

# 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. 十协变形式波动方程解; 不变格林函数.

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

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

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

若定义达朗贝尔算符  $\square = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_0^2 - \nabla^2$ , 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

$$\square_z G(z^\mu) = \delta^4(z^\mu). \quad (\text{本例四维 Green Function, 在 Chapter VI 中实际上已求过三维的解})$$

利用 Fourier 变换, 对四个变量一视同仁.

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

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

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

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

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, 上式与考克图选滤波相关. 滤波-考克图选后得到推迟 Green 函数

先对  $k^0$  积分, 并定义  $\kappa = |k^0|$ , 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进行, 但这种无正本得完整的两个线性无点解, 它们分别对应了因果选取.

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

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

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

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

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

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

实际上可以写  $\delta(z-z^0) - \delta(z+z^0)$  写作  $2z \delta(z^2 - z'^2)$ ，则有

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

它是 Lorentz 协变的。因为在  $(x-x')_\mu (x-x')^\mu = 0$  的条件下， $x^0 - x'^0$  的符号由于因果性原则。

不是 Lorentz 不变的。

最后得到，在考虑初始条件下， $A^\mu(x^\mu)$  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，分为 in 场 - out 场。

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

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

若引入固时  $\tau$ ，并将  $\vec{r}(t)$  写为曲线形式  $\vec{r}(\tau)$ ，再利用  $U^\mu = (c\gamma_u, \gamma_u \vec{u})$

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

回到 §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

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

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

由此给出光锥条件。对每个  $x$ ，有且只有一个  $\tau$  满足  $r(\tau)$  与  $x$  对应。  
 $(x-r(\tau_0))^2 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad c(t-t_0(\tau_0)) = |\vec{x} - \vec{r}(\tau_0)| \quad \text{or} \quad c(t-t^*) = |\vec{x} - \vec{r}^*|$

利用  $\delta((x-r(\tau))^2) = \frac{\delta(\tau-\tau_0)}{|\frac{d}{d\tau}[(x-r(\tau))^2]|}$ ，其中  $\frac{d}{d\tau}[(x-r(\tau))^2] = -2(x-r(\tau))^\mu U_\mu(\tau)$  (洛伦兹协变)

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

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

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

Tip: 实际上也可以通过  $\phi(t, \vec{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{e \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{r}(t'))}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x'$ ,  $c(t-t') = |\vec{x}' - \vec{r}(t')|$  来求 (见 §2, t<sub>0</sub>)

接下来计算辐射对应的场。同样有三种推导，一种三维，一种四维。

### α. 四维推导

可以从势的最广表达式推导，但最好从微分方程开始， $\partial_\mu \square$  作用在势上较明显

$$A^{\nu}(x^{\mu}) = \frac{q_0 c e}{2\pi} \int dt' \delta(x^0 - r'(t')) \delta(x - r'(t'))^2 \dots$$

$\beta$  三 (任意号)

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

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

由于L及  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ ,  $\nabla$  等符号, 而以上的物理量中E及

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

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

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

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

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

### §3. 运动电荷的辐射

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

此时无辐射场,  $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{(1 - \vec{\beta}^* \cdot \hat{R}^*)^3} \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{R}^* - \vec{\beta}^*}{r^{*2} R^{*2}}$  并化  $\vec{\beta}^* = \vec{\beta}$ ,  $\vec{r}^* = r$ , 以  $\vec{\beta}$  方向为轴  
 $\Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\gamma \vec{r}}{(r^2 + \gamma^2 r_{\perp}^2)^{3/2}}$ , 后在电荷t时刻到达位置

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

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

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

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

同样实际上有, 电场对辐射功率贡献为重, 因此仅考虑辐射场

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

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.

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

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

#### ① 非相对论粒子的辐射 ( $\beta \ll 1$ )

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

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

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

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

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

## 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. 即加速度与速度平行或垂直的两种情况.

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{d(\frac{dP}{d\Omega})}{d\theta} \propto \frac{\sin \theta}{(1-\beta^* \cos \theta)^6} [2 \cos \theta (1-\beta^* \cos \theta) - 5 \beta^* \sin^2 \theta] \text{ 除于 } 0 \text{ 或 } \pi \text{ 处明显有极大值}$$

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

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

$$\text{也可以验证 Liénard 公式. } P = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \gamma^6 [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] = \gamma^6 P_{N.R.} \frac{1}{\beta^2} [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] = \gamma^6 P_{N.R.} (\dot{\vec{\beta}} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}} = 0)$$

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

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

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

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

### (iii). 任意方向

此时角分布很复杂, 但总功率仍较简单.

