

↓

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(r) &= \phi(r) - \int dr' G^{(+)}(r, r') V(r') \psi(r') \\ &= e^{ik \cdot r} - \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi} \int dr' \frac{e^{ik|r-r'|}}{|r-r'|} V(r') \psi(r')\end{aligned}$$

(note) $r \rightarrow \infty$ とき

$$k|r-r'| = k\sqrt{r^2 - 2r \cdot r' + r'^2}$$

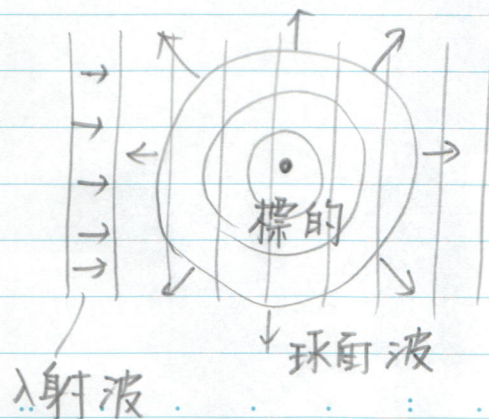
$$\sim kr - \underbrace{\left(k \frac{r}{r}\right)}_{\substack{\parallel \\ k'}} \cdot r'$$

↓

$$\psi(r) = e^{ik \cdot r} - \underbrace{\frac{\mu}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int dr' e^{-ik \cdot r'} V(r') \psi(r')}_{f(\theta) \text{ 散乱振幅}} \cdot \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$

$|r-r'| \sim r$

$$= \underbrace{e^{ik \cdot r}}_{\text{入射波}} + \underbrace{f(\theta) \cdot \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}}_{\text{散乱波 (球面波)}}$$



§. 散乱振幅と散乱断面積

散乱波 $\psi_{sc}(r) = f(\theta) \cdot \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$ に対する フラックス

$$j_{sc} = \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} (\psi_{sc}^* \nabla \psi_{sc} - \psi_{sc} \nabla \psi_{sc}^*)$$

を計算する。

(note)
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

↓

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$z = r \cos \theta \rightarrow 0 = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{x \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \rightarrow 0 = \frac{x}{r} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + r \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \times \sin \varphi + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \cos^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$= \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \quad \partial_x &= \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \partial_r + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \partial_\theta + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \sin \theta \cos \varphi \partial_r + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\varphi \end{aligned}$$

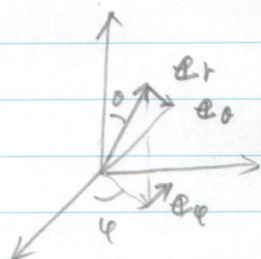
同様に

$$\partial_y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \partial_r + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \partial_\theta + \frac{\cos \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\varphi$$

$$\partial_z = \cos \theta \partial_r - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \partial_\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \quad \nabla &= \left[\sin \theta \cos \varphi \partial_r + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\varphi \right] \mathbf{e}_x \\ &+ \left[\sin \theta \sin \varphi \partial_r + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \partial_\theta + \frac{\cos \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\varphi \right] \mathbf{e}_y \\ &+ \left[\cos \theta \partial_r - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \partial_\theta \right] \mathbf{e}_z \end{aligned}$$

(note)



$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{e}_r = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_y + \cos \theta \mathbf{e}_z \\ \mathbf{e}_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_y - \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_z \\ \mathbf{e}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_y \end{cases}$$

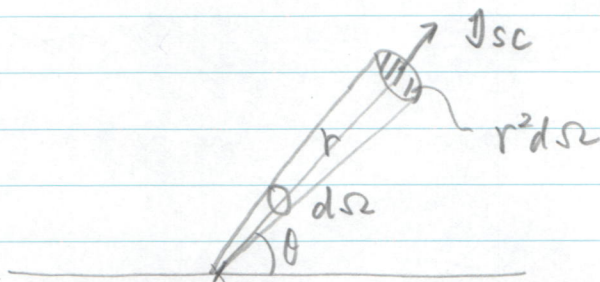
(note) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{e}_r = \partial_r, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{e}_\varphi = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\varphi$

$$\downarrow \quad \boxed{\nabla = \partial_r \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Downarrow \quad j_{sc} &= \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} \left[f^*(0) \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} (\Phi_r \partial_r + \Phi_0 \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta) f(0) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} - c.c. \right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} \left[f^*(0) \cdot \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} \left\{ f(0) \left(\frac{ik}{r} e^{ikr} - \frac{1}{r^2} e^{ikr} \right) \Phi_r \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{e^{ikr}}{r^2} f'(0) \Phi_0 \right\} - c.c. \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sim \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} \cdot 2ik \frac{|f(0)|^2}{r^2} \Phi_r \quad (r \rightarrow \infty) \\ &= \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{|f(0)|^2}{r^2} \Phi_r \end{aligned}$$

