# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics

# The SRQM Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics



# A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

Using Special Relativity (SR) as a starting point, then noting a few empirical 4-Vector facts, one can instead *derive* the Principles that are normally considered to be the Axioms of Quantum Mechanics (QM). Hence, [SR→QM]

Since many of the QM Axioms are rather obscure, this seems a far more logical and understandable paradigm than QM as a separate theory from SR, and sheds light on the origin and meaning of the QM Principles. For instance, the properties of SR <Events> can be "quantized by the Metric", while SpaceTime & the Metric are not themselves "quantized", in agreement with all known experiments and observations to-date.

The SRQM or [SR→QM] Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics
A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

or: Why General Relativity (GR) is *NOT* wrong
or: Don't bet against Einstein ;)
or: QM, the easy way...

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via a .PDF Viewer/WebBrowser
with Fit-To-Page & Page-Up/Down
ex. Firefox Web Browser

*And yes,*
*I did the Math…*
*Ad Astra...Magnum Opus*

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics

# The SRQM Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics



# A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors



4-Vectors : 4D (1,0)-Tensors are a fantastic language/tool for describing the physics of both relativistic and quantum phenomena.
They easily show many interesting properties and relations of our Universe, and do so in a simple and concise mathematical way.
Due to their tensorial nature, these SR 4-Vectors, are automatically coordinate-frame invariant, and can be used
to generate *ALL* of the physical SR Lorentz Scalar (0,0)-Tensors and higher-rank SR Tensors.
Let me repeat: You can mathematically build *ALL* the Lorentz Scalars and larger SR Tensors from SR 4-Vectors.

4-Vectors are likewise easily shown to be related to the standard 3-vectors that are used in
Newtonian classical mechanics, Maxwellian classical electromagnetism, and standard quantum theory.
Each 4-Vector also connects a special relativistically-related scalar to a 3-vector:
ex. Temporal energy (E) & Spatial 3-momentum (**p**) as 4-Momentum **P**=(E/c,**p**)

*Why 4-Vectors as opposed to some of the more abstract mathematical approaches to QM?*
Because the components of 4-Vectors are physical properties that can actually be empirically measured.
Experiment is the ultimate arbiter of which theories actually correspond to reality. If your quantum logics and
string theories give no testable/measurable predictions, then they are basically useless for real physics.

In this treatise, I will first extensively demonstrate how 4-Vectors are used in the context of Special Relativity (SR),
and then show that their use in Relativistic Quantum Mechanics (RQM) is really not fundamentally different.
Quantum Principles, without need of QM Axioms, then emerge in a natural and elegant way.

I also introduce the SRQM Diagramming Method: an instructive, graphical charting-method, which visually shows how
the SRQM 4-Vectors, Lorentz 4-Scalars, and 4-Tensors are all related to each other.
This symbolic representation clarifies a lot of physics and is a great tool for teaching and understanding.

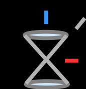
# SRQM

# Some Physics:Mathematics Abbreviations & Notation

GR = General Relativity
SR = Special Relativity
CM = Classical Mechanics
EM = ElectroMagnetism/ElectroMagnetics
QM = Quantum Mechanics
RQM = Relativistic Quantum Mechanics
NRQM = Non-Relativistic Quantum Mechanics = (standard QM)
QFT = Quantum Field Theory = (multiple particle QM)
QED = Quantum ElectroDynamics = QFT for $(e^-)$'s & photons
RWE/QWE = Relativistic/Quantum Wave Equation
KG = Klein-Gordon (Relativistic Quantum) Equation
PDE = Partial Differential Equation
MCRF = Momentarily Co-Moving Reference:Rest Frame
EoS = Equation of State (Scalar Invariant) = $w = p_o / \rho_{eo}$
$\mathbf{P_T}$ = 4-TotalMomentum = $(H/c, \mathbf{p_T}) = \Sigma_n[\mathbf{P}_n]$ = Σ[All 4-Momenta]
H = The Hamiltonian = $\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$ {"energy" used in advanced CM, (KE + PE) for $|\mathbf{v}| \ll c$ }
L = The Lagrangian = $-(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma$ {"energy" used in advanced CM, (KE - PE) for $|\mathbf{v}| \ll c$ }
$\nabla$ = 3-gradient $\rightarrow_{\{rectangular\ basis\}}$ $(\partial_x,\partial_y,\partial_z) = (\partial/\partial x, \partial/\partial y, \partial/\partial z)$
$\partial^\mu = \boldsymbol{\partial} = $ 4-Gradient $= \partial_R = \partial^\mu = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$, a (1,0)-Tensor
$\partial_\mu$ = Gradient One-Form = $(\partial_t/c, \nabla)$, a (0,1)-Tensor
S = The Action ( 4-TotalMomentum $\mathbf{P_T} = -\boldsymbol{\partial}[S]$ )
Φ = The Phase ( 4-TotalWaveVector $\mathbf{K_T} = -\boldsymbol{\partial}[\Phi]$ )
Σ = Sum of Range ; Π = Product of Range
Δ = Difference ; d = Differential ; ∂ = Partial
$|\mathbf{v}| \ll c$: speed ($v = |\mathbf{v}|$) approx.: much less than LightSpeed (c)
$(1+x)^n \sim (1 + nx + O[x^2])$, for $|x| \ll 1$: Classical limit approx.

$t_o = \tau$ = Proper Time (**Invariant** Rest Time) = $t/\gamma$ : ←*Time Dilation*→ $t = \gamma t_o$
$L_o$ = Proper Length (**Invariant** Rest Length) = $\gamma L$ : →*Length Contraction*← $L = L_o/\gamma$
$\boldsymbol{\beta}$ = *Relativistic* Beta = $\mathbf{v}/c = \{0..1\}\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ ; $\mathbf{v}$ = 3-velocity = $\{0..c\}\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ ; $v = |\mathbf{v}|$
$\gamma$ = *Relativistic* Gamma = $1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]} = 1/\sqrt{[1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}]} = 1/\sqrt{[1-|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2]} = \{1..\infty\}$
D = *Relativistic* Doppler = $1/[\gamma(1-|\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta])]$
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ = Lorentz (SpaceTime) Transform: prime (') specifies alt. reference frame, {boosts, rotations, reflections, identity}
$I_{(3)}$ = 3D Identity Matrix = Diag[1,1,1] ; $I_{(4)}$ = 4D Identity Matrix = Diag[1,1,1,1]
$\delta^{ij} = \delta^i{}_j = \delta_{ij} = I_{(3)}$ = {1 if i=j, else 0} 3D Kronecker delta
$\delta^{\mu\nu} = \delta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta_{\mu\nu} = I_{(4)}$ = {1 if μ=ν, else 0} 4D Kronecker Delta (unique rank-2 isotropic tensor)
$\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k$ = {even:+1, odd:-1, else:0} 3D Levi-Civita anti-symmetric permutation (unique rank-3 isotropic tensor)
$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu}{}_{\rho\sigma}$ = {even:+1, odd:-1, else:0} 4D Levi-Civita Anti-symmetric Permutation (one of a few...)
{other upper:lower index combinations possible for Levi-Civita symbol, but always anti-symmetric}

$\eta^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \eta_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}]_{rect} \leftarrow V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu}$ Minkowski "Flat SpaceTime" Metric
$\eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu = \mathrm{Diag}[1, I_{(3)}] = I_{(4)} = g^\mu{}_\nu$ {also true in GR} (1,1)-Tensor Identity Mixed-Metric
$V^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu T^\nu$ = Temporal "(V)ertical" Projection Tensor, also $V^\mu{}_\nu$ and $V_{\mu\nu}$
$H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - T^\mu T^\nu$ = Spatial "(H)orizontal" Projection Tensor, also $H^\mu{}_\nu$ and $H_{\mu\nu}$



Light-Cone

## Tensor-Index & 4-Vector Notation:

$A^j = \mathbf{a} = (a^j) = (a^1,a^2,a^3) = (\mathbf{a})$: 3-vector [Latin index {1..3}, space-only]
$A^\mu = \mathbf{A} = (a^\mu) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3) = (a^0,\mathbf{a})$: 4-Vector [Greek index {0..3}, TimeSpace]
$A^\mu B_\mu = A_\nu B^\nu = \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = A^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} B^\nu$: Einstein Sum : Dot Product : Inner Product
$A^\mu B^\nu = \mathbf{A}\otimes\mathbf{B}$: Tensor Product : Outer Product
$A^\mu B^\nu - A^\nu B^\mu = A^{[\mu}B^{\nu]} = \mathbf{A}\wedge\mathbf{B}$: Wedge Product : Exterior Product : Anti-Symmetric Product
$A^\mu B^\nu - A^\mu B^\nu = 0^{\mu\nu}$: (2,0)-Zero Tensor
$A^\mu B^\nu - B^\nu A^\mu = [A^\mu,B^\nu] = [\mathbf{A},\mathbf{B}]$: Commutation
$A^\mu B^\nu - B^\mu A^\nu$ = ???

SRQM = The [SR→QM] Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics, by John B. Wilson
actually [GR→SR→RQM→QM→CM&EM]

Temporal object: blue
Spatial object: red
Mixed TimeSpace object: purple
The mnemonic being red and blue mixed make purple

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
## The SRQM Interpretation: Links



SciRealm.org
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http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf

See also:
http://scirealm.org/SRQM.html (alt discussion)
http://scirealm.org/SRQM-RoadMap.html (main SRQM website)
http://scirealm.org/4Vectors.html (4-Vector study)
http://scirealm.org/SRQM-Tensors.html (Tensor & 4-Vector Calculator)
http://scirealm.org/SciCalculator.html (Complex-capable RPN Calculator)

or Google "SRQM"

http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf (this document: most current ver. at SciRealm.org)

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Study: Physical/Mathematical Tensors

## Tensor Types: 4-Scalar, 4-Vector, 4-Tensor

## Component Types: Temporal, Spatial, Mixed

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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**Matrix Format** | **SRQM Diagram Format**

Each 4D index = {0,1..3} = Tensor Dim 4

1 Temporal + 3 Spatial = 4 SpaceTime Dimensions

(m,n)-Tensor has:
(m) # upper-indices
(n) # lower-indices

**SR:Minkowski Metric**
$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow$
$\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
{in Cartesian form} "Particle Physics" Convention
$\{\eta_{\mu\mu}\} = 1/\{\eta^{\mu\mu}\} : \eta_\mu{}^\nu = \delta_\mu{}^\nu$ $\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$

**4-Gradient $\partial^\mu$**
$\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$

**4-Position $R^\mu$**
$\mathbf{R} = (ct, \mathbf{r})$ = <Event>

**SpaceTime**
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = \partial_\mu R^\mu = 4$
**Dimension**

### SR 4-Scalar S

a "number": magnitude

| S |
|---|

SR 4-Scalar
(0,0)-Tensor S :often as $S_o$
Lorentz Scalar

SRQM Diagram Ellipse:
4-Scalars, 0 index = rank 0
4*0 = 0 corners
$4^0$ = (1) = 1 component

### SR 4-Vector $V^\mu$

an "arrow": magnitude and 1 direction

| $V^0$ | $V^1$ | $V^2$ | $V^3$ |
|---|---|---|---|

SR 4-Vector
(1,0)-Tensor **V**
$V^\mu = (v^\mu) = (v^0, \mathbf{v}) = (v^0, v^i)$
$\rightarrow (v^t, v^x, v^y, v^z)$

SRQM Diagram Rectangle:
4-Vectors, 1 index = rank 1
4*1 = 4 corners
$4^1$ = (1+3) = 4 components

SR 4-CoVector = "Dual" 4-Vector
(0,1)-Tensor aka. One-Form
$C_\mu = \eta_{\mu\sigma} C^\sigma = (c_\mu) = (c_0, c_i) \rightarrow (c_t, c_x, c_y, c_z)$
$= (c^0, -\mathbf{c}) = (c^0, -c^i) \rightarrow (c^t, -c^x, -c^y, -c^z)$

### SR 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{row:col}$

a "matrix or dyad": magnitude and 2 directions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $T^{00}$ | $T^{01}$ | $T^{02}$ | $T^{03}$ |
| $T^{10}$ | $T^{11}$ | $T^{12}$ | $T^{13}$ |
| $T^{20}$ | $T^{21}$ | $T^{22}$ | $T^{23}$ |
| $T^{30}$ | $T^{31}$ | $T^{32}$ | $T^{33}$ |

Temporal region: blue
Spatial region: red
Mixed TimeSpace region: purple
The mnemonic being red and blue mixed make purple

SR 4-Tensor
(2,0)-Tensor $\boldsymbol{T}$
$T^{\mu\nu} =$
$[\ T^{00}, T^{0k}\ ]$
$[\ T^{j0}, T^{jk}\ ]$
$\rightarrow$
$[T^{tt}, T^{tx}, T^{ty}, T^{tz}]$
$[T^{xt}, T^{xx}, T^{xy}, T^{xz}]$
$[T^{yt}, T^{yx}, T^{yy}, T^{yz}]$
$[T^{zt}, T^{zx}, T^{zy}, T^{zz}]$

SRQM Diagram Octagon:
4-Tensors, 2 index = rank 2
4*2 = 8 corners
$4^2$ = (1+6+9) = 16 components

*for 2-index tensor components:*
6 Anti-Symmetric (Skew)
+10 Symmetric
====================
16 General components

SR
Mixed 4-Tensor
(1,1)-Tensor
$T_\mu{}^\nu = \eta_{\mu\rho} T^{\rho\nu}$
=
$[\ T_0{}^0, T_0{}^k\ ]$
$[\ T_j{}^0, T_j{}^k\ ]$
=
$[\ +T^{00}, +T^{0k}\ ]$
$[\ -T^{j0}, -T^{jk}\ ]$

SR
Mixed 4-Tensor
(1,1)-Tensor
$T^\mu{}_\nu = \eta_{\rho\nu} T^{\mu\rho}$
=
$[\ T^0{}_0, T^0{}_k\ ]$
$[\ T^j{}_0, T^j{}_k\ ]$
=
$[\ +T^{00}, -T^{0k}\ ]$
$[\ +T^{j0}, -T^{jk}\ ]$

SR
Lowered 4-Tensor
(0,2)-Tensor
$T_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\rho}\eta_{\nu\sigma} T^{\rho\sigma}$
=
$[\ T_{00}, T_{0k}\ ]$
$[\ T_{j0}, T_{jk}\ ]$
=
$[\ +T^{00}, -T^{0k}\ ]$
$[\ -T^{j0}, +T^{jk}\ ]$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector:OneForm**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

*Technically, all these objects are "SR 4-Tensors", but we usually reserve the name "4-Tensor" for objects with 2 (or more) indices, and use the "(m,n)-Tensor" notation to specify all the objects more precisely.*

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# SRQM Diagramming Method

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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The SRQM Diagramming Method shows the properties and relationships of various physical objects in a graphical way. This "flowchart" method aids understanding.

Representation: 4-Scalars by ellipses, 4-Vectors by rectangles, 4-Tensors by octagons. Physical/mathematical equations and descriptions inside each shape/object. Sometimes there will be additional clarifying descriptions around a shape/object.

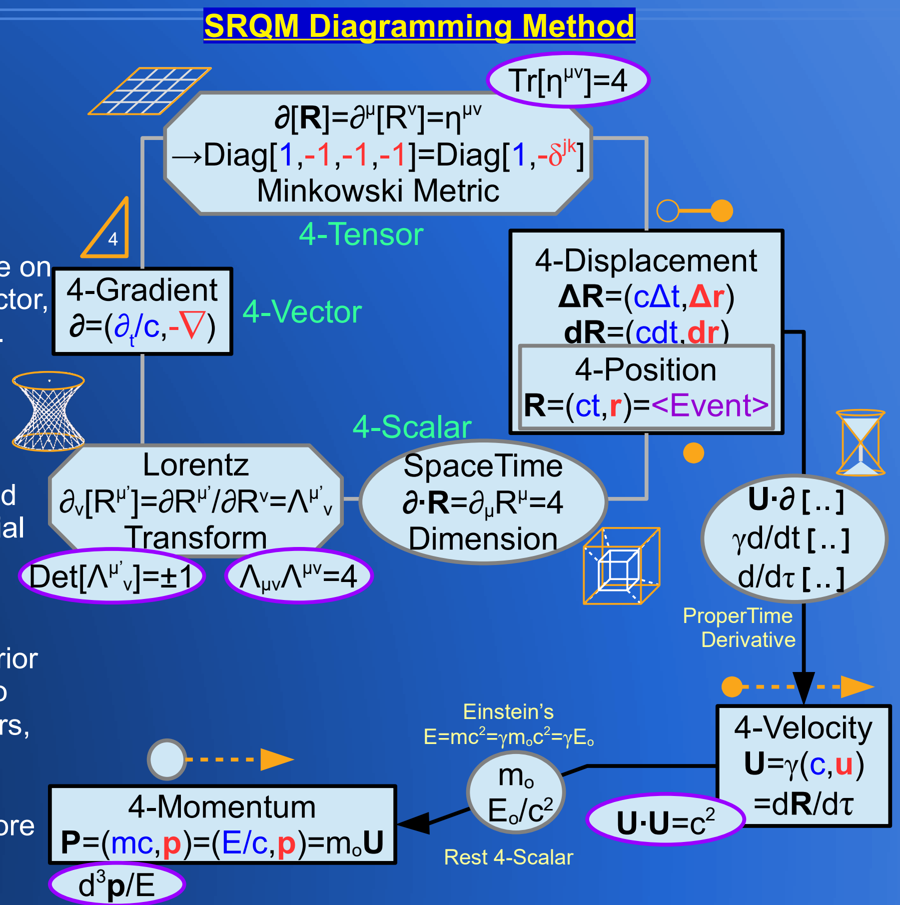
Relationships: Lorentz Scalar Products or tensor compositions of different 4-Vectors are on simple lines(-) between the related 4-Vectors. Lorentz Scalar Products of a single 4-Vector, or Invariants of Tensors, are next to that object and often highlighted in a different color.

Flow: Objects that are some function of a Lorentz 4-Scalar with another 4-Vector or 4-Tensor are on lines with arrows(→) indicating the direction of flow. (ex. multiplication)

Properties: Some objects will also have a symbol representing its properties nearby, and sometimes there will be color highlighting within the object to emphasize temporal-spatial properties. I typically use blue=Temporal & red=Spatial → purple=mixed TimeSpace.

Alternate ways of writing 4-Vector expressions in physics:
($\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}$) is a 4-Vector style, which uses vector-notation (ex. inner product "dot=·" or exterior product "wedge=^"), and is typically more compact, always using **bold** UPPERCASE to represent the 4-Vector, ex. ($\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}$) = ($A^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} B^\nu$), and **bold** lowercase to represent 3-vectors, ex. ($\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{b}$) = ($a^j \delta_{jk} b^k$). Most 3-vector rules have analogues in 4-Vector mathematics.

($A^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} B^\nu$) is a Ricci Calculus style, which uses tensor-index-notation and is useful for more complicated expressions, especially to clarify those expressions involving tensors with more than one index, such as the Faraday EM Tensor $F^{\mu\nu}$ = ($\partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu$) = ($\partial$ ^ $\mathbf{A}$)




SR 4-Tensor
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

SR 4-Vector
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = $\mathbf{V}$ = ($v^0$,$\mathbf{v}$)
SR 4-CoVector
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu$ = ($v_0$,$-\mathbf{v}$)

SR 4-Scalar
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

*Relativistic* Gamma $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[ 1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta} ]}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{u}/c$

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^\mu{}_\mu$ = T
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V}$ = $V^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\nu$ = [$(v^0)^2$ - $\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}$] = $(v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# SRQM Tensor Invariants

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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One of the extremely important properties of Tensor Mathematics is the fact that there are numerous ways to generate Tensor Invariants. These Invariants lead to Physical Properties that are fundamental in our Universe. They are totally independent of the coordinate systems used to measure them. Thus, they represent symmetries that are inherent in the fabric of SpaceTime. See the Cayley-Hamilton Theorem, esp. for the Anti-Symmetric Tensor Products.

Trace Tensor Invariant: $Tr[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T_{\nu}{}^{\nu} = \Sigma[\text{ EigenValues } \lambda_n ]$ for $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$

Determinant Tensor Invariant: $Det[T^{\mu\nu}] = \Pi[\text{ EigenValues } \lambda_n ]$ for $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow (Pfaffian[T^{\mu\nu}])^2$ for 4D anti-symmetric

Inner Product Tensor Invariant: $IP[T^{\mu\nu}] = T^{\mu\nu}T_{\mu\nu}$

4-Divergence Tensor Invariant: $4\text{-}Div[T^{\mu}] = \partial_{\mu}T^{\mu} = \partial T^{\mu}/\partial X^{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\partial}\cdot\mathbf{T}$ : $4\text{-}Div[T^{\mu\nu}] = \partial_{\mu}T^{\mu\nu} = \partial T^{\mu\nu}/\partial X^{\mu} = S^{\nu}$

Lorentz Scalar Product Tensor Invariant: $LSP[T^{\mu},S^{\nu}] = T^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}S^{\nu} = T^{\mu}S_{\mu} = T_{\nu}S^{\nu} = \mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{S} = t^0s^0 - \mathbf{t}\cdot\mathbf{s} = t^0{}_o s^0{}_o$

Phase Space Tensor Invariant: $PS[T^{\mu}] = ( d^3\mathbf{t} / t^0 ) = ( dt^1\, dt^2\, dt^3 / t^0 )$ for $(\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T})$ = constant

The Ratio of 4-Vector Magnitudes (Ratio of Rest Value 4-Scalars): $\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T} / \mathbf{S}\cdot\mathbf{S} = (t^0{}_o / s^0{}_o)^2$

Tensor EigenValues $\lambda_n = \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4 \}$: could also be indexed 0..3

The various Anti-Symmetric Tensor Products, etc.:

$T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$ = Trace = $\Sigma[\text{ EigenValues } \lambda_n ]$ for (1,1)-Tensors

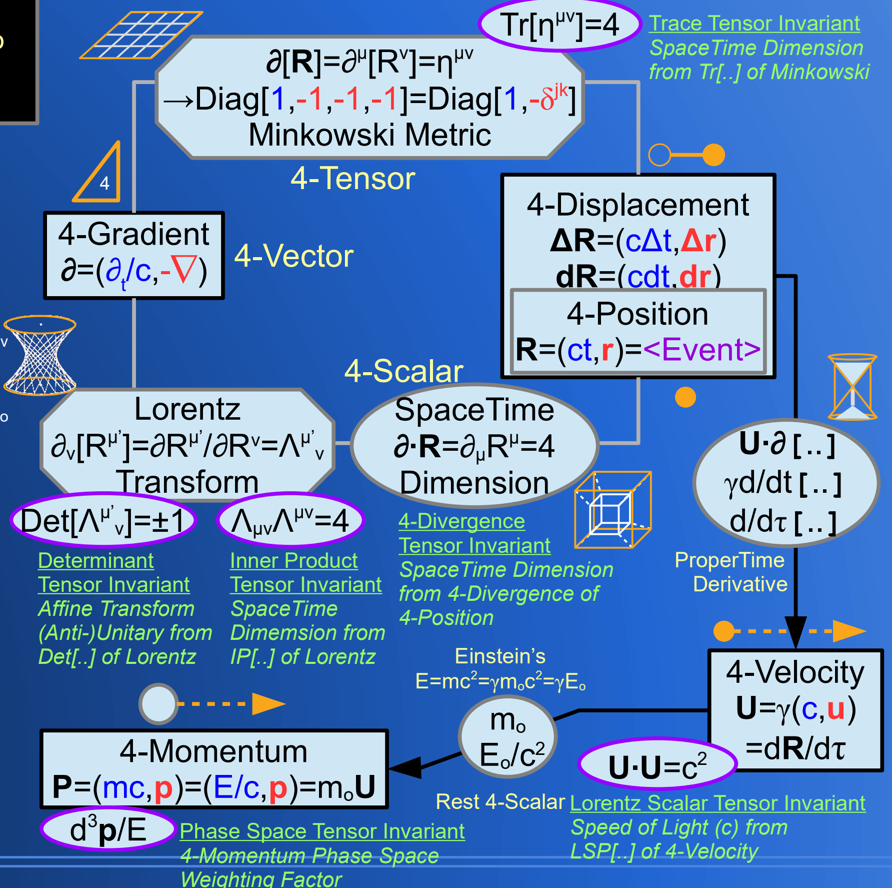
$T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta]}$ = Asymm Bi-Product → Inner Product

$T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma]}$ = Asymm Tri-Product → ?Name?

$T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma}T^{\delta}{}_{\delta]}$ = Asymm Quad-Product → 4D Determinant = $\Pi[\text{ EigenValues } \lambda_n ]$ for (1,1)-Tensors

These are not all always independent, some invariants are functions of other invariants.

## SRQM Diagramming Method




**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

*Relativistic* Gamma $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[ 1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta} ]}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{u}/c$

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: Physical/Mathematical Tensors

# Tensor Types: 4-Scalar, 4-Vector, 4-Tensor

# Examples – Venn Diagram

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## Physical 4-Tensors: Objects which have Invariant 4D SpaceTime properties

### 0 index-count Tensors: (rank 0)

SR 4-Scalar
(0,0)-Tensors
Lorentz Scalar S

- EM Charge ($Q=\int \rho d^3\mathbf{x}$)
- Speed-of-Light ($c=\sqrt{[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}]}$)
- $d^3\mathbf{p}/E$
- ProperTime $\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = d/d\tau = \gamma d/dt$ Derivative
- $V_o=\int \gamma d^3\mathbf{x}$
- $\#_{dimensionless}$
- RestMass ($m_o$)
- Planck's Const (h)
- $\delta^4[\mathbf{X}-\mathbf{X}_o]$
- $d^4\mathbf{X}=cdt\cdot dx\cdot dy\cdot dz$
- SpaceTime $\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}=\partial_\mu R^\mu=4$ Dimension
- $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$
- $Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$
- $Det[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}]=\pm 1$

### 1 index-count Tensors: (rank 1)

SR 4-Vector
(1,0)-Tensors
$V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^\mu)$
$= (v^0,\mathbf{v}) = (v^0,v^i) \rightarrow (v^t,v^x,v^y,v^z)$

- 4-Position: $\mathbf{R}=R^\mu=(ct,\mathbf{r})=$<Event> $\rightarrow(ct,x,y,z)$
- 4-Velocity: $\mathbf{U}=U^\mu=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) =d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$
- 4-Momentum: $\mathbf{P}=P^\mu=(mc,\mathbf{p})=m_o\mathbf{U} =(E/c,\mathbf{p})=(E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$

SR 4-CoVector = "Dual" 4-Vector
(0,1)-Tensors aka. One-Forms
$C_\mu = \eta_{\mu\sigma}C^\sigma = (c_\mu) = (c_0,c_i) \rightarrow (c_t,c_x,c_y,c_z)$
$= (c^0,-\mathbf{c}) = (c^0,-c^i) \rightarrow (c^t,-c^x,-c^y,-c^z)$

- Gradient One-Form: $\partial_\mu=(\partial_t/c,\nabla) \rightarrow(\partial_t/c,\partial_x,\partial_y,\partial_z) =(\partial/c\partial t,\partial/\partial x,\partial/\partial y,\partial/\partial z)$

### 2 index-count Tensors: (rank 2)

SR 4-Tensor
(2,0)-Tensors
$T^{\mu\nu} =$
$[\ T^{00}, T^{0k}\ ]$
$[\ T^{j0}, T^{jk}\ ]$

- Minkowski Metric: $\eta^{\mu\nu}=\partial^\mu[R^\nu]=\partial[\mathbf{R}]=V^{\mu\nu}+H^{\mu\nu}$
- Faraday EM 4-Tensor: $F^{\alpha\beta} = \partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha = \partial \wedge \mathbf{A}$
- Perfect Fluid 4-Tensor: $T^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu}$

SR Mixed 4-Tensor
(1,1)-Tensors
$T^\mu{}_\nu = \eta_{\rho\nu}T^{\mu\rho}$
$=$
$[\ T^0{}_0, T^0{}_k\ ]$
$[\ T^j{}_0, T^j{}_k\ ]$

- Projection (Mixed) Tensors $P^\mu{}_\nu$
  - Temporal Projection $P^\mu{}_\nu \rightarrow V^\mu{}_\nu$
  - Spatial Projection $P^\mu{}_\nu \rightarrow H^\mu{}_\nu$
- Lorentz Transforms $\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
  - Lorentz Boost $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \rightarrow B^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
  - Lorentz ParityInverse $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \rightarrow (PI)^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

SR Lowered 4-Tensor
(0,2)-Tensors
$T_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\rho}\eta_{\nu\sigma}T^{\rho\sigma}$
$=$
$[\ T_{00}, T_{0k}\ ]$
$[\ T_{j0}, T_{jk}\ ]$

- Lowered Minkowski Metric: $\partial_\mu[R_\nu] = \eta_{\mu\nu} = (\cdot)$
- Projection Tensors $P_{\mu\nu}$
  - Temporal Proj. $P_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow V_{\mu\nu}$
  - Spatial Proj. $P_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow H_{\mu\nu}$

### Higher index-count Tensors:

SR & GR 4-Tensors $T^{\cdots}{}_{\cdots}$

- Riemann Curvature Tensor: $R^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu\Gamma^\rho{}_{\nu\sigma} - \partial_\nu\Gamma^\rho{}_{\mu\sigma} + \Gamma^\rho{}_{\mu\lambda}\Gamma^\lambda{}_{\nu\sigma} - \Gamma^\rho{}_{\nu\lambda}\Gamma^\lambda{}_{\mu\sigma} \rightarrow 0^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu}$ for SR "Flat" Minkowski SpaceTime
- Weyl (Conformal) Curvature Tensor: $C^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu}$ = Traceless part of Riemann $[R^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu}]$

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**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Ricci Decomposition of Riemann Tensor
$R^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu} = S^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu}$ (scalar part) $+ E^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu}$ (semi-traceless part) $+ C^\rho{}_{\sigma\mu\nu}$ (traceless part)

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM 4-Vectors = (1,0)-Tensors
# SRQM 4-Tensors = (2+ index)-Tensors

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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| **4-Vector = Type (1,0)-Tensor** | SI Dimensional Units | **[ Temporal : Spatial ] components** |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Position $\mathbf{R} = R^\mu = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ | [m] | [Time ($t$) : Space ($\mathbf{r}$)] |
| 4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = U^\mu = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\gamma c,\gamma\mathbf{u})$ | [m/s] | [Temporal "velocity" factor ($\gamma$) : Spatial "velocity" factor ($\gamma\mathbf{u}$), Spatial 3-velocity ($\mathbf{u}$)] |
| 4-UnitTemporal $\mathbf{T} = T^\mu = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta}) = (\gamma,\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})$ | [dimensionless] | [Temporal "velocity" factor ($\gamma$) : Spatial normalized "velocity" factor ($\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}$), Spatial 3-beta ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$)] |
| 4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = P^\mu = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$ | [kg·m/s] | [energy ($E$) : 3-momentum ($\mathbf{p}$)] |
| 4-TotalMomentum $\mathbf{P_T} = P_T{}^\mu = (E_T/c=H/c,\mathbf{p_T}) = \Sigma_n[\mathbf{P}_n]$ | [kg·m/s] | [total-energy ($E_T$) = Hamiltonian ($H$) : 3-total-momentum ($\mathbf{p_T}$)] |
| 4-Acceleration $\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = \gamma(c\gamma',\gamma'\mathbf{u}+\gamma\mathbf{a})$ | [m/s²] | [relativistic Temporal acceleration ($\gamma'$) : relativistic 3-acceleration ($\gamma'\mathbf{u}+\gamma\mathbf{a}$), 3-acceleration ($\mathbf{a}$)] |
| 4-Force $\mathbf{F} = F^\mu = \gamma(\dot{E}/c,\mathbf{f}) = (\gamma\dot{E}/c,\gamma\mathbf{f}) = (\gamma\dot{E}/c,\gamma\dot{\mathbf{p}})$ | [N = kg·m/s²] | [relativistic power ($\gamma\dot{E}$), power ($\dot{E}$) : relativistic 3-force ($\gamma\mathbf{f}$), 3-force ($\mathbf{f} = \dot{\mathbf{p}}$)] |
| 4-WaveVector $\mathbf{K} = K^\mu = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$ | [rad/m] | [angular-frequency ($\omega$) : 3-angular-wave-number ($\mathbf{k}$)] |
| 4-TotalWaveVector $\mathbf{K_T} = K_T{}^\mu = (\omega_T/c,\mathbf{k_T}) = \Sigma_n[\mathbf{K}_n]$ | [rad/m] | [total-angular-frequency ($\omega_T$) : 3-total-angular-wave-number ($\mathbf{k_T}$)] |
| 4-CurrentDensity $\mathbf{J} = J^\mu = (\rho c,\mathbf{j})$ | [C/m²·s = C·m/s·1/m³] | [charge-density ($\rho$) : 3-current-density = 3-charge-flux ($\mathbf{j}$)] |
| 4-VectorPotential $\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (\varphi/c,\mathbf{a}) \rightarrow \mathbf{A_{EM}}$ | [T·m = kg·m/C·s] | [scalar-potential ($\varphi$) : 3-vector-potential ($\mathbf{a}$)], typically the EM versions ($\varphi_{EM}$) : ($\mathbf{a_{EM}}$) |
| 4-PotentialMomentum $\mathbf{Q} = Q^\mu = q\mathbf{A} = (V/c=\varphi q/c,q\mathbf{a})$ | [kg·m/s] | [potential-energy ($V = \varphi q$) : 3-potential-momentum ($\mathbf{q} = q\mathbf{a}$)], EM ver ($V_{EM} = q\varphi_{EM}$) : ($\mathbf{q_{EM}} = q\mathbf{a_{EM}}$) |
| 4-Gradient $\partial_\mathbf{R} = \partial_\mathbf{X} = \partial = \partial^\mu = \partial/\partial R_\mu = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ | [1/m] | [Temporal differential ($\partial_t$) : Spatial 3-gradient($\nabla = \partial_{\vec{x}}$)] |
| 4-NumberFlux $\mathbf{N} = N^\mu = n(c,\mathbf{u}) = (nc,n\mathbf{u})$ | [#/m²·s] | [number-density ($n$) : Spatial 3-number-flux ($\mathbf{n} = n\mathbf{u}$)] |
| 4-Spin $\mathbf{S} = S^\mu = (s^0,\mathbf{s}) = (\mathbf{s}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta},\mathbf{s}) = (\mathbf{s}\cdot\mathbf{u}/c,\mathbf{s})$ | [J·s = N·m·s = kg·m²/s] | [Temporal spin ($s^0 = \mathbf{s}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}$) : Spatial 3-spin ($\mathbf{s}$)] ; { because $\mathbf{S} \perp \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{S}\cdot\mathbf{T} = 0 = \gamma(s^0 - \mathbf{s}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})$ } |

| **4-Tensor = Type (2,0)-Tensor** | | **[ Temporal-Temporal : Temporal-Spatial : Spatial-Spatial ] components** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Faraday EM Tensor $F^{\mu\nu}$ = [ 0 , $-e^j/c$ ] [ $+e^i/c$, $-\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k$ ] | [T = kg/C·s] | [ 0 : 3-electric-field ($\mathbf{e} = e^i$) : 3-magnetic-field ($\mathbf{b} = b^k$) ] | $F^{\mu\nu} = \partial\wedge\mathbf{A} = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu$ |
| 4-Angular Momentum Tensor $M^{\mu\nu}$ = [ 0 , $-cn^j$ ] [ $+cn^i$, $-\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k l^k$ ] | [J·s = N·m·s = kg·m²/s] | [ 0 : 3-mass-moment ($\mathbf{n} = n^i$) : 3-angular-momentum ($\mathbf{l} = l^k$) ] | $M^{\mu\nu} = \mathbf{X}\wedge\mathbf{P} = X^\mu P^\nu - X^\nu P^\mu$ |
| Minkowski Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu}+H^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$ | [dimensionless] | [ 1 : 0 : $-\mathbf{I}_{(3)}$ ] = [ 1 : 0 : $-\delta^{jk}$ ] | $\eta^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu[R^\nu] = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu}$ |
| Temporal Projection Tensor $V^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1,\mathbf{0}]$ | [dimensionless] | [ 1 : 0 : **0** ] | $V^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu T^\nu$ |
| Spatial Projection Tensor $H^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[0,-\delta^{jk}]$ | [dimensionless] | [ 0 : 0 : $-\mathbf{I}_{(3)}$ ] = [ 0 : 0 : $-\delta^{jk}$ ] | $H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - T^\mu T^\nu$ |
| Perfect-Fluid Stress-Energy Tensor $T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[\rho_e,p,p,p]$ | [J/m³ = N/m² = kg/m·s²] | [ $\rho_e$ : 0 : $p\mathbf{I}_{(3)}$ ] = [ $\rho_e$ : 0 : $p\delta^{jk}$ ] | $T^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo}+p_o)T^\mu T^\nu - (p_o)\partial^\mu[R^\nu]$ <br> $T^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu}$ |

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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

4-Tensors can be constructed from the Tensor Products of 4-Vectors. Technically, 4-Tensors refer to all SR objects (4-Scalars, 4-Vectors, etc), but typically reserve the name 4-Tensor for SR Tensors of 2 or more indices. Use (m,n)-Tensor notation to specify more precisely.

SR → QM

# SRQM 4-Scalars = (0,0)-Tensors = Lorentz Scalars = 4D Invariants → Physical Constants

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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| **4-Scalar = Type (0,0)-Tensor = SR Invariant** | **SI Dimensional Units** | **4-Scalar = Type (0,0)-Tensor** {generally composed of 4-Vector combinations with LSP} |
|---|---|---|
| RestTime:ProperTime ($t_o = \tau$) | [s] | $(\tau) = [\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = [\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R}]/[\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$ **Time as measured in the at-rest frame** |
| RestTime:ProperTime Differential ($dt_o = d\tau$) | [s] | $(d\tau) = [d\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$ **Differential Time as measured in the at-rest frame** |
| ProperTimeDerivative ($d/dt_o = d/d\tau$) | [1/s] | $(d/d\tau) = [\mathbf{U}\cdot\boldsymbol{\partial}] = \gamma(d/dt)$ **Note that the 4-Gradient operator is to the right of 4-Velocity** |
| Speed-of-Light (c) | [m/s] | (c) = Sqrt$[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = [\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$ with 4-UnitTemporal $\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$ & $[\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T}] = 1$ = "Unit" |
| RestMass ($m_o = E_o/c^2$) | [kg] | $(m_o) = [\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = [\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{R}]/[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{R}]$ ($m_o \to m_e$) as Electron RestMass |
| RestEnergy ($E_o = m_o c^2 = \hbar\omega_o$) | [J = kg·m²/s²] | $(E_o) = [\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$ |
| RestAngFrequency ($\omega_o = E_o/\hbar$) | [rad/s] | $(\omega_o) = [\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$ |
| RestChargeDensity ($\rho_o$) | [C/m³] | $(\rho_o) = [\mathbf{J}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = (q)[\mathbf{N}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = (q)(n_o)$ |
| RestScalarPotential ($\varphi_o$) | [V = J/C = kg·m²/C·s²] | $(\varphi_o) = [\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$, ($\varphi_o \to \varphi_{EMo}$) as the EM version RestScalarPotential |
| RestNumberDensity ($n_o$) | [#/m³] | $(n_o) = [\mathbf{N}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$ |
| SR Phase ($\Phi_{phase}$) | $[\text{rad}]_{angle}$ | $(\Phi_{phase,free}) = -[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{R}] = (\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega t)$ : $(\Phi_{phase}) = -[\mathbf{K_T}\cdot\mathbf{R}] = (\mathbf{k_T}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega_T t)$ **Units [Angle] = [WaveVec.]·[Length] = [Freq.]·[Time]** |
| SR Action ($S_{action}$) | $[\text{J·s}]_{action}$ | $(S_{action,free}) = -[\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{R}] = (\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r} - Et)$ : $(S_{action}) = -[\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{R}] = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{r} - E_T t)$ **Units [Action] = [Momentum]·[Length] = [Energy]·[Time]** |
| Planck Constant ($h = \hbar * 2\pi)_{cyc}$ | [J·s = N·m·s = kg·m²/s] | $(h) = [\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{K_{cyc}}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = [\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{R}]/[\mathbf{K_{cyc}}\cdot\mathbf{R}]$ : $\mathbf{K_{cyc}} = \mathbf{K}/(2\pi)$ |
| Planck-Reduced:Dirac Constant ($\hbar = h/2\pi)_{rad}$ | [J·s = N·m·s = kg·m²/s] | $(\hbar) = [\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U}]/[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = [\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{R}]/[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{R}]$ : $\mathbf{K} = (2\pi)\mathbf{K_{cyc}}$ |
| SpaceTime Dimension (4) | [dimensionless] | $(4) = [\boldsymbol{\partial}\cdot\mathbf{R}] = \text{Tr}[\eta^{\alpha\beta}] = \Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$ SR Dim = 4, InnerProduct[any Lorentz Trans{cont.,discrete}] = 4 |
| Electric Constant ($\varepsilon_o$) | [F/m = C²·s²/kg·m³] | $\boldsymbol{\partial}\cdot F^{\alpha\beta} = (\mu_o)\mathbf{J} = (1/\varepsilon_o c^2)\mathbf{J}$ Maxwell EM Eqn. $\mu_o\varepsilon_o = 1/c^2$ |
| Magnetic Constant ($\mu_o$) | [H/m = kg·m/C²] | $\boldsymbol{\partial}\cdot F^{\alpha\beta} = (\mu_o)\mathbf{J} = (1/\varepsilon_o c^2)\mathbf{J}$ Maxwell EM Eqn. $\mu_o\varepsilon_o = 1/c^2$ |
| EM Charge (q) | [C = A·s] | $\mathbf{U}\cdot F^{\alpha\beta} = (1/q)\mathbf{F}$ Lorentz Force Eqn. ($q \to -e$) as Electron Charge |
| EM Charge (Q) *alt method* | [C = A·s] | $(Q) = \int\rho(dxdydz) = \int\rho d^3\mathbf{x} = \int\rho_o\gamma d^3\mathbf{x} = \int(\rho_o)(dA)(\gamma dr)$ Integration of volume charge density |
| Particle # (N) | [#] | $(N) = \int n(dxdydz) = \int n d^3\mathbf{x} = \int n_o\gamma d^3\mathbf{x} = \int(n_o)(dA)(\gamma dr)$ Integration of volume number density |
| Rest Volume ($V_o$) | [m³] | $(V_o) = \int\gamma(dxdydz) = \int\gamma d^3\mathbf{x} = \int(dA)(\gamma dr)$ Integration of volume elements (Riemannian Volume Form) |
| Rest(MCRF) EnergyDensity ($\rho_{eo} = n_o E_o$) | [J/m³ = N/m² = kg/m·s²] | $(\rho_{eo}) = V_{\alpha\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}$ = Temporal "(V)ertical" Projection of PerfectFluid Stress-Energy Tensor |
| Rest(MCRF) Pressure ($p_o$) | [J/m³ = N/m² = kg/m·s²] | $(p_o) = (-1/3)H_{\alpha\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}$ = Spatial "(H)orizontal" Projection of PerfectFluid Stress-Energy Tensor |
| Faraday EM InnerProduct Invariant $2(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2)$ | [T² = kg²/C²·s²] | $2(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2) = \text{IP}[F^{\alpha\beta}] = F^{\alpha\beta}F_{\alpha\beta}$ |
| Faraday EM Determinant Invariant $(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{b}/c)^2$ | [T⁴ = kg⁴/C⁴·s⁴] | $(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{b}/c)^2 = \text{Det}[F^{\alpha\beta}] \to (\text{Pfaffian}[F^{\alpha\beta}])^2$, since $F^{\alpha\beta}$ is (2n x 2n) square anti-symmetric |

**SR 4-Tensor**
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(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Lorentz Scalars = (0,0)-Tensors can be constructed from the Lorentz Scalar Product (LSP) of 4-Vectors

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Study: Physical 4-Vectors
# Some SR 4-Vectors and Symbols

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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**4-Gradient**
$\partial = \partial_{\mathbf{R}} = \partial_{\mathbf{X}} = \partial^{\mu} = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$
$\rightarrow (\partial_t/c, -\partial_x, -\partial_y, -\partial_z)$
$= (\partial/c\partial t, -\partial/\partial x, -\partial/\partial y, -\partial/\partial z)$

Gradient 4-Vector [operator]
$\partial^{\mu} = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$

$\partial_{\mu} = (\partial_t/c, \nabla)$
Gradient One-Form [operator]

**4-Displacement**
$\Delta\mathbf{R} = \Delta R^{\mu} = (c\Delta t, \Delta\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{R}_2 - \mathbf{R}_1$ {finite}
$d\mathbf{R} = dR^{\mu} = (cdt, d\mathbf{r})$ {infintesimal}

**4-Position**
$\mathbf{R} = R^{\mu} = (ct, \mathbf{r})$ = <Event>
$\rightarrow (ct, x, y, z)$
alt. notation $\mathbf{X} = X^{\mu}$

Lorentz Invariant, but not Poincaré Invariant

**4-Velocity**
$\mathbf{U} = U^{\mu} = \gamma(c, \mathbf{u})$
$= d\mathbf{R}/d\tau = c\mathbf{T}$

**4-UnitTemporal**
$\mathbf{T} = T^{\mu} = \gamma(1, \boldsymbol{\beta})$
$= \gamma(1, \mathbf{u}/c) = \mathbf{U}/c$

**4-Acceleration**
$\mathbf{A} = A^{\mu} = \gamma(c\gamma', \gamma'\mathbf{u} + \gamma\mathbf{a})$
$= d\mathbf{U}/d\tau = d^2\mathbf{R}/d\tau^2$ : $\{\gamma' = d\gamma/dt\}$

**Minkowski**
$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^{\mu}[R^{\nu}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$
Metric

**Lorentz**
$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
Transform

**SpaceTime**
$\partial \cdot \mathbf{R} = \partial_{\mu} R^{\mu} = 4$
Dimension

**4-Momentum**
$\mathbf{P} = P^{\mu} = (mc, \mathbf{p}) = (mc, m\mathbf{u}) = m_o\mathbf{U}$
$= (E/c, \mathbf{p}) = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$

**4-WaveVector**
$\mathbf{K} = K^{\mu} = (\omega/c, \mathbf{k}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
$= (\omega/c, \omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (1/cT, \hat{\mathbf{n}}/\lambda)$

**4-(EM)VectorPotential**
$\mathbf{A} = A^{\mu} = (\varphi/c, \mathbf{a}) = (\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
$\mathbf{A}_{EM} = A_{EM}{}^{\mu} = (\varphi_{EM}/c, \mathbf{a}_{EM})$

**4-(Vector)PotentialMomentum**
$\mathbf{Q} = Q^{\mu} = (q\varphi/c, q\mathbf{a}) = (V/c, \mathbf{q})$
$= q\mathbf{A} = (q\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U} = (V_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$

**4-ChargeFlux : 4-CurrentDensity**
$\mathbf{J} = J^{\mu} = (\rho c, \mathbf{j}) = \rho(c, \mathbf{u}) = \rho_o\mathbf{U}$
$= qn_o\mathbf{U} = q\mathbf{N}$

**4-(Dust)NumberFlux**
$\mathbf{N} = N^{\mu} = (nc, \mathbf{n}) = n(c, \mathbf{u}) = n_o\mathbf{U}$

**4-ThermalVector**
**4-InverseTemperatureMomentum**
$\boldsymbol{\Theta} = \Theta^{\mu} = (\theta^0, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = (c/k_BT, \mathbf{u}/k_BT) = (\theta_o/c)\mathbf{U}$
$= (1/k_BT)(c, \mathbf{u}) = (1/k_B\gamma T)\mathbf{U} = (1/k_BT_o)\mathbf{U}$

**4-Force**
$\mathbf{F} = F^{\mu} = \gamma(\dot{E}/c, \mathbf{f}) = \gamma(\dot{E}/c, \dot{\mathbf{p}})$
$= d\mathbf{P}/d\tau = \gamma d\mathbf{P}/dt$

**4-MassFlux**
**4-MomentumDensity**
$\mathbf{G} = G^{\mu} = (\rho_m c, \mathbf{g}) = \rho_m(c, \mathbf{u})$
$= m_o\mathbf{N} = n_o m_o\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{Q}/c^2$

**4-HeatEnergyFlux**
$\mathbf{Q} = Q^{\mu} = (\rho_E c, \mathbf{q}) = \rho_E(c, \mathbf{u})$
$= E_o\mathbf{N} = n_o E_o\mathbf{U} = c^2\mathbf{G}$

**4-PureEntropyFlux**
$\mathbf{S}_{ent\_pure} = S_{ent\_pure}{}^{\mu}$
$= (s_{ent\_pure}{}^0, \mathbf{s}_{ent\_pure})$
$= S_{ent}\mathbf{N} = n_o S_{ent}\mathbf{U}$

**4-HeatEntropyFlux**
$\mathbf{S}_{ent\_heat} = S_{ent\_heat}{}^{\mu}$
$= (s_{ent\_heat}{}^0, \mathbf{s}_{ent\_heat})$
$= S_{ent}\mathbf{N} + \mathbf{Q}/T_o = S_{ent}\mathbf{N} + E_o\mathbf{N}/T_o$
$= n_o(S_{ent} + E_o/T_o)\mathbf{U}$

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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector:OneForm**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

**4-Vector** $\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu} = (v^{\mu}) = (v^0, v^i) = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-Vector** $\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu} =$ (scalar * $c^{\pm 1}$, 3-vector)

$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = d\mathbf{v}/dt$
$\ddot{\mathbf{v}} = d^2\mathbf{v}/dt^2$

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: Physical 4-Tensors

# Some SR 4-Tensors and Symbols

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←Discrete Continuous→
SR:Lorentz Transforms

**Lorentz Identity Transform**

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

$= \mathrm{I}_{(4)}$

**Lorentz Time-Reverse Transform**

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

**Lorentz Space-Parity Transform**

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & -\delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

**Lorentz ComboPT Transform**

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to (PT)^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & -\delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

$= -\mathrm{I}_{(4)}$

**Lorentz x-Boost Transform**

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ x & -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & \cosh[w] & -\sinh[w] & 0 & 0 \\ x & -\sinh[w] & \cosh[w] & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$

General Time-Space Boost

$\leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta_j \\ -\gamma\beta^i & (\gamma-1)\beta^i\beta_j/(\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})+\delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

Symmetric Mixed 4-Tensor

**SR:Minkowski Metric**

$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu}$

$\to \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\mathrm{I}_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{ij}]$

{Cartesian/rectangular basis}

$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0^j \\ 0^i & -\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

"Particle Physics" Convention

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

**Lorentz z-Rotation Transform**

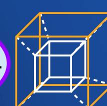
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & \cos[\theta] & -\sin[\theta] & 0 \\ y & 0 & \sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$

General Space-Space Rotation

$\leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & (\delta^i{}_j - n^i n_j)\cos(\theta) - (\varepsilon^i{}_{jk} n^k)\sin(\theta) + n^i n_j \end{bmatrix}$

Non-symmetric Mixed 4-Tensor

SpaceTime
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = \partial_\mu R^\mu = \mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = 4$
Dimension



SpaceTime
$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$
Dimension

**Lorentz Transform** $\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
$[\Lambda^{0'}{}_0, \Lambda^{0'}{}_j]$ temporal-spatial-mixed
$[\Lambda^{i'}{}_0, \Lambda^{i'}{}_j]$ components

**Perfect Fluid**

$T^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu}$

$\to \mathrm{Diag}[\rho_e, p\delta^{ij}]$ {rectangular basis}{MCRF}

$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & \rho_e & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & p & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 0 & p & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 0 & p \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \rho_e = \rho_m c^2 & 0^j \\ 0^i & p\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

**Faraday EM**

$F^{\alpha\beta} = \partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha = \partial \wedge \mathbf{A}$

$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & 0 & -e^x/c & -e^y/c & -e^z/c \\ x & +e^x/c & 0 & -b^z & +b^y \\ y & +e^y/c & +b^z & 0 & -b^x \\ z & +e^z/c & -b^y & +b^x & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e^j/c \\ +e^i/c & -\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\mathbf{e}/c \\ +\mathbf{e}^T/c & -\nabla\wedge\mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Anti-symmetric

**4-AngularMomentum**

$M^{\alpha\beta} = X^\alpha P^\beta - X^\beta P^\alpha = \mathbf{X} \wedge \mathbf{P}$

$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & t & x & y & z \\ \hline t & 0 & -cn^x & -cn^y & -cn^z \\ x & +cn^x & 0 & +l^z & -l^y \\ y & +cn^y & -l^z & 0 & +l^x \\ z & +cn^z & +l^y & -l^x & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -cn^j \\ +cn^i & \varepsilon^{ij}{}_k l^k \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -c\mathbf{n} \\ +c\mathbf{n}^T & \mathbf{x}\wedge\mathbf{p} \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Anti-symmetric

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Note that all the Lorentz Transforms and the Minkowski Metric are dimensionless

$w$ = Rapidity = $\mathrm{Ln}[\gamma(1+\beta)]$
$\gamma = \cosh(w) = 1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]}$
$\beta = \tanh(w) = (v/c)$
$\gamma\beta = \sinh(w)$

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Study: Physical 4-Tensors

# Some SR 4-Tensors and Symbols

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-UnitTemporal
$\mathbf{T} = T^\mu = \gamma(1, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \gamma(1, \mathbf{u}/c) = \mathbf{U}/c$

4-ForceDensity
$\mathbf{F_{den}} = -\partial \cdot T^{\mu\nu}$
{=0^ν if conserved}

energy density MCRF: $\rho_{eo}$

negative pressure MCRF: $-p_o$

## Temporal "(V)ertical" Projection (2,0)-Tensor

$P^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow V^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu T^\nu = U^\mu U^\nu / c^2$
$\rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1, 0^i]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0^j \\ 0^i & 0^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

4-Tensor
Symmetric
Spatial Isotropic
$\mathrm{Tr}[V^{\mu\nu}] = 1$

## Spatial "(H)orizontal" Projection (2,0)-Tensor

$P^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - T^\mu T^\nu$
$\rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[0, -I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[0, -\delta^{ij}]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0^j \\ 0^i & -\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

4-Tensor
Symmetric
Spatial Isotropic
$\mathrm{Tr}[H^{\mu\nu}] = 3$

## SR:Minkowski Metric

$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu}$
$\rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1, -I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1, -\delta^{ij}]$
{Cartesian/rectangular basis}

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0^j \\ 0^i & -\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

Particle Physics" Convention

4-Tensor
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic
$\mathrm{EoS}[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = w = -1$
$\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = 4$

## Perfect Fluid Stress-Energy

$T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow (\rho_{eo}) V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o) H^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ $\rho_e$ | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | p | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | p | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | p ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_e = \rho_m c^2 & 0^j \\ 0^i & p\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

4-Tensor
Symmetric,
Spatial Isotropic
$\mathrm{EoS}[T^{\mu\nu}] = w = p_o/\rho_{eo}$
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \rho_{eo} - 3p_o$

$(p_o) = 0$; $(p_o) = -\rho_{eo}$; $(p_o) = \rho_{eo}/3$; $(\rho_{eo}) = (p_o) = 0$

## (Cold) Matter-Dust

$T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow P^\mu N^\nu = m_o U^\mu n_o U^\nu = (\rho_{eo}) V^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ $\rho_e$ | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_e = \rho_m c^2 & 0^j \\ 0^i & 0^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathrm{EoS}[T^{\mu\nu}] = w = 0$
4-Tensor $\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \rho_{eo}$
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic, Pressureless

## Null-Dust=Photon Gas

$T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow (\rho_{eo}) V^{\mu\nu} + (-\rho_{eo}/3) H^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow_{\{MCRF?\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ $\rho_e$ | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | $\rho_e/3$ | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | $\rho_e/3$ | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | $\rho_e/3$ ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_e = \rho_m c^2 & 0^j \\ 0^i & (\rho_e/3)\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathrm{EoS}[T^{\mu\nu}] = w = 1/3$
4-Tensor $\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = 0$
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

## Lambda Vacuum

$T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow (\rho_{eo}) \eta^{\mu\nu} = (\Lambda) \eta^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow_{\{MCRF\}}$
Dark Energy?

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ $\rho_e$ | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | $-\rho_e$ | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | $-\rho_e$ | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | $-\rho_e$ ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_e = \rho_m c^2 & 0^j \\ 0^i & -\rho_e\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathrm{EoS}[T^{\mu\nu}] = w = -1$
4-Tensor $\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = 4\rho_{eo}$
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

## Faraday EM Tensor

$F^{\alpha\beta} = \partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha = \partial \wedge A$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 0 | $-e^x/c$ | $-e^y/c$ | $-e^z/c$ ] |
| x | [ $+e^x/c$ | 0 | $-b^z$ | $+b^y$ ] |
| y | [ $+e^y/c$ | $+b^z$ | 0 | $-b^x$ ] |
| z | [ $+e^z/c$ | $-b^y$ | $+b^x$ | 0 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e^j/c \\ +e^i/c & -\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\mathbf{e}/c \\ +\mathbf{e}^T/c & -\nabla \wedge \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix}$

4-Tensor
Anti-symmetric
$\mathrm{Tr}[F^{\mu\nu}] = 0$

## EM (Maxwell) Stress-Energy Tensor

$T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow (1/\mu_o)[F^{\mu\alpha}F^\nu{}_\alpha - (1/4)\eta^{\mu\nu}F_{\alpha\beta}F^{\alpha\beta}] \rightarrow_{\{\text{No RestFrame,Light-Like,Null}\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ $\frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_o e^2 + b^2/\mu_o)$ | $s^x/c$ | $s^y/c$ | $s^z/c$ ] |
| x | [ $s^x/c$ | $-\sigma^{xx}$ | $-\sigma^{xy}$ | $-\sigma^{xz}$ ] |
| y | [ $s^y/c$ | $-\sigma^{yx}$ | $-\sigma^{yy}$ | $-\sigma^{yz}$ ] |
| z | [ $s^z/c$ | $-\sigma^{zx}$ | $-\sigma^{zy}$ | $-\sigma^{zz}$ ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_o e^2 + b^2/\mu_o) & s^j/c \\ s^i/c & -\sigma^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

4-Tensor
Symmetric
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = 0$

## Zero:Nothing Vacuum

$T^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow 0^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0^j \\ 0^i & 0^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathrm{EoS}[T^{\mu\nu}] = w$ =undefined
4-Tensor $\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = 0$
Symmetric, Isotropic

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Note that the Projection Tensors & the Minkowski Metric are unit dimensionless. [ 1 ]
EnergyDensity (temporal) & Pressure (spatial) have the same dimensional measurement units. $[\mathrm{J/m^3} = \mathrm{N/m^2} = \mathrm{kg/m{\cdot}s^2}]$

Equation of State
$\mathrm{EoS}[T^{\mu\nu}] = w = p_o/\rho_{eo}$
4-Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V \cdot V} = V^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v \cdot v}] = (v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: Physical 4-Tensors

# Projection 4-Tensors $P^{\mu\nu}$

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

## $Tr[V^{\mu\nu}]=1$

**Temporal "(V)ertical" Projection (2,0)-Tensor**

$P^{\mu\nu} \to V^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}T^{\nu}$

$\to Diag[1,0^{ij}]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0^j \\ 0^i & 0^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

## $Tr[V^{\mu}{}_{\nu}]=1$

**Temporal "(V)ertical" Projection (1,1)-Tensor**

$P^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \to V^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = T^{\mu}T_{\nu}$

$\to Diag[1,0^{i}{}_{j}]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & 0^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

## $Tr[V_{\mu\nu}]=1$

**Temporal "(V)ertical" Projection (0,2)-Tensor**

$P_{\mu\nu} \to V_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu}T_{\nu}$

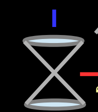
$\to Diag[1,0_{ij}]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0_i & 0_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

"(V)ertical"
$V^{\mu\nu}$ Temporal



$H^{\mu\nu}$ Spatial
"(H)orizontal"
Light-Cone

$P^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = P^{\mu\alpha}\eta_{\alpha\nu}$
$P_{\mu\nu} = P^{\alpha\beta}\eta_{\alpha\mu}\eta_{\beta\nu}$

## SR Perfect Fluid 4-Tensor

$T_{perfectfluid}{}^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu} \to_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ $\rho_e=\rho_m c^2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | p | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | p | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | p ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_e=\rho_m c^2 & 0^j \\ 0^i & p\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

Units of [EnergyDensity=Pressure]

Symmetric

$EoS[T^{\mu\nu}]=w=p_o/\rho_{eo}$

$Tr[T^{\mu\nu}]=\rho_{eo}-3p_o$

The projection tensors can work on 4-Vectors to give a new 4-Vector, or on 4-Tensors to give either a 4-Scalar component or a new 4-Tensor.

## $Tr[H^{\mu\nu}]=3$

**Spatial "(H)orizontal" Projection (2,0)-Tensor**

$P^{\mu\nu} \to H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - T^{\mu}T^{\nu}$

$\to Diag[0,-I_{(3)}]=Diag[0,-\delta^{ij}]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0^j \\ 0^i & -\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

## $Tr[H^{\mu}{}_{\nu}]=3$

**Spatial "(H)orizontal" Projection (1,1)-Tensor**

$P^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \to H^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} - T^{\mu}T_{\nu}$

$\to Diag[0,I_{(3)}]=Diag[0,\delta^{i}{}_{j}]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

## $Tr[H_{\mu\nu}]=3$

**Spatial "(H)orizontal" Projection (0,2)-Tensor**

$P_{\mu\nu} \to H_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} - T_{\mu}T_{\nu}$

$\to Diag[0,-I_{(3)}]=Diag[0,-\delta_{ij}]_{\{MCRF\}}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0_j \\ 0_i & -\delta_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

**4-Tensor**
Symmetric, Spatial Isotropic

4-UnitTemporal $T^{\mu} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$
4-Generic $A^{\nu} = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3)$

4-UnitTemporal
$\mathbf{T}=T^{\mu}=\gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$
$=\gamma(1,\mathbf{u}/c)=\mathbf{U}/c$
$\to(1,\mathbf{0})_{\{RestFrame\}}$

4-UnitSpatial
$\mathbf{S}=S^{\mu}=\gamma_{\hat{n}}(\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}},\hat{\mathbf{n}})$
$\to(0,\hat{\mathbf{n}})_{\{RestFrame\}}$

$\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T}=+1$ $\quad$ $\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{S}=0$ $\quad$ $\mathbf{S}\cdot\mathbf{S}=-1$

$V^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}= (1\cdot a^0+0\cdot a^1+0\cdot a^2+0\cdot a^3,$
$0\cdot a^0+0\cdot a^1+0\cdot a^2+0\cdot a^3,$
$0\cdot a^0+0\cdot a^1+0\cdot a^2+0\cdot a^3,$
$0\cdot a^0+0\cdot a^1+0\cdot a^2+0\cdot a^3) = (a^0,0,0,0) = (a^0,\mathbf{0})$: Temporal Projection

$H^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}= (0\cdot a^0+0\cdot a^1+0\cdot a^2+0\cdot a^3,$
$0\cdot a^0+1\cdot a^1+0\cdot a^2+0\cdot a^3,$
$0\cdot a^0+0\cdot a^1+1\cdot a^2+0\cdot a^3,$
$0\cdot a^0+0\cdot a^1+0\cdot a^2+1\cdot a^3) = (0,a^1,a^2,a^3) = (0,\mathbf{a})$: Spatial Projection

$V_{\mu\nu}H^{\mu\nu}=0$

Minkowski
$\partial[\mathbf{R}]=\partial^{\mu}[R^{\nu}]=\eta^{\mu\nu}=V^{\mu\nu}+H^{\mu\nu}$
Metric

$V_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}= V_{\mu\nu}[(\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu}] = (\rho_{eo})V_{\mu\nu}V^{\mu\nu} +(0)= (\rho_{eo}) \quad : (\rho_{eo}) = V_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$
$H_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}= H_{\mu\nu}[(\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu}] = (0)+(-p_o)H_{\mu\nu}H^{\mu\nu} = (-3p_o) : (p_o) = (-1/3)H_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$

$V^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}T^{\alpha\nu}= V^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}[(\rho_{eo})V^{\alpha\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\alpha\nu}] = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}V^{\alpha\nu}+(0^{\mu\nu}) = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} \to Diag[\rho_e,0,0,0]$
$H^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}T^{\alpha\nu}= H^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}[(\rho_{eo})V^{\alpha\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\alpha\nu}] = (0^{\mu\nu})+(-p_o)H^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}H^{\alpha\nu} = (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu} \to Diag[0,p,p,p]$

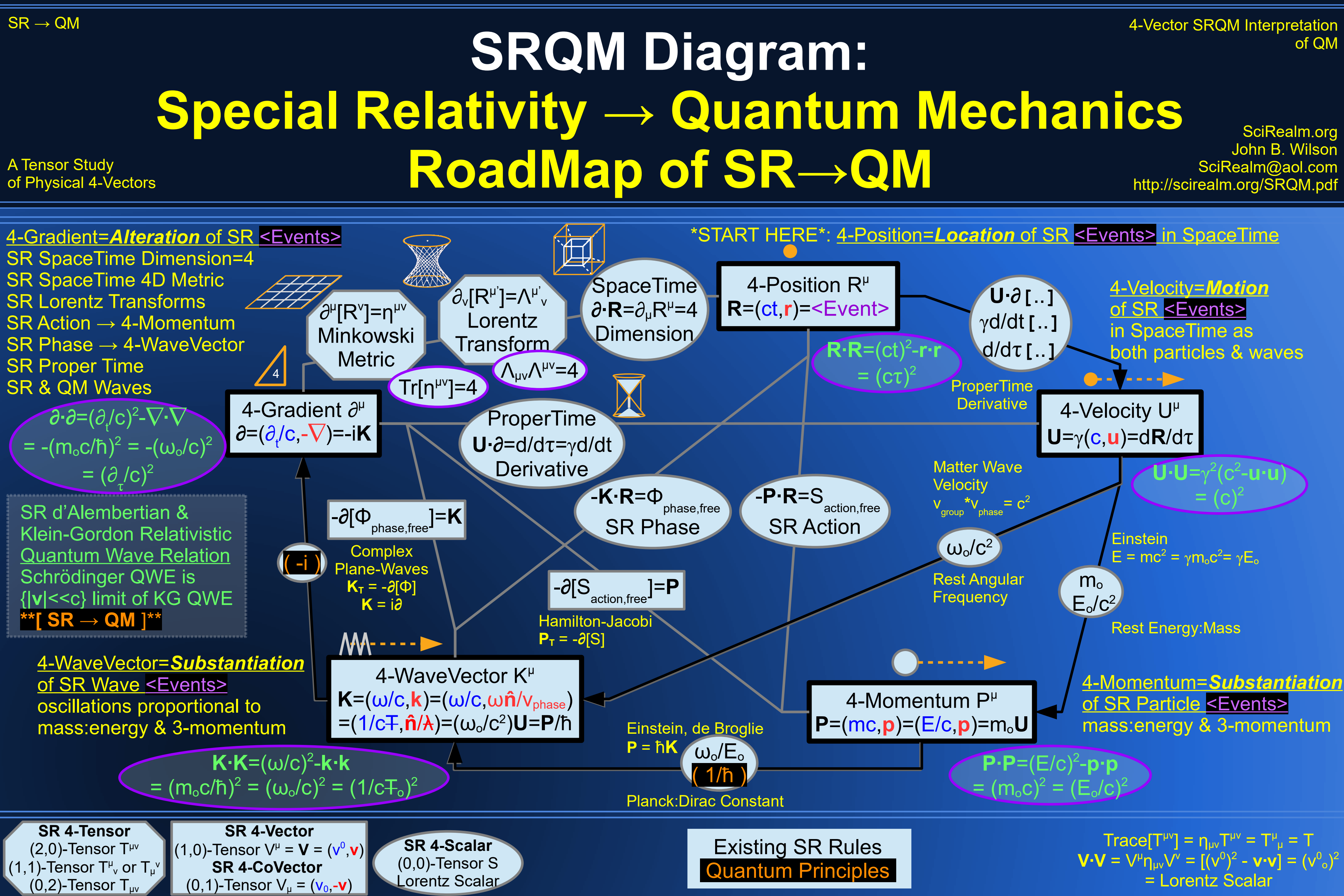
**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Note that the Projection Tensors are dimensionless: the object projected retains its dimensional measurement units
Also note that the (2,0)- & (0,2)- Spatial Projectors have opposite signs from the (1,1)- Spatial due to the (+,-,-,-) Metric Signature convention

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar


SR → QM
SRQM Diagram:
Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
RoadMap of SR→QM
4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM
A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors
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http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf
4-Gradient=Alteration of SR <Events>
SR SpaceTime Dimension=4
SR SpaceTime 4D Metric
SR Lorentz Transforms
SR Action → 4-Momentum
SR Phase → 4-WaveVector
SR Proper Time
SR & QM Waves
*START HERE*: 4-Position=Location of SR <Events> in SpaceTime
$\partial^\mu[R^\nu]=\eta^{\mu\nu}$ Minkowski Metric
$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}]=\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ Lorentz Transform
SpaceTime $\partial\cdot R=\partial_\mu R^\mu=4$ Dimension
$Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$
$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$
4-Position $R^\mu$
R=(ct,r)=<Event>
$R\cdot R=(ct)^2-r\cdot r = (c\tau)^2$
U·∂ [..] γd/dt [..] d/dτ [..]
ProperTime Derivative
4-Velocity=Motion of SR <Events> in SpaceTime as both particles & waves
4-Gradient $\partial^\mu$
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)=-iK$
$\partial\cdot\partial=(\partial_t/c)^2-\nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_oc/\hbar)^2 = -(\omega_o/c)^2 = (\partial_\tau/c)^2$
ProperTime U·∂=d/dτ=γd/dt Derivative
4-Velocity $U^\mu$
U=γ(c,u)=dR/dτ
$U\cdot U=\gamma^2(c^2-u\cdot u) = (c)^2$
SR d'Alembertian & Klein-Gordon Relativistic Quantum Wave Relation
Schrödinger QWE is {|v|<<c} limit of KG QWE
**[ SR → QM ]**
( -i )
$-\partial[\Phi_{phase,free}]=K$
Complex Plane-Waves
$K_T = -\partial[\Phi]$
K = i∂
$-K\cdot R=\Phi_{phase,free}$ SR Phase
$-P\cdot R=S_{action,free}$ SR Action
Matter Wave Velocity
$v_{group}*v_{phase} = c^2$
$\omega_o/c^2$
Rest Angular Frequency
Einstein
$E = mc^2 = \gamma m_oc^2 = \gamma E_o$
$m_o$
$E_o/c^2$
Rest Energy:Mass
$-\partial[S_{action,free}]=P$
Hamilton-Jacobi
$P_T = -\partial[S]$
4-WaveVector=Substantiation of SR Wave <Events> oscillations proportional to mass:energy & 3-momentum
4-WaveVector $K^\mu$
$K=(\omega/c,k)=(\omega/c,\omega\hat{n}/v_{phase})$
$=(1/cT,\hat{n}/\lambda)=(\omega_o/c^2)U=P/\hbar$
4-Momentum $P^\mu$
$P=(mc,p)=(E/c,p)=m_oU$
4-Momentum=Substantiation of SR Particle <Events> mass:energy & 3-momentum
$K\cdot K=(\omega/c)^2-k\cdot k = (m_oc/\hbar)^2 = (\omega_o/c)^2 = (1/cT_o)^2$
Einstein, de Broglie
P = ħK
$\omega_o/E_o$
( 1/ħ )
Planck:Dirac Constant
$P\cdot P=(E/c)^2-p\cdot p = (m_oc)^2 = (E_o/c)^2$
SR 4-Tensor
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$
SR 4-Vector
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = V = (v^0,v)$
SR 4-CoVector
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-v)$
SR 4-Scalar
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar
Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles
$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$V\cdot V = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - v\cdot v] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Chart:
# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# SR→QM Interpretation Simplified

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf

## SRQM: The [SR→QM] Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics

Special Relativity (SR) Axioms: Invariant Interval + LightSpeed (c) as Universal Physical Constant lead to SR, although technically SR is itself the Minkowski-SpaceTime low-curvature:"flat" limiting-case of GR.

$\{c,\tau,m_o,\hbar,i\}$ = {c:SpeedOfLight, τ:ProperTime, $m_o$:RestMass, ħ:Dirac/PlanckReducedConstant, i:ImaginaryNumber√[-1]}: are all Empirically Measured SR Lorentz Invariants and/or Mathematical Constants

*Standard SR 4-Vectors:* *Related by these SR Lorentz Invariants*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ | = <Event> | $(\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R}) = (c\tau)^2$ | |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ | $= (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)\mathbf{R} = (^d/_{d\tau})\mathbf{R} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$ | $(\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = (c)^2$ | |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$ | $= m_o\mathbf{U}$ | $(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P}) = (m_oc)^2$ | |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$ | $= \mathbf{P}/\hbar$ | $(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K}) = (m_oc/\hbar)^2$ | KG Equation: $\lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert<<c$ |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ | $= -i\mathbf{K}$ | $(\partial\cdot\partial) = (-im_oc/\hbar)^2 = -(m_oc/\hbar)^2$ | = QM Relation → RQM → QM |

SR + Empirically Measured Physical Constants lead to RQM via the Klein-Gordon Quantum Eqn, and thence to QM via the low-velocity limit { |**v**| << c }, giving the Schrödinger Eqn. This fundamental KG Relation also leads to the other

| Quantum Wave Equations: | RQM (massless) $\{ \lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert = c : m_o = 0 \}$ | RQM $\{ 0 <= \lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert < c : m_o > 0 \}$ | QM $\{ 0 <= \lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert << c : m_o > 0 \}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| spin=0 boson field = 4-Scalar: | Free Scalar Wave (Higgs) | Klein-Gordon | Schrödinger (regular QM) |
| spin=1/2 fermion field = 4-Spinor: | Weyl | Dirac (w/ EM charge) | Pauli (w/ EM charge) |
| spin=1 boson field = 4-Vector: | Maxwell (EM photonic) | Proca | |

# SRQM 4-Vector Topic Index

# SR & QM via 4-Vector Diagrams

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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**Mostly SR Stuff**

4-Vector Basics, SR 4-Vectors
Paradigm Assumptions, Where is Quantum Gravity?
Minkowski SpaceTime, <Events>, WorldLines, Minkowski Metric
SR 4-Scalars, 4-Vectors, 4-Tensors & Tensor Invariants, Cayley-Hamilton Theorem
SR Lorentz Transforms, CPT Symmetry, Trace Identification, Antimatter, Feynman-Stueckelberg
Fundamental Physical Constants = Lorentz Scalar Invariants = SR 4-Scalars
Projection Tensors: Temporal "(V)ertical" & Spatial "(H)orizontal": (V),(H) refer to Light-Cone
Stress-Energy Tensors, Perfect Fluids, Special Cases (Dust,Radiation,DarkEnergy, etc)
Invariant Intervals, Measurement, Relativity
SpaceTime Kinematics & Dynamics, ProperTime Derivative
Einstein's $E = mc^2 = \gamma m_o c^2 = \gamma E_o$, Rest Mass:Rest Energy, Invariants
SpaceTime Orthogonality: Time-like 4-Velocity, Space-like 4-Acceleration
*Relativity* of Simultaneity:Stationarity ; **Invariance/Absolutes** of Causality:Topology
*Relativity*: Time Dilation (←clock moving→), Length Contraction (→ruler moving←)
**Invariants**: Proper Time ( | clock at rest | ) , Proper Length ( | ruler at rest | )
Temporal Ordering: (Time-like) Causality is **Absolute**; (Space-like) Simultaneity is *Relative*
Spatial Ordering: (Time-like) Stationarity is *Relative* ; (Space-like) Topology is **Absolute**
SR Motion * Lorentz Scalar = Interesting Physical 4-Vector
SR Conservation Laws & Local Continuity Equations, Symmetries
Relativistic Doppler Effect, Relativistic Aberration Effect
SR Wave-Particle Relation, Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Eqn, SR Waves, 4-WaveVector
SpaceTime is 4D = (1+3)D: $\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}=\partial_\mu R^\mu=4$, $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$, $Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$, $\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (a^\mu) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3)$
Minimal Coupling = Interaction with a (Vector)Potential
Conservation of 4-TotalMomentum (TotalEnergy=Hamiltonian & 3-total-momentum)
SR Hamiltonian:Lagrangian Connection
Lagrangian, Lagrangian Density
Hamilton-Jacobi Equation (differential), Relativistic Action (integral)
Euler-Lagrange Equations
Noether's Theorem, Continuous Symmetries, Conservation Laws, Continuity Equations
Relativistic Equations of Motion, Lorentz Force Equation
$c^2$ Invariant Relations, The Speed-of-Light (c)
Thermodynamic 4-Vectors, Unruh-Hawking Radiation, Particle Distributions

**Mostly QM & SRQM Stuff**

Relativistic Quantum Wave Equations
Klein-Gordon Equation/ Fundamental Quantum Relation
RoadMap from SR to QM: SR→QM, SRQM 4-Vector Connections
QM Schrödinger Relation
QM Axioms? - No, (QM Principles derived from SR) = SRQM
Relativistic Wave Equations: based on mass & spin & relative velocity:energy
Klein-Gordon, Dirac, Proca, Maxwell, Weyl, Pauli, Schrödinger, etc.
Classical Limits: SR's { $|\mathbf{v}|<<c$ } ; QM's { $\hbar|\nabla\cdot\mathbf{p}| << (\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p})$ }
Photon Polarization
Linear PDE's→{Principle of Superposition, Hilbert Space, <Bra|,|Ket> Notation}
Canonical QM Commutation Relations ← derived from SR
Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle (due to non-zero commutation)
Pauli Exclusion Principle (Fermion), Bose Aggregation Principle (Boson)
Complex 4-Vectors, Quantum Probability, Imaginary values
CPT Theorem, Lorentz Invariance, Poincaré Invariance, Isometry
Hermetian Generators, Unitarity:Anti-Unitarity
QM → Classical Correspondence Principle, similar to SR → Classical Low Velocity
The Compton Effect = Photon:Electron Interaction (neglecting Spin Effects)
Photon Diffraction, Crystal-Electron Diffraction, The Kapitza-Dirac Effect
The ħ Relation, Einstein-de Broglie, Planck:Dirac
The Aharonov-Bohm Effect (integral), The Josephson Junction Effect (differential)
Dimensionless Quantities

Quantum Relativity: GR is *__NOT__* wrong, *Never bet against Einstein* :)
Quantum Mechanics is Derivable from Special Relativity, SR→QM: SRQM

**SRQM = The [SR→QM] Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics**
**= Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics**

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics

# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 1)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

Relativistic Physics **IS NOT** the generalization of Classical Physics.
Classical Physics **IS** the low-velocity { $|\mathbf{v}| << c$ } limiting-case approximation of Relativistic Physics.

This includes (Newtonian) Classical Mechanics and Classical QM, (meaning the non-relativistic Schrödinger QM Equation).
Classical EM is for the most part already compatible with Special Relativity.
However, Classical EM doesn't include intrinsic spin, even though spin is a result of SR Poincaré Invariance, not QM.

So far, in all of my research, if there was a way to get a result classically,
then there was usually a much simpler way to get the result using 4-Vectors and SRQM relativistic thinking.
Likewise, a lot of QM results make much more sense when approached from SRQM (ex: Temporal vs. Spatial relations).

Einstein Energy:Mass Eqn: $\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U} \rightarrow \{ E = mc^2 = \gamma m_o c^2 = \gamma E_o : \mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{u} = \gamma m_o \mathbf{u} \}$
Hamiltonian: $H = \gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$ { Relativistic } $\rightarrow (T + V) = (E_{kinetic} + E_{potential})$ { Classical-limit only, $|\mathbf{u}| << c$ }
Lagrangian: $L = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma$ { Relativistic } $\rightarrow (T - V) = (E_{kinetic} - E_{potential})$ { Classical-limit only, $|\mathbf{u}| << c$ }
SR/QM Wave Eqn(differential format): $\mathbf{K_T} = -\partial[\Phi_{phase}] = \mathbf{P_T}/\hbar \rightarrow \{ \omega_T = -\partial_t[\Phi] : \mathbf{k_T} = \nabla[\Phi] \}$
Hamilton-Jacobi Eqn(differential format): $\mathbf{P_T} = -\partial[S_{action}] = \hbar\mathbf{K_T} \rightarrow \{ E_T = -\partial_t[S] : \mathbf{p_T} = \nabla[S] \}$
Action Equation(integral format): $\Delta S_{action} = -\int_{path}\mathbf{P_T}\cdot d\mathbf{X} = -\int_{path}(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})d\tau = \int_{path}L\, dt$
SR/QM Wave Equation(integral format): $\Delta\Phi_{phase} = -\int_{path}\mathbf{K_T}\cdot d\mathbf{X} = -\int_{path}(\mathbf{K_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})d\tau = \Delta S_{action}/\hbar$
Euler-Lagrange Equation: $(\mathbf{U} = (d/d\tau)\mathbf{R}) \rightarrow (\partial_\mathbf{R} = (d/d\tau)\partial_\mathbf{U})$
Hamilton's Equations: $(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{X}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{P_T})[H_o]$ & $(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{P_T}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{X})[H_o]$
d'Alembertian Wave Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla$, with solutions $\sim \Sigma_n e^{\pm(\mathbf{K_n}\cdot\mathbf{X})}$

Einstein-de Broglie Relation: $\mathbf{P} = \hbar\mathbf{K} \rightarrow \{ E = \hbar\omega : \mathbf{p} = \hbar\mathbf{k} \}$
Complex Plane-Wave Relation: $\mathbf{K} = i\partial \rightarrow \{ \omega = i\partial_t : \mathbf{k} = -i\nabla \}$
Schrödinger Relations: $\mathbf{P} = i\hbar\partial \rightarrow \{ E = i\hbar\partial_t : \mathbf{p} = -i\hbar\nabla \}$
Canonical QM Commutation Relations inc. QM Time-Energy:
$[P^\mu, X^\nu] = i\hbar\eta^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \{ [x^0,p^0] = [t,E] = -i\hbar : [x^j,p^k] = i\hbar\delta^{jk} \}$
Minimal Coupling: $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P_T} - q\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \{ E = E_T - q\varphi : \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p_T} - q\mathbf{a} \}$
Josephson-Junction Relation(differential format): $\mathbf{A} = -(\hbar/q)\partial[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$
Aharonov-Bohm Relation(integral format): $\Delta\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\int_{path}\mathbf{A}\cdot d\mathbf{X}$
Compton Scattering: $\Delta\lambda = (\lambda' - \lambda) = (\hbar/m_o c)(1 - \cos[\theta])$
Klein-Gordon Relativistic Quantum Wave Eqn: $\partial\cdot\partial = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2$

4-Vector formulations are all extremely easy to derive in SRQM and are all relativistically covariant.

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 2)



## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

SR 4D Physical 4-Vectors *ARE NOT* generalizations of Classical/Quantum 3D Physical 3-vectors.
While a "mathematical" Euclidean (n+1)D-vector is the generalization of a Euclidean (n)D-vector,
the "Physical/Physics" analogy ends there.

Minkowskian SR 4-Vectors *ARE* the primitive elements of 4D Minkowski SR SpaceTime.
Classical/Quantum Physical 3-vectors are just the spatial components of SR Physical 4-Vectors.
There is also a fundamentally-related Classical/Quantum Physical scalar related to each 3-vector,
which is just the temporal component scalar of a given SR Physical 4-Vector.

ex. 4-Position **R** = $(r^\mu) = (r^0, r^i) = (ct, \mathbf{r}) \rightarrow (ct, x, y, z)$ : 4-Momentum **P** = $(p^\mu) = (p^0, p^i) = (E/c, \mathbf{p}) \rightarrow (E/c, p^x, p^y, p^z)$

These Classical/Quantum {scalar}+{**3-vector**} are the dual {temporal}+{**spatial**} components
of a single SR 4-Vector = (temporal scalar * $c^{\pm1}$, **spatial 3-vector**)
with SR LightSpeed factor ($c^{\pm1}$) to give correct overall dimensional measurement units.

While different observers may see different "values" of the
Classical/Quantum components $(v^0, v^1, v^2, v^3)$ from their point-of-view in SpaceTime,
each will see the same actual SR 4-Vector **V** and its "magnitude" $\sqrt{[\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V}]}$ at a given <Event> in SpaceTime.

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 3)



## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

We will **NOT** be employing the commonly-(mis)used Newtonian classical limits $\{c \to \infty\}$ and $\{\hbar \to 0\}$.
Neither of these is a valid physical assumption, for the following reasons:

[1]

Both (c) and (ħ) are unchanging Universal Physical Constants and Lorentz Scalar Invariants.
Taking a limit where these change is non-physical. They are CONSTANT.
Many, many experiments verify that these constants have not changed over the lifetime of the universe.
This is one reason for the 2019 Redefinition of SI Base Units on Fundamental Constants $\{c,\hbar,e,k_B,N_A,K_{CD},\Delta\nu_{Cs}\}$.

[2]

Let $E = pc$. If $c \to \infty$, then $E \to \infty$. Then Classical EM light rays/waves have infinite energy.
Let $E = \hbar\omega$. If $\hbar \to 0$, then $E \to 0$. Then Classical EM light rays/waves have zero energy.

Obviously neither of these is true in the Newtonian/Classical limit.
In Classical EM and Classical Mechanics, LightSpeed (c) remains a large but finite constant.
Likewise, Dirac's (Planck-reduced) Constant ($\hbar = h/2\pi$) remains very small but never becomes zero.

The correct way to take the limits is via:
The low-velocity non-relativistic limit $\{ |\mathbf{v}| \ll c \}$, which is a physically-occurring situation.
The Hamilton-Jacobi non-quantum limit $\{ \hbar|\nabla\cdot\mathbf{p}| \ll (\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p}) \}$, which is a physically-occurring situation.

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 4)



## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

We will *NOT* be implementing the common {→lazy and extremely misguided} convention of setting physical constants to the value of (dimensionless) unity, often called "Natural Units", to hide them from equations; nor using mass (m) instead of ($m_o$) as the RestMass. Likewise for other components vs Lorentz Scalars with naughts, like energy (E) vs ($E_o$) as the RestEnergy.

One sees this very often in the literature. The usual excuse cited is "For the sake of brevity".
Well, the "sake of brevity" forsakes "clarity"

The *ONLY* situation in which setting constants to unity is practical or advisable is in numerical simulation.
When teaching physics, or trying to understand physics: it helps when equations are dimensionally correct.
In other words, the technique of dimensional analysis is a powerful tool that should not be disdained.
i.e. Brevity only aids speed of computation, Clarity aids understanding.

The situation of using "naught = $_o$" for rest-values, such as ($m_o$) for RestMass and ($E_o$) for RestEnergy:
Is intrinsic to SR, is a very good idea, absolutely adds clarity, identifies Lorentz Scalar Invariants, and will be explained in more detail later.
Essentially, the *relativistic* gamma ($\gamma$) pairs with an **invariant** (Lorentz scalar:rest value $_o$) to make a *relativistic* component: $m = \gamma m_o$ ; $E = \gamma E_o$
Note the multiple equivalent ways that one can write 4-Vectors using these rules:

4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = P^\mu = (p^\mu) = (p^0,p^i) = (mc,\mathbf{p}) = m_o\mathbf{U} = m_o\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \gamma m_o(c,\mathbf{u}) = m(c,\mathbf{u}) = (mc,m\mathbf{u}) = (mc,\mathbf{p}) = mc(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$
$= (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \gamma(E_o/c^2)(c,\mathbf{u}) = (E/c^2)(c,\mathbf{u}) = (E/c,E\mathbf{u}/c^2) = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (E/c)(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$

This notation makes clear what is { *relativistically-varying=(frame-dependent)* vs. **invariant=(frame-independent)** } and { Temporal vs. Spatial }
BTW, I prefer the "Particle Physics" Metric-Signature-Convention (+,-,-,-). {Makes rest values positive, fewer minus signs to deal with}
Show the physical constants and naughts ( $_o$ ) in the work. They deserve the respect and you will benefit.
You can always set constants to unity later, when you are doing your numerical simulations.

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 5)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

Some physics books say that the Electric field **E** and the Magnetic field **B** are the "real" physical objects, and that the EM scalar-potential φ and the EM 3-vector-potential "**A**" are just "calculational/mathematical" artifacts.

Neither of these statements is relativistically correct.

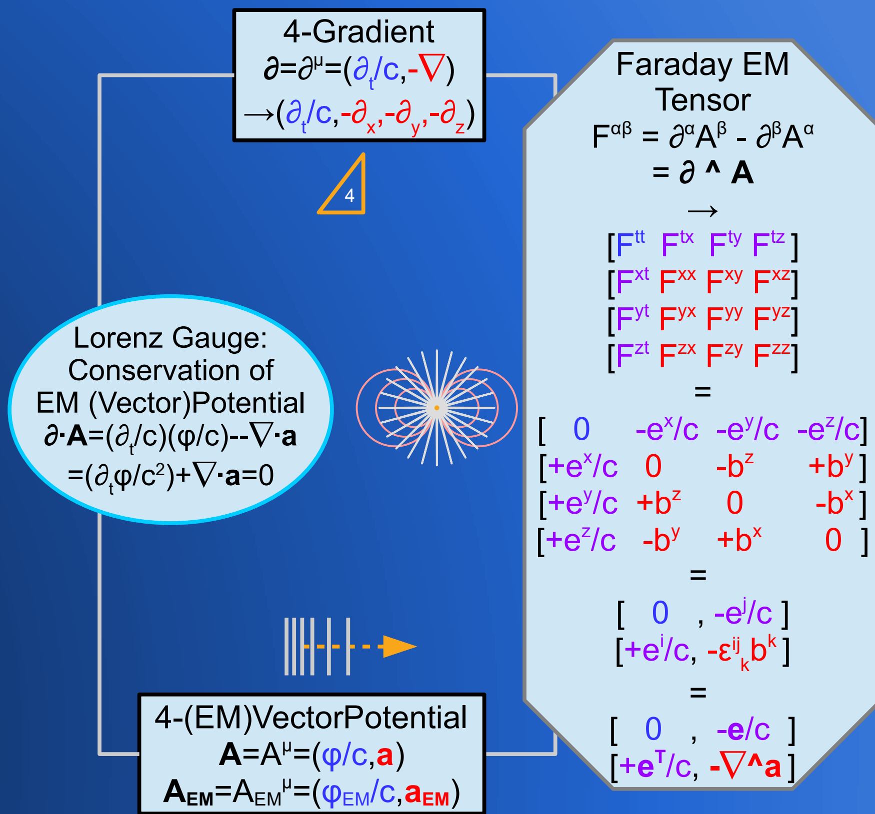
All of these physical EM properties: {**E**,**B**,φ,"**A**"} are actually just the components of SR tensors, and as such, their values will *relativistically* vary in different observers' reference-frames.

Given this SR knowledge, to match 4-Vector notation, we demote the physical property symbols, (the tensor components) to their lower-case equivalents {**e**,**b**,φ,**a**}.
see Wolfgang Rindler

The truly SR **invariant** physical objects are:
The 4-Gradient ∂, the 4-VectorPotential **A**, their combination via the exterior (wedge=^) product into the Faraday EM 4-Tensor $F^{\alpha\beta} = \partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha = (\partial \wedge \mathbf{A})$, and their combination via the inner (dot=·) product into the Lorenz Gauge 4-Scalar $(\partial \cdot \mathbf{A}) = 0$

Temporal-spatial components of 4-Tensor $F^{\alpha\beta}$: electric 3-vector field **e**.
Spatial-spatial components of 4-Tensor $F^{\alpha\beta}$: magnetic 3-vector field **b**.
Temporal component of 4-Vector **A**: EM scalar-potential φ.
Spatial components of 4-Vector **A**: EM 3-vector-potential **a**.

Note that the Speed-of-Light (c) plays a prominent role in the component definitions.
Also, QM requires the 4-VectorPotential **A** as explanation of the Aharonov-Bohm Effect.
Again, all the lower and higher-rank SR tensors can be built from fundamental 4-Vectors.



# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 6)



## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

A number of QM philosophies make the assertion that particle "properties" do not "exist" until measured. The assertion is based on the QM Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle, and more specifically on quantum non-zero commutation, in which a measurement on one property of a particle alters a different non-commuting property of the same particle.

That is an incorrect analysis. Properties define particles: what they do & how they interact with other particles. Particles and their properties "exist" as <events> independently of human intervention or observation. The correct way to analyze this is to understand what a measurement is: the arrangement of some number of fundamental particles in a particular manner as to allow an observer to get information about one or more of the subject particle's properties. Typically this involves "counting" spacetime <events> and using SR **invariant** intervals as a basis-of-measurement.

Some properties are indeed non-commuting. This simply means that it is not possible to arrange a set of particles in such a way as to measure (ie. obtain "complete" information about) both of the "subject particle's" non-commuting properties at the same spacetime <event>. The measurement arrangement <events> can be done at best sequentially, and the temporal order of these <events> makes a difference in observed results. EPR-Bell, however, allows one to "infer" (due to conservation laws) properties on a "distant" subject particle by making a measurement on a different "local" {space-like-separated but entangled} particle. This does *not* imply FTL signaling nor non-locality. The measurement just updates local partial-information one already has about particles that interacted/entangled then separated.

So, a better way to think about it is this: The "measurement" of a property does not "exist" until a physical setup <event> is arranged. Non-commuting properties require different physical arrangements in order for the properties to be measured, and the temporally-first measurement alters that particle's properties in a minimum sort of way, which affects the latter measurement. All observers agree on Causality, the time-order of temporally-separated spacetime <events>. However, individual observers may have different sets of partial information about the same particle(s).

This makes way more sense than the subjective belief that a particle's property doesn't exist until it is observed, which is about as unscientific and laughable a statement as I can imagine.

****Relativity is the System-of-Measurement that QM has been looking for****

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 7)



## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

### Correct Notation is critical for understanding physics

Unfortunately, there are a number of "sloppy" notations seen in relativistic and quantum physics.

Incorrect: Using $T^{ii}$ as a Trace of tensor $T^{ij}$, or $T^{\mu\mu}$ as a Trace of tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
$T^{ii}$ is actually just the diagonal part of 3-tensor $T^{ij}$, the components: $T^{ii}$ = Diag[$T^{11}$,$T^{22}$,$T^{33}$]
$T_i^{\ i}$ is the Trace of 3-tensor $T^{ij}$: $T_i^{\ i} = T_1^{\ 1}+T_2^{\ 2}+T_3^{\ 3}$ = 3-trace[$T^{ij}$] = $\delta_{ij}T^{ij} = +T^{11}+T^{22}+T^{33}$ in the Euclidean Metric $E^{ij} = \delta^{ij}$

$T^{\mu\mu}$ is actually just the diagonal part of 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$, the components: $T^{\mu\mu}$ = Diag[$T^{00}$,$T^{11}$,$T^{22}$,$T^{33}$]
$T_\mu^{\ \mu}$ is the Trace of 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$: $T_\mu^{\ \mu} = T_0^{\ 0}+T_1^{\ 1}+T_2^{\ 2}+T_3^{\ 3}$ = 4-Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = +T^{00}-T^{11}-T^{22}-T^{33}$ in the Minkowskian Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu}$

Incorrect: Hiding factors of LightSpeed (c) in relativistic equations, ex. E = m
The use of "natural units" leads to a lot of ambiguity, and one loses the ability to do dimensional analysis.
Wrong: E=m: Energy is *not* identical to mass.
Correct: $E=mc^2$: Energy is related to mass via the Speed-of-Light (c), ie. mass is a type of concentrated energy.

Incorrect: Using m instead of $m_o$ for rest mass, Using E instead of $E_o$ for rest energy
Correct: $E = mc^2 = \gamma m_o c^2 = \gamma E_o$
E & m are *relativistic* internal components of 4-Momentum **P**=(mc,**p**)=(E/c,**p**) which vary in different reference-frames.
$E_o$ & $m_o$ are Lorentz Scalar **Invariants**, the rest values, which are the same, even in different reference-frames: **P**=$m_o$**U**=($E_o/c^2$)**U**

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Paradigm Background Assumptions (part 8)



## There are some paradigm assumptions that need to be cleared up:

Incorrect: Using the same symbol for a tensor-index and a component
The biggest offender in many books for this one is quantum commutation.
Unclear because ( i ) means two different things in the same equation.
Correct way: ( i = √[-1] ) is the imaginary unit ; { j,k } are tensor-indicies
In general, any equation which uses complex-number math should reserve (i) for the imaginary, not as a tensor-index.

Wrong: $[x^i,p^j] = i\hbar\delta^{ij}$
Right: $[x^j,p^k] = i\hbar\delta^{jk}$
Better: $[P^\mu,X^\nu] = i\hbar\eta^{\mu\nu}$

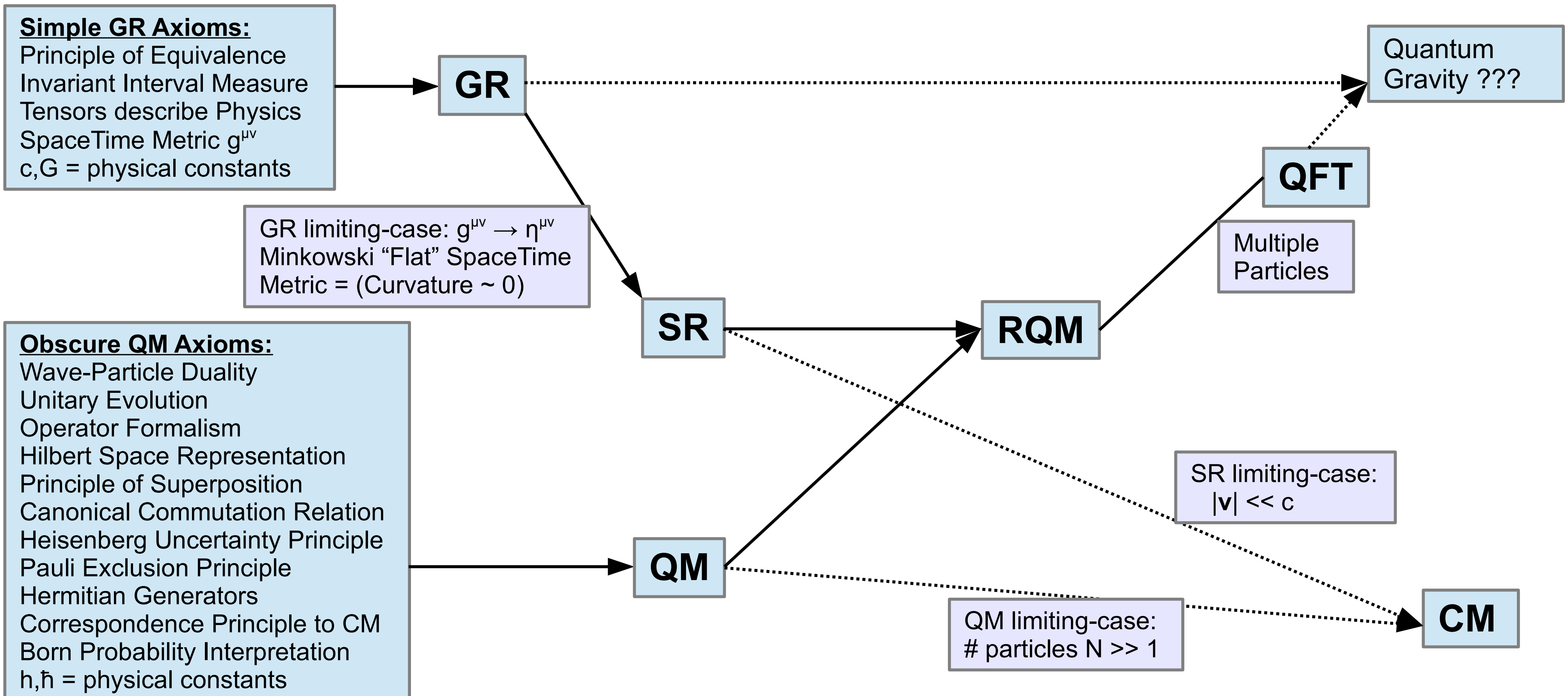
Incorrect: Using the 4-Gradient notation incorrectly
The 4-Gradient is a 4-Vector, a (1,0)-Tensor, which uses an upper index, and has a negative spatial component (-∇) in SR.
The Gradient One-Form, its natural tensor form, a (0,1)-Tensor, uses a lower index in SR.
4-Gradient: $\partial=\partial^\mu=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$  Gradient One-Form: $\partial_\mu=(\partial_t/c,\nabla)=(\partial_t/c,\nabla)$

Incorrect: Mixing styles in 4-Vector naming conventions
There is pretty much universal agreement on the 4-Momentum $\mathbf{P}=P^\mu=(p^\mu)=(p^0,p^i)=(E/c,\mathbf{p})=(mc,\mathbf{p})=(E/c,\mathbf{p})=(mc,\mathbf{p})$
Do not in the same document use 4-Potential $\mathbf{A}=(\varphi,\mathbf{A})$: This is wrong on many levels.
The correct form is 4-VectorPotential $\mathbf{A}=A^\mu=(\varphi/c,\mathbf{a})=(\varphi/c,\mathbf{a})$, with (φ) as the scalar-potential & (**a**) as the 3-vector-potential

For all SR 4-Vectors, one should use a consistent notation:
The UPPER-CASE SpaceTime 4-Vector Names match the lower-case spatial 3-vector names
There is a LightSpeed (c) factor in the temporal component to give overall matching dimensional units for the entire 4-Vector
4-Vector components are typically lower-case with a few exceptions, mainly energy (E) vs. energy-density (e) or ($\rho_e$)

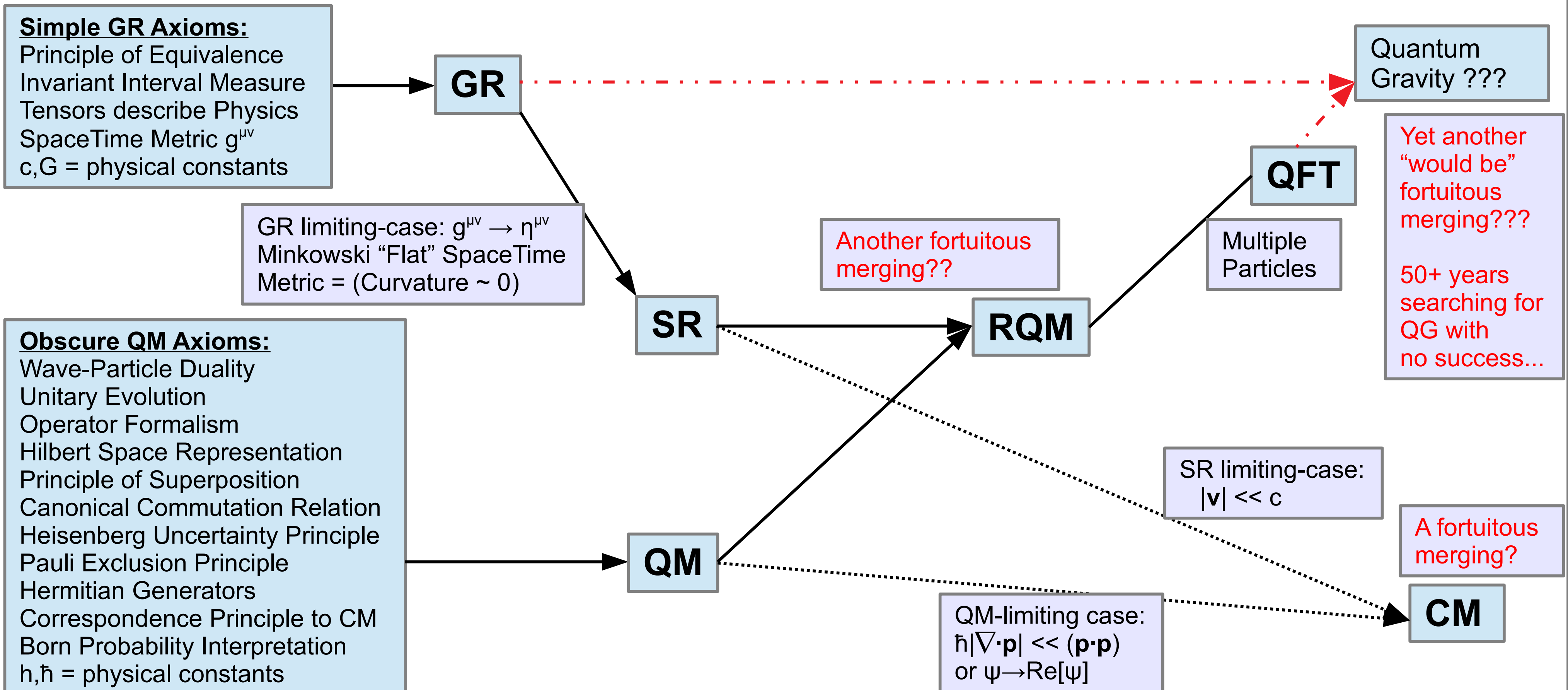
# Old Paradigm: QM (as I was taught)
## SR and QM as separate theories






This was the QM paradigm that I was taught while in Grad School: everyone trying for Quantum Gravity

# Old Paradigm: QM (years later...)
## SR and QM still as separate theories
## QM limiting-case better defined, still no QG




It is known that QM + SR “join nicely” together to form RQM, but problems with RQM + GR...

# SRQM:
# Physical Theories as Venn Diagram
## Which regions are empirically real?



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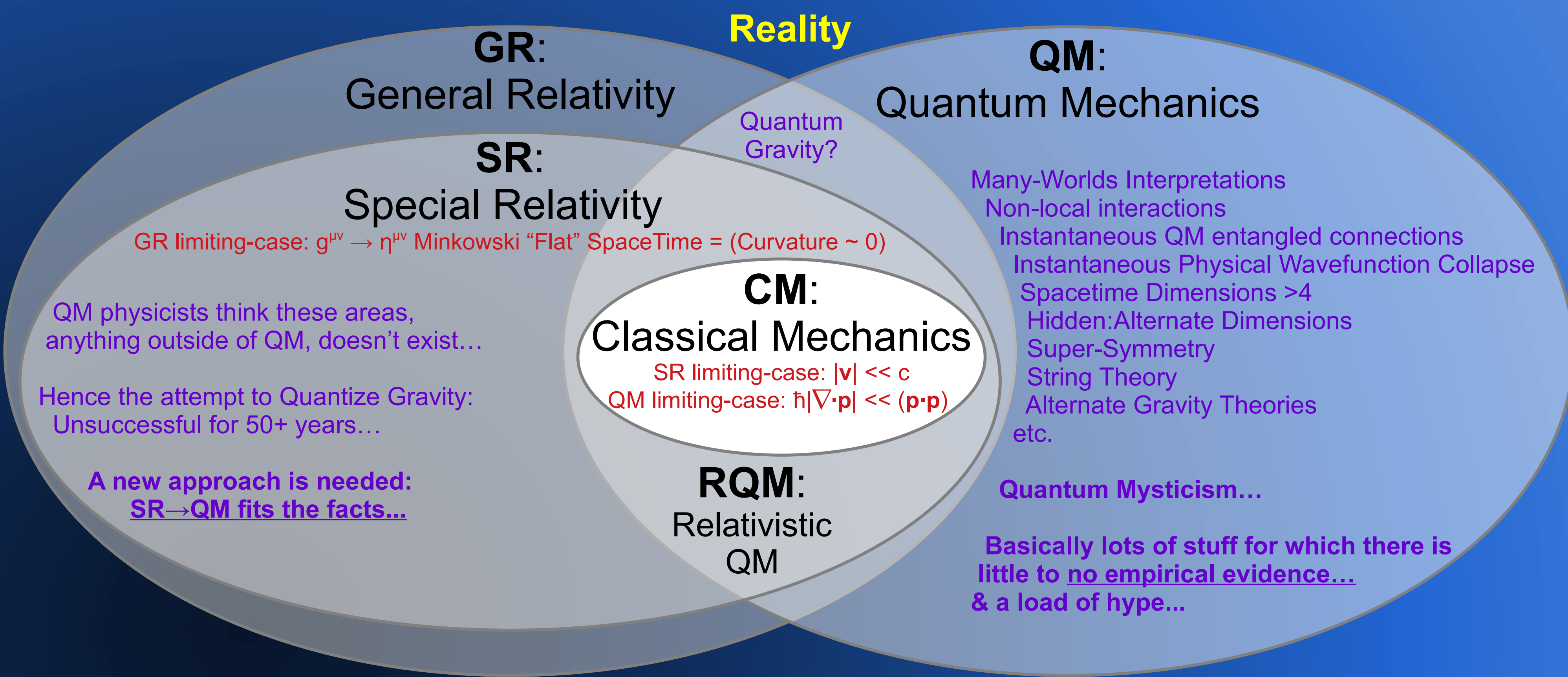


Many QM physicists believe that the regions outside of QM don't exist…
SRQM Interpretation would say that the regions outside of GR probably don't exist...

# SRQM:
# Physical Limit-Cases as Venn Diagram



## Which limit-regions use which physics?

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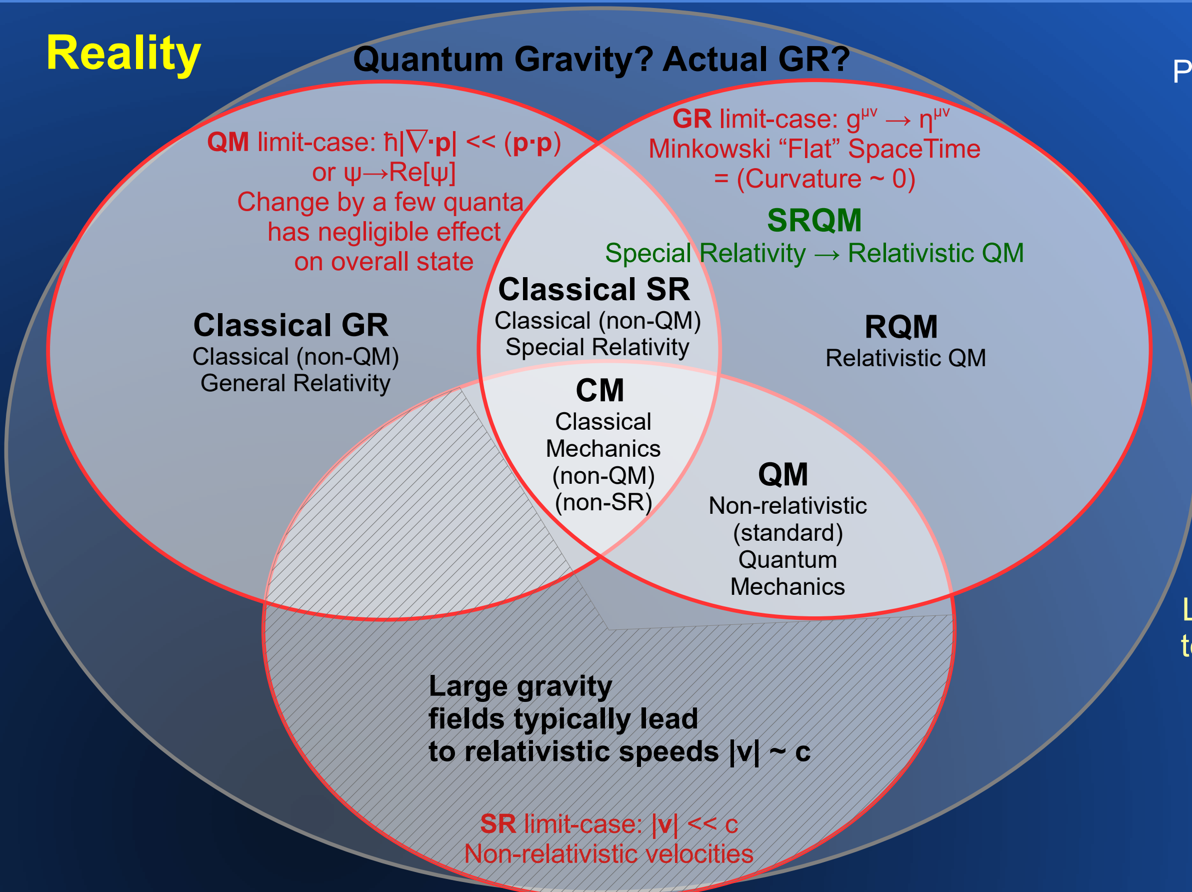


Instead of taking the Physical Theories as set, examine Physical Reality and then apply various limiting-conditions.

