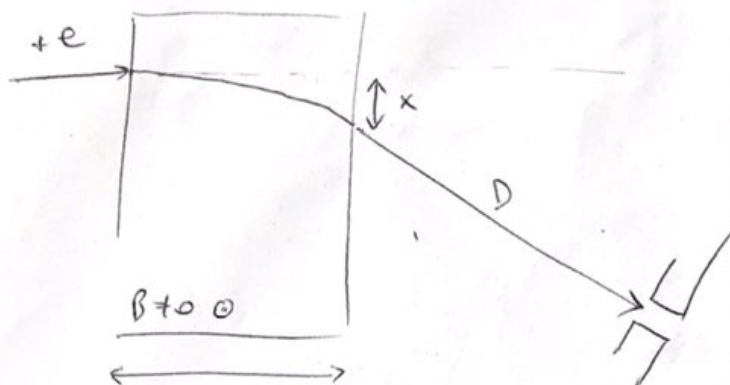


EX

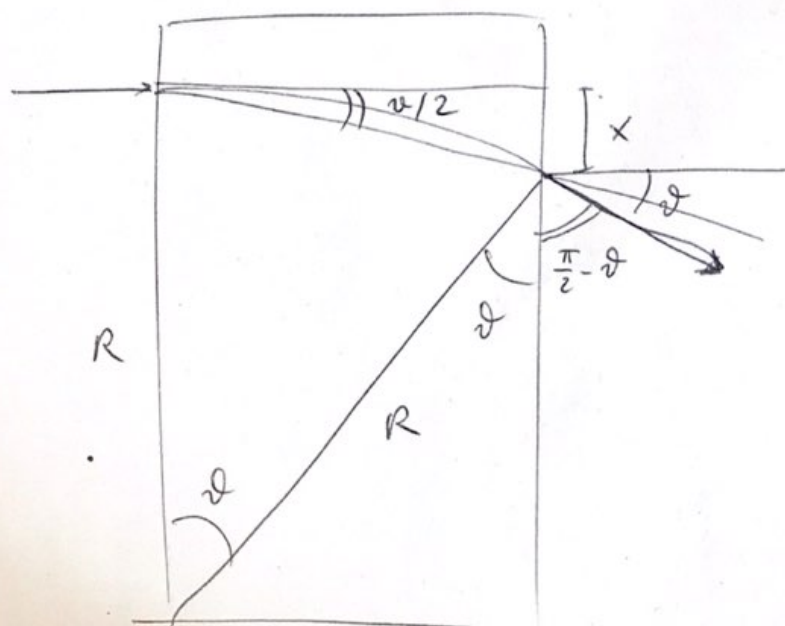
11

Un fascio di p.lle con carica $+e$ entra in
un spettrometro lungo $L = 50 \text{ cm}$ con campo $B = 1.7 \text{ T}$.

In uscita le p.lle attraversano un collimatore
posto a $D = 10 \text{ m}$



(a) a che distanza x dalla linea di volo iniziale
uscire le p.lle di impulso $p = 2 \text{ GeV}$?



$$p = qRB$$

$$\frac{L}{R} = \theta \xrightarrow{\theta \ll 1} \frac{L}{R} \sim \theta$$

$$\frac{x}{L} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \xrightarrow{\theta \ll 1} \frac{x}{L} \sim \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

dalla seconda e terza

2

$$\theta \sim \frac{L}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{L} = \frac{L}{2R}$$

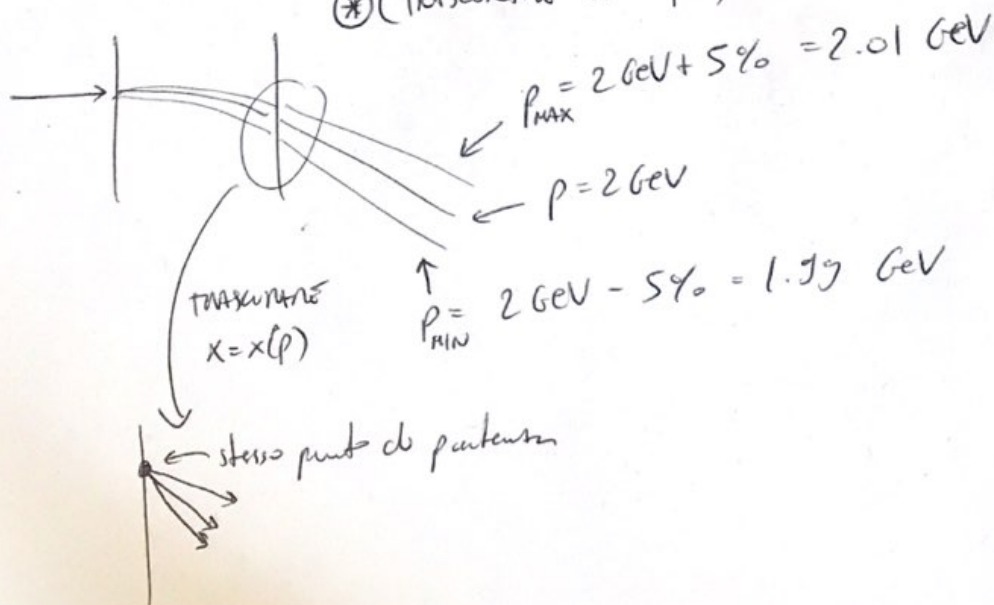
$$R = \frac{p}{qB}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = q \frac{BL^2}{2p}$$

