

# Subatomic Physics I: exam (exercises)

July 2, 2020

Note: book and theory lecture slides are allowed.

## Info: masses and quark content of some hadrons

Symbol	quark content	mass (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )
$\Xi^-$	$(dss)$	1322
$\Xi^0$	$(uss)$	1314
$\Lambda^0$	$(uds)$	1116
$\Sigma^-$	$(dds)$	1197
$\Sigma^0$	$(uds)$	1193
$\pi^-$	$(d\bar{u})$	140
$\pi^+$	$(u\bar{d})$	140
$\pi^0$	$(u\bar{u}/d\bar{d})$	135
$K^+$	$(u\bar{s})$	494
$K^-$	$(s\bar{u})$	494
$K^0$	$(d\bar{s})$	498
$\Delta^{++}$	$(uud)$	1232
$J/\Psi$	$(c\bar{c})$	3097
$D_s^-$	$(s\bar{c})$	1968
$B^0$	$(d\bar{b})$	5280
$\Omega^-$	$(sss)$	1672

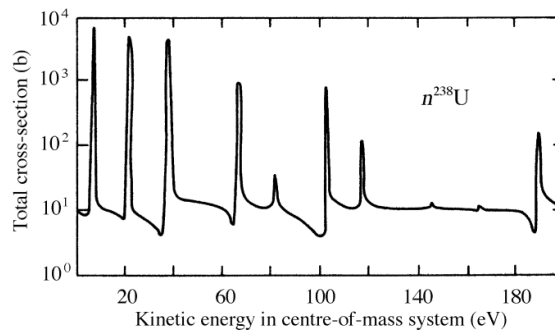
## Exercise 1: Collision kinematics (2p)

**Question:** Particle  $A$  with an energy  $E_A$  collides into a stationary particle  $B$ , and as a result of this collision, several particles  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$  are produced (i.e.  $A+B \rightarrow C_1+C_2+\dots+C_n$ ).

- Calculate the minimum energy of particle  $A$  in the lab frame for this reaction to take place, as a function of the involved particle masses (i.e.  $m_A, m_B, m_{C_1}, \dots, m_{C_n}$ ).
- Using this result, calculate the minimum pion energy required for the reaction  $\pi^- + p \rightarrow K^0 + \Sigma^0$  (where the proton is initially at rest).

## Exercise 2: Neutron-uranium reaction (2.5p)

**Question:** The total cross-section data for the reaction between a neutron and a  $^{238}\text{U}$ -nucleus is shown below:



There is a resonance  $R$  at the neutron kinetic energy (in the center-of-mass frame) of  $E_n = 10$  eV with a width of  $10^{-2}$  eV. The peak cross-section for this resonance production is  $\sigma = 9 \times 10^3$  barn (as can be seen in the figure as well). Use this information to find the partial widths  $\Gamma_n$  and  $\Gamma_\gamma$ , relevant for the decay channels  $R \rightarrow n + ^{238}\text{U}$  and  $R \rightarrow \gamma + ^{239}\text{U}$  respectively. Assume there are no other decay channels. The spin of  $^{238}\text{U}$  (in the ground state) is 0, while the spin of the  $R$  resonance is measured to be  $1/2$ .

## Exercise 3: Lambda decay rate (2p)

**Question:** Draw a Feynman diagram at the quark level for the decay  $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p + \pi^-$ . If nature were to double the weak coupling constant and decrease the mass of the  $W$ -boson by a factor of four, what would be the effect on the decay rate  $\Gamma(\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p + \pi^-)$ ? You can neglect the momentum transferred by the  $W$ -boson in the process with respect to its (on-shell) rest mass. The quark content of the  $\Lambda^0$  is  $uds$ .

## Exercise 4: The shell model (1.5p)

**Question:** What is the shell-model configuration of the nucleus  ${}^7_3\text{Li}$ ? What are its spin, parity and magnetic moment (in units of nuclear magnetons)? Give the two most likely configurations for the first excited state.

## Exercise 5: Spin-orbit potential (2p)

**Question:** From experiments with lead and thallium, the following table of nuclear states with their spin properties and excitation energies could be derived:

Nucleus	$J^P$	$E_X$ (MeV)
$^{207}_{82}\text{Pb}$	$1/2^-$	0
	$5/2^-$	0.5696
	$3/2^-$	0.8977
	$7/2^-$	2.340
$^{207}_{81}\text{Tl}$	$1/2^+$	0
	$3/2^+$	0.35
	$5/2^+$	1.67

With this data, derive three estimates for the magnitude and sign of the expectation value of the spin-orbit potential  $\langle V_{ls}(r) \rangle$  in the nuclear potential and compare the results. What can you conclude about the shell model?