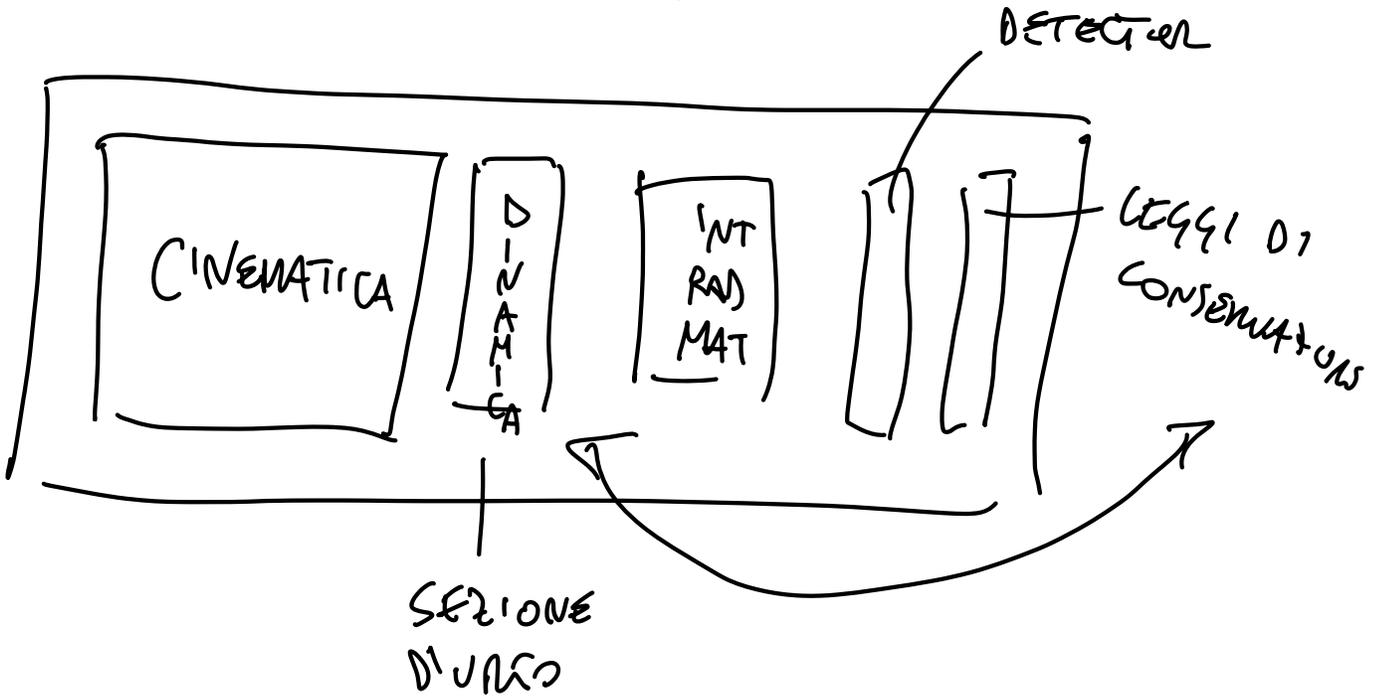


FNS1

<http://roma1.infn.it/~ippolitv> (o anche <https://l.infn.it/fns1>)

- FNS1 =
- N.
 - e
 - p
 - 



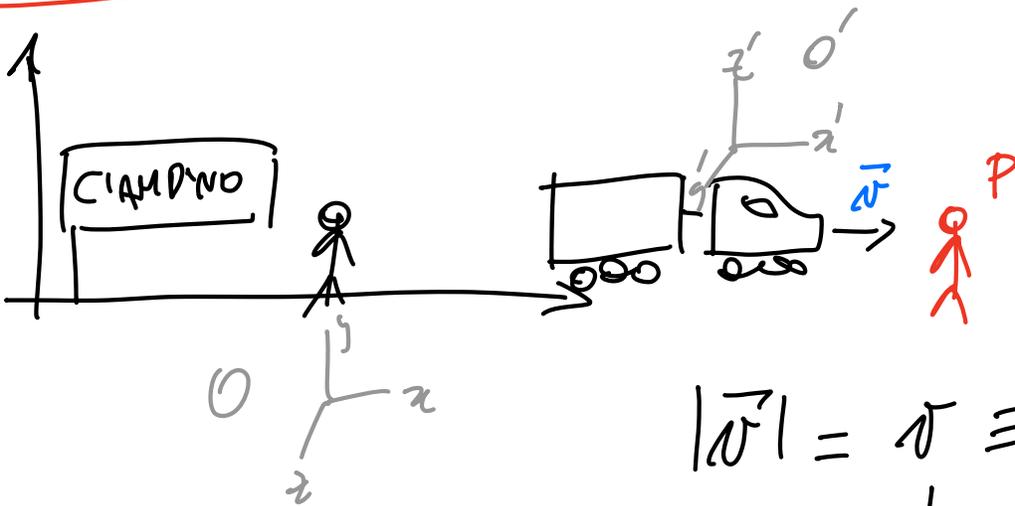
$\sigma \ll c$	$\sigma \sim c$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decabments d • Perthesfund • MATERIA OSCURA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decabments β • LHC • neutrino

