

# 1 Estructura Fina del espectro del átomo de Hidrógeno

Átomo de Hidrógeno Relativista:  $L = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{v}^2}{c^2}} + \frac{a}{r}$ ,  $v^2 = \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$ ,  $p_\varphi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m\gamma r^2 \dot{\varphi}$

$$p_r = m\gamma \dot{r}, \quad p_r^2 + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{r^2} = m^2 \gamma^2 \dot{r}^2 + m^2 \gamma^2 r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = m^2 \gamma^2 v^2 = \frac{-m^2 c^4 + K^2}{c^2} = m^2 \gamma^2 c^2 \left(1 - 1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right).$$

$$p_\varphi = n_\varphi \hbar, \quad E = K - \frac{a}{r}, \quad p_r = \sqrt{-m^2 c^2 + \frac{(E + \frac{a}{r})^2}{c^2} - \frac{p_\varphi^2}{r^2}}$$

- Dos puntos de ramificación. Corte a lo largo del eje  $\text{Re } r$ .

- Polo en  $r = 0$ .  $\text{Res} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{c^2} - p_\varphi^2}$

- $r = \frac{1}{t}, \frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{-m^2 c^2 + \frac{(E + at)^2}{c^2} - p_\varphi^2 t^2} = \frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{-m^2 c^2 + \frac{E^2}{c^2}} \left(1 + \frac{aEt}{(-m^2 c^4 + E^2)}\right)$ ,  $\text{Res} = -i \frac{aE}{(m^2 c^4 - E^2)} \sqrt{m^2 c^2 - \frac{E^2}{c^2}} = -\frac{iaE}{c^2 \sqrt{m^2 c^2 - \frac{E^2}{c^2}}}$

- $\frac{aE}{c^2 \sqrt{m^2 c^2 - \frac{E^2}{c^2}}} - \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} = n_r \hbar$

- $\left(\frac{a}{c^2}\right)^2 E^2 = \left(n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2}\right)^2 \left(m^2 c^2 - \frac{E^2}{c^2}\right)$

$$E^2 = \frac{m^2 c^2 \left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} \right)^2}{\left( \frac{a}{c^2} \right)^2 + \frac{\left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} \right)^2}{c^2}}, \quad E = \frac{m c^2 \left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{c^2} + \left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} \right)^2}}$$

$$E = \frac{m c^2 \left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{c^2} + \left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} \right)^2}} = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{c^2} \frac{1}{\left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + p_\varphi^2} \right)^2}}}$$

$$E = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{c^2} \frac{1}{\left( n_r \hbar + \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{c^2} + n_\varphi^2 \hbar^2} \right)^2}}} \sim$$

$$m c^2 - \frac{m a^2}{2(n_r + n_\varphi)^2 \hbar^2} + \frac{m \left( -1 - 4 \frac{n_r}{n_\varphi} \right) \frac{a^4}{c^2}}{8(n_r + n_\varphi)^4 \hbar^4} +$$

$$m c^2 - \frac{m a^2}{2(n_r + n_\varphi)^2 \hbar^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{2a^2}{c^2 \hbar^2 (n_r + n_\varphi)^2} \left( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{n_r}{n_\varphi} \right) \right], \quad n = n_r + n_\varphi$$

$$E = m c^2 - \frac{m a^2}{2n^2 \hbar^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{a^2}{c^2 \hbar^2 n} \left( \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{n - n_\varphi}{n_\varphi n} \right) \right] =$$

$$m c^2 - \frac{m a^2}{2 n^2 \hbar^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{a^2}{c^2 \hbar^2 n} \left( \frac{1}{n_\varphi} - \frac{3}{4n} \right) \right] =$$

$$E = m c^2 - \frac{m a^2}{2 n^2 \hbar^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n_\varphi} - \frac{3}{4n} \right) \right]$$

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El espectro depende de  $n_r, n_\varphi$  por separado. La degeneración se ha eliminado.

$$\alpha = k \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} = \text{constante de estructura fina} = 7.297 \times 10^{-3} \simeq \frac{1}{137}$$


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## 2 Precesión del perihelio de Mercurio según la Relatividad Especial

$$L = -m c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{G M m}{r}, \quad a = G M m$$

$$v^2 = r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \dot{r}^2$$

Constantes de movimiento:

$$m c^2 \gamma - \frac{G M m}{r} = E$$

$$p_\phi = m r^2 \dot{\phi} \gamma$$

$$p_r = \sqrt{-m^2 c^2 + \frac{\left(E + \frac{a}{r}\right)^2}{c^2} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^2}} = m \gamma \dot{r}$$

$$\frac{p_r}{p_\phi} = \frac{\dot{r}}{r^2 \dot{\phi}}$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\phi} = r^2 \frac{p_r}{p_\phi}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{r}, \quad \frac{du}{d\phi} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{p_\phi} \sqrt{-m^2 c^2 + \frac{(E + au)^2}{c^2} - p_\phi^2 u^2}$$

$$\left( \frac{du}{d\phi} \right)^2 = \frac{-m^2 c^2 + \frac{(E + au)^2}{c^2} - p_\phi^2 u^2}{p_\phi^2}$$

$$2u'u'' = -2uu' + 2 \frac{(E + au)}{c^2 p_\phi^2} au'$$

$$u'' = -u + \frac{Ea}{c^2 p_\phi^2} + \frac{a^2 u}{c^2 p_\phi^2} = -u \left( 1 - \frac{a^2}{c^2 p_\phi^2} \right) + \frac{Ea}{c^2 p_\phi^2},$$

$$\omega^2 = 1 - \frac{a^2}{c^2 p_\phi^2}$$

$$u = u_0 + A \cos(\omega\phi + \alpha)$$

$$u'' = -\omega^2(u - u_0),$$

$$u_0 = \frac{Ea}{c^2 p_\phi^2 \omega^2}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{u_0 + A \cos(\omega\phi + \alpha)} \quad u_0 > 0, \text{ Supongamos que } A < 0$$

Elegimos  $\phi = 0$  en la posición del perihelio ( $r$  es mínimo),  $\alpha = 0$

Precesión del Perihelio: La posición angular del perihelio después de  $n$  vueltas es:

$$\phi_n = \frac{2\pi n}{\omega} \simeq 2\pi n \left( 1 + \frac{a^2}{2c^2 p_\phi^2} \right)$$

El perihelio se desplaza en un ángulo:  $\Delta\phi_n = \frac{\pi a^2}{c^2 p_\phi^2} n$

La velocidad angular de precesión del perihelio es  $\Omega = \frac{\pi a^2}{c^2 p_\phi^2 T}$ , donde  $T$  es el período de la órbita elíptica.

Esto es  $1/6$  del valor predicho por la Relatividad General, que está de acuerdo con los experimentos.