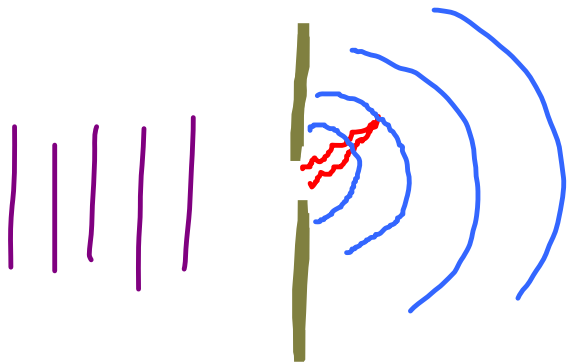
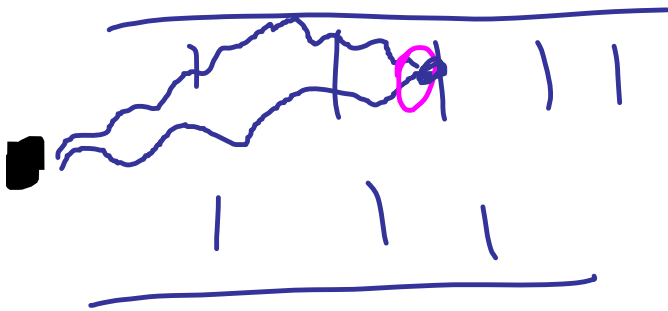


# Physics 102 - February 17, 2014

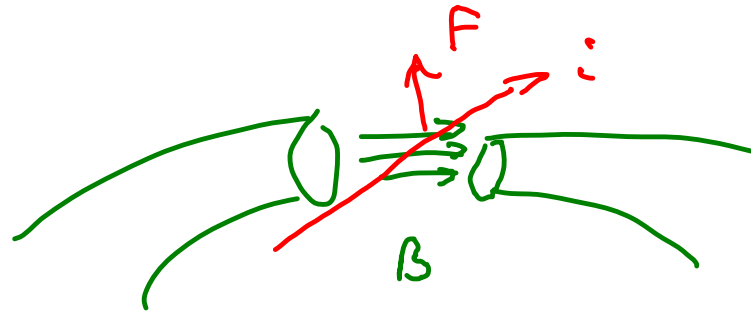
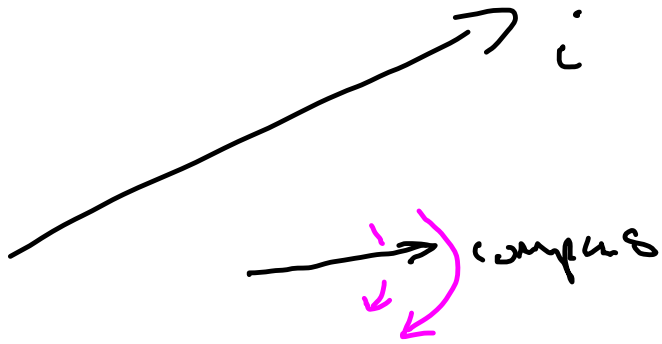
## ■ Auditorium design



Waves exhibit

- interference
- Diffraction
- Refraction
- Satisfy "wave equation"

$i$  creates magnetic field



# Maxwell's Equations

1873



James Clerk Maxwell

1831-1879 (Edinburgh)

Integral  
form of  
Maxwell's  
Equations

$$\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \frac{Q_{encl}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = 0$$

$$\int_c \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d \int_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}}{dt}$$

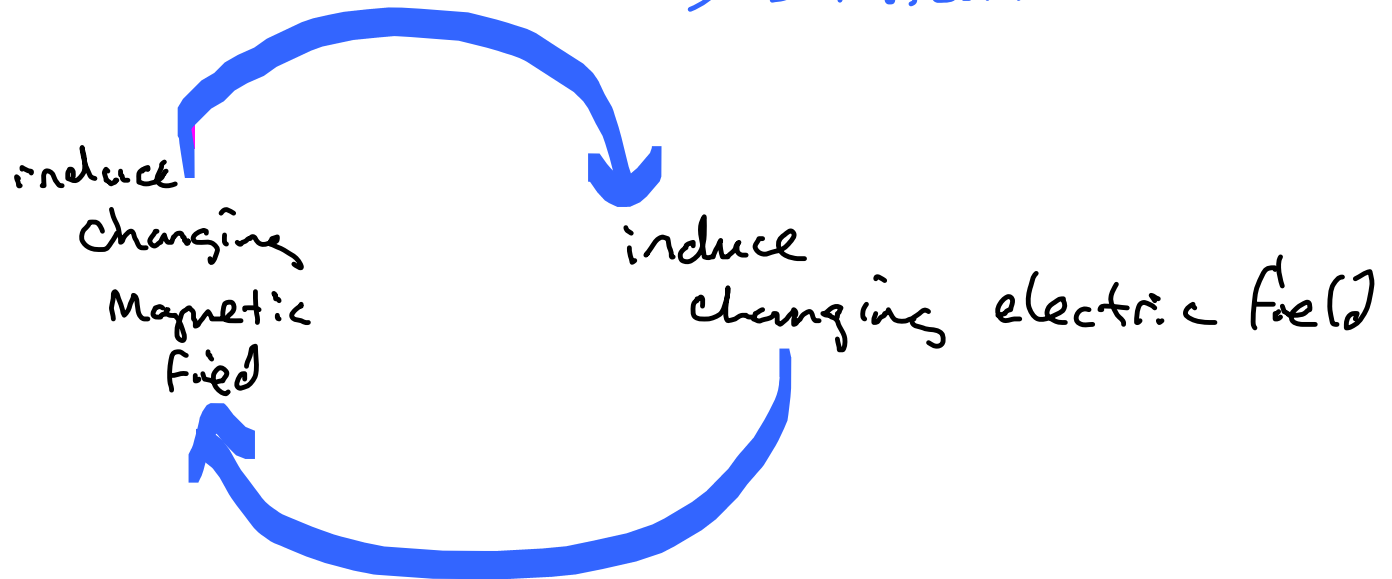
$$\int_c \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{encl} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d \int_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a}}{dt}$$

