおさらい

$$\psi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$$E(r) = -\nabla\psi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$$



これは、電磁波ではない

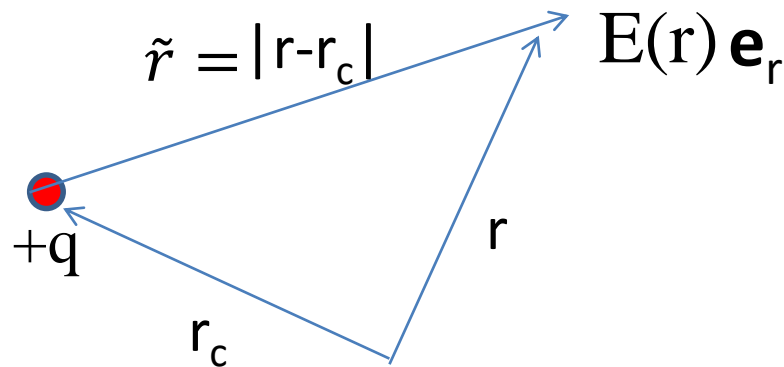
電荷量が変動すると

$$\psi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

1. $\Psi(r) \Rightarrow \Psi(r, t)$

2. $q(r_c) \Rightarrow q(r_c, t - |r - r_c|/c)$

遅延ポテンシャル
retardation



$$\Psi(r, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q(t - \frac{\tilde{r}}{c})}{\tilde{r}}$$

この場合も $E(r, t)$ は、 $-\nabla\Psi(r, t)$ で計算可能

電荷量が変動すると (cont.)

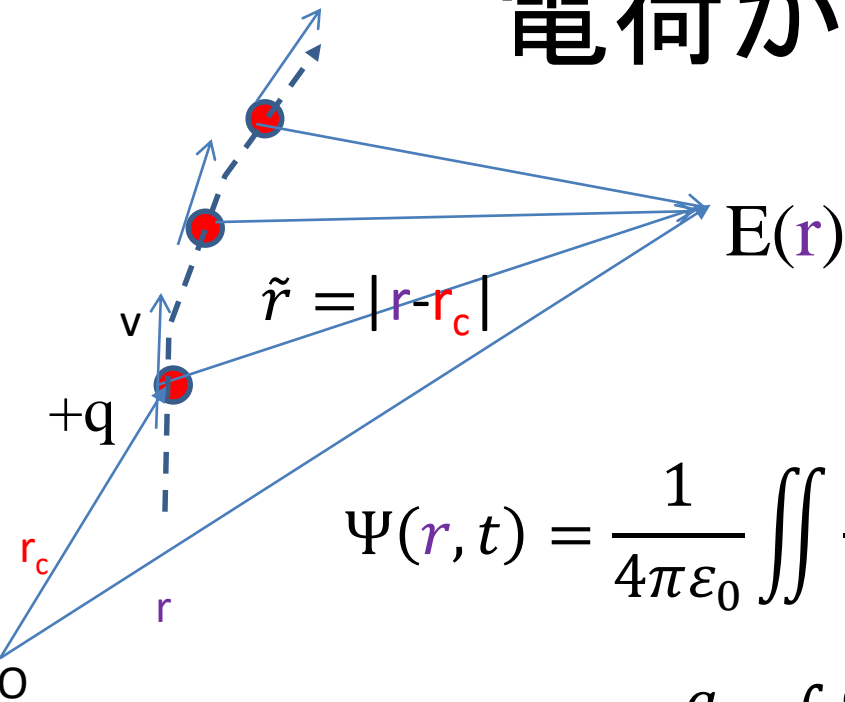
$$\begin{aligned} E(r, t) &= -\nabla\Psi = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \frac{q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{r} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{r^2} \right) \mathbf{e}_r \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{\partial r} \frac{\partial q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{\partial\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)} + \frac{q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{r^2} \right) \mathbf{e}_r \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\dot{q}}{cr} + \frac{q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{r^2} \right) \mathbf{e}_r \end{aligned}$$

遅れ時間

遠方まで続く解

電荷が運動すると

それぞれの時刻での荷電粒子の電場の影響を重ね合わせる



$$\mathbf{e}_r \quad \rho(\mathbf{r}, t) = q\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \quad \mathbf{r}_0 \text{にある電荷}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}', t')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'(t')|} \delta\left(t' - t + \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c}\right) dt' dV' \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\delta\left(t' - t + \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0(t')|}{c}\right)}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0(t')|} dt' \end{aligned}$$

← 空間の積分

$$\xi = t' - t + \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0(t')|}{c} \quad \text{と変数変換}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}(t') &= \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0(t') \\ &= (t - t')\mathbf{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\xi/dt' &= d\left(t' - t + \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0(t')|}{c}\right)/dt' \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_0} \frac{dr_0}{dt'} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \mathbf{R}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t') \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{cR(t')} \mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t') \end{aligned}$$

電荷が運動すると (cont.)

