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INCONSISTENCY SOLUTION OF MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS

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Annotation

A new solution of Maxwell equations for a vacuum, for wire with constant and alternating current, for the capacitor, for the sphere, etc. is presented. First it must be noted that the proof of the solution's uniqueness is based on the Law of energy conservation which is not observed (for instantaneous values) in the known solution. The solution offered:

- Complies with the energy conservation law in each moment of time, i.e. sets constant density of electromagnetic energy flux;
- Reveals phase shifting between electrical and magnetic intensities;
- Explains existence of energy flux along the wire that is equal to the power consumed.

A detailed proof is given for interested readers.

Experimental proofs of the theory are considered.

Explanation is proposed for the experiments, which have not yet been explained.

The work offers some technical applications of the solution obtained.

Contents

Chapter 0. Preface

Contents

1. Introduction

Maxwell's system of equations is one of the greatest discoveries of the human mind. At the same time, the known solutions of this system of equations have a number of disadvantages. Suffice it to say that these solutions do not satisfy the law of conservation of energy. Such solutions allow some authors to doubt the reliability of the Maxwell equations themselves. We emphasize, however, that these dubious results follow only from a known decision. But the solution of Maxwell's equations can be different (partial differential equations, as a rule, have several solutions). And it is necessary to find a solution that does not contradict the physical laws and empirically established facts.

The author has found a new solution to the Maxwell system of equations, free from the indicated disadvantages. This solution is found for the Maxwell equations, written in the coordinate form, and cannot be obtained in vector form from Maxwell's equations, written in vector form. This, apparently, was the reason that the proposed solution has not yet been received.

Based on the new solution of Maxwell's equations, the spiral structure of electromagnetic waves and stationary electromagnetic fields was theoretically predicted and experimentally confirmed, and it was also shown that spiral structures exist in all waves and technical devices without exception. The spiral nature of the structures is expressed in the fact that coordinate-wise electric and magnetic intensities of waves and field vary with coordinates and time (for waves) in terms of sinusoidal functions.

Below, the following theoretical predictions are justified by the fact that these functions are such that

• does not contradict the law of conservation of energy at each moment in time (and not on average), i.e. establishes the constancy of the flux density of electromagnetic energy in time,

• reveals a phase shift between electrical and magnetic intensities not only in technical devices but also in waves,

• explains the existence of a flow of energy along and inside (and not outside) the wire, equal to the power consumption.

Below, theoretical predictions are confirmed by experimental observations and explanations of experiments that have not yet been substantiated. Among them

• existence of energy transfer devices due to the appearance of emf, unexplained by electromagnetic induction,

• measurements of the energy stored in the dielectric of a capacitor released from the plates,

• measurements of energy stored in a closed magnetic circuit,

• Milroy engine

• single wire power transmission,

• restoration of magnet energy,

• plasma crystal.

"To date, whatsoever effect that would request a modification of Maxwell's equations escaped detection" [36]. Nevertheless, recently criticism of validity of Maxwell equations is heard from all sides. Have a look at the Fig.1 that shows a wave being a known solution of Maxwell's equations. The confidence of critics is created first of all by the violation of the Law of energy conservation. And certainly "*the density of electromagnetic energy flow (the module of Umov-Pointing vector) pulsates harmonically. Doesn't it violate the Law of energy conservation?*" [1]. Certainly, it is violated, **if** the electromagnetic wave satisfies the **known solution** of Maxwell equations. But there is no other solution: "*The proof of solution's uniqueness in general is as follows. If there are two different solutions, then their difference due to the system's linearity, will also be a solution, but for zero charges and currents and for zero initial conditions. Hence, using the expression for electromagnetic field energy we must conclude that the difference between solutions is equal to zero,* *which means that the solutions are identical. Thus the uniqueness of Maxwell equations solution is proved"* [2]. So, the uniqueness of solution is being proved on the base of using the law which is violated in this solution.

Another result following from the existing solution of Maxwell equations is phase synchronism of electrical and magnetic components of intensities in an electromagnetic wave. This is contrary to the idea of constant transformation of electrical and magnetic components of energy in an electromagnetic wave. In [1[, for example, this fact is called "one of the vices of the classical electrodynamics".

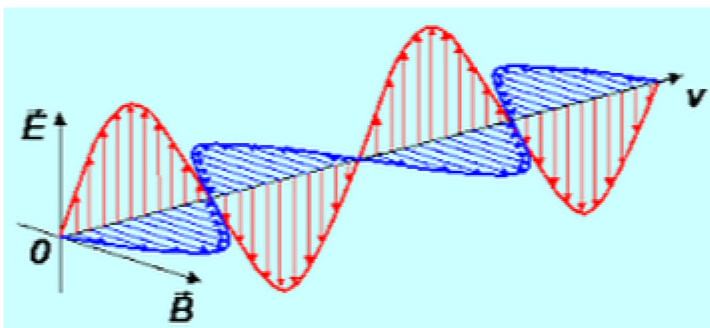


Рис. 1.

Such results following from the known solution of Maxwell equations allow doubting the authenticity of Maxwell equations. However, we must stress that these results follow **only from the found solution**. But this solution, as has been stated above, can be different (in their partial derivatives, equations generally have several solutions).

For convenience of the reader Annex 4 states the method of obtaining of a known solution. Further we shall deduct **another solution** of Maxwell equation, in which the density of electromagnetic energy flow remains constant in time, and electrical and magnetic components of intensities in the electromagnetic wave are shifted in in phase.

In addition, consider an electromagnetic wave in wire. With an assumed negligibly low voltage, Maxwell's equations for this wave literally coincide with those for the wave in vacuum. Yet, electrical engineering eludes any known solution and employs the one that connects an intensity of the circular magnetic field with the current in the wire (for brevity, it will be referred to as "electrical engineering solution"). This solution, too, satisfies the Maxwell's equations. However, firstly, it is one more solution of those equations (which invalidates the theorem of the only solution known). Secondly, and the most important, electrical engineering solution does not explain the famous experimental fact.

The case in point is skin-effect. Solution to explain skin-effect should contain a non-linear radius-to-displacement current (flowing along the wire) dependence. According to Maxwell's equations, such dependence should fit with radial and circular electrical and magnetic intensities that have non-linear dependence from the radius. Electrical engineering solution offers none of these. Explanation of skin-effect bases on the Maxwell's equations, yet it does not follow from electrical engineering solution. It allows the statement that electrical engineering solution does not explain the famous experimental fact.

At last, the existing solution denies the existence of so called twisted light [65].

2. On Energy Flux in Wire

Now, refer to energy flux in wire. The existing idea of energy transfer through the wires is that the energy in a certain way is spreading outside the wire [13]: *"… so our "crazy" theory says that the electrons are getting their energy to generate heat because of the energy flowing into the wire from the field outside. Intuition would seem to tell us that the electrons get their energy from being pushed along the wire, so the energy should be flowing down (or up) along the wire. But the theory says that the electrons are really being pushed by an electric field, which has come from some charges very far away, and that the electrons get their energy for generating heat from these fields. The energy somehow flows from the distant charges into a wide area of space and then inward to the wire."*

Such theory contradicts the Law of energy conservation. Indeed, the energy flow, travelling in the space must lose some part of the energy. But this fact was found neither experimentally, nor theoretically. But, most important, this theory contradicts the following experiment. Let us assume that through the central wire of coaxial cable runs constant current. This wire is isolated from the external energy flow. Then whence the energy flow compensating the heat losses in the wire comes? With the exception of loss in wire, the flux should penetrate into a load, e.g. winding of electrical motors covered with steel shrouds of the stator. This matter is omitted in the discussions of the existing theory.

So, the existing theory claims that the incoming (perpendicularly to the wire) electromagnetic flow permits the current to overcome the resistance to movement and performs work that turns into heat. This known conclusion veils the natural question: how can the current attract the flow, if the current appears due to the flow? It is natural to assume that the flow creates a certain emf which "moves the current". Meanwhile, energy flux of the electromagnetic wave exists in the wave itself and does not use space exterior towards the wave.

Solution of Maxwell's equations should model a structure of the electromagnetic wave with electromagnetic flux energy presenting in it.

The intuition Feynman speaks of has been well founded. The author proves it further while restricted himself to Maxwell's equations.

3. Requirements for Consistent Solution of Maxwell's Equations

Thus, the solution of Maxwell's equations must:

- describe wave in vacuum and wave in wire;
- comply with the energy conservation law in each moment of time, i.e. set constant density of electromagnetic energy flux;
- reveal phase shifting between electrical and magnetic intensities;
- explain existence of energy flux along the wire that is equal to power consumed.

What follows is an appropriate derivation of Maxwell's equations.

4. Variants of Maxwell's Equations

Further, we separate different special cases (alternatives) of Maxwell's equations system numbered for convenience of presentation.

<u>Variant 1.</u>

Maxwell's equations in the general case in the GHS system are of the form [3]:

$$\mathrm{rot}(E)+\frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}=0, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H)-\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}-\frac{4\pi}{c}I=0, \quad (2)$$

$$\mathrm{div}(E)=0, \quad (3)$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H)=0, \quad (4)$$

$$I=\sigma E, \quad (5)$$

where

I, H, E - conduction current, magnetic and electric intensities respectively,

ε, μ, σ - dielectric constant, magnetic permeability, conductivity wire of medium.

Variant 2.

For the vacuum must be taken $\varepsilon = 1$, $\mu = 1$, $\sigma = 0$. When the system of equations (1-5) takes the form:

$$\text{rot}(E) + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\text{rot}(H) - \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{div}(E) = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\text{div}(H) = 0. \quad (9)$$

The solution to this system is offered in the **Chapter 1.**

Variant 3.

Consider the case 1 in the complex presentation:

$$\text{rot}(E) + i\omega\frac{\mu}{c}H = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\text{rot}(H) - i\omega\frac{\varepsilon}{c}E - \frac{4\pi}{c}\left(\text{real}(I) + i \cdot \text{imag}(I)\right) = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\text{div}(E) = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$\text{div}(H) = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\text{real}(I) = \sigma \cdot \text{abs}(E). \quad (14)$$

It should be noted that instead of showing the whole current, (14) shows only its real component, i.e. conductivity current. Imaginary component formed by a displacement current does not depend on electrical charges.

The solution to this system is offered in the **Chapter 4.**

Variant 4.

For the wire with *sinusoidal current* I flowing out of an external source, $\text{real}(I)$ may at times be excluded from equations (11-14). It is possible for a low-resistance wire and for a dielectric wire (for more details, refer to Chapter 2). As this takes place, the system (11-14) takes the form of

$$\text{rot}(E) + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\text{rot}(H) - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \frac{4\pi}{c}I = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$\text{div}(E) = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\text{div}(H) = 0. \quad (18)$$

It is significant that current I is not a conductivity current even when it flows along the conductor.

The solution for this system will be considered in the **Chapter 2.**

Variant 5.

For a constant current wire, system in alternative 1 simplifies due to lack of time derivative and takes the form of:

$$\mathrm{rot}(E) = 0, \tag{21}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) - \frac{4\pi}{c} I = 0, \tag{22}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(E) = 0, \tag{24}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0, \tag{25}$$

$$I = \sigma E \tag{26}$$

or

Variant 6.

$$\mathrm{rot}(I) = 0, \tag{27}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) - \frac{4\pi}{c} I = 0, \tag{28}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(I) = 0, \tag{29}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0. \tag{30}$$

The solution for this system will be considered in the **Chapter 5.**

We will be searching a monochromatic solution of the systems mentioned. A transition to polychromatic solution can be accomplished via Fourier transformation.

Apppendix 0. Cartesian Coordinates

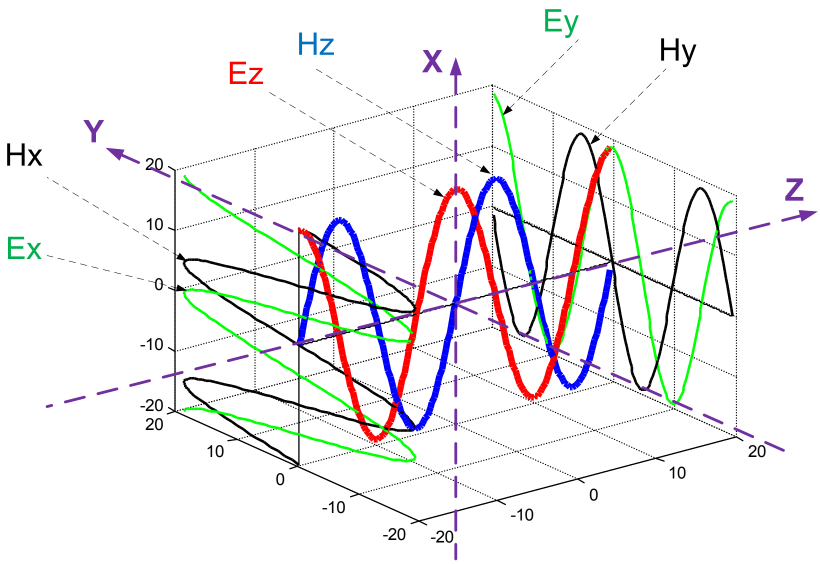
As it is known to [4], in Cartesian coordinates *x, y, z* scalar divergence of H vector, vector gradient of scalar function $a(x, y, z)$, vector rotor of H vector, accordingly, take the form of

$$\mathrm{div}(H) = \left(\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} \right),$$

$$\mathrm{grad}(a) = \left[\frac{\partial a}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial a}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \right],$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) = \left(\left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} \right), \left(\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right), \left(\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} \right) \right).$$

Electric and magnetic intensities in Cartesian coordinates, obtained as a result of this decision, are shown are shown in the following figure.



Apppendix 1. Cylindrical Coordinates

As it is known to [4], in cylindrical coordinates r, φ, z scalar divergence of H vector, vector gradient of scalar function $a(r, \varphi, z)$, vector rotor of H vector, accordingly, take the form of

$$\mathrm{div}(H)=\left(\frac{H_r}{r}+\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z}\right), \quad (a)$$

$$\mathrm{grad}_r(a)=\frac{\partial a}{\partial r},\quad \mathrm{grad}_\varphi(a)=\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial a}{\partial \varphi},\quad \mathrm{grad}_z(a)=\frac{\partial a}{\partial z}, \quad (b)$$

$$\mathrm{rot}_r(H)=\left(\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z}\right), \quad (c)$$

$$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi(H)=\left(\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r}\right), \quad (d)$$

$$\mathrm{rot}_z(H)=\left(\frac{H_\varphi}{r}+\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r}-\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi}\right). \quad (e)$$

Apppendix 2. Spherical Coordinates

Fig. 1 shows a system of spherical coordinates ρ, θ, φ, and Table 1 contains expressions for rotor and divergence of vector **E** in these coordinates [4].

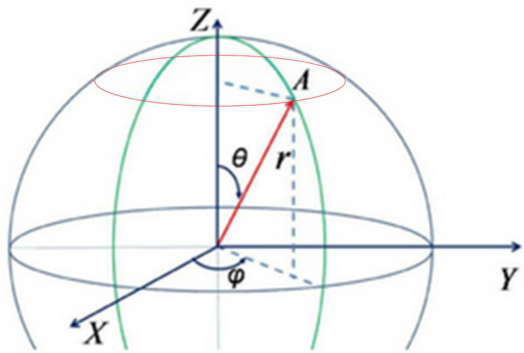


Fig. 1.

Table 1.

1	2	3
1	$\mathrm{rot}_\rho(E)$	$\frac{E_\varphi}{\rho \mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho \partial \theta} - \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho \sin(\theta) \partial \varphi}$
2	$\mathrm{rot}_\theta(E)$	$\frac{\partial E_\rho}{\rho \sin(\theta) \partial \varphi} - \frac{E_\varphi}{\rho} - \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \rho}$
3	$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi(E)$	$\frac{E_\theta}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial E_\rho}{\rho \partial \varphi}$
4	$\mathrm{div}(E)$	$\frac{E_\rho}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial \rho} + \frac{E_\theta}{\rho \mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho \sin(\theta) \partial \varphi}$

Apppendix 3. Some Correlations Between GHS and SI Systems

Further, formulas appear in GHS system, yet, for illustration, some examples are shown in SI system. This is why, for reader's convenience, Table 1 contains correlations between some measurement units of these systems.

Table 1.

Name	GHS	SI
electric current	1 GHS	$3,33 \cdot 10^{-10}$ A
voltage	1 GHS	$3 \cdot 10^{2}$ V
power, energy flux density	1 GHS	10^{-7} Wt
energy flux density per unit length of wire	1 GHS	10^{-5} Wt/m
electric current density	1 GHS	$3.33 \cdot 10^{-6}$ A/m^2 $3.33 \cdot 10^{-12}$ A/mm^2
electric field intensity	1 GHS	$3 \cdot 10^{4}$ V/m
magnetic field intensity	1 GHS	80 A/m
magnetic induction	1 GHS	10^{-4}T
absolute dielectric permittivity	1 GHS	$8.85 \cdot 10^{-12}$ F/m
absolute magnetic permeability	1 GHS	$1.26 \cdot 10^{-8}$ H/m
capacitance	1 GHS	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-12}$ F
inductance	1 GHS	10^{-9} H
electrical resistance	1 GHS	$9 \cdot 10^{11}$ Om
electrical conductivity	1 GHS	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-12}$ sm
specific electrical resistance	1 GHS	$9 \cdot 10^{9}$ Om·m
specific electrical conductivity	1 GHS	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-10}$ sm/m

Apppendix 4. Known solution of Maxwell's equations for electromagnetic fields in vacuum

Let us consider a system of Maxwell's equations for vacuum stated before in Section 4:

$$\mathrm{rot}(E) = -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}, \tag{1}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) = \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}, \tag{2}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(E) = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0. \tag{4}$$

Taking a curl from each part of the equation (1), we obtain:

$$\mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{rot}(E)) = \mathrm{rot}\left(-\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right) \tag{5}$$

or

$$\mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{rot}(E)) = -\frac{1}{c}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathrm{rot}(H)). \quad (6)$$

Having combined equations (2, 6), we find out that

$$\mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{rot}(E)) = -\frac{1}{c^2}\cdot\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}(E). \quad (6a)$$

It is stated [4, p.131] that

$$\mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{rot}(E)) = \mathrm{grad}(\mathrm{div}(E)) - \Delta E\ . \quad (7)$$

where orthogonal coordinates show that

$$\Delta E = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2}. \quad (8)$$

From (3, 7) we find that

$$\mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{rot}(E)) = -\Delta E\ . \quad (9)$$

Having combined equations (6a, 8, 9), we find out that

$$\frac{1}{c^2}\cdot\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2}. \quad (10)$$

This equation has a complex solution in orthogonal coordinates of the following kind:

$$E(t,x,y,z) = |E| e_p e^{(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t + \varphi_o)}, \quad (11)$$

which can be verified by direct substitutions. For this purpose, the first and second derivatives of (10) are pre-calculated. Constants $(|E|,\ e_p,\ k_x,\ k_y,\ k_z,\ \omega,\ \varphi_o)$ have a certain physical significance (which will be not discussed here).

The obtained solution is complex. It is known that an actual part of a complex solution is also a solution. Consequently, the following kind of solution can be taken instead (11):

$$E(t,x,y,z) = |E| e_p \cos(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t + \varphi_o), \quad (12)$$

Similarly we obtain a solution of the following kind:

$$H(t,x,y,z) = |H| h_p \cos(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t + \varphi_o). \quad (13)$$

It should be stated that energy is calculated as an integral

$$W = \int_t \left(\frac{\varepsilon E^2}{2} + \frac{\mu H^2}{2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_t \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \left(|E| e_p \cos(...\omega t) \right)^2 + \\ \mu \left(|E| e_p \cos(...\omega t) \right)^2 \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\varepsilon \left(|E| e_p \right)^2 + \mu \left(|E| e_p \right)^2 \right) \int_t \left(\cos^2(...\omega t) \right) dt = \quad , \quad (14)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\omega} \left(\varepsilon \left(|E| e_p \right)^2 + \mu \left(|E| e_p \right)^2 \right) \Big|_0^t \sin(...2\omega t)$$

From (12, 13, 14) it can be clearly stated that:

1. the energy transforms in time, which contradicts the low of energy conservation
2. vorticities E and H are cophased, which contradicts electrical engineering.

Chapter 1. The Second Solution of Maxwell's Equations for vacuum

Contents

1. Introduction

In Chapter "Introduction" inconsistency of well-known solution of Maxwell's equations was demonstrated. A new solution Maxwell's equations for vacuum is proposed below [5].

2. Solution of Maxwell's Equations

First we shall consider the solution of Maxwell equation for vacuum, which is shown in Chapter "Introduction" as variant 1, and takes the following form

$$\mathrm{rot}(E)+\frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}=0, \quad \text{(a)}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H)-\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}=0, \quad \text{(b)}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(E)=0, \quad \text{(c)}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H)=0. \quad \text{(d)}$$

In cylindrical coordinates system $r,\ \varphi,\ z$ these equations look as follows:

$$\frac{E_r}{r}+\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}=0, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial z}=M_r, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r}=M_\varphi, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{E_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \varphi} = M_z, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{H_r}{r} + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} = 0, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} = J_r, \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} = J_\varphi, \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = J_z, \tag{8}$$

$$J = \frac{\varepsilon}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}, \tag{9}$$

$$M = -\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}. \tag{10}$$

For the sake of brevity further we shall use the following notations:

$$co = \cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{11}$$

$$si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{12}$$

where α, χ, ω – are certain constants. Let us present the unknown functions in the following form:

$$J_r. = j_r(r)co, \tag{13}$$

$$J_\varphi. = j_\varphi(r)si, \tag{14}$$

$$J_z. = j_z(r)si, \tag{15}$$

$$H_r. = h_r(r)co, \tag{16}$$

$$H_\varphi. = h_\varphi(r)si, \tag{17}$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r)si, \tag{18}$$

$$E_r. = e_r(r)si, \tag{19}$$

$$E_\varphi. = e_\varphi(r)co, \tag{20}$$

$$E_z. = e_z(r)co, \tag{21}$$

$$M_r. = m_r(r)co, \tag{21a}$$

$$M_\varphi. = m_\varphi(r)si, \tag{22}$$

$$M_z. = m_z(r)si, \tag{23}$$

where $j(r)$, $h(r)$, $e(r)$, $m(r)$ - certain function of the coordinate r.

By direct substitution we can verify that the functions (13-23) transform the equations system (1-10) with three arguments $r,\ \varphi,\ z$ into equations system with one argument r and unknown functions $j(r),\ h(r),\ e(r),\ m(r)$.

In Appendix 1 it is shown that for such a system there **exists** a solution of the following form (in Appendix 1 see (24, 27, 18, 31, 33, 34, 32) respectively):

$$h_z(r) = 0\,,\ e_z(r) = 0\,, \tag{24}$$

$$e_r(r) = e_\varphi(r) = \frac{A}{2} r^{(\alpha-1)}, \tag{25}$$

$$h_\varphi(r) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_r(r), \tag{26}$$

$$h_r(r) = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_\varphi(r), \tag{27}$$

$$\chi = \pm\omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}/c\,, \tag{28}$$

where $A,\varepsilon,\mu,c,\alpha,\chi,\omega$ – constants.

Thus we have got a monochromatic solution of the equation system (1-10). A transition to polychromatic solution can be achieved with the aid of Fourier transform.

If it exists in cylindrical coordinate system, then it exists in any other coordinate system. It means that we have got a common solution of Maxwell equations in vacuum.

3. Intensities

We consider (2.25):

$$e_r = e_\varphi = 0.5A \cdot r^{\alpha-1}, \tag{1}$$

where A is some constant. From (1) it follows that

$$\left(e_r^2 + e_\varphi^2\right) = \frac{A^2}{4} \cdot r^{2(\alpha-1)}. \tag{2}$$

Fig. 1 shows, for example, the graphics functions (1, 2) for $A = -1,\ \alpha = 0.8$.

Fig. 2 shows the vectors of intensities originating from the point $A(r,\varphi)$. Let us remind that projections $h_\varphi(r) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_r(r)$ and $h_r(r) = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_\varphi(r)$, - see (2.26, 2.27). The directions of vectors $e_r(r)$ and

$e_\varphi(r)$ are chosen as: $e_r(r) > 0$, $e_\varphi(r) < 0$. Note that the **vectors** E, H **are always orthogonal**.

In order to demonstrate phase shift between the wave components let's consider the functions (2.11, 2.12) and (2.16-2.21). It can be seen, that **at each point with coordinates** r, φ, z **intensities** H, E **are shifted in phase by a quarter-period** - see Fig. 0.

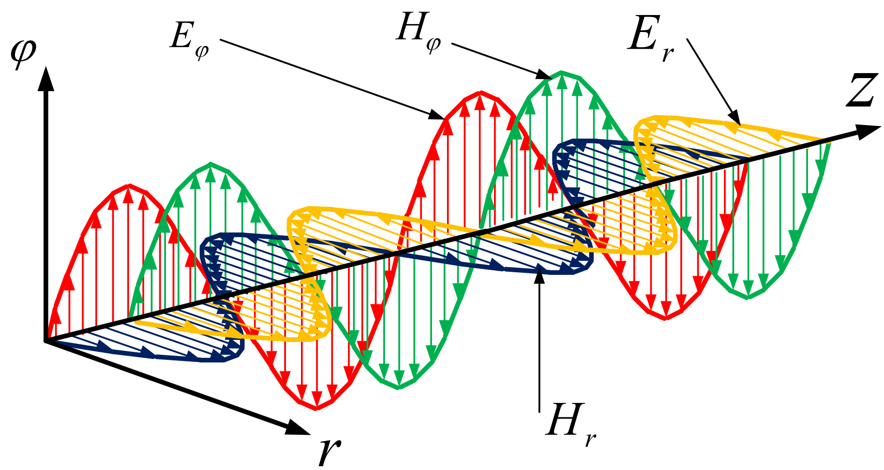


Fig. 0.

Density of energy

$$W = \frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\varepsilon H^2 + \mu E^2\right) \tag{2}$$

Taking into account (2.17, 2.18, 2.20, 2.21, 2.26, 2.27), we find:

$$W = \frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\varepsilon\left((e_r si)^2 + (e_\varphi co)^2\right) + \mu\left((h_r co)^2 + (h_\varphi si)^2\right)\right) = \frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\varepsilon\left((e_r si)^2 + (e_\varphi co)^2\right) + \mu\right.$$

or

$$W(r) = \frac{\varepsilon}{4\pi}\left(e_r(r)\right)^2 \tag{3}$$

- see also Fig. 1. From (3, 3.2) we find:

$$W(r) = \frac{A^2\varepsilon}{16\pi} r^{2(\alpha - 1)} \tag{3a}$$

Thus, **electromagnetic wave energy density is constant in time and equal in all points of the cylinder of given radius**.

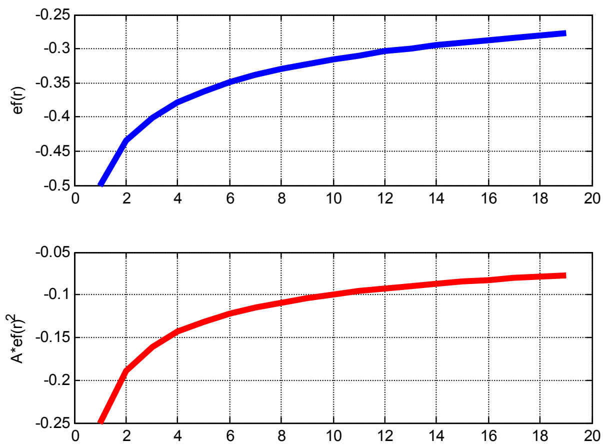


Fig.1. SecondSolMax.m

Let R be the radius of the circular wave front. Then the **<u>energy of the electromagnetic wave, per unit wavelength</u>**,

$$W = \frac{A\varepsilon}{4}\int_{r=0}^{R}\left(r^{2(\alpha-1)}\right)dr = \frac{A\varepsilon}{4}\frac{R^{(2\alpha-1)}}{(2\alpha-1)}. \tag{3в}$$

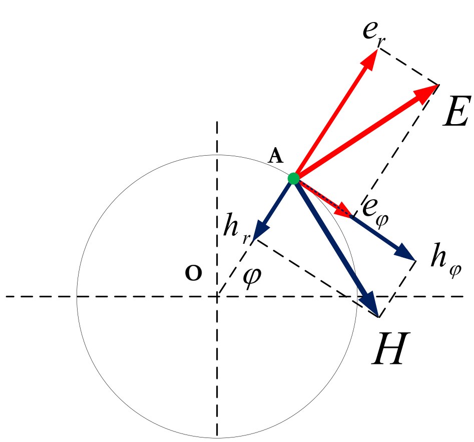


Fig. 2.

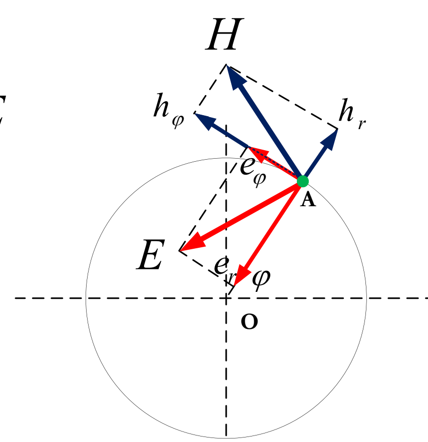


Fig. 3.

The solution exists also for changed signs of the functions (2.11, 2.12). This case is shown on Fig 3. Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 illustrate the fact that **<u>there are two possible type of electromagnetic wave circular polarization.</u>**

Let's consider the functions (2.11, 2.12) and (2.28). Then, we can find

$$co = \cos(\alpha\varphi + \sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}\frac{\omega}{c}z + \omega t), \qquad si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}\frac{\omega}{c}z + \omega t). \quad (4)$$

Let's consider a point moving along a cylinder of constant radius r, at which the value of intensity depends on time as follows:

$$H_{r\cdot} = h_r(r)\cos(\omega t) \quad (5)$$

Comparing this equation with (2.16) and taking (4) into account, we can notice that equation (5) is the same as (2.16), if at any moment of time

$$\alpha\varphi + \sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}\frac{\omega}{c}z = 0 \quad (6)$$

or

$$\varphi = -\frac{\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}}{\alpha \cdot c}z. \quad (7)$$

Thus, at the cylinder of constant radius r a path of this point exists, which is described by equations (4, 7), where all the intensities vary harmonically. On the other hand, this path is a helix. Thus, the line, along which the point moves in such a way, that its intensity $H_{r\cdot}$ varies in a sinusoidal manner, is a helix. The same conclusion can be repeated for other intensities (2.17-2.21). Thus,

> **the path of the point, which moves along a cylinder of given radius in such a manner, that each intensity varies harmonically with time, is described by a helix.**

(A)

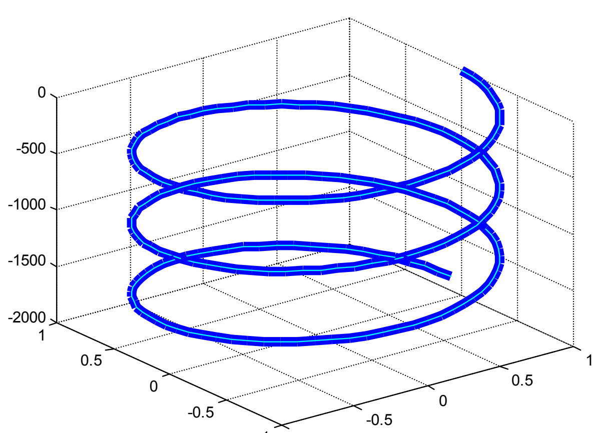


Fig. 4. (TokPotok33.m)

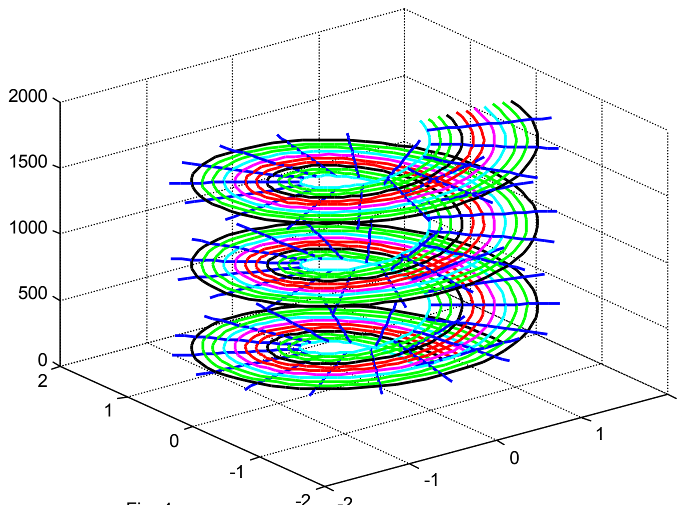


Fig. 4a.

For example, Fig. 4 shows a helix, for which $r = 1,\ c = 300000,\ \omega = 3000,\ \alpha = -3,\ \varphi = [0 \div 2\pi]$. Fig. 4a shows helices in the same conditions, but for different radii, where $r = [0.5,\ 0.6,\ ...1.0,\ 1.1]$. Straight lines indicate the geometric loci of points with equal φ.

The last means **(A)** that at point T, moving along this helix the vectors of intensities (2.16-2.21) can be written as follows:

$$H_r. = h_r(r)\cos(\omega t),\ H_\varphi. = h_\varphi(r)\sin(\omega t),\ H_z. = h_z(r)\sin(\omega t),$$

$$E_r. = e_r(r)\sin(\omega t),\ E_\varphi. = e_\varphi(r)\cos(\omega t),\ E_z. = e_z(r)\cos(\omega t).$$

It was shown above (see 2.24-2.27), that $h_z(r) = 0$, $e_z(r) = 0$, $e_r(r) = e_\varphi(r) = e_{r\varphi}(r)$, $h_\varphi(r) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_{r\varphi}(r)$, $h_r(r) = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_{r\varphi}(r)$. Therefore, at each point there are only vectors

$$H_r. = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_{r\varphi}(r) cos(\omega t),\ H_\varphi. = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_{r\varphi}(r) sin(\omega t),$$

$$E_r. = e_{r\varphi}(r)\sin(\omega t), \qquad E_\varphi. = e_{r\varphi}(r)\cos(\omega t).$$

In this case resultant vectors $\mathrm{H}_{r\varphi} = \mathrm{H}_r + \mathrm{H}_\varphi$ and $\mathrm{E}_{r\varphi} = \mathrm{E}_r + \mathrm{E}_\varphi$ lay in plane $r,\ \varphi$, and their modules are $|H_{r\varphi}| = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_{r\varphi}(r)$ and $|E_{r\varphi}| = e_{r\varphi}(r)$.

Fig. 4b shows all these vectors. It can be seen, that when the point T moves along the helix, resultant vectors $H_{r\varphi}$ and $E_{r\varphi}$ rotate in plane r, φ. Their moduli are constant and equal one to the other. These vectors $H_{r\varphi}$ and $E_{r\varphi}$ are always orthogonal.

So, **harmonic wave is propagating along the helix**, and in this case at each point T, which moves along this helix, projections of vectors of magnetic and electric intensities:

- exist only in the plane which is perpendicular to the helix axis, i.e. there only two projections of these vectors exist,
- vary in a sinusoidal manner,
- are shifted in phase by a quarter-period.

Resultant vectors:

- rotate in these plane,
- have constant moduli,
- are orthogonal to each other.

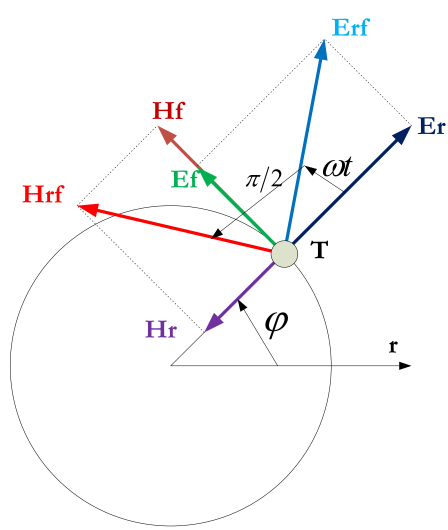


Fig. 4b.

4. Energy Flows

The density of electromagnetic flow is Pointing vector

$$S = \eta E \times H \,, \tag{1}$$

where

$$\eta = c/4\pi \,. \tag{2}$$

In the SI system $\eta = 1$ and the last formula (1) takes the form:

$$S = E \times H \,, \tag{3}$$

In cylindrical coordinates $r,\ \varphi,\ z$ the density flow of electromagnetic energy has three components $S_r,\ S_\varphi,\ S_z$, directed along вдоль the axis accordingly. They are determined by the formula

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix} = \eta(E \times H) = \eta \begin{bmatrix} E_\varphi H_z - E_z H_\varphi \\ E_z H_r - E_r H_z \\ E_r H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_r \end{bmatrix}. \tag{4}$$

Thus, the flux density of electromagnetic energy propagating along the radius, along the circumference, along the axis oz is determined, respectively, by the formulas of the following form:

$$\frac{e_r}{r} + \dot{e}_r - \frac{e_r}{r}\alpha - \chi e_z = 0 \,, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{e_r}{r} + \dot{e}_r - \frac{e_r}{r}\alpha + \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_z = 0 \,, \tag{4}$$

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + e_r\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_r = 0 \,, \tag{2}$$

$$e_r\chi - \dot{e}_z - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_r = 0 \,, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{h_r}{r} + \dot{h}_r - \frac{h_r}{r}\alpha + \chi h_z = 0 \,, \tag{5}$$

$$-\frac{h_r}{r} - \dot{h}_r + \frac{h_r}{r}\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_z = 0 \,, \tag{8}$$

$$\frac{h_z}{r}\alpha + h_r\chi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_r = 0 \,, \tag{6}$$

$$-h_r\chi - \dot{h}_z + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_r = 0 \,. \tag{7}$$

The flow passing through a given section of a cylindrical wave at a given time,

$$\bar{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{S}_r \\ \bar{S}_\varphi \\ \bar{S}_z \end{bmatrix} = \iint_{r,\varphi} \left(\begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix} dr \cdot d\varphi \right) \quad (6)$$

It is shown above that $h_z(r) = 0$, $e_z(r) = 0$. Therefore, $S_r = 0,\ S_\varphi = 0,$ i.e. the energy flux propagates only along the axis oz and is equal to

$$\bar{S} = \bar{S}_z = \eta \iint_{r,\varphi} \left(\left(e_r h_\varphi si^2 - e_\varphi h_r co^2 \right) dr \cdot d\varphi \right) \quad (7)$$

Lack of radial energy flux indicates that area of wave existence is **NOT** growing. Existence of laser provides evidence of this fact.

We'll find s_z. From (2.26, 2.27, 2.25), we obtain:

$$e_r h_\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_r^2, \quad (8)$$

$$e_\varphi h_r = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_\varphi^2, \quad (9)$$

$$e_r = e_\varphi. \quad (10)$$

In this way,

$$S_z = \eta e_r^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} = \frac{c}{4\pi} e_r^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \quad (11)$$

or, taking into account (2, 2.25),

$$S_z = \frac{A^2}{16\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} c r^{2(\alpha-1)} \quad (12)$$

Consequently, the **energy flux of the electromagnetic wave is constant in time.**

It follows that the energy flux passing through the cross-sectional area is independent of $t,\ \varphi,\ z$. This value does not vary with time, and this complies with the Law of energy conservation.

5. Speed of energy movement

First of all, we find the propagation speed of a monochromatic electromagnetic wave. Obviously, this speed is equal to the derivative $\frac{dz}{dt}$ of the function $z(t)$ given implicitly in the form (2.16-2.21). Consider, for example, the function (2.16). We have:

$$\frac{d(H_r)}{dz} = h_r \frac{d}{dz}\left(\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t)\right) = -si \cdot h_r \chi ,$$
$$\frac{d(H_r)}{dt} = h_r \frac{d}{dt}\left(\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t)\right) = -si \cdot h_r \omega .$$

Then the propagation speed of a monochromatic electromagnetic wave

$$v_m = \frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{d(H_r)}{dt} \Big/ \frac{d(H_r)}{dz} = -\frac{\omega}{\chi} .$$

Taking (2.28) into account, we obtain

$$v_m = \frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{d(H_r)}{dt} \Big/ \frac{d(H_r)}{dz} = -\frac{\omega}{\chi} . \qquad (1a)$$

Учитывая (2.28), получаем

$$v_m = -\omega \Big/ \left(\pm \omega \sqrt{\mu\varepsilon} / c\right) = \mp \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} . \qquad (1b)$$

Consequently, the propagation speed of a monochromatic electromagnetic wave is equal to the speed of light.

Umov's concept [81] is generally accepted, according to which the energy flux density s is a product of the energy density w and the speed of energy movement v_e:

$$s = w \cdot v_e . \qquad (2)$$

Из (4.11, 3.3) получаем:

$$v_e = \frac{S_z}{W} = \left(\frac{c}{4\pi} e_r^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}\right) \Big/ \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4\pi} e_r^2\right) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}} \qquad (3)$$

The speed of movement of electromagnetic energy v_e is not always equal to the speed of light. For example, in a standing wave $v_e = 0$, and generally in a wave that is the sum of two monochromatic electromagnetic waves of the same frequency propagating in opposite directions, the energy transfer is weakened and $v_e < c$.

Note that, based on the known solution and formula (18), we can not find the speed v_e. Indeed, in the SI system we find:

$$v_e = \frac{S}{W} = \mathrm{EH} \Big/ \left(\frac{\varepsilon E^2}{2} + \frac{H^2}{2\mu}\right) = 2\mu \Big/ \left(\varepsilon\mu \frac{E}{H} + \frac{H}{E}\right).$$

If $\frac{\varepsilon E^2}{2} = \frac{H^2}{2\mu}$, then $\frac{H}{E} = \sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$. Then for a vacuum

$$v_e = 2\mu \Bigg/ \left(\varepsilon\mu \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}} + \sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \approx 376\,,$$

which is **not true**. In general, the solution obtained here can not be found in vector form.

6. Discussion

The Fig. 8 shows the intensities in Cartesian coordinates. The resulting solution describes a wave. The main distinctions from the known solution are as follows:

1. Instantaneous (and not average by certain period) energy flow **does not** change with time, which complies with the Law of energy conservation.
2. The energy flow has a positive value
3. The energy flow extends along the wave.
4. Magnetic and electrical intensities on one of the coordinate axes $r,\ \varphi,\ z$ phase-shifted by a quarter of period.
5. The solution for magnetic and electrical intensities is a real value.
6. The solution exists at constant speed of wave propagation.
7. The existence region of the wave **does not** expand, as evidenced by the existence of laser.
8. The vectors of electrical and magnetic intensities are orthogonal.
9. There are two possible types of electromagnetic wave circular polarization.
10. The path of the point, which moves along a cylinder of given radius in such a manner, that each intensity value varies harmonically with time, is a helix.

Appendix 1

Let us consider the solution of equations (2.1-2.10) in the form of (2.13-2.23). Further the derivatives of r will be designated by strokes. We write the equations (2.1-2.10) in view of (2.11, 2.12) in the form

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r} + e_r'(r) - \frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha - \chi \cdot e_z(r) = 0\,, \tag{1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \cdot e_z(r)\alpha + e_\varphi(r)\chi = m_r(r), \tag{2}$$

$$e_r(r)\chi - e_z'(r) = m_\varphi(r), \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}+e'_\varphi(r)-\frac{e_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha=m_z(r), \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r}+h'_r(r)+\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha+\chi\cdot h_z(r)=0\,, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha-h_\varphi(r)\chi=j_r(r), \tag{6}$$

$$-h_r(r)\chi-h'_z(r)=j_\varphi(r), \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}+h'_\varphi(r)+\frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha-j_z(r)=0, \tag{8}$$

$$j_r=\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r\,,\quad j_\varphi=-\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi\,,\quad j_z=-\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_z\,, \tag{9}$$

$$m_r=\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_r\,,\ m_\varphi=-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi\,, m_z=-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_z\,, \tag{10}$$

We consider travelling wave in vacuum. In this case $e_z(r)=0$, as there is no external energy source.

Along with that, according to (9) we obtain $j_z(r)=0$. Then, the initial system (1, 5-8) will be as follows:

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r}+e'_r(r)-\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0\,, \tag{17}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r}+h'_r(r)+\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha+\chi\cdot h_z(r)=0\,, \tag{18}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha-h_\varphi(r)\chi=j_r(r), \tag{19}$$

$$-h_r(r)\chi-h'_z(r)=j_\varphi(r), \tag{20}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}+h'_\varphi(r)+\frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha=0, \tag{21}$$

Substituting (9) in (17), we get:

$$\frac{j_r(r)}{r}+j'_r(r)+\frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0\,, \tag{22}$$

Substituting (19, 20) in (22), we get:

$$\frac{1}{r^2}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha-\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_\varphi(r)\chi+\frac{1}{r}\cdot h'_z(r)\alpha-h'_\varphi(r)\chi+\left(-h_r(r)\chi-h'_z(r)\right)\frac{\alpha}{r}=0$$

or

$$\frac{1}{r^2}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha-\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_\varphi(r)\chi-h'_\varphi(r)\chi-h_r(r)\frac{\chi\alpha}{r}=0 \tag{23}$$

In this case, for calculation of three intensities we obtain three equations (19, 21, 23). Then, we exclude $h'_\varphi(r)$ from (21, 23):

$$\frac{1}{r^2}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha-\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_\varphi(r)\chi+\left(\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_\varphi(r)+h_r(r)\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)\chi-h_r(r)\frac{\chi\alpha}{r}=0$$

or $\frac{-1}{r^2}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha=0$ or $h_z(r)=0$. Thus, in a $e_z(r)=0$ condition $h_z(r)=0$ to be respected. This implies

Lemma 1. The equation system (1, 5-9) for $e_z(r)\neq 0$ is compatible only if $h_z(r)=0$.

If $e_z(r)=0$ and $h_z(r)=0$, then equations (1, 5-9) will be as follows – equations (1, 5, 8) can be simplified, and equations (6, 7) taking (9) into account, can be substituted for the following equations (1.3, 1.4):

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r}+e'_r(r)-\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0, \tag{1.1}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r}+h'_r(r)+\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0, \tag{1.2}$$

$$\frac{c\chi}{\varepsilon\omega}h_\varphi(r)=e_r(r), \tag{1.3}$$

$$-\frac{c\chi}{\varepsilon\omega}h_r(r)=e_\varphi(r), \tag{1.4}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}+h'_\varphi(r)+\frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha=0. \tag{1.5}$$

In a similar way we can prove

Lemma 2. If $e_z(r)=0$, system of equations (1-5, 10) has a solution only in that case, when $h_z(r)=0$.

