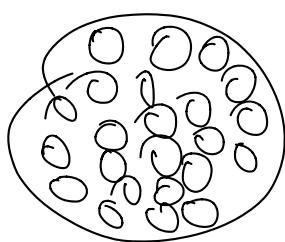


$$U(r_0) = K \approx 5 \text{ MeV.}$$

$$U(r) = \alpha \frac{Z_P Z_N}{r} \quad \alpha \frac{2 Z_N}{r_0} = 5 \text{ MeV.}$$

$$r_0 \approx \alpha \frac{2 \times 79}{137} \quad \frac{1}{\kappa} \approx \frac{1}{K}.$$



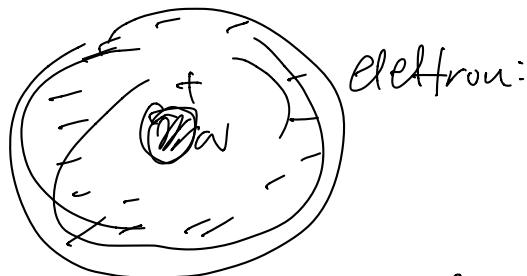
$$N \\ A_C \approx$$

$$r_N \approx r_0 A^{1/3} \quad \text{fisico-geometrico}$$

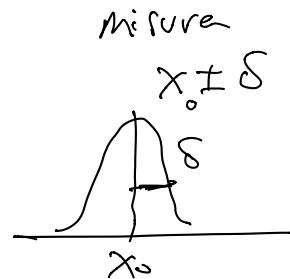
$$r_0 \approx 1.1 \text{ fm.}$$

$$\text{Au, } A=79 \Rightarrow r_{\text{Au}} \approx 1.1 \times 79^{1/3} \approx 5-10 \text{ fm.}$$

$$r_N < 30 \text{ fm} \ll 1 \text{ \AA} \approx r_{\text{atomico.}}$$



$$K \leq E - m \quad p \rightarrow 0 \quad K \approx \frac{p^2}{2m}$$



$$x = 0 \pm 3.$$

$$x < 7.5 @ 95\% \text{ CL.}$$

100 misure

mi aspetto 95 volte  
di misure  $x < 7.5$

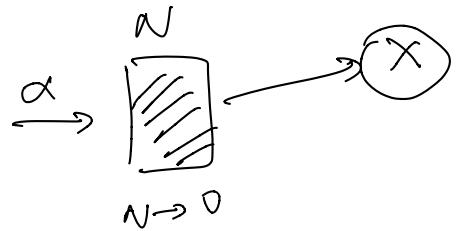
Rutherford:  $\Rightarrow$  stabilità modello nucleare.

## Scoperta del protone

Rutherford 1918



sfruttando rays:  $\alpha$



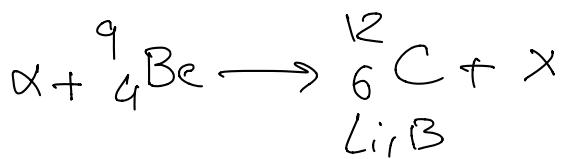
Spettroscopio di massa:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow E \\ \downarrow \\ \gamma \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{X} \left| \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \alpha = \frac{qE}{m} \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\vec{v}} \left| \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ R_d \quad \frac{q}{m} \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})} \left| \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \vec{a} = \frac{q}{m} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{q > 0 \quad a < 0} \left| \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ a = \frac{q}{m} v B \end{array} \right| \end{aligned}$$

misur  $\frac{q}{m}$   $\Rightarrow$  stabili che  $X \equiv p$

## Scoperte del neutrone

Chadwick 1931



urto elastico.

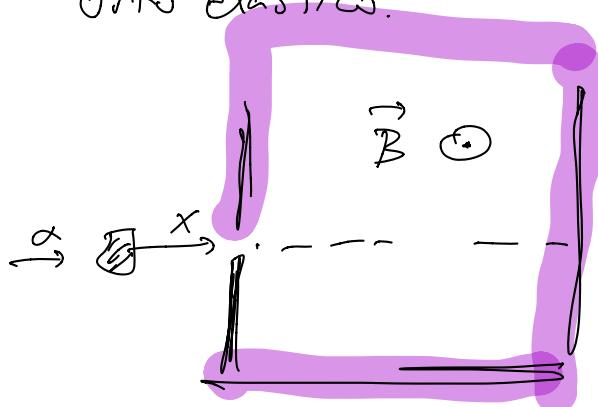
particelle iniziali  $\neq$  particelle fin.



urto elastico.

