

## 轉移矩陣法求解多層磁（電）介質在外場中的響應問題

### 一、球坐標下轉移矩陣的形式

在均勻外場的情況下，我們可以設通解具有下面的形式

$$\varphi_l = \left( c_l r + \frac{d_l}{r^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$\varphi_{l+1} = \left( c_{l+1} r + \frac{d_{l+1}}{r^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

在  $r = R_l$  處的邊界條件為

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_l|_{r=R_l} &= \varphi_{l+1}|_{r=R_l} \\ \mu_l \frac{\partial \varphi_l}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R_l} &= \mu_{l+1} \frac{\partial \varphi_{l+1}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R_l} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} c_l R_l + \frac{d_l}{R_l^3} &= c_{l+1} R_l + \frac{d_{l+1}}{R_l^3} \\ \mu_l \left( c_l - \frac{2d_l}{R_l^3} \right) &= \mu_{l+1} \left( c_{l+1} - \frac{2d_{l+1}}{R_l^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

寫為矩陣形式即為

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l^2} \\ \mu_l & -\frac{2\mu_l}{R_l^3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_l \\ d_l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l^2} \\ \mu_{l+1} & -\frac{2\mu_{l+1}}{R_l^3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{l+1} \\ d_{l+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} c_{l+1} \\ d_{l+1} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l^2} \\ \mu_{l+1} & -\frac{2\mu_{l+1}}{R_l^3} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l^2} \\ \mu_l & -\frac{2\mu_l}{R_l^3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_l \\ d_l \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} & \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} \right) \frac{1}{R_l^3} \\ \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} \right) R_l^3 & \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_l \\ d_l \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

令

$$T_l = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} & \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} \right) \frac{1}{R_l^3} \\ \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} \right) R_l^3 & \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\mu_l}{3\mu_{l+1}} \end{pmatrix}$$

稱為轉移矩陣。可以看到轉移矩陣實際上只與該層的半徑和相鄰兩層的磁導率之比有關。

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_{l+1} \\ d_{l+1} \end{pmatrix} = T_l \begin{pmatrix} c_l \\ d_l \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_N \\ d_N \end{pmatrix} = \prod_{l=1}^{N-1} T_l \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ d_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

最外層和最內層的邊界條件為

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1|_{r=\infty} = -H_0 r \cos \theta \\ \varphi_N|_{r=0} \text{有限} \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= -H_0 \\ d_N &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

令

$$T = \prod_{l=1}^{N-1} T_l = \begin{pmatrix} M & N \\ P & Q \end{pmatrix}$$

則有

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_N \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} -H_0 \\ d_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M & N \\ P & Q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -H_0 \\ d_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解出其中的 $c_N$ 和 $d_1$ 得

$$\begin{cases} c_N = \frac{PN - MQ}{Q} H_0 = -\frac{\det(T)}{Q} H_0 \\ d_1 = \frac{P}{Q} H_0 \end{cases}$$

應用到 Lect14 中的例 2 (作為驗證), 可得

$$T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\mu_r + 1}{3\mu_r} & \frac{2(\mu_r - 1)}{3\mu_r R'^3} \\ \frac{\mu_r - 1}{3\mu_r} R'^3 & \frac{\mu_r + 2}{3\mu_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2 + \mu_r}{3} & \frac{2(1 - \mu_r)}{3R^3} \\ \frac{1 - \mu_r}{3} R^3 & \frac{1 + 2\mu_r}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$T = T_2 T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(2 + \mu_r)(2\mu_r + 1) - 2(\mu_r - 1)^2 (\frac{R'}{R})^3}{9\mu_r} & \frac{2(2 + \mu_r)(\mu_r - 1)}{9\mu_r} (\frac{1}{R'^3} - \frac{1}{R^3}) \\ \frac{(2\mu_r + 1)(\mu_r - 1)}{9\mu_r} (R'^3 - R^3) & \frac{(2 + \mu_r)(2\mu_r + 1) - 2(\mu_r - 1)^2 (\frac{R'}{R})^3}{9\mu_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

帶入上面的通式中, 經過十分複雜的代數運算, 可以得到

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = \frac{H_0(\mu_r - 1)(1 + 2\mu_r)(R'^3 - R^3)}{(1 + 2\mu_r)(2 + \mu_r) - 2(\mu_r - 1)^2 (\frac{R'}{R})^3} \\ c_3 = \frac{-9\mu_r H_0}{(1 + 2\mu_r)(2 + \mu_r) - 2(\mu_r - 1)^2 (\frac{R'}{R})^3} \end{cases}$$

