

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	xv
<i>List of symbols</i>	xxi
<i>Suggestions for using this book</i>	xxxii
1 Introduction	1
1 The field concept	1
2 The equations of electrodynamics	2
3 A lightspeed survey of electromagnetic phenomena	7
4 SI versus Gaussian	10
2 Review of mathematical concepts	18
5 Vector algebra	18
6 Derivatives of vector fields	25
7 Integration of vector fields	30
8 The theorems of Stokes and Gauss	32
9 Fourier transforms, delta functions, and distributions	37
10 Rotational transformations of vectors and tensors	45
11 Orthogonal curvilinear coordinates	51
3 Electrostatics in vacuum	55
12 Coulomb's law	55
13 The electrostatic potential	57
14 Electrostatic energy	58
15 Differential form of Coulomb's law	63
16 Uniqueness theorem of electrostatics	65

viii | Contents

17	Solving Poisson's equation: a few examples	68
18	Energy in the electric field	71
19	The multipole expansion	73
20	Charge distributions in external fields	80
4	Magnetostatics in vacuum	82
21	Sources of magnetic field	82
22	The law of Biot and Savart	89
23	Differential equations of magnetostatics; Ampere's law	93
24	The vector potential	101
25	Gauge invariance	105
26	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$ and $\nabla \times \mathbf{B}$ for a point dipole	108
27	Magnetic multipoles	112
5	Induced electromagnetic fields	114
28	Induction	114
29	Energy in the magnetic field—Feynman's argument	117
30	Energy in the magnetic field—standard argument	120
31	Inductance	121
32	The Ampere-Maxwell law	125
33	Potentials for time-dependent fields	128
6	Symmetries and conservation laws	132
34	Discrete symmetries of the laws of electromagnetism	132
35	Energy flow and the Poynting vector	137
36	Momentum conservation	140
37	Angular momentum conservation*	144
38	Relativity at low speeds	148
39	Electromagnetic mass*	150
7	Electromagnetic waves	152
40	The wave equation for \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B}	152
41	Plane electromagnetic waves	154
42	Monochromatic plane waves and polarization	156
43	Nonplane monochromatic waves; geometrical optics*	160
44	Electromagnetic fields in a laser beam*	165
45	Partially polarized (quasimonochromatic) light*	168
46	Oscillator representation of electromagnetic waves	171
47	Angular momentum of the free electromagnetic field*	174
8	Interference phenomena	178
48	Interference and diffraction	178

49	Fresnel diffraction	182
50	Fraunhofer diffraction	186
51	Partially coherent light	187
52	The Hanbury-Brown and Twiss effect; intensity interferometry*	191
53	The Pancharatnam phase*	195
9	The electromagnetic field of moving charges	200
54	Green's function for the wave equation	200
55	Fields of a uniformly moving charge	204
56	Potentials of an arbitrarily moving charge—the Lienard-Wiechert solutions	207
57	Electromagnetic fields of an arbitrarily moving charge	210
58	Radiation from accelerated charges: qualitative discussion	214
10	Radiation from localized sources	217
59	General frequency-domain formulas for fields	217
60	Far-zone fields	219
61	Power radiated	223
62	The long-wavelength electric dipole approximation	227
63	Higher multipoles*	229
64	Antennas	233
65	Near-zone fields	237
66	Angular momentum radiated*	239
67	Radiation reaction	241
11	Motion of charges and moments in external fields	245
68	The Lorentz force law	245
69	Motion in a static uniform electric field	246
70	Motion in a static uniform magnetic field	248
71	Motion in crossed \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields; $\mathbf{E} < \mathbf{B}$	251
72	Motion in a time-dependent magnetic field; the betatron	255
73	Motion in a quasiuniform static magnetic field—guiding center drift*	257
74	Motion in a slowly varying magnetic field—the first adiabatic invariant*	261
75	The classical gyromagnetic ratio and Larmor's theorem	264
76	Precession of moments in time-dependent magnetic fields*	268
12	Action formulation of electromagnetism	273
77	Charged particle in given field	273
78	The free field	276
79	The interacting system of fields and charges	279
80	Gauge invariance and charge conservation	283

x | Contents

13	Electromagnetic fields in material media	285
	81 Macroscopic fields	286
	82 The macroscopic charge density and the polarization	289
	83 The macroscopic current density and the magnetization	293
	84 Constitutive relations	297
	85 Energy conservation	300
14	Electrostatics around conductors	302
	86 Electric fields inside conductors, and at conductor surfaces	303
	87 Theorems for electrostatic fields	306
	88 Electrostatic energy with conductors; capacitance	308
	89 The method of images	313
	90 Separation of variables and expansions in basis sets	320
	91 The variational method ¹ *	329
	92 The relaxation method	334
	93 Microscopic electrostatic field at metal surfaces; work function and contact potential ¹ *	339
15	Electrostatics of dielectrics	344
	94 The dielectric constant	344
	95 Boundary value problems for linear isotropic dielectrics	347
	96 Depolarization	350
	97 Thermodynamic potentials for dielectrics	354
	98 Force on small dielectric bodies	360
	99 Models of the dielectric constant	361
16	Magnetostatics in matter	370
	100 Magnetic permeability and susceptibility	370
	101 Thermodynamic relations for magnetic materials	371
	102 Diamagnetism	375
	103 Paramagnetism	378
	104 The exchange interaction; ferromagnetism	378
	105 Free energy of ferromagnets	382
	106 Ferromagnetic domain walls*	391
	107 Hysteresis in ferromagnets	394
	108 Demagnetization	397
	109 Superconductors*	399
17	Ohm's law, emf, and electrical circuits	404
	110 Ohm's law	405
	111 Electric fields around current-carrying conductors—a solvable example*	407

112	van der Pauw's method*	409
113	The Van de Graaff generator	412
114	The thermopile	413
115	The battery	414
116	Lumped circuits	417
117	The telegrapher's equation*	422
118	The ac generator	424
18	Frequency-dependent response of materials	427
119	The frequency-dependent conductivity	427
120	The dielectric function and electric propensity	429
121	General properties of the ac conductivity*	431
122	Electromagnetic energy in material media*	435
123	Drude-Lorentz model of the dielectric response	437
124	Frequency dependence of the magnetic response*	441
19	Quasistatic phenomena in conductors	443
125	Quasistatic fields	443
126	Variable magnetic field: eddy currents and the skin effect in a planar geometry	445
127	Variable magnetic field: eddy currents and the skin effect in finite bodies*	450
128	Variable electric field, electrostatic regime	455
129	Variable electric field, skin-effect regime	457
130	Eddy currents in thin sheets, Maxwell's receding image construction, and maglev*	459
131	Motion of extended conductors in magnetic fields*	465
132	The dynamo*	467
20	Electromagnetic waves in insulators	470
133	General properties of EM waves in media	470
134	Wave propagation velocities	472
135	Reflection and refraction at a flat interface (general case)	475
136	More reflection and refraction (both media transparent and nonmagnetic)	479
137	Reflection from a nonmagnetic opaque medium*	483
21	Electromagnetic waves in and near conductors	487
138	Plasma oscillations	487
139	Dispersion of plasma waves*	488
140	Transverse EM waves in conductors	490
141	Reflection of light from a metal	492

xii | Contents

142	Surface plasmons*	493
143	Waveguides	496
144	Resonant cavities	502
22	Scattering of electromagnetic radiation	505
145	Scattering terminology	505
146	Scattering by free electrons	506
147	Scattering by bound electrons	508
148	Scattering by small particles	510
149	Scattering by dilute gases, and why the sky is blue	512
150	Raman scattering	515
151	Scattering by liquids and dense gases*	516
23	Formalism of special relativity	524
152	Review of basic concepts	524
153	Four-vectors	532
154	Velocity, momentum, and acceleration four-vectors	537
155	Four-tensors	540
156	Vector fields and their derivatives in space–time	543
157	Integration of vector fields*	544
158	Accelerated observers*	548
24	Special relativity and electromagnetism	553
159	Four-current and charge conservation	553
160	The four-potential	556
161	The electromagnetic field tensor	556
162	Covariant form of the laws of electromagnetism	559
163	The stress–energy tensor	561
164	Energy–momentum conservation in special relativity	564
165	Angular momentum and spin*	565
166	Observer-dependent properties of light	567
167	Motion of charge in an electromagnetic plane wave*	572
168	Thomas precession*	576
25	Radiation from relativistic sources	581
169	Total power radiated	581
170	Angular distribution of power	584
171	Synchrotron radiation—qualitative discussion	588
172	Full spectral, angular, and polarization distribution of synchrotron radiation*	589
173	Spectral distribution of synchrotron radiation*	592
174	Angular distribution and polarization of synchrotron radiation*	595
175	Undulators and wigglers*	597

<i>Appendix A: Spherical harmonics</i>	605
<i>Appendix B: Bessel functions</i>	617
<i>Appendix C: Time averages of bilinear quantities in electrodynamics</i>	625
<i>Appendix D: Caustics</i>	627
<i>Appendix E: Airy functions</i>	633
<i>Appendix F: Power spectrum of a random function</i>	637
<i>Appendix G: Motion in the earth's magnetic field—the Stormer problem</i>	643
<i>Appendix H: Alternative proof of Maxwell's receding image construction</i>	651
<i>Bibliography</i>	655
<i>Index</i>	659

1**Introduction**

1 The field concept

The central concept in the modern theory of electromagnetism is that of the electromagnetic *field*. The forces that electrical charges, currents, and magnets exert on each other were believed by early thinkers to be of the action-at-a-distance type, i.e., the forces acted instantaneously over arbitrarily large distances. Experiments have shown, however, that this is not true. A radio signal, for example, can be sent by moving electrons back and forth in a metallic antenna. This motion will cause electrons in a distant piece of metal to move back and forth in response—this is how the signal is picked up in a radio or cell phone receiver. We know that the electrons in the receiver cannot respond in a time less than that required by light to travel the distance between transmitter and receiver. Indeed, radio waves, or electromagnetic waves more generally, are a form of light.

Facts such as these have led us to abandon the notion of action at a distance. Instead, our present understanding is that electrical charges and currents produce physical entities called *fields*, which permeate the space around them and which in turn act on other charges and currents. When a charge moves, the fields that it creates change, but this change is not instantaneous at every point in space. For a complete description, one must introduce two *vector* fields, $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, and $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, which we will call the electric and magnetic fields, respectively. In other words, at every time t , and at every point in space \mathbf{r} , we picture the existence of two vectors, \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} . This picture is highly abstract, and early physicists had great trouble in coming to grips with it. Because the fields did not describe particulate matter and could exist in vacuum, they seemed very intangible, and early physicists were reluctant to endow them with physical reality. The modern view is quite different. Not only do these fields allow us to describe the interaction of charges and currents with each other in the mathematically simplest and cleanest way, we now believe them to be absolutely real physical entities, as real as a rhinoceros. Light is believed to be nothing but a jumble of wiggling \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} vectors everywhere, which implies that these

fields can exist independently of charges and currents. Secondly, these fields carry such concrete physical properties as energy, momentum, and angular momentum. When one gets to a quantum mechanical description, these three attributes become properties of a particle called the *photon*, a quantum of light. At sufficiently high energies, two of these particles can spontaneously change into an electron and a positron, in a process called *pair production*. Thus, there is no longer any reason for regarding the \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields as adjuncts, or aids to understanding, or to picture the interactions of charges through lines of force or flux. Indeed, it is the latter concepts that are now regarded as secondary, and the fields as primary.

The impossibility of action at a distance is codified into the modern theory of relativity. The principle of relativity as enunciated by Galileo states that the laws of physics are identical in all inertial reference frames.¹ One goes from Galilean relativity to the modern theory by recognizing that there is a maximum speed at which physical influences or signals may propagate, and since this is a law of physics, the maximum speed must then be the same in all inertial frames.² This speed immediately acquires the status of a fundamental constant of nature and is none other than the speed of light in vacuum. Needless to say, this law, and the many dramatic conclusions that follow from considering it in conjunction with the principle of relativity, are amply verified by experiment.

The application of the principle of relativity also leads us to discover that \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} are two aspects of the same thing. A static set of charges creates a time-independent electric field, and a steady current creates a time-independent magnetic field. Since a current can be regarded as a charge distribution in motion, it follows that \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} will, in general, transform into one another when we change reference frames. In fact, the relativistic invariance of the laws of electrodynamics is best expressed in terms of a single tensor field, generally denoted F . The fields \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} are obtained as different components of F . At low speeds, however, these two different components have so many dissimilar aspects that greater physical understanding is obtained by thinking of them as separate vector fields. This is what we shall do in this book.

2 The equations of electrodynamics

The full range of electromagnetic phenomena is very wide and can be very complicated. It is somewhat remarkable that it can be captured in a small number of equations of

¹ That such frames exist is a matter of physical experience, and actual frames can be made to approximate an ideal inertial reference frame as closely as we wish.

