

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page 1</i>
1 The Basics	7
1.1 Charge and Current	7
1.1.1 The Conservation Law	10
1.2 Forces and Fields	11
1.2.1 The Maxwell Equations	13
2 Electrostatics	15
2.1 Gauss' Law	15
2.1.1 The Coulomb Force	18
2.1.2 A Uniform Sphere	20
2.1.3 Line Charge	21
2.1.4 Surface Charge and Discontinuities	22
2.2 The Electrostatic Potential	26
2.2.1 Spherical and Cylindrical Symmetry	28
2.2.2 The Point Charge	31
2.2.3 The Dipole	33
2.2.4 The Green's Function	38
2.2.5 The Multipole Expansion	40
2.2.6 Electrostatic Equilibrium	42
2.3 Electrostatic Energy	45
2.3.1 The Energy of a Point Particle	47
2.3.2 The Force between Electric Dipoles	49
2.4 Conductors	50
2.4.1 Capacitors	54
2.4.2 Boundary Value Problems	55
2.4.3 Method of Images	57
2.4.4 A History of Electrostatics	63
3 Magnetostatics	66
3.1 Ampère's Law	67
3.1.1 A Long Straight Wire	68
3.1.2 Surface Currents and Discontinuities	70
3.2 The Vector Potential	73
3.2.1 Gauge Transformations	76

3.2.2	Magnetic Monopoles	77
3.2.3	Biot–Savart Law	82
3.2.4	A Topological Interlude	85
3.3	Magnetic Dipoles	89
3.3.1	A Current Loop	89
3.3.2	General Current Distributions	92
3.3.3	An Example: A Spinning Charged Sphere	94
3.4	Magnetic Forces	95
3.4.1	Force between Currents	96
3.4.2	Force and Energy for a Dipole	97
3.4.3	So What Is a Magnet?	101
3.5	Units of Electromagnetism	103
3.5.1	A History of Magnetostatics	105
4	Electrodynamics	107
4.1	Faraday’s Law of Induction	107
4.1.1	Faraday’s Law for Moving Wires	110
4.1.2	Inductance and Magnetostatic Energy	112
4.1.3	Resistance	114
4.1.4	Michael Faraday (1791–1867)	118
4.2	One Last Thing: The Displacement Current	120
4.2.1	Why Ampère’s Law Is not Enough	121
4.3	And there Was Light	123
4.3.1	Solving the Wave Equation	126
4.3.2	Polarisation	129
4.3.3	An Application: Reflection off a Conductor	132
4.3.4	James Clerk Maxwell (1831–1879)	134
4.4	Transport of Energy: The Poynting Vector	135
4.4.1	Momentum of the Electromagnetic Field	139
5	Electromagnetism and Relativity	142
5.1	A Review of Special Relativity	143
5.1.1	4-Vectors	143
5.1.2	Proper Time	145
5.1.3	Indices Up, Indices Down	146
5.1.4	Vectors, Covectors and Tensors	147
5.2	Conserved Currents	149
5.2.1	Magnetism and Relativity	150
5.3	Gauge Potentials and the Electromagnetic Tensor	153
5.3.1	Gauge Invariance and Relativity	153
5.3.2	The Electromagnetic Tensor	154
5.3.3	An Example: A Boosted Line Charge	157
5.3.4	Another Example: A Boosted Point Charge	158
5.3.5	Lorentz Scalars	160

5.4	Maxwell Equations	162
5.4.1	The Lorentz Force Law	164
5.4.2	Motion in Constant Fields	166
6	Classical Field Theory	170
6.1	The Principle of Least Action	170
6.1.1	Non-Relativistic Particles	170
6.1.2	Relativistic Particles	173
6.2	The Action Principle for Fields	178
6.2.1	The Lagrangian Density	178
6.2.2	Lorentz Invariance	182
6.3	Noether's Theorem	185
6.3.1	The Energy-Momentum Tensor	187
6.3.2	Lorentz Transformations Revisited	190
6.3.3	Internal Symmetries	192
6.4	The Maxwell Action	193
6.4.1	The Energy-Momentum Tensor	197
6.4.2	Adding Charges and Currents	198
6.4.3	The Theta Term	201
6.5	Charged Scalar Fields	201
6.5.1	Covariant Derivatives	202
6.5.2	An Invitation to Superconductivity	206
6.5.3	Vortices	214
6.5.4	An Invitation to the Higgs Boson	218
6.6	The Hamiltonian Formalism	221
6.6.1	The Maxwell Hamiltonian	223
6.7	The Topological Insulator	225
6.7.1	Topological Magnetoelectric Effect	227
6.7.2	A Mirage Monopole	231
6.7.3	The Witten Effect	234
7	Electromagnetic Radiation	236
7.1	Retarded Potentials	236
7.1.1	Green's Function for the Helmholtz Equation	238
7.1.2	Green's Function for the Wave Equation	241
7.1.3	Checking Lorentz Gauge	246
7.2	Dipole Radiation	246
7.2.1	Electric Dipole Radiation	248
7.2.2	Power Radiated: Larmor Formula	249
7.2.3	An Application: Instability of Classical Matter	251
7.2.4	Magnetic Dipole and Electric Quadrupole Radiation	252
7.2.5	An Application: Pulsars	256
7.3	Scattering	258
7.3.1	Thomson Scattering	258

