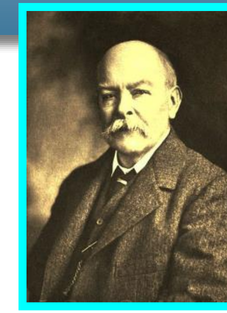
Your Comments

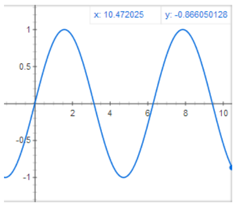


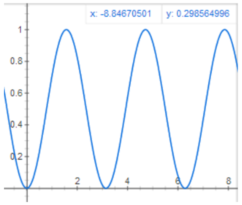
WHAT? "POYNTING" VECTOR NOT "POINTING" VECTOR? I THOUGHT I COUGHT A SPELLING MISTAKE!!!!!!!!

I must now see i<clicker waves! I feel like the material is very, very abstract and general and is not as easy to intuitively grasp. Hopefully this vagueness will go away after seeing it in class. Also, I feel like the last class we had (the first one on E-M waves) did not really give us what we needed to solve the homework problems.

I like where we are going. Light and optics sounds really cool, and I'm excited. Just got to to remember to not forget the physics along the way. EVERYONE RUN TOWARDS THEIR I-CLICKERS.

What does 〈 〉 signify?



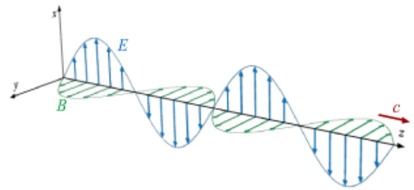


You know what I dont get? this particle-wave duality business. I mean it just doesn't make any sense, you have physics that apply to the natural world but when you go quantum its a whole different game.

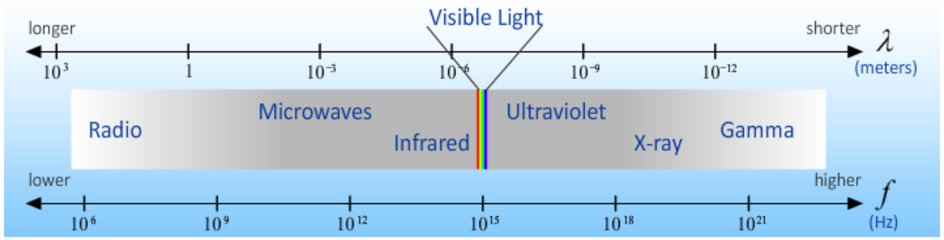
This pre-lecture wasn't too bad, I'm excited to c what we do with it in class!!!!

Physics 212
Lecture 23

PROPERTIES of ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

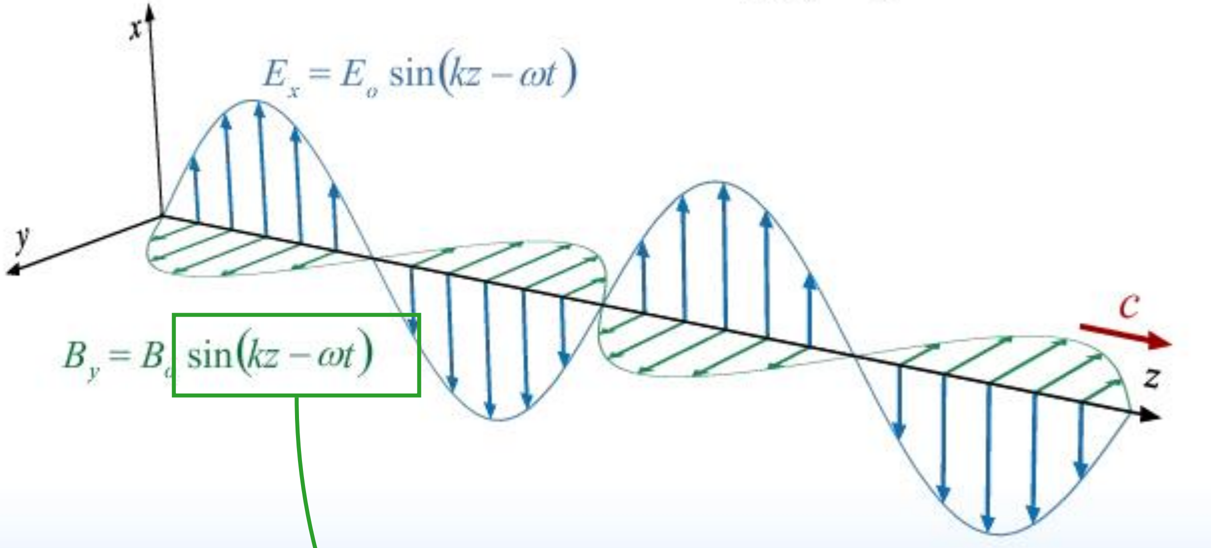


Electromagnetic Spectrum



Plane Waves from Last Time

Velocity $c = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_o \varepsilon_o}} = \frac{E_o}{B_o} = 3\times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$



