

Electromagnetics:

Introduction

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Course book: Field and Wave Electromagnetics

(D. K. Cheng, 2nd ed., Addison-Wesley, 1989)

- What you have learnt (I presume):

- Chap. 1. *The Electromagnetic Model*
- Chap. 2. *Vector Analysis*
- Chap. 3. *Static Electric Fields*
- Chap. 4. *Solution of Electrostatic Problems*
- Chap. 5. *Steady Electric Currents*
- Chap. 6. *Static Magnetic Fields*

This is all you need to learn!

- *What you will be learning:*

- Chap. 7. *Time-Varying Fields and Maxwell's Equations*
- Chap. 8. *Plane Electromagnetic Waves*
- Chap. 10. *Waveguides and Cavity Resonators (incl. Optical Fibers)*
- Chap. 9. *Theory and Applications of Transmission Lines*
- Chap. 11. *Antennas and Radiating Systems*

Maxwell's Equations

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$

Faraday's law

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{J}$$

Ampère's law

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

Gauss's law

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

No free magnetic monopole (?)

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$$

Constitutive relations

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M}$$

Findings of 19th century!!

Electromagnetic Waves

Wave equations:

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad \nabla^2 \mathbf{H} - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (\text{Homogeneous and no source})$$

e.g. $f(x,t) = f(x - \delta x, t - \delta t)$

Plane wave:

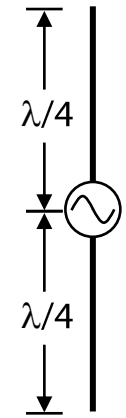
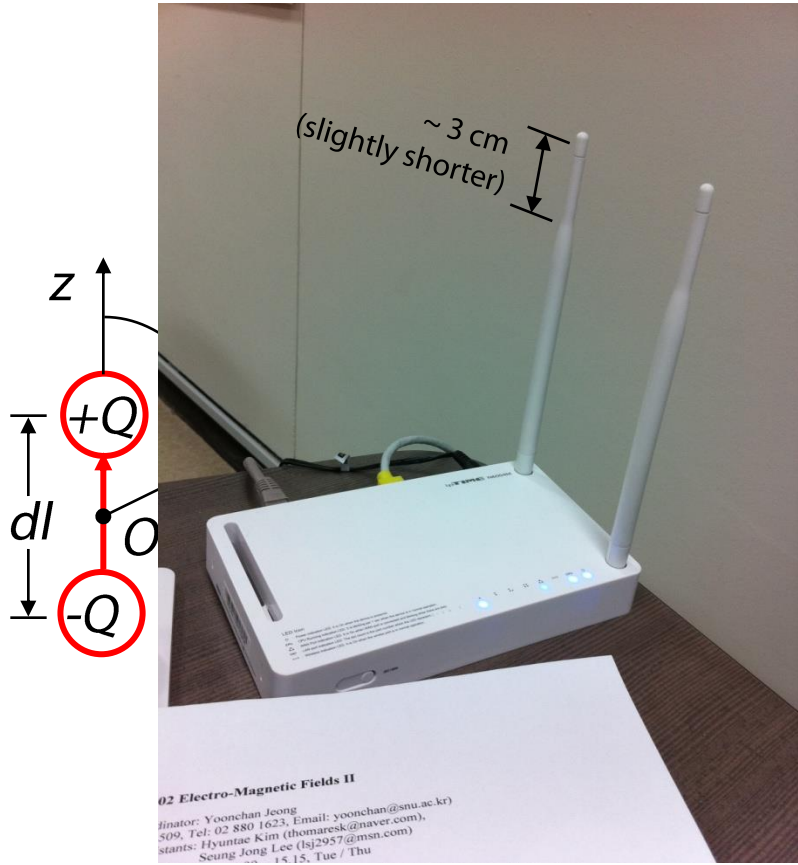
$$\psi = e^{i(\omega t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r})}, \quad |\mathbf{k}| = \omega \sqrt{\mu\epsilon}$$

Phase velocity:

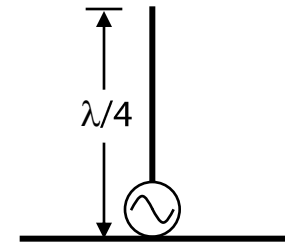
$$\omega t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \text{constant}, \quad u_p = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}},$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = 2.997930 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

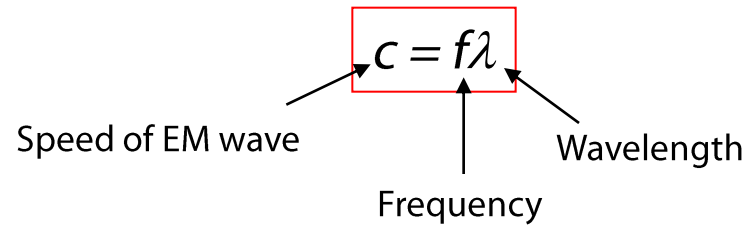
Time-Varying (Oscillating) Fields: Electromagnetic Waves (RF/MW)



Half-wave dipole antenna



Conducting ground
Quarter-wave Monopole antenna



WiFi router ($f = 2.4 \text{ GHz}$)

$$\lambda/4 = 3 \times 10^8 / 2.4 \times 10^9 / 4 \approx 0.031 \text{ m}$$

Conclusions

- Electromagnetics, simple or complicated?
 - Only 4 independent equations!
 - *Maybe, even easier than “Introduction to electromagnetism with practice”!*
- A lot of exciting things to do if you’ve made it through!
 - Electronics (Wired/Wireless communications, high-speed circuits, etc.)
 - Photonics (Optical communications, lasers, sensors, displays, bio-medicine, energy, nano/meta materials, etc.)
 - Quantum Electrodynamics (Bose-Einstein condensation, superradiance, etc.)