

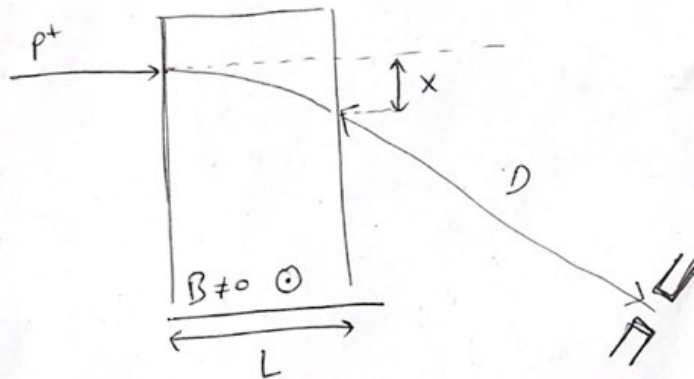
EX

ESERCIZIO 2 (2017)

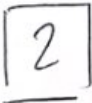
carica positivamente (+e)

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Un fascio di particelle entra in uno spettrometro magnetico lungo  $L = 50 \text{ cm}$  con un campo magnetico  $B = 1.7 \text{ T}$  ortogonale alla traiettoria. In uscita le particelle attraversano un collimatore posto a  $D = 10 \text{ m}$



- a) a che distanza  $x$  dalla linea di volo iniziale escono le particelle di impulso  $p = 2 \text{ GeV}$ ?



$$p[\text{GeV}] = 0.3 \cdot B[T] \cdot R[\text{m}]$$

$\uparrow$   
 for  $|e| = +1$

$$\boxed{\frac{C}{R} = \vartheta}$$

$$x \quad v \ll 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$C \sim L \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{L}{R} \sim \mathcal{I} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{L} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \approx \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \text{for } \theta \ll 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{x}{L} \sim \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

bulle kleine die

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$$\vartheta = \frac{L}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{L} = \frac{L}{2R}$$

e durch p

$$R = \frac{p}{qB}$$

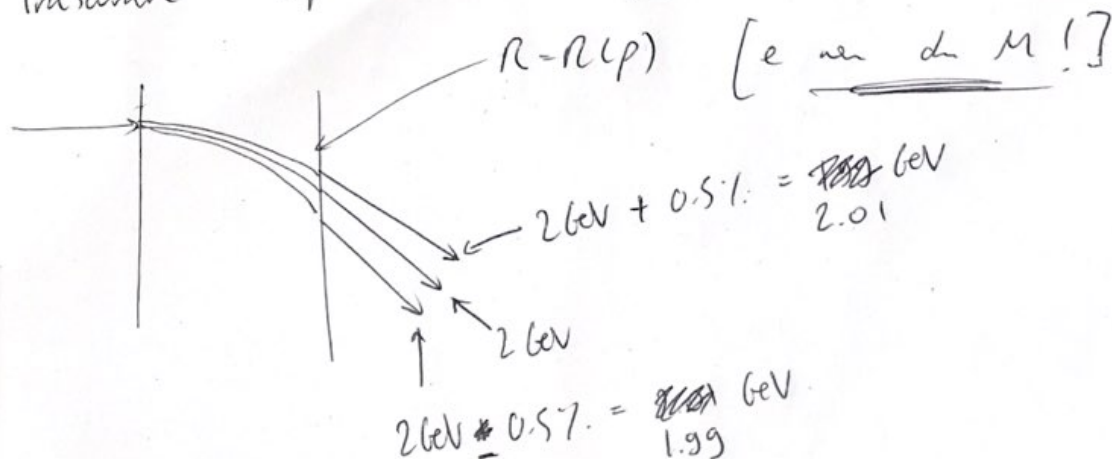
$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{L} = \frac{L}{2p} qB$$

$$\Rightarrow x = q \frac{BL^2}{2p} = 0.3 \frac{B[T] \cdot L^2[m^2]}{2 p[GeV]}$$

$$= 0.3 \cdot \frac{1.7 \cdot (0.5)^2}{2 \cdot 2} = 0.032 m$$

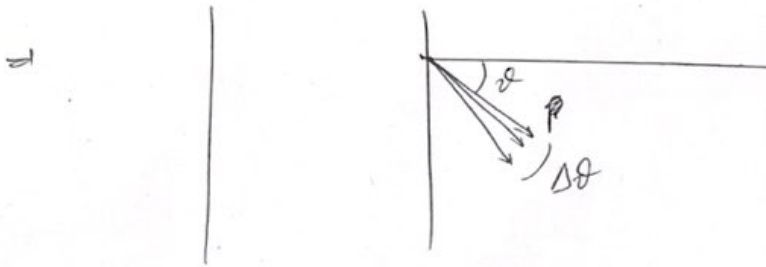
$$= 3.2 cm$$

⑤ Große dass erse b. spurend del collimatore t.c. selvon.  
p.lle vor angulo  $\pm 0.5\%$  del vabe centrale?  
Transverse dependence  $x = x(p)$



