Relativity – Lecture ∞

Relativistic collisions – applications III

Lecture 8: Collisions: Appln III

- 8.1 Elastic and inelastic collisions
- Relativistic energy: 'two contributions':
- Rest-mass energy $E = \gamma m_0 c^2$
- (or more) objects to change, then rest-mass energy of object changes If collision causes internal structure of one
- So, relativistic energy 'takes account' of such changes
- Conservation of energy and momentum:
- Total relativistic energy always conserved
- Total relativistic momentum always conserved

Elastic collision:

One in which the final state particles are the same as the initial state particles:

e.g.
$$a + b \rightarrow a + b$$

Inelastic collision:

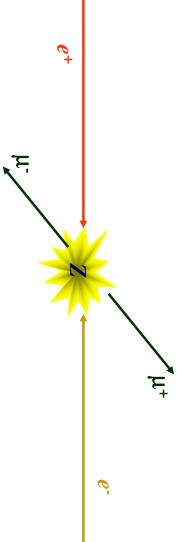
One in which final state particles differ from those in the initial state:

e.g.
$$a+b \rightarrow c+d+e$$

Lecture 8: Collisions: Appln III

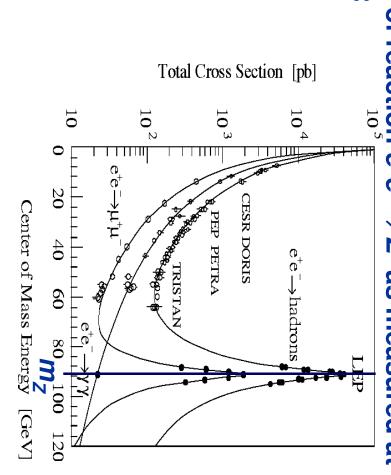
8.2 Annihilation in the centre of mass

Example:



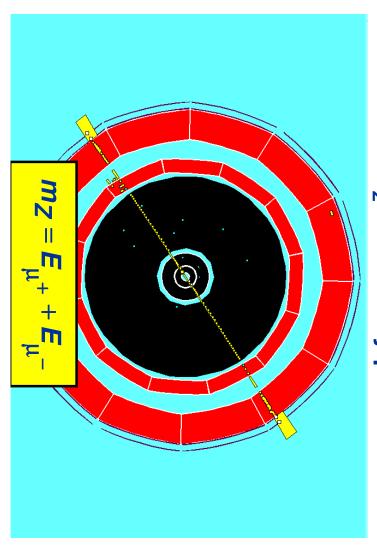
Can produce Z^0 at rest only if $E_{cms} \ge m_Z = 90$ GeV

Rate of reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow 10^5$ Zº as measured at



Lecture 8: Collisions: Appln III

Reconstruct m_z from decay products:



8.3 Scattering

Examples I:

•
$$\gamma$$
 + $\epsilon r \rightarrow \gamma$ + ϵr

Photon:

$$\frac{f}{f'} = \left[1 + \frac{2hf}{m_e}\right]$$

frequency =

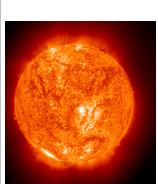
Before:

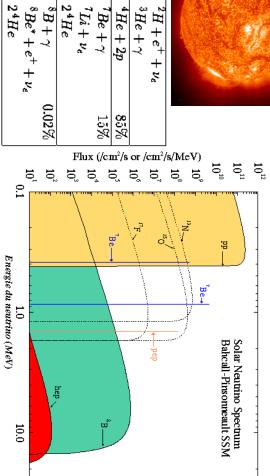
Electron

frequency = f'Photon:

ecture 8: Collisions: Appln III

- Examples II:
- $V_e + e \rightarrow V_e + e \rightarrow V_e$ tool for particle physicists





