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The aim of this book is to provide a short but complete exposition of the logical structure of classical relativistic electrodynamics written in the language and spirit of coordinate-free differential geometry. The intended audience is primarily mathematicians who want a bare-bones account of the foundations of electrodynamics written in language with which they are familiar and secondarily physicists who may be curious how their old friend looks in the new clothes of the differential-geometric viewpoint which in recent years has become an important language and tool for theoretical physics. This work is not intended to be a textbook in electrodynamics in the usual sense; in particular no applications are treated, and the focus is exclusively the equations of motion of charged particles. Rather, it is hoped that it may serve as a bridge between mathemat ics and physics. Many non-physicists are surprised to learn that the correct equation to describe the motion of a classical charged particle is still a matter of some controversy. The most mentioned candidate is the Lorentz-Dirac equation t . However, it is experimentally unverified, is known to have no physically reasonable solutions in certain circumstances, and its usual derivations raise serious foundational issues. Such difficulties are not extensively discussed in most electrodynamics texts, which quite naturally are oriented toward applying the well-verified part of the subject to con crete problems. In this book the author carefully analyses the role of the concept of causality in Quantum Electrodynamics. This approach makes it possible for the first time to publish a textbook on QED which not only includes full proofs and detailed calculations but is also mathematically rigorous. The book begins with Dirac's theory in part one, followed in part two by the quantum theory of free fields including a new approach to the concept of exterior fields. The third part is devoted to the study of the S-matrix of QED avoiding ultraviolet divergence. The most important physical results of QED are derived, and significant themes such as unitarity and renormalizability of the theory are discussed. This slim book addresses graduate students in physics. From the reviews: "In the summary on the back cover the unheard-of statement appears that now the first (mathematically) rigorous textbook on Quantum Electrodynamics was on hand. ... In fact, "Finite Quantum Electrodynamics" does justice to this claim. And, in addition, in a pregnant, lifely form. On 220 pages G. Scharf (Zurich) succeeds in presenting a concise description of QED ... As promised, only finite quantities appear ... In Russia I often feel frustrated that I studied Latin in school and Russian was not offered. Now I have the same feeling after reading Scharf's book. I studied the wrong grammar up to now." #Translated from a review by Thomas Schücker in Physik in unserer Zeit#1 Scheck’s successful textbook presents a comprehensive treatment, ideally suited for a one-semester course. The textbook describes Maxwell's equations first in their integral, directly testable form, then moves on to their local formulation. The first two chapters cover all essential properties of Maxwell's equations, including their symmetries and their covariance in a modern notation. Chapter 3 is devoted to Maxwell's theory as a classical field theory and to solutions of the wave equation. Chapter 4 deals with important applications of Maxwell's theory. It includes topical subjects such as metamaterials with negative refraction index and solutions of Helmholtz' equation in paraxial approximation relevant for the description of laser beams. Chapter 5 describes non-Abelian gauge theories from a classical, geometric point of view, in analogy to Maxwell's theory as a prototype, and culminates in an application to the U(2) theory relevant for electroweak interactions. The last chapter 6 gives a concise summary of semi-Riemannian geometry as the framework for the classical field theory of gravitation. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the Schwarzschild solution of Einstein's equations and the classical tests of general relativity. The new concept of this edition presents the content divided into two tracks: the fast track for master's students, providing the essentials, and the intensive track for all wanting to get in depth knowledge of the field. Cleary labeled material and sections guide students through the preferred level of treatment. Numerous problems and worked examples will provide successful access to

