

Messung der schnellen Elektronen

- 7/3. Sommerfeld: Ann. Phys. 11  
S. 257, 1931.  
Scherzer: ibid. 13. S. 137,  
1932.  
Mare: ibid. 13. S. 161,  
1932.  
Sauter: ibid. 11, S. 454  
1931.  
Heisenberg: ibid. 13, S. 430  
1932  
Bethe: ibid. 5, S. 325, 1930  
Williams: Proc. Roy. Soc. 135  
p. 108, 1932  
Mott: ibid. 135 p. 429, 1932.  
Gordon: ZS. 48. S. 180, 1928.  
Bloch: Ann. 16, 285, 1933.  
Bethe: ZS. 76. 293, 1932

Møller

- Møller: ZS. 70, S. 786, 1931  
Rosenfeld: 73, 253, 1932.  
Bethe:  
Møller: 66, 513, 1930  
Distel: 74, 285, 1932  
Møller: Ann. 14, 531, 1932  
Mott: Proc. 127, 664, 1930





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Stops

DATE: 11.16.285  
 NO. 16

Block: 11.16.285 湯川秀樹の論文

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m_0} + U + \frac{eE}{\sqrt{(x-b)^2 + y^2 + (z-R_0+vt)^2}}$$

(12) 湯川秀樹の論文に  $X=b, Y=0, Z=z_0 > b$   
 なる座標系をとり、 $t=0$  に  $Y=0, Z=z_0 > b$  なる位置に  $\alpha$  粒子があるとする。

このとき  $\alpha$  粒子の運動方程式は  $H\psi_0 = 0$  となる。ここで  $E_0 = 0$  とする。

このとき  $\alpha$  粒子のエネルギー  $E$  は  $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$  である。ここで  $v$  は  $\alpha$  粒子の速度である。

$$\Delta T(t) = \int \psi^*(t) H \psi(t) dt$$

これは  $\alpha$  粒子の原子半径  $r = \int \psi^* r \psi dt$  である。

励起頻度  $\omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$  である。

これは  $\alpha$  粒子の速度  $v$  と原子半径  $r$  の関係  $v < r$  である。

$$v = \frac{eE}{\sqrt{(b^2 + (z_0 - vt)^2)}}$$

$$v \gg v_0 \Rightarrow \frac{eE}{mv_0} = \frac{4\pi e^2 E}{m_0 v_0^2} N \Delta Z \sum_n f_n \log \frac{kv}{\omega_n b}$$

$$\Delta T_A = \frac{4\pi e^2 E}{m_0 v_0^2} N \Delta Z \sum_n f_n \log \frac{kv}{\omega_n b}$$

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279. 88号 (A), (B) 2つの粒子の衝突の Total Energy

Abrechnung

$$(51) \Delta T = \frac{4\pi e^2 E}{m_0 v^2} N_0 Z^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta}{1 + \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta} \sin \theta d\theta$$

279. 88号 (A), (B) 2つの粒子の衝突の Total Energy

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$$x = \psi(x) \approx \log x$$

$$\psi(1) = -\gamma \approx -0.57721$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{4\pi e^2 E}{m_0 v^2} N_0 Z^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta}{1 + \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta} \sin \theta d\theta$$

Relat. Transversal Møller (ZS. 70. 786, 1931) Rosenfeld (ibid. 73. 283, 1932) の Wechselwirkungsformel n (2. 72, Møller (Ann. 14. 531, 1932), Bethe (ZS. 76, 293, 1932)

279. 88号 (A), (B) 2つの粒子の衝突の Total Energy

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Bloch - Ann, 2/24

$$V_0 = \frac{E}{\sqrt{(x-b)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

0's Lorentz transformation (z & t)

$$V = \frac{N(x-b)^2 + y^2 + \gamma^2(z - Z_0 + vt)^2}{\gamma E}$$

$$A_3 = -\frac{v}{c} V = -\frac{v}{c} \frac{E}{\sqrt{(x-b)^2 + y^2 + \gamma^2(z - Z_0 + vt)^2}}$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = 0 \quad \gamma^2 = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

z & Dirac の式  $n \lambda \ll L$ ,  $b \ll b_1$ ,  $b \ll b_2$ ,  $b \ll b_3$

$$\Delta T = \frac{4\pi e^2 N}{m_0 v^2 c^2} N \Delta Z \sum_n f_n \left\{ \frac{(2) m_0 v^2}{\hbar \omega_n} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{2} \lg \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) - \frac{v^2}{2c^2} + \gamma(1) - R \psi \left(1 + i \frac{vE}{\hbar \omega_n}\right) \right\}$$

と  $\hbar \omega_n$   
 $eE/\hbar \omega \rightarrow 0$   $r = \hbar \omega$  Dirac-Moller の式 (2) の  
 $e \hbar \omega$  に対する Bohr の式 (2) と一致。

is nicht rel., relat. の場  $\hbar \omega$   $\ll \hbar \omega_n$   $\rightarrow$   $\hbar \omega_n$  の Z-electron  
 の Bohr の式  $\sum f_n = Z$ ,  $e \hbar \omega$  は Bohr

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F. Bloch: Bremsvermögen von Atomen mit mehreren Elektronen (ZS.f. Phys. 81 (März) 363, 1933)

原子の波長  $\lambda$  が  $\lambda < \lambda_c$  のとき、 $\lambda_c$  は原子の半径  $r$  と同じである。このとき、原子の電場は電子の電場と干渉し、吸収係数は  $\lambda < \lambda_c$  のとき  $\lambda > \lambda_c$  のときよりも大きくなる。これは、原子の電場が電子の電場と干渉し、吸収係数が大きくなることを示している。このとき、原子の電場は電子の電場と干渉し、吸収係数が大きくなることを示している。このとき、原子の電場は電子の電場と干渉し、吸収係数が大きくなることを示している。

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$$\frac{\Delta T_0}{\Delta z} = N \frac{4\pi e^2 E^2}{m_0 v^2} \left\{ \lg \frac{(2)k_{\text{max}}}{k_{\text{min}}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$+ \gamma(1) - R \left( 4 \left( 1 + \frac{eE}{\hbar \omega} \right) \right) \gamma$$

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2. 核子.  $W_n, f$  in  $(r)$  for  $r > r_0$ .  
 (b) Z.B.  $\rho$  is  $\frac{1}{2} \rho_0 (1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2})$  for  $r < R$ .  
 Elektron's Ladungsdichte  $\frac{e}{m_0} \rho$  in Kern  $r < R$ .  
 innere Potential  $\frac{m_0}{e} V$  in Kern  $r < R$ .  
 äußere Potential  $\frac{m_0}{e} V$  (time  $r > R$ ) for  $r > R$ .  
 $U, V$  is Masseneinheit  $m_0$  in  $r$  a pot. Energie.  
 elektrische Feldstärke  $\frac{1}{e} F$  is Atom  $\rho$   $\phi$  constant  
 in  $r < R$ .  $F = -m_0 \text{grad } V$  in  $r < R$ .  
 $V = -\frac{1}{m_0} (r, F)$

in  $r < R$ .  
 Kraft potential  $U + V$  for  $r < R$  to  $r > R$ .  
 in  $r < R$  is gesch. Pot.  $\phi$  or  $r > R$  is Gas's Beweg. Gl.  
 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \text{grad}^2 \phi + \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + U + V$   
 in  $r < R$  is Kontin. Gl.  $\rho$  is Massendichte  
 $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \text{div} (\rho \text{grad } \phi)$

in  $r < R$ .  $\Delta U = -4\pi \frac{e}{m_0} \rho$   
 in  $r > R$ .  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m_0}{e} U = -\frac{Ze}{r}$   

$$H = \int \left( \frac{1}{2} \rho \text{grad}^2 \phi + \rho (r) \left( V - \frac{Ze}{m_0 r} \right) \right. \\
 \left. + \frac{3\hbar^2}{10 m_0^{5/2}} \left( \frac{\rho}{8\pi} \right)^{5/2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{m_0} \int \frac{\rho(r) \rho(r')}{|r-r'|} dr dr'$$

$$W L = \int \rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} dx - H \quad r > \pm r < R_0$$



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$R = 3, 27 \cdot 10^{15}$ ;  $t = 6,55/\pi \cdot 10^{27}$ ,  $m_0 = 0,903 \times 10^{-27}$   
 $v = 1,92 \cdot 10^9$  cm/sec

(36)  $\beta = Z \{ 3, 292 - \log Z - \log \kappa \}$

Gold ( $Z=79$ )  $\approx 4/3$   $\beta_{exp} = 13$   $\approx 4/3 \cdot 79 \approx 102,7$   
 (37)  $\log \kappa = 0,781$   $\kappa = 6,04$

