

CONTENTS

List of Boxes xxvii
Preface xxxi
Acknowledgments xxxix

PART I FOUNDATIONS 1

1 Newtonian Physics: Geometric Viewpoint 5

1.1 Introduction 5

 1.1.1 The Geometric Viewpoint on the Laws of Physics 5

 1.1.2 Purposes of This Chapter 7

 1.1.3 Overview of This Chapter 7

1.2 Foundational Concepts 8

1.3 Tensor Algebra without a Coordinate System 10

1.4 Particle Kinetics and Lorentz Force in Geometric Language 13

1.5 Component Representation of Tensor Algebra 16

 1.5.1 Slot-Naming Index Notation 17

 1.5.2 Particle Kinetics in Index Notation 19

1.6 Orthogonal Transformations of Bases 20

1.7 Differentiation of Scalars, Vectors, and Tensors; Cross Product and Curl 22

1.8 Volumes, Integration, and Integral Conservation Laws 26

 1.8.1 Gauss's and Stokes' Theorems 27

1.9 The Stress Tensor and Momentum Conservation 29

 1.9.1 Examples: Electromagnetic Field and Perfect Fluid 30

 1.9.2 Conservation of Momentum 31

1.10 Geometrized Units and Relativistic Particles for Newtonian Readers 33

 1.10.1 Geometrized Units 33

 1.10.2 Energy and Momentum of a Moving Particle 34

Bibliographic Note 35

T2 Track Two; see page xxxiv

N Nonrelativistic (Newtonian) kinetic theory; see page 96

R Relativistic theory; see page 96

2	Special Relativity: Geometric Viewpoint	T2	37
2.1	Overview		37
2.2	Foundational Concepts		38
	2.2.1 Inertial Frames, Inertial Coordinates, Events, Vectors, and Spacetime Diagrams		38
	2.2.2 The Principle of Relativity and Constancy of Light Speed		42
	2.2.3 The Interval and Its Invariance		45
2.3	Tensor Algebra without a Coordinate System		48
2.4	Particle Kinetics and Lorentz Force without a Reference Frame		49
	2.4.1 Relativistic Particle Kinetics: World Lines, 4-Velocity, 4-Momentum and Its Conservation, 4-Force		49
	2.4.2 Geometric Derivation of the Lorentz Force Law		52
2.5	Component Representation of Tensor Algebra		54
	2.5.1 Lorentz Coordinates		54
	2.5.2 Index Gymnastics		54
	2.5.3 Slot-Naming Notation		56
2.6	Particle Kinetics in Index Notation and in a Lorentz Frame		57
2.7	Lorentz Transformations		63
2.8	Spacetime Diagrams for Boosts		65
2.9	Time Travel		67
	2.9.1 Measurement of Time; Twins Paradox		67
	2.9.2 Wormholes		68
	2.9.3 Wormhole as Time Machine		69
2.10	Directional Derivatives, Gradients, and the Levi-Civita Tensor		70
2.11	Nature of Electric and Magnetic Fields; Maxwell's Equations		71
2.12	Volumes, Integration, and Conservation Laws		75
	2.12.1 Spacetime Volumes and Integration		75
	2.12.2 Conservation of Charge in Spacetime		78
	2.12.3 Conservation of Particles, Baryon Number, and Rest Mass		79
2.13	Stress-Energy Tensor and Conservation of 4-Momentum		82
	2.13.1 Stress-Energy Tensor		82
	2.13.2 4-Momentum Conservation		84
	2.13.3 Stress-Energy Tensors for Perfect Fluids and Electromagnetic Fields		85
	Bibliographic Note		88

PART II STATISTICAL PHYSICS 91

3	Kinetic Theory	95
3.1	Overview	95
3.2	Phase Space and Distribution Function	97
	3.2.1 Newtonian Number Density in Phase Space, \mathcal{N}	97
	3.2.2 Relativistic Number Density in Phase Space, \mathcal{N}	99



3.2.3	Distribution Function $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)$ for Particles in a Plasma	105	N
3.2.4	Distribution Function I_ν/ν^3 for Photons	106	N R
3.2.5	Mean Occupation Number η	108	N R
3.3	Thermal-Equilibrium Distribution Functions	111	N R
3.4	Macroscopic Properties of Matter as Integrals over Momentum Space	117	
3.4.1	Particle Density n , Flux \mathbf{S} , and Stress Tensor \mathbf{T}	117	N
3.4.2	Relativistic Number-Flux 4-Vector \vec{S} and Stress-Energy Tensor \mathbf{T}	118	R T2
3.5	Isotropic Distribution Functions and Equations of State	120	
3.5.1	Newtonian Density, Pressure, Energy Density, and Equation of State	120	N
3.5.2	Equations of State for a Nonrelativistic Hydrogen Gas	122	N
3.5.3	Relativistic Density, Pressure, Energy Density, and Equation of State	125	R T2
3.5.4	Equation of State for a Relativistic Degenerate Hydrogen Gas	126	R T2
3.5.5	Equation of State for Radiation	128	N R
3.6	Evolution of the Distribution Function: Liouville's Theorem, the Collisionless Boltzmann Equation, and the Boltzmann Transport Equation	132	N R
3.7	Transport Coefficients	139	N
3.7.1	Diffusive Heat Conduction inside a Star	142	N
3.7.2	Order-of-Magnitude Analysis	143	N
3.7.3	Analysis Using the Boltzmann Transport Equation	144	N
	Bibliographic Note	153	
4	Statistical Mechanics	155	
4.1	Overview	155	
4.2	Systems, Ensembles, and Distribution Functions	157	
4.2.1	Systems	157	
4.2.2	Ensembles	160	
4.2.3	Distribution Function	161	
4.3	Liouville's Theorem and the Evolution of the Distribution Function	166	
4.4	Statistical Equilibrium	168	
4.4.1	Canonical Ensemble and Distribution	169	
4.4.2	General Equilibrium Ensemble and Distribution; Gibbs Ensemble; Grand Canonical Ensemble	172	
4.4.3	Fermi-Dirac and Bose-Einstein Distributions	174	
4.4.4	Equipartition Theorem for Quadratic, Classical Degrees of Freedom	177	
4.5	The Microcanonical Ensemble	178	
4.6	The Ergodic Hypothesis	180	
4.7	Entropy and Evolution toward Statistical Equilibrium	181	
4.7.1	Entropy and the Second Law of Thermodynamics	181	
4.7.2	What Causes the Entropy to Increase?	183	
4.8	Entropy per Particle	191	
4.9	Bose-Einstein Condensate	193	

