

Università degli Studi di Pavia  
**CENTRO DI STUDI PER LA DIDATTICA  
DELLA FACOLTA' DI SCIENZE**  
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**XXVIII CORSO DI AGGIORNAMENTO IN FISICA  
ANNO 2005  
Einstein e l'anno 1905**

Adalberto Piazzoli  
Esperienze di elettrodinamica

Pavia - Autunno 2005

IL CAMPO MAGNETICO

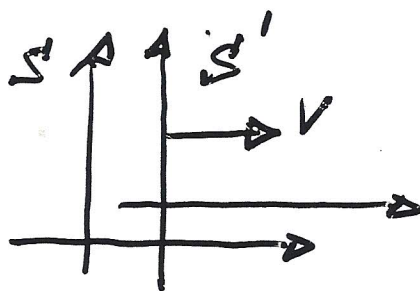
.... NON ... ESISTE! "

" CIÒ CHE MI CONDUSE PIÙ O MENO  
DIRETTAMENTE ALLA TEORIA DELLA R.S.  
FU LA CONVINCZIONE CHE LA FORZA  
ELETTROMAGNETICA AGENTE SU UN CORPO  
IN MOLO IN UN CAMPO MAGNETICO NON  
FOSSA ALTRO CHE UNA FORZA ELETTRICA "

ALBERT EINSTEIN

# TRASFORMAZIONI DI LORENTZ

## 1 - COORDINATE

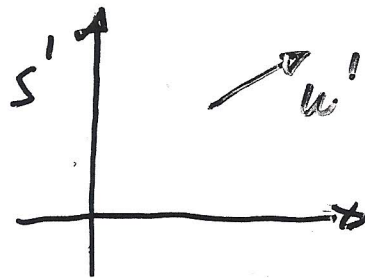
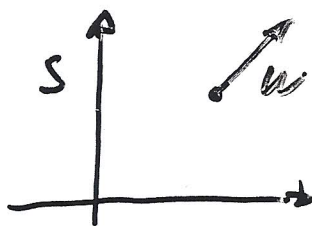


$$\begin{cases} x' = \gamma (x - vt) \\ y' = y \\ t' = \gamma \left( t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \gamma (x' + vt') \\ y = y' \\ t = \gamma \left( t' + \frac{vx'}{c^2} \right) \end{cases}$$

CON  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$

## 2 - FORZE



$$\begin{cases} F_x' = \frac{F_x - \frac{v}{c^2} \vec{F} \times \vec{u}}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} u_x} \\ F_y' = \frac{F_y / \gamma}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} u_x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = \frac{F_x' + \frac{v}{c^2} \vec{F}' \times \vec{u}'}{1 + \frac{v}{c^2} u_x'} \\ F_y = \frac{F_y' / \gamma}{1 + \frac{v}{c^2} u_x'} \end{cases}$$

SE FOSSE  $u=0$ :

3

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F'_x = F_x \\ F'_y = \frac{F_y}{\gamma} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_x = F'_x \\ F_y = \frac{F'_y}{\gamma} \end{array} \right.$$