(38)  $\beta = Z \{ 2,511 - \log Z \}$

Z	Substanz	$\beta_{theor.}$	Fehler %	$\beta_{theor.}$	Fehler %
1	$\frac{1}{2} H_2$	2,51	-6	2,42	-9
2	He	4,42	-12	4,24	-15
7,2	$\frac{1}{2} N_2$	11,7	-0,8	13,4	+15
8	$\frac{1}{2} Luft$	11,9	-3	13,8	+15
10	$\frac{1}{2} O_2$	12,9	-	15,4	+19
13	Ne	15,1	-2	18,4	+19
18	Ar	18,3	-4	20,7	+11
29	Ca	23,4	-7	27,1	+15
47	Cu	30,4	+8	49,9	+57
79	Au	48,4	-	95,6	+97

$\beta_{exp}$  of Fowler (Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. 20, 521, 1921)  $\approx 80$



$\beta_{theor.}$  of Fowler  $\approx 100$   $\approx 100$   $\approx 100$

$\beta = 100$   
 $\beta = 100$   
 $\beta = 100$



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→ H<sup>2</sup>, He, etc. are the 1st & 2nd order of the expansion of the logarithm of the partition function Z. The expansion is given by

where the terms are given by the expansion of the logarithm of the partition function Z. The expansion is given by

$$\ln Z = \ln Z_0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\Omega} \int d^3x d^3x' \chi(x) \chi(x') + \dots$$

$$\chi(x) = \frac{1}{\Omega} \int d^3x' \chi(x')$$

The expansion is given by the expansion of the logarithm of the partition function Z. The expansion is given by

The expansion is given by the expansion of the logarithm of the partition function Z. The expansion is given by

Li	6.94	7	6.94
Be	9.01	9	9.01
B	10.81	11	10.81
C	12.01	12	12.01
N	14.01	14	14.01
O	16.00	16	16.00
F	18.99	19	18.99
Ne	20.18	20	20.18
Na	22.99	23	22.99
Mg	24.31	24	24.31
Al	26.98	27	26.98
Si	28.09	28	28.09
P	30.97	31	30.97
S	32.06	32	32.06
Cl	35.45	35	35.45
Ar	39.95	40	39.95
K	39.10	39	39.10
Ca	40.08	40	40.08
Sc	44.96	45	44.96
Ti	47.88	48	47.88
V	50.94	51	50.94
Cr	52.00	52	52.00
Mn	54.94	55	54.94
Fe	55.85	56	55.85
Ni	58.71	59	58.71
Cu	63.55	64	63.55
Zn	65.38	66	65.38
Ga	69.72	70	69.72
Ge	72.64	73	72.64
As	74.92	75	74.92
Se	78.96	79	78.96
Br	79.90	80	79.90
Kr	83.80	84	83.80
Rb	85.47	86	85.47
Sr	87.62	88	87.62
Y	88.91	89	88.91
Zr	91.22	92	91.22
Nb	92.91	93	92.91
Mo	95.94	96	95.94
Tc	98.91	99	98.91
Ru	101.07	102	101.07
Rh	102.91	104	102.91
Pd	106.42	106	106.42
Ag	107.87	108	107.87
Cd	112.41	112	112.41
In	114.82	115	114.82
Sn	118.71	119	118.71
Sb	121.76	122	121.76
Te	127.60	128	127.60
I	126.91	127	126.91
Xe	131.29	132	131.29
Ba	137.33	138	137.33
La	138.91	139	138.91
Ce	140.12	141	140.12
Pr	140.91	142	140.91
Nd	144.24	145	144.24
Pm	144.91	146	144.91
Sm	150.36	151	150.36
Eu	151.96	152	151.96
Gd	157.25	158	157.25
Tb	158.93	159	158.93
Dy	162.50	163	162.50
Ho	164.93	165	164.93
Er	167.26	168	167.26
Tm	168.93	169	168.93
Yb	173.05	174	173.05
Lu	174.97	175	174.97
Hf	178.49	179	178.49
Ta	180.95	181	180.95
W	183.85	184	183.85
Re	186.21	187	186.21
Os	190.23	191	190.23
Ir	192.22	193	192.22
Pt	195.08	196	195.08
Au	196.97	197	196.97
Hg	200.59	201	200.59
Tl	204.38	205	204.38
Pb	207.2	208	207.2
Bi	208.98	209	208.98
Po	209	210	209
At	210	211	210
Rn	222	222	222
Ac	227	227	227
Th	232	232	232
Pa	231	231	231
U	238	238	238
Np	237	237	237
Pu	244	244	244
Am	243	243	243
Cm	247	247	247
Bk	247	247	247
Cf	251	251	251
Es	252	252	252
Fm	257	257	257
Mendelevium	258	258	258
Nobelium	259	259	259
Lanthanum	138.91	139	138.91
Cerium	140.12	141	140.12
Praseodymium	140.91	142	140.91
Neodymium	144.24	145	144.24
Europium	150.36	151	150.36
Gadolinium	151.96	152	151.96
Terbium	157.25	158	157.25
Dysprosium	158.93	159	158.93
Ytterbium	162.50	163	162.50
Lutetium	164.93	165	164.93
Hafnium	178.49	179	178.49
Tantalum	180.95	181	180.95
Tungsten	183.85	184	183.85
Rhenium	186.21	187	186.21
Osmium	190.23	191	190.23
Iridium	192.22	193	192.22
Platinum	195.08	196	195.08
Gold	196.97	197	196.97
Mercury	200.59	201	200.59
Thallium	204.38	205	204.38
Lead	207.2	208	207.2
Bismuth	208.98	209	208.98
Polonium	209	210	209
Astatine	210	211	210
Radon	222	222	222
Actinium	227	227	227
Thorium	232	232	232
Protactinium	231	231	231
Uranium	238	238	238
Neptunium	237	237	237
Plutonium	244	244	244
Americium	243	243	243
Curium	247	247	247
Berkelium	247	247	247
Californium	251	251	251
Einsteinium	252	252	252
Fermium	257	257	257
Mendelevium	258	258	258
Nobelium	259	259	259



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(3)  $i^p$  in wave eq

4)  $\psi$  a solution to formally in  $\psi$  eq

(8)  $u = (1-\beta)^{i\beta} \left(\frac{3}{3-1}\right)^{i\beta}$   
 $\times \Gamma\left[\frac{1}{2} + i(\alpha-\beta+\delta)\right], -\frac{1}{2} + i(\alpha-\beta-\delta),$   
 $1-2i\beta, 1/(1-3)]$

$F(a, b, c, y) = 1 + \frac{a \cdot b}{1 \cdot c} y + \frac{a(a+1) \cdot b(b+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot c \cdot (c+1)} y^2 + \dots$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{W}{c}\right)^{1/2} \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{W-\Delta}{c}\right)^{1/2}$   
 $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\beta-c}{c}\right]^{1/2}$

$(2m(W))^{1/2} = \hbar/2 \lambda$   
 $c$  is wave length  $\lambda$  is de Broglie wave  $\hbar v$

for  $\psi$  is electron energy  $\psi$   
 $\psi = a_1 \left(\frac{3}{3-1}\right)^{i\beta} \Gamma\left[\frac{1}{2} + i(\alpha-\beta+\delta), \beta\right]$   
 $+ a_2 \left(\frac{3}{3-1}\right)^{-i\alpha} (1-3)^{i\beta} \Gamma\left[\frac{1}{2} + i(\alpha-\beta-\delta), \beta\right]$   
 $- \frac{1}{2} + i(\alpha-\beta-\delta), 1+2i\alpha, \frac{3}{3-1}(\beta-1)]$   
 $- \frac{1}{2} + i(\alpha-\beta-\delta), 1-2i\alpha, \frac{3}{3-1}(\beta-1)]$

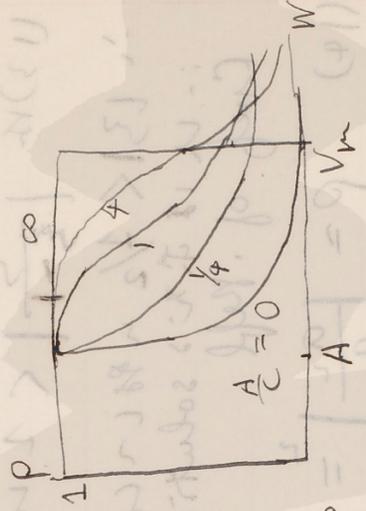


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$$= \frac{\cosh [2\pi(\alpha - \beta)] + \cosh [2\pi\delta]}{\cosh [2\pi(\alpha + \beta)] + \cosh [2\pi\delta]} \quad (15)$$

$$f: \text{imag.} \cdot \exp [P(u, v) + P(1-u, v)] \\
 = \{ (\cosh 2\pi v - \cosh 2\pi u) / 2 \sin^2 \pi u \}^{1/2} \\
 \rho = \frac{\cosh [2\pi(\alpha - \beta)] + \cosh [2\pi\delta]}{\cosh [2\pi(\alpha + \beta)] + \cosh [2\pi\delta]} \quad (15a)$$



$$W < V_m \\
 1 - \rho = \delta \exp \left\{ -\frac{4\pi}{h} \int_{V_m}^W (2m(V-W))^{1/2} dx \right\}$$

