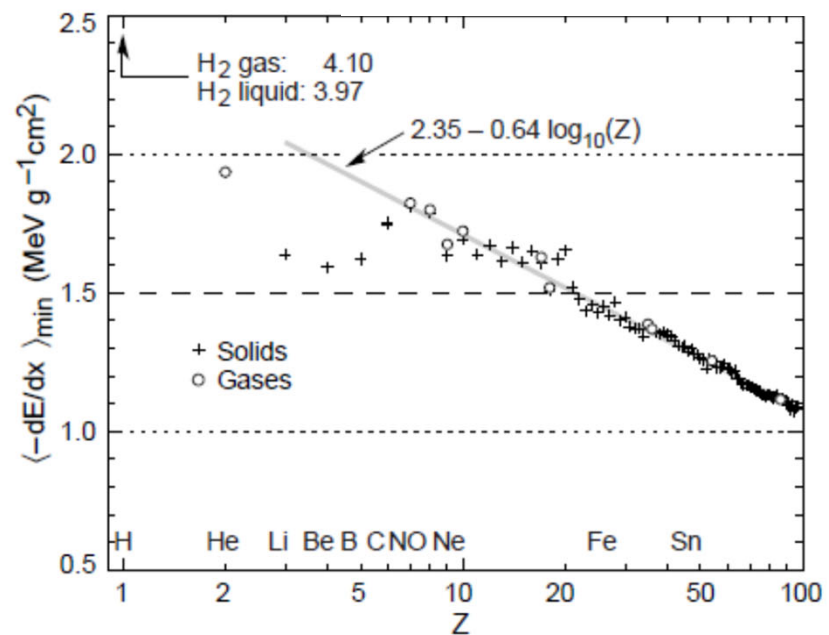
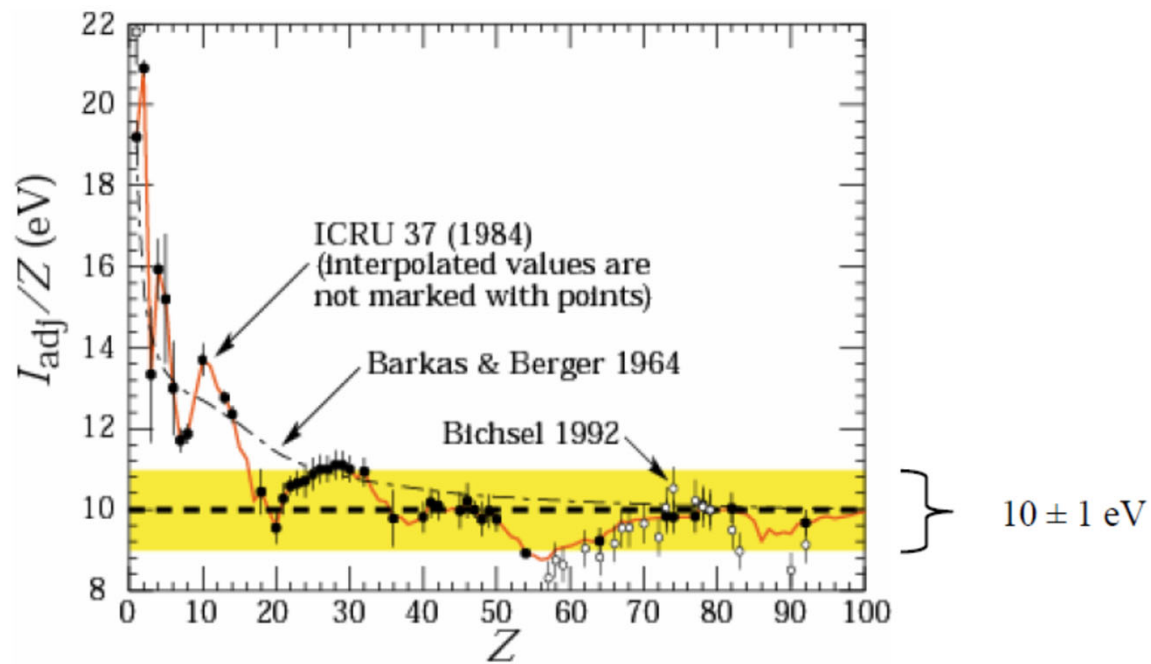
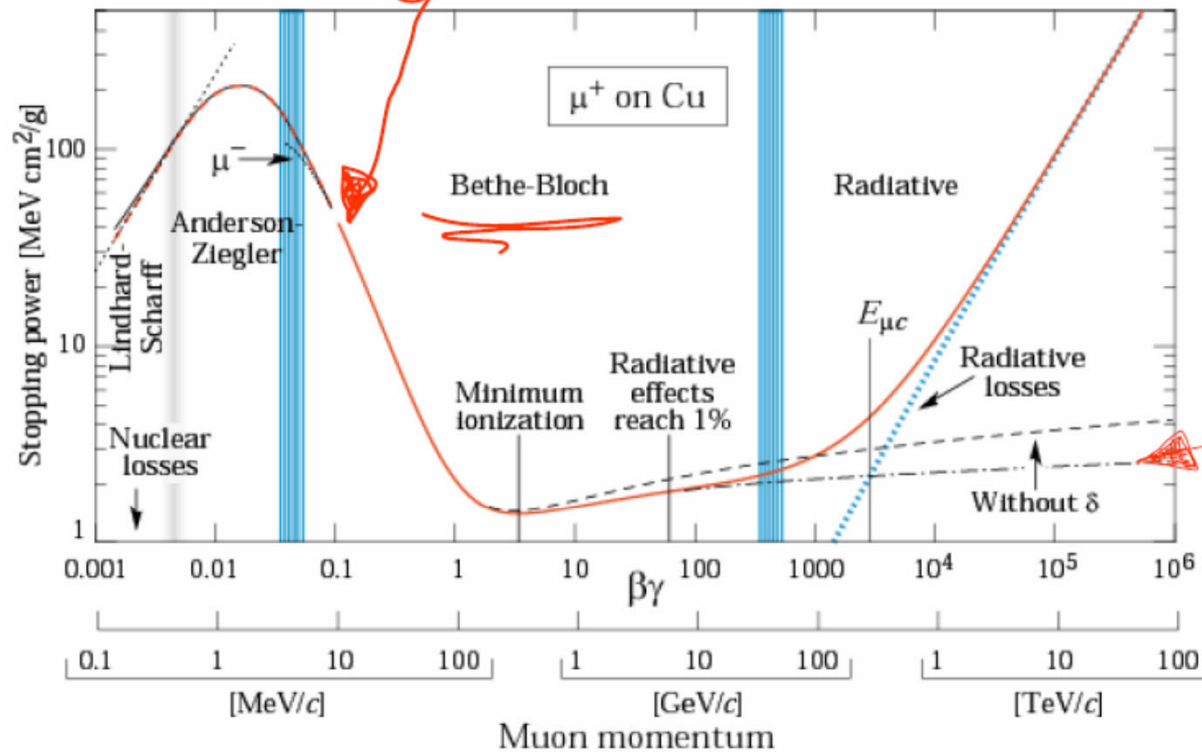


