

Fig.5.6- Altezza d'impulso di π^+ , p in $\Delta E1$ per $p=400$ MeV/c.

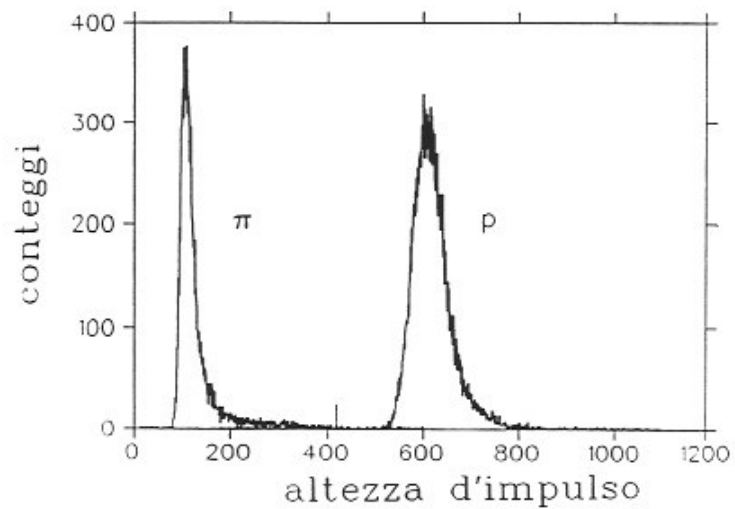