In this case, similar to equations (24, 28), we can obtain equations

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r}+e'_r(r)-\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0, \tag{2.1}$$

$$e_\varphi(r)\chi=-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_r(r), \tag{2.2}$$

$$e_r(r)\chi=\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi(r), \tag{2.3}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}+e'_\varphi(r)-\frac{e_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha=0, \tag{2.4}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r}+h'_r(r)+\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0. \tag{2.5}$$

From Lemmas 1 and 2 follows

Lemma 3. System of equations (1-10) has a solution only if

$$h_z(r)=0\,,\ e_z(r)=0\,. \tag{3.1}$$

Therefore, initial system of equations (1-10) can be written in the form of equations shown in lemmas 1 and 2. We combined them for readers' convenience.

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r}+e'_r(r)-\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0\,, \tag{24}$$

$$e_\varphi(r)\chi=-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_r(r), \tag{25}$$

$$e_r(r)\chi=\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi(r), \tag{26}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}+e'_\varphi(r)-\frac{e_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha=0, \tag{27}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r}+h'_r(r)+\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha=0\,, \tag{28}$$

$$h_\varphi(r)\chi=\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r(r), \tag{29}$$

$$-h_r(r)\chi=\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi(r), \tag{30}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}+h'_\varphi(r)+\frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha=0\,. \tag{31}$$

We multiply equations (26, 29). Then we get:

$$-e_r(r)h_\varphi(r)\chi^2=-\mu\varepsilon\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 e_r(r)h_\varphi(r)$$

or

$$\chi=\pm\omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}\big/c\,. \tag{32}$$

Substituting (32) in (26, 29), we get:

$$h_\varphi(r)=\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}e_r(r)\qquad. \tag{33}$$

Thus, with condition (32) equation (26, 29) are equivalent to a single equation (33). A similar equation follows from (25, 30):

$$h_r(r)=-\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}e_\varphi(r), \tag{34}$$

Chapter 2. Solution of Maxwell's Equations for Electromagnetic Wave in the Dielectric Circuit of Alternating Current

Contents

1. Introduction

An electromagnetic field in vacuum is considered in chapter 1. The evident solution obtained there is extended to a non-conducting dielectric medium with certain dielectric and magnetic permeability ε and μ, respectively. Therefore, the electromagnetic field does also exist in a capacitor as well. However, a considerable difference of the capacitor is that its field has a non-zero electrical intensity along on of the coordinates induced by an external source. The electromagnetic field in vacuum was examined on the basis of an assumption that an external source was absent.

The same can be said about an alternating current dielectric circuit. The system of Maxwell equations is applied to such a circuit. It is shown that an electromagnetic wave is also formed in this circuit. An important difference between this wave and the wave in vacuum is that the former has a longitudinal electrical intensity induced by an external power source.

Below are considered the Maxwell equations of the following form written in the GHS system (as in chapter 1, but with ε and μ which are not equal to 1 and taking into account displacement currents):

$$\mathrm{rot}(E) + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$rot(H) - \frac{\varepsilon \partial E}{c \partial t} - \frac{4\pi}{c} J = 0, \qquad (2)$$

$$\operatorname{div}(E) = 0, \qquad (3)$$

$$\operatorname{div}(H) = 0, \qquad (4)$$

where H, E are the magnetic intensity and the electrical intensity, respectively, J - displacement currents.

2. Maxwell Equations Solution

Let us consider solution to the Maxwell equations (1.1-1.4) [37]. In the cylindrical coordinate system $r, \ \varphi, \ z$, these equations take the form:

$$\frac{E_r}{r} + \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0, \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial z} = v \frac{dH_r}{dt}, \qquad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = v \frac{dH_\varphi}{dt}, \qquad (3)$$

$$\frac{E_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \varphi} = v \frac{dH_z}{dt}, \qquad (4)$$

$$\frac{H_r}{r} + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} = 0, \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} = q \frac{dE_r}{dt} + g \cdot J_r \qquad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} = q \frac{dE_\varphi}{dt}, + g \cdot J_\varphi \qquad (7)$$

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = q \frac{dE_z}{dt} + g \cdot J_z \qquad (8)$$

where

$$v = -\mu / c, \qquad (9)$$

$$q = \varepsilon / c, \qquad (10)$$

$$g = 4\pi / c, \qquad (10a)$$

$E_r, \ E_\varphi, \ E_z$ are the electrical intensity components,

$H_r, \ H_\varphi, \ H_z$ are the magnetic intensity components.

A solution should be found for non-zero intensity component H_z.

To write the equations in a concise form, the following designations are used below:

$$co = \cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{11}$$

$$si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{12}$$

where α, χ, ω are constants. Let us write the unknown functions in the following form:

$$H_r. = h_r(r)co, \tag{13}$$

$$H_\varphi. = h_\varphi(r)si, \tag{14}$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r)si, \tag{15}$$

$$E_r. = e_r(r)si, \tag{16}$$

$$E_\varphi. = e_\varphi(r)co, \tag{17}$$

$$E_z. = e_z(r)co, \tag{18}$$

$$J_r = j_r co, \tag{18a}$$

$$J_\varphi = j_\varphi si, \tag{18b}$$

$$J_z = j_z si. \tag{18c}$$

where $h(r)$, $e(r)$, $j(r)$ are function of the coordinate r.

Direct substitution enables us to ascertain that functions (13-18) convert the system of equations (1-8) with four arguments r, φ, z, t in a system of equations with one argument r and unknown functions $h(r)$, $e(r)$, $j(r)$. This system of equations has the following form:

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r} + e_r'(r) - \frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha - \chi \cdot e_z(r) = 0, \tag{21}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \cdot e_z(r)\alpha + e_\varphi(r)\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_r = 0, \tag{22}$$

$$e_r(r)\chi - e_z'(r) + \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_\varphi = 0, \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r} + e_\varphi'(r) - \frac{e_r(r)}{r} \cdot \alpha + \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_z = 0, \tag{24}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r} + h_r'(r) + \frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi \cdot h_z(r) = 0, \tag{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} h_z(r) \propto - h_\varphi(r) - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_r(r) - \frac{4\pi}{c} j_r(r) = 0, \tag{26}$$

$$- h_r(r)\chi - h_z'(r) + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_\varphi(r) - \frac{4\pi}{c} j_\varphi(r) = 0, \tag{27}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}+\dot{h}_\varphi(r)+\frac{-h_r(r)}{r}\propto+\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r(r)-\frac{4\pi}{c}j_z(r)=0, \quad (28)$$

Also, as in Chapter 1, the energy flux densities by coordinates are determined by the formula

$$S=\begin{bmatrix}S_r\\S_\varphi\\S_z\end{bmatrix}=\eta(E\times H)=\eta\begin{bmatrix}E_\varphi H_z-E_z H_\varphi\\E_z H_r-E_r H_z\\E_r H_\varphi-E_\varphi H_r\end{bmatrix}. \quad (29)$$

or, taking into account previous formulas,

$$S_r=\eta\left(e_\varphi h_z-e_z h_\varphi\right)co\cdot si \quad (30)$$

$$S_\varphi=\eta\left(e_z h_r co^2-e_r h_z si^2\right) \quad (31)$$

$$S_z=\eta\left(e_r h_\varphi si^2-e_\varphi h_r co^2\right) \quad (32)$$

It will be shown below that <u>these energy flux densities satisfy the energy conservation law</u>, if

$$h_r=ke_r, \quad (33)$$

$$h_\varphi=-ke_\varphi. \quad (34)$$

$$h_z=-ke_z. \quad (35)$$

It follows from (30, 34, 35) that

$$S_r=\eta\left(-e_\varphi ke_z+ke_z e_\varphi\right)co\cdot si=0, \quad (36)$$

i.e. there is no radial energy flow.

It follows from (31, 33, 15) that

$$S_\varphi=\eta\left(e_z ke_r co^2+ke_r e_z si^2\right)=\eta ke_r e_z, \quad (37)$$

i.e. the energy flux density along the circumference at a given radius does not depend on time and other coordinates.

It follows from (32, 33, 34) that

$$S_z=\eta ke_r h_\varphi(si^2+co^2)=\eta ke_r h_\varphi, \quad (38)$$

i.e. the energy flux density along the vertical for a given radius is independent of time and other coordinates. These statements were the purpose of the assumptions (12-14).

We replace the variables with respect to (33-35) in equations (21-28) and rewrite them without changing the numbering:

$$\frac{e_r}{r}+\dot{e}_r-\frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha-\chi e_z=0, \quad (41)$$

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + e_\varphi \chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} k e_r = 0, \tag{42}$$

$$-\dot{e}_z + e_r \chi - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c} e_\varphi = 0, \tag{43}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{r} + \dot{e}_\varphi - \frac{e_r}{r}\alpha - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c} e_z = 0, \tag{44}$$

$$k\frac{e_r}{r} + k\dot{e}_r - k\frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha - k\chi e_z = 0, \tag{45}$$

$$-k\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + k e_\varphi \chi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_r - \frac{4\pi}{c} j_r = 0, \tag{46}$$

$$k\dot{e}_z - k e_r \chi + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_\varphi - \frac{4\pi}{c} j_\varphi = 0. \tag{47}$$

$$-k\frac{e_\varphi}{r} - k\dot{e}_\varphi + k\frac{e_r}{r}\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_z - \frac{4\pi}{c} j_z = 0, \tag{48}$$

It can be seen that equations (41) and (45) coincide and therefore equation (45) can be removed from the system of equations. The remaining 7 equations (41-44, 46-48) are a system of differential equations with 7 unknowns

$e_r, e_\varphi, e_z, j_r, j_\varphi, j_z, k$.

In Appendix 1 we consider the solution of this system of equations. It shows that all the functions of the stresses and displacement currents can be found from the Maxwell equations system if we determine the parameters $\propto, \chi, \omega$ and the amplitude of the time function

$$E_z = e_z(r)\cos(\propto\varphi + \chi z + \omega t) \tag{49}$$

at the point $r = 0$; i.e. if we determine the quantities $e_z(0) = A, \propto, \chi, \omega$.

The function (29) at the point $(r = 0, \varphi = 0, z = 0)$ has the form

$$E_{zo} = A\cos(\omega t). \tag{50}$$

Thus, the function (50) determines a monochromatic solution of the system of Maxwell equations.

We shall also find the values of the other intensities at the point. $(r = 0, \varphi = 0, z = 0)$. It follows from (1, p1.40) that

$$E_{\varphi o} = \frac{\alpha}{m} A\cos(\omega t). \tag{51}$$

It follows from (1, p1.41) that

$$E_{ro} = \frac{1}{m} A \sin(\omega t). \tag{52}$$

It follows from (15, 35) that

$$H_{zo} = -kA\sin(\omega t). \tag{53}$$

It follows from (2, 14, 34) that

$$H_{\varphi o} = -kA\sin(\omega t). \tag{54}$$

It follows from (3, 13, 33) that

$$H_{ro} = kA\cos(\omega t). \tag{55}$$

2a UHP-theorem

> Regardless of the wire parameters, there is an unambiguous relationship between the electrical voltage U on the wire, the longitudinal magnetic intensity H_z in the wire, and the active power P transmitted through the wire.

It was shown above that all functions of the intensities and currents are determined by the value of the parameters: $A, \propto, \chi, \omega$. The value ω is determined from the outside, and the parameter χ depends on ω:

$$\chi = \frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}. \tag{1}$$

Consequently, all functions of intensities and currents are determined by the value of two parameters: $A, \propto$. The value of these two parameters also determines the energy fluxes (2.36–2.37), which depend on the intensities. Therefore, if we set the value of the two quantities from the set

$$E_r, E_\varphi, E_z, H_r, H_\varphi, H_z, S_r, S_\varphi, S_z, \tag{2}$$

then from the given equations, one can find the value of the parameters A, $\propto$, and then find the value of the other quantities from the set (2).

Let, for example, in the set (2) the quantities E_z, S_z is defined. This determines the voltage on the wire with a length L

$$U = E_z L \tag{3}$$

and active power transmitted over the wire,

$$P = S_z. \tag{4}$$

Then, with known U,P one can find E_z, S_z, from the given equations one can find the value of the parameters $A, \propto$, and then find the value of the other quantities from the set (2).

Similarly, with the known longitudinal magnetic intensity in the wire H_z and active power (4), it is possible to find the value of the other quantities from the set (2).

From this, in particular, it follows that regardless of the wire parameters, there is an unambiguous dependence

$$U = f(H,P). \tag{5}$$

In chapter 4c, an experiment will be described that proves the validity of this theorem.

3. Invertibility of the solution

By virtue of the symmetry of the solution obtained, there is another solution, where instead of the longitudinal electric intensity function (2.49), the function of the longitudinal magnetic intensity is defined as the value of the amplitude of the time function

$$H_z = h_z(r)sin(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t) \tag{1}$$

at the point $r = 0$; i.e. if we determine the quantities $h_z(0) = A, \propto, \chi, \omega$.

Find the voltage on the wire with a length L from (2.18):

$$U = \int_0^L E_z dz = e_z \int_0^L co \cdot dz. \tag{2}$$

Find the magnetomotive force on the wire with a length L from (2.15):

$$F = \int_0^L H_z dz = h_z \int_0^L si \cdot dz = -ke_z \int_0^L si \cdot dz, \tag{3}$$

With a large L we have:

$$\int_0^L co \cdot dz = \int_0^L si \cdot dz = Q. \tag{4}$$

From (2-4) we find:

$$U = e_z Q, \tag{5}$$

$$F = -ke_z Q = -kU. \tag{6}$$

Formula (6) shows the relationship between the external voltage and the external magnetomotive force, which create equal currents in the wire.

4. Polychromatic solution of the system of equations

Obviously, if the function (2.50) determines a monochromatic solution of the system of Maxwell equations, then the function

$$E_{zo} = \sum_b \left(A_b cos\left(\omega_b t\right)\right). \tag{1}$$

determines a polychromatic solution of the system of Maxwell's equations. We denote this function by

$$f(t) = \sum_b \left(A_b cos\left(\omega_b t\right)\right). \tag{2}$$

A reversible polychromatic solution defines a function

$$H_{zo} = \sum_b \left(A_b sin\left(\omega_b t\right)\right). \tag{3}$$

We denote this function by

$$y(t) = \sum_b \left(A_b sin\left(\omega_b t\right)\right), \tag{4}$$

The coefficients of the functions (2) and (3) coincide.

By analogy with (2.51-2.55), we find the values of the other intensities at the point $(r = 0, \varphi = 0, z = 0)$:

$$E_{\varphi o} = \frac{\alpha}{m} Acos(\omega t), \tag{5}$$

$$E_{ro} = \frac{1}{m} Asin(\omega t), \tag{6}$$

$$H_{zo} = -kAsin(\omega t), \tag{7}$$

$$H_{\varphi o} = -kAsin(\omega t), \tag{8}$$

$$H_{ro} = kAcos(\omega t). \tag{9}$$

Appendix 1.

The solution of the equations (2.41-2.44, 2.46-2.48) is considered:

$$\frac{e_r}{r} + \dot{e}_r - \frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha - \chi e_z = 0, \tag{21}$$

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + e_\varphi\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}ke_r = 0 \quad , \tag{22}$$

$$-\dot{e}_z + e_r\chi - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_\varphi = 0 \quad , \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{r} + \dot{e}_\varphi - \frac{e_r}{r}\alpha - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_z = 0 \quad , \tag{24}$$

$$-k\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + ke_\varphi\chi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r - \frac{4\pi}{c}j_r = 0 \quad , \tag{26}$$

$$k\dot{e}_z - ke_r\chi + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi - \frac{4\pi}{c}j_\varphi = 0 \quad , \tag{27}$$

$$-k\frac{e_\varphi}{r} - k\dot{e}_\varphi + k\frac{e_r}{r}\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_z - \frac{4\pi}{c}j_z = 0 \quad , \tag{28}$$

In Appendix 2 we give a solution of the system of equations (21-23). It has the following form:

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\left(\chi^2 - (k\mu\omega/c)^2\right) - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2 = 0. \tag{29}$$

In Appendix 3 we give a solution of the system of equations (22-24). It has the following form:

В приложении 3 приведено решение системы уравнений (22-24). Оно имеет следующий вид:

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\left(1 + \alpha\left(2\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi} - \frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)\right) - e_z\left(\chi^2 - (k\mu\omega/c)^2\right) - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2 = 0. \tag{30}$$

Both these solutions must coincide, because they must be a general solution for the system of equations (21-24). Consequently, must be fulfilled the condition

$$\left(1 + \alpha\left(2\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi} - \frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)\right) = 1 \tag{31}$$

or

$$2\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi} - \frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega} = 0 \quad ,$$

where do we find

$$k = \frac{c\chi}{\mu\omega}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{32}$$

Если $\chi = \pm\frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$, то $k = \frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu}}$. (33)

So, the function e_z is defined by the equations (29, 32):

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\left(\chi^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{c\chi}{\mu\omega}\mu\omega/c\right)^2\right) - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2 = 0$$

or

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\left(\frac{\chi^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{r^2}\right) = 0. \tag{34}$$

This equation is a <u>modified Bessel equation</u> and its solution e_z is considered in Appendix 4. The function $\dot{e}_z$ is also considered ibid.

For known $e_z, \dot{e}_z, k$ one can find e_r, e_φ by (22, 23). Adding (22, 23), we find:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha - \dot{e}_z + (e_\varphi + e_r)\left(\chi - \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right) = 0, \tag{35}$$

Subtracting (23) from (22), we find:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + \dot{e}_z + (e_\varphi - e_r)\left(\chi + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right) = 0, \tag{36}$$

Substituting (32) into (35, 36), we obtain:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha - \dot{e}_z + m(e_\varphi + e_r) = 0, \tag{37}$$

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + \dot{e}_z + m(e_\varphi - e_r) = 0, \tag{38}$$

where

$$m = \chi\left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right). \tag{39}$$

From (37, 38) we find:

$$e_\varphi = \frac{e_z\alpha}{r\,m}, \tag{40}$$

$$e_r = \frac{\dot{e}_z}{m}, \tag{41}$$

from which follows:

$$\dot{e}_\varphi = \frac{\alpha}{m}\left(\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\right), \tag{42}$$

$$\dot{e}_r = \frac{\ddot{e}_z}{m}, \tag{43}$$

With known e_r, e_φ, e_z, k displacement currents can be found from (26-28):

$$j_r = \frac{c}{4\pi}\left(-k\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + ke_\varphi\chi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r\right), \tag{42}$$

$$j_\varphi = \frac{c}{4\pi}\left(k\dot{e}_z - ke_r\chi + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi\right), \tag{43}$$

$$j_z = \frac{c}{4\pi}\left(-k\frac{e_\varphi}{r} - k\dot{e}_\varphi + k\frac{e_r}{r}\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_z\right). \tag{44}$$

Substituting here (40-43), we obtain:

$$j_r = \frac{c}{4\pi}\left(\frac{e_z}{r}k\alpha\left(\frac{\chi}{m} - 1\right) - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{cm}\dot{e}_z\right), \tag{45}$$

$$j_\varphi = \frac{c}{4\pi}\left(k\dot{e}_z\left(1 - \frac{\chi}{m}\right) + \frac{e_z\varepsilon\omega\alpha}{r\ cm}\right), \tag{46}$$

$$j_z = \frac{c}{4\pi}\left(-k\frac{e_z\alpha}{r^2 m} - k\frac{\alpha}{m}\left(\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\right) + k\frac{\dot{e}_z\alpha}{r\,m} + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_z\right)$$

or

$$j_z = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{4\pi}e_z. \tag{47}$$

Appendix 2.

We consider the solution of the system of equations (21, 22, 23) from Appendix 1:

$$\frac{e_r}{r}+\dot{e}_r-\frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha-\chi e_z=0 \quad , \tag{21}$$

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha+e_\varphi\chi-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}ke_r=0 \quad , \tag{22}$$

$$-\dot{e}_z+e_r\chi-k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_\varphi=0. \tag{23}$$

The solution will be considered in detail so that the reader can easily verify it. From (23) we find:

$$e_\varphi=\frac{c}{k\mu\omega}\left(e_r\chi-\dot{e}_z\right) \quad , \tag{31}$$

Combining (21, 31), we find:

$$\frac{e_r}{r}+\dot{e}_r-\frac{c\quad\alpha}{k\mu\omega r}\left(e_r\chi-\dot{e}_z\right)-\chi e_z=0 \quad ,$$

or

$$\frac{e_r}{r}\left(1-\frac{c\alpha\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)+\dot{e}_r-\chi e_z+\frac{c\quad\alpha}{k\mu\omega r}\dot{e}_z=0 \quad , \tag{32}$$

Combining (22, 31), we find:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha+\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\left(e_r\chi-\dot{e}_z\right)-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}ke_r=0 \quad ,$$

or

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha-\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\dot{e}_z+e_r\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)=0 \quad ,$$

or

$$e_r=\left(\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha+\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\dot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right). \tag{33}$$

From (33) we find:

$$\dot{e}_r=\left(-\frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\alpha+\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\ddot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right) \quad , \tag{34}$$

Combining (32, 33, 34), we find:

$$\frac{1}{r}\left(1-\frac{c\alpha\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)\left(\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha+\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\dot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)+$$

$$\left(-\frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\alpha+\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\ddot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)-\chi e_z+\frac{c}{k\mu\omega r}\alpha\dot{e}_z=0$$

or

$$\frac{1}{r}\left(1-\frac{c\alpha\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)\left(\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha+\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\dot{e}_z\right)+\left(-\frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\alpha+\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\ddot{e}_z\right)+\left(\frac{c}{k\mu\omega r}\alpha\dot{e}_z-\chi e_z\right)\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)=0$$

or

$$\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\ddot{e}_z+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\left(\left(1-\frac{c\alpha\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}+\alpha+\frac{c\alpha}{k\mu\omega}\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)\right)-e_z\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)\chi+\frac{e_z}{r^2}\left(\left(1-\frac{c\alpha\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)\alpha-\alpha\right)=0$$

or

$$\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\ddot{e}_z+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\left(\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}-\alpha\left(\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)^2+\alpha+\left(\frac{c\alpha}{k\mu\omega}\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\alpha\right)\right)-e_z\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)\chi-\frac{e_z c\alpha^2\chi}{r^2 k\mu\omega}=0$$

or

$$\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\ddot{e}_z+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}-e_z\left(\frac{c\chi^2}{k\mu\omega}-\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)\chi-\frac{e_z c\alpha^2\chi}{r^2 k\mu\omega}=0$$

or

$$c\chi\ddot{e}_z+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}c\chi-e_z\left(c\chi^2-\frac{(k\mu\omega)^2}{c}\right)\chi-\frac{e_z}{r^2}c\alpha^2\chi=0$$

or

$$\ddot{e}_z+\frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}-e_z\left(\chi^2-(k\mu\omega/c)^2\right)-\frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2=0. \tag{35}$$

Appendix 3.

We consider the solution of the system of equations (22, 23, 24) from Appendix 1:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + e_\varphi\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}ke_r = 0, \tag{22}$$

$$-\dot{e}_z + e_r\chi - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_\varphi = 0, \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{r} + \dot{e}_\varphi - \frac{e_r}{r}\alpha - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_z = 0, \tag{24}$$

The solution will be considered in detail so that the reader can easily verify it. From (23) we find:

$$e_r = \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\dot{e}_z + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}e_\varphi\right) \tag{31}$$

Combining (24, 31), we find:

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{r} + \dot{e}_\varphi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\dot{e}_z + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}e_\varphi\right)\frac{\alpha}{r} - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_z = 0,$$

or

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{r}\left(1 - \frac{k\alpha\mu\omega}{c\chi}\right) + \dot{e}_\varphi - \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}e_z - \frac{1\alpha}{\chi r}\dot{e}_z = 0. \tag{32}$$

Combining (22, 31), we find:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + e_\varphi\chi - \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\frac{1}{\chi}\left(\dot{e}_z + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}e_\varphi\right) = 0$$

or

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha - \frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\dot{e}_z + e_\varphi\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right) = 0$$

or

$$e_\varphi = \left(\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\dot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right). \tag{33}$$

From (33) we find:

$$\dot{e}_\varphi = \left(-\frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\alpha + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\ddot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right). \tag{34}$$

Combining (32, 33, 34), we find:

$$\frac{1}{r}\left(1 - \frac{k\alpha\mu\omega}{c\chi}\right)\left(\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\dot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right) +$$

$$\left(-\frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\alpha + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\ddot{e}_z\right)\Big/\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right) - \frac{k\mu\omega}{c}e_z - \frac{1\alpha}{\chi r}\dot{e}_z = 0$$

or

$$\frac{1}{r}\left(1 - \frac{k\alpha\mu\omega}{c\chi}\right)\left(\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\dot{e}_z\right) + \left(-\frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\alpha + \frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\ddot{e}_z\right) - \left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}e_z + \frac{1\alpha}{\chi r}\dot{e}_z\right)\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right) = 0$$

or

$$\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\left(\left(1 - \frac{k\alpha\mu\omega}{c\chi}\right)\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi} + \frac{\alpha}{\chi}\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right)\right) - \left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}e_z\right)\left(\chi - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right) + \frac{e_z}{r^2}\left(\left(1 - \frac{k\alpha\mu\omega}{c\chi}\right)\alpha - \alpha\right) = 0$$

or

$$\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi} - \alpha\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi}\right)^2 + \alpha - \frac{\alpha}{\chi^2}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right) - e_z\left(\chi\frac{k\mu\omega}{c} - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^3\right) - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\frac{k\alpha^2\mu\omega}{c\chi} = 0$$

or

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\left(1 - 2\alpha\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi} + \alpha\frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right) - e_z\left(\chi^2 - \left(\frac{k\mu\omega}{c}\right)^2\right) - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2 = 0$$

or

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r}\left(1 + \alpha\left(2\frac{k\mu\omega}{c\chi} - \frac{c\chi}{k\mu\omega}\right)\right) - e_z\left(\chi^2 - (k\mu\omega/c)^2\right) - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2 = 0. \qquad (35)$$

Appendix 4.

We know a modified Bessel equation, which has the following form:

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{\dot{y}}{x} - y\left(1 + \frac{\nu^2}{x^2}\right) = 0, \qquad (1)$$

where ν is the order of the equation. With a real argument, it has a real solution. This solution and its derivative can be found by a numerical method.

Equation (34)

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\left(\frac{\chi^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{r^2}\right) = 0. \qquad (2)$$

in Appendix 1 like equation (1) and its solution and its derivative can also be found by a numerical method.

When $r \to 0$, equation (2) takes the form:

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\frac{\alpha^2}{r^2} = 0. \qquad (3)$$

Its solution has the form:

$$e_z = Ar^{\beta}, \qquad (4)$$

where A is a constant, and β is determined from equation

$$\beta^2 + \beta - \alpha^2 = 0, \qquad (5)$$

i.e.

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}\left(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\alpha^2}\right), \quad \beta < 0. \qquad (6)$$

Thus, on the first iterations it is possible to search for the function e_z in the form (4), and then calculate it by (2). The value of A is the amplitude of the function E_z at the point $r = 0$, varying in time according to (2.18, 2.11):

$E_z = e_z(r)cos(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t)$.

Chapter 2a. Solution of Maxwell's equations for capacitor with alternating voltage

Contents

1. Introduction

In Chapter 2 a new solution of the Maxwell equations is obtained for a monochromatic wave in a dielectric medium with definite ε, μ - dielectric and magnetic permeabilities. The main feature of this solution is that the field has a nonzero longitudinal electric intensities created by an external source. When considering the electromagnetic field in vacuum, the absence of an external source was postulated.

The dielectric of the capacitor, which is under alternating voltage, is also such a medium. Therefore, for him the solution obtained in Chapter 2 can be applied without reservations.

According to the existing concept, in the energy flow through the capacitor only the average (in time) value of the energy flux is conserved [3]. The existing solution is such that it assumes a synchronous change in the electric and magnetic intensities of such a field as a function of the radius on the Bessel function, which has zeros along the axis of the argument, i.e. at certain values of the radius. At these points (more precisely - circles of a given radius), the energy of the radial field turns out to be zero [13]. And then it increases with increasing radius ... This contradicts the law of conservation of energy (which has already been discussed above for a traveling wave). Therefore, we propose a new solution of the Maxwell equations for a capacitor in which the law of conservation of energy is satisfied without exceptions and for each moment of time.

2. Solution of the Maxwell equations

Next we will use the cylindrical coordinates r, φ, z and the solution of the Maxwell equations obtained in Chapter 2. Here we only note the following:

1. There are electrical and magnetic stresses along all the coordinate axes r, φ, z. In particular, there is a longitudinal magnetic intensity H_z proportional to the longitudinal electric field intensity E_z.
2. The magnetic and electrical intensities on each coordinate axis r, φ, z are phase shifted by a quarter of a period.
3. The vectors of electric and magnetic intensities on each axis of coordinates r, φ, z are orthogonal.

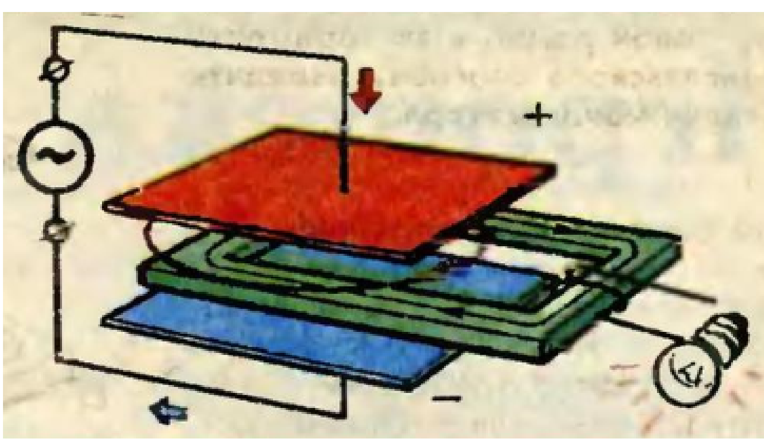


Fig. 1.

It is important to note, in particular, that there exists a longitudinal magnetic intensity H_z, proportional to the longitudinal electric intensity E_z. This fact is known. For example, in Fig. 1 shows a capacitor converter of alternating voltage in an alternating magnetic intensity, which in a magnetic core is converted into an alternating voltage on the winding [117, 1992]. But, as the author of the article cautiously notes, "the work of an externally simple device to this day in its subtleties is not entirely clear."

3. Speed of electromagnetic wave propagation

Obviously, the speed of propagation of an electromagnetic wave is equal to the derivative $\frac{dz}{dt}$ of a function $z(t)$ specified implicitly in the form of functions (2.2.13-2.2.18). Having determined this derivative, we find the speed of propagation of the electromagnetic wave

$$v_m = \frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{\omega}{\chi}. \qquad (1)$$

In the case under consideration, no restrictions are imposed on the value of χ. Therefore

$$v_m \le c. \qquad (2)$$

Consequently, the <u>propagation velocity of the electromagnetic wave in the capacitor is less than the speed of light.</u>

4. Density of energy

The energy density is

$$W = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}E^2 + \frac{\mu}{2}H^2\right) \qquad (1)$$

or, taking into account the previous formulas of Chapter 2,

$$W = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\left((e_r si)^2 + (e_\varphi co)^2 + (e_z co)^2\right) + \frac{\mu}{2}\left((h_r co)^2 + (h_\varphi si)^2 + (h_z si)^2\right)$$

or, taking into account (2.2.33-2.2.35),

Thus, <u>the energy density of the electromagnetic wave in the condenser is the same at all points of the cylinder of a given radius.</u>

5. Energy Flows

The density of the flux of electromagnetic energy by coordinates r, φ, z is found in Chapter 2 - see (2.2.36-2.2.38), respectively. It shows that

- there is no radial energy flow,
- the energy flux density along the circle at a given radius is independent of time and other coordinates,
- the energy flux density along the vertical for a given radius is independent of time and other coordinates.

The energy flow, which propagates along the axis oz through the cross section of the condenser, is equal to

$$\vec{S}_z = \iint\limits_{r,\varphi} (S_z dr d\varphi) = \iint\limits_{r,\varphi} \left(\eta k^2 e_r e_\varphi dr d\varphi\right) = 2\pi\eta k^2 \int_0^R (e_r e_\varphi dr). \quad (1)$$

This flow is active power

$$P = \overline{S_z}, \quad (2)$$

transmitted through the capacitor. There is only one parameter, which is not defined in the mathematical model of the wave - it is a parameter χ and power depends on it. More precisely, on the contrary, the power $P = \overline{S_z}$ determines the value of the parameter χ. It follows from (1, 2) we find:

$$k^2 = \mathrm{P} \Big/ 2\pi\eta \int_0^R (e_r e_\varphi dr). \quad (3)$$

Further, from (3, 2p1.32) we find:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{c\chi}{\mu\omega}\right)^2 = \mathrm{P} \Big/ 2\pi\eta \int_0^R (e_r e_\varphi dr), \quad (4)$$

$$\chi = \left(\frac{\mu\omega}{c}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2\mathrm{P}}{\pi\eta \int_0^R (e_r e_\varphi dr)}}. \quad (5)$$

From (5, 3.1) we can find the propagation velocity of an electromagnetic wave:

$$v_m = \frac{\omega}{\chi} = c \Big/ \mu \sqrt{\frac{2\mathrm{P}}{\pi\eta \int_0^R (e_r e_\varphi dr)}}. \quad (6)$$

or

$$v_m = \frac{c}{\mu} \sqrt{\frac{\pi\eta \int_0^R (e_r e_\varphi dr)}{2P}}. \quad (7)$$

6. Electromagnetic and mechanical momentum

It is known that the density of the electromagnetic momentum j of a monochromatic wave is related to the density of the energy flux S and the speed v_m of propagation of energy by a formula having the following form:

$$j = S/v_m^2, \tag{1}$$

Considering the momentum and energy flux densities directed along the axis of the capacitor, from (1) we find:

$$j_z = S_z/v_m^2. \tag{2}$$

Full momentum

$$J_z = \overline{S_z}/v_m^2. \tag{3}$$

or, taking into account (5.2),

$$J_z = P/v_m^2. \tag{4}$$

Combining, further, (4) and (5.7), we obtain:

$$J_z = \frac{2P^2\mu^2}{c^2\pi\eta\int_0^R (e_r e_\varphi dr)}. \tag{7}$$

It follows that a significant electromagnetic momentum can be created in a cylindrical capacitor. This pulse is directed along the axis oz. According to the law of conservation of momentum, a mechanical momentum must also be created, equal and opposite to the electromagnetic momentum. Consequently, the capacitor can move under the action of an electromagnetic momentum.

7. Voltage in the capacitor

It follows from (2.2.18) that

$$E_z = e_z(r)\cos(\propto\varphi + \chi z + \omega t). \tag{1}$$

We assume that the potential on the lower plate is zero for $z = 0$ and for some φ_o, r_o, and the potential on the upper plate for $z = d$ and for the same number φ_o, r_o is numerically equal to the voltage U across the capacitor. Then

$$U = e_z(r_o)\cos(\propto\varphi_o + \chi d + \omega t). \tag{2}$$

At some intermediate value z, the voltage for the same φ_o, r_o will be equal to

$$u(z) = e_z(r_o)\cos(\propto\varphi_o + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{3}$$

i.e. the voltage along the capacitor varies in function $\cos(\chi z)$.

8. Reversibility of the capacitor

At a certain external voltage between the plates (i.e. at a given electrical intensity E_z), a magnetic intensity H_z appears in the capacitor. Above we consider a capacitor in which the external voltage between the plates is determined. Similarly, we can consider a capacitor in which a magnetic intensity H_z is given. In this case (due to the reversibility of the solution of the system of Maxwell's equations - see Chapter 2.3), the electric intensity E_z also appears in the capacitor, i.e. on the capacitor plates there is a voltage. Such a capacitor can be considered as a converter of variable magnetic induction into an alternating electric voltage.

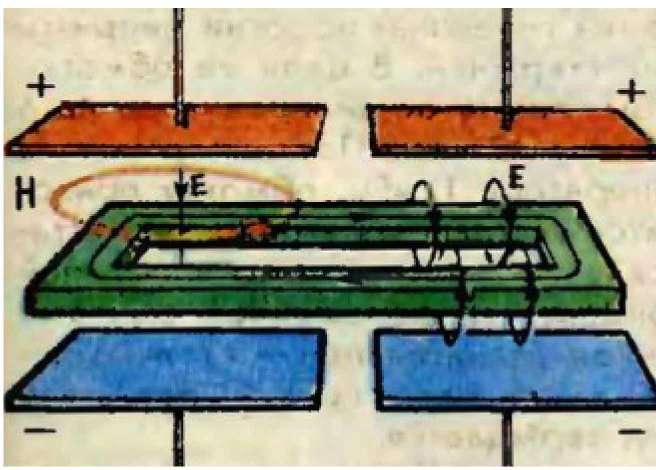


Fig. 1.

The "Mislavsky transformer" invented by a student of the 7th class in 1992 is known, where this conversion of electrical tension into magnetic induction is used explicitly in the body of the condenser - see Fig. 2 [117, 118]. In this transformer, the electrical intensity is transformed into a magnetic intensity (see the left part in Figure 1) and the reverse transformation of the magnetic intensity into electrical intensity (see the right-hand side in Figure 1).

9. Discussion

The proposed solution of Maxwell's equations for a capacitor under alternating voltage is interpreted as an electromagnetic wave. We note the following features of this wave:

1. There are electrical and magnetic intensities along all the coordinate axes r, φ, z. In particular, there is a longitudinal

magnetic intensity H_z proportional to the longitudinal electric intensity E_z.

2. The magnetic and electrical intensities on each coordinate axis r, φ, z are phase shifted by a quarter of a period.
3. The vectors of electric and magnetic intensities on each axis of coordinates r, φ, z are orthogonal.
4. The instantaneous (rather than the average over a certain period) energy flow through the capacitor does **not** change in time, which corresponds to the law of conservation of energy.
5. The energy flow along the axis of the capacitor is equal to the active power transmitted through the capacitor.
6. The speed of propagation of an electromagnetic wave is less than the speed of light
7. This speed decreases with increasing transmission power (in particular, in the absence of power, the velocity is zero and the wave becomes stationary).
8. The longitudinal electric intensities varies according to the modified Bessel function from the radius.
9. All other electric and magnetic intensities also depend on the radius and vary according to the modified Bessel function or its derivative.
10. The wave propagates also along the radii.
11. The energy flux along the radius is absent on any radius. We note that this conclusion contradicts the well-known assertion [13] that there exist radii where the flow exists.
12. There is an electromagnetic momentum proportional to the square of the active power transmitted through the capacitor.
13. The capacitor is reversible in the sense that at a certain external voltage between the plates (i.e. at a given electrical intensity E_z), a magnetic intensitiy H_z appears in the capacitor, and for a certain external induction between the plates (i.e., at given magnetic intensity H_z) in capacitor there is an electric intensity E_z. This effect can be used in various designs.

Chapter 2b. Solution of Maxwell's equations for a cylindrical capacitor with variable voltage

Contents

1. Introduction

Below we consider a capacitor in the form of a tube whose walls are a dielectric covered with a metal film on the inner and outer sides.

2. Maxwell's equations

As in Chapter 1a, we will use cylindrical coordinates r, φ, z and apply formulas of the form (1a.2.1-1a.2.8). Then the system of Maxwell's equations takes the form (1a.2.9-1a.2.16), where $h(r)$, $e(r)$ are some functions of coordinate r.

We will seek a solution in which

$$h_z = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$e_z = 0. \tag{2}$$

In addition, we will seek a solution for a known tube diameter R and a small thickness of dielectric, when

$$r \approx R, \tag{3}$$

and all derivatives respect to r are equal to zero. Then the system of equations (1a.2.9-1a.2.16) takes the form:

$$\frac{e_r}{R} - \frac{e_\varphi}{R}\alpha + \chi e_z = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$e_\varphi \chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_r = 0, \tag{5}$$

$$e_r\chi+\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi=0, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{R}-\frac{e_r}{R}\alpha=0, \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{h_r}{R}+\frac{h_\varphi}{R}\alpha=0, \quad (8)$$

$$-h_\varphi\chi-\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r=0, \quad (9)$$

$$-h_r\chi+\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi=0, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi}{r}+\frac{h_r}{r}\alpha=0. \quad (10a)$$

In Appendix 1 it is shown that the solution of this system of equations has the form:

$$\alpha=1, \quad (11)$$

$$\chi=\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}, \quad (12)$$

$$e_\varphi=e_r, \quad (13)$$

$$h_\varphi=-e_r\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}, \quad (14)$$

$$h_r=e_r\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}. \quad (15)$$

Thus, for a given e_r, all other intensities are defined.

3. Energy

The energy density is

$$W=\frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\varepsilon H^2+\mu E^2\right) \quad (1)$$

Taking into account the previous formulas, we find:

$$W=\frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\varepsilon\left((e_r si)^2+(e_\varphi co)^2\right)+\mu\left((h_r co)^2+(h_\varphi si)^2\right)\right)=$$

$$=\frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\varepsilon\left((e_r si)^2+(e_\varphi co)^2\right)+\mu\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\left((e_r co)^2+(e_r si)^2\right)\right)$$

or

$$W(r) = \frac{\varepsilon}{4\pi} e_r^2 \tag{2}$$

Thus, the energy density of the electromagnetic wave in the condenser is the same at all points of the cylinder of a given radius.

As in Chapter 1, it can be shown that the flux of electromagnetic energy propagates only along the axis oz. The density of this flux is

$$S = \frac{c}{4\pi} e_r^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \tag{3}$$

and the velocity of energy in the direction of the axis of the tube

$$v = \frac{S}{W} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}}. \tag{4}$$

Together with the energy flow there is an electromagnetic pulse directed along the axis of the tube,

$$p = \frac{S}{c^2} = \frac{e_r^2}{4\pi c}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \tag{5}$$

Appendix 1

From (2.7, 2.8) we find:

$$e_\varphi = e_r \alpha, \tag{1}$$

$$h_\varphi = -\frac{h_r}{\alpha}. \tag{2}$$

From (2.6, 2.10, 1) we find:

$$h_\varphi = -e_r \frac{\chi}{\mu\omega}, \tag{3}$$

$$h_r = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{\chi} e_\varphi = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{\chi} \alpha e_r. \tag{4}$$

From (3, 4) we find:

$$\frac{h_\varphi}{h_r} = -\frac{\chi}{\mu\omega} \Big/ \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{\chi}\alpha = -\frac{\chi^2}{\varepsilon\mu\omega^2} \Big/ \alpha. \tag{5}$$

Comparing (2, 5), we find:

$$\frac{\chi^2}{\varepsilon\mu\omega^2} = 1$$

or

$$\chi = \omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \tag{6}$$

Substituting (3) into (2.9), we find:

$$e_r \frac{\chi}{\mu\omega}\chi - \varepsilon\omega e_r = 0 \tag{7}$$

Substituting (6) in (7) then we obtain the identity. Consequently, equation (2.9) is also an identity.

Similarly, substituting (4, 6) in (2.5), we see that (2.5) is also an identity.

Substituting (2) into (2.8), we find:

$$-\frac{h_r}{\alpha R} + \frac{h_r}{R}\alpha = 0 \tag{9}$$

Consequently,

$$\alpha = 1. \tag{10}$$

From (3, 4, 6) we find:

$$h_\varphi = -e_r\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}, \tag{11}$$

$$h_r = e_r\alpha\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}. \tag{12}$$

Chapter 3. Solution of Maxwell's Equations for Electromagnetic Wave in the Magnetic Circuit of Alternating Current

Contents

1. Introduction

Chapter 2 deals with the electromagnetic field in an AC dielectric circuit. The electromagnetic filed in an AC magnetic circuit can be examined using the same approach. The simplest example of such a circuit is an AC solenoid. However, if the dielectric circuit has a longitudinal electrical field intensity component induced by an external power source, the magnetic circuit features a longitudinal magnetic field component induced by an external power source and transmitted to circuit with the solenoid coil.

In this case, the Maxwell equations outlined in chapter 2, are also used - see (2.1.1-2.1.4).

2. Maxwell Equations Solution

Let us consider solution to the Maxwell equations (2.1.1-2.1.4) [37]. In the cylindrical coordinate system $r, \ \varphi, \ z$, these equations take the form:

$$\frac{E_r}{r}+\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}=0, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial z}=v\frac{dH_r}{dt}, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = v\frac{dH_\varphi}{dt}, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{E_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \varphi} = v\frac{dH_z}{dt}, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{H_r}{r} + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} = 0, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} = q\frac{dE_r}{dt} \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} = q\frac{dE_\varphi}{dt}, \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = q\frac{dE_z}{dt} \tag{8}$$

where

$$v = -\mu/c, \tag{9}$$

$$q = \varepsilon/c, \tag{10}$$

E_r, E_φ, E_z are the electrical intensity components,

H_r, H_φ, H_z are the magnetic intensity components.

A solution should be found for **non-zero** intensity component H_z (in Chapter 2 this should be found at non-zero intensity E_z).

To write the equations in a concise form, the following designations are used below:

$$co = \cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{11}$$

$$si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{12}$$

where α, χ, ω are constants. Let us write the unknown functions in the following form:

$$H_r. = h_r(r)co, \tag{13}$$

$$H_\varphi. = h_\varphi(r)si, \tag{14}$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r)si, \tag{15}$$

$$E_r. = e_r(r)si, \tag{16}$$

$$E_\varphi. = e_\varphi(r)co, \tag{17}$$

$$E_z. = e_z(r)co, \tag{18}$$

where $h(r)$, $e(r)$ are function of the coordinate r.

Direct substitution enables us to ascertain that functions (13-18) convert the system of equations (1-8) with four arguments r, φ, z, t in a system of equations with one argument r and unknown functions $h(r),\ e(r)$.

Table 1.

	Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3
e_r	$Ar^{\alpha-1}$	$\mathrm{A}\cdot \mathrm{kh}(\alpha,\ \chi,\ r)$	$-\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_\varphi(r)$
e_φ	$Ar^{\alpha-1}$	$\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(e_\varphi(r)+r\cdot e'_\varphi(r)\right)$	$\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_r(r)$
e_z	**0**	$A\cdot r\cdot e_\varphi(r)\frac{q}{\alpha}$	**0**
h_r	$-e_\varphi(r)$	$A\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c\chi} e_\varphi(r)$	$-\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(h_\varphi(r)+r\cdot h'_\varphi(r)\right)$
h_φ	$-h_r(r)$	$-A\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c\chi} e_r(r)$	$\mathrm{kh}(\alpha,\ \chi,\ r)$
h_z	**0**	**0**	$r\cdot h_\varphi(r)q/\alpha$

Appendix 1 proves that such a solution **<u>does exist</u>**. It takes the following form:

$$e_z(r)\equiv 0, \tag{20}$$

$$h_\varphi(r)=\mathrm{kh}(\alpha,\ \chi,\ r), \tag{21}$$

$$h_r(r)=-\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(h_\varphi(r)+r\cdot h'_\varphi(r)\right), \tag{22}$$

$$h_z(r)=r\cdot h_\varphi(r)q/\alpha, \tag{23}$$

$$e_\varphi(r)=\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c}h_r(r), \tag{24}$$

$$e_r(r)=-\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c}h_\varphi(r), \tag{25}$$

where $\mathrm{kh}()$ – is the function determined in Appendix 2 of Chapter 2,

$$q=\left(\chi-\frac{\mu\varepsilon\omega^2}{c^2\chi}\right). \tag{26}$$

Let us compare this solution with the solutions, obtained in chapters 1 and 2 - see Table 1. Similarity of these equations is illustrated in Chapters 2 and 3.

