

Chapter XIV. 运动电荷的辐射.

§1. 一个点电荷的李纳-维谢尔势和场

Extra XII §11. 波动形式波动方程解; 不变格林函数.

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\nu F^{\nu\mu} = \mu_0 J^\mu \\ \partial_\nu G^{\nu\mu} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 为 Maxwell 方程组. 实际上只需用到今为止部分}$$

$$\text{代入 } F^{\nu\mu} = \partial^\nu A^\mu - \partial^\mu A^\nu \Rightarrow (\partial_\nu \partial^\nu) A^\mu - \partial^\mu (\partial_\nu A^\nu) = \mu_0 J^\mu.$$

若利用 Lorenz 规范, $\partial_\nu A^\nu = 0$. 则有用势表示的四维波动方程

$$(\partial_\nu \partial^\nu) A^\mu = \mu_0 J^\mu. \quad A^\mu = (\frac{\phi}{c}, \vec{A}), \quad J^\mu = (c\rho, \vec{J})$$

$$\text{若定义达朗贝尔算符 } \square = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_0^2 - \nabla^2, \text{ 则有 } \square A^\mu = \mu_0 J^\mu.$$

下求解该波动方程在无界空间中对应的 Green Function.

$$\square_x G(x^\mu, x'^\mu) = \delta^4(x^\mu - x'^\mu) = \delta(ct - ct') \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')$$

根据对称性, 在无边界时, G 仅依赖于 $x^\mu - x'^\mu = z^\mu$ 因此可记为

$$\square_z G(z^\mu) = \delta^4(z^\mu). \quad (\text{求四维 Green Function, 在 Chapter VI 中实际上已求过三维的解})$$

利用 Fourier 变换, 对四个变量一视同仁.

$$G(k^\mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^4} \int d^4z G(z^\mu) e^{-ik_\nu z^\nu}, \quad G(z^\mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^4} \int d^4k G(k^\mu) e^{ik_\nu z^\nu}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^4} \int d^4z \delta^4(z^\mu) e^{-ik_\nu z^\nu} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^4}, \quad \delta^4(z^\mu) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^4k e^{ik_\nu z^\nu}$$

$$\text{变换方程, 并利用 } \square_z (e^{ik_\nu z^\nu}) = -k_\nu k^\nu e^{ik_\nu z^\nu}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(k^\mu) = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2 k_\nu k^\nu} \quad (\text{or 若取 } k_\nu k^\nu = k \cdot k), \quad G(k^\mu) = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2 k \cdot k}$$

对其进行 Fourier 逆变换得到 $G(z^\mu)$

$$G(z^\mu) = \frac{1}{-(2\pi)^4} \int d^4k \frac{e^{ik \cdot z}}{k \cdot k}$$

事实上, 上式与奇点围道选取相关. 选取不同围道得到不同 Green 函数

针对 k^0 积分, 并定义 $\kappa = |\vec{k}|$. 那么有

$$G(z^\mu) = \frac{1}{-(2\pi)^4} \int d^3k e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{z}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk^0 \frac{e^{ik^0 z^0}}{(k^0)^2 - \kappa^2}.$$

一般积分都直接按本征值, 但这样无法求得实数的两个特解, 它们分别对应了围道选取.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk^0 \frac{e^{ik^0 z^0}}{(k^0)^2 - \kappa^2} = \begin{cases} \text{上围道} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{-\kappa}{-\kappa} & \theta(-z^0) \left(-\frac{\pi}{\kappa} \sin \kappa z^0\right) \quad (\text{超前})_a \\ \text{下围道} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{-\kappa}{\kappa} & \theta(z^0) \left(\frac{\pi}{\kappa} \sin \kappa z^0\right) \quad (\text{推迟})_r \end{cases}$$

$$G_r(z^\mu) = \frac{1}{-(2\pi)^4} \int d^3k e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{z}} \theta(z^0) \frac{\pi}{\kappa} \sin \kappa z^0. \quad (\text{这上恢复 } k = |\vec{k}|)$$

