Maxwell's Core Equations

Exact, Universal,
and
Scary

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Abstract

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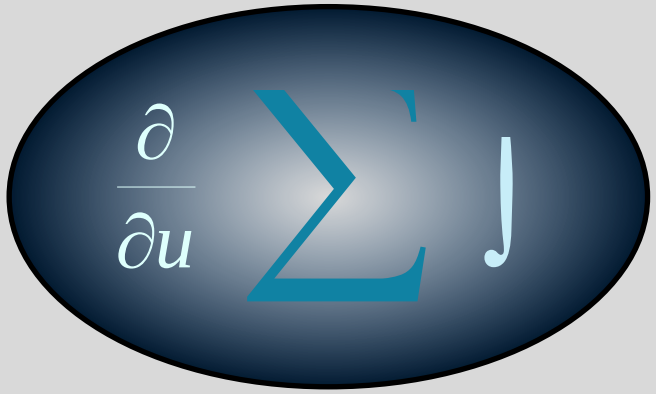
When the Maxwell equations are written without a dielectric constant, they are universal and exact, for fields less than the Schwinger limit $= 1.3 \times 10^{18}$v/m, from inside atoms to between stars. Dielectric and polarization phenomena need then to be described by stress strain relations for charge, that show how charge redistributes when the electric field is changed, in each system of interest.

Conservation of total current (including $\varepsilon_0 \, \partial \mathrm{E}/\partial t$) is then as exact as the Maxwell equations themselves and independent of any property of matter. It is a consequence of the Lorentz invariance of the elementary charge, a property of all locally inertial systems, described by the theory of relativity. Conservation of total current is a property of space, not matter.

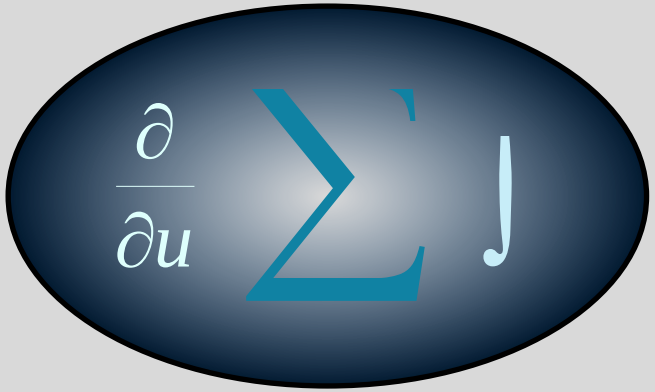
Exact Conservation of Total Current allows a redefinition of Kirchhoff's current law that is itself exact. The circuits of our computers are designed with Kirchhoff's current law, with hardly any mention of charge. This application is important.

In unbranched systems like circuit components or ion channels, conservation of total current becomes equality. Spatial dependence of total current disappears in that case. Hopping phenomena of total current disappear. Spatial Brownian motion of total current disappears. Maxwell's Core Equations become a perfect (spatial) low pass filter. The infinite spatial variation of a Brownian model of thermal noise becomes the zero spatial variation of total current.

An Exact and Universal theory of Electrodynamics is a scary challenge to scientists like me, trained to be skeptical of sweeping claims to perfection. Conservation of Total Current is just as scary, but it is hard to see how our computer circuits could work from 10^{-10}sec otherwise.



Mathematics
describes only a tiny part of life,



But

Mathematics* Creates

our

Standard of Living

Electronics, Electricity, Computers, Mobile Phones, TV, Games

and Fluid Dynamics, Optics, Structural Mechanics, ….

Essence of Electrodynamics

is

Maxwell's Core Equations

for the

Flows and Forces of Charge and Current

in matter and space

Nearly Exact and Universal from Stars to inside atoms

Eisenberg, Oriols, and Ferry (2017) Dynamics of Current, Charge, and Mass.
Molecular Based Mathematical Biology 5:78-115 and arXiv preprint https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.07400.

Maxwell's Core Equations

$$\mathbf{div\ E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \mathbf{div\ B} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{curl\ E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \mathbf{curl\ B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Maxwell Equations have error* $< 10^{-8}$ for $|\mathbf{E}| \ll$ Schwinger limit $= 1.32 \times 10^8$ volts/Angstrom

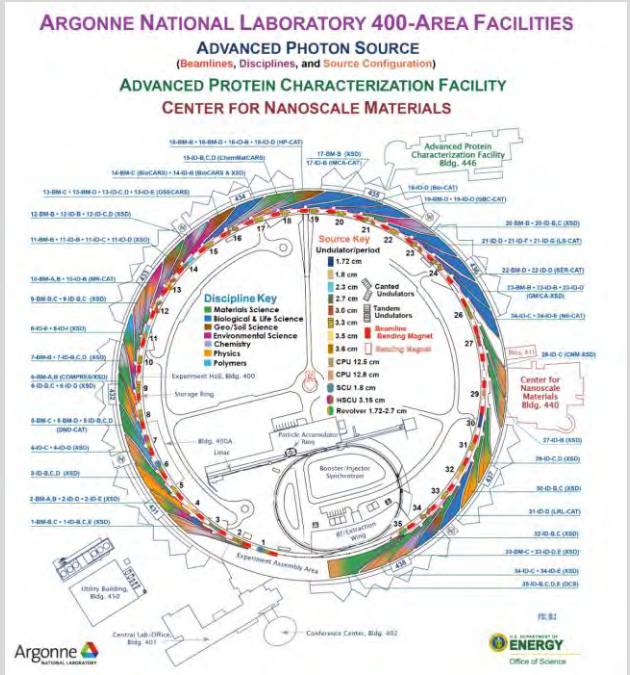
$\mathbf{E}$ is the electric field, $\mathbf{B}$ is the magnetic field
$\mathbf{J}$ is flux of charge with mass, including brief dielectric transients of **P** and **D** fields
ρ is the the charge density of all types including brief dielectric transients of the **P** and **D** fields
ε_0 is the electrical constant, the permittivity of a vacuum
μ_0 is the magnetic constant the permeability of a vacuum
Velocity of light $c = (\varepsilon_0 \mu_0)^{-0.5}$ (!!)

*from measurements of QED fine structure constant α

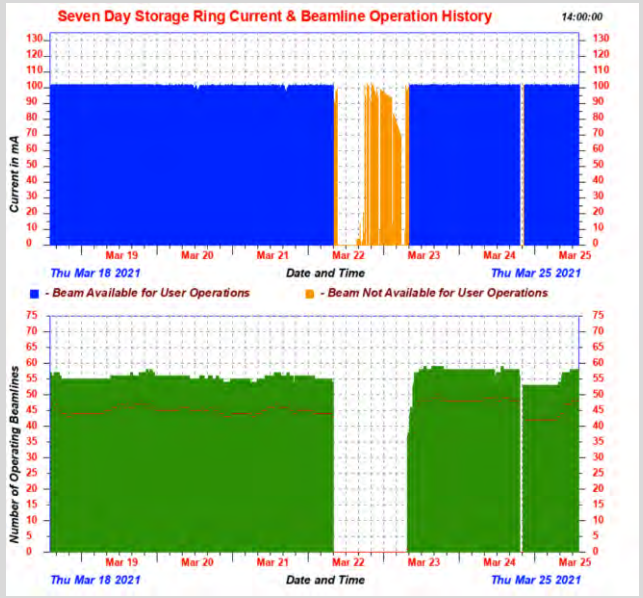
Advanced Photon Source Argonne National Laboratory

Error in Theory
$< 10^{-10}$

Beam $\sim 10^{10}$ **eV**
Beam length 10^{3} **m**
Tolerance $< 10^{-7}$ **m**
Beam Current 100 mA
Beam Power 10^{9} **watts**



Source Internet



Richard Feynman

"Whenever you see a sweeping statement that a tremendous amount can come from a very small number of assumptions,

You always find that it is False

There are usually a large number of

Implied Assumptions

that are far from obvious if you think about them sufficiently carefully."

Section 26-1.

The Feynman Lectures on Physics, Mainly Electromagnetism and Matter 1963 also at ***http://www.feynmanlectures.caltech.edu/II_toc.html***

CHALLENGE TO THE AUDIENCE

Find and Discuss the Implied Assumptions in this Talk

Contact me at Bob.Eisenberg@gmail.com

Maxwell's Core Equations are Universal and Exact

Electro 'statics'

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

Magneto 'statics'

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

Electrodynamics

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

Magnetodynamics

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$c = (\varepsilon_0 \mu_0)^{-0.5}$$

Quantum Electrodynamics is Accurate to 10^{-8} from measurements of Fine Structure Constant $\alpha \approx 1/137$

Tiesinga, Mohr, Newell and Taylor (2021). Reviews of Modern Physics 93(2): 025010.
The DELPHI Collaboration (June 2004).The European Physical Journal C. 35 (2): 159–170

Electrodynamics becomes nonlinear for $|\mathbf{E}|$ field at Schwinger limit $= 1.32 \times 10^6$ volts/Ångstrom

Schwinger, J. (1951) Physical Review 82(5): 664.
Levine, et al, and Yamauchi (1997)." Physical Review Letters 78(3): 424-427.

Accuracy of Maxwell Equations is Predicted by Quantum Electrodynamics

Quantum Electrodynamics is Accurate to 10^{-8} from measurements of Fine Structure Constant $\alpha \approx 1/137$

Tiesinga, Mohr, Newell and Taylor (2021). Reviews of Modern Physics 93(2): 025010.
The DELPHI Collaboration (June 2004).The European Physical Journal C. 35 (2): 159–170

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Electrodynamics becomes nonlinear* for $|\mathbf{E}|$ field at Schwinger limit $= 1.32 \times 10^{6}$ volts/Ångstrom

Schwinger, J. (1951) Physical Review 82(5): 664.
Levine, et al, and Yamauchi (1997). Physical Review Letters 78(3): 424-427.

* Nonlinearity is predicted. It has not yet been observed in experiments.

Maxwell's Core Equations are Universal and Exact

But they are Complicated Differential Equations

They need very complicated mathematics to describe **universal** physics

Electro 'statics'

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

Magneto 'statics'

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

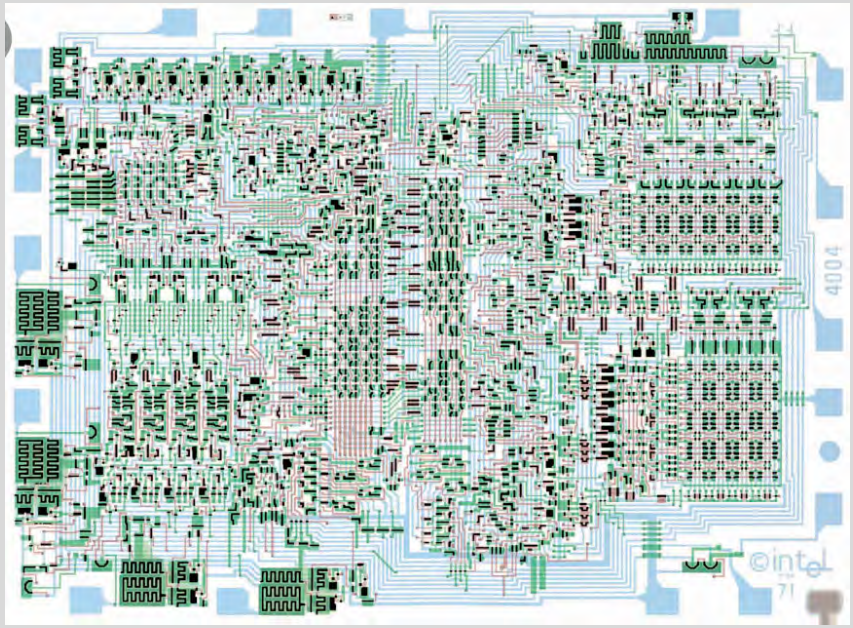
Electrodynamics

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

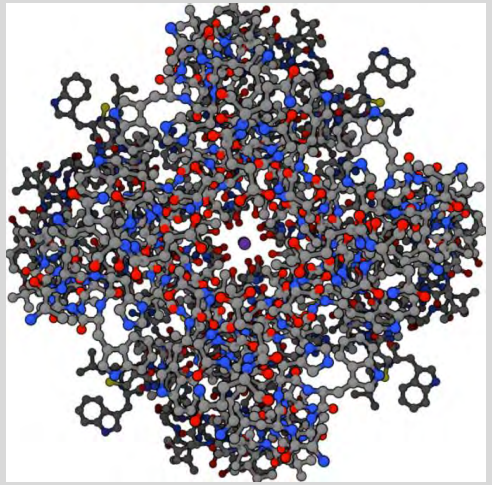
Magnetodynamics

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$c = (\varepsilon_0 \mu_0)^{-0.5}$$



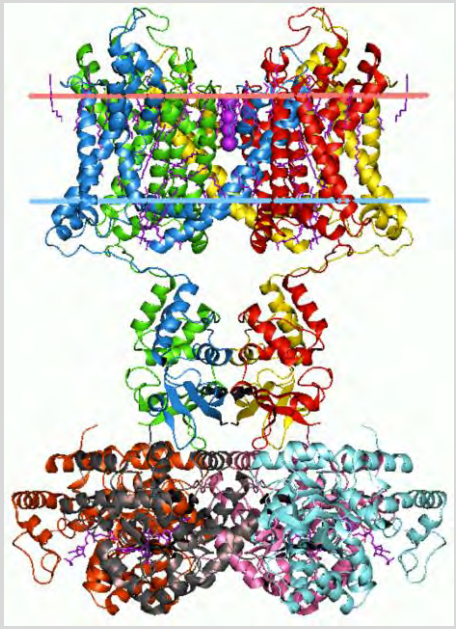
Integrated Circuit



Potassium Ion Channel $K_{V_{1.2}}$

PDB: **1BL8**

or



Don’t Recognize these Maxwell Equations?

$$\mathbf{div\ E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \mathbf{div\ B} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{curl\ E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \mathbf{curl\ B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

E is electric field, **B** is magnetic field

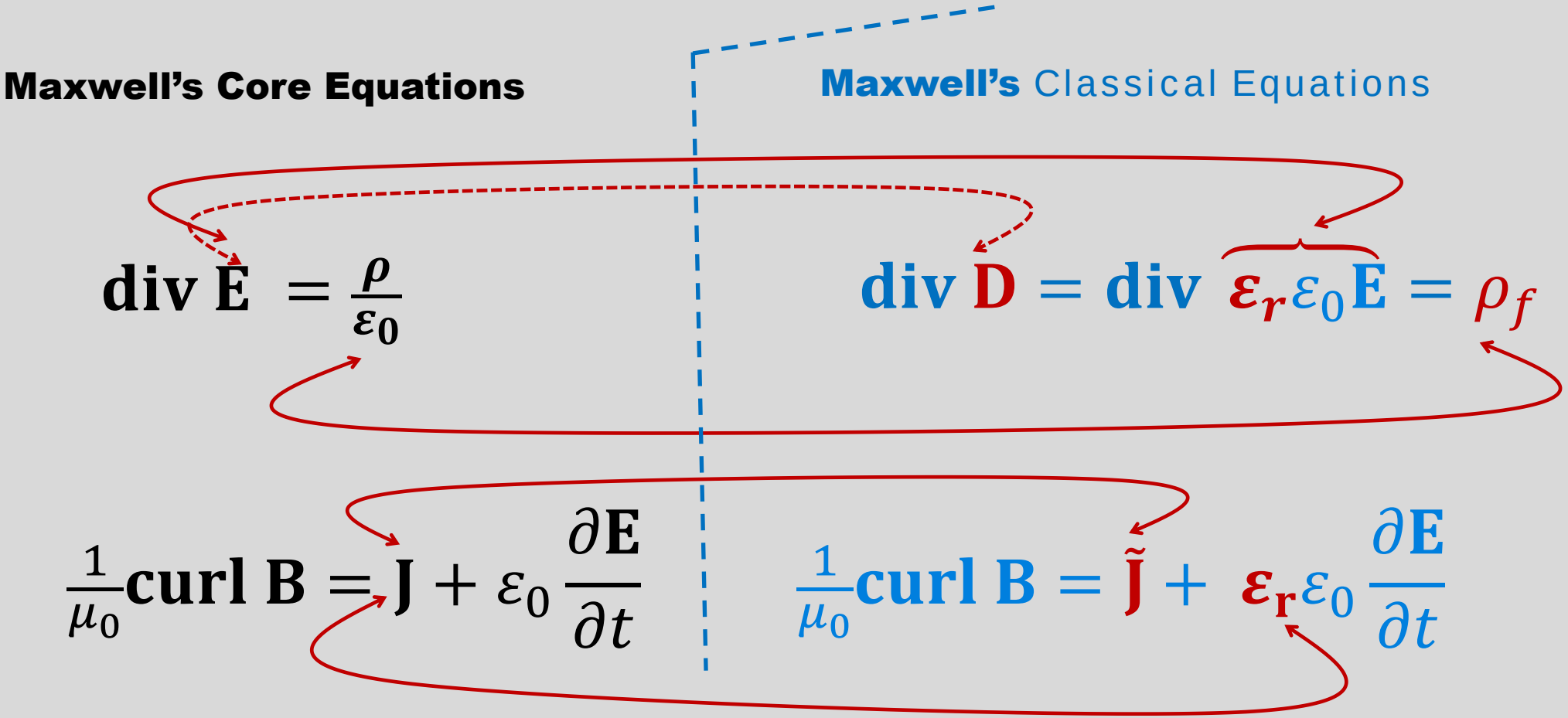
J is the current of all mass, including brief dielectric transients of the **P** and **D** fields

ρ is charge density (of all types)

Where is the dielectric constant $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_r}$?

