

7.6.3 Elektromagnetischer Feldstärke tensor

$$\boxed{F^{\alpha\beta} = \partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha} \quad (7.86)$$

$$\rightarrow F^{\alpha\beta} \text{ mit: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{c} E_1 & \frac{1}{c} E_2 & \frac{1}{c} E_3 \\ -\frac{1}{c} E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ -\frac{1}{c} E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ -\frac{1}{c} E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.87)$$

• Trafo von IS nach IS': wegen $\partial^{\alpha'} = L^{\alpha'}_{\alpha} \partial^\alpha$ & $A^{\beta'} = L^{\beta'}_{\beta} A^\beta$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{F^{\alpha'\beta'} = L^{\alpha'}_{\alpha} L^{\beta'}_{\beta} F^{\alpha\beta}} \quad (7.88)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} \underline{E}' &= \underline{E}_{\parallel} + \gamma (\underline{E}_{\perp} + \underline{v} \times \underline{B}) \\ \underline{B}' &= \underline{B}_{\parallel} + \gamma (\underline{B}_{\perp} - \frac{\underline{v}}{c^2} \times \underline{E}) \end{aligned}} \quad (7.89)$$

|| ... Komp. parallel \underline{v}
 ⊥ ... " senkrecht \underline{v}

Bsp: IS: stat Ladungsverteilung & $\underline{B} = 0$

$$\rightarrow \text{IS': } \begin{aligned} \underline{E}' &= \underline{E}_{\parallel} + \gamma \underline{E}_{\perp} \\ \underline{B}' &= -\gamma \frac{\underline{v}}{c^2} \times \underline{E} \end{aligned} \quad (7.91)$$

$$\text{in } \underline{B}': \gamma \underline{E} \rightarrow \gamma \underline{E}_{\perp} \rightarrow \underline{E}' \quad \boxed{\underline{B}' = -\frac{\underline{v}}{c^2} \times \underline{E}'} \quad (7.92)$$

relativ Ladung \rightarrow \underline{B} -Feld in IS'

$$(1) \quad v \rightarrow c: \underline{B}' \approx -\frac{1}{c} \underline{v} \times \underline{E}', \quad \underline{v} = v \underline{e}$$

(2) Punktladung in IS: $\gamma \approx 1$

$$\underline{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\underline{v}}{r^3} \stackrel{\mu \approx 1}{\approx} \underline{E}' \rightarrow \underline{B}' = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\underline{v} \times \underline{v}}{r^3}$$

$$\left[c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \right] = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q \underline{v} \times \underline{v}}{r^3} \quad (7.33)$$

... Bio-Savart! (5.18)
mit $\underline{j} = q \underline{v} \delta(\underline{r})$

• kovariante Feldtensor:

$$F_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\alpha\mu} g_{\beta\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \quad \text{mit} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{c} E_1 & -\frac{1}{c} E_2 & -\frac{1}{c} E_3 \\ \frac{1}{c} E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ \frac{1}{c} E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ \frac{1}{c} E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.34)$$

• zu $F^{\alpha\beta}$ duale Feldtensor:

$$\bar{F}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} F_{\gamma\delta} \quad \text{mit} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ -B_1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{c} E_3 & \frac{1}{c} E_2 \\ -B_2 & \frac{1}{c} E_3 & 0 & -\frac{1}{c} E_1 \\ -B_3 & -\frac{1}{c} E_2 & \frac{1}{c} E_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.35)$$

wobei:

$$\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{gerade Permutation von } (0123) \\ -1, & \text{ungerade " " " " } \\ 0, & \text{sonst} \end{cases} \quad (7.36)$$

... total antisymmetrische Tensor
(Levi-Civita-Tensor)

• Invariante = Lorentz - Skalare:

$$(1) \quad F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta} = 2(\underline{B}^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \underline{E}^2) = \mu_0 (\underline{B} \cdot \underline{H} - \underline{E} \cdot \underline{D}) \quad (7.97)$$

→ reines \underline{E} -Feld kann nur auf reines \underline{B} -Feld transformiert werden und umgekehrt!

$$(2) \quad \bar{F}^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{4}{c} \underline{E} \cdot \underline{B} \quad (7.98)$$

„Skalarprodukt“ in 3D bleibt erhalten!

