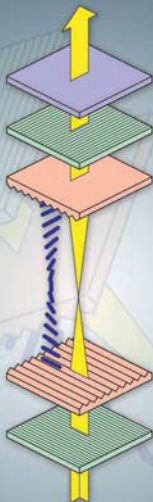
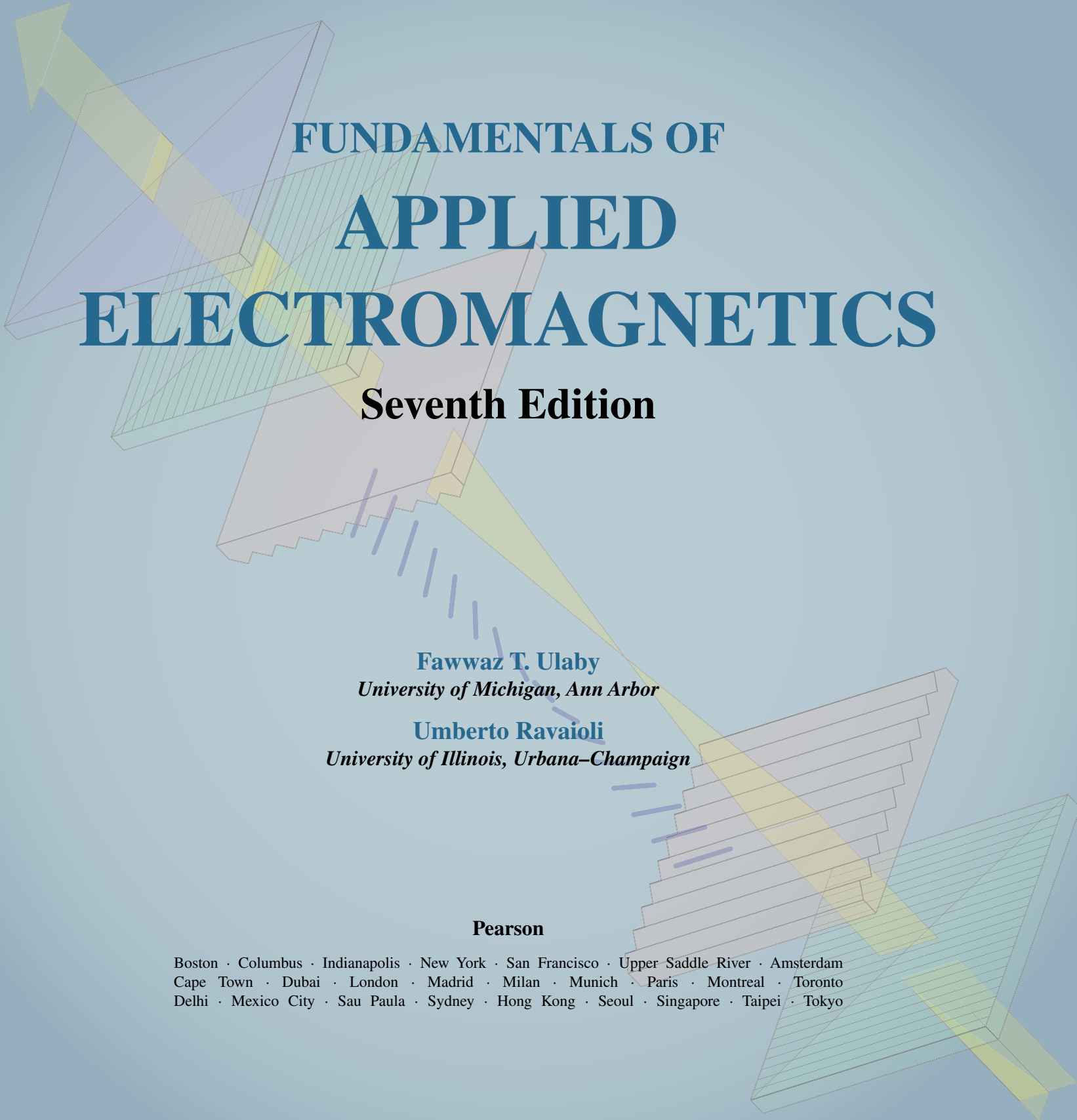


Fawwaz T. Ulaby | Umberto Ravaioli



# FUNDAMENTALS OF APPLIED ELECTROMAGNETICS

Seventh Edition



# FUNDAMENTALS OF APPLIED ELECTROMAGNETICS

**Seventh Edition**

**Fawwaz T. Ulaby**

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*We dedicate this book to  
Jean and Ann Lucia.*

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# Preface to Seventh Edition

Building on the core content and style of its predecessor, this seventh edition (7/e) of *Applied Electromagnetics* introduces new features designed to help students develop a deeper understanding of electromagnetic concepts and applications. Prominent among them is a set of 52 web-based simulation modules that allow the user to interactively analyze and design transmission line circuits; generate spatial patterns of the electric and magnetic fields induced by charges and currents; visualize in 2-D and 3-D space how the gradient, divergence, and curl operate on spatial functions; observe the temporal and spatial waveforms of plane waves propagating in lossless and lossy media; calculate and display field distributions inside a rectangular waveguide; and generate radiation patterns for linear antennas and parabolic dishes. These are valuable learning tools; we encourage students to use them and urge instructors to incorporate them into their lecture materials and homework assignments.

Additionally, by enhancing the book's graphs and illustrations, and by expanding the scope of topics of the Technology Briefs, additional bridges between electromagnetic fundamentals and their countless engineering and scientific applications are established. In summary:

## NEW TO THIS EDITION

- A set of 10 additional interactive simulation modules, bringing the total to 52
- Updated Technology Briefs
- Enhanced figures and images
- New/updated end-of-chapter problems
- The interactive modules and Technology Briefs can be found at the Student Website on <http://www.pearsonhighered.com/ulaby>.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

As authors, we were blessed to have worked on this book with the best team of professionals: Richard Carnes, Leland Pierce, Janice Richards, Rose Kernan, and Paul Mailhot. We are exceedingly grateful for their superb support and unwavering dedication to the project.

We enjoyed working on this book. We hope you enjoy learning from it.

FAWWAZ T. ULABY  
UMBERTO RAVAIOLI

## CONTENT

The book begins by building a bridge between what should be familiar to a third-year electrical engineering student and the electromagnetics (EM) material covered in the book. Prior to enrolling in an EM course, a typical student will have taken one or more courses in circuits. He or she should be familiar with circuit analysis, Ohm's law, Kirchhoff's current and voltage laws, and related topics. Transmission lines constitute a *natural* bridge between electric circuits and electromagnetics. Without having to deal with vectors or fields, the student uses already familiar concepts to learn about wave motion, the reflection and transmission of power, phasors, impedance matching, and many of the properties of wave propagation in a guided structure. All of these newly learned concepts will prove invaluable later (in Chapters 7 through 9) and will facilitate the learning of how plane waves propagate in free space and in material media. Transmission lines are covered in Chapter 2, which is preceded

in Chapter 1 with reviews of complex numbers and phasor analysis.

The next part of the book, contained in Chapters 3 through 5, covers vector analysis, electrostatics, and magnetostatics. The electrostatics chapter begins with Maxwell's equations for the time-varying case, which are then specialized to electrostatics and magnetostatics, thereby providing the student with an overall framework for what is to come and showing him or her why electrostatics and magnetostatics are special cases of the more general time-varying case.

