The Electric and Magnetic fields

Maxwell's equations in free space

References:

Feynman, Lectures on Physics II

Davis & Snyder, Vector Analysis

Sources: elementary charges

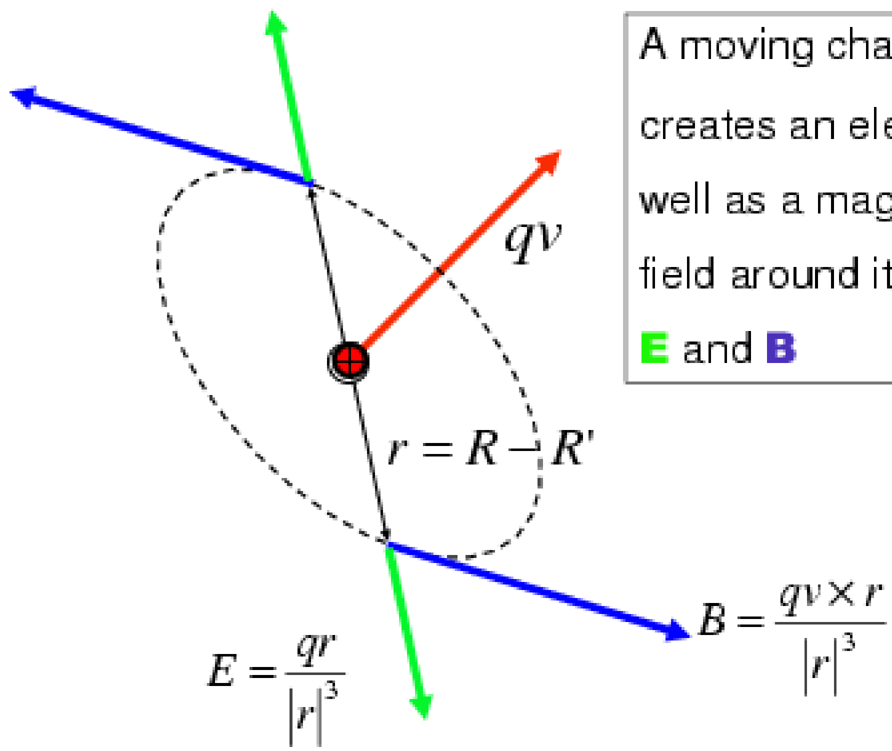
A moving charge **q**

creates an electric as

well as a magnetic

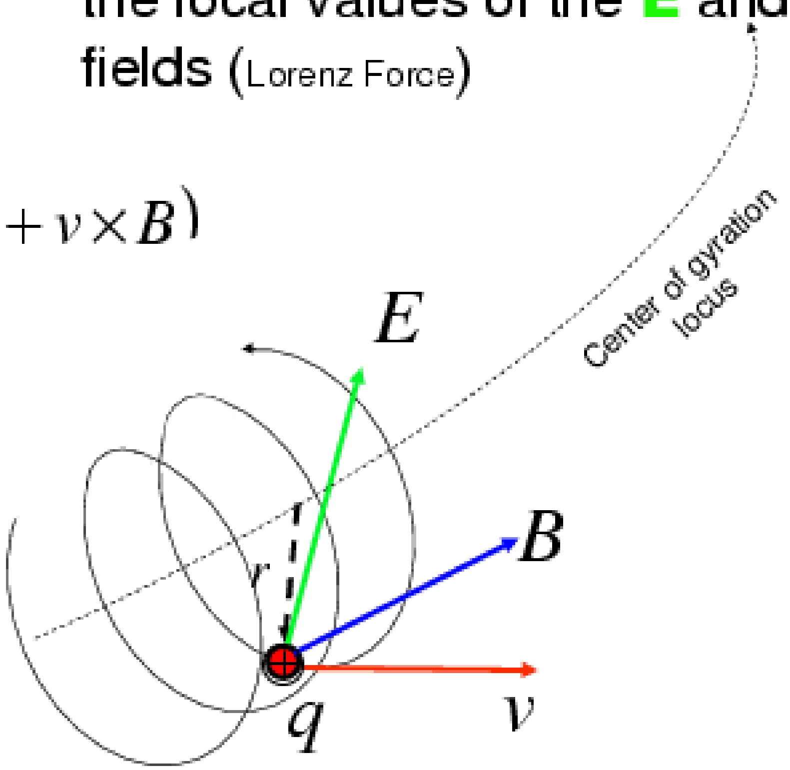
field around itself,

E and **B**



A moving charge **q** is affected by the local values of the **E** and **B** fields (Lorenz Force)

