

# 电磁波的辐射

## 1. 规范变换

[电磁场的势]  $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi - \frac{\partial\vec{A}}{\partial t}$ .

[规范不唯一的证明]

设  $\psi$  为任意时空函数, 作规范变换: 
$$\begin{cases} \vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla}\psi \\ \varphi \rightarrow \varphi' = \varphi - \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

此时 
$$\begin{cases} \vec{B}' = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}' = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla}\psi = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \vec{B} \\ \vec{E}' = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi' - \frac{\partial\vec{A}'}{\partial t} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi + \frac{\partial\vec{\nabla}\psi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial\vec{A}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial\vec{\nabla}\psi}{\partial t} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi - \frac{\partial\vec{A}}{\partial t} = \vec{E} \end{cases}$$

[规范变换与规范不变性] 当势作规范变换时, 所有物理量与物理规律都应该保持不变. 这种不变性称为规范不变性.

[规范条件]

库伦规范:  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0$ ;

洛伦兹规范:  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} = 0$ .

## 2. 电磁场的势

[真空中电磁场势的基本方程] 
$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} - \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t}) = -\mu_0 \vec{J} \\ \vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \end{cases}$$

采用库伦规范: 
$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \vec{J} \\ \vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \end{cases};$$

采用洛伦兹规范: 
$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J} \\ \vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \end{cases}$$

[达朗贝尔方程] 电荷产生标势波动, 电流产生矢势波动.

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J} \\ \vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

[推迟势 (达朗贝尔方程的解)] 
$$\begin{cases} \varphi(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{x}', t-\frac{r}{c})}{r} dV' \\ \vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t-\frac{r}{c})}{t} dV' \end{cases}$$

**[推迟势的推导]**

先求只在原点存在点电荷的情形. 由  $\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$ , 得  $\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q(t) \delta(\vec{x})$ .

因点电荷激发的势具有球对称性, 所以  $\vec{\nabla} \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r$ ,  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \varphi = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r})$

即:  $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q(t) \delta(\vec{x})$ .

除原点外空间均无源, 有  $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = 0$ .

因  $\varphi$  随  $r$  增大而减弱, 可以设  $\varphi(r, t) = \frac{u(r, t)}{r}$ , 即  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = 0$ .

分离变量解  $u(r, t) = R(r)T(t)$ , 得  $T \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} R \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2} = 0$ .

令  $\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2} = -\lambda$ , 得  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \lambda R = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2} + c^2 \lambda T = 0 \end{cases}$

解得:  $\begin{cases} R(r) = C_1 e^{i\sqrt{\lambda}r} + D_1 e^{-i\sqrt{\lambda}r} \\ T(t) = C_2 e^{ic\sqrt{\lambda}t} + D_2 e^{-ic\sqrt{\lambda}t} \end{cases}$

解得  $u(r, t) = R(r)T(t) = A_1 e^{ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t-\frac{r}{c})} + A_2 e^{-ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t-\frac{r}{c})} + B_1 e^{ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t+\frac{r}{c})} + B_2 e^{-ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t+\frac{r}{c})}$

设  $\begin{cases} f(t - \frac{r}{c}) = A_1 e^{ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t-\frac{r}{c})} + A_2 e^{-ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t-\frac{r}{c})} \\ g(t + \frac{r}{c}) = B_1 e^{ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t+\frac{r}{c})} + B_2 e^{-ic\sqrt{\lambda}(t+\frac{r}{c})} \end{cases}$ , 得  $u(r, t) = f(t - \frac{r}{c}) + g(t + \frac{r}{c})$ .

在  $g(t + \frac{r}{c})$  中,  $t$  随  $r$  的增大而减小, 表示电磁波向内收敛. 在辐射问题中应有  $B_1 = B_2 = g(t + \frac{r}{c}) = 0$ , 所以  $u(r, t) = f(t - \frac{r}{c})$ , 即  $\varphi(r, t) = \frac{1}{r} f(t - \frac{r}{c})$ .

与静电情形  $\varphi(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$  比较可以猜解:  $\varphi(r, t) = \frac{Q(t-\frac{r}{c})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ .

为了验证此解成立, 作  $r = \eta \rightarrow 0$  的球面, 应有:  $\int_0^\eta 4\pi r^2 dr \left( \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \varphi = \int_0^\eta 4\pi r^2 dr \left[ -\frac{Q(t-\frac{r}{c})}{\epsilon_0} \delta \right]$

此时,  $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \varphi \eta \rightarrow 0$ ,  $t - \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow t$ .

左式  $\rightarrow \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V dV \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \oint_S \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{Q(t)}{\epsilon_0}$

右式  $= \int_V -\frac{Q(t)}{\epsilon_0} \delta(\vec{x}) dV = -\frac{Q(t)}{\epsilon_0}$

所以  $\varphi(r, t) = \frac{Q(t-\frac{r}{c})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$  是可行解, 当点电荷位于任意位置时:  $\varphi(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{Q(\vec{x}', t-\frac{r}{c})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

对于一般的电荷分布  $\rho(\vec{x}', t)$ , 有  $\varphi(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{x}', t-\frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$ ;

矢势  $\vec{A}$  具有相同形势, 故  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t-\frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$ .

