Your questions/comments

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:
James Scholar HCLA forms due Oct. 17. Proposals due Oct. 20 by email
Review session T Oct. 21, 2015 from 6-8pm (180 Bevier) -> see website

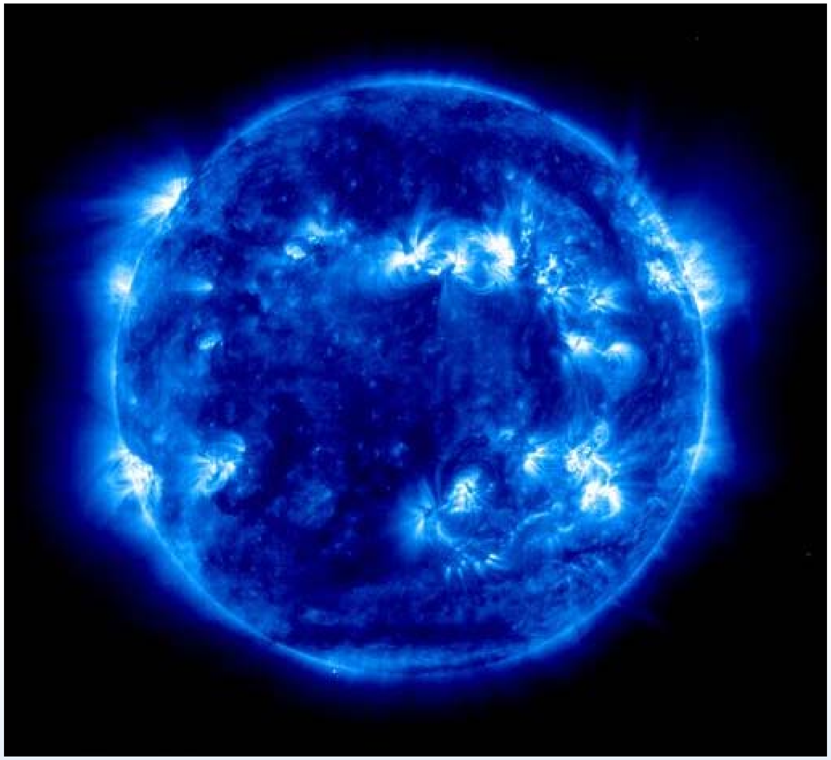
“That checkpoint was ROUGH. Everything confused me.”

“-the picture of the EM wave and the E and B fields: does not make conceptual sense -which way will B be for a propagating EM wave (there are 2 directions where it can be perpendicular to both the E and the v)”

“I need more information of the relationship between the electric field waves and the magnetic field waves, because the only thing i know is that they are perpendicular to each other”

“I am actually learning so much in this class! Thank you!!”

“this class makes me realize that not all classes suck as much as MCB 354 THANK YOU”



Phys 102 – Lecture 15

Electromagnetic waves

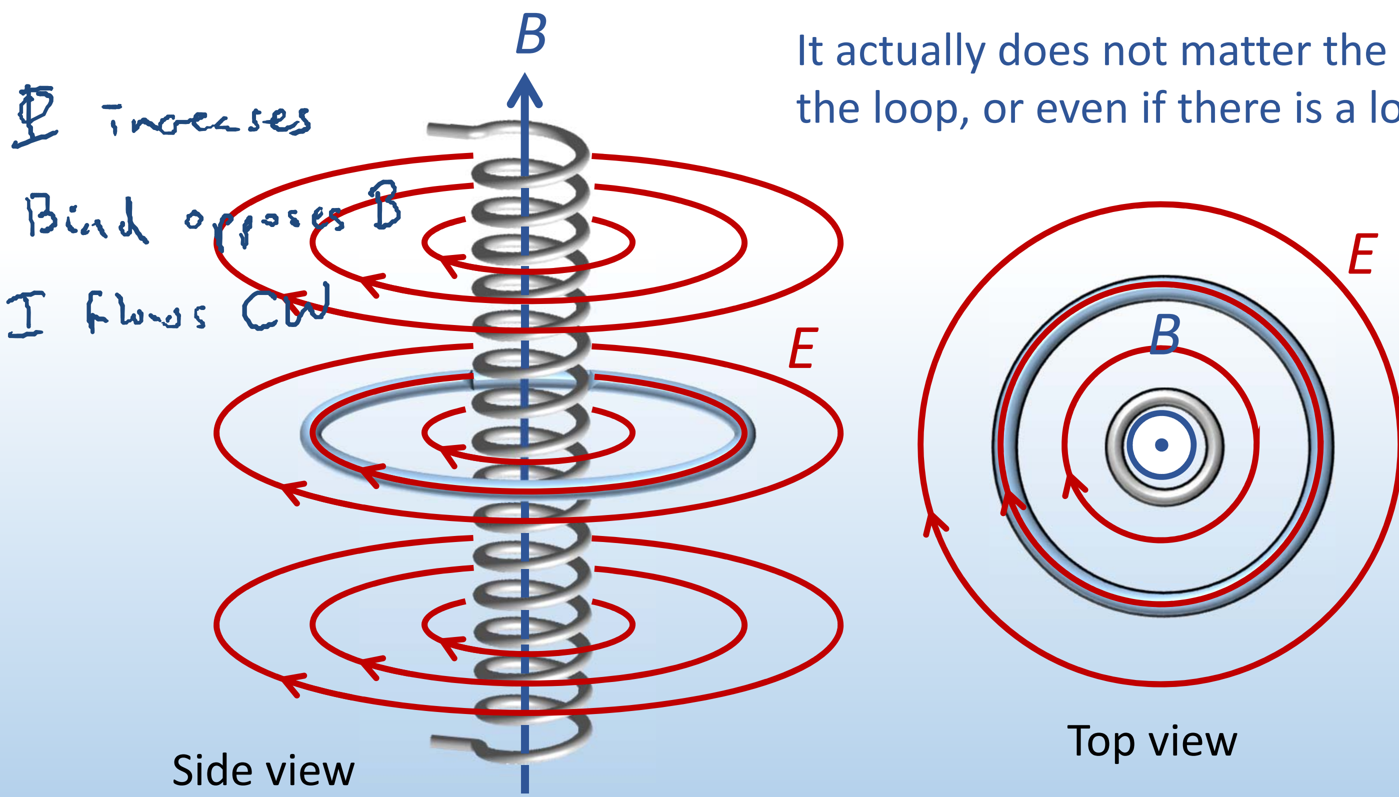
Today we will...

- Introduce/review several key concepts
  - Changing *B* field generates *E* field
  - Changing *E* field generates *B* field
  - *E* and *B* field propagate in space at finite speed
- Learn about electromagnetic waves
  - Relationship between *E* and *B* fields in EM waves
  - Properties of waves & spectrum of light
- Learn applications
  - Antennas
  - Doppler effect

EM induction revisited

By Lenz's law, if *B* field from solenoid increases, a clockwise current flows around loop. What drives current around loop?

