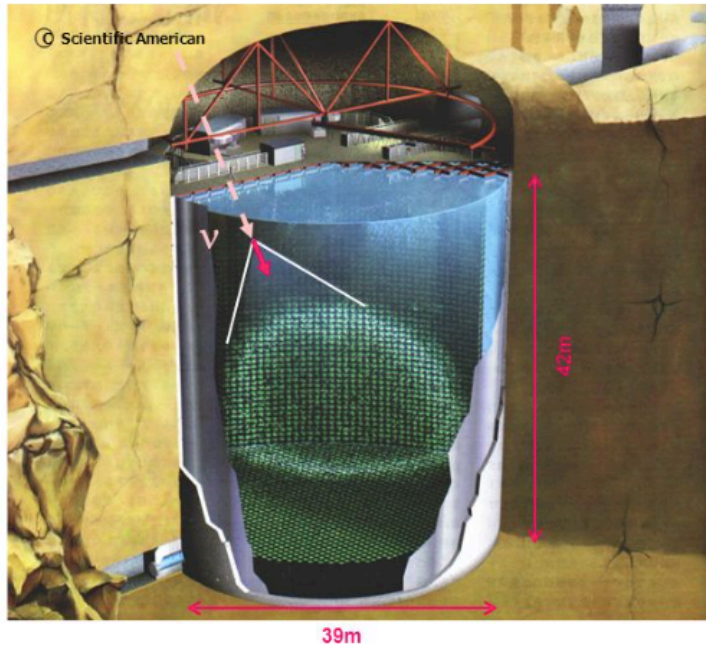


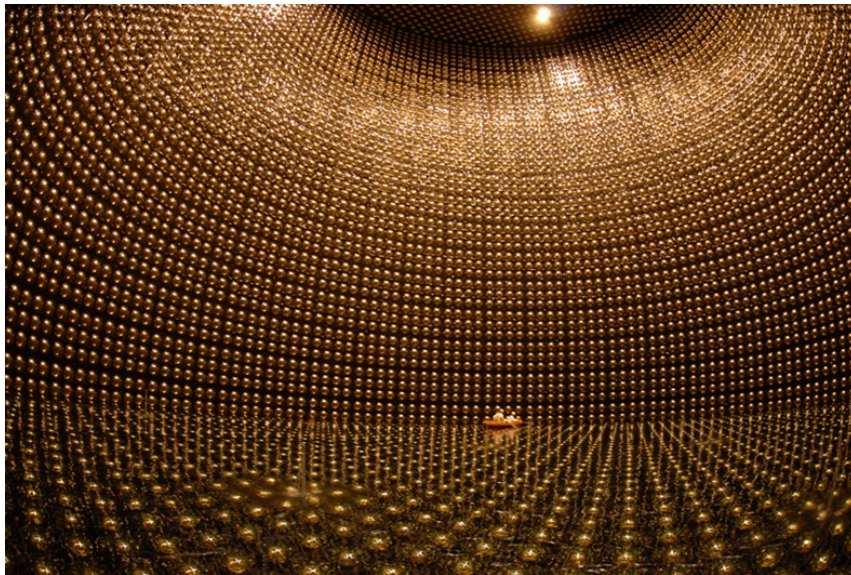
### CHERENKOV

$$\cos \theta_c = \frac{1}{\beta n}$$

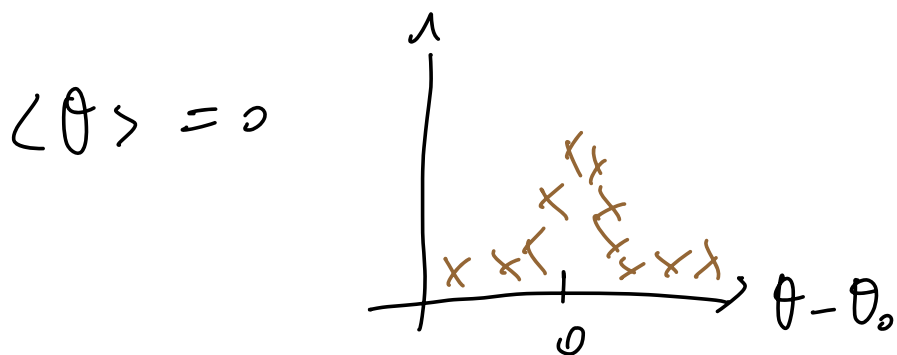
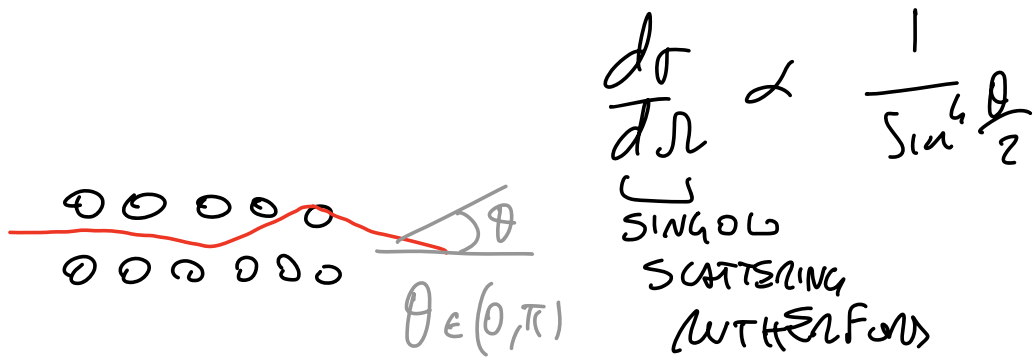
del MEZZO



$$V + e \rightarrow V + e$$



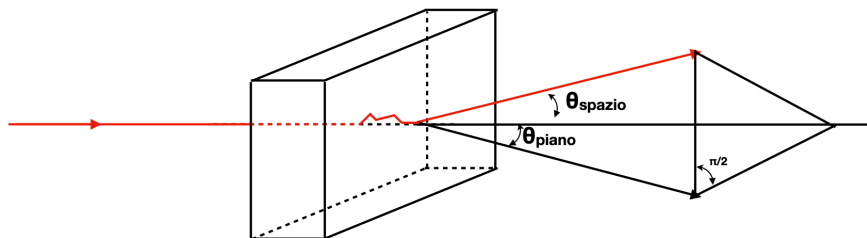
# SCATTERING MULTIFON

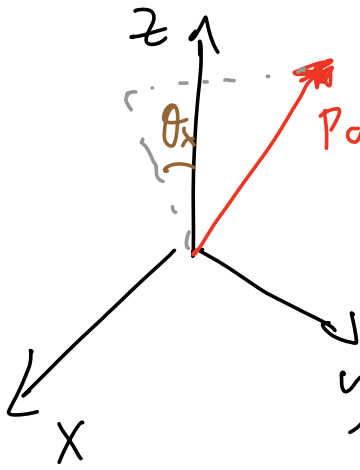


$$\theta_{spazio} = \sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle} = z \frac{21 \text{ MeV}}{p c / p l} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x_0}}$$

█ MATERIALE

█ PARTICELLA





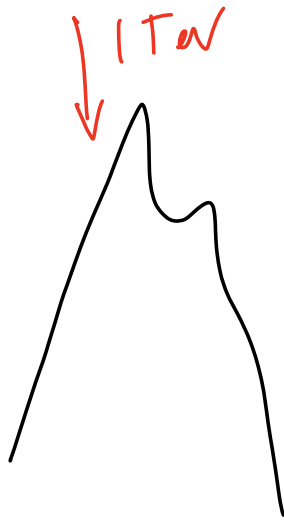
$\theta_x = \theta$  sul piano  $xz$   
 $\theta_x \in [-\pi, \pi)$   
 $\theta \in [0, \pi)$

$$\sqrt{\langle \theta_x^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle \theta_y^2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\langle \theta_{sp}^2 \rangle}$$

$$\sqrt{\langle \theta_x^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle \theta_y^2 \rangle} = z \frac{13.6 \text{ MeV}}{\beta c |p|} \sqrt{\frac{x}{X_0}}$$

Un muone di 1 TeV di energia incide verticalmente su una montagna.

