Title

DEPENDENCE OF POSITIVE PION PRODUCTION CROSS SECTIONS ON ATOMIC NUMBER AT LOW ENERGIES

Authors

Sagane, Ryokichi
Dudziak, Walter P.

Publication Date

1953-09-08

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Radiation Laboratory

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

DISCLAIMER

UCRL-2317
Unclassified - Physics Distribution

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Radiation Laboratory
Contract No. W-7405-eng-48

DEPENDENCE OF POSITIVE PION PRODUCTION CROSS SECTIONS ON ATOMIC NUMBER AT LOW ENERGIES

Ryokichi Sagane and Walter F. Dudziak

September 8, 1953

Berkeley, California

DEPENDENCE OF POSITIVE PION PRODUCTION CROSS SECTIONS ON ATOMIC NUMBER AT LOW ENERGIES

Ryokichi Sagane and Walter F. Dudziak
Radiation Laboratory, Department of Physics
University of California, Berkeley, California

September 8, 1953

A preliminary study[1] of positive pion production from proton-nucleus collisions (at T_π = 33 Mev) revealed that positive pion production cross sections agree more favorably with a $Z^{2/3}$ variation than with a variation proportional to the atomic number. A similar study on negative pion production[2] (both at T_π = 33 Mev and at T_π = 12.5 Mev) has shown that negative pion yields from proton-nucleus collisiions tend to vary in proportion to the number of neutrons in the nucleus (N = A - Z). As a result an experiment was performed to investigate if there is a significant change in positive pion production with changing atomic number at two lower pion energies (T_π = 27 Mev; T_π = 12.5 Mev).

For the experiment the 340-Mev deflected proton beam of the synchro-cyclotron was used. The collimated (1-inch diameter) proton beam traversed an (argon-filled) ion chamber and then passed down the axis of a 22-inch spiral-orbit spectrometer.[1] Hollow conical targets of Be, C, Al, Cu, Ag and Pb were mounted symmetrically about the median plane along axis of the spectrometer. The apex angle of the conical targets was 25 degrees. The target wall thicknesses were adjusted so that for the low-energy experiment (T_π = 12.5 Mev), a pion energy loss of 3 Mev was experienced by a pion traversing the target wall.

The stable-orbit energy of the pion was T_π = 9.2 Mev. Hence for the T_π = 12.5 Mev experiment a 10-mil tubular degrader was mounted symmetrically about the axis of the spectrometer.[1] A 150-mil copper tubular degrader was used to detect the T_π = 27 Mev pions.

The pions were detected by Ilford C-2 (200 μ) nuclear emulsions, which were positioned in the stable orbit.[1]

The preliminary results obtained are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

A comparison of these two plots with the data reported from the T_π = 33 Mev experiment[1] clearly reveals a definite tendency for variation of positive pion production with atomic number as the pion energy is lowered. The deviation of the experimental data from the $Z^{2/3}$ curve becomes increasingly more important as the pion energy is lowered further. The direction of this deviation is the same as the effect of the nuclear coulomb field on positive pion production. The nuclear coulomb effect may not, however, suffice to explain the deviation observed at higher energies (27 Mev and 33 Mev). It should also be noted that no pronounced opposite effect has been observed for negative pion production.

At this stage of the experiment further discussion would certainly be premature. However the authors are of the opinion that they have gathered some information related not only to the nuclear coulomb field but also to the mean free-path of the incident proton inside the target nucleus, to the mean free-path of the created pions and to the internal nucleon momenta inside the target nucleus. It has been pointed out that if it is assumed that the recently reported nuclear model of high proton concentration at the center of the nucleus[3] is true and also if the concentration of the neutrons is at most of the same order and most likely less pronounced, then the deviation of our curves on π^+ production from the $Z^{2/3}$ curve and the π^- production variation, which is proportional to N, may be qualitatively explained.

The authors are grateful to Professors E. O. Lawrence, R. Thornton, W. Barkas, and C. Richman for their aid in obtaining the funds for the construction of the spectrometer, as well as for their continued interest.

REFERENCES

1. R. Sagane, W. F. Dudziak - UCRL-2284
2. W. F. Dudziak, R. Sagane - UCRL-2304
3. Hafstaeder, Schiff - Private Communication
4. Rainwater, et al - Bulletin of American Phys. Soc., Jan. 1953, 1920.

FIGURE CAPTIONS

Fig. 1 The variation of positive pion production cross sections with atomic number at a pion energy T_π = 27 Mev. Superimposed on the data are a $Z^{2/3}$ variation and a variation proportional to Z. These variations are normalized at the Ag point.

Fig. 2 The variation of positive pion production cross sections with atomic number at a pion energy T_π = 12.5 Mev. A $Z^{2/3}$ variation and a variation proportional to Z, normalized at the Ag point, are also shown.