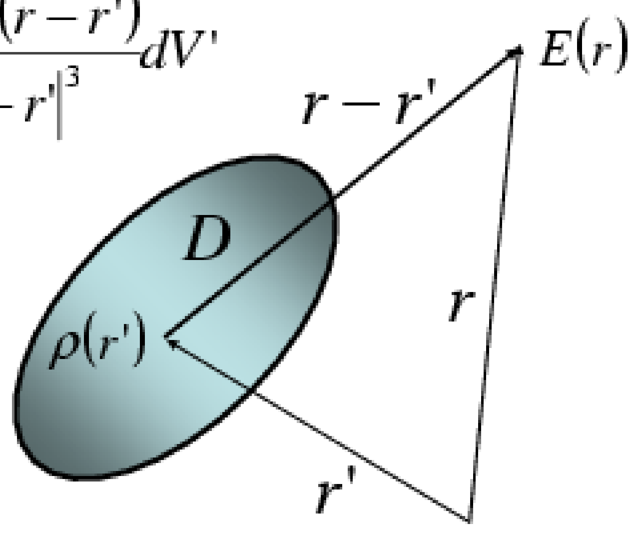
$$F = q(E + v \times B)$$



ME1: Sources for E field

$\nabla \cdot E = \rho$ (**Gauss' Law**)

$$E(r) = -\frac{1}{4\pi}\iiint_D \frac{\rho(r')(r-r')}{|r-r'|^3} dV'$$



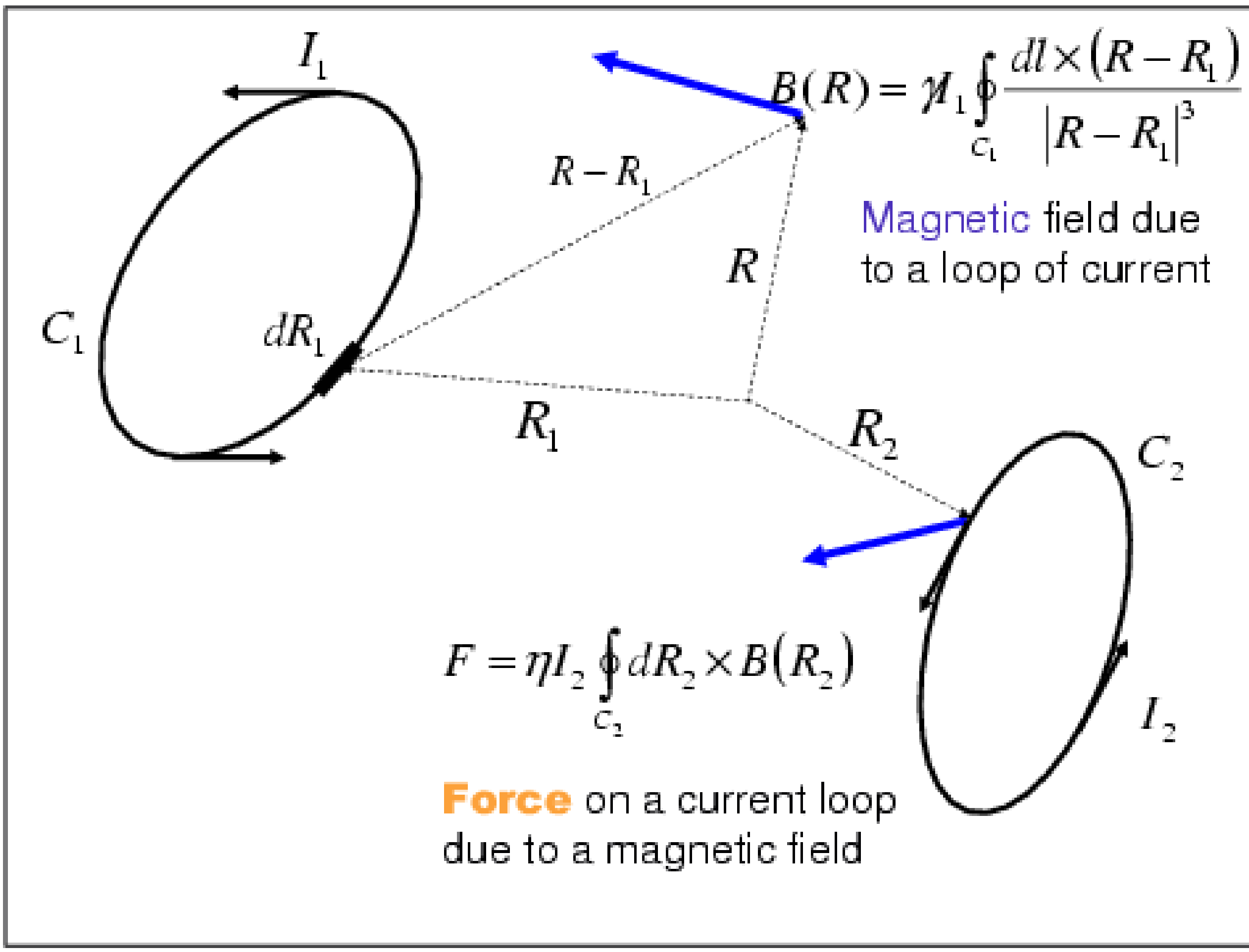
The Biot-Savart Law
(magnetostatics)