$MQ \oplus R$

4° anno : $MQ \oplus R \Rightarrow MQR$

\Downarrow
QFT

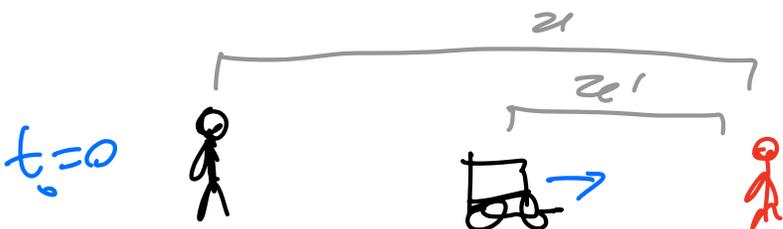
CINEMATICA

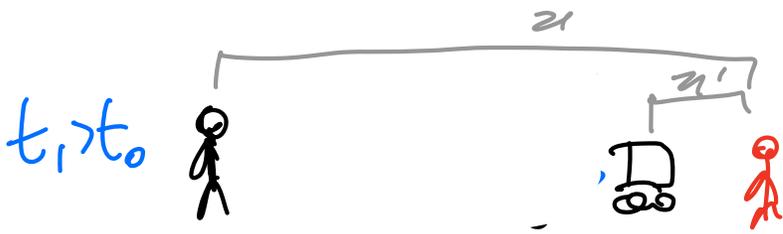


$$|\vec{v}| = v \equiv \beta c$$

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

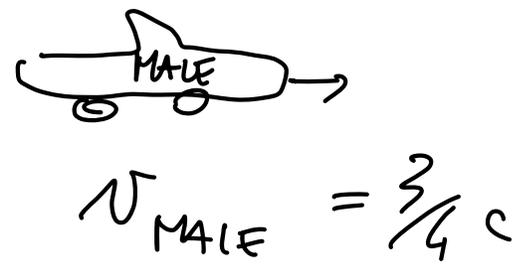
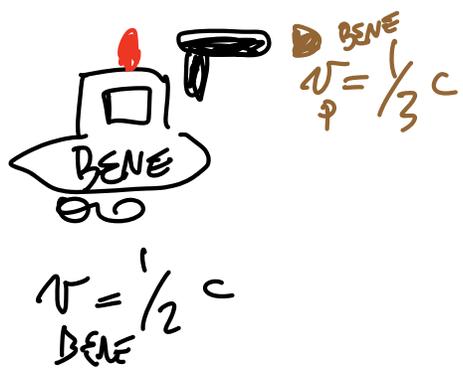
$$\begin{cases} x' = \gamma x - \beta \gamma ct \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ ct' = \gamma ct - \beta \gamma x \end{cases}$$





Esercizio 1 Inseguimento a velocità smodata

Un evaso dal carcere interstellare di Andromeda sfugge alla prigione a bordo di un'automobile avveniristica che viaggia a una velocità $\frac{3}{4}c$. L'auto della polizia che lo insegue viaggia a $\frac{1}{2}c$, e spara un proiettile che viaggia - rispetto all'auto della polizia - a $\frac{1}{3}c$. Il proiettile raggiunge l'evaso, secondo la fisica classica? E secondo la relatività speciale?