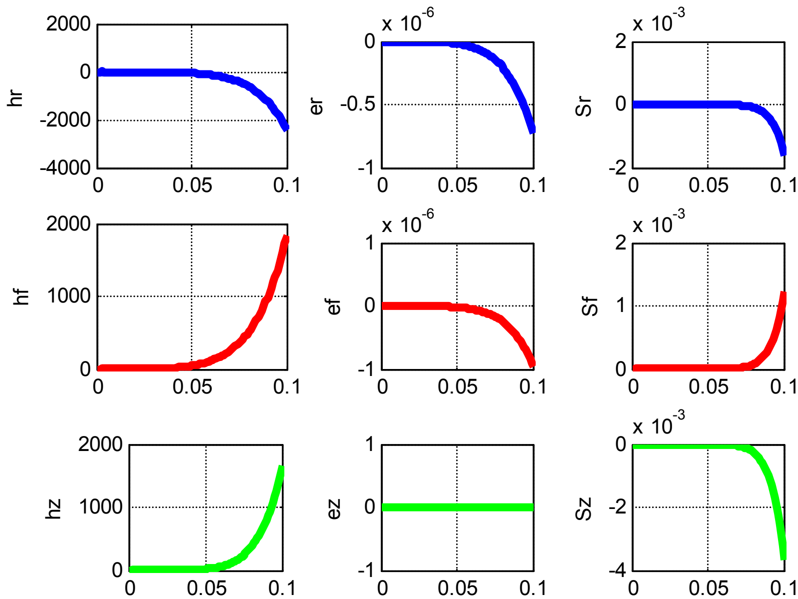


Fig.1. (SSB6.703)

3. Intensity and Energy Flows

Also, as in Chapter 1, the energy flow density along the coordinates is calculated by the formula

$$\overline{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{S_r} \\ \overline{S_\varphi} \\ \overline{S_z} \end{bmatrix} = \eta \iint_{r,\varphi} \begin{bmatrix} s_r \cdot si^2 \\ s_\varphi \cdot si \cdot co \\ s_z \cdot si \cdot co \end{bmatrix} dr \cdot d\varphi . \qquad (1)$$

где

$$\begin{aligned} s_r &= \left(e_\varphi h_z - e_z h_\varphi\right) \\ s_\varphi &= \left(e_z h_r - e_r h_z\right), \\ s_z &= \left(e_r h_\varphi - e_\varphi h_r\right) \end{aligned} \qquad (2)$$

$$\eta = c/4\pi . \qquad (3)$$

Let us consider functions (2) and $e_r(r)$, $e_\varphi(r)$, $e_z(r)$, $h_r(r)$, $h_\varphi(r)$, $h_z(r)$. Fig. 1 shows, for example, these functions plotted for $A=1$, $\alpha=5.5$, $\mu=1$, $\varepsilon=2$, $\chi=50$, $\omega=300$. These parameters are chosen the same as in Chapter 2 - for comparison of the obtained results.

4. Discussion

Further conclusions are similar to the conclusions of chapter 1 and 2. Thus, an electromagnetic wave propagates in an AC magnetic circuit, and the mathematical description of this wave is a solution to the Maxwell equations. In this case, the field intensity and the energy Flow follow a helical trajectory in the considered circuit.

Such electromagnetic wave propagates through transformer magnetic circuit. Magnetic flow and electromagnetic energy flow propagates through the magnetic circuit together with it. It is important to note that the magnetic flow value **does not** change in case of load change. Therefore, it is the electromagnetic energy flow that transfers energy from the primary winding to the secondary winding not change. Thus, the energy flow is not dependent on the magnetic flow. Here one can see an analogy with transfer of current through an electrical circuit, where the same current can transfer different energy. This issue is discussed in detail in Chapter 5. The chapter says that at given current density (in this case, at given magnetic flow density) transferred power may be of almost any value depending on the values of χ, α, i.e. on density of screw trajectory of current (in this case, at given magnetic flow density). Consequently, the transferred power is determined by the density of screw trajectory of current at a fixed value of the magnetic flow.

Appendix 1.

A solution to equations (2.1-2.8) is considered to be in the form of functions (2.13-2.18). Derivatives with respect to r will be denoted with primes. Let us re-write equations (2.1-2.8) considering (2.11, 2.12) in the form

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r}+e_r'(r)-\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha-\chi\cdot e_z(r)=0, \tag{1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r}\cdot e_z(r)\alpha+e_\varphi(r)\chi-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_r=0, \tag{2}$$

$$e_r(r)\chi-e_z'(r)+\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi=0, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}+e_\varphi'(r)-\frac{e_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha+\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_z=0, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r}+h_r'(r)+\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha+\chi\cdot h_z(r)=0, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha - h_\varphi(r)\chi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r = 0, \tag{6}$$

$$-h_r(r)\chi - h_z'(r) + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi = 0, \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r} + h_\varphi'(r) + \frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_z(r) = 0, \tag{8}$$

The correspondence between the formula numbers in Part 2 and in this Appendix is as follows:

Part 2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
App. 1	1	5	6	7	8	6	7	8

Formulae (1 – 8) will be transformed below. In doing so, the formula numbering will be retained after transformation (to make easier to follow the sequence of transformations), and only new formulae will take the next number.

Assume that

$$e_z(r) = 0. \tag{9}$$

From (2, 3) it follows that:

$$e_\varphi(r)\chi = \frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_r(r) \tag{2}$$

$$e_r(r)\chi = -\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi \tag{3}$$

Let us compare (4, 5):

$$\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r} + e_\varphi'(r) - \frac{e_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha + \frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_z = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r} + h_r'(r) + \frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi\cdot h_z(r) = 0, \tag{5}$$

From (2, 3) it follows that (4, 5) are identical. Then (4) can be deleted. Then compare (1) with (8):

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r} + e_r'(r) - \frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r} + h_\varphi'(r) + \frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha = 0, \tag{8}$$

From (2, 3) it follows (1, 8) are identical. Hence, equation (1) can be deleted. The remaining equations are as follows:

$$e_\varphi(r) = \frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c}h_r(r), \tag{2}$$

$$e_r(r) = -\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c}h_\varphi(r), \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r} + h_r'(r) + \frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi \cdot h_z(r) = 0\,, \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot h_z(r)\alpha - h_\varphi(r)\chi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_r = 0, \qquad (6)$$

$$-h_r(r)\chi - h_z'(r) + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_\varphi = 0, \qquad (7)$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r} + h_\varphi'(r) + \frac{h_r(r)}{r} \cdot \alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_z(r) = 0, \qquad (8)$$

Substitute (2, 3) in (6, 7):

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot h_z(r)\alpha - h_\varphi(r)\chi + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_\varphi(r) = 0 \qquad (6)$$

$$-h_r(r)\chi - h_z'(r) + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_r(r) = 0, \qquad (7)$$

or

$$\frac{\alpha}{r} \cdot h_z(r) = h_\varphi(r)\left(\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\frac{1}{\chi}\right) \qquad (6)$$

$$h_z'(r) = -h_r(r)\left(\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\frac{1}{\chi}\right) \qquad (7)$$

The remaining equations are as follows:

$$e_\varphi(r) = \frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_r(r)\,, \qquad (2)$$

$$e_r(r) = -\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_\varphi(r)\,, \qquad (3)$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r} + h_r'(r) + \frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi \cdot h_z(r) = 0\,, \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{r} \cdot h_z(r) = h_\varphi(r)\left(\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\frac{1}{\chi}\right) \qquad (6)$$

$$h_z'(r) = -h_r(r)\left(\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\frac{1}{\chi}\right) \qquad (7)$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r} + h_\varphi'(r) + \frac{h_r(r)}{r} \cdot \alpha = 0, \qquad (8)$$

Let us denote:

$$q = \left(\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\frac{1}{\chi}\right) \qquad (11)$$

From (5, 6, 11) it can be found that:

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r} + h_r'(r) + \frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi r \cdot h_\varphi(r) q / \alpha = 0, \tag{12}$$

From (8) it can be found that:

$$h_r(r) = -\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(h_\varphi(r) + r \cdot h_\varphi'(r)\right) \tag{13}$$

$$h_r'(r) = -\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(2h_\varphi'(r) + r \cdot h_\varphi''(r)\right) \tag{14}$$

From (12-14) it can be found that:

$$-\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r} + h_\varphi'(r)\right) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\left(2h_\varphi'(r) + r \cdot h_\varphi''(r)\right) + \frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi r \cdot h_\varphi(r) q / \alpha = 0, \tag{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r} + e_\varphi'(r)\right) + \frac{1}{\alpha}\left(2e_\varphi'(r) + r \cdot e_\varphi''(r)\right) - \frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha - \frac{q\chi}{\alpha} r \cdot e_\varphi(r) = 0 \quad (15)$$

It can be observed that this equation is the same as equation (15) in Appendix 1 of Chapter 2, if variable $h_\varphi(r)$ is substituted for variable $e_\varphi(r)$. Therefore, the solution of the equation is a function of

$$h_\varphi(r) = \mathrm{kh}(\alpha,\ \chi,\ r), \tag{16}$$

and its derivative as a function

$$h_\varphi'(r) = \mathrm{kh1}(\alpha,\ \chi,\ r). \tag{17}$$

With the known functions (16, 17), the remaining functions can also be found. Thus, all the functions can be determined from the following equations:

$$e_z(r) \equiv 0, \tag{9}$$

$$h_\varphi(r) = \mathrm{kh}(\alpha,\ \chi,\ r), \tag{16}$$

$$h_\varphi'(r) = \mathrm{kh1}(\alpha,\ \chi,\ r), \quad 17)$$

$$h_r(r) = -\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(h_\varphi(r) + r \cdot h_\varphi'(r)\right), \tag{13}$$

$$h_r'(r) = -\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(2h_\varphi'(r) + r \cdot h_\varphi''(r)\right), \tag{14}$$

$$h_z(r) = r \cdot h_\varphi(r) q / \alpha, \tag{6}$$

$$h_z'(r) = -h_r(r) q, \tag{7}$$

$$e_\varphi(r) = \frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_r(r), \tag{2}$$

$$e_r(r) = -\frac{\mu\omega}{\chi c} h_\varphi(r). \tag{3}$$

Chapter 4. The solution of Maxwell's equations for the low-resistance Wire with Alternating Current

Contents

1. Introduction

The Maxwell equations in general in GHS system have the following form (see option 1 in the "Preface"):

$$\mathrm{rot}(E)+\frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}=0, \qquad (1)$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H)-\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}-\frac{4\pi}{c}J=0, \qquad (2)$$

$$\mathrm{div}(E)=0, \qquad (3)$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H)=0, \qquad (4)$$

$$J=\frac{1}{\rho}E, \qquad (5)$$

where

J, H, E - conduction current, magnetic and electric intensity accordingly ,

ε, μ, ρ - dielectric permittivity, permeability, specific resistance of the wire's material

Further these equations are used for analyzing the structure of Alternating Current in a wire [15]. For sinusoidal current in a wire with specific inductance L and specific resistance ρ intensity and current are related in the following way:

$$J=\frac{1}{\rho+i\omega L}E=\frac{\rho-i\omega L}{\rho^2+(\omega L)^2}E.$$

Hence for $\rho << \omega L$ we find:

$$J\approx\frac{-i}{\omega L}E.$$

Therefore for analyzing the structure of sinusoidal current in the wire for a sufficiently high frequency the condition (5) can be neglected. При этом is necessary to solve the equation system (1-4), where the known value is the current J_z flowing among the wire, i.e. the projection of vector J on axis oz (see option 4 in the "Preface"):

2. Solution of Maxwell's equations

Let us consider the solution of Maxwell equations system (1.1-1.4) for the wire. In cylindrical coordinates system r, φ, z these equations look as follows [4]:

$$\frac{E_r}{r}+\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}=0, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial z}=v\frac{dH_r}{dt}, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r}=v\frac{dH_\varphi}{dt}, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{E_\varphi}{r}+\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial r}-\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \varphi}=v\frac{dH_z}{dt}, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{H_r}{r}+\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z}=0, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z}=q\frac{dE_r}{dt} \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r}=q\frac{dE_\varphi}{dt}, \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r}+\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r}-\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi}=q\frac{dE_z}{dt}+\frac{4\pi}{c}J_z. \tag{8}$$

where

$$v=-\mu/c, \tag{9}$$

$$q=\varepsilon/c, \tag{10}$$

Further we shall consider only monochromatic solution. For the sake of brevity further we shall use the following notations:

$$co = \cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{11}$$

$$si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{12}$$

where α, χ, ω – are certain constants. Let us present the unknown functions in the following form:

$$H_r. = h_r(r)co, \tag{13}$$

$$H_\varphi. = h_\varphi(r)si, \tag{14}$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r)si, \tag{15}$$

$$E_r. = e_r(r)si, \tag{16}$$

$$E_\varphi. = e_\varphi(r)co, \tag{17}$$

$$E_z. = e_z(r)co, \tag{18}$$

$$J_r. = j_r(r)co, \tag{19}$$

$$J_\varphi. = j_\varphi(r)si, \tag{20}$$

$$J_z. = j_z(r)si, \tag{21}$$

where $h(r),\ e(r),\ j(r)$ - certain function of the coordinate r.

By direct substitution we can verify that the functions (13-21) transform the equations system (1-8) with four arguments $r,\ \varphi,\ z,\ t$ into equations system with one argument r and unknown functions $h(r),\ e(r),\ j(r)$.

Further it will be assumed that there exists only the current (21), directed along the axis z. This current is created by an external source. It is shown that the presence of this current is the cause for the existence of electromagnetic wave in the wire.

In Appendix 1 it is shown that for system (1.1-1.4) at the conditions (13-21) there **exists** a solution of the following form:

$$e_\varphi(r) = Ar^{\alpha-1}, \tag{22}$$

$$e_r(r) = e_\varphi(r), \tag{23}$$

$$e_z(r) = \hat{\chi}\frac{(M-1)}{\sqrt{M}}\frac{\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}}{\alpha c} re_\varphi(r), \tag{24}$$

$$h_r(r) = \hat{\chi}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}} e_\varphi(r), \tag{25}$$

$$h_\varphi(r) = -h_r(r), \tag{26}$$

$$h_z(r) = 0, \tag{27}$$

$$j_z(r) = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{4\pi} e_z(r) = \frac{\chi\varepsilon\omega}{2\pi\alpha} Ar^\alpha, \tag{28}$$

where A, c, α, ω – constants.

Let us compare this solution to the solution obtained in chapter 1 for vacuum – see Table 1. Evidently (despite the identity of equations) these solutions differ greatly. These differences are caused by the presence of external electromotive force with $e_z(r) \neq 0$. It causes a longitudinal displacement current which changes drastically the structure of electromagnetic wave.

Table 1.

	Vacuum	Wire
χ	$\hat{\chi}\frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}$	$\hat{\chi}\frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{M\varepsilon\mu}, \ \hat{\chi} = \pm 1$
j_z	**0**	$\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{4\pi}e_z(r)$
e_r e_φ	$Ar^{\alpha-1}$	$Ar^{\alpha-1}$
e_z	**0**	$\hat{\chi}\frac{(M-1)}{\sqrt{M}}\frac{\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}}{\alpha c}re_\varphi(r)$
h_r	$-e_\varphi(r)$	$\hat{\chi}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}}e_\varphi(r)$
h_φ	$-h_r(r)$	$-h_r(r)$
h_z	**0**	**0**

3. Intensities and currents in the wire

Further we shall consider only the functions $j_z(r)$, $e_r(r)$, $e_\varphi(r)$, $e_z(r)$, $h_r(r)$, $h_\varphi(r)$, $h_z(r)$. Fig. 1 shows, for example, the graphs of these functions for $A=1$, $\alpha=3$, $\mu=1$, $\varepsilon=1$, $\omega=300$. The value $j_z(r)$ is shown in units of (A/mm^2) - in contrast to all the other values shown in system SI. <u>The increase of function</u> $j_z(r)$ <u>at the radius increase explains the skin-effect.</u>

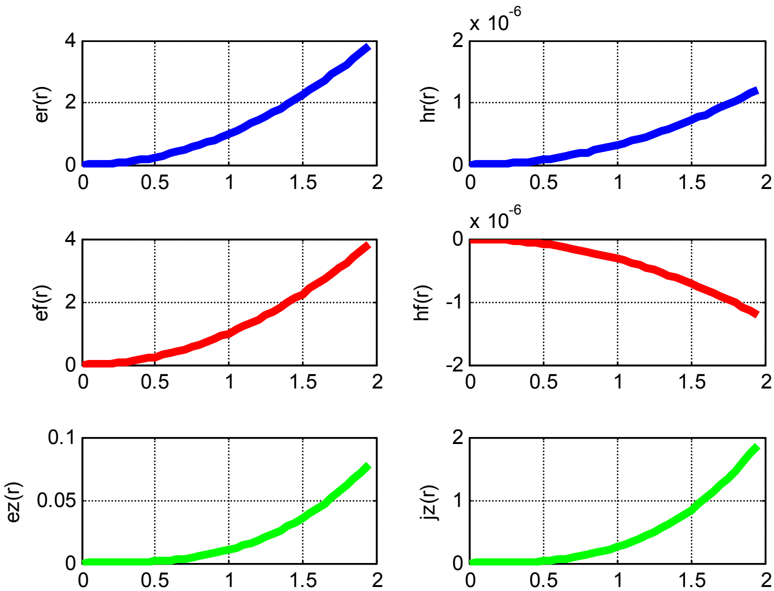


Fig.1. (SSMB)

The energy density of electromagnetic wave is determines as the sum of modules of vectors E, H from (2.13, 2.14, 2.16, 2.17, 2.23, 2.24) and is equal to

$$W = E^2 + H^2 = (e_r(r) si)^2 + (e_\varphi(r) si)^2 + (h_r(r) co)^2 + (h_\varphi(r) co)^2$$

or

$$W = (e_r(r))^2 + (e_\varphi(r))^2 \qquad (1)$$

- see also Fig. 1. Thus, the density of electromagnetic wave energy is constant in all points of a circle of this radius.

In order to demonstrate phase shift between the wave components let's consider the functions (2.11-2.19). It can be seen, that at each point with coordinates r, φ, z intensities H, E are shifted in phase by a quarter-period.

Let us find the average value of current amplitude density in a wire of radius R:

$$\overline{J_z} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint_{r,\varphi} [J_z] dr \cdot d\varphi . \qquad (5)$$

Taking into account (2.21), we find:

$$\overline{J_z} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint_{r,\varphi} [j_z(r) si] dr \cdot d\varphi \qquad (5a)$$

Next, we find:

$$\overline{J_z} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_0^R j_z(r) \left(\int_0^{2\pi} (si \cdot d\varphi) \right) dr \cdot$$

Taking into account (2), we find:

$$\overline{J_z} = \frac{1}{\alpha \pi R^2} \int_0^R j_z(r) \left(\cos(2\alpha\pi + \frac{2\omega}{c} z) - \cos(\frac{2\omega}{c} z) \right) dr$$

or

$$\overline{J_z} = \frac{1}{\alpha \pi R^2} (\cos(2\alpha\pi) - 1) \cdot J_{zr} , \quad (6)$$

where

$$J_{zr} = \int_0^R j_z(r) dr . \quad (7)$$

Taking into account (2.28), we find:

$$J_{zr} = \frac{A \chi \varepsilon \omega}{2\pi\alpha} \int_0^R (r^\alpha) dr \quad (9)$$

or

$$J_{zr} = \frac{A \chi \varepsilon \omega}{2\pi\alpha(\alpha + 1)} R^{\alpha+1} . \quad (10)$$

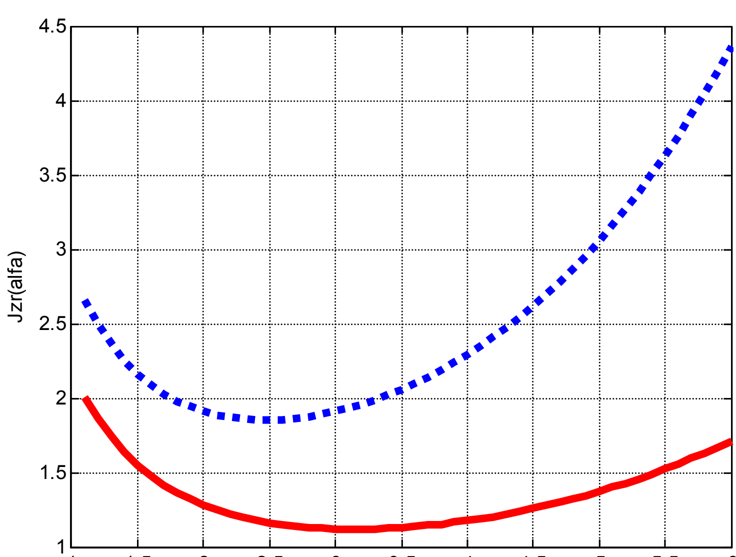


Fig.3. (SSMB)

Fig. 3 shows the function $\overline{J_z}(\alpha)$ (6, 10) for $A = 1$. On this Figure the dotted and solid lines are related accordingly to $R = 2$ and $R = 1.75$. From (6, 8) and Fig. 3 it follows that for a certain distribution of the value $j_z(r)$ the average value of the amplitude of current density $\overline{J_z}$ depends significantly of α.

The current is determined as

$$J = \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}, \tag{11}$$

or, taking into account (2.13-2.21):

$$J_r. = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_r(r) co,$$

$$J_\varphi. = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_\varphi(r) si,$$

$$J_z. = \left(\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_z(r) + j_z\right) si. \tag{12}$$

You can talk about the lines of these currents. Thus, for instance, the current $J_z.$ flows along the straight lines parallel to the wire axis. We shall look now on the line of summary current.

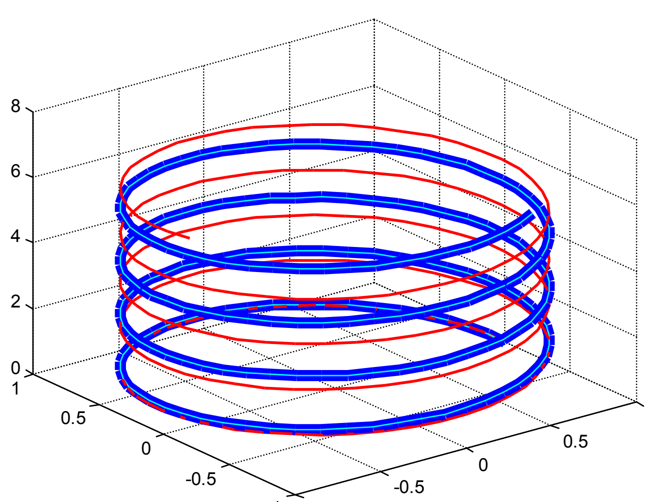


Fig.4. (SSMB)

It can be assumed that the speed of displacement current propagation does not depend on the current direction. In particular, for a fixed radius the path traversed by the current along a circle, and the path traversed by it along a vertical, would be equal. Consequently, for a fixed radius we can assume that

$$z = \gamma \cdot \varphi \tag{13}$$

where γ is a constant. Based on this assumption we can convert the functions (4b) into

$$co = \cos(\alpha\varphi + 2\chi\gamma\varphi), \qquad si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + 2\chi\gamma\varphi) \tag{14}$$

and build an appropriate trajectory for the current. Fig. 4 shows two spiral lines of summary current described by the functions of the form

$$co = \cos((\alpha + 2)\varphi), \qquad si = \sin((\alpha + 2)\varphi).$$

On Fig. 4 the thick line is built for $\alpha = 1.8$ and a thin line for $\alpha = 2.5$.

From (2.19-2.21, 14) follows that the currents will keep their values for given $r, \ \varphi$ (independently of z) if only the following value is constant

$$\beta = (\alpha + 2\chi\gamma). \tag{15}$$

Further, based on (14, 15) we shall be using the formula

$$co = \cos(\beta\varphi), \qquad si = \sin(\beta\varphi). \tag{16}$$

4. Energy Flows

Electromagnetic flux density - Poynting vector in this case is determined in the same way as in Chapter 1, Section 4. Although here we repeat the first 6 equations from that Section for readers' convenience. So,

$$S = \eta E \times H \ , \tag{1}$$

where

$$\eta = c/4\pi . \tag{2}$$

In cylindrical coordinates $r, \ \varphi, \ z$ the density flow of electromagnetic energy has three components $S_r, \ S_\varphi, \ S_z$, directed along вдоль the axis accordingly. They are determined by the formula

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix} = \eta(E \times H) = \eta \begin{bmatrix} E_\varphi H_z - E_z H_\varphi \\ E_z H_r - E_r H_z \\ E_r H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_r \end{bmatrix}. \tag{4}$$

From (2.13-2.18) follows that the flow passing through a given section of the wave in a given moment, is:

$$\overline{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{S_r} \\ \overline{S_\varphi} \\ \overline{S_z} \end{bmatrix} = \eta \iint_{r,\varphi} \begin{bmatrix} s_r \cdot si^2 \\ s_\varphi \cdot si \cdot co \\ s_z \cdot si \cdot co \end{bmatrix} dr \cdot d\varphi . \tag{5}$$

where

$$s_r = \left(e_\varphi h_z - e_z h_\varphi\right)$$
$$s_\varphi = \left(e_z h_r - e_r h_z\right). \qquad (6)$$
$$s_z = \left(e_r h_\varphi - e_\varphi h_r\right)$$

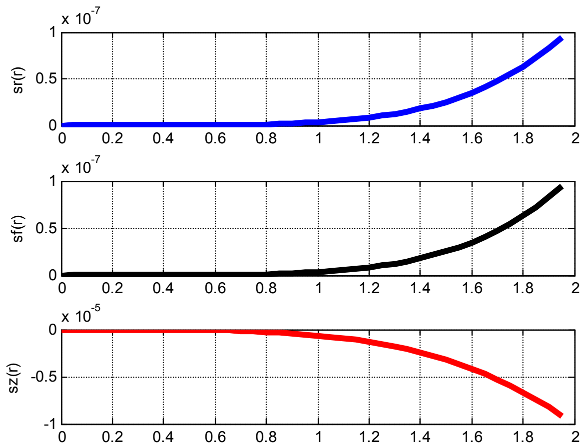


Fig.5. (SSMB)

It is values density of the energy flux at a predetermined radius which extends radially, circumferentially along, the axis oz respectively. Fig. 5 shows the graphs of these functions depending on the radius at $A=1,\ \alpha=3,\ \mu=1,\ \varepsilon=1,\ \omega=300$.

The flow of energy along the axis oz is

$$\overline{S_z} = \eta \iint_{r,\varphi} \left[s_z \cdot si \cdot co\right] dr \cdot d\varphi. \qquad (7)$$

We shall find s_z. From (6, 2.22, 2.23, 2.26), we obtain:

$$s_z = -2 e_\varphi h_r = -\hat{\chi} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}} e_\varphi^2(r) \qquad (9)$$

or

$$s_z = Q r^{2\alpha-2}, \qquad (10)$$

while

$$Q = A^2 \hat{\chi} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}} \qquad (11)$$

In Chapter 1, Appendix 2 shows that from (7) implies that

$$\overline{S} = \frac{c}{16\alpha\pi}\left(1-\cos(4\alpha\pi)\right)\int_r \left(s_z(r) dr\right). \qquad (12)$$

Let R be the radius of the circular front of the wave. Then from (12) we obtain, as in chapter 1,

$$S_{\text{int}} = \int_{r=0}^{R} (s_z(r)dr) = \frac{Q}{2\alpha - 1} R^{2\alpha-1}, \tag{13}$$

$$S_{alfa} = \frac{1}{\alpha}(1 - \cos(4\alpha\pi)), \tag{14}$$

$$\overline{S} = \frac{c}{16\pi} S_{alfa} S_{\text{int}} . \tag{15}$$

Combining formulas (11-15), we get:

$$\overline{S_z} = \frac{c}{16\pi}\frac{1}{\alpha}(1 - \cos(4\alpha\pi))A^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}} \frac{\hat{\chi}}{2\alpha - 1} R^{2\alpha-1}$$

or

$$\overline{S_z} = \frac{\hat{\chi} A^2 c(1 - \cos(4\alpha\pi))}{8\pi\alpha(2\alpha - 1)} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}} R^{2\alpha-1} . \tag{16}$$

This energy flow does not depend on the coordinates, and so it keeps its value along all the length of wire.

Fig. 7 shows the function $\overline{S}(\alpha)$ (16) for $A = 1,\ M = 10\text{^}13,\ \mu = 1,\ \varepsilon = 1$. On Fig. 7 the dotted and the solid lines refer respectively to $R = 2$ and $R = 1.8$.

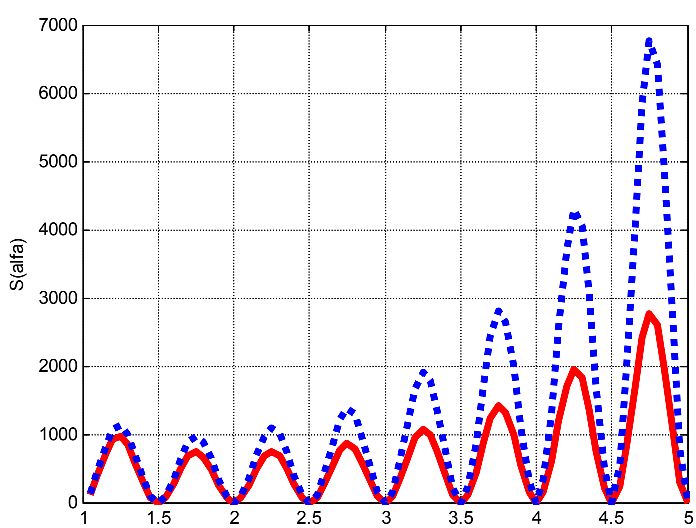


Fig.7. (SSMB)

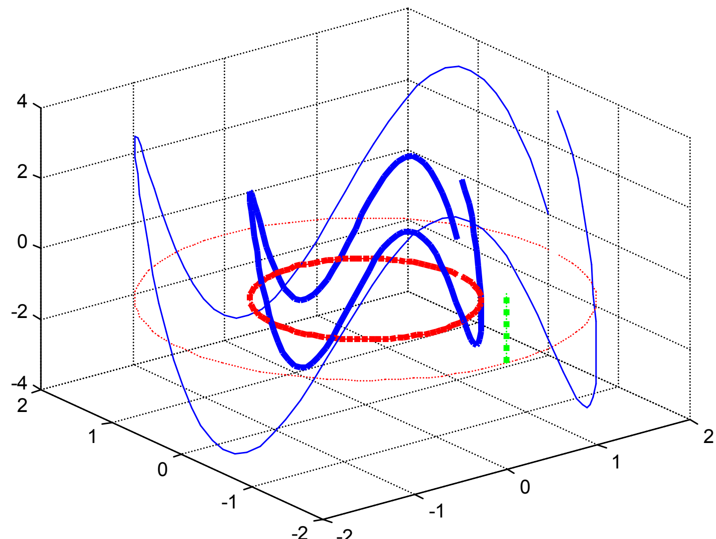


Fig.8. (SSMB)

Since the energy flow and the energy are related by the expression $S = W \cdot c$, then from (15) we can find the energy of a wavelength unit:

$$\overline{W} = \frac{A}{16\pi} S_{alfa} S_{\text{int}} . \tag{17}$$

It follows from (7, 3.16), the energy flux density on the circumference of the radius defined function of the form

$$\overline{S}_{rz} = s_z \sin(2\beta\varphi). \tag{18}$$

Fig. 8 shows this function (18) for $s_z = r^{2\alpha-2}$ - see (10). Shows two curves for two values at $\alpha = 1.4$ and at two values of radius $r = 1$ (thick line) and $r = 2$ (thin line).

Fig. 9 shows the function S (18) on the whole plane of wire section for $s_z = r^{2\alpha-2}$ and $\alpha = 1.4$. The upper window shows the part of function S graph for which $S > 0$ - called $Splus$, and the lower window shows the part S graph for which $S < 0$ - called $Sminus$, and this part for clarity is shown with the opposite sign. This figure shows that

$$S = Splus + Sminus > 0,$$

i.e. the summary vector of flow density is directed toward the increase of z - toward the load. However there are two components of this vector: the $Splus$ component, directed toward the load, and $Sminus$ component, directed toward the source of current. These components of the flow transfer the active and reactive energies accordingly.

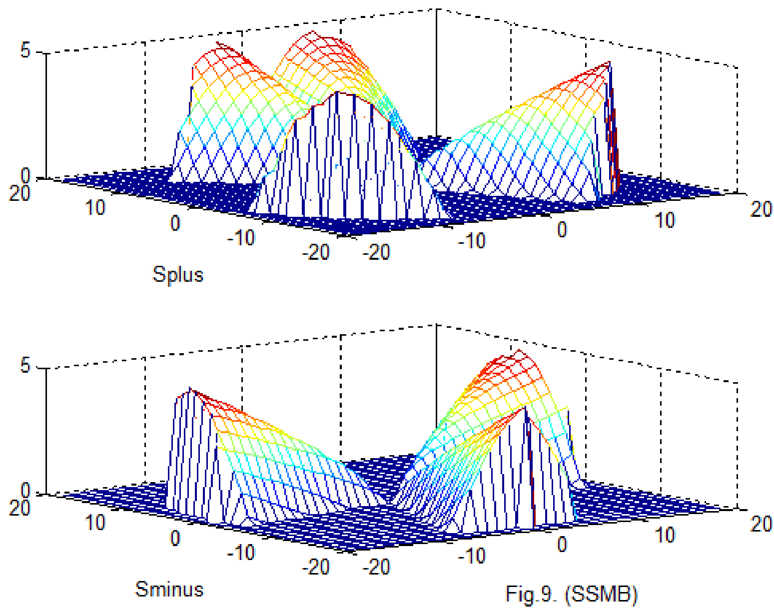


Fig.9. (SSMB)

It follows that

- flux density is unevenly distributed over the flow cross section – there is a picture of the distribution of flow density by the cross section of the wave
- this picture is rotated while moving on the axis oz;
- the flow of energy (15), passing through the cross-sectional area, not depend on t, z; the main thing is that the value does not change with time, and this complies with the Law of energy conservation.
- the energy flow has two opposite directed components, which transfer the active and reactive energies; thus, there is no need in the presentation of an imaginary Pointing vector.

5. Current and energy flow in the wire

One can say that the flow of mass particles (mass current) *"bears"* a flow of kinetic energy that is released in a collision with an obstacle. Just so the electric current *"bears"* a flow of electromagnetic energy released in the load. This assertion is discussed and substantiated in [4-9]. The difference between these two cases is in the fact that value of mass current fully determines the value of kinetic energy. But in the second case value of electrical current DOES NOT determine the value of electromagnetic energy released in the load. Therefore the transferred quantity of electromagnetic energy – the energy flow, - is being determined by the current structure. Let us show this fact.

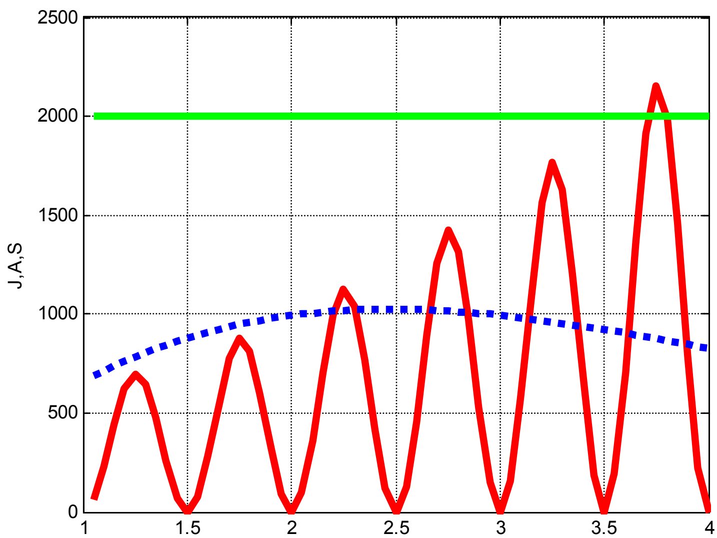


Fig.10. (SSMB)

As follows from (3.10), the average value of amplitude density of current $\overline{J_z}$ in a wire of radius R depends on two parameters: α and A. For a given density one can find the dependence between these parameters, as it follows from (3.10):

$$A = \frac{2\pi\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\chi\varepsilon\omega} R^{-\alpha-1} J_{zr}. \tag{1}$$

As follow from (4.16), the energy flow density along the wire also depends on two parameters: α and A. Fig. 10 shows the dependencies (1) and (4.16) for given $\overline{J_z} = 2$, $R = 2$. Here the straight line depicts the constant current density (in scale 1000), solid line – the flow density, dotted line – parameter A in scale (in scale 1000). Here A calculated according to (1), the energy flux density - to (4.16) for a given A One can see that <u>for the same current density the flow density can take absolutely different values.</u>

From equations (4.7, 3.16) above we found energy flux density on a circumference of given radius as a function (see. (4.18)):

$$\overline{S}_{rz} = s_z \sin(2\beta\varphi). \tag{2}$$

In a similar way from equations (3.5a, 3.16) we can find current density on a circumference of given radius as a function of

$$\overline{J}_{rz} = j_z \sin(\beta\varphi). \tag{3}$$

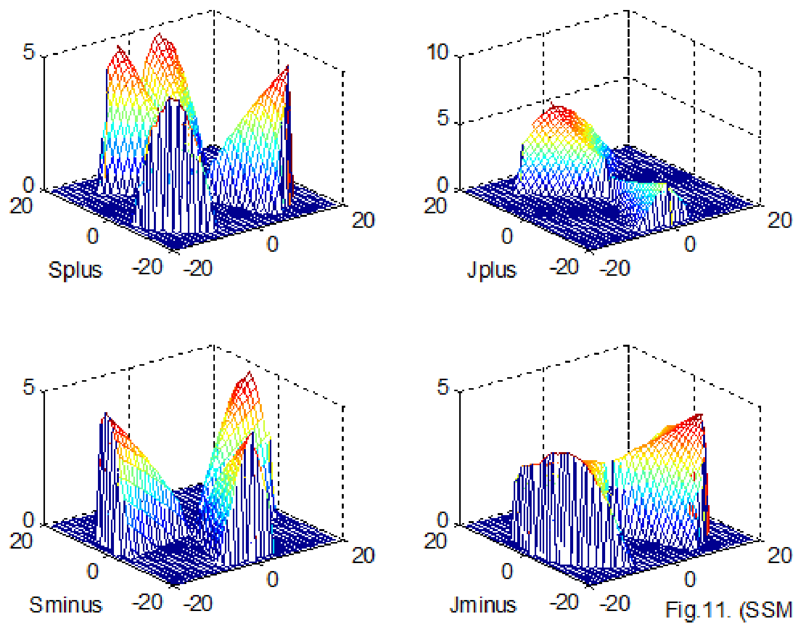


Fig.11. (SSMB.92)

Function (2) was illustrated on Fig. 9. Left windows on Fig. 11 illustrate the graph of this function $\overline{S}_{rz}$ (2), and the right windows, for comparison purpose, show graph of function $\overline{J}_{rz}$ (3) drown in the same way for $A = 1,\ \alpha = 1.4,\ \beta = 1.6,\ R = 19$.

From Fig. 11 it can be seen that currents and energy fluxes can exist in the wire, which are divided into contra-directional "streams".

Combinations of parameters can be selected such that total currents of contra-directional "streams" are equal in modulus, and at the same time, total energy fluxes of contra-directional "streams" are also equal in modulus. Fig. 13 illustrates this case: If $A = 1,\ \alpha = 1.8,\ \beta = 2,\ R = 19$, then the following integrals over wire cross-section area Q are equal (it's important that β is divisible by 2):

$$\int_Q \text{Splus} \cdot dQ = -\int_Q \text{Sminus} \cdot dQ, \quad \int_Q \text{Jplus} \cdot dQ = -\int_Q \text{Jminus} \cdot dQ \cdot$$

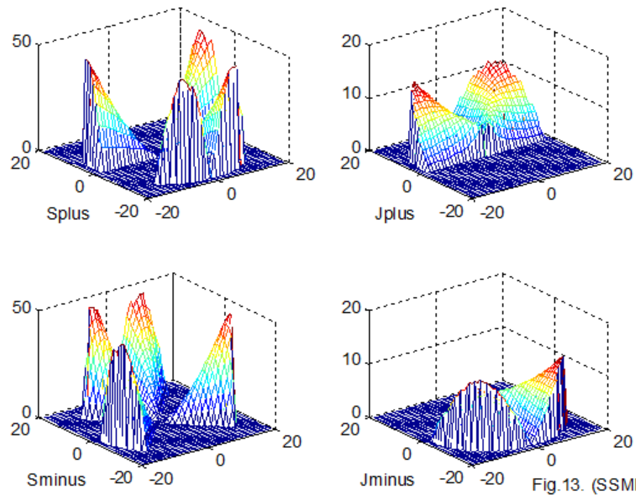


Fig.13. (SSMB.93)

6. Discussion

It was shown that an electromagnetic wave is propagating in an alternating current wire, and the mathematic description of this wave is given by the solution of Maxwell equations.

This solution largely coincides with the solution found before for an electromagnetic wave propagating in vacuum – see Chapter 1. It was found that the current in the wire extends along a helical path, and pitch of the helical path depends on the density

It appears that the current propagates in the wire along a spiral trajectory, and the density of the spiral depends on the flow density of electromagnetic energy transferred along the wire to the load, i.e. on the transferred power. And the main flow of energy is propagated along and inside the wire.

Appendix 1

Let us consider the solution of equations (2.1-2.8) in the form of (2.13-2.18). Further the derivatives of r will be designated by strokes. We write the equations (2.1-2.8) in view of (2.11, 2.12) in the form

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r} + e_r'(r) - \frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha - \chi \cdot e_z(r) = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \cdot e_z(r)\alpha + e_\varphi(r)\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_r = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$e_r(r)\chi - e_z'(r) + \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_\varphi = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}+e'_\varphi(r)-\frac{e_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha+\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_z=0, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{h_r(r)}{r}+h'_r(r)+\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha+\chi\cdot h_z(r)=0\,, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot h_z(r)\alpha-h_\varphi(r)\chi-\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r=0, \tag{6}$$

$$-h_r(r)\chi-h'_z(r)+\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi=0, \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}+h'_\varphi(r)+\frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha+\frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_z(r)=\frac{4\pi}{c}j_z(r), \tag{8}$$

We multiply (5) on $\left(-\frac{\mu\omega}{c\chi}\right)$. Then we get:

$$-\frac{\mu\omega}{c\chi}\frac{h_r(r)}{r}-\frac{\mu\omega}{c\chi}h'_r(r)-\frac{\mu\omega}{c\chi}\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_z(r)=0\,. \tag{9}$$

Comparing (4) and (9), we see that they are the same, if

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} h_z\neq 0 \\ -\frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}h_\varphi(r)=e_r(r), \\ \frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}h_r(r)=e_\varphi(r), \end{array}\right\} \tag{9a}$$

or, if

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} h_z=0, \\ -M\frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}h_\varphi(r)=e_r(r), \\ M\frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}h_r(r)=e_\varphi(r), \end{array}\right\} \tag{9в}$$

where M - constant. Next, we use formulas

$$-M\frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}h_\varphi(r)=e_r(r), \tag{10}$$

$$M\frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}h_r(r)=e_\varphi(r)\,, \tag{11}$$

where $M=1$ in the case of (9a). Rewrite (2, 3, 6, 7) in the form:

$$e_z(r) = \frac{\chi r}{\alpha} e_\varphi(r) - \frac{r}{\alpha}\frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_r(r), \tag{12}$$

$$e'_z(r) = e_r(r)\chi + \frac{\mu\omega}{c} h_\varphi(r), \tag{13}$$

$$h_z(r) = \frac{\chi r}{\alpha} h_\varphi(r) + \frac{r}{\alpha}\frac{\varepsilon\cdot\omega}{c} e_r(r), \tag{14}$$

$$h'_z(r) = -h_r(r)\chi + \frac{\varepsilon\cdot\omega}{c} e_\varphi(r), \tag{15}$$

Substituting (10, 11) in these equations (12, 13), we get:

$$e_z(r) = \left(\chi - \frac{\chi}{M}\right)\frac{r}{\alpha} e_\varphi(r) = \frac{(M-1)}{M}\frac{\chi r}{\alpha} e_\varphi(r), \tag{16}$$

$$e'_z(r) = \left(\chi - \frac{\chi}{M}\right) e_r(r)\chi = \frac{(M-1)}{M}\chi e_r(r). \tag{17}$$

Substituting (10, 11) in these equations (14, 15), we get:

$$h_z(r) = \left(\chi - M\frac{\varepsilon\cdot\omega}{c}\frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}\right)\frac{r}{\alpha} h_\varphi(r) = \frac{r}{\alpha c^2\chi}\left(c^2\chi^2 - M\varepsilon\mu\omega^2\right)h_\varphi(r), \tag{18}$$

$$h'_z(r) = \left(-\chi + M\frac{\varepsilon\cdot\omega}{c}\frac{\mu\cdot\omega}{c\chi}\right)h_r(r) = \frac{-1}{c^2\chi}\left(c^2\chi^2 - M\varepsilon\mu\omega^2\right)h_r(r). \tag{19}$$

Differentiating (16) and comparing with (17), we find:

$$\frac{(M-1)}{M}\frac{\chi}{\alpha}\left(re_\varphi(r)\right)' = \frac{(M-1)}{M}\chi e_r(r)$$

or

$$\left(re_\varphi(r)\right)' = \alpha e_r(r)$$

or

$$\left(e_\varphi(r) + r\cdot e'_\varphi(r)\right) = \alpha e_r(r). \tag{20}$$

From (1, 16), we find:

$$\frac{e_r(r)}{r} + e'_r(r) - \frac{e_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha - \frac{(M-1)}{M}\chi^2\frac{r}{\alpha} e_\varphi(r) = 0 \tag{23}$$

From physical considerations we must assume that

$$h_z(r) = 0. \tag{24}$$

Then from (18) we find

$$\left(c^2\chi^2 - M\varepsilon\mu\omega^2\right) = 0$$

or

$$\chi = \hat{\chi}\frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{M\varepsilon\mu}, \quad \hat{\chi} = \pm 1. \tag{25}$$

From (16, 25), we find:

$$e_z(r) = (M-1)\frac{\chi r}{\alpha} e_\varphi(r) = \frac{(M-1)}{M}\hat{\chi}\frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{M\varepsilon\mu}\frac{r}{\alpha} e_\varphi(r)$$

or

$$e_z(r) = \hat{\chi}\frac{(M-1)}{\sqrt{M}}\frac{\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}}{\alpha c} r e_\varphi(r) \tag{25a}$$

For $\omega << c$ from (25) we find that

$$|\chi| << 1. \tag{26}$$

Then in the equation (23) we can neglect the value χ^2 and obtain an equation of the form

$$\alpha \cdot e_\varphi(r) = e_r(r) + r \cdot e_r'(r). \tag{27}$$

From (27, 20) due to the symmetry we find:

$$e_r(r) = e_\varphi(r), \tag{28}$$

$$\alpha \cdot e_\varphi(r) = e_\varphi(r) + r \cdot e_\varphi'(r). \tag{29}$$

The solution of this equation is as follows:

$$e_\varphi(r) = Ar^{\alpha-1}, \tag{30}$$

which can be checked by substitution of (30) into (29). From (11, 25), we find

$$h_r(r) = \hat{\chi}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}} e_\varphi(r), \tag{31}$$

and from (10, 28), we find

$$h_\varphi(r) = -h_r(r). \tag{32}$$

Finally, from (8, 32), we find

$$j_z(r) = \frac{c}{4\pi}\left(-\frac{h_r(r)}{r} - h_r'(r) + \frac{h_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} e_z(r)\right) \tag{33}$$

Taking into account (30.31), we note that the sum of the first three terms is equal to zero, and then

$$j_z(r) = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{4\pi} e_z(r). \tag{34}$$

So, we finally obtain:

$$e_\varphi(r) = Ar^{\alpha-1}, \tag{30}$$

$$e_r(r) = e_\varphi(r), \tag{28}$$

$$e_z(r) = \hat{\chi}\frac{(M-1)}{\sqrt{M}}\frac{\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}}{\alpha c} r e_\varphi(r) \tag{25a}$$

$$h_r(r) = \hat{\chi}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{M\mu}} e_\varphi(r), \tag{31}$$

$$h_\varphi(r) = -h_r(r), \tag{32}$$

$$h_z(r) = 0, \tag{24}$$

$$j_z(r) = \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{4\pi} e_z(r). \tag{34}$$

The accuracy of the solution

To analyze the accuracy of the solution may be for given values of all constants to find the residual equation (1-7). Fig. 0 shows the logarithm of the mean square residual of the parameter α - $\ln N = f(\alpha)$, when $A = 1$, $\omega = 300$, $\mu = 1$, $\varepsilon = 1$.

