

On the Electric and Magnetic Forces

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The electric and magnetic forces would be transmitted through a polarization of the vacuum.

Key words: polarization of the vacuum.

An electric charge would induce an electric polarization in the vacuum:

$$(-, +) \dots (-, +) \text{ or } (+, -) \dots (+, -) \quad (1)$$

depending on whether the electric charge is $+q$ or $-q$, respectively, and where the symbols $(-, +)$ and $(+, -)$ represent the induced electric dipoles in the vacuum space.

A magnetic body would induce a magnetic polarization in the vacuum:

$$[-, +] \dots [-, +] \text{ and } [+ , -] \dots [+ , -] \quad (2)$$

correspondingly to the magnetic poles N (north) and S (south), respectively, and where the symbols $[-, +]$ and $[+, -]$ represent the induced magnetic dipoles in the vacuum space.

From (1) and (2), we see, by construction, that the charges / poles of the same (different) sign repel (attract) each other.

The induced dipoles, (1) and (2), form the lines of force, then, we define the corresponding vector field, $\vec{\Phi}$, for an electric charge or a magnetic body or an electric current, as proportional, k , to the number of lines of force per unit area, N/S , per solid angle, S/r^2 :

$$\vec{\Phi} = k \frac{N}{S} \frac{S}{r^2} \vec{u}_r = k \frac{N}{r^2} \vec{u}_r \quad (3)$$

r being the radial distance ($\vec{r} = r\vec{u}_r$).

Thus, for the electric vector field produced by the source electric charge, q_1 , it would be

$$\vec{E}_1 = k_e \frac{N_1}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_r \quad (4)$$

ϵ_0 being the electric permittivity of the vacuum, with

$$k_e N_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} q_1 \quad (5)$$

And the electric force on a test electric charge, q_2 , would be

$$\vec{F}_{e12} = q_2 \vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}^2} \vec{u}_r \quad (6)$$

which is the Coulomb's electric force between two electric charges q_1 and q_2 separated by a distance r_{12} .

For the magnetic vector field, it would be the same:

$$\vec{B}_1 = -k_m \frac{N_1}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_r = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{i_1 l_1}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_r \quad (7)$$

μ_0 being the magnetic permeability of the vacuum, i_1 the source electric current and l_1 the conductor length, with

$$k_m N_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} i_1 l_1 \quad (8)$$

And the magnetic force on a test electric current, i_2 , of conductor length, l_2 , would be

$$\vec{F}_{m12} = i_2 l_2 \vec{B}_1 = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{i_1 l_1 i_2 l_2}{r_{12}^2} \vec{u}_r \quad (9)$$

which is the Ampère's magnetic force between two electric currents i_1 and i_2 of conductor lengths l_1 and l_2 , respectively, separated by a distance r_{12} . Two parallel conductors attract if the currents go in the same direction and repel otherwise, hence the minus sign in (9).

In summary, the electric and magnetic forces would be transmitted through a polarization of the vacuum.