

E21 010 P05

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{2\pi^2}{h^2} \frac{M_0}{2\pi^2 M_0} \approx \frac{2m}{h^2} = 2 \cdot 10^{34} \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-24} \approx 3 \cdot 10^3$$

$$R = \alpha^2 (2-1) e^2 = 3 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-19} (2-1) = 0.7 \cdot 10^{-12} (2-1)$$

Energy \rightarrow MT 単位 \rightarrow 表 11.11.11

$$F_0 = \alpha^2 E \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-12} = 5 \cdot 10^{29} E$$

$$R = \sqrt{E_0 + D_0} \cdot V$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} \approx 0.3 \frac{Z}{\sqrt{E+D}} \quad F, D, \text{ in } MV$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R} = \frac{R}{(E_0 + D_0)^{1/2}} = 0.14 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{Z}{(E+D)^{1/2}} \\ \approx 0.13 \frac{Z}{E+D} \quad (k \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm})$$

$$\beta^2 = \frac{1}{R_1}, \quad \beta = R - R_1,$$

$$e = \sqrt{E_0} a, \quad \sqrt{E_0} a = \epsilon,$$

$$0 < E - D \ll 0.2 Z \quad (E, D \text{ in } MV), \quad \frac{E_0 + J_0 + 1.2 J_0 < 0}{}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{dis}} = 4\pi \frac{(R_1 \cos k_1 a \sin k_2 a - R_2 \sin k_1 a \cos k_2 a)^2}{|1.2 k_1 P_1 B_2 - 1.2 k_2 P_2 B_1|^2} e^{-2k'(a)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{aligned} \right\} = -\frac{D_0 + J_0 - J_{20}}{2J_0} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_0 + J_0 - J_{20}}{2J_0}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$R_1 = \sqrt{E_0 + J_0 + 1.1 J_0} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} R &= \sqrt{E_0} \\ R' &= \sqrt{E_0 - D_0} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$R_2 = \sqrt{-(E_0 + J_0 + 1.2 J_0)}$$

$$B_1 = \cos k_1 a - i \frac{R}{R_1} \sin k_1 a$$

$$B_2 = \cos k_2 a - i \frac{R}{R_2} \sin k_2 a$$

$$P_1 = (-G(a))^{\frac{1}{4}} \sin k_1 a + R_1 (-G(a))^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cos k_1 a$$

$$P_2 = (-G(a))^{\frac{1}{4}} \sin k_2 a + R_2 (-G(a))^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cos k_2 a$$

$$G(a) = R'^2 - \frac{D_0'}{a} = E_0 - D_0 - \frac{0.7 \cdot 10^{12} (2-1)}{a}$$

$$U(a) = \int_a^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{-G(r)} dr = \frac{D_0'}{R_1} \cos^{-1} R_1' \sqrt{\frac{a}{R_1'}} - \sqrt{E_0 a - R_1'^2 a^2}$$

$$\approx \frac{\pi R_0'}{2 R_1'} - 2 \sqrt{E_0' a}$$

$$E_0' = 0.7 \cdot 10^{12} (2-1)$$

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DATE

NO.

Scattering / Cross-section

$E > 0, \quad E-D \ll a^2 Z \quad \text{transmission} \quad (E-D < 0 \text{ 透過})$

$$\sigma_{\text{scatt}} = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \left[\frac{(r_1 \sqrt{k} - r_2 \sqrt{k}) \tan ka - (r_1 \sqrt{k} \tan ka - r_2 \sqrt{k} \tan ka) k}{(r_1 \sqrt{k} - r_2 \sqrt{k})^2 + k^2 (r_1 \sqrt{k} \tan ka - r_2 \sqrt{k} \tan ka)^2} \right]^2 \cos^2 ka$$

slow neutron \bar{v} , $\tan ka \approx ka$ transmission

$$\sigma_{\text{scatt}} = 4\pi a^2 \left(1 - \frac{r_1 \sqrt{k} \tan ka - r_2 \sqrt{k} \tan ka}{r_1 \sqrt{k} - r_2 \sqrt{k}} \right)^2$$

