## 天体物理辐射机制笔记

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# 目录

## 第一章 辐射基本知识

#### 1.1 高斯单位制

国际单位制: m, kg, s;  $\mu_0 := 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{N/A}^2$ .

Gauss 单位制: cm, g, s;

1.  $\Leftrightarrow \epsilon_0 = \mu_0 = 1^1$ ,  $\epsilon_{\text{Gauss}} := \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}$ ,  $\mu_{\text{Gauss}} := \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$ ,

2. 令库伦定律中比例系数为 1, 得 q 单位 cm³/2g¹/2s⁻¹,  $q_{Gauss} := \frac{q}{\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0}}$ ,

3. 令  $\boldsymbol{B}$  单位和  $\boldsymbol{E}$  单位相同,  $\boldsymbol{B}_{\text{Gauss}} := c\boldsymbol{B}$ .

直接计算方法: 把公式看成数的等式而非量的等式2.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ 国际制中  $c=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0\mu_0}},$  Gauss 制中  $c=\frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0\mu_0}}.$   $^2$ 请自行咨询梁老师这句话的含义.

物理量	单位定义式
q	$F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$
$\epsilon_0$	$\epsilon_0 = 1$
$\epsilon$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_{ m r} \epsilon_0$
E	F = qE
p	p = ql
P	$P = \frac{\sum p}{\Delta V}$
D	$D = \epsilon E$
$\chi_{ m e}$	$P = \chi_{\rm e} E$
I	$I = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t}$
U	U = Ed
R	U = IR
$\mathcal{E}$	$\mathcal{E} = U + IR$
C	$C = \frac{q}{U}$
L	$L = \mathcal{E} \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t}$
$\mu_0$	$\mu_0 = 1$
$\mu$	$\mu = \mu_{\rm r} \mu_0$
B	$F = q \frac{v}{c} B$
m	$m = \frac{I}{c}S$
M	$M = \frac{\sum m}{\Delta V}$
Н	$B = \mu H$
$\chi_{ m m}$	$M = \chi_{\rm m} H$

表 1.1: Gauss 单位制

### 第二章 辐射场理论

#### 有源场: 电磁势——求解辐射场的经典方法 2.1

$$\partial^a \partial_a A_b(t, \mathbf{r}) = -4\pi J_b(t, \mathbf{r}). \tag{2.1}$$

有解

$$A^{a}(t, \mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J^{a}(t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c}, \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'.$$
 (2.2)

对单粒子,  $J^a(t, \mathbf{r}) = qU^a(t)\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_a(t))$ , 所以

$$A^{a}(t, \mathbf{r}) = \frac{q}{c} \int \frac{U^{a}(t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c})\delta(\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}_{q}(t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c}))}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$
(2.3)

$$= \frac{q}{c} \int \frac{\int U^a(t')\delta(\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}_q(t'))\delta(t' - (t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c})) dt'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV' \qquad (2.4)$$

$$= \frac{q}{c} \iint \frac{U^{a}(t')\delta(t' - (t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{c}))}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \delta(\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}_{q}(t')) \, dV' \, dt' \qquad (2.5)$$

$$= \frac{q}{c} \int \frac{U^a(t')\delta(t' - (t - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_q(t')|}{c}))}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_q(t')|} dt', \qquad (2.6)$$

上式是对 t' 进行的积分. 把积分变量变成  $\tilde{t}'=t'-(t-\frac{|r-r_q(t')|}{c})$ . 注意到积分中 t 和 r 被当成常量, 所以  $\mathrm{d}\tilde{t}'=\mathrm{d}t'+\frac{\dot{R}(t')}{c}\mathrm{d}t'=(1+\frac{\dot{R}(t')}{c})\mathrm{d}t'$ , 其中  $R(t') = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_q(t')|,$ 所以  $\dot{R}(t') = -\frac{(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_q(t'))}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_q(t')|} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}}_q(t') = -\hat{\mathbf{n}}(t') \cdot \mathbf{u}_q(t').$  定义  $K(t') = 1 + \frac{\dot{R}(t')}{c} = 1 - \frac{\hat{\mathbf{n}}(t') \cdot \mathbf{u}_q(t')}{c} = 1 - \frac{u_r(t')}{c},$ 则  $\mathrm{d}\tilde{t}' = K(t')\mathrm{d}t',$ 

所以

$$A^{a}(t, \mathbf{r}) = \frac{q}{c} \int \frac{U^{a}(t')}{K(t') |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{q}(t')|} \delta(\tilde{t}') \,\tilde{t}', \qquad (2.7)$$

其中 t' 是  $\tilde{t}'$  和 t, r 的函数. 令  $\tilde{t}' = t' - (t - \frac{|r - r_q(t')|}{c}) = 0$ , 可得  $R(t') = |r - r_q(t')| = c(t - t')$ , 所以

$$A^{a}(t, \mathbf{r}) = \left[\frac{qU^{a}(t')}{cK(t')R(t')}\right]_{R(t')=c(t-t')}.$$
 (2.8)

t 时刻 r 处接收到 t' 时刻  $r_q(t')$  处产生的辐射, 恰有 R(t') = c(t-t'). 给定 t 和 r, 满足  $R(t') = |r - r_q(t')| = c(t-t')$  的 t' 存在且唯一, 否则世界线不类时.

