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Completing the Liénard-Wiechert potentials: The origin of the delta function fields for a charged particle in hyperbolic motion

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Calculating the electromagnetic fields of a uniformly accelerated charged particle is a surprisingly subtle problem that has been long discussed in the literature. In particular, the fields calculated from the Liénard-Wiechert potentials fail to satisfy Maxwell's equations. While the correct fields have been obtained many times and through various means, it has remained unclear why the standard approach fails. We identify and amend the faulty step in the Liénard-Wiechert construction and provide a new direct calculation of the fields and potentials for a charge in hyperbolic motion. © 2015 American Association of Physics Teachers.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Liénard-Wiechert (LW) construction yields an explicit expression for the electromagnetic fields of a charged particle in arbitrary motion.^{1,2} However, it has been pointed out^{3,4} that in at least one instance—a particle undergoing relativistic hyperbolic motion (constant proper acceleration)—this “standard formula” fails: the resulting fields do not satisfy the Maxwell equations on all of spacetime as they lack certain delta function terms. While the missing terms have been reconstructed in several different ways,^{3,4} these approaches involve amending or supplementing the hyperbolic motion in some way, and they do not explain why hyperbolic motion causes the standard construction to fail. We address this question here and find that physically the problem arises because the particle's speed approaches c in the infinite past, while mathematically the problem results from handling the delta function that defines the retarded time in that limit. We begin in Sec. II with a review of the LW construction of the electromagnetic potentials. In Sec. III, we directly produce the missing electromagnetic field terms through a slight alteration of the standard construction. Finally, in Sec. IV, we explain the fault in the LW construction, amend it, and produce the missing potential terms.

II. REVIEW OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC POTENTIALS

The electromagnetic potentials may be expressed as integrals of the charge density ρ and current \mathbf{J} over all space and time²

$$V(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{c}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int G\rho(\mathbf{x}', t') d\mathbf{x}' dt', \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \int G\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') d\mathbf{x}' dt', \quad (2)$$

where G is the (retarded) Green's function, given by⁵

$$G = \frac{\delta(ct - ct' - R)}{R} \Theta(t - t'), \quad (3)$$

and where $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'$ is the relative position vector, and $R = |\mathbf{R}|$ is its length. The Green's function propagates the effects of a point source at (\mathbf{x}', t') to all points (\mathbf{x}, t) along the

forward light-cone $c(t - t') = R = |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|$, as enforced by the delta function. A useful equivalent representation of G is⁶

$$G = 2\delta(\tau^2)\Theta(t - t'), \quad (4)$$

with $\tau^2 = c^2(t - t')^2 - R^2$.

For a point charge q following the path $\xi(t)$, the charge density is $\rho(\mathbf{x}', t') = q\delta[\mathbf{x}' - \xi(t')]$ and the current density is $\mathbf{J} = \rho\boldsymbol{\xi} = \rho\mathbf{v}$. With these expressions, the potentials become

$$V = \frac{qc}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int G\delta[\mathbf{x}' - \xi(t')] d\mathbf{x}' dt', \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \int G\mathbf{v}\delta[\mathbf{x}' - \xi(t')] d\mathbf{x}' dt'. \quad (6)$$

Carrying out the spatial integral using the delta function localizes the Green's function to the particle's worldline, and the potentials simplify to

$$V = \frac{qc}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int G dt', \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \int G\mathbf{v} dt', \quad (7)$$

where now $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{x} - \xi(t')$ in G . Performing the remaining integral (see Sec. IV) over t' yields the Liénard-Wiechert potentials

$$V = \frac{qc}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{cR - \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{v}} \Big|_{t_r}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c^2} V \Big|_{t_r}, \quad (8)$$

where the notation indicates that all quantities are to be evaluated at retarded time t_r , which is the (unique) solution to $t - t_r - R(t_r)/c = 0$ with $t_r < t$, and represents when the past lightcone of (\mathbf{x}, t) intersected the charge's worldline. For a charge in hyperbolic motion along the z -axis, the electromagnetic fields $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \partial\mathbf{A}/\partial t$ and $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ calculated from these potentials will fail to satisfy the Maxwell equations on the $ct + z = 0$ plane,³ missing a term proportional to $\delta(ct + z)$.