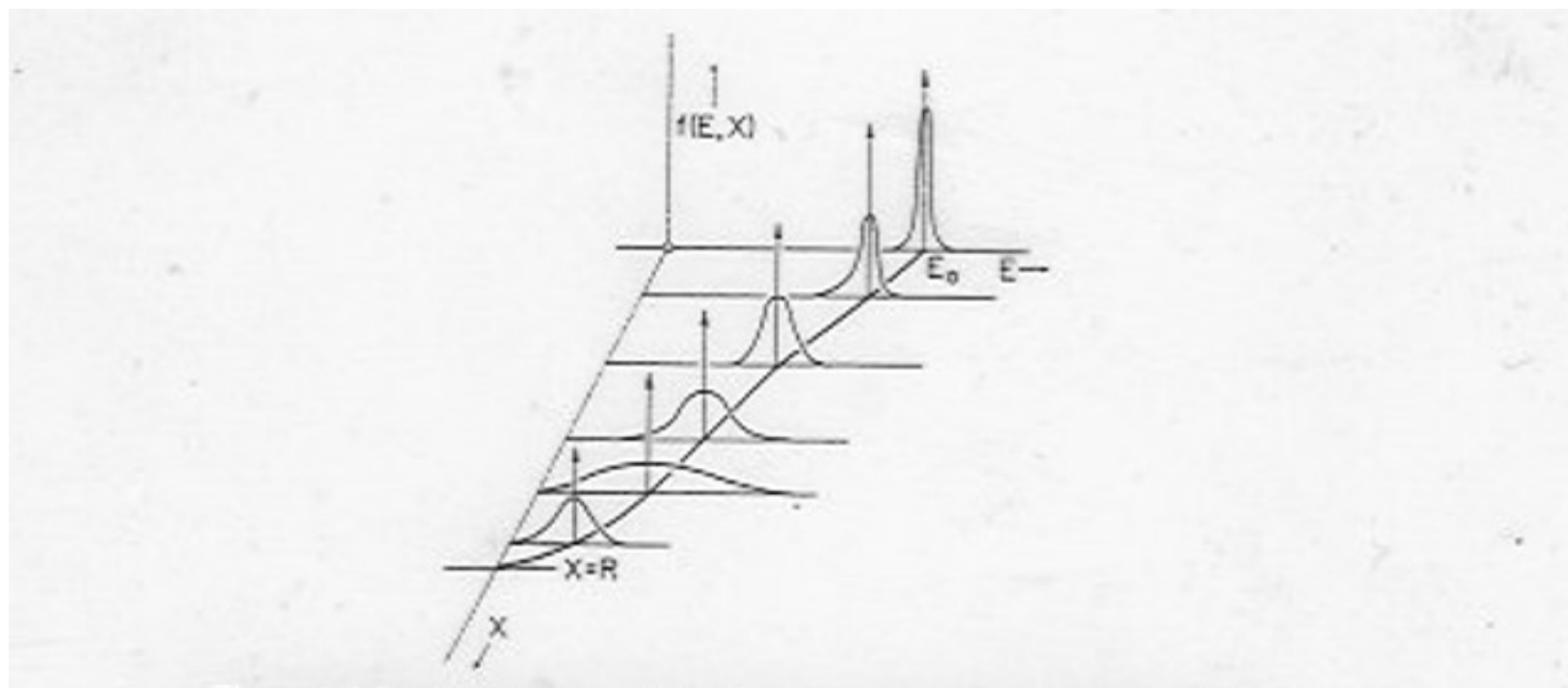
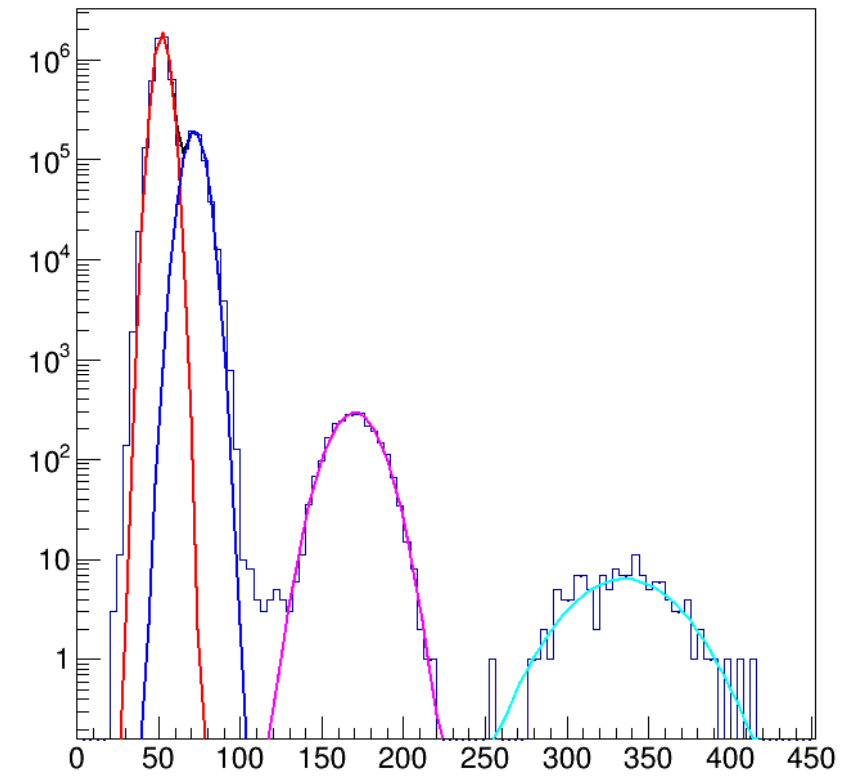
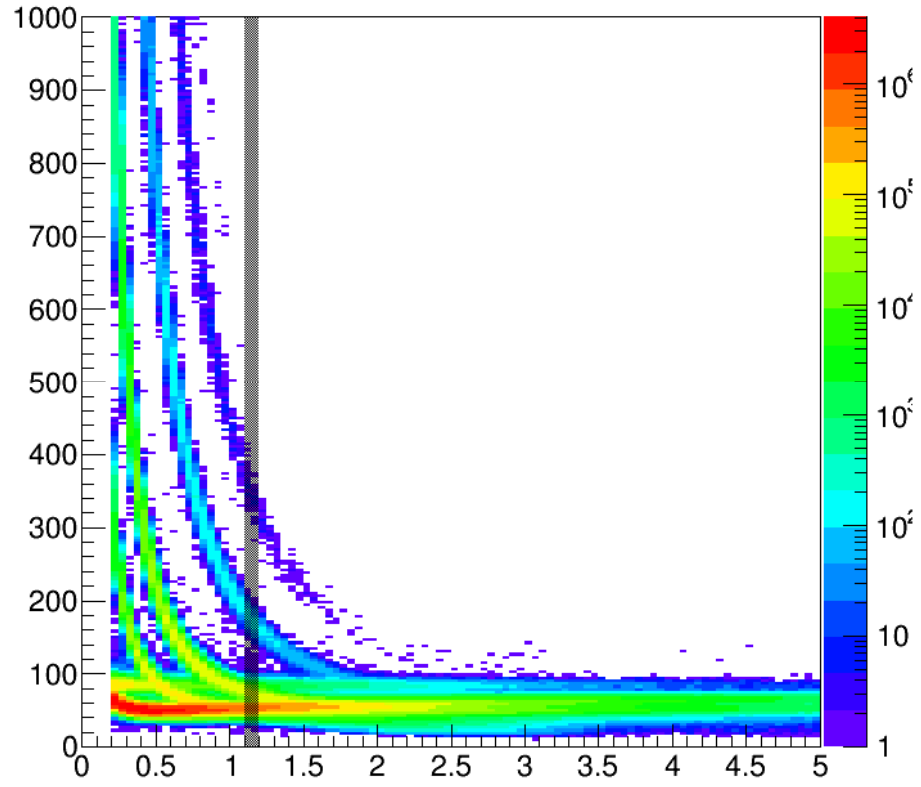


