

FI 008 – Eletrodinâmica I

1º Semestre de 2021

29/04/2021

Aula 12

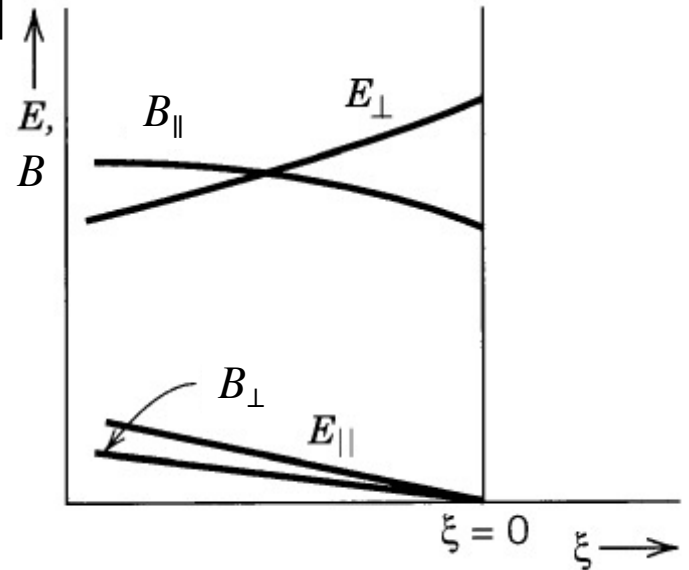
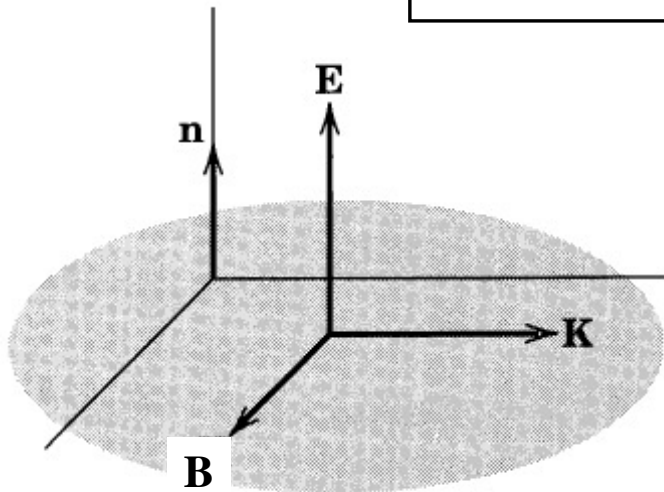
Condições de contorno

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{B}_V = 0$$

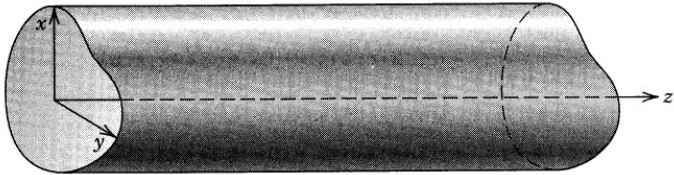
$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \mathbf{E}_V = 0$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{E}_V = \frac{\Sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \mathbf{B}_V = \mu_0 \mathbf{K}$$



Guias de ondas



$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathbf{E}(x, y) e^{i(\pm kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathbf{B}(x, y) e^{i(\pm kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\nabla_t = \hat{\mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

Das equações de Maxwell:

$$(\nabla_t^2 + \gamma^2) \mathbf{E}(x, y) = 0$$

$$(\nabla_t^2 + \gamma^2) \mathbf{B}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\gamma^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k^2$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_t + E_z \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_t + B_z \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

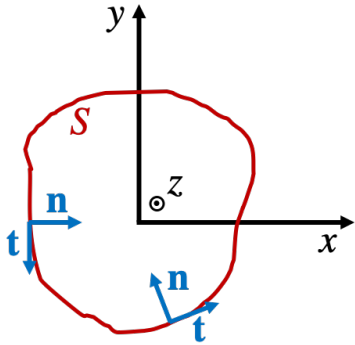
$$\gamma^2 \mathbf{B}_t = i \left[\pm k \nabla_t B_z + \frac{\omega}{c^2} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \nabla_t E_z \right]$$

$$\gamma^2 \mathbf{E}_t = i \left[\pm k \nabla_t E_z - \omega \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \nabla_t B_z \right]$$