² Einstein took the frame invariance of the speed of light as a postulate in addition to the principle of relativity. It was recognized fairly soon after, however, that this postulate was not strictly necessary: the relativity principle alone was enough to show that the most general form of the velocity addition law was that derived by Einstein, with some undetermined but finite limiting speed that any object could attain. That this speed is that of light is, then, a wonderful fact, but not of essential importance to the theory. Some works that explore this issue are W. V. Ignatowsky, *Arch. Math. Phys.* **17**, 1 (1911); **18**, 17 (1911); V. Mitavalsky, *Am. J. Phys.* **34**, 825 (1966); Y. P. Terletskii (1968); A. R. Lee and T. M. Kalotas, *Am. J. Phys.* **43**, 434 (1975); N. D. Mermin, *Am. J. Phys.* **52**, 119 (1984); A. Sen, *Am. J. Phys.* **62**, 157 (1994).

relatively simple form:

Law	Equation (Gaussian)	Equation (SI)
Gauss's law	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 4\pi\rho$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$
Ampere-Maxwell law	$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0\mathbf{j} + \mu_0\epsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$
Faraday's law	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$
No magnetic monopoles	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$
Lorentz force law	$\mathbf{F} = q \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c}\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} \right)$	$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$

(2.1)

These laws are confirmed by extensive experience and the demands of consistency with general principles of symmetry and relativistic invariance, although their full content can be appreciated only after detailed study. We have written them in the two most widespread systems of units in use today and given them the names commonly used in the Western literature. The first four equations are also collectively known as the *Maxwell equations*, after James Clerk Maxwell, who discovered the last term on the right-hand side of the Ampere-Maxwell law in 1865 and thereby synthesized the, till then, separate subjects of electricity and magnetism into one.³

We assume that readers have at least some familiarity with these laws and are aware of some of their more basic consequences. A brief survey is still useful, however. We begin by discussing the symbols. The parameter c is the speed of light, and ϵ_0 and μ_0 are constant scale factors or conversion factors used in the SI system. The quantity ρ is a scalar field $\rho(\mathbf{r}, t)$, denoting the *charge distribution* or density. Likewise, \mathbf{j} is a vector field $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, denoting the *current distribution*. This means that the total charge inside any closed region of space is the integral of $\rho(\mathbf{r}, t)$ over that space, and the current flowing across any surface is the integral of the normal component of $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ over the surface. This may seem a roundabout way of specifying the position and velocity of all the charges, which we know, after all, to be made of discrete objects such as electrons and protons.⁴ But, it is in these terms that the equations for \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} are simplest. Further, in most macroscopic

³ Although modern practice attaches the names of particular scientists to these laws, it should be remembered that they distill the collective efforts of several hundred individuals over the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, if not more. A survey of the history may be found in E. M. Whittaker (1951). For a more modern history covering a more limited period, see O. Darrigol (2000).

⁴ In fact, in dealing with discrete point charges, or idealized current loops of zero thickness, the distributions $\rho(\mathbf{r}, t)$ and $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ must be given in terms of the Dirac delta function. A certain amount of mathematical quick-stepping is then necessary, which we shall learn how to do in chapter 2.

situations, one does not know where each charge is and how fast it is moving, so that, at least in such situations, this description is the more natural one anyway.

The four Maxwell equations allow one to find \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} if ρ and \mathbf{j} are known. For this reason, the terms involving ρ and \mathbf{j} are sometimes known as *source terms*, and the \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields are said to be “due to” the charges and currents. However, we began by talking of the forces exerted by charges on one another, and of this there is no mention in the Maxwell equations. This deficiency is filled by the last law in our table—the Lorentz force law—which gives the rule for how the fields acts on charges. According to this law, the force on a particle with charge q at a point \mathbf{r} and moving with a velocity \mathbf{v} depends only on the instantaneous value of the fields at the point \mathbf{r} , which makes it a local law. Along with Newton’s second law,

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = \mathbf{F}, \quad (2.2)$$

equating force to the rate of change of momentum,⁵ it allows us to calculate, in principle, the complete motion of the charges.

Let us now discuss some of the more salient features of the equations written above. First, the Maxwell equations are linear in \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} , and in ρ and \mathbf{j} . This leads immediately to the *superposition principle*. If one set of charges and currents produces fields \mathbf{E}_1 and \mathbf{B}_1 , and another set produces fields \mathbf{E}_2 and \mathbf{B}_2 , then if both sets of charges and currents are simultaneously present, the fields produced will be given by $\mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_2$, and $\mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{B}_2$. This fact enables one to simplify the calculation of the fields in many circumstances. In principle, one need only know the fields produced by a single moving charge, and the fields due to any distribution may be obtained by addition. In practice, the problem of addition is often not easy, and one is better off trying to solve the differential equations directly.⁶ A large part of electromagnetic theory is devoted to developing the classical mathematical machinery for this purpose. This includes the theorems named after Gauss, Stokes, and Green, and Fourier analysis and expansions in complete sets of orthogonal functions. With modern-day computers, direct numerical solution is the method of choice in many cases, but a sound grasp of the analytic techniques and concepts is essential if one is to make efficient use of computational resources.

The second point is that the equations respect the symmetries of nature. We discuss these in considerably greater detail in chapter 6, and here we only list the symmetries. The first of these is invariance with respect to space and time translations, i.e., the equivalence of two frames with different origins or zeros of time. As in mechanics, this symmetry is connected with the conservation of momentum and energy. The fact that it holds

⁵ In the form (2.2) the equation remains relativistically correct. This is not so if we write $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$, with m and \mathbf{a} being the mass and the acceleration, respectively. The reason is that for particles with speeds close to c , $\mathbf{p} \neq m\mathbf{v}$.

⁶ Supplemented, one might add, by boundary conditions. Note though, that not all boundary conditions that lead to a well-posed mathematical problem are physically sensible. The physically acceptable boundary conditions are that in static problems, the fields die off at infinity, and in dynamic problems, they represent outgoing solutions, i.e., that there be no flow of energy from infinity into the region of interest, unless such irradiation is specifically known to be present.

for Maxwell’s equations automatically leads us to assign energy and momentum to the electromagnetic field itself. The second symmetry is rotational invariance, or the isotropy of space. That this holds can be seen directly from the vector nature of \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} , and the properties of the divergence and curl. It is connected with the conservation of angular momentum.⁷ The third symmetry is spatial inversion, or parity, which in conjunction with rotations is the same as mirror symmetry.⁸ We shall find that under inversion, $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow -\mathbf{E}$, in the same way that a “normal” vector like the velocity \mathbf{v} behaves, but $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$. One therefore says that \mathbf{E} is a *polar vector*, or just a vector, while \mathbf{B} is a *pseudovector* or *axial vector*. The fourth symmetry is time reversal, or what might be better called motion reversal. This is the symmetry that says that if one could make a motion picture of the world and run it backward, one would not be able to tell that it was running backward.⁹ The fifth symmetry is the already mentioned equivalence of reference frames, also known as *relativistic invariance* or *Lorentz invariance*.¹⁰ This symmetry is extremely special and, in contrast to the first three, is the essential way in which electromagnetism differs from Newtonian or pre-Einsteinian classical mechanics. We shall devote chapter 23 to its study. Historically, electromagnetism laid the seed for modern (Einsteinian) relativity. The problem was that the Maxwell equations are not Galilean invariant. This fact is mostly clearly seen by noting that light propagation, which is a consequence of the Maxwell equations, is described by a wave equation of the form

$$\nabla^2 f - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

Here, f stands for any Cartesian component of \mathbf{E} or \mathbf{B} . As is well known, classical wave phenomena are *not* Galilean invariant. Sound, e.g., requires a material medium for its propagation, and the frame in which this medium is at rest is clearly special. The lack of Galilean invariance of Maxwell’s equations was well known to physicists around the year 1900, but experimental support for the most commonly proposed cure, namely, that there was a special frame for light as well, and a special medium (the *ether*) filling empty space, through which light traveled, failed to materialize. Finally, in 1905, Einstein saw that Galilean invariance itself had to be given up. Although rooted in electromagnetism, this proposal has far-reaching consequences for all branches of physics. In mechanics, we mention the nonabsolute nature of time, the equivalence of mass and energy, and

⁷ The connection between space translation invariance and the conservation of momentum, time translation invariance and the conservation of energy, and rotational invariance and the conservation of angular momentum is a general consequence of Noether’s theorem, which states that any continuous symmetry leads to a conservation law and also gives the form of the conserved quantity. Noether’s theorem is proved in almost all texts on mechanics. See, e.g., Jose and Saletan (1998), secs. 3.2.2., 9.2.

⁸ The weak interactions do not respect this symmetry, but they lie outside the realm of classical physics. The same comment applies to time reversal.

⁹ Anyone who has seen the Charlie Chaplin gag where he rises from his bed, stiff as a corpse, while his heels stay glued in one spot, will disagree with this statement. In fact, the laws of physics possess only *microscopic* reversibility. How one goes from this to *macroscopic* irreversibility and the second law of thermodynamics is a profound problem in statistical mechanics, and continues to be a matter of debate.

¹⁰ This term is sometimes expanded to include the previous four symmetries also, and one then speaks of *full* or *general* Lorentz invariance.

the impossibility of the existence of rigid bodies and elementary particles with finite dimensions. Today, relativity is not regarded as a theory of a particular phenomenon but as a framework into which all of physics must fit. Much of particle physics in the twentieth century can be seen as an outcome of this idea in conjunction with quantum mechanics.

Another feature of the Maxwell equations that may be described as a symmetry is that they imply charge conservation. If we add the time derivative of the first equation, Gauss's law, to the divergence of the second, the Ampere-Maxwell law, we obtain the continuity equation for charge,

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}. \quad (2.4)$$

If we integrate this equation over any closed region of space, and any finite interval of time, the left-hand side gives the net increase in charge inside the region, while, by Gauss's theorem, the right-hand side gives the inflow of charge through the surface bounding the region. Thus, eq. (2.4) states that charge is *locally* conserved. This conservation law is intimately connected with a symmetry known as *gauge invariance*. We shall say more about this in chapter 12.

The last symmetry to be discussed is a certain duality between \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} . Let us consider the second and third Maxwell equations and temporarily ignore the current source term. The equations would then transform into one another under the replacements $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow -\mathbf{E}$. The same is true of the remaining pair of equations if the charge source term is ignored. This makes it natural to ask whether we should not modify the equations for $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$ and $\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$ to include magnetic charge and current densities ρ_m and \mathbf{j}_m , in other words, to write (in the Gaussian system),

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}_m, \quad (2.5)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 4\pi \rho_m. \quad (2.6)$$

All the existing experimental evidence to date, however, indicates that free magnetic charges or monopoles do not exist.¹¹

In the same connection, we should note that there is another source of magnetic field besides currents caused by charges in motion. All the charged elementary particles, the electron (and the other leptons, the muon and the taon) and the quarks, possess an intrinsic or spin magnetic moment. This moment cannot be understood as arising from a classical spinning charged object, however. The question then arises whether we should

¹¹ For extremely precise-minded readers, we should note that there is a certain convention implicit in the making of this statement. By adopting a larger set of duality transformations, one could, in fact, modify Maxwell's equations as per eqs. (2.5) and (2.6). Instead of asserting the absence of magnetic monopoles, one would then say that the ratio ρ_m/ρ_e (ρ_e being the electric charge) was the same for all known particles. There is little to be gained from this point of view, however, and it is simpler to pick a fixed representation for \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} and write Maxwell's equations in the usual form. See Jackson (1999), sec. 6.12, for more on this point.

not add a source term to the equation for $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$ to take account of this magnetic moment. If we are interested only in describing the field classically, however, we can do equally well by thinking of these moments as idealized current loops of zero spatial extent and including this current in the source term proportional to \mathbf{j} in the Ampere-Maxwell law. The integral of the divergence of this current over any finite volume is always zero, so the equation of continuity is unaffected, and we need never think of the charge distribution carried by these loops separately. In fact, the alternative of putting all or some of the source terms into the equation for $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$ is not an option, for it leads to unacceptable properties for the vector potential. We discuss this point further in section 26.

3 A lightspeed survey of electromagnetic phenomena

Having surveyed the essential properties of the equations of electrodynamics, let us now mention some of the most prominent phenomena implied by them. First, let us consider a set of static charges. This is the subject of electrostatics. Then $\mathbf{j} = 0$, and $\rho(\mathbf{r})$ is time independent. The simplest solution is then to take $\mathbf{B} = 0$, and the \mathbf{E} -field, which is also time independent, is given by Gauss's law. In particular, we can find $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$ for a point charge, and then, in combination with the Lorentz force law, we obtain Coulomb's force law—namely, that the force between two charges is proportional to the product of the charges, to the inverse square of their separation, and acts along the line joining the charges. We study electrostatics further in chapter 3.