Classical Field Theory. This book is a sequel to The Enigmatic Photon. Volume 1: The Field IX(3)/SUP /EM(Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1994), which presented the first systematic development of the fundamental magnetizing field of electromagnetic radiation: the field £Ii£(3). Its 12 chapters collectively describe the properties of Ii(3) in a vacuum and in the interaction of light with matter. The present volume deals with the development of the theory of the Evans--Vigier field Ii(3). It opens with the derivation of the novel field Ii(3) from the Dirac equation of relativistic quantum field theory. The existence of Ii(3) in the vacuum means that the gauge group of electromagnetism becomes 0(3), the group of rotations. This is non-Abelian, and so requires a self-consistent development of the vacuum Maxwell equations themselves. The role of Ii(3) is discussed in unified field theory and quantum electrodynamics. The classical vacuum field Ii(3) is a novel, fundamentally important feature of electrodynamics which indicates that the particulate photon carries mass, thus settling a longstanding debate in favour of protagonists of photon mass. For researchers and graduate students interested in the theory of electromagnetic radiation. This book is an introduction to Lagrangian mechanics, starting with Newtonian physics and proceeding to topics such as relativistic Lagrangian fields and Lagrangians in General Relativity, electrodynamics, Gauge theory, and relativistic gravitation. The mathematical notation used is introduced and explained as the book progresses, so it can be understood by students at the undergraduate level in physics or applied mathmatics, yet it is rigorous enough to serve as an introduction to the mathematics and concepts required for courses in relativistic quantum field theory and general relativity. Wolfgang Pauli referred to him as 'my discovery,' Robert Oppenheimer described him as 'one of the most gifted theorists' and Niels Bohr found him enormously stimulating. Who was the man in question, Gunnar Källén (1926-1968)? His appearance in the physics sky was like a shooting star. His contributions to the scientific debate caused excitement among young and old. Similar to his friend and mentor, Wolfgang

Pauli, he demanded honesty and rigor in physics - a distinct dividing line between fact and speculation. In his obituary, Arthur S. Wightman would write: 'Gunnar Källén was a proud continuer of the tradition in quantum field theory established by Wolfgang Pauli. His papers on quantum electrodynamics in the period 1950-1954 carried the non-perturbative approach to quantum electrodynamics forward to a point beyond which very little essential progress has been made up to the present day. At the time I was trying to puzzle out the grammar of the language of quantum field theory, and here was Källén already writing poetry in the language!'. In addition to being a remarkable scientist, Källén had a very interesting personality, well worth exploring. In her book, physicist Cecilia Jarlskog traces both the personal and scientific trajectory of this unsung hero of the early days of high-energy physics and quantum field theory. A number of invited contributions by members of the Källén family and distinguished researchers from the field, all of them personally acquainted with Källén, combine to form an authentic portrait of the researcher and the man. Last but not least, the reader will become acquainted with some aspects of the history of particle physics in those days, as related by Källén and those who corresponded with him. A commented selection of his most important and not easily accessible papers is included as an added bonus for specialists. It is well known that classical electrodynamics is riddled with internal inconsistencies springing from the fact that it is a linear, Abelian theory in which the potentials are unphysical. This volume offers a self-consistent hypothesis which removes some of these problems, as well as builds a framework on which linear and nonlinear optics are treated as a non-Abelian gauge field theory based on the emergence of the fundamental magnetizing field of radiation, the B(3) field. Contents: Interaction of Electromagnetic Radiation with One Fermion; The Field Equations of Classical O (3) b Electrodynamics; Origin of Electrodynamics in the General Theory of Gauge Fields; Nonlinear Propagation in O (3) b Electrodynamics: Solitons and Instantons; Physical Phase Effects in O (3) b

Electrodynamics; Quantum Electrodynamics and the B (3) Field; Quantum Chaos, Topological Indices and Gauge Theories; Field Theory of O (3) b QED and Unification with Weak and Nuclear Interactions; Potential Applications of O (3) b QED; Duality and Fundamental Problems. Readership: Graduate and undergraduates in physics (electromagnetism), differential geometry & topology, electrical & electronic engineering, theoretical & physical chemistry, chaos and dynamical systems. The third volume in the bestselling physics series cracks open Einstein's special relativity and field theory Physicist Leonard Susskind and data engineer Art Friedman are back. This time, they introduce readers to Einstein's special relativity and Maxwell's classical field theory. Using their typical brand of real math, enlightening drawings, and humor, Susskind and Friedman walk us through the complexities of waves, forces, and particles by exploring special relativity and electromagnetism. It's a must-read for both devotees of the series and any armchair physicist who wants to improve their knowledge of physics' deepest truths. Comprehensive graduate-level text by a