

FI 008 – Eletrodinâmica I

1º Semestre de 2021

22/06/2021

Aula 25

Aula passada

Dados os campos **E** e **B**, qual é o movimento de uma partícula carregada?

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = e \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \times \mathbf{B} \right)$$

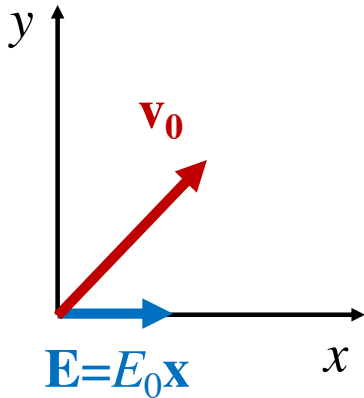
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = e\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \gamma_v m \mathbf{v}$$

$$E = \gamma_v m c^2$$

$$\gamma_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}; \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

Aula passada



Caso 1: movimento hiperbólico $\mathbf{B}=0$, $\mathbf{E}\neq 0$

$$\frac{v_x(t)}{c} = \frac{eE_0t + p_{0x}}{\sqrt{m^2c^2 + p_{0y}^2 + (eE_0t + p_{0x})^2}} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\frac{v_y(t)}{c} = \frac{p_{0y}}{\sqrt{m^2c^2 + p_{0y}^2 + (eE_0t + p_{0x})^2}} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$x(t) = \frac{c}{eE_0} \sqrt{m^2c^2 + p_{0y}^2 + (eE_0t + p_{0x})^2} - X$$

$$y(t) = \frac{cp_{0y}}{eE_0} \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{eE_0t + p_{0x}}{\sqrt{m^2c^2 + p_{0y}^2}} \right) - Y$$

$$X = \frac{\sqrt{m^2c^4 + c^2(p_{0y}^2 + p_{0x}^2)}}{eE_0}$$

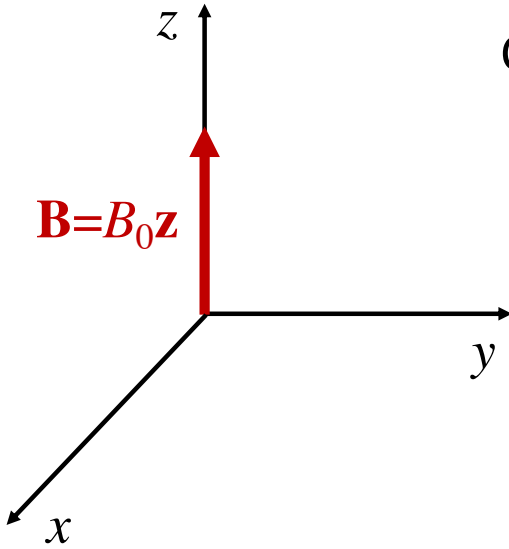
$$Y = \frac{cp_{0y}}{eE_0} \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{p_{0x}}{\sqrt{m^2c^2 + p_{0y}^2}} \right)$$

Trajetória:

$$x + X = \frac{\sqrt{m^2c^4 + c^2p_{0y}^2}}{eE_0} \cosh \left[\frac{eE_0(y + Y)}{cp_{0y}} \right]$$

Aula passada

Caso 2: movimento helicoidal $\mathbf{E}=0, \mathbf{B}\neq 0$



$$E = \text{const.} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{v}| = \text{const.}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\perp}(t) = v_{0\perp} [\cos(\omega_B t + \delta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \sin(\omega_B t + \delta) \hat{\mathbf{y}}]$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\parallel}(t) = v_{0\parallel} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\perp}(t) = \frac{v_{0\perp}}{\omega_B} [\sin(\omega_B t + \delta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos(\omega_B t + \delta) \hat{\mathbf{y}}]$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\parallel}(t) = (v_{0\parallel} t) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\omega_B = \frac{eB}{\gamma_v mc} = \frac{ecB}{E}$$

$$a = \frac{v_{0\perp}}{\omega_B} = \frac{\gamma mc v_{0\perp}}{eB} = \frac{cp_{0\perp}}{eB}$$

