相关位函数和求解Maxwell方程的新方法*

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摘 要

本文是文[1]的继续。

- 一、本文引入了一个新的位函数——相关位函数 ψ 。它与经典的 Helmholtz 的标位 ϕ 和矢 位 \overline{A} 不同。由 ψ ,我们得到了求解方程组 $\nabla \times f = \overline{\omega}$ 、 $\nabla \cdot f = P$ 的新公式。
- 二、在交变电磁场中,我们引入了两个新的滞后位函数。滞后相关电位 ϕ_e 和滞后相关磁位 ϕ_m 。这两个位函数不同于经典的滞后位A和 ϕ 。由 ϕ_e 和 ϕ_m ,我们得到了求解Maxwell 方程组的新公式。
 - 三、指出了构建具有给定旋度函数(旋涡)的涡旋场的方法。

在历史上,求解 $\nabla \times \vec{f} = \vec{\omega}$, $\nabla \cdot \vec{f} = P$ 方程组是采用Helmholtz 的方法。在这种方法中,是把一般的矢量场(有旋有散场)分解成三部分:有旋无散场(涡旋场),有散 无 旋 场(位场)和无旋无散场(调和场)。为了得到 \vec{f} ,人们不仅要解四个Poisson 方程,而且还要解一个Neumann边值问题。

本文引入了一种新方法。利用旋度函数和散度函数之间的转化,我们引入了一个新的位函数——相关位函数 ψ 。结果使求解问题得到简化。只要解一个Poisson方程和一个Neumann边值问题就能得到f。

将本文的方法应用于求解Maxwell方程时,既不需要求解滞后位 \overline{A} 和 ϕ 的四个波动方程式(借助Lorentz条件可不必解 ϕ),也不需要求解Hertz矢位 \overline{x} 的三个波动方程式,而只需要求解滞后相关电位 ψ_n 和滞后相关磁位 ψ_n 的两个波动方程式。

本文的方法简化了求解矢量场的问题,这将有利于采用数字计算机进行离散的数值计算。

在矢量场中,涡旋场占有极重要的位置。本文指出了构建具有给定强度旋涡的涡旋场的方法,这对于通过人工综合产生具有给定强度旋涡的涡旋场提供了可能性。

一、一般矢量场的方程组及其解

在区域V内和其封闭曲面S上,矢量场f满足:

^{*} 钱伟长推荐。

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{f} = \vec{\omega} & (\triangle V \land) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{f} = P & (\triangle V \land) \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{f} = g(M) & (\triangle S \land) \end{cases}$$
 (1.1a) (1.1b) (1.1c)

$$\vec{\omega} = \vec{e}_1 \omega_1 + \vec{e}_2 \omega_2 + \vec{e}_3 \omega_3 \tag{1.2}$$

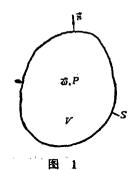
这里an P为已知函数,ne S上的外指单位法向量,Me S 上的点。如图 1 所示。函数 g(M) 和P满足关系式。

$$\oint_{S} g(M) dS = \int_{V} PdV$$
(1.3)

由(1.1a)可得

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{f}) = \nabla \cdot \vec{\omega} = 0 \tag{1.4}$$

由 Helmholtz 定理可知,方程组(1.1)的解是唯一的。 本文将证明,方程组(1.1)的解为:



$$\vec{f} = -\nabla \psi + \vec{e}_2 \left(\frac{1}{h_2} \int h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) + \vec{e}_3 \left(-\frac{1}{h_3} \int h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right) - \nabla \psi' = \vec{F} + \vec{F}'$$
(1.5)

其中

$$\vec{F} = \vec{e}_1 \left(-\frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_1} \right) + \vec{e}_2 \left(\frac{1}{h_2} \int h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 - \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_2} \right)$$

$$+\vec{e}_3\Big(-\frac{1}{h_3}\int h_3h_1\omega_2du_1-\frac{1}{h_3}\ \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial u_3}\Big)$$

$$= -\nabla \psi + \vec{e}_2 \left(\frac{1}{h_2} \int h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) + \vec{e}_3 \left(-\frac{1}{h_3} \int h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right)$$

$$\tag{1.6}$$

ψ满足Poisson方程:

$$\Delta \psi = -P + \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \right) h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \right) h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right]$$
(1.7)