$\delta \sim \frac{1}{2}(\beta/\alpha)^{1/2}$   
 $\alpha, \beta$ : very large.  
 $\delta$ : small  
 $l$ : large  
 $q$  no approx.  $q \approx 1$  if  $l \gg 1$  and  $l \gg \delta$

$$\rho = \frac{1 + \exp \left[ \frac{4\pi}{h} \int_{V_m}^W (2m(V-W))^{1/2} dx \right]}{1 + \exp \left[ \frac{4\pi}{h} \int_{V_m}^W (2m(V-W))^{1/2} dx \right] + \exp \left[ \frac{4\pi}{h} \int_{V_m}^W (2m(V-W))^{1/2} dx \right]}$$

$$W \approx V_m: \rho = \exp \left[ -\frac{4\pi}{h} \int_{V_m}^W (2m(V-W))^{1/2} dx \right]$$

$$W \ll V_m: \rho = \frac{1 - \exp \left[ -\frac{4\pi}{h} \int_{V_m}^W (2m(V-W))^{1/2} dx \right]}{1 + \exp \left[ -\frac{4\pi}{h} \int_{V_m}^W (2m(V-W))^{1/2} dx \right]}$$

$l$ : very large  
 $\rho \approx 0$  if  $W > V_m$   
 $\rho \approx 1$  if  $W < V_m$

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Neutron

DATE: 27-00

NO: 10-07

J. Solomon: ~~sur l'interaction~~ sur l'interaction entre neutrons et protons  
 (J. de Phys. IV, 210, 1955 Avril)

~~est à~~  
 unité de longueur:  $\frac{\hbar^2}{Me^2} = 2,88 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ cm}$   
 unité de énergie:  $\frac{Me^4}{\hbar^2} = 7,88 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ erg}$

(1)  $V(r) = e^2 \frac{e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}}}{r}$

(Massey: Nature 129, (1932), 469 et 691)  
 Destouches C. R. 194, (1932), 1909, et actuel etc)  
 $k = \frac{\hbar v}{Mv} \quad k_0 = \frac{\hbar v}{\hbar v}$   $v$ : vitesse relative

rayon efficace de charge  $\sigma = \frac{2Me^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{k^2}{(k^2 + 1)^2}$

ou  $\sigma_0 = \frac{2k_0^2}{(k_0^2 + 1)^2}$

Möller, Philipp: Naturw. 20 (1932), 929.  $\sigma$  relative

$\frac{v}{c} = 1/5 \quad \sigma_0 = 0,3$   
 $\sigma = 8 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^2$   
 $\frac{v}{c} = 1/5 \quad \sigma_0 = 1/5$   
 $\sigma_0 = 4,1$   
 $\frac{v}{c} \approx \frac{1}{30} \quad \sigma_0 \approx 1,2$  (const)  $v/c$

Unité de longueur  $\frac{\hbar^2}{Me^2}$  et de énergie  $\frac{Me^4}{\hbar^2}$   
 $\sigma_0 = 1,2$

(2)  $V(r) = e^{-\frac{2r}{a}} \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{b} \right) e^{-\frac{2r}{c}}$

これは Hydrogen e Proton の interaction の analogy.

$\sigma_0 = \frac{f_0^2}{2}$

$\sigma_0 = 0,3$   $f_0 = 0,8$

(3)  $V(r) = \frac{e^2 f_0}{r^2}$

(12) Massey: Proc. Roy. Soc. 138 (1932), 460

これは e p の moment of dipole interaction

(0, 0 + d0) の diffuse e p の particles の 2 倍  
 $I(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi^3}{2} \frac{e^4 f_0^2}{k^2 v^2} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta d\theta} \quad (*)$

$(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$  の 1/4 の cube の rayon d'action N

$\sigma_0 = \pi \sqrt{2 \log 2} \cdot k_0 f_0 = 11,6 k_0 f_0$

$v/c = 1/5$   $f_0 = 1/10$   $k_0 = 1/30$   $1/100$   
 $\sigma_0 = 0,7$   $(0,3 \times 1/5)$   $0,2$   $0,1$   $0,03$

$S = \frac{k}{M^2} = 0,2 \cdot 10^{-13} = 50 = 9,0007$

これは dipole の convergence の 1/3.  $\frac{M^2 c^2}{4k^2} \ll 1$  or  $f_0 \ll 2 N$

(4) (3) の 1/3 の cube. Neutron (mass M) の 1 cc 中の

N 個の neutron particle の 1 cc 中の energy N

angle  $\theta$  の cube 中の energy transfer 1 cc 中の energy N

$\frac{2 \pi v^2}{(1 + \frac{M}{m})^2} \sin^2 \theta$

$\frac{dT}{da} = \frac{2 \pi^2 e^4 p}{k^2} \frac{M}{(1 + \frac{M}{m})^2} \cdot N$

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Solution 8-2

$\mu = m$ ,  $\mu = M$  (for  $\alpha$  particle) or  $\mu = \frac{Mm}{M+m}$  (for  $\alpha$  particle and nucleus)  
 Bohr's model (Bohr's conference de Pâques)

Bohr's model (classical theory)  $\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{h}{4\pi} e^2 f \frac{1}{1 + \frac{m}{M}}$

classical theory  $\sqrt{\frac{ze^2 f}{\mu v}} \gg \frac{h}{\mu v}$

or  $\frac{2\pi\mu e^2 c}{h v} \gg 1$  (for  $\alpha$  particle)

or  $\frac{2\pi\mu e^2 c}{h v} \gg 1$  (for  $\alpha$  particle and nucleus)

or  $\frac{2\pi\mu e^2 c}{h v} \gg 1$  (for  $\alpha$  particle and nucleus)

or  $\frac{2\pi\mu e^2 c}{h v} \gg 1$  (for  $\alpha$  particle and nucleus)

or  $\frac{2\pi\mu e^2 c}{h v} \gg 1$  (for  $\alpha$  particle and nucleus)

$f(0) = k \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [e^{2i\eta_l} - 1] (2l+1) P_l(\cos\theta)$

$f(\theta) = \frac{\pi M}{2k^2} \int_0^{\infty} V(r) J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^2\left(\frac{kr}{2}\right) r dr$

(for  $\alpha$  particle)  $\frac{2\pi M V(r)}{h^2} \ll 1$  (for  $\alpha$  particle)  $\frac{2\pi M V(r)}{h^2} \ll 1$  (for  $\alpha$  particle)

$\eta_l \ll 1$   $f(0) = \frac{M}{k^2} \int_0^{\infty} V(r) \frac{\sin kr}{kr} r dr$

$\eta_l \ll 1$   $f(0) = \frac{M}{k^2} \int_0^{\infty} V(r) \frac{\sin kr}{kr} r dr$

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neutron  $n$  の  $t_0$  時刻の position  $q$  energy level is

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{M} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi - (V(x) + E') \psi = 0$$

$$or (\Delta + q + \omega) \psi(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$$

$$V = \frac{\hbar^2}{Me^2} q \quad \frac{E'}{2} = E' = \frac{\hbar^2}{Me^2} \omega$$

$$\psi = e^{i(kx + ly + mz)}$$

$$q^2 = \sum (\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x_i^2}) + q(x_0, y_0, z_0) + \omega = 0$$

$$q(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \sum_{n, n', p} a_{n, n', p} \exp(i(n x_0 + n' y_0 + p z_0))$$

$$v(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \sum_{n, n', p} b_{n, n', p} \exp(i(n x_0 + n' y_0 + p z_0))$$

$$-4\pi^2 \sum (n^2 + n'^2 + p^2) b_{n, n', p} \exp(i(n x_0 + n' y_0 + p z_0))$$

$$-4\pi^2 \sum (n^2 + n'^2 + p^2) b_{n, n', p} \exp(i(n x_0 + n' y_0 + p z_0))$$

$$+ \omega + \sum a_{n, n', p} \exp(i(n x_0 + n' y_0 + p z_0)) = 0$$

$\exp(-i(n x_0 + n' y_0 + p z_0))$   $\neq 0$   $\Rightarrow$  cube unit  $n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^3$

$\int \psi^* \psi$

$$-4\pi^2 (n^2 + n'^2 + p^2) b_{n, n', p} + 4\pi^2 \sum_{n, n', p} b_{n, n', p} b_{n, n', p}^* (n^2 + n'^2 + p^2)$$

$$+ \omega \sum_{n, n', p} b_{n, n', p} + a_{n, n', p} \exp(i(n x_0 + n' y_0 + p z_0))$$

$$4\pi^2 \sum_{n, n', p} b_{n, n', p} b_{n, n', p}^* (n^2 + n'^2 + p^2) + a_{000} = -\omega = \sqrt{\Omega}$$

normal state  $v$  の  $\psi$ : real

$$\forall b_{r, s, t} = b_{-r, -s, -t}^* \quad b_{r, s, t}^* = b_{-r, -s, -t}$$

$$\therefore 8\pi^2 \sum b_{r, s, t} b_{r, s, t}^* (r^2 + s^2 + t^2) + a_{000} = \sqrt{\Omega}$$

$\therefore a_{000} \leq \sqrt{\Omega}$   
 neutron  $n$  の rayon direction  $\Rightarrow$  upper limit  $\leq \sqrt{\Omega}$

