

Lorentzova transformacija

- radi bi relativistična transformacija, ko bi pri $v \approx c$ učinila Gallilejevo
- radi bi porazali dogajanje u sistemu $S = \{t, x, y, z\}$ u dogajajuju $v S' = \{t', x', y', z'\}$
- gibanje po vodoravni sistem poravnava os $t = t' = 0$
- radi bi linearne transformacije

Pokusimo

$$x' = \gamma(x - vt) \quad \text{kjer } \gamma = \gamma(v) \neq \gamma(x), \gamma(t)$$

$$x = \gamma(x' + vt') \quad \text{takih da je } \gamma(v) = 1$$

$$x' = \gamma(\gamma(x' + vt') - vt) = \gamma^2 x' + \gamma^2 vt' - \gamma vt$$

$$\text{izrazimo } t: \quad t = \gamma t' + \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma v} x' = \gamma(t' + \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma v} x')$$

Lor. transf. je čas. koord.
preplet čas in kojevnu
koord. "drugega" sistema

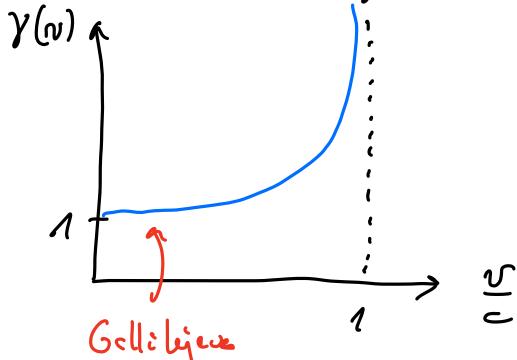
Kako doleti γ ?

- obično uporavljajo vidite: $x = ct$, $x' = ct'$
- upoštevamo: $c = \text{konst}$

$$c = \frac{x}{t} = \frac{\gamma(x' + vt')}{\gamma(t' + \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma v} x')} = \frac{c + v}{1 + \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$c + \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma^2} \frac{c^2}{v} = c + v \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma^2} = \frac{v^2}{c^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ \gamma &= \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \\ \beta &= v/c \end{aligned}}$$



Lorentz
relativ.
faktor

Lor. transformacija

$$t' = \gamma(t - \frac{v}{c^2} x)$$

$$x' = \gamma(x - vt)$$

$$\gamma^l = \gamma$$

$$y' = y$$

Obratna transformacija

$$t = \gamma(t' + \frac{v}{c^2} x')$$

$$x = \gamma(x' + vt')$$

$$\gamma = \gamma'$$

$$z = z'$$

Prepricajmo se, da LT delujejo:

Diletecija časa:

- pojav, ki se v S' zgoditi na istem mestu, naj bo že $x' = 0$
začetek pojave ob času \tilde{t} , konec ob t' .

$$A = (t'_a, x'_a) = (0, 0) \quad B = (t'_b, x'_b) = (t', 0)$$

- V koord. sistemuh S , ki su giblj s hitrostjo v skede na S' , velja

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_A &= \gamma (x'_A + vt'_A) = 0 \\ x_B &= \gamma (x'_B + vt'_B) = \gamma vt' \\ t_A &= \gamma (t'_A + \frac{v}{c^2} x'_A) = 0 \\ t_B &= \gamma (t'_B + \frac{v}{c^2} x'_B) = \gamma t' \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \text{V sistem } S' \text{ tragi dogodek} \\ \text{čas } \tilde{t}' \text{ v sistem } S \\ \text{pr. traja } \Delta t = t_B - t_A = \gamma t' \\ \Delta t = \gamma \Delta t' \end{aligned}$$

Kontrakcija dolžine

- v S izberem dogodek, ki se zgoditi ob istem času \tilde{t} , $t_A = t_B = 0$
a pri reellnih vezah, $x_A = 0$, $x_B = L$

$$x'_A = \gamma (x_A - vt_A) = 0$$

$$x'_B = \gamma (x_B - vt_B) = \gamma L$$

$$t'_A = \gamma (t_A - \frac{v}{c^2} x_A) = 0$$

$$t'_B = \gamma (t_B - \frac{v}{c^2} x_B) = -\gamma \frac{vx_B}{c^2}$$

$$L' = x'_B - x'_A = \gamma L \quad ! \text{Kaj je šlo narobe } (\gamma > 1)$$

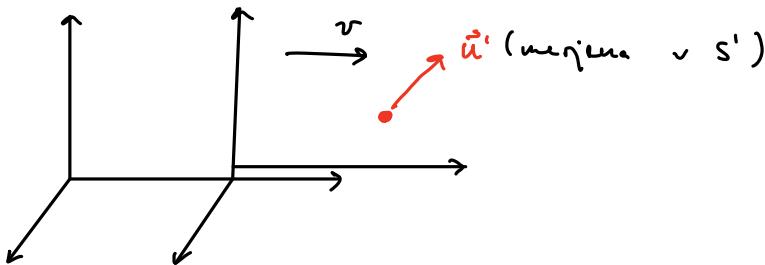
\Rightarrow Če kočimo mesti dolžino moram ob krajici mesti ob istem času

$$\text{Torej zahtevalno: } t'_B = \gamma (t_B - \frac{v}{c^2} x_B) = 0 \rightarrow t_B = \frac{\gamma x_B}{c^2} = \frac{L'}{c^2}$$

In to dan v enčlu z koord. xi:

$$x'_B = \gamma (x_B - vt_B) = \gamma (L - \frac{vL}{c^2}) = \gamma L \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = \frac{L}{\gamma}$$

Relativistische Transformation mit Gesch.



$$dx' = \gamma (dx - v dt)$$

$$dy' = dy$$

$$dz' = dz$$

$$u_x' = \frac{dx'}{dt} = \frac{dx - v dt}{dt - \frac{v}{c^2} dx} = \frac{\frac{dx}{dt} - v}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}}$$

$$dt' = \gamma (dt - \frac{v}{c^2} dx)$$

$$u_y' = \frac{dy'}{dt} = \frac{dy}{\gamma(dt - \frac{v}{c^2} dx)} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dx}{dt})} = \frac{u_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2})}$$

$$u_x' = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}} \quad u_y' = \frac{u_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2})} \quad u_z' = \frac{u_z}{\gamma(1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2})}$$

Observation L.T.

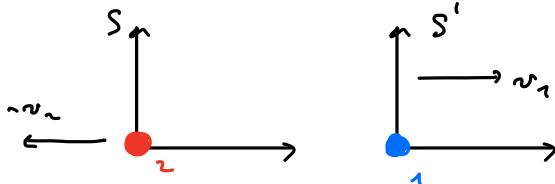
$$u_x = \frac{u_x + v}{1 + \frac{vu_x}{c^2}} \quad u_y = \frac{u_y}{\gamma(1 + \frac{vu_x}{c^2})} \quad u_z = \frac{u_z}{\gamma(1 + \frac{vu_x}{c^2})}$$

Prüfen wir die Grenze: $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 1} \underbrace{\|\vec{u}\|}_{\gamma}, \underbrace{|v|}_{\gamma} \ll c \Rightarrow u_x = \frac{u_x + v}{1(1+0)} \dots \checkmark$

$$u_x \rightarrow c \Rightarrow u_x' \rightarrow \frac{c-v}{1-\frac{v}{c}} = c \quad \checkmark \quad \text{V. skleidet s. postulat der je e. Konst. } v \text{ von einem System}$$

Wichtig: müssen rechnen, dass es sich um gängige Aktionen in S' handelt.
(z.B. ist S' ein L.T. v. differentialer Artikulation \Rightarrow Positionen sind konstant)

Zugleich: relativistische Länge durch Distanz



$$u_x'(\textcircled{2}) = \frac{u_x(\textcircled{1}) - v_1}{1 - \frac{u_x(\textcircled{1}) v_1}{c^2}} = \frac{v_2 + v_1}{1 + \frac{v_2 v_1}{c^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_x(\textcircled{2}) &= -v_2 \\ &= \frac{v_2 + v_1}{1 + \frac{v_2 v_1}{c^2}} \\ &\text{zu davor } v_2(\textcircled{2}) \\ &\text{zu davor } \textcircled{2} \\ &\text{addieren } = \\ &- (v_2 + v_1) \end{aligned}$$

Sprečevanje

$$\beta = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{1 + \beta_1 \beta_2}$$

Pazi predznačke β_1, β_2

Zgled: relativistični popravek u Bradleyjevem izrazu za zvezdno območje

S = Sonce (ravnina ekliptike)

S' = Zvezda

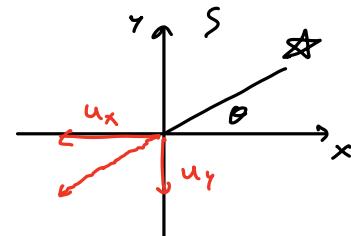
zvezdo vidimo po kotom Θ , mejim v S

$$u_x = -c \cos \Theta$$

$$u_y = -c \sin \Theta$$

$$c^2 = u_x^2 + u_y^2$$

$$\tan \Theta = u_y / u_x \quad v \dots \text{hitrost zvezde}$$



v sistemu S'

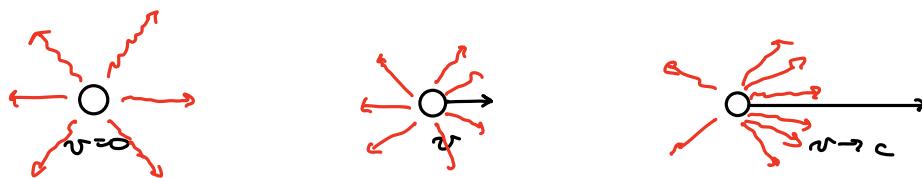
$$u_x' = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{v u_x}{c^2}} = \frac{-c \cos \Theta - v}{1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \Theta}$$

$$u_y' = \frac{-c \sin \Theta}{\gamma (1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \Theta)}$$

$$\tan \Theta' = \frac{u_y'}{u_x'} = \frac{c \sin \Theta (1 + \beta \cos \Theta)}{\gamma (1 + \beta \cos \Theta) (c \cos \Theta + v)} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\sin \Theta}{\cos \Theta + \frac{v}{c}}$$

Relativistični Bradley (1725)
popravek

Kazuje: je istih rezultatov možemo do upoštevati pri sevanju
delav (atomov, el. delav in tudi makroskopskih tel)



Transformacija posopejkov

$$a_x' = \frac{du_x'}{dt'} \quad u_x' = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2}} \quad t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{v}{c^2} x \right)$$

$$du_x' = \frac{(du_x - dv) \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right) + (u_x - v) \left(\frac{du_x v + u_x dv}{c^2} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^2}$$

$$dt' = \gamma \left(dt - \frac{v}{c^2} dx \right)$$

$$a_x' = \frac{\left(\frac{du_x}{dt} - \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right) + \frac{u_x - v}{c^2} \left(v \frac{du_x}{dt} + u_x \frac{dv}{dt} \right)}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^2}$$

$$a_x' = \frac{a_x \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} + \frac{u_x v}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^3}$$

$$a_x' = \frac{a_x}{\gamma^3 \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^3} \quad a_y' = \frac{1}{\gamma^2 \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^3} \left(\left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right) a_y + \frac{v}{c^2} u_y a_x \right)$$

$$a_z' = \frac{1}{\gamma^2 \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^3} \left(\left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right) a_z + \frac{v}{c^2} u_z a_x \right)$$

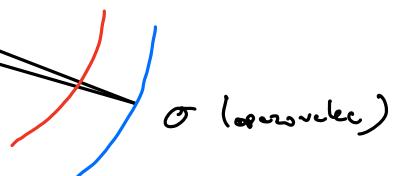
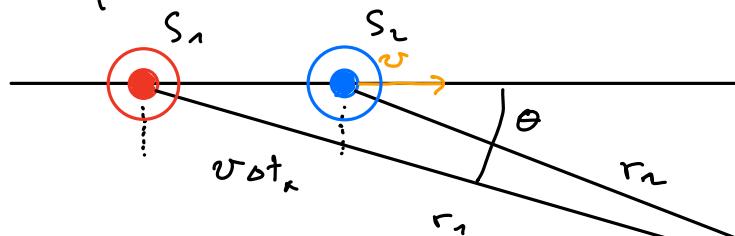
Bistvensko sporozitijo: Če je \bar{a} konst. v enem sistemu, je
najns $\bar{a}' \neq$ konst. v drugem
(„formule za konst. pospej. so se poimenovali
hidrosti, le pa se spremeničijo s časom.“)

Relativistični Dopplerjev pojav

V mehanskem sistemu: $\nu = \nu_0 \left(1 \pm \frac{v}{c} \right)$, če si giblj obozavate glede na izvor
 $v = \nu_0 / \left(1 \pm \frac{v}{c} \right)$, če si giblj izvor glede na op.