## 二、課件中留下的問題

根據上面關於轉移矩陣的定義, 可以求出

$$T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\mu_1 + \mu}{3\mu_1} & \frac{2(\mu_1 - \mu)}{3\mu_1 R'^3} \\ \frac{\mu_1 - \mu}{3\mu_1} R'^3 & \frac{\mu_1 + 2\mu}{3\mu_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\mu_2 + \mu_1}{3\mu_2} & \frac{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)}{3\mu_2 R^3} \\ \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{3\mu_2} R^3 & \frac{\mu_2 + 2\mu_1}{3\mu_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$T = T_2 T_1$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(2\mu_2 + \mu_1)(2\mu_1 + \mu)}{9\mu_1\mu_2} + \frac{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu)}{9\mu_1\mu_2} \left(\frac{R'}{R}\right)^3 & \frac{2(2\mu_2 + \mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu)}{9\mu_1\mu_2 R'^3} + \frac{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 + 2\mu_2)}{9\mu_1\mu_2 R^3} \\ \frac{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(2\mu_1 + \mu)}{9\mu_1\mu_2} R^3 + \frac{(\mu_2 + 2\mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu)}{9\mu_1\mu_2} R'^3 & \frac{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu)}{9\mu_1\mu_2} \left(\frac{R'}{R}\right)^3 + \frac{(\mu_2 + 2\mu_1)(\mu_1 + 2\mu)}{9\mu_1\mu_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以有

$$d_1 = \frac{P}{Q} H_0 = \frac{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(2\mu_1 + \mu)R^3 + (\mu_2 + 2\mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu)R'^3}{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu) \left(\frac{R}{R'}\right)^3 + (\mu_2 + 2\mu_1)(\mu_1 + 2\mu)} H_0 = \widetilde{d}_1 H_0$$

所以在  $r > R'$  的區域內

$$\varphi_1 = -H_0 r \cos \theta + d_1 \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2} = -H_0 r \cos \theta + \widetilde{d}_1 \frac{H_0 \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{H} = -\nabla \varphi_1 = H_0 - \widetilde{d}_1 \nabla \left( \frac{H_0 \cdot \mathbf{r}}{r^3} \right) = H_0 - \widetilde{d}_1 \frac{r^2 H_0 - 3(H_0 \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}}{r^5}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H} = \mu H_0 - \mu \widetilde{d}_1 \frac{r^2 H_0 - 3(H_0 \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}}{r^5}$$

磁偶極子的磁場滿足

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{r^2 \mathbf{m} - 3(\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}}{r^5}$$

對比可得，該體系的有效磁偶極矩為

$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{4\pi\mu\widetilde{d}_1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}_0 = \frac{4\pi\mu}{\mu_0} \frac{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(2\mu_1 + \mu)R^3 + (\mu_2 + 2\mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu)R'^3}{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu) \left(\frac{R}{R'}\right)^3 + (\mu_2 + 2\mu_1)(\mu_1 + 2\mu)} \mathbf{H}_0$$

令  $\mathbf{m} = 0$  得到

$$\mu = \frac{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)R^3 + (\mu_2 + \mu_1)R'^3}{(\mu_2 + \mu_1)R'^3 - (\mu_2 - \mu_1)R^3} \mu_1 = \frac{(R'^3 + 2R^3)\mu_2 + (R'^3 - 2R^3)\mu_1}{(R'^3 - R^3)\mu_2 + (R'^3 + R^3)\mu_1} \mu_1$$

### 三、柱坐標下轉移矩陣的形式

柱坐標下，拉普拉斯方程的解具有下面的形式

$$\varphi = a_0 + b_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \rho^n + \frac{b_n}{\rho^n} \right) \cos n\theta + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( c_n \rho^n + \frac{d_n}{\rho^n} \right) \sin n\theta$$

在均勻外場下，容易知道，解一定具有下面的形式

$$\varphi_l = \left( a_1^{(l)} \rho + \frac{b_1^{(l)}}{\rho} \right) \cos \theta$$