Chapter 6 deals with time-varying fields and sets the stage for the material in Chapters 7 through 9. Chapter 7 covers plane-wave propagation in dielectric and conducting media, and Chapter 8 covers reflection and transmission at discontinuous boundaries and introduces the student to fiber optics, waveguides and resonators.

In Chapter 9, the student is introduced to the principles of radiation by currents flowing in wires, such as dipoles, as well as

## Suggested Syllabi

Chapter	Two-semester Syllabus 6 credits (42 contact hours per semester)		One-semester Syllabus 4 credits (56 contact hours)	
	Sections	Hours	Sections	Hours
1 Introduction: Waves and Phasors	All	4	All	4
2 Transmission Lines	All	12	2-1 to 2-8 and 2-11	8
3 Vector Analysis	All	8	All	8
4 Electrostatics	All	8	4-1 to 4-10	6
5 Magnetostatics	All	7	5-1 to 5-5 and 5-7 to 5-8	5
Exams		<u>3</u>		2
	Total for first semester	42		
6 Maxwell's Equations for Time-Varying Fields	All	6	6-1 to 6-3, and 6-6	3
7 Plane-wave Propagation	All	7	7-1 to 7-4, and 7-6	6
8 Wave Reflection and Transmission	All	9	8-1 to 8-3, and 8-6	7
9 Radiation and Antennas	All	10	9-1 to 9-6	6
10 Satellite Communication Systems and Radar Sensors	All	5	None	—
Exams		3		1
	Total for second semester	40	Total	56
Extra Hours		2		0

to radiation by apertures, such as a horn antenna or an opening in an opaque screen illuminated by a light source.

To give the student a taste of the wide-ranging applications of electromagnetics in today's technological society, Chapter 10 concludes the book with overview presentations of two system examples: satellite communication systems and radar sensors.

The material in this book was written for a two-semester sequence of six credits, but it is possible to trim it down to generate a syllabus for a one-semester four-credit course. The accompanying table provides syllabi for each of these two options.

### MESSAGE TO THE STUDENT

The web-based interactive modules of this book were developed with you, the student, in mind. Take the time to use them in conjunction with the material in the textbook. Video animations can show you how fields and waves propagate in time and space, how the beam of an antenna array can be made to scan electronically, and examples of how current is induced in a circuit under the influence of a changing magnetic field. The modules are a useful resource for self-study. You can find them at the Student Website link on <http://www.pearsonhighered.com/ulaby>. Use them!

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks are due to reviewers for their valuable comments and suggestions. They include Constantine Balanis of Arizona State University, Harold Mott of the University of Alabama, David Pozar of the University of Massachusetts, S. N. Prasad of Bradley University, Robert Bond of New Mexico Institute of Technology, Mark Robinson of the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, and Raj Mittra of the University of Illinois. I appreciate the dedicated efforts of the staff at Prentice Hall and I am grateful for their help in shepherding this project through the publication process in a very timely manner.

FAWWAZ T. ULABY



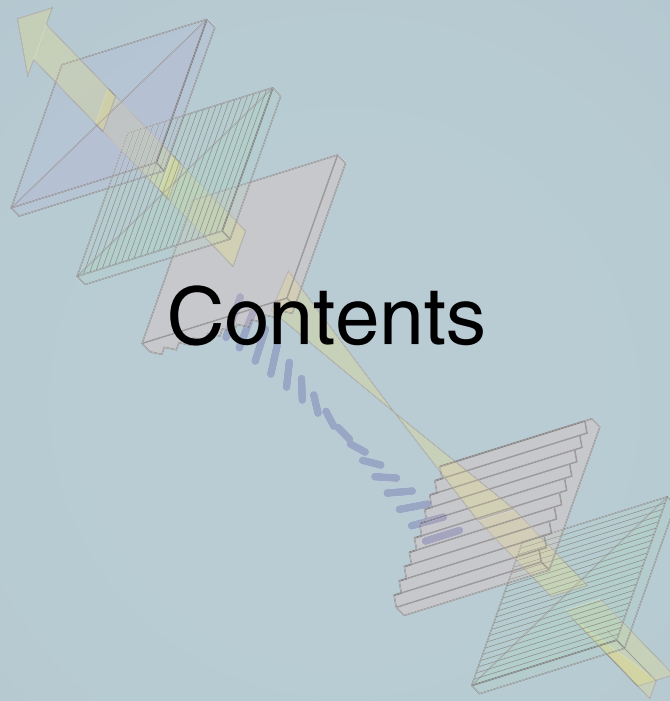
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# List of Technology Briefs

TB1	LED Lighting	20	TB10	Electromagnets	256
TB2	Solar Cells	38	TB11	Inductive Sensors	268
TB3	Microwave Ovens	82	TB12	EMF Sensors	292
TB4	EM Cancer Zappers	112	TB13	RFID Systems	322
TB5	Global Positioning System	150	TB14	Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)	336
TB6	X-Ray Computed Tomography	164	TB15	Lasers	368
TB7	Resistive Sensors	196	TB16	Bar-Code Readers	382
TB8	Supercapacitors as Batteries	214	TB17	Health Risks of EM Fields	424
TB9	Capacitive Sensors	218			

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# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	<b>v</b>		
<b>List of Technology Briefs</b>	<b>ix</b>		
<b>List of Modules</b>	<b>xvii</b>		
<b>Photo Credits</b>	<b>xix</b>		
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction: Waves and Phasors</b>	<b>1</b>		
1-1 Historical Timeline	3		
1-1.1 EM in the Classical Era	3		
1-1.2 EM in the Modern Era	3		
1-2 Dimensions, Units, and Notation	11		
1-3 The Nature of Electromagnetism	12		
1-3.1 The Gravitational Force: A Useful Analogue	12		
1-3.2 Electric Fields	13		
1-3.3 Magnetic Fields	15		
1-3.4 Static and Dynamic Fields	16		
1-4 Traveling Waves	18		
1-4.1 Sinusoidal Waves in a Lossless Medium	19		
TB1 LED Lighting	20		
		1-4.2 Sinusoidal Waves in a Lossy Medium	28
		1-5 The Electromagnetic Spectrum	30
		1-6 Review of Complex Numbers	32
		1-7 Review of Phasors	36
		1-7.1 Solution Procedure	37
		TB2 Solar Cells	38
		1-7.2 Traveling Waves in the Phasor Domain	43
		Chapter 1 Summary	43
		Problems	44
		<b>Chapter 2 Transmission Lines</b>	<b>48</b>
		2-1 General Considerations	49
		2-1.1 The Role of Wavelength	49
		2-1.2 Propagation Modes	51
		2-2 Lumped-Element Model	52
		2-3 Transmission-Line Equations	56
		2-4 Wave Propagation on a Transmission Line	57
		2-5 The Lossless Microstrip Line	60