E and B are perpendicular and in phase

Oscillate in time and space

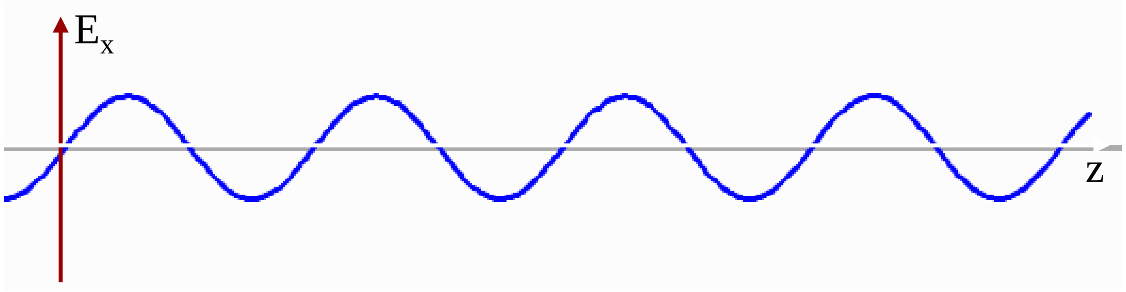
Direction of propagation given by E X B

$E_0 = cB_0$

Argument of sin/cos gives direction of propagation

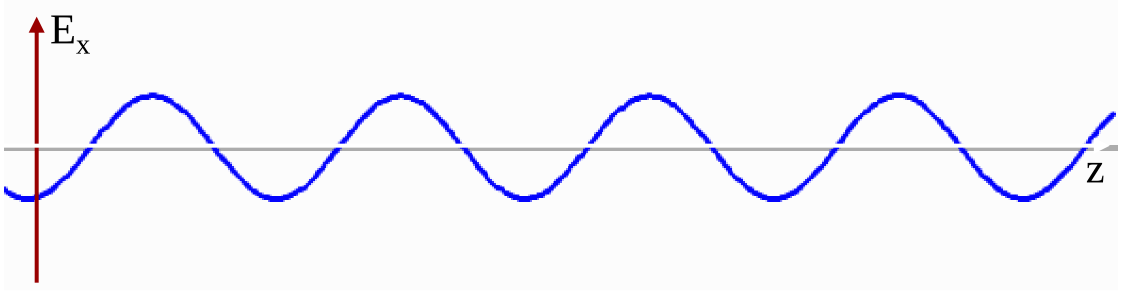
Understanding the speed and direction of the wave

$$E_x = E_o \sin(kz - \omega t)$$



$t = 0$

$\sin(kz - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\cos(kz)$

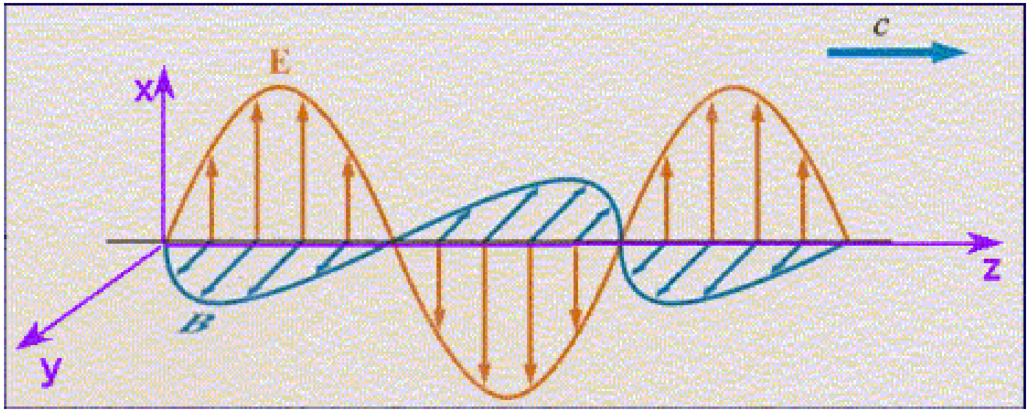


$t = \pi/(2\omega)$

What has happened to the wave form in this time interval?

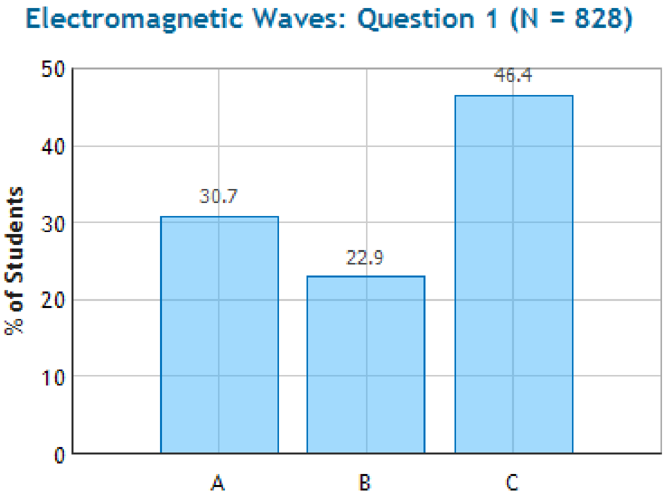
It has MOVED TO THE RIGHT by l/4 λ

CheckPoint 1a



Which equation correctly describes this electromagnetic wave?

- $\mathbf{E}_x = \mathbf{E}_o \sin(kz + \omega t)$ — No – moving in the minus z direction
- $\mathbf{E}_y = \mathbf{E}_o \sin(kz - \omega t)$ — No – has E_y rather than E_x
- $\mathbf{B}_y = \mathbf{B}_o \sin(kz - \omega t)$



CheckPoint 2a

Your iclicker operates at a frequency of approximately 900 MHz ($900\text{x}10^6$ Hz). What is the approximately wavelength of the EM wave produced by your iclicker?

- 0.03 meters
- 0.3 meters
- 3.0 meters
- 30. meters

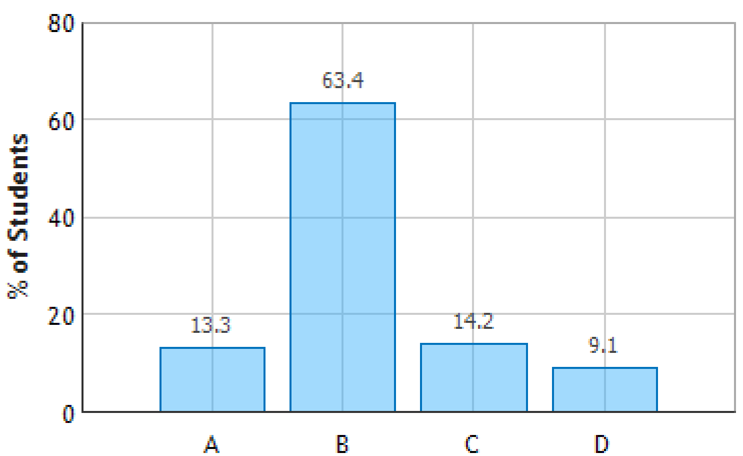
$C = 3.0 \text{ x } 10^8 \; m/s$

Wavelength is equal to the speed of light divided by the frequency.

