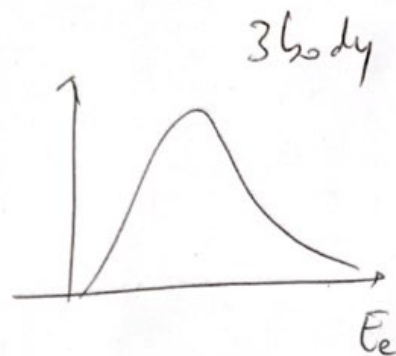
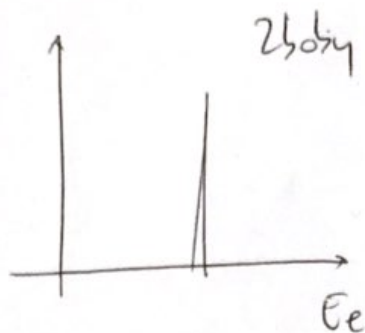
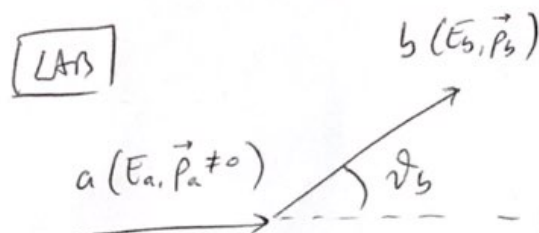
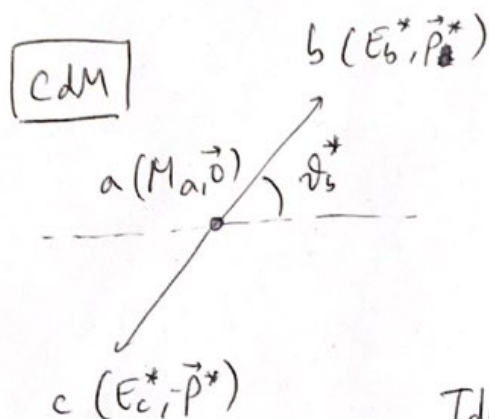


PAULI E SCOPERTA NEUTRINO

$n \rightarrow p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$



VEDIAMO ADesso COME PASSARE NEL LAB

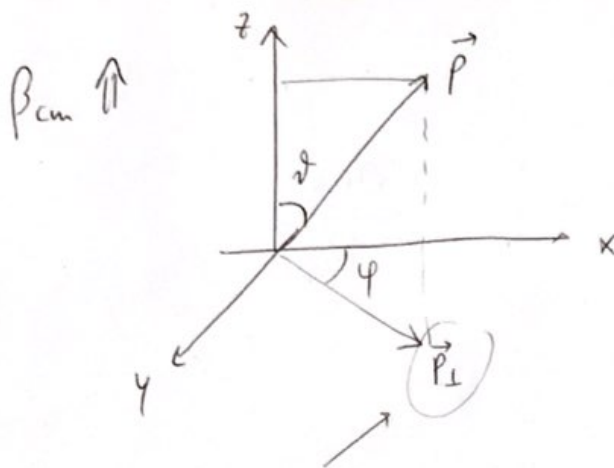


Tot con $\begin{cases} \beta_{cm} = \beta_a \\ \gamma_{cm} = \gamma_a \end{cases}$ ← lungo b e z

h₁ h₂ infetto a b unidgo
✓ ↓ ↓ pedice semi impari

LAB

$$(*) \begin{pmatrix} E \\ p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E \\ |\vec{p}| \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ |\vec{p}| \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ |\vec{p}| \cos \vartheta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & \beta \gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta \gamma & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E^* \\ |\vec{p}^*| \sin \vartheta^* \cos \varphi^* \\ |\vec{p}^*| \sin \vartheta^* \sin \varphi^* \\ |\vec{p}^*| \cos \vartheta^* \end{pmatrix}$$



