

Estructura de la Materia. Septiembre 2012

UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS FÍSICAS

7 de Septiembre de 2017

Examen Final de Estructura de la Materia, grupo A

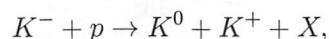
Nombre y Apellidos:

Firma y DNI:

El examen consta de teoría y problemas. Todas las respuestas necesitan justificación, excepto cuando sean de elección múltiple. Hay algunas ayudas al final de los enunciados. La calculadora en modo radianes.

C1 [10 puntos] En los átomos de un sólo electrón (H-atoms, H-like atoms, hidrogenoideos, se llaman de varias maneras), la dependencia en α de la energía de Bohr y de la energía debida a la estructura fina va como: a) α^2 y α^4 , b) α^2 y α^3 , c) α y α^2 , d) $\alpha^{4/3}$ y $\alpha^{7/3}$, respectivamente.

C2 [20 puntos] Cuando un K^- colisiona con un protón, tiene lugar la siguiente reacción:



donde X es una cierta partícula. a) Explicar razonadamente si K^- es un hadrón, un leptón o una partícula de intercambio (gluón, fotón, W^\pm, \dots) b) Atendiendo a los quarks de las partículas que intervienen en la reacción, determinar el contenido en quarks de X . c) ¿De qué partícula de su tabla podría tratarse? d) De acuerdo al resultado obtenido en c), explique si, en términos de masas, dicha reacción sería posible.

C3 [40 puntos] El *término de Darwin* en la estructura fina. (lo que usted sepa, orden de magnitud, por qué hay que considerarlo, qué determina su valor exacto, breve desarrollo, etc...).

P1 [60+10 puntos] La interacción spin-órbita en el átomo de hidrógeno es

$$H_{SO} = \frac{a}{r^3} \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S}, \quad a \equiv \frac{e^2}{2m_e^2 c^2 \cdot 4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

donde a es una constante.

a) Calcular la corrección $\langle \psi | H_{SO} | \psi \rangle$ a la energía del estado ψ si en este ejercicio ψ denota la función propia del hidrógeno $\psi_{211-1/2}$. La notación utilizada es $\psi_{nlm_lm_s}$, o sea, $n = 2, l = 1, m_l = 1, m_s = -1/2$.

b) Sabiendo que el radio de Bohr es $a_0 = 0.5292 \times 10^{-10}$ m, y que $\hbar c = 0.1973 \text{ eV}\mu\text{m}$, calcular el valor numérico de la corrección y compararlo con la energía de Bohr correspondiente.

Necesitará la tabla de coeficientes de Clebsch-Gordan o similar.

P2 [50 puntos] Un pión que viaja a velocidad v se desintegra en un muón y un neutrino, $\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$. Si el neutrino ($\bar{\nu}_\mu$) sale formando un ángulo de 90° con la dirección del pión incidente, ¿con qué ángulo sale despedido el muón?

Nota: Los datos del problema son v y las masas m_π, m_μ , así que el resultado ha de escribirse en función de estos datos, o lo que es igual, β y γ . Ayuda1: el momento lineal y la velocidad están relacionados mediante $\mathbf{p} = m\gamma\mathbf{v}$. Esto es así, claro está, si la masa de la partícula m no es cero. Ayuda2: Mis cuentas dicen que cuando $v = 0.8c$, el ángulo es aproximadamente 5.49° .

Usted puede necesitar (o no) alguno de los siguientes datos:

En la siguiente lista de armónicos esféricicos, θ, φ son los ángulos polar y azimutal, respectivamente, de las coordenadas esféricas. Asterisco significa el complejo conjugado. Las funciones de onda radiales $R_{nl}(r)$ son las del hidrógeno ($Z = 1$), y a_0 es el radio de Bohr.

