

Time-Varying Fields & Maxwell's Equations

- Faraday's Law
- Maxwell's Equations
- Potential Functions
- Electromagnetic Boundary Conditions
- Wave Equations & Solutions
- Time-Harmonic Fields

Faraday's Law of Electromagnetic Induction

Faraday พบว่า เมื่อฟลักซ์แม่เหล็กผ่านลวดเกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงจะเกิดแรงเคลื่อนไฟฟ้าเหนี่ยวนำ

เกิด emf ขึ้นมาเมื่อมีฟลักซ์แม่เหล็กเปลี่ยนแปลง
ros @ : $\mathcal{V} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$ magnetic flux

การเหนี่ยวนำที่ $\vec{B}$ เปลี่ยนแปลงตามเวลา (Transformer emf)

เมื่อเวลา $\mathcal{V} = \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$ หรือได้ว่า
 $\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$
เมื่อ $\vec{B}$ เปลี่ยนแปลงตามเวลา $\vec{B}$ อยู่กับพื้นที่ S

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} \iff \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

การเหนี่ยวนำที่ $\vec{v}$ เปลี่ยนแปลง (motional emf)

พิจารณา $\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_S \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{s} + \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$
เมื่อ $\vec{B}$ ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลงตามเวลา $\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} = 0$ ดังนั้น $\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} \iff \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

The general form of Faraday's Law:

emf induced in a conducting circuit with contour C and surface S moves with a velocity $\vec{v}$ in a time-varying magnetic field

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\int_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s} + \oint_C (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Proof: $\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_S \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{s} + \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$

เมื่อ $\vec{B}$ ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลงตามเวลา $\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} = 0$ ดังนั้น $\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$

พิจารณา Taylor's series: $\vec{B}(\vec{r} + \vec{v}dt) = \vec{B}(\vec{r}) + \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot \vec{v}dt + \dots$

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} + \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} + \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

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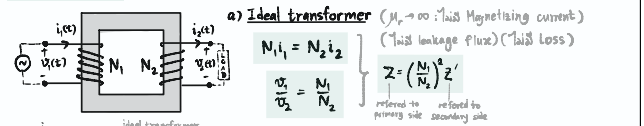
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Transformer: an alternating-current device that transforms voltages, currents, and impedances



a) Ideal transformer ($\mu_r \rightarrow \infty$: no magnetizing current) (no leakage flux) (no loss)

$$N_1 I_1 = N_2 I_2 \quad \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \quad Z = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2 Z'$$

b) Real transformer

- Magnetizing current
- leakage flux
- Losses: core loss, winding loss

(equivalent circuit for real transformer)

Ex: A metal bar slides over a pair of conducting rails in a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{z}$ with a constant velocity $\vec{v}$, as shown in a figure. (a) Determine the open circuit voltage V_o that appears across terminals 1 and 2.

(b) Assuming that a resistance R is connected between the terminal, find the electric power dissipated in R .

(c) Show that this electric power is equal to the mechanical power required to move the sliding bar with a velocity $\vec{v}$. Neglect the electric resistance of the metal bar and of the conducting rails. Neglect also the mechanical friction at the contact points.

$$V_o = \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_C (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{s} = B_0 v L$$

$$P = \frac{V_o^2}{R} = \frac{B_0^2 v^2 L^2}{R}$$

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Maxwell's equations

Ampere's circuital law:

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \nabla \cdot \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \quad (\text{vector identity})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \quad (\text{continuity equation})$$

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$$\nabla$$

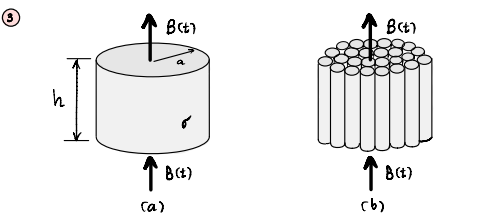
Additional Problems

- ① The circuit in this figure is situated in a magnetic field $\vec{B} = \hat{a}_z 3 \cos(5\pi \times 10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3} \pi x) \text{ [mT]}$. Assuming $R = 15 \text{ [}\Omega\text{]}$, find the current i .