3  $m = \gamma m_0$

$Q = Q_0$

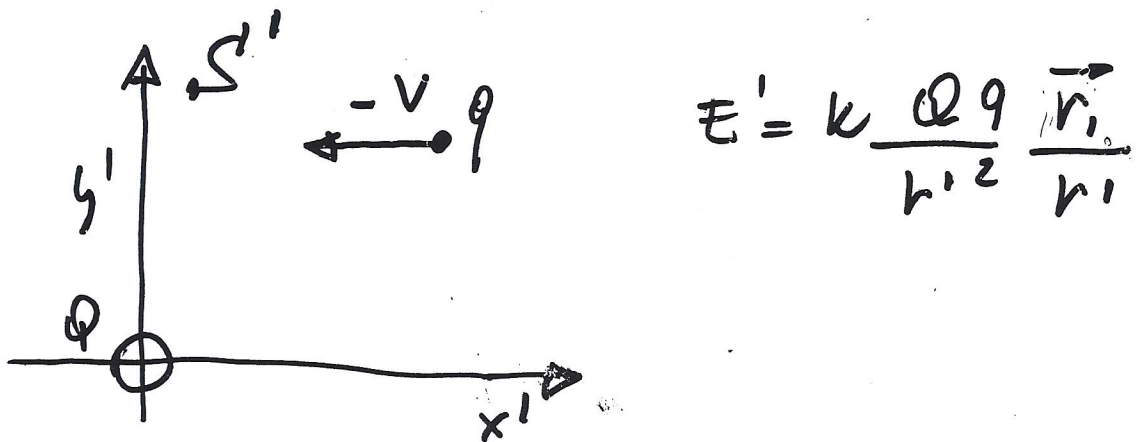
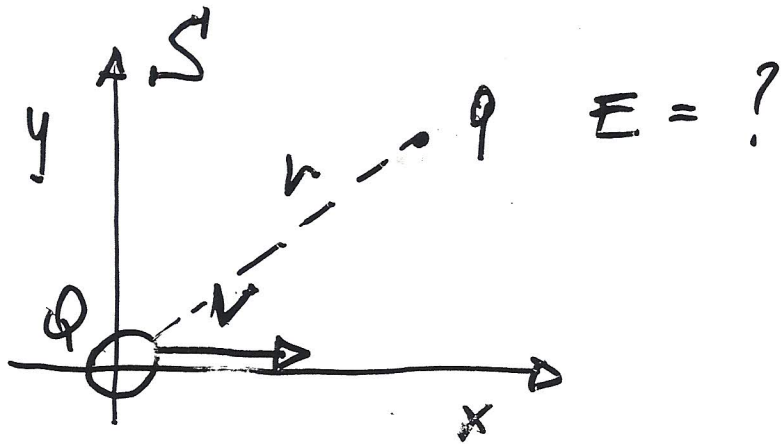
INVARIANZE RELATIVISTICO

SPERIMENTALMENTE GARANTITO

( ES. : NEUTRALITÀ DEGLI ATOMI )

1° CASO

4



DALLE T.L. [CON  $w' = w'_x = -v$ ]:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_x = F'_x \\ x' = \gamma x \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_y = \gamma F'_y \\ y' = y \end{array} \right.$$

QUINDI:

$$F'_x = k \frac{Qx'q}{r'^3} \rightarrow F_x = \frac{\gamma k Qxq}{(\gamma^2 x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

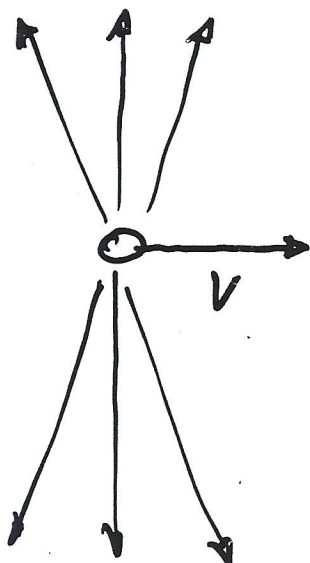
$$F'_y = \frac{k Qy'q}{r'^3} \rightarrow F_y = \frac{\gamma k Qyq}{(\gamma^2 x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

E ALLORA :

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$$\vec{E} = k Q \frac{\vec{r}}{(\delta^2 x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

