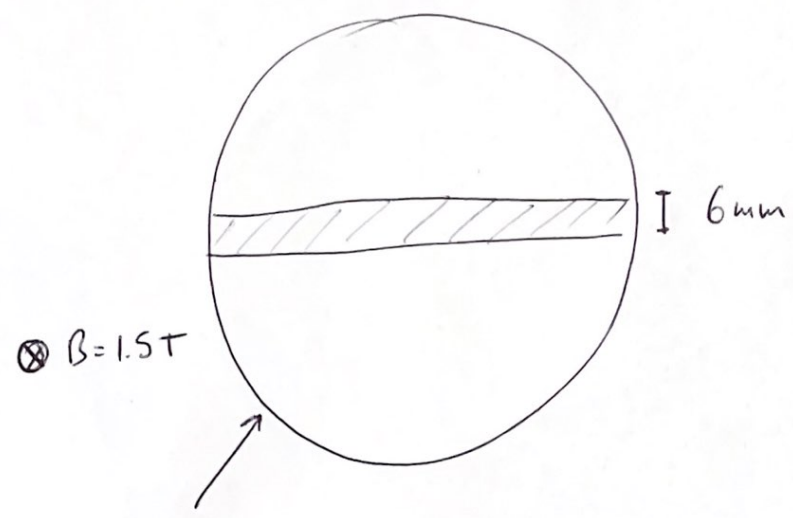


# ESPERIMENTO DI ANDERSON

1933 CALTECH

PREMESSA: TEORIA DI DIRAC



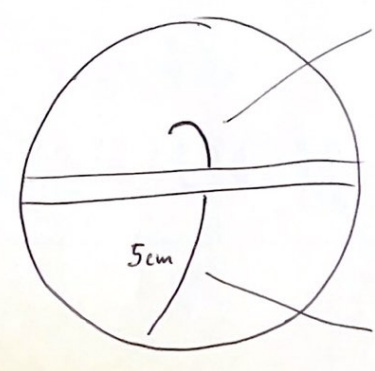
PIOMBO  
 $\rho = 11.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$   
 $Z = 82$   
 $A = 206$   
 $X_0 = 0.56 \text{ mm}$   
 $I = 823 \text{ eV}$

Camera a nebbia  
 vapore sovrasaturato

particelle cariche  $\rightarrow$  ionizzanti  $\rightarrow$  bollicine  $\rightarrow$  fot

riempita di gas  $\rho(\text{gas}) \sim 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3$

Vedova Inconn



$p = 23 \text{ MeV}$   
 da  $p = qRB$   
 assumendo  $|q|=1$

$p = 63 \text{ MeV}$

[2]

4 possibilità:

- ① un positrone dal basso verso l'alto
- ② un elettrone dall'alto verso il basso
- ③ un protone dal basso verso l'alto
- ④ un fotone da  $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$  nel punto

escludiamo subito ② perché  $p^{\text{sopra}} < p^{\text{sotto}}$

Per quanto riguarda ③: se fosse protone

con  $p = 63 \text{ MeV}$

$$\Rightarrow E = \sqrt{p^2 + m_p^2} = 940 \text{ MeV}$$

$\uparrow$   
 938 MeV

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{p}{E} = 0.07 \quad \gamma = \frac{E}{m} \approx 1$$

BETHE - BLOCH

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = C \cdot \underset{\uparrow}{\rho} \cdot \left(\frac{Z}{A}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{z^2}{\beta^2}\right) \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2m_e \beta^2 \gamma^2}{\langle I \rangle} \right) - \beta^2 \right]$$

$\frac{82}{206} = 0.4$   
 $\frac{z^2}{\beta^2} = 1$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $0.07^2$   
 $\langle I \rangle \leftarrow 823 \text{ eV}$

$0.307 \quad (\text{Nt in MeV/g/cm!})$   
 $\hookrightarrow 11.3$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{dE}{dx} \right)_p = 0.307 \cdot 11.3 \cdot \frac{82}{206} \cdot \frac{1}{0.07^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2 \cdot 511 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0.07^2 \cdot 1^2}{823} \right)^{-0.07^2} \right] \boxed{3}$$

$$\sim 507 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

il piombo sono 6 mm = d

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_p = \left( \frac{dE}{dx} \right)_p \cdot d = 304 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{ma } E = 940 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow K = E - m \sim 2 \text{ MeV}$$

