## 2.5 Magnetodielektrika

$$\frac{1}{v^2} = \varepsilon\mu = \varepsilon_r\mu_r\varepsilon_0\mu_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_r\mu_r}{c^2}$$

Telegraphengl. $n^2 = \frac{c^2}{v^2} = \varepsilon_r\mu_r \Longrightarrow n = \pm\sqrt{\varepsilon_r\mu_r}$

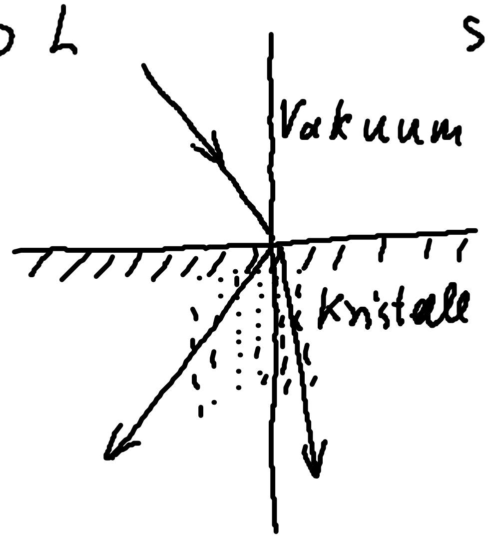
$\mu_r = 1+\chi$, $\vec{M} = \chi\vec{H}$, $|\chi| = 10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$

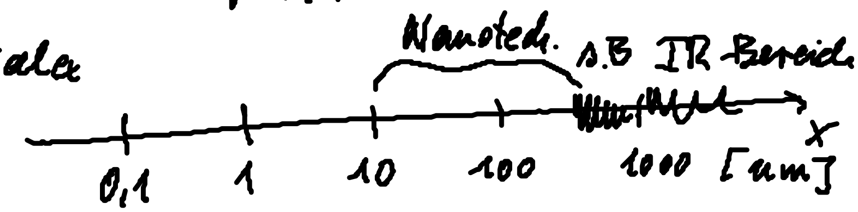
Wenn $\varepsilon_r < 0$, $\mu_r < 0 \Longrightarrow n < 0$, $\varepsilon_r < 0$ bei Metallen

$$\varepsilon_r = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$$

a) negativer Brechungsindex $n = -\sqrt{\varepsilon_r\mu_r}$

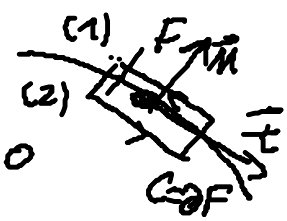
$\lambda \gg L$




$$\nabla\times\vec{E} = -\dot{\vec{B}}$$
$$\nabla\times\vec{H} = \dot{\vec{D}} + \vec{j}$$
$$\Downarrow$$

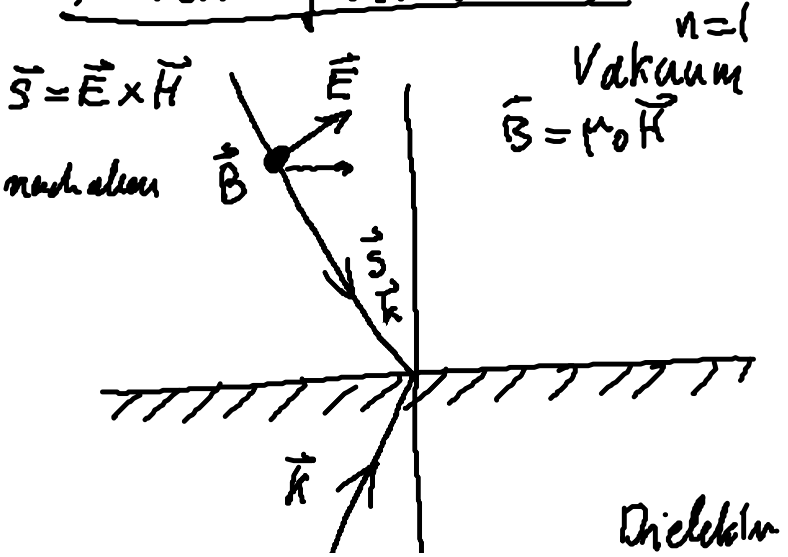
$\vec{E}\cdot\vec{t}$, $\vec{H}\cdot\vec{t}$ stetig




