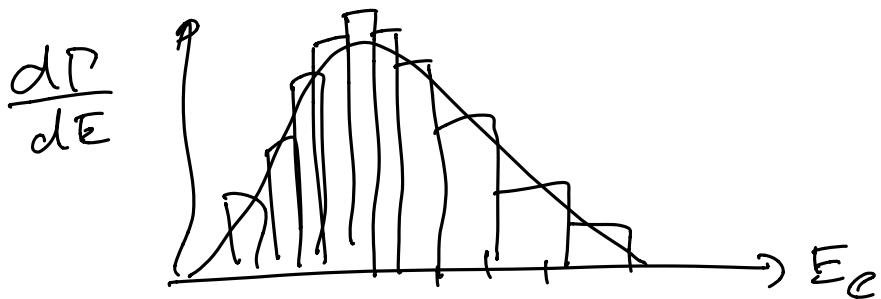




esistenza  
del neutrino.



$$\frac{N(X \rightarrow Y + e^- + \bar{\nu})}{\Delta E_e}$$

misurata  $E_e$

Particelle instabili oppure stati instabili:

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau} = N_0 e^{-\Gamma t}$$

$\Gamma$ : larghezza di decadim.

$\tau$ :  $\langle t \rangle$  vita media

Necessario avere soluzioni immaginarie in

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \Gamma \psi$$

$$E = E_0 - i \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$

stato instabile

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \psi(\vec{r}) e^{-iE_0 t} e^{-\frac{\Gamma t}{2}}$$

$$|\psi|^2 \propto |1+i|^2 \propto |1+(\Gamma/2)|^2 e^{-\Gamma t}$$

$$e^{-i(E_0 - i \frac{\Gamma}{2})t} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A(E) e^{-iEt} dE$$

trasformata di Fourier

$$A(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{i(E-E_0)t} e^{-\frac{\Gamma}{2}} dt$$

$t > 0$  perché la particella/lo stato esiste da  $t=0$

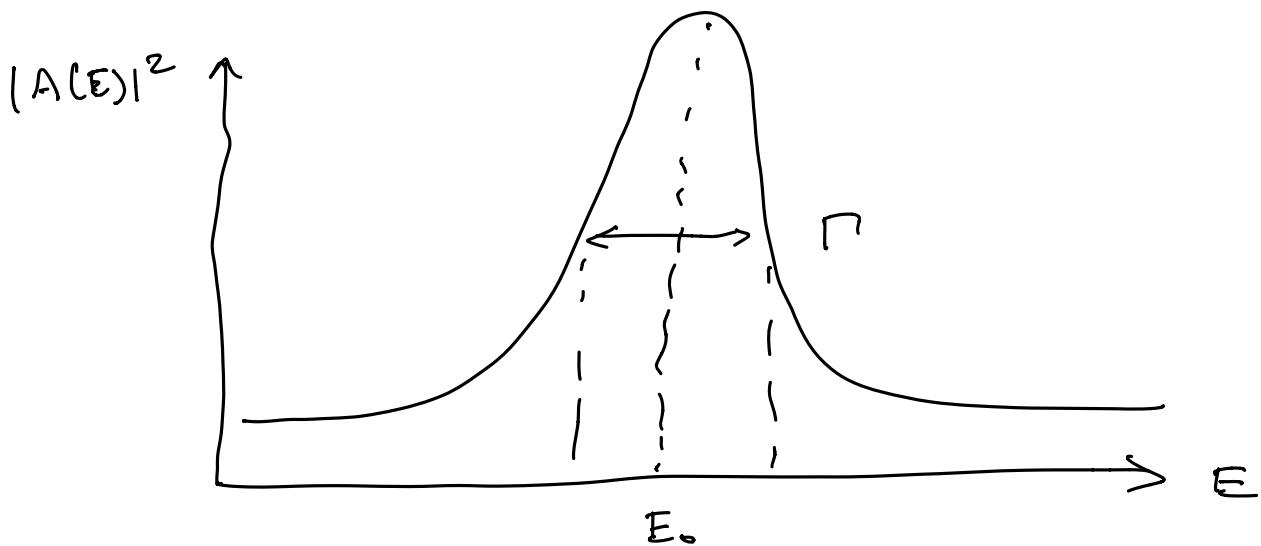
$$A(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\frac{\Gamma}{2} - i(E-E_0)}$$