2

on, sappiamo che p_{\perp} è invariante sotto TdL

$$\Rightarrow p_{\perp} = p_{\perp}^*$$

$$\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2} = \sqrt{(p_x^*)^2 + (p_y^*)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{p^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \cos^2 \varphi + p^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \sin^2 \varphi} = \sqrt{p^{*2} \sin^2 \vartheta^* \cos^2 \varphi^* + p^{*2} \sin^2 \vartheta^* \sin^2 \varphi^*}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{p^2 \sin^2 \vartheta (\underbrace{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}_{=1})} = \sqrt{p^{*2} \sin^2 \vartheta^*}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p \sin \vartheta = p^* \sin \vartheta^*$$

Substituendo in (*) otteniamo

$$p \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi = p^* \sin \vartheta^* \cos \varphi^*$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \cos \varphi &= \cos \varphi^* \\ \sin \varphi &= \sin \varphi^* \end{aligned} \right\} \forall \varphi, \varphi^* \Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi = \varphi^*}$$

mea per ϑ in $(*)$ divido (4) per (2)

3 ϵ

$$\frac{p_4}{p_2} = \frac{p \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi}{p \cos \vartheta} = \frac{p^* \sin \vartheta^* \sin \varphi^*}{\beta_{cm} \gamma_{cm} E^* + \gamma_{cm} p^* \cos \vartheta^*}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \vartheta = \frac{\sin \vartheta^*}{\gamma_{cm} \left(\beta_{cm} \frac{E^*}{p^*} + \cos \vartheta^* \right)}$$

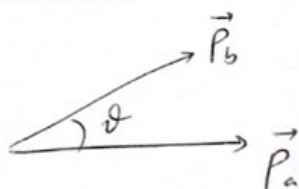
ma $\frac{p^*}{E^*} = \beta^*$ velocità di b in CDM

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tan \vartheta = \frac{\sin \vartheta^*}{\gamma_{cm} \left(\beta_{cm} / \beta^* + \cos \vartheta^* \right)}} \quad (1)$$

CAS1

$\beta_{cm} > \beta^* \Rightarrow$ denominatore sempre > 0 ($\forall \vartheta^*$)

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \vartheta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

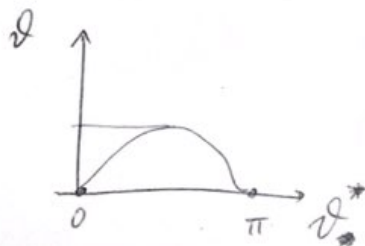


$\Rightarrow b$ è sempre in avanti ad lab sempre ($\forall \vartheta^*$)

OPA wst de $\vartheta^* \xleftarrow{nw} \vartheta = 0$

e $\vartheta^* = \pi \xrightarrow{nw} \vartheta = 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \vartheta^*$ t.c. ϑ è max



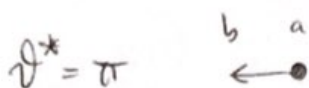
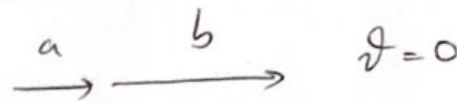
CM

LAB

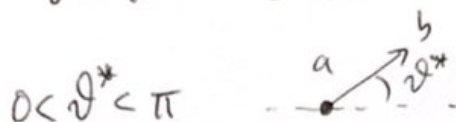
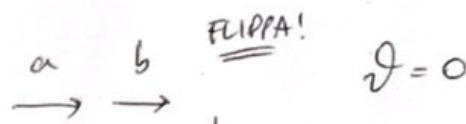
4



\Rightarrow



\Rightarrow



\Rightarrow



valiamo l'angolo di quatern MAX $\rightarrow \vartheta_{MAX}$
 quale ha il punto in cui si annulla derivata di ①

$$0 = \frac{d}{d\vartheta^*} (\tan \vartheta) = \frac{1 + \cos \vartheta^* (\beta_{cm} / \beta^*)}{\gamma_{cm} (\beta_{cm} / \beta^* + \cos \vartheta^*)} \quad \text{EX}$$

si annulla in corrispondenza di

$$\cos \vartheta^* = - \frac{\beta^*}{\beta_{cm}}$$

$$\sin \vartheta^* = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \vartheta^*} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\beta^{*2}}{\beta_{cm}^2}} = \frac{1}{\beta_{cm}} \sqrt{\beta_{cm}^2 - \beta^{*2}}$$

