

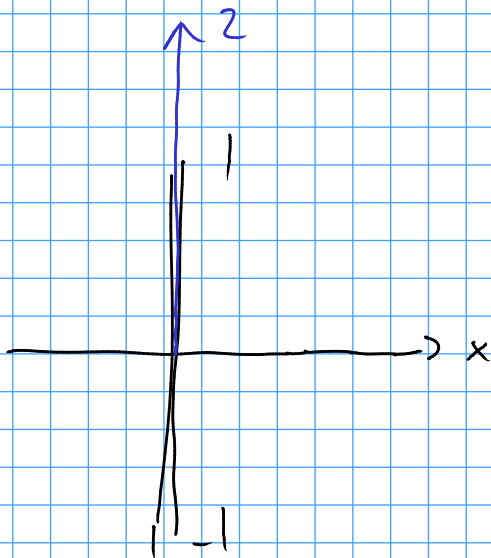
EMF - Tutorübung, Blatt 5, 3.12.2010

Wiederholung: Biot-Savart

Biot-Savart:
$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\vec{r}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_e$$

- unendlich langer Leiter
- $\vec{M} = M_e \cdot \vec{e}_e$



$$\vec{r}(t) = t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad t \in [-1; 1]$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r} - \vec{r}' = \begin{pmatrix} x - 0 \\ y - 0 \\ z - t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z - t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - t)^2}$$

$$d\vec{r}' = \dot{\vec{r}}(t) dt$$

$$d\vec{r}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}') = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z - t \end{pmatrix} dt = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - t)^2}^3} dt = \dots$$

lim
$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi(x^2 + y^2)} \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow Maxima zur Berechnung verwenden

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}_r} \left(\underbrace{-\sin \varphi}_{\frac{-y}{r}} \vec{e}_x + \underbrace{\cos \varphi}_{\frac{x}{r}} \vec{e}_y \right)$$

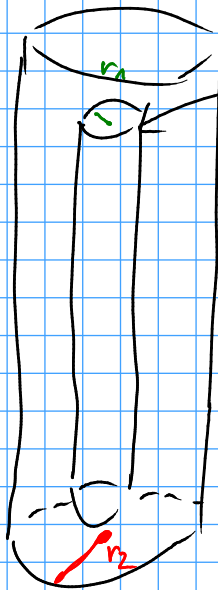
Rand- und Stetigkeitsbedingungen:

$$\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{t} - \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{t} = 0$$

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

$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{E}_2$: triviale Lösungen

Aufgabe 11



Bereich I: $0 \leq r \leq r_1$; $\vec{j} = j_0 \vec{e}_z$; σ_1, μ_1

Bereich II: $r_1 \leq r \leq r_2$; $\sigma_2 = 0, \mu_2$

geg: $\vec{A}_2(\vec{r}) = -k \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_1}\right) \vec{e}_z$

a) ges: \vec{B}
Lös: $\vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A}$

Erinnerung:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } \vec{u} &= \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_r + \\ &+ \left(\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} \right) \vec{e}_\varphi + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r u_\varphi) - \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \varphi} \right) \vec{e}_z \\ &= - \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} \vec{e}_\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(-k \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_1} \right) \right) \vec{e}_\varphi = \frac{k}{r} \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_2} = \frac{k}{\mu_2} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_\varphi$$

b) Ampèresches Durchflutungsgesetz

$$\iint_A \vec{j} \, d\vec{a} = \oint_{\partial A} \vec{H} \, d\vec{r} \quad \vec{H}_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\varphi = \frac{j_0 r_1^2 \vec{e}_\varphi}{2\pi r}$$

$$\iint_A \vec{j} \, d\vec{a} = \iint_{00} j_0 \cdot \vec{e}_z \vec{e}_z \, r \, dr \, d\varphi = j_0 r_1^2 \vec{e}_z$$

Koeffizientenvergleich: $\frac{k}{\mu_2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{j_0 r_1^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow k = \mu_2 \frac{j_0 r_1^2}{2}$$

c) ges: \vec{H}_1, \vec{A}_1

Lös: $\iint_A \vec{j} \, d\vec{a} = \oint_{\partial A} \vec{H}_1 \, d\vec{r}$

$$j_0 r^2 \vec{e}_z = H_{1,\varphi} \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{1,\varphi} = \frac{j_0 r^2 \vec{e}_z}{2\pi r} = \frac{j_0 r}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H}_1 = H_{1,\varphi} \cdot \vec{e}_\varphi$$