Osservazioni sperimentali:

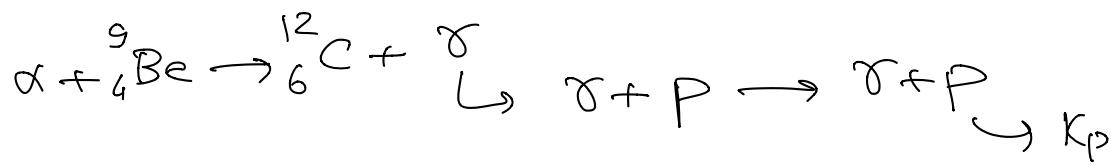
- $X$  neutra
- reazione effettiva
- molto penetrante.
- rispetto ad  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$



Ipotesi su  $X$ :

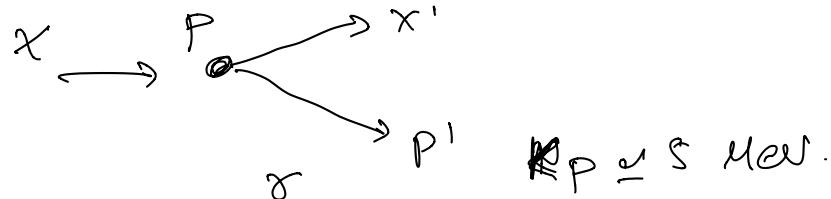
- fotoni  $\gamma$
- nuove particelle con  $m \neq 0$

Metodo sperimentale per copiare se  $x = \gamma$  oppure part. nuova.



Sperimentalmente si osserva che  $K_p \leq 5 \text{ MeV}$ .

misura nel lab.



$$\underline{P}_\gamma = (E_\gamma, \vec{E}_\gamma, 0, 0)$$

$$\underline{P}_p = (m_p, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\underline{P}_i = \underline{P}_\gamma + \underline{P}_p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{P}_i^2 &= \underline{P}_\gamma^2 + \underline{P}_p^2 + 2 \underline{P}_\gamma \cdot \underline{P}_p \\ &= E_\gamma^2 P_p^2 - E_\gamma^2 P_p^2 \cos\theta \\ &= E_\gamma^2 P_p^2 \cos\theta. \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{P}_f = \underline{P}_\gamma' + \underline{P}_p'$$

$$\underline{P}_\gamma' = (E_\gamma', \vec{E}_\gamma', 0, 0)$$

$$\underline{P}_p' = (E_p', \vec{E}_p', 0, 0)$$

$$\underline{P}_f = \underline{P}_p' + \underline{P}_\gamma'$$

Stato iniziale:

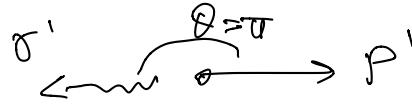
$$P_i^2 = |\underline{P}_\gamma|^2 + |\underline{P}_p|^2 + 2 \underline{P}_\gamma \cdot \underline{P}_p$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\underline{P}_\gamma|^2 &= E_\gamma^2 - \vec{P}_\gamma^2 = E_\gamma^2 - E_\gamma^2 = 0 \\ |\underline{P}_p|^2 &= m_p^2 = E_p^2 - \vec{P}_p^2 \\ &= 0 + m_p^2 + 2(m_p E_\gamma - E_\gamma^2) = m_p^2 + 2m_p E_\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$P_f^2 = |\underline{P}_\gamma'|^2 + |\underline{P}_p'|^2 + 2 \underline{P}_\gamma' \cdot \underline{P}_p' = 0 + m_p^2 + 2(E_\gamma' E_p - \underline{P}_\gamma' \cdot \underline{P}_p')$$

$$P_f^2 = P_i^2 \Rightarrow m_p E_\gamma = E_\gamma' E_p - E_\gamma' P_p' \cos\theta.$$

$$E_\gamma' = \frac{m_p E_\gamma}{E_p - P_p' \cos\theta} = E_\gamma - \frac{m_p}{E_p - P_p' \cos\theta}$$



$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow E_{\gamma'} = \frac{mp}{E_p + p_p}$$

perimentalmente  $K_p = 5 \text{ MeV}$ .  $K_p = \frac{p_p}{2m} \approx p_p = \sqrt{2mpE_p}$ .

