

7. Kovariante Formulierung der Elektrodynamik

Vorhermerken: ko vs. kontravariante Ableitungen

Skalarfeld $\phi(x) = \phi(x^\mu)$

$\phi(x') = \phi(x) \Rightarrow \phi(x'^\mu) = \phi(x^\mu)$

inv. LT \swarrow

Ableitungen

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x'^\mu)}{\partial x'^\lambda} = \frac{\partial \phi(x^\mu)}{\partial x'^\lambda} = \frac{\partial \phi(x^\mu)}{\partial x^\nu} \left(\frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial x'^\lambda} \right) = \bar{\Lambda}^\nu_\lambda \frac{\partial \phi(x^\mu)}{\partial x^\nu}$$

wg:

$$\frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} = \Lambda^\mu_\nu$$

$$\frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x'^\nu} = \bar{\Lambda}^\mu_\nu$$

$\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^\lambda} \right)$ transformiert sich wie kovarianter Vektor

$\rightarrow \partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ kovariante Abl.

$\partial^\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu}$ kontravariante Abl. !

$\Rightarrow \partial_\mu \partial^\mu = \partial^\mu \partial_\mu = \text{Lorentzskalar}$

explizit: $x^\mu = (ct, \vec{r})$, $x_\mu = (ct, -\vec{r})$

$\partial_\mu = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial ct}, \vec{\nabla} \right)$, $\partial^\mu = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial ct}, -\vec{\nabla} \right)$

$\partial_\mu \partial^\mu = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2 =: \square$

Ausgangspunkt MG

$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi \rho$ (1)

$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ (2)

$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{E}$ (3)

$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{B}$ (4)

\vec{A} und ϕ als Potentiale

$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$

$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A} - \nabla \phi$

Kontinuitätsgleichung

$\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$

$\frac{\partial(c\rho)}{\partial(ct)} + \frac{\partial j_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial j_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial j_z}{\partial z} = 0$

$$\boxed{\partial_\mu j^\mu = 0} \rightarrow \text{Kontinuitätsgleichung}$$

falls $j^\mu = (c \rho, \vec{j}) = \text{Vierestromdichte}$
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $\rho \quad \vec{j}$

Lorenzskalare Gleichung

Potentialgleichungen der ED (aus ME)

$$\left(\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2\right) \vec{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2\right) \phi = 4\pi \rho = \frac{4\pi}{c} c \rho$$

} \otimes Lorenz-Gleichung schon benutzt!

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2 = \partial_\mu \partial^\mu = \square$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\square A^\mu = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\mu}$$

$$A^\mu := (\phi, \vec{A}) = \text{Vierpotential}$$

Lorenz-Gleichung

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi = 0$$

$$\boxed{\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0}$$

Feldstärketensor:

$$\square A^\mu = \partial_\nu \partial^\nu A^\mu = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\mu \quad (A)$$

$$\partial_\nu A^\nu = 0 \Rightarrow \partial^\mu \partial_\nu A^\nu = \partial_\nu \partial^\mu A^\nu = 0 \quad (B)$$

Subtraktion (B) von (A)

$$\partial_\nu \partial^\nu A^\mu - \partial_\nu \partial^\mu A^\nu = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\mu$$

$$\partial_\nu [\partial^\nu A^\mu - \partial^\mu A^\nu] = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\mu$$

Kontravariante Tensor $F^{\nu\mu}$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_x & -E_y & -E_z \\ E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

= elektromagnet. Feldstärke Tensor

$$\vec{B} = (B_x, B_y, B_z), \quad \vec{E} = (E_x, E_y, E_z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\nu F^{\nu\mu} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\mu$$

Eigenschaften von $F^{\nu\mu}$

1) $\text{diag } F^{\nu\mu} = (0, 0, 0, 0)$

$\sum_\mu F^{\nu\mu} = 0$

antisymmetrisch

2) $F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu}$ für einzelne Komponenten

3) $F^{\nu\mu}$ invariant unter Gittertransformation

$A^\mu \rightarrow A^\mu - \partial^\mu \phi$, ϕ : skalare Feld

$$\tilde{F}^{\nu\mu} = \partial^\nu A^\mu - \cancel{\partial^\nu \partial^\mu \phi} - \partial^\mu A^\nu + \cancel{\partial^\nu \partial^\mu \phi} = F^{\nu\mu}$$

