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Memo CP-C/346

DATE: August 6, 2004
TO: Distribution
FROM: V. McLane
SUBJECT: Angular distribution data

As more complicated types of data are compiled it is necessary to define more clearly the different angles used to describe the data.

I propose the addition of the following headings to differentiate the different angles used in cross section measurements.

ANG-AZ Azimuthal angle between reaction planes of two particles (also, ANG-AZ-ERR)
ANG-MN Mean angle of correlated particle pair (also, ANG-MN-ERR)
ANG-RL Angle between two particles (also, ANG-RL-ERR)

The following modifier would be added to Dictionary 34:

NCP Non-coplanar

Following is a discussion of the terms used, and my proposals on how the data should be compiled, formatted as the basis of a LEXFOR entry. These proposals will require updating several data sets, but many are already using the formats proposed. I will look to see which data sets need updating.

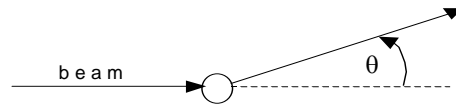
Distribution:

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Reaction plane: The plane defined by the incident beam direction and the outgoing particle direction. For the following discussions plane A is defined by the incident beam direction and the outgoing particle a direction

Angular distribution: probability for a particle to be emitted into an area of solid angle $d\Omega$ lying at a mean angle of θ to the incident beam direction in the reaction plane; given as $\sigma(\theta) = d\sigma/d\Omega$. The data are given in units of cross section per unit solid angle (*e.g.*, mb/sr).

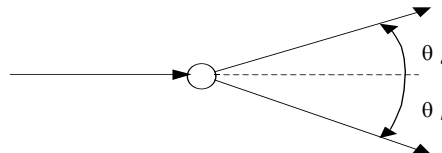


REACTION coding: DA in SF6.
Units are of the type DA (*e.g.*, B/SR)

Data may also be given as relative angular distribution $W(\theta)$; the data are dimensionless, and are most often normalized to $W(90^\circ) = 1$.

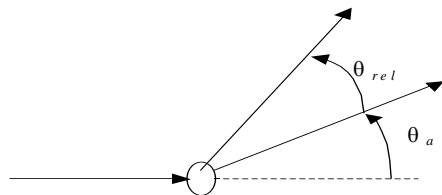
REACTION coding: DA in SF6; REL in SF8.
Units are NO-DIM.

Angular correlation: probability that, if a particle a is emitted at a mean angle of θ_a to the incident beam direction in the reaction plane, particle b will be emitted at a mean angle of θ_b to the incident beam direction in the same plane (coplanar); given as $d^2\sigma/d\Omega_a d\Omega_b$. The data are given in units of cross section per unit solid angle squared (*e.g.*, mb/sr²).



REACTION coding: DA/DA in SF6; particles in SF7 as a/b (*e.g.*, P/D).
The angles θ_a and θ_b are coded under the headings ANG1 and ANG2, in the same order as the particles appear in SF7.
Units are of the type DA2 (*e.g.*, MB/SR2)

Alternately, the angle of particle b , θ_b , may be given with the angle between the two emitted particles θ_{rel} .

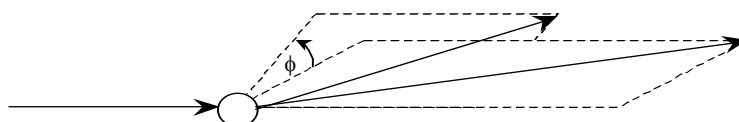


REACTION coding: DA/DA in SF6; particles in SF7 (*e.g.*, P/P+A).
The angles would be given as ANG1 and ANG-RL.
Data units are of the type DA2 (*e.g.*, MB/SR2)

The angular correlation is often given as an angular correlation function $W(\theta_a, \theta_b)$; the data are dimensionless.

REACTION coding: DA/DA in SF6; particles in SF7, REL in SF8.
Units are NO-DIM.

Non-coplanar angular correlations: The more general situation is for particle a and particle b not in the same reaction plane. Then θ_a is the angle of particle a relative to the beam direction in plane A , θ_b is the angle of particle b relative to the beam direction in plane B , and a third angle ϕ is defined as the angle between the A and B reaction planes (azimuthal angle).

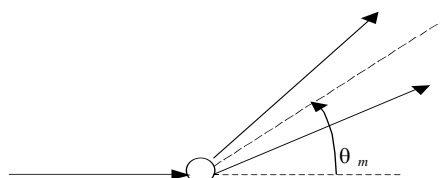


REACTION coding: DA/DA in SF6; particles in SF7 as a/b (e.g., N/P) ; NCP in SF8.
The angles θ_a and θ_b are coded under the headings ANG1 and ANG2, in the same order as the particles appear in SF7.
The azimuthal angle is coded under the heading ANG-AZ.

The angular correlation function is then given as $W(\theta_a, \theta_b, \phi)$.

REACTION coding: DA/DA in SF6; particles in SF7; NCP/REL in SF8.
Units are NO-DIM.

Cross section for correlated pairs: probability that a particle a and a particle b will be emitted at a mean angle θ_m to the incident beam direction; given as $d\sigma/d\Omega_m$.



REACTION coding: DA/CRL in SF6; particles in SF7 as $a+b$ (e.g., P+A).
The angle is given under the heading ANG-MN
Units are of the type DA (e.g., B/SR)