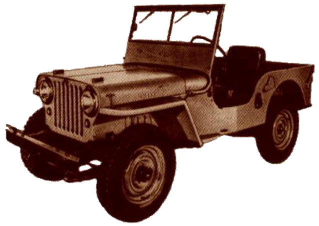
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{300{,}000{,}000}{900{,}000{,}000} = \frac{1}{3}$$

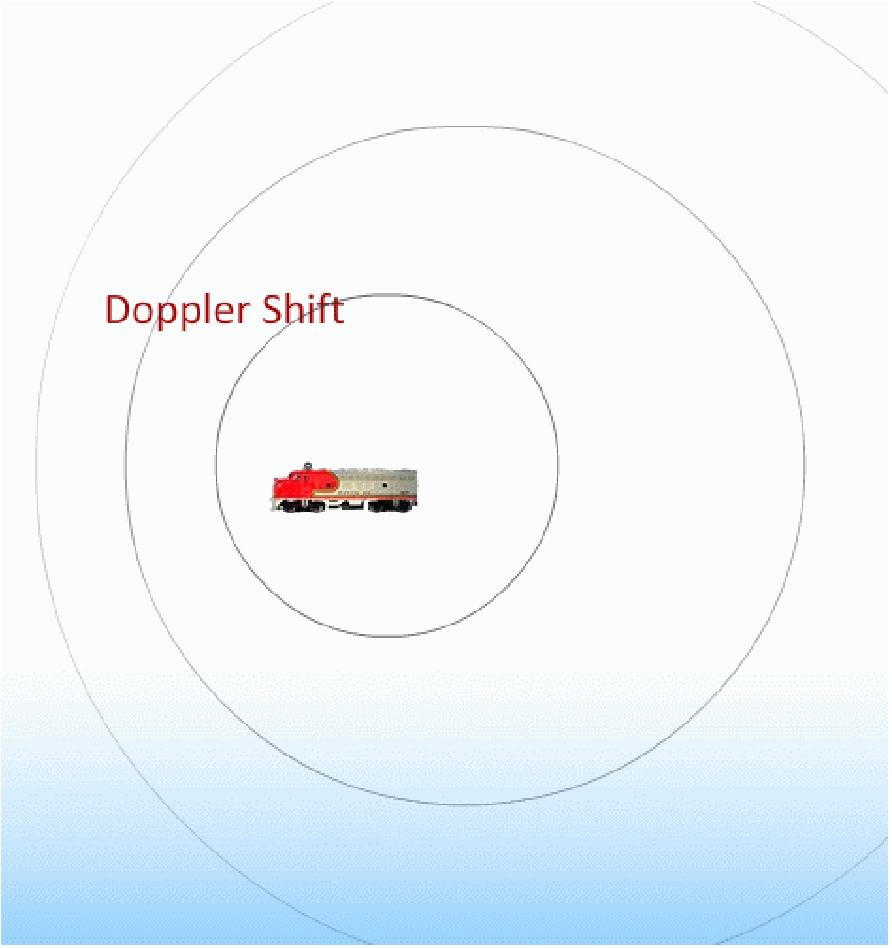
Check:

Look at size of antenna on base unit



Doppler Shift





The Big Idea

As source approaches:

Wavelength decreases

Frequency Increases

Doppler Shift for E-M Waves

What's Different from Sound or Water Waves ?

Sound /Water Waves :

You can calculate (no relativity needed)

BUT

Result is somewhat complicated: is source or observer moving wrt medium?

Electromagnetic Waves :

You need relativity (time dilation) to calculate

BUT

Result is simple: only depends on relative motion of source & observer

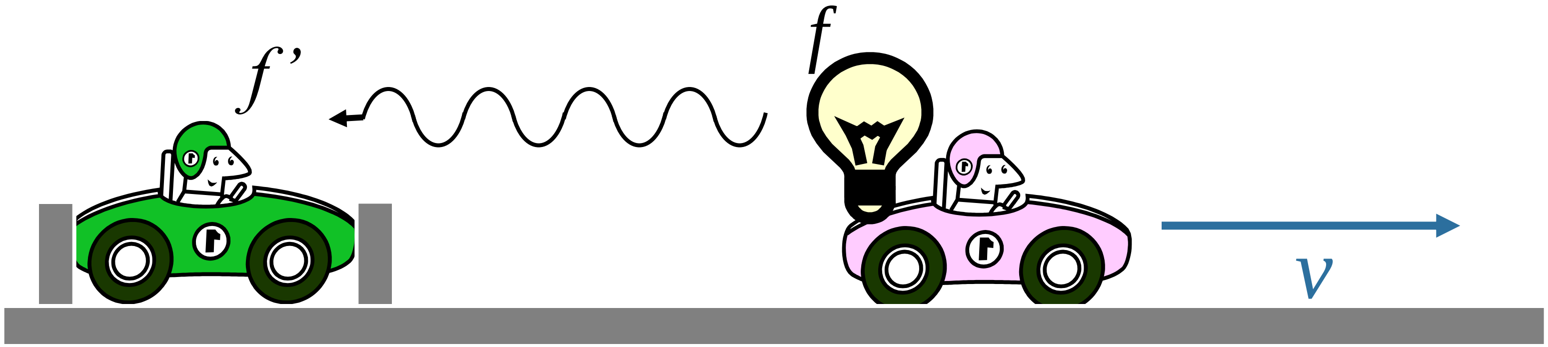
$$f' = f\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\beta = v/c$

