Table of Contents

PREFACE xvi

Chapter 1. A Typical Conventional Development of Maxwell's Equations 1

1.1. Introduction 1
1.2. Electrostatics and the equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho/\varepsilon_0$ 2
1.2.1. Coulomb's law 2
1.2.2. SI units 3
1.2.3. The principle of superposition 4
1.2.4. The electric field 4
1.2.5. Electric field lines 7
1.2.6. Gauss' flux law of electrostatics 7
1.2.7. Gauss' flux law for a continuous charge distribution 10
1.2.8. Generalization of the equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho/\varepsilon_0$ to moving charge distributions 11
1.2.9. The electrostatic scalar potential 12
1.2.10. The potential energy of a charge in an electrostatic field 14
1.2.11. Summary of electrostatics 16
1.3. Conduction current flow in stationary conductors 16
1.3.1. Introduction 16
1.3.2. The equation $\mathbf{J} = \sigma\mathbf{E}$ and Ohm's law 17
1.3.3. Classical model of conduction current flow 18
1.3.4. Joule heating 19
1.3.5. Origin of the electric fields inside current carrying conductors 20
1.3.6. A moving conductor 21
1.3.7. The continuity equation for a varying charge and current distribution 21
1.4. Magnetic fields due to steady current distributions (Magnetostatics) 22
1.4.1. Introduction 22

1.4.2. Definition of the magnetic induction (or magnetic flux density) **B** 24
1.4.3. The force on a current element in an external magnetic field 25
1.4.4. The Biot-Savart law for the magnetic field due to a steady current in a complete circuit 28
1.4.5. The equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ 30
1.4.6. The vector potential **A** due to a steady current distribution 31
1.4.7. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J}$ and Ampère's circuital theorem 33
1.4.8. The differential equation for the vector potential due to a stationary, steady continuous current distribution 35
1.5. Magnetic forces as a second order effect 36
1.6. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\partial \mathbf{B}/\partial t$ and electromagnetic induction 40
1.7. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \dot{\mathbf{E}})$ and the displacement current 42
1.8. Summary of Maxwell's equations for continuous charge and current distributions in empty space 44
1.9. The differential equations for the fields **E** and **B** 45
1.9.1. Introduction 45
1.9.2. Electromagnetic waves in empty space 47
1.9.3. Solution of the differential equations for **E** and **B** 48
1.10. The Maxwell-Lorentz equations for the microscopic fields 49
1.11. Maxwell's equations for the macroscopic fields for the special case when $\varepsilon_r = 1$ and $\mu_r = 1$ everywhere 50

Chapter 2. The Scalar Potential ϕ and the Vector Potential **A** 55
2.1. Introduction 55
2.2. The differential equations for ϕ and **A** 55
2.3. The retarded potentials 59
2.4. The oscillating electric dipole 63
2.4.1. Introduction 63
2.4.2. Determination of the magnetic field 65
2.4.3. Determination of the electric field 67
2.4.4. Relation of the fields **E** and **B** to experimental measurements 70
2.5. Use of the Lorentz condition to determine the scalar potential ϕ from the vector potential **A** 73
2.6. Application of Maxwell's equations to the electric and magnetic fields due to an oscillating electric dipole 74
2.6.1. Introduction 74
2.6.2. The equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$ 75
2.6.3. The equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ 77
2.6.4. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ at a field point in empty space 77

2.6.5. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \dot{\mathbf{E}}/c^2$ at a field point in empty space 79
2.6.6. Discussion of Maxwell's equations 82
2.7. Derivation of the Jefimenko formulae for **E** and **B** from the retarded potentials 82
2.8. Gauge transformations and the Coulomb gauge 84

Chapter 3. The Electric and Magnetic Fields due to an Accelerating Classical Point Charge 90
3.1. The Liénard-Wiechert potentials 90
3.2. The formulae for the electric and magnetic fields due to an accelerating classical point charge 92
3.3. The electric and magnetic fields due to a classical point charge moving with uniform velocity 95
3.4. Discussion of the electric and magnetic fields due to an accelerating classical point charge 100
3.4.1. Introduction 100
3.4.2. Example of the electric field due to an accelerating charge 103
3.4.3. Discussion of the radiation fields due to an accelerating charge 105