Fig.5.7- Altezza d'impulso di π^+ , p in $\Delta E2$ per $p=400$ MeV/c.

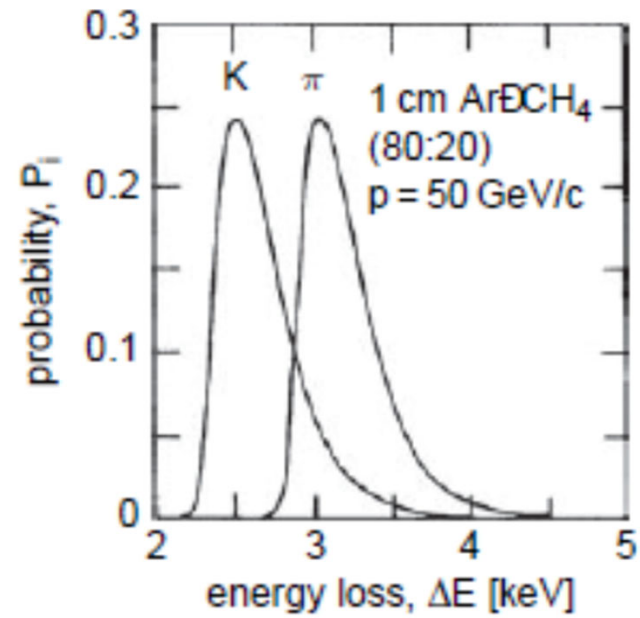


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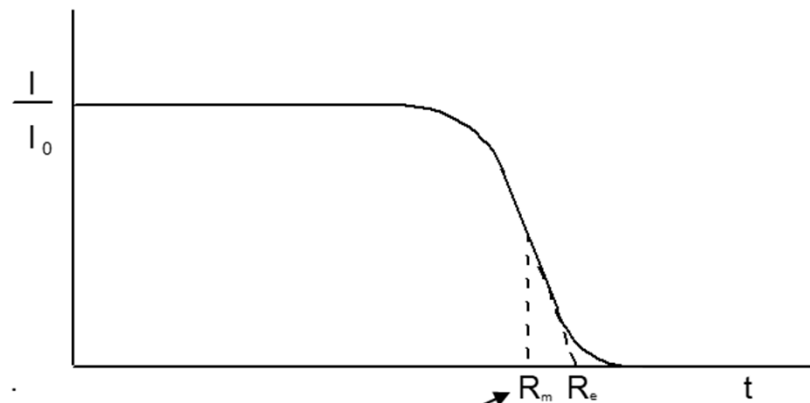
Protons