Funzione d'onda  
nello spazio di  $E$

$$P(E, E+dE) = |A(E)|^2 dE$$

$$|A(E)|^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\Gamma}{2}\right)^2 + \cancel{(E-E_0)^2}}$$

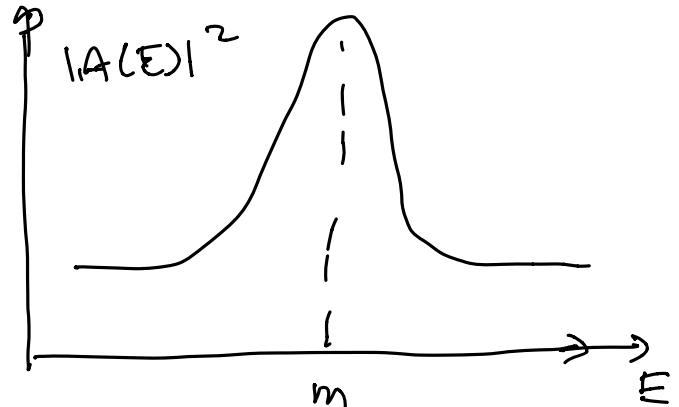
Breit-Wigner  
(Laurent-Zeeve)



Supponiamo di avere una particella di massa  $m$   
ci mettiamo nel suo C.d.m.



# particelle  
in bin di  $E$  (energia)  
misurate.



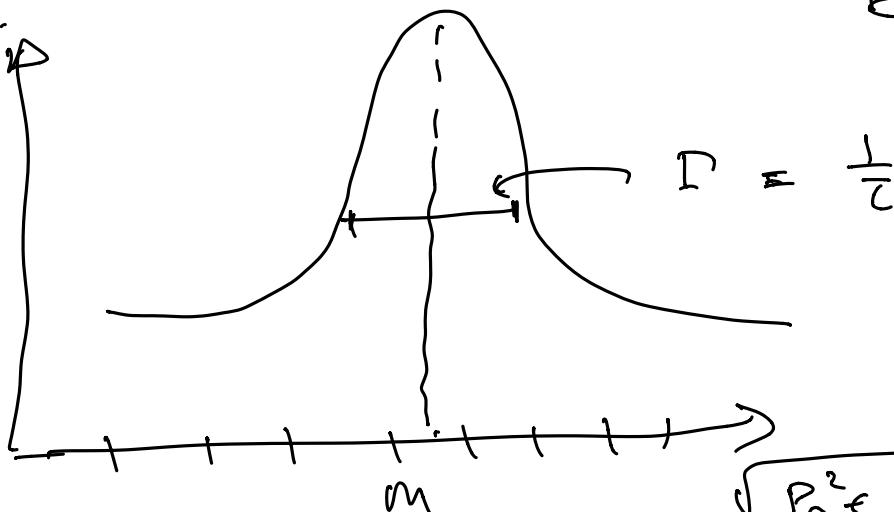


Stima della massa di  $A$ : massa invariante.

$$m_A = \sqrt{P_B^2 + P_C^2}$$

$N$  decadimenti: misurare  $P_B$ ,  $P_C$   $\vec{E}_B, \vec{P}_B$   $\vec{E}_C, \vec{P}_C$

# particelle



$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma \rightarrow 0$ .  $|A(\epsilon)|^2 \rightarrow \delta(\epsilon - m)$   
masse ben determinate

$$\tau \text{ finito} \quad P_\tau \Gamma = 1 = t_s$$

principio di indeterminazione

per particelle instabili:  $m, \Gamma$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{m} \approx 1 \quad \text{molto instabile}$$

$\frac{\Gamma}{m} \ll 1$   
molto stabile

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{\tau} \quad \text{Caratterizza le particelle}$$

Come si calcola  $\Gamma$ ? prendere # decadimenti

$\Gamma$ : prob. di decad. / unità tempo

Per calcolare  $\Gamma \Rightarrow$  la regola d'uso di Fermi:

Scrivere  $\Gamma$  a partire delle Hamiltoniane.

