

• STA nakon  $x^{\mu} = x^{\mu}(\tau)$ , ali medo. vrac,  $t_i = t$

$$u^{\mu}(\tau) = \frac{dx^{\mu}}{d\tau} \quad u^0 \approx 1$$

$$J^{\mu}(x) = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \delta(x^{\mu} - x^{\mu}(\tau)) u^{\mu}(\tau)$$



$$\square A^{\mu} = 4\pi J^{\mu}$$

zavedeme  $T = it$  a radimo pravouct u 4D kompleksin prostoru;  $D \rightarrow D_4$

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = dT^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

Reteni u bodu Green. funkcij:

$$\square Q(x) = P(x)$$

retardovana Green. funkcija  $D_n$ :  $\square D_n(x) = \delta(x)$

$$D_n(t, x) = 0 \text{ pro } t < 0$$

$$\text{pohor } Q(x) = \int d^4x' D_n(x - x') P(x') \quad (d^4x' = dT dx dy dz)$$

propetina  $D$  do spiv. sone. a s prindp. spiv. sone.  $D_n(x) \propto \frac{1}{x^2}$

konstanta invarijant tihgeci pres 4-laki a pol. s

$$1 = \int d^4x \square D_n = \int d^4x \cdot \nabla^2 D_n = -4\pi^2 C \quad (d^4x = 2\pi^2 s^3 \vec{n}, \nabla^2 D_n = -\frac{2C}{s^3} \vec{n})$$

$$\rightarrow Q(x) = - \int \frac{d^4x'}{4\pi^2} \frac{P(x')}{(x - x')^2}$$

particij na mi problem  $\rightarrow$

$$A^{\mu}(r) = - \int \frac{d^4x'}{\pi} \frac{J^{\mu}(x')}{(r^2 - x'^2)^2} = - \int \int d\tau d^3x' \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\delta(x'^{\mu} - x^{\mu}(\tau)) u^{\mu}(\tau)}{(r^2 - x'^2)^2} =$$

$$= - \frac{i2}{\pi} \int d\tau \frac{u^{\mu}(\tau)}{(r^2 - x^2)^2} \quad (d^4x' = i dt dx dy dz; \text{ integraci } \delta\text{-funkci u deli pres } dt dx dy dz)$$

$$r^2 - x^2 = R^2 \quad \frac{dR^2}{d\tau} = -2R^2 u_0$$

$$A^{\mu}(r) = - \frac{i2}{\pi} \int dR^2 \frac{u^{\mu}(\tau)}{R^2} \left| \frac{dR^2}{d\tau} \right|^{-1}$$

- pol na realu ca + int.  $\rightarrow 0$   
 $\rightarrow$  uzidov' ule 2ni. res

$$A^{\mu}(r) = \frac{2u^{\mu}}{R^2 u_0} \Big|_{ut} \text{ pro } u^0 = 1 \text{ to deli L-W pot. na EP1}$$

# Záření urychleného náboje

EP 1

Lienard - Wiechert potenciál (v CES):

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{\left(R - \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{R}}{c}\right)} \quad \vec{A} = \frac{q \vec{v}}{c \left(R - \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{R}}{c}\right)}$$

 $\vec{r}$  = poloha pozorovatele $\vec{x}(t)$  = poloha náboje,  $\vec{v} = \dot{\vec{x}}$ predp. :  $|\vec{x}| \ll |\vec{r}|$  !

$$\vec{R} \approx \vec{r} - \vec{x}(t), \quad |\vec{R}| \approx r - \vec{x} \cdot \vec{n}, \quad \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$t' = t - \frac{1}{c} |\vec{r} - \vec{x}(t')| \approx t - \frac{r}{c} + \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{n}}{c} \approx t - \frac{r}{c}$$

$$A(t, r) \approx \frac{1}{cr} \sum_i q_i v_i(t') \approx \frac{1}{cr} \sum_i q_i v_i \left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right) \\ = \frac{\dot{d}(t - r/c)}{cr}$$

 $d \equiv \sum_i q_i x_i$  = dipólový moment zdroja

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} \approx \frac{\dot{\vec{A}} \times \vec{n}}{c} \approx \frac{1}{c^2 r} (\ddot{\vec{d}} \times \vec{n})$$

(použit jeme:  $\nabla \times \vec{A}(r) = \vec{n} \times \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial r} \oplus \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{1}{r}$  ddd  
keďže rýchlosť zdaná je nula  $\rightarrow$  zanedbali jeme to)

$$\text{zároveň platí: } \vec{E} = \vec{B} \times \vec{n} = \frac{1}{c^2 r} (\ddot{\vec{d}} \times \vec{n}) \times \vec{n}$$

$$\text{Poynting: } \vec{S} = \frac{c}{4\pi} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = c \frac{B^2}{4\pi} \vec{n} \left( = \frac{dE}{dt d\Omega} \right)$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt d\Omega} = |S| r^2 = \frac{c B^2 r^2}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{4\pi c^3} (\ddot{\vec{d}} \times \vec{n})^2 = \frac{|\ddot{\vec{d}}|^2}{4\pi c^3} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{|\ddot{\vec{d}}|^2}{4\pi c^3} \int_0^\pi 2\pi \sin^3 \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2|\ddot{\vec{d}}|^2}{3c^3} = \frac{2q^2 |a|^2}{3c^3}$$

 $\uparrow$  Larmorův vzorec

$$\checkmark \text{ SI by to bylo: } \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{1}{6\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q^2 |a|^2}{c^3}$$

záření odvádí energii  $\rightarrow$  "bremsel záření"

David H - Part/Vyuka 19.2.2019

Kyžich: & Lightman: radiative processes in astrophysics

Bez úniku nář. ...  $m\ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}}$

Výkon vyžárl. zář. -  $P = \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \dot{\vec{r}}^2$

$m\ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_{\text{rad}}$

Zach. energie - pro čas. interval  $(t_1, t_2)$

$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}_{\text{rad}} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} dt = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \dot{\vec{r}}^2 dt$

$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}_{\text{rad}} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} dt = - \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \left\{ [\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}]_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}} dt \right\}$

Předpok.  $\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_2) = \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_1)$

$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( \vec{F}_{\text{rad}} - \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \ddot{\vec{r}} \right) \cdot \dot{\vec{r}} dt = 0$

Podle toho  $\vec{F}_{\text{rad}} = \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \ddot{\vec{r}} = m\tau \ddot{\vec{r}}$

Prost. u. nepřizpůsobení řešení - např. pro  $\vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = 0$

$m(\ddot{\vec{r}} - \tau \ddot{\vec{r}}) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{a}_0 e^{\frac{t}{\tau}}$

[upřesnění:  $\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_2) = \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \ddot{\vec{r}}(t_1)$ ]

itálie větší než  $\tau$

Alternat.  $\vec{F}_{\text{rad}} = m\tau \ddot{\vec{r}} = \tau \frac{d}{dt}(m\dot{\vec{r}}) = \tau \frac{d\vec{F}_{\text{ext}}(\vec{r}, t)}{dt}$

$m\ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} + \tau \frac{d\vec{F}_{\text{ext}}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} + \tau \left[ \frac{\partial \vec{F}_{\text{ext}}}{\partial t} + (\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \nabla) \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} \right]$

... bez přizpůsobení řešení