

PHY397K - NUCLEAR PHYSICS - 9

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Spring 2015, Unique numbers: 57115
RLM 5.116, TTH 12:30 - 2:00 pm

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Homework for Tuesday next week

<https://web2.ph.utexas.edu/~cmarkert/home/Teaching.html>

1.) Install root software on your computer

<https://root.cern.ch/drupal/>

2.) Calculate mass of mother particle from decay daughters

Units for momentum in GeV/c

decay particle 1 = Pion , decay particle 2 = Pion

px part1 -0.645309 px part2 -1.43542

py part1 1.03136 py part2 3.51513

pz part1 4.29267 pz part2 13.8416

decay particle 1 = Proton , decay particle 2 = Pion

px part1 -1.76698 px part2 -0.313754

py part1 3.64028 py part2 0.906203

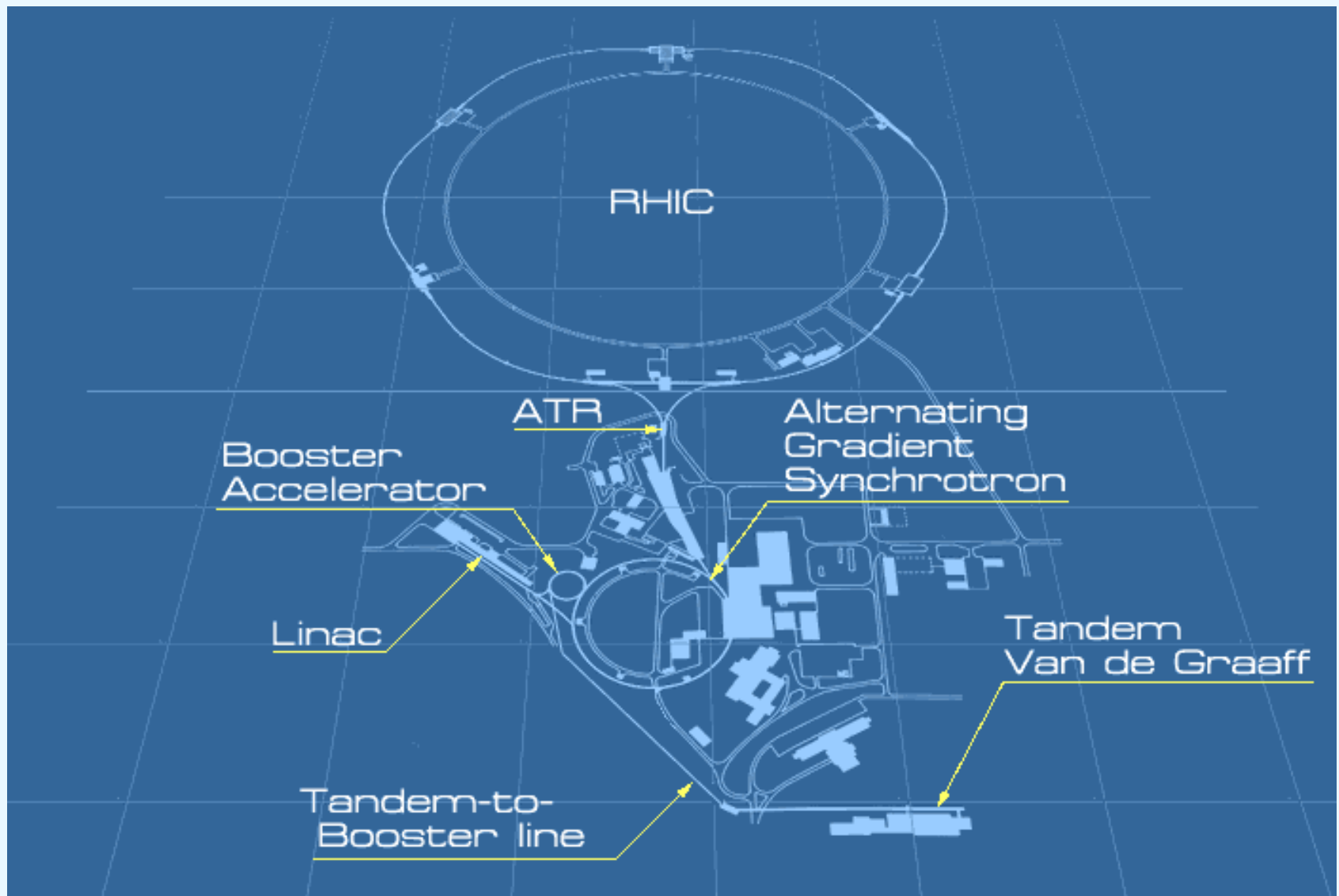
pz part1 4.77863 pz part2 1.09737

3.) <http://pdg.lbl.gov/> (particle physics booklet)