1. Quanta energia perde dopo il primo cm di roccia attraversata?



$$E = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$E \ll E_c^{(\mu)}$$

PER IPOTESI

$$\rho \sim 3 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$Z/A = 1/2$$

$$\langle I \rangle = 200 \text{ eV}$$

$$T = E - w_{\mu} = 1 \text{ TeV} - 105.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta E \approx \underbrace{\Delta x}_{1 \text{ cm}} \cdot \frac{dE}{dx} = \Delta x \cdot \underbrace{C \cdot \rho \left(\frac{Z}{A}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{z}{\beta}\right)^2}_{0.307 \text{ MeV/g cm}^2}$$

$$\left[ \ln \frac{2 m_e c^2 (\beta\gamma)^2}{\langle I \rangle} - \beta^2 \right]$$

$$\beta\gamma = \frac{p}{m} \sim \frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{105.66 \text{ GeV}} \sim 9500$$

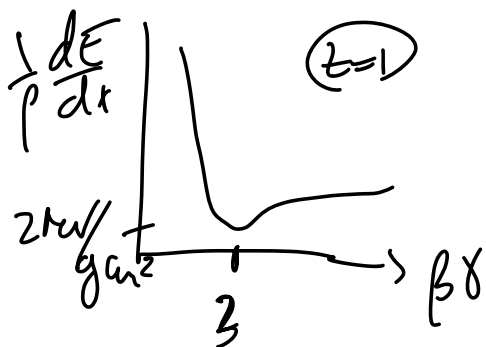
$$= 1 \text{ cm} \cdot 0.307 \text{ MeV/g cm}^2 \cdot 3 \text{ g/cm}^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^2$$

$$\times \left[ \ln \frac{2 \cdot 511 \text{ keV} \cdot (9500)^2}{200 \text{ eV}} - 1^2 \right]$$

$$\approx 12 \text{ MeV}$$

2. Quanto deve essere spessa la montagna per fermare il muone? (rispondere in maniera approssimata)

Se il  $\mu$  è MIP



APPROX 2022

$$\frac{dE}{dx} \sim \rho \cdot 2 \text{ MeV/g cm}^2 = 6 \text{ MeV/cm}$$

(scale log-log)

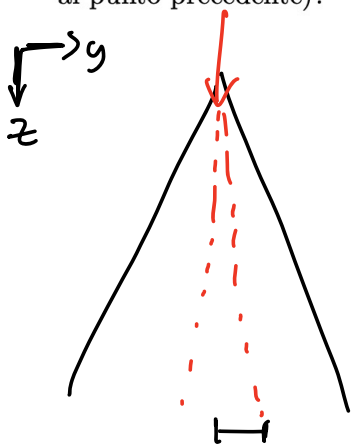
Approx meno esatta

$$\frac{dE}{dx} \sim \left. \frac{d\bar{E}}{dx} \right|_{\beta\gamma=3} = \rho C \frac{z}{A} \left( \frac{z}{\beta} \right)^2 \left( \log \left( \frac{2m_0 c^2 (z/\beta)^2}{C} \right) - \beta^2 \right)$$

lunghezza da  $\frac{d\bar{E}}{dx} \sim 6 \text{ MeV/cm}$

$\Delta x$  | per fermata  $\sim 1600 \text{ cm}$

3. Quanto si allarga il fascio di muoni che incide verticalmente sulla montagna (dello spessore identificato al punto precedente)?



$$\langle \theta_y^2 \rangle = z \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{21 \text{ MeV}}{\beta c |p|} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{X_0}}$$

$$\bar{X}_0 = 25 \text{ g/cm}^2$$

$$\rho = 3 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$X_0 = \frac{\bar{X}_0}{\rho} = \frac{25 \text{ g/cm}^2}{3 \text{ g/cm}^3}$$

$$= 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\beta = \frac{p}{E} \sim \frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{1 \text{ TeV}} = 1$$

$$p \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

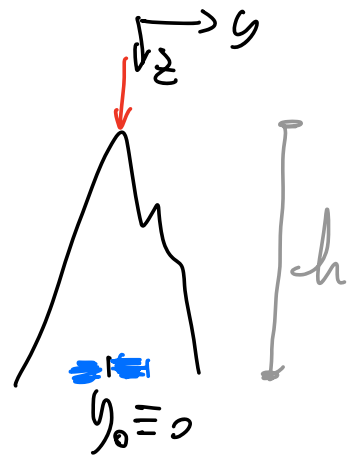
$$\sqrt{\langle \theta_y^2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2.1 \text{ TeV}}{1 \cdot (1 \text{ TeV})} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{h}{X_0}}$$

$$h = 1600 \text{ m}$$

$$X_0 = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sqrt{\langle \theta_y^2 \rangle} \approx 2.1 \text{ mrad}$$

