

Computazione e Fisica

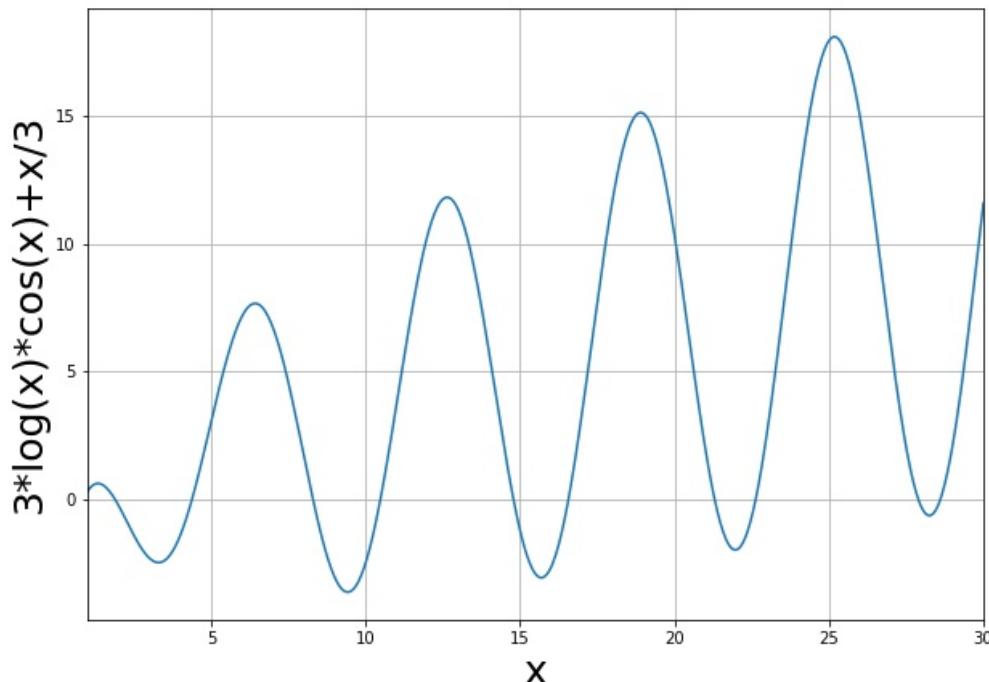
ovvero:

perchè Tecniche Informatiche
al primo semestre del primo anno?

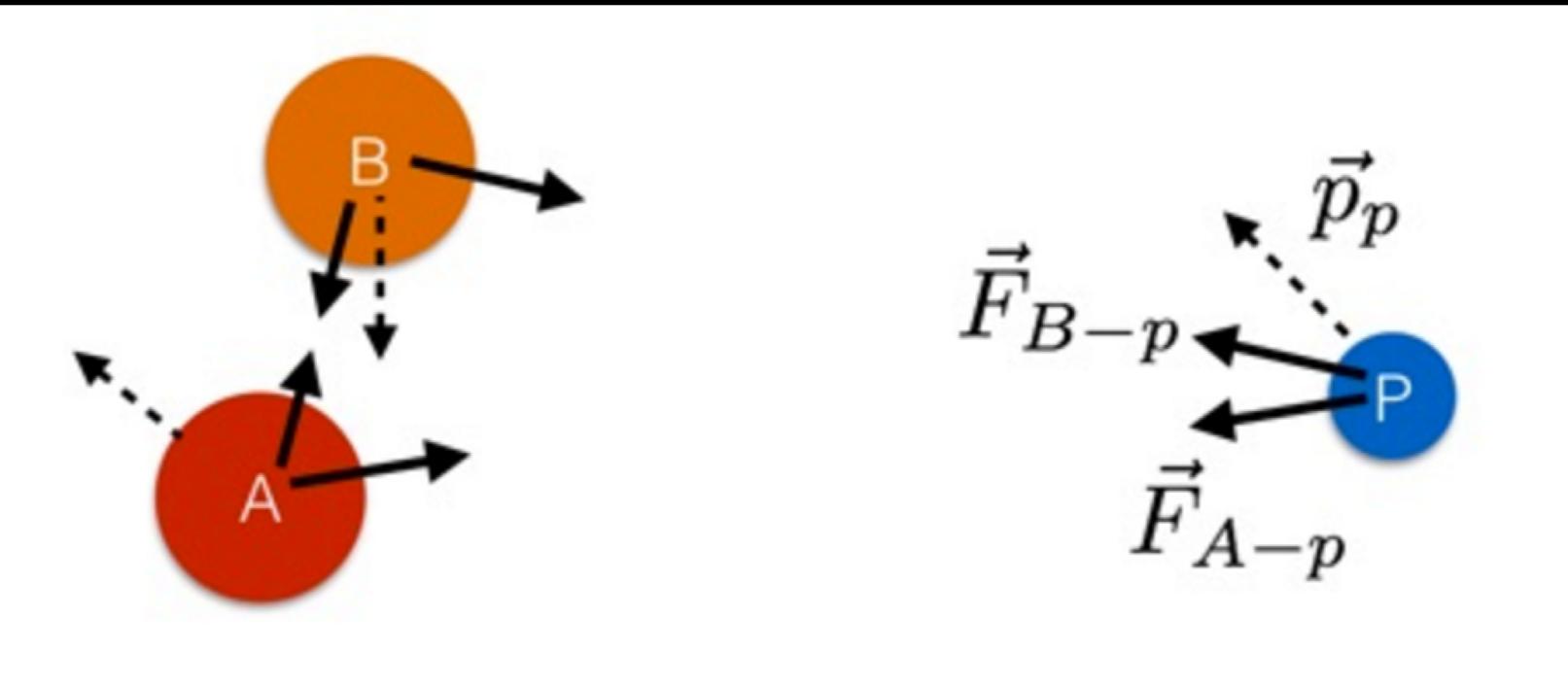
Problemi semplici non risolvibili analiticamente