♦称为矢量场的相关位。而

$$\vec{F}' = -\nabla \psi' \tag{1.8}$$

 ψ 满足如下的Laplace方程和边界条件:

$$\nabla \psi' = 0 \qquad (在V内)$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{F}' = -\frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial n} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{f} - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{F} = g(M) - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{F} \qquad (在S上)$$

这里 u_1 , u_2 , u_3 是正交曲线坐标系中的坐标变量, \bar{e}_1 , \bar{e}_2 , \bar{e}_3 是其单位矢量,而 h_1 , h_2 , h_3 是其标度因子。

现在来证明上述结论,令

F和F'分别满足方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{F} = \vec{\omega} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = P \end{cases}$$
 (1.10a)

$$\nabla \times \vec{F}' = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F}' = 0$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{F}' = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{f} - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{F} = q(M) - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{F}$$
(1.11)

方程(1.11) 是 Neumann 边值问题, 其求解方法在一般矢量分析著作中都可找到, 因此这里不再赘述. 下面来求解方程(1.10).

在正交曲线坐标系中, $\vec{F} = \vec{e}_1 F_1 + \vec{e}_2 F_2 + \vec{e}_3 F_3$ 。方程(1.10)可以写成:

$$\frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial (h_3 F_3)}{\partial u_2} - \frac{\partial (h_2 F_2)}{\partial u_2} \right] = \omega_1$$
 (1.12a)

$$\frac{1}{h_8 h_1} \left[\frac{\partial (h_1 F_1)}{\partial u_3} - \frac{\partial (h_3 F_3)}{\partial u_1} \right] = \omega_2$$
 (1.12b)

$$\frac{1}{h_1 h_2} \left[\frac{\partial (h_2 F_2)}{\partial u_1} - \frac{\partial (h_1 F_1)}{\partial u_2} \right] = \omega_3$$
 (1.12c)

$$\frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial (h_2 h_3 F_1)}{\partial u_1} + \frac{\partial (h_3 h_1 F_2)}{\partial u_2} + \frac{\partial (h_1 h_2 F_3)}{\partial u_3} \right] = P$$
 (1.12d)

设 $\psi = \psi(u_1, u_2, u_3)$ 是我们所要寻求的相关标量位. 今

$$h_1 F_1 = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_1}, F_1 = -\frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_1}$$
 (1.13)

由(1.12b)和(1.13)得

$$\frac{\partial (h_3 F_3)}{\partial u_1} = -h_3 h_1 \omega_2 + \frac{\partial (h_1 F_1)}{\partial u_3} = -h_3 h_1 \omega_2 - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u_3 \partial u_1}$$

对u、积分、得

$$F_{3} = -\frac{1}{h_{3}} \int h_{3}h_{1}\omega_{2}du_{1} - \frac{1}{h_{3}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_{3}}$$
 (1.14)

因是特解,可令积分常数为零 (下同)。同理,由(1.12c)和(1.13)得

$$F_{2} = \frac{1}{h_{2}} \int h_{1} h_{2} \omega_{3} du_{1} - \frac{1}{h_{2}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_{2}}$$
 (1.15)

由(1.13)、(1.14)和(1.15)所确定的 \overline{P} 显然满足(1.12b)和(1.12c)。下面来证明它满足(1.12a)。将(1.14)和(1.15)代入(1.12a)的左方,则

$$\frac{1}{h_2} \int_{a_3} \left[\frac{\partial (h_3 F_3)}{\partial u_2} - \frac{\partial (h_2 F_2)}{\partial u_3} \right] \\
= -\frac{1}{h_2} \int_{a_3} \frac{\partial (h_3 h_1 \omega_2)}{\partial u_2} du_1 - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u_3 \partial u_2} - \frac{1}{h_2} \int_{a_3} \frac{\partial (h_1 h_2 \omega_2)}{\partial u_3} du_1 + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u_2 \partial u_3} \\
= -\frac{1}{h_2} \int_{a_3} \left[\frac{\partial (h_3 h_1 \omega_2)}{\partial u_2} + \frac{\partial (h_1 h_2 \omega_3)}{\partial u_3} \right] du_1 \tag{1.16}$$