4.10	Statistical Mechanics in the Presence of Gravity	201	T2
	4.10.1 Galaxies	201	T2
	4.10.2 Black Holes	204	T2
	4.10.3 The Universe	209	T2
	4.10.4 Structure Formation in the Expanding Universe: Violent Relaxation and Phase Mixing	210	T2
4.11	Entropy and Information	211	T2
	4.11.1 Information Gained When Measuring the State of a System in a Microcanonical Ensemble	211	T2
	4.11.2 Information in Communication Theory	212	T2
	4.11.3 Examples of Information Content	214	T2
	4.11.4 Some Properties of Information	216	T2
	4.11.5 Capacity of Communication Channels; Erasing Information from Computer Memories	216	T2
	Bibliographic Note	218	
5	Statistical Thermodynamics	219	
5.1	Overview	219	
5.2	Microcanonical Ensemble and the Energy Representation of Thermodynamics	221	
	5.2.1 Extensive and Intensive Variables; Fundamental Potential	221	
	5.2.2 Energy as a Fundamental Potential	222	
	5.2.3 Intensive Variables Identified Using Measuring Devices; First Law of Thermodynamics	223	
	5.2.4 Euler's Equation and Form of the Fundamental Potential	226	
	5.2.5 Everything Deducible from First Law; Maxwell Relations	227	
	5.2.6 Representations of Thermodynamics	228	
5.3	Grand Canonical Ensemble and the Grand-Potential Representation of Thermodynamics	229	
	5.3.1 The Grand-Potential Representation, and Computation of Thermodynamic Properties as a Grand Canonical Sum	229	
	5.3.2 Nonrelativistic van der Waals Gas	232	
5.4	Canonical Ensemble and the Physical-Free-Energy Representation of Thermodynamics	239	
	5.4.1 Experimental Meaning of Physical Free Energy	241	
	5.4.2 Ideal Gas with Internal Degrees of Freedom	242	
5.5	Gibbs Ensemble and Representation of Thermodynamics; Phase Transitions and Chemical Reactions	246	
	5.5.1 Out-of-Equilibrium Ensembles and Their Fundamental Thermodynamic Potentials and Minimum Principles	248	
	5.5.2 Phase Transitions	251	
	5.5.3 Chemical Reactions	256	
5.6	Fluctuations away from Statistical Equilibrium	260	

5.7	Van der Waals Gas: Volume Fluctuations and Gas-to-Liquid Phase Transition	266	
5.8	Magnetic Materials	270	T2
	5.8.1 Paramagnetism; The Curie Law	271	T2
	5.8.2 Ferromagnetism: The Ising Model	272	T2
	5.8.3 Renormalization Group Methods for the Ising Model	273	T2
	5.8.4 Monte Carlo Methods for the Ising Model	279	T2
	Bibliographic Note	282	
6	Random Processes	283	
6.1	Overview	283	
6.2	Fundamental Concepts	285	
	6.2.1 Random Variables and Random Processes	285	
	6.2.2 Probability Distributions	286	
	6.2.3 Ergodic Hypothesis	288	
6.3	Markov Processes and Gaussian Processes	289	
	6.3.1 Markov Processes; Random Walk	289	
	6.3.2 Gaussian Processes and the Central Limit Theorem; Random Walk	292	
	6.3.3 Doob's Theorem for Gaussian-Markov Processes, and Brownian Motion	295	
6.4	Correlation Functions and Spectral Densities	297	
	6.4.1 Correlation Functions; Proof of Doob's Theorem	297	
	6.4.2 Spectral Densities	299	
	6.4.3 Physical Meaning of Spectral Density, Light Spectra, and Noise in a Gravitational Wave Detector	301	
	6.4.4 The Wiener-Khintchine Theorem; Cosmological Density Fluctuations	303	
6.5	2-Dimensional Random Processes	306	T2
	6.5.1 Cross Correlation and Correlation Matrix	306	T2
	6.5.2 Spectral Densities and the Wiener-Khintchine Theorem	307	T2
6.6	Noise and Its Types of Spectra	308	
	6.6.1 Shot Noise, Flicker Noise, and Random-Walk Noise; Cesium Atomic Clock	308	
	6.6.2 Information Missing from Spectral Density	310	
6.7	Filtering Random Processes	311	
	6.7.1 Filters, Their Kernels, and the Filtered Spectral Density	311	
	6.7.2 Brownian Motion and Random Walks	313	
	6.7.3 Extracting a Weak Signal from Noise: Band-Pass Filter, Wiener's Optimal Filter, Signal-to-Noise Ratio, and Allan Variance of Clock Noise	315	
	6.7.4 Shot Noise	321	
6.8	Fluctuation-Dissipation Theorem	323	
	6.8.1 Elementary Version of the Fluctuation-Dissipation Theorem; Langevin Equation, Johnson Noise in a Resistor, and Relaxation Time for Brownian Motion	323	
	6.8.2 Generalized Fluctuation-Dissipation Theorem; Thermal Noise in a Laser Beam's Measurement of Mirror Motions; Standard Quantum Limit for Measurement Accuracy and How to Evade It	331	T2

