



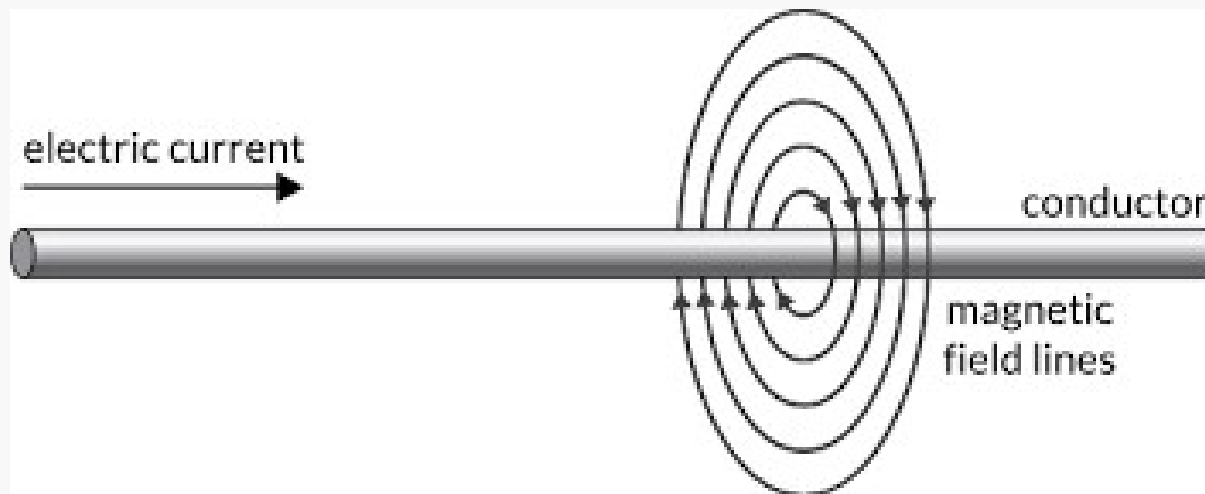
ECE329: Tutorial Session 5

September 31st, 2024
October 1st, 2024

Share any thoughts on
anything, including the exam!



Magnetostatics



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

Biot-Savart Law

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I d\vec{\ell} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$

Ampere's Law

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu I_{\text{encl}}$$

Ampere's Law

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu I_{\text{encl}}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}$$

Deltas, Deltas, Deltas

What do the following represent physically?

$$\rho = \delta(x - 3)\delta(y)\delta(z)$$

$$\rho = \delta(x - 4)\delta(z - 2)$$

$$\rho = \delta(x - 4)\delta(x - 2)$$

$$\rho = \delta(y + 5)$$

$$\rho = 1$$

Deltas, Deltas, Deltas

What do the following represent physically?

$$\vec{J} = \delta(x - 3)\delta(y)\delta(z)\hat{x}$$

$$\vec{J} = \delta(x - 4)\delta(z - 2)\hat{y}$$

$$\vec{J} = \delta(x - 4)\delta(x - 2)\hat{y}$$

$$\vec{J} = \delta(y + 5)\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{J} = 1\hat{z}$$

Gauss's Law


$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_e$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \rho_m = 0$$



Problem 1

Let $\vec{j} = 5\delta(x)(\hat{y} + \hat{z})$. Find the electric and magnetic field due to the given current density everywhere in free space.



Problem 1: Blank Slide

Let $\vec{j} = 5\delta(x)(\hat{y} + \hat{z})$. Find the electric and magnetic field due to the given current density everywhere in free space.

Problem 1: Blank Slide

Let $\vec{j} = 5\delta(x)(\hat{y} + \hat{z})$. Find the electric and magnetic field due to the given current density everywhere in free space.

