

ECEN 222

Maxx Seminario

Maxwell's
Equations Review

From Maxwell to
Circuit Elements

Summary

Maxwell's Equations to Passive Circuit Elements

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Maxwell's Equations: The Foundation

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There are four equations governing all electromagnetics:

Name	Integral Form	Differential Form
Gauss's Law - Electric	$\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$
No magnetic monopoles	$\oint_S \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = 0$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$
Faraday's Law	$\oint_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$
Ampère-Maxwell Law	$\oint_C \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{enc}} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$

What Do Maxwell's Equations Tell Us?

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Gauss's Law:

- Electric charges create electric fields
- Electric field lines start/end on charges
- Basis for **capacitance**

Faraday's Law:

- Changing magnetic flux creates voltage
- Basis for **inductance**
- Transformers, generators, motors

No Magnetic Monopoles:

- Magnetic field lines form closed loops
- No isolated magnetic charges
- Magnetic fields from currents only

Ampère-Maxwell Law:

- Currents create magnetic fields
- Changing electric fields create magnetic fields
- Basis for electromagnetic waves

For Circuit Theory

We focus on Gauss's Law (capacitors) and Faraday's Law (inductors)

The Resistor: Ohm's Law

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From Electromagnetics:

Current density related to electric field:

$$\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

where σ is conductivity.

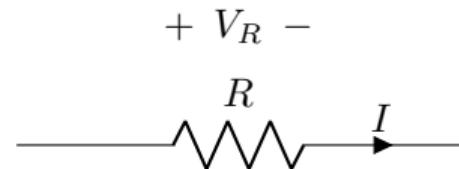
Integrating over a conductor:

$$I = \int_A \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{A}, \quad V = \int_l \mathbf{E} \cdot dl$$

Leads to Ohm's Law

$$V = IR, \text{ where } R = \frac{l}{\sigma A}$$

Circuit Symbol:



Power Dissipated:

$$P = VI = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

The Capacitor: Stored Electric Energy

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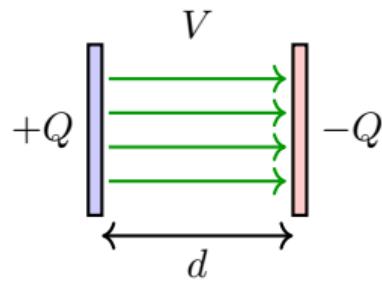
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From Gauss's Law:

Parallel plate capacitor:

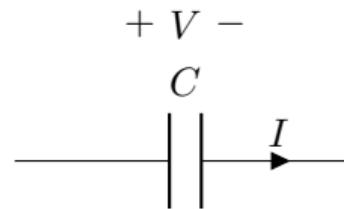


$$\text{Electric field: } E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$\text{Voltage: } V = Ed = \frac{Qd}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$Q = CV \quad \text{where} \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

Circuit Symbol:



I-V Relationship

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

Stored Energy:

- $W = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}QV$
- Stores energy in electric field

The Inductor: Stored Magnetic Energy

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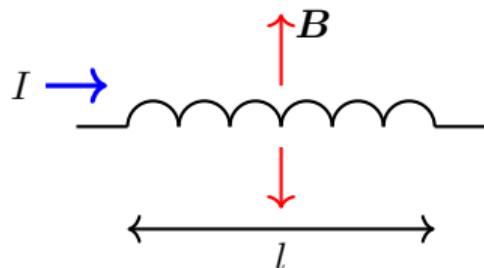
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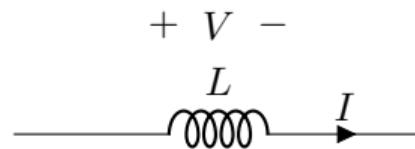
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From Faraday's Law:

Solenoid inductor:



Circuit Symbol:



I-V Relationship:

$$V = L \frac{dI}{dt} \text{ where } L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{l}$$

Magnetic flux: $\Phi_B = NBA$

Faraday's Law: $V = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$

For $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{l}$:

Stored Energy:

- $W = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$
- Stores energy in magnetic field

Passives Summary

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Element	Symbol	I-V Relation	Energy/Power
Resistor		$V = IR$	$P = I^2R$ (dissipated)
Capacitor		$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$	$W = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$ (stored)
Inductor		$V = L \frac{dI}{dt}$	$W = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$ (stored)

Resistor (R):

- From $\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$
- Dissipates energy
- Algebraic relation

Capacitor (C):

- From Gauss's Law
- Stores electric energy
- Time derivative of V

Inductor (L):

- From Faraday's Law
- Stores magnetic energy
- Time derivative of I

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Maxwell's Equations:

- Four fundamental laws
- Gauss's Law \rightarrow capacitors
- Faraday's Law \rightarrow inductors
- Unified theory of E&M

Frequency Behavior:

- Capacitors: block DC, pass AC
- Inductors: pass DC, block AC
- Resistors: frequency-independent

Circuit Elements IV Relations:

- **R**: Dissipates energy ($V = IR$)
- **C**: Stores electric energy ($I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$)
- **L**: Stores magnetic energy ($V = L \frac{dI}{dt}$)

Energy Storage:

- Capacitor: $W_C = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$
- Inductor: $W_L = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$
- Only R dissipates energy

Big Picture

Passive circuit theory is the application of Maxwell's equations!