Levi-Civita Tensor: $\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$

$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 1$ falls $\mu\nu\rho\sigma$ gerade Permutation von 0123

$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = -1$ falls $\mu\nu\rho\sigma$ ungerade Permutation von 0123

$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$ sonst

total antisymmetrischer Tensor

Produkt:

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = - \begin{vmatrix} \delta_\alpha^\mu & \delta_\beta^\mu & \delta_\gamma^\mu & \delta_\delta^\mu \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \delta_\alpha^\nu & \delta_\beta^\nu & \delta_\gamma^\nu & \delta_\delta^\nu \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \delta_\alpha^\rho & \delta_\beta^\rho & \delta_\gamma^\rho & \delta_\delta^\rho \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \delta_\alpha^\sigma & \delta_\beta^\sigma & \delta_\gamma^\sigma & \delta_\delta^\sigma \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow \sigma - \text{Reihe}$$

↑ γ -Spalte

Vertauschung $\delta = \sigma$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\sigma} = - \begin{vmatrix} \delta_\alpha^\mu & \delta_\beta^\mu & \delta_\gamma^\mu \\ \delta_\alpha^\nu & \delta_\beta^\nu & \delta_\gamma^\nu \\ \delta_\alpha^\rho & \delta_\beta^\rho & \delta_\gamma^\rho \end{vmatrix}$$

Weitere Vertauschung: $\delta = \sigma, \gamma = \beta, \dots, \mu = \alpha$

↑ γ -Spalte

Vertauschung $\delta = \sigma$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\delta} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\sigma} = - \begin{vmatrix} \delta_\alpha^\mu & \delta_\beta^\mu & \delta_\gamma^\mu \\ \delta_\alpha^\nu & \delta_\beta^\nu & \delta_\gamma^\nu \\ \delta_\alpha^\sigma & \delta_\beta^\sigma & \delta_\gamma^\sigma \end{vmatrix}$$

Weitere Vertauschung: $\delta = \sigma, \gamma = \beta$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\delta} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\sigma} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} \delta_\alpha^\mu & \delta_\beta^\mu \\ \delta_\alpha^\nu & \delta_\beta^\nu \end{vmatrix}$$

noch weitere Vertauschung $\delta = \sigma, \gamma = \beta, \nu = \beta$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\delta} \varepsilon_{\alpha\nu\gamma\sigma} = -6 \delta_\alpha^\mu$$

letzte Vertauschung $\delta = \sigma, \gamma = \beta, \nu = \beta, \mu = \alpha$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\delta} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\gamma\sigma} = 24$$

$F^{\nu\mu}$: kovarianten Feldstärke Tensor (2-fach kontrav.)

kovariante Version von $F^{\nu\mu}$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} &= g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\beta\mu} F^{\nu\mu} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_x & E_y & E_z \\ -E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ -E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ -E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Vgl zu $F^{\nu\mu}$:

Vorzeichen von \vec{E} -Komponente invertiert

Vorzeichen von \vec{B} -Komponente gleich

duale Feldstärke Tensor:

$$\bar{F}^{\nu\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\nu\mu\lambda\delta} F_{\lambda\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -B_x & -B_y & -B_z \\ B_x & 0 & E_z & -E_y \\ B_y & -E_z & 0 & E_x \\ B_z & E_y & -E_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$F^{\nu\mu} \rightarrow \bar{F}^{\nu\mu}$ durch Ersetzen

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{B} \text{ für } \vec{E} \\ -\vec{E} \text{ für } \vec{B} \end{array} \right\} \text{ in } F^{\mu\nu}$$

es gilt: $\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = 0$

äquivalent $\partial^\lambda F^{\nu\lambda} + \partial^\nu F^{\lambda\mu} + \partial^\lambda F^{\mu\nu} = 0$ (Jacobi Identität)

entsprechen homogenen Maxwell-Gleichungen.

