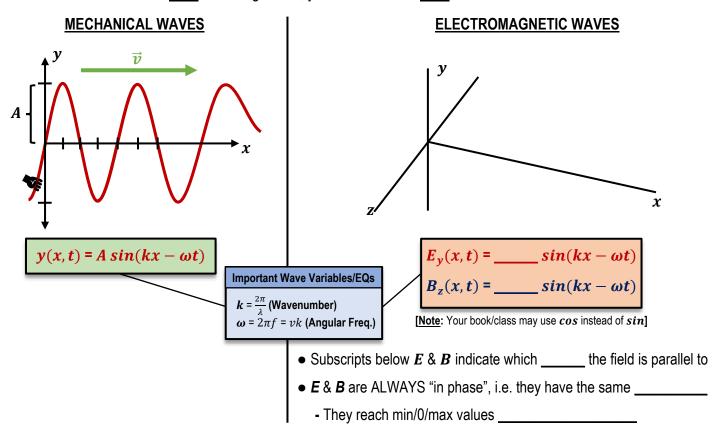
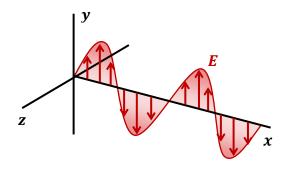
#### **CONCEPT: WAVE FUNCTIONS FOR ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES**

- EM waves are just like other sinusoidal transverse waves, and sometimes you'll have to write their wave functions.
  - Because E.M waves are \_\_\_\_ oscillating waves, you'll need to write \_\_\_\_ wave functions to describe them.



<u>EXAMPLE</u>: An infrared laser emits a 10 $\mu$ m wavelength light beam in the z-direction in a vacuum, as shown in the figure below. The **E**-field is parallel to the x-axis and has a max value of 1.5×10<sup>6</sup> V/m, and the **B**-field is parallel to the y-axis. Write the wavefunctions of **E** and **B**.



• Problems usually tell you to use sin or cos, but if they don't show a wave's "start" point with graph/text, choose one!

<u>PROBLEM</u>: Electromagnetic waves produced by X-ray machines typically have a frequency of approximately 3.5×10<sup>16</sup> Hz. What is the wave number of these waves?

### **E.M. WAVES EQUATIONS**

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = ck$$

### **CONSTANTS**

$$c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

<u>PROBLEM</u>: The electric field of an electromagnetic wave is described by the equation  $E_y = 54 \sin(2 \times 10^7 x - \omega t)$ .

- a) Find the amplitude of the magnetic field.
- b) Calculate the frequency of this EM wave.

# E.M. WAVES EQUATIONS

$$E = E_{max} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$B = B_{max} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$E_{max} = cB_{max}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = ck$$

#### **CONSTANTS**

$$c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

PROBLEM: The magnetic field of a travelling electromagnetic wave is described by the wavefunction

 $\overline{B(z,t)} = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \sin(kz - 1.27 \times 10^{12}t)$ , where k is the wavenumber. Write the *complete* wavefunction for the electric

field of this wave.

# E.M. WAVES EQUATIONS

$$E = E_{max} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$B = B_{max} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$E_{max} = cB_{max}$$

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# CONSTANTS

$$c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

 $\omega = 2\pi f = ck$