

dkkk

radiation & gauges
↳ energy → ∞
↳ choices

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} &= \rho/\epsilon_0 & \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} &= -\partial_t \vec{B} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 & \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \partial_t \vec{E} + \mu_0 \vec{J} \end{aligned}$$

sources

wave eq's

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{v} \partial_t^2 \vec{E} \\ \nabla^2 \vec{B} &= \frac{1}{v} \partial_t^2 \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$

① have 3 components for each \vec{E} & \vec{B} → 6 eq's

with \vec{A} & φ : 3 components for \vec{A} & 1 φ → 4 eq's

② $\vec{E}, \vec{B} \propto 1/r^2$ $\vec{A}, \varphi \propto 1/r$

③ Sources are in wave eq's

④ relativistic forms: $A^\mu = (\varphi, \vec{A})$

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu$$

⑤ Gauge invariance is clearer group theory & Lie Groups

Potentials \vec{A}, φ

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 & \iff \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 &= -\partial_t (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \partial_t (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{E} + \partial_t \vec{A}) = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \partial_t \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \partial_t (-\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \partial_t \vec{A}) + \mu_0 \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} (\partial_t \varphi) - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \partial_t^2 \vec{A} + \mu_0 \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \partial_t \vec{A}) = \rho/\epsilon_0$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi + \partial_t (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) = \rho / \epsilon_0$$

What about: $\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A} + \nabla \varphi$ $\varphi \rightarrow \varphi - \partial_t \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= -\nabla(\varphi - \partial_t \varphi) - \partial_t(\vec{A} + \nabla \varphi) \\ &= -\nabla \varphi - \partial_t \vec{A} + \cancel{\nabla(\partial_t \varphi)} - \cancel{\nabla(\partial_t \varphi)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times (\vec{A} + \nabla \varphi) = \nabla \times \vec{A} + \cancel{\nabla \times (\nabla \varphi)}$$

choose Lorenz gauge

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \partial_t \varphi$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \vec{J}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \varphi = -\rho / \epsilon_0$$

$$\square \equiv \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2$$

$$\square \vec{A} = \mu_0 \vec{J} \quad \& \quad \square \varphi = \rho / \epsilon_0$$

