$2016\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 6$

Carl F. Gauss Associate Professor Electrical and Computer Engineering Charles A. Coulomb Conte A. Volta

MATHEMATICAL RELATIONSHIPS IN ELECTROSTATIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

by James Clerk Maxwell

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the

GRADUATE INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
WITH A MAJOR IN ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

In the Graduate College

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

June 1, 2023

Get the official approval page from the Graduate College before your final defense.

STATEMENT BY AUTHOR

This dissertation has been submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for an advanced degree at The University of Arizona and is deposited in the University Library to be made available to borrowers under rules of the Library.

Brief quotations from this dissertation are allowable without special permission, provided that accurate acknowledgment of source is made. Requests for permission for extended quotation from or reproduction of this manuscript in whole or in part may be granted by the head of the major department or the Dean of the Graduate College when in his or her judgment the proposed use of the material is in the interests of scholarship. In all other instances, however, permission must be obtained from the author.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Carl F. Gauss, for the suggestion of this research topic and for his guidance and support throughout this project. Thanks are also extended to Dr. Charles A. Coulomb and Dr. Conte A. Volta for their participation on the committee and for their helpful comments. My fellow graduate students, Mr. Andre M. Ampere, Mr. Georg S. Ohm, and Mr. Michael Faraday, deserve many thanks for their friendship and help during my graduate studies. I would like to thank the members of my family, who have always supported my education with their love, encouragement, patience, and support. Finally, thanks to the German Electric Power Company for funding my research assistantship.

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	
BACKGROUND	
section 2.1.	Vector Calculus11
2.1.1. Gradient	
subsection 2.1.2.	Divergence11
section 2.2.	Electricity and Magnetism12
A NEW THEORY OF ELECTROM.	AGNETICS
section 3.1.	Electric Flux Density13
3.2. Electric Field Intensity	
section 3.3.	Magnetic Field Intensity14
3.4. Magnetic Flux Density	
chapter4.	EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS1
4.1. Experimental Setup	
section 4.2.	Presentation of Data16
4.3 Analysis of Results	
4.9. Tharysis of recours	CONCLUSION17

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 4.1.	Nifty PostScript drawing.	 										15
10												

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1.	Experimental Data	 16
10		

Abstract

[Limited to 150 words for an M.S. thesis and 350 words for a Ph.D. dissertation.] The applications of electric and magnetic fields are widespread. The goal of this work was to develop the mathematical foundations for static fields. Four basic laws are presented which describe the relationships between the electric flux density, the electric charge density, the electric field intensity, the magnetic field intensity, the electric current density, and the magnetic flux density. A detailed derivation of the corresponding equations is presented, along with a discussion of their applications. Experimental results are also shown, which confirm the validity of the theoretical work.

MATHEMATICAL RELATIONSHIPS IN ELECTROSTATIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

James Clerk Maxwell, Ph.D. The University of Arizona, June 1, 2023

Director:

[Limited to 150 words for an M.S. thesis and 350 words for a Ph.D. dissertation.] The applications of electric and magnetic fields are widespread. The goal of this work was to develop the mathematical foundations for static fields. Four basic laws are presented which describe the relationships between the electric flux density, the electric charge density, the electric field intensity, the magnetic field intensity, the electric current density, and the magnetic flux density. A detailed derivation of the corresponding equations is presented, along with a discussion of their applications. Experimental results are also shown, which confirm the validity of the theoretical work.

Introduction

This is the introduction. This is the introduction.

This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction.

BACKGROUND

Background background background background background background background background background background background background background background background background background background background.

2.1 Vector Calculus

Vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus vector calculus.

2.1.1 Gradient

Gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gradient gra

2.1.2 Divergence

Divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence divergence.

2.1.3 Curl

 curl curl curl curl curl curl curl curl.

2.2 Electricity and Magnetism

Electricity electricity.

A New Theory of Electromagnetics

New mathematical relationships have been derived, fundamental behavior of electrostatic and steady magnetic fields. These equations were verified by experimental results, as discussed in Chap. ??. Portions of this work are based on earlier results by Gauss [?], Ampere [?], and Faraday [?].

3.1 Electric Flux Density

Eq. ?? is the first of Maxwell's equations, which describes the relationship between the electric flux density and the electric charge density.

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \tag{3.1}$$

This is derived from the point form of Gauss's Law, given in integral form as

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q \tag{3.2}$$

3.2 Electric Field Intensity

Eq. ?? shows the second of Maxwell's equations, which involves the electric field intensity.