→ spitzer / stumpfer Winkel ($\underline{E} \cdot \underline{B} \geq 0$) bleibt erhalten!

7.6.4 Maxwellgl. in kovarianter Form

• inhomogene Gl.:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{div}(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \underline{E}) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 c} \rho = \mu_0 j^0 \\ \text{rot} \underline{B} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \underline{E}) &= \mu_0 \underline{j} \end{aligned} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \boxed{\partial_\beta F^{\alpha\beta} = \mu_0 j^\alpha} \quad (7.99)$$

... kovariante!

„Beweis:“ $F^{\alpha\beta}$ aus Gl. (7.97)

$\alpha=0$: 0. te Zeile von $F^{\alpha\beta}$ ✓

$\alpha=1,2,3$: 1./2./3. Zeile von $F^{\alpha\beta}$ ✓

$$F^{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{c} E_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -\frac{1}{c} E_1 & 0 & B_3 - B_2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

• homogene Gl.:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{div} \underline{B} &= 0 \\ \text{rot}(\frac{1}{c} \underline{E}) + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underline{B} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \boxed{\partial_\beta \bar{F}^{\alpha\beta} = 0} \quad (7.100)$$

... kovariant!

„Beweis:“

alternative Form: Jacobi-Identität $f = F^{\alpha\beta}$:

$$\boxed{\partial^\alpha F^{\beta\gamma} + \partial^\beta F^{\gamma\alpha} + \partial^\gamma F^{\alpha\beta} = 0} \quad (7.101)$$

Tensor 3. Stufe & zyklische Vertauschung von α, β, γ

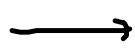
(1) $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$: homogene Maxwellgl.

(2) $\alpha = \beta, \dots$

• Lorentz Kraft:

(1) $f =$ Teilchen

$$\underline{F} = q (\underline{E} + \underline{v} \times \underline{B})$$



Vier-Kraft

$$K^\alpha = q F^\alpha{}_\beta u^\beta$$

$$F^\alpha{}_\beta = F^{\alpha\gamma} g_{\gamma\beta}$$

mit

(7.102)

→ $K^0 = \frac{q}{c} \underline{v} \cdot \underline{E}$ (7.66)

$\underline{K} = q \underline{v} \times \underline{E}$

wie gewohnt bei Mechanik

(2) $f =$ Kontinuum:

$$\underline{f} = \rho \underline{E} + \underline{j} \times \underline{B} \quad (8.2)$$

$$k^\alpha = F^\alpha{}_\beta j^\beta$$

(7.103)

... Vier-Kraftdichte

7.6.5 Lagrange - Formulierung der Elektrodynamik

...

8. Ebene elektromagnetische Wellen

- Ziel: Beschreibung von em Wellen & dynamische Theorie von $\epsilon(\omega)$
- Ausgangspkt. Maxwell-Gln. in Materie mit $\rho = 0, \underline{j} = 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{div } \underline{D} &= 0 \\ \text{rot } \underline{E} &= -\frac{\partial \underline{B}}{\partial t} \\ \text{div } \underline{B} &= 0 \\ \text{rot } \underline{H} &= \frac{\partial \underline{D}}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\underline{D} = \epsilon \underline{E} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \underline{E}$$

$$\underline{B} = \mu \underline{H} = \mu_r \mu_0 \underline{H}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{div } \underline{E} &= 0 \\ \text{div } \underline{B} &= 0 \\ \text{rot } \underline{E} &= -\frac{\partial \underline{B}}{\partial t} \\ \text{rot } \underline{B} &= \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8.1)$$

NB: (1) $\epsilon \neq \epsilon(r), \mu \neq \mu(r)$

(2) später: $\epsilon(\omega), \mu(\omega) \rightarrow (8.1)$ gilt nur $\underline{f} = \underline{E}, \underline{B} \sim e^{i\omega t}$