Similarly, suppose we have a time-independent current density $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r})$, and $\rho = 0$. (The current density must be divergenceless to have a well-posed problem, for otherwise the equation of continuity would be violated.) This makes up the subject of magnetostatics. The simplest solution now is $\mathbf{E} = 0$, and a time-independent \mathbf{B} , which is given by the Ampere-Maxwell equation (now known as just *Ampere's law*) and the equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$. There is now no analog of Coulomb's law, but several simple setups can be considered. One can, for example, calculate the \mathbf{B} field produced by a straight infinite current-carrying wire. A second wire parallel to the first will experience a force which is given by the Lorentz force law. The force per unit length on any wire is proportional to the product of the currents, is inversely proportional to the distance between the wires, and lies in the plane of the wires, perpendicular to the wires themselves. This relationship is the basis of the definition of the unit of current in the SI system, the ampere. We study magnetostatics in detail in chapter 4.

The simplest time-dependent phenomena are described by Faraday's law. This law says that a changing magnetic field, which could be created in several ways—a time-dependent current $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, or a moving magnet—produces an electric field. If a metallic wire loop is placed in the region of the electric field, a current and an emf will be induced in the loop. This phenomenon, known as *induction*, is the basis of transformers, generators, and motors, and therefore of the unfathomable technological revolution wrought by these devices. We study this in chapter 5. A related phenomenon is seen when a wire loop, or, more generally, any extended conductor, moves in a static magnetic field. The induced

electric field can then drive currents through the conductor. This effect is exploited in dynamos and is believed to lie behind the earth's magnetic field, as we shall see in section 131.

The term $\partial\mathbf{E}/\partial t$ in the Ampere-Maxwell law is needed to make the equations consistent with charge conservation. Its greatest consequence, however, is seen by considering the equations in the absence of any currents or charges. If we take the curl of the Faraday equation, for example, and use the Ampere-Maxwell and Coulomb's laws, we obtain

$$\nabla^2\mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

The same equation is obtained for \mathbf{B} if we take the curl of the equation for $\nabla \times \mathbf{B}$. These two equations have nonzero solutions that are consistent with the first-order equations coupling together \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} , and with $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$. These solutions describe electromagnetic waves or light, and we study them in chapter 7, except for certain observer-dependent properties, such as the Doppler effect, which are covered in chapter 24. We have already commented on the implications of the existence of these solutions for the reality of the electromagnetic field.

Maxwell's equations also describe the production of electromagnetic waves via the phenomenon of radiation. We shall see this in chapters 9 and 10, when we consider the fields produced by moving charges. We shall see that an accelerating charge emits fields that die away only inversely with distance from the charge at large distances and that locally look like plane electromagnetic waves everywhere. These radiated fields carry energy and momentum. This phenomenon underlies radio, TV, cell phones, and all other wireless communications. If the charges are moving at speeds close to that of light, the properties of the radiation change dramatically. This is illustrated by the phenomenon of synchrotron radiation, which we study in chapter 25 after we have discussed special relativity in chapters 23 and 24.

The interaction of radiation or light with matter opens a whole new set of phenomena, which can be divided into large subclasses. First, when the matter is microscopic—individual charges, atoms, and molecules—interest attaches to scattering, i.e., the acceleration of the charges by the incident radiation, and reradiation of an electromagnetic field due to this acceleration. One now obtains the phenomena of Compton scattering, atomic and molecular spectra, etc. A proper treatment of these must be quantum mechanical. Nevertheless, much can be learned even in a classical approach, and we do this in chapter 22 using phenomenological models of atoms and molecules. Second, when the matter is in the form of a bulk medium, the most striking fact is that at certain wavelengths, light can propagate through matter, e.g., visible light goes through window glass. How this happens is examined in chapter 20. We also examine the attendant phenomena of reflection and refraction at interfaces between different media. If the medium is inhomogeneous, then, in addition to propagation, one also gets some scattering of the light. We see this phenomenon every day in the sky, and it also occurs when the medium is denser, such as a liquid. These topics are also discussed

in chapter 22. Third, when the matter is in the form of opaque obstacles, large on the scale of the wavelength, application of the superposition principle to light fields leads to distinctive phenomena known as interference and diffraction. We take these up in chapter 8.

Next, let us turn to the behavior of charges in external fields. This is described by the Lorentz force equation. A large variety of motions is obtained, especially in inhomogeneous magnetic fields. We discuss these in chapter 11. Motion of charges in the earth's magnetic field is discussed in appendix G. The motion of magnetic moments in a magnetic field is also discussed in chapter 11.

We have already touched on the phenomena encountered when light interacts with bulk matter, without indicating how these are to be understood. For that, one must first tackle the larger problem of describing electromagnetic fields in matter more generally, not just for radiation fields. This is a very complex problem, as evidenced by the huge variety in the types of matter: conductors, insulators, magnets, and so on. Indeed, matter is itself held together largely by electromagnetic forces, and much of the distinction between the broadly different types of matter we have mentioned above is based on the response of these types to electromagnetic fields. Thus, it would seem that one first needs to develop a theory of matter, so that one may understand how some materials can be, say, conductors, and other materials insulators. Fortunately, one can make substantial progress by relying on intuitive and simplified notions of these terms. The key property that helps us is that matter is neutral on a very short distance scale, essentially a few atomic spacings. Thus, coarse-grained or *macroscopic* electromagnetic fields may be defined by spatially averaging over this length scale. These fields obey equations that resemble those for the fields in vacuum. The resemblance is only skin deep, however. The response of the medium cannot be trivialized. It is modeled through so-called constitutive relations that differ from medium to medium. In conductors, e.g., we have Ohm's law, which says that an internal electric field is accompanied by a proportionally large transport current. In insulators (also known as *dielectrics*), it relates the polarization of the matter to the internal electric field. It is in these constitutive relations that the complexity of the material is buried. Finding them from "first principles" is the province of condensed matter physics and statistical mechanics, which we shall not enter. Instead, we will work with semiempirical and phenomenological constitutive laws. Essentially all phenomena can be understood in this way. The coarse-graining procedure is discussed in chapter 13, and Ohm's law and the related topics of emf and electrical circuits in chapter 17. A simple but widely applicable constitutive model for time-dependent phenomena in many materials is developed in chapter 18.

The simplest kinds of phenomena involving matter are static. Electrostatic fields in the presence of conductors and insulators (or dielectrics) are discussed in chapters 14 and 15. In the first case, the central phenomenon is the expulsion of the electrical field from the interior of the conductors and from any hollow cavity inside a conductor. In the second case, the field is not expelled entirely, but is reduced, and the concern shifts to understanding why and estimating the reduction.

In contrast to the electric case, the response of most materials to static magnetic fields is rather tame. Permanent or ferromagnets are a notable exception. Unfortunately, the most interesting phenomena that they exhibit, such as hysteresis, domain formation, etc., are rather difficult to analyze or even formulate, since the particulars are dominated by material properties and even the shape of the body because of long-range dipole–dipole interactions. Still, several general aspects can be studied, and we do so in chapter 16.

When matter is subjected to time-dependent fields, even more phenomena emerge. In conductors, when the frequency is low, one gets eddy currents, and the expulsion of electric fields that was perfect in the static case is only slightly weakened. We discuss this in chapter 19. When the frequency is high, we get plasma oscillations and waves, as discussed in chapter 21. The near-perfect reflectivity of metals is also discussed in this chapter, along with the waveguides and resonant cavities that this property makes possible.

Needless to say, in attempting to understand such a vast array of phenomena, one must develop and draw upon many general concepts. These include conservation laws, relativistic invariance, thermodynamics and statistical mechanics, causality, stochasticity, the action principle, and the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formulations of mechanics. The discussion of these concepts is woven into the entire text intimately, for it is in this way that we see the relation between electromagnetism and other branches of physics. The two exceptions are the action formalism, to which we devote an entire chapter, chapter 12, and the formalism of special relativity, which is covered in chapter 23. We shall, by and large, stay away from quantum mechanics, although a knowledge of some elementary quantum mechanical ideas is presumed in a few places.

4 SI versus Gaussian

Two common systems of units and dimensions are used today in electromagnetism. These are the Gaussian and the SI or rationalized MKSA systems. The Gaussian system is designed for use with the cgs (centimeter–gram–second) system of mechanical units, and the SI is designed for use with the MKS (meter–kilogram–second) system. Unfortunately, converting between Gaussian and SI is not as easy as converting between dynes and newtons, or even foot-pounds and newtons, as physical quantities do not even have the same engineering dimensions in the two systems. In the Gaussian system, \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} have the same dimensions, while in the SI system, \mathbf{E} has dimensions of velocity times \mathbf{B} . This means that equations intended for use in the two systems do not have the same form, and one must convert not only amounts but also equations. For example, in the SI system, the factor $1/c$ does not appear in Faraday’s law or the Lorentz force law. Additional differences are present in the relations for macroscopic fields \mathbf{D} and \mathbf{H} that arise in the discussion of material bodies. Further, the SI system entails two dimensional constants, ϵ_0 and μ_0 , known as the *permittivity* and *permeability* of the vacuum, respectively. The net result is that converting between the two systems is almost invariably irritating, but there seems to

be little that can be done to bring about a standardization. A prominent twentieth-century magnetician captures the frustration perfectly:

Devotees of the Giorgi system will not be happy with my units; but I can assure them that the unhappiness that my system inflicts upon them will be no greater than the unhappiness that their system over the last thirty years has inflicted on me.¹²

In this book, we shall give the most important formulas in both systems, but intermediate calculational steps will be given in Gaussian only. From the point of view of physics and conceptual understanding, the Gaussian system is better. From the point of view of practical application, on the other hand, the SI system is better, as it gives currents in amperes, voltages in volts, etc. Thus, a hard insistence on using one system or the other gets one nowhere, and it is necessary for everyone who works with electricity and magnetism to understand *both* systems and to have an efficient and reliable method of going back and forth between them. Conversion tables that achieve this end can be found in almost all textbooks.¹³ We too give such tables (see tables 1.1 and 1.2, pages 16 and 17). However, we also show how to derive these conversion factors. For now, we limit ourselves to the basic quantities **E**, **B**, charge, etc. Relationships for the macroscopic fields **D**, **H**, etc., and related quantities are discussed in chapter 13.

The scheme given here requires knowing (i) that the symbols for all mechanical quantities—mass, length, time, force, energy, power, etc.—are the same in the two systems, and (ii) formulas for three mechanical quantities in both systems. Other choices for this set of three are possible, but the one that we find most easy to remember is tabulated below.

Quantity	Formula (Gaussian)	Formula (SI)	
Coulomb force	$\frac{q^2}{r^2}$	$\frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$	(4.1)
Energy density	$\frac{1}{8\pi}(\mathbf{E}^2 + \mathbf{B}^2)$	$\frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2 + \mu_0^{-1} \mathbf{B}^2)$	
Lorentz force	$q \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} \right)$	$q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$	

The first formula is for the Coulomb force between two equal charges q separated by a distance r . Since the symbols for force and distance are the same, it follows that

$$q_{\text{SI}} = \sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0} q_{\text{Gau}}, \quad (4.2)$$

¹² Brown (1966). By the Giorgi system, Brown means SI. He himself uses a mixed system he calls Gaussian mks, which allows for conversion between SI and Gaussian at the expense of introducing a multiplicative factor in Coulomb's law whose value is different depending on the unit system, and replacement rules for the current and emf.

¹³ See, e.g., Jackson (1999), appendix, or Pugh and Pugh (1970), chap. 1.

where the suffix “Gau” is short for Gaussian. The same conversion applies to charge density ρ , current I , and current density \mathbf{j} . (Recall that current is the amount of charge flowing through a surface per unit time.)

The second formula is for the energy density in the electromagnetic field. Since we can vary \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} independently, this is a “twofer”—it gives us two conversions for the price of one. Since energy and volume are the same in the two systems, we see that

$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{SI}} = \frac{\mathbf{E}_{\text{Gau}}}{\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0}}, \quad (4.3)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{SI}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}} \mathbf{B}_{\text{Gau}}. \quad (4.4)$$

The Lorentz force formula is the third one. It too is a “twofer.” Consider a situation in which there is only an electric field. Since the symbol for force is unchanged in going from one system to the other, so must be the product qE :

$$(q\mathbf{E})_{\text{SI}} = (q\mathbf{E})_{\text{Gau}}. \quad (4.5)$$

But, this is exactly what we get from eqs. (4.2) and (4.3), so we already knew this. Something new is learned when we apply the same reasoning to the magnetic field term. We get

$$(q\mathbf{B})_{\text{SI}} = \frac{1}{c}(q\mathbf{B})_{\text{Gau}}. \quad (4.6)$$

Changing q and B to the Gaussian system using eqs. (4.2) and (4.4), we get

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_0\mu_0} = \frac{1}{c}. \quad (4.7)$$

These relationships are enough to convert any formula in the SI system to the Gaussian, or vice versa. Take, for example, the magnetic field of an infinite current-carrying wire. In the Gaussian system this is given by the formula

$$B = \frac{2I}{cr_{\perp}}, \quad (4.8)$$

where r_{\perp} is the distance from the wire to the point where the field is desired. To get the SI formula, we replace B by $(4\pi/\mu_0)^{1/2}B$ and I by $(4\pi\epsilon_0)^{-1/2}I$. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \frac{2I}{cr_{\perp}} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_{\perp}}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

where we have used eq. (4.7) to eliminate c .