Soln หาพื้นที่หน้าตัดของลวด (วงกลม) $A = \pi r^2 = \pi (0.1)^2 = 0.0314 \text{ [m}^2\text{]}$
 $\Phi(t) = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_0^{0.1} \int_0^{0.1} (3 \cos(5\pi \times 10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3} \pi x)) \cdot (-\hat{a}_z) dx dy \text{ [mWb]}$
 $= 3 \times 10^{-4} (0.2 - 0) \int_0^{0.1} [\sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3} \pi x) - \sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t)] dx \text{ [mWb]}$
 $= (\frac{3 \times 10^{-4}}{10\pi}) \cdot 2 \cos(5\pi \times 10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3} \pi) \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} \pi) \text{ [mWb]}$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = (-90) \sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3} \pi) \text{ [V]}$
 $\therefore i = \frac{\text{emf}}{R} = -1.96 \sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3} \pi) \text{ [A]}$

- ② A long cylindrical magnet of length L and radius a carries a uniform magnetization of $\vec{M}$ parallel to its axis. It passes at a constant velocity through a circular wire ring of slightly larger diameter. Graph the emf induced in the ring, as a function of time.

Soln Find free charge $\rightarrow \vec{H} = \vec{0}$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{M}$ (ค่าคงที่)
 หาพื้นที่หน้าตัดของลวด $A = \pi r^2$
 หาพื้นที่หน้าตัดของแท่งแม่เหล็ก $A_m = \pi a^2$
 หาพื้นที่หน้าตัดของลวดที่ตัดกับแท่งแม่เหล็ก $A_c = \pi a^2$
 $\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}_c = \mu_0 \vec{M} \cdot \vec{A}_c$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\mu_0 M \frac{dA_c}{dt}$



- A suggested scheme for reducing eddy-current power loss in transformer cores with a circular cross section is to divide the cores into a large number of filamentary parts. As illustrated in a figure, the section shown in (a) is replaced by that in part (b). Assuming that $B(t) = B_m \sin \omega t$ and that N filamentary areas fill 95% of the original cross-sectional area, find

- The average eddy-current power loss in the section of core of height h in a figure (a)
- The total average eddy-current power loss in the N filamentary sections in a figure (b).

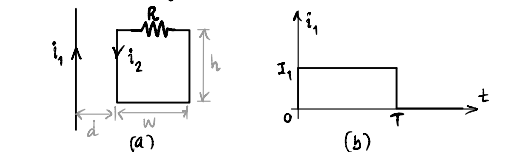
The magnetic field due to eddy currents is assumed to be negligible.

Soln a) ใช้สมการ Faraday's law หาค่า $\vec{E}$ จาก $\vec{B}$ ของแท่งแม่เหล็ก
 $\vec{E} = -\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} = -\frac{dB_m}{dt} \sin \omega t = -\omega B_m \cos \omega t \hat{a}_z$
 Power loss $P = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (-\omega B_m \cos \omega t) \cdot (-\hat{a}_z) r dr d\theta dz$
 $P = \omega B_m^2 \cos^2 \omega t \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} r dr d\theta dz$
 $P = \omega B_m^2 \cos^2 \omega t \cdot \pi a^2 h$
 $P_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P dt = \frac{\omega B_m^2 \pi a^2 h}{2}$

b) หาค่า N จาก $N \pi b^2 = 0.95 \pi a^2$
 $b^2 = \frac{0.95}{N} a^2$
 หาพื้นที่หน้าตัดของลวด $A_c = \pi b^2$
 $P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \omega B_m^2 \pi a^2 h \cos^2 \omega t$
 $P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \omega B_m^2 \pi a^2 h \cos^2 \omega t$

- ③ A rectangular loop of width w and height h is situated near a very long wire carrying i_1 in a figure (a). Assume i_1 to be a rectangular pulse as shown in a figure (b).

- Find the induced current i_2 in the rectangular loop whose self-inductance is L .
- Find the energy dissipated in the resistance R if $T \gg R/L$.



