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# ON AN EXPRESSION OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD DUE TO ELECTRONS BY MEANS OF TWO SCALAR POTENTIAL FUNCTIONS

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[Received 11 November, 1903, -- Read 12th November, 1903]

## 1. *Object of Paper*

The object of the present paper is to show that when any number of electrons are moving in any manner, the functions which define the resulting electrodynamics field, namely, the three components of dielectric displacement in the aether and the three components of the magnetic force at every point of the field, can be expressed in terms of the derivates of two scalar potential functions. (Previous writers have expressed them in terms of a scalar potential function and a vector potential function, which are equivalent to *four* scalar potential functions.) These two scalar potential functions are explicitly evaluated in terms of the charges and co-ordinates of the electrons. It is then shown that from these results the general functional form of an electrodynamic disturbance due to electrons can be derived.

## 2. *Explanation of Notation, and Summary of previously known Results.*

The work of previous writers, so far as it concerns the present investigation and explains the notation used, may be briefly summarized as follows: --

Let $\rho$ be the volume density of electricity at any place and time, and let $v_x$, $v_y$, $v_z$ be the components of its velocity, and $c$ the velocity of light in the aether. Let $d_x$, $d_y$, $d_z$ be the three components of the dielectric displacement in the aether, and $h_x$, $h_y$, $h_z$ the three components of the magnetic force. Then the fundamental equations of electrodynamics may be written in Lorentz's form (the units being suitably chosen):

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (rv_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (rv_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (rv_z)}{\partial z} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial d_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial d_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial d_z}{\partial z} = r, \qquad \frac{\partial h_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h_z}{\partial z} = 0,$$

$$c\left(\frac{\partial h_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial h_y}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{\partial d_x}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{r}v_x, \qquad c\left(\frac{\partial d_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial d_y}{\partial z}\right) = -\frac{\partial h_x}{\partial t},$$

$$c\left(\frac{\partial h_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial h_z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial d_y}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{r}v_y, \qquad c\left(\frac{\partial d_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial d_z}{\partial x}\right) = -\frac{\partial h_y}{\partial t},$$

$$c\left(\frac{\partial h_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial h_x}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial d_z}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{r}v_z, \qquad c\left(\frac{\partial d_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial d_x}{\partial y}\right) = -\frac{\partial h_z}{\partial t}.$$

In place of $d_x$, $d_y$, $d_z$, $h_x$, $h_y$, $h_z$, we can define the field by a scalar potential function $\phi$ and three functions $a_x$, $a_y$, $a_z$, which are usually regarded as the three components of a vector potential. The quantities $d_x$, $d_y$, $d_z$, $h_x$, $h_y$, $h_z$ are given in terms of $\phi$, $a_x$, $a_y$, $a_z$ by the equations

$$d_z = -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}}{\partial x}, \qquad h_x = \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z},$$

and four similar, equations $d_y$, $d_z$, $h_y$, $h_z$.

The scalar potential and the three components of the vector potential satisfy the system of equations

$$c^2\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{f} - \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{f}}{\partial t^2} = -c^2 \boldsymbol{r}, \qquad c^2\nabla^2 a_x - \frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial t^2} = -c\boldsymbol{r}v_x,$$

$$c^2\nabla^2 a_y - \frac{\partial^2 a_y}{\partial t^2} = -c\boldsymbol{r}v_y, \qquad c^2\nabla^2 a_z - \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial t^2} = -c\boldsymbol{r}v_z,$$

$$\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}}{\partial t} = 0.$$

For the fundamental case, namely, that in which the field is due to any number of electrons moving in any way, the scalar potential and the three components of the vector potential are given by the equations

$$\boldsymbol{f}(x,y,z,t) = \sum \frac{ec}{4\boldsymbol{p}}\frac{1}{c\overline{r} + \overline{r}\,\overline{v}\cos(\overline{v},\overline{r})}, \qquad a_x(x,y,z,t) = \sum \frac{e}{4\boldsymbol{p}}\frac{\overline{v}_x}{c\overline{r} + \overline{r}\,\overline{v}\cos(\overline{v},\overline{r})},$$

and two similar equations for $a_y$ and $a_z$, where $e$ is the charge of a typical electron, $r$ is its distance from the point $(x, y, z)$, $v$ is its velocity, $(v_x, v_y, v_z)$ the components of $v$, $(v, r)$ the angle between the direction of $v$ and $r$, and the bars over the letters mean that the position of the electron considered is that which it occupied at a time $t - \overline{r}/c$; and the summation is taken over all the electrons. We shall assume throughout this paper that the velocities of all the electrons are less than the velocity of radiation.

