

Einheiten der Kern- & Teilchenphysik & Raumwinkel

(a) $\Delta\phi = 1 \text{ V}; \quad q_e = e$

$$\Delta E = q_e \Delta\phi = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C J/C} = \underline{\underline{1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 1 \text{ eV}}}$$

(b)

(i) $m_e = 0.510999 \text{ MeV}/c^2 = 0.510999 \frac{e}{c^2} \text{ J/C} = \underline{\underline{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}}$

(ii) $m_p = 938.272 \text{ MeV}/c^2 = 938.272 \frac{e}{c^2} \text{ J/C} = \underline{\underline{1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}}$

(iii) $m_d = 1875.613 \text{ MeV}/c^2 = 1875.613 \frac{e}{c^2} \text{ J/C} = \underline{\underline{3.34 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}}$

(c) Der Raumwinkel beschreibt das Verhältnis zwischen der Teilfläche einer Kugel zum Kugelradius r zum Quadrat.

$$d\Omega = \frac{dA}{r^2} = \underline{\underline{\sin(\theta) d\theta d\varphi}}$$

(d)

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\Omega = \frac{A}{r^2} = \underline{\underline{4\pi}}$$

(e)

Relativistische Formel der Energie

$$(a) \quad p = \gamma m_0 v; \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}; \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}; \quad F = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \int_0^r F \, dr = \int_0^r \frac{dp}{dt} \, dr = \int_0^r \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \right) \, dr$$

$$(b) \quad dp = m_0 \frac{d(\gamma v)}{dt} dt = m_0 \gamma (1 + \gamma^2 \beta^2) dv$$

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \int_0^r \frac{dp}{dt} \, dr = \int_0^p \frac{dr}{dt} \, d\tilde{p} = m_0 \int_0^v \gamma \tilde{v} (1 + \gamma^2 \beta^2) \, d\tilde{v} = \underline{\underline{m_0 c^2 (\gamma - 1)}}$$

$$(c) \quad \gamma \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2$$

$$E_{\text{kin}} = m_0 c^2 (\gamma - 1) \approx m_0 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2 - 1 \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{m_0 v^2}{2}}}$$

Streuung an harter Kugel

(a)

(b)

(c)