Accelerators: Relativistic heavy ion collisions

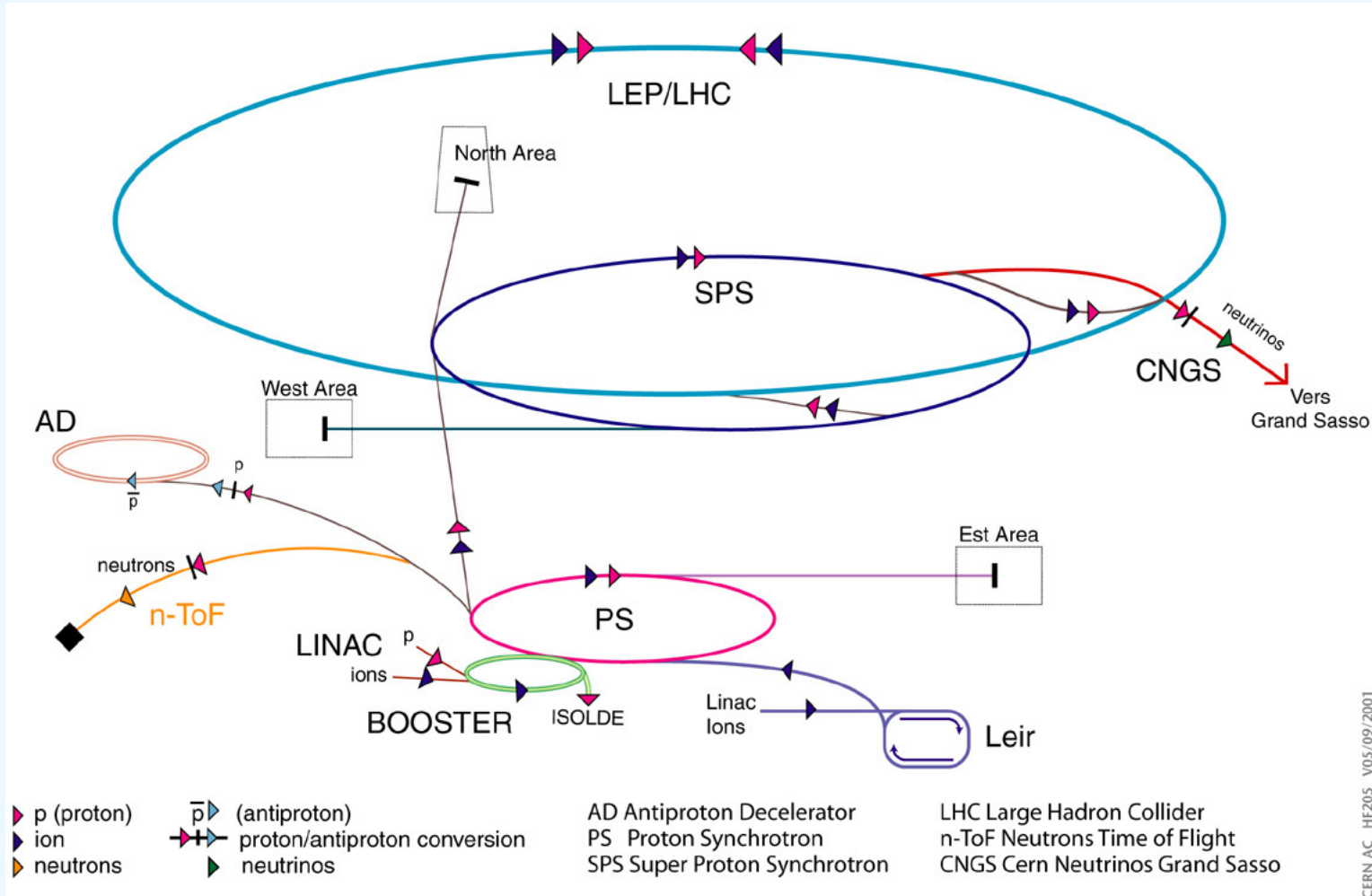
Beschleuniger	Ort	HI-Perioden	Max. Energie	Projektile	Experimente
Bevalac	LBNL, Berkeley	1984 - 1993	< 2 AGeV	C, Ca, Nb, Ni, Au, ...	Plastic Ball, Streamer Chamber, EOS, DLS
Synchro-Phasotron	JINR, Dubna	1974 - 1985	> 100 AMeV		
AGS	BNL, Brookhaven	1986 - 1994	14.5/11.5 AGeV	Si, Au	E802, ..., E917
SPS	CERN, Geneva	1986 →	200/158 AGeV	O, S, In, Pb	NA34,... , WA80,...
SIS	GSI, Darmstadt	1992 →	2 AGeV	Kr, Au	FOPI, KAOS, HADES
RHIC	BNL, Brookhaven	2000 →	$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$	Cu,Au	STAR, PHENIX, BRAHMS, PHOBOS
LHC	CERN, Geneva	2009 →	$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.5 \text{ TeV}$	O, Ar, Pb	ALICE, CMS, ATLAS
SIS100/300	GSI, Darmstadt	2019 →	30/45 AGeV	Au	HADES, CBM
Nuklotron	JINR, Dubna	2017 →	6 AGeV	Au	
NICA	JINR, Dubna	2017 →	$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4 - 11 \text{ GeV}$	Au	MPD