$$\xi = t' - t + \frac{|r - r_0(t')|}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\xi/dt' &= d\left(t' - t + \frac{|r - r_0(t')|}{c}\right)/dt' \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_0} \frac{dr_0}{dt'} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \mathbf{R}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t') \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{cR(t')} \mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t') \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi(r, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\delta\left(t' - t + \frac{|r - r_0(t')|}{c}\right)}{|r - r_0(t')|} dt'$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d\xi \frac{1}{R(t')} \frac{\delta\left(t' - t + \frac{R(t')}{c}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{cR(t')} \mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t')\right)}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d\xi \frac{\delta\left(t' - t + \frac{R(t')}{c}\right)}{\left(R(t') - \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t')\right)}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\left(R(t') - \mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t')/c\right)}$$

スカラーポテンシャルとベクトルポテンシャル

ベクトルポテンシャルの定義？

$$B = \nabla \times A$$

Maxwell eq.

$$\nabla \cdot B = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = 0$$

$$\nabla \times E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \nabla \times \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \phi) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \Psi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$$

Maxwell 方程式

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

磁荷

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

電荷

Poisson 方程式 $\Delta\phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

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

Faraday 電磁誘導 の法則

$$\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

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

Ampere の法則

$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_S \mathbf{j} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = I$$

スカラーポテンシャルとベクトルポテンシャル

スカラー

$$\mathbf{E} = -\text{grad}\phi$$

$$\Delta\phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

電荷が生むスカラーポテンシャル

ベクトル

$$\mathbf{B} = \text{rot}\mathbf{A}$$

$$\Delta\mathbf{A} = -\mu_0\mathbf{i}$$

電流が生むベクトルポテンシャル

ベクトルポテンシャルの類似性から

$$\mathbf{A}(r, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(r', t - \frac{|r - r'|}{c})}{|r - r_0(t')|} d^3r'$$

$$\mathbf{j}(r, t) = q\mathbf{u}_0\delta(r - r_0)$$

$$= \frac{q\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathbf{v}_0(t_0)}{\left(R(t') - \frac{1}{c}\mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t')\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{v}_0(t_0)}{c^2} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$\Psi(r, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\delta(t' - t + \frac{|r - r_0(t')|}{c})}{|r - r_0(t')|} dt'$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int dt' \frac{1}{R(t')} \frac{\delta(t' - t)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{cR(t')} \mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t')\right)}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int dt' \frac{\delta(t' - t)}{\left(R(t') - \frac{1}{c}\mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t')\right)}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\left(R(t_0) - \frac{1}{c}\mathbf{R}(t_0) \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t_0)\right)}$$

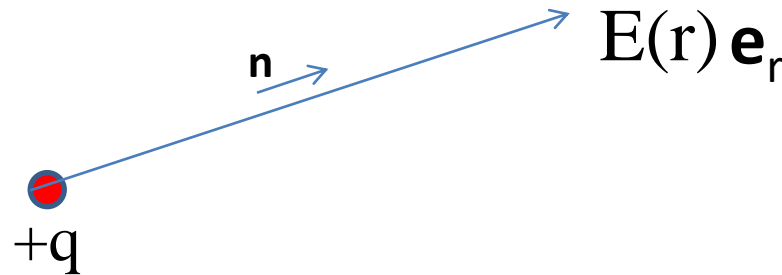
Lienard–Wiechert Potential

$$\Psi(r, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\left(R(t_0) - \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{R}(t_0) \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t_0) \right)} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R(t_0)} \frac{1}{\boxed{1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}(t_0) \cdot \mathbf{n}(t_0)}}$$