Chapter 4. Development of Maxwell's Equations from the Expressions for the Electric and Magnetic Fields due to a Moving Classical Point Charge 108
4.1. Introduction 108
4.2. The equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho/\varepsilon_0$ 110
4.3. The equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ 114
4.3.1. A classical point charge moving with uniform velocity 114
4.3.2. A field point inside a moving continuous charge distribution 114
4.3.3. Use of magnetic field lines 115
4.4. Relation between the spatial and time derivatives of the fields of a classical point charge moving with uniform velocity 115
4.5. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ 117
4.5.1. A classical point charge moving with uniform velocity 117
4.5.2. Induced emf due to a classical point charge moving with uniform velocity 119
4.5.3. An accelerating classical point charge 122
4.5.4. A system of moving and accelerating classical point charges 123
4.5.5. Critique of an obsolete interpretation of Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction 124
4.6. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \dot{\mathbf{E}}/c^2$ at a field point in empty space 126
4.6.1. A classical point charge moving with uniform velocity 126

4.6.2. The low velocity approximation 128
4.6.3. A system of moving and accelerating classical point charges 129
4.7. Application of the equation $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \dot{\Psi}/c^2$ to the fields of a point charge of zero dimensions moving with uniform velocity 130
4.8. A moving line of charge 134
4.8.1. A moving line of charge of finite length 134
4.8.2. A moving classical point charge 139
4.8.3. A field point inside a macroscopic charge distribution 140
4.8.4. The Maxwell-Lorentz equations 142
4.9. A charging capacitor in the quasi-stationary approximation 142
4.10. The displacement current and the continuity equation 145
4.11. Discussion of Maxwell's equations 149
4.12. Comparison of the use of the potentials ϕ and $\mathbf{A}$ with the use of the fields $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ 153
4.13. Historical note on the development of classical electromagnetism and the nineteenth century aether theories 156
4.13.1. The luminiferous aether 156
4.13.2. The electromagnetic aether 157
4.13.3. The rise of the theory of special relativity 158
4.13.4. Discussion of the mechanical models of the aether and their aftermath 160
4.13.5. The advent of quantum theory 162

Chapter 5. Electric Fields due to Electrical Circuits 166
5.1. Introduction 166
5.2. The counting of moving charges by the information collecting sphere 167
5.3. Induction electric field due to a current element that forms part of a complete circuit 169
5.3.1. A list of basic assumptions 169
5.3.2. The induction electric field due to the moving conduction electrons in a current element related to the retarded positions of the conduction electrons 170
5.3.3. Repeat calculation using the projected positions of the conduction electrons 174
5.4. The absence of a resultant induction electric field due to a steady conduction current flowing in a complete circuit 177
5.4.1. General case 177
5.4.2. Example to illustrate that $\mathbf{E}_{ind} = 0$ when the conduction current in a circuit is constant 178
5.5. The induction electric field due to a varying conduction current in a coil in the quasi-stationary limit 180
5.5.1. Introductory example 180

5.5.2. General formula for the induction electric field due to the varying current in a complete circuit in the quasi-stationary limit 182
5.5.3. Application of equation (5.53) to the coil *ABCD* in Figure 5.5 184
5.6. The induction electric field due to a varying current in a circular coil in the quasi-stationary limit: an example of detached electric field lines 186
5.7. Induction electric field due to a varying current in a long solenoid in the quasi-stationary limit 189
5.8. Detached electric field lines 191
5.9. The electric field due to the accelerations of the conduction electrons in a conductor 193
5.10. Radiation electric field due to a varying conduction current in the coil *ABCD* in Figure 5.5 195
5.11. Expressions for the total electric field due to a current element that forms part of a circuit 197
5.12. The electric field due to an oscillating electric dipole 198
5.13. The electric field due to a varying current distribution 201