MC

$$v_P^{LAB} \stackrel{?}{>} v_{MALE}^{LAB}$$

$$v_P^{LAB} = v_{BENE}^{LAB} + v_P^{BENE} = \frac{1}{2}c + \frac{1}{3}c = \frac{5}{6}c > \frac{3}{4}c \rightarrow \boxed{\text{VINCE IL BENE}}$$

MR

nel lab

$$v \equiv \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$L = 100'000 \text{ AL} = 100'000 \text{ ANNI} \cdot c$$

$$t = \gamma t'$$

$$L = vt = \beta c \cdot \gamma t'$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \cdot c \cdot t'$$

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

$$\beta c t' = \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \cdot L$$

$$(\beta c t')^2 = (1-\beta^2) L^2$$

$$\beta^2 (c t')^2 + L^2 = L^2$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{L^2 + (c t')^2}} =$$

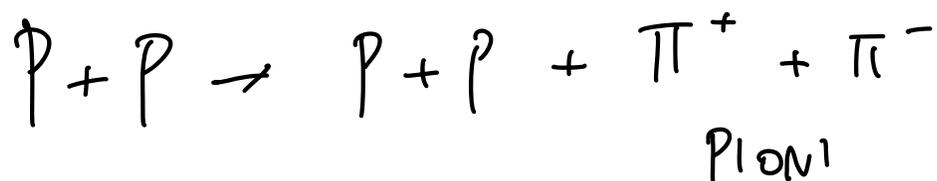
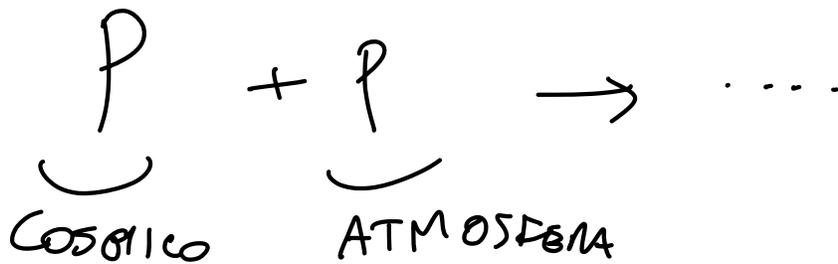
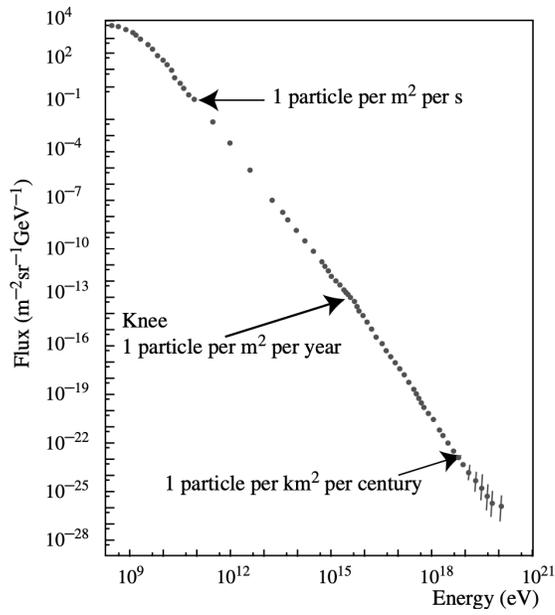
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + (c t')^2 / L^2}}$$

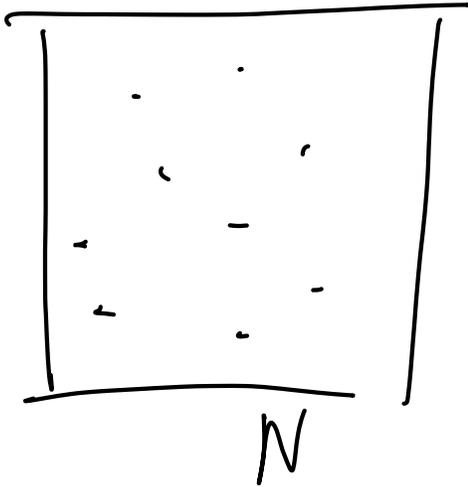
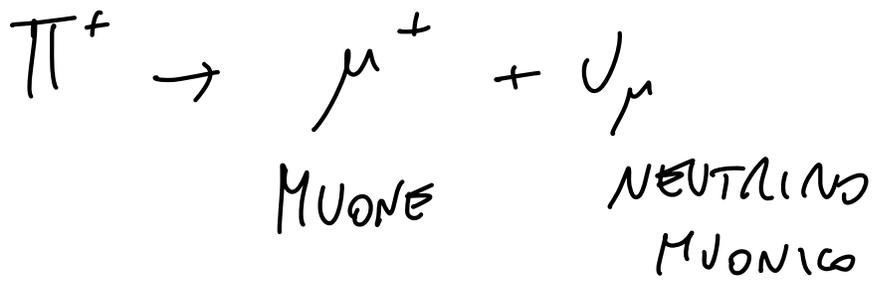
$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{c \cdot 100 \text{ ANNI}}{100'000 \text{ ANNI} \cdot c} \right)^2}}$$

