

Probleme

Se  $m = m_p$

$$\Rightarrow E = \sqrt{m_p^2 + p^2} = \sqrt{938^2 + 63^2} = 940 \text{ MeV}$$

Se parte  $\Delta E = 1 \text{ MeV}$  per part.

$$\Rightarrow E' = 939 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p' = \sqrt{E'^2 - m_p^2} = 43 \text{ MeV}$$

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

Se  $p = 63 \rightarrow 43 \text{ MeV}$

Se deve verer diferença em R

nao sob

$$\beta \Big|_{p=63 \text{ MeV}} = \frac{63}{940} \sim 0.07 \rightarrow \frac{dE}{dx} \sim \frac{1}{0.07^2}$$

$$\beta \Big|_{p=43 \text{ MeV}} = \frac{43}{939} \sim 0.045 \quad \frac{dE}{dx} \sim \frac{1}{0.045^2}$$

$$\frac{0.07^2}{0.045^2} \sim 2.4$$

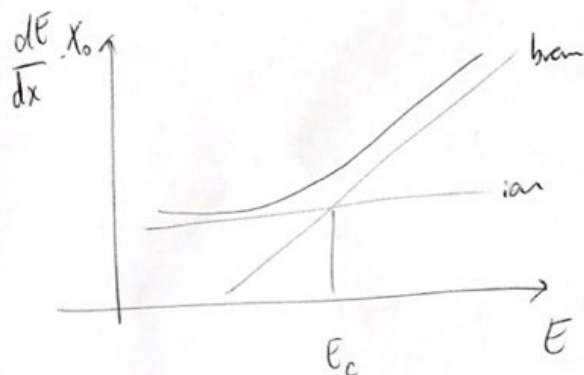
$e^+e^-$

2

~~$\beta \sim 1$~~   $\beta \sim 1$   $\gamma = \frac{63}{0.5}$

nel grande intervallo:

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



$$E_e = 63 \text{ MeV} > 7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta E|_{\text{ion}} \sim (1.5 \text{ MeV g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2) \cdot 11.34 \cdot 0.6 \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\rho$

$$\Delta E|_{\text{brem}} = E \left( 1 - e^{-d/X_0} \right) = (63 \text{ MeV}) \cdot \left( 1 - e^{-0.6/0.56} \right) \sim 40 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_{\text{tot}} = \Delta E_{\text{ion}} + \Delta E_{\text{brem}} \sim 50 \text{ MeV}$$



© In sapere d'arte del processo

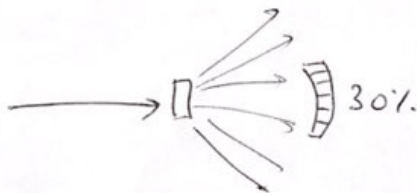
14

$$\dot{N}_r = 27000 \text{ min}^{-1} = \frac{27000}{60} \text{ s}^{-1} = 450 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

ovv

$$\dot{N}_r = \sigma \cdot \dot{N}_p \cdot n_b \cdot d \cdot \textcircled{0.3}$$

$\uparrow$   
eff



$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{\dot{N}_r}{0.3 \cdot \dot{N}_p \cdot n_b \cdot d} = \frac{450}{0.3 \cdot 6.27 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 2.7 \cdot 10^{22} \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$d = 10 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = 8.9 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^2 = 0.89 \text{ b}$$

EX

Un bersaglio d'oro ( $Z=79$ ,  $A=197$ )

5

con densità superficiale  $\rho_s = 0.97 \text{ mg/cm}^2$

e superficie  $S_B = 1 \text{ cm}^2$  viene colpita

da un fascio di particelle  $\alpha$  di

$3.7 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$ . La sezione d'urto di

diffusione elastica a un certo angolo  $\theta$  tale  $\left. \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right|_{\theta} = 1.5 \text{ sr}^{-1}$   
 $\alpha + A_v \rightarrow \alpha + A_v$



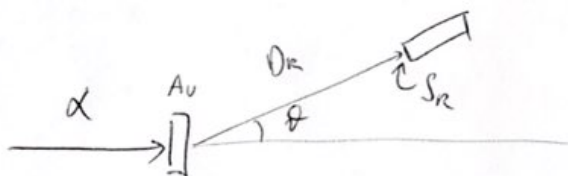
mg!