Manchmal $\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial^\mu F^{\nu\lambda} = \partial^\mu \partial^\nu A^\lambda - \partial^\mu \partial^\lambda A^\nu \\ \partial^\nu F^{\lambda\mu} = \partial^\nu \partial^\lambda A^\mu - \partial^\nu \partial^\mu A^\lambda \\ \partial^\lambda F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\lambda \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\lambda \partial^\nu A^\mu \end{array} \right\} \text{ addieren } \Rightarrow 0$

Insgesamt ED Grundgleichungen:

$\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\nu \Leftrightarrow$ inhomogene MG

$\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu} \partial_\lambda F_{\nu\mu} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ homogene MG

Transformationsverhalten von \vec{E} und \vec{B}

$F^{\mu\nu}$ Lorentz Tensor

$$F'^{\mu\nu} = \Lambda^\mu_\lambda \Lambda^\nu_\beta F^{\lambda\beta}$$

$\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$ nur in x -Richtung, d.h. $\vec{v} = v \vec{e}_x$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \quad E'_x &= E_x & B'_x &= B_x \\ E'_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} (E_y - \beta B_z) & B'_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} (B_y + \beta E_z) \\ E'_z &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} (E_z + \beta B_y) & B'_z &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} (B_z - \beta E_y) \end{aligned}$$

Feldstärke Tensor $F^{\mu\nu}$ und nicht gebremste Felder \vec{E} und \vec{B} liefern konsistente relativ. Beschreibung von elektromagn. Feld

allgemeiner: \vec{v} in beliebige Richtung zeigen

$$\vec{B}' = \gamma \vec{B} - \frac{\gamma-1}{v^2} (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{v} - \frac{\gamma}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{E}' = \gamma \vec{E} - \frac{\gamma-1}{v^2} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{v} + \frac{\gamma}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}, \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

in IS Σ mit reinem magnet. Feld \vec{B} , $\vec{E} = 0$

Übergang der IS Σ' , das sich mit \vec{v} relativ zu Σ bewegt:

→ zusätzliche elektrische Feldkomponenten treten in Σ' auf!

in Σ reine \vec{E} oder \vec{B} -Feld

⇒ in Σ' Kombination von \vec{E} und \vec{B} Feldern!

$$\vec{E}'_{\parallel} = \vec{E}_{\parallel}$$

||, ⊥ zu \vec{v}

$$\vec{B}'_{\parallel} = \vec{B}_{\parallel}$$

$$\vec{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma \left(\vec{E}_{\perp} + \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

$$\vec{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma \left(\vec{B}_{\perp} + \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \times \vec{E} \right)$$

Lorentz-Kraft:

$$F^{\mu} = \frac{q}{c} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}} u_{\nu} A^{\nu} + \frac{d}{dt} A^{\mu} \right)$$

$$\frac{dA^{\mu}}{dt} = \frac{\partial A^{\mu}}{\partial x_{\nu}} \frac{dx^{\nu}}{dt} = \frac{\partial A^{\mu}}{\partial x_{\nu}} u^{\nu}$$

$$F^{\mu} = \frac{q}{c} \underbrace{(\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu})}_{F^{\mu\nu}} u_{\nu}$$

$$F^{\mu} = \frac{q}{c} F^{\mu\nu} u_{\nu}$$

Lorentz Kraftgleichung:

$$m \frac{d}{dt} u^{\mu} = \frac{q}{c} F^{\mu\nu} u_{\nu}$$

Formulierung von Lorentz Kraft mit Hilfe Feldstärke tensor

Exkurs: relativistische Hydrodynamik (ideal)

p = Druck, μ : Energiedichte von Fluid

...