"E" is symbol for electric field

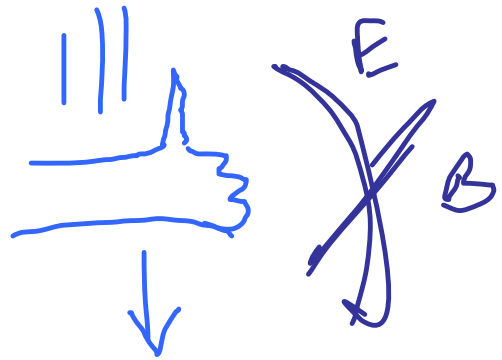
"B" is symbol for magnetic field

■  $E, B$  are unified in one framework  $\rightarrow$  Maxwell

Deep relationship  $\rightarrow$  Einstein



■  $E, B$  separately satisfy Wave equation



Q

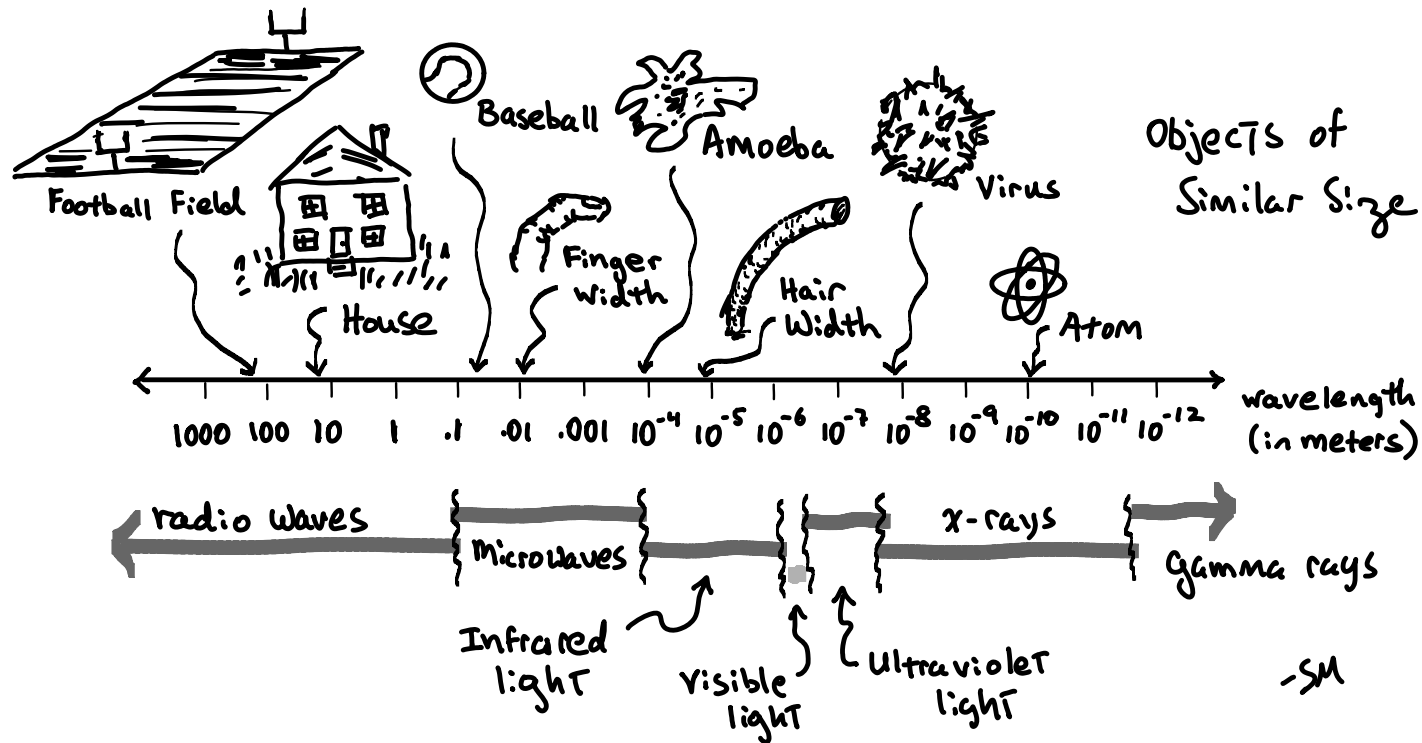


Q



# The variety of electromagnetic waves

$$c = \lambda \nu$$



Relativity + the intimate relationship  
between electricity and magnetism



*light is a wave*





Max Planck

(1858-1947)

German national

Awarded 1918 Nobel Prize in physics  
for analysis of blackbody radiation  
which contributed to rise of  
quantum mechanics

$$E = h\nu$$

↑  
CONSTANT

<http://www-history.mcs.st->



"Blackbody"  
radiation  
(emitted by object)