$$\text{利用球坐标积分 } \int_0^\pi \sin \theta e^{-i\kappa \cos \theta z} \times 2\pi d\theta = 4\pi \frac{\sin \kappa z}{\kappa z}.$$

$$\Rightarrow G_r(z^0) = \frac{\theta(z^0)}{-2\pi^2} \frac{1}{z} \int_0^\infty \sin kz \sin kz^0 dk = -\frac{\theta(z^0)}{8\pi^2} \frac{1}{z} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ik(z+z^0)} - e^{ik(z-z^0)} dk$$

$$\Rightarrow G_r(z^0) = \frac{\theta(z^0)}{4\pi z} [\delta(z-z^0) - \delta(z+z^0)] = \frac{\theta(z^0)}{4\pi z} \delta(z-z^0) \quad (z>0, z^0>0 \text{ 时不?})$$

$$\text{or } G_r(x^\mu - x'^\mu) = \frac{\theta(x^0 - x'^0)}{4\pi R} \delta(x^0 - x'^0 - R) \quad \text{同理 } G_a(x^\mu - x'^\mu) = \frac{\theta(x^0 - x'^0)}{4\pi R} \delta(x^0 - x'^0 + R)$$

在以上两式 $\delta(z-z^0) - \delta(z+z^0)$ 写作 $2z \delta(z^2 - z'^2)$ ，则有

$$G_r(x^\mu - x'^\mu) = \frac{\theta(x^0 - x'^0)}{2\pi} \delta((x-x') \cdot (x-x')) \quad , \quad G_a(x^\mu - x'^\mu) = \frac{\theta(x^0 - x'^0)}{2\pi} \delta((x-x') \cdot (x-x'))$$

它是 Lorentz 协变的。因为在 $(x-x')_\mu (x-x')^\mu = 0$ 的方程条件下， $x^0 - x'^0$ 的值只由固有距离决定。

故 Lorentz 不变的。

最后得到，在给定初始条件下， $A^\mu(x^\mu)$ 有唯一解。

不仅空间区域，时间也是域

$$1^\circ x^0 \rightarrow -\infty \quad A^\mu(x^\mu) = A_{in}^\mu(x^\mu) \quad \text{则有 } A^\nu(x^\mu) = A_{in}^\nu(x^\mu) + \mu_0 \int d^4x' G_r(x^\mu, x'^\mu) J^\nu(x'^\mu)$$

$$2^\circ x^0 \rightarrow +\infty \quad A^\mu(x^\mu) = A_{out}^\mu(x^\mu) \quad \text{则有 } A^\nu(x^\mu) = A_{out}^\nu(x^\mu) + \mu_0 \int d^4x' G_a(x^\mu, x'^\mu) J^\nu(x'^\mu)$$

引入辐射场，记为 in 场 - out 场。

$$A_{rad}^\nu(x^\mu) = A_{in}^\nu(x^\mu) - A_{out}^\nu(x^\mu) = \mu_0 \int d^4x' G(x^\mu, x'^\mu) J^\nu(x'^\mu) \quad , \quad G(x^\mu, x'^\mu) = G_r - G_a$$

$$\text{对于点电荷 } J^\nu(x^\mu) = (ec, \vec{J}) = (ec \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}(t)), e \vec{u} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}(t)))$$

若引入固时 τ ，并将 $\vec{r}(t)$ 写为参数形式 $\vec{r}(\tau)$ ，再利用 $U^\mu = (c, \vec{u})$

$$J^\nu(x^\mu) = ce \int d\tau U^\nu(\tau) \delta^4[x^\mu - r^\mu(\tau)] \quad (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x^0) dx^0 = 1)$$

图例 §1. (用四维 Green 函数配合四维电流密度矢量)