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{c^2} (\mu + p) u^\mu u^\nu - p g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mu = \rho c^2 + \varepsilon$$

μ, ρ, ε Skalar

$$\partial_\nu T^{\mu\nu} = f^\mu$$

$$\partial_\nu T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad (f^\mu = 0)$$

Lorentz-Invarianten des elektromagnet. Feldes

Kombination von Lorentz-Skalaren aus Feldstärke Tensor mittels Kontraktion / Verjüngung

T: Lorentz tensor

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \\ T_{\mu\nu} T^\nu{}_\gamma T^{\gamma\mu} \\ T_{\mu\nu} T^{\nu\gamma} T_{\gamma\varepsilon} T^{\varepsilon\mu} \end{array} \right\} \text{Lorentz-Skalare}$$

$$T \rightarrow F, \quad T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow F^{\mu\nu} \quad \text{Feldstärke tensor}$$

$$1) F_{\mu\nu} F^{\nu\mu} = 2(\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2) = I_1$$

$$2) F_{\mu\nu} F^\nu{}_\gamma F^{\gamma\mu} = 0$$

$$3) F_{\mu\nu} F^{\nu\gamma} F_{\gamma\varepsilon} F^{\varepsilon\mu} = 2(\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2) + 4(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B})^2 = I_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2 = \text{invariant unter LT}$$

$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = \text{invariant unter LT}$$

Folgerungen: Für \vec{E}, \vec{B} -Feld

$$1) \text{ IS mit } \vec{E} \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow \text{ in allen IS } \vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$\text{ falls } I_1 > 0: \exists \text{ IS mit } \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\text{ falls } I_1 < 0: \exists \text{ IS mit } \vec{E} = 0$$

$$2) \text{ Falls in einem IS } \vec{E} = 0 \text{ oder } \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} \perp \vec{B} \text{ in allen anderen IS}$$

$$3) \text{ Gibt es IS mit } |\vec{E}| = |\vec{B}| \Rightarrow |\vec{E}| = |\vec{B}| \text{ in allen IS}$$

3) Gibt es IS mit $|\vec{E}| = |\vec{B}| \Rightarrow |\vec{E}| = |\vec{B}|$ in allen IS

Doppler Effekt, relativistisch

Lösungen der MG \rightarrow monochromatische ebene Welle in ladungsfreiem Raum:

$$\square A^\mu = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 2\pi\nu: \text{Kreisfrequenz} \\ \nwarrow \text{Wellenzahlvektor} \end{array}$$

$$A^\mu(x) = A_0^\mu e^{i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x})}$$

λ Konstanter Vektorvektor

\vec{k} in Propagationsrichtung von Welle

$$|\vec{k}| = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \text{Wellenlänge}$$

$$\phi = \omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} \text{ als Phase}$$

ϕ invariant unter Lorentz Transformation $\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$

$$\phi = \omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} = \omega' t' - \vec{k}' \cdot \vec{x}'$$

Vierervektor:

$$k^\mu = \left(\frac{\omega}{c}, \vec{k} \right)$$

$$x^\mu = ct, \vec{x}$$

$$k^\mu x_\mu = \phi$$

Dispersionsrelation

Lösungshedingung: $\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 - \vec{k}^2 = 0$ Lorentzinvariant

relativ. Doppler Effekt

Lorentz Transf. von Wellenzahlvektoren

Σ' relativ zu Σ in positive x' Richtung

$$\Sigma: k^\mu = (1, \cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0) \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{c} = k$$

$$\Sigma': k'^\mu = (1, \cos\theta', \sin\theta', 0) \rightarrow \frac{\omega'}{c} = k'$$

$$k'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu k^\nu$$

$$\Lambda^\mu_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\frac{v}{c}\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{v}{c}\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

längliche Komp. von $k^t \rightarrow k'^0 = \frac{\omega'}{c}$

$$\Rightarrow \omega' = \omega \frac{1 - \beta \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

quersich Komp. $\cos \theta' = \frac{\cos \theta - \beta}{1 - \beta \cos \theta}$

$$\sin \theta' = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \sin \theta}{1 - \beta \cos \theta}$$

Aberrationsformeln für Licht bei Übergang von $\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$

longitudinaler Doppler Effekt

$$\vec{k} \text{ in } \vec{v}\text{-Richtung} \Rightarrow \theta = \theta' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega' = \omega \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 - \beta}{1 + \beta}} \approx \omega (1 - \beta) + \mathcal{O}(\beta^2)$$

\rightarrow Rot / Blau Verschiebung

\uparrow linear in v

transversaler Doppler Effekt

$$\vec{k} \perp \vec{v}\text{-Richtung} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega' = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \approx \omega \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2\right) + \mathcal{O}(\beta^4)$$

\uparrow quadratisch in v