2-6	The Lossless Transmission Line: General Considerations	65	3-2	Orthogonal Coordinate Systems	140
	2-6.1 Voltage Reflection Coefficient	66	3-2.1	Cartesian Coordinates	141
	2-6.2 Standing Waves	70	3-2.2	Cylindrical Coordinates	142
2-7	Wave Impedance of the Lossless Line	75	3-2.3	Spherical Coordinates	145
2-8	Special Cases of the Lossless Line	78	3-3	Transformations between Coordinate Systems	147
	2-8.1 Short-Circuited Line	78	3-3.1	Cartesian to Cylindrical Transformations	147
	2-8.2 Open-Circuited Line	81	TB5	Global Positioning System	150
	2-8.3 Application of Short-Circuit/ Open-Circuit Technique	81	3-3.2	Cartesian to Spherical Transformations	152
TB3	Microwave Ovens	82	3-3.3	Cylindrical to Spherical Transformations	153
	2-8.4 Lines of Length $l = n\lambda/2$	84	3-3.4	Distance between Two Points	153
	2-8.5 Quarter-Wavelength Transformer	84	3-4	Gradient of a Scalar Field	154
	2-8.6 Matched Transmission Line: $Z_L = Z_0$	85	3-4.1	Gradient Operator in Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates	155
2-9	Power Flow on a Lossless Transmission Line	86	3-4.2	Properties of the Gradient Operator	156
	2-9.1 Instantaneous Power	86	3-5	Divergence of a Vector Field	158
	2-9.2 Time-Average Power	87	3-6	Curl of a Vector Field	162
2-10	The Smith Chart	88	TB6	X-Ray Computed Tomography	164
	2-10.1 Parametric Equations	89	3-6.1	Vector Identities Involving the Curl	166
	2-10.2 Wave Impedance	92	3-6.2	Stokes's Theorem	166
	2-10.3 SWR, Voltage Maxima and Minima	93	3-7	Laplacian Operator	167
	2-10.4 Impedance to Admittance Transformations	96		Chapter 3 Summary	169
2-11	Impedance Matching	101		Problems	171
	2-11.1 Lumped-Element Matching	102	<b>Chapter 4 Electrostatics</b>	<b>178</b>	
	2-11.2 Single-Stub Matching	108	4-1	Maxwell's Equations	179
2-12	Transients on Transmission Lines	111	4-2	Charge and Current Distributions	180
TB4	EM Cancer Zappers	112		4-2.1 Charge Densities	180
	2-12.1 Transient Response	115		4-2.2 Current Density	181
	2-12.2 Bounce Diagrams	118	4-3	Coulomb's Law	182
	Chapter 2 Summary	122	4-3.1	Electric Field due to Multiple Point Charges	183
	Problems	124	4-3.2	Electric Field due to a Charge Distribution	184
<b>Chapter 3 Vector Analysis</b>	<b>133</b>		4-4	Gauss's Law	187
3-1	Basic Laws of Vector Algebra	134	4-5	Electric Scalar Potential	189
	3-1.1 Equality of Two Vectors	135	4-5.1	Electric Potential as a Function of Electric Field	189
	3-1.2 Vector Addition and Subtraction	135	4-5.2	Electric Potential Due to Point Charges	191
	3-1.3 Position and Distance Vectors	136			
	3-1.4 Vector Multiplication	136			
	3-1.5 Scalar and Vector Triple Products	139			



<b>Chapter 7 Plane-Wave Propagation</b>	<b>313</b>	8-5 Reflectivity and Transmissivity	376
7-1 Time-Harmonic Fields	315	8-6 Waveguides	380
7-1.1 Complex Permittivity	315	TB16 Bar-Code Readers	382
7-1.2 Wave Equations	316	8-7 General Relations for <b>E</b> and <b>H</b>	383
7-2 Plane-Wave Propagation in Lossless Media	316	8-8 TM Modes in Rectangular Waveguide	384
7-2.1 Uniform Plane Waves	317	8-9 TE Modes in Rectangular Waveguide	388
7-2.2 General Relation Between <b>E</b> and <b>H</b>	319	8-10 Propagation Velocities	388
TB13 RFID Systems	322	8-11 Cavity Resonators	392
7-3 Wave Polarization	324	8-11.1 Resonant Frequency	393
7-3.1 Linear Polarization	325	8-11.2 Quality Factor	393
7-3.2 Circular Polarization	326	Chapter 8 Summary	395
7-3.3 Elliptical Polarization	328	Problems	397
7-4 Plane-Wave Propagation in Lossy Media	331	<b>Chapter 9 Radiation and Antennas</b>	<b>403</b>
7-4.1 Low-Loss Dielectric	333	9-1 The Hertzian Dipole	406
7-4.2 Good Conductor	334	9-1.1 Far-Field Approximation	408
TB14 Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)	336	9-1.2 Power Density	409
7-5 Current Flow in a Good Conductor	339	9-2 Antenna Radiation Characteristics	411
7-6 Electromagnetic Power Density	343	9-2.1 Antenna Pattern	411
7-6.1 Plane Wave in a Lossless Medium	343	9-2.2 Beam Dimensions	412
7-6.2 Plane Wave in a Lossy Medium	344	9-2.3 Antenna Directivity	414
7-6.3 Decibel Scale for Power Ratios	345	9-2.4 Antenna Gain	416
Chapter 7 Summary	346	9-2.5 Radiation Resistance	416
Problems	348	9-3 Half-Wave Dipole Antenna	417
<b>Chapter 8 Wave Reflection and Transmission</b>	<b>352</b>	9-3.1 Directivity of $\lambda/2$ Dipole	419
8-1 Wave Reflection and Transmission at Normal Incidence	353	9-3.2 Radiation Resistance of $\lambda/2$ Dipole	419
8-1.1 Boundary between Lossless Media	354	9-3.3 Quarter-Wave Monopole Antenna	420
8-1.2 Transmission-Line Analogue	356	9-4 Dipole of Arbitrary Length	420
8-1.3 Power Flow in Lossless Media	357	9-5 Effective Area of a Receiving Antenna	422
8-1.4 Boundary between Lossy Media	359	TB17 Health Risks of EM Fields	424
8-2 Snell's Laws	362	9-6 Friis Transmission Formula	427
8-3 Fiber Optics	365	9-7 Radiation by Large-Aperture Antennas	429
8-4 Wave Reflection and Transmission at Oblique Incidence	367	9-8 Rectangular Aperture with Uniform Aperture Distribution	432
TB15 Lasers	368	9-8.1 Beamwidth	433
8-4.1 Perpendicular Polarization	370	9-8.2 Directivity and Effective Area	434
8-4.2 Parallel Polarization	374	9-9 Antenna Arrays	435
8-4.3 Brewster Angle	375	9-10 $N$ -Element Array with Uniform Phase Distribution	442

---

9-11	Electronic Scanning of Arrays	444	<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>Symbols, Quantities, Units, and Abbreviations</b>	<b>475</b>
9-11.1	Uniform-Amplitude Excitation	445			
9-11.2	Array Feeding	445			
	Chapter 9 Summary	450	<b>Appendix B</b>	<b>Material Constants of Some Common Materials</b>	<b>479</b>
	Problems	452			
<b>Chapter 10</b>	<b>Satellite Communication Systems and Radar Sensors</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>Appendix C</b>	<b>Mathematical Formulas</b>	<b>483</b>
10-1	Satellite Communication Systems	458	<b>Appendix D</b>	<b>Answers to Selected Problems</b>	<b>485</b>
10-2	Satellite Transponders	460			
10-3	Communication-Link Power Budget	462	<b>Bibliography</b>		<b>491</b>
10-4	Antenna Beams	463			
10-5	Radar Sensors	464	<b>Index</b>		<b>493</b>
	10-5.1 Basic Operation of a Radar System	464			
	10-5.2 Unambiguous Range	465			
	10-5.3 Range and Angular Resolutions	466			
10-6	Target Detection	467			
10-7	Doppler Radar	469			
10-8	Monopulse Radar	470			
	Chapter 10 Summary	473			
	Problems	474			



