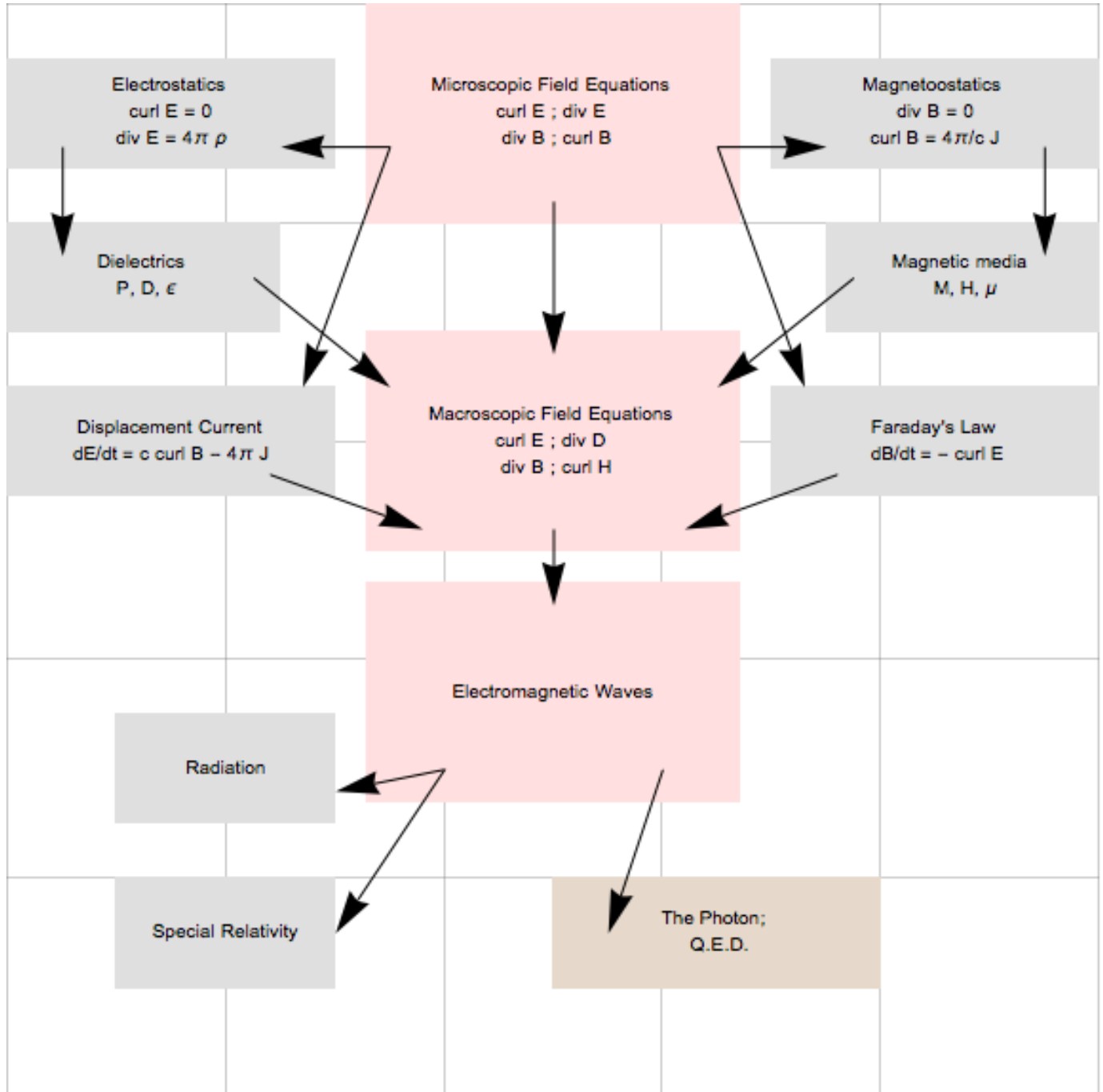


```
In[ ]:= SetDirectory[  
    "/Users/OurMacBookAir/Documents/Teaching.2018.current/introduction  
    .current"];  
FileNames[ ];  
map = Import["map.png"];
```

In[\*]= map

Out[\*]=



---

# PHY 842 - Lecture 1

Why are you taking PHY 842?

## 2

***AT MSU WE HAVE 7 SEMESTER-LONG COURSES ON ELECTROMAGNETISM.***

PHY 184 = Physics for Scientists and Engineers II (fresh/soph) ✓

PHY 431 = Optics (jr/sr) ✓

PHY 481 = Electricity and Magnetism I (jr/sr) ✓

PHY 482 = Electricity and Magnetism II (jr/sr) ✓

PHY 841 = Classical Electrodynamics I (grad) ✓

PHY 842 = Classical Electrodynamics II (grad)

PHY 855/955 = Quantum Field Theory and Relativistic QFT (grad)

You have already taken 5 courses on electromagnetism. Why are you taking another one?

## 3

All physicists must understand electromagnetism, because

- Electromagnetism is one of the 4 fundamental interactions;
  - gravity,
  - electromagnetism,
  - strong interactions (QCD),
  - weak interactions (standard model; EWSB)
- Electromagnetism is the simplest of the four fundamental interactions.
- QCD and the electroweak standard model are extensions of QED.