Case 2. $r_1 \sqrt{k} - r_2 \sqrt{k} = 0 \quad \bar{v}$ 且 $r_1 \sqrt{k} \tan ka - r_2 \sqrt{k} \tan ka \neq 0$

transmission $\neq 0$

$$\frac{D_0 + \Gamma_0 - \Gamma_{20}}{2\Gamma_0} = \epsilon \quad \text{transmission}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{matrix} \right\} = -\epsilon \pm \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2}$$

transmission

$$r_1 \tan ka - r_2 \tan ka$$

$$r_1 \tan ka - r_2 \tan ka = \Gamma_{(-)}$$

$$r_1 \tan ka + r_2 \tan ka = \Gamma_{(+)}$$

transmission

$$r_1 \sqrt{k} - r_2 \sqrt{k} = (\epsilon \Gamma_{(-)} + \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2} \Gamma_{(+)}) G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}} + 2 r_1 r_2 \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2} G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$r_1 \sqrt{k} \tan ka - r_2 \sqrt{k} \tan ka = (-\epsilon \Gamma_{(-)} + \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2} \Gamma_{(+)}) G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}} + 2 \tan ka \tan ka \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2} G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

T_{12}, T_{21} の Exchange type, force = 3rd potential $\tilde{T}^{\text{P}} \sim \text{P}$
 ψ_1, ψ_2 の function \tilde{T}^{P} に対する 解法は

Eigenfunction $\tilde{T} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$ と書ける wave equation \rightarrow
 二つの 方程式の形を 2 書ける

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2M_1} \Delta_{M_1} \psi_1 + \frac{1}{2M_2} \Delta_{M_2} \psi_1 + \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left[(E - T_{11}) \psi_1 - T_{12} \psi_2 \right] = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2M_2} \Delta_{M_2} \psi_2 + \frac{1}{2M_1} \Delta_{M_1} \psi_2 + \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left[(E + D) - T_{22} \right] \psi_2 - T_{21} \psi_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

M_1 の座標 $(\sum_{M_1}, \eta_{M_1}, S_{M_1})$ と ψ_1 の state $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (state $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$),
 state $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ の共通 = 共通座標 \rightarrow 2 本の

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_1 \sum_{M_1} + M_2 \sum_{M_2}}{M_1 + M_2} &= M_2 \sum_{M_2} + M_2 \sum_{M_2} = X \\ \frac{M_1 \eta_{M_1} + M_2 \eta_{M_2}}{M_1 + M_2} &= Y \end{aligned}$$

↑ 共通座標 (X, Y, Z) の 重心 / 座標系 \tilde{T}^{P}

$$\sum_{M_1} - \sum_{M_2} = X_1, \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{M_2} - \sum_{M_2} = X_2 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

↑ ψ_1

$$\frac{1}{M_1} \Delta_{x_1} + \frac{1}{m_1} \Delta_{y_1} = \frac{1}{M_1 + m_1} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_1^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\mu_1} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_1^2} \right)$$

($\mu_1 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$)

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_1' \\ \psi_2' \end{pmatrix} = \psi'(x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) \\ \psi_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$E' = E + E''$$

(E'' " 重心, 1, 2, 3 " Energy)

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ Separation of particles

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ wave equation for

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2M_1} \Delta_x \psi_1'' + E'' \psi_1'' = 0, \quad \mu_1 = M_1 + m_1 \approx M_2 + m_2$$

$\psi_1, \psi_2 \rightarrow \psi(x, y, z, t)$

$$\Delta_{x_1} \psi_1 + \frac{2M_1}{\hbar^2} \left[(E - T_{11}) \psi_1 - T_{12} \psi_2 \right] = 0$$

$$\Delta_{x_2} \psi_2 + \frac{2M_2}{\hbar^2} \left[(E + D - T_{22}) \psi_2 - T_{21} \psi_1 \right] = 0$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{M_1 m_1}{M_1 + m_1}, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{M_2 m_2}{M_2 + m_2}$$