$$= 0.97 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^2$$

- (a) Calcolare densità di atomi di bersaglio per unità di superficie

$$n_b^s = \rho_s \frac{N_A}{A} = 0.97 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{6.02 \cdot 10^{23}}{197} = 2.97 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

- (b) Il numero di particelle  $\alpha$  rivelate in un'ora da un rivelatore posto a  $\theta$  con superficie  $S_R = 2 \text{ cm}^2$  a distanza  $D_R = 0.1 \text{ m}$  dal bersaglio



$\Rightarrow$  angolo solido del rivelatore  $\Delta\Omega_R = \frac{S_R}{D_R^2} = 0.02 \text{ sr}$



$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \int_R \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} d\Omega \approx \left. \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right|_{\theta} \cdot \Delta\Omega_n = (1 \text{ b/sr}) \cdot 0.02 \text{ sr} \quad \boxed{6}$$

$$\approx 0.02 \text{ b}$$

$$= 0.02 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{N}_r = \dot{N}_\alpha \cdot \sigma \cdot n_b \cdot d = \dot{N}_\alpha \cdot \sigma \cdot n_b^S =$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$= \frac{N_b}{V} \cdot d = \frac{N_b}{S \cdot d} \cdot d = \frac{N_b}{S} = n_b^S$$

$$\rightarrow = 3.7 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-26} \cdot 2.97 \cdot 10^{18} = 0.0022 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{in micro} \quad N_r = \Delta t \cdot \dot{N}_r = 3600 \cdot 0.0022 = 7.9$$

(c) Intensità di corrente del filo

$$\dot{N}_\alpha = 3.7 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_\alpha = \dot{N}_\alpha \cdot \underline{2e} = 3.7 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} = 118 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ pA}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$Q(\alpha)$$

EX

fusio de  $K^+$  su bariglo

7



$$m_n = 940 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_\Lambda = 1116 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_\pi = 140 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_K = 494 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\tau_0(\pi) = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

a) energia de soglia = ?

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{s} \Big|_{\text{s.i.}} &= \sqrt{(E_K + m_n)^2 - p_K^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{\underbrace{E_K^2 + m_n^2}_{m_K^2 + m_n^2} + 2E_K m_n - \underbrace{p_K^2}_{m_K^2}} = \\ &= \sqrt{m_K^2 + m_n^2 + 2E_K m_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \Big|_{\text{s.f.}} = \sum_f E_f^* \xrightarrow{\text{alla soglia}} m_\pi + m_\Lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{m_K^2 + m_n^2 + 2E_{K, \text{soglia}} \cdot m_n} = m_\pi + m_\Lambda$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m_K^2 + m_n^2 + 2E_{K, \text{soglia}} \cdot m_n = (m_\pi + m_\Lambda)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{K, \text{soglia}} = \frac{(m_\pi + m_\Lambda)^2 - m_K^2 - m_n^2}{2m_n} = 0.24 \text{ GeV}$$

18

also hier  $E_{K, \text{sohle}} < m_K$

$\Leftrightarrow K_{\text{sohle}} < 0$  sempre negativo

$\Rightarrow$  non c'è soglia  $\Leftrightarrow$  sempre possibile

Si può anche dire direttamente che

$$\sum_i m_i = m_K + m_\pi = 1.434 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sum_f m_f = m_\pi + m_\eta = 1.256 \text{ GeV}$$

$\sum_f m_f < \sum_i m_i$   $\Leftrightarrow$  c'è già abbastanza  
E alla s.i.

⑤ Se 1 prodotto - uovo nel LAB  $\rightarrow E_K = ?$

s.i., LAB

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_K \\ \vec{p}_K \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} m_\pi \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

s.f., LAB

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_\eta \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} E_\pi \\ \vec{p}_\pi \end{pmatrix}$$



4. momento  $E/p$  v. deve essere  
comp. per comp.