8.1 Ebenenwellen im nichtleitenden, homogenen Medium

• Wellengleichung für \underline{E} , \underline{B} :

$$\text{rot rot } \underline{E} = \text{grad } \underbrace{\text{div } \underline{E}}_{=0} - \nabla^2 \underline{E} \stackrel{(8.1)}{=} -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \text{rot } \underline{B} \stackrel{(8.1)}{=} -\mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \underline{E}$$

$$= -\mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \underline{B}$$

analog: $\text{rot rot } \underline{B} = \dots$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} (\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \underline{E}(\underline{r}, t) &= 0 \\ (\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \underline{B}(\underline{r}, t) &= 0 \end{aligned}} \quad (8.2)$$

... Wellenl. $f = \underline{E}, \underline{B}$!

$$\text{mit } \boxed{\underline{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}}} \quad (8.3)$$

... Ausbreitungsgeschw. von em. Wellen in Materie (s.u.)

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} \quad (8.4)$$

... Ausbreitungsgeschw. von Licht im Vakuum: aus Exp. bekannt!

Maxwell: Licht = em. Welle (8.5)

Hertz (1886): exp. Nachweis von em. (Radio)-Wellen!

• Lösungssatz für Gh. (8.2): ebene Welle (komplex)

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} \underline{E}(\underline{r}, t) \\ \underline{B}(\underline{r}, t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{E}_0 \\ \underline{B}_0 \end{pmatrix} e^{i(\underline{k} \cdot \underline{r} - \omega t)}} \quad (8.6)$$

mit (Kreis)frequenz: $\omega = 2\pi \nu = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ (ν ... Frequenz, T ... Periodendauer)

Wellenvektor: $\underline{k} = k \hat{k}$

Wellenzahl: $k = |\underline{k}| = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ (λ ... Wellenlänge)

NB: $\text{Re}(\underline{E}, \underline{B}) \rightarrow$ reale Welle!

$$\xrightarrow{\text{in (8.2)}} (-k^2 + \frac{1}{c^2} \omega^2) \begin{pmatrix} \underline{E} \\ \underline{B} \end{pmatrix} = \underline{0}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \pm \bar{c} k} \quad (8.7)$$

.. Dispersionsrelation: $\omega \leftrightarrow k$
 \bar{c} ... Phasengeschwindigkeit

mit $\boxed{\bar{c} = \frac{c}{n} \xrightarrow{(8.3)} n = \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}}$... Brechindex

i.R.: $\mu_r \approx 1 \rightarrow \boxed{n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \quad (8.9)$

NB: Kugelwellen: $\left(\frac{\mathbf{E}}{\mathbf{B}}\right) \sim \frac{1}{r} e^{i(kr - \omega t)} \quad (8.10)$

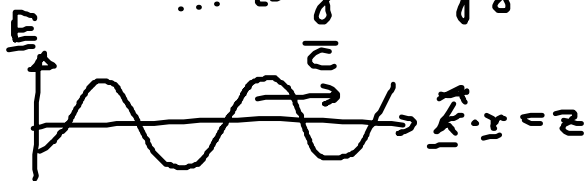
(löse auch (8.2))

Wellenpakete:

(i) ebene Welle: $(8.5) \xrightarrow{(8.7)} \underline{k} = k \hat{k} = k s_z$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\mathbf{E}}{\mathbf{B}}\right)(\underline{r}, t) = \left(\frac{\mathbf{E}_0}{\mathbf{B}_0}\right) e^{i k(z \mp \bar{c}t)} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{E}}{\mathbf{B}}\right)(z \mp \bar{c}t)} \quad (8.11)$$

... läuft in / gegen Richtung $\hat{k} = s_z$ mit Geschw. \bar{c}



(ii) ein Wellenpaket: $\mathbf{E} \uparrow$ $s_z \rightarrow$

als Überlagerung von (8.11): zerläuft, weil $\bar{c} = \bar{c}(\omega)$ wegen $n = \bar{n}(\omega)$
 = Dispersion! [\rightarrow Glasfaser]