As another example, let us take the formula for the power radiated by an electric dipole oscillator. In the SI system, this is

$$P = \frac{c^2 Z_0 k^4}{12\pi} |\mathbf{d}|^2; \quad Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}. \quad (4.10)$$

Here k is the wave number of the radiation, and \mathbf{d} is the dipole moment. Since the dipole moment for a charge distribution is the volume integral of $\mathbf{r}\rho(\mathbf{r})$, its conversion is the same as that for charge. The quantities P and k are evidently unchanged, so the Gaussian formula is

$$P = c^2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{k^4}{12\pi} |\mathbf{d}|^2 = \frac{ck^4}{3} |\mathbf{d}|^2. \quad (4.11)$$

One check that this is correct is that it is free of ϵ_0 and μ_0 .

As the third example, let us change the Ampere-Maxwell law from its SI to the Gaussian form. In the SI system, the law reads

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}. \quad (4.12)$$

Using eqs. (4.2)–(4.4), we see that the Gaussian system form is

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \frac{\mathbf{j}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} + \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}{\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}, \quad (4.13)$$

or, dividing by $\sqrt{\mu_0/4\pi}$ and using eq. (4.7),

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}, \quad (4.14)$$

as given in the table on page 3. The reader should carry out the same exercise for the remaining Maxwell equations.

The rules for converting capacitance, inductance, and conductance, and related quantities such as resistance and impedance will be found later when these quantities are defined.

Finally, let us see how to carry out ordinary or “engineering” dimensional analysis. We will denote the dimensions of a quantity by putting square brackets around it: $[\mathbf{E}]$ will denote the dimensions of \mathbf{E} , and so on.

In the Gaussian system, all quantities have dimensions that can be expressed in terms of M , L , and T , the dimensions of mass, length, and time. However, these quantities often have to be raised to fractional exponents. Let us see how this happens, starting with charge. From the Coulomb force formula, we have $[q] = [FL^2]^{1/2}$, and since $[F] = MLT^{-2}$, we have

$$[q] = M^{1/2} L^{3/2} T^{-1}. \quad (4.15)$$

The dimensions of \mathbf{E} now follow from a formula such as $E = q/r^2$ for the electric field magnitude due to a point charge. We get

$$[\mathbf{E}] = M^{1/2} L^{-1/2} T^{-1}. \quad (4.16)$$

As a check, we examine the dimensions of the product qE :

$$[qE] = MLT^{-2}, \quad (4.17)$$

which are the same as those of force, as they should be. Similarly, E^2 has dimensions of $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$, which are the same as those of energy density [Energy (ML^2T^{-2})/Volume (L^3)].

In the Gaussian system, the dimensions of \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{E} are the same. This can be seen either from the expression for the energy density, or the Lorentz force law. Thus,

$$[\mathbf{B}] = M^{1/2}L^{-1/2}T^{-1}. \quad (4.18)$$

Exercise 4.1 Obtain the dimensions of I , ρ , and \mathbf{d} in the Gaussian system, and verify the dimensional correctness of all formulas given in this chapter in the Gaussian system.

In the SI system, fractional exponents are avoided by including current (I) as a fourth basic unit. The dimensions of all electromagnetic quantities, including the constants ϵ_0 and μ_0 , are given in terms of M , L , T , and I .

As the starting point, we again consider the dimensions of charge. This is now very simple. By the definition of current, we have

$$[q] = TI. \quad (4.19)$$

The Lorentz force formula now gives us $[\mathbf{E}]$ and $[\mathbf{B}]$:

$$[\mathbf{E}] = MLT^{-3}I^{-1}, \quad (4.20)$$

$$[\mathbf{B}] = MT^{-2}I^{-1}. \quad (4.21)$$

Note that \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} do not have the same dimensions in SI; rather \mathbf{E} has dimensions of velocity times \mathbf{B} , as already stated.

The dimensions of ϵ_0 and μ_0 can now be obtained from the formula for energy density:

$$[\epsilon_0] = M^{-1}L^{-3}T^4I^2, \quad (4.22)$$

$$[\mu_0] = MLT^{-2}I^{-2}. \quad (4.23)$$

Exercise 4.2 Verify the dimensional correctness of all formulas given in this chapter in the SI system.

Exercise 4.3 A famous text in quantum mechanics states that “in atomic units,” the probability per unit time of ionization of a hydrogen atom in its ground state in an external electric field \mathcal{E} (also in atomic units) is given by

$$w = \frac{4}{\mathcal{E}} e^{-(2/3\mathcal{E})}. \quad (4.24)$$

Atomic units are such that \hbar , m (electron mass), and a_0 (Bohr radius) all have the value 1. Rewrite the above formula in the Gaussian and SI systems, and find the value of the ionization rate for a field of 10^{10} V/m.

Answer: 10^4 sec^{-1} .

We conclude with a brief history of the two systems of units. Knowing this helps in keeping an open mind about the benefits of one versus the other. In the early 1800s, with the cgs system for mechanical quantities (force, energy, mass, etc.), Coulomb's law provided the natural unit of charge. Likewise, the law for the force between two magnetic poles gave the unit of magnetic pole strength.¹⁴ With Oersted's discovery that currents also produce magnetic fields, and the precise formulation of this discovery via the Biot-Savart law, current could be defined in terms of the magnetic pole strength. All other quantities, such as capacitance, resistance, magnetic flux, etc., could also be connected to the pole strength. This led to the so-called electromagnetic or cgs-emu units. However, current is also the rate of charge flow, so the magnetic field and all other electromagnetic quantities could be related to the unit of charge. This led to the electrostatic or cgs-esu units. It was then noticed by many workers that the ratio of the numerical value of any quantity in cgs-emu units to that in cgs-esu units was very close to 3×10^{10} , or its reciprocal, or the square of one of these numbers,¹⁵ and that this number coincided with the speed of light in cgs units. Gauss saw that by putting a quantity with dimensions of velocity in the denominator of the Biot-Savart law, the cgs-emu and cgs-esu systems could be replaced by a single system; this is how the Gaussian system came to be. Further, this appearance of the speed of light was a key factor behind Maxwell's proposal of the displacement current in 1865, and the idea that light was an electromagnetic wave. All this while, many workers had adopted a "practical" system of units based on the same idea as the cgs-emu, but with units of length and mass equal to 10^9 cm and 10^{-11} g, respectively. In 1901, Giorgi adjusted the constants μ_0 and ϵ_0 to make the practical units compatible with the mks system; this is essentially the SI system in use today. It may surprise some readers that the joule and the newton were not created until the 1930s!

¹⁴ Since magnetic monopoles do not exist, this sentence requires some explanation. The only sources of magnetism known in the eighteenth century were permanent magnets. It was well known that the poles of a magnet could not be separated and that breaking a bar magnet produced new poles at the broken ends. By careful torsion balance experiments with long magnetic needles, however, Coulomb was able to establish in 1785 that they behaved as if there were a force between the poles at the ends of the needles that varied as the inverse square of the separation and the product of the pole strengths.

¹⁵ For example, the ratio for charge was measured by Weber and Kohlrausch to be 3.107×10^{10} in 1856; that for resistance was found to be $(2.842 \times 10^{10})^2$ by Maxwell in 1868, and $(2.808 \times 10^{10})^2$ by W. Thomson in 1869.

Index

- Aberration, 568–569
- Absolute past and future, 202, 525
- Absorption coefficient of light
 - in dense gas/liquid, 519
 - in dilute gas, 513
- AC conductivity. *See* Conductivity: ac
- Accelerated observers, 548–552
 - and local coordinate assignment, 549–551
 - and parallel transport, 551
 - global coordinates impossible for, 549, 552
- Action
 - ambiguity in meaning of, 165
 - for free electromagnetic field, 278
 - for interacting fields and charges, 279, 561
- Action at a distance, 1, 139, 205
- Action integral
 - and adiabatic invariants, 262
 - for charge in magnetic field, 262, 276
 - for spin precession, 268, 271
- Action principle, 165
 - for electromagnetism, 273
- Addition theorem
 - for Bessel functions, 624
 - for spherical harmonics, 615
- Adiabatic following, 270–271
- Adiabatic invariant(s)
 - and action integrals, 262
 - for charges in nonuniform magnetic fields, 261–264, 276
 - for moments in magnetic fields, 271
- Addition of velocities, 528, 531
- Aharonov-Bohm effect, 107–108, 198
- Airy function(s), 591, 631, 633–636
 - asymptotic behavior of, 636
 - derivative of, 635
 - differential equation for, 633
 - expressed as Bessel function(s), 635
 - integral representation for, 633
 - value at zero, 635
- Ampere (unit of current), 7, 105
- Ampere’s law, 93–101
 - in macroscopic media, 370
 - integral form of, 95
- Ampere-Maxwell law, 3, 125–128
 - and charge conservation, 127
 - in macroscopic media, 295
- Amperean currents, 88
 - equivalent to magnetization currents, 294
- Angular averaging of tensors, 231
- Angular momentum
 - and spin of photon, 174–176
 - in electromagnetic field, 144–148, 152, 174
 - in special relativity, 565–567
 - of light, 176–240; and gauge transformation, 175
 - operator(s), 29, 37, 608
 - radiation of, 213, 239–240
- Angular momentum conservation, 566
 - in electromagnetism, 144–148; and Pugh and Pugh experiment, 145–146
- Angular power distribution
 - for dipole radiation, 228, 231, 237
 - for higher multipoles, 231–232
 - from relativistic charge, 584–587
 - of center-fed linear antenna, 235, 236

- Anisotropy in ferromagnets, 383
 coefficients of, 385
- Anomalous dispersion, 439
- Antenna(s), 233–237
 center-fed linear, 233–236, 449; power pattern of, 235, 236
 hoop, 236–237
 phased array, 237
 radiation resistance of, 235
 short dipole, 235
- Anti-Helmholtz coils, 100, 113
- Antiferroelectrics, 369
- Antiferromagnetism, 381
- Apparent time, position, etc. *See* Moving charge:
 apparent coordinates, velocity, etc.
- Atom(s), classical model for. *See* Classical atom
- Autocorrelation function, 188, 637
 Fourier transform of, 638
 of current density, 225
 of dielectric constant, 519
- Average rest frame for undulators and wigglers, 598, 600
- Axial vector, 5, 133
 vs. second-rank tensor, 133
- B-H interchangeability and confusion, 370**
- BAC CAB rule, weakness of, 21
- Back emf, 425
- Bargmann-Michel-Telegdi equation, 580
- Barkhausen noise, 396
- Batteries, 414–417
 as two half-cells, 416
 Daniell cell, 415
 emf of, 416
 internal resistance of, 416
 voltaic pile, 404
- Berry's phase, 198
- Bessel function(s), 322–326, 617–624
 J_0 , 39, 185, 618, 620, 622
 J_1 , 237, 620
 K_0 , 70, 624; as two-dimensional Green function, 624
 addition theorem for, 624
 and two-dimensional Fourier transforms, 621
 asymptotic behavior of, 618, 620
 behavior at 0 and ∞ , 322, 618
 behavior under parity, 618
 completeness and orthonormality, 621
 differential equation for, 619
 expansion of inverse separation in, 326
 generating function for, 617
 graph of, 618
 integral representation for, 618
 modified, 322, 622, 623
 of second kind, 322, 620
 recursion relations for, 619, 623
 related to Airy function, 635
- Bessel moments of radiating sources, 228, 235
- Bessel's equation, 322, 619
- Betatron, 255–257
 condition for operation, 256
 radiative loss in, 257, 584
- Biot-Savart law, 89–93
- Birefringent materials, 195
- Blackbody radiation, 156, 571
- Blueness of sky, 513
- Bohr magneton, 265, 379
- Boosts, 526
 nonparallel, addition of, 531
 parallel, addition of, 528
- Boundary conditions
 at dielectric interface, 347
 at interface; for **B** and **H**, 295; for **D** and **E**, 291
 at surface of conductor, 304, 305
- Dirichlet, 307
 for radiation, 203
 in quasistatic limit, 445
 mixed Dirichlet and Neumann, 307
 Neumann, 307
 role of, 4
- Brewster's angle, 480
- Brightness and brilliance of x-ray sources, 603
- Brillouin scattering, 520–522
- Canonical momentum, 275
 relativistic, 276
 significance of, 275
See also Momentum: canonical vs. kinetic
- Capacitance, 309–312
 as Dirichlet problem, 311
 distributed, in circuits, 409
 matrix, 309; symmetry of, 310, 311
 of coaxial cable, 310
 of spheroidal conductor, 318
 of square waveguide capacitor, 331–334, 339
 of two parallel cylinders, 316–318
 variational method for, 330
- Cauchy principal value. *See* Principal value integral
- Causality, in solutions of wave equation, 203
- Caustics, 164, 627–632
 in a tea cup, 629–630
 rainbow, 627–629
- Cavities in conductors, 304
 enclosing other conductors, 312
- Cells. *See* Batteries
- Center of inertia, 566
- Center of mass. *See* Center of inertia
- Center of momentum, 566