Relativistično = važna je samo relativna hidrost med izvorom in detektorjem

Zgled: mitanj obozavalec



- Če je ga signal S_1
rebd do σ : r_1/c

- Izvor odda nov val, ko pride S_2
do σ pride po $t = \sigma t_0 + r_2/c$

- Čas pmed spremenjenimi signalovi v $\sigma = \sigma t_0 = \sigma t_0 + \frac{v}{c} - \frac{r_1}{c}$

- Če je izvir dolvodil delat od obozavaleca:

$$r_2^2 = r_1^2 + \overline{S_1 S_2}^2 - 2 r_1 \overline{S_1 S_2} \cos \theta \quad \text{postopek} \quad r_2 \approx r_1 - \overline{S_1 S_2} \cos \theta$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = - \overline{S_1 S_2} \cos \theta \quad \text{iz}$$

$$\sigma t_\sigma = \sigma t_0 - \frac{\overline{S_1 S_2}}{c} \cos \theta = \sigma t_0 - \frac{v \sigma t_0}{c} \cos \theta \approx \sigma t_0 \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)$$

Kaj se zgodii s frekvencami? Lanima nas zvere med σb_x in γ_s (frekvence izvira)

$\frac{1}{\gamma_s} = \text{cas med valovom}, \text{ kot ga "izveri" sam izvir in do}$
 jaz lastni cas

$\sigma b_x = \text{cas med istina dogodkum (emisija 1. in 2. vala),}$
 $\text{nugaj v sistem } \sigma$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma_s} = \sigma b_x \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma b_x = \sigma b_x \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta\right) = \frac{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta}{\gamma_s \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{\gamma_\sigma}$$

oz.

$$\gamma_\sigma = \gamma_s \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta}$$

v -- relative brzost

Limitna primera:

$$\theta = 0^\circ \quad \gamma_\sigma = \gamma_s \sqrt{\frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}}$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ \quad \gamma_\sigma = \gamma_s \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

Transverzalni Dopplerov pojav

(spremembra frekvence, tudi
 ko se izvir giblje in
 se zverimo med njim in σ)

\Rightarrow neporavnan paralelni akceleracijski cas

Un
kolokvij

Prostor - čas

$$LT \text{ prepozicije nula lepie} \quad ct' = \gamma (ct - \beta x)$$

$$x' = \gamma (x - \beta ct)$$

Produkt ct bì redi vidi kot číslo (akè prosto ali nìčto) koordinátské pole (x, y, z) . V pøíjem k-razecích prostoru, žádoucí k teorii prostorem \Rightarrow doložení s aktuálními $\{ct, x, y, z\}$. Uvedeno iž

$$\underline{\Sigma} = (ct, x, y, z)^T \quad (\text{four-vector})$$

Ez nejde za aktuální (druhou) $\underline{r}, \underline{r}^k, \dots$

alternativní zapis: $\underline{\Sigma} = (ct, \vec{r})$

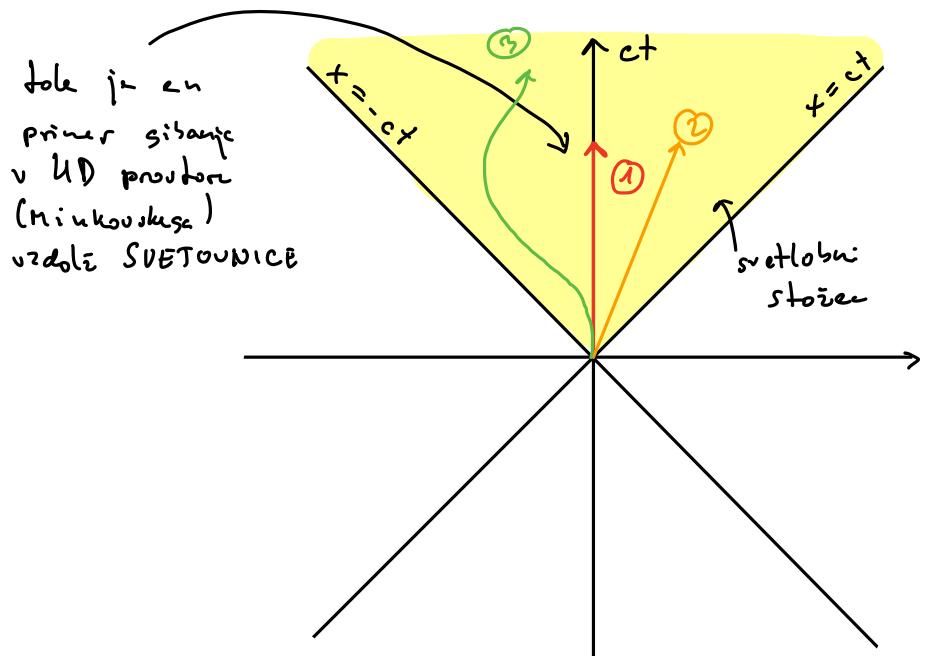
$$\underline{x} = (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

LT lze také uvažovat v vektorové podobě

$$\underline{\Sigma}' = L \underline{\Sigma} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pogodku definujeme tak, že doložimy následnou lego (žádoucí už)

in čas, kdy se zvolí. Možný užití příklad: na pohled
svetlobního stožára (na papíru gledáme směr ct, x)



- ① delec, když míříme směr $x=0$
- ② delec se sítí v euklidovém
- ③ delec z hlediska záplňové kinematiky

V každé kótě žádoucí
u světovnice je
vzdálost delec $= \frac{1}{stomice}$

Relativistične invarijante

Invarijant = kolvijum, ki pri prehodu med koord. sistemom ne spremeni

Klasične invarijante: čas, masa, velikost ridače in druga tečkoma

U) Koef.: relativnosti čas in ridače niste več invarijanti

V) 3D prostorn ridače nismo tečkome:

$$|\Delta \vec{r}| = |\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1|, \quad |\Delta \vec{r}|^2 = \Delta \vec{r} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} = \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2$$

Ali to deluje tudi v 4D

$$(\Delta \underline{\Sigma})^2 = (\cot)^2 + (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2 \quad (v \text{ s})$$

Poglavje do v sistem s'

$$\cot' = \gamma (\cot - \beta \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x' = \gamma (\Delta x - \beta \cot)$$

$$(\Delta \underline{\Sigma}')^2 = (\cot')^2 + (\Delta x')^2 + (\Delta y')^2 + (\Delta z')^2$$

$$= \gamma^2 (\cot - \beta \Delta x)^2 + \gamma^2 (\Delta x - \beta \cot)^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2$$

$$= \gamma^2 ((1+\beta^2)((\cot)^2 + \Delta x^2) - \underbrace{4\cot \Delta x}_{\text{hodi narobe}}) + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2$$

Kaj če bi imel skalarne produkte obliko

$$(\Delta \underline{\Sigma})^2 = (\Delta \underline{s})^2 = (\cot)^2 - (\Delta x)^2 - (\Delta y)^2 - (\Delta z)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

Potem se razum izred $(\Delta \underline{r})^2 = (\Delta \underline{\Sigma})^2$

\hookrightarrow ridače med dogodkovna in je očitno invarijante na LT

Namesto običajnega skalarnega produkta v Euklidskem prostoru imamo skalarni produkt četvercev v prostoru Minkovskega

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = a_0 b_0 - a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2 - a_3 b_3 = \sum_{\alpha, \beta=0}^3 a_\alpha \gamma_{\alpha \beta} b_\beta$$

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{= metrični tensor} \\ &\text{igra ključno vlogo} \\ &\cup \text{splošni teoriji} \\ &\text{relativnosti, kjer je} \\ &\text{tak } \gamma \text{ postope} \\ &\text{odvisen od porazdelitve mase.} \end{aligned}$$

Opozorilo: posledo je

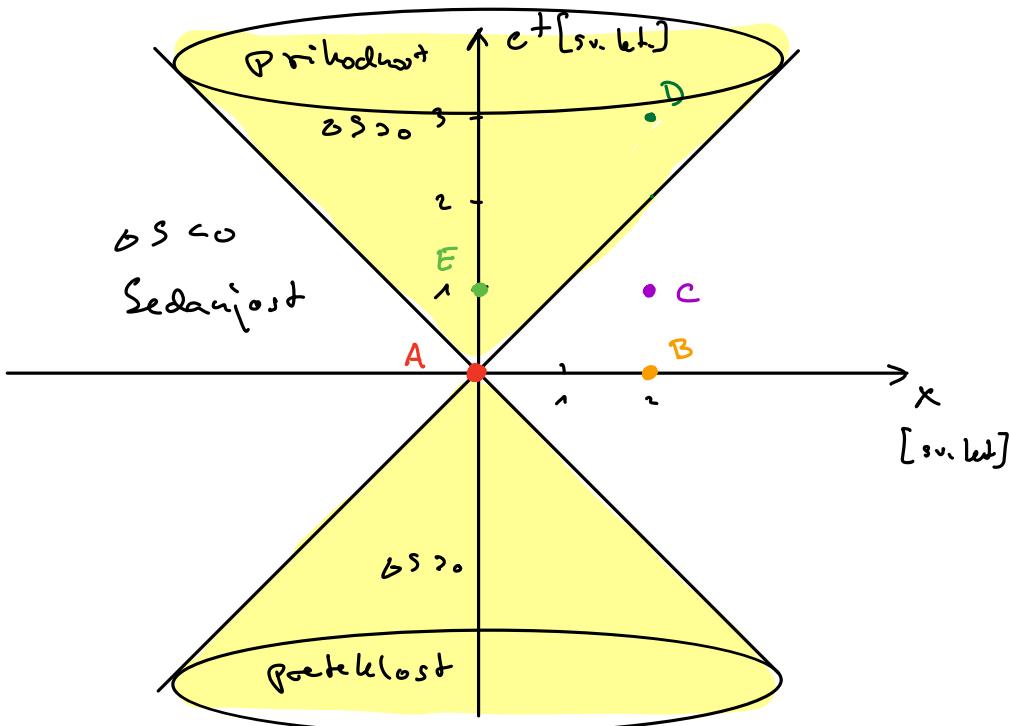
$$\underline{\Sigma} \cdot \underline{\Sigma} = -(\cot)^2 + \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2$$

Dogodki in verodost

Razdalje med dogodkovoma je lahko:

- Krajnega tipa $(\Delta s)^2 < 0$: v tem primeru je inertialni sistem, v katerem se dogodek zgodita na različnih krajih, a os istem času. To pomeni, da ne more biti v vzročni zvezi.
- Casovnega tipa $(\Delta s)^2 > 0$: v tem primeru je inertialni sistem, v katerem se dogodek zgodita na istem mestu tedaj os> različnih časih. Takšna dogodek sta lahko v vzročni zvezi.
- Svetlobnji tip $(\Delta s)^2 = 0$ ne nobivih svetlobnega sledi

Zgled



$$\text{Dogodek } A = \underline{r}_A = (0, 0)$$

$$\text{Dogodek } B = \underline{r}_B = (0, 2)$$

\Rightarrow čas 0 ne temelji

$$\text{Dogodek } E = \underline{r}_E = (1, \infty)$$

\Rightarrow izjemno čas, toda npr. na drugem planetu

Razmik med dogodkovoma A in B je

$$(\Delta s_{AB})^2 = (c t_B - c t_A)^2 - (x_B - x_A)^2 = -4 \text{ sv.let}^2$$

\Rightarrow razmik je krajnega tipa saj se A in B razlikuje po tem po krajih

Razmik med A in E

$$(\Delta S_{AE})^2 = 1 \text{ sv. let}^2 \geq 0$$

\Rightarrow časovnega tipa, dogodek se počlikuje
le po času

Demonstrirajmo da je C dogodek prisoten raketu po zemeljskem letu
na planetarni oddaljenosti 2 sv. let.