在 $A_{in} = 0$ 时有 $A^\nu(x^\mu) = \mu_0 \int d^4x' G_r(x^\mu, x'^\mu) J^\nu(x'^\mu)$ ，对于单粒子

$$\text{代 } J^\nu(x^\mu) = ce \int d\tau U^\nu(\tau) \delta^4[x^\mu - r^\mu(\tau)] \quad \text{与 } G_r(x^\mu - x'^\mu) = \frac{\theta(x^0 - x'^0)}{2\pi} \delta((x-x')^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^\nu(x^\mu) = \frac{\mu_0 e c}{2\pi} \int d\tau \theta(x^0 - r^0(\tau)) \delta((x - r(\tau))^2) U^\nu(\tau)$$

对每个 x ，有且仅有一个 τ 满足 $r(\tau)$ 与 x 对应。

$$\text{由此给出光锥条件 } (x - r(\tau))^2 = 0 \quad \text{or } c(t - t_r(\tau)) = |\vec{x} - \vec{r}(\tau)| \quad \text{or } c(t - t^*) = |\vec{x} - \vec{r}^*|$$

$$\text{利用 } \delta((x - r(\tau))^2) = \frac{\delta(\tau - \tau_0)}{|\frac{d}{d\tau}[(x - r(\tau))^2]|} \quad , \quad \text{其中 } \frac{d}{d\tau}[(x - r(\tau))^2] = -2(x - r(\tau))^\mu U_\mu(\tau) \quad (\text{因为 } \frac{d}{d\tau} x^\mu = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^\nu(x^\mu) = \frac{\mu_0 e c}{4\pi} \frac{c U^\nu(\tau)}{(x - r(\tau))_\mu U^\mu(\tau)} \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0} = \frac{\mu_0 e c}{4\pi} \frac{c U^\nu(\tau^*)}{(x - r(\tau^*))_\mu U^\mu(\tau^*)} \quad (\text{Liénard-Wiechert Potential})$$

写成非协变形式有 (引入 $\vec{R}^* = \vec{x} - \vec{r}^*$)

$$\phi(t, \vec{x}) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R^*(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)} \quad , \quad \vec{A}(t, \vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{e c \vec{\beta}^*}{R^*(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)}$$

$$\text{Tip: 实际上也可通过 } \phi(t, \vec{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{e \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}(\tau))}{|\vec{x} - \vec{r}'|} d^3x' \quad , \quad c(t - t^*) = |\vec{x} - \vec{r}(\tau^*)| \quad \text{来求 (见 §2, t 3)}$$

接下来讨论辐射对应的场，同样有三种推导，一种三维，一种四维。

α. 四维推导

可以从势的最简单形式推导，但最好从微分方程开始， ∂_μ 与 ∇ 作用在标量上较明显

$$A^\nu(x) = \frac{\mu_0 c e}{2\pi} \int dt \quad \delta(x - r(t)) \delta(x - r(t))^2 \dots$$

β 三 (任意号)

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)^3} \left\{ \frac{\hat{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*}{R^{*2}} + \frac{1}{cR^*} \hat{R}^* \times [(\hat{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*] \right\} \\ \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\vec{\beta}^*}{c} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{并有 } \vec{\beta}^* = \frac{1}{c} \frac{d\vec{r}_e(t)}{dt} \Big|_{t^*}, \quad \vec{R}^* = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_e(t^*), \quad \dot{\vec{\beta}}^* = \frac{1}{c} \frac{d^2\vec{r}_e(t)}{dt^2} \Big|_{t^*}, \quad c(t - t^*) = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_e(t^*)| \quad (\text{有11-解})$$

