

# VIOLENZA DELLA PARITÀ

II

$$P[\psi(r)] = \psi(-r)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \rightarrow -x \\ y \rightarrow -y \\ z \rightarrow -z \end{pmatrix}$$

Mondo allo Specchio

Funzioni che sono invarianti

"pari"  $P(\psi(r)) = \psi(-r) = +\psi(r)$

"dispari"  $P(\psi(r)) = \psi(-r) = -\psi(r)$

vettori  $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{P} \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{pmatrix} = -\vec{v}$

Autovettori

+1

-1

$\vec{v}$

$\vec{v}'$

$v(-r) = -v$

pseudo vettori  
(e.g. spin)  $\vec{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{P} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \end{pmatrix} = +\vec{\sigma}$

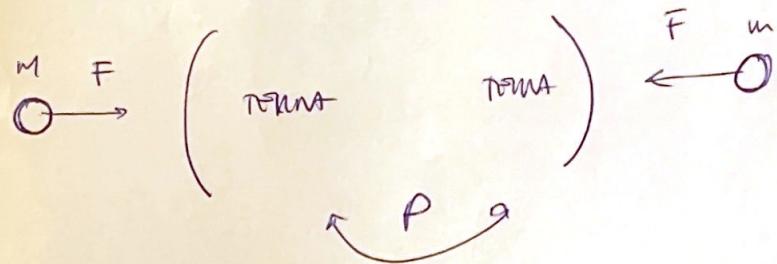
scaliari  $K \xrightarrow{P} K$  (es. T della sferza)

pseudoscalari  $A \xrightarrow{P} -A$

LA MECANICA CLASSICA E' INVARIANTE SOTTO  
SIMMETRIA DI PARITÀ

[2]

$\Rightarrow$  NEL MONDO AUS SPECCHIO VIGONO LE STESE  
LEGGI DI NAUAT



STESSE SOLUZIONI ALLE EQUAZIONI DEL MOT

PERCHÉ? TUTTE LE EQUAZIONI DELLA M.C. SONO VETTORIALI

$$\text{et. } \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$P(\vec{F} = m\vec{a}) \Rightarrow -\vec{F} = m(-\vec{a})$$

MASSIMA  
SINTESI  
(vedi per EM,  
gradi, etc)

TRONIA DI M.C. E' SIMMETRICA SOTTO OPERAZIONE  $P$

TH. DI NOETHER : SIMMETRIA  $\leftrightarrow$  CONSERVAZIONE

$P$  conservazione di  $P$

$\Rightarrow$  n. M.C. le particelle sono congruenti

[3]

ed se ne stende la particella costante

E invece la M.Q.? Se le sue componenti si dividono  
spontaneamente nel 1956

$\vartheta/\tau$  puzzle

$$^a f \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+$$

$$^a t \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^+ \\ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$$

$$m_\phi \sim m_\tau$$

sono le stesse particelle?

$$T_\phi \sim T_\tau$$

PROBLEMA: sistemare  $2\pi$  e  $3\pi$  come particelle  
diverse, ma simili

$$P(2\pi) = \underbrace{P(\text{sparsale})}_{\text{"intensa"}/\text{intensiva}} \cdot P(\pi^+) \cdot P(\pi^0)$$

dipende da funzione d'onda dei due  
particelle in particolare dal loro  
momento angolare relativo

$$P(\text{spuriale}) = (-1)^l \quad \leftarrow \text{non angulare}$$

14

\* nella configurazione più semplice  $l=0$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{spuriale}) \Big|_{2\pi} = (-1)^0 = +1$$

Quale influenza ha su  $P$ ?

$$P(\pi^{\frac{1}{6}}) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(2\pi) = (-1)^0 (-1) (-1) = +1$$

all' stesso modo

↑ diversa

$$P(3\pi) = (-1)^0 (-1)^3 = -1$$

Quale come funziona  $P$ ? In decadenza  
dei protoni con  $P$  diventa se  $P$  è conservata?

EM : conserva  $P$

Lee e Yang 1956

stray : conserva  $P$

weak : ?

$\Rightarrow$  urgenze esperimentali

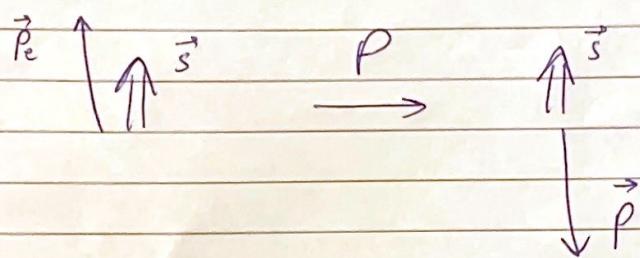
# ESPERIMENTO DI WU

5

trucco: negli sfiduci ~~è~~ process dibole

se no fai de i deboli d

in valle e no prendi vette



se ho un ensemble d quei process dibole

de cui ne valle dove in quei che

configuraz  $\Rightarrow$  le ggj deboli fin (dibole)

NON sar' invari per punt.