il corrispondente angolo ϑ_{MAX} e' dato da



5

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\vartheta_{\text{max}}) &= \frac{\frac{1}{\beta_{\text{cm}}} \sqrt{\beta_{\text{cm}}^2 - \beta^{*2}}}{\gamma_{\text{cm}} \left(\frac{\beta_{\text{cm}}}{\beta^{*}} - \frac{\beta^{*}}{\beta_{\text{cm}}} \right)} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\beta_{\text{cm}}^2 - \beta^{*2}}}{\cancel{\beta_{\text{cm}}} \gamma_{\text{cm}} \left(\frac{\beta_{\text{cm}}^2}{\cancel{\beta^{*}} \beta_{\text{cm}}} - \beta^{*2} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\vartheta_{\text{max}}) = \frac{\beta^{*}}{\gamma_{\text{cm}} \sqrt{\beta_{\text{cm}}^2 - \beta^{*2}}}$$

OK in consequenza di quest'angolo abbiamo

$$\begin{aligned} E(\vartheta_{\text{max}}) &= \gamma_{\text{cm}} (E^{*} + \beta_{\text{cm}} p^{*} \cos \vartheta^{*}) = \\ &= \gamma_{\text{cm}} (E^{*} + \beta_{\text{cm}} p^{*} (-\frac{\beta^{*}}{\beta_{\text{cm}}})) = \\ &= \gamma_{\text{cm}} (E^{*} - \beta^{*} p^{*}) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \gamma_{\text{cm}} (E^{*} - \frac{p^{*2}}{E^{*}}) = \\ &= \gamma_{\text{cm}} \left(\frac{E^{*2} - p^{*2}}{E^{*}} \right) = \gamma_{\text{cm}} \frac{m^2}{E^{*}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= m \frac{\gamma_{\text{cm}}}{\gamma^{*}} = E(\vartheta_{\text{max}}) \neq E_{\text{max}}!$$

per de' angoli & altre
E_{max}?

o.k. quello era il caso $\beta_{cm} > \beta^*$

16

e allora esiste dei "nice" boost
(flippa velocità di b)

$$\text{OSO} : \beta_{cm} < \beta^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \vartheta^* \text{ t.c. } \vartheta_{LAB} > \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ quando } \cos \vartheta^* = -\beta_{cm}/\beta^*$$

non esiste ϑ_{max} (ovvero $\vartheta_{max} = \pi$)

← derivante da ① non si annulla mai

$$\text{CMO} : \beta_{cm} = \beta^*$$

~~non esiste~~

il boost annulla esattamente β^*



ENERGIA NEL CENTRO DI MASSA

9

abbiamo visto che 4 vettori Energy-momentum ^{TOTALE} si conservano

$$P_{TOT} = \sum_i \begin{pmatrix} E_i \\ \vec{p}_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{TOT} \\ \vec{P}_{TOT} \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
componente per
componente

$$\Rightarrow P_{TOT} \Big|_{S.i.} = P_{TOT} \Big|_{S.f.} \quad \underline{\text{nella stessa SdR}}$$

ma in generale non e' invariante

cambia con boost di Lorentz!

	(S.i.)	(S.f.)	
SdR ₁	$(P_{TOT})_i$	$(P_{TOT})_i$	↑ es. LAB e CM ↓
	≠	≠	
SdR ₂	$(P_{TOT})_i$	$(P_{TOT})_i$	

Però come per L₀ : 4 vettori la sua norma e' invariante

$$\Rightarrow |P_{TOT}| = \sqrt{(\sum_i E_i)^2 - |\sum_i \vec{p}_i|^2} \equiv \sqrt{S}$$

↑

valore di c presente in poco calcolo nel SdR 10
che preferisco

\Rightarrow la calcolo nel Cdm

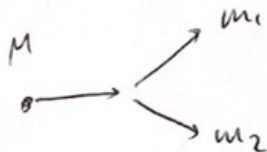
$$|P_{\text{tot}}| = |P_{\text{tot}}^*| = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i^*\right)^2 - \left|\sum_i \vec{p}_i^*\right|^2} = \sum_i E_i^*$$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{s} = \sum_i E_i^*$ ENERGIA NEL
CENTRO DI MASSA

