

DIVERGENCE OF ELECTROMAGNETIC STRESS-ENERGY TENSOR

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References: Charles W. Misner, Kip S. Thorne & John Archibald Wheeler, *Gravitation*, W.H. Freeman (1973). Exercise 3.18.

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The electromagnetic stress-energy tensor is defined by MTW in terms of the electromagnetic field tensor as

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(F^{\mu\alpha} F^\nu{}_\alpha - \frac{1}{4} \eta^{\mu\nu} F_{\alpha\beta} F^{\alpha\beta} \right) \quad (1)$$

Ex 3.18 (a) The divergence on the second slot of T is therefore

$$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{,\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[F^{\mu\alpha}{}_{,\nu} F^\nu{}_\alpha + F^{\mu\alpha} F^\nu{}_{\alpha,\nu} - \frac{1}{4} \eta^{\mu\nu} F^{\alpha\beta}{}_{,\nu} F_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{4} \eta^{\mu\nu} F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta,\nu} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[F^{\mu\alpha}{}_{,\nu} F^\nu{}_\alpha + F^{\mu\alpha} F^\nu{}_{\alpha,\nu} - \frac{1}{4} F^{\alpha\beta,\mu} F_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{4} F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}{}^{,\mu} \right] \quad (3)$$

We can write the first term in the last line as

$$\frac{1}{4} F^{\alpha\beta,\mu} F_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{4} \eta^{\alpha\gamma} \eta^{\beta\delta} F_{\gamma\delta}{}^{,\mu} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} F_{\gamma\delta}{}^{,\mu} F^{\gamma\delta} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}{}^{,\mu} \quad (6)$$

where in the last line we've renamed the dummy indices as $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ and $\delta \rightarrow \beta$. Putting this back into 3 we have

$$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{,\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[F^{\mu\alpha}{}_{,\nu} F^\nu{}_\alpha + F^{\mu\alpha} F^\nu{}_{\alpha,\nu} - \frac{1}{2} F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}{}^{,\mu} \right] \quad (7)$$

(b) We now wish to lower the μ index in $T^{\mu\nu}$. We have

$$4\pi T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}{}_{,\nu} = 4\pi\eta_{\mu\gamma}T^{\gamma\nu}{}_{,\nu} \quad (8)$$

$$= F_{\mu}{}^{\alpha}{}_{,\nu}F^{\nu}{}_{\alpha} + F_{\mu}{}^{\alpha}F^{\nu}{}_{\alpha,\nu} - \frac{1}{2}F^{\alpha\beta}F_{\alpha\beta,\mu} \quad (9)$$

$$= F_{\mu\alpha,\nu}F^{\nu\alpha} + F_{\mu\alpha}F^{\nu\alpha}{}_{,\nu} - \frac{1}{2}F^{\alpha\beta}F_{\alpha\beta,\mu} \quad (10)$$

To get the last line, we've raised and lowered the α index in the first two terms. If you don't believe this can be done, you can write it out longhand by using the metrics $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ and $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ as we did in 4.

We now use the antisymmetry of $F^{\alpha\beta}$ to write the second term of 10 as

$$F_{\mu\alpha}F^{\nu\alpha}{}_{,\nu} = -F_{\mu\alpha}F^{\alpha\nu}{}_{,\nu} \quad (11)$$

By swapping indices and using asymmetry, we can write the first term of 10 in two equivalent ways:

$$F_{\mu\alpha,\nu}F^{\nu\alpha} = -F_{\mu\alpha,\nu}F^{\alpha\nu} \quad (12)$$

$$= -F_{\alpha\mu,\nu}F^{\nu\alpha} \quad (13)$$

Therefore, we have

$$F_{\mu\alpha,\nu}F^{\nu\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2}F_{\mu\alpha,\nu}F^{\alpha\nu} - \frac{1}{2}F_{\alpha\mu,\nu}F^{\nu\alpha} \quad (14)$$

We can rename $\nu \rightarrow \beta$ in the first term, and $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ and $\nu \rightarrow \alpha$ in the second term to get

$$F_{\mu\alpha,\nu}F^{\nu\alpha} - \frac{1}{2}F_{\mu\alpha,\beta}F^{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2}F_{\beta\mu,\alpha}F^{\alpha\beta} \quad (15)$$

Inserting this into 10 we have

$$T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}{}_{,\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[-F_{\mu\alpha}F^{\alpha\nu}{}_{,\nu} - \frac{1}{2}F^{\alpha\beta} (F_{\alpha\beta,\mu} + F_{\mu\alpha,\beta} + F_{\beta\mu,\alpha}) \right] \quad (16)$$

(c) We can now use Maxwell's equations in the form

$$F_{\alpha\beta,\mu} + F_{\mu\alpha,\beta} + F_{\beta\mu,\alpha} = 0 \quad (17)$$

to write 16 as

$$T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}{}_{,\nu} = -\frac{1}{4\pi}F_{\mu\alpha}F^{\alpha\nu}{}_{,\nu} \quad (18)$$

Using the other set of Maxwell's equations

$$F^{\alpha\nu}{}_{,\nu} = 4\pi J^\alpha \quad (19)$$

we have

$$T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}{}_{,\nu} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} F_{\mu\alpha} 4\pi J^\alpha \quad (20)$$

$$= -F_{\mu\alpha} J^\alpha \quad (21)$$

Raising and lowering indices gives

$$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{,\nu} = -F^{\mu\alpha} J_\alpha \quad (22)$$