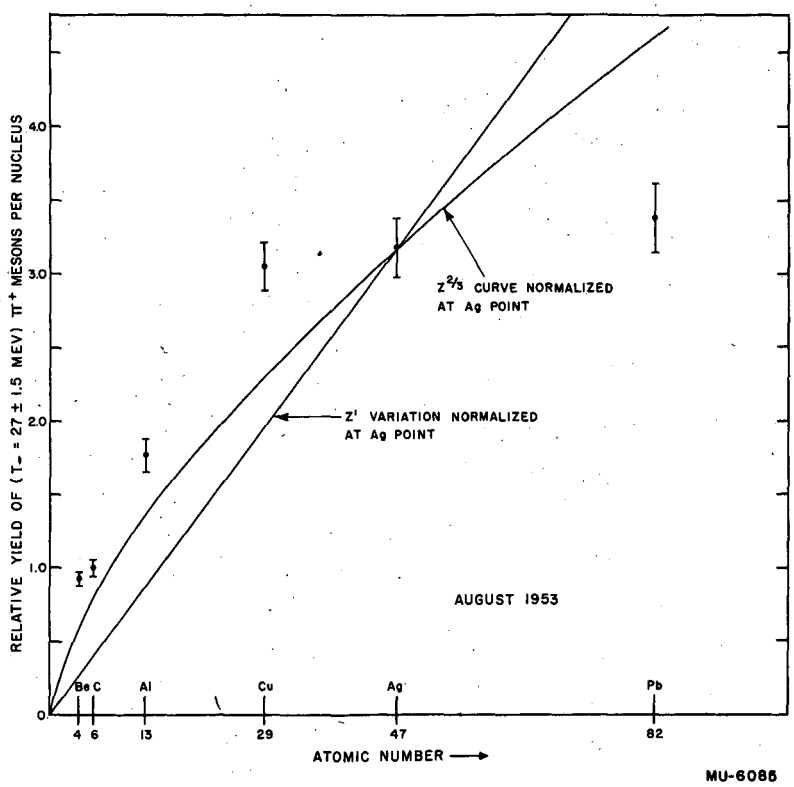
RELATIVE YIELD OF (T_{π^-} = 27 ± 1.5 MEV) π^+ MESONS PER NUCLEUS
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0
$Z^{2/3}$ CURVE NORMALIZED AT Ag POINT
Z' VARIATION NORMALIZED AT Ag POINT
AUGUST 1953
Be C
Al
Cu
Ag
Pb
4 6
13
29
47
82
ATOMIC NUMBER
MU-6085

Fig. 1.

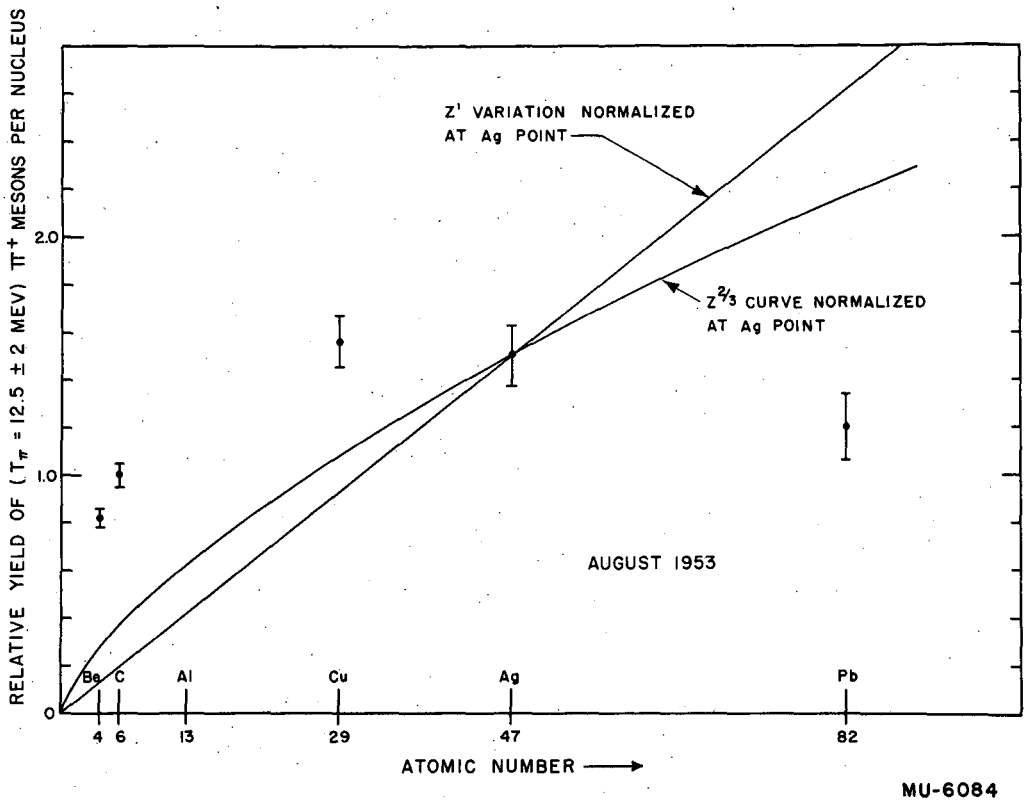
RELATIVE YIELD OF (T_π = 12.5 ± 2 MEV) π^+ MESONS PER NUCLEUS
Z' VARIATION NORMALIZED AT Ag POINT
$Z^{2/3}$ CURVE NORMALIZED AT Ag POINT
AUGUST 1953
Be
C
Al
Cu
Ag
Pb
0
1.0
2.0
4
6
13
29
47
82
ATOMIC NUMBER
MU-6084

Fig. 2