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = 0$$

$n > 4$

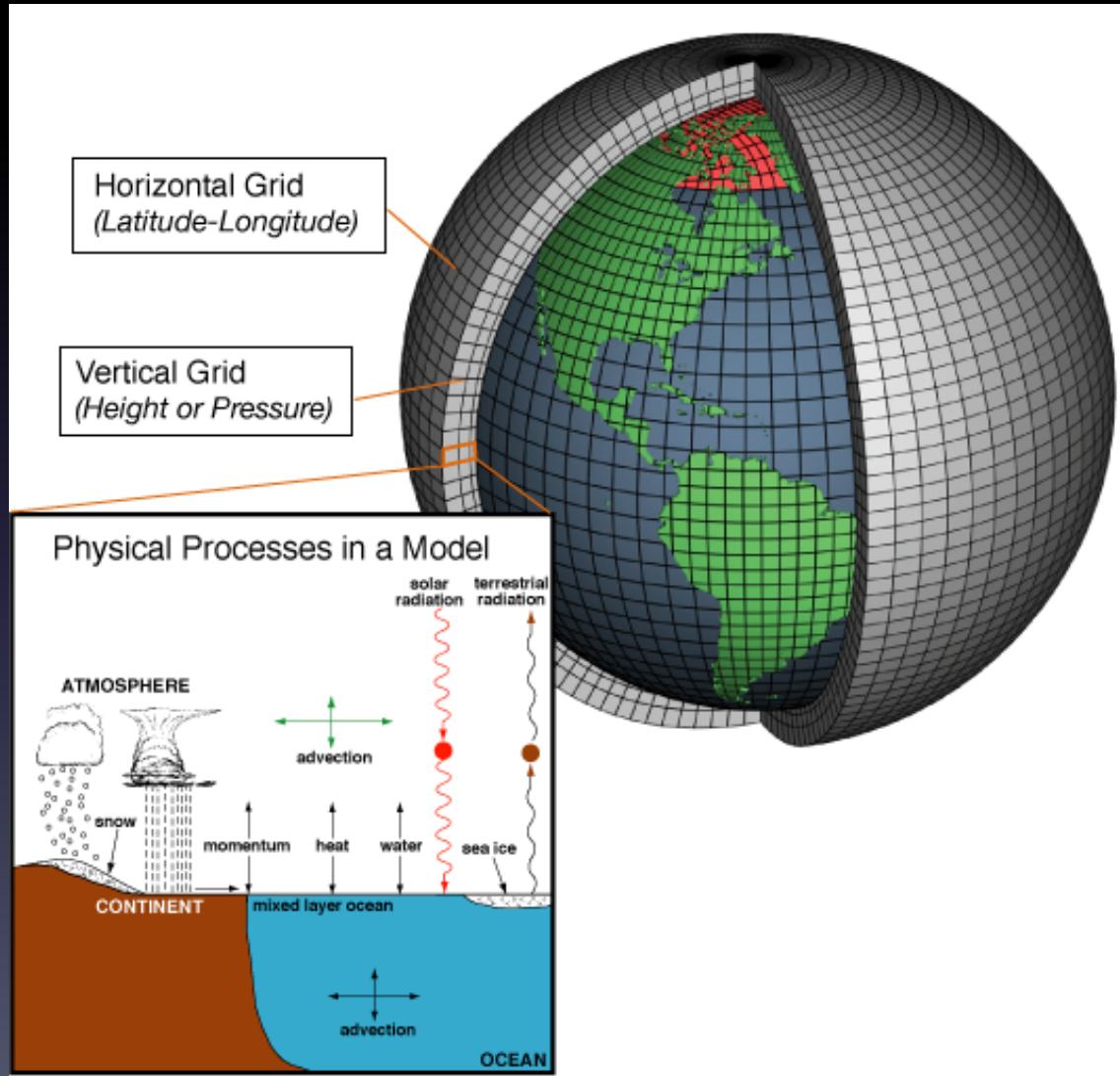


3 masse gravitanti: le forze sono note.
Non sappiamo calcolare il moto.

