

Reading: Chapters 10 and 12

Problems:

1. Within the simple quark model, calculate the value of the cross-section ratio  $R = \sigma(e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})/\sigma(e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^-)$ , in  $e^+ e^-$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 2.4, 8$  and  $30$  GeV. You can use the approximation  $\beta = 1$  for the relevant quarks at different energies.

2. In 1956 Sakata proposed a model with three fundamental quarks having the following quantum numbers:

	$j$	$B$	$S$	$t$	$t_3$
$u$	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2
$d$	1/2	1	0	1/2	-1/2
$s$	1/2	1	-1	0	0

where  $j$ ,  $B$ ,  $S$ , and  $t$ , are the spin quantum number, baryon number, strangeness, and isotopic spin quantum number, respectively.

(a) Given the empirical relation for hadrons:  $Q/e = t_3 + (B + S)/2$ , what should be the charges of the three quarks? (b) Assign quark combinations to nucleons, pions, kaons, and  $\Lambda$ . (c) Why is the Sakata model not used?

3. Williams, Problem 12.2.

4. Williams, Problem 12.18.

Hint: If the neutrino mass is zero, then all neutrinos travel at the speed of light, irrespective of energy. If the neutrino mass is nonzero, then the speed  $v$  and energy  $E$  are related by

$$E = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

Assume that the energy spread of the detected neutrinos is from 4 to 12 MeV.

5. Accelerator problem

In a high-energy physics accelerator, particles of charge  $\pm e$ , energy  $E$  and mass  $m$  travel around a ring of radius  $R$  in a magnetic field  $\vec{B} = B \hat{k}$ .

(a) Derive a formula for  $R$  in terms of  $e$ ,  $m$ ,  $B$  and  $E$ .

HINT: For a circular orbit

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) &= R(\hat{i} \cos \omega t + \hat{j} \sin \omega t) \\ \vec{v}(t) &= \omega R(-\hat{i} \sin \omega t + \hat{j} \cos \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\omega = v/R$ . The equation of motion is

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = e \vec{v} \times \vec{B}, \quad \text{where } \vec{p} = \frac{m \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

(b) The Fermilab Tevatron is an accelerator for protons and antiprotons at particle energy of 0.9 TeV. The radius of the accelerator is 1 km. Determine the magnetic field  $B$ .

**Reminder:** The term paper is due on Wednesday, April 16.