Fig.0. (SSMB)

Chapter 4b. Solution of Maxwell's equations for tubular wire with alternating current

Chapter 2 dealt with the solution of Maxwell's equations for a wire with the sinusoidal alternating current. Below we look at the solution for the tubular wire. We will seek a solution with a known pipe radius *R* and its small thickness, when

$$r \approx R, \tag{0}$$

and all derivatives with respect to r are equal to zero. Then the system of equations (4a.2.41-4a.2.48) takes the form:

$$\frac{e_r}{r} - \frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha - \chi e_z = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + e_\varphi\chi - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}k e_r = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$e_r\chi - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_\varphi = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{r} - \frac{e_r}{r}\alpha - k\frac{\mu\omega}{c}e_z = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$k\frac{e_r}{r} - k\frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha - k\chi e_z = 0, \tag{5}$$

$$-k\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + k e_\varphi\chi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_r - \frac{4\pi}{c}j_r = 0, \tag{6}$$

$$-k e_r\chi + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi - \frac{4\pi}{c}j_\varphi = 0, \tag{7}$$

$$-k\frac{e_\varphi}{r} + k\frac{e_r}{r}\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_z - \frac{4\pi}{c}j_z = 0. \tag{8}$$

For further it is important to note that in this solution there is $j_\varphi \neq 0$, i.e. there is a ring current with density

$$J_\varphi = j_\varphi sin(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t). \tag{9}$$

Obviously, such a current creates **in the cavity of the tubular conductor longitudinal magnetic intensity**

$$H_z = h_z sin(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{10}$$

where

$$h_z = \frac{j_\varphi}{2(R - a)}, \tag{11}$$

a is the distance from the center of the tube to the observation point H_z. It is important to note that existing representations deny such a phenomenon. Below in chapter 4c, we will give an experimental proof of the existence of this phenomenon.

Chapter 4c. Special transformers

In Chapter 2, Section 3, it is shown that current in a wire can arise not only as a result of an applied alternating voltage *U* but as a result of an applied external longitudinal magnetomotive force *F*. For either of these cases, equal currents are generated in the wire if in system SI

$$F = \omega\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2\mu}}U \quad (1)$$

Known **transformer Zatsarinin** [120]. This transformer is a solenoid, the axis of which is a rod of any conductive material. If the voltage U_1 is applied to the coil of the solenoid, then the voltage U_2 also appears on the rod. The rod can be connected to the load (for example, a lamp) and then the power P_1 from the voltage source U_1 is transferred to the load, which consumes power $P_1 < P_2$. Other experiments with the Zatsarinin transformer are also known.

This fact - the appearance of voltage in the rod is not a consequence of the law of electromagnetic induction. The magnetic field inside the solenoid does not have a longitudinal component of magnetic intensity, directed perpendicular to the radius. However, in the solenoid there is a longitudinal component of magnetic intensity and, therefore, there is a magnetomotive force F. Zatsarinina's transformer proves the previous theoretical statement: a current can arise as a result of an applied external longitudinal magnetomotive force F.

Known **coaxial transformer Pozynich** - CTP [121]. In this transformer, the sheath and center wire are included as transformer windings. There are two possible inclusion schemes.

1. The central wire is the primary winding of the transformer connected to a voltage source; the shell is the secondary winding of the CTP.

2. The sheath is the central wire is the primary winding of the CTP connected to the voltage source; the central wire is the secondary winding of the package transformer.

In this case, the primary winding of the CTP is connected to a voltage source, and the secondary - to the load.

Experiments have shown that <u>in both modes, the transformation ratio was equal to 1</u>.

CTP cannot be identified with Zatsarinin's transformer [120] (although the external manifestations are similar). The circuit of the CTP does not coincide with the diagram of the known coaxial transformer (since the latter is a two-pole cell, and the CTP is a four-pole cell).

As will be shown below, the operation of CTP in mode 2 cannot be explained by the law of electromagnetic induction.

All these features of CTP require explanation.

In **mode 1**, there in the center wire is a current with a density

$$J_{zp} = j_{zp} sin(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t) \tag{1}$$

- see chapter 4a. In accordance with the law of electromagnetic induction, this current creates a magnetic intensity in the shell

$$H_{\varphi o} = \frac{dJ_{zp}}{dt} = \omega j_{zp} cos(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t). \tag{2}$$

This intensity creates (as shown in Chapter 4b) a longitudinal wave in the shell and, in particular, a current

$$J_{zo} = j_{zo} cos(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t). \tag{3}$$

Thus, current (1) is transformed into a current (3).

In **mode 2**, the cable jacket is under alternating voltage, i.e. this shell is a tubular wire. The current of the shell as a whole should not create magnetic intensity in the center of the pipe, since the elementary currents in all cylinder create intensities that, due to symmetry, cancel each other out. However, as the experiment shows, the current through the central wire flows. It can only be caused by magnetic intensity. So, “according to Faraday” there is no magnetic intensity, but “according to Pozynich” there is magnetic intensity. This requires an explanation.

In **mode 2** in the shell, as in a tubular wire, there is a current with a density

$$J_{zo} = j_{zo} sin(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t) \tag{4}$$

- see chapter 4b. At the same time (as shown in chapter 4b) in the cavity of the tubular wire creates a longitudinal magnetic intensity

$$H_{zp} = h_{zp} sin(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t), \tag{5}$$

The central wire is in the area of existence of this intensity. This intensity (5) creates (as shown in chapter 4) in the wire a longitudinal wave and, in particular, the current

$$J_{zp} = j_{zp} cos(\propto \varphi + \chi z + \omega t). \tag{6}$$

Thus, current (4) is transformed into current (6).

This fact (as shown) is not a consequence of the law of electromagnetic induction. In this regard, it should be noted that the Maxwell equations were a generalization of this and some other particular laws. This generalization covers an area of phenomena that is larger than the areas related to each particular law. Therefore, the consequence of Maxwell's equations can describe a phenomenon that is not subject to the law of electromagnetic induction (but cannot contradict this law where it operates).

Consider the mathematical model of CTP in more detail. Maxwell's equations for the center conductor are described in chapter 2. We will denote the solution of these equations as (E_p, H_p, J_p). Maxwell's equations for the shell are described in Chapter 4c. We will denote the solution of these equations as (E_o, H_o, J_o). The sheath and wire are in a common cylindrical area. Therefore, the longitudinal magnetic intensities in the solutions (E_p, H_p, J_p) and (E_o, H_o, J_o) coincide, i.e.

$$H_{pz} = H_{oz} = H_z. \tag{7}$$

Chapter 2 proved the UHP-theorem, which states that **regardless of the wire parameters**, there is a one-to-one relationship between the electrical voltage *U* on the wire, the longitudinal magnetic strength in the wire *H*, and the active power *P* transmitted over the wire,

$$U = f(H, P). \tag{8}$$

In our case, there is a common tension *H* on the shell and the central wire, and the power *P* is transmitted between the shell and the central wire in any switching mode of the CTP. Consequently, the voltage *U* on the shell and the center wire must be the same in any switching mode CTP.

That is what is observed in the experiments.

Thus, CTP is described by 16 equations with 16 unknowns of the form

$$E_{pr}, H_{pr}, J_{pr}, E_{p\varphi}, H_{p\varphi}, J_{p\varphi}, J_{pz},$$

$$E_{or}, H_{or}, J_{or}, E_{o\varphi}, H_{o\varphi}, J_{o\varphi}, J_{oz}, E_z, H_z. \tag{9}$$

Such a system of equations has a unique solution. This system is a system of differential equations (since these are the equations for the wire in Chapter 2). Therefore, the solution depends on the initial conditions.

According to the obtained solution (9), the energy flow passing through the CTP can be determined, i.e. power transmitted through the CTP or load power equal to the generator power. Therefore, the initial conditions determine the power of the load.

Physically, of course, everything happens the other way round: the power of the generator determines the initial conditions, and the initial conditions determine the type of solution.

Thus, the existence of a coaxial Pozynich transformer is another experimental confirmation of the theory developed in this book.

Chapter 5. Solution of Maxwell's Equations for Wire with Constant Current

Contents

1. Introduction

In [7, 9-11] based on the Law of impulse conservation it is shown that constant current in a conductor must have a complex structure. Let us consider first a conductor with constant current. The current J in the wire creates in the body magnetic induction B, which acts on the electrons with charge q_e, moving with average speed v in the direction opposite the current J, with Lorentz force F, making them move to the center of the wire – see Fig. A.

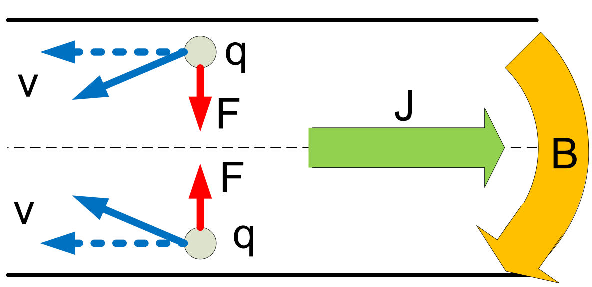


Fig. A.

Due to the known distribution of induction B on the wire's cross section the force F decreases from the wire surface to its center – see Fig. B, showing the change of F depending on radius r, on which the electron is located.

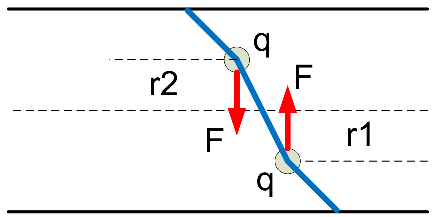


Fig. B.

Thus, it may be assumed that in the wire's body there exist elementary currents I, beginning on the axis and directed by certain angle α to the wire axis – see Fig. C.

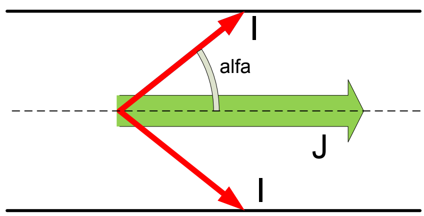


Fig. C.

In [7, 9-11] was also shown that the flow of electromagnetic energy is spreading **inside** the wire. Also the electromagnetic flow

- directed along the wire axis,
- spreads along the wire axis,
- spreads inside the wire,
- compensates the heat losses of the axis component of the current.

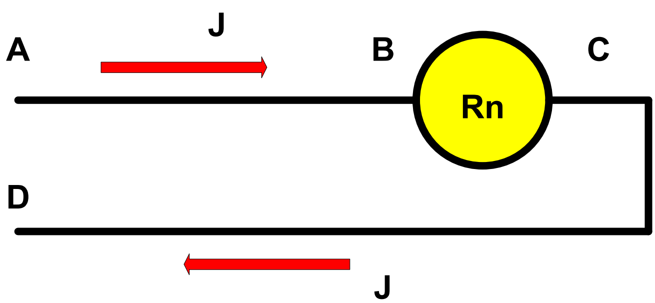


Fig. 1.

In [9-11] a mathematical model of the current and the flow has been. The model was built exclusively on base of Maxwell equations. Only one question remained unclear. The electric current **J** ток and the flow of electromagnetic energy **S** are spreading inside the wire **ABCD** and it is passing through the load **Rn**. In this load a certain amount of strength P is spent. Therefore the energy flow on the segment **AB** should be larger than the energy flow on the segment **CD**. More accurate, **Sab=Scd+P.** But the current strength after passing the load did not change. How must the current structure change so that ehe electromagnetic energy decreased correspondingly? This issue was considered in [7].

Below we shall consider a mathematical model more general than the model (compared to [7, 9-11]) and allowing to clear also this question. This mathematical model is also built solely on the base of Maxwell equations. In [12] describes an experiment which was carried out in 2008. In [17] it is shown that this experiment can be explained on the basis of non-linear structure of constant current in the wire and can serve as an experimental proof of the existence of such a structure.

2. Mathematical Model

Maxwell's equations for direct current wire are shown Chapter "Introduction" - see variant 6:

$$\mathrm{rot}(J) = 0, \tag{a}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) - J - J_o = 0, \tag{b}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(J) = 0, \tag{c}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0. \tag{d}$$

In building this model we shall be using the cylindrical coordinates $r, \ \varphi, \ z$ considering

- the main current J_o and intensity $H_{\varphi o}$ produced by it,
- the additional currents $J_r, \ J_\varphi, \ J_z$,
- magnetic intensities $H_r, \ H_\varphi, \ H_z$,
- electrical intensities E,
- electrical resistivity ρ.

Here, in these equations we included a given value of density J_o of the current passing through the wire as a load. We know, that $H_\varphi = J_z r$. As the definition of curl includes derivatives $\partial H / \partial r$ and $\partial H_\varphi / \partial r = J_o$, then equation (b) can be simplified as follows

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) - J = 0. \tag{b1}$$

The solution of equations (a, b1, c, d) is assumed to be zero. However, below we will demonstrate that in the presence of current J_o there shall be non-zero solution of these equations.

$$E = \rho \cdot J . \tag{0}$$

The equations (a-d) for cylindrical coordinates have the following form:

$$\frac{H_r}{r} + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} = 0 , \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} = J_r , \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} = J_\varphi , \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = J_z + J_o , \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{J_r}{r} + \frac{\partial J_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial J_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial J_z}{\partial z} = 0 , \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial J_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial J_\varphi}{\partial z} = 0 , \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial J_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial J_z}{\partial r} = 0 , \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{J_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial J_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial J_r}{\partial \varphi} = 0 . \tag{8}$$

The model is based on the following facts:

1. the main electric intensities E_o is directed along the wire axis ,
2. it creates the main electric current J_o – the vertical flow of charges,
3. vertical current J_o forms an annular magnetic field with intensity H_φ and radial magnetic field H_r - see (4),
4. magnetic field H_φ deflects by the Lorentz forces charges vertical flow in the radial direction, creating a radial flow of charges - radial current J_r,
5. magnetic field H_φ deflects by the Lorentz forces the charges of radial flow perpendicularly to the radii, thus creating an vertical current J_z (in addition to current J_o),

6. magnetic field H_r by the aid of the Lorentz forces deflects the charges of vertical flow perpendicularly to the radii, thus creating an annular current J_φ,
7. magnetic field H_r by the aid of the Lorentz forces deflects the charges of annular flow along radii, thus creating vertical current J_z (in addition to current J_o),
8. current J_r forms a vertical magnetic field H_z and annular magnetic field H_φ - see (2),
9. current J_φ form a vertical magnetic field H_z and radial magnetic field H_r - see (3),
10. current J_z form a annular magnetic field H_φ and radial magnetic field H_r - see (6),

Thus, the main electric current J_o creates additional currents J_r, J_φ, J_z and magnetic fields H_r, H_φ, H_z. They should satisfy the Maxwell equations.

In addition, electromagnetic fluxes shall be such that

A. Energy flux in vertical direction was equal to transmitted power,
B. The sum of energy fluxes is to equal to transmitted power plus the power of thermal losses in the wire.

Thus, currents and intensities shall confirm Maxwell's equations and conditions A and B. In order to find a solution we part this problem into two following tasks (that is true, because Maxwell's equations are linear):

a) to find solution of equations (1-8) without current J_o; this solution occurs to be multi-valued;
b) to find additional limitations on initial solution posed by conditions A and B; here we take into account current J_o and intensity $H_{o\varphi}$ produced by it.

First of all, we shall prove that a solution of system (1-8) is exist with **non**-zero currents J_r, J_φ, J_z.

For the sake of brevity further we shall use the following notations:

$$co = -\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \tag{10}$$

$$si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \tag{11}$$

where α, χ – are certain constants. In the Appendix 1 it is shown that there exists a solution of the following form:

$$J_r. = j_r(r) \cdot \text{co}\,, \tag{12}$$

$$J_\varphi. = -j_\varphi(r) \cdot \text{si}\,, \tag{13}$$

$$J_z. = j_z(r) \cdot \text{si}\,, \tag{14}$$

$$H_r. = -h_r(r) \cdot \text{co}\,, \tag{15}$$

$$H_\varphi. = -h_\varphi(r) \cdot \text{si}\,, \tag{16}$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r) \cdot \text{si}\,, \tag{17}$$

where $j(r)$, $h(r)$ - certain function of the coordinate r.

It can be assumed that the average speed of electrical charges doesn't depend on the current direction. In particular, for a fixed radius the way passed by the charge around a circle and the way passed by it along a vertical will be equal. Consequently, for a fixed radius it can be assumed that

$$\Delta\varphi \equiv \Delta z\,. \tag{18}$$

Thus, there on cylinder of constant radius is trajectory of point, which described by the formulas (10, 11, 18). This trajectory is a helix. On the other hand, in accordance with (12-17) on this trajectory all intensities and current densities varies harmonically as a function of φ. Consequently,

> line on a cylinder of constant radius r, at which point moves so that all the intensities and current densities therein varies harmonically depending of φ, is helical line.

Based on this assumption we can build the trajectory of the charge motion according to the functions (10, 11).

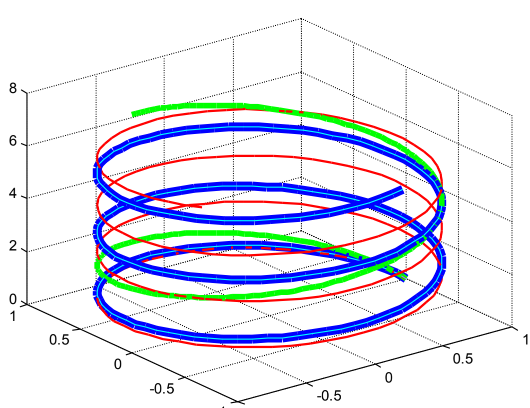


Fig. 2. (TokPotok33.m)

The Fig. 2 shows three spiral lines for $\Delta\varphi = \Delta z$, described by functions (10, 11) of the current: the thick line for $\alpha = 2,\ \chi = 0.8$, the average line for $\alpha = 0.5,\ \chi = 2$ and a thin line for $\alpha = 2,\ \chi = 1.6$.

In Appendix 1 it is shown that there exists a definite Bessel function, denoted as $F_\alpha(r)$, on which the functions of the intensities $h(r)$ and current density $j(r)$ depend, viz

$$j_\varphi(r) = F_\alpha(r), \tag{25}$$

$$j_r(r) = \left(j_\varphi(r) + r \cdot j'_\varphi(r)\right)/\alpha, \tag{26}$$

$$j_z(r) = -\frac{\chi}{\alpha} r \cdot j_\varphi(r), \tag{27}$$

$$h_z(r) \equiv 0, \tag{28}$$

$$h_\varphi(r) = j_r(r)/\chi, \tag{29}$$

$$h_r(r) = j_\varphi(r)/\chi. \tag{30}$$

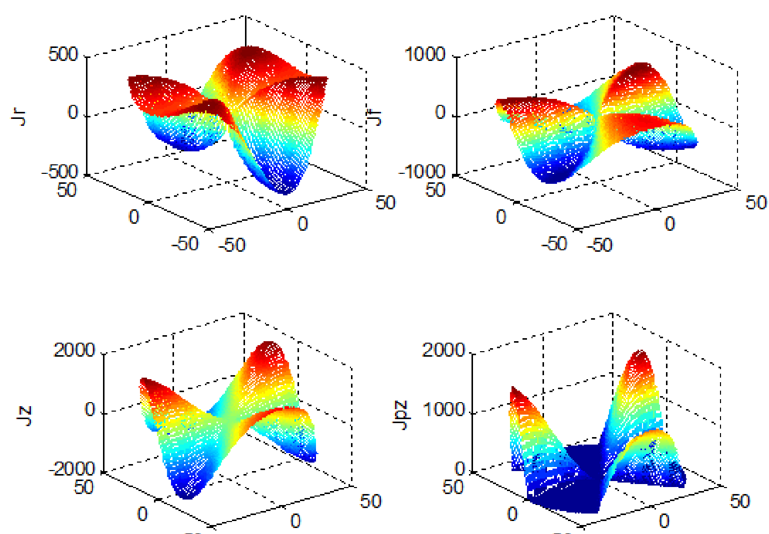


Fig. 3.2

Appendix 3 shows that for small *r*, function (25) takes the form

$$y = Ax^{\beta}, \tag{30a}$$

where *A* is a constant, and

$$\beta = \tfrac{1}{2}\left(-3 \pm \sqrt{3 + 4\chi^2}\right),\ \ \beta < 0. \tag{30в}$$

At the same time, the values $A, \propto, \chi$ should be known for the calculation using equations (25-30). Below it will be shown that the functions (25, 26, 29, 30) determine the amount of power P entering the wire. Thus, the **values $A, \propto, \chi$ determine the amount of power** P.

Function (25) has a variety of options defined by constants $A, \propto, \chi$. It is important to notice that in the graph of function $j_r(r)$ there is a point where $j_r(r)=0$. Location of this point $r=R$ when modeling depends on selection of specified parameters. Physically, this means that in the area $r<R$ there are radial currents $J_r(r)$ directed outward from the center. There are no currents $J_r(r)$ in point $r=R$. Therefore, the value R is the radius of wire.

Fig. 3.2 illustrates functions (12-14), when $z=const$. The fourth window shows function

$$Jp_z(r,\varphi)=\begin{cases}J_z(r,\varphi), \text{ if } J_z(r,\varphi)>0,\\ 0, \text{ if } J_z(r,\varphi)\le 0.\end{cases}$$

Let's determine current density in the wire of radius R:

$$\overline{J_z}=\frac{1}{\pi R^2}\iint_{r,\varphi}[J_z]dr\cdot d\varphi. \tag{31}$$

Taking into account (14), we find

$$\overline{J_z}=\frac{1}{\pi R^2}\iint_{r,\varphi}[j_z(r)si]dr\cdot d\varphi=\frac{1}{\pi R^2}\int_0^R j_z(r)\left(\int_0^{2\pi}(si\cdot d\varphi)\right)dr\cdot \tag{32}$$

Taking into account (11), we find

$$\overline{J_z}=\frac{1}{\alpha\pi R^2}\int_0^R j_z(r)\left(\cos(2\alpha\pi+\frac{2\omega}{c}z)-\cos(\frac{2\omega}{c}z)\right)dr. \tag{33}$$

From here it follows that total current $\overline{J_z}$ is changed depending on z coordinate. However, total given current with density J_o remains constant.

3. Energy Flows

The density of electromagnetic flow is Pointing vector

$$S=E\times H. \tag{1}$$

The currents are being corresponded by eponymous electrical intensities, i.e.

$$E=\rho\cdot J, \tag{2}$$

where ρ is electrical resistivity. Combining (1, 2), we get:

$$S = \rho J \times H = \frac{\rho}{\mu} J \times B. \qquad (3)$$

Magnetic Lorentz force, acting on all the charges of the conductor per unit volume - the bulk density of magnetic Lorentz forces is equal to

$$F = J \times B. \qquad (4)$$

From (3, 4), we find:

$$F = \mu S / \rho. \qquad (5)$$

Therefore, in wire with constant current magnetic Lorentz force density is proportional to Poynting vector.

Example 1 To examine the dimension checking of the quantities in the above formulas - see Table 1 in system SI.

Table 1

Parameter		**Dimension**
Energy flux density	S	kg·s^{-3}
Current density	J	A·m^{-2}
Induction	B	kg·s^{-2}·A
Bulk density of magnetic Lorentz forces	F	N·m^{-3}=kg·s^{-3}·m^{-2}
Permeability	μ	kg·s^{-2}·m·A^{-2}
Resistivity	ρ	kg·s^{-3}·m^{3}·A^{-2}
μ/ρ	μ/ρ	s·m^{-2}

So, current with density J and magnetic field is generated energy flux with density S, which is identical with the magnetic Lorentz force density F - see (5). This Lorentz force acts on the charges moving in a current J, in a direction perpendicular to this current. So, it's fair to say that the Poynting vector produces an emf in the conductor. Another aspects of this problem are considered in work [19], where this emf is called the fourth type of electromagnetic induction.

In cylindrical coordinates r, φ, z the density flow of electromagnetic energy has three components S_r, S_φ, S_z, directed along вдоль the axis accordingly.

3.1. In each point of a cylinder surface there are two electromagnetic fluxes directed radially to the center with densities

$$S_{r1} = \rho J_\varphi H_z, \ S_{r2} = -\rho J_z H_\varphi \qquad (6)$$

- see Fig. 5. Total radially-directed flux density in each point of the cylinder surface,

$$S_r = S_{r1} + S_{r2} = \rho\left(J_\varphi H_z - J_z H_\varphi\right) \tag{7}$$

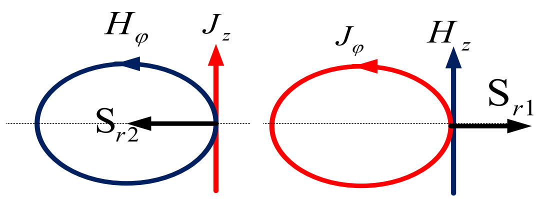


Fig. 5.

3.2. In each point of a cylinder surface there are two electromagnetic fluxes directed vertically with densities

$$S_{z1} = -\rho J_\varphi H_r, \quad S_{z2} = \rho J_r H_\varphi \tag{8}$$

- see Fig. 6. Total vertically-directed flux density in each point of the cylinder surface,

$$S_z = S_{z1} + S_{z2} = \rho\left(J_r H_\varphi - J_\varphi H_r\right) \tag{9}$$

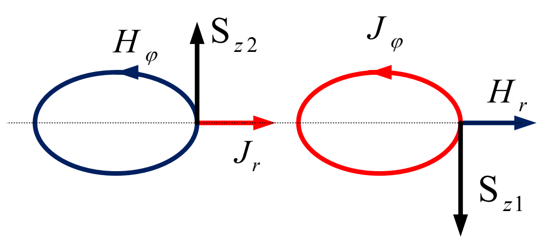


Fig. 6.

3.3. In each point of a cylinder surface there are two electromagnetic fluxes circumferentially directed with densities

$$S_{\varphi 1} = \rho J_z H_r, \quad S_{\varphi 2} = -\rho J_r H_z, \tag{10}$$

- see Fig. 7. Total circumferentially directed flux density in each point of the cylinder surface,

$$S_\varphi = S_{\varphi 1} + S_{\varphi 2} = \rho\left(J_z H_r - J_r H_z\right) \tag{11}$$

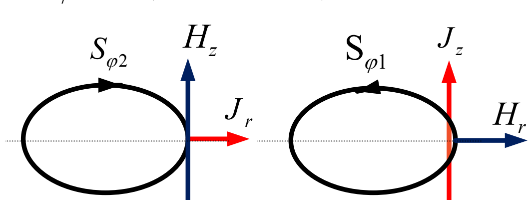


Fig. 7.

In view of the above, we can write the equation for electromagnetic flux density in a direct current wire:

$$S=\begin{bmatrix}S_r\\ S_\varphi\\ S_z\end{bmatrix}=\rho(J\times H)=\rho\begin{bmatrix}J_\varphi H_z-(J_z+J_o)(H_\varphi+H_{o\varphi})\\ J_zH_r-J_rH_z+J_oH_r\\ J_rH_\varphi-J_\varphi H_r+J_rH_{o\varphi}\end{bmatrix}. \tag{12}$$

Additional components in (12) appears due to the fact that energy fluxes are influenced by current density J_o and intensity

$$H_{o\varphi}=J_or \tag{13}$$

- see (2.4). We substitute (13) into (12):

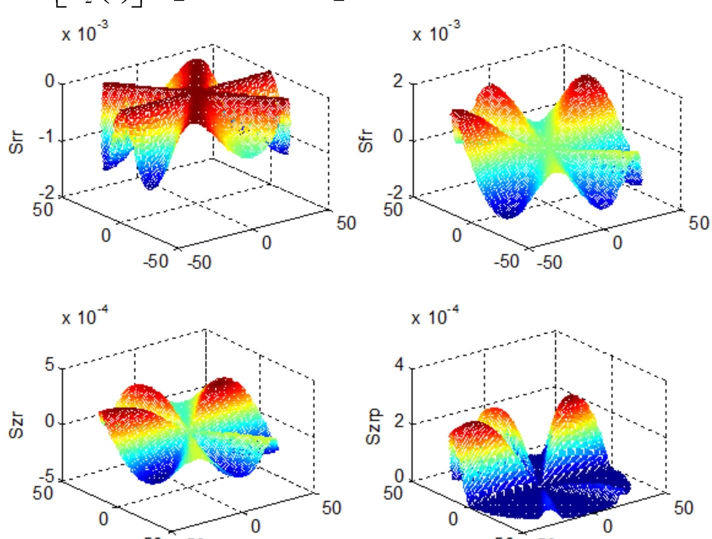
$$S=\begin{bmatrix}S_r\\ S_\varphi\\ S_z\end{bmatrix}=\rho(J\times H)=\rho\begin{bmatrix}J_\varphi H_z-(J_z+J_o)(H_\varphi+J_or)\\ J_zH_r-J_rH_z+J_oH_r\\ J_rH_\varphi-J_\varphi H_r+J_rJ_or\end{bmatrix}. \tag{14}$$

Formula evaluation is very cumbersome and goes beyond the scope of this book. From this formula, we will select only a part of the form

$$\overline{S}=\begin{bmatrix}S_r\\ S_\varphi\\ S_z\end{bmatrix}=\rho(J\times H)=\rho\begin{bmatrix}J_\varphi H_z-J_zH_\varphi\\ J_zH_r-J_rH_z\\ J_rH_\varphi-J_\varphi H_r\end{bmatrix}. \tag{15}$$

We denote by:

$$\begin{bmatrix}\overline{S_r}(r)\\ \overline{S_\varphi}(r)\\ \overline{S_z}(r)\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}(j_\varphi h_z-j_zh_\varphi)\\ (j_zh_r-j_rh_z)\\ (j_rh_\varphi-j_\varphi h_r)\end{bmatrix}. \tag{16}$$



(forFig32.m) Fig. 3.3

It follows from (2.12-2.17, 15, 16) that

$$\overline{S} = \begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix} = \rho \iiint\limits_{r,\varphi,z} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{S_r}(r) \cdot si^2 \\ \overline{S_\varphi}(r) \cdot si \cdot co \\ \overline{S_z}(r) \cdot si \cdot co \end{bmatrix} dr \cdot d\varphi \cdot dz . \qquad (17)$$

In Fig. 3.3 shows the functions (17) with $z = const$. The fourth window shows the function

$$Sp_z(r,\varphi) = \begin{cases} S_z(r,\varphi), \text{ if } S_z(r,\varphi) > 0, \\ 0, \text{ if } S_z(r,\varphi) \le 0. \end{cases}$$

So, fluxes (23) circulate in the wire. They are internal fluxes. They are produced by currents and magnetic intensities created by these currents. In turn, these fluxes act on currents as Lorentz forces. In this case total energy of these fluxes is partially spent on thermal losses, but mainly goes to load.

4. Speed of energy motion

Let us consider the speed of energy motion in a constant current wire. Just as in Chapter 1, we will use the concept of Umov [81], according to which the energy flux density s is a product of the energy density w and the velocity v_e of energy movement:

$$s = w \cdot v_e . \qquad (1)$$

We will only consider the flow of energy along the wire. This flux is equal to the power P transmitted over the wire to the load:

$$s = P / \pi R^2 , \qquad (2)$$

where R is the radius of the wire. The internal energy of the wire is the energy of the magnetic field of the main current I_o. This energy is

$$\mathrm{W}_m = \frac{L_i L I_o^2}{2}, \qquad (3)$$

where L is the length of the wire, L_i the inductance of a unit of the wire length, and [83]

$$L_i \approx \frac{\mu_o}{2\pi} ln \frac{1}{\mathrm{R}} . \qquad (4)$$

Wire volume

$$\mathrm{V} = L\pi \cdot R^2 . \qquad (5)$$

From (3-5), we find the energy density in the wire

$$\mathrm{w} = \frac{\mathrm{W}_m}{V} = \frac{L_i I_o^2}{2\pi R^2}. \tag{6}$$

From (1, 2, 6) we find the velocity of the energy motion

$$\mathrm{v}_\varphi = \frac{\mathrm{s}}{w} = \frac{P}{\pi R^2} \bigg/ \left(\frac{L_i I_o^2}{2\pi R^2} \right) = \frac{2P}{L_i I_o^2}. \tag{7}$$

Load resistance

$$\mathrm{R}_\mathrm{H} = \frac{P}{I_o^2} \tag{8}$$

Consequently,

$$\mathrm{v}_\varphi = \frac{2R}{L_i}. \tag{9}$$

For example, if $R = 10^{-3}$ and $\mathrm{R}_\mathrm{H} = 1$, we have: $\ln\frac{1}{r} \approx 7$, $L_i \approx \frac{\mu_o}{2\pi}\ln\frac{1}{r} \approx 7 \cdot 10^{-7}$, $\mathrm{v}_\varphi = 3 \cdot 10^6$. This speed is much less than the speed of light in a vacuum. With this speed, energy flows into the wire and out of it flows into the load. We do not take into account the energy of heat losses, since it is not transferred to the load.

When the load is switched on, the current in the wire increases according to the function

$$\mathrm{I_o} = \frac{\mathrm{U}}{R_H}\left(1 - exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right)\right), \tag{10}$$

where is the input voltage and

$$\tau = \frac{L_i L}{R_H}. \tag{11}$$

From (9, 10) we find:

$$\mathrm{v}_\varphi = \frac{2P}{L_i I_o^2} = \frac{2\mathrm{U}}{L_i I_o} = \frac{2\mathrm{U}}{L_i} \bigg/ \frac{U}{R}\left(1 - exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right)\right) = \frac{2\mathrm{R}}{L_i} \bigg/ \left(1 - exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right)\right). \tag{12}$$

Thus, the speed of energy moving in the transient process decreases from infinity (the speed of light in a vacuum) to the value (9).

5. The speed of energy from the batter

The characteristics of the "average battery" are presented below [92]:

Em - battery capacity	60 Ah
P is the density of the electrolyte	1250 kg / m ^ 3
G - weight of electrolyte	1.5 kg
V = G/p is the volume of the electrolyte	0.0012 m ^ 3

R - load resistance	0.047 Ohm
U - voltage on the load	12.8 V
I - load current (starting)	270 A
P = U * I = U ^ 2 / R - load power	3456 W
W = 3600 * Em * U - energy of the condenser (electrolyte)	2764800J
w = W / V is the energy density	2.3 * 10 ^ 9 J \ m ^ 3
S = P - energy flow 3456 W	
b - wire cross-section	100 mm ^ 2
s = S / (b * 10 ^ -6) - energy flux density	3.5 * 10 ^ 7 Wt
$v_\varphi = \frac{w}{s}$ - speed of energy movement	100 m / s
c is the speed of light	300 * 10 ^ 6 m / s

Thus, the speed of energy movement on the wire from the battery is **much less** than the speed of light.

6. Discussion

So, the complete solution of Maxwell's Equations for a wire with direct current consists of two parts:

1) known equation (3.13) in the following form: $H_{o\varphi} = J_o r$, and
2) equations (2.10-2.17, 2.25-2.30) obtained above.

The energy flow along the wire's axis S_z is created by the currents and intensities directed along the radius and the circles. This energy flow is equal to the power released in the load R_H and in the wire resistance. The currents flowing along the radius and the circle are also creating heat losses. Their powers are equal to the energy flows S_r, S_φ, directed along radius and circle.

The question of the way by in which the electromagnetic energy creates current is considered in [19]. There it is shown that there exists a fourth electromagnetic induction created by a change in electromagnetic energy flow. Further we must find the dependence of emf of this induction from the electromagnetic flow density and from the wire parameters. There is a well-known experiment which can provide evidence for existence of this type of induction [17].

It is shown that direct current has a complex structure and extends **inside** the wire along a helical trajectory. In the case of constant current the density of helical trajectory decreases with the decrease of the remaining load resistance. There are two components of the current. The density of the first component J_o is permanent of the whole wire section.

The density of the second component is changing along the wire section so that the current is spreading n a spiral. In cylindrical coordinates $r, \ \varphi, \ z$ this second component has coordinates $J_r, \ J_\varphi, \ J_z$. They can be found as the solution of Maxwell equations.

With invariable density of the main current in a wire the power transmitted by it depends on the structure parameters (α, χ) which influence the density of the turns of helical trajectory. Thus, the same current in a wire can transmit various values of power (depending on the load).

Let us again look at the Fig 1. On segment **AB** the wire transmits the load energy **P.** It is corresponded by a certain values of (α, χ) and the density of coils of the current's helical path. On the segment **CD** the wire transmits only small amount of energy. It corresponds to small value of χ and small density of the coils of current's helical path.

Naturally, the resistivity of the wire itself is also a load. Thus, as the current flows within the wire, the helix of the current's path straightens.

Thus, it is shown that there exists such a solution of Maxwell equations for a wire with constant current which corresponds to the idea of

- law of energy preservation
- helical path of constant current in the wire,
- energy transmission along and inside the wire,
- the dependence of helical path density on the transmitted strength.

Appendix 1

Let us consider the solution of equations (2.5-2.9) in the form of (2.12-2.17). Further the derivatives of r will be designated by strokes. In this case, we rewrite the equations (2.1-2.8) in the following order (2.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8) and renumber them:

$$\frac{j_r(r)}{r} + j_r'(r) - \frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi \cdot j_z(r) = 0\,, \tag{1}$$

$$-\frac{h_r(r)}{r} - h_r'(r) - \frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha + \chi \cdot h_z(r) = 0\,, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot h_z(r)\alpha + h_\varphi(r)\chi = j_r(r), \tag{3}$$

$$h_r(r)\chi - h_z'(r) = j_\varphi(r), \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi(r)}{r} + h_\varphi'(r) - \frac{h_r(r)}{r} \cdot \alpha - j_z(r) = 0, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot j_z(r)\alpha + j_\varphi(r)\chi = 0 \,, \tag{6}$$

$$-j_r(r)\chi - j_z'(r) = 0 \,, \tag{7}$$

$$-\frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r} - j_\varphi'(r) + \frac{j_r(r)}{r} \cdot \alpha = 0 \,. \tag{8}$$

First, we will solve the group of 4 equations (1, 6, 7, 8) with respect to 3 unknown functions $j(r)$. From (6) we find:

$$j_z(r) = -\frac{\chi}{\alpha} r \cdot j_\varphi(r) \,, \tag{11}$$

$$j_z'(r) = -\frac{\chi}{\alpha}\left(j_\varphi(r) + r \cdot j_\varphi'(r)\right). \tag{12}$$

From (7, 12) we find:

$$-j_r(r)\chi + \frac{\chi}{\alpha}\left(j_\varphi(r) + r \cdot j_\varphi'(r)\right) = 0 \,,$$

or

$$\frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r} + j_\varphi'(r) - \frac{j_r(r)}{r} \cdot \alpha = 0 \,. \tag{13}$$

However, equation (13) is the same as (8). Consequently, equation (7) can be excluded from the system of equations (1, 6, 7, 8). The solution of the system of equations (1, 6, 8) is given in Appendix 2 and has the form of the function $F_\alpha(r)$ defined therein:

$$j_\varphi(r) = F_\alpha(r). \tag{14}$$

$$j_z(r) = -\frac{\chi}{\alpha} r \cdot j_\varphi(r) \,, \tag{15}$$

$$j_r(r) = \frac{1}{\alpha}\left(j_\varphi(r) + r \cdot j_\varphi'(r)\right). \tag{16}$$

Having functions $j(r)$ known we solve the system of 4 equations (2-5) with respect to 3 unknown functions $h(r)$. From (3, 4) we find:

$$h_\varphi(r) = -\frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{\alpha}{r} \cdot h_z(r) - j_r(r)\right), \tag{17}$$

$$h_r(r) = \frac{1}{\chi}\left(j_\varphi(r) + h_z'(r)\right). \tag{18}$$

Let us use (17, 18) in (2). So we will find

$$\frac{-1}{r\chi}\left(j_\varphi(r) + h_z'(r)\right) - \frac{1}{\chi}\left(j_\varphi'(r) + h_z''(r)\right) + \frac{\alpha}{r\chi}\left(\frac{\alpha}{r} \cdot h_z(r) - j_r(r)\right) = 0$$

or

$$\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{r}\cdot h_z(r)-h_z'(r)-rh_z''(r)\right)-\left\{\alpha\cdot j_r(r)+j_\varphi(r)+rj_\varphi'(r)\right\}=0. \qquad (19)$$

We substitute (17, 18) into (5). Then we find

$$\frac{1}{r\chi}\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\cdot h_z(r)-j_r(r)\right)+\frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\cdot h_z'(r)-\frac{\alpha}{r^2}\cdot h_z(r)-j_r'(r)\right)+$$

$$+\frac{\alpha}{r\chi}\left(j_\varphi(r)+h_z'(r)\right)-j_z(r)=0$$

or

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\cdot h_z(r)-j_r(r)\right)+r\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\cdot h_z'(r)-\frac{\alpha}{r^2}\cdot h_z(r)-j_r'(r)\right)+$$

$$+\alpha\left(j_\varphi(r)+h_z'(r)\right)-r\chi j_z(r)=0$$

or

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{\alpha}{r}\left(1-\frac{1}{r}\right)\cdot h_z(r)+2\alpha h_z'(r)+\\&+\left\{-j_r(r)-r\cdot j_r'(r)+\alpha\cdot j_\varphi(r)-\chi\cdot r\cdot j_z(r)\right\}=0\end{aligned}. \qquad (20)$$

The right sides (in parentheses) in equations (19) and (20) are zero, since they coincide with equations (8) and (1), respectively. Consequently, equations (19) and (20) are simultaneously equal to zero only if

$$h_z(r)\equiv 0. \qquad (21)$$

Thus the required functions $j_r(r),\ j_\varphi(r),\ j_z(r),\ h_r(r),\ h_\varphi(r),\ h_z(r)$ shall be determined by (14, 16, 15, 18, 17, 21), respectively.

Appendix 2.

Let us consider equations (1, 6, 8) from Appendix 1 and enumerate them:

$$\frac{j_r(r)}{r}+j_r'(r)-\frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r}\alpha+\chi\cdot j_z(r)=0, \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot j_z(r)\alpha+j_\varphi(r)\chi=0, \qquad (2)$$

$$-\frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r}-j_\varphi'(r)+\frac{j_r(r)}{r}\cdot\alpha=0. \qquad (3)$$

From (2) we find:

$$j_\varphi=-\frac{\alpha}{r\chi}\cdot j_z. \qquad (3a)$$

From (1, 3a) we find:

$$\frac{j_r(r)}{r} + j_r'(r) - \alpha \frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r} - \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha} r \cdot j_\varphi(r) = 0 . \quad (4)$$

From (3) we find:

$$j_r(r) = \frac{1}{\alpha}\left(j_\varphi(r) + r \cdot j_\varphi'(r)\right), \quad (5)$$

$$j_r'(r) = \frac{1}{\alpha}\left(2 j_\varphi'(r) + r \cdot j_\varphi''(r)\right). \quad (6)$$

From (4-6) we find:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha}\left(\frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r} + j_\varphi'(r)\right) + \frac{1}{\alpha}\left(2 j_\varphi'(r) + r \cdot j_\varphi''(r)\right) - \alpha \frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r} - \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha} r \cdot j_\varphi(r) = 0 . \quad (7)$$

Simplifying (7) we obtain:

$$-\left(\frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r} + \frac{\partial j_\varphi(r)}{\partial r}\right) - \left(2\frac{\partial j_\varphi(r)}{\partial r} + r\frac{\partial^2 j_\varphi(r)}{\partial r^2}\right) + \alpha^2 \frac{j_\varphi(r)}{r} + \chi^2 r j_\varphi(r) = 0$$

or

$$j_\varphi(r)\left(\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{r} + \chi^2 r\right) - 3\frac{\partial j_\varphi(r)}{\partial r} - r\frac{\partial^2 j_\varphi(r)}{\partial r^2} = 0 \quad (8)$$

or

$$\frac{\partial^2 j_\varphi(r)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{3}{r}\frac{\partial j_\varphi(r)}{\partial r} - j_\varphi(r)\left(\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{r} + \chi^2\right) = 0 \quad (9)$$

Equation (9) is the modified Bessel equation - see Appendix 3. In what follows we will denote its solution as $F_\alpha(r)$. So,

$$j_\varphi(r) = F_\alpha(r), \quad (10)$$

$$j_\varphi'(r) = \frac{d}{dr} F_\alpha(r), \quad (11)$$

Appendix 3.

Equation (9) from Appendix 2 is a modified Bessel equation, which has the following form:

$$\ddot{y} + 3\frac{\dot{y}}{x} - y\left(\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{x^2} + \chi^2\right) = 0, \quad (1)$$

When $x \to 0$ equation (1) takes the form:

$$\ddot{y} + 3\frac{\dot{y}}{x} - y\chi^2 = 0. \quad (2)$$

His solution is:

$$y = Ax^\beta, \quad (3)$$

where A is a constant, and β is determined from the equation

$$\beta^2 + 3\beta - \chi^2 = 0, \quad (4)$$

i.e.