由(1.4)式可得

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial (h_2 h_3 \omega_1)}{\partial u_1} + \frac{\partial (h_3 h_1 \omega_2)}{\partial u_2} + \frac{\partial (h_1 h_2 \omega_3)}{\partial u_3} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (h_2 h_3 \omega_1)}{\partial u_1} = - \left[\frac{\partial (h_3 h_1 \omega_2)}{\partial u_2} + \frac{\partial (h_1 h_2 \omega_3)}{\partial u_3} \right]$$

将上式代入(1.16)式,得

$$\frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial (h_3 F_3)}{\partial u_2} - \frac{\partial (h_2 F_2)}{\partial u_3} \right] = \frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial (h_2 h_3 \omega_1)}{\partial u_1} du_1 = \omega_1 \right]$$

因此,由(1.13)、(1.14)和(1.15)所确定的矢量 \overline{F} 满足(1.10a)。

剩下的问题是:由 (1.13)、(1.14) 和 (1.15) 所确定的 $^{\overline{P}}$ 必须满足方程 (1.12d).将 (1.13)、(1.14)和(1.15)代入(1.12d),得

$$\frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \left(-\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \right) h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 - \frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_2} \right) \right] \\
+ \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(-\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \right) h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 - \frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_3} \right) = P \\
\frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \left(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_3} \right) \right] \\
- \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \right) h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \right) h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right] = -P$$

上式左边第一项就是正交曲线坐标系中的Laplace算子,于是上式可以写成。

$$\Delta \psi = -P + \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \int h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \int h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right) \right]$$
(1.17)

由上式可知,我们在(1.13)式中欲寻求的函数 ψ 乃是Poisson方程(1.17)的解。这样,将(1.17)解出的 ψ 代入(1.13)、(1.14)和(1.15)即可求出 F_1 , F_2 和 F_3 。于是

$$\begin{split} \vec{F} &= \vec{e}_1 \left(-\frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_1} \right) + \vec{e}_2 \left(-\frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_2} + \frac{1}{h_2} \int_{-1}^{1} h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) \\ &+ \vec{e}_3 \left(-\frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u_3} - \frac{1}{h_3} \int_{-1}^{1} h_1 h_3 \omega_2 du_1 \right) \\ &= -\nabla \psi + \vec{e}_2 \left(\frac{1}{h_2} \int_{-1}^{1} h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) + \vec{e}_3 \left(-\frac{1}{h_3} \int_{-1}^{1} h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right) \end{split}$$

这就是(1.6)式,它就是满足方程(1.1)的特解。如果旋涡 \overline{o} 和源头P是分布在有限区域V'内的,而我们所讨论的空间V是无限大的,则 $\overline{F}'=0$,于是 $\overline{f}=\overline{F}$ 。如果空间V是有限的,则 \overline{F}' 仅仅是全解 \overline{f} 中的一部分,即 $\overline{f}=\overline{F}+\overline{F}'$, \overline{F}' 满足方程组(1.11)。

下面我们将公式(1.13)、(1.14)、(1.15)和(1.17)分别在直角坐标系、柱坐标系和球坐标系中表出。

在直角坐标系中:

$$u_{1} = x, u_{2} = y, u_{3} = z$$

$$h_{1} = 1, h_{2} = 1, h_{3} = 1$$

$$\Delta \psi = -P + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int \omega_{z} dx - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int \omega_{y} dx = -P + \int \left(\frac{\partial \omega_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \omega_{y}}{\partial z}\right) dx (1.18)$$

$$F_{x} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$F_{y} = \int \omega_{x} dx - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$F_{z} = -\int \omega_{y} dx - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

$$(1.19)$$

在柱坐标系中,

$$u_{1}=r, u_{2}=\phi, u_{3}=z$$

$$h_{1}=1, h_{2}=r, h_{3}=1$$

$$\Delta\psi = -P + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(\frac{1}{r} \int r\omega_{z} dr \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(r \int \omega_{\phi} dr \right) \right]$$

$$= -P + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \int r \frac{\partial \omega_{z}}{\partial \phi} dr - \int \frac{\partial \omega_{\phi}}{\partial z} dr$$

