

# PARTICELLE (FINOLA)

particella	$m$	Spin	$\tau$	$q$	... altro
$e^-$	$511 \text{ keV}/c^2$ $511 \text{ keV} (c=1)$	$1/2$	$\infty$	$-1$	
$p$	$938.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$1/2$	$\infty$	$+1$	
$n$	$939.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$1/2$	$15'$	$0$	
$\pi^\pm$	$139.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$0$	$26 \text{ ns}$	$\pm 1$	
$\mu^-$	$105.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$1/2$	$2.2 \mu\text{s}$	$-1$	

$E, p$

## Esercizio 4      Lavoro e velocità prossime a $c$

Quanto lavoro bisogna compiere per aumentare la velocità di un elettrone

1. da  $0.18c$  a  $0.19c$ ?
2. da  $0.98c$  a  $0.99c$ ?

Si noti che nei due casi l'aumento di velocità è sempre  $0.01c$ .

$$L = E_f - E_i$$

$$E = m\gamma c^2 \stackrel{(c=1)}{=} m\gamma$$

$$p = m\gamma v = m\gamma \beta c \stackrel{(c=1)}{=} m\beta\gamma$$

$$E^2 = p^2 + m^2$$

EN. CINÉTICA :  $T : E \equiv T + m$

$$L = E_f - E_i = m(\gamma_f - \gamma_i)$$

(A)

	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$L$
$ i\rangle$	0.18	1.017	] 1 keV
$ f\rangle$	0.19	1.019	

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

$$L = -511 \text{ keV} \cdot (1.017 - 1.019) = 1 \text{ keV}$$

(B)

	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$L$
$ i\rangle$	0.98	5.025	] 1054 keV
$ f\rangle$	0.99	7.089	

$$E^2 = p^2 + m^2$$

$$m=0 \rightarrow E^2 = p^2$$

## QUADRIIMPULSO

$$\underline{P} = \begin{pmatrix} E \\ p_x \\ p_y \\ p_x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P}' = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & +\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ +\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{P}$$

$$\equiv \Lambda \underline{P}$$

QUADRIVETTORI

COVARIANTI / CONTRAVARIANTI

CONTRAVARIANTE

$x^\mu$

$\mu \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

# COVARIANTE

$$\kappa_\mu$$

$$\kappa^\mu \equiv \sum_{\nu=0}^3 g^{\mu\nu} \kappa_\nu$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(Einduz.)}}{\equiv} g^{\mu\nu} \kappa_\nu$$

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\kappa^\mu = \bigwedge_{\nu}^{\mu} \kappa^\nu$$

## Esercizio 5      Quadrivettori

Dati due quadrivettori contravarianti

$$a^\mu = (3, 4, 1, 2),$$

$$b^\mu = (5, 0, 3, 4),$$

Si esprimano anzitutto i quadrivettori in forma covariante. Si calcolino poi norma e prodotto scalare dei quadrivettori e delle rispettive componenti spaziali. I quadrivettori sono di tipo spazio, tempo o luce?

$$|a|^2 = ?$$

$$|a|^2 = a_\mu a^\mu = \sum_{\mu=0}^3 a_\mu a^\mu$$

$$= \sum_{\mu=0}^3 g_{\mu\nu} a^{\nu} a^{\mu}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} \equiv g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a^0)^2 - (a^1)^2 - (a^2)^2 - (a^3)^2$$

$$= 3^2 - (4)^2 - (1)^2 - (2)^2$$

$$= -12 \quad (\text{TIPO SPAZIO})$$

## CONSERVAZIONI E INVARIANZA

Conservata	invariante
( $\omega$ di una particella)	$ a ^2$
$E_{TOT}$	$ P ^2 = E^2 - P_x^2 - P_y^2 - P_z^2 = E^2 - p^2$
$\rightarrow$	$= \omega^2$
$P_{TOT}$	
$\rightarrow$	$C$
$J_{TOT}$	
$q_{TOT}$	$q$

## Esercizio 6 Decadimento e relatività speciale

Un pione decade a riposo in un muone e un neutrino, tramite il processo

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu.$$

In media, che distanza percorre il muone nel riferimento del laboratorio?

Il muone è una particella di massa  $m_\mu = 105.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  e vita media  $\tau_\mu = 2.2 \mu\text{s}$ . Il pione carico è una particella di massa  $m_\pi = 139.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ , mentre il neutrino è una particella che per i nostri scopi consideriamo di massa nulla.

$$m_{\bar{\nu}} = m_\nu \equiv 0 \quad (\text{non è vero})$$

$$\tau_\pi = 26 \text{ ns}$$

$$\tau_\nu = \infty$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P(\mu \text{ è ancora "vivo"}) &= e^{-\frac{t}{\gamma \tau_\mu}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{vt}{\beta \gamma c \tau_\mu}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle L \rangle \equiv \beta \gamma c \tau_\mu$$

