

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ll} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} & \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} & \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \left( \vec{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) \end{array} \right] \text{ Maxwell}$$

$$\left( \vec{\nabla} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{E} \\ \vec{B} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$  coordinate spatio temporali

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}}$$

nel vuoto  $v = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} = \text{costante} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

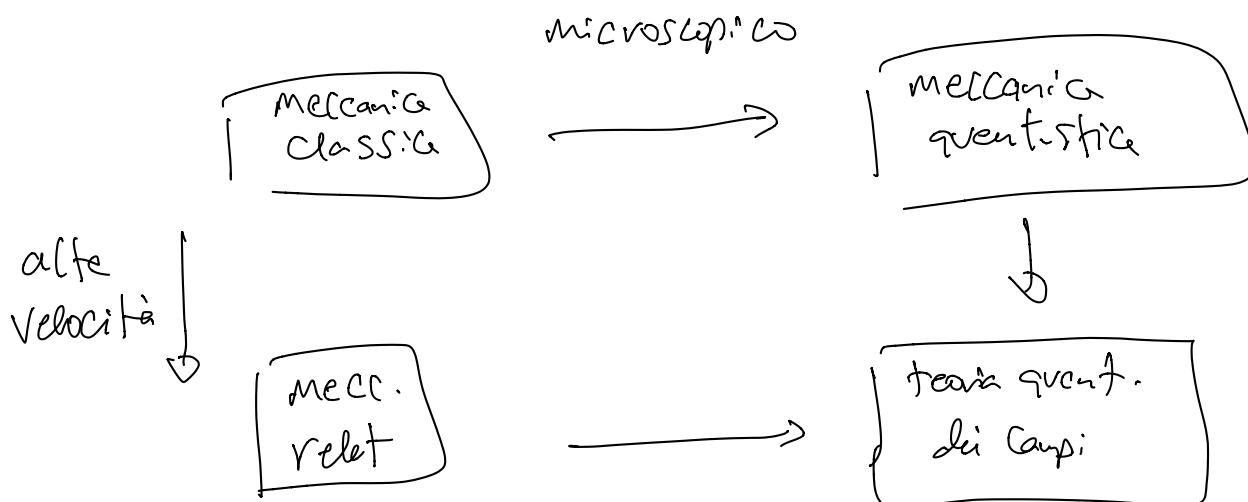
4 punti di Crisi:

1) velocità costante della luce: Ricerca del sist. di Rif. dell'etere  
 Transf. di Galileo  $\Rightarrow$  Relatività ristretta / transf. di Lorentz

2) spettro del corpo nero  $\Rightarrow$  Mecc. Quantistica  
 effetto fotoelettrico

3) irreg. orbite di Mercurio  $\Rightarrow$  Relat. gen.

4) Radioattività e nuove particelle/raggi:  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$   
 $\Rightarrow$  scoperte del nucleo e fisica nucleare.