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$$a_{000} = \int \varphi(r_0, y_0, z_0) dx_0 dy_0 dz_0$$

$$* \int_{-r_0}^{r_0} \int_{-y_0}^{y_0} \int_{-z_0}^{z_0} \varphi(r_0) r_0^2 dr_0 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\phi$$

$$M \times \frac{r_0}{k_0} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \leq \pi \cdot \frac{r_0}{k_0} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\phi$$

$$\frac{r_0}{k_0} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} < 1, \quad \therefore a_{000} \geq 2\pi \rho_{00}$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = 16 k_0^2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) \sin^2 \eta_l$$

1st app:  $\rho_0^2 = 16 k_0^2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) \eta_l^2$

$$\sin^2 \eta_l \leq \eta_l^2 \quad \sigma_0 \leq \rho_0$$

$$a_{000} \geq 2\pi \sigma_0 \quad \Omega \geq 2\pi \sigma_0 \quad \Omega \geq \frac{1}{\sigma_0} = N$$

$$\sigma = 8.10^{-13} \text{ cm} \quad v = 3.10^9 \text{ cm} \quad \frac{\sigma}{v} = 2.7$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) \sin^2 \eta_l = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{16 k_0^2} \quad \sigma = 0, 27$$

Cambridge, 1.8.51, H<sup>+</sup> 9 mass at 2,01351 ± 0,00018 (0.6716)

$$H^+ = 1,00798 \quad (\text{proton} + \text{neutron} - 9.15 \times 10^{-6} \text{ volt})$$

$$- \delta, \quad 2,01351 - 2 \times 1,00798 = E+D = 2.2 \Omega + D$$

$$= 0,00203 \text{ MeV}$$

$E_0 + D_0 = 38, 1$     $\sigma_0 \leq 3 - \frac{D_0}{4\pi}$   
 28.15    $D_0 \leq 33, 9$   
 2013

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neutron mass is  
 1,00778   9 M e c<sup>2</sup>  
 Chadwick's  $\approx 1,0061$     $\approx 223 \text{ eV}$   
 $\approx 1.3 \times 10^{-12} \text{ eV}$

$R = 8\pi \int_{rst} (r^2 + s^2 + t^2) \text{ brst}^*$   
 order    $\text{brst} = \int \exp(\dots) \rightarrow \log + \text{diode}$   
 $\text{brst} = \int \exp(\dots) \text{ brst} \log + d\rho \text{ side}$

$\log \psi = d_0 - \frac{f_0}{\rho_0}$   
 normalization:  $\int \pi e^{2\alpha_0} \rho_0^3 = 1$   
 $\therefore K = \frac{1}{\pi \rho_0^2}$

$\sigma_0 = 0, 3$    neutron mass = 1,0061,  
 $K = \frac{1}{\pi \rho_0^2} = \sqrt{2} - a_{000} \leq \sqrt{2} - 2\pi \sigma_0 = 1, 2$   
 $\rho_0 \geq 1, 98$   
 in  $\rho_0 \approx 1, 98$  is of order  $\approx 10^8$

Neutron-Proton a choice of  $\rho_0$  is  $\approx 1, 98$  (Q.N. is  $\approx 1, 3 \text{ eV}$ )  
 size of  $\rho_0$  is  $\approx 10^8$  Energy, Momentum of conservative  
 is  $\approx 10^8$  is  $\approx 10^8$  (Neutron hypothesis is  $\approx 10^8$ )  
 conserv. principle of  $\rho_0$  is  $\approx 10^8$   
 $G + D_0 = D + E = 38, 1 \times 10^8 - 17, 1 \times 10^8 = 21, 0 \times 10^8$   
 $\approx 21, 0 \times 10^8 \text{ eV}$



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(6)  $f(\theta) = v^{-1} e^{i p_a (v-a) h} \left( \frac{h}{\sqrt{M\varepsilon + i p_a}} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{0.21 i p_a a^2}{h} \cos \theta \right)$

Intensität der Streuung im Schwerpunktsystem in der Richtung  $\theta$

(6a)  $J_{\theta} = \left( \frac{h \sqrt{M\varepsilon}}{M\varepsilon + p_a} + \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{p_a h}{M\varepsilon + p_a} + \frac{0.21 p_a a^2}{h} \cos \theta \right)^2$

$\varepsilon = \frac{p^2}{2M}$

Wesentliche Vorwärtsstreuung  $\theta \approx 0$   $\left( \frac{p_a}{M\varepsilon} \right) \ll 1$   
 $p_a \ll \sqrt{M\varepsilon}$

$0.21 a^2 (p_a^2 + M\varepsilon) / h^2 \ll 1$   
 ist Asymmetrie der Ausbreitung des Wechselwirkungspotentials  $\approx 0.21 a^2$

Anzahl der Zusammenstöße pro k.c.m. i Sekunde  
 $2g p_a / M$

(7)  $g = \frac{8\pi h}{M} \frac{1 + a \sqrt{M\varepsilon} / h}{E + 2\varepsilon}$

$E = 2 p_a^2 / M$

Reckart (Phys. Rev. 35, 1303, 1950)  $g \approx 1.5 \times 10^{18}$   
 $V(v) = 4v_0 / (1 + e^{-v/v_0})$  (He<sup>3</sup>)

$1 + a \sqrt{M\varepsilon} / h \approx 1.5 \times 10^{18} \left( 1 + 4 \sqrt{M\varepsilon} / h \right)$

$a \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-13}$  cm  $v = 0.6 \times 10^8$  cm/s  $g \approx 10^{18}$   
 mit der Plutonium (Naturwiss. 20, 929, 1952)  
 Neutron Energie  $0.5 \times 10^6$  eV  $\approx 0.5 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  J  $\approx 8 \times 10^{-14}$  J  
 $g = 8 \times 10^{13} - 10^{14}$  s<sup>-1</sup>  $a \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-13}$  cm





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Bremstrahlung

F. Sauter: Zur unrel. Theorie des kontinuierlichen  
 Röntgenspektrums. (Ann. 18, 486, 1935)  
 Sommerfeld (Ann. 11, 257, 1931) & Coulomb field  
 in the exact case of  $\alpha \ll 1$  ist  $v \rightarrow 0$  langwelliger Grenzfall  
 in der Integrität der log in  $\infty$   $v \rightarrow 0$   $v \ll c$ . relat.  
 in verallgemeinerten Fall  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ .  
 in der Born'schen Störungstheorie  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ .  
 (ist  $\alpha \ll 1$  &  $\alpha \ll 1$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ .)  
 Coulomb field ist Sommerfeld'sches  $\alpha \ll 1$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$  factor  
 in  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ . Winkelabhängigkeit ist  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ .  
 abgeschirmtes Coulombfeld  $V(x, y, z) = \frac{Ze^{-\alpha r}}{r}$   
 ist langwelliger Grenzfall  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ . ist  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ .  
 Total intensity:  $J = \frac{32\pi Z^2 e^6}{3mc^3 h}$

(Zur  $v \ll c$  langwellige  $v \ll c$  in  $v \ll c$  connection, or  
 in  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ .)  
 zur Selektion. Antikathode  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   
 Strahlung  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ . Energie  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   
 $-dE = \frac{32\pi Z^2 e^6}{3mc^3 h} N dx$

Zur Kramer's (Phil Mag. 46, 836, 1923)  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$   
 factor  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ .  
 Besthe (Ann. 5, 325, 1930)  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$ . Elektronen  
 unelast. Stöße  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$  Energie  $v \ll c$   $v \ll c$

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$$-dE = \frac{4\pi e^4}{m^2 v^2} N dn \cdot \log \frac{2\Lambda^2}{k\alpha}$$

Handwritten notes in German, starting with "Zunächst ist die Wahlung..."

Handwritten notes in German, starting with "Es ist zu beachten..."

Handwritten notes in German, starting with "Die Wahlung..."

Handwritten notes in German, starting with "Die Wahlung..."

