

## Análise dimensional (exemplo)

Difusão de Thomson:

$$\sigma = \frac{8\pi}{3} \frac{\alpha^2}{m_e^2}$$

Cálculo de  $\sigma$  em barn ( $1 \text{ barn} = 10^{-28} \text{ m}^2$ )

- Introduz-se potência de  $\hbar$  e  $c$  na fórmula

$$\sigma = \frac{8\pi}{3} \frac{\alpha^2}{m_e^2} \hbar^a c^b$$

- Exige-se que  $\sigma$  tenha dimensão  $L^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &\equiv M^{-2} (E \cdot T)^a (LT^{-1})^b \\ &\equiv M^{-2} (ML^2T^{-1})^a (LT^{-1})^b \\ &\equiv L^2 \quad \text{se } a=2 \text{ e } b=-2\end{aligned}$$

- Obtém-se:

$$\sigma = \frac{8\pi}{3} \frac{\alpha^2}{(m_e c^2)^2} (\hbar c)^2$$

- Cálculo numérico:

$$m_e c^2 = 0.511 \text{ MeV}$$

$$(\hbar c)^2 = 0.39 \cdot 10^3 \text{ MeV}^2 \text{ barn}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = 0.67 \text{ barn}$$

## Calculo de $\alpha$

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

$$e = 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$\hbar = 6.582 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ GeV}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ no S.I.} \rightarrow \text{dimens\~{o}e } T^2 Q^2 M^{-1} L^{-3}$$

Verificamos as dimens\~{o}es:

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{1}{T^2 Q^2 M^{-1} L^{-3}} \frac{Q^2}{E T \cdot L T^{-1}} \equiv \frac{1}{\underbrace{M^{-1} L^{-2} T^2}_{E^{-1}} \cdot E} \equiv 1$$

adimensional

Calculo:

(esadhemus trabalhar no S.I.)

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hbar = 6.582 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ eV}\cdot\text{s} \times 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J eV}^{-1}$$

$$\text{donde: } \alpha = \frac{2.566 \cdot 10^{-38}}{3.520 \cdot 10^{-36}} = \frac{1}{137}$$