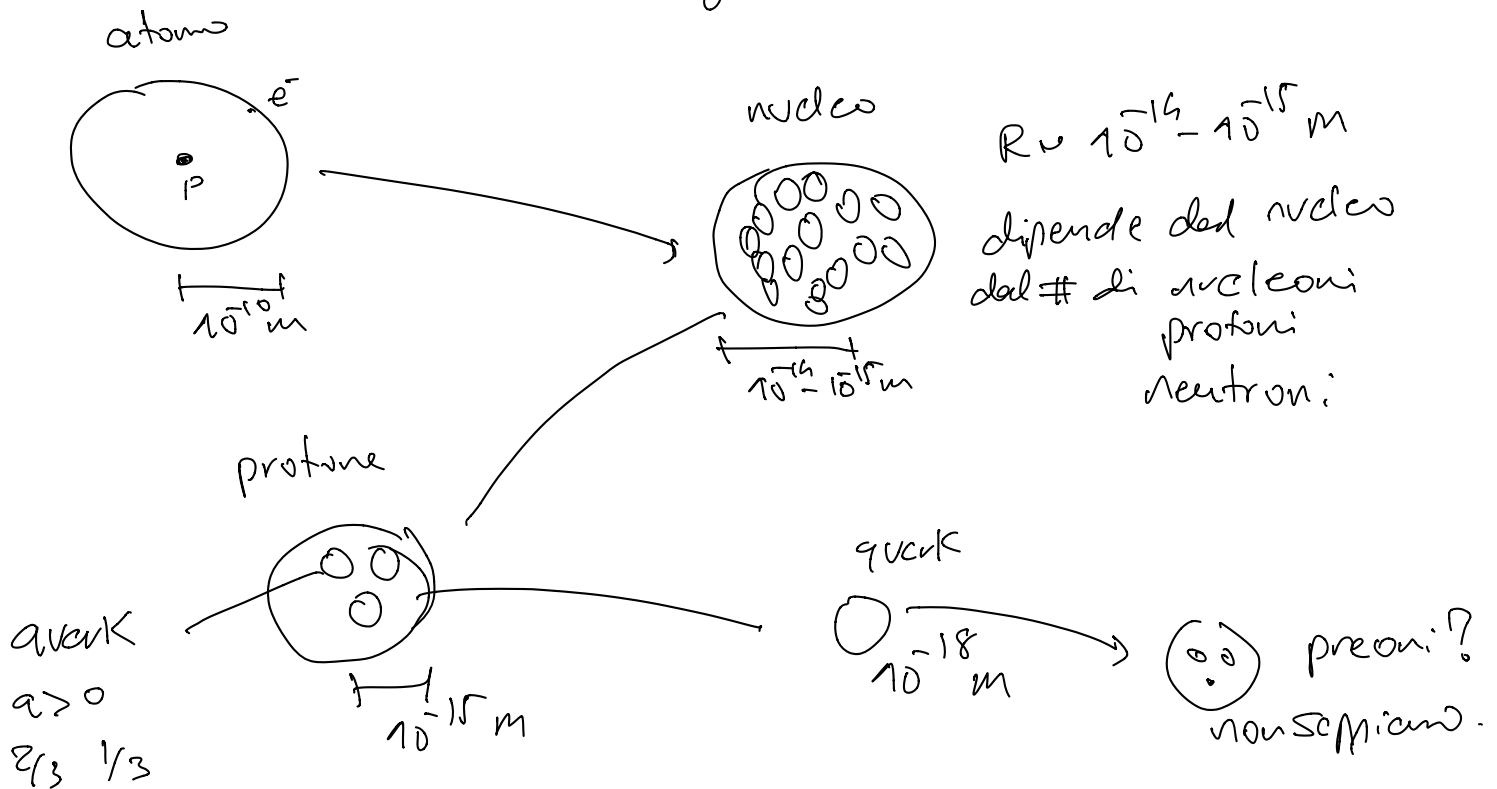
# Sonde sperimentali

- 1) studiare stati legati e spettri
- 2) urti: collisioni di **particelle elementari**
- 3) decadimenti: disintegrazione spontanea di particelle

- $\mu\alpha$
- mecc. rel.
- EM: descrivere l'interazione con la materia

particelle elementari: particelle che si può trattare come punto materiale

energie trascendenti  $\rightarrow$  variazioni energie caratt.   
 non ha gradi di libertà interni.