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Collision

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Sender: Zur stationären Behandlung der elastischen Streuung  
 sehr schneller Elektronen (ZS, 86, 818, 1935)

$$\left\{ \sum_{\nu=1}^3 \delta_{\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\nu}} - \delta_4 \frac{E-V}{\hbar c} + \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right\} \psi = 0$$

$$\psi = \psi_0 + \psi_1 + \dots \quad \psi_0 = a e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \epsilon t)}$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{\nu} \delta_{\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\nu}} - \delta_4 \frac{E}{\hbar c} + \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right\} \psi_1 = -\delta_4 \frac{V}{\hbar c} \psi_0$$

$$\left\{ \Delta + \frac{E^2 - m^2 c^4}{\hbar^2 c^2} \right\} \psi_1 = \left\{ \Delta + \frac{E^2}{\hbar^2 c^2} \right\} \psi_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\hbar c} \left\{ \sum_{\nu} \delta_{\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\nu}} - \delta_4 \frac{E}{\hbar c} - \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right\} \delta_4 V \psi_0$$

$$\psi_1(\mathbf{R}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\hbar c} \int \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r})}}{|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}|} \left\{ \sum_{\nu} \delta_{\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\nu}} - \delta_4 \frac{E}{\hbar c} - \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right\} \delta_4 V \psi_0 d\tau$$

$$\psi_1(\mathbf{R}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\hbar c} \int \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r})}}{|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}|} V \psi_0 d\tau \rightarrow a \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}}}{R} \int V e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R})} d\tau$$

$\mathbf{r}$ : Einheitsvektor in Beobachtrichtung.

$$\psi_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi\hbar c} \int \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r})}}{|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}|} \left\{ i\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{r}) - \delta_4 E - m^2 c^4 \right\} \psi_0 d\tau$$

$$\text{von } (i\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{r}) - \delta_4 E - m^2 c^4) \psi_0 = 0,$$

$$\psi_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi\hbar c} \int \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r})}}{|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}|} \left\{ -2E + i\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{r}) \right\} \psi_0 d\tau$$

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電荷の分布を  $\rho$  とし、半径  $R$  の球に電荷が均等に分布しているとする。

$$J = ic(F(n, \theta))$$

$$\rightarrow v(F, \delta, \psi)$$

$$\text{or } J = \frac{v}{(4\pi r^2)^2} R^2 (4E - 2p^2 v (1 - \cos \theta)) (\bar{a} \delta a)$$

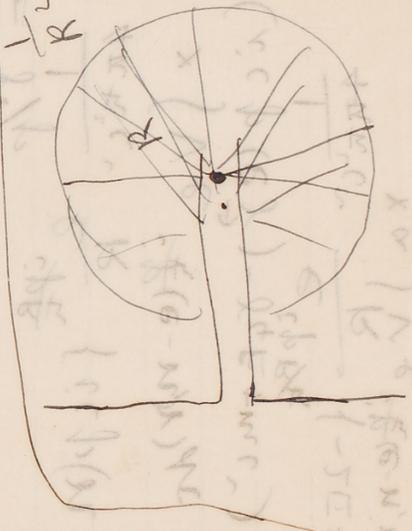
$$\times \int V e^{ik \cdot r} dV$$

Primary integral  $J_0 = v(\bar{a} \delta a)$

$$J = \frac{J_0}{R^2} \left( \frac{v}{1 - \beta} \right)^2 \frac{1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \beta} \left| \int V e^{ik \cdot r} dV \right|^2$$

$$V = \frac{ze^{-i\omega r}}{R}; J = \frac{J_0}{R^2} \left( \frac{e^{-i\omega r}}{2m v} \right)^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

(Note: 124, 425, 1929; Sakurai, Ann. d. Phys. 18, 61, 1933)



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$$Ei(x) = \int_0^x \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^x}{x} dx$$

$$Ei\left(\frac{a}{b} + \ln \epsilon\right) = \int_0^{\frac{a}{b} + \ln \epsilon} \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx$$

Normierung

Flügge: Zur Theorie der Normierung schneller Elektronen-Strahlen (ZS. 85, 693, 1933, 14 Okt)

$$E \gg mc^2 \quad \frac{dE}{dx} = - \frac{4\pi e^2 s L}{mc^2} B(E)$$

$B(E) =$  Heisenberg  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$E_{inc} = \epsilon; \quad \frac{d\epsilon}{dx} = -(a + b \ln \epsilon)$$

$$E \gg mc^2 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a &= 0,6005 \left[ -1,69 + 2,303 \frac{Za}{2a+2k} \right] \quad (4,876 - \log Za) \\ b &= 0,6005 \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$E < 30mc^2 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a &= 0,6005 \left[ -0,34 + 2,303 \frac{Za}{2a+2k} \right] \quad (4,876 - \log Za) \\ b &= 0,6005 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Heisenberg ist Energieabfall ist Schichtdicke  $a$  Exponentiel  
 - für  $v \approx c$  ist  $z$  ist.

$$B(E) = a \cdot \epsilon \quad a: \text{const}$$

$\gamma$  ist.  $\frac{d\epsilon}{dx} = \text{const}$  ist  $\frac{d\epsilon}{dx} = a$

$$\frac{d\epsilon}{dx} = -(a + b \ln \epsilon)$$

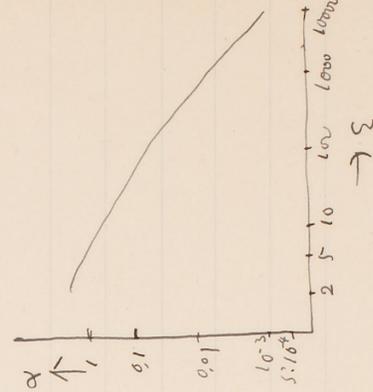
Integration  $\int \frac{d\epsilon}{a + b \ln \epsilon} = \int \frac{d\epsilon}{a + b \ln \epsilon} + C$

$$b x = - \int \frac{d\epsilon}{a + b \ln \epsilon} + C$$

$$= e^{-ax/b} \cdot Ei\left(\frac{a}{b} + \ln \epsilon\right) + C$$

$x=0, \epsilon = \epsilon_0$

$$-e^{-ax/b} b x = Ei\left(\frac{a}{b} + \ln \epsilon\right) - Ei\left(\frac{a}{b} + \ln \epsilon_0\right)$$

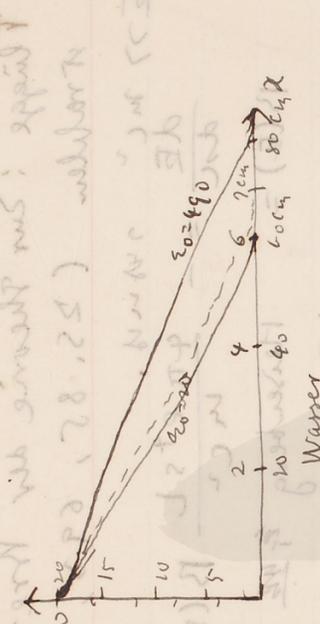


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$$E(x) = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi = E \psi$$

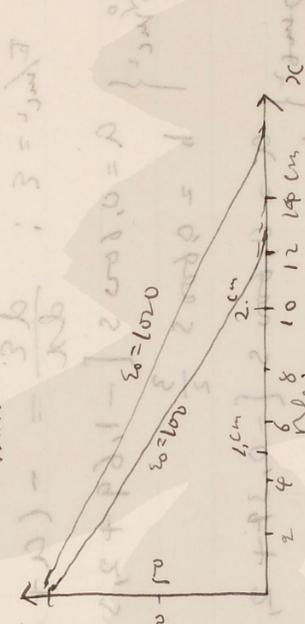
$$E(x) = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi = E \psi$$

この問題を解くには、まずポテンシャルの形状を調べ、その後に波動関数を求める。

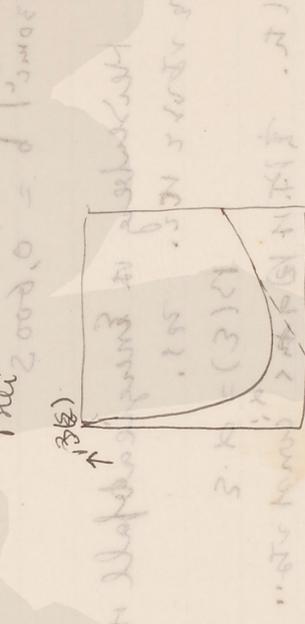


上のグラフは、ポテンシャルの形状を示している。

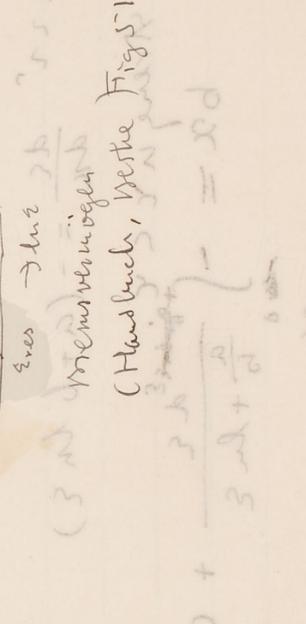
位置 (cm)	ポテンシャル (erg)
0	0
2	10
4	40
6	490
8	10
10	0



この波動関数は、ポテンシャルの形状に応じて振る舞う。特に、ポテンシャルの障壁を越える確率は、トンネル効果として知られる。



エネルギー準位は、ポテンシャルの形状によって決まる。特に、ポテンシャルの障壁を越える確率は、トンネル効果として知られる。



この波動関数は、ポテンシャルの形状に応じて振る舞う。特に、ポテンシャルの障壁を越える確率は、トンネル効果として知られる。

$$E(x) = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi = E \psi$$

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DATE Gordon 48 180, 1948

unter im Unendlichen anwächst (Gordon 48 180, 1948)  
 Grenzfälle gleichförmige Bew. d. in par. Koord.

$$\Psi_E = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi m N}{\hbar k}} \frac{\pi \lambda}{\sin \pi \lambda} e^{\frac{\pi \lambda}{2} M_{\frac{1}{2}-i\lambda, 0}(ikz)} e^{\frac{ikz}{2} \eta}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi m v}{\hbar} \quad \lambda = \frac{2\pi e^2 Z}{\hbar v}$$

$$a = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\pi m e^2 Z} : \lambda = \frac{1}{ka}$$