$$E = q \left[ \frac{(\hat{n}(t') - \beta(t'))(1 - \beta(t')^2)}{K(t')^3 R(t')^2} \right]_{R(t') = c(t - t')}$$
(2.9)

$$+ \frac{q}{c} \left[ \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}(t') \times ((\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}(t') - \boldsymbol{\beta}(t')) \times \dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(t'))}{K(t')^3 R(t')} \right]_{R(t') = c(t - t')}, \quad (2.10)$$

$$B = [\hat{n} \times E]_{R(t') = c(t - t')}$$
 (2.11)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P(t)}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = \frac{c}{4\pi}R(t')^2 \left| \mathbf{E}(t') \right|^2. \tag{2.12}$$

 $\mathrm{d}P(t)$  为因 t' 时刻电荷的辐射, 观者在 t 时刻测得的单位时间通过  $R(t')^2\mathrm{d}\Omega$  的辐射. 求电荷处单位时间  $\mathrm{d}\Omega$  方向的能量  $\mathrm{d}P(t')$ . 能量守恒  $\mathrm{d}P(t')\mathrm{d}t'=\mathrm{d}P(t)\mathrm{d}t$ ,  $K(t')=\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}t'}$ ,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P(t')}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = \frac{c}{4\pi}K(t')R(t')^2 \left| \mathbf{E}(t') \right|^2. \tag{2.13}$$

非相对论,  $K \simeq 1$ ,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} - \boldsymbol{\beta} \simeq \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$ ,

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{q}{cR} [\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \times (\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}})], \tag{2.14}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = \frac{q^2}{4\pi c} \dot{\beta}^2 \sin^2 \Theta_{\dot{\beta}, \hat{n}}.$$
 (2.15)

### 2.2 辐射谱: 电磁场能量在不同频率的分布

$$E(t) = \int E(\omega)e^{-i\omega t}d\omega, \qquad (2.16)$$

$$E(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int E(t)e^{i\omega t} dt.$$
 (2.17)

对  $\frac{\mathrm{d}P(t)}{\mathrm{d}\Omega}$  作 Fourier 分析 (警告: 不是  $\frac{\mathrm{d}P(t')}{\mathrm{d}\Omega}$ , 因为观者测得频谱). 假定  $R\simeq \mathrm{const}$ , 由 Parseval 定理,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}\Omega\mathrm{d}\omega} = cR^2 \left| \mathbf{E}(\omega) \right|^2. \tag{2.18}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \mathbf{E}(t')e^{i\omega t} dt, \qquad (2.19)$$

 $\pm t' = t - \frac{R(t')}{c}, \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}t'} = K(t'),$ 

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int K(t') \boldsymbol{E}(t') e^{i\omega \left[t' + \frac{R(t')}{c}\right]} dt', \qquad (2.20)$$

$$R(t')=|m{r}-m{r}_q(t')|\simeq |m{r}|-rac{m{r}}{|m{r}|}\cdot m{r}_q(t')=|m{r}|-\hat{m{n}}\cdot m{r}_q(t'),$$
 得

$$|\boldsymbol{E}(\omega)|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int K(t') \boldsymbol{E}(t') e^{i\omega \left[ t' - \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_q(t')}{c} \right]} dt' \right|^2.$$
 (2.21)

非相对论,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}\Omega\mathrm{d}\omega} = \frac{\omega^4 q^2 \left| \boldsymbol{r}_q \right| (\omega)^2 \sin^2 \Theta_{\boldsymbol{r}_q, \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}}}{c^3}.$$
 (2.22)

### 第三章 相对论性带电粒子辐射

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P(t')}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = \frac{c}{4\pi}K(t')R(t')^2 \left| \mathbf{E}(t') \right|^2,\tag{3.1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{q}{c} \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}(t') \times ((\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}(t') - \boldsymbol{\beta}(t')) \times \dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(t'))}{K(t')^3 R(t')}, \tag{3.2}$$

$$K(t') = 1 - \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}(t') \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}(t'). \tag{3.3}$$

若  $\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}/\!/\boldsymbol{\beta}$ , 则  $K \to 0$ ,  $\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} \to \infty$ , 速度方向极大.

$$K = 2K_{\min} \rightarrow \theta \simeq \frac{1}{\gamma} := \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$
.

粒子静系中  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  出射的光子<sup>2</sup>, 观者看来  $\theta \simeq \frac{1}{\gamma}$ .  $\boldsymbol{\beta}//\dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ ,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = \frac{q^2}{4\pi c} \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}| \cos \theta)^5},\tag{3.4}$$

 $\theta_{\text{max}} = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{15|\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2 + 1} - 1}{3|\boldsymbol{\beta}|}^3.$ 

 $\boldsymbol{\beta}\perp\dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}},$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = \frac{q^2}{4\pi c} \dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^2 \left[ \frac{\gamma^2 (1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}| \cos \theta)^2 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi}{\gamma^2 (1 - |\boldsymbol{\beta}| \cos \theta)^5} \right],\tag{3.5}$$

其中  $\phi$  坐标系为: 以  $\dot{\beta}$  方向为 x 轴正向, 以  $\beta$  方向为 z 轴正向.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ 此处  $\theta$  是观者系中粒子运动方向和观者方向的夹角.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ 此处  $\theta$  是粒子静系中光子出射方向和粒子运动方向的夹角.

<sup>3</sup>我算的, 不知对不对.