由于11及 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, ∇ 等符号, 而以上的物理量中只有

$$t^*(\vec{r}, t), \quad \vec{r}_e(t^*) = \vec{r}_e(t^*(\vec{r}, t)), \quad \frac{d\vec{r}_e}{dt} \Big|_{t^*} \text{ 等量.}$$

$$\frac{\partial t^*}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (t - \frac{1}{c} R^*) = 1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial R^*}{\partial t} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial R^*}{\partial t^*} \frac{\partial t^*}{\partial t} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} \nabla_{\vec{R}^*} R^* \cdot \vec{v}^* \frac{\partial t^*}{\partial t} = 1 + \hat{R}^* \cdot \vec{\beta}^* \frac{\partial t^*}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial t^*}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{1 - \hat{R}^* \cdot \vec{\beta}^*} = \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial R^*}{\partial t} = c(1 - \frac{\partial t^*}{\partial t}) = -\frac{c \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*}{1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*} = -c \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^* \lambda, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{\beta}^*}{\partial t} = \dot{\vec{\beta}}^* \times \lambda, \quad \frac{\partial \hat{R}^*}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial(\vec{R}^*/R^*)}{\partial t} = -\frac{c \vec{\beta}^*}{R^*} \lambda$$

$$\nabla t^* = \nabla(t - \frac{1}{c} R^*) = -\frac{1}{c} \nabla R^* = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial R^*}{\partial t^*} \nabla t^* - \frac{1}{c} \hat{R}^* \Rightarrow \nabla t^* = -\frac{\hat{R}^*}{c} \lambda$$

$$\nabla R^* = \hat{R}^* \lambda, \quad \nabla \dots$$

§3. 运动电荷的辐射

$\alpha. \vec{a}^* = 0$

$$\text{此时无辐射场, } \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)^3} \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*}{R^{*2} R^*} \quad \text{并记 } \vec{\beta}^* = \vec{\beta}, \quad \vec{r}^* = \vec{r}, \quad \text{以 } \vec{\beta} \text{ 方向为 } z \text{ 轴}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r \vec{r}}{(r^2 + r^2 \beta^2)^{3/2}}, \quad \text{后在电荷 } t \text{ 时刻到达位置}$$

$$\text{在 } \vec{r} \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{以上 } \hat{R}^* \text{ 与 } \hat{r} \text{ 相差很小, 可以认为 } \vec{S} \perp \vec{E}, \quad \vec{S} \cdot \vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{S} \cdot \hat{R}^* = 0.$$

由此有匀速运动电荷并不发出辐射

Tip. 真空中成立, 对于介质中, 只要电荷速度大于介质中光速就产生切伦科夫辐射

$$(i) \beta \ll 1 \text{ 时, } \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \hat{r}.$$

$$(ii) \beta \gg 1 \text{ 时, } E(r, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}) = \gamma \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \quad E(r, \theta = 0) = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$\beta. \vec{a}^* \neq 0$

同样实际上, 自后对辐射功率感兴趣, 因此仅考虑辐射场

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)^3} \frac{1}{cR^*} \hat{R}^* \times [(\hat{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*]$$

辐射 $\frac{dP}{d\Omega}(t^*)$ 为电荷在 t^* 时辐射功率角分布, 这功率辐射在 t 时刻到了 $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$ 处.

$$S = c\epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 \quad (\text{由于 } \vec{E} \text{ 和 } \hat{R}^* \text{ 垂直}), \quad \int dP(t^*) dt^* = \int d\Omega R^{*2} S dt \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{d\Omega}(t^*) = R^{*2} S \frac{dt}{dt^*} = R^{*2} S (1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dP}{d\Omega}(t^*) = (R^*)^2 c\epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 (1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*) \quad \text{为粒子在 } t^* \text{ 时发出辐射功率的角分布.}$$

① 非相对论粒子的辐射 ($\beta \ll 1$)

$$\text{此时在 } \vec{E} \text{ 中可近似 } \vec{\beta}^* = 0 \quad \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{cR^*} \hat{R}^* (\hat{R}^* \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*)$$