$z = \text{const}$  ( $z \gg a$ )  $\rightarrow$  linksrecht's Fläche  $\rightarrow$  s. oben

$$J = \frac{\hbar}{4\pi m i} 2 \cdot \left( \Psi \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} - \Psi \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$M_{\frac{1}{2}-i\lambda, 0}(ikz) = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \lambda} W_{\frac{1}{2}+i\lambda, 0}(-ikz) + \frac{e^{-\pi \lambda} W_{\frac{1}{2}-i\lambda, 0}(ikz)}{I(1-i\lambda)}$$

$$W_{k, m} \cong e^{i\frac{2}{\pi} k} \text{ asymptotisch}$$

$$\frac{M_{\frac{1}{2}-i\lambda, 0}(ikz)}{\sqrt{ikz}} \cong \frac{e^{-\pi \lambda} i^{\frac{k}{2}} (kz)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{E(1-i\lambda)} + \text{Gl. m. 3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{M}{\sqrt{ikz}} = -i \frac{k}{2} \frac{M}{\sqrt{ikz}} + \dots$$

$$\therefore J = N \frac{\pi \lambda e^{\pi \lambda}}{\sin \pi \lambda} \left| \frac{M_{\frac{1}{2}-i\lambda, 0}(ikz)}{\sqrt{ikz}} \right|^2 = N \cdot M$$

$$z = r(1+m), \quad \eta = r(1-m) \quad \mu = \cos \theta$$

$$\Psi_E = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi m N}{\hbar k}} \frac{\pi \lambda}{\sin \pi \lambda} e^{\frac{\pi \lambda}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (l+\frac{1}{2}) a_l P_l(\cos \theta)}$$

$$a_l = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{i \frac{k}{2} r} M_{\frac{1}{2}-i\lambda, 0}(ikz) \frac{d^l}{d\mu^l} (P_l)^l d\mu$$

$$M = 2Z - 1 : a_l = \dots$$

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$9h(\frac{2l+1}{\lambda}) + h_0 - M(\frac{2l+1}{\lambda}) + \dots M$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{(N-k)}{(N+k)} \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+2S)}{(1+2S)} \frac{N}{2} \dots (1-)$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{(N-k)}{(N+k)} \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+2S)}{(1+2S)} \frac{N}{2} \dots (1-)$

NO. ....  
 DATE .....

$\vec{a} = \vec{p}, \quad k = \frac{1}{2a}$

$$\Psi_E = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi i m N}{h k}} \frac{\pi \lambda}{\Gamma(i\lambda)} e^{\frac{\pi \lambda}{2}} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{D(l+1/2 - i\lambda)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{1}{\Gamma(2l+1)} M_{-i\lambda, l+1/2} \left(\frac{2i\rho}{\lambda}\right)$$

$\times P_l(\cos \theta)$

$$\Psi_{n, l, m} = \sqrt{\frac{n(n+l)!}{(n-l)!}} \frac{1}{(a\lambda)^l} \frac{1}{(2l+1)!} P_l^m \left(\frac{2i\rho}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) \cdot \frac{e^{im\varphi}}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

$$\int \Psi_{n, l, m}^* \Psi_{n, l, m} d\tau = \int \Psi_{n, l, m}^* \Psi_{n, l, m} d\tau$$

$$(2l+1) \sin \theta P_l^m = P_{l+1}^{m+1} - P_{l-1}^{m+1}$$

$$(2l+1) \cos \theta P_l^m = (l+m) P_{l-1}^m + (l-m+1) P_{l+1}^m$$

$$\frac{2l(2l+1)}{l-i\lambda} M_{-i\lambda, l-1/2}(2i2) - \frac{l+1-i\lambda}{(2l+2)(2l+3)} M_{-i\lambda, l+1/2}(2i2)$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{i2} \left\{ M_{-i\lambda, l+1/2}(2i2) + \frac{i\lambda}{l-i\lambda} M_{-i\lambda-1, l+1/2}(2i2) \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{2l(2l+1)}{l-i\lambda} M_{-i\lambda, l-1/2}(2i2) + (l+1) \frac{l+1-i\lambda}{(2l+2)(2l+3)} M_{-i\lambda, l+3/2}(2i2)$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{2i2} \left\{ \frac{l(l+1)-i\lambda(i\lambda-1)}{l+i\lambda} M_{-i\lambda+1, l+1/2}(2i2) \right.$$

$$\left. + 2(i\lambda-1) M_{-i\lambda, l+1/2}(2i2) + \frac{l(l+1)+i\lambda(i\lambda-1)}{l-i\lambda} M_{-i\lambda-1, l+1/2}(2i2) \right\}$$

$$\int_0^\infty M_{n, l+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2l}{n}\right) M_{-i\lambda+1} \left(\frac{2i\mu}{\lambda}\right) d\mu$$

$$= (-1)^n i^l \frac{n}{2} \frac{(2l+1)!}{(n^2+\lambda^2)^2} \frac{(4\lambda n)^{l+2}}{(i\lambda-n)^{2l}} \cdot \left(\frac{i\lambda-n}{i\lambda+n}\right)^n e^{-2\lambda \arctan \frac{n}{\lambda}}$$

$$\Gamma(l-i\lambda, -n+l+1, 2l+2, -\frac{4i\lambda n}{(i\lambda-n)^2})$$

$$\int_0^\infty M_{n, l+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2l}{n}\right) M_{-i\lambda+1, l+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2i\mu}{\lambda}\right) d\mu$$

$$= (-1)^{n+l} i^l \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{(2l+1)!}{(n^2+\lambda^2)^2} \cdot \frac{(4\lambda n)^{l+\frac{1}{2}}}{(i\lambda+n)^{2l}}$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{i\lambda+n}{i\lambda-n}\right)^n e^{-2\lambda \arctan \frac{n}{\lambda}} \Gamma(l+i\lambda, -n+l+1, 2l+2, \frac{4i\lambda n}{(i\lambda+n)^2})$$

$$\int_0^\infty M_{n, l+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2l}{n}\right) M_{-i\lambda, l+\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{2i\mu}{\lambda}\right) d\mu = 0.$$

$$\cdot \sigma_{nl}^x = \frac{2\pi k e^2}{3m^2 c^3} \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{(n+l)!}{(n-l-1)!} \frac{l(l+1)}{(2l+1)!}$$

$$\cdot \lambda^2 (1^2+\lambda^2) \dots ((l-1)^2+\lambda^2) \left(\frac{4\lambda n}{n^2+\lambda^2}\right)^{2l+1}$$

$$\cdot \left. \frac{\lambda^3 e^{-4\lambda \arctan \frac{n}{\lambda}}}{1 - e^{-2\pi\lambda}} \right| \Gamma(l+i\lambda, -n+l+1, 2l+2, \frac{4i\lambda n}{(i\lambda+n)^2})^2$$

$$\cdot \frac{2\pi k e^2}{3m^2 c^3} \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{(n+l)!}{(n-l-1)!} \frac{(2l+1)!}{(2l+1)!} e^{-4\lambda \arctan \frac{n}{\lambda}}$$

$$\cdot \left. \frac{l(l+1) - i\lambda(i\lambda-1)}{l+i\lambda} \left(\frac{i\lambda+n}{i\lambda-n}\right)^{n-l} \right| \Gamma(l+1+i\lambda, -n+l, 2l+2, \frac{4i\lambda n}{(i\lambda+n)^2})$$

$$- \left. \frac{l(l+1) + i\lambda(i\lambda-1)}{l-i\lambda} \left(\frac{i\lambda-n}{i\lambda+n}\right)^{n-l} \right| \Gamma(l+1-i\lambda, -n+l, 2l+2, \frac{4i\lambda n}{(i\lambda+n)^2})$$

F. gew. H.G.R. mit n-l Gliedern. M  
 W. R. S. für Übergang im n.l. Bahnen  
 $\sigma_{nl} = 4\sigma_{nl}^x + \sigma_{nl}^y$  ?