### 3. *Introduction and Evaluation of the two Scalar Potentials.*

Now let $x'(t)$, $y'(t)$, $z'(t)$ denote the position of the electron $e$ at time $t$; and let $\overline{x}'$ be used to denote $x'(t - \overline{r}/c)$, so that $\overline{x}', \overline{y}', \overline{z}'$ are known   (.../369)

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functions of $x, y, z, t$, when the motions of the electrons are known; we have $\bar{r}^2 = (\bar{x}' - x)^2 + (\bar{y}' - y)^2 + (\bar{z}' - z)^2$, and therefore

$$\bar{r}\frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial x} = -(\bar{x}' - x) - \left\{(\bar{x}' - x)v_x + (\bar{y}' - y)v_y + (\bar{z}' - z)v_z\right\}\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial x}$$

or

$$\frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial x} = \frac{c(\bar{x}' - x)}{c\bar{r} + \bar{r}\,\bar{v}\cos(\bar{v},\bar{r})}.$$

More generally, if $f$ be any function of the there quantities $\bar{x}' - x, \bar{y}' - y, \bar{z}' - z$, and if $f_1, f_2, f_3$ denote its derivates with respect to these three arguments respectively, we easily find that

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -f_1 + \frac{(\bar{x}' - x)(f_1\bar{v}_x + f_2\bar{v}_y + f_3\bar{v}_z)}{c\bar{r} + \bar{r}\,\bar{v}\cos(\bar{v},\bar{r})}.$$

Similar equations hold for $\partial f/\partial y$ and $\partial f/\partial z$, while $\partial f/\partial t$ is given by the equation

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{c(f_1\bar{v}_x + f_2\bar{v}_y + f_3\bar{v}_z)}{c + \bar{v}\cos(\bar{v},\bar{r})}.$$

Now define functions $F$, $G$, $\psi$ by the equations

$$F(x, y, z, t) = \sum \frac{e}{4p}\sinh^{-1}\frac{\bar{z}' - z}{\left\{(\bar{x}' - x)^2 + (\bar{y}' - y)^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$G(x, y, z, t) = \sum \frac{e}{4p}\tan^{-1}\frac{\bar{y}' - y}{\bar{x}' - x},$$

$$\psi(x, y, z, t) = \sum \frac{e}{4p}\log\left\{(\bar{x}' - x)^2 + (\bar{y}' - y)^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where the summation is taken over all the electrons. Using the formulae just obtained for the derivates of a function of the kind $f$, we find that

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = \sum \frac{e}{4p}\frac{\bar{v}_x}{c\bar{r} + \bar{r}\,\bar{v}\cos(\bar{v},\bar{r})},$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = \sum \frac{e}{4p}\frac{\bar{v}_y}{c\bar{r} + \bar{r}\,\bar{v}\cos(\bar{v},\bar{r})},$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = \sum \frac{e}{4p}\frac{\bar{v}_z}{c\bar{r} + \bar{r}\,\bar{v}\cos(\bar{v},\bar{r})},$$

$$\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \sum \frac{ec}{4p}\frac{1}{c\bar{r} + \bar{r}\,\bar{v}\cos(\bar{v},\bar{r})}.$$

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Combining these results with the expressions already found for $\phi$, $a_x$, $a_y$, $a_z$, we have

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = a_x, \qquad\qquad \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = a_y, \qquad\qquad \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = a_z,$$

$$\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -\mathbf{j} \,.$$

Substituting these results for $\phi$, $a_x$, $a_y$, $a_z$ in the equations of the type

$$d_x = -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial x}, \qquad h_x = \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z},$$

which give the components of the dielectric displacement and the magnetic force, *we find that* $\psi$ *disappears automatically*, and we obtain

$$d_x = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y \partial t}, \qquad d_y = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x \partial t}, \qquad d_z = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2};$$

$$h_x = \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x \partial z}, \qquad h_y = -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y \partial z}, \qquad h_z = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2}.$$

*These equations show that the six components of the dielectric displacement and the magnetic force can be expressed in terms of the derivates of two scalar potentials F and G, defined by the equations*

$$F(x,y,z,t) = \sum \frac{e}{4\mathbf{p}} \sinh^{-1} \frac{\overline{z}' - z}{\left\{(\overline{x}' - x)^2 + (\overline{y}' - y)^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$G(x,y,z,t) = \sum \frac{e}{4\mathbf{p}} \tan^{-1} \frac{\overline{y}' - y}{\overline{x}' - x},$$