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}\left(-3 \pm \sqrt{3 + 4\chi^2}\right), \ \ \beta < 0 . \qquad (5)$$

Thus, at the first iterations, you can search for a function y in the form (3), and then calculate it by (2). Therefore, to calculate by (1, 3), the values $A, \propto, \chi$ must be known.

Chapter 5a. Milroy Engine

Contents

1. Introduction

The Milroy Engine (ME) [67] is well known. In "youtube" you can view experiments with ME [68-73]. There are attempts to theoretically explain the functioning of ME [74-77, 80]. In [80] the functioning of this engine is explained by the action of non-potential lateral Lorentz forces. In [74] the functioning of this engine is explained by the interaction of magnetic flow created by current spiral *I* in the shaft and modulated variable reluctance of the gap between the holders of the bearing with the currents inducted in the inner holder of the bearing. Without discussing the validity of these theories, it should be noted that they were not brought to the stage when they could be used to calculate ME technical parameters. But such calculations are necessary before mass production begins.

The photographs at the end of the chapter show the various ME constructions. Conductive shaft with flywheels can rotate in two bearings. Through the outer rings of the bearing and through the shaft an electric current is passed. The shift begins to spin up to any side after the first jot.

Along with a very simple design, ME has two considerable disadvantages:

1. Low efficiency
2. Initial acceleration of ME with other engine / motor (in the process ME continues rotation in the direction it was jerked for starting and increases the speed).

It should be noted that the latter disadvantage often has no importance. For example, ME installed on a bicycle could be accelerated by the bicyclist.

The engine ME presented by English physicist R. Milroy in the year 1967 [67]. V.V. Kosyrev, V.D. Ryabkov and N.N. Velman before Milroy in 1963 presented an engine of different construction [82]. Their engine differs fundamentally from the Milroy engine by the absence of one of bearings. The conductive shaft is pressed into the inner ring of the horizontal bearing. So the shaft is hanging on the bearing. The electrical circuit is closed through the outer ring of the bearing and the brush touching the lower face of the shaft. The authors see the cause of rotation in the fact that the shaft "rotates as a result of elastic deformation of the engine's parts when they are heated by electric current flowing through them".

Finally, often the functioning of this engine is explained by the Hoover's effect [77, 84].

Below we are giving another explanation of this engine's operating principle. We show that **inside** the conductor with current there appears a torque. It seems to the author that the Kosyrev's engine cannot be explained in another way.

2. Mathematical model

In Chapter 5, we considered solutions of Maxwell equations for wire with direct current with density J_{oz}. The density of this current is the same over the entire section of the wire. Maxwell equations in this case have the following form:

$$\mathrm{rot}(J) = 0, \quad \text{(a)}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) - J = 0, \quad \text{(b)}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(J) = 0, \quad \text{(c)}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0, \quad \text{(d)}$$

and current density J_{oz} is not included in equations (a, d) since all derivatives of this current are equal to zero.

It was shown that the complete solution of Maxwell equations in this case consists of two parts:

1) known equation of the form

$$H_{o\varphi} = J_{oz} r, \quad (1)$$

2) equations of the form (5.2.10-5.2.17) and (5.2.25-5.2.30) obtained in Chapter 5; these equations combine magnetic

intensities and current densities with known constants $(\alpha, \ \chi)$ and wire radius R.

The currents and intensities determined by these equations are formally independent of the given current J_{oz}. However, they define the flow of energy transmitted through the wire, i.e. that capacity which is produced by load current.

Below we consider the case when there is DC current directed along the circumference, ring current. For example, the coil of the solenoid can be represented as a solid ring cylinder with direct current around its circumference. We denote the density of this given current as $J_{o\varphi}$. Just as in the case of the given current J_{oz} the complete solution of Maxwell equations (a-d) in this case consists of two parts:

1) known equation of the form

$$-\frac{\partial H_{z\mathrm{o}}}{\partial r} = J_{\varphi o}, \tag{17}$$

2) equations (5.2.10-5.2.17) and (5.2.25-5.2.30).

Let us consider the source of current $J_{o\varphi}$. If there is no rotation of the rod, the direct current with density J_{oz} flows through it. Free electrons of this current move with some velocity along the rod. When the rod rotates, free electrons of this current also acquire the circumferential velocity. Thus, there is so called convection current, which is the current with density $J_{o\varphi}$. Aikhenvald has shown [86] that the convection current creates also the magnetic intensity. Therefore, the current with density $J_{o\varphi}$ creates the magnetic intensity (17).

Thus, the charges with density q and velocity v (*velocity of electrons in the wire)* move along the wire in the current J_o, where

$$J_o = qv. \tag{18}$$

If the rod rotates with angular rotation ω, then

$$J_{\varphi o} = q\omega \cdot r \tag{19}$$

or, with consideration of (4),

$$J_{\varphi o}(r) = J_o \omega \cdot r / v. \tag{20}$$

Consequently, in the rotating rod of the Milroy engine the direct convection current with density (20) flows along the wire circumference together with axial current J_o.

From (17, 20) we find:

$$H_{zo} = \frac{J_o \omega \cdot r^2}{2v}. \tag{21}$$

Further, it will be shown that the solution of equations (1-16) implies the existence of driving moment M in the rod. This driving moment increases the rotation speed, thereby increasing the convection current $J_{o\varphi}$. Balance occurs when the specified driving moment and the braking moment on the engine shaft are equal (at given current J_{oz}). This phenomenon is analogous to the fact that the currents flowing along the wire, under the influence of Ampere force, shift the wire as a whole (in ordinary electric motors).

Finally, it is possible to imagine a design where an additional radial magnetic intensities H_{or} is created in the rod.
One can also imagine a design where an additional axial magnetic intensities H_{2oz} is created in the rod.

3. Electromagnetic energy flux

Section 3 of Chapter 5 shows that the electromagnetic flux density and Lorentz magnetic force density in DC wire are connected by the following relationships:

$$S = E \times H, \tag{1}$$

$$S = \rho J \times H = \frac{\rho}{\mu} J \times B, \tag{3}$$

$$F = J \times B, \tag{4}$$

$$F = \mu S/\rho, \tag{5}$$

where ρ, μ - electrical resistivity and magnetic permeability. Consequently, in a wire with direct current the density of Lorentz magnetic force is proportional to Poynting vector.

In cylindrical coordinates, the densities of these flows of energy by coordinates are expressed by the formula of the form – see (5.3.12):

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix} = \rho(J \times H) = \rho \begin{bmatrix} J_\varphi H_z - (J_z + J_o)(H_\varphi + H_{o\varphi}) \\ J_z H_r - J_r H_z + J_o H_r \\ J_r H_\varphi - J_\varphi H_r + J_r H_{o\varphi} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{6}$$

For Milroy engine, this formula is amended due to values H_{zo}, $J_{\varphi o}$ and takes the following form:

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix} = \rho(J \times H) = \rho \begin{bmatrix} (J_\varphi + J_{\varphi o})(H_z + H_{zo}) - (J_z + J_o)(H_\varphi + H_{o\varphi}) \\ (J_z + J_o)H_r - J_r(H_z + H_{zo}) \\ J_r(H_\varphi + H_{o\varphi}) - (J_\varphi + J_{\varphi o})H_r \end{bmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

According to (5) we can find Lorentz forces acting on volume unit,

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} F_r \\ F_\varphi \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix}. \quad (8)$$

3a. Torque

In (3.8), in particular, F_φ is the rotational force acting on the shaft in the volume unit of layer with radius r. Therefore, density of driving moment acting on the shaft in the layer with radius r is equal to:

$$\mathrm{M}(r) = r \cdot F_\varphi. \quad (9)$$

From (7, 8) we can find:

$$S_\varphi = \rho[(J_z + J_o)H_r - J_r(H_z + H_{zo} + H_{2zo})], \quad (11)$$

$$F_\varphi = \frac{\mu}{\rho} S_\varphi = \mu \begin{bmatrix} (J_z + J_o)(H_r + H_{ro}) - \\ -J_r(H_z + H_{zo} + H_{2zo}) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

From (9, 12) we can find:

$$M(r) = r \cdot F_\varphi = \mu \cdot r \begin{bmatrix} (J_z + J_o)(H_r + H_{ro}) - \\ -J_r(H_z + H_{zo} + H_{2zo}) \end{bmatrix}$$

or, with consideration of (2.21),

$$M(r) = \mu \cdot r \begin{bmatrix} (J_z + J_o)(H_r + H_{ro}) - \\ -J_r\left(H_z + H_{2zo} + \dfrac{J_o\omega \cdot r^2}{2v}\right) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

In Chapter 5 it is shown that $H_z \equiv 0$. Then

$$M(r) = \mu \cdot r \begin{bmatrix} (J_z + J_o)(H_r + H_{ro}) - \\ -J_r\left(H_{2zo} + \dfrac{J_o\omega \cdot r^2}{2v}\right) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (14)$$

Formula (14) determines the density of the torque acting on the shaft in a layer with a radius r. Recall from Chapter 5 that

$$J_r. = -j_r(r)\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \quad (15)$$

$$J_z. = j_z(r)\sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \quad (16)$$

$$H_{r}. = h_r(r)\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z)\,, \tag{17}$$

where

$$j_\varphi(r) = F_\alpha(r), \tag{18}$$

$$j_r(r) = \left(j_\varphi(r) + r \cdot j'_\varphi(r)\right)/\alpha\,, \tag{19}$$

$$j_z(r) = -\frac{\chi}{\alpha} r \cdot j_\varphi(r)\,, \tag{20}$$

$$h_r(r) = j_\varphi(r)/\chi\,, \tag{21}$$

Here the constants χ, α and the Bessel function $F_\alpha(r)$ are defined in Chapter 5. Combining (14-17), we get:

$$M(r) = \mu \cdot r \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \left(j_z(r)\sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z) + J_o\right) \cdot \\ \cdot \left(h_r(r)\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z) + H_{ro}\right) \end{bmatrix} + \\ - H_{2zo} j_r(r)\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z) + \\ + \dfrac{J_o \omega \cdot r^2 j_r(r)}{2v}\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z) \end{bmatrix} \tag{22}$$

The total torque is calculated as an integral of the form

$$\overline{M} = \iiint\limits_{r,\varphi,z} M(r) dr d\varphi dz\,. \tag{23}$$

This integral can be represented as the sum of integrals:

$$\overline{M} = \overline{M_1} + \overline{M_2} + \overline{M_3} + \overline{M_4} + \overline{M_5} + \overline{M_6}\,, \tag{24}$$

where the summands are defined in Appendix 1.

These relationships allow calculation of the mechanical torque in the Milroy engine.

In Appendix 1 it is shown that in the ordinary Milroy engine the magnitude of the moment (21) is negligible, if $\omega = 0$, i.e. there is no starting torque. However, when $H_{ro} \neq 0$ and\or $H_{2zo} \neq 0$ there is a **significant starting torque**.

4. An Additional Experiment

We may propose an experiment in which the previously suggested explanations of the reasons for the rotation of Milroy engine are not acceptable (in the author's view). We should give the opportunity to a rod with current to rotate freely. This can be realized in the following way – see Fig. 2. A copper roll with pointed ends is clamped between two carbon brushes so that it could rotate. The carbon brushes are needed in order that the contacts would not be welded at strong currents. In accordance with the theory contained in this paper, in such a structure the shaft must rotate. This will permit to refrain from the consideration of several hypothesis for the explanation of Milroy engine functioning.

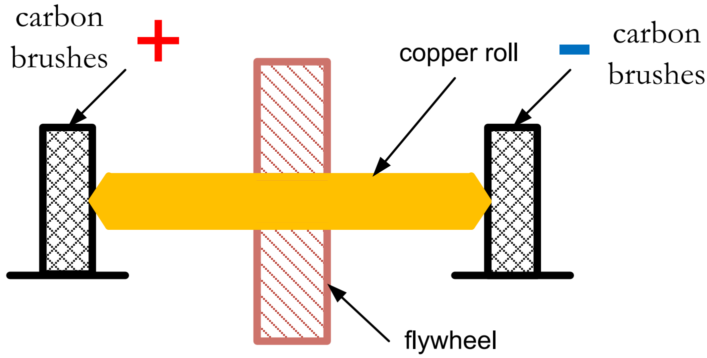


Fig. 2.

5. About the Law of Impulse Conservation

We need to pay attention to the fact that in the Milroy engine the Law of mechanical impulse conservation is clearly violated. This is due to the fact that in the rod there exist an electromagnetic impulse with a flow of electromagnetic energy. And this once more confirms that the torque exists **inside** the wire.

Appendix 1. Calculation of the torque

We transform (3a.22). Then we get:

$$M(r)=\mu\cdot r\left[\begin{array}{l} j_z(r)h_r(r)\sin(\alpha\varphi+\chi z)\cdot\cos(\alpha\varphi+\chi z)+ \\ +j_z(r)\sin(\alpha\varphi+\chi z)H_{ro}+J_oH_{ro}+ \\ +\left[J_o\left(h_r(r)+\dfrac{\omega\cdot r^2 j_r(r)}{2v}\right)-H_{2zo}j_r(r)\right]\cos(\alpha\varphi+\chi z) \end{array}\right]. \quad (1)$$

The total torque is calculated as an integral of the form

$$\overline{M}=\iiint\limits_{r,\varphi,z}\mu\cdot r\left[\begin{array}{l} j_z(r)h_r(r)\sin(...)\cdot\cos(...)+ \\ +j_z(r)\sin(...)H_{ro}+J_oH_{ro}+ \\ +\left[J_o\left(h_r(r)+\dfrac{\omega\cdot r^2 j_r(r)}{2v}\right)-H_{2zo}j_r(r)\right]\cos(...) \end{array}\right]drd\varphi dz. \quad (2)$$

This integral can be represented as the sum of integrals:

$$\overline{M_1} = \iiint_{r,\varphi,z} \mu \cdot r\left[J_o H_{ro}\right] drd\varphi dz\ , \tag{3}$$

$$\overline{M_2} = \iiint_{r,\varphi,z} \mu \cdot r\left[j_z(r) h_r(r)\sin(...)\cdot\cos(...)\right] drd\varphi dz\ , \tag{4}$$

$$\overline{M_3} = \iiint_{r,\varphi,z} \mu \cdot r\left[j_z(r)\sin(...)H_{ro}\right] drd\varphi dz\ , \tag{5}$$

$$\overline{M_4} = \iiint_{r,\varphi,z} \mu \cdot J_o r h_r(r)\cos(...) drd\varphi dz\ , \tag{6}$$

$$\overline{M_5} = \iiint_{r,\varphi,z} \mu \cdot J_o r\left(\frac{\omega \cdot r^2 j_r(r)}{2v}\right)\cos(...) drd\varphi dz\ , \tag{7}$$

$$\overline{M_6} = -\iiint_{r,\varphi,z} \mu \cdot r H_{2zo} j_r(r)\cos(...) drd\varphi dz \tag{8}$$

or

$$\overline{M_1} = \mu \cdot J_o H_{ro} \iiint_{r,\varphi,z} \cdot rdrd\varphi dz = \mu \cdot J_o H_{ro} \pi R^2 L\ , \tag{9}$$

$$\overline{M_2} = \mu \cdot \left(\int_r M_{2r}(r)dr\right) M_{S2}\ , \tag{10}$$

$$\overline{M_3} = \mu \cdot H_{ro}\left(\int_r M_{3r}(r)dr\right) M_{S3}\ , \tag{11}$$

$$\overline{M_4} = \mu \cdot J_o\left(\int_r M_{4r}(r)dr\right) M_{S4}\ , \tag{12}$$

$$\overline{M_5} = \frac{\mu \cdot \omega}{2v} J_o\left(\int_r M_{5r}(r)dr\right) M_{S4}\ , \tag{13}$$

$$\overline{M_6} = -\mu \cdot H_{2zo}\left(\int_r M_{6r}(r)dr\right) M_{S4}\ . \tag{14}$$

where

$$M_{S2} = \left(\iint_{\varphi,z} \left[\sin(...)\cdot\cos(...)\right] d\varphi dz\right), \tag{15}$$

$$M_{S3}(r) = \left(\iint_{\varphi,z} \sin(...) d\varphi dz\right), \tag{16}$$

$$M_{S4}=\left(\iint_{\varphi,z}\cos(\ldots)d\varphi dz\right), \qquad (17)$$

$$M_{2r}(r)=r\cdot j_z(r)h_r(r), \qquad (18)$$

$$M_{3r}(r)=r\cdot j_z(r), \qquad (19)$$

$$M_{4r}(r)=r\cdot h_r(r), \qquad (20)$$

$$M_{5r}(r)=r^3 j_r(r), \qquad (21)$$

$$M_{6r}(r)=r\cdot j_r(r). \qquad (22)$$

The integrals (10-14) include the $h_r(r)$, $j_r(r)$, $j_z(r)$, $f(r)=[j_z(r)h_r(r)]$, (18-22).

It is important to note the following. In the usual Milroye engine there is no intensities H_{ro}, H_{2zo}. Moreover, the terms (9, 11, 14) are equal to zero, i.e. in a conventional Milrow motor torque

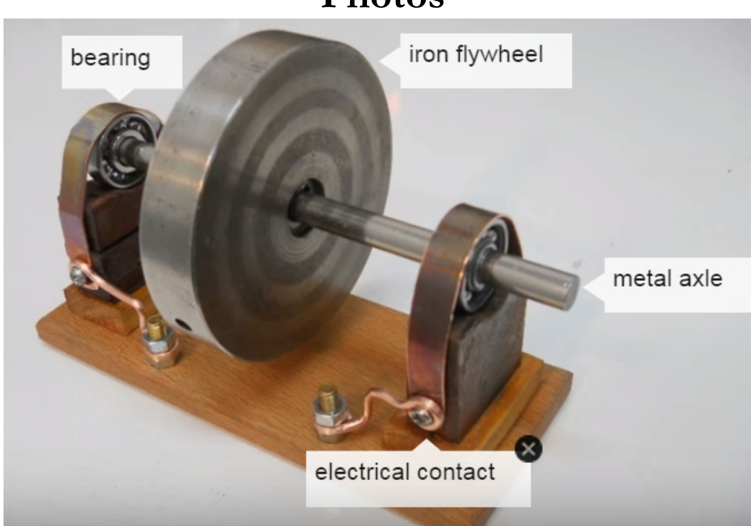
$$\overline{M}=\overline{M_2}+\overline{M_4}+\overline{M_5}\ . \qquad (23)$$

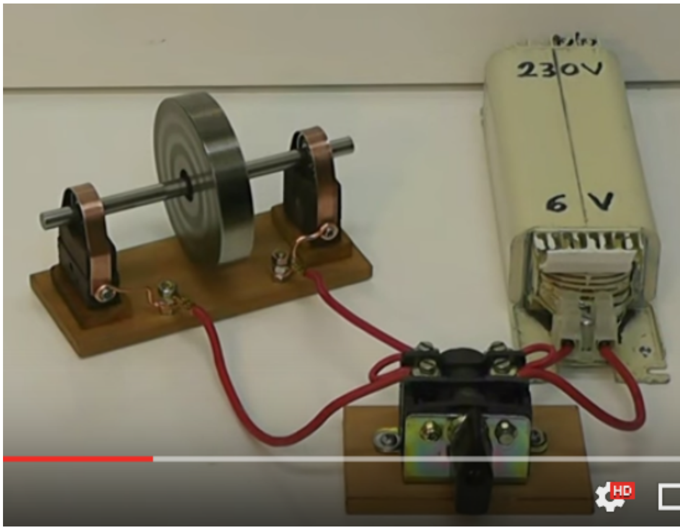
At $\omega=0$ with only the torque remaining

$$\overline{M}=\overline{M_2}+\overline{M_4}\ , \qquad (24)$$

This moment is a starting in the usual Milroy engine and its magnitude is negligible. However, when $H_{ro}\neq 0$ and\or $H_{2zo}\neq 0$, the torque exists, even at $\omega=0$. Consequently, **when $H_{ro}\neq 0$ и\или $H_{2zo}\neq 0$ there is a significant starting torque**.

Photos

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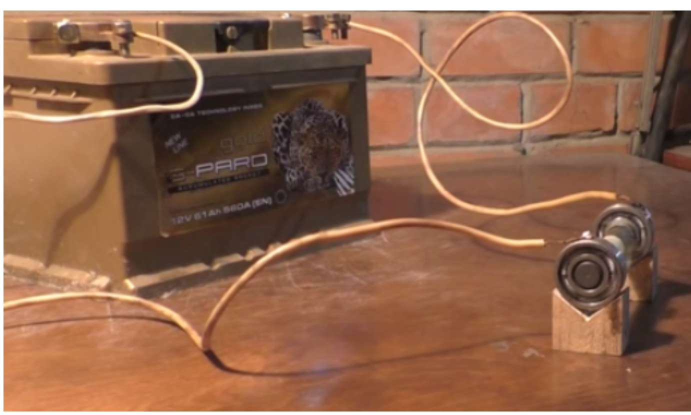

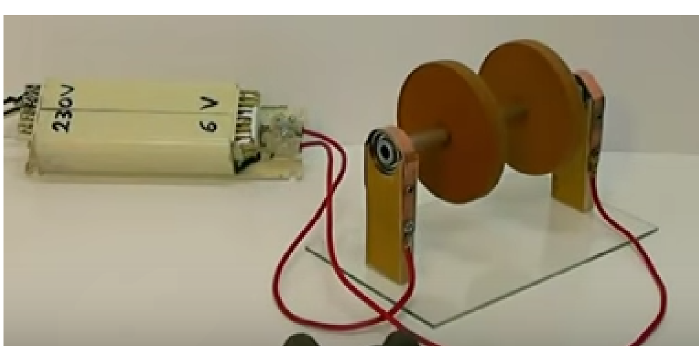
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Chapter 5c. Magnetoresistance

The magnetoresistive effect is known, which consists in the fact that the electrical resistance of a material depends on the magnetic induction of the magnetic field in which the material is локатед, the so-called magnetoresistance [114]. Below, we consider a conductor with direct current in a magnetic field and show that the existence of magnetoresistance directly follows from the solution of Maxwell's equations.

Chapter 5 dealt with the solution of Maxwell's equations for a wire with direct current. It shows that in a wire with direct current the density of the Lorentz magnetic force acting along the wire axis is proportional to the Poynting vector - the energy flux density. This force drives electrical charges. It is this force that overcomes the resistance of the material of the wire to the movement of charges.

Chapter 5a shows the calculation of this force. It is shown that it also depends on the intensity of the external magnetic field. Consequently, the effect of an external magnetic field manifests itself as a change in the resistance of the wire.

Chapter 5d. The Solution of Maxwell's equations for a wire with a constant current in a magnetic field

Contents

1. Introduction

Here we look at the wire, which is in a constant magnetic field.

2. Wire with direct current

Chapter 5 deals with Maxwell's equations for a wire through which direct current flows with a density of J_o. The solution obtained there can be used without change in this case. It has the following form:

$$J_r. = j_r(r) \cdot \text{co}, \tag{2}$$

$$J_\varphi. = -j_\varphi(r) \cdot \text{si}, \tag{3}$$

$$J_z. = j_z(r) \cdot \text{si}, \tag{4}$$

$$H_r. = -h_r(r) \cdot \text{co}, \tag{5}$$

$$H_\varphi. = -h_\varphi(r) \cdot \text{si}, \tag{6}$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r) \cdot \text{si}, \tag{7}$$

$$\text{co} = -\cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \tag{8}$$

$$\text{si} = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \tag{9}$$

where α, χ are some constants, $j(r)$, $h(r)$ are some functions of the coordinate r, namely

$$j_\varphi(r) = F_\alpha(r), \tag{10}$$

$$j_r(r) = \left(j_\varphi(r) + r \cdot j'_\varphi(r)\right)/\alpha, \tag{11}$$

$$j_z(r) = -\frac{\chi}{\alpha} r \cdot j_\varphi(r), \tag{12}$$

$$h_z(r) \equiv 0, \tag{13}$$

$$h_\varphi(r) = j_r(r)/\chi, \tag{14}$$

$$h_r(r) = j_\varphi(r)/\chi, \tag{15}$$

moreover, the function $F_\propto(r)$ is a solution of the modified Bessel equation. For small r, this function takes the form

$$y = Ax^\beta, \tag{16}$$

where A is a constant, and

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}\left(-3 \pm \sqrt{3 + 4\chi^2}\right),\ \beta < 0. \tag{17}$$

To calculate using these equations, the quantities $A, \propto, \chi$ should be known. The resulting solution determines the value of energy flux S entering the wire, i.e. power P which enters the wire. Thus, the **values of $A, \propto, \chi$ determine the magnitude of the power P**.

The value of J_o is determined by the magnitude of the power P and the load resistance. The existence of a non-zero current density $J_o$ensures the existence of a non-zero solution of the system of Maxwell equations, which follows from the equation

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = J_z, \tag{18}$$

Indeed, if J_z exists, then magnetic intensities H_r and \ or H_φ must also exist. At the same time, the Maxwell system of equations must have a nonzero solution. However, the constant J_o is not formally included in the solution of these equations. This is explained by the fact that J_o creates tension $H_{\varphi o} = J_o r$ and both of these values - $H_{\varphi o}, J_o$ can be excluded from equation (18).

Chapter 5 shows that the density of this energy flow is determined (in the SI system) by the formula:

$$S(r) = \rho\left(j_r(r) h_\varphi(r) - j_\varphi(r) h_r(r)\right), \tag{19}$$

where ρ is the resistivity of the wire. So, the solution of Maxwell's equations in the form of functions $j(r), h(r)$ determines the energy flux density $S(r)$. Obviously, there is an inverse relationship: $S(r)$ defines the functions $j(r), h(r)$. This inverse problem is a mathematically considered solution, but it is important for us to further emphasize that Nature solves this inverse problem.

3. Wire in a longitudinal magnetic field

In Section 2, it was assumed that there is a direct current with a density J_o in the wire. This current is created by **the flow of energy entering the wire from the end**. Suppose now that there is a **longitudinal** magnetic intensity H_z. The existence of a non-uniform and **non-uniformly distributed along the radius** of the longitudinal magnetic intensity H_z ensures the existence of a non-zero solution of the system of Maxwell equations, which follows from the equation

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} = J_\varphi, \tag{1}$$

Indeed, if there is $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r}$, (since there is a magnetic intensity H_z unevenly distributed along the radius), then there must be a magnetic intensity H_r and current density J_φ. Moreover, the Maxwell system of equations must have a nonzero solution. It still has the form given in section 2.

It follows that in a wire that is in a non-uniform longitudinal magnetic field, there is a solution to the Maxwell equations in the form given in Section 2. Therefore, there is an energy flow in this wire, the density of which is determined by (2.19) The source of this energy flow obviously, is the source of magnetic intensity H_z.

This energy flow generates a longitudinal constant current in the wire. Thus, there is a conversion of the energy of the longitudinal constant magnetic field in the wire into electrical energy, which is transferred by direct current along the wire.

Example 1

Consider a solenoid, a metal rod located along the axis of the solenoid and closed outside the solenoid. The current in the coil of the solenoid creates magnetic intensity in the rod. In accordance with the above, a current should appear in the rod.

4. Wire in a circular magnetic field

Now suppose that there is a **circular** magnetic intensity H_φ **unevenly distributed along the radius**. The existence of such intensity ensures the existence of a non-zero solution of the system of Maxwell equations, which follows from the equation

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = J_z, \qquad (1)$$

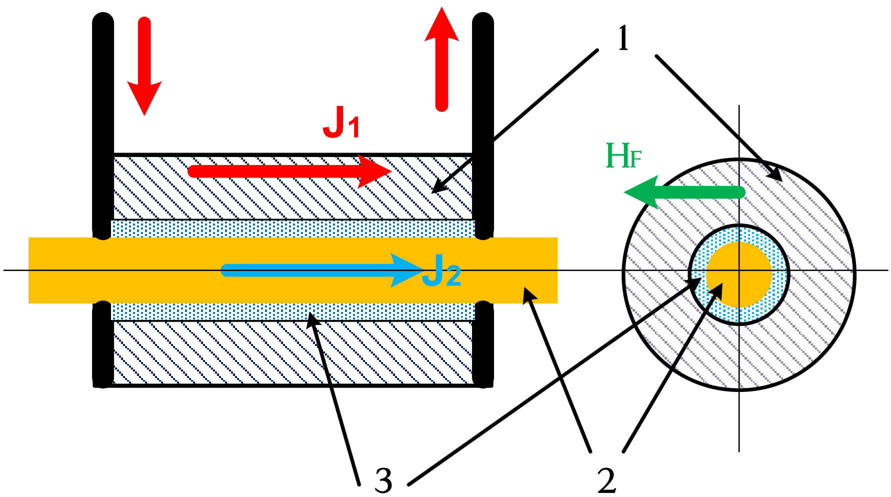
Indeed, if there is $\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r}$ (since there is a magnetic intensity H_φ unevenly distributed along the radius), then there must be a magnetic intensity H_r and \ or current density J_z. Moreover, the Maxwell system of equations must have a nonzero solution.

Similarly to the previous one, it follows that in a wire that is in an inhomogeneous circular magnetic field, there is a solution to Maxwell's equations in the form given in Section 2. Consequently, there is an energy flow in this wire, the density of which is determined by (2.19). Energy flow, obviously, is the source of magnetic intensity H_φ.

This energy flow generates a longitudinal constant current in the wire. Thus, there is a conversion of the energy of the ring constant magnetic field in the wire into electrical energy, which is transferred by direct current along the wire.

Example 1

In fig. 1 shows a tubular wire 1 inside which a wire 2 passes, insulated from wire 1 by a dielectric 3. If current J_2 flows through wire 2, then a ring magnetic field H_φ appears in the body of wire 1. In accordance with the above, a circular ring magnetic field in wire 1 creates a constant current J_1 in this wire. The effect should be stronger if wire 1 is ferromagnetic.



F

ig. 1.

5. Wire in a transverse magnetic field

Now suppose that there is a transverse magnetic intensity H_r. The existence of such a strength ensures the existence of a nonzero solution of the system of Maxwell equations, which follows from the equation

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r}+\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r}-\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi}=J_z,$$

Indeed, if H_r exists, then magnetic intensity H_φ and \ or current density J_z must exist. Moreover, the Maxwell system of equations must have a nonzero solution.

Similarly to the previous one, it follows that in a wire that is in a circular magnetic field, there is a solution to Maxwell's equations in the form given in Section 2. Therefore, there is an energy flow in this wire, the density of which is determined by (2.19). The source of this energy flow, obviously, is the source of magnetic intensity H_r.

This energy flow generates a longitudinal constant current in the wire. Thus, there is a conversion of the energy of the radial constant magnetic field in the wire into electrical energy transferred by direct current along the wire.

Example 1

In fig. 1 shows an annular wire 1 located in the gap of two permanent magnets 2. The magnetic intensity in this gap is the intensity H_r, which penetrates the wire 1 along the radius. In accordance with the above, the radial magnetic field in wire 1 creates a constant current J in this wire. The effect should be stronger if wire 1 is ferromagnetic.

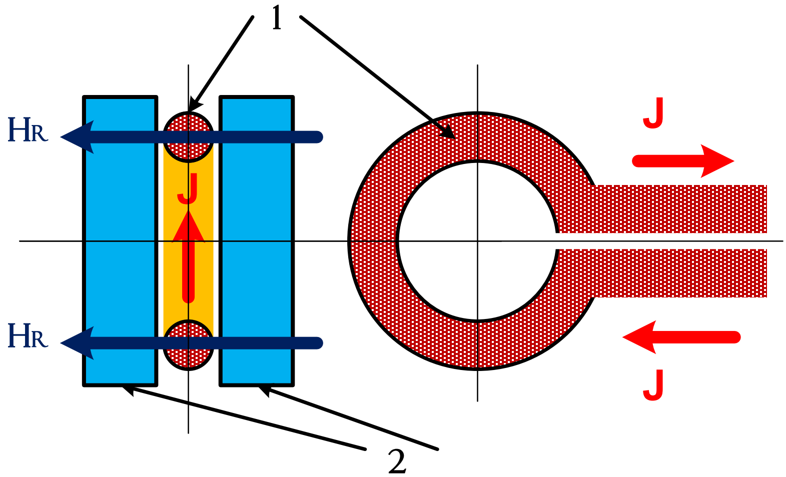


Fig. 1.

Example 2

The magnetic intensity H_r can be created by a permanent ring magnet in the wire - the winding of this permanent magnet - see fig. 1 and fig. 2

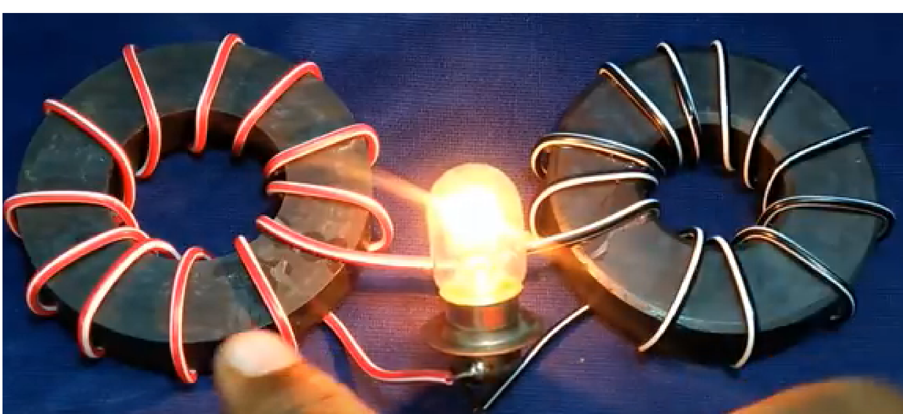


Fig. 1 from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPH1WNXMlow.

Fig. 2 from http://www.inventedelectricity.com/free-energy-generator-magnet-coil-100-real-new-technology-new-idea-project/

6. Summary

The above shows that

1. a stream of electromagnetic energy is transmitted from a source of magnetic field to a wire in a magnetic field,
2. a flow of electromagnetic energy circulates in a magnetic field with a magnetic flux - see Chapter 5e.
3. the flow of electromagnetic energy creates an electromotive force that moves the charges in the wire [19],
4. while in the wire there is a longitudinal constant current.

The experiments shown in section 5 are often viewed as generators of unlimited energy stored in permanent magnets. However, in fact, they demonstrate the exact opposite - the limited energy of the permanent magnet: the light bulbs gradually go out.

Chapter 5e. Solving Maxwell's equations for a permanent magnet. Recovery of magnet energy.

Contents

1. Permanent conductive magnet

Chapter 5d shows that in a wire that is in a longitudinal magnetic field, there is an electromagnetic field and streams of electromagnetic energy.

Consider a permanent conductive magnet. Obviously, it can be identified with a wire in a longitudinal magnetic field. Consequently, in such a magnet there is a longitudinal flow of electromagnetic energy. Thus, in a permanent magnet, in addition to the magnetic flow, there is an electromagnetic flow.

This flow closes through the air and partially disperses. The scattering would have led to the loss of energy and the demagnetization of the permanent magnet. Why does he save his energy indefinitely?

To answer this question, we recall that the flow of electromagnetic energy is an electromagnetic wave, and the stationary flow of electromagnetic energy is a standing electromagnetic wave. Consequently, a standing electromagnetic wave exists inside and around the permanent magnet. In [124], it was shown that a standing electromagnetic wave cools the air and thereby attracts heat flux into its area, which increases the energy of this wave. Thus, the flow of electromagnetic energy is constantly replenished by heat flow.

The heat flow energy may exceed the energy loss due to dissipation, but the energy of the permanent magnet cannot exceed the energy of the saturated state. The energy of the heat flux at a lower temperature may be less than the energy loss due to dissipation and then the magnet is demagnetized. The last statement corresponds to reality.

As for the basic assumption about the effect of heat flux on the conservation of energy of a permanent magnet, it can be checked with a simple (but inaccessible for the author) **experiment**: we place a permanent magnet with an internal heater in a vacuum chamber and make sure that it demagnetizes.

2. Stationary flow of electromagnetic energy

If the magnetic circuit of a permanent magnet is closed with a ferrite jumper, then magnetic flux and electromagnetic flux will circulate in this circuit. In this case, the term "flow" for a stationary magnetic field can only be conditionally used, since the magnetic flux does not have a moving speed.

The stationary electromagnetic energy flow is also retained. Its existence does not contradict our physical understanding [3]. The presence of this flow in a static system was studied by Feynman [13]. He provides an example of an energy flow in a system consisting of an electric charge and a permanent magnet which are fixed and closely spaced.

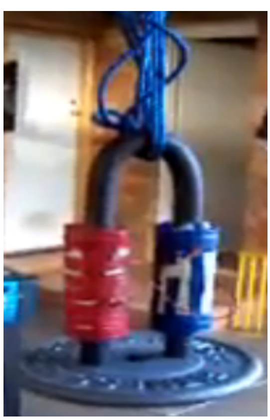


Рис. 2.

Рис. 3.

Other experiments [38] demonstrating this effect are also available. Fig. 2 shows an electromagnet which retains its attractive force after the current is switched off. Edward Leedskalnin is assumed to use such electromagnets in constructing the famous Coral Castle, see Fig. 3 [38]. In these electromagnets (or solenoids), the electromagnetic energy in not zero at the instant the current is switched off. This energy can be dissipated by radiation and heat loss. However, if these factors are not significant (at least at the initial phase), the electromagnetic energy must be conserved. With electromagnetic oscillations, the electromagnetic energy flow must be induced and propagate WITHIN the solenoid structure. This flow can be interrupted by destructing the structure. In this case, according to the energy conservation law, the work should be done equal to the electromagnetic energy which dissipates on destruction of the solenoid structure. This means that a "destructor" should overcome a force. It is this fact that is demonstrated in the above-specified experiments.

Mathematical models of similar solenoid structures based on the Maxwell equations are examined in [39]. The conditions are identified which are to be met to maintain the electromagnetic energy flow for an unlimited time period.

Chapter 6. Single-Wire Energy Emission and Transmission

Contents

1. Wire Emission

Once again (as in Chapter 2), we deal with an AC low-resistance wire. It incurs radiation loss, though loses no heat. Emission comes from the side surface of the wire. Vector of emission energy flux density is directed along the wire radius and has S value, see 2.4.4 – 2.4.6 in Chapter 2. So,

$$\overline{S_r} = \eta \iint_{r,\varphi} \left[s_r \cdot si^2 \right] dr \cdot d\varphi , \tag{1}$$

where

$$s_r = \left(e_\varphi h_z - e_z h_\varphi \right) \tag{2}$$

or, with regard to formulas given in the Table 1 of Chapter 2,

$$s_r = -e_z(R) h_\varphi(R) = -\frac{2\chi R}{\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} e_\varphi^2 (R) = -\frac{2A^2 \chi R}{\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} R^{2\alpha-2}, \tag{3}$$

where *R* means a wire radius. In addition, consider formula (see (32) in the Appendix 1 of Chapter 2).

$$\chi = \pm \frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \text{ или } \chi = sign(\chi)\cdot \frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \text{, где } sign(\chi) = \pm 1. \tag{4}$$

Thus, we obtain:

$$s_r = -sign(\chi)\cdot \frac{2A^2 \omega\varepsilon}{\alpha c} R^{2\alpha-1}, \tag{5}$$

From (1,5) we obtain:

$$\overline{S_r} = -sign(\chi)\cdot \frac{2A^2 \omega\varepsilon}{\alpha c} R^{2\alpha-1} \eta \int_{\varphi} si^2 d\varphi = -sign(\chi)\cdot \frac{2A^2 \omega\varepsilon}{\alpha c} R^{2\alpha-1} \eta\pi .$$

With additional (1.4.2), we finally obtain:

$$\overline{S_r} = -sign(\chi)\cdot \frac{A^2 \omega\varepsilon}{2\alpha} R^{2\alpha-1}. \tag{6}$$

Obviously, the value must be positive, as emission does exist. By the way, this fact disproves a well-known theory of an energy flux propagating beyond the wire and entering it from the outside.

As value (6) is positive, condition

$$-sign(\chi)\cdot sign(\alpha)=1, \tag{7}$$

must assert, i.e. values $\chi, \cdot\alpha$ must be of opposite sign. In this connection, for later use we take formula of the type

$$\overline{S_r}=\frac{A^2\omega\varepsilon}{2|\alpha|}R^{2\alpha-1}. \tag{8}$$

The formula calculates the amount of energy flux emitted by the wire of unit length. Correlate this formula with the one (2.4.15) for the density of energy flux flowing along the wire:

$$\overline{S_z}=\frac{A^2c\sqrt{\varepsilon/\mu}\left(1-\cos(4\alpha\pi)\right)}{8\pi\alpha(2\alpha-1)}R^{2\alpha-1}. \tag{9}$$

Consequently,

$$\zeta=\frac{\overline{S_r}}{\overline{S_z}}=\frac{4\pi(2\alpha-1)\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}}{c\cdot\left(1-\cos(4\alpha\pi)\right)}. \tag{10}$$

So, the wire emits a portion of a longitudinal energy flux of

$$\overline{S_r}=\zeta\cdot\overline{S_z}. \tag{11}$$

Let energy flux is $\overline{S_{zo}}$ in the beginning of wire. Energy flux the wire emits along the L length, can be obtained from the following formula

$$\overline{S_{rL}}=\overline{S_{zo}}(1-\zeta)^L. \tag{12}$$

Energy flux remaining in the wire

$$\overline{S_{zL}}=\overline{S_{zo}}-\overline{S_{rL}}=\overline{S_{zo}}\left(1-(1-\zeta)^L\right). \tag{13}$$

Thus, we can calculate the length of wire where the flux remains

$$\overline{S_{zL}}=\beta\cdot\overline{S_{zo}}. \tag{14}$$

The length can be found from the expression

$$\beta=\left(1-(1-\zeta)^L\right),$$

i.e.

$$L=\ln(1-\beta)/\ln(1-\zeta). \tag{15}$$

Example 1. With $\alpha=1.2,\ \varepsilon=1,\ \mu=1$, we obtain $\zeta\approx10\omega/c$. If $\omega=3\cdot10^3$ so will $\zeta\approx3\cdot10\cdot10^3/3\cdot10^{10}=10^{-6}$. The length of wire that keeps 1% of initial flux makes

$$L=\ln(1-0.01)/\ln(1-\zeta)\approx9950\ \text{sm}.$$

2. Single-Wire Transmission of Energy

A body of convincing experiments show the transmission of energy along one wire.

1. [29] analyses a transmitting antenna of long wire type that finds its use in amateur short-wave communication. The author says the antenna has "*an adequate circular pattern that allows the communication to be established almost in all directions*", whereas in the direction of wire axis "*a considerable amplification develops and grows as antenna length increases… As the length of the increases, the main lobe of the pattern tends to approach antenna axis as close as possible. In the process, emission directed towards the main lobe gets stronger*". Both from the fact that long wire emits in all directions and from the previous part it follows that energy flux flows along the wire. It is significant that energy flux exists without any external electrical voltage at the wire tips.

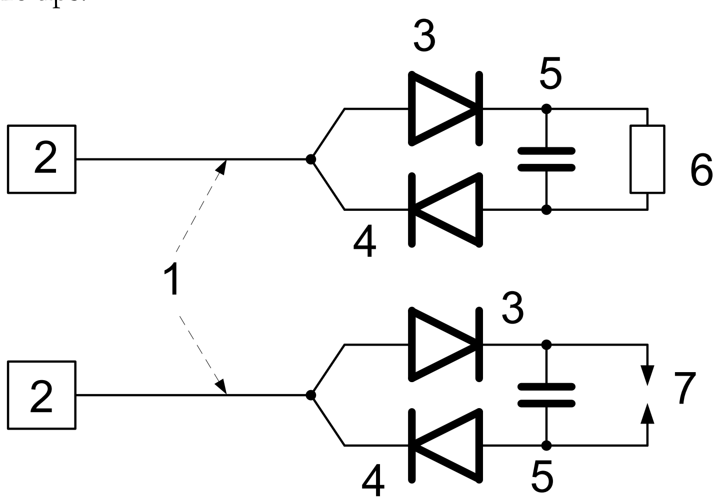


Рис. 1.

2. S.V. Avramenko's long-known experiment in single-wire transmission of electrical energy, also named Avramenko's fork. First, it was described in [30] and then in [31] -see Fig.1. [30] reported that the experimental arrangement included a generator 2 up to 100 kWt of power to generate 8 kHz voltage that went to Tesla's transformer. One tip of the secondary winding was loose, while the other end connected Avramenko's fork. Avramenko's fork was a closed circuit that included <u>two series diodes 3 and 4</u> , whose common point was connected to the wire 1, and a load, with capacitor 5 connected in parallel to it. Several incandescent lamps – resistance 6 (alternative 1) or discharger (alternative

2) formed the load. Open circuit allowed Avramenko to transmit about 1300 Wt of power between the generator and the load. Electrical bulbs glowed brightly. Wire current was very weak, and a thin tungsten wire in the line 1 did not even run hot. That was the main reason why the findings of the Avramenko's experiment were difficult to explain.

On the one hand, the structure offers quite an attractive method of electrical energy transmission, whereas, on the other hand, it apparently violates laws of electrical engineering. Since then, many authors experimented with that structure and offered theories to explain phenomena observed – see e.g. [32-34]. However, no theory has been universally accepted. the wire tips. Here also energy flux exists without any external electrical voltage at the wire tips.

3. Laser beam should also be included in this list. Laser obviously directs energy flux into the laser beam. The energy, that may be rather considerable, incurs almost no loss when transmitted along the laser beam and, on its exit, is converted into the heat energy.

4. Known are experiments by Kosinov [35] that showed the glowing of the burned incandescent lamps. It was reported that "*incandescent lamps burned most often in more than two places, with not only spiral, but current conductors of the lamp burning. With the first circuit break took place, over some time lamps light was even brighter than one produced before burning. The lamps kept glowing until burning of the next portion of the circuit. In this experiment, inner circuit of one lamp burned in as many as four places! Spiral burned in two places, as well as both lead electrodes in the lamp. The lamp went off no sooner than the fourth leg of the circuit burned, i.e. the electrode where the spiral is attached*". Here, too, energy flux exists with no external electrical voltage at the wire tips. It is significant that burned lamp consumes even more power sufficient to burn the next leg of the spiral.

5. There is an experiment known for charging a capacitor through the Avramenko's plug [66]. In this experiment, the circuit diagram shown in Figure 1 above is used but there is no resistor 6. The author of the experiment notes that the capacitor is charged from zero through the Avramenko's plug slowly (3 volts per 2 hours) but faster than without this plug (charge without plug is the charge of the capacitor together with the capacitance between the ground and one of the capacitor plates). Increasing the length of the wire up to 30 m does not affect the result. This experiment indicates that direct current of the charge flows along one wire.

Consideration of equation for the electromagnetic wave in the wire cannot reveal physical nature of the wave existence: any component of intensity, current and density of energy flux can be seen as an exposure governing all the rest. A longitudinal electrical intensity is accepted to be such an exposure. Facts reported earlier testify possible exceptions, e.g. when exposure is an energy flux at the wire inlet. In [19, 17] show that energy flux can be viewed as fourth electromagnetic induction.