$$B(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_V \frac{J(r') \times (r - r')}{|r - r'|^3} dV'$$

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

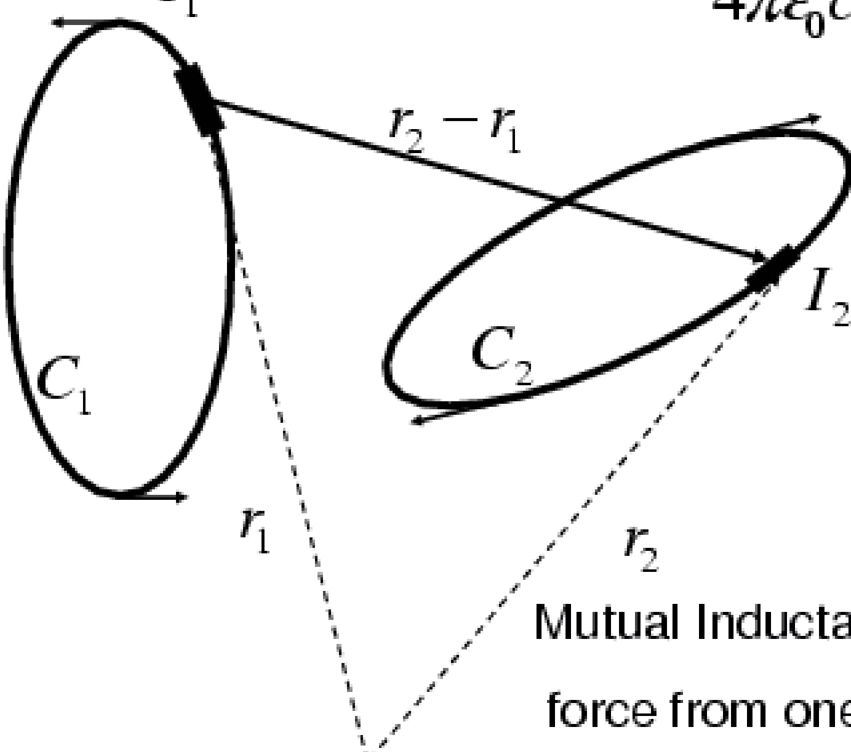
ME2: No Magnetic Charges

$$B = \nabla \times A$$



I_1
$B(R) = \gamma I_1 \oint_{C_1} \frac{dl \times (R - R_1)}{|R - R_1|^3}$
$R - R_1$
Magnetic field due to a loop of current
R
C_1
dR_1
R_1
R_2
C_2
$F = \eta I_2 \oint_{C_2} dR_2 \times B(R_2)$
I_2
Force on a current loop due to a magnetic field

$$M_{1,2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c^2} \oint_{C_1} \oint_{C_2} \frac{dr_1 \cdot dr_2}{|r_1 - r_2|}$$