$$\int_F \nabla\times\vec{E}\cdot d\vec{f} = \int_F -\dot{\vec{B}}\,d\vec{f} \to 0$$
$$\int \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{r} = (-E_1\cdot\vec{t} + E_2\cdot t_2)l$$
$C = \partial F$

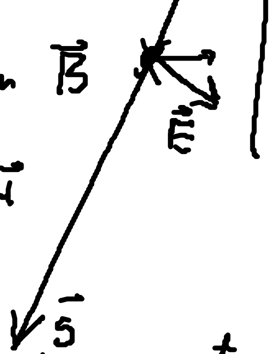
$$\left.\begin{aligned}\nabla\cdot\vec{B} &= 0\\ \nabla\cdot\vec{D} &= \varrho\end{aligned}\right\} \to \vec{B}\cdot\vec{n},\ \vec{D}\cdot\vec{n} \text{ stetig}$$

b) Brechung bei $n = -1$



nach unten $\vec{B}$

$S = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$

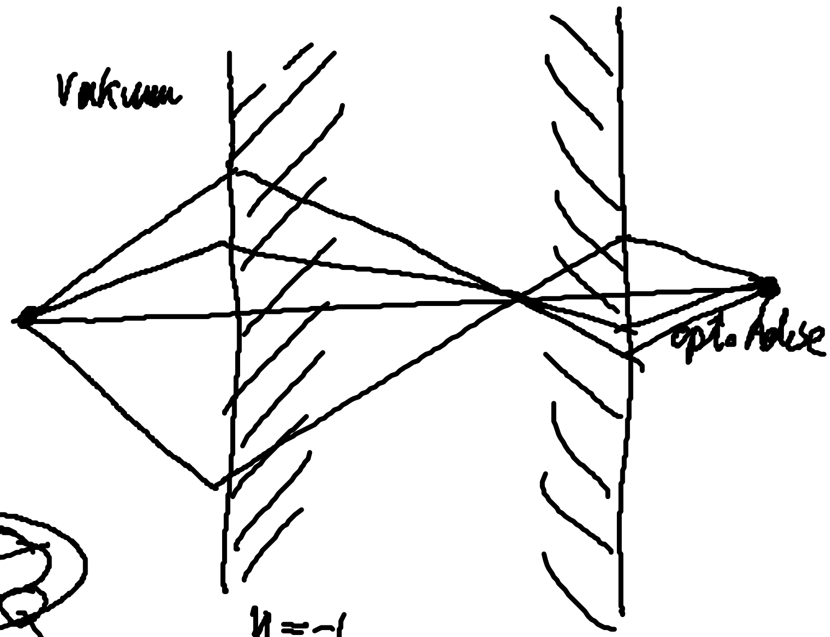



Energietransport

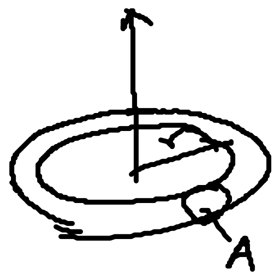
$n = -1$

$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\dot{\vec{B}}$

$ik \times \vec{E} = i\omega \vec{B}$




## c) Nanostruktur




$\vec{B}_L$ erzeugt ein $I$

$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\dot{\vec{B}}_L$

$$\int_F \nabla \times E \cdot df = \int_{\partial F} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = U^{ind} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B}_L \cdot df = -\dot{\Phi}_L = R I^{ind}$$

