

Derivation of the Divergence Cleaning Equations of Motion

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I'll use Antón et al. (2006) and Penner (2011).

We start with the modified form of Maxwell's equations in covariant form with the divergence cleaning field, ψ :

$$\nabla_\mu (*F^{\mu\nu} + g^{\mu\nu}\psi) = -\kappa n^\nu \psi \quad (1)$$

We can simplify the original part of Maxwell's equations:

$$\nabla_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{-g} *F^{\mu\nu}) + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\lambda} *F^{\mu\nu} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{-g} *F^{\mu\nu}) \quad (3)$$

where the connection term vanished because $*F^{\mu\nu}$ is anti-symmetric while $\Gamma^\nu_{\mu\lambda}$ is symmetric under permutation of its lower indices.

Using equation (18) from Antón et al. (2006),

$$*F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{W} (u^\mu B^\nu - u^\nu B^\mu) \quad (4)$$

where B^μ is a purely spatial vector and is the magnetic field w.r.t. the hypersurfaces normal observer, i.e. the one we want. Therefore, Maxwell's equations become (remembering that $B^t = 0$ and $*F^{tt} = 0$):

$$\nabla_\mu *F^{\mu j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{-g} *F^{\mu j}) \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \left[\partial_t \sqrt{-g} \frac{1}{W} (u^t B^j) + \partial_i \sqrt{-g} \frac{1}{W} (u^i B^j - u^j B^i) \right] \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \left[\partial_t \alpha \sqrt{\gamma} \frac{1}{\alpha u^t} (u^t B^j) + \partial_i \alpha \sqrt{\gamma} \frac{1}{\alpha u^t} (u^i B^j - u^j B^i) \right] \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} [(\alpha v^i - \beta^i) B^j - (\alpha v^j - \beta^j) B^i] \} \quad (8)$$

which is equation (20) from Antón et al. (2006) divided by α . Note we have used the following identity in arriving at the last expression:

$$\frac{u^i}{u^t} = \alpha v^i - \beta^i \quad (9)$$

The divergence constraint comes from the time component of the Maxwell's equation:

$$\nabla_\mu *F^{\mu t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_i (\sqrt{-g} *F^{it}) \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_i \sqrt{-g} \frac{1}{W} (u^i B^t - u^t B^i) \quad (11)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \alpha \sqrt{\gamma} \frac{1}{\alpha u^t} u^t B^i \quad (12)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} B^i \quad (13)$$

In 3+1 form, the metric's inverse is defined as

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\alpha^2} & \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha^2} \\ \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha^2} & \gamma^{ij} - \frac{\beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha^2} \end{bmatrix} . \quad (14)$$

and

$$n_\mu = [-\alpha, 0, 0, 0] \quad , \quad n^\mu = \frac{1}{\alpha} [1, -\beta^j]^T \quad , \quad (15)$$

Another way to simplify/expand the divergence cleaning terms is by taking out the metric from the covariant derivative:

$$\nabla_\mu g^{\mu\nu} \psi = g^{\mu\nu} \nabla_\mu \psi = g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \psi \quad (16)$$

The t -component is

$$\nabla_\mu g^{\mu t} \psi = g^{\mu t} \partial_\mu \psi = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} [-\partial_t \psi + \beta^i \partial_i \psi] \quad (17)$$

which leads to the ultimate equation:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^2} [\partial_t \psi - \beta^i \partial_i \psi] + \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} B^i = -\frac{\kappa}{\alpha} \psi \quad (18)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi - \beta^i \partial_i \psi + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} B^i = -\kappa \alpha \psi \quad (19)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi - \partial_i (\psi \beta^i) + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} B^i = -\kappa \alpha \psi - \psi \partial_i \beta^i \quad (20)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \partial_i (\psi \beta^i) + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} B^i = -\kappa \alpha \psi - \psi \partial_i \beta^i \quad (21)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \psi \beta^i \right) + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} B^i = -\kappa \alpha \psi - \psi \partial_i \beta^i - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \psi \beta^i \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \right) \quad (22)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left(B^i - \psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} \right) = -\kappa \alpha \psi - \psi \partial_i \beta^i - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \psi \beta^i \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \right) \quad (23)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left(B^i - \psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} \right) = -\kappa \alpha \psi - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \psi \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \beta^i \right) \quad (24)$$

The j -component is

$$\nabla_\mu g^{\mu j} \psi = g^{\mu j} \partial_\mu \psi = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} [\beta^j \partial_t \psi + (\alpha^2 \gamma^{ij} - \beta^i \beta^j) \partial_i \psi] = \frac{\kappa}{\alpha} \beta^j \psi \quad (25)$$

$$\rightarrow \beta^j \partial_t \psi + (\alpha^2 \gamma^{ij} - \beta^i \beta^j) \partial_i \psi = \kappa \alpha \beta^j \psi \quad (26)$$

The complete j^{th} -component of the modified Maxwell's equation becomes

$$\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} [\partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} (u^i B^j - u^j B^i)] + g^{j\mu} \partial_\mu \psi = \kappa \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} \psi \quad (27)$$

Inserting equation 24 :

$$\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} [\partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} (u^i B^j - u^j B^i)] - \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha^2} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left(B^i - \psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} \right) + g^{ij} \partial_i \psi \quad (28)$$

$$= \kappa \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} \psi + \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha^2} \left\{ \kappa \alpha \psi + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \psi \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \beta^i \right) \right\} \quad (29)$$