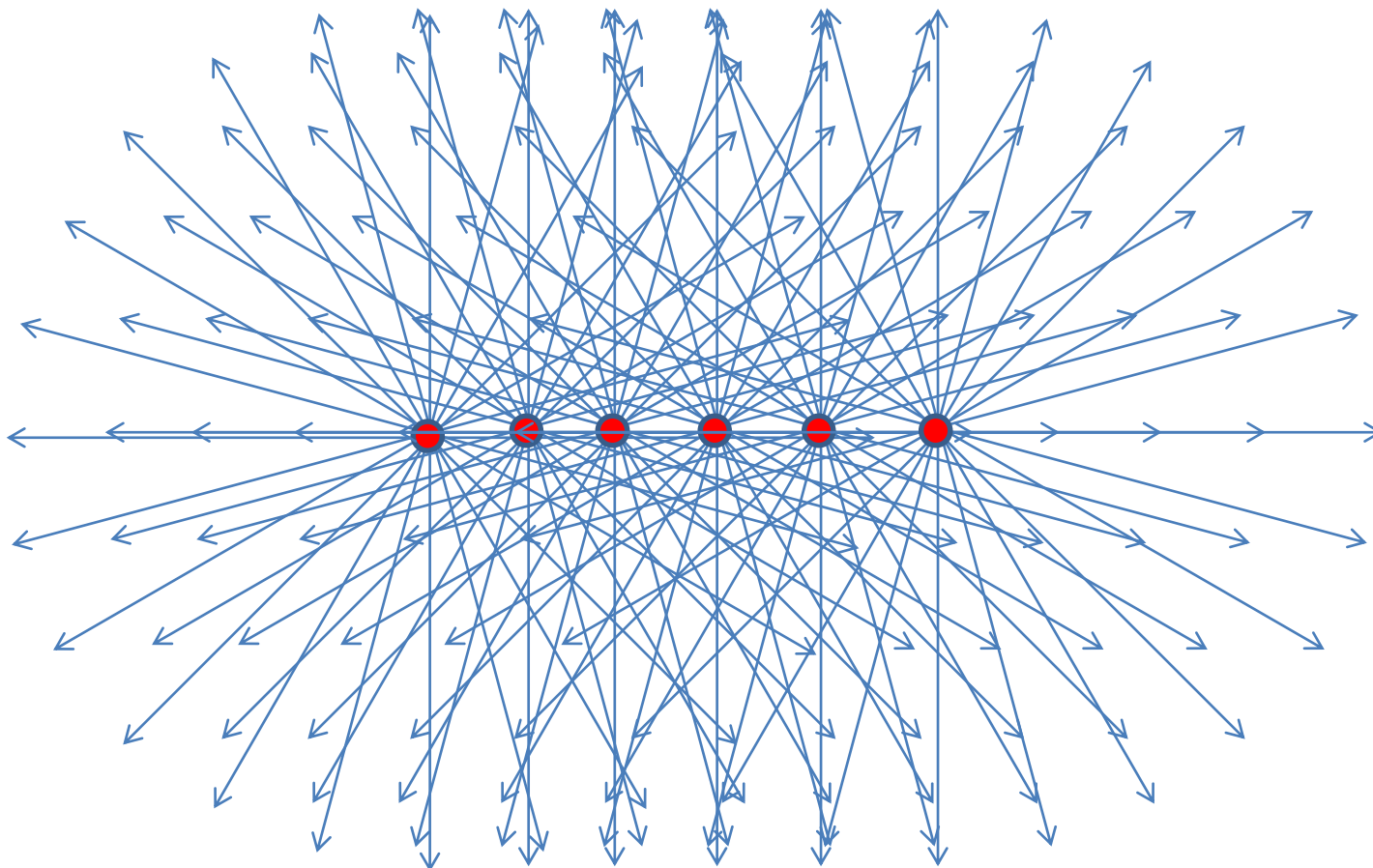
$\beta = v/c$

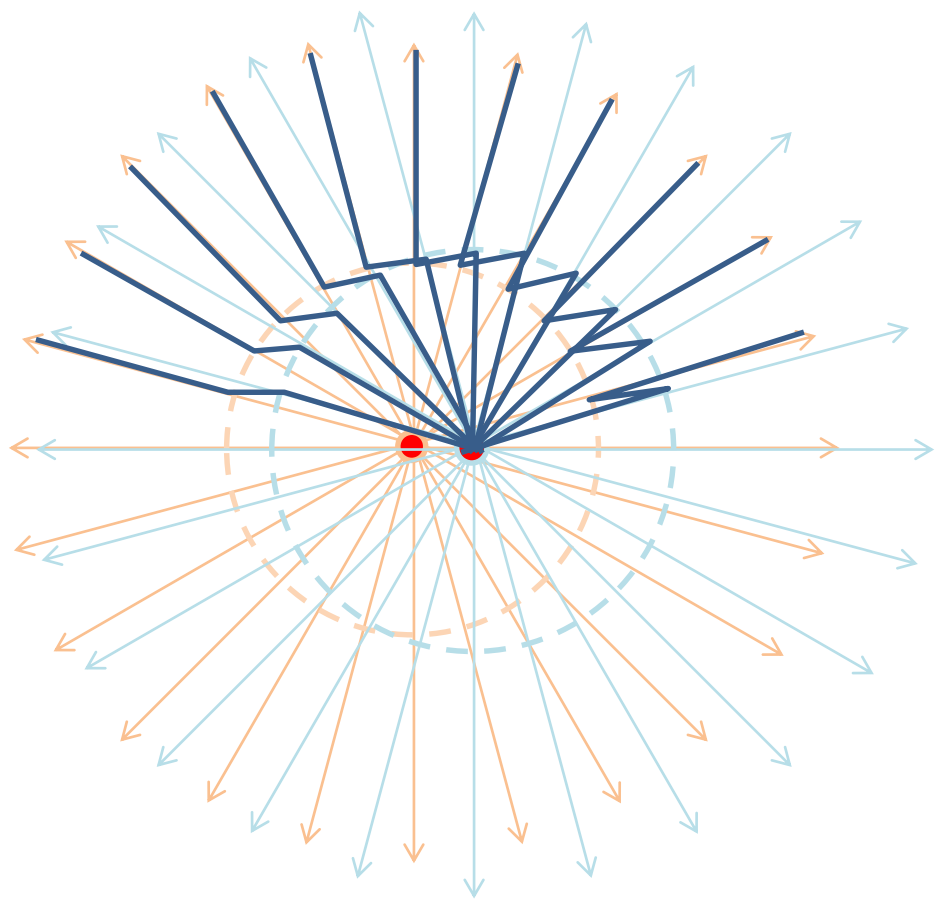


これだけ変化する



運動する荷電粒子?





