

<081027 Mon>

이수진

1 장 전자기학의 기초 이론.

* 전자기학 취급 물질.

물질에 따라

부도체.

↓

유전체.

↓

전계 E

전위

반도체.

↓

전자들이

6인 대역

도체

||

자성체

↓

자계 H

자위

전자학

$$\text{분극 } ID = \epsilon_0 E + IP$$

$$\nabla \cdot ID = \rho$$

(분극 현상)

C

$$IB = \mu_0 IH + IM$$

$$\nabla \cdot J = - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot IB = 0 \quad (\text{자기 분극})$$

L

정전기.

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho / \epsilon_0 \Rightarrow \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Q / \epsilon_0$$

정자기

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{전선} \quad \oint \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{전류} \quad \oint \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = nI \end{array} \right. \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}$$

Q. electronic charge

$$F_a = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \bar{r}$$

$$= Q_1 \cdot E$$

$$E = F/Q = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \bar{r}$$

$$= -\nabla V$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad \text{electronic potential}$$

$$= -\oint E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\oint E \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$

Electrostatic Field 静電場.

M. magnetic charge.

$$F_m = \frac{m_1 m_2}{4\pi\mu_0 r^2} \bar{r}$$

$$= m_1 \cdot H$$

$$H = F/m_1 = \frac{m_2}{4\pi\mu_0 r^2} \cdot \bar{r}$$

$$= -\nabla V_m$$

$$V_m = \frac{m}{4\pi\mu_0 r} \quad \text{magnetic potential.}$$

$$= -\oint H \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\oint H \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$

Magnetostatic Field. 静磁場.

$$\text{유전체} \leftarrow \mathbf{E}$$

< polarization > 발생

electric dipole 생성 $\rightarrow \mathbf{IP}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{IP} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \end{array} \right.$$

$$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Q \quad [\Rightarrow \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Q/\epsilon_0]$$

$$\text{선전하} \quad \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\text{면전하} \quad \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0} \bar{\mathbf{n}}$$

$$\text{자성체} \leftarrow \mathbf{H}$$

< magnetization > 발생
자화

Magnetic dipole 생성 $\rightarrow \mathbf{IM} = \mathbf{IP}_m$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{IM}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0 \quad [\Rightarrow \oint \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0]$$

$$\oint \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = nI.$$

1.1 연속 방정식

$$\oint \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = - \partial Q / \partial t$$

$$= - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \rho \, dV \quad \text{by Gauss 정리.}$$

$$\int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} \, dV = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \rho \, dV \quad : \text{Gauss 정리}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = - \partial \rho / \partial t \quad : \text{연속 방정식.}$$

$$\langle \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0 \rightarrow \text{steady} \rangle$$

1.2 Maxwell 방정식.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

보조 방정식

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}$$

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

where, $\epsilon_0, \mu_0, \sigma \rightarrow$ 매질에 의해 결정.

1) linear isotropic material (선형 등방성 매질.)

: ϵ, μ, σ 가 E, H 의 크기와 방향에

관계없이 일정한 매질.

$$D = \epsilon E \quad B = \mu H \quad J = \sigma E$$

2) linear anisotropic medium (선형 비등방성 매질.)

: ϵ, μ, σ 가 E, H 의 방향에 따라 변한다.

$$\begin{bmatrix} D_x \\ D_y \\ D_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} & \epsilon_{xy} & \epsilon_{xz} \\ \epsilon_{yx} & \epsilon_{yy} & \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} & \epsilon_{zy} & \epsilon_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{bmatrix}$$

↑ 유전율 tensor 양

$$= [\epsilon] \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{bmatrix}$$

3) nonlinear Medium 비선형 매질

: ϵ, μ, σ 가 E, H 의 크기에 따라 변화

$$B = \mu(H) \cdot H$$

4) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{homogeneous medium} \\ \text{non-homogeneous medium} \end{array} \right.$