distinguished theoretical physicist reveals the classical underpinnings of modern quantum field theory. Topics include space-time, Lorentz transformations, conservation laws, equations of motion, Green’s functions, and more. 1964 edition. In this third volume of three, quantum electrodynamics is formulated in the language of physical „dressed" particles. A theory where charged particles interact via instantaneous action-at-a-distance forces is constructed - without need for renormalization. This theory describes electromagnetic phenomena in terms of directly interacting charges, but in full accord with fundamental principles of relativity and causality. Contents Three ways to look at QFT Dressing What are advantages of dressed Hamiltonian? Coulomb potential and beyond Decays RQD in higher orders Classical electrodynamics Experimental support of RQD Particles and relativity Special theory of relativity Unitary dressing transformation Integral for decay law Coulomb scattering integral in fourth order Relativistic invariance of Coulomb–Darwin–Breit electrodynamics In this book, a modern unified theory of dispersion forces on atoms and bodies is presented which covers a broad range of different aspects and scenarios. Macroscopic quantum electrodynamics is applied within the context of dispersion forces. In contrast to the normal-mode quantum electrodynamics traditionally used to study dispersion forces, the new approach allows to consider realistic material properties including absorption and is flexible enough to be applied to a broad range of geometries. Thus general properties of dispersion forces like their non-additivity and the relation between microscopic and macroscopic dispersion forces are discussed. It is demonstrated how the general results can be used to obtain dispersion forces on atoms in the presence of bodies of various shapes and materials. In particular, nontrivial magnetic properties of the bodies, bodies of irregular shapes, the role of material absorption, and dynamical forces for excited atoms are discussed. This volume 2 deals especially with quantum electrodynamics, dispersion forces, Casimir forces, asymptotic power laws, quantum friction and universal scaling laws. The book gives both the specialist and those new to the field a thorough overview over recent results in the context of dispersion forces. It provides a toolbox for studying dispersion forces in various contexts. The 1988 Nobel Prize winner establishes the subject's mathematical background, reviews the principles of electrostatics, then introduces Einstein's special theory of relativity and applies it to topics throughout the book. Quantum Electrodynamics focuses on the formulation of quantum electrodynamics (QED) in its most general and most abstract form: relativistic quantum field theory. It describes QED as a program, rather than a closed theory, that rests on the theory of the quantum Maxwellian field interacting with given (external) classical sources of radiation and on the relativistic quantum mechanics of electrons interacting with a given (external) classical electromagnetic field. Comprised of eight chapters, this volume begins with an introduction to the fundamental principles of quantum theory formulated in a general, abstract fashion. The following chapters consider non-relativistic quantum mechanics; the theory of the electromagnetic field interacting with given sources of radiation; the quantum mechanics of particles; and the relativistic quantum mechanics of mutually non-interacting electrons moving in a given electromagnetic field. The formulation of QED is then described, paying particular attention to perturbation theory and Feynman diagrams and electron-photon processes. The final two chapters deal with renormalization theory and applications of QED. This book is addressed to readers who are familiar with quantum mechanics and classical electrodynamics at the level of university courses. In the first half of the thesis a local electrodynamics of media in given non-inertial frames within Maxwell-Einstein classical field theory is constructed in terms of observable EM fields and co-moving local physical media parameters. Localization of tensors to observables is introduced and justified, and a relation is obtained connecting tensor transforms to instantaneous Lorentz transforms for observers in different frames. A constitutive tensor, explicitly expressed by the 4-velocity and the local properties in co-moving frame of a linear medium, is found for the first time. Also a Lagrangian formulation for both lossless and lossy media is constructed, and boundary conditions, local conservation laws, and energy momentum tensor are obtained. The second half concerns application to motions in SRT, such as uniform linear (hyperbolic) acceleration and steady rotation. For these local Maxwell equations in co-moving frames are obtained, and approximate solutions are found for special cases. (Author). An effective action technique for the time evolution of a closed system consisting of a mean field interacting with charged fluctuations is presented, and applied specifically to