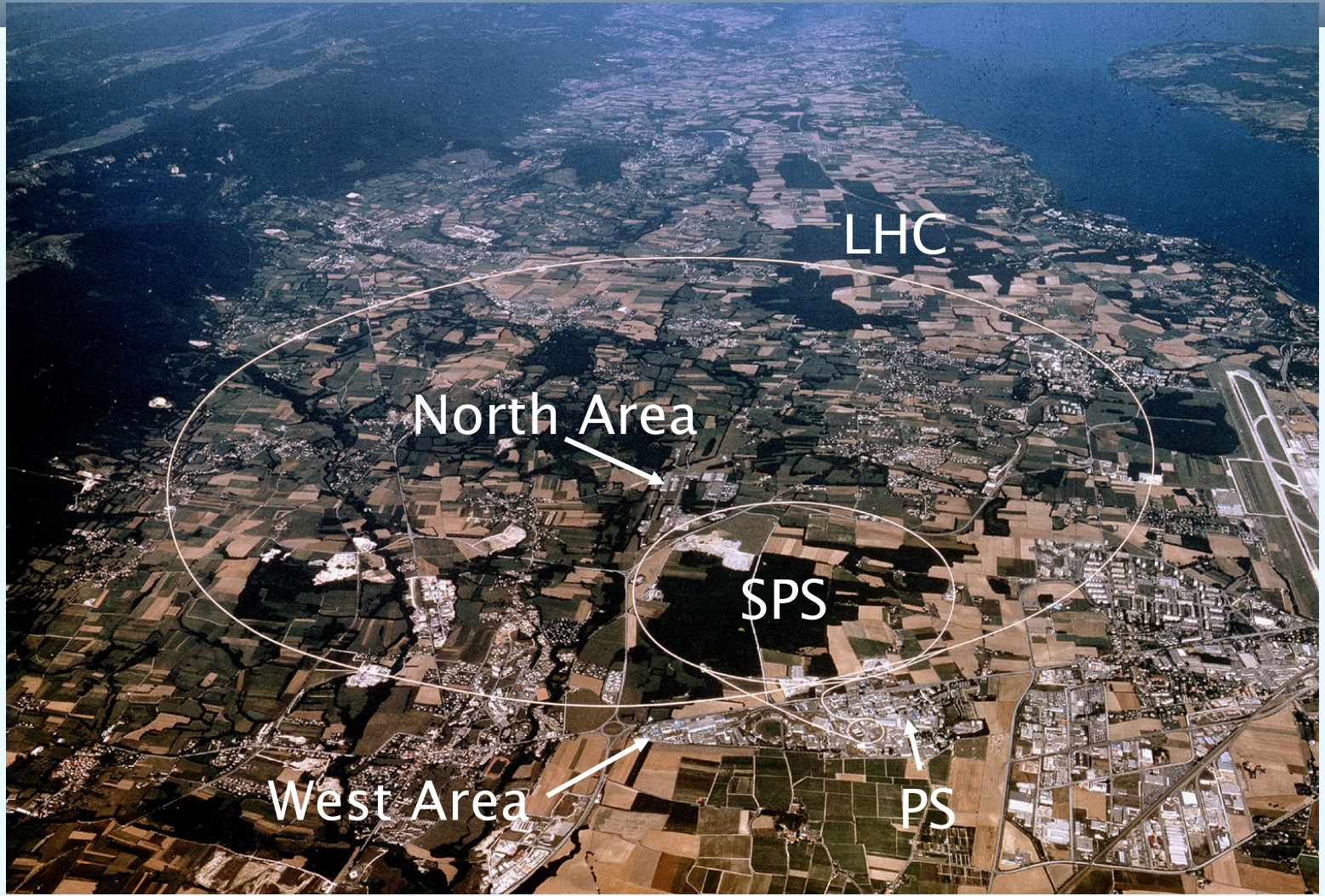
BNL Accelerators facility





CERN Accelerator Facility





The Maschine: LHC

Large Hadron Collider

Circumference: 27 km

1232 Magnets

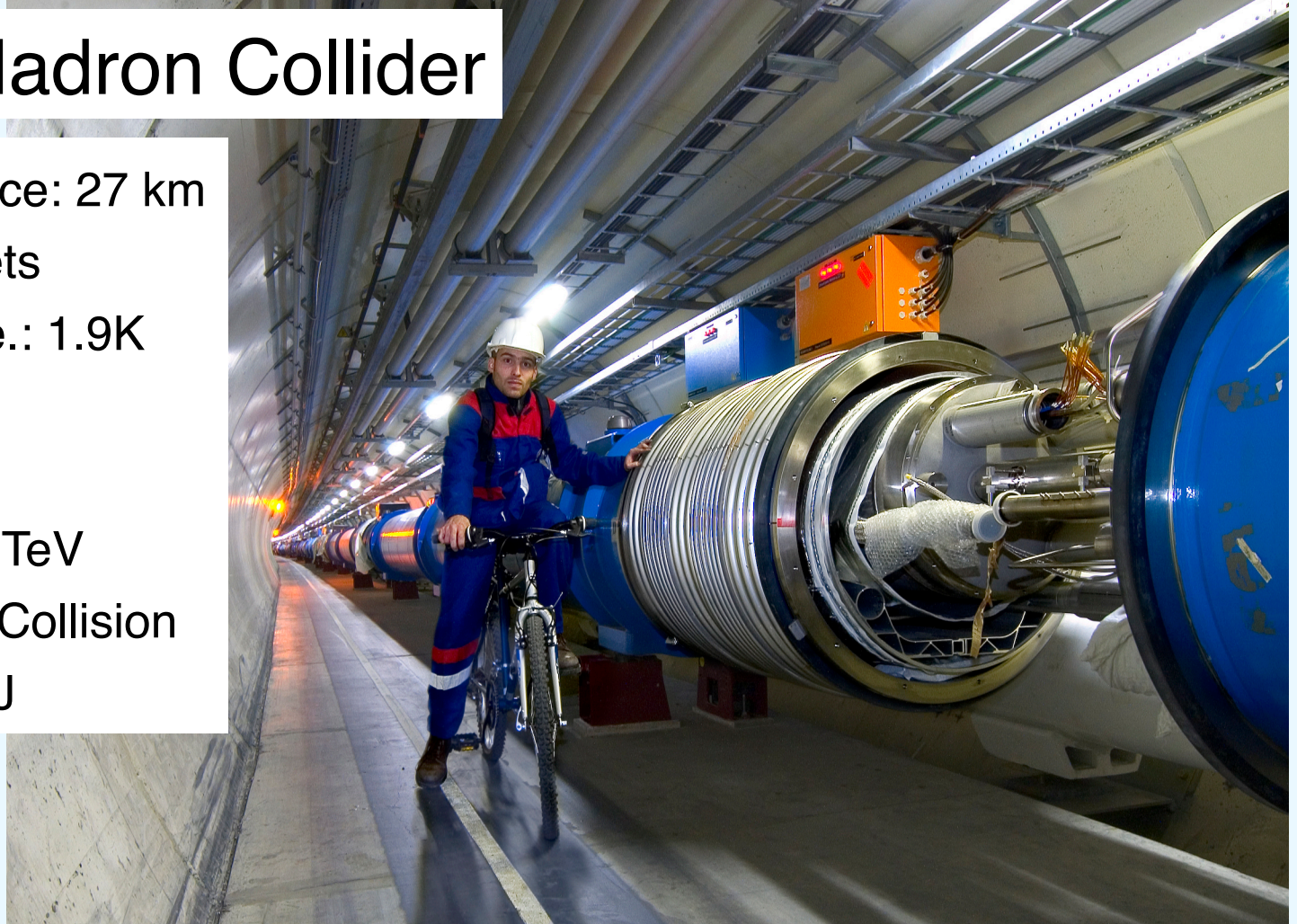
Temperature.: 1.9K

Energies

Pb+Pb: 5.5 TeV

→ 1 Pb+Pb Collision

= 0.36 mJ



Particle Detectors

Interaction of particles with detector material,
energy loss of particles in matter:
(usually electromagnetic interactions)

Particle types:

1.) Charged particles:

ionize atoms \rightarrow release of electrons

2.) Neutral particles:

transfer energy onto nucleus and atomic electrons

Charged Particles

