

**Electromagnetic field theory - A modern tensorial approach**

by

Adrianus T. de Hoop

Delft University of Technology

Laboratory of Electromagnetic Research

Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mathematics and Computer Science

Mekelweg 4 • 2628 CD Delft • the Netherlands

**T:** +31 15 2785203 / +31 15 2788613**E:** [a.t.dehoop@tudelft.nl](mailto:a.t.dehoop@tudelft.nl)      **W:** [www.atdehoop.com](http://www.atdehoop.com)

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- EM THEORY:

- WHY ~~vectorial~~ <sup>tensorial</sup> ?  $\implies$ 
  - Leads to (considerable) simplifications
  - Directly matches array handling in computational coding
  - Generalizes to  $(N + 1)$ -spacetime (relativity, cosmology)

- **TENSORIAL EM THEORY: simplifications  $\implies$**

- Involves only ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS:
  - $\partial$  : (partial) differentiation
  - $\ast^{(t)}$  : time convolution
  - $\ast^{(\mathbf{x})}$  : spatial convolution
- Does away with standard ~~VECTOR CALCULUS~~
- Does away with the condition of ~~RIGHT-HANDEDNESS~~ in orientation of spatial reference frame

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*Tensorial EM theory: simplifications*

- **TENSORIAL EM THEORY: implications**  $\implies$

- Reformulates the notion of the ~~'MAGNETIC MONOPOLE'~~  
(= tensor of rank 3, ~~scalar~~)
- Considers SpaceTime as an 'affine' space (not a 'metric' space)  $\implies$   
~~4D LORENTZ 'METRIC'~~ (Weyl, H., *Space, Time, Matter*, 1922):  
Observer (biologically?) decomposes  
**'spacetime'** into **'space  $\times$  time (causality!)**
- Has implications for (Dirac) 'string theory' in quantum electrodynamics  
(no 'vector potential' as the basic physical quantization ingredient)

- **WAVEFIELD QUANTITY = TENSOR (EINSTEIN)**

- **SUBSCRIPT NOTATION**

TENSOR	rank 0	rank 1	rank 2	
Array notation (3D)	$[a]$	$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
Subscript notation (Einstein)	$a$	$a_i$	$a_{i,j}$	$\delta_{m,n}$

- $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow x_n$  : position vector (tensor of rank 1)
- $t$  : time

- $\partial_m = \partial/\partial x_m$
- $\partial_t = \partial/\partial t$  (reserved symbol)

- $\partial_m x_n = \delta_{m,n}$  : Kronecker (unit) tensor (tensor of rank 2)

- **SUMMATION CONVENTION (repeated subscripts):**

- $\delta_{p,n} \delta_{n,q} = \sum_{n=1}^N \delta_{p,n} \delta_{n,q} = \delta_{p,q}$
- $\delta_{m,m} = \sum_{m=1}^N \delta_{m,m} = N$  ( $N = 3$ )

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Tensorial EM theory: Einstein subscript notation and summation convention

	Intensive field quantity <b>'field strength'</b>	Extensive field quantity <b>'flux density'</b>	Source quantity <b>'volume density of'</b> <b>'current'</b>
<b>Electric</b>	$E_k$	$D_k$	$J_k$
<b>Magnetic</b>	$H_{i,j} = -H_{j,i}$	$B_{i,j} = -B_{j,i}$	$K_{i,j} = -K_{j,i}$
	<b>'PRODUCT'</b>	<b>'PRODUCT'</b>	
	$S_m = H_{m,k} E_k$ <b>area density of</b> <b>EM power</b>	$G_i = B_{i,j} D_j$ <b>volume density of</b> <b>EM momentum</b>	

- $\{H_{i,j}, B_{i,j}, K_{i,j}\}$  (anti-symmetric, rank 2)

- **WAVEFIELDS:**
  - Changes in space ( $\partial_m = \partial/\partial x_m$ ) **counterbalance**
  - Changes in time ( $\partial_t = \partial/\partial t$ )

### EM field equations (Maxwell)

- $\partial_m H_{m,k} + \partial_t D_k = J_k$
- $\partial_i E_j - \partial_j E_i + \partial_t B_{i,j} = K_{i,j}$

### • FIELD/SOURCE COMPATIBILITY RELATIONS

(= existence conditions for solution of field equations):

$$\partial_k \partial_m H_{m,k} = \partial_m \partial_k H_{m,k} = -\partial_m \partial_k H_{k,m} = -\partial_k \partial_m H_{m,k} = 0$$

$$\implies \partial_t(\partial_k D_k) = \partial_k J_k$$

$$\partial_k(\partial_i E_j - \partial_j E_i) + \partial_i(\partial_j E_k - \partial_k E_j) + \partial_j(\partial_k E_i - \partial_i E_k) = 0 \quad (i \neq j \neq k)$$

$$\implies \partial_t(\partial_k B_{i,j} + \partial_i B_{j,k} + \partial_j B_{k,i}) = \partial_k K_{i,j} + \partial_i K_{j,k} + \partial_j K_{k,i} \quad (i \neq j \neq k)$$