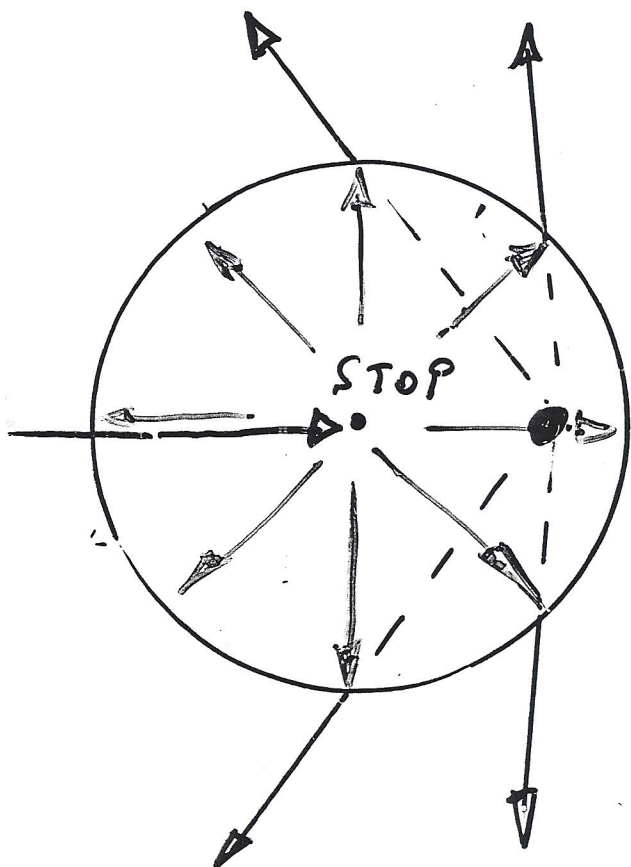
Choc



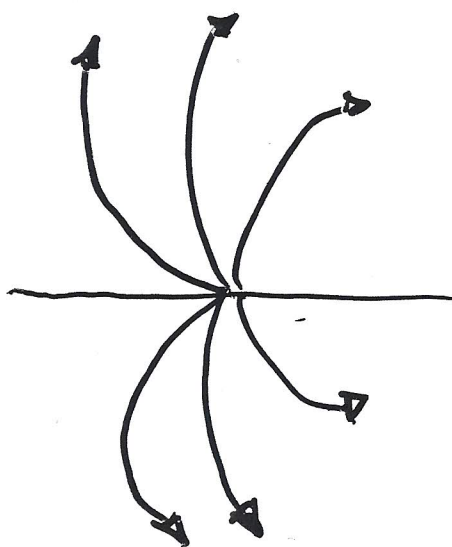
CONTRATTO MA...

ANCORA RADIALE

COME E' POSSIBILE?



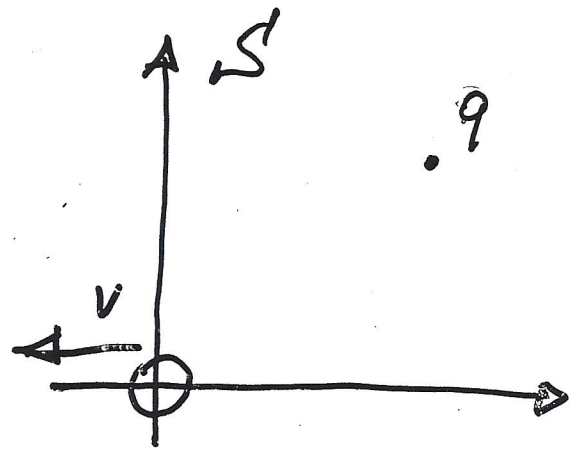
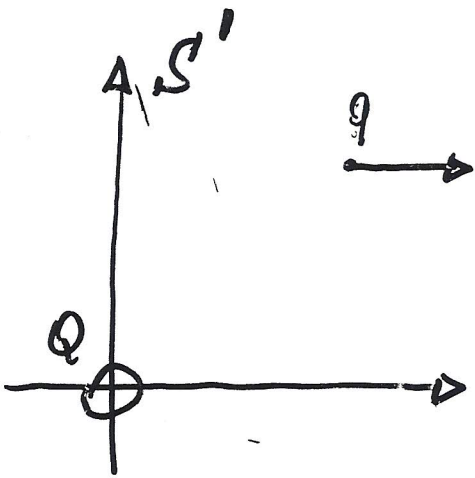
$\vec{a} (\infty)$