$\Rightarrow$  non può uscire

MA anche nel gas (vapore saturato)

$$\left( \frac{dE}{dx} \right)_{\text{gas}} = 0.307 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{0.07^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2 \cdot 511 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0.07^2}{100} \right)^{-0.07^2} \right]$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\sim I$

$$\sim 0.1 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

$$\text{in acqua e di 5 cm} \Rightarrow \Delta E = 0.5 \text{ MeV}$$

dopo aver perso 0.5 MeV

$$\rightarrow E' = 939.5 \text{ MeV} \Leftrightarrow p' = 53 \text{ MeV}$$

$\begin{matrix} 63 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$

NON SOLO!

$$\beta(p = 53 \text{ MeV}) \sim 0.056$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{0.07^2}{0.06^2} = 1.6$$

cambia del 10-20%

$\Rightarrow$  si dovrebbe vedere cambio in R



e se avec l'axe de l'axe ? (à préciser)

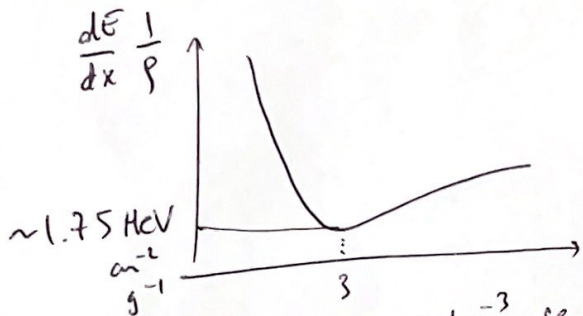
4

$$p = 63 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \sqrt{p^2 + m_e^2} \sim p$$

$\uparrow$   
 $0.511 \text{ MeV}$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \sim 1, \quad \gamma = \frac{E}{m} \sim \frac{63}{0.5} \sim 126$$



$\sim 10^{-3}$  se faire gas, un peu de p... p...  
considérer

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{dE}{dx} \right)_{e, \text{gas}} \sim (g_{\text{gas}}) \cdot 1.75 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ MeV} \sim 0.0017 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{in } 5 \text{ cm} \quad \Delta E \sim 0.01 \text{ MeV}$$

(insensible)

Nel plomb

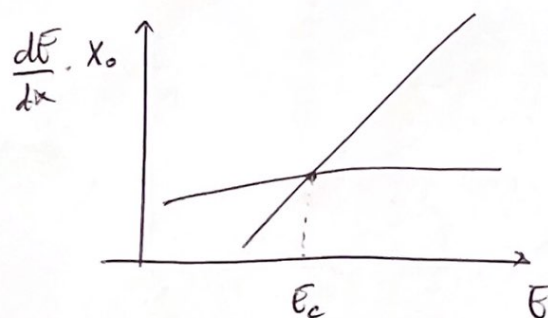
$$\left( \frac{dE}{dx} \right)_{e, \text{plomb}} \sim g_{\text{pb}} \cdot 1.75 \sim 19 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{In } 6 \text{ mm} \quad \Delta E \approx 11 \text{ MeV}$$

Penso! elettroni/protoni perdono energia  
anche per BREM

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$$E(x) = E_0 e^{-x/X_0}$$



$$E_c \sim \frac{600 \text{ MeV}}{Z} \Rightarrow \text{per protoni } E_c \sim \frac{600 \text{ MeV}}{82} = 7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_e \approx 63 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow E_c$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_{e, \text{tot}} = \Delta E_{\text{rad}} + \Delta E_{\text{brem}}$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{rad}} = E_0 (1 - e^{-d/X_0}) = (63 \text{ MeV}) \cdot (1 - e^{-0.6/0.56})$$

$$\sim 41 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_{e, \text{tot}} \sim 11 + 41 \sim 52 \text{ MeV}$$

con ossemento  $63 \rightarrow 23 \text{ MeV}$   $\Delta E = 40 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\sim 0 \text{ str}$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{ ok}$$

e invece  $\textcircled{4}$ ? se  $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^- \Rightarrow \exists e^+ \dots$

Per CISA

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fino a  $e^+ p \pi^+ K^+$

ca  $p = 1 \text{ GeV}$

SISTEMA DI SCINTILLATORI  $\bar{e}$  per  
DISTINGUERE