$\Leftrightarrow$  le intuizioni deboli non costituiscono P

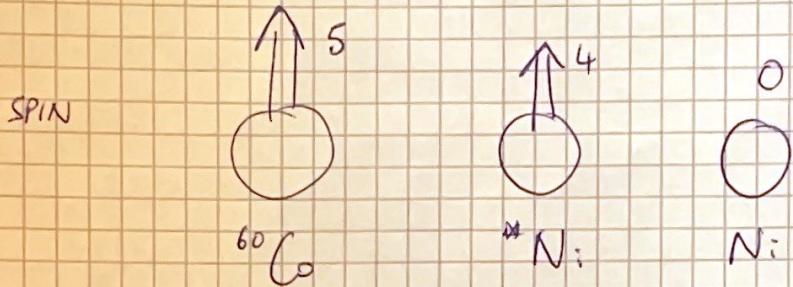
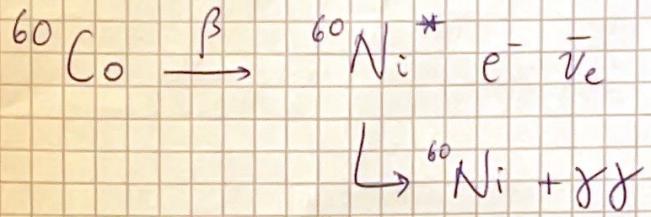
BUT nel solo MC una antic EM e staz

NON possono distinguersi FIN LE DUE

$\Rightarrow$  l'hj su questo sia j'fin.

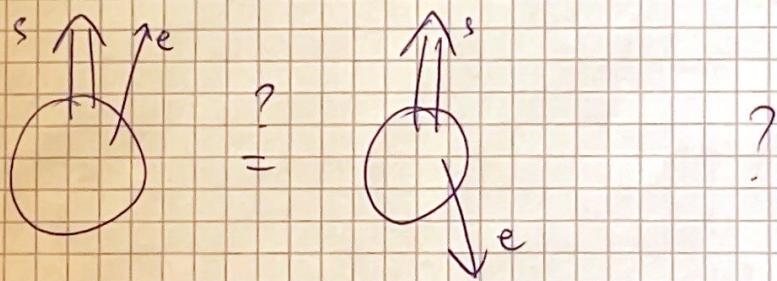
experiment burat si decalvante del  $^{60}\text{Co}$

6



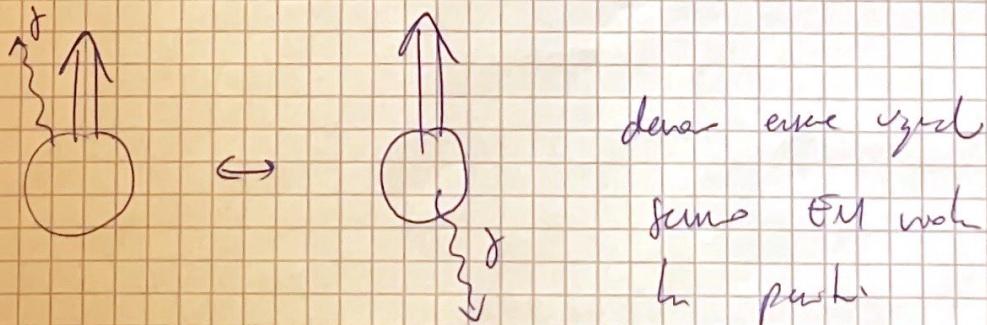
I decalvante  $\beta$  e un decalvante del