Charged Hadrons: pions, protons, kaons, electrons,

Collisions with electrons of atom.

Massive charged particle -> Rutherford-like scattering

Ionization energy (loss)

$$-dE/dx = n_{\text{ion}} * I$$

n_{ion} = number of electron pairs found per unit length

I = average energy needed to ionize an atom in the medium.

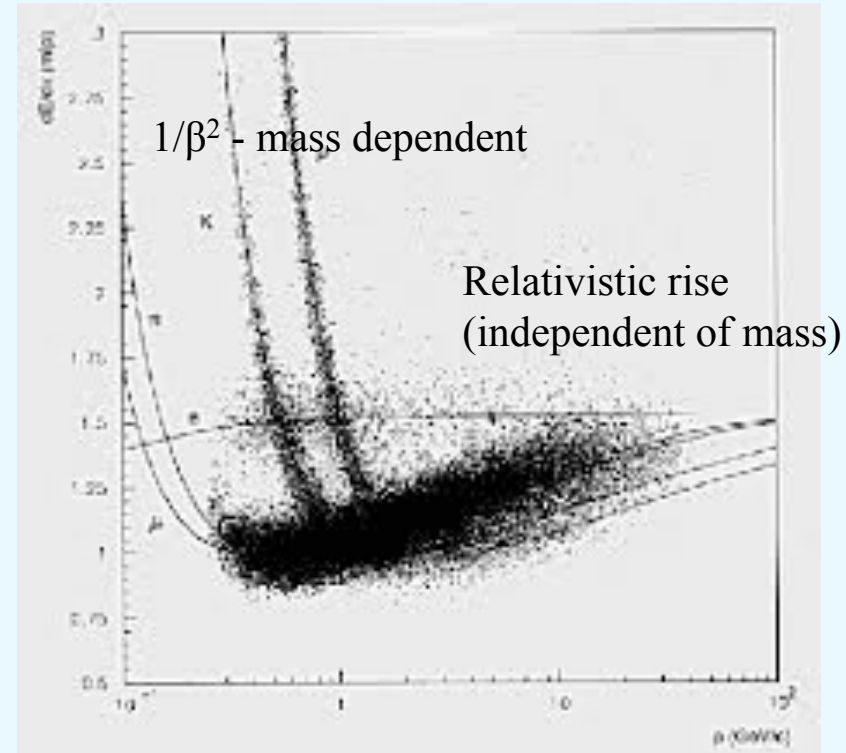
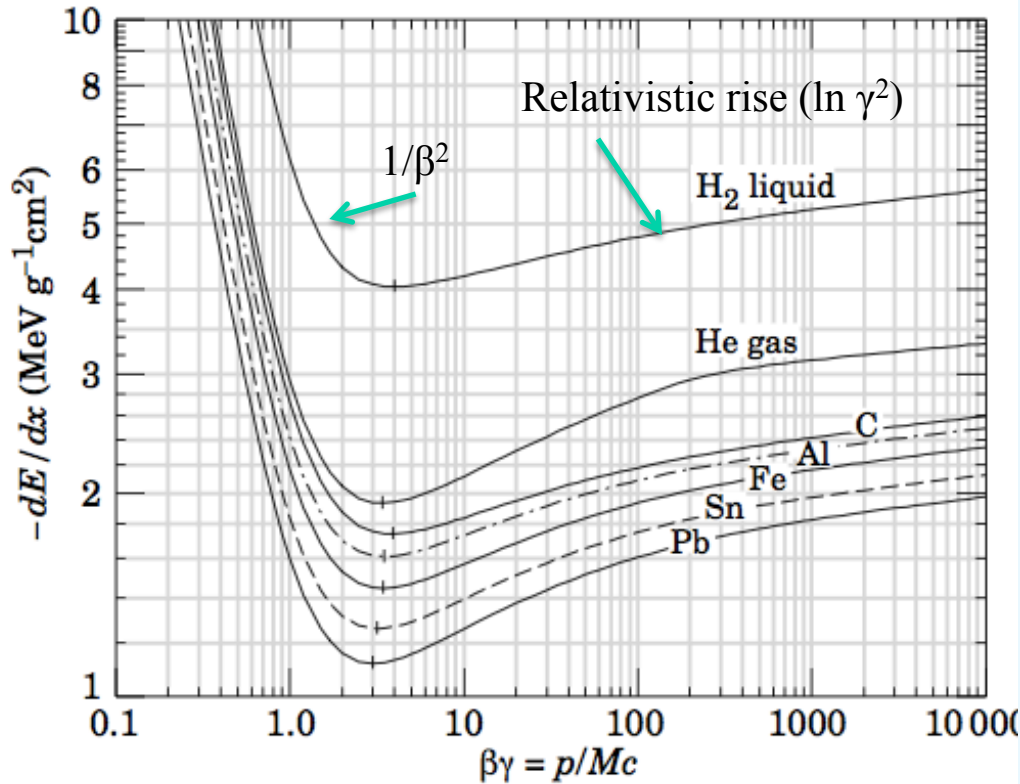
$$\text{Bethe-Bloch: } -\frac{dE}{dx} = K \cdot z^2 \cdot \frac{Z}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta^2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2 T_{\text{max}}}{I^2} - \beta^2 - \delta/2 \right]$$

