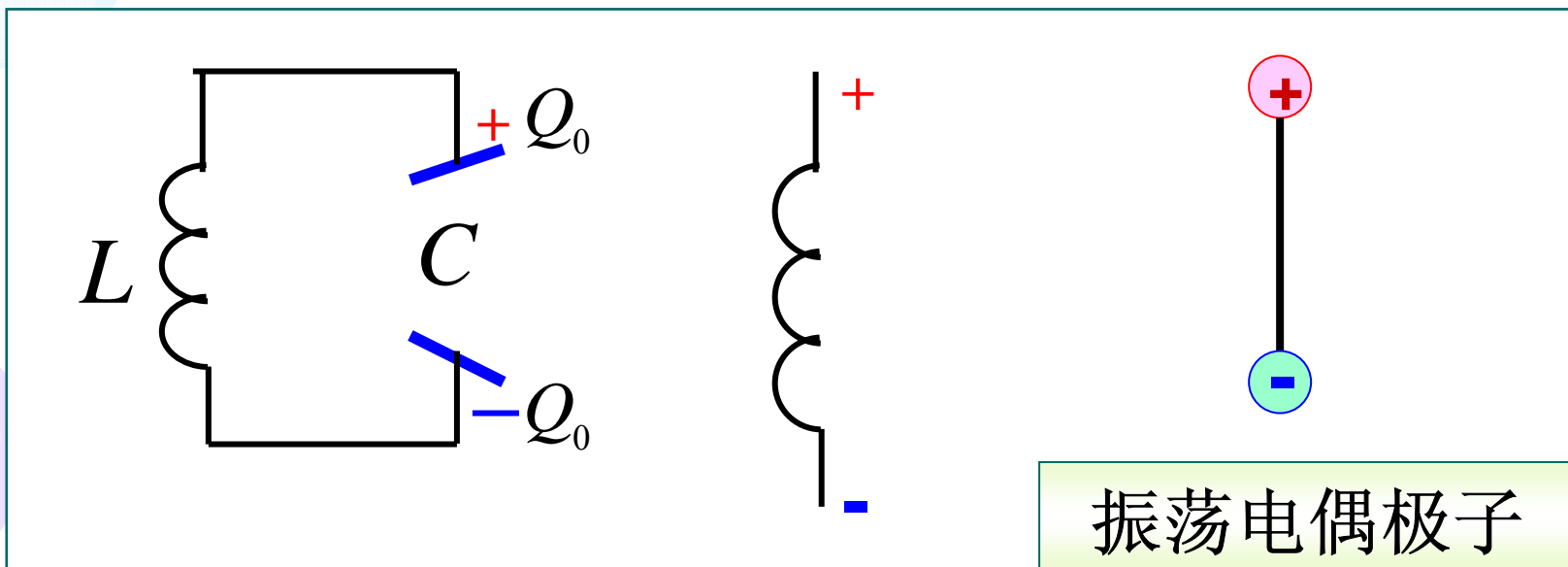


一 电磁波的产生与传播

变化的电磁场在空间以一定的速度传播就形成电磁波。

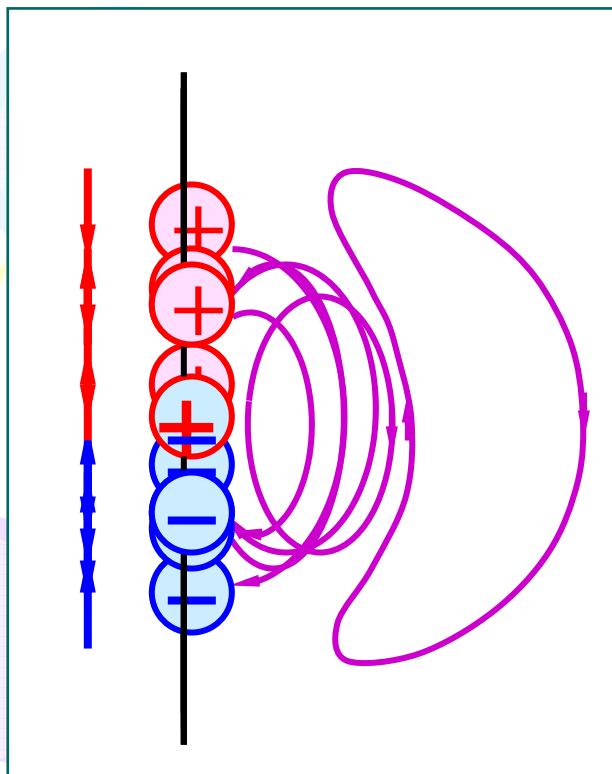
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$$

