

《核与粒子物理实验方法》 第1 次作业 *

1-2:

答: $\frac{dN_b}{dt} = \lambda_a N_a - \lambda_b N_b$
 $\frac{dN_a}{dt} = -\lambda_a N_a$
 $N_b(t) = \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda_b - \lambda_a} N_a(0) (e^{-\lambda_a t} - e^{-\lambda_b t})$

1-3:

答: 1) $A(0) = \lambda N(0) = \ln 2 / T_{1/2} N(0) \quad 2.2 \times 10^8$
 2) 平衡时, $\lambda_n N_n(t) = \lambda_1 N_1(t) \Rightarrow N_n(t) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_n} N_1(0) e^{-\lambda_1 t}$ 将平衡时, 由 1-2, $N_n(t) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_n} N_1(0) (e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_n t})$
 $0.97 \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_n} N_1(0) e^{-\lambda_1 t} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_n} N_1(0) (e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_n t}) \quad t = \ln 0.03 / (\lambda_1 - \lambda_n) = 101a$

1-4:

答: $N_2(t) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} N_1(0) (e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_2 t})$ 当 $dN_2(t)/dt = 0$, $t = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \ln \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = 501s$

1-7:

答:

Cs-137

	Energy (keV)	Probability (%)	Nature	log ft
$\beta_{0,2}^-$	513,97 (17)	94,57 (26)	Forbidden 1 st unique	9,7
$\beta_{0,1}^-$	892,17 (18)	0,0006 (1)	Forbidden 2 nd unique	16,6
$\beta_{0,0}^-$	1175,63 (17)	5,43 (26)	Forbidden 2 nd non-unique	12,8

$$A/m = \lambda N / \left(\frac{N}{N_A} * 60g/mol \right) \Rightarrow m = 8.8mg$$

1-8

答: 1) 禁止, 反应前质量小于反应后 2) 允许 3) 禁止, 电荷不守恒 4) 允许

1-9

*

答: $Q = \Delta U - \Delta La - \Delta Br = 177.5 \text{ MeV}$

1-10

答: 1) $V = e^2/(4\pi\epsilon r) = 1.027 \text{ MeV}, T = V/2, \frac{3}{2}kt = T, T = 3.88 \times 10^9 \text{ K}$

2) $Q = 2\Delta({}_1^2\text{H}) - \Delta({}_1^3\text{H}) = 4.02 \text{ MeV}$

1-11

答: 1) $R = r_0 A^{1/3}, r_0 \simeq 1.2 \text{ fm}, V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3, \rho = M/V = (A/N_A)\frac{1}{V} = 2.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$

2) $R \simeq 10^4 \text{ m}$

1-12

答: 书 1.22 公式, β^- 和 β^+ 衰变均可发生

1-13

答: $\lambda - \lambda_0 = \frac{h}{mc}(1 - \cos\theta)$

动能差为 $\Delta E_k = h\Delta\frac{c}{\lambda} = -hc\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda^2} = 2E_\gamma^2/(mc^2)$

$E_\gamma = (\frac{1}{2}mc^2 E_k)^{1/2}$

反冲动能 5.7 MeV, 光子能量 52 MeV

反冲动能 1.4 MeV, 光子能量 96 MeV

1-14

答: $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{L} \frac{dN}{d\Omega}, L = FN_A at \rho A^{-1}$

通量 F, 面积 a, 厚度 t, 密度 ρ

散射到立体角 $\Delta\Omega$ 概率:

$\eta = dN/N_{in} = \frac{dN}{d\Omega} N_A at \rho A^{-1} \Delta\Omega$

$\Delta\Omega = S/r^2$

$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{a^2}{16\sin^4\frac{\theta}{2}}, a = \frac{e^2 Z_1 Z_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 E}$

当 $\eta = 150$ 时最小, 代入得到 $\eta_{min} = 3.75 \times 10^{-7}, \eta_{min} N_{in} > 10/s, N_{in} > 2.66 \times 10^7$

