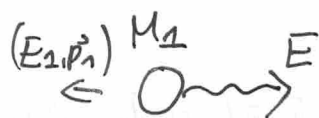


4. előadás] ϕ tömegű részecske (Fotonok)

$$\vec{p} = \frac{m\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \quad E = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{p}c^2}{E}$$

$$E = \sqrt{m^2c^4 + \vec{p}^2c^2} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{p}}{\sqrt{m^2c^2 + \vec{p}^2}} c \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{p}}{|\vec{p}|} \cdot c$$

$\boxed{c=1}$ $E = |\vec{p}|$ fotonra energia = impulzus
nincs nyugalmi rendszere



M_1 tömegű részecske kibocsát egy E energiájú fotont, egy másik elnyeli

kibocsátáskor:

$$M_1 = E_1 + E \Rightarrow E_1^2 - p_1^2 = (M_1 - E)^2 - E^2 = M_1^2 - 2E_1E < M_1^2$$

$$0 = p_1 - E$$

elnyeléskor:

$$E + M_2 = E_2 \Rightarrow E_2^2 - p_2^2 = M_2^2 + 2EM_2 > M_2^2$$

$$E = p_2$$

"~~tömeg~~ energiát szállított a foton az egyik testből a másikba"

Planck hipotézis: foton energiája $E = h\nu$ ($1/c^2$)

Kérdés: lehet-e ez természetfölött? invariancia-e ez a feltétel Lorentz-tr?

Mozogjon a foton x tengely mentén $\rightarrow x$ irányú boost

$$p^\mu = (E, E, 0, 0)$$

$$p^{\mu'} = (E', E', 0, 0)$$

$$p^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu p^{\nu'}$$

$$E = E'(\cosh\chi + \sinh\chi) = E'e^\chi$$

$\nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$ a fotont leíró hullám frekvenciája lásd 2. előadás

hullámegyenlet $\square\phi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi \sim e^{ik^\mu x_\mu} = e^{i(\omega t - \vec{k}\cdot\vec{x})}$ $k^\mu = (\omega, \vec{k})$

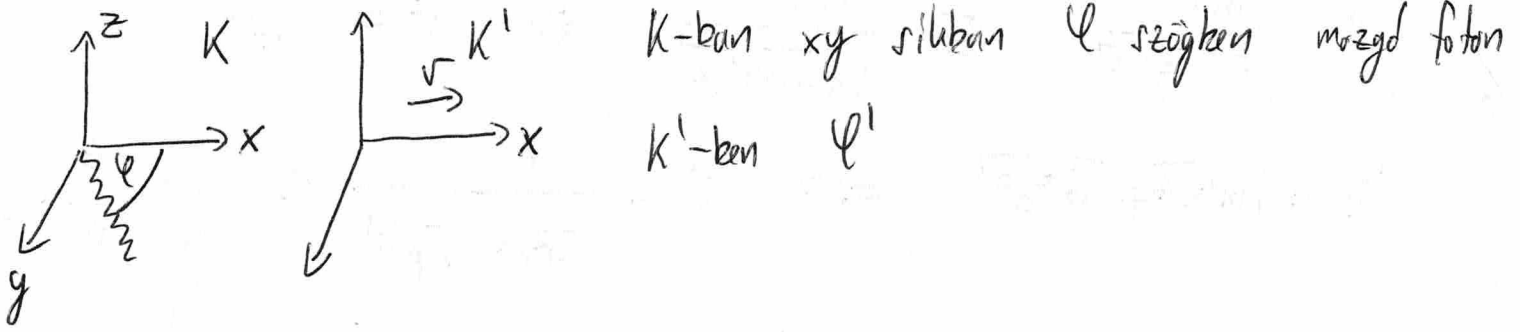
$$k^\mu k_\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = |\vec{k}| \Rightarrow \omega = \omega' \cosh\chi + |\vec{k}'| \sinh\chi = \omega' e^\chi$$

E és ν egyformán transzformálódik, tehát $E = h\nu$ értelmes

Doppler-effektus

(2)