Soln หาสมการ KVL ของลวดในรูปของ i_2 $L \frac{di_2}{dt} + Ri_2 = \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$
 หา $\Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_0^h \int_0^w \frac{\mu_0 i_1}{2\pi r} dr dz$
 $\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 h}{2\pi} \ln(1 + \frac{w}{a})$
 $\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 h}{2\pi} \ln(1 + \frac{w}{a}) \frac{di_1}{dt}$
 $i_2(t) = \frac{\mu_0 h}{2\pi L} \left[e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} - e^{-\frac{t-T}{\tau}} \right]$

b) หา $T \gg \tau$ พหุนามเทย์เลอร์ของ i_2 ใน R คือ
 $W \approx \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T i_2^2 R dt = \frac{1}{2} R \int_0^T i_2^2 dt$

- ④ A conducting sliding bar oscillates over two parallel conducting rails in a sinusoidal varying magnetic field $\vec{B} = \hat{a}_z 5 \cos \omega t \text{ [mT]}$ as shown in a figure. The position of the sliding bar is $x = 0.35(1 - \cos \omega t) \text{ [m]}$, and the rails are terminated in a resistance $R = 0.2 \text{ [}\Omega\text{]}$. Find i .

Soln หาสมการ KVL ของลวดในรูปของ i
 $\Phi(t) = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_0^{0.35(1-\cos \omega t)} \int_0^{0.2} 5 \cos \omega t \cdot (-\hat{a}_z) dx dy$
 $\Phi(t) = (0.2 - 0)(0.35 - 0.35 \cos \omega t) (5 \cos \omega t) \cdot 0.2$
 $\Phi(t) = (3.5 \times 10^{-3}) (\cos \omega t + \cos^2 \omega t) \text{ [mWb]}$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = (3.5 \times 10^{-3}) \omega (\sin \omega t + \sin \omega t \cos \omega t) \text{ [V]}$
 $i = \frac{\text{emf}}{R} = (1.75 \times 10^{-3}) \omega (\sin \omega t + \sin \omega t \cos \omega t) \text{ [mA]}$

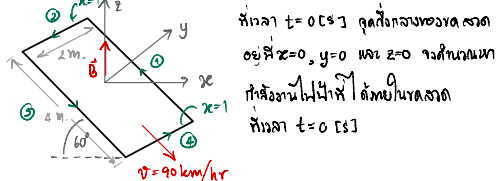
- ⑤ In the dc-motor, a current I sent through the loop in a magnetic field $\vec{B}$ produces a torque that makes the loop rotate. As the loop rotates, the amount of the magnetic flux linking with the loop changes, giving rise to an induced emf. Energy must be expended by an external electric source to counter this emf and establish the current in the loop. Prove that this electric energy is equal to the mechanical work done by the rotating loop.

Soln หาสมการของพลังงานไฟฟ้าและพลังงานกล
 หา $\vec{B} = B_m \sin \omega t \hat{a}_z$
 หา $\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} = B_m \sin \omega t \cdot A \cos \theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -B_m A \omega \sin \omega t \cos \theta$
 หา $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times (I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}) = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$
 $W_m = \int \vec{\tau} \cdot d\vec{\theta} = I B_m A \sin \omega t \int d\theta = I B_m A \sin \omega t \Delta \theta$
 $W_e = \int \text{emf} \cdot I dt = I B_m A \sin \omega t \Delta \theta$
 $W_m = W_e$

- ⑥ A hollow cylindrical magnet with inner radius a and outer radius b rotates about its axis at an angular frequency ω . The magnet has a uniform axial magnetization $\vec{M} = \hat{a}_z M_0$. Sliding brush contacts are provided at the inner and outer surfaces as shown in a figure.