- Center-fed antenna. *See* Antenna: center-fed linear
- Chaplin, Charlie, 5
- Charge
- of electron, 56
 - motion of, in external fields. *See* Motion of charges
 - units of, 56
- Charge conservation, 6
- and Ampere-Maxwell law, 127
 - and continuity equation, 98, 554
 - and gauge invariance, 6, 283–284
 - in four-space form, 555
 - locality of, 6, 98
- Charge density
- due to polarization. *See* Polarization charge density
 - free. *See* Free charge density
 - macroscopic. *See* Macroscopic charge density
 - profile near conductor surface, 304, 340
- Charge in circular orbit, radiation from, 216, 242–244
- See also* Classical atom; Cyclotron motion; Synchrotron
- Charge quantization and Dirac monopole, 148
- Charged spinning shell, 103, 111
- Chemical potential, vs. Fermi energy, 340
- of electrons in metals, 340
- Circulation of vector field, 31
- Classical atom
- as set of oscillators, 439, 509
 - radiation from, 242–244
- Classical electron radius, 73, 150
- Clausius-Mossotti formula, 367–368
- Coaxial cable
- capacitance of, 310
 - inductance of, 124
- Coefficients of electrostatic induction. *See* Capacitance: matrix
- Coercivity, 396
- Coherence length of light, 189
- transverse, 189
- Coherence time of light, 189
- Coherent light. *See* Light: coherence of
- Collision time, 428
- Color of sky, 513
- Completely unpolarized light. *See* Light: unpolarized
- Complex dielectric constant/function. *See* Dielectric constant: frequency-dependent
- Complex refractive index, 471
- and attenuation coefficient, 471
 - for conductors, 491
- Complex vector, 157, 193
- Complex wave vector, 471
- Compton effect, 507
- Compton wavelength, 507
- of electron, 73
- Conductivity, 298, 405
- ac or frequency-dependent, 298, 427–428; general properties of, 431–434; sum rule on, 434
 - dc, 298
 - positivity of, 405, 432
 - See also* Dielectric constant; Propensity
- Conductor surfaces
- as equipotentials, 305
 - boundary conditions at, 304, 305
 - charge density profile near, 304, 340
- Conductors, good vs. poor criterion, 488
- Conductors in quasistatic fields
- electric, 455–459
 - magnetic, 445–455; cylinder, 450–452; flat interface, 446–450; sphere, 452–455
- Conservation of charge. *See* Charge conservation
- Constitutive relations, 297–299, 344
- constraints on, 299
 - for current flow (Drude model), 428
 - for ferromagnets, 382
 - for superconductors, 399
 - in magnetism, written as if \mathbf{H} fundamental, 370
 - nonlinearity of, 299
- Contact potential, 303, 342
- Continuity equation, 6, 98, 127
- for free charge density, 293
 - in four-vector form, 554
 - in frequency domain, 219
- Convection current, 293
- Convolution theorem, 42
- Cosmic microwave background, 571
- Coulomb gauge, 106, 130, 153, 175
- and electromagnetic waves, 172–174
 - and interacting field-particle system, 279
 - and radiation, 222
 - causality in, 130
- Coulomb's law, 7, 55–57
- differential form of, 63
 - inverse square nature of, 55, 312–313
- Cowling's theorem, 469
- Critical field in superconductors, 401
- Cross product, 44
- and axial vectors, 134
 - benefits of defining, 134
- Cross section, 505
- for scattering by bound electrons, 508, 510
 - for scattering by small particles, 511
 - for X-ray scattering, 510
 - related to absorption coefficient, 513
 - Thomson, 506–507
- Cross-polarization of laser beam, 167–168
- Curie temperature, 380

662 | Index

- Curl
in cylindrical coordinates, 54
in spherical polar coordinates, 54
of vector field, 26
- Curl-free fields, as gradients, 34
- Current
convection. *See* Convection current
free. *See* Free current
magnetization. *See* Magnetization current
mobile. *See* Free current
polarization. *See* Polarization current
- Current carrying wire in magnetic field, 85
- Current density, 97
macroscopic. *See* Macroscopic current density
transverse part, 221; and radiation, 222, 282
- Current distribution in conductors, 407–412
- Current loop(s)
equivalent to dipole sheet, 89, 94–96, 294, 652
forces between, 92
in magnetic field; energy of, 120; force and torque on, 85–88
infinitesimal, equivalent to magnetic dipole, 88
magnetic field of, 90
magnetic moment of, 86, 112
right hand rule for, 86
self inductance of, 122–124
- Current sheet, magnetic field of, 91
- Current-current autocorrelation, 225
- Currents, Amperian. *See* Amperian currents
- Curvature
of cyclotron orbit, 252, 258
of magnetic field lines, 257–258
of wavefronts, 163
- Curvature drift. *See* Drift velocity: in nonuniform magnetic fields
- Curvilinear coordinates, 51–54
scale factors in, 51
- Cyclotron frequency, 248
relativistic, 249
- Cyclotron motion, 248–250
stability of, 249–250
- Cylindrical coordinates, 52
vector operations in, 54
- D'Alembertian, 282, 544
- Debye (unit of electric dipole moment), 362
- Degree of linear and circular polarization, 171
Lorentz invariance of, 171
- Degree of polarization, 170, 171
- Degrees of freedom in electromagnetic field, 280
in various gauges, 280
- Delta function(s), 39–44
as generalized function, 40–41
change of variable in, 43
derivative(s) of, 41, 44
Fourier transform of, 41
integral representation, 41
of vector argument, 43
- Demagnetization, 397–399
and magnetostatic energy, 397
of sphere, 398
vs. depolarization, 397
- Depolarization, 350–354
tensor, for ellipsoid, 353
See also Demagnetization
- Depolarization coefficient, 351
- Depolarization field
for ellipsoid, 353
for rod and slab, 352
for sphere, 351
- Diamagnetism, 370, 375–377
and Landau susceptibility, 377
and Larmor susceptibility, 376
atomic (Larmor), 375–377
in superconductors, perfect, 400
of conduction electrons (Landau), 377
- Dielectric body, total free energy of, 360–361
- Dielectric breakdown, 298
- Dielectric constant, 298, 344–346
frequency dependent, 298, 429; ambiguous usage of, 430; analytic properties of, 484; and complex refractive index, 471; at high frequencies, 440;
See also Conductivity; Propensity
models of, 361–368
of dense systems, 364–368
of nonpolar gases, 361–362
of nonpolar liquids, 367
of polar gases, 362–364
of semiconductors, 346
tensor-valued, in anisotropic media, 299, 345
thermodynamic fluctuations in, 516–520
- Dielectric function. *See* Dielectric constant: frequency-dependent
- Dielectric(s)
forces on, 357, 361
in external electric field; ellipsoid, 352; rod and slab, 352; sphere, 349–351
in inhomogeneous fields, 361
- Diffraction
Fraunhofer, 186–187; from thin slit, 186–187
Fresnel, 182–186; from circular disk, 184–186;
from straight edge, 182–184
from circular aperture, 166
from knife edge, vector theory, 181
fundamental reason for, 178
Kirchhoff theory, 179–181; vs. vector diffraction theory, 181
vs. interference, 181

- Diffusion of quasistatic fields, 444–445
- Dimensional analysis, 13
- Dipole approximation
 - for center-fed linear antenna, 235
 - for general radiating source, 227–229
 - for undulator radiation, 601
- Dipole moment
 - density, magnetic. *See* Magnetization
 - density, electric. *See* Polarization (electric)
 - electric. *See* Electric dipole moment
 - magnetic. *See* Magnetic moment
- Dipole radiation
 - electric, 227–229; angular power distribution in, 228
 - magnetic, 230, 237, 239
- Dipole sheet. *See* Magnetic dipole sheet
- Dipole sum rule. *See* f -sum rule
- Dipole-dipole interaction, 81
 - of magnetic dipoles, 83
- Dirac delta function. *See* Delta function(s)
- Dirac monopole, 146–148
 - and charge quantization, 148
- Dirichlet boundary condition, 307
- Dirichlet problem, 307
 - variational formulation of, 329
- Dispersion. *See* Frequency-dependent response functions
- Dispersion relation
 - for EM waves in conductors, 490
 - for plasma oscillations, 490
 - for surface plasmons, 495
 - for waves in waveguides, 499
 - of EM waves in insulators, 471
- Displacement current, 127
- Displacement, electric, 291–293
 - interfacial boundary condition for, 291
 - SI-Gaussian conversion, 292
 - sources of, 292
 - units for, 293
- Distributions. *See* Generalized functions
- Divergence
 - in cylindrical coordinates, 54
 - in spherical polar coordinates, 54
 - of vector field, 26
- Divergence-free fields, as curls, 35
- Domains and domain walls, 379, 385, 391–394
 - 180° (Landau-Lifshitz), 392–393
 - 90°, 394
 - of closure, 388
 - width of, 393
- Donor states in semiconductors, 346
- Doppler shift, 209, 567–569
- Dot product. *See* Scalar product of vectors
- Double layer of charge
 - at metal–metal interface, 343
 - at metal–vacuum interface, 340
- Drift velocity
 - in crossed \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields, 251
 - in nonuniform magnetic fields, 260
- Drude-Lorentz model, 428, 437–441, 490
 - EM wave velocities in, 473–475
- Dual tensor, 542
- Dummy indices. *See* Implicit summation convention
- Dynamo, 467–469
 - and earth’s magnetic field, 468
- $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$ drift, 252
- E1, E2, M1, . . . radiation, 231
- Earnshaw’s theorem, 78, 308
- Earth’s magnetic field. *See* Geomagnetic field
- Easy, medium, and hard axes. *See* Anisotropy in ferromagnets
- Eddy currents, 445
 - and magnetic levitation, 459–465
 - and screening of magnetic field, 450, 454
- Effective permeability of ferromagnets, 396, 398
- Eikonal approximation, 161. *See also* geometrical optics
- Eikonal equation, 161–162
 - for refractive medium, 163
- Einstein summation convention. *See* Implicit summation convention
- Einsteinian relativity. *See* Modern relativity
- Electric dipole, in external field, 80–81
- Electric dipole moment, 13, 74
 - density of. *See* Polarization (electric)
 - time dependent, 228
- Electric displacement. *See* Displacement, electric
- Electric field, 1, 56
 - energy in. *See* Energy in electric field
 - in wedge-shaped regions, 327
 - near edges and corners, 327, 334
 - near metal surface, 339–343
 - of dipole, 74
 - SI-Gaussian conversion, 292
- Electric propensity. *See* Propensity
- Electric susceptibility, 345
 - and dielectric constant, 345
 - SI-Gaussian conversion, 345
- Electromagnetic field
 - derived from potentials, 129
 - Lorentz invariants of, 558
 - Lorentz transformation of, 148–149, 557
 - macroscopic. *See* Macroscopic fields
 - of accelerated charge, 210–213
 - of laser beam, 165–168
 - of uniformly moving charge, 205

- Electromagnetic field (*continued*)
 quantum fluctuations in, 288
 reality of, 1
 stress-energy tensor of, 563
- Electromagnetic field energy, 137–140, 173
 in material media, 300–301, 435–437
 unique formula for, 139
- Electromagnetic field momentum, 140–142, 150, 174
 and Poynting vector, 140
 equal to energy flux, 140
- Electromagnetic field tensor, 556–559
- Electromagnetic laws
 continuous symmetries of, 132
 discrete symmetries of, 132–136
 relativistic invariance of, 132
- Electromagnetic mass, 150, 241
- Electromagnetic potentials, 128–131
 and gauge choice. *See* Gauge invariance; Gauge transformation
 Lienard-Wiechert solutions, 210; in frequency domain, 218, 220
 wave equation for, 129
- Electromagnetic waves, 8
 angular momentum of, 156
 energy density and flux of, 155, 162, 173
 identical to light, 152
 in conductors, 490–492
 in geometrical optics approximation, 160–165
 in waveguides, 496–502
 intensity of, 155
 Maxwell stress tensor for, 156
 momentum density of, 155, 174
 oscillator representation of, 171–174, 276;
 conjugate variables in, 279
 plane, 154–160; monochromatic, 156–160
 polarization of. *See* Polarization (of light)
 reflection and refraction of, 475–486
 transversality of, 155, 160, 178
 See also Light
- Electromagnetic waves in matter
 and heat dissipated, 475
 attenuation coefficient of, 471
 dispersion relation of, 471
 in conductors, 490–492
 longitudinal (plasmons), 488
 propagation velocities of, many, 472–475; energy transport velocity, 472; group velocity, 472; in Lorentz model, 473–475; phase velocity, 472; signal velocity, 475
- Electromotive force. *See* emf
- Electron spin resonance. *See* Magnetic resonance
- Electrostatic energy, 58–63
 in ionic crystals, 61
 in nuclei 62
 of conductor in external field, 319
 of system of conductors; capacitance, 308–312
- Electrostatic fields, equilibrium in, 308
- Electrostatic potential, 57–58
 near metal surface, 339–343
 of dipole, 74
 of polarized body, 290
 of quadrupole, 75
- Electrostatic screening, modified in quasistatic limit, 457
- Electrostatics
 mathematical problem of, 303–308; two types of, 305, 311–312
 uniqueness theorem of, 65–68, 93, 131, 306–308
- Electrostriction, 359
- Ellipsometry, 159, 485–486
- emf
 back, 425
 definition of, 413
 induced, 115–116
 sources of, 404; ac generator, 424; batteries, 414–417; thermopile, 413; van de Graaff, 412
- Energy
 conservation of. *See* Energy conservation
 electrostatic. *See* Electrostatic energy
 in electric field, 71–73
 in EM field. *See* Electromagnetic field energy
 in EM waves, 155, 162, 173
 in magnetic field, 117–121
 of relativistic particle, 156
 of system of currents, 120, 121
- Energy conservation
 in electromagnetism, 137–140
 in material media, 300–301, 435–437; and heat dissipated, 437
 in special relativity, 564
 locality of, 137, 139
- Energy density
 of dielectrics, 359
 of EM field. *See* Electromagnetic field energy
- Energy flux
 equal to momentum density, 140. *See* Poynting vector
- Energy-momentum conservation in special relativity, 564–565
- Energy-momentum relation in relativity, 155, 246
- Epsilon symbol, 23
 as tensor, 50
 in four-space, 541
 product contraction identity, 24, 542
- Equation of continuity. *See* Continuity equation
- Equipotential surfaces, 305
 of finite charged straight wire, 318
- Evanescence waves, 482, 493