$$\begin{aligned} Y_0^0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}, & Y_1^0 &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta, & Y_1^1 &= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\varphi}, & Y_1^{-1} &= -Y_1^{1*}, \\ Y_2^0 &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right), & Y_2^1 &= -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\varphi}, & Y_2^{-1} &= -Y_2^{1*}, \\ Y_2^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\varphi}, & Y_2^{-2} &= Y_2^{2*}. \end{aligned}$$

$$L_+ Y_l^m = \sqrt{l(l+1) - m(m+1)} \hbar Y_l^{m+1}, \quad L_- Y_l^m = \sqrt{l(l+1) + m(-m+1)} \hbar Y_l^{m-1}.$$

$$R_{10} = 2 a_0^{-3/2} \exp(-r/a_0),$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{20} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_0^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) \exp(-r/2a_0), & R_{21} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} a_0^{-3/2} \frac{r}{a_0} \exp(-r/2a_0), \\ R_{30} &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{27}} a_0^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{2r}{3a_0} + \frac{2}{27} \left(\frac{r}{a_0} \right)^2 \right) \exp(-r/3a_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta \equiv \frac{v}{c}, \quad \gamma^{-2} = 1 - \beta^2$$

Estructura de la Materia. Sep 2017

- ① correct answer: a) α^2 and α^4 , respectively
 (or if you want $Z^2 \alpha^2 \rightarrow Z^4 \alpha^4$, which is the same thing).

Bohr energies:
 Hydrogen: $E_n = -\frac{1}{2} m e c^2 \frac{\alpha^2}{n^2}$ ↗ ie. α^2

Fine Structure: of order α^4 (closes)

- ② $K^- + p^+ \rightarrow K^0 + K^+ + X$

what is X ?
 obviously, charge of X is -1.

a) [with table] K^- is the meson with quark content equal to $s\bar{u}$ (not $u\bar{s}$ because the charge of $u\bar{s}$ is +1 instead of -1). Since K^- is made out of quarks is a ~~Hadron~~

Remember: A Hadron is a particle that participates in the strong force interactions. It is made out of quarks. Quarks form baryons or mesons. Here K^- is a meson.

L

- b) [with table]

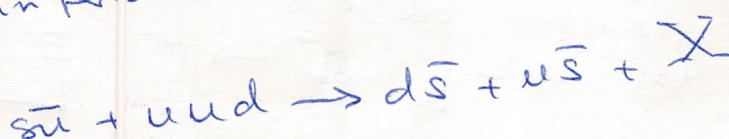
K^- is $s\bar{u}$ ↗ quarks
 p is uud

K^0 is $d\bar{s}$

K^+ is $u\bar{s}$

written in terms of quarks, the reaction $K^- + p \rightarrow K^0 + K^+ + X$

is



or what is equivalent,

Note: los leptones no están compuestos de quarks.

left hand side: s, u, d because $u\bar{u}$ cancel each other

right hand side: $d, \bar{s}, u, \bar{s} \dots$ and $X \dots$

then

$$X = sss \quad (\text{es mu baryon})$$

to balance the quark content in the LHS & RHS

c) $X = \Sigma^-$

Notice net strangeness is conserved, as it should be in strong force reactions.

d) masses: checking

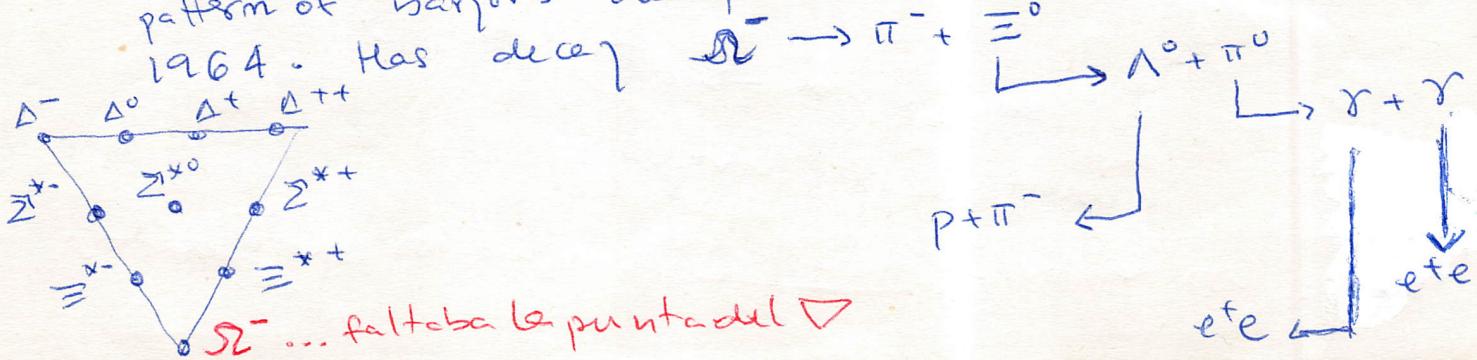
$$\text{mass } (K^- + p^+) = \frac{493.67}{938.28} \frac{1431.95}{\text{MeV}/c^2}$$