…… more later

Move the physics of dielectrics into J and ρ



Polarization is part of J and ρ

When nothing is known about polarization, it is customary and appropriate to include the dielectric constant ε_r as a single real positive constant $\varepsilon_r \geq 1$

Corollaries of Maxwell's Core Equations

Derivation of the Continuity Equation

Linking Flux and Content

$$\mathbf{curl}\ \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\overbrace{\mathbf{J}(x,t)}^{\text{Flux of All Charges}} + \varepsilon_0\, \partial\mathbf{E}/\partial t \right)$$

$$\mathbf{div\ curl}\ \mathbf{B} = 0 = \mu_0\, \mathbf{div}(\mathbf{J}(x,t) + \varepsilon_0\, \partial\mathbf{E}/\partial t)$$

$$\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J}(x,t) = -\varepsilon_0\, \mathbf{div}\ (\partial\mathbf{E}/\partial t) = -\varepsilon_0\, \boldsymbol{\partial}(\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{E})/\boldsymbol{\partial t}$$

But $\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{E} = \rho/\varepsilon_0$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J} = -\partial\rho/\partial t}$$

Corollaries of Maxwell's Core Equations

Continuity Equation

Linking Material Flux and Content

$$\mathbf{div\ J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

J is not conserved. It accumulates into charge ρ

Question:
This is not a useful equation on atomic scale
Why?

Continuity Equation

Linking Flux and Content

Feynman's Hidden Implications

$$\mathbf{div\ J} = -\frac{\partial \rho(x, y, z|t)}{\partial t}$$

Oh Dear!
Often impossible

Must know all charges $\rho(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{z}|\boldsymbol{t})$

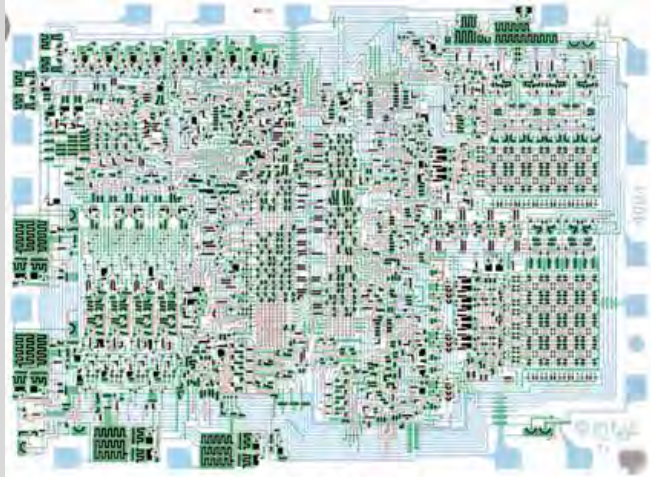
at all times

Continuity Equation

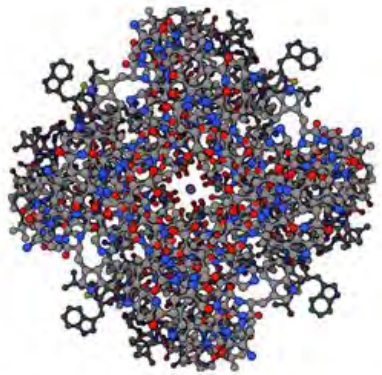
Feynman's Hidden Implications

Must know all charges and how they move

$$\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho(x, y, z|t)}{\partial t}$$



Integrated Circuit



Potassium Ion Channel $K_{V_{1.2}}$

PDB: 1BL8

Source Internet

Hopeless, if one must

"… exhibit in every case all the charges, whatever their origin" at all times

Section 10-4 of Feynman, Leighton, and Sands (1963) vol. 2 ***Electromagnetism and Matter***

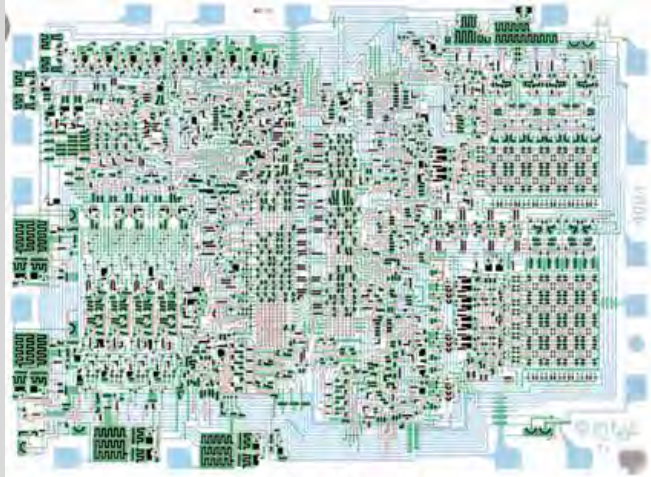
" … **if we exhibit in every case all the charges, whatever their origin, the equations are always correct …**
The fundamental equations for **E** … represent our deepest and most complete understanding of electrostatics."

Section 10-4 Feynman, Leighton, and Sands (1963) ***The Feynman: Lectures on Physics, Vol. 2 Mainly Electromagnetism and Matter***.
http://www.feynmanlectures.caltech.edu/II_toc.html

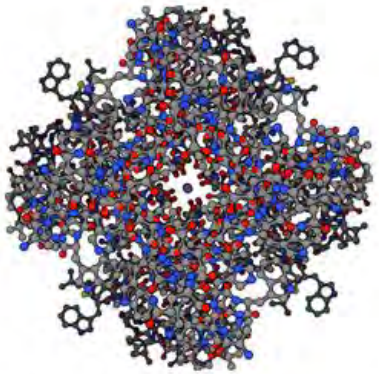
Without Conservation of Current

Need to Know ALL charges at all times!!

Hopeless in large systems
where all ions interact with each other!



Integrated Circuit



Potassium Ion Channel $K_{V_{1.2}}$
PDB: 1BL8

True but Useless for Most Systems

“ … if we exhibit in every case all the charges, whatever their origin,
the equations are always correct …

The fundamental equations for $\mathbf{E}$ … represent our deepest and most complete understanding of electrostatics.”

Section 10-4 Feynman, Leighton, and Sands (1963) ***The Feynman: Lectures on Physics, Vol. 2 Mainly Electromagnetism and Matter***.
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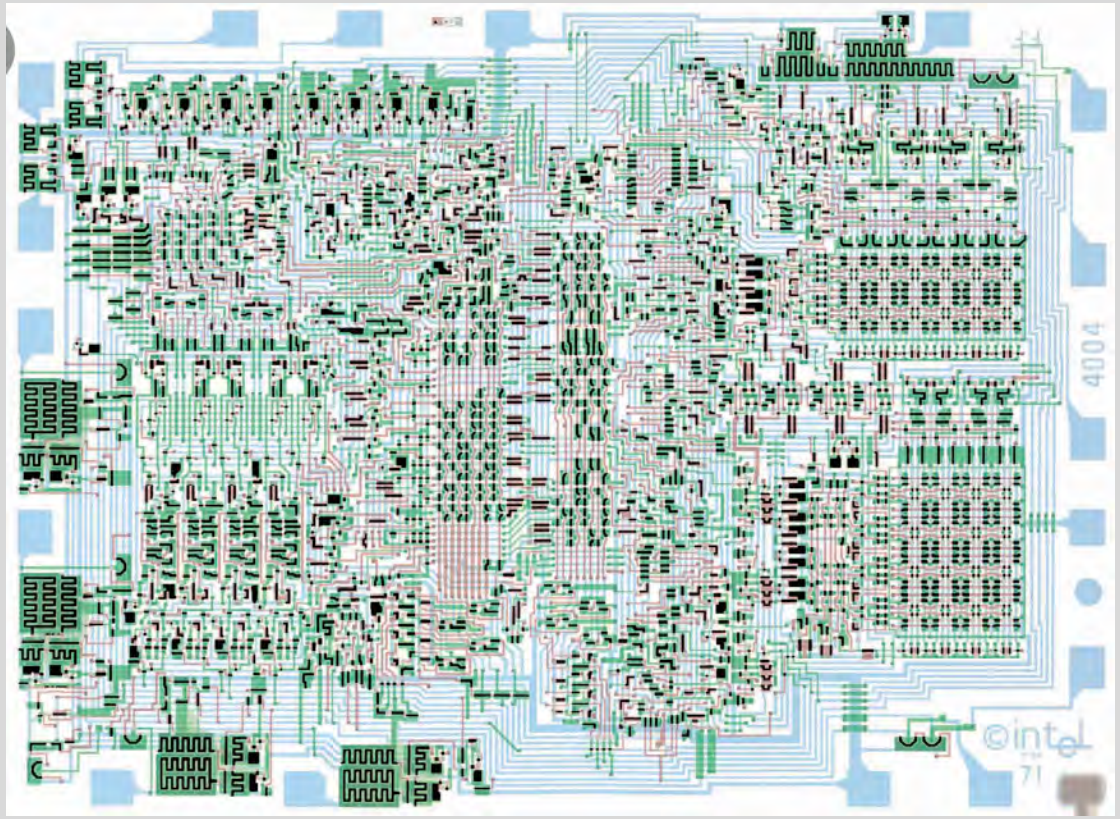
Hopeless in large systems where all ions interact with each other!

Integrated Circuit



Source: textbooks and internet

Seems Hopeless

Fortunately, it is not hopeless

Stay Tuned

Integrated Circuit are Designed without Discussion of Charges
as a glance at textbooks of circuit design will show.

Kirchhoff's Current Law

Brings hope

It is NOT necessary in computers to know all the charges!

Kirchhoff's Current law is (almost) enough

Corollaries of Maxwell Equations

Conservation of Current

Linking Current and Electric Field

$$\mathbf{curl}\ \mathbf{B} = \mu_0(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0\, \partial\mathbf{E}/\partial t)$$

$$\mathbf{div\ curl}\ \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0} = \mu_0\mathbf{div}(\underbrace{\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0\, \partial\mathbf{E}/\partial t}_{\text{Total Current} = \mathbf{J_{total}}})$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J_{total}} = \mathbf{0}}$$

$\mathbf{J}$ = Flux of All Charges with mass, however small or transient

Maxwell Equations are Exact for Fields $\ll$ Schwinger limit $= 1.32 \times 10^8$ volts/Angstrom

Conservation of Total Current

$$\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{total}} = \mathbf{0}$$

Notice: there are ZERO adjustable or vaguely defined parameters

$\mathbf{J}$, $\mathbf{E}$, $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{total}}$ are routinely measured in laboratories

Scary

Scientists are Taught to be Skeptical

Particularly of Universal Exact Theories

as they should be!

Richard Feynman

"Whenever you see a sweeping statement that a tremendous amount can come from a very small number of assumptions,
You always find that it is False.

There are usually a large number of
Implied Assumptions
that are far from obvious if you think about them sufficiently carefully."

Section 26-1.

The Feynman Lectures on Physics *Vol 2 (*1963) also at ***http://www.feynmanlectures.caltech.edu/II_toc.html***

Challenge to Audience

What are implied assumptions?

in Conservation of Total Current and Core Maxwell Equations

Contact Bob.Eisenberg@gmail.com

Challenge to Audience

What are implied assumptions?

Hint:

Look at usual formulation of Maxwell Equations

Eisenberg, 2019. '**Dielectric Dilemma'**. arXiv: 1901.10805.

Textbook formulation of Maxwell Equations Depends on Dielectric Properties

$$\mathbf{div}\,\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{div}\,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_r}\varepsilon_0\mathbf{E} = \rho_f$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0}\,\mathbf{curl}\,\mathbf{B} = \tilde{\mathbf{J}} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_r}\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

Bold red means dangerously oversimplified: $\mathbf{D}, \tilde{\mathbf{J}}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_r}, \rho_f$

Eisenberg, 2019. '**Dielectric Dilemma'**. arXiv: 1901.10805.

What is a Dielectric?
What is Polarization?

Mechanical Systems need model
of how force changes mass distribution

Stress Strain Relation* is needed in mechanics

Hooke's law or its time dependent and nonlinear generalizations

Electrical Systems need model of how electrical force changes charge distribution

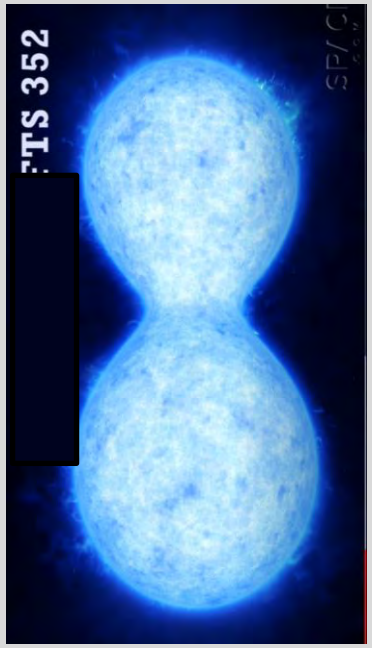
Polarization is Stress Strain of Charge

Model of dielectric and its time dependent and nonlinear generalizations

Wang, Liu, Eisenberg (2022). Variational principles for polarization in electromechanical systems arXiv:2108.11512; Communications In Mathematical Sciences, *in the press

Mechanical Systems need Model of how Force changes Mass distribution

STRESS STAIN RELATION is needed in models of mechanics

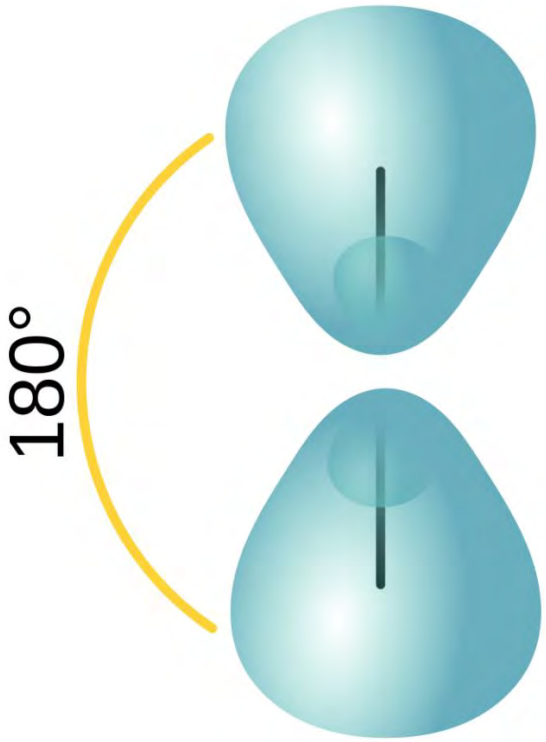


Gravitational Field Distorts Shape of Stars
Double Star VFTS 352

Source Internet

Electric Force Moves Charge so Electric Force Changes ρ

Polarization is Stress Strain of Charge



Polarization of Electron Orbitals of Carbon
Source Internet and Textbooks

Polarization is almost never ideal
It always depends strongly on time
It often depends on the electric field
'Dielectric Dilemma' (2019) arXiv: 1901.10805

Source Internet

Polarization

is the Electrical Analog of the STRESS STRAIN relationship of Mechanics

Polarization is the change in Charge Distribution and Density when Electric Force changes

Polarization depends on time

because charge takes time to move

Polarization cannot be described by a dielectric constant independent of time

'**Dielectric Dilemma'** (2019) arXiv: 1901.10805

Dielectric Model does not fit Data from Molecules
with Steric Excluded Interactions*
which are nearly universal in proteins and ionic solutions

Gudarzi and Aboutalebi (2021)
Self-consistent dielectric functions of materials:
Toward accurate computation of Casimir–van der Waals forces.
Science Advances 7:eabg2272.

also

Dzyaloshinskii, Lifshitz, and Pitaevskii. 1961. The general theory of van der Waals* forces. Advances in Physics 10:165-209.
Reyes-Coronado, Ortíz-Solano, Zabala, Rivacoba, and Esquivel-Sirvent. 2018. Analysis of electromagnetic forces and causality in electron microscopy. Ultramicroscopy 192:80-84.