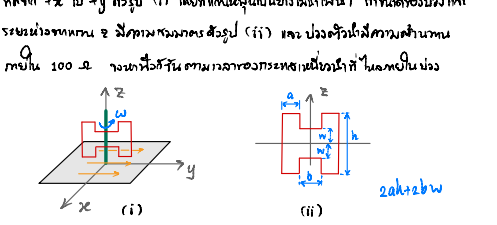
Soln หา $\vec{H}$ และ $\vec{B}$ ในแท่งแม่เหล็ก
 $\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B} - \vec{M}$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 (\vec{H} + \vec{M})$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$

- ⑦ มอเตอร์ไฟฟ้าที่มีแท่งแม่เหล็กกลวงที่มีรัศมีภายใน $a = 4 \text{ [cm]}$ และรัศมีภายนอก $b = 6 \text{ [cm]}$ หมุนรอบแกน z ด้วยความเร็วเชิงมุม $\omega = 60 \text{ [rad/s]}$ แท่งแม่เหล็กมีค่าความหนาแน่นของกระแสแม่เหล็ก $M_0 = 0.5 \text{ [A/m]}$ หาค่าแรงดันไฟฟ้าที่เหนี่ยวนำในลวดที่สัมผัสกับแท่งแม่เหล็กที่ $t = 0 \text{ [s]}$



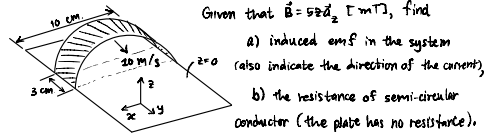
Soln หา $\vec{B}$ และ $\vec{H}$ ในแท่งแม่เหล็ก
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$

- ⑧ ระบบที่มีแท่งแม่เหล็กกลวงที่มีรัศมีภายใน $a = 4 \text{ [cm]}$ และรัศมีภายนอก $b = 6 \text{ [cm]}$ หมุนรอบแกน z ด้วยความเร็วเชิงมุม $\omega = 60 \text{ [rad/s]}$ แท่งแม่เหล็กมีค่าความหนาแน่นของกระแสแม่เหล็ก $M_0 = 0.5 \text{ [A/m]}$ หาค่าแรงดันไฟฟ้าที่เหนี่ยวนำในลวดที่สัมผัสกับแท่งแม่เหล็กที่ $t = 0 \text{ [s]}$



Soln หาสมการของพลังงานไฟฟ้าและพลังงานกล
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$

- ⑨ A thin semicircular conductor is moving along the fixed conductor plate. If the 10 W mechanical power is required to move the conductor at the constant velocity of 10 [m/s] .



Soln a) หาสมการของพลังงานไฟฟ้าและพลังงานกล
 $\vec{B} = B_m \sin \omega t \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$

b) หาสมการของพลังงานไฟฟ้าและพลังงานกล
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{B} = \mu_0 M_0 \hat{a}_z$
 $\vec{H} = \frac{M_0}{\mu_0} \hat{a}_z$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \mu_0 M_0 r dr d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$
 $\text{emf} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{2\pi} \mu_0 M_0 \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta$

[illegible]
$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\theta) &= -\frac{M_0 h}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{W^2 + W d \cos \theta + a^2}{W^2 - W d \cos \theta + a^2} \right) \quad [A \cdot m] \\ \text{magnet} &= \Phi_0 + \omega_2 \cdot \frac{q}{4\pi} d \theta \\ \text{emf} &= -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{M_0 h \sin \theta}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{W^2 + W d \cos(\omega_2 t + \theta) + a^2}{W^2 - W d \cos(\omega_2 t + \theta) + a^2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{M_0 h \omega_2 \cos \theta}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{W^2 + W d \cos(\omega_2 t + \theta) + a^2}{W^2 - W d \cos(\omega_2 t + \theta) + a^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{M_0 h \sin \theta}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\sin \omega_2 t (W^2 + a^2) \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta)}{(W^2 + a^2)^2 - (W d \cos \omega_2 t + a^2)^2} \right) \right\} \\ \therefore I_a &= \frac{\text{emf}}{R} \cdot \frac{q}{4\pi} d \theta \\ I_a &= \frac{M_0 h}{4\pi R} \left\{ \omega_2 \cos \theta \ln \left(\frac{W^2 + W d \cos(\omega_2 t + \theta) + a^2}{W^2 - W d \cos(\omega_2 t + \theta) + a^2} \right) - \left(\frac{\sin \omega_2 t \sin \theta (W^2 + a^2)}{(W^2 + a^2)^2 - (W d \cos \omega_2 t + a^2)^2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

+ the quantity $\vec{\Pi}_e$ is known as the "electric Hertz potential".