若以 $\vec{\beta}^*$ 为 $\theta=0$ 的方向, 那么有辐射角分布为

$$\frac{dP}{d\Omega}(\vec{r}^*) = \frac{e^2 \dot{\beta}^{*2}}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c} \sin^2 \theta = \frac{e^2 a^{*2}}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} \sin^2 \theta, \quad \text{对角度积分得 } P(\vec{r}^*) = \frac{e^2 a^{*2}}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \quad (\text{Larmor 公式})$$

可以猜出 P 的协变形式, 使其在 $\vec{\beta}=0$ 时退化为 Larmor 公式.

$$P = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \frac{d\vec{\beta}}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\vec{\beta}}{dt} = -\frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3 m^2} \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \quad \text{为协变形式. 进一步有 } P(\vec{r}) = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c} \gamma^6 [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] \quad (\text{Liénard 公式})$$

②. 相对论性粒子的辐射. ($\beta^* \sim 1$ or $\gamma^* \gg 1$)

此时又可分为两个情况来计算. 即加速度 \vec{a} 速度平行或垂直的两种情况.

(i) $\vec{\beta}^* \parallel \vec{a}^*$

$$\text{此时 } \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)^3} \frac{1}{cR^*} \hat{R}^* (\hat{R}^* \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*)$$

$$\text{并以 } \vec{\beta}^* \text{ 为 } \theta=0 \text{ 方向, } \hat{R}^* \text{ 方向为 } (\theta, \phi) \Rightarrow E(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{cR^*} \frac{\beta^* \sin \theta}{(1 - \beta^* \cos \theta)^2}$$

$$\frac{dP}{d\Omega}(\vec{r}) = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c} \frac{\dot{\beta}^{*2} \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - \beta^* \cos \theta)^5} = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} \frac{a^{*2} \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - \beta^* \cos \theta)^5}$$

$$\frac{d(\frac{dP}{d\Omega})}{d\theta} \propto \frac{\sin \theta}{(1 - \beta^* \cos \theta)^6} [2 \cos \theta (1 - \beta^* \cos \theta) - 5 \beta^* \sin^2 \theta] \quad \text{降于 } 0 \text{ 至 } \pi \text{ 处明显的极值}$$

$$\text{得到极值在 } \theta = \arccos \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + 5\beta^{*2}} - 1}{3\beta^*} \right) \quad \text{在 } \beta^* \sim 1 \text{ 时有 } \theta \approx \sqrt{\frac{1 - \beta^*}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{2\gamma} \quad (\text{在 } -\pi \text{ 下})$$

$$\text{积分后得 } P(\vec{r}) = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \frac{a^{*2}}{(1 - \beta^{*2})^3} = \gamma^6 P_{N.R.} \quad (\text{类似-这作类似, 证明对角度积分后})$$

$$\text{也可以验证 Liénard 公式. } P = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c} \gamma^6 [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] = \gamma^6 P_{N.R.} \quad \frac{1}{\beta^*} [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] = \gamma^6 P_{N.R.} \quad (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}} = 0)$$

(ii) $\vec{\beta}^* \perp \vec{a}^*$

$$\text{此时 } \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)^3} \frac{1}{cR^*} \hat{R}^* [(\hat{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*] \quad \text{同样以 } \vec{\beta}^* \text{ 为 } z \text{ 轴, } \vec{\beta}^* \text{ 为 } x \text{ 轴}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \text{用上述, } \frac{dP}{d\Omega}(\vec{r}) = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} \frac{a^{*2}}{(1 - \beta^* \cos \theta)^3} \left[1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi (1 - \beta^{*2})}{(1 - \beta^* \cos \theta)^2} \right] \quad \text{对角度积分后得 } P(\vec{r}) = \gamma^4 P_{N.R.}$$

$$P = \gamma^6 P_{N.R.} \quad \frac{1}{\beta^*} [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] = \gamma^6 P_{N.R.} \quad [1 - \beta^{*2}] = \gamma^4 P_{N.R.}$$