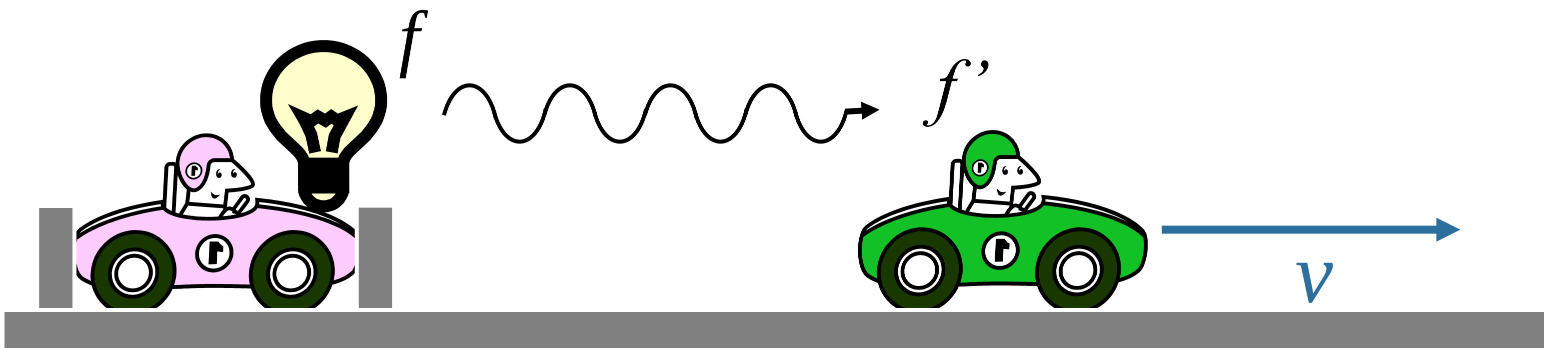
$\beta > 0$ if source & observer are approaching

$\beta < 0$ if source & observer are separating

Doppler Shift for E-M Waves



or



The Doppler Shift is the SAME for both cases!

f'/f only depends on the relative velocity

$$f' = f\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Doppler Shift for E-M Waves

A Note on Approximations

$$f' = f\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{\beta << 1} \quad f' \approx f(1+\beta)$$

why?

Taylor Series: Expand $F(\beta) = \left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ around $\beta = 0$

$$F(\beta) = F(0) + \frac{F'(0)}{1!}\beta + \frac{F''(0)}{2!}\beta^2 + \ldots$$

Evaluate:

$F(0) = 1$

$F'(0) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \quad F(\beta) \approx 1 + \beta$$

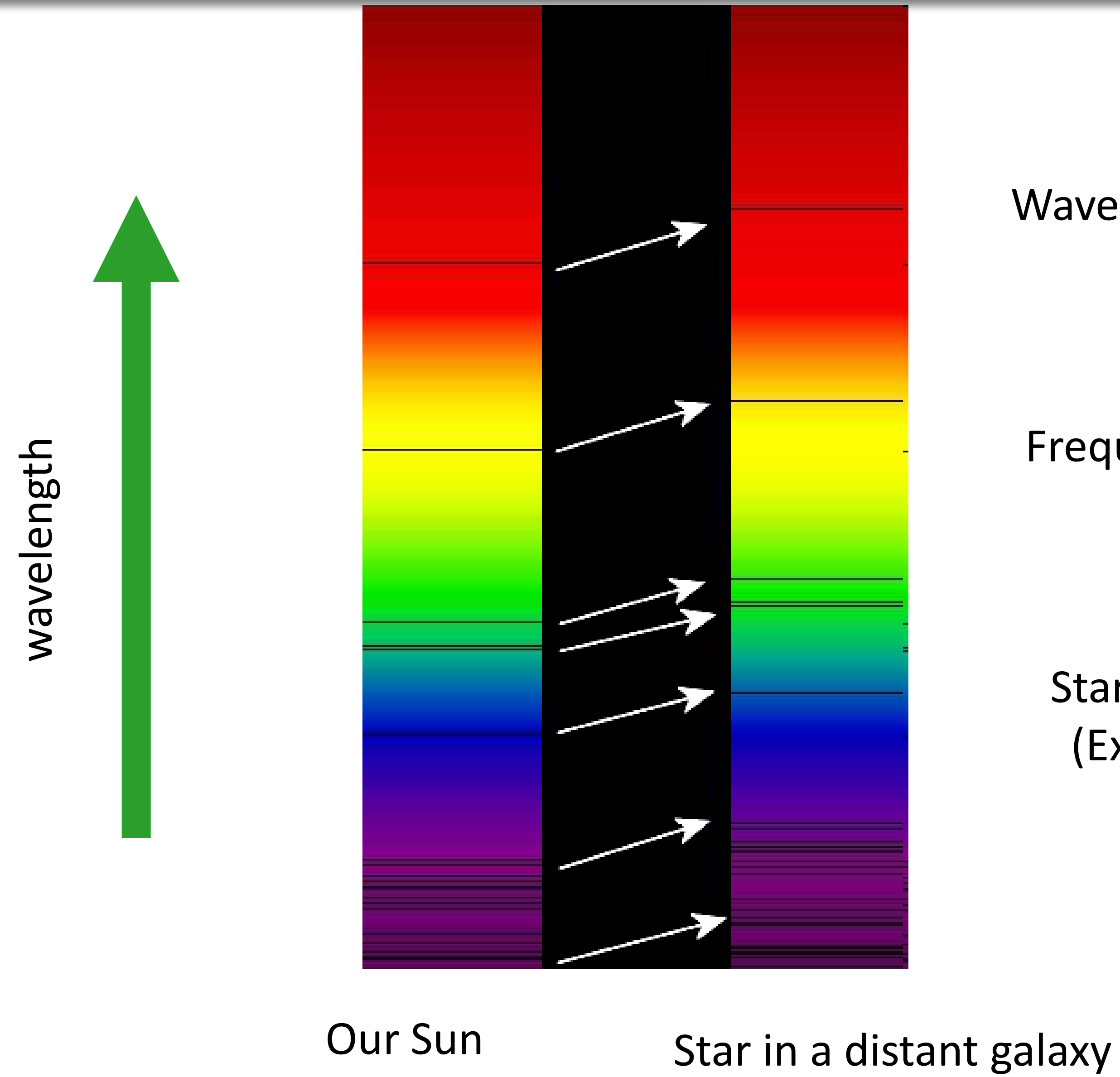
NOTE:

$F(\beta) = (1+\beta)^{1/2}$

$\downarrow$

$F(\beta) \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}\beta$

Red Shift

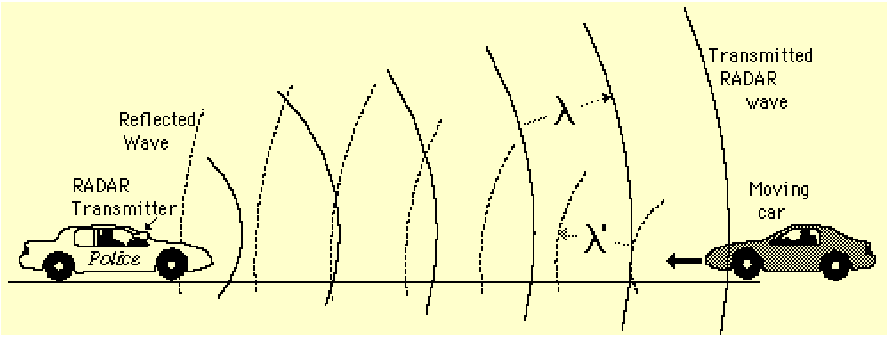


Wavelengths shifted higher

Frequencies shifted lower

Star separating from us
(Expanding Universe)

Example



Police radars get twice the effect since the EM waves make a round trip:

$$f' \approx f(1+2\beta)$$

If $f = 24{,}000{,}000{,}000\ Hz$ (k-band radar gun)

$c = 300{,}000{,}000\ m/s$

v	β	f'	$f'-f$
30 m/s (67 mph)	1.000×10^{-7}	*24,000,004,800*	*4800 Hz*
31 m/s (69 mph)	1.033×10^{-7}	*24,000,004,959*	*4959 Hz*

CheckPoint 2b

If you wanted to see the EM wave produced by the iclicker with your eyes, which of the following would work? (Note: Your eyes are sensitive to EM waves w/ frequency around 10^{14} Hz)

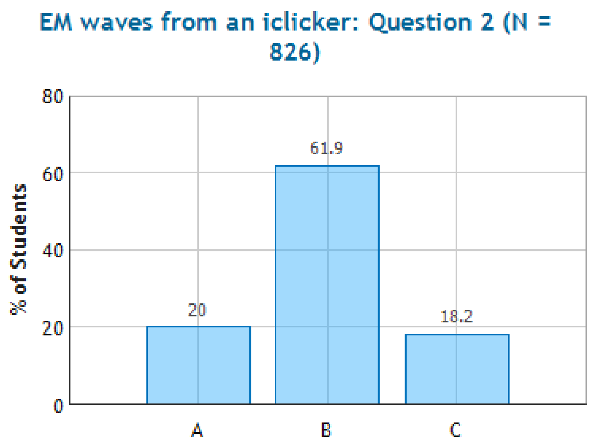
A) ○ Run away from the iclicker when it is voting.

B) ○ Run toward the iclicker when it is voting.

C) ○ Neither will work, moving relative to the iclicker won't change the frequency reaching your eyes.

$f_{iclicker}$ = 900 MHz

Need to shift frequency UP → Need to approach i>clicker $(\beta > 0)$



How fast would you need to run to see the i>clicker radiation?

$$\frac{f'}{f} = \frac{10^{14}}{10^{9}} = 10^{5} = \left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)^{1/2}$$

↓

$$10^{10} = \left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{10^{10}-1}{10^{10}+1} = \frac{1-10^{-10}}{1+10^{-10}}$$

Approximation Exercise: $\beta \approx 1-(2\times 10^{-10})$

Waves Carry Energy

Total Energy Density

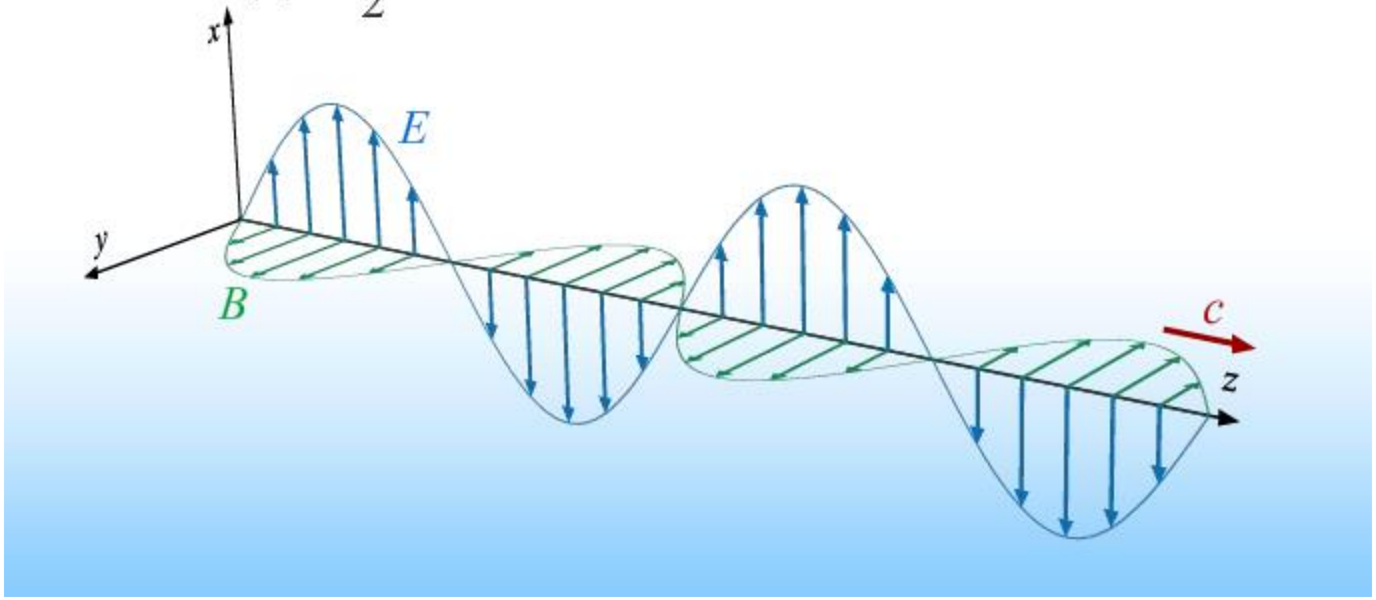
$$u = \varepsilon_o E^2$$

Average Energy Density

$$\langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_o E_o^{\ 2}$$

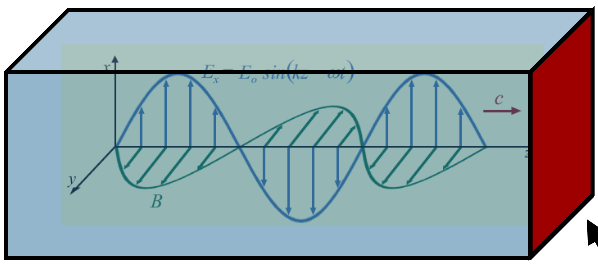
Intensity

$$I = \frac{1}{2} c\,\varepsilon_o E_o^{\ 2} = c\,\langle u \rangle$$



Intensity

Intensity = Average energy delivered per unit time, per unit area



Area $= A$

Length $= c\,dt$

$$I \equiv \frac{1}{A}\left\langle \frac{dU}{dt} \right\rangle$$

$$\langle dU \rangle = \langle u \rangle \cdot volume = \langle u \rangle A c dt$$