*What do we then call the various regions?*

As we move inwards from any region on the diagram, we are adding more stringent conditions which give physical limiting-cases of "larger,more encompassing" theories.

If one is in Classical GR, one can get Classical SR by moving toward the Minkowski SpaceTime limit.

If one is in RQM, one can get Classical SR by moving toward the Hamilton-Jacobi non-QM limit, or to standard QM by moving toward the SR low-velocity limit.

Looking at it this way, I can define SRQM to be equivalent to Minkowski SpaceTime, which contains RQM, and leads to Classical SR, or QM, or CM by taking additional limits.

<u>My assertion:</u>
There is no "Quantized Gravity"
Actual GR contains SRQM and Classical GR.
Perhaps "Gravitizing QM"...

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Background: Proven Physics



Both General Relativity (GR) and Special Relativity (SR) have passed very stringent tests of multiple varieties.
Likewise, Relativistic Quantum Mechanics (RQM) and standard Quantum Mechanics (QM) have passed all tests within their realms of validity:
{ generally micro-scale systems: ex. Single particles, ions, atoms, molecules, electric circuits, atomic-force microscopes, etc.,
but a few special macro-scale systems: ex. Bose-Einstein condensates, super-currents, super-fluids, long-distance entanglement, etc.}.

To date, however, there is no observational/experimental indication that quantum effects "alter" the fundamentals of either SR or GR.
Likewise, there are no known violations, QM or otherwise, of Local Lorentz Invariance (LLI) nor of Local Position/Poincaré Invariance (LPI).
In fact, in all known experiments where both SR/GR and QM are present, QM respects the principles of SR/GR, whereas SR/GR modify the results of QM.
All tested quantum-level particles, atoms, isotopes, super-positions, spin-states, etc. obey GR's Universality of Free-Fall & Equivalence Principle and SR's { $E = mc^2$ } and speed-of-light (c) communication/signaling limit. Meanwhile, quantum-level atomic clocks are used to measure gravitational red:blue-shift effects. i.e. GR gravitational frequency-shift (gravity time-dilation) alters atomic=quantum-level timing. *Think about that for a moment...*

Some might argue that QM modifies the results of SR, such as via non-commuting measurements. However, that is an alteration of CM expectations, not SR expectations. In fact, there is a basic non-zero commutation relation fully within SR:( $[\partial^\mu, X^\nu] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$ ) which will be derived from purely SR Principles in this treatise. The actual commutation part ( Commutator [a,b] ) is not about ( ħ ) or ( i ), which are just Lorentz invariant multipliers.

On the other hand, GR Gravity *does* induce changes in quantum interference patterns and hence modifies QM:
See the COW gravity-induced neutron QM interference experiments, the LIGO & VIRGO & (soon) KAGRA gravitational-wave detections via QM interferometry, and now also QM atomic matter-wave gravimeters via QM interferometry.
Likewise, SR induces fine-structure splitting of spectral lines of atoms, “quantum” spin, spin magnetic moments, spin-statistics (fermions & bosons), antimatter, QED, Lamb shift, relativistic heavy-atom effects (liquid mercury, yellowish color of gold, lead batteries having higher voltage than classically predicted, heavy noble-gas interactions, relativistic chemistry...), etc. - essentially requiring QM to be RQM to be valid. QM is instead seen to be the limiting-case of RQM for { $|\mathbf{v}| << c$ }.

Some QM scientists say that quantum entanglement is "non-local", but you still can't send any real messages/signals/information/particles faster than SR's speed-of-light (c). The only “non-local” aspect is the alteration of probability-distributions based on knowledge-changes obtained via measurement.
A local measurement can only alter the “partial information” already-known about the probability-distribution of a distant (entangled) system.
There is no FTL-communication-with nor alteration-of the distant particle. Getting a Stern-Gerlach “up” here doesn’t cause the distant entangled particle to suddenly start moving “down” there. One only knows “now” that it “would” go down “if” the distant experimenter actually performs the measurement.

**QM respects the principles of SR/GR, whereas SR/GR modify the results of QM**

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# Background: GR Principles
# Known Physics – Empirically Tested





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**Principles/Axioms and Mathematical Consequences of General Relativity (GR):**

**Equivalence Principle:** Inertial Motion = Geodesic Motion, Universality/Equivalency of Free-Fall, $\text{Mass}_{\text{inertial}} = \text{Mass}_{\text{gravitational}}$

**Relativity Principle:** SpaceTime (M) has a Lorentzian/pseudo-Riemannian Metric ($g^{\mu\nu}$), SR:Minkowski Space rules apply locally ($\eta^{\mu\nu}$)

**General Covariance Principle:** Tensors describe Physics, Laws of Physics are independent of chosen Coordinate System

**Invariance Principle:** Invariant Interval Measure comes from Tensor Invariance Properties, 4D SpaceTime from Invariant Trace[$g^{\mu\nu}$]=4

**Causality Principle:** Minkowski Diagram/Light-Cone give {Time-Like, Light-Like(Null), Space-Like} Measures and Causality Conditions

Einstein:Riemann's Ideas about Matter & Curvature:
Riemann(g) has 20 independent components → too many
Ricci(g) has 10 independent components = enough to describe/specify a gravitational field

{c,G} are Fundamental Physical Constants

**To-date, there are no known violations of any of these GR Principles.**

GR limiting-case: $g^{\mu\nu} \to \eta^{\mu\nu}$
Minkowski "Flat" SpaceTime
Metric = (Curvature ~ 0)

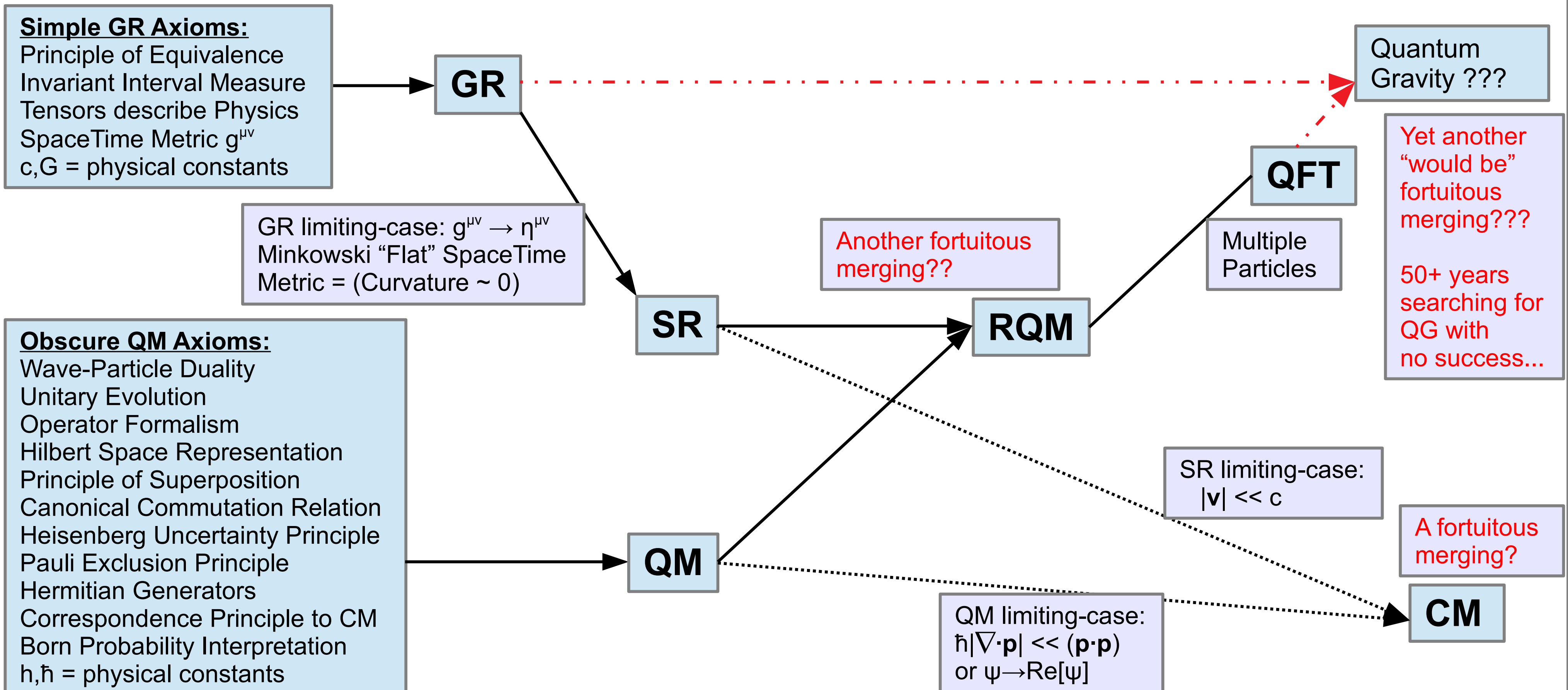
It is vitally important to keep the mathematics grounded in known physics. There are too many instances of trying to apply theoretical-only mathematics to physics (ex. String Theory, SuperSymmetry: no physical evidence to date; SuperGravity: physically disproven). Progress in science doesn't work that way: Nature itself is the arbiter of what math works with physics. Tensor mathematics applies well to known physics {SR and GR}, which have been empirically extremely well-tested in a variety of physical situations.

All known experiments to date comply with all of these Principles, including QM and RQM

# Old Paradigm: QM Axioms (for comparison)

## SR and QM still as separate theories
## QM limiting-case better defined, still no QG



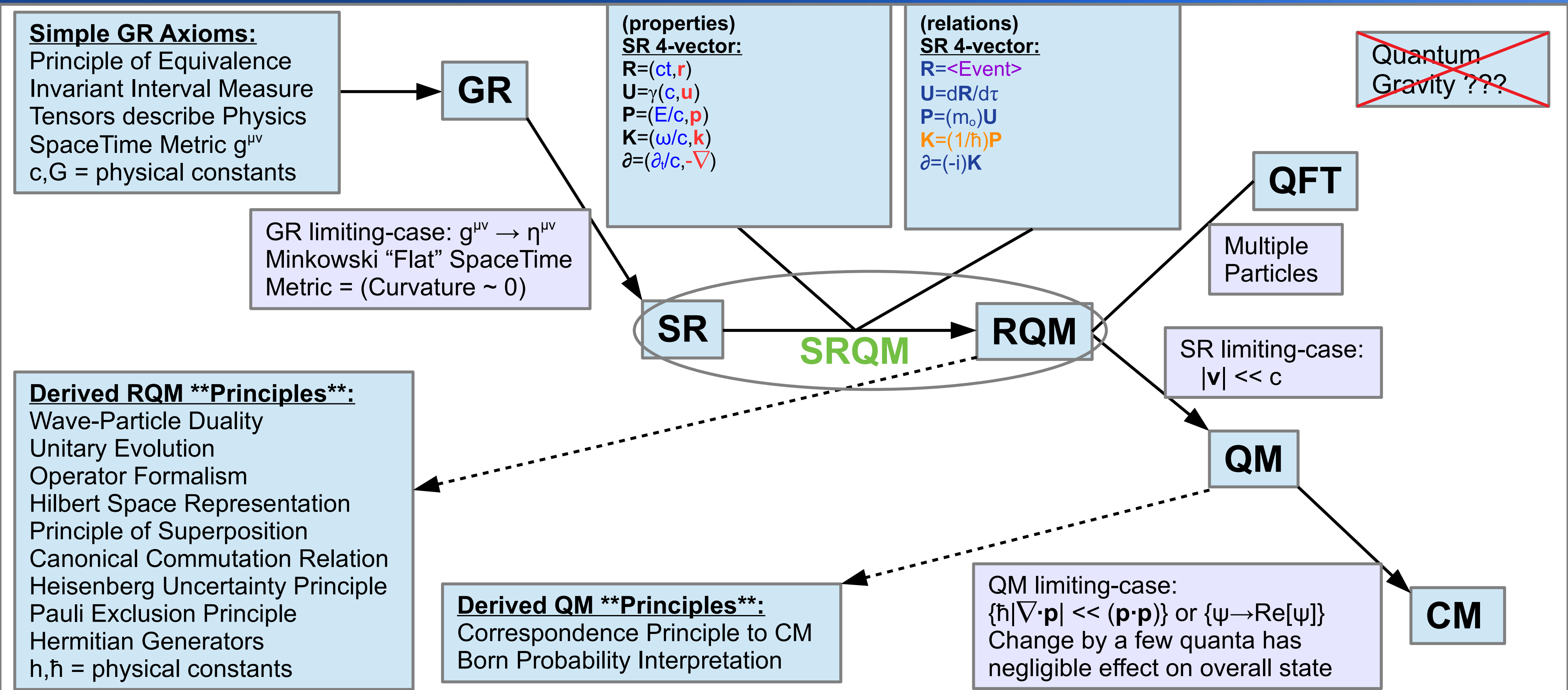



It is known that QM + SR "join nicely" together to form RQM, but problems with RQM + GR...

# *New Paradigm: SRQM or [SR→QM]*

## QM derived from SR + a few empirical facts

## Simple and fits the data




This new paradigm explains why RQM "miraculously fits" SR, but not necessarily GR

# *New Paradigm: SRQM w/ EM*

## QM, EM, CM derived from SR + a few empirical facts

**Simple GR Axioms:**
Principle of Equivalence:
Invariant Interval Measure
Tensors describe Physics
SpaceTime Metric $g^{\mu\nu}$
c,G = physical constants

→ **GR** → **SR**

GR limiting-case: $g^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \eta^{\mu\nu}$
Minkowski "Flat" SpaceTime
Metric = (Curvature ~ 0)

(properties)
**SR 4-vector & EM tensor:**
**R**=(ct,**r**) **A**=(φ/c,**a**)
**U**=γ(c,**u**) **J**=(cρ,**j**)
**P**=(E/c,**p**)
**K**=(ω/c,**k**) $F^{\alpha\beta}$=[ 0 , $-e^j/c$ ] [$+e^i/c$, $-\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k$]
**∂**=($\partial_t$/c,−∇)
**F**=γ($\dot{E}$/c,**f**)
**N**=n(c,**u**)

(relations)
**SR 4-vector & EM tensor:**
**R**=<Event> **A**=($\varphi_o/c^2$)**U**
**U**=d**R**/dτ **J**=($\rho_o$)**U**=(q)**N**
**P**=($m_o$)**U** **K**= −**∂**[$\Phi_{phase}$]
**K**=(1/ħ)**P** $F^{\alpha\beta}=\partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha$
**∂**=(−i)**K** **U**·$F^{\alpha\beta}$=(1/q)**F**
**F**=d**P**/dτ **∂**·$F^{\alpha\beta}$=($\mu_o$)**J**
**N**=($n_o$)**U** **∂**·**J**=0

~~Quantum Gravity ???~~

**SR** → **SRQM** → **RQM QED** (q=0; q,A≠0) → **QFT**

Multiple Particles

SR limiting-case:
|**v**| << c

**QM**
**EM w/ spin** (q=0; q,A≠0)

QM limiting-case:
{ħ|∇·**p**| << (**p·p**)} or {ψ→Re[ψ]}
Change by a few quanta has negligible effect on overall state

**CM**
**EM** (q=0; q,A≠0)

**Derived RQM **Principles**:**
Wave-Particle Duality
Unitary Evolution
Operator Formalism
Hilbert Space Representation
Principle of Superposition
Canonical Commutation Relation
Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle
Pauli Exclusion Principle
Hermitian Generators
h,ħ = physical constants

**Derived QM **Principles**:**
Correspondence Principle to CM
Born Probability Interpretation

This new paradigm explains why RQM "miraculously fits" SR, but not necessarily GR

# Classical SR w/ EM Paradigm (for comparison)

# CM & EM derived from SR + a few empirical facts



**Simple GR Axioms:**
Principle of Equivalence
Invariant Interval Measure
Tensors describe Physics
SpaceTime Metric $g^{\mu\nu}$
c,G = physical constants

→ **GR**

GR limiting-case: $g^{\mu\nu} \to \eta^{\mu\nu}$
Minkowski "Flat" SpaceTime
Metric = (Curvature ~ 0)

→ **SR**

**(properties)**
**SR 4-vector & EM tensor:**
**R**=(ct,**r**)  **A**=(φ/c,**a**)
**U**=γ(c,**u**)  **J**=(cρ,**j**)
**P**=(E/c,**p**)
**K**=(ω/c,**k**)  $F^{\alpha\beta}$=[ 0 , $-e^j/c$ ] [$+e^i/c$, $-\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k$]
**∂**=($\partial_t$/c,-∇)
**F**=γ($\dot{E}$/c,**f**)
**N**=n(c,**u**)

**(relations)**
**SR 4-vector & EM tensor:**
**R**=<Event>  **A**=($\varphi_o/c^2$)**U**
**U**=d**R**/dτ  **J**=($\rho_o$)**U**=(q)**N**
**P**=($m_o$)**U**  **K**= -**∂**[$\Phi_{phase}$]
[redacted]  $F^{\alpha\beta}=\partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha$
**∂**=(-i)**K**  **U**·$F^{\alpha\beta}$=(1/q)**F**
**F**=d**P**/dτ  **∂**·$F^{\alpha\beta}$=($\mu_o$)**J**
**N**=($n_o$)**U**  **∂**·**J**=0

SR → **SR EM** (q=0; q,A≠0)

SR limiting-case:
|**v**| << c

→ **CM EM** (q=0; q,A≠0)

**The entire classical SR→EM,CM structure is based on the limiting-case of quantum effects being negligible.**

Notice that only the SR 4-Vector relation: **K**=(1/ħ)**P**
is missing from the Classical Interpretation…

All of the SR 4-Vectors, including (**K** & **∂**),
are still present in the Classical setting.

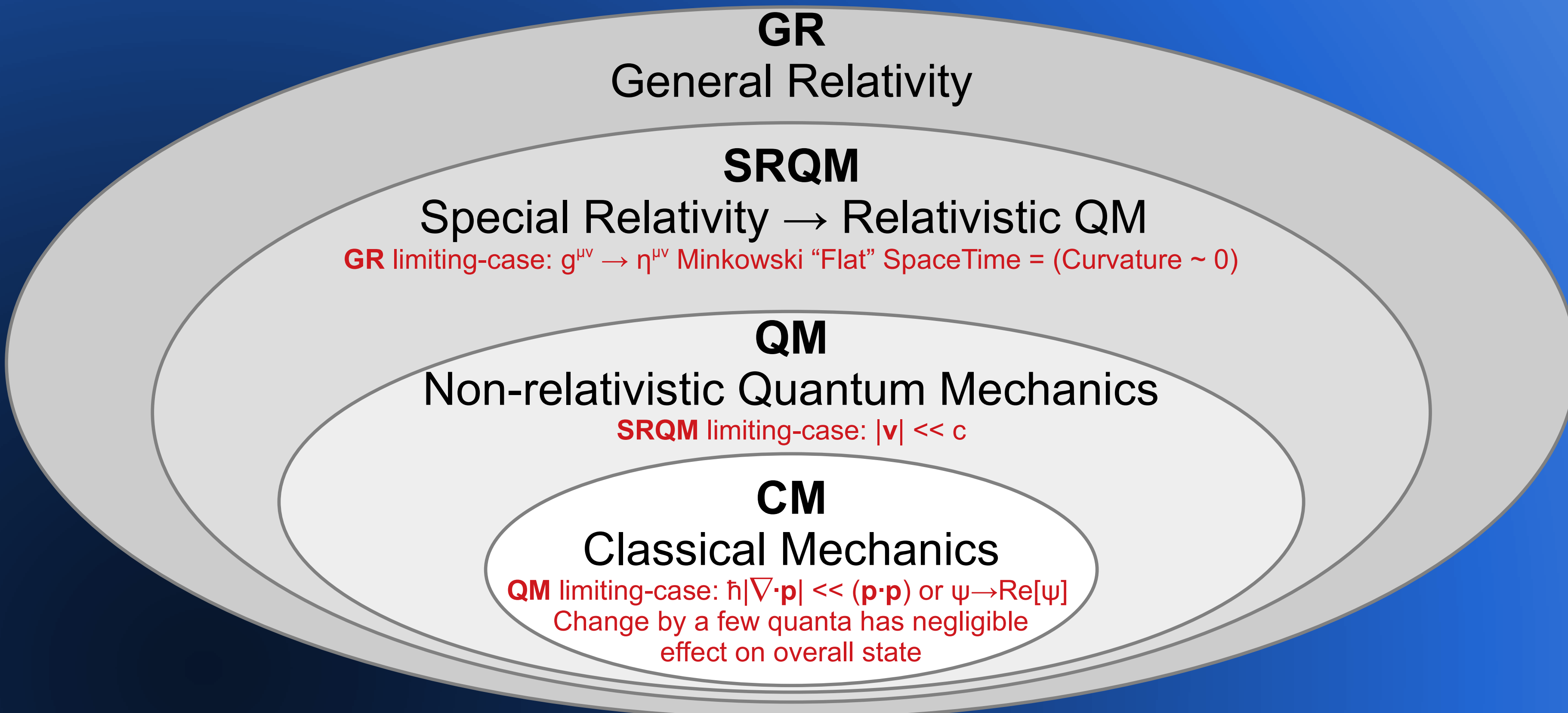
**K** is used in the Relativistic Doppler Effect and EM waves.
**∂** is used in the SR Conservation/Continuity Equations,
Maxwell Equations, Hamilton-Jacobi, Lorenz Gauge, etc.
**∂**=(-i)**K** may be somewhat controversial, but it is the equation for complex plane-waves, which are in classical EM (in real form).

Background Inherent Assumption

QM limiting-case:
{ħ|∇·**p**| << (**p**·**p**)} or {ψ→Re[ψ]}
Hamilton-Jacobi non-quantum
Change by a few quanta has
negligible effect on overall state

This (Classical=non-QM) SR→{EM,CM} approx. paradigm has been working successfully for decades...

# New Paradigm:
# SRQM View as Venn Diagram




The SRQM view: Each level (range of validity) is a subset of the larger level.

# New Paradigm:
# SRQM View w/ EM as Venn Diagram

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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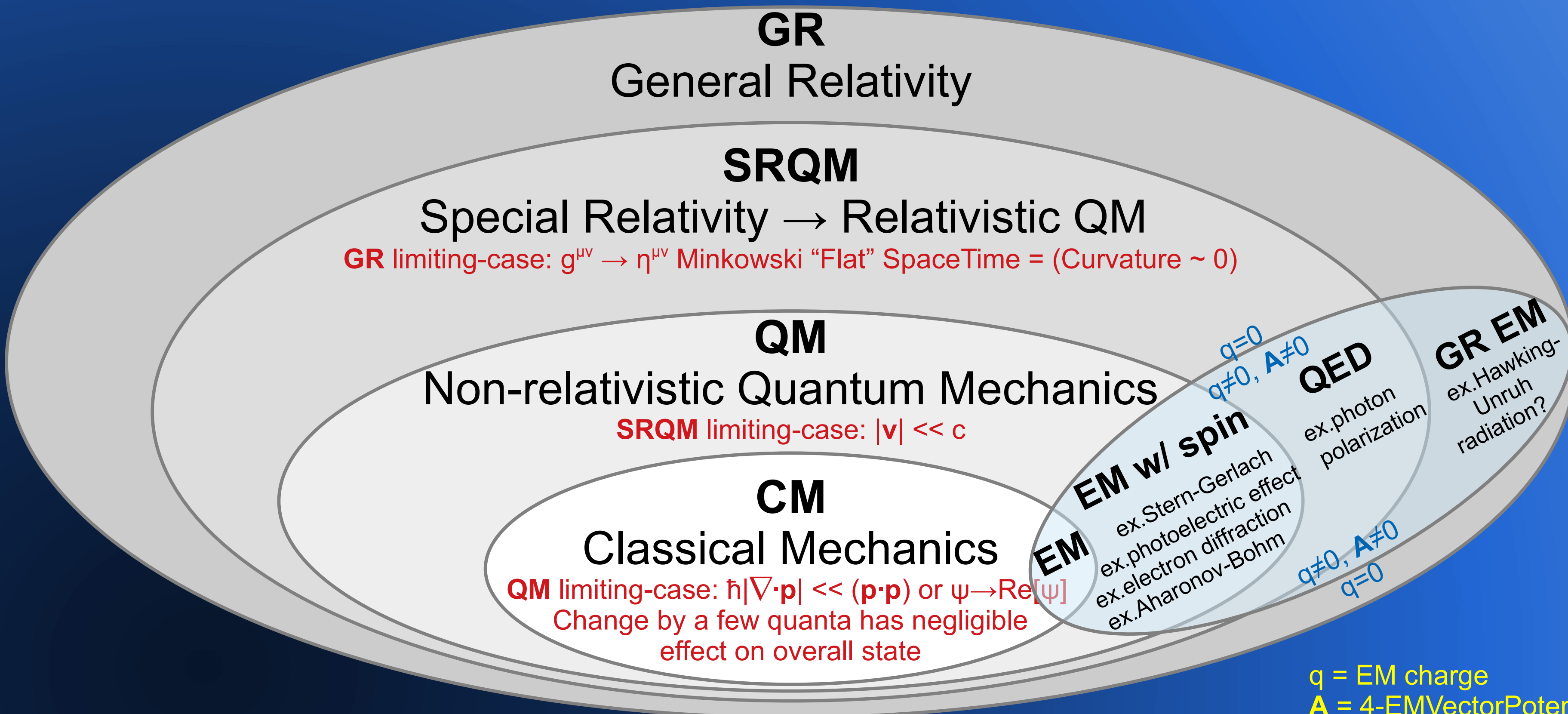



q = EM charge
**A** = 4-EMVectorPotential

The SRQM view: Each level (range of validity) is a subset of the larger level

# SR language beautifully expressed with Physical 4-Vectors

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

Newton's laws of classical physics are greatly simplified by the use of physical 3-vector notation, which converts 3 separate space components, which may be different in various coordinate systems, into a single invariant object: a vector, with an invariant magnitude.
The basis-values of these components can differ, yet still refer to the same overall 3-vector object.

3-vector = 3D (1,0)-tensor
$\mathbf{a} = a^i = (a^i) = (\mathbf{a}) = (a^1,a^2,a^3)$

→ $(a^x,a^y,a^z)$ Cartesian/Rectangular 3D basis
→ $(a^r,a^\theta,a^z)$ Polar/Cylindrical 3D basis
→ $(a^r,a^\theta,a^\Phi)$ Spherical 3D basis

$\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{a}=a^j\delta_{jk}a^k=(a^1)^2+(a^2)^2+(a^3)^2=|\mathbf{a}|^2$

The scalar products of either type: {3D,4D} are basis-independent.
However, unlike the 3D magnitude (only +)=Riemannian=positive-definite, the 4D magnitude can be (+/-)=pseudo-Riemannian→CausalConditions

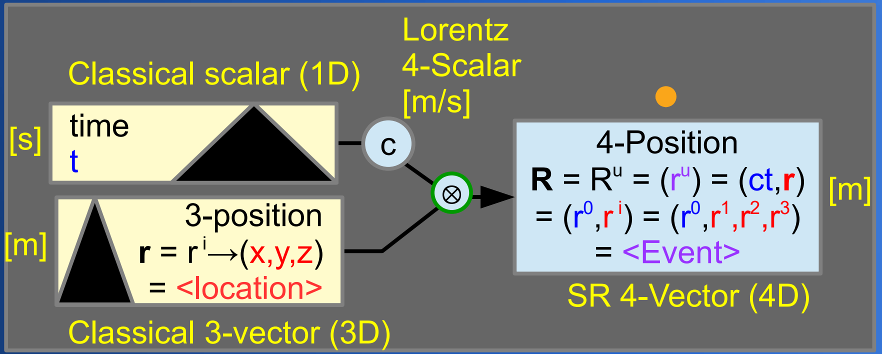
$\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{A}=A^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}A^\nu=(a^0)^2-\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{a}=(a^0{}_o)^2$

4-Vector = 4D (1,0)-Tensor
$\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (a^\mu) = (a^0,a^i) = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3)$

→ $(a^t,a^x,a^y,a^z)$ Cartesian/Rectangular 4D basis
→ $(a^t,a^r,a^\theta,a^z)$ Polar/Cylindrical 4D basis
→ $(a^t,a^r,a^\theta,a^\varphi)$ Spherical 4D basis

Classical 3D objects styled this way to emphasize that they are actually just the separated components of SR 4-Vectors. The triangle/wedge (3 sides) represents splitting the components into a scalar and 3-vector.

SR is able to expand the concept of mathematical vectors into the Physical 4-Vector, which combines both (time) and (space) components into a single (TimeSpace) object:
These 4-Vectors are elements of Minkowski 4D SR SpaceTime.
Typically there is a Speed-of-Light factor (c) in the temporal component to make the dimensional units match.
eg. $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$: overall dimensional units of [length] = SI Unit [m]
This also allows the 4-Vector name to match up with the 3-vector name.




In this presentation:
I use the (+,-,-,-) metric signature, giving $\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{A} = A^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}A^\nu = [(a^0)^2 - \mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{a}] = (a^0{}_o)^2$
4-Vectors will use Upper-Case Letters, ex. **A**; 3-vectors will use lower-case letters, ex. **a**; I always put the (c) dimensional factor in the temporal component.
Vectors of both types will be in **bold** font; components and scalars in normal font and usually lower-case. 4-Vector name will match with 3-vector name.
Tensor form will usually be normal font with tensor indicies: { Greek TimeSpace index (0,1..3): ex. $\mathbf{A} = A^\mu$ } or { Latin SpaceOnly index (1..3): ex. $\mathbf{a} = a^k$ }

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Classical (scalar | 3-vector)
Galilean Invariant | Not Lorentz Invariant

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SR 4-Vectors & Lorentz Scalars
# Frame-Invariant Equations
# SRQM Diagramming Method

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-Vectors are type (1,0)-Tensors, Lorentz {4-}Scalars are type (0,0)-Tensors, 4-CoVectors are type (0,1)-Tensors,
(m,n)-Tensors have (m) $^{\#\text{ upper-indices}}$ and (n) $_{\#\text{ lower-indices}}$. $V^\mu$, S, $C_\mu$, $T^{\alpha\beta\gamma..\{m\text{ indicies}\}}{}_{\mu\nu..\{n\text{ indicies}\}}$

Any equation which employs only Tensors, such as those with only 4-Vectors and Lorentz 4-Scalars, (ex. $\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U}$) is automatically Frame-Invariant, or coordinate-frame-independent. One's frame-of-reference plays no role in the form of the overall equations.
This is also known as being "Manifestly-Invariant" when no inner components are used. This is exactly what Einstein meant by his postulate: "The laws of physics should have the same form for all inertial observers". Use of the RestFrame-naught ($_o$) helps show this.
It is seen when the spatial part of a magnitude can be set to zero (= at-rest). Then the temporal part would equal the rest value.

4-Vector = 4D (1,0)-Tensor
$\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (a^\mu) = (a^0,a^i) = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3) \rightarrow (a^t,a^x,a^y,a^z)_{\{\text{rectangular basis}\}}$

$\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{A} = A^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}A^\nu = (a^0)^2\text{-}\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{a} = (a^0{}_o)^2$

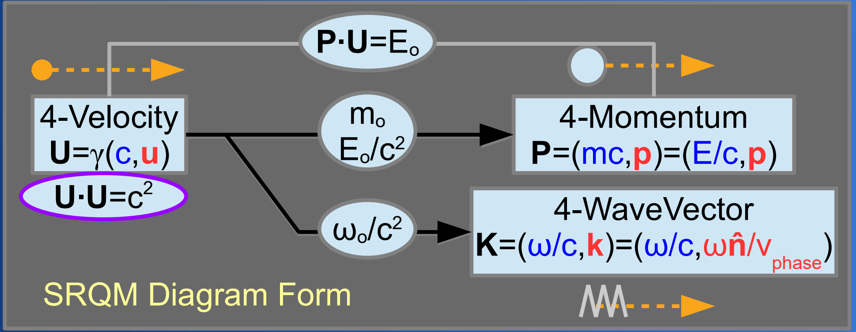
The components $(a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3)$ of the 4-Vector **A** can relativistically vary depending on the observer and their choice of coordinate system, but the 4-Vector $\mathbf{A} = A^\mu$ itself is invariant. Equations using only 4-Tensors, 4-Vectors, and Lorentz 4-Scalars are true for all inertial observers.
The SRQM Diagramming Method makes this easy to see in a visual format, and will be used throughout this treatise.
The following examples are SR frame-invariant equations:

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = (c)^2$
$\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$
$\mathbf{P} = (mc,\mathbf{p}) = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = m_o\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
$\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
$\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U} = E_o$

Equation Form

The SRQM Diagram Form has all of the info of the Equation Form, but shows overall relationships and symmetries among the 4-Vectors much more clearly.

Blue: Temporal components
Red: Spatial components
Purple: Mixed TimeSpace components

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**SR 4-CoVector**
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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\text{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SR 4-Vectors are primitive elements of Minkowski SpaceTime 4D←(1+3)D

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

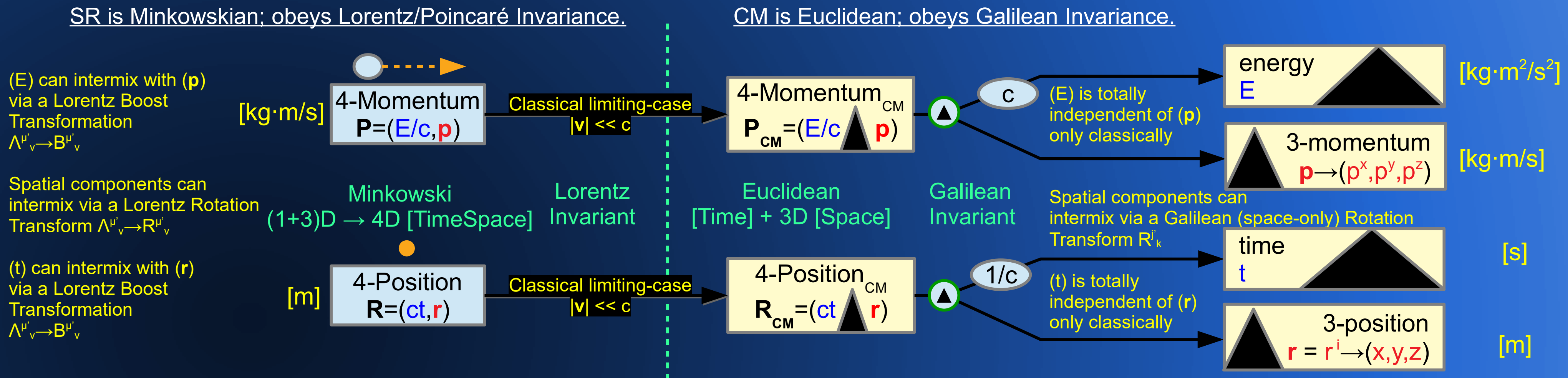
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

We want to be clear, however, that SR 4-Vectors are **NOT** generalizations of Classical or Quantum 3-vectors.

> SR 4-Vectors are the primitive elements of Minkowski SpaceTime:TimeSpace 4D←(1+3)D which incorporate both:
> a {temporal scalar element} and a {**spatial 3-vector element**} as components. Temporals and Spatials are metrically distinct, but can mix in SR.
> 4-Vector $\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (a^\mu) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3) = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) \rightarrow (a^t,a^x,a^y,a^z)$ with component scalar $(a^t)$ & component 3-vector $\mathbf{a} \rightarrow (a^x,a^y,a^z)$

It is the Classical or Quantum 3-vector (**a**) which is a limiting-case approximation of the spatial part of SR 4-Vector (**A**) for { |**v**| << c }.

i.e. The Energy (E) and 3-momentum (**p**) as "separate" entities occurs only in the low-velocity limit { |**v**| << c } of the Lorentz Boost Transform.
They are actually part of a single 4D entity: the 4-Momentum **P** = (E/c,**p**); with the components: temporal energy (E), spatial 3-momentum (**p**), dependent on a frame-of-reference, while the overall 4-Vector **P** is invariant. Likewise with time (t) and space 3-position (**r**) in the 4-Position **R**.

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Lorentz Scalar

Classical (scalar 3-vector)
Galilean Invariant
Not Lorentz Invariant

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SR Minkowski SpaceTime
# 4-Vectors, 4-CoVectors, Scalars, Tensors
# Invariant Lorentz Scalar Product

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4-Vectors are actually tensorial entities of Minkowski SpaceTime, (1,0)-Tensors, which maintain covariance for inertial observers, meaning that they may have different components for different observers, but describe the same physical object.
(like viewing a sculpture from different angles – snapshots look different but it's actually the same object)
There are also 4-CoVectors, aka. One-Forms, which are (0,1)-Tensors and dual to 4-Vectors.

Einstein & Lorentz "saw" the physics of SR, Minkowski & Poincaré "saw" the mathematics of SR. We are indebted to all of them for the simplicity, beauty, and power of how SR and 4-vectors work...

Both GR and SR use a metric tensor $g^{\mu\nu}$ to describe measurements in SpaceTime.
SR uses the "flat" Minkowski Metric $g^{\mu\nu} \to \eta^{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} \to \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1]$ {Cartesian form},
which is the {curvature ~ 0 limit = low-mass limit} of the GR metric $g^{\mu\nu}$.

4-Vectors = (1,0)-Tensors
$\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (a^\mu) = (a^0,a^i) = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3) \to (a^t,a^x,a^y,a^z)$
$\mathbf{B} = B^\mu = (b^\mu) = (b^0,b^i) = (b^0,\mathbf{b}) = (b^0,b^1,b^2,b^3) \to (b^t,b^x,b^y,b^z)$

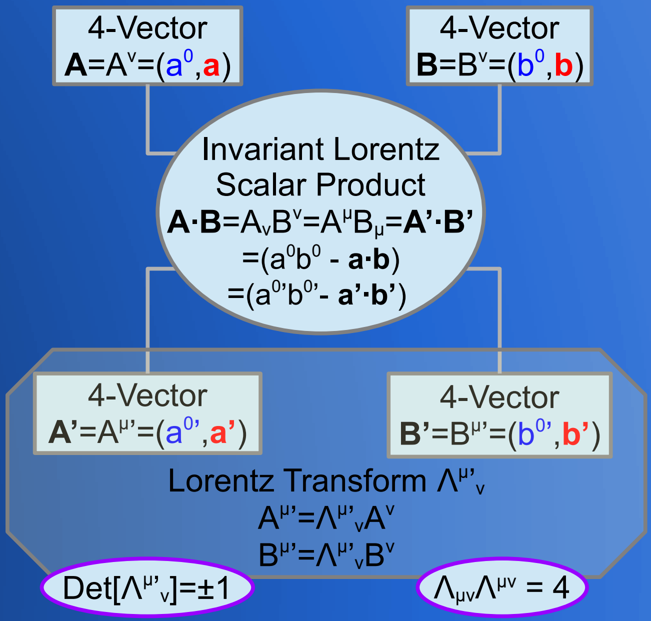
4-CoVectors = (0,1)-Tensors
$A_\mu = (a_\mu) = (a_0,a_i) = (a_0,-\mathbf{a}) = (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) \to (a_t, a_x, a_y, a_z)$ where $A_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} A^\nu$ and $A^\mu = \eta^{\mu\nu} A_\nu$
$= (a_0,a_i) = (a^0,-\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,-a^1,-a^2,-a^3) \to (a^t,-a^x,-a^y,-a^z)$
$B_\mu = (b_\mu) = (b_0,b_i) = (b_0,-\mathbf{b}) = (b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3) \to (b_t, b_x, b_y, b_z)$ where $B_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} B^\nu$ and $B^\mu = \eta^{\mu\nu} B_\nu$
$= (b_0,b_i) = (b^0,-\mathbf{b}) = (b^0,-b^1,-b^2,-b^3) \to (b^t,-b^x,-b^y,-b^z)$

Index raising & lowering with Minkowski Metric Tensor

$\mathbf{A'}\cdot\mathbf{B'} = \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = A^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}B^\nu = A_\nu B^\nu = A^\mu B_\mu = \Sigma_{v=0..3}[a_v b^v] = \Sigma_{u=0..3}[a^u b_u] = (a^0b^0 - \mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{b}) = (a^0b^0 - a^1b^1 - a^2b^2 - a^3b^3)$
using the Einstein summation convention where upper-lower paired indices are summed over

Proof that this is an invariant:
$\mathbf{A'}\cdot\mathbf{B'} = A^{\mu'}\eta_{\mu'\nu'}B^{\nu'} =$
$(\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\alpha A^\alpha)\,\eta_{\mu'\nu'}(\Lambda^{\nu'}{}_\beta B^\beta) = (\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\alpha \eta_{\mu'\nu'}\Lambda^{\nu'}{}_\beta)\,A^\alpha B^\beta = (\Lambda^{\nu'}{}_\alpha \Lambda^{\nu}{}_\beta)\,A^\alpha B^\beta = (\eta_{\alpha\rho}\Lambda^\rho{}_{\nu'}\Lambda^{\nu'}{}_\beta)\,A^\alpha B^\beta = (\eta_{\alpha\rho}\delta^\rho{}_\beta)\,A^\alpha B^\beta = (\eta_{\alpha\beta})\,A^\alpha B^\beta =$
$A^\alpha(\eta_{\alpha\beta})B^\beta = \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}$

Lorentz Scalar Product → Lorentz Invariant Scalar = Same measured value for all inertial observers
Lorentz Invariant Scalars are also tensorial entities: (0,0)-Tensors

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= Lorentz Scalar

# SR 4-Vectors & Lorentz Scalars

# Rest Values (“naughts”=$_o$) are Lorentz Scalars

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

$\mathbf{A \cdot A} = (a^0 a^0 - \mathbf{a \cdot a}) = (a^0_o)^2$, where $(a^0_o)$ is the rest-value, the value of the temporal coordinate when the spatial coordinate is zero.
The “rest-values” of several physical properties are all Lorentz scalars.

$\mathbf{P} = (mc, \mathbf{p})$ $\quad$ $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c, \mathbf{k})$
$\mathbf{P \cdot P} = (mc)^2 - \mathbf{p \cdot p}$ $\quad$ $\mathbf{K \cdot K} = (\omega/c)^2 - \mathbf{k \cdot k}$
($\mathbf{P \cdot P}$) and ($\mathbf{K \cdot K}$) are Lorentz Scalars. We can choose a frame that may simplify the expressions.

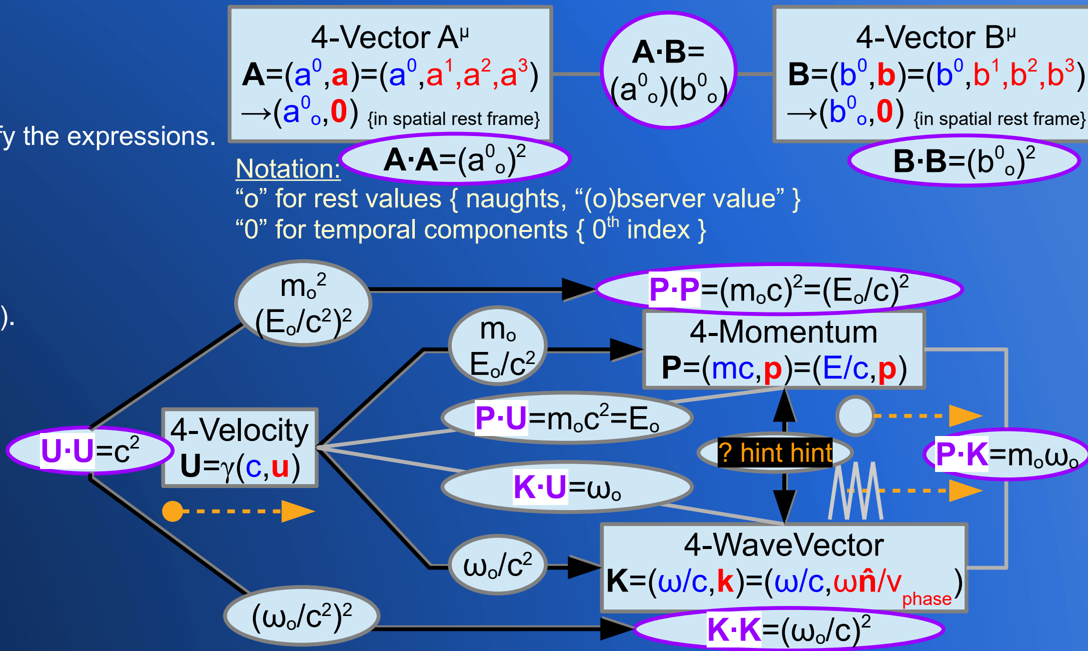
Choose a frame in which the spatial component is zero.
This is known as the “rest-frame” of the 4-Vector. It is not moving spatially.

$\mathbf{P \cdot P} = (mc)^2 - \mathbf{p \cdot p} = (m_o c)^2$ $\quad$ $\mathbf{K \cdot K} = (\omega/c)^2 - \mathbf{k \cdot k} = (\omega_o/c)^2$
The resulting simpler expressions then give the “rest values”, indicated by ( $_o$ ).
RestMass ($m_o$) and RestAngularFrequency ($\omega_o$)
They are Invariant Lorentz Scalars by construction.

This leads to simple relations between 4-Vectors.
$\mathbf{P} = (m_o)\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ $\quad$ $\mathbf{K} = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$

And gives nice Scalar Product relations between 4-Vectors as well.
$\mathbf{P \cdot U} = (m_o)\mathbf{U \cdot U} = (m_o)c^2 = (E_o)$ $\quad$ $\mathbf{K \cdot U} = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U \cdot U} = (\omega_o/c^2)c^2 = (\omega_o)$

$$\mathbf{P \cdot K} = (m_o\omega_o) \rightarrow \mathbf{P} = (m_o c^2/\omega_o)\mathbf{K} \rightarrow \mathbf{P} = (\text{const})\mathbf{K}$$




This property of SR equations is a very good reason to use the “naught” convention for specifying the difference between relativistic component values which can vary, like (m), versus Rest Value Invariant Scalars, like ($m_o$), which do not vary.
They are usually related via a Lorentz Factor: { $m = \gamma m_o$ } and { $E = \gamma E_o$ }, as seen in the relation of **P** and **U**.

$\mathbf{P} = (mc, \mathbf{p}) = (m_o)\mathbf{U} = (m_o)\gamma(c, \mathbf{u}) = (\gamma m_o c, \gamma m_o \mathbf{u}) = (mc, m\mathbf{u}) = (mc, \mathbf{p})$
$\mathbf{P} = (E/c, \mathbf{p}) = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\gamma(c, \mathbf{u}) = (\gamma E_o/c, \gamma E_o \mathbf{u}/c^2) = (E/c, E\mathbf{u}/c^2) = (E/c, \mathbf{p})$

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= Lorentz Scalar

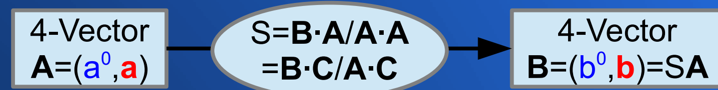
# SRQM Study
# Manifest Invariance: Invariant SR 4-Vector Relations



Relations among 4-Vectors and Lorentz 4-Scalars are Manifestly Invariant, meaning that they are true in all inertial reference frames.

Consider a particle at a SpaceTime <Event> that has properties described by 4-Vectors **A** and **B**:

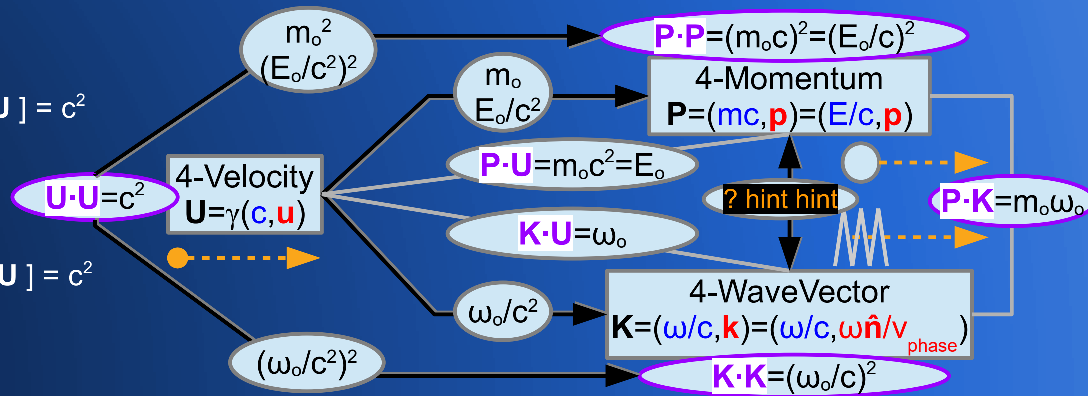
One possible relationship is that the two 4-Vectors are related by a Lorentz 4-Scalar (S): ex. **B** = (S) **A**.
How can one determine this? Answer: Make an experiment that empirically measures the tensor invariant [ **B·A** / **A·A** ] or [ **B·C** / **A·C** ].
If **B** = (S) **A**
then **B·A** = (S) **A·A** or **B·C = (S) A·C**
(S) = [ **B·A** / **A·A** ] Note that this basically a vector projection.
(S) = [ **B·C** / **A·C** ] Can also be mediated by another 4-Vector **C**




Run the experiment many times. If you always get the same result for (S), then it is likely that the relationship is true, and thus invariant.

Example: Measure ($S_P$) = [ **P·U** / **U·U** ] for a given particle type.
Repeated measurement always give ($S_P$) = $m_o$
This makes sense because we know [ **P·U** ] = $\gamma$(E - **p·u**) = $E_o$ and [ **U·U** ] = $c^2$
Thus, 4-Momentum **P** = ($E_o/c^2$)**U** = ($m_o$)**U** = ($m_o$)*4-Velocity **U**

Example: Measure ($S_K$) = [ **K·U** / **U·U** ] for a given particle type.
Repeated measurement always give ($S_K$) = ($\omega_o/c^2$)
This makes sense because we know [ **K·U** ] = $\gamma$($\omega$ - **k·u**) = $\omega_o$ and [ **U·U** ] = $c^2$
Thus, 4-WaveVector **K** = ($\omega_o/c^2$)**U** = ($\omega_o/c^2$)*4-Velocity **U**




Since **P** and **K** are both related to **U**, this would also mean that the 4-Momentum **P** is related to the 4-WaveVector **K** in a particular Lorentz Invariant manner for each given particle type… a major hint for later...

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(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$ = T
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = [($v^0$)$^2$ - **v·v**] = ($v^0{}_o$)$^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Some SR Mathematical Tools
# Definitions and Approximations

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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John B. Wilson

$\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{v}/c$ ; $\beta = |\boldsymbol{\beta}|$: dimensionless Velocity Beta Factor { $\beta$=(0..1); rest at ($\beta$=0); speed-of-light (c) at ($\beta$=1) }
$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]} = 1/\sqrt{[1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}]}$: dimensionless Lorentz Relativistic Gamma Factor { $\gamma$=(1..∞); rest at ($\gamma$=1); speed-of-light (c) at ($\gamma$=∞) }

$(1+x)^n \sim (1 + nx + O[x^2])$ for { $|x| << 1$ } Approximation used for SR→Classical limiting-cases

Lorentz Transformation $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial X^{\mu'}/\partial X^{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$: a relativistic frame-shift, such as a rotation or velocity boost
It transforms a 4-Vector in the following way: $X^{\mu'} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} X^{\nu}$ : with Einstein summation over the paired indices, and the (') indicating an alternate frame.
A typical Lorentz Boost Transformation $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ for a linear-velocity frame-shift (x,t)-Boost in the $\hat{x}$-direction:

Lorentz x-Boost Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | $\gamma$ | $-\beta\gamma$ | 0 | 0 |
| x | $-\beta\gamma$ | $\gamma$ | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

**SR:Minkowski Metric**
$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^{\mu}R^{\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu}$
$\to \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 |

for Cartesian $\eta^{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu}$

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | $0^j$ |
| $0^i$ | $-\delta^{ij}$ |

"Particle Physics" Convention
Symmetric

**SR:Minkowski Metric**
$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^{\mu}R^{\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} \to$
$\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
{in Cartesian form} "Particle Physics" Convention
$\{\eta_{\mu\mu}\} = 1/\{\eta^{\mu\mu}\}$ : $\eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = \delta_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$ $\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\mu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu}$ : $\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}]=\pm 1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

Original $A^{\nu} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)$
Boosted $A^{\mu'} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)' = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu} = (\gamma a^t - \gamma\beta a^x, -\gamma\beta a^t + \gamma a^x, a^y, a^z)$ {for $\hat{x}$-boost Lorentz Transform}

**SpaceTime**
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = \partial_{\mu}R^{\mu} = 4$
Dimension

$\mathbf{A'}\cdot\mathbf{B'} = (\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu})\cdot(\Lambda^{\rho'}{}_{\sigma}B^{\sigma}) = \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = A^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}B^{\nu} = A^{\mu}B_{\mu} = A_{\nu}B^{\nu} = \Sigma_{\nu=0..3}[a_{\nu}b^{\nu}] = \Sigma_{u=0..3}[a^{u}b_{u}] = (a^0b_0 + a^1b_1 + a^2b_2 + a^3b_3)$
$= (a^0b^0 - \mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{b}) = (a^0b^0 - a^1b^1 - a^2b^2 - a^3b^3)$
using the Einstein summation convention where upper:lower paired-indices are summed over

$\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial^{\mu}[X^{\nu}] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(ct,\mathbf{x}) = \mathrm{Diag}[\partial_t/c[ct],-\nabla[\mathbf{x}]] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$ Minkowski "Flat" SpaceTime Metric

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# SRQM Study: Ordering of SpaceTime Events
# Temporal Causality vs. Spatial Topology, Simultaneity vs. Stationarity Venn Diagram





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John B. Wilson

## Properties of Minkowski:SR SpaceTime <Events>

### Time-Like Ordering of...

### Space-Like Ordering of...

**Time-Like Separated <Events>**

Time-Like Invariant Interval
$\mathbf{\Delta R\cdot\Delta R}=(c\Delta t)^2-\mathbf{\Delta r\cdot\Delta r} \rightarrow +(c\Delta\tau)^2$

Causal: **Invariant** = Absolute Temporal Order (A→B→C)
{ ProperTime ($t_o = \tau$) for | clock at-rest | }
{ Time Dilation ($t = \gamma t_o = \gamma\tau$) for ...←moving clock→ }
All observers agree on temporal order of time-separated events, although temporal event separation may be ←Time-Dilated→.

Temporal ( + )

**Time-Like Separated <Events>**

Non-Topological: *Relative* → Relativity of Stationarity (A←?→B)
Stationarity: (only if in reference-frame with Same-Place occurrence)
("no motion" for stationary particle/worldline, "motion" in all other frames)
2 time-separated events may occur in any spatial order = frame dependent

**Light-Like (Null) Separated <Events>**

$\mathbf{U\cdot U}=c^2$

Light-Like Invariant Interval
$\mathbf{\Delta R\cdot\Delta R}=(c\Delta t)^2-\mathbf{\Delta r\cdot\Delta r} \rightarrow 0$

Causal: **Invariant** = Absolute Temporal Order (A→B→C)
All observers agree on temporal order of light-separated events, and on the invariant TimeSpace <Event> interval measurement.
All observers measure invariant LightSpeed (c) in their own frames.

Null ( 0 )

$\mathbf{U\cdot U}=c^2$

**Light-Like (Null) Separated <Events>**

Topological: **Invariant** = Absolute Spatial Order (A→B→C)
All observers agree on spatial order/topology of light-separated events, and on the invariant TimeSpace <Event> interval measurement.
All observers measure invariant LightSpeed (c) in their own frames.

**Space-Like Separated <Events>**

Space-Like Invariant Interval
$\mathbf{\Delta R\cdot\Delta R}=(c\Delta t)^2-\mathbf{\Delta r\cdot\Delta r} \rightarrow -(|\mathbf{\Delta r_o}|)^2$

Non-Causal: *Relative* → Relativity of Simultaneity (A←?→B)
Simultaneity: (only if in reference-frame with Same-Time occurrence)
("no wait" for simultaneous events, "wait" in all other reference frames)
2 space-separated events may occur in any temporal order = frame dependent

Spatial ( - )

**Space-Like Separated <Events>** (co-linear)

Topological: **Invariant** = Absolute Spatial Order (A→B→C) or (C→B→A) by rotation
{ ProperLength ($L_o$) for | ruler at-rest | }
{ Length Contraction ($L = L_o/\gamma$) for ...→moving ruler← }
All observers agree on spatial order/topology of space-separated events, although spatial event separation may be →Length-Contracted←.

| SR 4-Tensor | SR 4-Vector | SR 4-Scalar | 4-Displacement (between <events>) |
|---|---|---|---|
| (2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$<br>(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$<br>(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ | (1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$<br>**SR 4-CoVector**<br>(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$ | (0,0)-Tensor S<br>Lorentz Scalar | $\mathbf{\Delta R}=\Delta R^{\mu}=(c\Delta t,\mathbf{\Delta r})=\mathbf{R_2}-\mathbf{R_1}$ {finite}<br>$\mathbf{dR}=dR^{\mu}=(cdt,\mathbf{dr})$ {infintesimal} |

$\text{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram: The Basis of Classical SR Physics Special Relativity via 4-Vectors

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

Focus on a few of the main SR Physical 4-Vectors:

4-Position
$\mathbf{R}=R^\mu=(r^\mu)=(r^0,r^i)=(ct,\mathbf{r})=$<Event>
$=(r^0,r^1,r^2,r^3)\to(ct,x,y,z)$

<Event> Location

4-Velocity
$\mathbf{U}=U^\mu=(u^\mu)=(u^0,u^i)=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$
$=(u^0,u^1,u^2,u^3)\to\gamma(c,u^x,u^y,u^z)$

<Event> Motion

4-Gradient
$\partial=\partial_{\mathbf{R}}=\partial^\mu=(\partial^\mu)=(\partial^0,\partial^i)=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$
$=(\partial^0,\partial^1,\partial^2,\partial^3)\to(\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)$

<Event> Alteration

4-Displacement
$\Delta\mathbf{R}=(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$d\mathbf{R}=(cdt,d\mathbf{r})$
4-Position
$\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})$

4-Gradient
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$
$=(\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)$
$=(\partial/c\partial t,-\partial/\partial x,-\partial/\partial y,-\partial/\partial z)$

4-Velocity
$\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$
$=d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$

SRQM Diagram

These 4-Vectors give some of the main classical results of Special Relativity,
including SR concepts like:
The Minkowski Metric, SpaceTime Dimension = 4, Lorentz Transformations
<Events>, Invariant Interval Measure,
Causality (=Temporal 1D Ordering), Topology (=Spatial 3D Ordering)
The Invariant Speed-of-Light (c), Invariant Proper Measurements (Time:Space)
*Relativity:* Time Dilation (←clock moving→), Length Contraction (→ruler moving←)
**Invariants:** Proper Time (| clock at rest |), Proper Length (| ruler at rest |)
Temporal 1D Ordering: Causality (Time-like event separation) is **Absolute**, Simultaneity (Space-like event separation) is *Relative*
Spatial 3D Ordering: Stationarity (Time-like event separation) is *Relative*, Topology (Space-like event separation) is **Absolute**
Minkowski Diagrams, Light Cone
Use of the Lorentz Scalar Product to make Lorentz Invariants
Invariant SR Wave Equations, via the d'Alembertian (Lorentz Scalar Product of 4-Gradient with itself)
Continuity Equations, etc.

**Absolute/Invariant:**
Causality is to Time-like event separation as
Topology is to Space-like event separation

*Relativistic:*
Simultaneity is to Space-like event separation as
Stationary is to Time-like event separation

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# Special Relativity via 4-Vectors

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Basis of most all Classical SR Physics is in the SR Minkowski Metric of "Flat" SpaceTime $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ which can be generated from the 4-Position **R** and 4-Gradient ∂, and determines the measurement between <Events>.

This Minkowski Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ provides the relations between the 4-Vectors of SR: 4-Position **R**, 4-Gradient ∂, 4-Velocity **U**.

The Tensor Invariants of these 4-Vectors give the:
Invariant Interval Measures → Causality:Topology, from **R·R**
Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation, from ∂·∂
Invariant Magnitude LightSpeed (c), from **U·U**

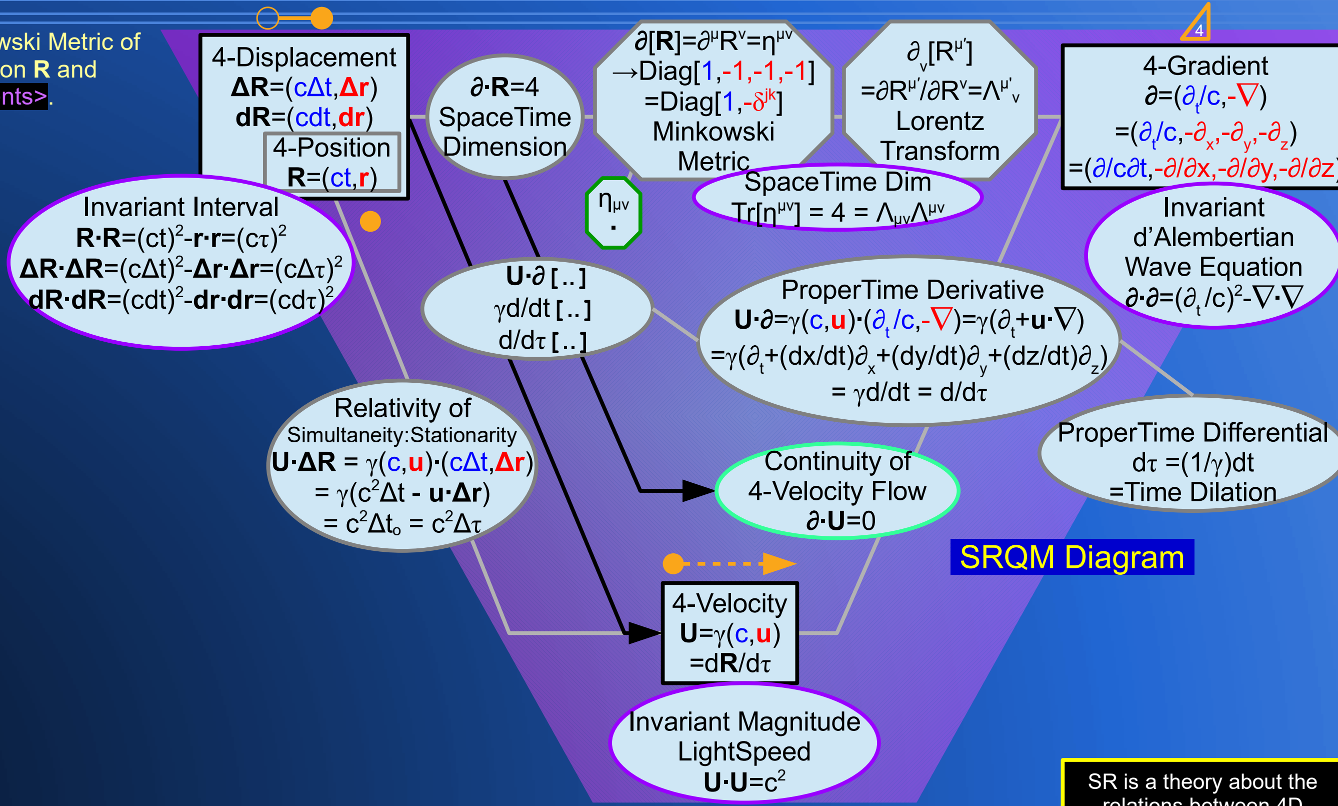
The relation between 4-Gradient ∂ and 4-Position **R** gives the Dimension of SpaceTime (4), the Minkowski Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu}$, and the Lorentz Transformations $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$.

The relation between 4-Gradient ∂ and 4-Velocity **U** gives the **invariant** ProperTime Derivative d/dτ. Rearranging gives the **invariant** ProperTime Differential dτ, which leads to *relativistic* Time Dilation & Length Contraction.

The ProperTime Derivative d/dτ:
acting on 4-Position **R** gives 4-Velocity **U**
acting on the SpaceTime Dimension Lorentz Scalar gives the Continuity of 4-Velocity Flow.

The relation between 4-Displacement **ΔR** and 4-Velocity **U** gives *Relativity* of Simultaneity:Stationarity.

One of the most important properties is the Tensor Invariant Lorentz Scalar Product ( dot = · ), provided by the lowered- index form of the Minkowski Metric $\eta_{\mu\nu}$.




From here, each object will be examined in turn...

SR is a theory about the relations between 4D SpaceTime <Events>, ie. how they are "measured"

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\text{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# 4-Position, 4-Displacement, 4-Differential

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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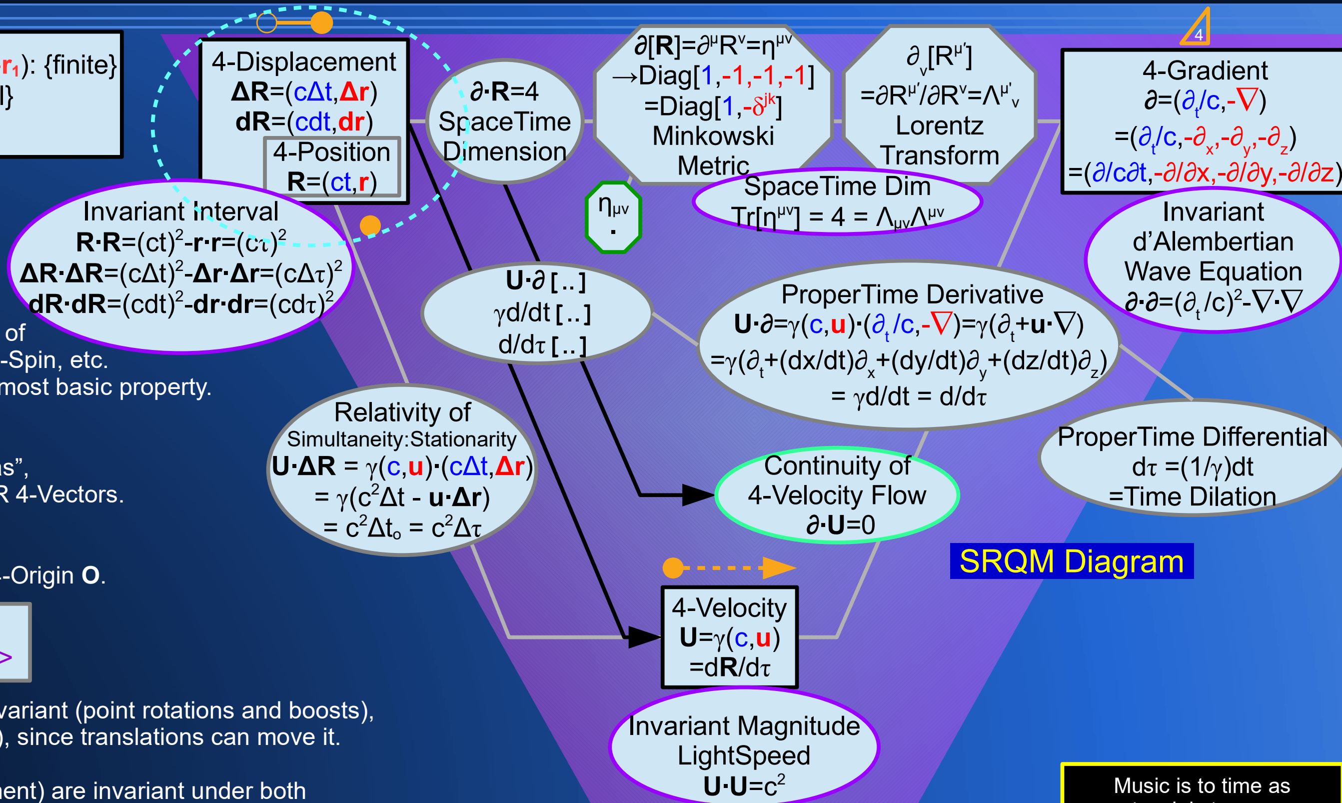
4-Displacement $\Delta R^{\mu}=\mathbf{\Delta R}=(c\Delta t,\mathbf{\Delta r})=\mathbf{U}\Delta\tau=\mathbf{R_2}-\mathbf{R_1}=(ct_2-ct_1,\mathbf{r_2}-\mathbf{r_1})$: {finite}
4-Differential $dR^{\mu}=\mathbf{dR}=(cdt,\mathbf{dr})=\mathbf{U}d\tau$: {infintesimal}
4-Position $R^{\mu}=\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})=(r^{\mu})$=<Event>




The 4-Position **R** (alt. **X**) is essentially one of the most fundamental 4-Vectors of SR.
It is the SpaceTime location of an <Event>, the basic element of Minkowski SpaceTime:
a time (t) & a place (r) → (when,where) = (ct,r) = ($r^{\mu}$) = **R**.
Technically, the 4-Position is just one of the possible properties of an <Event>, which may also have a 4-Velocity, 4-Momentum, 4-Spin, etc.
But I write the 4-Position as "=" to an <Event> since that is the most basic property.

The 4-Position relates time to space via the fundamental physical constant (c): the Speed-of-Light = "(c)elerity ; (c)eleritas", which is used to give consistent dimensional units across all SR 4-Vectors.

The 4-Position is a specific type of 4-Displacement, for which one of the endpoints is the <Origin>, or 4-Zero **Z**, or 4-Origin **O**.

$\mathbf{R_2}\to\mathbf{R}$, $\mathbf{R_1}\to\mathbf{Z}$
$\mathbf{\Delta R} = \mathbf{R_2} - \mathbf{R_1} \to \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{R}$

4-Zero **Z**, 4-Origin **O**
$=(0,\mathbf{0})=(0,0,0,0)=(0^{\mu})$=<Origin>

As such, any "defined" 4-Position, like the 4-Zero, is Lorentz Invariant (point rotations and boosts), but not Poincaré Invariant (Lorentz + time & space translations), since translations can move it.

The more general 4-Displacement and 4-Differential(Displacement) are invariant under both Lorentz and Poincaré transformations, since neither of their endpoints are "pinned" this way.

The 4-Differential(Displacement) is just the infinitesimal version of the finite 4-Displacement, and is used in the calculus of SR. $\mathbf{U}=d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$ : $d\mathbf{R}=\mathbf{U}d\tau$

4-Position $\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})=(r^{\mu})$=<Event>
$\mathbf{R} = \int d\mathbf{R} = \int \mathbf{U}d\tau = \int\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})d\tau = \int(c,\mathbf{u})\gamma d\tau = \int(c,\mathbf{u})dt = (ct,\mathbf{r})$
$\mathbf{R} = \Sigma\mathbf{\Delta R} = \Sigma\mathbf{U}\Delta\tau = \Sigma\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\Delta\tau = \Sigma(c,\mathbf{u})\gamma\Delta\tau = \Sigma(c,\mathbf{u})\Delta t = (ct,\mathbf{r})$

Music is to time as artwork is to space

4-Creativity
☼ = ( Music , Artwork )

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(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# Invariant Intervals, TimeSpace
# Causality (time), LightSpeed, Topology (space)

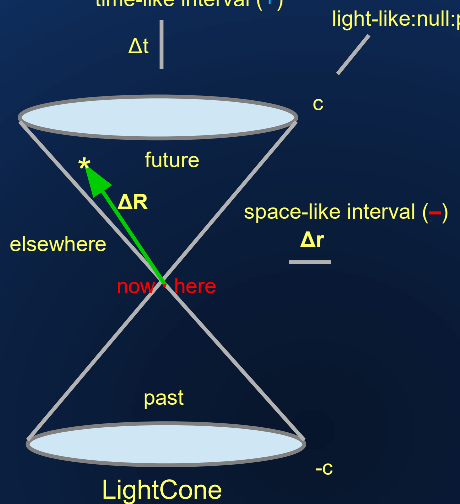
4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-Displacement $\Delta R^\mu = \mathbf{\Delta R} = (c\Delta t, \mathbf{\Delta r}) = \mathbf{U}\Delta\tau = \mathbf{R_2} - \mathbf{R_1} = (ct_2 - ct_1, \mathbf{r_2} - \mathbf{r_1})$: {finite}
4-Differential $dR^\mu = \mathbf{dR} = (cdt, \mathbf{dr}) = \mathbf{U}d\tau$: {infintesimal}
4-Position $R^\mu = \mathbf{R} = (ct, \mathbf{r}) = (r^\mu) =$ <Event>

The Invariant Interval is the Lorentz Scalar Product of the {4-Position, 4-Displacement, 4-Differential} with itself, giving a magnitude-squared, which may be (+/-).

$\mathbf{R\cdot R} = (ct)^2 - \mathbf{r\cdot r} = (ct_o)^2 = (c\tau)^2 = -(r_o)^2$
$\mathbf{\Delta R\cdot \Delta R} = (c\Delta t)^2 - \mathbf{\Delta r\cdot \Delta r} = (c\Delta t_o)^2 = (c\Delta\tau)^2 = -(\Delta r_o)^2$
$\mathbf{dR\cdot dR} = (cdt)^2 - \mathbf{dr\cdot dr} = (cdt_o)^2 = (cd\tau)^2 = -(dr_o)^2$




**4-Displacement**
$\mathbf{\Delta R} = (c\Delta t, \mathbf{\Delta r})$
$\mathbf{dR} = (cdt, \mathbf{dr})$

**4-Position**
$\mathbf{R} = (ct, \mathbf{r})$

**Invariant Interval**
$\mathbf{R\cdot R} = (ct)^2 - \mathbf{r\cdot r} = (c\tau)^2$
$\mathbf{\Delta R\cdot\Delta R} = (c\Delta t)^2 - \mathbf{\Delta r\cdot\Delta r} = (c\Delta\tau)^2$
$\mathbf{dR\cdot dR} = (cdt)^2 - \mathbf{dr\cdot dr} = (cd\tau)^2$

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = 4$
SpaceTime Dimension

$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu}$
$\to \mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1]$
$= \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
Minkowski Metric

$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}]$
$= \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
Lorentz Transform

SpaceTime Dim
$\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = 4 = \Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$
$\cdot$

**4-Gradient**
$\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$
$= (\partial_t/c, -\partial_x, -\partial_y, -\partial_z)$
$= (\partial/c\partial t, -\partial/\partial x, -\partial/\partial y, -\partial/\partial z)$

Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation
$\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla$

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial$ [..]
$\gamma d/dt$ [..]
$d/d\tau$ [..]

ProperTime Derivative
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = \gamma(c, \mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = \gamma(\partial_t + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)$
$= \gamma(\partial_t + (dx/dt)\partial_x + (dy/dt)\partial_y + (dz/dt)\partial_z)$
$= \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

Relativity of Simultaneity:Stationarity
$\mathbf{U\cdot\Delta R} = \gamma(c, \mathbf{u})\cdot(c\Delta t, \mathbf{\Delta r})$
$= \gamma(c^2\Delta t - \mathbf{u\cdot\Delta r})$
$= c^2\Delta t_o = c^2\Delta\tau$

Continuity of 4-Velocity Flow
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = 0$

ProperTime Differential
$d\tau = (1/\gamma)dt$
=Time Dilation

SRQM Diagram

The 4D intervals are invariant:
meaning that all observers must agree on their magnitudes, regardless of differing reference frames. This leads to the idea of ProperTime ($\Delta\tau = \Delta t_o$), which is the time-displacement measured by a clock at-rest, and ProperLength ($L_o = |\Delta x_o|$), which is the space-displacement measured by a ruler at-rest. This also leads to the various Causality Conditions of SR, and the concept of the (Minkowski Diagram) Light Cone. The differential form **dR·dR** is apparently also still true in curved GR.

**4-Velocity**
$\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c, \mathbf{u})$
$= \mathbf{dR}/d\tau$

Invariant Magnitude LightSpeed
$\mathbf{U\cdot U} = c^2$

**Absolute/Invariant:**
Causality is to Time-like event separation as Topology is to Space-like event separation

*Relativistic:*
Simultaneity is to Space-like event separation as Stationary is to Time-like event separation

$\mathbf{\Delta R\cdot\Delta R} = [(c\Delta t)^2 - \mathbf{\Delta r\cdot\Delta r}] =$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $(c\Delta\tau)^2$ | Time-like:Temporal | (+) {causal = 1D temporally-ordered, *spatially relative*} |
| $(0)$ | Light-like:Null:Photonic | (0) {causal & topological, maximum signal speed ($\|\mathbf{\Delta r}/\Delta t\| = c$)} |
| $-(\Delta r_o)^2$ | Space-like:Spatial | (–) {*temporally relative*, topological = 3D spatially-ordered} |

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(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Absolute/Invariant (Ordering of Events)
Causality is temporal Topology: Topology is spatial Causality

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}] = (v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:

# The Basis of Classical SR Physics

# SpaceTime Dimension = 4D ← (1+3)D

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

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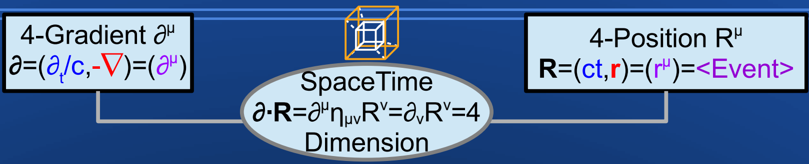



$\partial \cdot \mathbf{R} = 4$ : The 4-Divergence SpaceTime Dimension Relation

$= (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)\cdot(ct, \mathbf{r})$

$= [(\partial_t/c)*(ct) - (-\nabla)\cdot(\mathbf{r})]$

$= (\partial_t[t] + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{r})$

$= (\partial_t[t] + \partial_x[x] + \partial_y[y] + \partial_z[z])$

$= (\partial[t]/\partial t + \partial[x]/\partial x + \partial[y]/\partial y + \partial[z]/\partial z)$

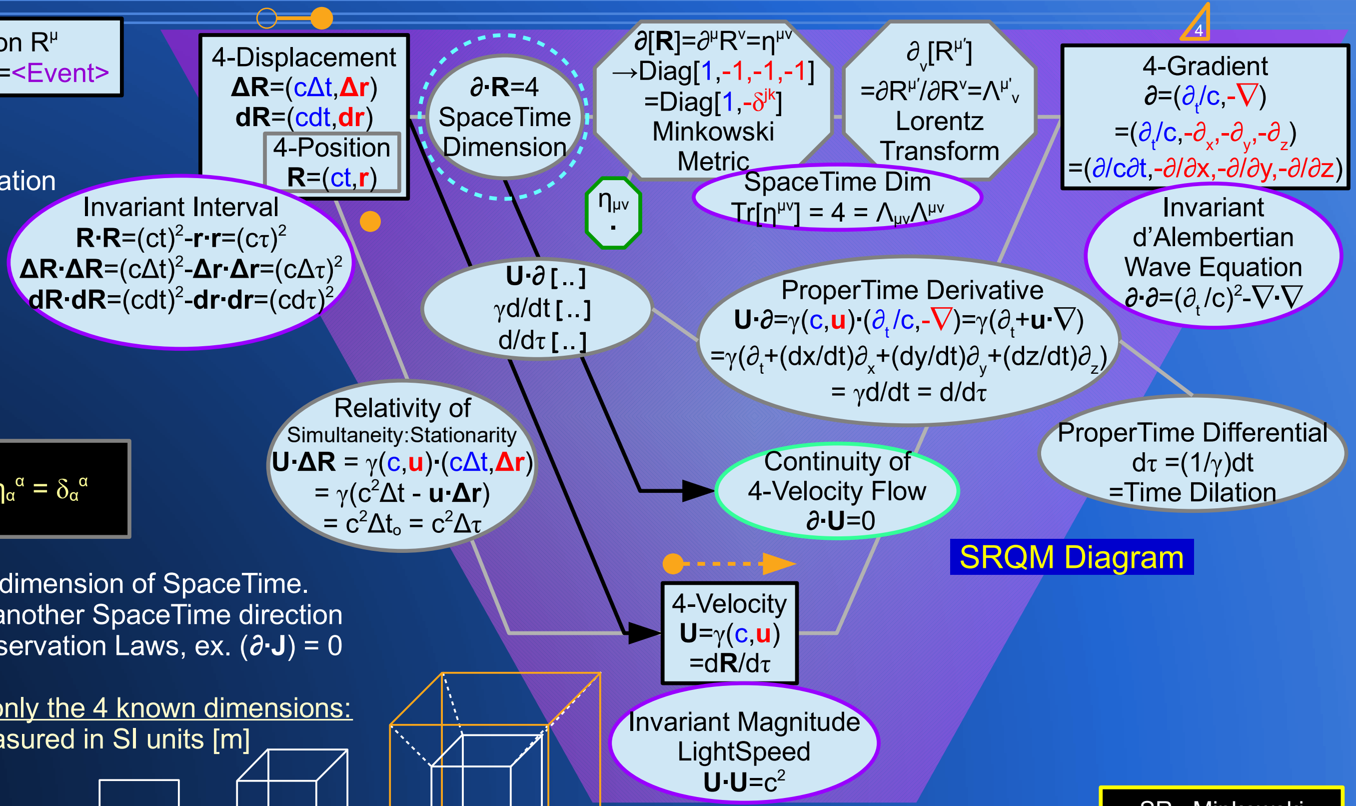
$= (1+1+1+1)$

$= 4$

**Alt. Derivation:**

$(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = (\partial^\alpha\cdot R^\beta) = (\partial^\alpha \eta_{\alpha\beta} R^\beta) = \eta_{\alpha\beta}(\partial^\alpha R^\beta) = \eta_{\alpha\beta}(\eta^{\alpha\beta}) = \eta_\beta{}^\beta = \eta_\alpha{}^\alpha = \delta_\alpha{}^\alpha$

$= (\delta_0{}^0 + \delta_1{}^1 + \delta_2{}^2 + \delta_3{}^3) = (1+1+1+1) = 4$




This Tensor Invariant Lorentz Scalar relation gives the dimension of SpaceTime. The only way there can more dimensions is if there is another SpaceTime direction available. 4-Divergence ($\partial\cdot$[ ]) is also used in SR Conservation Laws, ex. ($\partial\cdot\mathbf{J}$) = 0

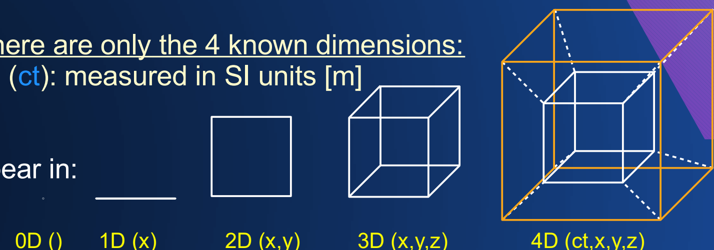
<u>All empirical evidence to-date indicates that there are only the 4 known dimensions:</u>

1 temporal (t): measured in SI units = [s], with (ct): measured in SI units [m]

3 spatial (x, y, z) : measured in SI units = [m]

These are of course the components that appear in:

4-Position $\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})\rightarrow(ct,x,y,z)$ : measured in SI units [m]




The Tesseract, a 4D cube, symbolizes 4D SpaceTime

SR : Minkowski SpaceTime is 4D

(1+3)D = 4D

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\delta^{\mu\nu} = \delta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta_{\mu\nu} = I_{(4)} = \{1 \text{ if } \mu=\nu, \text{ else } 0\} = \mathrm{Diag}[1,1,1,1]$
4D Kronecker Delta

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$

$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# The Minkowski Metric ($\eta^{\mu\nu}$), Measurement

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-Gradient $\partial^\mu$
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)=(\partial^\mu)$

4-Position $R^\mu$
$R=(ct,\mathbf{r})=(r^\mu)$=<Event>

**SR:Minkowski Metric**
$\partial[R] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow$
$\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
{in Cartesian form} "Particle Physics" Convention
$\{\eta_{\mu\mu}\} = 1/\{\eta^{\mu\mu}\} : \eta_\mu{}^\nu = \delta_\mu{}^\nu$ $\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$

**SR:Temporal Projection**
"Vertical" $V^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu T^\nu \rightarrow$
$\mathrm{Diag}[1,0,0,0] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,0^{jk}]$

**SR:Spatial Projection**
"Horizontal" $H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu}-T^\mu T^\nu \rightarrow$
$\mathrm{Diag}[0,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[0,-\delta^{jk}]$

4-UnitTemporal
$T=T^\mu=\gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})=U/c$

Derivation:
$\partial[R] = \partial^\mu R^\nu$
$=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)[(ct,\mathbf{r})]$

$=[\partial_t/c*ct, -\nabla ct]$
$[\partial_t/c*\mathbf{r}, -\nabla\mathbf{r}]$

$=[\partial_t t, \mathbf{0}]$
$[\mathbf{0}, -\nabla\mathbf{r}]$

$= \mathrm{Diag}[+1,-\delta^{jk}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$

The component representation of the Minkowski Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ will differ with the chosen basis, just like with 4-Vectors.

$\eta^{\mu\nu}\rightarrow\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1]$ : Cartesian/Rectangular basis
$\eta^{\mu\nu}\rightarrow\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1/r^2,-1]$ : Polar/Cylindrical basis
$\eta^{\mu\nu}\rightarrow\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1/r^2,-1/(r\sin[\theta])^2]$ : Spherical basis

Generally, components $[\eta^{\mu\mu}] = 1/[\eta_{\mu\mu}]$ and $\eta_\mu{}^\nu = \delta_\mu{}^\nu$

Alt. Derivation: $\partial^\mu X^\nu = \eta^{\mu\sigma}\partial_\sigma X^\nu = \eta^{\mu\sigma}(\partial/\partial X^\sigma)X^\nu = \eta^{\mu\sigma}(\partial X^\nu/\partial X^\sigma) = \eta^{\mu\sigma}(\delta_\sigma{}^\nu) = \eta^{\mu\nu}$

4-Displacement
$\Delta R=(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$dR=(cdt,d\mathbf{r})$

4-Position
$R=(ct,\mathbf{r})$

Invariant Interval
$R\cdot R=(ct)^2-\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r}=(c\tau)^2$
$\Delta R\cdot\Delta R=(c\Delta t)^2-\Delta\mathbf{r}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{r}=(c\Delta\tau)^2$
$dR\cdot dR=(cdt)^2-d\mathbf{r}\cdot d\mathbf{r}=(cd\tau)^2$

$\partial\cdot R=4$
SpaceTime Dimension

$\partial[R]=\partial^\mu R^\nu=\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$\rightarrow\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1]$
$=\mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
Minkowski Metric

$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}]$
$=\partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu=\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
Lorentz Transform

SpaceTime Dim
$\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = 4 = \Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$
$\cdot$

4-Gradient
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$
$=(\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)$
$=(\partial/c\partial t,-\partial/\partial x,-\partial/\partial y,-\partial/\partial z)$

Invariant
d'Alembertian
Wave Equation
$\partial\cdot\partial=(\partial_t/c)^2-\nabla\cdot\nabla$

$U\cdot\partial$ [..]
$\gamma d/dt$ [..]
$d/d\tau$ [..]

ProperTime Derivative
$U\cdot\partial=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)=\gamma(\partial_t+\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)$
$=\gamma(\partial_t+(dx/dt)\partial_x+(dy/dt)\partial_y+(dz/dt)\partial_z)$
$= \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

Relativity of
Simultaneity:Stationarity
$U\cdot\Delta R = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$= \gamma(c^2\Delta t - \mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$= c^2\Delta t_o = c^2\Delta\tau$

Continuity of
4-Velocity Flow
$\partial\cdot U=0$

ProperTime Differential
$d\tau =(1/\gamma)dt$
=Time Dilation

SRQM Diagram

4-Velocity
$U=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$
$=dR/d\tau$

Invariant Magnitude
LightSpeed
$U\cdot U=c^2$

"(V)ertical"
$V^{\mu\nu}$ Temporal
$H^{\mu\nu}$ Spatial
"(H)orizontal"

The SR:Minkowski Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ is the fundamental SR (2,0)-Tensor, which shows how intervals are "measured" in SR TimeSpace.
It is itself the low-mass = (Curvature ~ 0) limiting-case of the more general GR metric $g^{\mu\nu}$. It can be divided into temporal and spatial parts.
The Minkowski Metric can be used to raise/lower indices on other tensors and 4-Vectors.

The SR : Minkowski Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ is the "Flat SpaceTime" low-curvature limiting-case of the more general GR Metric $g^{\mu\nu}$.

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\delta^{\mu\nu} = \delta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta_{\mu\nu} = I_{(4)} = \{1 \text{ if } \mu=\nu, \text{ else } 0\} = \mathrm{Diag}[1,1,1,1]$
4D Kronecker Delta = 4D Identity

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$V\cdot V = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:

# The Basis of Classical SR Physics

# The Lorentz Transform $\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}]=\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM


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4-Gradient $\partial^\mu$
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)=(\partial^\mu)$

4-Position $R^\mu$
$R=(ct,\mathbf{r})=(r^\mu)$=<Event>

Tensorial Lorentz Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
{ acting on 4-Vector [ $R^{\mu'} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu R^\nu$ ] }
$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = (\partial/\partial R^\nu)[R^{\mu'}] = (\partial/\partial R^\nu)[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\alpha R^\alpha]$
$= \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\alpha (\partial/\partial R^\nu)[R^\alpha] = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\alpha \eta^\alpha{}_\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

$Tr[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\{-\infty..+\infty\}$
=Lorentz Transform Type

$Det[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\pm1$

4-Displacement
$\Delta R=(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$dR=(cdt,d\mathbf{r})$

4-Position
$R=(ct,\mathbf{r})$

$\partial\cdot R=4$
SpaceTime Dimension

$\partial[R]=\partial^\mu R^\nu=\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$\to Diag[1,-1,-1,-1]$
$=Diag[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
Minkowski Metric

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$

SpaceTime Dim
$Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = 4 = \Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$

$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}]$
$=\partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu=\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
Lorentz Transform

4-Gradient
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$
$=(\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)$
$=(\partial/c\partial t,-\partial/\partial x,-\partial/\partial y,-\partial/\partial z)$

Invariant Interval
$R\cdot R=(ct)^2-\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r}=(c\tau)^2$
$\Delta R\cdot\Delta R=(c\Delta t)^2-\Delta\mathbf{r}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{r}=(c\Delta\tau)^2$
$dR\cdot dR=(cdt)^2-d\mathbf{r}\cdot d\mathbf{r}=(cd\tau)^2$

$U\cdot\partial$ [..]
$\gamma d/dt$ [..]
$d/d\tau$ [..]

Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation
$\partial\cdot\partial=(\partial_t/c)^2-\nabla\cdot\nabla$

ProperTime Derivative
$U\cdot\partial=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)=\gamma(\partial_t+\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)$
$=\gamma(\partial_t+(dx/dt)\partial_x+(dy/dt)\partial_y+(dz/dt)\partial_z)$
$= \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

Relativity of Simultaneity:Stationarity
$U\cdot\Delta R = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$= \gamma(c^2\Delta t - \mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$= c^2\Delta t_o = c^2\Delta\tau$

Continuity of 4-Velocity Flow
$\partial\cdot U=0$

ProperTime Differential
$d\tau =(1/\gamma)dt$
=Time Dilation

SRQM Diagram

4-Velocity
$U=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$
$=dR/d\tau$

Invariant Magnitude LightSpeed
$U\cdot U=c^2$

General Lorentz Boost Transform (symmetric,continuous):
for a linear-velocity time-space-mixing frame-shift (Boost) in the $\mathbf{v}/c=\boldsymbol{\beta}=(\beta^1,\beta^2,\beta^3)$-direction: $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to B^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix}\gamma & -\gamma\beta^j\\ -\gamma\beta^i & (\gamma-1)\beta^i\beta^j/(\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})+\delta^{ij}\end{bmatrix}$$

General Lorentz Rotation Transform (non-symmetric,continuous):
for an angular-displacement spatial-only frame-shift (Rotation) angle θ about the $\hat{\mathbf{n}}=(n^1,n^2,n^3)$-direction: $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to R^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0^j\\ 0^i & (\delta^{ij}-n^in^j)\cos(\theta)-(\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k n^k)\sin(\theta)+n^in^j\end{bmatrix}$$

General Lorentz Discrete Transforms (symmetric,discrete):

| Identity $I_{(4)}$ | Time-Reverse | Parity | ComboPT |
|---|---|---|---|
| $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu = \delta^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ | $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to T^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ | $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to P^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ | $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to (PT)^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ |
| $= Diag[1,\delta^i{}_j]$ | $= Diag[-1,\delta^i{}_j]$ | $= Diag[1,-\delta^i{}_j]$ | $= Diag[-1,-\delta^i{}_j]$ |
| $\begin{bmatrix}1&0\\0&\delta^i{}_j\end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix}-1&0\\0&\delta^i{}_j\end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix}1&0\\0&-\delta^i{}_j\end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix}-1&0\\0&-\delta^i{}_j\end{bmatrix}$ |

Lorentz Transform Properties:
$\Lambda_\nu{}^\mu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu$
$\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda_\nu{}^\alpha = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$
$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$ : SpaceTime Dimension
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$Det[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu] = \pm1$ : (+)=Linearity; (-)=Anti-Linearity

**The Trace Invariant of the various Lorentz Transforms leads to very interesting results: CPT Symmetry and Antimatter**

SR:Lorentz Transform
$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
$\Lambda_\nu{}^\mu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu : \Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda_\nu{}^\alpha = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$Det[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\pm1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$
$Tr[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\{-\infty..+\infty\}$
=Lorentz Transform Type

SR 4-Tensor
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

SR 4-Vector
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
SR 4-CoVector
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

SR 4-Scalar
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Invariant $Tr[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu] \to$
$-\infty,..,(-4),..,-2,..,(0),..,+2,..,(+4),...,+\infty$
Trace identifies CPT Symmetry in the Lorentz Transform

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# The Lorentz Transform $\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}]=\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

SciRealm.org
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The Lorentz transformation can also be derived empirically.
In order to achieve this, it's necessary to write down coordinate transformations that include experimentally testable parameters.
For instance, let there be given a single "preferred" inertial frame (t,x,y,z) in which the speed of light is constant, isotropic, and independent of the velocity of the source.
It is also assumed that Einstein synchronization and synchronization by slow clock transport are equivalent in this frame. Then assume another frame (t,x,y,z)'=(t',x',y',z') in relative motion, in which clocks and rods have the same internal constitution as in the preferred frame.
The following relations, however, are left undefined:

- a(v) differences in time measurements,
- b(v) differences in measured longitudinal lengths,
- d(v) differences in measured transverse lengths,
- ε(v) depends on the clock synchronization procedure in the moving frame,

then the transformation formula (assumed to be linear) between those frames are given by:

$t' = a(v)\,(t + \varepsilon(v)\,x)$
$x' = b(v)\,(x - vt)$
$y' = d(v)\,y$
$z' = d(v)\,z$

4-Position $R'^\mu$
$\mathbf{R}'=(ct',\mathbf{r}')=(ct',x',y',z')=$
$(\gamma ct - \gamma\beta x, -\gamma\beta ct + \gamma x, y, z)$
$(\gamma ct - \gamma x v/c, -\gamma vt + \gamma x, y, z)$

Lorentz x-Boost Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \rightarrow B^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | γ | -βγ | 0 | 0 |
| x | -βγ | γ | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

4-Position $R^\mu$
$\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})=(ct,x,y,z)$

ε(v) depends on the synchronization convention and is not determined experimentally, it obtains the value $(-v/c^2)$ by using Einstein synchronization in both frames.
The ratio between b(v) and d(v) is determined by the Michelson–Morley experiment.
The ratio between a(v) and b(v) is determined by the Kennedy–Thorndike experiment.
a(v) alone is determined by the Ives–Stilwell experiment.
In this way, they have been determined with great precision to { a(v) = b(v) = γ and d(v) = 1 }, which converts the above transformation into the Lorentz transformation.

4-Displacement
$\Delta\mathbf{R}=(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$d\mathbf{R}=(cdt,d\mathbf{r})$

4-Position
$\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})$

Invariant Interval
$\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R}=(ct)^2-\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r}=(c\tau)^2$
$\Delta\mathbf{R}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{R}=(c\Delta t)^2-\Delta\mathbf{r}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{r}=(c\Delta\tau)^2$
$d\mathbf{R}\cdot d\mathbf{R}=(cdt)^2-d\mathbf{r}\cdot d\mathbf{r}=(cd\tau)^2$

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}=4$
SpaceTime Dimension

$\partial[\mathbf{R}]=\partial^\mu R^\nu=\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$\rightarrow Diag[1,-1,-1,-1]$
$=Diag[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
Minkowski Metric

$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}]$
$=\partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu=\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
Lorentz Transform

SpaceTime Dim
$Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = 4 = \Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$ ·

4-Gradient
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$
$=(\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)$
$=(\partial/c\partial t,-\partial/\partial x,-\partial/\partial y,-\partial/\partial z)$

Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation
$\partial\cdot\partial=(\partial_t/c)^2-\nabla\cdot\nabla$

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial$ [..]
γd/dt [..]
d/dτ [..]

ProperTime Derivative
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)=\gamma(\partial_t+\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)$
$=\gamma(\partial_t+(dx/dt)\partial_x+(dy/dt)\partial_y+(dz/dt)\partial_z)$
$= \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

Relativity of Simultaneity:Stationarity
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{R} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$= \gamma(c^2\Delta t - \mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$= c^2\Delta t_o = c^2\Delta\tau$

Continuity of 4-Velocity Flow
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U}=0$

ProperTime Differential
$d\tau = (1/\gamma)dt$
=Time Dilation

SRQM Diagram

4-Velocity
$\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$
$=d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$

Invariant Magnitude LightSpeed
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}=c^2$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
$\Lambda_\mu{}^\nu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu : \Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\alpha{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$Det[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\pm1$
$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$
$Tr[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\{-\infty..+\infty\}$
=Lorentz Transform Type

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

The value of LightSpeed (c) was empirically measured by Ole Rømer to be finite using the timing of Jovian moon eclipses.

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# SpaceTime Dimension = 4D, again!

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

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$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = \Lambda^{\mu\beta}\Lambda_{\mu\beta} = 4$
The SpaceTime Dimension Relations

Tensor Invariants include: Trace, InnerProduct, Determinant, etc.
4-Divergence[4-Position] , Trace[Minkowski Metric] , and the InnerProduct[any of the Lorentz Transforms] give the Dimension of SR SpaceTime = 4D.

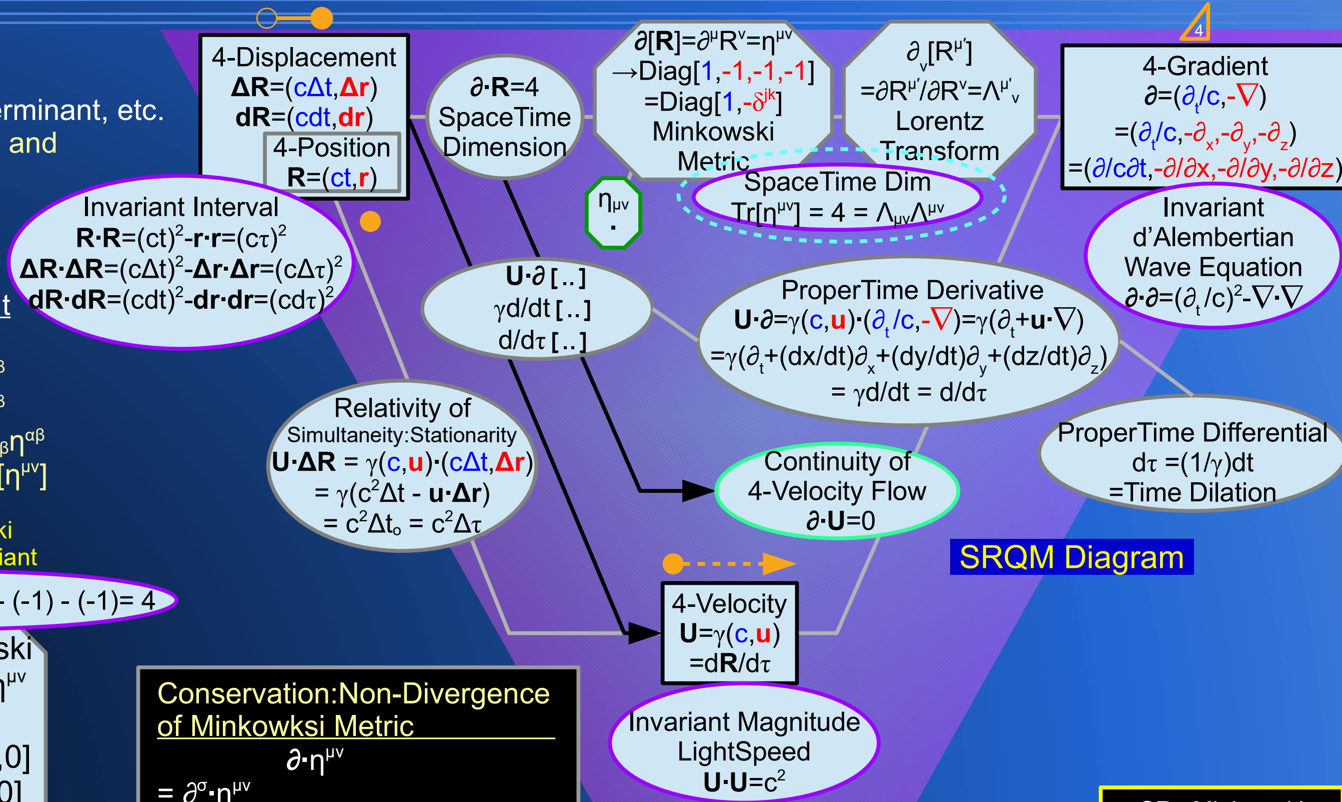
| Minkowski Metric Trace Invariant | 4-Divergence of 4-Position | Lorentz Transform Inner Prod Invariant |
|---|---|---|
| $Trace[\eta^{\mu\nu}]$ | $\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}$ | $\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$ |
| $= Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}]$ | $= \partial^{\mu}\cdot R^{\nu}$ | $\eta^{\alpha\beta}\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ |
| $= \eta_{\mu\nu}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]$ | $= \partial^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}R^{\nu}$ | $\eta^{\alpha\beta}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ |
| $= \eta_{\mu}{}^{\mu}$ | $= \eta_{\mu\nu}\partial^{\mu}R^{\nu}$ | $(\eta^{\alpha\beta}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha})(\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}) = \eta_{\alpha\beta}\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ |
| $= \delta_{\mu}{}^{\mu}$ | $= \eta_{\mu\nu}\eta^{\mu\nu}$ | $\Lambda^{\mu\beta}\Lambda_{\mu\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}\eta^{\alpha\beta} = Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}]$ |
| $= (1+1+1+1)$ | $= Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}]$ | $\Lambda^{\mu\beta}\Lambda_{\mu\beta} = 4$ |
| $= 4$ | $= 4$ | $= 4$ |

Minkowski Trace Invariant
$Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=\eta_{\nu}{}^{\nu}=(1) - (-1) - (-1) - (-1)= 4$

General Tensor Trace Invariant
$Tr[T^{\mu\nu}]=T_{\nu}{}^{\nu}=(T_0{}^0+T_1{}^1+T_2{}^2+T_3{}^3) =(T^{00}-T^{11}-T^{22}-T^{33})=T$

4-Tensor
$T^{\mu\nu} = [T^{00},T^{01},T^{02},T^{03}]$
$[T^{10},T^{11},T^{12},T^{13}]$
$[T^{20},T^{21},T^{22},T^{23}]$
$[T^{30},T^{31},T^{32},T^{33}]$

Minkowski Metric $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ →
[+1,0,0,0]
[0,-1,0,0]
[0,0,-1,0]
[0,0,0,-1]




**Conservation:Non-Divergence of Minkowksi Metric**

$\partial\cdot\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$= \partial^{\sigma}\cdot\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$= \partial^{\sigma}\eta_{\sigma\mu}\eta^{\mu\nu} \quad = \partial^{\sigma}\eta_{\sigma\mu}\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$= \partial_{\mu}\eta^{\mu\nu} \quad = \partial^{\sigma}\eta_{\alpha}{}^{\nu}$
$\quad = \partial^{\sigma}\delta_{\alpha}{}^{\nu}$
$= 0^{\nu} \quad = 0^{\nu}$

SR : Minkowski SpaceTime is 4D
(1+3)D = 4D

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:

# The Basis of Classical SR Physics

# Lorentz Scalar (Dot) Product ($\eta_{\mu\nu} = \cdot$)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Tensor Invariant Lorentz Scalar Product (LSP) is the SR 4D (Dot) Product.
It is used to make Invariant Lorentz Scalars from two 4-Vectors.

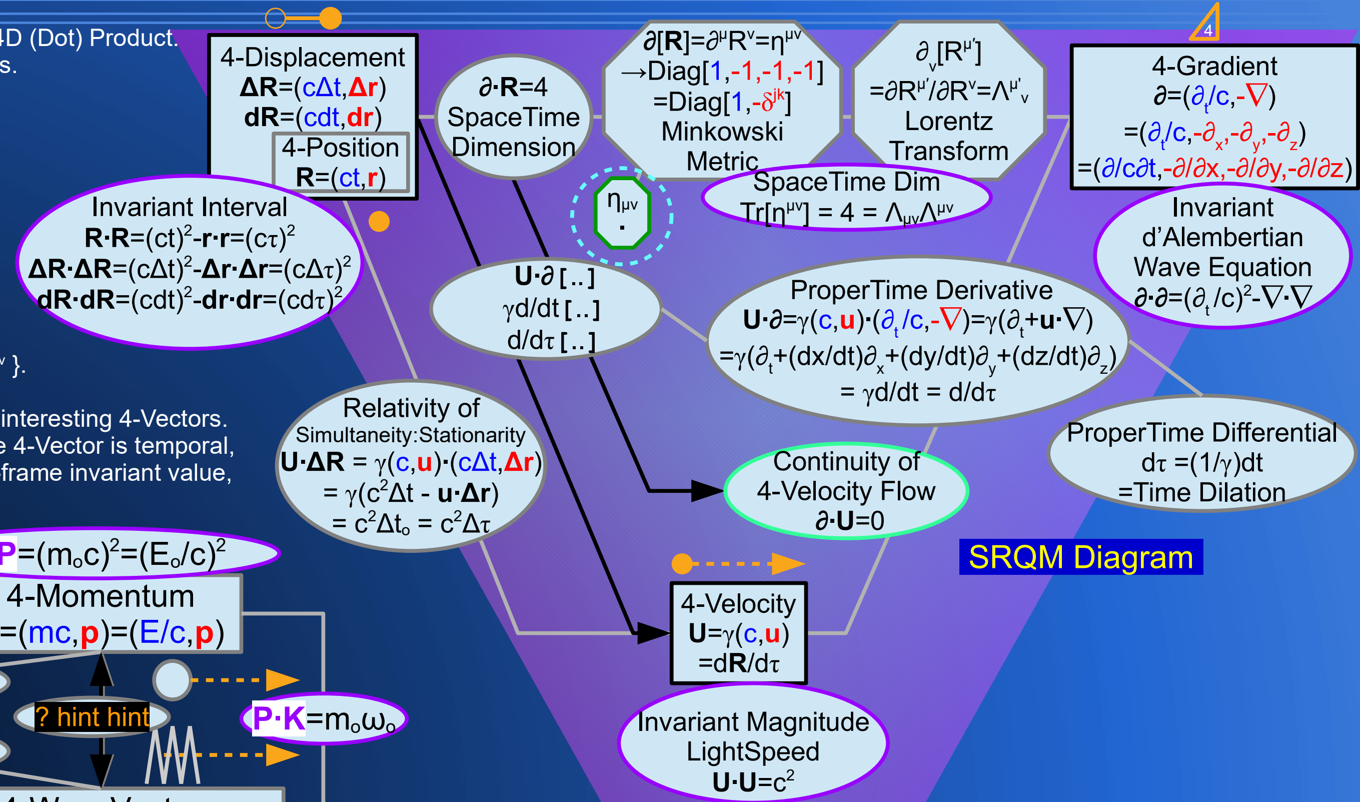
$\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = A^\mu\cdot B^\nu = A^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}B^\nu = A_\nu B^\nu = A^\mu B_\mu = (a^0b^0 - \mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{b}) = (a^0{}_o b^0{}_o)$

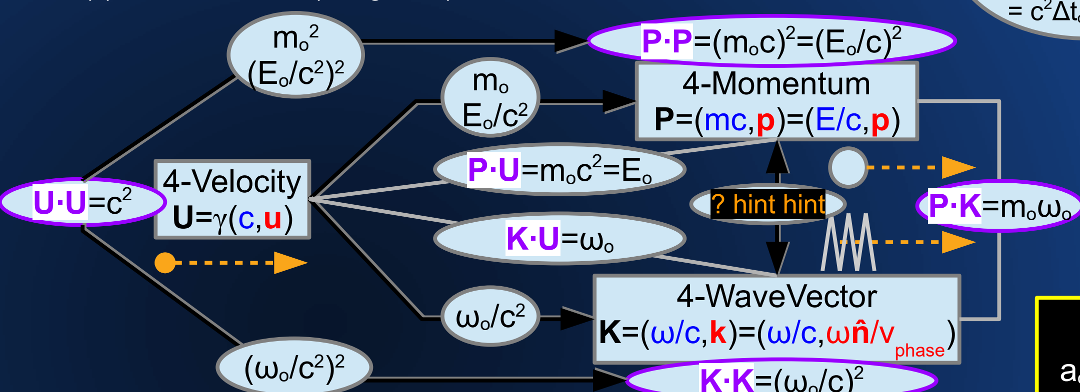
$\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{A} = A^\mu\cdot A^\nu = A^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}A^\nu = A_\nu A^\nu = A^\mu A_\mu = (a^0a^0 - \mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{a}) = (a^0{}_o)^2$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\cdot = \eta_{\mu\nu}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{e}}_\mu\hat{\mathbf{e}}_\nu$ →Diag[+1,-1,-1,-1]{ Cartesian }
with $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_\mu$ and $\hat{\mathrm{e}}_\nu$ as basis vectors
$\mathbf{A} = A^\mu\hat{\mathrm{e}}_\mu \rightarrow A^\mu$ { Cartesian }

( $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ ) is itself just the lowered-index form of the SR Minkowski Metric ( $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ ), with individual components [ $\eta_{\mu\mu}$ ] = 1/[ $\eta^{\mu\mu}$ ], else 0. In Cartesian basis, this gives { $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu}$ }.

The LSP is used in just about every relation between any two interesting 4-Vectors. It also gives the Invariant Magnitude of a single 4-Vector. If the 4-Vector is temporal, then the spatial component can be set to zero, giving the rest-frame invariant value, or the (o)bserver rest value ("naught" = $_o$).




$a^0$ or $a_0$: $(0)^{th}$ = temporal component (can *relativistically* vary)
$a_o$: (o)bserver's rest-frame "naught" **Invariant** value (does not vary)

| **SR 4-Tensor** | **SR 4-Vector** | **SR 4-Scalar** |
|---|---|---|
| (2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$ | (1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = **V** = $(v^0,\mathbf{v})$ | (0,0)-Tensor S |
| (1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$ | **SR 4-CoVector** | Lorentz Scalar |
| (0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ | (0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu$ = $(v_0,-\mathbf{v})$ | |

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:

# The Basis of Classical SR Physics

# 4-Velocity U, SpaceTime <Event> Motion

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

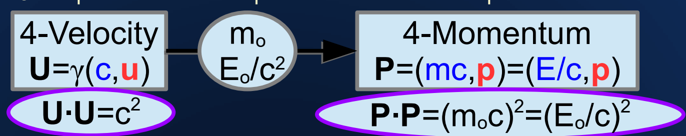
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})=(\gamma c,\gamma\mathbf{u})=(\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)\mathbf{R}=\gamma(\partial_t+\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{R}=(d/d\tau)\mathbf{R}=$
$=d\mathbf{R}/d\tau=(dt/dt)(d\mathbf{R}/d\tau)=(dt/d\tau)(d\mathbf{R}/dt)=\gamma(d\mathbf{R}/dt)=\gamma(c\dot{t},\dot{\mathbf{r}})=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})=U^\alpha$

4-Velocity **U** is the ProperTime Derivative (d/dτ) of the 4-Position **R** or of the 4-Displacement **ΔR**.