Depth



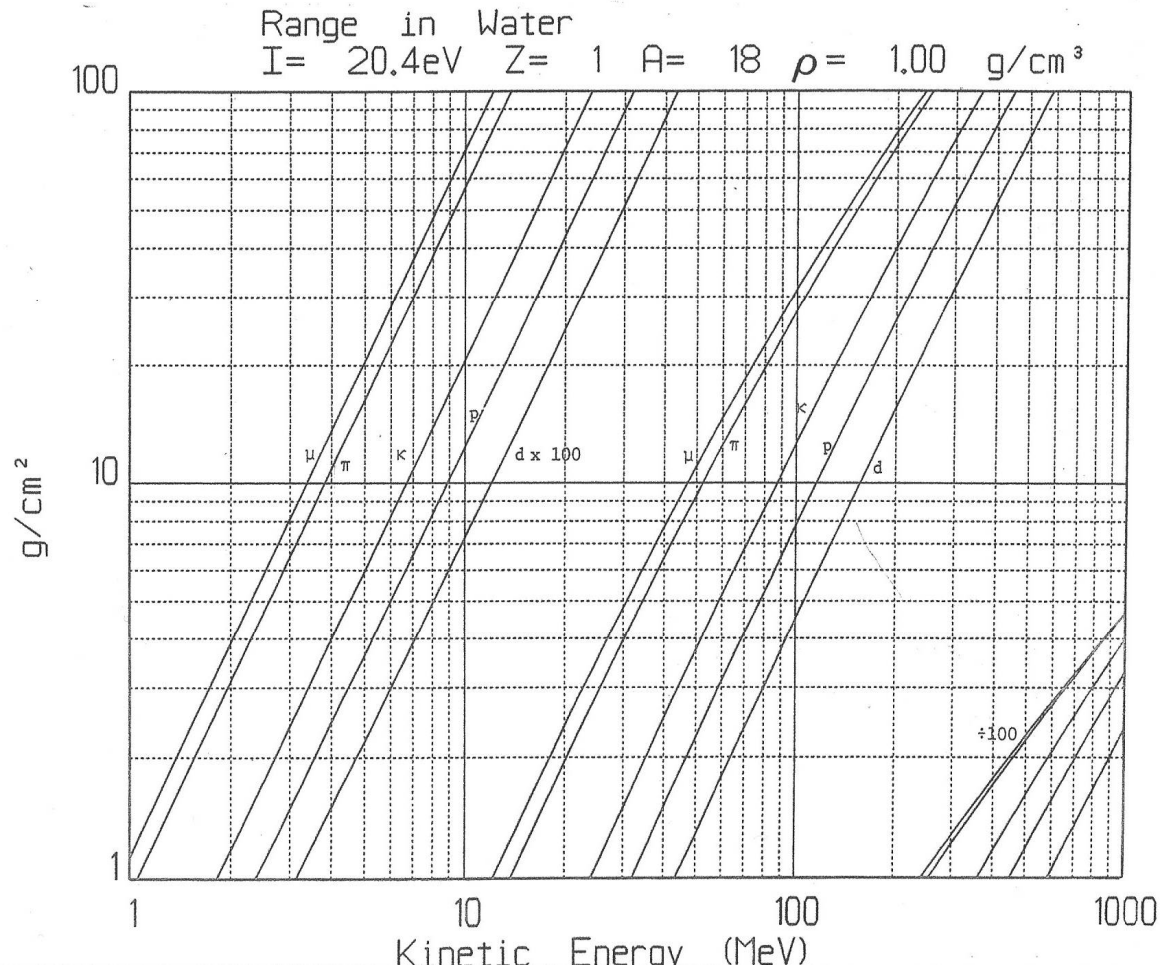
Distribuzione tipica di perdita di energia di pioni e kaoni energia di 50 GeV/c in uno strato di miscela di argon-metano di 1 cm