簡便起見，將 $a_1^{(l)}$ 和 $b_1^{(l)}$ 記為 $a_l$ 和 $b_l$ ，所以

$$\varphi_l = \left( a_l \rho + \frac{b_l}{\rho} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$\varphi_{l+1} = \left( a_{l+1} \rho + \frac{b_{l+1}}{\rho} \right) \cos \theta$$

在 $r = R_l$ 處，邊界條件為

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_l|_{r=R_l} &= \varphi_{l+1}|_{r=R_l} \\ \mu_l \frac{\partial \varphi_l}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R_l} &= \mu_{l+1} \frac{\partial \varphi_{l+1}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R_l} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} a_l R_l + \frac{b_l}{R_l} &= a_{l+1} R_l + \frac{b_{l+1}}{R_l} \\ \mu_l \left( a_l - \frac{b_l}{R_l^2} \right) &= \mu_{l+1} \left( a_{l+1} - \frac{b_{l+1}}{R_l^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

寫為矩陣形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l} \\ \mu_l & -\frac{\mu_l}{R_l^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_l \\ b_l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l} \\ \mu_{l+1} & -\frac{\mu_{l+1}}{R_l^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{l+1} \\ b_{l+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} a_{l+1} \\ b_{l+1} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l} \\ \mu_{l+1} & -\frac{\mu_{l+1}}{R_l^2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} R_l & \frac{1}{R_l} \\ \mu_l & -\frac{\mu_l}{R_l^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_l \\ b_l \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) & \frac{1}{2R_l^2} \left( 1 - \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) \\ \frac{R_l^2}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_l \\ b_l \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

令

$$T_l = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) & \frac{1}{2R_l^2} \left( 1 - \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) \\ \frac{R_l^2}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\mu_l}{\mu_{l+1}} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

即為柱坐標下的轉移矩陣。他也只與該層的半徑和相鄰兩層的磁導率之比有關。

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{l+1} \\ b_{l+1} \end{pmatrix} = T_l \begin{pmatrix} a_l \\ b_l \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_N \\ b_N \end{pmatrix} = \prod_{l=1}^{N-1} T_l \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

最外層和最內層的邊界條件為

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1|_{r=\infty} = -H_0 r \cos \theta \\ \varphi_N|_{r=0} \text{有限} \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= -H_0 \\ b_N &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

設

$$T = \prod_{l=1}^{N-1} T_l = \begin{pmatrix} M & N \\ P & Q \end{pmatrix}$$

將有

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_N \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M & N \\ P & Q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -H_0 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

得出

$$\begin{cases} a_N = \frac{PN - MQ}{Q} H_0 = -\frac{\det(T)}{Q} H_0 \\ b_1 = -\frac{P}{Q} H_0 \end{cases}$$

#### 四、磁導率連續變化磁介質在均勻磁場中的相應

如果磁導率是連續變化的（簡便起見，這裡只考慮球對稱（球坐標）或者軸對稱（柱坐標）的情況。此時  $\mu = \mu(r)$ ，拉帕拉斯方程變為

$$\nabla \cdot (\mu(r) \nabla \varphi(r, \theta)) = 0$$

即

$$\nabla \mu(r) \cdot \nabla \varphi(r, \theta) + \mu(r) \nabla^2 \varphi(r, \theta) = 0$$

它在球坐標下的分量形式為

$$\frac{d\mu}{dr} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{\mu}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\mu}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$$

分離變量，設  $\varphi(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$ ，並在方程兩端乘以  $\frac{r^2}{\mu R \Theta}$  得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mu}{dr} \frac{r^2 R'}{\mu R} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 R') + \frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta \Theta') &= 0 \\ \frac{d\mu}{dr} \frac{r^2 R'}{\mu R} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 R') &= -\frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta \Theta') = l(l+1) \end{aligned}$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 R') + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d\mu}{dr} r^2 R' - l(l+1)R &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta \Theta') + l(l+1)\Theta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

第二個方程就是 Legendre 方程，如果已知  $\mu(r)$  的形式，方程 1 也可以解出，但有可能形式複雜，並且在帶入邊界條件時遇到困難。

可以通過將磁介質等分為  $N$  份（ $N$  足夠大）然後通過轉移矩陣的方法來數值解除這個問題的解。並且這個過程一定可以通過計算機編程來實現，從而避免複雜的方程 1 的求解和邊界條件的尋找和帶入。