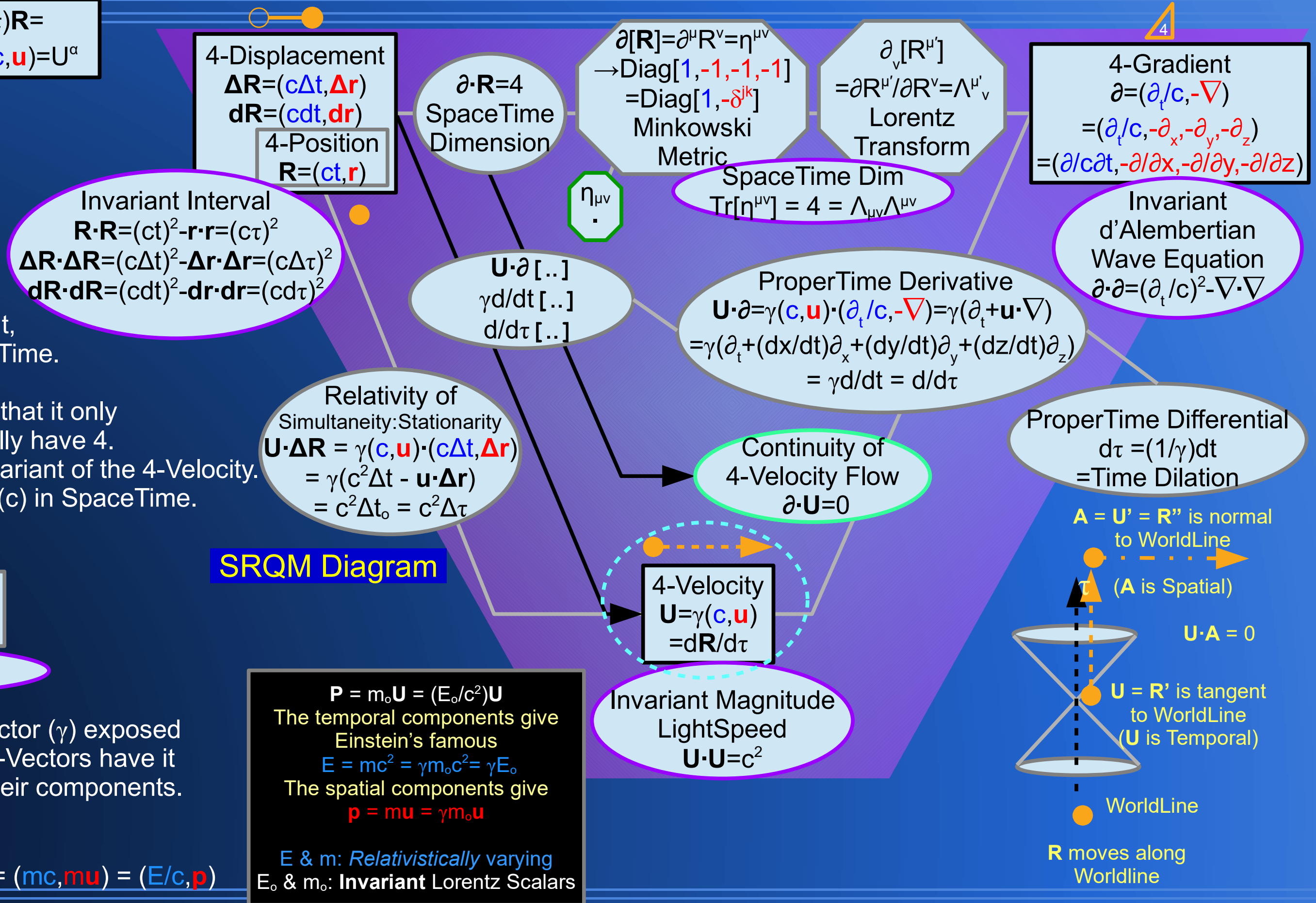
It is the SR 4-Vector that describes the motion of <Events> through SpaceTime.
For an un-accelerated observer, the 4-Velocity is a constant along the WorldLine at all points.
For an accelerated observer, the 4-Velocity is still tangent to the WorldLine at each point, but changes direction as the WorldLine bends thru SpaceTime.

The 4-Velocity is unlike most of the other SR 4-Vectors in that it only has 3 independent components, whereas the others usually have 4.
This is due to the constraint placed by the LSP Tensor Invariant of the 4-Velocity.
**U·U** has a constant magnitude, giving the Speed-of-Light (c) in SpaceTime.




The 4-Velocity also usually has the Relativistic Gamma factor (γ) exposed in component form, whereas most of the other temporal 4-Vectors have it absorbed into the Lorentz 4-Scalar factor that goes into their components.

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = U^\alpha = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\gamma c,\gamma\mathbf{u})$
4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = P^\alpha = (mc,\mathbf{p}) = m_o\mathbf{U} = \gamma m_o(c,\mathbf{u}) = m(c,\mathbf{u}) = (mc,m\mathbf{u}) = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$




| SR 4-Tensor | SR 4-Vector | SR 4-Scalar |
|---|---|---|
| (2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$ | (1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$ | (0,0)-Tensor S |
| (1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$ | **SR 4-CoVector** | Lorentz Scalar |
| (0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ | (0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$ | |

Relativistic Gamma $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[\,1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}\,]}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{u}/c$

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# 4-Velocity Magnitude = Invariant Speed-of-Light (c)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})=(\gamma c,\gamma\mathbf{u})=(\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)\mathbf{R}=\gamma(\partial_t+\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{R}=(d/d\tau)\mathbf{R}=$
$=d\mathbf{R}/d\tau=(dt/dt)(d\mathbf{R}/d\tau)=(dt/d\tau)(d\mathbf{R}/dt)=\gamma(d\mathbf{R}/dt)=\gamma(c\dot{t},\dot{\mathbf{r}})=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})=U^\alpha$

The Lorentz Scalar Product of the 4-Velocity leads to the Invariant Magnitude Speed-of-Light (c), one the main fundamental SR physical constants of physics.

**U·U**
$= \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \gamma^2(c^2 - \mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$= [1/(1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})](c^2 - \mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = [1/(1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})]c^2(1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})$
$= c^2$: Invariant Magnitude Speed-of-Light (c)

Alt Derivation?:
**U·U**
$= d\mathbf{R}/d\tau\cdot d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$
$= (d\mathbf{R}\cdot d\mathbf{R})/(d\tau)^2$
$= (cd\tau)^2/(d\tau)^2$
$(c)^2$

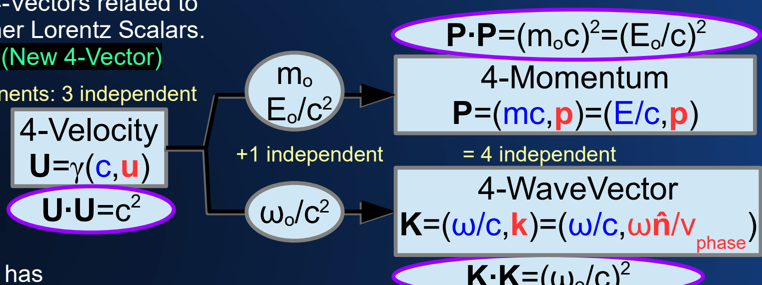
(c) is the unique maximum speed of SR causality, which all massless particles (RestMass $m_o=0$), ex. the photon, travel at temporally & spatially. Massive particles can travel at (c) only temporally.

$\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = (E/c,E\mathbf{u}/c^2)$ ; $\mathbf{p}=E\mathbf{u}/c^2$
$\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (m_oc)^2 = (E/c)^2 - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} = (E/c)^2 - (E/c)^2(\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}/c^2) = (E/c)^2[1-\beta^2]$
From this eqn:
$(|\boldsymbol{\beta}|=1) \leftrightarrow (|\mathbf{u}|=c) \leftrightarrow (m_o=0)$: Massless objects always spatially-move at speed (c)

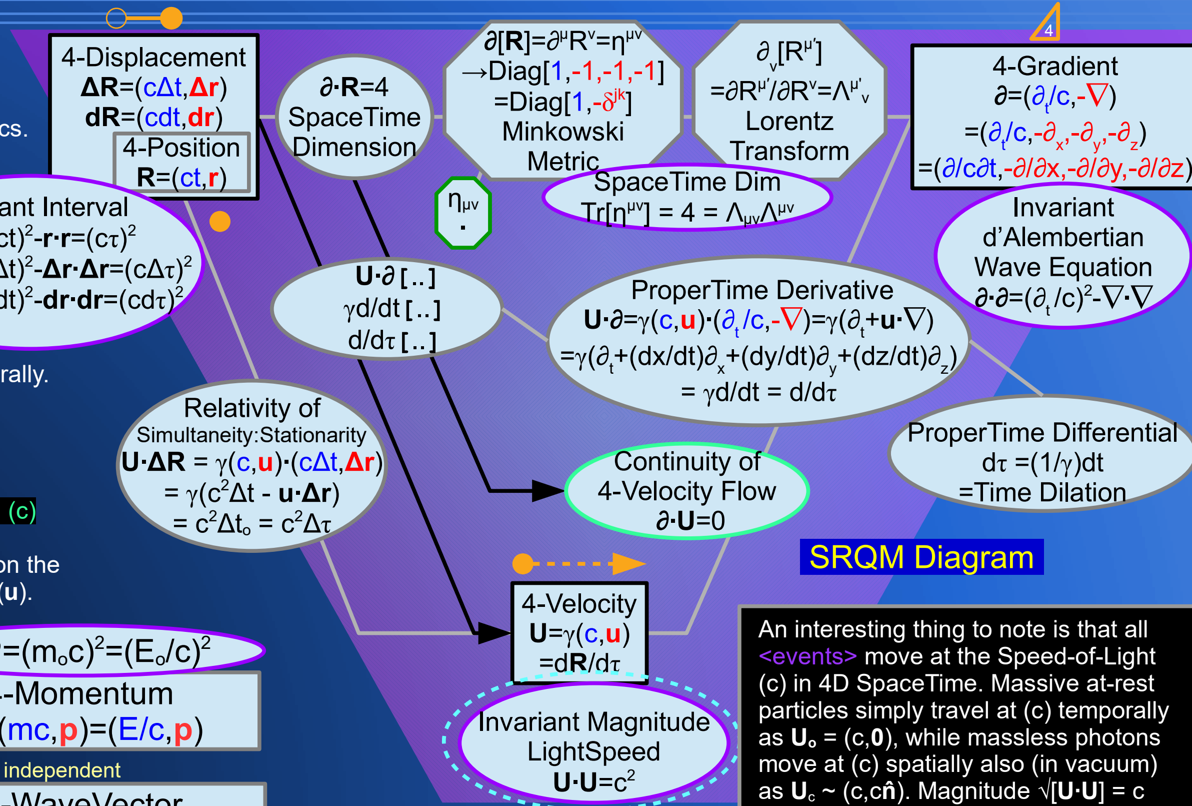
This fundamental constant Lorentz Invariant (c) provides an extra constraint on the components of 4-Velocity **U**, making it have only 3 independent components (**u**).
This allows one to make new 4-Vectors related to 4-Velocity by multiplying by other Lorentz Scalars.
(Lorentz Scalar)*(4-Velocity) = (New 4-Vector)

$\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$

$\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$




The newly made 4-Vector thus has {3+1 = 4} independent components.




An interesting thing to note is that all <events> move at the Speed-of-Light (c) in 4D SpaceTime. Massive at-rest particles simply travel at (c) temporally as $\mathbf{U}_o = (c,\mathbf{0})$, while massless photons move at (c) spatially also (in vacuum) as $\mathbf{U}_c \sim (c,c\hat{\mathbf{n}})$. Magnitude $\sqrt{[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}]} = c$

If (c) was not a constant, but varied somehow, then all 4-Vectors made from the 4-Velocity would have more than 4 independent components, which is not observed. It seems a strong, compelling argument against variable light-speed theories.

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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Relativistic Gamma $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}]}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{u}/c$

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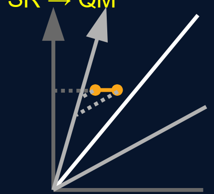



A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# *Relativity* of Simultaneity:Time-Delay
## (Simultaneity = Same-Time Occurrence) ↔ ($\Delta t=0$)

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

*Relativity* of Simultaneity:
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{x}) = \gamma(c^2\Delta t - \mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{x}) = c^2\Delta t_o = c^2\Delta\tau$

If Lorentz Scalar ($\mathbf{U}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X} = 0 = c^2\Delta\tau$),
then the ProperTime displacement ($\Delta\tau$) is zero,
and the <Event>'s separation ($\Delta\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_2 - \mathbf{X}_1$) is orthogonal to the worldline at $\mathbf{U}$.

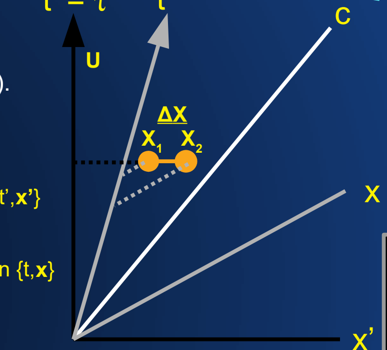
<Event>'s $\mathbf{X}_1$ and $\mathbf{X}_2$ are therefore simultaneous ($\Delta\tau = 0$) for the observer on this worldline at $\mathbf{U}$.

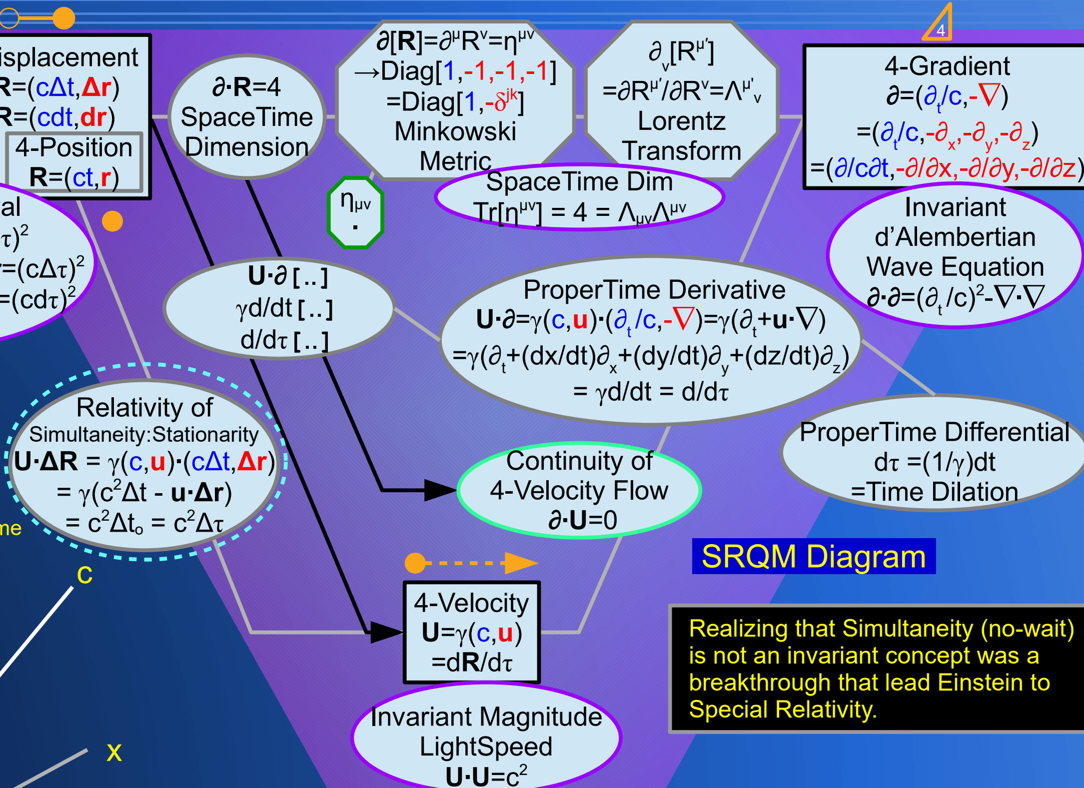
Examining the equation we get $\gamma(c^2\Delta t - \mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{x}) = 0$.
The coordinate time difference between the events is ($\Delta t = \mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{x}/c^2$)
The condition for simultaneity in an alternate reference frame (moving at 3-velocity $\mathbf{u}$ wrt. the worldline $\mathbf{U}$) is $\Delta t = 0$, which implies ($\mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{x}$) = 0.

This condition can be met by:
($|\mathbf{u}| = 0$), the alternate observer is not moving wrt. the events, i.e. is on worldline $\mathbf{U}$ or on a worldline parallel to $\mathbf{U}$.
($|\Delta\mathbf{x}| = 0$), the events are at the same spatial location (co-local).
($\mathbf{u}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{x} = 0 = |\mathbf{u}||\Delta\mathbf{x}|\cos[\theta]$), the alternate observer's motion is perpendicular (orthogonal, θ=90°) to the spatial separation $\Delta\mathbf{x}$ of the events in that frame.

If none of these conditions is met, then the events will not be simultaneous in the alternate reference-frame.

This can be shown on a Minkowski Diagram.




Realizing that Simultaneity (no-wait) is not an invariant concept was a breakthrough that lead Einstein to Special Relativity.

| Temporal Ordering: | Spatial Ordering: |
|---|---|
| *Simultaneity (=same time occurrence) is Relative*<br>Space-like Separated Events:<br>Can appear in any temporal order, depending on one's reference frame. (Boost) | *Stationarity (=same place occurrence) is Relative*<br>Time-like Separated Events:<br>Can appear in any spatial order, depending on one's reference frame. (Boost) |
| **Causality is Absolute → Invariant Proper Time**<br>Time-like Separated Events:<br>All observers agree on 1D causal ordering.<br>Causality is an invariant concept. | **Topology is Absolute → Invariant Proper Length**<br>Space-like Separated Events:<br>All observers agree on topology=3D spatial ordering.<br>Topology/topological-extension is an invariant concept. |

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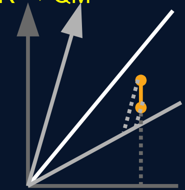
Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM



A Tensor Study
of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# *Relativity* of Stationarity:Space-Motion
## (Stationarity = Same-Place Occurrence) ↔ (Δx=0)

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

***Relativity* of Stationarity:**
**U·ΔX** = γ(c,**u**)·(cΔt,**Δx**) = γ($c^2$Δt - **u·Δx**)
= $c^2Δt_o$ = $c^2$Δτ

Let <Event>'s $\mathbf{X}_1$ and $\mathbf{X}_2$ be local (Δx' = 0) for the observer on worldline at **U**.

This has equation (**U·ΔX**) = γ($c^2$Δt - **u·Δx**) = γ'($c^2$Δt' - **u·Δx'**).

To be stationary/motionless in the Rest-Frame is **Δx'** = **0**.

This gives:
γ($c^2$Δt - **u·Δx**) = γ'($c^2$Δt')

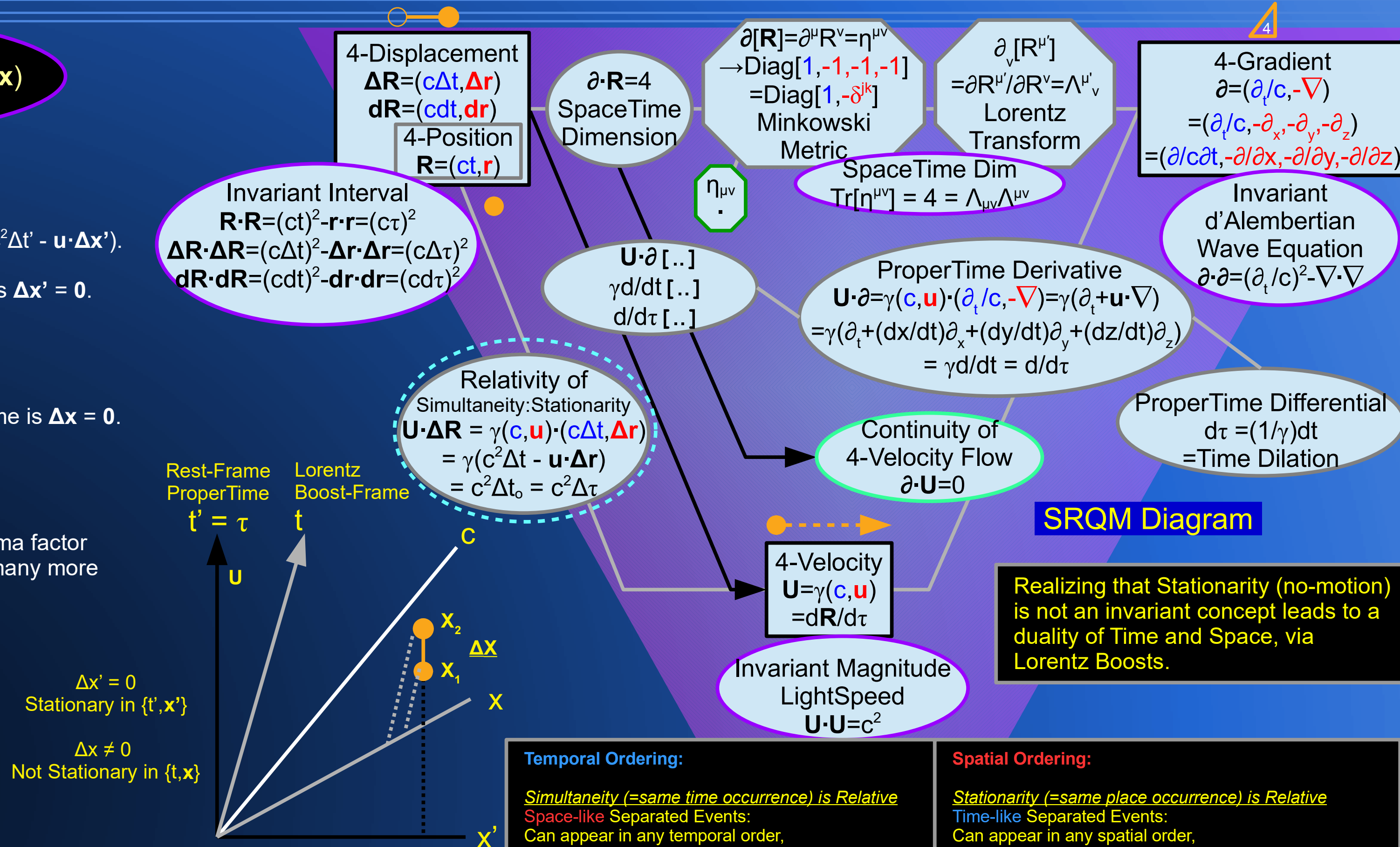
To be stationary/motionless in the Boosted Frame is **Δx** = **0**.

γ($c^2$Δt) = γ'($c^2$Δt')
γ(Δt) = γ'(Δt')

There are combinations of the Relativistic Gamma factor determined by boosts which allow for this, but many more which do not…

If this condition is not met, then the events will not be stationary in the alternate reference-frame.

This can be shown on a Minkowski Diagram.

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(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

**Temporal Ordering:**

*Simultaneity (=same time occurrence) is Relative*
Space-like Separated Events:
Can appear in any temporal order,
depending on one's reference frame. (Boost)

**Causality is Absolute → Invariant Proper Time**
Time-like Separated Events:
All observers agree on 1D causal ordering.
Causality is an invariant concept.

**Spatial Ordering:**

*Stationarity (=same place occurrence) is Relative*
Time-like Separated Events:
Can appear in any spatial order,
depending on one's reference frame. (Boost)

**Topology is Absolute → Invariant Proper Length**
Space-like Separated Events:
All observers agree on topology=3D spatial ordering.
Topology/topological-extension is an invariant concept.

SR → QM

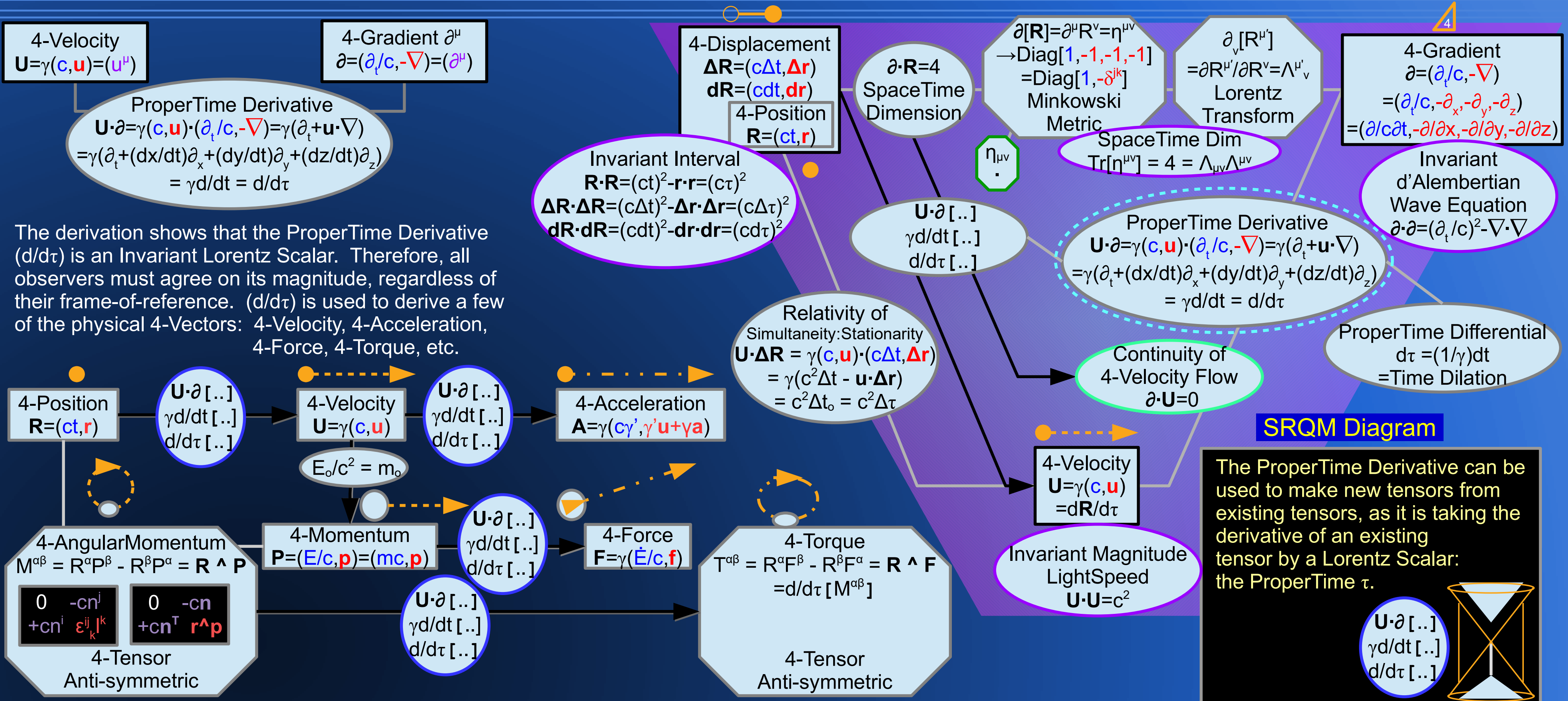
A Tensor Study
of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# The ProperTime Derivative (d/dτ)

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation
of QM

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The derivation shows that the ProperTime Derivative (d/dτ) is an Invariant Lorentz Scalar. Therefore, all observers must agree on its magnitude, regardless of their frame-of-reference. (d/dτ) is used to derive a few of the physical 4-Vectors: 4-Velocity, 4-Acceleration, 4-Force, 4-Torque, etc.




The ProperTime Derivative can be used to make new tensors from existing tensors, as it is taking the derivative of an existing tensor by a Lorentz Scalar: the ProperTime τ.

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SR → QM

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# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# ProperTime Derivative in SR:
# 4-Tensors, 4-Vectors, and 4-Scalars

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The ProperTime Derivative
$U\cdot\partial = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c,-\nabla) = \gamma(\partial_t+\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla) = \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

**4-Vectors & 4-Tensors** (acted on by ProperTime Derivative):

4-Position **R** = <Event>
4-Velocity **U** = d**R**/dτ
4-Acceleration **A** = d**U**/dτ
...
4-Momentum **P** = $m_o$**U**
4-Force **F** = d**P**/dτ
...
4-AngularMomentum $M^{\alpha\beta}$ = **R** ^ **P**
4-Torque $T^{\alpha\beta}$ = **R** ^ **F** = d$M^{\alpha\beta}$/dτ

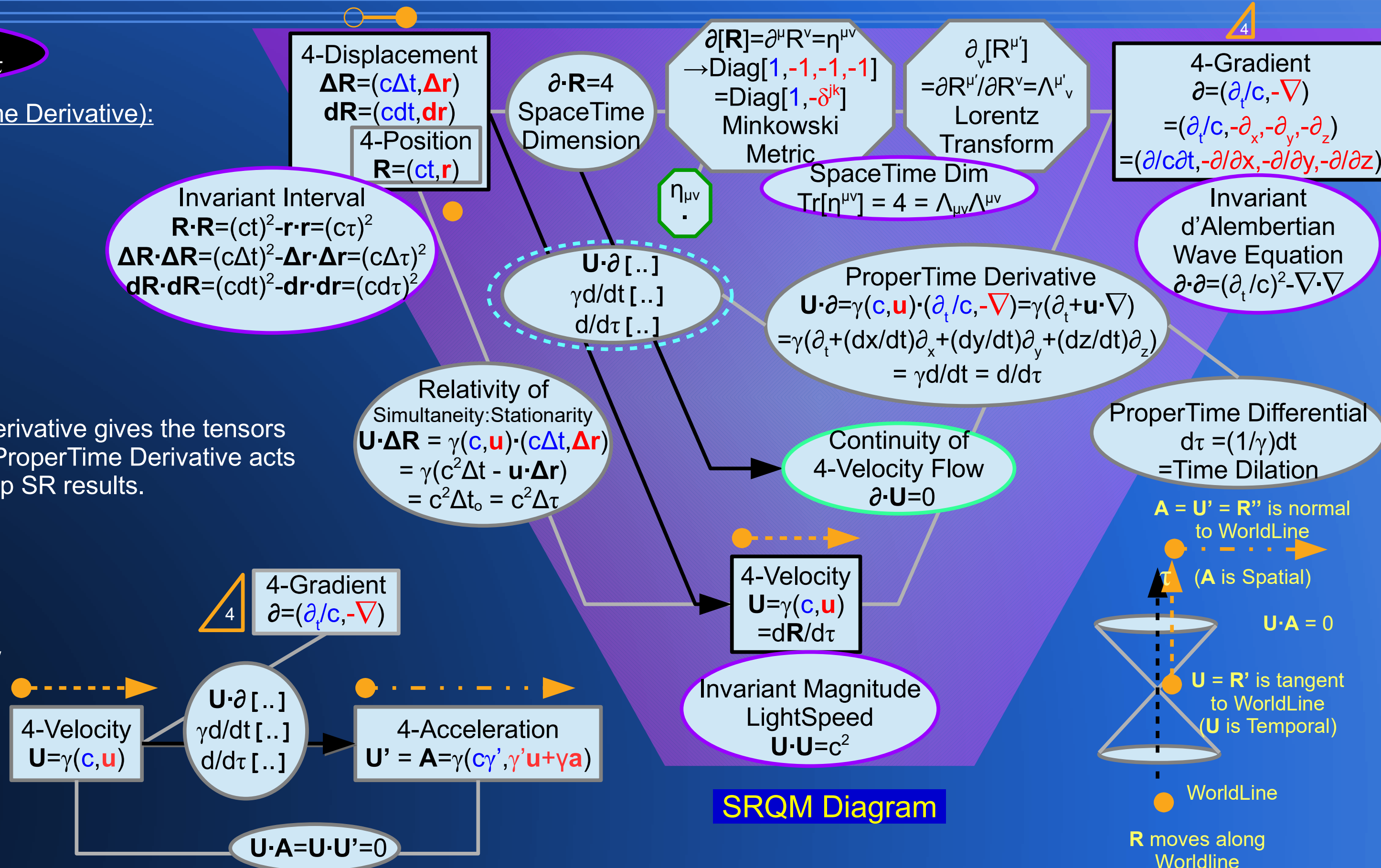
As one can see from the list, the ProperTime Derivative gives the tensors that are the change in status of the tensor that ProperTime Derivative acts on. It can also act on Scalar Values to give deep SR results.

---

∂·**R** = 4: SpaceTime Dimension is 4
d/dτ(∂·**R**) = d/dτ(4) = 0
d/dτ(∂·**R**) = d/dτ[∂]·**R** + ∂·**U** = 0
...
∂·**U** = 0: Conservation of the SR 4-Velocity Flow

---

**U**·**U** = $c^2$: Tensor Invariant of 4-Velocity
d/dτ[**U**·**U**] = d/dτ[$c^2$] = 0
d/dτ[**U**·**U**] = d/dτ[**U**]·**U** + **U**·d/dτ[**U**] = 2(**U**·**A**) = 0
**U**·**A** = **U**·**U'** = 0: The 4-Velocity is SpaceTime orthogonal to it's own 4-Acceleration

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= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

# SRQM Diagram: The Basis of Classical SR Physics ProperTime Differential (dτ) → Time Dilation & Length Contraction

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

There are several ways to derive Time Dilation.

The ProperTime Derivative
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c,-\nabla) = \gamma(\partial_t + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla) = \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

ProperTime Differential (Lorentz 4-Scalar): $d\tau = (1/\gamma)dt$

$\mathbf{dR}\cdot\mathbf{dR} = (cd\tau)^2$ ← $d\tau^2$ — $\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = c^2$

4-Differential $\mathbf{dR} = (cdt,\mathbf{dr})$ ← $d\tau$ — 4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{dR}/d\tau$

Take the temporal component of the 4-Vector relation.

$dt = \gamma d\tau = \gamma dt_o$

$\Delta t = \gamma\Delta\tau = \gamma\Delta t_o$ : ←Time Dilation→

The coordinate time Δt measured by an observer is "dilated", compared to the ProperTime as measured by a clock moving with the object. This has the effect that moving objects appear to age more slowly than at-rest objects. The effect is reciprocal as well. Since velocity is relative, each observer will see the other as ageing more slowly, similarly to the effect that each will appear smaller to the other when seen at a distance.

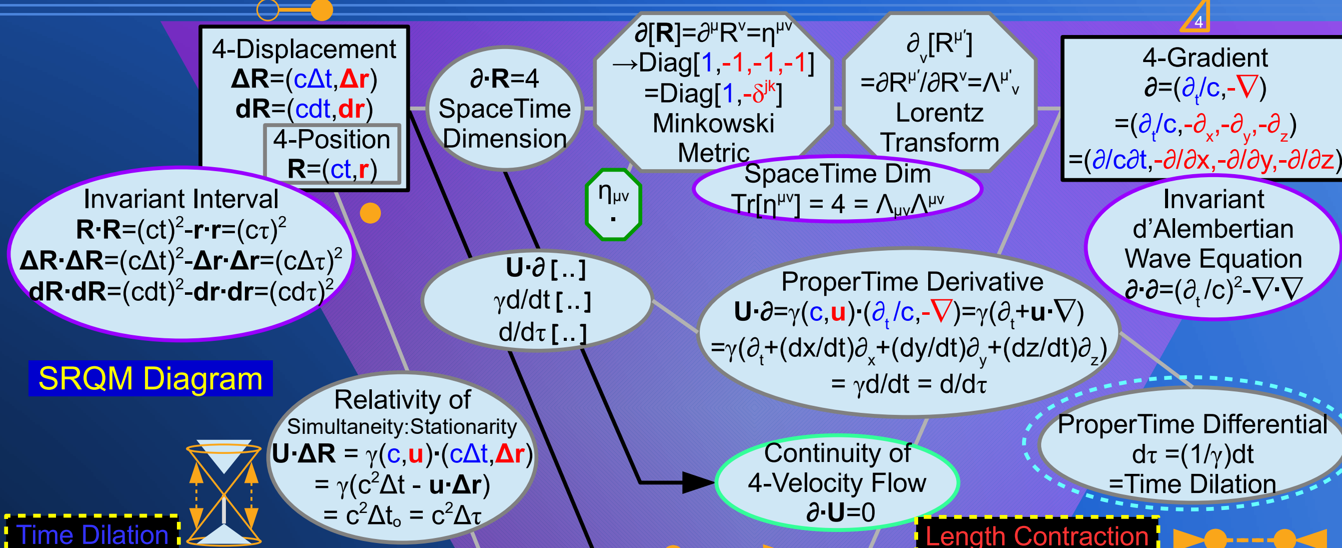
Now multiply both sides by the moving-frame speed $v = |\mathbf{v}|$

$v\Delta t = \gamma v\Delta\tau$

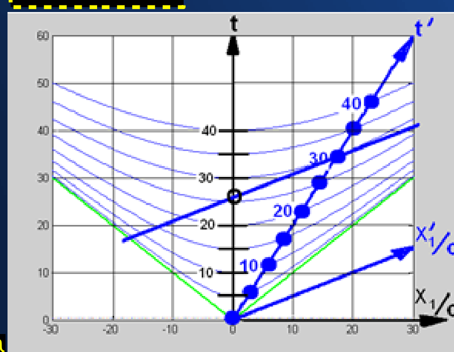
$v\Delta t$ = distance $L_o$ the moving clock travels wrt. frame, which is a proper (fixed-to-frame) displacement length.

$L_o = \gamma L$

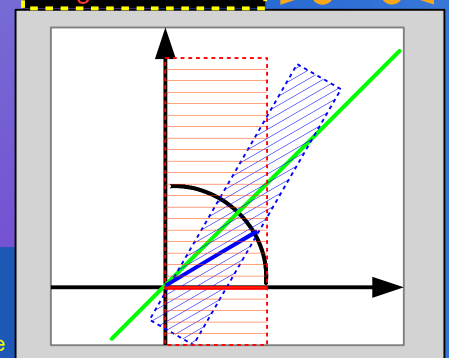
$L = (1/\gamma)L_o$ : →Length Contraction← {in spatial **v** direction}




Time Dilation




Length Contraction



Red and Blue lengths equal in the moving frame, blue appears contracted in the ProperTime frame

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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

**Invariant:** Proper Time=(| clock at-rest |) ; Proper Length=(| ruler at-rest |)
*Relativistic:* Time Dilation=(←clock moving→) ; Length Contraction=(→ruler moving←)

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:

# The Basis of Classical SR Physics

# 4-Gradient ∂, SR 4-Vector Function:Operator

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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**4-Gradient**
$\partial = \partial^\mu = (\partial^\mu) = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$
$= (\partial_t/c, -\partial_x, -\partial_y, -\partial_z)$
$= (\partial/c\partial t, -\partial/\partial x, -\partial/\partial y, -\partial/\partial z)$

**Gradient One-Form**
$\partial_\mu = (\partial_\mu) = (\partial_t/c, \nabla)$
$= (\partial_t/c, \partial_x, \partial_y, \partial_z)$
$= (\partial/c\partial t, \partial/\partial x, \partial/\partial y, \partial/\partial z)$

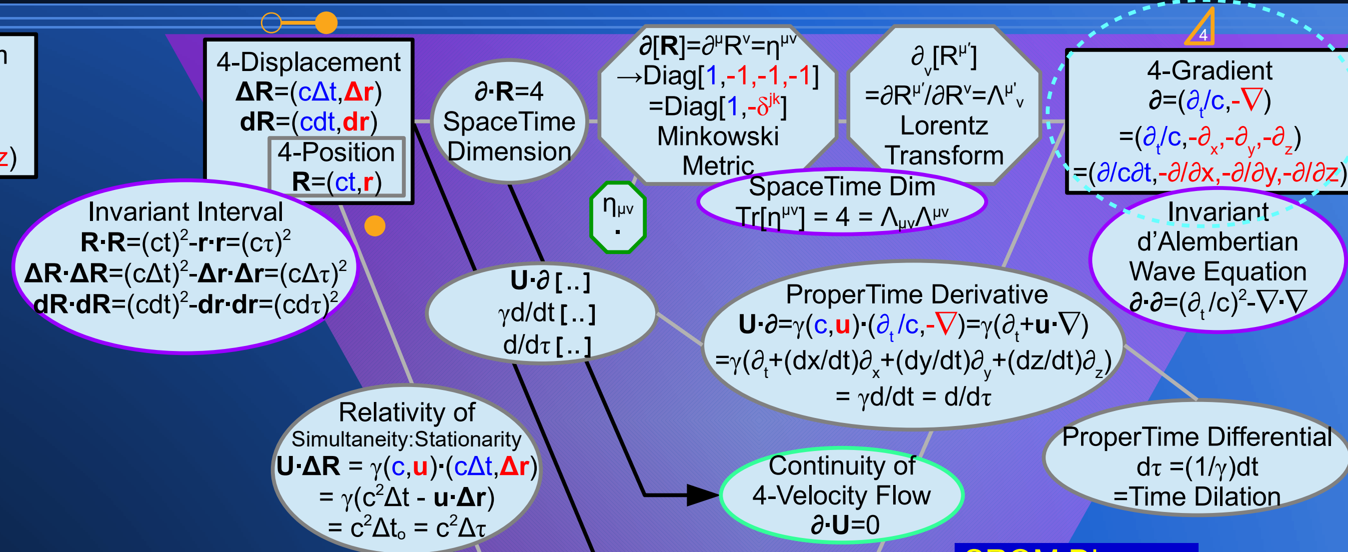
The 4-Gradient $(\partial^\mu) = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = (\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_\nu)$ is the index-raised version of the SR Gradient One-Form $(\partial_\mu) = (\partial_t/c, \nabla)$. It is the 4D version of the partial derivative function of calculus, one partial for each dimensional direction.

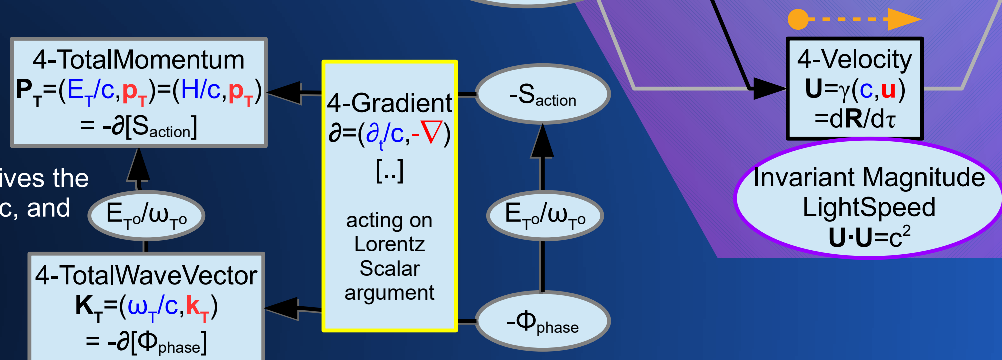
It is a 4-Vector function that can act on other 4-Vectors, 4-Scalars, or 4-Tensors. The 4-Gradient tells how things change wrt. {time & space}.

It is instrumental in creating the ProperTime Derivative $\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$.

The 4-Gradient plays a major role in advanced physics, showing how SR waves are formed, creating the Hamilton-Jacobi equations, the Euler-Lagrange equations, Conservation Equations $(\partial\cdot[..]=0)$, Maxwell's Equations, the Lorenz Gauge, the d'Alembertian, etc. It gives the Dimension of SpaceTime, the Minkowski Metric, and the Lorentz Transformations.
In QM, it provides the Schrödinger relations.

The 4-Gradient is fundamental in connecting SR to QM.




The 4-Gradient is a 4D vector-valued function which can act on other SR objects: 4-scalars, 4-vectors, 4-tensors

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Hamilton-Jacobi Equation: $\mathbf{P_T} = -\partial[S_{action}]$
SR Plane-Wave Equation: $\mathbf{K_T} = -\partial[\Phi_{phase}]$

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation (∂·∂)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Lorentz Scalar Invariant of the 4-Gradient gives the Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation, describing SR wave motion. It is seen in the SR Maxwell Equation for EM light waves.

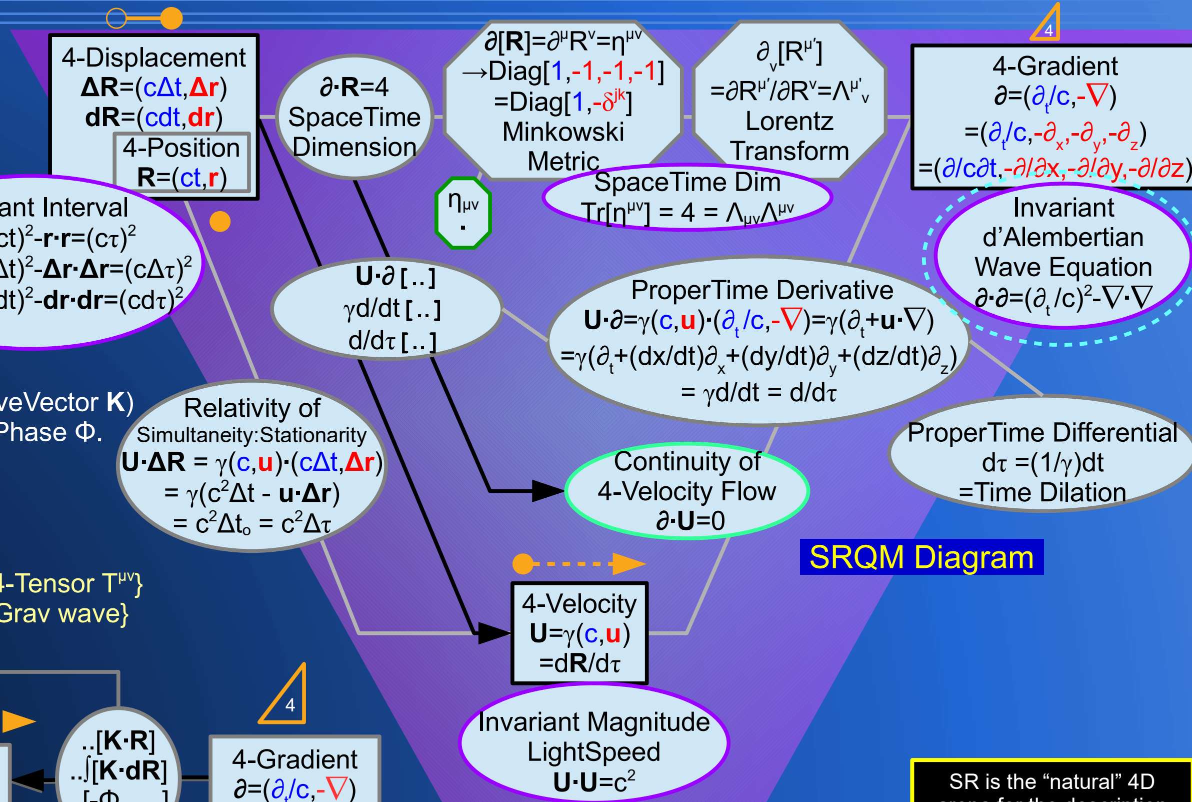
- $\partial\cdot\partial=(\partial_t/c)^2-\nabla\cdot\nabla$ d'Alembertian
- $\mu_o$
- $(\partial\cdot\partial)\mathbf{A}-\partial(\partial\cdot\mathbf{A})=\mu_o\mathbf{J}$ Maxwell EM Wave Eqn
- Lorenz Gauge= Conservation of EM Potential: $\partial\cdot\mathbf{A}=0$

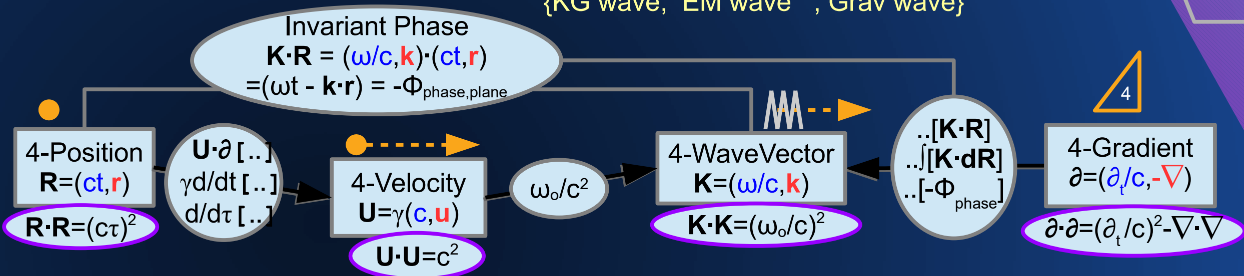
Importantly, the d'Alembertian is fully from basic SR rules, with no quantum axioms required. However, it will be seen again in the Klein-Gordon RQM wave equation.

It provides for the introduction of an SR Wave 4-Vector **K** (a.k.a. 4-WaveVector **K**) which can also be given by the negative Gradient of a Lorentz Scalar Phase Φ.

4-WaveVector $\mathbf{K}=(\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}=(\omega/c,\mathbf{k})=-\partial[\Phi_{phase}]=\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{R}]$

The usual mathematical (complex) plane-wave solutions apply in SR:
f = (a)*e^[±i(**K·R**)], with (a)mplitude possibly {4-Scalar S, 4-Vector $V^\mu$, 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$}
{KG wave, EM wave , Grav wave}




SR is the "natural" 4D arena for the description of waves, using the d'Alembertian
$\partial\cdot\partial=(\partial_t/c)^2-\nabla\cdot\nabla$

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SR 4-Tensor** (2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$ (1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$ (0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ | **SR 4-Vector** (1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**) **SR 4-CoVector** (0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu$ = ($v_0$,-**v**) | **SR 4-Scalar** (0,0)-Tensor S Lorentz Scalar | Magnetic Const $\mu_o$ | 4-CurrentDensity $\mathbf{J}=J^\mu=(\rho c,\mathbf{j})=\rho(c,\mathbf{u})=\rho_o\mathbf{U}$ $=qn_o\mathbf{U}=q\mathbf{N}$ | 4-(EM)VectorPotential $\mathbf{A}=A^\mu=(\varphi/c,\mathbf{a})=(\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ $\mathbf{A_{EM}}=A_{EM}{}^\mu=(\varphi_{EM}/c,\mathbf{a_{EM}})$ |

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}]=\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}=T^\mu{}_\mu=T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V}=V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu=[(v^0)^2-\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}]=(v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# Continuity of 4-Velocity Flow ($\partial\cdot\mathbf{U}=0$)

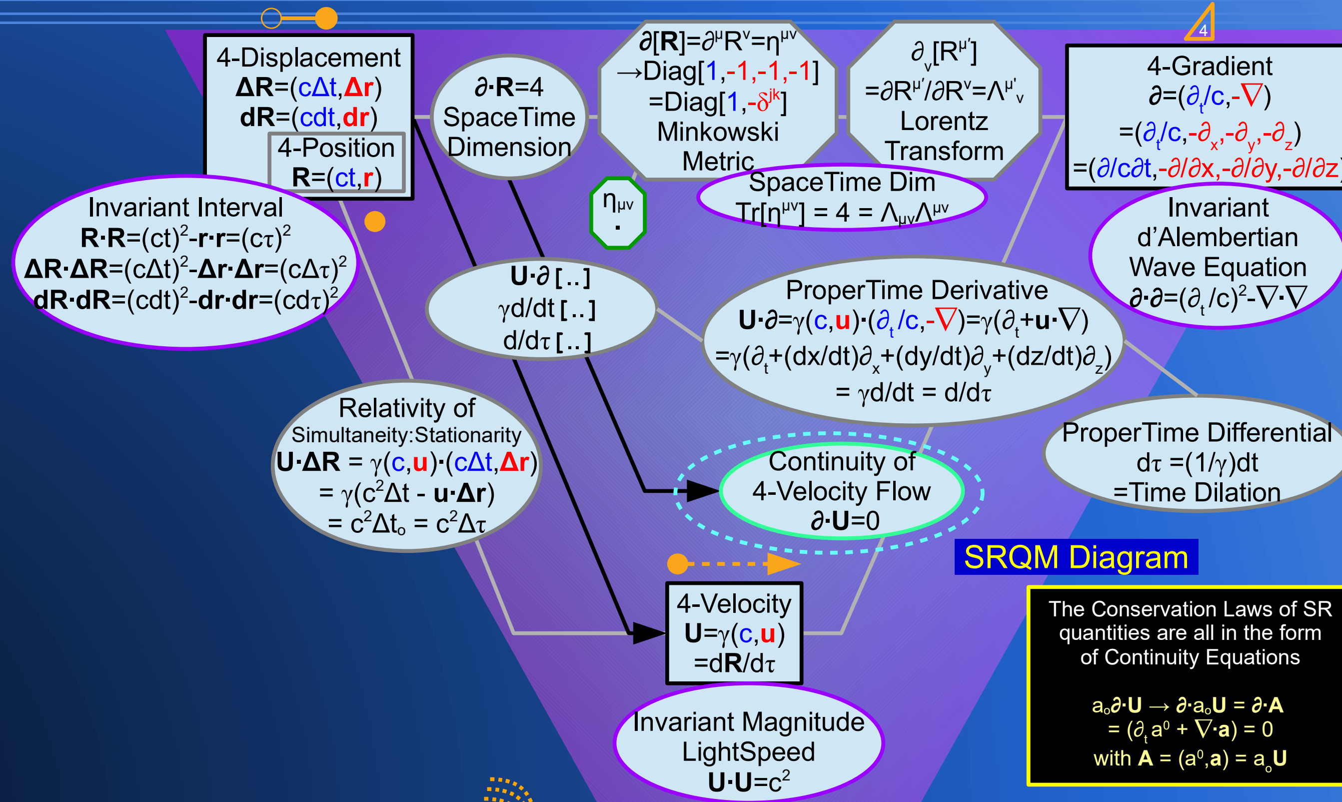
4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

Continuity of 4-Velocity Flow $\partial\cdot\mathbf{U}=0$
This leads to all the SR Conservation Laws.

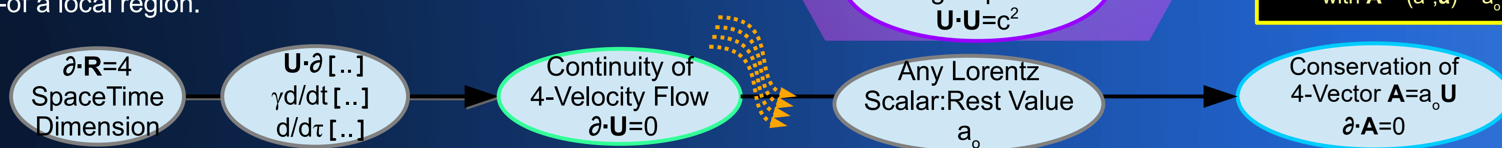
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = 4$
$d/d\tau(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = d/d\tau(4) = 0$
$d/d\tau(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = d/d\tau(\partial)\cdot\mathbf{R} + \partial\cdot d/d\tau(\mathbf{R}) = 0$
$d/d\tau(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = d/d\tau[\partial]\cdot\mathbf{R} + \partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = 0$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -d/d\tau[\partial]\cdot\mathbf{R}$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -(\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)[\partial]\cdot\mathbf{R}$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -(U_\nu\partial^\nu)[\partial_\mu]R^\mu$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial^\nu\partial_\mu R^\mu$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial_\mu\partial^\nu R^\mu$: I believe this is legit, partials commute
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial_\mu\eta^{\nu\mu}$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu(0^\nu)$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = 0$
Conservation of the 4-Velocity Flow
(4-Velocity Flow-Field)

All of the Physical Conservation Laws are in the form of a 4-Divergence ( $\partial\cdot$[ .. ] = 0 ), which is a Lorentz Invariant Scalar equation, a continuity equation.

These are local continuity equations which basically say that the temporal change of a quantity is balanced by the flow of that quantity in-to or out-of a local region.




Conservation of Charge:
$\rho_o\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = \partial\cdot\rho_o\mathbf{U} = \partial\cdot\mathbf{J} = (\partial_t\rho + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{j}) = 0$




**SR 4-Tensor**
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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# <Event> Substantiation

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

Now focus on a few more of the main SR 4-Vectors.

4-Position $R^\mu$
$\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})=$<Event> — <Event> Location

4-Velocity $U^\mu$
$\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ — <Event> Motion

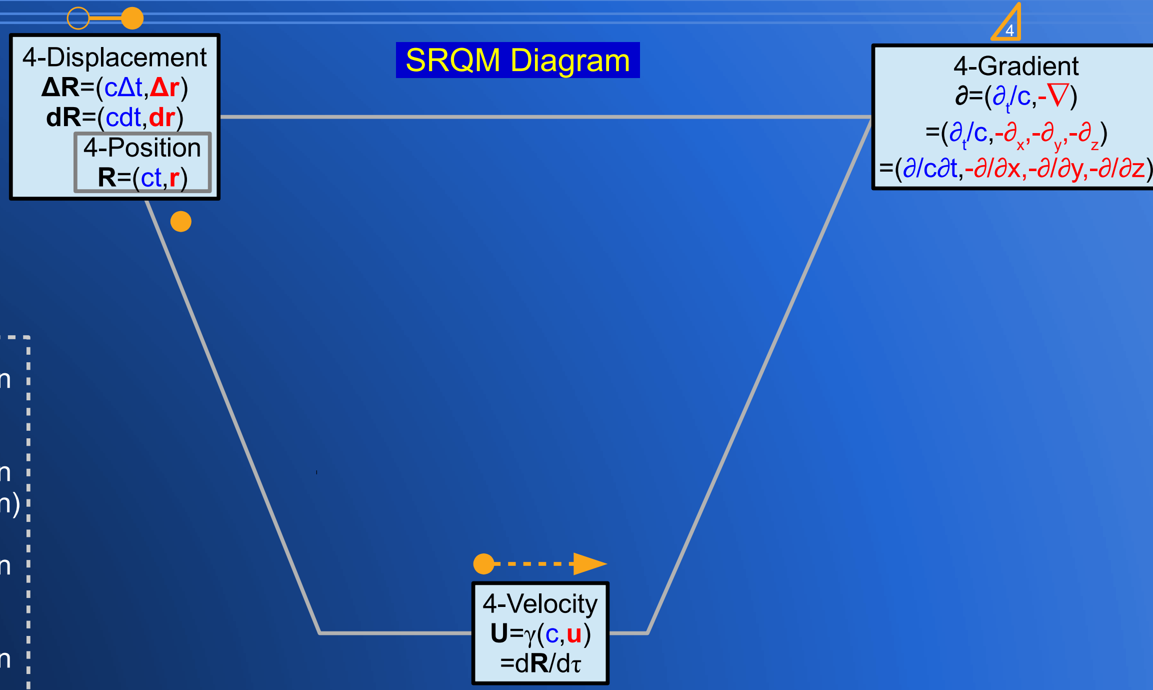
4-Gradient $\partial^\mu$
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ — <Event> Alteration

4-Momentum $P^\mu$
$\mathbf{P}=(E/c,\mathbf{p})=(mc,\mathbf{p})=(mc,m\mathbf{u})=(E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}=m_o\mathbf{U}$ — <Event> Substantiation (particle:mass)

4-WaveVector $K^\mu$
$\mathbf{K}=(\omega/c,\mathbf{k})=(\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase})=(1/c\bar{T},\hat{\mathbf{n}}/\bar{\lambda})=(\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ — <Event> Substantiation (wave:phase oscillation)

4-CurrentDensity:ChargeFlux $J^\mu$
$\mathbf{J}=(\rho c,\mathbf{j})=(\rho c,\rho\mathbf{u})=(\rho_o)\mathbf{U}=(qn_o)\mathbf{U}=(q)\mathbf{N}$ — <Event> Substantiation (charge Q or q)

4-(Dust)NumberFlux $N^\mu$
$\mathbf{N}=(nc,\mathbf{n})=(nc,n\mathbf{u})=(n_o)\mathbf{U}$ — <Event> Substantiation (dust:number N or $n_o$)




These 4-Vectors give more of the main classical results of Special Relativity, including SR concepts like:

SR Particles and Waves, Matter-Wave Dispersion
Einstein's $E = mc^2 = \gamma m_o c^2 = \gamma E_o$, Rest Mass, Rest Energy
Conservation of Charge (Q), Conservation of Particle Number (N), Continuity Equations

Motion of various Lorentz Scalars leads to the "Substantiation" of the various physical SR 4-Vectors.

$\mathbf{A} = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = a_o\mathbf{U} = a_o\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = a(c,\mathbf{u}) = (ac,a\mathbf{u})$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# 4-Momentum, Einstein's $E = mc^2$

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

**4-Position R**=(ct,**r**)
**4-Gradient ∂**=(∂$_t$/c,-∇)
**4-Velocity U** = γ(c,**u**)

---

**4-Momentum P** = (E/c,**p**) = m$_o$**U** = γm$_o$(c,**u**) = m(c,**u**)

Temporal part: {energy}
E = γE$_o$= γm$_o$c$^2$ = mc$^2$
E = m$_o$c$^2$ + (γ-1)m$_o$c$^2$
(rest) + (kinetic)

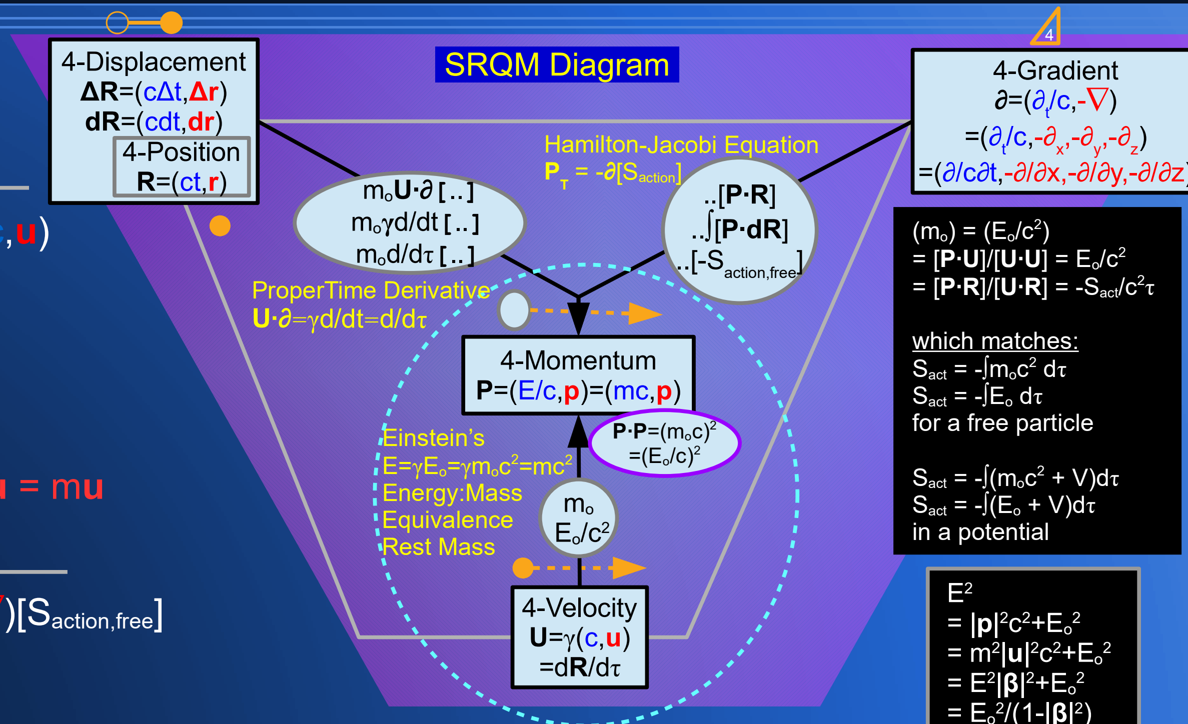
Spatial part: **{3-momentum}**
**p** = E**u**/c$^2$ = γE$_o$**u**/c$^2$ = γm$_o$**u** = m**u**

---

**4-Momentum P** = (E/c,**p**) = -**∂**[S$_{action,free}$] = -(∂$_t$/c,-∇)[S$_{action,free}$]

Temporal part: {energy}
E = -∂$_t$[S$_{action,free}$]

Spatial part: **{3-momentum}**
**p** = +∇[S$_{action,free}$]




(m$_o$) = (E$_o$/c$^2$)
= [**P·U**]/[**U·U**] = E$_o$/c$^2$
= [**P·R**]/[**U·R**] = -S$_{act}$/c$^2$τ

which matches:
S$_{act}$ = -∫m$_o$c$^2$ dτ
S$_{act}$ = -∫E$_o$ dτ
for a free particle

S$_{act}$ = -∫(m$_o$c$^2$ + V)dτ
S$_{act}$ = -∫(E$_o$ + V)dτ
in a potential

E$^2$
= |**p**|$^2$c$^2$+E$_o$$^2$
= m$^2$|**u**|$^2$c$^2$+E$_o$$^2$
= E$^2$|**β**|$^2$+E$_o$$^2$
= E$_o$$^2$/(1-|**β**|$^2$)
= γ$^2$E$_o$$^2$

E = γE$_o$

(**P·P**) = (E/c)$^2$-(**p·p**) = (m$_o$c)$^2$
E$^2$ = (|**p**|c)$^2$ + (m$_o$c$^2$)$^2$
E$^2$ = (|**p**|c)$^2$ + (E$_o$)$^2$ : Einstein Mass:Energy
*Relativistic* Energy(E):Mass(m) vs **Invariant** Rest Energy(E$_o$):Mass(m$_o$)

E = γE$_o$= γm$_o$c$^2$ = mc$^2$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$ = T
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = [($v^0$)$^2$ - **v·v**] = ($v^0{}_o$)$^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# 4-WaveVector, $u * v_{phase} = c^2$

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

**4-Position R=(ct,r)**
**4-Gradient ∂=(∂$_t$/c,-∇)**
**4-Velocity U** = γ(c,**u**)

---

**4-WaveVector K** = (ω/c,**k**) = ($\omega_o/c^2$)**U** = γ($\omega_o/c^2$)(c,**u**)

Temporal part: {angular frequency} — $\omega = \gamma\omega_o$

Spatial part: **{3-wavevector}** — **k** = γ($\omega_o/c^2$)**u** = ($\omega/c^2$)**u** = ω**n̂**/$v_{phase}$

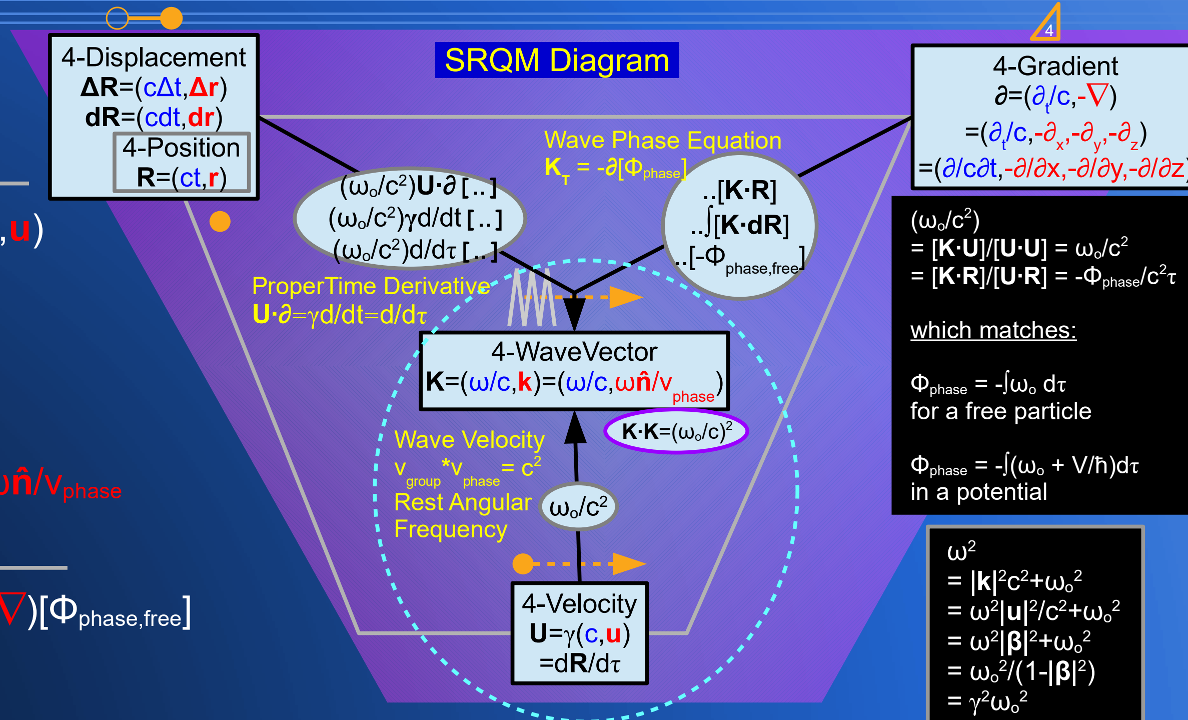
$|u * v_{phase}| = c^2$

---

**4-WaveVector K** = (ω/c,**k**) = -∂[$\Phi_{phase,free}$] = -(∂$_t$/c,-∇)[$\Phi_{phase,free}$]

Temporal part: {angular frequency} — $\omega = -\partial_t[\Phi_{phase,free}]$

Spatial part: **{3-wavevector}** — **k** = +∇[$\Phi_{phase,free}$]




($\omega_o/c^2$)
= [**K·U**]/[**U·U**] = $\omega_o/c^2$
= [**K·R**]/[**U·R**] = $-\Phi_{phase}/c^2\tau$

which matches:

$\Phi_{phase} = -\int\omega_o\, d\tau$
for a free particle

$\Phi_{phase} = -\int(\omega_o + V/\hbar)d\tau$
in a potential

$\omega^2$
$= |\mathbf{k}|^2c^2+\omega_o^2$
$= \omega^2|\mathbf{u}|^2/c^2+\omega_o^2$
$= \omega^2|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2+\omega_o^2$
$= \omega_o^2/(1-|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2)$
$= \gamma^2\omega_o^2$

$\rho = \gamma\rho_o$

(**K·K**) = $(\omega/c)^2$-(**k·k**) = $(\omega_o/c)^2$
$\omega^2 = (|\mathbf{k}|c)^2 + (\omega_o)^2$ : Matter-Wave Dispersion Relation
*Relativistic* AngFreq(ω) vs **Invariant** Rest AngFreq($\omega_o$)
$\omega = \gamma\omega_o$

---

**SR 4-Tensor**
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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^\mu{}_\mu$ = T
**V·V** = $V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu$ = [$(v^0)^2$ - **v·v**] = $(v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# 4-CurrentDensity, Charge Conservation

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

**4-Position R=(ct,r)**
**4-Gradient ∂=(∂$_t$/c,-∇)**
**4-Velocity U = γ(c,u)**

**4-CurrentDensity J = (ρc,j) = ρ$_o$U = γρ$_o$(c,u) = ρ(c,u)**
**4-ChargeFlux J**

Temporal part: {charge-density} $\rho = \gamma\rho_o$

Spatial part: **{3-current-density}** $\mathbf{j} = \gamma\rho_o\mathbf{u} = \rho\mathbf{u}$

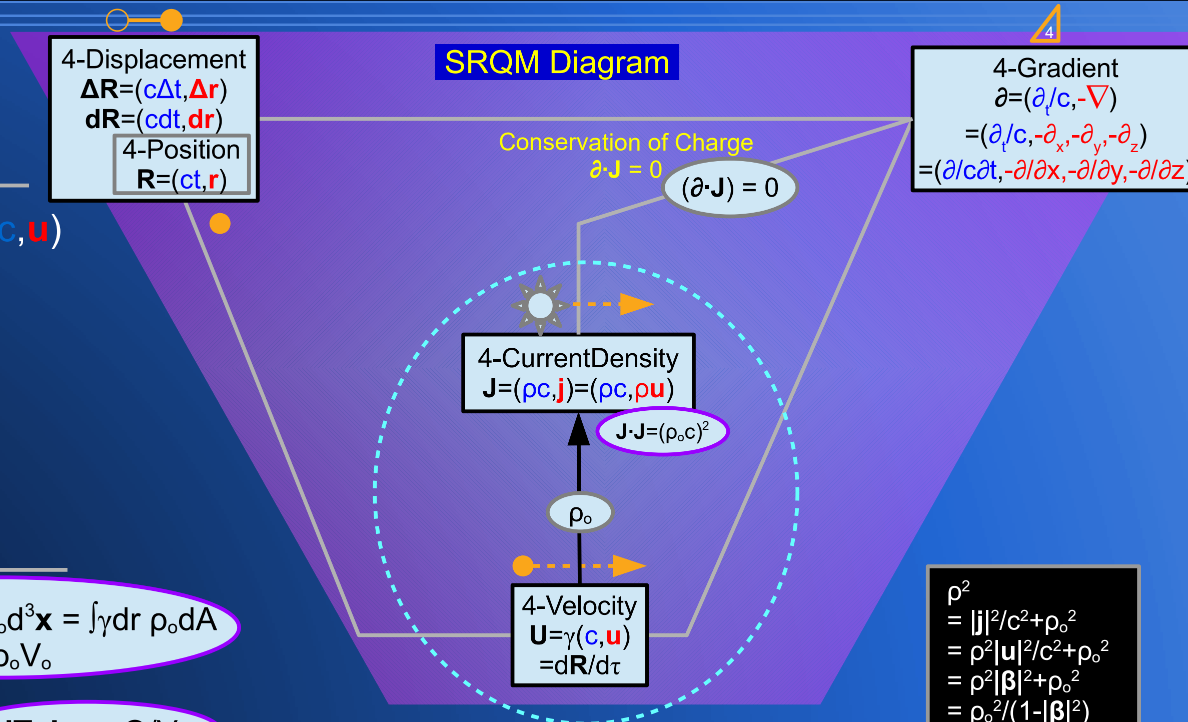
**Conservation of Charge (Q)**

$Q = \int\rho d^3\mathbf{x} = \int\gamma\rho_o d^3\mathbf{x} = \int\gamma dr\ \rho_o dA \rightarrow \rho_o V_o$

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{J} = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)\cdot(\rho c,\mathbf{j}) = (\partial_t\rho + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{j}) = 0$

$\int d\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{J} = -cQ/V_o$

Continuity Equation:Noether's Theorem
The temporal change in charge density is balanced by the spatial change in current density.
Charge is neither created nor destroyed
It just moves around as charge currents...




$\rho^2$
$= |\mathbf{j}|^2/c^2+\rho_o^2$
$= \rho^2|\mathbf{u}|^2/c^2+\rho_o^2$
$= \rho^2|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2+\rho_o^2$
$= \rho_o^2/(1-|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2)$
$= \gamma^2\rho_o^2$

$\rho = \gamma\rho_o$

$(\mathbf{J}\cdot\mathbf{J}) = (\rho c)^2-(\mathbf{j}\cdot\mathbf{j}) = (\rho_o c)^2$
$\rho^2 = (|\mathbf{j}|/c)^2 + (\rho_o)^2$

*Relativistic* ChargeDensity(ρ) vs **Invariant** Rest ChargeDensity($\rho_o$)
$\rho = \gamma\rho_o$

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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Rest Volume
$V_o = \int d^3\mathbf{x} = \int\gamma dr\ dA$
emphasizing linear contraction along direction dr

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# The Basis of Classical SR Physics
# 4-(Dust)NumberFlux, Particle # Conservation

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

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**4-Position R**=(ct,**r**)
**4-Gradient ∂**=($\partial_t$/c,-∇)
**4-Velocity U** = γ(c,**u**)

**4-NumberFlux N** = (nc,**n**) = $n_o$**U** = γ$n_o$(c,**u**) = n(c,**u**)

Temporal part: {number-density} n = γ$n_o$

Spatial part: **{3-number-flux}** **n** = γ$n_o$**u** = n**u**

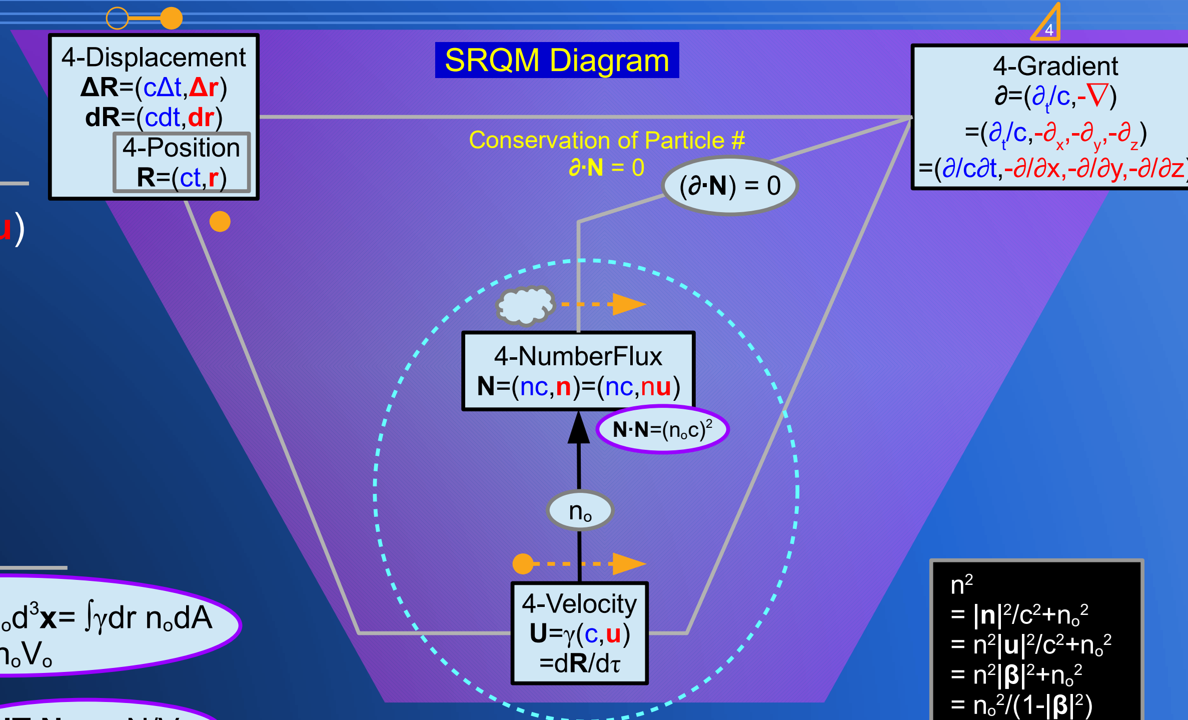
**Conservation of Particle # (N)**

N = ∫n$d^3$**x** = ∫γ$n_o$$d^3$**x**= ∫γdr $n_o$dA → $n_o$$V_o$

**∂·N** = ($\partial_t$/c,-∇)·(nc,**n**) = ($\partial_t$n + ∇·**n**) = 0

∫**dT·N** = -cN/$V_o$

Continuity Equation:Noether's Theorem
The temporal change in number density is balanced by the spatial change in number-flux.
Particle # is neither created nor destroyed
It just moves around as number currents...




$n^2$
= $|\mathbf{n}|^2/c^2+n_o^2$
= $n^2|\mathbf{u}|^2/c^2+n_o^2$
= $n^2|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2+n_o^2$
= $n_o^2/(1-|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2)$
= $\gamma^2 n_o^2$

n = γ$n_o$

(**N·N**) = $(nc)^2$-(**n·n**) = $(n_oc)^2$
$n^2$ = $(|\mathbf{n}|/c)^2$ + $(n_o)^2$
*Relativistic* NumberDensity(n) vs **Invariant** Rest NumberDensity($n_o$)
n = γ$n_o$

**SR 4-Tensor**
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(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Rest Volume
$V_o$ = ∫$d^3$**x** = ∫γdr dA
emphasizing linear contraction along direction dr

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$ = T
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = [$(v^0)^2$ - **v·v**] = $(v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$
# (Continuous) vs (Discrete)
# (Proper Det=+1) vs (Improper Det=-1)





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The main idea that makes a generic 4-Vector into an SR 4-Vector is that it must transform correctly according to an SR Lorentz Transformation { $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial X^{\mu'}/\partial X^{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$}, which is basically any linear, unitary or antiunitary, transform (Determinant[$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] = ±1) which leaves the Invariant Interval unchanged.
The SR continuous transforms (variable with some parameter) have {Det = +1, Proper} and include:
"Rotation" {a mixing of space-space coordinates} and "(Velocity) Boost" {a mixing of time-space coordinates}.
The SR discrete transforms can be {Det = +1, Proper} or {Det = -1, Improper} and include:
"Space Parity-Inversion" {reversal of the all space coordinates} , "Time-Reversal" {reversal of the temporal coordinate} ,
"Identity" {no change}, various single dimension "Flips", "Fixed Rotations", and combinations of all of these discrete transforms.

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\mu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
Det[$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$]=±1 $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

<u>Typical Lorentz Boost Transformation</u>, for a linear-velocity frame-shift $\hat{x}$-Boost:

$A^{\nu} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)$

$A^{\mu'} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)'$
$= B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}$
$= (\gamma a^t - \gamma\beta a^x, -\gamma\beta a^t + \gamma a^x, a^y, a^z)$

<u>Lorentz Parity-Inversion Transformation</u>:

$A^{\nu} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)$

$A^{\mu'} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)'$
$= P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}$
$= (a^t, -a^x, -a^y, -a^z)$

**4-Vector**
**A**=$A^{\nu}$=($a^0$,**a**)
→($a^t$, $a^x$, $a^y$, $a^z$)

**Continuous:** Boost depends on variable parameter β, with $\gamma=1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]}$

Lorentz $\hat{x}$-Boost Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | γ | -βγ | 0 | 0 |
| x | -βγ | γ | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Det[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]= +1, Proper
$\gamma^2 - \beta^2\gamma^2 = +1$

**Proper:** preserves orientation of basis

**$\hat{x}$-Boosted 4-Vector**
**A'**=$A^{\mu'}$=$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}$→$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}$=($a^{0'}$,**a'**)
→($\gamma a^t - \gamma\beta a^x$, $-\gamma\beta a^t + \gamma a^x$, $a^y$, $a^z$)

**Discrete:** Parity has no variable parameters

Lorentz Parity Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 |

Det[$P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]= -1, Improper
$(-1)^3 = -1$

**Improper:** reverses orientation of basis

**Parity-Inversed 4-Vector**
**A'**=$A^{\mu'}$=$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}$→$P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}$=($a^{0'}$,**a'**)
→($a^t$, $-a^x$, $-a^y$, $-a^z$)

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = $[(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$

# Proper Lorentz Transforms (Det=+1): Continuous: (Boost) vs (Rotation)

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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$\beta = v/c$: dimensionless Velocity Beta Factor { $\beta=(0..1)$, with speed-of-light (c) at ($\beta=1$) }
$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]} = 1/\sqrt{[1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}]}$: dimensionless Lorentz Relativistic Gamma Factor { $\gamma=(1..\infty)$ }

Typical Lorentz Boost Transform (symmetric):
for a linear-velocity frame-shift (x,t)-Boost in the $\hat{x}$-direction:
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}[\zeta] = e\text{^}-(\boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K}) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh[\zeta] & -\sinh[\zeta] & 0 & 0 \\ -\sinh[\zeta] & \cosh[\zeta] & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e\text{^}(\zeta_x \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$$

$A^{\nu} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)$
$A^{\mu'} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)' = B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} A^{\nu} = (\gamma a^t - \gamma\beta a^x, -\gamma\beta a^t + \gamma a^x, a^y, a^z)$

Lorentz Transforms:
Lambda ( Λ ) for Lorentz
"B" ( B ) for Boost
"R" ( R ) for Rotation

Proper Transforms
Determinant = +1

{ $\cos^2 + \sin^2 = +1$ }

{ $\gamma^2 - \beta^2\gamma^2 = +1$ }
{ $\cosh^2 - \sinh^2 = +1$ }

$\zeta$ = rapidity = hyperbolic angle
$\gamma = \cosh[\zeta] = 1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]}$
$\beta\gamma = \sinh[\zeta]$
$\beta = \tanh[\zeta]$

Typical Lorentz Rotation Transform (non-symmetric):
for an angular-displacement frame-shift (x,y)-Rotation about the $\hat{z}$-direction:
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}[\theta] = e\text{^}(\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J}) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos[\theta] & -\sin[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & \sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e\text{^}(\theta_z \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$\Lambda_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}]=\pm 1$ $\quad \Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

$A^{\nu} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)$
$A^{\mu'} = (a^t, a^x, a^y, a^z)' = R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} A^{\nu} = (a^t, \cos[\theta]a^x - \sin[\theta]a^y, \sin[\theta]a^x + \cos[\theta]a^y, a^z)$

4-Vector
$\mathbf{A}=A^{\nu}=(a^0,\mathbf{a})$

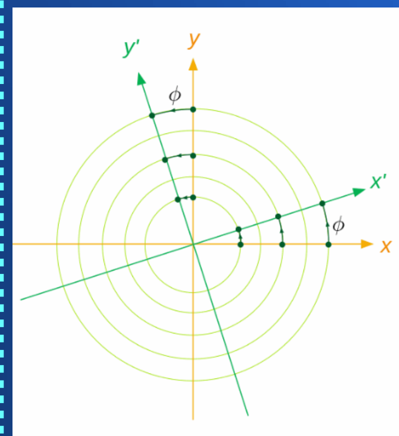
Space-Space
Lorentz Rotation Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

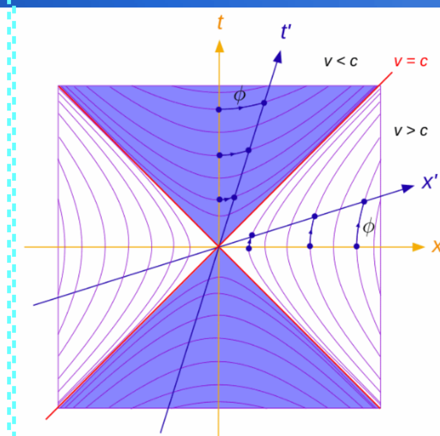
Time-Space
Lorentz Boost Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

$\mathrm{Det}[R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}]=\mathrm{Det}[B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +1$

Rotated 4-Vector
Circularly-Rotated
$\mathbf{A'}=A^{\mu'}=R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}=(a^{0'},\mathbf{a'})$

Boosted 4-Vector
Hyperbolically-Rotated
$\mathbf{A'}=A^{\mu'}=B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}=(a^{0'},\mathbf{a'})$




**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

The Lorentz Rotation $R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ is a 4D rotation matrix.
It simply adds the time component, which remains unchanged, to the standard 3D rotation matrix.

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_\nu[X^{\mu'}]$



## Proper Lorentz Transforms (Det=+1): (Boost) vs (Rotation) vs (Identity)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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General Lorentz Boost Transform (symmetric,continuous):
for a linear-velocity frame-shift (Boost)
in the **v**/c=**β**=($\beta^1,\beta^2,\beta^3$)-direction:
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta_j \\ -\gamma\beta^i & (\gamma-1)\beta^i\beta_j/(\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})+\delta^i_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ = [ $\Lambda^{0'}{}_0$, $\Lambda^{0'}{}_j$ ] [ $\Lambda^{i'}{}_0$, $\Lambda^{i'}{}_j$ ]

4-Vector
**A**=$A^\nu$=($a^0$,**a**)

No mixing — Lorentz Identity Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = I_{(4)}$
Tr[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=4
Det[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=+1

Space-Space — Lorentz Rotation Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
Tr[$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]={0..4}
Det[$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=+1

Time-Space — Lorentz Boost Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
Tr[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]={4..Infinity}
Det[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=+1

Identical 4-Vector
Un-Rotated
**A'**=$A^{\mu'}$=$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^\nu$=($a^{0'}$,**a'**)=**A**

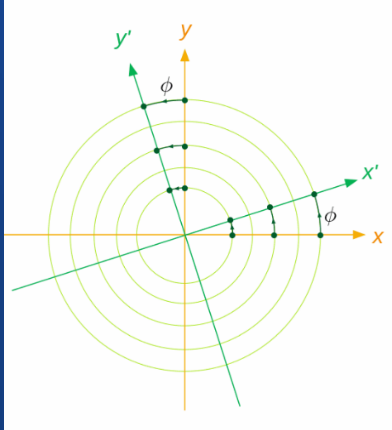
Rotated 4-Vector
Circularly-Rotated
**A'**=$A^{\mu'}$=$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^\nu$=($a^{0'}$,**a'**)

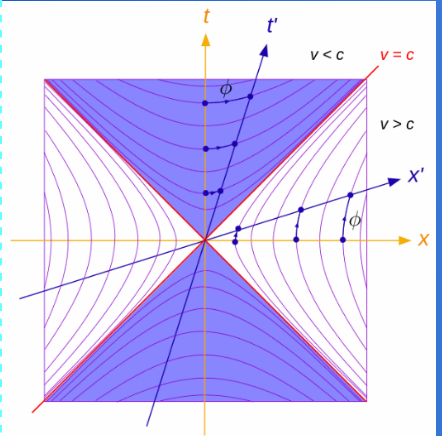
Boosted 4-Vector
Hyperbolically-Rotated
**A'**=$A^{\mu'}$=$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^\nu$=($a^{0'}$,**a'**)

General Lorentz Rotation Transform (non-symmetric,continuous):
for an angular-displacement frame-shift (Rotation)
angle θ about the $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$=($n^1,n^2,n^3$)-direction:
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & (\delta^i_j - n^i n_j)\cos(\theta) - (\varepsilon^i{}_{jk} n^k)\sin(\theta) + n^i n_j \end{bmatrix}$$

The Lorentz Identity Transform is the limit of both the Rotation and Boost Transforms when the respective "rotation angle" is 0




Lorentz Identity Transform (symmetric,"discrete:continuous"):
for a non-frame-shift (Identity)
in any direction
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ = Diag[1,$\delta^i_j$] = $I_{(4)}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i_j \end{bmatrix}$$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$\Lambda_\mu{}^\nu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu : \Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\alpha{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
Det[$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu$]=±1   $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$=4

β = v/c: dimensionless Velocity Beta Factor { β=(0..1), with speed-of-light (c) at (β=1) }
γ = 1/√[1-β²] = 1/√[1-**β**·**β**]: dimensionless Lorentz Relativistic Gamma Factor { γ=(1..∞) }
Identity transformation for zero relative motion/rotation: B[0] = R[0] = $I_{(4)}$
Proper Transformation = positive unit determinant: det[B] = det[R] = det[η] = +1.
Inverses: $B(v)^{-1}$ = B(−v) (relative motion in the opposite direction), and $R(\theta)^{-1}$ = R(−θ) (rotation in the opposite sense about the same axis)
Matrix symmetry: B is symmetric (equals transpose, B=$B^T$), while R is nonsymmetric but orthogonal (transpose equals inverse, $R^T = R^{-1}$)

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

The Lorentz Rotation $R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ ( Tr={0..4} ) meets
the Lorentz Boost $B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ ( Tr={4..∞} ) at
the 4D Identity $I_{(4)} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ ( Tr={4} )

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^\mu{}_\mu$ = T
**V**·**V** = $V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu$ = [$(v^0)^2$ - **v**·**v**] = $(v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

## Discrete (non-continuous)

## (Parity-Inversion) vs (Time-Reversal) vs (Identity)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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General Lorentz Parity-Inversion Transform:
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ (Improper,symmetric,discrete)
$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & -\delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

General Lorentz Time-Reversal Transform:
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ (Improper,symmetric,discrete)
$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

General Lorentz Identity Transform:
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = I_{(4)}$ (Proper,symmetric)
$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda^{0'}{}_{0}, \Lambda^{0'}{}_{j} \\ \Lambda^{i'}{}_{0}, \Lambda^{i'}{}_{j} \end{bmatrix}$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$\Lambda_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}] = \pm 1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

4-Vector
$\mathbf{A} = A^{\nu} = (a^0, \mathbf{a})$

No mixing — $\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +4$
Lorentz Identity Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = I_{(4)}$
$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$
$\mathrm{Det}[\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +1$

Time — $\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +2$
Lorentz Time-Reversal Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & \delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

Space — $\mathrm{Tr}[P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -2$
Lorentz Parity-Inversion Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & -\delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathrm{Det}[T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = \mathrm{Det}[P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$

TimeSpace — $\mathrm{Tr}[(PT)^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -4$
Lorentz ComboPT Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to (PT)^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = -I_{(4)}$
$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & -\delta^i{}_j \end{bmatrix}$
$\mathrm{Det}[(PT)^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +1$

Identical 4-Vector
$\mathbf{A'} = A^{\mu'} = \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu} = (a^{0'}, \mathbf{a'})$
$= (a^0, \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{A}$

Time-Reversed 4-Vector
$\mathbf{A'} = A^{\mu'} = T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu} = (a^{0'}, \mathbf{a'})$
$= (-a^0, \mathbf{a})$

Parity-Inverted 4-Vector
$\mathbf{A'} = A^{\mu'} = P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu} = (a^{0'}, \mathbf{a'})$
$= (a^0, -\mathbf{a})$

Combo PT'd 4-Vector
$\mathbf{A'} = A^{\mu'} = (PT)^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu} = (a^{0'}, \mathbf{a'})$
$= (-a^0, -\mathbf{a})$

Lorentz Identity Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

Lorentz Time-Reversal Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

Lorentz Parity-Inversion Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

Lorentz ComboPT Transform
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to (PT)^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

Original 4-Vector
$\mathbf{A} = A^{\nu} = (a^0, \mathbf{a})$

Both the Parity-Inversion (P) and Time-Reversal (T) have a Determinant of -1, which is an improper transform.
However, combinations (PP), (TT), (PT) have overall Determinant of +1, which is proper.
Classical SR Time Reversal neglects spin and charge. When included, there is also a Charge-Conjugation(C) transform.
Then one gets (CC),(PP),(TT),(PT)(PT), & permutations of (CPT) transforms all leading back to the Identity ($I_{(4)}$).

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Note that the Trace of Discrete Lorentz Transforms goes in steps from {-4,-2,2,4}. As we will see in a bit, this is a major hint for SR antimatter and CPT Symmetry.

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$

## Discrete & Fixed Rotation → Particle Exchange

## Lorentz Coordinate-Flip Transforms



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Lorentz Flip-t Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to Ft^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

$Tr[Ft^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = 2$
$Det[Ft^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$

Lorentz Flip-x Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to Fx^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

$Tr[Fx^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = 2$
$Det[Fx^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$

Lorentz Flip-y Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to Fy^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

$Tr[Fy^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = 2$
$Det[Fy^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$

Lorentz Flip-z Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to Fz^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 |

$Tr[Fz^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = 2$
$Det[Fz^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$

$Tr[R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = 2 + 2\cos[\theta] = \{0..4\}$
$Det[R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = \cos[\theta]^2 + \sin[\theta]^2 = +1$

Lorentz z-Rotation Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | cos[θ] | -sin[θ] | 0 |
| y | 0 | sin[θ] | cos[θ] | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

$Tr[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = 0$
$Det[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +1$

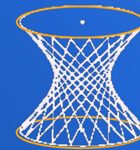
Flip-x ⊗ Flip-y →

Lorentz Flip-xy Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to Fxy^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ = Exchange

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda^{0'}{}_{0}, \Lambda^{0'}{}_{j} \\ \Lambda^{i'}{}_{0}, \Lambda^{i'}{}_{j} \end{bmatrix}$



**SR:Lorentz Transform**

$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

$Det[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}] = \pm 1$  $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

Any single Lorentz Flip Transform is Improper, with a Determinant of -1. However, pairwise combinations are Proper, with a Determinant of +1.

The combination of any two Spatial Flips is the equivalent of a Spatial Rotation by (π) about the associated rotational axis. Since this is a Proper transform, it is also the equivalent of a particle location exchange.

The combination of all three Spatial Flips, Flip-xyz, gives the Lorentz Parity Transform, which is again Improper.

The Flip-t is the standard Lorentz Time-Reversal, Improper.

$Tr[Fxyz^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -2$
$Det[Fxyz^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$

Flip-xy ⊗ Flip-z →

Lorentz Parity Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = Fxyz^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 |

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = $(v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$

## Lorentz Transform Connection Map

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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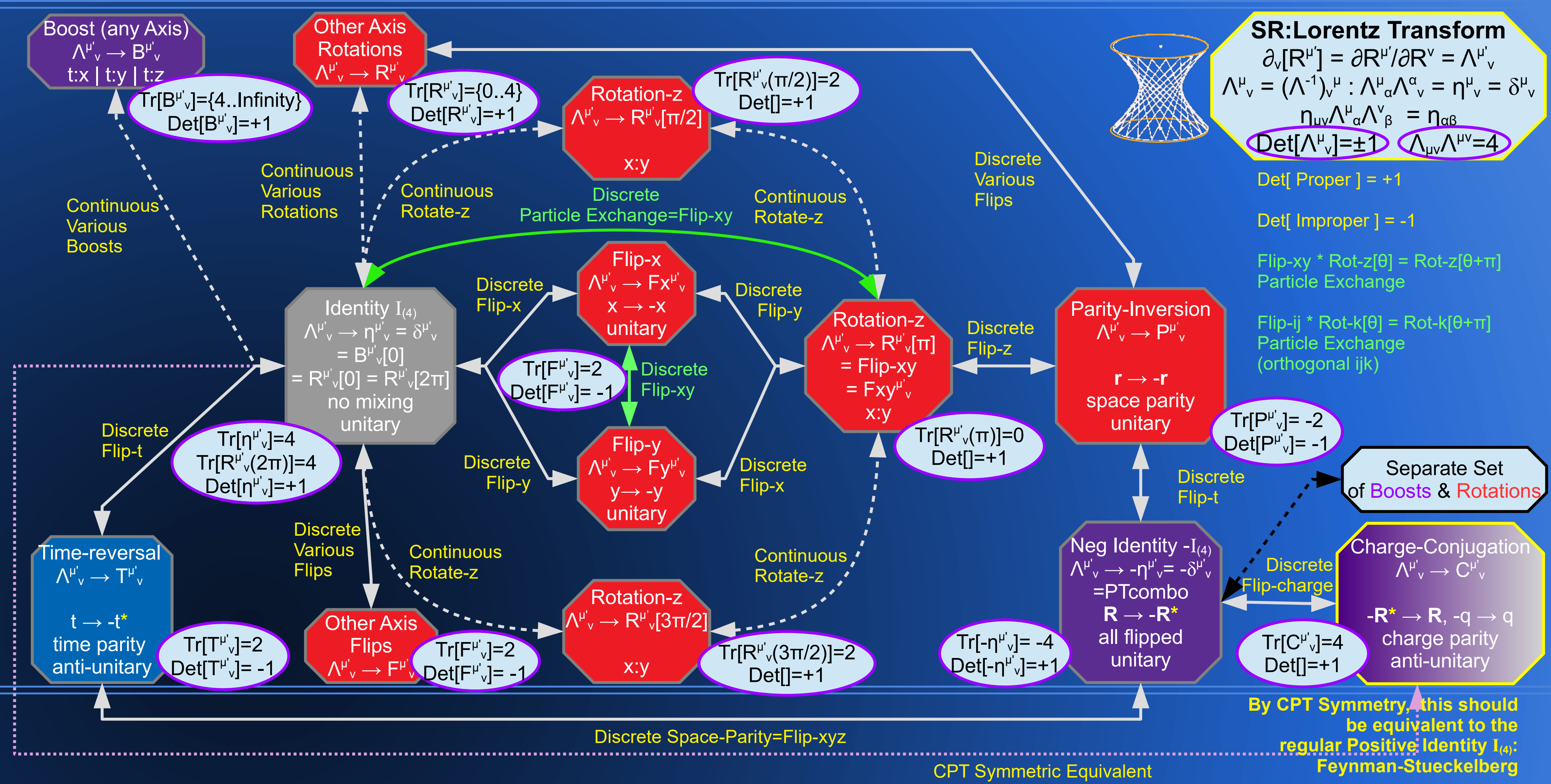

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$

# Lorentz Transform Connection Map – Discrete Transforms CPT, Big-Bang, (Matter-AntiMatter), Arrow-of-Time



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Examine all possible combinations of Discrete Lorentz Transformations which are Linear (Determinant of ±1).

A lot of the standard SR texts only mention (P)arity-Inverse and (T)ime-Reversal. However, there are many others, including (F)lips and (R)otations of a fixed amount. However, the (T)imeReversal and Combo(P)arity(T)ime take one into a separate section of the chart. Taking into account all possible discrete Lorentz Transformations fills in the rest of the chart. The resulting interpretation is that there is **CPT Symmetry** (Charge:Parity:Time) and **Dual TimeSpace** (with reversed timeflow). In other words, one can go from the Identity Transform (all +1) to the Negative Identity Transform (all -1) by doing a Combo PT Lorentz Transform or by Negating the Charge (Matter↔Antimatter). The Feynman-Stueckelberg CPT Interpretation (AntiMatter moving spacetime-backward = NormalMatter moving spacetime-forward) aligns with this as a Dual-Universe "AntiMatter" Side.

This is similar to Dirac's prediction of AntiMatter, but without the formal need of Quantum Mechanics, or Spin. In fact, it is more general than Dirac's work, which was about the electron. This is from general Lorentz Transforms for any kind of particle:event.

**SR:Lorentz Transform**

$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}]=\pm 1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

**Tao – I Ching – YinYang fantastic metaphors for SR SpaceTime...**
Tao: "Flow of the Universe" "way, path, route, road"
I Ching: "Book of Changes" "Transformations"
YinYang: "Positive/Negative" "complementary opposites"

Matter-AntiMatter
Dual balance along Temporal
Binary Spatial states
for 3 units:dimensions
Discrete Lorentz Transform (1,1)-Tensor
{ octagon representation }
Pair production ( + - )
in little circles ( • • )

| t | x | y | z | Discrete **NormalMatter** (NM) Lorentz Transform Type | Trace : Determinant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| +1 | +1 | +1 | +1 | Minkowski-Identity : AM-Flip-txyz=AM-ComboPT | Tr = +4 : Det = +1 Proper |
| +1 | +1 | +1 | -1 | Flip-z | Tr = +2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| +1 | +1 | -1 | +1 | Flip-y | Tr = +2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| +1 | +1 | -1 | -1 | Flip-yz=Rotate-yz(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| +1 | -1 | +1 | +1 | Flip-x | Tr = +2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| +1 | -1 | +1 | -1 | Flip-xz=Rotate-xz(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| +1 | -1 | -1 | +1 | Flip-xy=Rotate-xy(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| +1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | Flip-xyz=ParityInverse : AM-Flip-t=AM-TimeReversal | Tr = -2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| -1 | +1 | +1 | +1 | Flip-t=TimeReversal : AM-Flip-xyz=AM-ParityInverse | Tr = +2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| -1 | +1 | +1 | -1 | AM-Flip-xy=AM-Rotate-xy(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| -1 | +1 | -1 | +1 | AM-Flip-xz=AM-Rotate-xz(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| -1 | +1 | -1 | -1 | AM-Flip-x | Tr = -2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| -1 | -1 | +1 | +1 | AM-Flip-yz=AM-Rotate-yz(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| -1 | -1 | +1 | -1 | AM-Flip-y | Tr = -2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| -1 | -1 | -1 | +1 | AM-Flip-z | Tr = -2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | AM-Minkowski-Identity : Flip-txyz=ComboPT | Tr = -4 : Det = +1 Proper |
| t | x | y | z | Discrete **AntiMatter** (AM) Lorentz TransformType | Trace : Determinant |

Note that the (T)imeReversal and Combo (P)arityInverse & (T)imeReversal take NormalMatter ↕ AntiMatter

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$



## Lorentz Transform Connection Map – Trace Identification
## CPT, Big-Bang, (Matter-AntiMatter), Arrow-of-Time



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All Lorentz Transforms have Tensor Invariants: Determinant = ±1 and InnerProduct = 4.
However, one can use the Tensor Invariant Trace to Identify CPT Symmetry & AntiMatter

Tr[ NM-Rotate ] = {0...+4}   Tr[NM-Identity] = +4   Tr[NM-Boost] = {+4...+∞}
Tr[ AM-Rotate ] = {0….-4}   Tr[AM-Identity] = -4   Tr[AM-Boost] = {-4…..-∞}

| Discrete NormalMatter (NM) Lorentz Transform Type | Trace : Determinant |
|---|---|
| **Minkowski-Identity** : AM-Flip-txyz=AM-ComboPT | Tr = +4 : Det = +1 Proper |
| Flip-t=TimeReversal, Flip-x, Flip-y, Flip-z<br>AM-Flip-xyz=AM-ParityInverse | Tr = +2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| Flip-xy=Rotate-xy(π), Flip-xz=Rotate-xz(π), Flip-yz=Rotate-yz(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| AM-Flip-xy=AM-Rotate-xy(π), AM-Flip-xz=AM-Rotate-xz(π), AM-Flip-yz=AM-Rotate-yz(π) | Tr = 0 : Det = +1 Proper |
| Flip-xyz=ParityInverse<br>AM-Flip-t=AM-TimeReversal, AM-Flip-x, AM-Flip-y, AM-Flip-z | Tr = -2 : Det = -1 Improper |
| **AM-Minkowski-Identity** : Flip-txyz=ComboPT | Tr = -4 : Det = +1 Proper |
| Discrete AntiMatter (AM) Lorentz TransformType | Trace : Determinant |

Line up by Trace Invariant values

+∞
NormalMatter Boosts
Det = +1 Proper
Tr = {+4..+∞}

NormalMatter Identity
Det = +1 Proper
Tr = +4

+4 $+I_{(4)}$

NormalMatter Flips

NormalMatter Rotations
Det = +1 Proper
Tr = {0..+4}

+2

0

-2

AntiMatter Rotations
Det = +1 Proper
Tr = {0..-4}

-4 $-I_{(4)}$

AntiMatter Flips

AntiMatter Identity
Det = +1 Proper
Tr = -4

AntiMatter Boosts
Det = +1 Proper
Tr = {-4..-∞}

-∞

**SR:Lorentz Transform**

$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}]=\pm1$   $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

Two interesting properties of (1,1)-Tensors, of which the Lorentz Transform is an example:
Trace = Sum (Σ) of EigenValues : Determinant = Product (Π) of EigenValues
As 4D Tensors, each Lorentz Transform has 4 EigenValues (EV's).
Create an Anti-Transform which has all EigenValue Tensor Invariants negated.
Σ[-(EV's)] = -Σ[EV's]: The Anti-Transform has negative Trace of the Transform.
Π[-(EV's)] = (-1)⁴Π[EV's] = Π[EV's]: The Anti-Transform has equal Determinant.

The Trace Invariant identifies a "Dual" Negative-Side for all Lorentz Transforms.

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$

## Lorentz Transform Connection Map - Interpretations CPT, Big-Bang, (Matter-AntiMatter), Arrow-of-Time



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Based on the Lorentz Transform properties of the last few pages, here is interesting observation about Lorentz Transforms:
They all have Determinant of {±1}, and Inner Product of {+4}, but the Trace varies depending on the particular Transform.

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$\Lambda_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

$Det[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}]=\pm1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

The Trace of the Identity is at {+4}. Assume this applies to normal matter particles.
The Trace of normal matter particle Rotations varies continuously from {0..+4}
The Trace of the normal matter particle Boosts varies continuously from {+4..+Infinity (+∞)}
So, one can think of Trace = {+4} being the connection point between normal matter Rotations and Boosts.

Now, various Flip Transforms (inc. the Time Reversal and Parity Transforms, and their combination as PT transform), take the Trace in discrete steps from {-4,-2,0,+2,+4}. Applying a bit of symmetry:

The Trace of the Negative Identity is at {-4}. Assume this applies to anti-matter particles.
The Trace of anti-matter particle Rotations varies continuously from {0..-4}
The Trace of the anti-matter particle Boosts varies continuously from {-4..-Infinity (-∞)}
So, one can think of Trace = {-4} being the connection point between anti-matter Rotations and Boosts.

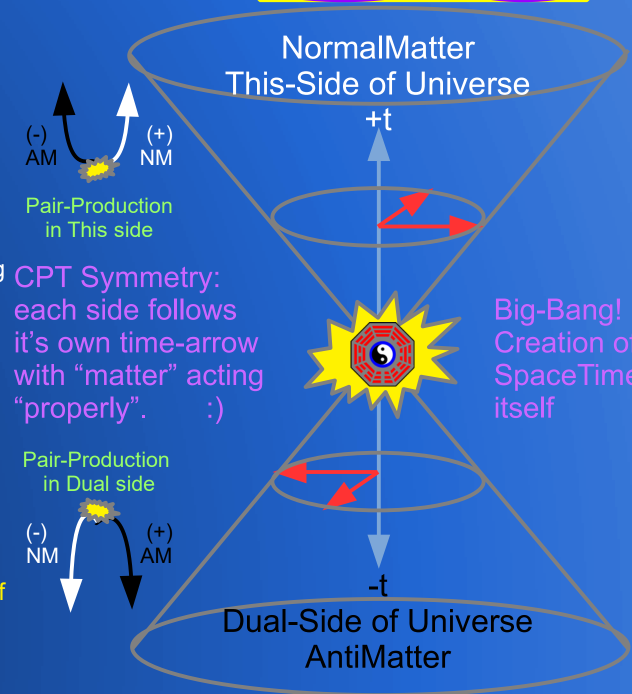
This observation would be in agreement with the CPT Theorem:(Feynman-Stueckelberg) idea that normal matter particles moving backward in (space)time are CPT symmetrically equivalent to antimatter particles moving forward in (space)time.

Now, scale this up to Universe size: The Baryon Asymmetry problem (aka. The Matter-AntiMatter Asymmetry Problem).
If the Universe was created as a huge chunk of energy, and matter-creating energy is always transformed into matter-antimatter mirrored pairs, then where is all the antimatter??? Turns out this is directly related to the Arrow-of-Time Problem as well.

Answer: It is temporally on the "Other/Dual-Side" of the Big-Bang! The antimatter created at the Big-Bang is travelling in the negative time (-t) direction from the Big-Bang creation point, and the normal matter is travelling in the positive time direction (+t). **Universal CPT Symmetry**. So, what happened "before" the Big-Bang? It "is" the AntiMatter Dual to our normal matter universe! Pair-production is creation of AM-NM mirrored pairs within SpaceTime. The Big-Bang is the creation of SpaceTime itself.

This also resolves the Arrow-of-Time Problem. If all known physical microscopic processes are time-symmetric, why is the flow of Time experienced as uni-directional??? {see Wikipedia "CPT Symmetry","CP Violation","Andrei Sakharov"}

Answer: Time flow on This-Side of the Universe is (+t) direction, while time flow on the Dual-Side of the Universe is (-t) direction. The math all works out. Time flow is bi-directional, but on opposite sides of the Big-Bang! **Universal CPT Symmetry**.




**This gives total CPT Symmetry to all of the possible Lorentz Transforms (AM=Antimatter, NM=Normal Matter):**
**Trace Various (AM_Flips) : Trace Various (NM_Flips)**
**-Infinity...(AM_Boosts)...(AM_Identity=-4)...(AM_Rotations)...0...(NM_Rotations)...(+4=NM_Identity)...(NM_Boosts)...+Infinity**

This solves the:
Baryon (Matter-AntiMatter) Asymmetry Problem
& Arrow(s)-of-Time Problem ( + / - )

# Lorentz Transforms $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$



## Lorentz Transform Connection Map – Interpretations 2
## CPT, Big-Bang, (Matter-AntiMatter), Arrows-of-Time



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This idea of Universal CPT Symmetry also gives a Universal Dimensional Symmetry as well.

Consider the well known “balloon” analogy of the universe expansion. The “spatial” coordinates are on the surface of the balloon, and the expansion is in the (+t) direction. There is symmetry in the (+/-) directions of the spatial coordinates, but the time flow is always uni-directional, (+t), as the balloon gets bigger→inflates.

By allowing a “Dual-Side”, it provides a universal dimensional symmetry. One now has (+/-) symmetry for the temporal directions.

The “center” of the Universe is, literally, the Big Bang Singularity. It is the “center=zero” point of both time and space directions.

The expansion gives time flow always AWAY FROM the Big Bang singularity in both the Normal-Side (+t) and the Dual-Side (-t).
The spatial coordinates expand in both the (+/-) directions on both sides.