$$\text{mass } (K^0 + K^+ + \Sigma^-) = \frac{497.72}{493.67} \frac{2281.00}{\text{MeV}/c^2}$$

The reaction is possible (all conservation etc ok, baryonic number, charge, ...) if one supplies energy (at least the difference $3272.39 - 1431.95$) to the incident K^-, p^+ .

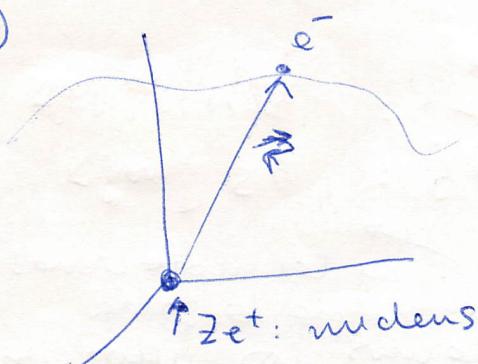
Comments on this reaction [Phys. Rev Lett. 12 (1964) 204]

This reaction is not only possible but famous too. The particle Σ^- was expected to exist to confirm the pattern of baryons decuplet and was discovered in 1964. Has decay $\Sigma^- \rightarrow \pi^- + \Xi^0$



③ Darwin term (close) $\frac{e^2}{r} \vec{\alpha}_e$; $\frac{1}{8} \vec{\alpha}_e$ direc; V_{eff} ; $\ell=0$ parale...
 γ signando...

(A)



$$H_{SO} = \alpha \frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}}{r^3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2m_e c^2} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

\vec{l}, \vec{s} refer to the only electron that the H-like atoms have.

state: $|\psi_{211-1/2}\rangle$

$$n=2, \ell=1, m_\ell=1, m_s=-1/2$$

[obviously we are treating the only electron in the problem, so $S=1/2$. It is not said but understood].

To calculate

$$\langle \psi_{211-1/2} | \alpha \frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}}{r^3} | \psi_{211-1/2} \rangle$$

we do not use the basis $\{l^2, L_z, \vec{S}^2, S_z\}$ but
 $\{l^2, S^2, J^2, J_z\}$.

o sea j [see m_j]

$$\vec{J} = \vec{l} + \vec{s}$$

$$\vec{J}^2 = (\vec{l} + \vec{s})^2 = \vec{l}^2 + \vec{s}^2 + 2\vec{l} \cdot \vec{s}$$

$$2 \text{ because } \vec{l} \cdot \vec{s} = \vec{s} \cdot \vec{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{l} \cdot \vec{s} = \vec{s} \cdot \vec{l} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{J}^2 - \vec{l}^2 - \vec{s}^2)$$

The state $|\psi_{211-1/2}\rangle$ has $\begin{cases} j = 3/2 \text{ or } 1/2 \\ m_j = 1/2 \end{cases}$ because
 $\ell=1, S=1/2,$

$$\underbrace{j = 3/2, 1/2}_{j = 3/2, 1/2}, m_j = m_\ell + m_s = 1/2 \text{ only}$$

"how much" of $j=3/2$ and "how much of $j=1/2$ " it is said by the change of basis (\equiv Clebsch-Gordan coefficients to the effect).