$m_p \approx 1000 \text{ MeV}$   $\approx 100 \text{ MeV}$ .

$$E_{\gamma'} \approx \frac{1000 \text{ MeV}}{1000 + 5 + 100 \text{ MeV}} E_\gamma \Rightarrow \frac{E_{\gamma'}}{E_\gamma} \approx 0.905$$

$E_{\gamma'} \approx 0.9 E_\gamma$  da calcolo  $\sqrt{S}$ .

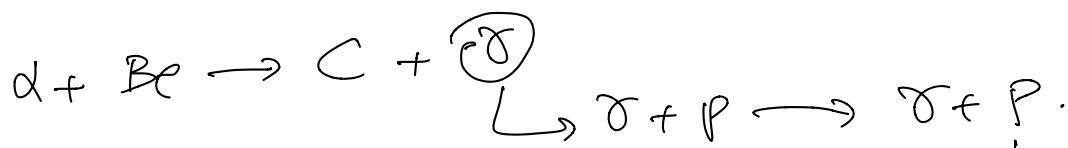
$$E_{\gamma'} - E_\gamma = 0.9 E_\gamma - E_\gamma = -(0.1) E_\gamma.$$

Conservazione energ.:

$$E_\gamma + mp = E_{\gamma'} + E_p = E_{\gamma'} + mp + K_p$$

$$E_\gamma - E_{\gamma'} = K_p = 0.1 E_\gamma.$$

$$E_\gamma \approx 10 K_p \approx 50 \text{ MeV}$$



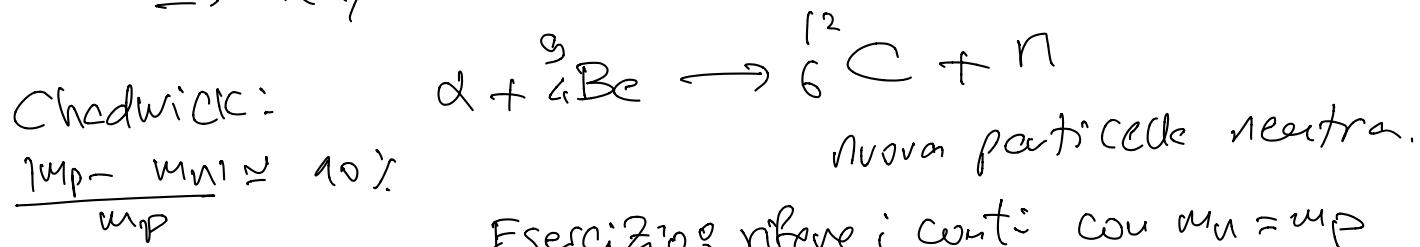
Ha bisogno di avere

$$E_\gamma \approx 50 \text{ MeV}.$$

Ipotesi:  $x = \alpha$ ,  $E_x = 50 \text{ MeV}$ .

Tuttavia sperimentalmente si vede che  $E_x < 50 \text{ MeV}$ .

$\Rightarrow x \neq \alpha$ .



$$m_p = 938.3 \text{ MeV}$$

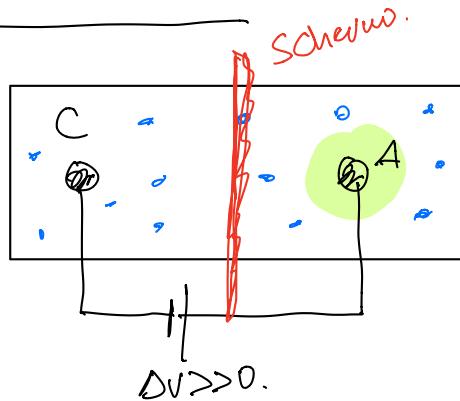
$$m_N \approx 939.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{m_p - m_N}{m_p} \leq 0.1\%$$

$\gamma$ , Pr,  $N$ ,  $e^-$

Scoperte dell'elettrone

Fine 1800.



