

**Problem.**

In a certain frame  $K$  the electric field  $\vec{E}$  and the magnetic field  $\vec{B}$  are orthogonal. Is there a frame where the field is

(a) purely electric      or      (b) purely magnetic,

and with what velocity should that frame(s) move with respect to  $K$ ?

**Solution**

In the frame  $K$  the second Lorentz invariant  $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$  while the first invariant  $E^2 - B^2$  is positive when  $|\vec{E}| > |\vec{B}|$  and negative for  $|\vec{E}| < |\vec{B}|$  so nothing forbids to have  $\vec{B}' = 0$  in the former case and  $\vec{E}' = 0$  in the latter. To get the velocity of the relevant boost, consider the Lorentz transformations of the electric and magnetic fields

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E}' &= \gamma(\vec{E} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{B}) - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma + 1} \vec{\beta}(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{E}) \\ \vec{B}' &= \gamma(\vec{B} - \vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}) - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma + 1} \vec{\beta}(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{B})\end{aligned}$$

In the first case (when  $E > B$ ) we want to have  $B' = 0$  so

$$(\vec{B} - \vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \vec{\beta}(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{B})$$

Multiplying both sides by  $\vec{\beta}$  we get

$$\vec{\beta} \cdot (\vec{B} - \vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \beta^2 (\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{B}) \Rightarrow \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{B}$$

so  $\vec{B} = -\vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}$ . The simplest choice is to take  $\vec{v}$  orthogonal to both  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$ , then

$$v = c \frac{B}{E}, \quad \vec{v} \perp \vec{E}, \vec{B}$$

Similarly, in the second case we can take  $v = c \frac{E}{B}$ ,  $\vec{v} \perp \vec{E}, \vec{B}$  and the resulting  $\vec{E}'$  will vanish.

(In the SI units  $v = c^2 \frac{B}{E}$  and  $v = \frac{E}{B}$  for the first and the second case, respectively).