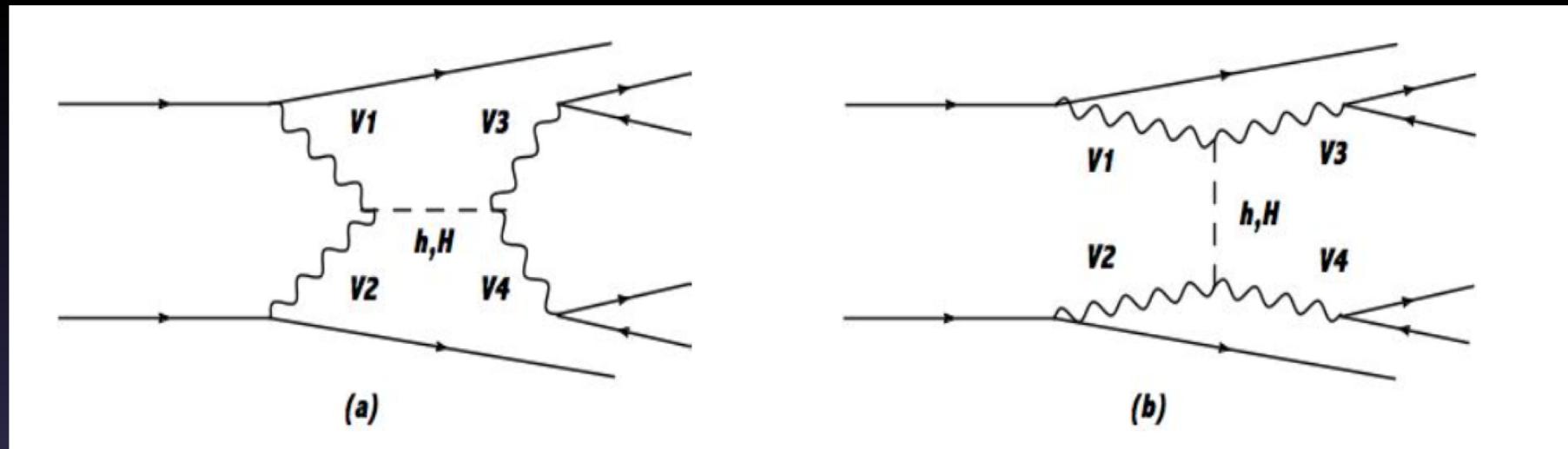


Problemi complessi

Dinamica dell'atmosfera



Urto fra particelle elementari $2 \rightarrow n$

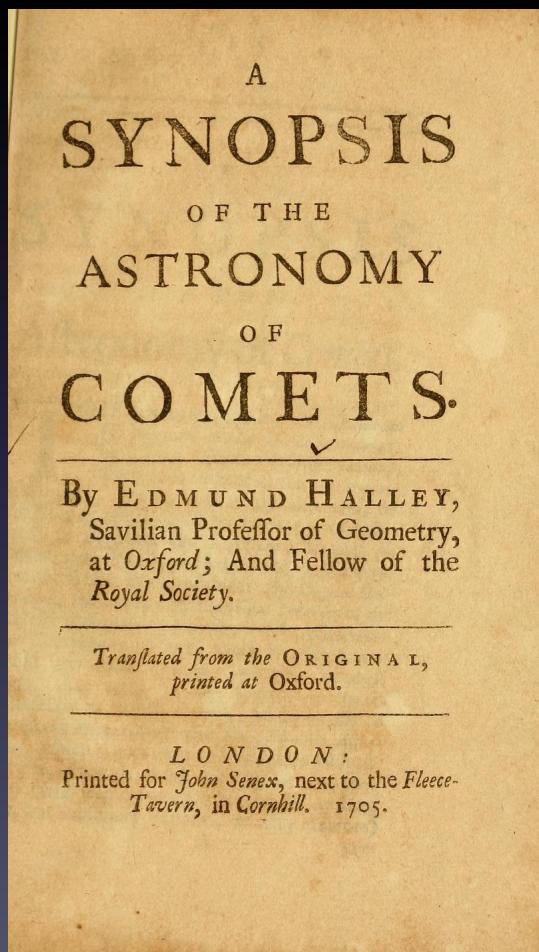


Calcolare la distribuzione delle particelle finali :

- Centinaia di termini
- Integrazione su $3n-4$ variabili

La necessità di eseguire calcoli complessi precede l'invenzione dei computer

Edmund Halley, 1705



[8]

A General Table for Calculating the Motions of Comets in a Parabolical Orbit.

Med. mot.	Ang. à peribolio.	Logar. pro diff. à Sole.	Med. mot.	Ang. à peribolio.	Logar. pro diff. à Sole.
o gr. ' "	o	gr. ' "	o gr. ' "	o	gr. ' "
1	1.31.40	0.000077	31	12.55.06	0.062400
2	31.3.15	0.000309	32	44.3.20	0.068383
3	4.34.43	0.000694	33	45.10.29	0.069319
4	6.1.0.	0.001231	34	46.16.35	0.072839
5	7.37.1.	0.001921	35	47.21.39	0.076396
6	9.7.43	0.002759	36	48.25.33	0.079984
7	10.38.20	0.003745	37	49.28.27	0.083600
8	12.7.54	0.004876	38	50.30.19	0.087244
9	13.37.17	0.006151	39	51.31.8	0.090910
10	15.6.70	0.007564	40	52.30.56	0.094596
11	16.34.20	0.009115	41	53.29.44	0.098300
12	18.1.54	0.010798	42	54.27.32	0.102019
13	19.28.47	0.012609	43	55.24.21	0.105752
14	20.54.54	0.014550	44	56.20.12	0.109490
15	22.20.14	0.016607	45	57.15.6	0.113240
16	23.44.44	0.018783	46	58.9.3	0.116995
17	25.8.220	0.021072	47	59.2.4	0.120756
18	26.31.80	0.023470	48	59.54.11	0.124518
19	27.52.55	0.025969	49	60.45.25	0.128278
20	29.12.47	0.028570	50	61.35.45	0.132035
21	30.33.40	0.031263	51	62.25.14	0.135792
22	31.52.32	0.034045	52	63.13.52	0.139544
23	33.1.23	0.036916	53	64.1.40	0.143391
24	34.27.12	0.039864	54	64.48.38	0.147029
25	35.42.59	0.042892	55	65.34.50	0.150762
26	36.57.41	0.045989	56	66.20.13	0.154482
27	38.11.20	0.049154	57	67.0.450	0.158192
28	39.23.54	0.052382	58	67.4.842	0.161890
29	40.35.23	0.055668	59	68.31.500	0.165578
30	41.45.470	0.059009	60	69.14.16	0.169254

[9]