per dia d'incisura  $x = x(p)$

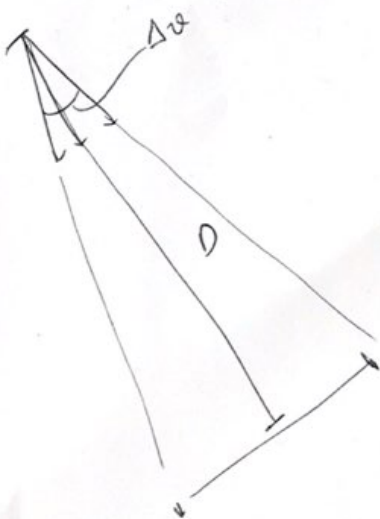
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$$\vartheta_{\min} = \vartheta(p = 1.99 \text{ GeV}) = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{qLB}{P_{\max}}$$

$$\vartheta_{\max} = \frac{qLB}{P_{\min}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta\vartheta &= \vartheta_{\max} - \vartheta_{\min} = qLB \left( \frac{1}{P_{\min}} - \frac{1}{P_{\max}} \right) = qLB \left( \frac{P_{\max} - P_{\min}}{P_{\min} P_{\max}} \right) \\ &= 0.3 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 1.7 \left( \frac{2.01 - 1.99}{2.01 \cdot 1.99} \right) = 0.00127 \text{ rad} \\ &= 1.27 \text{ mrad} \end{aligned}$$



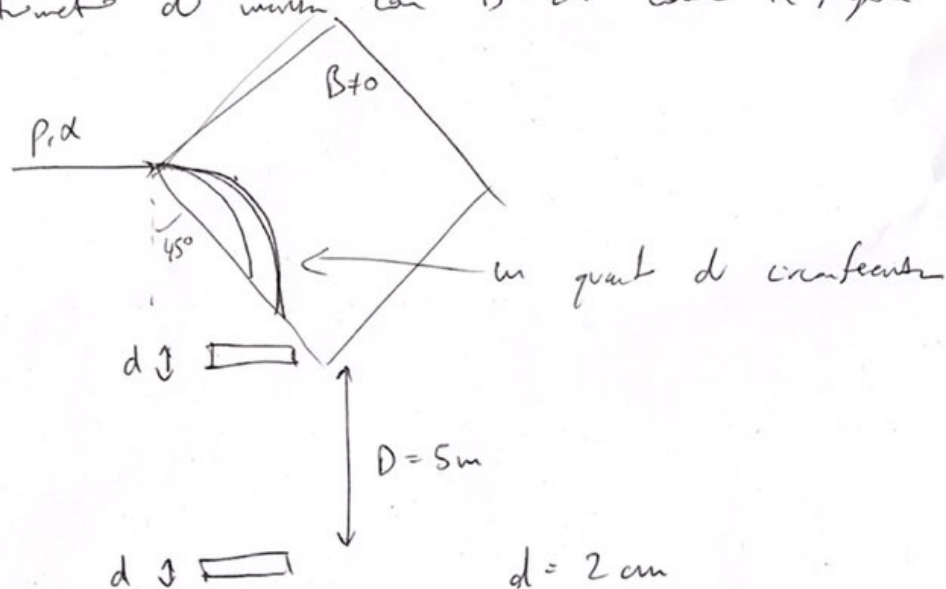
$$d = D \cdot \Delta\vartheta = 1.27 \text{ cm}$$

EX

EXAMEN FEB 2017

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Un faisceau de protons et pions  $\alpha$  avec  $E = 6 \text{ GeV}$  passe à spectromètre de masse avec  $B = 2 \text{ T}$  comme on figure



passer par 2 scintillateurs de NaI avec  $d = 2 \text{ cm}$  et par un  $D = 5 \text{ m}$  l'un de l'autre.

