

ONDE ELETROMAGNETICHE

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{E} = (E_x, E_y, E_z)$$

$$\vec{B} = (B_x, B_y, B_z)$$

$$\vec{c} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} \quad \text{IDENTITÀ}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) = (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{\nabla} - (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \\ \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{EQUAZIONE DELLE ONDE}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 = \Delta \quad \text{LAPLACIANO}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 E_x = \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2}$$

EQUAZIONE DELLE ONDE

In una dimensione,

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}, \quad f(x,t) \text{ è un'onda che si propaga lungo } x \text{ con velocità } v$$

$$f(x,t) = f(x \pm vt) \text{ è soluzione}$$

ESEMPI

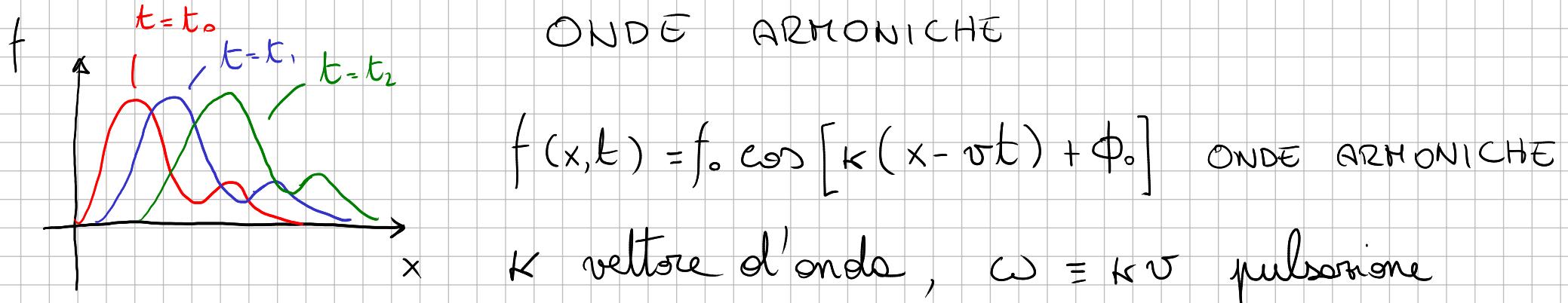
$$f(x,t) = x^3 + At^2,$$

$$f(x,t) = \log[(x-vt)^2] + (x-vt)$$

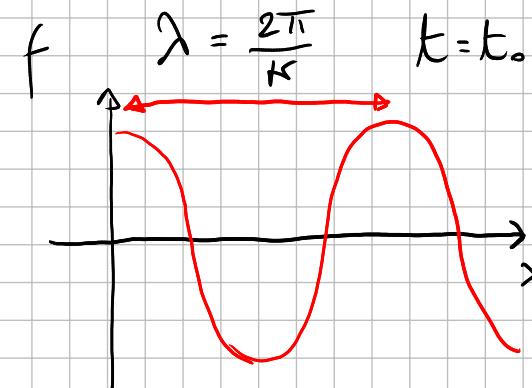
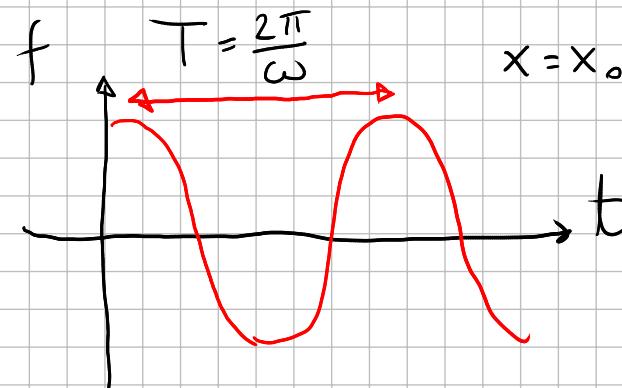
Prendiamo una f che è soluzione, scegliamo $x_0, t_0 \rightarrow f(x_0, t_0) = C$

