

المحاضرة الثالثة

* The wave equation for φ is derived by:

اشتقاق معادلة الموجه بدلالة متجه الجهد العددي φ

We have $\nabla \cdot D = \rho$ (1)

$$E = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \text{(2)}$$

$$D = \epsilon E \text{(3)}$$

Sub. Equation (3) in equation (1) we get:

$$\epsilon \nabla \cdot E = \rho \text{(4)}$$

Sub. Equation (2) in equation (4) we get:

$$\epsilon \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \rho \Rightarrow -\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{d}{dt} (\nabla \cdot A) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi + \frac{d}{dt} (\nabla \cdot A) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon} \text{(5)}$$

$$\text{For lorentz conditio } \nabla \cdot A = -\epsilon \mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \text{(6)}$$

Sub. Equation (6) in equation (5) we get:

$$\nabla^2 \varphi + \frac{d}{dt} (-\epsilon \mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 \varphi - \epsilon \mu \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}} \text{(7)}$$

المعادلة (7) تمثل معادلة الموجه بدلالة الجهد الامتجه φ وهي معادلة غير متجانسة ايضا لوجود الحد الذي يحوي ρ وهو يمثل مصدر المجال.

* **Electromagnetic energy:**

The energy density in an electric field is:

$$W_E = \frac{1}{2} \int_V E \cdot D \, d v \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

The energy density in an magnetic field is:

$$W_M = \frac{1}{2} \int_V H \cdot B \, d v \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

We have from Maxwell's equations (1) and (2):

$$\nabla \times H = J + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \dots\dots\dots(3) * E \cdot \Rightarrow E \cdot (\nabla \times H) = E \cdot J + E \cdot \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \dots\dots\dots(4) * H \cdot \Rightarrow H \cdot (\nabla \times E) = - H \cdot \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

Subtracting Equation (5) from equation (6) we get:

$$H \cdot (\nabla \times E) - E \cdot (\nabla \times H) = - H \cdot \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} - E \cdot \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} - E \cdot J \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

يمكن تحويل الطرف الايسر من المعادلة (7) الى تباعد بأستخدام المتطابقة الآتية:

$$\text{div} (A \times B) = B \cdot \text{curl} A - A \cdot \text{curl} B$$

فينتج

$$\text{div} (E \times H) = - H \cdot \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} - E \cdot \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} - E \cdot J \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

إذا كان الوسط المادي لتطبيق المعادلة (8) وسطا خطيا اي اذا كان (D) متناسبا مع (E) وكان (B) متناسبا مع (E) فإن مشتقات الزمن من المعادلة (8) يمكن كتابتها كالاتي:

$$\boxed{E \cdot \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}} = E \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \epsilon E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2} E \cdot D$$

$$\boxed{D = \epsilon E}$$

$$\boxed{H \cdot \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}} = H \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mu H = \frac{1}{2} \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2} H \cdot B$$

$$\boxed{B = \mu H}$$

و باستخدام هذه العلاقات فإن المعادلة (8) سوف تاخذ الصيغة الآتية:

* The wave equation:

One of the most important applications of Maxwell's equations is their use in driving electromagnetic wave equations.

من اهم تطبيقات معادلات ماكسويل هو استخدامها في اشتقاق معادلات الموجات الكهرومغناطيسية.

* Deriving the wave equation in terms (H):

* اشتقاق معادلة الموجة بدلالة (H) :

Maxwell's curl equations are:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = \sigma \mathbf{E} + \epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = - \mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$

Taking the curl of (1):

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = \sigma (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Sub. Equation (2) in equation (3) we get:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = - \mu \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

By using the identity:

بأستخدام المتطابقة الآتية

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{H}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{H} \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

By equal (5) , (4) we get:

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{H} = \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2} + \mu \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

*** Deriving the wave equation in terms (E):**

*** اشتقاق معادلة الموجة بدلالة (E) :**

يحقق المتجه (E) معادلة الموجة نفسها كما يتبين من اخذ التفاف المعادلة (2):

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times E) = -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times H) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Sub. Equation (1) in equation (3) we get:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times E) = -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\sigma E + \epsilon \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}) \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

By using the identity:

بأستخدام المتطابقة الاتية

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times E) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

By equal (5) , (4) we get:

$$\nabla^2 E = \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} + \mu \sigma \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \dots \dots \dots (6)$$