



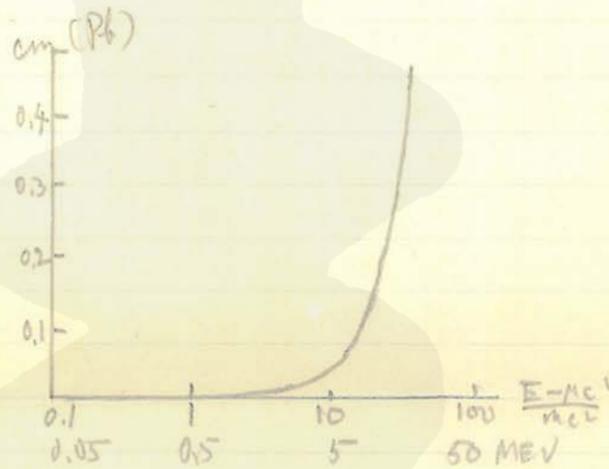
Heavy Quarks

$$R_{\mu T} = \int_0^T \frac{d(\frac{M}{m_u} T)}{dx} = \int dx$$

$$= \int_0^T \frac{d(\frac{M}{m_u} T)}{dx} = \frac{m_u}{M} \int_0^T \frac{dT}{(\frac{dx}{dT})_{\text{proton}}}$$

$$\frac{R_{\mu T}}{M} = \frac{m_u}{M} R_T(\text{proton})$$

$$R_T = \frac{M}{m_u} R_{\frac{M}{m_u} T}(\text{proton})$$



この R.T. ionization cross range fluctuation of  $\sigma \sim \frac{1}{E}$  程度.

この R.T. i) radiative energy loss

電子の  $\frac{1}{40000}$  程度である、 $\sigma \sim \frac{1}{E}$  程度、 $\sigma \sim \frac{1}{E}$  程度

ii) nuclear scattering

Compton-scattering の analog である

$$\left(\frac{q^2}{Mc^2}\right)^2 \sim \text{for quantum energy} \ll Mc^2$$

$$\left(\frac{e^2}{mc^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{200}\right)^2 \approx 10^{-30} \text{ a smaller}$$

iii) Electronic scattering.  $\sigma \sim \frac{1}{E}$

iv) Nuclear Capture

$\sigma \sim \frac{1}{E}$  high speed  $\sigma \sim \frac{1}{E}$  程度  $10^{-29}$   
 $10^7 \sim 10^6$  eV 程度  $\sigma \sim \frac{1}{E}$  程度

Richments  $\text{cm}$

	$10^6$	$10^7$	$10^8$	$10^9$	$10^{10}$
Electron	$3 \times 10^3$	$4.3 \times 10^3$	$3.3 \times 10^4$	$2.7 \times 10^5$	$2.3 \times 10^6$
Proton	1.3	100	$6 \cdot 10^3$	$2.3 \cdot 10^5$	$3.4 \cdot 10^6$
H-Quantum	10	$6 \cdot 10^2$	$2.3 \cdot 10^4$	$3.4 \cdot 10^5$	

$\text{cm}$

Electron	0.06	0.72	5.5	44	370
Proton	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.7 \cdot 10^{-2}$	1.0	40	360
Heavy Quantum	<del>10</del> 0.17	0.1	4	36	

Range-Energy Relation

$$R_U(E) = \int_0^E \frac{dE}{f_U(E)} = \int_0^E \frac{dE}{f_P(\frac{M}{m_U} E)} = \frac{m_U}{M} \int_0^{\frac{M}{m_U} E} \frac{dE'}{f_P(E')} = \frac{m_U}{M} R_P(\frac{M}{m_U} E)$$

§ Heavy Quantum & Elementary Properties

- i)  $\pm e$  の反対符号の  $\psi = \psi^*$ ,
- ii) mass の値は  $\approx 200 m$  程度である。正確な値は実験的  
 に決まる。これは nuclear force の range を決める。
- iii) spin は 0 or integer. これは photon と対称性から決まる。  
 $n=1, 2, \dots$  の場合  $\psi$  は  $n$  重の spin を持つ。
- iv) ~~longitudinal field four vector  $U_\mu, \tilde{U}_\mu$  の関係は  $\partial_\mu U_\mu = 0$  である。~~  
 $\partial_\mu U_\mu + \text{div } \tilde{U} = 0$   
 $\partial_\mu U_\mu = 0$

