

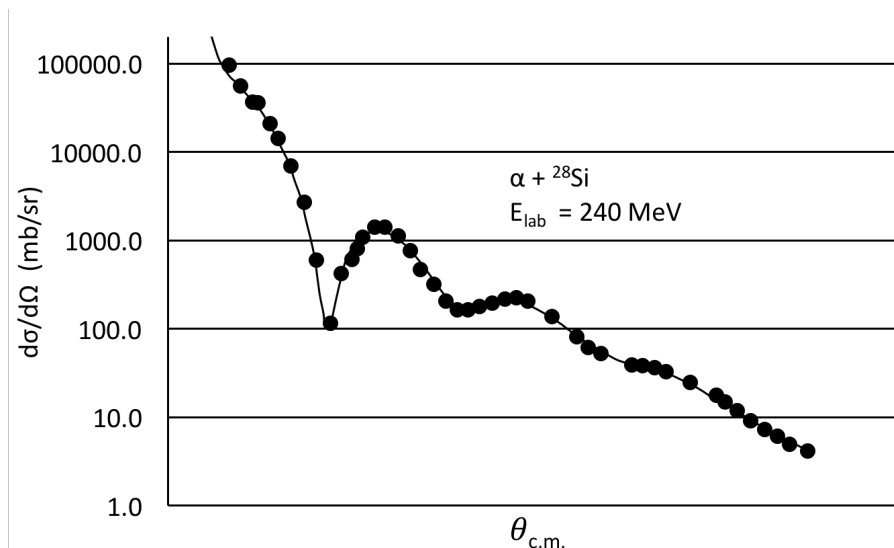
Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Exam Advanced Nuclear Physics****16/01/2017 14:00****Question: Nuclear Reactions**

These questions will be evaluated on 20 points. You require a minimum of 7/20 points on this part to pass the course. The points will be rescaled to a weight of 6 towards your final grade for the course. You are not allowed any book or notes. You may use a calculator and the given list of formulas for this part of the examination. Please use the attached sheets for your answer; any additional sheet will be discarded.

Consider the data in the figure, which refer to the elastic scattering of  $\alpha$  particles on  $^{28}\text{Si}$  at an incident energy  $E_{\text{lab}} = 240 \text{ MeV}$  (data from D. H. Youngblood et al., PRC 65 (2002) 034302).

[ $\alpha$  particle:  $A = 4, Z = 2$ ; Si:  $Z = 14$ ; for the interaction radius use  $R = 1.6 \text{ fm} \times (A_1^{1/3} + A_2^{1/3})$ . ]



- (3/20) Can you use a diffraction model to describe the behaviour of the data? Explain why and justify quantitatively which one.
- (4/20) Use the model that you discussed previously to add the expected values of  $\theta_{\text{c.m.}}$  on the  $x$  axis. Use the strong last visible maximum at  $x = 11.6$ .
- (5/20) The line in the figure represents a fit to the data. Which model or models can one use for such a fit? Which information can one expect to extract?
- (5/20) Use the sharp cut-off model to calculate the *reaction* cross section integrated on all angles (pay attention to the units).
- (3/20) If the beam intensity was  $I = 10^8$  particles per second and the target thickness was  $\rho\Delta x = 50 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ , how many elastic scattering events would you measure in a minute, in a detector covering a solid angle  $d\Omega = 0.01 \text{ sr}$  placed at  $\theta_{\text{c.m.}} = 5$  degrees.