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# List of Modules

1.1	Sinusoidal Waveforms	27	6.1	Circular Loop in Time-varying Magnetic Field	287
1.2	Traveling Waves	29	6.2	Rotating Wire Loop in Constant Magnetic Field	296
1.3	Phase Lead/Lag	31	6.3	Displacement Current	300
2.1	Two-Wire Line	60	7.1	Linking E to H	321
2.2	Coaxial Cable	61	7.2	Plane Wave	324
2.3	Lossless Microstrip Line	64	7.3	Polarization I	331
2.4	Transmission-Line Simulator	73	7.4	Polarization II	332
2.5	Wave and Input Impedance	78	7.5	Wave Attenuation	339
2.6	Interactive Smith Chart	101	7.6	Current in a Conductor	342
2.7	Quarter-Wavelength Transformer	109	8.1	Normal Incidence on Perfect Conductor	362
2.8	Discrete Element Matching	110	8.2	Multimode Step-Index Optical Fiber	367
2.9	Single-Stub Tuning	111	8.3	Oblique Incidence	379
2.10	Transient Response	121	8.4	Oblique Incidence in Lossy Medium	380
3.1	Vector Addition and Subtraction	145	8.5	Rectangular Waveguide	393
3.2	Gradient	158	9.1	Hertzian Dipole ( $l \ll \lambda$ )	410
3.3	Divergence	162	9.2	Linear Dipole Antenna	422
3.4	Curl	168	9.3	Detailed Analysis of Linear Antenna	423
4.1	Fields due to Charges	194	9.4	Large Parabolic Reflector	435
4.2	Charges in Adjacent Dielectrics	207	9.5	Two-dipole Array	440
4.3	Charges above Conducting Plane	209	9.6	Detailed Analysis of Two-Dipole Array	441
4.4	Charges near Conducting Sphere	210	9.7	$N$ -Element Array	447
5.1	Electron Motion in Static Fields	238	9.8	Uniform Dipole Array	449
5.2	Magnetic Fields due to Line Sources	246			
5.3	Magnetic Field of a Current Loop	249			
5.4	Magnetic Force Between Two Parallel Conductors	251			

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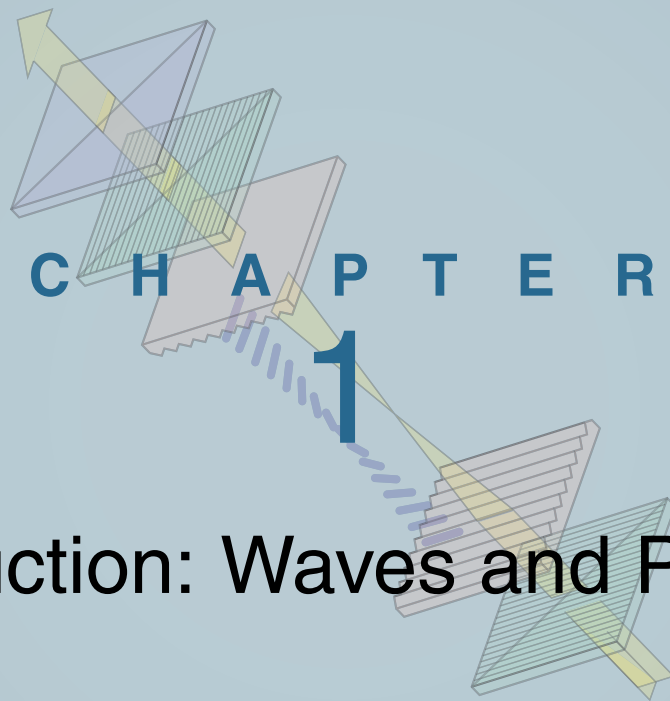
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- Page 20** (TF 01-01c): 3d render of an unbranded screw-in LED lamp, isolated on a white background, Marcello Bortolino/Getty Images, Inc.
- Page 21** (TF 01-03): Line Art: Lighting efficiency, Source: Based on Courtesy of National Research Council, 2009
- Page 27** (Mod 01-01): Screenshot: Sinusoidal Waveforms, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 29** (Mod 01-02): Screenshot: TravelingWaves, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 31** (Mod02-04): Screenshot: Phase Lead/Lag, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 33** (Fig 01-17): Line Art: Individual bands of the radio spectrum and their primary allocations in the US. [See expandable version on CD.], Source: U.S. Department of Commerce
- Page 60** (Mod 02-01): Screenshot: Two-Wire Line, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 61** (Mod 02-02): Screenshot: Coaxial Cable, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 62** (Fig 02-10a): Line Art: Microstrip line: longitudinal view, Source: Prof. Gabriel Rebeiz, U. California at San Diego
- Page 62** (Fig 02-10b): Line Art: Microstrip line: Cross-sectional view, Source: Prof. Gabriel Rebeiz, U. California at San Diego
- Page 62** (Fig 02-10c): Circuit board, Gabriel Rebeiz
- Page 64** (Mod02-03): Screenshot: Lossless Microstrip Line, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 73** (Mod02-04): Screenshot: Transmission-Line Simulator, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 78** (Mod 02-05): Screenshot: Wave and Input Impedance, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 83** (TF 03-02): Microwave oven cavity, Pearson Education, Inc.
- Page 101** (Mod 02-06): Screenshot: Interactive Smith Chart, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey

- Page 109** (Mod 02-07): Screenshot: Quarter-Wavelength Transformer, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 110** (Mod 02-08): Screenshot: Discrete Element Matching, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 111** (Mod 02-09): Screenshot: Single-Stub Tuning, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 112** (TF 04-01): Microwave ablation for cancer liver treatment, Radiological Society of North America (RSNA)
- Page 113** (TF 04-02): Setup for a percutaneous microwave ablation procedure shows three single microwave applicators connected to three microwave generators, Radiological Society of North America (RSNA)
- Page 114** (TF 04-03): Line Art: Bryan Christie Design LLC
- Page 121** (Mod 02-10): Screenshot: Transient Response, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 145** (Mod 03-01): Screenshot: Vector Addition and Subtraction, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 150** (TF 05-01): Touchscreen smartphone with GPS navigation isolated on white reflective background, Oleksiy Mark/Shutterstock
- Page 150** (TF 05-02): SCaN's Benefits to Society—Global Positioning System, Jet Propulsion Laboratory/NASA
- Page 151** (TF 05-03): SUV, Konstantin/Fotolia
- Page 158** (Mod 03-02): Screenshot: Gradient, Source: Graphics created with Wolfram Mathematica®
- Page 162** (Mod 03-03): Screenshot: Divergence, Source: Graphics created with Wolfram Mathematica®
- Page 164** (TF 06-01): X-ray of pelvis and spinal column, Cozyta/Getty Images, Inc.
- Page 164** (TF 06-02): CT scan advance technology for medical diagnosis, Tawesit/Fotolia
- Page 165** (TF 06-03c): Digitally enhanced CT scan of a normal brain in transaxial (horizontal) section, Scott Camazine/Science Source
- Page 168** (Mod 03-04): Screenshot: Curl, Source: Graphics created with Wolfram Mathematica
- Page 194** (Mod 04-01): Screenshot: Fields due to Charges, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 207** (Mod 04-02): Screenshot: Charges in Adjacent Dielectrics, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 209** (Mod 04-03): Screenshot: Charges above Conducting Plane, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 210** (Mod 04-04): Screenshot: Charges near Conducting Sphere, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 214** (TF 08-01): Various electrolytic capacitors, David J. Green/Alamy
- Page 214** (TF08-02A): High-speed train in motion, Metlion/Fotolia
- Page 214** (TF08-02B): Cordless Drill, Derek Hatfield/Shutterstock
- Page 214** (TF08-02C): The 2006 BMW X3 Concept Gasoline Electric Hybrid uses high-performance capacitors (or “Super Caps”) to store and supply electric energy to the vehicle’s Active Transmission, Passage/Car Culture/Corbis
- Page 214** (TF 08-02D): LED Electric torch—laser Pointer isolated on white background, Artur Synenko/Shutterstock
- Page 222** (TF 09-06): Line Art: Bryan Christie Design, LLC
- Page 222** (TF 09-07): Line Art: Fingerprint representation, Source: Courtesy of Dr. M. Tartagni, University of Bologna, Italy
- Page 238** (Mod 05-01): Screenshot: Electron Motion in Static Fields, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 246** (Mod 05-02): Screenshot: Magnetic Fields due to Line Sources, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 249** (Mod 05-03): Screenshot: Magnetic Field of a Current Loop, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 251** (Mod 05-04): Screenshot: Magnetic Force Between Two Parallel Plates, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 258** (TF 10-05A): CHINA—JUNE 20: A maglev train awaits departure in Shanghai, China, on Saturday, June 20, 2009, Qilai Shen/Bloomberg/Getty Images
- Page 258** (TF 10-5b and c): Line Art: Magnetic trains—(b) internal workings of the Maglev train, Source: Amy Mast, Maglev trains are making history right now. Flux, volume 3 issue 1, National High Magnetic Field Laboratory
- Page 287** (Mod 06-01): Screenshot: Circular Loop in Time-varying Magnetic Field, Source: Copyright © by Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 296** (Mod 06-02): Screenshot: Rotating Wire Loop in Constant Magnetic Field, Source: Copyright © by Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 300** (Mod 06-02): Screenshot: Displacement Current, Source: Copyright © by Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 321** (Mod 07-01): Screenshot: Linking E to H, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey

- Page 322** (TF 13-01): Jersey cow on pasture, Lakeview Images/Shutterstock
- Page 323** (TF 13-2): Line Art: How an RFID system works is illustrated through this EZ-Pass example: Tag, Source: Prof. C. F. Huang
- Page 324** (Mod 07-02): Screenshot: Plane Wave, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 331** (Mod 07-03): Screenshot: Polarization I, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 332** (Mod 07-04): Screenshot: Polarization II, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 339** (Mod 07-05): Screenshot: Wave Attenuation, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 342** (Mod 07-06): Screenshot: Current in Conductor, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 362** (Mod 08-01): Screenshot: Normal Incidence on Perfect Conductor, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 367** (Mod 08-02): Screenshot: Multimode Step-Index Optical Fiber, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 368** (TF 15-01A): Optical Computer Mouse, William Whitehurst/Cusp/Corbis
- Page 368** (TF 15-01B): Laser eye surgery, Will & Deni McIntyre/Science Source
- Page 368** (TF 15-01C): Laser Star Guide, NASA
- Page 368** (TF 15-01D): Laser: TRUMPF GmbH + Co. KG
- Page 379** (Mod 08-03): Screenshot: Oblique Incidence, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 380** (Mod 08-04): Screenshot: Oblique Incidence in Lossy Medium, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 393** (Mod 08-05): Screenshot: Rectangular Waveguide, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 410** (Mod 09-01): Screenshot: Hertzian Dipole ( $l \ll \lambda$ ), Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 423** (Mod 09-03): Screenshot: Detailed Analysis of Linear Antenna, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 424** (TF 17-01A): Smiling woman using computer, Edbockstock/Fotolia
- Page 424** (TF 17-01B): Vector silhouette of Power lines and electric pylons, Ints Vikmanis/Alamy
- Page 424** (TF 17-01C): Telecommunications tower, Poliki/Fotolia
- Page 435** (Mod 09-04): Screenshot: Large Parabolic Reflector, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 436** (Fig 09-25): The AN/FPS-85 Phased Array Radar Facility in the Florida panhandle, near the city of Freeport, NASA
- Page 440** (Mod 09-05): Screenshot: Two-dipole Array, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 447** (Mod 09-07): Screenshot: *N*-Element Array, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 449** (Mod 09-08): Screenshot: Uniform Dipole Array, Source: © Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey
- Page 464** (Text 10-01): 1. Dipoles and helices at VHF...steering and scanning. (79 words/212 pages), Source: R. G. Meadows and A. J. Parsons, Satellite Communications, Hutchinson Publishers, London, 1989



# Introduction: Waves and Phasors

## Chapter Contents

	Overview, 2
<b>1-1</b>	Historical Timeline, 3
<b>1-2</b>	Dimensions, Units, and Notation, 11
<b>1-3</b>	The Nature of Electromagnetism, 12
<b>1-4</b>	Traveling Waves, 18
<b>TB1</b>	LED Lighting, 20
<b>1-5</b>	The Electromagnetic Spectrum, 30
<b>1-6</b>	Review of Complex Numbers, 32
<b>1-7</b>	Review of Phasors, 36
<b>TB2</b>	Solar Cells, 38
	Chapter 1 Summary, 43
	Problems, 44

## Objectives

Upon learning the material presented in this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the basic properties of electric and magnetic forces.
2. Ascribe mathematical formulations to sinusoidal waves traveling in both lossless and lossy media.
3. Apply complex algebra in rectangular and polar forms.
4. Apply the phasor-domain technique to analyze circuits driven by sinusoidal sources.



