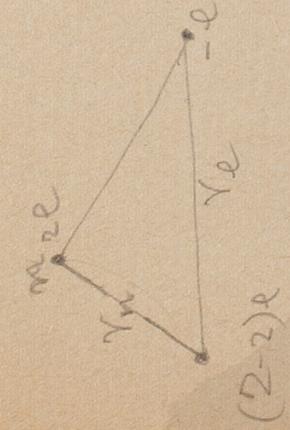


$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= H_n + H_e - \frac{(Z-2)e^2}{r_e} - \frac{ze^2}{|r_e - r_n|} \\
 &= H_n + H_e - \frac{ze^2}{r_e} - \frac{ze^2}{|r_e - r_n|} - \frac{1}{r_e}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi^{(A)} &= \psi_n^{(A)} \psi_e^{(A)} \\
 \psi^{(E)} &= \psi_n^{(E)} \psi_e^{(A)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle N_{AE} | \int \psi_n^{(E)} \psi_e^{(E)} z e^2 e^{-\frac{1}{|r_e - r_n|}} - \frac{1}{r_e} \rangle \psi_n^{(A)} \psi_e^{(A)} \frac{d\mathbf{r}_e}{d\mathbf{r}_e}$$

$$\frac{1}{|r_e - r_n|} = \frac{1}{r_e} - \frac{1}{r_e} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_n}{r_e}\right)^n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

$$|r_e - r_n| = \sqrt{r_e^2 - 2r_e r_n \cos\theta + r_n^2}$$

(for $r_e > r_n$)

$$= \frac{1}{r_n} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_e}{r_n}\right)^n P_n(\cos\theta) \right\} - \frac{1}{r_e}$$

for $r_e < r_n$

$n: S \rightarrow S$ y transition $e \rightarrow n, r$
 $e: S \rightarrow S$ $\psi_n^{(A)} \psi_e^{(A)}, \psi_n^{(E)} \psi_e^{(E)}$ n a k
 $r_n r_e$ etc.

expansion with regard,

$$\gamma_e < \gamma_n, \text{ and } \frac{1}{\gamma_n} - \frac{1}{\gamma_e}$$

is not zero.

$$V_{AE} = (4\pi)^2 z e^2 \int_{\gamma_e=0}^{\infty} \int_{\gamma_n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\tilde{\psi}_n^{(E)} \psi_n^{(A)}}{\gamma_n} \tilde{\psi}_e^{(E)} \psi_e^{(A)} \right\} \tilde{\gamma}_n d\tilde{\gamma}_n$$

$\tilde{\gamma}_e = \gamma_e$

$\int_{\gamma_e=0}^{\infty} \int_{\gamma_n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\tilde{\psi}_n^{(E)} \psi_n^{(A)}}{\gamma_n} \tilde{\psi}_e^{(E)} \psi_e^{(A)} \right\} \tilde{\gamma}_n d\tilde{\gamma}_n$

$\tilde{\gamma}_e = \gamma_e$

$\phi_1(r_e)$

$\phi_2(r_e)$

$$\varphi_1(r_e) = 0 \text{ for } r_e \geq a_1$$

$$\int_0^a \varphi_1(r_e) \tilde{\varphi}_e^{(E)} \varphi_e^{(A)} r_e dr_e$$

$$r_e = 0$$

$$= \int_0^a \varphi_1(r_e) \tilde{\varphi}_e^{(E)} \varphi_e^{(A)} r_e dr_e = I_1$$

$$\varphi_2(r_e) = 0 \text{ for } r_e \geq a_2$$

$$\int_0^a \varphi_2(r_e) \tilde{\varphi}_e^{(E)} \varphi_e^{(A)} r_e dr_e$$

$$r_e = 0$$

$$= \int_0^a \varphi_2(r_e) \tilde{\varphi}_e^{(E)} \varphi_e^{(A)} r_e dr_e = I_2$$

$$V_{AE} = (4\pi)^2 Z e^2 (I_1 + I_2)$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{R} |V_{AE}|^2 \cdot \rho_E$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{R} \int |V_{AE}|^2 \cdot \rho_E \cdot \rho_A(W) dW d\Omega_A$$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE
 NO.

Schrödinger equation

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\psi}{dr} \right) + \left[\frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E - Z^2 \frac{e^2}{r}) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] \psi = 0$$

a positive energy solution; asymptotic $\psi \sim (kr)^{-1} \sin(kr - \frac{1}{2}l\pi + \eta)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$

As $r \rightarrow \infty$, $\psi \sim e^{-ikr}$

$$L_l(r) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{\Gamma(l+1+i\alpha)}{(2l+1)!} (2kr)^l e^{ikr}$$

$$\times F(\alpha+l+1; 2l+2; -2ikr)$$

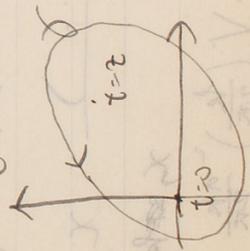
$\eta = \arg \Gamma(l+1+i\alpha)$

$$k^2 = \frac{8\pi^2 m E}{h^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi Z^2 e^2}{h v} = \frac{8\pi^2 m Z^2 e^2}{h^2 v} \cdot \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$\eta = \arg \Gamma(l+1+i\alpha)$$

$$F(a; b; z) = \frac{\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b-a)} \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-a-1} e^{zt} dt$$



$$= \frac{(b-1)!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} (1-\frac{z}{t})^{-a} e^{zt} t^{-b} dt$$

$$N_p dp dw = \frac{V \cdot p^3 dp \cdot dw}{h^3}$$

$$N_p dp = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} p^2 dp$$

$$N_E dE = N_E \frac{p}{m} dp$$

$$N_E = \frac{m^3 V}{p^3} \frac{4\pi m V p}{h^3}$$

energy scale is normalized for 1

$$4\pi \int_0^R |R(r)|^2 r^2 dr dE = N_E dE$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$$

$$4\pi e^{-\pi\alpha} |P(l+\alpha)|^2 (2k)^2 2k dk = \frac{8\pi^3 m}{h^3} dE$$

$$R \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 e^{-2^2} \sin^2(kr - \frac{1}{2}l\pi + \eta_e - \alpha \log 2kr) dr$$

$$\times \frac{4\pi^3 m}{h^3} dk \frac{h^3 k dk}{4\pi^3 m} = (V)_{0,1}$$

$$= \frac{C^2 h^3}{\pi m} \int_{r=0}^R \sin^2(kr - \frac{1}{2}l\pi + \eta_e - \alpha \log 2kr) dr dk$$

$$= \frac{C^2 h^3}{\pi m} \int_{r=0}^R dr \int_{k=k}^{k+\Delta k} [1 - \cos(2kr - \frac{1}{2}l\pi + \eta_e - \alpha \log 2kr)] dk$$

$$= \frac{C^2 h^3}{\pi m} \int_{r=0}^R dr \left[\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{k+\Delta k}{k} \right] = \left[\sin 2(kr - \frac{1}{2}l\pi + \eta_e - \alpha \log 2kr) \right]$$

$$\times k \cdot \left(\frac{k}{2\pi} \right)^2 \frac{dk}{2\pi}$$