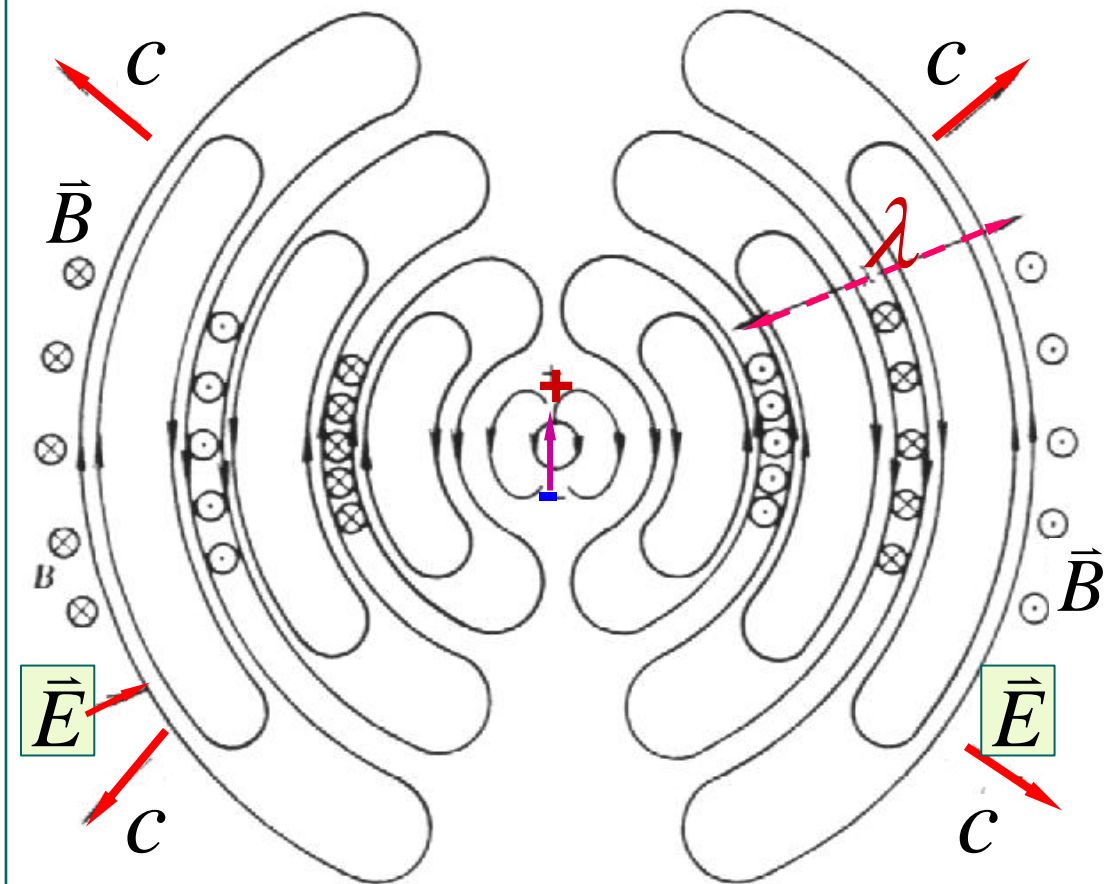


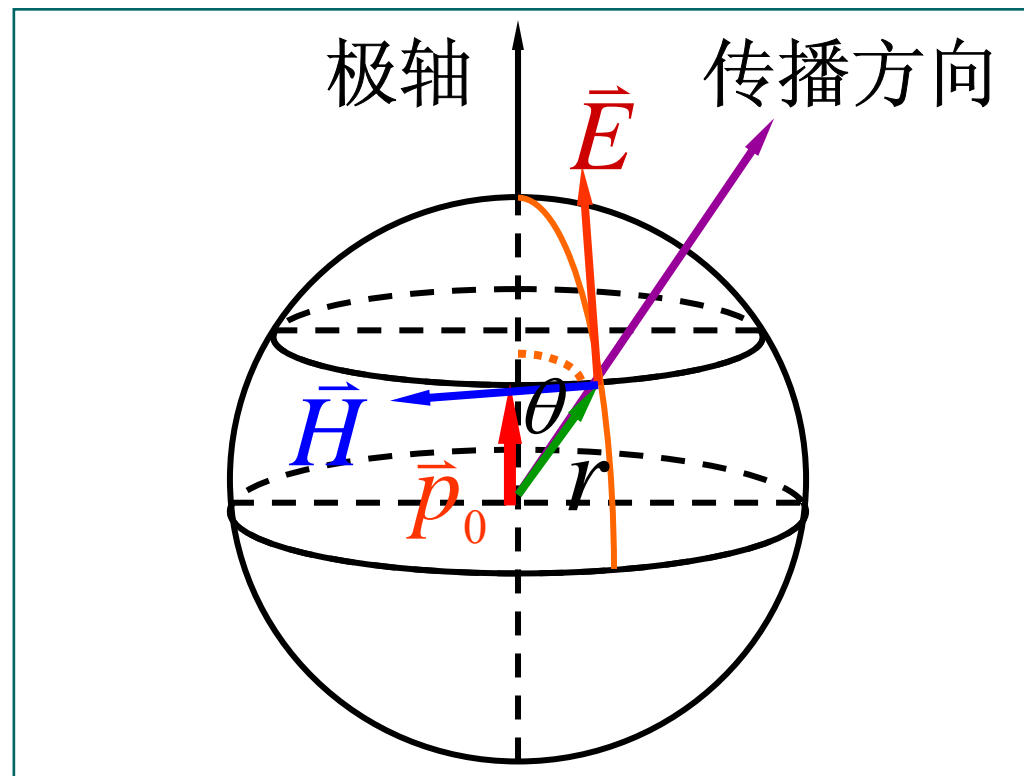
不同时刻振荡电偶极子附近的电场线