Electrical Systems need Explicit Models of how electrical force changes charge distribution
as a function of time, location and conditions

The electric force pushes atoms with charge, and they move.

Electrodynamic Systems need
Explicit Models
of how electrical force changes charge density and distribution,

as function of time, position, conditions

not just a dielectric constant

Electromechanical Field Theory is Needed

Wang, Liu, Eisenberg (2022). Variational principles for polarization in electromechanical systems arXiv:2108.11512; Communications In Mathematical Sciences, *in the press

1) Maxwell Equations for Material Systems. doi: 10.20944/preprints202011.0201.v1 10.20944/preprints202011.0201.v1;
2) Thermostatics vs. Electrodynamics. DOI: 10.20944/preprints202009.0349.v2
3) Maxwell Equations Without a Polarization Field, Using a Paradigm from Biophysics. Entropy 23 172, also available on arXiv at 2009.07088.pdf and 07010.03390/e23020172

Simple Theory of Polarization
is
Impossible

Just as a
General Statement of Stress Strain Relations of Matter is Impossible

Polarization Response to the Electric Field
Includes
Concentration Polarization*
and thus diffusion, migration and convection

***Rubinstein and Zaltzman (2013). "Convective diffusive mixing in concentration polarization" Journal of Fluid Mechanics 728: 239-278.**
Tanaka, Y. (2015). Ch. 6 - Concentration Polarization. *In* 'Ion Exchange Membranes' (Second Edition). Amsterdam, Elsevier: 101-121.
Hodgkin, Huxley & Katz (1947… 1952) call this 'polarization', leaving out the word concentration, thus causing confusion.

Polarization Response to the Electric Field

includes concentration polarization, diffusion, migration and convection

requires a Field Theory, e.g.,

General Energetic Theory

EnVarA

Specific Systems are described in the

Structure and Parameters of boundary conditions

Wang, Liu, Eisenberg (2022). Variational principles for polarization in electromechanical systems arXiv:2108.11512; Communications in Mathematical Sciences, *in the press*

Energy Variational Treatment EnVarA in Theory of Complex Fluids

Wang, Liu, Eisenberg (2022). Communications in Mathematics Sciences, in the press, arXiv:2108.11512

Electromagnetic field energy density

$$e_F(\mathbf{E},\mathbf{B}) = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}|\mathbf{E}|^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0}|\mathbf{B}|^2.$$

Energetic variational formulation for $\mathbf{D}$ and $\mathbf{E}$

Connects the energy and classic fields of electrodynamics.

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{\partial e_F}{\partial \mathbf{E}}, \qquad \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial e_F}{\partial \mathbf{B}}$$

Dissipation of EnVarA Depends on Specific System, e.g., ionic solution implies PNP

All parameters of matter are in the Electro-mechanical Theory

Nothing Adjustable Remains in the Maxwell Equations

Wang, Liu, Eisenberg (2022). Variational principles for polarization in electromechanical systems arXiv:2108.11512; Communications in Mathematical Sciences, *in the press*

Dielectric Model does not fit data

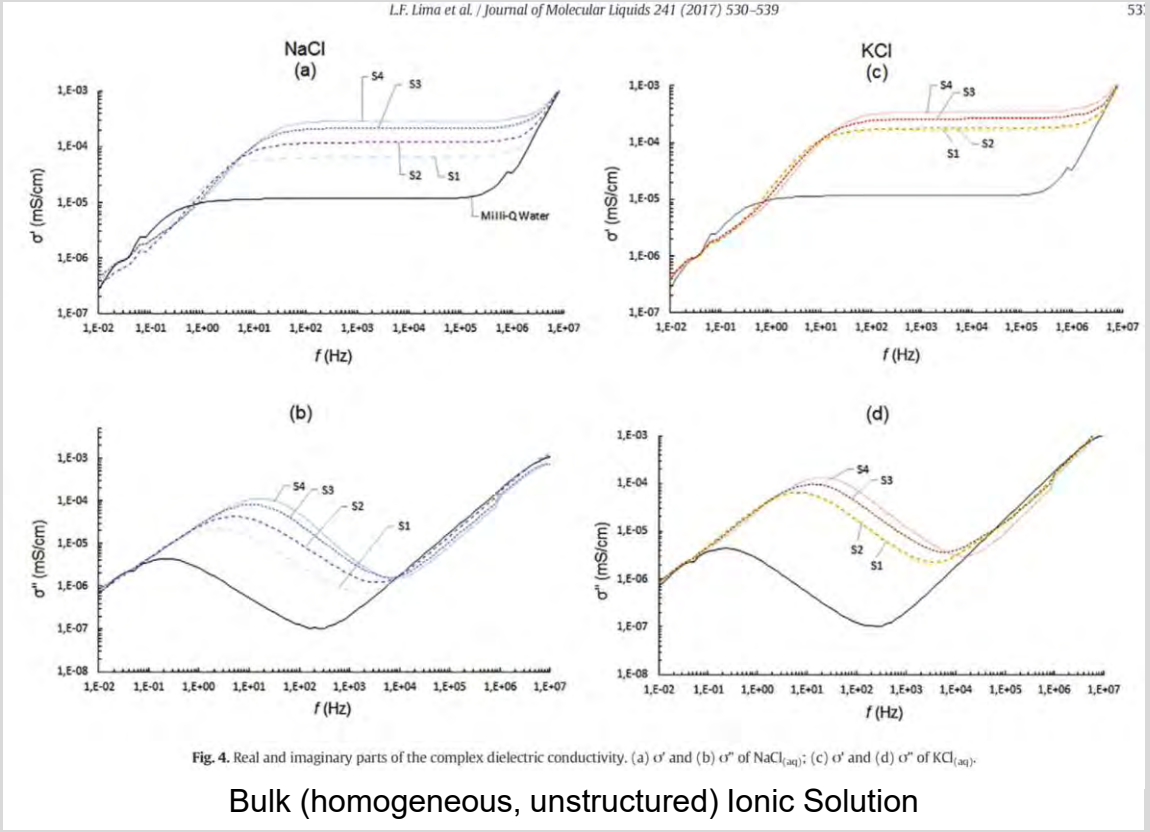


Fig. 4. Real and imaginary parts of the complex dielectric conductivity. (a) σ' and (b) σ'' of $NaCl_{(aq)}$; (c) σ' and (d) σ'' of $KCl_{(aq)}$.

Bulk (homogeneous, unstructured) Ionic Solution

Electrical Systems need Models
of how electrical force changes charge distribution

Electrical Systems need
Model of How Electrical Force changes Charge Distribution

Dielectric Model does <u>not</u> fit data from Proteins

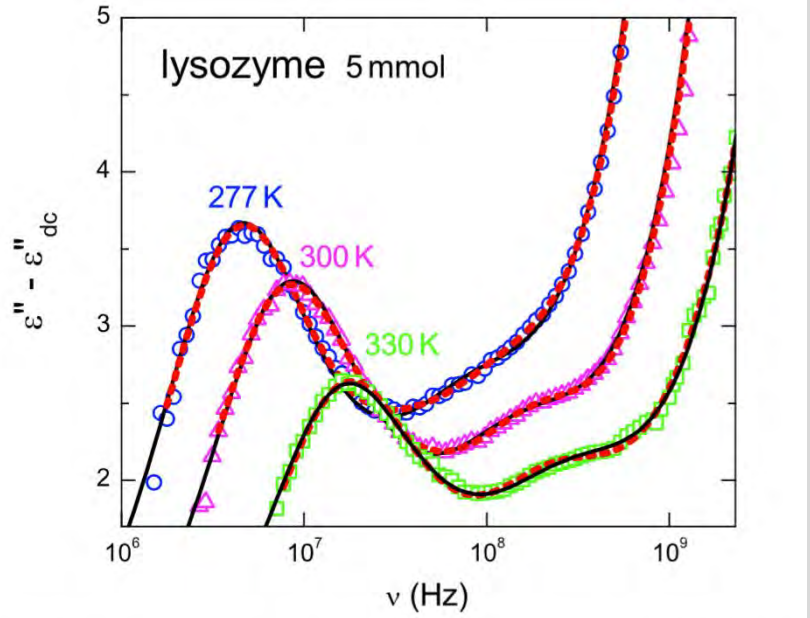
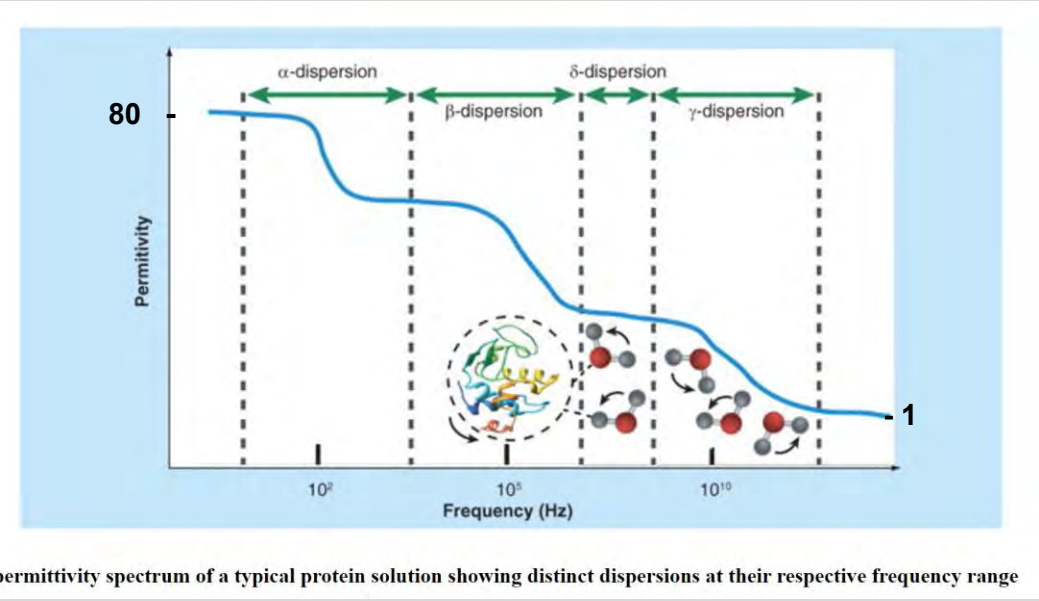


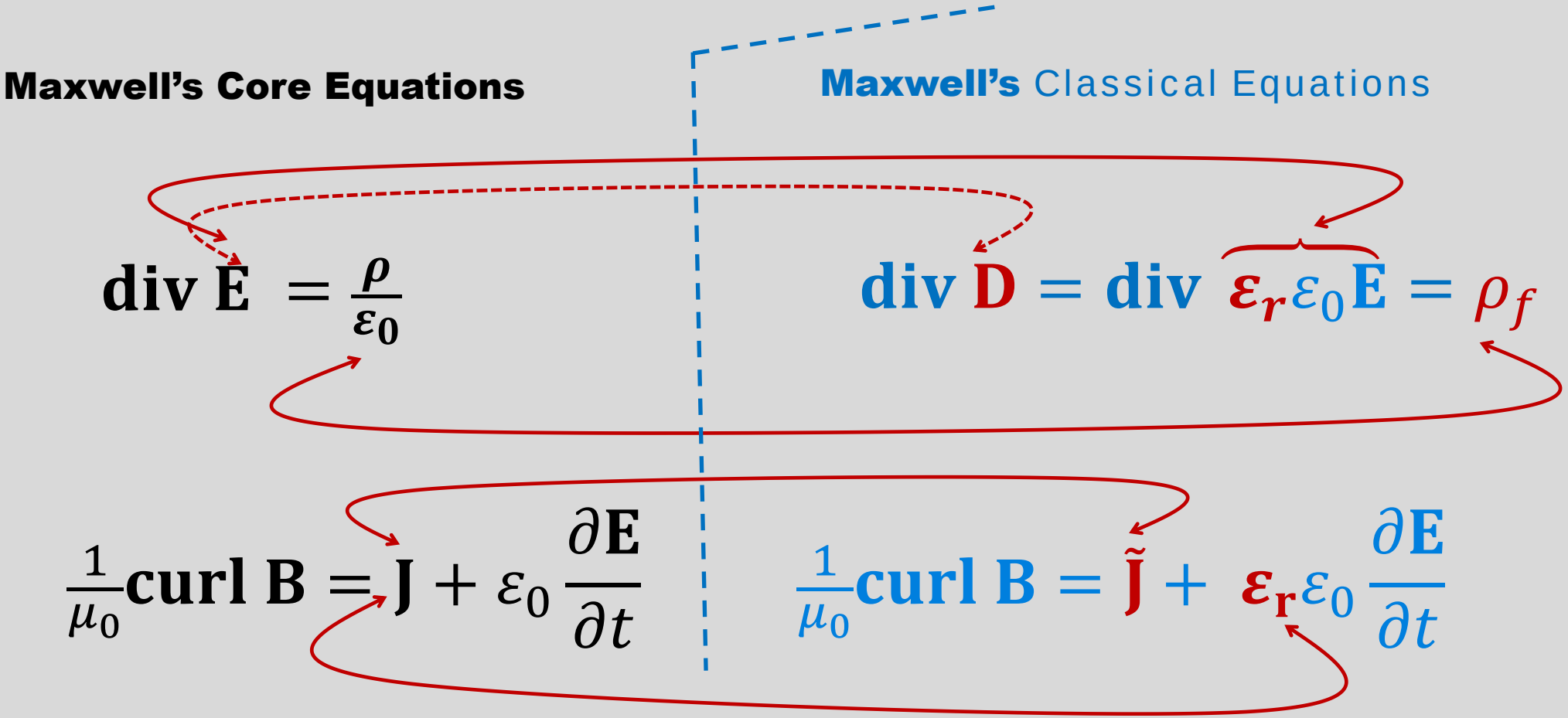
Fig. 3. Dielectric-loss spectra of a 5 mmol lysozyme solution in the region of the β- and δ-relaxations at different temperatures. The solid lines are fits using the sum of a Debye function for the β-relaxation and two Cole–Cole functions for the δ- and γ-relaxations. Dashed lines represent fits with four Debye functions according to Ref. [4].

Wolf, Gulich, Lunkenheimer & Loidl. 2012.
Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) –
Proteins and Proteomics 1824:723-730.



Complex permittivity spectrum of a typical protein solution showing distinct dispersions at their respective frequency range

Move the physics of dielectrics into J and ρ



Polarization is part of J and ρ

When nothing is known about polarization, it is customary and appropriate to include the dielectric constant ε_r as a single real positive constant $\varepsilon_r \geq 1$

Maxwell's Core Equations

Describe Electricity Without Significant Error*

$$\mathbf{div\ E} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \mathbf{div\ B} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{curl\ E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \mathbf{curl\ B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

Implicit Assumptions are ONLY in $\boldsymbol{\rho}$

Maxwell Equations are Exact for Fields $\ll$ Schwinger limit $= 1.32 \times 10^8$ volts/Ångstrom

NO Implicit Assumptions in Conservation of Total Current

$$\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{total}} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{div}\left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0\, \partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t\right) = 0$$

Flux of all charge with mass

Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

ρ does not appear

No adjustable parameters

$\mathbf{J}$ and $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{total}}$ are routinely measured in laboratories!!!

Conservation of Total Current

$$\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{total}} = 0$$

ρ does not appear

No adjustable parameters

$\mathbf{J}$ and $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{total}}$ are routinely measured in laboratories!!!

