

Dirac: Statement of a Problem in
 Quantum Mechanics (Journ. London Math. Soc. 8: 274, 1933)

Then quantum transformation theory is "play out" in the x - t space. In the case of T.T. or relativistic treatment in x - t space.

$$\sum_r (p_r q_r - P_r d_r) = dS(q_r, P_r) \quad (1)$$

$$Q_r = q_{nr} \quad P_r = -p_{nr} \quad r=1, 2, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_r p_r d q_r = dS(q_r) \quad (3)$$

2 or n equations in n -pair in \mathbb{R}^4 (\mathbb{R}^2 symmetric in x and t)
 n -pair of 2 set in $\{x, t\}$ or $\{t, x\}$,
 conj. variables
 (?)

in x - t space, in relativistic case in x - t space,
 general rel. prob in x - t space-time or region x - t space.
 In space-time region of coupling to fields, in coupling in
 space-time region of momentum transfer ϵ and ϵ is ϵ .
 In x - t space ($x=1, 2, \dots$) the conj. variables n or n described as
 - n with n degree of freedom in x - t space footing
 in x - t space, variables is \mathbb{R}^4 or \mathbb{R}^4 in x - t space.

In space-time region x - t or time instant t
 found in x - t space, degree of freedom in 2 set in
 \mathbb{R}^4 or \mathbb{R}^4 in x - t space. Contact Transformation
 in x - t space.

The fundamental Transformation connecting the state of
 affairs at two time instants is now a unitary Transf.
 in the Hilbert space of the wave ψ , which reads

If the wave fns at the two times are $f(q)$ and $g(q)$

$$f(q) = \int \dots A(q, Q) f(Q) dQ_1 \dots dQ_n \quad (4)$$

$$g(Q) = \int \dots \bar{A}(q, Q) f(q) dq_1 \dots dq_n$$

where ..

\Rightarrow \rightarrow transform or comp. elements with

$A(q, Q)$ is unitary ops,

$$\int \dots dq_1 \dots dq_n \int \dots dQ_1 \dots dQ_n A(q, Q) \bar{A}(q, Q)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } Q \neq Q' \\ 1 & \text{if } Q = Q' \end{cases} \text{ otherwise} \quad (5)$$

$$Pr(q, Q) = -i \hbar \frac{\partial A(q, Q)}{\partial q}$$

(*)

$$Pr(q, Q) = i \hbar \frac{\partial A(q, Q)}{\partial Q}$$

A classical analogue exists

classical unitary

(4) is $P, q \in P, Q \in Q$ (2nd order)

is $(P, q) \in P, (Q, p) \in Q$ (2nd order)

(6) is (P, q)

$$Pa(q, p) = -i \hbar \frac{\partial A(q, p)}{\partial q} \quad (\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, \dots, 2n) \quad (7)$$

\Rightarrow \rightarrow symmetrical unitary

is \rightarrow unitary and \rightarrow is symmetrical

unitary and \rightarrow is \rightarrow

symmetrical theory of \rightarrow

classical & quantum \rightarrow is \rightarrow

is \rightarrow is \rightarrow

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Dirac: Statement of a problem in quantum mechanics
(J. London Math. Soc. 8, 274-277 (1935))

In der klassischen Mechanik kann die Bedingung
$$\sum_{r=1}^n (p_r dq_r - P_r dQ_r) = dS$$

einer kanonischen Transformation, also insbesondere des Zusammenhangs zwischen den Koordinaten und Impulsen p_r, q_r zur Zeit t_2 und P_r, Q_r zur Zeit t_1 , durch die Bezeichnungswise $Q_r = -\int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_{r+v}$ $P_r = -\int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_{r+v}$ in die in allen $q_a - p_a$ ($a=1, 2, \dots, 2n$) symmetrische Gestalt $\sum_{r=1}^{2n} p_a dq_a = dS$ gesetzt werden. Nur diese symmetrische Form ermöglicht auch die relativistische Brauchbarkeit der klassischen Transformationslehre. In diesem kl. Verhältnis bietet aber die g.m. Transformationslehre kein vollständiges Analogon, da in der Q.T. die entsprechenden Transformationsgleichungen nur teilweise ebenso symmetrisch geschrieben werden können. Störend ist dabei die Unitaritätseigenschaft der g.mech. Transformationslehre. Hier also müßte wahrscheinlich der Versuch einer Verallgemeinerung der jetzigen Theorie einsetzen
(P. Jordan, Denkschriften f. Math. I, 427, 1934)

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Neutron
 Nucleus

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F. Perrin: Possibilité d'émission de particules neutres de masse intrinsèque nulle dans les radioactivités β .

(C. R., 1917, 1625, 1933)
 Continuum spectra a difficulty in Pauli's neutrino hypothesis. In the electron field u, v, w, x, y, z of the Dirac equation, the neutral u or v is the maximum energy of u or v .