Razmik med dogodkovom

$$(\Delta S_{AC})^2 = 1^2 - 2^2 = -3 \text{ sv. let}^2$$

Ali ste lahko A in C v vzročju zveri? Ker je $\Delta S_{AC} < 0$
ne more živeti. Iz grafu vidimo da je $v=2c$.

Toda počasno inercijski sistem, v katerem sta
A in C skočili.

$$t_A = t_A' = 0 \quad (\text{synchronizacija}) \quad \text{pri } x_A = x_A' = 0$$

$$t_C' = \gamma(t_C - \frac{v x_C}{c^2}) \stackrel{?}{=} t_A' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 t_C = v x_C \Rightarrow v = \frac{c}{2}$$

če opozvalce, ki se gibajo s $c/2$
se A in B zgodijo tako

Kaj pa če raketu prisoten po temi kriterijih?

$$\text{Dogodek } \underline{r}_0 = (3, 2) \quad \Delta S_{AD}^2 = 5 \text{ sv. let}^2$$

Dogodek sta lahko vzročila povezana

Ali obstaja opa zvezni sistem, kjer se dogodek zgodita
na istem koordinatnem sistemu

$$x_D' = \gamma(x_D - vt_0) = x_A' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{x_D}{t_0} = \frac{2}{3}c \quad \text{do jek opozvalce, ki}\br/> \text{se približa z raketom.}$$

Sile in Kausalnost

- Jede Vektorlinie im dreidimensionalen Raum ist sile
- Spurenkurve auf einer Vektorlinie muss stetig verlaufen
→ Spurenkurve ist dringend.

Über die Vektoren projizieren $\Rightarrow \omega_s^2 \geq 0$ kausaler Tripel

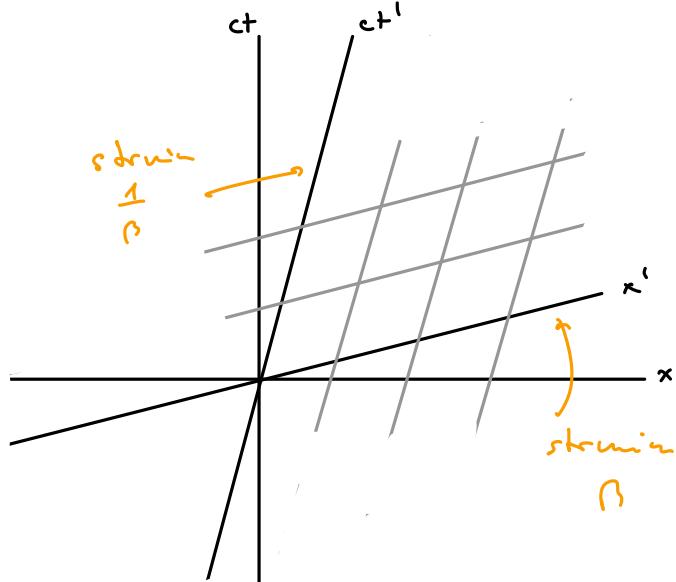
$$(\omega_t)^2 - (\omega_x)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\omega_x}{\omega_t} \leq c$$

Hilft, um sinnvolle Menge an möglichen Lösungen zu begrenzen

(gleich in mehreren Kausalitätsräumen)

Priker Lorentztransformation in zweidimensionalem Raum



Osct v siden S: max. vektor töcke = längste $x = 0$
 \Rightarrow osct' je max. vektor, zu töcke zu haben $x' = 0$

$$x' = \gamma(x - vt) = 0$$

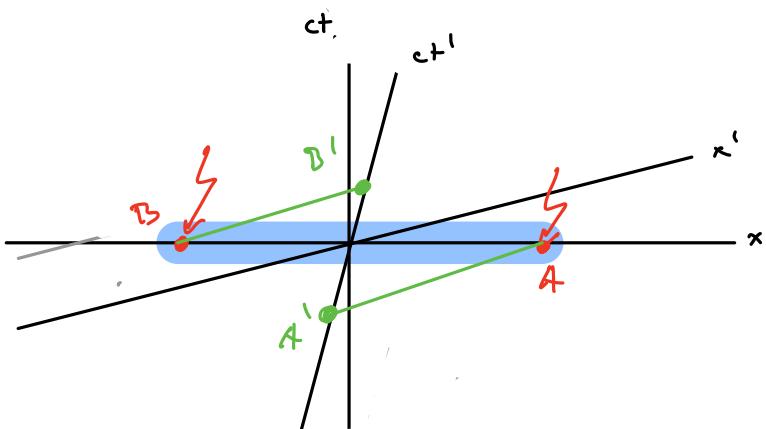
$$x = vt = \beta ct \quad \text{or} \quad ct = \frac{1}{\beta} x$$

Analog zu osct' vektor

$$t' = \gamma(t - \frac{v}{c} x) = 0$$

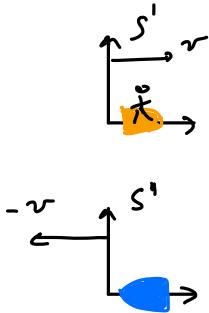
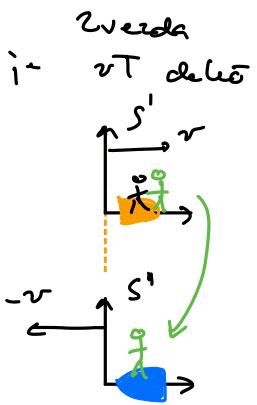
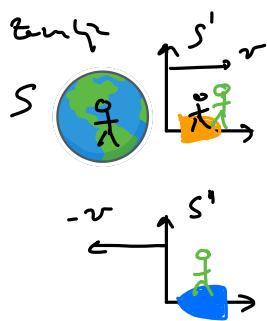
$$t = \frac{v}{c} x \Rightarrow ct = \beta x$$

Blicker von Personen



Viele, die sie gesehen haben
Personen. $v = c/2$.
Blicker → höchst A in
B sind so dass sie von S
Kennen $v = c/2$ (in dem
dass A in B nicht sichtbar)

Parachutes dujíždou

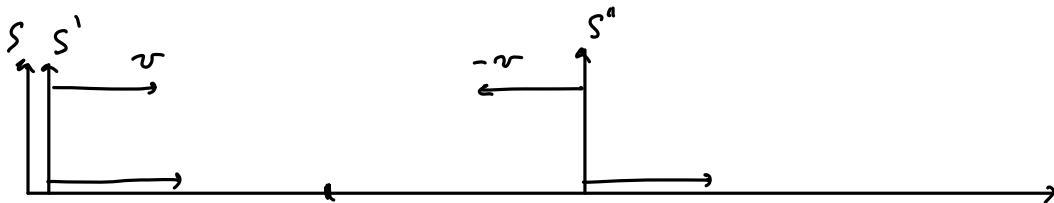


Cas pohybu

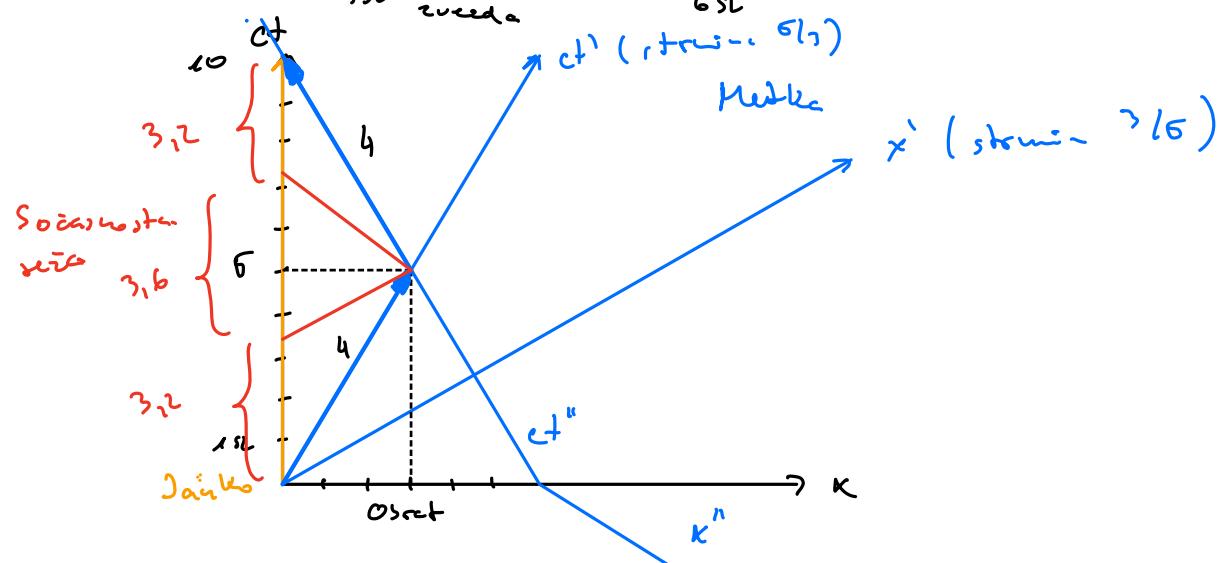
	první září	mezi září	skonc.
když se vidí zeměpisný dvoják	T	T	$2T$
když se vidí pilot s s' vzhůd	$\frac{T}{\gamma}$ <i>lastni</i>	$2T\gamma - \frac{T}{\gamma}$	$2T\gamma$
když se vidí pilot s s'' vzhůd	$2T\gamma - \frac{T}{\gamma}$	$\frac{T}{\gamma}$	$2T\gamma$

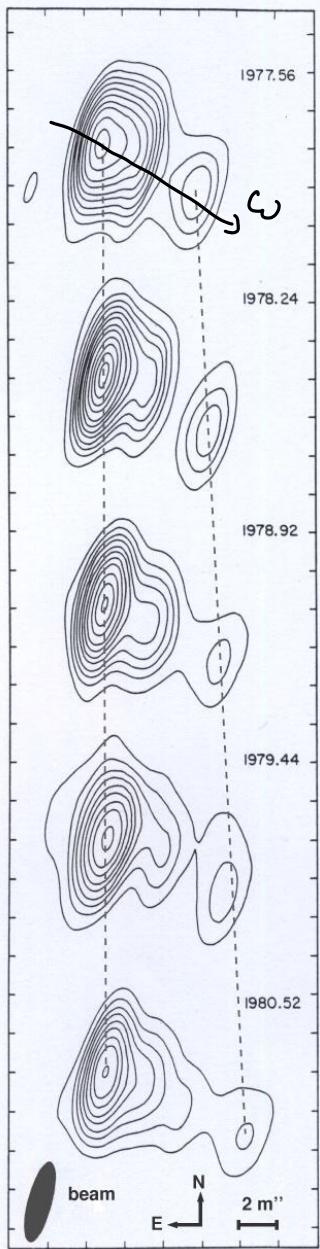
Když se vidí parní : $v_{přesá} = v_{ro} \text{ pilot}$

$$T/\gamma (\text{od } s') + T/\gamma (\text{od } s'') = \frac{2T}{\gamma}$$



$$\gamma = \frac{c}{v} \quad c = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}$$