1-15

答: 衍射极小时, $F(q) \sim 0$, 求 $y = \tan x$ 和 $y = x$ 的, x 大于 0 且有上限

$x_{max} = q_{max} R/\hbar, q = 2p\sin\frac{\theta}{2}, q_{max} = 2E/c$

代入 $x_{max} = 11.7$, 在 $0 < x < 11.7$ 里有三个解

1-16

答:

铅临界能量

$E_c = \frac{A}{Z+1.24}$

带电粒子辐射损失能量: $E = E_0 e^{-X/X_0}$

代入 $\Delta E = E_0 - E = 41.42\text{MeV}$

曲率半径 $r = p/300ZB$, p 单位是 MeV

$r_0 = 14\text{cm}$, $r_1 = 4.8\text{cm}$, $\Delta r/r_0 = 65.7\%$

1-19

答: 书 1.46 相对论卢瑟福散射公式, 代入数据得到卢瑟福散射截面 64mb , 书 1.48 可以得到 Mott 散射截面 63mb

$$\eta = dN/N_{in} = \frac{dN}{d\Omega} N_A t \rho A^{-1} \Delta\Omega$$

$$\Delta\Omega = S/r^2$$

散射角 15° , 概率 $\eta = 2.37 \times 10^{-6}$

$N_{in} = I/e = 6.25 \times 10^{13}/s$ 电子计数率为 $N_{in}\eta = 1.48 \times 10^8/s$

1-20

答:

$$p = p' \cos\theta + P' \cos\phi$$

$$p' \sin\theta = P' \sin\phi$$

$$E + M = E' + E'_p$$

$$\rightarrow E' = \frac{E}{1 + \frac{E}{M}(1 - \cos\theta)}$$

1-22

答: 2) $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E} \simeq 200\text{MeV} \dot{f}m/E$, $E = 20\text{MeV}$

3) 探针最好是带电轻子, 中子光子不带电, 中子有结构

1-23

答:

动量转移大小 (书 1.45): $q = 2q \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 87.16\text{MeV}$

Mott 散射, 书 1.46 和 1.48, 可得截面 188.1mb

均匀分布微分截面, 形状因子 $F(q^2) = 3(\sin x - x \cos x)x^3$, $x = |q|R$, $r = r_0 A^{1/3}$

可得 $F(q^2) = 45.08$

由 1.49 可得截面 8.48b

1-25 答:

1) 轻子数不守恒

2) 电荷不守恒

3) 重子数不守恒

4) 能动量不守恒

5) 轻子数不守恒

7) 轻子数不守恒

1-27

答：在末态粒子动量中心系， $P_i^\mu = (E_1 + m_2, P_1)$, $P_f^\mu = (\Sigma E_{M_i}, 0)$

$$(E_{ath} + m_2)^2 - p_1^2 = (\Sigma M_i)^2$$

$$E_{ath}^2 - p_1^2 = m_1^2$$

$$E_{ath} = m_1 + T_{ath}$$

$$T_{ath} = \frac{(\Sigma M_i)^2 - (m_1 + m_2)^2}{2m_2}$$

1-28

答：

- a) 奇异数不守恒
- b) 重子数不守恒；电荷不守恒
- c) 重子数不守恒；
- d) 光子，电磁相互作用；奇异数不守恒
- e) 两个电荷不守恒

1-30

答： 1) $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+p/E}{1-p/E}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)$

$$2) \beta = 0, y_{min} = 0, \beta = \beta_p, y_{max} = 9.5367$$

$$3) y = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta}\right) = -\ln \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \eta$$

$$4) \theta = \pi/2, \eta = 0, y = 0$$

$$\theta = 1^\circ, \eta = 4.74, y = 4.74$$

1-31

答：

- 1) 夸克自旋 1/2，3 个夸克不能组成自旋为整的重子
- 2) 反夸克带电为 +1/3 或 -2/3
- 3) s 夸克奇异数-1，带电-1/3，没有 4/3 电荷的反夸克