**[推迟势的意义]** 空间某点  $\vec{x}$  在时刻  $t$  的场值不依赖于同一时刻的电荷电流分布, 而是决定于较早时刻  $t - \frac{r}{c}$  的电荷电流分布. 反映了电磁作用具有一定的传播速度.

### 3. 电偶极辐射

#### [计算辐射场的一般公式]

已知  $\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})$  时, 有  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$

设  $\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t) = \vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{-i\omega t}$ , 即  $\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t) = \vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{i(\frac{\omega}{c}r - \omega t)} = \vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{i(kr - \omega t)}$

则  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} dV' = \frac{\mu_0 e^{-i\omega t}}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{ikr}}{r} dV'$

设  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{A}(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$ , 则  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{ikr}}{r} dV'$

设电荷密度为  $\rho(\vec{x}, t) = \rho(\vec{x})e^{-i\omega t}$

由电流连续性  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$  得  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = i\omega\rho$

由  $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$  可得磁场  $\vec{B}$ .

由  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = -\frac{i\omega}{c^2} \vec{E}$  可得电场  $\vec{E} = \frac{ic}{k} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}$ .

[推迟作用因子]  $e^{ikr}$ , 表示电磁波传至场点时有  $kr$  相位滞后.

#### [矢势的三个线度]

- (1). 电荷分布区域线度:  $l$ ;
- (2). 波长线度:  $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$ ;
- (3). 电荷到场点的距离线度:  $r$ .

[小区域条件]  $l \ll r, l \ll \lambda$ .

[近区 ( $r \ll \lambda$ ) 场的特点] 近区内  $kr \ll 1$ , 推迟因子  $e^{ikr} \approx 1$ , 场保持恒定场的主要特点. 即电场具有静电场的纵向形式, 磁场也与恒定磁场相似.

#### [矢势对远区 ( $r \gg \lambda$ ) 的展开]

选原点在电荷分布区域内, 则  $|\vec{x}'|$  的数量级为  $l$ . 用  $R$  表示原点到场点  $\vec{x}$  的距离 ( $R = |\vec{x}|$ ),  $r$  为由源点  $\vec{x}'$  到场点  $\vec{x}$  的距离, 有:

$$r \approx R - \vec{e}_R \cdot \vec{x}'$$

由  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{ikr}}{r} dV'$  得  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{ik(R - \vec{e}_R \cdot \vec{x}')}}{R - \vec{e}_R \cdot \vec{x}'} dV'$

计算远场时, 只保留  $\frac{1}{R}$  最低级项, 对  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  保留各级项.

由  $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$  得  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{i\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(R - \vec{e}_R \cdot \vec{x}')}}{R} dV' = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}')e^{-ik\vec{e}_R \cdot \vec{x}'} dV'$ .

对相因子展开  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') (1 - ik\vec{e}_R \cdot \vec{x}' + \dots) dV'$ .

### [电偶极辐射]

考虑矢势展开的第一项  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV'$

设单位体积内有  $n_i$  个带电  $q_i$  且速度为  $v_i$  的粒子, 则单位体积内粒子对电流密度的贡献为:  $n_i q_i v_i$ , 有  $\vec{J} = \sum_i n_i q_i \vec{v}_i$ .

则粒子对电流的总贡献为:  $\int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV' = \sum q \vec{v}$

因  $\sum q \vec{v} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum q \vec{x} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \dot{\vec{p}}$ , 所以  $\int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV' = \dot{\vec{p}}$ .

对电偶极系统,  $\vec{p} = Q \Delta \vec{l}$ ,  $\dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{dQ}{dt} \Delta \vec{l} = I \Delta \vec{l} = \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') dV'$

则电偶极辐射  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR}}{4\pi R} \dot{\vec{p}}$ .

因展开式只保留  $\frac{1}{R}$  的最低级项,  $\vec{\nabla}$  不须作用在  $\frac{1}{R}$  上, 有  $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 ik \vec{e}_R}{4\pi R} e^{ikR} \times \dot{\vec{p}}$ .

由  $\ddot{\vec{p}} = -i\omega \dot{\vec{p}}$ , 有  $\dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{i}{\omega} \ddot{\vec{p}}$ , 即  $\vec{B} = \frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^3 R} (\ddot{\vec{p}} \times \vec{e}_R)$ .

由  $\vec{E} = \frac{ic^2}{\omega} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}$  得  $\vec{E} = \frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^2 R} (\ddot{\vec{p}} \times \vec{e}_R) \times \vec{e}_R$ .