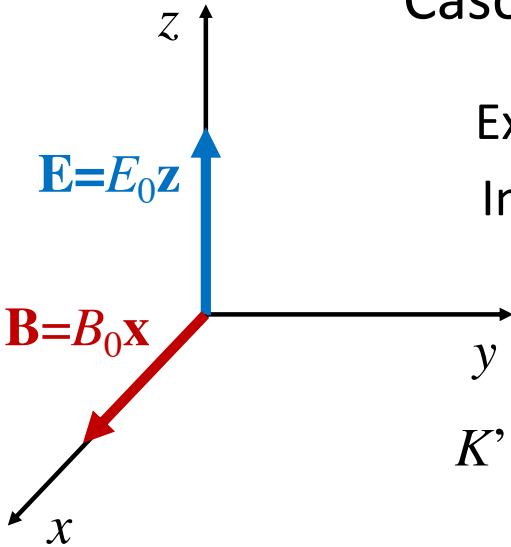
Caso 3a: $\mathbf{E} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{B} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{E} \perp \mathbf{B}$ ($\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$), $|\mathbf{E}| < |\mathbf{B}|$

Existe um referencial K' onde $\mathbf{E}' = 0$.

Invariante:

$$F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \propto E^2 - B^2 < 0 \text{ (em } K) \longrightarrow -B'^2 < 0 \text{ (em } K')$$

K' move-se com velocidade $\mathbf{u} \parallel \mathbf{y}$ em relação a K

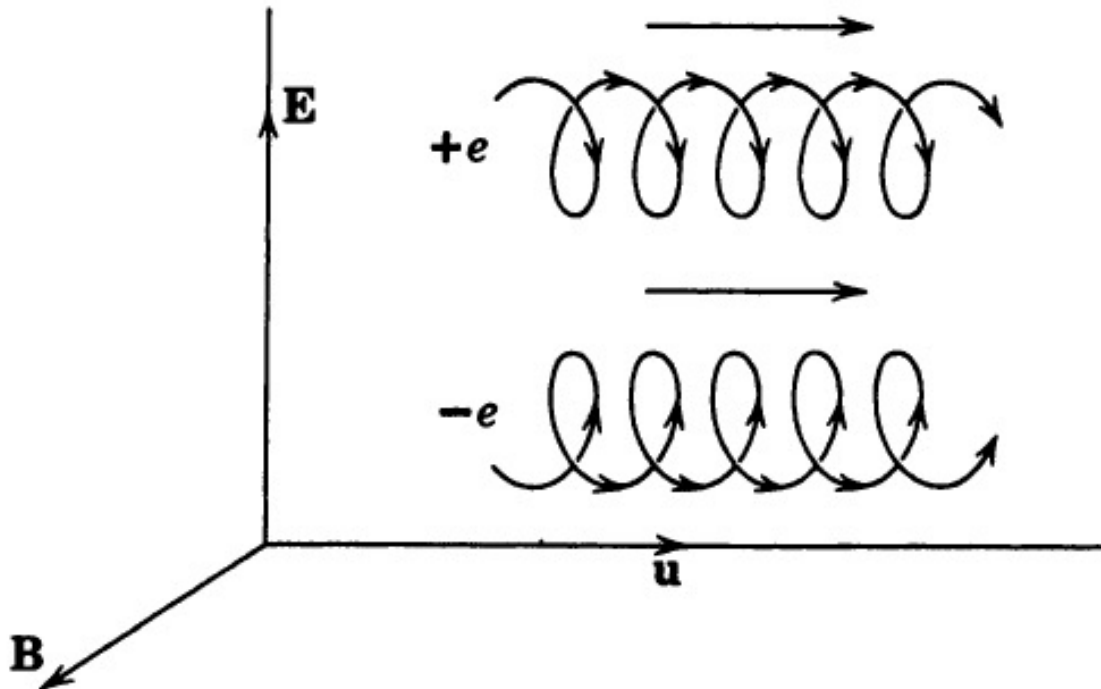


$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{c} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E' = 0 \\ B' = \frac{B}{\gamma} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{E^2}{B^2}} B \end{cases}$$