Quantum Electrodynamics. The effective action of QED is first developed in a systematic expansion in 1/N where N is the number of distinct fermion species. Then by making use of the Schwinger-Keldysh closed time path (CTP) formulation of field theory, causality of the resulting equations of motion is ensured. In QED this technique may be used to study the quantum non-equilibrium effects of pair creation in strong electric fields and the scattering and transport processes of a relativistic ee− plasma. Numerical results for these processes in lowest order are presented. The renormalization procedure, connection to quantum transport theory and extension to QCD and other applications of the method are also discussed. The book describes Maxwell's equations first in their integral, directly testable form, then moves on to their local formulation. The first two chapters cover all essential properties of Maxwell's equations, including their symmetries and their covariance in a modern notation. Chapter 3 is devoted to Maxwell theory as a classical field theory and to solutions of the wave equation. Chapter 4 deals with important applications of Maxwell theory. It includes topical subjects such as metamaterials with negative refraction index and solutions of Helmholtz' equation in paraxial approximation relevant for the description of laser beams. Chapter 5 describes non-Abelian gauge theories from a classical, geometric point of view, in analogy to Maxwell theory as a prototype, and culminates in an application to the U(2) theory relevant for electroweak interactions. The last chapter 6 gives a concise summary of semi-Riemannian geometry as the framework for the classical field theory of gravitation. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the Schwarzschild solution of Einstein's equations and the classical tests of general relativity (perihelion precession of Mercury, and light deflection by the sun). ------ Textbook features: detailed figures, worked examples, problems and solutions, boxed inserts, highlighted special topics, highlighted important math etc., helpful summaries, appendix, index. Learning Electrodynamics doesn’t have to be boring What if there was a way to learn Electrodynamics without all the usual fluff? What if there were a book that allowed you to see the whole picture and not just tiny parts of it? Thoughts like this are the reason that No-Nonsense Electrodynamics now exists. What will you learn from this book? Get to know all fundamental electrodynamical concepts —Grasp why we can describe electromagnetism using the electric and magnetic field, the electromagnetic field tensor and the electromagnetic potential and how these concepts are connected.Learn to describe Electrodynamics mathematically — Understand the meaning and origin of the most important equations: Maxwell's equations & the Lorentz force law.Master the most important electrodynamical systems — read step-by-step calculations and understand the general algorithm we use to describe them.Get an understanding you can be proud of — Learn why Special Relativity owes its origins to Electrodynamics and how we can understand it as a gauge theory. No-Nonsense Electrodynamics is the most student-friendly book on Electrodynamics ever written. Here's why. First of all, it's is nothing like a formal university lecture. Instead, it's like a casual conservation with a more experienced student. This also means that nothing is assumed to be "obvious" or "easy to see".Each chapter, each section, and each page focusses solely on the goal to help you understand. Nothing is introduced without a thorough motivation and it is always clear where each formula comes from.The book contains no fluff since unnecessary content quickly leads to confusion. Instead, it ruthlessly focusses on the fundamentals and makes sure you'll understand them in detail. The primary focus on the readers' needs is also visible in dozens of small features that you won't find in any other textbook In total, the book contains more than 100 illustrations that help you understand the most important concepts visually. In each chapter, you'll find fully annotated equations and calculations are done carefully step-by-step. This makes it much easier to understand what's going on in.Whenever a concept is used which was already introduced previously, there is a short sidenote that reminds you where it was first introduced and often recites the main points. In addition, there are summaries at the beginning of each chapter that make sure you won't get lost. This book is a sequel to The Enigmatic Photon. Volume 1: The Field IX(3)/SUP /EM(Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1994), which presented the first systematic development of the fundamental magnetizing field of electromagnetic radiation: the field £Ii£(3). Its 12 chapters collectively describe the properties of Ii(3) in a vacuum and in the interaction of light with matter. The present volume deals with the development of the theory of the Evans--Vigier field Ii(3). It opens with the derivation of the novel field Ii(3) from the Dirac equation of relativistic quantum