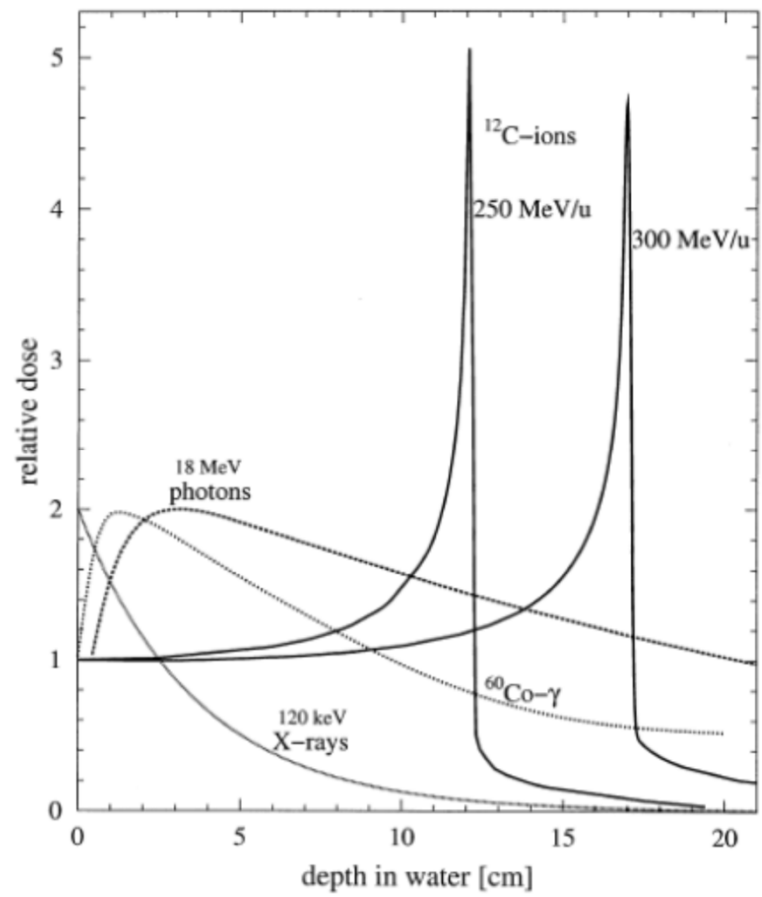


Percorso medio R_m

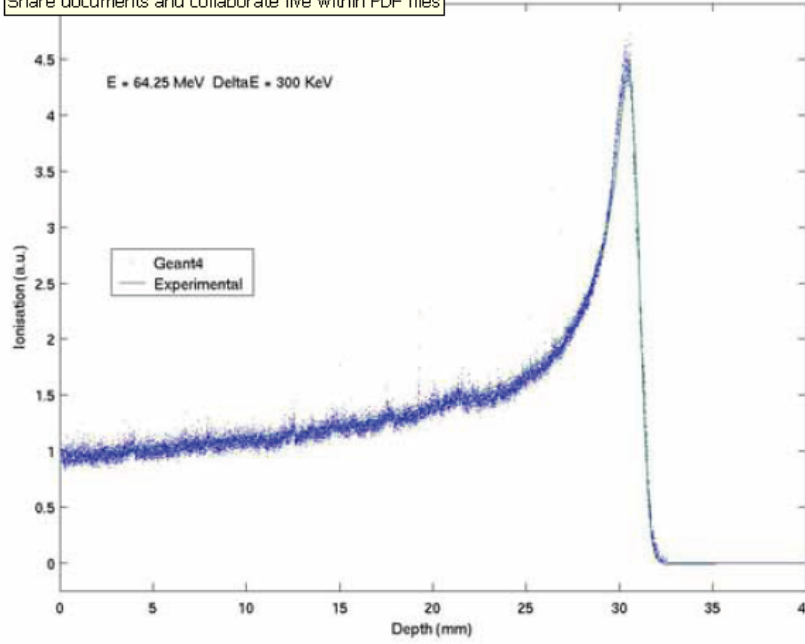
R_e percorso estrapolato

Mass discrimination also possible by making RANGE measurements





