

7. ELECTROMAGNETIC RELATIONS

Quantity	Gaussian CGS	SI
Conversion factors: Charge: Potential: Magnetic field:	2.997 924 58 × 10 ⁹ esu (1/299.792 458) statvolt (ergs/esu) 10 ⁴ gauss = 10 ⁴ dyne/esu	= 1 C = 1 A s = 1 V = 1 J C ⁻¹ = 1 T = 1 N A ⁻¹ m ⁻¹
Lorentz force:	$\mathbf{F} = q \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \times \mathbf{B} \right)$	$\mathbf{F} = q (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$
Maxwell equations:	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 4\pi\rho$ $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{J}$ $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$ $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{J}$ $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$
Constitutive relations:	$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{E} + 4\pi\mathbf{P}$, $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B} - 4\pi\mathbf{M}$	$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$, $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B}/\mu_0 - \mathbf{M}$
Linear media: Permittivity of free space: Permeability of free space:	$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon\mathbf{E}$, $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B}/\mu$ 1 1	$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon\mathbf{E}$, $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B}/\mu$ $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 187 \dots \times 10^{-12} \text{ F m}^{-1}$ $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2}$
Fields from potentials:	$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$ $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$	$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$ $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$
Static potentials: (coulomb gauge)	$V = \sum_{\text{charges}} \frac{q_i}{r_i} = \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{ \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' } d^3x'$ $\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{c} \oint \frac{I d\boldsymbol{\ell}}{ \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' } = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}')}{ \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' } d^3x'$	$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{\text{charges}} \frac{q_i}{r_i} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{ \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' } d^3x'$ $\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{I d\boldsymbol{\ell}}{ \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' } = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}')}{ \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' } d^3x'$
Relativistic transformations: (\mathbf{v} is the velocity of the primed frame as seen in the unprimed frame)	$\mathbf{E}'_{\parallel} = \mathbf{E}_{\parallel}$ $\mathbf{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\mathbf{E}_{\perp} + \frac{1}{c}\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$ $\mathbf{B}'_{\parallel} = \mathbf{B}_{\parallel}$ $\mathbf{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\mathbf{B}_{\perp} - \frac{1}{c}\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{E})$	$\mathbf{E}'_{\parallel} = \mathbf{E}_{\parallel}$ $\mathbf{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\mathbf{E}_{\perp} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$ $\mathbf{B}'_{\parallel} = \mathbf{B}_{\parallel}$ $\mathbf{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\mathbf{B}_{\perp} - \frac{1}{c^2}\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{E})$
$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = c^2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2} = 8.987 55 \dots \times 10^9 \text{ m F}^{-1}$; $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2}$; $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_0}} = 2.997 924 58 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$		

2 7. Electromagnetic relations

7.1. Impedances (SI units)

ρ = resistivity at room temperature in $10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$:
 ~ 1.7 for Cu ~ 5.5 for W
 ~ 2.4 for Au ~ 73 for SS 304
 ~ 2.8 for Al ~ 100 for Nichrome
(Al alloys may have double the Al value.)

For alternating currents, instantaneous current I , voltage V , angular frequency ω :

$$V = V_0 e^{j\omega t} = ZI . \quad (7.1)$$

Impedance of self-inductance L : $Z = j\omega L$.

Impedance of capacitance C : $Z = 1/j\omega C$.

Impedance of free space: $Z = \sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_0} = 376.7 \Omega$.

High-frequency surface impedance of a good conductor:

$$Z = \frac{(1+j)\rho}{\delta}, \quad \text{where } \delta = \text{skin depth}; \quad (7.2)$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi\nu\mu}} \approx \frac{6.6 \text{ cm}}{\sqrt{\nu(\text{Hz})}} \quad \text{for Cu} . \quad (7.3)$$

7.2. Capacitance \hat{C} and inductance \hat{L} per unit length (SI units) [negligible skin depth]

Flat rectangular plates of width w , separated by $d \ll w$ with linear medium (ϵ, μ) between:

$$\hat{C} = \epsilon \frac{w}{d}; \quad \hat{L} = \mu \frac{d}{w}; \quad (7.4)$$

$$\epsilon/\epsilon_0 = 2 \text{ to } 6 \text{ for plastics; } 4 \text{ to } 8 \text{ for porcelain, glasses;} \quad (7.5)$$

$$\mu/\mu_0 \simeq 1 . \quad (7.6)$$

Coaxial cable of inner radius r_1 , outer radius r_2 :

$$\hat{C} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}; \quad \hat{L} = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \ln(r_2/r_1) . \quad (7.7)$$