Notation for basis $\{L^2, L_z, S^2, S_z\}$: Ψ_{nlm}

Notation for basis $\{L^2, S^2, J^2, J_z\}$: $|l s j m_j\rangle$

⚠️ OJO!!! Esto es solamente notación. En las notaciones cede uno de nosotros lo que le da la gana siempre y cuando nos entendamos los otros con los otros.

$1 \times 1/2$	$3/2$	$1/2$	j
	$1/2$	$1/2$	m_j

$$\Psi_{211-112} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

Clebsch-Gordan
table

"reducido" a

$1 - 1/2$	$1/3$	$2/3$
$0 \quad 1/2$	$2/3$	$-1/3$

CG

$$L^2 S^2 \Psi_{211-112} = \frac{1}{2} (J^2 - L^2 - S^2) [\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle]$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\underbrace{\left(\frac{15}{4} - 2 - \frac{3}{4} \right)}_{=1} \right) |1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} (-2) |1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle - 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Psi_{211-112} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Psi_{210-112} \right) \right]$$

$$- 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Psi_{211-112} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \Psi_{210-112} \right)$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{2} \left[-\Psi_{211-112} + \sqrt{2} \Psi_{210-112} \right].$$

back to the
basis Ψ_{nlm}
(Clebsch-Gordan table)

consequently, $\langle \Psi | H_{SO} | \Psi \rangle$ is equal to

$$\langle \Psi_{211-112} | \frac{a}{r^3} \frac{h^2}{2} (-\Psi_{211-112} + \sqrt{2} \Psi_{210-112}) \rangle$$

$$= a \frac{h^2}{2} \left[-\left\langle \frac{1}{r^3} \right\rangle_{21} + 0 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \frac{1}{r^3} \rangle_{21} &= \frac{1}{24a_0^3} \\ &= -\frac{ah^2}{2} \left\langle \frac{1}{r^3} \right\rangle_{21} \\ &= -\frac{1}{48} a \frac{h^2}{a_0^3} \end{aligned}$$

because $\Psi_1^1 \perp \Psi_1^0$
& as: Bohr radius.

$$\int \Psi_1^0 \Psi_1^1 \Psi_1^0 = 0$$

I calculate first $\langle \frac{1}{r^3} \rangle_{21} = \frac{1}{24 a_0^3}$:

$$\langle \frac{1}{r^3} \rangle_{21} = \int_0^\infty dr \frac{r^2}{r^3} R_{21}^2 \quad (r^2 \text{ is front the position})$$

$$R_{21}^2 = \frac{1}{24} a_0^{-3} \left(\frac{\Gamma}{a_0} \right)^2 e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} a_0^{-3} \int_0^\infty \underbrace{\frac{dr}{a_0} \frac{\Gamma}{a_0}}_{\text{front with the change } u = r/a_0} e^{-r/a_0} \quad \text{as } \int_0^\infty du u e^{-u} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} a_0^{-3}$$

L

Conclusion

$$\langle \psi_{211, -1/2} | H_{SO} | \psi_{211, -1/2} \rangle = -\frac{a_0 \hbar^2}{48 a_0^3}$$

b) Numerical application
how much is $-\frac{a_0 \hbar^2}{48 a_0^3}$ in eV? Exactly: $\frac{E_1 \hbar^2}{48}$

Remember that $a = \frac{1}{2\pi c^2} \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$

One should know that

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 a_0} = -2E_1,$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{meck} \quad \text{def correct scale}$$

$$\therefore E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{a_0 \hbar^2}{48 a_0^3} &= \left[-\frac{1}{48} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi c^2} \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 a_0^3} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{a_0^3} \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{48} \right] \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar}{meck} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 a_0} \\ &= -\left[\frac{1}{48} \right] \frac{1}{2} \cdot \alpha^2 (-2E_1) \\ &= \frac{E_1 \hbar^2}{48} \approx -0.000015 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

L

↑
spin-orbit

total energy of the e^- in the state $\psi_{211,-1/2}$ = $\frac{E_1}{z^2} + \langle \psi_{211,-1/2} | H_{\text{so}} | \psi_{211,-1/2} \rangle$

↑
Bohr energy

-13.6 if given.