Chapter 6. Magnetic Fields due to Electrical Circuits 206
6.1. Magnetic field due to a current element 206
6.1.1. Use of the retarded positions of the moving charges 206
6.1.2. Use of the projected positions of the conduction electrons 210
6.2. The Biot-Savart law for steady currents 211
6.3. Examples of deviations from the differential form of the Biot-Savart law 213
6.3.1. A straight line section of finite length 213
6.3.2. A circuit made up of two conductors of different electrical conductivities 215
6.3.3. Use of equation (3.28) which gives the magnetic field due to a charge moving with uniform velocity 217
6.4. The magnetic field due to an oscillating electric dipole 219
6.5. The magnetic field due to a varying current distribution 220
6.6. The magnetic field due to an oscillating magnetic dipole 221
6.7. Derivation of the retarded potentials from the Liénard-Wiechert potentials 223
6.8. Discussion of higher order effects 224

Chapter 7. Quasi-Stationary Phenomena and AC Theory 227
7.1. The quasi-stationary approximations 227
7.2. The interpretation of transformer induced emf 228
7.2.1. A simple air cored transformer 228

7.2.2. Calculation of the current flow in the secondary coil when $\dot{I}_1$ is constant 231
7.2.3. Mutual inductance 233
7.2.4. Example of Lenz's law 235
7.3. What a voltmeter measures in the presence of an induction electric field in the quasi-stationary limit 236
7.3.1. What a voltmeter measures 236
7.3.2. Example of the effect of the induction electric field on the reading of a voltmeter 237
7.4. Self inductance 241
7.4.1. Example of self inductance 241
7.4.2. General case of the self inductance of an air cored coil 242
7.5. An air cored transformer working at mains frequency 244
7.6. AC theory 246
7.6.1. Introduction 246
7.6.2. The *LR* circuit 247
7.6.3. The *CR* circuit 249
7.6.4. The *LCR* circuit 251
7.6.5. The voltages across the circuit elements in an *LCR* circuit 253
7.6.6. Discussion 257
7.7. Motional (dynamo) induced emf 258
7.7.1. Introduction 258
7.7.2. A simple example of a motional induced emf 259
7.7.3. The role of magnetic forces in motional induced emf 262

Chapter 8. Forces, Energy and Electromagnetic Momentum 267
8.1. Introduction 267
8.2. The Maxwell stress tensor 269
8.2.1. Introduction 269
8.2.2. The magnetic force on a current distribution 270
8.2.3. The electric force on an electrostatic charge distribution 276
8.2.4. The total electromagnetic force on a steady charge and current distribution due to steady electric and magnetic fields 277
8.2.5. An electrostatic example of the application of Maxwell's stress tensor 278
8.2.6. Magnetostatic example of the application of Maxwell's stress tensor 280
8.3. The energy of the electromagnetic field 282
8.4. The rate at which the electromagnetic field does work on a charge and current distribution 285
8.5. Energy transfer and the Poynting vector in DC circuits 286
8.5.1. Theory 286

8.5.2. Application to a practical example 288
8.6. The propagation of energy and the Poynting vector for the general case of varying charge and current distributions 292
8.6.1. Theory 292
8.6.2. A plane electromagnetic wave incident on a perfect absorber 294
8.7. The force on a varying charge and current distribution 297
8.8. Conservation laws for a system of moving charges in empty space 304
8.8.1. The law of conservation of linear momentum 304
8.8.2. Critique of the law of conservation of momentum 308
8.8.3. Operational definition of the vector potential 310
8.8.4. The law of conservation of energy 312
8.8.5. The conservation of angular momentum for an electromagnetic system 314
8.9. Energy transfer and the Poynting vector 315
8.9.1. The Poynting vector hypothesis 315
8.9.2. The role of the Poynting vector in electromagnetic waves 316
8.9.3. Evidence in favour of the Poynting vector hypothesis from the quantum theory of radiation 318
8.9.4. The Poynting vector hypothesis in steady (DC) conditions 319
8.9.5. Examples of the application of the law of conservation of angular momentum 320
8.10. Summary 325

