

2007–03–31

Subatomär fysik med Björn Jonson

CERN, ISOLDE, GSI → FAIR

⟨insert PowerPoint presentation here⟩ (Se kurshemsidan.)

Kärnans radie

Atom $\sim 10^{-10}$ m

Kärna $\sim 10^{-14}$ m

Volym $\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$

1: 10^{12}

Våglängd: \leq dimension

‘Typisk’ kärna 10 fm. (1 fm $\equiv 10^{-15}$ m, kallas ibland en fermi).

$$\lambda \leq 10 \text{ fm} = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{hc}{pc} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 197}{pc}$$

$[p] = \text{MeV}/c$, $\hbar c = 197 \text{ MeV fm}$, $pc \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$.

$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4, \quad E = E_k + m c^2$$

Massenhet

$$1 \text{ u} = \frac{1}{12} m(^{12}\text{C}) = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

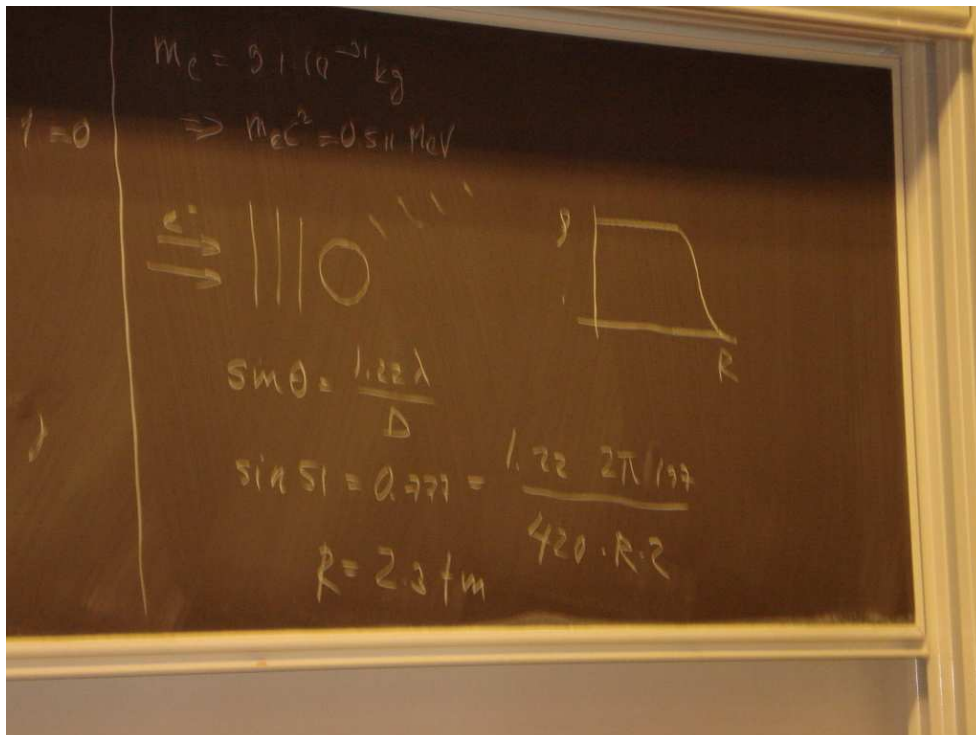
$$1 \text{ u} \cdot c^2 = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot (3 \cdot 10^8)^2 = 1,49 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ u} = \frac{1,49 \cdot 10^{-10}}{1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}} = 931,5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

