Problem 1. 1

Using both relativistic and non-relativistic kinematics, calculate the kinetic energy of a proton with β=0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.2 and 0.5. Estimate where you start seeing a significant (>5%) difference between the relativistic and non-relativistic energies.

Solution

When approaching this relativistically, we know that $E = \gamma mc^2$, $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$, and $E = T + mc^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} E &= T + mc^2 \\ T &= E - mc^2 \\ &= \gamma mc^2 - mc^2 \\ &= (\gamma - 1)mc^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right) mc^2 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

When considering this from a classical perspective, we know that:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}mc^2\frac{v^2}{c^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\beta^2 mc^2 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Since the mass of a proton is $m_{\mathrm{p}^+} = 938.272MeV$, the nonrelativistic and relativistic kinetic energies are captured in Table **??**.

β	$T_{classical}$ (**??**)	$T_{relativistic}$ (**??**)
0.001	2	3
0.01	4	5
0.1	6	7
0.2	9	9
0.5	0	1

Table 1: Classical and Relativistic Kinetic Energies of p^+ as a function of β

To determine at what energy the error exceeds 5%,

$$\begin{aligned}
0.05 &> \frac{T_{relativistic} - T_{classical}}{T_{relativistic}} \\
&> \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right)\cancel{mc^2} - \frac{1}{2}\beta^2\cancel{mc^2}}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right)\cancel{mc^2}} \\
&> 1 - \frac{\beta^2}{2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right)} \\
\frac{\beta^2}{2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right)} &> 0.95 \\
\beta^2 &> 1.90 * \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Solving this for β gives:

$$\beta > 0.257$$

Problem 2. 2

Using relativistic kinematics, calculate the neutron threshold energy for: $\mathrm{n} + {}^{12}\mathrm{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{n} + 3\,\alpha$, $(\alpha = {}^{4}\mathrm{He})$

Solution

Got a little chemistry here. Glad I loaded that mchem package.