Scary: nothing to Adjust

No implicit parameters or assumptions are visible

Audience:

Can you find any? Contact Bob.Eisenberg@gmail.com

Scary

Nothing to Adjust

Scientists are Taught to be Skeptical

Particularly of Universal Exact Theories

as they should be

but

Conservation of Total Current appears to be Universal and Exact

Independent of all properties of matter and charge

Maxwell Equations are Exact for Fields $\ll$ Schwinger limit $= 1.32 \times 10^{8}$ volts/Ångstrom

Conservation of Total Current is NOT a theory of everything

Conservation only describes Total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$

When flux $\mathbf{J}$ of charge is important, conservation of current is not enough

$$\mathbf{div}\left(\underbrace{\mathbf{J}+\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}}_{\substack{\textbf{Total Current}\\ \mathbf{J}_{total}}}\right)=0$$

$$\Longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{div}\,\mathbf{J}\neq 0$$

Conservation only describes
Total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$

When flux J of charge or charge movement is important, conservation of current is not enough

$$\mathbf{div}\left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\right) = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J} \neq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J} = -\ \mathbf{div}\left(\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\right) \neq \mathbf{0}$$

Flux J of charged matter is NOT NOT NOT conserved

$$\mathbf{div}\left(\mathbf{J}+\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\right)=0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{div}\,\mathbf{J}\neq\mathbf{0}$$

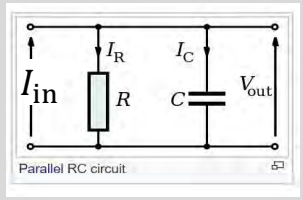
Maxwell core Equations imply that

Charge and Matter accumulate because $\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\neq 0$

$$\mathbf{div}\,\mathbf{J}=-\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\neq 0$$

Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

In physical language of electronics,
Some charge accumulates in the **'stray' capacitance** of space
independent of matter

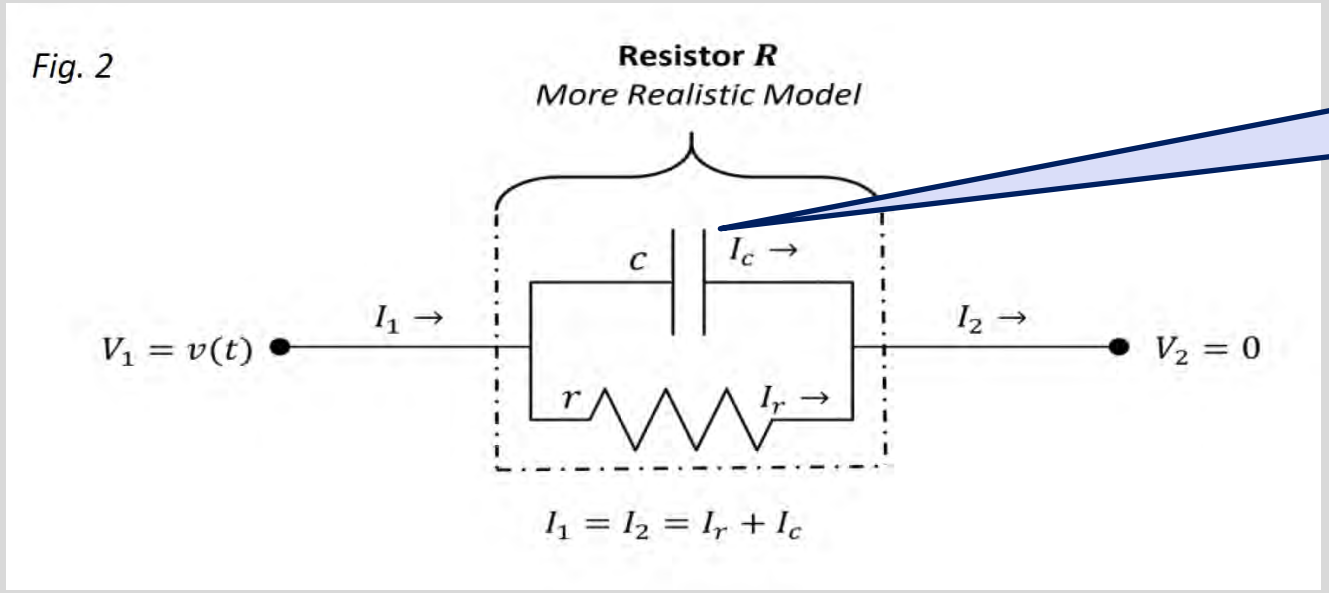


$$V_{out}=I_{in}\left(1-e^{-t/RC}\right)$$

Eisenberg, B., N. Gold, Z. Song, and H. Huang. 2018. What Current Flows Through a Resistor? arXiv preprint arXiv:1805.04814.
Eisenberg, R. S. 2019. Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact. arXiv preprint:1905.13574.

In language of electronics
Flux of electrons into a Resistor does NOT equal Flux of electrons out of Resistor

<u>Total</u> Current I_1 into a Resistor <u>DOES EQUAL</u> the <u>Total</u> Current I_2 out of a Resistor



Includes Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

Eisenberg, Gold, Song, andHuang. 2018. What Current Flows Through a Resistor? arXiv:1805.04814.
Eisenberg, R. S. 2019. Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact. arXiv 1905.13574.

Electromagnetic Field Exists in Vacuum

where $\rho = 0$ and $\mathbf{J} = 0$ and $c =$ velocity of light
because of the relativistic properties space

$$\mathbf{div\ E} = 0 \qquad \mathbf{div\ B} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{curl\ E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

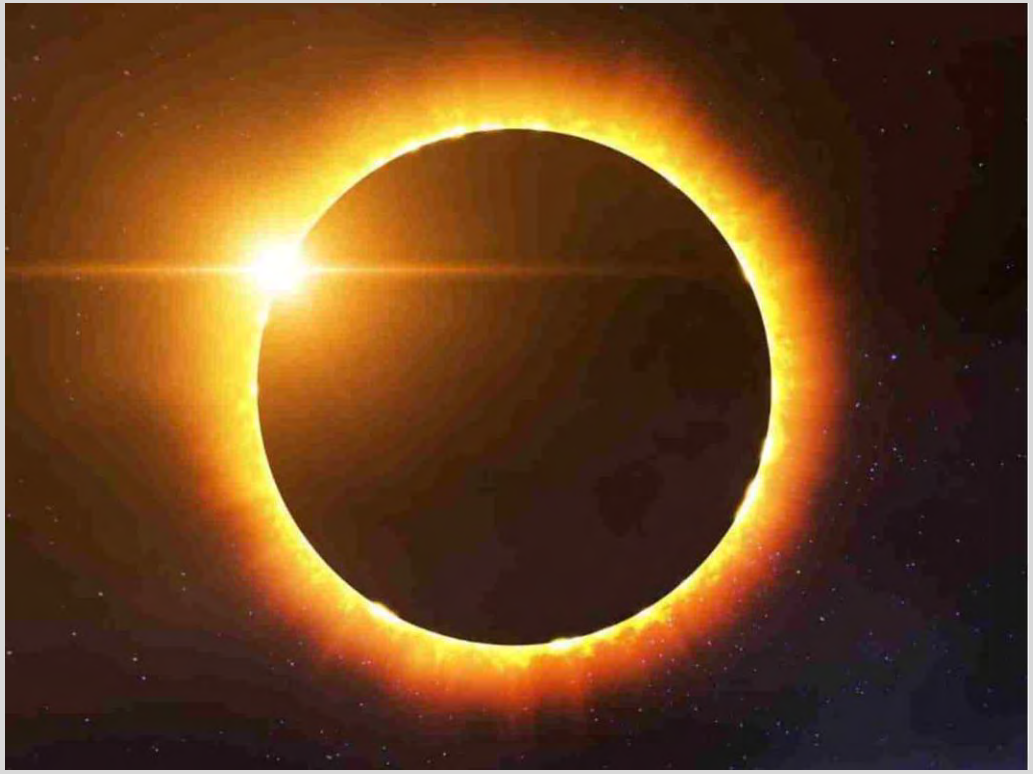
$$\mathbf{curl\ B} = \underbrace{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \, \partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t}_{Ethereal\ Current} = \mathrm{c}^{-2} \, \partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t$$

Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

Ethereal Current = Displacement Current

Relativistic Property of Space NOT matter

Derivation of Wave Equation is in every textbook, starting with curl curl E



Ethereal current $\varepsilon_0 \partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t$ flows in vacuum of space,
once thought to be filled with an 'aether'

Jeans 1908. The mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism.
Whittaker 1951. A History of the Theories of Aether & Electricity.
Simpson 1998. Maxwell on the Electromagnetic Field: A Guided Study.

Wave Equation
Corollary of
Maxwell Equations

$$\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = 0$$

1/(Velocity of Light)^2 = 1/c^2

$$\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{B} = 0$$

January 13, 2022

Conservation of Total Current J_{total}

is

Universal and Exact

because

It is a Property of Space

$\partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t$ **in a perfect vacuum produces** $\mathbf{B}$ **field**

Not a property of matter

It arises from the Principle of Relativity

every textbook and

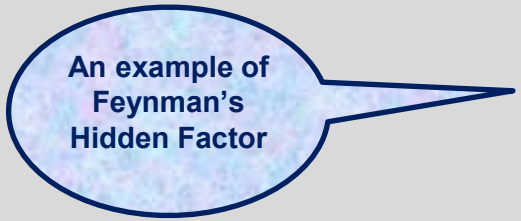
Dunstan, D. (2008) Phil Trans Roy Soc A: 366 1861

Charge does not vary when velocity → speed of light

Length, time, and (relativistic) Mass, do vary

Conservation of Total Current J_{total}

is a



Property of Space

not matter

That is why it is Universal and Exact

Conservation of Total Current

is

EQUALITY of Total Current in a Channel or Component

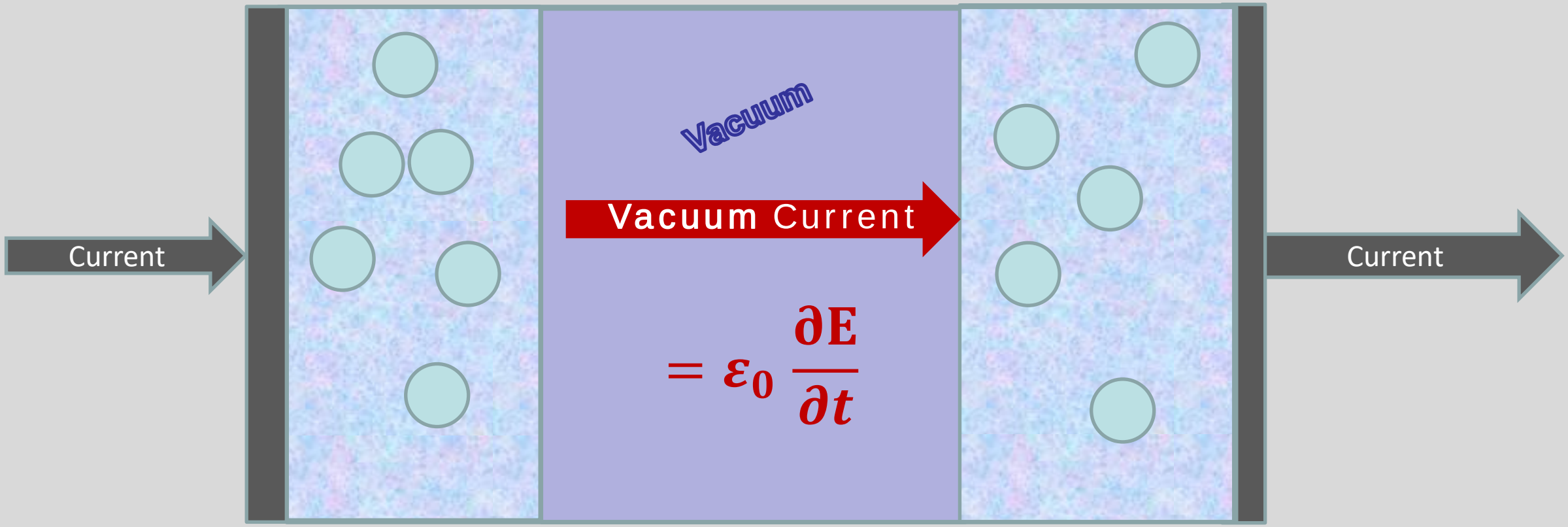
Obvious physically, but not yet proven by math

Well known Example

Taught,

or should be taught,

In First Year of Physics



Vacuum current = Ethereal current = Displacement Current
All are names for the same thing $\varepsilon_0 \, \partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t$

Conservation of Current is Exact and Universal

So what?

Total Current $\mathbf{J_{total}}$ must always be described by Continuum Equations

Particle motion J itself does NOT define Current $\mathbf{J_{total}}$

Contradicts Intuition

Current $\mathbf{J_{total}} \neq$ Flux of charge J

Flux J is defined only by particle motion

Total Current $\mathbf{J_{total}}$ is not defined by particle motion alone

Not Widely Known In Biophysics

Contradicts Intuition

Small Systems REQUIRE Continuum Description of Electric Current

Total Current J_{total} does NOT flow by hopping

Current is independent of location in series systems

Particles Hop, not total current

Well known in Electronics

"Hopping Models Ignore Capacitive Currents"

Paraphrase from Landauer (1992)
Conductance from transmission: common sense points.
Physica Scripta 1992 p.110

Paradigm Change

Eisenberg, B., N. Gold, Z. Song, and H. Huang. 2018. What Current Flows Through a Resistor? arXiv preprint arXiv:1805.04814.
Eisenberg, R. S. 2019. Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact. arXiv preprint available at https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.13574.

Contradicts Intuition

Small Systems

REQUIRE

Continuum Description

Total Current J_{total} does NOT flow by hopping

Current J_{total} is independent of location in series systems

Particles J hop, not total current J_{total}

Well known in Electronics

"Hopping Models Ignore Capacitive Currents"

Paraphrase from Landauer (1992)

Conductance from transmission: common sense points.

Physica Scripta 1992 p.110

Conservation of Total Current J_{total}
is
EQUALITY of Total Current in a Channel
or
Series System

Well known in Electronics

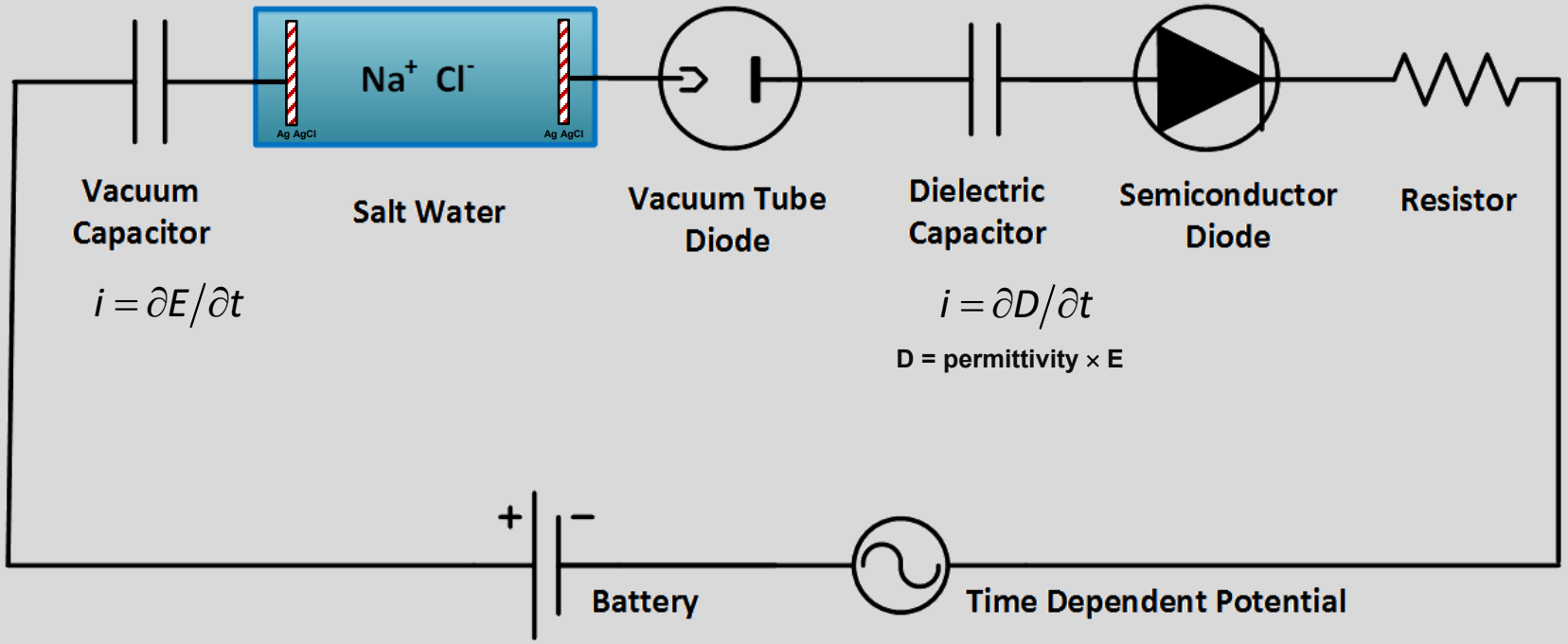
"It is, after all, the sum of electron current and displacement current which has no divergence.
One of those two components can take over from the other."

