

مردی بر الکترونهای کلاسیک
ساده‌ترین مدل

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

ساده‌ترین مدل

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho$$

ساده‌ترین مدل

$$\rho = \rho(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{j} = \vec{j}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} \rightarrow \int \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} d^3x = - \int \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} d^3x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{\int \rho d^3x}_Q = 0$$

$$Q = 0$$

بار ثابت

$$Q \equiv \int \rho(\vec{x}, t) d^3x$$

ساده‌ترین مدل (بار $q = -e$) در حلقه میدان الکترومغناطیسی

$$\vec{F}_L = m \ddot{\vec{x}} = q \left(\vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

نیروی لورنتس

سؤال: چگونه توان این ساده را با استفاده از فرمول گسترده‌تر آورد؟

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t), \quad \varphi(\vec{x}, t)$$

توان میدان میانه ای (پتانسیل برداری، پتانسیل اسکالر)

$$1) \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$

$$2) \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \left(\vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = - \vec{\nabla} \varphi$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E} = - \vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) \rightarrow \vec{A}'(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) + \vec{\nabla} \lambda(\vec{x}, t)$$

تبدیل میانه ای :

$$\varphi(\vec{x}, t) \rightarrow \varphi'(\vec{x}, t) = \varphi(\vec{x}, t) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \lambda(\vec{x}, t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{B}' = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}' = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \lambda) = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \vec{B}$$

تبدیل میانه ای :

$$\rho' = \rho, \quad \vec{j}' = \vec{j}, \quad \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \lambda, \quad \varphi' = \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{v} \times (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B} \quad \text{ساده به نظر می آید}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}' &= -\vec{\nabla} \varphi' - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}'}{\partial t} = -\vec{\nabla} \left(\varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \lambda) \\ &= -\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{A} = \mathbf{E} \end{aligned}$$

نتیجه: میدان الکتریکی و مغناطیسی تحت تبدیلات پیمانه‌ای ناورد هستند

local $U(1)$ gauge transformation

معادلات ماکسول تحت تبدیلات پیمانه‌ای ناورد هستند

باز هم به این می‌توان گفت که این تبدیلات پیمانه‌ای، می‌تواند در صورتی که معادلات ناورد باشند، این بزرگی نیست که تحت این تبدیلات ناورد باشد؟ (بعداً)

انتخاب پیمانه مناسب برای حل معادلات ماکسول:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (a) \text{ پیمانه رلنی}$$

$$1) \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 4\pi\rho \leadsto \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(-\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = 4\pi\rho$$

$$\leadsto -\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}}_{=0}) = 4\pi\rho \rightarrow \boxed{\Delta \varphi = -4\pi\rho}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\mu A^\mu &= 0 \\ \partial_\mu &= (\partial_0, \vec{\nabla}) \quad A^\mu = (\varphi, \vec{A}) \end{aligned} \quad (b) \text{ پیمانه کواریانت (covariant)}$$

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu = \partial_0 A^0 + \partial_i A^i = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$1) \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 4\pi\rho \leadsto \dots \leadsto -\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}}_{-\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}}) = 4\pi\rho$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -4\pi\rho}$$

معادله موج (مغناطیسی)

$$2) \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{E} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(-\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}$$

$$-\Delta \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) + \frac{1}{c} \vec{\nabla} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}$$

$$-\Delta \vec{A} + \nabla(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) + \frac{1}{c} \vec{\nabla} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$$-\left(\Delta \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2}\right) + \vec{\nabla} \left(\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}}_{\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$$\Delta \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

معادله حرکت ذره باردار در حضور میدان الکترومغناطیس در فضا و زمان

$$L = L(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}, t) = T - U$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\vec{x}}^2$$

$$U = q \varphi(\vec{x}, t) - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) \cdot \dot{\vec{x}}$$