Note that this gives an unusual interpretation of what came “before” the Big Bang.
The “past” on either side extends only to the BB singularity, not beyond. Time flow is always away from this creation singularity.

This is also in accord with known black hole physics, in that all matter entering a BH event horizon ends at the BH singularity.
Time and space coordinates both come to a stop at either type of singularity, from the point of view of an observer that is in the spacetime but not at one of these singularities.

So, the Big Bang is a “starting” singularity, and black holes are “ending” singularities. This also provides for idea of “white holes” actually just being black holes on the Dual-Side. White hole = time-reversed black hole. Always confusion about stuff coming out.
This way, the mass is still attractive. Time flow is simply reversed on the alternate side so stuff still goes INTO the hole…
which makes way more sense than stuff that can only come out of the “massive=attractive” white-hole.

So, Universal CPT Symmetry = Universal Dimensional Symmetry.

And, going even further, I suspect this is the reason there is a duality in Metric conventions.
In other words, physicists have wondered why one can use Metric signature {+,-,-,-} or {-,+,+,+}.
I submit that one of these metrics applies to the Normal Matter side, while the other complementarily applies to the Dual side.
This would allow correct causality conditions to apply on either side.
Again, this is similar to the Dirac prediction of antimatter based on a duality of possible solutions.

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$\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\mu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu}$ : $\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$

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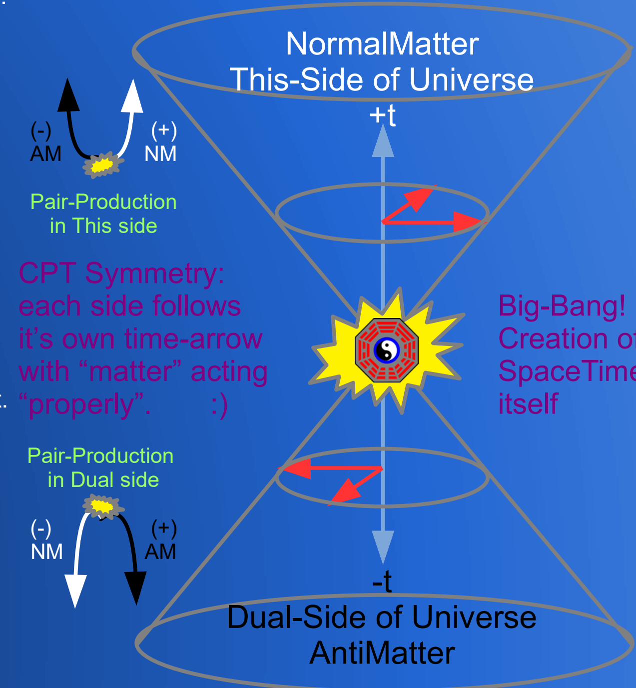


**This gives total CPT Symmetry to all of the possible Lorentz Transforms (AM=Antimatter, NM=Normal Matter):**
**Trace Various (AM_Flips) : Trace Various (NM_Flips)**
**-Infinity…(AM_Boosts)…(AM_Identity=-4)…(AM_Rotations)…0…(NM_Rotations)…(+4=NM_Identity)…(NM_Boosts)…+Infinity**

This solves the:
Baryon (Matter-AntiMatter) Asymmetry Problem
& Arrow(s)-of-Time Problem ( + / - )

# SRQM Study:
# Model SpaceTimes



| **Model SpaceTimes**<br><br>Klein Geometry G/H | Λ < 0 | Λ = 0 | Λ > 0 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lorentzian pseudo-Riemannian | Anti de Sitter<br>SO(3,2)/SO(3,1) | Minkowski<br>ISO(3,1)/SO(3,1)<br>$ds^2 = (cdt)^2 - \mathbf{dx \cdot dx}$ | De Sitter<br>SO(4,1)/SO(3,1) |
| Riemannian | Hyperbolic<br>SO(4,1)/SO(4) | Euclidean<br>ISO(4)/SO(4)<br>$ds^2 = (cdt)^2 + \mathbf{dx \cdot dx}$ | Spherical<br>SO(5)/SO(4) |

A Klein geometry is a pair (G,H) where G is a Lie group and H is a closed Lie subgroup of G such that the (left) coset space X:=G/H is connected.

G acts transitively on the homogeneous space X.

We may think of H↪G as the stabilizer subgroup of a point in X.

| **Geometric Context** | **Gauge Group** | **Stabilizer Subgroup** | **Local Model Space** | **Local Geometry** | **Global Geometry** | **Differential Cohomology** | **First Order Formulation of Gravity** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Differential geometry | Lie group/algebraic group<br>G | subgroup (monomorphism)<br>H↪G | quotient ("coset space")<br>G/H | Klein geometry | Cartan geometry | Cartan connection | |
| Examples: | Euclidean group<br>Iso(d) | rotation group<br>O(d) | Cartesian space<br>$\mathbb{R}^d$ | Euclidean geometry | Riemannian geometry | Affine connection | Euclidean gravity |
| Fits known observational data | Poincaré group<br>Iso(d−1,1) | Lorentz group<br>O(d−1,1) | Minkowski spacetime<br>$\mathbb{R}^{d-1,1}$ | Lorentzian geometry | Pseudo-Riemannian geometry | Spin connection | Einstein gravity |
| | anti de Sitter group<br>O(d−1,2) | O(d−1,1) | anti de Sitter spacetime<br>$AdS^d$ | | | | AdS gravity |
| | de Sitter group<br>O(d,1) | O(d−1,1) | de Sitter spacetime<br>$dS^d$ | | | | de Sitter gravity |
| | linear algebraic group | parabolic subgroup/ Borel subgroup | flag variety | Parabolic geometry | | | |
| | conformal group<br>O(d,t+1) | conformal parabolic subgroup | Möbius space<br>$S^{d,t}$ | | Conformal geometry | Conformal connection | Conformal gravity |

# Classical Transforms: Venn Diagram

## Full Galilean = Galilean + Translations

## (10) (6) (4)



**Transformations**

(# of independent parameters = # continuous symmetries = # Lie Dimensions)

**Galilean Transformation Group** aka. Inhomogeneous Galilean Transformation

Lie group of all affine isometries of Classical:Euclidean Time + Space (preserve quadratic form $\delta_{ij}$)

General Linear,Affine Transform $X^{\mu'} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} X^{\nu} + \Delta X^{\mu'}$ with $Det[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = \pm 1$

(6+4=10)

### Galilean Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

(3+3=6) 4-Tensor {mixed type-(1,1)}

**Discrete**

Time-reversal
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
$t \rightarrow -t^*$
time parity
anti-unitary

SpatialFlipCombos
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow F^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
{x|y|z} → -{x|y|z}
unitary

Parity-Inversion
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
**r** → -**r**
space parity
unitary

Identity $I_{(4)}$
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
no mixing
unitary

**Continuous**

Rotation
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(3)
x:y | x:z | y:z

Motion:Shear
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow S^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(3)
t:x | t:y | t:z

Isotropy
{same all directions}

### Translation Transform $\Delta X^{\mu'}$

(1+3=4) 4-Vector

**Discrete**

4-Zero
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \rightarrow (0,\mathbf{0})$
(0)
no motion

**Continuous**

Temporal
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \rightarrow (c\Delta t,\mathbf{0})$
(1)
$\Delta t$

Spatial
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \rightarrow (0,\mathbf{\Delta x})$
(3)
Δx | Δy | Δz

Homogeneity
{same all points}

**Lie Groups**

**de Sitter Group SO(1,4)**
de Sitter invariant relativity
(maybe?)

**Poincaré Group ISO(1,3)**
{ $r \ll r_{dS}$ = de Sitter Radius}
$r_{dS} = \sqrt{[3/\Lambda]} = L_H/\sqrt{[\Omega_\Lambda]}$

SR & GR Physics
(** *currently thought correct* **)

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =
Boost

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | $\gamma$ | $-\beta\gamma$ | 0 | 0 |
| x | $-\beta\gamma$ | $\gamma$ | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

**Galilei Group**
{ |**v**| << c }
Classical Physics

$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \rightarrow S^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =
Motion:Shear

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | $-\beta$ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

# SRQM Transforms: Venn Diagram

## Poincaré = Lorentz + Translations

## (10) (6) (4)



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**Transformations**

(# of independent parameters = # continuous symmetries = # Lie Dimensions)

**Poincaré Transformation Group** aka. Inhomogeneous Lorentz Transformation

Lie group of all affine isometries of SR:Minkowski TimeSpace (preserve quadratic form $\eta_{\mu\nu}$)

General Linear,Affine Transform $X^{\mu'} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}X^{\nu} + \Delta X^{\mu'}$ with $Det[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = \pm 1$

(6+4=10)

**Lorentz Transform** $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

(3+3=6) 4-Tensor {mixed type-(1,1)}

Discrete

Time-reversal
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
t → -t*
time parity
anti-unitary

SpatialFlipCombos
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to F^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
{x|y|z} → -{x|y|z}
unitary

Parity-Inversion
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
**r** → -**r**
space parity
unitary

Identity $I_{(4)}$
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
no mixing
unitary

Charge-Conjugation
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to C^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
**R** → -**R***, q → -q
charge parity
anti-unitary

CPT Symmetry
{Charge}
{Partiy}
{Time}

Continuous

Rotation
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(3)
x:y | x:z | y:z

Boost
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(3)
t:x | t:y | t:z

Isotropy
{same all directions}

**Translation Transform** $\Delta X^{\mu'}$

(1+3=4) 4-Vector

Discrete

4-Zero
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\mathbf{0})$
(0)
no motion

Continuous

Temporal
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (c\Delta t,\mathbf{0})$
(1)
Δt

Spatial
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\Delta\mathbf{x})$
(3)
Δx | Δy | Δz

Homogeneity
{same all points}

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $M^{01}$ | $M^{02}$ | $M^{03}$ | | $P^0$ |
| $M^{10}$ | | $M^{12}$ | $M^{13}$ | | $P^1$ |
| $M^{20}$ | $M^{21}$ | | $M^{23}$ | | $P^2$ |
| $M^{30}$ | $M^{31}$ | $M^{32}$ | | | $P^3$ |

4-AngularMomentum $M^{\mu\nu} = X^{\mu} \wedge P^{\nu} = X^{\mu}P^{\nu} - X^{\nu}P^{\mu}$
= Generator of Lorentz Transformations (6)
= { $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ Rotations (3) + $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ Boosts (3) }

4-LinearMomentum $P^{\mu}$
= Generator of Translation Transformations (4)
= { $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (c\Delta t,\mathbf{0})$ Time (1) + $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\Delta\mathbf{x})$ Space (3) }

$Det[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +1$ for Proper Lorentz Transforms
$Det[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$ for Improper Lorentz Transforms

Lorentz Matrices can be generated by a matrix M with Tr[M]=0 which gives:
{ $\Lambda = e \wedge M = e \wedge (+\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J} - \boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K})$ }
{ $\Lambda^T = (e \wedge M)^T = e \wedge M^T$ }
{ $\Lambda^{-1} = (e \wedge M)^{-1} = e \wedge -M$ }

$M = +\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J} - \boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K}$
$B[\boldsymbol{\zeta}] = e\wedge(-\boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K})$
$R[\boldsymbol{\theta}] = e\wedge(+\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J})$
$\Lambda = e \wedge M = e \wedge (+\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J} - \boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K})$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$Det[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}] = \pm 1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

Rotations $J_i = -\varepsilon_{imn}M^{mn}/2$, Boosts $K_i = M_{i0}$

[ (**R**→ -**R***) ] or [ (t→ -t*) & (**r**→ -**r**) ] imply q→ -q
Feynman-Stueckelberg Interpretation
Amusingly, Inhomogeneous Lorentz adds homogeneity.

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# Review of SR Transforms

# 10 Poincaré Symmetries, 10 Conservation Laws

# 10 Generators : Noether's Theorem

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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4-Displacement $\Delta\mathbf{X}=(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{x})$

ΔTime Transform $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (c\Delta t,\mathbf{0})$
Generated by energy $E = cp^0$

Translation Transform
Generated $\Delta X^{\mu'}(t,\mathbf{x}) = \exp[\mathbf{X}\cdot\mathbf{P}/\hbar]^{\mu'}$

ΔSpace Transform $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\Delta\mathbf{x})$
Generated by 3-momentum $\mathbf{p} = p^i$

4-Position $\mathbf{X}=(ct,\mathbf{x})$

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{X}=4$ SpaceTime Dimension

Minkowski $\partial[\mathbf{X}]=\partial^\mu[X^\nu]=\eta^{\mu\nu}$ Metric

Conservation of scalar Energy (temporal)

**Conservation of 4-Momentum**
**(1 + 3) = (4) Laws**

Conservation of Linear 3-momentum (spatial)

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial[..]$
$\gamma d/dt[..]$
$d/d\tau[..]$

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = d\mathbf{X}/d\tau$

$m_o$
$E_o/c^2$

Generator $P^\mu$

4-Momentum $P^\mu = \mathbf{P}=(mc,\mathbf{p})=(E/c,\mathbf{p})$

4-AngMomentum Tensor
$M^{\mu\nu} = X^\mu P^\nu - X^\nu P^\mu = \mathbf{X} \wedge \mathbf{P}$
→

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -cn^x & -cn^y & -cn^z \\ +cn^x & 0 & +l^z & -l^y \\ +cn^y & -l^z & 0 & +l^x \\ +cn^z & +l^y & -l^x & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & , -cn^j \\ +cn^i & , \varepsilon^{ij}{}_k l^k \end{bmatrix}$$

Generator $M^{\mu\nu}$

4-Gradient $\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$

4

Lagrange "Shift Operator" version of Taylor's Theorem: $e^{a(d/dx)} f(x)=f(x+a)$
Bloch Theorem:Translation Operator: $e^{i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{R})}\psi(\mathbf{X}) = \psi(\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{R})$, with **K** as reciprocal lattice

Lorentz General Time-Space Boost Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to B^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta_j \\ -\gamma\beta^i & (\gamma-1)\beta^i\beta_j/(\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})+\delta^i_j \end{bmatrix}$$

Generated by relativistic massmoment 3-vector $c\mathbf{n}$

Lorentz Transform $\partial_\nu[X^{\mu'}] = \partial X^{\mu'}/\partial X^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
Generated $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu(\boldsymbol{\zeta},\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \exp[1/2\ \omega_{\alpha\beta}M^{\alpha\beta}]^{\mu'}{}_\nu = \exp[\boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K} + \boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J}]^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

Lorentz General Space-Space Rotation Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to R^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0_j \\ 0^i & (\delta^i_j-n^in_j)\cos(\theta)-(\varepsilon^i{}_{jk}n^k)\sin(\theta)+n^in_j \end{bmatrix}$$

Generated by angular-momentum-3-vector $\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{r} \wedge \mathbf{p}$

Conservation of relativistic 3-mass-moment (temporal-spatial)

**Conservation of 4-AngularMomentum**
**(3 + 3) = (6) Laws**

Conservation of Angular 3-momentum (spatial-spatial)

Poincaré Transformation Group aka. Inhomogeneous Lorentz Transformation
The group of all isometries of SR:Minkowski Spacetime (6 + 4 = 10)
(preserve quadratic form)

General Linear,Affine Transform $X^{\mu'} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu X^\nu + \Delta X^{\mu'}$ with $\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu] = \pm 1$

4-AngularMomentum $M^{\mu\nu} = \mathbf{X} \wedge \mathbf{P} = X^\mu P^\nu - X^\nu P^\mu$
= Generator of Lorentz Transformations (6)
= { $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to R^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ Rotations (3) + $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to B^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ Boosts (3) }

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | -cn |
| $cn^T$ | $\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{x} \wedge \mathbf{p}$ |

4-LinearMomentum $P^\mu = \mathbf{P}$
= Generator of Translation Transformations (4)
= { $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (c\Delta t,\mathbf{0})$ Time (1) + $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\Delta\mathbf{x})$ Space (3) }

| |
|---|
| $E/c = p^0$ |
| $\mathbf{p} = p^j$ |

Angular $M^{\mu\nu}$ + Linear $P^\mu$
(3 + 3) + (1 + 3)
= (6) + (4)
= 10 Symmetries = 10 Generators = 10 Conservation Laws: Noether's Theorem

Jacobi's Formula for Complex Square Matrix A: Det(Exp[A])=Exp(Tr[A])
$\mathrm{Det}(A)_{4D} = ((\mathrm{tr}\,A)^4 - 6\,\mathrm{tr}(A^2)(\mathrm{tr}\,A)^2 + 3(\mathrm{tr}(A^2))^2 + 8\,\mathrm{tr}(A^3)\,\mathrm{tr}\,A - 6\,\mathrm{tr}(A^4))/24$

# Review of SR Transforms
# Poincaré Algebra & Generators
# Casimir Invariants



The (10) one-parameter groups can be expressed directly as exponentials of the generators:

$U[I, (a^0,\mathbf{0})] = e\hat{}(ia^0 \cdot H) = e\hat{}(ia^0 \cdot p^0)$: (1) Hamiltonian = Energy = Temporal Momentum H

$U[I, (0,\lambda\hat{\mathbf{a}})] = e\hat{}(-i\lambda\hat{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \mathbf{p})$: (3) Linear Momentum **p**

$U[\Lambda(i\lambda\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}/2), 0] = e\hat{}(i\lambda\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \cdot \mathbf{j})$: (3) Angular Momentum **j**

$U[\Lambda(\lambda\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}/2), 0] = e\hat{}(i\lambda\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} \cdot \mathbf{k})$: (3) Lorentz Boost **k**

The Poincaré Algebra is the Lie Algebra of the Poincaré Group:
Total of (1+3+3+3 = (1+3)+(3+3) = 4+6 = 10) Invariances from Poincaré Symmetry

Poincaré Algebra is the Lie Algebra of the Poincaré Group.

| | | | | | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $M^{01} = -cn^1$ | $M^{02} = -cn^2$ | $M^{03} = -cn^3$ | | $P^0$ |
| $M^{10} = cn^1$ | | $M^{12} = l^3$ | $M^{13} = -l^2$ | | $P^1$ |
| $M^{20} = cn^2$ | $M^{21} = -l^3$ | | $M^{23} = l^1$ | | $P^2$ |
| $M^{30} = cn^3$ | $M^{31} = l^2$ | $M^{32} = -l^1$ | | | $P^3$ |

## Covariant form:

These are the commutators of the the Poincaré Algebra :

$[X^\mu, X^\nu] = 0^{\mu\nu}$

$[P^\mu, P^\nu] = -i\hbar q(F^{\mu\nu})$ if interacting with EM field; otherwise $= 0^{\mu\nu}$ for free particles

$M^{\mu\nu} = (X^\mu P^\nu - X^\nu P^\mu) = i\hbar(X^\mu\partial^\nu - X^\nu\partial^\mu)$

$[M^{\mu\nu}, P^\rho] = i\hbar(\eta^{\rho\nu}P^\mu - \eta^{\rho\mu}P^\nu)$

$[M^{\mu\nu}, M^{\rho\sigma}] = i\hbar(\eta^{\nu\rho}M^{\mu\sigma} + \eta^{\mu\sigma}M^{\nu\rho} + \eta^{\sigma\nu}M^{\rho\mu} + \eta^{\rho\mu}M^{\sigma\nu})$

$M^{\mu\nu} = \mathbf{X} \wedge \mathbf{P} = X^\mu P^\nu - X^\nu P^\mu$
$P^\mu = \mathbf{P}$

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | -cn |
| $cn^T$ | $\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{x} \wedge \mathbf{p}$ |

| |
|---|
| $E/c = p^0$ |
| $\mathbf{p} = p^j$ |

M = Generator of Lorentz Transformations (6) = { Rotations (3) + Boosts (3) }
P = Generator of Translation Transformations (4) = { Time (1) + Space (3) }

Rotations $J_i = -\varepsilon_{imn}M^{mn}/2$, Boosts $K_i = M_{i0}$

## Component form: Rotations $J_i = -\varepsilon_{imn}M^{mn}/2$, Boosts $K_i = M_{i0}$

$[J_m,P_n] = i\varepsilon_{mnk}P^k$

$[J_m,P_0] = 0$

$[K_j,P_k] = i\eta_{jk}P^0$

$[K_j,P_0] = -iP_j$

$[J_m,J_n] = i\varepsilon_{mnk}J^k$

$[J_m,K_n] = i\varepsilon_{mnk}K^k$

$[K_m,K_n] = -i\varepsilon_{mnk}J^k$, a Wigner Rotation resulting from consecutive boosts

$[J_m + iK_m, J_n - iK_n] = 0$

The set of all Lorentz Generators $V = \{\boldsymbol{\zeta} \cdot \mathbf{K} + \boldsymbol{\theta} \cdot \mathbf{J}\}$ forms a vector space over the real numbers. The generators $\{J_x, J_y, J_z, K_x, K_y, K_z\}$ form a basis set of V. The components of the axis-angle vector and rapidity vector $\{\theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z, \zeta_x, \zeta_y, \zeta_z\}$ are the coordinates of a Lorentz generator wrt. this basis.

Very importantly, the Poincaré group has Casimir Invariant Eigenvalues = { Mass m, Spin j }, hence Mass *and* Spin are purely SR phenomena, no QM axioms required!

This Representation of the Poincaré Group or Representation of the Lorentz Group is known as Wigner's Classification in Representation Theory of Particle Physics

Poincaré Algebra has 2 Casimir Invariants = Operators that commute with all of the Poincaré Generators
These are $\{P^2 = P^\mu P_\mu = (m_o c)^2, W^2 = W^\mu W_\mu = -(m_o c)^2 j(j+1)\}$, with $W^\mu = (-1/2)\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}J_{\nu\rho}P_\sigma$ as the Pauli-Lubanski Pseudovector

$[P^2,P^0] = [P^2,P^i] = [P^2,J^i] = [P^2,K^i] = 0$: Hence the 4-Momentum Magnitude squared commutes with all Poincaré Generators

$[W^2,P^0] = [W^2,P^i] = [W^2,J^i] = [W^2,K^i] = 0$: Hence the 4-SpinMomentum Magnitude squared commutes with all Poincaré Generators

# 10 Poincaré Symmetry Invariances
# Noether's Theorem: 10 SR Conservation Laws



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d'Alembertian Invariant Wave Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = (\partial_\tau/c)^2$

Time Translation:
Let $\mathbf{X}_T$ = (ct+cΔt,**x**), then $\partial[\mathbf{X}_T] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(ct+c\Delta t,\mathbf{x})$ = Diag[1,-**1**] = $\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$
so $\partial[\mathbf{X}_T] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]$ and $\partial[\mathbf{K}]$ = [[**0**]]
$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T]) = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}_T+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}_T] = 0+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]) = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]$:

Time Translation Invariance (1)
Conservation of Energy = (Temporal) 1-momentum E
Temporal part of $P^\mu$ = (E/c,**p**)

Space Translation:
Let $\mathbf{X}_S$ = (ct,**x**+**Δx**), then $\partial[\mathbf{X}_S] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(ct,\mathbf{x}+\Delta\mathbf{x})$ = Diag[1,-**1**] = $\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$
so $\partial[\mathbf{X}_S] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]$ and $\partial[\mathbf{K}]$ = [[**0**]]
$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_S] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_S]) = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}_S+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}_S] = 0+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]) = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]$:

Space Translation Invariances (3)
Conservation of Linear (Spatial) 3-momentum **p**
Spatial part of $P^\mu$ = (E/c,**p**)

Lorentz Space-Space Rotation:
Let $\mathbf{X}_R$ = (ct,R[**x**]), then $\partial[\mathbf{X}_R] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(ct,R[\mathbf{x}])$ = Diag[1,-**1**] = $\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$
so $\partial[\mathbf{X}_R] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]$ and $\partial[\mathbf{K}]$ = [[**0**]]
$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_R] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_R]) = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}_R+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}_R] = 0+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]) = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]$:

Lorentz Space-Space Rotation Invariances (3)
Conservation of Angular (Spatial) 3-momentum **l**
Spatial-Spatial part of $M^{\mu\nu}$ = **X**^**P**

Lorentz Time-Space Boost:
Let $\mathbf{X}_B = \gamma(ct-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{x},-\boldsymbol{\beta}ct+\mathbf{x})$, then $\partial[\mathbf{X}_B] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)\gamma(ct-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{x},-\boldsymbol{\beta}ct+\mathbf{x}) = [[\gamma,-\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}],[-\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta},\gamma]] = \Lambda^{\mu\nu}$
$\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_B] = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}_B+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}_B] = \Lambda^{\mu\nu}\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{K}_B$ = a Lorentz Boosted **K**, as expected
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{K}_B = \partial\cdot\Lambda^{\mu\nu}\mathbf{K} = \Lambda_{\mu\nu}(\partial\cdot\mathbf{K}) = \Lambda^{\mu\nu}(0) = 0 = \partial\cdot\mathbf{K}$ = Divergence of **K** = 0, as expected
$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_B] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_B]) = \partial\cdot\mathbf{K}_B = \partial\cdot\mathbf{K} = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]) = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]$:

Lorentz Time-Space Boost Invariances (3)
Conservation of Relativistic 3-mass-moment **n**
Temporal-Spatial part of $M^{\mu\nu}$ = **X**^**P**
see Wikipedia: Relativistic Angular Momentum

4-Gradient
$\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$
$= (\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)$
$= (\partial/c\partial t,-\partial/\partial x,-\partial/\partial y,-\partial/\partial z)$

Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation
$\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla$

SR Waves:
Let $\Psi = ae^{-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})}$, $\Psi_T = ae^{-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T)}$, $\Psi_S = ae^{-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_S)}$, $\Psi_R = ae^{-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_R)}$, $\Psi_B = ae^{-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_B)}$
$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T] = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_S] = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_R] = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_B] = (\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]$: Wave Equation Invariant under all Poincaré transforms
Total of (1+3+3+3 = 10) Invariances from Poincaré Symmetry

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SR 4-Vector Magnitudes
# Dot Product, Lorentz Scalar Product
# Einstein Summation Convention

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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An example of the magnitude of a 3-vector is the length of a 3-displacement $\mathbf{\Delta r} = (\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_0)$.

Examine 3-position $\mathbf{r}_1 \to \mathbf{r} = (x,y,z)$, which is a 3-displacement with the base at the origin $\mathbf{r}_0 \to \mathbf{0} = (0,0,0)$.

The Dot Product of $\mathbf{r}$, $\{ \mathbf{r \cdot r} = r^j \delta_{jk} r^k = r_k r^k = r^j r_j = (x*x + y*y + z*z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = r^2 \}$ is the Pythagorean Theorem.

The Kronecker Delta $\delta_{jk} = \mathrm{Diag}[1,1,1] = I_{(3)}$.

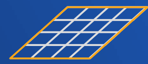
The magnitude is $\sqrt{[\mathbf{r \cdot r}]} = \sqrt{[r^2]} = |\mathbf{r}|$. 3D magnitudes are always positive.

**Galilean Invariant**
$\mathbf{r \cdot r} = r^j \delta_{jk} r^k = (x)^2+(y)^2+(z)^2 = (r)^2$
length r

**3-position**
$\mathbf{r} = r^j = (r^j) = (\mathbf{r})$ = <location> → $(x,y,z)$

The magnitude of a 4-Vector is very similar to the magnitude of a 3-vector, but there are some interesting differences. One uses the Lorentz Scalar Product, a 4D Dot Product, which includes a time component, and is based on the SR:Minkowski Metric Tensor. I typically use the "Particle Physics" convention of the Minkowski Metric $\eta_{\mu\nu} \to \mathrm{Diag}[+1,-1,-1,-1]$ {Cartesian form}, with the other entries zero.

**SR:Minkowski Metric**
$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} \to$
$\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
{in Cartesian form} "Particle Physics" Convention
$\{\eta_{\mu\nu}\} = 1/\{\eta^{\mu\nu}\} : \eta_\mu{}^\nu = \delta_\mu{}^\nu$  $\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$



$\mathbf{A'\cdot A'} = \mathbf{A\cdot A} = A^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} A^\nu = A_\nu A^\nu = A^\mu A_\mu = \Sigma_{\nu=0..3}[a_\nu a^\nu] = (a_0 a^0 + a_1 a^1 + a_2 a^2 + a_3 a^3) = \Sigma_{\mu=0..3}[a^\mu a_\mu]$
$= (a^0 a^0 - a^1 a^1 - a^2 a^2 - a^3 a^3) = (a^0 a^0 - \mathbf{a\cdot a})$

using the Einstein summation convention where upper-lower paired indices are summed over.

**Lorentz Invariant**
$\mathbf{R\cdot R} = R^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} R^\nu = (ct)^2 - \mathbf{r\cdot r} = (c\tau)^2$
Interval $c\tau$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$
$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu : \Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha \Lambda^\alpha{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha \Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\pm1$  $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

$\mathbf{R\cdot R} = (ct)^2 - \mathbf{r\cdot r} = (ct)^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = (c\Delta\tau)^2$
for 4-Position $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$
4D magnitudes can be negative(-),zero(0),positive(+)

**4-Position**
$\mathbf{R} = R^\mu = (r^\mu) = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ = <Event> → $(ct,x,y,z)$

**SpaceTime**
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = \partial_\mu R^\mu = 4$
Dimension

The 4-Vector version has the Pythagorean element in the spatial components, the temporal component is of opposite sign. This gives a "causality condition", where SpaceTime intervals (in the [+,-,-,-] metric) can be:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $(c\Delta\tau)^2$ | Time-like:Temporal | (+) {causal = 1D temporally-ordered, *spatially relative*} |
| $\mathbf{\Delta R\cdot \Delta R} = [(c\Delta t)^2 - \mathbf{\Delta r\cdot \Delta r}] =$ | $(0)$ | Light-like:Null:Photonic | (0) {causal & topological, maximum signal speed $(\lvert\mathbf{\Delta r}/\Delta t\rvert=c)$} |
| | $-(\Delta r_o)^2$ | Space-like:Spatial | (–) {*temporally relative*, topological = 3D spatially-ordered} |

**SR 4-Tensor**
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(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Classical (scalar — Galilean Invariant | 3-vector) — Not Lorentz Invariant

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study:

# Lorentz Scalar Product $A \cdot B = A_\mu B^\mu$

# Exterior Product $A \wedge B = A^\mu B^\nu - A^\nu B^\mu$



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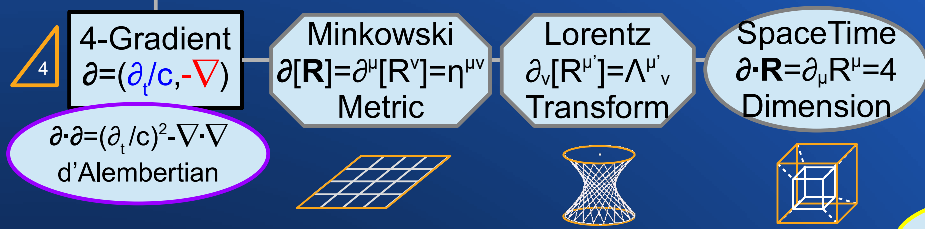


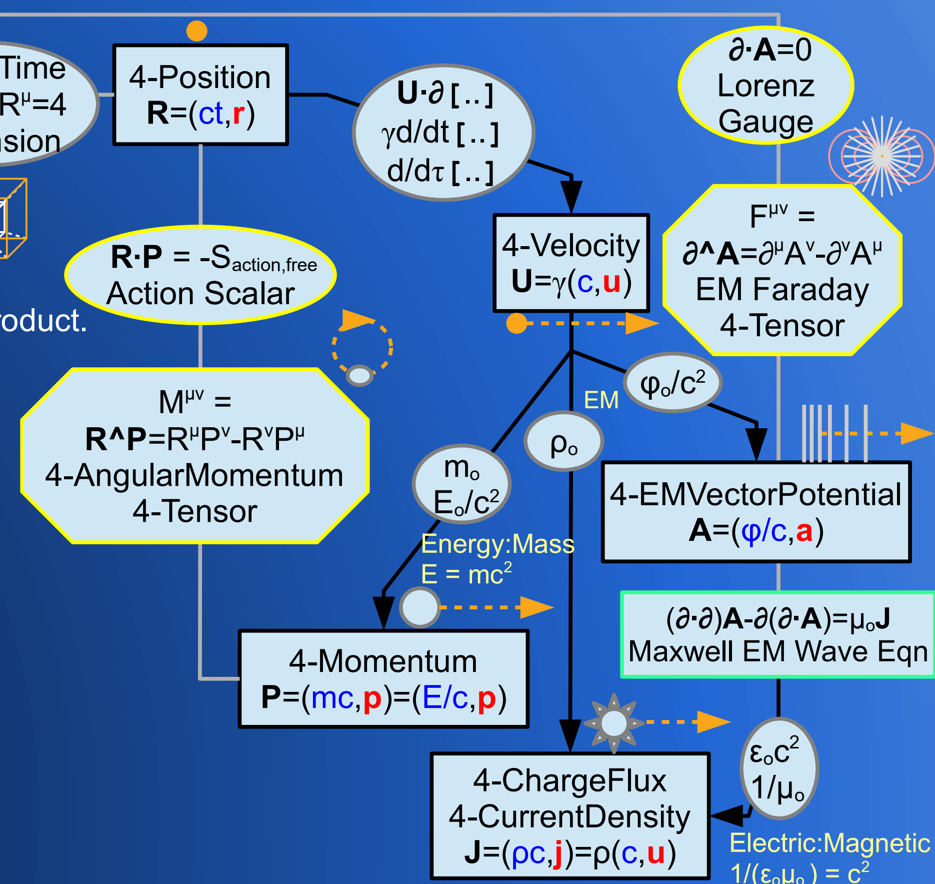


There are at least three 4-Vector relations which use the Exterior (Wedge) Product.

$\partial \wedge \mathbf{A} = \partial^\mu \wedge A^\nu = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu = F^{\mu\nu}$ : the Faraday EM 4-Tensor
$\mathbf{R} \wedge \mathbf{P} = R^\mu \wedge P^\nu = R^\mu P^\nu - R^\nu P^\mu = M^{\mu\nu}$ : the 4-Angular-Momentum
$\mathbf{R} \wedge \mathbf{F} = R^\mu \wedge F^\nu = R^\mu F^\nu - R^\nu F^\mu = \Gamma^{\mu\nu}$ : the 4-Angular-Torque

This gives the components of each remarkably similar properties.

Likewise, each of these has a physical Dot Product relation as well.

$\partial \cdot \mathbf{A} = \partial_\mu A^\mu = 0$ : the Lorenz Gauge, a conservation of 4-EMVectorPotential
$\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{P} = R_\mu P^\mu = -S_{action,free}$ : the Action Scalar
$\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{F} = R_\mu F^\mu = ???$ : probably something important

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# SRQM Study:
# 4-Momentum → 4-Force
# 4-AngularMomentum → 4-Torque

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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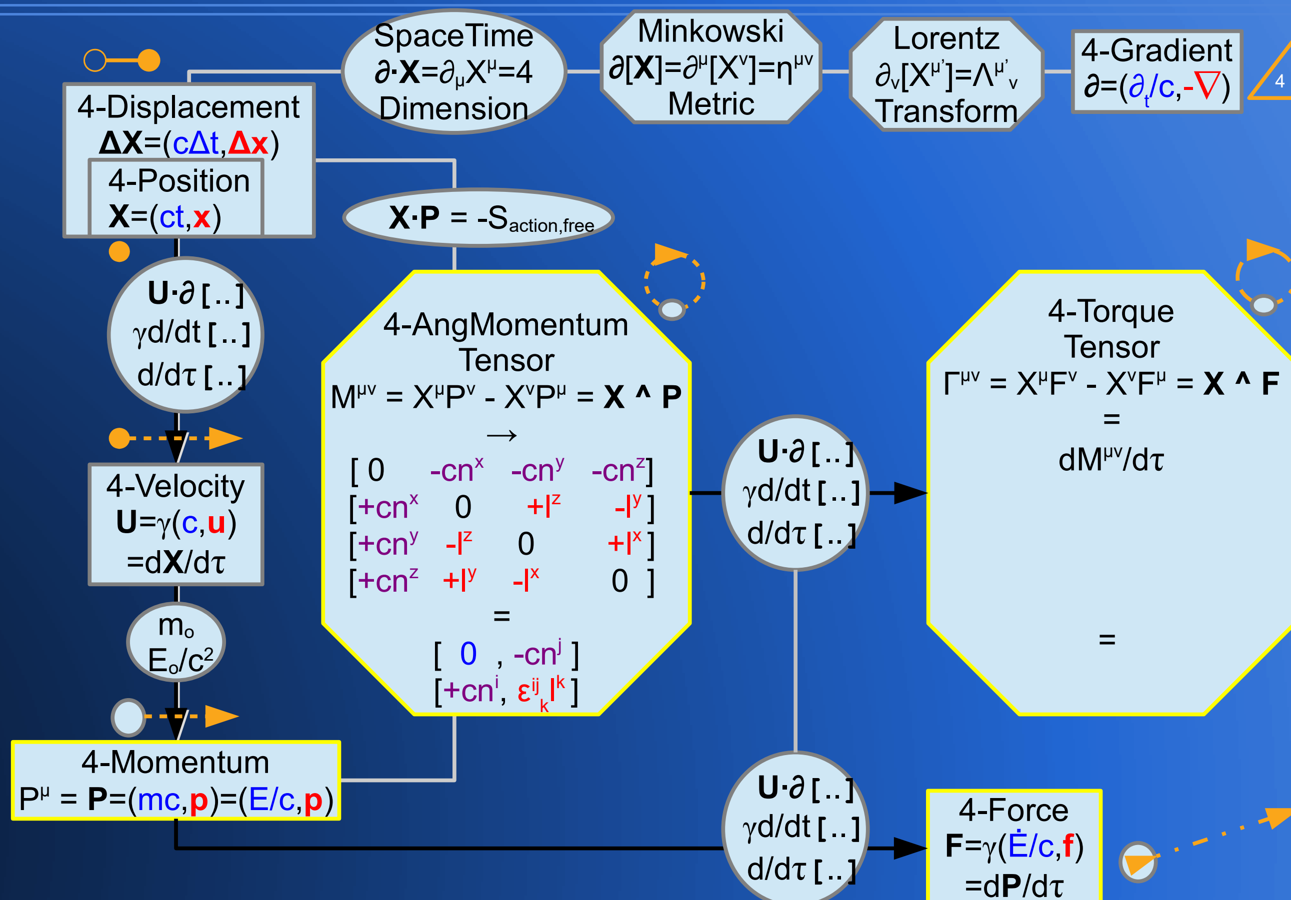
**Linear:**
4-Force is the ProperTime Derivative of 4-Momentum.

**Angular:**
4-Torque is the ProperTime Derivative of 4-AngularMomentum.

$d/d\tau[\ M^{\mu\nu}\ ] = d/d\tau[\ \mathbf{X} \wedge \mathbf{P}\ ]$
$= d/d\tau[\ X^\mu P^\nu - X^\nu P^\mu\ ]$
$= [\ U^\mu P^\nu + X^\mu F^\nu - U^\nu P^\mu - X^\nu F^\mu\ ]$
$= [\ U^\mu m_o U^\nu + X^\mu F^\nu - U^\nu m_o U^\mu - X^\nu F^\mu\ ]$
$= [\ U^\mu m_o U^\nu - U^\nu m_o U^\mu + X^\mu F^\nu - X^\nu F^\mu\ ]$
$= [\ m_o(U^\mu U^\nu - U^\nu U^\mu) + X^\mu F^\nu - X^\nu F^\mu\ ]$
$= [\ m_o(0^{\mu\nu}) + X^\mu F^\nu - X^\nu F^\mu\ ]$
$= [\ X^\mu F^\nu - X^\nu F^\mu\ ]$

$d/d\tau[\ M^{\mu\nu}\ ] = \Gamma^{\mu\nu} = [\ X^\mu F^\nu - X^\nu F^\mu\ ] = \mathbf{X} \wedge \mathbf{F}$

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# SR 4-Vectors & 4-Tensors
# Lorentz Scalar Product & Tensor Trace Invariants: Similarities



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All {4-Vectors:4-Tensors} have an associated {Lorentz Scalar Product:Trace}

Each 4-Vector has a "magnitude" given by taking the Lorentz Scalar Product of itself.
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\nu = V^\mu V_\mu = V_\nu V^\nu = (v_0 v^0 + v_1 v^1 + v_2 v^2 + v_3 v^3) = (v^0 v^0 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}) = (v^0{}_o)^2$
The absolute magnitude of **V** is $\sqrt{[|\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V}|]}$

Each 4-Tensor has a "magnitude" given by taking the Tensor Trace of itself.
$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T_\nu{}^\nu = (T_0{}^0 + T_1{}^1 + T_2{}^2 + T_3{}^3) = (T^{00} - T^{11} - T^{22} - T^{33}) = T$
Note that the Trace runs down the diagonal of the 4-Tensor.

Notice the similarities. In both cases there is a tensor contraction with the Minkowski Metric Tensor $\eta_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[+1,-1,-1,-1]$ {Cartesian basis}

ex. $\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (E/c)^2 - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} = (E_o/c)^2 = (m_o c)^2$
which says that the "magnitude" of the 4-Momentum is the RestEnergy/c = RestMass*c

ex. $\mathrm{Trace}[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = (\eta^{00} - \eta^{11} - \eta^{22} - \eta^{33}) = 1 -(-1) -(-1) -(-1) = 1+1+1+1 = 4$
which says that the "magnitude" of the Minkowski Metric = SpaceTime Dimension = 4

Lorentz Scalar Invariant

$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V}=V^\mu V_\mu=(v^0v^0 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v})=(v^0{}_o)^2$

4-Vector
$\mathbf{V} = V^\mu = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$

Trace Tensor Invariant

$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}]=T^\mu{}_\mu=(T^{00}-T^{11}-T^{22}-T^{33})=T$

4-Tensor
$T^{\mu\nu} = [T^{00},T^{01},T^{02},T^{03}]$
$[T^{10},T^{11},T^{12},T^{13}]$
$[T^{20},T^{21},T^{22},T^{23}]$
$[T^{30},T^{31},T^{32},T^{33}]$

$\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P}=(m_oc)^2=(E_o/c)^2$

4-Momentum
$\mathbf{P}=(mc,\mathbf{p})=(E/c,\mathbf{p})$

$\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]= 4$

Minkowski Metric
$\partial[\mathbf{R}]=\eta^{\mu\nu}\rightarrow\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1]$

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# SR 4-Vectors & 4-Tensors



## More 4-Vector-based Invariants
## Phase Space Integration



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Some 4-Vectors have an alternate form of Tensor Invariant: $d\mathbf{v}'/v^{0'} = d\mathbf{v}/v^0$
in addition to the standard Lorentz Invariant $\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^\mu V_\mu = (v^0 v^0 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}) = (v^0_o)^2$

<u>If $\mathbf{V\cdot V}$ = (constant):</u>, with $\mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
then $d(\mathbf{V\cdot V}) = 2*(\mathbf{V}\cdot d\mathbf{V}) = d(\text{constant}) = 0$
hence $(\mathbf{V}\cdot d\mathbf{V}) = 0 = v^0 dv^0 - \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{v}$
$dv^0 = \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{v}/v^0$

<u>Generally:</u>, with $\Lambda = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ = Lorentz Boost Transform in the $\boldsymbol{\beta}$-direction
$\mathbf{V}' = \Lambda\mathbf{V}$ : from which the temporal component $v^{0'} = (\gamma v^0 - \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{v})$
$d\mathbf{V}' = \Lambda d\mathbf{V}$ : from which the spatial component $d\mathbf{v}' = (\gamma d\mathbf{v} - \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta} dv^0)$

<u>Combining:</u>
$d\mathbf{v}' = (\gamma d\mathbf{v} - \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}(\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{v}/v^0))$
$d\mathbf{v}' = (1/v^0)*(\gamma v^0 d\mathbf{v} - \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}(\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{v}))$
$d\mathbf{v}' = (1/v^0)*(\gamma v^0 - \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{v})d\mathbf{v}$
$d\mathbf{v}' = (\gamma v^0 - \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{v})*(1/v^0)*d\mathbf{v}$
$d\mathbf{v}' = (v^{0'}/v^0)d\mathbf{v}$
$d\mathbf{v}'/v^{0'} = d\mathbf{v}/v^0$ = Invariant of $\mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$ for $\mathbf{V\cdot V}$ = (constant)

<u>So, for example:</u>
$\mathbf{P\cdot P} = (m_o c)^2$ = (constant)

Thus, $d\mathbf{p}'/(E'/c) = d\mathbf{p}/(E/c)$ = Invariant
Or: $d\mathbf{p}'/E' = d\mathbf{p}/E \rightarrow d^3p/E = dp^x dp^y dp^z/E$ = Invariant, usually seen as $\int F(\text{various invariants})*d^3p/E$ = Invariant

An alternate approach is:
$\int d^4p\ \delta[p^2-(m_o c)^2]$
$= \int d^4p\ (1/2|m_o c|)\ (\delta[p+m_o c] + \delta[p-m_o c])$
$= c d^3p/2E$
= Invariant

Lorentz Scalar Invariant
$\mathbf{V\cdot V}=V^\mu V_\mu=(v^0 v^0 - \mathbf{v\cdot v})=(v^0_o)^2$
4-Vector
$\mathbf{V} = V^\mu = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
$d\mathbf{v}/v^0 \rightarrow d^3v/v^0$ if $\mathbf{V\cdot V}$=(constant)
Phase Space Invariant

$\mathbf{P\cdot P}=(m_o c)^2=(E_o/c)^2$
4-Momentum
$\mathbf{P}=(mc,\mathbf{p})=(E/c,\mathbf{p})$
$d^3p/E$

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# SR 4-Vectors & 4-Tensors



## More 4-Vector-based Invariants
## Phase Space Integration



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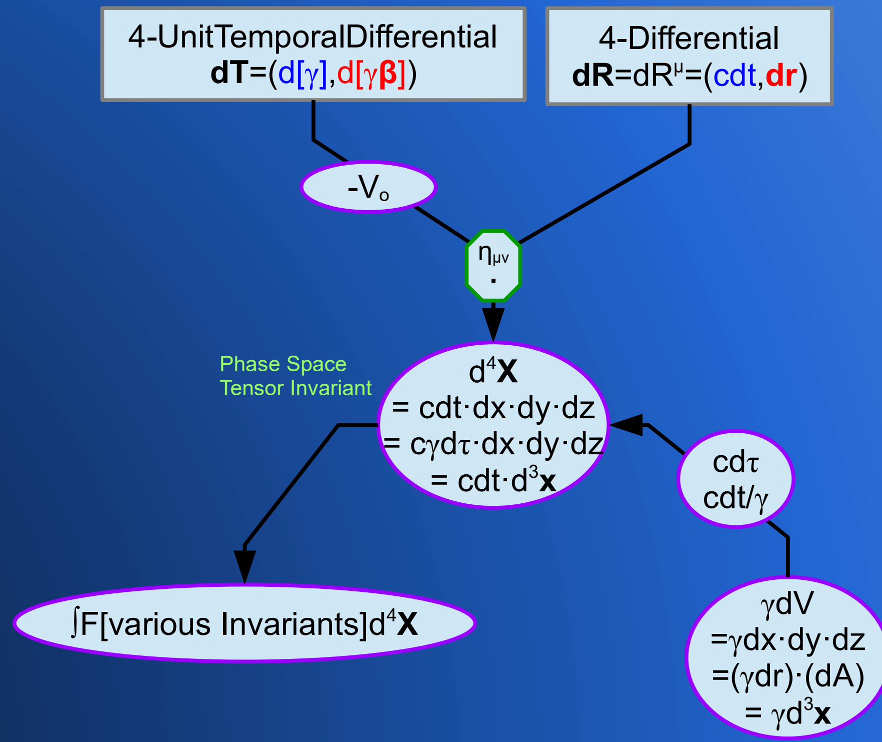
$d^4\mathbf{X} = -(V_o)\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dX} = -(dV_o)\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{dX} = cdt\, d^3\mathbf{x} = cdt\cdot dx\cdot dy\cdot dz$
The 4D Position coords that are integrated to give a 4D volume: SI units $[m^4]$

4-Differential $\mathbf{dX} = (cdt,\mathbf{dx})$; $\mathbf{dR} = (cdt,\mathbf{dr})$;
4-UnitTemporal $\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta}) = (\gamma,\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})$
4-UnitTemporalDifferential $\mathbf{dT} = d[(\gamma,\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})] = (d[\gamma],d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])$

$V = \int dV = \int dx \int dy \int dz = \iiint dx\, dy\, dz = \int d^3\mathbf{x}$
$V = V_o/\gamma$ = 3D Spatial Volume: SI units $[m^3]$
$dV = d^3\mathbf{x}$ = 3D Spatial Volume Element
$\gamma = V_o/V$
$d\gamma = -(V_o/V^2)dV$

$-(V_o)\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dX}$ = Invariant, because (Rest Scalar * Lorentz Scalar Product) = Invariant
$= -(V_o)(d[\gamma],d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])\cdot(cdt,\mathbf{dx})$
$= -(V_o)(d[\gamma]cdt - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot\mathbf{dx})$
$= -(V_o)(-(V_o/V^2)dVcdt - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot\mathbf{dx})$
$= -(V_o)(-(V_o/V_o^2)dVcdt - d[(1)(\mathbf{0})]\cdot\mathbf{dx})$ by taking the usual rest-case
$= -(V_o)(-(V_o/V_o^2)dVcdt)$
$= -(V_o)(-(1/V_o)dVcdt)$
$= dVcdt$
$= cdt\, dV$
$= cdt\cdot dx\cdot dy\cdot dz$
$= cdt\, d^3\mathbf{x}$
$= d^4\mathbf{X}$ = Invariant
And, this makes sense.
$\mathbf{T}$ is a temporal 4-Vector with fixed magnitude: $\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T} = 1$. $d(\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T}) = d(1) = 0 = 2(\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{T})$
Since $(\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{T})=0$, $\mathbf{dT}$ must orthogonal to $\mathbf{T}$ and thus must be a spatial 4-Vector
If $\mathbf{dX}$ is also spatial, then the Lorentz scalar product { $(\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dX})$ = -magnitude } will be negative with this choice of Minkowski Metric.
Thus, multiplying by $-(V_o)$ gives a positive volume element{ $cdt\, dx\, dy\, dz = d^4\mathbf{X}$}
It is sort of quirky though, that the temporal (cdt) comes from the $\mathbf{dX}$ part, and the spatial ($d^3\mathbf{x}$) comes from the $\mathbf{dT}$ part.

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# SR 4-Vectors & 4-Tensors

## More 4-Vector-based Invariants

## Phase Space Integration

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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$\rho\, d^3\mathbf{x} = \rho'\, d^3\mathbf{x}' = (-V_o/c)\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{J}$ = Lorentz Scalar Invariant
$n\, d^3\mathbf{x} = n'\, d^3\mathbf{x}' = (-V_o/c)\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{N}$ = Lorentz Scalar Invariant

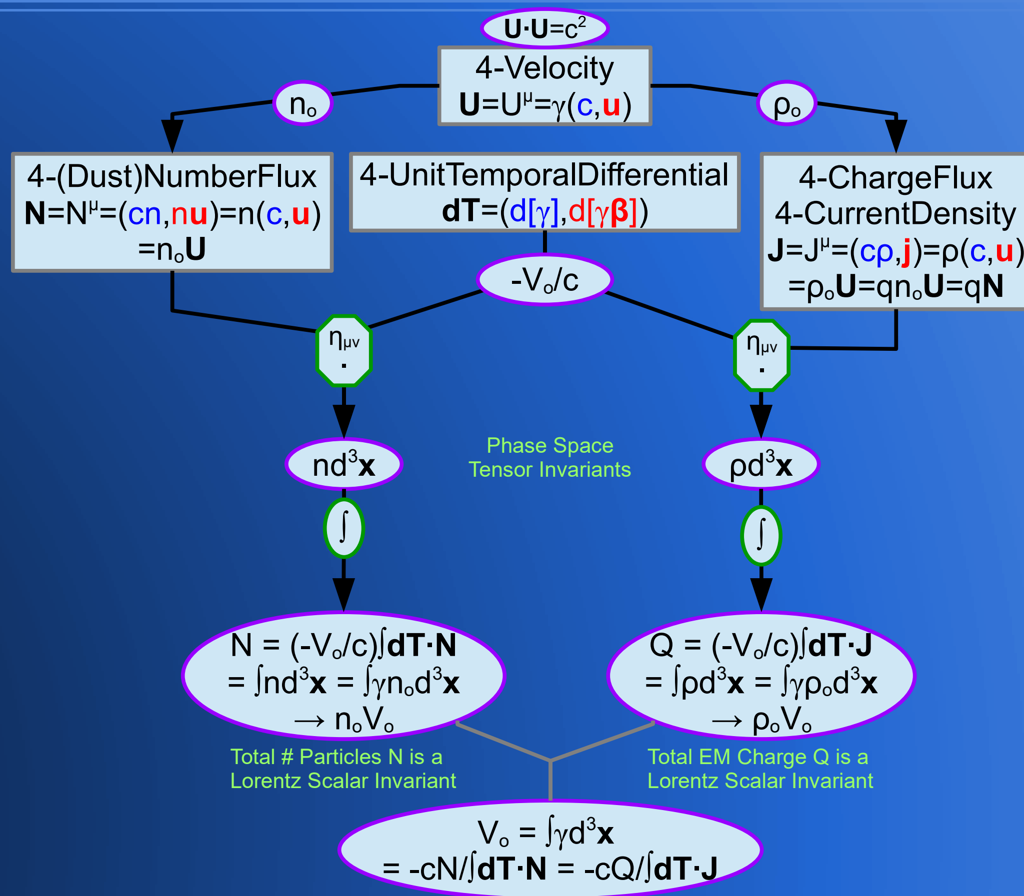
4-CurrentDensity $\mathbf{J} = (\rho c, \mathbf{j})$
4-NumberFlux $\mathbf{N} = (nc, \mathbf{n})$
4-UnitTemporal $\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = (\gamma, \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})$
4-UnitTemporalDifferential $\mathbf{dT} = d[(\gamma, \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})] = (d[\gamma], d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])$

$V = V_o/\gamma$
$d\gamma = -(V_o/V^2)dV$

$(-V_o/c)\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{J}$ = Invariant, because (Rest Scalar * Lorentz Scalar Product) = Invariant
$= (-V_o/c)(d[\gamma], d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])\cdot(\rho c, \mathbf{j})$
$= (-V_o/c)(d[\gamma]\rho c - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot\mathbf{j})$
$= (-V_o/c)(-(V_o/V^2)(dV)(\rho c) - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot\mathbf{j})$
$= (-V_o/c)(-(V_o/V_o^2)(dV)(\rho c) - d[(1)\mathbf{0}]\cdot\mathbf{j})$
$= (-V_o/c)(-(V_o/V_o^2)(dV)(\rho c))$
$= (dV/c)(\rho c)$
$= (\rho c)(dV/c)$
$= (\rho)(dV)$
$= \rho\, d^3\mathbf{x}$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Charge | $Q = \int\gamma\rho_o\, d^3\mathbf{x} = \int\rho\, d^3\mathbf{x}$ | = Lorentz Scalar Invariant |
| Total Particle # | $N = \int\gamma n_o\, d^3\mathbf{x} = \int n\, d^3\mathbf{x}$ | = Lorentz Scalar Invariant |
| Total RestVolume | $V_o = \int\gamma d^3\mathbf{x}$ | = Lorentz Scalar Invariant |

This also gives an alternate way to define the RestVolume Invariant $V_o$.
$(-V_o/c)\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{N} = n d^3\mathbf{x}$
$N = \int n d^3\mathbf{x} = \int(-V_o/c)\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{N}$
$cN/V_o = -\int\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{N}$
$V_o = -cN/\int\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{N}$

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A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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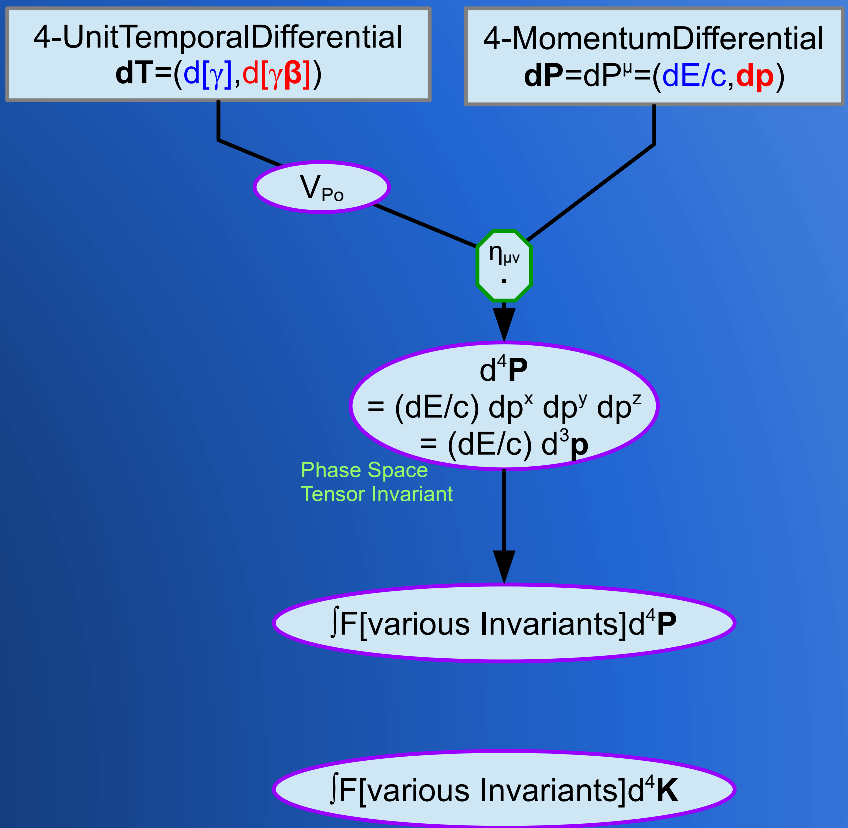
$d^4\mathbf{P} = (V_{Po})\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dP} = (dE/c)\, d^3\mathbf{p} = (dE/c)\, dp^x\, dp^y\, dp^z$
$d^4\mathbf{K} = (V_{Ko})\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dK} = (d\omega/c)\, d^3\mathbf{k} = (d\omega/c)\, dk^x\, dk^y\, dk^z$
The 4D Momentum coords that are integrated to give a 4D Momentum Volume: SI Units $[(kg\cdot m/s)^4]$
The 4D WaveVector coords that are integrated to give a 4D WaveVector Volume: SI Units $[(1/m)^4]$

4-DifferentialMomentum $\mathbf{dP} = (dE/c, \mathbf{dp})$
4-DifferentialWaveVector $\mathbf{dK} = (d\omega/c, \mathbf{dk})$
4-UnitTemporal $\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = (\gamma, \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})$
4-UnitTemporalDifferential $\mathbf{dT} = d[(\gamma, \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})] = (d[\gamma], d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])$

$V_P = \int dV_P = \int dp^x \int dp^y \int dp^z = \iiint dp^x\, dp^y\, dp^z = \int d^3\mathbf{p}$
$V_P = \gamma(V_{Po})$ = 3D Volume in Momentum Space: SI Units $[(kg\cdot m/s)^3]$
$dV_P = d\gamma(V_{Po})$ = 3D Volume Element in Momentum Space
$\gamma = (V_P)/(V_{Po})$
$d\gamma = (dV_P)/(V_{Po})$

$(V_{Po})\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dP}$ = Invariant, because Rest Scalar * Lorentz Scalar Product
$= (V_{Po}))(d[\gamma], d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])\cdot(dE/c, \mathbf{dp})$
$= (V_{Po})(d[\gamma]dE/c - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot\mathbf{dp})$
$= (V_{Po})((dV_P/V_{Po})dE/c - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot\mathbf{dp})$
$= (V_{Po}))((dV_P/V_{Po})dE/c - d[(1)(\mathbf{0})]\cdot\mathbf{dp})$ by taking the usual rest-case
$= (V_{Po}))((dV_P/V_{Po})dE/c)$
$= (dV_P)\, (dE/c)$
$= d^3\mathbf{p}\, (dE/c)$
$= (dE/c)\, d^3\mathbf{p}$
$= (dE/c)\, dp^x\, dp^y\, dp^z$
$= d^4\mathbf{P}$ = Invariant

Likewise, $d^4\mathbf{K}$ = Invariant

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# More 4-Vector-based Invariants

# Phase Space Integration

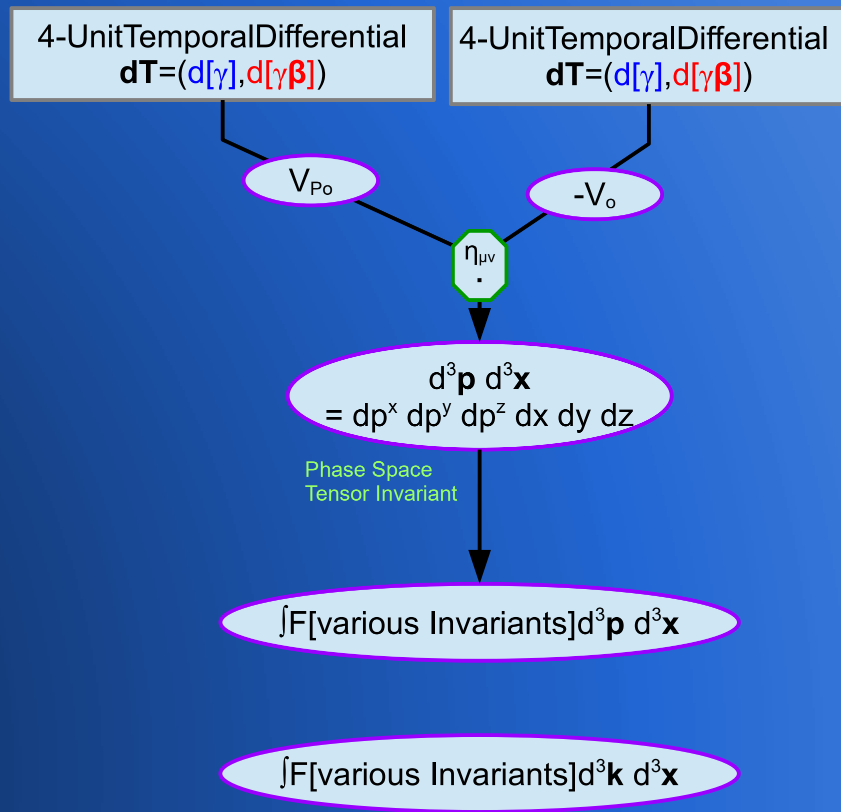


$d^3\mathbf{p}\ d^3\mathbf{x} = (V_{Po})\mathbf{dT}\cdot(-V_o)\mathbf{dT} = (-V_o)(V_{Po})\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dT}$
$d^3\mathbf{k}\ d^3\mathbf{x} = (V_{Ko})\mathbf{dT}\cdot(-V_o)\mathbf{dT} = (-V_o)(V_{Ko})\mathbf{dT}\cdot\mathbf{dT}$

4-UnitTemporal $\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta}) = (\gamma,\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})$
4-UnitTemporalDifferential $\mathbf{dT} = d[(\gamma,\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta})] = (d[\gamma],d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])$

$(V_{po})\mathbf{dT}\cdot(-V_o)\mathbf{dT}$ = Invariant
$= (V_{Po})(d[\gamma],d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])\cdot(-V_o)(d[\gamma],d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])$
$= (V_{Po})(-V_o)(d[\gamma]d[\gamma] - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])$
$= (V_{Po})(-V_o)(-(V_o/V^2)dV(dV_P/(V_{Po})) - d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}]\cdot d[\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}])$
$= (V_{Po})(-V_o)(-(V_o/V_o^2)dV(dV_P/(V_{Po})) - d[(1)\mathbf{0}]\cdot d[(1)\mathbf{0}])$
$= (V_{Po})(-V_o)(-(V_o/V_o^2)dV(dV_P/(V_{Po}))$
$= (V_{Po})dV(dV_P/(V_{Po}))$
$= dV\ dV_P$
$= dV_P\ dV$
$= d^3\mathbf{p}\ d^3\mathbf{x}$ = Invariant

Likewise, $d^3\mathbf{k}\ d^3\mathbf{x}$ = Invariant




**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors

## General → Symmetric & Anti-Symmetric



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John B. Wilson

Any SR Tensor $T^{\mu\nu} = (S^{\mu\nu} + A^{\mu\nu})$ can be decomposed into parts:

Symmetric $S^{\mu\nu} = (T^{\mu\nu}+T^{\nu\mu})/2$ with $S^{\mu\nu} = +S^{\nu\mu}$

Anti-Symmetric $A^{\mu\nu} = (T^{\mu\nu}-T^{\nu\mu})/2$ with $A^{\mu\nu} = -A^{\nu\mu}$

$S^{\mu\nu} + A^{\mu\nu} = (T^{\mu\nu}+T^{\nu\mu})/2+(T^{\mu\nu}-T^{\nu\mu})/2 = T^{\mu\nu}/2 + T^{\mu\nu}/2 + T^{\nu\mu}/2 - T^{\nu\mu}/2 = T^{\mu\nu} + 0 = T^{\mu\nu}$

Independent components: $\{ 4^2 = 16 = 10 + 6 \}$

Max 16 possible

General 4-Tensor

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} T^{00} & T^{01} & T^{02} & T^{03} \\ T^{10} & T^{11} & T^{12} & T^{13} \\ T^{20} & T^{21} & T^{22} & T^{23} \\ T^{30} & T^{31} & T^{32} & T^{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Max 10 possible

Symmetric 4-Tensor

$$S^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} S^{00} & S^{01} & S^{02} & S^{03} \\ S^{10} & S^{11} & S^{12} & S^{13} \\ S^{20} & S^{21} & S^{22} & S^{23} \\ S^{30} & S^{31} & S^{32} & S^{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S^{00} & S^{01} & S^{02} & S^{03} \\ +S^{01} & S^{11} & S^{12} & S^{13} \\ +S^{02} & +S^{12} & S^{22} & S^{23} \\ +S^{03} & +S^{13} & +S^{23} & S^{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$Tr[S^{\mu\nu}]=S^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$

Max 6 possible

Anti-Symmetric 4-Tensor

$$A^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{00} & A^{01} & A^{02} & A^{03} \\ A^{10} & A^{11} & A^{12} & A^{13} \\ A^{20} & A^{21} & A^{22} & A^{23} \\ A^{30} & A^{31} & A^{32} & A^{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^{01} & A^{02} & A^{03} \\ -A^{01} & 0 & A^{12} & A^{13} \\ -A^{02} & -A^{12} & 0 & A^{23} \\ -A^{03} & -A^{13} & -A^{23} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Tr[A^{\mu\nu}]=0$

aka Skew-Symmetric

Importantly, the Contraction of any Symmetric tensor with any Anti-Symmetric tensor on the same index is always 0.

*Note* These don't have to be composed from a single general tensor.

$S^{\mu\nu} A_{\mu\nu} = 0$

Proof:

$S^{\mu\nu} A_{\mu\nu}$

$= S^{\nu\mu} A_{\nu\mu}$: because we can switch dummy indices

$= (+S^{\mu\nu})A_{\nu\mu}$: because of symmetry

$= S^{\mu\nu}(-A_{\mu\nu})$: because of anti-symmetry

$= -S^{\mu\nu} A_{\mu\nu}$

$= 0$: because the only solution of $\{c = -c\}$ is 0

Physically, the anti-symmetric part contains rotational information and the symmetric part contains information about isotropic scaling and anisotropic shear.

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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$

$\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors

## Symmetric → Isotropic & Anisotropic



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Any Symmetric SR Tensor $S^{\mu\nu} = (T_{iso}{}^{\mu\nu} + T_{aniso}{}^{\mu\nu})$ can be decomposed into parts:

Isotropic $T_{iso}{}^{\mu\nu} = (1/4)\text{Trace}[S^{\mu\nu}]\ \eta^{\mu\nu} = (T)\ \eta^{\mu\nu}$

Anisotropic $T_{aniso}{}^{\mu\nu} = S^{\mu\nu} - T_{iso}{}^{\mu\nu}$

The Anisotropic part is Traceless by construction, and the Isotropic part has the same Trace as the original Symmetric Tensor. The Minkowski Metric is a symmetric, isotropic 4-tensor with T=1.

Independent components:

Max 10 possible

Symmetric 4-Tensor

$S^{\mu\nu} =$

$[S^{00}, S^{01}, S^{02}, S^{03}]$
$[S^{10}, S^{11}, S^{12}, S^{13}]$
$[S^{20}, S^{21}, S^{22}, S^{23}]$
$[S^{30}, S^{31}, S^{32}, S^{33}]$

=

$[S^{00}, S^{01}, S^{02}, S^{03}]$
$[+S^{01}, S^{11}, S^{12}, S^{13}]$
$[+S^{02}, +S^{12}, S^{22}, S^{23}]$
$[+S^{03}, +S^{13}, +S^{23}, S^{33}]$

$\text{Tr}[S^{\mu\nu}]=4T$

Max 1 possible

Symmetric Isotropic 4-Tensor

$T_{iso}{}^{\mu\nu} =$

$[T, 0,0,0]$
$[0,-T,0,0]$
$[0,0,-T,0]$
$[0,0,0,-T]$

with T= $(1/4)\text{Trace}[S^{\mu\nu}]$

$\text{Tr}[T_{iso}{}^{\mu\nu}]=4T$

Max 9 possible

Symmetric Anisotropic 4-Tensor

$T_{aniso}{}^{\mu\nu} =$

$[S^{00}-T, S^{01}, S^{02}, S^{03}]$
$[S^{10}, S^{11}+T, S^{12}, S^{13}]$
$[S^{20}, S^{21}, S^{22}+T, S^{23}]$
$[S^{30}, S^{31}, S^{32}, S^{33}+T]$

=

$[S^{00}-T, S^{01}, S^{02}, S^{03}]$
$[+S^{01}, S^{11}+T, S^{12}, S^{13}]$
$[+S^{02}, +S^{12}, S^{22}+T, S^{23}]$
$[+S^{03}, +S^{13}, +S^{23}, S^{33}+T]$

$\text{Tr}[T_{aniso}{}^{\mu\nu}]=0$

aka Deviatoric

Importantly, the Contraction of any Symmetric tensor with any Anti-Symmetric tensor on the same index is always 0.

*Note* These don't have to be composed from a single general tensor.

$S^{\mu\nu} A_{\mu\nu} = 0$

Proof:
$S^{\mu\nu} A_{\mu\nu}$
$= S^{\nu\mu} A_{\nu\mu}$: because we can switch dummy indices
$= (+S^{\mu\nu})A_{\nu\mu}$: because of symmetry
$= S^{\mu\nu}(-A_{\mu\nu})$: because of anti-symmetry
$= -S^{\mu\nu} A_{\mu\nu}$
= 0: because the only solution of {c = -c} is 0

Physically, the isotropic part represents a direction independent transformation (e.g., a uniform scaling or uniform pressure); the deviatoric part represents the distortion

An Isotropic Tensor has the same components in all possible coordinate-frames.

Rank 0: All Scalars are isotropic
Rank 1: There are no non-zero isotropic vectors
Rank 2: Most general isotropic 2nd rank tensor must equal to $\lambda\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \lambda\eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ for some scalar λ.
Rank 3: Most general isotropic 3rd rank tensor must equal to $\lambda\varepsilon^{ijk}$ for some scalar λ.
Rank 4: Most general isotropic 4th rank tensor must equal to $a\delta^{\mu\nu}\delta^{\alpha\beta} + b\delta^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu\beta} + c\delta^{\mu\beta}\delta^{\nu\alpha}$ for scalars {a,b,c}.

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(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\text{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# 4-Tensor Decomposition



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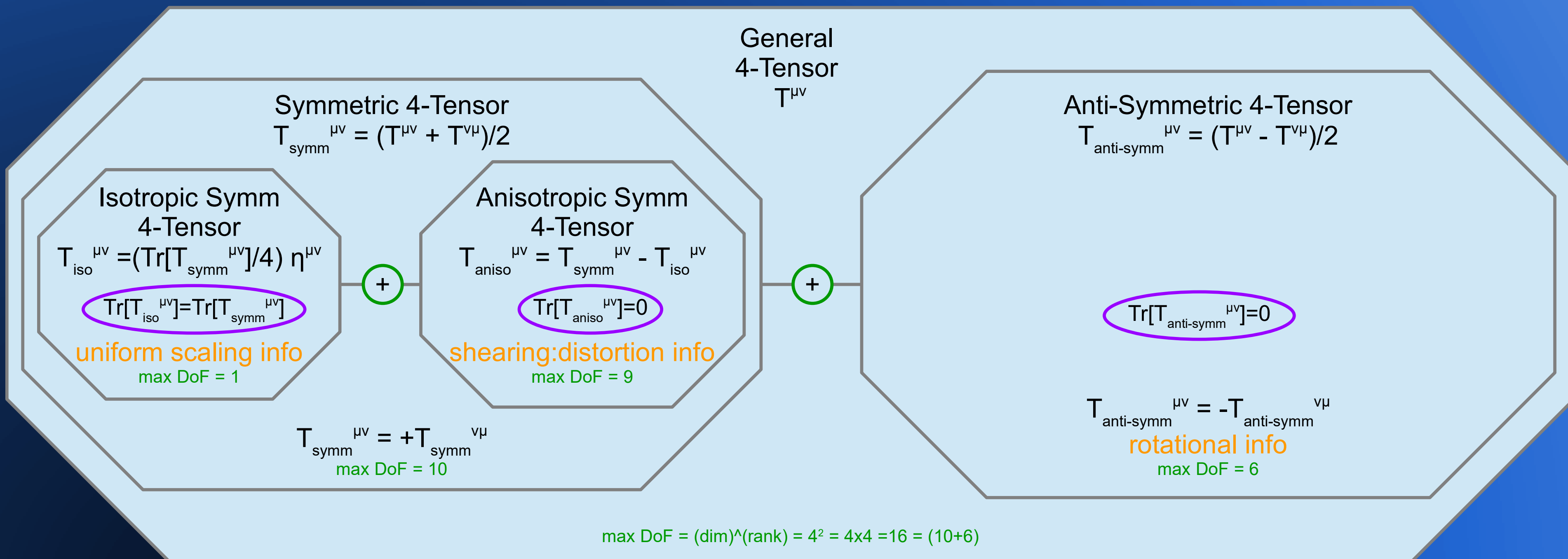


Maximum Degrees of Freedom (DoF)
= # of possible independent components
= (Tensor dimension)^(Tensor rank)

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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = $(v^0, \mathbf{v})$
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(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = $(v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace$[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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**(0,0)-Tensor = Lorentz Scalar S: Has either (0) or (1) Tensor Invariant, depending on exact meaning**

(S) itself is Invariant

S

**(1,0)-Tensor = 4-Vector $V^\mu$: Has (1) Tensor Invariant = The Lorentz Scalar Product**

$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\nu = \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\mu V^\nu = \mathrm{Tr}[V^\mu V^\nu] = V_\nu V^\nu = (v_0 v^0 + v_1 v^1 + v_2 v^2 + v_3 v^3) = (v^0 v^0 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}) = (v^0{}_o)^2$

$\mathbf{V} = V^\mu = (v^\mu) = (v^0, v^1, v^2, v^3)$ | $\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = (v^0 v^0 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}) = (v^0{}_o)^2$

**(2,0)-Tensor = 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$: Has (4+) Tensor Invariants (though not all independent)**

a) $T^\alpha{}_\alpha$ = Trace = Sum of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors (mixed)
b) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha} T^\beta{}_{\beta]}$ = Asymm Bi-Product → Inner Product
c) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha} T^\beta{}_\beta T^\gamma{}_{\gamma]}$ = Asymm Tri-Product → ?Name?
d) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha} T^\beta{}_\beta T^\gamma{}_\gamma T^\delta{}_{\delta]}$ = Asymm Quad-Product → 4D Determinant = Product of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors

eg. $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha} T^\beta{}_{\beta]} = T^\alpha{}_\alpha T^\beta{}_\beta - T^\alpha{}_\beta T^\beta{}_\alpha = (T^\gamma{}_\gamma)^2 - T^\alpha{}_\beta T^\beta{}_\alpha\{1\} = (T^\gamma{}_\gamma)^2 - T^\alpha{}_\beta T^\beta{}_\alpha\{(1/4)\eta_{\gamma\delta}\eta^{\gamma\delta}\}$
and, bending tensor rules slightly: $= (T^\gamma{}_\gamma)^2 - T^\alpha{}_\beta T^\beta{}_\alpha\{(1/4)\eta_{\beta\delta}\eta^{\beta\delta}\} = (T^\gamma{}_\gamma)^2 - T^\alpha{}_\beta(\eta^{\beta\delta})T^\beta{}_\alpha(\eta_{\beta\delta})\{(1/4)\} = (T^\gamma{}_\gamma)^2 - T^{\alpha\delta}T_{\delta\alpha}\{(1/4)\}$
and, since linear combinations of invariants are invariant:
Examine just the $(T^{\alpha\delta}T_{\delta\alpha})$ part, which for symm|asymm is $(\pm)(T^{\alpha\delta}T_{\alpha\delta})$ ie. the InnerProduct Invariant

a): Trace$[T^{\mu\nu}]$ = $\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T_\mu{}^\mu = T_\nu{}^\nu = (T_0{}^0 + T_1{}^1 + T_2{}^2 + T_3{}^3) = (T^{00} - T^{11} - T^{22} - T^{33}) = (T)$
for anti-symmetric: = 0
b): InnerProduct $T_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T_{00}T^{00} + T_{i0}T^{i0} + T_{0j}T^{0j} + T_{ij}T^{ij} = (T^{00})^2 - \Sigma_i[T^{i0}]^2 - \Sigma_j[T^{0j}]^2 + \Sigma_{i,j}[T^{ij}]^2$
for symmetric | anti-symmetric: $= (T^{00})^2 - 2\Sigma_i[T^{i0}]^2 + \Sigma_{i,j}[T^{ij}]^2 = \Sigma_{\mu=\nu}[T^{\mu\nu}]^2 - 2\Sigma_i[T^{i0}]^2 + 2\Sigma_{i>j}[T^{ij}]^2$
c): Antisymmetric Triple Product $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha}T^\beta{}_\beta T^\gamma{}_{\gamma]}$ = $\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}]^3 - 3(\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}])(T^\alpha{}_\beta T^\beta{}_\alpha) + T^\alpha{}_\beta T^\beta{}_\gamma T^\gamma{}_\alpha + T^\alpha{}_\gamma T^\beta{}_\alpha T^\gamma{}_\beta$
for anti-symmetric: = 0
If I got all the math right...
d): Determinant Det$[T^{\mu\nu}]$ =?= $-(1/2)\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}T^{\alpha\beta}T^{\gamma\delta}$
for anti-symmetric: Det$[T^{\mu\nu}]$ = Pfaffian$[T^{\mu\nu}]^2$ (The Pfaffian is a special polynomial of the matrix entries)

Trace Tensor Invariant
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}] = T_\nu{}^\nu = (T^{00} - T^{11} - T^{22} - T^{33}) = T$

Set of 4 EigenValues$[T_\mu{}^\nu]$
Eigenvalues Tensor Invariants

4-Tensor
$T^{\mu\nu}$ = [$T^{00}$, $T^{01}$, $T^{02}$, $T^{03}$]
[$T^{10}$, $T^{11}$, $T^{12}$, $T^{13}$]
[$T^{20}$, $T^{21}$, $T^{22}$, $T^{23}$]
[$T^{30}$, $T^{31}$, $T^{32}$, $T^{33}$]

$T_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$
Inner Product Tensor Invariant

AsymmTri$[T^{\mu\nu}]$
Asymm Tri-Product Tensor Invariant

Det$[T^{\mu\nu}]$
Determinant Tensor Invariant

The lowered-indices form of a tensor just negativizes the (time-space) and (space-time) sections of the upper-indices tensor

Invariants sometimes seen as
$I_1 = (1/1)\mathrm{Tr}[(T^{\mu\nu})^1]$
$I_2 = (1/2)\mathrm{Tr}[(T^{\mu\nu})^2]$
$I_3 = (1/3)\mathrm{Tr}[(T^{\mu\nu})^3]$
$I_4 = (1/4)\mathrm{Tr}[(T^{\mu\nu})^4]$

Lowered 4-Tensor
$T_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\rho}\eta_{\nu\sigma}T^{\rho\sigma}$
=
[$T_{00}$, $T_{01}$, $T_{02}$, $T_{03}$]
[$T_{10}$, $T_{11}$, $T_{12}$, $T_{13}$]
[$T_{20}$, $T_{21}$, $T_{22}$, $T_{23}$]
[$T_{30}$, $T_{31}$, $T_{32}$, $T_{33}$]
=
[$+T^{00}$, $-T^{01}$, $-T^{02}$, $-T^{03}$]
[$-T^{10}$, $+T^{11}$, $+T^{12}$, $+T^{13}$]
[$-T^{20}$, $+T^{21}$, $+T^{22}$, $+T^{23}$]
[$-T^{30}$, $+T^{31}$, $+T^{32}$, $+T^{33}$]

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Lorentz Scalar

Det$[T^\alpha{}_\alpha] = \Pi_k[\lambda_k]$; with $\{\lambda_k\}$ = Set of Eigenvalues
Characteristic Eqns: Det$[T^\alpha{}_\alpha - \lambda_k I_{(4)}] = 0$

Trace$[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants
# Tensor Gymnastics

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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Some Tensor Gymnastics:

Matrix $\mathbf{A}$ = Tensor $A^r{}_c$
with rows denoted by "r", columns by "c"

Example with dim=4: r,c={0..3}
Matrix $\mathbf{A}$ =
$[A^{r=0}{}_{c=0}\ A^{r=0}{}_{c=1}\ A^{r=0}{}_{c=2}\ A^{r=0}{}_{c=3}]$
$[A^{r=1}{}_{c=0}\ A^{r=1}{}_{c=1}\ A^{r=1}{}_{c=2}\ A^{r=1}{}_{c=3}]$
$[A^{r=2}{}_{c=0}\ A^{r=2}{}_{c=1}\ A^{r=2}{}_{c=2}\ A^{r=2}{}_{c=3}]$
$[A^{r=3}{}_{c=0}\ A^{r=3}{}_{c=1}\ A^{r=3}{}_{c=2}\ A^{r=3}{}_{c=3}]$

$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = A^c{}_d B^e{}_c = M^e{}_d$
,with the rows of $\mathbf{A}$ multiplied by the columns of $\mathbf{B}$ due to the summation over index "c"

If we have sums over both indices:
$A^c{}_d B^d{}_c = M^d{}_d = \mathrm{Trace}[\mathbf{M}]$
The sum over "c" gives the matrix multiplication and then the sum over "d" gives the Trace of the resulting matrix M

$A^c{}_d A^d{}_c = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{A})^d{}_d = (N)^d{}_d = \mathrm{Trace}[\mathbf{N}] = \mathrm{Trace}[\mathbf{A}^2] = \mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2]$
$A^c{}_d A^d{}_c = (\eta_d{}^e A^c{}_e)A^d{}_c = \eta_d{}^e(A^c{}_e A^d{}_c) = \eta_d{}^e(N^d{}_e) = \delta_d{}^e(N^d{}_e) = \mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{N}] = \mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2]$

$A^c{}_{[c} A^d{}_{d]} = A^c{}_c A^d{}_d - A^c{}_d A^d{}_c = (\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])^2 - \mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2]$
,with brackets [..] around the indices indicating anti-symmetric product

The Trace formula's are independent of tensor dimension.

$A^a{}_a = \mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}]$

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$A^a{}_{[a} A^b{}_{b]} = A^a{}_a A^b{}_b - A^a{}_b A^b{}_a = (\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])^2 - \mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2]$

---

$A^a{}_{[a} A^b{}_b A^c{}_{c]}$
$= + A^a{}_a A^b{}_b A^c{}_c - A^a{}_a A^b{}_c A^c{}_b + A^a{}_b A^b{}_c A^c{}_a - A^a{}_b A^b{}_a A^c{}_c + A^a{}_c A^b{}_a A^c{}_b - A^a{}_c A^b{}_b A^c{}_a$
$= +(A^a{}_a A^b{}_b A^c{}_c) - (A^a{}_a A^b{}_c A^c{}_b + A^a{}_b A^b{}_a A^c{}_c + A^a{}_c A^b{}_b A^c{}_a) + (A^a{}_b A^b{}_c A^c{}_a + A^a{}_c A^b{}_a A^c{}_b)$
$= +(A^a{}_a A^b{}_b A^c{}_c) - (A^a{}_a A^b{}_c A^c{}_b + A^c{}_c A^a{}_b A^b{}_a + A^b{}_b A^a{}_c A^c{}_a) + (A^a{}_b A^b{}_c A^c{}_a + A^a{}_c A^c{}_b A^b{}_a)$
$= +(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])^3 - 3*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2]) + 2*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^3])$

---

$A^a{}_{[a} A^b{}_b A^c{}_c A^d{}_{d]} =$
$+A^a{}_aA^b{}_bA^c{}_cA^d{}_d - A^a{}_aA^b{}_bA^c{}_dA^d{}_c - A^a{}_aA^b{}_cA^c{}_bA^d{}_d + A^a{}_aA^b{}_cA^c{}_dA^d{}_b + A^a{}_aA^b{}_dA^c{}_bA^d{}_c - A^a{}_aA^b{}_dA^c{}_cA^d{}_b$
$-A^a{}_bA^b{}_aA^c{}_cA^d{}_d + A^a{}_bA^b{}_aA^c{}_dA^d{}_c + A^a{}_bA^b{}_cA^c{}_aA^d{}_d - A^a{}_bA^b{}_cA^c{}_dA^d{}_a - A^a{}_bA^b{}_dA^c{}_aA^d{}_c + A^a{}_bA^b{}_dA^c{}_cA^d{}_a$
$+A^a{}_cA^b{}_aA^c{}_bA^d{}_d - A^a{}_cA^b{}_aA^c{}_dA^d{}_b - A^a{}_cA^b{}_bA^c{}_aA^d{}_d + A^a{}_cA^b{}_bA^c{}_dA^d{}_a + A^a{}_cA^b{}_dA^c{}_aA^d{}_b - A^a{}_cA^b{}_dA^c{}_bA^d{}_a$
$-A^a{}_dA^b{}_aA^c{}_bA^d{}_c + A^a{}_dA^b{}_aA^c{}_cA^d{}_b + A^a{}_dA^b{}_bA^c{}_aA^d{}_c - A^a{}_dA^b{}_bA^c{}_cA^d{}_a - A^a{}_dA^b{}_cA^c{}_aA^d{}_b + A^a{}_dA^b{}_cA^c{}_bA^d{}_a$
=
$+A^a{}_aA^b{}_bA^c{}_cA^d{}_d$
$-A^a{}_aA^b{}_bA^c{}_dA^d{}_c - A^a{}_aA^b{}_cA^c{}_bA^d{}_d - A^a{}_aA^b{}_dA^c{}_cA^d{}_b - A^a{}_bA^b{}_aA^c{}_cA^d{}_d - A^a{}_cA^b{}_bA^c{}_aA^d{}_d - A^a{}_dA^b{}_bA^c{}_cA^d{}_a$
$+A^a{}_aA^b{}_cA^c{}_dA^d{}_b + A^a{}_aA^b{}_dA^c{}_bA^d{}_c + A^a{}_bA^b{}_cA^c{}_aA^d{}_d + A^a{}_bA^b{}_dA^c{}_cA^d{}_a + A^a{}_cA^b{}_aA^c{}_bA^d{}_d + A^a{}_cA^b{}_bA^c{}_dA^d{}_a + A^a{}_dA^b{}_aA^c{}_cA^d{}_b + A^a{}_dA^b{}_bA^c{}_aA^d{}_c$
$+A^a{}_bA^b{}_aA^c{}_dA^d{}_c + A^a{}_cA^b{}_dA^c{}_aA^d{}_b\ A^a{}_dA^b{}_cA^c{}_bA^d{}_a$
$-A^a{}_bA^b{}_cA^c{}_dA^d{}_a - A^a{}_bA^b{}_dA^c{}_aA^d{}_c - A^a{}_cA^b{}_aA^c{}_dA^d{}_b - A^a{}_cA^b{}_dA^c{}_bA^d{}_a - A^a{}_dA^b{}_aA^c{}_bA^d{}_c - A^a{}_dA^b{}_cA^c{}_aA^d{}_b$
=
$+(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])^4$
$-6*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])^2(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2])$
$+8*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^3])$
$+3*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2])^2$
$-6*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^4])$
=
$+(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])^4 - 6*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])^2(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2]) + 8*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}])(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^3]) + 3*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^2])^2 - 6*(\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbf{A}^4])$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Det}[T^\alpha{}_\alpha] = \Pi_k[\lambda_k]$; with $\{\lambda_k\}$ = Eigenvalues
Characteristic Eqns: $\mathrm{Det}[T^\alpha{}_\alpha - \lambda_k I_{(4)}]=0$

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants
# Cayley-Hamilton Theorem



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**General Cayley-Hamilton Theorem**

$A^d + c_{d-1}A^{d-1} + ... + c_0 A^0 = 0_{(d)}$, with A = square matrix, d = dimension, $A^0$ = Identity(d) = $I_{(d)}$

Characteristic Polynomial: $p(\lambda) = \text{Det}[A - \lambda I_{(d)}]$

The following are the Principle Tensor Invariants for dimensions 1..4

dim = 1: $A^1 + c_0 A^0 = 0$ : $A - I_1 I_{(1)} = 0$

$I_1 = \text{tr}[A] = \text{Det}_{1D}[A] = \lambda_1$

dim = 2: $A^2 + c_1 A^1 + c_0 A^0 = 0$ : $A^2 - I_1 A^1 + I_2 I_{(2)} = 0$

$I_1 = \text{tr}[A] = \Sigma[\text{Eigenvalues}] = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

$I_2 = (\ \text{tr}[A]^2 - \text{tr}[A^2]\ )/2 = \text{Det}_{2D}[A] = \Pi[\text{Eigenvalues}] = \lambda_1\lambda_2$

dim = 3: $A^3 + c_2 A^2 + c_1 A^1 + c_0 A^0 = 0$ : $A^3 - I_1 A^2 + I_2 A^1 - I_3 I_{(3)} = 0$

$I_1 = \text{tr}[A] = \Sigma[\text{Eigenvalues}] = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$

$I_2 = (\ \text{tr}[A]^2 - \text{tr}[A^2]\ )/2 = \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_3 + \lambda_2\lambda_3$

$I_3 = [\ (\text{tr } A)^3 - 3\ \text{tr}(A^2)(\text{tr } A) + 2\ \text{tr}(A^3)\ ]/6 = \text{Det}_{3D}[A] = \Pi[\text{Eigenvalues}] = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3$

dim = 4: $A^4 + c_3 A^3 + c_2 A^2 + c_1 A^1 + c_0 A^0 = 0$ : $A^4 - I_1 A^3 + I_2 A^2 - I_3 A^1 + I_4 I_{(4)} = 0$

$I_1 = \text{tr}[A] = \Sigma[\text{Eigenvalues}] = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4$

$I_2 = (\ \text{tr}[A]^2 - \text{tr}[A^2]\ )/2 = \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_3\lambda_4$

$I_3 = [\ (\text{tr } A)^3 - 3\ \text{tr}(A^2)(\text{tr } A) + 2\ \text{tr}(A^3)\ ]/6 = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_1\lambda_3\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$

$I_4 = ((\text{tr } A)^4 - 6\ \text{tr}(A^2)(\text{tr } A)^2 + 3(\text{tr}(A^2))^2 + 8\ \text{tr}(A^3)\ \text{tr } A - 6\ \text{tr}(A^4))/24 = \text{Det}_{4D}[A] = \Pi[\text{Eigenvalues}] = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$

$I_0 = \Sigma[\text{Unique Eigenvalue Naughts}] = 1$ (1)

$I_1 = \Sigma[\text{Unique Eigenvalue Singles}] = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4$ (4)

$I_2 = \Sigma[\text{Unique Eigenvalue Doubles}] = \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_3\lambda_4$ (6)

$I_3 = \Sigma[\text{Unique Eigenvalue Triples}] = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_1\lambda_3\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$ (4)

$I_4 = \Sigma[\text{Unique Eigenvalue Quadruples}] = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$ (1)

Each dimension gives the number of elements from it's row in Pascal's Triangle :)

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors

# SR Tensor Invariants

# Cayley-Hamilton Theorem

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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| **General Cayley-Hamilton Theorem** | **Dim = 1** | **Dim = 2** | **Dim = 3** **Euclidean 3-Space** | **Dim = 4** **Minkowski SpaceTime** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$A^d + c_{d-1}A^{d-1} + \ldots + c_0 A^0 = 0_{(d)}$, with A = square matrix,**<br>**d = dimension, $A^0$ = Identity(d) = $I_{(d)}$**<br>**$I_0 A^4 - I_1 A^3 + I_2 A^2 - I_3 A^1 + I_4 A^0 = 0$ : for 4D**<br>**Characteristic Polynomial: $p(\lambda) = \mathrm{Det}[A - \lambda I_{(d)}]$**<br><br>**Tensor Invariants $I_n$** | A=[ a ]<br><br>$= A^j{}_k : j,k=\{1\}$ | A=[ a b ]<br>[ c d ]<br><br>$= A^j{}_k : j,k=\{1,2\}$ | A=[ a b c ]<br>[ d e f ]<br>[ g h i ]<br><br>$= A^j{}_k : j,k=\{1,2,3\}$ | A=[ a b c d ]<br>[ e f g h ]<br>[ i j k l ]<br>[ m n o p ]<br><br>$= A^\mu{}_\nu : \mu,\nu=\{0,1,2,3\}$ |
| **$I_0 = 1/0! = 1$** | (1)<br>= 1 | (1)<br>= 1 | (1)<br>= 1 | (1)<br>= 1 |
| **$I_1 = \mathrm{tr}[A]/1!$**<br>**$= A^\alpha{}_\alpha$**<br>**= Σ[Unique Eigenvalue Singles]** | (1)<br>$= \lambda_1$<br>= (a)<br>= Σ[Eigenvalues]<br>$= \mathrm{Det}_{1D}[A]$<br>= Π[Eigenvalues] | (2)<br>$= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$<br>= (a + d)<br>= Σ[Eigenvalues] | (3)<br>$= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$<br>= (a + e + i)<br>= Σ[Eigenvalues] | (4)<br>$= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4$<br>= (a + f + k + p)<br>= Σ[Eigenvalues] |
| **$I_2 = (\mathrm{tr}[A]^2 - \mathrm{tr}[A^2])/2!$**<br>**$= A^\alpha{}_{[\alpha} A^\beta{}_{\beta]} / 2$**<br>**= Σ[Unique Eigenvalue Doubles]** | =0 | (1)<br>$= \lambda_1\lambda_2$<br>= (ad - bc)<br>$= \mathrm{Det}_{2D}[A]$<br>= Π[Eigenvalues] | (3)<br>$= \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_3 + \lambda_2\lambda_3$<br>= (ae - bd)+(ai - cg)+(ei - fg) | (6)<br>$= \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_3\lambda_4$<br>= (af - be) + (ak - ci) + (ap - dm)<br>+(fk - gi) + (fp - hn) + (kp - lo) |
| **$I_3 = [(\mathrm{tr}\,A)^3 - 3\,\mathrm{tr}(A^2)(\mathrm{tr}\,A) + 2\,\mathrm{tr}(A^3)]/3!$**<br>**$= A^\alpha{}_{[\alpha} A^\beta{}_\beta A^\gamma{}_{\gamma]} / 6$**<br>**= Σ[Unique Eigenvalue Triples]** | =0 | =0 | (1)<br>$= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3$<br>= a(ei-fh)-b(di-fg)+c(dh-eg)<br>$= \mathrm{Det}_{3D}[A]$<br>= Π[Eigenvalues] | (4)<br>$= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_1\lambda_3\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$<br>= ... |
| **$I_4 = ((\mathrm{tr}\,A)^4 - 6\,\mathrm{tr}(A^2)(\mathrm{tr}\,A)^2 + 3(\mathrm{tr}(A^2))^2 + 8\,\mathrm{tr}(A^3)\,\mathrm{tr}\,A - 6\,\mathrm{tr}(A^4))/4!$**<br>**$= A^\alpha{}_{[\alpha} A^\beta{}_\beta A^\gamma{}_\gamma A^\delta{}_{\delta]} / 24$**<br>**= Σ[Unique Eigenvalue Quadruples]** | =0 | =0 | =0 | (1)<br>$= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$<br>=a( f( kp-lo ) ) + ...<br>$= \mathrm{Det}_{4D}[A]$<br>= Π[Eigenvalues] |

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants for Faraday EM Tensor



A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Faraday EM Tensor $F^{\alpha\beta} = \partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha = \boldsymbol{\partial} \wedge \mathbf{A}$ is an anti-symmetric tensor that contains the Electric and Magnetic Fields, defined by the Exterior "Wedge" Product (^).
The 3-electric components ($\mathbf{e} = e^i$) are in the temporal-spatial sections.
The 3-magnetic components ($\mathbf{b} = b^k$) are in the only-spatial section.

(2,0)-Tensor = 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$: Has (4+) Tensor Invariants (though not all independent)

a) $T^\alpha{}_\alpha$ = Trace = Sum of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors (mixed)
b) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha}T^\beta{}_{\beta]}$ = Asymm Bi-Product → Inner Product
c) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha}T^\beta{}_\beta T^\gamma{}_{\gamma]}$ = Asymm Tri-Product → ?Name?
d) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha}T^\beta{}_\beta T^\gamma{}_\gamma T^\delta{}_{\delta]}$ = Asymm Quad-Product → 4D Determinant = Product of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors

a): Faraday Trace[$F^{\mu\nu}$] = $F_\nu{}^\nu = (F^{00}-F^{11}-F^{22}-F^{33}) = (0 -0 -0 -0) = 0$
b): Faraday Inner Product $F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} = \Sigma_{\mu=\nu}[F^{\mu\nu}]^2 - 2\Sigma_i[F^{i0}]^2 + 2\Sigma_{i>j}[F^{ij}]^2 = (0) - 2(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2) + 2(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}) = 2\{(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b})-(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2)\}$
c): Faraday AsymmTri[$F^{\mu\nu}$] = $\mathrm{Tr}[F^{\mu\nu}]^3 - 3(\mathrm{Tr}[F^{\mu\nu}])(F^\alpha{}_\beta F^\beta{}_\alpha) + F^\alpha{}_\beta F^\beta{}_\gamma F^\gamma{}_\alpha + F^\alpha{}_\gamma F^\beta{}_\alpha F^\gamma{}_\beta = 0-3(0)+F^\alpha{}_\beta F^\beta{}_\gamma F^\gamma{}_\alpha+(-F^\alpha{}_\beta)(-F^\beta{}_\gamma)(-F^\gamma{}_\alpha) = 0$
d): Faraday Det[anti-symmetric $F^{\mu\nu}$] = Pfaffian$[F^{\mu\nu}]^2 = [(-e^x/c)(-b^x) - (-e^y/c)(b^y) + (-e^z/c)(-b^z)]^2 = [(e^xb^x/c) + (e^yb^y/c) + (e^zb^z/c)]^2 = \{(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{b})/c\}^2$

Importantly, the Faraday EM Tensor has only (2) linearly-independent invariants:
b) $2\{(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b})-(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2)\}$
d) $\{(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{e})/c\}^2$
a) & c) give 0=0, and do not provide additional constraints

The 4-Gradient and 4-EMVectorPotential have (4) independent components each, for total of (8).
Subtract the (2) invariants which provide constraints to get a total of (6) independent components
= (6) independent components of a 4x4 anti-symmetric tensor
= (3) 3-electric **e** + (3) 3-magnetic **b** = (6) independent EM field components

Note: It is possible to have non-zero **e** and **b**, yet still have zeroes in the Tensor Invariants.
If **e** is orthogonal to **b**, then Det[$F^{\alpha\beta}$] = $\{(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{e})/c\}^2 = 0$.
If $(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b})=(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2)$, then InnerProd[$F^{\alpha\beta}$] = $2\{(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b})-(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2)\} = 0$.
This condition leads to the properties of EM waves = photons = null 4-vectors, which have fields $|\mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{e}|/c$ and **b** orthogonal to **e**, travelling at velocity c.

**4-Gradient**
$\boldsymbol{\partial} = \partial^\mu = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$

Tr[$F^{\mu\nu}$] = $F_\nu{}^\nu$ = 0
Trace Tensor Invariant

$F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} = 2\{(\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b})-(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c^2)\}$
Inner Product Tensor Invariant

AsymmTri[$F^{\mu\nu}$] = 0
Asymm Tri-Product Tensor Invariant

Det[$F^{\mu\nu}$] = $\{(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{b})/c\}^2$
Determinant Tensor Invariant

**4-(EM)VectorPotential**
$\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (\varphi/c, \mathbf{a})$

**Faraday EM Tensor**
$F^{\alpha\beta} = \partial^\alpha A^\beta - \partial^\beta A^\alpha = \boldsymbol{\partial} \wedge \mathbf{A}$
→

$$\begin{bmatrix} F^{tt} & F^{tx} & F^{ty} & F^{tz} \\ F^{xt} & F^{xx} & F^{xy} & F^{xz} \\ F^{yt} & F^{yx} & F^{yy} & F^{yz} \\ F^{zt} & F^{zx} & F^{zy} & F^{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \partial^0a^1-\partial^1a^0 & \partial^0a^2-\partial^2a^0 & \partial^0a^3-\partial^3a^0 \\ \partial^1a^0-\partial^0a^1 & 0 & \partial^1a^2-\partial^2a^1 & \partial^1a^3-\partial^3a^1 \\ \partial^2a^0-\partial^0a^2 & \partial^2a^1-\partial^1a^2 & 0 & \partial^2a^3-\partial^3a^2 \\ \partial^3a^0-\partial^0a^3 & \partial^3a^1-\partial^1a^3 & \partial^3a^2-\partial^2a^3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & (\partial^ta^x+\nabla^x\varphi)/c & (\partial^ta^y+\nabla^y\varphi)/c & (\partial^ta^z+\nabla^z\varphi)/c \\ (-\nabla^x\varphi-\partial^ta^x/c) & 0 & -\nabla^xa^y+\nabla^ya^x & -\nabla^xa^z+\nabla^za^x \\ (-\nabla^y\varphi-\partial^ta^y/c) & -\nabla^ya^x+\nabla^xa^y & 0 & -\nabla^ya^z+\nabla^za^y \\ (-\nabla^z\varphi-\partial^ta^z/c) & -\nabla^za^x+\nabla^xa^z & -\nabla^za^y+\nabla^ya^z & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e^x/c & -e^y/c & -e^z/c \\ +e^x/c & 0 & -b^z & +b^y \\ +e^y/c & +b^z & 0 & -b^x \\ +e^z/c & -b^y & +b^x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e^j/c \\ +e^i/c & -\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\mathbf{e}/c \\ +\mathbf{e}^T/c & -\nabla \wedge \mathbf{a} \end{bmatrix}$$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants
# for 4-AngularMomentum Tensor

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The 4-AngularMomentum Tensor $M^{\alpha\beta} = X^\alpha P^\beta - X^\beta P^\alpha = \mathbf{X}\wedge\mathbf{P}$ is an anti-symmetric tensor
The 3-mass-moment components ($\mathbf{n} = n^i$) are in the temporal-spatial sections.
The 3-angular-momentum components ($\mathbf{l} = l^k$) are in the only-spatial section.

(2,0)-Tensor = 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$: Has (4+) Tensor Invariants (though not all independent)
a) $T^\alpha{}_\alpha$ = Trace = Sum of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors (mixed)
b) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha}T^\beta{}_{\beta]}$ = Asymm Bi-Product → Inner Product
c) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha}T^\beta{}_\beta T^\gamma{}_{\gamma]}$ = Asymm Tri-Product → ?Name?
d) $T^\alpha{}_{[\alpha}T^\beta{}_\beta T^\gamma{}_\gamma T^\delta{}_{\delta]}$ = Asymm Quad-Product → 4D Determinant = Product of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors

a): 4-AngMom Trace[$M^{\mu\nu}$] = $M_\nu{}^\nu = (M^{00}-M^{11}-M^{22}-M^{33}) = (0 -0 -0 -0) = 0$
b): 4-AngMom Inner Product $M_{\mu\nu}M^{\mu\nu} = \Sigma_{\mu=\nu}[M^{\mu\nu}]^2 - 2\Sigma_i[M^{i0}]^2 + 2\Sigma_{i>j}[M^{ij}]^2 = (0) - 2(c^2\mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{n}) + 2(\mathbf{l}\cdot\mathbf{l}) = 2\{(\mathbf{l}\cdot\mathbf{l})-(c^2\mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{n})\}$
c): 4-AngMom AsymmTri[$M^{\mu\nu}$] = $Tr[M^{\mu\nu}]^3 - 3(Tr[M^{\mu\nu}])(M^\alpha{}_\beta M^\beta{}_\alpha) + M^\alpha{}_\beta M^\beta{}_\gamma M^\gamma{}_\alpha + M^\alpha{}_\gamma M^\beta{}_\alpha M^\gamma{}_\beta = 0$
d): 4-AngMom Det[anti-symmetric $M^{\mu\nu}$] = Pfaffian$[M^{\mu\nu}]^2 = [(-cn^x)(+l^x) - (-cn^y)(-l^y) + (-cn^z)(+l^z)]^2 = [-(cn^x l^x) - (cn^y l^y) - (cn^z l^z)]^2 = \{c(\mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{l})\}^2$

Importantly, the 4-AngularMomentum Tensor has only (2) linearly-independent invariants:
b) $2\{(\mathbf{l}\cdot\mathbf{l})-(c^2\mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{n})\}$: see Wikipedia Laplace–Runge–Lenz_vector, sec. Casimir Invariants
d) $\{c(\mathbf{l}\cdot\mathbf{n})\}^2$
a) & c) give 0=0, and do not provide additional constraints

The 4-Position and 4-Momentum have (4) independent components each, for total of (8).
Subtract the (2) invariants which provide constraints to get a total of (6) independent components
= (6) independent components of a 4x4 anti-symmetric tensor
= (3) 3-mass-moment **n** + (3) 3-angular-momentum **l** = (6) independent 4-AngularMomentum components

3-massmoment $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{x}m - t\mathbf{p} = m(\mathbf{x} - t\mathbf{u}) = m(\mathbf{r} - t\mathbf{u}) = m(\mathbf{r} - t(\boldsymbol{\omega}\times\mathbf{r}))$ : Tangential velocity $\mathbf{u}_T = (\boldsymbol{\omega}\times\mathbf{r})$

$(-k/r)\mathbf{n} = -mk(\hat{\mathbf{r}} - t(\boldsymbol{\omega}\times\hat{\mathbf{r}})) = mkt(\boldsymbol{\omega}\times\hat{\mathbf{r}}) - mk\hat{\mathbf{r}} = t * d/dt(\mathbf{p})\times\mathbf{L} - mk\hat{\mathbf{r}}$ : $d/dt(\mathbf{p})\times\mathbf{L} = mk(\boldsymbol{\omega}\times\hat{\mathbf{r}})$
**n** is related to the LRL = Laplace-Runge-Lenz 3-vector: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{p}\times\mathbf{L} - mk\hat{\mathbf{r}}$
which is another classical conserved vector. The invariance is shown here to be relativistic in origin.
Wikipedia article: Laplace-Runge-Lenz vector shows these as Casimir Invariants.
See Also: Relativistic Angular Momentum.

4-Position
$\mathbf{X}=X^\mu=(ct,\mathbf{x})$

Tr[$M^{\mu\nu}$]= $M_\nu{}^\nu$ =0
Trace Tensor Invariant

$M_{\mu\nu}M^{\mu\nu}$ =2{(**l·l**)-($c^2$**n·n**)}
Inner Product Tensor Invariant

AsymmTri[$M^{\mu\nu}$] =0
Asymm Tri-Product Tensor Invariant

Det[$M^{\mu\nu}$] ={c(**n·l**)}$^2$
Determinant Tensor Invariant

4-Momentum
$\mathbf{P}=P^\mu=(mc,\mathbf{p})=(E/c,\mathbf{p})$

4-AngularMomentum Tensor
$M^{\alpha\beta} = X^\alpha P^\beta - X^\beta P^\alpha = \mathbf{X}\wedge\mathbf{P}$
→
$$\begin{bmatrix} M^{tt} & M^{tx} & M^{ty} & M^{tz} \\ M^{xt} & M^{xx} & M^{xy} & M^{xz} \\ M^{yt} & M^{yx} & M^{yy} & M^{yz} \\ M^{zt} & M^{zx} & M^{zy} & M^{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & x^0p^1-x^1p^0 & x^0p^2-x^2p^0 & x^0p^3-x^3p^0 \\ x^1p^0-x^0p^1 & 0 & x^1p^2-x^2p^1 & x^1p^3-x^3p^1 \\ x^2p^0-x^0p^2 & x^2p^1-x^1p^2 & 0 & x^2p^3-x^3p^2 \\ x^3p^0-x^0p^3 & x^3p^1-x^1p^3 & x^3p^2-x^2p^3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & ctp^x-xE/c & ctp^y-yE/c & ctp^z-zE/c \\ xE/c-ctp^x & 0 & xp^y-yp^x & xp^z-zp^x \\ yE/c-ctp^y & yp^x-xp^y & 0 & yp^z-zp^y \\ zE/c-ctp^z & zp^x-xp^z & zp^y-yp^z & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & c(tp^x-xm) & c(tp^y-ym) & c(tp^z-zm) \\ c(xm-tp^x) & 0 & xp^y-yp^x & xp^z-zp^x \\ c(ym-tp^y) & yp^x-xp^y & 0 & yp^z-zp^y \\ c(zm-tp^z) & zp^x-xp^z & zp^y-yp^z & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -cn^x & -cn^y & -cn^z \\ +cn^x & 0 & +l^z & -l^y \\ +cn^y & -l^z & 0 & +l^x \\ +cn^z & +l^y & -l^x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & , -cn^j \\ +cn^i , & \varepsilon^{ij}{}_k l^k \end{bmatrix}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & , -c\mathbf{n} \\ +c\mathbf{n}^T , & \mathbf{x}\wedge\mathbf{p} \end{bmatrix}$$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants for Minkowski Metric Tensor

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Minkowksi Metric Tensor $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ is the tensor all SR 4-Vectors are measured by.

(2,0)-Tensor = 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$: Has (4+) Tensor Invariants (though not all independent)

a) $T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$ = Trace = Sum of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors (mixed)
b) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta]}$ = Asymm Bi-Product → Inner Product
c) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma]}$ = Asymm Tri-Product → ?Name?
d) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma}T^{\delta}{}_{\delta]}$ = Asymm Quad-Product → 4D Determinant = Product of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors

a): Minkowksi Trace[$\eta^{\mu\nu}$] = 4
b): Minkowksi Inner Product $\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta^{\mu\nu}$ = 4
c): Minkowksi AsymmTri[$\eta^{\mu\nu}$] = 24 = 4! , if I did the math right...
d): Minkowksi Det[$\eta^{\mu\nu}$] = -1

GR Trace Tensor Invariant
4D SpaceTime

In GR
$Tr[g^{\mu\nu}] = g_{\mu\nu}g^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$
$= 1+1+1+1 = 4$

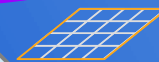
$\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\mu}\Lambda^{\beta}{}_{\nu}\eta_{\alpha\beta} = \eta_{\mu\nu}$

$\mathrm{Det}(\mathrm{Exp}[A])=\mathrm{Exp}(\mathrm{Tr}[A])$

$\mathrm{Det}_{4D}(A)=((\mathrm{tr}\,A)^4 - 6\,\mathrm{tr}(A^2)(\mathrm{tr}\,A)^2 + 3(\mathrm{tr}(A^2))^2 + 8\,\mathrm{tr}(A^3)\,\mathrm{tr}\,A - 6\,\mathrm{tr}(A^4))/24$

Trace Tensor Invariant
$Tr[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = (1) -(-1) -(-1) -(-1) = 4$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = 1+1+1+1$

4-Gradient
$\partial=\partial^{\mu}=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$



$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^{\mu}R^{\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu}$
→
Diag[1,-1,-1,-1]
Diag[1,$-I_{(3)}$]
Diag[1,$-\delta^{jk}$]
=
[ +1 0 0 0 ]
[ 0 -1 0 0 ]
[ 0 0 -1 0 ]
[ 0 0 0 -1 ]
{in Cartesian form}

$[\eta_{\mu\mu}] = 1/[\eta^{\mu\mu}] : \eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = \delta_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
**SR:Minkowski Metric**
"Particle Physics" Convention

EigenValues[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]
=Set{1,1,1,1}

Eigenvalues Tensor Invariants

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta^{\mu\nu} = 4$

Inner Product Tensor Invariant

Signature[$\eta^{\mu\nu}$] = (+,-,-,-)
= {1,3,0} = (1-3)= -2

Signature Tensor Invariant

Det[$\eta^{\mu\nu}$] = -1
Det[$\eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$] = +1

Determinant Tensor Invariant

4-Position
$\mathbf{R}=R^{\mu}=(ct,\mathbf{r})$

AsymmTri[$\eta^{\mu\nu}$]=24

Asymm Tri-Product Tensor Invariant

EigenValues not defined for the standard Minkowski Metric Tensor since it is a type (2,0)-Tensor, all upper indices. However, they are defined for the mixed form (1,1)-Tensor
EigenValues are defined for the Lorentz Transforms since they are type (1,1)-Tensors, mixed indices

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(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Det}[T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}] = \Pi_k[\lambda_k]$; with $\{\lambda_k\}$ = Eigenvalues
Characteristic Eqns: $\mathrm{Det}[T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} - \lambda_k I_{(4)}]=0$

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants
# for Perfect Fluid Stress-Energy Tensor

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Perfect Fluid Stress-EnergyTensor $T^{\mu\nu}$ is the tensor of a relativistic fluid.