As componentes **transversais** são completamente determinadas pelas componentes z : basta achar E_z e B_z

Seção transversal

Guias de ondas



Os modos **TM** ($B_z=0$) e **TE** ($E_z=0$) são **independentes** e devem ser resolvidos separadamente: são **problemas de auto-valores**.

Modo TM

$$(\nabla_t^2 + \gamma^2) E_z = 0$$

$$E_z|_S = 0$$

$$\gamma^2 \mathbf{E}_t = \pm ik \nabla_t E_z$$

$$\mathbf{B}_t = \pm \frac{\omega}{c^2 k} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{E}_t$$

Modo TE

$$(\nabla_t^2 + \gamma^2) B_z = 0$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \nabla_t B_z|_S = 0$$

$$\gamma^2 \mathbf{B}_t = \pm ik \nabla_t B_z$$

$$\mathbf{E}_t = \mp \frac{\omega}{k} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{B}_t$$

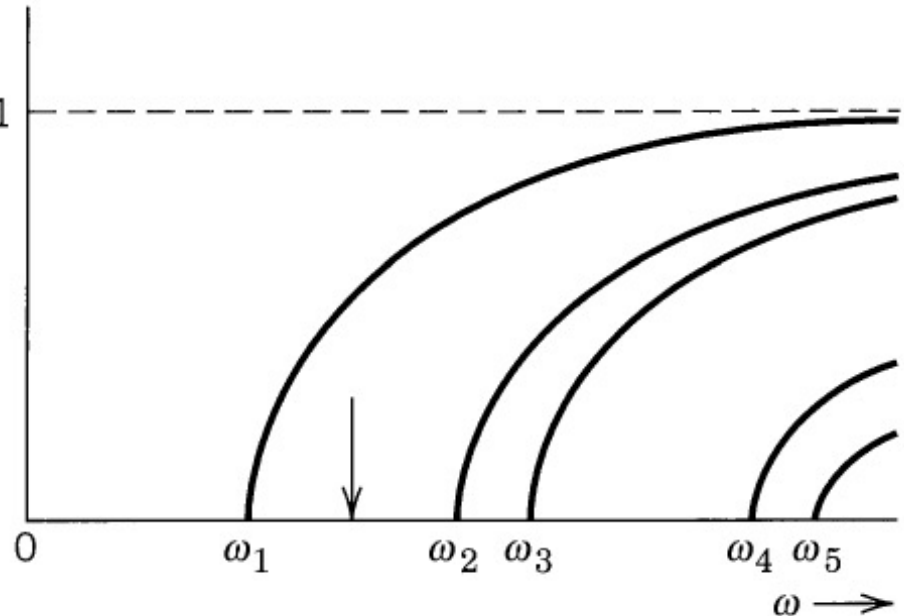
Relação de dispersão e freq. de corte

$$\gamma \rightarrow \gamma_\lambda \Rightarrow ck_\lambda = \sqrt{\omega^2 - c^2\gamma_\lambda^2} = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_\lambda^2}$$

$$\omega_\lambda = c\gamma_\lambda$$

$$\frac{ck_\lambda}{\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_\lambda^2}}{\omega}$$