$\vec{a} (\text{FINITA})$

2° CASO

6



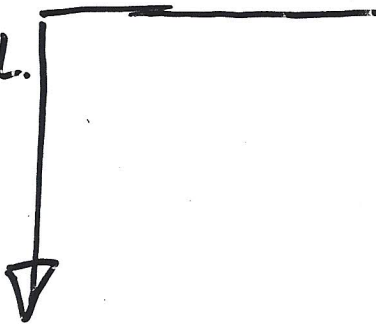
COME 1° CASO :

$$F_x = \frac{k Q \gamma x q}{(\gamma^2 x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$F_y = \frac{k Q \gamma y q}{(\gamma^2 x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

DAVE T.L.

CON  $U=0$

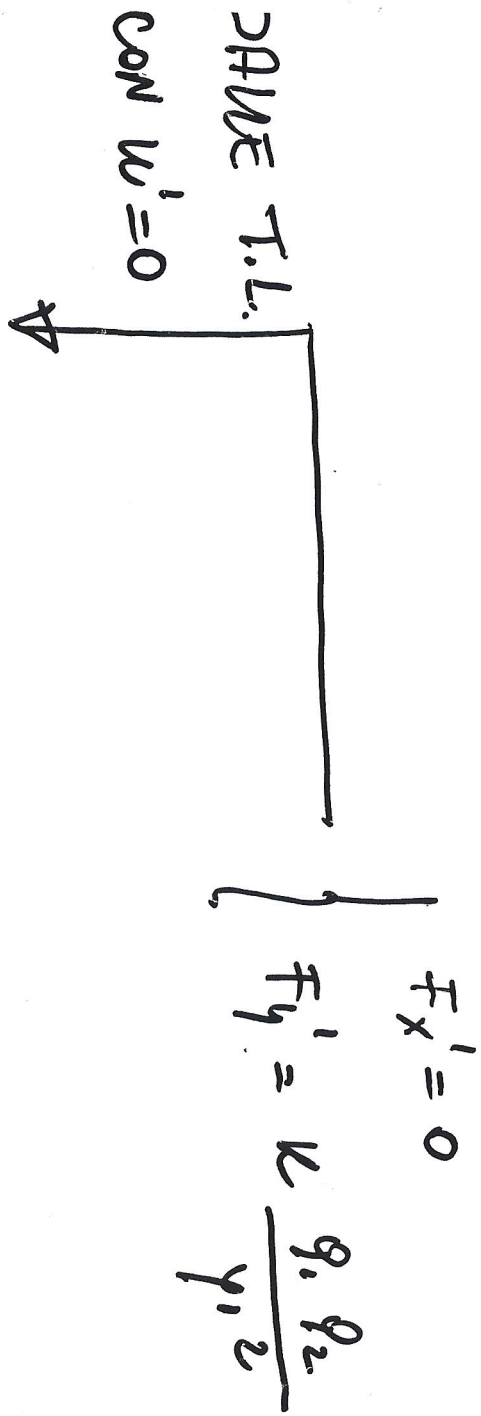
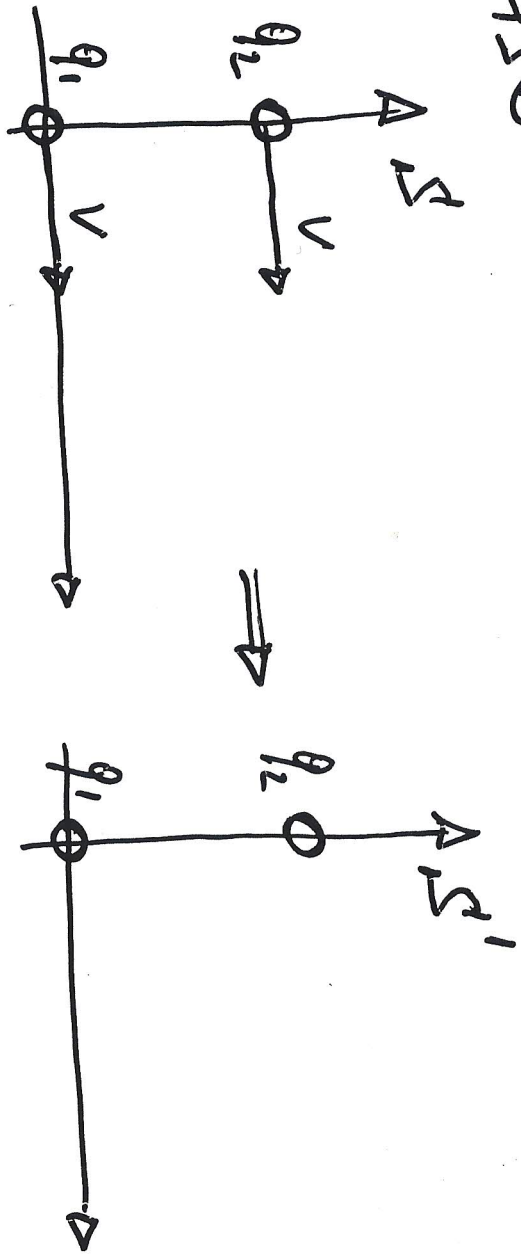