Med. mot.	Angui. à peribolio.	Logar. pro diff. à Sole.	Med. mot.	Ang. à peribolio.	Logar. pro diff. à Sole.
o gr. ' "	o	gr. ' "	o gr. ' "	o	gr. ' "
61	69.55.58	0.172914	91	86.20.34	0.271176
62	70.36.59	0.176557	92	86.46.20	0.277239
63	71.17.16	0.180188	93	87.11.43	0.280284
64	71.56.56	0.183803	94	87.36.45	0.283306
65	72.35.57	0.187404	95	88.01.27	0.286308
66	73.14.15	0.190978	96	88.25.49	0.289293
67	73.51.59	0.194540	97	88.49.45	0.292252
68	74.29.6	0.198085	98	89.13.32	0.295201
69	75.05.38	0.201614	99	89.36.54	0.298122
70	75.41.35	0.205122	100	90.00.00	0.301030
71	76.16.56	0.208612	101	90.45.14	0.306782
72	76.51.43	0.212080	102	91.29.18	0.312469
73	77.25.57	0.215529	103	92.12.14	0.318060
74	77.59.41	0.218903	104	92.54.40	0.323587
75	78.32.54	0.222378	105	93.34.52	0.329442
76	79.5.35	0.225769	106	94.14.40	0.334424
77	79.37.45	0.229142	107	94.53.30	0.339736
78	80.9.23	0.232488	108	95.31.22	0.344979
79	80.40.34	0.235809	109	96.8.22	0.350153
80	81.11.16	0.239127	110	96.44.30	0.355262
81	81.41.31	0.242416	111	97.19.48	0.360306
82	82.11.19	0.245684	112	97.54.17	0.365284
83	82.40.40	0.248933	113	98.28.00	0.370200
84	83.9.34	0.252159	114	99.00.57	0.375052
85	83.38.4	0.255366	115	99.33.11	0.379842
86	84.6.8	0.258552	116	100.4.43	0.384576
87	84.33.49	0.261720	117	100.35.45	0.389352
88	85.1.5	0.264855	118	101.5.48	0.393868
89	85.27.58	0.267939	119	101.35.22	0.398428
90	85.54.27	0.271092	120	102.4.190	0.402070