It actually does not matter the size of the loop, or even if there is a loop at all!

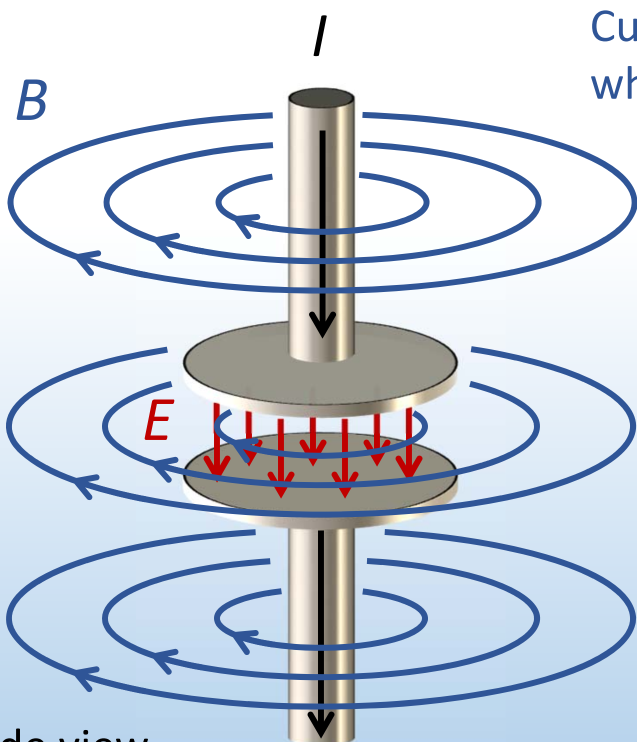


Changing *B* field generates a *E* field

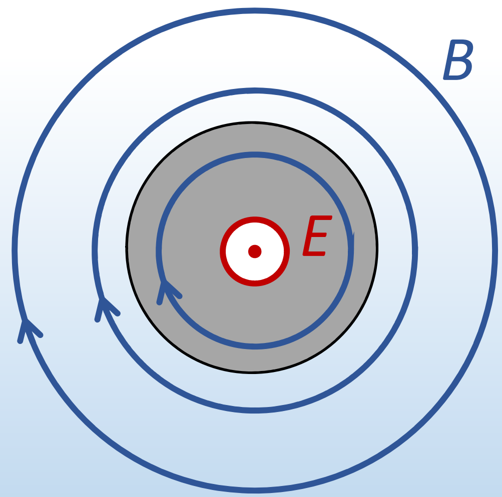
Changing E field creates B field?

Imagine two wires connected to a capacitor. Current drives charge on capacitor plates, increasing *E* field between plates.

Current generates *B* field around wires, but what about between capacitor plates?



Side view

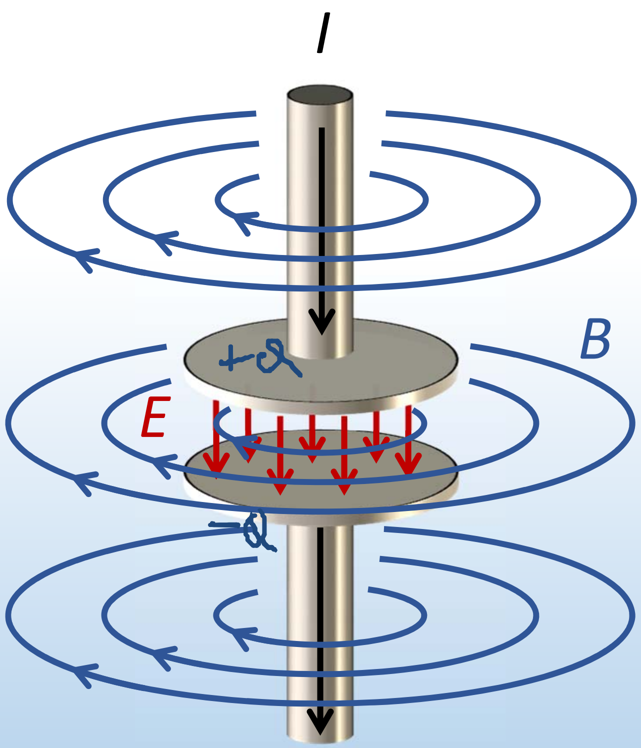


Top view

Changing *E* field generates a *B* field

ACT: E fields create B fields

What are the *E* & *B* field magnitudes around the wires and capacitor plates after a <u>long time</u> charging?



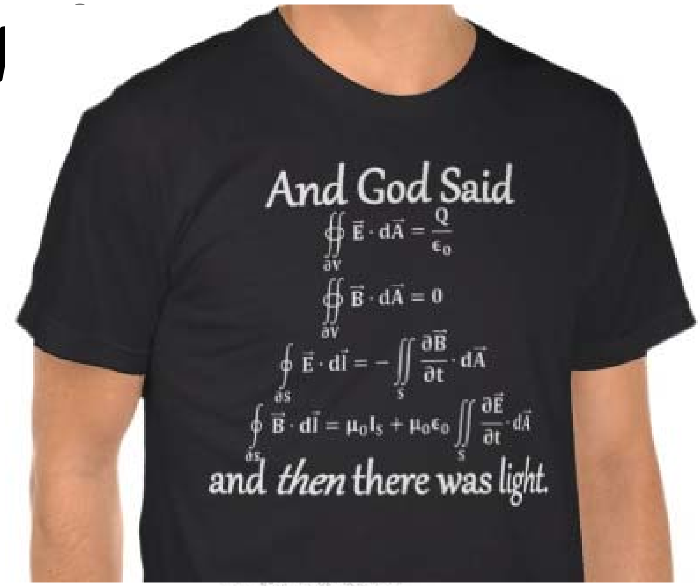
Side view

Recall Lect. 9

After a while, capacitor is fully charged, so:
$I = 0$ in wires, and $|B| = 0$ around wires
$|E| > 0$ and <u>*constant*</u>, $|B| = 0$ around plates

A. $|E| > 0$, $|B| > 0$
B. $|E| = 0$, $|B| = 0$
C. $|E| = 0$, $|B| > 0$
D. $|E| > 0$, $|B| = 0$

Maxwell’s equa



James Maxwell
(1831-1879)

4 laws unify electricity & magnetism

1. *E* field generated by electric charge

    (Gauss’ Law – Lecture 3)

2. No magnetic charge

    (Lecture 10)

3. *E* field generated by changing magnetic flux

    (Faraday’s Law – Lecture 14)

4. *B* field generated by moving electric charge

    <u>& changing electric flux</u>

    (Ampere-Maxwell Law – Lecture 12 & 15)