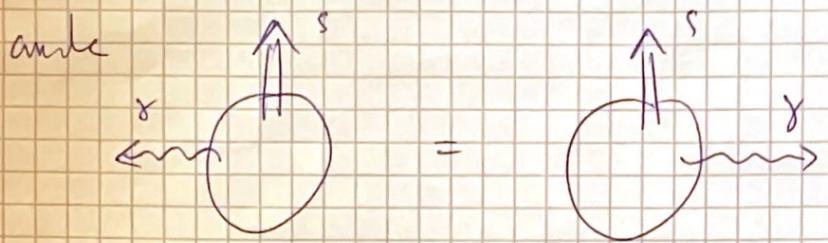
Voglio verificare ~~che~~ se



Il decalvante del Ni e' invece EM

$\Rightarrow$  non puo' distinguere tra



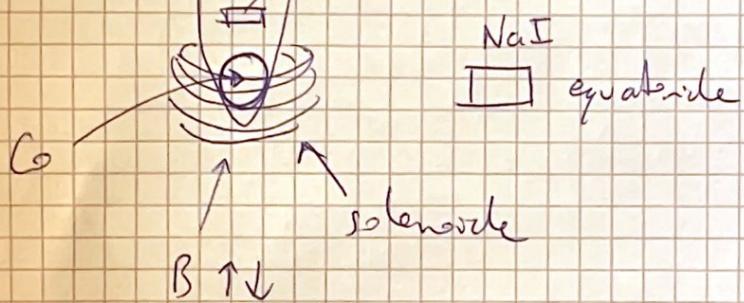


7

ESPERIMENTO

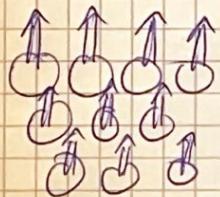
$\text{NaI}$   
polar II

antracite scattatore per  $e^-$



cogliere prima messo in cir. costante per  
minimizzare effetto fermo

$\rightarrow$  a t=0 gradi mett Co in circo B



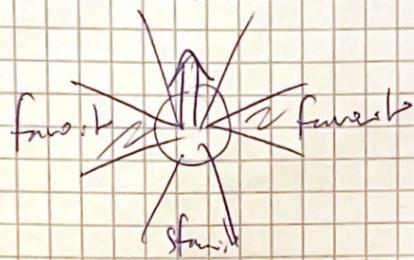
poi dirimpetto



Quant donc allineament del spin?

18

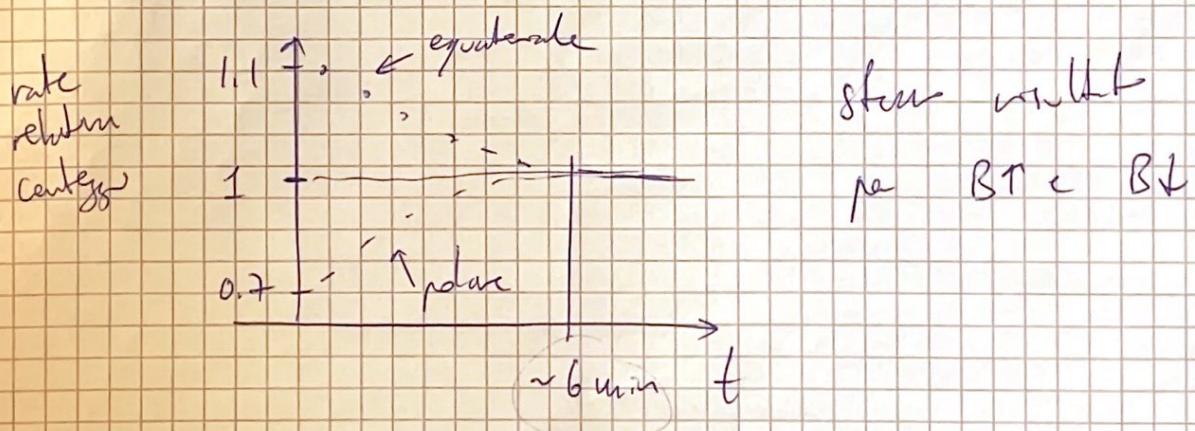
S'usa el Ni! Decadiment del N,  
hi prob. divers d'aplicar fórmula més avançada  
dona:  $\text{f}_{\text{avant}}$



→ se spin són lliurement allineats en su (ogni!)

NaI equatorial dins centre una mateixa  
magnitud de polar

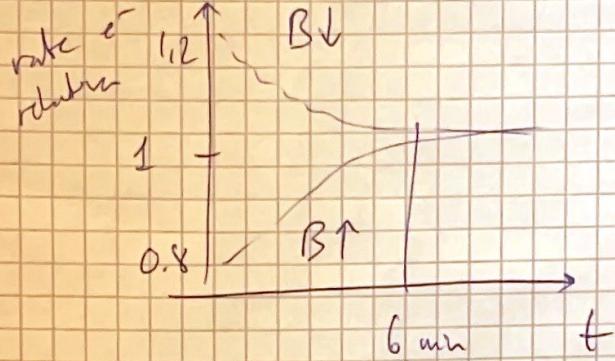
↔ se move spin i orientació random la  
mateixa cosa ~~per~~ que