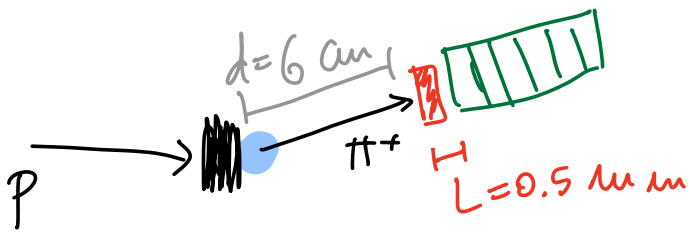
$$\sqrt{\langle y^2 \rangle} = h \tan \sqrt{\langle \theta_y^2 \rangle}$$



$$\approx 1600 \text{ m} \cdot \tan 2.1 \text{ mrad}$$

$$\approx 3.5 \text{ m}$$

Un protone interagisce con un bersaglio, producendo un pione di energia  $E = 300 \text{ MeV}$ . Con un tracciatore, posto a distanza  $d = 6 \text{ cm}$  dal bersaglio, è possibile rivelare la traiettoria del pione e risalire al punto di produzione del pione sul bersaglio. Determinare l'errore sulla misura della posizione di tale punto, causato dalla presenza di un piano di alluminio di spessore  $L = 0.5 \text{ mm}$ , posto immediatamente davanti al tracciatore (quindi a distanza  $d$  dal bersaglio), nell'ipotesi che gli angoli delle tracce rispetto alla normale alle superfici del bersaglio e del piano di alluminio siano piccoli. [ $m_\pi = 139.6 \text{ MeV}$ ; Al: ( $Z = 13$ ,  $A = 27$ ,  $\rho = 2.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$ )]



$$\beta_\pi = \frac{p}{E} = \frac{\sqrt{300^2 - 140^2}}{300 \text{ MeV}}$$

$$\approx 0.885$$

$$\sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle} = z \cdot \frac{21 \text{ MeV}}{\beta_\pi \cdot p} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{X_0}} \quad p = \sqrt{E^2 - m^2} \approx 266 \text{ MeV}$$

$$X_0 = 24 \text{ g/cm}^2 \quad \rho = 2.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$X_0 = \frac{24 \text{ g/cm}^2}{2.7 \text{ g/cm}^3} \approx 8.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sqrt{\langle \theta^2 \rangle} \approx 1 \cdot \frac{21 \text{ MeV}}{0.885 \cdot 266 \text{ MeV}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.5 \text{ mm}}{8.9 \text{ cm}}}$$

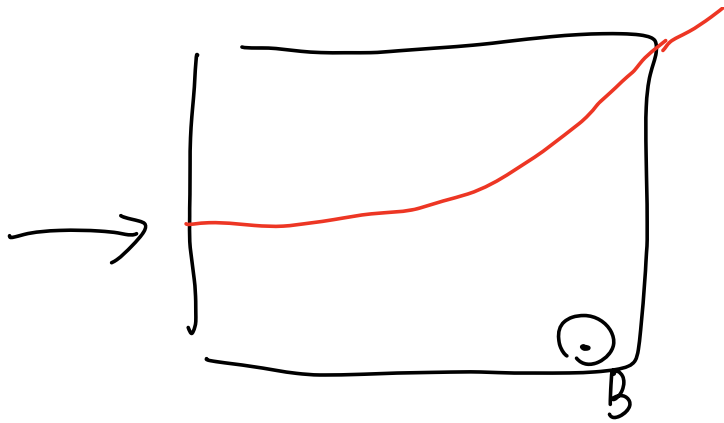
$$\approx 0.0667$$

$$\Delta x = d \cdot \tan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0.0667\right)$$