Electron & neutrino mass or u or v is max. (Proc. Roy. Soc., 141, 502, 1935) is a natural idea. (Sargent, Phil. Soc., 28, 1937) suggest u . u is natural idea.

$$\frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \frac{m' c^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta'^2}}$$

$$E_m = m c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1 \right) \quad E'_m = m' c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta'^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$E_m + E'_m = E_0$$

$$E_m = \frac{E_0 + 2m c^2}{E_0 + (m + m') c^2}$$

Spectra of β rays with energy of β is E (Sargent, Phil. Soc., 28, 1937)

RaE: $E_0 = 1, 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ eV}$ $E = 0, 36 \cdot 10^6 \text{ eV}$
 (Sargent, Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., 28, 1937)

$m = 0, 42 \cdot 10^6 \text{ eV}$
 $E_m = 0, 42 \cdot 10^6 \text{ eV}$

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$$l = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l^2} \left(\frac{1}{5\pi} \right)$$

Bedeutung: Die Identität von Dubletten nach der Diracschen Theorie (Ann. d. Phys. 6, 700, 1930)

$$(\sum \alpha_l \partial_l + A) u = 0$$

$$\alpha_l = x, y, z, i \sigma$$

$$A = \frac{2\pi}{hc} E_0 = \frac{2\pi}{hc} m_0 c$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{l, nm} = \sum_{\text{Zellen}} (\tilde{u}_n \alpha_4 u_m)$$

$$\frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \tilde{u}_l u_l dx = 1$$

System I

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = R_1(r) P_x^{im} (cos \theta) e^{im\phi} \\ u_2 = R_2(r) P_x^{im+1} e^{i(m+1)\phi} \\ u_3 = R_3(r) P_x^{im} e^{im\phi} \\ u_4 = R_4(r) P_x^{im+1} e^{i(m+1)\phi} \end{cases}$$

System II

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = R_1 P_{x-1}^{im} e^{im\phi} \\ u_2 = R_2 P_{x-1}^{im+1} e^{i(m+1)\phi} \\ u_3 = R_3 P_x^{im} e^{im\phi} \\ u_4 = R_4 P_x^{im+1} e^{i(m+1)\phi} \end{cases}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{x+m} R_1$$

$$R_4 = \frac{-1}{x-m} R_3$$

$$P_x^{im} = \frac{\sin^m \theta}{2^k k!} (d \cos \theta)^{k-m}$$

$$i \left(\frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1-k}{r} \right) R_4 = \frac{2\pi}{hc} (-E - V) R_2$$

$$-i \left(\frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1+k}{r} \right) R_2 = \frac{2\pi}{hc} (E - V) R_4$$

$$k = +1, +2, +3, \dots$$

$$k = -1, -2, -3, \dots$$

für System I

für System II

Auswahlregeln: $q = x + iy$

$$k \rightarrow k \pm 1, -k$$

$$m - m = \pm 1$$

$$m' = m = 0$$

(2 q k vs Dirac q ja für die constant)

$$\frac{1}{N^2} \int \sum_{l=1}^4 \bar{u}_l u_l dx = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{N^2} \int_0^\infty (|R_2(n,k)|^2 + |R_4(n,k)|^2) v^2 dv \int (P_{x+m}^m)^2 (x+m)^2 dx = 1$$

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$$\int_0^\infty (P_{x-1}^{m+1})^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta \cdot 2\pi = 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{N^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{4\pi (x+m)!}{(x-1-m)!} \int_0^\infty (|R_2(n,k)|^2 + |R_4(n,k)|^2) v^2 dv = 1$$

$$\int_0^\infty (|R_2(n,k)|^2 + |R_4(n,k)|^2) v^2 dv = \frac{1}{k^2 (n,k)}$$

$$J(n', k'; n, k) = \int_0^\infty (|R_2(n', k') \bar{R}_2(n, k) + R_4(n', k') \bar{R}_4(n, k)|)^2 v^2 dv$$

Initial $A_{n', k'; n, k} = C v^4 (n', k'; n, k) \cdot k^2 (n', k) k^2 (n, k)$

$$X J^2(n', k'; n, k) \cdot f_{x+m}$$

$$f_{x+1, m, 1} = \frac{(x+1+m)(x-m)}{(2x+1)} \frac{dTC}{dx}$$

$$V = -Z \frac{e^2}{r}$$

$$R_2 = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{E}{E_0}} \frac{1}{r} e^{-\lambda r} (2\lambda r)^{\nu-1} (V-w)$$

$$R_4 = -i \sqrt{1 - \frac{E}{E_0}} \frac{1}{r} e^{-\lambda r} (2\lambda r)^{\nu} (V+w)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{hc} \sqrt{E_0^2 - E^2} \quad \delta = \sqrt{k^2 - \alpha^2} \quad \alpha = \frac{2\pi e^2}{hc}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} e^{\lambda s} s^{-n} (1+s)^{2\delta+n-1} ds$$

$$W = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{k + \alpha' E_0}{\gamma + \alpha' E_0} e^{-\lambda s} s^{-n-1} (1+s)^{2\delta+n-1} ds$$

$$\alpha' = \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{E_0^2 - E^2}} = \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2 z^2}{(m+\delta)^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V = \left(\frac{2\delta+n-1}{m-1} \right) \cdot F(-n, \nu+1, 2\delta+1, 2\lambda r)$$

$$W = -\frac{k + \alpha' E_0}{\gamma + \alpha' E_0} \left(\frac{2\delta+n}{m} \right) F(-m, \nu+1, 2\lambda r)$$

I want to find
 II want to find
 $\int_0^\infty x^{\nu-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(\nu)$
 $\int_0^\infty x^{\nu-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(\nu)$
 $\int_0^\infty x^{\nu-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(\nu)$

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$$I(nk, n'k) = \int_0^\infty \{ R_2(n'k) R_1(nk) + R_4(n'k) R_4(nk) \} v^{2+\tau} dv$$

$$= (2\lambda_1)^{\delta_1} (2\lambda_2)^{\delta_2} \int \sqrt{1 - \frac{E_1}{E_0}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{E_2}{E_0}} M' \cdot Y$$

$$+ \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{E_1}{E_0}\right) \left(1 + \frac{E_2}{E_0}\right)} M'' \cdot Y$$

$$M' = \int_0^\infty e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) r} r^{\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau} (v_1 - w_1)(v_2 - w_2) dr$$

$$M'' = \int_0^\infty e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) r} r^{\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau} (v_1 + w_1)(v_2 + w_2) dr$$

v, w etc series expansion (2) termwise integr.

