



$$dF = \frac{\phi}{4\pi r^2} \cdot I \cdot dL \sin\theta$$

$$F = \frac{\phi I L \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\therefore E = F/q$$

$$\therefore H = F/\phi$$

$$\therefore H = \frac{I L \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$B = \mu H$$

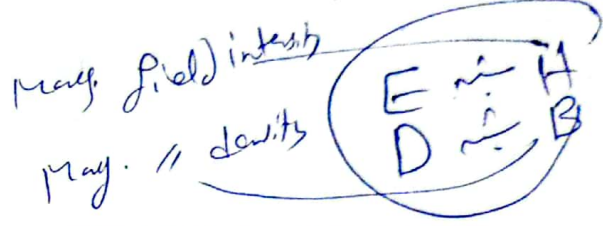
$$\therefore D = \epsilon E \quad \therefore B = \mu H$$

mobility  
Molar Permeability  
 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$

$$\therefore dB = \mu dH$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu I dL \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu I L \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$



# 6] Ampere's law = dipole theory

Lineal magnetic field,  $E$  is electric (infinte) field  
 (R) dipole is the magnetic field

$$dB = \frac{\mu I dL \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu I}{4\pi} \int \frac{dL \sin\theta}{r^2}$$

Lineal magnetic field,  $E$  is electric (infinte) field  
 (R) dipole is the magnetic field

$$B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi R}$$

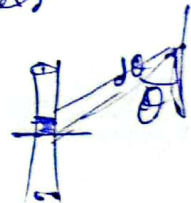
$$B = \mu H$$

$$H = \frac{I}{2\pi R}$$

$$H \times 2\pi R = I$$

$$\oint H \cdot dL = I_{en}$$

Total field = magnetic field



Gauss

Electrical

Magnetic  
 $\oint H \cdot dL = I_{en}$

$$\oint E \cdot dL = Q_{en}$$

$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$   
 $\nabla \times E = 0$

4  
 $\nabla \times H = J$

$\oint H \cdot dl = I = \iint J \cdot ds$

using stock

$\oint H \cdot dl = \iint \nabla \times H \cdot ds = \iint J \cdot ds$

3rd eq max

$\nabla \times H = J$

steps to solve  
 i. write  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$  if it's a function of time  
 the vector

7 Solenoid

circulation

iron core  $\mu_0 \mu_r$

$\oint H \cdot dl = I$  (For solenoid  $NI$ )

circulation

$\oint H \cdot dl = NI$

or  $H \cdot l = NI$

$H = \frac{NI}{l}$

Inductance  $L$  is the ratio of flux  $\Phi$  to current  $I$

$L = \frac{N\Phi}{I}$  Inductance of inductor

$\Phi = BA$

$B = \mu H$

$H = \frac{NI}{l}$

$L = \frac{N \times B \times A}{I} = \frac{N [\mu H] A}{I} = \frac{N [N I \mu A]}{l I}$

$L = \frac{\mu N^2 A}{l}$

inductance  $\propto A$ ,  $\propto \frac{1}{l}$   $\propto N^2$   
 for solenoid

Permeability  $\mu = \frac{B}{H}$   
 $B = \frac{\mu H}{1}$

4th eq

magnetic flux density over closed surface

$\oint B \cdot ds = 0$

div theory

$\oint B \cdot ds = 0 \equiv \iiint (\nabla \cdot B) d\tau = 0$

$\nabla \cdot B = 0$

$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$

$\nabla \times E = 0$

$\nabla \cdot B = 0$

$\nabla \times H = J$

| Diff form                                             |                 | Integ. form                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\nabla \cdot D = \rho_v$                             | Gauss<br>$E$    | $\oint D \cdot dS = \iiint \rho_v dv$                                 |
| $\nabla \cdot B = 0$                                  | Gauss<br>$m$    | $\oint B \cdot dS = 0$                                                |
| $\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$   | Faraday<br>$E$  | $\oint E \cdot dl = 0$                                                |
| $\nabla \times H = J + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$ | Ampere's<br>$m$ | $\oint H \cdot dl = \iint J \cdot dS + \frac{d}{dt} \iint D \cdot dS$ |

## 8 Toroid

reshape solenoid to be toroid

cross section area of toroid is  $\pi r^2$

area of cross section of toroid is  $\pi r^2$  (area of circle)

$$L = \mu N^2 A \rightarrow \pi r^2$$

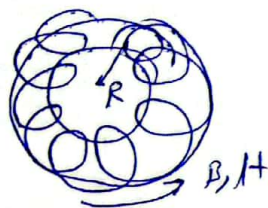
$l \rightarrow 2\pi R$  (length of circular solenoid (circumference))

$2\pi R$  is the length of the toroid

$$L = \frac{\mu N^2 \pi r^2}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu N^2 r^2}{2R}$$

radius of cross section core

radius of toroid

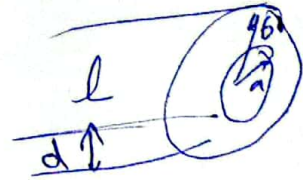


المنطقة المقطعية  
والطول

## 9 For coaxial cable transmission line TL

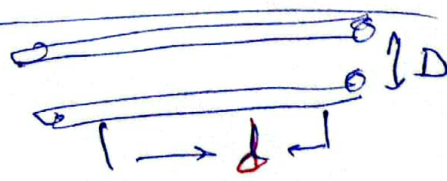
$$L = \frac{\mu I d}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

inductance



## 10 Two wire cable line

$$L_{inductance} = \frac{\mu d}{\pi} \ln \frac{D}{A}$$



inductance of two wire cable line

(11) Curl of vector  $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$  (6)

$$\vec{H} = \begin{cases} \frac{I}{2\pi r} & \text{outside conductor} \\ \frac{Ir}{2\pi R^2} & \text{inside conductor} \end{cases}$$

$\nabla \times \vec{H} = 0$  outside  
 $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{I}{J} \hat{z}$  inside

(12) Magnetic vector potential

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

4th max

$$\therefore \text{Div}(\text{curl}) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Div}(\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A})$$

$$\therefore \nabla \times \vec{A} = \vec{B}$$

Magnetic vector pot

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = \frac{\mu I dl}{4\pi r} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu I z l}{4\pi r} \hat{z}$$

antenna  $1/2 H(E) \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \cos(\omega t - kx) \hat{z}$