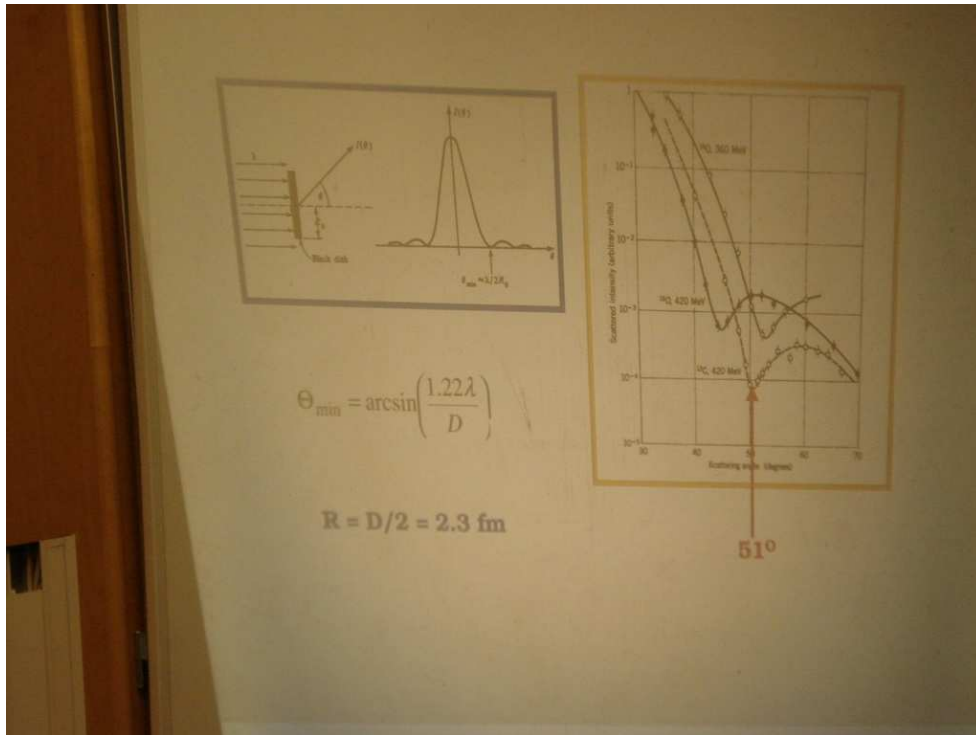
$$m_e = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_e c^2 = 0,511 \text{ MeV}$$



Figur 1.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1,22 \lambda}{D}$$

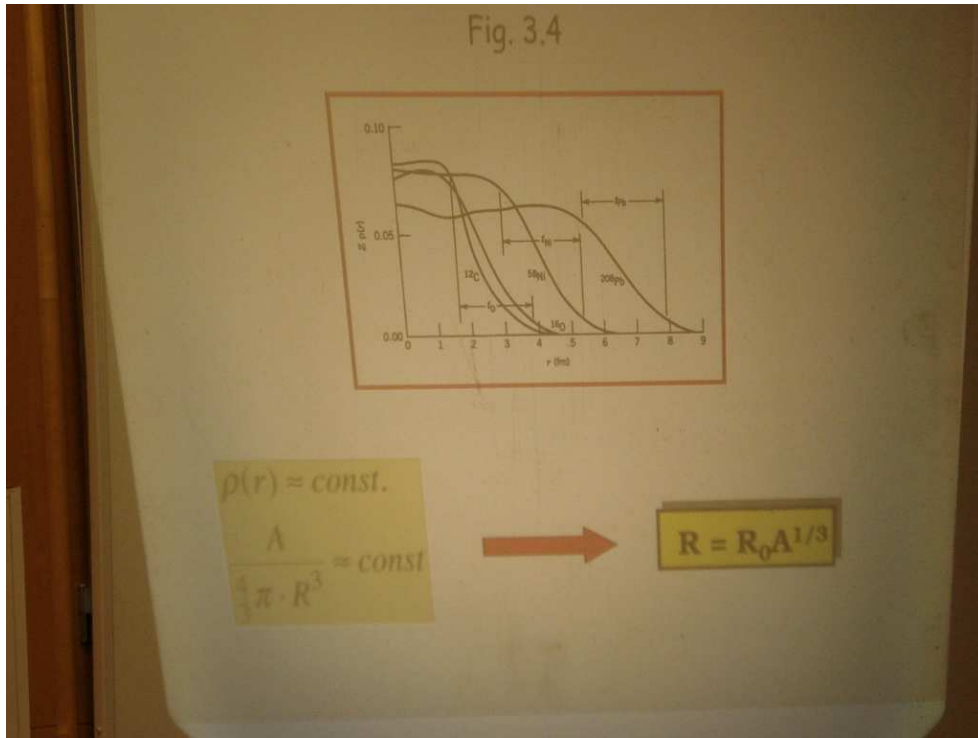


Figur 2. Overhead med $\theta_{min} = \arcsin(1,22\lambda/D)$.