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$$\sigma = \frac{2^6 h e^2}{3 m^2 c^3} \left( \frac{2 \pi e^2 Z}{h \nu} \right)^5 = \frac{2^6 (2 \pi)^5 e^{12}}{h^4 \cdot 3 m^2 c^3 \nu^5} \sum_{l=0}^{5/2}$$

$$E = \frac{2^6 h e^2}{3 m^2 c^3} \cdot \frac{2^6 (2 \pi)^5 \text{DIP}^2}{h^4 \cdot 3 \text{PHO.}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m \nu^2 \sum_{l=0}^{5/2}$$

$$E = \frac{2^6 (2 \pi)^5 e^{12}}{h^4 \cdot 3 m^2 c^3 \nu^5} \cdot \frac{m \nu^2}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{5/2}$$

$$\sigma = \sum_{n,l} \sigma_{n,l} \quad \lambda \ll 1 \quad \nu \gg 54 \text{ volt} \quad Z=2$$

with  $\sigma_{n,l} \propto \delta_{n,l} \lambda^{1/2}$  is negligible

$$\sigma_{n,l} \propto \delta_{n,l} \propto \lambda^{1/2} \quad (162) \quad |l|^2 = 4(1+\lambda^2) \sin^2(2n \arctg \frac{\lambda}{2}) \approx 16 \lambda^2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{2^6 h e^2}{3 m^2 c^3} \lambda^5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$$

is dependent on free electron  $\lambda$  etc

$$\sigma_{n,l} = \frac{2^7 \pi h e^2}{3 m^2 c^3} \lambda^2 e^{-4 \lambda \arctg \frac{\lambda}{2}} f(n,l)$$

$$f(1,0) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)^2$$

$$f(2,0) = \frac{8(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2})}{(1 + \frac{2}{\lambda^2})^3} \quad f(2,1) = \frac{2(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2})}{(1 + \frac{2}{\lambda^2})^4}$$

etc

$\lambda=0$	1	2	3	4	5	
$\sigma_1$	0,104	4,02	9,86	18,0	28,2	
$\sigma_{20}$	0,0973	0,604	1,47	2,69	4,21	
$\sigma_{21}$	0,0564	0,845	2,82	5,88	10,05	
$\sigma_2$	0,154	1,95	4,29	8,52	14,3	
$\sigma_{30}$	0,050	0,193	0,488	0,896	1,45	
$\sigma_{31}$	0,020	0,307	1,06	2,14	3,86	
$\sigma_{32}$	0,000	0,112	0,616	1,63	3,23	
$\sigma_3$	0,050	0,612	2,16	4,67	8,54	
$\sigma$	0,208	7,608				

$\times 10^4 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ cm}^2$

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$$Q = \frac{7m^2 c^2}{5 e h c} \left( \frac{h v}{5 e h c} \right) = \frac{6 \pi \cdot 3m^2 c^2 v^2}{5 (5 e h c)^2}$$

$$E = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \approx 1.644934$$

in the normal state  $\approx 2.64$  plug. Rev

(Stueckelberg, Morse '35, 659, 1930) + H.A. J.

$$Q = \frac{3m^2 c^2 v^2}{5 e h c} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$f(1,0) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{7m^2 c^2 v^2}{e h c} \left( \frac{h v}{5 e h c} \right) = \frac{1-c}{5} \frac{7m^2 c^2 v^2}{e h c} f(N, \lambda)$$

$$f(1,0) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{7m^2 c^2 v^2}{e h c} \left( \frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \right)^2$$

$$f(5,1) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{7m^2 c^2 v^2}{e h c} \left( \frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \right)^2$$

$Q$	0.0008	0.0015	0.0019	0.0024	0.0028
$Q$	0.0020	0.0025	0.0030	0.0035	0.0040
$Q$	0.0050	0.0060	0.0070	0.0080	0.0090
$Q$	0.020	0.025	0.030	0.035	0.040
$Q$	0.124	0.150	0.175	0.200	0.225
$Q$	0.0284	0.0342	0.0400	0.0458	0.0516
$Q$	0.0337	0.0404	0.0471	0.0538	0.0605
$Q$	0.0404	0.0481	0.0558	0.0635	0.0712
$Q$	0.0481	0.0568	0.0655	0.0742	0.0829
$Q$	0.0568	0.0665	0.0762	0.0859	0.0956
$Q$	0.0655	0.0762	0.0869	0.0976	0.1083
$Q$	0.0742	0.0859	0.0976	0.1093	0.1210
$Q$	0.0829	0.0956	0.1083	0.1210	0.1337
$Q$	0.0916	0.1053	0.1190	0.1327	0.1464
$Q$	0.1003	0.1150	0.1297	0.1444	0.1591
$Q$	0.1090	0.1247	0.1404	0.1561	0.1718
$Q$	0.1177	0.1344	0.1511	0.1678	0.1845
$Q$	0.1264	0.1441	0.1618	0.1795	0.1972
$Q$	0.1351	0.1548	0.1735	0.1922	0.2100
$Q$	0.1438	0.1655	0.1852	0.2069	0.2237
$Q$	0.1525	0.1762	0.1979	0.2218	0.2374
$Q$	0.1612	0.1869	0.2106	0.2367	0.2511
$Q$	0.1700	0.1976	0.2234	0.2516	0.2648
$Q$	0.1787	0.2083	0.2362	0.2665	0.2785
$Q$	0.1874	0.2190	0.2490	0.2814	0.2922
$Q$	0.1962	0.2297	0.2618	0.2963	0.3059
$Q$	0.2049	0.2404	0.2746	0.3112	0.3196
$Q$	0.2136	0.2511	0.2874	0.3261	0.3333
$Q$	0.2224	0.2618	0.3002	0.3410	0.3470
$Q$	0.2311	0.2725	0.3130	0.3559	0.3607
$Q$	0.2398	0.2832	0.3258	0.3708	0.3744
$Q$	0.2486	0.2939	0.3386	0.3857	0.3881
$Q$	0.2573	0.3046	0.3514	0.4006	0.4018
$Q$	0.2660	0.3153	0.3642	0.4155	0.4155
$Q$	0.2748	0.3260	0.3770	0.4304	0.4292
$Q$	0.2835	0.3367	0.3898	0.4453	0.4429
$Q$	0.2922	0.3474	0.4026	0.4602	0.4566
$Q$	0.3010	0.3581	0.4154	0.4751	0.4703
$Q$	0.3097	0.3688	0.4282	0.4900	0.4840
$Q$	0.3184	0.3795	0.4410	0.5049	0.4977
$Q$	0.3272	0.3902	0.4538	0.5198	0.5114
$Q$	0.3359	0.4009	0.4666	0.5347	0.5251
$Q$	0.3446	0.4116	0.4794	0.5496	0.5388
$Q$	0.3534	0.4223	0.4922	0.5645	0.5525
$Q$	0.3621	0.4330	0.5050	0.5794	0.5662
$Q$	0.3708	0.4437	0.5178	0.5943	0.5799
$Q$	0.3796	0.4544	0.5306	0.6092	0.5936
$Q$	0.3883	0.4651	0.5434	0.6241	0.6073
$Q$	0.3970	0.4758	0.5562	0.6390	0.6210
$Q$	0.4058	0.4865	0.5690	0.6539	0.6347
$Q$	0.4145	0.4972	0.5818	0.6688	0.6484
$Q$	0.4232	0.5079	0.5946	0.6837	0.6621
$Q$	0.4320	0.5186	0.6074	0.6986	0.6758
$Q$	0.4407	0.5293	0.6202	0.7135	0.6895
$Q$	0.4494	0.5400	0.6330	0.7284	0.7032
$Q$	0.4582	0.5507	0.6458	0.7433	0.7169
$Q$	0.4669	0.5614	0.6586	0.7582	0.7306
$Q$	0.4756	0.5721	0.6714	0.7731	0.7443
$Q$	0.4844	0.5828	0.6842	0.7880	0.7580
$Q$	0.4931	0.5935	0.6970	0.8029	0.7717
$Q$	0.5018	0.6042	0.7098	0.8178	0.7854
$Q$	0.5106	0.6149	0.7226	0.8327	0.7991
$Q$	0.5193	0.6256	0.7354	0.8476	0.8128
$Q$	0.5280	0.6363	0.7482	0.8625	0.8265
$Q$	0.5368	0.6470	0.7610	0.8774	0.8402
$Q$	0.5455	0.6577	0.7738	0.8923	0.8539
$Q$	0.5542	0.6684	0.7866	0.9072	0.8676
$Q$	0.5630	0.6791	0.7994	0.9221	0.8813
$Q$	0.5717	0.6898	0.8122	0.9370	0.8950
$Q$	0.5804	0.7005	0.8250	0.9519	0.9087
$Q$	0.5892	0.7112	0.8378	0.9668	0.9224
$Q$	0.5979	0.7219	0.8506	0.9817	0.9361
$Q$	0.6066	0.7326	0.8634	0.9966	0.9498
$Q$	0.6154	0.7433	0.8762	1.0115	0.9635
$Q$	0.6241	0.7540	0.8890	1.0264	0.9772
$Q$	0.6328	0.7647	0.9018	1.0413	0.9909
$Q$	0.6416	0.7754	0.9146	1.0562	1.0046
$Q$	0.6503	0.7861	0.9274	1.0711	1.0183
$Q$	0.6590	0.7968	0.9402	1.0860	1.0320
$Q$	0.6678	0.8075	0.9530	1.1009	1.0457
$Q$	0.6765	0.8182	0.9658	1.1158	1.0594
$Q$	0.6852	0.8289	0.9786	1.1307	1.0731
$Q$	0.6940	0.8396	0.9914	1.1456	1.0868
$Q$	0.7027	0.8503	1.0042	1.1605	1.1005
$Q$	0.7114	0.8610	1.0170	1.1754	1.1142
$Q$	0.7202	0.8717	1.0298	1.1903	1.1279
$Q$	0.7289	0.8824	1.0426	1.2052	1.1416
$Q$	0.7376	0.8931	1.0554	1.2201	1.1553
$Q$	0.7464	0.9038	1.0682	1.2350	1.1690
$Q$	0.7551	0.9145	1.0810	1.2499	1.1827
$Q$	0.7638	0.9252	1.0938	1.2648	1.1964
$Q$	0.7726	0.9359	1.1066	1.2797	1.2101
$Q$	0.7813	0.9466	1.1194	1.2946	1.2238
$Q$	0.7900	0.9573	1.1322	1.3095	1.2375
$Q$	0.7988	0.9680	1.1450	1.3244	1.2512
$Q$	0.8075	0.9787	1.1578	1.3393	1.2649
$Q$	0.8162	0.9894	1.1706	1.3542	1.2786
$Q$	0.8250	1.0001	1.1834	1.3691	1.2923
$Q$	0.8337	1.0108	1.1962	1.3840	1.3060
$Q$	0.8424	1.0215	1.2090	1.3989	1.3197
$Q$	0.8512	1.0322	1.2218	1.4138	1.3334
$Q$	0.8599	1.0429	1.2346	1.4287	1.3471
$Q$	0.8686	1.0536	1.2474	1.4436	1.3608
$Q$	0.8774	1.0643	1.2602	1.4585	1.3745
$Q$	0.8861	1.0750	1.2730	1.4734	1.3882
$Q$	0.8948	1.0857	1.2858	1.4883	1.4019
$Q$	0.9036	1.0964	1.2986	1.5032	1.4156
$Q$	0.9123	1.1071	1.3114	1.5181	1.4293
$Q$	0.9210	1.1178	1.3242	1.5330	1.4430
$Q$	0.9298	1.1285	1.3370	1.5479	1.4567
$Q$	0.9385	1.1392	1.3498	1.5628	1.4704
$Q$	0.9472	1.1499	1.3626	1.5777	1.4841
$Q$	0.9560	1.1606	1.3754	1.5926	1.4978
$Q$	0.9647	1.1713	1.3882	1.6075	1.5115
$Q$	0.9734	1.1820	1.4010	1.6224	1.5252
$Q$	0.9822	1.1927	1.4138	1.6373	1.5389
$Q$	0.9909	1.2034	1.4266	1.6522	1.5526
$Q$	0.9996	1.2141	1.4394	1.6671	1.5663
$Q$	1.0084	1.2248	1.4522	1.6820	1.5800
$Q$	1.0171	1.2355	1.4650	1.6969	1.5937
$Q$	1.0258	1.2462	1.4778	1.7118	1.6074
$Q$	1.0346	1.2569	1.4906	1.7267	1.6211
$Q$	1.0433	1.2676	1.5034	1.7416	1.6348
$Q$	1.0520	1.2783	1.5162	1.7565	1.6485
$Q$	1.0608	1.2890	1.5290	1.7714	1.6622
$Q$	1.0695	1.2997	1.5418	1.7863	1.6759
$Q$	1.0782	1.3104	1.5546	1.8012	1.6896
$Q$	1.0870	1.3211	1.5674	1.8161	1.7033
$Q$	1.0957	1.3318	1.5802	1.8310	1.7170
$Q$	1.1044	1.3425	1.5930	1.8459	1.7307
$Q$	1.1132	1.3532	1.6058	1.8608	1.7444
$Q$	1.1219	1.3639	1.6186	1.8757	1.7581
$Q$	1.1306	1.3746	1.6314	1.8906	1.7718
$Q$	1.1394	1.3853	1.6442	1.9055	1.7855
$Q$	1.1481	1.3960	1.6570	1.9204	1.7992
$Q$	1.1568	1.4067	1.6698	1.9353	1.8129
$Q$	1.1656	1.4174	1.6826	1.9502	1.8266
$Q$	1.1743	1.4281	1.6954	1.9651	1.8403
$Q$	1.1830	1.4388	1.7082	1.9800	1.8540
$Q$	1.1918	1.4495	1.7210	1.9949	1.8677
$Q$	1.2005	1.4602	1.7338	2.0098	1.8814
$Q$	1.2092	1.4709	1.7466	2.0247	1.8951
$Q$	1.2180	1.4816	1.7594	2.0396	1.9088
$Q$	1.2267	1.4923	1.7722	2.0545	1.9225
$Q$	1.2354	1.5030	1.7850	2.0694	1.9362
$Q$	1.2442	1.5137	1.7978	2.0843	1.9499
$Q$	1.2529	1.5244	1.8106	2.0992	1.9636
$Q$	1.2616	1.5351	1.8234	2.1141	1.9773