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

(1) ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ = system, 1, 2, 3 particles / ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ = 重心 = relative

= system 全体 3 particles ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ = ~~system~~ Nucleus 1 particle

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ 位置, 変化 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

$$x_1 = x_2, \quad y_1 = y_2, \quad z_1 = z_2$$

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

核子間の相互作用を考慮する

以上 potential $\propto (4) = 1/r$, ($\alpha_1^2 = \alpha_2^2 = \alpha^2$, $r > a$)

$r < a$ $r > a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1'' + \left[\alpha^2 E - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] f_1 + \alpha^2 J_0 g_1 &= 0 \\ g_1'' + \left[\alpha^2 (E+D) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] g_1 + \alpha^2 J_1 f_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

$r > a$ $r > a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1'' + \left[\alpha^2 E - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] f_1 &= 0 \\ g_1'' + \left[\alpha^2 (E+D - \frac{2-1}{r}) e^2 \right] - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \Big] g_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

Energy E の範囲は 10^6 Volts 程度
 wave function の計算は

$J = \int \psi \psi^* \propto E$ のオーダー

(5) $(l=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1'' + J_0 g_1 &= 0 \\ g_1'' + J_1 f_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5')$$

(6)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1'' + E_0 f_1 &= 0 \\ g_1'' + (E_0 + D_0 - \frac{K}{r}) g_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6')$$

with $d^2 E = E_0, d^2 J_0 = J_0$ etc. $K = d^2(2-1)e^2$

(5) / 角反射中. 原点 $\tau = 0$ での $\psi_{in} = e^{i k_0 x} + r e^{-i k_0 x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= a_1 \sin \sqrt{E_0} x + a_2 \sin \sqrt{E_0} x \\ \psi_2 &= a_1 \sin \sqrt{E_0} x - a_2 \sin \sqrt{E_0} x \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$x < a$

(6) $\psi_1 = f_1 e^{i k_1 x} + r_1 e^{-i k_1 x}$, infinity $\tau = \infty$, plane wave
 $e^{i k_2 x}$ ($k = \sqrt{E_0}$) / part 1, scattered wave f_1 sum,
 $\psi_2 = t_1 e^{i k_2 x} + r_2 e^{-i k_2 x}$

$$f_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{E_0}} \sin \sqrt{E_0} x + C e^{i \sqrt{E_0} x} \quad (8)$$

$x > a$

$k_1 = k_2 = k = \sqrt{E_0}$

$$(6', 2) = \psi_1 = \sqrt{E_0 + D_0} e^{i k_1 x} + R e^{-i k_1 x}$$

$$g_1'' + \left(1 - \frac{R_1}{R}\right) g_1 = 0$$

(9)

$$R_1 = \frac{A}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} \approx 0, 3 \frac{Z}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} \quad (F, D \text{ in } MV)$$

(9) asymptotic solution $\tau = \infty$; $g_1 = \tau$ wave $\tau = \tau_0 + \lambda \tau_1 + \dots$

$$g_1 = (F(R))^{-1/2} e^{i \int_{R_1}^R \sqrt{F(R)} dR}$$

(10)

$R \gg R_1$

従って $\xi < 0$, 部分 ($R < R_1$, 部分) まで (13) トツカ
 解は (10) ト全ク同い形ヲ示スルヲ得

$$g_1 = (F(R))^{-\frac{1}{4}} e^{i \int_R^r \sqrt{F(R)} dR}$$

$$= e^{-i \frac{\pi}{4}} (-F(R))^{-\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\int_R^r \sqrt{-F} dR} \quad (14)$$

$R < R_1$

これは $F(R)$, 偏角
 $\arg F(R) = \pi^2$ であるから π トオイクノテ

(14) の R が R_1 以上ト $F(R)$ / 変化が $i\pi/4$ 以上ト
 又 R_1 以上ト

Barrier
 高さ $g_1'' - \frac{1}{R} g_1 = 0$
 参考 p. 563

Hilfshilf
 steps

$$g_1 = \sqrt{R} \begin{pmatrix} H_1^{(1)}(2i\sqrt{R}R) \\ H_1^{(2)}(2i\sqrt{R}R) \end{pmatrix}$$