Überprüfung: $\vec{H}_1 \cdot \vec{t} - \vec{H}_2 \cdot \vec{t} = \vec{j}$
 $\vec{j} = \vec{0}$

$$\vec{t} = \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{1,\varphi} \Big|_{r=r_1} = H_{2,\varphi} \Big|_{r=r_1}$$

$$H_{1,\varphi} \Big|_{r=r_1} = \frac{j_0 r_1}{2}$$

$$H_{2,\varphi} \Big|_{r=r_1} = \frac{j_0 r_1^2}{2r_1} = \frac{j_0 r_1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow \checkmark$

$$\vec{B}_1 = \mu_1 \vec{H}_1 = \mu_1 \cdot \frac{j_0 r}{2} \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{B}_1 = \text{rot } \vec{A}_1; \quad \vec{A}_1 = A_{1,z}(r) \cdot \vec{e}_z$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} A_{1,z}(r) \vec{e}_\varphi = \mu_1 \cdot \frac{j_0 r}{2} \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial r} A_{1,z} = \mu_1 j_0 \frac{r}{2}$$

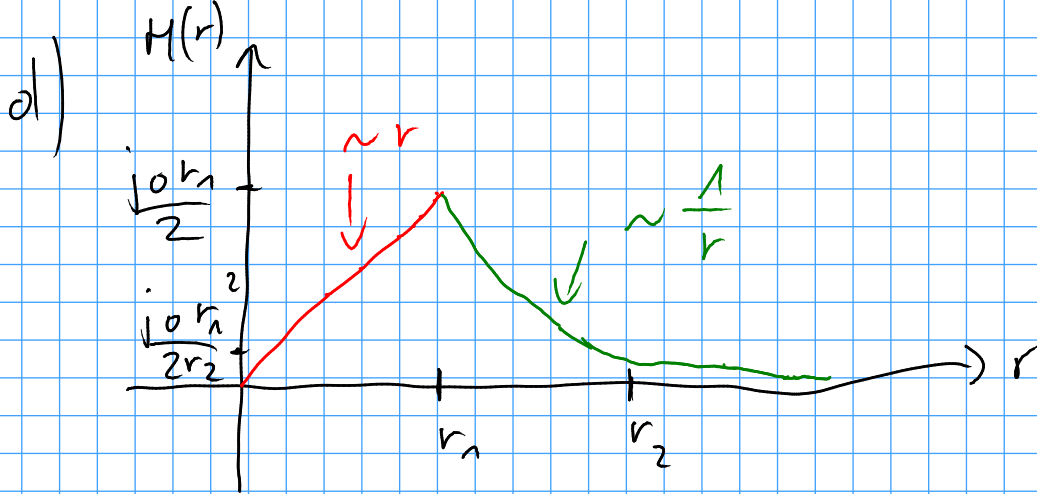
$$A_{1,z} = -\int \mu_1 j_0 \frac{r}{2} dr + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \mu_1 j_0 r^2 + C$$

$$\vec{A}_1(r=r_1) = \vec{A}_2(r=r_1) \quad (\text{Stetigkeitsbedingung})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{A}_1(r=r_1) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \mu_1 j_0 r_1^2 + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4} \mu_1 j_0 r_1^2$$



e) lokales ohmsches Gesetz

$$\vec{j} = \sigma_1 \cdot \vec{E}_1 \Rightarrow \vec{E}_1 = \frac{\vec{j}}{\sigma_1} = \frac{j_0}{\sigma_1} \cdot \vec{e}_2$$

f) ges: $\vec{S} |_{r=r_1}$

Lös: $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{j_0}{\sigma_1} \vec{e}_2 \times \frac{j_0 r}{2} \vec{e}_\varphi$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ j_0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ j_0 r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -j_0^2 r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{j_0^2 r}{2\sigma_1} \vec{e}_r$$

g) $\text{div } \vec{S} + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \text{Welmag}}_{=0} = -p_{el}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div } \vec{S} &= \text{div} \left(-\frac{j_0^2 r}{2\sigma_1} \vec{e}_r \right) = -\frac{j_0^2}{2\sigma_1} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \cdot r) \\ &= -\frac{j_0^2}{2\sigma_1} \frac{1}{r} \cdot 2r = -\frac{j_0^2}{\sigma_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{el} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E} = j_0 \cdot \vec{e}_2 \cdot \frac{j_0}{\sigma_1} \cdot \vec{e}_2 = \frac{j_0^2}{\sigma_1} \vec{e}_2$$