

## 22.105 Curriculum

### 1. Electrostatics

#### A. Theory

- a. Coulomb's law
- b. Gauss's law
- c. Potentials
- d. Laplace and Poisson equations
- e. Forces and energy
- f. Solving electrostatic problems

#### B. Applications

- a. Capacitors and resistors
- b. Field concentration around corners'
- c. Child-Langmuir law

### 2. Magnetostatics

#### A. Theory

- a. Ampere's law
- b. Vector potential
- c. Biot-Savart law
- d. Forces and energy
- e. Solving magnetostatic problems

#### B. Applications

- a. Magnets
- b. Inductors
- c. Superconducting magnets

### 3. Single Particle Motion

#### A. Theory

- a. Lorentz force
- b. Conservation laws

## **B. Applications**

- a. Motion in a DC magnetic field
- b. Spectrometers
- c. Electrostatic accelerators
- d. Magnetostatic accelerators
- e. Density limit in a charged particle beam

## **4. Quasi-static**

### **A. Theory**

- a. Faraday's law
- b. Low frequency Maxwell equations

### **B. Applications**

- a. Transformers
- b. Ignition coil
- c. Pulsed power supply
- d. Magnetic diffusion

## **5. Electromagnetic waves**

### **A. Theory**

- a. Displacement current
- b. Full Maxwell equations
- c. Forces and energy

### **B. Applications**

- a. Plane waves
- b. Reflection, refraction, absorption, transmission
- c. Transmission lines
- d. Waveguides
- e. Klystrons, gyrotrons

## **6. Electromagnetic Radiation**

### **A. Theory**

- a. Coulomb and Lorentz gauge
- b. Lienard-Wiechert potentials
- c. Radiation by an accelerating charge

## **B. Applications**

- a. Radiation from a dipole antenna**
- b. Thomson scattering**
- c. Compton scattering, photoelectric effect**
- d. Synchrotron radiation**
- e. Bremsstrahlung radiation**
- f. Cerenkov radiation**