これは asymptotic = (14) ト一致シテ示ス
 $H_1^{(2)}$ / 示ス

$$g_1 = A \sqrt{R} H_1^{(1)}(2i\sqrt{R}R) \approx e^{-i \frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{R}} \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} R^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{i(2i\sqrt{R}R - \frac{\pi}{4})} A$$

(14) ト示シ $F(R) \approx -\frac{R_1}{R} \approx -\frac{R_1}{R}$ ト示シ $\frac{1}{4}$ 計算スル

$$g_1 = e^{-i \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{R_1}{R}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} 2R_1 (1 - \sqrt{R_1/R})$$

* この通常 $\frac{1}{4}$ 計算スル final approximation ト示シ $e^{2R_1(1-\sqrt{R_1/R})}$ / 示シ
 $e^{2R_1(1-\sqrt{R_1/R})}$ 示シ

以下より式を比較して

$$A = \sqrt{\pi} e^{2R_1} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

以下

$$g_1 = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\pi} e^{2R_1} \sqrt{R} H_1^{(1)}(2i\sqrt{E_0}r) \quad (15)$$

$$R \ll R_1$$

以上より solution の 2 部 求めよう

$$r < a$$

$$f_1 = a_1 \sin \sqrt{E_0} r + a_2 \sinh \sqrt{E_0} r$$

$$g_1 = a_1 \sin \sqrt{E_0} r - a_2 \sinh \sqrt{E_0} r \quad (14)$$

$$r > a$$

$$f_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{E_0}} \sinh \sqrt{E_0} r + C e^{i\sqrt{E_0} r}$$

$$g_1 = -D \left(\frac{R}{R_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{2R_1 - 2\sqrt{E_0}R} \quad R_0 < R_1 \quad (17)$$

$$= D e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}} (H_1(R))^{-\frac{1}{4}} e^{i\int_{R_1}^r \sqrt{E_0} dr} \quad R > R_1$$

$$\quad \quad \quad (H_1(R)) = \left(1 - \frac{R_1}{R}\right)$$

$r > a$ の部分、 g_1 は色々の解がアツク $r \approx a$ の所では一番ヨクアツク解のオーダーが異なるから、この場合簡単にとり、上1行を「イラント」、この解が一番ヨクアツクから

2.4.5 $a_1, a_2 \rightarrow 1, 1$

$$a_1 = \frac{\cosh k \left(\sqrt{\frac{4\epsilon}{E_0}} \sin \epsilon + (e^{i\epsilon}) \right) - \sinh k \sqrt{\frac{4\epsilon}{E_0}} \cos \epsilon}{\cosh k \sinh k - \sinh k \cosh k}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\sinh k \sqrt{\frac{4\epsilon}{E_0}} \cos \epsilon - \cosh k \left(\sqrt{\frac{4\epsilon}{E_0}} \sin \epsilon + (e^{i\epsilon}) \right)}{\cosh k \sinh k - \sinh k \cosh k}$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{4\epsilon}{E_0}} \sin \epsilon + (e^{i\epsilon})$$

$$A_1 = \cosh k \sinh k - \sinh k \cosh k$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{A_1} \left(B \cosh k - \sqrt{\frac{4\epsilon}{E_0}} \sinh k \cos \epsilon \right)$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{A_1} \left(B \sinh k - \sqrt{\frac{4\epsilon}{E_0}} \sinh k \cos \epsilon \right)$$

