fasos de
$$K^{\dagger}$$
 so bergo K^{\dagger} + $N \rightarrow T^{\dagger} + \Lambda$

$$m_{\pi} = 939 \text{ HeV}$$
 $m_{\pi} = 494 \text{ MeV}$
 $m_{\chi} = 1116 \text{ HeV}$
 $m_{\pi} = 140 \text{ HeV}$
 $\tau(\tau) = 2.6.10^{-8} \text{ s}$

(a)
$$E_{soghn} = ?$$

(5)
$$S_{si} = \sqrt{(E_k + M_n)^2 - p_k^2} = \sqrt{M_k^2 + M_n^2 + 2E_k M_n}$$

(5)
$$S_{si} = M_{tt} + M_{A}$$

Joshn

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_{u}^{2} + m_{u}^{2} + 2E_{k} m_{u} = (m_{u} + m_{u})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{(m_{u} + m_{u})^{2} - m_{u}^{2} - m_{u}^{2}}{2m_{u}} = 240 \text{ MeV}$$

seupe veitalen => NON C'E' SOCHA

Le rensone pro surpre avrenire

So potense ande extree i when e observe de
$$\boxed{2}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{m_f} = m_m + m_n} = 1.256 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{m_i} = m_k + m_n} = 1.434 \text{ GeV} > \boxed{\sum_{m_f} m_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow ciri super abbenda energy rello s.i.

$$\boxed{b}$$

$$\boxed{b}$$

$$\boxed{c}$$

$$\boxed{b}$$

$$\boxed{c}$$

$$\boxed{b}$$

$$\boxed{c}$$

$$\boxed{b}$$

$$\boxed{c}$$

$$\boxed{d}$$

$$\boxed{d}$$$$

$$= \frac{\left(E_{\pi}^{2} - E_{\mu}^{2}\right) - \left(m_{\eta} - m_{\Lambda}\right)^{2}}{2\left(m_{\eta} - m_{\Lambda}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{m_{\pi}^{2} - m_{\kappa}^{2} - (m_{n} - m_{\Lambda})^{2}}{2(m_{n} - m_{\Lambda})} = 726 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_{\kappa} = 726 \text{ MeV}$$
 => $P_{\kappa} = \sqrt{E_{\kappa}^2 - m_{\kappa}^2} = 532 \text{ MeV}$
 $\left(P_{\kappa} = P_{\kappa}\right)$

$$\beta_{\pi} = \frac{\rho_{\pi}}{\rho_{\pi}} = \frac{532}{550} = 0.967$$

$$\gamma_{\pi} = \frac{E_{\pi}}{M_{\pi}} = \frac{550}{140} = 3.93$$

= 29.6 m

Determinare de d' del neutro t.c. l'energe del reutro rel LAB e' metri del suo valore

in generale
$$E_{\nu} = f_{\nu}$$
 ($E_{\nu}^{+} + \beta_{\sigma} F_{\nu}^{+} \cos v^{+}$) =

$$= f_{\tau} \left(E_{\nu}^{+} + \beta_{\sigma} F_{\nu}^{+} \cos v^{+} \right) = f_{\tau}^{+}$$

$$= f_{\tau} \left(E_{\nu}^{+} + \beta_{\sigma} F_{\nu}^{+} \cos v^{+} \right)$$

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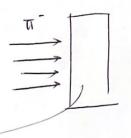
$$= f_{\tau} \left(F_{\nu}^{+} + \beta_{\sigma} F_{\nu}^{+} \right) = f_{\tau} \left(F_{\nu}^{+} + \beta_{\sigma} F_{\nu}^{+} \right)$$

$$= f_{\tau} \left(F_{\nu}^{+} + \beta_{\sigma} F_{\nu$$

es
$$\cos^{2}\theta$$
 = $\frac{\beta\pi-1}{2\beta\sigma}$ = -0.017 e) $9^{+}=1.59$ 5
e sapulo de 50 anyol s $\tan^{2}\theta$ = 0.26
 $\tan\theta$ = $\frac{\sin\theta^{+}}{\beta\pi}$ + $\cot\theta^{+}$)

[BX] S. vole misurare la o totale dell'interassone

mandante en farco de To so berglo



1 bersagles pros ence de

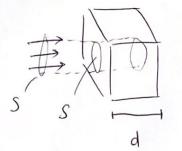
polietelere (CHz,
$$g_{CHz} = 0.899/cm^3$$
, $A_{CHz} = 14$)
oppure curbonio (C, $g_c = 2-219/cm^3$, $A_c = 12$)