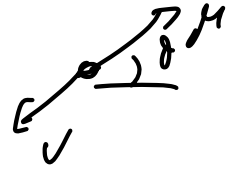
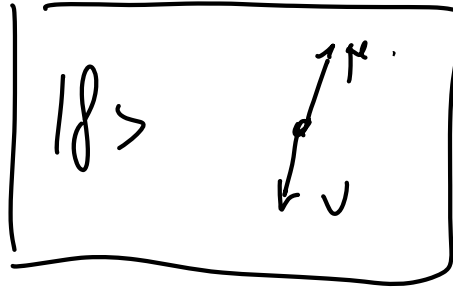
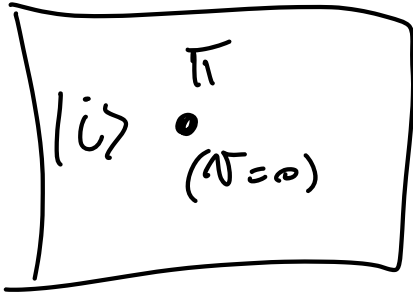
$$E = m \gamma c^2$$

$$p = m \gamma v = m \gamma \beta c$$

$$\beta = p/E \quad \gamma = \frac{E}{m c^2}$$

$$\beta \gamma = \frac{p}{E} \cdot \frac{E}{m c^2} = \frac{p_\mu}{m_\mu c}$$

# Modo 11



Cons  
E,

$$E_{\text{TOT}}^{i} = E_{\text{TOT}}^{f}$$

$$E_{\pi} = \sqrt{m_{\pi}^2 + p_{\pi}^2} = m_{\pi}$$

$$E_f = E_{\mu} + E_{\nu}$$

Cons  
MPL

$$\vec{P}_{\text{TOT}}^{i} = \vec{P}_{\text{TOT}}^{f}$$

$$\vec{0} = \vec{P}_{\mu} + \vec{P}_{\nu}$$

$$\rightarrow |\vec{P}_{\mu}| = |\vec{P}_{\nu}| \equiv P$$

$m_{\nu} = 0$

$$E_{\nu} = P_{\nu} = P$$

$$m_{\pi} = E_{\mu} + E_{\nu} = \sqrt{P^2 + m_{\mu}^2} + P$$

$$m_{\pi} - P = \sqrt{P^2 + m_{\mu}^2}$$

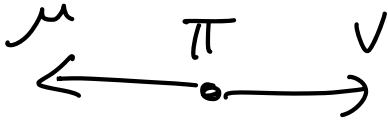
$$0^2 \quad m_{\pi}^2 + P^2 - 2m_{\pi}P = P^2 + m_{\mu}^2$$

$$P = \frac{m_{\pi}^2 - m_{\mu}^2}{2m_{\pi}} = \frac{(139.6 \text{ MeV})^2 - (105.6)^2}{2 \cdot 139.6}$$

$$\approx 30 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\mu} &= \sqrt{p^2 + m_{\mu}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(m_{\pi}^2 - m_{\mu}^2)^2}{4m_{\pi}^2} + m_{\mu}^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{m_{\pi}^4 + m_{\mu}^4 - 2m_{\pi}^2 m_{\mu}^2 + 4m_{\pi}^2 m_{\mu}^2}{4m_{\pi}^2}} \\
 &= \frac{m_{\pi}^2 + m_{\mu}^2}{2m_{\pi}} = 109.8 \text{ MeV}
 \end{aligned}$$

Method 2



$$\underline{P}^{\text{TOT}} |i\rangle = \underline{P}^{\text{TOT}} |f\rangle$$

$$\underline{P}^{\text{TOT}} |i\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} m_{\pi} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} m_{\pi} \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P}^{\text{TOT}} |f\rangle = \underline{P}_{\mu} |f\rangle + \underline{P}_{\nu} |f\rangle$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_{\mu} \\ \vec{p}_{\mu} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} E_{\nu} \\ \vec{p}_{\nu} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P}_{\pi} = \underline{P}_{\mu} + \underline{P}_{\nu}$$



$$\underline{P}_\pi - \underline{P}_\mu = \underline{P}_\nu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \square^2 \quad \omega_\nu^2 &= (\underline{P}_\pi - \underline{P}_\mu)^2 \\ &= (\underline{P}_\pi)^2 + (\underline{P}_\mu)^2 - 2 \underline{P}_\pi \cdot \underline{P}_\mu \\ &= \omega_\pi^2 + \omega_\mu^2 - 2 [E_\pi \cdot E_\mu - \vec{P}_\pi \cdot \vec{P}_\mu] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \omega_\pi^2 + \omega_\mu^2 - 2 [ \omega_\pi \cdot E_\mu - \vec{0} \cdot \vec{P}_\mu ] \\ &= \omega_\pi^2 + \omega_\mu^2 - 2 \omega_\pi E_\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$E_\mu = \frac{\omega_\pi^2 + \omega_\mu^2}{2 \omega_\pi}$$