III. THE ORIGIN OF DELTA FUNCTION FIELDS

Instead of taking derivatives of the completed potentials to obtain the fields, let us instead, following Barut,⁷ compute

the derivatives *before* performing the time integrals in Eq. (7), e.g.

$$\nabla V = \frac{qc}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \nabla G dt'. \quad (9)$$

According to Eq. (4), away from the charge itself ($R \neq 0, t \neq t'$), G is a function only of τ^2 , so that repeated use the chain rule gives

$$\nabla G = \frac{dG}{d\tau^2} \nabla \tau^2 = \frac{dG}{dt'} \frac{dt'}{d\tau^2} \nabla \tau^2. \quad (10)$$

It is straightforward to show that

$$\nabla \tau^2 = -2\mathbf{R} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dt'}{d\tau^2} = -\frac{1}{2c^2(t-t') - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}}. \quad (11)$$

Using these expressions the integral in Eq. (9) becomes

$$\int \nabla G dt' = \int \left[\frac{\mathbf{R}}{c^2(t-t') - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}} \right] \left(\frac{dG}{dt'} dt' \right), \quad (12)$$

which can be integrated by parts to give

$$\int \nabla G dt' = \frac{G\mathbf{R}}{c^2(t-t') - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int G \frac{d}{dt'} \left[\frac{\mathbf{R}}{c^2(t-t') - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}} \right] dt'. \quad (13)$$

Thus, there are two distinct contributions to ∇V . The integral on the right-hand side of Eq. (13) can be evaluated directly,⁷ yielding an expression identical to that obtained by taking the gradient of the LW scalar potential in Eq. (8). Let us therefore label this contribution as ∇V^{LW} . The other contribution is the boundary term in Eq. (13). Since the boundary is at infinity, let us label this contribution to the gradient as ∇V^∞ . We are accustomed to having boundary terms at infinity vanish, so we may be tempted to dismiss this term without a thought, but let us not be so hasty here and actually evaluate it. Going back to Eq. (3), the step function is G is zero unless $t > t'$, so the upper limit $t' \rightarrow +\infty$ gives zero, and we can set $\Theta=1$ for evaluating the lower limit $t' \rightarrow -\infty$. Using the delta function, we can replace $c(t-t)'$ with R in the denominator, leaving for the boundary term (putting in the zero value of the upper limit explicitly)

$$\nabla V^\infty = 0 - \lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\mathbf{R} \delta(ct - ct' - R)}{cR^2 - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}}. \quad (14)$$

For hyperbolic motion $R \rightarrow \infty$ as $t' \rightarrow -\infty$, so the argument of the delta function has the indeterminate form $\infty - \infty$. For hyperbolic motion along the z -axis, $z' = \sqrt{b^2 + (ct')^2}$, and using polar coordinates (s, θ, z) as in Ref. 3, we have

$$R = \sqrt{s^2 + (z - z')^2}, \quad (15)$$

which asymptotically becomes⁸

$$R \rightarrow -ct' - z - \frac{s^2 + b^2}{2ct'} + O(1/t')^2. \quad (16)$$

The argument of the delta function is then

$$ct - ct' - R \rightarrow ct + z + \frac{s^2 + b^2}{2ct'} \rightarrow ct + z, \quad (17)$$

so that the delta function is supported on the $ct + z = 0$ plane, precisely where the missing field term is supposed to be.

Curiously, had the asymptotic speed been less than c , this delta function would be off at infinity (not along $ct + z = 0$), and this boundary term would contribute nothing to the field.

That is, for $z' = (v_\infty/c)\sqrt{b^2 + (ct')^2}$, with $v_\infty < c$, then $R \rightarrow -z - v_\infty t'$ and

$$ct - ct' - R \rightarrow ct + z + (v_\infty - c)t' \rightarrow \infty, \quad (18)$$

as $v_\infty - c < 0$. We may conclude that physically the trouble with the fields for hyperbolic motion is caused by the particle speed asymptotically approaching c .⁹

The denominator of Eq. (14) is also indeterminate as $t' \rightarrow -\infty$. Asymptotically, the first term is

$$cR^2 \rightarrow c(ct' + z)^2 + c(s^2 + b^2) + O(1/t'). \quad (19)$$

To evaluate the second term, $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}R$, first note that $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R} = (z - z')(dz'/dt')$, and that we can write $dz'/dt' = ct'/z'$. Then