電磁波

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}', t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'(t')|} d^3r'$$

$$= \frac{q\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathbf{v}_0(t_0)}{\left(R(t') - \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{R}(t') \cdot \mathbf{v}_0(t')\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{v}_0(t_0)}{c^2} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$s = R - \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{v} / c$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \cdot \Psi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{s^3} \left(1 - \frac{v_q^2}{c^2}\right) \left(\mathbf{R} - \frac{R\mathbf{v}_q}{c}\right) + \frac{1}{c^2 s^3} \mathbf{R} \times \left\{ \left(\mathbf{R} - \frac{R\mathbf{v}_q}{c}\right) \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_q}{\partial t'} \right\} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{c^2 s^3} \left(1 - \frac{v_q^2}{c^2}\right) (\mathbf{v}_q \times \mathbf{R}) + \frac{1}{c^3 s^3} \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R} \times \mathbf{R} \times \left\{ \left(\mathbf{R} - \frac{R\mathbf{v}_q}{c}\right) \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_q}{\partial t'} \right\} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mathbf{n}(t_0)}{c} \times \mathbf{E}$$

荷電粒子の加速度の関数となる

$$E(r, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{s^3} \left(1 - \frac{v_q^2}{c^2} \right) \left(R - \frac{Rv_q}{c} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2 s^3} R \times \left\{ \left(R - \frac{Rv_q}{c} \right) \times \frac{\partial v_q}{\partial t'} \right\} \right]$$

速度の関数

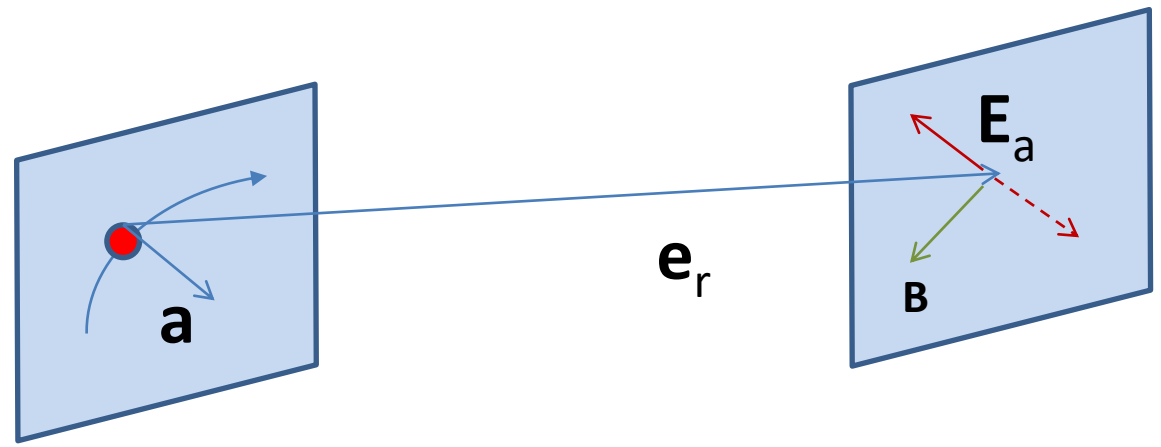
加速度の関数

遠方まで有効

$$s = R - R \cdot v/c$$

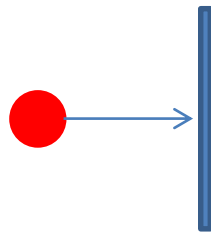
$v/c \ll 1$ の時 遠方では $s \rightarrow r, \mathbf{R}/s \rightarrow \mathbf{e}_r$

$$\mathbf{E}_a = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 r} [\mathbf{e}_r \times (\mathbf{e}_r \times \mathbf{a}) - (\mathbf{e}_r \cdot \mathbf{a})\beta] \cong \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 r} \mathbf{e}_r \times (\mathbf{e}_r \times \mathbf{a})$$