Chapter 9. Stationary Dielectrics and Stationary Magnetic Materials 327
9.1. Introduction 327
9.2. A stationary polarized dielectric 328
9.2.1. The types of atomic electric dipoles 328
9.2.2. The electric dipole moment of a molecule 329
9.2.3. The polarization vector **P** 329
9.2.4. The electric field due to a stationary polarized dielectric 329
9.2.5. The macroscopic charge density inside a polarized dielectric 333
9.2.6. The Maxwell equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$ 336
9.3. Stationary magnetic materials 338
9.3.1. The Amperian model 338
9.3.2. Types of magnetic materials 338
9.3.3. The magnetization vector **M** 339
9.3.4. The magnetic field due to a stationary magnetized body 340
9.3.5. Example of the origin of a macroscopic magnetization current 341

9.3.6. The magnetizing force (or magnetic field intensity) **H** 344
9.3.7. The relative permeability μ_r and the magnetic susceptibility χ_m 345
9.4. Maxwell's equations at a field point inside a magnetic dielectric 346
9.4.1. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \dot{\mathbf{D}}$ 346
9.4.2. The equations $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ and $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ 347
9.4.3. Summary of Maxwell's equations 348
9.5. Electromagnetic waves in a linear isotropic homogenous medium 350
9.5.1. The wave equations 350
9.5.2. Plane waves in an LIH medium 351
9.5.3. The method of propagation of electromagnetic waves in a dielectric 352
9.5.4. An example of the choice between the use of Maxwell's equations for the macroscopic and for the microscopic fields 353

Chapter 10. Special Relativity and Classical Electromagnetism 355
10.1. Introduction 355
10.2. The postulates of special relativity 357
10.2.1. The principle of relativity 357
10.2.2. The principle of the constancy of the speed of light 358
10.2.3. The principle of constant charge 359
10.2.4. The other postulates of special relativity 361
10.3. Measurement of the times of distant events 361
10.4. The Lorentz transformations 363
10.5. Applications of the Lorentz transformations 365
10.5.1. Relativity of the simultaneity of events 365
10.5.2. Time dilation 365
10.5.3. Length contraction 366
10.5.4. Discussion 366
10.6 Forces between two parallel convection currents derived using the theory of special relativity 367
10.7 The inequality of action and reaction in classical electromagnetism 370
10.8. Electromagnetism via special relativity 372
10.9. Causality in classical electromagnetism 373
10.10. Transformation of Maxwell's equations 375
10.10.1. Introduction 375
10.10.2. Transformation of $\partial/\partial x$, $\partial/\partial y$, $\partial/\partial z$ and $\partial/\partial t$ 377
10.10.3. Transformation of **E** and **B** 378
10.10.4. Transformation of charge and current densities 379
10.10.5. Transformations for the fields **D** and **H** 382

Appendix A. Mathematical Methods 384
A1. A summary of the formulae of vector analysis 384
A1.1. Scalar and vector products 384
A1.2. The gradient of a scalar 385
A1.3. The divergence of a vector 386
A1.4. The curl of a vector 386
A1.5. The Laplacian operator 386
A1.6. Some useful relations 386
A1.7. Gauss' mathematical theorem 387
A1.8. Stokes' theorem 388
A1.9. Cylindrical coordinates 389
A1.10. Spherical polar coordinates 389
A2. The partial derivatives of macroscopic field variables 390
A3. Some useful mathematical relations 391
A4. The corrections to the differential form of the Biot-Savart law for steady currents 392

Appendix B. Conduction Current Flow in Stationary Conductors 395
B1. Example of the mode of action of a source of emf 395
B2. Location of the charge distributions associated with conduction current flow 398
B3. Magnitudes of the surface and boundary charge distributions associated with conduction current flow 400
B4. Models of conduction current flow in a stationary conductor 402
B5. Energy propagation in DC circuits 405

Appendix C. The Electric and Magnetic Fields due to an Accelerating Classical Point Charge 406
C1. Introduction 406
C2. Calculation of the electric field 409
C3. Calculation of the magnetic field 411

Appendix D. Discussion of the Equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \dot{\mathbf{E}} + \mu_0 \mathbf{J}$ Using the Field Approach 414

Appendix E. The Transformations of Special Relativity 419

Index 421