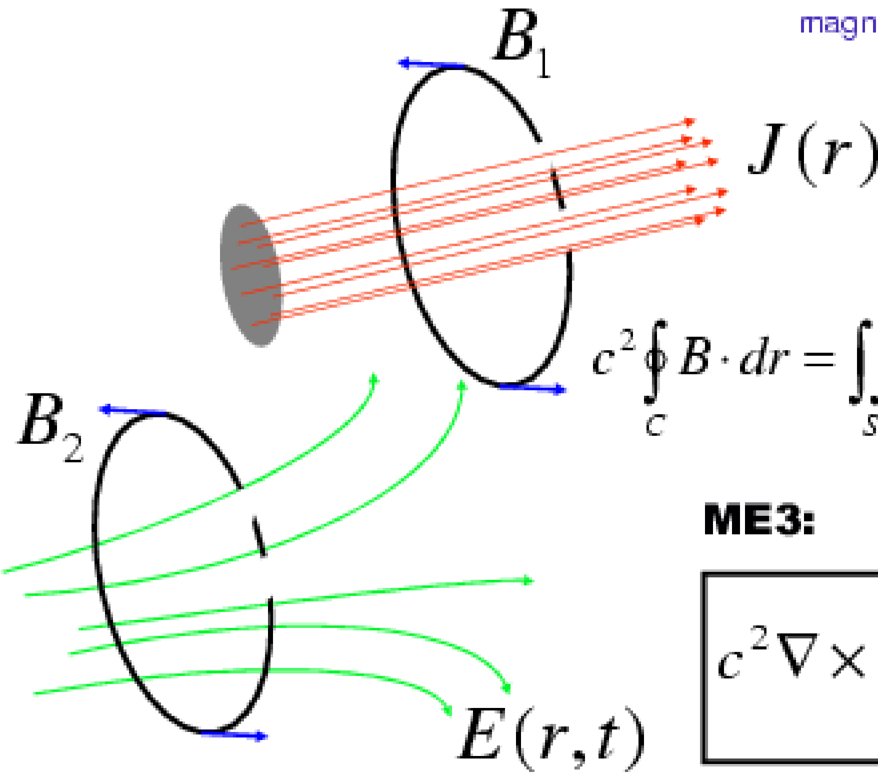


Mutual Inductance of two coils:

force from one coil to another

Ampere's Law

A changing electric flux through the loop, like a current flux, induces a circulation of the magnetic field around the loop



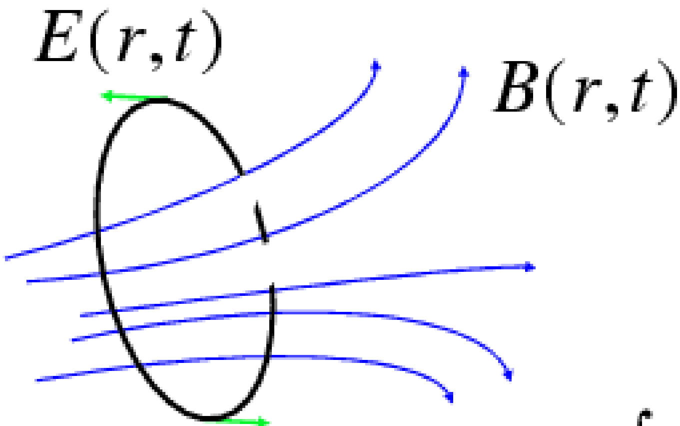
$$c^2 \oint_C B \cdot dr = \iint_S \left(\frac{J}{\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right) \cdot dS$$

ME3:

$$\boxed{c^2 \nabla \times B = \frac{J}{\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}}$$

Faraday's Law

A changing magnetic flux through the loop, induces a circulation of the electric field around the loop



$$\oint_C E \cdot dr = -\iint_S \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS$$