Thus, inlet energy flux propagates along the wire, and, (almost with no loss, see pp. 2, 3, 4 above) reaches its distant end. Current can propagate alongside with the energy flux. Yet, this correlation does not need to be (see pp. 2, 3 above). It is significant output energy flux can be rather considerable and make a part of the load. The lack of energy flux – to-current correlation was approached and explained in the Section 2.5.

3. Experiments Review

Return to "long-wire" antenna. It emits in all directions. As is obvious from the Section 1, $\overline{S_r}$ energy flux emitted makes a part of a longitudinal $\overline{S_z}$ energy flux, see (1.11). Their coefficient of proportionality ζ relies, in its turn, on frequency ω - see Example 1. Because of this, reduction of frequency ω drops emission of energy flux $\overline{S_r}$.

Section 2.5. considered and correlated currents and energy fluxes in the wire. It showed that, generally, currents and energy fluxes inside the wire exist as "jets" of opposite direction. This fits with the existence of active and re-active energy fluxes.

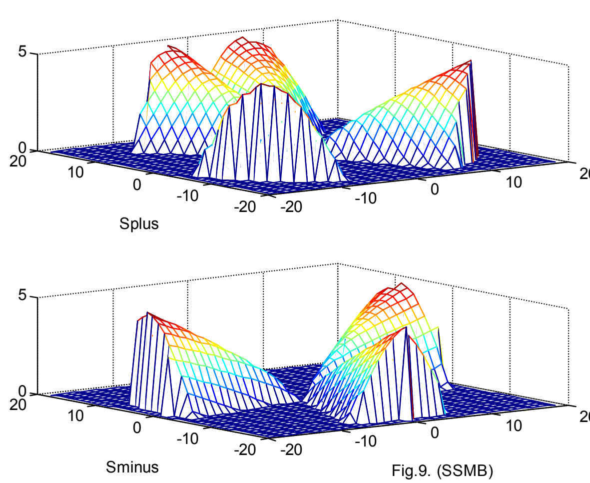


Fig.9. (SSMB)

Formation of such "jets" may be assumed in the "long wire". If "long wire" emits all the incoming energy, then one of the fluxes (active power flux) prevails, and the generator wastes its energy to support it. If "long wire" does NOT emit, energy flux flowing in one direction returns the opposite way, the generator SAVES the energy (re-active power flux circulates), and no current forms in the wire. Clearly, there are some intermediate cases when "long wire" emits only a part of energy it receives.

With some combinations of parameters, total currents in opposing jets have are equal in absolute value, and, as well as total energy fluxes of opposing jets. For the sake of reader's convenience, Fig.9 from the Section 4 is replicated above. It shows the functions of the opposing jets:

$Splus$ - energy flux jet directed from the energy source;

$Sminus$ - energy flux jet directed to the energy flux;

For illustration, functions plots are shown with the opposite sign. They obey the following relationships between integrals of sectional area, Q, of the wire:

$$\int_Q Splus \cdot dQ = -\int_Q Sminus \cdot dQ ,$$

$$\int_Q Jplus \cdot dQ = -\int_Q Jminus \cdot dQ .$$

As follows from experiments (рассмотренных above), currents and jets can complete at the broken wire – see Fig.3, where 1 means a wire, 2 means a direct "jet", 3 means a reverse "jet", and 4 means a closing circuit. In this case, there arises the question of the nature of electromotive force that makes the current to overcome the spark gap. [19, 17] show that energy flux can be viewed as fourth electromagnetic induction.

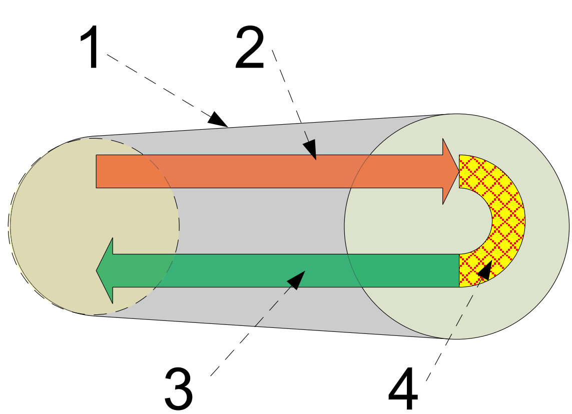


Рис. 3.

Prominent experiments by Kosinov [35] evidently prove the hypothesis offered: the arch that forms at the broken spiral is to have a beginning and an end. Electromotive force should be applied between them. When expanding arch reaches the next leg of the spiral, this leg, together with connecting arch, joins a long line etc. Kosinov observed as many as eight such legs.

Avramenko's fork is a circuit that includes two series diodes and a load – see Fig.1. The circuit forms the arch shown in Fig.3. An air gap of discharger 7 can serve as a load, an equivalent of arch from Kosinov's experiments. Resistor 6 – energy receiver in single-wire energy transmission system – can, too, serve as a load. Wire 1 of this structure can be identified with "long wire". In this case (at low frequency of 8 kHz) the wire 1 does not emit. Consequently, it carries two opposing energy fluxes but no current.

Which means single-wire energy transmission follows from Maxwell's equations without any contradiction.

Chapter 7. The solution of Maxwell's equations for the capacitor in the constant circuit. The nature of the potential energy of the capacitor.

Оглавление

1. Introduction

A charged capacitor always discharges after some resistance R, even if there is no shunt resistance. Even in vacuum, the capacitor is discharged due to the fact that it radiates energy, which can also be considered as the existence of some leakage resistance. In this case, a stream of electromagnetic energy propagates along the capacitor, which is equal to the power of thermal losses in the resistance R. Therefore, an electromagnetic field must exist in the capacitor, in which there is a longitudinal electric intensity and currents. Next is the solution of the Maxwell equations that satisfies these conditions.

If there are energy flows in a capacitor, magnetic intensities must exist. In this case, Maxwell's equations for a charged capacitor in the system of cylindrical coordinates $r,\ \varphi,\ z$ have the following form:

$$\frac{E_r}{r}+\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}=0, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial z}=0, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{E_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \varphi} = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{H_r}{r} + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = 0. \quad (8)$$

We will look for unknown functions in the form

$$H_r. = h_r(r)co, \quad (9)$$

$$H_\varphi. = h_\varphi(r)si, \quad (10)$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r)si, \quad (11)$$

$$E_r. = e_r(r)si, \quad (12)$$

$$E_\varphi. = e_\varphi(r)co, \quad (13)$$

$$E_z. = e_z(r)co, \quad (14)$$

where $h(r)$, $e(r)$ are some functions of coordinate r,

$$co = \cos(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \quad (15)$$

$$si = \sin(\alpha\varphi + \chi z), \quad (16)$$

where, in turn, α, χ, ω are some constants.

2. The flow of energy

Also, as in Chapter 1, the energy flux densities by coordinates are determined by the formula

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_r \\ S_\varphi \\ S_z \end{bmatrix} = \eta(E \times H) = \eta \begin{bmatrix} E_\varphi H_z - E_z H_\varphi \\ E_z H_r - E_r H_z \\ E_r H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_r \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

or, taking into account the previous formulas,

$$S_r = \eta\left(e_\varphi h_z - e_z h_\varphi\right) co \cdot si \quad (2)$$

$$S_\varphi = \eta\left(e_z h_r co^2 - e_r h_z si^2\right) \quad (3)$$

$$S_z = \eta\left(e_r h_\varphi si^2 - e_\varphi h_r co^2\right) \quad (4)$$

Further, it will be shown that these densities of energy flow to satisfy the law of energy conservation, if

$$h_r = ke_r, \quad (5)$$

$$h_\varphi = -ke_\varphi, \quad (6)$$

$$h_z = -ke_z. \quad (7)$$

From (2, 6, 7) it follows that

$$S_r = \eta\left(-e_\varphi ke_z + ke_z e_\varphi\right) co \cdot si = 0, \quad (8)$$

i.e. no radial flow of energy. From (3, 5, 7) it follows that

$$S_\varphi = \eta\left(e_z ke_r co^2 + ke_r e_z si^2\right) = \eta ke_r e_z, \quad (9)$$

i.e. the density of the energy flux along a circle at a given radius does not depend on time and other coordinates. From (5-7) it follows that

$$S_z = \eta ke_r h_\varphi (si^2 + co^2) = \eta ke_r h_\varphi, \quad (10)$$

i.e. the vertical energy flux density at a given radius does not depend on time and other coordinates. These statements were the purpose of assumptions (5-7).

Thus, in a charged capacitor

1. There is no radial flow of energy.
2. The flow of energy along the axis of the capacitor is equal to the active power consumed during the discharge of the capacitor.
3. There is a flow of energy around the circumference.

Consequently, in a charged capacitor there is a stationary flow of electromagnetic energy, and that energy that is contained in a capacitor and which is generally considered to be electrical potential energy is electromagnetic energy stored in a capacitor in the form of a stationary flow. It is in this flow that the electromagnetic energy stored in the condenser circulates. Consequently, the energy that is contained in the capacitor and which is commonly thought of as electric potential energy is electromagnetic energy stored in the condenser as a steady flow.

The experiment is known, which is (in our opinion) the indisputable proof that the energy of a capacitor is stored in a dielectric [122]. For experiments, the installation was made of two capacitors, between which the dielectric moves. As a result, in one capacitor the dielectric is charged with energy from a high-voltage source, and from the other capacitor this energy is extracted - the capacitor discharges through the discharger. The author of the experiment explains this phenomenon by charge transfer in a dielectric. This is not surprising: the question of where the charge is stored is still being debated. Similar, but much less spectacular experiments, have so far been explained by the fact that a film of moisture retains charge on the surface of the dielectric after the removal of the metal plate [123]. But how this film manages to arise and how water manages to charge - this issue is not considered.

3. Intensities

Equations (1.1-1.16) and (2.5-2.7) take the form:

$$\frac{e_r}{r} + \dot{e}_r - \frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha - \chi e_z = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + e_\varphi \chi = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$-\dot{e}_z + e_r \chi = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{e_\varphi}{r} + \dot{e}_\varphi - \frac{e_r}{r}\alpha = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$k\frac{e_r}{r} + k\dot{e}_r - k\frac{e_\varphi}{r}\alpha - k\chi e_z = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$-k\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + k e_\varphi \chi = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$k\dot{e}_z - k e_r \chi = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$-k\frac{e_\varphi}{r} - k\dot{e}_\varphi + k\frac{e_r}{r}\alpha = 0. \quad (8)$$

It can be seen that equations (1-4) and (5-8) coincide. Therefore, it suffices to solve equations (1-4). Appendix 1 shows the solution of the system of equations (1-4). It has the following form:

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z \chi^2 - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2 = 0. \quad (9)$$

This equation is a modified Bessel equation and its solution e_z is considered in Appendix 2. The function $\dot{e}_z$ is also considered there

If e_z, $\dot{e}_z$ are known, you can find e_r, e_φφ by (2, 3). Folding (2, 3), we find

При известных $e_z, \dot{e}_z$ можно найти e_r, e_φ по (2, 3). Складывая (2, 3), находим:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha - \dot{e}_z + (e_\varphi + e_r)\chi = 0, \quad (10)$$

Subtracting (3) from (2), we find:

$$-\frac{e_z}{r}\alpha + \dot{e}_z + (e_\varphi - e_r)\chi = 0, \quad (11)$$

Adding and subtracting (10, 11), we find:

$$e_\varphi = \frac{e_z\alpha}{r\,\chi}, \quad (12)$$

$$e_r = \frac{\dot{e}_z}{\chi}. \quad (13)$$

The equations (9, 12, 13, 2.5-2.7) define functions $h(r)$, $e(r)$, and these functions, together with constants α, χ, ω, determine electrical and magnetic intensities (1.9-1.14)

It follows that in a charged capacitor there are **electrical and magnetic intensities**. Therefore, it can be argued that there is an electromagnetic field in a charged capacitor, and the mathematical description of this field is a solution to Maxwell's equations.

Experiments on the detection of a magnetic field between the plates of a charged capacitor using a compass [49, 50] are known. In accordance with the above, only the location of the compass needle perpendicular to the radius of the circular capacitor should be observed in the circular capacitor. The deviation of the arrow observed in these experiments from the axis of the capacitor can be explained by the nonuniformity of the charge distribution over the square plate.

4. Discharge of capacitor

As before, in chapters 1 and 5 we consider the velocity of the energy. The concept of Umov [81] is generally accepted, according to which the energy flux density s is the product of energy density w and energy velocity v_e:

$$s = w \cdot v_e. \quad (6)$$

The energy of the capacitor

$$W_e = \frac{CU^2}{2}, \quad (7)$$

and energy density

$$w_e = \frac{W_e}{bd}. \tag{8}$$

where C, U, b, d is capacity capacitor voltage, plate area and dielectric thickness, respectively, and capacity of condenser

$$C = \varepsilon \cdot b/d. \tag{9}$$

When the capacitor is discharged to the resistor R, the energy flow to the resistor is equal to the power released in the resistor, i.e.

$$S = P = UI = \frac{U^2}{R}. \tag{10}$$

If the capacitor is connected to the load by the entire surface of the plates, then the energy flux density

$$s = \frac{S}{b} = \frac{U^2}{bR}, \tag{11}$$

and power of the source

$$P = sb. \tag{12}$$

Then the velocity of moving of energy (7) through the capacitor

$$v_\varphi = \frac{s}{w_e} = \frac{U^2}{bR} \Big/ \frac{W_e}{bd} = \frac{U^2}{bR} \Big/ \frac{CU^2}{2bd} = \frac{2d}{CR}. \tag{13}$$

or, taking into account (9),

$$v_\varphi = \frac{2d^2}{\varepsilon bR}, \tag{14}$$

i.e. this speed does <u>not depend on voltage</u>! It can have a value that is substantially <u>less than the velocity of light</u>.

Appendix 1

Consider the solution of the system of equations (3.1, 3.2, 3.3) from section 3. After substituting e_φ from (3.2) and e_r from (3.3) into (3.1), we find:

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\chi^2 - \frac{e_z}{r^2}\alpha^2 = 0. \tag{1}$$

Now we consider the solution of the system of equations (3.2, 3.3, 3.4) from section 3. After substituting e_φ from (3.2) and e_r from (3.3) into (3.4), we again find (1). Consequently, the solution of the four equations (3.1-3.4) has the form (1).

Appendix 2.

Known modified Bessel equation, which has the following form:

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{\dot{y}}{x} - y\left(1 + \frac{\nu^2}{x^2}\right) = 0 \quad (1)$$

where ν is the order of the equation. With a valid argument, it has a valid solution. This solution and its derivative can be found numerically.

Equation (3.9)

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\left(\frac{\chi^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{r^2}\right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

in section 2 similar to equation (1), its solution and its derivative can also be found numerically.

When $r \to 0$ equation (2) takes the form:

$$\ddot{e}_z + \frac{\dot{e}_z}{r} - e_z\frac{\alpha^2}{r^2} = 0 . \quad (3)$$

His solution is:

$$e_z = Ar^{\beta} , \quad (4)$$

where *A* is a constant, and β is determined from the equation

$$\beta^2 + \beta - \alpha^2 = 0 , \quad (5)$$

i.e.

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}\left(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\alpha^2}\right), \quad \beta < 0 . \quad (6)$$

Thus, at the first iterations, you can search for a function e_z in the form (4), and then calculate it by (2).

Chapter 7a. Electrically conductive dielectric capacitor

Contents

1. Introduction

Here (unlike Chapter 7), consider a capacitor with a conductive dielectric.

2. Condenser charge by longitudinal magnetic field

Chapter 5d shows that in a wire that is in a non-uniform longitudinal magnetic field, a longitudinal direct current is created. Consequently, a constant current is also generated in a capacitor with a conductive dielectric. This current charges the capacitor. In other words, **the capacitor is charged in an external inhomogeneous magnetic field**.

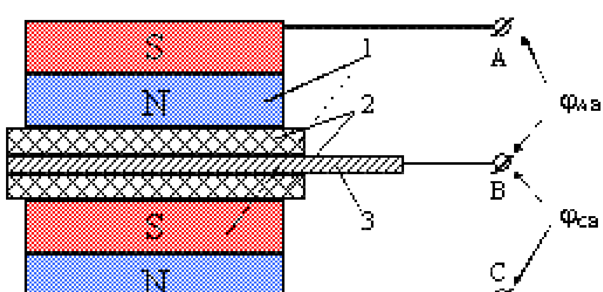


Fig. 1.

This phenomenon is detected experimentally. In [116] describes the construction shown in Fig. 1, which shows one of the options for the practical implementation of this phenomenon. Two insulating spacers 2 and metal foil 3 are placed in the inhomogeneous magnetic field of conductive magnets 1. Magnets 1 and foil 3 act as electrodes A, B and C. A constant potential difference that arises at the time of creation of this structure is fixed between electrodes AB and CB.

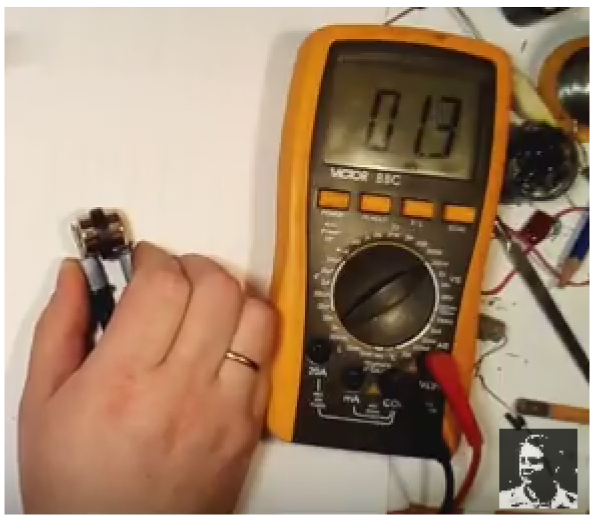


Fig. 2.

In [125] an experiment is described (see Fig. 2), where its author checks the voltage on several structures:

1) single disk neodymium magnet (NM)
2) several NM,
3) ferrite disk (FD),
4) ferrite disc magnet (FD-magnet),
5) a stack of blocks FD-magnets.

In these constructions, ferrite FD is a conductive dielectric. The author notes that

1. in 1) there is no voltage
2. in 2)-4) there is a voltage
3. in 4) the voltage is greater than in 3),
4. in 5) the voltage is greater than in 4),
5. The voltage decreases with time, but is restored in the next experiment.

Such a scheme operates as follows. At some point in time, the capacitor under the influence of magnets accumulates magnetic energy W_m and charges up to voltage U, i.e. acquires electrical energy W_c. Next, the capacitor is discharged through its own internal resistance *R*. In this case, the voltage on the plates decreases. However, from the magnetic energy, it is again charged to the voltage *U*. Thus, this process can be considered as a constant discharge of a capacitor, the voltage on which is maintained by an external source of energy.

Formal relations are discussed in Appendix 1.

3. Condenser charge by circular magnetic field

Chapter 5d shows that a longitudinal constant current is created in a wire that is in a circular magnetic field. Consequently, a constant current is also generated in a capacitor with a conductive dielectric. This current charges the capacitor. In other words, **the capacitor is charged in an external circular magnetic field**.

Thus, if a conductor with a constant current passes through a capacitor, a longitudinal intensity arises in the capacitor.

Example 1

Consider the construction shown in fig. 3, which shows a capacitor with a conductive dielectric 1 and plates 2. This capacitor has a hole through which the wire 3 passes. If a current J passes through the wire, a circular magnetic field with an intensity of $H_{\varphi\varphi}$ is created in the capacitor. In accordance with the above, a longitudinal constant current (directed parallel to the current in the wire) is created in the conductive dielectric. This current passes through an external resistance R.

Such a scheme operates as follows. At some point in time, the capacitor under the influence of current I accumulates magnetic energy W_m and charges up to voltage U, i.e. acquires electrical energy W_c. Next, the capacitor is discharged through its own internal resistance *R*. In this case, the voltage on the plates decreases. However, from the magnetic energy, it is again charged to the voltage U. Thus, this process can be considered as a constant discharge of a capacitor, the voltage on which is maintained by an external source of energy.

Formal relations are discussed in Appendix 1.

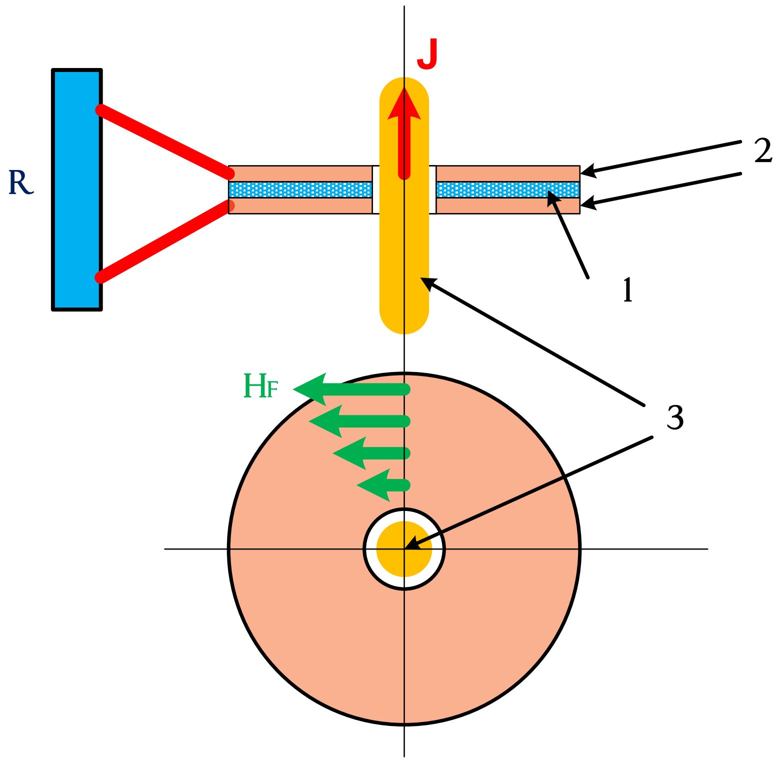


Рис. 3.

4. The density of electrical energy

It is known that oxide-semiconductor and electrolytic capacitors have a very large specific capacity. The electrolyte or semiconductor serves as a dielectric in such capacitors. Such a dielectric is electrically conductive. The dielectric constant of such dielectrics is about 3 times greater than the dielectric constant of ordinary (non-conductive) dielectrics. However, this is impossible to explain a very large increase in specific capacity. It is also known that the specific capacitance increases with decreasing resistance. Previous results allow us to explain why conduction increases the capacitance of a capacitor.

Chapter 5 shows that at a constant density of the main current in the wire, the power transmitted through it depends on the structure parameters (α, χ), i.e. from the density of the screw path of current: as the parameter χ decreases, the power increases and the density of the screw path of current increases. In this case, the total length of the trajectory increases. Likewise, the length of the line on which the electric intensity is proportional to this current increases. But capacitance is proportional to the square of the length at which the electric intensity exists. Consequently, the capacity of the wire increases with increasing density of the screw current path, i.e. with increasing transmit power. Exact relationships between electrical energy and heat power can be found from the relationships found in Chapter 5 - see (2.25-2.30, 3.14) and Appendix 3. Since electrical energy is proportional to capacitance, then the capacitance of the wire can be found from these relationships.

In a conductive capacitor equivalent to a wire, all thermal power is released in the capacitor itself. Consequently, **the heat output from the condenser substantially enhances the capacitance of the capacitor**.

Appendix 1.

Consider the formal relations for sections 2 and 3. Denote:

P is the power consumed by the capacitor load,

P_1 is the power of the current source *I*,

ρ is the resistance of the wire (in section 2) or the windings of electromagnets (in section 3),

L is the inductance of the capacitor,

W_c, W_m is electric and magnetic energy of the capacitor,

P_2 is power loss in the wire,

r is the apparent resistance of the wire (in section 2) or the windings of electromagnets (in section 3) are the load resistance for the current source *I*.

We have:

$$P_2 = I^2\rho, \tag{1}$$

$$P = U^2R, \tag{2}$$

$$W_m = LI^2/2, \tag{3}$$

$$W_c = CU^2/2, \tag{4}$$

$$P_1 = I^2r = P + P_2 = U^2R + I^2\rho, \tag{5}$$

Then

$$r = {I^2}/{P_1} = \frac{U^2R}{I^2} + \rho. \tag{6}$$

Obviously, for consistent work, the time constants of inductance charge circuit and capacitor discharge circuit must coincide, i.e.

$$L/\rho = RC. \tag{7}$$

Then

$$R = \frac{L}{\rho C} \tag{8}$$

It is known that for the torus

$$L = \frac{\mu q}{l} \tag{9}$$

where

μ is the absolute magnetic permeability of the torus,

q is the cross-sectional area of the core,

l is the length of the average magnetic field line of the torus.

Obviously

$$q = Dd/2, \tag{10}$$

$$l = \pi D, \tag{11}$$

where D is the diameter of the torus, d is the height of the torus. Then from (9-11) we find:

$$L = \frac{\mu d}{2\pi} \tag{13}$$

Capacitor capacitance

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon \pi D^2}{4d} \tag{14}$$

Then from 8, 13, 14 we find:

$$R = \left(\frac{\mu d}{2\pi\rho}\right) / \left(\frac{\varepsilon \pi D^2}{4d}\right) = \frac{2\mu d^2}{\pi^2 \varepsilon D^2 \rho} \tag{15}$$

Chapter 8. Solution of Maxwell's Equations for Spherical Coordinates

Contents

The first solution. Maxwell's equations in spherical coordinates in the absence of charges and currents.

1. Solution of the Maxwell equations

Fig. 1 shows the spherical coordinate system (ρ, θ, φ). Expressions for the rotor and the divergence of vector E in these coordinates are given in Table 1 [4]. The following notation is used:

E - electrical intensities,
H - magnetic intensities,
μ - absolute magnetic permeability,
ε - absolute dielectric constant.

The Maxwell's equations in spherical coordinates in the absence of charges and currents have the form given in Table. 2. Next, we will seek a solution for $E_\rho = 0,\ H_\rho = 0$ and in the form of the functions $E,\ H$ presented in Table 3, where the function $g(\theta)$ and functions of the species $E_{\varphi\rho}(\rho)$ are to be calculated. We assume that the intensities $E,\ H$ do not depend on the argument φ. Under these conditions, we transform Table 1 in Table 3a. Further we substitute functions from Table 3 in Table 3a. Then we get Table 4.

Substituting the expressions for the rotors and divergences from Table 4 into the Maxwell's equations (see Table 2), differentiating with respect to time and reducing the common factors, we obtain a new form of the Maxwell's equations - see Table 5.

Consider the Table 5. From line 2 it follows:

$$\frac{H_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho} + \frac{\partial H_{\varphi\rho}}{\partial \rho} = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\chi H_{\varphi\rho} + \frac{\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_{\theta\rho} = 0. \tag{3}$$

Consequently,

$$H_{\varphi\rho} = \frac{h_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho}, \tag{4}$$

$$H_{\varphi\rho} = -\frac{\omega\varepsilon}{\chi c} E_{\theta\rho}, \tag{5}$$

where $h_{\varphi\rho}$ is some constant. Likewise, from lines 3, 5, 5 should be correspondingly:

$$H_{\theta\rho} = \frac{h_{\theta\rho}}{\rho}, \tag{6}$$

$$H_{\theta\rho} = \frac{\omega\varepsilon}{\chi c} E_{\varphi\rho}, \tag{7}$$

$$E_{\varphi\rho} = \frac{e_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho}, \tag{8}$$

$$E_{\varphi\rho} = \frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c} H_{\theta\rho}, \tag{9}$$

$$E_{\theta\rho} = \frac{e_{\theta\rho}}{\rho}, \tag{10}$$

$$E_{\theta\rho} = -\frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c} H_{\varphi\rho}. \tag{11}$$

It follows from (5) that

$$E_{\theta\rho} = -\frac{\chi c}{\omega\varepsilon} H_{\varphi\rho}, \tag{12}$$

and from a comparison of (11) and (12) it follows that

$$\frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c} = \frac{\chi c}{\omega\varepsilon}$$

or

$$\chi = \frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}. \tag{13}$$

The same formula follows from a comparison of (7) and (9).
It follows from (5, 13) that

$$H_{\varphi\rho} = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E_{\theta\rho}, \tag{14}$$

and it follows from (14, 4, 11, 12) that

$$h_{\varphi\rho} = -e_{\theta\rho}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}, \tag{15}$$

Similarly, it follows from (7, 13) that

$$H_{\theta\rho} = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} E_{\varphi\rho}, \tag{16}$$

and it follows from (16, 6, 8, 12) that

$$h_{\theta\rho} = -e_{\varphi\rho}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}. \tag{17}$$

From a comparison of (15) and (17) it follows that

$$\frac{h_{\varphi\rho}}{h_{\theta\rho}} = \frac{e_{\theta\rho}}{e_{\varphi\rho}} = q, \tag{18}$$

$$\frac{h_{\varphi\rho}}{e_{\theta\rho}} = \frac{h_{\theta\rho}}{e_{\varphi\rho}} = -\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}. \tag{19}$$

Further we notice that lines 1, 4, 7 and 8 coincide, from which it follows that the function $g(\theta)$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{g(\theta)}{\mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{\partial\theta} = 0. \tag{20}$$

In Appendix 1 it is shown that the solution of this equation is the function

$$g(\theta) = \frac{1}{A\cdot|\sin(\theta)|}, \tag{20a}$$

where A is a constant. We note that in the well-known solution $g(\theta) = \sin(\theta)$. It is easy to see that such a function does not satisfy equation (20). Consequently,

> **in the known solution 4 Maxwell's equations with expressions $\mathrm{rot}_\rho(E)$, $\mathrm{rot}_\rho(H)$, $\mathrm{div}(E)$, $\mathrm{div}(H)$ are not satisfied.**

Thus, the solution of the Maxwell's equations for a spherical wave in the far zone has the form of the intensities presented in Table 3, where

$$H_{\varphi\rho} = \frac{h_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho},\ H_{\theta\rho} = \frac{h_{\theta\rho}}{\rho},\ E_{\varphi\rho} = \frac{e_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho},\ E_{\theta\rho} = \frac{e_{\theta\rho}}{\rho} \tag{21}$$

$$\chi = \frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \quad \text{(см. 13)}, \quad g(\theta) = \frac{1}{A\cdot|\sin(\theta)|} \quad \text{(см. 20a)}$$

and the constants $h_{\varphi\rho}$, $h_{\theta\rho}$, $e_{\theta\rho}$, $e_{\varphi\rho}$ satisfy conditions

$$\frac{h_{\varphi\rho}}{h_{\theta\rho}}=\frac{e_{\theta\rho}}{e_{\varphi\rho}}=q \quad \text{(см. 18)}, \quad \frac{h_{\varphi\rho}}{e_{\theta\rho}}=\frac{h_{\theta\rho}}{e_{\varphi\rho}}=-\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}. \quad \text{(см. 19)}$$

From Table. 3 it follows that

> **the same (with respect to the coordinates φ and θ) electric and magnetic intensities are shifted in phase by a quarter of the period.**

This corresponds to experimental electrical engineering. In Fig. 2 shows the intensities vectors in a spherical coordinate system.

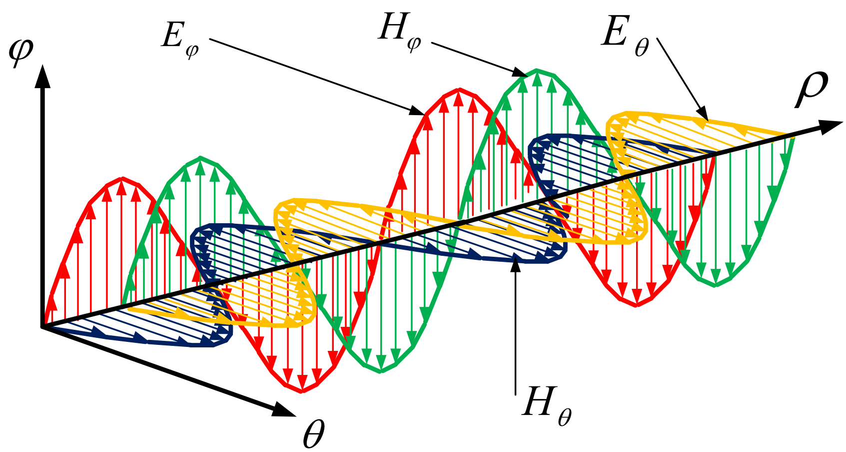


Fig. 2.

3. Energy Flows

Also, as in [1], the flow density of electromagnetic energy - the Poynting vector is

$$S=\eta E\times H, \tag{1}$$

where

$$\eta=c/4\pi. \tag{2}$$

In spherical coordinates φ, θ, ρ the flow density of electromagnetic energy has three components S_φ, S_θ, S_ρ directed along the radius, along the circumference, along the axis, respectively. They are determined by the formula

$$S=\begin{bmatrix} S_\varphi \\ S_\theta \\ S_\rho \end{bmatrix}=\eta\left(E\times H\right)=\eta\begin{bmatrix} E_\theta H_\rho - E_\rho H_\theta \\ E_\rho H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_\rho \\ E_\varphi H_\theta - E_\theta H_\varphi \end{bmatrix}. \tag{4}$$

From here and from Table 3 it follows that

$$S_\varphi = 0$$
$$S_\theta = 0 \qquad . \qquad (5)$$
$$S_\rho = \eta\begin{pmatrix} E_{\varphi\rho}H_{\theta\rho}\left(g(\theta)\sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)^2 - \\ - E_{\theta\rho}H_{\varphi\rho}\left(g(\theta)\cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

It follows from (1.9, 1.11) that

$$E_{\varphi\rho}H_{\theta\rho} = \frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c}\left(H_{\theta\rho}\right)^2, \qquad (6)$$

$$E_{\theta\rho}H_{\varphi\rho} = -\frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c}\left(H_{\varphi\rho}\right)^2. \qquad (7)$$

It follows from (6, 7, 1.4, 1.6) that

$$E_{\varphi\rho}H_{\theta\rho} = \frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c}\left(h_{\theta\rho}\right)^2\frac{1}{\rho^2}, \qquad (8)$$

$$E_{\theta\rho}H_{\varphi\rho} = -\frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c}\left(h_{\varphi\rho}\right)^2\frac{1}{\rho^2}. \qquad (9)$$

From (5, 8, 9) we obtain:

$$S_\rho = \eta\cdot g^2(\theta)\frac{\omega\mu}{\chi c}\frac{1}{\rho^2}\begin{pmatrix} \left(h_{\theta\rho}\right)^2\left(\sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)^2 + \\ + \left(h_{\varphi\rho}\right)^2\left(\cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)^2 \end{pmatrix}. \qquad (9)$$

Further from (9, 1.13, 1.18) it follows that

$$S_\rho = \eta\cdot g^2(\theta)\omega\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}\frac{1}{\rho^2}\begin{pmatrix} \left(h_{\theta\rho}\right)^2\left(\sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)^2 + \\ + \left(qh_{\theta\rho}\right)^2\left(\cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)^2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad (10)$$

where q is a previously undefined constant. If we take

$$q = 1, \qquad (10a)$$

then we get

$$S_\rho = \eta\cdot g^2(\theta)\omega\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}\frac{h_{\theta\rho}^2}{\rho^2}. \qquad (11)$$

We also note that the surface area of a sphere with a radius ρ is equal to $4\pi\rho^2$. Then the flow of energy passing through a sphere with a radius ρ is

$$\bar{\bar{S}}_\rho = \int_\theta 4\pi\rho^2 S_\rho d\theta = 4\pi\rho^2\eta\omega\frac{h_{\theta\rho}^2}{\rho^2}\int_\theta^{2\pi} g^2(\theta)d\theta$$

Because the

$$\int_0^{2\pi} g^2(\theta)d\theta = C,$$

where C is a constant, then

$$\bar{\bar{S}}_\rho = 4\pi C\eta\omega h_{\theta\rho}^2. \tag{12}$$

It follows from (12) that

> **in a spherical electromagnetic wave, the energy flux passing through the spheres along the radius remains constant with increasing radius and does not change with time.**

This strictly corresponds to the law of conservation of energy.

It follows from (12) that the energy flow density varies along the meridian in accordance with the law $g^2(\theta)$.

4. Conclusion

An exact solution of the Maxwell equations for the far zone, which is presented in the table 3 is obtained, where

$H_{\varphi\rho}(\rho)$, $H_{\theta\rho} = (\rho)$, $E_{\varphi\rho} = (\rho)$, $E_{\theta\rho} = (\rho)$ are functions defined by (1.21, 1.18, 1.19),

$g(\theta)$ is a function defined by (1.20a),

χ is the constant determined by (1.13).

- The electric and magnetic intensities of the same name (with respect to the coordinates φ and θ) are phase shifted by a quarter of a period.
- In a spherical electromagnetic wave, the energy flux passing through the spheres along the radius remains constant with increasing radius and does NOT change with time and this strictly corresponds to the law of conservation of energy.
- The energy density varies along the meridian according to the law $g^2(\theta)$.

Appendix 1

We consider (1.20):

$$\frac{g(\theta)}{\mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{\partial\theta} = 0 \tag{1}$$

or

$$\frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{\partial\theta} = -\mathrm{ctg}(\theta)\cdot g(\theta) \tag{2}$$

We have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\ln(g(\theta))) = \frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{g(\theta)}. \tag{3}$$

From (2, 3) we find:

$$\ln(g(\theta)) = -\int_\theta \mathrm{ctg}(\theta)\partial\theta. \tag{4}$$

It is known that

$$\int_\theta \mathrm{ctg}(\theta)\partial\theta = \ln(A\cdot|\sin(\theta)|). \tag{5}$$

where A is a constant. From (4, 5) we obtain:

$$\ln(g(\theta)) = -\ln(A\cdot|\sin(\theta)|) \tag{6}$$

or

$$g(\theta) = \frac{1}{A\cdot|\sin(\theta)|}. \tag{8}$$

Tables

Table 1.

1	**2**	**3**
1	$\mathrm{rot}_\rho(E)$	$\frac{E_\varphi}{\rho\mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho\partial\theta} - \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho\sin(\theta)\partial\varphi}$
2	$\mathrm{rot}_\theta(E)$	$\frac{\partial E_\rho}{\rho\sin(\theta)\partial\varphi} - \frac{E_\varphi}{\rho} - \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial\rho}$
3	$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi(E)$	$\frac{E_\theta}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial\rho} - \frac{\partial E_\rho}{\rho\partial\varphi}$
4	$\mathrm{div}(E)$	$\frac{E_\rho}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial\rho} + \frac{E_\theta}{\rho\mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho\sin(\theta)\partial\varphi}$

Table 2.

1	2
1.	$\mathrm{rot}_\rho H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial t} = 0$
2.	$\mathrm{rot}_\theta H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial t} = 0$
3.	$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial t} = 0$
4.	$\mathrm{rot}_\rho E + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial t} = 0$
5.	$\mathrm{rot}_\theta E + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial t} = 0$
6.	$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi E + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial t} = 0$
7.	$\mathrm{div}(E) = 0$
8.	$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0$

Table 3.

1	2
	$E_\theta = E_{\theta\rho}(\rho)g(\theta)\cos(\chi\rho + \omega t)$
	$E_\varphi = E_{\varphi\rho}(\rho)g(\theta)\sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)$
	$E_\rho = 0$
	$H_\theta = H_{\theta\rho}(\rho)g(\theta)\sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)$
	$H_\varphi = H_{\varphi\rho}(\rho)g(\theta)\cos(\chi\rho + \omega t)$
	$H_\rho = 0$

Table 3a.

1	**2**	**3**
1	$\text{rot}_\rho(E)$	$\frac{E_\varphi}{\rho \text{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho \partial \theta}$
2	$\text{rot}_\theta(E)$	$-\frac{E_\varphi}{\rho} - \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \rho}$
3	$\text{rot}_\varphi(E)$	$\frac{E_\theta}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial \rho}$
4	$\text{div}(E)$	$\frac{E_\theta}{\rho \text{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho \partial \theta}$

Table 4.

1	**2**	**3**
1	$\text{rot}_\rho(E)$	$\frac{E_\varphi}{\rho \text{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho \partial \theta}$
2	$\text{rot}_\theta(E)$	$-\left(\frac{E_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho}\sin(...) + \frac{\partial E_{\varphi\rho}}{\partial \rho}\sin(...) + \chi E_{\varphi\rho}\cos(...)\right)g(\theta)$
3	$\text{rot}_\varphi(E)$	$\left(\frac{E_{\theta\rho}}{\rho}\cos(...) + \frac{\partial E_{\theta\rho}}{\partial \rho}\cos(...) - \chi E_{\theta\rho}\sin(...)\right)g(\theta)$
4	$\text{div}(E)$	$\frac{E_\theta}{\rho \text{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho \partial \theta}$
5	$\text{rot}_\rho(H)$	$\frac{H_\varphi}{\rho \text{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\rho \partial \theta}$
6	$\text{rot}_\theta(H)$	$-\left(\frac{H_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho}\cos(...) + \frac{\partial H_{\varphi\rho}}{\partial \rho}\cos(...) - \chi H_{\varphi\rho}\sin(...)\right)g(\theta)$
7	$\text{rot}_\varphi H$	$\left(\frac{H_{\theta\rho}}{\rho}\sin(...) + \frac{\partial H_{\theta\rho}}{\partial \rho}\sin(...) + \chi H_{\theta\rho}\cos(...)\right)g(\theta)$
8	$\text{div}(H)$	$\frac{H_\theta}{\rho \text{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\rho \partial \theta}$

Table 5.

1	2
1.	$\frac{g(\theta)}{\mathrm{tg}(\theta)}+\frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{\partial\theta}=0$
2.	$-\frac{H_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho}\cos(...)-\frac{\partial H_{\varphi\rho}}{\partial\rho}\cos(...)+\chi H_{\varphi\rho}\sin(...)+\frac{\omega\varepsilon}{c}E_{\theta\rho}\sin(...)=0$
3.	$\frac{H_{\theta\rho}}{\rho}\sin(...)+\frac{\partial H_{\theta\rho}}{\partial\rho}\sin(...)+\chi H_{\theta\rho}\cos(...)-\frac{\omega\varepsilon}{c}E_{\varphi\rho}\cos(...)=0$
4.	$\frac{g(\theta)}{\mathrm{tg}(\theta)}+\frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{\partial\theta}=0$
5.	$-\frac{E_{\varphi\rho}}{\rho}\sin(...)-\frac{\partial E_{\varphi\rho}}{\partial\rho}\sin(...)-\chi E_{\varphi\rho}\cos(...)+\frac{\omega\mu}{c}H_{\theta\rho}\sin(...)=0$
6.	$\frac{E_{\theta\rho}}{\rho}\cos(...)+\frac{\partial E_{\theta\rho}}{\partial\rho}\cos(...)-\chi E_{\theta\rho}\sin(...)-\frac{\omega\mu}{c}H_{\varphi\rho}\sin(...)=0$
7.	$\frac{g(\theta)}{\mathrm{tg}(\theta)}+\frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{\partial\theta}=0$
8.	$\frac{g(\theta)}{\mathrm{tg}(\theta)}+\frac{\partial(g(\theta))}{\partial\theta}=0$

The second solution. The Maxwell equations in spherical coordinates in the general case

1. Introduction

Above in «The first solution» a solution of the Maxwell equations for a spherical wave in the far field was proposed. Next, we consider the solution of Maxwell's equations for a spherical wave in the entire region of existence of a wave (without splitting into bands).

2. Solution of the Maxwell's equations

So, we will use spherical coordinates (ρ, θ, φ). Next, we will place the formulas in tables and use the following notation:

T (table_number) - (column_number) - (line_number)

Table T1-3 lists the expressions for the rotor and the divergence of the vector E in these coordinates [4]. Here and below

E is electrical intensities,

H is magnetic intensities,

J is the density of the electric displacement current,

M is the density of the magnetic displacement current,

μ is absolute magnetic permeability,

ε is absolute dielectric constant.

We establish the following notation:

$$\Psi(E_\rho) = \frac{E_\rho}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial \rho} \tag{1}$$

$$T(E_\varphi) = \left(\frac{E_\varphi}{tg(\theta)} + \frac{\partial(E_\varphi)}{\partial(\theta)}\right) \tag{2}$$

With these designations taken into account, the formulas in Table **T1-3** take the form given in Table **T1-4**. In the table **T1A-2** we write the Maxwell equations.

Thus, there are eight Maxwell equations with six unknowns. This system is overdetermined. It is generally accepted that there are no radial tensions in the spherical wave (although this has not been proved). In this case, a system of eight Maxwell equations with four unknowns appears. A solution of this problem was found in «The first solution». In essence, there is a solution of 4 equations (see **T1A-2.2, 3, 6, 7**). In this solution, the intensities functions have the same factor for all functions - the function $g(\theta)$ of the argument θ. The remaining 4 equations are satisfied for a certain choice of this function. This solution turns out to be such that it

We have to admit that in a spherical wave there are radial intensities. However, even so, the system of Maxwell's equations remains redefined. Let us also assume that there are radial electric currents of displacement. This assumption does not remove the problem of over determination, but adds one more problem. The point is that the sphere has an ideal symmetry and the solution must obviously be symmetrical.

It is suggested that there are also radial **magnetic displacement currents**. Such an assumption does not require the existence of magnetic monopoles just like as the existence of electric bias currents does not follow from the existence of electric charges.

Next, we will look for the solution in the form of the functions E, H, J, M, presented in Table **T2-2**, where the actual functions of the form $g(\theta)$ and $e(\rho)$, $h(\rho)$, $j(\rho)$, $m(\rho)$ are to be calculated, and the coefficients $\propto, \omega$ are known.

Under these conditions, we transform the formulas **T1-3** into **T1-4**, where the following notations are adopted:

$$\boxed{e_\varphi} = \frac{\partial\left(e_\varphi(\rho)\right)}{\partial(\rho)}, \quad (3)$$

$$q = \chi\rho + \omega t \quad (4)$$

From (2, 4) we find:

$$T(E_\varphi) = \left(\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \cos(\theta)\right) e_\varphi \cos(q) = 2e_\varphi \cos(\theta)\cos(q) \quad (5)$$

Similarly,

$$T(E_\theta) = 2e_\theta \cos(\theta)\sin(q) \quad (6)$$

$$T(H_\varphi) = 2h_\varphi \cos(\theta)\sin(q) \quad (7)$$

$$T(H_\theta) = 2h_\theta \cos(\theta)\cos(q) \quad (8)$$

With these designations taken into account, the formulas in Table **T1-3** take the form given in Table **T1-4**.

Further, using the above formulas and using the formulas from Table **T2**, we construct the tables **T2i, T2ρ, T2Ψ**.

In Table **T3-2** we write the Maxwell equations taking into account the radial displacement currents. Further, we take condition

$$\alpha = 0 \quad (9)$$

We substitute the rotors and divergences from Table **T1-4** into **T1A-2** equations, take into account condition (9), shorten the obtained expressions on the functions of argument θ and write the result in Table **T1A-3**. Then substitute the functions from the tables $T2i$,$T2\rho$,$T2\Psi$ in the function **T1A-3** and write the result in Table **T4-2**. In this table, we use the notation of the form

$$\mathrm{si} = \sin(\chi\rho + \omega t), \tag{10}$$

$$\mathrm{co} = \cos(\chi\rho + \omega t). \tag{11}$$

Further, each equation in Table **T4-2** is replaced by two equations, one of which contains terms with a factor si and the other with a factor co. The result will be written in Table **T5-2**.