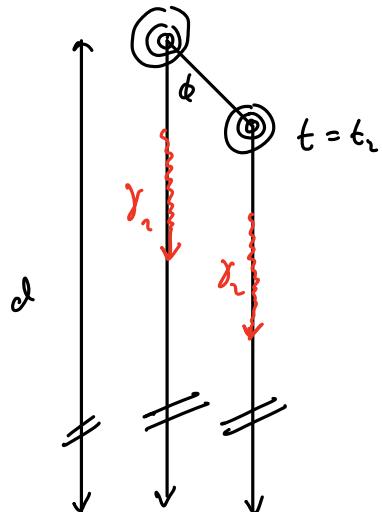


$$v = 0,008^{\text{a}} / \text{let}$$

$$d = 1,4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ so. let}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_h = v d = 5,6 \text{ c}$$

\Rightarrow Pred postavke, da se te pečke gibijo \perp glede na našo smer opazovanja, mora biti naprečna



Prič signal pride do nas

$$p_0 \quad t_1 = d/c$$

druši p_1 p_0

$$t_2 = t_1 + (d - vt_1 \cos \phi)/c$$

Razlike v časih detekcije

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = d(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \phi)$$

$< t_0$

Navidne prečne hitrosti, kot izmerjene
z zemljo

$$v_n = \frac{vt \sin \phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{v \sin \phi}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \sin \phi}$$

z majeve d je
to lahko vec kot c

Zanima nas, v in ne v_n

$$\frac{v}{c} = \frac{v_n/c}{\sin \phi + (v_n/c) \cos \phi} < 1$$

$$\frac{\phi}{\frac{v_n/c^2 - 1}{v_n^2/c^2 + 1}} < \cos \phi < 1$$

In da je najmanjša hitrost izvor

$$v_{\min}/c = \sqrt{\frac{v_n^2/c^2}{1 + v_n^2/c^2}} \quad \text{to se zgodi pri} \quad \cot \phi_{\min} = \frac{v_n}{c}$$

To ustrezata Lorentzovemu faktorju

$$\gamma_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v_{\min}^2/c^2}} = \sqrt{1 + v_n^2/c^2} = \frac{1}{\sin \phi_{\min}}$$

Vedemo seti v_{AC} , mora biti $\phi \approx 20,4^\circ \Rightarrow v_n/c = 0,984$

Sporocilo: astro objekti lahko presežajo svetlo in ne

Relativistična gibalna količina in energija

transformacija pospejka

$$\alpha_x' = \frac{\alpha_x}{\gamma^3 \left(1 - \frac{v u_x}{c^2}\right)^3}$$

v ... sledilnik hitrost
 u_x ... hitrost delca

$\Rightarrow P'/m$ se mora ustrezno transformirati, sicer $\tilde{F} = m \ddot{x}$ in bo delovalo v polinarnem inercijskem sistemu.

Potrebuješ gibalne enote, ki se so preselil v Newtonovo osliko pri v sse

Gibalna količina

Predpostavimo, da ima GK obliko

$$\vec{P} = m_v \vec{v}$$

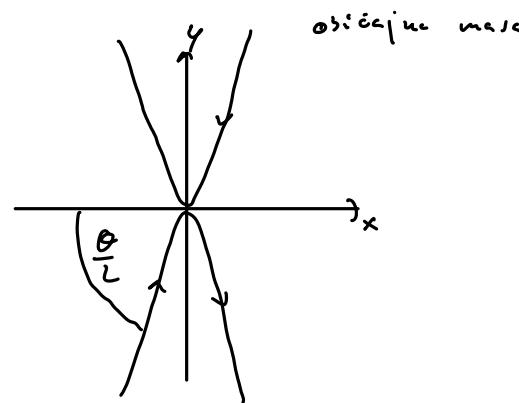
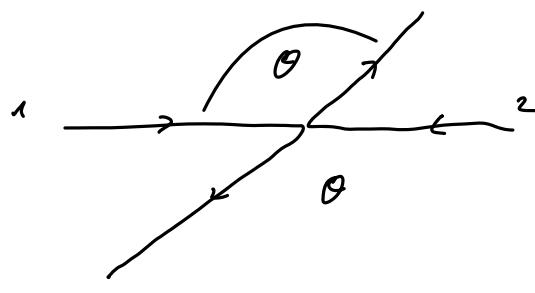
gibalna
količina \vec{G}

Radi bi pokazal, da je

$$m_v = m_0 \gamma$$

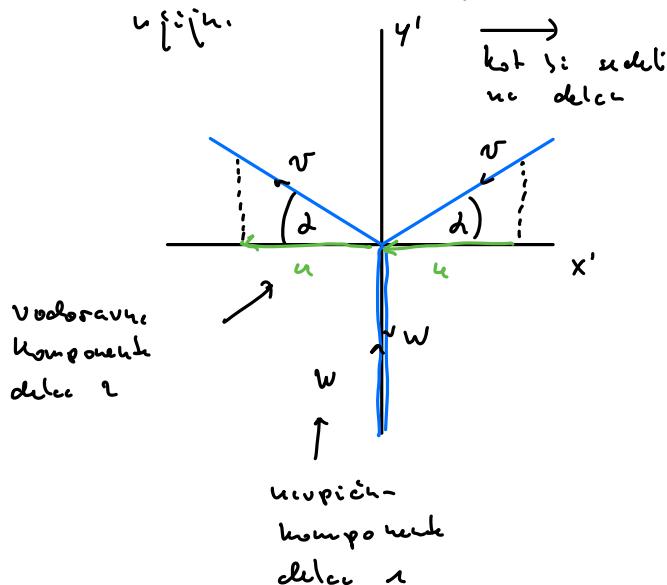
\uparrow

Prvič tuk dach delcev

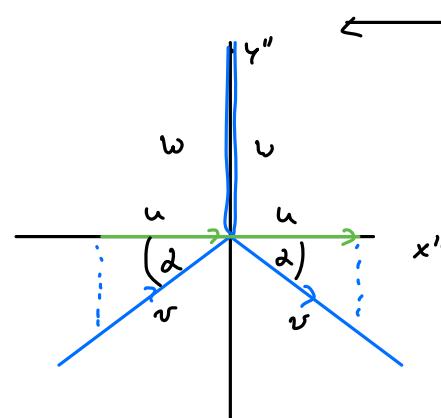


Tako poslejno iz sistema, ki se slike \rightarrow ali \leftarrow s hitrostjo, ki je enak vodoravnim komponenti enega od

delcev.



Vodoravne
komponente
delcev 2



Transformacija hidrosti

$$u_y = \frac{u_y'}{\gamma v \left(1 + \frac{u_x' v}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{u_y' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 + \frac{u_x' v}{c^2}}$$

Pri u_0 je $v \rightarrow u$
 $u_y \rightarrow u_{tan\alpha}$
 $u_y' \rightarrow w$
 $u_x' = 0$

$$u_{tan\alpha} = \frac{w}{\gamma_u} = w \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} < w$$

$$\vec{P} = \sum m \vec{v} \quad \text{ne more veljati pri } v \rightarrow c$$

\Rightarrow Spremnik prema GK "način" gibajući se delce je

$$\Delta P = 2m_w w$$

\Rightarrow "pojavio" delci im vodljiv hidrost u je način $w = \sqrt{1 - \beta_u^2}$, njegova relativistička masa je m_w .

... nijesou spremni prema GK je takođe

$$\Delta P' = 2m_v w \sqrt{1 - \beta_u^2}$$

če nuj do celotn prema GK enaka 0, mora biti razmerje $\Delta P / \Delta P' = 1$

$$\frac{\Delta P'}{\Delta P} = \frac{2m_v w}{2m_w w} \sqrt{1 - \beta_u^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{m_w}{m_v} = \sqrt{1 - \beta_u^2}$$

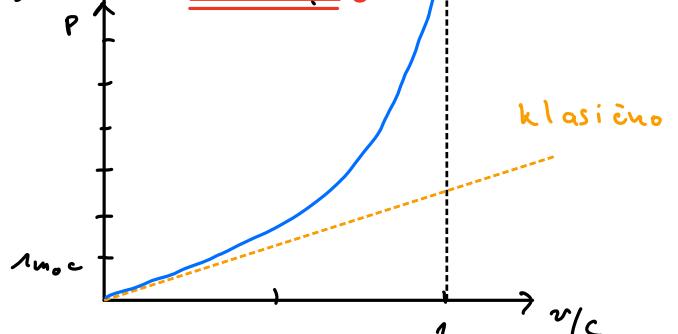
Vremenski limiti primer je w reč možen (reč moži drž)

$\Rightarrow v$ je u praktično enako in $m_v \rightarrow m_0$, $m_w \rightarrow m_0$

$$m_u = \gamma_u m_0 \quad \text{mirovna masa}$$

Relativistička masa

U ... hidrost delce mirovanje!



$u \rightarrow v$
običajne
orneke

$$\vec{P} = \gamma_v m_0 \vec{v} \quad \text{Relativistička GK}$$

"Tril" = zelo možloho lihostju w mi potrebu, ker vedo valz

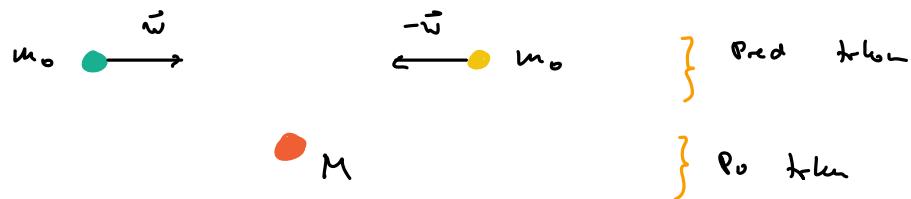
$$u^2 + \omega^2(1 - \beta_w^2) = v^2$$

$$m_w = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_w^2}}, \quad m_v = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_v^2}}$$

$$\frac{m_w^2}{m_v^2} = \frac{1 - \beta_w^2}{1 - \beta_v^2} = \frac{1 - \beta_w^2 - \beta_w^2(1 - \beta_w^2)}{1 - \beta_w^2} = 1 - \beta_w^2$$

Neelastični (neprotivni) trk

* centralni telci enakih teles z neoprotivnim lihostjem $\pm \omega$



Zavrstimo s s droben popravki k dejstviji slike



Če se obrai ne pomen komponent GK

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pred trku} \quad p &= 2m_w u \\ &\quad \text{z ne razimus } w+u \text{ ker je u} \\ \text{po trku} \quad p' &= M_u u \\ &\quad \text{ker je u možljiv} \\ &\quad \text{je } M_u = m_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$p = p' \Rightarrow M_0 = 2m_w$$

Da zadostimo zahtevu po obročni trci GK, mora biti
masa zlepke večja od
vsake delave ki trčite