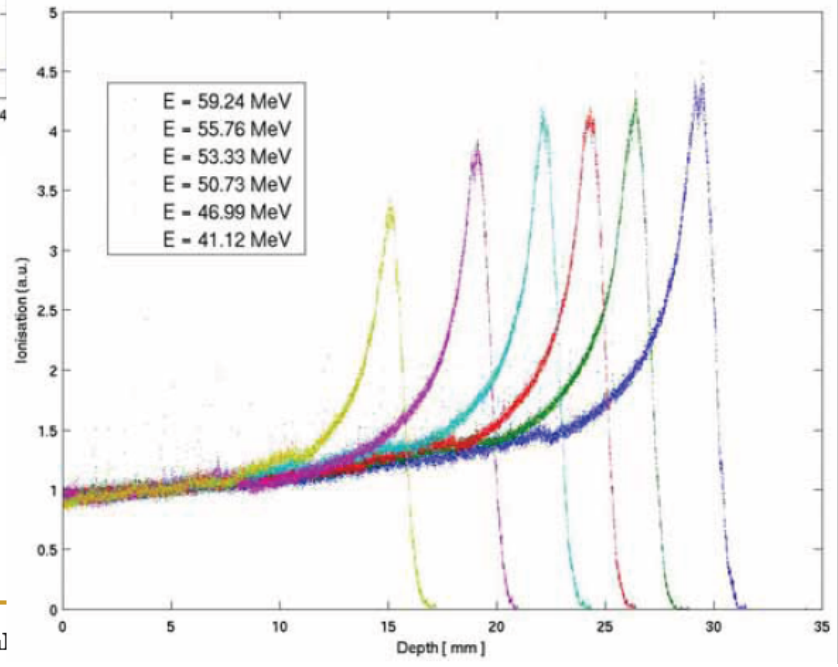
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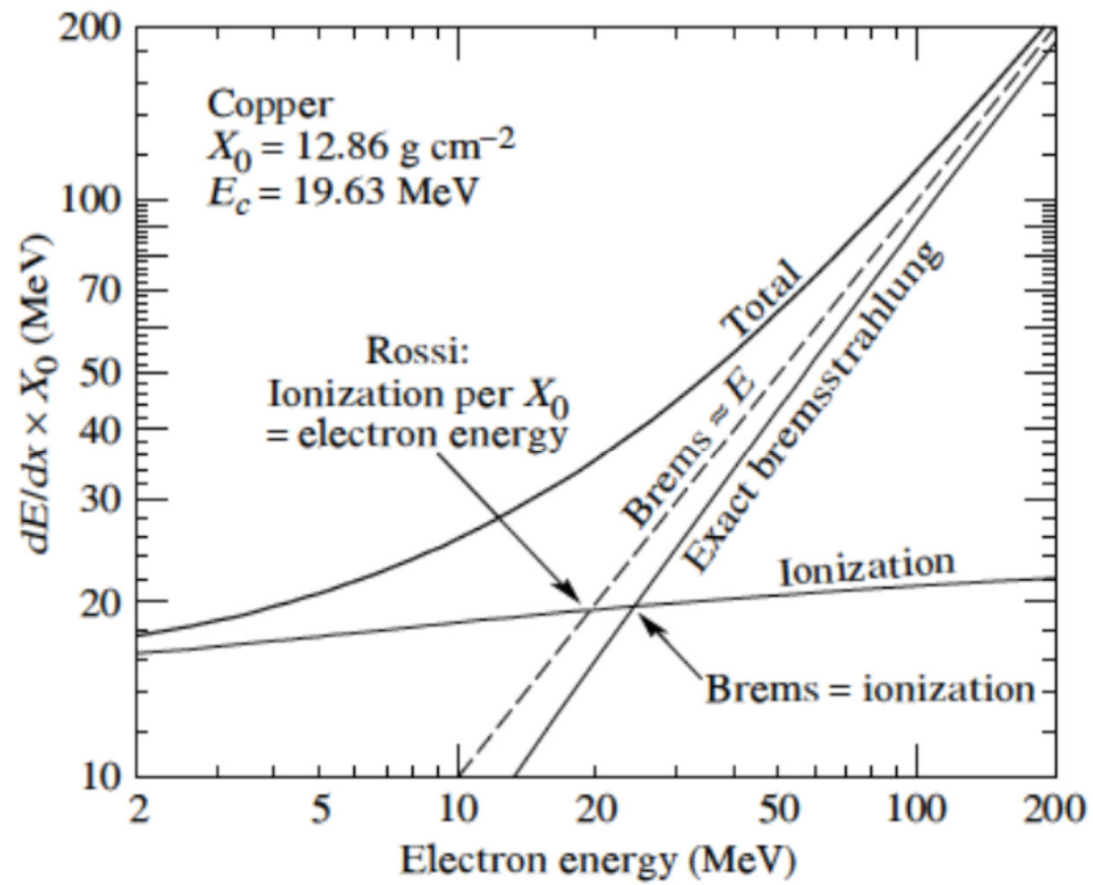
Physic models: comparison vs experimental data