Não há propagação
para $\omega < \omega_\lambda$



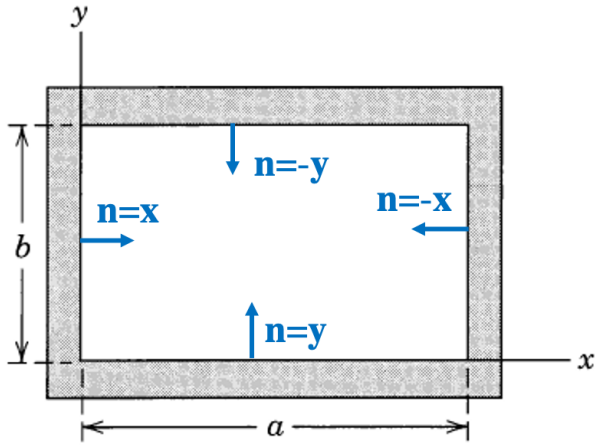
Velocidades de fase e de grupo:

$$v_g v_p = c^2$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_\lambda^2}}{\omega} c < c$$

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_\lambda^2}} c > c$$

Um guia de ondas retangular



Modos TM:

$$(\nabla_t^2 + \gamma^2) E_z = 0$$

$$E_z|_S = 0$$

$$E_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{\pm i(k_{m,n}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_x = \pm i \frac{k_{m,n}}{\gamma_{m,n}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) E_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{\pm i(k_{m,n}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_y = \pm i \frac{k_{m,n}}{\gamma_{m,n}} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{\pm i(k_{m,n}z - \omega t)}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_t = \pm \frac{\omega}{c^2 k_{m,n}} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{E}_t$$

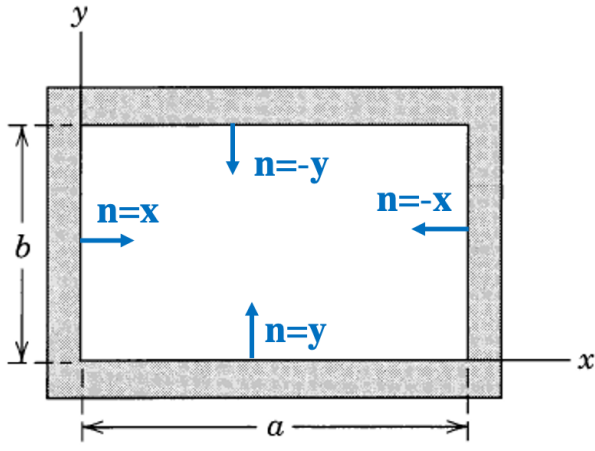
$$\gamma_{m,n} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}}, \quad m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\omega_{m,n} = \pi c \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}}, \quad m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Menor freq. de corte TM:

$$\omega_{1,1} = \pi c \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}}$$

Um guia de ondas retangular



Modos TE:

$$(\nabla_t^2 + \gamma^2) B_z = 0$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \nabla_t B_z|_S = 0$$

$$B_z = B_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{\pm i(k_{m,n}z - \omega t)}$$

Menor freq. de corte TE:

$$\omega_{1,0} = \frac{\pi c}{a}, \quad (a > b)$$

$$B_z = B_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_{1,0}z - \omega t)}$$

$$B_x = -i \left(\frac{k_{1,0}a}{\pi}\right) B_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_{1,0}z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_y = icB_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_{1,0}z - \omega t)}$$

$$\gamma_{m,n} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}}, \quad m, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\omega_{m,n} = \pi c \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}}, \quad m, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$(m + n \neq 0)$$

