

Relativistic Electron Momentum

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Abstract

1 Intro

2 Theory

Using relativistic energy and momentum:

$$E = m_0c^2 + KE = \gamma mc^2 \quad (1)$$

$$p = \gamma v^2 \quad (2)$$

$$E^2 = p^2c^2 + m^2c^4 \quad (3)$$

$$KE + mc^2 = \sqrt{p^2c^2 + m^2c^4} \quad (4)$$

We know KE from the lab manual in units of MeV, solve for p:

$$(KE + mc^2)^2 = p^2c^2 + m^2c^4 \quad (5)$$

$$(KE + mc^2)^2 - m^2c^4 = p^2c^2 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{(KE + mc^2)^2 - m^2c^4}{c^2} = p^2 \quad (7)$$

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{(KE + mc^2)^2 - m^2c^4}}{c} \quad (8)$$

We are given:

$$p = qRB \quad (9)$$

Where R is the radius of the detector-source apparatus, which we have measured to be .0290m:

$$\frac{p}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{(KE + mc^2)^2 - m^2c^4}}{c} = eB(.0290m) \quad (10)$$

Solving for B, we can estimate our magnetic fields needed to see the electron pulses:

$$B = \frac{\sqrt{(KE + mc^2)^2 - m^2c^4}}{ce(.0290m)} \quad (11)$$

Before solving for B, we must account for the energy lost by the electron due to k-shell binding energy which is $\sim 88\text{keV}$:

$$KE = 1.064\text{MeV} - 0.088005\text{MeV} = 0.975995 \quad (12)$$

Now, we can substitute all of our values into equation 11 to obtain:

$$B = 0.1606T = 1.606kG \quad (13)$$

For the second electron pulse with $.5689\text{MeV}$:

$$KE = 0.5689\text{MeV} - .088005\text{MeV} = \text{MeV} \quad (14)$$

Once again, using equation 11:

$$B = 0.0979T = 0.979kG \quad (15)$$

Remember to consider the fact that the electron loses energy as it travels in the air when doing error analysis!

3 Experimental Methods

3.1 Apparatus

3.2 Calibration

The calibration of the apparatus is the most detail sensitive step in the experiment. While calibrating the detector system if you set the amplifier too high or the single channel analyzer too low you will get very large background counts from the sensor and will not reliably be able to detect the peaks of electron emission from the Byzanthium? source. On the other hand if the discriminator is set too high or the amplifier too low you will not get enough counts to clearly define a peak when you perform your measurements.

3.3 Procedure

4 Results & Discussion

5 Conclusion