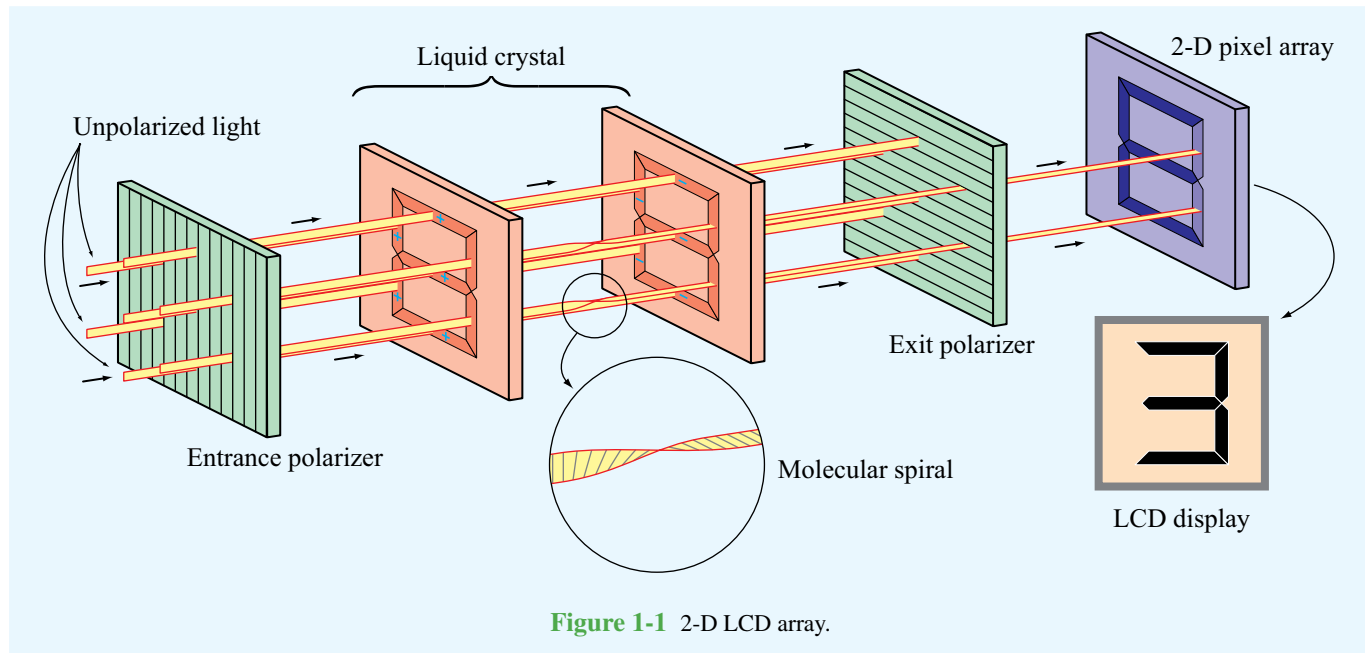


Figure 1-1 2-D LCD array.

## Overview

*Liquid crystal displays* have become integral parts of many electronic consumer products, ranging from alarm clocks and cell phones to laptop computers and television systems. LCD technology relies on special electrical and optical properties of a class of materials known as *liquid crystals*, which are neither pure solids nor pure liquids but rather a hybrid of both. The molecular structure of these materials is such that when light travels through them, the polarization of the emerging light depends on whether or not a voltage exists across the material. Consequently, when no voltage is applied, the exit surface appears bright, and conversely, when a voltage of a certain level is applied across the LCD material, no light passes through it, resulting in a dark pixel. In-between voltages translate into a range of grey levels. By controlling the voltages across individual pixels in a two-dimensional array, a complete image can be displayed (Fig. 1-1). Color displays are composed of three subpixels with red, green, and blue filters.

► The polarization behavior of light in an LCD is a prime example of how electromagnetics is at the heart of electrical and computer engineering. ◀

The subject of this book is applied electromagnetics (EM), which encompasses the study of both static and dynamic electric and magnetic phenomena and their engineering applications. Primary emphasis is placed on the fundamental properties of dynamic (time-varying) electromagnetic fields because of their greater relevance to practical problems in many applications, including wireless and optical communications, radar, bioelectromagnetics, and high-speed microelectronics. We study wave propagation in guided media, such as coaxial transmission lines, optical fibers and waveguides; wave reflection and transmission at interfaces between dissimilar media; radiation by antennas; and several other related topics. The concluding chapter is intended to illustrate a few aspects of applied EM through an examination of design considerations associated with the use and operation of radar sensors and satellite communication systems.

We begin this chapter with a chronology of the history of electricity and magnetism. Next, we introduce the fundamental electric and magnetic field quantities of electromagnetics, as well as their relationships to each other and to the electric charges and currents that generate them. These relationships constitute the underpinnings of the study of electromagnetic phenomena. Then, in preparation for the material presented in Chapter 2, we provide short reviews of three topics: traveling waves, complex numbers, and phasors, all useful in solving time-harmonic problems.

## 1-1 Historical Timeline

The history of EM may be divided into two overlapping eras. In the **classical era**, the fundamental laws of electricity and magnetism were discovered and formulated. Building on these formulations, the **modern era** of the past 100 years ushered in the birth of the field of applied EM, the topic of this book.

### 1-1.1 EM in the Classical Era

Chronology 1-1 provides a timeline for the development of electromagnetic theory in the classical era. It highlights those discoveries and inventions that have impacted the historical development of EM in a very significant way, even though the selected discoveries represent only a small fraction of those responsible for our current understanding of electromagnetics. As we proceed through the book, some of the names highlighted in Chronology 1-1, such as those of Coulomb and Faraday, will appear again later as we discuss the laws and formulations named after them.

The attractive force of magnetite was reported by the Greeks some 2800 years ago. It was also a Greek, **Thales of Miletus**, who first wrote about what we now call static electricity: he described how rubbing amber caused it to develop a force that could pick up light objects such as feathers. The term “**electric**” first appeared in print around 1600 in a treatise on the (electric) force generated by friction, authored by the physician to Queen Elizabeth I, **William Gilbert**.

About a century later, in 1733, **Charles-François du Fay** introduced the notion that electricity involves two types of “fluids,” one “positive” and the other “negative,” and that like-fluids repel and opposite-fluids attract. His notion of a fluid is what we today call electric charge. The invention of the capacitor in 1745, originally called the **Leyden jar**, made it possible to store significant amounts of electric charge in a single device. A few years later, in 1752, **Benjamin Franklin** demonstrated that lightning is a form of electricity. He transferred electric charge from a cloud to a Leyden jar via a silk kite flown in a thunderstorm. The collective eighteenth-century knowledge about electricity was integrated in 1785 by **Charles-Augustin de Coulomb**, in the form of a mathematical formulation characterizing the electrical force between two charges in terms of their strengths and polarities and the distance between them.

The year 1800 is noted for the development of the first electric battery by **Alessandro Volta**, and 1820 was a banner year for discoveries about how electric currents induce magnetism. This knowledge was put to good use by **Joseph Henry**, who developed one of the earliest electromagnets and dc (direct current)

electric motors. Shortly thereafter, **Michael Faraday** built the first electric generator (the converse of the electric motor). Faraday, in essence, demonstrated that a changing magnetic field induces an electric field (and hence a voltage). The converse relation, namely that a changing electric field induces a magnetic field, was first proposed by **James Clerk Maxwell** in 1864 and then incorporated into his four (now) famous equations in 1873.

► Maxwell’s equations represent the foundation of classical electromagnetic theory. ◀

Maxwell’s theory, which predicted the existence of electromagnetic waves, was not fully accepted by the scientific community at that time, not until verified experimentally by means of radio waves by **Heinrich Hertz** in the 1880s. X-rays, another member of the EM family, were discovered in 1895 by **Wilhelm Röntgen**. In the same decade, **Nikola Tesla** was the first to develop the ac (alternating current) motor, considered a major advance over its predecessor, the dc motor.

Despite the advances made in the 19th century in our understanding of electricity and magnetism and how to put them to practical use, it was not until 1897 that the fundamental carrier of electric charge, the electron, was identified and its properties quantified by **Joseph Thomson**. The ability to eject electrons from a material by shining electromagnetic energy, such as light, on it is known as the **photoelectric effect**.