$\vec{x}$ مکان ذره

$\dot{\vec{x}}$ سرعت ذره

q بار ذره

معادله Euler-Lagrange

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = 0$$

$$\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = -q \partial_i \varphi + \frac{q}{c} (\partial_i A_j) \dot{x}_j$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = m \dot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} A_i \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dt}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = m \ddot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} \frac{d}{dt} A_i$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} A_i(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + (\partial_j A_i) \dot{x}_j$$

$$\checkmark \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = m \ddot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j (\partial_j A_i)$$

معادله حرکت

$$-q \partial_i \varphi + \frac{q}{c} (\partial_i A_j) \dot{x}_j = m \ddot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j (\partial_j A_i)$$

$$m \ddot{x}_i = q \left(-\partial_i \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j \underbrace{(\partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i)}_{F_{ij}}$$

$$F_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_x & -B_y \\ -B_x & 0 & B_z \\ B_y & -B_z & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \epsilon_{ijk} B_k$$

میدان

$$q \left(-\partial_i \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) = q E_i$$

$$\frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j F_{ij} = \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j \epsilon_{ijk} B_k = \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i$$

میدان

$$m \ddot{x}_i = q E_i + \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i$$

معادله حرکت

معادله حرکت

$$m\ddot{x}_i = qE_i + \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i$$

معادلات دیراک

$$m\ddot{x} = q\vec{E} + \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

نبره گشتی

$$i\hbar \partial_t \psi(\vec{x}, t) = H \psi(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$H = T + U$$

کتاب رانتوی ← فرایس هینز
فرایس هینز در ضابطه کلاسیک

$$L = L(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}, t)$$

$$H = H(\vec{x}, \vec{p}, t)$$

معادلات حرکت

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{x}_i$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i}$$

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{x})$$

$$-\dot{p}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = \partial_i V(\vec{x}) \quad , \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \frac{p_i}{m} = \dot{x}_i$$

$$\dot{x}_i = \frac{p_i}{m} \quad \curvearrowright \quad \ddot{x}_i = \frac{\dot{p}_i}{m} = \frac{-1}{m} \partial_i V \quad \curvearrowright \quad m\ddot{x}_i = -\partial_i V = F_i$$

معادله نیوتن (ساده حرکت)

سوال: هیلبرت در حضور میدان الکترومغناطیسی

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 + e\varphi$$

ایک

معادلات حرکت

$$1) \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

$$2) \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{x}_i$$

$$1) \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{2m} \times 2 \times \left(p_j - \frac{e}{c} A_j \right) \left(-\frac{e}{c} \partial_i A_j \right) + e \partial_i \varphi = -\dot{p}_i$$

$$\dot{p}_i = \frac{e}{mc} \left(p_j - \frac{e}{c} A_j \right) \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi$$

$$2) \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \frac{1}{2m} \times 2 \left(p_i - \frac{e}{c} A_i \right) = \dot{x}_i \quad \curvearrowright \quad v_i = \frac{1}{m} \left(p_i - \frac{e}{c} A_i \right) \quad *$$

$$a) \quad \ddot{x}_i = \frac{1}{m} \left(\dot{p}_i - \frac{e}{c} \frac{d}{dt} A_i \right) = \frac{1}{m} \left(\dot{p}_i - \frac{e}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} - \frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_j A_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + v_j \partial_j A_i$$

$$= \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t} + v_j v_j \vec{r}_i$$

$$b) \quad \dot{p}_i = \frac{e}{mc} \left(p_j - \frac{e}{c} A_j \right) \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi = \frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi$$

(b) $\leadsto$ (a)

$$\ddot{x}_i = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi - \frac{e}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} - \frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_j A_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left\{ \frac{e}{c} v_j \underbrace{(\partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i)}_{F_{ij} = \epsilon_{ijk} B_k} + e \left(- \partial_i \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left\{ \frac{e}{c} \epsilon_{ijk} v_j B_k + e E_i \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{m \ddot{x}_i = e \left(E_i + \frac{1}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i \right)}$$

$$\boxed{H = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 + e \varphi}$$

نسبة :