$$(1.20)$$

$$F_{r} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$$

$$F_{\phi} = \frac{1}{r} \int r \omega_{z} dr - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$F_{z} = -\int \omega_{\phi} dr - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

$$(1.21)$$

在球坐标系中:

$$u_{1}=r, u_{2}=\theta, u_{3}=\phi$$

$$h_{1}=1, h_{2}=r, h_{3}=r\sin\theta$$

$$\Delta\psi=-P+\frac{1}{r^{2}\sin\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\int r\omega_{\phi}dr\right)-\frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}\left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\int r\sin\theta\omega_{\theta}dr\right)\right]$$

$$=-P+\frac{1}{r^{2}\sin\theta}\int\frac{\partial(r\sin\theta\omega_{\phi})}{\partial\theta}dr-\frac{1}{r^{2}\sin\theta}\int\frac{\partial(r\omega_{\theta})}{\partial\phi}dr (1.22)$$

$$F_{r} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$$

$$F_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \int r\omega_{\theta} dr - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$$

$$F_{\phi} = -\frac{1}{r} \int r\omega_{\theta} dr - \frac{1}{r\sin\theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$(1.23)$$

下面举例来说明(1.7)式的应用。

在真空(μ_0)中,沿z方向的电流密度为:

$$\vec{J} = \begin{cases} \vec{K} J_0 r & (r \leq R) \\ 0 & (r > R) \end{cases}$$

如图 2 所示. 求柱内(r < R) 和柱外(r > R)的磁场分布。

我们将柱内记为 I 区,柱外记为 I 区。在柱内、柱外磁场H

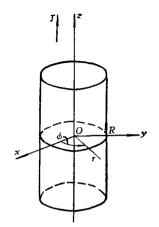


图 2

分别满足方程:

$$\begin{array}{c} \nabla \times \vec{H}_1 = \vec{K} J_0 r \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{H}_1 = 0 \end{array}$$
 (1.24)

$$\begin{array}{c} \nabla \times \vec{H}_2 = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{H}_2 = 0 \end{array}$$
 (1.25)

在柱面S(r=R)上, \vec{H} 的边界条件为。

$$\vec{e}_r \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = 0 \tag{1.26}$$

在本问题中, ψ 与r,z无关, ψ 仅仅是 ϕ 的函数。先讨论柱内情况。由(1,20)式,得

$$\Delta \psi_1 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \phi^2} = 0$$

解得

$$\psi_1 = A_1 \phi + B_1$$

这里 A_1 和 B_1 是积分常数。由(1.21)式得

$$\begin{cases} H_{1r} = 0 \\ H_{1\phi} = \frac{1}{r} \int r^2 J_0 dr - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (A_1 \phi + B_1) = \frac{1}{3} J_0 r^2 - \frac{A_1}{r} \\ H_{1z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑到在柱内r=0处, \vec{H}_1 应当有限,这就要求常数 $A_1=0$,于是

$$\vec{H}_{1} = \vec{e}_{\phi} \frac{1}{3} J_{0} r^{2} \tag{1.27}$$

在柱外, 电流密度为零, ψ_2 的解应当是

$$\Delta \psi_2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_2}{\partial \phi^2} = 0$$

$$\psi_2 = A_2 \phi + B_2$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{2r} = 0 \\ H_{2\phi} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \phi} = -\frac{A_2}{r} \\ H_{2z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{H}_2 = -\vec{e}_{\phi} \frac{A_2}{r} \tag{1.28}$$

使(1.27)和(1.28)满足边界条件(1.26),得

$$\vec{e}_{\tau} \times \vec{e}_{\phi} \left(-\frac{A_2}{R} - \frac{1}{3} J_0 R^2 \right) = 0$$

解得 A_2 为:

$$A_2 = -\frac{1}{3} J_0 R^3$$

于是,我们所要求的柱内、外磁场分别为:

