

# Força forte, o potencial de Yukawa e mésons

Now the equation

$$\left\{ \Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right\} U = 0 \quad (1)$$

has only static solution with central symmetry  $\frac{1}{r}$ , except the additive and the multiplicative constants. The potential of force between the neutron and the proton should, however, not be of Coulomb type, but decrease more rapidly with distance. It can be expressed, for example, by

$$+ \text{ or } - g^2 \frac{e^{-\lambda r}}{r}, \quad (2)$$

where  $g$  is a constant with the dimension of electric charge, i. e.,  $\text{cm}^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{sec}^{-1} \text{gr}^{\frac{1}{2}}$  and  $\lambda$  with the dimension  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

Since this function is a static solution with central symmetry of the wave equation

$$\left\{ \Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \lambda^2 \right\} U = 0, \quad (3)$$

let this equation be assumed to be the correct equation for  $U$  in vacuum. In the presence of the heavy particles, the  $U$ -field interacts with them and causes the transition from neutron state to proton state.

Trecho do artigo de Yukawa de 1934

[https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/ppmsj1919/17/0/17\\_o\\_48/\\_pdf/-char/en](https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/ppmsj1919/17/0/17_o_48/_pdf/-char/en)

Yukawa ganhou o prêmio Nobel  
em 1949

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/1949/yukawa/facts/>



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- A introdução dessa nova força leva à necessidade de uma nova partícula.
- Tal como a força eletromagnética está associada a fótons. O próprio Yukawa, nesse mesmo artigo, desenvolveu um princípio de quantização do campo semelhante ao que foi feito para o eletromagnetismo.

## § 3. Nature of the quanta accompanying the field

The  $U$ -field above considered should be quantized according to the general method of the quantum theory. Since the neutron and the proton both obey Fermi's statistics, the quanta accompanying the  $U$ -field should obey Bose's statistics and the quantization can be carried out on the line similar to that of the electromagnetic field.

- Assim,  $\lambda$  deveria estar associado a uma propriedade da nova partícula. Yukawa associa a massa da partícula a  $\lambda$  (coisa muito bem estabelecida atualmente, devido à relação entre massa e função de Green, mas na época acho que isso ainda não estava tão claro).

$$m_U = \frac{\lambda h}{c}, \text{ levando a uma massa } \sim 150 \text{ MeV } (\sim 0,5 \text{ MeV é a do elétron, } \sim 1 \text{ GeV a do próton})$$