

2.3. Magnetostat. Feldgleichungen

$$\underline{F} = q \underline{v} \times \underline{B}(\underline{r}) \quad \text{Lorentzkraft}$$

$$\underline{B}(\underline{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3 r' \underline{j}(\underline{r}') \times \frac{\underline{r} - \underline{r}'}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|^3} \quad \text{Ampère-Gesetz}$$

Mit dem Vektorpotential

$$\underline{A}(\underline{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' \frac{\underline{j}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

läßt sich

$$\underline{B}(\underline{r}) = \text{rot } \underline{A}$$

schreiben.

Beweis:
$$\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \left(\underline{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \right) \times \underline{j}(\underline{r}')$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \underline{j}(\underline{r}') \times \frac{(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|^3} = \underline{B}$$

Folgendes ist äquivalent:

(i) $\underline{B}(\underline{r}) = \text{rot } \underline{A}$ (Vektorpot.)

\Leftrightarrow

(ii) $\text{div } \underline{B} = 0$ $\underline{\nabla} \cdot (\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A}) = 0$

Es gibt keine Quellen der magn. Indukt.

(„magn. Ladungen“ = „Monopol“)

\Leftrightarrow

(iii) $\oint_{\partial V} \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{l} = 0$

Zusammenhang zwischen \underline{B} und \underline{j} : auch nichtstationär

$$\text{rot } \underline{B} = \underline{\nabla} \times (\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A}) = \underline{\nabla} (\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{A}) - \Delta \underline{A}$$

$$\underline{a} \times (\underline{b} \times \underline{c}) = \underline{b}(\underline{a} \cdot \underline{c}) - \underline{c}(\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{A} &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \underline{\nabla}_{\underline{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{\underline{j}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \right) \\
&= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \underline{j}(\underline{r}') \cdot \underbrace{\underline{\nabla}_{\underline{r}} \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}}_{-\underline{\nabla}_{\underline{r}'} \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}} \\
&= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' \left[\underbrace{-\underline{\nabla}_{\underline{r}'} \cdot \left(\frac{\underline{j}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \right)}_{\text{Gauß}} + \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \underbrace{\underline{\nabla}_{\underline{r}'} \cdot \underline{j}(\underline{r}')}_{-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{\text{kont.}}(\underline{r}', t)} \right] \\
&= \underbrace{\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{S(r \rightarrow \infty)} d\underline{f}' \frac{\underline{j}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}}_0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \frac{\rho(\underline{r}', t)}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}}_{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \phi(\underline{r}, t)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\nabla} (\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{A}) = \underline{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underline{E}}$$

$$\Delta \underline{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \underline{j}(\underline{r}') \underbrace{\Delta_{\underline{r}} \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}}_{-4\pi \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')} = -\mu_0 \underline{j}(\underline{r}, t)$$

$$\text{Also } \boxed{\text{rot } \underline{B} = \mu_0 \underline{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underline{E}}$$

Verschiebungsstromdichte
= nichtstationär

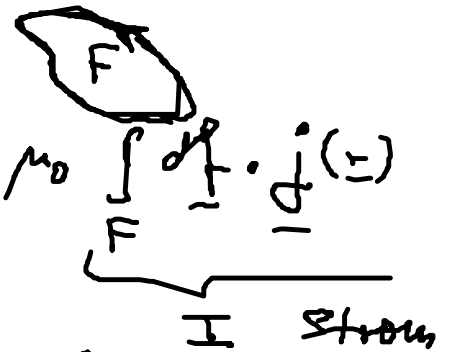
Für stationäre Strom- und Ladungsverteil.:

$$\boxed{\operatorname{rot} \underline{B} = \mu_0 \underline{j}}$$

differentielle Form
des Ampère-Gesetzes

Integration über Fläche F :

$$\int_F d\underline{f} \operatorname{rot} \underline{B} \stackrel{\text{Stokes}}{=} \oint_{\partial F} d\underline{s} \cdot \underline{B} = \mu_0 \underbrace{\int_F d\underline{f} \cdot \underline{j}(\underline{r})}_{I \text{ Strom}}$$



$$\boxed{\oint_{\partial F} d\underline{s} \cdot \underline{B}(\underline{r}) = \mu_0 I}$$

Integralform
(Durchflussgesetz)



Zus. fassung

Magnetostatik

Elektrostatik

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{div} \underline{B} = 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ \underline{B} = \operatorname{rot} \underline{A} \end{array}} \text{ quellenfrei}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{rot} \underline{E} = 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ \underline{E} = -\nabla \phi \end{array}} \text{ wirbelfrei}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{rot} \underline{B} = \mu_0 \underline{j} \\ \Downarrow \\ \oint d\underline{s} \cdot \underline{B} = \mu_0 I \end{array}} \text{ Ampère}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \epsilon_0 \operatorname{div} \underline{E} = \rho \\ \Downarrow \\ \epsilon_0 \oint_{\partial V} d\underline{f} \cdot \underline{E} = Q \end{array}} \begin{array}{l} \text{diff.} \\ \text{integral} \\ \text{Gauß} \end{array}$$



$$\Delta \underline{A} = -\mu_0 \underline{j}$$

gilt nur, falls $\text{div } \underline{A} = 0$
Coulomb-Eichung

$$\Delta \phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(\underline{r})$$

Poisson-gl.

2.4 Magnetische Multipole (stationär)

Ausgangspunkt $\underline{A}(\underline{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' \frac{\underline{j}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|}$
 $\text{div } \underline{A} = 0$ Coulomb-Eichung

$\underline{A}(\underline{r}) \rightarrow 0$ für $r \rightarrow \infty$

Taylorentw. von $\frac{1}{|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|}$ für räuml.-lokalisierte stationäre Stromverteil. $\underline{j}(\underline{r}')$ mit $r' \ll r$



$$\frac{1}{|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^3} (\underline{r}-\underline{r}') \cdot \underline{r}' + \dots$$

$$\underline{A}(\underline{r}) = \underbrace{\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' \underline{j}(\underline{r}')}_{\text{Monopol} = 0} + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' (\underline{r}-\underline{r}') \underline{j}(\underline{r}') + \dots$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\underline{r}'} \cdot [x'_k \underline{j}(\underline{r}')] &= x'_k (\nabla \cdot \underline{j}) + \underline{j} \cdot (\nabla x'_k) = \underline{j} \cdot \underline{e}_k \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' \underline{j} \cdot \underline{e}_k &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' \nabla [x'_k \underline{j}] \cdot \underline{e}_k \stackrel{\text{Gauß}}{=} \int_{S_\infty} d\vec{\gamma} \cdot x'_k \underline{j} = 0 \end{aligned} \right]$$

0 stationär (Kont.gl.)

Dipol-Terms

$$\underline{A}(\underline{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \underline{m} \times \underline{r}$$

$$\underline{m} := \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r' \underline{r}' \times \underline{j}(\underline{r}')$$

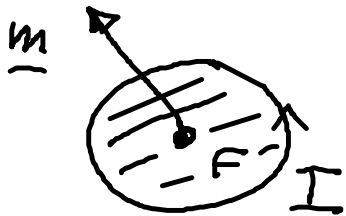
magn. Dipolmoment

$$\left(\phi(\underline{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \underline{p} \cdot \underline{r} \right.$$

$$\underline{p} := \int d^3r' \underline{r}' \rho(\underline{r}')$$

el. Dipolmoment)

Beispiel (i) ebene Leiterschleife



Ringstrom \rightarrow magn. Dipolmoment \underline{m}

$$\underline{m} = I F \underline{n}$$