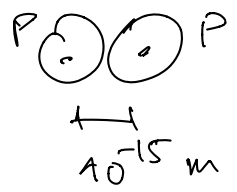
$e^-$   
 $P$   
ioni/nuclei

$\alpha, \beta$ : cariche  
 $\gamma$ : neutre

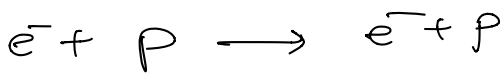
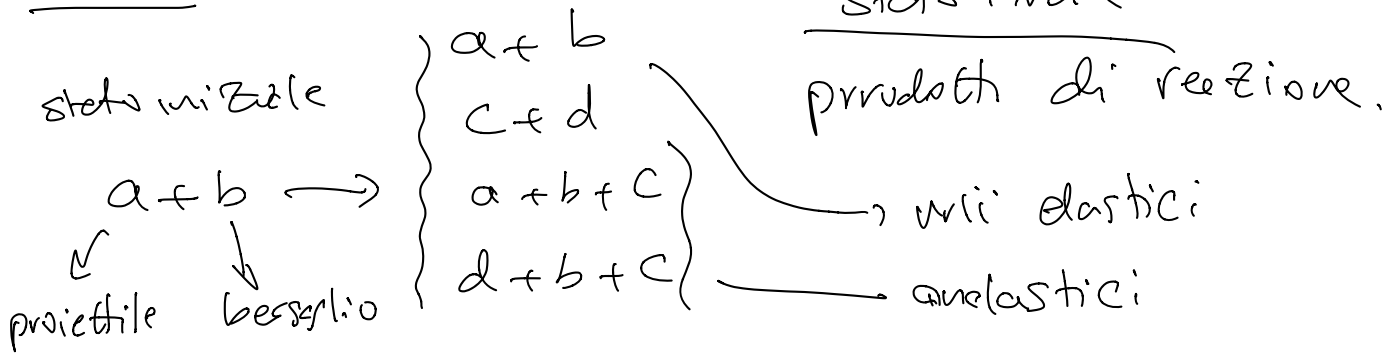
} nuove particelle.

$$\vec{F}_{Coulomb} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

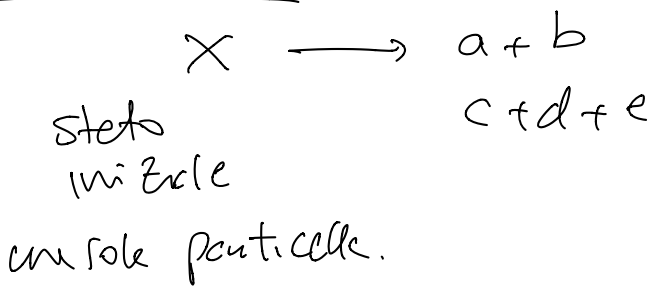
Calcolo F repulsione



urti:

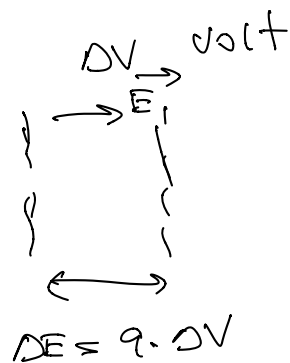


Decadimenti



unità naturali:

$q \bullet$



p:  $q = e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$\Delta V = 1 \text{ Volt} \quad \Delta E = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$\Delta E = 1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$$E^2 = m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2$$

$$E: \text{eV} \quad m: \text{eV}/c^2 \quad p: \text{eV}/c$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$c = 1 \quad \text{dimensionless.}$$

$$[v] = \frac{[L]}{[t]}$$

$$[L] = [t] \quad \text{metri:}$$

$$E, m, p: \text{eV}$$

$$\mu Q: \quad E = h\nu = \hbar \omega$$

$$[\hbar] = \text{J} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\hbar = 1.055 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\hbar = 1 \quad \text{dimensionless}$$

$$[\hbar] = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$[E] = [t]^{-1}$$

$$[E]^{-1} = [L] = [t]$$

metri

eV

$$f_m = 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$\hbar c = 1 = 1.055 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \times 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 197 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{fm}$$

$$\text{MeV}: 10^6 \text{ eV}$$

$$f_m = 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{1 \text{ fm}^{-1} \approx 200 \text{ MeV}}$$