Landauer (1992) Physica Scripta T42 p 110.

"Electrodynamic fields are endowed by unique features, including an exquisite spatial nonlocality"

Slight paraphrase of Lundeberg *et al* (2017)
'Tuning quantum nonlocal effect plasmonics'
Science 357:187-191

Flux and Total Current J_{total} have very Different Physics
in Different Systems



but

Continuity of Total Current J_{total} is Exact

$J_{total\ in\ Device\ 1} = J_{total\ in\ Device\ 2} = J_{total\ in\ Device\ 3}$ ⋯

no matter what carries the current J
at all times and all locations!

Eisenberg (2016) Mass Action and Conservation of Current.
Hungarian Journal of Industry and Chemistry 2016 44:1-28
also arXiv:1502.07251 44:1-28.

Conservation of Total Current J_{total} is Exact

even though
Physics of Charge Flow
Varies Profoundly

How can that possibly be?

Electrodynamic Fields $\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B}$ take on the Values that Conserves total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$

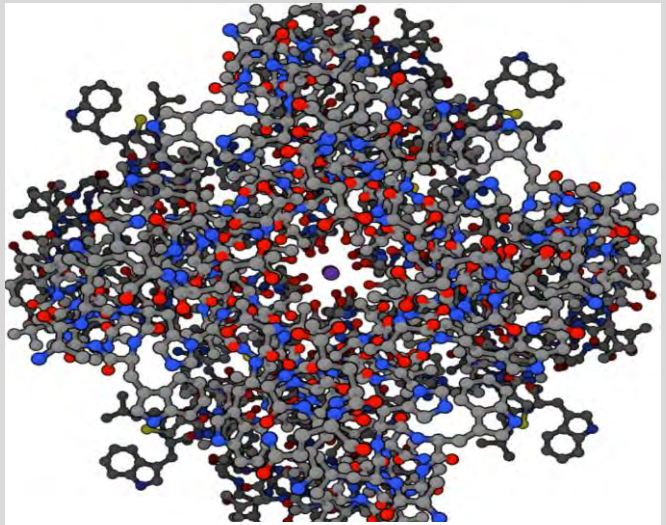
This is NOT mysterious

E is the force field that moves atoms

so total current $\mathbf{J}(x,t)$ + $\varepsilon_0 \, \partial \boldsymbol{E}/\partial t$ is always conserved

Details and PROOF
including quantum mechanics at
Eisenberg, Oriols, and Ferry. 2017. 'Dynamics of Current, Charge, and Mass'
Molecular Based Mathematical Biology 5:78-115
and arXiv https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.07400

E is a force field that moves atoms because atoms have charge



Potassium Ion Channel $K_{V_{1.2}}$
PDB: 1BL8

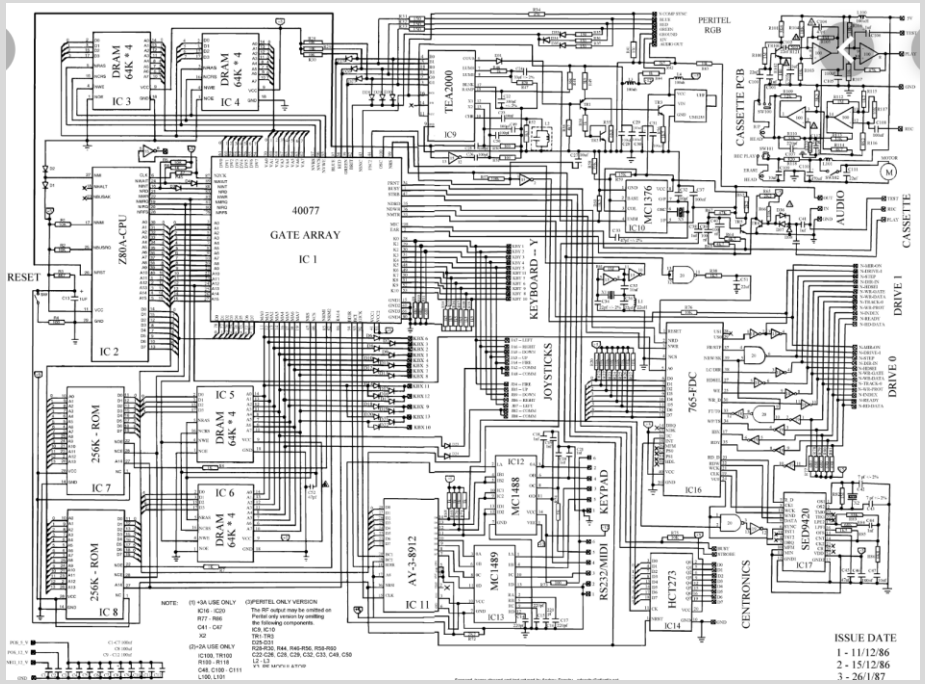
so total current $\mathbf{J}_{total} = \mathbf{J}(x,t) + \varepsilon_0 \, \partial \boldsymbol{E} / \partial t$ is always conserved

Details and PROOF
including quantum mechanics at
Eisenberg, Oriols, and Ferry. 2017. Dynamics of Current, Charge, and Mass.
Molecular Based Mathematical Biology 5:78-115
and arXiv https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.07400

EQUALITY of Total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$ is an Enormous Simplification

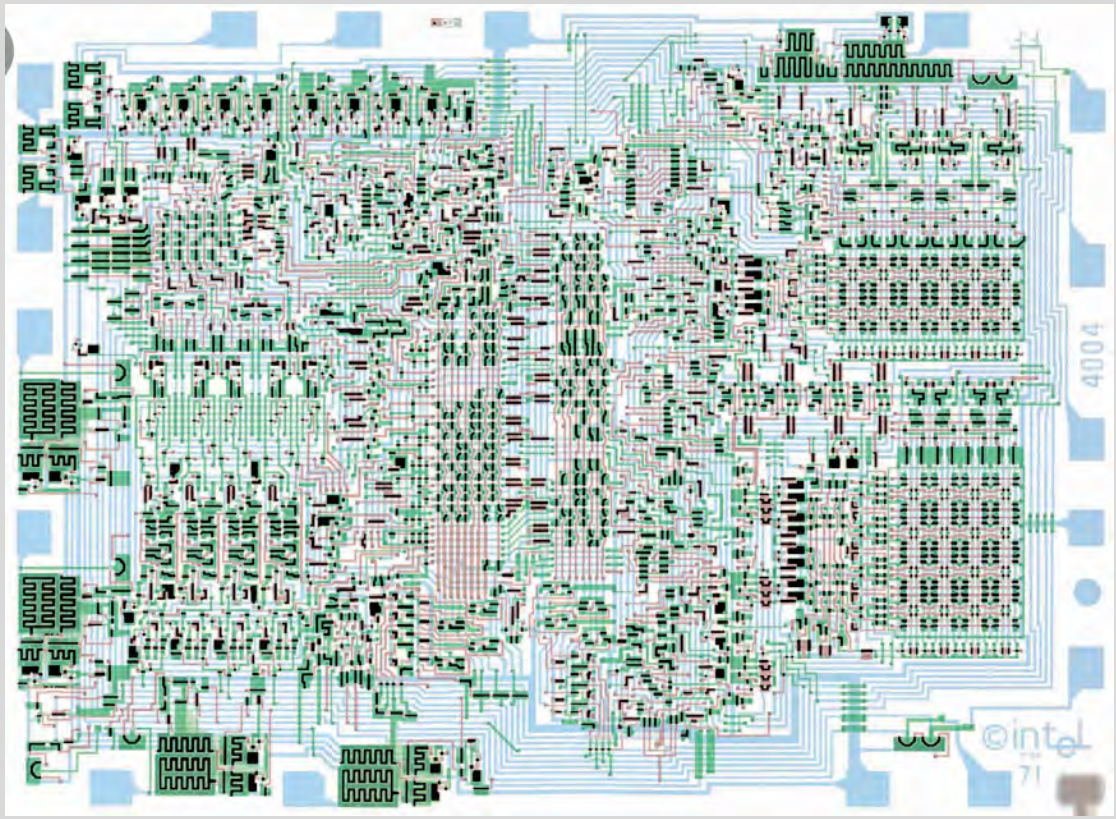
Eisenberg, Gold, Song, and Huang. 2018. 'What Current Flows Through a Resistor?' arXiv 1805.04814.
Eisenberg 2019. 'Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact'. arXiv 1905.13574.

What does this mean for Engineering?



Source: textbooks and internet

It is NOT necessary in our computers to know all the charges!
Kirchhoff's law is (almost) enough



Source: textbooks and internet

Current flow is very smooth in spatial coordinate

Differential equation in x is not needed for $\mathbf{J}_{total}$

$$\mathbf{J}_{total} = \mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \, \partial E / \partial t$$

What does this mean for theory and simulations?

Opportunity to Simplify Algorithms and Codes

perhaps dramatically

Spatial Dependence is Already Known

Only have to average the time dependence

Ma, Li and Liu (2016). arXiv:1605.04886; Ma, Li and Liu (2016). arXiv:1606.03625.

Current flow is very smooth in spatial coordinate
Differential equation in x is not needed for $\mathbf{J}_{total} = \mathbf{J} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \, \partial E / \partial t$

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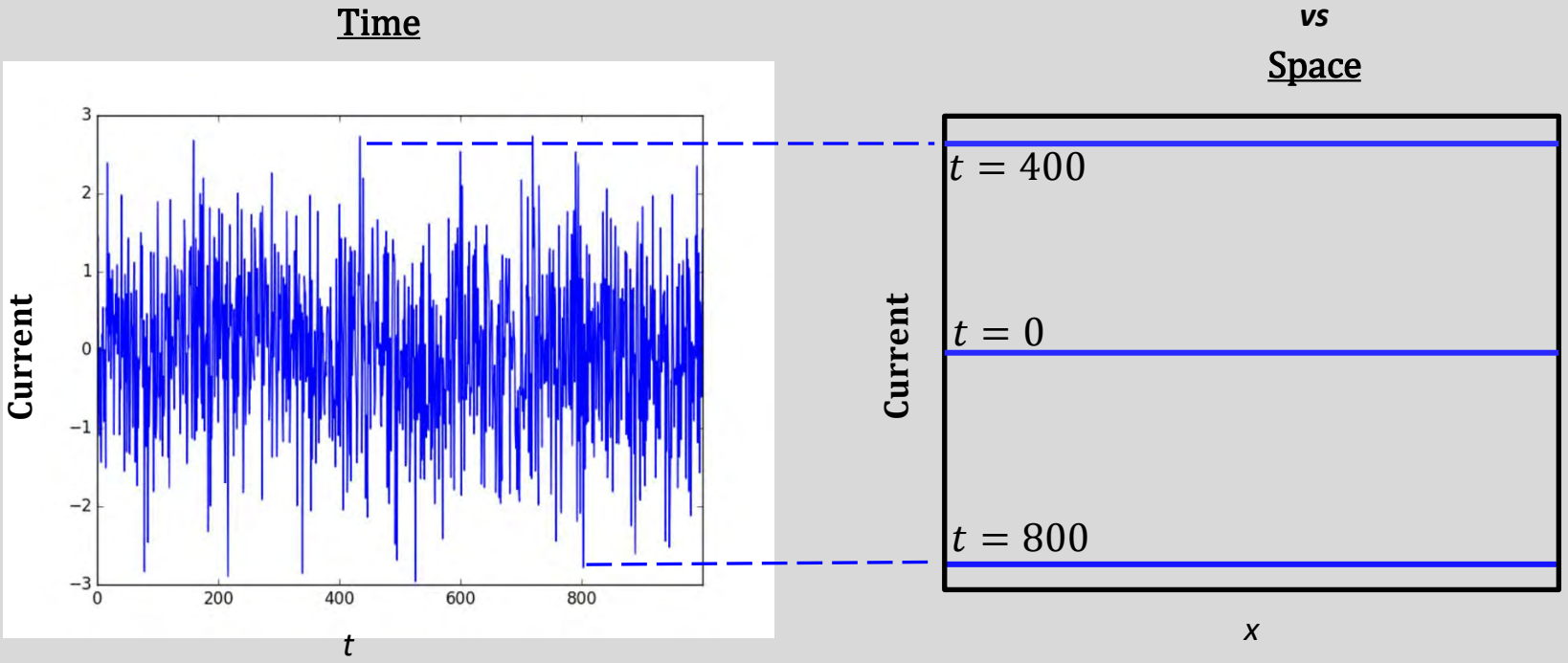
Spatial Dependence is Already Known
Only have to average the time dependence
Ma, Li and Liu (2016). arXiv:1605.04886; Ma, Li and Liu (2016). arXiv:1606.03625.

Current Noise J_{total} is Zero in Space

Current Noise
J_{total}
is
HUGE in time



One Dimensional Systems like Channels or Circuit Components

EQUALITY of Total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$ is an Enormous Simplification

It can create a ***Perfect Low Pass Filter***

It can ***Convert***

Chaos of Brownian Motion

into a ***Constant***

What does this mean for Mathematical Models?

The image of total current flow $\mathbf{J}_{total}$ is very different
VERY SMOOTH in space

Total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$ does not vary in space so

Spatial Derivatives are not needed to describe total current

But they are needed to describe everything else.

Revolution in Biophysics

Total Current flow J_{total} is equal everywhere in a one dimensional channel

Thermal Motion in Space does not appear in equations for flow of total current J_{total} in a one dimensional channel

Thermal motion appears ONLY in time

Eisenberg (2020)
Electrodynamics Correlates Knock-on and Knock-off: Current is Spatially Uniform in Ion Channels.
Preprint on arXiv at https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.09012.

Turn from Biophysics to Electricity and Electronics
And then
Back to Biology

Kirchhoff's Current Law
Should be for TOTAL CURRENT

References and Proofs in

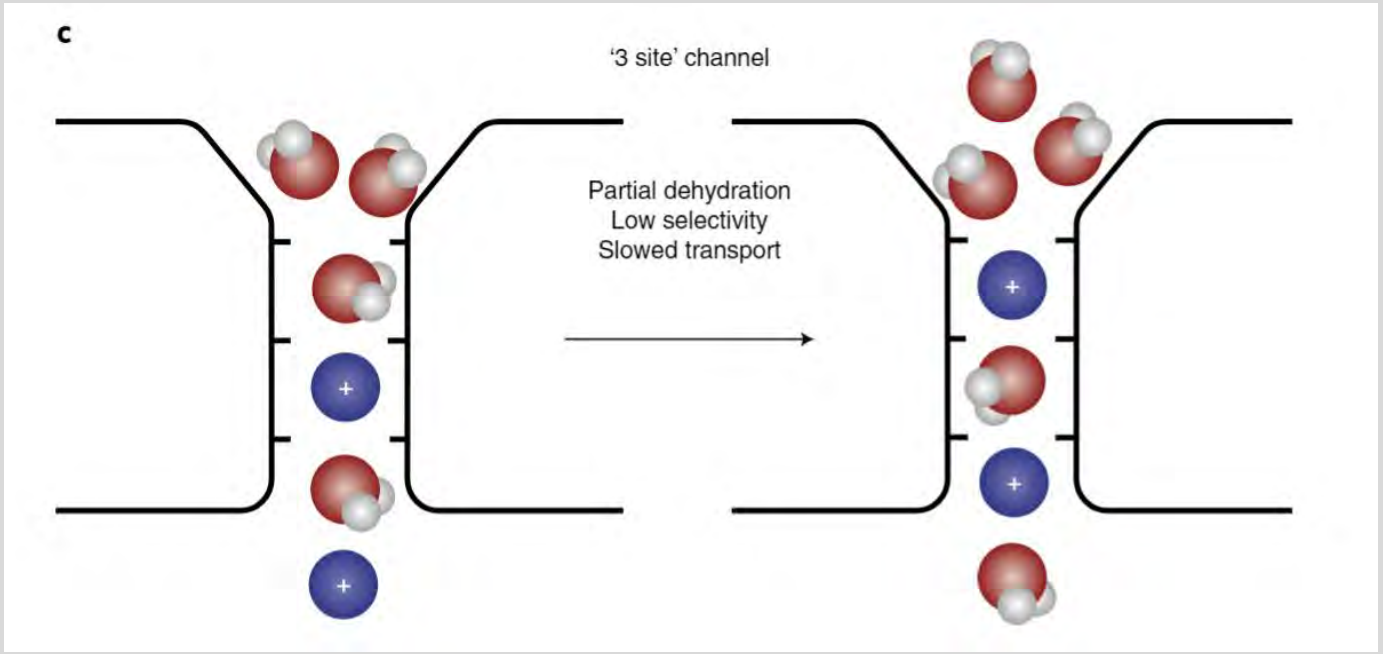
Eisenberg (2019) **Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact**. arXiv: 1905.13574

Eisenberg, Gold, Song, and Huang (2018)
What Current Flows Through a Resistor?
arXiv:1805.04814

What does this mean for Ion Channels?