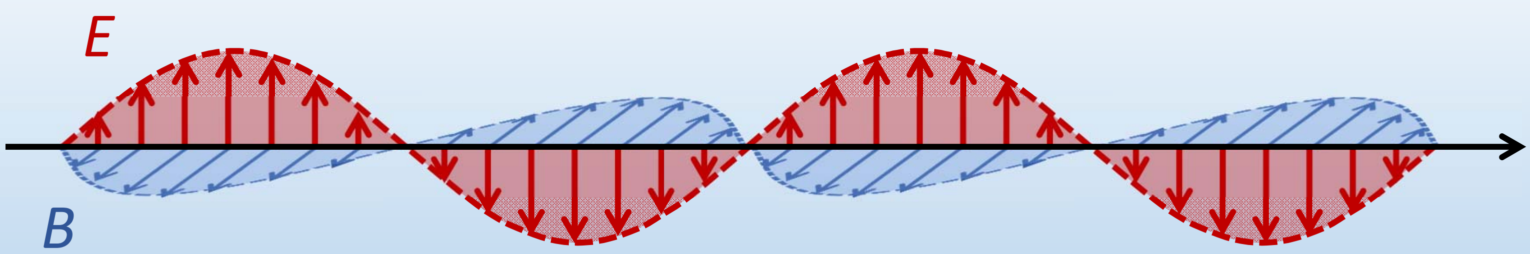
Electromagnetic waves

To recap:

3. Changing *B* field creates *E* field (even in absence of charges)

4. Changing *E* field creates *B* field (even in absence of currents)

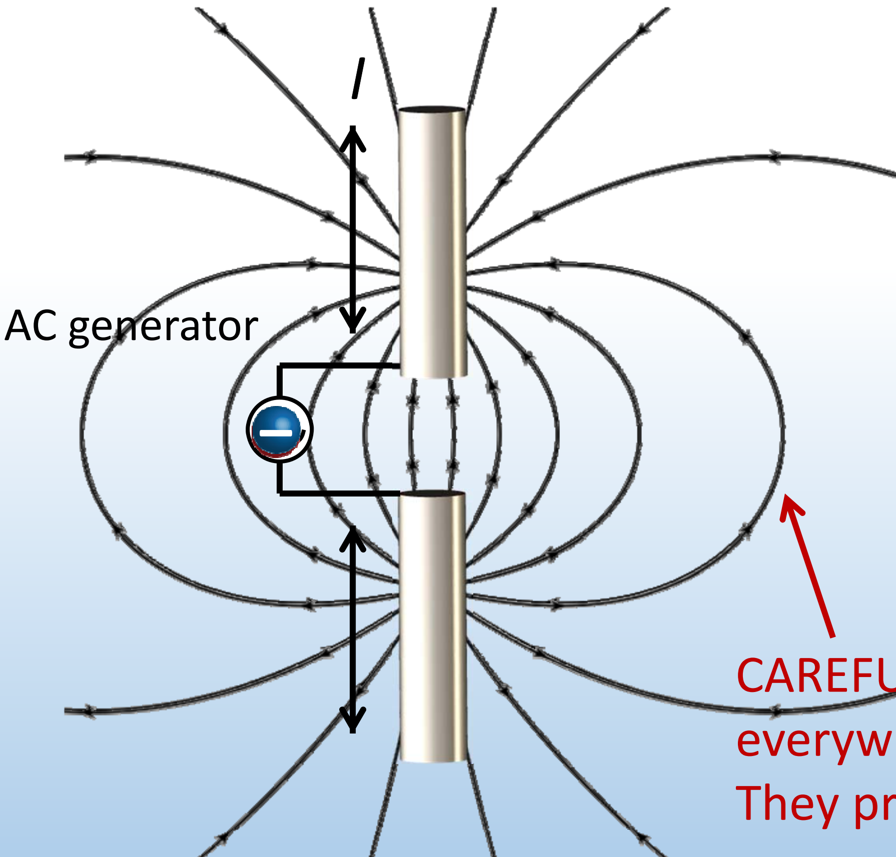
It should be possible to establish a *self-sustaining* *E* and *B* field in empty space. Don't need charges or currents!



This is achieved by *electromagnetic waves* (light!): oscillating *E* and *B* field propagating in space and time

Antennas

Electric dipole antennas create oscillating *E* fields by oscillating + and – charge   Oscillating *E* field generates oscillating *B* field



CAREFUL! *E* & *B* fields do NOT appear everywhere in space instantaneously! They propagate at a *finite speed c*

Electromagnetic radiation

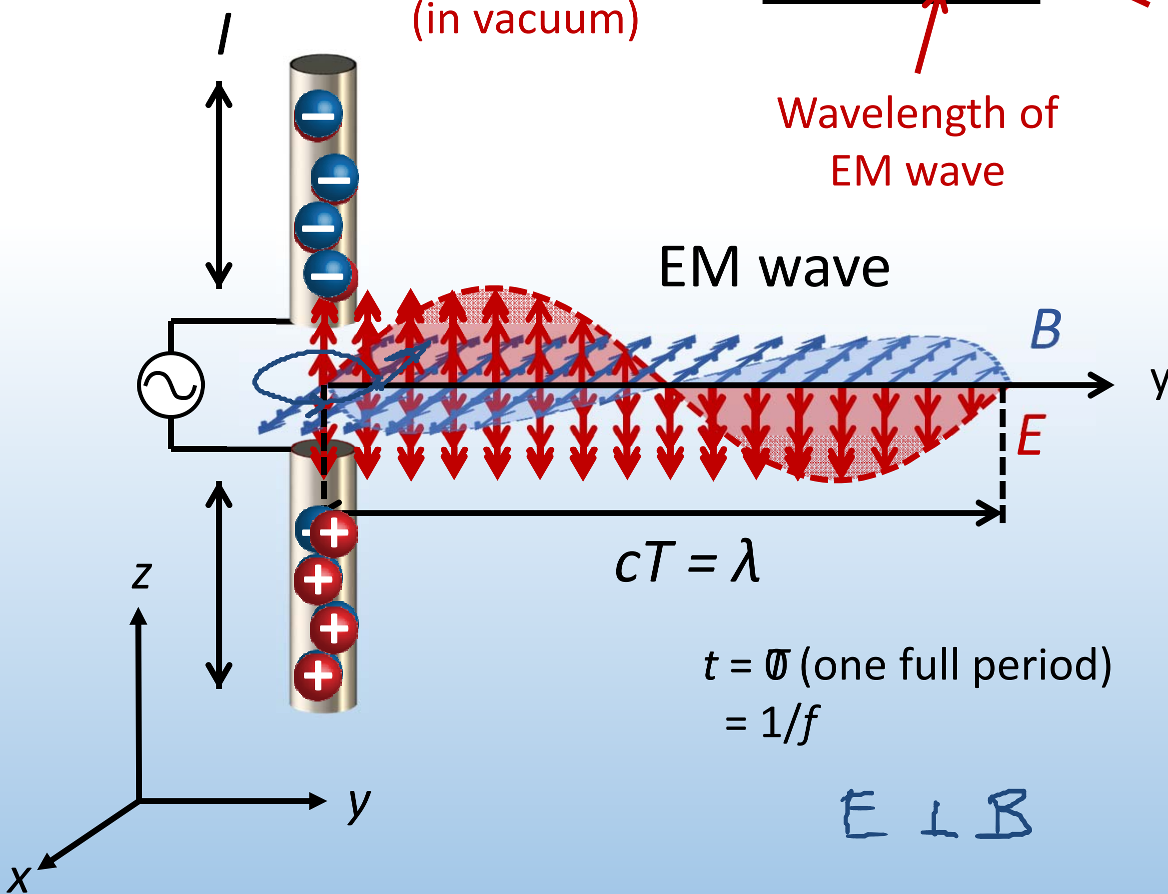
Antenna generates oscillating *E* and *B* fields. Look along *y* axis:

$$c = \lambda f$$

Speed of light (in vacuum)