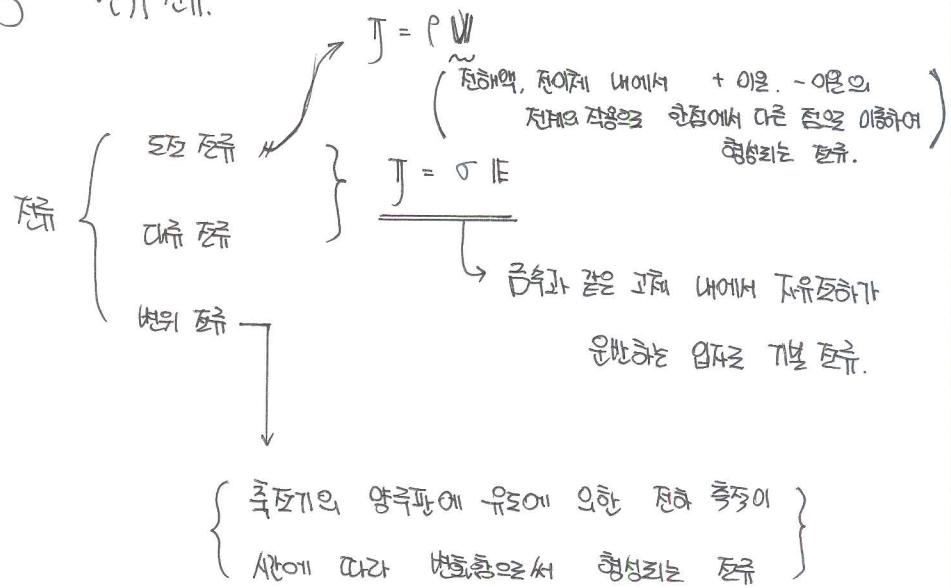
h) 단순 매질

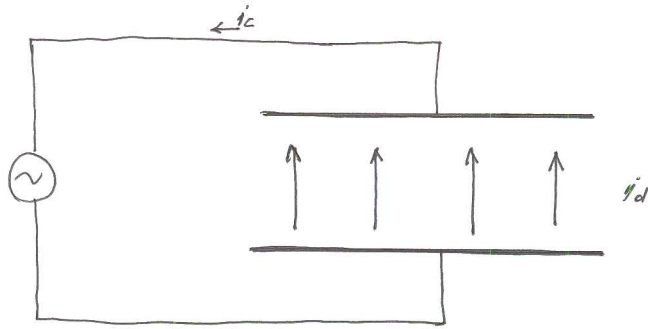
= linear isotropic homogeneous 인 매질

< 081028 회 > qm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} &= -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \\
 \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \\
 < \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}, \quad \mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E} >
 \end{aligned}$$

1.3 변위 전류.





$$\begin{cases}
 i_c = \text{전위전류 (도체에서 흐르는 전류)} \\
 \quad - \text{전하의 이동에 의한 전류} & i_c = \frac{dQ}{dt} = C \frac{dV_c}{dt} = \frac{S \cdot dE}{dt} [A] \\
 \\
 i_d = \text{변위전류 (유전체에서 흐르는 전류)} \\
 \quad - \text{전속 밀도의 시간적인 변화에 의한 전류.}
 \end{cases}$$

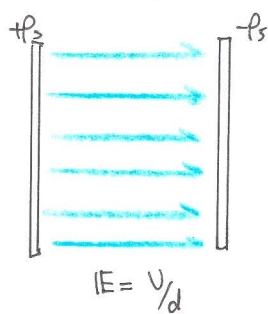
$$i_d = i_c / S = \epsilon \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{dD}{dt} [A/m]$$

$$\begin{cases}
 V_c = V_0 \sin \omega t \\
 \\
 i_c = C \cdot \frac{dV_c}{dt} = V_0 \cdot C \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \omega t
 \end{cases}$$

$$(C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d} = \epsilon \frac{S}{d})$$

* 평행판의 전기장.

$$E = \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0} \cdot \pi$$

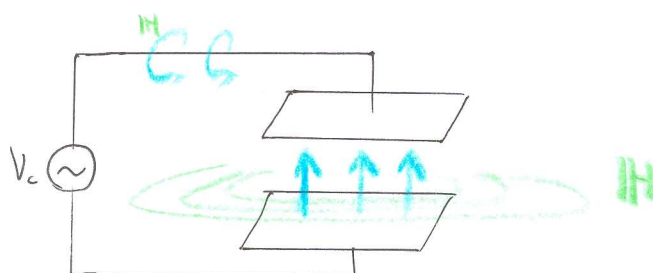


$$E \propto \frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon d^2}$$

$$V \propto \frac{1}{d} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon d}$$

$$I = \int_{\text{面}} i_c \, ds$$

$$I = \int_{\text{面}} i_d \, ds$$



1.4 전자기학의 테일러 표현.

* 순서지 (시간 함수)

$$\vec{E}(x, y, z, t) = A(x, y, z) \cos(\omega t + \phi) \cdot \vec{x}$$

* phasor

$$E(x, y, z) = A(x, y, z) e^{j\phi} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$= \text{phasor Vector}$$

$$= \text{Complex Vector}$$

where, $\phi (t \neq 0)$ 에서는 기준위상.

phasor 를 시간 함수로 변형

$$E(x, y, z, t) = \text{Re} [E(x, y, z) e^{j\omega t}]$$

* phasor 를 사용하여 전력의 시평균을 구하면
 P_{avg}

$$\mathbf{E} = E_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) \hat{x} + E_2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_2) \hat{y} \\ + E_3 \cos(\omega t + \phi_3) \hat{z}$$