### Regole d'uso di Fermi

stato instabile

$$H = H_0 + H_I$$

$H_0$ : sistema stazionario ad esempio  $\frac{p^2}{2m}$

$H_I$ : perturbazione piccola

Usare tecniche perturb. per calcolare  $\Gamma$ .

$$H_0 \psi_n = E_n \psi_n$$

$$\psi_n(\vec{r}, t) = \psi_n(\vec{r}, 0) e^{-i E_n t} = \psi_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

$\{\psi_n\}$  base ortonormale di  
funzioni d'onda per  $H_0$

A ora serve la soluzione

$$i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = H \Psi \quad (1)$$

possò scrivere

$$(2) \Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_n a_n(t) \psi_n(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_n a_n(t) \psi_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

Soluzione generale, stato instabile

(2) in (1) equazione diff. per  $a_n(t)$

$$(3) i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \sum_n a_n(t) \psi_n e^{-i E_n t} \right) = \\ = i \sum_n \dot{a}_n(t) \psi_n e^{-i E_n t} + i \sum_n a_n(t) \psi_n (-i E_n) e^{-i E_n t}$$

$$H\psi = H_0\psi + H_I\psi = \sum_n a_n(t) (E_n + H_I) \psi_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

$$= \sum_n a_n E_n \psi_n e^{-i E_n t} + \sum_n a_n H_I \psi_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

$$i \sum_n \overset{\circ}{a}_n \psi_n e^{-i E_n t} = \sum_n a_n H_I \psi_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

$\{\psi_n\}$  orthonormal

$$\int d^3r \psi_k^* \psi_n = \delta_{kn}$$

$$i \int d^3r \psi_k^* \sum_n \overset{\circ}{a}_n \psi_n e^{-i E_n t} = \int d^3r \psi_k^* \sum_n a_n H_I \psi_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$i \sum_n \delta_{kk} \overset{\circ}{a}_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

$$i \overset{\circ}{a}_{kk}(t) e^{-i E_k t} = \sum_n a_n(t) \int d^3r \psi_k^* H_I \psi_n e^{-i E_n t}$$

$$= \sum_n a_n(t) V_{kn} e^{-i E_n t}$$

$$\dot{a}_{kk}(t) = -i \sum_n a_n(t) V_{kn} e^{i(E_k - E_n)t}$$

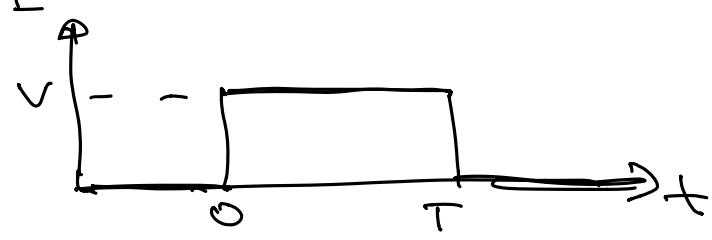
$$= \sum_n a_n(t) M_{kn} e^{i(E_k - E_n)t}$$

$$M_{kn} = -i V_{kn} = -i \int d^3r \psi_k^* H_I \psi_n$$

$$\dot{a}_{kk}(t) = \sum_n a_n(t) M_{kn} e^{i(E_k - E_n)t}$$

$a_n \approx 1 \quad a_{k \neq n} \approx 0$

Ipotesi sulle rette di HI.



1/ stato eredità da  $t=0$

2/ a  $t=0$  si ha  $\psi_m(\vec{r}, t)$   
nello stato  $|m\rangle = |i\rangle$

$$\begin{cases} a_m(0) = 1 \\ a_k(0) = 0 \quad \text{e } k \neq m \end{cases} \quad t \geq 0$$

con queste ipotesi:

$$a_{ik}(t) \approx \underbrace{a_m(t)}_{\approx 1} M_{km} e^{i(E_k - E_m)t}$$

$$\approx M_{km} e^{i(E_k - E_m)t}$$

$\curvearrowleft$

$-i \int d^3r \psi_k^* H_I \psi_m$   
dipende solo da  $\vec{v}$   
varia poco con  $t$

$$a_k(t) = \int_0^T dt M_{km} e^{i(E_k - E_m)t} = M_{km} \int_0^T dt e^{i(E_k - E_m)t}$$

$$|i\rangle = |m\rangle \quad |f\rangle = |k\rangle$$

$$|a_k(T)|^2 = P(m \rightarrow k, t \leq T) \quad \text{prob. di trans.}$$

prob. per unità di tempo.