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \tag{3.3}$$

This is related to the point form of Ampere's Circuital Law,

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{L} = I \tag{3.4}$$

3.3 Magnetic Field Intensity

The third of Maxwell's equations describes the relationship between the magnetic field intensity and the electric current density:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} \tag{3.5}$$

The corresponding integral formula is

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{L} = I \tag{3.6}$$

3.4 Magnetic Flux Density

The last of Maxwell's equations involves the magnetic flux density:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 0 \tag{3.7}$$

The corresponding integral formula is

$$\oint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \tag{3.8}$$

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

This chapter describes the experiments that were performed, along with the results of the experiments that were performed when they were performed. Experiments were performed experiments were performed experiments were performed experiments were performed experiments were performed.

4.1 Experimental Setup

Fig. ?? shows a nifty PostScript drawing. Experimental setup experimen

4.2 Presentation of Data

Various measurements were made and data was tabulated. Table ?? gives a presentation of the data. Presentation of data presentation of data presentation of data. Presentation of data presentation of data. Presentation of data presentation of data presentation of data presentation of data presentation of data.

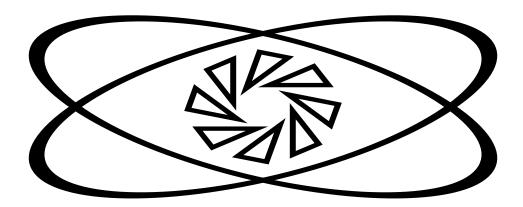


FIGURE 4.1. Nifty PostScript drawing.

Experiment	Measurement (units)
1	10.3
2	23.5
3	42.9

Table 4.1. Experimental Data

4.3 Analysis of Results

Several observations about the experimental results will now be made. Analysis of results analysis of results.

CONCLUSION

This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion.

This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion. This is the conclusion.

Appendix A

DETAILED MATERIAL

Here we present the gruesome details of the derivations of some equations. Here we present the gruesome details of the derivations of some equations. Here we present the gruesome details of the derivations of some equations.

Here we present the gruesome details of the derivations of some equations. Here we present the gruesome details of the derivations of some equations. Here we present the gruesome details of the derivations of some equations.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. M. Ampere, *Electricity and Magnetism*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [2] A. B. Baker and C. D. Brooks, *Electricity and Magnetism*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [3] C. A. Coulomb, A. B. Carter, and C. D. Chang, *Electricity and Magnetism*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [4] A. B. Dickens *et al.*, *Electricity and Magnetism*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [5] T. A. Edison, *Electricity and Magnetism*, 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [6] M. Faraday, *Electricity and Magnetism*, vol. 2. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [7] C. F. Gauss, Ed., *Electricity and Magnetism*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [8] J. Henry and A. B. Hartman, Eds., *Electricity and Magnetism*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.
- [9] A. B. Ingram, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," in *Electricity and Magnetism*, B. C. Ivanhoe, Ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989, pp. 123–145.
- [10] A. B. Jones, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," in *Electricity and Magnetism*, C. D. Johnson, Ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989, pp. 123–145. Reprinted from *IEEE Trans. on Electromagnetics*, vol. 10, Jan. 1989, pp. 323–345.
- [11] A. B. Kaiser, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," *IEEE Trans. on Electromagnetics*, vol. 10, Jan. 1989, pp. 123–145.
- [12] G. W. Leibniz, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," in *Proc. Intl. Conf. on Electromagnetics*, 1989, pp. 123–145.
- [13] J. C. Maxwell, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," in *Electricity and Magnetism*, A. B. Moore, Ed., Proc. of SPIE, vol. 10, 1989, pp. 123–145.

- [14] I. Newton, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," *IEEE Trans. on Electromagnetics*, in preparation.
- [15] G. S. Ohm, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," *IEEE Trans. on Electromagnetics*, submitted.
- [16] A. B. Parker, "Theoretical Analysis of Electromagnetics," *IEEE Trans. on Electromagnetics*, accepted for publication.
- [17] A. B. Quinn, *Electricity and Magnetism*. M.S. thesis, Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The Univ. of Arizona (Tucson), Dec. 1989.
- [18] A. B. Roth, *Electricity and Magnetism*. Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The Univ. of Arizona (Tucson), Dec. 1989.
- [19] A. B. Smith, *Electricity and Magnetism*. Tech. report 123, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Rice Univ. (Houston, TX), Jan. 1989.
- [20] Southwest Research Council, *Trends in Electromagnetics Research*. Tucson, AZ: Southwest Research Council, 1989.
- [21] A. B. Unser, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Rice Univ. (Houston, TX), personal communication, Jan. 1989.