$$p = p_0 \cos \omega t$$



振荡电偶极子附近的电磁场线

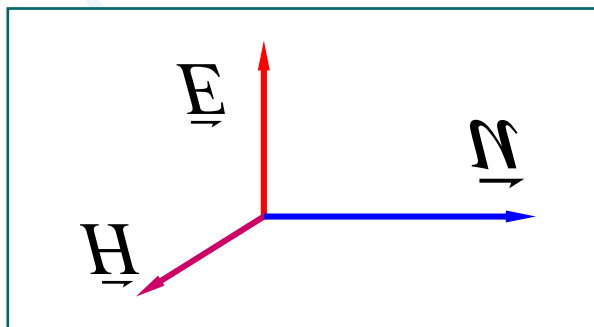
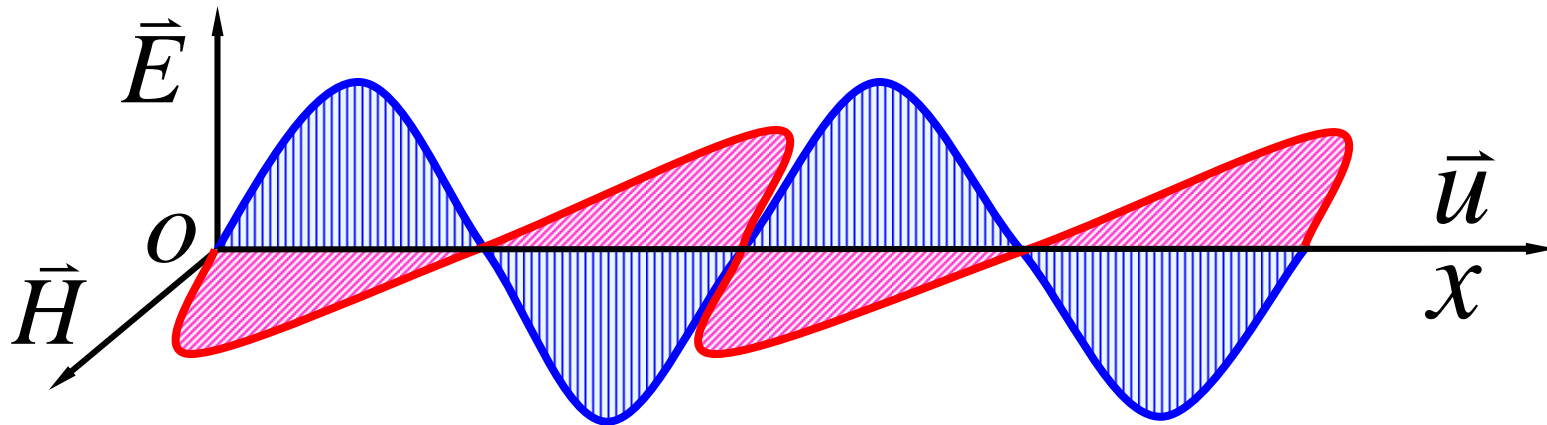




