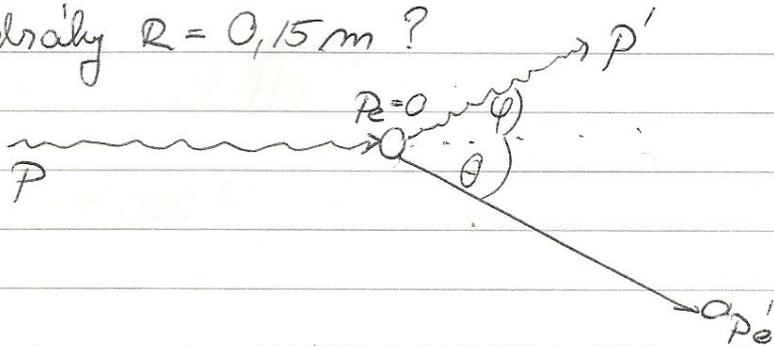


7.5: Foton s energií $T = 1,5 \text{ MeV}$ se komptonovsky rozptylí.

Jaký byl úhel rozptylu a jeho energie, jestliže elektronem předal energii $T_e = 930 \text{ keV}$.

Jaké magnetické pole má magnetický spektrometr elektronů, ve kterém má tento elektron poloměr dráhy $R = 0,15 \text{ m}$?



Poznámka:

$$T = h\nu$$

$$p = \frac{h\nu}{c} \quad (\text{fotony})$$

$$\bullet \text{ ZZK: } p = p' + p_e' \rightarrow h\nu = h\nu' \cos \varphi + p_e' c \cos \theta$$

$$\cancel{h\nu} \sin \theta = h\nu' \sin \varphi + p_e' c \sin \theta$$

$$\bullet \text{ ZZ } E_{(\text{kin})}: T_e + T' = T \rightarrow T_e = h\nu - h\nu'$$

$$(p_e' c)^2 = (h\nu)^2 + (h\nu')^2 - 2(h\nu)(h\nu') \cos \varphi$$

• Vztah pro celkovou energii rozptyleného elektronu:

$$E^2 = (m_0 c^2 + T_e')^2 = m_0^2 c^4 + (p_e' c)^2$$

$$\rightarrow (p_e' c)^2 = T_e'^2 + 2m_0 c^2 T_e' = (h\nu)^2 + (h\nu')^2 - 2(h\nu)(h\nu') \cos \varphi + 2m_0 c^2 (h\nu - h\nu')$$

$$\rightarrow (h\nu)(h\nu')(1 - \cos \varphi) = m_0 c^2 (h\nu - h\nu')$$

$$\rightarrow h\nu' [h\nu(1 - \cos \varphi) + m_0 c^2] = m_0 c^2 h\nu$$

$$\rightarrow h\nu' = \frac{m_0 c^2 h\nu}{m_0 c^2 + h\nu(1 - \cos \varphi)} = \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0 c^2} (1 - \cos \varphi)}$$

$$\rightarrow T_e' = h\nu - h\nu' = h\nu - \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}(1 - \cos\varphi)} =$$

$$= h\nu \left(\frac{\frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}(1 - \cos\varphi)}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}(1 - \cos\varphi)} \right) = \frac{(h\nu)^2(1 - \cos\varphi)}{m_0c^2 + h\nu(1 - \cos\varphi)}$$

$$\rightarrow T_e'(m_0c^2 + h\nu(1 - \cos\varphi)) = (h\nu)^2(1 - \cos\varphi)$$

$$\rightarrow (1 - \cos\varphi)[(h\nu)^2 - T_e'h\nu] = T_e'm_0c^2$$

$$\rightarrow \cos\varphi = \frac{-T_e'm_0c^2}{(h\nu)^2 - T_e'h\nu} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi = 63,63^\circ$$

$$\bullet h\nu' = \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}(1 - \cos\varphi)} = 570 \text{ keV}$$

• At' se j' magneticky' spektrometr' cokoliv',
 je' sobi' - li na elektron' konstantu' magneticky' pole (ahomogenni'),
 mus' byt' rovnorod'ka mezi F_L a F_0 :

$$R = \frac{p_0'}{qB} \rightarrow B = \frac{p_0'}{qR} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{T_e'^2 + 2m_0c^2T_e'}{c^2}}}{qR} = 0,0299 \text{ T}$$