$\delta(\beta\gamma)$ Density effect correction to ionization energy loss

	ze	Charge of incident particle
	Z	Atomic number of absorber
	A	Atomic mass of absorber
	K/A	$4\pi N_A r_e^2 m_e c^2 / A$
T_{max} : maximum of kinetic energy		
$-dE/dx \approx 1/\beta^2 = M^2 c^2 \gamma^2 / p^2 \rightarrow \gamma\beta = p/Mc$		
($1/v^2 = M^2 \gamma^2 / p^2$) velocity dependence		

$$(p = \gamma Mv, \beta = v/c)$$

Charged Particles



$\beta\gamma = 3$ ($v = 0.96c$ (minimum))

$$-dE/dx \approx 1/\beta^2 = M^2 c^2 \gamma^2 / p^2 \rightarrow \gamma\beta = p/Mc$$

$$(1/v^2 = M^2 \gamma^2 / p^2) \text{ velocity dependence}$$

$$p = \gamma M v, \beta = v/c$$

Charged Particles

Charged hadrons: pions, protons, anti-protons, kaons, electrons, positrons,

Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

Neutral short lived hadrons:

reconstruction via charged decay particles in TPC

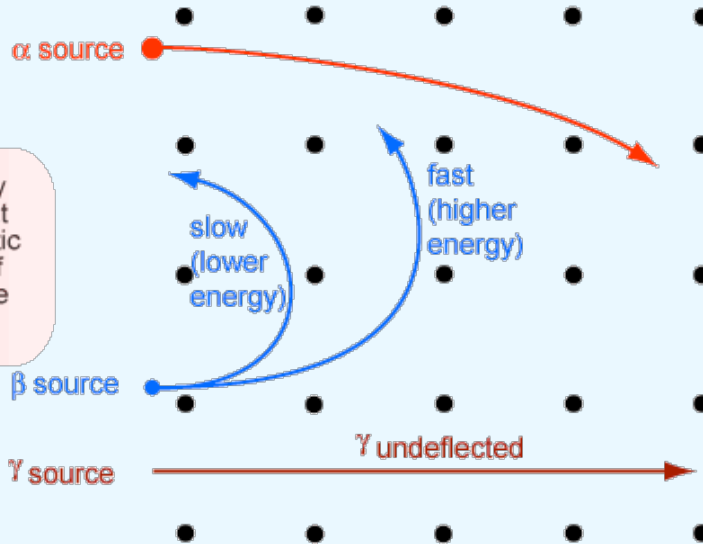
TPC – measurements:

- 1.) Momentum, charge
- 2.) Energy loss (dE/dx) PID (particle identification)

Momentum and change

Deflection of nuclear radiation by a magnetic field

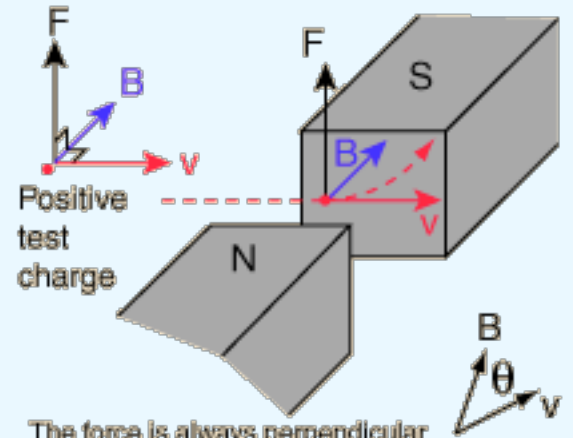
The 'dots' represent a magnetic field that is coming out of the page towards you. This could be obtained by placing a south pole down on the page and a north pole up below it



The force experienced by the charged particles is at right angles to the magnetic field and the trajectory of the particle - therefore the path is part of a circle.

Cyberphysics - LOJ - 2007

In the illustration, F , B , and v are three mutually perpendicular vectors.