 $^{3}He + ^{4}He$ $^3He + ^3He$

+ ^{7}Be

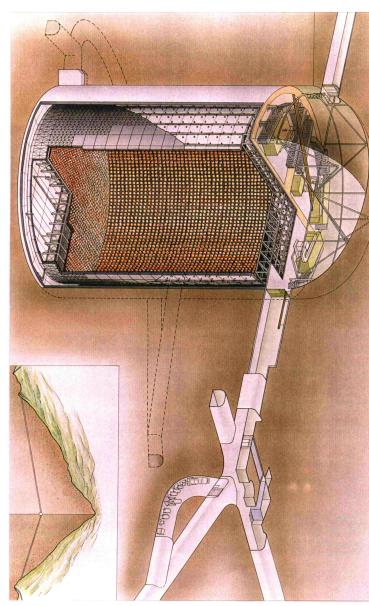
 ^2H+p

 $p + {^{\prime\prime}Be}$

₽₿

 $^{\$}Be^{*}$

 ^7Li+p

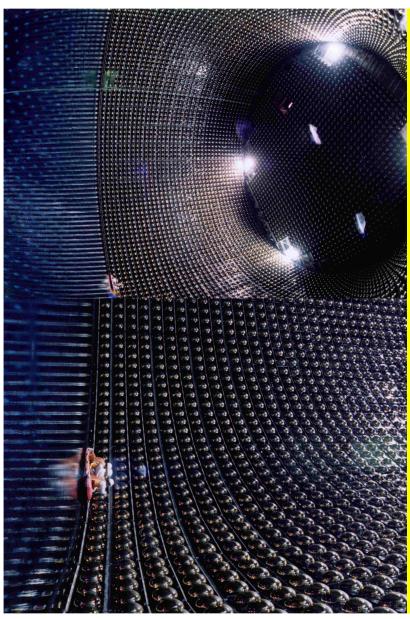


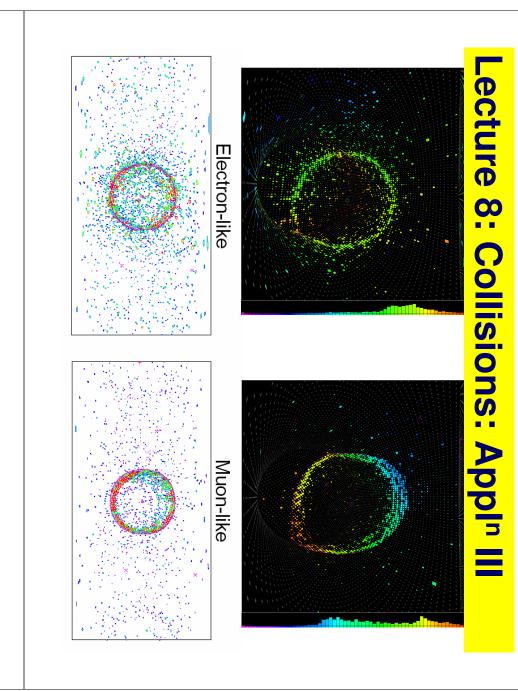
SUPERKAMIOKANDE INSTITUTE FOR COSMIC RAY

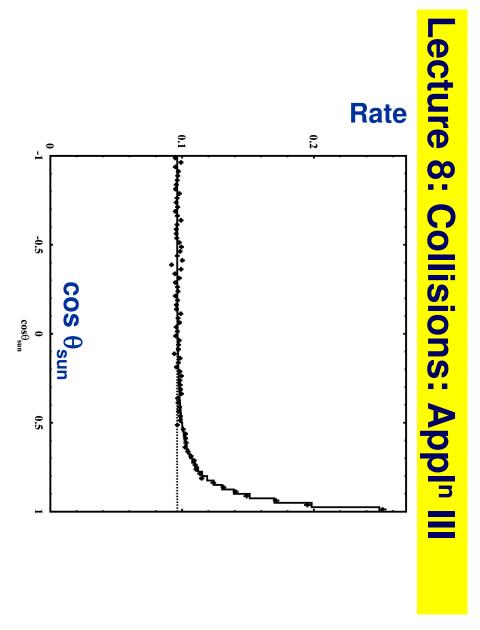
JTE FOR COSMIC RAY RESEARCH UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

NIKKEN SEKKE

ecture 8: Collisions:







8.4 Annihilation with one particle at rest

Example:

After: Before:ø P

Threshold:

Reaction may only take place if:

$$E_e > \frac{2m_\mu^2}{m_e}$$