(iii). 任意方向

此时角分布很复杂, 但总功率分布较简单.

$$P = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c} \gamma^6 [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c} \gamma^6 \dot{\beta}^2 [1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \alpha] = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c} \gamma^6 \dot{\beta}^2 [\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \beta^2)] = \gamma^4 (P_{N.R.})_{\perp} + \gamma^6 (P_{N.R.})_{\parallel}$$

$$\left(\frac{P_{\parallel}}{P_{\perp}} \right) = \left(\frac{F_{\parallel}}{F_{\perp}} \right)^2. \quad \text{或者 给定相同力时, } P_{\perp} \text{ 是 } P_{\parallel} \text{ 的 } \gamma^6 \text{ 倍.}$$

$$\text{利用 } \vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt}(\gamma m \vec{v}) \Rightarrow F_{\parallel} = \gamma^3 m a_{\parallel}, \quad F_{\perp} = \gamma m a_{\perp}, \quad \text{而 } P_{\parallel} \propto \gamma^6 a_{\parallel}^2, \quad P_{\perp} \propto \gamma^4 a_{\perp}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{P_{\parallel}}{P_{\perp}} = \left(\frac{F_{\parallel}}{F_{\perp}} \right)^2$$

§4. 带电粒子运动辐射的频谱

首先, 要找出 $\frac{dP}{d\Omega}(\vec{r})$ 在时间上分布. 这里 $\frac{dP}{d\Omega}$ 指 (θ, ϕ) 方向接收者单位时间内在单位立体角内接收能量.

$$\text{与之前不同, 积分时间即为 } dt \quad \text{因此 } \frac{dP(\vec{r}, t)}{d\Omega} = S R^{*2} = \epsilon_0 c |E(\vec{r}, t)|^2 R^{*2}$$

$$\text{化 } \frac{dP}{d\Omega}(\vec{r}) = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c} \frac{1}{(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)^6} \left\{ \hat{R}^* \times [(\hat{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*] \right\}^2 = |\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)|^2, \quad \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) := \sqrt{\epsilon_0 c} R^* \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\text{并引入 } I \text{ 为 } t \in (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上的总辐射能量, } I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int d\Omega \frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int d\Omega |\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)|^2, \quad \frac{d^2 I}{d\omega d\omega} = |\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)|^2$$

对 $\vec{x}(t)$ 作 Fourier 变换求得频域上的 $\vec{x}(\omega)$

$$\vec{x}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{x}(t) e^{i\omega t} dt, \quad \vec{x}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{x}(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega.$$

并且根据 Parseval 等式, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\vec{x}(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\vec{x}(t)|^2 dt.$

由此可改写 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\omega \int_{\Omega} |\vec{x}(\omega)|^2$, 并由 $\vec{x}(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ 得 $\vec{x}(-\omega) = \vec{x}(\omega)^*$, $I = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} d\omega \int_{\Omega} |\vec{x}(\omega)|^2$

并记 $\frac{d^2 I}{d\omega d\Omega} = 2|\vec{x}(\omega)|^2$, 意为总能量在 (Ω, ω) 的单位立体角内, ω 频率附近单位频率内的能量.

接下来计算 $\vec{x}(\omega)$. 只须在 $\vec{x}(t)$ 中 \vec{x} 在 t^* 处取值, 因此可转变为对 t^* 积分

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x}(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{e}}{4\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_0 c}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1-\vec{\beta}^* \cdot \vec{\beta})^3} \vec{\beta}^* \times [(\vec{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*] e^{i\omega t} dt, \quad \text{代入 } t = t^* + \frac{1}{c} R^* \text{ 与 } dt = dt^* \times (1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \vec{\beta}^*) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{e}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c}} \times \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1-\vec{\beta}^* \cdot \vec{\beta})^2} \vec{\beta}^* \times [(\vec{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}^*] e^{i\omega(t^* + \frac{R^*}{c})} dt^* \quad (\text{并忽略所有 } \times \xi) \end{aligned}$$

