

zeitabhängige elektromagnetische Felder

Maxwell-Gleichungen

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho ; \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 ; \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right\}$$

Wellengleichungen

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \vec{\nabla} \rho + \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{J}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla^2 \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{J} \end{array} \right.$$

Skalar-/Vektorpotential

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \Phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} - \vec{\nabla} \left[\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right] = -\mu_0 \vec{J} \end{array} \right.$$

Eichtransformation: $\vec{A} \mapsto \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \Lambda; \quad \Phi \mapsto \Phi - \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial t}$

Lorenz-Eichung: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \Phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J} \end{array} \right.$$

Coulomb-Eichung (transversale Eichung): $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \Phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J}_t \end{array} \right. \text{(wobei } \vec{J} := \vec{J}_l + \vec{J}_t \text{ mit } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{J}_l = 0 \text{ und } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}_t = 0)$$

elektro-magnetische Wellen (\rightarrow Lorenz-Eichung)

Lösung der homogenen Wellengleichung ($\rho = 0$): $\Phi_{hom} = \Re e \int_{\vec{k} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \underbrace{c(\vec{k})}_{\in \mathbb{C}} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)} d^3 k$

partikuläre Lösung der inhomogenen Wellengleichung (retardierte Potentiale): $\Phi_{ret} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\vec{x}' \in \mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\rho(\vec{x}', t - \frac{1}{c}|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|)}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} dV'$

(Die Green'sche Funktion des Operators $\nabla^2 + k^2$ ist $G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \frac{e^{\pm ik|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$, sie beschreibt eine Kugelwelle.)

ebene Wellen: ($\rho = 0, \vec{J} = 0 \rightarrow$ Coulomb-Eichung) $\Rightarrow \Phi = 0; \quad \vec{A}(z, t) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(z - ct) + g_1(z + ct) \\ f_2(z - ct) + g_2(z + ct) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (transversale Welle)

monochromatische Welle: $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \Re e \vec{A}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}$ $\Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \Re e \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}, \quad \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \Re e \vec{B}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)}$
mit $\vec{E}_0 = i c k \vec{A}_0, \quad \vec{B}_0 = i \vec{k} \times \vec{A}_0 \Rightarrow c \vec{B} = \hat{k} \times \vec{E}$

Energie und Impuls

Energiedichte: $u_{Feld} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2$

$$\frac{\partial u_{Mat.}}{\partial t} = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E}$$

Impulsdichte: $g_{Feld} = \frac{\vec{S}}{c^2}$

$$\frac{dg_{Mat.}}{dt} = \rho \vec{E} + \vec{J} \times \vec{B}$$

Poynting-Vektor: $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(u_{Mat.} + u_{Feld}) = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{S}$$

Maxwell'scher Spannungstensor: $T_{ij} = \epsilon_0(E_i E_j - \frac{\delta_{ij}}{2} E^2) + \frac{1}{\mu_0}(B_i B_j - \frac{\delta_{ij}}{2} B^2)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{P}_{Mat.} + \vec{P}_{Feld})_i = \oint_S \sum_{j=1}^3 T_{ij} n_j dA$$

Felder beschleunigter Ladungen

(Betrachtung der Fourier-Komponenten: $f(\vec{x}, t) = f(\vec{x}) e^{-i\omega t}$ für $f = \rho, \vec{J}, \Phi, \vec{A}, \vec{E}, \vec{B}.$)

in Lorenz-Eichung: $\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{1}{c}|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|)}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} dV' \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \approx i k \hat{n} \times \vec{A}; \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{ic}{k} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} \approx c \vec{B} \times \hat{n}$

$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') \frac{e^{ik|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} dV' \approx \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}') e^{-ik\hat{n} \cdot \vec{x}'} dV'$ (in der Fernzone: $kr \gg 1; r \gg d \Rightarrow |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'| \approx r - \hat{n} \cdot \vec{x}' \approx r$)

elektrische Dipolstrahlung: $\vec{A}_{E1}(\vec{x}) = -\frac{i\mu_0 \omega}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \vec{p} \Rightarrow \vec{B}_{E1}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0 \omega^2}{4\pi c} \frac{e^{i(kr - \omega t)}}{r} (\hat{n} \times \vec{p}); \quad \vec{E}_{E1}(\vec{x}, t) = c \vec{B}_{E1}(\vec{x}, t) \times \hat{n}$

$$\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = r^2 \langle \vec{S} \rangle \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega^4}{32\pi^2 c} \underbrace{|(\hat{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \hat{n}|^2}_{=|\vec{p}|^2 \sin^2 \theta} \quad (\text{falls alle Komponenten von } \vec{p} \text{ gleichphasig sind})$$