$$\approx 6 \text{ cm} \cdot \tan(\dots)$$

$$\approx 0.3 \text{ mm}$$



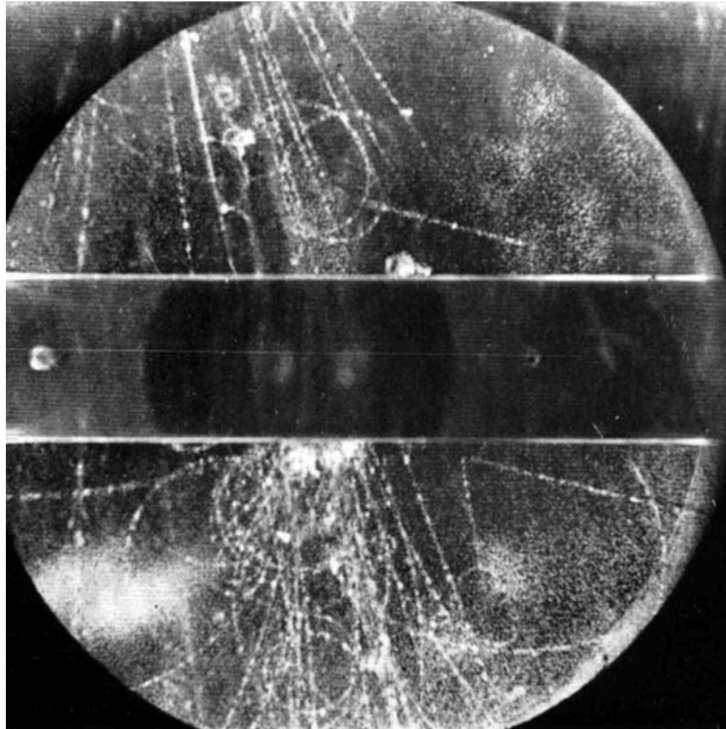