$$\Gamma = \sum_k \frac{|a_k(T)|^2}{T} = \sum_k \Gamma_k$$

$$P(i \rightarrow f) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_f(T)|^2}{T}$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\alpha_f(t)|^2}{T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|M_{fi}|^2}{T} \int_0^T e^{i(E_f - E_i)t} dt + \int_0^T e^{-i(E_f - E_i)t} dt$$

$$\alpha_f(t) \quad \alpha_f^*(t)$$

Cambio di variabile  $t \in [0, T] \rightarrow t'' \in (-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2})$ .

$$P(i \rightarrow f) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|M_{fi}|^2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} dt e^{i(E_f - E_i)t} + \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} dt e^{-i(E_f - E_i)t}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ipx} dx = (2\pi) \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} dt e^{i(E_f - E_i)t} = 2\pi \delta(E_f - E_i)$$

esprime conserv. energ.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \delta(E_f - E_i) e^{-i(E_f - E_i)t}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} dt \cdot 1 = \frac{T}{2} + \frac{T}{2} = T$$

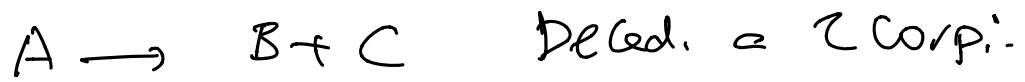
$$P(i \rightarrow f) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|M_{fi}|^2}{T} (2\pi) \delta(E_f - E_i) \cancel{T}$$

$$= 2\pi |M_{fi}|^2 \delta(E_f - E_i)$$

$$M_{fi} = -i \int d^3r \psi_f^* H_I \psi_i$$

Regole d'uso di Fermi

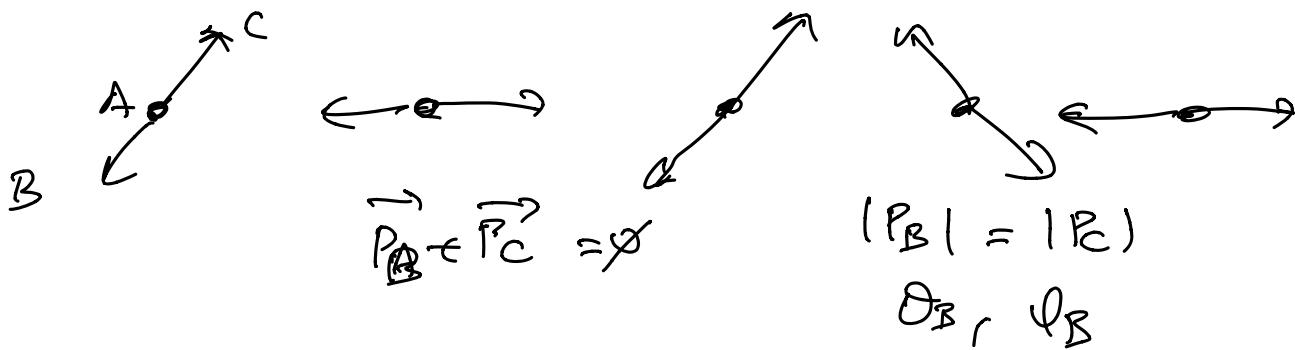
Prob. di trans. fr. (in un. t. di tempo) :  $i \rightarrow f$



$$\delta(E_f - E_i) . \quad E_A = E_B + E_C.$$

densità degli stati / spazio delle fes.:

Nel. c.d.m. di A



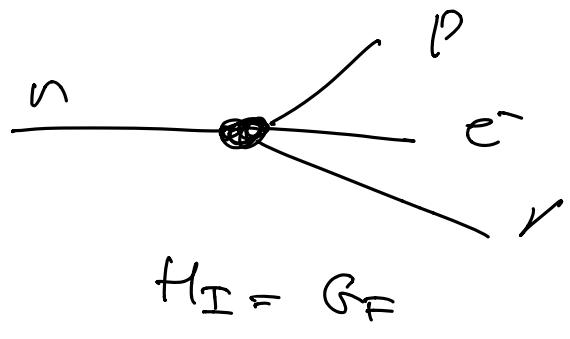
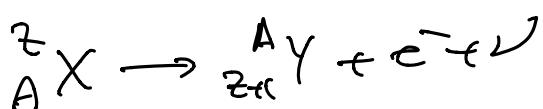
$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{fi} &= \int P(i \rightarrow f) \cdot dn = \int P(i \rightarrow f) \frac{dn}{dE_f} dE_f \\
 &= 2\pi |M_{fi}|^2 \delta(E_f - E_i) \frac{dn}{dE_f} dE_f \\
 &= 2\pi |M_{fi}|^2 \left. \frac{dn}{dE_f} \right|_{E_f=E_i} = 2\pi |M_{fi}|^2 p(E_f) \Big|_{E_f=E_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hamiltonian  
d'interazione

Spazio delle  
fes.:

# Aurieze decadimenti $\beta$

Teoria di Fermi:



$$\langle i \rangle = \langle n \rangle \quad \langle f \rangle = \langle p e^- \nu \rangle$$

$$P = \epsilon \bar{n} \langle M_{fi} \rangle^2 \rho(E)$$

$$M_{fi} = -i \int d^3r \psi_f^* H_I \psi_i = -i \int d^3r \psi_p^* \psi_e^* \psi_\nu G_F \psi_n$$

Supponiamo di normalizzare le funzioni d'onda su un volume  $V$

$$|\psi|^2 \propto V \quad \psi \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}$$

$$\underbrace{\int d^3r}_{(L)^3} |\psi|^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow |\psi|^2 \propto \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow \psi \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}$$

V: Volume nucleare

$$\langle T \rangle = \left[ \frac{P_{\text{prob}}}{T} \right] = [T]^{-1} = [E]$$

$$\left[ \underbrace{\int d^3r \psi_p^* \psi_e^* \psi_\nu}_{(L)^3} G_F \psi_n \right] =$$

$(L)^{-3} [G]$

$$[E] = [L]^{-3} [G]. = [E]^{\frac{3}{2}} [G].$$

$$[G] = [E]^{-2} eV^{-2}$$

$$M_{fi} = -i \int d^3r \psi_p^* G_F \psi_n \psi_e^* \psi_\nu$$

$e^-$ ,  $\nu$  nello stato finale considerate come particelle libere.

Onde piane per  $e^-$ ,  $\nu$ .

$$\psi_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{-i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad \psi_\nu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$\vec{p} = \vec{p}_e \quad \vec{q} = \vec{p}_\nu$$

$$M_{fi} = -i G_F \int d^3r \frac{e^{i(\vec{p} + \vec{q}) \cdot \vec{r}}}{\sqrt{V} \sqrt{V}} \psi_p^* \psi_n$$

Nelle teorie di Fermi  $G_F = \text{costante}$ .

$$Q = m_n - m_p - m_e - m_\nu \lesssim 1 \text{ meV}$$

$|p| \approx 191 \approx 1 \text{ MeV}$  al massimo.

$|\vec{r}| \approx 1 \text{ fm}$  scala nucleare.

$$(\vec{p} + \vec{q}) \cdot \vec{r} \approx |\vec{p} + \vec{q}| \cdot |\vec{r}| \approx 1 \text{ MeV} \cdot 1 \text{ fm}$$

$$= 1 \text{ MeV} \cdot \frac{1}{200 \text{ MeV}} \approx 5/1000$$

$$e^{i(\vec{p} + \vec{q}) \cdot \vec{r}} \approx \frac{1}{5} + i(\vec{p} + \vec{q}) \cdot \vec{r} + O(\cdot)^2$$

prendiamo solo il termine dominante

$$M_{fi} = -i \underbrace{\int d^3r \psi_p^* \psi_n}_{\text{termine nucleare} =: N} = -i G_F N$$

$N$

$$|M_{fi}|^2 \approx \frac{G_F^2}{V^2} |N|^2$$