- 6.9 Fokker-Planck Equation 335
 - 6.9.1 Fokker-Planck for a 1-Dimensional Markov Process 336
 - 6.9.2 Optical Molasses: Doppler Cooling of Atoms 340 T2
 - 6.9.3 Fokker-Planck for a Multidimensional Markov Process; Thermal Noise in an Oscillator 343 T2
- Bibliographic Note 345

PART III OPTICS 347

- 7 Geometric Optics 351**
 - 7.1 Overview 351
 - 7.2 Waves in a Homogeneous Medium 352
 - 7.2.1 Monochromatic Plane Waves; Dispersion Relation 352
 - 7.2.2 Wave Packets 354
 - 7.3 Waves in an Inhomogeneous, Time-Varying Medium: The Eikonal Approximation and Geometric Optics 357
 - 7.3.1 Geometric Optics for a Prototypical Wave Equation 358
 - 7.3.2 Connection of Geometric Optics to Quantum Theory 362
 - 7.3.3 Geometric Optics for a General Wave 366
 - 7.3.4 Examples of Geometric-Optics Wave Propagation 368
 - 7.3.5 Relation to Wave Packets; Limitations of the Eikonal Approximation and Geometric Optics 369
 - 7.3.6 Fermat's Principle 371
 - 7.4 Paraxial Optics 375
 - 7.4.1 Axisymmetric, Paraxial Systems: Lenses, Mirrors, Telescopes, Microscopes, and Optical Cavities 377
 - 7.4.2 Converging Magnetic Lens for Charged Particle Beam 381
 - 7.5 Catastrophe Optics 384 T2
 - 7.5.1 Image Formation 384 T2
 - 7.5.2 Aberrations of Optical Instruments 395 T2
 - 7.6 Gravitational Lenses 396 T2
 - 7.6.1 Gravitational Deflection of Light 396 T2
 - 7.6.2 Optical Configuration 397 T2
 - 7.6.3 Microlensing 398 T2
 - 7.6.4 Lensing by Galaxies 401 T2
 - 7.7 Polarization 405
 - 7.7.1 Polarization Vector and Its Geometric-Optics Propagation Law 405
 - 7.7.2 Geometric Phase 406 T2
 - Bibliographic Note 409

8	Diffraction	411
8.1	Overview	411
8.2	Helmholtz-Kirchhoff Integral	413
	8.2.1 Diffraction by an Aperture	414
	8.2.2 Spreading of the Wavefront: Fresnel and Fraunhofer Regions	417
8.3	Fraunhofer Diffraction	420
	8.3.1 Diffraction Grating	422
	8.3.2 Airy Pattern of a Circular Aperture: Hubble Space Telescope	425
	8.3.3 Babinet's Principle	428
8.4	Fresnel Diffraction	429
	8.4.1 Rectangular Aperture, Fresnel Integrals, and the Cornu Spiral	430
	8.4.2 Unobscured Plane Wave	432
	8.4.3 Fresnel Diffraction by a Straight Edge: Lunar Occultation of a Radio Source	432
	8.4.4 Circular Apertures: Fresnel Zones and Zone Plates	434
8.5	Paraxial Fourier Optics	436
	8.5.1 Coherent Illumination	437
	8.5.2 Point-Spread Functions	438
	8.5.3 Abbé's Description of Image Formation by a Thin Lens	439
	8.5.4 Image Processing by a Spatial Filter in the Focal Plane of a Lens: High-Pass, Low-Pass, and Notch Filters; Phase-Contrast Microscopy	441
	8.5.5 Gaussian Beams: Optical Cavities and Interferometric Gravitational-Wave Detectors	445
8.6	Diffraction at a Caustic	451
	Bibliographic Note	454
9	Interference and Coherence	455
9.1	Overview	455
9.2	Coherence	456
	9.2.1 Young's Slits	456
	9.2.2 Interference with an Extended Source: Van Cittert-Zernike Theorem	459
	9.2.3 More General Formulation of Spatial Coherence; Lateral Coherence Length	462
	9.2.4 Generalization to 2 Dimensions	463
	9.2.5 Michelson Stellar Interferometer; Astronomical Seeing	464
	9.2.6 Temporal Coherence	472
	9.2.7 Michelson Interferometer and Fourier-Transform Spectroscopy	474
	9.2.8 Degree of Coherence; Relation to Theory of Random Processes	477
9.3	Radio Telescopes	479
	9.3.1 Two-Element Radio Interferometer	479
	9.3.2 Multiple-Element Radio Interferometers	480
	9.3.3 Closure Phase	481
	9.3.4 Angular Resolution	482