Energija

* W_k u kineticki fizika

$$F = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = m v d\vec{v} \rightarrow$$

$$\int_{\vec{v}_0}^{\vec{v}} m v d\vec{v} = \int_{x_0}^x F dx \Rightarrow \Delta E_k = \frac{m v^2}{2} - \frac{m v_0^2}{2} = A$$

* Relativistične izpeljave (pravilnost varnosti m = m(v))

$$F = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(\gamma m_0 \vec{v})}{dt}$$

V 1.D

$$F = \frac{d}{dt} (\gamma m_0 v) = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} \frac{d}{dx} (\gamma m_0 v) \rightarrow F dx = m_0 v d(\gamma v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(\gamma v) &= v dy + \gamma dv = v \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{v dv}{c^2} + \gamma dv \\ &= \frac{v^2}{c^2} \gamma^3 dv + \gamma dv \\ &= \left(\rho^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right) \gamma^3 dv = \gamma^3 dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} = 1$$

Integriramo

$$m_0 \int_0^v \gamma^3 v dv = \text{neva spremnjava} \quad u^2 = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} = 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

$$udu = -\frac{1}{c^2} dv v$$

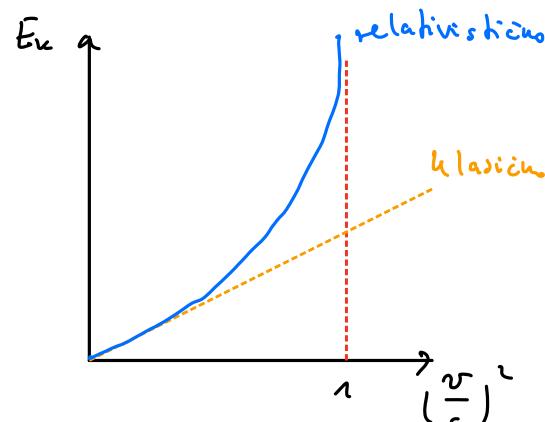
$$= m_0 c^2 \int u^{-3} u du$$

$$= m_0 c^2 \frac{1}{u} \Big|_0^v$$

$$= m_0 c^2 \gamma \Big|_0^v = m_0 c^2 \gamma - m_0 c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_k = m_0 c^2 (\gamma - 1)$$

Relativistična kinetička energija



Energija delce v mirovanju

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2 \dots \text{mirovna energija (rest energy)}$$

Energija delce v gibanju

$$E = \gamma m_0 c^2 \dots \text{celotna energija (total energy)}$$

$$E = E_0 + E_k = \gamma m_0 c^2$$

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 (\gamma - 1)$$

Mirovno maso je načelo kjer je m_0 .

Primeri

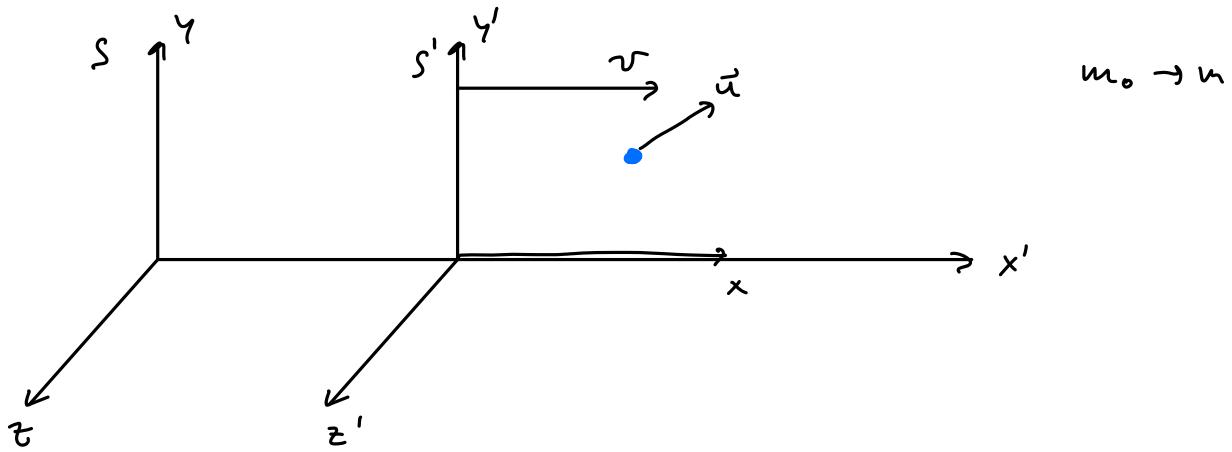
$$m_0(e^\pm) = 0,51 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \quad m_0(\rho) = 938,3 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2}$$

$$m_0(\mu^\pm) = 106 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \quad m_0(n) = 939,6 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2}$$

Povezava, ali določimo mreleativistične izrazi pri $v \rightarrow c$

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= m_0 c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right) \approx m_0 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots - 1 \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2}_{\checkmark} \left(1 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

Relativistična transformacija GL in E



V sistem S: $E = \gamma_u m c^2$

$$p_x = \gamma_u m u_x$$

$$\gamma_u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \quad u = |\vec{u}|$$

$$p_y = \gamma_u m u_y$$

$$p_z = \gamma_u m u_z$$

V sistem S': $E' = \gamma_{u'} m c^2$

$$p'_x = \gamma_{u'} m u'_x$$

$$\gamma_{u'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$p'_y = \gamma_{u'} m u'_y$$

$$p'_z = \gamma_{u'} m u'_z$$

$$\gamma_{u'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} = \left(1 - \frac{u'_x^2 + u'_y^2 + u'_z^2}{c^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{(u_x - v)^2}{c^2 (1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2})^2} - \frac{u_y (1 - v^2/c^2)}{c^2 (1 - \frac{u_y v}{c^2})^2} - \frac{u_z (1 - v^2/c^2)}{c^2 (1 - \frac{u_z v}{c^2})^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

L.T.

hitrosti:

$$= \left(\frac{c^2 \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^2 - (u_x - v)^2 - u_y^2 (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}) - u_z^2 (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}{c^2 \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{c^2 - 2u_x v + u_x^2 \frac{v^2}{c^2} - u_x^2 + 2u_x v - v^2 - u_y^2 (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}) - u_z^2 (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}{c^2 \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{c^2 - v^2 - u^2 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)}{c^2 \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)^2} \right)^{-1/2} = \gamma_v \frac{1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2}}} = \gamma_v \gamma_u \left(1 - \frac{u_x v}{c^2} \right)$$

To uporabimo v eneči: za E'

$$E' = \gamma_u' m c^2 = \gamma_v \left(\underbrace{\frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1-u'^2/c^2}}}_{E} - \underbrace{\frac{m c^2 u_x v/c^2}{\sqrt{1-u'^2/c^2}}}_{v p_x} \right)$$

$$E' = \gamma_v (E - v p_x)$$

Po podobnem računu dobimo

$$p_x' = \gamma_u' m u_x' = \frac{m u_x'}{\sqrt{1-u'^2/c^2}} = \gamma_v \left(\underbrace{\frac{m u_x}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}}}_{p_x} - \underbrace{\frac{m v}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}}}_{v E/c^2} \right)$$

$$p_x' = \gamma_v (p_x - \frac{v}{c^2} E)$$

$$p_y' = p_y$$

$$p_z' = p_z$$

$$c \varphi' = L c \varphi$$

Obstoji transformacija

$$brz' \rightarrow z' \quad v \rightarrow -v$$

Ali lahko p in E organiziramo v četverci?

Sestavim se s lastmi ob & Koordinatami cas t

$$dt = \gamma d\tau$$

Komponente "običajne" hitrosti $\vec{v} = dx^i/dt$, imajo večjega (za potrebe LT), ker dt je skalar pri LT.

$$(ds)^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = c^2 (dt)^2 - dx^1 - dy^1 - dz^1 = c^2 (d\tau)^2$$

τ je skalar

$$ds = c d\tau \quad \text{or} \quad d\tau = \frac{1}{c} ds$$

$$s \approx = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{1}{c} ds =$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\gamma_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 \right)} dt$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2(t)}{c^2}} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{dt}{\gamma(t)}$$

Zure med lasten
in hoordi daarom.

\Rightarrow Teng tudi

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = (c, \frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt}) \leftarrow \text{ni ceteres, ker dt ni skeler}\rightleftharpoons \text{in ne so invarianten en } (\delta^2)^{-1}$$

Parce que jz ceteres lokale

$$\underline{v} = \frac{ds}{dt} = (c, \frac{dt}{dt}, \frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt}) = \gamma \frac{ds}{dt} = \gamma (c, v_x, v_y, v_z)$$

\rightarrow $= \underline{\gamma(c, \vec{v})}$

te en tudi
transformatie = LT.

Ceteres hittoshi

Ce to posisioen s kolinie, hi je invariantne in LT,
spet dosius ceteres. Upgr. 2 mao

$$\underline{P} = m \underline{v} = (m \gamma_c, m \gamma \vec{v}) = \boxed{(E/c, \vec{p})} = f$$

↑
mishien maoe maoe

Ceteres GK

$E = \gamma m c^2$

To se sedaj transformiraj, hot vsek drug ceteres

$$f' = \underline{\underline{L}} f$$

Relativisticke zure med E in GK

$$f = (E/c, \vec{p}) \text{ ker jz ceteres, ima invariantne}$$

$f \cdot f = \text{invariantne} \Leftrightarrow \text{enak rezultat v ketren kol. iher. sis.}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textcircled{1} S & E = \gamma m c^2 \\ \text{volum} & p = \gamma m \vec{v} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textcircled{2} S' - v_{rel} & E_0 = m c^2 \quad (\text{samo maoe energij}) \\ \text{volum} & p = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (E/c, \vec{p})$$

$$\mathbf{P}' = (E_0/c, \vec{p}_0)$$

$$\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}' \cdot \mathbf{P}'$$

$$(E/c)^2 - \vec{p}^2 = (E_0/c)^2 - \vec{p}_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E^2 = m^2 c^4 + \vec{p}^2 c^2 \quad E = E_{\text{kin}} + E_0$$

Berechnung elektro

$$m \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow E = pc \quad \text{Se gelye s sv. kintesetje}$$

Funkcia gibanja (rel. Newtonov zakon)

- videli smo, da $\mathbf{F} = m (\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt})$ je morebiti pravilna relativistica, dopunska $v > c$
- pravilne oblike je bila

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}, \quad \vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{v}$$

- nejposodujejo o trenutnega EM (Lorentzova) sila: $\vec{F} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
+ posvetljive enecice.

$$e(E + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = m \frac{d(\gamma \vec{v})}{dt} \quad \gamma = \gamma(v) !$$

- take raziskave sile ki del ciertverca, ker je un delni odsek po koordinatam casu. Osrednja sile \mathbf{F} je v transformati z LT. take pa nismo ciertverca, ki mu pravilno sile Minkowskega, take da odosejim \mathbf{F} po lasten casu

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \gamma \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \\ &= \left(\gamma \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{E}{c} \right], \gamma \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\hookrightarrow dE/dt = p$ $\hookrightarrow F$

$$\underline{\mathbf{F}} = \left(\gamma \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}}{c}, \gamma \vec{F} \right) \quad \text{velje za sile} \mathbf{F}$$

$$\text{Klasicka limita} \quad \underline{\mathbf{F}} = (0, \vec{F}).$$

Zależność lawka zapisem Newtona zapisz

$$\underline{F} = m \frac{d\underline{v}}{dt}$$

To ją odcitujesz Lorentzova i wariantu

Silę Minkowskiego podnosimy

$$\underline{F} = \frac{d\underline{p}}{dt} = \gamma \frac{d\underline{p}}{dt} = \gamma \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{dE}{dt}, \frac{d\underline{p}}{dt} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c} \frac{dE}{dt} &= mc \frac{d\gamma}{dt} = mc \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2} \\ E &= \gamma mc^2 \quad \frac{d\gamma}{dt} = \frac{1}{dt} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{-1/2} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{-1/2} \left(-\frac{1}{c^2} \right) \left(-\frac{cv}{c^2} \right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2} \\ \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} &= m \frac{d}{dt}(\gamma \vec{v}) = m \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dt} \vec{v} + \gamma \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \right) = m \gamma \vec{a} + m \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2} \vec{v} \\ \vec{p} &= \gamma m \vec{v} \end{aligned}$$