V és E azonosan transzformálódik, vizsgáljuk E -t



$$K: p^\mu = (E, p \cos \varphi, p \sin \varphi, 0)$$

$$K': p'^\mu = (E', p' \cos \varphi', p' \sin \varphi', 0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ p \cos \varphi \\ p \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \chi & \sinh \chi & 0 & 0 \\ \sinh \chi & \cosh \chi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E' \\ p' \cos \varphi' \\ p' \sin \varphi' \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} E &= E' \cosh \chi + p' \cos \varphi' \sinh \chi \\ p \cos \varphi &= E' \sinh \chi + p' \cos \varphi' \cosh \chi \\ p \sin \varphi &= p' \sin \varphi' \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{fény} \Rightarrow E = p \quad E' = p' \Rightarrow E = E' \cosh \chi (1 + \cos \varphi' \tanh \chi)$$

$$= E' \cosh \chi \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \varphi' \right)$$

$$= \frac{E' \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \varphi' \right)}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad \text{nem relativista... nincs}$$

$$E \cos \varphi = E' \cosh \chi (\tanh \chi + \cos \varphi') = E' \cosh \chi \left(\frac{v}{c} + \cos \varphi' \right)$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(v/c) + \cos \varphi'}{1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \varphi'}$$

HF

$T = 300\text{K}$ hőmérsékletű, 3 szabadsági fokú gáz
mozgását mennyire befolyásolja a hőmozgás?

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = ?$$

$$\frac{3}{2} k_B T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

Ponttöltés mozgása EM térben ($c=1$)

(3)

$$S' = S'_r(\text{ésvektor}) + S'_{re}(\text{ésvektor})e(\text{rőtér}) + S'_e(\text{rőtér})$$

$$S'_r = -m \int ds$$

$S'_e \leftarrow$ később

$S'_{re} \leftarrow$ most

Eldin: erőter leírható skalar + vektor potenciállal
legegyszerűbb erre emlékeztető korábbi hatás:

$$S_{re} = -Q \int A_\mu dx^\mu$$

$A_\mu = (\phi, \vec{A})$ vektor potenciál

Q a részecske csatolása az erőterhez (töltés)

$$\underbrace{S'_r + S'_{re}}_{= S'} = -m \int ds + Q \int \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{x} - Q \int \phi dt$$

$\uparrow$
 $\int \vec{v} dt$

$$S' = \underbrace{\int (-m \sqrt{1-v^2} + Q \vec{A} \cdot \vec{v} - Q \phi) dt}_{= L}$$

det. impulzus $\vec{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{v}} = \frac{m \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} + Q \vec{A} = \vec{p}_{\text{szabad}} + Q \vec{A}$

Hamilton-fn. $H = \vec{v} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{v}} - L = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} + Q \phi$

p -vel kifejezve $(1 - Q\phi)^2 = \frac{m^2}{1-v^2} = \frac{m^2(1-v^2) + m^2 v^2}{1-v^2}$

$$= m^2 + (\vec{p} - Q \vec{A})^2$$

$$H = \sqrt{m^2 + (\vec{p} - Q \vec{A})^2} + Q \phi$$

Mozgásegyenletek:

$$\frac{dp_i}{dt} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = Q \left(\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x_i} v_j - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{dp_i}{dt} = \frac{dp_i^{\text{szabad}}}{dt} + Q \frac{dA_i}{dt} = \frac{dp_i^{\text{szabad}}}{dt} + Q \left(\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_j} v_j \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp_i^{\text{szabad}}}{dt} = Q \left(-\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) + Q \left(\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_j} \right) v_j$$

$$v_j \left(\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_j} \right) = \epsilon_{ijk} v_j \epsilon_{klm} \partial_l A_m = (\mathbf{v} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{A})_i$$

(HF)

$$\frac{dp_i^{\text{szabad}}}{dt} = Q \left(\underbrace{-\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}}_{\mathbf{E}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{v} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{A}}_{\mathbf{B}} \right) \quad \text{Lorentz-erő}$$

Ugyanez 4-es formalizmusban

$$S = \int_a^b (-m ds - Q A_\mu dx^\mu)$$

$$S, S' = \int_a^b (-m ds - Q A_\mu dx^\mu) = - \int_a^b \left(m \frac{dx_\mu dx^\mu}{ds} + Q A_\mu dx^\mu + Q (SA_\mu) dx^\mu \right)$$

$$= (-m u_\mu dx^\mu - Q A_\mu dx^\mu) \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b m du_\mu dx^\mu + Q dA_\mu dx^\mu - Q SA_\mu dx^\mu$$