$$P = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \gamma^6 [\dot{\vec{\beta}}^2 - (\vec{\beta} \times \dot{\vec{\beta}})^2] = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \gamma^6 \dot{\beta}^2 [1-\beta^2 \sin^2 \alpha] = \frac{e^2}{6\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \gamma^6 \dot{\beta}^2 [\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha (1-\beta^2)] = \gamma^4 (P_{N.R.})_{\perp} + \gamma^6 (P_{N.R.})_{\parallel}$$

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

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

## §4. 带电粒子运动辐射的频谱

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

接下来分析  $\vec{z}(\omega)$ . 只对在  $\vec{z}(t)$  中  $\vec{z}$  在  $t^*$  处取值, 因此可转换为对  $t^*$  积分

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

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

相因子中取一阶近似化原因在于, 且  $(\hat{r}^* \cdot \hat{r}) \times \omega \ll r\omega$ , 但  $(\hat{r}^* \cdot \hat{r})\omega$  仍引起带来  $2\pi$  的变化.

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

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

(于此类似), 这上看不出 \* 中 四角与二角列的  $\hat{r}$  不为零的角向积分有效, 但可证明

在 \* 中加上或删去  $\hat{r} = 0$  的角向积分, 并且取 \* 内乘上  $-r e^{-\epsilon|t|}$  的积分在  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  时的极限

就可与最后表达式一致, 并不好有结果 ???

### Extra. 离散辐射 (即量子运动且有 T 的周期性)

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dP_n}{d\Omega} = 2 |\vec{z}_n|^2 = \frac{n^2 \omega_n^2 c^2}{8\pi^2 T^3 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \int_0^T \hat{r}^* \times (\hat{r}^* \times \dot{\beta}^*) e^{i\omega_n t - \hat{r}^* \cdot \hat{r}_0(t)/c} dt \right|^2$$

### Extra: 回旋辐射, 同步辐射, 切伦科夫辐射

回旋辐射为非相干性辐射, 同步辐射为相干性辐射

变化有 ① 角分布变宽 ② 角分布带有明显方向性 ③ 单色性  $\rightarrow$  连续光谱, 且频率显著增大 ( $\omega_n \sim r^2 \omega_n$ )

(在  $\omega \rightarrow 0$  的  $P_{2\omega} \omega^2$  附近,  $\omega \sim r^2 \omega_n$  附近  $\omega^2 e^{-\alpha \omega}$  附近)

## §5. 辐射阻尼力.

根据同期运动来推的辐射阻尼力公式:

首先根据非相对论的 Larmor 公式,  $P = \frac{e^2 \dot{\beta}^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} = \frac{e^2 a^2}{6\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3} = m c a^2$ .  $\tau = \frac{e^2}{6\pi^2 \epsilon_0 m c^3}$  且有  $\tau \approx 10^{-18}$  s.

实际上根据 Thomson 电子半径公式,  $r_e = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m c^2}$ ,  $\tau$  量级约为光经过电子线度所需时间.

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

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

这也近似于速度恒定的条件. 由此,  $\vec{F}_r = m\tau \ddot{\vec{a}}$  是一种辐射阻尼力的反力.

它随  $\ddot{\vec{a}}$  成正比, 且在非相对论与同期近似下成立.

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

### Ex. 带阻尼力的电荷谐振子

主要近似: 在阻尼力很小时, 同期运动中阻尼力近似不影响运动的周期性, 也不改变频率.

$$-m\tau \ddot{x} \approx m\tau \omega_0^2 \dot{x} \quad (\text{故, 近似成立, 以此为准})$$

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

化为  $\gamma = \tau\omega_0^2$  的带阻尼的运动方程. 并假设  $\tau \ll 1$ . 则有解 (阻尼谐振子中心 = 阻尼)

$$x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\gamma t} [A e^{-i\omega t} + B e^{i\omega t}], \quad \gamma_R = \omega_0^2 \tau.$$

可以求得一个谐振子所带的辐射功率

并求从  $t=0$  开始运动的  $x(t) = \eta(t) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\gamma t} A_0 e^{-i\omega_0 t}$  的辐射

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

其中  $\gamma_R$  称为洛伦兹线度的半高宽.

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

则有公共的解为  $e^{i\omega t}$  (S 时间依赖), 解为  $x(t) = \frac{e E_0 e^{-i\omega t}}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega \gamma(\omega)}$ .  $\gamma(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} \gamma_R + \gamma_0$

若以  $\omega_0$  附近, 那么近似为半高宽  $\gamma_0 + \gamma_R$ .