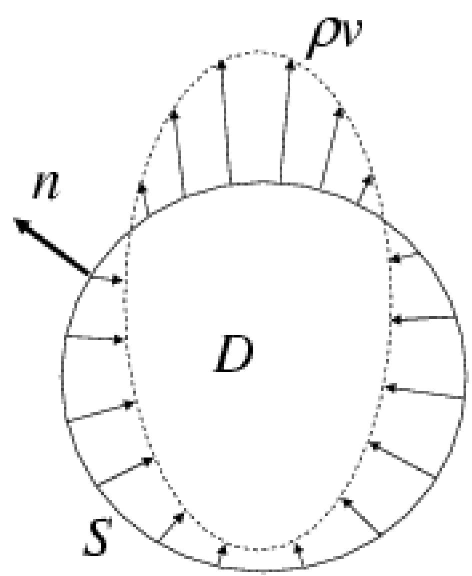
ME4:

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

The continuity equation

$$\frac{d}{dt}\iiint_D \rho(r,t)dV = -\oiint_S \rho v \cdot dS$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho v) = 0$$



The rate of change of the material (charge) in a control volume **D** equals the net flux into the volume

Electromagnetic waves

$$E = -\nabla\Phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla^2\Phi - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 A - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{J}{\varepsilon_0 c^2}$$

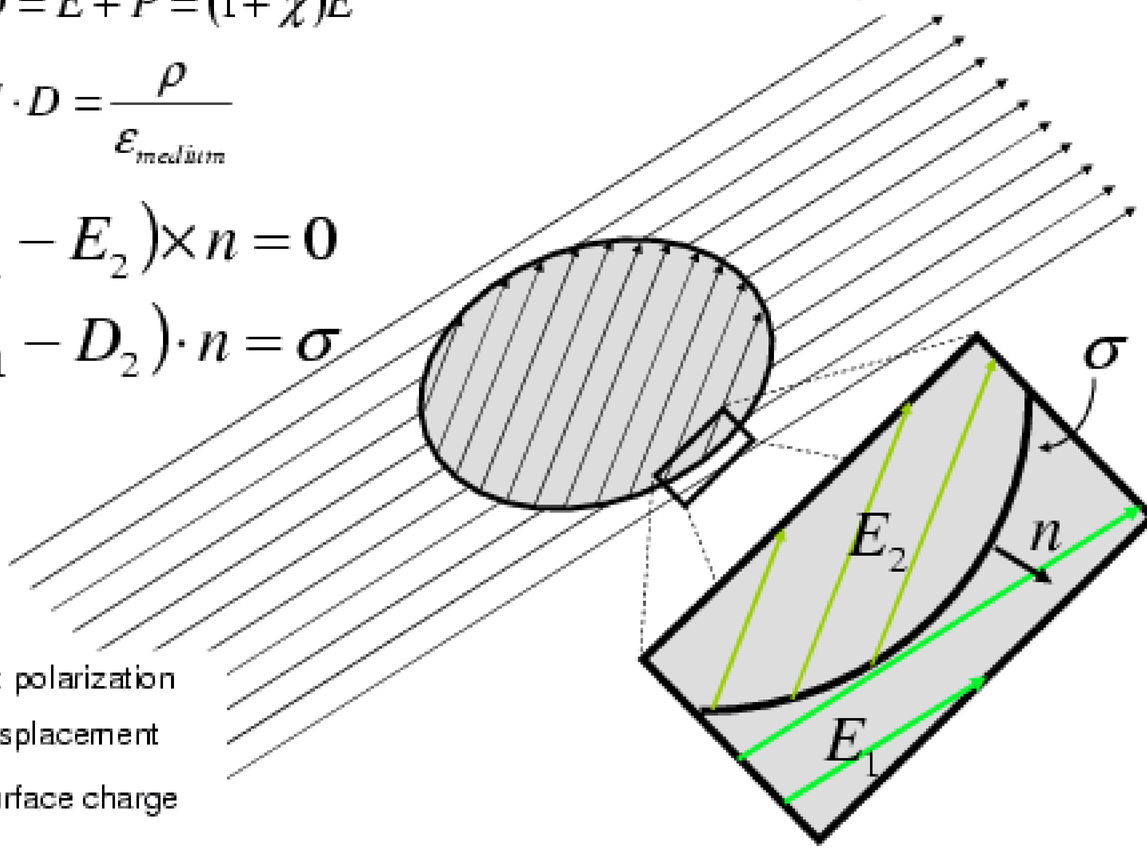
Dielectrics

$$D = E + P = (1+\chi)E$$

$$\nabla \cdot D = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{medium}}$$

