

Statik Alan	$A(x,y,z)$
Zaman Bağımlı (Zamanla Değişen Alan)	$A(x,y,z;t)$
Zaman Harmonikli Alan	$A(x,y,z;t)$ 'nin t bağımlılığı $\cos(\omega t + \theta_0)$ şeklinde ise

Fazör Gösterimi:

Herhangi bir sinüzoidal sinyal, üç parametre ile betimlenebilir:

$$i(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_0)$$

Bu sinyalin fazör olarak ifade edilmesi, yapılan aritmetik işlemleri kolaylaştırır.

Zaman Harmonikli herhangi bir vektörel alanın fazör ifadesi ise:

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, z; t) = \operatorname{Re}\{\bar{A}(x, y, z)e^{j\omega t}\}$$

olarak tanımlanır.

$$e^{j\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + j \sin(\omega t)$$

olduğu için

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, z; t) = \operatorname{Re}\{\bar{A}(x, y, z)e^{j\omega t}\} = \operatorname{Re}\{\bar{A}(x, y, z)[\cos(\omega t) + j \sin(\omega t)]\} = \bar{A}(x, y, z)\cos(\omega t)$$

Not: Artık, zaman harmonikli bir alan ile onun fazör notasyonunu birbirinden farklı yazacağız.

Zaman harmonikli alan: $\bar{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, z; t)$

Aynı alanın fazör gösterimi: $\bar{A}(x, y, z)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{j\omega t}) = j\omega(e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\int(e^{j\omega t})dt = \frac{1}{j\omega}(e^{j\omega t})$$

Dolayısıyla:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, z; t)}{\partial t} \longleftrightarrow j\omega \bar{A}(x, y, z)$$

$$\int \bar{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, z; t)dt \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} \bar{A}(x, y, z)$$

Bu da bize işlem kolaylığı sağlar...

Zaman Domain'inde Maxwell Denklemleri:

$$\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\mathcal{E}} = -\frac{\partial \bar{\mathcal{B}}}{\partial t} \quad \text{Faraday Yasası}$$

$$\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\mathcal{H}} = \bar{\mathcal{J}} + \frac{\partial \bar{\mathcal{D}}}{\partial t} \quad \text{Amperé Yasası}$$

$$\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{\mathcal{D}} = \rho_v \quad \text{Gauss Yasası}$$

$$\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{\mathcal{B}} = 0 \quad \text{İzole Manyetik Bulunmama Yasası}$$

Fazör Domain'inde Maxwell Denklemleri:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} &= -j\omega \bar{B} && \text{Faraday Yasası 1} \\ \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{H} &= \bar{J} + j\omega \bar{D} && \text{Amperé Yasası 1} \\ \bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{D} &= \rho_v && \text{Gauss Yasası 1} \\ \bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{B} &= 0 && \text{İzole Manyetik Bulunmama Yasası 1}\end{aligned}$$

Faraday Yasası'nın buklesini alırsak:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} &= \bar{\nabla} \times (-j\omega \bar{B}) = -\bar{\nabla} \times (j\omega \bar{B}) = -\bar{\nabla} \times (j\omega \mu \bar{H}) \\ &= -j\omega \mu (\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{H})\end{aligned}$$

Deklemde, kaynaksız ortam (yani akım yoğunluğunun ve yük yoğunluğunun 0 olduğu ortam) için Amperé Yasası'ni kullanırsak:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} &= -j\omega \mu (\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{H}) = -j\omega \mu (\bar{J} + j\omega \bar{D}) = -j\omega \mu (j\omega \bar{D}) \\ &= -j\omega \mu (j\omega \epsilon \bar{E}) = -j^2 \omega^2 \mu \epsilon \bar{E} = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon \bar{E} \\ \Rightarrow \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} &= \omega^2 \mu \epsilon \bar{E}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}k &= \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon} \\ \Rightarrow \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} - k^2 \bar{E} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Herhangi bir vektörel alan için:

$$\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{A} = \bar{\nabla}(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{A}) - \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{A}$$

Dolayısıyla:

$$\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} - k^2 \bar{E} = \bar{\nabla}(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{E}) - \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E} - k^2 \bar{E} = 0$$

Kaynaksız ortamda Gauss Yasası'ni kullanırsak:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\nabla}(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{E}) &= \bar{\nabla}(\bar{\nabla} \cdot (\frac{1}{\epsilon} \bar{D})) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \bar{\nabla}(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{D}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \bar{\nabla}(\rho_v) \\ \rho_v &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \bar{\nabla}(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{E}) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \bar{\nabla}(\rho_v) = 0\end{aligned}$$

Bu durumda:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} - k^2 \bar{E} &= \bar{\nabla}(\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{E}) - \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E} - k^2 \bar{E} = -\bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E} - k^2 \bar{E} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E} + k^2 \bar{E} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Daha açık bir şekilde yazarsak:

$$\bar{\nabla}^2 = \bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{\nabla} = \left(\hat{a}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \left(\hat{a}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right), \text{ ve}$$

$$\bar{E} = \bar{E}(x, y, z) = \hat{a}_x E_x(x, y, z) + \hat{a}_y E_y(x, y, z) + \hat{a}_z E_z(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \quad \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E} &= \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E}(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) (\hat{a}_x E_x(x, y, z) + \hat{a}_y E_y(x, y, z) + \hat{a}_z E_z(x, y, z)) \\ &= \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} \\ &\quad + \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} \\ &\quad + \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} \end{aligned}$$

veya

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E} &= \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} \\ &\quad + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} \\ &\quad + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned}$$

Bu durumda:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{E} + k^2 \bar{E} &= \\ \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} &+ \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} \\ &+ \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} \\ &+ \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} \\ &+ \hat{a}_x k^2 E_x(x, y, z) + \hat{a}_y k^2 E_y(x, y, z) + \hat{a}_z k^2 E_z(x, y, z) \\ \\ &= \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + \hat{a}_x k^2 E_x(x, y, z) \\ &+ \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + \hat{a}_y k^2 E_y(x, y, z) \\ &+ \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + \hat{a}_z k^2 E_z(x, y, z) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

En son elde ettiğimiz ifadede, her bir satırdaki terimler farklı yönlerdedir; dolayısıyla her biri 0'a eşittir. Bir başka deyişle, yukarıdaki ifade 3 ayrı skaler denkleme ayırtılabilir:

$$\frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(E_x(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_x(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(E_y(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_y(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(E_z(x, y, z))}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_z(x, y, z) = 0$$

Ya da, kısaca

$$\bar{\nabla}^2 E_x(x, y, z) + k^2 E_x(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\bar{\nabla}^2 E_y(x, y, z) + k^2 E_y(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\bar{\nabla}^2 E_z(x, y, z) + k^2 E_z(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{E} - k^2 \bar{E} = 0 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 1/m \quad 1/m \quad V/m \quad V/m \\ \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ 1/m^2 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} \right\} \longrightarrow m/s$$

Hatırlatma: LC devrelerindeki zaman sabiti

$$\tau = \sqrt{LC} \quad \left. \right\} \longrightarrow s$$

$$H \quad F = H.F = s^2$$

$$F/m = H.F/m^2 = s^2/m^2$$

$$\tau = \sqrt{LC} \quad \left. \right\} \longrightarrow s$$

$$H \quad F = H.F = s^2$$