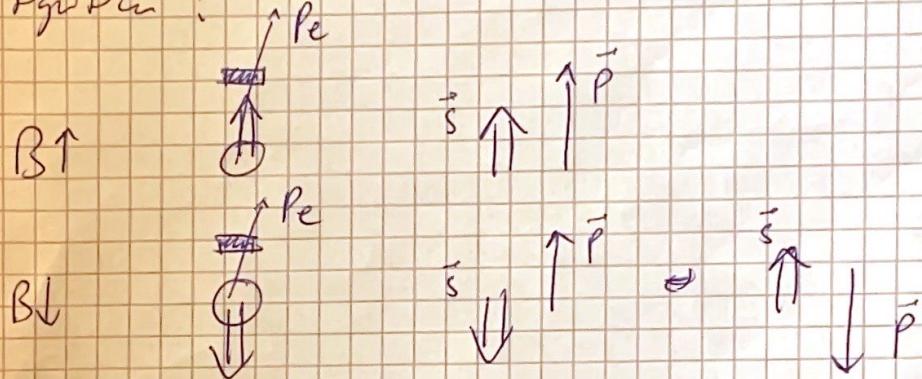
dins 6 minuts  $\rightarrow$  pante paral·lela

Mosca

19



Che significa?



Se nte sarò dura

$\Rightarrow \sigma(\text{decentr. } \beta)$  è dura

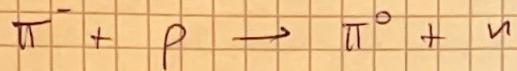
$$\sigma(\uparrow\uparrow) \neq \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow)$$

$\Rightarrow$  le rotazioni delle rette non conservano  $P$   
violate

$\Rightarrow$  il moto nello spazio è  
dura (con lezzi della mat. dura)  
di p.m. delle rotazioni dure

MEASUREMENT

10



$$Q: -1 + 1 = 0 \quad 0 + 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 0 + 1 = 1 \quad 0 + 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S: 0 + 0 = 0 \quad 0 + 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(even & odd leptons)

$\Rightarrow$  OK save HK action  $\Rightarrow$  int. fine

(potrebbe essere anche altro un forte moce)



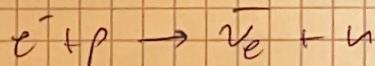
$$Q: -1 + 1 = 0 \quad 0 + 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 0 + 1 = 1 \quad 0 + 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

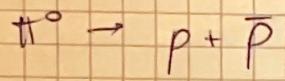
$$L_e: 1 + 0 = 1 \quad 1 + 0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow$  OK double (even neutrino!)

fine selen



HK value von  $L_e: 1 + 0 = 1 \quad -1 + 0 = -1 \quad (\times)$



III

$$Q: 0 \quad 1-1=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 0 \quad 1-1=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S: 0 \quad 0+0=0 \quad \checkmark$$

MA E' UN DECAYMENTO!  $\Rightarrow$  controllare la massa

$$m_\pi < 2m_p \Rightarrow \text{impossibile} \quad (\text{viola energ})$$

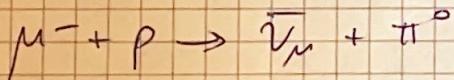
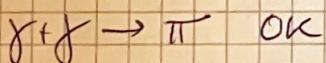
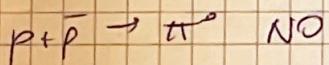


$$Q: 0 \quad 0+0=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 0 \quad 0+0=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m_\pi > 2m_\gamma = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \Rightarrow \text{OK} \quad \text{EM (foton)}$$

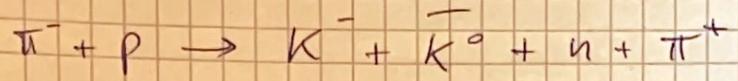
Siamo discorsi al contrario



$$Q: -1+1=0 \quad 0+0=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 0+1=1 \quad 0+0=0 \quad \times$$

$$L_\mu: 1+0=1 \quad -1+0=-1 \quad \times \quad \text{NO}$$



12

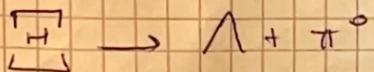
$$Q: -1 + 1 = 0 \quad -1 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 0 + 1 = 1 \quad 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S: 0 + 0 = 0 \quad +1 + 1 + 0 + 0 = +2 \quad \times$$

sow LB advozi  $\Rightarrow$  forte (seme für alle  
 $\Rightarrow$  NO (drei konz. S))

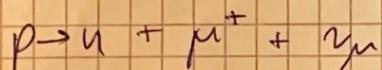
Ante zu Eine doppelte  $\Delta S = 1$  ok,  $\Delta S = 2$  no



$$Q: 0 \quad 0 + 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 1 \quad 1 + 0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S: 2 \quad 1 + 0 = 1 \quad \Delta S = 1 \quad \text{ok sc doppelte}$$



$$Q: 1 \quad 0 + 1 + 0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 1 \quad 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$L_\mu: 0 \quad 0 - 1 + 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$M: m_p < m_n + m_\mu (+m_\nu) \quad \times$$