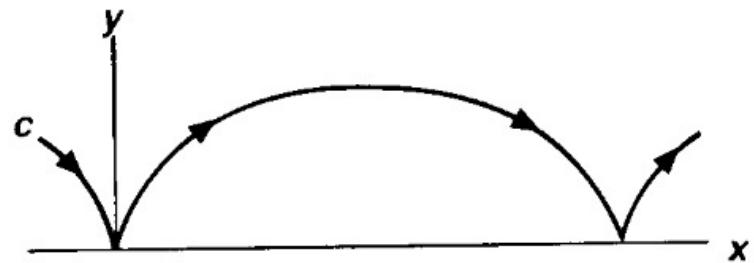
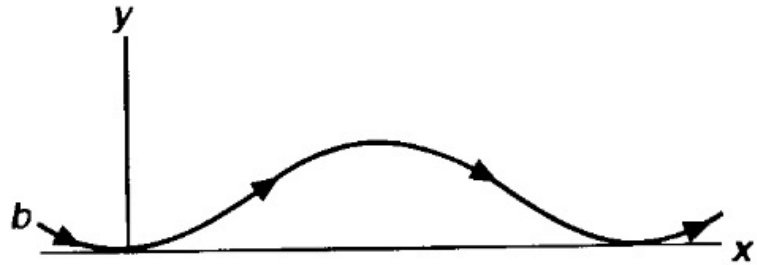
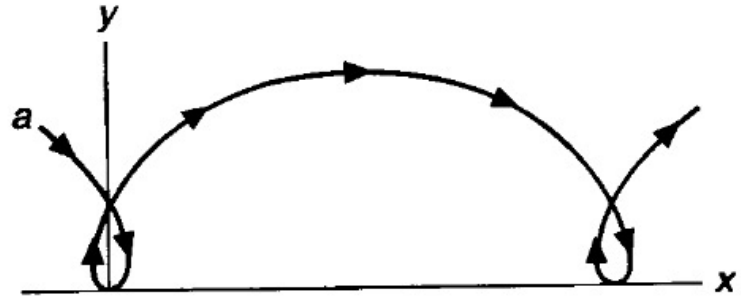
$$|\vec{\beta}| = \frac{E}{B} < 1$$

Em K' o movimento é helicoidal. Em K , soma-se ao movimento helicoidal uma velocidade de deriva \mathbf{u} .

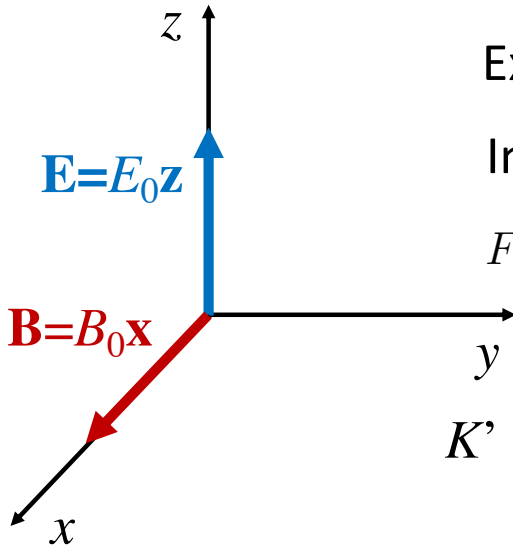
Note que o sentido de deriva independe do sinal da carga.



De maneira mais geral



Caso 3b: $\mathbf{E} \neq 0, \mathbf{B} \neq 0, \mathbf{E} \perp \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0), |\mathbf{E}| > |\mathbf{B}|$



Existe um referencial K' onde $\mathbf{B}' = 0$.

Invariante:

$$F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \propto E^2 - B^2 > 0 \text{ (em } K) \longrightarrow E'^2 > 0 \text{ (em } K')$$