Equations **T5-2-2, 6, 3, 7** have a solution, found in «The first solution» and having the following form (which can be verified by direct substitution):

$$\chi = \frac{\omega}{c}\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \tag{12}$$

$$e_\varphi = A/\rho\,, e_\theta = A/\rho, \tag{13}$$

$$\mathrm{h}_\varphi = -\mathrm{B}/\rho\,, \mathrm{h}_\theta = \mathrm{B}/\rho, \tag{14}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{B}}{\mathrm{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \tag{15}$$

Consider the equations **T5-2.4, T5-2.8**. Their solution is considered in Appendix 1, where functions $e_\rho(\rho)$, $\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho(\rho)$, $h_\rho(\rho)$, $\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho(\rho)$ are found. After this, the functions $j_\rho(\rho)$, $\bar{\bar{j}}_\rho(\rho)$, $m_\rho(\rho)$, $\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho(\rho)$ can be found using the equations **T5-2.1, T5-2.5**.

This completes the task.

In particular, for A=B and a small value of χ, these functions take the following form:

$$h_\rho = e_\rho = -\frac{1}{\rho}\left(G + 2A\cdot\ln(\rho)\right), \tag{16}$$

$$\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho = \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho = \frac{D}{\rho}, \tag{17}$$

$$j_\rho = \frac{2A}{\rho^2} - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{D}{\rho}, \tag{18}$$

$$\bar{\bar{j}}_\rho = -\frac{\mu\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{1}{\rho}\left(G + 2A\cdot\ln(\rho)\right), \tag{19}$$

$$m_\rho = -\frac{2B}{\rho^2} + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{D}{\rho}, \tag{20}$$

$$\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho = -\frac{\varepsilon\omega\cdot}{c}\frac{1}{\rho}\left(G + 2A\cdot\ln(\rho)\right). \tag{21}$$

Here G is a constant that can take different values for the functions e_ρ and h_ρ, D is a constant that can take different values for the functions $\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho$ and $\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho$.

3. Energy Flows

Density of electromagnetic energy flow - Poynting vector

$$S = \eta E \times H \,, \tag{1}$$

where

$$\eta = c/4\pi \,. \tag{2}$$

In the SI system formula (1) takes the form:

$$S = E \times H \,. \tag{3}$$

In spherical coordinates φ, θ, ρ the flux density of electromagnetic energy has three components S_φ, S_θ, S_ρ, directed along the radius, along the circumference, along the axis, respectively. It was shown in [4] that they are determined by the formula

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_\varphi \\ S_\theta \\ S_\rho \end{bmatrix} = \eta(E \times H) = \eta \begin{bmatrix} E_\theta H_\rho - E_\rho H_\theta \\ E_\rho H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_\rho \\ E_\varphi H_\theta - E_\theta H_\varphi \end{bmatrix} . \tag{4}$$

We first find a radial flux of energy. Substituting in here the formulas from Table **T2** and (1.4, 2.13, 2.14), we find:

$$S_\rho = \frac{A}{\rho} sin(\theta) sin(q) \frac{B}{\rho} sin(\theta) sin(q) - \frac{A}{\rho} sin(\theta) cos(q) \frac{-B}{\rho} sin(\theta) cos(q) = \frac{AB}{\rho^2} sin^2(\theta) \left(sin^2(q)\right. \tag{4a}$$

or, taking into account (2.15),

$$S_\rho = \frac{A^2}{\rho^2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} sin^2(\theta) \tag{5}$$

Note that the surface area of a sphere with a radius ρ is $4\pi\rho^2$. Then the flow of energy passing through a sphere with a radius ρ is

$$\bar{\bar{S}}_\rho = \int_\theta 4\pi\rho^2 S_\rho d\theta = -4\pi\rho^2 \eta \frac{A^2}{\rho^2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \int_\theta sin^2(\theta) d\theta$$

or

$$\bar{\bar{S}}_\rho = -4\pi\eta A^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \int_0^{2\pi} sin^2(\theta) d\theta$$

or

$$\bar{\bar{S}}_\rho = -4\pi^2 \eta A^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} \tag{6}$$

Thus, the energy flux density passing through the sphere does not depend on the radius and does not depend on time, i.e. this flux has the same value on a spherical surface of any radius at any instant of time. In other words, the energy flux directed along the radius retains its value with increasing radius and does not depend on time, which corresponds to the law of conservation of energy.

Let us now find the energy flux

$$S_\varphi = \eta\left(E_\theta H_\rho - E_\rho H_\theta\right), \tag{7}$$

Substituting here the formulas from Table **T2** and (2.13, 2.14, 2.16, 2.17), we find:

$$S_\varphi = \eta\begin{pmatrix} \frac{A}{\rho}\sin(\theta)\cos(q)\cos(\theta)\left(h_\rho\sin(q) + \bar{\bar{h}}_\rho\cos(q)\right) \\ -\cos(\theta)\left(e_\rho\cos(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\sin(q)\right)\frac{B}{\rho}\sin(\theta)\sin(q) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\eta\cdot\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho}\begin{pmatrix} A\cos(q)\left(h_\rho\sin(q) + \bar{\bar{h}}_\rho\cos(q)\right) \\ -B\sin(q)\left(e_\rho\cos(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\sin(q)\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\eta\cdot\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho}\begin{pmatrix} \left(h_\rho A\cos(q)\sin(q) + \bar{\bar{h}}_\rho A\cos^2(q)\right) \\ -\left(e_\rho B\sin(q)\cos(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho B\sin^2(q)\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

or, taking into account (2.16, 2.17),

$$S_\varphi = \frac{\eta\cdot\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho}\begin{pmatrix} \left(e_\rho A\cos(q)\sin(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho A\cos^2(q)\right) \\ -\left(e_\rho B\sin(q)\cos(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho B\sin^2(q)\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

or

$$S_\varphi = \frac{\eta\cdot\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho}\left(e_\rho(A-B)\cos(q)\sin(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\left(A\cos^2(q) + B\sin^2(q)\right)\right) \tag{7}$$

Let us now find the energy flux

$$S_\theta = \eta\left(E_\rho H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_\rho\right). \tag{8}$$

Similarly to the previous one, we find:

$$S_\theta = \frac{\eta \cdot \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho}\begin{pmatrix} -\left(e_\rho B\cos(q)\sin(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho B\cos^2(q)\right) \\ -\left(e_\rho A\sin(q)\cos(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho A\sin^2(q)\right)\end{pmatrix}$$

or

$$S_\theta = -\frac{\eta \cdot \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho}\Big(e_\rho (A+B)\cos(q)\sin(q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\left(A\cos^2(q) + B\sin^2(q)\right)\Big) \tag{9}$$

In particular, for $\varepsilon = \mu$, for example, for a vacuum, we find from (2.15) that A = B, and from (7, 9) we obtain:

$$S_\varphi = \frac{\eta \cdot \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho} A\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho, \tag{10}$$

$$S_\theta = -\frac{\eta \cdot \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)}{\rho}\left(2Ae_\rho\cos(q)\sin(q) + A\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\right). \tag{11}$$

or

$$S_\varphi = \frac{\eta \cdot \sin(2\theta)}{2\rho} A\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho, \tag{12}$$

$$S_\theta = -\frac{A\eta \cdot \sin(2\theta)}{2\rho}\left(e_\rho\sin(2q) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\right). \tag{13}$$

From (12, 13) we find the density of the total energy flux directed along the tangent to a sphere of a given radius,

$$S_{\varphi\theta} = S_\varphi + S_\theta = -\frac{A\eta \cdot}{2\rho} e_\rho \sin(2\theta)\sin(2q).$$

or

$$S_{\varphi\theta} = -\frac{A\eta \cdot}{4\rho} e_\rho\left(\cos(2\theta - 2q) - \cos(2\theta + 2q)\right)$$

or

$$S_{\varphi\theta} = -\frac{A\eta \cdot}{4\rho} e_\rho \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2(\chi\rho + \omega t - \theta)) \\ -\cos(2(\chi\rho + \omega t + \theta))\end{pmatrix}. \tag{14}$$

This means that standing waves exist on the circles of the sphere.

4. Conclusion

1. A solution of Maxwell's equations, free from the above disadvantages, is presented in Table **T2**.
2. The solution is monochromatic.
3. There are electrical and magnetic intensities along all axes of coordinates.

4. The amplitudes of the transverse wave intensities are proportional to ρ^{-1}.

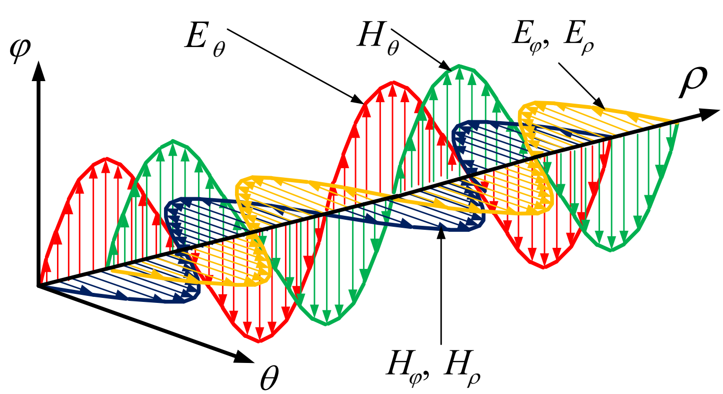
5. The electric and magnetic intensities of the same name (according to coordinates ρ, φ, θ) are phase shifted by a quarter of a period.

6. There is a longitudinal electromagnetic wave having electric and magnetic components, there is a longitudinal electromagnetic wave component of the electric and magnetic components, i.e. there are radial electrical and magnetic intensities.

7. The energy flux directed along the radius retains its value with increasing radius and does not depend on time, which corresponds to the law of conservation of energy.

8. There are radial electric and magnetic intensities.

9. There are radial electric and magnetic displacement currents.



Appendix 1.

From **T5-4.1** and (2.13) we:

$$\overline{\overline{e}}_\rho = -\frac{1}{\chi}\boxed{e_\rho} - \frac{1}{\chi\rho}e_\rho - \frac{2A}{\chi\rho^2}. \qquad (1)$$

Differentiating (1), we obtain:

$$\boxed{\overline{\overline{e}}_\rho} = -\frac{1}{\chi}\boxed{e_\rho} - \frac{1}{\chi\rho}\boxed{e_\rho} + \frac{1}{\chi\rho^2}e_\rho + \frac{4A}{\chi\rho^3}. \qquad (2)$$

We substitute (2) in **T5-4.2** and find:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{\chi\rho}\boxed{e_\rho} - \frac{1}{\chi\rho^2}e_\rho - \frac{2A}{\chi\rho^3} - \chi e_\rho - \frac{1}{\chi}\boxed{e_\rho} - \frac{1}{\chi\rho}\boxed{e_\rho} + \frac{1}{\chi\rho^2}e_\rho + \frac{4A}{\chi\rho^3}\right) = 0$$

or

$$\boxed{e_\rho} + \frac{2}{\rho}\boxed{e_\rho} + \chi^2 e_\rho - \frac{2A}{\rho^3} = 0. \qquad (3)$$

From this differential equation one can find the function $e_\rho(\rho)$, and from this known function and the differential equation **T5-4.2**, find the function $\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho(\rho)$.

From **T5-8.1** and (2.14) we:

$$\bar{h}_\rho = \frac{1}{\chi}\boxed{h_\rho} + \frac{1}{\chi\rho}h_\rho + \frac{2B}{\chi\rho^2}. \qquad (4)$$

Differentiating (4), we obtain:

$$\boxed{\bar{h}_\rho} = \frac{1}{\chi}\boxed{h_\rho} + \frac{1}{\chi\rho}\boxed{h_\rho} - \frac{1}{\chi\rho^2}h_\rho - \frac{4B}{\chi\rho^3}. \qquad (5)$$

We substitute (5) in **T5-8.2** and find:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\chi\rho}\boxed{h_\rho} + \frac{1}{\chi\rho^2}h_\rho + \frac{2B}{\chi\rho^3} + \chi h_\rho + \frac{1}{\chi}\boxed{h_\rho} + \frac{1}{\chi\rho}\boxed{h_\rho} - \frac{1}{\chi\rho^2}h_\rho - \frac{4B}{\chi\rho^3}\right) = 0$$

or

$$\boxed{h_\rho} + \frac{2}{\rho}\boxed{h_\rho} + \chi^2 h_\rho - \frac{2B}{\rho^3} = 0 \qquad (6)$$

From this differential equation one can find the function $h_\rho(\rho)$, and from this known function and the differential equation **T5-8.2**, find the function $\bar{h}_\rho(\rho)$.

In particular, for $\varepsilon = \mu$, for example, for a vacuum, we find from (2.15) that A=B and, comparing (3) and (6), we find that

$$h_\rho = e_\rho. \qquad (7)$$

If A=B and the value of χ is small, the equations **T5-4.1** and **T5-8.1** coincide and take the form

$$\dot{y} + \frac{2}{\rho}y - \frac{2A}{\rho^3} = 0, \qquad (8)$$

where

$$y = \boxed{h_\rho} = \boxed{e_\rho}. \qquad (9)$$

The method for solving such an equation is given in [9, p. 50]. Following this method, we find

$$y = \frac{C + 2A ln(\rho)}{\rho^2} \qquad (10)$$

where C is a constant that can take different values for the functions $\boxed{e_\rho}$ and $\boxed{h_\rho}$. From (9, 10) we find:

$$h_\rho = e_\rho = -\frac{C}{\rho} - 2A\left(\frac{1 + ln(\rho)}{\rho}\right) = -\frac{1}{\rho}(G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho)) \qquad (11)$$

where G is a constant that can take different values for the functions e_ρ and h_ρ.

For a small value of χ, the equations **T5-4.1** and **T5-8.1** coincide and take the form

$$\dot{z} + \frac{1}{\rho} z = 0, \tag{12}$$

where

$$z = \bar{\bar{h}}_\rho = \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho. \tag{13}$$

The solution of this equation has the form:

$$\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho = \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho = \frac{D}{\rho}, \tag{14}$$

wher D is a constant that can take different values for the functions $\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho$ and $\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho$.

From **T5-2.1** and (2.13, 14, 11) we:

$$j_\rho = \frac{2}{\rho} e_\varphi - \frac{\mu}{c} \omega \bar{\bar{h}}_\rho = \frac{2A}{\rho^2} - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} \cdot \frac{D}{\rho}, \tag{15}$$

$$\bar{\bar{j}}_\rho = \frac{\mu}{c} \omega h_\rho = - \frac{\mu\omega}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} (G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho)). \tag{16}$$

From **T5-2.2** and (2.14, 14, 11) we:

$$m_\rho = \frac{2}{\rho} h_\varphi + \frac{\varepsilon}{c} \omega \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho = - \frac{2B}{\rho^2} + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c} \cdot \frac{D}{\rho}, \tag{17}$$

$$\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho = \frac{\varepsilon}{c} \omega e_\rho = - \frac{\varepsilon\omega \cdot 1}{c\ \rho} (G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho)). \tag{18}$$

Tables

Table 1.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	$\mathrm{rot}_\rho(E)$	$\frac{E_\varphi}{\rho \mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho \partial \theta} - \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho \sin(\theta) \partial \varphi}$	$\frac{T(E_\varphi)}{\rho} - \frac{i\alpha E_\theta}{\rho \sin(\theta)}$
5	$\mathrm{rot}_\rho(H)$	$\frac{H_\varphi}{\rho \mathrm{tg}(\theta)} + \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\rho \partial \theta} - \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\rho \sin(\theta) \partial \varphi}$	$\frac{T(H_\varphi)}{\rho} - \frac{i\alpha H_\theta}{\rho \sin(\theta)}$
2	$\mathrm{rot}_\theta(E)$	$\frac{\partial E_\rho}{\rho \sin(\theta) \partial \varphi} - \frac{E_\varphi}{\rho} - \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \rho}$	$\frac{i\alpha E_\rho}{\rho \sin(\theta)} - \psi(E_\varphi)$
3	$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi(E)$	$\frac{E_\theta}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial E_\rho}{\rho \partial \varphi}$	$\psi(E_\theta) - \frac{i\alpha E_\rho}{\rho}$
6	$\mathrm{rot}_\theta(H)$	$\frac{\partial H_\rho}{\rho \sin(\theta) \partial \varphi} - \frac{H_\varphi}{\rho} - \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \rho}$	$\frac{i\alpha H_\rho}{\rho \sin(\theta)} - \psi(H_\varphi)$
7	$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi H$	$\frac{H_\theta}{\rho} + \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\rho \partial \varphi}$	$\psi(H_\theta) - \frac{i\alpha H_\rho}{\rho}$

4	$\mathrm{div}(E)$	$\frac{E_\rho}{\rho}+\frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial\rho}+\frac{E_\theta}{\rho \mathrm{tg}(\theta)}+ +\frac{\partial E_\theta}{\rho\partial\theta}+\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\rho\sin(\theta)\partial\varphi}$	$\psi(E_\rho)+\frac{T(E_\theta)}{\rho}+\frac{i\alpha E_\varphi}{\rho\sin(\theta)}$
8	$\mathrm{div}(H)$	$\frac{H_\rho}{\rho}+\frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial\rho}+\frac{H_\theta}{\rho \mathrm{tg}(\theta)}+ +\frac{\partial H_\theta}{\rho\partial\theta}+\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\rho\sin(\theta)\partial\varphi}$	$\psi(H_\rho)+\frac{T(H_\theta)}{\rho}+\frac{i\alpha H_\varphi}{\rho\sin(\theta)}$

Table 1A.

1	**2**	**3**
1.	$rot_\rho(E)+\frac{\mu\partial H_\rho}{c\ \partial t}-M_\rho=0$	$\frac{T(E_\varphi)}{\rho}+\frac{i\omega\mu H_\rho}{c}-M_\rho=0$
5.	$rot_\rho(H)-\frac{\varepsilon\partial E_\rho}{c\ \partial t}-J_\rho=0$	$\frac{T(H_\varphi)}{\rho}-\frac{i\omega\varepsilon E_\rho}{c}-J_\rho=0$
2.	$rot_\theta(E)+\frac{\mu\partial H_\theta}{c\ \partial t}=0$	$-\Psi(E_\varphi)+\frac{i\omega\mu H_\theta}{c}=0$
3.	$rot_\varphi(E)+\frac{\mu\partial H_\varphi}{c\ \partial t}=0$	$\Psi(E_\theta)+\frac{i\omega\mu H_\varphi}{c}=0$
6.	$rot_\theta(H)-\frac{\varepsilon\partial E_\theta}{c\ \partial t}=0$	$-\Psi(H_\varphi)-\frac{i\omega\varepsilon E_\theta}{c}=0$
7.	$rot_\varphi(H)-\frac{\varepsilon\partial E_\varphi}{c\ \partial t}=0$	$\Psi(H_\theta)-\frac{i\omega\varepsilon E_\varphi}{c}=0$
4.	$\mathrm{div}(E)=0$	$\Psi(E_\rho)+\frac{T(E_\theta)}{\varrho}=0$
8.	$\mathrm{div}(H)=0$	$\Psi(H_\rho)+\frac{T(H_\theta)}{\varrho}=0$

Table 2.

1	**2**
	$E_\theta=e_\theta sin(\theta)cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)$
	$E_\varphi=e_\varphi sin(\theta)sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)$
	$E_\rho=cos(\theta)\left(e_\rho cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)+\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)$
	$J_\rho=cos(\theta)\left(j_\rho sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)+\bar{\bar{j}}_\rho cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)$
	$H_\theta=h_\theta sin(\theta)sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)$
	$H_\varphi=h_\varphi sin(\theta)cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)$
	$H_\rho=cos(\theta)\left(h_\rho sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)+\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)$
	$M_\rho=cos(\theta)\left(m_\rho cos(\chi\rho+\omega t)+\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho sin(\chi\rho+\omega t)\right)$

Table 2i.

1	2
	$i\omega E_{\theta} = \omega sin(\theta)\left(- e_{\theta} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$i\omega E_{\varphi} = \omega sin(\theta)\left(e_{\varphi} cos(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$i\omega E_{\rho} = \omega cos(\theta)\left(- e_{\rho} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t) + \bar{\bar{e}}_{\rho} cos(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$i\omega H_{\theta} = \omega sin(\theta)\left(h_{\theta} cos(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$i\omega H_{\varphi} = \omega sin(\theta)\left(- h_{\varphi} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$i\omega H_{\rho} = \omega cos(\theta)\left(h_{\rho} cos(\chi\rho + \omega t) - \bar{\bar{h}}_{\rho} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$

Table 2ρ.

1	2
	$\frac{\partial E_{\theta}}{\partial\rho} = \chi sin(\theta)\left(- e_{\theta} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$\frac{\partial E_{\varphi}}{\partial\rho} = \chi sin(\theta)\left(e_{\varphi} cos(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$\frac{\partial E_{\rho}}{\partial\rho} = \chi cos(\theta)\left(- e_{\rho} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t) + \bar{\bar{e}}_{\rho} cos(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$\frac{\partial H_{\theta}}{\partial\rho} = \chi sin(\theta)\left(- h_{\varphi} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$\frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial\rho} = \chi sin(\theta)\left(- h_{\varphi} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$
	$\frac{\partial H_{\rho}}{\partial\rho} = \chi cos(\theta)\left(h_{\rho} cos(\chi\rho + \omega t) - \bar{\bar{h}}_{\rho} sin(\chi\rho + \omega t)\right)$

Table 2Ψ.

2
$\Psi(E_\theta)=\frac{E_\theta}{\rho}+\frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial\rho}=sin(\theta)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(e_\theta co)+\chi(-e_\theta si)+(\boxed{e_\theta}co)\right)$
$\Psi(E_\varphi)=\frac{E_\varphi}{\rho}+\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial\rho}=sin(\theta)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(e_\varphi si)+\chi(e_\varphi co)+(\boxed{e_\varphi}si)\right)$
$\Psi(E_\rho)=\frac{E_\rho}{\rho}+\frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial\rho}=cos(\theta)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(e_\rho co)+\frac{1}{\rho}(\bar{e}_\rho si)+\chi(\bar{e}_\rho co)-\chi(e_\rho si)+(\boxed{e_\rho}co\right.$
$\Psi(H_\theta)=\frac{H_\theta}{\rho}+\frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial\rho}=sin(\theta)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(h_\theta si)+\chi(h_\theta co)+(\boxed{h_\theta}si)\right)$
$\Psi(H_\varphi)=\frac{H_\varphi}{\rho}+\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial\rho}=sin(\theta)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(h_\varphi co)+\chi(-h_\varphi si)+(\boxed{h_\varphi}co)\right)$
$\Psi(H_\rho)=\frac{H_\rho}{\rho}+\frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial\rho}=cos(\theta)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(h_\rho si)+\frac{1}{\rho}(\bar{h}_\rho co)-\chi(\bar{h}_\rho si)+\chi(h_\rho co)+(\boxed{h_\rho}\right.$

Table 4.

1	2
1.	$\frac{2}{\rho}(e_\varphi si)-\frac{\mu}{c}\omega(\bar{h}_\rho si)=j_\rho si$ $\frac{\mu}{c}\omega(h_\rho co)=\bar{\bar{j}}_\rho co$
5.	$\frac{2}{\rho}(h_\varphi co)+\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\omega(\bar{e}_\rho co)=m_\rho co$ $\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\omega(e_\rho si)=\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho si$
2.	$-\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(e_\varphi si)+\chi(e_\varphi co)+(\boxed{e_\varphi}si)\right)+\frac{\mu}{c}\omega(h_\theta co)=0$
3.	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(e_\theta co)+\chi(-e_\theta si)+(\boxed{e_\theta}co)\right)+\frac{\mu}{c}\omega(-h_\varphi si)=0$
6.	$-\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(h_\varphi co)+\chi(-h_\varphi si)+(\boxed{h_\varphi}co)\right)-\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\omega(-e_\theta si)=0$
7.	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(h_\theta si)+\chi(h_\theta co)+(\boxed{h_\theta}si)\right)-\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\omega(e_\varphi co)=0$
4.	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(e_\rho co)+\chi(\bar{e}_\rho co)+(\boxed{e_\rho}co)\right)+\frac{2}{\rho}(e_\theta co)=0$ $\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(\bar{e}_\rho si)-\chi(e_\rho si)+(\boxed{\bar{e}_\rho}si)\right)=0$
8.	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(h_\rho si)-\chi(\bar{h}_\rho si)+(\boxed{h_\rho}si)\right)+\frac{2}{\rho}(h_\theta si)=0$ $\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(\bar{h}_\rho co)+\chi(h_\rho co)+(\boxed{\bar{h}_\rho}co)\right)=0$

Table 5

1	2
1.	$\frac{2}{\rho}e_\varphi-\frac{\mu}{c}\omega\bar{h}_\rho=j_\rho;\ \frac{\mu}{c}\omega h_\rho=\bar{\bar{j}}_\rho$
5.	$\frac{2}{\rho}h_\varphi+\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\omega\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho=m_\rho;\ \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\omega e_\rho=\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho$
2.	$\boxed{e_\varphi}=-\frac{1}{\rho}e_\varphi;\ -\chi e_\varphi+\frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\theta=0$

6.	$\boxed{h_\varphi} = -\frac{1}{\rho}h_\varphi;\ \chi h_\varphi + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\theta$	
3.	$\boxed{e_\theta} = -\frac{1}{\rho}e_\theta;\ -\chi e_\theta - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi = 0$	
7.	$\boxed{h_\theta} = -\frac{1}{\rho}h_\theta;\ \chi h_\theta - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi$	
2.	$\boxed{e_\varphi} = -\chi e_\varphi - \frac{1}{\rho}e_\varphi + \frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi$	
6.	$\boxed{h_\varphi} = \chi h_\varphi - \frac{1}{\rho}h_\varphi - \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\theta$	
3.	$\boxed{e_\theta} = \chi e_\theta - \frac{1}{\rho}e_\theta - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}h_\varphi$	
7.	$\boxed{h_\theta} = -\chi h_\theta - \frac{1}{\rho}h_\theta + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}e_\varphi$	
4.	1	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}e_\rho + \chi\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho + \boxed{e_\rho}\right) + \frac{2}{\rho}e_\theta = 0$
	2	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho - \chi e_\rho + \boxed{\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho}\right) = 0$
8.	1	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}h_\rho - \chi\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho + \boxed{h_\rho}\right) + \frac{2}{\rho}h_\theta = 0$
	2	$\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho + \chi h_\rho + \boxed{\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho}\right) = 0$

The third solution. Maxwell's equations in spherical coordinates for an electrically conductive medium.

1. An approximate solution

Above in the "The second solution" we considered the solution of the Maxwell equations for a sphere in a medium that has ε nd μ different from unity. Further, suppose that the medium has some electrical conductivity σ. In this case an equation of the form

$$\mathrm{rot}H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = 0 \qquad (1)$$

is replaced by an equation of the form

$$\mathrm{rot}H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \sigma E = 0 \qquad (2)$$

We will seek a solution in the form of the functions E, H, J, M presented in Table **T2-2** (see "The second solution") and rewrite it in a complex form as **T1-2**. Then equation (2) takes the form:

$$rot(H) - \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c}E - \sigma E = 0 \qquad (3)$$

or

$$rot(H) - wE = 0, \tag{4}$$

where the complex number

$$w = \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} + \sigma. \tag{5}$$

We now rewrite Table **T1A** (see “The second solution") in a complex form in Table **T2**, taking into account formula (4). We assume that the conduction currents are substantially larger than the displacement currents on the circles of the sphere, i.e. on the circles one can take into account only the conduction currents. In Table **T2-3**, we obtain a system of 8 algebraic equations with 8 complex unknowns *E, H,* J_ρ, M_ρ.

The solution can be performed in the following order.

1. The systems of two equations **T2-2** and **T2-7** with respect to the unknowns E_φ and H_θ are solved.
2. The systems of two equations **T2-3** and **T2-6** with respect to the unknowns E_θ and H_φ are solved.
3. With the data E_θ and H_θ the equations **T2-4** and **T2-8** are solved and the unknowns E_ρ and H_ρ, respectively, are determined.
4. For the data E_φ and H_ρ, the equations T2-1 are solved and the unknown M_ρ is determined.
5. For the data H_φ and E_ρ, the equations **T2-1** are solved and the unknown J_ρ is determined.

2. The exact solution

We now consider the table **T2**, in which all 6 displacement currents are indicated. This table contains 8 algebraic equations with 12 complex unknowns E, H, J, M and is overdetermined.

Consider the equations of energy fluxes (3.4) from the section "The second solution":

$$S_\varphi = \eta\left(E_\theta H_\rho - E_\rho H_\theta\right), \tag{1}$$

$$S_\theta = \eta\left(E_\rho H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_\rho\right), \tag{2}$$

$$S_\rho = \eta\left(E_\varphi H_\theta - E_\theta H_\varphi\right). \tag{3}$$

From the law of conservation of energy it follows that the flow of energy can not change in time. This means that the quantities (1-3) must be real. Consequently,

$$Im\left(E_\theta H_\rho - E_\rho H_\theta\right) = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$Im\left(E_\rho H_\varphi - E_\varphi H_\rho\right) = 0, \tag{5}$$

$$Im\left(E_\varphi H_\theta - E_\theta H_\varphi\right) = 0. \tag{6}$$

We also assume that one of the intensities is known, for example,

$$e_\varphi = A/\rho, \tag{7}$$

where A is a constant. In this case, we have a system of 12 nonlinear equations **T3-3** and (4-7) with 12 complex unknowns E, H, J, M. Methods for solving such systems are known.

Tables

Table 1.

1	2
	$E_\theta = e_\theta sin(\theta)$
	$E_\varphi = ie_\varphi sin(\theta)$
	$E_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(e_\rho + i\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\right)$
	$J_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(ij_\rho + \bar{\bar{j}}_\rho\right)$
	$H_\theta = ih_\theta sin(\theta)$
	$H_\varphi = h_\varphi sin(\theta)$
	$H_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(ih_\rho + \bar{\bar{h}}_\rho\right)$
	$M_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(m_\rho + i\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho\right)$

Table 2.

1	2	3
1.	$rot_\rho(E) - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c}H_\rho - M_\rho = 0$	$\frac{T(E_\varphi)}{\rho} + \frac{i\omega\mu H_\rho}{c} - M_\rho = 0$
5.	$rot_\rho(H) - wE_\rho - J_\rho = 0$	$\frac{T(H_\varphi)}{\rho} - wE_\rho - J_\rho = 0$
2.	$rot_\theta(E) - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c}H_\theta = 0$	$-\Psi(E_\varphi) + \frac{i\omega\mu H_\theta}{c} = 0$
7.	$rot_\varphi(H) - wE_\varphi = 0$	$\Psi(H_\theta) - wE_\varphi = 0$
3.	$rot_\varphi(E) - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c}H_\varphi = 0$	$\Psi(E_\theta) + \frac{i\omega\mu H_\varphi}{c} = 0$
6.	$rot_\theta(H) - wE_\theta = 0$	$-\Psi(H_\varphi) - wE_\theta = 0$
4.	$\mathrm{div}(E) = 0$	$\Psi(E_\rho) + \frac{T(E_\theta)}{\rho} = 0$
8.	$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0$	$\Psi(H_\rho) + \frac{T(H_\theta)}{\rho} = 0$

Table 3.

1	2	3
1.	$rot_{\rho}(E) - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_{\rho} - M_{\rho} = 0$	$\frac{T(E_{\varphi})}{\rho} + \frac{i\omega\mu H_{\rho}}{c} - M_{\rho} = 0$
5.	$rot_{\rho}(H) - wE_{\rho} - J_{\rho} = 0$	$\frac{T(H_{\varphi})}{\rho} - wE_{\rho} - J_{\rho} = 0$
2.	$rot_{\theta}(E) - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_{\theta} - M_{\theta} = 0$	$-\Psi(E_{\varphi}) + \frac{i\omega\mu H_{\theta}}{c} - M_{\theta} = 0$
7.	$rot_{\varphi}(H) - wE_{\varphi} - J_{\varphi} = 0$	$\Psi(H_{\theta}) - wE_{\varphi} = 0$
3.	$rot_{\varphi}(E) - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_{\varphi} - M_{\varphi} = 0$	$\Psi(E_{\theta}) + \frac{i\omega\mu H_{\varphi}}{c} - M_{\varphi} = 0$
6.	$rot_{\theta}(H) - wE_{\theta} - J_{\theta} = 0$	$-\Psi(H_{\varphi}) - wE_{\theta} - J_{\theta} = 0$
4.	$\mathrm{div}(E) = 0$	$\Psi(E_{\rho}) + \frac{T(E_{\theta})}{\rho} = 0$
8.	$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0$	$\Psi(H_{\rho}) + \frac{T(H_{\theta})}{\rho} = 0$

Chapter 8a. Solution of Maxwell's Equations for Spherical Capacitor

Contents

1. Introduction

The electromagnetic wave in a capacitor in an alternating current or constant current circuit is investigated in главах 2 и 7. In this paper, a spherical capacitor in a sinusoidal current circuit or an constant current circuit is considered. The capacitor electrodes are two spheres having the same center and radii $R_2 > R_1$.

2. Solution of the Maxwell Equations in the Spherical Coordinate System

The solution of the Maxwell equations in spherical coordinates was obtained in Chapter 8 (second solution).

The radial coordinate changes within

$$R_1 < \rho < R_2. \tag{1}$$

For a bounded ϱ and a small value χ, Table 2 in Chapter 8 (second solution) takes the form of Table 1.

Next, we rewrite this table in a complex form - see T2-2 and T2-3, where $|E_\rho|$ is the strength module of intensities E_ρ (which includes the dependence on θ), ψ is the argument of intensities E_ρ, and so on.

Table 1.

1	2
	$E_\theta = e_\theta sin(\theta) cos(\omega t)$
	$E_\varphi = e_\varphi sin(\theta) sin(\omega t)$
	$E_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(e_\rho cos(\omega t) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho sin(\omega t)\right)$
	$J_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(j_\rho sin(\omega t) + \bar{\bar{j}}_\rho cos(\omega t)\right)$
	$H_\theta = h_\theta sin(\theta) sin(\omega t)$
	$H_\varphi = h_\varphi sin(\theta) cos(\omega t)$
	$H_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(h_\rho sin(\omega t) + \bar{h}_\rho cos(\omega t)\right)$
	$M_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(m_\rho cos(\omega t) + \bar{\bar{m}}_\rho sin(\omega t)\right)$

Table 2.

1	2	
	$E_\theta = e_\theta sin(\theta)$	$E_\theta = \lvert E_\theta \rvert$
	$E_\varphi = ie_\varphi sin(\theta)$	$E_\varphi = i\lvert E_\varphi \rvert$
	$E_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(e_\rho + i\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho\right)$	$E_\rho = \lvert E_\rho \rvert cos(\psi)$
	$J_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(ij_\rho + \bar{\bar{j}}_\rho\right)$	$J_\rho = \lvert J_\rho \rvert cos(\psi)$
	$H_\theta = ih_\theta sin(\theta)$	$H_\theta = i\lvert H_\theta \rvert$
	$H_\varphi = h_\varphi sin(\theta)$	$H_\varphi = \lvert H_\varphi \rvert$
	$H_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(ih_\rho + \bar{h}_\rho\right)$	$H_\rho = \lvert H_\rho \rvert cos(\psi)$
	$M_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(m_\rho + i\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho\right)$	$M_\rho = \lvert M_\rho \rvert cos(\psi)$

It is important to note that at the moment the potential on the sphere of a given radius changes as a function of $sin(\theta)$. The outer and inner metal surfaces are on a constant radius. Consequently, the potential on the metal plate of the spherical radius is different at different points of the sphere. Consequently, further, currents flow on the plates of the spherical capacitor.

An additional argument in favor of the existence of such currents is the existence of telluric currents [53]. There is no generally accepted explanation of their cause.

Next, we will refer to the formulas of Chapter 8 (second solution) in the form: (8. "room_ of the". "Formula_number").

From (8.2.16, 8.2.17) we find:

$$|E_\rho| = \sqrt{(e_\rho)^2 + (\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\rho}(G + 2A \cdot \ln(\rho))\right)^2 + \left(\frac{D}{\rho}\right)^2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\sqrt{(G + 2A \cdot \ln(\rho))^2 + D^2}, \tag{2}$$

$$\mathrm{tg}(\psi_{e\rho}) = \frac{\bar{\bar{e}}_\rho}{e_\rho} = D/(G + 2A \cdot \ln(\rho)). \tag{3}$$

Completely analogous formulas exist for H_ρ, but for $\psi_{h\rho}$ the formula has the form

$$tg(\psi_{h\rho}) = \frac{h_\rho}{\bar{\bar{h}}_\rho} = (G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho))/D, \tag{6}$$

which follows from Table **T2-2**. Consequently,,

$$tg(\psi_{h\rho}) = 1/tg(\psi_{e\rho}). \tag{7}$$

Further from (8.2.18, 8.2.19) we find::

$$|J_\rho| = \sqrt{(j_\rho)^2 + (\bar{\bar{j}}_\rho)^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{2A}{\rho^2} - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{D}{\rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mu\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{1}{\rho}(G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho))\right)^2}, \tag{8}$$

$$tg(\psi_{j\rho}) = \frac{j_\rho}{\bar{\bar{j}}} = \left(\frac{2A}{\rho^2} - \frac{\mu\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{D}{\rho}\right)\Big/\left(-\frac{\mu\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{1}{\rho}(G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho))\right). \tag{9}$$

Finally, from (8.2.20, 8.2.21) we find:

$$|M_\rho| = \sqrt{(m_\rho)^2 + (\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho)^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{\left(-\frac{2B}{\rho^2} + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{D}{\rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon\omega \cdot 1}{c\ \ \rho}(G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho))\right)^2}, \tag{10}$$

$$tg(\psi_{m\rho}) = \frac{\bar{\bar{m}}_\rho}{m_\rho} = \left(-\frac{\varepsilon\omega \cdot 1}{c\ \ \rho}(G + 2A \cdot ln(\rho))\right)\Big/\left(-\frac{2B}{\rho^2} + \frac{\varepsilon\omega}{c}\cdot\frac{D}{\rho}\right). \tag{11}$$

From the formulas obtained it follows that the <u>spherical capacitor must have magnetic properties similar to its electrical properties.</u>

With the known voltage with the rms value U on the capacitor from (2), we find:

$$U = |E_\rho(R_2)| - |E_\rho(R_1)| = \frac{1}{R_2}\sqrt{(G + 2A \cdot ln(R_2))^2 + D^2} -$$
$$\frac{1}{R_1}\sqrt{(G + 2A \cdot ln(R_1))^2 + D^2} \tag{12}$$

In particular, with $ln(R_2) \approx ln(R_1)$ we get:

$$U = K\left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1}\right) \tag{13}$$

where K is a constant. Consequently, the amplitude of the potential on the outer sphere of the capacitor is smaller than the amplitude of the potential on the inner sphere of the capacitor.

3. Electric and magnetic intensities

Let us consider a point T with coordinates φ, θ on a sphere of radius ρ .Vectors H_φ and H_θ, going from this point are in plane P, tangent to this sphere at point $T(\varphi,\ \theta)$ - see Fig. 2. These vectors are perpendicular to each other. Hence, at each point $(\varphi,\ \theta)$ the sum vector

$$H_{\varphi\theta} = H_\varphi + H_\theta \tag{1}$$

is in plane P and has an angle of ψ to a parallel line. As it follows from the Table 2 and (8.2.14), the module of this vector $|H_{\varphi\theta}|$ and the angle ψ defined by the following formulas:

$$H_{\varphi\theta} = |H_{\varphi\theta}|cos(\psi) \tag{2}$$

$$|H_{\varphi\theta}| = \frac{B}{\rho} sin(\theta) \tag{3}$$

$$\psi = arcctg(\chi\rho + \omega t) \tag{4}$$

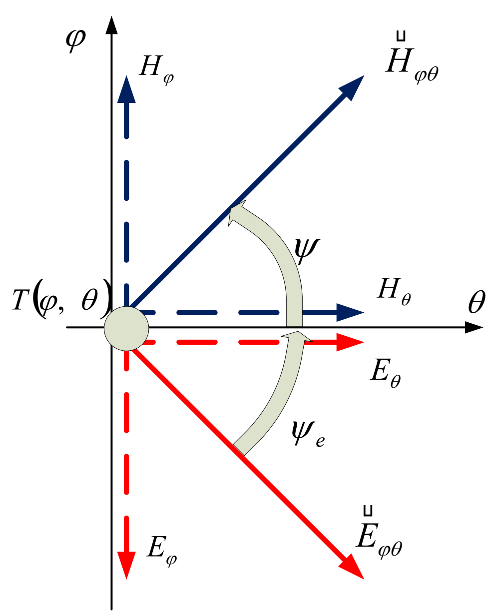


Fig. 2.

We find the intensities $H_{\varphi\theta}$ at the poles of the sphere, where

$$\theta = \pm\frac{\pi}{2},\ \sin(\theta) = \pm 1,\ \rho = R\,. \tag{5}$$

It follows from (2-4) that at the poles

$$|H_{\varphi\theta}| = \pm\frac{B}{R} \tag{6}$$

and there is a magnetic intensities between the poles

$$H_{pp} = \frac{2B}{R}cos(\chi R + \omega t) \tag{7}$$

Similarly, the same relationships exist for the vectors E_φ and E_θ. At each point $(\varphi,\ \theta)$ the total vector

$$E_{\varphi\theta} = E_\varphi + E_\theta \tag{8}$$

lies in the plane P and is directed at an angle ψ_e to a line parallel (along the coordinate θ). It follows from Table 3 and (8.2.13), the module of this vector and the angle ψ_e defined by the following formulas:

$$E_{\varphi\theta} = |E_{\varphi\theta}|cos(\psi_e) \tag{9}$$

$$|E_{\varphi\theta}| = \frac{A}{\rho}sin(\theta) \tag{10}$$

$$\psi_e = arctg(\chi\rho + \omega t) \tag{11}$$

The angle between $H_{\varphi\theta}$ и $E_{\varphi\theta}$ in the plane P is straight.

Therefore, in a spherical capacitor we can consider only one vector of the electrical field intensities $E_{\varphi\theta}$ and only one vector of the magnetic field intensities $H_{\varphi\theta}$. As these vectors lie on the sphere, they will be called <u>spherical vectors</u>.

Angle ψ (30) is constant for all vectors $H_{\varphi\theta}$ for a given radius ρ. This means that the directions of all vectors $H_{\varphi\theta}$ constitute the same angle ψ with all parallels on a sphere with a radius of ρ. This implies in turn that there are the <u>magnetic equatorial plane</u> inclined to the mathematical equatorial plane at angle ψ, <u>magnetic axis</u>, <u>magnetic poles</u>, and <u>magnetic meridians</u>, along which vectors $H_{\varphi\theta}$ are directed – see Fig. 4, where thin lines mark the mathematical meridional grid, thick lines mark the magnetic meridional grid, the mathematical axis *mm*, and magnetic axis *aa* and electric axis *bb* are shown. It is important to note that the magnetic axis *aa*, electric axis *bb* and all vectors $E_{\varphi\theta}$ и $H_{\varphi\theta}$ are perpendicular.

When $\frac{\omega}{c} \approx 0$ the magnetic axis coincides with the mathematical axis.

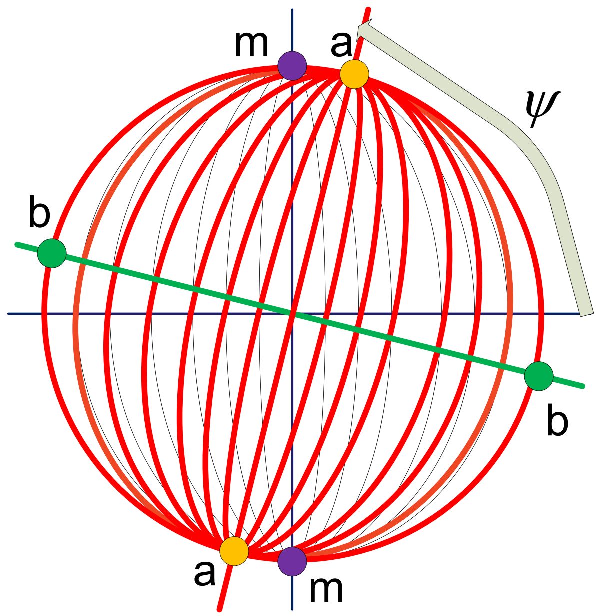


Fig. 4.

Spherical vectors depend on $\sin(\theta)$. Radial vectors depend on $\cos(\theta)$ – see Table 2. Therefore, there are the radial intensities only in locations where the spherical intensity is zero.

4. Electromagnetic Wave in a Charged Spherical Capacitor

A solution of the Maxwell equations for a parallel-plate capacitor being charged (see chapter 7) systems from a solution of these equations for a parallel-plate capacitor in a sinusoidal current circuit (see chapter 3). In this paper the method described in chapter 7 will be used in solving the Maxwell equations for a spherical capacitor being charged.

For a charged spherical capacitor, the system of Maxwell's equations presented in Tables 1A-2 of Chapter 8 ("The second solution") must be changed, namely, instead of equation (4) the following equation is used:

$$\mathrm{div}(E) = Q(t), \qquad (1)$$

where $Q(t)$ - charge on capacitor plate, which appears and accumulates during charging. The system of partial differential equations obtained in such a way has a solution represented by the sum of a particular solution of this system and a general solution of the corresponding homogeneous system of equations. Homogeneous system is shown in specified table, i.e. it only differs from this new system by the absence of term $Q(t)$. Particular solution with given t is a solution, which associates electric intensity $E_\rho(t)$ between the capacitor plates with electric charge $Q(t)$. If $E_\rho(t)$ varies with time, then a solution of the system of equations from specified table shall exist at given $E_\rho(t)$. Exactly this solution we're going to seek further on.

Table 6.

1	2
	$E_\theta = e_\theta sin(\theta)(1 - exp(\omega t))$
	$E_\varphi = e_\varphi sin(\theta)(exp(\omega t) - 1)$
	$E_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(e_\rho(1 - exp(\omega t)) + \bar{\bar{e}}_\rho(exp(\omega t) - 1)\right)$
	$J_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(j_\rho(exp(\omega t) - 1) + \bar{\bar{j}}_\rho(1 - exp(\omega t))\right)$
	$H_\theta = h_\theta sin(\theta)(exp(\omega t) - 1)$
	$H_\varphi = h_\varphi sin(\theta)(1 - exp(\omega t))$
	$H_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(h_\rho(exp(\omega t) - 1) + \bar{\bar{h}}_\rho(1 - exp(\omega t))\right)$
	$M_\rho = cos(\theta)\left(m_\rho(1 - exp(\omega t)) + \bar{\bar{m}}_\rho(exp(\omega t) - 1)\right)$

Let us consider the field intensities in the form of functions presented in Table 6. These functions differ from functions of Table 1 only by the type of time dependence: in Table 3, E and H functions depend on time as $\sin(\omega t)$, $\cos(\omega t)$, respectively, while in Table 6, E and H functions depend on time as $(exp(\omega t) - 1)$, $(1 - exp(\omega t))$, respectively. Although the indicated substitution, the solution of Maxwell's equations remain unchanged. Here the constant $\omega = -1/\tau$, where τ is the time constant in the capacitor charge circuit.