(2,0)-Tensor = 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$: Has (4+) Tensor Invariants (though not all independent)

a) $T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$ = Trace = Sum of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors (mixed)

b) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta]}$ = Asymm Bi-Product → Inner Product

c) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma]}$ = Asymm Tri-Product → ?Name?

d) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma}T^{\delta}{}_{\delta]}$ = Asymm Quad-Product → 4D Determinant = Product of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors

a): PerfectFluid Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\rho_{eo}-3p_o$

b): PerfectFluid Inner Product $T_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $(\rho_{eo})^2+3(p_o)^2$

c): PerfectFluid AsymmTri[$T^{\mu\nu}$] =

d): PerfectFluid Det[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\rho_{eo}(p_o)^3$

$\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\mu}\Lambda^{\beta}{}_{\nu}\eta_{\alpha\beta} = \eta_{\mu\nu}$

Det(Exp[A])=Exp(Tr[A])

$Det_{4D}(A)=((tr\,A)^4 - 6\,tr(A^2)(tr\,A)^2 + 3(tr(A^2))^2 + 8\,tr(A^3)\,tr\,A - 6\,tr(A^4))/24$

**SR Perfect Fluid 4-Tensor**

$T_{perfectfluid}{}^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} + (-p_o)H^{\mu\nu}$ →

| | t | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | [ $\rho_e=\rho_m c^2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 ] |
| x | [ 0 | p | 0 | 0 ] |
| y | [ 0 | 0 | p | 0 ] |
| z | [ 0 | 0 | 0 | p ] |

$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_e=\rho_m c^2 & 0^j \\ 0^i & p\delta^{ij} \end{bmatrix}$

Units of [EnergyDensity=Pressure]   **Symmetric**

EoS[$T^{\mu\nu}$]=$w=p_o/\rho_{eo}$

Tr[$T^{\mu\nu}$]=$\rho_{eo}-3p_o$

Trace Tensor Invariant

Tr[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $(\rho_{eo}) -(p_o) -(p_o) -(p_o)$ = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = \rho_{eo}-3p_o$

$T_{perfectfluid}{}^{\mu\nu}$ $\rightarrow_{\{MCRF\}}$ Diag[$\rho_e$,p,p,p] Diag[$\rho_e$,p$I_{(3)}$] Diag[$\rho_e$,p$\delta^{jk}$] =

[ $\rho_e$ 0 0 0 ]
[ 0 p 0 0 ]
[ 0 0 p 0 ]
[ 0 0 0 p ]
{in Cartesian form}

EigenValues[$T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$] =Set{$\rho_{eo}$,$-p_o$,$-p_o$,$-p_o$}

Eigenvalues Tensor Invariants

$T_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $(\rho_{eo})^2+3(p_o)^2$

Inner Product Tensor Invariant

Signature[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = (+,+,+,+) = {4,0,0} = (4-0)= 4

Signature Tensor Invariant

Det[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\rho_{eo}(p_o)^3$
Det[$T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$] = $-\rho_{eo}(p_o)^3$

Determinant Tensor Invariant

Equation of State EoS[$T^{\mu\nu}$]=$w=p_o/\rho_{eo}$

Equation of State Tensor Invariant

AsymmTri[$T^{\mu\nu}$]= not yet calc'd

Asymm Tri-Product Tensor Invariant

EigenValues not defined for the standard Perfect Fluid Tensor since it is a type (2,0)-Tensor, all upper indices. However, they are defined for the mixed form (1,1)-Tensor
EigenValues are defined for the Lorentz Transforms since they are type (1,1)-Tensors, mixed indices

**SR 4-Tensor**
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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Det[$T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$] = $\Pi_k[\lambda_k]$; with $\{\lambda_k\}$ = Eigenvalues
Characteristic Eqns: Det[$T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} - \lambda_k I_{(4)}$]=0

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$ = T
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = $[(v^0)^2$ - **v·v**] = $(v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors

# SR Tensor Invariants for Continuous Lorentz Transform Tensors



SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Lorentz Transform Tensor { $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \partial x^{\mu'}/\partial x^{\nu} = \partial_{\nu}[X^{\mu'}]$ } is the tensor all SR 4-Vectors must transform by.

(2,0)-Tensor = 4-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$: Has (4+) Tensor Invariants (though not all independent)

a) $T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$ = Trace = Sum of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors (mixed)

b) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta]}$ = Asymm Bi-Product → Inner Product

c) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma]}$ = Asymm Tri-Product → ?Name?

d) $T^{\alpha}{}_{[\alpha}T^{\beta}{}_{\beta}T^{\gamma}{}_{\gamma}T^{\delta}{}_{\delta]}$ = Asymm Quad-Product → 4D Determinant = Product of EigenValues for (1,1)-Tensors

a): Lorentz Trace[$\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$] = {0..4..Infinity} Lorentz Boost meets Rotation at Identity of 4

b): Lorentz Inner Product $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$ = 4 from {$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$} and {$\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta^{\mu\nu} = 4$}

c): Lorentz AsymmTri[$\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$] =

d): Lorentz Det[$\Lambda^{\mu\nu}$] = +1 for Proper Transforms, Continuous Transforms Proper

Inner Product Tensor Invariant

$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

Asymm Tri-Product Tensor Invariant

AsymmTri[$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=?
Not yet calc...

An even more general version would be with a & b as arbitrary complex values:

EigenValues[$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Set{$e^{a}$,$e^{-a}$,$e^{b}$,$e^{-b}$}

could be 2 boosts, 2 rotations, or a boost:rotation combo

Sum of EigenValues[$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Tr[$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\mu}$ ={$e^{a}+e^{-a}+e^{b}+e^{-b}$} =2(cosh[a]+cosh[b]) ={-4..Infinity}

Product of EigenValues[$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Det[$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] ={$e^{a}\cdot e^{-a}\cdot e^{b}\cdot e^{-b}$} =+1

Trace Tensor Invariant

Tr[Cont. $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]={0..4..Infinity}
Depends on "rotation" amount

Determinant Tensor Invariant

Det[Proper $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=+1
Proper Transform always +1

**SR:Lorentz Transform**

$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

Det[$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$]=±1   $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

Rotation(0) = Identity = Boost(0)

Lorentz SR Rotation Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos[\theta] & -\sin[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & \sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lorentz SR Identity Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}[0]$ = $B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}[0]$ = $\delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

= Minkowski Delta

Lorentz SR Boost Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EigenValues[$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Set{1,$e^{i\theta}$,$e^{-i\theta}$,1}

EigenValues[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Set{1,1,1,1}

EigenValues[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Set{$e^{\theta}$,$e^{-\theta}$,1,1}

Sum of EigenValues[$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Tr[$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=$R^{\mu'}{}_{\mu}$ =$1+e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta}+1$ =2+2cos[θ] ={0..4}

Sum of EigenValues[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Tr[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\mu}$ =1+1+1+1 =4 ={4}

Sum of EigenValues[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Tr[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$]=$B^{\mu'}{}_{\mu}$ =$e^{\theta}+e^{-\theta}+1+1$ =2+2cosh[θ]=2+2γ ={4..Infinity}

Product of EigenValues[$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Det[$R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =$1\cdot e^{i\theta}\cdot e^{-i\theta}\cdot 1$ = +1

Product of EigenValues[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Det[$\eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =1·1·1·1 = +1

Product of EigenValues[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =Det[$B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$] =$e^{\theta}\cdot e^{-\theta}\cdot 1\cdot 1$ = +1

Proper   Proper   Proper

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^{0}$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Det[$T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha}$] = $\Pi_{k}[\lambda_{k}]$; with {$\lambda_{k}$} = Eigenvalues
Characteristic Eqns: Det[$T^{\alpha}{}_{\alpha} - \lambda_{k}I_{(4)}$]=0

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$ = T
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = [$(v^{0})^{2}$ - **v·v**] = $(v^{0}{}_{o})^{2}$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors
# SR Tensor Invariants for Discrete Lorentz Transform Tensors

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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John B. Wilson

**SR:Lorentz Transform**

$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu : \Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha \Lambda^\alpha{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$

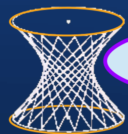
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\pm1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

Inner Product Tensor Invariant

$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

Asymm Tri-Product Tensor Invariant



$\mathrm{AsymmTri}[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=?$
Not yet calc...

Trace Tensor Invariant

$\mathrm{Tr}[\text{Discrete } \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=\{-4,-2,0,2,4\}$
Depends on transform

Determinant Tensor Invariant

$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=\pm1$
Proper Transform = +1
Improper Transform = -1

The Trace of various discrete Lorentz transforms varies in steps from {-4,-2,0,2,4}

This includes Mirror Flips, Time Reversal, and Parity Inverse – essentially taking all combinations of ±1 on the diagonal of the transform.

| Lorentz SR TPcombo | Lorentz SR Parity-Inversion | Lorentz SR Flip-xy-Combo | Lorentz SR Time-Reversal | Lorentz SR Identity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to TP^{\mu'}{}_\nu = -\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu = -\delta^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$ | Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to P^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$ | Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu = -\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu = -\delta^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$ | Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to T^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$ | Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu = \delta^{\mu'}{}_\nu =$ |
| [ -1 0 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 -1 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 -1 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 0 -1 ] | [ 1 0 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 -1 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 -1 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 0 -1 ] | [ 1 0 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 -1 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 -1 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 0 1 ] | [ -1 0 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 1 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 1 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 0 1 ] | [ 1 0 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 1 0 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 1 0 ]<br>[ 0 0 0 1 ] |
| = Negative Identity | = Flip-xyz | = Rotation-z (π) | = Flip-t | = Minkowski Delta |
| $\mathrm{EigenValues}[TP^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set{-1,-1,-1,-1} | $\mathrm{EigenValues}[P^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set{1,-1,-1,-1} | $\mathrm{EigenValues}[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set{1,-1,-1,1} | $\mathrm{EigenValues}[T^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set{-1,1,1,1} | $\mathrm{EigenValues}[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set{1,1,1,1} |
| Sum of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[TP^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Tr}[TP^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=TP^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = -1-1-1-1 = -4 | Sum of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[P^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Tr}[P^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=P^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = 1-1-1-1 = -2 | Sum of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Tr}[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = 1-1-1+1 = 0 | Sum of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[T^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=T^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = -1+1+1+1 = 2 | Sum of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]=\eta^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = 1+1+1+1 = 4 |
| Product of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[TP^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Det}[TP^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = -1·-1·-1·-1 = +1 | Product of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[P^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Det}[P^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = 1·-1·-1·-1 = -1 | Product of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Det}[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = -1·-1·-1·1 = +1 | Product of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[T^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Det}[T^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = -1·1·1·1 = -1 | Product of $\mathrm{EigenValues}[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ $=\mathrm{Det}[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = 1·1·1·1 = +1 |
| Proper | Improper | Proper | Improper | Proper |

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SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Study: SR 4-Tensors

## More SR Tensor Invariants for Discrete Lorentz Transform Tensors

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$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

$\Lambda_\nu{}^\mu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu : \Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha \Lambda^\alpha{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\pm1$  $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

Note:

The Flip-xy-Combo is the equivalent of a π-Rotation-z.

I suspect that this may be related to exchange symmetry and the Spin-Statistics idea that a particle-exchange is the equivalent of a spin-rotation.

A single Flip would not be an exchange because it leaves a mirror-inversion of <right-|-left>.

But the extra Flip along an orthogonal axis corrects the mirror-inversion, and would be an overall exchange because the particle is in a different location.

**Lorentz SR 0-Rotation-z Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to R^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos[0] & -\sin[0] & 0 \\ 0 & \sin[0] & \cos[0] & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EigenValues$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set$\{1,e^{i0},e^{-i0},1\}$

Sum of EigenValues$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Tr$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$=$R^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ =$1+e^{i0}+e^{-i0}+1$ =2+2cos[0] =4

Product of EigenValues$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Det$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =$1\cdot e^{i0}\cdot e^{-i0}\cdot 1$ = +1

Proper

**Lorentz SR Identity Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ = $\delta^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

= Minkowski Delta

EigenValues$[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set$\{1,1,1,1\}$

Sum of EigenValues$[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Tr$[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$=$\eta^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = 1+1+1+1 =2+2cos[0] = 4

Product of EigenValues$[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Det$[\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = 1·1·1·1 = +1

Proper

**Lorentz SR Flip-x Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to Fx^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EigenValues$[Fx^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set$\{1,-1,1,1\}$

Sum of EigenValues$[Fx^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Tr$[Fx^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$=$Fx^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = 1-1+1+1 = 2

Product of EigenValues$[Fx^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Det$[Fx^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = 1·-1·1·1 = -1

Improper

**Lorentz SR Flip-y Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to Fy^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EigenValues$[Fy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set$\{1,1,-1,1\}$

Sum of EigenValues$[Fy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Tr$[Fy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$=$Fy^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = 1+1-1+1 = 2

Product of EigenValues$[Fy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Det$[Fy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = 1·1·-1·1 = -1

Improper

**Lorentz SR Flip-xy-Combo Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ = $-\eta^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ = $-\delta^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

= Rotation-z (π)

EigenValues$[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set$\{1,-1,-1,1\}$

Sum of EigenValues$[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Tr$[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$=$Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ = 1-1-1+1 =2+2cos[π] = 0

Product of EigenValues$[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Det$[Fxy^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ = -1·-1·-1·1 = +1

Proper

**Lorentz SR π-Rotation-z Tensor $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu \to R^{\mu'}{}_\nu$ =**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos[\pi] & -\sin[\pi] & 0 \\ 0 & \sin[\pi] & \cos[\pi] & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EigenValues$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Set$\{1,e^{i\pi},e^{-i\pi},1\}$

Sum of EigenValues$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Tr$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$=$R^{\mu'}{}_\mu$ =$1+e^{i\pi}+e^{-i\pi}+1$ =2+2cos[π] =0

Product of EigenValues$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =Det$[R^{\mu'}{}_\nu]$ =$1\cdot e^{i\pi}\cdot e^{-i\pi}\cdot 1$ = +1

Proper

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Det}[T^\alpha{}_\alpha] = \Pi_k[\lambda_k]$; with $\{\lambda_k\}$ = Eigenvalues
Characteristic Eqns: $\mathrm{Det}[T^\alpha{}_\alpha - \lambda_k I_{(4)}]=0$

Trace$[T^{\mu\nu}]$ = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^\mu{}_\mu$ = T
**V·V** = $V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu$ = $[(v^0)^2$ - **v·v**$]$ = $(v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SR 4-Scalars, 4-Vectors, 4-Tensors

## Elegantly join many dual physical properties and relations



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SR 4-Scalars, 4-Vectors, and 4-Tensors beautifully and elegantly display the relations between lots of different physical properties and relations. Their notation makes navigation through the physics very simple.

They also devolve very nicely into the limiting/approximate Newtonian cases of { $|\mathbf{v}| << c$ } by letting { $\gamma \rightarrow 1$ and $\gamma' = d\gamma/dt \rightarrow 0$ }.

SR tells us that several different physical properties are actually dual aspects of the same thing, with the only real difference being one's point of view, or reference frame.

Examples of 4-Vectors = (1,0)-Tensors include:
(Time , Space), (Energy , Momentum), (Power , Force), (Frequency , WaveNumber), (Time Differential , Spatial Gradient), (ChargeDensity , CurrentDensity), (EM-ScalarPotential , EM-VectorPotential), etc.

One can also examine 4-Tensors, which are type (2,0)-Tensors.
The Faraday EM Tensor similarly combines EM fields:
Electric { $\mathbf{e} = e^i = (e^x,e^y,e^z)$ } and Magnetic { $\mathbf{b} = b^k = (b^x,b^y,b^z)$ }

$$F^{\alpha\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e^j/c \\ +e^i/c & -(\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k) \end{bmatrix}$$

Also, things are even more related than that.
The 4-Momentum is just a constant times 4-Velocity.
The 4-WaveVector is just a constant times 4-Velocity.

In addition, the very important conservation/continuity equations seem to just fall out of the notation.
The universe apparently has some simple laws which can be easy to write down by using a little math and a super notation.

4-Scalar S

SR 4-Vector $\mathbf{V} = V^\alpha$
$= (v^t,\mathbf{v}) = (v^t,v^x,v^y,v^z)$
$=$(temporal * $c^{\pm1}$, spatial)

4-Tensor $T^{\alpha\beta}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} T^{tt} & T^{tx} & T^{ty} & T^{tz} \\ T^{xt} & T^{xx} & T^{xy} & T^{xz} \\ T^{yt} & T^{yx} & T^{yy} & T^{yz} \\ T^{zt} & T^{zx} & T^{zy} & T^{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

= [temporal, mixed]
[ mixed , spatial]

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ → $m_o$ / $E_o/c^2$ → 4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = (mc,\mathbf{p}) = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U}$ → $\omega_o/c^2$ → 4-WaveVector $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase})$

Faraday EM Tensor $F^{\alpha\beta}$ =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e^x/c & -e^y/c & -e^z/c \\ +e^x/c & 0 & -b^z & +b^y \\ +e^y/c & +b^z & 0 & -b^x \\ +e^z/c & -b^y & +b^x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & , -e^j/c \\ +e^i/c, & -\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k \end{bmatrix}$$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram: SR 4-Vectors and Lorentz Scalars / Physical Constants

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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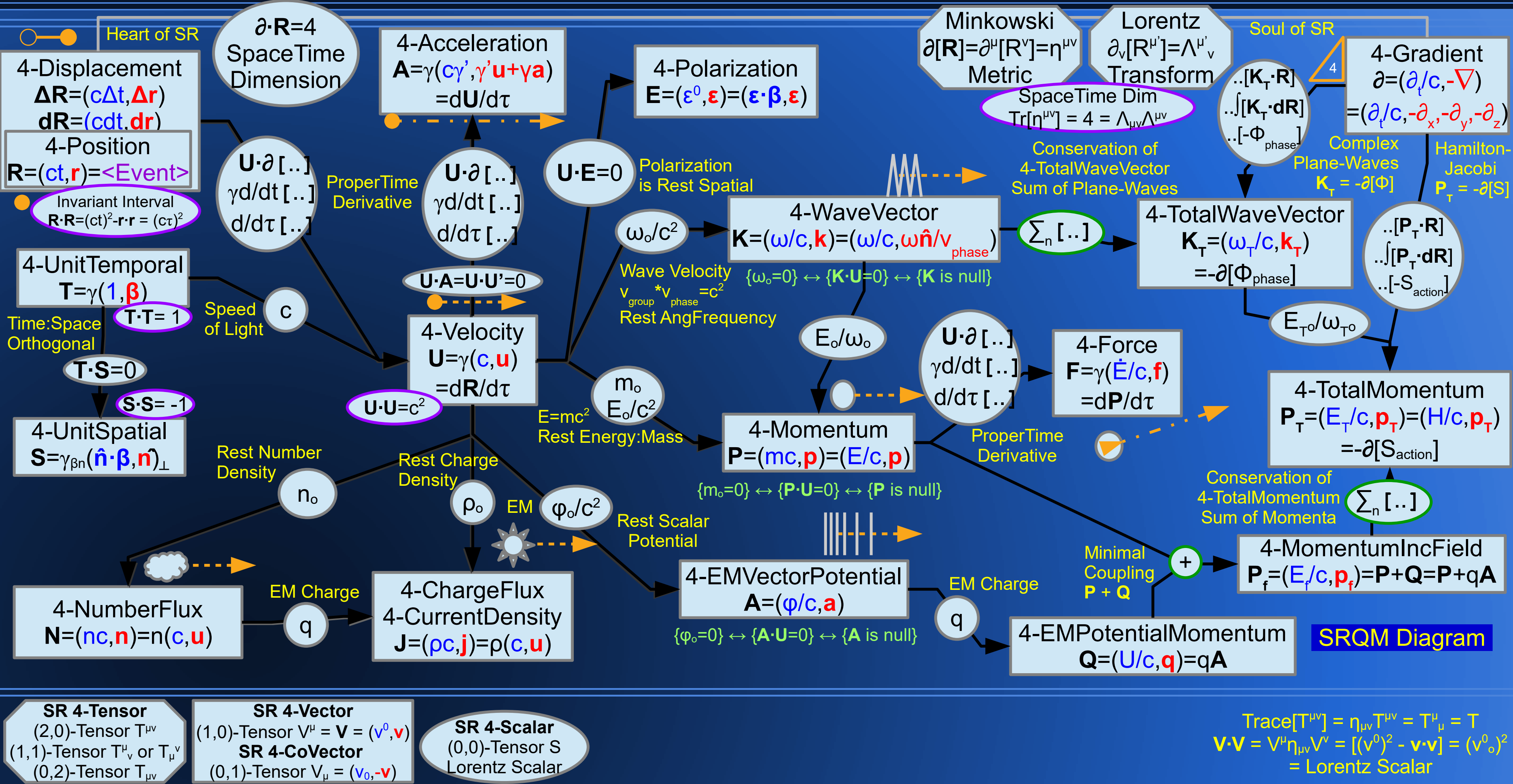

# SRQM Diagram: SRQM 4-Vectors and Lorentz Scalars / Physical Constants

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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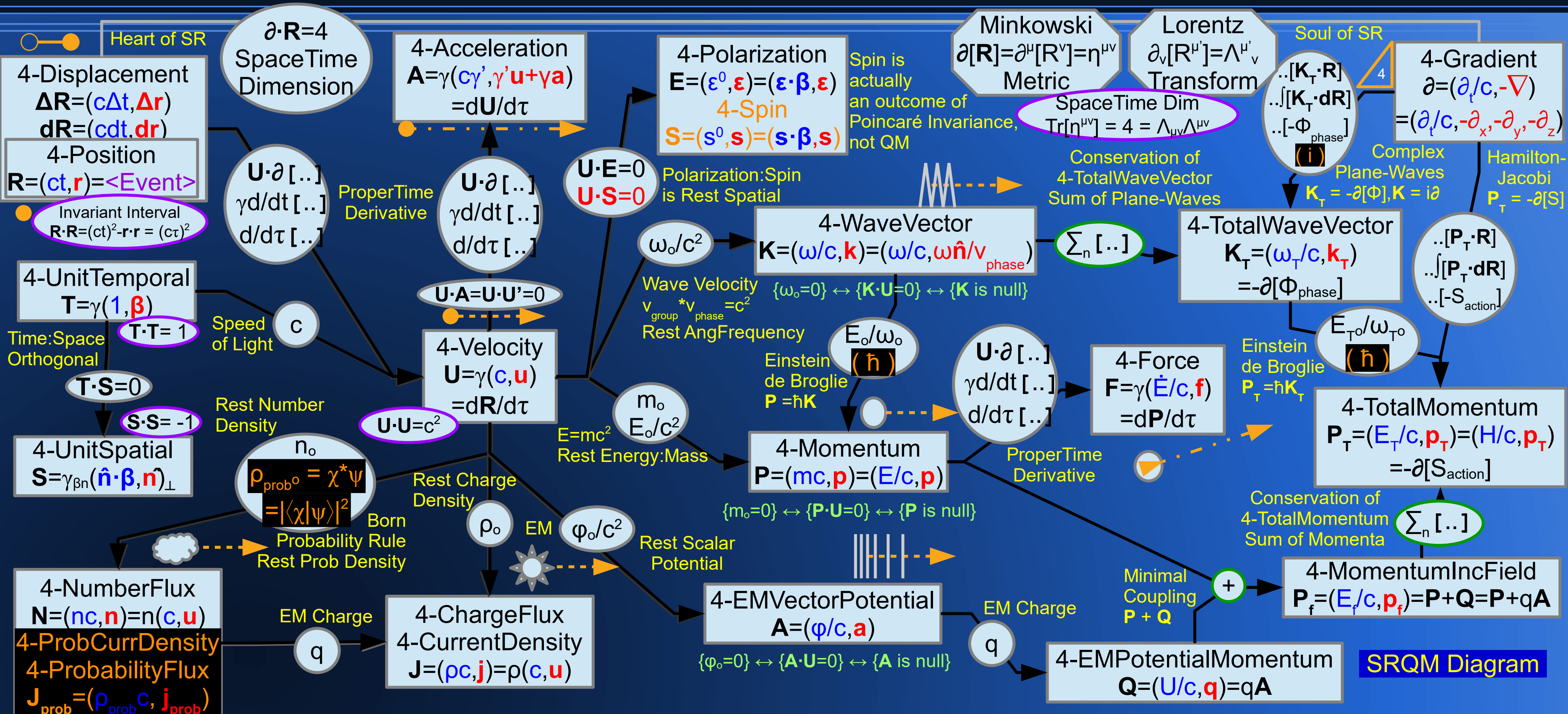


SR 4-Tensor
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

SR 4-Vector
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
SR 4-CoVector
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

SR 4-Scalar
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$

$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SR Gradient 4-Vectors = (1,0)-Tensors
# SR Gradient One-Forms = (0,1)-Tensors



**4-Vector = Type (1,0)-Tensor**

4-Position $\mathbf{R} = R^\mu = (ct,\mathbf{r})$

4-Gradient $\partial_\mathbf{R} = \partial = \partial^\mu = \partial/\partial R_\mu = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$

**[Temporal : Spatial] components**

[Time (t) : Space ($\mathbf{r}$)]

[Time Differential ($\partial_t$) : Spatial Gradient($\nabla$)]

**Standard 4-Vector**

4-Position $\mathbf{R} = R^\mu = (ct,\mathbf{r})$

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = U^\mu = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$

4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = P^\mu = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$

4-WaveVector $\mathbf{K} = K^\mu = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$

**Related Gradient 4-Vector (from index-raised Gradient One-Form)**

4-PositionGradient $\partial_\mathbf{R} = \partial_R{}^\mu = \partial/\partial R_\mu = (\partial_{R_t}/c,-\nabla_R) = \partial = \partial^\mu =$ 4-Gradient

4-VelocityGradient $\partial_\mathbf{U} = \partial_U{}^\mu = \partial/\partial U_\mu = (\partial_{U_t}/c,-\nabla_U)$

4-MomentumGradient $\partial_\mathbf{P} = \partial_P{}^\mu = \partial/\partial P_\mu = (\partial_{P_t}/c,-\nabla_P)$

4-WaveGradient $\partial_\mathbf{K} = \partial_K{}^\mu = \partial/\partial K_\mu = (\partial_{K_t}/c,-\nabla_K)$

In each case, the (Whichever)Gradient 4-Vector is derived from an SR One-Form or 4-CoVector, which is a type (0,1)-Tensor
ex. One-Form PositionGradient $\partial_{R\nu} = \partial/\partial R^\nu = (\partial_{R_t}/c,\nabla_R)$

The (Whichever)Gradient 4-Vector is the index-raised version of the SR One-Form (Whichever)Gradient
ex. 4-PositionGradient $\partial_R{}^\mu = \partial/\partial R_\mu = (\partial_{R_t}/c,-\nabla_R) = \eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_{R\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu}\partial/\partial R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu}(\partial_{R_t}/c,\nabla_R)_\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu}(\text{One-Form PositionGradient})_\nu$

This is why the 4-Gradient is commonly seen with a minus sign in the spatial component, unlike the other regular 4-Vectors, which have all positive components.

4-Tensors can be constructed from the Tensor Outer Product of 4-Vectors

# Some Basic 4-Vectors Minkowski SpaceTime Diagram Events & Dimensions



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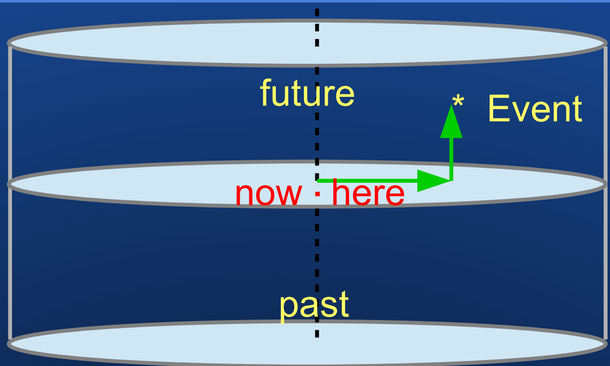



"Stack of Motion Picture Photos"

## Classical Mechanics

Δt time-like interval

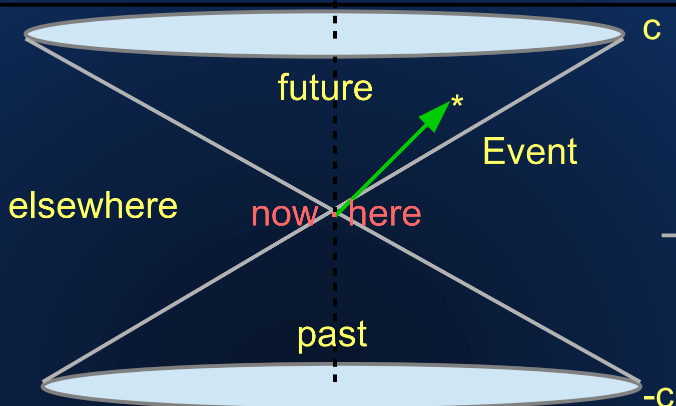
**Δr** space-like interval

4-Displacement$_{CM}$
$\mathbf{\Delta R}_{CM}$=(cΔt ▲ **Δr**)

▲ → 1/c → time displacement Δt

▲ → 3-displacement **Δr** = $\Delta r^i$→(Δx,Δy,Δz)

Note the separate dimensional units: (time + 3D space)
Δt is [time], |**Δr**| is [length]




LightCone

## Special Relativity

Δt time-like interval (+)

c light-like interval (0) = null

**Δr** space-like interval (-)

4-Displacement
**ΔR**=(cΔt,**Δr**)

4-Position
**R**=(ct,**r**)

$\mathbf{\Delta R \cdot \Delta R}$ = [$(c\Delta t)^2$ – $\mathbf{\Delta r \cdot \Delta r}$] = 0

$(c\Delta\tau)^2$ Time-Like (+)
Light-like:Null (0)
$-(\Delta r_o)^2$ Space-like (-)

Note the matching dimensional units: (4D SpaceTime)
(cΔt) is [length/time]*[time] = [length], |**Δr**| is [length], |**ΔR**| is [length]
τ is the Proper Time = "rest-time", time as measured by something not moving spatially
The Minkowski Diagram provides a great visual representation of SpaceTime

# Some Basic 4-Vectors
# Minkowski SpaceTime Diagram, WorldLines, LightSpeed to the Future!

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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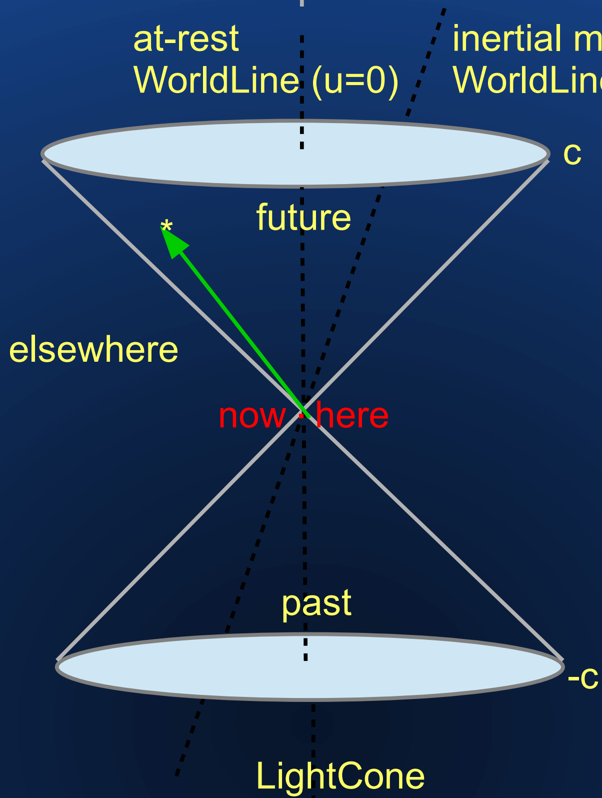
Δt | time-like interval (+)

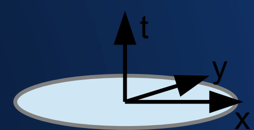
/ light-like interval (0) = null




Δr space-like interval (-)

An Event (*) is a point in SpaceTime
The 4-Position points to an Event.

A WorldLine is a series of connected Events which trace out a path in SpaceTime, such as the track of a moving particle.




| 4-Displacement |
|---|
| **ΔR**=(cΔt,**Δr**) |
| 4-Position **R**=(ct,**r**)=<Event> |

The 4-Position is a particular type of 4-Displacement, for which the vector base is at the origin (0,0,0,0) = 4-Zero.

4-Position is Lorentz Invariant, but not Poincaré Invariant.
A standard 4-Displacement is both.

$\mathbf{\Delta R}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta R} = [(c\Delta t)^2 - \mathbf{\Delta r}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta r}] = 0$ for light-like (0)

$(c\Delta\tau)^2$ for time-like (+)

$-(\Delta r_o)^2$ for space-like (–)

| 4-Velocity | 4-Velocity (rest-frame) | 4-Velocity (photonic) |
|---|---|---|
| $\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})=d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$ | $\mathbf{U}_o=(c,\mathbf{0})$ | $\mathbf{U}_c=\gamma_c(c,c\hat{\mathbf{n}})$ |
| $\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}=c^2$ | $\mathbf{U}_o\cdot\mathbf{U}_o=c^2$ | $\mathbf{U}_c\cdot\mathbf{U}_c=c^2$ |

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \gamma^2(c^2-\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = (c^2)$

$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-(u/c)^2]} = 1/\sqrt{[1-(\beta)^2]}$

Massive particles move temporally into future at the speed-of-light (c) in their own rest-frame.

Massless particles (photonic) move nully into the future at the speed-of-light (c), and have no rest-frame.

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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= Lorentz Scalar

# SR Invariant Intervals

# Minkowski Diagram:Lorentz Transform



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**SR:Lorentz Transform**

$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

$\Lambda_\nu{}^\mu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu : \Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha \Lambda^\alpha{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$

$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu]=\pm1$  $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu}=4$

**SR:Minkowski Metric**

$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu} = V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow$

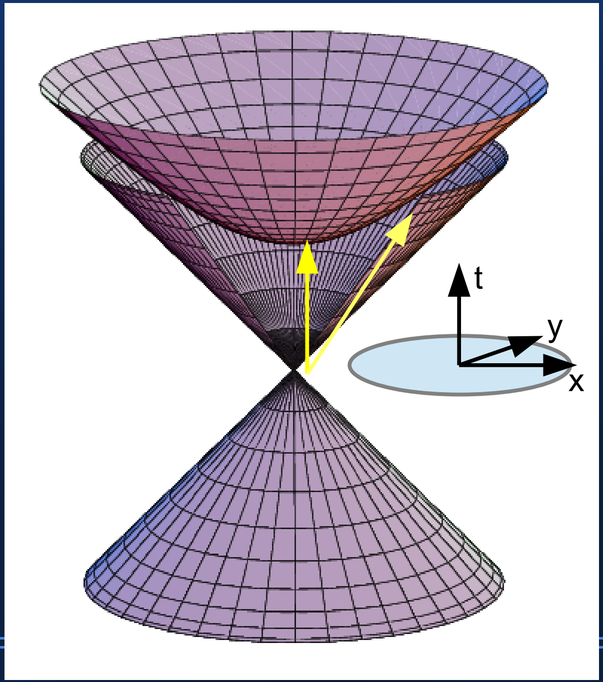
$\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$

{in Cartesian form} "Particle Physics" Convention

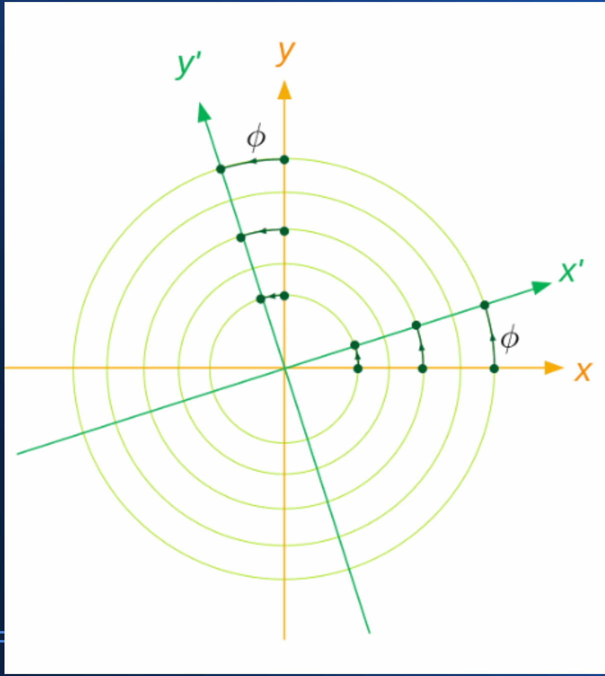
$\{\eta_{\mu\mu}\} = 1/\{\eta^{\mu\mu}\} : \eta_\mu{}^\nu = \delta_\mu{}^\nu$  $\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$

Since the SpaceTime magnitude of **U** is a constant (c), changes in the components of **U** are like rotating the 4-Vector without changing its length. It keeps the same magnitude.
Rotations, purely spatial changes, {eg. along x,y} result in circular displacements.
Boosts, or temporal-spatial changes, {eg. along x,t} result in hyperbolic displacements.
The interval between the origin and a given topograph-line is a Lorentz Invariant Constant.

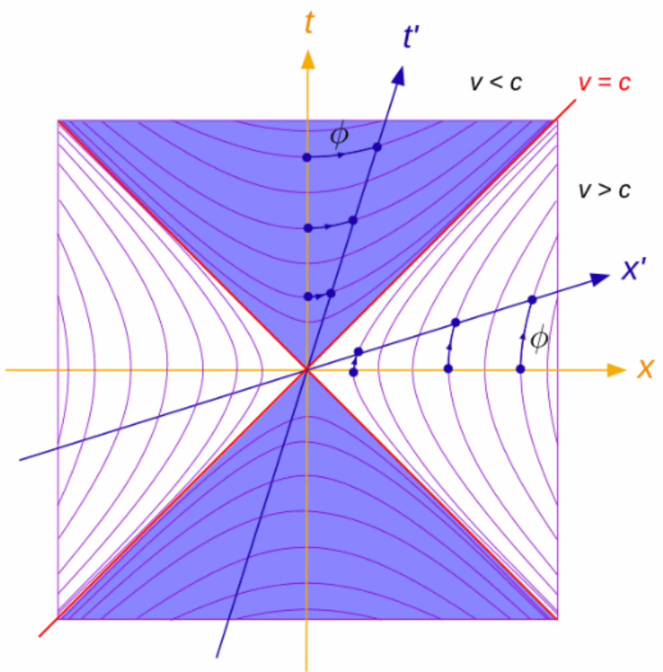
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \gamma^2(c^2-\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = (c^2)$




**Rotation (x,y): Purely Spatial**




**Boost (x,t): Spatial-Temporal**




The Light Cone / Minkowski Diagram provides a great visual representation of SpaceTime

# SR Invariant Intervals
# Minkowski Diagram

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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The interval between the origin and a given topograph-line is a Lorentz Invariant Constant.

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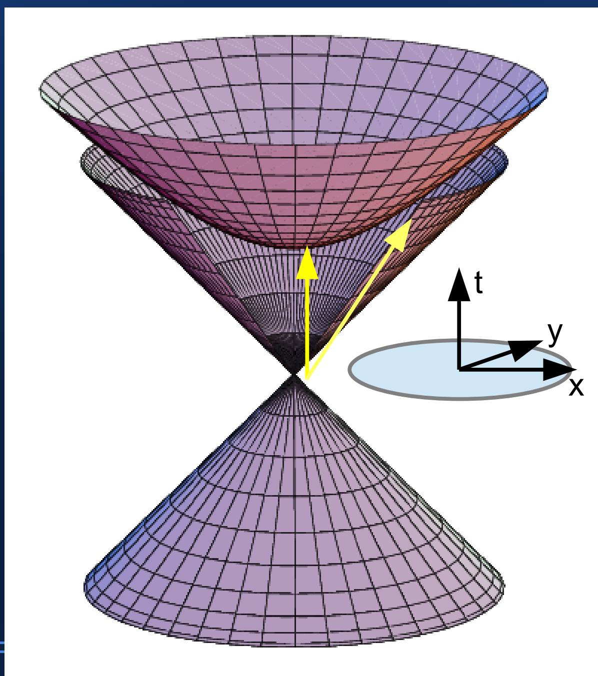
$\mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$

{in Cartesian form} "Particle Physics" Convention

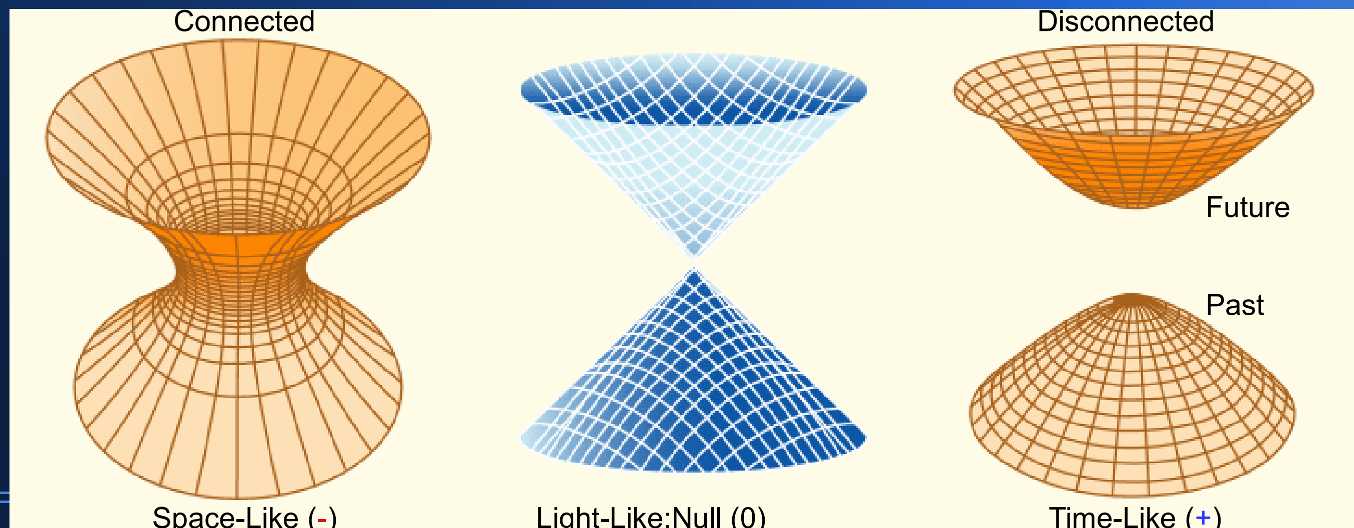
$\{\eta_{\mu\mu}\} = 1/\{\eta^{\mu\mu}\} : \eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = \delta_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$ $\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}]=4$




$\mathbf{\Delta R}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta R} = [(c\Delta t)^2 - \mathbf{\Delta r}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta r}] =$ $(c\Delta\tau)^2$ Time-like:Temporal (+) {causal = 1D temporally-ordered, *spatially relative*}

(0) Light-like:Null:Photonic (0) {causal & topological, maximum signal speed ($|\mathbf{\Delta r}/\Delta t|=c$)}

$-(\Delta r_o)^2$ Space-like:Spatial (–) {*temporally relative*, topological = 3D spatially-ordered}




The Minkowski Diagram provides a great visual representation of SpaceTime

# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors
# 4-Position, 4-Velocity, 4-Acceleration
# SpaceTime Kinematics

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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John B. Wilson

ProperTime
$\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}/\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = (ct,\mathbf{r})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})/c^2 = \gamma(c^2t - \mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{u})/c^2 = (c^2t_o)/c^2 = t_o = \tau$

4-Gradient
$\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla) \to (\partial_t/c, -\partial_x, -\partial_y, -\partial_z)$

ProperTime Derivative
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = \gamma(\partial_t + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla) = \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

**Special Relativity**
$|\mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| = \{0 \leftrightarrow c\}$
$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-(v/c)^2]}$

4-Position $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ → $\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial$ [..], $\gamma d/dt$ [..], $d/d\tau$ [..] → 4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ → $\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial$ [..], $\gamma d/dt$ [..], $d/d\tau$ [..] → 4-Acceleration $\mathbf{A} = \gamma(c\gamma', \gamma'\mathbf{u} + \gamma\mathbf{a})$

**4-Vectors:**
$\mathbf{R}$ = <Event>
$\mathbf{U} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$
$\mathbf{A} = d\mathbf{U}/d\tau$

↓ Newtonian/Classical Limit ↓

**Classical Mechanics**
$|\mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| << c$
$\gamma \to 1 + O[(v/c)^2]$
$\gamma' \to 0$

4-Position$_{CM}$ $\mathbf{R}_{CM} = (ct, \mathbf{r})$ → d/dt [..] → 4-Velocity$_{CM}$ $\mathbf{U}_{CM} = (c, \mathbf{u})$ → d/dt [..] → 4-Acceleration$_{CM}$ $\mathbf{A}_{CM} = (0, \mathbf{a})$

Since time:space don't mix in CM, Typically use time t & 3-position **r** separately

Since temporal velocity (c) always constant in CM Typically use just 3-velocity **u**

Since temporal acceleration (0) always constant in CM, Typically use just 3-acceleration **a**

time $t$

3-position $\mathbf{r} = r^i \to (x,y,z)$ → d/dt [..] → 3-velocity $\mathbf{u} \to (u^x,u^y,u^z)$ → d/dt [..] → 3-acceleration $\mathbf{a} \to (a^x,a^y,a^z)$

scalar:
time

**3-vectors:**
$\mathbf{r}$ = <location>
$\mathbf{u} = d\mathbf{r}/dt$
$\mathbf{a} = d\mathbf{u}/dt$

The relativistic Gamma factor $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-(v/c)^2]}$
The 1st order Newtonian Limit gives $\gamma \sim 1 + O[(v/c)^2]$
The 2nd order Newtonian Limit gives $\gamma \sim 1 + (v/c)^2/2 + O[(v/c)^4]$

For historical reasons, velocity can be represented by either (v) or (u)

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
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(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Classical (scalar 3-vector)
Galilean Invariant / Not Lorentz Invariant

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors
# 4-Position, 4-Velocity, 4-Acceleration, 4-Momentum, 4-Force
# SpaceTime Dynamics

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

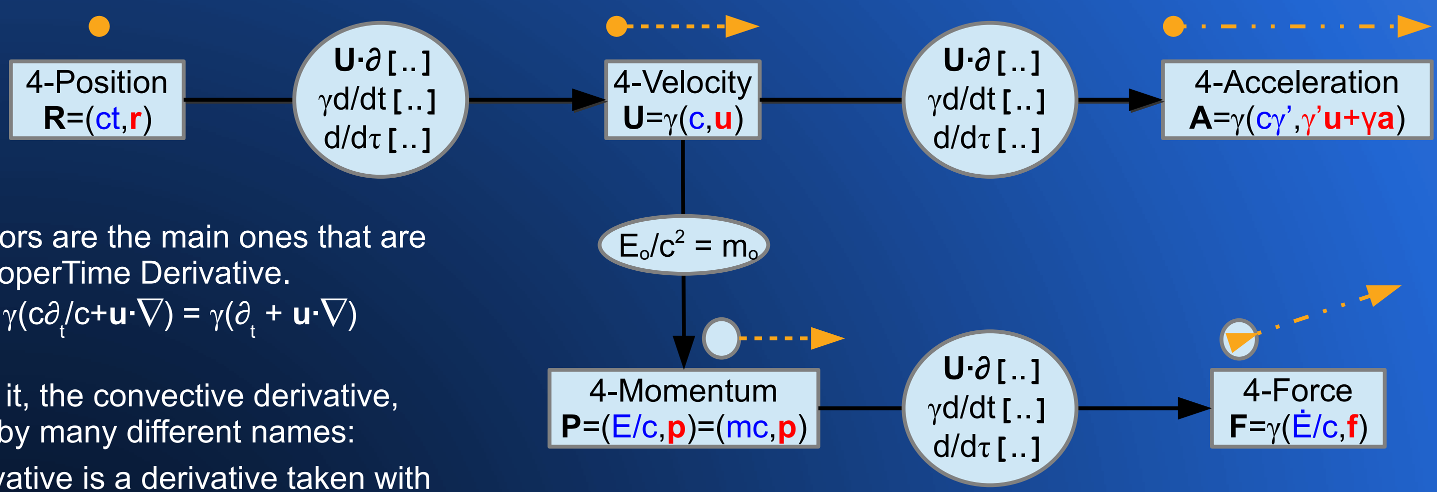
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

ProperTime
$\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}/\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = (ct,\mathbf{r})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})/c^2 = \gamma(c^2t - \mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{u})/c^2 = (c^2t_o)/c^2 = t_o = \tau$

4-Gradient
$\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla) \rightarrow (\partial_t/c, -\partial_x, -\partial_y, -\partial_z)$

ProperTime Derivative
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = \gamma(\partial_t + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla) = \gamma d/dt = d/d\tau$

Special Relativity
$|\mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| = \{0 \leftrightarrow c\}$
$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-(v/c)^2]}$




**4-Vectors:**
$\mathbf{R}$ = <Event>
$\mathbf{U} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$
$\mathbf{A} = d\mathbf{U}/d\tau$

$\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U}$
$\mathbf{F} = d\mathbf{P}/d\tau$

This group of 4-Vectors are the main ones that are connected by the ProperTime Derivative.
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = d/d\tau = \gamma d/dt = \gamma(c\partial_t/c + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla) = \gamma(\partial_t + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)$

The classical part of it, the convective derivative, $(\partial_t + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)$, is known by many different names:
The convective derivative is a derivative taken with respect to a moving coordinate system. It is also called the advective derivative, derivative following the motion, hydrodynamic derivative, Lagrangian derivative, material derivative, particle derivative, substantial derivative, substantive derivative, Stokes derivative, or total derivative

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# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors
# 4-Position, 4-Velocity, 4-Differential
# SpaceTime Calculus

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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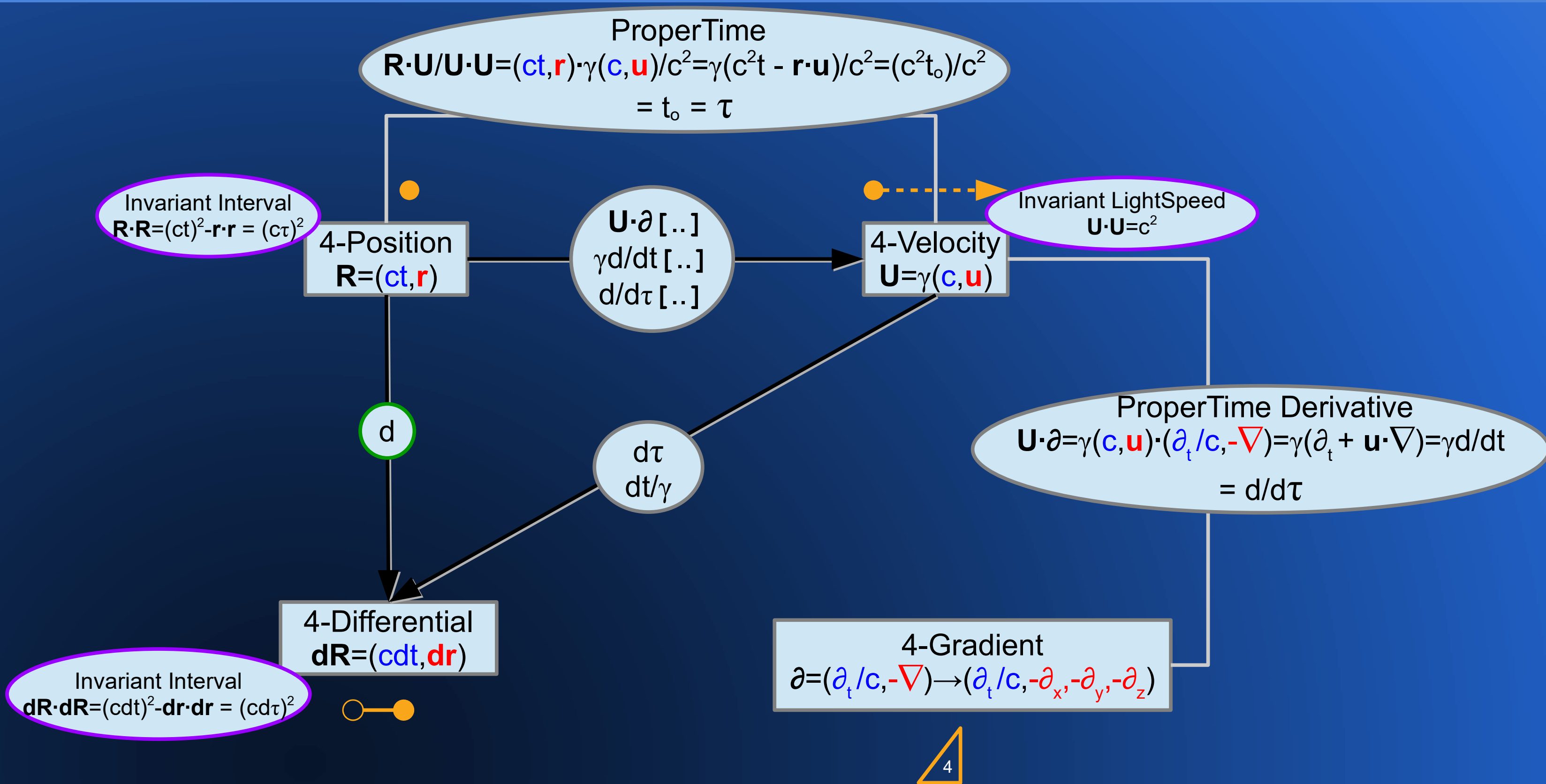


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# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors
# 4-Velocity, 4-Momentum, $E=mc^2$

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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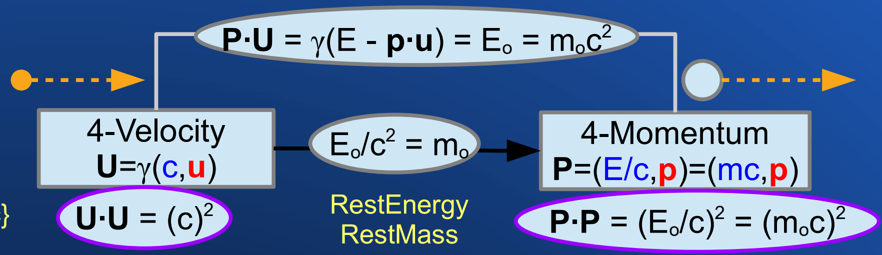
Special Relativity
$|\mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| = \{0 \leftrightarrow c\}$



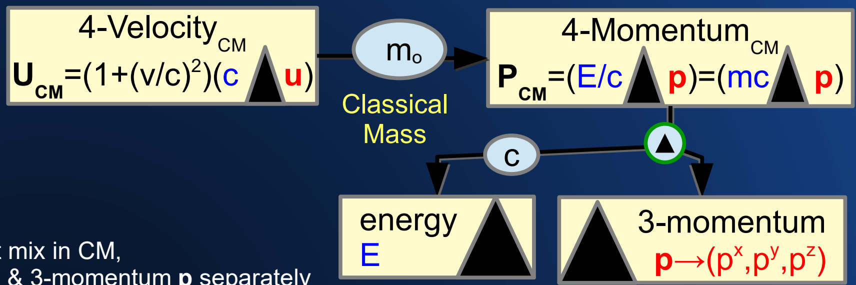

$\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$
$\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = m_o\mathbf{U} = \gamma m_o(c,\mathbf{u}) = m(c,\mathbf{u})$

Temporal part: {energy} $E = \gamma m_o c^2 = mc^2$
$E = m_o c^2 + (\gamma-1)m_o c^2$
$E = E_o + (\gamma-1)E_o$
(rest) + (kinetic)

Spatial part: **{momentum}** $\mathbf{p} = \gamma m_o \mathbf{u} = m\mathbf{u}$

↓ Newtonian/Classical Limit ↓

Classical Mechanics
$|\mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| << c$




$\mathbf{u} \rightarrow (u_x,u_y,u_z)$
$\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) \sim (1+(v/c)^2/2)m_o(c,\mathbf{u})$

Temporal part: {energy} $E \sim (1+(v/c)^2/2)m_o c^2 = m_o c^2 + m_o v^2/2$
$E_o + |\mathbf{p}|^2/2m_o$
(rest) + (kinetic)

Spatial part: **{momentum}** $\mathbf{p} \sim (1)m_o\mathbf{u} = m_o\mathbf{u} \rightarrow m\mathbf{u}$

Since time:space don't mix in CM,
Typically use energy E & 3-momentum **p** separately

The relativistic Gamma factor $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-(v/c)^2]}$
The 1st order Newtonian Limit gives $\gamma \sim 1 + O[(v/c)^2]$
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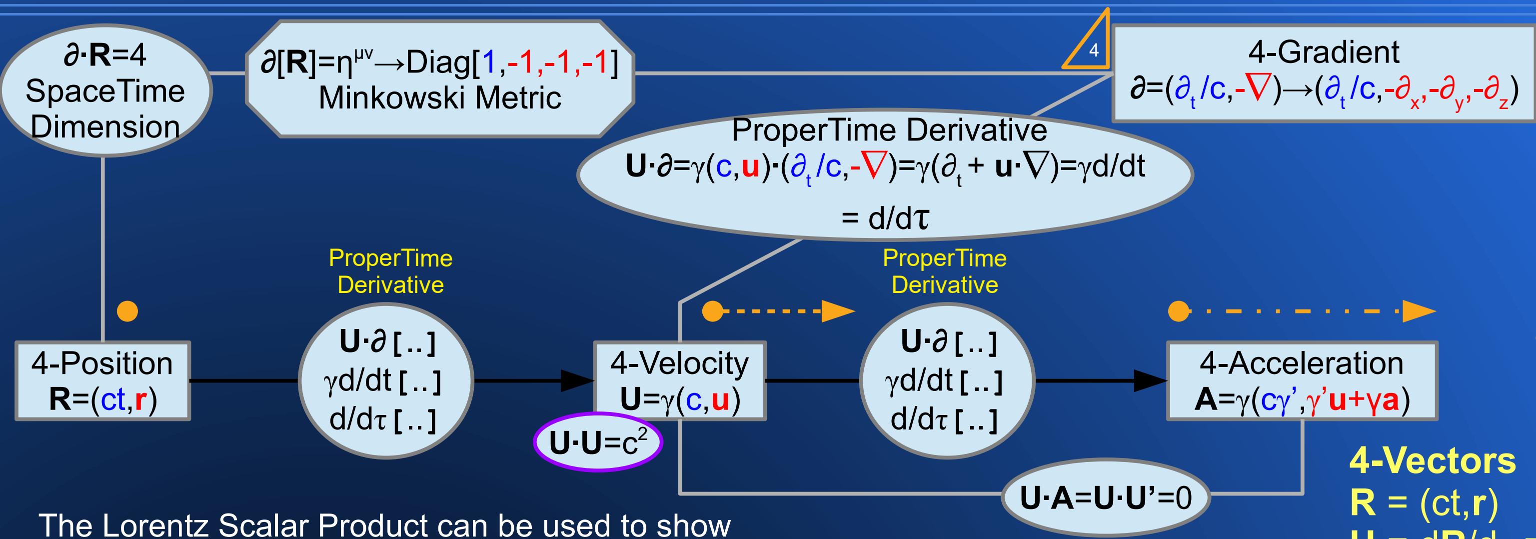
# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors 4-Velocity, 4-Acceleration, SpaceTime Orthogonality

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

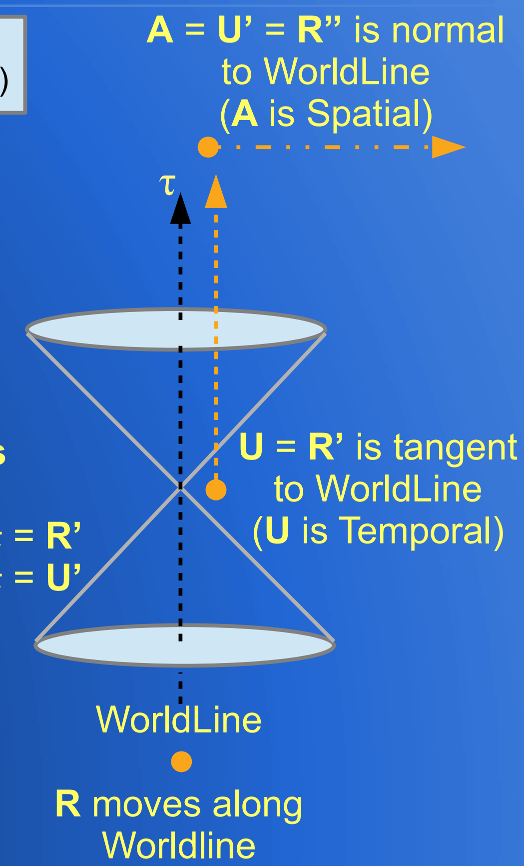
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson




The Lorentz Scalar Product can be used to show SpaceTime orthogonality when the result is zero.

4-Velocity **U** (a Temporal 4-Vector) is orthogonal to its own 4-Acceleration **A** = **U'** (a Spatial 4-Vector)

**4-Vectors**
**R** = (ct,**r**)
**U** = d**R**/dτ = **R'**
**A** = d**U**/dτ = **U'**




$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = c^2$

$d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = d/d\tau[c^2] = 0$

$d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}]\cdot\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}\cdot d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}] = \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A} = 2(\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A}) = 0$

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}' = 0$: The 4-Velocity is SpaceTime orthogonal to it's 4-Acceleration.

4-Velocity is the direction along a WorldLine.
4-Acceleration is the thing which causes a WorldLine to bend/curve.

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Lorentz Scalar

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# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors
# 4-Displacement, 4-Velocity,
# Relativity of Simultaneity



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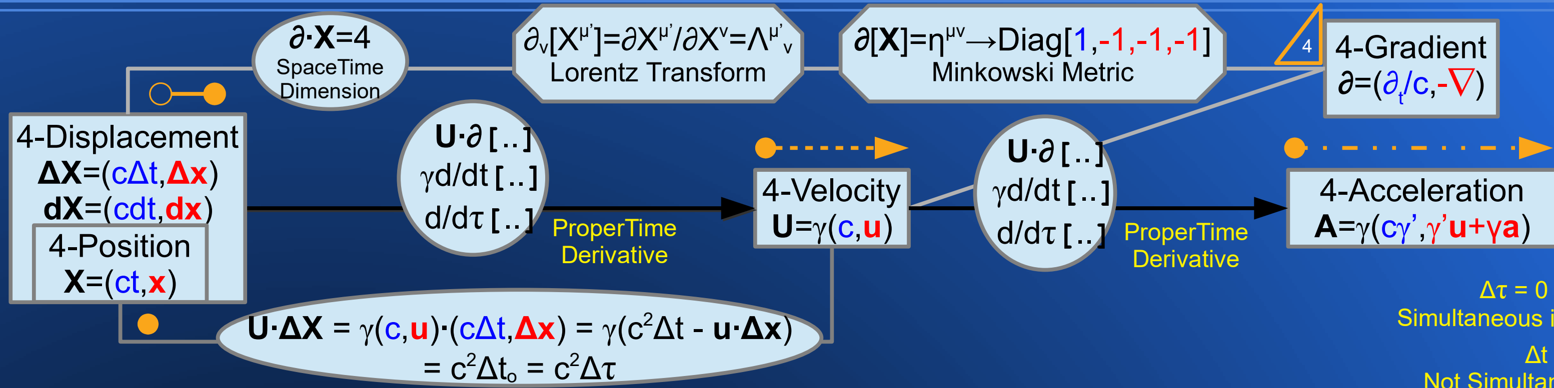


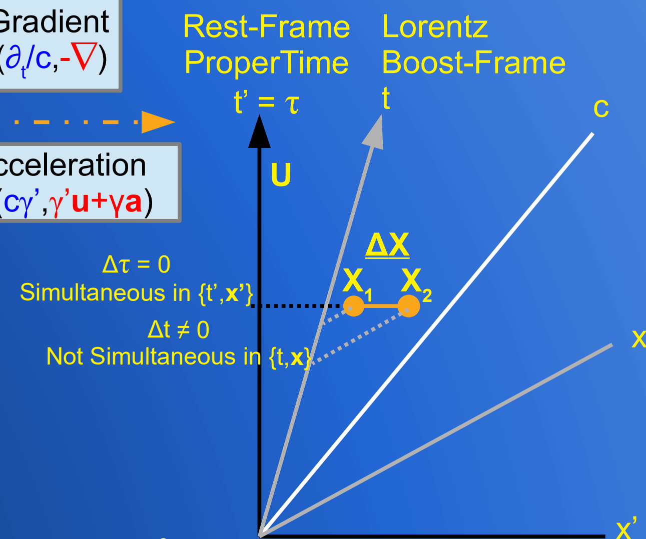


If Lorentz Scalar ($U\cdot\Delta X = 0 = c^2\Delta\tau$), then the ProperTime displacement ($\Delta\tau$) is zero, and the event separation ($\Delta X = X_2 - X_1$) is orthogonal to the worldline **U**.
$X_1$ and $X_2$ are therefore simultaneous for the observer on this worldline **U**.

Examining the equation we get $\gamma(c^2\Delta t - u\cdot\Delta x) = 0$. The coordinate time difference between the events is ($\Delta t = u\cdot\Delta x/c^2$)
The condition for simultaneity in an alternate frame (moving at 3-velocity **u** wrt. the worldline **U**) is $\Delta t = 0$, which implies ($u\cdot\Delta x$) = 0.

This can be met by:
($|u| = 0$), the alternate observer is not moving wrt. the events, i.e. is on worldline **U** or on a worldline parallel to **U**.
($|\Delta x| = 0$), the events are at the same spatial location (co-local).
($u\cdot\Delta x = 0$), the alternate observer's motion is perpendicular (orthogonal) to the spatial separation **Δx** of the events in that frame.

If none of these conditions is met, then the events will not be simultaneous in the alternate reference frame.
This is the mathematics behind the concept of Relativity of Simultaneity.

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**SR 4-Scalar**
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Lorentz Scalar

$Trace[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$V\cdot V = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - v\cdot v] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SR Diagram:
# SR Motion * Lorentz Scalar
# = Interesting Physical 4-Vector

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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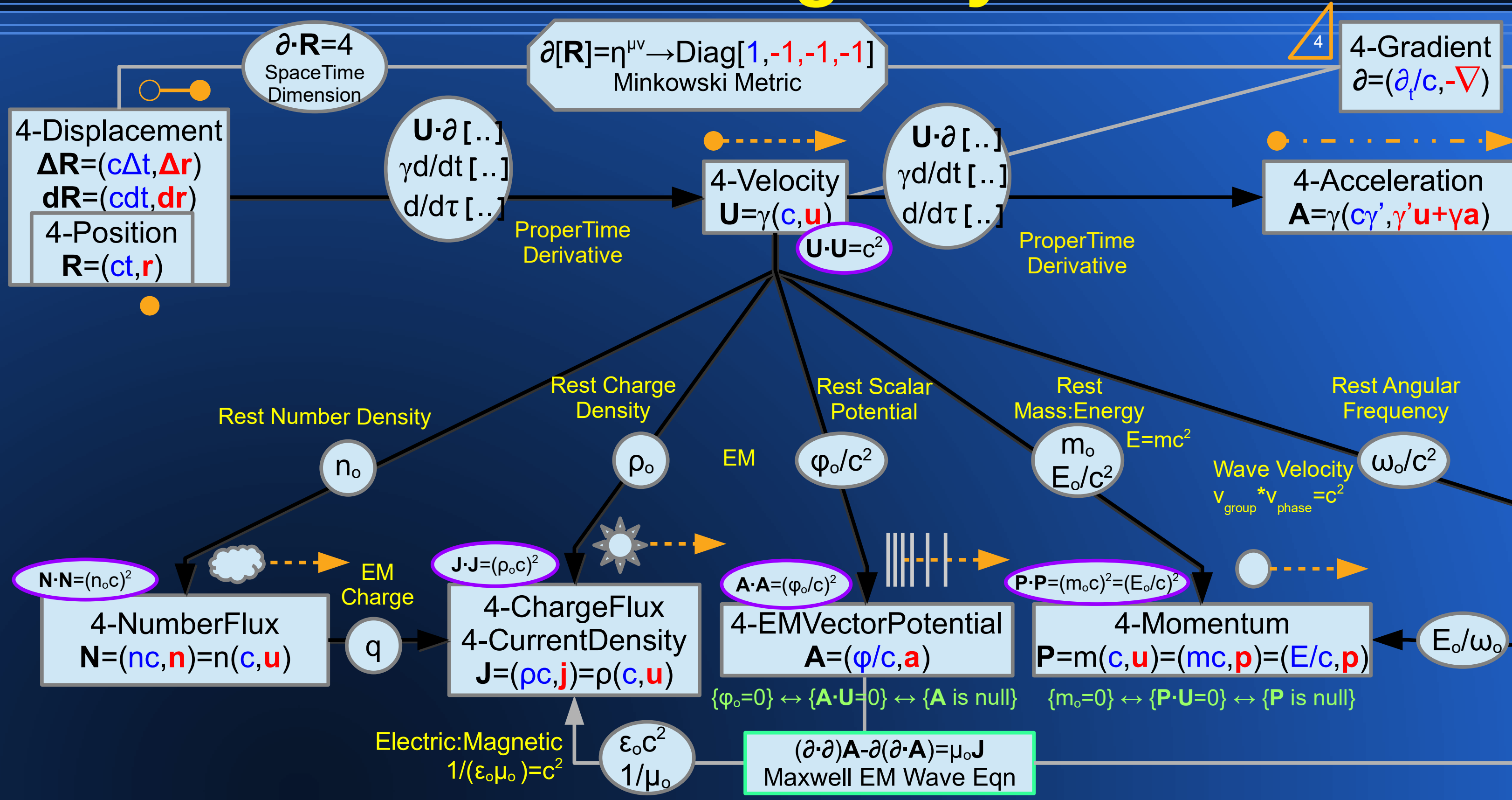


<u>Interesting note:</u>

Most 4-Vectors have 4 independent components. (1 temporal, 3 spatial)

The 4-Velocity has only the 3 spatial however, due to its invariant magnitude $\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}=c^2$.

This fact allows one to multiply it by a Lorentz Scalar to make a new 4-Vector with 4 independent components, as shown in the diagram.

Proof of non-varying (c).

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# SRQM Motion * Lorentz Scalar
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A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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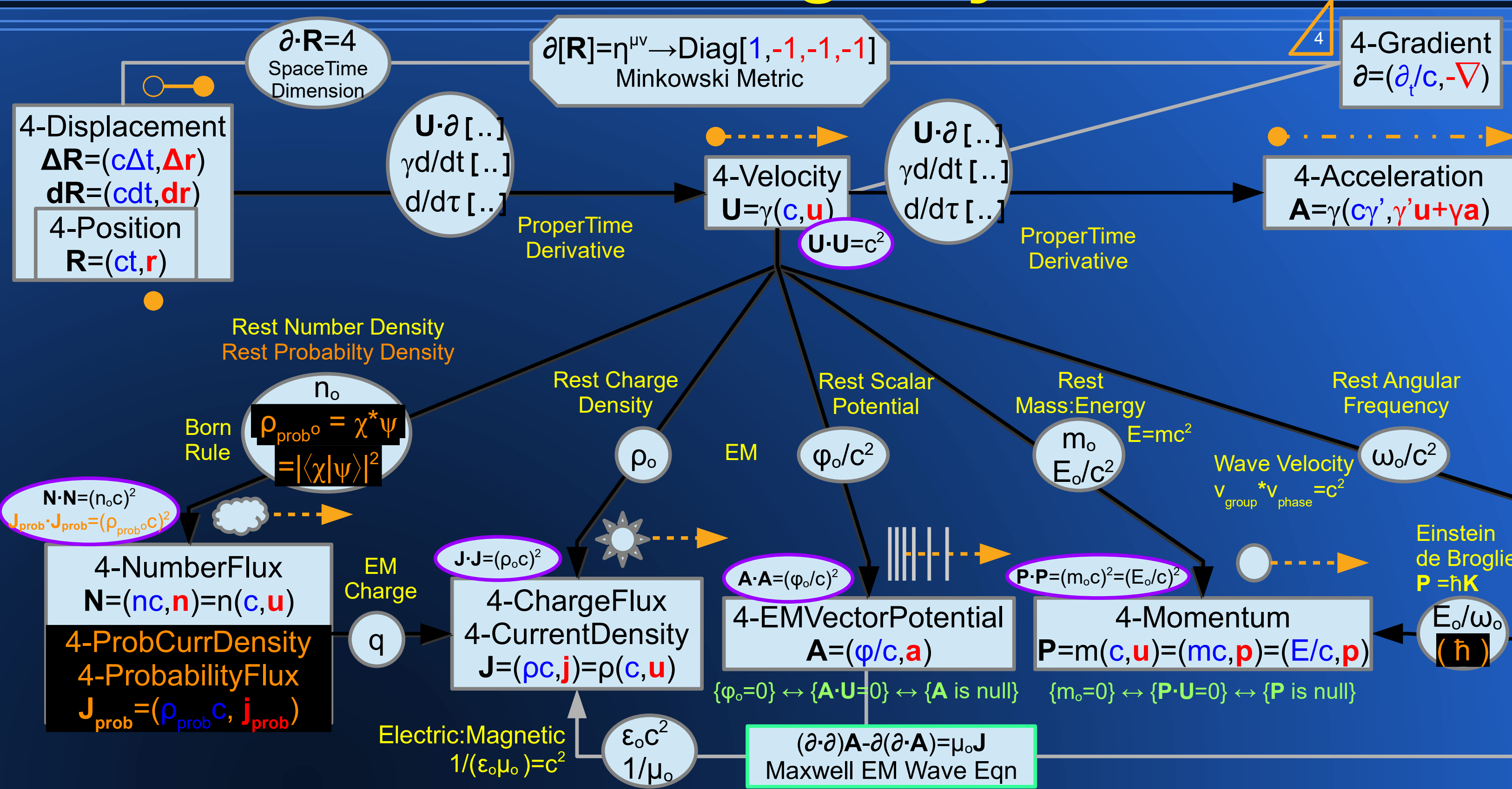


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Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$ = T
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = [$(v^0)^2$ - **v·v**] = $(v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# ProperTime Derivative
# Very Fundamental Results

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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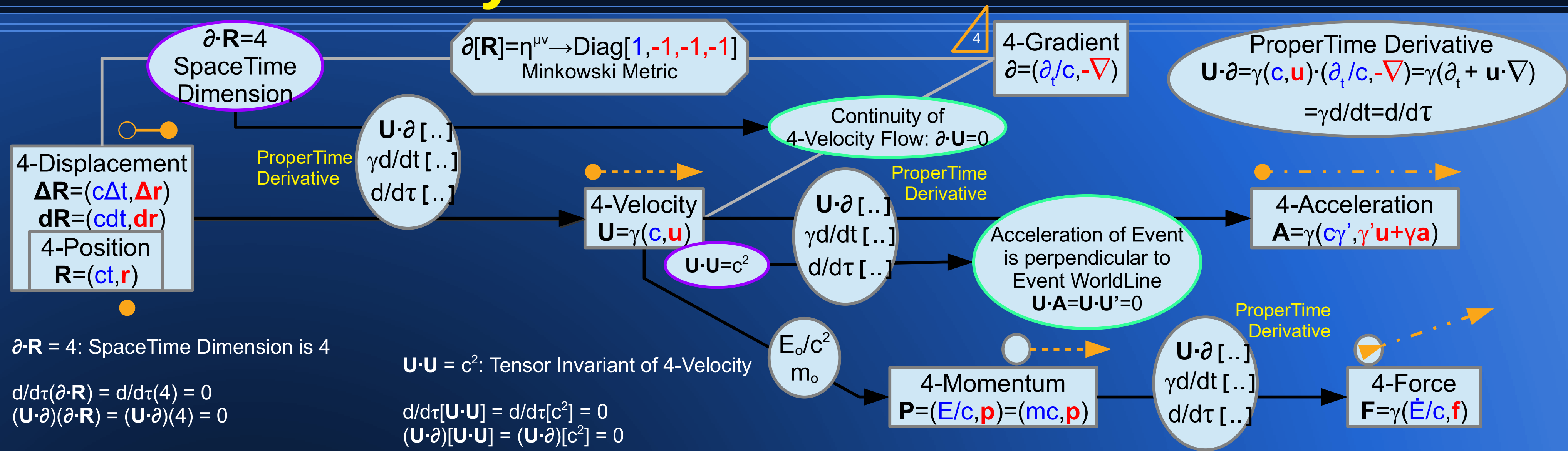


$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}$ = 4: SpaceTime Dimension is 4

$d/d\tau(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = d/d\tau(4) = 0$
$(\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)(4) = 0$

$d/d\tau(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = d/d\tau(\partial)\cdot\mathbf{R} + \partial\cdot d/d\tau(\mathbf{R}) = 0$
$d/d\tau(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = d/d\tau[\partial]\cdot\mathbf{R} + \partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = 0$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -d/d\tau[\partial]\cdot\mathbf{R}$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -(\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)[\partial]\cdot\mathbf{R}$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -(U_\nu\partial^\nu)[\partial_\mu]R^\mu$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial^\nu\partial_\mu R^\mu$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial_\mu\partial^\nu R^\mu$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial_\mu\eta^{\nu\mu}$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu(0^\nu)$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U}$ = 0: Conservation of the 4-Velocity Flow (4-Velocity Flow-Field)

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = c^2$: Tensor Invariant of 4-Velocity

$d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = d/d\tau[c^2] = 0$
$(\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)[c^2] = 0$

$d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}]\cdot\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}\cdot d/d\tau[\mathbf{U}] = \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A} = 2(\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A}) = 0$
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= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# Local Continuity of 4-Velocity leads to all the Conservation Laws

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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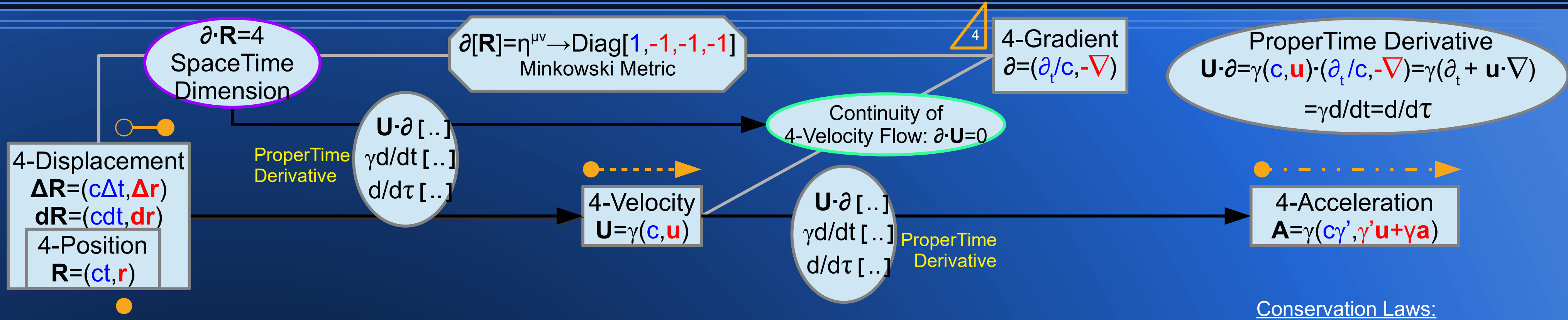


$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = 4$
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$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -(U_\nu\partial^\nu)[\partial_\mu]R^\mu$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial^\nu\partial_\mu R^\mu$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial_\mu\partial^\nu R^\mu$: I believe this is legit, partials commute
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu\partial_\mu\eta^{\nu\mu}$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = -U_\nu(0^\nu)$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = 0$
Conservation of the 4-Velocity Flow
(4-Velocity Flow-Field)

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{U} = 0$
$\partial\cdot$(Lorentz Scalar)$\mathbf{U}$ = 0(Lorentz Scalar)
$\partial\cdot$(Lorentz Scalar)$\mathbf{U}$ = 0
$\partial\cdot$(**Interesting 4-Vector**) = 0

Example:
$\partial\cdot(\rho_o)\mathbf{U} = 0$
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{J} = 0$
$(\partial_t/c\ \rho c + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{j}) = 0$
$(\partial_t\rho + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{j}) = 0$
= Conservation of Charge
= A Continuity Equation

Conservation Laws:

All of the Physical Conservation Laws are in the form of a 4-Divergence, which is a Lorentz Invariant Scalar equation.

These are local continuity equations which basically say that the temporal change in a quantity is balanced by the flow of that quantity into or out of a local spatial region.

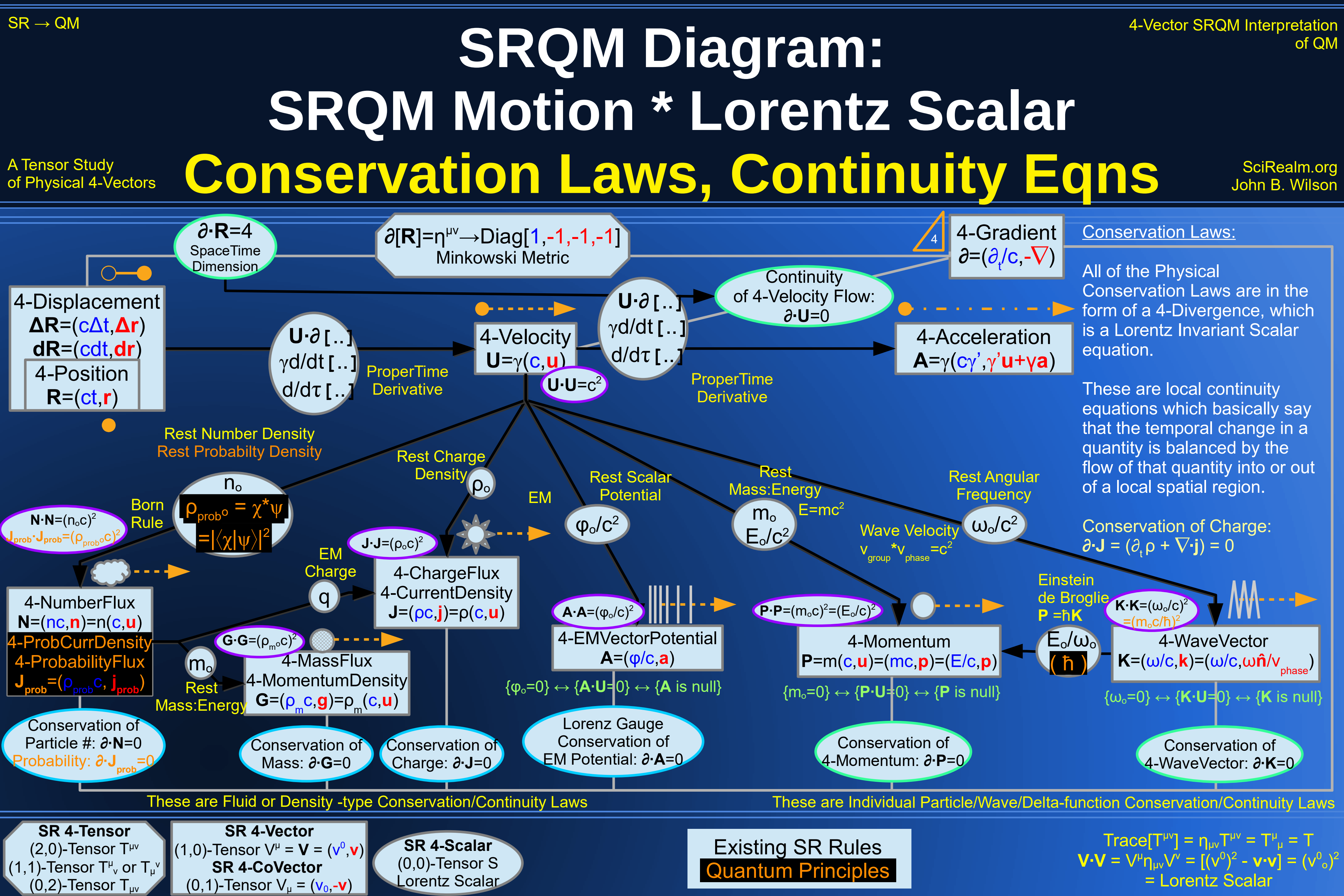
Conservation of Charge:
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{J} = (\partial_t\rho + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{j}) = 0$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar



SR → QM
SRQM Diagram:
SRQM Motion * Lorentz Scalar
Conservation Laws, Continuity Eqns
4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM
A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson
∂·R=4 SpaceTime Dimension
∂[R]=$\eta^{\mu\nu}$→Diag[1,-1,-1,-1] Minkowski Metric
4-Gradient ∂=($\partial_t$/c,-∇)
Conservation Laws:
All of the Physical Conservation Laws are in the form of a 4-Divergence, which is a Lorentz Invariant Scalar equation.
These are local continuity equations which basically say that the temporal change in a quantity is balanced by the flow of that quantity into or out of a local spatial region.
Conservation of Charge:
∂·J = ($\partial_t$ρ + ∇·j) = 0
4-Displacement ΔR=(cΔt,Δr) dR=(cdt,dr)
4-Position R=(ct,r)
U·∂ [..] γd/dt [..] d/dτ [..]
ProperTime Derivative
4-Velocity U=γ(c,u)
U·U=$c^2$
Continuity of 4-Velocity Flow: ∂·U=0
4-Acceleration A=γ(cγ',γ'u+γa)
Rest Number Density
Rest Probabilty Density
Rest Charge Density
$\rho_o$
EM
Rest Scalar Potential
Rest Mass:Energy
E=m$c^2$
Rest Angular Frequency
Wave Velocity
$v_{group}$*$v_{phase}$=$c^2$
$n_o$
$\rho_{prob^o}$ = χ*ψ =|⟨χ|ψ⟩|$^2$
Born Rule
N·N=$(n_o c)^2$
$J_{prob}$·$J_{prob}$=$(\rho_{prob^o} c)^2$
$\varphi_o/c^2$
$m_o$
$E_o/c^2$
$\omega_o/c^2$
J·J=$(\rho_o c)^2$
EM Charge
q
4-ChargeFlux 4-CurrentDensity J=(ρc,j)=ρ(c,u)
4-NumberFlux N=(nc,n)=n(c,u)
4-ProbCurrDensity 4-ProbabilityFlux $J_{prob}$=($\rho_{prob}$c, $j_{prob}$)
G·G=$(\rho_{mo} c)^2$
$m_o$
Rest Mass:Energy
4-MassFlux 4-MomentumDensity G=($\rho_m$c,g)=$\rho_m$(c,u)
A·A=$(\varphi_o/c)^2$
4-EMVectorPotential A=(φ/c,a)
{$\varphi_o$=0} ↔ {A·U=0} ↔ {A is null}
P·P=$(m_o c)^2$=$(E_o/c)^2$
4-Momentum P=m(c,u)=(mc,p)=(E/c,p)
{$m_o$=0} ↔ {P·U=0} ↔ {P is null}
Einstein de Broglie P =ħK
$E_o/\omega_o$
( ħ )
K·K=$(\omega_o/c)^2$ =$(m_o c/ħ)^2$
4-WaveVector K=(ω/c,k)=(ω/c,ωn̂/$v_{phase}$)
{$\omega_o$=0} ↔ {K·U=0} ↔ {K is null}
Conservation of Particle #: ∂·N=0
Probability: ∂·$J_{prob}$=0
Conservation of Mass: ∂·G=0
Conservation of Charge: ∂·J=0
Lorenz Gauge Conservation of EM Potential: ∂·A=0
Conservation of 4-Momentum: ∂·P=0
Conservation of 4-WaveVector: ∂·K=0
These are Fluid or Density -type Conservation/Continuity Laws
These are Individual Particle/Wave/Delta-function Conservation/Continuity Laws
SR 4-Tensor (2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$ (1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$ (0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$
SR 4-Vector (1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = V = ($v^0$,v)
SR 4-CoVector (0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu$ = ($v_0$,-v)
SR 4-Scalar (0,0)-Tensor S Lorentz Scalar
Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles
Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^\mu{}_\mu$ = T
V·V = $V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu$ = [$(v^0)^2$ - v·v] = $(v^0_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors
# 4-Velocity, 4-Gradient, Time Dilation

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

at-rest
worldline $\mathbf{U_o}$
(u=0)
fully temporal

const inertial motion
worldline $\mathbf{U}$
(0<u<c)
trades some time for space

4-Gradient
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$

ProperTime
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = d/d\tau = \gamma d/dt$
Derivative

4-Velocity
$\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$

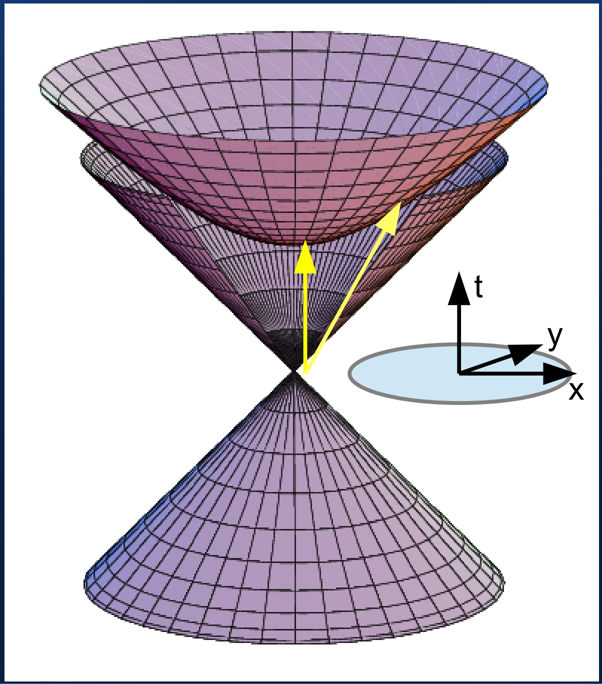
$\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \gamma^2(c^2-\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = (c^2)$

$\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-(u/c)^2]} = 1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]}$

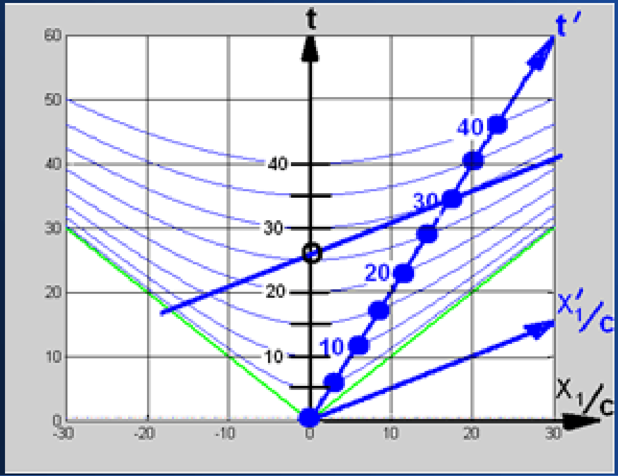
ProperTime
$d\tau=(1/\gamma)dt$
Differential

4-Velocity$_{\text{(at-rest)}}$
$\mathbf{U_o}=(c,\mathbf{0})$

Everything moves into future (+t)
at the speed-of-light (c)
in its own spatial rest-frame




The Minkowski Diagram provides a great visual representation of SpaceTime




Since the SpaceTime magnitude of **U** is a constant, changes in the components of **U** are like "rotating" the 4-Vector without changing its length. However, as **U** gains some spatial velocity, it loses some "relative" temporal velocity. Objects that move in some reference frame "age" more slowly relative to those at rest in the same reference frame.

Time Dilation!

$\Delta t = \gamma\Delta\tau = \gamma\Delta t_o$
$dt = \gamma d\tau$
$d/d\tau = \gamma d/dt$

Each observer will see the other as aging more slowly; similarly to two people moving oppositely along a train track, seeing the other as appearing smaller in the distance.

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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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Lorentz Scalar

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$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors
# SR 4-WaveVector K

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-WaveVector, aka. Wave 4-Vector, solution of d'Alembertian Wave Eqn.
$\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega/c,\omega\mathbf{u}/c^2) = (\omega/c^2)(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\omega/c)(1,\boldsymbol{\beta}) = (1/c\text{Ŧ},\hat{\mathbf{n}}/\text{ƛ}) = -\partial[\Phi_{phase,plane}]$

There are multiple ways of writing out the components of the 4-WaveVector, with each one giving an interesting take on what the 4-WaveVector means.

$\psi_n(\mathbf{X}) = A_n\, e^{\wedge}\text{-}i(\mathbf{K}_n\cdot\mathbf{X})$: Explicit form of an SR plane wave
$\psi(\mathbf{X}) = \Sigma_n[\,\psi_n(\mathbf{X})\,]$: Complete wave is a superposition of multiple plane waves.
$\partial[\,\psi(\mathbf{X})\,] = \partial[\,Ae^{\wedge}\text{-}i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})\,] = -i\mathbf{K}\,[\,Ae^{\wedge}\text{-}i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})\,] = -i\mathbf{K}[\,\psi(\mathbf{X})\,]$
$\partial = -i\mathbf{K}$ as the condition for a complex-valued plane wave.

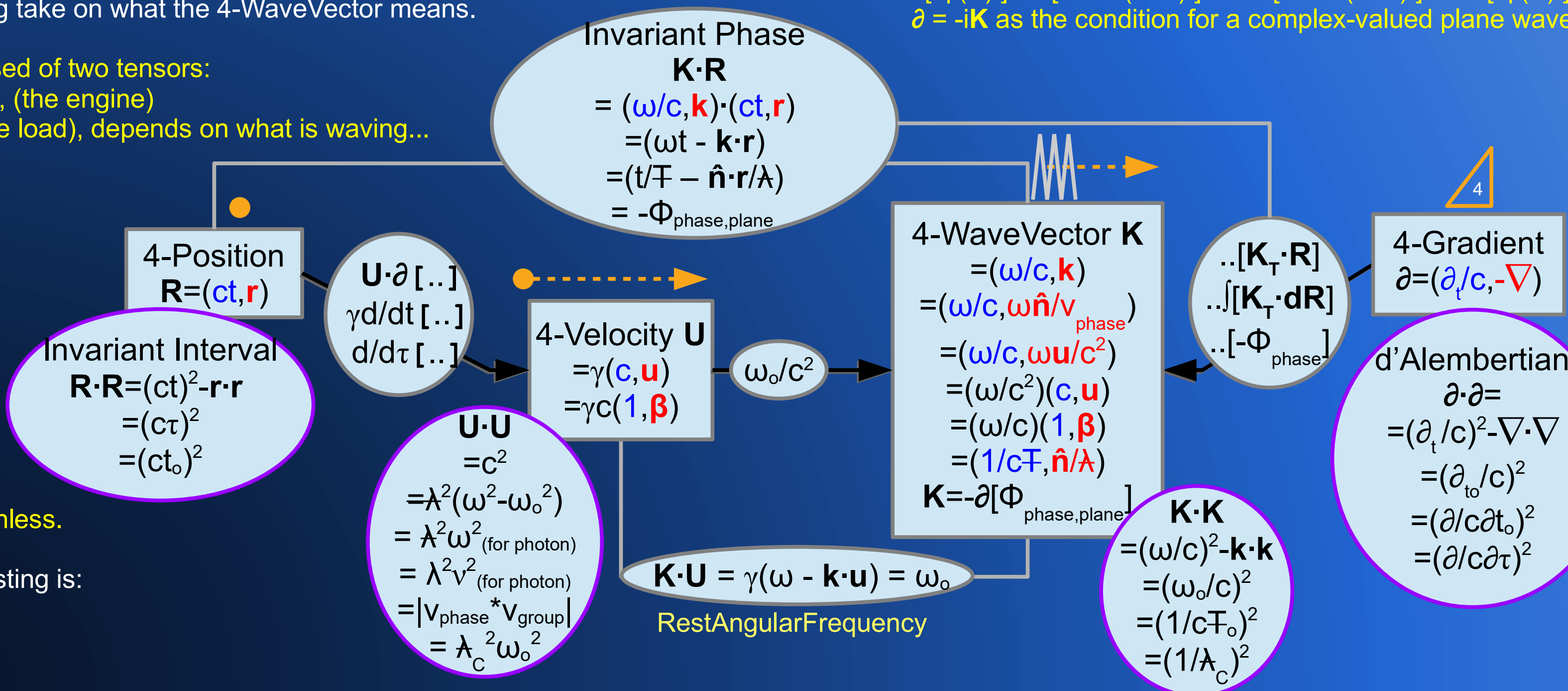
An SR wave Ψ is actually composed of two tensors:
(1) 4-Vector propagation part = $K^\alpha$, (the engine)
(2) Variable amplitude part = A (the load), depends on what is waving...

4-Scalar A: $\Psi = A\, e^{\wedge}(-iK^\alpha X_\alpha)$
ex. KG Quantum Wave

4-Vector $A^\mu$: $\Psi^\mu = A^\mu\, e^{\wedge}(-iK^\alpha X_\alpha)$
ex. Maxwell Photon Wave

4-Tensor $A^{\mu\nu}$: $\Psi^{\mu\nu} = A^{\mu\nu}\, e^{\wedge}(-iK^\alpha X_\alpha)$
ex. Gravitational Wave Approx.

The Ψ tensor-type will match the A tensor-type, as the propagation part $e^{\wedge}(-iK^\alpha X_\alpha)$ is overall dimensionless.




One comparison I find very interesting is:
$\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R} = (ct_o)^2 = (c\tau)^2$
$\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K} = (1/c\text{Ŧ}_o)^2$
$\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial/c\partial t_o)^2 = (\partial/c\partial\tau)^2$

I believe the last one is correct: $(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{R}] = \mathbf{0} = (\partial/c\partial\tau)^2[\mathbf{R}] = \mathbf{A}_o/c^2 = \mathbf{0}$: The 4-Acceleration seen in the ProperTime Frame = RestFrame = **0**
Normally $(d/d\tau)^2[\mathbf{R}] = \mathbf{A}$, which could be non-zero. But that is for the total derivative, not the partial derivative.

SR → QM

# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors 4-Velocity, 4-WaveVector Wave Properties, Relativistic Doppler Effect

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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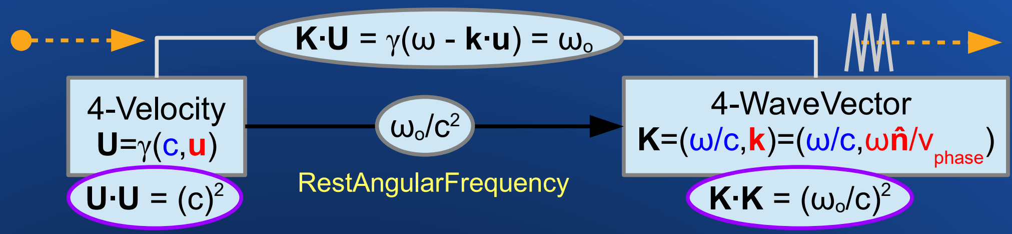


$\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$

$= (\omega_o/c^2)\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\omega/c^2)(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\omega/c,(\omega/c^2)\mathbf{u})$

$(\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega/c,(\omega/c^2)\mathbf{u})$

Taking just the spatial components of the 4-WaveVector:

$\omega\mathbf{n}/v_{phase} = (\omega/c^2)\mathbf{u}$

$\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase} = (\mathbf{u}/c^2)$

$u * v_{phase} = c^2$

$v_{group} * v_{phase} = c^2$, with $u = v_{group}$

Wave Group velocity ($v_{group}$) is mathematically the same as Particle velocity (u).

Wave Phase velocity ($v_{phase}$) is the speed of an individual plane-wave.

## Relativistic SR Doppler Effect

( $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ ) here is the unit-directional 3-vector of the photon

Choose an observer frame for which:

$\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$, with $\mathbf{k},\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ pointing toward observer

$\mathbf{U}_{obs} = (c,\mathbf{0})$ $\quad \mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{U}_{obs} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})\cdot(c,\mathbf{0}) = \omega = \omega_{obs^o}$

$\mathbf{U}_{emit} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ $\quad \mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{U}_{emit} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = \gamma(\omega - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = \omega_{emit^o}$

$\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{U}_{obs} / \mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{U}_{emit} = \omega_{obs^o}/\omega_{emit^o} = \omega/[\gamma(\omega - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{u})]$

For photons, **K** is null → $\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K} = 0$ → $\mathbf{k} = (\omega/c)\hat{\mathbf{n}}$

$\omega_{obs^o}/\omega_{emit^o} = \omega/[\gamma(\omega - (\omega/c)\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\mathbf{u})] = 1/[\gamma(1 - \hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})] = 1/[\gamma(1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{obs}])]$

$\omega_{obs}/\omega_{emit} = \gamma\omega_{obs^o}/(\gamma\omega_{emit^o}) = \omega_{obs^o}/\omega_{emit^o}$

$\omega_{obs} = \omega_{emit}/[\gamma(1 - \hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})] = \omega_{emit}*\sqrt{[1+|\beta|]}*\sqrt{[1-|\beta|]}/(1 - \hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})$

with $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{[1-\beta^2]} = 1/(\sqrt{[1+|\beta|]}*\sqrt{[1-|\beta|]})$

For motion of emitter **β**: (in observer frame of reference)

Away from obs, $(\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}) = -\beta$, $\omega_{obs} = \omega_{emit}*\sqrt{[1-|\beta|]}/\sqrt{(1 + |\beta|)}$ = Red Shift

Toward obs, $(\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}) = +\beta$, $\omega_{obs} = \omega_{emit}*\sqrt{[1+|\beta|]}/\sqrt{(1 - |\beta|)}$ = Blue Shift

Transverse, $(\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}) = 0$, $\omega_{obs} = \omega_{emit}/\gamma$ = Transverse Doppler Shift

The Phase Velocity of a Photon {$v_{phase} = c$} equals the Particle Velocity of a Photon {u = c}

The Phase Velocity of a Massive Particle {$v_{phase} > c$} is greater than the Velocity of a Massive Particle {u < c}

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SR → QM

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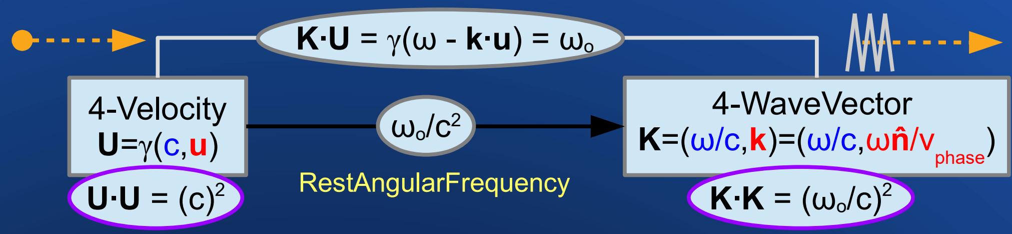


$\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$

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$(\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega/c,(\omega/c^2)\mathbf{u})$

Taking just the spatial components of the 4-WaveVector:

$\omega\mathbf{n}/v_{phase} = (\omega/c^2)\mathbf{u}$

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Wave Group velocity ($v_{group}$) is mathematically the same as Particle velocity (u).

Wave Phase velocity ($v_{phase}$) is the speed of an individual plane-wave.

## Relativistic SR Doppler Effect

( n̂ ) here is the unit-directional 3-vector of the photon

$\omega_{obs} = \omega_{emit}/[\gamma(1 - \hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})] = \omega_{emit}/[\gamma(1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{obs}])]$

Change reference frames with {obs→emit} &{ β → -β }

$\omega_{emit} = \omega_{obs}/[\gamma(1 + \hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})] = \omega_{obs}/[\gamma(1 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{emit}])]$

$(\omega_{obs})*(\omega_{emit}) =(\omega_{emit}/[\gamma(1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{obs}])])*(\omega_{obs}/[\gamma(1 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{emit}])])$

$1 = (1/[\gamma(1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{obs}])])*(1/[\gamma(1 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{emit}])])$

$1 = (\gamma(1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{obs}]))*(\gamma(1 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{emit}]))$

$1 = \gamma^2(1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{obs}])*(1 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{emit}])$

Solve for $|\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{obs}]$ and use $\{(\gamma^2-1) = \beta^2\gamma^2\}$

## Relativistic SR Aberration Effect

$\cos[\theta_{obs}] = (\cos[\theta_{emit}] + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|) / (1 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{emit}])$

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# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors 4-Momentum, 4-WaveVector, 4-Position, 4-Velocity, 4-Gradient, Wave-Particle

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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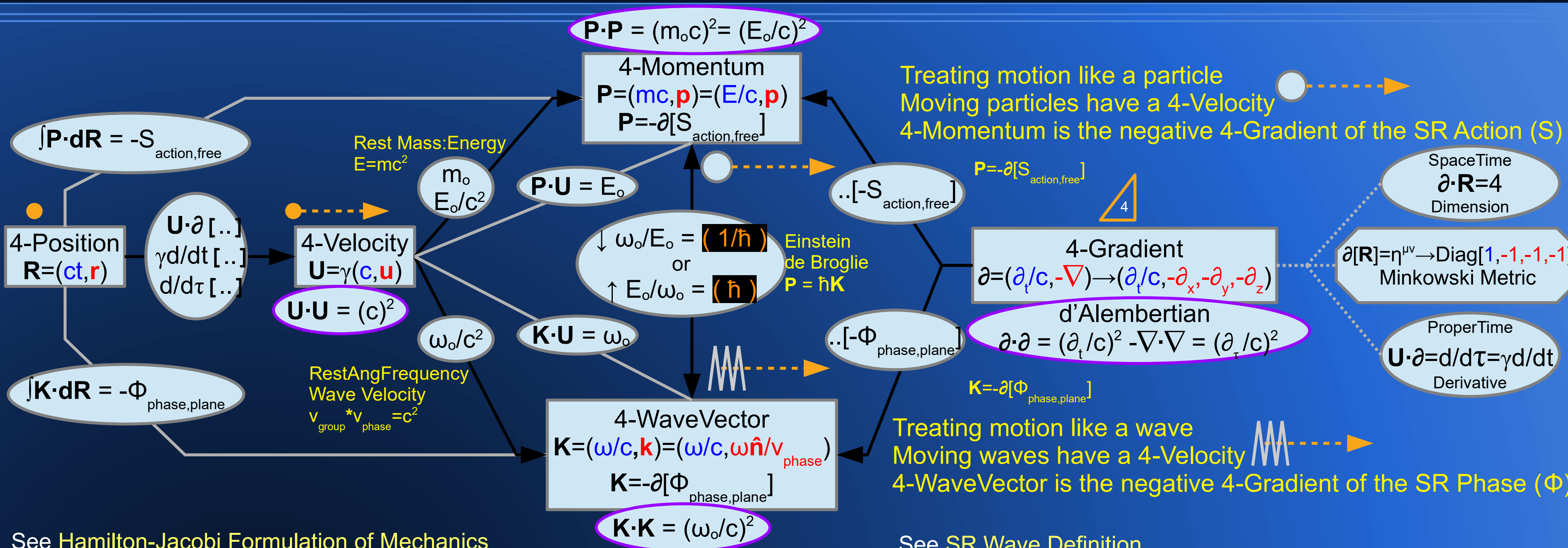


See Hamilton-Jacobi Formulation of Mechanics
for info on the Lorentz Scalar Invariant SR Action.
{ $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = -\partial[S] = (-\partial/c\partial t[S],\nabla[S])$ }
{temporal component} $E = -\partial/\partial t[S] = -\partial_t[S]$
{spatial component} $\mathbf{p} = \nabla[S]$
**Note** This is the Action ($S_{action}$) for a free particle.
Generally Action is for the 4-TotalMomentum $\mathbf{P_T}$ of a system.

See SR Wave Definition
for info on the Lorentz Scalar Invariant SR WavePhase.
{ $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = -\partial[\Phi] = (-\partial/c\partial t[\Phi],\nabla[\Phi])$ }
{temporal component} $\omega = -\partial/\partial t[\Phi] = -\partial_t[\Phi]$
{spatial component} $\mathbf{k} = \nabla[\Phi]$
**Note** This is the Phase (Φ) for a single plane-wave.
Generally WavePhase is for the 4-TotalWaveVector $\mathbf{K_T}$ of a system.

