

1 Formulas

Maxwell's Equations

- Gauss's Law

$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

The divergence of electric flux at a point equals to the charge density at this point.

- Gauss's Law for Magnetic Fields

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

There're no sink or source of B. B forms close loop.

- Farady's Law

$$\nabla \times E = -\frac{\delta B}{\delta t}$$

Electric field E arise due to a time changing magnetic flux density.

- Ampere's Law

$$\nabla \times H = J_C + \frac{\delta D}{\delta t}$$

Magnetic field can arise due to conduction current density J or displacement current density.

Electric Field

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}$$

, where $\epsilon = \epsilon_0\epsilon_r$, $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} Fm^{-1}$

$$E = -grad(V)$$

$$E = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(x - x_1, y - y_1, z - z_1)}{((x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 + (z - z_1)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

, where x_1, y_1, z_1 are the coordinates for the charge

Electric Flux

$$\Psi = \iint \epsilon E ds = \iint D ds$$

Electric Flux Density

$$D = \frac{\Psi}{A}$$

Capacitor

- $C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$

- $E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

Magnetic Flux

$$\Phi = \iint \mu H ds = \iint B ds$$

Magnetic Flux Density

$$B = \frac{\Phi}{A} = \mu H$$

Resistivity

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{l}$$

Drift Velocity

$$U_d = \mu_m E$$

Transmission Line

- **Shunt Admittance:** $Y = G + j\omega C$
- **Series Impedance:** $Z = R + j\omega L$
- **Propagation Constant:** \sqrt{ZY}
- **Attenuation Constant:** $Re\sqrt{ZY}$
- **Phase Constant:** $Im\sqrt{ZY}$
- **Characteristic Impedance:** $Z_{line} = \sqrt{\frac{Z}{Y}} = \sqrt{\frac{R+j\omega L}{G+j\omega C}}$
- **Propagation Speed:** $\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$
- **Attenuation(in dB):** $20\log_{10}exp(\alpha \times L)$
- **Voltage Standing-Wave Ratio(VSWR):** $VSWR = \frac{1+\Gamma_v}{1-\Gamma_v}$
- **Reflection coefficient for V:** $\Gamma_v = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$
- **Reflection coefficient for I:** $\Gamma_i = -\frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = -\Gamma_v$
- **Reflected Voltage:** $V_r = V_i \times \Gamma_v$
- **Reflected Current:** $I_r = I_i \times \Gamma_i$

2 Definitions

- **Gauss's Law:** Total electric flux over a volumn is equal to the charge enclosed by that volumn.
- **Electric Field:** E at at a point in a Electric field is the force act on the unit charge at this point.
- **Absolute Potential:** The work move a unit charge from infinity to a radial distance r1.

- **Electric Flux:** Electric Flux through a surface is the integral of normal component of electric field multiplied by ϵ .
- **Electric Flux Density:** Electric flux divided by A.
- **Permittivity:** Permittivity of vacuum multiplied by relative permittivity.
- **Drift Velocity:** Mobility multiplied by E.
- **Magnetic Flux Density:** B equals to Magnetic flux Φ divided by area A.
- **Relative Permeability:** Ratio of effective permeability to absolute permeability.
- **Permeability:** The degree of magnetization of a material in response to a magnetic field.
- **Transmission Line:** Guide electromagnetic energy or info from one point to another.
- **Application of Transmission Lines:** Telephone, coaxial cables, micro strip tracks on a PCB
- **AC Circuit Theory:** $l \ll \lambda$
- **Permittivity:** Measures the resistance encountered when forming an electric field.

3 Tao Lu

3.1 Know D, find ρ

1. $\iint D ds = \rho$
2. Determine if the ρ from last step is what we want.
3. If isn't, for example, we want the ρ of a line, but we have ρ in a volume, then find the ρ we want.

3.2 Magnetic Flux Between Strips

1. $H = \frac{I}{W}$, where W is the width of the strip.
2. $\Phi = \mu H A$

3.3 Find EMF

1. Find EMF caused by change of B, $EMF = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{A dB}{dt}$
2. Find EMF caused by $\int (v \times B) dL$
3. Add them together.

3.4 Wave Equation From Gauss's Law

1. We know $\nabla \times E = -\frac{dB}{dt}$
2. Calculate curl for both side. $\nabla \times \nabla \times E = \nabla \times \nabla \times -\frac{dB}{dt}$
3. Substitute $\nabla \times B = \mu_0\epsilon_0\frac{dE}{dt}$ into the equation obtained before
4. $\nabla \times \nabla \times E = \nabla(\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E$, where $\nabla \cdot E$ is 0 in vacuum
5. $\nabla^2 E = \mu_0\epsilon_0\frac{dE}{dt}$