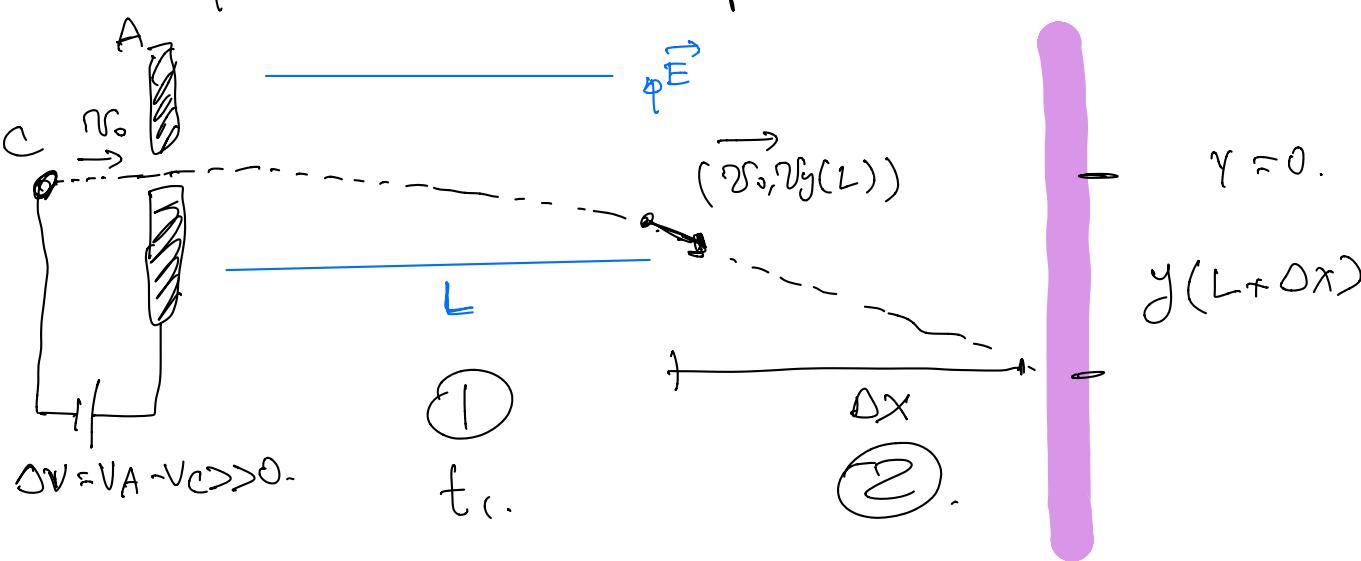
Osservazioni sperimentali:

- luminescenza verde vicino all'anodo
- scorrerie elettriche anche per  $DV$  modeste
- cessava interponendo lo schermo tra A e C
- aumento di lum. con  $DV \rightarrow$
- applicando  $B$  la lum. non varia

Ipotesi:  $\text{e}^-$  natura corpuscolare.  
Carica elettrica

Raggi catodici:

Thompson nel 1897 esperimentò con tubo catodico.



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_x = 0 \\ \alpha_y = \frac{q}{m} E \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{V}_x(t) = V_0 \\ \mathcal{V}_y(t) = \frac{q}{m} E t \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = V_0 t \\ y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{q}{m} E \right) t^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t_1 = \frac{L}{V_0} \quad \text{nel condensatore.}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_x(L) = V_0 .$$

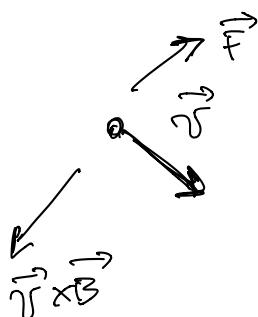
$$\mathcal{V}_y(L) = \frac{q}{m} E t_1 = \frac{q}{m} E \frac{L}{V_0}$$

$$y(\text{sherruo}) = y(L + \Delta x) = y(t_1) + \mathcal{V}_y(t_1) t_2 .$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\Delta x}{V_0}$$

$$y(L + \Delta x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{m} E \left( \frac{L}{V_0} \right)^2 + \frac{q}{m} E \frac{L}{V_0} \frac{\Delta x}{V_0} =$$

$$= \frac{q}{m} E \frac{L}{V_0^2} \left( \frac{L}{2} + \Delta x \right)$$



$$\vec{F} = q (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}).$$

$q < 0$ ,  $\vec{F}$  antiparallelo a  $\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Bilocazione  $\vec{E}$  con  $\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ .

$$\vec{F} = q (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \Rightarrow \vec{E} - \frac{q}{m} \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = 0 .$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{V}_0 = \frac{E}{B}}$$

Ricavo  $V_0$

dai campi  $E, B$ .

applicati:

$$y(L + \Delta x) = \frac{q}{m} E L \frac{B^2}{E^2} \left( \frac{L}{2} + \Delta x \right)$$

grandezze misurate  $\Rightarrow$  stimare  $\frac{q}{m}$  dei dati.

$\frac{q}{m}$ : invariante per tipo di gas }  $\Rightarrow$  prop. del proiettile.  
pressione }  $\Rightarrow$  prop. del proiettile.  
 $\Delta V$

Thompson:  $\frac{q}{m} = 1.76 \times 10^{11} \text{ C kg}^{-1}$  920  
Nobel 1906.

$$\frac{q}{m} \quad \vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}).$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{q}{m} (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}).$$

per misurare m: serve misure indipendente delle cariche

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{q}{m}\right)}_{\text{mis.}} \times \underbrace{\left(\frac{l}{q}\right)}_{\text{misure}} = \underbrace{m}_{\text{misurate.}}$$

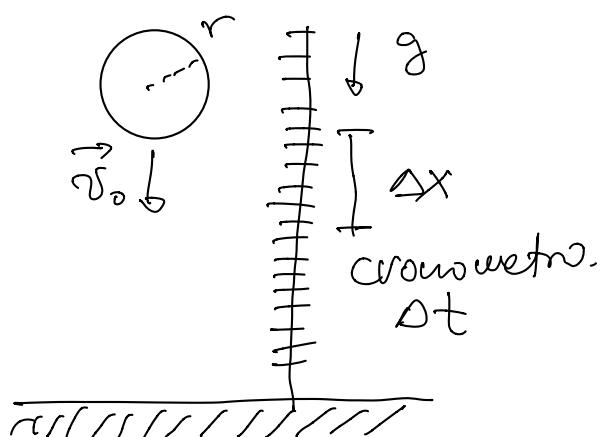
Esperimento di Millikan misure di q esp. 1909

misure di q dal moto d'olio nebulizzato. Nobel 1923

- gocce olio in caduta.
- s: convicano per attrito
- osservo moto viscoso nell'aria.

$$F = mg - 6\pi\eta r v_0 = 0$$

$\approx$  coeff. viscosità.  
define  $v_0$ .



$$v_0 = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$r_0$  raggio della goccia.

$v_0$  è velocità limite.

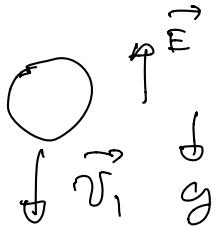
$$mg = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 \rho g = 6\pi \eta r v_0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} r^2 \rho g = 3\eta v_0 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{3\eta v_0}{2\rho g}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{g}{2} \frac{n v_0}{\rho g}}$$

misura di  $\nabla$   $\Rightarrow$  stima di  $r$ .

Ripetere misure applicando campo  $\vec{E}$  esterno.



$$F = mg - 6\pi\eta r v_i - qE = 0.$$

~~~~~

$$qE = \frac{4\pi}{3}r^3\rho g - 6\pi\eta r v_i$$

$$q = \frac{1}{E} \left( \frac{4\pi}{3}r^3\rho g - 6\pi\eta r v_i \right).$$

trarre fuori:  $6\pi\eta r$

$$q = \frac{1}{E} 6\pi\eta r (v_s - v_i)$$

misurate

$$\int$$

Vel. mis.

Con  $E \neq 0$ .

Vel. mis.

Con  $E = 0$

$$q = 1.59 \times 10^{-19} C.$$

Ripetere esperimento con met. diversi.

Campi diversi.

$$Q = N \times (q)$$

Thompson  $\frac{q}{m}$ .  $\Rightarrow m = \frac{1.59 \times 10^{-19}}{1.76 \times 10^{-11}} =$

Millikan  $q$   $= 0.91 \times 10^{-30} \text{ Kg}$ .

$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}$

$\alpha, p, e^- (\beta), \gamma$