Knock On and Knock Off of Ions
is
IRRELEVANT for the Total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$ Through the Channel

Paradigm Change



Corry (2018) 'The naked truth about K^+ selectivity'. Nature Chemistry 10:799-800.

Eisenberg (2020)
'Electrodynamics Correlates Knock-on and Knock-off: Current is Spatially Uniform in Ion Channels.'
Preprint on arXiv at 2002.09012

View of Channels has been focused on movements of individual ions in channels,

But

Total Current J_{total} is equal everywhere in a one dimensional channel

Paradigm Change

Position does not appear in equations for total current J_{total} in a one dimensional channel

References and Proofs in

Eisenberg (2019) **Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact**. arXiv: 1905.13574

Eisenberg, Gold, Song, and Huang (2018)
What Current Flows Through a Resistor?
arXiv:1805.04814

Current flow is very smooth in spatial coordinate
Differential equation in x is not needed for $\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \partial E/\partial t$

What does this mean for theory and simulations?

YOU tell me!

Opportunity to Simplify Algorithms and Codes

perhaps dramatically

Spatial Dependence is Already Known
Only have to average the time dependence of particle motion
Ma, Li and Liu (2016). arXiv:1605.04886; Ma, Li and Liu (2016). arXiv:1606.03625.

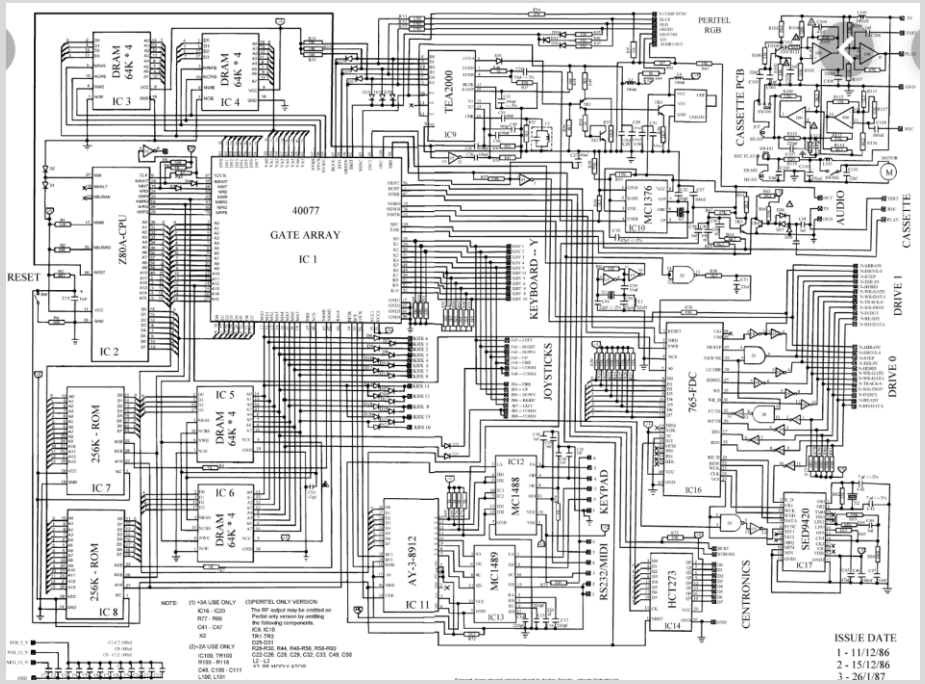
Equality of Total Current is NOT magic!

Specific Ions Enter through Boundary Conditions and Contents of Channel

Perhaps need to know only Boundary Conditions and Occupancy*

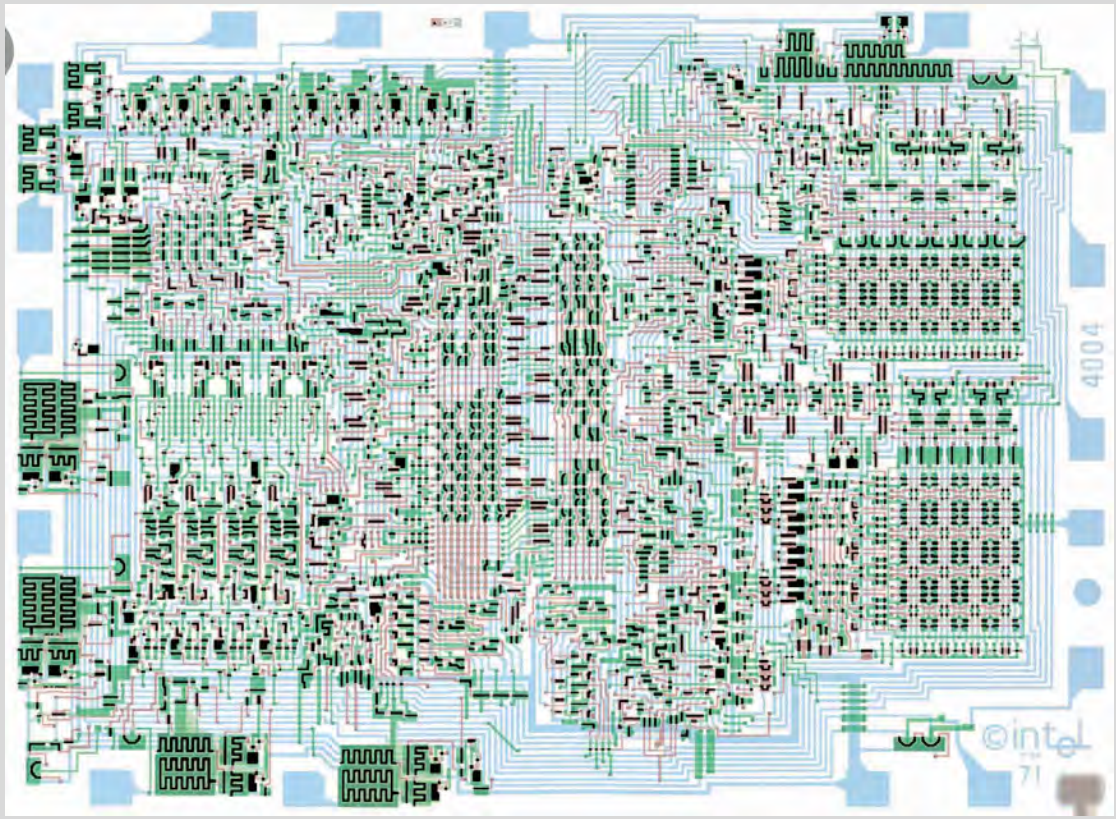
YOU tell me!

****Occupancy = total contents of channel = spatial integral of concentration***



Source: textbooks and internet

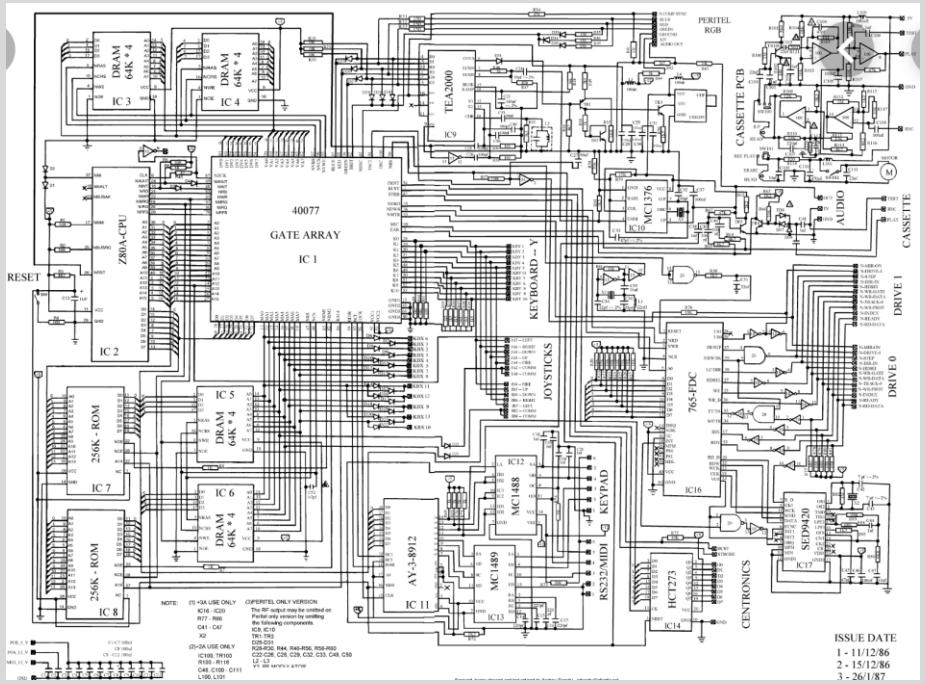
It is NOT necessary in our computers to know all the charges!
Kirchhoff's law is (almost) enough

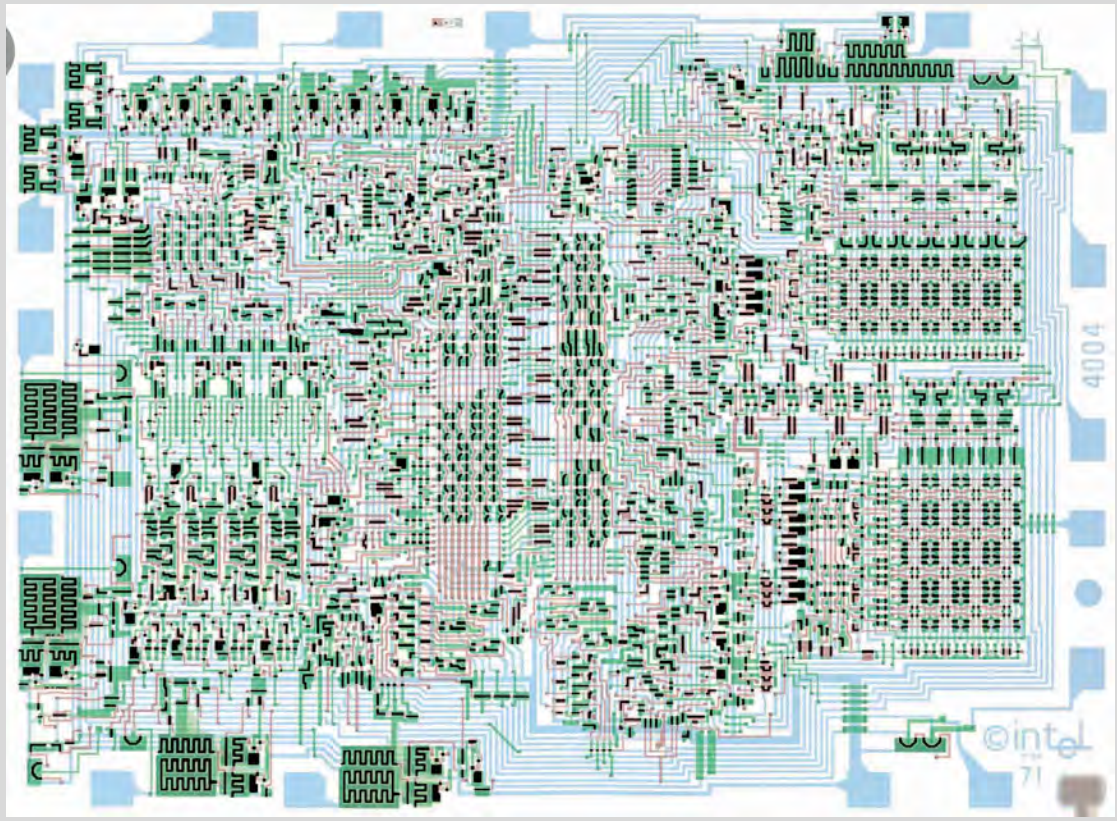


Source: textbooks and internet

Integrated Circuits are Designed with Kirchhoff's Current Law and little else!!!

Hard as that is to believe





Even at 10^{-10} sec

Source: textbooks and internet

How can that possibly be?

Usual Derivation of Kirchhoff's law

is on

Long Time Scale $\gg 10^{-6}$**sec**

NOT AT ALL at 10^{-10} **sec**

How can that possibly be?

Usual Derivation of Kirchhoff's law is about fluxes

BUT

FLUXES ARE NOT CONSERVED

according to experiment or Maxwell equations

NOT AT ALL at 10^{-10} sec

How can that be?

Maxwell div $\mathbf{J}_{total} = 0$

and

Kirchhoff div $\mathbf{J} \neq 0$

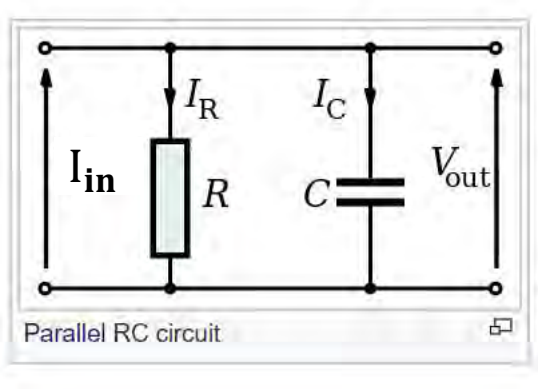
DISAGREE

Paradigm Change

Usual derivation of Kirchhoff Discusses only flux J of charges

Derivation should discuss $\mathbf{J}_{total}$

How can that possibly be?



$$V_{out} = I_{in}\left(1 - e^{-t/RC}\right)$$

RC = charging time = 10^{-12} farads $\times$ 10^{3} ohm = 10^{-9} sec

FLUXES J ARE NOT CONSERVED

Kirchhoff's Laws Describe TOTAL CURRENT $\mathbf{J}_{total}$
Not flux J
Valid whenever branched network is valid
And Maxwell's Core Equations are Valid

References and Proofs in

Eisenberg (2019) '**Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact'**. arXiv: 1905.13574

Eisenberg, Gold, Song, and Huang (2018)
'**What Current Flows Through a Resistor?'**
arXiv:1805.04814

Deriving Kirchhoff's Laws from Maxwell Equations

and conservation of current

is

Trivial if you use Total Current $\mathbf{J}_{total}$

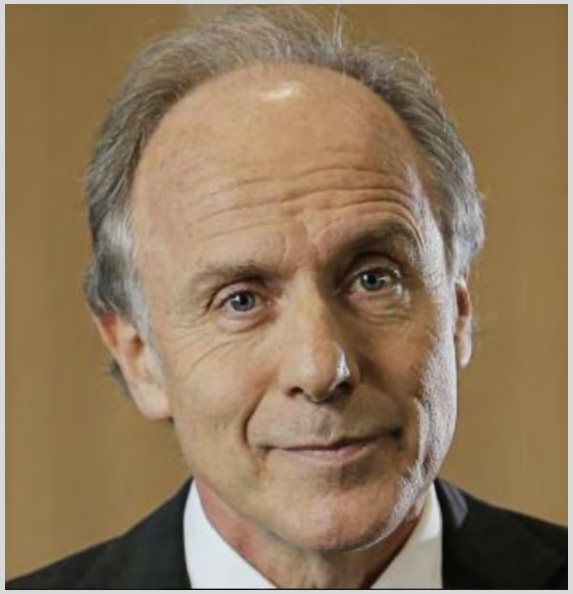
References and Proofs in

Eisenberg (2019) **Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact**.
arXiv: 1905.13574

Eisenberg, Gold, Song, and Huang (2018)
What Current Flows Through a Resistor?
arXiv:1805.04814