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Quantum Principles

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$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Some Cool Minkowski Metric Tensor Tricks
# 4-Gradient, 4-Position, 4-Velocity
# SpaceTime is 4D

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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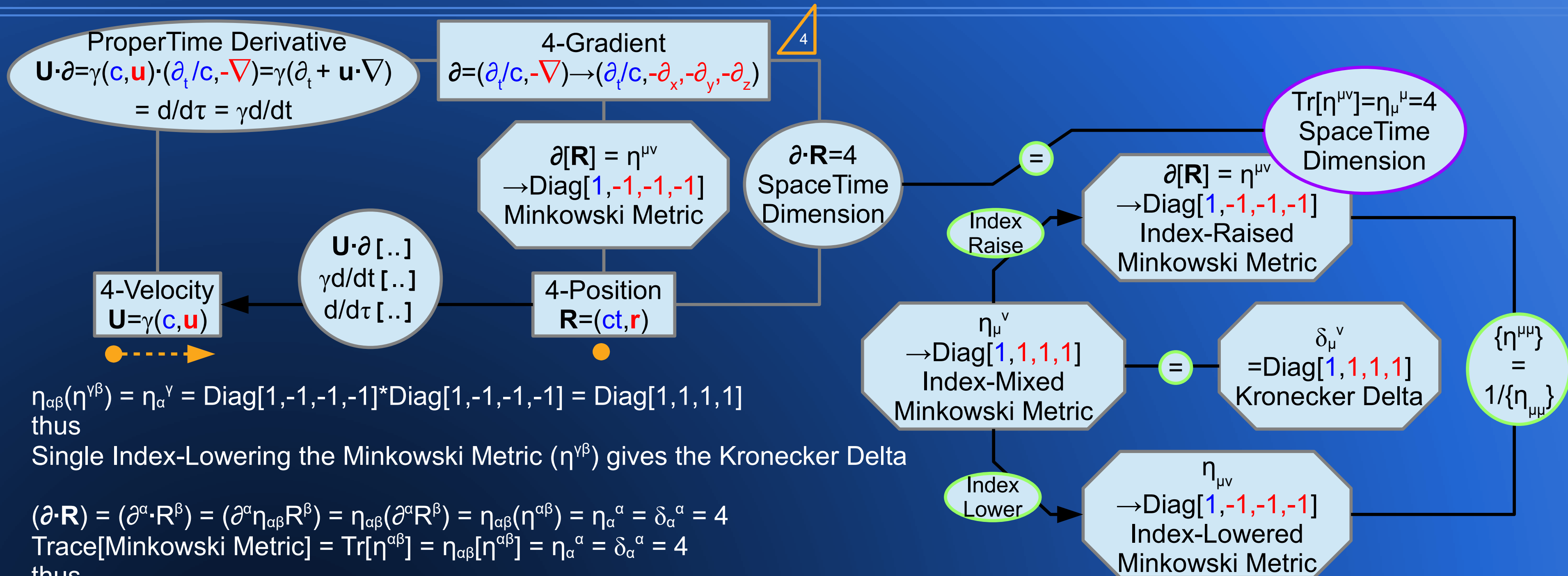


$\eta_{\alpha\beta}(\eta^{\gamma\beta}) = \eta_\alpha{}^\gamma = \text{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1]*\text{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \text{Diag}[1,1,1,1]$

thus

Single Index-Lowering the Minkowski Metric ($\eta^{\gamma\beta}$) gives the Kronecker Delta

$(\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}) = (\partial^\alpha\cdot R^\beta) = (\partial^\alpha\eta_{\alpha\beta}R^\beta) = \eta_{\alpha\beta}(\partial^\alpha R^\beta) = \eta_{\alpha\beta}(\eta^{\alpha\beta}) = \eta_\alpha{}^\alpha = \delta_\alpha{}^\alpha = 4$

Trace[Minkowski Metric] $= \text{Tr}[\eta^{\alpha\beta}] = \eta_{\alpha\beta}[\eta^{\alpha\beta}] = \eta_\alpha{}^\alpha = \delta_\alpha{}^\alpha = 4$

thus

The Divergence of 4-Position ($\partial\cdot\mathbf{R}$) = "Magnitude" of the Minkowski Metric $\text{Tr}[\eta^{\alpha\beta}]$ = the Dimension of SpaceTime (4)

$(\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{R}] = (U^\alpha\cdot\partial^\beta)[R^\gamma] = (U^\alpha\eta_{\alpha\beta}\partial^\beta)[R^\gamma] = (U_\beta\partial^\beta)[R^\gamma] = (U_\beta)\partial^\beta[R^\gamma] = (U_\beta)\eta^{\beta\gamma} = U^\gamma = \mathbf{U} = (d/d\tau)[\mathbf{R}]$

thus

Lorentz Scalar Product ($\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial$) = Derivative wrt. ProperTime ($d/d\tau$) = Relativistic Factor * Derivative wrt. CoordinateTime $\gamma(d/dt)$:

# SRQM+EM Diagram: 4-Vectors

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-Displacement
$\Delta\mathbf{R}=(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$d\mathbf{R}=(cdt,d\mathbf{r})$

4-Position
$\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})$

4-Acceleration
$\mathbf{A}=\gamma(c\gamma',\gamma'\mathbf{u}+\gamma\mathbf{a})$

4-Polarization:Spin
$\mathbf{E}=(\varepsilon^0,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})=(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})$
$\mathbf{S}=(s^0,\mathbf{s})=(\mathbf{s}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta},\mathbf{s})$
Complex

4-Gradient
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$

4-WaveVector
$\mathbf{K}=(\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$

4-TotalWaveVector
$\mathbf{K}_T=(\omega_T/c,\mathbf{k}_T)$

4-UnitTemporal
$\mathbf{T}=\gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$

4-Velocity
$\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$

4-Momentum
$\mathbf{P}=(mc,\mathbf{p})=(E/c,\mathbf{p})$

4-Force
$\mathbf{F}=\gamma(E'/c,\mathbf{f})$

4-TotalMomentum
$\mathbf{P}_T=(E_T/c,\mathbf{p}_T)=(H/c,\mathbf{p}_T)$

4-UnitSpatial
$\mathbf{S}=\gamma_{\beta n}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta},\hat{\mathbf{n}})_\perp$

4-MassFlux
4-MomentumDensity
$\mathbf{G}=(\rho_m c,\mathbf{g})=(\rho_e/c,\mathbf{g})$

4-ForceDensity
$\mathbf{F}_{den}=\gamma(E_{den}'/c,\mathbf{f}_{den})$

4-MomentumField
$\mathbf{P}_f=(E_f/c,\mathbf{p}_f)$
$=\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q}=\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A}$

4-NumberFlux
$\mathbf{N}=(nc,\mathbf{n})=n(c,\mathbf{u})$

4-ProbCurrDensity
4-ProbabilityFlux
$\mathbf{J}_{prob}=(\rho_{prob}c,\mathbf{j}_{prob})$
$=(i\hbar/2m_o)(\psi^*\partial[\psi]-\partial[\psi^*]\psi)+(q/m_o)(\psi^*\psi)\mathbf{A}$
Complex

4-ChargeFlux
4-CurrentDensity
$\mathbf{J}=(\rho c,\mathbf{j})=\rho(c,\mathbf{u})$

4-EMVectorPotential
$\mathbf{A}=(\varphi/c,\mathbf{a})$

4-EMPotentialMomentum
$\mathbf{Q}=(U/c,\mathbf{q})=q\mathbf{A}$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM+EM Diagram: 4-Vectors, 4-Tensors

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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John B. Wilson

$\partial[\mathbf{R}]=\eta^{\mu\nu}\rightarrow Diag[1,-1,-1,-1]$
Minkowski Metric

4-Displacement
$\Delta\mathbf{R}=(c\Delta t,\Delta\mathbf{r})$
$d\mathbf{R}=(cdt,d\mathbf{r})$

4-Position
$\mathbf{R}=(ct,\mathbf{r})$

4-Acceleration
$\mathbf{A}=\gamma(c\gamma',\gamma'\mathbf{u}+\gamma\mathbf{a})$

4-Polarization:Spin
$\mathbf{E}=(\varepsilon^0,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})=(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta},\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})$
$\mathbf{S}=(s^0,\mathbf{s})=(\mathbf{s}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta},\mathbf{s})$
Complex

SR Perfect Fluid
$T^{\mu\nu}=((\rho_{eo}+p_o)/c^2)U^\mu U^\nu-(p_o)\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$T^{\mu\nu}=(\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu}+(-p_o)H^{\mu\nu}$
StressEnergy 4-Tensor

Einstein GR
$G^{\mu\nu}=R^{\mu\nu}-g^{\mu\nu}R/2$
4-Tensor

4-Gradient
$\partial=(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$

4-WaveVector
$\mathbf{K}=(\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$

4-TotalWaveVector
$\mathbf{K}_T=(\omega_T/c,\mathbf{k}_T)$

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$ ·

EM Faraday
$F^{\alpha\beta}=\partial^\alpha A^\beta-\partial^\beta A^\alpha$
$=[\ 0\ ,-e^j/c]$
$[+e^i/c,-\varepsilon^{ij}{}_k b^k]$
4-Tensor

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$ ·

4-UnitTemporal
$\mathbf{T}=\gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$

4-Velocity
$\mathbf{U}=\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$

4-TotalMomentum
$\mathbf{P}_T=(E_T/c,\mathbf{p}_T)=(H/c,\mathbf{p}_T)$

4-Force
$\mathbf{F}=\gamma(E'/c,\mathbf{f})$

4-Momentum
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(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

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Quantum Principles

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= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM+EM Diagram: 4-Vectors, 4-Tensors Lorentz Scalars / Physical Constants

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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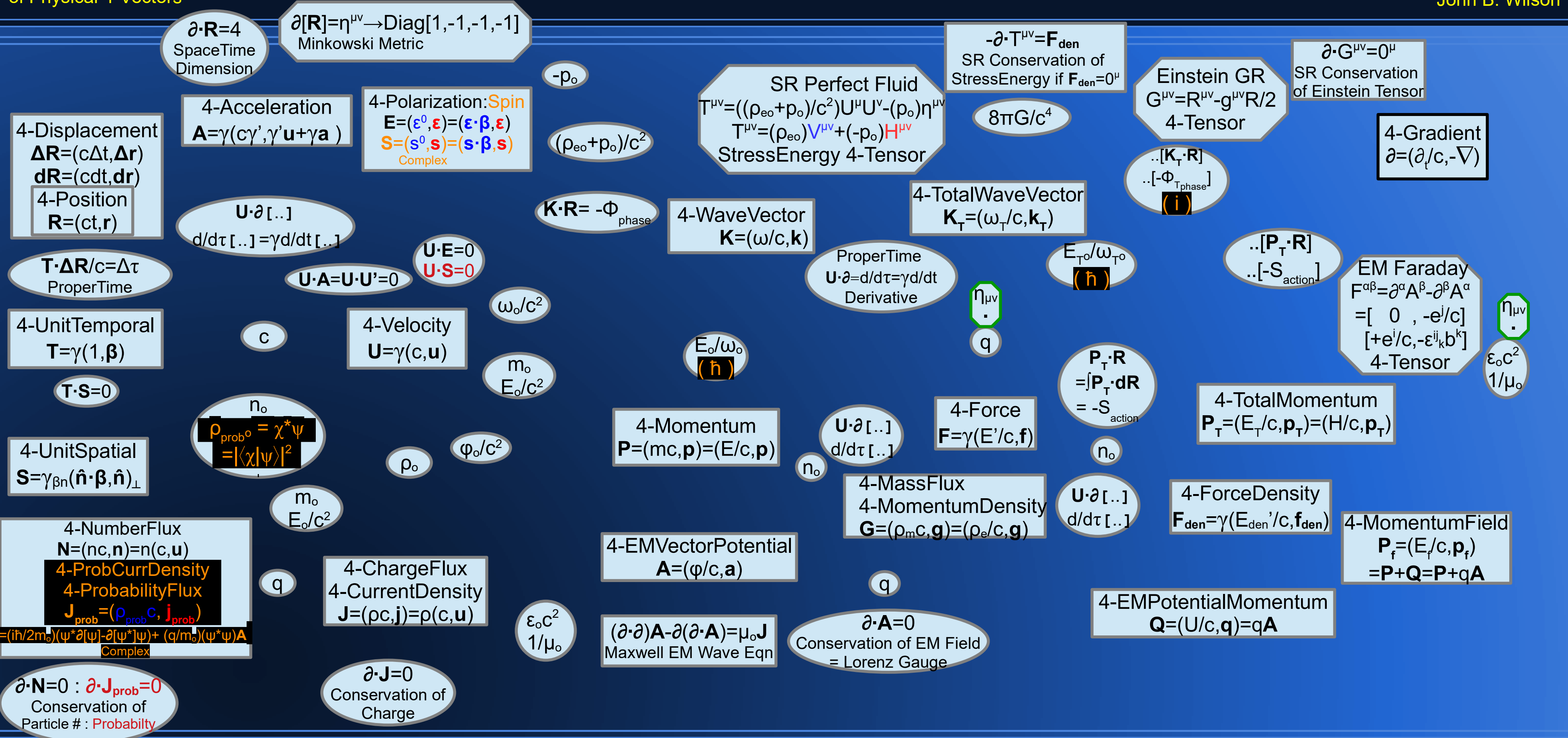


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4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM+EM Diagram: 4-Vectors, 4-Tensors
# Lorentz Scalars / Physical Constants

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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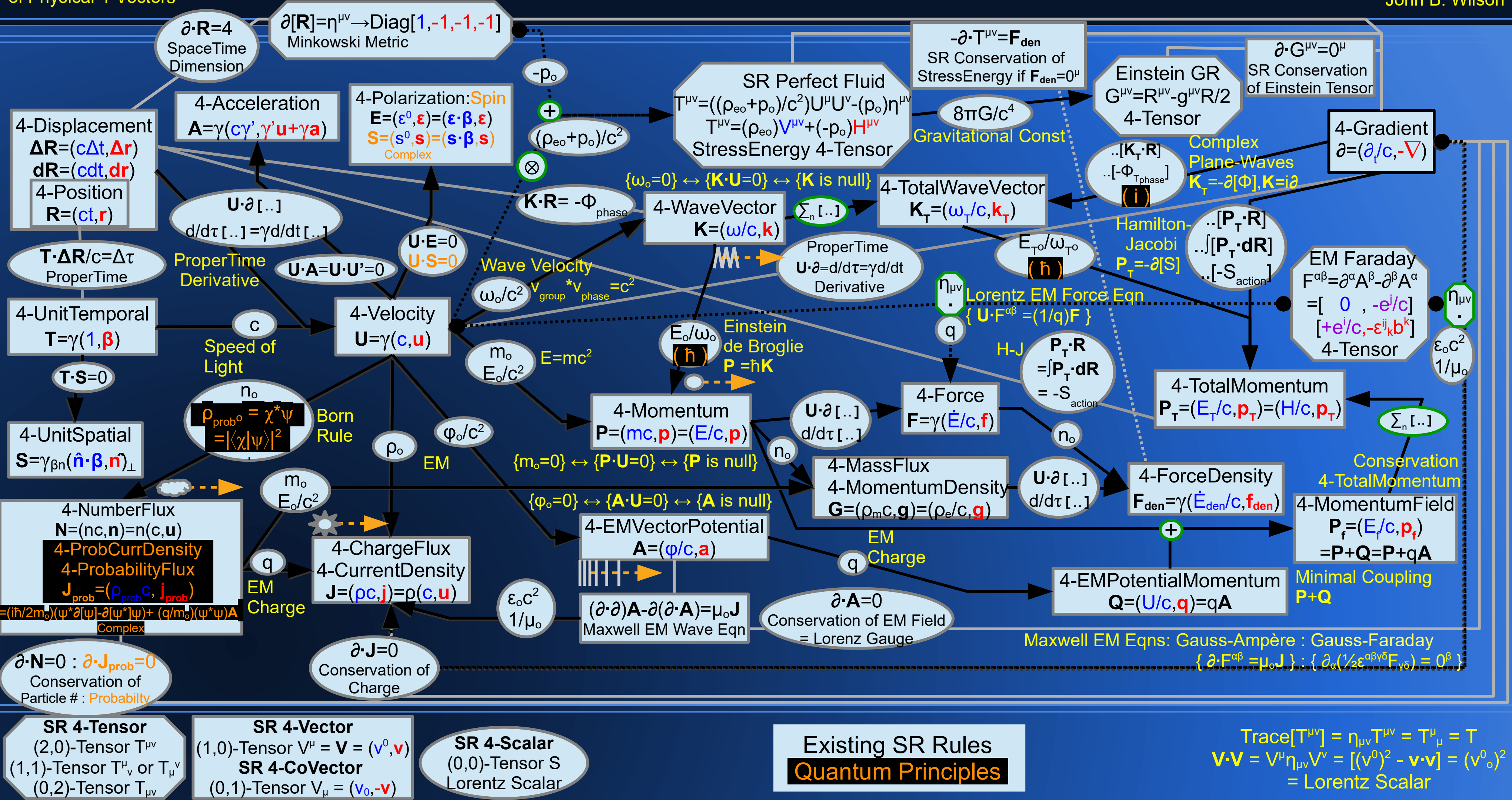

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM+EM Diagram: 4-Vectors, 4-Tensors Lorentz Scalars / Physical Constants with Tensor Invariants

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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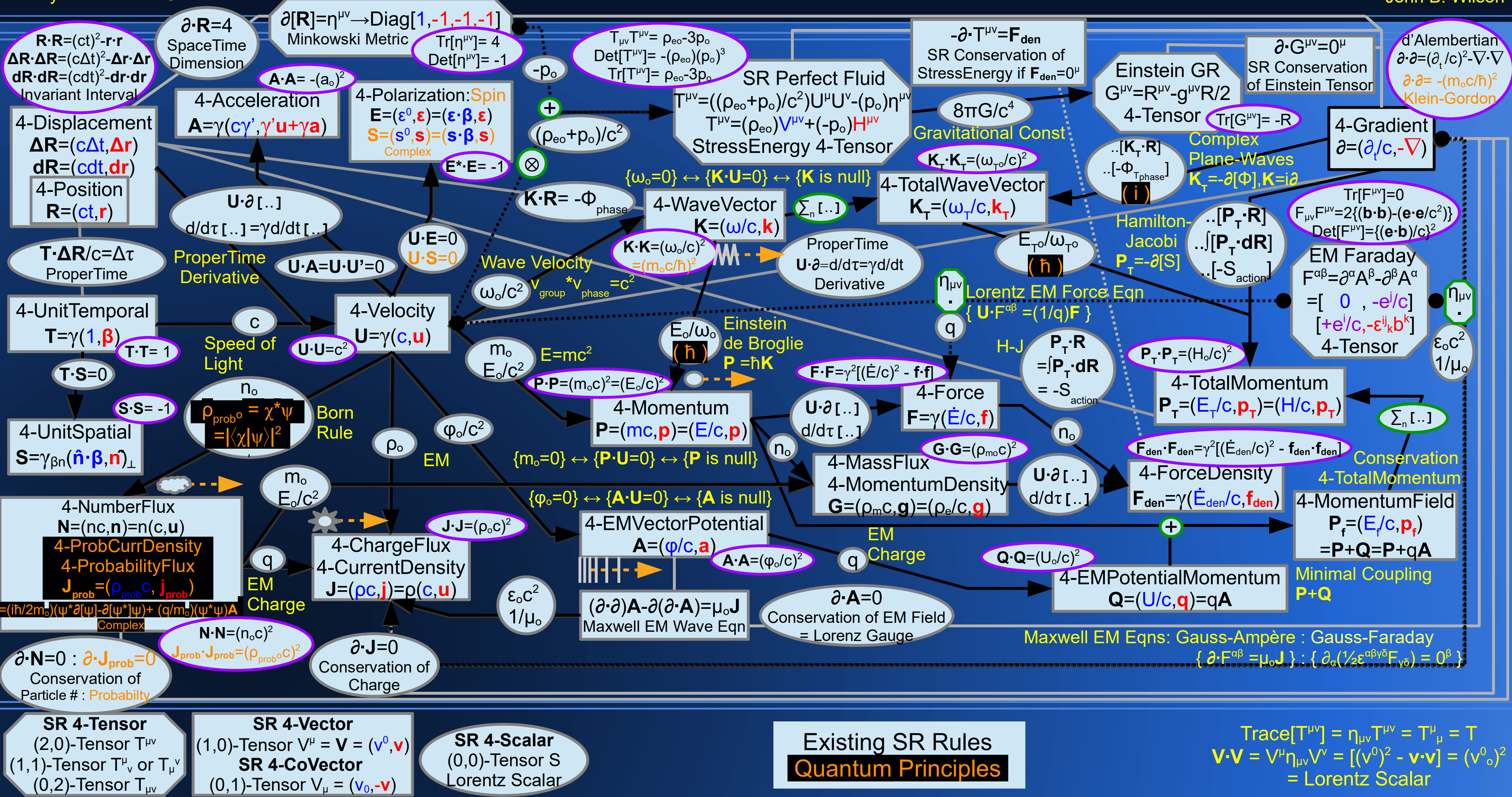

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# Physical Constants Emphasized

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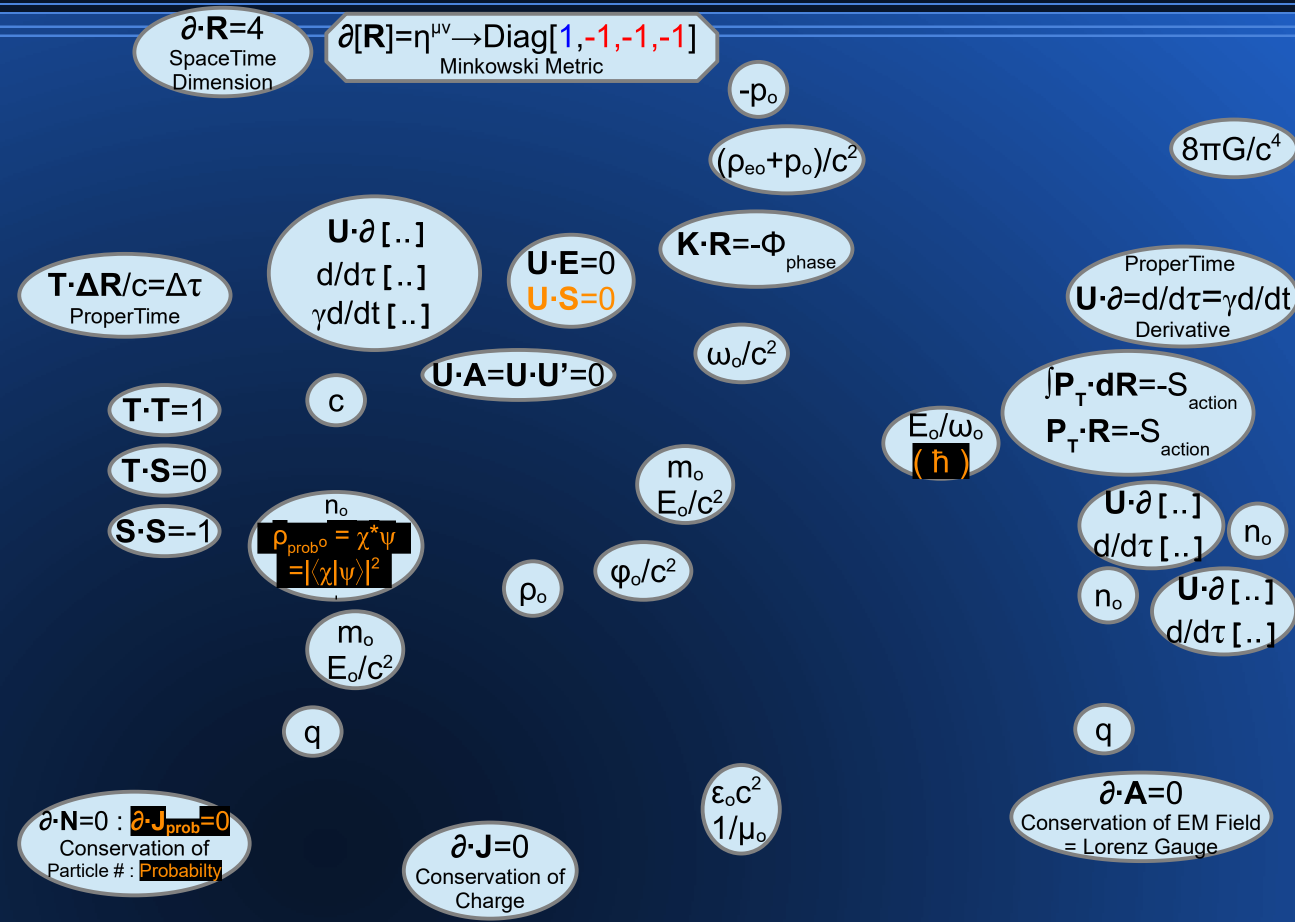


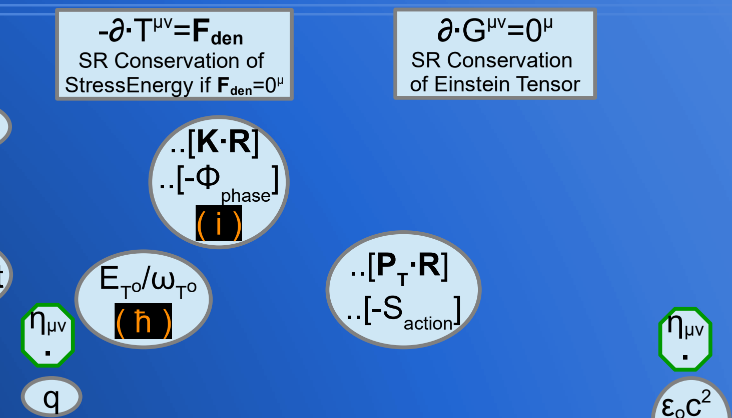


Notice that all the main "Universal" or "Fundamental" Physical Constants are here: $G,c,\hbar,\varepsilon_o,\mu_o$.

Some depend on the actual particle type: $q,m_o,\omega_o$
Some depend on regional conditions: $\tau,\rho_{eo},p_o,\rho_o,\varphi_o,\psi^*\psi$
Some depend on interaction: $\Phi_{phase},S_{action}$
Some are mathematical: 0,4,π,i,Diag[1,-1,-1,-1],d/dτ
Conservation Laws are also a type of "zero" constant in this regard.

The majority of the constants are Lorentz Scalars, but some are 4-Vector or 4-Tensor, and all are valid for all inertial observers.

Fundamental Physical Constants are SR Lorentz Scalars

The fact that these "tie together" a network of 4-Vectors is a good argument for why their values are constant. Changing even one would change the relationship properties among all of the 4-Vectors.

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(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

# SRQM Diagram: Projection Tensors Temporal, Spatial, Null, SpaceTime

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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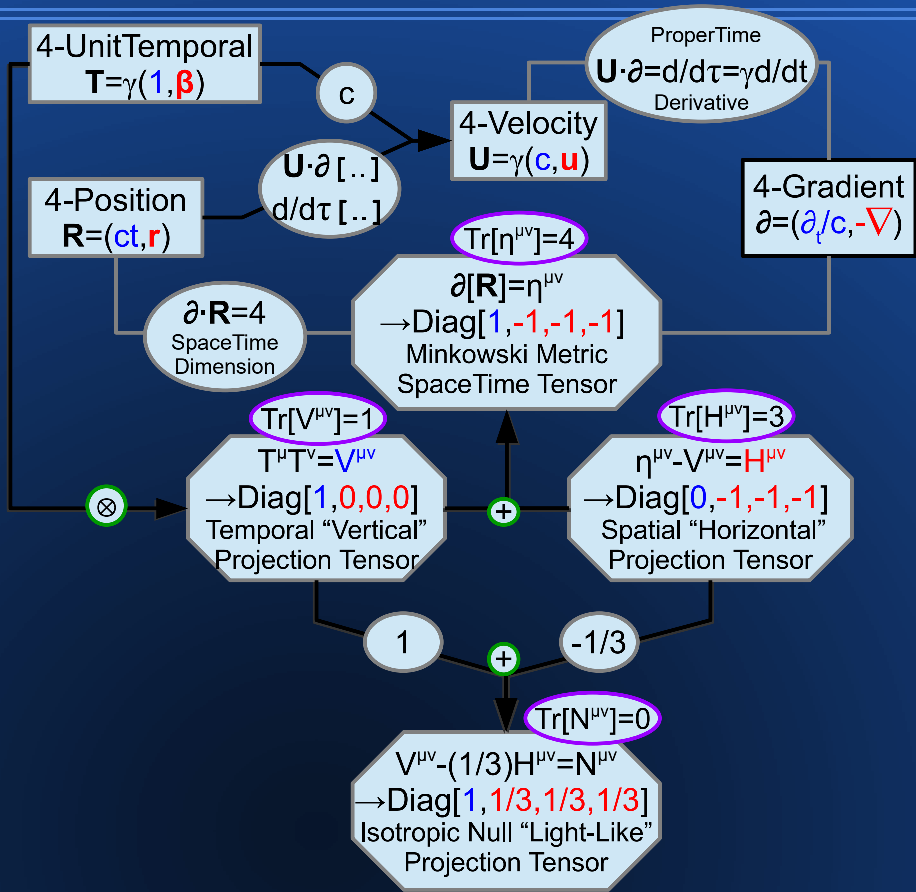



Projection Tensors act as follows:

Generic 4-Vector:

$A^\nu = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3)$

Temporal Projection:

$V^\mu{}_\nu = \eta_{\omega\nu} V^{\mu\omega} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1,0,0,0]$

$V^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = (a^0,0,0,0) = (a^0,\mathbf{0})$

Spatial Projection:

$H^\mu{}_\nu = \eta_{\omega\nu} H^{\mu\omega} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[0,1,1,1]$

$H^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = (0,a^1,a^2,a^3) = (0,\mathbf{a})$

SpaceTime Projection:

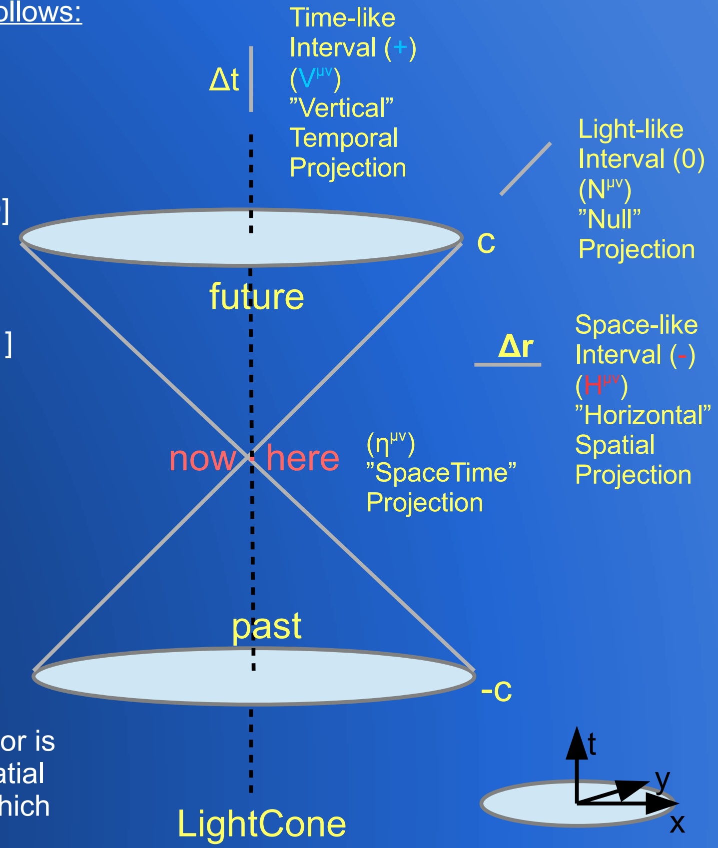
$V^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu + H^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu$

$= \delta^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = A^\mu = (a^0,\mathbf{a})$

$V^\mu{}_\nu + H^\mu{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$

$V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu}$

The Minkowski Metric Tensor is the Sum of Temporal & Spatial Projection Tensors, all of which are dimensionless.




| SR 4-Tensor | SR 4-Vector | SR 4-Scalar |
|---|---|---|
| (2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$<br>(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$<br>(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ | (1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$<br>**SR 4-CoVector**<br>(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$ | (0,0)-Tensor S<br>Lorentz Scalar |

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$

$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$

= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram: Projection Tensors & Perfect-Fluid Stress-Energy Tensor

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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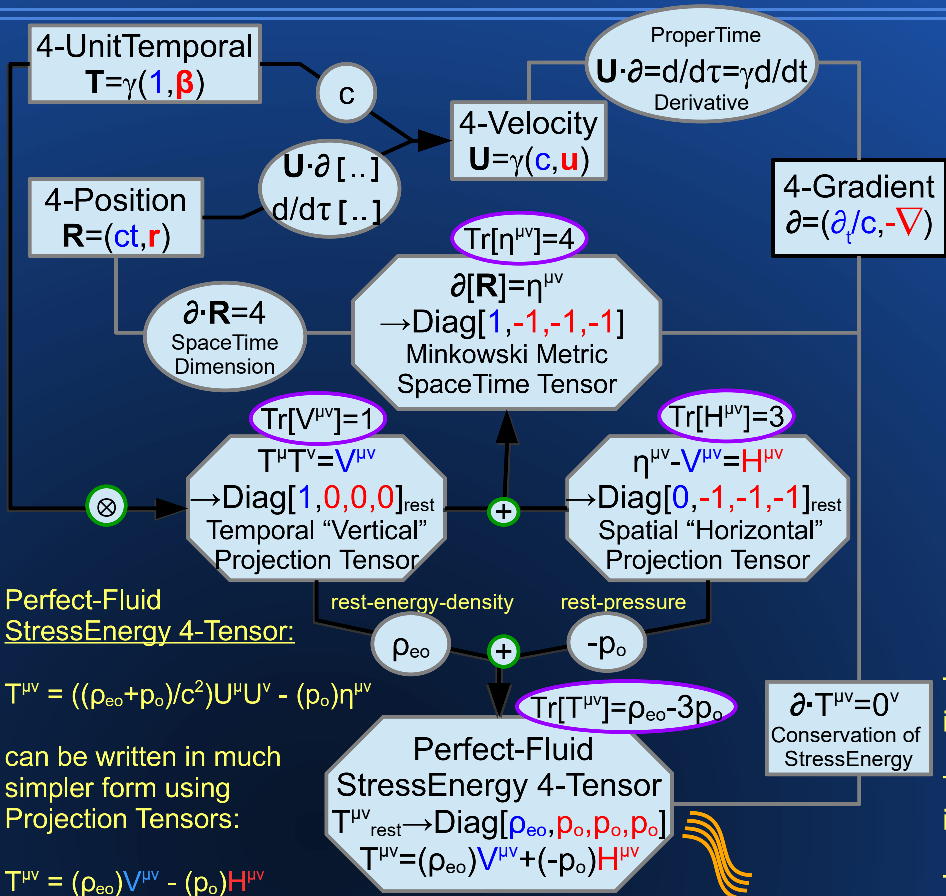



Perfect-Fluid StressEnergy 4-Tensor:

$T^{\mu\nu} = ((\rho_{eo}+p_o)/c^2)U^\mu U^\nu - (p_o)\eta^{\mu\nu}$

can be written in much simpler form using Projection Tensors:

$T^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu} - (p_o)H^{\mu\nu}$

Projection Tensors act as follows:

$A^\nu = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3)$

$V^\mu{}_\nu = \eta_{\omega\nu}V^{\mu\omega} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1,0,0,0]$

$V^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = (a^0,0,0,0) = (a^0,\mathbf{0})$

$H^\mu{}_\nu = \eta_{\omega\nu}H^{\mu\omega} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[0,1,1,1]$

$H^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = (0,a^1,a^2,a^3) = (0,\mathbf{a})$

$V^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu + H^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu$

$= \delta^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu = A^\mu = (a^0,\mathbf{a})$

$V^\mu{}_\nu + H^\mu{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu$

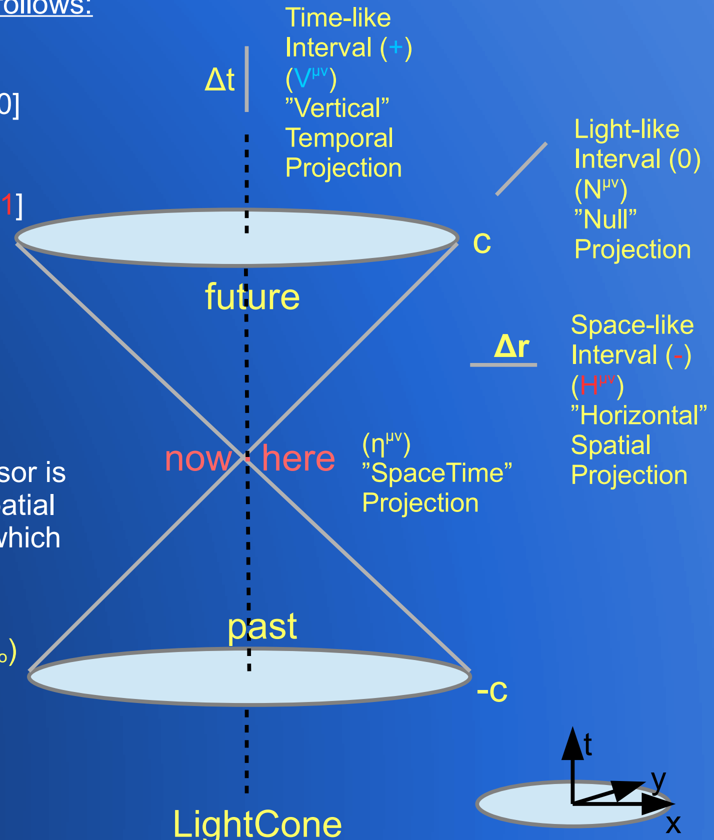
$V^{\mu\nu} + H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu}$

The Minkowski Metric Tensor is the Sum of Temporal & Spatial Projection Tensors, all of which are dimensionless.

The rest-energy-density ($\rho_{eo}$) is the Temporal Projection.

The neg rest-pressure ($-p_o$) is the Spatial Projection.

$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{MCRF} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[\rho_{eo},p_o,p_o,p_o]$




**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$P^\mu N^\nu = (m_oU^\mu)(n_oU^\nu) = (m_on_o)(U^\mu U^\nu) = (\rho_{mo})(U^\mu U^\nu)$
$= (\rho_{mo})(c^2)(T^\mu T^\nu) = (\rho_{eo})(T^\mu T^\nu) = (\rho_{eo})(V^{\mu\nu}) = \rho_{eo}V^{\mu\nu}$

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM+EM Diagram: Projection Tensors & Stress-Energy Tensors: Special Cases

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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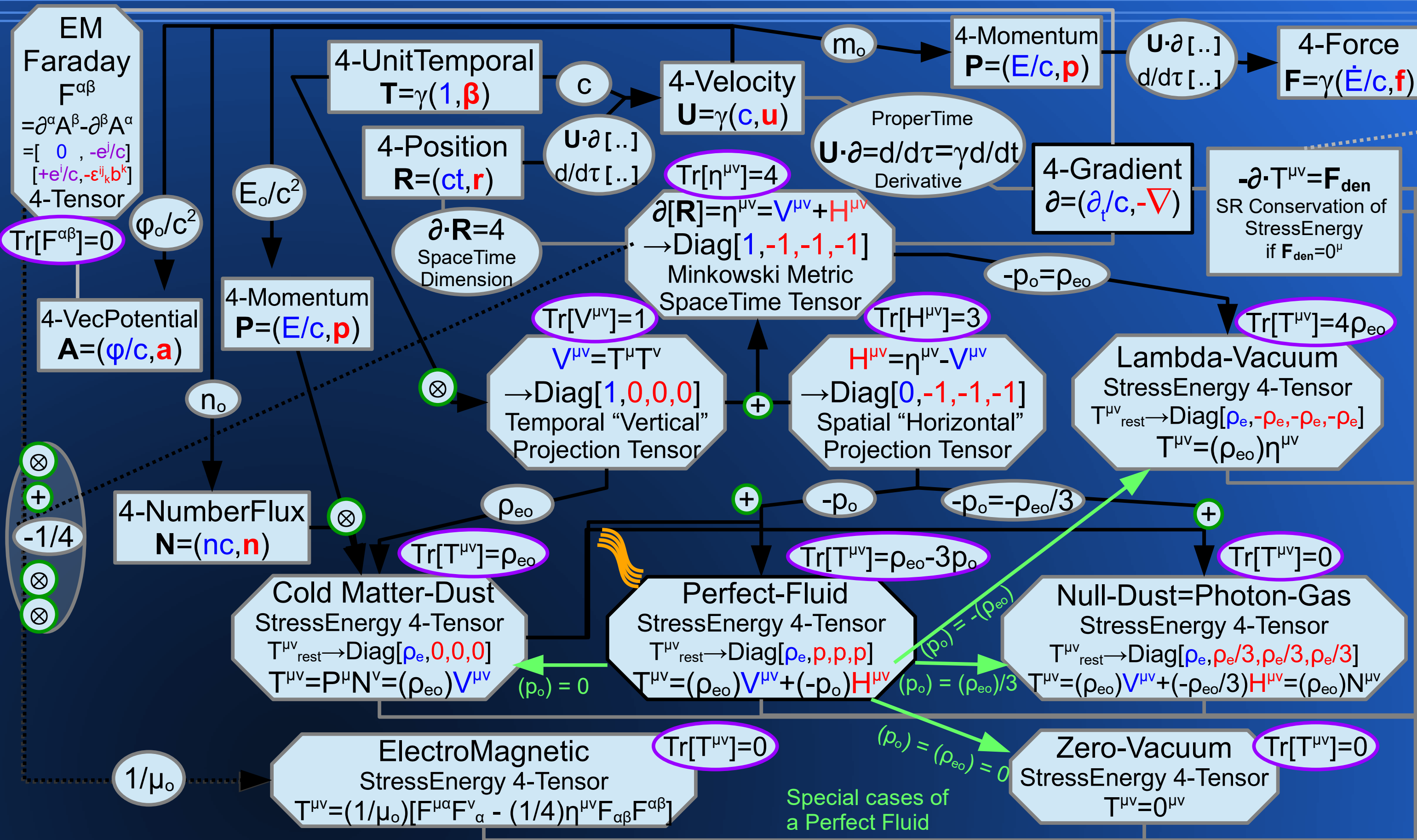


A few interesting special cases:

{for Perfect Fluid (no viscosity)}
$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{PerfectFluid}=(\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu}-(p_o)H^{\mu\nu}$
$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{PerfectFluid}=((\rho_{eo}+p_o)/c^2)U^\mu U^\nu-(p_o)\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}]=1(\rho_{eo})-3(p_o)$

If $(p_o)=(\rho_{eo})/3$:
then {NullDust = PhotonGas = Radiation}
$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{PhotonGas}=(\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu}-(\rho_{eo}/3)H^{\mu\nu}=(\rho_{eo})N^{\mu\nu}$
$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{PhotonGas}=(p_o)(4V^{\mu\nu}-\eta^{\mu\nu})$
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}{}_{PhotonGas}]=0$: Null (Light-Like) Projection

If $(p_o)=0$:
then {Cold Matter Dust (pressureless) }
$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{MatterDust}=P^\mu N^\nu=(\rho_{mo})U^\mu U^\nu=(\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}{}_{MatterDust}]=(\rho_{eo})$: Temporal Projection

If $(p_o)=-(\rho_{eo})$:
then {LambdaVacuum Energy}
$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{VaccEnergy}=(\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu}+(\rho_{eo})H^{\mu\nu}=(\rho_{eo})\eta^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}{}_{VaccEnergy}]=4(\rho_{eo})$: SpaceTime Projection

If $(p_o)=(\rho_{eo})=0$:
then {ZeroVacuum Energy}
$T^{\mu\nu}{}_{VaccEnergy}=0^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathrm{Tr}[T^{\mu\nu}{}_{VaccEnergy}]=0$: Zero Projection

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**SR 4-Vector** (1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu=\mathbf{V}=(v^0,\mathbf{v})$ **SR 4-CoVector** (0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu=(v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar** (0,0)-Tensor S Lorentz Scalar

Tr[ ] = Trace Function = $\eta_{\mu\nu}$
$N^{\mu\nu}=V^{\mu\nu}-(1/3)H^{\mu\nu}$ = Null Projection Tensor
$N^{\mu\nu}$ → Diag[1,1/3,1/3,1/3] with $\mathrm{Tr}[N^{\mu\nu}]=0$

Equation of State $\mathrm{EoS}[T^{\mu\nu}]=w=p_o/\rho_{eo}$

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}]=\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}=T^\mu{}_\mu=T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V}=V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu=[(v^0)^2-\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}]=(v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# 4-Tensors and 4-Scalars generated from 4-Vectors



All 4-Tensors can be generated from 4-Vectors:

$F^{\mu\nu} = \mathbf{\partial{\wedge}A} = \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$
$M^{\mu\nu} = \mathbf{X{\wedge}P} = X^{\mu}P^{\nu} - X^{\nu}P^{\mu}$

$\eta^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\mu}[R^{\nu}]$
$V^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}T^{\nu}$
$H^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - V^{\mu\nu}$

$T_{cold\_dust}{}^{\mu\nu} = P^{\mu}N^{\nu}$

$(\rho_{eo}) = T_{Cold\_Dust}{}^{\mu\nu}\,V_{\mu\nu}$

$T_{Lambda\_Vacuum}{}^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})\eta^{\mu\nu}$

$(p_{o}) = (k)(1/3)T_{Lambda\_Vacuum}{}^{\mu\nu}\,H_{\mu\nu}$
with the pressure initially set to the EnergyDensity
and (k) an arbitrary constant which sets pressure level

$T_{Perfect\_Fluid}{}^{\mu\nu} = (\rho_{eo})V^{\mu\nu}+(-p_{o})H^{\mu\nu}$

# SRQM Study:
# 4D Gauss' Theorem



Gauss' Theorem in SR:
$\int_{\Omega} d^4\mathbf{X}\ (\partial_\mu V^\mu) = \oint_{\partial\Omega} dS\ (V^\mu N_\mu)$
$\int_{\Omega} d^4\mathbf{X}\ (\partial\cdot\mathbf{V}) = \oint_{\partial\Omega} dS\ (\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{N})$

where:
$\mathbf{V} = V^\mu$ is a 4-Vector field defined in $\Omega$
$(\partial\cdot\mathbf{V}) = (\partial_\mu V^\mu)$ is the 4-Divergence of **V**
$(\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{N}) = (V^\mu N_\mu)$ si the component of **V** along the **N**-direction
$\Omega$ is a 4D simply-connected region of Minkowski SpaceTime
$\partial\Omega = S$ is its 3D boundary with its own 3D Volume element dS and outward pointing normal **N**.
$N = N^\mu$ is the outward-pointing normal
$d^4\mathbf{X} = (c\ dt)(d^3\mathbf{x}) = (c\ dt)(dx\ dy\ dz)$ is the 4D differential volume element

In vector calculus, the divergence theorem, also known as Gauss's theorem or Ostrogradsky's theorem,
is a result that relates the flow (that is, flux) of a vector field through a surface to the behavior of the vector field inside the surface.
More precisely, the divergence theorem states that the outward flux of a vector field through a closed surface
is equal to the volume integral of the divergence over the region inside the surface.
Intuitively, it states that the sum of all sources minus the sum of all sinks gives the net flow out of a region.
In vector calculus, and more generally in differential geometry,
the generalized Stokes' theorem is a statement about the integration of differential forms on manifolds,
which both simplifies and generalizes several theorems from vector calculus.

# SRQM Diagram:

# Minimal Coupling = Potential Interaction Conservation of 4-TotalMomentum

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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**P** = (E/c,**p**): 4-Momentum
**Q** = (V/c,**q**): 4-PotentialMomentum
**A** = (φ/c,**a**): 4-VectorPotential
$\mathbf{P_f}$ = ($E_f$/c,$\mathbf{p_f}$): 4-MomentumIncPotentialField
$\mathbf{P_T}$ = ($E_T$/c,$\mathbf{p_T}$) = (H/c,$\mathbf{p_T}$): 4-TotalMomentum

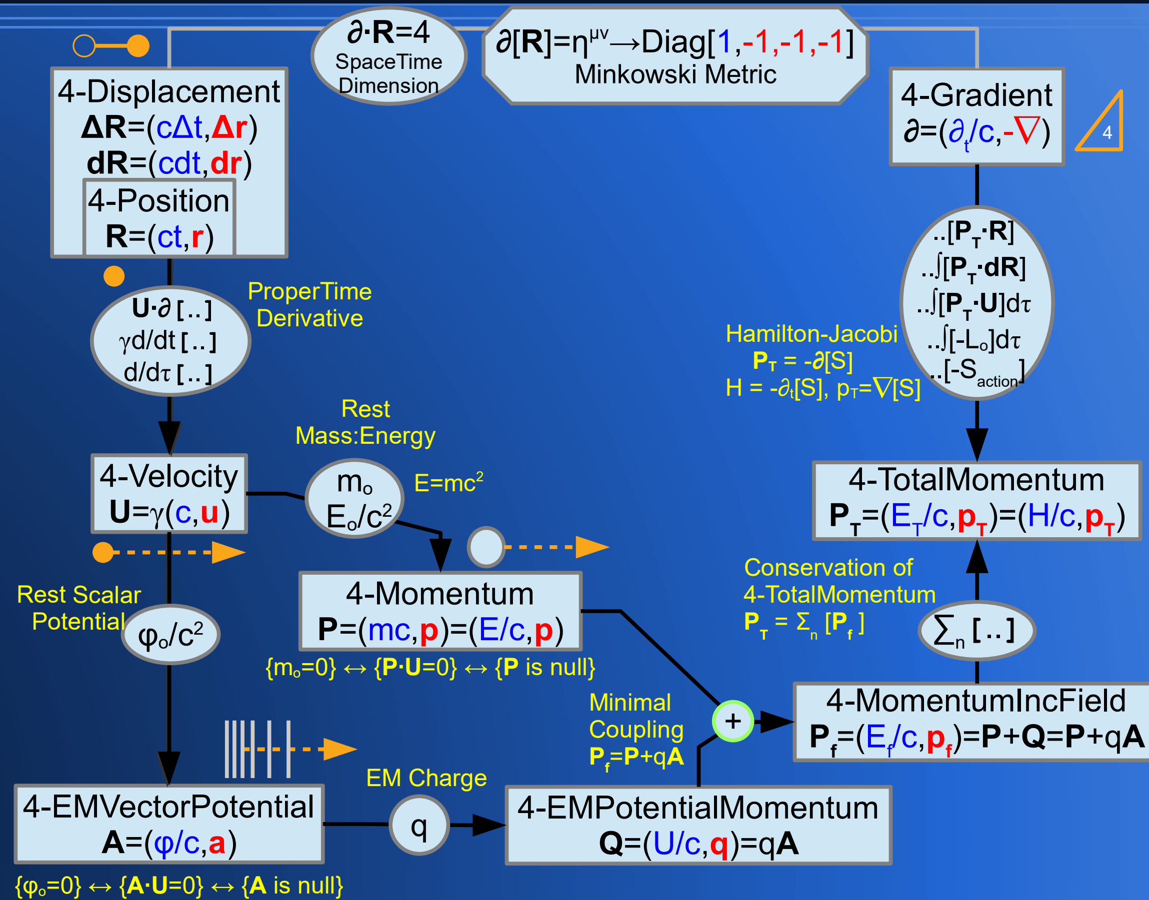
**P** = $\mathbf{P_f}$ - q**A** = ($E_f$/c-qφ/c,$\mathbf{p_f}$-q**a**): Minimal Coupling Relation

$\mathbf{P_f}$ = **P** + **Q** = **P** + q**A**: Conservation of 4-MomentumIncPotentialField

$\mathbf{P_f}$ = **P** + **Q**
$\mathbf{P_f}$ = **P** + q**A**
$\mathbf{P_f}$ = ($m_o$)**U** + ($q\varphi_o/c^2$)**U**
$\mathbf{P_f}$ = ($E_o/c^2$)**U** + ($q\varphi_o/c^2$)**U**
$\mathbf{P_f}$ = (($E_o$+$q\varphi_o$)/$c^2$)**U**
$\mathbf{P_f}$ = ((E+qφ)/$c^2$)(c,**u**)
$\mathbf{P_f}$ = ((E+qφ)/c,**p**+q**a**)

4-MomentumIncPotentialField has a contribution from
a Mass "charge" ($m_o$)
an EM charge (q) interacting with a potential ($\varphi_o$)

$\mathbf{P_T}$ = $\Sigma_n$ [ $\mathbf{P_f}$ ]: Conservation of 4-TotalMomentum
4-TotalMomentum is the Sum over all such 4-Momenta



# SRQM Hamiltonian:Lagrangian Connection

## $H + L = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = \gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma$



4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ ; 4-VectorPotential $\mathbf{A} = (\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
4-TotalMomentum $\mathbf{P_T} = (\mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A}) = (H/c,\mathbf{p_T})$

$\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma(E - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = E_o = m_oc^2$ ; $\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma(\varphi - \mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = \varphi_o$
$\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U} = (\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U} + q\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = E_o + q\varphi_o = m_oc^2 + q\varphi_o$

$\gamma = 1/\mathrm{Sqrt}[1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}]$: Relativistic Gamma Identity
$(\gamma - 1/\gamma) = (\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})$: Manipulate into this form… still an identity
$(\gamma - 1/\gamma)(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = (\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$: Still covariant with Lorentz Scalar
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = (\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = (\gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})(E_o + q\varphi_o)$
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = (\gamma\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u})(E_o + q\varphi_o)/c^2$
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = (\gamma(E_o/c^2 + q\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = ((\gamma E_o\mathbf{u}/c^2 + \gamma q\varphi_o\mathbf{u}/c^2)\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = ((E\mathbf{u}/c^2 + q\varphi\mathbf{u}/c^2)\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = ((\mathbf{p}+q\mathbf{a})\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$\{\ H\ \} + \{\ L\ \} = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$: The Hamiltonian/Lagrangian connection

$H = \gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = \gamma((\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{U})$ = The Hamiltonian with minimal coupling
$L = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = -((\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma$ = The Lagrangian with minimal coupling

H:L Connection in Density Format
$H + L = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$nH + nL = n(\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$, with number density $n = \gamma n_o$
$\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{L} = (\mathbf{g_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$, with
momentum density $\{\mathbf{g_T} = n\mathbf{p_T}\}$
Hamiltonian density $\{\mathcal{H} = nH\}$
Lagrangian Density $\{\mathcal{L} = nL = (\gamma n_o)(L_o/\gamma) = n_oL_o\}$
Lagrangian Density is Lorentz Scalar

for an EM field (photonic):
$\mathcal{H} = (1/2)\{\varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}/\mu_o\}$
$\mathcal{L} = (1/2)\{\varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}/\mu_o\} = (-1/4\mu_o)F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{L} = \varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e} = (\mathbf{g_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$|\mathbf{u}| = c$
$|\mathbf{g_T}| = \varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c$
Poynting Vector $|\mathbf{s}| = |\mathbf{g}|c^2 \rightarrow c\varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}$

$H_o + L_o = 0$ Calculating the Rest Values

$H_o = (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$ $\quad H = \gamma H_o$
$L_o = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$ $\quad L = L_o/\gamma$

4-Vector notation gives a very nice way to find the Hamiltonian/Lagrangian connection:
$(H) + (L) = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$, where $H = \gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$ & $L = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma$

# SRQM Study:
# SR Lagrangian, Lagrangian Density, and Relativistic Action (S)



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Relativistic Action (S) is Lorentz Scalar Invariant
$S = \int L dt = \int (L_o/\gamma)(\gamma d\tau) = \int (L_o)(d\tau)$
$S = \int L dt = \int (\mathcal{L}/n) dt = \int \mathcal{L}/(n) dt = \int \mathcal{L}(d^3x) dt = \int (\mathcal{L}/c)(d^3x)(cdt) = \int (\mathcal{L}/c)(d^4x)$

Explicitly-Covariant Relativistic Action (S)

| Particle Form | Density Form {= $n_o$*Particle} |
|---|---|
| $S = \int L_o d\tau = -\int H_o d\tau$ | $S = (1/c)\int (n_o L_o)(d^4x) = -(1/c)\int (n_o H_o)(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$ | $S = (1/c)\int (\mathcal{L})(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{dR}/d\tau) d\tau$ | |
| $S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{dR})$ | $S = \int (\mathcal{L}/c)(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$ | $S = -(1/c)\int n_o(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int ((\mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$` | $S = -(1/c)\int n_o((\mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{U})(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int (\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U} + q\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$ | $S = -(1/c)\int (n_o\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U} + n_o q\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U})(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int (E_o + q\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A}) d\tau$ | $S = -(1/c)\int (n_o E_o + n_o q\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A})(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int (E_o + q\varphi_o) d\tau$ | $S = -(1/c)\int (\rho_{E^o} + \mathbf{J}\cdot\mathbf{A})(d^4x)$ |
| $S = -\int (E_o + V) d\tau$ | |
| $S = -\int (m_o c^2 + V) d\tau$ | $S = (1/c)\int (\mathcal{L})(d^4x)$ |
| | $S = (1/c)\int ((1/2)\{\varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}/\mu_o\})(d^4x)$ |
| with $V = q\varphi_o$ | $S = (1/c)\int ((-1/4\mu_o)F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu})(d^4x)$ |
| | for an EM field = no rest frame |

Lagrangian {$L = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u}) - H$} is *not* Lorentz Scalar Invariant

Rest Lagrangian {$L_o = \gamma L = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$} is Lorentz Scalar Invariant
Lagrangian Density {$\mathcal{L} = nL = (\gamma n_o)(L_o/\gamma) = n_o L_o$} is Lorentz Scalar Invariant

$n = \gamma n_o = \#/d^3x = \#/(dx)(dy)(dz)$ = number density
$dt = \gamma d\tau$
$cd\tau = n_o(cdt)(dx)(dy)(dz) = n_o(d^4x)$
$d\tau = (n_o/c)(d^4x)$

H:L Connection in Density Format for Photonic System (no rest-frame)
$H + L = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$nH + nL = n(\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$, with number density $n = \gamma n_o$
$\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{L} = (\mathbf{g_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$, with
momentum density {$\mathbf{g_T} = n\mathbf{p_T}$}
Hamiltonian density {$\mathcal{H} = nH$}
Lagrangian Density {$\mathcal{L} = nL = (\gamma n_o)(L_o/\gamma) = n_o L_o$}
Lagrangian Density is Lorentz Scalar

for an EM field (photonic):
$\mathcal{H} = (1/2)\{\varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}/\mu_o\} = n_o E_o = \rho_{E^o}$ = EM Field Energy Density
$\mathcal{L} = (1/2)\{\varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{b}/\mu_o\} = (-1/4\mu_o)F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} = (-1/4\mu_o)$*Faraday EM Tensor Inner Product
$\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{L} = \varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e} = (\mathbf{g_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$|\mathbf{u}| = c$
$|\mathbf{g_T}| = \varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}/c$
Poynting Vector $|\mathbf{s}| = |\mathbf{g}|c^2 \rightarrow c\varepsilon_o\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{e}$

$\varepsilon_o\mu_o = 1/c^2$ :Electric:Magnetic Constant Eqn

**The Relativistic Action Equation is seen in many different formats**

# SRQM Study:
# SR Hamilton-Jacobi Equation and Relativistic Action (S)



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Lagrangian $\{L = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u}) - H\}$ is *not* a Lorentz Scalar
Rest Lagrangian $\{L_o = \gamma L = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})\}$ is a Lorentz Scalar

Relativistic Action (S) is Lorentz Scalar
$S = \int L dt$
$S = \int (L_o/\gamma)(\gamma d\tau)$
$S = \int (L_o)(d\tau)$

Explicitly Covariant
Relativistic Action (S)
$S = \int L_o d\tau = -\int H_o d\tau$
$S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$
$S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{dR}/d\tau) d\tau$
$S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{dR})$
$S = -\int (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$
$S = -\int ((\mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$
$S = -\int (\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{U} + q\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U}) d\tau$
$S = -\int (E_o + q\varphi_o) d\tau$
$S = -\int (E_o + V) d\tau$ with $V = q\varphi_o$
$S = -\int (m_o c^2 + V) d\tau$
$S = -\int (H_o) d\tau$

4-Scalars
Relativistic Action Eqn
Integral Format

$S_{action} = -\int[\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{dR}]$
$= -\int[\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}]d\tau$
$= -\int[(H/c,\mathbf{p_T})\cdot\gamma(c,\mathbf{u})]d\tau$
$= -\int[\gamma(H-\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u}]d\tau$

Inverse

4-Vectors
Relativistic Hamilton-Jacobi Eqn
Differential Format

4-TotalMomentum
$\mathbf{P_T} = (E_T/c,\mathbf{p_T}) = (H/c,\mathbf{p_T})$
$\mathbf{P_T} = -\partial[S_{action}]$
$(H/c,\mathbf{p_T}) = (-\partial_t/c[S_{action}],\nabla[S_{action}])$

Hamilton-Jacobi Equation
$\partial[-S] = -\partial[S] = \mathbf{P_T}$

$S = -\int(E_o + q\varphi_o)d\tau$
$S = -(E_o + q\varphi_o)\int d\tau$
$S = -(E_o + q\varphi_o)(\tau + \text{const})$

$-S = (E_o + q\varphi_o)(\tau + \text{const})$
$\partial[-S] = (E_o + q\varphi_o)\partial[(\tau + \text{const})]$
$\partial[-S] = (E_o + q\varphi_o)\partial[\tau]$
$\partial[-S] = (E_o + q\varphi_o)\partial[\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}/c^2]$
$\partial[-S] = ((E_o + q\varphi_o)/c^2)\partial[\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}]$
$\partial[-S] = (E_o/c^2 + q\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
$\partial[-S] = (m_o + q\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
$\partial[-S] = m_o\mathbf{U} + q(\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
$\partial[-S] = \mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A}$
$\partial[-S] = \mathbf{P_T}$
Verified!

$\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U} = c^2\tau : \tau = \mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{U}/c^2$

The Hamilton-Jacobi Equation is incredibly simple in 4-Vector form

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# Relativistic Hamilton-Jacobi Equation
# ($P_T = -\partial[S]$) Differential Format : 4-Vectors

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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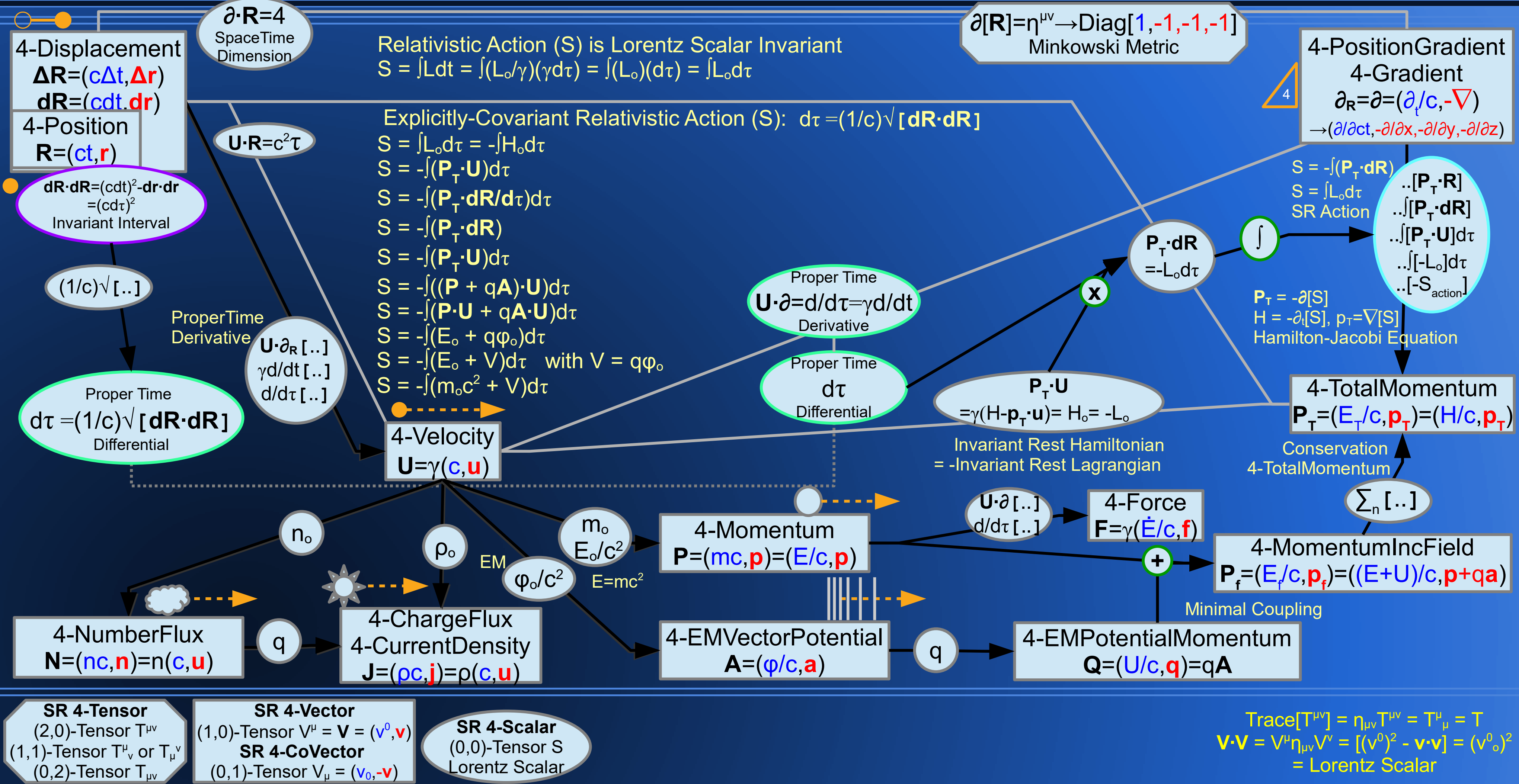

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# Relativistic Action Equation
# (S = -∫(P_T·dR)) Integral Format : 4-Scalars

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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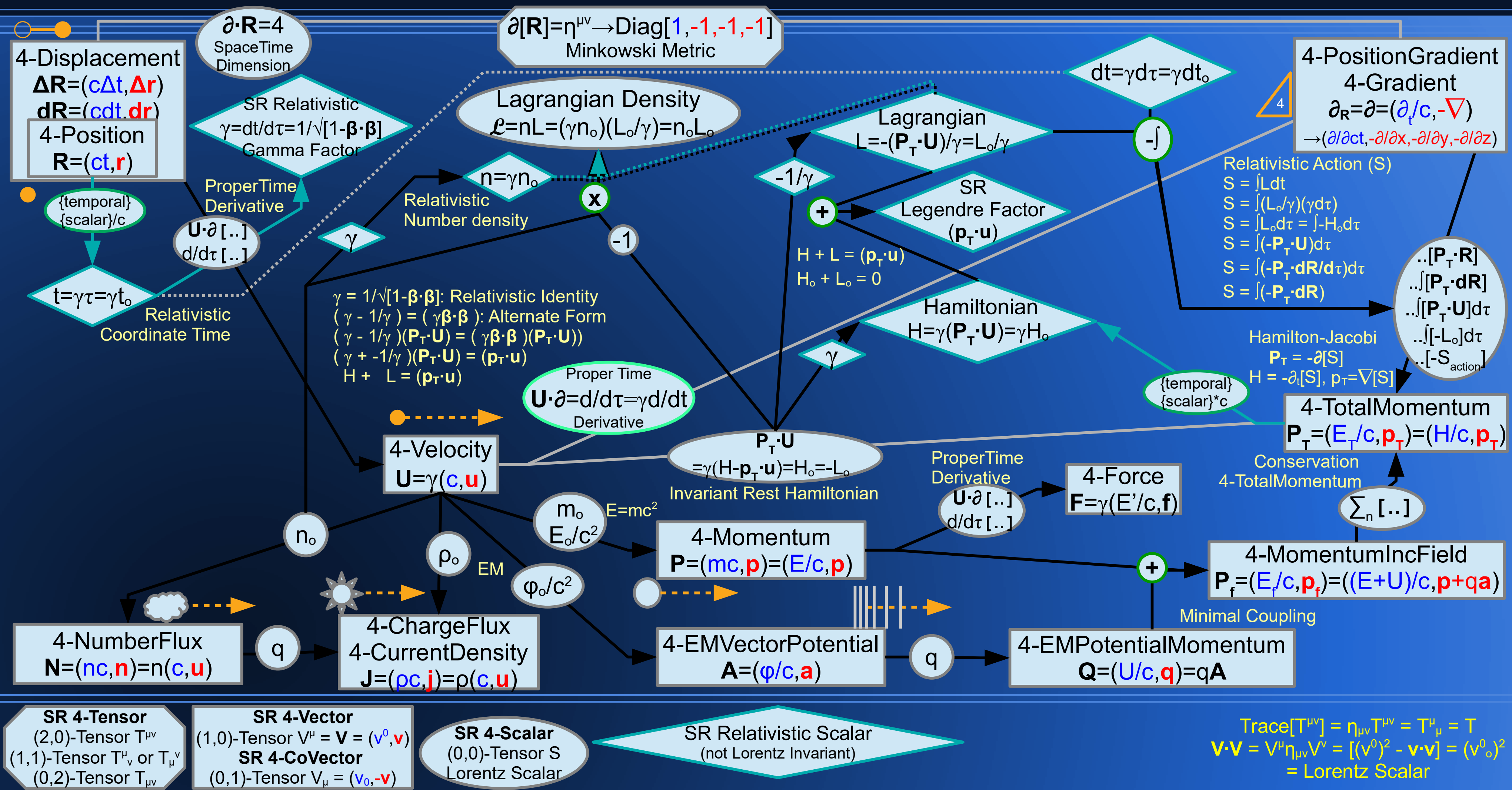

SR → QM

# SRQM Diagram: Relativistic Factors

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# Hamiltonian & Lagrangian

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# Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Equation

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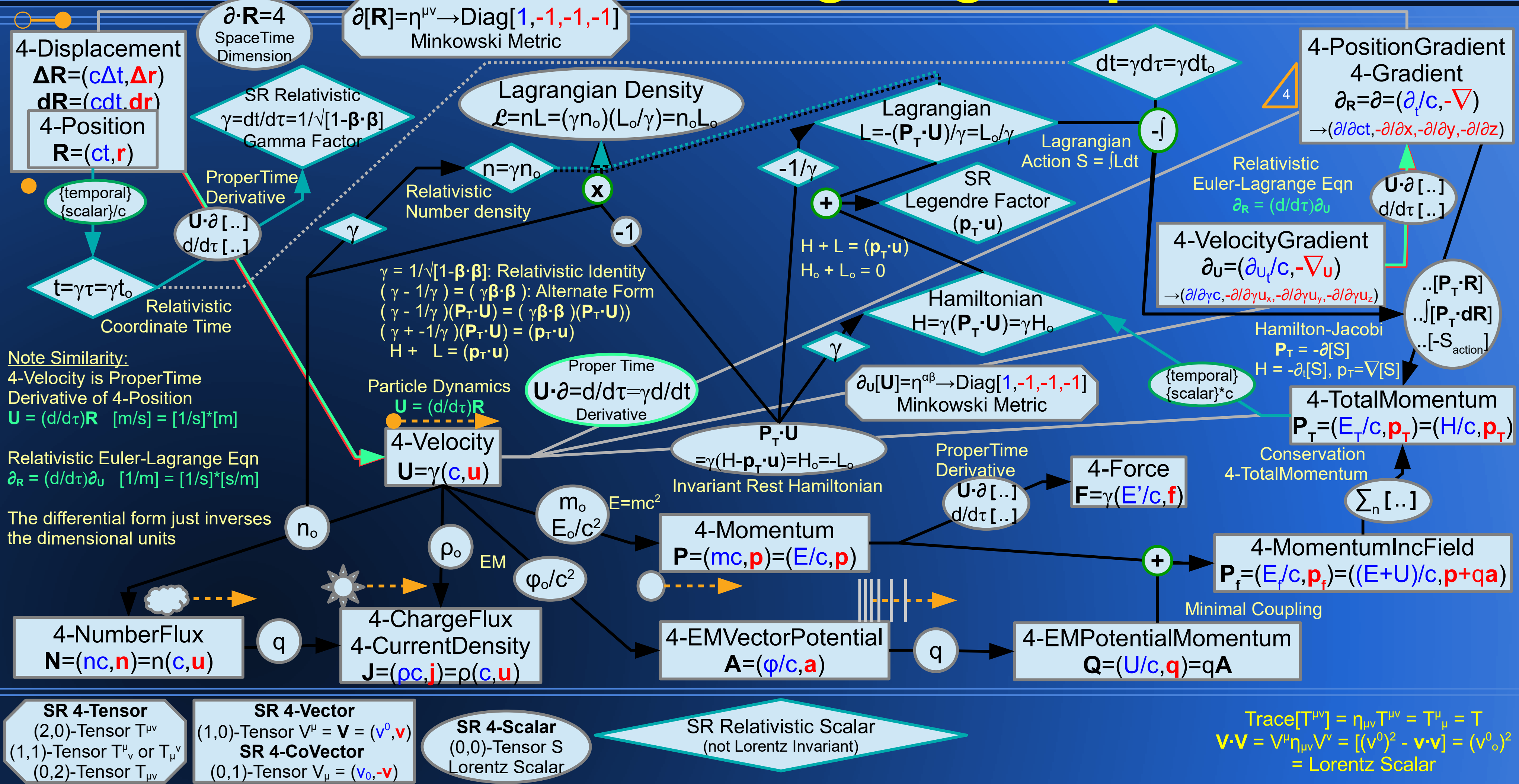

# SRQM Diagram:
# Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Equation
# The Easy Derivation ($\mathbf{U}=(d/d\tau)\mathbf{R}$)→($\partial_\mathbf{R}=(d/d\tau)\partial_\mathbf{U}$)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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Note Similarity:

4-Velocity is ProperTime Derivative of 4-Position
$\mathbf{U} = (d/d\tau)\mathbf{R}$ [m/s] = [1/s]*[m]

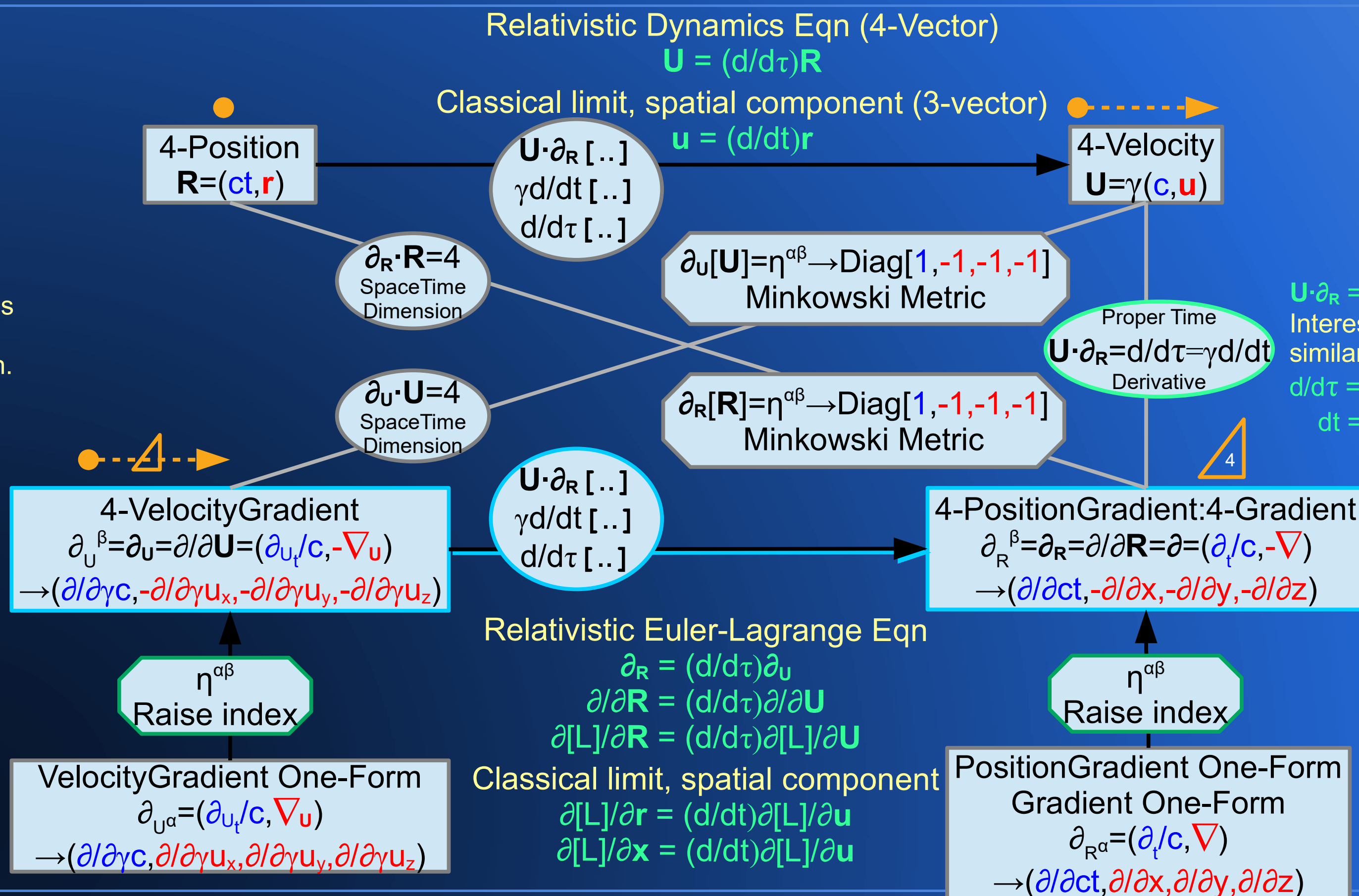
Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Eqn
$\partial_\mathbf{R} = (d/d\tau)\partial_\mathbf{U}$ [1/m] = [1/s]*[s/m]

The differential form just inverses the dimensional units, so the placement of the **R** and **U** switch.

**That is it: so simple!**
**Much, much easier than how I was taught in Grad School.**

To complete the process and create the Equations of Motion, one just applies the base form to a Lagrangian.

This can be:
a classical Lagrangian
a relativistic Lagrangian
a Lorentz scalar Lagrangian
a quantum Lagrangian




Natural 4-Vector (1,0)-Tensor

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial_\mathbf{R} = d/d\tau = \gamma d/dt$
Interestingly, this has it's own similar inverse relations.
$d/d\tau = \gamma d/dt$
$dt = \gamma d\tau$

Index-raised One-Form 4-Vector (1,0)-Tensor

One-Form (0,1)-Tensor

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Equation Alternate Forms: Particle vs. Density

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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4-Velocity **U** is ProperTime Derivative of 4-Position **R**. The Euler-Lagrange Eqn can be generated by taking the differential form of the same equation.

Relativistic 4-Vector Kinematical Eqn

$\mathbf{U} = (d/d\tau)\mathbf{R}$

$\mathbf{U\cdot K} = (d/d\tau)\mathbf{R\cdot K}$

Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Eqns
{uses gradient-type 4-Vectors}

$\partial_R = (d/d\tau)\partial_U$: {particle format}

$\partial_{R\cdot K} = (d/d\tau)\,\partial_{U\cdot K}$

$\partial_{(-\Phi)} = (d/d\tau)\,\partial_{U\cdot K}$

$\partial_{(-\Phi)} = (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial_R)\,\partial_{U\cdot K}$

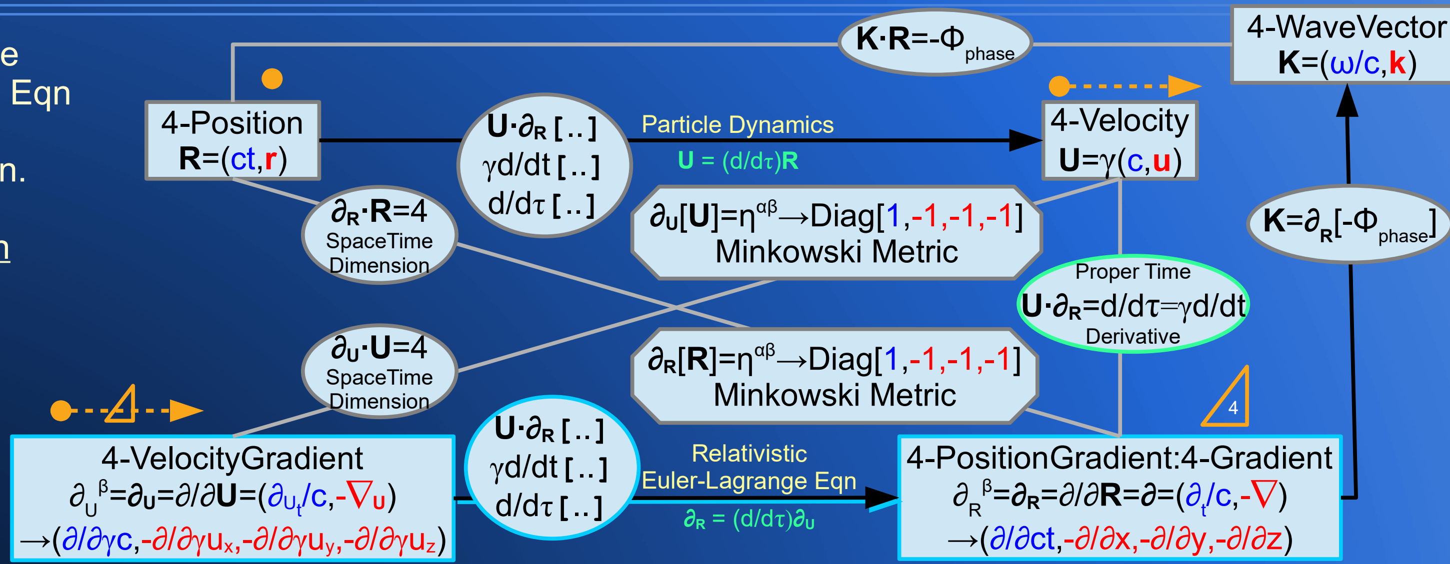
$\partial/\partial(-\Phi) = (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial_R)\,\partial/\partial[\mathbf{U\cdot K}]$

$\partial/\partial(-\Phi) = (\partial_R)\,\partial/\partial[\mathbf{K}]$

$\partial/\partial(-\Phi) = (\partial_R)\,\partial/\partial[\partial_R(-\Phi)]$

$\partial/\partial(\Phi) = (\partial_R)\,\partial/\partial[\partial_R(\Phi)]$

$\partial_{[\Phi]} = (\partial_R)\,\partial_{[\partial_R(\Phi)]}$: {density format}




$\mathcal{L} = (1/2)\{\,\partial_R[\Phi]\cdot\partial_R[\Phi] - (m_oc/\hbar)^2\,\Phi^2\,\}$: KG Lagrangian Density

$\partial_{[\Phi]}\,\mathcal{L} = (\partial_R)\,\partial_{[\partial_R(\Phi)]}\,\mathcal{L}$: Euler-Lagrange Eqn {density format}

$-(m_oc/\hbar)^2\,\Phi = (\partial_R)\cdot\partial_R[\Phi]$

$(\partial_R\cdot\partial_R)[\Phi] = -\,(m_oc/\hbar)^2\,\Phi$

$(\partial\cdot\partial) = -\,(m_oc/\hbar)^2$: KG Eqn of Motion

Klein-Gordon Relativistic Quantum Wave Eqn

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Equation
# Equation of Motion (EoM) for EM particle

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors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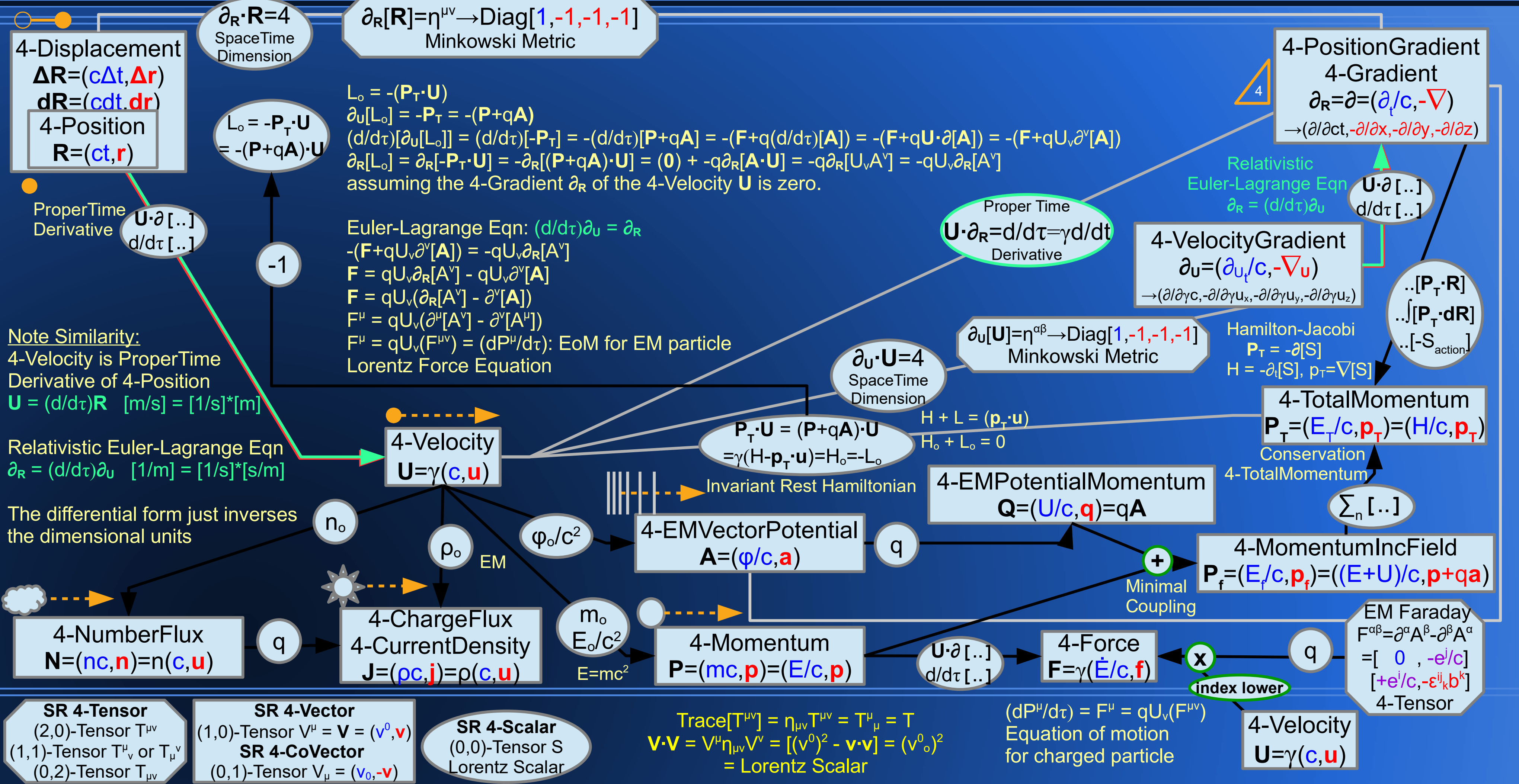

# SRQM Diagram:
# Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Equation
# Equation of Motion (EoM) for EM particle


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$\gamma = 1/\mathrm{Sqrt}[1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}]$: Relativistic Gamma Identity
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$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = ( \gamma\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta} )(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$
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$\{ \quad H \quad \} + \{ \quad L \quad \} = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$: The Hamiltonian/Lagrangian connection

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$H_o = (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = -L_o = (\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{P_T})$: Rest Hamiltonian = Total RestEnergy
$L_o = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = -H_o$

$(d/d\tau)\boldsymbol{\partial}_\mathbf{U}[L_o] = \boldsymbol{\partial}_\mathbf{R}[L_o]$

4-Velocity is ProperTime Derivative of 4-Position
$\mathbf{U} = (d/d\tau)\mathbf{R}$ [m/s] = [1/s]*[m]

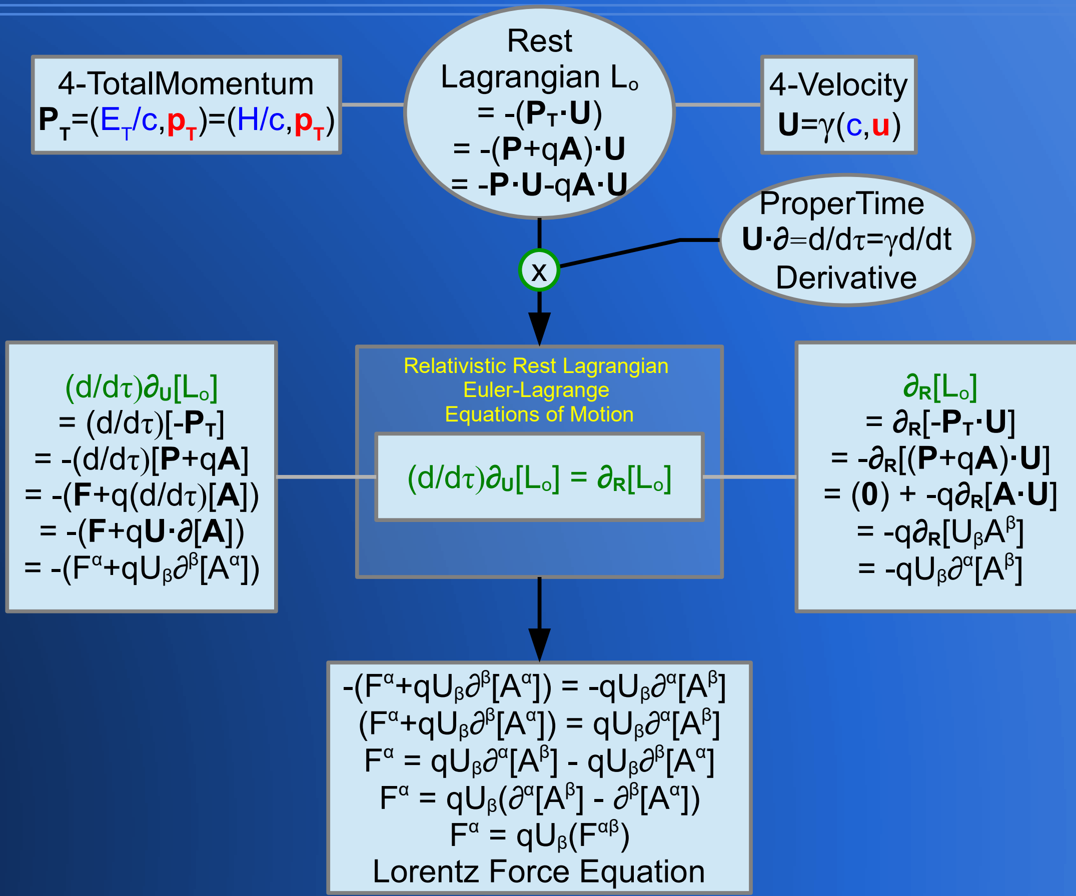
Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Eqn
$\boldsymbol{\partial}_\mathbf{R} = (d/d\tau)\boldsymbol{\partial}_\mathbf{U}$ [1/m] = [1/s]*[s/m]

$\partial/\partial\mathbf{R} = (d/d\tau)\partial/\partial\mathbf{U}$
$\partial[L]/\partial\mathbf{R} = (d/d\tau)\partial[L]/\partial\mathbf{U}$

Classical limit, spatial component
$\partial[L]/\partial\mathbf{r} = (d/dt)\partial[L]/\partial\mathbf{u}$
$\partial[L]/\partial\mathbf{x} = (d/dt)\partial[L]/\partial\mathbf{u}$

$\mathbf{F_{EM}} = \gamma q\{ (\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{e})/c, (\mathbf{e}) + (\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{b}) \}$
$\mathbf{e} = (-\nabla\varphi - \partial_t\mathbf{a})$ and $\mathbf{b} = [\nabla\times \mathbf{a}]$

If $\mathbf{a}\sim 0$, then $\mathbf{f} = -q\nabla\varphi = -\nabla U$, the force is neg grad of a potential

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(0,0)-Tensor S
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$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# Relativistic Hamilton's Equations
# Equation of Motion (EoM) for EM particle

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$\gamma(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) + -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})/\gamma = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$
$\{\ H\ \} + \{\ L\ \} = (\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})$: The Hamiltonian/Lagrangian connection

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$H_o = (\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = -L_o = (\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{P_T})$: Rest Hamiltonian = Total RestEnergy
$L_o = -(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = -H_o$

$\partial_{P_T}[H_o] = \partial_{P_T}[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{P_T}] = \partial_{P_T}[\mathbf{U}]\cdot\mathbf{P_T} + \mathbf{U}\cdot\partial_{P_T}[\mathbf{P_T}] = 0 + \mathbf{U}\cdot\partial_{P_T}[\mathbf{P_T}] = \mathbf{U} = d/d\tau[\mathbf{X}]$
Thus: $(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{X}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{P_T})[H_o]$
$\partial_X[H_o] = \partial_X[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{P_T}] = \partial_X[\mathbf{U}]\cdot\mathbf{P_T} + \mathbf{U}\cdot\partial_X[\mathbf{P_T}] = 0 + \mathbf{U}\cdot\partial_X[\mathbf{P_T}] = d/d\tau[\mathbf{P_T}]$
Thus: $(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{P_T}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{X})[H_o]$

Relativistic Hamilton's Equations (4-Vector):
$(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{X}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{P_T})[H_o]$
$(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{P_T}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{X})[H_o]$

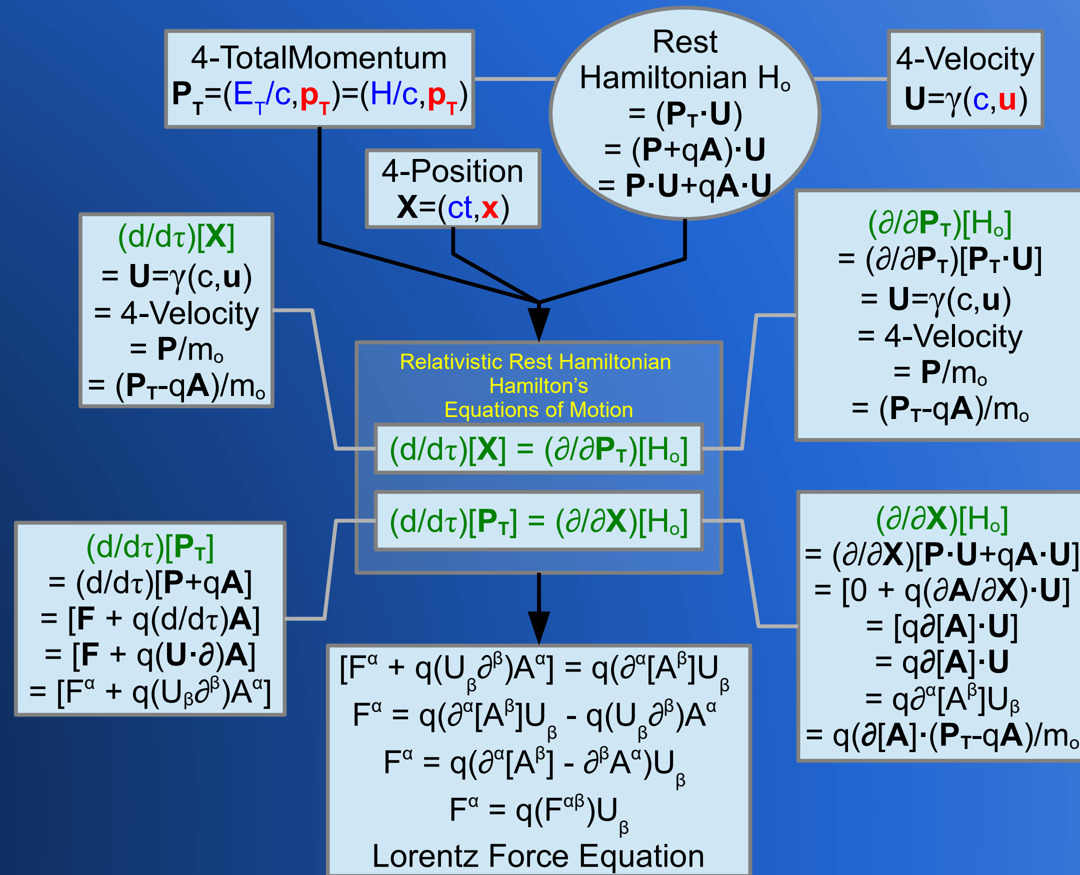
$(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{X}] = \gamma(d/dt)[\mathbf{X}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{P_T})[H_o] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{P_T})[(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})] = \mathbf{U}$
$(d/d\tau)[\mathbf{P_T}] = \gamma(d/dt)[\mathbf{P_T}] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{X})[H_o] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{X})[(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{U})] = (\partial/\partial\mathbf{X})[\gamma(H-\mathbf{p_T}\cdot\mathbf{u})]$

Taking just the spatial components:
$\gamma(d/dt)[\mathbf{x}] = (-\partial/\partial\mathbf{p_T})[H_o] = (-\partial/\partial\mathbf{p_T})[H/\gamma]$ {hard}
$\gamma(d/dt)[\mathbf{p_T}] = (-\partial/\partial\mathbf{x})[H_o] = (-\partial/\partial\mathbf{x})[H/\gamma]$ {easy because $(\partial/\partial\mathbf{x})[\gamma]=0$}

$\gamma^2(d/dt)[\mathbf{p_T}] = (-\partial/\partial\mathbf{x})[H]$
Take the Classical limit $\{\gamma\to 1\}$

Classical Hamilton's Equations (3-vector):
$(d/dt)[\mathbf{x}] = (+\partial/\partial\mathbf{p_T})[H]$
$(d/dt)[\mathbf{p_T}] = (-\partial/\partial\mathbf{x})[H]$

Sign-flip difference is interaction of $(-\partial/\partial\mathbf{p_T})$ with $[1/\gamma]$

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= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# EM Lorentz Force Eqn
# → Force = - Grad[Potential]

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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John B. Wilson

Lorentz EM Force Equation:
$F^{\alpha} = q(F^{\alpha\beta})U_{\beta}$
$F^{\alpha} = q(\partial^{\alpha}A^{\beta} - \partial^{\beta}A^{\alpha})U_{\beta}$

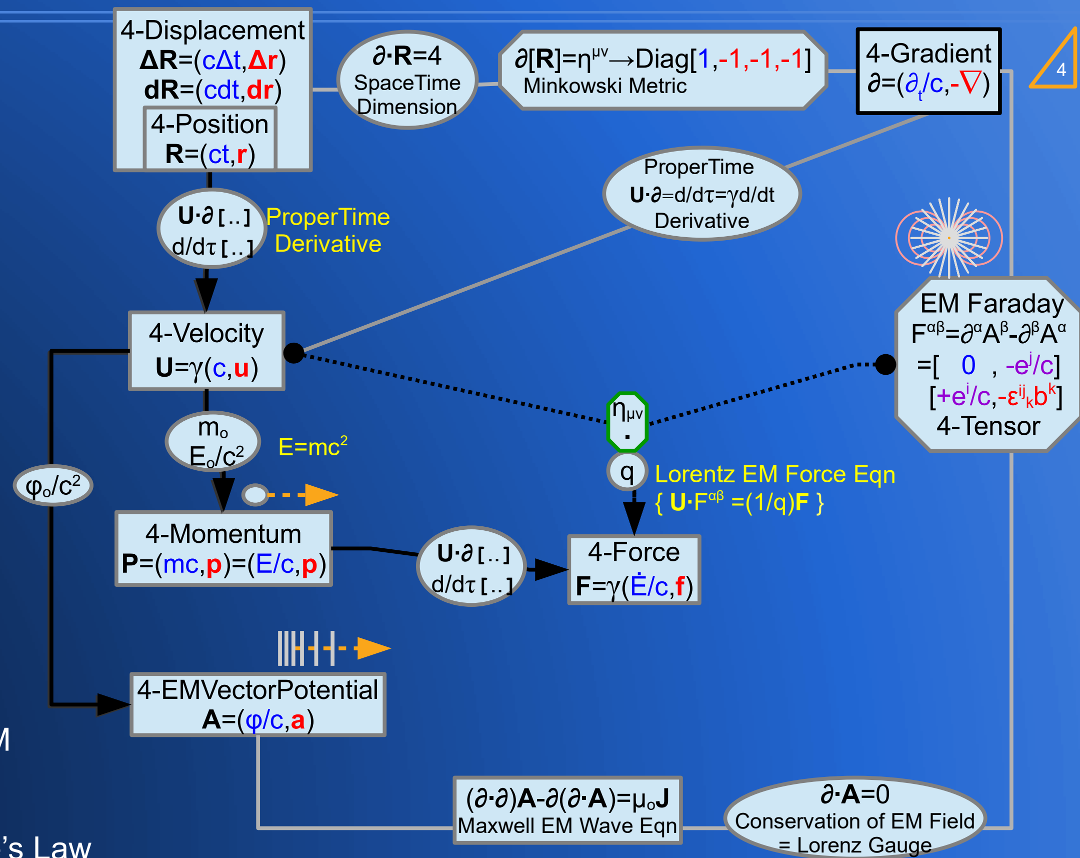
Examine just the spatial components of 4-Force **F**:
$F^{i} = q(\partial^{i}A^{\beta} - \partial^{\beta}A^{i})U_{\beta}$
$F^{i} = q(\partial^{i}A^{0} - \partial^{0}A^{i})U_{0} + q(\partial^{i}A^{j} - \partial^{j}A^{i})U_{j}$
$\gamma\mathbf{f} = q(-\nabla[\varphi/c] - (\partial^{t}/c)\mathbf{a})(\gamma c) + q(-\nabla[\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{u}] - -\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla[\mathbf{a}])\gamma$
$\mathbf{f} = q(-\nabla[\varphi/c] - (\partial^{t}/c)\mathbf{a})(c) + q(\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla[\mathbf{a}]-\nabla[\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{u}])$
$\mathbf{f} = q(-\nabla[\varphi] - \partial^{t}\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla[\mathbf{a}] - \nabla[\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{u}])$
$\mathbf{f} = q(-\nabla[\varphi] - \partial^{t}\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{b})$

Take the limit of $\{|\nabla[\varphi]| >> |\partial^{t}\mathbf{a}| + |\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{b}|\}$
$\mathbf{f} \sim q(-\nabla[\varphi]) = -\nabla[q\varphi] = -\nabla[U]$

The Classical Force = -Grad[Potential]
when $\{|\nabla[\varphi]| >> |\partial^{t}\mathbf{a}| + |\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{b}|\}$ or when $\{\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}\}$

The majority of non-gravity, non-nuclear potentials dealt with in CM are those mediated by the EM potential.

ex. Spring Potential $\{ U = kx^2/2 \}$, then $\{ \mathbf{f} = -\nabla[kx^2/2] = -k\mathbf{x} \}$ Hooke's Law

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# SRQM: The Speed-of-Light (c)
## $c^2$ Invariant Relations (part 1)

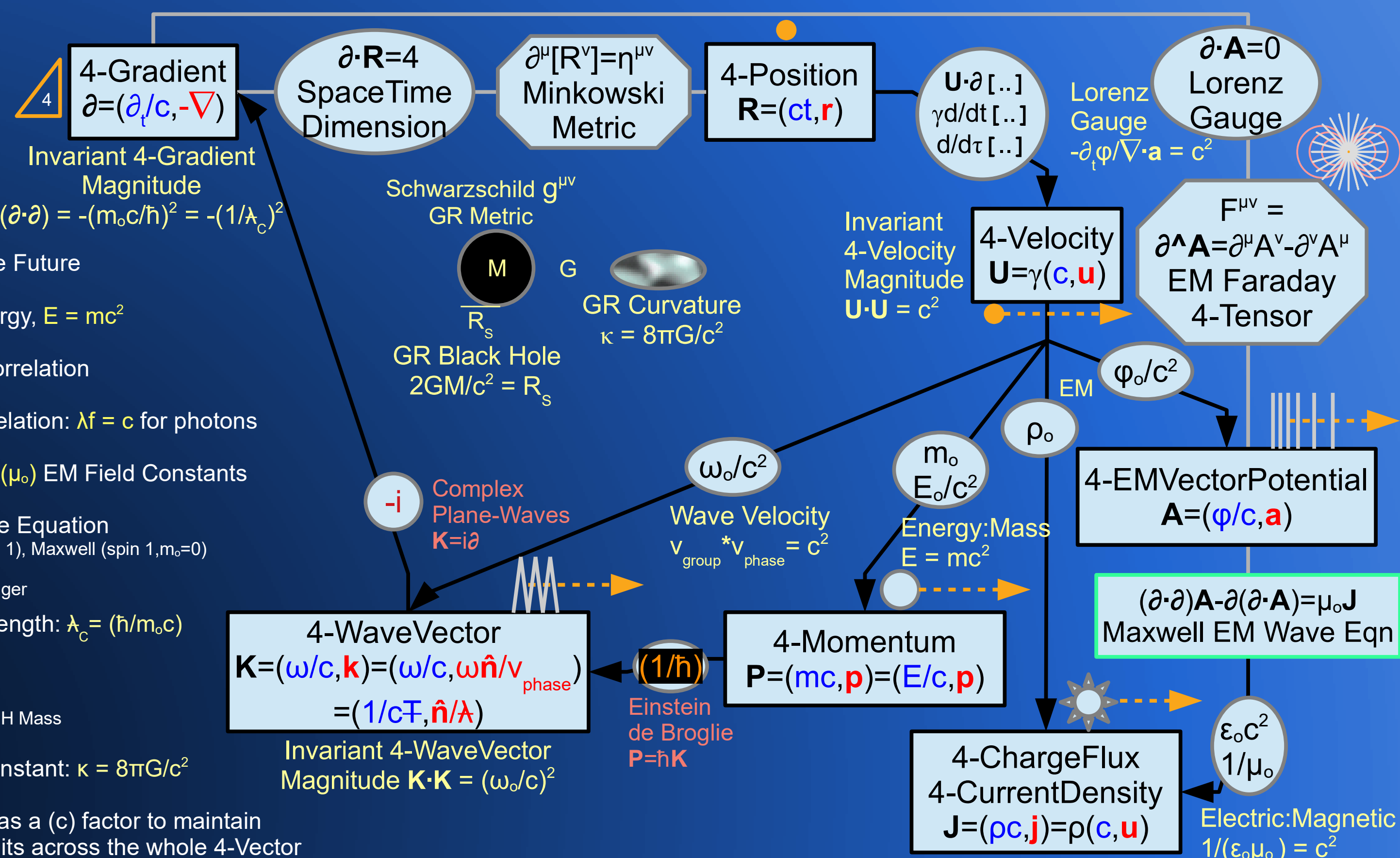
A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The Speed-of-Light (c) is THE connection between Time and Space: $d\mathbf{R} = (cdt, d\mathbf{r})$

This physical constant appears in several seemingly unrelated places. You don't notice these cool relations when you set c→1.
Also notice that the set of all these relations definitely rules out a variable speed-of-light.
(c) is an Invariant Lorentz Scalar constant.

| | |
|---|---|
| $\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma^2(c^2-\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = c^2$ | Speed of all things into the Future |
| $(E_o/m_o)=(\gamma E_o/\gamma m_o)=(E/m) = c^2$ | Mass is concentrated Energy, $E = mc^2$ |
| $\lvert u * v_{phase}\rvert=\lvert v_{group} * v_{phase}\rvert = c^2$ | Particle-Wave "Duality" Correlation |
| $\lambda\!\!\!^{-2}(\omega^2-\omega_o^2) = \lambda\!\!\!^{-2}(f^2-f_o^2) = c^2$ | Wavelength-Frequency Relation: $\lambda f = c$ for photons |
| $(1/\varepsilon_o\mu_o) = c^2$ | Electric ($\varepsilon_o$) and Magnetic ($\mu_o$) EM Field Constants |
| $-(\hbar/m_o)^2(\partial\cdot\partial) = c^2$ | Relativistic Quantum Wave Equation<br>Klein-Gordon (spin 0), Proca (spin 1), Maxwell (spin 1, $m_o$=0)<br>Factors to Dirac (spin ½)<br>Classical-limit (\|**v**\|<<c) to Schrödinger |
| $(\hbar/\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_C m_o)^2 = c^2$ | Reduced Compton Wavelength: $\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_C = (\hbar/m_oc)$ |
| $2GM/R_S = c^2$ | GR Black Hole Equation<br>$R_S$ = Schwarzschild Radius<br>G = GR GravitationalConst, M = BH Mass |
| $8\pi G/\kappa = c^2$ | GR Einstein Curvature Constant: $\kappa = 8\pi G/c^2$ |
| ($c^{\pm1}$ * scalar, **3-vector**) = **4-Vector** | Every Physical 4-Vector has a (c) factor to maintain equivalent dimensional units across the whole 4-Vector |

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SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

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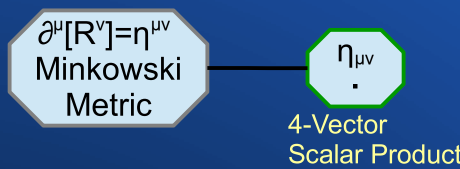


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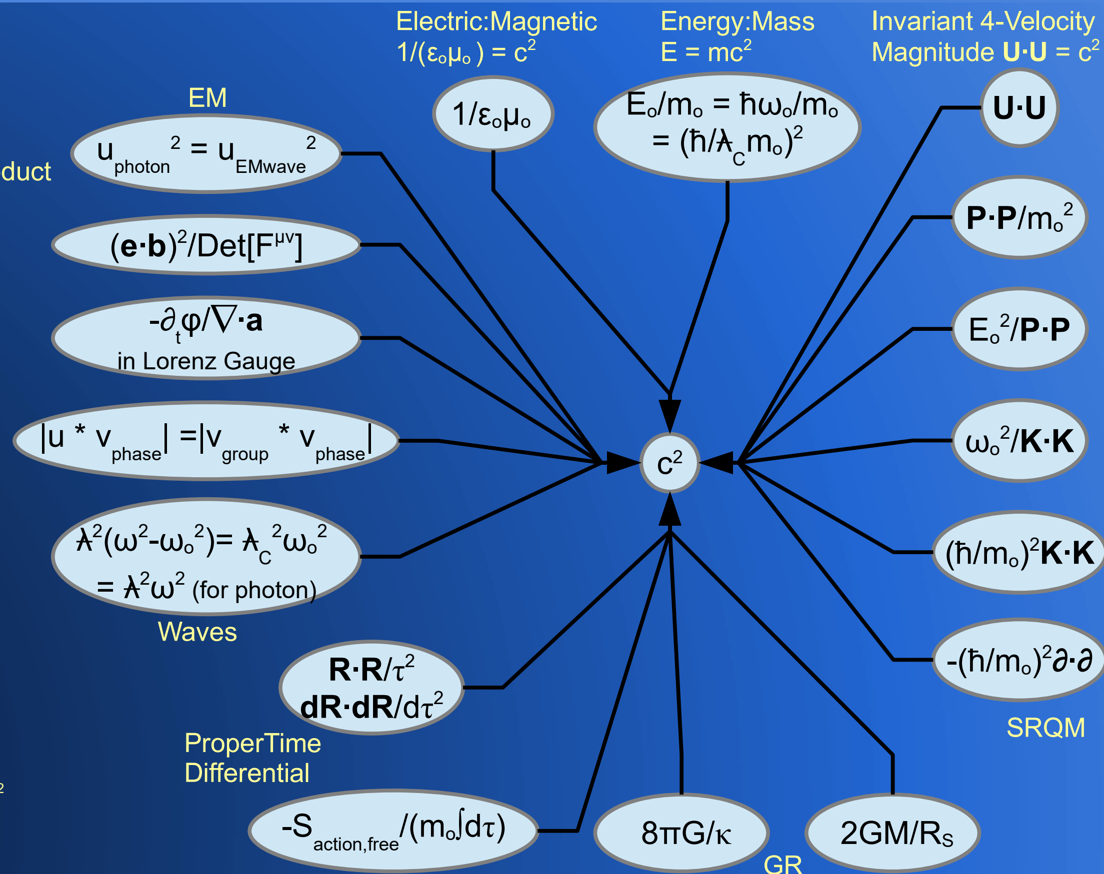


| **SR 4-Tensor** | **SR 4-Vector** | **SR 4-Scalar** |
|---|---|---|
| (2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$<br>(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$<br>(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ | (1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$<br>**SR 4-CoVector**<br>(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$ | (0,0)-Tensor S<br>Lorentz Scalar |

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SR → QM

# SRQM 4-Vector Study:
# 4-ThermalVector
# Relativistic Thermodynamics

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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The 4-ThermalVector is used in Relativistic Thermodynamics.

My prime motivation for the form of this 4-Vector is that the probability distributions calculated by statistical mechanics ought to be covariant functions since they are based on counting arguments.