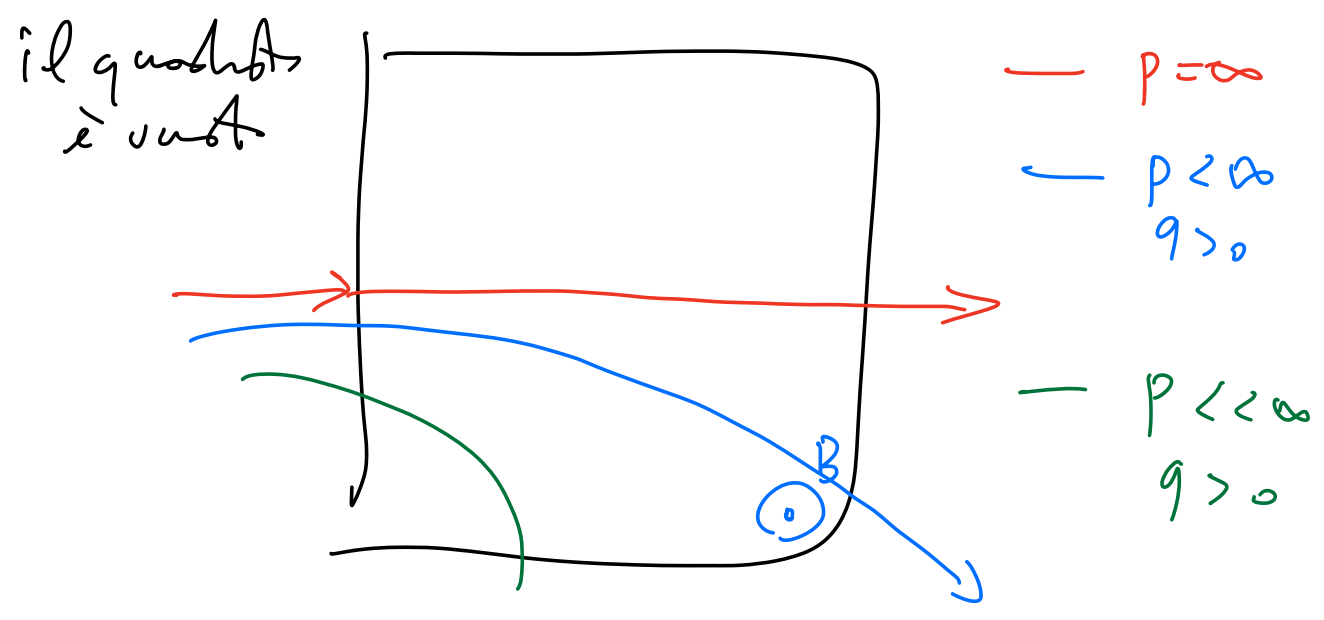
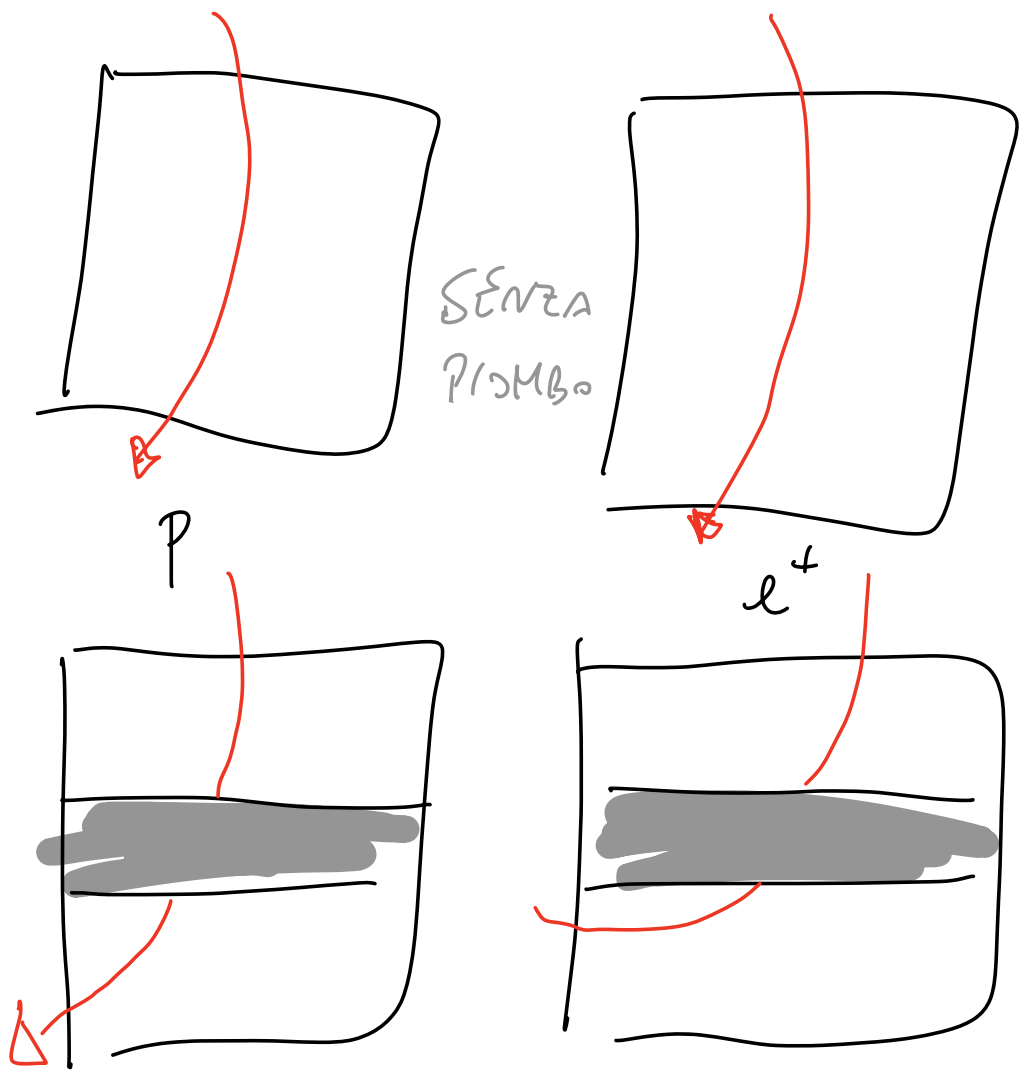
$z = ?$