検出器
↑
非常に遠い
 $\frac{1}{r} \gg \frac{1}{r^2}$



単位時間、立体角 $d\Omega$ に散乱される粒子数

$$= r^2 d\Omega \cdot j_{sc} \cdot \Phi_r = \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} |f(0)|^2 d\Omega$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{j_{in}} \cdot \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} |f(0)|^2 = |f(0)|^2}$$

• ボール近似

$$\psi = \phi - \frac{1}{H_0 - E - i\eta} V \psi$$

$$\sim \phi - \frac{1}{H_0 - E - i\eta} V \phi$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{\mu}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int d\mathbf{r}' e^{-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'} V(\mathbf{r}') \phi(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$= -\frac{\mu}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int d\mathbf{r}' e^{i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \cdot \mathbf{r}'} V(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$= -\frac{\mu}{2\pi\hbar^2} \tilde{V}(\vec{q})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(\theta)|^2 = \frac{\mu^2}{4\pi^2\hbar^4} |\tilde{V}(\vec{q})|^2$$

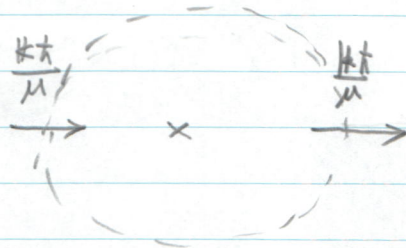
← フェルミの黄金則によるものと一致

§. 散乱波はどこから現われる? - 光学定理 -

$$\psi(r) \rightarrow e^{ik \cdot r} + f(\theta) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)$$

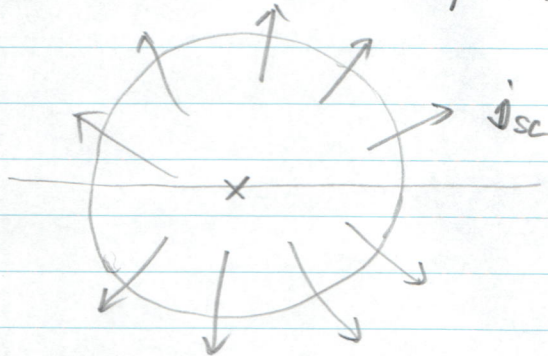
cf. L. I. Schiff
PTP 11 (54)
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入射波のフラックス : $j_{in} = \frac{\hbar k}{\mu}$



ポテンシャルがないとき
はこけだす

ここに散乱波のフラックス : $j_{sc} = \frac{\hbar k}{\mu} \frac{|f(\theta)|^2}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$ が加わる



このフラックスはどこから現れた?

標的を中点とする大きな球を考えるときに
 j_{in} と j_{sc} だけではフラックスが保存されていない。
(球に入ってきた以上のフラックスが球から出ている。)



$\psi_{in}(r)$ と $\psi_{sc}(r)$ の干渉が key point.

$$\psi(r) \rightarrow e^{ik \cdot r} + f(\theta) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$

$$\mathbf{j} = \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} \left[(e^{-ik \cdot r} + f^*(\theta) \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r}) \right.$$

$$\times \left(ik e^{ik \cdot r} + f(\theta) \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \right) \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{1}{r^2} e^{ikr} \mathbf{e}_\theta \frac{d}{d\theta} f(\theta) \right)$$

$$- c.c.]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{"} \\ & ik \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} - \frac{e^{ikr}}{r^2} \quad (r \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} [ik + ik |f(\theta)|^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$$

$$+ ik f^*(\theta) \frac{e^{-ikr(1-\cos\theta)}}{r} + ik \mathbf{e}_r f(\theta) \frac{e^{ikr(1-\cos\theta)}}{r}$$

$$- c.c.]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar k}{\mu} + \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \mathbf{e}_r |f(\theta)|^2 \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\left[+ \frac{k\hbar}{2\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{r} (\mathbf{e}_r + \mathbf{e}_\theta) \left[f^*(\theta) e^{-ikr(1-\cos\theta)} + f(\theta) e^{ikr(1-\cos\theta)} \right] \right]$$