si avrà che $f(x,t) = C$ se $x_0 - vt_0 = x - vt$, \Rightarrow

$$x_1 = x_0 + v(t_1 - t_0) \quad \text{H. U.}$$



$$f(x,t) = f_0 \cos [\kappa x - \omega t + \phi_0]$$



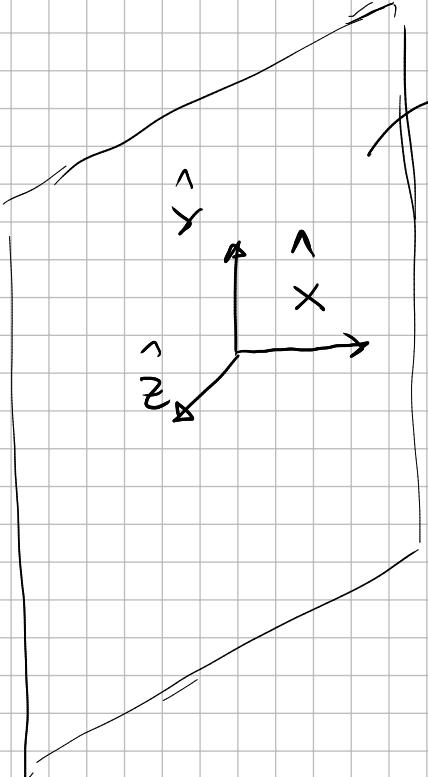
T PERIODO

λ LUNGHEZZA D'ONDA

ONDE PIANE

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

\hat{x} è la direzione di propagazione



fronte d'onda: su ogni punto l'onda ha lo stesso valore

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \alpha = x, y, z, \text{ quindi } \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \cancel{\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} = 0}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow (\nabla \times \vec{B})_x = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

ma stiamo considerando un'onda piana $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$(\nabla \times \vec{B})_x = \cancel{\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z}} = \boxed{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = 0}$$

Una possibile soluzione è:

$$\vec{E} = E_x \hat{y} + E_z \hat{z}, \quad E_x = E_{x,0} \cos[kx - \omega t + \phi_x]$$
$$E_z = E_{z,0} \cos[kx - \omega t + \phi_z]$$

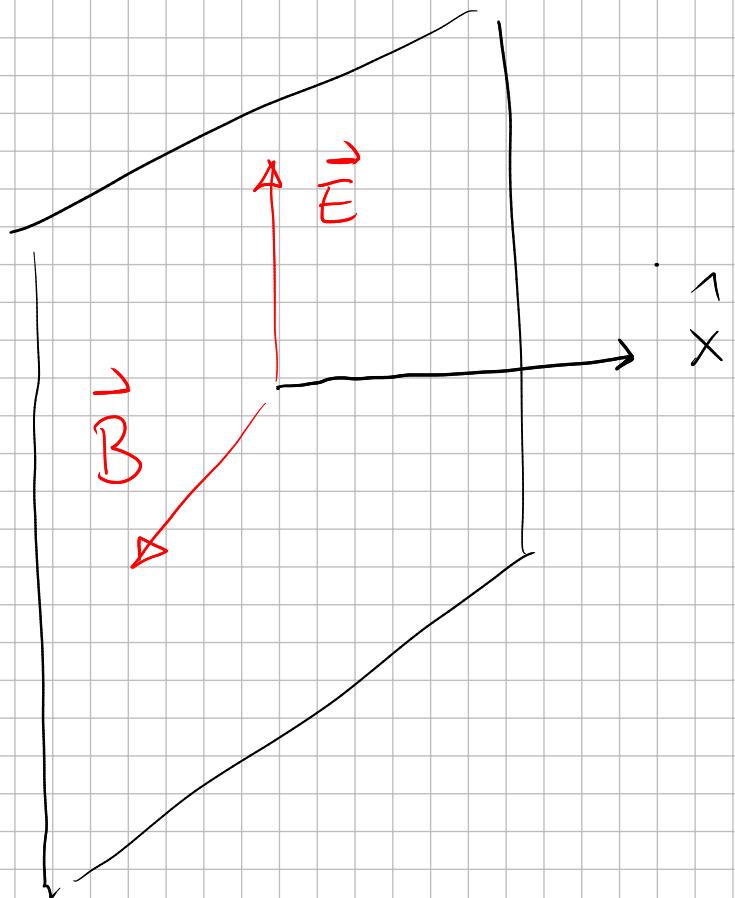
$$\vec{B} = B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z}, \quad B_y = B_{y,0} \cos[kx - \omega t + \phi_y]$$
$$B_z = B_{z,0} \cos[kx - \omega t + \phi_z]$$

$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ DALLA EQ DI MAXWELL

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t}$$

$$-k E_{z,0} \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi_z) = \omega B_{y,0} \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi_y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} B_{y,0} = -\frac{k}{\omega} E_{z,0} = -\frac{E_{z,0}}{c} \\ B_{z,0} = \frac{E_{y,0}}{c} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = (E_x B_y + E_z B_z) = 0}$$



ONDA PIANA