Campo elétrico **E**: linhas contínuas
 Campo magnético **B**: linhas tracejadas

TE_{10}

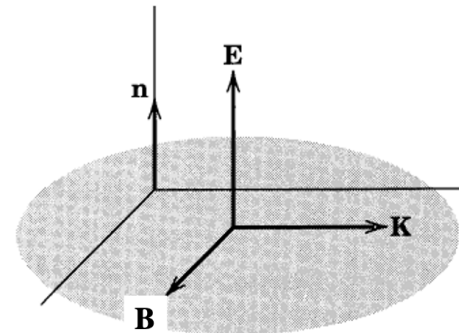
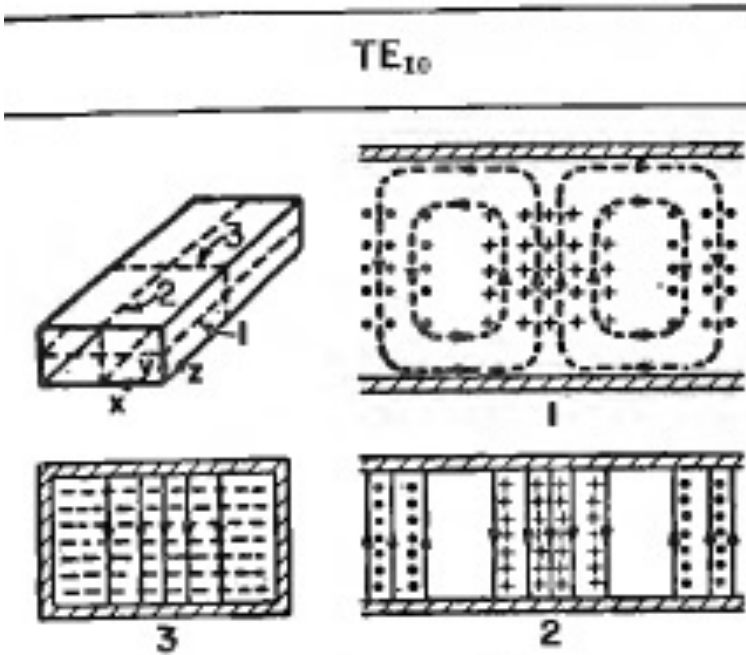
Modo $TE_{1,0}$

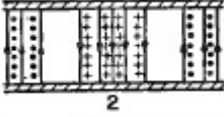
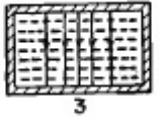
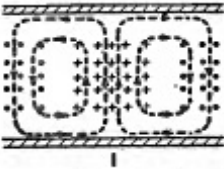
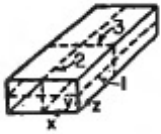
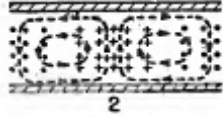
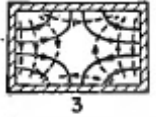
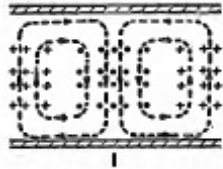
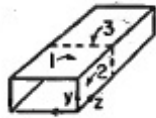
$$B_z = B_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_{1,0}z - \omega t)}$$

$$B_x = -i\left(\frac{k_{1,0}a}{\pi}\right) B_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_{1,0}z - \omega t)}$$

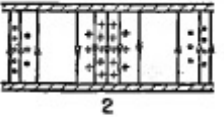
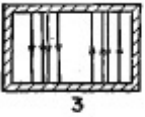
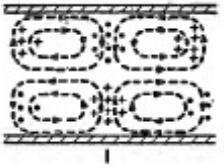
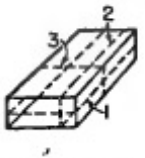
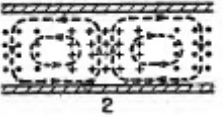
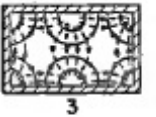
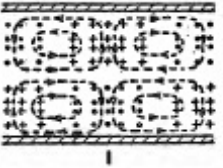
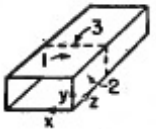
$$E_y = icB_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{i(k_{1,0}z - \omega t)}$$

Observe as condições de contorno

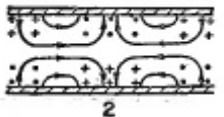
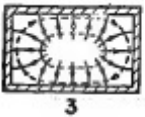
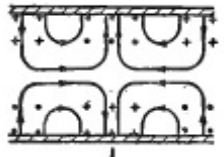
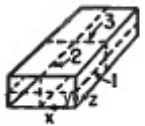
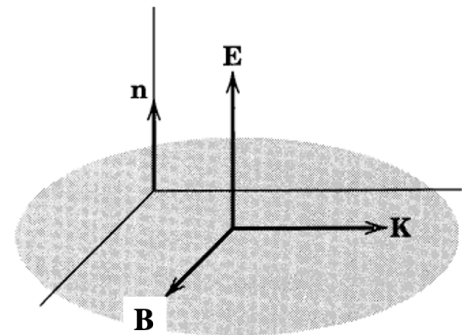
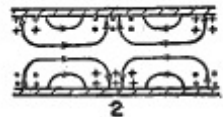
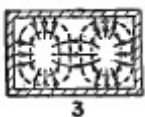
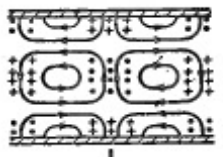
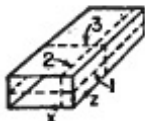


