











## Es 8) Decaysimento di una particella

$$\begin{array}{c} m_K \\ \oplus \\ K^+ \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} & m_+ & m_0 \\ \longleftarrow & \pi^+ & \pi^0 \\ \rightarrow & & \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} m_K = 493.9 \text{ MeV} \\ m_+ = 139.6 \text{ MeV} \\ m_0 = 135.0 \text{ MeV} \end{array}$$

$$p_K = p_+ + p_0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_K = m_+ \gamma(v_+) + m_0 \gamma(v_0) \\ \vec{v} = m_+ \gamma(v_+) \vec{v}_+ + m_0 \gamma(v_0) \vec{v}_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} E_K = E_+ + E_0 \quad (E) \\ 0 = \vec{p}_+ + \vec{p}_0 \quad (P) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_+^2 = E_+^2 - |\vec{p}_+|^2 \\ m_0^2 = E_0^2 - |\vec{p}_0|^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m_+^2 - m_0^2 = (E_+^2 - E_0^2) - (|\vec{p}_+|^2 - |\vec{p}_0|^2)$$

$$(E_+ + E_0)(E_+ - E_0) = (m_+ + m_0)(m_+ - m_0) + (|\vec{p}_+| + |\vec{p}_0|)(|\vec{p}_+| - |\vec{p}_0|) = 0 \quad (P)$$

$$m_K(E_+ - E_0) = m_+^2 - m_0^2$$

$$\begin{cases} E_+ + E_0 = m_K \\ E_+ - E_0 = \frac{m_+^2 - m_0^2}{m_K} \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_+ = \frac{m_K}{2} + \frac{m_+^2 - m_0^2}{2m_K} = 248.2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{m_K}{2} - \frac{m_+^2 - m_0^2}{2m_K} = 245.2 \text{ MeV}$$

- $E_* = m_* \gamma(v_*) \Rightarrow |\vec{v}_*| = \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_*^2}{E_*^2}} \Rightarrow |\vec{v}_+| = 0.82c$
- $|\vec{v}_0| = 0.84c$

- Energia cinetica efficace:  $T_+ = E_+ - m_+ = 108.6 \text{ MeV}$   
(sperimentalmente:  $T_+ = 107.7 \pm 1.0 \text{ MeV}$ ).