

Diagram illustrating a stringlike defect in a crystal lattice. The defect is represented by a line labeled "Stringlike". A normal vector  $\hat{n}$  points upwards from the defect. The regions on either side of the defect are labeled with energy densities  $\epsilon_1, \mu_1$  and  $\epsilon_2, \mu_2$ .

kovariant:  $\Rightarrow \tilde{B}^{\mu}_{\nu} = F^{\mu}_{\nu}$ ,  $-e^{ijk} \tilde{B}_{\nu} = F^{\mu}_{\nu}$ ;  $\Lambda^{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu} - \partial^{\mu} x$ ; (kontr:  $\partial_{\mu} \Lambda^{\mu} = 0 \Rightarrow \partial_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \Lambda^{\nu} = \partial_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \Lambda^{\nu} = 0$ )

Kraftlinie, 0-Pegelsystem,  $\vec{S} \cdot \vec{e}_i = \vec{F}_i$  - Lorentzkraft

Elektronen:  $\vec{E}_e(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega t)}$ ,  $\vec{B}_e(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} \times \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega t)}$ ,  $\vec{E}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow$  Plasmawellen zw.  $x, y, z$  Komp. in elliptische Pol. - angl.

$\rightarrow$  Energie im zeitl. Mittel:  $\langle u_{\text{el}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{E}_0^*$ ,  $\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \vec{E}_0 \times \vec{E}_0^*$  (Da  $\vec{B}_0 = \frac{1}{c} \times \vec{E}_0$  muss nicht extra berücksichtigt werden, bzw. stellt das kein Problem dar)



EM-Strahlung: nach Potentials  $\Phi_{\text{ret}}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}', t(\vec{r}-\vec{r}'))}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d^3r'$ ,  $\vec{A}_{\text{ret}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}', t(\vec{r}-\vec{r}'))}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d^3r'$ ,  $t = t - \frac{1}{c} |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|$   
 als Abgrenzung Lsg.  $\Phi = \Phi_{\text{ret}} + \Phi_h$ ,  $\vec{A} = \vec{A}_{\text{ret}} + \vec{A}_h$ ,  $\square \Phi_h = 0$ ,  $\square \vec{A}_h = 0$

Benutzte Punktbeladung:  $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{(\vec{r}_q - \vec{r})(1-\beta^2)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_q|^3(1-\beta^2\cos^2\theta)^{3/2}} + \frac{\vec{r}_q \times [(\vec{r}_q - \vec{r}) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}]}{c|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_q|^3(1-\beta^2\cos^2\theta)^{3/2}} \right]$ ;  $\vec{r}_q = \frac{\vec{r}-\vec{r}_q}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_q|}$ ,  $\vec{r}_q = \vec{r}_q(t)$

→ Energieverlust:  $\frac{dP^i}{d\Omega} = \frac{q^2}{(4\pi)^2 c} \frac{|\dot{\vec{\beta}} \times [\vec{r}_q - \vec{r}] \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}|^2}{(1-\beta^2\cos^2\theta)^2} \Rightarrow P^i = \int \frac{dP^i}{d\Omega} d\Omega = \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c} \dot{\vec{\beta}}^2$  Larmor-Formel

Zu betr. Ladungsverb.:  $\Phi(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q}{r} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \dot{\vec{p}}(t)}{rc} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \ddot{\vec{p}}(t)}{2c^2} + \dots \right]$ ;  $\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\dot{\vec{p}}(t)}{r} + \dots \Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (\ddot{\vec{p}} \times \vec{r} \times \vec{r})$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0}{(4\pi)^2 c} |\dot{\vec{p}}|^2 \sin^2\theta \vec{e}_r$ ,  $\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = r^2 \langle \vec{S} \rangle$ ,  $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$

SRT: Äquivalent ISc, Konstante c

Lorentz-Info:  $\Lambda^\mu_\nu \eta_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^\sigma_\rho = \eta_{\sigma\rho} \Rightarrow (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu_\nu = \eta_{\mu\sigma} \Lambda^\sigma_\rho (\eta^{-1})^\rho_\nu$  Bspw.  $x^\mu = \gamma(ct - \beta x)$ ;  $x' = \gamma(x - \beta ct)$   $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta \\ \gamma\beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$   
 4-Vektor in 4-Vektor überführt  $a^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu a^\nu$  Bspw.  $x^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $u^\mu = \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tau} = \gamma \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial t} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} c \\ v \end{pmatrix}$   
 Lorentz-Info:  $\Lambda^\mu_\nu \eta_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^\sigma_\rho = \eta_{\sigma\rho}$   
 → Invarianten Größen: Falsch von 4-Vektoren, Betr. Skalarprodukt von 4-Vektoren invariant:  $S^2 = x^\mu x_\mu = c^2 t^2 - x^2$ ,  $\vec{S}^2$  invariant,  $\vec{S} = \vec{p}/m$ ,  $\vec{S}^2 = \vec{p}^2/m^2$