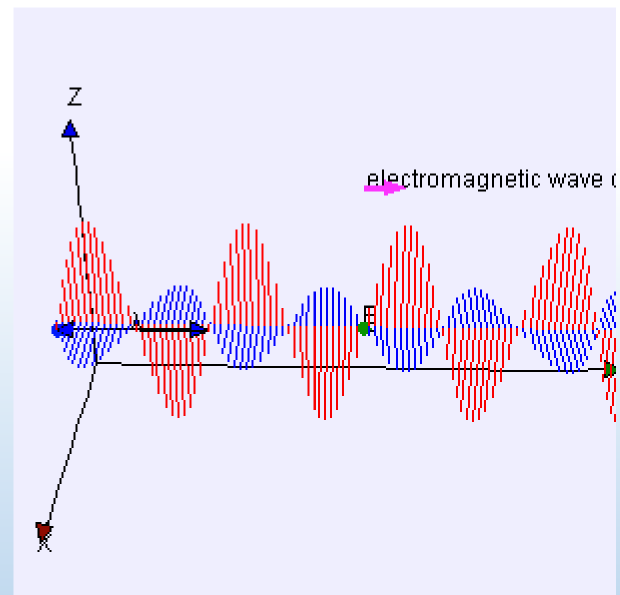
Wavelength of EM wave

Frequency of AC generator

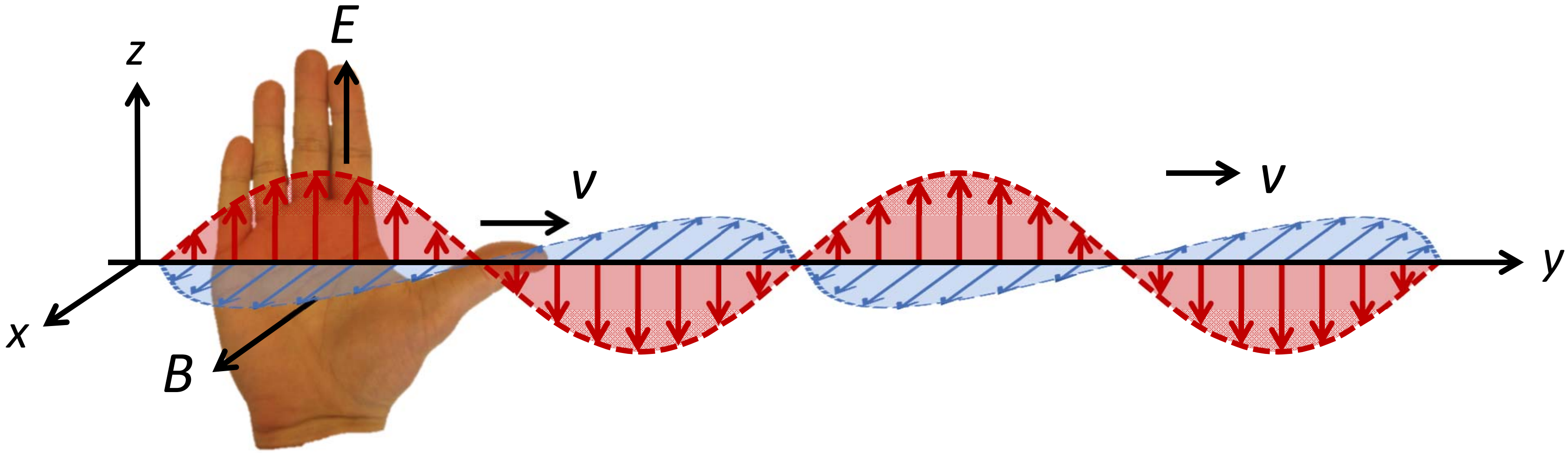


$t = T$ (one full period)
$= 1/f$

$E \perp B$



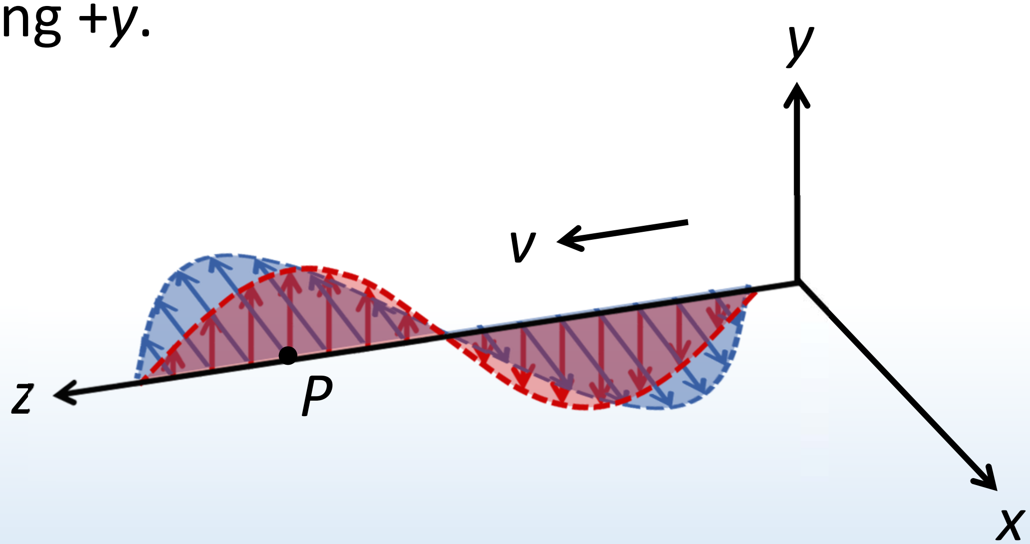
CheckPoint 1.1-1.4: EM waves

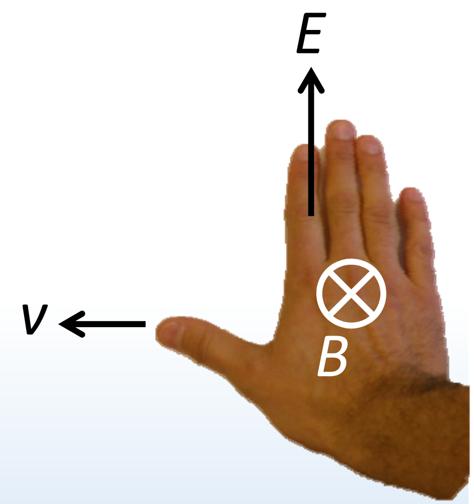


- EM wave can propagate in vacuum at speed *v* = *c* — 62%
  No charges or current loops necessary for propagation
- *f* and *λ* of EM wave are related $c = \lambda f$
- *E* and *B* oscillate ***in phase*** and are proportional — 56%
  E & *B* field increase and decrease at same times $E = cB$ — 75%
- *E* and *B* are $\perp$ to each other and propagation direction — 78%
  Right hand rule: Thumb along $\vec{v}$
  Fingers along $\vec{E}$
  Out of palm $\vec{B}$

ACT: CheckPoint 2

An EM wave propagates along +*z*. At a point *P*, the *E* field points along +*y*.





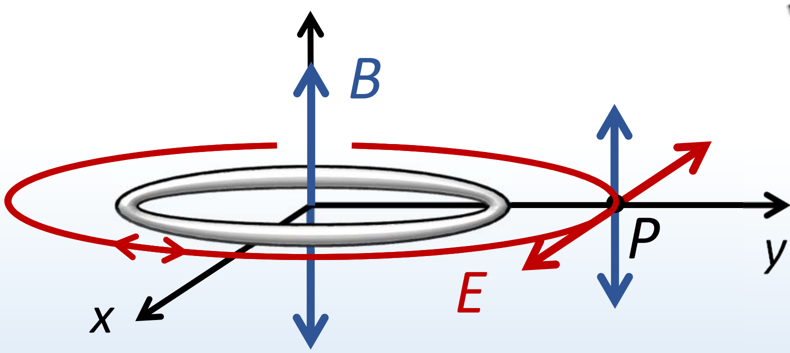
In which direction does the *B* field point at *P*?

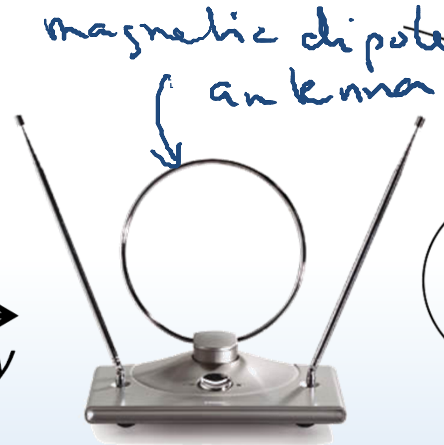
A. Along +*x*
B. Along –*x*
C. Along +*z*
D. Along –*z*