TE_{10}  TE_{11} 

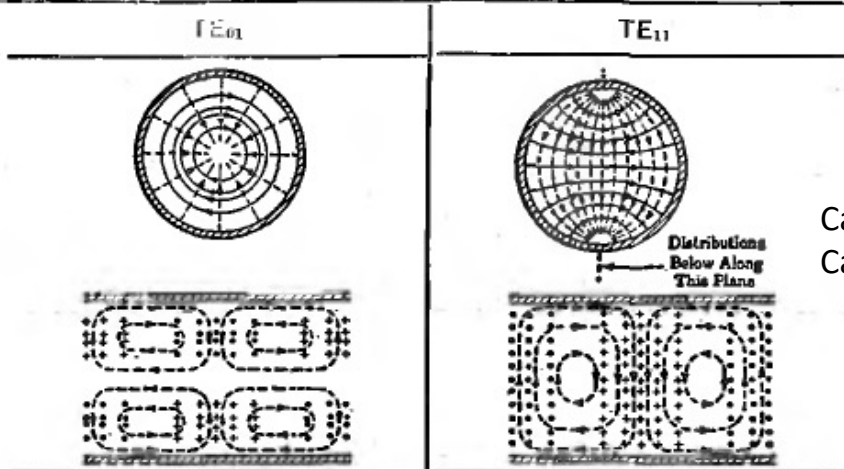
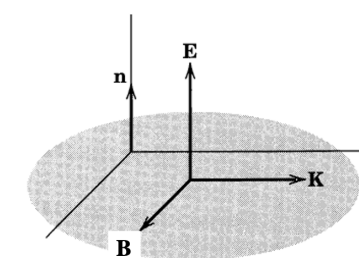
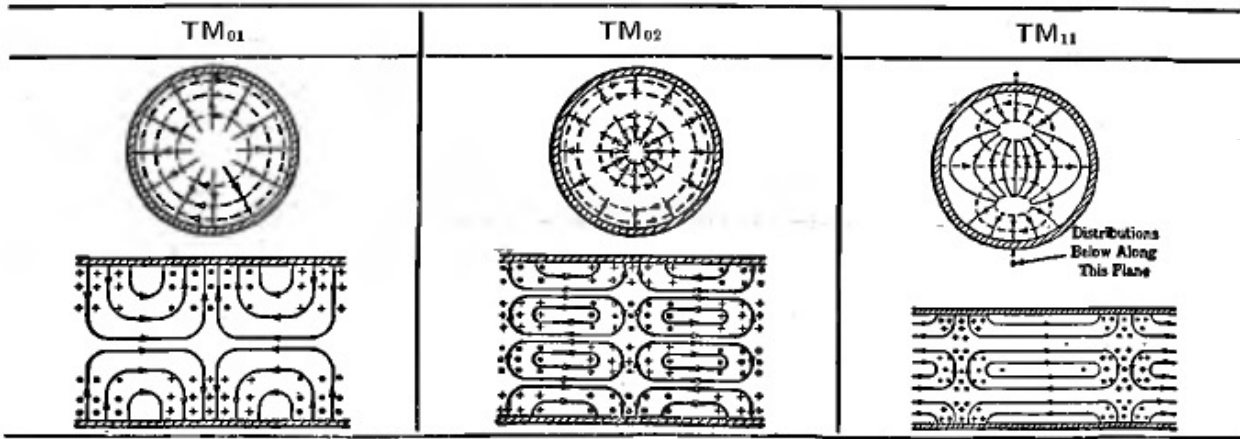
Campo elétrico **E**: linhas contínuas
 Campo magnético **B**: linhas tracejadas