9.4	Etalons and Fabry-Perot Interferometers	483	
	9.4.1 Multiple-Beam Interferometry; Etalons	483	
	9.4.2 Fabry-Perot Interferometer and Modes of a Fabry-Perot Cavity with Spherical Mirrors	490	
	9.4.3 Fabry-Perot Applications: Spectrometer, Laser, Mode-Cleaning Cavity, Beam-Shaping Cavity, PDH Laser Stabilization, Optical Frequency Comb	496	
	T2		
9.5	Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Detectors	502	T2
9.6	Power Correlations and Photon Statistics: Hanbury Brown and Twiss Intensity Interferometer	509	
	Bibliographic Note	512	
10	Nonlinear Optics	513	
10.1	Overview	513	
10.2	Lasers	515	
	10.2.1 Basic Principles of the Laser	515	
	10.2.2 Types of Lasers and Their Performances and Applications	519	
	10.2.3 Ti:Sapphire Mode-Locked Laser	520	
	10.2.4 Free Electron Laser	521	
10.3	Holography	521	
	10.3.1 Recording a Hologram	522	
	10.3.2 Reconstructing the 3-Dimensional Image from a Hologram	525	
	10.3.3 Other Types of Holography; Applications	527	
10.4	Phase-Conjugate Optics	531	
10.5	Maxwell's Equations in a Nonlinear Medium; Nonlinear Dielectric Susceptibilities; Electro-Optic Effects	536	
10.6	Three-Wave Mixing in Nonlinear Crystals	540	
	10.6.1 Resonance Conditions for Three-Wave Mixing	540	
	10.6.2 Three-Wave-Mixing Evolution Equations in a Medium That Is Dispersion-Free and Isotropic at Linear Order	544	
	10.6.3 Three-Wave Mixing in a Birefringent Crystal: Phase Matching and Evolution Equations	546	T2
10.7	Applications of Three-Wave Mixing: Frequency Doubling, Optical Parametric Amplification, and Squeezed Light	553	
	10.7.1 Frequency Doubling	553	
	10.7.2 Optical Parametric Amplification	555	
	10.7.3 Degenerate Optical Parametric Amplification: Squeezed Light	556	
10.8	Four-Wave Mixing in Isotropic Media	558	
	10.8.1 Third-Order Susceptibilities and Field Strengths	558	
	10.8.2 Phase Conjugation via Four-Wave Mixing in CS ₂ Fluid	559	
	10.8.3 Optical Kerr Effect and Four-Wave Mixing in an Optical Fiber	562	
	Bibliographic Note	564	

PART IV ELASTICITY 565

- 11 Elastostatics 567**
- 11.1 Overview 567
 - 11.2 Displacement and Strain 570
 - 11.2.1 Displacement Vector and Its Gradient 570
 - 11.2.2 Expansion, Rotation, Shear, and Strain 571
 - 11.3 Stress, Elastic Moduli, and Elastostatic Equilibrium 577
 - 11.3.1 Stress Tensor 577
 - 11.3.2 Realm of Validity for Hooke's Law 580
 - 11.3.3 Elastic Moduli and Elastostatic Stress Tensor 580
 - 11.3.4 Energy of Deformation 582
 - 11.3.5 Thermoelasticity 584
 - 11.3.6 Molecular Origin of Elastic Stress; Estimate of Moduli 585
 - 11.3.7 Elastostatic Equilibrium: Navier-Cauchy Equation 587
 - 11.4 Young's Modulus and Poisson's Ratio for an Isotropic Material: A Simple Elastostatics Problem 589
 - 11.5 Reducing the Elastostatic Equations to 1 Dimension for a Bent Beam: Cantilever Bridge, Foucault Pendulum, DNA Molecule, Elastica 592
 - 11.6 Buckling and Bifurcation of Equilibria 602
 - 11.6.1 Elementary Theory of Buckling and Bifurcation 602
 - 11.6.2 Collapse of the World Trade Center Buildings 605
 - 11.6.3 Buckling with Lateral Force; Connection to Catastrophe Theory 606
 - 11.6.4 Other Bifurcations: Venus Fly Trap, Whirling Shaft, Triaxial Stars, and Onset of Turbulence 607
 - 11.7 Reducing the Elastostatic Equations to 2 Dimensions for a Deformed Thin Plate: Stress Polishing a Telescope Mirror 609
 - 11.8 Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates: Connection Coefficients and Components of the Gradient of the Displacement Vector 614 T2
 - 11.9 Solving the 3-Dimensional Navier-Cauchy Equation in Cylindrical Coordinates 619 T2
 - 11.9.1 Simple Methods: Pipe Fracture and Torsion Pendulum 619 T2
 - 11.9.2 Separation of Variables and Green's Functions: Thermoelastic Noise in Mirrors 622 T2
 - Bibliographic Note 627
- 12 Elastodynamics 629**
- 12.1 Overview 629
 - 12.2 Basic Equations of Elastodynamics; Waves in a Homogeneous Medium 630
 - 12.2.1 Equation of Motion for a Strained Elastic Medium 630
 - 12.2.2 Elastodynamic Waves 636
 - 12.2.3 Longitudinal Sound Waves 637

- 12.2.4 Transverse Shear Waves 638
- 12.2.5 Energy of Elastodynamic Waves 640
- 12.3 Waves in Rods, Strings, and Beams 642
 - 12.3.1 Compression Waves in a Rod 643
 - 12.3.2 Torsion Waves in a Rod 643
 - 12.3.3 Waves on Strings 644
 - 12.3.4 Flexural Waves on a Beam 645
 - 12.3.5 Bifurcation of Equilibria and Buckling (Once More) 647
- 12.4 Body Waves and Surface Waves—Seismology and Ultrasound 648
 - 12.4.1 Body Waves 650
 - 12.4.2 Edge Waves 654
 - 12.4.3 Green’s Function for a Homogeneous Half-Space 658
 - 12.4.4 Free Oscillations of Solid Bodies 661
 - 12.4.5 Seismic Tomography 663
 - 12.4.6 Ultrasound; Shock Waves in Solids 663
- 12.5 The Relationship of Classical Waves to Quantum Mechanical Excitations 667 T2
 - Bibliographic Note 670