B

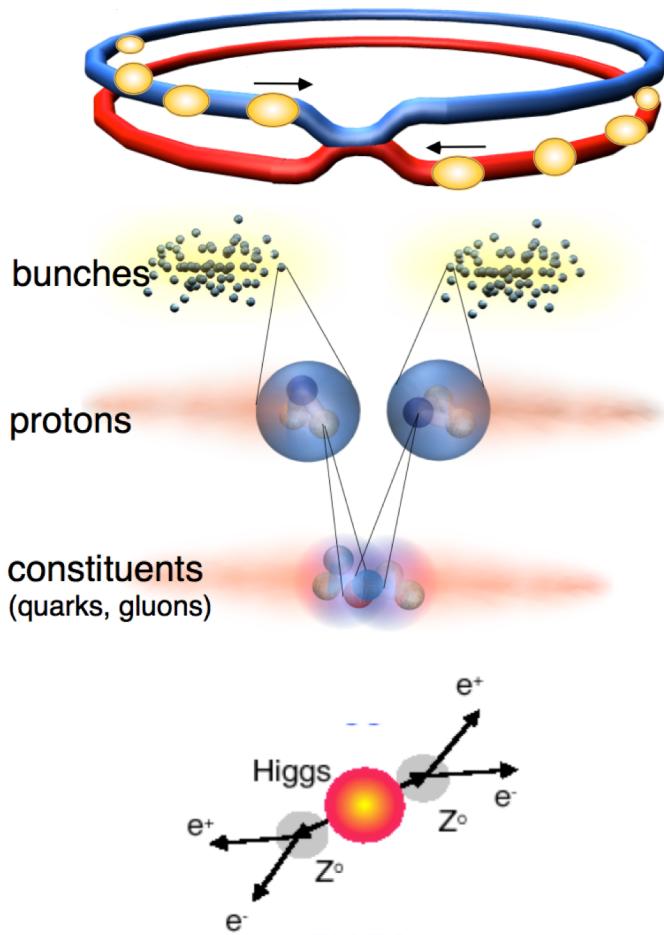
Med



1924

Un esperimento al CERN

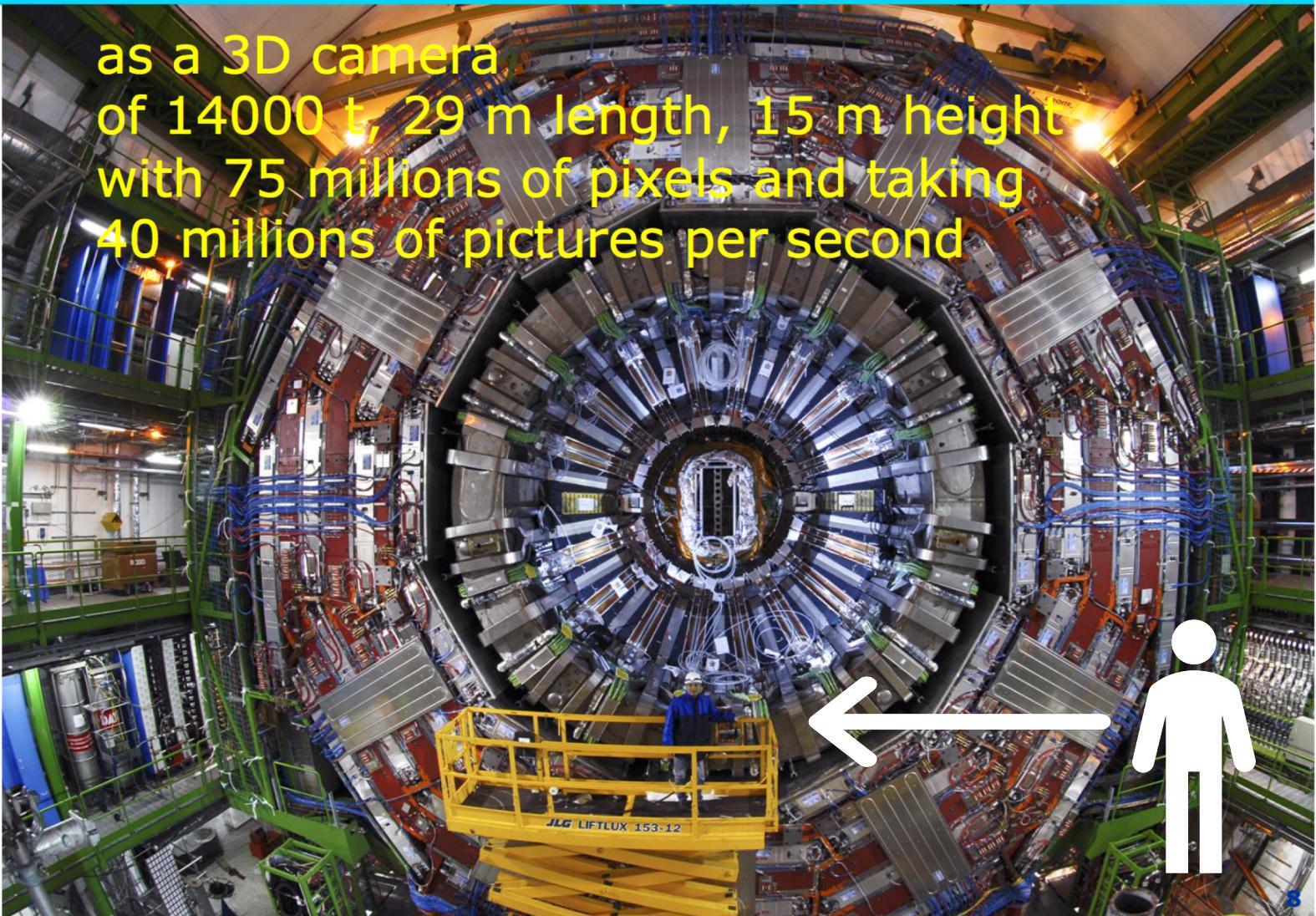
proton collisions at LHC



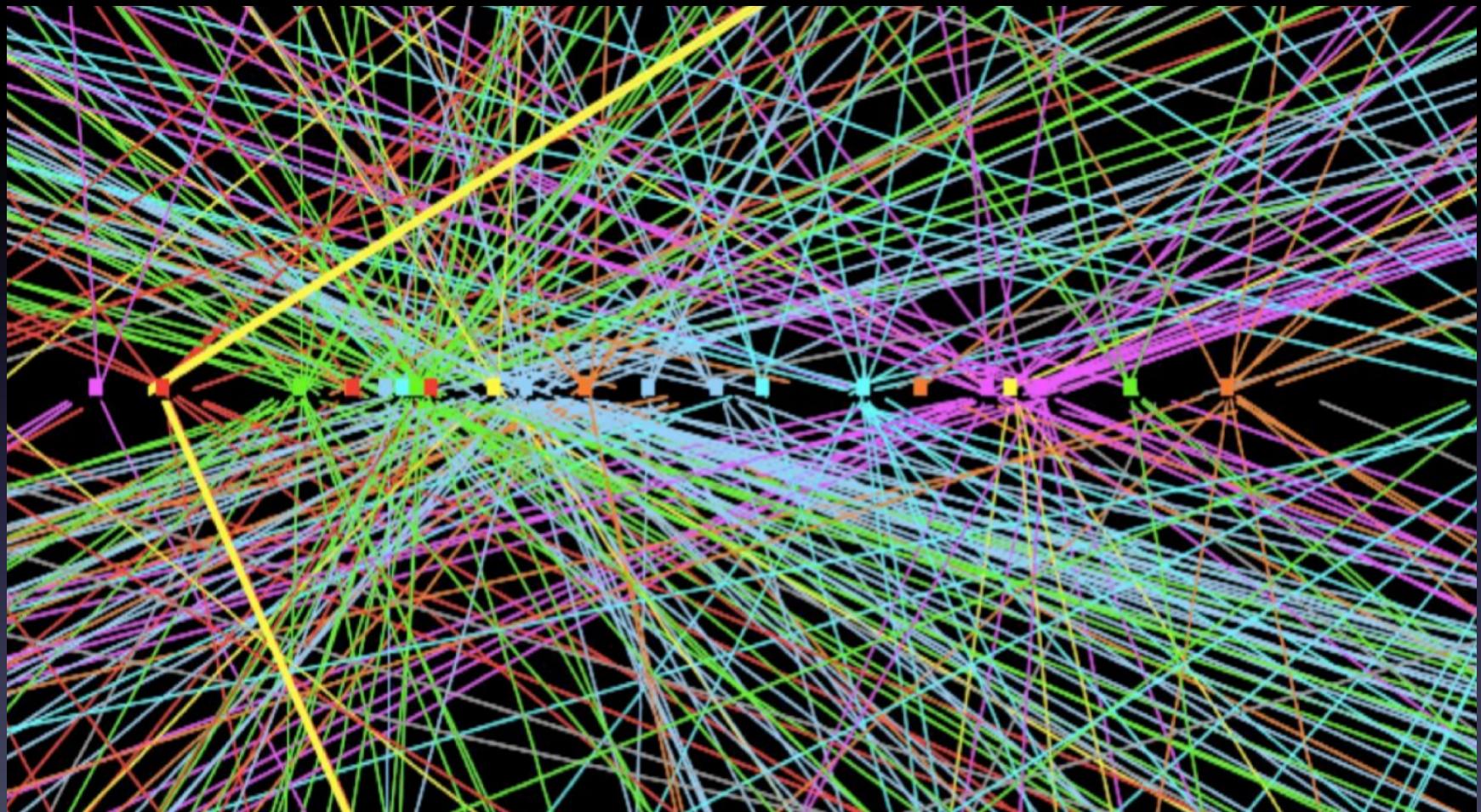
- 2800 bunches of protons
- energy of each proton : 6.5 TeV
- 100 billions protons / bunch
- beam crossing rate: 40 MHz
- in the experiments at each crossing:
 - ~ 20-50 proton-proton collisions
 - ~ 1500 particles produced
- 1 billion interactions / second
- impossible to record everything !
- **a Higgs boson to find within 5 billions of collisions...**