All is obvious to a fine practicing engineer and old friend

Probably trained in the James Jeans tradition of Cavendish Lab, Cambridge UK



Alan Finkel
Co-designer* of AxoPatch Amplifier
Founder Axon Instruments,
Recently
Chief Scientist
Australian Goverment

“Bob, why do you need all that math?
Everyone knows how to use Kirchhoff.
Everyone knows you have to include the displacement current.
No one would try to keep track of all the charges”

Paraphrase of email exchange, with permission

*with Eisenberg, Levis, and Rae

Conservation of Total Current

is important in

Biology

Conservation of Current

is

Practically Important

in

Understanding

Transporters

Oxidative Phosphorylation

Photosynthesis

main processes in life

Applying Maxwell to Transporters

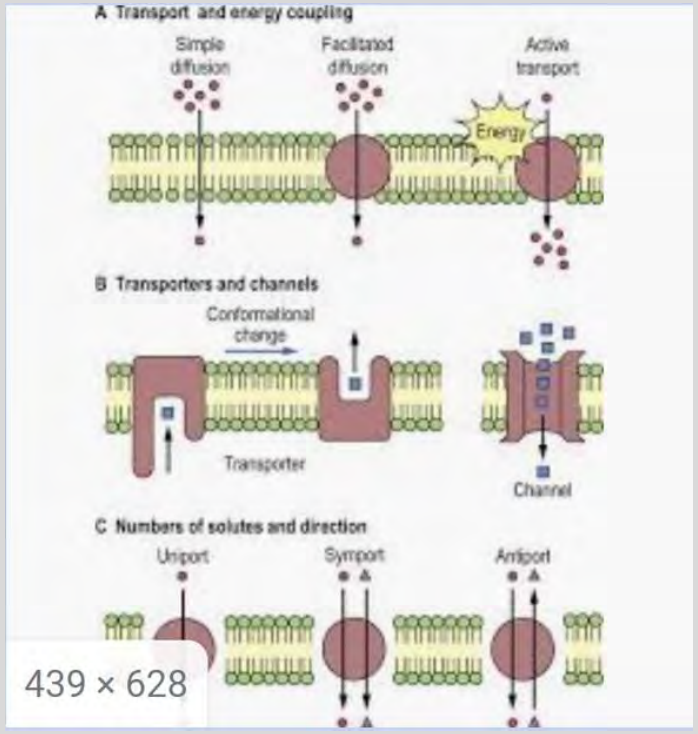
Sum of Currents in a Transporter = zero in ‘small cell’, mitochondrion, HHK, etc.

so

Currents are Coupled in a Transporter in a ‘small cell’

Currents are NOT coupled by Conservation of Current in standard bilayer setup

Source internet



Conservation of Total Current

$$\mathbf{div}\left(\mathbf{J}(x,t)+\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}(x,t)}{\partial t}\right)=\mathbf{0}$$

Liu, Hsieh, and Eisenberg (2016)
J Phys Chem B 120:2658-2669

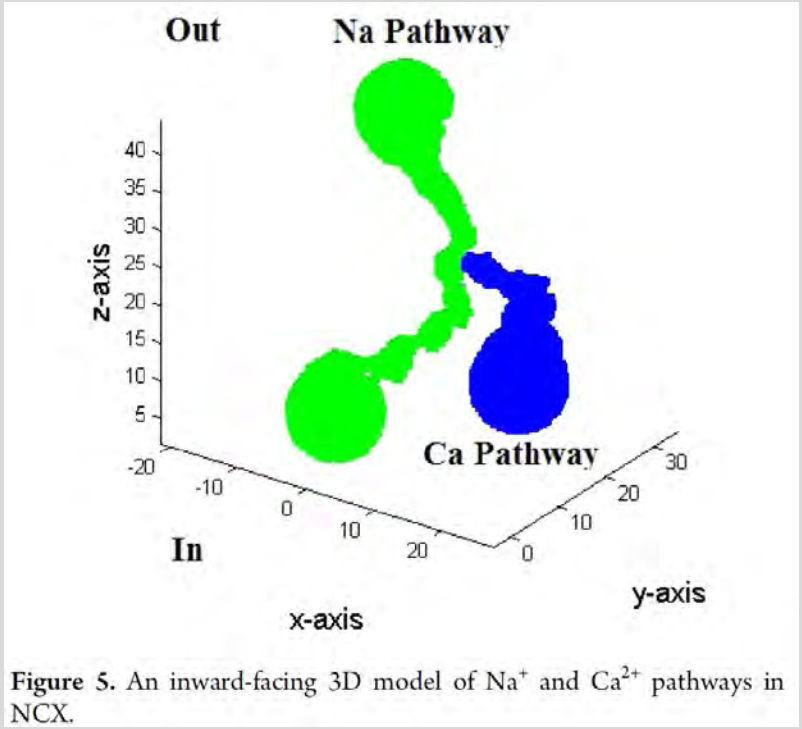
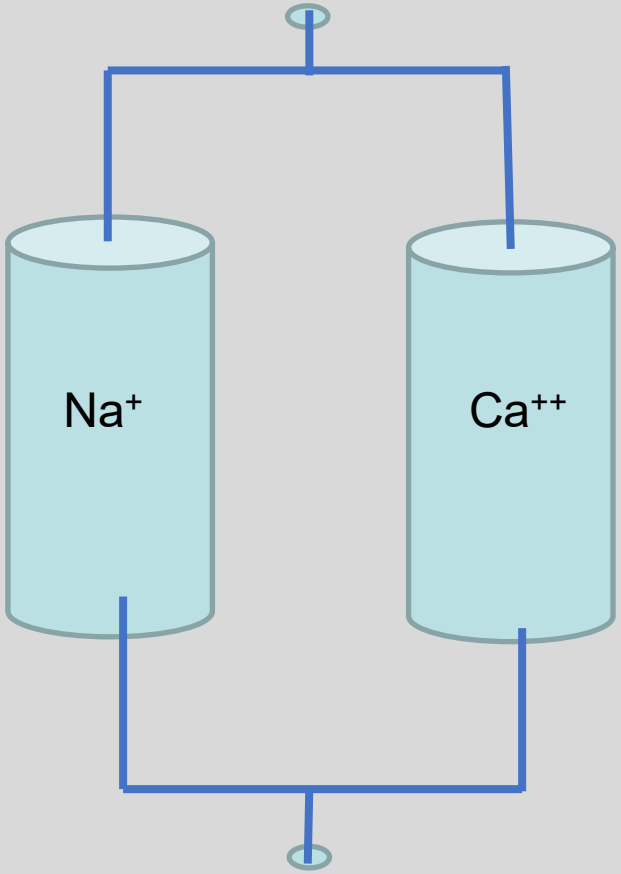


Figure 5. An inward-facing 3D model of Na^+ and Ca^{2+} pathways in NCX.

Natural Setup: small cell, etc.

Homogeneous Neumann Boundary Condition for total current
Fig. 10 of Hodgkin Huxley Katz 1952

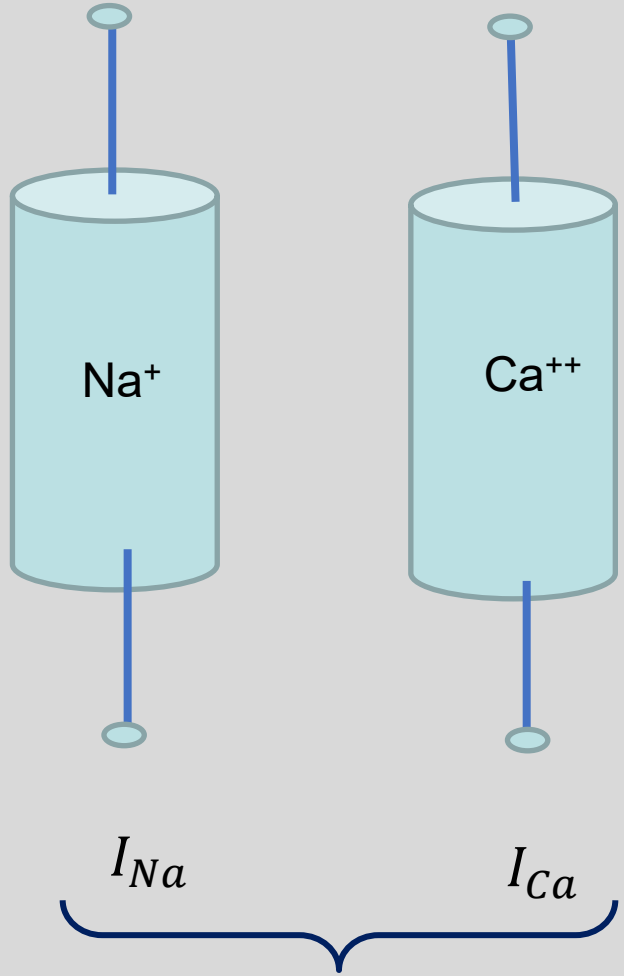


$$I = I_{Na} + I_{Ca} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$I_{Na} = -I_{Ca}$$

Bilayer Setup 'voltage clamp'

Inhomogeneous Dirichlet Condition
for Classic Voltage Clamp Hodgkin Huxley 1952



Independent Currents

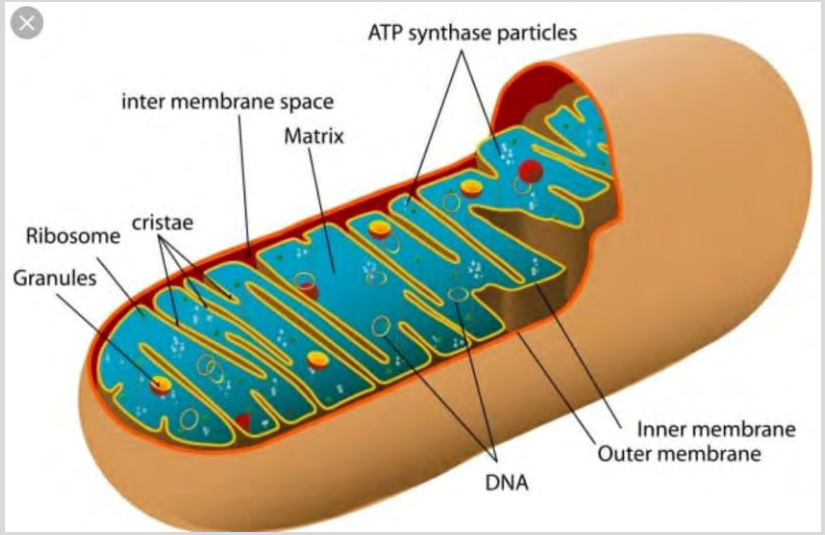
Biophysical Prediction

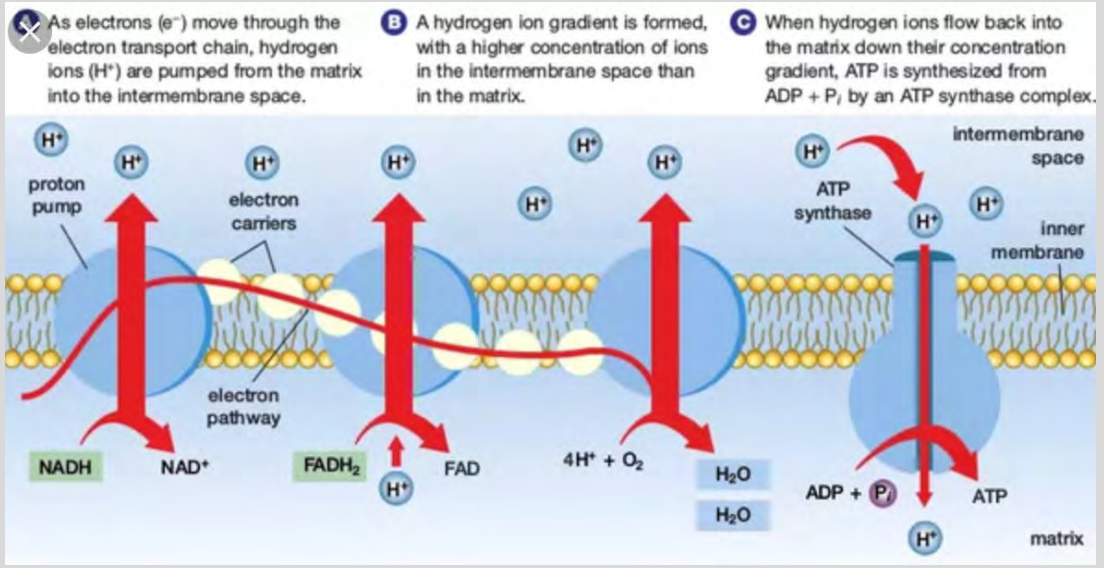
Coupling of Transporters Depends on Setup
not just the transporter itself

Ratio of Fluxes J_{Ca}/J_{Na} is Different in Vesicle (e.g., mitochondrion) **and Bilayer**

Eisenberg (2020)
'Electrodynamics Correlates Knock-on and Knock-off: Current is Spatially Uniform in Ion Channels'.
Arxiv 2002.09012.

Applying Maxwell To Mitochondrion





Depends on Conservation of Current

Source Internet

Paradigm Change

Without Conservation of Current
Need to Know ALL charges at all times!!

Hopeless in large systems
where all ions interact with each other!

NOTE
Chemical Kinetics does not conserve current,
in its usual form

Does Molecular Dynamics conserve current?

With Conservation of Current

no more difficult than

large circuit problems

Any Questions?

Extra Slides

What are the problems with textbook Maxwell Equations?

$\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0$ **is a hybrid**

Polarization of Matter $(\varepsilon_r - 1)\varepsilon_0$

ε_r **involves all movements of matter that do not translate mass, roughly speaking**

$$(\varepsilon_r - 1)\varepsilon_0$$

is as complex

as the motion of matter itself.

Seems hopeless to make a general theory

$\partial E/\partial t$ creating B field in a vacuum

is

Mysterious

Electric & Magnetic Fields takes on the Value that Conserves Current

Specifically,

$\mathbf{E}$ & $\mathbf{B}$ moves atoms

Creates the 'ethereal' current $\varepsilon_0 \, \partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t$

So total current $\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \, \partial \mathbf{E}/\partial t$ is always conserved

Details and PROOF
including quantum mechanics at
https://arxiv.org/abs/1609.09175

Spatial Variable does NOT appear in description of current in a one dimensional channel

Spatial Variable does NOT appear in description of current in a one dimensional channel

Do you believe that?

If not, read proofs in

Eisenberg, R. S. 2019. 'Updating Maxwell with Electrons, Charge, and More Realistic Polarization' arXiv 1904.09695

Eisenberg, Oriols, and Ferry. 2017. 'Dynamics of Current, Charge, and Mass' Molecular Based Mathematical Biology 5:78-115 and arXiv preprint 1708.07400.

Hopping Model is COMPLETELY INAPPROPRIATE for current that is uniform in x

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Spatial Variable does appear in description of ion movement in a one dimensional channel

Spatial Variable does NOT appear in description of current in a one dimensional channel

How take advantage of this enormous simplication?

Spatial Variable does NOT appear in description of current in a one dimensional channel

How take advantage of this enormous simplication?

We need a Molecular Dynamics that

1) conserves current
2) has one dielectric constant
3) extends to biological time scales

Spatial Variable does NOT appear in description of current in a one dimensional channel

How take advantage of this enormous simplication?

Quasi-particle for current CONDUCTON

left over is DIFFUSON + POLARON.