9

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p}_K = \vec{p}_\pi \Rightarrow E_K = \sqrt{m_\pi^2 + p_K^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{s} \Big|_{s.i., LAB} = \sqrt{(m_n + E_K)^2 - p_K^2}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \Big|_{s.f., LAB} = \sqrt{(m_n + E_\pi)^2 - p_\pi^2}$$

NON  
RIFARE

$$\sqrt{s} \Big|_{s.i., LAB} = \sqrt{s} \Big|_{s.f., LAB}$$



NOTA PER IL FRANCESCO DEL 2023

SENZA FARE TUTTO QUESTO CASINO  
BASTA UGUAGLIARE LE ENERGIE  
DI STATO INIZIALE E STATO FINALE

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(m_n + E_K)^2 - p_K^2} = \sqrt{(m_n + E_\pi)^2 - p_K^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m_n + E_K = m_n + E_\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_\pi = m_n - m_n + E_K$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_\pi^2 = E_K^2 + (m_n - m_n)^2 + 2E_K(m_n - m_n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_K = \frac{E_\pi^2 - E_K^2 - (m_n - m_n)^2}{2(m_n - m_n)}$$

$$m_n \quad E_\pi^2 = m_\pi^2 + p_K^2$$

$$(p_\pi = p_K)$$

$$E_K^2 = m_K^2 + p_K^2$$

10

$$\Rightarrow E_\pi^2 - E_K^2 = m_\pi^2 - m_K^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_K = \frac{m_\pi^2 - m_K^2 - (m_n - m_\pi)^2}{2(m_n - m_\pi)} = 726 \text{ MeV}$$

① In distanza media percorsa dai pioni dal punto ⑤ prima di decadere

$$\text{il } K: \quad E_K = 726 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow p_K = \sqrt{E_K^2 - m_K^2} = 532 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_n \quad p_\pi = p_K$$

$$\Rightarrow E_\pi = \sqrt{m_\pi^2 + p_K^2} = 550 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_\pi = \frac{p_\pi}{E_\pi} = \frac{p_K}{E_\pi} = \frac{532}{550} = 0.967$$

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

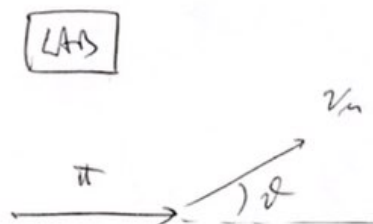
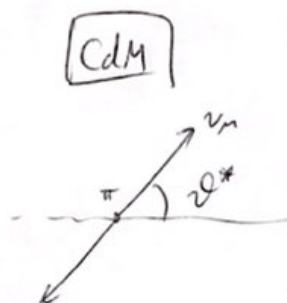
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lambda_\pi &= \beta_\pi \gamma_\pi c \tau_\pi = 0.967 \cdot 3.93 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 2.6 \cdot 10^{-8} = \\ &= 29.6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

d) il paese del punto b) decade secondo

111

$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

Determinare  $\theta$  e  $\theta^*$  del neutrino t.c. l'energia del neutrino nel LAB e' metra' del suo valore massimo



$$\begin{aligned} \text{In generale} \quad E_\nu &= \gamma_\pi (E_\nu^* + \beta_\pi p_\nu^* \cos \theta^*) \\ &= \gamma_\pi (E_\nu^* + \beta_\pi E_\nu^* \cos \theta^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{max quando } \cos \theta^* = 1 \Leftrightarrow \theta^* = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_\nu^{\text{max}} = \gamma_\pi (E_\nu^* + \beta_\pi E_\nu^*) = \gamma_\pi E_\nu^* (1 + \beta_\pi)$$

$$\text{Per avere invece } E_\nu = \frac{E_\nu^{\text{max}}}{2}$$

$$\gamma_\pi E_\nu^* (1 + \beta_\pi \cos \theta^*) = \gamma_\pi E_\nu^* \left( \frac{1 + \beta_\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \beta_u \cos \vartheta^* = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \beta_u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \vartheta^* = \frac{\beta_u - 1}{2\beta_u} = -0.017 \quad \Leftrightarrow \vartheta^* = 1.59$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \vartheta = \frac{\sin \vartheta^*}{\gamma_u \left( \beta_u / \beta_v^* + \cos \vartheta^* \right)} = 0.26$$

$\uparrow$   
 $= 1$