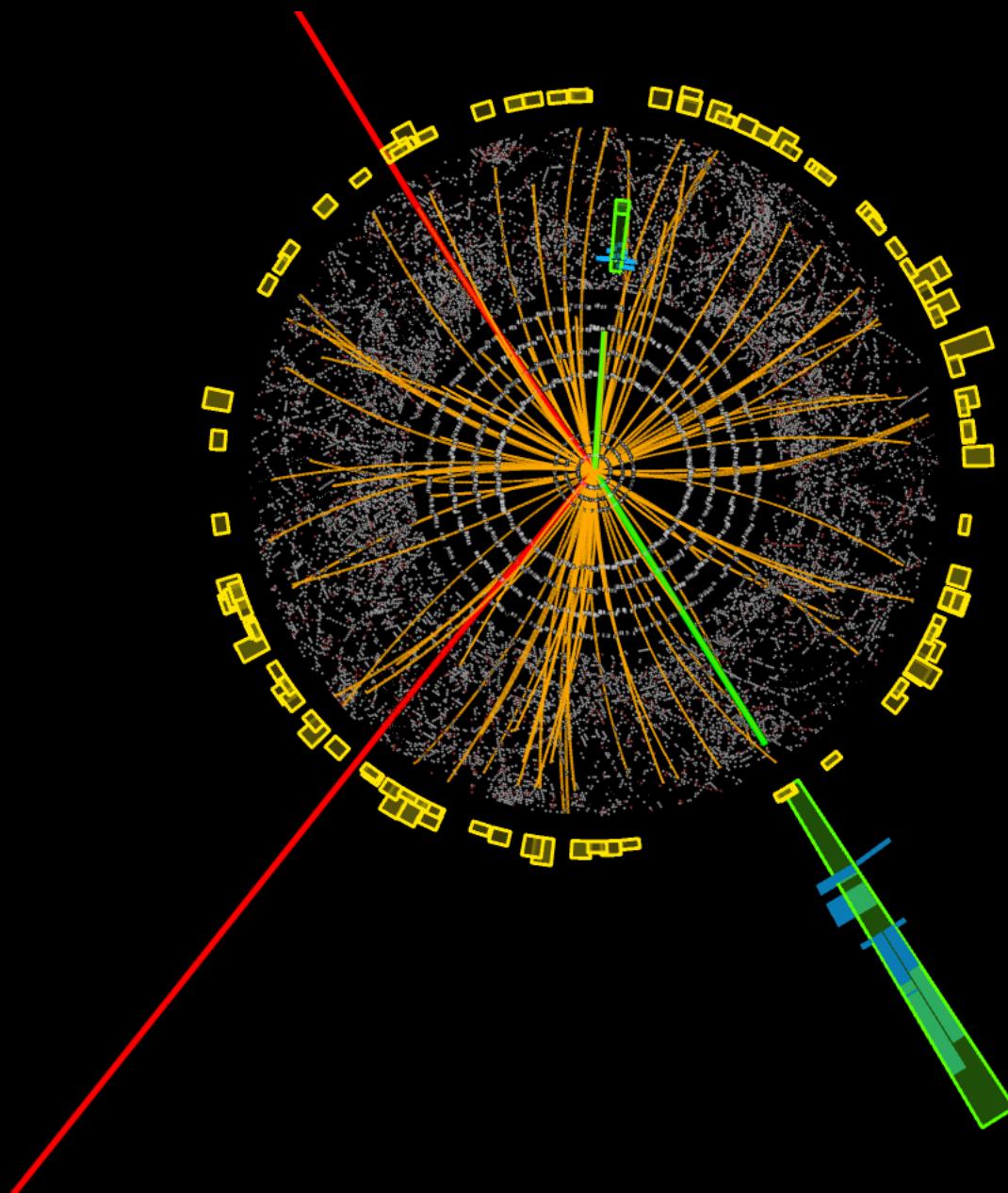
the CMS detector

as a 3D camera
of 14000 t, 29 m length, 15 m height
with 75 millions of pixels and taking
40 millions of pictures per second