$R = 1 \Omega$ 부하에서 시평균 전력 P_{avg}

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [E_1^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi_1) + E_2^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi_2) \\ + E_3^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi_3)] \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2]$$

where, $\mathbf{E}$ is phasor $\hat{=}$,

$$\mathbf{E} = E_1 e^{j\phi_1} \hat{x} + E_2 e^{j\phi_2} \hat{y} + E_3 e^{j\phi_3} \hat{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}^*$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |E|^2 = |E|_{rms}^2 = P_{av}$$

$$\text{where, } |E|_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |E|$$

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \rightarrow \nabla \times E = -j\omega B$$

$\ll E(x,y,z,t) \gg$
 $\ll E(x,y,z) \gg$

1.5 매질의 성질

유전체 $\Downarrow$

$$D = \epsilon_0 E + P$$

polarization

1. 유전체 선형 매질

$$P_e = \epsilon_0 \chi_e E$$

$$D = \epsilon_0 E + \epsilon_0 \chi_e E$$

$$= (\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_0 \chi_e) E = \epsilon \cdot E$$

where, $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e)$

$\Downarrow$
 where, $\chi_e = E$ 의 주파수에 따른..
 전파장에서 전하의 변위 진동은
 광성 파장에 제동을 받으므로, 전격설 방법.

$\Downarrow$
 Complex.

$$\chi_e = \chi_e' - j \chi_e''$$

$$\therefore \epsilon = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e' - j \chi_e'')$$

$$= \epsilon' - j \epsilon''$$

↑
 วัสดุ 100% energy 24 (loss : 0.2)

2. 완전 유도체가 아니고 도전율 σ 를 갖는

(loss 유도체) 가면...

→ energy loss 는 전류가 흐르는 도체이므로

(by 1-16 4)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + j\omega \mathbf{D}$$

$$= \sigma \mathbf{E} + j\omega \cdot \epsilon \mathbf{E}$$

$$= \sigma \mathbf{E} + j\omega \cdot (\epsilon' - j\epsilon'') \mathbf{E}$$

$$= (\underbrace{\sigma + \omega\epsilon''}_{\text{실수 성분}}) \mathbf{E} + j\omega \underbrace{\epsilon'}_{\text{허수 성분}} \mathbf{E}$$

where, $\sigma + \omega\epsilon'' \rightarrow \sigma$ (등가 도전율)

$\epsilon' \rightarrow \epsilon$ 라고 하면,

$$\therefore \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \sigma \mathbf{E} + j\omega \cdot \epsilon \mathbf{E}$$

$$= j\omega \epsilon \left(\frac{\sigma}{j\omega\epsilon} + 1 \right) \mathbf{E}$$

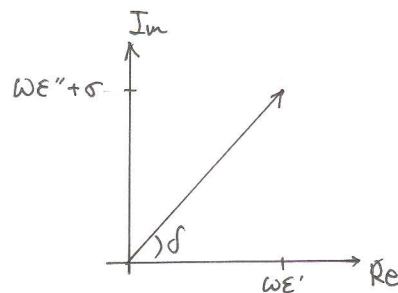
$$= j\omega \cdot \epsilon_c \mathbf{E} \quad \swarrow \text{복소 유전율}$$

$$\text{where, } \epsilon_c = \epsilon \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{j\omega\epsilon} \right)$$

3. 유전체 손실량을 계산하면,

(by 1-22)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \times \mathbf{H} &= (\sigma + \omega \epsilon'') \mathbf{E} + j\omega \epsilon' \mathbf{E} \\
 &= j\omega \left(\frac{\sigma}{j\omega} + \frac{\omega \epsilon''}{j\omega} + \epsilon' \right) \cdot \mathbf{E} \\
 &= j\omega \left(-j \frac{\sigma}{\omega} - j\epsilon'' + \epsilon' \right) \cdot \mathbf{E} \\
 &= j\omega \left(\epsilon' - j\epsilon'' - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega} \right) \cdot \mathbf{E} \\
 &= j\omega \left(\epsilon' - j \cdot \left(\epsilon'' + \frac{\sigma}{\omega} \right) \right) \cdot \mathbf{E} \\
 &= j\omega \left[\epsilon' - j \cdot \left(\frac{\omega \epsilon'' + \sigma}{\omega} \right) \right] \cdot \mathbf{E} \\
 &= j\omega \epsilon' \left[1 - j \left(\frac{\omega \epsilon'' + \sigma}{\omega \epsilon'} \right) \right] \cdot \mathbf{E}
 \end{aligned}$$



where,

오프셋 "-j" 이쁘지 "loss"

loss tangent = $\tan(\delta)$

$$\therefore \tan(\delta) = \frac{\omega \epsilon'' + \sigma}{\omega \epsilon'} = \frac{\text{유실분}}{\text{저장분}}$$

* Chang 책, ZPP.

유전체 성분

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \epsilon \\ 2. \epsilon_r \\ 3. \text{loss tangent} \geq \text{필요} \end{array} \right.$$

* WFH. (1-24 a) $B = \mu_0 (H + I_m)$

↓

(1-26 a)

↓

강자성체, ~

1.6은 다음시간에...