$$F_x' = F_y = \frac{k Q x' q}{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$F_y' = \frac{F_y}{\gamma} = \frac{k Q y' q}{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{3/2}}$$

LA FORZA SUBITA DA UNA  $q$  POSTA IN  $P$  NON DIPENDE DAL SUO STATO DI MOTO

3° CASO



$$\begin{cases} F_x = 0 \\ F_y = \frac{F_y'}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

SE  $q_2$  FORSE IN QUIETE (IN  $S'$ ):

$$F_y^* = \gamma w \frac{q_1 q_2}{y_2^2} \quad [ \text{VEDI CASO 1°} ]$$

ANORA:  $F_y - F_y^* = \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} - \gamma \right) k \frac{q_1 q_2}{y_2^2} = -\beta^2 \gamma k \frac{q_1 q_2}{y_2^2}$

QUALCOSA ANCORA NON VA?

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$F_y$  IN  $S$  E  $\gamma F_y$  IN  $S'$  ?

$F$  NON È UN INVARIANTE!

E POI:

$\Delta t$  IN  $S$        $\frac{\Delta t}{\gamma}$  IN  $S'$

PER CUI:

$$F_y \Delta t = F_y' \Delta t'$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{F_y - F_y^* = -\beta^2 F_y^*}$$

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FORZA "MAGNETICA"

LA OTTIENREI ANCHE COSÌ :

$$\vec{F} = q_1 \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \wedge \vec{E}$$

E RICORDANDO CHE :

$$\vec{A} \wedge [\vec{B} \wedge \vec{C}] = \vec{B} [\vec{A} \times \vec{C}] - \vec{C} [\vec{A} \times \vec{B}]$$

