



ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Radhakrishnan S, Ph.D.

Department of Science and Humanities

ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Unit I : Review of concepts leading to Quantum Mechanics



Week #1

- Review of Electric and magnetic fields
- EM Wave equation
- ***Energy transported by EM Waves***
- Max Planck's Black Body Radiation equation

ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Unit I : Review of concepts leading to Quantum Mechanics



Class #3

- *Energy in an electric field*
- *Energy in a magnetic field*
- *Energy transported by Electric and Magnetic waves*
- *Total Energy of the EM wave*
- *Poynting Vector and average energy transported*
- *Polarization of EM waves*

ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Unit I : Review of concepts leading to Quantum Mechanics



➤ *Suggested Reading*

1. *Fundamentals of Physics, Halliday, Resnik, Chapter 34*
2. *NCERT Physics Book I grade 12 – Chapter 8*

➤ *Reference Videos*

1. <https://nptel.ac.in/courses/108/106/108106073/>
2. [UE20PH101_week1_class2](#)

The energy of a capacitor charged to a potential V

$$\text{Energy} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 A d \cdot E^2$$

The energy stored per unit volume of the capacitor

$$\text{Energy per unit volume} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$

The energy per unit volume in an electric field is dependent only on the strength of the field !

The energy of an inductor L with current I flowing

$$\text{Energy} = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{N^2 \mu_0 A}{l} \cdot \frac{B^2 l^2}{\mu_0^2 N^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2 A \cdot l}{\mu_0}$$

The energy stored per unit volume of the inductor

$$\text{Energy per unit volume} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$$

The energy per unit volume in a magnetic field !

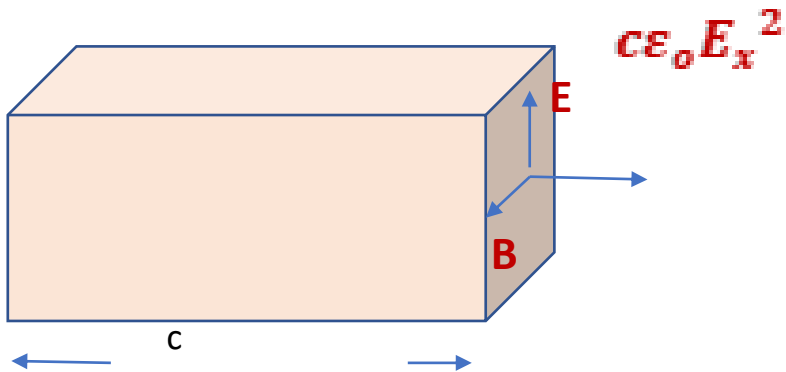
- *Energy content in a EM field =>*
- $$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B_y^2}{\mu_0}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_x^2}{c^2 \mu_0}$$
$$= \epsilon_0 E_x^2$$
- *Energy transported in the z direction*

ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Energy in an electromagnetic field

- *Energy transported per unit volume per unit time - Poynting Vector*
 - $\mathbf{s} \equiv \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} = c\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$
-

A beam of electromagnetic waves with unit area of cross section travelling in free space



Energy in an electromagnetic field

- Average energy transported by an electromagnetic wave – energy transported in one cycle

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \text{Energy} \rangle &= \frac{c\epsilon_0}{T} \int_0^T E_x^2 dt \\&= \frac{c\epsilon_0}{T} \int_0^T E_{ox}^2 \sin^2(\omega t + kz) dt \\&= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 c E_{ox}^2 \\&= \frac{1}{2} c \frac{B_{oy}^2}{\mu_0} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_{ox} B_{oy}}{\mu_0}\end{aligned}$$

ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Energy in an electromagnetic field

- Energy transported is dependent on the amplitude of the electric and magnetic waves
- Energy is independent of the wavelength or frequency of the waves!!

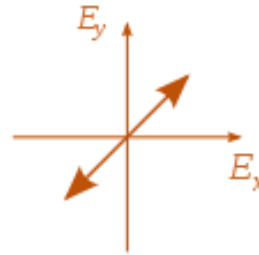


ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Polarisation of electromagnetic waves

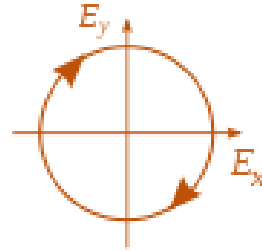
- Polarization of radiation / electromagnetic waves
 - Polarization of the electric wave
-

Plane polarized EM wave -
two waves in phase



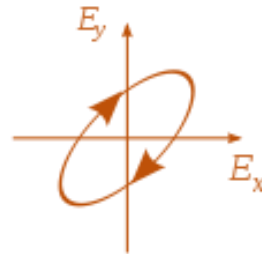
Circularly polarized EM wave –

**two waves of equal amplitudes and
out of phase by 90°**



Elliptically polarized EM wave –

**two waves of unequal amplitudes and
out of phase $\neq 90^\circ$**



The concepts which apply to electromagnetic waves....

1. Electric waves in free space are longitudinal
2. Magnetic waves in free space are transverse
3. The curl of a magnetic field is uniformly zero
4. The divergence of a magnetic field can be non zero
5. The curl of an electric field is always linked to a time varying magnetic field
6. The divergence of a vector field is a scalar
7. Two waves out of phase by 90° and unequal amplitude form a circularly polarized wave



THANK YOU

Radhakrishnan S, Ph.D.

Professor, Department of Science and Humanities

sradhakrishnan@pes.edu

+91 80 21722683 Extn 759