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Neutron

Massey and Mohr: Radiative Collisions of Neutrons  
and Protons (Nature, 133, 211, 1934)

It has recently been shown by Lea (ibid. 24, 1934) that the passage of neutrons through paraffin wax or through liquid hydrogen gives rise to a gamma radiation of  $1-6 \times 10^5$  e. Volts energy, as well as recoil protons. As pointed out by Lea and Chadwick, the energy of these rays corresponds roughly to that which would be emitted in the radiative combination of a neutron and a proton to form a deuteron. We have therefore calculated the prob. of such a radiative collision on the assumption that the neutron behaves as a fundamental charge-free particle throughout the collision, so that the radiation arises only from the acceleration of the proton by the field of force of the neutron. A dipole moment may then be associated with the system and the calculation carried out in the usual manner (Theory of Atomic Collisions p. 229.) The result is that for the range of energies involved in the experiments, combination should not take place more frequently than once in every 1000 collisions (The effective radius for  $\gamma$  dipole formation is about  $2 \times 10^{-14}$  cm.). This is much smaller than the observed frequency of about 1 in 4 collisions. We have also calculated the prob. of a proton radiating in the impact without binding taking place, and find





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F. Sauter: Über die Bremsstrahlung schneller Elektronen  
 (Ann. der Phys. 20, 604, 1954)

Schlesinger: Ann. 13, 157, 1932  
 Thane: nicht veröffentlicht  
 F. exakte Rechnung vff. L. Born's Methode in 1st  
 Ord. in  $1/c$  neglected in 2nd.  $\alpha^2 Z^2$  in 1st & higher  
 order neglected in 2nd.  
 Sauter's result is correct in 1st order & direction independent  
 factor in 1st order - correct. It is nonrel. to 1st  
 & 2nd order.

electronic atom in 1st order of bremsstrahlung  
 with  $\gamma$  due to  $\dot{\mathbf{r}}$  in  $h\nu$  of quantum  $q$  emit  
 into prob.  $W$

$$W d\omega = \frac{e^2 h \nu}{2\pi m^2 c^3} |P_{E, E_0}^S|^2 d\omega$$

$$P_{E, E_0}^S = \frac{mc}{h} \int \bar{\Psi}(S\vec{r}) \Psi_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}(q\vec{r})} d\tau$$

S: strahlung a Polarisation's richtung a Einheit.  
 n: Amplitude

$$\Psi^\lambda(p_0) = a^\lambda(p_0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{i\mathbf{k}(p_0) \cdot \mathbf{r} - Et}$$

U: Kasten Volumen  
 $a^\lambda(p_0) \int_V d^3x a^\lambda(p_0) = 1$   
 for  $\mathbf{k}$  in  $S$  &  $\mathbf{k}$  in  $S$ .

modified  $f_2$  is  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}Et}$

$$\psi^\lambda(p_0) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}Et}}{\sqrt{U}} \left( a^\lambda(p_0) e^{\frac{1}{2}i(p_0 r)} + \frac{1}{U} \sum_{p_0', \lambda'} a^{\lambda'}(p_0') e^{\frac{1}{2}i(p_0' r)} \frac{(a^\lambda(p_0') \delta_4 a^\lambda(p_0) V(p_0 - p_0'))}{E^\lambda(p_0) - E^\lambda(p_0')} \right)$$

$$\int_2 (V(p_0 - p_0')) = \int V(x) e^{\frac{1}{2}i(p_0 - p_0', x)} dx$$

$$P_{E, E_0}^{p_0^S} = \frac{mc}{\hbar} \frac{1}{U h \nu} D V(p_0^S)$$

$p_0 = p_0 - p_0 - q$ ; auf dem Kern übertragen Impuls

$$D = h \nu \sum_{\lambda'} \left\{ \frac{(a^\lambda(p_0)(S \vec{p})) a^\lambda(p_0 + q)(S \vec{p} + q)}{E^\lambda(p_0) - E^\lambda(p_0 + q)} + \frac{(a^\lambda(p_0 + q)(S \vec{p} + q)) (a^\lambda(p_0 - q)(S \vec{p}))}{E^\lambda(p_0 + q) - E^\lambda(p_0 - q)} \right\}$$

...  $(a^\lambda(p_0) \delta_4 a^\lambda(p_0)) + \dots$   
 ...  $\frac{1}{U} \sum_{p_0', \lambda'} a^{\lambda'}(p_0') e^{\frac{1}{2}i(p_0' r)}$   
 ...  $(\tau_3 - \alpha \tau_1) \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}_0 = (q_3)^2 \psi$   
 ...  $1 - (\alpha q_3)^2 = (\alpha q)^2 \psi$