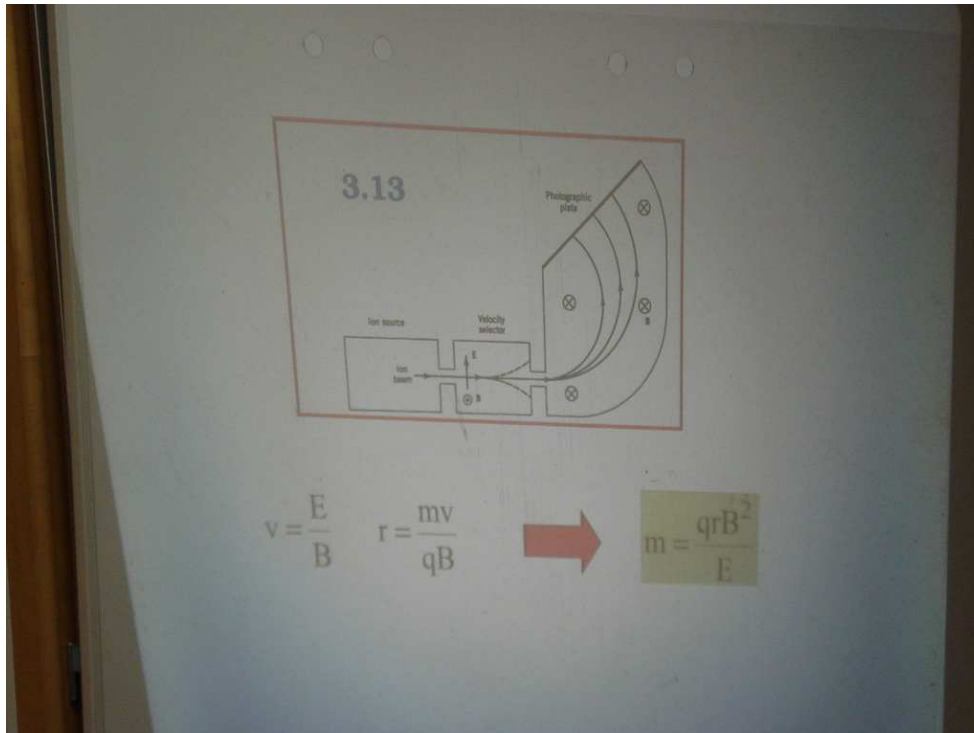
$$\sin 51^\circ = 0,777 = \frac{1,22 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 197}{420 \cdot R \cdot 2}, \quad R = 2,3 \text{ fm}$$

Masstal $A = Z + N$:

$$\frac{A}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} = \text{konst}, \quad R \sim A^{1/3}, \quad R = R_0 A^{1/3} \text{ med } R_0 = 1,2 \text{ fm.}$$



Figur 3.



Figur 4. Overhead med $v = E/B$, $r = mv/qB \Rightarrow m = qrB^2/E$.

$$qE = qvB, \quad v = \frac{E}{B}$$

Vi får ett hastighetsfilter (Wien-filter).