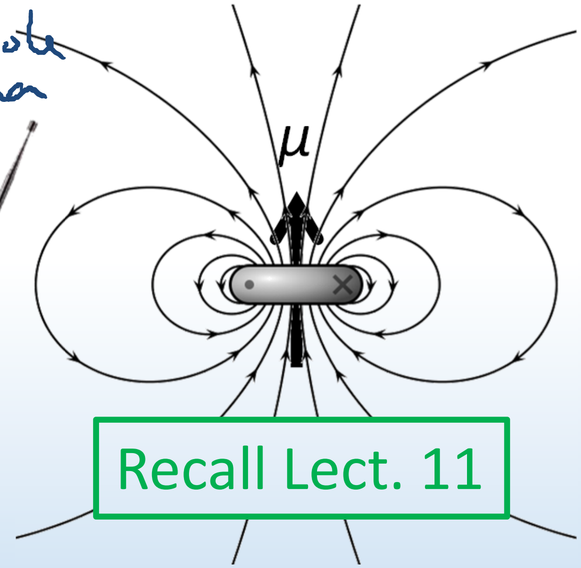
A	B	C	D
39%	34%	20%	7%

ACT: magnetic dipole antenna

Another way to generate an EM wave is to oscillate *current* around a loop. This is called a *magnetic dipole antenna*.







Recall Lect. 11

In which direction do the *E* and *B* fields oscillate at point *P*?

A. *B* along *z*, *E* along *x*

B. *B* along *x*, *E* along *y*

C. *B* along *y*, *E* along *z*

Speed of EM wave

Recall fundamental constants of electricity and magnetism:

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{Nm^2}$$ #1

"Permittivity of free space" (electricity)

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{Tm}{A}$$ #3

"Permeability of free space" (magnetism)

Now multiply them:

$$\varepsilon_0 \mu_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{Nm^2} \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{Tm\, Nm}{Cm/s \cdot C/s}$$

$$= 1.11 \times 10^{-17} \left(\frac{s^2}{m^2}\right)$$

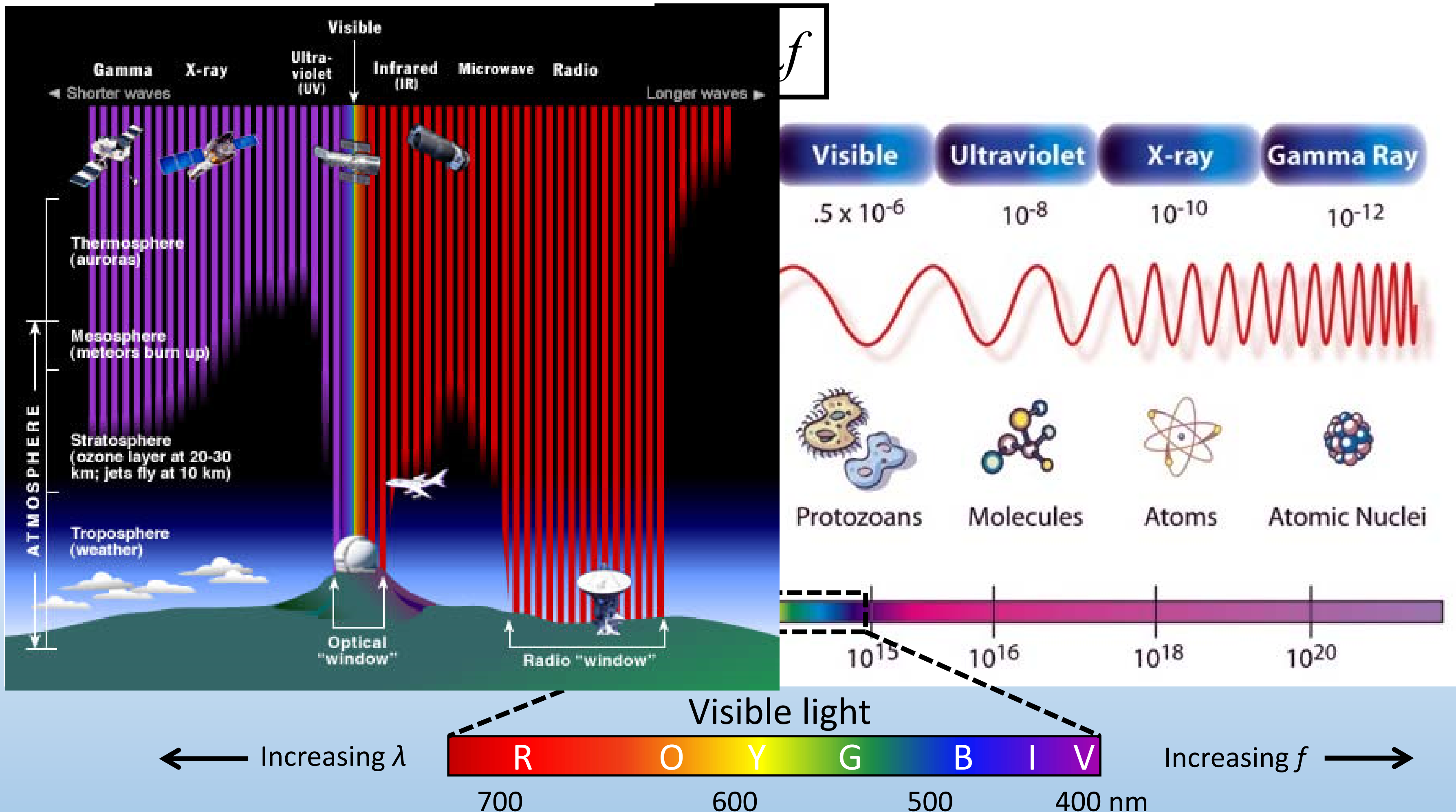
Note:
1T = 1 Ns/Cm from $F = qvB\sin(\theta)$
1A = 1 C/s from $I = \Delta Q/\Delta t$