Gesamtleistung: $\int \frac{dP}{d\Omega} d\Omega = \frac{\mu_0 \omega^4}{12\pi c} |\vec{p}|^2$.

magnetische Dipolstrahlung: $\vec{A}_{M1} = \frac{i}{k} \vec{B}_{E1}$, wenn \vec{p} durch $\frac{\vec{n}}{c}$ ersetzt wird. $\Rightarrow \vec{B}_{M1} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E}_{E1}; \quad \vec{E}_{M1} = -c \vec{B}_{E1}$

elektrische Quadrupolstrahlung: $\vec{A}_{E2} = \frac{-\mu_0 \omega^2}{8\pi c} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \int_V \rho(\vec{x}') (\hat{n} \cdot \vec{x}') \vec{x}' dV'$

$\Rightarrow \vec{B}_{E2} = i k \hat{n} \times \vec{A} = \frac{-i\mu_0 \omega^3}{24\pi c^2} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \hat{n} \times \vec{Q}(\hat{n}) \quad \text{mit dem el. Quadrupoltensor } Q_{ij} = \int_V \rho(\vec{x}') (3x'_i x'_j - \delta_{ij} r^2) dV'; \quad \vec{E}_{E2} = c \vec{B}_{E2} \times \hat{n}$

Ist $Q = \text{diag}(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1) Q_0$, so folgt $\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \frac{\mu_0 Q_0^2 \omega^6}{512\pi^2 c^3} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$.

relativistische Notation, Tensoren

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = g^{\mu\nu} (\Rightarrow g_{\alpha\mu}g^{\mu\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta}); \quad A_\mu = g_{\mu\nu}A^\nu; \quad A^\mu = g^{\mu\nu}A_\nu; \quad ds^2 = dx_\mu dx^\mu = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$(x^\mu) = (ct, x, y, z); \quad (x_\mu) = (ct, -x, -y, -z) \quad (\partial_\mu) \equiv \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \vec{\nabla}\right); \quad (\partial^\mu) \equiv \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, -\vec{\nabla}\right) \quad \square \equiv \partial_\mu \partial^\mu = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2$$

Lorentz-Transformation: $ds'^2 = ds^2 \Rightarrow x' = \Lambda x (+ b)$ mit $\Lambda^T g \Lambda = g$ ($\Rightarrow \det \Lambda = \pm 1$)

$$\text{Boost in x-Richtung: } t' = \gamma(t - \frac{vx}{c^2}); \quad x' = \gamma(x - vt); \quad y' = y; \quad z' = z; \quad \text{mit } \beta = \frac{v}{c}, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}: \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

kovariante Formulierung der Elektrodynamik (in cgs-Einheiten)

$(J^\mu) = (c\rho, \vec{J}) \Rightarrow$ Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\partial_\mu J^\mu = 0$

$(A^\mu) = (\Phi, \vec{A}) \Rightarrow$ Wellengleichung: $\square A^\mu = \frac{4\pi}{c} J^\mu$ mit der Lorenz-Bedingung $\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0$

elektromagnetischer Feldstärketensor $(F^{\mu\nu}) = (\partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu)$, kovariante Form $(F_{\mu\nu}) = (g_{\mu\alpha} F^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\nu})$ und dualer Feldstärketensor $(\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu})$:

$$(F^{\mu\nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_x & -E_y & -E_z \\ E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (F_{\mu\nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_x & E_y & E_z \\ -E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ -E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ -E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{und} \quad (\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -B_x & -B_y & -B_z \\ B_x & 0 & E_z & -E_y \\ B_y & -E_z & 0 & E_x \\ B_z & E_y & -E_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow Maxwell-Gleichungen: $\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{4\pi}{c} J^\nu, \quad \partial_\mu \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = 0$

Transformation der Felder: $\vec{E}' = \gamma(\vec{E} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{B}) - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1}(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{\beta}; \quad \vec{B}' = \gamma(\vec{B} - \vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}) - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1}(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{\beta}$

Energie-Impuls-Tensor: $\Theta^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} g^{\mu\alpha} F_{\alpha\beta} F^{\beta\nu} + \frac{1}{16\pi} g^{\mu\nu} F_{\alpha\beta} F^{\alpha\beta}$

$$\Rightarrow \Theta^{ij} = -T_{ij} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left(E_i E_j + B_i B_j - \frac{\delta_{ij}}{2} (E^2 + B^2) \right); \quad \Theta^{00} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (E^2 + B^2); \quad \Theta^{0i} = \Theta^{i0} = (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})^i$$

Invarianten des elektromagnetischen Feldes: $F_{\alpha\beta} F^{\alpha\beta} = 2(B^2 - E^2); \quad F_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{F}^{\alpha\beta} = -4 \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$