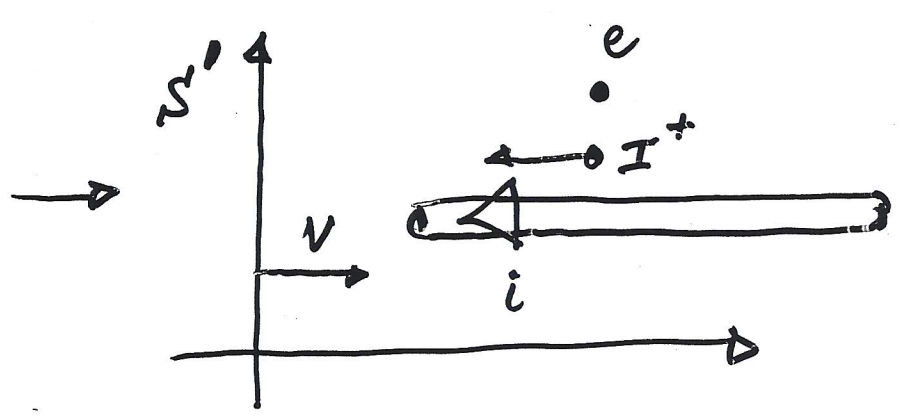
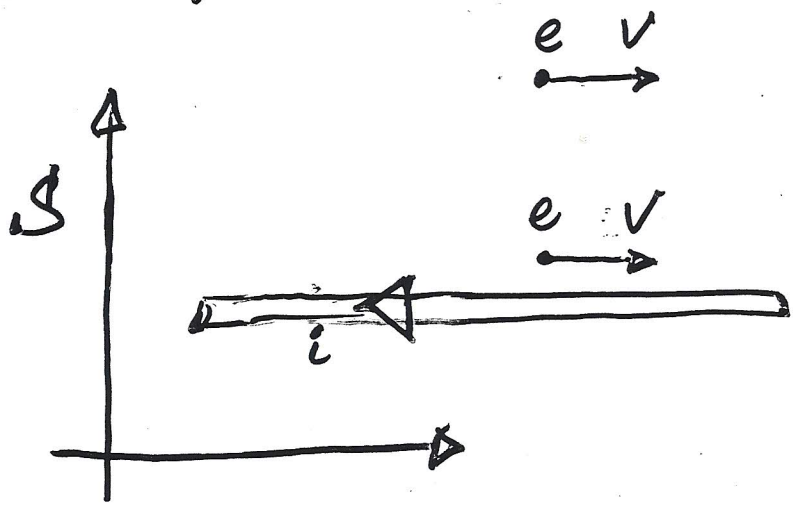


QUINDI  $\vec{B}$  NON SERVE

TUTTO SI FA CON COULOMB + TRASF. LORENTZ

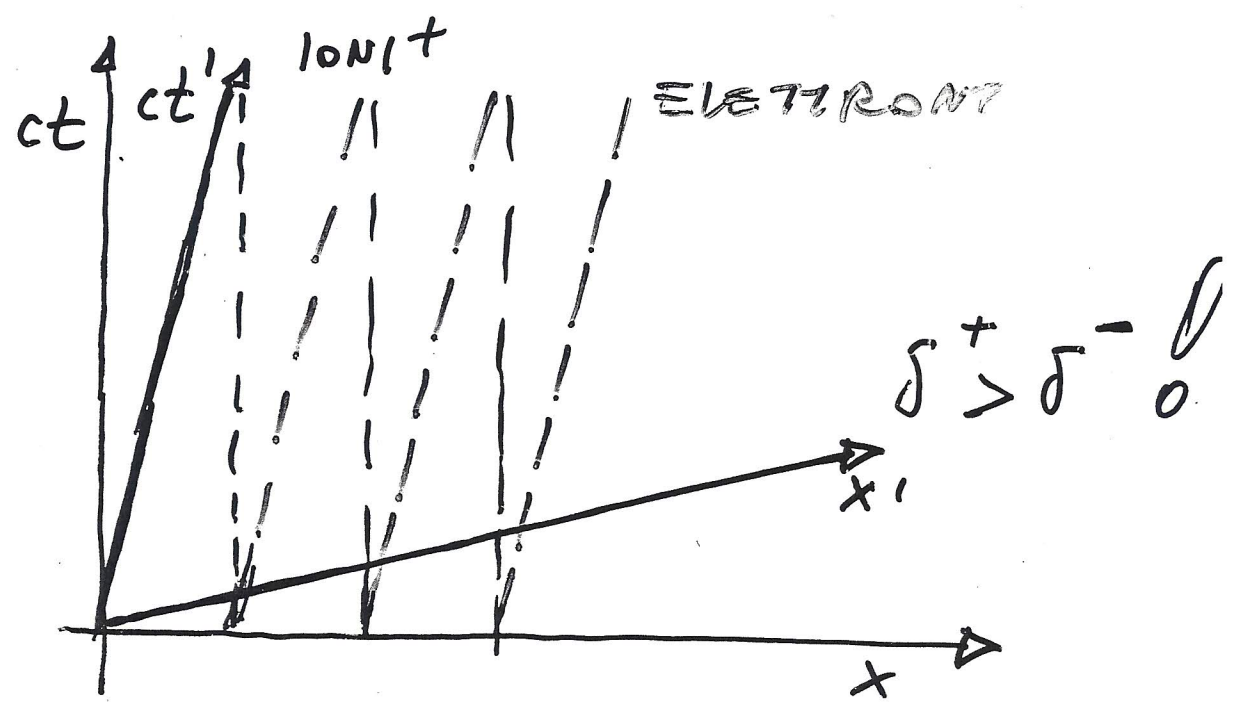
IL CAMPO MAGNETICO NON ESISTE!