• **VOLUME DENSITY OF ELECTRIC CHARGE:**

•  $\rho = -\partial_t^{-1} \partial_k J_k$  (scalar)

$\implies$  •  $\partial_k D_k = -\rho$

• **VOLUME DENSITY OF MAGNETIC CHARGE:**

•  $\sigma_{k,i,j} = -\partial_t^{-1} (\partial_k K_{i,j}^- + \partial_i K_{j,k}^- + \partial_j K_{k,i}^-)$  ( $i \neq j \neq k$ )

(completely antisymmetric tensor of rank 3)

$\implies$  •  $\partial_k B_{i,j}^- + \partial_i B_{j,k}^- + \partial_j B_{k,i}^- = -\sigma_{k,i,j}$  ( $i \neq j \neq k$ )



• **CAUSALITY (UNIQUENESS OF TIME EVOLUTION = UNIQUENESS OF INITIAL-VALUE PROBLEM):**

- **EM field**( $x, t_0$ ) for  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$   $\xRightarrow{\text{Field equations}} \xRightarrow{\text{Field equations}}$   
**EM field**( $x, t$ ) for  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > t_0$  (uniquely)
- **'Maxwell': # Equations  $\neq$  # Unknowns  $\implies$**

• **CONSTITUTIVE RELATIONS (simplest case):**

- $D_k = \epsilon E_k$  ( $\epsilon$  = electric permittivity)
- $B_{i,j} = \mu H_{i,j}$  ( $\mu$  = magnetic permeability)
- $\implies$  **'Maxwell': # Equations = # Unknowns**

• (More or less) COMPLETE EM COURSE:

Part	Degree of difficulty
• Field equations	*
• Energy balance	*
• Balance of field momentum ('radiation pressure')	***
• Field/source/contrast-in-medium reciprocity relations	*
• Radiation from sources	**

in 4 PAGES ! (⇒ Conference Proceedings URSI EMT-S Berlin 2010)

• ALSO:

- Lorentz covariance (special relativity)

## EM RADIATION FROM SOURCES:

- Elimination of  $D_k$ ,  $B_{i,j}$  and  $\begin{Bmatrix} H_{i,j} \\ E_k \end{Bmatrix}$  from the field equations  $\implies$
- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vector} \\ \text{tensor} \end{array} \right\}$  wave equation for  $\begin{Bmatrix} E_k \\ H_{i,j} \end{Bmatrix}$ :  $\left[ \bullet D = D(\epsilon, \mu, \partial_m, \partial_t) \bullet c = (\epsilon \mu)^{-1/2} \right]$

$$\bullet (\partial_m \partial_m - c^{-2} \partial_t^2) \begin{bmatrix} E_r \\ H_{p,q} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} D_{r,k}^{EJ} & D_{r,i,j}^{EK} \\ D_{p,q,k}^{KJ} & D_{p,q,i,j}^{HK} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J_k \\ K_{i,j} \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x})^{(t)} \\ * * \delta(\mathbf{x}, t) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\bullet (\partial_m \partial_m - c^{-2} \partial_t^2) G(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\delta(\mathbf{x}, t) \bullet G(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\delta(t - |\mathbf{x}|/c)}{4\pi|\mathbf{x}|} \text{ for } |\mathbf{x}| > 0$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} E_r \\ H_{p,q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{r,k}^{EJ} & D_{r,i,j}^{EK} \\ D_{p,q,k}^{KJ} & D_{p,q,i,j}^{HK} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J_k \\ K_{i,j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x})^{(t)} \\ * * \\ G(\mathbf{x}, t) \end{array}$$

- **TENSORIAL EM THEORY:**

- Leads to (considerable) **simplifications**
- Involves only elementary mathematics ( $\partial_t \partial_x = \partial_x \partial_t$ ,  $\overset{(t)}{*}$ ,  $\overset{(x)}{*}$ )
- Does away with standard ~~VECTOR CALCULUS~~
- Does away with the condition of ~~RIGHT-HANDEDNESS~~ in orientation of spatial reference frame
- Considers SpaceTime as an 'affine' space (not a 'metric' space)
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- Has implications for (Dirac) 'string theory' in quantum electrodynamics
- Generalizes to **(N + 1)-spacetime** (relativity, cosmology)
- Directly matches **array handling** in computational coding

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*Tensorial EM theory: CONCLUSION*