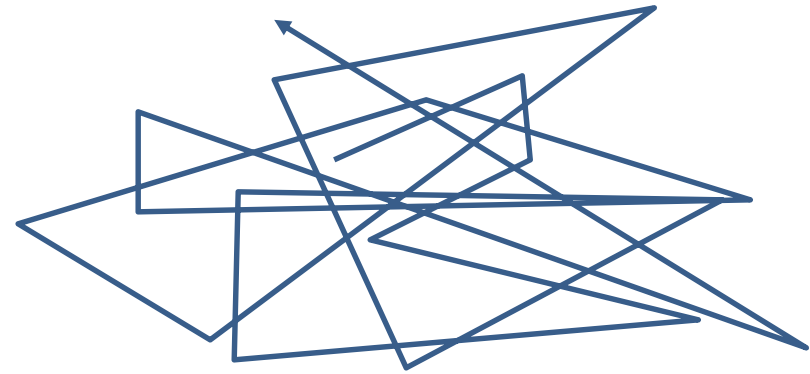


加減速をともなう放射の例

制動放射



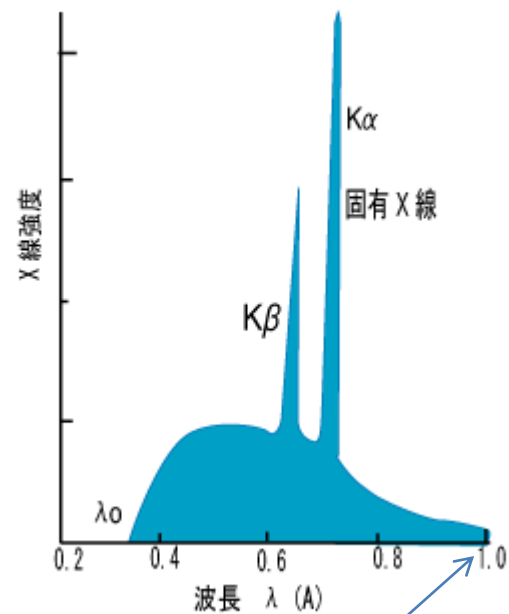
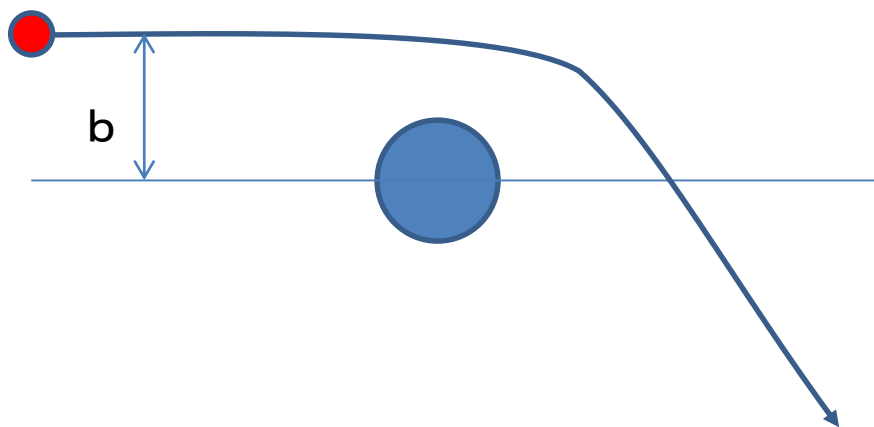
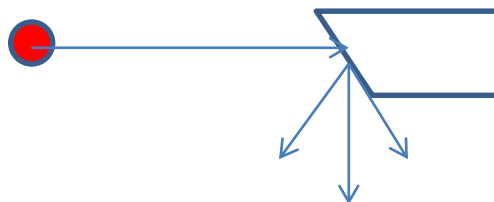
$$\frac{dW}{d\Omega} = \frac{q^2 a^2}{16\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\left(1 - \frac{v_q}{c}\right)^5}$$



熱放射も制動放射

制動放射

X線管



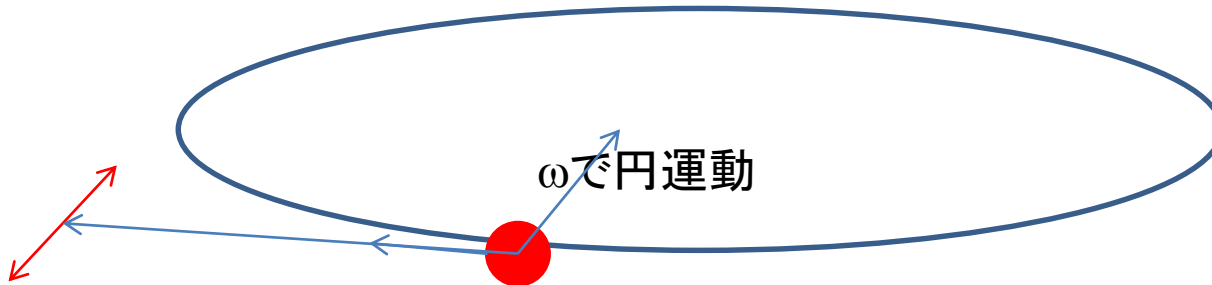
$$\omega_{\max} = m_e v^2 / 2\hbar$$

$P(\omega)$

$$= \frac{Z^2 e^6}{12\pi^3 \epsilon_0^3 c^3 m_e^2 v} \ln \left[\frac{8\pi \epsilon_0 m_e v^3}{Z e^2 \omega} \right]$$

加減速をともなう放射の例

サイクロトロン運動



$$\frac{dW}{d\Omega} = \frac{q^2 a^2 \omega^4}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3} (1 + \cos^2 \theta)$$

Maxwell
の式

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{\mathbf{D}} = \rho$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{\mathbf{B}} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{B}}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}} = \vec{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{D}}}{\partial t}$$

Maxwell equations => Electro-magnetic wave

双極子放射も

$$\mathbf{E} = \left\{ \frac{3[p]}{R^5} + \frac{3[\dot{p}]}{cR^4} + \frac{[\ddot{p}]}{c^2R^3} \right\} (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{R}) \mathbf{R} - \left\{ \frac{[p]}{R^3} + \frac{[\dot{p}]}{cR^2} + \frac{[\ddot{p}]}{c^2R} \right\} \mathbf{n}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \left\{ \frac{[\dot{p}]}{cR^3} + \frac{[\ddot{p}]}{c^2R^2} \right\} (\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{R})$$

$$E_R = 2 \left(\frac{[p]}{R^3} + \frac{[\dot{p}]}{cR^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$E_\theta = \left(\frac{[p]}{R^3} + \frac{[\dot{p}]}{cR^2} + \frac{[\ddot{p}]}{c^2R} \right) \sin \theta$$

$$H_\phi = \left(\frac{[\dot{p}]}{cR^2} + \frac{[\ddot{p}]}{c^2R} \right) \sin \theta$$