↑
= 0, mert $dx_a^\mu = 0 = dx_b^\mu$ ↑
 $\mu \rightarrow \nu$

(5)

$$\delta A_\nu = \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} \delta x^\mu$$

$$dA_\mu = \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} dx^\nu = \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} u^\nu ds$$

$$du_\mu = \frac{du_\mu}{ds} ds$$

$$dx^\mu = u^\mu ds$$

$$\delta S' = \int m a_\mu + Q \left(\frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} u^\nu - \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} u^\mu \right) \delta x^\mu ds$$

$$\forall \delta x^\mu \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow m a_\mu = Q (\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) u^\nu$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} := \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu \quad \leftarrow \text{térférfósség tenzor}$$

$$m a_\mu = Q F_{\mu\nu} u^\nu$$

$$\partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = -F_{\nu\mu}$$

$$A^\mu = (\phi, \vec{A}) \quad A_\mu = (\phi, -\vec{A})$$

$$F_{00} = 0 \quad F_{0i} = \frac{\partial(-A_i)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial A_0}{\partial x^i} = E_i$$

$$F_{12} = -\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^1} - \left(-\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^2}\right) = \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^1} = -(\text{rot } \vec{A})_3 = -B_3$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_x & E_y & E_z \\ -E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ -E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ -E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Általánosított 4-es impulzus: $\delta x_a^\mu = 0 \quad \delta x_b^\mu \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \delta S' = -(m u_\mu + Q A_\mu) \delta x_b^\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p_\mu = -\frac{\partial S'}{\partial x^\mu} = m u_\mu + Q A_\mu}$$

Térerősségek Lorentz-transzformációja

(6)

kovariáns 4-es tenzor

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda_{\mu}^{\rho} \Lambda_{\nu}^{\sigma} F'_{\rho\sigma}$$

$$\Lambda^{\mu}_{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\chi & \sinh\chi & 0 & 0 \\ \sinh\chi & \cosh\chi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mu}^{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\chi & -\sinh\chi & 0 & 0 \\ -\sinh\chi & \cosh\chi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_x & E_y & E_z \\ -E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ -E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ -E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda_{\mu}^{\rho} F'_{\rho\sigma} \underbrace{\Lambda_{\nu}^{\sigma}}_{(\Lambda^T)^{\sigma}_{\nu}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\chi & -\sinh\chi & & \\ \sinh\chi & \cosh\chi & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E'_x & E'_y & E'_z \\ -E'_x & 0 & -B'_z & B'_y \\ -E'_y & B'_z & 0 & -B'_x \\ -E'_z & -B'_y & B'_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\chi & -\sinh\chi & & \\ -\sinh\chi & \cosh\chi & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ $E_x = E'_x$ $E_y = E'_y \cosh\chi + B'_z \sinh\chi$ $E_z = E'_z \cosh\chi - B'_y \sinh\chi$
 $B_x = B'_x$ $B_y = B'_y \cosh\chi - E'_z \sinh\chi$ $B_z = B'_z \cosh\chi + E'_y \sinh\chi$

↗
 mátrix szorzás

A térerősségek invariánsai

$F_{\mu\nu}$ 4-es tenzor ⇒ $F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$ inv. és $\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F^{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} = \text{inv.}$

HF $F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = 2 (\vec{B}^2 - \vec{E}^2)$ ← skalar

$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F^{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} = -8 \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$ ← pseudoskalar

Következmények: - ha egy rendszerben $\vec{E} \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow$ minden rzt.-ben $\vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$ (7)

- ha egy rendszerben $|\vec{E}| = |\vec{B}| \Rightarrow$ minden rzt.-ben $|\vec{E}| = |\vec{B}|$

- (kevésbé triv.) ha legalább az egyik $\text{inv.} \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ rzt., ahol $\vec{E} \parallel \vec{B}$

- ha $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ rzt., ahol $\vec{E} = \vec{0}$ vagy $\vec{B} = \vec{0}$
($\vec{B}^2 - \vec{E}^2$ előjeltől függően)

Elektromágneses tér egyenletei

Maxwell egyenletek (vákuumban) nem kovariáns alakja

$$1) \text{rot } \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad 2) \text{div } \vec{B} = 0$$

$$3) \text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \quad 4) \text{rot } \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\mu_0 \epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

forrásmentes egyenletek $\vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A} \Rightarrow 2 \checkmark$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow 1 \checkmark$$

$$4) \text{div rot } \vec{B} = 0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \text{div } \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \text{div } \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left(\text{div } \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$\downarrow$
3) kontinuitási egyenlet