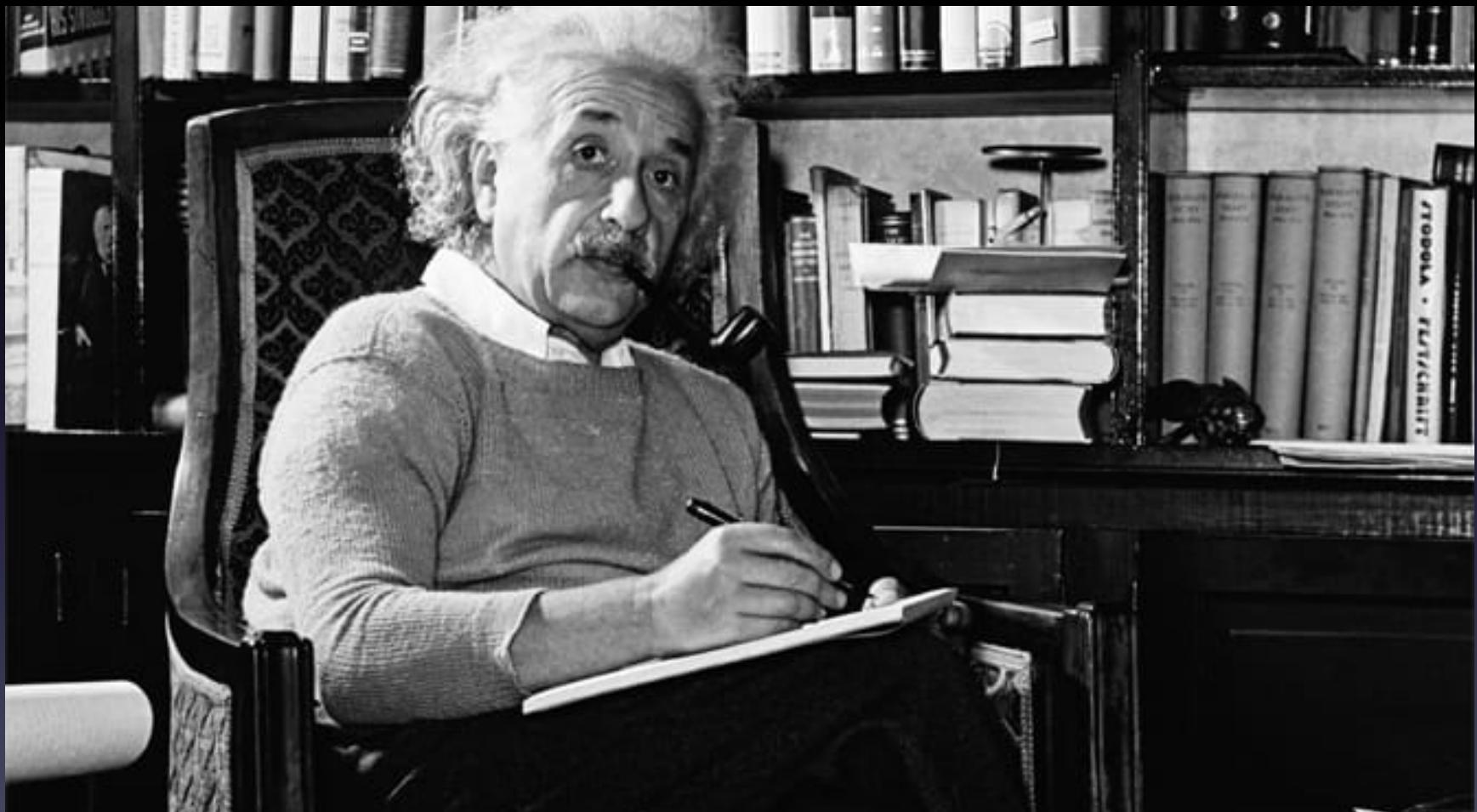
Un evento: ~ 20 urti, ogni traccia una particella





Run: 205113
Event: 12611816
Date: 2012-06-18
Time: 11:07:47 CEST

Farò il teorico, come Einstein...



Two-Loop Master Integrals for $\gamma^* \rightarrow 3$ Jets:
The planar topologies

T. Gehrmann^a and E. Remiddi^b

^a Institut für Theoretische Teilchenphysik, Universität Karlsruhe, D-76128 Karlsruhe, Germany

^b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna and INFN, Sezione di Bologna, I-40126 Bologna, Italy

Agosto 2000

$$= \left(\frac{S_\epsilon}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 \frac{(-s_{123})^{-2\epsilon}}{s_{12} + s_{13}} \sum_{i=-1}^3 \frac{f_{5,1,i} \left(\frac{s_{13}}{s_{123}}, \frac{s_{23}}{s_{123}} \right)}{\epsilon^i} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2), \quad (4.20)$$

with:

$$f_{5,1,3}(y, z) = 0, \quad (4.21)$$

$$f_{5,1,2}(y, z) = -H(0; z), \quad (4.22)$$

$$f_{5,1,1}(y, z) = +H(0; y)H(0; z) - 2H(0; z) + 2H(0, 0; z) + H(1, 0; z) + \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad (4.23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{5,1,0}(y, z) = & +2H(0; y)H(0; z) - 2H(0; y)H(1, 0; z) - 4H(0; z) - H(0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) \\ & - 2H(0, 0; y)H(0; z) + 4H(0, 0; z) - 2H(0, 0; z)H(0; y) - 4H(0, 0, 0; z) - H(0, 1, 0; y) \\ & - 2H(0, 1, 0; z) + 2H(1, 0; z) - H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) - 2H(1, 0, 0; z) - 2H(1, 1, 0; z) \\ & - H(1 - z, 1, 0; y) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} [+2 - 2H(0; y) - 3H(0; z) - 2H(1; z) - H(1 - z; y)], \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{5,1,-1}(y, z) = & +4H(0; y)H(0; z) - 4H(0; y)H(1, 0; z) + 4H(0; y)H(1, 0, 0; z) + 4H(0; y)H(1, 1, 0; z) \\ & - 8H(0; z) - 2H(0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) + 2H(0; z)H(1 - z, 0, 0; y) \\ & + H(0; z)H(1 - z, 1 - z, 0; y) - 4H(0, 0, 0; y)H(0; z) + 4H(0, 0, 0; y)H(0, 0; z) \\ & + 4H(0, 0; y)H(1, 0; z) + 8H(0, 0; z) - 4H(0, 0; z)H(0; y) + 2H(0, 0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) \\ & + 4H(0, 0, 0; y)H(0; z) - 8H(0, 0, 0; z) + 4H(0, 0, 0; z)H(0; y) + 8H(0, 0, 0, 0; z) \\ & + 2H(0, 0, 1, 0; y) + 4H(0, 0, 1, 0; z) - 2H(0, 1, 0; y) - 4H(0, 1, 0; z) \\ & + 4H(0, 1, 0; z)H(0; y) + 2H(0, 1, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) + 2H(0, 1, 0, 0; y) + 4H(0, 1, 0, 0; z) \end{aligned}$$