$$qvB = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$mv = qBr$$

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{mE}{qB^2}$$

$$m = \frac{qrB^2}{E}$$

$$\frac{r}{v} = \frac{m}{q \cdot B}$$

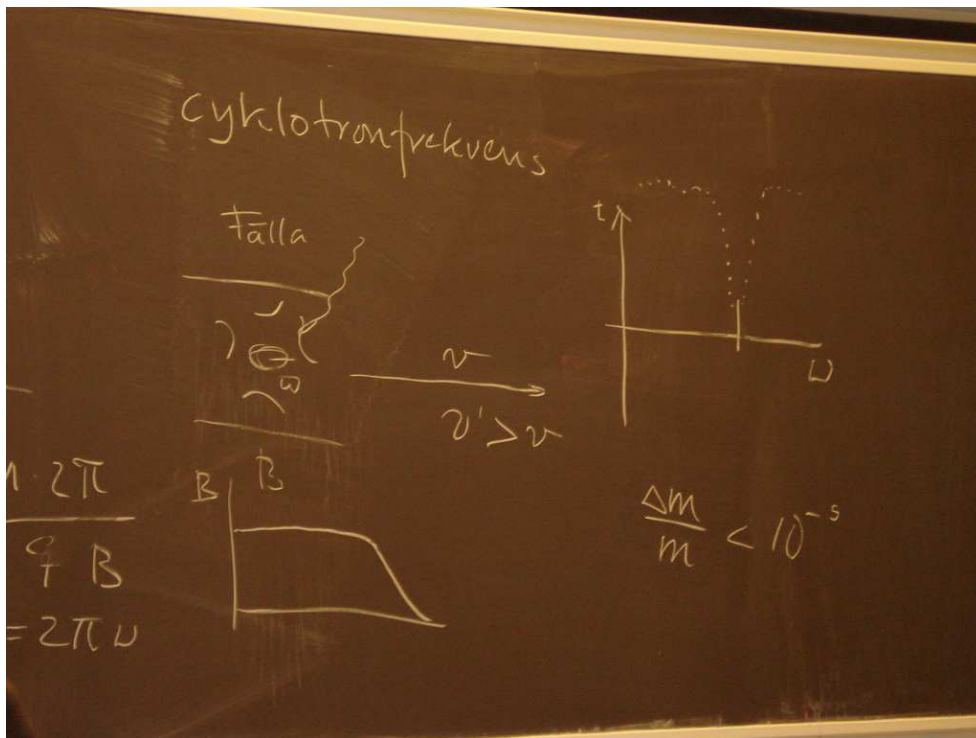
Cirkelbana. Tiden för ett varv

$$t = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{m \cdot 2\pi}{qB}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} = \nu, \quad \omega = 2\pi\nu$$

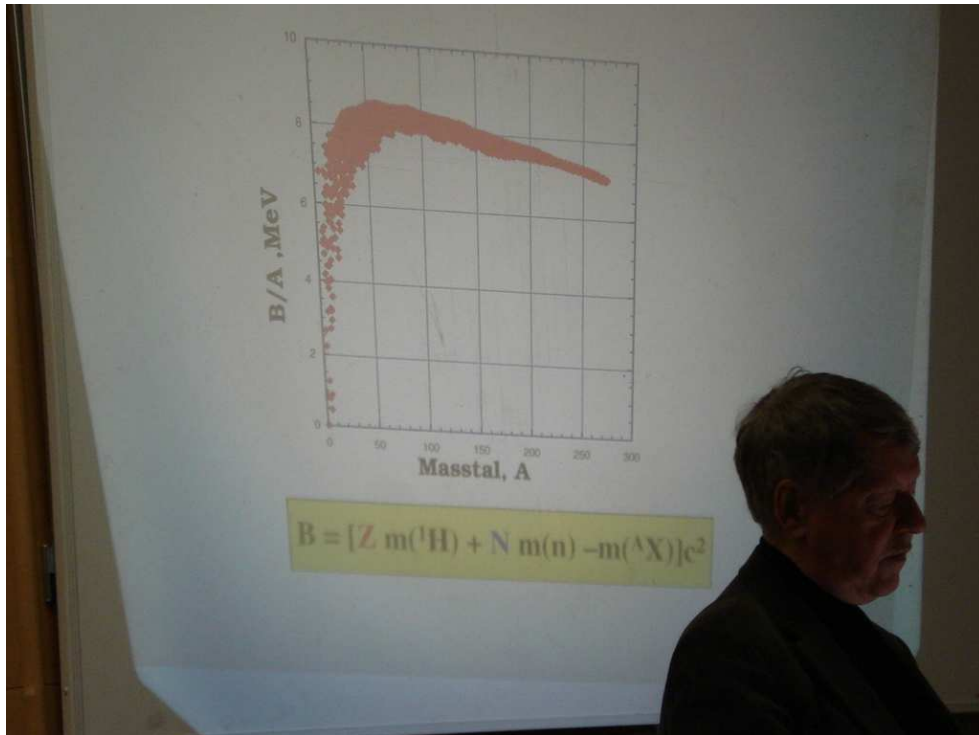
$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m}$$

Cyklotronfrekvens.



Figur 5. Fälla

$$\frac{\Delta m}{m} < 10^{-5}$$



Figur 6.