F(state) ~ e^-($E/k_BT$) = e^-($\beta E$), with this $\beta = 1/k_BT$, (not v/c)

A covariant way to get this is the Lorentz Scalar Product of the 4-Momentum **P** with the 4-ThermalVector **Θ**.
F(state) ~ e^-($\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta}$) = e^-($E_o/k_BT_o$)

This also gets Boltzmann's constant ($k_B$) out there with the other Lorentz Scalars like (c) and (ħ)

see (Relativistic) Maxwell-Jüttner distribution

$f\,[\mathbf{P}] = N_o/(2c(m_oc)^d\,K_{[(d+1)/2]}[m_oc\Theta_o])*(m_oc\Theta_o/2\pi)^{(d-1)/2} * e^{-(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta})}$

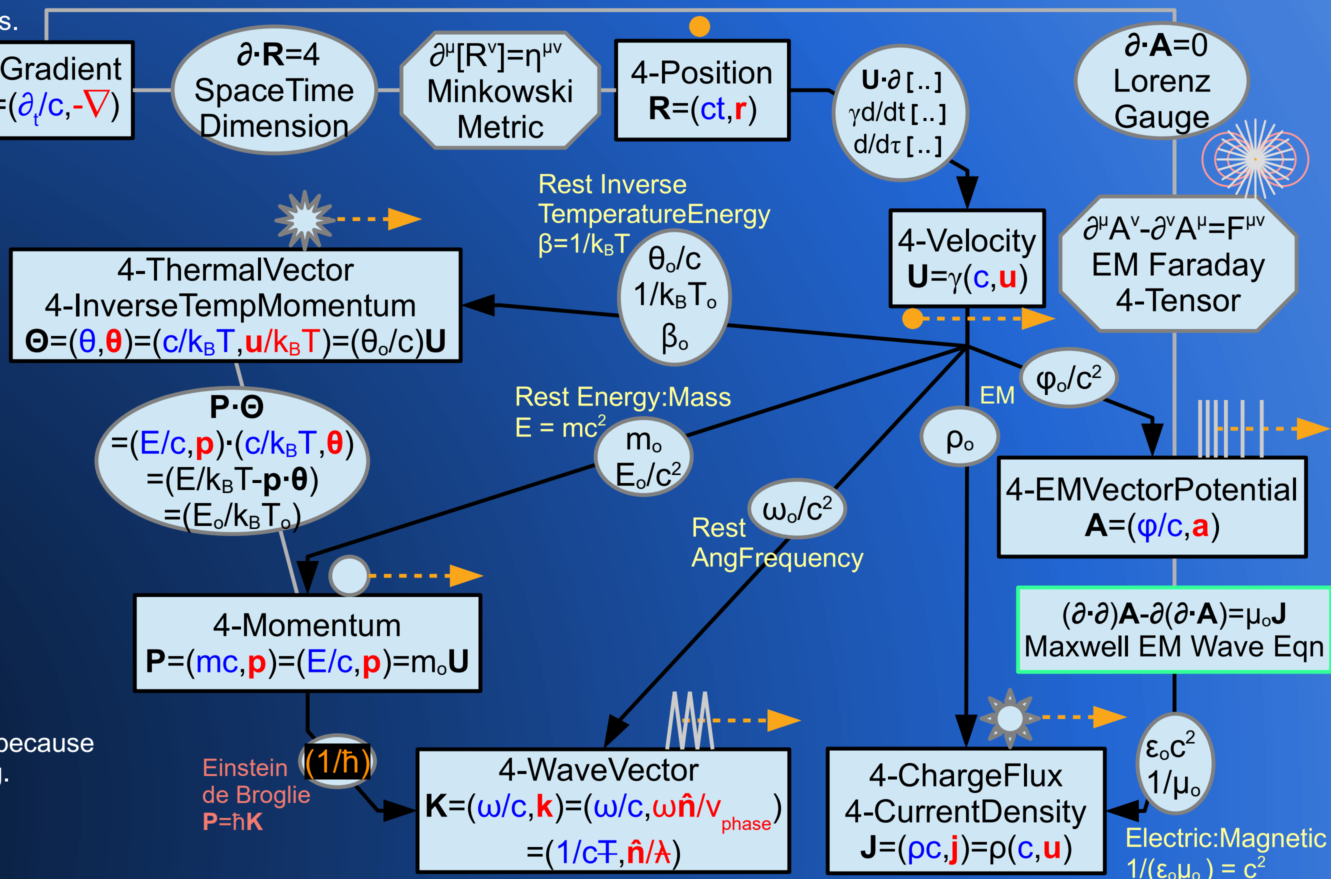
$f\,[\mathbf{P}] = N_o/(2c(m_oc)^3\,K_{[2]}[m_oc\Theta_o])*(m_oc\Theta_o/2\pi) * e^{-(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta})}$

$f\,[\mathbf{P}] = (\Theta_o)N_o/(4\pi c(m_oc)^2\,K_{[2]}[m_oc\Theta_o]) * e^{-(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta})}$

$f\,[\mathbf{P}] = cN_o/(4\pi k_BT_o(m_oc)^2\,K_{[2]}[m_oc\Theta_o]\,)* e^{-(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta})}$

$f\,[\mathbf{P}] = N_o/(4\pi k_BT_om_o{}^2c\,K_{[2]}[m_oc^2/k_BT_o]\,)* e^{-(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta})}$

It is possible to find this distribution written in multiple ways because many authors don't show constants, which is quite annoying.
Show the damn constants people!
($k_B$),(c),(ħ) deserve at least that much respect.

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Be careful not to confuse (unfortunate symbol clash):
Thermal $\beta = 1/k_BT$
Relatvisitic $\beta$ = v/c
These are totally separate uses of ($\beta$)

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# SRQM 4-Vector Study:
# 4-ThermalVector
# Unruh-Hawking Radiation

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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The 4-ThermalVector is used in Relativistic Thermodynamics.
It can be used in a partial derivation of Unruh-Hawking Radiation (up to a numerical constant).

Let a "Unruh-DeWitt thermal detector" be in the Momentarily-Comoving-Rest-Frame (MCRF) of a constant spatial acceleration (**a**), in which $|\mathbf{u}|\to 0$, $\gamma\to 1$, $\gamma'\to 0$.

4-Acceleration$_{MCRF}$ = $\mathbf{A}_{MCRF}$ = $A_{MCRF}{}^{\mu}$ = $(0,\mathbf{a})_{MCRF}$

Take the Lorentz Scalar Product with the 4-ThermalVector
$\mathbf{A}_{MCRF}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta} = (0,\mathbf{a})_{MCRF}\cdot(c/k_BT,\mathbf{u}/k_BT) = (-\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{u}/k_BT)$ = Lorentz Scalar Invariant

The (**u**) here is part of the 4-ThermalVector: the 3-velocity of the thermal radiation. (not from $\mathbf{A}_{MCRF}$)
Let the thermal radiation be photonic:EM in nature, so $|\mathbf{u}| = c$, and in a direction opposing the acceleration of the "thermal detector", which removes the minus sign.

$(ac/k_BT)$ = Invariant

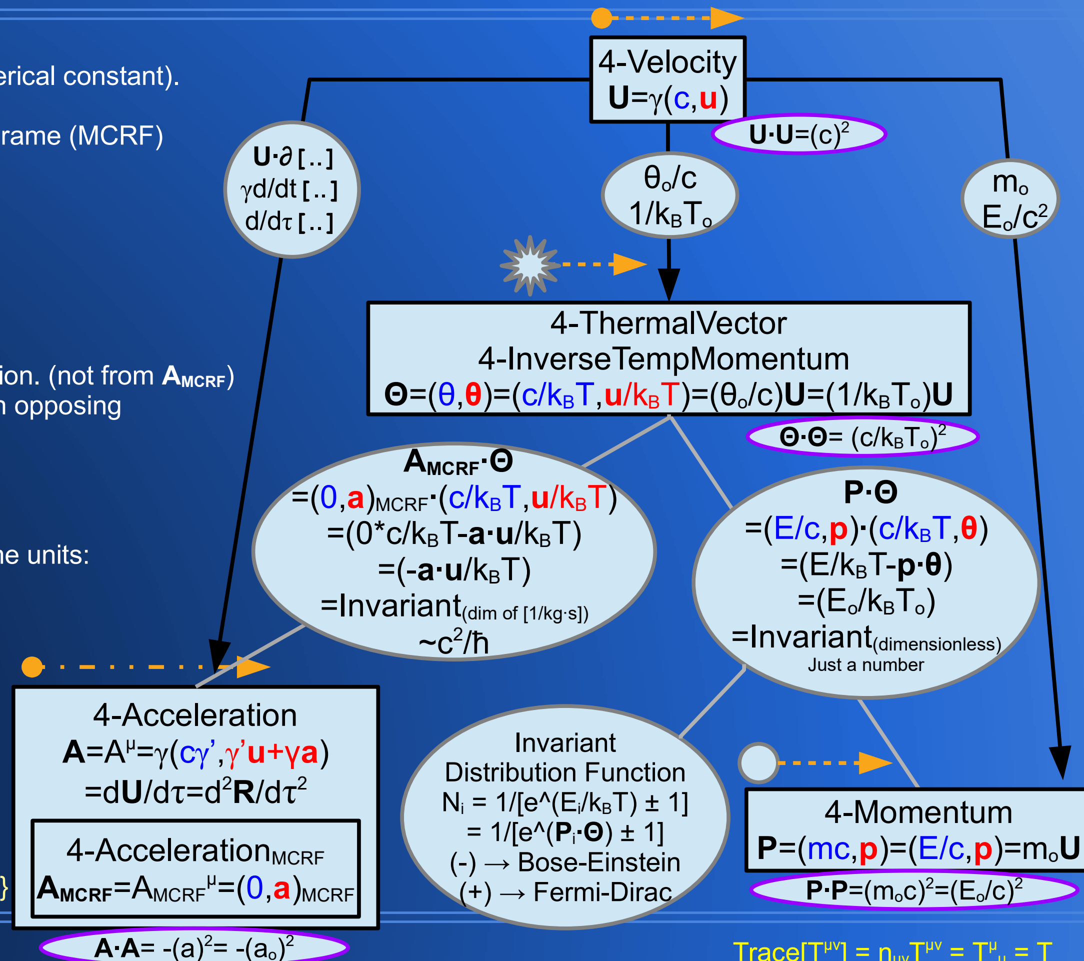
Use Dimensional Analysis to find appropriate Lorentz Scalar Invariant with same units:
[Invariant Units] = $[m/s^2]\cdot[m/s]$ / $[kg\cdot m^2/s^2]$ = $[1/kg\cdot s]$ ~ $c^2/\hbar$

$(ac/k_BT)$ = Invariant ~ $c^2/\hbar$

Temperature $T \sim \hbar a/k_Bc$, {from EM radiation, only from the dir. of acceleration}

Further methods give the constant of proportionality $(1/2\pi)$:
$T_{Unruh} = \hbar a/2\pi k_Bc$ {due to constant Minkowski-hyperbolic acceleration}
$T_{Hawking} = \hbar g/2\pi k_Bc$ {due to gravitational acceleration a=g}

$T_{SR} = -\hbar(\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{u})/2\pi k_Bc^2$ {correct version from 4-Vector derivation $\mathbf{A}_{MCRF}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta} = 2\pi c^2/\hbar$}

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Note that the temperature here is relativistically direction-specific, unlike in the classical use of temperature.

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# SRQM 4-Vector Study:
# 4-EntropyFlux
# Relativistic Thermodynamics

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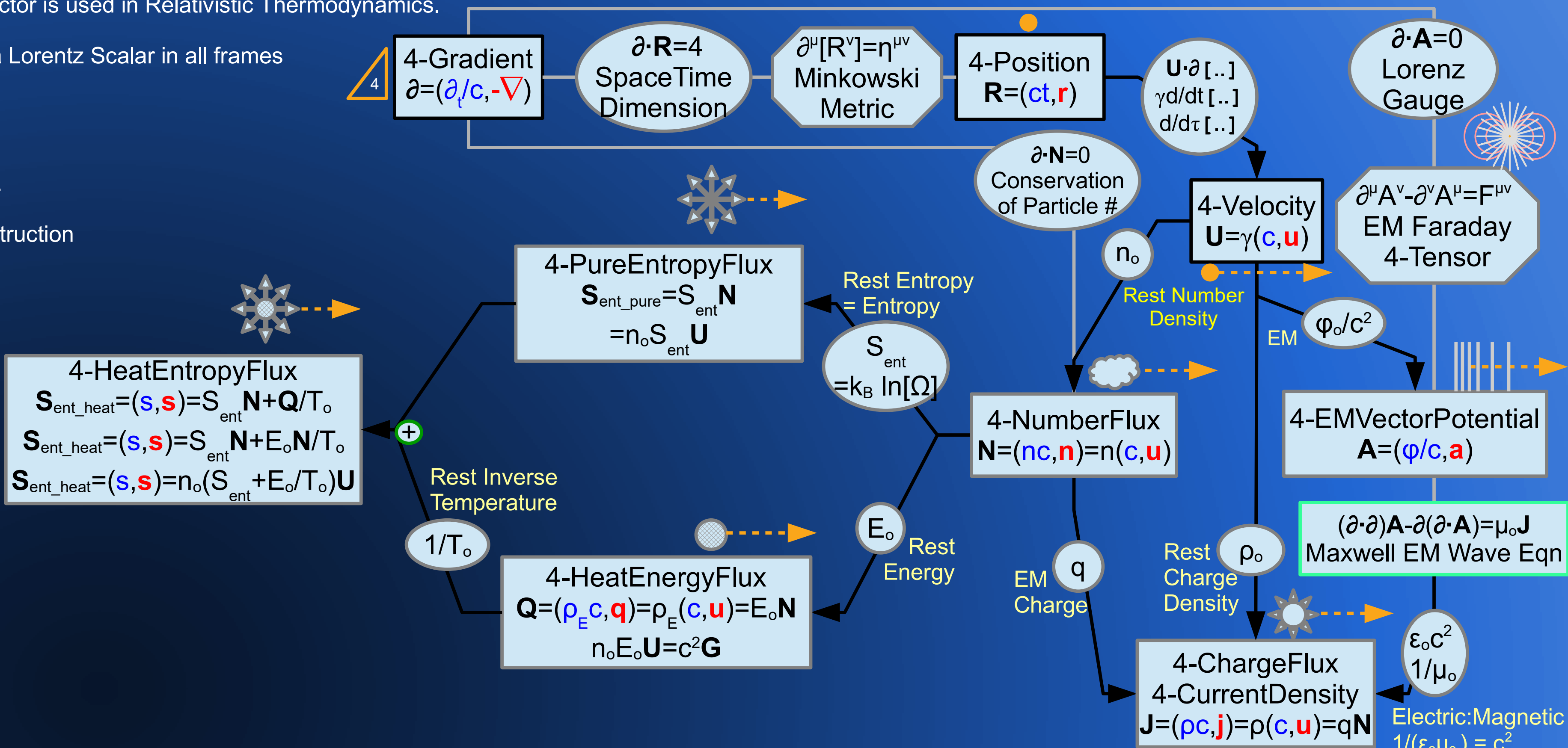
The 4-EntropyVector is used in Relativistic Thermodynamics.

Pure Entropy is a Lorentz Scalar in all frames

not finished yet…

Page under construction

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# SRQM Interpretation:
# ** Transition to QM **



Up to this point, we have basically been exploring the SR aspects of 4-Vectors.

It is now time to show how RQM and QM fit into the works...

This is SRQM, [ SR → QM ]

RQM & QM are derivable from SR

# SRQM Basic Idea (part 1)
# SR → Relativistic Wave Eqn



*The basic idea is to show that Special Relativity plus a few empirical facts lead to Relativistic Wave Equations, and thus RQM, without using any assumptions or axioms from Quantum Mechanics.*

**Start only with the concepts of SR, no concepts from QM**
(1) SR provides the ideas of Invariant Intervals and ( c ) as a Physical Constant, as well as: Poincaré Invariance, Minkowski 4D SpaceTime, ProperTime, and Physical SR 4-Vectors

**Note empirical facts which can relate the SR 4-Vectors from the following:**
(2a) Elementary matter particles each have RestMass, ( $m_o$ ), which can be measured by experiment: eg. collision, cyclotrons, Compton Scattering, etc.

(2b) There is a constant, ( ħ ), which can be measured by classical experiment – eg. the Photoelectric Effect, the inverse Photoelectric Effect, LED's=Injection Electroluminescence, Duane-Hunt Law in Bremsstralung, the Watt/Kibble-Balance, etc. All known particles obey this constant.

(2c) The use of complex numbers ( i ) and differential operators { $\partial_t$ and $\nabla = (\partial_x,\partial_y,\partial_z)$ } in wave-type equations comes from pure mathematics: not necessary to assume any QM Axioms

*These few things are enough to derive the RQM Klein-Gordon equation, the most basic of the relativistic wave equations. Taking the low-velocity limit { |**v**|<<c }(a standard SR technique) leads to the Schrödinger Equation.*

# SRQM Basic Idea (part 2)
# Klein-Gordon RWE implies QM



If one has a Relativistic Wave Equation, such as the Klein-Gordon equation, then one has RQM, and thence QM via the low-velocity limit { |**v**|<<c }.

The physical and mathematical properties of QM, usually regarded as axiomatic, are inherent in the Klein-Gordon RWE itself.

QM Principles emerge not from { QM Axioms + SR → RQM },
but from { SR + Empirical Facts → RQM }.

The result is a paradigm shift from the idea of { SR and QM as separate theories }
to { QM derived from SR } – leading to a new interpretation of QM:
*The SRQM or [SR→QM] Interpretation*.

GR → (low-mass limit = {curvature ~ 0} limit) → SR
SR → (+ a few empirical facts) → RQM
RQM → (low-velocity limit { |**v**|<<c }) → QM

The results of this analysis will be facilitated by the use of SR 4-Vectors

# SRQM 4-Vector Path to QM



| SR 4-Vector | Definition<br>Component Notation | Unites |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R} = R^\mu = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ | **Time, Space**<br>*-when & where* |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U} = U^\mu = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ | **Lorentz Gamma * (c, Velocity)**<br>*-nothing faster than c* |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P} = P^\mu = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (mc,\mathbf{p})$ | **Mass:Energy, Momentum**<br>*-used in 4-Momenta Conservation*<br>$\Sigma\, \mathbf{P}_{final} = \Sigma\, \mathbf{P}_{initial}$ |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = K^\mu = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase})$ | **Ang. Frequency, WaveNumber**<br>*-used in Relativistic Doppler Shift*<br>$\omega_{obs}=\omega_{emit} / [\gamma(1 - \beta \cos[\theta])]$, $k=\omega/c$ for photons |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = \partial^\mu = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$<br>$= (\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)$<br>$= (\partial/\partial ct,-\partial/\partial x,-\partial/\partial y,-\partial/\partial z)$ | **Temporal Partial, Spatial Partial**<br>*-used in SR Continuity Eqns., ProperTime*<br>*-eg.* $\partial\cdot\mathbf{A} = 0$ *means* $\mathbf{A}$ *is conserved* |

All of these are standard SR 4-Vectors, which can be found and used in a totally relativistic context, with no mention or need of QM.

**I want to emphasize that these objects are ALL relativistic in origin.**

# SRQM 4-Vector Invariants



| SR 4-Vector | Lorentz Invariant | What it means in SR... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R} = (ct)^2 - \mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r} = (ct_o)^2 = (c\tau)^2$ | SR Invariant Interval |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma^2(c^2 - \mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = c^2$ | Events move into future at magnitude c |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (E/c)^2 - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} = (E_o/c)^2$ | Einstein Mass:Energy Relation |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c)^2 - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{k} = (\omega_o/c)^2$ | Dispersion Invariance Relation |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = (\partial_\tau/c)^2$ | The d'Alembert Operator |

All 4-Vectors have invariant magnitudes, found by taking the scalar product of the 4-Vector with itself. Quite often a simple expression can be found by examining the case when the spatial part is zero. This is usually found when the 3-velocity is zero. The temporal part is then specified by its “rest” value.

For example: $\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (E/c)^2 - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} = (E_o/c)^2 = (m_oc)^2$
$E = \text{Sqrt}[\,(E_o)^2 + \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p}\, c^2\,]$, from above relation
$E = \gamma E_o$ , using $\{\gamma = 1/\text{Sqrt}[1-\beta^2] = \text{Sqrt}[1+\gamma^2\beta^2]\}$ and $\{\beta=v/c\}$
meaning the relativistic energy E is equal to the relative gamma factor $\gamma$ * the rest energy $E_o$

# SR + A few empirical facts: SRQM Overview

| SR 4-Vector | Empirical Fact | SI Dimensional Units |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Position $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$; alt. $\mathbf{X} = (ct,\mathbf{x})$ | **R** = <Event>; alt. **X** | [m] |
| 4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ | $\mathbf{U} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$ | [m/s] |
| 4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (mc,\mathbf{p})$ | $\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U}$ | [kg·m/s] |
| 4-WaveVector $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$ | $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{P}/\hbar$ | [{rad}/m] |
| 4-Gradient $\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ | $\partial = -i\mathbf{K}$ | [1/m] |

The Axioms of SR, which are actually GR limiting-cases, lead us to the use of Minkowski Space and Physical 4-Vectors, which are elements of Minkowski Space (4D SpaceTime).

Empirical Observation leads us to the transformation relations between the components of these SR 4-Vectors, and to the chain of relations between the 4-Vectors themselves

These relations all turn out to be Lorentz Invariant Constants, whose values are measured empirically.

The combination of these SR objects and their relations is enough to derive RQM.

# SRQM Chart:

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics

# SR→QM Interpretation Simplified

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson
SciRealm@aol.com
http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf

## SRQM: The [SR→QM] Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics

Special Relativity (SR) Axioms: Invariant Interval + LightSpeed (c) as Universal Physical Constant lead to SR, although technically SR is itself the Minkowski-SpaceTime low-curvature:"flat" limiting-case of GR.

$\{c,\tau,m_o,\hbar,i\}$ = {c:SpeedOfLight, $\tau$:ProperTime, $m_o$:RestMass, ħ:Dirac/PlanckReducedConstant, i:ImaginaryNumber√[-1]}: are all Empirically Measured SR Lorentz Invariants and/or Mathematical Constants

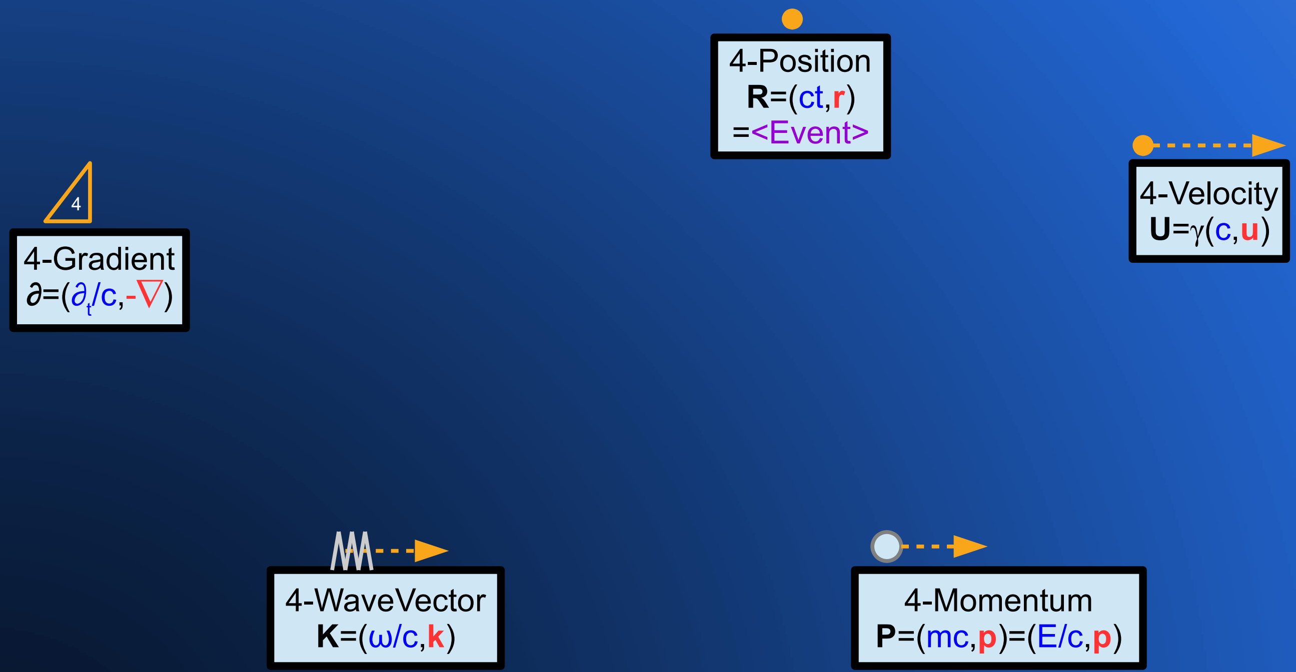
| *Standard SR 4-Vectors:* | | *Related by these SR Lorentz Invariants* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ | = <Event> | $(\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R}) = (c\tau)^2$ | |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ | $= (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)\mathbf{R} = (^d/_{d\tau})\mathbf{R} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$ | $(\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = (c)^2$ | |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$ | $= m_o\mathbf{U}$ | $(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P}) = (m_oc)^2$ | |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$ | $= \mathbf{P}/\hbar$ | $(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K}) = (m_oc/\hbar)^2$ | KG Equation: $\vert\mathbf{v}\vert<<c$ |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ | $= -i\mathbf{K}$ | $(\partial\cdot\partial) = (-im_oc/\hbar)^2 = -(m_oc/\hbar)^2$ = QM Relation → RQM → QM | |

SR + Empirically Measured Physical Constants lead to RQM via the Klein-Gordon Quantum Eqn, and thence to QM via the low-velocity limit { |**v**| << c }, giving the Schrödinger Eqn. This fundamental KG Relation also leads to the other

| Quantum Wave Equations: | RQM (massless) $\{ \vert\mathbf{v}\vert = c : m_o = 0 \}$ | RQM $\{ 0 <= \vert\mathbf{v}\vert < c : m_o > 0 \}$ | QM $\{ 0 <= \vert\mathbf{v}\vert << c : m_o > 0 \}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| spin=0 boson field = 4-Scalar: | Free Scalar Wave (Higgs) | Klein-Gordon | Schrödinger (regular QM) |
| spin=1/2 fermion field = 4-Spinor: | Weyl | Dirac (w/ EM charge) | Pauli (w/ EM charge) |
| spin=1 boson field = 4-Vector: | Maxwell (EM photonic) | Proca | |

# SRQM Diagram:
# RoadMap of SR (4-Vectors)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors
SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson




**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

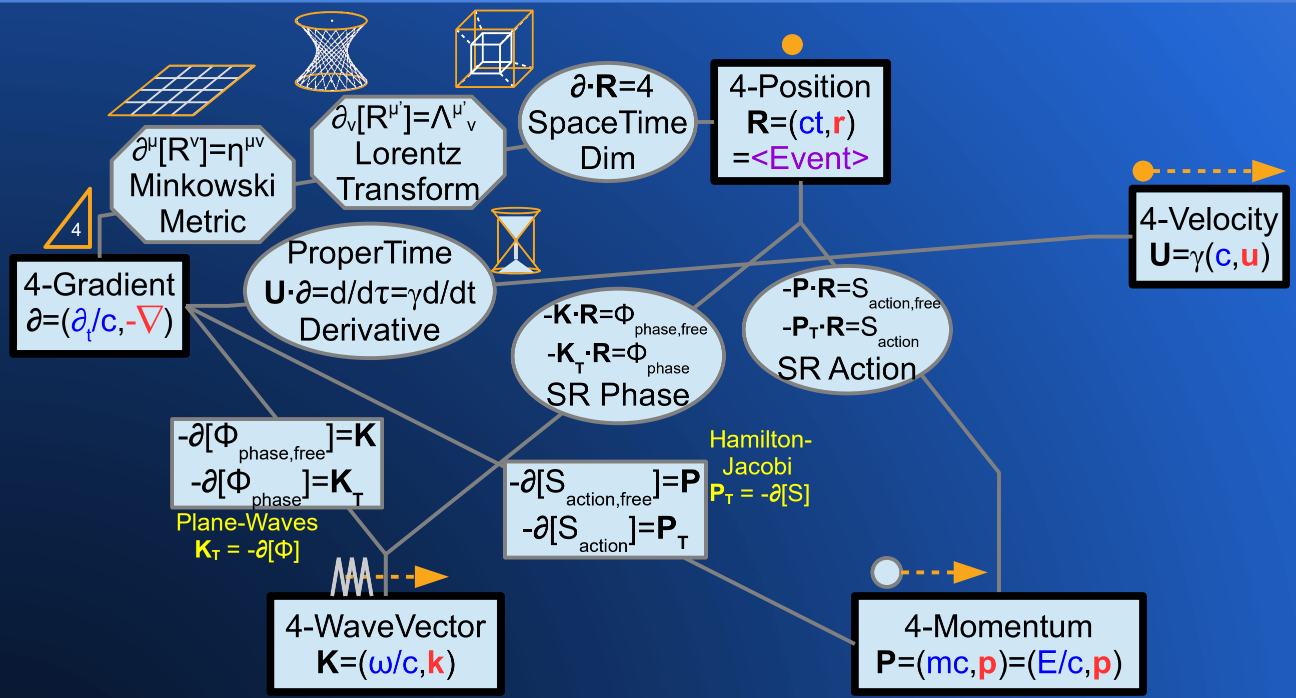
**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# RoadMap of SR (Connections)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

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**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = **V** = $(v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

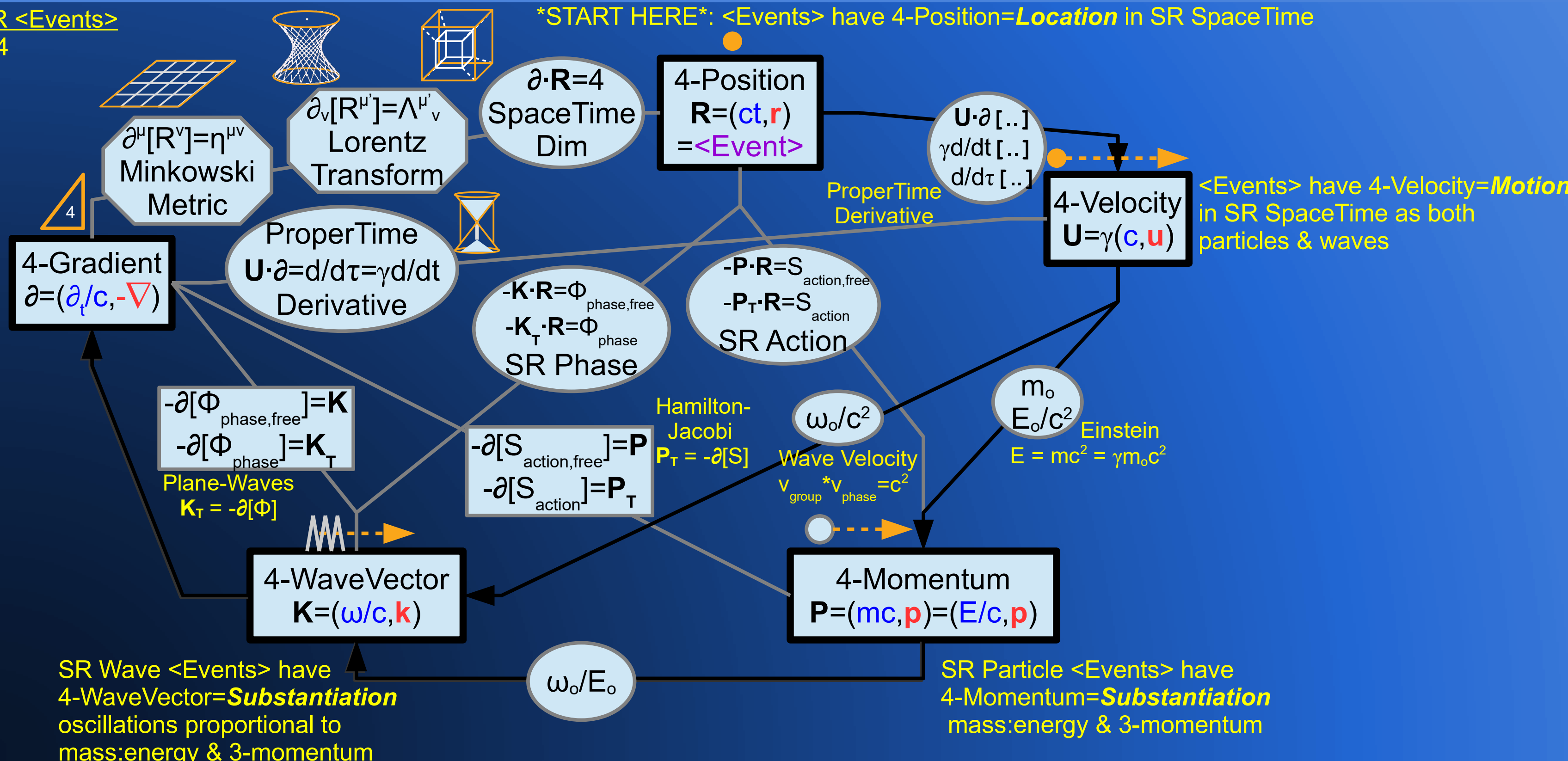
$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# RoadMap of SR (Free Particle)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

4-Gradient=***Alteration*** of SR <Events>
SR SpaceTime Dimension=4
SR SpaceTime 4D Metric
SR Lorentz Transforms
SR Action → 4-Momentum
SR Phase → 4-WaveVector
SR Proper Time
SR & QM Waves

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(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

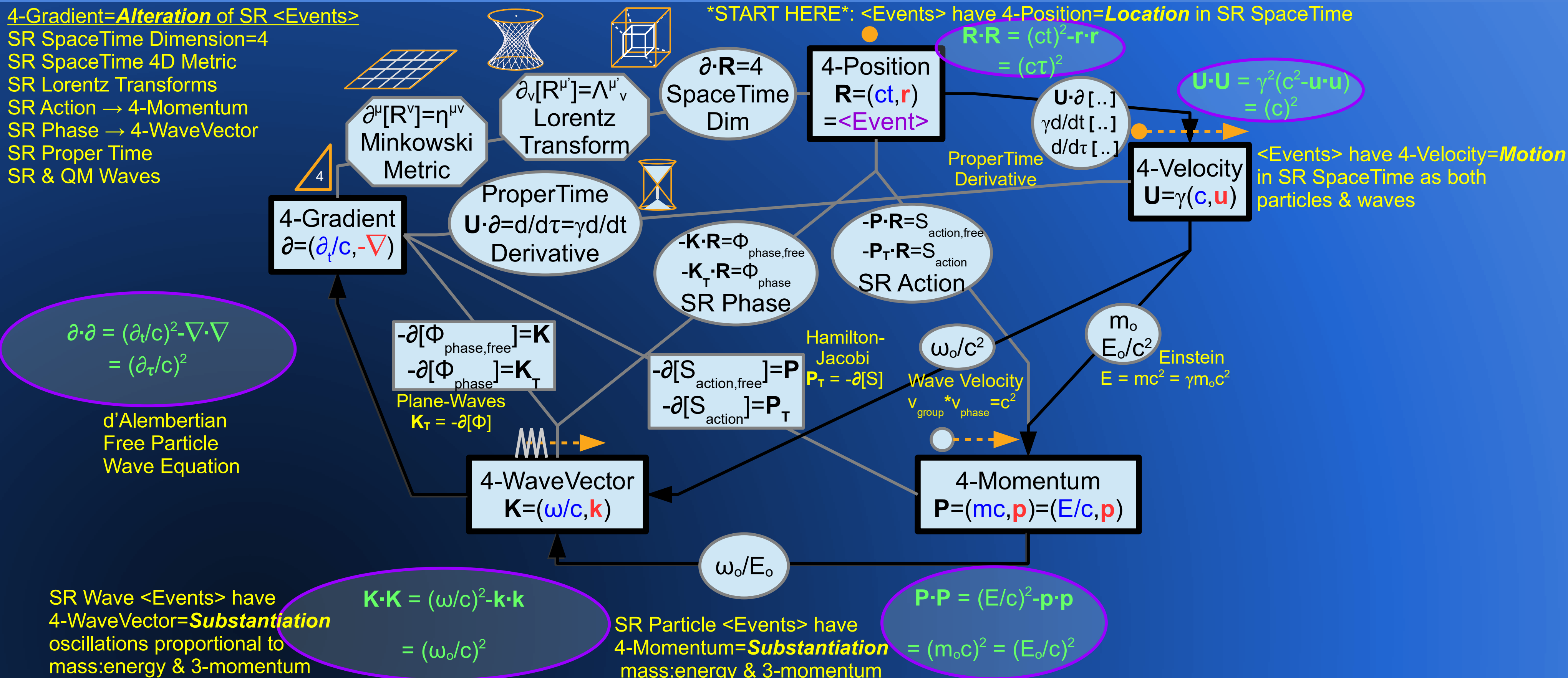
**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Diagram:
# RoadMap of SR (Free Particle) with Magnitudes

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V\cdot V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v\cdot v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

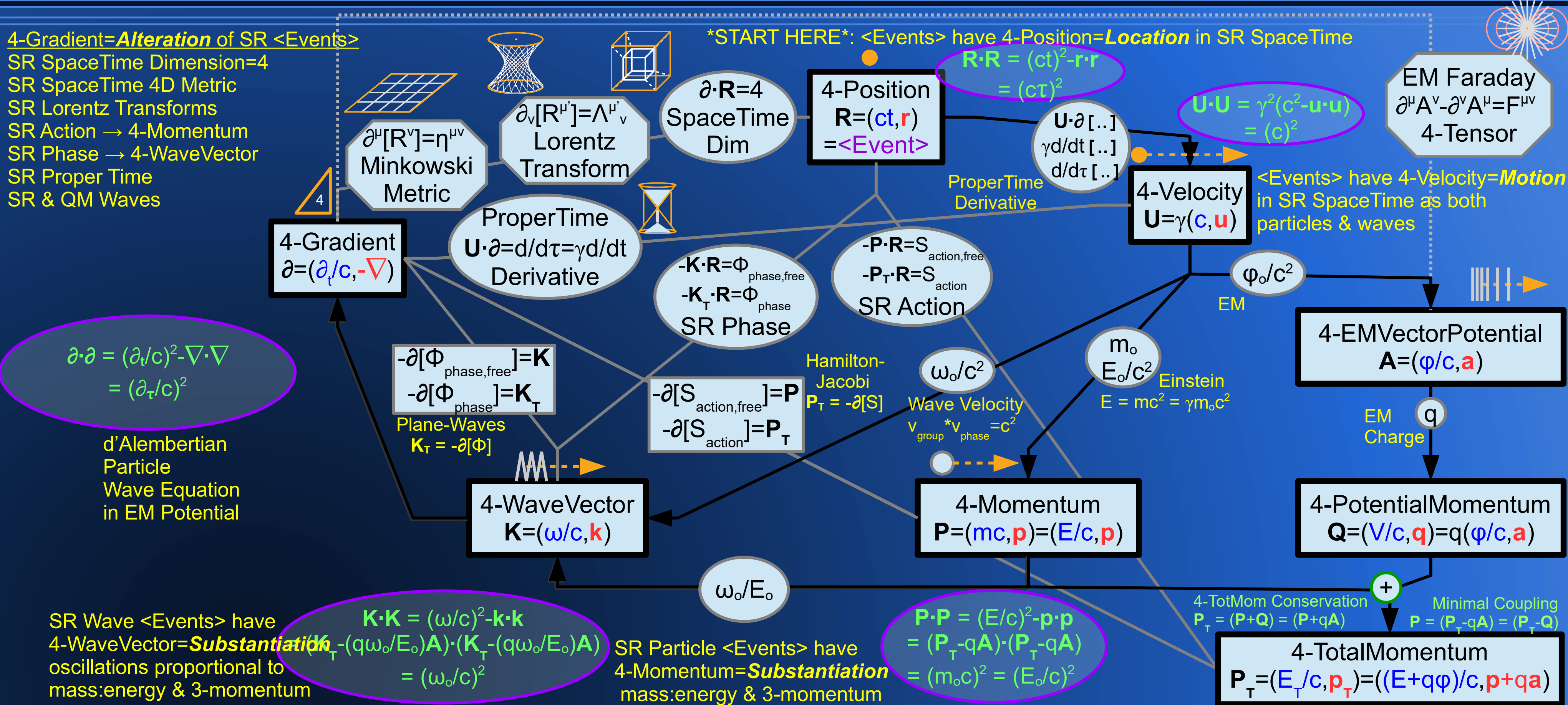
SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# RoadMap of SR (EM Potential)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

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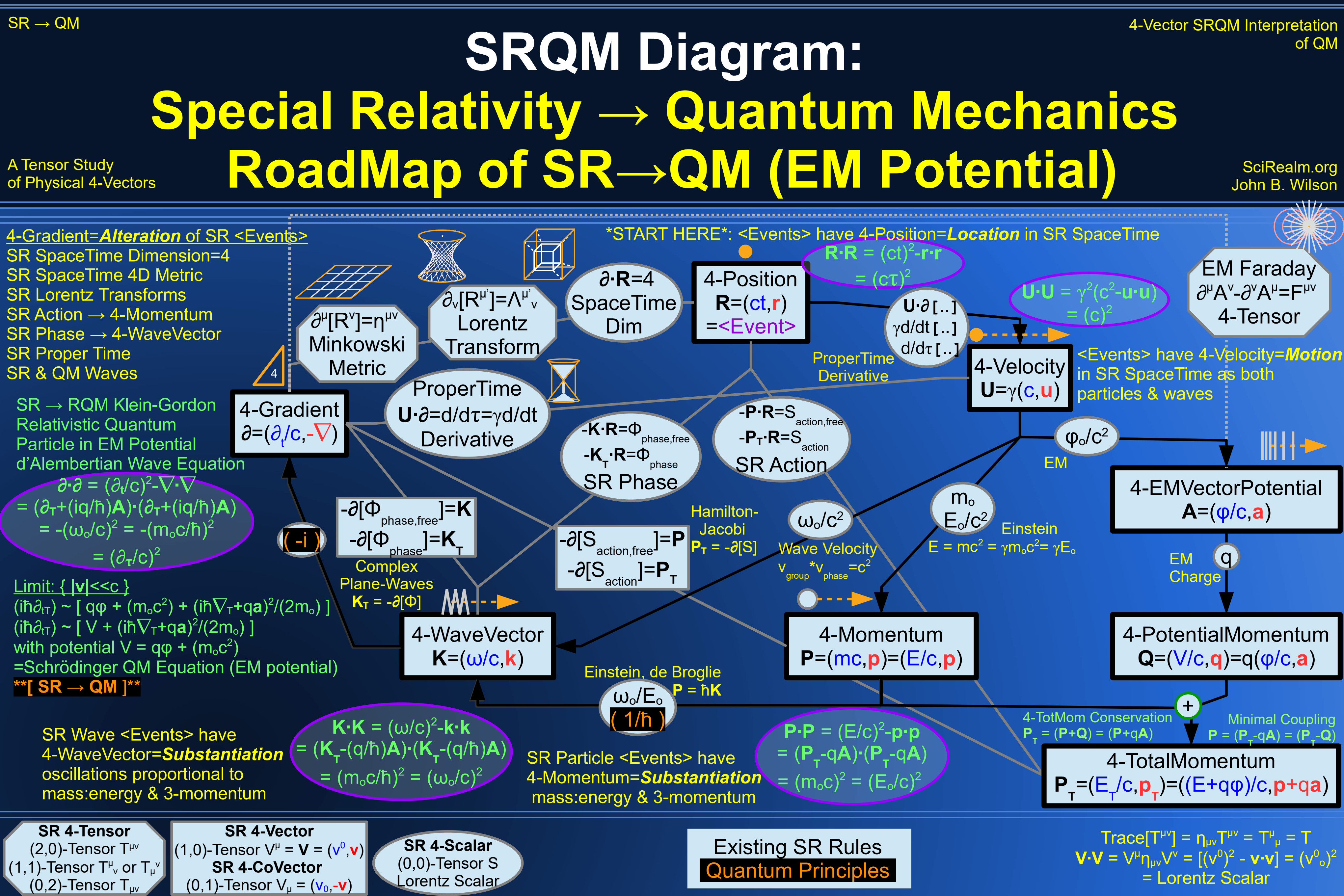
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar


SR → QM
SRQM Diagram:
Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
RoadMap of SR→QM (EM Potential)
4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM
A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors
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4-Gradient=Alteration of SR <Events>
SR SpaceTime Dimension=4
SR SpaceTime 4D Metric
SR Lorentz Transforms
SR Action → 4-Momentum
SR Phase → 4-WaveVector
SR Proper Time
SR & QM Waves
*START HERE*: <Events> have 4-Position=Location in SR SpaceTime
4-Position R=(ct,r) =<Event>
R·R = (ct)^2-r·r = (cτ)^2
∂·R=4 SpaceTime Dim
∂_ν[R^μ']=Λ^μ'_ν Lorentz Transform
∂^μ[R^ν]=η^μν Minkowski Metric
EM Faraday ∂^μA^ν-∂^νA^μ=F^μν 4-Tensor
U·U = γ^2(c^2-u·u) = (c)^2
U·∂ [..] γd/dt [..] d/dτ [..]
ProperTime Derivative
4-Velocity U=γ(c,u)
<Events> have 4-Velocity=Motion in SR SpaceTime as both particles & waves
4-Gradient ∂=(∂_t/c,-∇)
ProperTime U·∂=d/dτ=γd/dt Derivative
-K·R=Φ_phase,free -K_T·R=Φ_phase SR Phase
-P·R=S_action,free -P_T·R=S_action SR Action
φ_o/c^2
EM
4-EMVectorPotential A=(φ/c,a)
SR → RQM Klein-Gordon Relativistic Quantum Particle in EM Potential d'Alembertian Wave Equation
∂·∂ = (∂_t/c)^2-∇·∇ = (∂_T+(iq/ħ)A)·(∂_T+(iq/ħ)A) = -(ω_o/c)^2 = -(m_oc/ħ)^2 = (∂_τ/c)^2
(-i)
-∂[Φ_phase,free]=K -∂[Φ_phase]=K_T
Complex Plane-Waves K_T = -∂[Φ]
-∂[S_action,free]=P -∂[S_action]=P_T
Hamilton-Jacobi P_T = -∂[S]
ω_o/c^2
Wave Velocity v_group*v_phase=c^2
m_o E_o/c^2
Einstein E = mc^2 = γm_oc^2= γE_o
EM Charge q
Limit: { |v|<<c }
(iħ∂_tT) ~ [ qφ + (m_oc^2) + (iħ∇_T+qa)^2/(2m_o) ]
(iħ∂_tT) ~ [ V + (iħ∇_T+qa)^2/(2m_o) ]
with potential V = qφ + (m_oc^2)
=Schrödinger QM Equation (EM potential)
**[ SR → QM ]**
4-WaveVector K=(ω/c,k)
4-Momentum P=(mc,p)=(E/c,p)
4-PotentialMomentum Q=(V/c,q)=q(φ/c,a)
Einstein, de Broglie P = ħK
ω_o/E_o (1/ħ)
4-TotMom Conservation P_T = (P+Q) = (P+qA)
Minimal Coupling P = (P_T-qA) = (P_T-Q)
SR Wave <Events> have 4-WaveVector=Substantiation oscillations proportional to mass:energy & 3-momentum
K·K = (ω/c)^2-k·k = (K_T-(q/ħ)A)·(K_T-(q/ħ)A) = (m_oc/ħ)^2 = (ω_o/c)^2
SR Particle <Events> have 4-Momentum=Substantiation mass:energy & 3-momentum
P·P = (E/c)^2-p·p = (P_T-qA)·(P_T-qA) = (m_oc)^2 = (E_o/c)^2
4-TotalMomentum P_T=(E_T/c,p_T)=((E+qφ)/c,p+qa)
SR 4-Tensor (2,0)-Tensor T^μν (1,1)-Tensor T^μ_ν or T_μ^ν (0,2)-Tensor T_μν
SR 4-Vector (1,0)-Tensor V^μ = V = (v^0,v)
SR 4-CoVector (0,1)-Tensor V_μ = (v_0,-v)
SR 4-Scalar (0,0)-Tensor S Lorentz Scalar
Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles
Trace[T^μν] = η_μνT^μν = T^μ_μ = T
V·V = V^μη_μνV^ν = [(v^0)^2 - v·v] = (v^0_o)^2 = Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM: The Empirical 4-Vector Facts



| SR 4-Vector | Empirical Fact | Discoverer | Physics |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | **R** = <Event> | Newton+ Einstein | [ t & **r**] Time & Space Dimensions<br>[ **R**=(ct,**r**) ] SpaceTime |
| 4-Velocity | **U** = d**R**/dτ | Newton Einstein | [ **v**=d**r**/dt ] Calculus of motion<br>[ **U**=γ(c,**u**)=d**R**/dτ ] Gamma & Proper Time |
| 4-Momentum | **P** = $m_o$**U** | Newton Einstein | [ **p**=m**v** ] Classical Mechanics<br>[ **P**=(E/c,**p**)=$m_o$**U** ] SR Mechanics |
| 4-WaveVector | **K** = **P**/ħ | Planck Einstein de Broglie | [ h ] Thermal Distribution<br>[ E=hν=ħω ] Photoelectric Effect (ħ=h/2π)<br>[ **p**=ħ**k** ] Matter Waves |
| 4-Gradient | ∂ = -i**K** | Schrödinger | [ ω=i$\partial_t$, **k**=-i∇ ] (SR) Wave Mechanics |

(1) The SR 4-Vectors and their components are related to each other via constants
(2) We have not taken any 4-vector relation as axiomatic, the constants come from experiment.
(3) c, τ, $m_o$, ħ come from physical experiments, (-i) comes from the general mathematics of waves

# The SRQM 4-Vector Relations Explained



| SR 4-Vector | Empirical Fact | What it means in SRQM... | Lorentz Invariant |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-Position **R** = (ct,**r**) | **R** = <Event> | SpaceTime as Unified Concept | c = LightSpeed |
| 4-Velocity **U** = γ(c,**u**) | **U** = d**R**/dτ | Velocity is ProperTime Derivative | τ = $t_o$ = ProperTime |
| 4-Momentum **P** = (E/c,**p**) | **P** = $m_o$**U** | Mass:Energy-Momentum Equivalence | $m_o$ = RestMass |
| 4-WaveVector **K** = (ω/c,**k**) | **K** = **P**/ħ | Wave-Particle Duality | ħ = UniversalAction |
| 4-Gradient ∂ = ($\partial_t$/c,-∇) | ∂ = -i**K** | Unitary Evolution, Operator Formalism | i = ComplexSpace |

Three old-paradigm QM Axioms:
Particle-Wave Duality [(**P**)=ħ(**K**)], Unitary Evolution [∂=(-i)**K**], Operator Formalism [(∂)=-i**K**] are actually just empirically-found constant relations between known SR 4-Vectors.
Note that these constants are in fact all Lorentz Scalar Invariants.

Minkowski Space and 4-Vectors also lead to idea of Lorentz Invariance. A Lorentz Invariant is a quantity that always has the same value, independent of the motion of inertial observers.
Lorentz Invariants can typically be derived using the scalar product relation.
**U·U** = $c^2$, **U·**∂ = d/dτ , **P·U** = $m_o c^2$, etc.

A very important Lorentz invariant is the Proper Time τ, which is defined as the time displacement between two points on a worldline that is at rest wrt. an observer. It is used in the relations between 4-Position **R**, 4-Velocity **U** = d**R**/dτ, and 4-Acceleration **A** = d**U**/dτ.

# SRQM: The SR Path to RQM Follow the Invariants...

| SR 4-Vector | Lorentz Invariant | What it means in SRQM... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R} = (ct)^2 - \mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r} = (c\tau)^2$ | SR Invariant Interval |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma^2(c^2 - \mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = c^2$ | Events move into future at magnitude c |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (m_o c)^2$ | Einstein Mass:Energy Relation |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K} = (m_o c/\hbar)^2 = (\omega_o/c)^2$ | Matter-Wave Dispersion Relation |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial\cdot\partial = (-im_o c/\hbar)^2 = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2$ | The Klein-Gordon Equation → RQM! |

$\mathbf{U} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$
Remember, everything after 4-Velocity was just a constant times the last 4-vector, and the Invariant Magnitude of the 4-Velocity is itself a constant
$\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U}$, $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{P}/\hbar$, $\partial = -i\mathbf{K}$ , so e.g. $\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U}\cdot m_o\mathbf{U} = m_o^2\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = (m_o c)^2$

The last equation is the Klein-Gordon RQM Equation, which we have just derived without invoking any QM axioms, only SR plus a few empirical facts

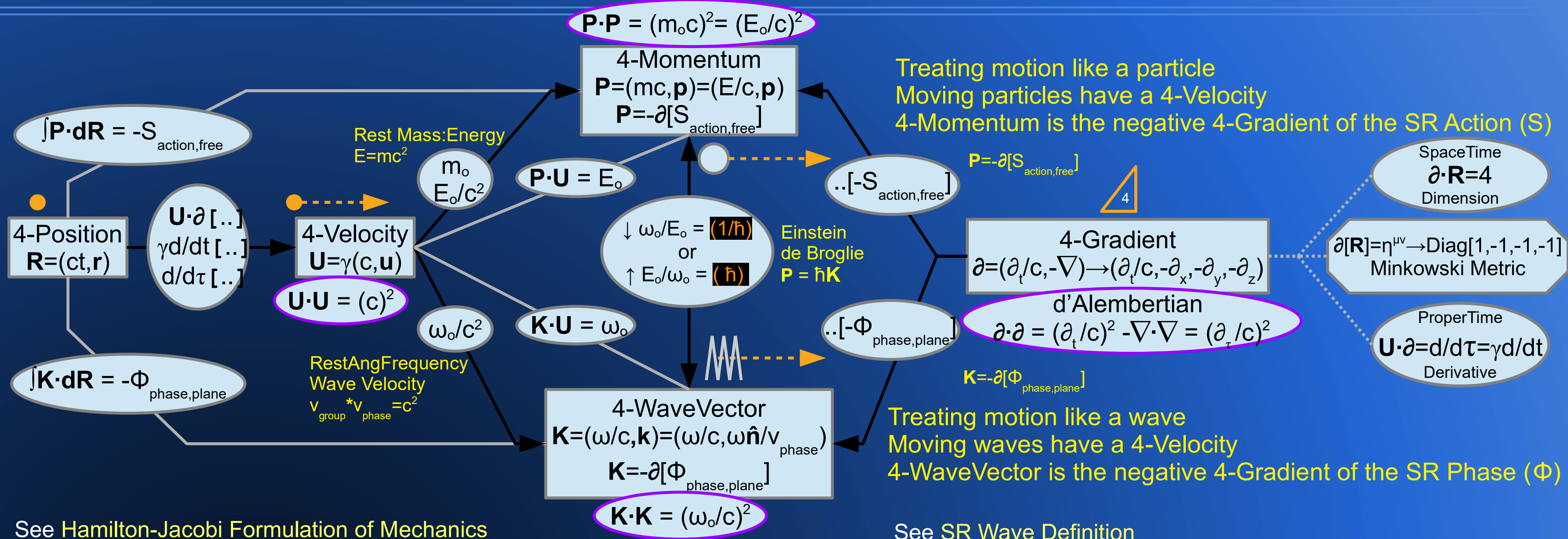
SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM: Some Basic 4-Vectors 4-Momentum, 4-WaveVector, 4-Position, 4-Velocity, 4-Gradient, Wave-Particle

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson




See Hamilton-Jacobi Formulation of Mechanics
for info on the Lorentz Scalar Invariant SR Action.
{ **P** = (E/c,**p**) = -∂[S] = (-∂/c∂t[S],∇[S]) }
{temporal component} E = -∂/∂t[S] = $-\partial_t$[S]
{spatial component} **p** = ∇[S]
**Note** This is the Action ($S_{action}$) for a free particle.
Generally Action is for the 4-TotalMomentum $\mathbf{P_T}$ of a system.

See SR Wave Definition
for info on the Lorentz Scalar Invariant SR WavePhase.
{ **K** = (ω/c,**k**) = -∂[Φ] = (-∂/c∂t[Φ],∇[Φ]) }
{temporal component} ω = -∂/∂t[Φ] = $-\partial_t$[Φ]
{spatial component} **k** = ∇[Φ]
**Note** This is the Phase (Φ) for a single plane-wave.
Generally WavePhase is for the 4-TotalWaveVector $\mathbf{K_T}$ of a system.

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(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

Trace[$T^{\mu\nu}$] = $\eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$ = $T^{\mu}{}_{\mu}$ = T
**V·V** = $V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ = [$(v^0)^2$ - **v·v**] = $(v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM: Wave-Particle Diffraction/Interference Types

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The 4-Vector Wave-Particle relation is inherent in all particle types: Einstein-de Broglie $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = \hbar\mathbf{K} = \hbar(\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$.

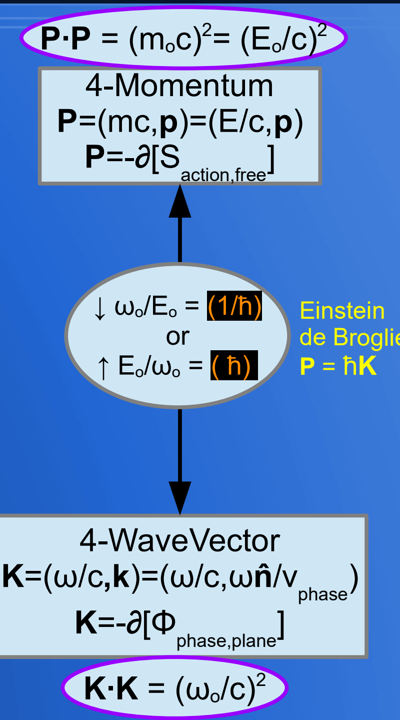
All waves can diffract: Water waves, gravitational waves, photonic waves of all frequencies, etc.
In all cases: experiments using single particles build the diffraction/interference pattern over the course many iterations.

<u>Photon/light Diffraction: Photonic particles diffracted by matter particles.</u>
Photons of any frequency encounter a "solid" object or grating.
Most often encountered are diffraction gratings and the famous double-slit experiment

<u>Matter Diffraction: Matter particles diffracted by matter particles.</u>
Electrons, neutrons, atoms, small molecules, buckyballs (fullerenes), macromolecules, etc.
have been shown to diffract through crystals.
Crystals may be solid single pieces or in powder form.

<u>Kapitsa-Dirac Diffraction: Matter particles diffracted by photonic standing waves.</u>
Electrons, atoms, super-sonic atom beams have been diffracted from resonant standing waves of light.

<u>Photonic-Photonic Diffraction?: Delbruck scattering</u>
Light-by-light scattering/two-photon physics/gamma-gamma physics.
Normally, photons do not interact, but at high enough relative energy, virtual particles can form which allow interaction.




**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Hold on, aren't you getting the "ħ" from a QM Axiom?



| SR 4-Vector | SR Empirical Fact | What it means... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ | Wave-Particle Duality |

ħ is actually an empirically measurable quantity, just like e or c. It can be measured classically from the photoelectric effect, the inverse photoelectric effect, from LED's (injection electroluminescence), from the Duane-Hunt Law in Bremsstrahlung, Electron Diffraction in crystals, the Watt/Kibble-Balance, etc.

*For the LED experiment, one uses several different LED's, each with its own characteristic wavelength.*
*One then makes a chart of wavelength (λ) vs threshold voltage (V) needed to make each individual LED emit.*
*One finds that: {λ = h*c/(eV)}, where e=ElectronCharge and c=LightSpeed. h is found by measuring the slope.*
*Consider this as a blackbox where no assumption about QM is made. However, we know the SR relations {E = eV}, and {λf = c}.*
*The data force one to conclude that {E = hf = ħω}.*
*Applying our 4-Vector knowledge, we recognize this as the temporal components of a 4-Vector relation. (E/c,**...**) = ħ(ω/c,**...**)*
*Due to manifest tensor invariance, this means that 4-Momentum **P** = (E/c,**p**) = ħ**K** = ħ(ω/c,**k**) = ħ*4-WaveVector **K**.*

*The spatial component (due to De Broglie) follows naturally from the temporal component (due to Einstein) via to the nature of 4-Vector mathematics.*

This is also derivable from pure SR 4-Vector (Tensor) arguments: $\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ and $\mathbf{K} = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$
Since **P** and **K** are both Lorentz Scalar proportional to **U**, then by the rules of tensor mathematics, **P** must also be Lorentz Scalar proportional to **K**.
i.e. Tensors obey certain mathematical structures:
Transitivity{if a~b and b~c, then a~c} & Euclideaness: {if a~c and b~c, then a~b} **Not to be confused with the Euclidean Metric**

This invariant proportional constant is empirically measured to be (ħ) for each known particle type, massive ($m_o>0$) or massless ($m_o=0$):
$\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)/(\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{K} = (E_o/\omega_o)\mathbf{K} = (\gamma E_o/\gamma\omega_o)\mathbf{K} = (E/\omega)\mathbf{K} = (\hbar)\mathbf{K}$

# Hold on, aren't you getting the "K" from a QM Axiom?



| SR 4-Vector | SR Empirical Fact | What it means... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ | Wave-Particle Duality |

**K** is a standard SR 4-Vector, used in generating the SR formulae:

**Relativistic Doppler Effect:**

$\omega_{obs} = \omega_{emit} / [\gamma(1 - \beta \cos[\theta])]$,   $k = \omega/c$ for photons

**Relativistic Aberration Effect:**

$\cos[\theta_{obs}] = (\cos[\theta_{emit}] + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|) / (1 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|\cos[\theta_{emit}])$

The 4-WaveVector **K** can be derived in terms of periodic motion, where families of surfaces move through space as time increases, or alternately, as families of hypersurfaces in SpaceTime, formed by all events passed by the wave surface. The 4-WaveVector is everywhere in the direction of propagation of the wave surfaces.

$\mathbf{K} = -\partial[\Phi_{phase}]$

From this structure, one obtains relativistic/wave optics without ever mentioning QM.

# Hold on, aren't you getting the "-i" from a QM Axiom?



| SR 4-Vector | SR Empirical Fact | What it means... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = -i\mathbf{K}$ | Unitary Evolution of States<br>Operator Formalism |

[$\partial = -i\mathbf{K}$] gives the sub-equations [$\partial_t = -i\omega$] and [$\nabla = i\mathbf{k}$], and is certainly the main equation that relates QM and SR by allowing Operator Formalism. But, this is a basic equation regarding the general mathematics of plane-waves; not just quantum-waves, but anything that can be mathematically described by plane-waves and superpositions of plane-waves…
This includes purely SR waves, an example of which would be EM plane-waves (i.e. photons)...

$\psi(t,\mathbf{r}) = ae\text{^}[i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}-\omega t)]$: Standard mathematical plane-wave equation

$\partial_t[\psi(t,\mathbf{r})] = \partial_t[ae\text{^}[i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}-\omega t)]\,] = (-i\omega)[ae\text{^}[i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}-\omega t)]\,] = (-i\omega)\psi(t,\mathbf{r})$, or [$\partial_t = -i\omega$]
$\nabla[\psi(t,\mathbf{r})] = \nabla[ae\text{^}[i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}-\omega t)]\,] = (i\mathbf{k})[ae\text{^}[i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}-\omega t)]\,] = (i\mathbf{k})\psi(t,\mathbf{r})$, or [$\nabla = i\mathbf{k}$]

In the more economical SR notation:
$\partial[\psi(\mathbf{R})] = \partial[ae\text{^}(-i\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{R})] = (-i\mathbf{K})[ae\text{^}(-i\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{R})] = (-i\mathbf{K})\psi(\mathbf{R})$, or [$\partial = -i\mathbf{K}$]

This one is more of a mathematical empirical fact, but regardless, it is not axiomatic.
It can describe purely SR waves, again without any mention of QM.

# Hold on, aren't you getting the "∂" from a QM Axiom?



| SR 4-Vector | SR Empirical Fact | What it means... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = -i\mathbf{K}$ | 4D Gradient Operator |

[$\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$] is the SR 4-Vector Gradient Operator. It occurs in a purely relativistic context without ever mentioning QM.

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{X} = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)\cdot(ct,\mathbf{x}) = (\partial_t/c[ct] - (-\nabla\cdot\mathbf{x})) = (\partial_t[t] + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{x})$ (1)+(3) = 4
The 4-Divergence of the 4-Position ($\partial\cdot\mathbf{X} = \partial^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}X^\nu$)gives the dimensionality of SpaceTime.

$\partial[\mathbf{X}] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(ct,\mathbf{x}) = (\partial_t/c[ct],-\nabla[\mathbf{x}]) = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\mathbf{1}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$
The 4-Gradient acting on the 4-Position ($\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \partial^\mu[X^\nu]$) gives the Minkowski Metric Tensor

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{J} = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)\cdot(\rho c,\mathbf{j}) = (\partial_t/c[\rho c]- (-\nabla\cdot\mathbf{j})) = (\partial_t[\rho] + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{j}) = 0$
The 4-Divergence of the 4-CurrentDensity is equal to 0 for a conserved current. It can be rewritten as ($\partial_t[\rho] = - \nabla\cdot\mathbf{j}$), which means that the time change of ChargeDensity is balanced by the space change or divergence of CurrentDensity. It is a Continuity Equation, giving local conservation of ChargeDensity. It is related to Noether's Theorem.

# Hold on, doesn't using "∂" in an Equation of Motion presume a QM Axiom?



| SR 4-Vector | SR Empirical Fact | What it means... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-(Position)Gradient | $\partial_{\mathbf{R}} = \partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = -i\mathbf{K}$ | 4D Gradient Operator |

Klein-Gordon Relativistic Quantum Wave Equation
$\partial\cdot\partial[\Psi] = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2[\Psi] = -(\omega_o/c)^2[\Psi]$

Relativistic Euler-Lagrange Equations
$\partial_{\mathbf{R}}[L] = (d/d\tau)\partial_{\mathbf{U}}[L]$: {particle format}
$\partial_{[\Phi]}[\mathcal{L}] = (\partial_{\mathbf{R}})\, \partial_{[\partial_{\mathbf{R}}(\Phi)]}[\mathcal{L}]$: {density format}

[$\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$] is the SR 4-Vector (Position)Gradient Operator.
It occurs in a purely relativistic context without ever mentioning QM.
There is a long history of using the gradient operator on classical physics functions, in this case the Lagrangian. And, in fact, it is another area where the same mathematics is used in both classical and quantum contexts.

# SRQM Diagram: RoadMap of SR→QM
# QM Schrödinger Relation

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

The QM Schrödinger Relation
**P** = iħ**∂**

This is derived from the combination of:

The Einstein-de Broglie Relation
**P** = ħ**K**

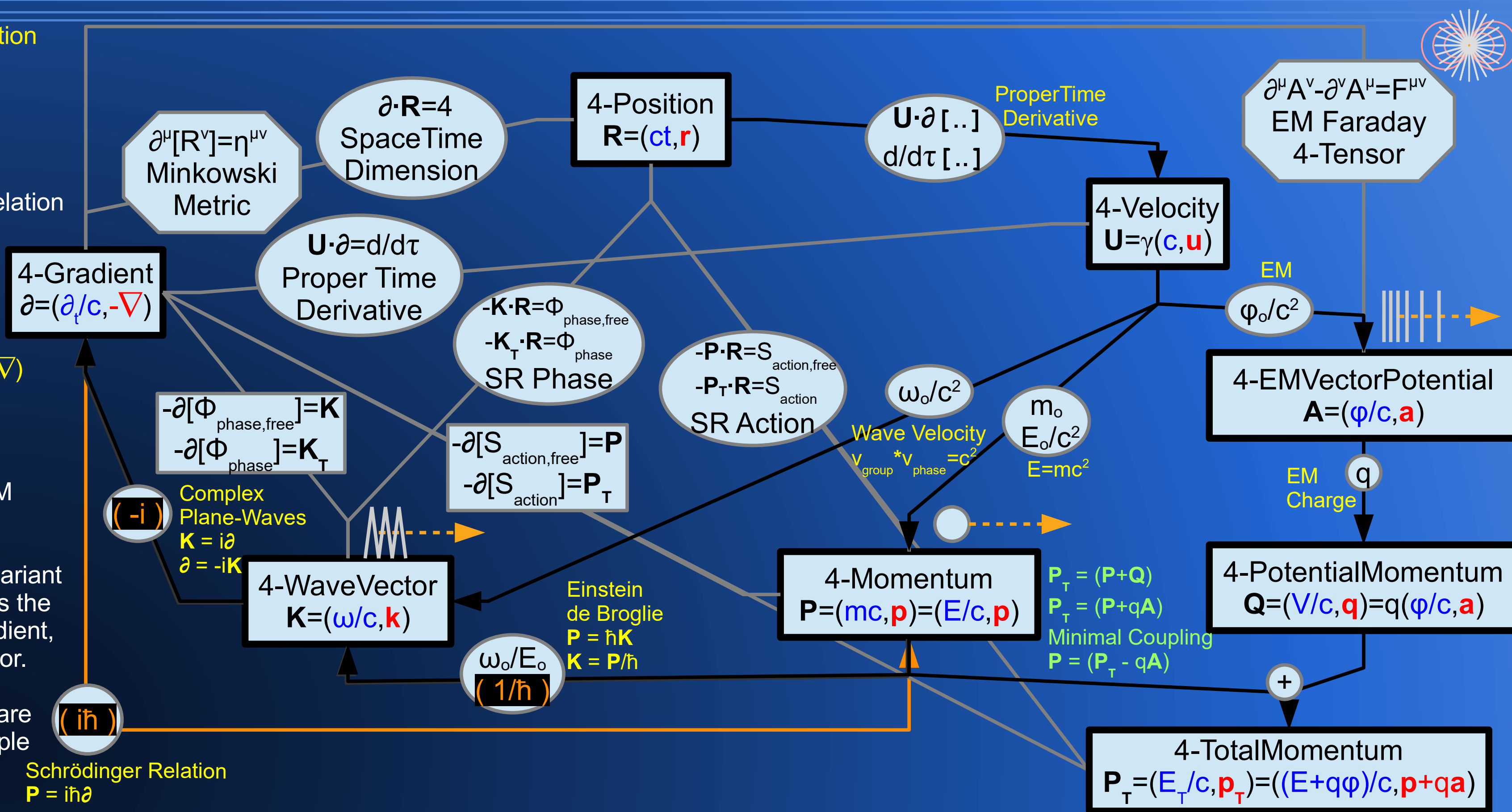
Complex Plane-Waves
**K** = i**∂**

**P** = (E/c,**p**) = iħ**∂** = iħ(∂$_t$/c,-∇)
{temporal} E = iħ∂$_t$
{spatial} **p** = -iħ∇

These are the standard QM Schrödinger Relations.

It is this Lorentz Scalar Invariant relation (iħ) which connects the 4-Momentum to the 4-Gradient, making it into a QM operator.

Note that these 4-Vectors are already connected in multiple ways in standard SR.




**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor T$^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor T$^\mu{}_\nu$ or T$_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor T$_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor V$^\mu$ = **V** = (v$^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor V$_\mu$ = (v$_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

Trace[T$^{\mu\nu}$] = η$_{\mu\nu}$T$^{\mu\nu}$ = T$^\mu{}_\mu$ = T
**V·V** = V$^\mu$η$_{\mu\nu}$V$^\nu$ = [(v$^0$)$^2$ - **v·v**] = (v$^0{}_o$)$^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# Review of SR 4-Vector Mathematics



4-Gradient $\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ — $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(\omega_o/c)^2$

4-Position $\mathbf{X} = (ct,\mathbf{x})$ — $\mathbf{X}\cdot\mathbf{X} = ((ct)^2 - \mathbf{x}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = (ct_o)^2 = (c\tau)^2$: Invariant Interval Measure

4-Velocity $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ — $\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U} = \gamma^2(c^2 - \mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{u}) = (c)^2$

4-Momentum $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ — $\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (E/c)^2 - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} = (E_o/c)^2$

4-WaveVector $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ — $\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c)^2 - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{k} = (\omega_o/c)^2$

$\partial\cdot\mathbf{X} = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)\cdot(ct,\mathbf{x}) = (\partial_t/c[ct]-(-\nabla\cdot\mathbf{x})) = 1-(-3) = 4$: Dimensionality of SpaceTime

$\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})\cdot(\partial_t/c,-\nabla) = \gamma(\partial_t+\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla) = \gamma(d/dt) = d/d\tau$: Derivative wrt. ProperTime is Lorentz Scalar

$\partial[\mathbf{X}] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(ct,\mathbf{x}) = (\partial_t/c[ct],-\nabla[\mathbf{x}]) = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\mathbf{1}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$: The Minkowski Metric

$\partial[\mathbf{K}] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\partial_t/c[\omega/c],-\nabla[\mathbf{k}]) = [[\mathbf{0}]]$

$\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})\cdot(ct,\mathbf{x}) = (\omega t - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = \varphi$: Phase of SR Wave

$\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}] = \partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}] = \mathbf{K} = -\partial[\varphi]$: Neg 4-Gradient of Phase gives 4-WaveVector

$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}] = ((\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla)(\omega t - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = 0$

$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]) = \partial\cdot\mathbf{K} = 0$: Wave Continuity Equation, No sources or sinks

let $f = a e^{b(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})}$: Standard mathematical plane-waves if { b = -i }

then $\partial[f] = (-i\mathbf{K}) a e^{-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})} = (-i\mathbf{K})f$: $(\partial = -i\mathbf{K})$: Unitary Evolution, Operator Formalism

and $\partial\cdot\partial[f] = (-i)^2(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K})f = -(\omega_o/c)^2 f$:

$(\partial\cdot\partial) = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(\omega_o/c)^2$ : The Klein-Gordon Equation → RQM

**Note that no QM Axioms are assumed: This is all just pure SR 4-vector (tensor) manipulation**

# Review of SR 4-Vector Mathematics



Klein-Gordon Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2 = -(\omega_o/c)^2 = -(1/\lambda_C)^2$

Let $\mathbf{X}_T = (ct+c\Delta t,\mathbf{x})$, then $\partial[\mathbf{X}_T] = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)(ct+c\Delta t,\mathbf{x}) = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\mathbf{I}_{(3)}] = \partial[\mathbf{X}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$

so $\partial[\mathbf{X}_T] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]$ and $\partial[\mathbf{K}] = [[\mathbf{0}]]$

let f = ae^-i($\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T$), the time translated version

$(\partial\cdot\partial)[f]$

$\partial\cdot(\partial[f])$

$\partial\cdot(\partial[e\hat{}-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T)])$

$\partial\cdot(e\hat{}-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T)\partial[-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T)])$

$-i\partial\cdot(f\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T])$

$-i\partial[f]\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T])+\Psi(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T])$

$(-i)^2 f(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}_T])^2 + 0$

$(-i)^2 f(\partial[\mathbf{K}]\cdot\mathbf{X}_T + \mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}_T])^2$

$(-i)^2 f(0+\mathbf{K}\cdot\partial[\mathbf{X}])^2$

$(-i)^2 f(\mathbf{K})^2$

$-(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K})f$

$-(\omega_o/c)^2 f$

# What does the Klein-Gordon Equation give us?... A lot of RQM!



Relativistic Quantum Wave Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2 = (i m_o c/\hbar)^2 = -(\omega_o/c)^2$

The Klein-Gordon Eqn is itself the Relativistic Quantum Equation for spin=0 particles (Scalars)
Factoring the KG Eqn leads to the RQM Dirac Equation for spin=1/2 particles (Spinors)
Applying the KG Eqn to a SR 4-Vector field leads to the RQM Proca Equation for spin=1 particles (4-Vectors)

Taking the low-velocity-limit of the KG leads to the standard QM non-relativistic Schrödinger Eqn, for spin=0
Taking the low-velocity-limit of the Dirac leads to the standard QM non-relativistic Pauli Eqn, for spin=1/2

Setting RestMass $\{m_o \rightarrow 0\}$ leads to the RQM Free Wave, Weyl, and Free Maxwell Eqns

In all of these cases, the equations can be modified to work with various potentials by using more SR 4-Vectors, and more empirically found relations between them, e.g. the Minimal Coupling Relations: 4-TotalMomentum $\mathbf{P}_{tot} = \mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A}$, where **P** is the particle 4-Momentum, (q) is a charge, and **A** is a 4-VectorPotential, typically the 4-EMVectorPotential.

Also note that generating QM from RQM (via a low-energy limit) is much more natural than attempting to "relativize or generalize" a given NRQM equation. Facts assumed from a non-relativistic equation may or may not be applicable to a relativistic one, whereas the relativistic facts are still true in the low-velocity limiting-cases. This leads to the idea that QM is an approximation only of a more general RQM, just as SR is an approximation only of GR.

# Relativistic Quantum Wave Eqns.



| **Spin-(Statistics)**<br>**Bose-Einstein=n**<br>**Fermi-Dirac=n/2** | **Relativistic Light-like**<br>**Mass = 0** | **Relativistic Matter-like**<br>**Mass > 0** | **Non-Relativistic Limit ($\lvert v\rvert \ll c$)**<br>**Mass >0** | **Field**<br>**Representation** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-(Boson) | **Free Wave**<br>N-G Bosons<br><br>$(\partial\cdot\partial)\Psi = 0$ | **Klein-Gordon**<br>Higgs Bosons, maybe Axions<br><br>$(\partial\cdot\partial + (m_o c/\hbar)^2)\Psi = [\partial_\mu + i m_o c/\hbar][\partial^\mu - i m_o c/\hbar]\Psi = 0$<br><br>with minimal coupling<br>$((i\hbar\partial_t - q\varphi)^2 - (m_o c^2)^2 - c^2(-i\hbar\nabla - qa)^2)\Psi = 0$<br><br>?Axions? are KG with EM invariant src term<br>$(\partial\cdot\partial + (m_{ao})^2)\Psi = -\kappa\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{b} = -\kappa c\mathrm{Sqrt}[\mathrm{Det}[F^{\mu\nu}]]$<br><br>$L = (-\hbar^2/m_o)\partial^\mu\Psi^*\partial_\nu\Psi - m_o c^2\Psi^*\Psi$ | **Schrödinger**<br>Common NRQM Systems<br><br>$(i\hbar\partial_t + [\hbar^2\nabla^2/2m_o - V])\Psi = 0$<br><br>with minimal coupling<br>$(i\hbar\partial_t - q\varphi - [(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{a})^2]/2m_o)\Psi = 0$ | Scalar<br>(0-Tensor)<br>$\Psi = \Psi[K_\mu X^\mu]$<br>$= \Psi[\Phi]$ |
| 1/2-(Fermion) | **Weyl**<br>Idealized Matter Neutinos<br><br>$(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\cdot\partial)\boldsymbol{\Psi} = 0$<br><br>factored to<br>Right & Left Spinors<br>$(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\cdot\partial)\boldsymbol{\Psi}_R = 0$, $(\overline{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}\cdot\partial)\boldsymbol{\Psi}_L = 0$<br><br>$L = i\boldsymbol{\Psi}^\dagger{}_R\sigma^\mu\partial_\mu\boldsymbol{\Psi}_R$ , $L = i\boldsymbol{\Psi}^\dagger{}_L\overline{\sigma}^\mu\partial_\mu\boldsymbol{\Psi}_L$ | **Dirac**<br>Matter Leptons/Quarks<br><br>$(i\boldsymbol{\gamma}\cdot\partial - m_o c/\hbar)\boldsymbol{\Psi} = 0$<br><br>$(\boldsymbol{\gamma}\cdot\partial + i m_o c/\hbar)\boldsymbol{\Psi} = 0$<br><br>with minimal coupling<br>$(i\boldsymbol{\gamma}\cdot(\partial + iq\mathbf{A}) - m_o c/\hbar)\boldsymbol{\Psi} = 0$<br><br>$L = i\hbar c\overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu\boldsymbol{\Psi} - m_o c^2\overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ | **Pauli**<br>Common NRQM Systems w Spin<br><br>$(i\hbar\partial_t - [(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\cdot\mathbf{p})^2]/2m_o)\boldsymbol{\Psi} = 0$<br><br>with minimal coupling<br>$(i\hbar\partial_t - q\varphi - [(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\cdot(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{a}))^2]/2m_o)\boldsymbol{\Psi} = 0$ | Spinor<br>$\boldsymbol{\Psi} = \boldsymbol{\Psi}[K_\mu X^\mu]$<br>$= \boldsymbol{\Psi}[\Phi]$ |
| 1-(Boson) | **Maxwell**<br>Photons/Gluons<br><br>$(\partial\cdot\partial)\mathbf{A} = 0$ free<br><br>$(\partial\cdot\partial)\mathbf{A} = \mu_o\mathbf{J}$ w current src<br>where $\partial\cdot\mathbf{A} = 0$<br><br>$(\partial\cdot\partial)\mathbf{A} = \mu_o e\overline{\Psi}\gamma^\nu\Psi$ QED | **Proca**<br>Force Bosons<br><br>$(\partial\cdot\partial + (m_o c/\hbar)^2)\mathbf{A} = 0$<br>where $\partial\cdot\mathbf{A} = 0$<br><br>$\partial^\mu(\partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu) + (m_o c/\hbar)^2 A^\nu = 0$ | | 4-Vector<br>(1-Tensor)<br>$\mathbf{A} = A^\nu = A^\nu[K_\mu X^\mu]$<br>$= A^\nu[\Phi]$ |

# Factoring the KG Equation → Dirac Eqn



Klein-Gordon Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_oc/\hbar)^2$

Since the 4-vectors are related by constants, we can go back to the 4-Momentum description:

$(\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_oc/\hbar)^2$
$(E/c)^2 - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} = (m_oc)^2$
$E^2 - c^2\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} - (m_oc^2)^2 = 0$

Factoring: $[\, E - c\,\boldsymbol{\alpha}\cdot\mathbf{p} - \beta(m_oc^2)\,]\,[\, E + c\,\boldsymbol{\alpha}\cdot\mathbf{p} + \beta(m_oc^2)\,] = 0$

E & **p** are quantum operators,
**α** & β are matrices which must obey $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\beta = -\beta\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\boldsymbol{\alpha}_j = -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_j\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i^2 = \beta^2 = \mathbf{I}$
The left hand term can be set to 0 by itself, giving...
$[\, E - c\,\boldsymbol{\alpha}\cdot\mathbf{p} - \beta(m_oc^2)\,] = 0$, which is one form of the Dirac equation

Remember: $P^\mu = (p^0,\mathbf{p}) = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$ and $\alpha^\mu = (\alpha^0,\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ where $\alpha^0 = I_{(2)}$

$[\, E - c\,\boldsymbol{\alpha}\cdot\mathbf{p} - \beta(m_oc^2)\,] = [\, c\alpha^0p^0 - c\,\boldsymbol{\alpha}\cdot\mathbf{p} - \beta(m_oc^2)\,] = [\, c\alpha^\mu P_\mu - \beta(m_oc^2)\,] = 0$
$[\, \alpha^\mu P_\mu - \beta(m_oc)\,] = [i\hbar\,\alpha^\mu\partial_\mu - \beta(m_oc)\,] = 0$
$\alpha^\mu\partial_\mu = -\,\beta(im_oc/\hbar)$

Transforming from Pauli Spinor (2 component) to Dirac Spinor (4 component) form:
Dirac Equation: $(\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu)[\psi] = -(im_oc/\hbar)\psi$

Thus, the Dirac Eqn is guaranteed by construction to be one solution of the KG Eqn

The KG Equation is at the heart of all the various relativistic wave equations, which differ based on mass and spin values, but all of them respect $E^2 - c^2\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} - (m_oc^2)^2 = 0$

# SRQM Study: Lots of Relativistic Quantum Wave Equations: A lot of RQM!



Relativistic Quantum Wave Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2 = (i m_o c/\hbar)^2 = -(\omega_o/c)^2$
$\partial\cdot\partial = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2$

The Klein-Gordon Eqn is itself the Relativistic Quantum Equation for spin=0 particles {Higgs} (4-Scalars)
Factoring the KG Eqn leads to the RQM Dirac Equation for spin=1/2 particles (4-Spinors)
Applying the KG Eqn to a SR 4-Vector field leads to the RQM Proca Equation for spin=1 particles (4-Vectors)

Setting RestMass {$m_o \to 0$} leads to the:
RQM Free Wave (4-Scalar massless)
RQM Weyl (4-Spinor massless)
Free Maxwell Eqns (4-Vector massless)

So, the same Relativistic Quantum Wave Equation is simply applied to different SR Tensorial Quantum Fields
See Mathematical_formulation_of_the_Standard_Model at Wikipedia:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-Scalar (massive) | Higgs Field $\varphi$ | $[\partial\cdot\partial = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2]\varphi$ | Free Field Eqn→Klein-Gordon Eqn | $\partial\cdot\partial[\varphi] = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2\varphi$ |
| 4-Vector (massive) | Weak Field $Z^\mu$,$W^{\pm\mu}$ | $[\partial\cdot\partial = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2]Z^\mu$ | Free Field Eqn→Proca Eqn | $\partial\cdot\partial[Z^\mu] = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2 Z^\mu$ |
| 4-Vector (massless $m_o$=0) | Photon Field $A^\mu$ | $[\partial\cdot\partial = 0]A^\mu$ | Free Field Eqn→EM Wave Eqn | $\partial\cdot\partial[A^\mu] = 0^\mu$ |
| 4-Spinor (massive) | Fermion Field $\psi$ | $[\boldsymbol{\gamma}\cdot\partial = -i m_o c/\hbar]\Psi$ | Free Field Eqn→Dirac Eqn | $\boldsymbol{\gamma}\cdot\partial[\Psi] = -(i m_o c/\hbar)\Psi$ |

*The Fermion field is a special case, the Dirac Gamma Matrices $\gamma^\mu$ and 4-Spinor field $\Psi$ work together to preserve Lorentz Invariance.

# SRQM Study: Lots of Relativistic Quantum Wave Equations: A lot of RQM!



In relativistic quantum mechanics and quantum field theory, the Bargmann–Wigner equations describe free particles of arbitrary spin j, an integer for bosons (j = 1, 2, 3 ...) or half-integer for fermions (j = ½, ³⁄₂, ⁵⁄₂ ...). The solutions to the equations are wavefunctions, mathematically in the form of multi-component spinor fields.

Bargmann–Wigner equations: $(-\gamma^{\mu}P_{\mu} + mc)_{\alpha r\ \alpha' r}\ \psi_{\alpha 1 \ldots \alpha' r \ldots \alpha 2j} = 0$

In relativistic quantum mechanics and quantum field theory, the Joos–Weinberg equation is a relativistic wave equations applicable to free particles of arbitrary spin j, an integer for bosons (j = 1, 2, 3 ...) or half-integer for fermions (j = ½, ³⁄₂, ⁵⁄₂ ...). The solutions to the equations are wavefunctions, mathematically in the form of multi-component spinor fields. The spin quantum number is usually denoted by s in quantum mechanics, however in this context j is more typical in the literature.

Joos–Weinberg equation: $[\gamma^{\mu 1 \mu 2 \ldots \mu 2j}\ P_{\mu 1}\ P_{\mu 2} \ldots P_{\mu 2j} + (mc)^{2j}]\ \Psi = 0$

The primary difference appears to be the expansion in either the wavefunctions for (BW) or the Dirac Gamma's for (JW)

For both of these: A state or quantum field in such a representation would satisfy no field equation except the Klein-Gordon equation.

Yet another form is the Duffin-Kemmer-Petiau Equation vs Dirac Equation
DKP Eqn {spin 0 or 1}: $(i\hbar\beta^{\alpha}\partial_{\alpha} - m_o c)\Psi = 0$, with $\beta^{\alpha}$ as the DKP matrices
Dirac Eqn (spin ½}: $(i\hbar\gamma^{\alpha}\partial_{\alpha} - m_o c)\Psi = 0$, with $\gamma^{\alpha}$ as the Dirac Gamma matrices

# A few more SR 4-Vectors



| SR 4-Vector | Definition | Unites |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$; alt. $\mathbf{X} = (ct,\mathbf{x})$ | Time, Space |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ | Gamma, Velocity |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (mc,\mathbf{p})$ | Energy:Mass, Momentum |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (\omega/c,\omega\hat{\mathbf{n}}/v_{phase})$ | Frequency, WaveNumber |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ | Temporal Partial, Space Partial |
| 4-VectorPotential | $\mathbf{A} = (\varphi/c,\mathbf{a})$ | Scalar Potential, Vector Potential |
| 4-TotalMomentum | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{tot}} = (E/c+q\varphi/c,\mathbf{p}+q\mathbf{a})$ | Energy-Momentum inc. EM fields |
| 4-TotalWaveVector | $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{tot}} = (\omega/c+(q/\hbar)\varphi/c,\mathbf{k}+(q/\hbar)\mathbf{a})$ | Freq-WaveNum inc. EM fields |
| 4-CurrentDensity | $\mathbf{J} = (c\rho,\mathbf{j}) = q\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}}$ | Charge Density, Current Density |
| 4-ProbabiltyCurrentDensity<br>can have complex values | $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}} = (c\rho_{prob},\mathbf{j}_{\mathbf{prob}})$ | QM Probability (Density, Current Density) |

# More SR 4-Vectors Explained



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| SR 4-Vector | Empirical Fact | What it means... |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ | SpaceTime as Single United Concept |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$ | Velocity is Proper Time Derivative |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P} = m_o\mathbf{U} = (E_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ | Mass-Energy-Momentum Equivalence |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{P}/\hbar = (\omega_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ | Wave-Particle Duality |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = -i\mathbf{K}$ | Unitary Evolution of States<br>Operator Formalism, Complex Waves |
| 4-VectorPotential | $\mathbf{A} = (\varphi/c,\mathbf{a}) = (\varphi_o/c^2)\mathbf{U}$ | Potential Fields... |
| 4-TotalMomentum | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{tot}} = \mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A}$ | Energy-Momentum inc. Potential Fields |
| 4-TotalWaveVector | $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{tot}} = \mathbf{K} + (q/\hbar)\mathbf{A}$ | Freq-WaveNum inc. Potential Fields |
| 4-CurrentDensity | $\mathbf{J} = \rho_o\mathbf{U} = q\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}}$<br>$\partial\cdot\mathbf{J} = 0$ | ChargeDensity-CurrentDensity Equivalence<br>CurrentDensity is conserved |
| 4-Probability CurrentDensity | $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}} = (c\rho_{prob},\mathbf{j}_{\mathbf{prob}})$<br>$\partial\cdot\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}} = 0$ | QM Probability from SR<br>Probability Worldlines are conserved |

# Minimal Coupling = Potential Interaction

# Klein-Gordon Eqn → Schrödinger Eqn





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$\mathbf{P_T} = \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A}$ — Minimal Coupling: Total = Dynamic + Charge_Coupled to 4-(EM)VectorPotential

$\mathbf{K} = i\boldsymbol{\partial}$ — Complex Plane-Waves

$\mathbf{P} = \hbar\mathbf{K}$ — Einstein-de Broglie QM Relations

$\mathbf{P} = i\hbar\boldsymbol{\partial}$ — Schrödinger Relations

$\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{P_T} - q\mathbf{A} = (E_T/c - q\varphi/c, \mathbf{p_T} - q\mathbf{a}) = \hbar\mathbf{K} = i\hbar\boldsymbol{\partial}$

$\boldsymbol{\partial} = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla) = \boldsymbol{\partial_T} + (iq/\hbar)\mathbf{A} = (\partial_{tT}/c + (iq/\hbar)\varphi/c, -\nabla_T + (iq/\hbar)\mathbf{a}) = -i\mathbf{K} = (-i/\hbar)\mathbf{P}$

$\boldsymbol{\partial}\cdot\boldsymbol{\partial} = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla^2 = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2$ : The Klein-Gordon RQM Wave Equation (relativistic QM)

$\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (E/c)^2 - \mathbf{p}^2 = (m_o c)^2$ : Einstein Mass:Energy:Momentum Equivalence

$E^2 = (m_o c^2)^2 + c^2\mathbf{p}^2$ : Relativistic

$E \sim [\,(m_o c^2) + \mathbf{p}^2/2m_o\,]$ : Low velocity limit { $|\mathbf{v}| << c$ } from $(1+x)^n \sim [1 + nx + O(x^2)]$ for $|x|<<1$

$(E_T - q\varphi)^2 = (m_o c^2)^2 + c^2(\mathbf{p_T} - q\mathbf{a})^2$ : Relativistic with Minimal Coupling

$(E_T - q\varphi) \sim [\,(m_o c^2) + (\mathbf{p_T} - q\mathbf{a})^2/2m_o\,]$ : Low velocity with Minimal Coupling

$(i\hbar\partial_{tT} - q\varphi)^2 = (m_o c^2)^2 + c^2(-i\hbar\nabla_T - q\mathbf{a})^2$ : Relativistic with Minimal Coupling

$(i\hbar\partial_{tT} - q\varphi) \sim [\,(m_o c^2) + (-i\hbar\nabla_T - q\mathbf{a})^2/2m_o\,]$ : Low velocity with Minimal Coupling

> The better statement is that the Schrödinger Eqn is the limiting low-velocity case of the more general KG Egn, not that the KG Eqn is the relativistic generalization of the Schrödinger Eqn

$(i\hbar\partial_{tT}) \sim [\,q\varphi + (m_o c^2) + (i\hbar\nabla_T + q\mathbf{a})^2/2m_o\,]$ : Low velocity with Minimal Coupling

$(i\hbar\partial_{tT}) \sim [\,V + (i\hbar\nabla_T + q\mathbf{a})^2/2m_o\,]$ : $V = q\varphi + (m_o c^2)$

$(i\hbar\partial_{tT}) \sim [\,V - (\hbar\nabla_T)^2/2m_o\,]$ : Typically the 3-vector_potential $\mathbf{a} \sim 0$ in many situations

$(i\hbar\partial_{tT})|\Psi\rangle \sim [\,V - (\hbar\nabla_T)^2/2m_o\,]|\Psi\rangle$ : The Schrödinger NRQM Wave Equation (non-relativistic QM)

# Once one has a Relativistic Wave Eqn...



Klein-Gordon Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = (-im_o c/\hbar)^2 = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2$

Once we have derived a RWE, what does it imply?

The KG Eqn. was derived from the physics of SR plus a few empirical facts. It is a 2nd order, linear, wave PDE that pertains to physical objects of reality from SR.

Just being a linear wave PDE implies all the mathematical techniques that have been discovered to solve such equations generally: Hilbert Space, Superpositions, <Bra|,|Ket> notation, wavevectors, wavefunctions, etc.  These things are from mathematics in general, not only and specifically from an Axiom of QM.

Therefore, if one has a physical RWE, it implies the mathematics of waves, the formalism of the mathematics, and thus the mathematical Principles and Formalism of QM.  Again, QM Axioms are not required – they emerge from the physics and math...

# Once one has a Relativistic Wave Eqn… Examine Photon Polarization



From the Wikipedia page on [Photon Polarization]

Photon polarization is the quantum mechanical description of the classical polarized sinusoidal plane electromagnetic wave. An individual photon can be described as having right or left circular polarization, or a superposition of the two. Equivalently, a photon can be described as having horizontal or vertical linear polarization, or a superposition of the two.

The description of photon polarization contains many of the physical concepts and much of the mathematical machinery of more involved quantum descriptions and forms a fundamental basis for an understanding of more complicated quantum phenomena. Much of the mathematical machinery of quantum mechanics, such as state vectors, probability amplitudes, unitary operators, and Hermitian operators, emerge naturally from the classical Maxwell's equations in the description. The quantum polarization state vector for the photon, for instance, is identical with the Jones vector, usually used to describe the polarization of a classical wave. Unitary operators emerge from the classical requirement of the conservation of energy of a classical wave propagating through lossless media that alter the polarization state of the wave. Hermitian operators then follow for infinitesimal transformations of a classical polarization state.

Many of the implications of the mathematical machinery are easily verified experimentally. In fact, many of the experiments can be performed with two pairs (or one broken pair) of polaroid sunglasses.

The connection with quantum mechanics is made through the identification of a minimum packet size, called a photon, for energy in the electromagnetic field. The identification is based on the theories of Planck and the interpretation of those theories by Einstein. The correspondence principle then allows the identification of momentum and angular momentum (called spin), as well as energy, with the photon.

# Principle of Superposition:
# From the mathematics of waves



Klein-Gordon Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2 = -(\omega_o/c)^2$

The Extended Superposition Principle for Linear Equations
==========================================

Suppose that the non-homogeneous equation, where L is linear, is solved by some particular $u_p$
Suppose that the associated homogeneous problem is solved by a sequence of $u_i$.
$L(u_p) = C$ ; $L(u_0) = 0$ , $L(u_1) = 0$ , $L(u_2) = 0$ ...
Then $u_p$ plus any linear combination of the $u_n$ satisfies the original non-homogeneous equation:
$L(u_p + \Sigma\, a_n\, u_n) = C$,
where $a_n$ is a sequence of (possibly complex) constants and the sum is arbitrary.
==========================================

Note that there is no mention of partial differentiation. Indeed, it's true for any linear equation, algebraic or integro-partial differential-whatever.

QM superposition is not axiomatic, it emerges from the mathematics of the Linear PDE

# Klein-Gordon obeys Principle of Superposition



Klein-Gordon Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2 = -(\omega_o/c)^2$

$\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c)^2 - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{k} = (\omega_o/c)^2$: The particular solution (w rest mass)
$\mathbf{K_n}\cdot\mathbf{K_n} = (\omega_n/c)^2 - \mathbf{k_n}\cdot\mathbf{k_n} = 0$ : The homogenous solution for a (virtual photon?) microstate n
Note that $\mathbf{K_n}\cdot\mathbf{K_n} = 0$ is a null 4-vector (photonic)

Let $\Psi_p = Ae^{\wedge}\text{-}i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})$, then $\partial\cdot\partial[\Psi_p] = (-i)^2(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K})\Psi_p = -(\omega_o/c)^2\Psi_p$
which is the Klein-Gordon Equation, the particular solution...

Let $\Psi_n = A_n e^{\wedge}\text{-}i(\mathbf{K_n}\cdot\mathbf{X})$, then $\partial\cdot\partial[\Psi_n] = (-i)^2(\mathbf{K_n}\cdot\mathbf{K_n})\Psi_n = (0)\Psi_n$
which is the Klein-Gordon Equation homogeneous solution for a microstate n

We may take $\Psi = \Psi_p + \Sigma_n \Psi_n$

Hence, the Principle of Superposition is not required as an QM Axiom, it follows from SR and our empirical facts which lead to the Klein-Gordon Equation. The Klein-Gordon equation is a linear wave PDE, which has overall solutions which can be the complex linear sums of individual solutions – i.e. it obeys the Principle of Superposition.
This is not an axiom – it is a general mathematical property of linear PDE's.
This property continues over as well to the limiting case { |**v**|<<c } of the Schrödinger Equation.

# QM Hilbert Space:
# From the mathematics of waves



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Klein-Gordon Equation: $\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = -(m_o c/\hbar)^2$

Hilbert Space (HS) representation:
if $|\Psi\rangle$ ε HS, then $c|\Psi\rangle$ ε HS, where c is complex number
if $|\Psi_1\rangle$ and $|\Psi_2\rangle$ ε HS, then $|\Psi_1\rangle+|\Psi_2\rangle$ ε HS
if $|\Psi\rangle = c_1|\Psi_1\rangle+c_2|\Psi_2\rangle$, then $\langle\Phi|\Psi\rangle = c_1\langle\Phi|\Psi_1\rangle+c_2\langle\Phi|\Psi_2\rangle$ and $\langle\Psi| = c_1^*\langle\Psi_1|+c_2^*\langle\Psi_2|$
$\langle\Phi|\Psi\rangle = \overline{\langle\Psi|\Phi\rangle}$
$\langle\Psi|\Psi\rangle >= 0$
if $\langle\Psi|\Psi\rangle = 0$, then $|\Psi\rangle = \mathbf{0}$
etc.

Hilbert spaces arise naturally and frequently in mathematics, physics, and engineering, typically as infinite-dimensional function spaces. They are indispensable tools in the theories of partial differential equations, Fourier analysis, signal processing, heat transfer, ergodic theory, and Quantum Mechanics.

The QM Hilbert Space emerges from the fact that the KG Equation is a linear wave PDE – Hilbert spaces as solutions to PDE's are a purely mathematical phenomenon – no QM Axiom is required.

Likewise, this introduces the <bra|,|ket> notation, wavevectors, wavefunctions, etc.

**Note:**

One can use Hilbert Space descriptions of Classical Mechanics using the Koopman-von Neumann formulation.
One can not use Hilbert Space descriptions of Quantum Mechanics by using the Phase Space formulation of QM.

# Canonical Commutation Relation: Viewed from standard QM



Standard QM Canonical Commutation Relation: $[\mathbf{x}^j,\mathbf{p}^k] = i\hbar\delta^{jk}$

The Standard QM Canonical Commutation Relation is simply an axiom in standard QM.
It is just given, with no explanation. You just had to accept it.

I always found that unsatisfactory.

There are at least 4 parts to it:

Where does the commutation ([ , ]) come from?
Where does the imaginary constant (i) come from?
Where does the Dirac:reduced-Planck constant (ħ) come from?
Where does the Kronecker Delta ($\delta^{jk}$) come from?

See the next page for SR enlightenment…
The SR Metric is the source of "quantization".

SR → QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# Canonical QM Commutation Relation Derived from SR

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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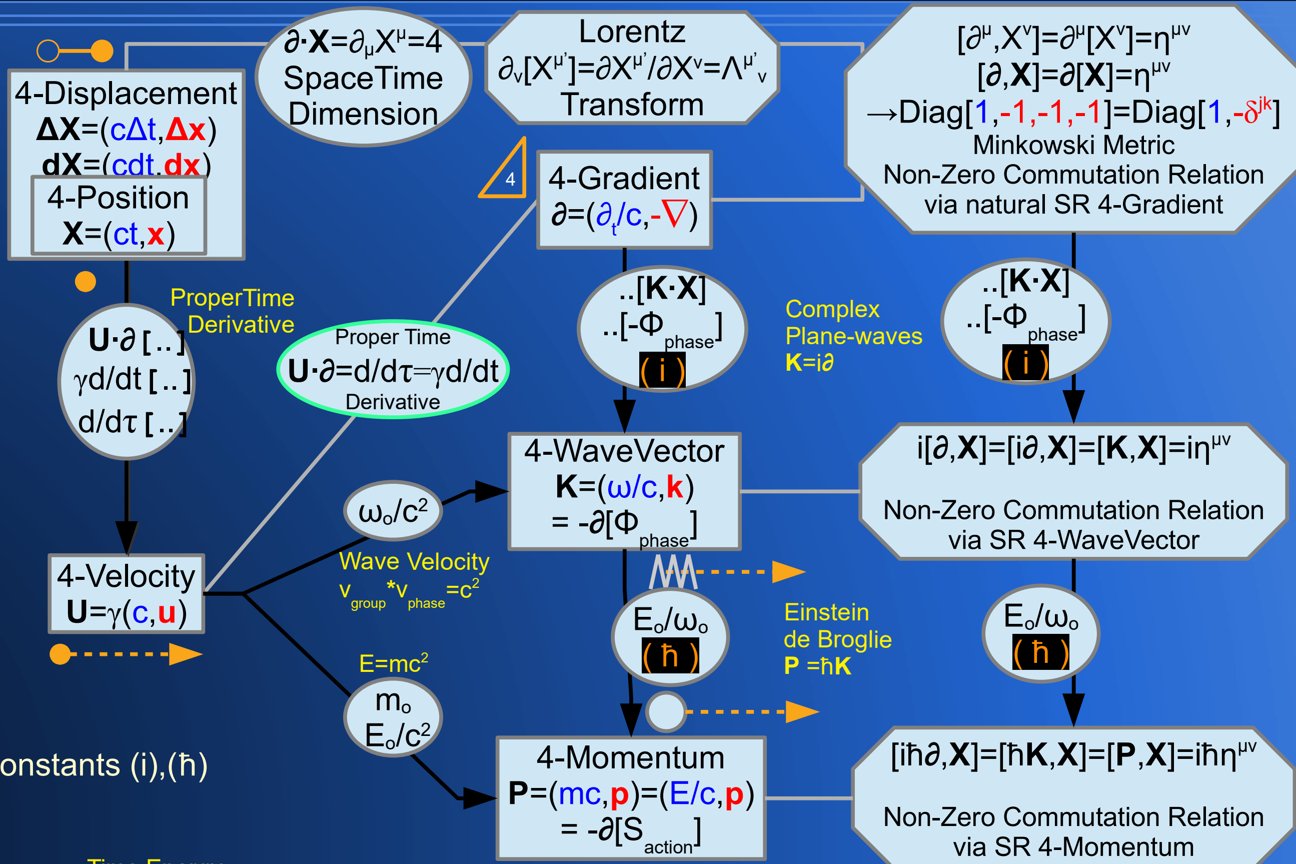
Let (f) be an arbitrary SR function
$\mathbf{X}[f] = \mathbf{X}f$, $\partial[f] = \partial[f]$
$\mathbf{X}$, function or not, has no effect on (f)
$\partial = \partial[\ ]$ is definitely an SR function:operator

$\mathbf{X}[\partial[f]] = \mathbf{X}\partial[f]$
$\partial[\mathbf{X}f] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]f + \mathbf{X}\partial[f]$
$\partial[\mathbf{X}f] - \mathbf{X}\partial[f] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]f$
$\partial[\mathbf{X}[f]] - \mathbf{X}[\partial[f]] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]f$
Recognize this as a commutation relation
$[\ \partial\ ,\ \mathbf{X}\ ]f = \partial[\mathbf{X}]f$

$[\ \partial\ ,\ \mathbf{X}\ ] = \partial[\mathbf{X}]$
$= \partial^\mu[X^\nu]$
$= (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)[(ct,\mathbf{x})]$
$= (\partial_t/c,-\partial_x,-\partial_y,-\partial_z)[(ct,x,y,z)]$
$= \mathrm{Diag}\{1,-1,-1,-1\} = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
$= \eta^{\mu\nu}$ = Minkowski Metric

$[\partial^\mu,X^\nu] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$ Tensor form:true for all observers
$[P^\mu,X^\nu] = i\hbar\eta^{\mu\nu}$ Independently true from empirical constants (i),(ħ)
$[p^k,x^j] = -i\hbar\delta^{kj}$ $[p^0,x^0] = [E/c,ct] = [E,t] = i\hbar$

$[x^j,p^k] = i\hbar\delta^{jk}$ Position:Momentum QM Commutation Relation $[t,E] = -i\hbar$ Time:Energy QM Commutation Relation




{P = ħK} and {K = i∂} are empirical SR relations

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM Study:
# 4-Position and 4-Gradient

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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**Invariant Interval**
$\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R} = (ct)^2 - \mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r} = (c\tau)^2$

**4-Displacement**
$\Delta\mathbf{R} = (c\Delta t, \Delta\mathbf{r})$
$d\mathbf{R} = (cdt, d\mathbf{r})$

**4-Position**
$\mathbf{R} = (ct, \mathbf{r})$

**Invariant d'Alembertian Wave Equation**
$\partial\cdot\partial = (\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla = (\partial_\tau/c)^2$

**4-Gradient**
$\partial = (\partial_t/c, -\nabla)$
$= (\partial_t/c, -\partial_x, -\partial_y, -\partial_z)$

**SR: Minkowski Metric**
$\partial[\mathbf{R}] = \partial^\mu R^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu}$

$\rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1]$
$= \mathrm{Diag}[1,-I_{(3)}]$
$= \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\delta^{jk}]$
{in Cartesian form}
"Particle Physics" Convention
$\{\eta_{\mu\mu}\} = 1/\{\eta^{\mu\mu}\}$
$\mathrm{Tr}[\eta^{\mu\nu}] = 4$
$\eta_\mu{}^\nu = \delta_\mu{}^\nu$

**SR: Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_\nu[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^\nu = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_\nu$

$\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\alpha{}_\nu = \eta^\mu{}_\nu = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^\mu{}_\alpha\Lambda^\nu{}_\beta = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$(\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda])^2 = 1$
$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda] = \pm 1$
$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu = (\Lambda^{-1})_\nu{}^\mu$
$\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

Rotations
Boosts
CPT

**SpaceTime**
$\partial\cdot\mathbf{R} = \partial_\mu R^\mu = 4$
Dimension

**SRQM: Tensor Zero Exterior Product**
$\partial\wedge\mathbf{R} = \partial^\mu R^\nu - \partial^\nu R^\mu$
$= \eta^{\mu\nu} - \eta^{\nu\mu} = 0^{\mu\nu}$

**SRQM: Non-Zero Commutation**
$[\partial,\mathbf{R}] = [\partial^\mu, R^\nu]$
$= \partial^\mu R^\nu - R^\nu\partial^\mu$
$= \eta^{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^\mu{}_\nu$ or $T_\mu{}^\nu$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu = \mathbf{V} = (v^0, \mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_\mu = (v_0, -\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^\mu{}_\mu = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle: Viewed from SRQM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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Heisenberg Uncertainty { $\sigma^2_A \sigma^2_B$ } >= (1/2)|<[A,B]>| }
arises from the non-commuting nature of certain operators.

The commutator is [A,B] = AB-BA, where A & B are functional "measurement" operators.
The Operator Formalism arose naturally from our SR → QM path: [ **∂** = -i**K** ].

The Generalized Uncertainty Relation: $\sigma_f^2 \sigma_g^2$ = (ΔF) * (ΔG) >= (1/2)|⟨ i[F,G] ⟩|

The uncertainty relation is a very general mathematical property, which applies to both classical or quantum systems. From Wikipedia: Photon Polarization: "This is a purely mathematical result. No reference to a physical quantity or principle is required."

The Cauchy–Schwarz inequality asserts that (for all vectors f and g of an inner product space, with either real or complex numbers):
$\sigma_f^2 \sigma_g^2$ = [⟨ f | f ⟩·⟨ g | g ⟩] >= |⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$

But first, let's back up a bit; Using standard complex number math, we have:
z = a + ib
z* = a – ib
Re(z) = a = (z + z*)/(2)
Im(z) = b = (z - z*)/(2i)
z*z = |z|$^2$ = a$^2$ + b$^2$ = [Re(z)]$^2$ + [Im(z)]$^2$ = [(z + z*)/(2)]$^2$ + [(z - z*)/(2i)]$^2$
or
|z|$^2$ = [(z + z*)/(2)]$^2$ + [(z - z*)/(2i)]$^2$

Now, generically, based on the rules of a complex inner product space we can arbitrarily assign:
z = ⟨ f | g ⟩, z* = ⟨ g | f ⟩

Which allows us to write:
|⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(⟨ f | g ⟩ + ⟨ g | f ⟩)/(2)]$^2$ + [(⟨ f | g ⟩ - ⟨ g | f ⟩)/(2i)]$^2$

We can also note that:
| f ⟩ = F| Ψ ⟩ and | g ⟩ = G| Ψ ⟩

Thus,
|⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(⟨ Ψ |F* G| Ψ ⟩ + ⟨ Ψ |G* F| Ψ ⟩)/(2)]$^2$ + [(⟨ Ψ |F* G| Ψ ⟩ - ⟨ Ψ |G* F| Ψ ⟩)/(2i)]$^2$

For Hermetian Operators…
F* = +F, G* = +G

For Anti-Hermetian (Skew-Hermetian) Operators…
F* = -F, G* = -G

Assuming that F and G are either both Hermetian, or both anti-Hermetian…
|⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(⟨ Ψ |(±)FG| Ψ ⟩ + ⟨ Ψ |(±)GF| Ψ ⟩)/(2)]$^2$ + [(⟨ Ψ |(±)FG| Ψ ⟩ - ⟨ Ψ |(±)GF| Ψ ⟩)/(2i)]$^2$
|⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(±)(⟨ Ψ |FG| Ψ ⟩ + ⟨ Ψ |GF| Ψ ⟩)/(2)]$^2$ + [(±)(⟨ Ψ |FG| Ψ> - ⟨ Ψ |GF| Ψ ⟩)/(2i)]$^2$

We can write this in commutator and anti-commutator notation…
|⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(±)(⟨ Ψ |{F,G}| Ψ ⟩)/(2)]$^2$ + [(±)(⟨ Ψ |[F,G]| Ψ ⟩)/(2i)]$^2$

Due to the squares, the (±)'s go away, and we can also multiply the commutator by an ( i$^2$ )

|⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(⟨ Ψ |{F,G}| Ψ ⟩)/2]$^2$ + [(⟨ Ψ |i[F,G]| Ψ ⟩)/2]$^2$

|⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(⟨ {F,G} ⟩)/2]$^2$ + [(⟨ i[F,G] ⟩)/2]$^2$

The Cauchy–Schwarz inequality again…
$\sigma_f^2 \sigma_g^2$ = [⟨ f | f ⟩·⟨ g | g ⟩] >= |⟨ f | g ⟩|$^2$ = [(⟨ {F,G} ⟩)/2]$^2$ + [(⟨ i[F,G] ⟩)/2]$^2$

Taking the root:
$\sigma_f^2 \sigma_g^2$ >= (1/2)|⟨ i[F,G] ⟩|

Which is what we had for the generalized Uncertainty Relation.

*Note* This is not a QM axiom - This is just pure math. At this stage we already see the hints of commutation and anti-commutation.
It is true generally, whether applying to a physical or purely mathematical situation.

# Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle: Simultaneous vs Sequential



Heisenberg Uncertainty { $\sigma^2{}_A\sigma^2{}_B >= (1/2)|<[A,B]>|$ } arises from the non-commuting nature of certain operators.
$[\partial^\mu,X^\nu] = \partial[\mathbf{X}] = \eta^{\mu\nu}$ = Minkowski Metric
$[P^\mu,X^\nu] = [i\hbar\partial^\mu,X^\nu] = i\hbar[\partial^\mu,X^\nu] = i\hbar\eta^{\mu\nu}$

Consider the following:
Operator A acts on System |Ψ> at SR Event A: A|Ψ> →|Ψ'>
Operator B acts on System |Ψ'> at SR Event B: B|Ψ'> →|Ψ''>
or BA|Ψ> = B|Ψ'> = |Ψ''>

If measurement Events A & B are space-like separated, then there are observers who can see {A before B, A simultaneous with B, A after B}, which of course does not match the quantum description of how Operators act on Kets

If Events A & B are time-like separated, then all observers will always see A before B. This does match how the operators act on Kets, and also matches how |Ψ> would be evolving along its worldline, starting out as |Ψ>, getting hit with operator A at Event A to become |Ψ'>, then getting hit with operator B at Event B to become |Ψ''>.

The Uncertainty Relation here does NOT refer to simultaneous (space-like separated) measurements, it refers to sequential (time-like separated) measurements. This removes the need for ideas about the particles not having simultaneous properties. There are simply no “simultaneous measurements” of non-zero commuting properties on an individual system, a single worldline – they are sequential, and the first measurement places the system in such a state that the outcome of the second measurement will be altered wrt. if the order of the operations had been reversed.

# Pauli Exclusion Principle:

## Requires SR

## for the detailed explanation





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The Pauli Exclusion Principle is a result of the empirical fact that nature uses identical particles, and this combined with the Spin-Statistics theorem from SR, leads to an exclusion principle for fermions (anti-symmetric, Fermi-Dirac statistics) and an aggregation principle for bosons (symmetric, Bose-Einstein statistics). The Spin-Statistics Theorem is related as well to the CPT Theorem.

For large numbers and/or mixed states these both tend to the Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics. In the $\{kT \gg (\varepsilon_i-\mu)\}$ limit, Bose-Einstein reduces to Rayleigh-Jeans. The commutation relations here are based on space-like separation particle exchanges, unlike the time-like separation for measurement operator exchanges in the Uncertainty Principle.

| Spin | Particle Type | Quantum Statistics | Classical $\{ kT \gg (\varepsilon_i-\mu) \}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| spin:(0,1,...,N) | Indistinguishable, Commutation relation ( ab = ba ) | Bose-Einstein: $n_i = g_i / [ e^{(\varepsilon_i-\mu)/kT} -1 ]$ aggregation principle | Rayleigh-Jeans: from $e^x \sim (1 + x + \ldots)$ $n_i = g_i / [ (\varepsilon_i-\mu)/kT ]$ |
| | | ↓ Limit as $e^{(\varepsilon_i-\mu)/kT} \gg 1$ ↓ | |
| Multi-particle Mixed | Distinguishable, or high temp, or low density | Maxwell-Boltzmann: $n_i = g_i / [ e^{(\varepsilon_i-\mu)/kT} +0 ]$ | Maxwell-Boltzmann: $n_i = g_i / [ e^{(\varepsilon_i-\mu)/kT} ]$ |
| | | ↑ Limit as $e^{(\varepsilon_i-\mu)/kT} \gg 1$ ↑ | |
| spin:(1/2,3/2,...,N/2) | Indistinguishable, Anti-commutation relation ( ab = - ba ) | Fermi-Dirac: $n_i = g_i / [ e^{(\varepsilon_i-\mu)/kT} +1 ]$ exclusion principle | |

# 4-Vectors & Minkowski Space Review

## Complex 4-Vectors



Complex 4-vectors are simply 4-Vectors where the components may be complex-valued

$\mathbf{A} = A^\mu = (a^0,\mathbf{a}) = (a^0,a^1,a^2,a^3) \rightarrow (a^t,a^x,a^y,a^z)$
$\mathbf{B} = B^\mu = (b^0,\mathbf{b}) = (b^0,b^1,b^2,b^3) \rightarrow (b^t,b^x,b^y,b^z)$

Examples of 4-Vectors with complex components are the 4-Polarization and the 4-ProbabilityCurrentDensity

Minkowski Metric $g^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \eta^{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Diag}[1,-1,-1,-1] = \mathrm{Diag}[1,-\mathbf{I}_{(3)}]$,
which is the {curvature~0 limit = low-mass limit} of the GR metric $g^{\mu\nu}$.

Applying the Metric to raise or lower an index also applies a complex-conjugation *

Scalar Product = Lorentz Invariant → Same value for all inertial observers
$\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = \eta_{\mu\nu} A^\mu B^\nu = A_\nu{}^* B^\nu = A^\mu B_\mu{}^* = (a^{0*} b^0 - \mathbf{a}^*\cdot\mathbf{b})$ using the Einstein summation convention

This reverts to the usual rules for real components
However, it does imply that $\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = \overline{\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{A}}$

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM: CPT Theorem

# Phase Connection, Lorentz Invariance

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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The Phase is a Lorentz Scalar Invariant – all observers must agree on its value.
$\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})\cdot(ct,\mathbf{x}) = (\omega t - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = -\Phi$: Phase of SR Wave

We take the point of view of an observer operating on a particle at 4-Position **X**, which has an initial 4-WaveVector **K**. The 4-Position **X** of the particle, the operation's event, will not change: we are applying the various operations only to the particle's 4-Momentum **K**.

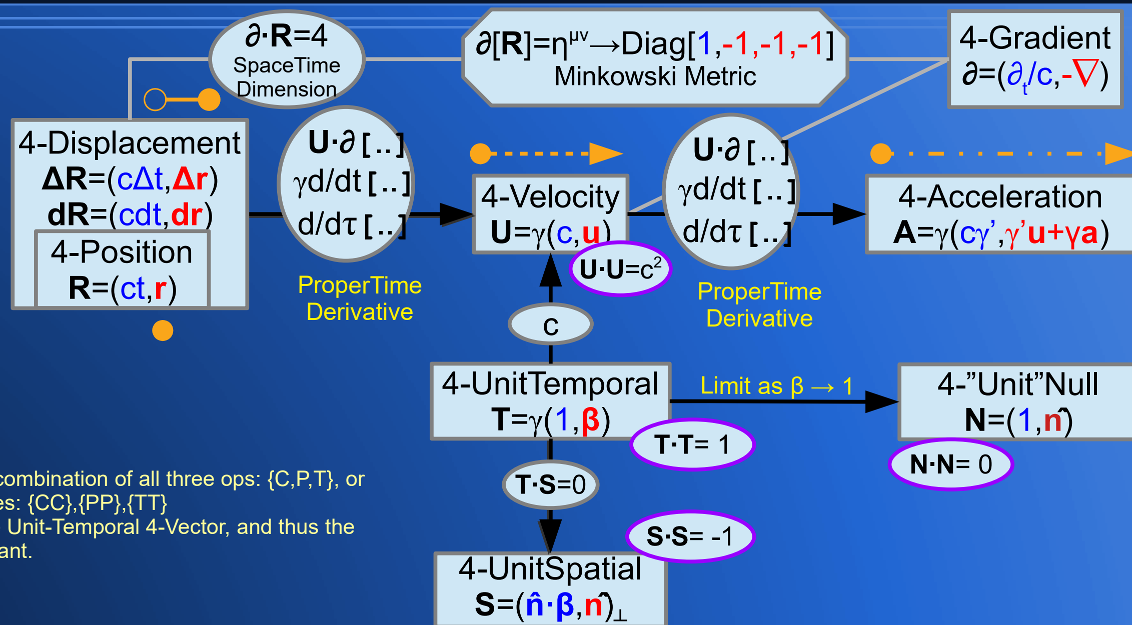
Note that for matter particles $\mathbf{K} = (\omega_o/c)\mathbf{T}$,
where **T** is the Unit-Temporal 4-Vector $\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$,
which defines the particle's worldline at each point.
The gamma factor ( $\gamma$ ) will be unaffected in the following operations,
since it uses the square of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$: $\gamma=1/\mathrm{Sqrt}(1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta})$.
For photonic particles, $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c)\mathbf{N}$,
where **N** is the "Unit"-Null 4-Vector $\mathbf{N} = (1,\mathbf{n})$ and **n** is a unit-spatial 3-vector.
All operations listed below work similarly on the Null 4-Vector.

Do a Time Reversal Operation: T
The particle's temporal direction is reversed & complex-conjugated:
$\mathbf{T}_T = -\mathbf{T}^* = \gamma(-1,\boldsymbol{\beta})^*$

Do a Parity Operation (Space Reflection): P
Only the spatial directions are reversed:
$\mathbf{T}_P = \gamma(1,-\boldsymbol{\beta})$

Do a Charge Conjugation Operation: C
Charge Conjugation actually changes all internal quantum #'s:
charge, lepton #, etc.
Feynman showed this is the equivalent of
a world-line reversal & complex-conjugation:
$\mathbf{T}_C = \gamma(-1,-\boldsymbol{\beta})^*$

Pairwise combinations:
$\mathbf{T}_{TP} = \mathbf{T}_{PT} = \mathbf{T}_C = \gamma(-1,-\boldsymbol{\beta})^*$
$\mathbf{T}_{TC} = \mathbf{T}_{CT} = \mathbf{T}_P = \gamma(1,-\boldsymbol{\beta})$
$\mathbf{T}_{PC} = \mathbf{T}_{CP} = \mathbf{T}_T = \gamma(-1,\boldsymbol{\beta})^*$, a CP event is mathematically the same as a T event
$\mathbf{T}_{CPT} = \mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$ $\quad \mathbf{T}_{CC} = \mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$ $\quad \mathbf{T}_{PP} = \mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$ $\quad \mathbf{T}_{TT} = \mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$




It is only the combination of all three ops: {C,P,T}, or pairs of singles: {CC},{PP},{TT} that leave the Unit-Temporal 4-Vector, and thus the Phase, Invariant.

*Matter-like*
$\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$
$\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})^*\cdot\gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \gamma^2(1^2 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}) = 1$: It's a temporal 4-vector

$\mathbf{T}_C\cdot\mathbf{T}_C = \gamma(-1,-\boldsymbol{\beta})\cdot\gamma(-1,-\boldsymbol{\beta})^* = \gamma^2((-1)^2 - (-\boldsymbol{\beta})\cdot(-\boldsymbol{\beta})) = \gamma^2(1^2 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}) = 1$
$\mathbf{T}_P\cdot\mathbf{T}_P = \gamma(1,-\boldsymbol{\beta})^*\cdot\gamma(1,-\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \gamma^2(1^2 - (-\boldsymbol{\beta})\cdot(-\boldsymbol{\beta})) = \gamma^2(1^2 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}) = 1$
$\mathbf{T}_T\cdot\mathbf{T}_T = \gamma(-1,\boldsymbol{\beta})\cdot\gamma(-1,\boldsymbol{\beta})^* = \gamma^2((-1)^2 - (\boldsymbol{\beta})\cdot(\boldsymbol{\beta})) = \gamma^2(1^2 - \boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\beta}) = 1$
They all remain temporal 4-vectors

$\mathbf{T}_{CPT} = \mathbf{T} = \gamma(1,\boldsymbol{\beta})$
$\mathbf{T}_{CPT}\cdot\mathbf{T}_{CPT} = \mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T} = 1$

*Light-like/Photonic*
$\mathbf{N} = (1,\mathbf{n})$
$\mathbf{N}\cdot\mathbf{N} = (1,\mathbf{n})^*\cdot(1,\mathbf{n}) = (1^2 - \mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{n}) = (1-1) = 0$: It's a null 4-vector

$\mathbf{N}_C\cdot\mathbf{N}_C = (-1,-\mathbf{n})\cdot(-1,-\mathbf{n})^* = ((-1)^2 - (-\mathbf{n})\cdot(-\mathbf{n})) = (1^2 - \mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{n}) = (1-1) = 0$
$\mathbf{N}_P\cdot\mathbf{N}_P = (1,-\mathbf{n})^*\cdot(1,-,\mathbf{n}) = (1^2 - (-\mathbf{n})\cdot(-\mathbf{n})) = (1^2 - \mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{n}) = (1-1) = 0$
$\mathbf{N}_T\cdot\mathbf{N}_T = (-1,\mathbf{n})\cdot(-1,\mathbf{n})^* = ((-1)^2 - (\mathbf{n})\cdot(\mathbf{n})) = (1^2 - \mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{n}) = (1-1) = 0$
They all remain null 4-vectors

$\mathbf{N}_{CPT} = \mathbf{N} = (1,\mathbf{n})$
$\mathbf{N}_{CPT}\cdot\mathbf{N}_{CPT} = \mathbf{N}\cdot\mathbf{N} = 0$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu} = (v_0,-\mathbf{v})$

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM: CPT Theorem (Charge) vs (Parity) vs (Time)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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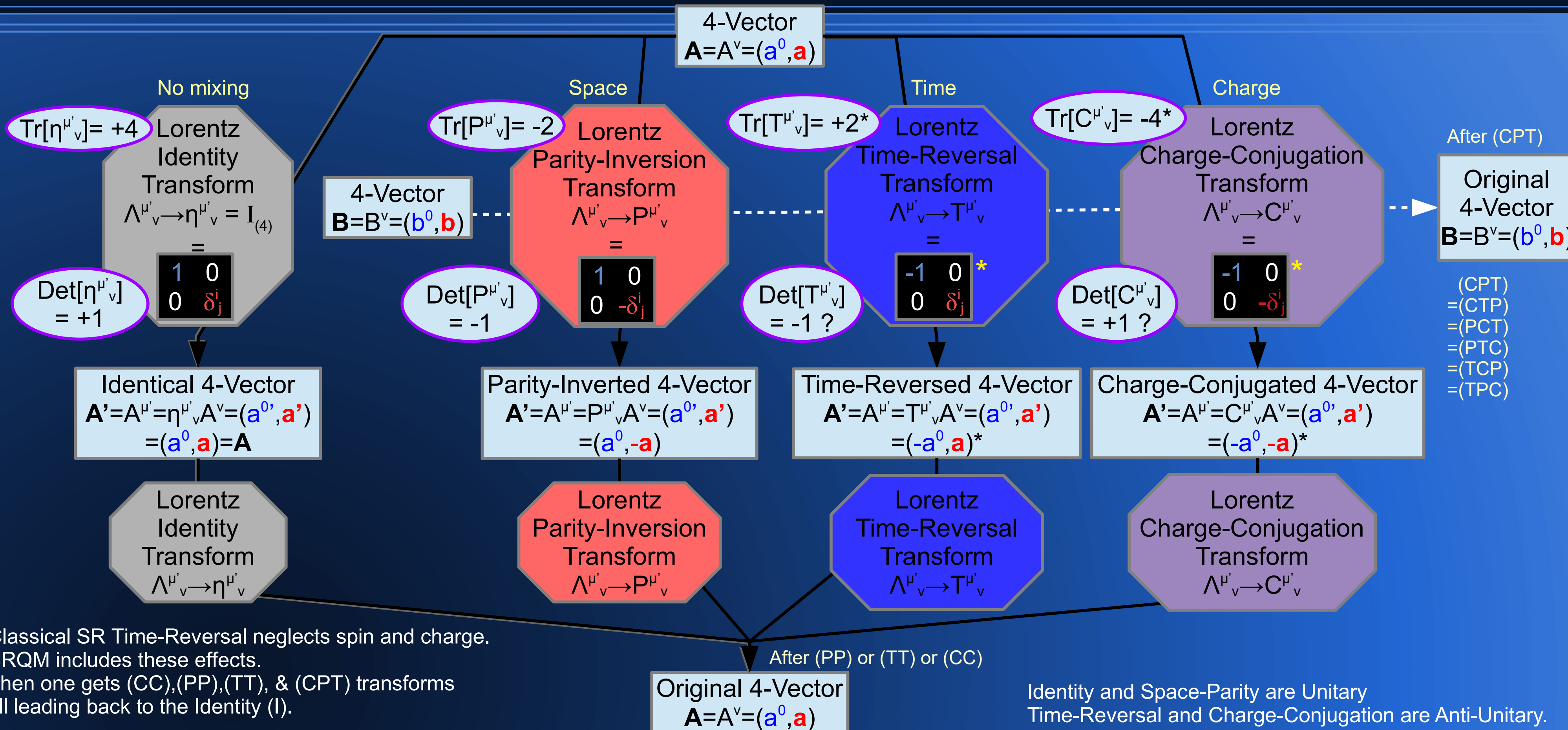


Classical SR Time-Reversal neglects spin and charge.
SRQM includes these effects.
Then one gets (CC),(PP),(TT), & (CPT) transforms all leading back to the Identity (I).

Identity and Space-Parity are Unitary
Time-Reversal and Charge-Conjugation are Anti-Unitary.

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu}$ = **V** = ($v^0$,**v**)
**SR 4-CoVector**
(0,1)-Tensor $V_{\mu}$ = ($v_0$,-**v**)

**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

$\mathrm{Trace}[T^{\mu\nu}] = \eta_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = T$
$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Transforms: Venn Diagram

# Poincaré = Lorentz + Translations

# (10) (6) (4)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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## Transformations

(# of independent parameters = # continuous symmetries = # Lie Dimensions)

**Poincaré Transformation Group** aka. Inhomogeneous Lorentz Transformation
Lie group of all affine isometries of SR:Minkowski TimeSpace (preserve quadratic form $\eta_{\mu\nu}$)
General Linear,Affine Transform $X^{\mu'} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} X^{\nu} + \Delta X^{\mu'}$ with $\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = \pm 1$
(6+4=10)

### Lorentz Transform $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$

(3+3=6) 4-Tensor {mixed type-(1,1)}

**Discrete**

Time-reversal
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to T^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
t → -t*
time parity
anti-unitary

SpatialFlipCombos
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to F^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
{x|y|z} → -{x|y|z}
unitary

Parity-Inversion
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to P^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
**r** → -**r**
space parity
unitary

Identity $I_{(4)}$
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to \eta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
no mixing
unitary

Charge-Conjugation
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to C^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(0)
**R** → -**R***, q → -q
charge parity
anti-unitary

CPT Symmetry
{Charge}
{Partiy}
{Time}

**Continuous**

Rotation
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(3)
x:y | x:z | y:z

Boost
$\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
(3)
t:x | t:y | t:z

Isotropy
{same all directions}

### Translation Transform $\Delta X^{\mu'}$

(1+3=4) 4-Vector

**Discrete**

4-Zero
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\mathbf{0})$
(0)
no motion

**Continuous**

Temporal
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (c\Delta t,\mathbf{0})$
(1)
$\Delta t$

Spatial
$\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\mathbf{\Delta x})$
(3)
$\Delta x$ | $\Delta y$ | $\Delta z$

Homogeneity
{same all points}

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $M^{01}$ | $M^{02}$ | $M^{03}$ |
| $M^{10}$ | | $M^{12}$ | $M^{13}$ |
| $M^{20}$ | $M^{21}$ | | $M^{23}$ |
| $M^{30}$ | $M^{31}$ | $M^{32}$ | |

| |
|---|
| $P^0$ |
| $P^1$ |
| $P^2$ |
| $P^3$ |

4-AngularMomentum $M^{\mu\nu} = X^{\mu} \wedge P^{\nu} = X^{\mu}P^{\nu} - X^{\nu}P^{\mu}$
= Generator of Lorentz Transformations (6)
= { $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to R^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ Rotations (3) + $\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu} \to B^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$ Boosts (3) }

4-LinearMomentum $P^{\mu}$
= Generator of Translation Transformations (4)
= { $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (c\Delta t,\mathbf{0})$ Time (1) + $\Delta X^{\mu'} \to (0,\mathbf{\Delta x})$ Space (3) }

$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = +1$ for Proper Lorentz Transforms
$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}] = -1$ for Improper Lorentz Transforms

Lorentz Matrices can be generated by a matrix M with Tr[M]=0 which gives:
{ $\Lambda = e \wedge M = e \wedge (+\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J} - \boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K})$ }
{ $\Lambda^T = (e \wedge M)^T = e \wedge M^T$ }
{ $\Lambda^{-1} = (e \wedge M)^{-1} = e \wedge -M$ }

$M = +\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J} - \boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K}$
$B[\boldsymbol{\zeta}] = e\wedge(-\boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K})$
$R[\boldsymbol{\theta}] = e\wedge(+\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J})$
$\Lambda = e \wedge M = e \wedge (+\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\mathbf{J} - \boldsymbol{\zeta}\cdot\mathbf{K})$

**SR:Lorentz Transform**
$\partial_{\nu}[R^{\mu'}] = \partial R^{\mu'}/\partial R^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu'}{}_{\nu}$
$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})_{\nu}{}^{\mu} : \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\nu} = \eta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$
$\eta_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = \eta_{\alpha\beta}$
$\mathrm{Det}[\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}] = \pm 1$ $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu\nu} = 4$

Rotations $J_i = -\varepsilon_{imn}M^{mn}/2$, Boosts $K_i = M_{i0}$

[ (**R** → -**R***) ] or [ (t → -t*) & (**r** → -**r**) ] imply q → -q
Feynman-Stueckelberg Interpretation
Amusingly, Inhomogeneous Lorentz adds homogeneity.

# Hermitian Generators
# Noether's Theorem - Continuity



The Hermitian Generators that lead to translations and rotations via unitary operators in QM...

These all ultimately come from the Poincaré Invariance → Lorentz Invariance that is at the heart of SR and Minkowski Space.

Infintesimal Unitary Transformation
$\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\varepsilon}(\hat{\mathbf{G}}) = \mathbf{I} + i\varepsilon\hat{\mathbf{G}}$

Finite Unitary Transformation
$\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\alpha}(\hat{\mathbf{G}}) = e\text{^}(i\alpha\hat{\mathbf{G}})$

let $\hat{\mathbf{G}} = \mathbf{P}/\hbar = \mathbf{K}$
let $\alpha=\mathbf{\Delta x}$

$\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{\Delta x}}(\mathbf{P}/\hbar)\Psi(\mathbf{X}) = e\text{^}(i\mathbf{\Delta x}\cdot\mathbf{P}/\hbar)\Psi(\mathbf{X}) = e\text{^}(-\mathbf{\Delta x}\cdot\partial)\Psi(\mathbf{X}) = \Psi(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{\Delta x})$

Time component: $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{\Delta ct}}(\mathbf{P}/\hbar)\Psi(ct) = e\text{^}(i\Delta tE/\hbar)\Psi(ct) = e\text{^}(-\Delta t\,\partial_t)\Psi(ct) = \Psi(ct - c\Delta t) = c\Psi(t - \Delta t)$
Space component: $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{\Delta x}}(\mathbf{p}/\hbar)\Psi(\mathbf{x}) = e\text{^}(i\mathbf{\Delta x}\cdot\mathbf{p}/\hbar)\Psi(\mathbf{x}) = e\text{^}(\mathbf{\Delta x}\cdot\nabla)\Psi(\mathbf{x}) = \Psi(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{\Delta x})$

By Noether's Theorem, this leads to $\partial\cdot\mathbf{K} = 0$

We had already calculated
$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}] = ((\partial_t/c)^2 - \nabla\cdot\nabla)(\omega t - \mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = 0$
$(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}] = \partial\cdot(\partial[\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}]) = \partial\cdot\mathbf{K} = 0$

Poincaré Invariance also gives the Casimir invariants of mass and spin, and ultimately leads to the spin-statistics theorem of RQM.

# QM Correspondence Principle: Analogous to the GR and SR limits



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Basically, the old school QM Correspondence Principle says that QM should give the same results as classical physics in the realm of large quantum systems, i.e. where macroscopic behavior overwhelms quantum effects. Perhaps a better way to state it is when the change of system by a single quantum has a negligible effect on the overall state.

There is a way to derive this limit, by using Hamilton-Jacobi Theory:
$(i\hbar\partial_{tT})|\Psi> \sim [\ V - (\hbar\nabla_T)^2/2m_o\ ]|\Psi>$ : The Schrödinger NRQM Equation for a point particle (non-relativistic QM)

Examine solutions of form $\Psi = \Psi_o e^{\wedge}(i\Phi) = \Psi_o e^{\wedge}(iS/\hbar)$, where S is the QM Action
$\partial_t[\Psi] = (i/\hbar)\Psi\partial_t[S]$ and $\partial_x[\Psi] = (i/\hbar)\Psi\partial_x[S]$ and $\nabla^2[\Psi] = (i/\hbar)\Psi\nabla^2[S] - (\Psi/\hbar^2)(\nabla[S])^2$

$(i\hbar)(i/\hbar)\Psi\partial_t[S] = V\Psi - (\hbar^2/2m_o)((i/\hbar)\Psi\nabla^2[S] - (\Psi/\hbar^2)(\nabla[S])^2)$

$(i)(i)\Psi\partial_t[S] = V\Psi - ((i\hbar/2m_o)\Psi\nabla^2[S] - (\Psi/2m_o)(\nabla[S])^2)$

$\partial_t[S] = -V + (i\hbar/2m_o)\nabla^2[S] - (1/2m_o)(\nabla[S])^2$

$\partial_t[S] + [V+(1/2m_o)(\nabla[S])^2\ ] = (i\hbar/2m_o)\nabla^2[S]$ : Quantum Single Particle Hamilton-Jacobi
$\partial_t[S] + [V+(1/2m_o)(\nabla[S])^2\ ] = 0$ : Classical Single Particle Hamilton-Jacobi

Thus, the classical limiting case is:
$\nabla^2[\Phi] << (\nabla[\Phi])^2$
$\hbar\nabla^2[S] << (\nabla[S])^2$
$\hbar\nabla\cdot\mathbf{p} << (\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p})$
$(p\bar{\lambda})\nabla\cdot\mathbf{p} << (\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p})$

# QM Correspondence Principle: Analogous to the GR and SR limits



$\partial_t[S] + [V+(1/2m_o)(\nabla[S])^2] = (i\hbar/2m_o)\nabla^2[S]$ : Quantum Single Particle Hamilton-Jacobi
$\partial_t[S] + [V+(1/2m_o)(\nabla[S])^2] = 0$ : Classical Single Particle Hamilton-Jacobi

This page needs some work. Source was from Goldstein

Thus, the quantum→classical limiting-case is: {all equivalent representations}

| | |
|---|---|
| $\hbar\nabla^2[S_{action}] << (\nabla[S_{action}])^2$ | $\nabla^2[\Phi_{phase}] << (\nabla[\Phi_{phase}])^2$ |
| $\hbar\nabla\cdot\nabla[S_{action}] << (\nabla[S_{action}])^2$ | $\nabla\cdot\nabla[\Phi_{phase}] << (\nabla[\Phi_{phase}])^2$ |
| $\hbar\nabla\cdot\mathbf{p} << (\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p})$ | $\nabla\cdot\mathbf{k} << (\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{k})$ |
| $(p\lambda\!\!\!^{-})\nabla\cdot\mathbf{p} << (\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p})$ | |

with
$\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p}) = -\partial[S_{action}] = -(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)[S_{action}] = (-\partial_t/c,\nabla)[S_{action}]$
$\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = -\partial[\Phi_{phase}] = -(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)[\Phi_{phase}] = (-\partial_t/c,\nabla)[\Phi_{phase}]$

It is analogous to GR → SR in limit of low curvature (low mass), or SR → CM in limit of low velocity { $|v|<<c$ }.
It still applies, but is now understood as the same type of limiting-case as these others.

*Note* The commonly seen form of ($c\to\infty,\hbar\to 0$) as limits are incorrect!
c and ħ are universal constants – they never change.
If $c\to\infty$, then photons (light-waves) would have infinite energy { $E = pc$ }. This is not true classically.
If $\hbar\to 0$, then photons (light-waves) would have zero energy { $E = \hbar\omega$ }. This is not true classically.
Always better to write the SR Classical limit as { $|\mathbf{v}|<<c$ }, the QM Classical limit as { $\nabla^2[\Phi_{phase}] << (\nabla[\Phi_{phase}])^2$ }

Again, it is more natural to find a limiting-case of a more general system than to try to unite two separate theories which may or may not ultimately be compatible. From logic, there is always the possibility to have a paradox result from combination of arbitrary axioms, whereas deductions from a single true axiom will always give true results.

# SRQM: 4-Vector Quantum Probability

# Conservation of ProbabilityDensity



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Conservation of Probability : Probability Current : Charge Current
Consider the following purely mathematical argument
(based on Green's Vector Identity):

$\partial\cdot( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g ) = f\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] - \partial\cdot\partial[f]\ g$
with (f) and (g) as SR Lorentz Scalar functions

Proof:
$\partial\cdot( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g )$
$= \partial\cdot( f\ \partial[g] ) - \partial\cdot(\partial[f]\ g )$
$= (f\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] + \partial[f]\cdot\partial[g]) - (\partial[f]\cdot\partial[g] + \partial\cdot\partial[f]\ g)$
$= f\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] - \partial\cdot\partial[f]\ g$

We can also multiply this by a Lorentz Invariant Scalar Constant s
$s\ (f\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] - \partial\cdot\partial[f]\ g) = s\ \partial\cdot( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g ) = \partial\cdot s( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g )$

Ok, so we have the math that we need…

Now, on to the physics… Start with the Klein-Gordon Eqn.
$\partial\cdot\partial = (-im_oc/\hbar)^2 = -(m_oc/\hbar)^2$
$\partial\cdot\partial + (m_oc/\hbar)^2 = 0$

Let it act on SR Lorentz Invariant function g
$\partial\cdot\partial[g] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[g] = 0\ [g]$
Then pre-multiply by f
$[f]\partial\cdot\partial[g] + [f]\ (m_oc/\hbar)^2[g] = [f]\ 0\ [g]$
$[f]\partial\cdot\partial[g] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f][g] = 0$

Do similarly with SR Lorentz Invariant function f
$\partial\cdot\partial[f] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f] = 0\ [f]$
Then post-multiply by g
$\partial\cdot\partial[f][g] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f][g] = 0\ [f][g]$
$\partial\cdot\partial[f][g] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f][g] = 0$

Now, subtract the two equations
$\{[f]\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f][g] = 0\} - \{ \partial\cdot\partial[f][g] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f][g] = 0\}$
$[f]\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] + (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f][g] - \partial\cdot\partial[f][g\ ]- (m_oc/\hbar)^2[f][g] = 0$
$[f]\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] - \partial\cdot\partial[f][g] = 0$

And as we noted from the mathematical Green's Vector identity at the start…
$[f]\ \partial\cdot\partial[g] - \partial\cdot\partial[f][g] = \partial\cdot( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g ) = 0$

Therefore,
$s\ \partial\cdot( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g ) = 0$
$\partial\cdot s( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g ) = 0$

Thus, there is a conserved current 4-Vector, $\mathbf{J}_{prob} = s( f\ \partial[g] - \partial[f]\ g )$, for which $\partial\cdot\mathbf{J}_{prob} = 0$, and which also solves the Klein-Gordon equation.

Let's choose as before ($\partial = -i\mathbf{K}$) with a plane wave function $f = ae^{-i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})} = \psi$, and choose $g = f^* = ae^{i(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})} = \psi^*$ as its complex conjugate.

At this point, I am going to choose $s = (i\hbar/2m_o)$, which is Lorentz Scalar Invariant, in order to make the probability have dimensionless units and be normalized to unity in the rest case.

# 4-Vector Quantum Probability
# 4-ProbabilityFlux, Klein-Gordon RQM Eqn

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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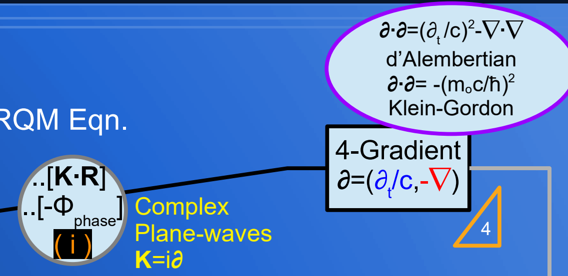
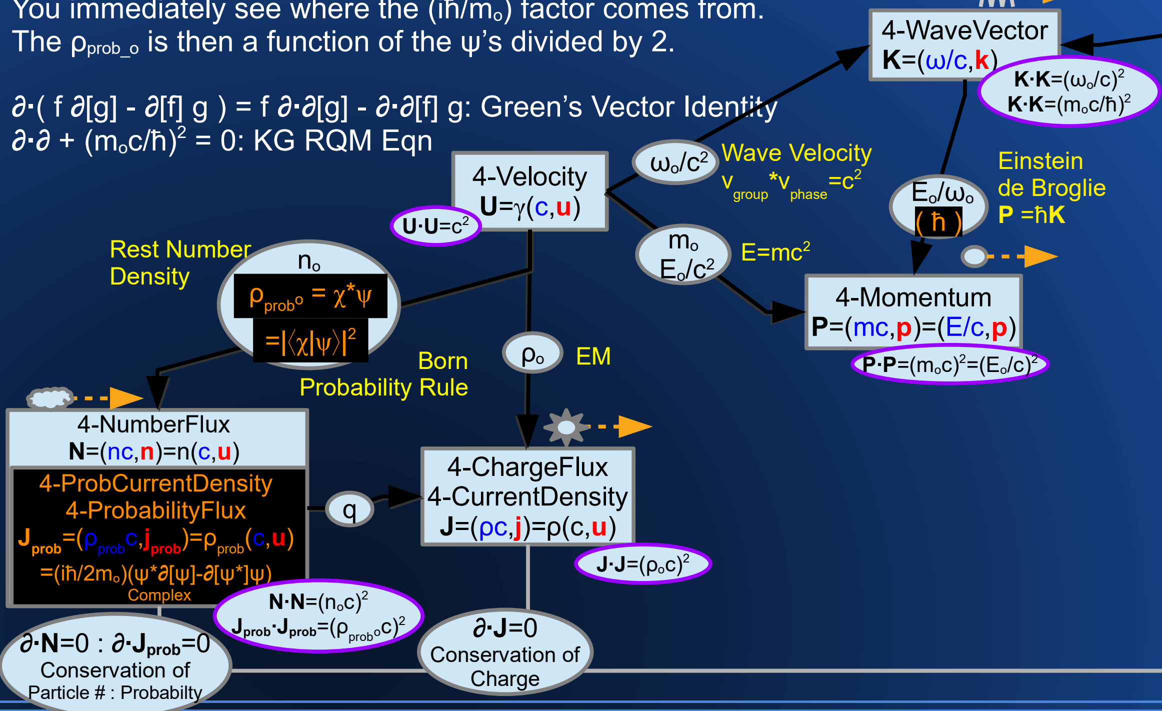
4-ProbabilityCurrentDensity, a.k.a. 4-ProbabilityFlux
$\mathbf{J}_{prob} = (c\rho_{prob},\mathbf{j}_{prob}) = (i\hbar/2m_o)(\psi^*\partial[\psi]-\partial[\psi^*]\psi) = (\rho_{prob_o})\mathbf{U} = (\rho_{prob_o})\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\gamma\rho_{prob_o})(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\rho_{prob})(c,\mathbf{u})$
with 4-Divergence of Probability { $\partial\cdot\mathbf{J}_{prob} = 0$ } by construction via Green's Vector Identity and the Klein-Gordon RQM Eqn.

The reason for $s = (i\hbar/2m_o)$ becomes more clear by examining our diagram:
Start at the 4-Gradient and follow the arrows toward the 4-ProbabilityFlux
You immediately see where the $(i\hbar/m_o)$ factor comes from.
The $\rho_{prob\_o}$ is then a function of the ψ's divided by 2.

$\partial\cdot( f\,\partial[g] - \partial[f]\,g ) = f\,\partial\cdot\partial[g] - \partial\cdot\partial[f]\,g$: Green's Vector Identity
$\partial\cdot\partial + (m_oc/\hbar)^2 = 0$: KG RQM Eqn




Examine the temporal component, the Relativistic Probability Density
$\rho_{prob} = (i\hbar/2m_oc^2)(\psi^*\,\partial_t[\psi]-\partial_t[\psi^*]\,\psi)$
Assume wave solution in following general form:
{ $\psi = A\,f[\mathbf{k}]\,e(-i\omega t)$ }
{ $\psi^* = A^*\,f[\mathbf{k}]^*\,e(+i\omega t)$ }
then
{ $\partial_t[\psi] = (-i\omega)A\,f[\mathbf{k}]\,e(-i\omega t) = (-i\omega)\psi$ }
{ $\partial_t[\psi^*] = (+i\omega)A^*\,f[\mathbf{k}]^*\,e(+i\omega t) = (+i\omega)\psi^*$ }
then
$\rho_{prob} = (i\hbar/2m_oc^2)(\psi^*\,\partial_t[\psi] - \partial_t[\psi^*]\,\psi)$
$\rho_{prob} = (i\hbar/2m_oc^2)((-i\omega)\psi^*\psi - (+i\omega)\psi^*\psi)$
$\rho_{prob} = (i\hbar/2m_oc^2)((-2i\omega)\psi^*\psi)$
$\rho_{prob} = (\hbar\omega/m_oc^2)(\psi^*\psi)$
$\rho_{prob} = (\hbar\gamma\omega_o/m_oc^2)(\psi^*\psi)$
$\rho_{prob} = (\gamma)(\psi^*\psi) = (\gamma)(\rho_{prob_o})$
Finally, multiply by charge (q) to get standard SR EM
4-CurrentDensity = 4-ChargeFlux = $\mathbf{J} = (c\rho,\mathbf{j}) = q\mathbf{J}_{prob} = q(c\rho_{prob},\mathbf{j}_{prob})$

SR → QM

# 4-Vector Quantum Probability

# 4-ProbabilityFlux, Klein-Gordon RQM Eqn with Minimal Coupling

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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4-ProbabilityCurrentDensity, a.k.a. 4-ProbabilityFlux

$\mathbf{J}_{prob} = (c\rho_{prob},\mathbf{j}_{prob}) = (i\hbar/2m_o)(\psi^*\partial[\psi]-\partial[\psi^*]\psi) = (\rho_{prob^o})\mathbf{U} = (\rho_{prob^o})\gamma(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\gamma\rho_{prob^o})(c,\mathbf{u}) = (\rho_{prob})(c,\mathbf{u})$

with 4-Divergence of Probability { $\partial\cdot\mathbf{J}_{prob} = 0$ } by construction via Green's Vector Identity and the Klein-Gordon RQM Eqn.

If we include minimal coupling:

$\mathbf{J}_{prob} = (c\rho_{prob},\mathbf{j}_{prob}) = (i\hbar/2m_o)(\psi^*\partial[\psi]-\partial[\psi^*]\psi) + (q/m_o)(\psi^*\psi)\mathbf{A}$

Start at **A** on the chart

Follow past (q) factor to get to **Q** = q**A**

Minimal Coupling allows passage back to **P** with no factors

Follow back past ($1/m_o$) to get to **U**

Follow past Born Rule ($\psi^*\psi$)

Now have the additional factor:

+ $(q/m_o)(\psi^*\psi)\mathbf{A}$

An alternate way would be to take **A** to **U** via the direct route:

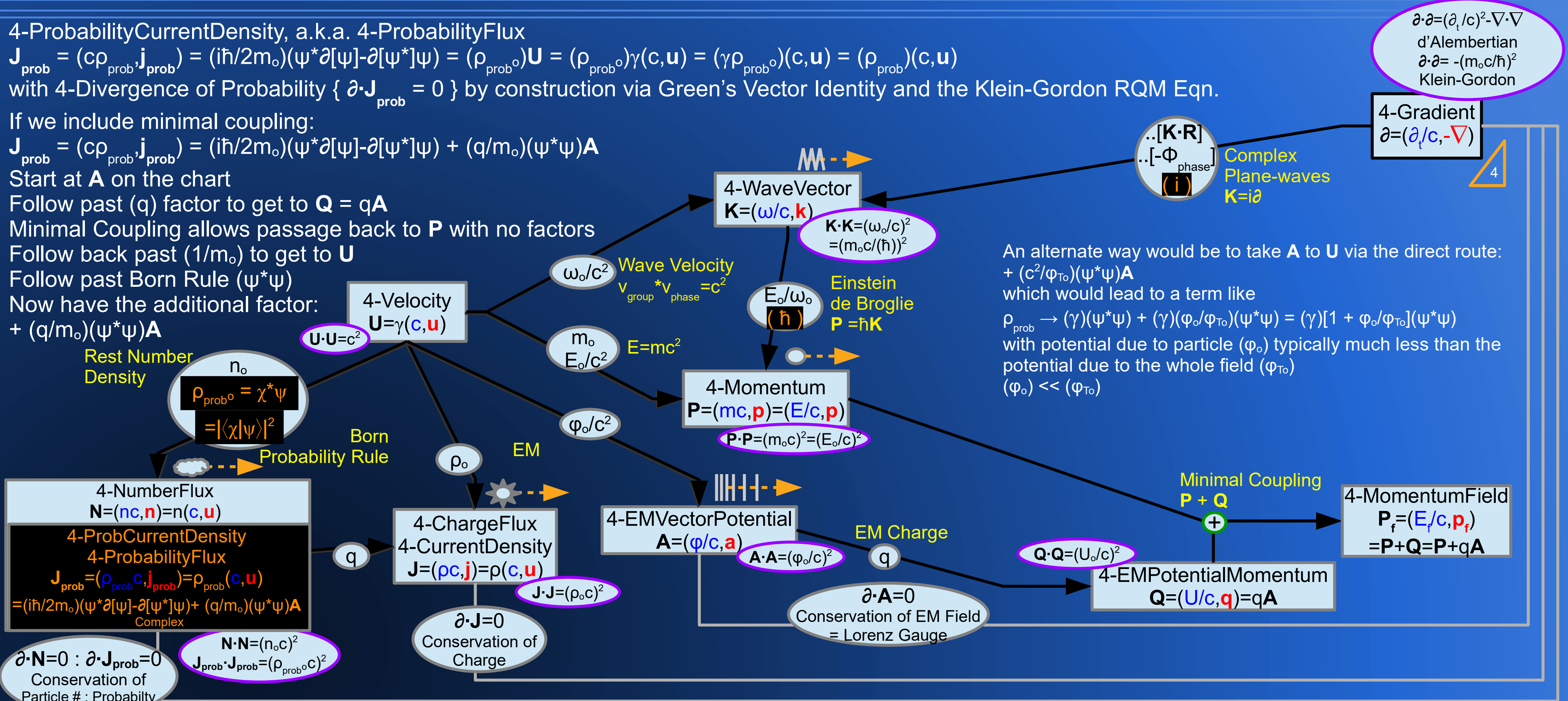
+ $(c^2/\varphi_{To})(\psi^*\psi)\mathbf{A}$

which would lead to a term like

$\rho_{prob} \rightarrow (\gamma)(\psi^*\psi) + (\gamma)(\varphi_o/\varphi_{To})(\psi^*\psi) = (\gamma)[1 + \varphi_o/\varphi_{To}](\psi^*\psi)$

with potential due to particle ($\varphi_o$) typically much less than the potential due to the whole field ($\varphi_{To}$)

($\varphi_o$) << ($\varphi_{To}$)

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Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

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$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^{\mu}\eta_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu} = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0{}_o)^2$ = Lorentz Scalar

# 4-Vector Quantum Probability
# Newtonian Limit



4-ProbabilityCurrentDensity $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}} = (c\rho_{prob}, \mathbf{j}_{\mathbf{prob}}) = (i\hbar/2m_o)(\psi^*\partial[\psi]-\partial[\psi^*]\psi) + (q/m_o)(\psi^*\psi)\mathbf{A}$

Examine the temporal component:
$\rho_{prob} = (i\hbar/2m_oc^2)(\psi^*\ \partial_t[\psi]-\partial_t[\psi^*]\ \psi) + (q/m_o)(\psi^*\psi)(\varphi/c^2)$
$\rho_{prob} \rightarrow (\gamma)(\psi^*\psi) + (\gamma)(q\varphi_o/m_oc^2)(\psi^*\psi) = (\gamma)[1 + q\varphi_o/E_o](\psi^*\psi)$

Typically, the particle EM potential energy ($q\varphi_o$) is much less than the particle rest energy ($E_o$), else it could generate new particles.
So, take ($q\varphi_o << E_o$), which gives the EM factor ($q\varphi_o/E_o$) ~ 0

Now, taking the low-velocity limit ( $\gamma \rightarrow 1$ ), $\rho_{prob} = \gamma[1 + \sim 0](\psi^*\psi)$, $\rho_{prob} \rightarrow (\psi^*\psi) = (\rho_{prob^o})$ for $|\mathbf{v}|<<c$

The Standard Born Probability Interpretation, $(\psi^*\psi) = (\rho_{prob})$, only applies in the low-potential-energy & low-velocity limit

This is why the {non-positive-definite} probabilities and {|probabilities| > 1} in the RQM Klein-Gordon equation gave physicists fits, and is the reason why one must regard the probabilities as charge conservation instead.

The original definition from SR is Continuity of Worldlines, $\partial\cdot\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}} = 0$, for which all is good and well in the RQM version.
The definition says there are no external sources or sinks of probability = conservation of probability.

The Born idea that $(\rho_{prob}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sum}[(\psi^*\psi)] = 1$ is just the Low-Velocity QM limit.
Only the non-EM rest version $(\rho_{prob^o}) = \mathrm{Sum}[(\psi^*\psi)] = 1$ is true.
It is not a fundamental axiom, it is an emergent property which is valid only in the NRQM limit

We now multiply by charge (q) to instead get a
4-"Charge"CurrentDensity $\mathbf{J} = (c\rho, \mathbf{j}) = q\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{prob}} = q(c\rho_{prob}, \mathbf{j}_{\mathbf{prob}})$, which is the standard SR EM 4-CurrentDensity

SR → QM

# SRQM 4-Vector Study: The QM Compton Effect Compton Scattering

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

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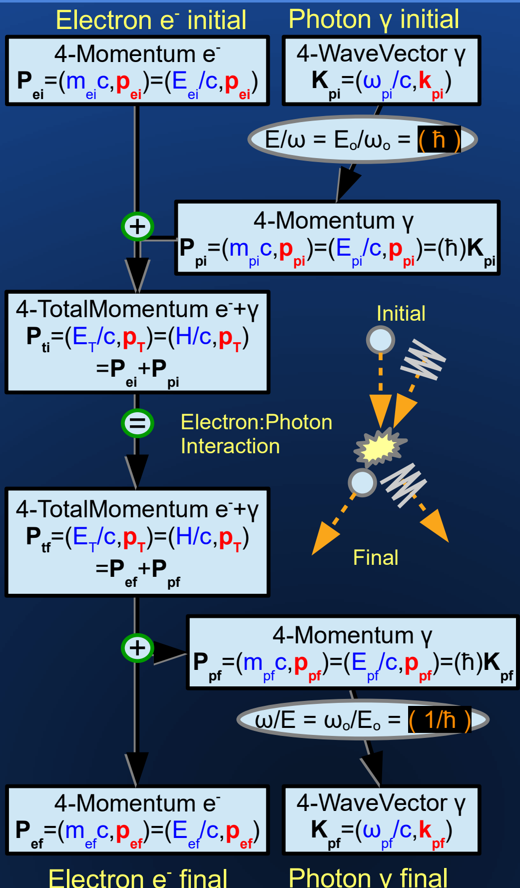



## Compton Scattering Derivation : Compton Effect

$\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (m_oc)^2$ generally → 0 for photons ($m_o$=0)

$\mathbf{P}_{phot1}\cdot\mathbf{P}_{phot2} = \hbar^2\mathbf{K}_1\cdot\mathbf{K}_2 = (\hbar^2\omega_1\omega_2/c^2)(1-\hat{\mathbf{n}}_1\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) = (\hbar^2\omega_1\omega_2/c^2)(1-\cos[\emptyset])$

$\mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P}_{mass} = \hbar\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{P} = (\hbar\omega/c)(1,\hat{\mathbf{n}})\cdot(E/c,\mathbf{p}) = (\hbar\omega/c)(E/c - \hat{\mathbf{n}}\cdot\mathbf{p}) = (\hbar\omega E_o/c^2) = (\hbar\omega m_o)$

$\mathbf{P}_{phot} + \mathbf{P}_{mass} = \mathbf{P'}_{phot} + \mathbf{P'}_{mass}$:4-MomentumConservation in Photon·Mass Interaction

===

$\mathbf{P}_{phot} + \mathbf{P}_{mass} - \mathbf{P'}_{phot} = \mathbf{P'}_{mass}$:rearrange

$(\mathbf{P}_{phot} + \mathbf{P}_{mass} - \mathbf{P'}_{phot})^2 = (\mathbf{P'}_{mass})^2$:square to get scalars

$(\mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P}_{phot} + 2\mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P}_{mass} - 2\mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P'}_{phot} + \mathbf{P}_{mass}\cdot\mathbf{P}_{mass} - 2\mathbf{P}_{mass}\cdot\mathbf{P'}_{phot} + \mathbf{P'}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P'}_{phot}) = (\mathbf{P'}_{mass})^2$

$(0 + 2\mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P}_{mass} - 2\mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P'}_{phot} + (m_oc)^2 - 2\mathbf{P}_{mass}\cdot\mathbf{P'}_{phot} + 0) = (m_oc)^2$

$\mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P}_{mass} - \mathbf{P}_{mass}\cdot\mathbf{P'}_{phot} = \mathbf{P}_{phot}\cdot\mathbf{P'}_{phot}$

$(\hbar\omega m_o) - (\hbar\omega' m_o) = (\hbar^2\omega\omega'/c^2)(1 - \cos[\emptyset])$

$(\omega-\omega')/(\omega\omega') = (\hbar/m_oc^2)(1 - \cos[\emptyset])$

$(1/\omega' - 1/\omega) = (\hbar/m_oc^2)(1 - \cos[\emptyset])$

$\Delta\lambda = (\lambda' - \lambda) = (\hbar/m_oc)(1 - \cos[\emptyset]) = \lambda_C(1 - \cos[\emptyset])$

The Compton Effect:Compton Scattering

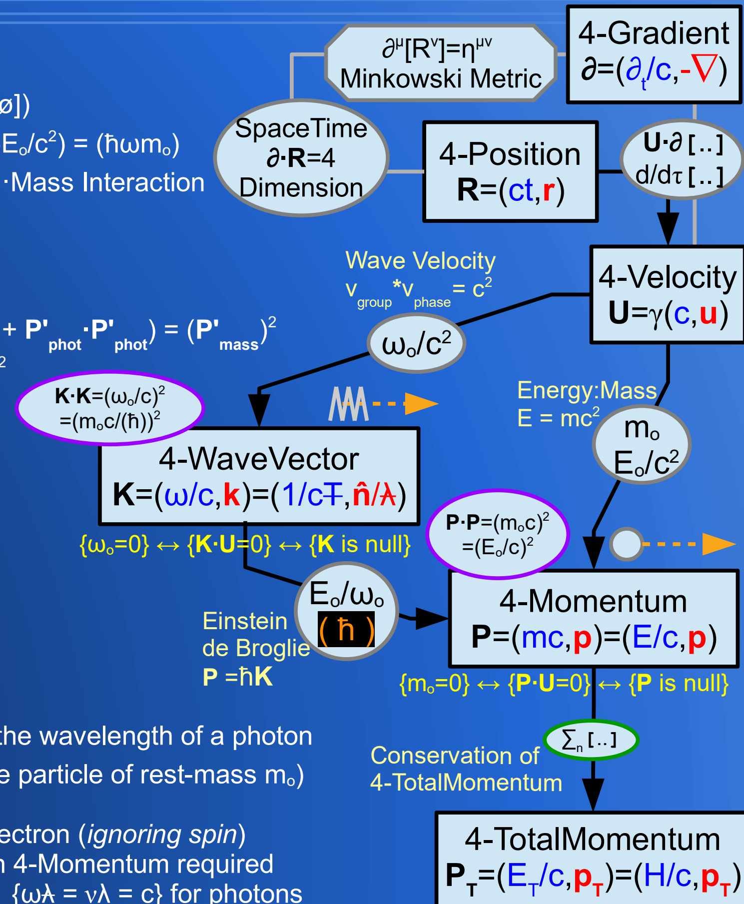
with

$\lambda_C = \lambda_C/2\pi = (\hbar/m_oc)$ = Reduced Compton Wavelength

$\lambda_C = (h/m_oc)$ = Compton Wavelength (not a rest-wavelength, but the wavelength of a photon with the energy equivalent to a massive particle of rest-mass $m_o$)

Calculates the wavelength shift of a photon scattering from an electron (*ignoring spin*)
Proves that light does not have a “wave-only” description, photon 4-Momentum required

$E/\omega = \gamma E_o/\gamma\omega_o = E_o/\omega_o = \hbar$   $\mathbf{K}_{photon} = (\omega/c)(1,\mathbf{n})$ = null   $\{\omega\lambda = \nu\lambda = c\}$ for photons

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(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

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(1,0)-Tensor $V^\mu$ = **V** = $(v^0,\mathbf{v})$
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$\mathbf{V}\cdot\mathbf{V} = V^\mu\eta_{\mu\nu}V^\nu = [(v^0)^2 - \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v}] = (v^0_o)^2$
= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM 4-Vector Study:
# The QM Aharonov-Bohm Effect
# QM Potential $\Delta\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\int_{path} \mathbf{A}\cdot d\mathbf{X}$





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## Aharonov-Bohm Effect

The EM 4-VectorPotential gives the Aharonov-Bohm Effect.
$\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{X} = -\mathbf{K}_{pot}\cdot\mathbf{X}$

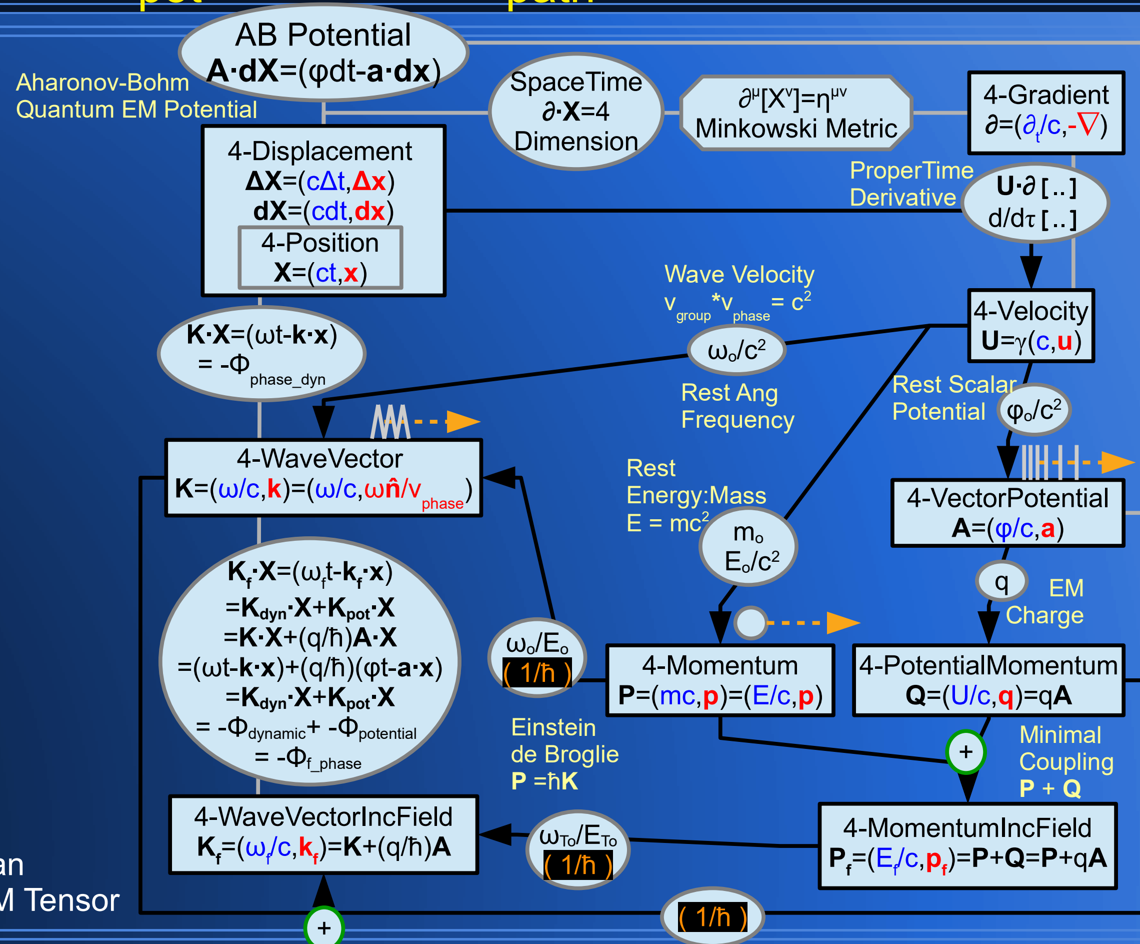
or taking the differential...
$d\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\mathbf{A}\cdot d\mathbf{X}$

over a path...
$\Delta\Phi_{pot} = \int_{path} d\Phi_{pot}$
$\Delta\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\int_{path} \mathbf{A}\cdot d\mathbf{X}$
$\Delta\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\int_{path} [(\varphi/c)(cdt) - \mathbf{a}\cdot d\mathbf{x}]$
$\Delta\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\int_{path} (\varphi dt - \mathbf{a}\cdot d\mathbf{x})$

Note that both the Electric and Magnetic effects come out by using the 4-Vector notation.

Electric AB effect: $\Delta\Phi_{pot\_Elec} = -(q/\hbar)\int_{path}(\varphi dt)$
Magnetic AB effect: $\Delta\Phi_{pot\_Mag} = +(q/\hbar)\int_{path}(\mathbf{a}\cdot d\mathbf{x})$

Proves that the 4-VectorPotential **A** is more fundamental than **e** and **b** fields, which are just components of the Faraday EM Tensor

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SR → QM

# SRQM 4-Vector Study:

# The QM Josephson Junction Effect = SuperCurrent

# EM 4-VectorPotential $\mathbf{A} = -(\hbar/q)\partial[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors


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Josephson Effect

The EM 4-VectorPotential gives the Aharonov-Bohm Effect.
Phase $\Phi_{pot} = -(q/\hbar)\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{X} = -\mathbf{K}_{pot}\cdot\mathbf{X}$

Rearrange the equation a bit:
$-(\hbar/q)\Delta\Phi_{pot} = \mathbf{A}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X}$
$\mathbf{A}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X} = -(\hbar/q)\Delta\Phi_{pot}$
$d/d\tau[\mathbf{A}\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X}] = d/d\tau[-(\hbar/q)\Delta\Phi_{pot}] = d/d\tau[\mathbf{A}]\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{A}\cdot d/d\tau[\Delta\mathbf{X}] = d/d\tau[\mathbf{A}]\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U}$

Assume that ( $d/d\tau[\mathbf{A}]\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X} \sim 0$)
$[\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{U}] = d/d\tau[-(\hbar/q)\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$
$[\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{A}] = (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)[-(\hbar/q)\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$
$[\mathbf{A}] = -(\hbar/q)(\partial)[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$
$\mathbf{A} = -(\hbar/q)\partial[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$
$(\varphi/c,\mathbf{a}) = -(\hbar/q)(\partial_t/c,-\nabla)[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$

Which explains Josephson Effect criteria :
$\Delta\mathbf{X} \sim 0$: small gap
$d/d\tau[\mathbf{A}] \sim 0$: “critical current” & no voltage
$d/d\tau[\mathbf{A}]\cdot\Delta\mathbf{X} \sim$ orthogonal: ??

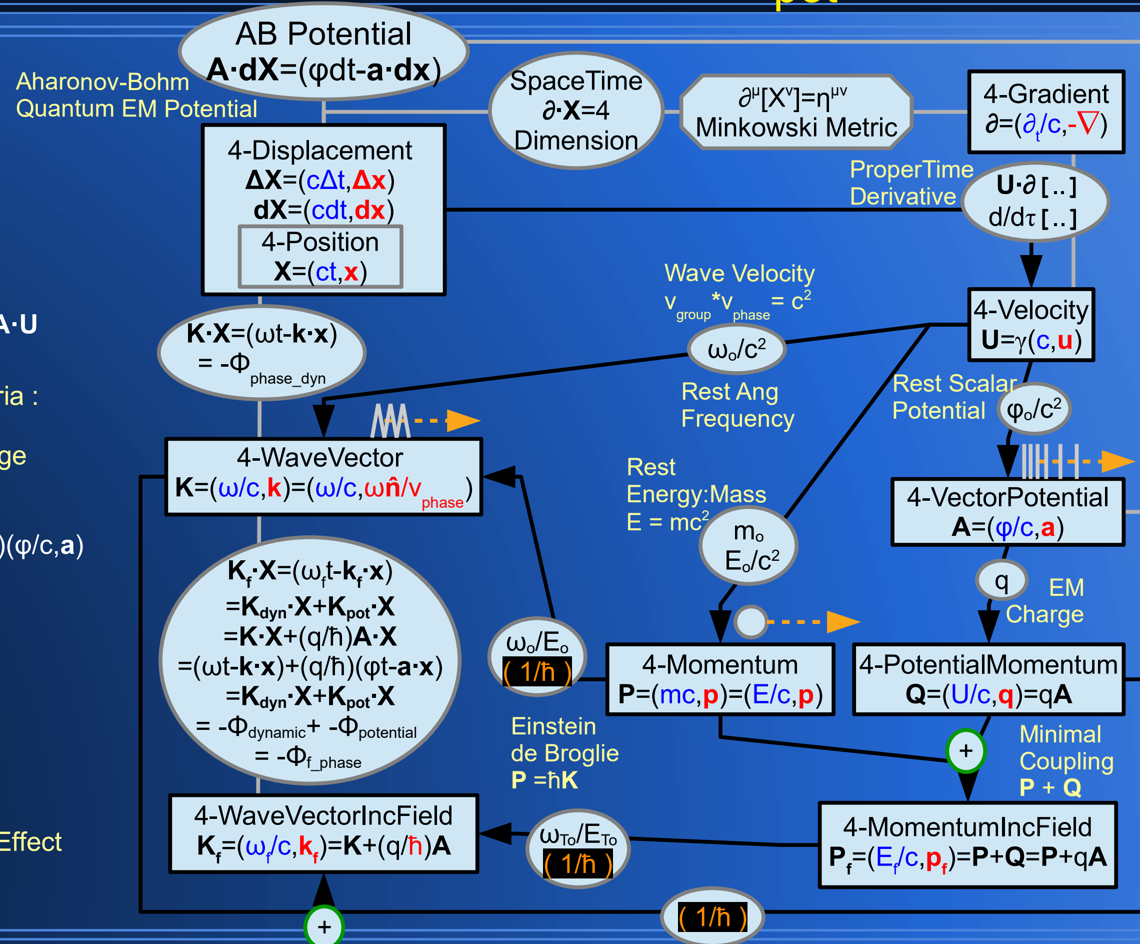
$\mathbf{A} = (\hbar/q)\mathbf{K}$; $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k}) = (q/\hbar)\mathbf{A} = (q/\hbar)(\varphi/c,\mathbf{a})$

Take the temporal part:
EM ScalarPotential $\varphi = -(\hbar/q)(\partial_t)[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$; $\omega = (q/\hbar)\varphi$

If the charge (q) is a Cooper-electron-pair: { $q = -2e$ }

Voltage $V(t) = \varphi(t) = (\hbar/2e)(\partial/\partial t)[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$; AngFreq $\omega = -2eV/\hbar$
This is the superconducting phase evolution equation of the Josephson Effect

$(\hbar/2e)$ is defined to be the Magnetic Flux Quantum $\Phi_o$

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SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Symmetries:
# Hamilton-Jacobi vs Relativistic Action
# Josephson vs Aharonov-Bohm
# Differential (4-Vector) vs Integral (4-Scalar)

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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## Differential Formats : 4-Vectors

## Notice the Symmetry:

## Integral Formats : 4-Scalars

**SR Hamilton-Jacobi Equation**

$\mathbf{P_T} = -\partial[\Delta S_{action}]$

$\mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A} = -\partial[\Delta S_{action}]$

$\mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A} = -\partial[\hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase}]$

$\mathbf{P} + q\mathbf{A} = -\partial[\hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase,dyn} + (\hbar)\Delta\Phi_{phase,pot}]$

Inverse

**SR Action Equation**

$\Delta S_{action} = -\int_{path}\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

$\Delta S_{action} = -\int_{path}(\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

$\hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase} = -\int_{path}(\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

$\hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase,dyn} + \hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase,pot} = -\int_{path}(\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

+

4-TotMom Conservation

$\mathbf{P_T} = (\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q}) = (\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A})$

Minimal Coupling

$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{P_T}-q\mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{P_T}-\mathbf{Q})$

Dynamic Part

**4-Momentum**

$\mathbf{P} = -\partial[\Delta S_{act,dync}]$

$-\partial[\hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase,dynamic}]$

Inverse

Dynamic Part

**Action$_{(free\ part)}$**

$\Delta S_{act,dyn} = \hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase,dynamic}$

$= -\int_{path}(\mathbf{P})\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

+

4-TotMom Conservation

$\mathbf{P_T} = (\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q}) = (\mathbf{P}+q\mathbf{A})$

Minimal Coupling

$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{P_T}-q\mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{P_T}-\mathbf{Q})$

Potential Part

**4-PotentialMomentum**

$\mathbf{Q} = q\mathbf{A} = -\partial[\Delta S_{act,pot}]$

$-\partial[\hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase,potential}]$

Inverse

Potential Part

**Action$_{(potential\ part)}$**

$\Delta S_{act,pot} = \hbar\Delta\Phi_{phase,potential} =$

$-\int_{path}(q\mathbf{A})\cdot\mathbf{dX} = -\int_{path}(\mathbf{Q})\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

q

( ħ )

Technically, the standard Josephson Junction uses just the temporal part { $\mathbf{A} = (\varphi/c,\mathbf{a})$ } & Cooper-pair-electrons { $q = -2e$ } giving $V(t) = \varphi = (\hbar/2e)\partial/\partial t[\Delta\Phi_{pot}]$. There should be a spatial part as well.

**Josephson Junction Relation**

$\mathbf{A} = -(\hbar/q)\partial[\Delta\Phi_{potential}]$

$= -(1/q)\partial[\Delta S_{act,pot}]$

$= \mathbf{Q}/q$

Inverse

**Aharonov-Bohm Relation**

$\Delta\Phi_{potential} = -(q/\hbar)\int_{path}\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

$= -(1/\hbar)\int_{path}\mathbf{Q}\cdot\mathbf{dX}$

$= \Delta S_{act,pot}/\hbar$

**SR 4-Tensor**
(2,0)-Tensor $T^{\mu\nu}$
(1,1)-Tensor $T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}$ or $T_{\mu}{}^{\nu}$
(0,2)-Tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$

**SR 4-Vector**
(1,0)-Tensor $V^{\mu} = \mathbf{V} = (v^0,\mathbf{v})$
**SR 4-CoVector**
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**SR 4-Scalar**
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar

Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM 4-Vector Study: Einstein-de Broglie The (ħ) Connection

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson

## The ħ Connection

**P = ħK: Basic Einstein-de Broglie**

$\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{Q}$

$\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q} = \hbar\mathbf{K}_{dyn} + \hbar\mathbf{K}_{pot}$

$\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q} = \hbar(\mathbf{K}_{dyn} + \mathbf{K}_{pot})$

Sum over n particles: $\mathbf{P_T} = \Sigma_n(\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q}), \mathbf{K_T} = \Sigma_n(\mathbf{K}_{dyn} + \mathbf{K}_{pot})$

$\mathbf{P_T} = \hbar\mathbf{K_T}$

$\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{X} = \hbar\mathbf{K_T}\cdot\mathbf{X}$

$(\mathbf{P_T}\cdot\mathbf{X}) = \hbar(\mathbf{K_T}\cdot\mathbf{X})$

$-S_{action} = -\hbar\Phi_{phase}$

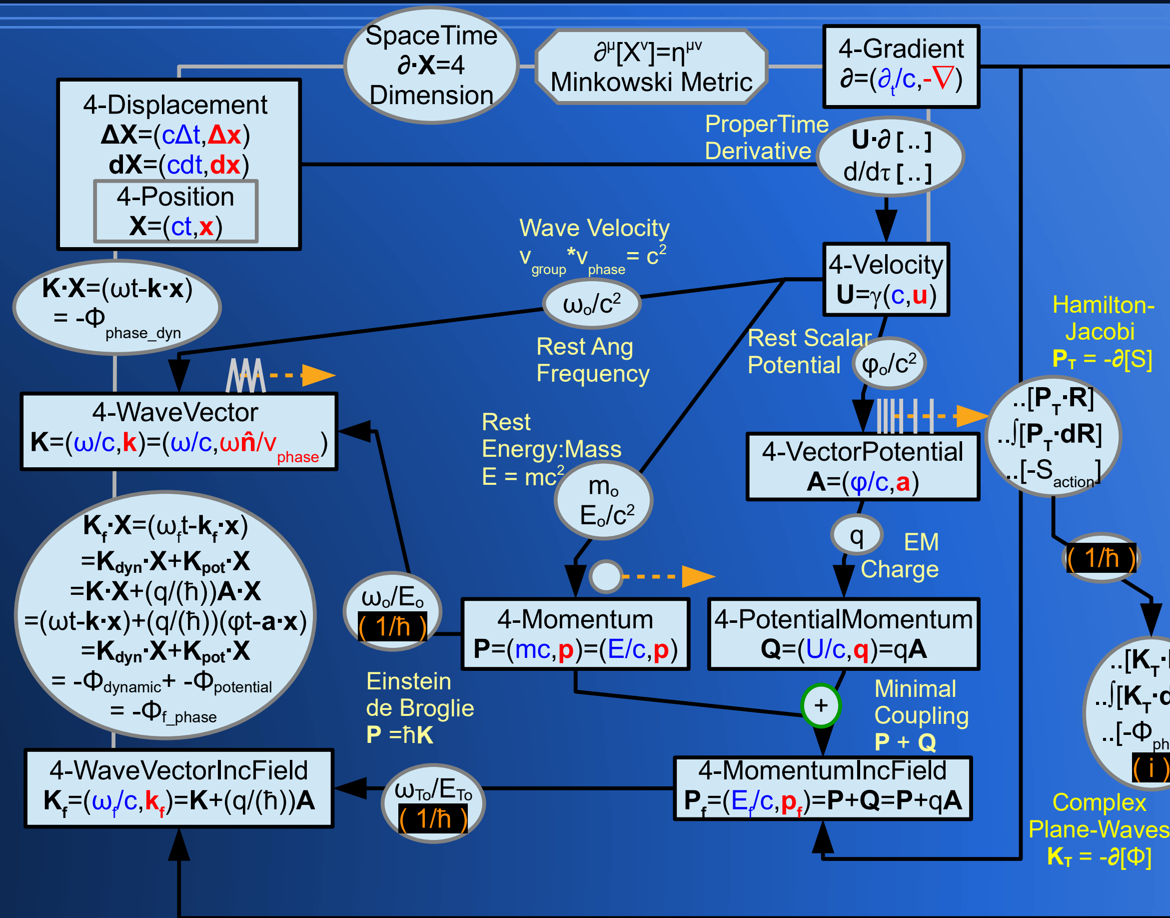
$S_{action} = \hbar\Phi_{phase}$

$-\partial[S_{action}] = -\hbar\partial[\Phi_{phase}]$

$\mathbf{P_T} = \hbar\mathbf{K_T}$

{SR Hamilton-Jacobi} = ħ{QM Complex Plane-Waves}

The SR Hamilton-Jacobi Equation, and the QM idea of Complex Plane-Waves, are related by a simple constant (ħ) relation.

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SR → QM

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# SRQM 4-Vector Study:
# Dimensionless Physical Objects

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

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## Dimensionless Physical Objects

There are a number of dimensionless physical objects in SR that can be constructed from Physical 4-Vectors.
Most are 4-Scalars, but there are few 4-Vector and 4-Tensors.

$\partial \cdot \mathbf{X}=4$: SpaceTime Dimension
$\partial^\mu[X^\nu]=\eta^{\mu\nu}$: The SR Minkowski Metric

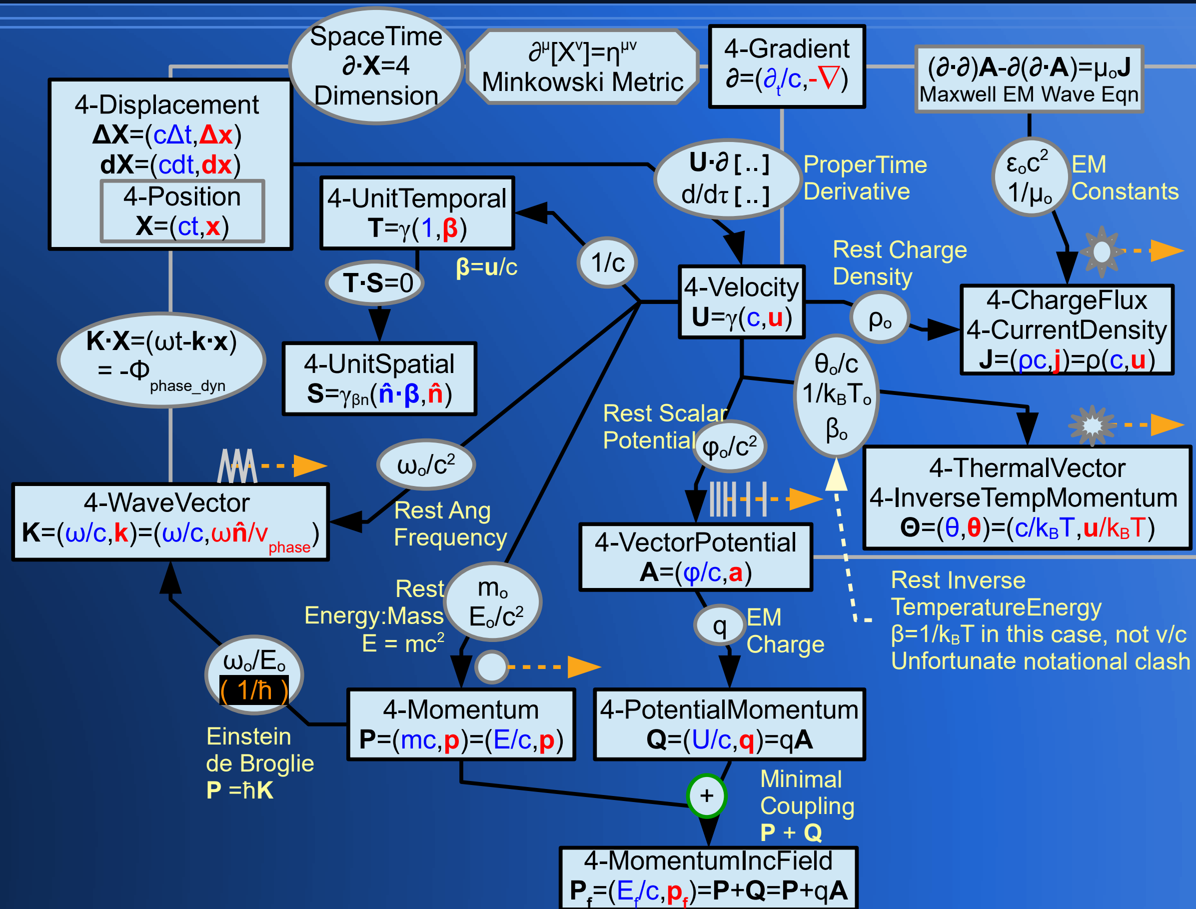
$\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{T}=$ 1: Lorentz Scalar "Magnitude" of the 4-UnitTemporal
$\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{S}=$ 0: Lorentz Scalar of 4-UnitTemporal with 4-UnitSpatial
$\mathbf{S}\cdot\mathbf{S}=$ -1: Lorentz Scalar "Magnitude" of the 4-UnitSpatial

$\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X}=(\omega t-\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = -\Phi_{phase\_dyn}$: Phase of an SR Wave used in SRQM wave functions $\psi=a*e\text{^}-(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})$

$(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta}) = (E_o/k_B T_o)$: 4-Momentum with 4-InvThermalMomentum used in statistical mechanics particle distributions
$F(\text{state}) \sim e\text{^}-(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{\Theta}) = e\text{^}-(E_o/k_B T_o)$

$\alpha = (1/4\pi\varepsilon_o)(e^2/\hbar c) = (\mu_o/4\pi)(ce^2/\hbar)$: Fine Structure Constant constructed from Lorentz 4-Scalars, which are themselves constructed from 4-Vectors via the Lorentz Scalar Product.
ex. $\hbar=(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{X})/(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{X})$; $q=(\mathbf{Q}\cdot\mathbf{X})/(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{X}) \to e$ for electron; $c=(\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{U})$
$\mu_o=\{(\partial\cdot\partial)[\mathbf{A}]\cdot\mathbf{X}\}/(\mathbf{J}\cdot\mathbf{X})$ when $(\partial\cdot\mathbf{A})=0$

$\{\gamma^\mu\}$: Dirac Gamma Matrix ("4-Vector") {4 component}
$\{\sigma^\mu\}$: Pauli Spin Matrix ("4-Vector") {2 component}
Components are matrices of numbers, not just numbers

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= Lorentz Scalar

# SRQM: QM Axioms Unnecessary
# QM Principles emerge from SR

*QM is derivable from SR plus a few empirical facts – the "QM Axioms" aren't necessary*
*These properties are either empirically measured or are emergent from SR properties...*

3 "QM Axioms" are really just empirical constant relations between purely SR 4-Vectors:
- Particle-Wave Duality [(**P**) = ħ(**K**)]
- Unitary Evolution [∂ = (-i)**K**]
- Operator Formalism [(∂) = -i**K**]

2 "QM Axioms" are just the result of the Klein-Gordon Equation being a linear wave PDE:
- Hilbert Space Representation (<bra|,|ket>, wavefunctions, etc.) & The Principle of Superposition

3 "QM Axioms" are a property of the Minkowski Metric and the empirical fact of Operator Formalism
- The Canonical Commutation Relation
- The Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle (time-like-separated measurement exchange)
- The Pauli Exclusion Principle (space-like-separated particle exchange)

1 "QM Axiom" only holds in the NRQM case
- The Born QM Probability Interpretation – Not applicable to RQM, use Conservation of Worldlines instead

1 "QM Axiom" is really just another level of limiting cases, just like SR → CM in limit of low velocity
- The QM Correspondence Principle ( QM → CM in limit of $\{\nabla^2[\phi] << (\nabla[\phi])^2\}$ )

# SRQM Interpretation: Relational QM & EPR

The SRQM interpretation fits fairly well with Carlo Rovelli's Relational QM interpretation:

Relational QM treats the state of a quantum system as being observer-dependent, that is, the QM State is the relation between the observer and the system. This is inspired by the key idea behind Special Relativity, that the details of an observation depend on the reference frame of the observer.

All systems are quantum systems: no artificial Copenhagen dichotomy between classical/macroscopic/conscious objects and quantum objects.

The QM States reflect the observers' information about a quantum system.
Wave function "collapse" is informational – not physical. A particle always knows it's complete properties. An observer has at best only partial information about the particle's properties.

No Spooky Action at a Distance. When a measurement is done locally on an entangled system, it is only the partial information about the distant entangled state that "changes/becomes-available-instantaneously". There is no superluminal signal. Measuring/physically-changing the local particle does not physically change the distant particle.

ex. Place two identical-except-for-color marbles into a box, close lid, and shake. Without looking, pick one marble at random and place it into another box. Send that box very far away. After receiving signal of the far box arrival at a distant point, open the near box and look at the marble. You now instantaneously know the far marble's color as well. The information did not come by signal. You already had the possibilities (partial knowledge). Looking at the near marble color simply reduced the partial knowledge of both marble's color to complete knowledge of both marbles' color. No signal was required, superluminal or otherwise.

ex. The quantum version of the same experiment uses the spin of entangled particles. When measured on the same axis, one will always be spin-up, the other will be spin-down. It is conceptually analogous. Entanglement is only about correlations of system that interacted in the past and are determined by conservation laws.

# SRQM Interpretation:
# Interpretation of EPR-Bell Experiment



Einstein and Bohr can both be "right" about EPR:
Per Einstein: The QM State measured is not a "complete" description, just one observer's point-of-view.
Per Bohr: The QM State measured is a "complete" description, it's all that a single observer can get.

The point is that many observers can all see the "same" system, but see different facets of it. But a single measurement is the maximal information that a single observer can get without re-interacting with the system, which of course changes the system in general. Remember, the Heisenberg Uncertainty comes from non-zero commutation properties which *require separate measurement arrangements*. The properties of a particle are always there. Properties define particles. We as observers simply have only partial information about them.

Relativistic QM, being derived from SR, should be local – The low-velocity limit to QM may give unexpected anomalous results if taken out of context, or out of the applicable validity range, such as with velocity addition $v_{12} = v_1+v_2$, where the correct formula should be the relativistic velocity composition $v_{12} = (v_1+v_2)/[1+v_1v_2/c^2]$

These ideas lead to the conclusion that the wavefunction is just one observer's state of information about a physical system, not the state of the physical system itself. The "collapse" of the wavefunction is simply the change in an observer's information about a system brought about by a measurement or, in the case of EPR, an inference about the physical state.

EPR doesn't break Heisenberg because measurements are made on different particles. The happy fact is that those particles interacted and became correlated in the causal past. The EPR-Bell experiments prove that it is possible to maintain those correlations over long distances. It does not prove superluminal signaling

# SRQM Interpretation:
# Range-of-Validity Facts & Fallacies



We should not be surprised by the “quantum” probabilities being correct instead of “classical” in the EPR and Bell Inequalities experiments.
Classical thinking (in both CM and QM) has a number of fallacies when it is mistakenly applied outside of its range-of-validity.

Examples

*The limit of $\hbar \to 0$ {Fallacy}:
ħ is a Lorentz Scalar Invariant and Fundamental Physical Constant. It never becomes 0. {Fact}

*The classical commutator being zero $[p^k,x^j] = 0$ {Fallacy}:
$[P^\mu,X^\nu] = i\hbar\eta^{\mu\nu}$ ; $[p^k,x^j] = -i\hbar\delta^{kj}$ ; $[p^0,x^0] = [E/c,ct] = [E,t] = i\hbar$; Again, it never becomes 0 {Fact}

*Using Maxwell-Boltzmann (distinguishable) statistics for counting probabilities of (indistinguishable) quantum states {Fallacy}:
Must use Fermi-Dirac statistics for Fermions:Spin=(n+1/2); Bose-Einstein statistics for Bosons:Spin=(n) {Fact}

*Using sums of classical probabilities on quantum states {Fallacy}:
Must use sums of quantum probability-amplitudes {Fact}

*Ignoring phase cross-terms and interference effects in calculations {Fallacy}:
Quantum systems and entanglement require phase cross-terms {Fact}

*Assuming that one can simultaneously “measure” non-commuting properties at a single spacetime event {Fallacy}:
Particle properties always exist. However, non-commuting ones require separate measurement arrangements to get information about the properties.
The required measurement arrangements on a single particle/worldline are at best sequential events, where the temporal order plays a role; {Fact}
However, EPR allows one to “infer (not measure)” the other property of a particle by the separate measurement of an entangled partner. {Fact}
This does not break Heisenberg Uncertainty, which is about the order of operations (measurement events) on a single worldline. {Fact}
In the entangled case, both/all of the entangled partners share common past-causal entanglement events, typically due to a conservation law. {Fact}
Information is not transmitted at FTL. The particles simply carried their normal respective “correlated” properties (no hidden variables) with them. {Fact}

*Assuming that QM is a generalization of CM, or that classical probabilities apply to QM {Fallacy}:
CM is a limiting-case of QM for when changes in a system by a few quanta have a negligible effect on the whole/overall system. {Fact}

# SRQM Interpretation: Quantum Information



We should not be surprised by the "quantum" probabilities being correct instead of "classical" in the EPR and Bell Inequalities experiments. Classical thinking (in both CM and QM) has a number of fallacies when it is mistakenly applied outside of its range-of-validity.

{from Wikipedia}

No-Communication Theorem/No-Signaling:
A no-go theorem from quantum information theory which states that, during measurement of an entangled quantum state, it is not possible for one observer, by making a measurement of a subsystem of the total state, to communicate information to another observer. The theorem shows that quantum correlations do not lead to what could be referred to as "spooky communication at a distance". SRQM: There is no FTL signaling.

No-Teleportation Theorem:
The no-teleportation theorem stems from the Heisenberg uncertainty principle and the EPR paradox: although a qubit |ψ> can be imagined to be a specific direction on the Bloch sphere, that direction cannot be measured precisely, for the general case |ψ>. The no-teleportation theorem is implied by the no-cloning theorem.
SRQM: Ket states are informational, not physical.

No-Cloning Theorem:
In physics, the no-cloning theorem states that it is impossible to create an identical copy of an arbitrary unknown quantum state. This no-go theorem of quantum mechanics proves the impossibility of a simple perfect non-disturbing measurement scheme. The no-cloning theorem is normally stated and proven for pure states; the no-broadcast theorem generalizes this result to mixed states. SRQM: Measurements are arrangements of particles that interact with a subject particle.

No-Broadcast Theorem:
Since quantum states cannot be copied in general, they cannot be broadcast. Here, the word "broadcast" is used in the sense of conveying the state to two or more recipients. For multiple recipients to each receive the state, there must be, in some sense, a way of duplicating the state. The no-broadcast theorem generalizes the no-cloning theorem for mixed states. The no-cloning theorem says that it is impossible to create two copies of an unknown state given a single copy of the state.
SRQM: Conservation of worldlines.

No-Deleting Theorem:
In physics, the no-deleting theorem of quantum information theory is a no-go theorem which states that, in general, given two copies of some arbitrary quantum state, it is impossible to delete one of the copies. It is a time-reversed dual to the no-cloning theorem, which states that arbitrary states cannot be copied.
SRQM: Conservation of worldlines.

No-Hiding Theorem:
the no-hiding theorem is the ultimate proof of the conservation of quantum information. The importance of the no-hiding theorem is that it proves the conservation of wave function in quantum theory.
SRQM: Conservation of worldlines. RQM wavefunctions are Lorentz Scalars (spin=0), Spinors (spin=1/2), 4-Vectors (spin=1), all of which are Lorentz Invariant.

# SRQM Interpretation:
# Quantum Information



We should not be surprised by the "quantum" probabilities being correct instead of "classical" probabilities in the EPR/Bell-Inequalities experiments.
Classical thinking (in both CM and QM) has a number of fallacies when it is mistakenly applied outside of its range-of-validity.
{from Wikipedia}
Quantum information (qubits) differs strongly from classical information, epitomized by the bit, in many striking and unfamiliar ways. Among these are the following:

A unit of quantum information is the qubit. Unlike classical digital states (which are discrete), a qubit is continuous-valued, describable by a direction on the Bloch sphere. Despite being continuously valued in this way, a qubit is the smallest possible unit of quantum information, as despite the qubit state being continuously-valued, it is impossible to measure the value precisely.

A qubit cannot be (wholly) converted into classical bits; that is, it cannot be "read". This is the no-teleportation theorem.

Despite the awkwardly-named no-teleportation theorem, qubits can be moved from one physical particle to another, by means of quantum teleportation. That is, qubits can be transported, independently of the underlying physical particle. SRQM: Ket states are informational, not physical.

An arbitrary qubit can neither be copied, nor destroyed. This is the content of the no cloning theorem and the no-deleting theorem. SRQM: Conservation of worldlines.

Although a single qubit can be transported from place to place (e.g. via quantum teleportation), it cannot be delivered to multiple recipients; this is the no-broadcast theorem, and is essentially implied by the no-cloning theorem. SRQM: Conservation of worldlines.

Qubits can be changed, by applying linear transformations or quantum gates to them, to alter their state. While classical gates correspond to the familiar operations of Boolean logic, quantum gates are physical unitary operators that in the case of qubits correspond to rotations of the Bloch sphere.

Due to the volatility of quantum systems and the impossibility of copying states, the storing of quantum information is much more difficult than storing classical information. Nevertheless, with the use of quantum error correction quantum information can still be reliably stored in principle. The existence of quantum error correcting codes has also led to the possibility of fault tolerant quantum computation.

Classical bits can be encoded into and subsequently retrieved from configurations of qubits, through the use of quantum gates. By itself, a single qubit can convey no more than one bit of accessible classical information about its preparation. This is Holevo's theorem. However, in superdense coding a sender, by acting on one of two entangled qubits, can convey two bits of accessible information about their joint state to a receiver.

Quantum information can be moved about, in a quantum channel, analogous to the concept of a classical communications channel. Quantum messages have a finite size, measured in qubits; quantum channels have a finite channel capacity, measured in qubits per second.

# Minkowski still applies in local GR
# QM is a local phenomenon

The QM Schrodinger Equation is not fundamental. It is just the low-energy limiting-case of the RQM Klein-Gordon Equation. All of the standard QM Axioms are shown to be empirically measured constants or emergent properties of SR. It is a bad approach to start with NRQM as an axiomatic starting point and try to generalize it to RQM, in the same way that one cannot start with CM and derive SR. Since QM *can* be derived from SR, this partially explains the difficulty of uniting QM with GR:
QM is not a “separate formalism” outside of SR that can be used to “quantize” just anything...

Strictly speaking, the use of the Minkowski space to describe physical systems over finite distances applies only in the SR limit of systems without significant gravitation. In the case of significant gravitation, SpaceTime becomes curved and one must abandon SR in favor of the full theory of GR.

Nevertheless, even in such cases, based on the GR Equivalence Principle, Minkowski space is still a good description in a local region surrounding any point (barring gravitational singularities). More abstractly, we say that in the presence of gravity, SpaceTime is described by a curved 4-dimensional manifold for which the tangent space to any point is a 4-dimensional Minkowski Space. Thus, the structure of Minkowski Space is still essential in the description of GR.

So, even in GR, at the local level things are considered to be Minkowskian:
i.e. SR → QM “lives inside the surface” of this local SpaceTime, GR curves the surface.

# SRQM Interpretation: Main Result

# QM is derivable from SR!



Hopefully, this interpretation will shed light on why Quantum Gravity has been so elusive. Basically, QM rules of "quantization" don't apply to GR. They are a manifestation-of/derivation-from SR. Relativity *is* the "Theory of Measurement" that QM has been looking for.

This would explain why no one has been able to produce a successful theory of Quantum Gravity, and why there have been no violations of Lorentz Invariance nor of the Equivalence Principle.

If quantum effects "live" in Minkowski SpaceTime with SR,
then GR curvature effects are at a level above the RQM description, and two levels above standard QM.
SR+QM are "in" SpaceTime, GR is the "shape" of SpaceTime…

Thus, this treatise explains the following:

- Why GR works so well in it's realm of applicability {large scale systems}.
- Why QM works so well in it's realm of applicability {micro scale systems and certain macroscopic systems}.
  i.e. The tangent space to any point in GR curvature is locally Minkowskian, and thus QM is typically found in small local volumes...
- Why RQM explains more stuff than QM without SR {because QM is just the low-velocity limiting-case of RQM}.
- Why all attempts to "quantize gravity" have failed {essentially, everyone has been trying to put the cart (QM) before the horse (GR)}.
- Why all attempts to modify GR keep conflicting with experimental data {because GR is apparently fundamental}.
- Why QM works perfectly well with SR as RQM but not with GR {because QM is derivable from SR, hence a manifestation of SR rules}.
- How Minkowski Space, 4-Vectors, and Lorentz Invariants play vital roles in RQM, and give the SRQM Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics.

# SRQM Chart:
# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics
# SR→QM Interpretation Simplified

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson
SciRealm@aol.com
http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf

## SRQM: The [SR→QM] Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics

Special Relativity (SR) Axioms: Invariant Interval + LightSpeed (c) as Universal Physical Constant lead to SR, although technically SR is itself the Minkowski-SpaceTime low-curvature:"flat" limiting-case of GR.

$\{c,\tau,m_o,\hbar,i\}$ = {c:SpeedOfLight, τ:ProperTime, $m_o$:RestMass, ħ:Dirac/PlanckReducedConstant, i:ImaginaryNumber$\sqrt{[-1]}$}: are all Empirically Measured SR Lorentz Invariants and/or Mathematical Constants

*Standard SR 4-Vectors:* *Related by these SR Lorentz Invariants*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-Position | $\mathbf{R} = (ct,\mathbf{r})$ | = <Event> | $(\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{R}) = (c\tau)^2$ |
| 4-Velocity | $\mathbf{U} = \gamma(c,\mathbf{u})$ | $= (\mathbf{U}\cdot\partial)\mathbf{R} = (^d/_{d\tau})\mathbf{R} = d\mathbf{R}/d\tau$ | $(\mathbf{U}\cdot\mathbf{U}) = (c)^2$ |
| 4-Momentum | $\mathbf{P} = (E/c,\mathbf{p})$ | $= m_o\mathbf{U}$ | $(\mathbf{P}\cdot\mathbf{P}) = (m_oc)^2$ |
| 4-WaveVector | $\mathbf{K} = (\omega/c,\mathbf{k})$ | $= \mathbf{P}/\hbar$ | $(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{K}) = (m_oc/\hbar)^2$ KG Equation: |
| 4-Gradient | $\partial = (\partial_t/c,-\nabla)$ | $= -i\mathbf{K}$ | $(\partial\cdot\partial) = (-im_oc/\hbar)^2 = -(m_oc/\hbar)^2$ = QM Relation → RQM $\xrightarrow{\lvert v\rvert<<c}$ QM |

SR + Empirically Measured Physical Constants lead to RQM via the Klein-Gordon Quantum Eqn, and thence to QM via the low-velocity limit { |**v**| << c }, giving the Schrödinger Eqn. This fundamental KG Relation also leads to the other

| Quantum Wave Equations: | RQM (massless) { $\lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert = c : m_o = 0$ } | RQM { $0 <= \lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert < c : m_o > 0$ } | QM { $0 <= \lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert << c : m_o > 0$ } |
|---|---|---|---|
| spin=0 boson field = 4-Scalar: | Free Scalar Wave (Higgs) | Klein-Gordon | Schrödinger (regular QM) |
| spin=1/2 fermion field = 4-Spinor: | Weyl | Dirac (w/ EM charge) | Pauli (w/ EM charge) |
| spin=1 boson field = 4-Vector: | Maxwell (EM photonic) | Proca | |

SRQM: A treatise of SR→QM by John B. Wilson (SciRealm@aol.com)

SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:
# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics RoadMap of SR→QM

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors


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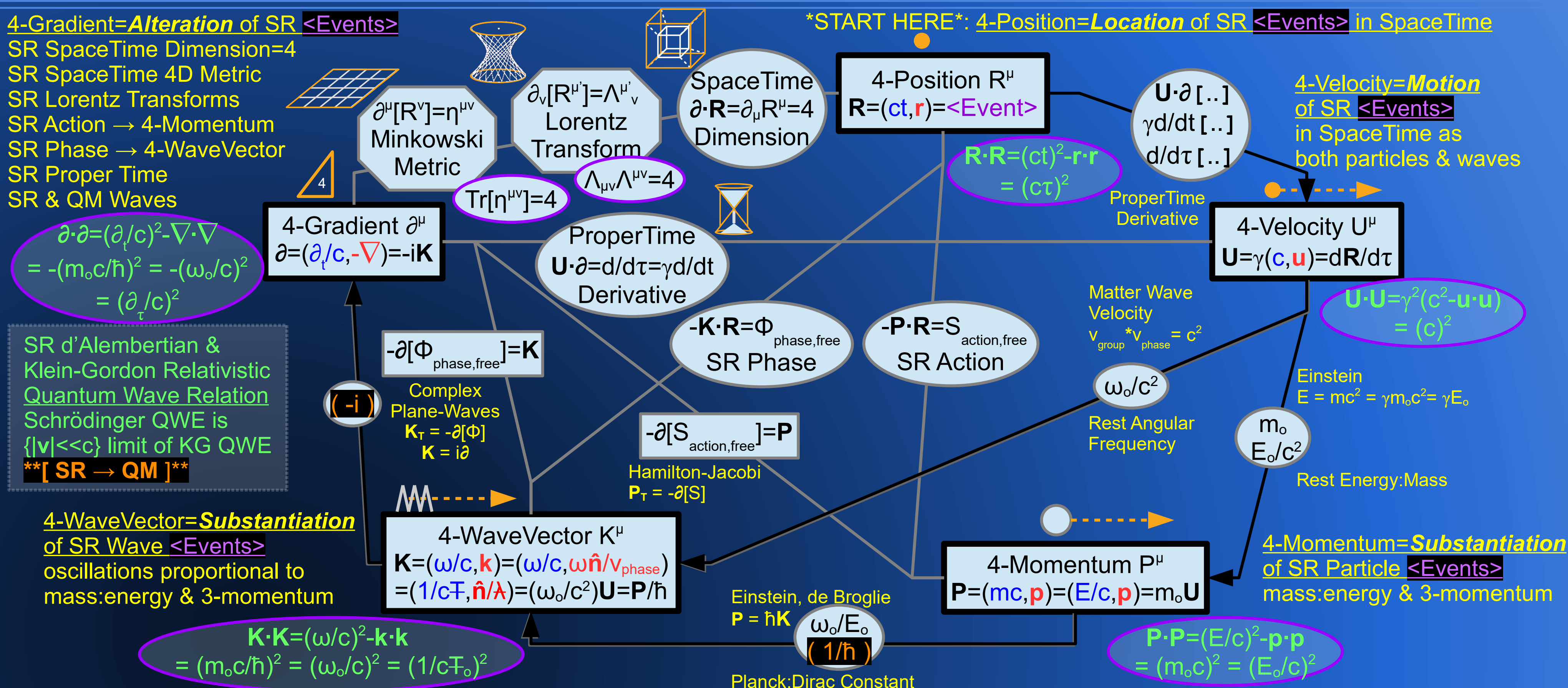


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SR → QM

4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM

# SRQM Diagram:

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics

# RoadMap of SR→QM (EM Potential)

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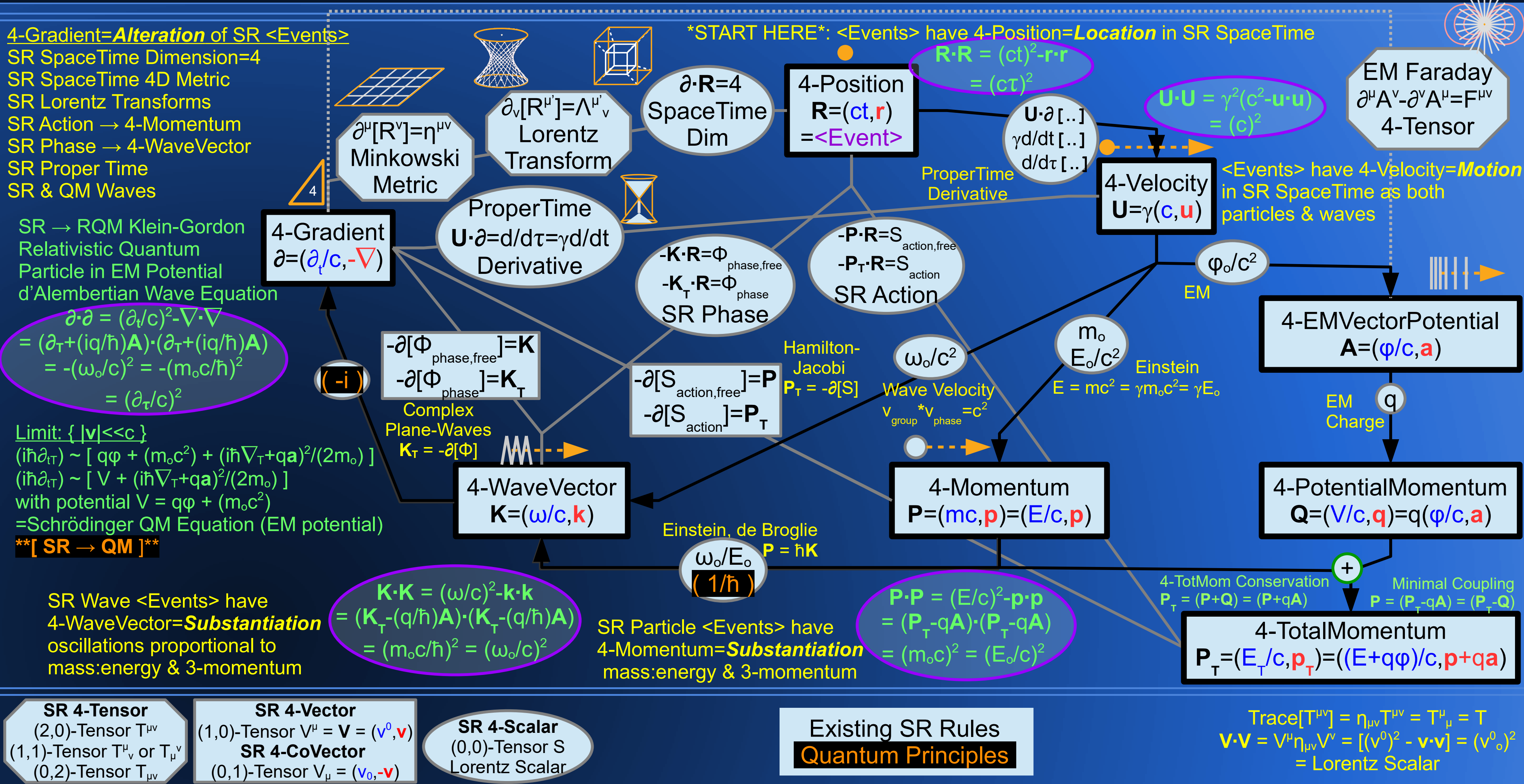

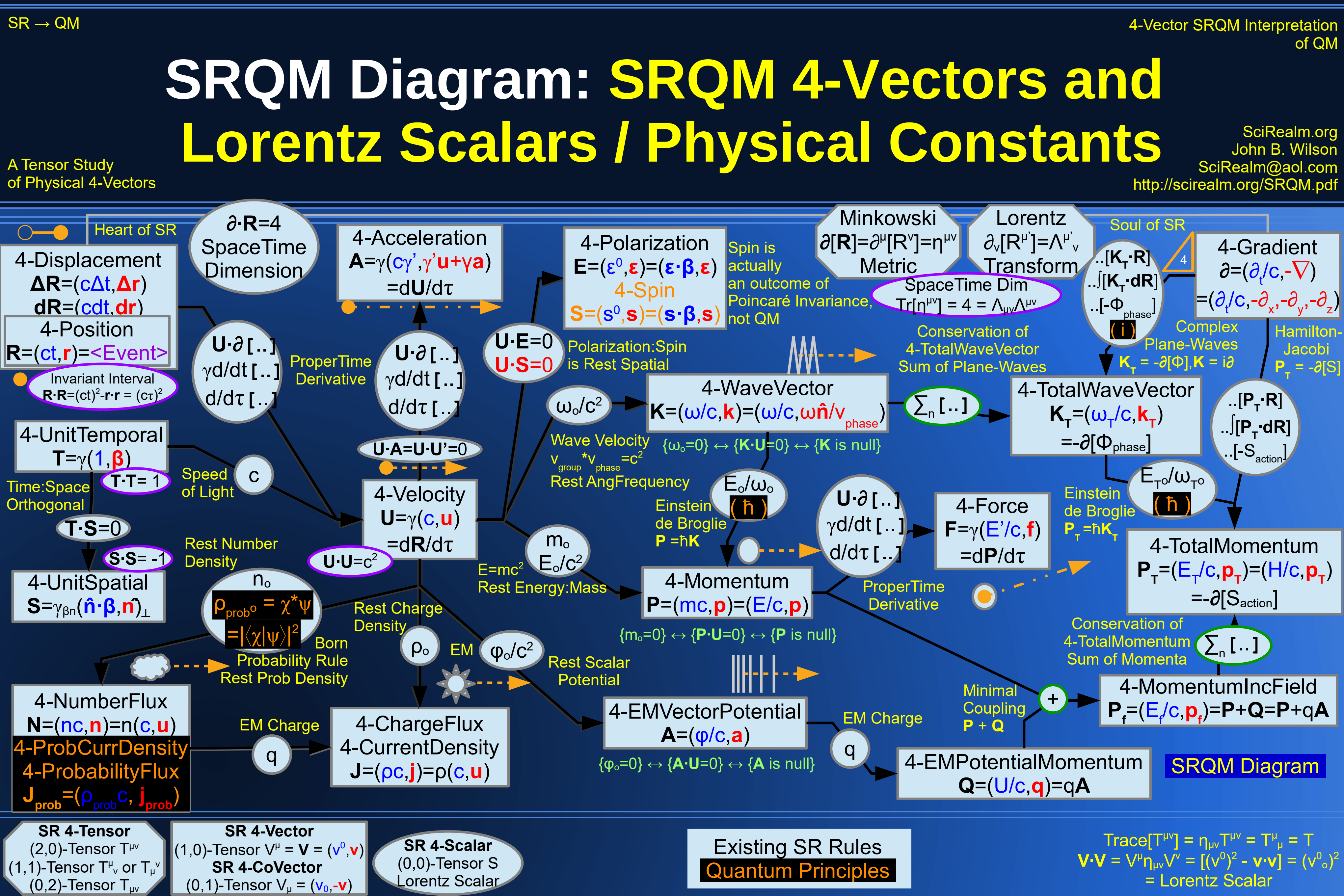

SR → QM
4-Vector SRQM Interpretation of QM
SRQM Diagram: SRQM 4-Vectors and Lorentz Scalars / Physical Constants
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Heart of SR
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ΔR=(cΔt,Δr)
dR=(cdt,dr)
4-Position
R=(ct,r)=<Event>
Invariant Interval
R·R=(ct)²-r·r = (cτ)²
∂·R=4
SpaceTime Dimension
4-Acceleration
A=γ(cγ′,γ′u+γa)
=dU/dτ
U·∂ [..]
γd/dt [..]
d/dτ [..]
ProperTime Derivative
U·A=U·U′=0
4-UnitTemporal
T=γ(1,β)
T·T= 1
Speed of Light
c
Time:Space Orthogonal
T·S=0
S·S= -1
4-UnitSpatial
S=γβn(n̂·β,n̂)⊥
4-Velocity
U=γ(c,u)
=dR/dτ
U·U=c²
Rest Number Density
n₀
ρprob₀ = χ*ψ
=|⟨χ|ψ⟩|²
Born Probability Rule
Rest Prob Density
Rest Charge Density
ρ₀
EM
φ₀/c²
Rest Scalar Potential
4-NumberFlux
N=(nc,n)=n(c,u)
4-ProbCurrDensity
4-ProbabilityFlux
Jprob=(ρprobc, jprob)
EM Charge
q
4-ChargeFlux
4-CurrentDensity
J=(ρc,j)=ρ(c,u)
4-Polarization
E=(ε⁰,ε)=(ε·β,ε)
4-Spin
S=(s⁰,s)=(s·β,s)
Spin is actually an outcome of Poincaré Invariance, not QM
U·E=0
U·S=0
Polarization:Spin is Rest Spatial
Minkowski
∂[R]=∂ᵘ[Rᵛ]=ηᵘᵛ
Metric
Lorentz
∂ᵥ[Rᵘ′]=Λᵘ′ᵥ
Transform
SpaceTime Dim
Tr[ηᵘᵛ] = 4 = ΛᵤᵥΛᵘᵛ
Soul of SR
4-Gradient
∂=(∂t/c,-∇)
=(∂t/c,-∂x,-∂y,-∂z)
..[KT·R]
..∫[KT·dR]
..[-Φphase]
( i )
Complex Plane-Waves
KT = -∂[Φ],K = i∂
Hamilton-Jacobi
PT = -∂[S]
Conservation of 4-TotalWaveVector
Sum of Plane-Waves
ω₀/c²
4-WaveVector
K=(ω/c,k)=(ω/c,ωn̂/vphase)
{ω₀=0} ↔ {K·U=0} ↔ {K is null}
Σn [..]
4-TotalWaveVector
KT=(ωT/c,kT)
=-∂[Φphase]
..[PT·R]
..∫[PT·dR]
..[-Saction]
Wave Velocity
vgroup*vphase=c²
Rest AngFrequency
E₀/ω₀
( ħ )
Einstein de Broglie
P =ħK
ET₀/ωT₀
( ħ )
Einstein de Broglie
PT =ħKT
m₀
E₀/c²
E=mc²
Rest Energy:Mass
4-Momentum
P=(mc,p)=(E/c,p)
{m₀=0} ↔ {P·U=0} ↔ {P is null}
U·∂ [..]
γd/dt [..]
d/dτ [..]
ProperTime Derivative
4-Force
F=γ(E′/c,f)
=dP/dτ
4-TotalMomentum
PT=(ET/c,pT)=(H/c,pT)
=-∂[Saction]
Conservation of 4-TotalMomentum
Sum of Momenta
Σn [..]
Minimal Coupling
P + Q
+
4-MomentumIncField
Pf=(Ef/c,pf)=P+Q=P+qA
4-EMVectorPotential
A=(φ/c,a)
{φ₀=0} ↔ {A·U=0} ↔ {A is null}
EM Charge
q
4-EMPotentialMomentum
Q=(U/c,q)=qA
SRQM Diagram
SR 4-Tensor
(2,0)-Tensor Tᵘᵛ
(1,1)-Tensor Tᵘᵥ or Tᵤᵛ
(0,2)-Tensor Tᵤᵥ
SR 4-Vector
(1,0)-Tensor Vᵘ = V = (v⁰,v)
SR 4-CoVector
(0,1)-Tensor Vᵤ = (v₀,-v)
SR 4-Scalar
(0,0)-Tensor S
Lorentz Scalar
Existing SR Rules
Quantum Principles
Trace[Tᵘᵛ] = ηᵤᵥTᵘᵛ = Tᵘᵤ = T
V·V = VᵘηᵤᵥVᵛ = [(v⁰)² - v·v] = (v⁰₀)²
= Lorentz Scalar

# Special Relativity → Quantum Mechanics

## The SRQM Interpretation: Links



SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson
SciRealm@aol.com
http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf

See also:
http://scirealm.org/SRQM.html (alt discussion)
http://scirealm.org/SRQM-RoadMap.html (main SRQM website)
http://scirealm.org/4Vectors.html (4-Vector study)
http://scirealm.org/SRQM-Tensors.html (Tensor & 4-Vector Calculator)
http://scirealm.org/SciCalculator.html (Complex-capable RPN Calculator)

or Google “SRQM”

http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf (this document: most current ver. at SciRealm.org)

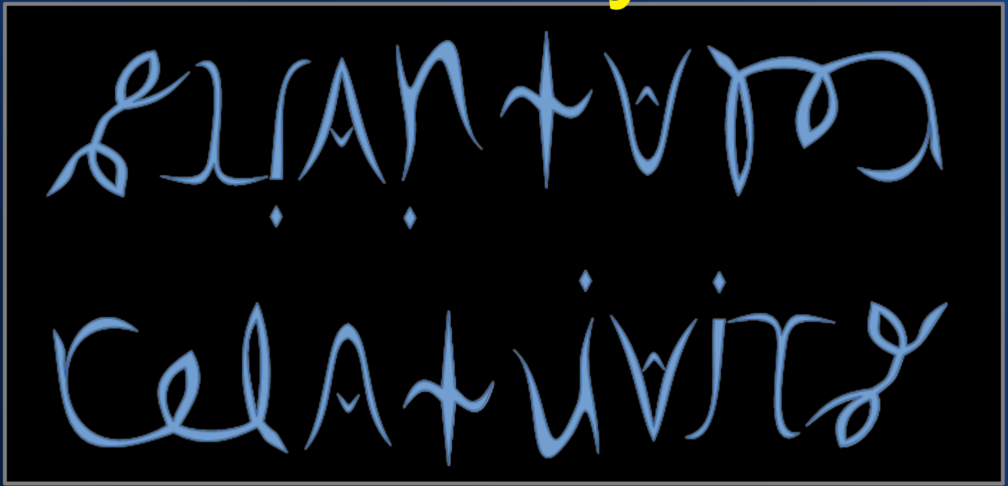
# The 4-Vector SRQM Interpretation
# QM is derivable from SR!

A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

SciRealm.org
John B. Wilson
SciRealm@aol.com
http://scirealm.org/SRQM.pdf

The SRQM or [SR→QM] Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics
A Tensor Study of Physical 4-Vectors

quantum
relativity



SRQM = SciRealm QM? A happy coincidence… :) Ambigrams