$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{e}_{\phi} \frac{1}{3} J_0 r^2 \tag{1.29}$$

$$\vec{H}_2 = \vec{e}_{\phi} \frac{1}{3} J_0 R^3 \frac{1}{r} \tag{1.30}$$

这与经典方法所得结果相同。因为我们是在无限大空间中讨论问题的,因此不必考虑Neumann边值问题。

二、用相关位求解 Maxwell 方程

假设在真空(μ_{o} , ϵ_{o})中,施加的电流密度

$$\vec{J} = \vec{i}J_x + jJ_y + \vec{k}J_z$$

和电荷密度 ρ 的分布已知时,则经典的滞后位 \vec{A} , ϕ 和场量 \vec{E} 。 \vec{H} 满足。

$$\Delta \vec{A} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J}$$
 (2.1a)

$$\Delta \phi - \mu_0 \varepsilon_y \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 (2.1b)

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} - \nabla \phi \tag{2.1c}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \vec{A} \tag{2.1d}$$

因此,为了求得E和H,我们至少得解A的三个波动方程式。采用本文的方法,只需要求解两个标量 ψ_{\bullet} 和 ψ_{m} 的两个波动方程式,就可以求得E和H。这些方程是:

$$\Delta \psi_{\bullet} - \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{\bullet}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{0}} - \mu_{0} \int \frac{\partial J_{x}}{\partial t} dx \qquad (2.2)$$

$$\Delta \psi_m - \mu_0 e_0 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_m}{\partial t^2} = \int \left(\frac{\partial J_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial J_x}{\partial y} \right) dz \tag{2.3}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \psi_o + j \, \mu_o \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_m}{\partial z \partial t} \, dx$$

$$+\vec{k}\left[-\mu_{0}\int\int\frac{\partial J_{x}}{\partial t}dzdx+\mu_{0}\,\varepsilon_{0}\int\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{0}}{\partial t^{2}}dz-\mu_{0}\int\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{m}}{\partial u\partial t}dx\right] \tag{2.4}$$

$$\vec{H} = -\nabla \psi_m + \vec{i} \left[\int J_{y} dz + \mu_0 e_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_m}{\partial t^2} dx - \epsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_o}{\partial y \, \partial t} dz \right]$$

$$+ \bar{j} \left[-\int J_x dz + \varepsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_o}{\partial x \, \partial t} dz \right]$$
 (2.5)

在以上各式中足码x, y和z可以按右手系顺序轮换。下面我们来证明 (2.2) \sim (2.5) 式。在真空中,Maxwell方程组为:

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} = \vec{\xi} \\
\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \vec{\eta}
\end{cases} (2.6)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{2.8}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \tag{2.9}$$

借助于公式(1.18)和(1.19),可由(2.6)和(2.8)得到:

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial \psi_e}{\partial x} \tag{2.10}$$

这里 $\psi_e = \psi_e(x,y,z,t)$ 是第一个标位函数, 称为滞后相关电位。

$$E_{\theta} = \int \xi_{z} dx - \frac{\partial \psi_{e}}{\partial y} = -\mu_{0} \int \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial t} dx - \frac{\partial \psi_{e}}{\partial y}$$
 (2.11)

$$E_z = -\int \xi_y dx - \frac{\partial \psi_e}{\partial z} = \mu_0 \int \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial t} dx - \frac{\partial \psi_e}{\partial z}$$
 (2.12)

$$\Delta \psi_e = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} + \int \left(\frac{\partial \xi_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \xi_y}{\partial z}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} - \mu_0 \int \left(\frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial y \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 H_y}{\partial z \partial t}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \eta_x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \left(J_x + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} - \mu_0 \int \frac{\partial J_x}{\partial t} dx + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial t^2}$$

于是

$$\Delta \psi_e - \mu_0 \, \varepsilon_o \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_o} - \mu_0 \int \frac{\partial J_x}{\partial t} dx \tag{2.13}$$

