

・部分波解析

$$\psi(r) = e^{ikr \cos \theta} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) i^l j_l(kr) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

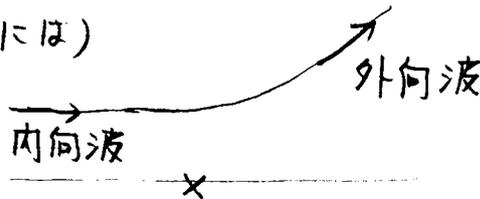
$r \rightarrow \infty$ を考える (検出器のあたりにおける振るまい)

$$j_l(kr) \rightarrow \frac{1}{kr} \sin(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2}) \quad (kr \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2ikr} (e^{i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})} - e^{-i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})})$$

$$\downarrow \psi(r) \rightarrow \frac{i}{2kr} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l \left[\underbrace{e^{-i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})}}_{\text{内向波}} - \underbrace{e^{i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})}}_{\text{外向波}} \right] P_l(\cos \theta)$$

(半古典的には)



(短距離)

ポテンシャルがある場合

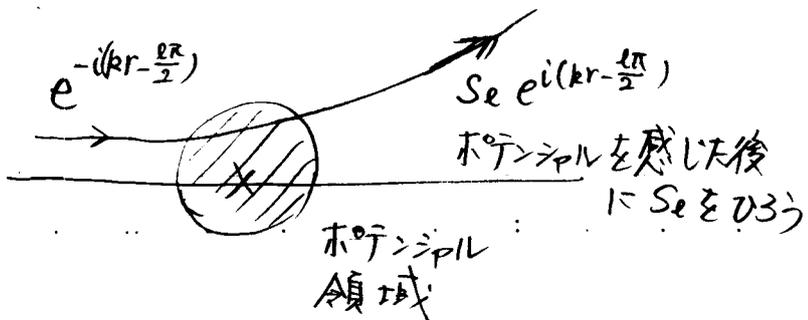
$r \rightarrow \infty$ では $V(r) \rightarrow 0$

↓ 波動関数の漸近形は自由粒子の場合と同様 内向波と外向波の線形結合

$$\downarrow \psi(r) \rightarrow \frac{i}{2kr} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l \left[e^{-i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})} - \underbrace{S_l}_{\text{S行列}} e^{i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})} \right] P_l(\cos \theta)$$

↑ S行列

ポテンシャルの効果を反映



* 実ポテンシャルなら $|S_l| = 1$ (エネルギーの保存)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi(r) &\rightarrow \frac{i}{2kr} \sum_{\lambda} (2\lambda+1) i^{\lambda} \left[e^{-i(kr-\frac{\lambda\pi}{2})} - S_{\lambda} e^{i(kr-\frac{\lambda\pi}{2})} \right] P_{\lambda}(\cos\theta) \\
 &\quad - e^{i(kr-\frac{\lambda\pi}{2})} + e^{i(kr-\frac{\lambda\pi}{2})} \\
 &= e^{ik \cdot r} + \frac{i}{2kr} \sum_{\lambda} (2\lambda+1) i^{\lambda} e^{-i\frac{\lambda\pi}{2}} e^{ikr} (1-S_{\lambda}) P_{\lambda}(\cos\theta) \\
 &\quad \parallel \\
 &\quad i^{\lambda} \cdot (-i)^{\lambda} = 1 \\
 &= e^{ik \cdot r} + \underbrace{\left[\sum_{\lambda} (2\lambda+1) \frac{S_{\lambda}-1}{2ik} P_{\lambda}(\cos\theta) \right]}_{\parallel} \cdot \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \\
 &\quad \parallel \\
 &\quad f(\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