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}R \rightarrow c(ct' + z)^2 + (c/2)(s^2 + b^2) + O(1/t'). \quad (20)$$

When taking the difference between Eqs. (19) and (20) the leading terms cancel and $(c/2)(s^2 + b^2)$ survives in the limit. At this point Eq. (14) reads

$$\nabla V^\infty = -\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\delta(ct + z)}{s^2 + b^2} \lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} \mathbf{R}. \quad (21)$$

For motion along the z -axis $s' = 0$, so $R_s = s$ and the s -component of the electric field is (the vector potential component $A_s = 0$ for motion along the z -axis)

$$E_s^\infty = -\nabla_s V^\infty = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{s}{s^2 + b^2} \delta(ct + z), \quad (22)$$

which is precisely the delta function field of Ref. 3 [last term of their Eq. (C1); see also Eq. (III.11) of Ref. 4].

For the z -component of the field we need to evaluate $R_z = z - z'$, which is problematic because $z' \rightarrow \infty$ as $t' \rightarrow -\infty$. However, the vector potential A_z also contributes to E_z . Let us evaluate $\partial A_z / \partial t$ following the same procedure as ∇V . First we need

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = \frac{dG}{dt'} \frac{dt'}{d\tau^2} \frac{\partial \tau^2}{\partial t} = -\frac{dG}{dt'} \frac{c^2(t-t')}{c^2(t-t') - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}}. \quad (23)$$

Integrating by parts gives two contributions: the standard $\partial \mathbf{A}^{\text{LW}} / \partial t$ and the boundary term

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A_z^\infty}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2} \frac{-Gc^2(t-t')v}{c^2(t-t') - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{R}} \Big|_{-\infty} \\ &= -\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\delta(ct + z)}{s^2 + b^2} \lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} c(t-t'), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

which also blows up as $t' \rightarrow -\infty$. The complete z -component of the electric field arising from these boundary terms is then

$$E_z^\infty = -\nabla_z V^\infty - \frac{\partial A_z^\infty}{\partial t} = \frac{q\delta(ct+z)}{2\pi\epsilon_0(s^2+b^2)} \lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} [(z-z') + c(t-t')] = 0. \quad (25)$$

The limit gives zero because $z + ct = 0$ on account of the delta function while $-z' - ct' \rightarrow 0$ as $t' \rightarrow -\infty$ for hyperbolic motion. Finally, there is also a delta function term B_θ^∞ missing from the magnetic field [not considered in Ref. 3, but see Eq. (III.11) of Ref. 4], which can be obtained as $(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}^\infty)_\theta = -\partial A_z^\infty / \partial s$ following an analogous procedure. We find

$$B_\theta^\infty = -\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c} \frac{s}{s^2 + b^2} \delta(ct + z) = -E_s^\infty / c, \quad (26)$$

in agreement with Ref. 4.

Boulware⁴ found these missing terms by boosting a static Coulomb field and taking the limit as the boost speed approached c , identifying the delta function field as “the original Lorentz transformed Coulomb field of the charge ‘before’ it began its acceleration.” The present analysis is congruent with Boulware’s assessment as the delta terms were obtained from a boundary contribution at infinity. We have the rather astounding result that a source infinitely remote in space and time produces non-negligible electromagnetic fields if it is moving at the speed of light (more precisely, if is located at past null infinity¹⁰). This gives some insight into the failure of the usual procedure: because the source is *at* infinity, it lies beyond the reach of the usual expression for the LW potentials.

IV. COMPLETING THE LIÉNARD-WIECHERT CONSTRUCTION

We have successfully derived the missing delta fields, but the procedure we employed raises a rather vexing question: why does simply reversing the order of differentiation and integration make a difference in the value of the field? To answer this question, consider the nature of the extra terms: they are due to a source *at* infinity. Recall from Eq. (17) that as $t' \rightarrow -\infty$ (and $R \rightarrow \infty$), the delta function in G becomes $\delta(ct - ct' - R) \rightarrow \delta(ct + z)$, supported on the $ct + z = 0$ plane rather than out at infinity. The behavior of the source at infinity is therefore non-trivial, and care must be taken when evaluating the $t' \rightarrow -\infty$ limit.