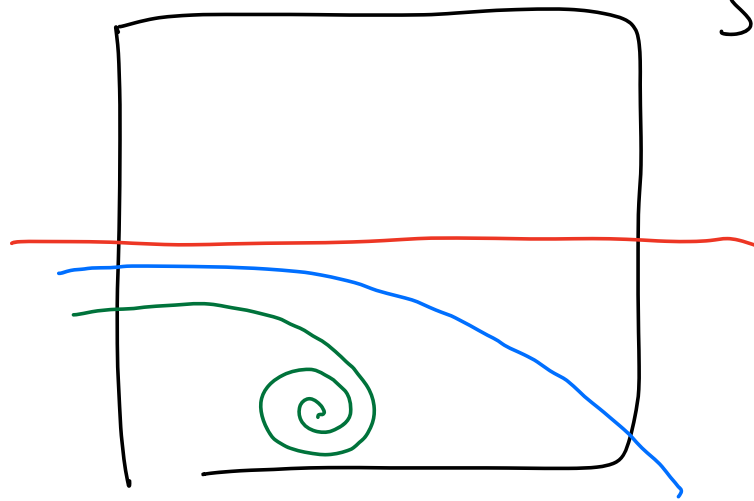
$< 0$	$> 0$	$0$
~ TUM		NESSUM

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$







Se non  
c'è il  
vasto  
(ciò è  
c'è  
un  
materiale