etc's series summation

$$\sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \binom{\tau}{\mu} (\alpha, \mu) = \binom{\tau + \delta}{\alpha}$$

ρ, τ : beliebig
 α, γ : beliebig ≥ 0

$$I(nk, n'k)_{\tau=0} = \frac{P(2\delta + nr) 2\alpha' E_0 (k + d' E_0)}{\lambda (2\delta + nr) \cdot nr!} \cdot (E < E_0)$$

$nk, n'k$ の 零の端を以て 偏角の 始末を 示し 加へる。

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5'A no gijyū sūntōsumund 28 209
 DATE: (6.11.1934)
 NO. 5'10x1

R. Q. M.

Jordan: Über die Multiplikation quadratischer
 Größen. II (ZS. 87, 505, 1934)

(I, ZS. 80, 285, 1935)
 (Göttinger Nachr. 1933, 209
 1932, 569)

a の 期待値 \bar{a} に対して

Axiom I. 二つの Größen a, b に対して $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$ (可換律)
 集合 \mathcal{C} の 元 a, b に対して $a + b = b + a$

$$\bar{c} = \overline{a+b}$$

\mathcal{C} に対して \mathcal{C} の 元 a, b に対して $a + b = b + a$ (可換律)
 $c = a + b$

また \mathcal{C} に対して $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$ (結合律)

Axiom II. 可換律. 結合律. 分配律. 零元の存在
 $a + b = b + a$
 $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$

Axiom III. 可測性. 可測性. 可測性. 可測性
 可測性. 可測性. 可測性. 可測性
 $a \cdot a = a$

Axiom IV. 可測性. 可測性. 可測性. 可測性
 可測性. 可測性. 可測性. 可測性
 $a + b = c = \dots = 0$

可測性. 可測性. 可測性. 可測性
 $2ab = (a+b)^2 - (a^2 + b^2)$

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for commutative group \mathbb{R}^2 . d. d. d. Gesetz
 $R(x+y) = a(x+y)$
 $x \times \mathbb{R}^2$ M. D. R.

... in der ...

(I, 52, 80, 582, 1932)
 (II, 202, 1434)
 (III, 2, 521)

...
 $\delta + \bar{\omega} = \bar{\omega}$

...
 $\delta + \omega = \omega$
 $\delta + \omega = \omega + \delta$

...
 $\delta + \omega = \omega + \delta$

...
 $\delta + \omega = \omega + \delta$

...
 $(\delta + \omega) - (\delta + \omega) = \text{das}$

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Kernbau

Th. Serl: Notizen über Fragen der Kernphysik
(Phys. ZS. 35, 119, 1934) Nr. 3

zur Zeitung

I. α - bzw. Protonenprobleme

A. Streuung der α -Teilchen an schweren Kernen

§ 1. Wellenm. Theorie der normalen α -Streuung

B. Streuung gleichartiger Teilchen bei kleinen Geschw.

§ 2. Motz's Voraussage eines Wellenm. Effekts

§ 3. Exprim. Bestätigungen der theor. Voraussagen.

C. Streuung der α -Teilchen an leichten Kernen.

Theorie der anomalen Streuung

§ 4. Übersicht über die experimentellen Ergebnisse

§ 5. Theorie der anomalen Streuung

§ 6. Vergleich mit der Erfahrungen

P. α -Emission

§ 7. Die Geiger-Nuttall-Relation

§ 8. Theorie der radioaktiven α -Emission

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Klein u. Nishina: Über die Streuung von Strahlung durch freie Elektronen nach der neuen rel. Q. Dyn. von Dirac

(ZS. S. 2, 853, 1929)
 Dirac, Gordon (Proc. Roy. Soc. III, 405, 1926)
 ZS, 40, 117, 1927) 0.22 0.218 kurzweilige Teilstrahlung mit 1.21 2.18 5.75 eV.

$$\left\{ \frac{E}{c} + p_1(\omega, p) + \frac{e}{c} A \right\} + p_3 u(c) \psi = 0.$$

$$A = a e^{i\nu(t - \frac{r}{c})} + \bar{a} e^{-i\nu(t - \frac{r}{c})}$$

$$\psi^{(0)} = \left(\frac{E}{c} + p_3 u(c) \right) u(p_0) e^{\frac{i}{c} [E_0 t - p_0 r]}$$

$$\frac{E_0}{c} = m'c + p_0$$

$$\psi(p) \left\{ \frac{E}{c} + p_1(\omega, p) + p_3 u(c) \right\} \psi^{(0)} = \left\{ a e^{i\nu(t - \frac{r}{c})} + \bar{a} e^{-i\nu(t - \frac{r}{c})} \right\} u(p_0) e^{\frac{i}{c} [E_0 t - p_0 r]}$$

$$\psi_1(p_0) = \frac{(-\frac{E_0}{c} + p_1(\omega, p))}{p_3 u(c)} \bar{a} e^{-i\nu(t - \frac{r}{c})} - \frac{a e^{i\nu(t - \frac{r}{c})}}{p_3 u(c)}$$

$$\psi = \int \psi_1(p_0) dp_0 + \frac{a}{c} e^{i\nu(t - \frac{r}{c})}$$

$$II = ec \bar{\psi} \cdot p \cdot \psi = I_0 + ce \int \bar{\psi}_0 p_0 \psi_1^{(0)} + c.c. = I_0 + II_1 + II_2 -$$

$$A' = \frac{e}{r} \int dp_0 p_0 \cdot I_1(t - \frac{r}{c})$$

1.2. 1.18 electron 0.2023 gebiete mit 1.2 1.18 x 1.18
 1.2. 1.18 Licht 0.218 wie Brogliewellen 0 Wellenlängen 1.2
 1.2. 1.18 gebiete mit 1.2 1.18