・ 全断面積

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(\theta)|^2$$

$$\sigma = \int d\Omega |f(\theta)|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{\lambda, \lambda'} (2\lambda+1)(2\lambda'+1) \frac{S_{\lambda}-1}{2ik} \frac{S_{\lambda'}^*-1}{-2ik} \underbrace{\int d\Omega P_{\lambda}(\cos\theta) P_{\lambda'}(\cos\theta)}_{\parallel} \\
 &\quad \parallel \\
 &\quad \frac{4\pi}{2\lambda+1} S_{\lambda} S_{\lambda'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\lambda} (2\lambda+1) |S_{\lambda}-1|^2$$

(note) 光学定理

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) |S_l - 1|^2 = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) \underbrace{(|S_l|^2 - S_l - S_l^* + 1)}_{\substack{= \\ 1}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - \operatorname{Re}(S_l))\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Im f(0) &= \Im \sum_l (2l+1) \frac{S_l - 1}{2ik} \underbrace{P_l(1)}_{=1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) \operatorname{Re}(S_l - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - \operatorname{Re}(S_l))\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{k} \Im f(0)$$

◦ 位相のずれ (phase shift)

弾性散乱しか考えないときは $|S_l| = 1$ (フラックスの保存)

→ $S_l = e^{2i\delta_l}$ と書くと:

$$e^{-i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})} - S_l e^{i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})}$$

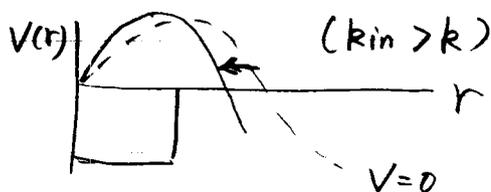
$$= e^{i\delta_l} [e^{-i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2} + \delta_l)} - e^{i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2} + \delta_l)}]$$

$$= -2i e^{i\delta_l} \sin(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2} + \delta_l)$$

(自由粒子と比較して)

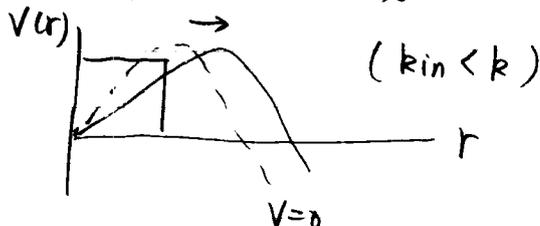
δ_l が位相のずれ

引力ポテンシャルの場合



$$\delta_l > 0$$

斥力ポテンシャルの場合



$$\delta_l < 0$$

(note) $j_l(kr) \rightarrow \frac{1}{kr} \sin(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})$

遠心力ポテンシャル $\frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2}$ による
位相のずれ
(マイナス符号に注目)

(note)

$$\begin{aligned} |S_{e-1}|^2 &= |e^{i\delta_l} (e^{i\delta_l} - e^{-i\delta_l})|^2 \\ &= |2i e^{i\delta_l} \sin \delta_l|^2 \\ &= 4 \sin^2 \delta_l \end{aligned}$$

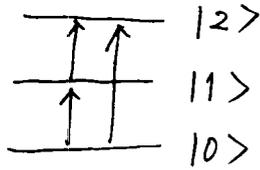
→

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) |S_{e-1}|^2 \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) \sin^2 \delta_l \end{aligned}$$

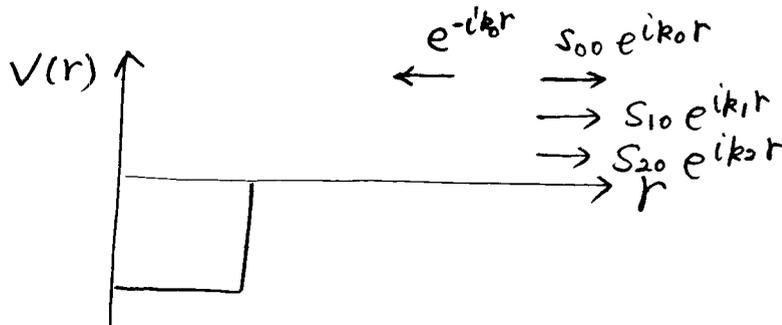
$$\left(= \sum_l \sigma_l \quad \epsilon \frac{\pi}{k} < \epsilon \quad \sigma_l = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} (2l+1) \sin^2 \delta_l \right)$$