Low energy libraries and hadronic physics

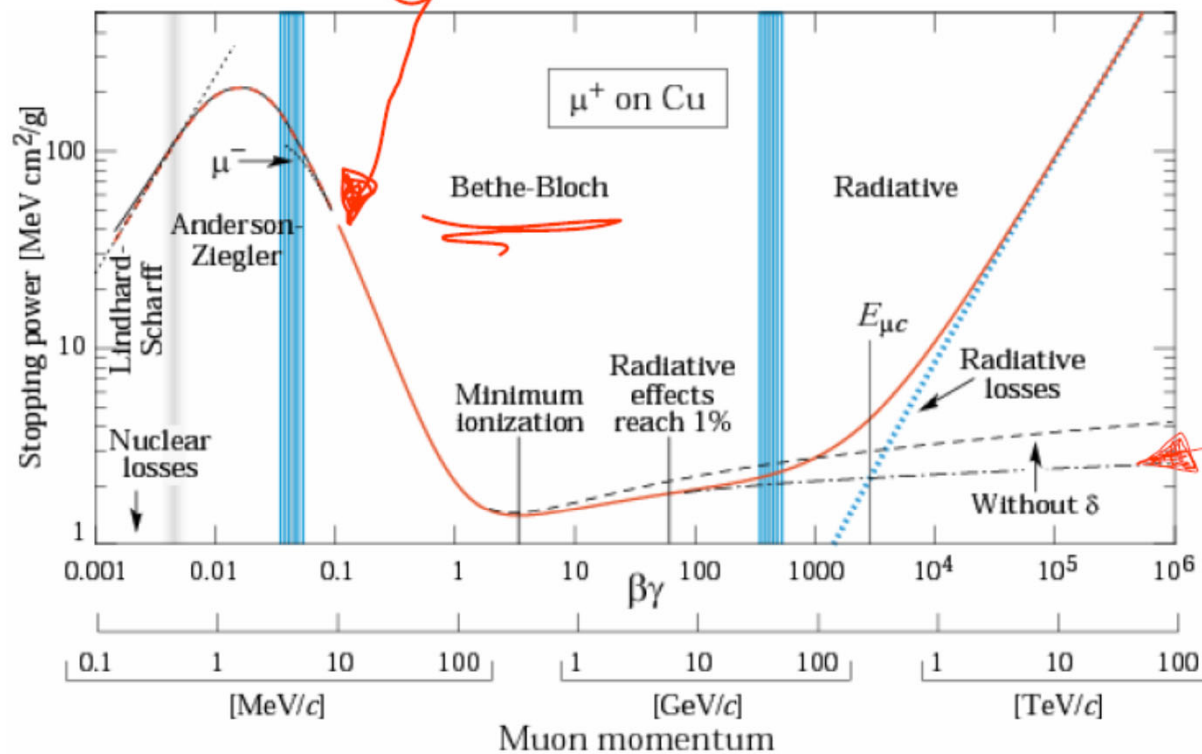
Bragg peaks at different energies



RADIAZIONE DI FRENAMENTO



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



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.