\uparrow
 $= 0$
(Cdm)

	S.i.		S.f.
SdR ₁	\sqrt{s}	=	\sqrt{s}
SdR ₂	\sqrt{s}	=	\sqrt{s}

TRANSIZIONE AL DECADIMENTO IN DUE CORPI



S.i. c'è solo M $P_{\text{tot}} = \begin{pmatrix} E_M \\ \vec{p}_M \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{s} = |P_{\text{tot}}| = \sqrt{E_M^2 - \vec{p}_M^2} = M$$

$\sqrt{s} = M$ vale anche per S.f. !

(s.f.)

$$m_1: \begin{pmatrix} E_1 \\ \vec{p}_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad m_2: \begin{pmatrix} E_2 \\ \vec{p}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

III

$$\Rightarrow p_{tot} = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 + E_2 \\ \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{tot} \\ \vec{p}_{tot} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{(E_1 + E_2)^2 - |\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2|^2} \equiv M$$

le p.lle dello stato finale si ricordano di M
(VSR)

UNO DEI PRINCIPALI MODI CON CUI SI SOPRANO
PARTICELLE INSTABILI IN FISICA DELLE PARTICELLE

ES: HIGGS

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

$$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

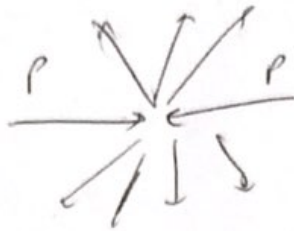
$$m_\gamma = 0$$

ritr. molto continuo (si vedono solo
i fotoni)

Come capire che uno dei fotoni prodotti da H
e non due fotoni a caso?

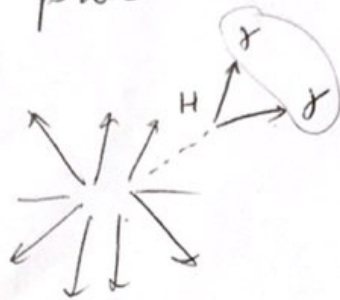
~~non~~ vedere LHC:

LHC: ~~due~~ due flussi di protoni che si scontrano 12

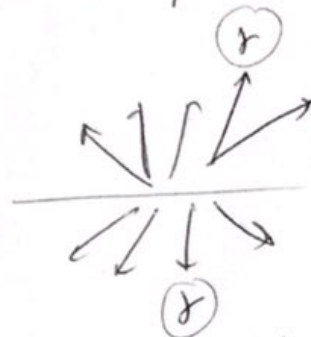


ed erano tutte p/le

se produce H



se non produce H



ignoro tutto il resto e considero solo i due flussi
di due flussi misuro ENERGIA e DIREZIONE

$$P_{\gamma_1} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{\gamma_1} \\ \vec{P}_{\gamma_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{P}_i| = E_i \quad (m_i = 0)$$

$$P_{\gamma_2} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{\gamma_2} \\ \vec{P}_{\gamma_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

calcolo la MASSA INVARIANTE del sistema di due γ

$$M_{inv} = \sqrt{(E_{\gamma_1} + E_{\gamma_2})^2 - |\vec{P}_{\gamma_1} + \vec{P}_{\gamma_2}|^2}$$

QUANTITA'
SPERIMENTALE

se i due y vengano da H allora

13

(S.i.)

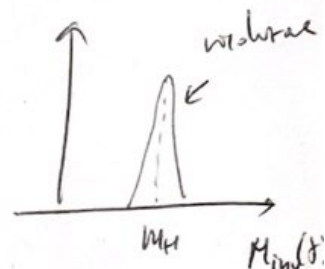
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_H \\ \vec{P}_H \end{pmatrix}$$

(S.f.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{S1} \\ \vec{P}_{S1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} E_{S2} \\ \vec{P}_{S2} \end{pmatrix}$$

~~se invece NON vengono~~

$$\Rightarrow M_{nu}(xy) = \sqrt{s}/s_{ii} \equiv M_H$$



se invece NON vengono da H

(S.i.)

NON DEFINITO

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{s}/s_{ii} \text{ variabile}$$