► To explain the photoelectric effect, **Albert Einstein** adopted the quantum concept of energy that had been advanced a few years earlier (1900) by **Max Planck**. Symbolically, this step represents the bridge between the classical and modern eras of electromagnetics. ◀

### 1-1.2 EM in the Modern Era

Electromagnetics plays a role in the design and operation of every conceivable electronic device, including the diode, transistor, integrated circuit, laser, display screen, bar-code reader, cell phone, and microwave oven, to name but a few. Given the breadth and diversity of these applications (**Fig. 1-2**), it is far more difficult to construct a meaningful timeline for the modern era than for the classical era. That said, one can develop timelines for specific technologies and link their milestone innovations to EM. Chronologies 1-2 and 1-3 present timelines for the development of telecommunications and computers,

## Chronology 1-1: TIMELINE FOR ELECTROMAGNETICS IN THE CLASSICAL ERA

## Electromagnetics in the Classical Era

**ca. 900 BC** Legend has it that while walking across a field in northern Greece, a shepherd named **Magnus** experiences a pull on the iron nails in his sandals by the black rock he is standing on. The region was later named **Magnesia** and the rock became known as **magnetite** [a form of iron with permanent magnetism].

**ca. 600 BC** Greek philosopher **Thales** describes how amber, after being rubbed with cat fur, can pick up feathers [static electricity].



**ca. 1000** Magnetic compass used as a navigational device.

**1600** **William Gilbert** (English) coins the term **electric** after the Greek word for amber (*elektron*), and observes that a compass needle points north-south because the Earth acts as a bar magnet.

**1671** **Isaac Newton** (English) demonstrates that **white light** is a mixture of all the colors.



**1733** **Charles-François du Fay** (French) discovers that **electric charges** are of two forms, and that like charges repel and unlike charges attract.

**1745** **Pieter van Musschenbroek** (Dutch) invents the Leyden jar, the first electrical **capacitor**.

**1752** **Benjamin Franklin** (American) invents the **lightning rod** and demonstrates that lightning is electricity.



**1785** **Charles-Augustin de Coulomb** (French) demonstrates that the electrical force between charges is proportional to the inverse of the square of the distance between them.



**1800** **Alessandro Volta** (Italian) develops the first electric battery.

**1820** **Hans Christian Oersted** (Danish) demonstrates the interconnection between electricity and magnetism through his discovery that an electric current in a wire causes a compass needle to orient itself perpendicular to the wire.



**1820** **Andre-Marie Ampère** (French) notes that parallel currents in wires attract each other and opposite currents repel.



**1820** **Jean-Baptiste Biot** (French) and **Félix Savart** (French) develop the Biot-Savart law relating the magnetic field induced by a wire segment to the current flowing through it.

## Chronology 1-1: TIMELINE FOR ELECTROMAGNETICS IN THE CLASSICAL ERA (continued)

## Electromagnetics in the Classical Era

**1827** **Georg Simon Ohm** (German) formulates Ohm's law relating electric potential to current and resistance.

**1827** **Joseph Henry** (American) introduces the concept of **inductance**, and builds one of the earliest electric motors. He also assisted Samuel Morse in the development of the **telegraph**.

**1831** **Michael Faraday** (English) discovers that a changing magnetic flux can induce an **electromotive force**.

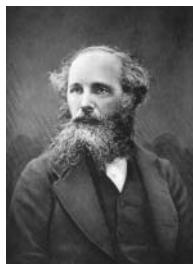


**1835** **Carl Friedrich Gauss** (German) formulates **Gauss's law** relating the electric flux flowing through an enclosed surface to the enclosed electric charge.

*Gauss' Law for Electricity*

$$\Phi_E = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

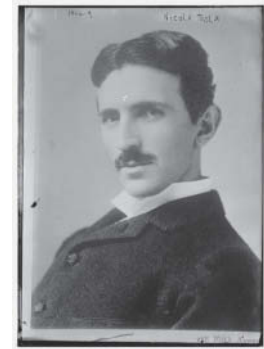
**1873** **James Clerk Maxwell** (Scottish) publishes his Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism in which he unites the discoveries of Coulomb, Oersted, Ampère, Faraday, and others into four elegantly constructed mathematical equations, now known as **Maxwell's Equations**.



**1887** **Heinrich Hertz** (German) builds a system that can generate **electromagnetic waves** (at radio frequencies) and detect them.



**1888** **Nikola Tesla** (Croatian-American) invents the **ac** (alternating current) electric motor.

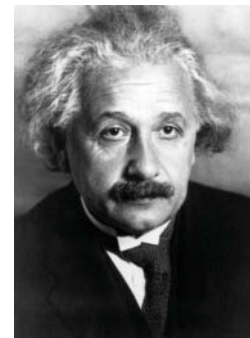


**1895** **Wilhelm Röntgen** (German) discovers **X-rays**. One of his first X-ray images was of the bones in his wife's hands. [1901 Nobel prize in physics.]



**1897** **Joseph John Thomson** (English) discovers the **electron** and measures its charge-to-mass ratio. [1906 Nobel prize in physics.]

**1905** **Albert Einstein** (German-American) explains the **photoelectric effect** discovered earlier by Hertz in 1887. [1921 Nobel prize in physics.]

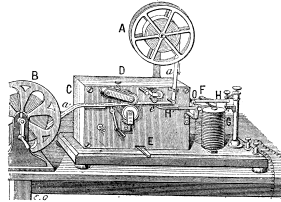




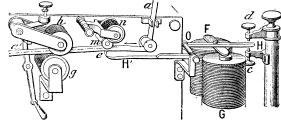
## Chronology 1-2: TIMELINE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

## Telecommunications

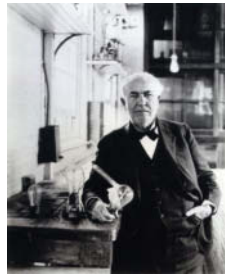
**1825** **William Sturgeon** (English) develops the multiturn **electromagnet**.



**1837** **Samuel Morse** (American) patents the **electromagnetic telegraph**, using a code of dots and dashes to represent letters and numbers.



**1872** **Thomas Edison** (American) patents the **electric typewriter**.



**1876** **Alexander Graham Bell** (Scottish-American) invents the **telephone**, the rotary dial becomes available in 1890, and by 1900, telephone systems are installed in many communities.



**1887** **Heinrich Hertz** (German) generates **radio waves** and demonstrates that they share the same properties as light.



**1887** **Emil Berliner** (American) invents the flat gramophone disc, or **record**.

**1896**



**Guglielmo Marconi** (Italian) files his first of many patents on **wireless transmission** by radio. In 1901, he demonstrates **radio telegraphy** across the Atlantic Ocean. [1909 Nobel prize in physics, shared with Karl Braun (German).]

**1897** **Karl Braun** (German) invents the **cathode ray tube (CRT)**. [1909 Nobel prize with Marconi.]

**1902** **Reginald Fessenden** (American) invents **amplitude modulation** for telephone transmission. In 1906, he introduces **AM radio broadcasting** of speech and music on Christmas Eve.