field theory. The existence of Ii(3) in the vacuum means that the gauge group of electromagnetism becomes 0(3), the group of rotations. This is non-Abelian, and so requires a self-consistent development of the vacuum Maxwell equations themselves. The role of Ii(3) is discussed in unified field theory and quantum electrodynamics. The classical vacuum field Ii(3) is a novel, fundamentally important feature of electrodynamics which indicates that the particulate photon carries mass, thus settling a longstanding debate in favour of protagonists of photon mass. For researchers and graduate students interested in the theory of electromagnetic radiation. This book presents a comprehensive account of molecular quantum electrodynamics from the perspectives of physics and theoretical chemistry. The first part of the book establishes the essential concepts underlying classical electrodynamics, using the tools of Lagrangian and Hamiltonian mechanics. The second part focuses on the fundamentals of quantum mechanics, particularly how they relate to, and influence, chemical and molecular processes. The special case of the Coulomb Hamiltonian (including the celebrated Born-Oppenheimer approximation) is given a modern treatment. The final part of the book is devoted to non-relativistic quantum electrodynamics and describes in detail its impact upon our understanding of atoms and molecules, and their interaction with light. Particular attention is paid to the Power-Zienau-Woolley (PZW) representations, and both perturbative and non-perturbative approaches to QED calculation are discussed. This book is ideal for graduate students and researchers in chemical and molecular physics, quantum chemistry, and theoretical chemistry. In 1921, five years after the appearance of his comprehensive paper on general relativity and twelve years before he left Europe permanently to join the Institute for Advanced Study, Albert Einstein visited Princeton University, where he delivered the Stafford Little Lectures for that year. These four lectures constituted an overview of his then-controversial theory of relativity. Princeton University Press made the lectures available under the title The Meaning of Relativity, the first book by Einstein to be produced by an American publisher. As subsequent editions were brought out by the Press, Einstein included new material amplifying the theory. A revised version of the appendix "Relativistic Theory of the Non-Symmetric Field," added to the posthumous edition of 1956, was Einstein's last scientific paper. Several significant additions have been made to the second edition, including the operator method of calculating the bremsstrahlung cross-section, the calcualtion of the probabilities of photon-induced pair production and photon decay in a magnetic field, the asymptotic form of the scattering amplitudes at high energies, inelastic scattering of electrons by hadrons, and the transformation of electron-positron pairs into hadrons. This book is intended to engage the students in the elegance of electrodynamics and special relativity, whilst giving them the tools to begin graduate study. Here, from the basis of experiment, the authors first derive the Maxwell equations and special relativity. Introducing the mathematical framework of generalized tensors, the laws of mechanics, Lorentz force and the Maxwell equations are then cast in manifestly covariant form. This provides the basis for graduate study in field theory, high energy astrophysics, general relativity and quantum electrodynamics. As the title suggests, this book is “electrodynamics lite”. The journey through electrodynamics is kept as brief as possible, with minimal diversion into details, so that the elegance of the theory can be appreciated in a holistic way. It is written in an informal style and has few prerequisites; the derivation of the Maxwell equations and their consequences is dealt with in the first chapter. Chapter 2 is devoted to conservation equations in tensor formulation; here, Cartesian tensors are introduced. Special relativity and its consequences for electrodynamics are introduced in Chapter 3 and cast in four-vector form, and here, the authors introduce generalized tensors. Finally, in Chapter 4, Lorentz frame invariant electrodynamics is developed. Supplementary material and examples are provided by the two sets of problems. The first is revision of undergraduate electromagnetism, to expand on the material in the first chapter. The second is more advanced corresponding to the remaining chapters, and its purpose is twofold: to expand on points that are important, but not essential, to derivation of manifestly covariant electrodynamics, and to provide examples of manipulation of cartesian and generalized tensors. As these problems introduce material not covered in the text, they are accompanied by full worked solutions. The philosophy here is to facilitate learning by problem solving, as well as by studying the text. Extensive appendices for vector relations, unit conversion and so forth are given with graduate study in mind.

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