- Event(s), in space–time, 525
 - interval between, 526
- Exchange field, 380
- Exchange interaction, 379–381
 - expressed as exchange field, 380
- Expansion of inverse separation, 76, 612–614
 - in cylindrical basis functions, 326, 621
- Extinction coefficient. *See* Absorption coefficient of light
- f -sum rule, 434, 439, 441, 510
- Far zone, 215, 219–223
- Faraday’s flux rule, 115
- Faraday’s law, 3, 115
- Fermat’s principle, 164
- Fermi-Walker transport, 551
 - and Thomas precession, 577
- Ferrimagnetism, 381
- Ferroelectrics, 369
- Ferromagnet(s)(ism), 378–397
 - cubic, 384
 - Curie temperature of, 380
 - dipolar, 380
 - domains in, 379, 385, 388, 391–394
 - free energy of, 382–391; anisotropy part, 382–385; exchange part, 382–383; gradient part, 382, 385; magnetostatic part, 382, 385–391
 - hysteresis in, 394–397; irreversibility and energy loss in, 396
 - magnetization curve of, 395
 - origin of; exchange interaction, 380
 - soft vs. hard, 396
 - spontaneous magnetization of, 379
 - uniaxial, 384
- Ferromagnetic domains. *See* Domains and domain walls; Ferromagnets: domains in
- Field
 - concept of, 1
 - displacement. *See* Displacement, electric
 - electric. *See* Electric field
 - magnetic. *See* Magnetic field
 - magnetization. *See* Magnetization
 - magnetizing. *See* Magnetizing field
 - polarization. *See* Polarization (electric)
- Field lines, magnetic, curvature of, 257–258
- Flux of vector field, 31
- Flux quantization in superconductors, 108
- Flux quantum, 108
 - superconducting, 108
- Force
 - between current loops, 92
 - lines of. *See* Lines of force
 - Lorentz. *See* Lorentz force
- Four-acceleration, 538
- Four-current, 553–554
- Four-divergence, 544
- Four-gradient, 543
 - as directional derivative, 544
- Four-momentum, 538
- Four-potential, A_μ , 556
- Four-space. *See* Space–time
- Four-tensor(s), 540–543
- Four-vectors, 532–537
 - covariant and contravariant, 533
 - scalar product of, 536
 - space-, time-, and light-like, 536
- Four-velocity, 537
- Fourier transform(s), 37–45
 - as spatial averaging method, 287–288
 - of $1/r$, 43
 - of autocorrelation function, 638
 - of cylindrically symmetric functions, 39
 - of delta function, 41
 - of derivatives, 39
 - of spherically symmetric functions, 38
 - two-dimensional, and Bessel functions, 621
 - two-dimensional, for K_0 , 70, 623–624
- Fraunhofer diffraction, 186–187
- Free charge density, 289
 - as source of displacement field, 292, 344
 - continuity equation for, 293
- Free current, 293
 - as source of magnetizing field, 295, 370
 - continuity equation for, 293
- Free energy of dielectrics, 354–361
- Free energy of ferromagnets, 382–391
 - anisotropy part, 382–385
 - exchange part, 382–383
 - gradient part, 382, 385
 - magnetostatic part, 382, 385–391
- Free energy of para- and diamagnets, 371–375
- Free energy of superconductors, 400
- Frequency-dependent response functions
 - conductivity, 427–428
 - dielectric constant, 429, 438
 - propensity, 430, 440
 - thermodynamic constraints on, 437
- Fresnel diffraction, 182–186
- Fresnel integrals, 183
- g -factor, 267
 - of atoms and ions, 267
 - of electron, 265
 - of neutron, 267
 - of proton, 267
- Galilean invariance, failure of, 5, 148
- Galilean relativity, 2, 132
- Gauge invariance, 105–108

- Gauge invariance (*continued*)
and charge conservation, 283–284
and independent degrees of freedom in electromagnetic field, 280
of kinetic momentum, 275
of transverse part of \mathbf{A} , 131, 280
of transverse part of \mathbf{A} , 175
- Gauge transformation, 129–130
and angular momentum of light, 175
- Gauss (unit of magnetic field), 105, 296
- Gauss's law, 3, 64
in macroscopic media, 291, 344
- Gauss's theorem, 32–37
as integration by parts, 72
in space–time, 548
symbolic rule for, 34
- Generalized functions, 41
- Generating function
for Bessel functions, 617
for Legendre polynomials, 614
for spherical harmonics, 611
- Geomagnetic field, 468
charges in, 260–261, 264, 643–650
- Geometric integrators, 273
- Geometrical optics, 160–165
and Hamiltonian mechanics, 164
and laser beam fields, 165
and plane EM waves, 160
breakdown of, 164
intensity variation in, 163
validity conditions for, 161
- Gradient
Fourier transform of, 39
in cylindrical coordinates, 54
in spherical polar coordinates, 54
of scalar field, 25
- Gradient drift. *See* Drift velocity: in nonuniform magnetic fields
- Green's function(s)
for diffraction from aperture, 180
for Dirichlet and Neumann problems, 308
for Laplace's equation; and K_0 , 624
for wave equation, 200–204, 218
retarded and advanced, 203
- Green's identities, 33
- Green's reciprocity theorem, 311
- Group velocity, 472
- Guiding center drift
in crossed \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields, 252
in nonuniform magnetic fields, 257–261, 645
- Gyromagnetic ratio
classical, 265
nonclassical, and spin, 265
See also g -factor
- Hall coefficient, 429
- Hall effect, 254
- Hamiltonian
for free electromagnetic field, 174, 279
for interacting fields and charges, 282; including spin, 283
for Lorentz force law, 275
- Hanbury-Brown and Twiss effect. *See* Intensity interference
- Hard magnets. *See* Ferromagnets: soft vs. hard
- Headlight effect, 532, 568. *See also* Aberration
- Heaviside-Feynman formulas, 212
- Helicity, 175. *See also* Spin of photon
- Helicons, 492
- Helmholtz coils, 99
- Helmholtz decomposition. *See*
Transverse-longitudinal decomposition
- Helmholtz equation, 498
Green's function for, 160
- Helmholtz theorem. *See* Transverse-longitudinal decomposition
- Henry (unit of inductance), 122
- Hertzian dipole antenna. *See* Antenna: short dipole
- High-permeability materials, 299
- Hoop antenna. *See* Antenna, hoop
- Hund's rules, 381
- Huygens's principle, 163, 179–181
- Hyperbolic motion, 247, 540, 559
- Hyperfine splitting in Hydrogen, 109
- Hysteresis. *See* Ferromagnets: hysteresis in
- Ibn Sahl's law, 479
- Image charge. *See* Images, method of
- Image force, 314, 316
- Images, method of, 313–320
for conducting cylinder, 316
for dielectrics, 347–349
for Maxwell's monopole, 459–462, 651–653
for plane conductor, 313–314
for spherical conductor, 314–316, 318
for superconducting levitation, 402
for two parallel conducting cylinders, 316
- Impedance
attributed to surface, 449
of lumped circuit, 418
of vacuum (SI), 223
- Impedance matching, 423
- Implicit summation convention, 22–25, 47
pitfalls in, 22
- Incoherent light. *See* Light: incoherent
- Index gymnastics, 533–537
- Index notation. *See* Implicit summation convention
- Inductance, 121–125
mutual. *See* Mutual inductance

- self. *See* Self-inductance
- Induction, 114–117
 - magnetic. *See* Magnetic induction
- Induction field, 213
- Inhomogeneous plane waves, 471
- Integral representation
 - for Airy function, 633
 - for Bessel functions, 618
- Intensity interference, 191–195
 - and temporal coherence, 193
 - quantum mechanical view of, 194–195
- Intensity of light, 155
- Interference
 - and polarization of light, 178, 195
 - two-slit, 188
 - vs. diffraction, 181
- Internal inconsistency of classical
 - electromagnetism, 73, 151
- Interval, in special relativity, 526
 - coordinate free definition, 531
 - Lorentz invariance of, 527
 - space-like, time-like, and null, 528
- Irrotational fields. *See* Curl-free fields, as gradients

- K-parameter of undulators and wigglers, 598, 599
- Kinetic momentum, 275
 - relativistic, 276
 - See also* Momentum: canonical vs. kinetic, 275
- Kirchhoff's circuit laws, 420
- Kirchhoff's integral equation, 180
- Kramers-Kronig relations, 299, 433
 - and Drude model, 440
 - and reflectivity data, 484–485
 - as Hilbert transforms, 433
- Kronecker delta symbol, 23
 - as tensor, 50

- Lagrangian
 - for free electromagnetic field, 277
 - for interacting fields and charges, 279–280;
 - gauge-invariant form, 280; including spin, 283;
 - independent degrees of freedom in, 280
 - for Lorentz force law, 274; relativistic, 276
- Landau diamagnetism, 377
- Landau-Placzek ratio, 521, 523
- Laplace's equation, 64
 - in Cartesian coordinates, 328
 - in cylindrical coordinates, 321
 - in plane polar coordinates, 326
 - in spherical polar coordinates, 320
- Laplacian, 27
 - angular part of, 30, 606
 - finite difference approximation for, 335
 - in cylindrical coordinates, 54
 - in spherical polar coordinates, 54
 - of vector field, 28
- Larmor diamagnetism, 375–377
- Larmor formula, 216, 229, 241
 - relativistic generalization of, 582
- Larmor frequency, 266
- Larmor precession, 266–267
 - in time-dependent fields, 268–272; rapidly varying, 271–272; slowly varying, 270–271
- Larmor's theorem, 266, 376
- Laser beam
 - angular momentum in, 176
 - cross-polarization in, 167–168
 - electromagnetic fields in, 165–168
 - waist, width of, 166
 - wave fronts of, 166
- Laser tweezers, 361
- Law of refraction, 479
- Law of sines, 479
- Laws of electromagnetism, manifest covariance of, 559–560
- Legendre functions, 320
- Legendre polynomials
 - as spherical harmonics, 614
 - generating function for, 614
 - orthonormality of, 614
 - recursion relation for, 615
- Length contraction, 529
- Lenz's rule, 115, 372
- Levi-Civita symbol. *See* Epsilon symbol
- Lienard's formula for power radiated, 582
- Lienard-Wiechert potentials, 210
- Light
 - coherence of, 187–191; spatial, 188, 189; temporal, 188
 - incoherent; sources of, 187, 194. *See also* Radiation: stochastic
 - identical to EM waves, 1, 152
 - polarization of. *See* Polarization (of light)
 - reflection and refraction of, 475–486
 - speed of. *See* Speed of light
 - unpolarized, 171
 - See also* Electromagnetic waves
- Light cone(s), 202, 525
- Light pressure, 156, 512
- Light-like separation, 529
- Lightning rods, 327
- Lines of force, 2, 57, 88
- Linewidth of spectral lines and radiation reaction, 244
- Local charge neutrality, 285
- Local field, in dielectrics, 364. *See also* Lorentz field, in dielectrics