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$$\frac{t't''}{1+t'^2+2t't''} + \frac{t''}{1+t''^2} < \frac{(t'+t'')^2}{(1+t'^2)(1+t''^2)}$$

$$t' = \frac{v_1}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}, \quad t'' = \frac{v_2}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta'^2}}$$

Ruhende Elektron $\epsilon \ll \lambda \ll \lambda'$

$$H_0^2 = \frac{e^4}{m^2 c^4 v^2} \left(\frac{v'}{v} \right)^2 \left(\frac{v''}{v} + \frac{v'}{v} \right)^2 \epsilon^2 \lambda^2 (2\pi \epsilon)^2$$

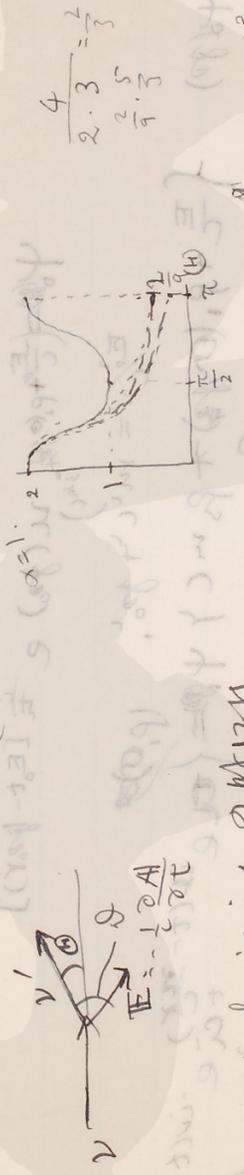
$$H_0^2 = \text{rot } A(\rho_0, \rho_0') \quad (52.25)$$

$$E_0 = [H_0, \omega']$$

$$\epsilon = -\frac{v'}{c} \alpha$$

$$\bar{\epsilon} = \frac{v'}{c} \bar{\alpha}$$

$$I = I_0 \frac{e^4}{m^2 c^4 v^2} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{(1+\alpha(1-\cos \theta))^2} \left(1 + \alpha \frac{v(1-\cos \theta)^2}{2 \sin^2 \theta (1-\cos \theta)} \right)$$



unpolarisiert $\theta = 120^\circ$

$$\bar{I} = I_0 \frac{e^4}{m^2 c^4 v^2} \frac{1 + \omega^2 \theta}{(1 + \alpha(1 - \cos \theta))^2} \left(1 + \alpha \frac{v(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{(1 + \alpha(1 - \cos \theta))} \right)$$

Dirac-Gordon 形式 $\epsilon \ll \lambda \ll \lambda'$
 Term $\sqrt{\epsilon}$
 Term α term $\alpha \ll \lambda$

streukoeff.

$$S = N \int \bar{I} \frac{v'}{v} d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{2\pi N e^4}{m^2 c^4} \left\{ \frac{1 + \alpha}{\alpha} \left[\frac{2(1 + \alpha)}{1 + 2\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \log(1 + 2\alpha) \right] + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \log(1 + 2\alpha) - \frac{1 + 3\alpha}{(1 + 2\alpha)^2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{4}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 5}{9 \cdot 3}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = 2\lambda_0 \sin^2 \frac{\theta'}{2}$$

$$\Delta\lambda' = 2\lambda_0 \sin^2 \frac{\theta'}{2}$$

$$\Delta\lambda + \Delta\lambda' = 2\lambda_0 \left(\sin^2 \frac{\theta'}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta'}{2} \right) = 2\lambda_0 \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta'}{2} \right) = 4\lambda_0 \sin^2 \frac{\theta'}{2}$$

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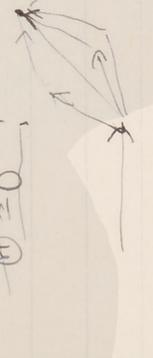
Wistina: Die Polarisation der Comptonstreuung nach der Diracschen Theorie des Elektrons

(DS. 52, 869, 1929)

§ 2 H₀, E₀

1. Feldausdruck der Streustrahlung
2. Int. der Compton S.S. bei $\theta = 0$ polarisierteren Lichtes
3. Int. des gestreuten Lichtes bei $\theta = 0$ Streuungen.

$$I_{\theta} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi^2} \frac{I_0}{(1 + 2\alpha)^2} \left\{ \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\alpha^2 (2 + 4\alpha + 3\alpha^2)}{2(1 + \alpha)^2 (1 + 2\alpha)} \right\}$$



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Witzglin: Bemerkung über die Selbstenergie der Elektronen.
 (ZS. f. Phys. 88, 92, 1934)

Furry & Carlson: Phys. Rev. 44, 237, 1933
 Heitler & Sauter: Nature 132, 892, 1933

u. s. i. t. u. t. a. i. n. high speed electron u. s. s. stopping
 power. 理論の理論は、 $\frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J} \leq \frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}$
 \Rightarrow 局所的にエネルギーが、kinetic energy, impulse の $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J}$ へ
 change, 相互作用の collision process の $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J}$ へ
 理論の理論は、 $\frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J} \leq \frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}$ 理論の理論。
 u. s. i. t. u. t. a. i. n. collision prob. u.

$$G = e - \frac{[\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_f] \cdot (\frac{\mathbf{E}_i - \mathbf{E}_f}{c})}{\pi^2}$$

the factor $e \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J} \sim \frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}$.

u. s. i. t. u. t. a. i. n. a scheme u. s. s. Hamiltonian

$$H = H_{el} + H_{int} + \sum_r e_r V_r + \sum_r e_r (\mathbf{p}_r \cdot \mathbf{U}_r)$$

u. s. i. t. u. t. a. i. n. $V, U \ll U^2$

$$V \rightarrow c \left(\frac{\delta U}{\delta \mathbf{U}} \right)^2 \sum_s G_s v_s e : \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{k}_s \cdot \mathbf{U} - v_s \tau)$$

$$\vec{U}_a \rightarrow c \left(\frac{\delta U}{\delta \mathbf{U}} \right)^2 \sum_s G_s \vec{U}_s e : \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{k}_s \cdot \mathbf{U} - v_s \tau)$$

\Rightarrow (5) a. u. s. s. factor $\tau \ll \tau$

\Rightarrow the Rel. u. s. s. Selbstenergie + finite
 u. s. s.