$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = \rho K Z^2 \frac{Z}{A} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \left[\ln \frac{2mc^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2}{I} - \beta^2 - \frac{\delta(\gamma)}{2} \right]$$



Material	Z	A	Z/A	dE/dx min (MeVcm ² /g)	Density (g/cm ³)
H ₂ (liquid)	1	1.008	0.992	4.034	0.0708
He	2	4.002	0.500	1.937	0.125
C	6	12.01	0.500	1.745	2.27
Al	13	26.98	0.482	1.615	2.70
Cu	29	63.55	0.456	1.403	8.96
Pb	82	207.2	0.396	1.123	11.4
W	74	183.8	0.403	1.145	19.3
U	92	238.0	0.387	1.082	19.0
Scint.			0.538	1.936	1.03
BGO			0.421	1.251	7.10
CsI			0.416	1.243	4.53
NaI			0.427	1.305	3.67

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = KZ^2 \frac{Z}{A} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2 T_{\max}}{I^2} - \beta^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \right]$$



Stopping power ($\equiv \langle dE/dx \rangle$) for positive muons in copper as a function of $\beta\gamma = p/Mc$ over nine orders of magnitude in momentum (12 orders of magnitude in kinetic energy). Solid curves indicate the total stopping power.

Stopping power in Lucite
 $I = 73.8\text{eV}$ $Z = 6$ $A = 100$ $\rho = 1.18\text{ g/cm}^3$