*(QED, QCD, and the standard model are all gauge-invariant field theories.)*

- Gravity is different.

*(It's like a field theory on steroids.)*

*If you don't learn electromagnetism, then you won't understand the other interactions.*

4

Mastering electromagnetism is a long process because each course requires a step higher in mathematical techniques.

PHY 184:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q_{\text{enclosed}} / \epsilon_0$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{through}} \quad \text{etc}$$

PHY 481/2:

$$\text{div } \vec{D} = \rho_{\text{free}}$$

$$\text{curl } \vec{H} = \vec{J}_{\text{free}}$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} \quad , \quad \vec{H} = \vec{B} / \mu \quad \text{etc}$$

PHY 841/2: same equations in Gaussian units; plus E.M. waves

PHY 855/955: the fields are quantized; i.e., a Hilbert space of photons

## 5

Electromagnetism has both

- quantum effects (photons) = QED
- macroscopic effects = CED

The macroscopic effects are important in electrical engineering, design of experimental apparatus, applications to condensed matter physics and many other examples;

CED is the subject of PHY 841 and 842.

## 6

**OUTLINE OF JACKSON**

- (1,2,3) Electrostatics in “vacuum”
- (4) Dielectrics;  $\vec{P}$  and  $\vec{D}$
- (5) Magnetostatics in “vacuum” and magnetic materials;  $\vec{M}$  and  $\vec{H}$
- (6) Time-dependent fields; Maxwell’s equations and field theory
- (7) Electromagnetic waves (waves in "infinite volume")
- (8) Wave guides and resonant cavities (fields in "finite volumes")
- (9) Scattering of E.M. waves
- (10) Radiation of E.M. waves
- (11,12) Special Relativity  $\Leftarrow$  derived by Einstein from Maxwell’s field theory
- (13,14,15) Various advanced topics
- (16) Limitations of classical physics

*Which chapters do you already know?*

*Which chapters do you need to learn?*

*The first homework assignment is due Friday.*



7

## Homework Assignment #1 due Friday

*We are not going to use Jackson as the primary textbook.*

*We'll use Wilcox and Thron as the required textbook!*

*But everything is in Jackson, so we'll sometimes refer to Jackson.*

## 8

**UNITS OF MEASUREMENT IN ELECTROMAGNETISM**

Read the Appendix!

The two most common systems of units are "SI units" and "Gaussian esu units".

- Jackson uses SI units in some chapters and Gaussian esu units in other chapters.
- Elementary textbooks (PHY 184 level) always use SI units.
- Most intermediate textbooks (PHY 481/2) use SI units.
- Wilcox and Thron use Gaussian (esu) units.
- Electrical engineering: SI
- Theoretical physics: Gaussian esu (CED) or Gaussian emu (QED)

If we're going to calculate numbers then we need to know the units.

**Example:** What is the charge of an electron?

In SI units,  $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$  (coulomb)

In esu units,  $e = 4.803 \times 10^{-10} \text{ esu}$  (or, statcoulomb)

$$1.602e-19 \times 2.998e8 = 4.803e-10$$

**Example:** What is the magnetic field at distance  $r = 1 \text{ cm}$  from a long straight current-carrying wire, with  $I = 1 \text{ amp}$ ?

In SI units,  $B = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T} \quad \Leftarrow \mu_0 I / (2\pi r) \text{ SI}$

In esu units,  $B = 2 \text{ nG} \quad \Leftarrow 2I / (cr) \text{ gaussian}$

*“Gaussian units” are more difficult than a simple change of units. The field equations are different for Gaussian and SI units. (Homework problem 1.)*

## 9. Microscopic Electrostatics of Point Charges

### Gaussian

$$\vec{F} = q_1 \vec{E}_2$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = q_1 q_2 (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2) / |\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|^3$$

$$\vec{E}(q) = q (\vec{x} - \vec{x}') / |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3$$

### Systeme Internationale

$$\vec{F} = q_1 \vec{E}_2$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = (q_1 q_2) / (4 \pi \epsilon_0) (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2) / |\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|^3$$

$$\vec{E}(q) = q / (4 \pi \epsilon_0) (\vec{x} - \vec{x}') / |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3$$

# Microscopic Magnetostatics of Wire Elements

## Gaussian

$$d\vec{F} = (I_1 / c) \vec{dl}_1 \times \vec{B}_2$$

$$d\vec{F}_{12} = (I_1 I_2 / c^2) \vec{dl}_1 \times \{ \vec{dl}_2 \times (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2) \} / |\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|^3$$

$$d\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = (I / c) \vec{dl}' \times (\vec{x} - \vec{x}') / |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3$$

## Systeme Internationale

$$d\vec{F} = I_1 \vec{dl}_1 \times \vec{B}_2$$

$$d\vec{F}_{12} = (\mu_0 I_1 I_2) / (4\pi) \vec{dl}_1 \times \{ \vec{dl}_2 \times (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2) \} / |\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|^3$$

$$d\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = (\mu_0 I) / (4\pi) \vec{dl}' \times (\vec{x} - \vec{x}') / |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3$$

10.

Pick up the handouts

—Syllabus for PHY 842

—Homework Assignment #1

Hand in the quiz.

Quiz question:

Why are you taking PHY 842?

The answer "Because it is required" will not be accepted.

Why is it required? Or, give another answer.