$$I = c\langle u \rangle$$

Total Energy Density

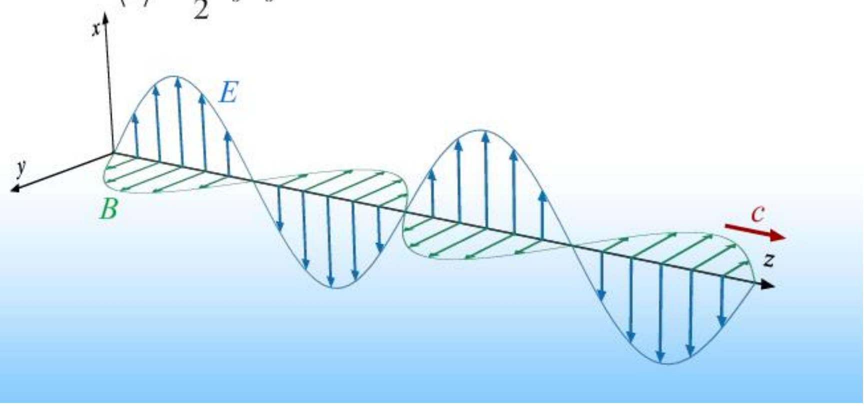
$$u = \varepsilon_o E^2$$

Average Energy Density

$$\langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_o E_o^{\ 2}$$

Intensity

$$I = \frac{1}{2} c\,\varepsilon_o E_o^{\ 2} = c\,\langle u \rangle$$



Sunlight on Earth:

$$I \sim 1000 J/s/m^2$$
$$\sim 1\ kW/m^2$$

Waves Carry Energy

Total Energy Density

$$u = \varepsilon_o E^2$$

Average Energy Density

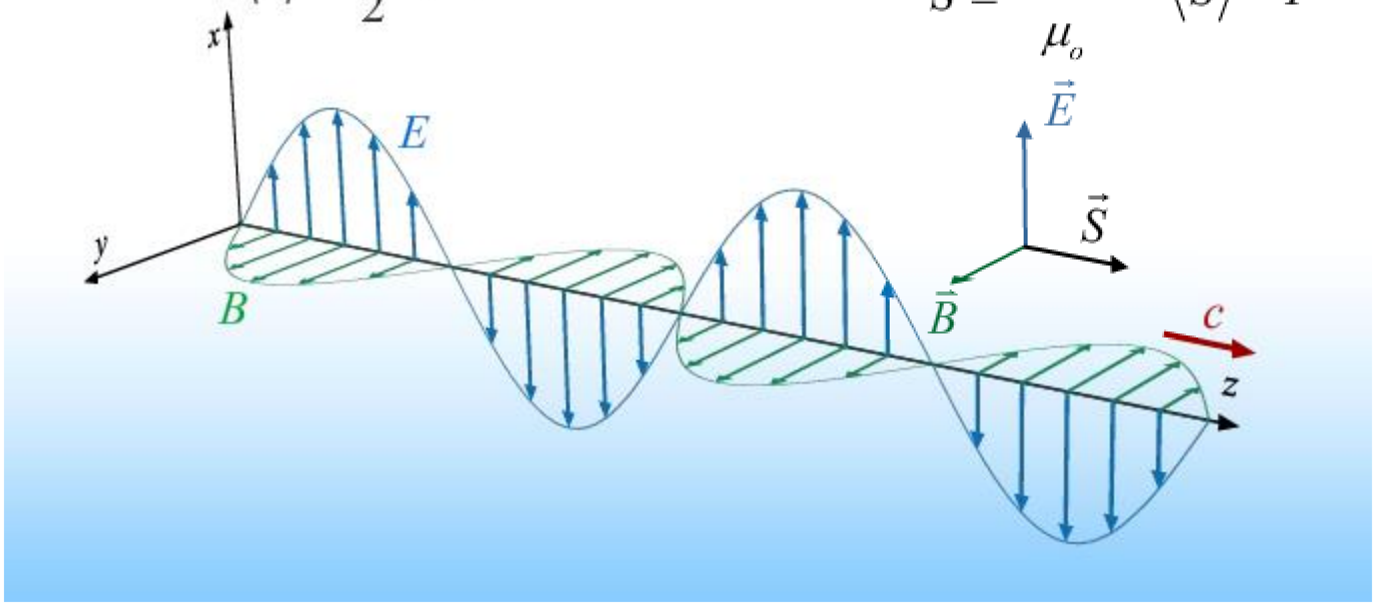
$$\langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_o E_o^{\ 2}$$

Intensity

$$I = \frac{1}{2} c\,\varepsilon_o E_o^{\ 2} = c\,\langle u \rangle$$

Poynting Vector

$$\vec{S} \equiv \frac{\vec{E}\times\vec{B}}{\mu_o} \qquad \langle S \rangle = I$$



Comment on Poynting Vector

Just another way to keep track of all this:

Its magnitude is equal to I

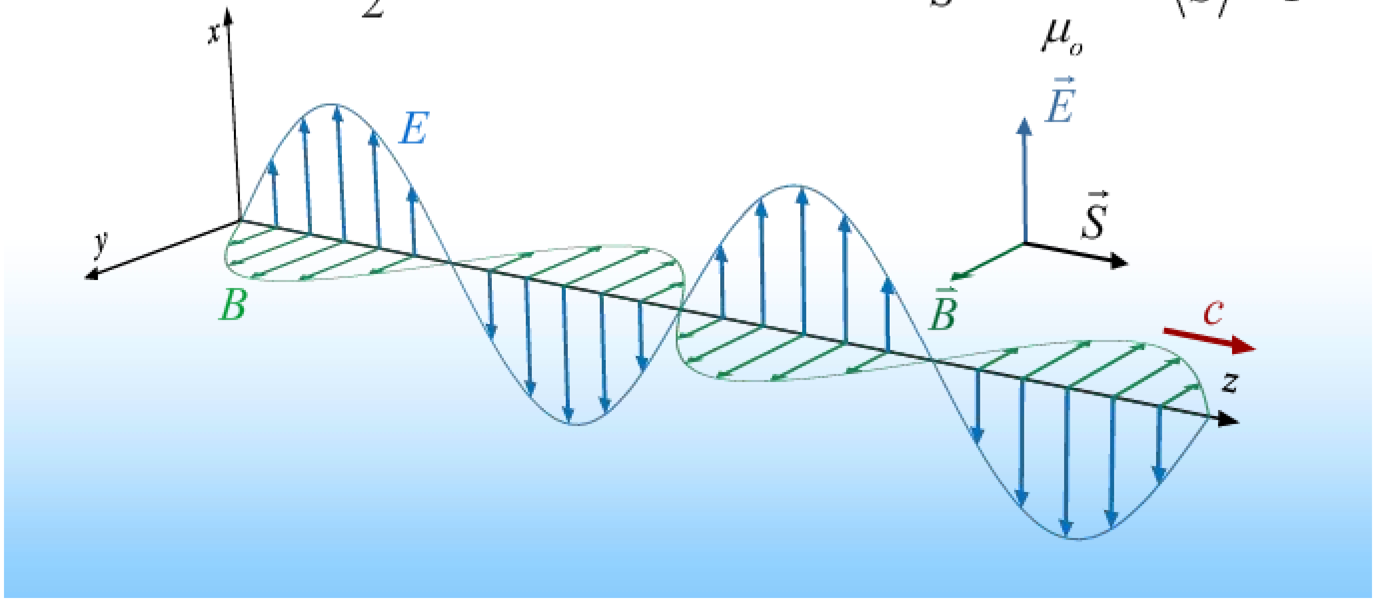
Its direction is the direction of propagation of the wave

Average Energy Density

$$\langle u \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_o E_o^{\ 2}$$

Poynting Vector

$$\vec{S} \equiv \frac{\vec{E}\times\vec{B}}{\mu_o} \qquad \langle S \rangle = I$$



Power in EM Waves: Example

A cell phone tower has a transmitter with a power of 100 W. What is the magnitude of the peak electric field a distance 1500 m (~ 1 mile) from the tower? Assume the transmitter is a point source.

What is the intensity of the wave 1500 m from the tower?

A) 1.5 nW/m² ***B)*** 3.5 μW/m² ***C)*** 6 mW/m²

$$I = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{100\ \text{W}}{4\pi\left(1500\ \text{m}\right)^2} = 3.5\ \frac{\mu\text{W}}{m^2}$$

What is the peak value of the electric field?

$$I = \left\langle \left|\vec{S}\right| \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\left|\vec{E}\times\vec{B}\right|}{\mu_0} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{E}{\mu_0}\frac{E}{c} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c}\frac{E_0^2}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_0 = \sqrt{2\mu_0 c I}$$

$$E_0 = \left(2\cdot 4\pi\times 10^{-7}\cdot 3\times 10^{8}\cdot 3.5\times 10^{-6}\right)^{1/2} = 51\ \frac{\text{mV}}{\text{m}}$$

Checkpoint 1 b

Which of the following actions will increase the energy carried by an electromagnetic wave?

A. Increase E keeping ω constant

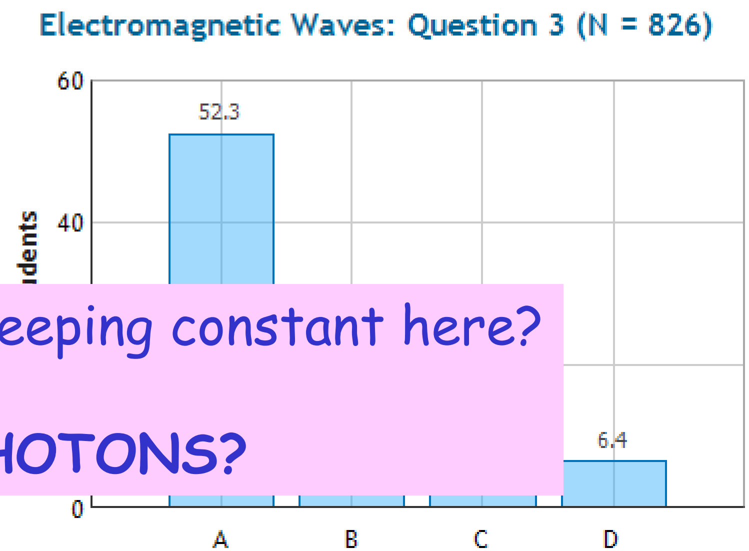
B. Increase ω keeping E constant

C. Both of the above will increase the energy

D. Neither of the above will increase the energy

Intensity

$$I = \frac{1}{2} c \varepsilon_o E_o^2$$



But then again, what are we keeping constant here?

WHAT ABOUT PHOTONS?

The energy of one photon is

$\mathcal{E}_{photon} = hf = h\omega/2\pi$

$U_{wave} = N_{photons} \times \mathcal{E}_{photon}$

$\mathcal{E}_{photon}$ / Volume $= 1/2\ \varepsilon_0 E_0^2$

Photons

We believe the energy in an e-m wave is carried by photons

Question: What are Photons?

Answer: Photons are Photons.