Speed of light in a vacuum

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}} = 3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

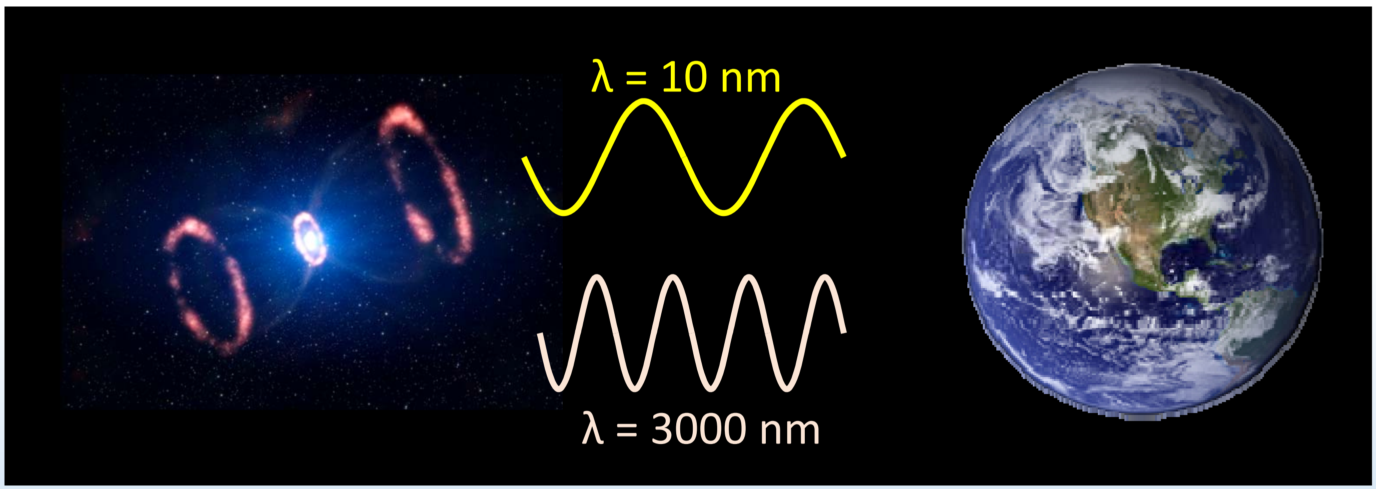
Electromagnetic spectrum

Radio waves, visible light, x-rays, etc. are *all* electromagnetic waves



ACT: Supernova

A distant star goes supernova and emits in the X-ray (λ = 10 nm) and infrared (λ = 3000 nm) regions of the EM spectrum.



Which light reaches the earth first?

$c = \lambda f$

A. X-ray

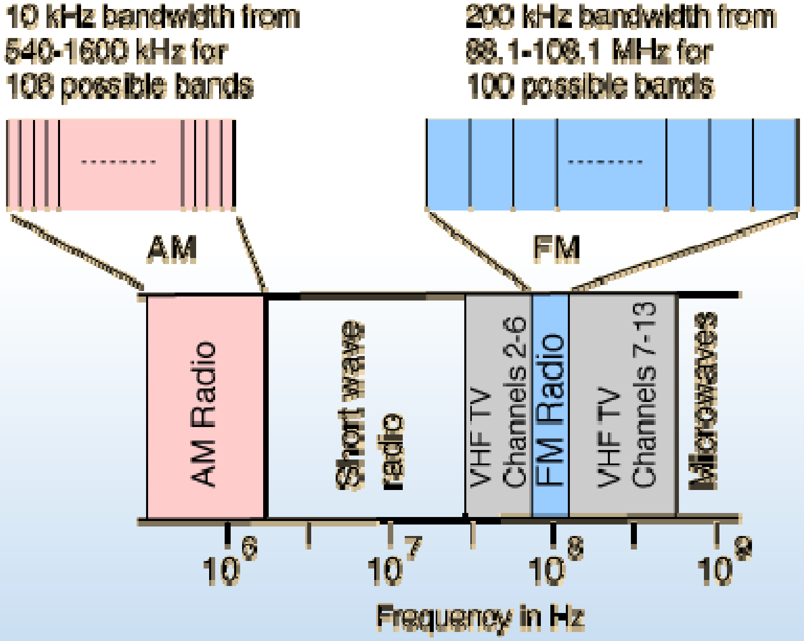
B. Infrared

C. Both arrive at the same time

Speed of light *c* is the same for all wavelengths of light

Calculation: EM wavelength

The U of I radio station is WPGU 107.1 FM. At what wavelength does the station broadcast its radio waves?