- Lorentz field, in dielectrics, 365
- Lorentz force, 138, 245
 - derived from Hamiltonian, 274–275
 - derived from Lagrangian, 273–276
 - law, 3, 4, 84
 - work done by, 118, 139, 246
- Lorentz group, 526
- Lorentz invariance, 5
 - of action for electromagnetism, 560–561
 - of interval, 527
 - of phase space density, 547, 571
 - of phase space volume element, 547
 - of polarization properties, 171, 571–572
 - of power radiated by accelerating charge, 582
- Lorentz invariants of electromagnetic field, 558
- Lorentz model. *See* Drude-Lorentz model
- Lorentz transformation(s), 526
 - boosts, 526
 - of electromagnetic field, 557; at low speed, 148–149
 - of energy density of light, 570
 - proper and improper, 526
- Lorentz-Lorenz confusion, 129
- Lorentzian cavity, 365
 - nonspherical, 366
- Lorenz condition, 129
 - Lorentz invariance of, 130
- Lorenz gauge, 129, 200
 - Lorentz invariance of, 281, 556
- Lumped circuits, 417–421
 - approximations in, 421
 - capacitors, 420
 - inductors, 419
 - resistors, 418
 - transmission line, as, 422
- Lyman series in hydrogen, 58

- Macroscopic charge density, 289–291
 - bound. *See* Polarization charge density
 - free, or mobile. *See* Free charge density
- Macroscopic current density, 293–295
- Macroscopic electric field, interfacial boundary condition for, 291
- Macroscopic fields, 285–289
 - k -space view of, 288
 - length scale for defining, 286
 - smoothing procedure for, 286–289
- Macroscopic magnetic field, interfacial boundary condition for, 295
- Macroscopic Poynting vector, 300
- Madelung constant, 61–62, 71
- Magnetic bottle, 264
- Magnetic dipole
 - equivalent to infinitesimal current loop, 88
 - field of, 84
 - in external field, 83
 - See also* Magnetic moment
- Magnetic dipole moment
 - density of. *See* Magnetization
 - time-dependent, 230
 - See also* Magnetic moment
- Magnetic dipole sheet, 652
 - equivalent to current loop, 89, 94–96, 294
- Magnetic field, 1
 - energy in. *See* Energy: in magnetic field
 - of anti-Helmholtz coils, 100, 113
 - of charged spinning shell, 103, 111
 - of current loop, 90; circular, 92, 101; square, 92, 101
 - of current sheet, 91
 - of dipole, 84
 - of earth. *See* Geomagnetic field
 - of finite solenoid, 100
 - of general current distribution, 101
 - of Helmholtz coils, 99
 - of infinite straight wire, 90, 103
 - of infinitely long solenoid, 97
 - of point dipole, 108–111
 - of toroidal solenoid, 96
 - of uniformly magnetized sphere, 111
 - often replaced by magnetizing field, 370
 - SI-Gaussian conversion, 296
 - sources of, 6, 82–83
- Magnetic flux, 107
 - as line integral of \mathbf{A} , 107
 - SI-Gaussian conversion, 105
- Magnetic induction, 82
 - with extended conductors, 465
- Magnetic levitation, 465
 - lift and drag forces, 464
- Magnetic moment
 - due to spin. *See* Spin magnetic moment
 - of current distribution, 112
 - of current loop, 86, 112
 - of earth, 260, 643
 - precession of, in magnetic field, 266. *See also* Adiabatic following; Larmor precession; Magnetic resonance
 - See also* Magnetic dipole; Magnetic dipole moment
- Magnetic monopoles
 - absence of, 3
 - and Dirac's argument. *See* Dirac monopole
- Magnetic permeability. *See* Permeability
- Magnetic pressure, 143
- Magnetic resonance, 268–270
- Magnetic scalar potential, 90, 94, 111, 461, 651, 652
 - nonanalyticity of, 96, 462
- Magnetic shielding, 398

- Magnetic susceptibility, 371
dispersion of, 441–442
Landau diamagnetic, 377
Larmor diamagnetic, 376
of either sign, 370, 371
paramagnetic, Curie law, 378
Pauli paramagnetic, 378
related to permeability, 371
SI-Gaussian conversion, 371
smallness of, 370, 371, 377
See also Permeability
- Magnetic vector potential. *See* Vector potential
- Magnetite (Fe_3O_4), 381
- Magnetization, 294–297
and surface current density, 294
identical to magnetic dipole moment density, 294
ill-defined in superconductors, 399
nonuniform, and magnetization current, 294
SI-Gaussian conversion, 296
spin contribution to, 295
spontaneous, of ferromagnets, 379
units for, 297
- Magnetization current, 293, 294
due to nonuniform magnetization, 294
- Magnetization curve, 395
- Magnetizing field, 82, 295
interfacial boundary condition for, 295
not fundamental, but traditionally taken to be, 371
often replaced by magnetic field, 370
SI-Gaussian conversion, 296
sources of, 295
terminology explained, 395
units for, 297
- Magneto-resistance, 429
- Magnetostatics, meaning of term, 93
- Manifest covariance, 553
of laws of electromagnetism, 559–560
- Mass–energy equivalence, 5, 150
- Maupertuis’s principle, 165
- Maxwell receding image monopole, 459–462,
651–653
- Maxwell stress tensor, 141–144, 239
and mechanical forces, 142–144
for EM waves, 156
symmetry of, 141, 144
- Maxwell’s equations, 3, 128
as second-order equations for potentials, 284
attribution of, 3
duality symmetry of, 6
for electrostatics, 344
for macroscopic fields, 297
for magnetostatics, 370
Galilean non-invariance of, 5
- Mean value theorem of electrostatics, 78, 308
- Meissner effect, 299, 399
- Metric tensor, 533
- Michelson interferometer, 188
and temporal coherence, 188
stellar, 190
- Minkowski space. *See* Space–time
- Minor hysteresis loop, 395
- Mixed dipole, 146
- Mobile current. *See* Free current
- Modern relativity, 2, 132
- Momentum
canonical vs. kinetic, 275; gauge dependences of,
275
in electromagnetic field, 140–144, 174
in EM waves, 174
of relativistic particle, 156, 246
- Momentum conservation
in electromagnetism, 140–144, 150
in special relativity, 564
- Motion of charges
in crossed \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} fields, 251–255
in EM plane wave, 572–576
in nonuniform magnetic field, 257–264; adiabatic
invariant for, 261–264
in time-dependent magnetic field.
See Betatron
in undulators and wigglers, 598–600
in uniform electric field, 246–247
in uniform magnetic field, 248–250
- Motion reversal. *See* Time reversal
- Motor, ac, 425
- Moving charge
apparent coordinates, velocity, etc., 207–210
electromagnetic fields of, 210–213. *See also*
Heaviside-Feynman formulas
potentials for. *See* Lienard-Wiechert potentials
power radiated by, 216
retarded coordinates, velocity, etc., 207–210
unaccelerated. *See* Uniformly moving charge
- Multipole expansion
in electrostatics, 321
of radiation fields, 227–233
- Multipoles
electrostatic, 73–80
magnetic, 112–113
- Mumetal, 398
- Mutual inductance, 122
and flux linkage, 122
- Near zone, 237–239
- Neumann boundary condition, 307
- Neumann functions, 322. *See also* Bessel functions:
of second kind
- Neumann problem, 307

670 | Index

- Newton's second law, 4, 134, 135
relativistically correct form, 4
- Noether's theorem, 5, 132, 273
- Notebook principle, 537
- Nuclear magnetic resonance. *See* Magnetic resonance
- Nuclear magneton, 267
- Null separation, 529
- Oersted (unit of magnetizing field), 297
- OFON rule for vector triple product, 21
- Ohm's law, 298, 405–407
and heat dissipated, 405, 432
frequency-dependent, 298, 427
- Onsager relation, 429
- Onsager's regression hypothesis, 521
- Oscillator representation of free EM field, 276
- Oscillator strength, 439, 509
- Pair production, 2
- Pancharatnam's phase, 195–199
and anholonomy, 197
- Para- and diamagnets
forces on, 375
in inhomogeneous fields, 375
total free energy of, 373–375
- Parallel transport, 551
- Paramagnetism, 370, 378
of conduction electrons (Pauli), 378
of insulating salts, 378
of solid ^3He , 378
- Parity, 5, 133–136
and mirror reflection, 133
behavior of physical quantities under, table of, 136
effect on \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} , 135–136
- Parseval's theorem, 42, 147
- Partially coherent light. *See* Light: coherence of
- Partially polarized light, 168–171
- Pauli exclusion principle, 380
- Pauli Hamiltonian, 283
- Pauli matrices, 170
- Pauli paramagnetism. *See* Paramagnetism: of conduction electrons (Pauli)
- Penning trap, 255
- Periodic boundary conditions, 172
- Permalloy, 398
- Permeability, 299, 371
and magnetic susceptibility, 371
ill-defined for ferromagnets and superconductors, 371
initial, of ferromagnets, 396; vs. effective permeability, 396
SI-Gaussian conversion, 371
- Permeability of vacuum in SI (μ_0), 10
- Permittivity of vacuum in SI (ϵ_0), 10, 56
- Permutation tensors, 542
- Phase velocity, 472
- Photon bunching, 194
- Photon(s), 156, 177
bosonic character and superposition, 195
mass of, 312, 561
polarization and angular momentum of, 177
spin of, 174–176
- Planck distribution, 156
- Plane waves, 154–160
inhomogeneous, 471
- Plasma frequency, 487
- Plasma oscillations, 487–490
at metal surface, 493–496
dispersion of, 488–490
- Poincare group, 526
- Poincare sphere, 171, 195–197
- Poincare stresses, 150, 242
- Poincare's lemma, 37
- Point magnetic dipole, 108–111
equivalent current density for, 110, 283, 295
- Poisson spot, 185
- Poisson's equation, 64, 68–71, 305, 347
for vector potential, 106
- Polar vector, 5, 133
- Polarizability, 318–320
and dielectric constant, 362, 364, 367
atomic and molecular, 319, 362
magnetic, of hydrogen atom, 377
of dielectric body, 351
of hydrogen atom, 319, 362
of ionic solids, 368
of spherical conductor, 318–319
orientational and intrinsic, 362
scaling with volume, 320
SI-Gaussian conversion, 319
tensor of, 319
third order, 368
See also Dielectric constant; Electric susceptibility
- Polarization (of light), 156–160
and Stokes parameters, 170
basis vectors for, 159, 173, 174
by reflection, 480
by scattering, 508, 513
circular, 158, 170; and angular momentum, 159, 177; degree of, 171
degree of, 170, 171
elliptical, 158
linear or plane, 170; degree of, 171
of sunlight, 513
partial. *See* Partially polarized light

- plane or linear, 159
- Poincare sphere description of, 171, 195–197
- tensor of, 169–170, 196
- Polarization (electric), 289–293
 - and surface charge density, 290
 - identical to dipole moment density, 289
 - nonuniform, and polarization charge density, 290
 - of dielectric sphere, 350
 - SI-Gaussian conversion, 292
 - spontaneous, 368
 - units for, 293
- Polarization catastrophe, 368
- Polarization charge density, 289
 - due to nonuniform polarization, 290
- Polarization current, 293
 - vs. free current, 430
- Pole avoidance principle in ferromagnets, 387
- Potential
 - electrostatic. *See* Electrostatic potential
 - magnetic. *See* Magnetic scalar potential
 - time-dependent. *See* Electromagnetic potentials
- Power radiated
 - by accelerated charge, 216; relativistic, 581–584
 - by classical atom, 242–244
 - by general current distribution, 223
- Power spectrum, 188
 - for slowly changing source, 225
 - from different source types (table), 227
 - of stationary process, 637–642
 - two-sided, 224
- Poynting vector, 137–140
 - and counterintuitive energy flow, 139, 140
 - and electromagnetic field momentum, 140
 - as energy flux density, 139
 - for EM waves, 155
 - in material media, 300, 436
 - time average of, 626
 - unique formula for, 139, 145
- Principal value integral, 44, 433
- Principle of least action. *See* Action principle
- Propensity, 429–431, 440
 - of semiconductors, 496
 - related to dielectric function and conductivity, 430
- Proper length, 530
- Proper time, 530
- Pseudoscalar, 558
- Pseudovector. *See* Axial vector
- Pugh and Pugh thought experiment, 145–146
- Pulse compression factor, 209, 213,
 - vs. time dilation, 585
 - See also* Doppler shift
- Pyroelectrics, 344, 368
- Q-factor
 - of resonant cavity, 503
- Quadrupole moment
 - electric, 75; time-dependent, 230
- Quadrupole moment density, 291
- Quasimonochromatic light. *See* Partially polarized light
- Quasistatic limit
 - boundary conditions in, 445
 - conditions for, 443
 - field diffusion in, 444–445
- Rabi oscillations, 269
- Radiation
 - electric dipole, 227–229
 - from accelerated charge, 213, 214, 216
 - from burst source, 223–224, 226
 - from collection of charges, 215–216
 - from monochromatic source, 226
 - from periodic source, 226–227
 - from stochastic source, 224
 - magnetic dipole, 230
 - multipole expansion for; at long wavelengths, 227–233; E_j , M_j classification, 231; via Bessel moments, 228
 - none, from steady currents, 222
 - of angular momentum, 239–240
 - polarization of, 215; display convention for, 224
 - stochastic, 187–188
- Radiation damping. *See* Radiation reaction
- Radiation field
 - $1/R$ decay of, 200, 213
 - angular momentum and parity eigenfunctions for, 228
 - in frequency domain, 221
 - of moving charge, 213; at low speeds, 214
- Radiation gauge. *See* Coulomb gauge
- Radiation pressure. *See* Light pressure
- Radiation reaction, 241–244
 - and atomic linewidth, 244, 509
 - and classical model of atom, 242–244
 - effective force of, 241; applicability regime of, 242
 - unresolved problems with, 241–242
- Radiation resistance, 235
- Radiation zone. *See* Far zone
- Radiative energy loss
 - in betatrons, 584
 - in linacs, 583
 - in synchrotrons, 583
- Rainbow, 627–629
- Raman scattering, 515–516
 - and dipole inactive modes, 516
 - Stokes and anti-Stokes lines, 516