$$\text{NaI} : \frac{Z}{A} = 0.45 \quad \rho = 3.67 \text{ g/cm}^3 \quad \langle I \rangle = 452 \text{ eV}$$

$$X_0 = 2.59 \text{ cm}$$

$$m_p = 0.938 \text{ GeV} \quad m_\alpha = 3.727 \text{ GeV}$$



④ lo spessore massimo degli scintillatori per contenere i due fasci

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I due fasci curvano per due motivi

① hanno  $E$  grande ma in diversa  
 $\rightarrow p$  diversa (dipende da  $p_{\text{norm}}$ )

② hanno carica diversa ( $e \neq 2e$ )

$\Rightarrow$  dobbiamo calcolare i due raggi di curvatura

$$p = qRB \Leftrightarrow R = \frac{p}{qB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{protoni: } R_p = \frac{p_p}{eB} = \frac{p_p [\text{GeV}]}{0.3 \cdot B [\text{T}]} = R_p [\text{m}]$$

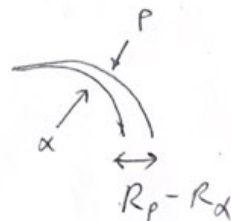
$$\alpha: R_\alpha = \frac{p_\alpha}{2eB}$$

$$p_p = \sqrt{E^2 - m_p^2} = 5.93 \text{ GeV}$$

$$p_\alpha = \sqrt{E^2 - m_\alpha^2} = 4.70 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_p = \frac{5.93}{0.3 \cdot 2} = 9.88 \text{ m}$$

$$R_\alpha = \frac{4.70}{2 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 2} = 3.92 \text{ m}$$





stessa cosa per  $\alpha$

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$$\left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_\alpha = 111 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

GL scintillatore  $d = 2 \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_p = \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_p \cdot d = 12 \text{ MeV}$$

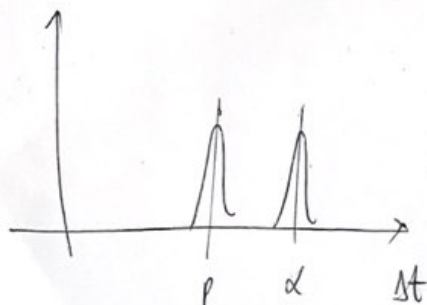
$$\Delta E_\alpha = \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_\alpha \cdot d = 222 \text{ MeV}$$

© Il tempo di volo di uno scintillatore all'altro

in generale  $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta x}{\beta c}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t_p = \frac{L}{\beta_p c} = 16.9 \text{ ns}$$

$$\Delta t_\alpha = \frac{L}{\beta_\alpha c} = 21.8 \text{ ns}$$



$\Rightarrow \Delta t$  dipende da  $\beta$

$\rightarrow$  corrente in corpo magnetico  
dipende da  $p$

con Tracker + TOF  $p + \beta$

$\Rightarrow$  4-vettore



NOTA SU BETHE BLOCH

p. 11a

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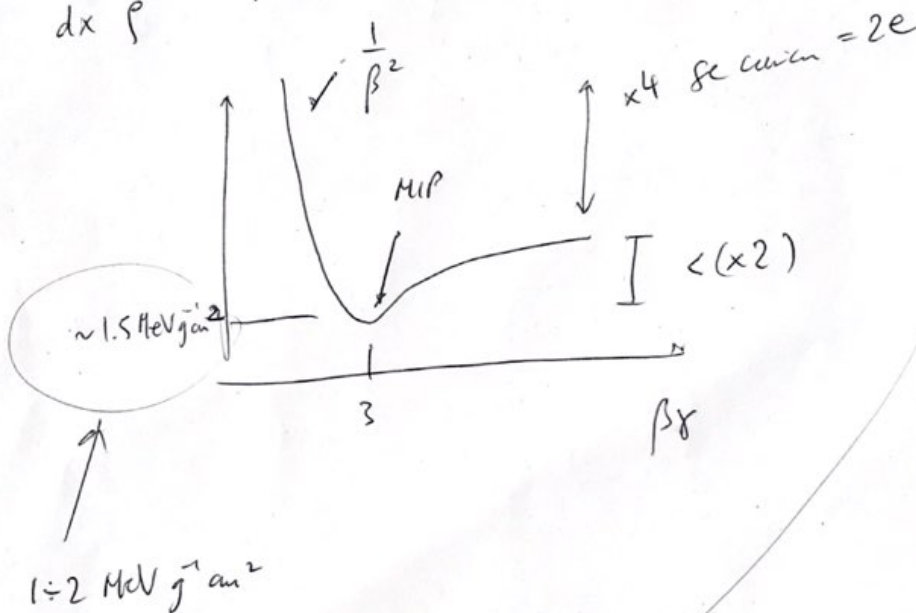
$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = C \left( \frac{Z}{A} \right) \frac{z^2}{\beta^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2m_e \beta^2 \gamma^2}{I} \right) - \beta^2 \right]$$