*where the summation is taken over all the electrons in the field.*

It can without difficulty be shown that, if any number of electrons whose total charge is zero are moving in any manner so as to retain always in the vicinity of a given point (*i.e.*, to be *stationary* motion), then the electromagnetic field thus generated is of the type given by

$$F = \frac{1}{r}f\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right), \qquad\qquad G = 0,$$

where $r$ is the distance from the point and $f$ is an arbitrary function; or, more generally, of a field of this type superposed on fields of the same type, but related to the axes of $y$ and $x$ in the same way as this is related to the axis of $z$. This is perhaps of some interest in connection with the view advocated by some physicists that the atoms of the chemical elements consist of sets of electrons, whose total charge is zero, in stationary motion.

### 4. *Discussion of the Apparent Asymmetry of the preceding result and its Vector Expression.*

The formulae thus obtained are not asymmetrical with respect to *x*, *y*, and *z*. In order to discuss their relation to symmetrical formulae, we observe that they can be written in the form of vector equations

$$\boldsymbol{d} = curl\,curl\,\boldsymbol{f} + curl\frac{1}{c}\dot{\boldsymbol{g}}, \qquad \boldsymbol{h} = curl\frac{1}{c}\dot{\boldsymbol{f}} - curl\,curl\,\boldsymbol{g},$$

where $\boldsymbol{d}$ and $\boldsymbol{h}$ are the electric and magnetic vectors, and $\boldsymbol{f}$ and $\boldsymbol{g}$ are vectors directed parallel to the axis of *z*, whose magnitude are *F* and *G* respectively. These vector equations are quite symmetrical, and our result is that, if, instead of regarding the electromagnetic field as defined by the vectors $\boldsymbol{d}$ and $\boldsymbol{h}$, we regard it as defined by vectors $\boldsymbol{f}$ and $\boldsymbol{g}$, connected with $\boldsymbol{d}$ and $\boldsymbol{h}$ by the above vector equations, then $\boldsymbol{f}$ and $\boldsymbol{g}$ are simple functions of the coordinates of the electrons, whereas $\boldsymbol{d}$ and $\boldsymbol{h}$ are complicated functions of their velocities and accelerations; and we have also obtained the result that without loss of generality we can take $\boldsymbol{f}$ and $\boldsymbol{g}$ to be everywhere, and at all times, parallel to some fixed direction in space (*e.g.*, the axis of *z*), a fact which makes possible to specify them by two scalar quantities only.

It might be asked whether vectors $\boldsymbol{f}$ and $\boldsymbol{g}$ exist which satisfy the above vector equations and which are perfectly symmetrical -- the answer to this is in the negative; in fact, although the equations are themselves invariantive, and can therefore be expressed in the vector notation, yet they do not possess invariant solutions; just as the vector equation

$$grad\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = curl\,\boldsymbol{a}$$

(where *r* is the scalar distance from the origin and $\boldsymbol{a}$ is a vector to be determined) possesses an infinite number of solutions $\boldsymbol{a}$, which can readily be found, but each of which is specially related to some line in space, so that no solution is symmetrical.

### 5. *Deduction of the General Functional Form of an Electrodynamic Disturbance in the Aether.*

Having now shown that an electrodynamic field due to electrons is completely characterized by two scalar potential functions *F* and *G*, we can proceed to deduce its general functional form.

The functions *F* and *G* have singularities at those points which are actually occupied by electrons; at all other points we find by direct    (.../372)

differentiation, or by substituting in the original electrodynamic equations the values of the components of dielectric displacement and magnetic force in terms of *F* and *G*, that *F* and *G* satisfy the partial differential equations

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2} = 0.$$

Writing down the general solution of these latter equations,* we obtain the result that *the most general type of electrodynamic disturbances at a place in the aether not occupied by an electron is that for which the components of the dielectric displacement and magnetic force are represented by the equations*

$$d_x = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y \partial t}, \qquad d_y = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x \partial t}, \qquad d_z = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2};$$

$$h_x = \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x \partial z}, \qquad h_y = -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y \partial z}, \qquad h_z = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2}.$$

*where*

$$F = \int_0^p \int_0^{2p} f(x \sin u \cos v + y \sin u \sin v + z \cos u + ct, u, v)\, du\, dv,$$

$$G = \int_0^p \int_0^{2p} g(x \sin u \cos v + y \sin u \sin v + z \cos u + ct, u, v)\, du\, dv,$$

*and f and g are arbitrary functions of their arguments.*

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*Cf. A paper by the author in *Math. Ann.*, Vol. LVII., pp. 333-355, 1903.