PART V FLUID DYNAMICS 671

- 13 Foundations of Fluid Dynamics 675**
 - 13.1 Overview 675
 - 13.2 The Macroscopic Nature of a Fluid: Density, Pressure, Flow Velocity; Liquids versus Gases 677
 - 13.3 Hydrostatics 681
 - 13.3.1 Archimedes’ Law 684
 - 13.3.2 Nonrotating Stars and Planets 686
 - 13.3.3 Rotating Fluids 689
 - 13.4 Conservation Laws 691
 - 13.5 The Dynamics of an Ideal Fluid 695
 - 13.5.1 Mass Conservation 696
 - 13.5.2 Momentum Conservation 696
 - 13.5.3 Euler Equation 697
 - 13.5.4 Bernoulli’s Theorem 697
 - 13.5.5 Conservation of Energy 704
 - 13.6 Incompressible Flows 709
 - 13.7 Viscous Flows with Heat Conduction 710
 - 13.7.1 Decomposition of the Velocity Gradient into Expansion, Vorticity, and Shear 710
 - 13.7.2 Navier-Stokes Equation 711
 - 13.7.3 Molecular Origin of Viscosity 713
 - 13.7.4 Energy Conservation and Entropy Production 714

13.7.5	Reynolds Number	716	
13.7.6	Pipe Flow	716	
13.8	Relativistic Dynamics of a Perfect Fluid	719	T2
13.8.1	Stress-Energy Tensor and Equations of Relativistic Fluid Mechanics	719	T2
13.8.2	Relativistic Bernoulli Equation and Ultrarelativistic Astrophysical Jets	721	T2
13.8.3	Nonrelativistic Limit of the Stress-Energy Tensor	723	T2
	Bibliographic Note	726	
14	Vorticity	729	
14.1	Overview	729	
14.2	Vorticity, Circulation, and Their Evolution	731	
14.2.1	Vorticity Evolution	734	
14.2.2	Barotropic, Inviscid, Compressible Flows: Vortex Lines Frozen into Fluid	736	
14.2.3	Tornados	738	
14.2.4	Circulation and Kelvin's Theorem	739	
14.2.5	Diffusion of Vortex Lines	741	
14.2.6	Sources of Vorticity	744	
14.3	Low-Reynolds-Number Flow—Stokes Flow and Sedimentation	746	
14.3.1	Motivation: Climate Change	748	
14.3.2	Stokes Flow	749	
14.3.3	Sedimentation Rate	754	
14.4	High-Reynolds-Number Flow—Laminar Boundary Layers	757	
14.4.1	Blasius Velocity Profile Near a Flat Plate: Stream Function and Similarity Solution	758	
14.4.2	Blasius Vorticity Profile	763	
14.4.3	Viscous Drag Force on a Flat Plate	763	
14.4.4	Boundary Layer Near a Curved Surface: Separation	764	
14.5	Nearly Rigidly Rotating Flows—Earth's Atmosphere and Oceans	766	
14.5.1	Equations of Fluid Dynamics in a Rotating Reference Frame	767	
14.5.2	Geostrophic Flows	770	
14.5.3	Taylor-Proudman Theorem	771	
14.5.4	Ekman Boundary Layers	772	
14.6	Instabilities of Shear Flows—Billow Clouds and Turbulence in the Stratosphere	778	T2
14.6.1	Discontinuous Flow: Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability	778	T2
14.6.2	Discontinuous Flow with Gravity	782	T2
14.6.3	Smoothly Stratified Flows: Rayleigh and Richardson Criteria for Instability	784	T2
	Bibliographic Note	786	
15	Turbulence	787	
15.1	Overview	787	
15.2	The Transition to Turbulence—Flow Past a Cylinder	789	

15.3	Empirical Description of Turbulence	798
15.3.1	The Role of Vorticity in Turbulence	799
15.4	Semiquantitative Analysis of Turbulence	800
15.4.1	Weak-Turbulence Formalism	800
15.4.2	Turbulent Viscosity	804
15.4.3	Turbulent Wakes and Jets; Entrainment; the Coanda Effect	805
15.4.4	Kolmogorov Spectrum for Fully Developed, Homogeneous, Isotropic Turbulence	810
15.5	Turbulent Boundary Layers	817
15.5.1	Profile of a Turbulent Boundary Layer	818
15.5.2	Coanda Effect and Separation in a Turbulent Boundary Layer	820
15.5.3	Instability of a Laminar Boundary Layer	822
15.5.4	Flight of a Ball	823
15.6	The Route to Turbulence—Onset of Chaos	825
15.6.1	Rotating Couette Flow	825
15.6.2	Feigenbaum Sequence, Poincaré Maps, and the Period-Doubling Route to Turbulence in Convection	828
15.6.3	Other Routes to Turbulent Convection	831
15.6.4	Extreme Sensitivity to Initial Conditions	832
	Bibliographic Note	834
16	Waves	835
16.1	Overview	835
16.2	Gravity Waves on and beneath the Surface of a Fluid	837
16.2.1	Deep-Water Waves and Their Excitation and Damping	840
16.2.2	Shallow-Water Waves	840
16.2.3	Capillary Waves and Surface Tension	844
16.2.4	Helioseismology	848
16.3	Nonlinear Shallow-Water Waves and Solitons	850
16.3.1	Korteweg-de Vries (KdV) Equation	850
16.3.2	Physical Effects in the KdV Equation	853
16.3.3	Single-Soliton Solution	854
16.3.4	Two-Soliton Solution	855
16.3.5	Solitons in Contemporary Physics	856
16.4	Rossby Waves in a Rotating Fluid	858
16.5	Sound Waves	862
16.5.1	Wave Energy	863
16.5.2	Sound Generation	865
16.5.3	Radiation Reaction, Runaway Solutions, and Matched Asymptotic Expansions	869
	Bibliographic Note	874