Torej

$$\underline{F} = \gamma \left(mc \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2}, m \gamma \vec{a} + m \gamma^3 \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v})}{c^2} \vec{v} \right)$$

... iż \underline{F} działa w naszym układzie odwzorowującym pojęcia

$$\underline{a} = \frac{d^2 \underline{r}}{dt^2} = \gamma \left(\gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c}, \gamma \vec{a} + \gamma^3 \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v})}{c^2} \vec{v} \right)$$

Schemat lawka zapisane

$$\underline{F} = m \underline{a}$$

Główne dane w konstrukcji elektrycznej pola

$$os X \parallel \vec{E}$$

$$m d(\gamma v) = F dt = e \mathcal{E} dt$$

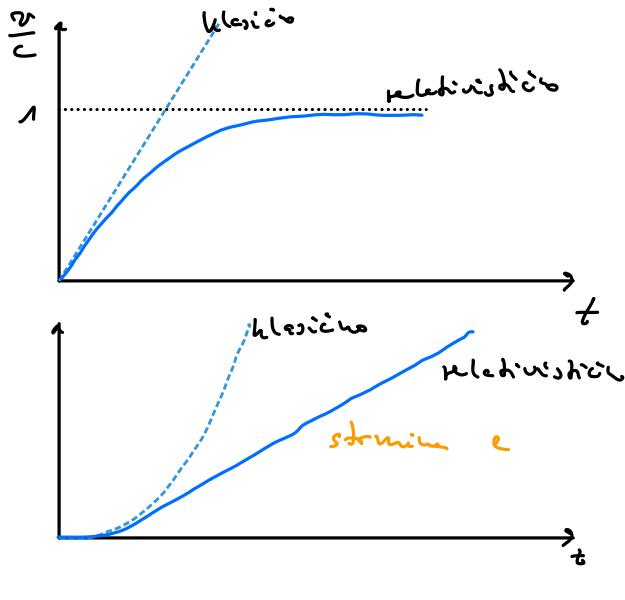
założenie początkowe $v(t=0) = 0$ (dalej sprawdzimy)

$$\gamma v = \frac{e \mathcal{E}}{m} t = c dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{e \mathcal{E}}{mc}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+\lambda^2 t^2}}$$

U klasicki limiti

$$\beta(t) = \alpha t$$



Pozicija delca

$$x(t) = \int_{c}^t v dt = c \int_0^t \beta dt$$

$$= c \int_0^t \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2 t^2}} dt =$$

$$\dots = \frac{mc^2}{eE} \left(\sqrt{1+\alpha^2 t^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{eE}{mc^2} \right) t^2$$

a (klasicki)

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 t^2}$$

$$\gamma = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 t^2}} = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 t^2}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sinh^{-1}(\alpha t)$$

Za dolge case je
koordinatni čas (t) je
eksponentno dejstvo (z) $t = \frac{1}{2} \sinh(\alpha z)$

Urajenje spremenljivosti električne polje

Opravljivo delo (na delcu) $A = e \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = eU$ ($U = \mu U$)

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{eU + mc^2}{mc^2} \Rightarrow \gamma^2 = 1 - \frac{mc^2}{(eU + mc^2)^2} \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{U}{c} = \sqrt{\frac{eU(eU + 2mc^2)}{(eU + mc^2)^2}} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2eU}{mc^2}} & \text{if } eU \ll mc^2 \\ 1 & \text{if } eU \gg mc^2 \end{cases}$$

Konstantno magnetno polje

Sila v mag. polju $\vec{F} = e\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$, je \perp na hitrost delca, zato se (v) ne spremeni, in posledično tudi ne $\gamma = \gamma(v) = \gamma(|v|^2)$:

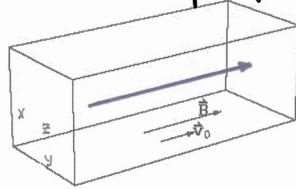
$$m \frac{d}{dt} (\gamma v) = m\gamma \frac{dv}{dt} = m\gamma \vec{a} = e\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad \text{križenje}$$

$$\text{Radialni pospešek delca je } \omega_r^2 r = \omega v = \frac{v^2}{r} = \omega_c$$

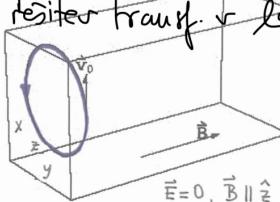
$$m\gamma \omega v = evB \Rightarrow \omega_c = \frac{eB}{\gamma m} \quad \text{Ciklotronska frekvence}$$

$$m\gamma \frac{v^2}{r} = evB \Rightarrow r = \frac{m\gamma v}{eB} = \frac{\Gamma}{eB} \quad \text{polmer krožnice po kateri hodi delci v kon. mag. polju}$$

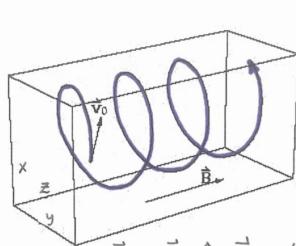
več pri vajah, ... pri splošnih konfiguracijah \vec{E} , \vec{B}
 * relativistične enačbe, če je tudi \vec{v}_0 poluben
 * včasih dober pristop: rezonans v kartesiju sistem (\vec{x})
 in rezonans transformacij v laboratorijski sistem



$$\vec{E} = 0, \vec{B} \parallel \hat{z}, \vec{v}_0 \parallel \hat{z}$$

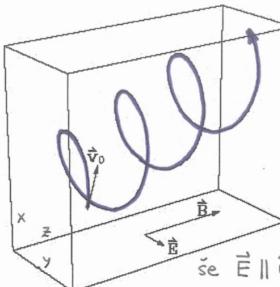


$$\vec{E} = 0, \vec{B} \parallel \hat{z}, \vec{v}_0 \parallel \hat{x}$$



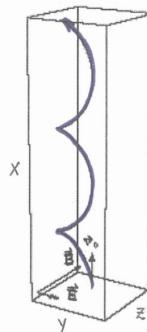
$$\vec{E} = 0, \vec{B} \parallel \hat{z}, \vec{v}_0 \text{ v } (\hat{x}, \hat{z})$$

→ VIJAČNICA



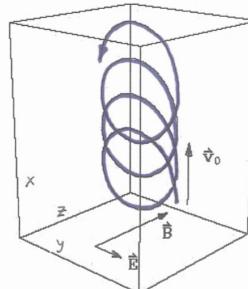
$$\text{še } \vec{E} \parallel \hat{y}$$

→ NAGNJENA VIJAČNICA



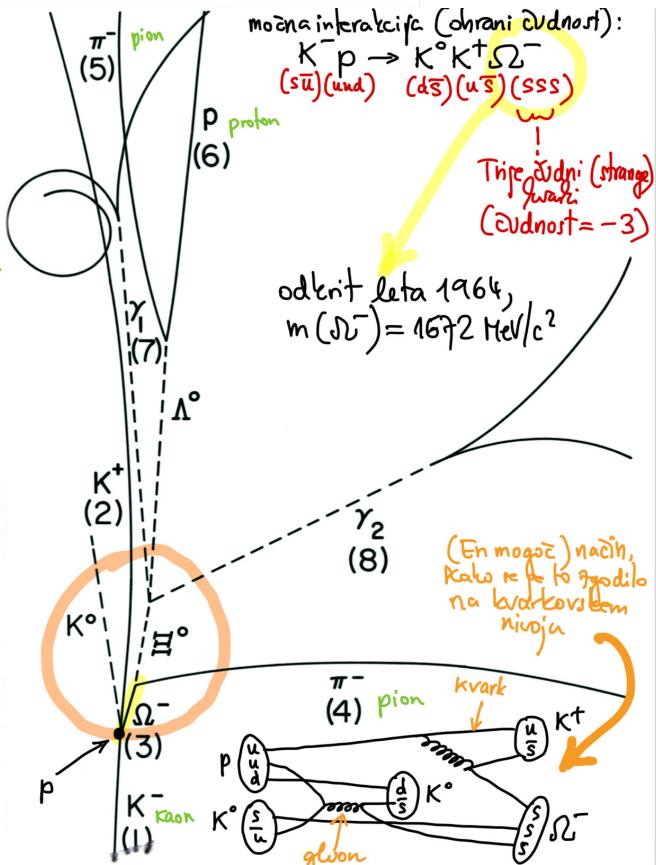
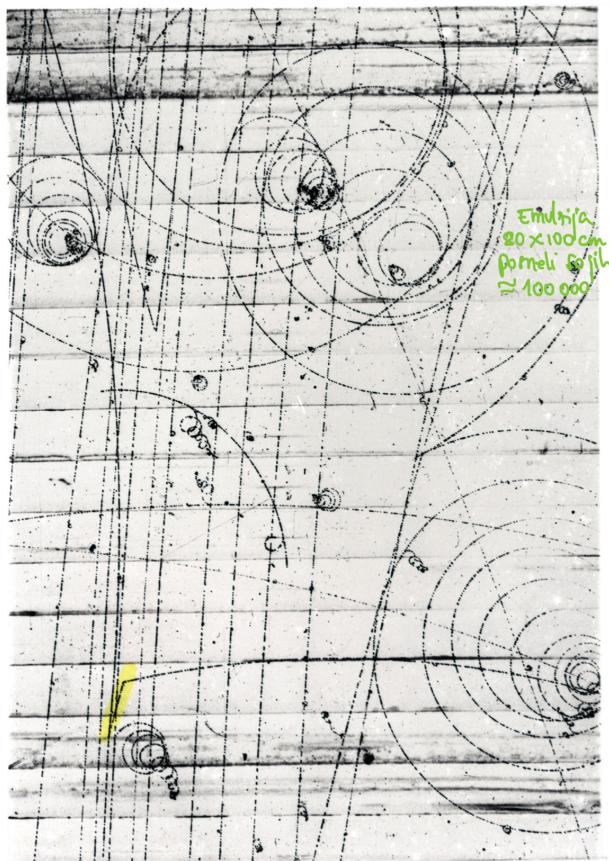
$$\vec{E} \parallel \hat{y}, \vec{B} \parallel \hat{z}, E/B = 0.1$$

$\vec{v}_0 \parallel x$



$$E/B = 0.02$$

Biblija: Batygin, Toptygin (Rujitka) ...