考虑 $\vec{r} \gg \vec{r}^*$ 的远场近似, 此时 $R^* \approx r - \vec{r}^* \cdot \hat{r}(-\vec{r})$, $\hat{r} \approx \hat{r}^*$ (忽略)

相因子中取一阶近似可用在于, 且 $\angle(\vec{r}^*, \hat{r}) \times \omega \ll r\omega$, 但 $(\vec{r}^* \cdot \hat{r})\omega$ 仍会带来 2π 的变化.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vec{x}(\omega) &= \sqrt{\frac{e}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c}} \times \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1-\vec{\beta} \cdot \hat{r})^2} \hat{r} \times [(\hat{r} - \vec{\beta}) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}] e^{i\omega(t + \frac{r}{c} - \frac{1}{c} \vec{r}_0(t) \cdot \hat{r})} dt \quad \dots * \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{e}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c}} \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{i\omega r/c} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\hat{r} \times (\hat{r} \times \vec{\beta})}{1-\vec{\beta} \cdot \hat{r}} \right] e^{i\omega(t - \frac{1}{c} \vec{r}_0(t) \cdot \hat{r})} dt \\ &= \frac{i\omega}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{e}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c}} e^{i\omega r/c} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\hat{r} \times (\hat{r} \times \vec{\beta})] e^{i\omega(t - \frac{1}{c} \vec{r}_0(t) \cdot \hat{r})} dt. \quad (\text{与 } \vec{r} \text{ 相关是由于 } (\Omega, \phi) \text{ 方向内}) \end{aligned}$$

(忽略 速度时间反演)

$$\frac{d^2 I}{d\omega d\Omega} = 2|\vec{x}(\omega)|^2 = \frac{\omega^2 e}{16\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{r} \times (\hat{r} \times \vec{\beta}) e^{i\omega(t - \frac{1}{c} \vec{r}_0(t) \cdot \hat{r})} dt \right|^2. \quad \text{为 } \hat{r} \text{ 方向, } \omega \text{ 频率附近 } (\Omega, \phi) \text{ 单位立体角内单位频率内能量}$$

(予以旁注), 上述看不出 * 中 相位与频率的 $\vec{\beta}$ 不为零的角动量守恒, 但予以证明

在 * 中加上或减去 $\vec{\beta} = 0$ 的角动量, 并且取 (为内积乘上 $-\gamma e^{-\epsilon|t|}$ 的函数在 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限

就可与 最后表达式一致, 并不影响结果 ???

Extra. 离散辐射 (即量子运动具有 T 的周期性)

此时 $\vec{x}(t)$ 是 Fourier 级数, $\vec{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{x}_n e^{-i\omega_n t}$, $\omega_n = \frac{2\pi n}{T}$, 且 $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$\text{且根据 Parseval 等式} \quad \int_0^T |\vec{x}(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} T |\vec{x}_n|^2$$

$$\text{则在 } 0 \sim T \text{ 内的平均值为} \quad \frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |\vec{x}(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\vec{x}_n|^2 = |\vec{x}_0|^2 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} |\vec{x}_n|^2$$

$$\text{由此可以定义在 } \omega_n \text{ 上的平均辐射功率 (单位立体角内)} \quad \frac{dP_n}{d\Omega} = 2|\vec{x}_n|^2 - |\vec{x}_0|^2 \delta_{n0} \quad (\text{忽略 } |\vec{x}_0|^2 = 0)$$

$$\text{类似地根据 } \vec{x}_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \vec{x}(t) e^{+i\omega_n t} dt \quad \text{可得}$$

$$\frac{dP_n}{d\Omega} = 2|\vec{x}_n|^2 = \frac{n^2 \omega_0^2 c^2}{8\pi^2 T^2 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \int_0^T \hat{r} \times (\hat{r} \times \vec{\beta}) e^{in\omega_0 t - \hat{r} \cdot \vec{r}_0(t)/c} dt \right|^2$$