Maxwell-egyenletek $F_{\mu\nu}$ -vel

$$3) \text{div } \vec{E} = \underbrace{\sum_i \partial_i E_i}_{\sum_i \frac{\partial E_i}{\partial x_i}} = \sum_i \partial_i F_{0i} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \Rightarrow \partial^\mu F_{0\mu} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$$
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\partial^\mu F_{\mu 0} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho}$$

4) pl. x komponens

8

$$(\text{rot } \vec{B})_x = \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} j_x + \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{21}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_{31}}{\partial x_3} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} j_1 + \frac{\partial F_{01}}{\partial x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{01}}{\partial x_0} - \frac{\partial F_{11}}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_{21}}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial F_{31}}{\partial x_3} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} j_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial^\mu F_{\mu 1} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} j_1 \quad \text{úgy } y, z \text{ komponens}$$

$$\stackrel{3,4}{=} \boxed{\partial^\mu F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} j_\nu} \quad \text{ahol } j_\mu = (j, -\vec{j})$$

$$j^\mu = (j, \vec{j}) \quad \text{négyvektor}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\partial^\mu}_{\text{szimmetrikus}} \underbrace{\partial^\nu F_{\mu\nu}}_{\text{antiszimmetrikus}} = 0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \partial^\nu j_\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\partial^\nu j_\nu = 0} \quad \text{kontinuitási egyenlet} \quad \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div } \vec{j} = 0 \right) \quad \text{úgy is írható}$$

Forrástermés egyenletei:

$$\text{div } \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \partial_1 F_{23} + \partial_2 F_{31} + \partial_3 F_{12} = 0$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow x \text{ komponens} \quad \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\partial_2 F_{03} + \partial_3 F_{20} + \partial_0 F_{32} = 0$$

$$y, z \Rightarrow \partial_1 F_{03} + \partial_3 F_{10} + \partial_0 F_{31} = 0$$

$$\partial_1 F_{02} + \partial_2 F_{10} + \partial_0 F_{21} = 0$$

1 egyenletben:

$$\boxed{\partial_\alpha F_{\beta\gamma} + \partial_\beta F_{\gamma\alpha} + \partial_\gamma F_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \quad \alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma}$$

(9)

$$\boxed{\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F^{\rho\sigma} \quad \text{dualiz}}$$

HF : a fentiék ekvivalense

$$\boxed{\partial_\mu \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = 0} \quad \nu=0, \dots, 3$$

$\Rightarrow$ tehát

$$\boxed{\partial^\mu F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} j_\nu} \quad (\text{I})$$

$$\boxed{\partial_\mu \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = 0} \quad (\text{II})$$

Tfh. $\exists A_\mu(x)$ úgy, hogy $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$

$\Rightarrow$ (II) automatikusan teljesül

$$\partial_\alpha (\partial_\beta A_\gamma - \partial_\gamma A_\beta) + \partial_\beta (\partial_\gamma A_\alpha - \partial_\alpha A_\gamma) + \partial_\gamma (\partial_\alpha A_\beta - \partial_\beta A_\alpha) = 0 \checkmark$$

$A_\mu(x)$ nem egyértelmű $\Rightarrow$ mértékszabadság

$$A'_\mu(x) = A_\mu(x) + \partial_\mu f(x) \Rightarrow F'_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A'_\nu - \partial_\nu A'_\mu = \partial_\mu A_\nu + \partial_\mu \partial_\nu f - \partial_\nu A_\mu - \partial_\nu \partial_\mu f = F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\vec{A}, \phi \text{-vel:} \quad \phi' = \phi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \quad \vec{A}' = \vec{A} - \vec{\nabla} f$$

írjuk be (I)-re:

$$\partial^\mu (\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} j_\nu \Rightarrow \square A_\nu - \partial_\nu (\partial^\mu A_\mu) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} j_\nu$$

mértékválasztás legyen $\boxed{\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0} \quad \text{Lorentz-mérték}$

van-e olyan f , hogy $A'_\mu = A_\mu + \partial_\mu f$ -re $\partial^\mu A'_\mu = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \partial^\mu A_\mu + \square f = 0 \Rightarrow \square f = -\partial^\mu A_\mu \quad \text{mindig van mega.}$$

Lorentz-mértékben

$$\square A_\mu = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} j_\mu$$

$$\text{vagy } \square \phi = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \rho \quad \square \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \vec{j}$$

ennek $\square$ mindig van mega. $\Rightarrow$ mindig létezik A_μ

A_μ -vel könnyebb megoldani az egyenleteket