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Wenpfehl: Über die Eigenkräfte der Elementarteilchen (ZS. 87, 726
 1934)

$$\Delta U(x, t) = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} D(x, t)$$

$$D(x, t) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} D_K(x, t)$$

$$D_K(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-K}^K dR \cdot \frac{1}{R} \sin\{kx - kct\}$$

$$U_K(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-K}^K dR \cdot \frac{1}{R} \cos\{kx - kct\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi R} \int_0^K \frac{dk}{k} \{ \sin[k(x-ct)] + \sin[k(x+ct)] \}$$

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} U_K(x, t) = U(x, t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{k} \sin ct \quad \text{für } |ct| < x$$



$$D_K(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dR \frac{1}{R} \sin\{kx - kct\}$$

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DATE.....

NO.....

Jordan: Die Kovariante Theorie des Elektrons
(Naturwiss. 22, 214, 1934)

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{E} = -\dot{\mathbf{A}}; \quad \text{div } \mathbf{H} = 0; \quad \mathbf{P} = \mu \mathbf{H} \quad \psi(t)$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \dot{\mathbf{D}}; \quad \text{div } \mathbf{D} = 0; \quad \mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E}$$

$$\epsilon = \mu = 1; \quad \mu = \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 (\mathbf{P}^2 - \mathbf{E}^2)}$$

Für Ladung & Verteilung ist discrete
wellenfreie, & ... ist konstant.

Id $\gg \lambda$ Idens. Theorie u. \mathbf{H} (2. H. \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{H})
u. \mathbf{H} $\gg \lambda$ Wirkungsquerschnitt $\sigma \approx \lambda^2$ ist λ .

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Born and Infeld: Foundations of New Field Theory
 (Proc. Roy. Soc. 149, 425 (1934))

$$\delta \int L dx = 0 \quad dx = dx_0 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$dx_0 = x_0^2 - ct, \quad x_i = x_i$$

$$L = \sqrt{|a_{\mu\nu}|} \quad a_{kl} = g_{kl} + f_{kl}$$

$$L = \sqrt{-|g_{kl} + f_{kl}|} + A \sqrt{-|g_{kl}|} + B \sqrt{|f_{kl}|}$$

$\tilde{a}_{\mu\nu} = 0$
 f_{kl} is a +5-mu cartesian coord in S^4
 $L = L = \frac{1}{4} f_{kl} f^{kl}$

with $A = -1$
 $\therefore L = \sqrt{-|g_{kl} + f_{kl}|} - \sqrt{-|g_{kl}|}$

$$\therefore L = \sqrt{1 + F - G^2} - 1$$

$$F = f_{23}^2 + \dots - f_{14}^2$$

$$G = f_{23} f_{14} + \dots$$

$$\sqrt{-g} p^{kl} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f_{kl}} \quad f_{kl} = \frac{\partial \phi_l}{\partial x^k} - \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial x^l}$$

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Nikolsky; Sur l'interaction relativiste quantique.
 (C.R., 198, 1013, 1934)

$$\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} (H - Hf) \quad \frac{d^M f}{dt^M} = \left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\right)^M \sum_{\alpha=0}^{M-1} (-1)^{M-\alpha} \hbar^{-\alpha} (H-\alpha)$$

$$\varphi = \int d\mathbf{e} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^\mu}{\mu! c^\mu} \frac{\partial^\mu}{\partial t^\mu} (V \hbar^{\mu-1})$$

$$\vec{A} = \int d\mathbf{e} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^\mu}{\mu! c^\mu} \frac{\partial^\mu}{\partial t^\mu} (\vec{v} \hbar^{\mu-1})$$

$$\varphi = \int d\mathbf{e} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^\mu}{\mu! c^\mu} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\right)^M \sum_{\alpha=0}^{M-1} (-1)^{M-\alpha} \hbar^{-\alpha} (H-\alpha) \hbar^{\mu-1} \hbar^\alpha$$

$$\vec{A} = \int d\mathbf{e} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^\mu}{\mu! c^\mu} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\right)^M \sum_{\alpha=0}^{M-1} (-1)^{M-\alpha} \hbar^{-\alpha} (H-\alpha) \hbar^{\mu-1} \hbar^\alpha$$

$$V = e\varphi - (\vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \quad c\vec{\alpha} = \vec{v}$$

$$H = \text{const.} \cdot (H_1 + H_2)$$

$$V = V_{11}(H_1, \gamma) + V_{22}(H_2, \gamma) + V_{12}(H_1, H_2, \gamma)$$

V_{12} puissance pair de \mathbb{Z}_2 et \mathbb{Z} Breit's d'.
 2 puissance pair \mathbb{Z}_2 symétrique \mathbb{Z} et \mathbb{Z} Miller
 \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z}

(Scheyer. 83, 277, 1985)

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NO.....

