

Lösung der Wellengleichung

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$$\square \varphi(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(\vec{r}, t) \quad (\text{Lorenz - Gleichung!})$$

$$[\rho(\vec{r}, t) = \int d^3\vec{r}' \int dt' \rho(\vec{r}', t') \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \delta(t - t')]$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int d^3\vec{r}' \int dt' G^{\text{re}}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \rho(\vec{r}', t') =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3\vec{r}' \int dt' \frac{\delta(t' - t_r)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \rho(\vec{r}', t') =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}', t_r)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}, \quad t_r = t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c}$$

Analogenweise für $\vec{A}$.

$$\square \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}', t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|},$$

$$\square \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \vec{J} \Rightarrow \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}', t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

} retardierte
Potentiale.

Das $\vec{E}$ -Feld und das $\vec{B}$ -Feld.

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\varphi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla\varphi: \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t_r} \equiv \dot{\rho} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla_r \rho(\vec{r}; t_r) = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t_r} (\nabla_r t_r) = -\frac{1}{c} \dot{\rho} \nabla_r |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$$

$$\left[t_r = t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c} \Rightarrow \nabla_r t_r = -\frac{1}{c} \nabla_r |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| \right]$$

$$\vec{r} - \vec{r}' \equiv \vec{R}, \quad \nabla_r |\vec{R}| = \hat{e}_R = \frac{\vec{R}}{|\vec{R}|}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}: \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_r}: \quad \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{\partial_t \vec{j}(\vec{r}', t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3\vec{r}' \left\{ \frac{\rho(\vec{r}', t_r)}{R^3} \vec{R} + \frac{\dot{\rho}(\vec{r}', t_r)}{c R^2} \vec{R} - \frac{\ddot{\vec{j}}(\vec{r}', t_r)}{c^2 R} \right\}$$

zeitabhängiges Coulomb-Gesetz.

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3F' \left\{ \frac{\nabla_r \times \vec{J}(\vec{F}; t_r)}{|\vec{F} - \vec{F}'|} - \vec{J} \times \left(\nabla_r \frac{1}{|\vec{F} - \vec{F}'|} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left(\nabla \frac{1}{R} \right) = - \frac{1}{R^2} (\nabla R) = - \frac{1}{R^2} \hat{e}_R = - \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}.$$

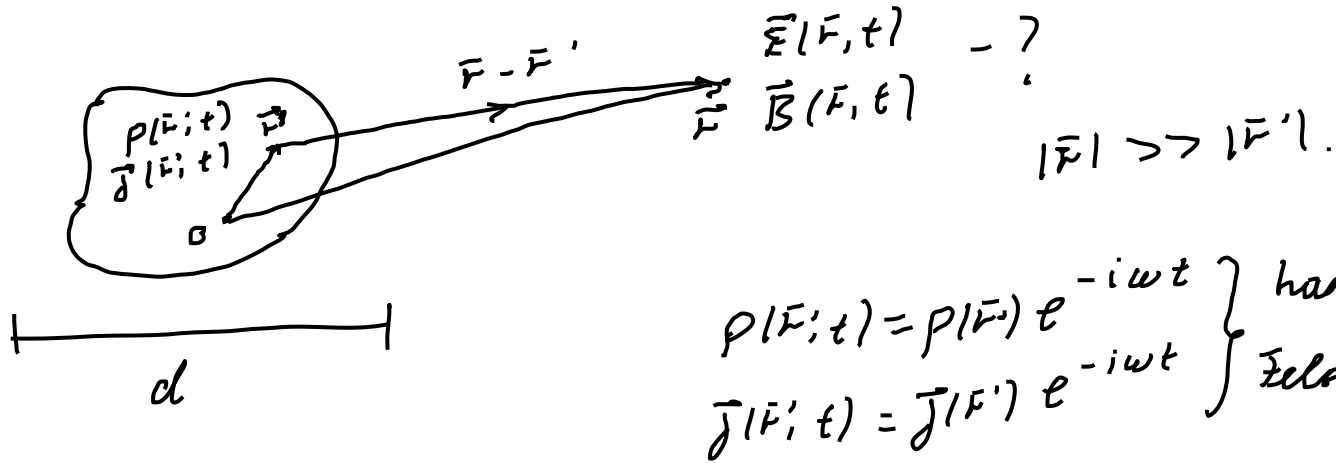
$$\nabla \times \vec{J} = \dot{\vec{J}} \times \left(\nabla \frac{R}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{c} \dot{\vec{J}} \times \frac{\vec{R}}{R}.$$

$$t_r = t - \frac{R}{c}$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{F}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3F' \left\{ \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{F}; t_r)}{R^3} + \frac{\dot{\vec{J}}(\vec{F}; t_r)}{c R^2} \right\} \times \vec{R}.$$

$(\vec{R} = \vec{F} - \vec{F}')$, Zeitabhängige Biot-Savart-Gesetz.

Strahlung



Annahme: keine Monopolstrahlungen;

$$\int_V \rho(\vec{r}) d^3\vec{r} = 0.$$

Kontinuitätsgleichung

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}) = i\omega \rho(\vec{r})$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}', t_r)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}', t_r)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$t_r = t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c}$$

z.B. $\vec{J}(\vec{r}; t_r) = \vec{J}(\vec{r}; t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c}) =$
 $= \vec{J}(\vec{r}') e^{-i\omega(t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c})} = \vec{J}(\vec{r}') e^{-i\omega t} e^{ik|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} \quad (\text{Skalar})$$

Analogeweise

$$\rho(\vec{r}; t_r) = \rho(\vec{r}') e^{-i\omega t} e^{ik|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda - \text{Wellenlänge}$$