

# Relativistic Transformation of Velocities and its Effects on Black Body radiation

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Let S and S' be two frames such that S' has a uniform velocity of magnitude  $u\hat{i}$  wrt S, and at  $t = 0$ , origin of S and S' coincide. Further, let  $(x, y, z, t)$  and  $(x', y', z', t')$  describe an event in S and S' respectively, and since frames are in uniform velocity with respect to each other, (S')=LC(S).  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{u}{c})^2}}$

We know from Lorentz transformations:

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= \gamma(x - ut) \\y' &= y \\z' &= z \\t' &= \gamma(t - \frac{ux}{c^2})\end{aligned}$$

So differentiating  $t'$  wrt  $t$ :

$$\frac{dt'}{dt} = \gamma(1 - \frac{uv_x}{c^2})$$

Now differentiating  $x', y', z'$ , wrt  $t'$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx'}{dt'} &= v'_x = \gamma(\frac{dx}{dt'} - u\frac{dt}{dt'}) \\ \frac{dy'}{dt'} &= v'_y = (\frac{dy}{dt'}) \\ \frac{dz'}{dt'} &= v'_z = (\frac{dz}{dt'})\end{aligned}$$

Substituting  $dt'$  with  $dt$  in *RHS*:

$$\begin{aligned}v'_x &= \frac{v_x - u}{1 - \frac{uv_x}{c^2}} \\ v'_y &= \frac{v_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{uv_x}{c^2})} \\ v'_z &= \frac{v_z}{\gamma(1 - \frac{uv_x}{c^2})}\end{aligned}$$

Hence we have a relativistic transformation of velocities.

Consider a particle with is emitting Black Body Radiation. Let S' be the particle (rest) frame. Also let S be the lab frame, in which particle moves with  $u\hat{i}$ . Also let R be a ray of EM radiation, which has angle  $\theta$  wrt x axis and  $\theta'$  wrt x' axis. Since ray is EM:

$$\begin{aligned} v &= c \\ v_x &= c \cos(\theta) \\ v_{yz} &= c \sin(\theta) \\ v'_x &= c \cos(\theta') \\ v'_{yz} &= c \sin(\theta') \end{aligned}$$

Hence dividing  $v_{yz}$  and  $v_x$ , and substituting them with  $v'_{yz}$  and  $v'_x$  respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\theta) &= \frac{v'_{yz}}{\gamma(v'_x + u)} \\ \implies \tan(\theta) &= \frac{\sin(\theta')}{\gamma(\cos(\theta') + \frac{u}{c})} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have seen how the direction of the EM Ray transforms relativistically. It must be noted that the speed of EM Ray is still a constant,  $c$ , in accordance to our initial assumptions. Now Plotting transformed rays gives us the following result-