F. Bloch: Die phys. Bedeutung mehrerer Leiter in der Q.E.D.
 (phys. ZS. der Sowj. 5, (Heft 2) 301, 1934)

$$\text{Feld: } (H_b - i\epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \Psi = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Psi(t, t_1, \dots, t_n) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_b t} \varphi(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Materie: } [R_s(t_s) - i\epsilon t_s \frac{\partial}{\partial t_s}] \varphi = 0 \quad (s=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

$$R_s(t_s) = c \vec{\alpha}_s \vec{p}_s + m_s c^2 \alpha_s^{(4)} + \epsilon_s [E(r_s t_s) - \vec{\alpha}_s \vec{A}(r_s t_s)] \quad (4)$$

$$[\text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\epsilon_s}{4\pi a} \Delta (|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_s|, t - t_s)] \Psi = 0 \quad (5)$$

(6)

Integrabilitätsbed. $\binom{n+2}{2} \varphi$
 $i\epsilon (\frac{\partial}{\partial t_s \partial t_s} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_s \partial t_s}) \varphi = (R_s R_{s'} - R_s R_{s'}) \varphi = 0 \quad (7)$

Es ist $\binom{n}{2}$ mal $\delta(r_s - r_{s'}) \delta(t_s - t_{s'})$.

$$[R_s R_{s'}] \varphi = \left[\frac{\epsilon_s \epsilon_{s'} c^2}{4\pi i} \Delta (|\vec{r}_s - \vec{r}_{s'}|, t_s - t_{s'}) (1 - \vec{\alpha}_s \vec{\alpha}_{s'}) \right] \times \varphi \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-i\tau} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-i\tau} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ e^{-i\tau} \psi_3 \\ e^{-i\tau} \psi_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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γ-rays

NO.....

Volume: The photoelectric effect for γ-rays
 (Prog. Soc. Phys. 13, 281, 1951)

(1) Solution in Coulomb Field

$$\frac{2\pi i}{h} \left(\frac{E+eV}{c} + mc \right) \psi_1 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_4 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{2\pi i}{h} \psi_2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_3 - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi_4 = 0$$

$$\frac{2\pi i}{h} \left(\frac{E+eV}{c} - mc \right) \psi_3 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{2\pi i}{h} \psi_4 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi_2 = 0$$

$$\psi_1 = -i \Gamma_k P_{k+1}^u \quad \psi_2 = -i \Gamma_k P_{k+1}^{u+1}$$

$$\psi_3 = (k+u+1) G_k P_k^u \quad \psi_4 = (-k+u) G_k P_k^{u+1}$$

$$\psi_1 = -i(k+u) \Gamma_{k-1} P_{k-1}^u \quad \psi_2 = -i(k+u+1) \Gamma_{k-1} P_{k-1}^{u+1}$$

$$\psi_3 = G_{k-1} P_k^u \quad \psi_4 = G_{k-1} P_k^{u+1}$$

$$\frac{2\pi i}{h} \left(\frac{E+eV}{c} + mc \right) \Gamma_k + \frac{dG_k}{dr} + \frac{k}{r} G_k = 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{2\pi i}{h} \left(\frac{E+eV}{c} + mc \right) G_k + \frac{d\Gamma_k}{dr} + \frac{k+2}{r} \Gamma_k = 0 \right)$$

$$P_k^u = (k-u)! \sin^n \theta \left(\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right)^k \frac{e^{i\varphi}}{2^k k!}$$

$$\Gamma_k = G_k = A \Gamma_k - B G_k \quad A = \frac{2\pi i}{h} \left(\frac{E+eV}{c} + mc \right)$$

$$G_k = A \Gamma_k + B G_k \quad B = \frac{2\pi i}{h} \left(\frac{E+eV}{c} - mc \right)$$

asymptotic

$$F_k = \frac{1}{A} \sqrt{(k-s)^2 + (b+c)^2} \Gamma(s+ib+1) \times e^{-\frac{3\pi b}{2}(2a)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \omega(a+b \log r + da)$$

$$G_k = \frac{1}{|\beta|} \sqrt{(k-s)^2 + (b+c)^2} \Gamma(s+ib+1) \times e^{-\frac{3\pi b}{2}(2a)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \omega(a+b \log r + da)$$

$$F_k = -[(k+s) + i(b+c)] \gamma^s \int_{-ia}^{+ia} (t-ia)^{s-ib} (t+ia)^{s+ib+1} e^{rt} dt$$

$$G_k = [(k-s) - i(b+c)] \gamma^s \int_{-ia}^{+ia} (t-ia)^{s-ib+1} (t+ia)^{s+ib} e^{rt} dt$$

$$F_{k-1} = \gamma \left(\frac{b+c}{\gamma} + \frac{a}{\gamma} \right) \gamma^s \int_{-ia}^{+ia} (t-ia)^{s-ib} (t+ia)^{s+ib+1} e^{rt} dt$$

$$G_{k-1} = \gamma \int_{-ia}^{+ia} \psi_r(E, k, u) \psi_r^*(E', k', u) du$$

$$4\pi (k+it)^! (k-u)^! \int_0^\infty (\Gamma_k(E) \Gamma_k^*(E') + G_k(E) G_k^*(E')) \gamma^k du$$

normalization factor

$$\xi(E, k) \eta = \left(\frac{2\pi E}{\hbar c a} \right)^{-1} \frac{A |\beta|}{A^2 \gamma^{|\beta|}} K^{-1} \Gamma(s+ib+1) e^{-\frac{3\pi b}{2}(2a)}$$

$$\zeta(k, u) = \sqrt{[4\pi (k+it)^! (k-u)^!]}$$

$$\delta = \alpha 2$$

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NO.....