$$\beta = 0.9999995$$

$$\gamma \approx 1000$$

DE CADIMATI





N parti

$$dN \propto - N \cdot dt$$

$$dN \equiv - \alpha N dt$$

$$\equiv - N \frac{dt}{\tau}$$

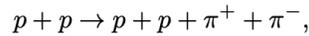
$$N = N(0) e^{-t/\tau}$$

particelle	τ
π^\pm	26 ms
μ^\pm	2.2 μ s
e^-	$\sim \infty$
p	$\geq 10^{26}$ anni
n	15 minuti

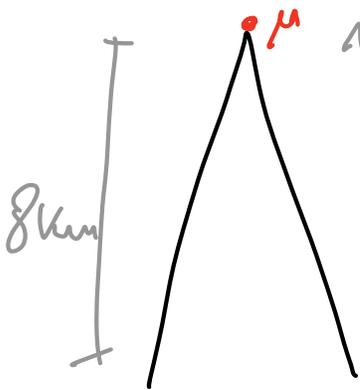
Esercizio 3 Decadimento e relatività speciale

Un muone (particella di vita media 2.2×10^{-6} s) è prodotto a 8000 m di altezza con $v = 0.998c$. Arriva a terra secondo la meccanica classica? E secondo la relatività speciale?

I muoni sono anche prodotti dal decadimento di pioni in muoni e neutrini, $\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ e $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$. I pioni (particelle di vita media 2.6×10^{-8} s) a loro volta provengono da reazioni come



dove un protone dello stato iniziale viene dallo spazio, e uno viene dall'atmosfera. Se i pioni sono stati prodotti nello stesso punto dei muoni, arrivano a terra?



$$v = 0.998c$$

$$\tau = 2.2 \mu\text{s}$$

(1c)

$$L = v \cdot \tau$$

$$= 0.998 \cdot \frac{30 \text{ cm}}{\text{ms}} \cdot 2.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}$$

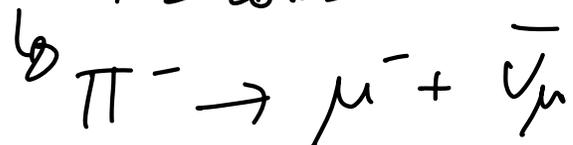
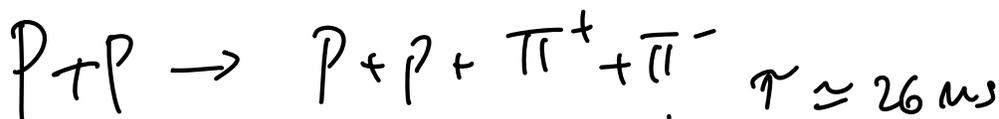
$$= 30 \text{ cm} \cdot 0.998 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2.2$$

$$\approx 0.66 \cdot 10^3 = 660 \text{ m}$$

(1a) $L = v \cdot (\gamma \tau)$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0.998^2}} \approx 15.8$$

$$L = 15.8 \cdot 660 \text{ m} \approx 10 \text{ km} > 8 \text{ km}$$



$$L = 8 \text{ km}$$

$$P(t^{\text{LAB}}) = e^{-\frac{t^{\text{LAB}}}{\gamma \tau}} = e^{-\frac{L}{\gamma v \tau}}$$

$$L = v t^{\text{LAB}}$$

$$P(L) = e^{-\frac{v t^{\text{LAB}}}{\gamma v \tau}} = e^{-\frac{L}{\gamma \beta c \tau}}$$

$$P(L_{\text{max}}) = ? = e^{-\frac{L_{\text{max}}}{\beta \gamma c \tau}}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ km} \\ 0.998 \\ 15.8 \end{array} \right\} 26 \text{ ms}$

$$\approx 46\%$$

PARADOSSO DI BELL



SI ROMPE?