Photons possess both wave and particle properties

Particle:

Energy and Momentum localized

Wave:

They have definite frequency & wavelength $(f\lambda = c)$

Connections seen in equations:

$$E = hf$$
$$p = h/\lambda$$

Planck's constant

$$h = 6.63e^{-34}\ J-s$$

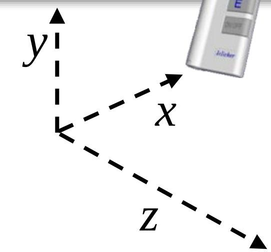
Question: How can something be both a particle and a wave?

Answer: It can't (when we observe it)

What we see depends on how we choose to measure it!

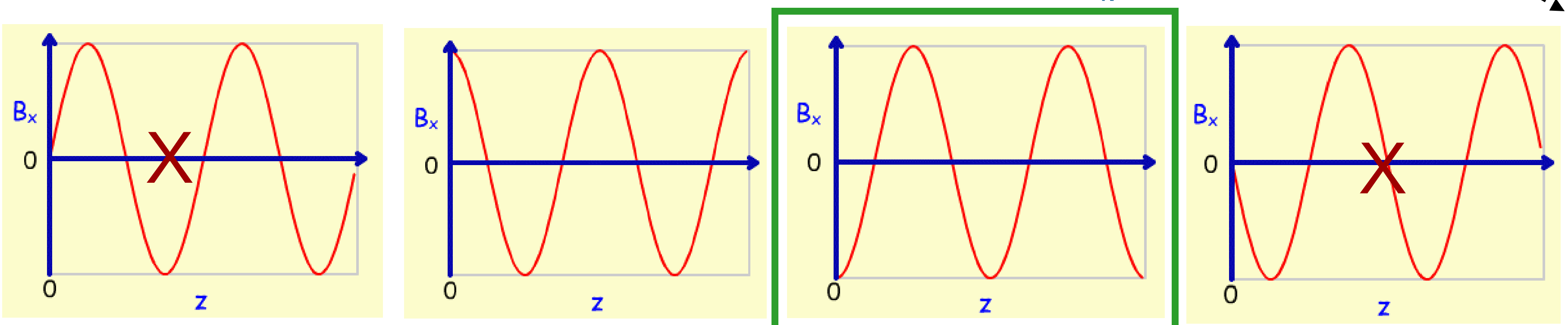
The mystery of quantum mechanics: More on this in PHYS 214

Exercise



An electromagnetic wave is described by: $\vec{E} = \hat{j}E_0\cos(kz - \omega t)$
where $\hat{j}$ is the unit vector in the $+y$ direction.

Which of the following graphs represents the z – dependence of B_x at $t = 0$?

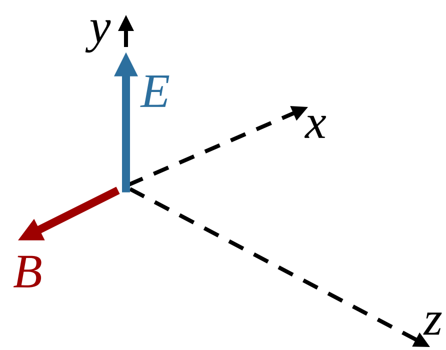


A B C D

E and B are "in phase" (or 180^o out of phase)

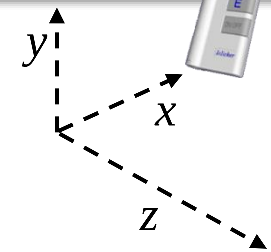
$\vec{E} = \hat{j}E_0\cos(kz - \omega t)$ → Wave moves in $+z$ direction

$\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ Points in direction of propagation



$\vec{B} = -\hat{i}B_0\cos(kz - \omega t)$

Exercise



An electromagnetic wave is described by: $\vec{E} = \frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} E_0 \cos(kz + \omega t)$

What is the form of B for this wave?

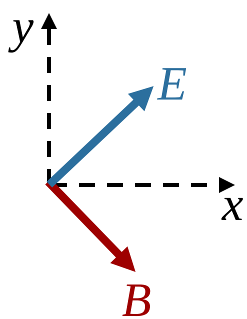
A) $\vec{B} = \frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} (E_0 / c) \cos(kz + \omega t)$

B) $\vec{B} = \frac{\hat{i} - \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} (E_0 / c) \cos(kz + \omega t)$

C) $\vec{B} = \frac{-\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} (E_0 / c) \cos(kz + \omega t)$

D) $\vec{B} = \frac{-\hat{i} - \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} (E_0 / c) \cos(kz + \omega t)$

$\vec{E} = \frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} E_0 \cos(kz + \omega t)$ → Wave moves in $-z$ direction



$+z$ points out of screen

$-z$ points into screen

$\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ Points in direction of propagation

Exercise

A certain unnamed physics professor was arrested for running a stoplight. He said the light was green. A pedestrian said it was red. The professor then said: “We are both being truthful; you just need to account for the Doppler effect !”

Is it possible that the professor’s argument is correct?

$$(\lambda_{green} = 500\ nm,\ \ \lambda_{red} = 600\ nm)$$

A) YES B) NO

As professor approaches stoplight, the frequency of its emitted light will be shifted UP

The speed of light does not change

Therefore, the wavelength (c/f) would be shifted DOWN

If he goes fast enough, he could observe a green light !

Follow-Up

A certain unnamed physics professor was arrested for running a stoplight. He said the light was green. A pedestrian said it was red. The professor then said: “We are both being truthful; you just need to account for the Doppler effect !”

How fast would the professor have to go to see the light as green?

$$(\lambda_{green} = 500\ nm,\ \ \lambda_{red} = 600\ nm)$$

A) 540 m/s B) 5.4 x 10^4 m/s **C) 5.4 x 10^7 m/s** D) 5.4 x 10^8 m/s

Relativistic Doppler effect: $f' = f\sqrt{\dfrac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}$

$$\frac{f'}{f} = \frac{600}{500} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}} \longrightarrow 36(1-\beta) = 25(1+\beta) \longrightarrow \beta = \frac{11}{61} = 0.18$$

Note approximation for small β is not bad: $f' = f(1+\beta) \longrightarrow \beta = \dfrac{1}{5} = 0.2$

$c = 3$ x 10^8 m/s -> $v = 5.4$ x 10^7 m/s → Change the charge to speeding!