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

$$= 0.3 \frac{1.7 \cdot 0.5^2}{2 \cdot 2} = 0.032m = 3.2 \text{ cm}$$

- ⑤ Quale deve essere lo spessore del collim. f.c. selezionando solo p.le $\pm 0.5\%$ da valore nominale?
 (*) (trascurando $x=x(p)$)



In generale $\vartheta = \vartheta(p)$



13

$$\vartheta = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{qLB}{p}$$

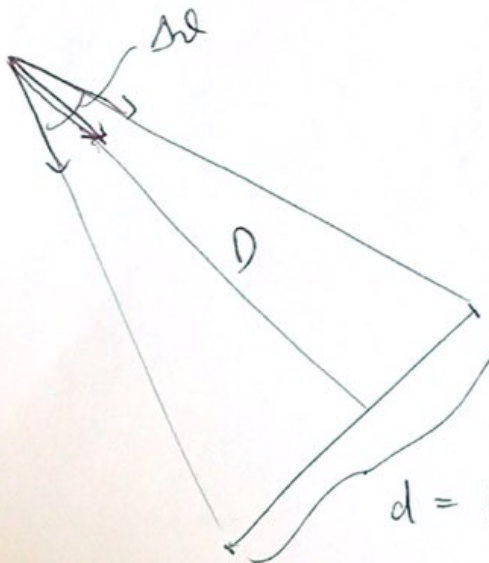
$$\Rightarrow \vartheta_{\min} = \frac{qLB}{p_{\max}} \quad \text{e} \quad \vartheta_{\max} = \frac{qLB}{p_{\min}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\vartheta = \vartheta_{\max} - \vartheta_{\min} = qLB \left(\frac{1}{p_{\min}} - \frac{1}{p_{\max}} \right) =$$

$$= qLB \left(\frac{p_{\max} - p_{\min}}{p_{\min} p_{\max}} \right) = 0.3 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 1.7 \left(\frac{2.01 - 1.99}{1.99 \cdot 2.01} \right) =$$

$$= 0.00127 \text{ rad} =$$

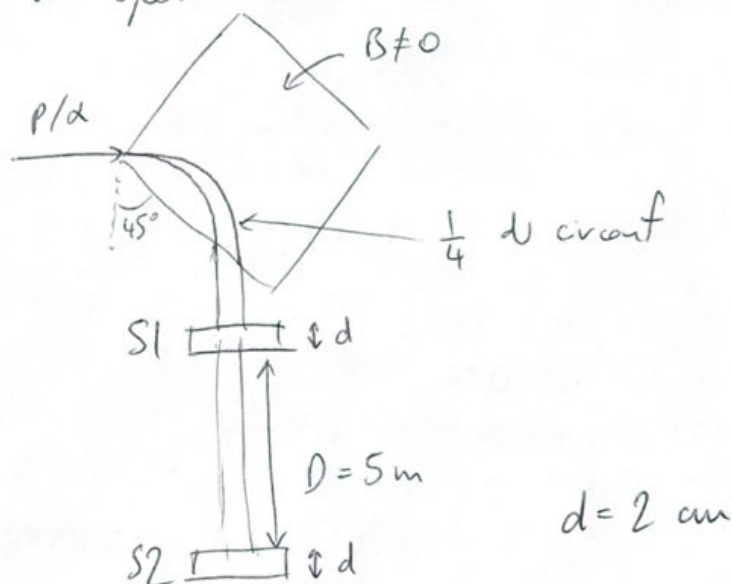
$$= 1.27 \text{ mrad}$$



$$d = D \cdot \Delta\vartheta = 10 \text{ m} \cdot 1.27 \text{ mrad} = \underline{1.27 \text{ cm}}$$