Extra: 回旋辐射, 同步辐射, 切伦科夫辐射

回旋辐射为非相对论性辐射, 同步辐射为相对论性辐射

特征 ① 辐射功率大 ② 分布带有明显方向性 ③ 频率高 \rightarrow 连续光谱, 且频率显著增大 ($\omega \sim \gamma^2 \omega_0$)

(在 $\omega \rightarrow 0$ 的 $\lim \omega^{1/2} \vec{x}(\omega)$, $\omega \sim \gamma^2 \omega_0$ 附近 $\omega^{1/2} e^{-\alpha \omega}$ 成立)

§5. 辐射阻尼力.

根据周期运动来推导辐射阻尼力公式

首先根据非相对论性的 Larmor 公式, $P = \frac{e^2 \dot{\vec{r}}^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c} = \frac{e^2 a^2}{6\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} = m\tau a^2$. $\tau = \frac{e^2}{6\pi^2 \epsilon_0 m c^3}$ 且有时间量纲

实际上根据 Thomson 电子经典半径公式, $r_e = \frac{e^2}{4\pi m \epsilon_0 c^2}$, τ 量级约为光经过电子经典半径的时间.

$$\vec{F}_r \cdot \vec{v} dt = -P dt = -m\tau a^2 dt = -m\tau \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{v} = -m\tau d(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}) + m\tau \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{a}.$$

实际上考虑辐射由加速度带来, 因而在一个周期内, 若 \vec{a} 变化很小, 那么 $d(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}) = 0$.

这也近似于速度场变化的力反序. 由此, $\vec{F}_r = m\tau \vec{a}$ 是一种辐射阻尼力的反子

它随加速度平方, 且在非相对论与周期近似下成立.

考虑阻尼力的运动方程称为 Abraham-Lorentz 方程: $m(\vec{a} - c\dot{\vec{a}}) = \vec{F}$.

Ex. 带阻尼力的电荷谐振子

主要近似: 在阻尼力很小时, 周期运动中阻尼力近似不改运动的时间性, 也不改频率

$$-m\tau \ddot{x} \approx m\tau \omega_0^2 \dot{x} \quad (\text{若, 近似成立, 成立均})$$

由此写出运动方程 $m\ddot{x} = -m\omega_0^2 x + m\tau \ddot{x}$. 在近似下有 $m\ddot{x} = -m\omega_0^2 x - m\omega_0^2 \tau \dot{x}$

化为了二阶的带阻尼的运动方程. 并假设 $\tau \ll 1$. 那么有解 (假设频率 ω 为实数)

$$x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\gamma_R t} [A e^{-i\omega t} + B e^{i\omega t}], \quad \gamma_R = \omega_0^2 \tau. \quad \text{可以求得一个振动的阻尼系数}$$

并令从 $t=0$ 开始运动的 $x(t) = \gamma(t) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\gamma_R t} A_0 e^{-i\omega_0 t}$ 的表达式

$$x(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{i\omega t} dt = -\frac{A_0 i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_R}, \quad \frac{dI}{d\omega d\omega} \propto |x(\omega)|^2 \propto \frac{1}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + \gamma_R^2/4}$$

其中 γ_R 称为洛伦兹线宽的半高宽.

倘若在 EOM 中加入外力项 $-r_0 m \ddot{x}$ 与驱动力 $e E_0 e^{-i\omega t}$.

$$\text{那么有公共解的解为 } e^{i\omega t} \text{ 的时间依赖, 解为 } x(t) = \frac{e E_0 e^{-i\omega t}}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega \gamma(\omega)}, \quad \gamma(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} \gamma_R + \gamma_0.$$

若以半高宽, 那么近似为半高宽 $\gamma_0 + \gamma_R$.