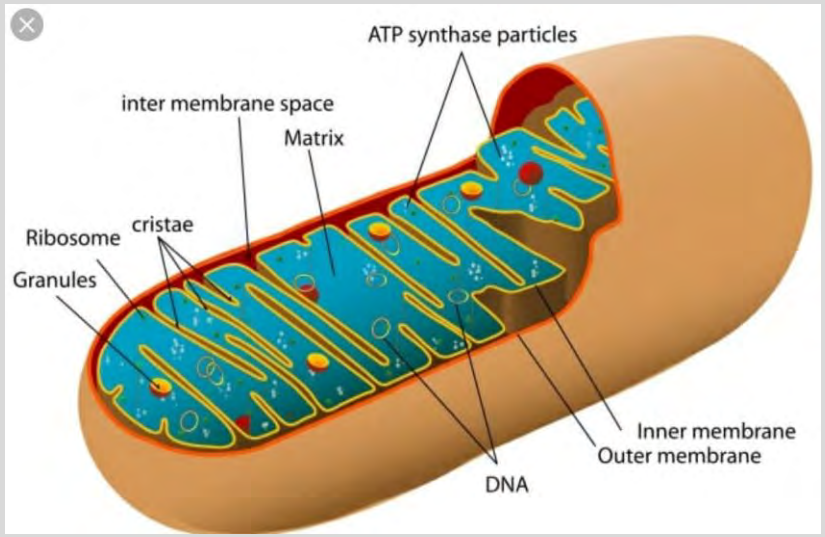
Σ = PERMION*

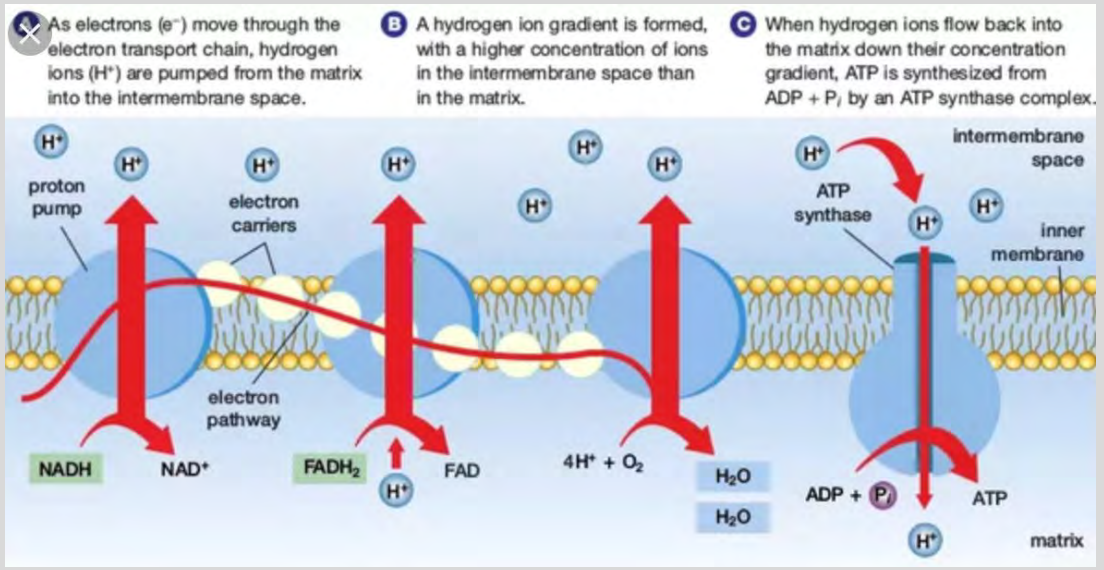
*Elber, Chen, Rojewska, and Eisenberg. 1995. Sodium in gramicidin: An example of a permion. Biophys. J. 68:906-924.

With Conservation of Current

mitochondria are no more difficult than large circuit problems

Applying Maxwell to Mitochondria



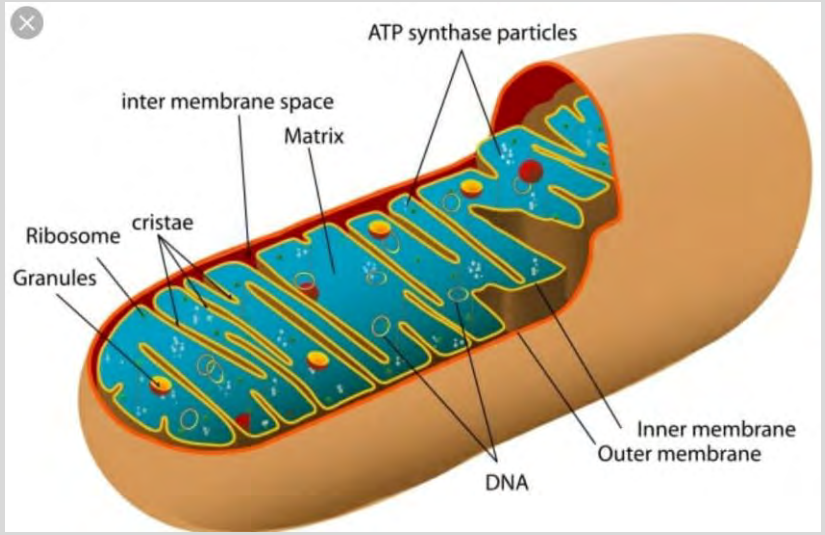


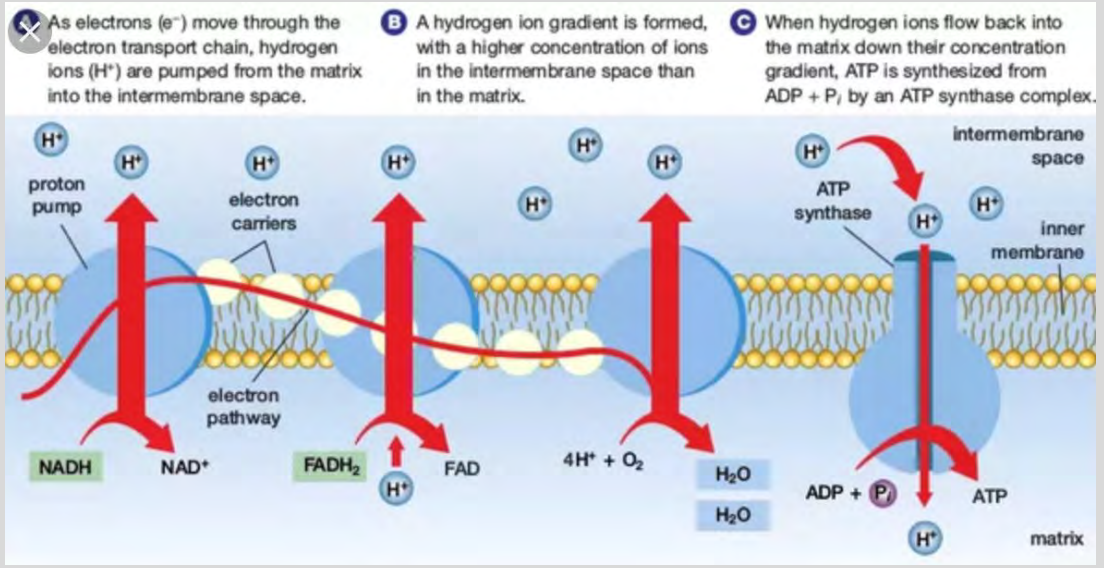
Seems Hopeless

But Stay Tuned for Future Work

Source: textbooks and internet

Applying Maxwell To Mitochondrion





Depends on Conservation of Current

and depends on collaboration of Oscar Juarez, Chun Liu, and Bob Eisenberg

With Conservation of Current

no more difficult than

large circuit problems

Spatial Variable does NOT appear in description of current in a one dimensional channel

How take advantage of this enormous simplication?

Another way is to include <u>equality of current as a constraint</u> in time averaging schemes

e.g., of Ma and Liu

Ma, Li, and Liu. 2016.. arXiv:1605.04886.

Ma, Li, and Liu. 2016. arXiv:1606.03625.

Derivation of Kirchhoff's Law is at DC
Derivation of Kirchhoff's law is about fluxes

How can that work in a computer at 10^{-10}sec?

References and Proofs in

Eisenberg (2019) **Kirchhoff's Law can be Exact**. arXiv: 1905.13574

Eisenberg, Gold, Song, and Huang (2018)
What Current Flows Through a Resistor?
arXiv:1805.04814

Maxwell's equations do not deal with

Diffusion

Convection

Complex materials

Complicated dielectric properties

Eisenberg, 2019. '**Dielectric Dilemma'**. arXiv: 1901.10805.

It is necessary to update Maxwell's Equations

to see how

Kirchhoff's law & Conservation of Current

apply to

Complex Liquids

and

Complex Biological Systems

Eisenberg, R. S. 2019. Updating Maxwell with Electrons, Charge, and More Realistic Polarization. arXiv 1904.09695

.

Eisenberg, Oriols, and Ferry. 2017. Dynamics of Current, Charge, and Mass. Molecular Based Mathematical Biology 5:78-115 and arXiv preprint 1708.07400.

It is necessary to update Classical **Maxwell's Equations**

https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.09695

Not just my opinion

This is the opinion* of Nobel Prize winners in Physics,

Richard Feynman

(quantum electrodynamics)

and

Edward Purcell

(nuclear magnetic resonance)

*p. 10-7 of Feynman, Leighton, and Sands. 1963. '***Mainly Electromagnetism and Matter***'

*p. 506 of Purcell and Morin. 2013. '***Electricity and Magnetism***'

What are the PHYSICAL problems with traditional Maxwell Equations?

Classical Maxwell's equations do not deal with

Diffusion

Convection

Complex materials

Complicated dielectric properties

Indeed, Maxwell's original equations do not include ions or electrons or their movement!
Textbook treatments do not deal with other forces like diffusion or convection at all.

Eisenberg, 2019. **Dielectric Dilemma**. arXxiv: 1901.10805.

NOT hopeless,

Maxwell Predicts Important Biophysics

Independent

of details of the Mitochondrion

if a

branched

One-dimensional Formulation

is appropriate

Inside Channels
PROFOUND SIMIPLIFICATION
If we can figure out how to exploit it

Profound Implications of One Dimensional Systems for atomic view of ion channels

Current is equal everywhere in a channel

At all times and under all conditions

that the Maxwell Equations Apply

Paradigm Change

What are the problems with textbook Maxwell Equations?

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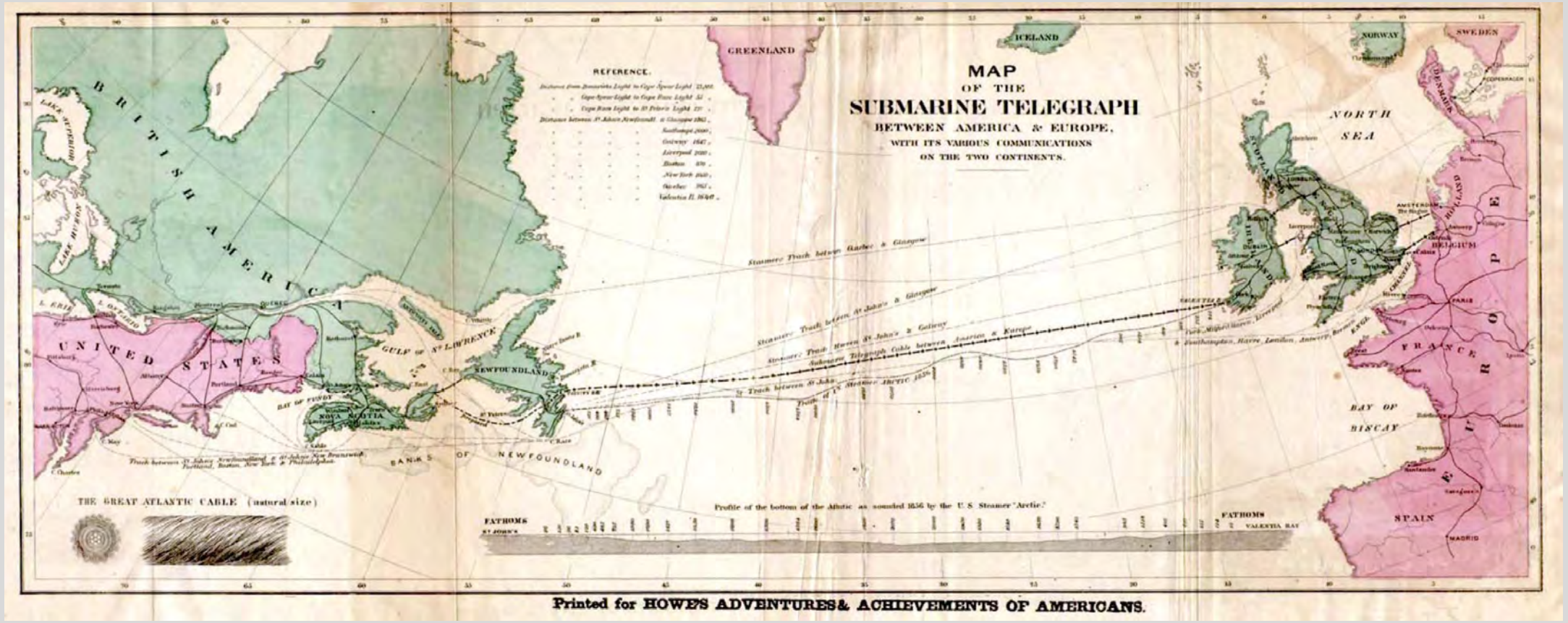
Continuity of Current is Exact in **Kelvin's Submarine Telegraph**

$$i_{\text{Newfoundland}} = i_{\text{Ireland}}$$



How can that possibly be true?

It is NOT necessary to know the charges to understand one crucial property of current.

Total Current is conserved
independent of any property of charge or matter

Conservation of Current

$$\mathbf{div}\ \mathbf{J}_{total} = 0$$

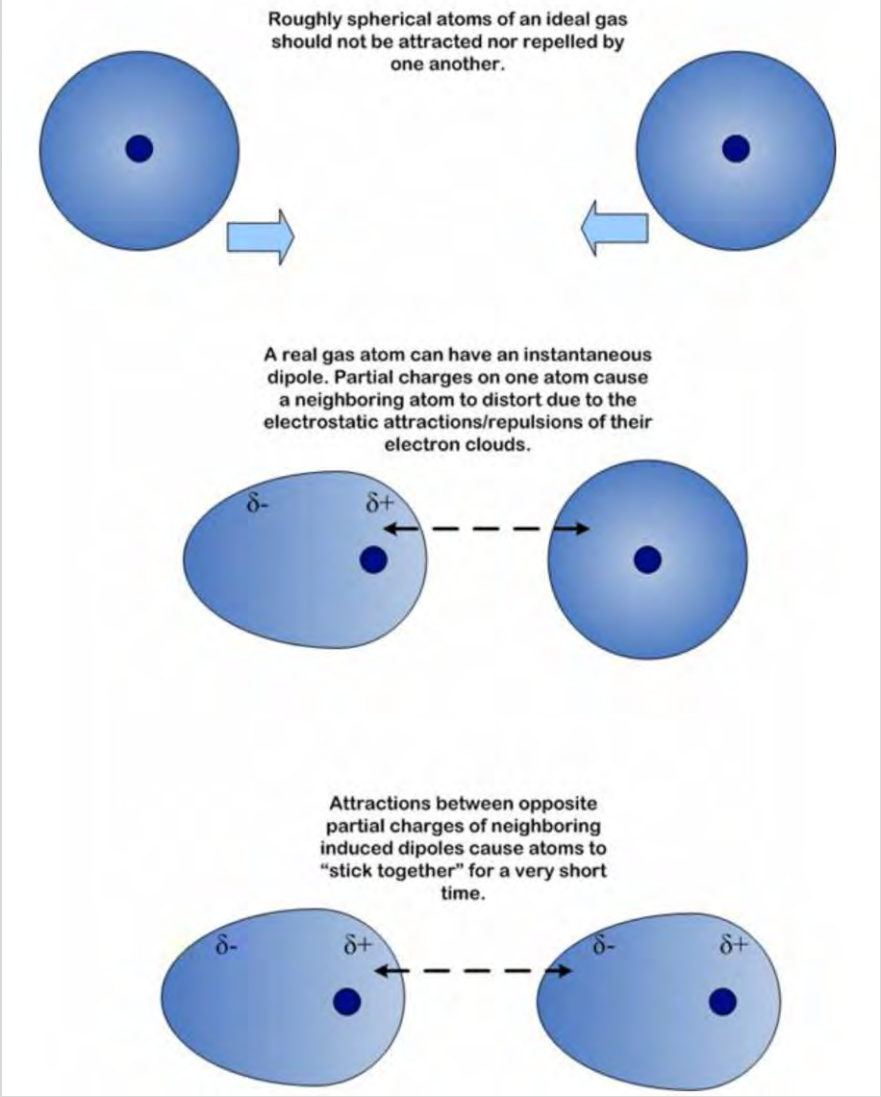
Applying Maxwell to Transporters

Natural Setting

1) Sum of Currents in a Transporter is zero in ‘small cell’, mitochondrion, etc.
2) Currents are Coupled in a Transporter in a natural setting by Maxwell

Experimental Setting

3) Bilayer set up does NOT require currents to sum to zero.
Bilayer setup sets voltage across transporter, currents are not controlled.
4) So transporter currents are NOT coupled by Conservation of Current
in standard bilayer setup



Source Internet

Polarization of Electron Orbitals