

SPHERICAL COORDINATE

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD ENERGY

STORAGE DENSITY



What is the energy density of a magnetic field? H as the 2 energy density, that is, energy per unit volume stored locally in the magnetic field. current changes the magnetization is volume integral of $\int H \cdot dB$.

However, this energy is not all recovered when the B returns to its initial value because the path of integration is different.



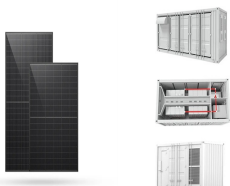
Is there a plausibility argument for storage of energy in magnetic fields? This is a plausibility argument for the storage of energy in static or quasi-static magnetic fields. The results are exact but the general derivation is more complex than this. Consider a ring of rectangular cross section of a highly permeable material.



What is the enhancement factor of spectral stored energy density? First we describe how the stored energy is distributed in the space surrounding the sphere. We define the enhancement factor of spectral stored energy density with respect to the ideal blackbody energy density u_B as (55) $?? = (\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 H^2)$.

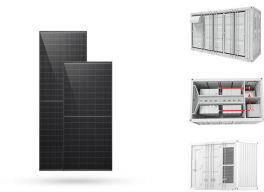


Is energy density a complex exponential representation? No, energy density is generally represented by E , not a complex exponential. The energy density of an electromagnetic wave is proportional to the square of the amplitude of the electric (or magnetic) field.

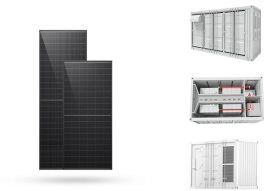


How do you find the energy density of an electromagnetic wave? The energy density of an electromagnetic wave is proportional to the square of the amplitude of the electric (or magnetic) field. This is represented by the equation $S = u E c$, where S is the energy density multiplied by the velocity of the wave c .

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What is the energy density of an electromagnetic wave proportional to?
The energy density of an electromagnetic wave is proportional to the square of the amplitude of the electric (or magnetic) field.



Then I have a magnetic vector potential in spherical coordinates (the coordinates are r, θ, ϕ): $\left(0, 0, \frac{4\pi M \sin(\theta)}{r^2}\right)$ If I just take the curl of the magnetic vector potential to find the magnetic field???



Energy density plot for the magnetic field in spherical coordinates (r, θ, ϕ) (axially symmetric case). We propose a new type of regular monopole-like field configuration in quantum chromodynamics

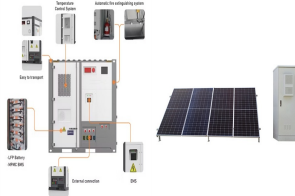


An antenna not only radiates electromagnetic energy (far-field) but also stores electromagnetic energy in its vicinity (near-field). n ??, where (r, θ, ϕ) are the spherical coordinates???



Boundary conditions and evaluation of induced surface current density;
Voltage at the terminals of a perfectly conducting coil; Inductance; 8.5
Piece-wise magnetic fields 8.6 Vector potential and the boundary value point ???

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Thus, both the \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields are uniform inside the sphere. Note that the magnetic intensity is oppositely directed to the magnetization. In other words, the field acts to demagnetize the sphere. How successful it is at achieving this ???



(c) A sphere of radius R , centered at the origin, carries charge density $\rho(r; \theta; \phi) = k R^2 (R - r) \sin \theta$, where k is a constant, and r, θ, ϕ are the usual spherical coordinates (see figure below). ???