↑
干渉項

$r \rightarrow \infty$, $\cos\theta \neq 1$ で" 激しく振動"
→ 角度積分をすると 0~0 を除き
ゼロ

$$(note) \begin{cases} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 \psi + (V-E) \psi = 0 \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 \psi^* + (V-E) \psi^* = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} (\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \nabla \cdot (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0$$

$$\text{ガウスの定理: } \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} d\mathbf{r} = \int_S \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r \underbrace{dS}_{r^2 d\hat{r}}$$

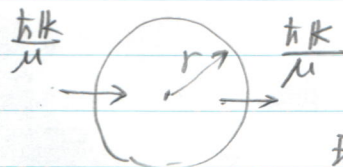
$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{\int \mathbf{e}_r \cdot \mathbf{j} r^2 d\hat{r} = 0}$$

(半径 r の球面上
で面積分)

$$\mathbf{j} = \frac{\hbar \mathbf{k}}{\mu} + \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \mathbf{e}_r |f(\theta)|^2 \frac{1}{r^2} + (\text{干渉項})$$

$\int \mathbf{e}_r \cdot \mathbf{j} r^2 d\hat{r}$ を計算する

$$\text{第1項: } N_1 = \int \frac{\hbar}{\mu} \underbrace{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r}_{k \cos \theta} r^2 d\mathbf{r} = \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \cdot r^2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos \theta) \cos \theta = 0$$



球面に入ってきたと
同じ量が出ていく

$$\begin{aligned} \text{第2項: } N_2 &= \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \int d\hat{r} |f(\theta)|^2 \\ &= \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \int d\Omega \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \sigma \end{aligned}$$

第3項:

$$N_3 = \frac{k\hbar}{2\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \int \underbrace{r^2 d\hat{r}}_{2\pi r^2 \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos\theta)} (1+\cos\theta) [f^*(0) e^{-ikr(1-\cos\theta)} + f(0) e^{ikr(1-\cos\theta)}]$$

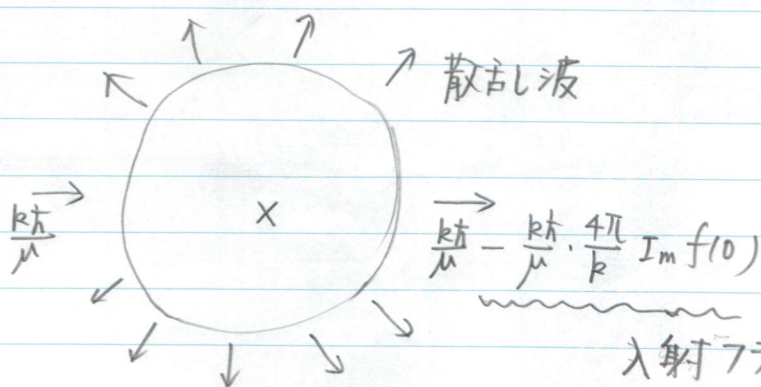
$$= \frac{k\hbar}{2\mu} \cdot 2\pi r \left\{ -\frac{1}{ikr} f(0) (1+\cos\theta) e^{ikr(1-\cos\theta)} \Big|_{\cos\theta=-1}^1 + \frac{1}{ikr} \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos\theta) \left[\frac{d}{d(\cos\theta)} f(0) (1+\cos\theta) \right] e^{ikr(1-\cos\theta)} + \text{c.c.} \right\} \sim O\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

(もう一度部分積分をみると
1/r が出てくる。)

$$\begin{aligned} &\sim \frac{k\hbar}{2\mu} \cdot 2\pi r \left(-\frac{2}{ikr} f(0) + \frac{2}{ikr} f^*(0) \right) \\ &= -\frac{2\pi\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{i} (f(0) - f^*(0)) \\ &= -\frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{k} \text{Im} f(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad 0 = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 = \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \sigma - \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{k} \text{Im} f(0)$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \boxed{\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{k} \text{Im} f(0)} \quad \text{光学定理}$$



入射フラックスの減少分が
散乱波のフラックスになる。