$$(E_1 - E_2) \times n = 0$$

$$(D_1 - D_2) \cdot n = \sigma$$



P(E): polarization

D: displacement

σ: surface charge

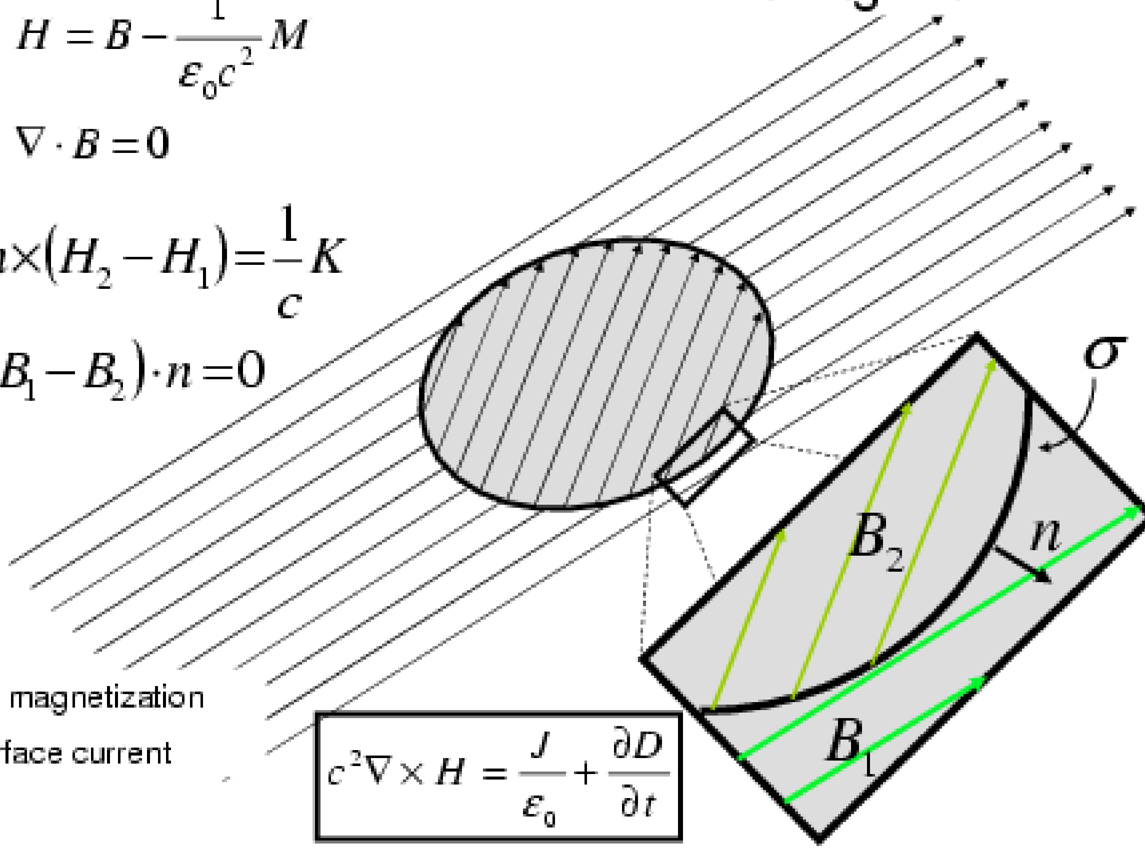
Diamagnetics

$$H = B - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} M$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$n \times \left(H_2 - H_1\right) = \frac{1}{c} K$$

$$\left(B_1 - B_2\right) \cdot n = 0$$



M(B): magnetization

K: surface current

$$\boxed{c^2 \nabla \times H = \frac{J}{\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}}$$