# UN 4° CASO

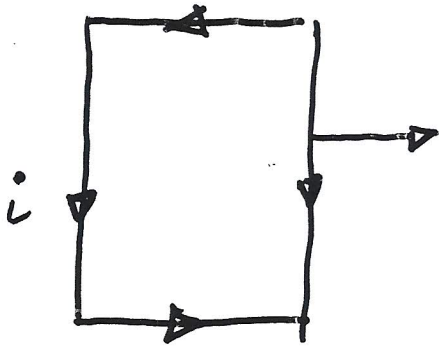


MA...  $F' = 0$  ?

NO : IN  $S'$  IL FILO È CARICO PERCHÈ :

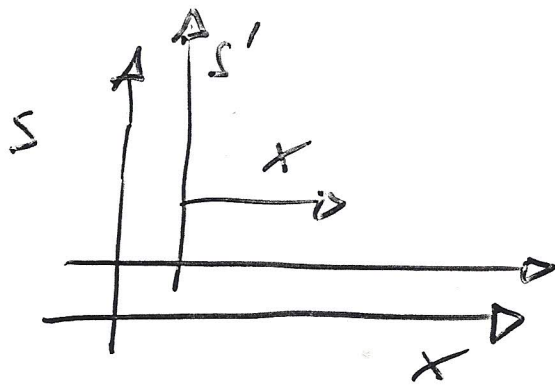


# CONSEQUENZA



UN DIPOLO MAGNETICO  
IN MOTO È ANCHE  
UN DIPOLO ELETTRICO

È VICEVERSA? SÌ!



TRASFORMAZIONI DI LORENZ DEI CAMPI:

$$E'_x = E_x \quad E'_y = \gamma [E_y - vB_z] \quad E'_z = \gamma [E_z + vB_y]$$

$$B'_x = B_x \quad B'_y = \gamma [B_y + \frac{v}{c^2} E_z] \quad B'_z = \gamma [B_z - \frac{v}{c^2} E_y]$$

O ANCHE

$$E'_{\parallel} = E_{\parallel}$$

$$B'_{\parallel} = B_{\parallel}$$

$$\vec{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma [\vec{E}_{\perp} + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}_{\perp}]$$

$$\vec{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma [\vec{B}_{\perp} - \frac{\vec{v} \wedge \vec{E}_{\perp}}{c^2}]$$

TR. DEI MOMENTI:

$$p'_{\parallel} = p_{\parallel}$$

$$h'_{\parallel} = h_{\parallel}$$

$$\vec{p}'_{\perp} = \gamma [\vec{p}_{\perp} - \frac{\vec{v} \wedge \vec{h}_{\perp}}{c^2}]$$

$$\vec{h}'_{\perp} = \gamma [\vec{h}_{\perp} + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{p}_{\perp}]$$

$$F_{\mu} = (p, \vec{F})$$

$$\nabla_{\mu} F_{\mu} = 0$$

$$A_{\mu} = (\phi, \vec{A})$$

$$\square A_{\mu} = \frac{F_{\mu}}{\epsilon_0}$$

SAREBBE TUTTO ! MA...