$$E(r, t) = \frac{\mu p_0 \omega^2 \sin \theta}{4\pi r} \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{r}{u} \right)$$

$$H(r, t) = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu} p_0 \omega^2 \sin \theta}{4\pi r} \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{r}{u} \right) \quad u = 1 / \sqrt{\epsilon \mu}$$

平面电磁波



$$\begin{cases} E = E_0 \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) \\ H = H_0 \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) \end{cases}$$



二 电磁波的特性

$$\begin{cases} H = H_0 \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) = H_0 \cos(\omega t - kx) \\ E = E_0 \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) = E_0 \cos(\omega t - kx) \end{cases} \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

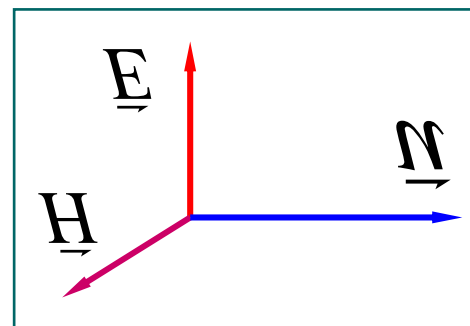
1) 电磁波是横波 $\underline{E} \perp \underline{n}$, $\underline{H} \perp \underline{n}$;

2) \underline{E} 和 \underline{H} 同相位;

3) \underline{E} 和 \underline{H} 数值成比例 $\sqrt{\mu} H = \sqrt{\epsilon} E$;

4) 电磁波传播速度 $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$, 真空中波速

等于光速 $v = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^0 \mu^0}} = 2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$.



三 电磁波的能量

辐射能：以电磁波的形式传播出去的能量。

电磁波的能量密度 $S = wu$

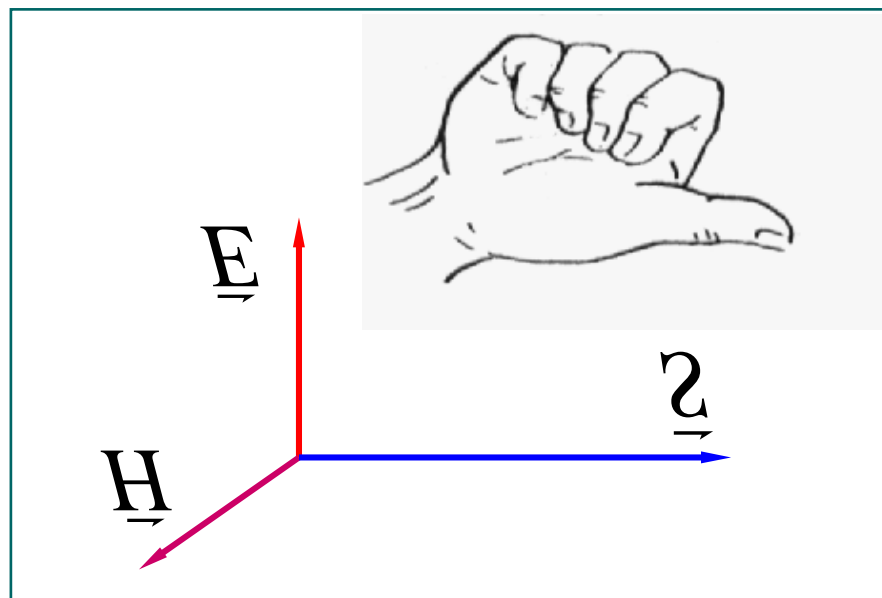
▶ 电磁场能量密度 $w = w_e + w_m = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon E^2 + \mu H^2)$

$$S = \frac{u}{2}(\epsilon E^2 + \mu H^2) = EH$$

又 $n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu}$ $\sqrt{\mu H} = \sqrt{\epsilon E}$