§ Nuclear Force of Yukawa

初めの formulation として, nucleon-nucleon interaction  $U$  Heisenberg type  $\rightarrow$  spin parallel の場合 attraction となる

これは理論に consistent な形式として Hamiltonian の形式で記述される。

$$\overline{H}_U = \iiint H_U d\mathbf{r}$$

$$H_U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} U^\dagger + U^\dagger \frac{\partial \tilde{U}}{\partial t} - L_U$$

$$L_U = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \tilde{U}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \tilde{U} \text{ grad } U - \lambda^2 \tilde{U} U \right\}$$

$$U^\dagger = \frac{\delta L_U}{\delta \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}} = \frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \frac{\partial \tilde{U}}{\partial t}$$

$$\tilde{U}^\dagger = \frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}$$

$$U^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, t) U(\mathbf{r}', t) - U(\mathbf{r}', t) U^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, t) = -i\hbar \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$$

$$\tilde{U}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, t) \tilde{U}(\mathbf{r}', t) - \tilde{U}(\mathbf{r}', t) \tilde{U}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, t) = -i\hbar \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$$

$$H_U = 4\pi c^2 \cdot \tilde{U}^\dagger U^\dagger + \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{grad } \tilde{U} \text{ grad } U + \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \tilde{U} U$$

$$\overline{H}_m = \iiint \tilde{\Psi} \left[ \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2M} - \frac{g}{2} \left\{ \tilde{U}(\mathbf{r}_1 - i\tau) + U(\mathbf{r}_1 + i\tau) \right\} + \frac{D}{2} \tau_3 \right] \Psi d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\overline{H} = \overline{H}_U + \overline{H}_m$$

$$\delta \tilde{U} : -\frac{1}{4\pi} \text{div grad } U + \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} U - \frac{g}{2} \tilde{\Psi}(\mathbf{r}_1 - i\tau) \Psi = 0$$

$$\delta \tilde{\Psi} : \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2M} + \frac{D}{2} \tau_3 - \frac{g}{2} \left\{ \tilde{U}(\mathbf{r}_1 - i\tau) + U(\mathbf{r}_1 + i\tau) \right\} \right\} \Psi = 0$$



Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the name "Y. Nambu" and some introductory text.

Handwritten notes below the header, possibly describing the context of the equations.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho$$

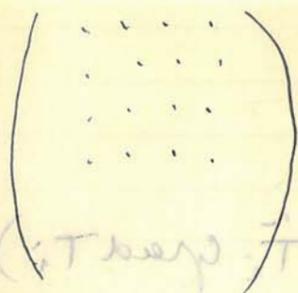
$$\vec{H} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\dot{\vec{B}}$$

Handwritten notes and equations, including a definition of the curl operator.

$$\text{grad}(\text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \dot{\phi}) = \lambda^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\text{div } \dot{\vec{A}} = -\frac{1}{c} \ddot{\phi} - \lambda^2 \phi$$



$$\begin{cases} iE_x = \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_4} - \frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_1} \\ H_x = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Handwritten notes and equations, possibly defining the components of the field tensor.}$$

$$\text{Handwritten notes and equations, including a definition of the field tensor components.}$$

$$\text{Handwritten notes and equations, possibly defining the field tensor components.}$$

$$H = H^i + H_m = \bar{H}$$

$$\text{Handwritten notes and equations, possibly defining the field tensor components.}$$

$$\text{Handwritten notes and equations, possibly defining the field tensor components.}$$



§  $\beta$ -Disintegration の問題.  
Fermi の theory を K. U. による  $\beta$  の連続スペクトル, neutrino-electron 相互作用 symmetric 4-fermion 理論による  $\beta$  の連続スペクトル,  $\beta$  の連続スペクトル,  $\beta$  の連続スペクトル,  $\beta$  の連続スペクトル.

§ Neutral Quanta の問題.  
Like Particle Force の Gamow-Teller Hypothesis  
Kikuchi's Electron-electric effect

§ Cosmic Ray の Origin の問題.  
宇宙線 high temperature の star から出た  $\gamma$  の radiation  
electron, proton 等の high speed の heavy quantum の  
放射線による  $\beta$  の連続スペクトル.