T2

17	Compressible and Supersonic Flow	875
17.1	Overview	875
17.2	Equations of Compressible Flow	877
17.3	Stationary, Irrotational, Quasi-1-Dimensional Flow	880
	17.3.1 Basic Equations; Transition from Subsonic to Supersonic Flow	880
	17.3.2 Setting up a Stationary, Transonic Flow	883
	17.3.3 Rocket Engines	887
17.4	1-Dimensional, Time-Dependent Flow	891
	17.4.1 Riemann Invariants	891
	17.4.2 Shock Tube	895
17.5	Shock Fronts	897
	17.5.1 Junction Conditions across a Shock; Rankine-Hugoniot Relations	898
	17.5.2 Junction Conditions for Ideal Gas with Constant γ	904
	17.5.3 Internal Structure of a Shock	906
	17.5.4 Mach Cone	907
17.6	Self-Similar Solutions—Sedov-Taylor Blast Wave	908
	17.6.1 The Sedov-Taylor Solution	909
	17.6.2 Atomic Bomb	912
	17.6.3 Supernovae	914
	Bibliographic Note	916
18	Convection	917
18.1	Overview	917
18.2	Diffusive Heat Conduction—Cooling a Nuclear Reactor; Thermal Boundary Layers	918
18.3	Boussinesq Approximation	923
18.4	Rayleigh-Bénard Convection	925
18.5	Convection in Stars	933
18.6	Double Diffusion—Salt Fingers	937
	Bibliographic Note	941
19	Magnetohydrodynamics	943
19.1	Overview	943
19.2	Basic Equations of MHD	944
	19.2.1 Maxwell's Equations in the MHD Approximation	946
	19.2.2 Momentum and Energy Conservation	950
	19.2.3 Boundary Conditions	953
	19.2.4 Magnetic Field and Vorticity	957
19.3	Magnetostatic Equilibria	958
	19.3.1 Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion	958
	19.3.2 Z-Pinch	960

T2

19.3.3	Θ -Pinch	962	
19.3.4	Tokamak	963	
19.4	Hydromagnetic Flows	965	
19.5	Stability of Magnetostatic Equilibria	971	
19.5.1	Linear Perturbation Theory	971	
19.5.2	Z-Pinch: Sausage and Kink Instabilities	975	
19.5.3	The Θ -Pinch and Its Toroidal Analog; Flute Instability; Motivation for Tokamak	978	
19.5.4	Energy Principle and Virial Theorems	980	T2
19.6	Dynamos and Reconnection of Magnetic Field Lines	984	T2
19.6.1	Cowling's Theorem	984	T2
19.6.2	Kinematic Dynamos	985	T2
19.6.3	Magnetic Reconnection	986	T2
19.7	Magnetosonic Waves and the Scattering of Cosmic Rays	988	
19.7.1	Cosmic Rays	988	
19.7.2	Magnetosonic Dispersion Relation	989	
19.7.3	Scattering of Cosmic Rays by Alfvén Waves	992	
	Bibliographic Note	993	

PART VI PLASMA PHYSICS 995

20	The Particle Kinetics of Plasma	997	
20.1	Overview	997	
20.2	Examples of Plasmas and Their Density-Temperature Regimes	998	
20.2.1	Ionization Boundary	998	
20.2.2	Degeneracy Boundary	1000	
20.2.3	Relativistic Boundary	1000	
20.2.4	Pair-Production Boundary	1001	
20.2.5	Examples of Natural and Human-Made Plasmas	1001	
20.3	Collective Effects in Plasmas—Debye Shielding and Plasma Oscillations	1003	
20.3.1	Debye Shielding	1003	
20.3.2	Collective Behavior	1004	
20.3.3	Plasma Oscillations and Plasma Frequency	1005	
20.4	Coulomb Collisions	1006	
20.4.1	Collision Frequency	1006	
20.4.2	The Coulomb Logarithm	1008	
20.4.3	Thermal Equilibration Rates in a Plasma	1010	
20.4.4	Discussion	1012	
20.5	Transport Coefficients	1015	
20.5.1	Coulomb Collisions	1015	
20.5.2	Anomalous Resistivity and Anomalous Equilibration	1016	

20.6	Magnetic Field	1019
	20.6.1 Cyclotron Frequency and Larmor Radius	1019
	20.6.2 Validity of the Fluid Approximation	1020
	20.6.3 Conductivity Tensor	1022
20.7	Particle Motion and Adiabatic Invariants	1024
	20.7.1 Homogeneous, Time-Independent Magnetic Field and No Electric Field	1025
	20.7.2 Homogeneous, Time-Independent Electric and Magnetic Fields	1025
	20.7.3 Inhomogeneous, Time-Independent Magnetic Field	1026
	20.7.4 A Slowly Time-Varying Magnetic Field	1029
	20.7.5 Failure of Adiabatic Invariants; Chaotic Orbits	1030
	Bibliographic Note	1032
21	Waves in Cold Plasmas: Two-Fluid Formalism	1033
21.1	Overview	1033
21.2	Dielectric Tensor, Wave Equation, and General Dispersion Relation	1035
21.3	Two-Fluid Formalism	1037
21.4	Wave Modes in an Unmagnetized Plasma	1040
	21.4.1 Dielectric Tensor and Dispersion Relation for a Cold, Unmagnetized Plasma	1040
	21.4.2 Plasma Electromagnetic Modes	1042
	21.4.3 Langmuir Waves and Ion-Acoustic Waves in Warm Plasmas	1044
	21.4.4 Cutoffs and Resonances	1049
21.5	Wave Modes in a Cold, Magnetized Plasma	1050
	21.5.1 Dielectric Tensor and Dispersion Relation	1050
	21.5.2 Parallel Propagation	1052
	21.5.3 Perpendicular Propagation	1057
	21.5.4 Propagation of Radio Waves in the Ionosphere; Magnetoionic Theory	1058
	21.5.5 CMA Diagram for Wave Modes in a Cold, Magnetized Plasma	1062
21.6	Two-Stream Instability	1065
	Bibliographic Note	1068
22	Kinetic Theory of Warm Plasmas	1069
22.1	Overview	1069
22.2	Basic Concepts of Kinetic Theory and Its Relationship to Two-Fluid Theory	1070
	22.2.1 Distribution Function and Vlasov Equation	1070
	22.2.2 Relation of Kinetic Theory to Two-Fluid Theory	1073
	22.2.3 Jeans' Theorem	1074
22.3	Electrostatic Waves in an Unmagnetized Plasma: Landau Damping	1077
	22.3.1 Formal Dispersion Relation	1077
	22.3.2 Two-Stream Instability	1079
	22.3.3 The Landau Contour	1080
	22.3.4 Dispersion Relation for Weakly Damped or Growing Waves	1085

