

① Geladenes Teilchen auf Kreisbahn

$$\rho(\vec{r}, t) = q \delta(x - R \cos(\omega t)) \delta(y - R \sin(\omega t)) \delta(z)$$

(a) Dipolmoment:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{p}(t) &= \int d^3r \vec{r} \rho(\vec{r}, t) = q \int d^3r \vec{r} \delta(x - R \cos(\omega t)) \delta(y - R \sin(\omega t)) \delta(z) \\ &= q R [\cos(\omega t) \vec{e}_x + \sin(\omega t) \vec{e}_y] = q R \vec{e}_\phi \\ &= q R \operatorname{Re}[(\vec{e}_x + i \vec{e}_y) e^{-i\omega t}] = \operatorname{Re}[\vec{p}_0 e^{-i\omega t}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mit } \vec{p}_0 = q R (\vec{e}_x + i \vec{e}_y)$$

(b) Dipolfelder - aus V: $\vec{A}_0(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} \left(-\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} i\omega \vec{p} \right)$
(für zeitliche konst. $\vec{p}$)

$$\vec{B}_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} c k^2 \frac{e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ikr} \right) (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \quad \text{mit } \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \text{ und } \omega = ck$$

$$\vec{E}_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} \left[k^2 (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n} + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{r} - ikr \right) [3\vec{n}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}) - \vec{p}] \right]$$

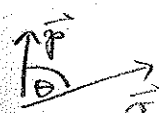
entwickeln für Fernzone $kr \gg 1$ und $\vec{n} \parallel \vec{r}$

$$\vec{B}_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} c k^2 \frac{e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} (\vec{n} \times \vec{p})$$

$$\vec{E}_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} k^2 (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n} = c (\vec{B}_0 \times \vec{n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{S} \rangle_T &= \langle \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \rangle_T = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E}_0 \times \vec{B}_0^*) \stackrel{n = \vec{k}/k}{=} \frac{c}{2\mu_0 k} \operatorname{Re}[(\vec{B}_0 \times \vec{k}) \times \vec{B}_0^*] \\ &= \frac{c}{2\mu_0 k} |\vec{B}_0|^2 \vec{k}, \text{ da } \vec{B}_0 \cdot \vec{k} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{c}{2\mu_0} \frac{\mu_0^2}{(4\pi)^2 r^2} \omega^2 \underbrace{|\vec{k} \times \vec{p}|^2}_{k^2 p^2 \sin^2 \Theta} \frac{\vec{k}}{k} = \frac{\mu_0 c^3}{32\pi^2} \frac{k^4 |\vec{p}|^2}{r^2} \sin^2 \Theta \vec{n}$$

Winkel Θ : 

abgestrahlte Leistung pro Radiumwinkel:

$$\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \langle \vec{S} \rangle_T \cdot \vec{r}^2 = \frac{c}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0} k^4 |\vec{p}|^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

zeitabhängiges Dipolmoment: $\vec{r} \times \vec{p} \sim \vec{e}_r \times \vec{p}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \frac{c}{\mu_0} r^2 \left\langle \frac{\mu_0^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{c^2 k^4}{r^2} |\vec{e}_r \times \vec{p}|^2 \right\rangle_T$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{c} \frac{\omega^4}{16\pi^2} \left\langle |\vec{e}_r \times \vec{p}(t)|^2 \right\rangle_T \quad \text{mit } \vec{e}_r = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\varphi \\ \sin\theta \sin\varphi \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos^2\theta \sin^2(\omega t) + \cos^2\theta \cos^2(\omega t) \\ & + (\sin\theta \cos\varphi \sin(\omega t) - \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cos(\omega t))^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\omega t) \\ \sin(\omega t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 \\ & = \frac{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta (\cos\varphi \sin\omega t - \sin\varphi \cos\omega t)^2}{1 - \sin^2\theta} \\ & = 1 - \sin^2\theta \cos^2(\omega t - \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \text{mittelt sich zu } \frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{\omega^4}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} q^2 R^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{\omega^4}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} q^2 R^2 (2 - \sin^2\theta) \\ & \quad \frac{\mu_0 \omega^4}{32\pi^2 c} p_0^2 \quad \underbrace{1 + \cos^2\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \int d\Omega \frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \frac{\omega^4}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} q^2 R^2 \frac{2}{3}$$