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{13.60569 \text{ eV}}{4} - 0.000015 \text{ eV} \\ &= -3.401423 \cdot \frac{-0.000015}{\text{eV}} \end{aligned}$$

The correction to Bohr energy is in the 5th decimal digit.

In an old version of his program I wrote

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{me^2c^2} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{a_0^3} = f^3 \frac{\hbar c}{m}$$

$$\mu = 10^{-6}$$

and used

$$a_0 = 0.529(77) \text{ Å}$$

$$\hbar c = 0.1973 \text{ eV nm}$$

fermion number.

as given in the exercise. The result is the same.

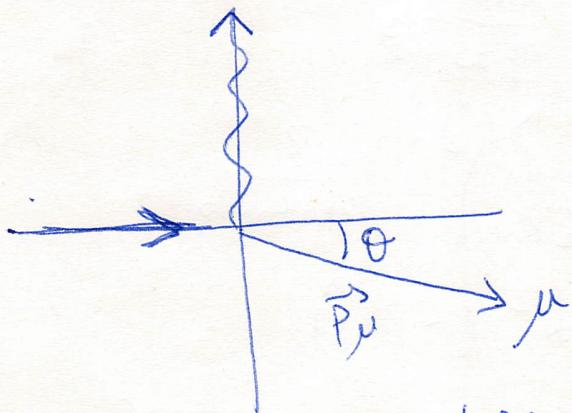
L

Note that $E_{\text{Bohr}} = \frac{E_1}{n^2} \sim mec^2 \frac{1}{x^2}$
(take $n=1$)

$\langle H_{\text{so}} \rangle \sim mec^2 \frac{1}{x^4}$

L

⑤ A picture of the reaction $\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$ is



quadrivectors:

$$P_1 = p_2 + p_3$$

/ / muon
pion neutrino

The incident direction of π^- is taken as the x axis. The reaction is in a plane.

With this assumption the quendimomentum of each particle is

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} E\pi/c \\ p_\pi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m\pi\gamma c \\ m\pi\gamma v \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lorentz invariant.
 $\therefore p_1^2 = m_\pi^2 c^2$

Láide: reflexión
sobre quendimomentum
con
todo lo
que se pone
inicialmente.
Los entradas son
se ponen

(entre p_1 ...
...se ha
puesto
todo)

$$p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} Ev/c \\ 0 \\ |\vec{p}_2| \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ with } p_2^2 = \left(\frac{Ev}{c}\right)^2 - p_2^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{Ev}{c} = Pv$$

Lorentz invariant

neutrino has
mass = 0

$$p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} Eu/c \\ |\vec{p}_3| \cos\theta \\ -|\vec{p}_3| \sin\theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ with } p_3^2 = \left(\frac{Eu}{c}\right)^2 - |\vec{p}_3|^2 = m_\mu^2 c^2$$

Lorentz invariant

Algunos clásicos no lo
han recordado...

Energy-momentum conservation: $p_1 = p_2 + p_3$.

In equations:

$$m_\pi\gamma c = \frac{Ev}{c} + \frac{Eu}{c} \quad [1]$$

$$m_\pi\gamma v = |\vec{p}_3| \cos\theta \quad [2]$$

$$|\vec{p}_3| = |\vec{p}_3| \sin\theta \quad [3]$$

We are asked for the angle θ , then

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{|\vec{p}_3|}{m_\pi\gamma v} = \frac{Ev/c}{m_\pi\gamma v}$$

coincidente: quite $|\vec{p}_3|$
 $p_2^2 = 0$

Ev is not a
definiton. Needs to
be removed.

Ev is E sub mu

To remove E_V there are two manners
to proceed: the long manner and the short manner.