Before we evaluate the limit, let us first reveal where the standard construction goes awry. All the steps in Sec. I are fine up to and including Eq. (7), which is the integral

$$\int G dt' = \int \frac{\delta(ct - ct' - R)}{R} dt'. \quad (27)$$

The next step is to integrate out the delta function, defining the retarded time in the process. But this is not a straightforward procedure as the delta function is a non-linear function of t' , so the following identity¹¹ is invoked

$$\delta[f(t')] = \frac{\delta(t' - t_0)}{|f'(t_0)|}, \quad (28)$$

where t_0 is the (assumed unique) root of the nonlinear function f , and the derivative $f' = df/dt'$ in the denominator must not vanish at t_0 . In the present context $f(t') = ct - ct' - R$ and $t_0 = t_r$ is the retarded time. Use of this identity transforms the integral to

$$\int \frac{\delta(ct - ct' - R)}{R} dt' = \int \frac{\delta(t' - t_r)}{R|c + \dot{R}|_{t_r}} dt', \quad (29)$$

so that now the delta function can be integrated out in the usual way. This transforms $t' \rightarrow t_r$, and the usual LW potentials, Eq. (8), result.

The trouble is that for hyperbolic motion this procedure is ill-defined in the $t' \rightarrow -\infty$ limit. Because the particle asymptotically approaches $z' = -ct'$, for every point on the $ct + z = 0$ plane the retarded time is the infinite past $t_r = -\infty$. In this limit, the denominator in Eq. (29) is ill-behaved as $R \rightarrow \infty$ while $c + \dot{R} \rightarrow 0$. Again, this would not have happened had the speed been less than c in the infinite past, as there would have been no solution for the retarded time, and the integrand in Eq. (29) would just go to zero. The mathematical fault in the standard LW construction is therefore the use of this identity, which fails when the particle’s speed approaches c in the infinite past.

Let us amend the standard construction by integrating over the delta function directly (near $t' \rightarrow -\infty$), without appealing to Eq. (28). Using the asymptotic forms of R and of the delta function argument, the integral can be written as

$$\int_{-\infty} \frac{\delta(ct - ct' - R)}{R} dt' \rightarrow \int_{-\infty} \frac{\delta(\alpha + \beta/t')}{-ct'} dt', \quad (30)$$

where we have defined $\alpha = ct + z$ and $\beta = (s^2 + b^2)/2c$ (which are independent of t') for brevity. By changing variables to $u = -\beta/t'$ (so that $u \rightarrow 0^+$ as $t' \rightarrow -\infty$) the delta function can be directly integrated to give

$$\int_{0^+} \frac{\delta(\alpha - u)}{cu} du = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{c\alpha}, \quad (31)$$

which is singular for $\alpha = ct + z = 0$. We anticipate that this expression is proportional to a delta function in α . The coefficient of this delta function is the value of its integral over all α , which we now compute. Going back to Eq. (31) and integrating over α first we find

$$\int_{0^+} du \int \frac{\delta(\alpha - u)}{cu} d\alpha = \int_{0^+} \frac{du}{cu} = -\frac{1}{c} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u, \quad (32)$$

so that upon transforming back from u to t' we obtain (leaving off $1/c$ for now)

$$\begin{aligned}
-\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u &= -\lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \frac{s^2 + b^2}{-2ct'} \\
&= -\lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \frac{(s^2 + b^2)/b^2}{-2ct'/b^2} \\
&= -\ln \frac{s^2 + b^2}{b^2} + \lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \frac{-2ct'}{b^2}. \quad (33)
\end{aligned}$$

In the second line factors of b^2 were inserted to set the scale of the logarithms in the third line. Putting in the pre-factors we obtain for the asymptotic scalar potential

$$V^\infty = \frac{q \delta(ct + z)}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\ln \frac{s^2 + b^2}{b^2} + \lim_{t' \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \frac{-2ct'}{b^2} \right]. \quad (34)$$

Except for the logarithmically diverging term this agrees with the scalar potential postulated in Ref. 3 [their Eq. (37)]. The asymptotic vector potential A_z^∞ can be handled in exactly the same way. With $v_z = dz'/dt' \rightarrow -c$ we find

$$A_z^\infty = -\frac{q \delta(ct + z)}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G dt' = -\frac{V^\infty}{c}.$$

Again, the finite term in the vector potential matches that postulated in Ref. 3. There are still the divergent terms, but they are inconsequential as they can be removed by a gauge transformation ($V^\infty \rightarrow V^\infty - \partial\Lambda/\partial t$ and $A_z^\infty \rightarrow A_z^\infty + \partial\Lambda/\partial z$) with the gauge factor

$$\Lambda = \frac{q\Theta(ct + z)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \ln \frac{-2ct'}{b^2} \quad (35)$$

applied prior to completing the limit.