 TE_{20}  TE_{21} 

Observe as condições de contorno

 TM_{11}  TM_{21} 

Guia com seção reta circular



Campo elétrico **E**: linhas contínuas
Campo magnético **B**: linhas tracejadas

Potência e energia em guias de ondas

P = potência propagada
através da seção reta do guia.

dU/dz = energia dos campos
por unidade de comprimento
do guia.

$$P_{TM} = \pm \frac{\omega \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_\lambda^2}}{2\mu_0 c \omega_\lambda^2} \int_{S.R.} |E_z|^2 da,$$

$$P_{TE} = \pm \frac{c\omega \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_\lambda^2}}{2\mu_0 \omega_\lambda^2} \int_{S.R.} |B_z|^2 da.$$

$$\frac{dU_{TM}}{dz} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \omega^2}{2 \omega_\lambda^2} \int_{S.R.} |E_z|^2 da,$$

$$\frac{dU_{TE}}{dz} = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_\lambda^2} \int_{S.R.} |B_z|^2 da.$$

$$\frac{P}{dU/dz} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_\lambda^2}}{\omega} c = v_g$$

1. O elétron tem carga e e um momento magnético intrínseco (oriundo do spin) cujo módulo chamaremos de M .

(a) Escreva os campos elétrico $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})$ e magnético $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})$ criados por um elétron em repouso na origem, supondo que ele é uma partícula pontual. Suponha que o momento magnético aponte na direção $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$.

(b) Considere um modelo simples para o elétron em que ele tenha um raio muito pequeno R , tal que os campos do item (a) valem para $r > R$ mas se anulam para $r < R$ ($r = |\mathbf{x}|$). Obtenha o momento angular total dos campos criados pelo elétron.

(c) O momento magnético intrínseco do elétron é $M = e\hbar/2m$, onde m é a sua massa e \hbar é a constante de Planck dividida por 2π . Suponha que R seja igual ao chamado raio clássico do elétron

$$R = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{mc^2}.$$

Nesse caso, qual é o módulo do momento angular dos campos? Compare com o momento angular de spin do elétron, que é $S = \hbar/2$.

Caso necessário, use

$$\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin\theta \cos\phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos\theta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos\theta \cos\phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\theta \sin\phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \sin\theta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin\phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\phi \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin^3\theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$(a) \vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{\mathbf{r}}}{r^3} = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \frac{\mu_0 M}{4\pi r^3} (2 \cos\theta \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \sin\theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \quad (\vec{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \sin\theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}})$$

$$(b) \vec{\mathbf{L}} = \vec{\mathbf{r}} \times \vec{\mathbf{p}} = \epsilon_0 \vec{\mathbf{r}} \times (\vec{\mathbf{E}} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}}) \Rightarrow \vec{\mathbf{L}} = \int_{r>R} \vec{\mathbf{r}} d^3x$$

$$\vec{L} = \cancel{e_0} \vec{x} \times \left[\frac{e}{4\pi\cancel{\epsilon_0}} \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \times \left(\frac{\mu_0 M}{4\pi r^3} \right) (2\cos\theta \hat{r} + \sin\theta \hat{\theta}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 e M}{(4\pi)^2 r^5} \vec{x} \times \left[\hat{r} \times (\sin\theta \hat{\theta}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 e M}{(4\pi)^2 r^4} \hat{r} \times [\sin\theta \hat{\phi}] = -\frac{\mu_0 e M}{(4\pi)^2 r^4} \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{L} = \frac{\mu_0 e M}{(4\pi)^2} \int \left(\frac{\sin\theta}{r^4} \right) [\cancel{\cos\theta \cos\phi} \hat{x} + \cancel{\cos\theta \sin\phi} \hat{y} - \sin\theta \hat{z}] d^3x$$

$$\int d^3x \Rightarrow \int_R^\infty r^2 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\vec{L} = \frac{\mu_0 e M}{(4\pi)^2} \int_R^\infty \frac{dr}{r^2} \int_0^\pi \sin^3\theta d\theta (2\pi) \hat{z} = \frac{\mu_0 e M}{6\pi R} \hat{z}$$

$$(c) \quad L = \frac{\mu_0 \cancel{e}}{6\pi \cancel{e}} \left(\frac{\cancel{e} \hbar}{2m} \right) \frac{4\pi \cancel{6} m c^2}{\cancel{e}^2} = \frac{\hbar}{3}$$