Transmission lines (no loss):

$$\text{Impedance: } Z = \sqrt{\hat{L}/\hat{C}} . \quad (7.8)$$

$$\text{Velocity: } v = 1/\sqrt{\hat{L}\hat{C}} = 1/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} . \quad (7.9)$$

7.3. Synchrotron radiation (CGS units)

For a particle of charge e , velocity $v = \beta c$, and energy $E = \gamma mc^2$, traveling in a circular orbit of radius R , the classical energy loss per revolution δE is

$$\delta E = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{e^2}{R} \beta^3 \gamma^4 . \quad (7.10)$$

For high-energy electrons or positrons ($\beta \approx 1$), this becomes

$$\delta E \text{ (in MeV)} \approx 0.0885 [E(\text{in GeV})]^4 / R(\text{in m}) . \quad (7.11)$$

For $\gamma \gg 1$, the energy radiated per revolution into the photon energy interval $d(\hbar\omega)$ is

$$dI = \frac{8\pi}{9} \alpha \gamma F(\omega/\omega_c) d(\hbar\omega) , \quad (7.12)$$

where $\alpha = e^2/\hbar c$ is the fine-structure constant and

$$\omega_c = \frac{3\gamma^3 c}{2R} \quad (7.13)$$

is the critical frequency. The normalized function $F(y)$ is

$$F(y) = \frac{9}{8\pi} \sqrt{3} y \int_y^\infty K_{5/3}(x) dx , \quad (7.14)$$

where $K_{5/3}(x)$ is a modified Bessel function of the third kind. For electrons or positrons,

$$\hbar\omega_c \text{ (in keV)} \approx 2.22 [E(\text{in GeV})]^3 / R(\text{in m}) . \quad (7.15)$$

Fig. 7.1 shows $F(y)$ over the important range of y .

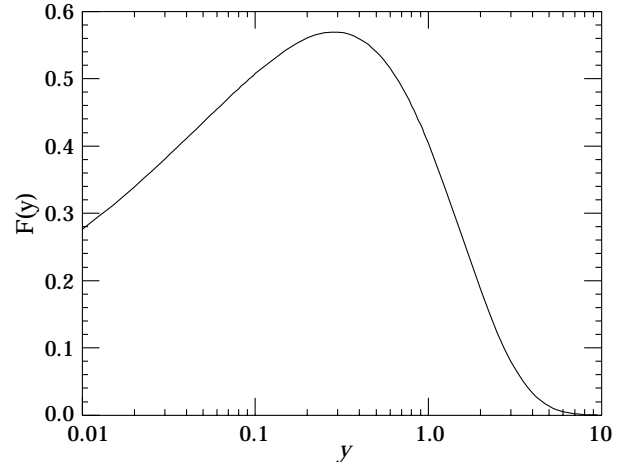


Figure 7.1: The normalized synchrotron radiation spectrum $F(y)$.

For $\gamma \gg 1$ and $\omega \ll \omega_c$,

$$\frac{dI}{d(\hbar\omega)} \approx 3.3\alpha (\omega R/c)^{1/3} , \quad (7.16)$$

whereas for

$$\gamma \gg 1 \text{ and } \omega \gtrsim 3\omega_c ,$$

$$\frac{dI}{d(\hbar\omega)} \approx \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \alpha \gamma \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{1/2} e^{-\omega/\omega_c} \left[1 + \frac{55}{72} \frac{\omega_c}{\omega} + \dots\right] . \quad (7.17)$$

The radiation is confined to angles $\lesssim 1/\gamma$ relative to the instantaneous direction of motion. The mean number of photons emitted per revolution is

$$N_\gamma = \frac{5\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \alpha \gamma , \quad (7.18)$$

and the mean energy per photon is

$$\langle \hbar\omega \rangle = \frac{8}{15\sqrt{3}} \hbar\omega_c . \quad (7.19)$$

When $\langle \hbar\omega \rangle \gtrsim O(E)$, quantum corrections are important.

See J.D. Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 2nd edition (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1975) for more formulae and details. In his book, Jackson uses a definition of ω_c that is twice as large as the customary one given above.