这就是(2.2)式。同理由(2.7)和(2.9)式可得:

$$H_z = -\frac{\partial \psi_m}{\partial z} \tag{2.14}$$

这里 $\psi_m = \psi_m(x,y,z,t)$ 是第二个标位函数, 称为滞后相关磁位。

$$H_{x} = \int \eta_{y} dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial x} = \int J_{y} dz + \varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial t} dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial x}$$
 (2.15)

$$H_{x} = -\int \eta_{x} dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial u} = -\int J_{x} dz - \varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial t} dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial u}$$
 (2.16)

$$\Delta \psi_{m} = \int \left(\frac{\partial \eta_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \eta_{x}}{\partial y} \right) dz$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(J_{y} + \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(J_{x} + \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial t} \right) \right] dz$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int \left(\frac{\partial J_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial J_{x}}{\partial y}\right) dz + \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \left(\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y}\right) dz \\ &= \int \left(\frac{\partial J_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial J_{x}}{\partial y}\right) dz + \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int -\mu_{0} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial t} dz \\ &= \int \left(\frac{\partial J_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial J_{x}}{\partial y}\right) dz + \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{m}}{\partial z \, \partial t} dz \\ &= \int \left(\frac{\partial J_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial J_{x}}{\partial y}\right) dz + \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{m}}{\partial t^{2}} \end{split}$$

于是

$$\Delta \psi_m - \psi_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_m}{\partial t^2} = \int \left(\frac{\partial J_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial J_x}{\partial y} \right) dz \tag{2.17}$$

这就是(2.3)式。为了求得 \vec{E} 和 \vec{H} ,我们还需要将(2.11)、(2.12)、(2.15) 和 (2.16) 中的 H_z , H_z , E_z 和 E_z 用 ψ_e 和 ψ_m 来代替。将(2.14)式代入(2.11)式,得

$$E_{y} = -\mu_{0} \int \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial t} dx - \frac{\partial \psi_{e}}{\partial y} = \mu_{0} \int \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{m}}{\partial z \partial t} dx - \frac{\partial \psi_{e}}{\partial y}$$
(2.18)

将(2.10)式代入(2.16)式,得

$$H_{y} = -\int J_{x} dz - \varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial t} dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial y}$$

$$= -\int J_{x} dz + \varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{e}}{\partial x \partial t} dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial y}$$
(2.19)

将(2.19)式代入(2.12)式,得

 $E_z = \mu_0 \left\{ \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial t} dx - \frac{\partial \psi_\theta}{\partial x} \right\}$

$$= \mu_0 \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[-\int J_x dz + \varepsilon_0 \left[\frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial x \partial t} dz - \frac{\partial \psi_m}{\partial y} \right] dx - \frac{\partial \psi_e}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$= -\mu_0 \left[\int \frac{\partial J_x}{\partial t} dz dx + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \left[\frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial t^2} dz - \mu_0 \left[\frac{\partial^2 \psi_m}{\partial t} dx - \frac{\partial \psi_e}{\partial z} \right] \right] \right]$$
(2.20)

将(2.18)式代入(2.15)式,得

$$H_{x} = \int J_{y} dz + \varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\mu_{0} \int \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{m}}{\partial z \, \partial t} \, dx - \frac{\partial \psi_{e}}{\partial y} \right] \, dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial x}$$

$$= \int J_{y} dz + \mu_{0} \, \varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{m}}{\partial t^{2}} dx \, - \varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{e}}{\partial u \, \partial t} \, dz - \frac{\partial \psi_{m}}{\partial x}$$

$$(2.21)$$

(2.10)、(2.18)和(2.20)就是至的三个分量表示式,而(2.21)、(2.19)和(2.14)就是 \overline{H} 的三个分量表示式。

作为公式(2.2)~(2.5)的应用,我们来求解Hertz偶极子的场。

Hertz偶极子是一个长度为1的线电流元:

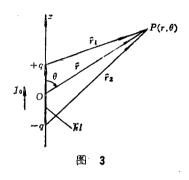
$$I = I_0 \exp(i\omega t)$$

这里 ω 是角频率。电流元沿z轴放置,且位于原点。如图 3 所示。为方便计,假设 I_0 是一个实常数。在电流元的 上、下两端分别积聚了电荷土 q_1 , $q=\frac{1}{i\omega}I_{0}$.