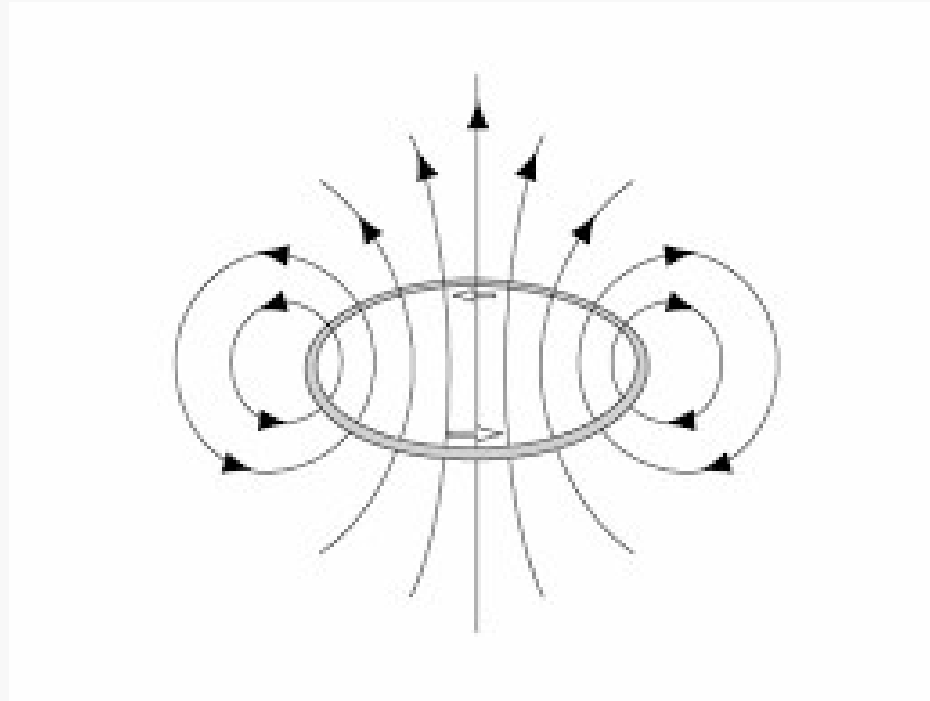
Problem 1: Blank Slide

Let $\vec{j} = 5\delta(x)(\hat{y} + \hat{z})$. Find the electric and magnetic field due to the given current density everywhere in free space.

Problem 1: Blank Slide

Let $\vec{j} = 5\delta(x)(\hat{y} + \hat{z})$. Find the electric and magnetic field due to the given current density everywhere in free space.

Current Loops



Problem 2

Let our point of view be from above the xy -plane looking down. Suppose we have some current distribution $I_1 = I(x, y, z)$ that results in a magnetic field $\vec{B} = g(x, y, z)\hat{y} + h(x, y, z)\hat{z}$.

Suppose now that we have another current distribution I_2 , which is just the current distribution I_1 rotated 90 degrees clockwise and shifted by $(3, -3, 5)$. What is the magnetic field at the origin?

Summary of the Statics

Electrostatics

$$\oiint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_V \rho dV$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

Magnetostatics

$$\oiint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$

Midterm 1 equations, in one place

$$\vec{F} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = q_1 \vec{E} + q_1 (\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) = \rho_s$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2) = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{P}_1 - \vec{P}_2) = -\rho_{b,s}$$

$$\epsilon \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{\text{enclosed}}$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{\text{enclosed}}$$

$$\iiint \rho dV = Q_{\text{enclosed}}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$I = \oint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{\partial Q_{\text{enclosed}}}{\partial t}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e)$$

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\rho_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \rho_f + \rho_b$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$-\nabla^2 V = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$V_{ab} = V(b) - V(a) = -\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{D} dV$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint (\nabla \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\int_a^b \nabla V \cdot d\vec{l} = V(b) - V(a)$$



Midterm 2 equations, in one place

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I d\vec{\ell} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \iint_S \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu I_{\text{encl}}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$Q = CV$$
$$G = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} C \quad R = \frac{1}{G}$$



Units

Charge Q : C

Electric field strength \vec{E} : N/C or V/m

Electric flux density \vec{D} : C/m²

Polarization field \vec{P} : C/m²

Electric potential V : V

Capacitance C : F

Magnetic flux density \vec{B} : T or Wb/m²

Magnetic field strength \vec{H} : A/m

Charge density ρ : C/m³

Surface charge density ρ_s : C/m²

Current density \vec{j} : A/m²

Electric permittivity ϵ : F/m

Magnetic permeability μ : H/m

Conductivity σ : Si/m



Office Hours

Any questions?

Share any thoughts on anything, including the exam!