$\sigma$: elektr. Leitfähigkeit: $R = \frac{l^F}{A\sigma}$ | $l = 2\pi r$, $F = \pi r^2$, $rl = 2F$

elektr. Stromdichte $|\vec{j}| = \frac{I^{ind}}{A} = \frac{U^{ind}}{AR} = \frac{U^{ind}}{\sigma l}$

magnet. Moment $\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{r} \times \vec{j}\, d^3r$ $\quad (\nabla \times \vec{H} = \dot{\vec{D}} + \vec{j} \simeq \vec{j})$

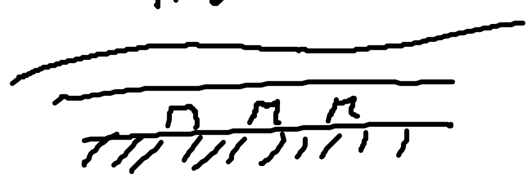
$d^3r = A\, dr \Rightarrow |\vec{m}| = \int \frac{1}{2} |\vec{r}| |\vec{j}|\, A\, dr = \frac{1}{2} r |\vec{j}| A\, 2\pi r = |\vec{j}| A F = I F$

Lenzsche Regel $\underline{\vec{m} \uparrow\downarrow \vec{H}}$ weil $\chi = \frac{M}{|H|} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_{H=0}$

$\vec{M} = n^{Nano} \vec{m}$, $\chi = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{B}$ $\quad \chi < 0$

$\mu$ ← Material

$\mu^{Mater.} = 1 + \chi < 0$



mit den geschlossenen Nanoringen ist $\mu < 0$ nicht erreichbar, aber:

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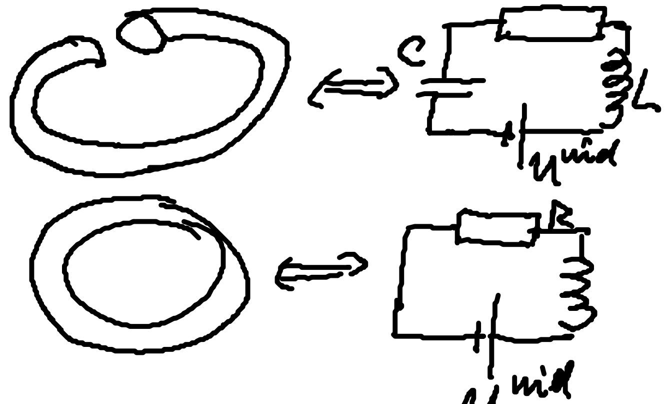
$\bar{B} = \mu \bar{H}$

mit einem geschlitzten Ring

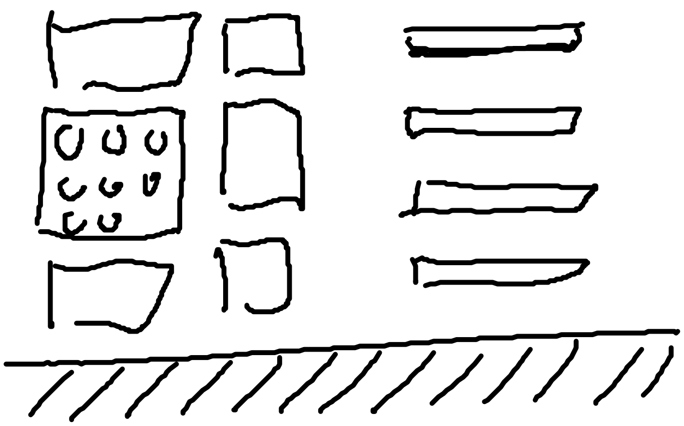



$$L\dot{I} + RI = U^{ind}$$

$$L\ddot{I} + R\dot{I} + \frac{1}{C} I = \dot{U}^{ind}$$

$$\omega_{LC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$I(t) = I_0 \exp\left\{-\frac{R}{L} t\right\}$$



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M. Wegener, S. Linden, Physik Journal 5, 29-35 (2