在球坐标系中, 选  $\vec{p}$  的方向为极轴方向, 则:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{B} = \frac{\ddot{p} e^{ikR}}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^3 R} \sin \theta \vec{e}_\varphi \\ \vec{E} = \frac{\ddot{p} e^{ikR}}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^2 R} \sin \theta \vec{e}_\theta \end{cases}$$

[电偶极辐射的角分布]  $\vec{B}$  总是横向的 (在纬线上),  $\vec{E}$  在经面上闭合. 由  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$  可知  $\vec{E}$  必须完全闭合, 即不可能完全横向. 电偶极辐射只在略去  $\frac{1}{R}$  高次项后才近似为空间中的 TEM 波.

[电偶极辐射的能流]  $\vec{S} = \frac{|\ddot{p}|^2 \sin^2 \theta}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3 R^2} \vec{e}_R$ .

(1). 在  $\theta = 90^\circ$  方向上辐射最强;

(2). 在  $\theta = 0^\circ$  和  $\theta = 180^\circ$  (沿电偶极矩轴线) 方向没有辐射.

[电偶极辐射功率]  $P = \oint |\vec{S}| R^2 d\Omega = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{|\ddot{p}|^2}{3c^3}$ .

### 4. 电磁场的动量与动量守恒

[电磁场动量守恒]  $\vec{f} = [\epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} + \epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{B} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}] - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$ .

[电磁场动量守恒推导]

由  $\vec{f} = \rho \vec{E} + \vec{J} \times \vec{B}$  和  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$  得  $\vec{f} = \epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} + \vec{J} \times \vec{B}$

由  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$  得  $\vec{f} = \epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B} - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \times \vec{B}$

由  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$  得  $\vec{f} = \epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{B} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B} - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \times \vec{B}$

由  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \times \vec{B} + \vec{E} \times \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$  得  $\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \times \vec{B} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

由  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$  得  $\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \times \vec{B} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) - \epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) \times \vec{B}$

综上所述,  $\vec{f} = [\epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} + \epsilon_0 (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{B} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}] - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$ .

[电磁场的动量密度]  $\vec{g} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{S}$ .

## 5. 天线的辐射

[短天线的辐射功率]  $P = \frac{\pi I_0^2}{12} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2$ .

设天线长为  $l$ , 中心馈电点电流最大且为  $I_0$ , 在两端点电流为 0.

短天线满足  $l \ll \lambda$ , 天线上的电流分布近似线性:  $I(z) = (1 - \frac{2}{l}|z|) I_0$ , ( $|z| \leq \frac{1}{2}l$ ).

由  $\dot{\vec{p}} = \int_V \vec{J} dV'$  得  $\dot{\vec{p}} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}l}^{\frac{1}{2}l} I(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} I_0 l \vec{e}_z$

短天线的辐射功率  $P = \frac{|\dot{\vec{p}}|^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{c^3} = \frac{\pi I_0^2}{12} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2$ .

[短天线辐射电阻]  $R_r = \frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2$ , ( $l \ll \lambda$ ).

[长线天线的矢势]

由  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$  和  $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$ , 且长线天线电流只沿  $z$  方向,  $\vec{A}$  也只沿  $z$  方向.

由  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \\ E_z = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial t} \end{cases}$  得  $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial t^2}$

在天线表面切向方向上  $E_z = 0$ , 所以  $\frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial t^2} = 0$

$\vec{A}$  满足推迟势  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{ikr}}{r} dV'$ .

[半波天线的矢势]  $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 e^{ikR}}{2\pi k R} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta} \vec{e}_z$ .

[半波天线的场]  $\begin{cases} \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = -i \frac{\mu_0 I_0 e^{ikR}}{2\pi R} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} \vec{e}_\varphi \\ \vec{E}(\vec{x}) = c \vec{B} \times \vec{e}_R = -i \frac{\mu_0 c I_0 e^{ikR}}{2\pi R} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} \vec{e}_\theta \end{cases}$

[半波天线的辐射能流密度]  $\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 c I_0^2}{8\pi^2 R^2} \frac{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta} \vec{e}_R$ .

辐射角由分布因子  $\frac{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta}$  确定, 与偶极辐射角分布相似, 但较集中于  $\theta = 90^\circ$  平面上.

[半波天线总辐射功率]  $P = \frac{\mu_0 c I_0^2}{8\pi} [\ln(2\pi\gamma) - Ci(2\pi)]$ , 其中: 欧拉常数  $\ln(\gamma) \approx 0.577$ , 积分余弦函数  $Ci(x) = -\int_x^\infty \frac{\cos t}{t} dt$ .  $P \approx 2.44 \frac{\mu_0 c I_0^2}{8\pi}$ .

[半波天线的辐射电阻]  $R_r \approx \frac{\mu_0 c}{4\pi} \times 2.44 \approx 73.2 \Omega$