Transformacija el. in mag. polja

Poznamo lahko opravilo, če imamo silo Minkovskega in LT. V prvem EM sila smo imela iztevence

$$\vec{F} = (\gamma \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}}{c}, \gamma \vec{F}) \quad \vec{F} = e(\vec{\epsilon} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

večna in hitrost delce

Sila \vec{F} transformira po LT, zato je transformacija iz sistema S v S' :

$$\textcircled{1} \quad F_x = \gamma F_x - \gamma_0 (\vec{F}'_x + \beta_0 \vec{F}_0') = \gamma_0 (\gamma^1 F_x' + \beta_0 \gamma^1 \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}}{c})$$

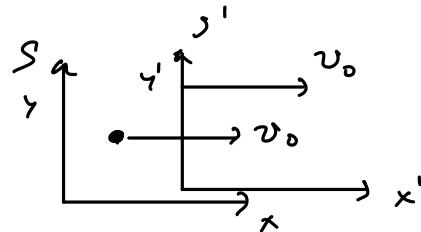
vzbujejo in \rightarrow LT ($S \rightarrow S'$)

$$\vec{F}_y = \gamma F_y = \gamma^1 F_y'$$

$$\vec{F}_z = \gamma F_z - \gamma^1 F_z'$$

$$\text{Ob takšni sliki } \gamma = \gamma_0, \gamma^1 = 1 \quad (v^1 = 0)$$

\Downarrow



V S' napišimo te elektro. polje

Pisemo pristopki k $\textcircled{1}$

$$\gamma_0 F_x = \gamma_0 (e \epsilon_x + e (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_x) = \gamma_0 (e \epsilon_x' + e (\vec{v}' \times \vec{B}')_x + \beta_0 \frac{\vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}}{c})$$

$v_y B_x - v_z B_y = 0 \quad$ ker LT vzdolž x ne more varjati mehčeve hitrosti iz $\vec{v}' = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_x = \epsilon_x'$$

Z en komponento y moramo upoštevati tudi mag. del sila:

$$\gamma_0 F_y = \gamma_0 (e \epsilon_y + e (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_y) = 1 \cdot (e \epsilon_y' + e (\vec{v}' \times \vec{B}')_y)$$

$-v_x B_x + v_z B_z = -v_0 B_x$

$$\text{Torej } \gamma_0 (\epsilon_y - v_0 B_x) = \epsilon_y' \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{in analogno } \gamma_0 (\epsilon_z + v_0 B_y) = \epsilon_z' \quad \text{in analogno}$$

$$\text{Obratni transformaciji ste} \quad \epsilon_y = \gamma_0 (\epsilon_y' + v_0 B_x') \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\epsilon_z = \gamma_0 (\epsilon_z' - v_0 B_y')$$

Dano $\textcircled{2}$ v $\textcircled{3}$:

$$\epsilon_y = \gamma_0 (\gamma_0 (\epsilon_y' - v_0 B_x) + v_0 B_x') = \gamma_0^2 \epsilon_y' - v_0 \gamma_0^2 B_x + \gamma_0 v_0 B_x'$$

$$B_x' = \gamma_0 B_x - \epsilon_y \frac{\gamma_0^2 - 1}{\gamma_0 v_0} = \gamma_0 (B_x - \frac{v_0}{c^2} \epsilon_y)$$

$$\text{Analogni je } B_y' = \gamma_0 (\epsilon_y + \frac{v_0}{c^2} \epsilon_z)$$

Mnожka je transformacija $B_x \leftrightarrow B_z$

Demonstru, da imeno v in S' samo mas. polje vredoli x . Po zgorajih izrazih je lahko v S' od nio poziciju le polje B_x' . Najima delce v S' hitrost $\vec{v} = (v_x, 0, 0)$
 \Rightarrow v S' hitrost $\vec{v}' = (0, 0, v')$

Sila ima potem samo komponento y , in po LT velja

$$\gamma F_y = y (\epsilon (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}), y) = \gamma v B_x$$

$$= \gamma' F'_y = \dots = \gamma v' B'_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\gamma' v' B'_x}_{\text{tola iste komponente}} = \underbrace{\gamma v B_x}$$

tola iste komponente. Četverca hitrosti

$$\text{ker } \gamma' v' = \gamma v, \text{ ja tudi } B'_x = B_x$$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_x' = \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_x$$

$$\underline{\underline{B}}_x' = \underline{\underline{B}}_x$$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_y' = \gamma_0 (\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_y - v_0 \underline{\underline{B}}_z)$$

$$\underline{\underline{B}}_y' = \gamma_0 (\underline{\underline{B}}_y + \frac{v_0}{c} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_z)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_z' = \gamma_0 (\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_z + v_0 \underline{\underline{B}}_y)$$

$$\underline{\underline{B}}_z' = \gamma_0 (\underline{\underline{B}}_z - \frac{v_0}{c} \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_y)$$

Obratno LT

$$\cdot' \leftrightarrow \cdot$$

$$v \leftrightarrow -v$$

Očitno se komponente \vec{E} in \vec{B} ne transformirajo kot komponente.

Obstajajo lahko združimo v EM tensor, ki ga lahko predstavimo z antisimetrično matriko

$$\underline{\underline{F}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \epsilon_{x/c} & \epsilon_{y/c} & \epsilon_{z/c} \\ -\epsilon_{x/c} & 0 & B_z & -B_y \\ -\epsilon_{y/c} & -B_z & 0 & B_x \\ -\epsilon_{z/c} & B_y & -B_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ta $\underline{\underline{F}}$ se transformira takole $\underline{\underline{F}}' = L \underline{\underline{F}} L^{-1}$

$$\text{Natančneje } F_{\mu\nu}' = \underbrace{L_{\mu\eta}}_{\text{LT}} \underbrace{L_{\nu\sigma}}_{\text{LT}} F_{\eta\sigma}$$

(Ni matrična množenje)

Sistemi delcev

Skupni četverec = vsota četvercev posameznih delcev

$$\underline{\underline{P}} = \sum_i \underline{\underline{p}}_i = \left(\sum_i \frac{\underline{\underline{E}}_i}{c}, \sum_i \underline{\underline{p}}_i \right) = \left(\frac{\underline{\underline{E}}}{c}, \underline{\underline{P}} \right)$$

Če na sistem ne deluje nobene zunanjih sil, se mora obrniti teh četverec

$$\underline{\underline{P}}_{zaci} = \underline{\underline{P}}_{kom} \Leftrightarrow E_{zaci} = E_{kom}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P}}_{zaci} = \underline{\underline{P}}_{kom}$$

Terzijski sistem:

relativistično ne moremo zaključiti, da bi bil $\underline{\underline{P}} = 0$ (ves četverec), ker $LT(\underline{\underline{0}}) = \underline{\underline{0}}$
 \Rightarrow še vedno zaključimo samo $\underline{\underline{P}} = \sum_i \underline{\underline{p}}_i = 0$.

Za uveljavljanje zgleda samo vredoljiva

$$\sum_i p_{ix} = 0$$

oznaka za terzijski sistem
čisti delci

izračunamo latko hitrost težiščnega sistema, v^*

$$\sum_i p_i^* = \gamma^* \left(\sum_i p_i - \rho^* \sum_i E_i^* \right)$$

$$\gamma^* = 1 / \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \quad \rho^* = \frac{v^*}{c}$$

$$\beta^* = \frac{\sum_i p_i c}{\sum_i E_i} = \frac{v^*}{c} \quad \text{hitrost tež. sistema}$$

Ali pri $v \ll c$ sledi relativistični izraz?

$$\beta^* = \frac{\sum_i \gamma_i m_i v_i c}{\sum_i m_i c^2 \gamma_i} = \frac{\sum_i m_i v_i}{\sum_i m_i c} \Rightarrow v^* = \frac{\sum_i m_i v_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$

Zdaj pa zelo uporabne reči: kvadret katerga koli četverca je invariant!

$$\underbrace{(\sum_i E_i)^2}_{\text{izredno nivo upr. v lab. sis.}} - (\sum_i \bar{p}_i c)^2 = \underbrace{(\sum_i E_i^*)^2}_{V \text{ težiščnem sistemu}} - \bar{o} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{po def.} \\ \text{küsce} \end{matrix}$$

Sloih n: uniko, da je
izmed vseh procesov in
po procesu opravki z
enakim učinkom delcev!

Npr. tipični primer

$$\underbrace{(\sum_i E_i)^2}_{\text{LAD}} - \underbrace{(\sum_i \bar{p}_i c)^2}_{\text{TEZ}} = \underbrace{(\sum_i E_i^*)^2}_{\text{V tež.}}$$

$$(\sum_i E_i^*)^2 = (mc^2)^2$$

Skupna masa sistema,
ki ni samo vsote mas
posameznih delcev!

Prični tek

Predpostavka: identični delci, mese m

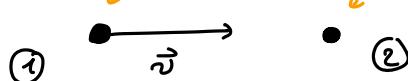
② miruje, ① tezi vanj s hitrostjo v
Naenost "zad." in "kon" $\rightarrow X \text{ in } x'$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 + E_2 &= E_1' + E_2' \\ \bar{p}_1 + \bar{p}_2 &= \bar{p}_1' + \bar{p}_2' \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \bar{P} = \bar{P}' \\ \bar{P} = \bar{P}' \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Nalogo resitva v tež. sistemu, nato predstavimo v lab. sistem.

$$\beta^* = \frac{\gamma m v c + 0}{\gamma m c^2 + mc^2} \quad \text{le mirouva en.}$$

$$= \frac{\beta \gamma}{1 + \gamma} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}}$$



Lab. sis.
pred trkuom

$$\gamma^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$



Tež. sis.
pred trkuom

$$\gamma^* = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma + 1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_2^* &= \gamma^* \left(p_2 - \rho^* \frac{E_L}{c} \right) = - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma + 1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}} mc = -mc \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{2}} \\ &\parallel \\ &- p_1^* \end{aligned}$$



Tek. sis.
po trku

$$\begin{array}{c} p^* \\ \rightarrow \\ -p^* \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} p^* \\ \nearrow \\ -p^* \\ \downarrow \\ p^* \end{array}$$

$$E_1^* = E_2^* = E_1'^* = E_2'^* = \gamma^* (E_L - \beta^* p_L c)$$

$$= \gamma^* mc^2 = mc^2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+1}{2}}$$

TEZ
po trku

$$p_{1x}^* = p_1^* \cos \theta^*$$

1. delen x komponente

$$p_{2x}^* = -p_{1x}^* = -p_1^* \cos \theta^*$$

seveda, jer $|p_1^*| = |p_2^*|$

$$p_{1y}^* = p_{1x}^* \sin \theta^*$$

$$p_{2y}^* = -p_{1y}^* = -p_{1x}^* \sin \theta^*$$

Transformacija u lab. sistem:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1x}' &= \gamma^* (p_{1x}^* + \beta^* \frac{E_1^*}{c}) = \\ &= mc \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+1}{2}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\gamma-1}{2}} \cos \theta^* + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma+1}} \frac{\gamma+1}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{mc}{2} \sqrt{\gamma^2-1} (1 + \cos \theta^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{2x}' = \frac{mc}{2} \sqrt{\gamma^2-1} (1 - \cos \theta^*)$$

$$p_{1y}' = p_{1x}^* \sin \theta^* = mc \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-1}{2}} \sin \theta^*$$

$$p_{2y}' = -p_{1x}^* \sin \theta^* = -mc \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-1}{2}} \sin \theta^*$$

Če je tok centralen ($\theta^* = \pi$), je $p_2' = p_1$, $p_1' = p_2 = 0$, kot v klasičnem primusu si samo izmenjata f in Gk. Nota, pod katerima delca oddelita v lab. sistemu:

$$\tan \Theta_1 = \frac{p_{1y}'}{p_{1x}'} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma+1}} \frac{\sin \theta^*}{1+\cos \theta^*} \quad \tan \Theta_2 = \frac{p_{2y}'}{p_{2x}'} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma+1}} \frac{\sin \theta^*}{1-\cos \theta^*}$$

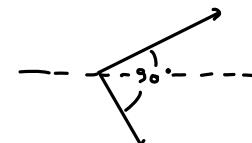
$$\text{Velja } \tan \Theta_1 \tan \Theta_2 = -\frac{2}{\gamma+1}$$

Kot med delca pa je podan s

$$\tan (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2) = \frac{\tan \Theta_1 - \tan \Theta_2}{1 + \tan \Theta_1 \tan \Theta_2} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2(\gamma+1)}}{\gamma-1} \frac{1}{\sin \theta^*}$$