$R \gg \lambda$

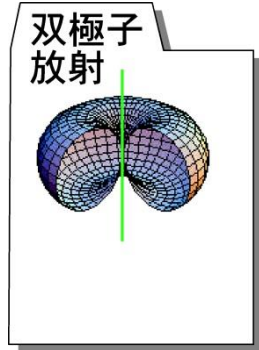
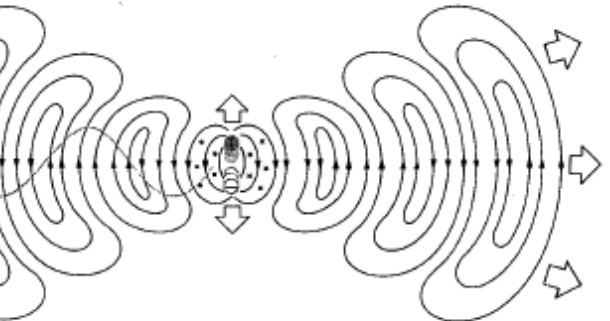
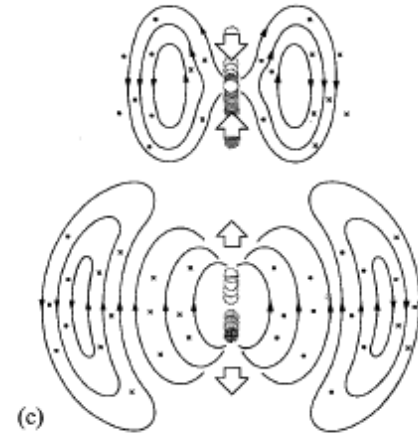
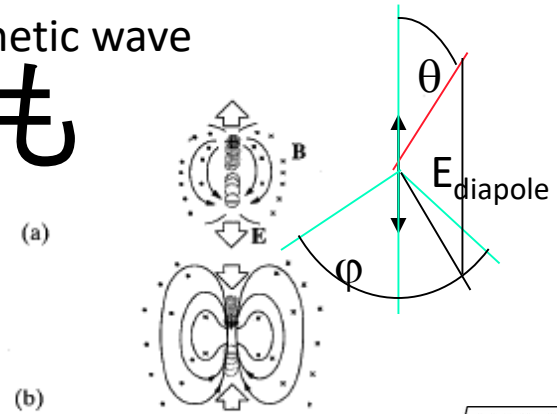
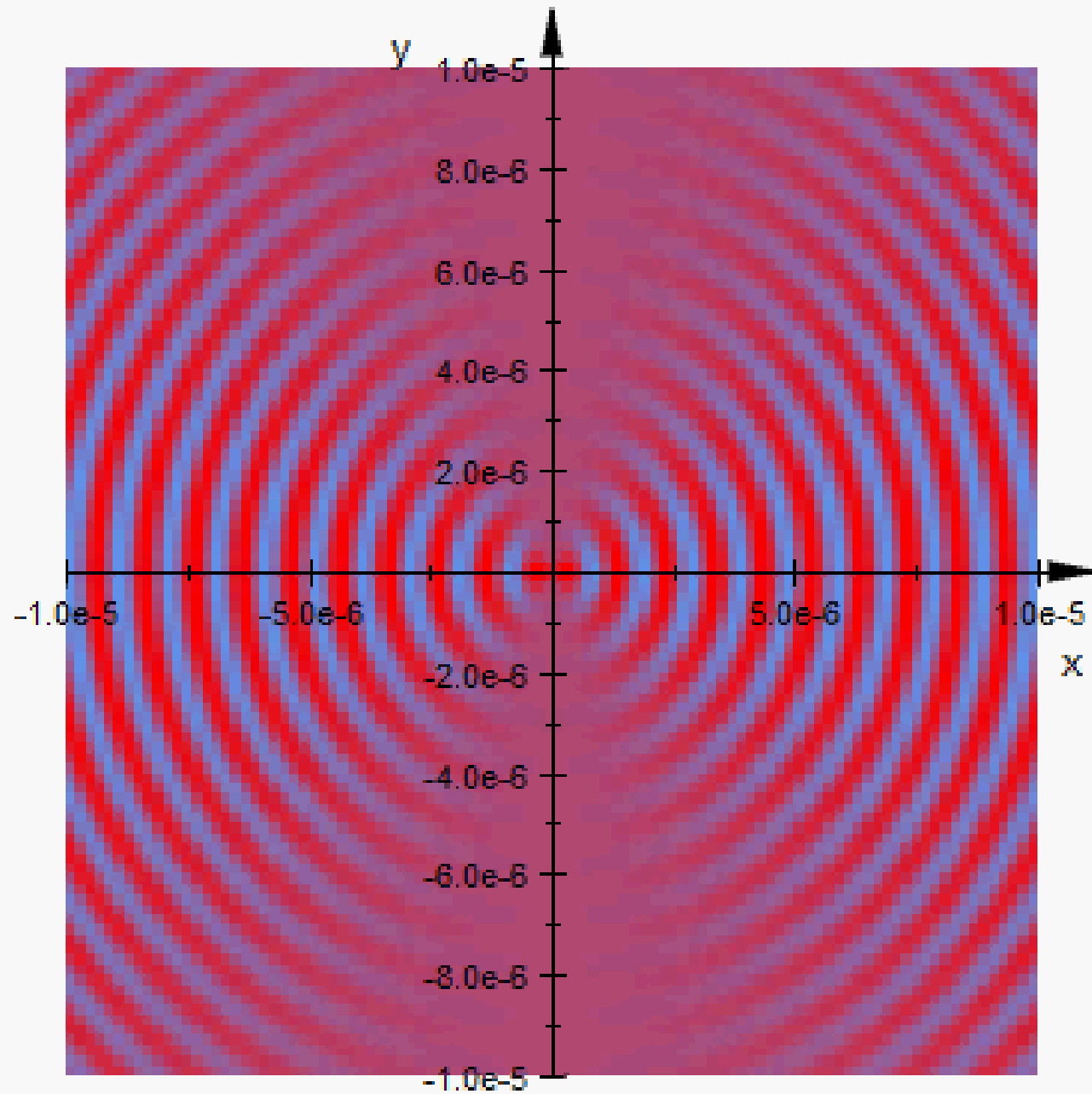