由于
$$\frac{\partial J_x}{\partial t}$$
=0, $\frac{\partial J_y}{\partial x}$ =0, $\frac{\partial J_x}{\partial y}$ =0, 此时方程 (2.2) 和 (2.3) 简化成:

$$\Delta \psi_e - \mu_0 \, \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{2.22a}$$

$$\Delta \psi_m - \mu_0 \, \varepsilon_0 \, \frac{\partial^2 \psi_m}{\partial t^2} = 0 \qquad (2.22b)$$



在球坐标系中, ψ ,为:

$$\psi_e = \frac{ql}{4\pi e_0} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{r^2} + \frac{jK_0 \cos \theta}{r} \right) \exp(-jK_0 r)$$
 (2.23a)

在上式中省去了时间因子 $\exp(j\omega t)$, $K_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \omega$ 是自由空间波数, $r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 是从原点到场点的距离。在角坐标系中,(2.23a)变成:

$$\psi_o = A \left(\frac{z}{r^3} + j K_0 \frac{z}{r^2} \right) \exp\left(-j K_0 r \right) \tag{2.23b}$$

其中 $A = \frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$ 因为产生电磁场的源仅仅分布在原点附近,而我们是在无限大空间内讨论问题的,所以,我们只需要求出(2.22)式的特解,即偶极子本身所产生的场。齐次波动方程的解是由无限远处的源产生的,而不是由偶极子产生的。因此,对本问题来说,我们可以令齐次波动方程的解为零。鉴于上述理由,对于(2.22b),我们有

$$\psi_{\mathbf{m}} = 0 \tag{2.24}$$

在求得了二标位 ψ_e 和 ψ_m 之后,我们便可通过(2.4)和(2.5)来计算H和 E. 先来 计算H。由(2.5)式得

$$\vec{H} = -i\varepsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial y \partial t} dz + j\varepsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial x \partial t} dz$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_e}{\partial y} = -A \left(\frac{3yz}{r^5} + jK_0 \frac{3yz}{r^4} - K_0^2 \frac{yz}{r} \right) \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial y \partial t} = -j\omega A \left(\frac{3yz}{r^5} + jK_0 \frac{3yz}{r^4} - K_0^2 \frac{yz}{r} \right) \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_e}{\partial x} = -A \left(\frac{3zx}{r^5} + jK_0 \frac{3zx}{r^4} - K_0^2 \frac{zx}{r} \right) \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial x \partial t} = -j\omega A \left(\frac{3zx}{r^5} + jK_0 \frac{3zx}{r^4} - K_0^2 \frac{zx}{r} \right) \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

于是

$$H_{z} = -\varepsilon_{0} \int \frac{\partial^{2} \psi_{e}}{\partial u \partial t} dz = -j \omega \varepsilon_{0} A \left(\frac{y}{r^{3}} + j K_{0} \frac{y}{r^{2}} \right) \exp(-j K_{0} r)$$

$$= -j \frac{\omega q l}{4\pi} \left(\frac{y}{r^3} + j K_0 \frac{y}{r^2} \right) \exp(-j K_0 r)$$

$$H_y = \varepsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial x \partial t} dz = j \frac{\omega q l}{4\pi} \left(\frac{x}{r^3} + j K_0 \frac{x}{r^2} \right) \exp(-j K_0 r)$$

$$H_z = 0$$

由变换公式,

$$\begin{pmatrix} H_{\theta} \\ H_{\theta} \\ H_{\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta\cos\phi & \sin\theta\sin\phi & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta\cos\phi & \cos\theta\sin\phi & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_{x} \\ H_{y} \\ H_{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

可得并在球坐标系中的表示式为:

$$H_r=0$$
 $H_a=0$

$$H_{\phi} = -\sin\phi H_x + \cos\phi H_y = j\frac{\omega q l}{4\pi} \sin\theta \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{jK_0}{r}\right) \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

$$= \frac{I_0 l}{4\pi} \sin\theta \left(\frac{jK_0}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\right) \exp(-jK_0 r) \qquad (2.26)$$

而由(2.4)式可求得 \vec{E} 是:

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \psi_e + \vec{k} \,\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial t^2} dz \tag{2.27}$$

经过计算, 产在球坐标系中为:

$$\vec{E} = -j \frac{I_0 l}{2\pi\omega\varepsilon_0} \cos\theta \left(\frac{jK_0}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3}\right) \exp(-jK_0 r) \vec{e}_r$$

$$-j \frac{I_0 l}{4\pi\omega\varepsilon_0} \sin\theta \left(-\frac{K_0^2}{r} + \frac{jK_0}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3}\right) \exp(-jK_0 r) \vec{e}_\theta \qquad (2.28)$$