**1912** **Lee De Forest** (American) develops the **triode tube** amplifier for wireless telegraphy. Also in 1912, the wireless distress call issued by the *Titanic* was heard 58 miles away by the ocean liner *Carpathia*, which managed to rescue 705 *Titanic* passengers 3.5 hours later.



**1919** **Edwin Armstrong** (American) invents the **superheterodyne radio receiver**.

**1920** Birth of **commercial radio broadcasting**; Westinghouse Corporation establishes radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



## Chronology 1-2: TIMELINE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)

## Telecommunications

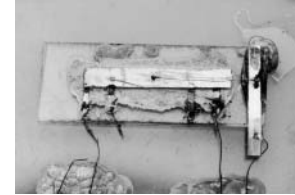
1923



**Vladimir Zworykin** (Russian-American) invents **television**. In 1926, John Baird (Scottish) transmits TV images over telephone wires from London to Glasgow. Regular **TV broadcasting** began in Germany (1935), England (1936), and the United States (1939).

1958

**Jack Kilby** (American) builds first **integrated circuit (IC)** on germanium and, independently, **Robert Noyce** (American) builds first IC on silicon.



1926

**Transatlantic telephone** service between London and New York.

1932

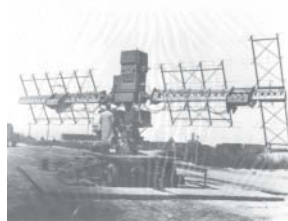
First **microwave telephone link**, installed (by Marconi) between Vatican City and the Pope's summer residence.

1933

**Edwin Armstrong** (American) invents **frequency modulation (FM)** for radio transmission.

1935

**Robert Watson-Watt** (Scottish) invents **radar**.



1938

**H. A. Reeves** (American) invents **pulse code modulation (PCM)**.

1947

**William Shockley, Walter Brattain, and John Bardeen** (all Americans) invent the junction **transistor** at Bell Labs. [1956 Nobel prize in physics.]



1960



**Echo**, the first passive communication satellite is launched, and successfully reflects radio signals back to Earth. In 1963, the first **communication satellite** is placed in geosynchronous orbit.

1969

**ARPANET** is established by the U.S. Department of Defense, to evolve later into the Internet.

1979

Japan builds the first cellular telephone network:

- 1983 cellular phone networks start in the United States.
- 1990 **electronic beepers** become common.
- 1995 **cell phones** become widely available.
- 2002 cell phone supports **video and Internet**.

1984

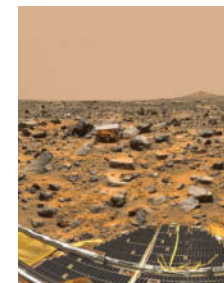
Worldwide **Internet** becomes operational.

1988

First **transatlantic optical fiber cable** between the U.S. and Europe.

1997

**Mars Pathfinder** sends images to Earth.



1955

**Pager** is introduced as a radio communication product in hospitals and factories.

2004

**Wireless communication** supported by many airports, university campuses, and other facilities.

1955

**Narinder Kapany** (Indian-American) demonstrates the **optical fiber** as a low-loss, light-transmission medium.

2012

**Smartphones** worldwide exceed 1 billion.

## Chronology 1-3: TIMELINE FOR COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

## Computer Technology

ca 1100 BC **Abacus** is the earliest known calculating device.



1614 **John Napier** (Scottish) develops the **logarithm** system.

1642 **Blaise Pascal** (French) builds the first **adding machine** using multiple dials.



1671 **Gottfried von Leibniz** (German) builds calculator that can do both addition and multiplication.

1820 **Charles Xavier Thomas de Colmar** (French) builds the **Arithmometer**, the first mass-produced calculator.

1885 **Dorr Felt** (American) invents and markets a key-operated **adding machine** (and adds a printer in 1889).

1930 **Vannevar Bush** (American) develops the differential analyzer, an **analog computer** for solving differential equations.



1941 **Konrad Zuze** (German) develops the first **programmable digital computer**, using binary arithmetic and electric relays.

1945 **John Mauchly** and **J. Presper Eckert** develop the ENIAC, the first **all-electronic computer**.



1950 **Yoshiro Nakama** (Japanese) patents the **floppy disk** as a magnetic medium for storing data.

1956 **John Backus** (American) develops **FORTRAN**, the first major programming language.

```
C FORTRAN PROGRAM FOR
PRINTING A TABLE OF CUBES
DO 5 I = 1, 64
ICUBE = I * I * I
PRINT 2, I, ICUBE
2 FORMAT (1H, 13, I7)
5 CONTINUE
STOP
```

1958 **Bell Labs** develops the modem.

1960 **Digital Equipment Corporation** introduces the first **minicomputer**, the PDP-1, to be followed with the PDP-8 in 1965.



1964 **IBM's 360 mainframe** becomes the standard computer for major businesses.

1965 **John Kemeny** and **Thomas Kurtz** (both American) develop the **BASIC** computer language.

```
PRINT
FOR Counter = 1 TO Items
PRINT USING "##."; Counter;
LOCA TE, ItemColumn
PRINT Item$(Counter);
LOCA TE, PriceColumn
PRINT Price$(Counter)
NEXT Counter
```

## Chronology 1-3: TIMELINE FOR COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (continued)

## Computer Technology

1968 **Douglas Engelbart** (American) demonstrates a [word-processor](#) system, the mouse pointing device and the use of "[windows](#)."

1971 **Texas Instruments** introduces the [pocket calculator](#).



1971 **Ted Hoff** (American) invents the Intel 4004, the first computer [microprocessor](#).

1976 **IBM** introduces the [laser printer](#).

1976 **Apple Computer** sells [Apple I](#) in kit form, followed by the fully assembled [Apple II](#) in 1977 and the [Macintosh](#) in 1984.



1980 **Microsoft** introduces the [MS-DOS](#) computer disk operating system. Microsoft Windows is marketed in 1985.



1981 **IBM** introduces the [PC](#).

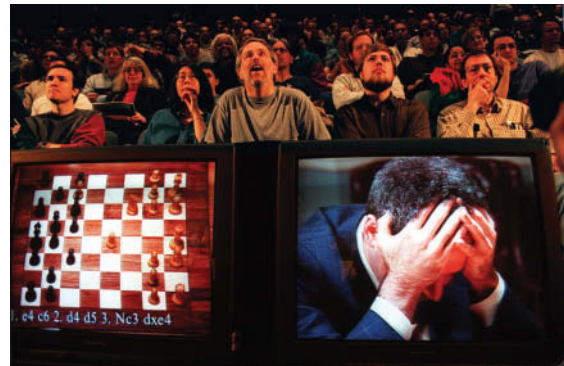
1989 **Tim Berners-Lee** (British) invents the [World Wide Web](#) by introducing a networked hypertext system.

1991 **Internet** connects to 600,000 hosts in more than 100 countries.

1995 **Sun Microsystems** introduces the [Java](#) programming language.

1996 **Sabeer Bhatia** (Indian-American) and **Jack Smith** (American) launch [Hotmail](#), the first webmail service.

1997 **IBM's Deep Blue** computer defeats World Chess Champion Garry Kasparov.



2002 The billionth [personal computer](#) was sold, second billion reached in 2007.

2010 [iPad](#) introduced in 2010.