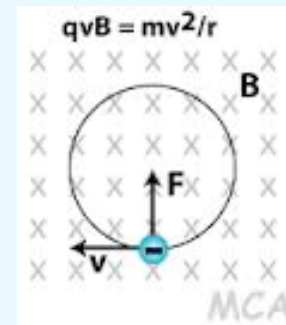


Positive charge moving through magnetic field

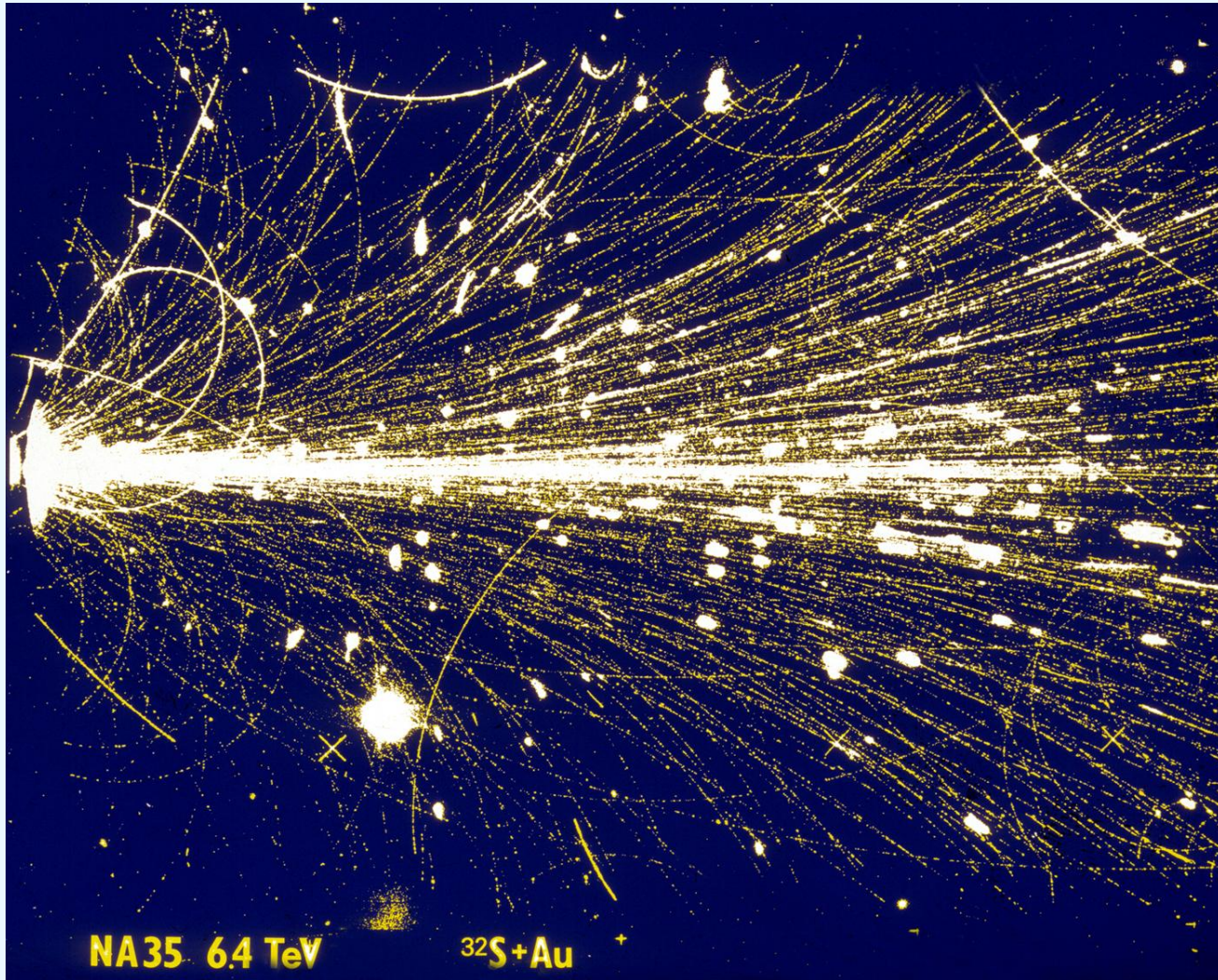
The force is always perpendicular to both the magnetic field and velocity.