integrale

$-\frac{d}{2}$

$$\frac{dE}{dx} \frac{1}{\rho}$$

dipende poco da integrale



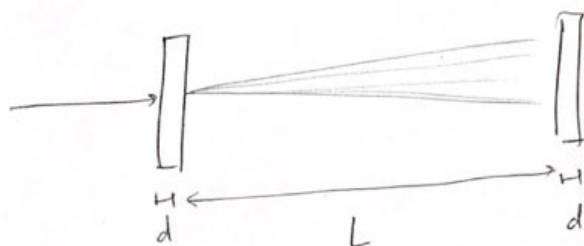
effetto densità

interante solo per  $\beta\gamma \gg 1$

~~Espresso~~

(d) angle quadrature method of scattering

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$X_0 = 2.59 \text{ cm}$   
for NaI

$$\theta_{\text{rms}} = (21 \text{ MeV}) \cdot \frac{z}{\beta p} \sqrt{\frac{d}{X_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\theta_{\text{rms}})_p = 21 \text{ MeV} \cdot \frac{1}{0.988 \cdot (5.93 \cdot 10^3)} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2.59}} = 0.0032 \text{ rad} \\ = 3.2 \text{ mrad}$$

in MeV!

~~(\theta\_{\text{rms}})\_d~~

$$(\theta_{\text{rms}})_d = 21 \text{ MeV} \cdot \frac{2}{0.783 \cdot 4.7 \cdot 10^3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2.59}} = 0.010 \text{ rad} \\ = 10 \text{ mrad}$$



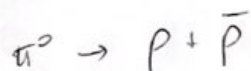
Q	-1 + 1 = 0	0 + 0 = 0	✓
B	0 + 1 = 1	0 + 1 = 1	✓
S	0 + 0 = 0	0 + 0 = 0	✓

OK     $\Rightarrow$  interaction forte  
(probable anche con altre in forte interazione)



Q	-1 + 1 = 0	0 + 0 = 0	✓
B	0 + 1 = 1	0 + 1 = 1	✓
L <sub>e</sub>	1 + 0 = 1	1 + 0 = 1	✓

OK    debole (c'è neutrino!)



Q	0	1 - 1 = 0	✓
B	0	1 - 1 = 0	✓

MA E' un decadimento  $\Rightarrow$  controllato da weak  
 $m_\pi < 2m_p \Rightarrow$  impossibile  
(non enough energy)

muon  $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

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$Q: 0 \quad 0+0 \quad \checkmark$

$B: 0 \quad 0+0 \quad \checkmark$

$m_\pi > 2m_\gamma = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{OK} \quad \text{EM (f.b.)}$

Strong decays of carbon

$p + \bar{p} \rightarrow \pi^0 \quad \text{NO}$

$\gamma + \gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \quad \text{OK}$

$\mu^- + p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu + \pi^0$

$Q: -1+1=0 \quad 0+0=0 \quad \checkmark$

$B: 0+1=1 \quad 0+0=0 \quad \text{X}$

$L_\mu: 1+0=1 \quad -1+0=-1 \quad \text{X}$

$\pi^- + p \rightarrow K^- + \bar{K}^0 + n + \pi^+$

$Q: -1+1=0 \quad -1+0+0+1=0 \quad \checkmark$

$B: 0+1=1 \quad 0+0+1+0=1 \quad \checkmark$

$S: 0+0=0 \quad +1+1+0+0=+2 \quad \text{X}$

save 1/2 carbon

$\Rightarrow$  f.b.

$\Rightarrow$  dec conserve

$$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^0$$

(13)

$$Q: 0 \quad 0+0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 1 \quad 1+0=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S: 2 \quad 1+0=1 \quad \Delta S=1 \quad \leftarrow \text{ok se debole}$$

$$p \rightarrow n + \mu^+ + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$Q: +1 \quad 0+1+0=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: 1 \quad 1+0+0=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$L_\mu: 0 \quad 0-1+1=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$M: m_p < m_n + m_\mu \quad \times$$