EX

Un fascio di protoni e α con $E = 6 \text{ GeV}$ [4]
passa in spettrometro con $B = 2 \text{ T}$:



e prosegue poi in due scintillatori di NaI separati da $d = 2 \text{ cm}$
posti a $D = 5 \text{ m}$ uno dall'altro

(NaI): $\frac{Z}{A} = 0.45$ $\rho = 3.67 \text{ g/cm}^3$ $\langle I \rangle = 452 \text{ eV}$
 $X_0 = 2.59 \text{ cm}$

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

(a) separare MN degli scintillatori per contare
due fasci

5

$$p = qRB$$

I due fasci (p/α) fanno trincee diverse
per de metri

(1) hanno E uguale ma m diversa $\Rightarrow p$ diverse

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

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

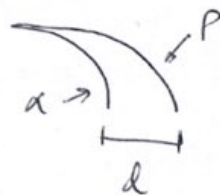
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{protoni: } R_p = \frac{p_p}{eB} = \frac{p_p [\text{GeV}]}{0.3 B [\text{T}]} = R_p [\text{m}] \\ \alpha: R_\alpha = \frac{p_\alpha}{2eB} = \frac{p_\alpha [\text{GeV}]}{0.6 \cdot B [\text{T}]} = R_\alpha [\text{m}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$p_p = \sqrt{E^2 - m_p^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 0.938^2} = 5.93 \text{ GeV}$$

$$p_\alpha = \sqrt{E^2 - m_\alpha^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 3.727^2} = 4.70 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_p = 9.88 \text{ m}$$

$$R_\alpha = 3.92 \text{ m}$$



$$\Rightarrow l = R_p - R_\alpha \sim 6 \text{ m}$$

⑤ calcolare energia depositata nel primo scintill. 16

$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = C \rho \frac{Z}{A} \frac{z^2}{\beta^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2}{4I} \right) - \beta^2 \right]$$

con $C = 0.307 \text{ MeV g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \leftarrow \triangle$

quindi servono β, γ

$$\begin{cases} \beta_p = \frac{p_p}{E} = \frac{5.93}{6} = 0.988 \\ \gamma_p = \frac{E}{m_p} = \frac{6}{0.938} = 6.10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_\alpha = \frac{p_\alpha}{E} = \frac{4.70}{6} = 0.783 \\ \gamma_\alpha = \frac{E}{m_\alpha} = \frac{6}{3.727} = 1.61 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dE}{dx} \right)_p = 0.307 \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \rho \text{ in g/cm}^3}}{3.67} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ Z/A}}{0.47} \cdot \frac{\overset{6}{1}}{0.988^2} \cdot \left[\ln \left(\frac{\overset{me}{2 \cdot 0.511 \cdot 10^6} \cdot 0.988^2 \cdot 6.10^2}{452} \right) - 0.988^2 \right] = 5.4 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

$$\left(\frac{dE}{dx} \right)_\alpha = 0.307 \cdot 3.67 \cdot 0.47 \cdot \frac{\overset{4}{1}}{0.783^2} \cdot \left[\ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot 0.511 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 0.783^2 \cdot 1.61^2}{452} \right) - 0.783^2 \right] = 2.5 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_p = \left(\frac{dE}{dx} \right)_p \cdot d = 5.4 \cdot 2 = 10.8 \text{ MeV}$$

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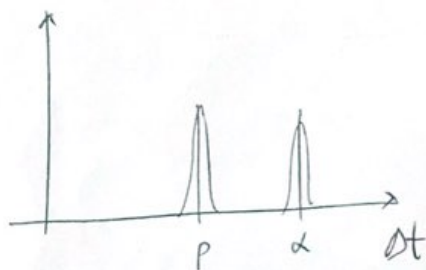
$$\Delta E_\alpha = \left(\frac{dE}{dx} \right)_\alpha \cdot d = 25 \cdot 2 = 50 \text{ MeV}$$

(C) tempo de vob. fm S1 e S2 = ?