$$F = qvB \sin \theta$$

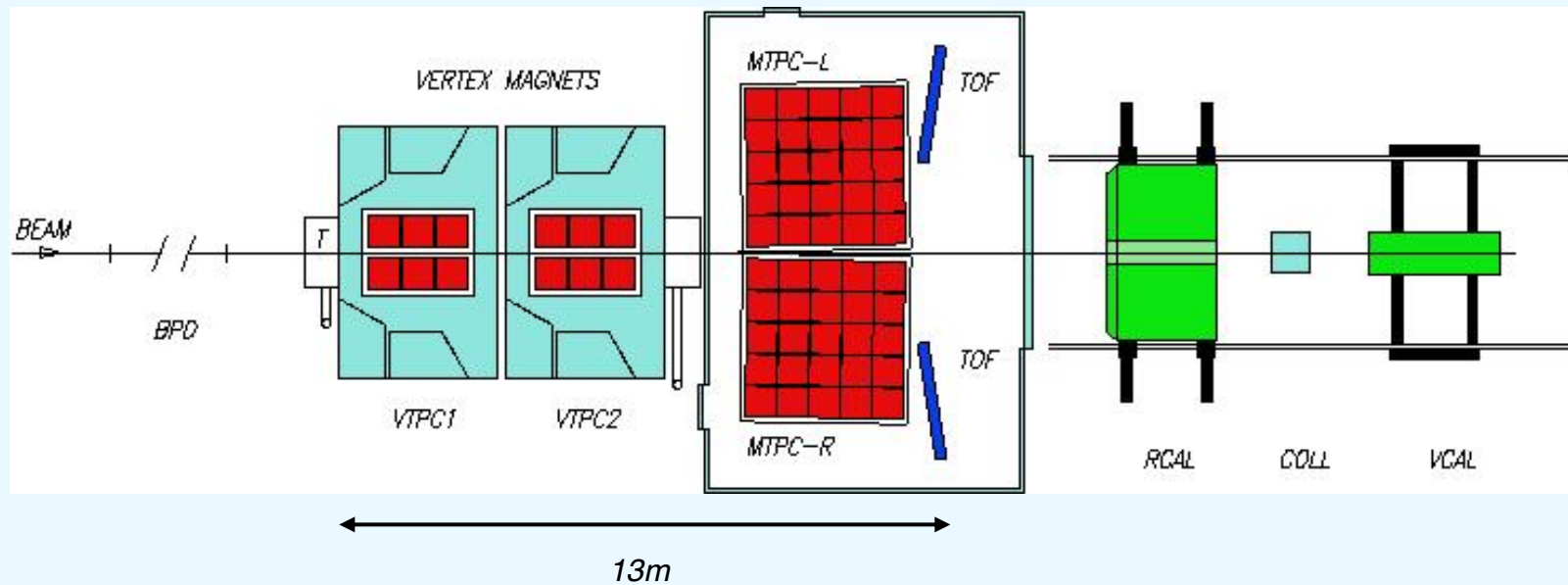
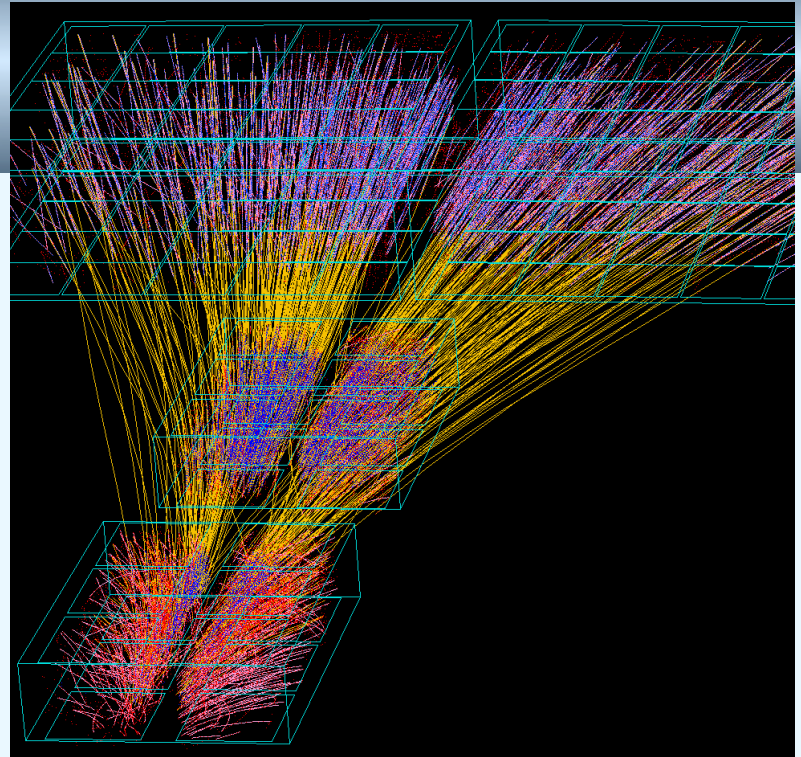
$$\text{or } F = qvB \text{ if } \theta = 90^\circ$$