Eigenzeit: Zeit in Ruhesystem des Teilchens,  $d\tau = \frac{1}{\gamma} dt = \frac{1}{c} ds$

4-Impuls:  $p^\mu$ ,  $cp^0 = \hat{=}$  Gesamtenergie  $\Rightarrow E^2 = m^2 c^4 + \vec{p}^2 c^2 \Rightarrow$  für masselose Teilchen  $p^\mu p_\mu = 0$ ,  $E = |\vec{p}|c$  (Bergsteiger-Laufstil)

Lorentz boost  $\vec{E}/\vec{B}$ -Felder:  $\vec{E}'_\parallel = \vec{E}_\parallel$ ,  $\vec{E}'_\perp = \gamma(\vec{E}_\perp + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ ;  $\vec{B}'_\parallel = \vec{B}_\parallel$ ,  $\vec{B}'_\perp = \gamma(\vec{B}_\perp - \frac{\vec{v} \times \vec{E}}{c^2})$ ,  $\vec{v} = c \vec{\beta}$ ,  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$

Ergänzung zu Lorentz boost:  $\frac{\partial p^\mu}{\partial \tau} = q F^{\mu\nu} u_\nu$ , direkter Fall, Ausdrucks mehr über Ladungsträger, O. Wand 3. Leistung

Relativ. Doppelschiff: Phase  $\phi = k^\mu x_\mu = \omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} \Rightarrow$  Lorentzinvarianz: Koordinatensystem:  $\vec{v} = v \hat{x}$ ,  $\vec{k} = k \hat{z}$  (Bsp)  $\Rightarrow \frac{\omega'}{c} = \gamma \frac{\omega}{c} (1 - \beta \cos\theta)$ ,  $k'_x = \gamma k (\cos\theta - \beta)$ ,  $k'_y = k \sin\theta = k_y$ ,  $\cos\theta' = \frac{\cos\theta - \beta}{1 - \beta \cos\theta}$  Transversal  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta' = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Dispersions

rel. Polarisation:  $\vec{P}(\vec{r}) = \langle \sum_k \vec{p}_k(t) \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k) \rangle$  mit  $\langle \sum_k p_k(t) \rangle = 0$   $\Rightarrow \vec{P}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$   $\Rightarrow \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$   
 Ausbreitung:  $\vec{M}(\vec{r}) = \langle \sum_k \vec{m}_k(t) \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k) \rangle$  mit  $\langle \sum_k \vec{m}_k(t) \rangle = 0$   $\Rightarrow \vec{M}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} \nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$   $\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \vec{M}$

Gleiches Zusammenhang  $\vec{E}-\vec{P}$ ,  $\vec{H}-\vec{M} \rightarrow$  Superposition:  $\vec{P}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \int \chi_e(\vec{r}-\vec{r}', t-t') \vec{E}(\vec{r}', t') d^3r' dt' \Rightarrow \chi_e(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon_0 (\epsilon(\vec{r}, \omega) - 1)$  Polarisiertbarkeit  
 $\vec{M} = \int \chi_m(\vec{r}-\vec{r}', t-t') \vec{H}(\vec{r}', t') d^3r' dt' \Rightarrow \chi_m(\vec{r}, \omega) = \mu_0 (\mu(\vec{r}, \omega) - 1)$  Permeabilität  
 $\Rightarrow \vec{D}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \epsilon \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega)$ ,  $\vec{B}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \mu(\vec{r}, \omega) \vec{H}(\vec{r}, \omega)$

Dispersionsrelation

Bsp: Lorentz-Modell: gebundene Ladung  $\hat{=}$  Harmon. Osz.  $\rightarrow m(\ddot{\vec{r}}(t) + \gamma \dot{\vec{r}}(t) + \omega_0^2 \vec{r}(t)) = q \vec{E}(t) \Rightarrow \chi_e(\omega) = \frac{q^2}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\gamma\omega}$ ,  $\chi_e(0) = \frac{q^2}{m\omega_0^2}$   
 Plasmakonzentration:  $\frac{1}{\epsilon(\omega)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \right)$   $\Rightarrow \omega_p^2 = \frac{q^2}{\epsilon_0 m} n$ ,  $\omega_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 m}} \sqrt{q^2 n}$ ,  $\omega_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 m}} \sqrt{q^2 n}$ ,  $\omega_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 m}} \sqrt{q^2 n}$

Zusammenfassen:  $F_{\mu\nu} = \text{subst. } \vec{E} \rightarrow -\vec{E} F^{\mu\nu}$ ,  $F^{\mu\nu} = \text{subst. } \vec{B} \rightarrow -\vec{B} F^{\mu\nu}$