Short: with Lorentz invariants

$$P_1 = P_2 + P_3 \quad \text{or} \quad P_3 = P_1 - P_2.$$

Squaring and using the Lorentz invariants:

$$\begin{aligned} P_3^2 &= (m_\mu c)^2 = (P_1 - P_2)^2 = \frac{P_1^2}{\gamma} + \frac{P_2^2}{\gamma} - 2 \frac{P_1 \cdot P_2}{\gamma} \\ &\quad (m_\pi c)^2 \quad \text{or} \quad 2 m_\pi \gamma c \frac{E_V}{c}, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$(m_\mu c)^2 = (m_\pi c)^2 - 2 m_\pi \gamma E_V$$

or

$$E_V = \frac{(m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2) c^2}{2 m_\pi \gamma}. \quad \text{→ } \text{muice nulla}$$

Note muic: $P_V = \frac{\vec{p}_V}{c} = \frac{\text{muice}}{\text{delle muic}} \text{ c.v. } \checkmark$ via γ a la velocidad
long: $P_V = \frac{\vec{p}_V}{c} = \frac{\text{muice}}{\text{delle muic}} \text{ c.v. } \checkmark$ via γ a la velocidad
se suman m_π y m_μ , no \vec{p}_V se suman, \vec{p}_V es constante
se suman los m_π y m_μ para obtener el resultado final

$$[2\vec{p}_1^2 + 2\vec{p}_2^2] \text{ is } m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2 + |\vec{p}_V|^2 = |\vec{p}_V|^2$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} m_\mu^2 c^2 &= \left(\frac{E_\mu}{c}\right)^2 - |\vec{p}_V|^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{E_\mu}{c}\right)^2 - m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2 - |\vec{p}_V|^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{E_\mu}{c}\right)^2 - m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2 - \left(\frac{E_V}{c}\right)^2 \\ \text{[1]} \quad \checkmark &= \left(\frac{E_\mu}{c} + \frac{E_V}{c}\right) \left(\frac{E_\mu}{c} - \frac{E_V}{c}\right) - m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2 \\ &= m_\pi \gamma c \left(\frac{E_\mu}{c} - \frac{E_V}{c}\right) - m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \frac{E_\mu}{c} - \frac{E_V}{c} = \frac{m_\mu^2 c^2 + m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2}{m_\pi \gamma c} \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\text{remembering } \rightarrow \frac{E_\mu}{c} + \frac{E_V}{c} = m_\pi \gamma c$$

Substracting to obtain $\frac{E_V}{c}$ one has,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{E_V}{c} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{m_\mu^2 c^2 + m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2}{m_\pi \gamma c} + m_\pi \gamma c \right] \xrightarrow{\text{this is}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\cancel{-m_\mu^2 c^2} \cancel{-m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 v^2} + m_\pi^2 \gamma^2 c^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\cancel{m_\mu^2 c^2} - \cancel{m_\mu^2 c^2} \right]\end{aligned}$$

This is the "short" result for.

Back to the previous ...

$$\tan \theta = \frac{E_V/c}{m_\pi \gamma v} = \frac{1}{m_\pi \gamma v} \left(\frac{m_\pi^2 c - m_\mu^2 c}{2 m_\pi \gamma} \right)$$

Final result,

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = \left(1 - \frac{m_\mu^2}{m_\pi^2} \right) / 2 \beta \gamma^2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

Numerical checking:

$$m_\mu = 105.659 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_\pi = 139.569 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\beta = 0.8$$

$$\gamma^2 = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8^2} = \frac{1}{0.2 \times 1.8} = \frac{5}{1.8}$$

$$\theta \approx 0.096 \text{ radians} \approx 5.49^\circ$$

Moral: Use los invariants Lorentz. Nun lo usas
dels invariantes Lorentz que eleva al resultado $p_3 = p_1 - p_2$, o lo que anuncia, de menor que los invariantes
que dan resultados lo más reducidos posibles.

[De no hacerlo anfractuoso me.]