- 22.3.5 Langmuir Waves and Their Landau Damping 1086
- 22.3.6 Ion-Acoustic Waves and Conditions for Their Landau Damping to Be Weak 1088
- 22.4 Stability of Electrostatic Waves in Unmagnetized Plasmas 1090
 - 22.4.1 Nyquist's Method 1091
 - 22.4.2 Penrose's Instability Criterion 1091
- 22.5 Particle Trapping 1098
- 22.6 *N*-Particle Distribution Function 1102
 - 22.6.1 BBGKY Hierarchy 1103
 - 22.6.2 Two-Point Correlation Function 1104
 - 22.6.3 Coulomb Correction to Plasma Pressure 1107
- Bibliographic Note 1108

T2
T2
T2
T2

23 Nonlinear Dynamics of Plasmas 1111

- 23.1 Overview 1111
- 23.2 Quasilinear Theory in Classical Language 1113
 - 23.2.1 Classical Derivation of the Theory 1113
 - 23.2.2 Summary of Quasilinear Theory 1120
 - 23.2.3 Conservation Laws 1121
 - 23.2.4 Generalization to 3 Dimensions 1122
- 23.3 Quasilinear Theory in Quantum Mechanical Language 1123
 - 23.3.1 Plasmon Occupation Number η 1123
 - 23.3.2 Evolution of η for Plasmons via Interaction with Electrons 1124
 - 23.3.3 Evolution of f for Electrons via Interaction with Plasmons 1129
 - 23.3.4 Emission of Plasmons by Particles in the Presence of a Magnetic Field 1131
 - 23.3.5 Relationship between Classical and Quantum Mechanical Formalisms 1131
 - 23.3.6 Evolution of η via Three-Wave Mixing 1132
- 23.4 Quasilinear Evolution of Unstable Distribution Functions—A Bump in the Tail 1136
 - 23.4.1 Instability of Streaming Cosmic Rays 1138
- 23.5 Parametric Instabilities; Laser Fusion 1140
- 23.6 Solitons and Collisionless Shock Waves 1142
- Bibliographic Note 1149

PART VII GENERAL RELATIVITY 1151

24 From Special to General Relativity 1153

- 24.1 Overview 1153
- 24.2 Special Relativity Once Again 1153
 - 24.2.1 Geometric, Frame-Independent Formulation 1154
 - 24.2.2 Inertial Frames and Components of Vectors, Tensors, and Physical Laws 1156
 - 24.2.3 Light Speed, the Interval, and Spacetime Diagrams 1159
- 24.3 Differential Geometry in General Bases and in Curved Manifolds 1160
 - 24.3.1 Nonorthonormal Bases 1161

24.3.2	Vectors as Directional Derivatives; Tangent Space; Commutators	1165	
24.3.3	Differentiation of Vectors and Tensors; Connection Coefficients	1169	
24.3.4	Integration	1174	
24.4	The Stress-Energy Tensor Revisited	1176	
24.5	The Proper Reference Frame of an Accelerated Observer	1180	
24.5.1	Relation to Inertial Coordinates; Metric in Proper Reference Frame; Transport Law for Rotating Vectors	1183	
24.5.2	Geodesic Equation for a Freely Falling Particle	1184	
24.5.3	Uniformly Accelerated Observer	1186	
24.5.4	Rindler Coordinates for Minkowski Spacetime	1187	
	Bibliographic Note	1190	
25	Fundamental Concepts of General Relativity	1191	
25.1	History and Overview	1191	
25.2	Local Lorentz Frames, the Principle of Relativity, and Einstein's Equivalence Principle	1195	
25.3	The Spacetime Metric, and Gravity as a Curvature of Spacetime	1196	
25.4	Free-Fall Motion and Geodesics of Spacetime	1200	
25.5	Relative Acceleration, Tidal Gravity, and Spacetime Curvature	1206	
25.5.1	Newtonian Description of Tidal Gravity	1207	
25.5.2	Relativistic Description of Tidal Gravity	1208	
25.5.3	Comparison of Newtonian and Relativistic Descriptions	1210	
25.6	Properties of the Riemann Curvature Tensor	1213	
25.7	Delicacies in the Equivalence Principle, and Some Nongravitational Laws of Physics in Curved Spacetime	1217	
25.7.1	Curvature Coupling in the Nongravitational Laws	1218	T2
25.8	The Einstein Field Equation	1221	
25.8.1	Geometrized Units	1224	
25.9	Weak Gravitational Fields	1224	
25.9.1	Newtonian Limit of General Relativity	1225	
25.9.2	Linearized Theory	1227	
25.9.3	Gravitational Field outside a Stationary, Linearized Source of Gravity	1231	T2
25.9.4	Conservation Laws for Mass, Momentum, and Angular Momentum in Linearized Theory	1237	T2
25.9.5	Conservation Laws for a Strong-Gravity Source	1238	T2
	Bibliographic Note	1239	
26	Relativistic Stars and Black Holes	1241	
26.1	Overview	1241	
26.2	Schwarzschild's Spacetime Geometry	1242	
26.2.1	The Schwarzschild Metric, Its Connection Coefficients, and Its Curvature Tensors	1242	