Fig. 6 presents intensities components and their time derivatives as well as the bias current as a function of time for $\omega = -300$: H_ρ is shown with a solid line, with a dashed line, and J_ρ with dotted line. It is evident that with $t \Rightarrow \infty$ the amplitudes of all intensities components tend to a constant together, while the current amplitude approaches zero. This corresponds to the capacitor charging via a fixed resistor.

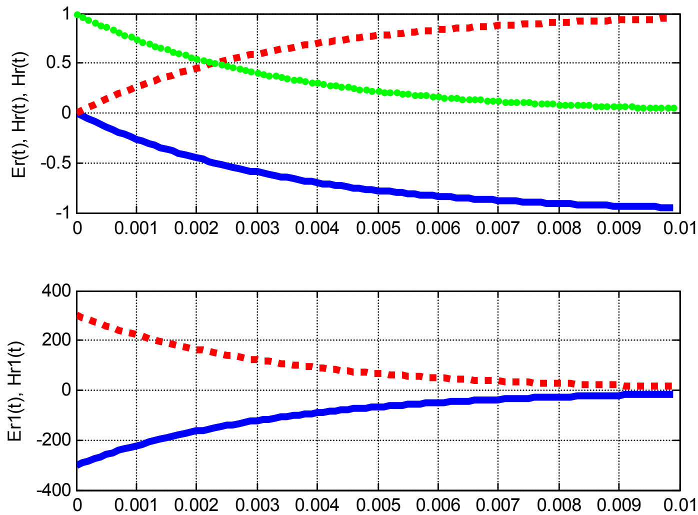


Fig.6. (SSMB6.1)

Thus, it's fare to say, that spherical capacitor is a device which is equivalent to both - magnet and, at the same time, electret which axes are perpendicular.

By analogy with Section 3 in Chapter 8 ("second solution"), we consider the flux of radial energy in a charged spherical capacitor. For this, in the formula (8.3.4a) it is necessary to make the following change of functions:

$$\sin(q) \Rightarrow (\exp(\omega t) - 1), \tag{2}$$

$$\cos(q) \Rightarrow \left(1 - \exp(\omega t)\right). \tag{3}$$

Then we get:

$$S_\rho = \frac{A}{\rho}\sin(\theta)(\exp(\omega t) - 1)\frac{B}{\rho}\sin(\theta)(\exp(\omega t) - 1)$$
$$- \frac{A}{\rho}\sin(\theta)\left(1 - \exp(\omega t)\right)\frac{-B}{\rho}\sin(\theta)\left(1 - \exp(\omega t)\right)$$

or

$$S_\rho = \frac{2AB}{\rho^2}\sin^2(\theta)\left(1 - \exp(\omega t)\right)^2 \Rightarrow 0 \tag{4}$$

Thus, the solution of the Maxwell equations for a capacitor being charged and for a capacitor in a sinusoidal current circuit differs only in that the former includes exponential functions of time and the latter contains sinusoidal time-functions.

So, It was shown that electromagnetic wave propagation in charging spherical capacitor , and mathematical description of this wave is proved to be a solution of Maxwell's equations. It was shown that a charged spherical capacitor accommodates a stationary flux of electromagnetic energy, and the energy contained in the capacitor, which was considered to be electric potential energy, is, indeed, electromagnetic energy stored in the capacitor in the form of the stationary flux.

Chapter 8b. A new approach to antenna design

Contents

1. On the shortcomings of existing methods

The solution of the Maxwell equations for a spherical wave is necessary for the design of antennas. Such a problem arises in the solution of the equations of electrodynamics for an elementary electric dipole - a vibrator. The solution of this problem is known and it is on the basis of this solution that the antennas are constructed. At the same time, this solution has a number of shortcomings, in particular [107-110].

1. The energy conservation law is satisfied only on the average,
2. The solution is inhomogeneous and it is practically necessary to divide it into separate zones (as a rule, near, middle and far), in which the solutions turn out to be completely different,
3. In the near zone there is no flow of energy with the real value
4. The magnetic and electrical components are in phase,
5. In the near zone, the solution is not wave (i.s. the distance is not an argument of the trigonometric function),
6. The known solution does not satisfy Maxwell's system of equations (a solution that satisfies a single equation of the system can not be considered a solution of the system of equations).

In Fig. 1 [110] shows the picture of the lines of force of the electric field, constructed on the basis of the known solution. Obviously, such a picture can not exist in a spherical wave.

Far from the vibrator - in the so-called the far zone, where longitudinal (directed along the radius) the electric and magnetic intensities can be neglected by , the solution of the problem is simplified. But even there the well-known solution has a number of shortcomings

[107-110]. The main disadvantages of this solution (see Appendix 1) are that

1. the law of conservation of energy is fulfilled only on the average (in time),
2. the magnetic and electrical components are in phase,
3. in the Maxwell equations system, in the known solution, only one equation of eight is satisfied.

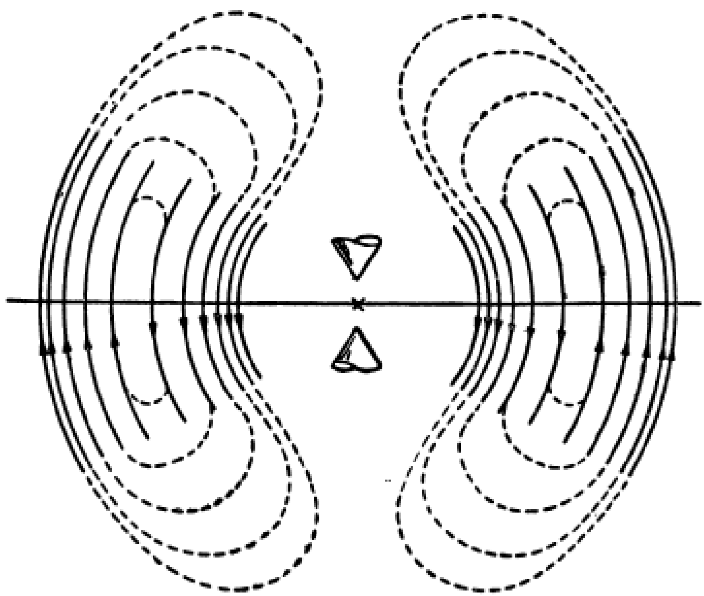


Fig. 1.

2. A new approach

These shortcomings are a consequence of the fact that until now Maxwell's equations for spherical coordinates could not be solved. A well-known solution is obtained after dividing the entire domain into so-called near, middle and far zones and after applying a variety of assumptions, different for each of these zones.

In practice, specified drawbacks of the known solution mean that they (mathematical solutions) do not strictly describe the real characteristics of technical devices. A more rigorous solution (see Chapter 8), when applied in the design systems of such devices, must certainly improve their quality.

Appendix 1

The known solution has the form [107, 108]:

$$E_\theta = e_\theta \frac{1}{\rho} \sin(\theta) \sin(\omega t - \chi\rho), \qquad (1)$$

$$H_\varphi = h_\varphi \frac{1}{\rho} \sin(\theta) \sin(\omega t - \chi\rho), \qquad (2)$$

$k_{e\theta} = \dfrac{\chi^2 lI}{4\pi\omega\varepsilon\varepsilon_o}$, $k_{h\varphi} = \dfrac{\chi lI}{4\pi}$, where l, I - length and current of the vibrator. We notice, that

$$\frac{e_\theta}{h_\varphi} = \frac{\chi}{\omega\varepsilon} \qquad (3)$$

It should be noted that these tensions are in phase, which contradicts practical electrical engineering.

Table 2.

1	2
1.	$\text{rot}_\rho H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial t} = 0$
2.	$\text{rot}_\theta H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial t} = 0$
3.	$\text{rot}_\varphi H - \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial t} = 0$
4.	$\text{rot}_\rho E + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial t} = 0$
5.	$\text{rot}_\theta E + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial t} = 0$
6.	$\text{rot}_\varphi E + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial t} = 0$
7.	$\text{div}(E) = 0$
8.	$\text{div}(H) = 0$

Let us consider how equations (1, 2) relate to Maxwell's system of equations - see Table 2 (rewritten from Chapter 8, first solution). The intensities (1, 2) enter only in equation (6) from Table 2, which has the form

$$\mathrm{rot}_{\varphi} E + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial t} = 0 \tag{4}$$

or

$$\frac{E_{\theta}}{\rho} + \frac{\partial E_{\theta}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial t} = 0\,. \tag{5}$$

We substitute (1, 2) into (5) and obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & -e_{\theta}\frac{\chi}{\rho}\sin(\theta)\cos(\omega t - \chi\rho) - \\ & -h_{\varphi}\frac{\chi}{\rho}\frac{\mu}{c}\sin(\theta)\cos(\omega t - \chi\rho) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

or

$$\frac{e_{\theta}}{h_{\varphi}} + \frac{\mu}{c} = 0\,. \tag{7}$$

From a comparison of (3) and (7) it follows that the intensities (1, 2) satisfy equation (4). The remaining 7 Maxwell equations are violated. In the equations (2, 3, 5) from Table 2 one of the terms differs from zero, and the other is equal to zero. The violation of equations (1, 4, 7, 8) from Table. 2 is shown – see Chapter 8, first solution, formula (2.20). So,

> **the known solution does not satisfy Maxwell's system of equations.**

Chapter 9. The Nature of Earth's Magnetism

It is known that the Earth electrical field can be considered as a field "between spherical capacitor electrodes" [51]. These electrodes are the Earth surface having a negative charge and the ionosphere having a positive charge. The charge of these electrodes is maintained by continuous atmospheric thunderstorm activities.

It is also known that there is the Earth magnetic field. However, in this case no generally accepted explanation of the source of this field is available. "The problem of the origin and retaining of the field has not been solved as yet." [52].

Next, we will consider the hypothesis that the **Earth's magnetic field is a consequence of the existence of the Earth's electric field**.

In Chapter 8a, a spherical capacitor is considered in a DC circuit and it is shown that after a capacitor charge, when the current practically ceases, the stationary flux of electromagnetic energy remains in the capacitor, and with it an electromagnetic wave is conserved. A magnetic field is present in the capacitor.

In Chapter 8a it was shown that in a spherical condenser are are the magnetic equatorial plane, magnetic axis, magnetic poles and magnetic meridians, along which vectors $H_{\varphi\theta}$ are directed – see Fig. 4 in chapter 8. The angle between the magnetic axis and the axis of the mathematical model can not be determined from the mathematical model. Moreover, not determined angle between the magnetic axis and the Earth's physical axis of rotation.

Spherical vectors depend on $\sin(\theta)$. Radial vectors depend on $\cos(\theta)$ – see table 6 in chapter 8. Therefore, there are the radial intensities only in locations where the spherical intensity is zero.

It flows from the above mentioned that **the Earth electrical field is responsible for the Earth magnetic field.**

Let us consider this problem in more details.

The vector field $H_{\varphi\theta}$ in a diametral plane passing through the magnetic axis is shown in Fig. 8. Here, $|H_{\varphi\theta}| = 0.7;\ \rho = 1$. The vector field H_ρ in a diametral plane passing through the magnetic axis is shown in Fig. 9. Here, $|H_\rho| = 0.4;\ \rho = 1$. The vector field $H = H_{\varphi\theta} + H_\rho$ in a diametral plane passing through the magnetic axis is shown in Fig. 10. Here, $|H_{\varphi\theta}| = 0.3;\ |H_\rho| = 0.2;\ \rho = 1$.

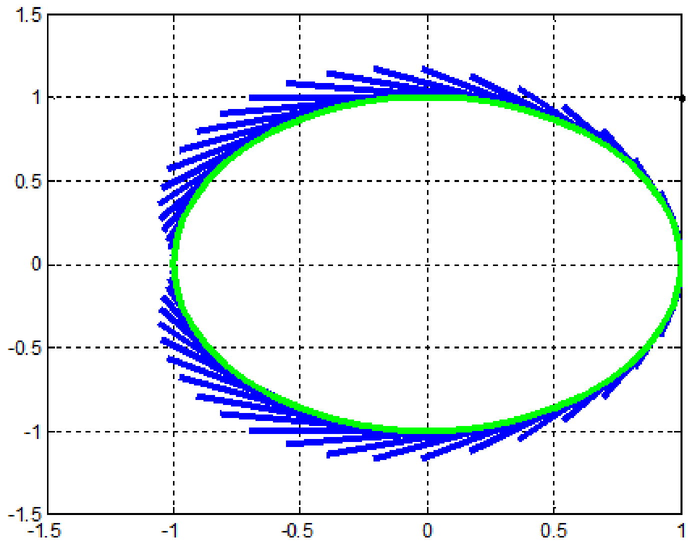


FIG. 8. (Sfera 88)

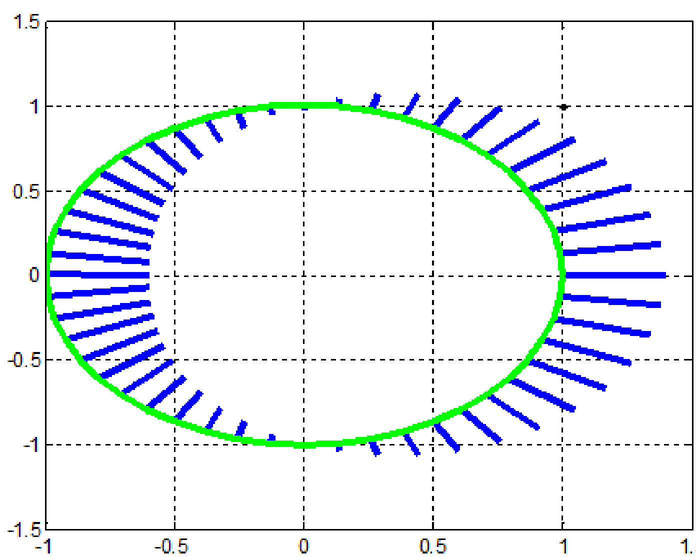


FIG. 9. (Sfera 88)

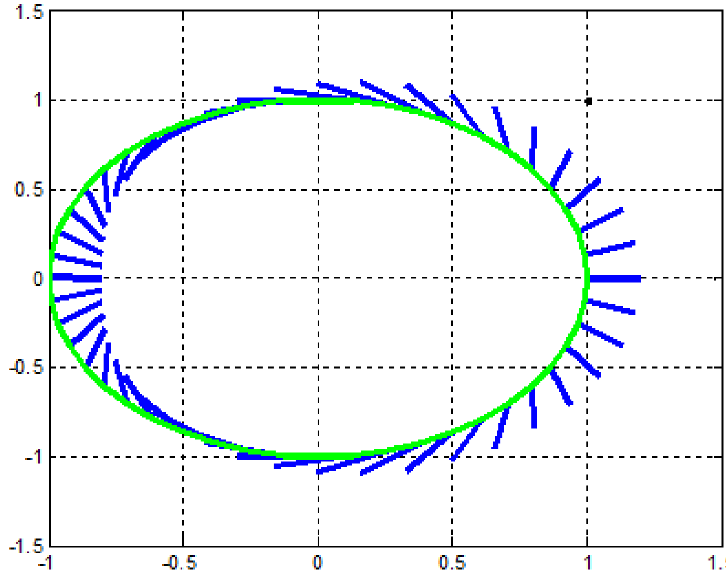


FIG. 10. (Sfera 88)

Similarly, can be described the electric field of the Earth. Importantly, the electric field and the magnetic field are perpendicularly.

Once again, the very existence of the electric field is not in doubt, and the charge of "Earth's spherical capacitor" is supported by the thunderstorm activity [51, 52].

Also consider the comparative quantitative estimates of magnetic and electric intensity of the Earth's field.

In a vacuum, where $\varepsilon = \mu = 1$, there is a relation between the magnetic and electric intensity in any direction in the GHS system [51]

$$E = H\ . \tag{9}$$

This relation is true if these intensities are measured in the GHS system at a given point in the same direction. To go to the SI system, one shall take into account that

for H: 1 GHS unit = 80 A/m

for E: 1 GHS unit = 30,000 B/m

Hence, the equation (9) takes the following form in the SI system:

$$3000E = 80H \tag{10}$$

or

$$E \approx 0.03H\ . \tag{11}$$

or

$$H \approx 30E \cdot \mathrm{tg}(\beta)\ . \tag{12}$$

An additional argument in favor of the existence of the electric field of the structure specified is the existence of the telluric currents [53]. There is no generally accepted explanation of their causes. On the basis of the foregoing, it shall be assumed that these currents must have the largest value in the direction of the parallels.

It is possible that the electric field of the Earth can be detected using a freely suspended electric dipole, made in the form of a long isolated rod with metal balls at the ends. It is also possible that oscillations of the rod will be recorded at the low frequency of changing in dipole charges.

Based on the hypothesis suggested, it can be assumed that the magnetic field shall be observed among planets with an atmosphere. Indeed, the Moon and Mars, free of the atmosphere, lack the magnetic field. However, there is no magnetic field at Venus. This may be due to the high density and conductivity of the atmosphere – it cannot be considered as an insulating layer of the spherical capacitor.

Chapter 10. Solution of Maxwell's Equations for Ball Lightning

Contents

1. Introduction

The hypotheses that were made about the nature of ball lightning are unacceptable because they are contrary to the law of energy conservation. This occurs because the luminescence of ball lightning is usually attributed to the energy released in any molecular or chemical transformation, and so it is suggested source of energy, due to which the ball lightning glows is located in it.

Kapitsa P.L. 1955 [41]

This assertion (as far as the author knows) is true also today. It is reinforced by the fact that the currently estimated typical ball lightning contains tens of kilojoules [42], released during its explosion.

It is generally accepted that ball lightning is somehow connected with the electromagnetic phenomena, but there is no rigorous description of these processes.

A mathematical model of a globe lightning based on the Maxwell equations, which enabled us to explain many properties of the globe lightning, is proposed in [55]. However, this model turned out be quite intricate as to the used mathematical description. Another model of the ball lightning which is substantiated to a greater extent and make is possible to obtain less intricate mathematical description is outlined below [56]. Moreover, this model agrees with the model of a spherical capacitor – see chapter 8.

When constructing the mathematical model, it will be assumed that the globe lighting is plasma, i.e. gas consisting of charged particles – electrons, and positive charged ions, i.e. the globe lightning plasma is fully ionized. In addition, it is assumed that the number of positive charges equal to the number of negative charges, and, hence, the total charge of the globe lightning is equal to zero. For the plasma, we usually consider charge and current densities averaged over an elementary volume. Electric and magnetic fields created by the average "charge" density and the "average" current density in the plasma obey the Maxwell equations [62]. The effect of particles collision in the plasma is usually described by the function of particle distribution in the plasma. These effects will be accounted for the Maxwell equations assuming that the plasma possesses some electric resistance or conductivity.

And so on based on the Maxwell's equations and on the understanding of the electrical conductivity of the body of ball lightning, a mathematical model of ball lightning is built; the structure of the electromagnetic field and of electric current in it is shown. Next it is shown (as a consequence of this model) that in a ball lightning the flow of electromagnetic energy can circulate and thus the energy obtained by a ball lightning when it occurs can be saved. Sustainability, luminescence, charge, time being, the mechanism of formation of ball lightning are briefly discussed.

2. The solution of Maxwell equations in spherical coordinates

In Chapter 8, third solution, a solution is obtained for Maxwell's equations for a sphere whose material has dielectric and magnetic permeability, and also has conductivity. This solution has been obtained under the following assumptions: the sphere is conductive and neutral (does not have any uncompensated charges). Its existence means only that in a conductive and neutral sphere, an electromagnetic wave can exist, and currents can circulate.

3. Energy

From the resulting solution follows that lightning contains the following energy components

- Active loss energy W_a – see the second term in the expression for the electric strength:

- Reactive electric energy W_e – see the first term in the expression for the electric strength:
- Reactive magnetic energy W_h – see the expression for the magnetic strength

4. About Ball Lightning Stability

The question of stability for bodies, in which a flow of electromagnetic energy is circulating, has been treated in [43]. Here we shall consider only such force that acts along the diameter and breaks the ball lightning along diameter plane perpendicular to this diameter. In the first moment it must perform work

$$A = F\frac{dR}{dt}. \qquad (1)$$

This work changes the internal energy of the ball lightning, i.e.

$$A = \frac{dW}{dt}. \qquad (2)$$

Considering (1, 2) together, we find:

$$F = \frac{dW}{dt} \bigg/ \frac{dR}{dt}. \qquad (3)$$

If the energy of the global lightning is proportional to the volume, i.e.

$$W = aR^3. \qquad (4)$$

where a – is the coefficient of proportionality, then

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = 3aR^2\frac{dR}{dt}. \qquad (5)$$

Thus,

$$F = \frac{dW}{dt} \bigg/ \frac{dR}{dt} = 3aR^2 = \frac{3W}{R}. \qquad (6)$$

Thus, <u>the internal energy of a ball lightning is equivalent to the force creating the stability of ball lightning.</u>

5. About Luminescence of the Ball Lightning

The problem was solved above considering the electric resistance of the globe lightning. Naturally, it is nor zero, and when current flows through it, thermal energy is released.

6. About the Time of Ball Lightning Existence

The energy of the ball lightning W and the power of the heat losses P can be found with the solution obtained above.

The existence time of the globe lightning is equal to the time the electrical energy transforms into the heat losses, i.e.

$$\tau = W/P \tag{1}$$

7. About a Possible Mechanism of Ball Lightning Formation

The leader of a linear lightning, meeting a certain obstacle, may alter the motion trajectory from linear to circular. This may become the cause of the emergence of the described above electromagnetic fields and currents.

In [44] this process was described as follows:

Another strong bolt of lightning, simultaneous with a bang, illuminated the entire space. I can see how a long and dazzling beam in the color of sun beam approaches to me right in the solar plexus. The end of it is sharp as a razor, but further it becomes thicker and thicker, and reaches something like 0,5 meter. Further I can't see, as I am staring at a downward angle.

Instant thought that it is the end. I see how the tip of the beam approaches. Suddenly it stopped and between the tip and the body began to swell a ball the size of a large grapefruit. There was a thump as if a cork popped from a bottle of champagne. The beam flew into a ball. I see the blindingly bright ball, color of the sun, which rotates at a breakneck pace, grinding the beam inside. But I do not feel any touch, any heat.

The ball grinds the ray and increases in size. ... The ball does not issue any sounds. At first it was bright and opaque, but then begins to fade, and I see that it is empty. Its shell has changed and it became like a soap bubble. The shell rotates, its diameter remained stable, but the surface was with metallic sheen.

Chapter 11. Mathematical model of a plasma crystal

Contents

1. Problem statement

Dusty plasma (see the [87]) is a set of charged particles. These "particles can arrange in space in a certain way and form the so-called plasma crystal" [88]. The mechanism of formation, behavior and form of such crystals is difficult to predict. Observation of these processes and forms under low gravity conditions sets at the gaze – see illustration (Fig 1.) of the experiments in space in the [89].

Therefore, they were simulated on computer in 2007. The results surprised even greater, which was reflected in the name of a corresponding article [90]: "From plasma crystals and helical structures towards inorganic living matter". The [91] gives a summary and discussion of the simulation results.

I like such comparisons too. But, nevertheless, it should be noted that the method used by the authors of the molecular dynamics simulations does not fully take into account all the features of the dusty plasma. To describe the motion of the particles this method uses classical mechanics and considers only electrostatic forces between the charged particles. In fact, the charged particles motion causes occurrence of charge currents – electrical currents and electromagnetic fields as a consequence. They should be considered during simulation.

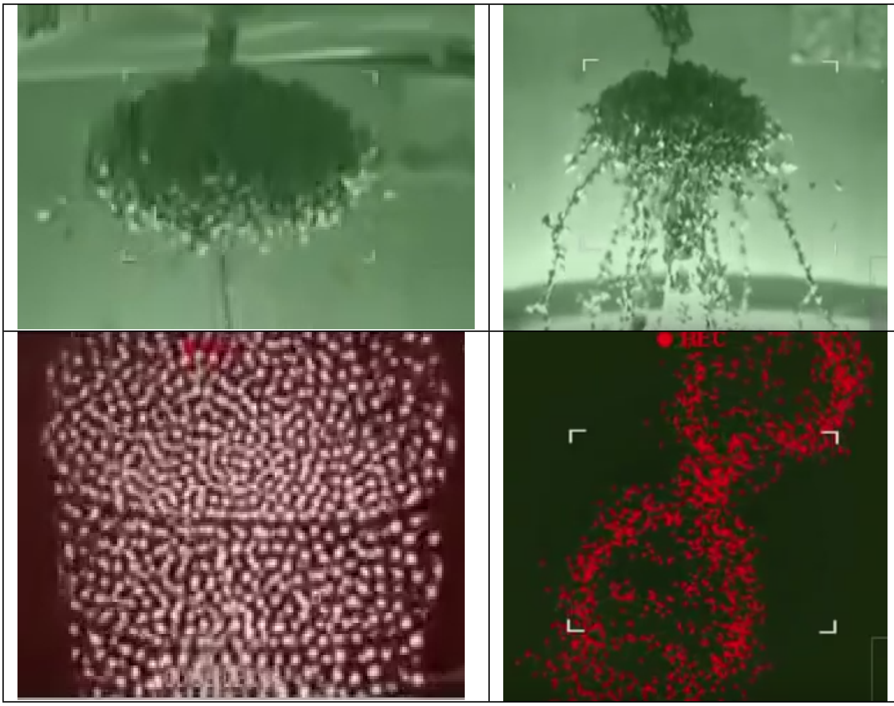


Fig. 1.

In absence of gravity the plasma particles are not affected by gravitational forces. If we exclude radiation energy, then it can be said that the dusty plasma is electric charges, electric currents and electromagnetic fields. Moreover, at its formation (filling a vessel with a set of charged particles) the plasma receives some energy. This energy may be only electromagnetic and kinetic energy of the particles, since there is no mechanical interaction between the particles: they are charged with like charges. Thus, the dusty plasma should meet the following conditions:

- to meet the Maxwell's equations,
- to maintain the total energy as a sum of electromagnetic and kinetic energy of the particles,
- to become stable in terms of the particles structure and motion in some time; it follows, for example, from the said experiments in space – see fig. 1.

The charged particles obviously push off from each other by Coulomb forces. However, the experiments show that these forces do not act on the periphery of a particles cloud. Consequently, they are compensated by other forces. It will be shown below that these forces are Lorentz forces arising during charged particles motion (although it seems strange at first sight that these forces direct into the cloud, opposing the Coulomb forces). The particles cannot be fixed, since then the Coulomb forces will prevail. But then these forces will move the particles, which causes the Lorentz forces, etc.

In the mathematical model shown below we will not take into account the Coulomb forces, believing that their role is only to ensure that the particles are isolated from each other (just as these forces are not considered in electrical engineering problems).

Thus, we will consider the dusty plasma as an area with flowing electrical currents and analyze it using the Maxwell's equations. Since the particles are in vacuum and are always isolated from each other, there is no ohmic resistance and no electrical voltage proportional to the current – it should not be taken into account in the Maxwell's equations. In addition, in the first stage, we will assume that the currents change slowly – they are constant currents. Considering these remarks, the Maxwell's equations are as follows:

$$\mathrm{rot}(H) - J = 0\,, \tag{1}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(J) = 0\,, \tag{2}$$

$$\mathrm{div}(H) = 0\,, \tag{3}$$

where the J, H is the current and magnetic intensity, respectively. In addition, we need to add to these equations an equation uniting the plasma energy W with the J, H:

$$W = f(J,\ H). \tag{4}$$

In this equation, the energy W is known since the plasma receives this energy at its formation.

In scalar form, the system of equations (1-4) is a system of 6 equations with 6 unknowns and should have only one solution. However, there is no regular algorithm for solving such a system. Therefore, below we propose another approach:

1. Search for analytical solutions of underdetermined system of equations (1-3) with this plasma cloud form. There can be multiple solutions.
2. Calculation of energy W using the (4). If the solution of the system (1-4) is the only one then this solves the system (1-4) with the data of the W and cloud form.

2. System of equations

In the cylindrical coordinates $r,\ \varphi,\ z$, as is well-known [4], the divergence and curl of the vector H are as follows:

$$\mathrm{div}(H)=\left(\frac{H_r}{r}+\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z}\right), \tag{a}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}_r(H)=\left(\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z}\right), \tag{b}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}_\varphi(H)=\left(\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r}\right), \tag{c}$$

$$\mathrm{rot}_z(H)=\left(\frac{H_\varphi}{r}+\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r}-\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi}\right). \tag{d}$$

Considering the equations (a-d) we rewrite the equations (1.1-1.3) as follows:

$$\frac{H_r}{r}+\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z}=0, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi}-\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z}=J_r, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r}=J_\varphi, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{H_\varphi}{r}+\frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r}-\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi}=J_z, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{J_r}{r}+\frac{\partial J_r}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial J_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}+\frac{\partial J_z}{\partial z}=0 \tag{5}$$

The system of 5 equations (1-5) with respect to the 6 unknowns $(H_r,\ H_\varphi,\ H_z,\ J_r,\ J_\varphi,\ J_z)$ is overdetermined and may have multiple solutions. It is shown below that such solutions exist and for different cases some of possible solutions can be identified.

We will first look for a solution for this system of equations (1-5) as functions separable relative to the coordinates. These functions are as follows:

$$H_r.=h_r(r)\cdot\cos(\chi z), \tag{6}$$

$$H_\varphi.=h_\varphi(r)\cdot\sin(\chi z), \tag{7}$$

$$H_z.=h_z(r)\cdot\sin(\chi z), \tag{8}$$

$$J_{r}. = j_r(r) \cdot \cos(\chi z), \tag{9}$$

$$J_{\varphi}. = j_\varphi(r) \cdot \sin(\chi z), \tag{10}$$

$$J_z = j_z(r) \cdot \sin(\chi z), \tag{11}$$

where the χ is a constant, while the $h_r(r),\ h_\varphi(r),\ h_z(r),\ j_r(r),\ j_\varphi(r),\ j_z(r)$ are the functions of the coordinate r; derivatives of these functions will be denoted by strokes.

By putting the (6-11) into the (1-5) we get:

$$\frac{h_r}{r} + h_r' + \chi h_z = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$-\chi h_\varphi = j_r, \tag{13}$$

$$-\chi h_r - h_z' = j_\varphi \tag{14}$$

$$\frac{h_\varphi}{r} + h_\varphi' = j_z, \tag{15}$$

$$\frac{j_r}{r} + j_r' + \chi j_z = 0. \tag{16}$$

Let's put the (13) and (15) into the (16). Then we get:

$$\frac{-\chi h_\varphi}{r} - \chi h_\varphi' + \chi\left(\frac{h_\varphi}{r} + h_\varphi'\right) = 0. \tag{17}$$

The expression (17) is an identity 0=0. Therefore, the (16) follows from the (13, 15) and can be excluded from the system of equations (12-16). The rest of the equations can be rewritten as:

$$h_z = -\frac{1}{\chi}\left(\frac{h_r}{r} + h_r'\right), \tag{18}$$

$$j_z = \frac{h_\varphi}{r} + h_\varphi', \tag{19}$$

$$j_r = -\chi h_\varphi, \tag{20}$$

$$j_\varphi = -\chi h_r - h_z' \tag{21}$$

3. The first mathematical model

In this system of 4 differential equations (18-21) with 6 unknown functions we can define two functions arbitrarily. For further study we define the following two functions:

$$h_\varphi = q \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi), \tag{22}$$

$$h_r = h \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi), \tag{23}$$

where the $q,\ h$ are some constants. Then using the (18-23) we find:

$$h_z = -\frac{h}{\chi}\left(2\sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi) + \frac{\pi \cdot r}{\chi}\cos(\pi \cdot r/\chi)\right), \qquad (24)$$

$$j_z = q\left(2\sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi) + \frac{\pi \cdot r}{\chi} \cdot \cos(\pi \cdot r/\chi)\right), \qquad (25)$$

$$j_r = -\chi \cdot q \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi) \qquad (26)$$

$$j_\varphi = h \cdot \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\chi R^2} - \chi\right) \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi) + \frac{h}{\chi}\left(2 - \frac{\pi}{\chi}\right) \cdot \cos(\pi \cdot r/\chi). \qquad (27)$$

Thus, the functions $j_r(r)$, $j_\varphi(r)$, $j_z(r)$, $h_r(r)$, $h_\varphi(r)$, $h_z(r)$ can be defined using the (26, 27, 25, 23, 22, 24), respectively.

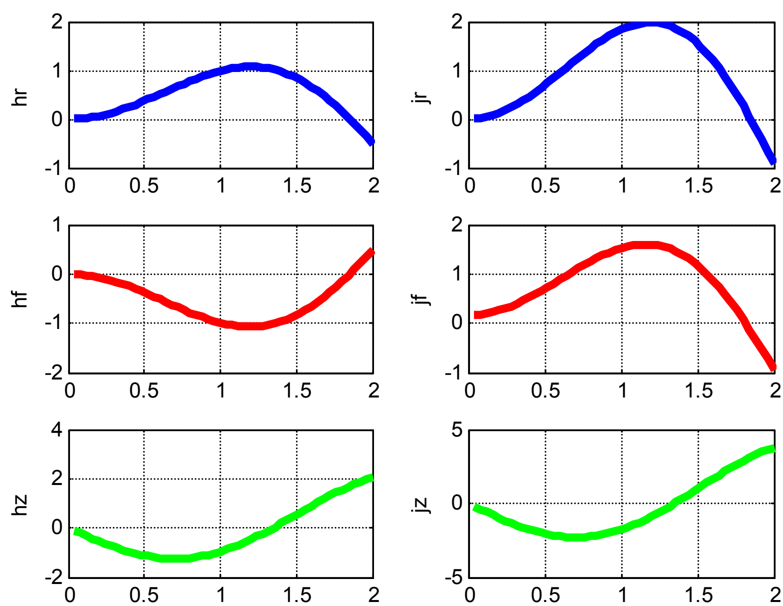


FIG. 2 (figPlazma.m)

Example 1.

Fig. 2 shows function graphs $j_r(r)$, $j_\varphi(r)$, $j_z(r)$, $h_r(r)$, $h_\varphi(r)$, $h_z(r)$. These functions can be calculated with data $\chi = 2$, $h = 1$, $q = -1$. The first column shows the functions $h_r(r)$, $h_\varphi(r)$, $h_z(r)$, the second column shows the functions $j_r(r)$, $j_\varphi(r)$, $j_z(r)$.

It is important to note that there is a point in the function graph $j_r(r)$, $j_\varphi(r)$ where $j_r(r) = 0$ and $j_\varphi(r) = 0$. Physically, this means that there are radial currents $J_r(r)$ in the area $r < \chi$ directed from the center (with $\chi q < 0$). There are no currents $J_r(r)$, $J_\varphi(r)$, in the point $r = \chi$. Therefore, the value $R = \chi$ is the radius of a crystal. The specks of dust outside this radius experience radial currents $J_r(r)$ directed towards the center. This creates a stable boundary of the crystal.

The built model describes a cylindrical crystal of infinite length, which, of course, is inconsistent with reality. Let's now consider a more complex model.

4. The second mathematical model

The root of the equation $j_r(r) = 0$ determines the value $R = \chi$ of the cylindrical crystal radius. Let's now change the value χ. If the value χ is dependent on the z, then the radius R will depend on the z. But this very dependence is observed in the experiments – see, for example, the first fragment in Fig. 1.

With this in mind, let's consider the mathematical model which differs from the above used by the fact that the function $\chi(z)$ is used instead of the constant χ. Let's rewrite the (6-11) with this in mind:

$$H_r. = h_r(r) \cdot \cos(\chi(z)), \tag{28}$$

$$H_\varphi. = h_\varphi(r) \cdot \sin(\chi(z)), \tag{29}$$

$$H_z. = h_z(r) \cdot \sin(\chi(z)), \tag{30}$$

$$J_r. = j_r(r) \cdot \cos(\chi(z)), \tag{31}$$

$$J_\varphi. = j_\varphi(r) \cdot \sin(\chi(z)), \tag{32}$$

$$J_z = j_z(r) \cdot \sin(\chi(z)). \tag{33}$$

The system of equations (1-6) differs from the system (2.9-2.14) only by the fact that instead of the constant χ we use the derivative $\chi'(z)$ along the z of the function $\chi(z)$. Consequently, the solution of the system (28-33) will be different from that of the previous system only by using the derivative $\chi'(z)$ in instead of the constant χ. Thus, the solution in this case will be as follows:

$$j_r = -\chi'(z) \cdot q \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r / \chi'(z)), \tag{34}$$

$$j_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} h \cdot \left(\dfrac{\pi^2}{\chi'(z) R^2} - \chi'(z) \right) \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r / \chi'(z)) + \\ + \dfrac{h}{\chi'(z)} \left(2 - \dfrac{\pi}{\chi'(\mathrm{z})} \right) \cdot \cos(\pi \cdot r / \chi'(z)) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{35}$$

$$j_z = q\left(2\sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi'(z)) + \frac{\pi \cdot r}{R} \cdot \cos(\pi \cdot r/\chi'(z))\right), \tag{36}$$

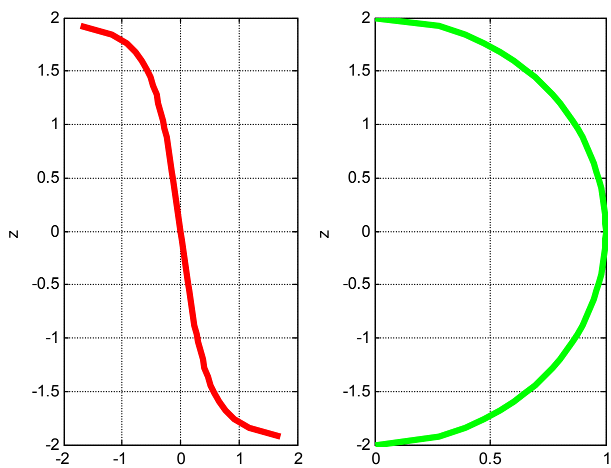
$$h_r = h \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi'(z)), \tag{37}$$

$$h_\varphi = q \cdot r \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi'(z)), \tag{38}$$

$$h_z = -\frac{h}{\chi'(z)}\left(2\sin(\pi \cdot r/\chi'(z)) + \frac{\pi \cdot r}{R}\cos(\pi \cdot r/\chi'(z))\right). \tag{39}$$

The said functions will depend on the $\chi'(z)$. With the $\chi(z) = \eta z$ the equations (34-39) are transformed into the equations (22-27).

For example, Fig. 3 shows the functions $\chi(z)$ and $\chi'(z)$ where the $\chi'(z)$ is an equation of ellipse.



(X1) FIG. 3 (figPlazma3.m)

We can suggest that the current of the specks of dust is such that their average speed does not depend on the current direction. In particular, the path covered by a speck of dust per a unit of time in a circumferential direction and the path covered by it in a vertical direction are equal with a fixed radius. Consequently, in this case with a fixed radius we may assume that

$$\Delta\varphi \equiv \Delta z\,. \tag{40}$$

The dust trajectory in the above considered system is described by the following formulas

$$co = \cos(\chi(z)), \tag{41}$$

$$si = \sin(\chi(z)). \tag{42}$$

Thus, there is a point trajectory described by the formulas (40-42) in such system on the rotation figure with a radius of $r = \chi'(z)$. This trajectory is a helix. All the tensions and densities of currents do not depend on the φ in this trajectory.

Based on this assumption, we can construct a movement trajectory for specks of dust in accordance with the functions (1-3). Fig. 4 shows the two helices described by the current functions $j_r(r)$ and $j_z(r)$: with $r_1 = \chi'(z)$ with $r_2 = 0.5\chi'(z)$, where the $\chi'(z)$ is defined in Fig. 3.

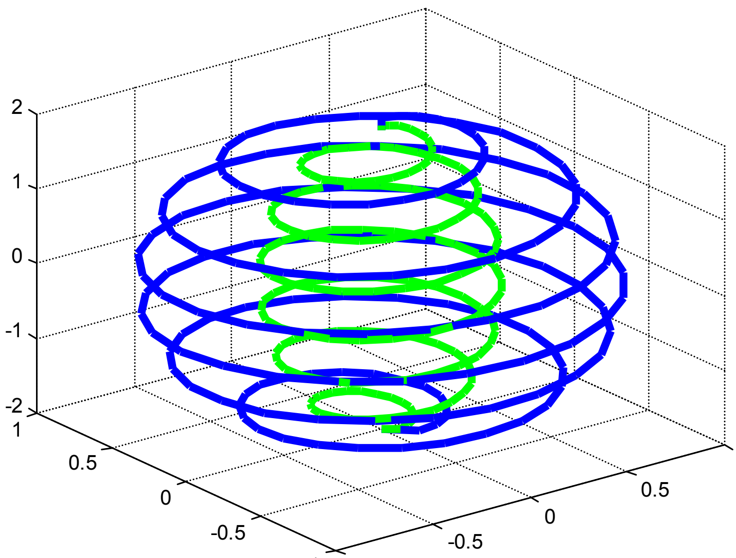


Fig 4 (Plazma4.m)

5. The plasma crystal energy

Under certain magnetic strengths and current densities we can find the plasma crystal energy. The magnetic field energy density

$$W_H = \frac{\mu}{2}\left(H_r^2 + H_\varphi^2 + H_z^2\right). \tag{43}$$

The specks of dust kinetic energy density W_J can be found in the assumption that all the specks of dust have equal mass m. Then

$$W_J = \frac{1}{m}\left(J_\varphi^2 + J_\varphi^2 + J_\varphi^2\right). \tag{44}$$

To determine the full crystal energy we need to integrate the (43, 44) by the volume of the crystal, which form is defined. Thus, with a defined form of the crystal and assumed mathematical model we can find all the characteristics of the crystal.

Chapter 12. Work of Lorentz force

It is proved that the Lorentz force does the work, and the relations that determine the magnitude of this work are derived.

The magnetic Lorentz force is determined by a formula of the form

$$F = qQ(V \times B), \tag{1}$$

where

q - the density of electric charge,

Q - the volume of a charged body,

V - velocity of the charged body (vector),

B - magnetic induction (vector).

The work of the Lorentz force is zero, since the force and velocity vectors are always orthogonal.

The Ampere force is determined by a formula of the form

$$A = Q(j \times B), \tag{2}$$

where j is the electric current density (vector). Because the

$$j = qV, \tag{3}$$

then formula (2) can be written in the form

$$A = qQ(V \times B). \tag{4}$$

It can be seen that formulas (1, 4) coincide. Meanwhile, the work of the Ampère force is NOT zero, as evidenced by the existence of electric motors. Consequently, the **work of the Lorentz force is NOT zero**. Thus, the definition of mechanical force through work can not be extended to the Lorentz force.

Let us consider **how the Lorentz force performs its work**.

The density of the flow of electromagnetic energy - the Poynting vector is determined by the formula:

$$S = E \times H, \tag{5}$$

where

E - electric field intensities (vector),

H - magnetic field intensities (vector).

The currents densities correspond to electrical intensities, i.e.

$$E = \rho j, \tag{6}$$

where ρ is the electrical resistance. Combining (5, 6), as in Chapter 5, we obtain:

$$S = \rho j \times H = \frac{\rho}{\mu} j \times B. \tag{7}$$

where μ is absolute magnetic permeability. The magnetic Lorentz force acting on all charges of the conductor in a unit volume - the volume density of the Lorentz force is (as follows from (1))

$$f = qV \times B. \tag{8}$$

From (3, 8) we find:

$$f = qV \times B = j \times B. \tag{9}$$

From (7, 9) we find:

$$f = \mu S/\rho. \tag{10}$$

The density of the magnetic force of Lorentz is proportional to the density of electromagnetic energy - the Poynting vector.

The energy flux with density S is equivalent to the power density p, i.e.

$$p = S. \tag{11}$$

Consequently, the density of the magnetic force of Lorentz is proportional to the power density p.

Example 1. For verification, let us consider the dimensions of the quantities in the above formulas in the SI system - see Table. 1.

Table 1.

Parameter		Dimension
Energy		kg $m^2 \cdot sec^{-2}$
Density of energy		kg $m^{-1} \cdot sec^{-2}$
Power	**P**	kg $m^2 \cdot sec^{-3}$
Density of energy flow, power density	S	kg sec^{-3}
Current density	j	$A \cdot m^{-2}$
Induction	B	kg $sec^{-2} \cdot A$
The volume density of the Lorentz force	f	kg $sec^{-3} \cdot m^{-2}$
Magnetic permeability	μ	kg $sec^{-2} \cdot m \cdot A^{-2}$
Resistivity	ρ	$kg \cdot sec^{-3} \cdot m^3 \cdot A^{-2}$
μ/ρ	μ/ρ	$sec \cdot m^{-2}$

So, a current with density j and a magnetic field with induction B create an energy flow with density S (or power with density p), which is identical to the magnetic force of Lorentz with density f - see (11) or

$$f = \mu p/\rho . \tag{12}$$

Thus, the Lorentz force with density f through energy flux with density S (or power with density p), acts on charges moving in a current J in a direction perpendicular to this current. Consequently, it can be argued that the Poynting vector (or power with density p) creates an emf in the conductor. This question, on the other hand, was considered in [19, 17], where such an emf is called the fourth kind of electromagnetic induction.

Consider the emf created by the Lorentz force. The intensity, equivalent to the Lorentz force acting on a unit charge, is

$$e_f = \frac{f}{q} = \frac{p\mu}{q\rho}, \tag{13}$$

and the current produced by the Lorentz force in the direction of this force has a density

$$i = e_f \rho = \frac{p\mu}{q}. \tag{14}$$

If the current I produced by the Lorentz force in resistance R is known, then

$$U = e_f \rho = I\left(R + \rho\frac{l}{s}\right), \tag{15}$$

where l, s is the length and cross-section of the conductor in which the Lorentz force acts. From (15) we find:

$$I = e_f \rho \bigg/ \left(R + \rho\frac{l}{s}\right) = e_f \bigg/ \left(\frac{R}{\rho} + \frac{l}{s}\right). \tag{16}$$

Full power

$$P = pls . \tag{17}$$

Finally, from (13, 16, 17) we obtain:

$$I = \frac{P\mu}{qls} \bigg/ \left(R + \rho\frac{l}{s}\right) = \frac{P\mu}{ql} \bigg/ (sR + \rho l), \tag{18}$$

$$U = \frac{P}{I} = \frac{ql}{\mu}(sR + \rho l). \tag{19}$$

From these formulas, according to the measurement U and I results, the density of charges under the action of the Lorentz force can be found.

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