

**Maxwell's Equations**

James Clerk Maxwell – Scottish physicist who showed that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ together create \_\_\_\_\_ waves

Maxwell's Equations

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Maxwell predicted that the \_\_\_\_\_ of electromagnetic waves would be

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = 3.00 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{Nm^2}$$

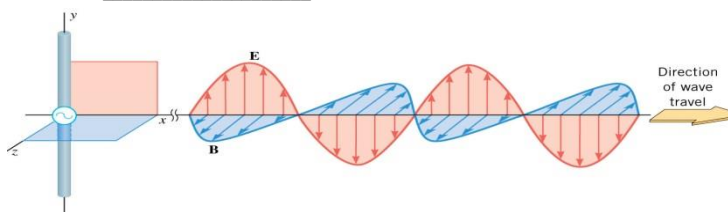
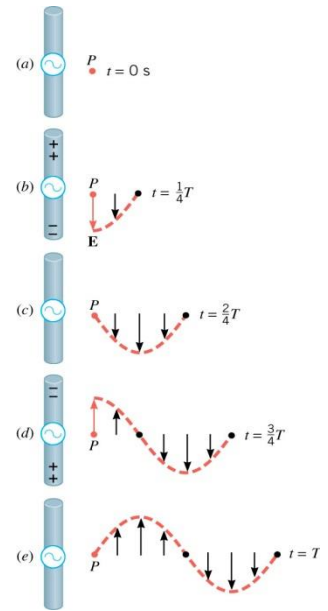
$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{T}{Nm}$$

Heinrich Hertz was the first scientist to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ EM waves.

**Production of EM Waves**

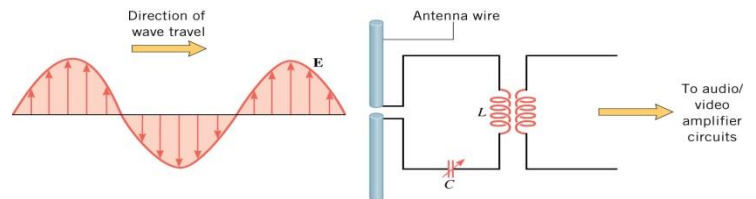
Creation of electromagnetic waves

- Two \_\_\_\_\_ are connected to either side of an \_\_\_\_\_ generator to form an \_\_\_\_\_.
- As the \_\_\_\_\_ of the generator changes a \_\_\_\_\_ between the \_\_\_\_\_ of the wires is created.
- The potential difference makes an \_\_\_\_\_ field.
- As the AC generator changes \_\_\_\_\_, the electric field direction is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Also, as the potential difference changes \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ in the antenna \_\_\_\_\_ to the other ends creating a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Current \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ to the wire.
- Electromagnetic waves are both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Field are \_\_\_\_\_ to each \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of travel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ waves.



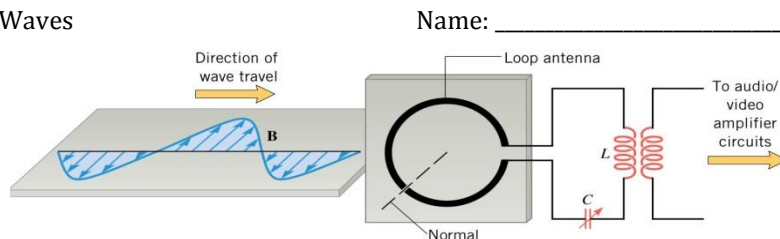
To detect EM waves

- Need \_\_\_\_\_ to receive either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- E-field – \_\_\_\_\_ antenna
  - The E-field causes \_\_\_\_\_ to flow in the opposite direction creating \_\_\_\_\_ that changes with time as the E-field changes.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ attached to the antenna let you pick the frequency (LC-circuit) and \_\_\_\_\_ it for speakers.



Physics 11-01 Maxwell's Equations and Production of EM Waves

- B-field – \_\_\_\_\_ antenna
  - The B-field flowing through the loop \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ that changes as the B-field changes.



Relating the E-field and B-field strengths

- Stronger \_\_\_\_\_ creates greater \_\_\_\_\_ which makes greater \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{E}{B} = c$$

EM waves can travel through a \_\_\_\_\_ or material because E- and B-fields can exist in both.

- All EM waves travel the same \_\_\_\_\_ in a vacuum.

$$c = \frac{m}{s}$$

- Frequency of the wave is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Homework**

1. In which situation shown in Figure 1 will the electromagnetic wave be more successful in inducing a current in the wire? Explain.
2. In which situation shown in Figure 2 will the electromagnetic wave be more successful in inducing a current in the loop? Explain.
3. Should the straight wire antenna of a radio be vertical or horizontal to best receive radio waves broadcast by a vertical transmitter antenna? How should a loop antenna be aligned to best receive the signals? (Note that the direction of the loop that produces the best reception can be used to determine the location of the source. It is used for that purpose in tracking tagged animals in nature studies, for example.)
4. Verify that the correct value for the speed of light  $c$  is obtained when numerical values for the permeability and permittivity of free space ( $\mu_0$  and  $\epsilon_0$ ) are entered into the equation  $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$ .  
(OpenStax 24.1)  **$3.00 \times 10^8$  m/s**
5. What is the maximum electric field strength in an electromagnetic wave that has a maximum magnetic field strength of  $5.00 \times 10^{-4}$  T (about 10 times the Earth's)? (OpenStax 24.3) **150 kV/m**
6. The maximum magnetic field strength of an electromagnetic field is  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  T. Calculate the maximum electric field strength if the wave is traveling in a medium in which the speed of the wave is  $0.75c$ . (OpenStax 24.4) **1 kV/m**
7. (a) Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the moon. The distance between the earth and the moon is  $3.85 \times 10^8$  m. Find the time it took for his voice to reach earth via radio waves. (b) Someday a person will walk on Mars, which is  $5.6 \times 10^{10}$  m from earth at the point of closest approach. Determine the minimum time that will be required for that person's voice to reach earth. (Cutnell 24.2) **1.28 s, 190 s**

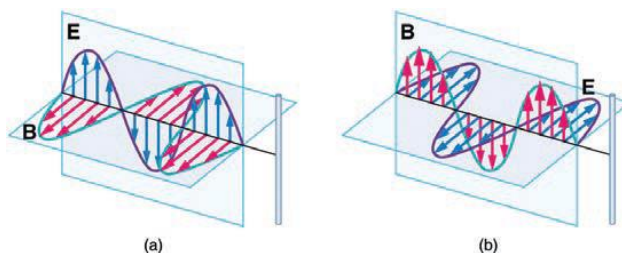


Figure 1

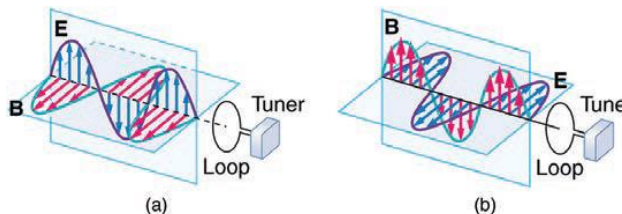


Figure 2