4. An alpha particle with kinetic energy T = 0.50 MeV is deflected through an angle of θ = 90° by the Coulomb field of a stationary Hg nucleus. Find: All the formulas in this Part are given in the Gaussian system of units.

(a) the least curvature radius of its trajectory;

(b) the minimum approach distance between the particle and the nucleus

Solution:

We shall ignore the recoil of Hg nucleus.

(a) Let A be the point of closest approach to the centre C,AC=rmin

At A the motion is instantaneously circular because the radial velocity vanishes. Then if v_o the particle at A, the following equations hold



 $\rho_{min} = 0.23 \text{ Ipm}$

*we used, $\delta = \delta_{min}$ is the radius of curvature of the path at A and P is minimum at A by symmetry and finally found equa (4)

(b) From equations 2 and 4 we get

$$r_{\min} = \frac{\mathcal{Z}_1 \ \mathcal{Z}_2 \ e^2}{(4\pi e_0)\sqrt{2mT}} \frac{\cot \theta/2}{v_0},$$

Substituting in (1)

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 + \sqrt{2mT}v_0 \tan \theta/2$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2T}{m}} \left(\sec \frac{\theta}{2} - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

Solving for v₀ we get

$$r_{\min} = \frac{\mathbf{Z}_1 \ \mathbf{Z}_2 \ e^2}{(4 \pi \varepsilon_0) 2 T} \frac{\cot \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sec \frac{\theta}{2} - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

Then

$$= \frac{\mathbf{Z}_1 \quad \mathbf{Z}_2 \quad e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0) 2T} \cot \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\sec \frac{\theta}{2} + \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mathcal{Z}_1 \ \mathcal{Z}_2 \ e^2}{(4\pi \epsilon_0) 2T} \left(1 + \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 0.557 \text{ pm}.$$