



ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION

Electricity and Magnetism

ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
by
R. Young

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Title: **Electromagnetic Radiation**

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Input Skills:

1. Vocabulary: linear damping force (MISN-0-29).
2. State Maxwell's equations (MISN-0-513).
3. Determine the Poynting vector for an electromagnetic field and calculate the flow of electromagnetic power (MISN-0-513).
4. Express the gradient, divergence, and curl operators in spherical polar coordinates (MISN-0-503).

Output Skills (Knowledge):

- K1. Vocabulary: inhomogeneous wave equation, retarded time, retarded scalar potential, retarded vector potential, gauge transformation, Lorentz condition, Lorentz gauge, radiation resistance.
- K2. Derive the radiation fields and the average radiated power of an oscillating electric or magnetic dipole.
- K3. Derive the average power radiated by an electron in the field of an electromagnetic wave.

Output Skills (Rule Application):

- R1. Calculate the average radiated power and the radiation resistance of a given electric or magnetic dipole.

Output Skills (Problem Solving):

- S1. Determine the relative efficiency of electric and magnetic dipole radiation.

External Resources (Required):

1. J. Reitz, F. Milford and R. Christy, *Foundations of Electromagnetic Theory*, 4th Edition, Addison-Wesley (1993).

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1. Introduction

In this Unit, Maxwell's equations are applied to electromagnetic radiation from prescribed charge-current distributions. Radiation problems involve solutions to the inhomogeneous wave equation with (specified) sources. These solutions must represent outgoing waves and fall off as $1/r$ for large distances. The charge distributions treated involve an oscillating electric dipole, a half-wave antenna, and an oscillating magnetic dipole. In addition, the power radiated by a group of slowly moving charges and an accelerated charge will be treated.

2. Procedures

1. Read Sec. 20-1, 20-2 and 20-3 of the text
2. Solve these problems:

Prob	Type
20-2	Power density, total power, and radiation resistance of an oscillating electric dipole
20-3	Radiation fields and total power of an oscillating magnetic dipole
20-4	Comparison of electric and magnetic dipole as radiators

3. Show that the total power radiated by an electron that is free to move in an electric field of the form

$$E = E_0 \cos \omega(t - x/c)$$

is

$$P = \frac{1}{12\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^4 E_0^2}{m_e^2 c^3}.$$

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