(c) N äquidistante Ladungen auf Kreisbahn:

$$\vec{p}_N = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \vec{p}_l = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} q R \left[\cos\left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi l}{N}\right) \vec{e}_x + \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi l}{N}\right) \vec{e}_y \right]$$

$$= q R \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} (\vec{e}_x + i \vec{e}_y) e^{-i\omega t} e^{-i \frac{2\pi l}{N}}$$

$$= q R (\vec{e}_x + i \vec{e}_y) e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} e^{-i \frac{2\pi l}{N}}$$

$$\left| \vec{e}_x + i \vec{e}_y \right| = \vec{r} \text{ aus (a)}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x^l = \frac{1-x^N}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{1-e^{-2\pi i}}{1-e^{-2\pi i/N}} = 0 \quad \text{wegen } e^{-2\pi i} = 1$$

② Lineare Antenne

$$I(z,t) = I_0 \left(1 - \frac{2|z|}{d}\right) \exp(-i\omega t)$$

$$\vec{J}(\vec{r},t) = I(z,t) \delta(x) \delta(y) \vec{e}_z \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = -I_0 \left\{ \frac{-2/d}{z} \right\} e^{-i\omega t} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}$$

$\delta(x)\delta(y)$

$$\rightarrow \rho(\vec{r},t) = I_0 \delta(x) \delta(y) \frac{2i}{\omega d} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\} e^{-i\omega t}$$

(a) Dipolnäherung: Dipol $\vec{p} = \int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}',t) \vec{r}'$ für $\begin{cases} z \ll d \\ r \ll d \end{cases}$

$$= p \vec{e}_z \text{ (wg. } \delta(x), \delta(y))$$

$$p = \frac{I_0}{i\omega} \left[\int_0^{d/2} dz z \left(-\frac{2}{d}\right) + \int_{-d/2}^0 dz z \frac{2}{d} \right] = \frac{i I_0 d}{2\omega}$$

Näherung: $kr \ll 1$, $e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \approx 1$

$$\vec{E}_D = \frac{e^{-i\omega t}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3\vec{n}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}) - \vec{p}}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{B}_D = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} c \frac{ik}{r^2} (\vec{n} \times \vec{p})$$

Mit $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$, $k = \frac{\omega}{c}$

(aus Vorlesung...)

Fernzone: $kr \gg 1$

$$\vec{E}_D = e^{-i\omega t} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} k^2 \frac{e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}}{r} (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{B}_D = e^{-i\omega t} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} c k^2 \frac{e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}}{r} (\vec{n} \times \vec{p})$$

(b) Zeitgemittelter Poynting-Vektor in Näherung:

$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle_T = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \text{Re}(\vec{E} \times \vec{B}^*) = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \text{Re} \left[\frac{\mu_0}{(4\pi)^2 \epsilon_0} \frac{-i\hbar}{r^2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{3\vec{n}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}) - \vec{p}}{r^2} \times (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \right)}_{\text{reell (da } \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}^* \text{)}} \right]$$

hat auch Imaginärteil

$$\rightarrow \text{Re}[\dots] = 0 \rightarrow \langle \vec{S} \rangle_T = 0$$

(c) $\frac{dP}{d\Omega}$ und Leistung P in Fernzone:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP}{d\Omega} \Big|_{\text{Fernzone}} &= \langle \vec{S} \rangle_T \Big|_{\text{Fernzone}} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot r^2 = \frac{c}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \hbar^4 \underbrace{[(\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n}] \times (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}^*)}_{\substack{[\vec{p} - \vec{n}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n})] \times (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}^*) \\ = \vec{n}|\vec{p}|^2 - \vec{p}^*(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}) \\ - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}|\vec{p}|^2 + \vec{p}^*(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n})}} \\ &= \frac{c}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \hbar^4 |\vec{p}|^2 \underbrace{(1 - \cos^2 \theta)}_{\sin^2 \theta} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \vec{p} \\ \odot \vec{n} \end{array} \\ &= \frac{1}{128\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \frac{I_0^2 d^2 \omega^2}{c^3} \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \int d\Omega \frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{128\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \frac{I_0^2 d^2 \omega^2}{c^3} \underbrace{\int d\Omega \sin^2 \theta}_{\substack{2\pi \int_{-1}^1 dx (1-x^2) \\ = 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{6}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{48\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{I_0^2 d^2 \omega^2}{c^3} \quad \frac{8\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