Simplifying both sides

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} [\partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} (u^i B^j - u^j B^i)] - \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \beta^j \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left(B^i - \psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} \right) + g^{ij} \partial_i \psi \quad (30)$$

$$= 2\kappa \psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \psi \beta^j \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \beta^i \right) \quad (31)$$

Making the new terms to look like the induction equation spatial derivatives:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} [\partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} (u^i B^j - u^j B^i)] - \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \beta^j \left(B^i - \psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} \right) + g^{ij} \partial_i \psi \quad (32)$$

$$= 2\kappa \psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \psi \beta^j \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \beta^i \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \sqrt{\gamma} \left(B^i - \psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} \right) \partial_i \beta^j \quad (33)$$

Now, combining the terms into the induction equation's spatial derivatives and expanding out the RHS:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \beta^j \left(\psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} - B^i \right) \right] \right\} + g^{ij} \partial_i \psi \quad (34)$$

$$= 2\kappa \psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \psi \beta^j \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \partial_i \beta^i + \beta^i \partial_i \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} \right\} - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha^2} \partial_i \beta^j \quad (35)$$

Collecting terms on RHS:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \beta^j \left(\psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} - B^i \right) \right] \right\} + g^{ij} \partial_i \psi \quad (36)$$

$$= 2\kappa \psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \psi \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \partial_i (\beta^i \beta^j) + \psi \frac{\beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j \quad (37)$$

Further collection of terms on RHS:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \beta^j \left(\psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} - B^i \right) \right] \right\} + g^{ij} \partial_i \psi \quad (38)$$

$$= 2\kappa \psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{\psi}{\alpha \sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j \quad (39)$$

Now working on the

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \beta^j \left(\psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} - B^i \right) \right] \right\} + \partial_i g^{ij} \psi \quad (40)$$

$$= 2\kappa\psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \psi \partial_i g^{ij} \quad (41)$$

Making the spatial divergence on ψ look like the induction equation part:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \beta^j \left(\psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} - B^i \right) \right] \right\} + \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i (\alpha\sqrt{\gamma} g^{ij} \psi) \quad (42)$$

$$= 2\kappa\psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \psi \partial_i g^{ij} + \frac{g^{ij} \psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i (\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}) \quad (43)$$

Absorb the new derivatives into the induction equation part:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \alpha g^{ij} \psi + \beta^j \left(\psi \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha} - B^i \right) \right] \right\} \quad (44)$$

$$= 2\kappa\psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \psi \partial_i g^{ij} + \frac{g^{ij} \psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i (\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}) \quad (45)$$

The ‘‘absorption’’ cancels terms when using 3+1 form:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \alpha g^{ij} \psi - \beta^j B^i \right] \right\} \quad (46)$$

$$= 2\kappa\psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \psi \partial_i g^{ij} + \frac{g^{ij} \psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i (\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}) \quad (47)$$

Collecting last two terms on RHS:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \alpha g^{ij} \psi - \beta^j B^i \right] \right\} \quad (48)$$

$$= 2\kappa\psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i (\alpha\sqrt{\gamma} g^{ij}) \quad (49)$$

Using 3+1 form of metric:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \alpha g^{ij} \psi - \beta^j B^i \right] \right\} \quad (50)$$

$$= 2\kappa\psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \left[\sqrt{\gamma} \left(\alpha g^{ij} - \frac{\beta^i \beta^j}{\alpha} \right) \right] \quad (51)$$

Cancellation of the derivative on the shift squared term:

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \left\{ \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \left[u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \alpha g^{ij} \psi - \beta^j B^i \right] \right\} \quad (52)$$

$$= 2\kappa\psi \frac{\beta^j}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} B^i \partial_i \beta^j + \frac{\psi}{\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i (\alpha\sqrt{\gamma} g^{ij}) \quad (53)$$

So the new equations are :

$$\partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} [u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \alpha \gamma^{ij} \psi - \beta^j B^i] = \sqrt{\gamma} (2\kappa \psi \beta^j - B^i \partial_i \beta^j) + \psi \partial_i (\alpha \sqrt{\gamma} \gamma^{ij}) \quad (54)$$

Let us put the evolution for ψ into conservation law form. From the original derivation:

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi - \partial_i (\psi \beta^i) + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} B^i = -\kappa \alpha \psi - \psi \partial_i \beta^i \quad (55)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi - \partial_i (\psi \beta^i) + \alpha \partial_i B^i = -\kappa \alpha \psi - \psi \partial_i \beta^i - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} B^i \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} \quad (56)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \psi + \partial_i (\alpha B^i - \psi \beta^i) = -\psi (\kappa \alpha + \partial_i \beta^i) + \sqrt{\gamma} B^i \partial_i \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \right) \quad (57)$$

So, the final equations are:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \partial_t \sqrt{\gamma} B^j + \partial_i \sqrt{\gamma} [u^i B^j - u^j B^i + \alpha \gamma^{ij} \psi - \beta^j B^i] \\ = \sqrt{\gamma} (2\kappa \psi \beta^j - B^i \partial_i \beta^j) + \psi \partial_i (\alpha \sqrt{\gamma} \gamma^{ij}) \end{aligned}} \quad (58)$$

$$\boxed{\partial_t \psi + \partial_i (\alpha B^i - \psi \beta^i) = -\psi (\kappa \alpha + \partial_i \beta^i) + \sqrt{\gamma} B^i \partial_i \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \right)} \quad (59)$$

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