In summary, proper evaluation of the delta function in the LW integral produces two terms in the potentials:

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= V^{\text{LW}} + V^\infty, \\
\mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{A}^{\text{LW}} + \mathbf{A}^\infty, \quad (36)
\end{aligned}$$

the standard LW term for normal particle motions with finite retarded times, and the boundary term for asymptotic light-like particle motion with an infinite past retarded time.

While hyperbolic motion is quite simple, the asymptotic approach to light speed in the infinite past has surprising physical implications. We have found that a charge moving at light speed, though infinitely remote in space and time, produces an electromagnetic field. The failure of the standard LW construction to account for this source lies in the standard manipulation of the delta function, a procedure which is ill-defined in the required limit. Boulware⁴ was

apparently aware of this, noting only in passing that the missing delta fields “can be calculated directly from the retarded field of the uniformly accelerated charge...if the field is carefully treated as a distribution,” though he presented no such calculation.

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¹D. J. Griffiths, *Introduction to Electrodynamics*, 4th ed. (Pearson, Boston, MA, 2013).

²J. D. Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 3rd ed. (Wiley, New York, NY, 1999).

³J. Franklin and D. J. Griffiths, “The fields of a charged particle in hyperbolic motion,” *Am. J. Phys.* **82**, 755–763 (2014).

⁴D. G. Boulware, “Radiation from a uniformly accelerated charge,” *Ann. Phys.* **124**, 169–188 (1980).

⁵Note that this Green’s function has dimensions of length-squared, hence the extra factor of c in Eqs. (1) and (2).

⁶The step function is redundant in Eq. (3) but essential in Eq. (4) since τ^2 is agnostic to the sign of $t - t'$. Note also that while the step function $\Theta(t - t')$ is undefined when $t = t'$, the delta function becomes $\delta(R)$, which is zero unless $R = 0$, but this is the location of the point charge where the fields are always ill-defined.

⁷A. O. Barut, *Electrodynamics and Classical Theory of Fields and Particles* (Dover, New York, NY, 1980).

⁸These expansions are tricky since t' is large and negative. To evaluate them first introduce $\epsilon = -1/t'$, which is small and positive, perform a series expansion in ϵ , then transform back to t' .

⁹In fact, there will be delta function fields whenever the asymptotic speed is c , not just for hyperbolic motion. To see this, write the delta function argument as $ct - ct' - R = [c(t - t')R^{-1} - 1]/R^{-1} \rightarrow 0/0$, apply L’Hôpital’s rule. Similar delicate considerations apply to massless particles always moving at c . See, e.g., R. Jackiw, D. Kabat, and M. Ortiz, “Electromagnetic fields of a massless particle and the eikonal,” *Phys. Lett. B* **277**, 148–152 (1992), and F. Azzurria and K. Lechner, “Electromagnetic fields and potentials generated by massless charged particles,” *Ann. Phys.* **349**, 1–32 (2014).

¹⁰Owing to the light-cone structure of Minkowski spacetime, it is useful to distinguish between different infinities: space-like, time-like, and null (or light-like). Worldlines for objects moving at speeds bounded below c begin at past time-like infinity and end at future time-like infinity; for objects moving at (or asymptotically to) c they start at past null infinity and end at future null infinity; for objects moving superluminally they start and end at space-like infinity. See, e.g., R. M. Wald, *General Relativity* (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, 1984) pp. 273–282. So, by definition, past null infinity is where the backward light cone of every point in spacetime ends. Since the Green’s function propagates the effects of sources along light cones, we can see the plausibility of a source at past null infinity (but not at past time-like infinity) producing electromagnetic fields.

¹¹I. M. Gel’fand and G. E. Shilov, *Generalized Functions* (Academic Press, New York, NY, 1964), Vol. I pp. 184–185.