7.3.2	Rayleigh Scattering	260
7.4	Radiation from a Single Particle	261
7.4.1	Liénard–Wiechert Potentials	262
7.4.2	A Simple Example: A Particle Moving with Constant Velocity	264
7.4.3	Computing the Electric and Magnetic Fields	265
7.4.4	Bremsstrahlung, Cyclotron and Synchrotron Radiation	269
8	Electromagnetism in Matter	273
8.1	Electric Fields in Matter	274
8.1.1	Polarisation	275
8.1.2	Electric Displacement	278
8.2	Magnetic Fields in Matter	280
8.2.1	Bound Currents	282
8.2.2	Ampère’s Law Revisited	284
8.3	Macroscopic Maxwell Equations	285
8.3.1	A First Look at Waves in Matter	287
8.4	Reflection and Refraction	289
8.4.1	Fresnel Equations	291
8.4.2	Total Internal Reflection	295
8.5	Dispersion	296
8.5.1	Atomic Polarisability Revisited	297
8.5.2	Electromagnetic Waves Revisited	298
8.5.3	A Model for Dispersion	301
8.5.4	Causality and the Kramers–Kronig Relation	304
8.6	Conductors Revisited	309
8.6.1	The Drude Model	310
8.6.2	Electromagnetic Waves in Conductors	312
8.6.3	Plasma Oscillations	316
8.6.4	Briefly, Dispersion Relations in Quantum Mechanics	317
8.7	Charge Screening	318
8.7.1	Classical Screening: The Debye–Hückel model	319
8.7.2	The Dielectric Response Function	321
8.7.3	Thomas–Fermi Theory	325
8.7.4	Lindhard Theory	328
8.7.5	Friedel Oscillations	333
	<i>Appendices: Vector Calculus</i>	337
Appendix A	Curves, Surfaces and Volumes	340
A.1	Curves	340
A.1.1	Differentiating the Curve	342
A.1.2	Tangent Vectors	343
A.1.3	The Arc Length	344

A.1.4	Curvature and Torsion	346
A.2	Line Integrals	348
A.2.1	Integrating Scalar Fields	349
A.2.2	Integrating Vector Fields	350
A.3	Area and Volume Integrals	352
A.3.1	Area Integrals	353
A.3.2	Changing Coordinates	357
A.3.3	Volume Integrals	360
A.3.4	Spherical Polar and Cylindrical Polar Coordinates	361
A.4	Surface Integrals	364
A.4.1	Surfaces	364
A.4.2	Integrating Scalar Fields	369
A.4.3	Integrating Vector Fields	371
A.4.4	A Sniff of the Gauss–Bonnet Theorem	373
Appendix B	Grad, Div, and Curl	377
B.1	The Gradient	377
B.2	Div and Curl	379
B.2.1	The Laplacian	383
B.3	Conservative, Irrotational, and Solenoidal Fields	384
B.3.1	Conservative Fields	384
B.3.2	Irrotational Fields	390
B.3.3	Solenoidal Fields	390
B.4	Orthogonal Curvilinear Coordinates	392
B.4.1	Grad	395
B.4.2	Div and Curl	395
B.5	The Laplace Equation	397
B.5.1	Spherical Harmonics	398
B.5.2	Bessel Functions	402
Appendix C	The Integral Theorems	405
C.1	The Divergence Theorem	405
C.1.1	A Proof of the Divergence Theorem	407
C.1.2	Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855)	411
C.1.3	An Application: Predator–Prey Systems	412
C.2	Green’s Theorem in the Plane	415
C.2.1	George Green (1793–1841)	417
C.3	Stokes’ Theorem	417
C.3.1	A Proof of Stokes’ Theorem	420
C.3.2	George Gabriel Stokes (1819–1903)	422
C.3.3	Changing Coordinates Revisited	423
<i>Further Reading</i>		426

xii	Contents
<i>References</i>	430
<i>Index</i>	433