107.1 FM = 107.1 MHz = 107.1×10^6 cycles/s

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3\times10^8}{107.1\times10^6} = 2.8\,\mathrm{m}$$

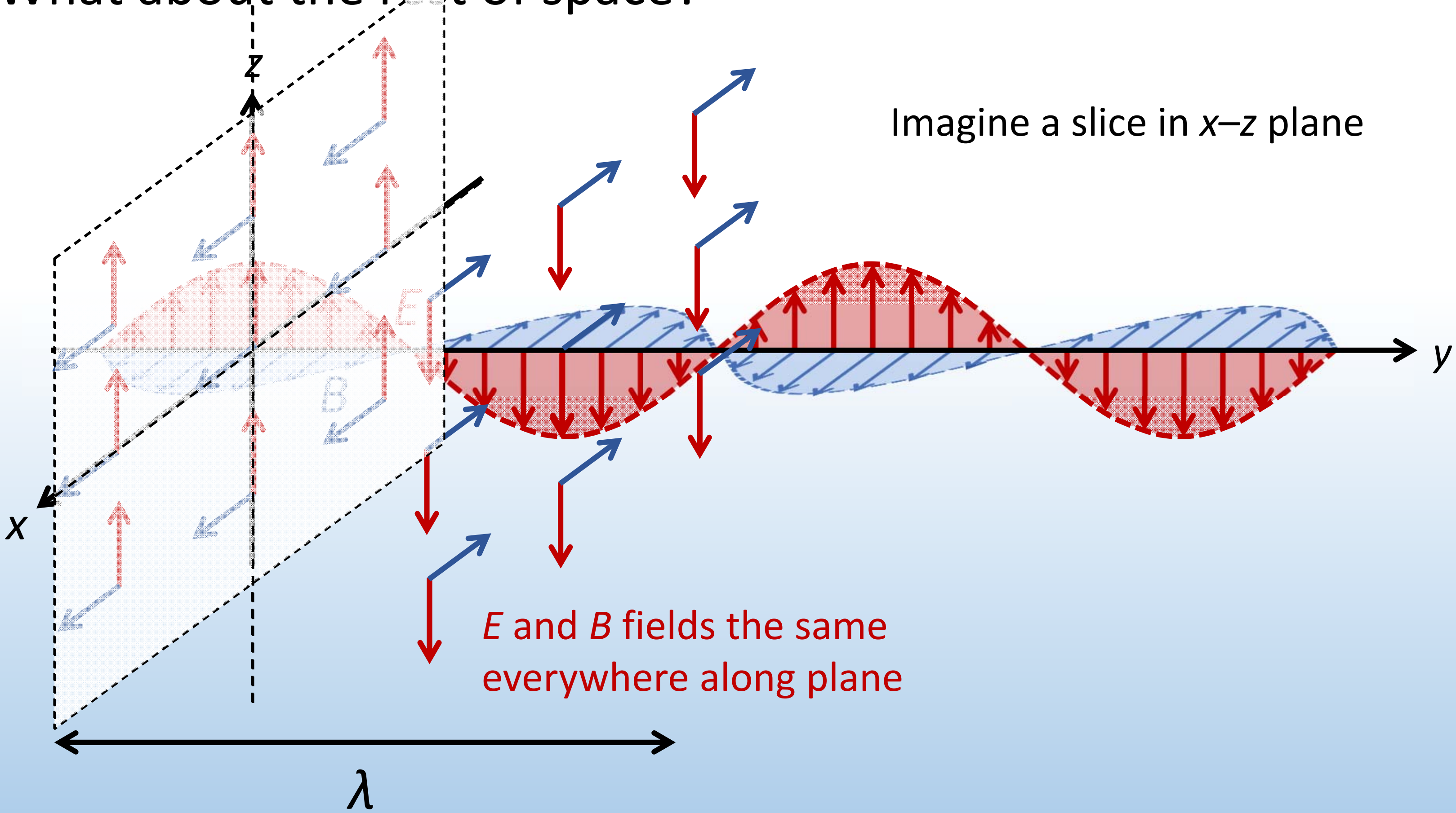
c = speed in vacuum. Air is not a vacuum, but close enough

For comparison, cell phones typically operate at 1.9 GHz

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3\times10^8}{1.9\times10^9} = 16\,\mathrm{cm}$$

Representing EM waves

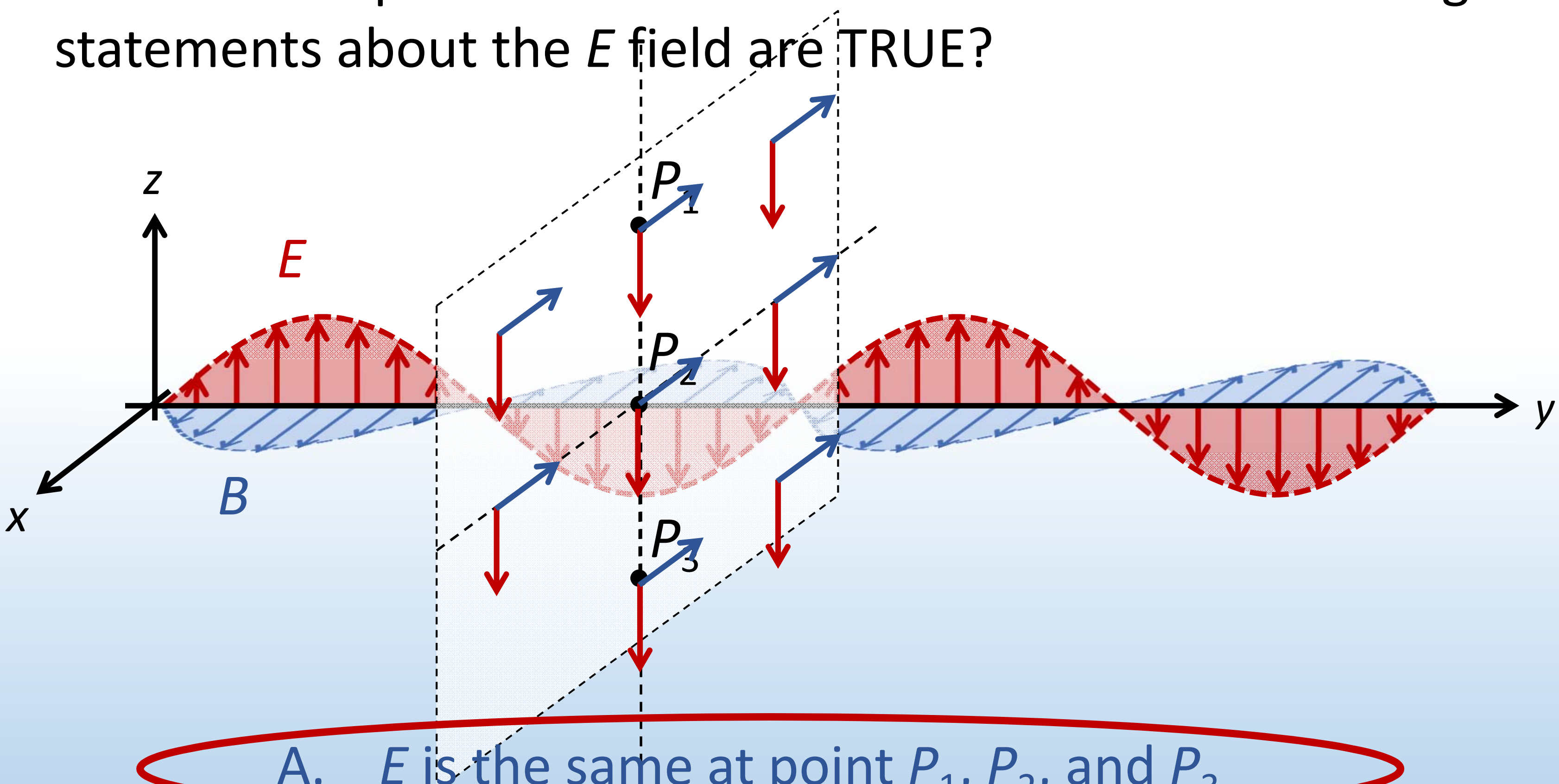
This picture represents EM wave along one line only (y-axis)
What about the rest of space?