26.2.2	The Nature of Schwarzschild’s Coordinate System, and Symmetries of the Schwarzschild Spacetime	1244	
26.2.3	Schwarzschild Spacetime at Radii $r \gg M$: The Asymptotically Flat Region	1245	
26.2.4	Schwarzschild Spacetime at $r \sim M$	1248	
26.3	Static Stars	1250	
26.3.1	Birkhoff’s Theorem	1250	
26.3.2	Stellar Interior	1252	
26.3.3	Local Conservation of Energy and Momentum	1255	
26.3.4	The Einstein Field Equation	1257	
26.3.5	Stellar Models and Their Properties	1259	
26.3.6	Embedding Diagrams	1261	
26.4	Gravitational Implosion of a Star to Form a Black Hole	1264	
26.4.1	The Implosion Analyzed in Schwarzschild Coordinates	1264	
26.4.2	Tidal Forces at the Gravitational Radius	1266	
26.4.3	Stellar Implosion in Eddington-Finkelstein Coordinates	1267	
26.4.4	Tidal Forces at $r = 0$ —The Central Singularity	1271	
26.4.5	Schwarzschild Black Hole	1272	
26.5	Spinning Black Holes: The Kerr Spacetime	1277	T2
26.5.1	The Kerr Metric for a Spinning Black Hole	1277	T2
26.5.2	Dragging of Inertial Frames	1279	T2
26.5.3	The Light-Cone Structure, and the Horizon	1279	T2
26.5.4	Evolution of Black Holes—Rotational Energy and Its Extraction	1282	T2
26.6	The Many-Fingered Nature of Time	1293	T2
	Bibliographic Note	1297	
27	Gravitational Waves and Experimental Tests of General Relativity	1299	
27.1	Overview	1299	
27.2	Experimental Tests of General Relativity	1300	
27.2.1	Equivalence Principle, Gravitational Redshift, and Global Positioning System	1300	
27.2.2	Perihelion Advance of Mercury	1302	
27.2.3	Gravitational Deflection of Light, Fermat’s Principle, and Gravitational Lenses	1305	
27.2.4	Shapiro Time Delay	1308	
27.2.5	Geodetic and Lense-Thirring Precession	1309	
27.2.6	Gravitational Radiation Reaction	1310	
27.3	Gravitational Waves Propagating through Flat Spacetime	1311	
27.3.1	Weak, Plane Waves in Linearized Theory	1311	
27.3.2	Measuring a Gravitational Wave by Its Tidal Forces	1315	
27.3.3	Gravitons and Their Spin and Rest Mass	1319	

27.4	Gravitational Waves Propagating through Curved Spacetime	1320	
	27.4.1 Gravitational Wave Equation in Curved Spacetime	1321	
	27.4.2 Geometric-Optics Propagation of Gravitational Waves	1322	
	27.4.3 Energy and Momentum in Gravitational Waves	1324	
27.5	The Generation of Gravitational Waves	1327	
	27.5.1 Multipole-Moment Expansion	1328	
	27.5.2 Quadrupole-Moment Formalism	1330	
	27.5.3 Quadrupolar Wave Strength, Energy, Angular Momentum, and Radiation Reaction	1332	
	27.5.4 Gravitational Waves from a Binary Star System	1335	
	27.5.5 Gravitational Waves from Binaries Made of Black Holes, Neutron Stars, or Both: Numerical Relativity	1341	T2
27.6	The Detection of Gravitational Waves	1345	
	27.6.1 Frequency Bands and Detection Techniques	1345	
	27.6.2 Gravitational-Wave Interferometers: Overview and Elementary Treatment	1347	
	27.6.3 Interferometer Analyzed in TT Gauge	1349	T2
	27.6.4 Interferometer Analyzed in the Proper Reference Frame of the Beam Splitter	1352	T2
	27.6.5 Realistic Interferometers	1355	T2
	27.6.6 Pulsar Timing Arrays	1355	T2
	Bibliographic Note	1358	
28	Cosmology	1361	
28.1	Overview	1361	
28.2	General Relativistic Cosmology	1364	
	28.2.1 Isotropy and Homogeneity	1364	
	28.2.2 Geometry	1366	
	28.2.3 Kinematics	1373	
	28.2.4 Dynamics	1376	
28.3	The Universe Today	1379	
	28.3.1 Baryons	1379	
	28.3.2 Dark Matter	1380	
	28.3.3 Photons	1381	
	28.3.4 Neutrinos	1382	
	28.3.5 Cosmological Constant	1382	
	28.3.6 Standard Cosmology	1383	
28.4	Seven Ages of the Universe	1383	
	28.4.1 Particle Age	1384	
	28.4.2 Nuclear Age	1387	
	28.4.3 Photon Age	1392	

28.4.4	Plasma Age	1393	
28.4.5	Atomic Age	1397	
28.4.6	Gravitational Age	1397	
28.4.7	Cosmological Age	1400	
28.5	Galaxy Formation	1401	T2
28.5.1	Linear Perturbations	1401	T2
28.5.2	Individual Constituents	1406	T2
28.5.3	Solution of the Perturbation Equations	1410	T2
28.5.4	Galaxies	1412	T2
28.6	Cosmological Optics	1415	T2
28.6.1	Cosmic Microwave Background	1415	T2
28.6.2	Weak Gravitational Lensing	1422	T2
28.6.3	Sunyaev-Zel'dovich Effect	1428	T2
28.7	Three Mysteries	1431	T2
28.7.1	Inflation and the Origin of the Universe	1431	T2
28.7.2	Dark Matter and the Growth of Structure	1440	T2
28.7.3	The Cosmological Constant and the Fate of the Universe	1444	T2
	Bibliographic Note	1447	
	References	1449	
	Name Index	1473	
	Subject Index	1477	