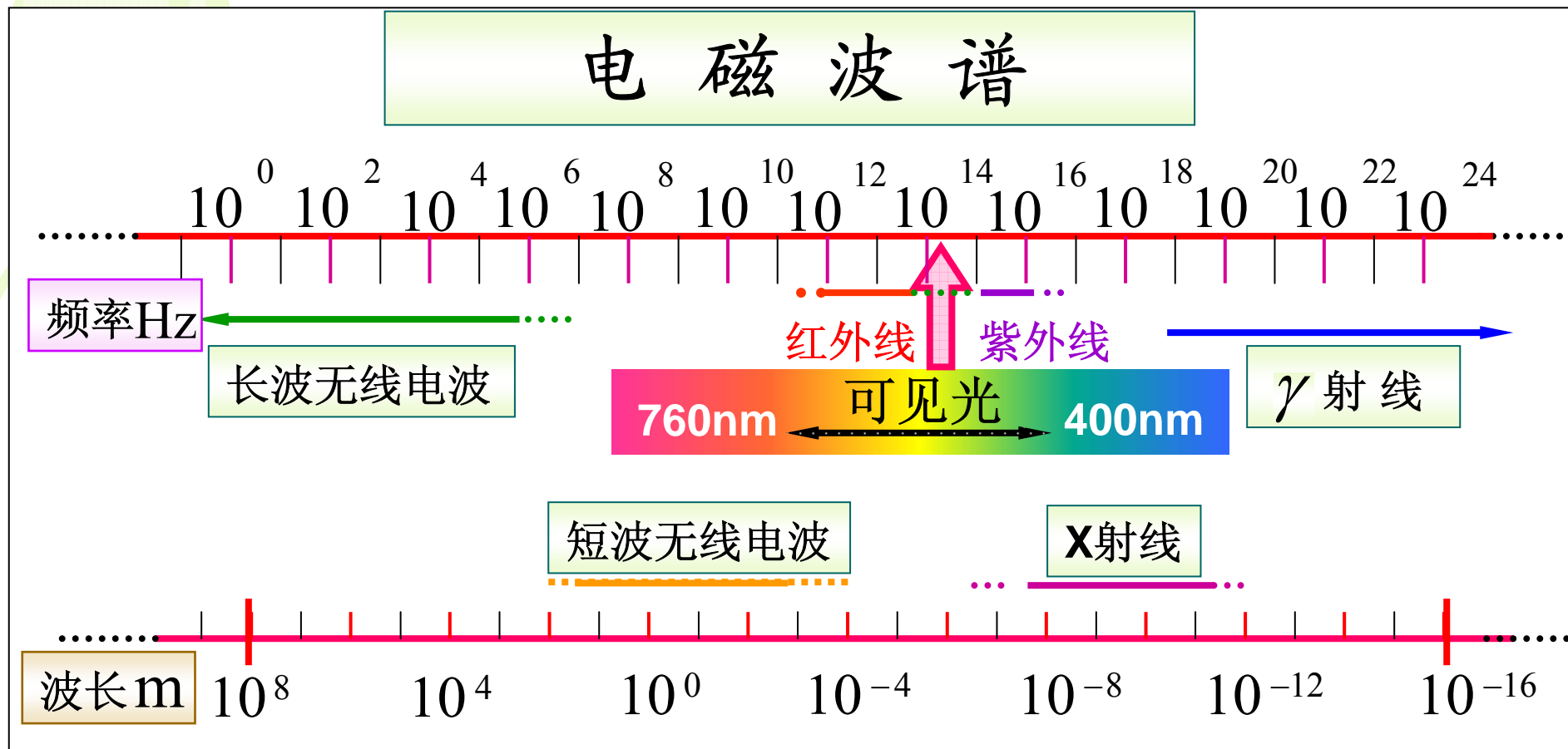
▶ 电磁波的能量密度（坡印廷）矢量 $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$

➤ 电磁波的能量密度（坡印廷）矢量 $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$



平面电磁波能量密度平均值 $\bar{S} = \frac{1}{2} E_0 H_0$

振荡偶极子的平均辐射功率 $\bar{P} = \frac{\mu p_0^2 \omega^4}{12 \pi u} \propto \omega^4$



无线电波	$3 \times 10^4 \text{ m} \sim 0.1 \text{ cm}$	紫外光	$400 \text{ nm} \sim 5 \text{ nm}$
红外线	$6 \times 10^5 \text{ nm} \sim 760 \text{ nm}$	X射线	$5 \text{ nm} \sim 0.04 \text{ nm}$
可见光	$760 \text{ nm} \sim 400 \text{ nm}$	γ 射线	$< 0.04 \text{ nm}$