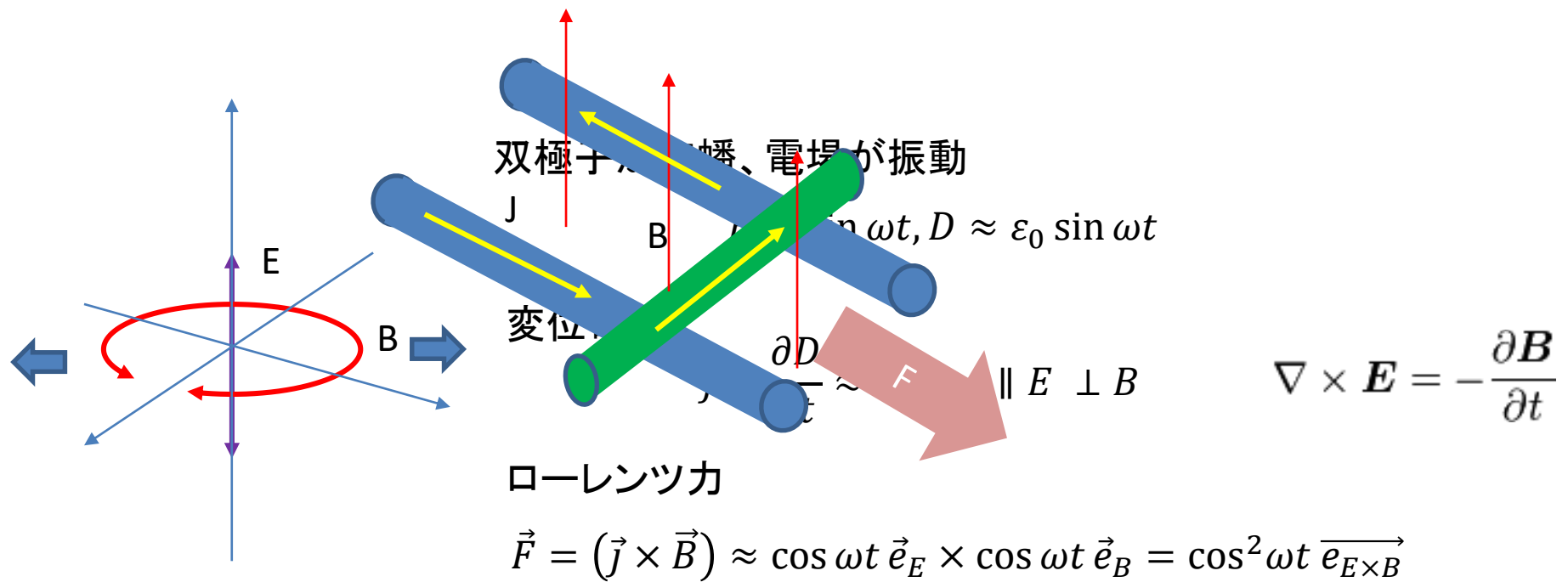
Figure 3.21 The E-field of an oscillating electric dipole.