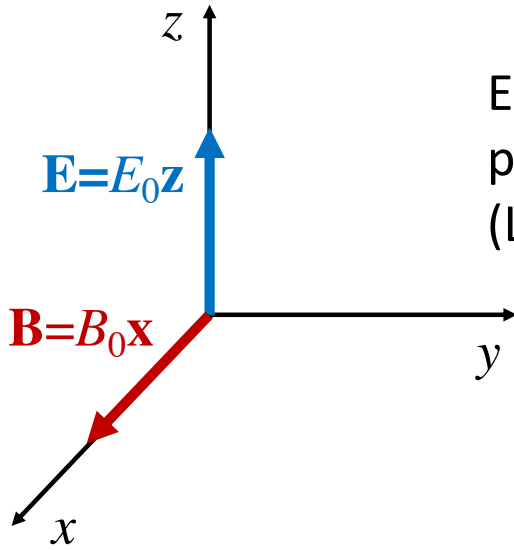
K' move-se com velocidade $\mathbf{u} \parallel \mathbf{y}$ em relação a K

$$\beta = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{c} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{E^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E' = \frac{E}{\gamma} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{B^2}{E^2}} E \\ B' = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|\beta| = \frac{B}{E} < 1$$

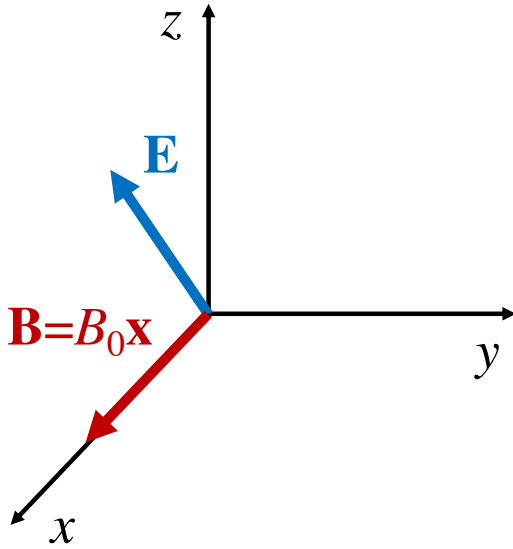
Em K' o movimento é hiperbólico. Em K , soma-se ao movimento helicoidal uma velocidade de deriva \mathbf{u} .

Caso 3c: $\mathbf{E} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{B} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{E} \perp \mathbf{B}$ ($\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$), $|\mathbf{E}| = |\mathbf{B}|$



Esse caso requer tratamento separado:
problema 2 da seção 22 de “Teoria do campo”
(Landau & Lifshitz)

Caso 4: $\mathbf{E} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{B} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} \neq 0$



Invariante: $\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \propto \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} = EB \cos \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta < \pi/2 \text{ (em } K) \longrightarrow \theta' < \pi/2 \text{ (em } K') \\ \theta > \pi/2 \text{ (em } K) \longrightarrow \theta' > \pi/2 \text{ (em } K') \end{cases}$$

Em cada caso, existe K' tal que:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Se } \theta < \pi/2 \text{ (em } K) \longrightarrow \theta' = 0 \text{ (em } K') \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}' \parallel \mathbf{B}' \\ \text{Se } \theta > \pi/2 \text{ (em } K) \longrightarrow \theta' = \pi \text{ (em } K') \Rightarrow -\mathbf{E}' \parallel \mathbf{B}' \end{cases}$$

Esse caso pode ser resolvido: problema 12.6(b) do Jackson ou problema 1 da seção 22 de “Teoria do campo” (Landau & Lifshitz)

Radiação de cargas pontuais em movimento

Potenciais de Liénard-Wiechert

Quais são os potenciais Φ e \mathbf{A} gerados por uma partícula de carga e e trajetória dada $\mathbf{r}(t)$?

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{x}', t')}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} \delta[t - t' - |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|/c] d^3x' dt'$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')}{c|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} \delta[t - t' - |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|/c] d^3x' dt'$$

$$\rho(\mathbf{x}, t) = e\delta^{(3)}[\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t)]$$

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \rho(\mathbf{x}, t)\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t) = e\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t)\delta^{(3)}[\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t)]$$

Potenciais de Liénard-Wiechert

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{e}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)|} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t_r) \cdot [\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)]}{c|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)|}} = \frac{e}{R} \frac{1}{1 - \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}} \Big|_{t=t_r}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{e/c}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)|} \frac{\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t_r)}{1 - \frac{\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t_r) \cdot [\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)]}{c|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)|}} = \frac{e}{R} \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}}{1 - \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}} \Big|_{t=t_r}$$

Notação:

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)$$

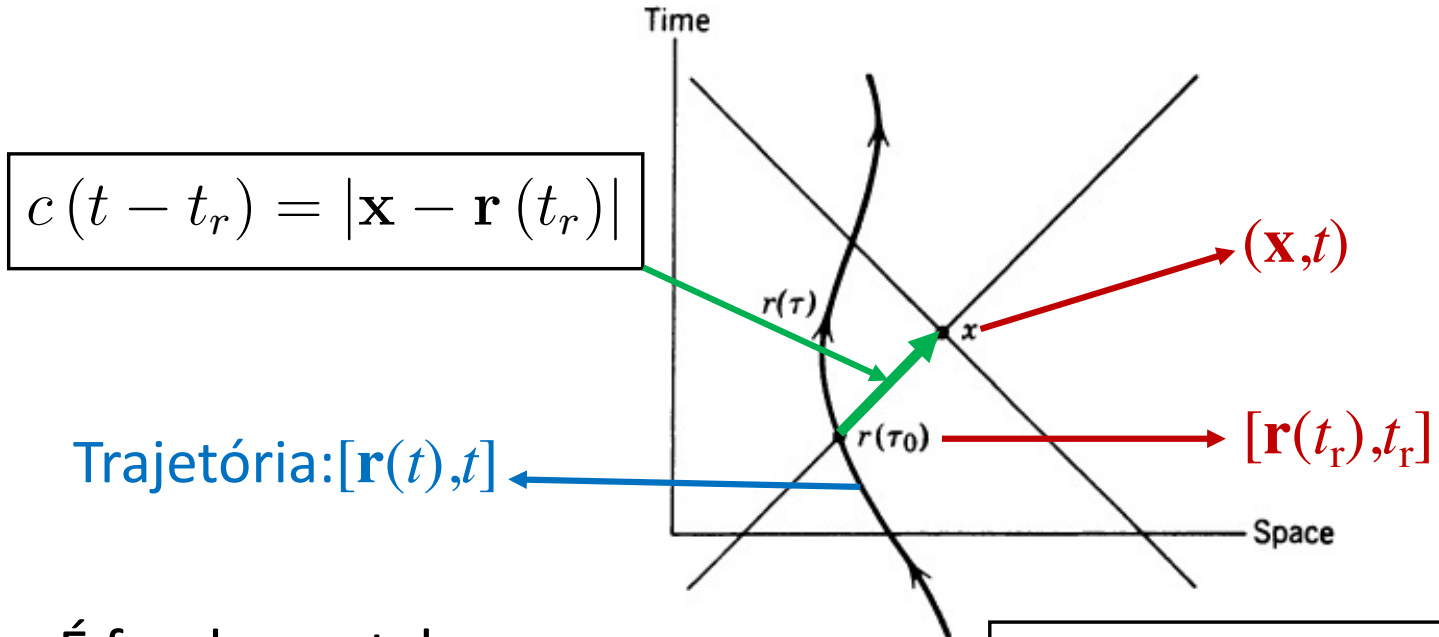
$$R = |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)|$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R} = \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)|}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t_r)}{c}$$

O tempo retardado t_r

$[\mathbf{r}(t_r), t_r]$ está no cone de luz do passado de (\mathbf{x}, t) :
interseção da trajetória com o cone de luz de (\mathbf{x}, t)



$$c(t - t_r) = |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}(t_r)|$$

Trajetória: $[\mathbf{r}(t), t]$

É fundamental para o entendimento posterior notar que t_r e $\mathbf{r}(t_r)$ são **funções** de (\mathbf{x}, t) :

$$t_r = t_r(\mathbf{x}, t)$$
$$\mathbf{r}(t_r) = \mathbf{r}[t_r(\mathbf{x}, t)]$$

12.27 (a)

$$\delta S = 0$$

re

$$q_{ce}(t) \rightarrow q_{ce}(t) + \delta q(t)$$

$$\delta q(t_1) = \delta q(t_2) = 0$$

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt$$

$$S' = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[L + \frac{df}{dt} \left[\{q_i(t)\}_n, t \right] \right] dt$$

$$S' = \underbrace{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt}_S + f \left[\{q_i(t_2)\}_n, t_2 \right] - f \left[\{q_i(t_1)\}_n, t_1 \right]$$

$$\delta S' = \delta S$$