672 | Index

- Rapidity, 527
- Rayleigh scattering, 512–514
- Rayleigh-Brillouin scattering, 520–522
- Rays, 162–164
- Reactance, 425
- Reflection of light, 475–486
 - from dielectric medium, 483–486
 - from metal, 492–493
 - phase change accompanying, 482
 - polarization dependence of, 480
 - total internal, 482
- Reflectivity, 478–480, 483
 - Kramers-Kronig analysis of, 484–485
- Refraction of light, 475–486
 - Ibn Sahl's law, 479
- Refractive index, 471, 474, 479–482, 513
 - at high frequencies, 491
 - complex, 471, 491
- Refractive medium, 479–483
 - and eikonal approximation, 163
- Relativistic invariance. *See* Lorentz invariance
- Relativity
 - Einsteinian. *See* Modern relativity
 - Galilean. *See* Galilean relativity
 - principle of, 2
- Relaxation method for electrostatics, 334–339
 - convergence of, 337
- Relaxation time, 428
- Remnant magnetization, 396
- Resistance, 406
 - of laminar sample, 409–412
 - relation to resistivity, 406
 - sheet, 409
- Resistivity, 405
 - range of variation in, 406
 - related to conductivity, 405
 - SI-Gaussian conversion, 405
 - See also* Conductivity
- Resonant cavities, 502–504
 - Q -factor of, 503
- Retarded time, position, etc. *See* Moving charge:
 - retarded coordinates, velocity, etc.
- Rotation matrices, 47–48
- Rotation(s), 45–51
 - of tensors, 49
 - of vectors, 45–47
 - proper and improper, 48
- Runaway problem. *See* Radiation reaction
- Rutherford scattering, 247–248
- Scalar diffraction theory. *See* Diffraction, Kirchhoff theory
- Scalar product of vectors, 19, 536
- Scattering
 - by bound electrons, 508–510
 - by dense gases and liquids, 516–523
 - by diatomic molecules, 513–514
 - by dilute gases, 512–514
 - by free electrons (Thomson), 506–508
 - by small particles, 510–512; conducting, 511–512
 - Compton, 507
 - of X-rays, 510
 - Raman, 515–516
 - Rayleigh, 512–514
- Scattering cross section. *See* Cross section
- Seawater, a poor conductor, 431, 491
- Self-energy, 72, 120
 - and electromagnetic mass, 150
 - See also* Radiation reaction
- Self-force. *See* Radiation reaction, effective force of
- Self-inductance, 122
 - of coaxial cable, 124
 - of current loop, 122–124
 - of solenoid, 124
 - of two-wire transmission line, 125
- Separation of variables, 320–329
 - in Cartesian coordinates, 328–329
 - in cylindrical coordinates, 321, 326
 - in plane polar coordinates, 326–328
 - in spherical polar coordinates, 320–321
- Sheet resistance, 409
 - measured, by van der Pauw's method, 410
- Short dipole antenna. *See* Antenna: short dipole
- Signal velocity
 - in dispersive medium, 475
 - on transmission line, 423
- Skin depth, 424, 447, 491
- Skin effect, 423, 445–455
- Sky, color of, 513
- Smoothed-out fields. *See* Macroscopic fields
- Smudge function for smoothing microscopic fields, 286
- Snell's law. *See* Ibn Sahl's law
- Soft magnets. *See* Ferromagnets: soft vs. hard
- Solenoid, 96–97, 100, 124
 - maximum field gradient in, 375
- Solenoidal fields. *See* Divergence-free fields
- Space-like separation, 202, 529
- Space-time, 525
 - non-Euclidean (Minkowskian) geometry of, 528
 - surface integrals in, 546
 - vector fields in, 543–548
- Space-time diagram, 202, 525
- Spatial coherence, 188, 189
- Spatial inversion. *See* Parity
- Spatially averaged fields. *See* Macroscopic fields
- Spectral density. *See* Power spectrum

- Spectral distribution. *See* Power spectrum
- Spectral linewidth due to radiation reaction, 244
- Speed of light, observer independence of, 148, 526
- Spherical Bessel and Hankel functions, 228
- Spherical harmonics, 605–616
- addition theorem for, 615
 - behavior under inversion, 612
 - eigenoperators for, 606–608
 - generating function for, 76, 611
 - orthonormality of, 608
 - projection theorem for, 104, 351
 - related to Legendre polynomials, 614
 - table of, 77
- Spherical polar coordinates, 51
- vector operations in, 54
- Spherical tensors, 78
- Spherical waves, 160, 175
- Spin magnetic moment, 6, 88
- and ferromagnetism, 83
 - as source of magnetic field, 83
 - nonclassical nature of, 265
 - of electron, 265
- Spin of composite particle, 566
- Spin of photon, 174–176
- vs. helicity, 175
- Spin precession. *See* Larmor precession
- Spin–orbit coupling, 579–580
- Spontaneous magnetization, 379
- Stars
- angular diameter of, 191, 192
 - coherent light from, 190
- Statampere, 105
- Stationary process, 637
- Stationary stochastic process, 188, 224
- Stefan-Boltzmann law, 156
- Stokes’s parameters, 170
- time reversal of, 171
- Stokes’s theorem, 32–37
- in space–time, 548
 - symbolic rule for, 34
 - vector variant of, 34, 90
- Stress-energy tensor, 561–564
- for electromagnetic field, 563
 - symmetry of, 562
- Structure factor of liquids, 520–522
- Sturm-Liouville problem, 324
- Superconducting flux quantum, 108
- Superconductors, 399–403
- as perfect diamagnets, 400
 - constitutive relation for, 399
 - critical field of, 401
 - levitation with, 402
 - screening currents in, 400, 403
 - types I and II, 299
- Superposition
- of plane waves, 168
 - of polarizations, 159
 - of EM waves, 178
 - principle of; and bosonic nature of photons, 195
- Superposition principle, 4, 56, 59, 64, 93
- Surface charge density, due to polarization, 290
- Surface current density
- due to magnetization, 294
 - from free charges, 295
- Surface impedance, 449, 501
- Surface integrals in space–time, 546
- Surface plasmons, 493–496
- Susceptibility
- electric. *See* Electric susceptibility
 - magnetic. *See* Magnetic susceptibility
- Synchronization of clocks, 530
- Synchrotron, 213
- Synchrotron radiation, 588–597
- angular distribution of, 588, 597
 - angular, frequency, and polarization distribution of, 592
 - frequency distribution of, 589, 595
 - from Crab nebula, 588
 - polarization of, 597
- TE/TM modes
- for reflection/refraction, 493
 - in resonant cavities, 502
 - in waveguides, 498
- Telegraph noise, 639
- Telegrapher’s equation, 422–424
- TEM mode in waveguides, 424, 498
- Temporal coherence, 188
- and intensity interference, 193
- Tensor, 49–51
- angular momentum, 540
 - completely antisymmetric, 50; in four dimensions, 541
 - contraction of, 50, 533
 - depolarization, 353
 - dual of, 542
 - elastic, 50
 - electromagnetic field, 2, 556–559
 - Maxwell stress. *See* Maxwell stress tensor metric, 533
 - of polarization, 169–170, 196
 - piezoelectric, 50
 - polarizability, 319
 - rotational averaging of, 231
 - rotational transformation of, 49
 - strain, 49
 - stress, elastic, 142

- Tensor (*continued*)
 stress-energy, 561–564
 vs. matrix, 50, 51
- Tesla (unit of magnetic field), 105, 296
- Thermal light. *See* Light: incoherent
- Thermocouple, 414. *See also* Thermopile
- Thermodynamic potentials
 for dielectrics, 355
 for magnetic materials, 373
 natural variables for, 354
 when minimized, 354, 373
- Thermodynamics
 of dielectrics, 354–359
 of ferromagnets. *See* Free energy of ferromagnets
 of magnetic materials, 371–375, 382
- Thermopile, 413–414
- Thermopower, 413
- Thomas precession, 576–580
 and spin-orbit coupling, 579, 580
- Thomas–Wigner rotation, 577
- Thomson scattering, 506–508
- Thomson’s model of atom, 58
- Time average of bilinear quantities, 625
- Time dilation, 530
- Time not absolute, 5
- Time reversal, 5, 134–136
 behavior of physical quantities under, table of, 136
 effect on E and B , 135–136
 of Stokes’s parameters, 171
- Time-like separation, 202, 529
- Total free energy
 of dielectric body, 360–361
 of weakly magnetic body, 373–375
- Total internal reflection, 482
- Transmission line, 422–424
 as lumped circuit, 422
 as waveguide, 424
 characteristic impedance of, 423
 signal speed on, 423
 termination of, 423
 two-wire: capacitance of, 316–318; inductance of, 124–125
- Transparent media, 479
- Transport equations in geometrical optics, 163
- Transverse electric and transverse magnetic modes
 for reflection/refraction, 477, 479, 480, 483
- Transverse electric mode. *See* TE/TM modes
- Transverse gauge. *See* Coulomb gauge
- Transverse magnetic mode. *See* TE/TM modes
- Transverse-longitudinal decomposition, 130–131, 221, 280
 nonlocality of, 131
- Triple product
 scalar, 20
 vector, 21–22
- Twenty-one centimeter line, 110
- Two-center integrals, 60
- Two-slit interference, 189
- Ultraviolet transparency, 491
- Undulators, 597–604
 angular distribution of radiation from, 602
 as dipole radiators, 601
 motion of charge in, 598–600
 power spectrum of, 603
- Uniformly moving charge, 204–206
- Units, 10
 Gaussian to SI, table, 16
 Gaussian vs. SI, 10–15; advantages of each, 11;
 history of, 15
 Gaussian–SI interconversion, 10–13
 SI to Gaussian, table, 17
- Van Allen belts, 264, 648
- Van de Graaff generator, 412–413
- Van de Pauw’s method, 409–412
- Variational method, 329–334
- Vector, complex. *See* Complex vector
- Vector algebra, 18–25
- Vector differentiation identities, 28
- Vector diffraction theory, 181
- Vector fields
 curl of. *See* Curl: of vector field
 differentiating, 25–30
 divergence of. *See* Divergence: of vector field
 integrating, 30–37
 second derivatives of, 28
 transverse and longitudinal. *See*
 Transverse-longitudinal decomposition
- Vector magnet, 99
- Vector potential, 101–105
 basic in quantum mechanics, 107
 of charged spinning shell, 103
 of general current distribution, 102
 of infinite solenoid, 102, 107
 of infinite straight wire, 102, 103, 125
 of magnetized body, 294
 SI-Gaussian conversion, 105
- Vector product of vectors. *See* Cross product
- Vector spherical harmonics, 175
- Velocity addition law
 for nonparallel boosts, 531
 for parallel boosts, 528
- Velocity selector, 254
- Velocity space, curvature of, 539, 576

- Wave equation, 160
 - causal solutions of, 203
 - for **E** and **B**, 8, 153
 - for ϕ and **A**, 129, 154, 201; Coulomb gauge solutions for, 222–223; in Coulomb gauge, 282; Lorenz gauge solutions for, 204
 - Galilean noninvariance of, 5
 - Green's function for, 200–204, 218
 - inhomogeneous, 129, 201
 - lossy, for transmission line, 423
- Wave fronts, 162–164
 - and caustic formation, 164
 - in laser beam, 166
- Wave optics, 163
- Wave zone. *See* Far zone
- Waveguides, 496–502
 - power loss in, 501
 - transmission lines as, 499
- Wave vector, complex, 471
- Weak interactions, 5, 132
- Weber functions, 322. *See also* Bessel functions:
 - of second kind
- Wedge product, 542
- Whistlers, 492
- Wiener-Khinchine theorem, 188, 225, 637
- Wigglers, 597–604
 - frequency of radiation from, 600, 601
 - motion of charge in, 598–600
- Wigner rotation, 577
- Work
 - done by Lorentz force, 118, 139
 - electrical, done by induced emf, 118
 - electrical, on moving current loop, 118
 - mechanical, in electromagnetism, 139, 275
 - mechanical, on moving current loop, 118
- Work function, 340
 - and contact potential, 342
- World line of particle, 207, 525
- Wronskian, 620
 - of Airy functions, 636
 - of Bessel functions, 620
- X-ray scattering, 510
- Young's interference experiment. *See* Two-slit interference
- Zeeman effect, classical model for, 249