Elasser: ~~Atkinson~~ Equations du mouvement d'un
 neutron (C.R., 198, 441, 1934)

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \left\{ c p_0 (\sigma \cdot \vec{p}) + \beta_3 m c^2 + \mu \beta_3 (\sigma \cdot \vec{H}) \right. \\ \left. - \mu \beta_2 (\sigma \cdot \vec{E}) \right\} \psi$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ -\frac{1}{2m_0} p_0^2 + \frac{1}{2m_0} (\vec{p})^2 + \frac{1}{2} m c^2 + \mu (\vec{\sigma}, \vec{H}) \right\} \psi$$

+ petits termes

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = c \beta_1 \sigma$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \dots$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \dots$$

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NO.....

G.P. Thomson: Experiment on the Polarization of Electrons.
(Phil. Mag. 1058, 1934)

Most a ... with the Polarization Effect is ± 1 per cent
a error of $\approx 10\%$ is to be expected.
Voltage is 30 kVolt. 600 k. Volt
gold $d = 10 \text{ \AA}$ is to be used.

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NO.....

Beck, Sittte: Bemerkung zur Arbeit von E. Fermi
(ZS. 89, 259, 1934)

Fermi's neutron's 説は反特異。空の既知の energy の
5倍 p-ray の 3倍(約) 2倍ほどに増加。
2. n. proton の emission は neutron, electron の
Vernechtung 47% 程度に減少する。

Fermi: Zur Bemerkung von G. Beck u. K. Sittte
(ZS. 89, 522, —)

Wick: Rendiconti Lincei 19, 319, —

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DATE.....

NO.....

Wörterbuch: Über die Selbst Energie des Elektrons
 (ZS.f. Phys 89, 27, 1934)

statische Energie

$$E^s = \frac{e^2}{h p p_0} (2m^2c^2 + p_0^2) \int \frac{df}{p} + \dots$$

(negative energy state or occupied state)

$$E^s = \frac{e^2}{h} \int dp + \dots$$

(negative energy state or occupied state
 - $\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{1}{k}$)

electrodynamical Energy

$$E^D = -\frac{11}{8} \frac{e^2}{h p} p^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{k}$$

$$- \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{m^2c^2}{p p} \log \frac{p+p}{p-p} \int_0^\infty dk$$

$$- \frac{2e^2}{h p} \int_0^\infty k dk + \text{endliche Glieder}$$

(negative energy state occupied)

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NO.....

F. Perrin: la dissymétrie des spectres bêta positifs et négatifs, et la masse intrinsèque du neutrino ou ergon. (C.R. 198, 286, -)

E_0 : énergie totale de la transformation (limite du spectre continue)
 W_m : l'énergie la plus probable de l'ergon
 E_m : celle de l'électron (ou négatrons)

$$E_0 = E_m + W_m$$

$$E_m = mc^2 \left(\sqrt{1-\beta^2} - 1 \right) \pm eV$$

$$\frac{W_m}{c} = \frac{m_e c \beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mc} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{\beta} = \frac{hc}{W_m} \quad ; \text{ longueur d'onde électronique}$$

$$eV = 2 \frac{Ze^2}{\lambda} = 2 \frac{Ze^2}{hc} W_m$$

On en déduit

$$m c^2 + E_m \pm 2 \frac{Ze^2}{hc} (E_0 - E_m) = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + (E_0 - E_m)^2}$$

$$E_m = \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_0^2}{E_0 + m^2 c^4} \left[1 \pm \frac{2e^2}{hc} \left(1 + \frac{2m^2 c^4}{E_0} \right) \right] \times \left(1 + \frac{m^2 c^4}{(E_0 + m^2 c^4)^2} \right)$$

RaE : $E_0 = 1,2 \text{ MVe} \rightarrow \bar{E}_m = 0,34 \text{ MVe}$
 l'énergie moyenne expérimentale $\bar{E} = 0,36 \text{ MVe}$
 Popoff's Rad. $W_m = 2,17 \text{ MVe}$
 Radioactive $E_0 = 1,5 \text{ MVe}$ $E_m = 0,54 \text{ MVe}$ $\bar{E} = 0,49 \text{ MVe}$
 (Goliot)

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1935 (2nd) p. 110
 "same equation" p. 110

DATE.....

NO.....

Tamm: Exchange Forces between Neutrons and Protons
 and Fermi's theory (Nature 133, #981, 1934)

Iwanenko: Interaction of Neutrons and Protons
 (Ibid.)

1 neutron + 1 proton system with 2nd
 energy is $\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1$ (2nd order degenerate)
 2nd order degeneration is double transition process to 2nd
 energy or perturbation theory is $\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$

2nd perturb. theory is $\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$

$$\psi = \psi_0 + g \psi_1 + g^2 \psi_2 + \dots$$

g: Fermi's constant ($\sim 4 \times 10^{-50}$ erg. cm.³)

$$(H_0 - i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi \sim (K \mp \frac{1}{16\pi^3 \hbar^3 c^3} I(r)) \psi_0,$$

K: infinite constant

I(r): decreasing $\frac{1}{r^2}$ of r, which is equal
 to 1 when $r \ll \hbar/mc$.

K is neglected in n. neutron-proton or

$$A(r) = \pm \frac{g}{16\pi^3 \hbar^3 c^3} I(r)$$

is exchange energy to pps = $\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1$

A sign is \mp or symmetry independent.

$$|A(r)| \ll (10^{28})^{-50} \text{ erg.}$$

is $\sim 10^{-13}$ cm about \hbar/mc n-p interaction
 will be $\sim 10^{-13}$ cm.

Also n, p or mass of \bar{e} or electron & neutrino
 mass of \bar{e} is $\sim 10^{-30}$ g, light particle & emission
 is energy law & violate (2nd).