COMPARE WITH $M_e = \frac{\hbar}{2}$

2. Um cabo coaxial pode sustentar uma onda eletromagnética transversal na região entre seu raio interno a e seu raio externo b , onde há vácuo. Em coordenadas cilíndricas, com eixo z coincidente com o eixo do cabo e para $a \leq \rho \leq b$, a onda pode ser escrita como

$$\mathbf{E}(\rho, \phi, z, t) = E(\rho) e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \hat{\rho},$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\rho, \phi, z, t) = B(\rho) e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \hat{\phi},$$

onde $\omega = ck$.

(a) Mostre que a solução acima é possível, isto é os campos obedecem a todas as equações de Maxwell no vácuo, e, assim, encontre as funções $E(\rho)$ e $B(\rho)$ a menos de uma (e apenas uma) constante indeterminada.

(b) Encontre a potência eletromagnética média que atravessa a seção reta transversal $a \leq \rho \leq b$.

(c) Encontre potenciais $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ e $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ para a onda e mostre que eles de fato correspondem aos campos elétrico e magnético da mesma. Qual é o calibre dos seus potenciais?

$$(a) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial B(\rho)}{\partial \rho} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial [\rho E(\rho)]}{\partial \rho} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} = 0$$

$$\rho E(\rho) = K = \text{CONST.} \Rightarrow \boxed{E(\rho) = \frac{K}{\rho}} \quad K \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -(-i\omega) \mathbf{B} = i\omega \mathbf{B}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = E(\rho) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (e^{i(kz - \omega t)}) \hat{\phi} = ik E(\rho) e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \hat{\phi} = i\omega B(\rho) e^{i\omega t} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(\rho) = \frac{k}{\omega} E(\rho) = \frac{1}{c} E(\rho) = \frac{K}{c\rho}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = -i \frac{\omega}{c^2} \vec{E} = -i \frac{k}{c} \vec{E}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{B} &= \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial [s B(s)]}{\partial s} e^{i(\dots)} \hat{s} - B(s) \frac{\partial [e^{i(kz - \omega t)}]}{\partial s} \hat{s} \\ &= -i k B(s) e^{i(\dots)} \hat{s} = -i k \left(\frac{k}{cs} \right) e^{i(\dots)} \hat{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$-i \frac{k}{c} \vec{E} = -i k \left(\frac{k}{cs} \right) e^{i(\dots)} \hat{s} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \text{Re} [\vec{E} \times \vec{B}^*] = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} [E(s) \hat{s} \times B^*(s) \hat{\phi}] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{k}{s} \right) \left(\frac{k^*}{cs} \right) \hat{s} = \frac{|k|^2}{2\mu_0 c} \frac{\hat{s}}{s^2}$$

$$P = \int_{\text{S.R.}} \langle \vec{S} \rangle \cdot \hat{s} = \int_a^b s \, ds \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \frac{|k|^2}{2\mu_0 c} \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{|k|^2}{2\mu_0 c} (2\pi) \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\boxed{P = \frac{\pi |k|^2}{\mu_0 c} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$$

$$(c) \boxed{\Phi = 0} :$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = i\omega \vec{A} = E(s) e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \hat{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{A} = \frac{K}{i\omega s} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \hat{z}}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \frac{K}{i\omega s} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [e^{i(kz - \omega t)}] \hat{\phi} = \frac{K k}{\omega s} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \hat{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{K}{cs} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} \hat{\phi} = \vec{B} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{i\omega} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0}$$