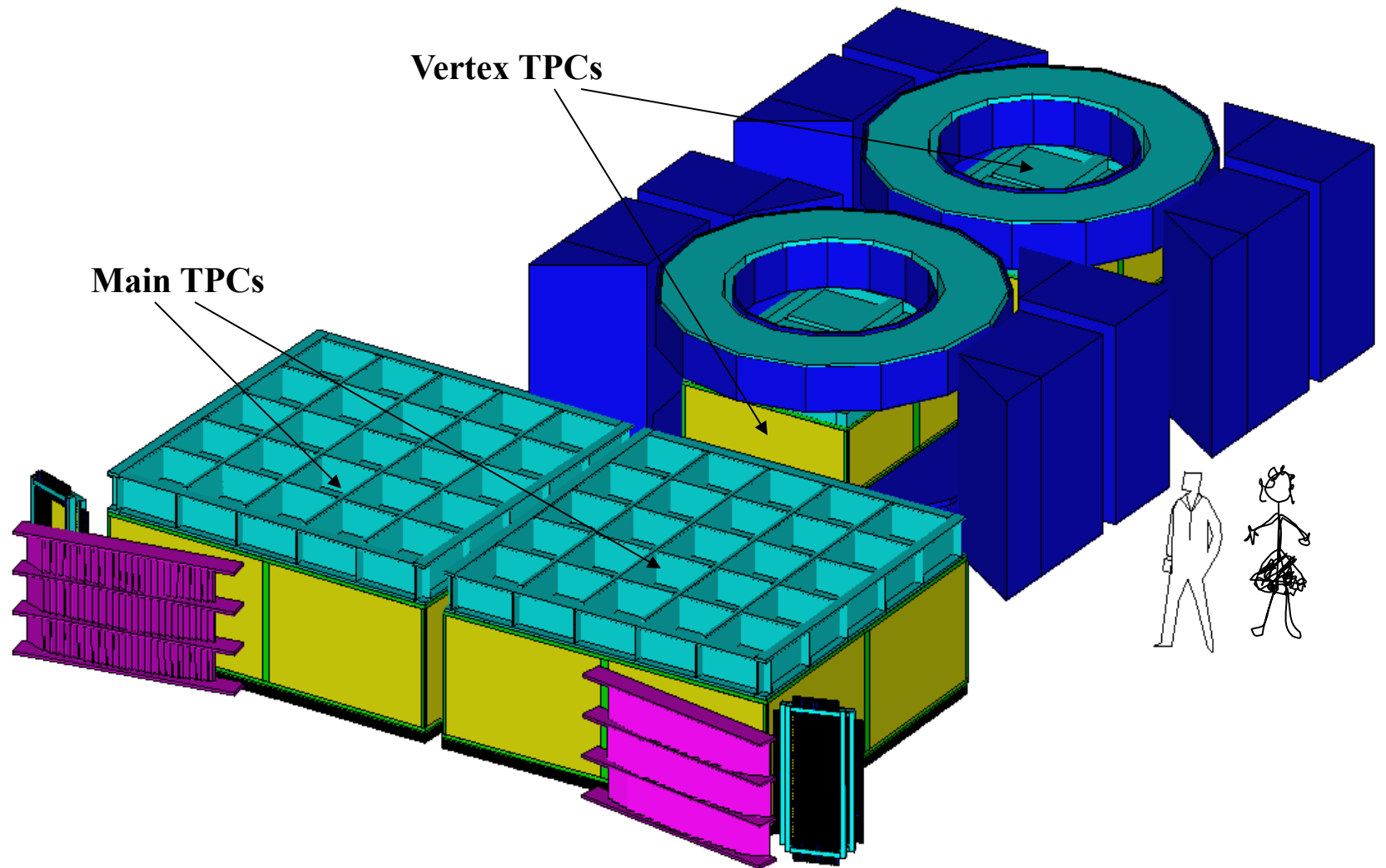
NA35 am SPS: S+Au, 200A GeV



NA49 at CERN SPS: Pb+Pb, 158A GeV

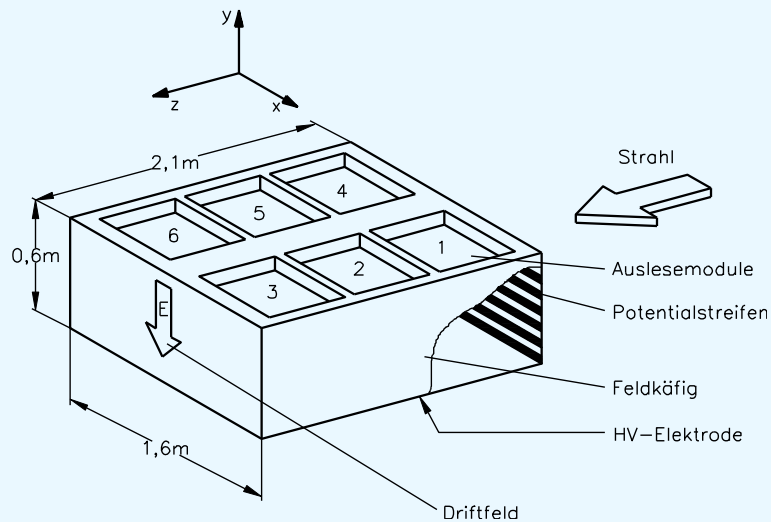
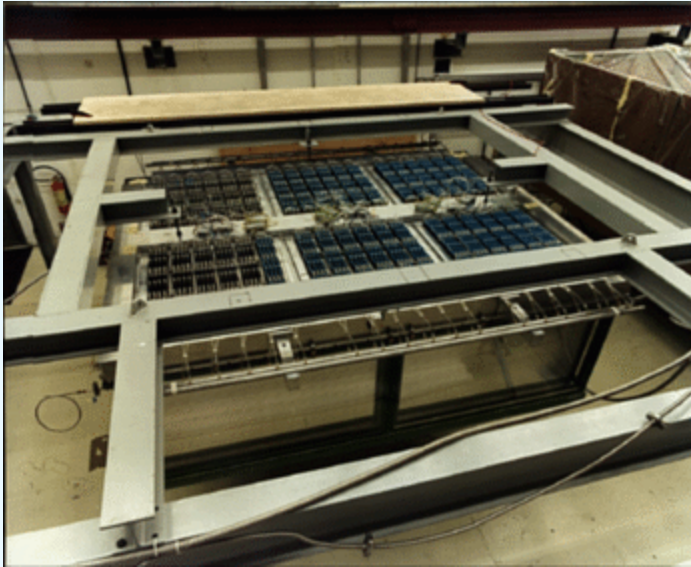


NA49 Experiment



NA49 Vertex and Main TPC

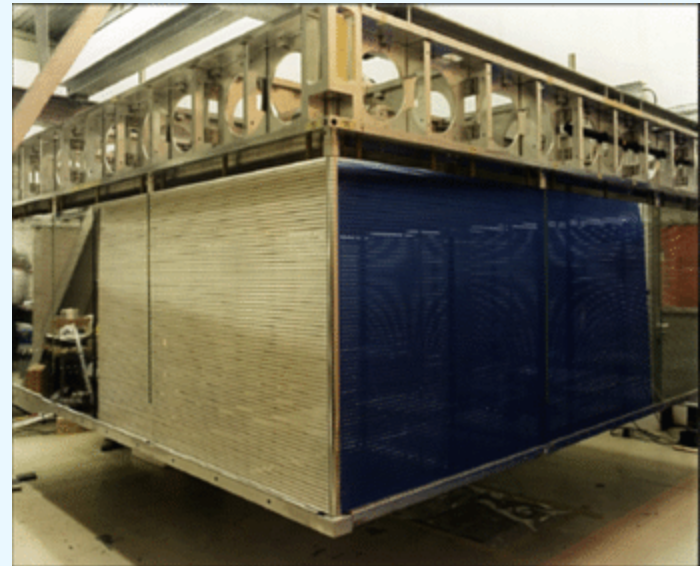
Vertex TPC



More about the TPC:

<http://na49info.cern.ch/Public/detector/?276,211>

Main TPC



NA49 Vertex TPC

(sorry this labels are in German on this plots !!!)