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

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t_p = \frac{\Delta x}{\beta_p c} = 16.9 \text{ ns} \quad \text{protons più veloci}$$

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



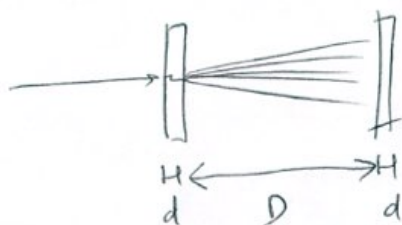
PARARENTESI: • Δt dipende da β

• curvatura in campo magnetico dipende da p

\Rightarrow con tracker + TOF $\Rightarrow p + \beta \Rightarrow 4$ -vettore
(anche m)

(d) angolo quadrato medio di scattering

8



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

$$\vartheta_{\text{rms}} = \langle \vartheta^2 \rangle \sim (21 \text{ MeV}) \cdot \frac{Z}{\beta p} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{d}{X_0}}$$

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

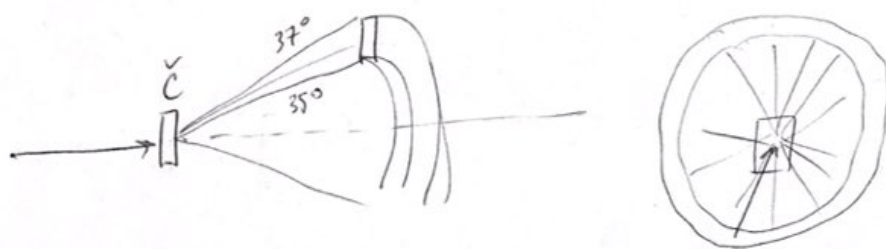
↑
in MeV!

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

EX

Una particella ~~di massa m e velocità v~~ $p = 2.88 \text{ GeV}$ passa dentro a uno scintillatore Čerenkov con $n = 1.3$ che segnala il passaggio di una p.l.h. solo se $35^\circ < \vartheta_c < 37^\circ$. a) Se la p.l.h. ~~viene~~ ~~emessa~~ con $p = 2.88 \text{ GeV}$ passa e vi lascia un segnale, stabilire la p.l.h. e

9



luc Č se $\beta > \beta_{th} = \frac{1}{n} = 0.77$

ang. ϑ_c : $\cos \vartheta_c = \frac{1}{\beta n}$

$$\Rightarrow \vartheta_1 = 35^\circ \Leftrightarrow \beta_1 = \frac{1}{n \cos \vartheta_1} = 0.939$$

$$\vartheta_2 = 37^\circ \Leftrightarrow \beta_2 = \frac{1}{n \cos \vartheta_2} = 0.963$$

con $p = 2.88 \text{ GeV}$

$$\beta = \frac{p}{E} \Rightarrow E = \frac{p}{\beta} \Rightarrow \text{se } \beta_1 < \beta < \beta_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p}{\beta_2} < E < \frac{p}{\beta_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1 = \frac{p}{\beta_2} = 2.996 \text{ GeV} \end{cases}$$

10

$$\begin{cases} E_2 = \cancel{2.996} \frac{p}{\beta_1} = 3.072 \text{ GeV} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 = \sqrt{E_1^2 - p^2} = 0.81 \text{ GeV} \\ m_2 = \sqrt{E_2^2 - p^2} = 1.06 \text{ GeV} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m_1 < m < m_2$$

Pro' esse p o n m n $recta \Rightarrow c' \text{ (p)}$

⑤ Dopo il \checkmark p.lm inputto blocco di Fe ($\rho_{Fe} = 7.96 \text{ g/cm}^3$)
determinare il range nel Fe, assumendo $\frac{dE}{dx} = 1.75 \text{ MeV g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$
 $\sim \text{cost}$

N.B. dimensione di $\frac{dE}{dx} \rightarrow c'$ in realtà $c' \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dE}{dx}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dx} = \rho \cdot (1.75 \text{ MeV g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2) = 13.9 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

$$\text{se } p = 2.88 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow E = \sqrt{p^2 + m_p^2} = 3.03 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = E - m_p = 2.09 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{regla } K \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{K}{dE/dx} = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

[58]

Un fascio di elettroni con $p = 50 \text{ GeV}$ [11]
irradia contro un calorimetro di PbWO_4
($\rho = 8.2 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $X_0 = 7.3 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$). Quanto deve
essere profondo cristallo se vogliamo catturare $\sim 95\%$
energia di e^- ?

⚠ $[X_0] = \text{g cm}^{-2} \Rightarrow \text{a' } \bar{X}_0$

$$X_0 = \bar{X}_0 / \rho = 0.89 \text{ cm}$$

$$p = 50 \text{ GeV} = E \quad (m \approx 0)$$

$$E_c \sim \frac{600 \text{ MeV}}{2} \ll E \Rightarrow \text{perde per BREM}$$

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

vogliamo d. t.c. $\frac{E(x=d)}{E_0} \leq 5\%$

$$\Rightarrow d = -X_0 \ln(0.05) = 2.67 \text{ cm}$$

$$p = 1 \text{ GeV}$$

12

$e^+ \quad \pi^+ \quad K^+ \quad p$

Sistem d. čarabni č. po distinkcije