③ Antenne mit Wechselspannung

$$\rho(\vec{r}, t) = \rho(\vec{r}) \exp(-i\omega t)$$

$$\text{mit } \rho(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{2a} \delta(x) \delta(y) \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{a}\right) \Theta(a - |z|)$$

(a) Dipolmoment: $\vec{p} = \int d^3x' \rho(\vec{r}', t) \vec{r}'$

$$= \frac{q}{2a} e^{-i\omega t} \int_{-a}^a dz z \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{a}\right) = 0$$

(ungerader Integrand über symmetrischem Intervall)

Quadrupolmoment:

Symmetrie bei Drehung um z-Achse: $Q_{xx} = Q_{yy} = -\frac{Q_{zz}}{2}$
 (Quadrupoltensor (quadrupel))

alle $Q_{ij} = 0$ für $i \neq j$

$$Q_{zz} = \int d^3x' (2z'^2 - x'^2 - y'^2) \rho(\vec{r}')$$

$$= \frac{q}{2a} \int_{-a}^a dz z^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{a}\right) = \frac{q}{a} \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right)^3 \underbrace{\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\zeta \zeta^2 \cos \zeta}_{-4/6}$$

Subst $\zeta = \frac{\pi z}{a}$
 $d\zeta = \frac{\pi}{a} dz$

$$= -4 \frac{qa^3}{\pi^2} = Q$$

def. $\vec{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \\ Q_3 \end{pmatrix}$ mit $Q_i = Q_{ij} n_j$

$$Q_1 = Q_{xx} n_x = -\frac{Q}{2} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$Q_2 = -\frac{Q}{2} \frac{y}{a}$$

$$Q_3 = Q \frac{z}{a}$$

(b) Quadrupolstrahlung (Vorlesung)

$$\vec{B}_Q = -i c h^3 \frac{\mu_0}{24\pi} \frac{e^{i k r}}{r} (\vec{n} \times \vec{Q})$$

$$\vec{E}_Q = -i \frac{h^3}{24\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^{i k r}}{r} (\vec{n} \times \vec{Q}) \times \vec{n}$$

(c) $\frac{dP}{d\Omega}$ und P :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{S} \rangle_r &= \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \operatorname{Re} [\vec{E}_Q \times \vec{B}_Q^*] = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \frac{c h^6 \mu_0}{60576\pi^2} \frac{1}{r^2} |\vec{n} \times \vec{Q}|^2 \vec{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{c h^6}{288\pi} \frac{|\vec{n} \times \vec{Q}|^2}{r^2} \vec{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = r^2 \vec{n} \cdot \langle \vec{S} \rangle_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{c h^6}{288\pi^2} |\vec{n} \times \vec{Q}|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mit } |\vec{n} \times \vec{Q}|^2 &= (n_2 Q_3 - n_3 Q_2)^2 + (n_3 Q_1 - n_1 Q_3)^2 \\ &\quad + (n_1 Q_2 - n_2 Q_1)^2 \\ &= \frac{Q^2}{r^4} \left[\left(yz + z \frac{y}{2} \right)^2 + \left(z \frac{x}{2} - xz \right)^2 + \left(x \frac{y}{2} + y \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{9Q^2}{4} \frac{z^2}{r^4} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{9}{4} Q^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \int d\Omega \frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{c h^6}{288\pi} \frac{9}{4} Q^2 \int d\Omega \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{c h^6 Q^2 a^4}{15\pi^4} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^\pi x^2 (1-x^2) \sin \theta d\theta}_{= \frac{8\pi}{15}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{c h^6 Q^2 a^4}{15\pi^4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot 2 \right) = \frac{10-6}{15} = \frac{4}{15} \end{aligned}$$