Če je hitrost vpadnega delca majhna ($\gamma \rightarrow 1$), $\tan (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2)$ zelo velik $\Rightarrow \Theta_1 - \Theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Pri velikih γ pa se $\Theta_1 - \Theta_2$ zmanjšuje: pri visoku relativističnih tokih se delci sijojo v majhne kote



Nepovini trk

- identične delec, mase u

- ② miruje, ③ projektiraju \rightarrow hitrosti v_1

- delec se po trku spremata

$$\text{Lab: } E_1 + E_2 = E \quad \begin{matrix} \text{skupne} \\ \text{mase} \end{matrix} \quad E_1 = \gamma_1 m c^2 \quad E_2 = m c^2$$

$$m c^2 (\gamma_1 + 1) = \gamma M c^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 + p_2 &= p \\ \gamma_1 m v_1 + 0 &= \gamma M v \end{aligned}$$

Zelo elegantno do rezulata preko invarijant

$$\underline{P}_1 = (E_1/c, \vec{p}_1) \quad \underline{P}_2 = (E_2/c, \vec{0})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{P} &= \underline{P}_1 + \underline{P}_2 = \dots \text{ v Lab pred trku} \\ \underline{P}'^* &= (M c^2/c, \vec{0}) \dots \text{ v tež. sis. po trku} \end{aligned}$$

Lahko izračunimo invarijanti in na kar direktno ($P \neq P'^*$)

$$\underline{P} \cdot \underline{P} = \underline{P}'^* \cdot \underline{P}'^*$$

$$(\gamma_1 m c^2 + m c^2)^2 - (\gamma_1 m v_1)^2 c^2 = (M c^2)^2 - \vec{0}^2$$

v Lab pred trku v tež. sis.
po trku

$$\gamma_1^2 m^2 c^4 + 2 \gamma_1 m^2 c^4 + m^2 c^4 - \gamma_1^2 m^2 \frac{v_1^2}{c^2} c^2 = M^2 c^4$$

$$2(\gamma_1 + 1) m^2 c^4 = M^2 c^4$$

$$\underline{M} = \sqrt{2(\gamma_1 + 1)} m \geq 2m$$

Del kin. energije je \underline{M} in
predstavlja mero spremka,
del pa gre za kin. en.

Razpoložljiva energija

• spajanje delcev v eksp. fiziki je zelo redko ... običajno manjši od trkih velikih delcev

• koliko energije je na voljo:

$$m_r = M - 2m = 2m(\sqrt{\frac{\gamma_1 + 1}{2}} - 1)$$

če po trku vsi delci

v tež. sis. mirujejo

Energija $E_r = m_r c^2$ pravimo razpoložljiva energija

• Usta zacetna kin. en. $T = m c^2 (\gamma_1 - 1)$, ja večja od E_r , ker mora biti del T za kin. en. težišča, sicer ne obstanemo GK.

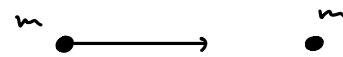
$$T = m c^2 (\gamma_1 - 1) \rightarrow \gamma_1 = \frac{T}{m c^2} + 1 \rightarrow E_r = 2m c^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{T}{m c^2}} - 1 \right)$$

velja
v primeru fiksne
farse, en delec pri
miru.

Limite

$$\bullet T \ll m_ec^2 \Rightarrow E_r \approx T/h$$

$$\bullet T \gg 2mc^2 \Rightarrow E_r = \sqrt{2mc^2T} \propto \sqrt{T} \quad (\text{fiksna tenica})$$



V trkalniških:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} m & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} & \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} m \\ \text{tu je } L_{\text{as}} = \text{ter.} \\ \text{tu je na voljo } E_r = 2T \propto T \end{array}$$

Primer $e^- + e^- \rightarrow e^- + e^- + e^- + e^+$

Kolizija je min. kin. en. e^- , ki trči v minijuči e^+ , da se takto dobiti nova delca e^- in $e^+ \Rightarrow$ razpoložljivi en. usaj $2mc^2$

$$E_r = 2mc^2 = 2mc^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{m_ec^2}} - 1 \right) \Rightarrow T = 6mc^2$$

Primer $\gamma + (\text{delca} \approx m) \rightarrow (\text{delca} \approx m) + 2(\text{delca} \approx m)$

upr. $\gamma + p \rightarrow p + \pi^0 + \pi^0$

Kolizija je min. en. fotona (m pri miru)
I = energija praga

$$(E_\gamma + Mc^2)^2 - (p_\gamma c)^2 = (Mc^2 + 2mc^2)^2$$

P.P. na računih
pred tekonom v LAT

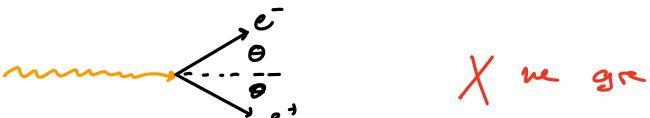
P'. P' po reakciji
v TEZ, da
samo pri pragu $v=0$

$$\cancel{E_\gamma^2} + 2E_\gamma Mc^2 + M^2/c^4 - \cancel{p_\gamma^2 c^2} = M^2/c^4 + 4mMc^4 + 4m^2c^4$$

zg. bremesne delce $p_\gamma^2 c^2 = E_\gamma^2$

$$E_\gamma = 2mc^2 \left(1 + \frac{m}{M} \right)$$

Primer $\gamma \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$



ohr E $E_\gamma = 2E$

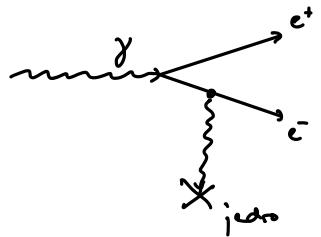
ohr p $p_{\gamma x} = 2p \cos \theta$
 E_γ/c

$$E = pc \cos \theta$$

$$\sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_e^2 c^4} \geq pc \cos \theta$$

vedno, tako pri $\theta=0$

V resnici more visek GK odnositi
se radi drugi delci (osicajno jedru)

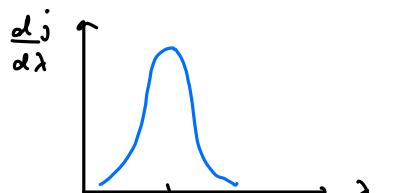


Alternativni razmislak: da bi foton spontano raspadel u vakuumu,
bi trebalo nositi inercijski sistem, u keterem bi bili
GK e⁺ i e⁻ uspravno enaki $\Rightarrow \gamma$ bi moral nipoosjeti,
to pa ne gre.

Primer

Producenja parov e⁺e⁻ ozi sijapnij kozmičnih zarkova u CMB
(cosmic microwave background = svezanje črvenog zeljenog zelje pri 3K).

$$P \xrightarrow{\text{takod } > 10^{20} \text{ GeV}} \leftarrow \text{dijeljenje } 10^{-4} \text{ eV} \quad \gamma \text{ (CMB)}$$



$$E_\gamma = h\nu = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LAB} &\quad \text{prirodni tok} & p_c = (E, \vec{p}_c) &= (E, p_c, 0, 0) \\ && p_{\gamma c} = (E_\gamma, \vec{p}_{\gamma c}) &= (E_\gamma, -p_{\gamma c}, 0, 0) \\ \text{TF} &\quad \text{prirodni tok} & & ((m_p + 2m_e)c^2, 0, 0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Invariant} \quad (E + E_\gamma)^2 - (p - p_\gamma)^2 c^2 = (m_p + 2m_e)^2 c^4$$

(P + P_γ) (P + P_γ) c² TF prirodni tok
LAB prirodni tok

$$\underbrace{E^2 + 2EE_\gamma + E_\gamma^2 - p^2 c^2 + 2pp_\gamma c^2 - p_\gamma^2 c^2}_{m_p^2 c^4 /} = m_p^2 c^4 + 4m_p m_e c^4 + 4m_e^2 c^4$$

mojku

če predpostavimo $E, p_c \gg m_p c^2$
 $E \approx p_c$

$$4E E_\gamma = 4m_p m_e c^4$$

$$E = \frac{m_p c^2 m_e c^2}{E_\gamma} \approx 10^{19} \text{ eV}$$

Od te energije dolje tvorba parov e⁺e⁻ učinkovito
visoku energiju osiguje protone.

Razpad delcev

del manjše razstojanja delce gre za tvorbo novih delcev + nujne kinetične energije

Razpad v mirovanje

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \quad m_{\pi}c^2 = 139,6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\mu}c^2 = 105,7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\bar{\nu}}c^2 = 0$$

$$E_\nu = m_\pi c^2 - E_\mu = 29,8 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E: \quad m_\pi c^2 = E_\mu + E_\nu$$

$$P: \quad 0 = p_\mu + p_\nu = p_\mu + \frac{E_\nu}{c}$$

$$(m_\pi c^2 - E_\mu)^2 = E_\nu^2$$

$$E_\nu^2 = p_\mu^2 c^2 = E_\mu^2 - m_\mu^2 c^4$$

$$m_\pi^2 c^4 - 2m_\pi c^2 E_\mu + E_\mu^2 = E_\mu^2 - m_\mu^2 c^4$$

$$E_\mu = \frac{m_\pi^2 c^4 + m_\mu^2 c^4}{2m_\pi c^2}$$

$$T_\mu = E_\mu - m_\mu c^2 = 4,1 \text{ MeV}$$

toliko dolgi μ

Razpad v leta

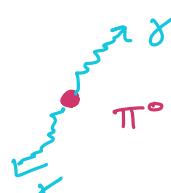
$$\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma \quad m_\pi c^2 = 135 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_\pi = 6 \text{ GeV}$$

V fiksniem sistem: za π^0 miruje, fotone oddeliti v nasprotnih smerih pod kotom θ^* in $\theta + \pi$. Po zakonu o ohranitvi energije (v tem sistemu) vsebuje $m_\pi c^2 / 2$.

$$p_{1x}^* = m_\pi c / 2 \cos \theta^* = -p_{2x}^*$$

$$p_{1y}^* = m_\pi c / 2 \sin \theta^* = -p_{2y}^*$$



Transformacija v LAT: potrebujemo $\beta^* = \frac{E_\pi c}{m_\pi c} \gamma$ $\gamma^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^*}}$ =

$$p_{1x} = \gamma (p_{1x}^* + \beta \frac{m_\pi c^2}{2c}) = \frac{m_\pi c}{2} (\gamma \cos \theta^* + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1})$$

$$p_{2x} = \gamma (p_{2x}^* + \beta \frac{m_\pi c}{2}) = \frac{m_\pi c}{2} (-\gamma \cos \theta^* + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1})$$

$$p_{1y} = -p_{2y} = \frac{m_\pi c}{2} \sin \theta^* \quad (\text{LT nima vpljivo v preobratni sistemi})$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{p_{1y}}{p_{1x}} = \frac{\sin \theta^*}{\gamma \cos \theta^* + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}}$$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \frac{p_{2y}}{p_{2x}} = \frac{\sin \theta^*}{\gamma \cos \theta^* - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}}$$

Kot med γ_1 in γ_2 v LAT

$$\tan \theta_{12} = \tan(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = \frac{\tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2}{1 + \tan \theta_1 \tan \theta_2}$$

za $\gamma \gg 1$ (veliki π^0) dobim preprostiji izraz

$$\tan \theta_{12} = \frac{2}{\gamma \sin \theta^*}$$

lastnost π^0
 ki je
 kar pa

če fotone v TEI. sistemu oddeliti še ne moremo nujno ($\theta^* \approx 0$) oz. nujno ($\theta^* \approx 180^\circ$), ki kot med njimi majhen, če $\gamma \gg 1$.