

Relativistic Dynamics

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Classical Mechanics

- Euclidean Space & Time

- Absolute Space & Time

- $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$

- $K = \frac{p^2}{2m}$

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- $\vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{v}$ with

$$\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \text{ and } \vec{\beta} = \vec{v} / c$$

- $K = (\gamma - 1)mc^2$

- $E = \gamma mc^2$

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Testing Relativity

Question: Why do we care?

Answer:

Testing Relativity

Question: Why do we care?

Answer: Because relativity is awesome!

Testing Relativity

Question: Why do we care?

Answer: Because it's required to understand things moving quickly.

Testing Relativity

Question: How do we test it?

Answer:

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Answer: Move really, really quickly!

Testing Relativity

Question: What moves really,
really fast?

Answer:

Testing Relativity

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Answer: Light!

Testing Relativity

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Answer: ~~Light!~~

Testing Relativity

Question: What moves really,
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Answer:

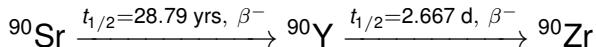
Testing Relativity

Question: What moves really,
really fast?

Answer: Electrons!

Testing Relativity

We used $^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$ as our source of electrons. The decay process is:



Testing Relativity

We tested relativity in two ways:

- Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}
- Using E and \vec{p}

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Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

If a particle is traveling in circular motion with radius r , then

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{mv^2}{r\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

If it's an electron traveling through a uniform magnetic field, with a bit of manipulation,

$$\vec{p} = e\vec{r} \times \vec{B}$$

The Apparatus

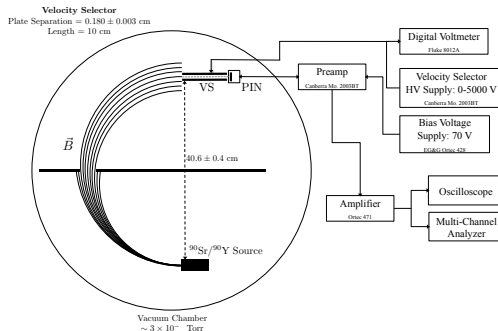


FIG. 1: Schematic diagram of the electron trajectory in the apparatus, the particle spectrometer and associated circuitry. The velocity selector is labeled VS, and the diode detector PIN.

Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

In the velocity selector, for the
 \sim middle velocities,

$$eE - evB = 0$$

Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

In the velocity selector, for the
~middle velocities,

$$E/B = v$$

Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

In the velocity selector, for the
 \sim middle velocities,

$$E/(cB) = \beta$$

Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

$$\vec{p} = e\vec{r} \times \vec{B}$$

$$E/(cB) = \beta$$

$$\frac{E/(cB)}{B} = \frac{v/c}{p/er}$$

Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

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Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

Classical prediction:

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\frac{E/(cB)}{B} = \frac{v/c}{mv/er} = \frac{er}{mc}$$

Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

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Relativistic prediction:

$$\vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{E/(cB)}{B} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \frac{er}{mc}$$

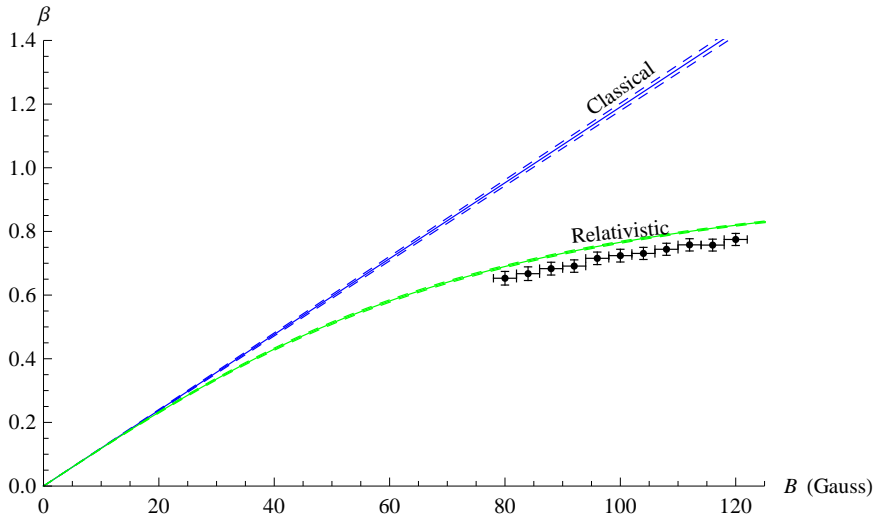
Using \vec{F} and \vec{p}

Relativistic prediction:

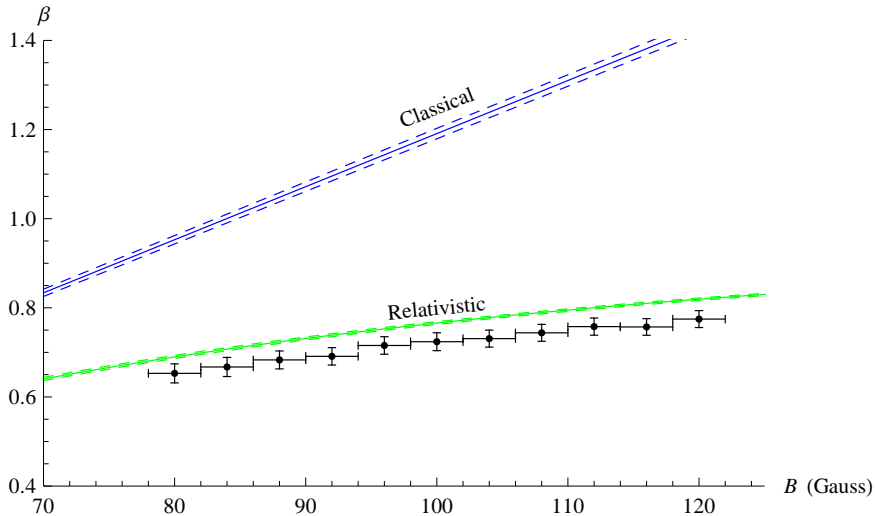
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Results



Results



Systematic Error?

- The V reading could be systematically high by 0.2 kV.

Systematic Error?

- The V reading could be systematically high by 0.2 kV. Poor fit. It's possible that the $\vec{F} = 0$ point is not the center, and we're off by 0.2 kV.

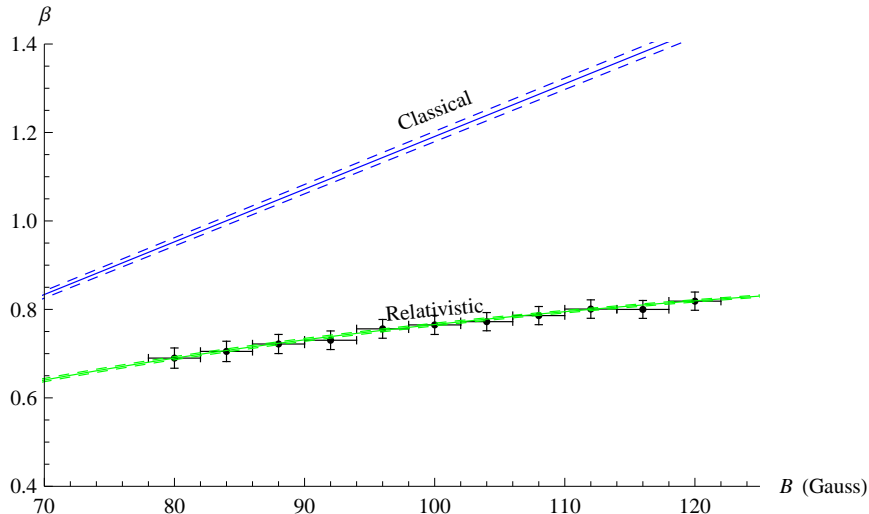
Systematic Error?

- The measurement $d = (0.183 \pm 0.003) \text{ cm}$ could be systematically high by 0.01 cm.

Systematic Error?

- The measurement $d = (0.183 \pm 0.003) \text{ cm}$ could be systematically high by 0.01 cm. Gives remarkably good fit (visually). But it's 3σ .

Systematic Error?



Systematic Error?

- The gauss-meter could be systematically high by 5 G.

Systematic Error?

- The gauss-meter could be systematically high by 5 G.

Poor fit. But we found about 2 G variation along the track, so 5 G isn't insane.

Systematic Error?

- The measurement of $d = (40.6 \pm 0.4)$ cm could be systematically high by 5 cm.

Systematic Error?

- The measurement of $d = (40.6 \pm 0.4)$ cm could be systematically high by 5 cm.

Poor fit. And it's 20σ !

Systematic Error?

- Best fit is given by changing d .
- Maybe it's some combination, or something else entirely.

Conclusion

Relativity wins!

Thank You!

Any questions?