Determinare le spessore donz t.c. il numes de mode: de C son le sterio rei due berragli

In genarde $N_{\text{mode}} = \frac{N_a}{A} \frac{N_a}{M} = \frac{N_a}{A} \frac{8}{8} V$

Swelter sempre densitivi in grammi 3) così A e' un momes puro

Nowle =
$$\frac{N_A}{A}$$
 gV = $\frac{N_A}{A}$ g d S



S = sexure del fuscio

Nel nosto curo

$$N_c = \frac{N_A \, P_c}{A_c} \, S \, dc$$

Noi voylame de il nume d'atemi de C [7]
sur le stone. Ora CH2 hu u sol ateme de C

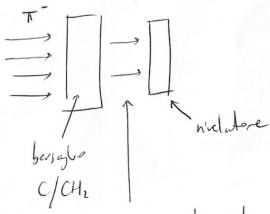
sur le stone voylame de cure melt plane

s voylum Nan = Nc

Na Schr S den = Na Sesde Achr Achr

 $\Rightarrow d_{cur} = dc \frac{\beta_c}{\beta_{cur}} \frac{A_{cur}}{A_c} = 2.9 \text{ cm}$

5) Viere mens un unelabre depo il beriglio



Si mison de il fasos è 94%.

de gielle n'entrata vi ando il bersaglo de C

- Determinare In serve d'cot the 6(T-C)

$$I(x) = I_0 e^{-n_b \sigma x}$$

z Nb

(Mg) = denstri d berrage / centri anorditori [m-3]

6 = serve d'ente [m2]

on $\frac{I(x=d)}{I_0} = 94\% = e^{-n_0 \sigma d}$

(n) = NA PC

diedor seupe:

qual sa : bersagle?

I in great ours saw atemaset a 5(TC)

=> i bersagl sano i C

(fork stutu o(FP) allon biognum nollpleare par il mura de protesi) glan3

 $= n_b = n_c = \frac{N_A}{A_c} P_c = \frac{6.022 \cdot 10^{23}}{12} \cdot (2.21) = 1.1 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Se p in grammi

=> A e' mues

$$\int (\pi C) = -\frac{\ln(0.94)}{\ln d} = 5.6 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^{2}$$

$$1 \text{ barn} = 1 \text{ b} = 10^{-28} \text{ m}^{2} = +10^{-24} \text{ cm}^{2}$$

$$= \int (\pi C) = 0.56 \text{ b}$$

Com il bersaylo de CH2 l'attenuarare e' 93%.

Assuments de la rate d'intervani Ti es CH2

e' la somma de (Ti es C) e (Ti es H) e de

il muse de ateni de C e' le stesso rei dre

bersayl, determinare la server d'ent o (Ti-p)

Alban
$$\frac{I(d)}{I_0^2} = 0.93 = e^{-N_{CHZ}} \frac{d_{CHZ}}{d_{CHZ}} \frac{d_{CHZ}}{d_{CHZ}}$$

$$\frac{-\ln(0.93)}{N_{CHZ}} \frac{-\ln(0.93)}{d_{CHZ}} = \frac{-\ln(0.93)}{14} = 3.8 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

durphi of molecole CHz $\frac{-\ln(0.93)}{N_{CHZ}} = \frac{-\ln(0.93)}{N_{CHZ}} = 0.65 \text{ f}$

= 6 (T+CH,)

ora, l'annusere del problem e' de
$$\int (\pi^{-} + CH_{1}) = \delta(\pi^{-} C) + \delta(\pi^{-} H_{1}) = \delta(\pi^{-} C) + 2\delta(\pi^{-} H_{1}) = \delta(\pi^{-} C) + 2\delta(\pi^{-} H_{1}) = \delta(\pi^{-} C) + 2\delta(\pi^{-} H_{1})$$

$$= \delta(\pi^{-} C) + 2\delta(\pi^{-} P)$$

$$= \delta(\pi^{-} C) + 2\delta(\pi^{-} P)$$

$$= \delta(\pi^{-} C) + 2\delta(\pi^{-} C) = \frac{0.65 - 0.56}{2} = 0.0455$$

$$= 45 \text{ m/s}$$

IN GENERALE pa un moterale con
$$P, A, T$$

$$\frac{N_A P}{A} = \frac{\text{denshi}}{\text{denshi}} \frac{\text{denshi}}{\text{denshi}} \left(\frac{\text{dethen}}{\text{denshi}} \right)$$

