Problem 1.

Calculate the threshold for the following photonuclear reactions:

- (a) ${}^{12}C(\gamma, n^0){}^{11}C$
- (b) ${}^{53}Cr(\gamma, n^0){}^{52}Cr$
- (c) $^{105}Pd(\gamma, n^0)^{104}Pd$
- (d) $^{183}W(\gamma, n^0)^{182}W$
- (e) How do these thresholds compare with what you would expect for a typical binding energy of a nucleon in a nucleus?

Solution

$$SE_b = \Delta E_b + \Delta E_Y - \Delta E_X$$

$$(h\nu)_{min} = BE_b \left(1 + \frac{BE_b}{2M_X c^2} \right)$$

$$= (SE_b + \cancel{E_Y}) \times \left(1 + \frac{(SE_b + \cancel{E_Y})}{2M_X c^2} \right)$$

Part (a)

 $34.395\,\mathrm{MeV}$

Part (b)

 $8.5801\,\mathrm{MeV}$

Part (c)

 $7.3485\,\mathrm{MeV}$

Part (d)

 $6.2997\,\mathrm{MeV}$

Part (e)

They are slightly higher than expected due to the requirement that the daughter nucleus have some positive momentum (and therefore energy)

Problem 2. Anderson 7.4

Suppose a $140\,\mathrm{keV}$ photon undergoes photoelectric effect in a lead sheet with a K-shell electron.

- (a) What is the kinetic energy liberated?
- (b) If it is assumed that this is all photoelectron kinetic energy, calculate the electron momentum and the photon momentum and compare the two.

Solution

Part (a)

From Appendix 4, the K-shell binding energy is 88.004 keV.

$$T_{lib} = E_{\gamma} - BE$$

= 140 keV - 88.004 keV
= 51.996 keV

Part (b)

$$p_{\gamma} = \frac{h\nu}{c} \tag{1}$$

$$= 140 \,\mathrm{keV} \,c^{-1}$$
 (2)

$$p_{e^-} = \sqrt{2mE} \tag{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 511 \,\text{keV}/c^2 \times 51.996 \,\text{keV}} \tag{4}$$

$$= 230.521 \,\mathrm{keV} \,c^{-1} \tag{5}$$

(6)

Problem 3. Anderson 7.11

Given that the mass attenuation coefficient for 63 Cu is $0.474\,\mathrm{m^2/kg}$ at $40\,\mathrm{keV}$ (photoelectron dominates) and $0.0042\,\mathrm{m^2/kg}$ at $2\,\mathrm{MeV}$ (incoherent scatter dominates), estimate the coefficient for 56 Fe at these energies.

Solution

Since these are neighboring elements, the general form

$$\left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)_{\rm Fe} \approx \frac{(Z^n/M_m)_{\rm Fe}}{(Z^n/M_m)_{\rm Cu}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)_{\rm Cu}$$

applies. For photoelectron we use n=4, while for incoherent scattering we use n=1. For simplicity, use $M_m \approx A_m$

$$M_{^{56}\mathrm{Fe}} \approx 56 \, \mathrm{u}$$

 $Z_{^{56}\mathrm{Fe}} = 26$
 $M_{^{63}\mathrm{Cu}} \approx 63 \, \mathrm{u}$
 $Z_{^{63}\mathrm{Cu}} = 29$

Part (a)

 $E = 40 \,\mathrm{keV}$

$$\left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)_{\text{Fe}} \approx \frac{26^4/56}{29^4/63} * 0.474 \,\text{m}^2/\text{kg}$$

 $\approx 0.345 \,\text{m}^2/\text{kg}$

Part (b)

 $E = 2 \,\mathrm{MeV}$

$$\left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)_{\text{Fe}} \approx \frac{26/56}{29/63} * 0.0042 \,\text{m}^2/\text{kg}$$

 $\approx 0.00424 \,\text{m}^2/\text{kg}$

Problem 4.

Go to the NIST XCOM webpage and find the photon energies where the photoelectric effect and Compton scattering (incoherent scattering) have the same magnitudes for:

- (a) Carbon
- (b) Aluminum
- (c) Copper
- (d) Tungsten
- (e) Uranium

Solution

Part (a)

 $22\,\mathrm{keV}$

Part (b)

 $52\,\mathrm{keV}$

Part (c)

 $130\,\mathrm{keV}$

Part (d)

 $463\,\mathrm{keV}$

Part (e)

 $677\,\mathrm{keV}$

NE551_Homework_Chapter_7

October 20, 2016

1 NE551 Homework Chapter 7

1.1 Problem No. 1

```
In [4]: import scipy.constants as const
        amu = const.value("atomic mass constant energy equivalent in MeV") # 931.4
In [1]: # Mass excess values from Anderson Appendix 5
       n1 = 8071.44
        c11 = 10648.4
        c12 = 0
        cr52 = -55410.7
        cr53 = -55280.7
       pd104 = -89411.0
       pd105 = -88431.0
        w182 = -48156.0
        w183 = -46272.0
In [2]: def se(parent, daughter):
            return (daughter + n1) - parent
In [3]: def hv_min(parent, daughter, parent_a):
            be = se(parent, daughter)
            return be * (1 + (be / (2.0 * amu * parent_a)))
In [5]: hv_min(c12, c11, 12)
Out [5]: 34395.03372712351
In [6]: hv_min(cr53, cr52, 53)
Out[6]: 8580.162987293754
In [7]: hv_min(pd105, pd104, 105)
Out[7]: 7348.52069445043
In [8]: hv_min(w183, w182, 183)
Out[8]: 6299.73510083537
In [ ]:
```