Wavefront = surfaces at crests of EM wave

ACT: Plane wave

Consider the plane EM wave below. Which of the following statements about the *E* field are TRUE?



A. E is the same at point P_1, P_2, and P_3

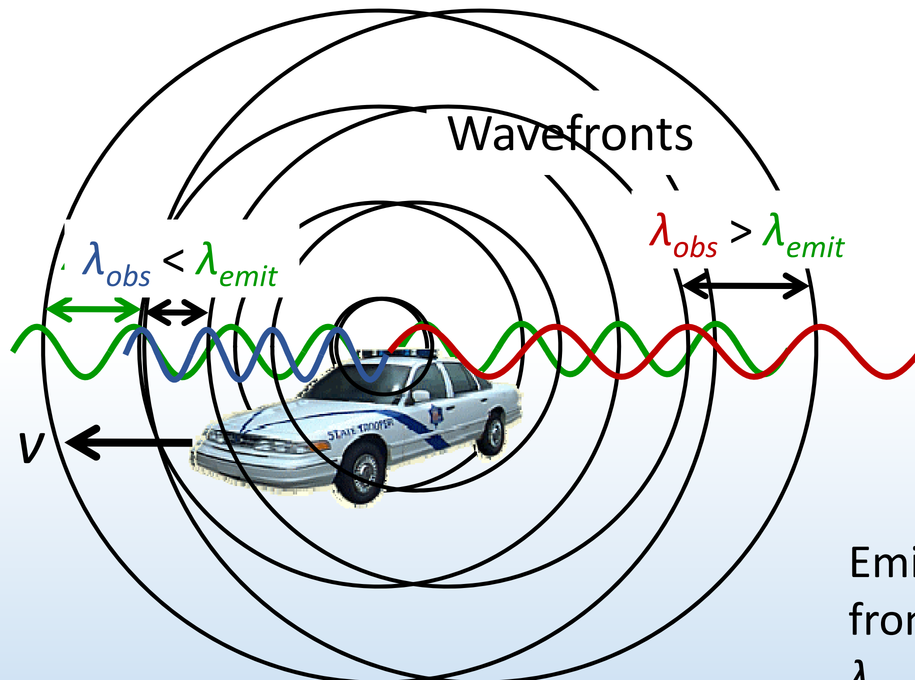
B. $E = 0$ at point P_2

C. $E = 0$ at point P_1 and P_3

Doppler effect

A parked police car emits light of wavelength λ_{emit}

Now the police car moves to the left. The observed wavelength λ_{obs} is different



Emitter moving *toward* observer: $v_{rel} > 0$, $\lambda_{obs} < \lambda_{emit}$, $f_{obs} > f_{emit}$

Emitter moving *away* from observer: $v_{rel} < 0$, $\lambda_{obs} > \lambda_{emit}$, $f_{obs} < f_{emit}$

$$f_{obs} = f_{emit}\sqrt{\frac{1+v_{rel}/c}{1-v_{rel}/c}} \approx f_{emit}\left(1+v_{rel}/c\right) \quad \text{If } v_{rel} << c$$

Observed frequency

Emitted frequency

Speed *relative* to observer

ACT: Doppler effect

You are driving at 85 mph along Highway 57. A police car is chasing you down at 100 mph.

$v_{Ferrari}$ = 85 mph

v_{police} = 100 mph

In your rearview mirror, the frequency of the light from the police car siren appears:

A. Higher (more blue) B. Lower (more red)

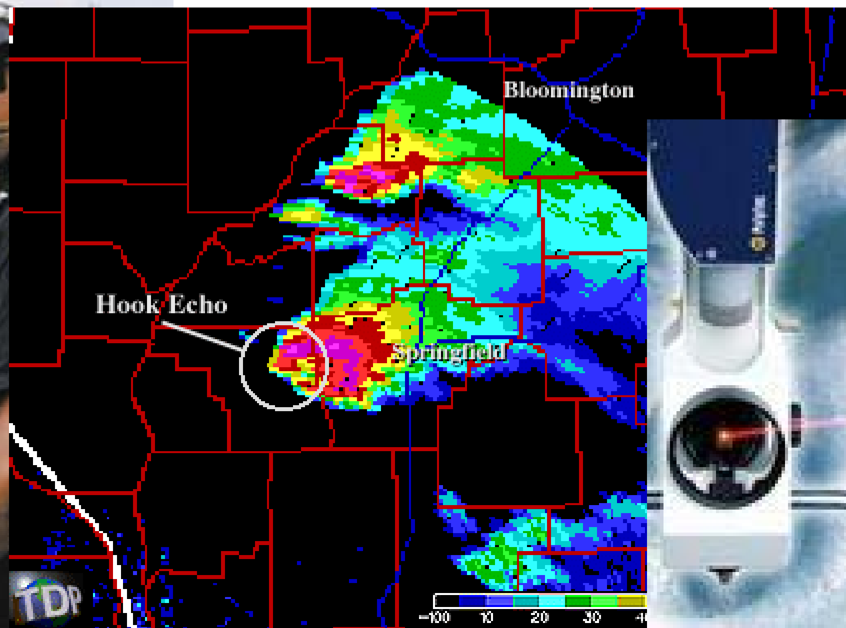
The police car is getting closer, so v_{rel} = 100 – 85 mph > 0

$$f_{obs} \approx f_{emit}\left(1+v_{rel}/c\right) > f_{emit}$$

Doppler velocimetry

Technique uses Doppler shift of EM wave in moving source to determine speed of source

Radar gun



Weather radar

Bio-acousto-mechanics

Summary of today's lecture

- Electromagnetic waves
  - Changing B field generates E field
  - Changing E field generates B field
  - E and B field propagate in space at speed of light c
- Properties of electromagnetic waves
  - Wavelength and frequency are related by $c = \lambda f$
  - E and B fields are always $\perp$ each other & propagation direction
  - E and B fields always oscillate in phase & $E = cB$