Per arrivare a queste formule sono stati necessari mesi di tempo macchina

$$\begin{aligned}
& -H(0, 1, 1, 0; y) + 4H(0, 1, 1, 0; z) + 2H(0, 1 - z; y)H(1, 0; z) \\
& + 2H(0, 1 - z, 0; y)H(0; z) + 2H(0, 1 - z, 1, 0; y) + 4H(1, 0; z) - 2H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) \\
& + 2H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) + H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z, 1 - z; y) - 4H(1, 0, 0; z) \\
& + 2H(1, 0, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) + 4H(1, 0, 0, 0; z) + 4H(1, 0, 1, 0; z) - 4H(1, 1, 0; z) \\
& + 2H(1, 1, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) + 4H(1, 1, 0, 0; z) + 4H(1, 1, 1, 0; z) + H(1 - z, 1, 0, 1; y) \\
& - 2H(1 - z, 1, 0; y) + 2H(1 - z, 1, 0, 0; y) - H(1 - z, 1, 1, 0; y) + H(1 - z, 1 - z, 1, 0; y) \\
& + \frac{7\pi^4}{90} + 5\zeta_3 H(0; z) \\
& + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \left[+ 4 - 4H(0; y) + 4H(0; y)H(0; z) + 4H(0; y)H(1; z) - 6H(0; z) \right. \\
& \left. + H(0; z)H(1 - z; y) + 4H(0, 0; y) + 6H(0, 0; z) - H(0, 1; y) \right. \\
& \left. + 2H(0, 1 - z; y) - 4H(1; z) + 2H(1; z)H(1 - z; y) + 4H(1, \right. \\
& \left. - 2H(1 - z; y) + 2H(1 - z, 0; y) - H(1 - z, 1; y) + H(1 - z
\end{aligned}$$

Ognuno degli $H(\dots)$ è una funzione da valutare numericamente

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2H(1 - z, 0, 1, 0; y) + 2H(1 - z, 1, 0; y) - 2H(1 - z, 1, 0, 0; y) \\
& - H(1 - z, 1 - z, 1, 0; y) + \frac{37\pi^4}{360} + \zeta_3 [10 - 6H(0; y) - 5H(0; z) - H(1; z) - H(1 - z; y)] \\
& + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \left[+ 2H(0; y) - H(0; y)H(0; z) - H(0; y)H(1; z) - H(0; z)H(1 - z; y) \right. \\
& \left. - 2H(0, 0; y) - H(0, 1; z) - 2H(0, 1 - z; y) + 2H(1; z) \right. \\
& \left. - H(1, 0; z) + 2H(1 - z; y) - H(1 - z, 0; y) - H(1 - z, 1 - z; y) \right] . \quad (4.31)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{S_\epsilon}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 \frac{(-s_{123})^{-2\epsilon}}{s_{23}} \sum_{i=-1}^3 \frac{f_{5,2,i} \left(\frac{s_{13}}{s_{123}}, \frac{s_{23}}{s_{123}} \right)}{\epsilon^i} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2), \quad (4.26)$$

with:

$$f_{5,2,3}(y, z) = -1 , \quad (4.27)$$

$$f_{5,2,2}(y, z) = -2 + H(0; y) + H(0; z) , \quad (4.28)$$

$$f_{5,2,1}(y, z) = -4 + 2H(0; y) - H(0; y)H(0; z) + 2H(0; z) - 2H(0, 0; y) - H(0, 0; z) - H(1, 0; y) , \quad (4.29)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{5,2,0}(y, z) = & -8 + 4H(0; y) - 2H(0; y)H(0; z) + H(0; y)H(1, 0; z) + 4H(0; z) + H(0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) \\
& - 4H(0, 0; y) + 2H(0, 0; y)H(0; z) - 2H(0, 0; z) + H(0, 0, 0; z)H(0; y) + 4H(0, 0, 0; y) \\
& + H(0, 0, 0; z) + 2H(0, 1, 0; y) - 2H(1, 0; y) + H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) + 2H(1, 0, 0; y) \\
& + H(1, 1, 0; z) + H(1 - z, 1, 0; y) + 5\zeta_3 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} [H(0; y) + H(1; z) + H(1 - z; y)] , \quad (4.30)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{5,2,-1}(y, z) = & -16 + 8H(0; y) - 4H(0; y)H(0; z) + 2H(0; y)H(1, 0; z) - H(0; y)H(1, 0, 0; z) \\
& - H(0; y)H(1, 1, 0; z) + 8H(0; z) + 2H(0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) - 2H(0; z)H(1 - z, 0, 0; y) \\
& - H(0; z)H(1 - z, 1 - z, 0; y) - 8H(0, 0; y) + 4H(0, 0; y)H(0; z) - 2H(0, 0; y)H(0, 0; z) \\
& - 2H(0, 0; y)H(1, 0; z) - 4H(0, 0; z) + 2H(0, 0; z)H(0; y) - H(0, 0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) \\
& + 8H(0, 0, 0; y) - 4H(0, 0, 0; y)H(0; z) + 2H(0, 0, 0; z) - H(0, 0, 0; z)H(0; y) \\
& - 8H(0, 0, 0, 0; y) - H(0, 0, 0, 0; z) - 4H(0, 0, 1, 0; y) + 4H(0, 1, 0; y) \\
& - H(0, 1, 0; z)H(0; y) - H(0, 1, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) - 4H(0, 1, 0, 0; y) - H(0, 1, 1, 0; z) \\
& - 2H(0, 1 - z; y)H(1, 0; z) - 2H(0, 1 - z, 0; y)H(0; z) - 2H(0, 1 - z, 1, 0; y) \\
& - 4H(1, 0; y) + 2H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) - H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z, 0; y) \\
& - H(1, 0; z)H(1 - z, 1 - z; y) + 4H(1, 0, 0; y) - H(1, 0, 0; z)H(1 - z; y) \\
& - 4H(1, 0, 0, 0; y) - H(1, 0, 1, 0; z) + 2H(1, 1, 0; z) - H(1, 1, 0, 0; z)
\end{aligned}$$

Risolvere numericamente un problema richiede
la capacità di spezzarlo in parti più semplici,
di individuare i passi per ottenere la risposta,
di controllare la correttezza di ogni passo

Non vi laureerete senza imparare a programmare

Cominciamo subito