振動双極子からどうして電波が放射されるか？

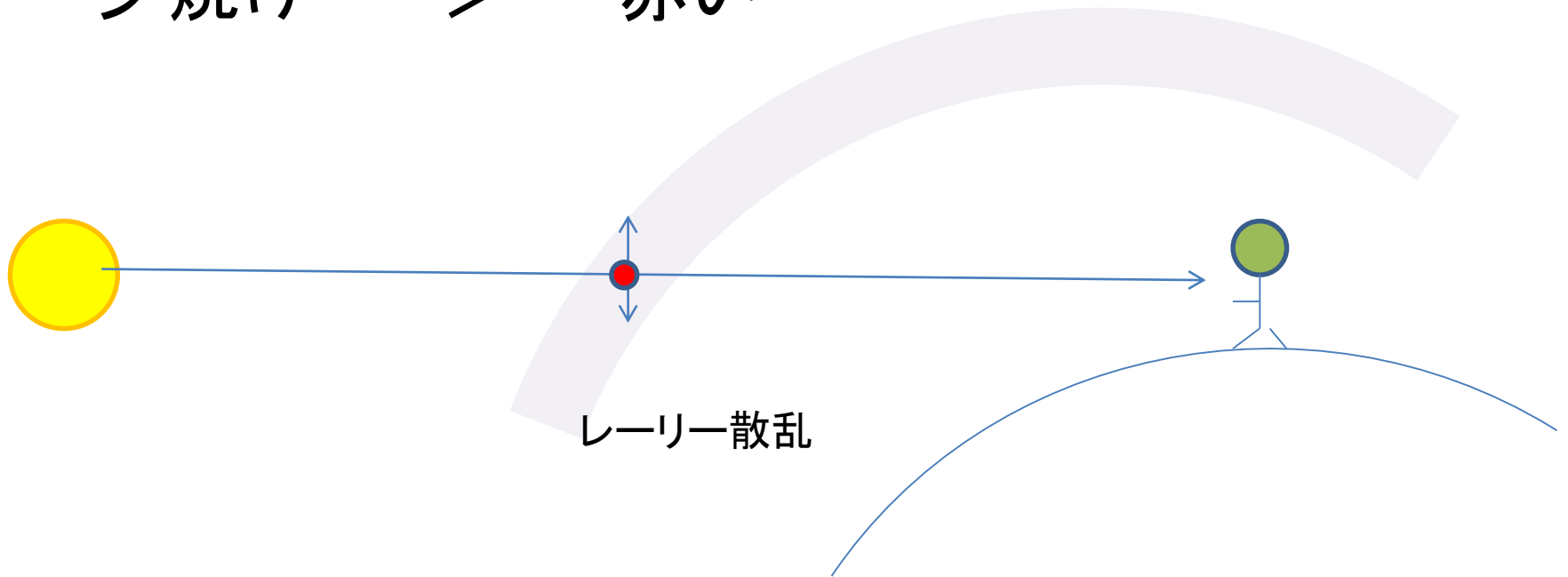
どうして？電磁波？ 押し出す力？

ローレンツ力 $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = (\rho\vec{E} + \vec{j} \times \vec{B})$ 電流と磁場で力



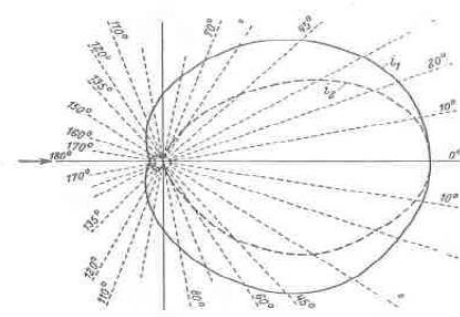
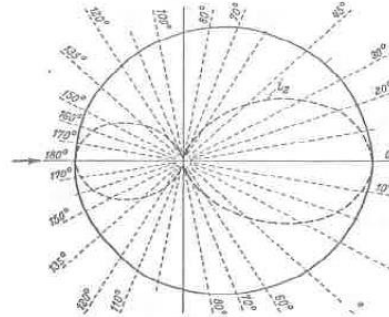
散乱も放射と考えられます

- 夕焼け => 赤い

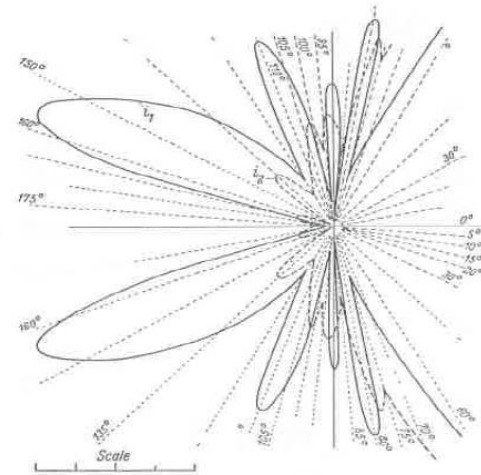
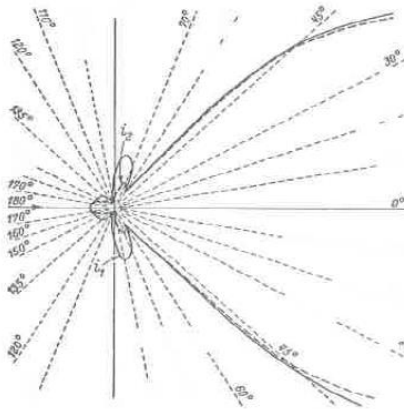


さらに複雑な散乱、放射

- 三散乱



- 多重極子放射



Born & Wolf, Principle of Optics

