

境界条件

$$\mathit{rot}\mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

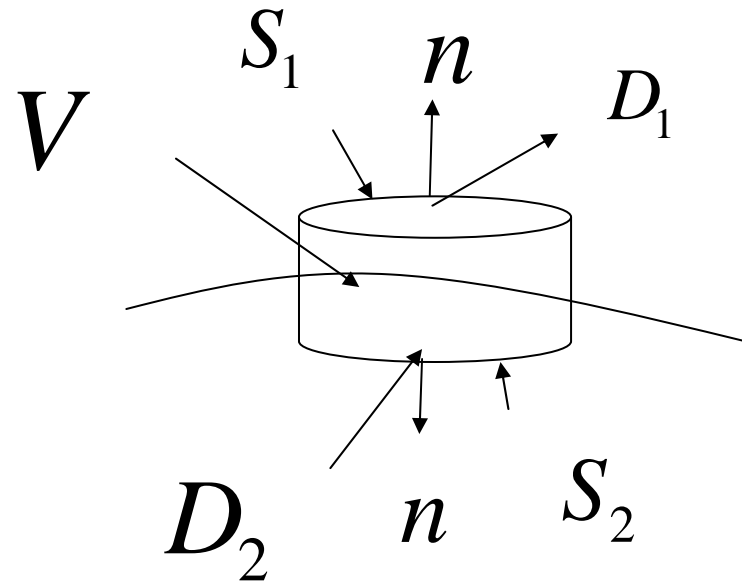
電磁界に関するすべての性質はMaxwellの方程式に記述されている。

$$\mathit{rot}\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathit{div}\mathbf{D} = \rho$$

$$\mathit{div}\mathbf{B} = 0$$

2層媒質の境界



電束密度

Maxwellの方程式 $\text{div}\mathbf{D} = \rho$

$$\int_{S_0} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_V \rho dV \quad \text{を媒質境界面を含む微小体積に適用}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \int_{S_0} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS &= \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \int_V \rho dV \\ &= \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{S_1} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS - \int_{S_2} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS \right) = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} (\mathbf{D}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n} - \mathbf{D}_2 \cdot \mathbf{n}) \Delta S \\ &= \sigma \Delta S \end{aligned}$$

これより $(\mathbf{D}_1 - \mathbf{D}_2) \cdot \mathbf{n} = \sigma$

(電束密度の法線方向成分は連続：表面電荷成分だけ不連続)

電界

$$\text{rot}\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\frac{\partial\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\int_{C_0} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S B_n dS$$

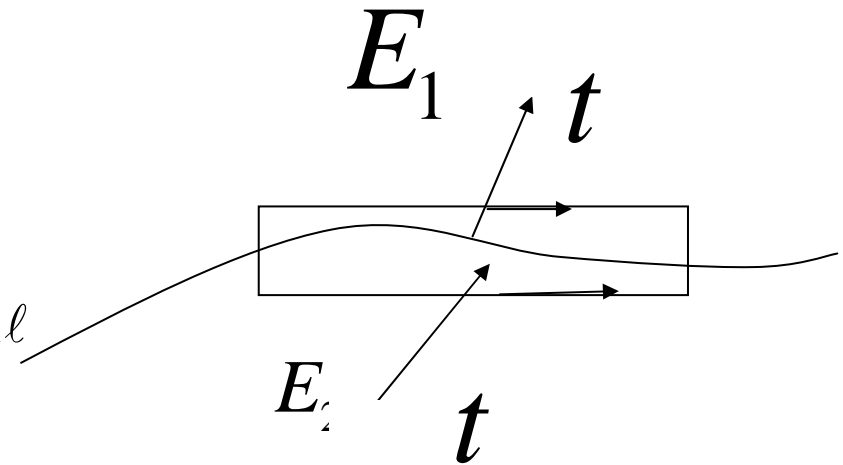
$$\lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_0} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = -\lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dt} \int_S B_n dS = 0$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{l_1} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \int_{l_2} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \right) = (\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2) \cdot \mathbf{t} \Delta \ell$$

$$(\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2) \cdot \mathbf{t} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2) = 0$$

を媒質境界面を含む微小閉曲路に適用し



(電界の接線成分は連続)

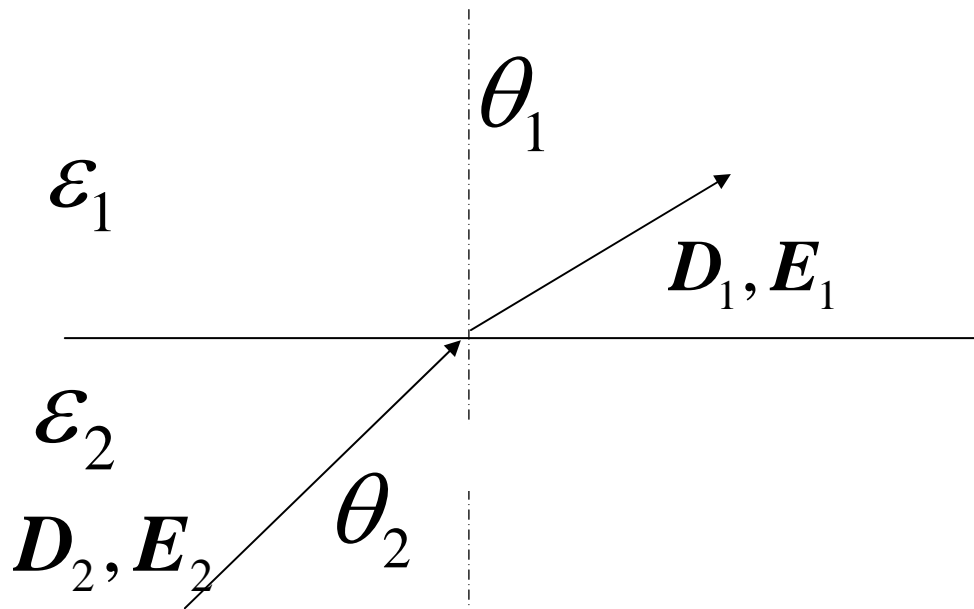
応用：境界面上での電気力線

それぞれの媒質中で

$$\mathbf{D}_1 = \varepsilon_1 \mathbf{E}_1, \mathbf{D}_2 = \varepsilon_2 \mathbf{E}_2$$

更に境界条件より

$$\varepsilon_1 E_1 \cos \theta_1 = \varepsilon_2 E_2 \cos \theta_2, E_1 \sin \theta_1 = E_2 \sin \theta_2$$



$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2}$$

すべての境界条件

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathit{div}\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \rho(\mathbf{x}, t) & (\mathbf{D}_1 - \mathbf{D}_2) \cdot \mathbf{n} = \sigma \\ \mathit{div}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0 & (\mathbf{B}_1 - \mathbf{B}_2) \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \\ \mathit{rot}\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\frac{\partial\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} & \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2) = 0 \\ \mathit{rot}\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} + \mathbf{i}(\mathbf{x}, t) & \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{H}_1 - \mathbf{H}_2) = \mathbf{i} \end{array}$$