<u>Solveⁿ</u> Finden $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega \mu_0 \vec{H}$ விததி $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega \mu_0 (j\omega \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{\Pi}_e)$ $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e$ அது $k_0 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \rightarrow \nabla \times (\vec{E} - k_0^2 \vec{\Pi}_e) = 0$ எம்ஸ்ட்ரோமஹ்லிபு $\vec{E} - k_0^2 \vec{\Pi}_e = \nabla V_e - \text{(*)}$ இவ்வாறு $\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega \vec{D}$ $\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega (\epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}) = j\omega \epsilon_0 (\vec{E} + \frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}) \text{---(2)}$ நிலை $\nabla \times (j\omega \epsilon_0 \nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e) = j\omega \epsilon_0 (\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e + \frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0})$	1st $j\omega \epsilon_0 (\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e) = j\omega \epsilon_0 (\nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e - \nabla^2 \vec{\Pi}_e)$ அது $\nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e = \vec{V}_e$ விததி $\nabla V_e - \nabla^2 \vec{\Pi}_e = \nabla V_e + k_0^2 \vec{\Pi}_e + \frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$ எஸ்ட்ரோமஹ்லிபு b) $\nabla^2 \vec{\Pi}_e + k_0^2 \vec{\Pi}_e = -\frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$ ✓ அ) $\vec{E} - k_0^2 \vec{\Pi}_e = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{\Pi}_e)$ $\vec{E} = k_0^2 \vec{\Pi}_e + (\nabla^2 \vec{\Pi}_e + \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e)$	(2nd part) $\nabla^2 \vec{\Pi}_e = k_0^2 \vec{\Pi}_e - \frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$ அது $\vec{E} = \nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e - \frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$ + எஸ்ட்ரோமஹ்லிபு $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{\Pi}_e$
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งาน การเพิ่มความเร็วในไฟฟ้าสถิต การตอนแทน μ แทนขึ้น

จงหา ก) อัตราเร็ว และทิศทางการเพิ่มสนามแม่เหล็ก
ที่แปรตามเวลาประมาณ $\omega = 300 \text{ [Mr]}$

ก) อัตราเร็วของการเพิ่มความเร็วในไฟฟ้าสถิตตามค่าเฉลี่ย ω
ที่เวลา $\omega \text{ [Mr]}$.

ก) หาความถี่แบริ่งที่พิจารณาในหน่วย Hz

$$\dot{H} = \mp \dot{\delta}_y \cdot 0.1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \sin(n\omega t \mp \frac{n\omega}{2\pi} (z - z_0)) \right)$$

ถ้า $z = 300 \text{ [mm]}$ H คืออนุพันธ์ของ H ตาม y ในหน่วย

$$\dot{H}(t) = \mp \dot{\delta}_y \cdot 0.1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \sin(n\omega t) \right) \quad [A/m]$$

(t คือวินาที)

ถ้าเมื่อพิจารณาถึงส่วนที่ $\frac{1}{n^2}$ ไปทาง z หรือ - z

กรณี $H_{max} + z$: $\dot{H}(t) = -\dot{\delta}_y \cdot 0.1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \sin(n\omega t) \right) \quad [A/m]$: ที่ $z = 300$

+0.05

-0.05

t [ms]

9) unndat $t = 2[\mu s]$, $\beta = \pm \frac{\Delta \pi}{2\pi\omega}$ [rad/m]
 $\hookrightarrow \vec{E}(z) = 18,85 - 57,7 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(4\pi n z + \frac{\Delta \pi(z-300)}{200})$
 $\vec{E}(z) = 4 \left(18,85 \pm 57,7 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\frac{\Delta \pi(z-300)}{200}) \right)$ [V/m] (z unnd m)
 4. unndat $t = 2 \mu s$ $\rightarrow$ $\vec{E}_x(z) = 18,85 + 57,7 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\frac{\Delta \pi(z-300)}{200})$: $\vec{E}$ $\pm 2 \mu s$
 $A E_x(t=2\mu s)$ [V/m]

$$\vec{H}_2(z,t) = \hat{y} \int 0.505 \sin(10^9 t - \frac{2\pi}{3} z) \} \text{ [mA/m]}$$