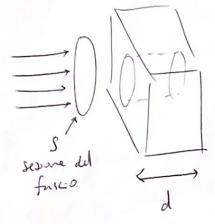
$$\frac{N_A P}{A} \cdot Z = \frac{\text{denshi}}{\text{denshi}} \frac{\text{denshi}}{\text{denshi}} \left(\frac{\text{dethen}}{\text{denshi}} \right)$$

$$\frac{N_A P}{A} \left(A - T \right) = \frac{\text{denshi}}{\text{denshi}} \frac{\text{denshi}}{\text{denshi}} \frac{\text{denshi}}{\text{denshi}}$$

It I studia $v_n + n \rightarrow \mu^- + \rho$ inviant in flusio de 10¹⁵ neutri: / m² su

in bersalo de 15 femellate de Fe (A = 56, 7 = 26)

a) & orserver 160 event. 5=?



denstri qual sar ; bersagl? (nb) V = Nb = Nn

 $\delta = \frac{N_{\text{rearon}}}{N_{\text{project}}!} \frac{1}{N_{\text{b}} d} = \frac{N_{\text{r}}}{N_{\text{b}}} \frac{S}{N_{\text{b}}} \frac{N_{\text{b}}}{N_{\text{b}}} \frac{S}{N_{\text{b}}}$ $\frac{S}{S}$

 $\frac{1}{S} = \frac{10^{15} \text{ rentin}}{S} = \frac{10^{15} \text{ rentin}}{S}$

e Nr = 160

- wunen job Nn

on Nn = nn · V

orn
$$N_{n} = \frac{N_{n} g}{A} (A-t)$$

$$= 15 + 0n = 15 \cdot 10^{3} \cdot 10^{3} g)!$$

$$= N_{n} = \frac{N_{n} g}{A} (A-t) V = \frac{N_{n}}{A} (A-t) (M) = \frac{6.011 \cdot 10^{3} (56.26) \cdot 15 \cdot 10^{6}}{56}$$

$$= 4.84 \cdot 10^{30}$$

$$= 4.84 \cdot 10^{30}$$
(rectari)

$$\frac{160}{4 N_{n}} = \frac{160}{10^{15} \cdot 4.84 \cdot 10^{30}} = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-144} \text{ m}^{2} = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ b} = 0.33 \text{ fb}$$

$$\frac{1}{10^{15} \cdot 4.84 \cdot 10^{30}} = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ b} = 0.33 \text{ fb}$$

(b) energy of sogla =?

$$E_{r}^{sogla} = \frac{\left(M_{p} + M_{p}\right)^{2} - M_{n}^{2}}{2M_{n}} = 110 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\overline{EX}$$
 $p+p \rightarrow \pi^{+} + n + p$ for $\pi^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+} \nu_{\mu}$
 $e \quad poi \quad \pi^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+} \nu_{\mu}$

Saperbolde
$$\delta(\rho\rho \to \pi^+n\rho) = 1.5 \text{ mb}$$
, calcolare $\boxed{13}$
 $N_{\pi} = ?$

A singer weller densh in grammi! $\to \beta = 19.39/cm^3$
 $N_{\pi} = 6 \frac{d\rho}{e} N_b$
 $= 1.5 \text{ mb}$
 $N_{\pi} = \frac{1}{e} \frac{1}{e} \frac{N_a}{A} \frac{2}{3} \frac{d}{3} \frac{d}{3} \frac{d}{4} \frac{$

determine buylers del trund t.c.
$$I_{\mu} = 0.5 \, \mu A \overline{14}$$
 $N_{\pi}(t) = N_{\circ} e^{-t/T_{\circ}} \longrightarrow N_{\pi}(x) = N_{\circ} e^{-x/\beta_{\pi} T_{\sigma} C \, T_{\pi}}$
 $(\Rightarrow) N_{\pi}(x) = N_{\circ} e^{-x/\beta_{\pi} C \, T_{\pi}}$
 $(\Rightarrow) N_{\pi}(x) = N_{\circ} e^{-x/\beta_{\pi} C \, T_{\pi}}$
 $(\Rightarrow) I_{\pi}(x) = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} e^{-x/\beta_{\pi} C \, T_{\pi}}$
 $(\Rightarrow) I_{\pi}(x) = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} - I_{\pi}(x)$
 $(\Rightarrow) I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} - I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} - I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} - I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} - I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} - I_{\pi_{i} \circ} = I_{\pi_{i} \circ} =$