• なぜ「S 行列」とよぶのか

非弾性散乱があるとき



散乱の途中で標的粒子が励起される
(入射粒子でもよい)



$S_{\alpha\alpha}$: "チャンネル" α で入射してチャンネル α' で出ていく振幅

弾性散乱しか考えないときには $S_{\alpha\alpha}$ のみ。

(note) 非弾性散乱を考えると $|S_{00}| < 1$

↑ 弾性散乱の S 行列

* フラックスの保存は $\sum_{\alpha'} |S_{\alpha 0}|^2 = 1$

(S 行列のユニタリー性)

これを表現するのに光学ポテンシャルがよく用いられる

$$V_{opt}(r) = V(r) - iW(r) \quad (W > 0)$$

弾性チャンネルに対する有効ポテンシャル

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2i\mu} \cdot \left(-\frac{2W}{\hbar^2}\right) \left\{ \psi^* (E - V + iW) \psi - \psi (E - V - iW) \psi^* \right\}$$

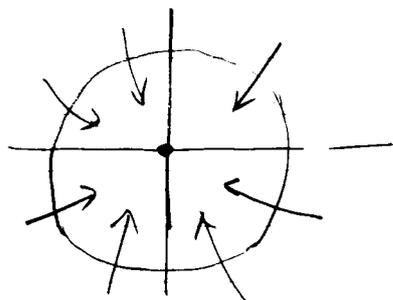
$$= -\frac{2}{\hbar} |\psi(r)|^2 W(r) < 0 \quad (\text{for } W > 0)$$

$$\downarrow \int \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} dV < 0 \quad (\text{フラックスの減少})$$

・吸収断面積

$$\psi(r) \rightarrow \frac{i}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l \left[\frac{e^{-i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})}}{r} - S_l \frac{e^{i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})}}{r} \right] P_l(\cos\theta)$$

半径 r の球面に入る全内向フラックス:



$$\psi_{in}(r) = \frac{i}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l \frac{e^{-i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})}}{r} P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$= \frac{i}{2kr} \sum_l (2l+1) (-)^l e^{-ikr} P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\mathbf{j}_{in} = \frac{\hbar k}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \left| \frac{i}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) (-)^l P_l(\cos\theta) \right|^2 \mathbf{e}_r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \mathbf{j}_{in}^{(net)} &= \int r^2 d\Omega \mathbf{j}_{in} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r = \frac{\hbar k}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{4k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) \cdot 4\pi \\ &= \frac{\hbar k}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) \end{aligned}$$

全外向フラックス.

$$Y_{out}(r) = \frac{1}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l S_l e^{\frac{e^{i(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2})}}{r}} P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\downarrow \quad j_{out}^{net} = \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) |S_l|^2$$

$$\downarrow \quad \Delta j = j_{in}^{net} - j_{out}^{net} = \frac{k\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - |S_l|^2)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \text{吸収断面積: } \sigma_{abs} = \frac{\Delta j}{j_{inc}} = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - |S_l|^2)$$

(note) $|S_l| = 1$ ならば $\sigma_{abs} = 0$.

(note)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{tot} &= \sigma_{el} + \sigma_{abs} = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) |1 - S_l|^2 + \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - |S_l|^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - S_l - S_l^* + |S_l|^2 + 1 - |S_l|^2) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) \left(1 - \frac{S_l + S_l^*}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } f(0) &= \text{Im} \sum_l (2l+1) \frac{S_l - 1}{2ik} \\ &= - \sum_l (2l+1) \frac{\text{Re}(S_l) - 1}{2k} = \frac{1}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) \left(1 - \frac{S_l + S_l^*}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{k}{4\pi} \sigma_{tot} \quad (\text{拡張された光学定理}) \end{aligned}$$