以上结果与经典方法所得相同。我们还能更直截了当地证明,用(2.4) 式和用经典的(2.1c) 所算得的E相同。考虑到 $\psi_e = \phi$,由(2.1c)和(2.27)可知,只要能证明

$$-\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \vec{k} \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial t^2} dz$$

那末就可以说明两种方法所算得的E相同。Hertz偶极子的矢位为:

$$\vec{A} = \vec{k} \frac{\mu_0 I_0 l}{4\pi r} \exp(-jK_0 r) = \vec{k} \frac{j\omega\mu_0 q l}{4\pi r} \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\vec{k} \frac{\omega^2 \mu_0 q l}{4\pi r} \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

而

$$\vec{k}\,\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \int_0^{2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_e}{\partial t^2} dz = \vec{k} \frac{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 q l}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} (j\omega)^2 \int_0^2 \left(\frac{z}{r^3} + jK_0 - \frac{z}{r^2}\right) \exp(-jK_0 r) dz$$

$$= -\vec{k} \frac{\omega^2 \mu_0 q l}{4\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \exp(-jK_0 r)\right)$$

$$= \vec{k} \frac{\omega^2 \mu_0 q l}{4\pi r} \exp(-jK_0 r)$$

于是得证。

三、几点推论

(1)由(1.6)和(1.7)式可知,「 \hat{F} 包含两部分: $\hat{F}=\hat{F}_1+\hat{F}_2$ 。一部分是位场 $\hat{F}_1=-\nabla\psi$,另一部分是与 $\hat{e}_2-\hat{e}_3$ 平面平行的有旋有散场 \hat{F}_2 。

$$\vec{F}_2 = \vec{e}_2 \left(\frac{1}{h_2} \int h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) + \vec{e}_3 \left(-\frac{1}{h_2} \int h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right)$$

序,和序。分别满足方程:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{F}_1 = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{F}_1 = P - \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \right) h_1 h_2 \omega_8 du_1 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \right) h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right) \right] \\ \nabla \times \vec{F}_2 = \vec{\omega} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{F}_2 = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \right) h_1 h_2 \omega_3 du_1 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_2} \right) h_3 h_1 \omega_2 du_1 \right) \right] \end{cases}$$

由此可见,在 \overline{F}_1 和 \overline{F}_2 的源头中都含有由旋涡 \overline{O} 转化来的量,但二者符号相反。

- (2) 因此,对于一个给定旋涡强度为 $\vec{\omega}$ 的涡旋场 \vec{P} ,它可以由上面的位场 \vec{P} (此时 P=0)和只具有两个分量的有旋有散场 \vec{P} 。综合而成。这对于人工构建涡旋场提供了可能性。
- (3) 与(2.1)式中的 \overline{A} 和 ϕ 相比,(2.2)~(2.5)式中的 ψ 。和 ψ m处于更对称的 地 位。这与 \overline{M} axwell方程组中 \overline{E} 和 \overline{H} 的对称性是一致的。如果我们引入磁流和磁荷,则对称性更为明显。
 - (4) 对于交变场,也存在推论(2)中所说的人工产生涡旋场的可能性。

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The Correlative Potential Function and a New Method for Solving Maxwell Equations

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Abstract

This paper is a continuation of paper [1].

- 1. A new potential ψ which is defined as the correlative potential has been developed in this paper. The potential ψ is different from the classical scalar potential ϕ and vector potential \overrightarrow{A} developed by Helmholtz. The new formulae of the solution of eqs. $\nabla \times \overrightarrow{f} = \overrightarrow{\varpi}$, $\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{f} = P$ are given in terms of ψ .
- 2. In time varying electromagnetic field, two new retarded potentials, the electric-type retarded correlative potential ψ_e and the magnetic-type retarded correlative potential ψ_m , which are distinct from the classical retarded potentials \vec{A} and ϕ , have been used to solve Maxwell equations. The new formulae of solution of Maxwell equation are given in terms of ψ_e and ψ_m .
- 3. The methods for constructing a rotational field with given curl function (vorticity) have been proposed.