$\pi\pi$ exchange energy
 $|A_{01}| < g \left(\frac{m\pi}{\mu} \right)^2 \sim 10^4 \text{ kg}$

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この交換エネルギーは、 $\pi\pi$ 相互作用の構造に
 関する重要な情報を含んでいる。特に、 $\pi\pi$ 相互作用の
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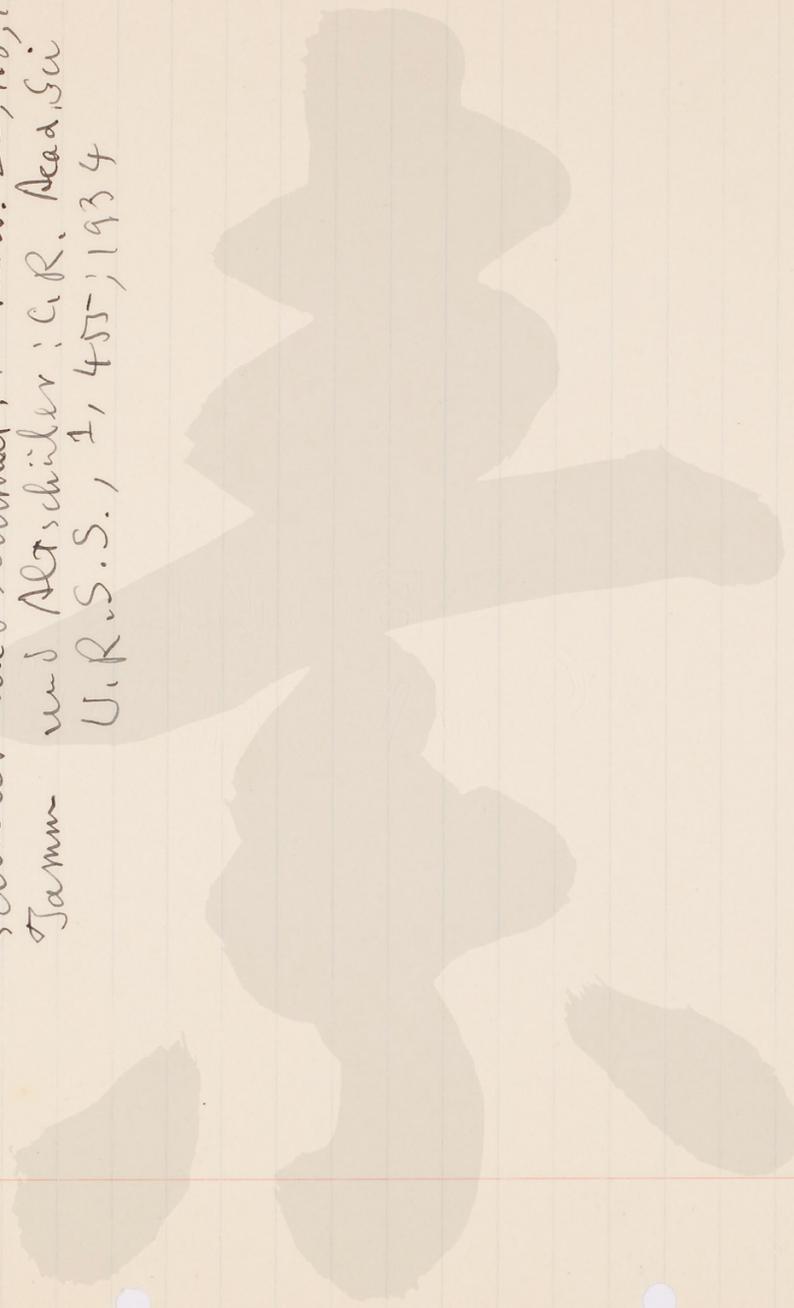
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 関する重要な情報を含んでいる。

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DATE.....

NO.

Polansky: Negative Nuclear Spins and a Proposed
negative Proton (Nature 124, 26, 1934)
Schüler und Schmidt; Naturw. 22, 418, 1934
Jamm und Altshuler; C.R. Acad. Sci
U.S.S., 1, 455; 1934



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NO.....

UWick: sugli elementi radioattivi di F. Joliot e I. Curie
 (Atti. A Reale Accad. Nazion. dei Lincei. 19, 319, 1939)

Fermi on β -ray disint. a relativistic position - disint.,
 & apply to β transition prob.

$$P(\eta) d\eta = d\eta \cdot g \cdot \frac{m^5 c^4}{4 h^7} \left| \int v_{in} v_{out} \right|^2$$

$$x \cdot \eta^2 e^{-\pi \gamma} \eta \cdot \left| \Gamma(1+i\gamma \sqrt{1+\eta^2}) \right|^2 \left(\sqrt{1+\eta^2} \sqrt{1+\eta^2} \right)^2$$

$$\text{for } \gamma = \left| \frac{v}{c} \right| \ll 1$$

$$S = \sqrt{1-\gamma^2} - 1 \approx 0$$

$$\text{then } \left| \Gamma(1+i\gamma \sqrt{1+\eta^2}) \right|^2 = \pi \gamma \sqrt{1+\eta^2} / \sinh \pi \gamma \sqrt{1+\eta^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = g^2 64\pi^4 + \frac{m^5 c^4}{h^7} \left| \int v_{in} v_{out} \right|^2 F(0, \eta_0)$$

	η_0	$F(0, \eta_0)$	$\left \int v_{in} v_{out} \right ^2 = 1$ (observed)
N^{13}	2,2	0.93	3 over 20 min
Sr^{90}	2,2	0.73	4 over 3,6 min
Po^{210}	9	350	5 min (4,7 min)