(18)

$$1/2 = g_1 \rightarrow 1/2 + \dots \quad (19) \quad , \quad g_1, \dots \text{ constant}$$

$$g_1 = -D \left(\frac{B}{A_1} \right)' e^{iR_1 - 2KR} \\ = -D \left(\frac{\sqrt{E_0 + P_0}}{K} \right)' (R_1)' e^{iR_1 - 2\sqrt{R}R}$$

take the derivative

$$g_1' = -D \left(\frac{\sqrt{E_0 + P_0}}{K} \right)' (R_1)' e^{iR_1 - 2\sqrt{R}R} \left(\frac{1 - 4\sqrt{R}R}{4R} \right)$$

$\dot{z} = 1/2 + \dots$ $r < a$, g_1 , solution $1/2 + \dots$

$$a_1 \sin k - a_2 \sin kb = -D \left(\frac{\sqrt{F_0 + D_0}}{R} \right)^2 (R a)^2 e^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{F_0 + D_0}}} - 2\sqrt{R a}$$

$$a_1 \cos k - a_2 \cos kb = -D \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^2 e^{\frac{1}{R}} \cdot \frac{1 - 4\sqrt{R a}}{4\sqrt{R a}}$$

$$\frac{1 - 4\sqrt{R a}}{4\sqrt{R a}} \approx \frac{1 - 2.5\sqrt{2}}{40} \quad \text{--- 2nd order. 2nd order terms in } 1/\text{order}^2 + \dots$$

有界出射 $\approx 1/5$, $4\sqrt{R a} = 2.5$ in 1, let $\tau = 1/\text{order}$.

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{F_0 + D_0}}{R} \right)^2 e^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{F_0 + D_0}}} = H \cdot \begin{cases} 1 - \tau^2 \dots \\ (R a)^2 e^{-2\sqrt{R a}} = f \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 \sin k - a_2 \sin kb = -D H f$$

$$a_1 \cos k - a_2 \cos kb = D H f \sqrt{\frac{R}{J_0 a}}$$

take 2 cases. $a_1, a_2 = 1/\tau^2$.

$$a_1 = \frac{D H f}{A_1} \left(\cos k + \sqrt{\frac{R}{J_0 a}} \sin k \right)$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{D H f}{A_1} \left(\cos k + \sqrt{\frac{R}{J_0 a}} \sin k \right) \quad (19)$$

(18) & (19) \rightarrow 2nd order terms.

$$B \cos k - \sqrt{\frac{4g}{J_0}} \sin k \cos \varepsilon = -D H f \left(\cos k + \sqrt{\frac{R}{J_0 a}} \sin k \right)$$

$$B \cos k - \sqrt{\frac{4g}{J_0}} \sin k \cos \varepsilon = D H f \left(\cos k + \sqrt{\frac{R}{J_0 a}} \sin k \right) \quad (20)$$

この \$B\$ は消去する

$$\sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0}} \cos \epsilon \cdot (\cos k a \sin k - \sin k b \cos k) \\
 = DH \left(-2 \cos k a \cos k b \mp \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0 a}} (\cos k a \sin k b + \sin k a \cos k b) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0 a}} \approx \frac{2.5 \sqrt{2}}{80} \Rightarrow 1 = \delta f \text{ 有るから}$$

$$D = -\sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0}} \frac{A_1 \cos \epsilon}{1 \mp \cos k a \cos k b}$$

\$H, \delta, \epsilon\$ 値 \$\rightarrow\$ 入る

$$D = -\sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0}} \frac{A_1 \cos \epsilon}{\cos k a \cos k b} \cdot \left(\frac{E_0}{J_0 a} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{E_0 a}} \left(\frac{E_0}{J_0 + D_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{E_0 + D_0}}$$

Eq 4

$$P = -\sqrt{\pi} \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{J_0} \cos k a \cos k b} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{E_0 a}}}{\left(\sqrt{E_0 a} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{E_0}{J_0 + D_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} \cos \epsilon \quad (21)$$

(17) の直ぐ \$\rightarrow\$ 知る \$\neq\$ 1 \$\neq\$ proton emission, total cross section

$$|D| \sqrt{\frac{E_0 + D_0}{E_0}}$$

\$\rightarrow\$ 7.2. 勿論 \$\rightarrow\$ 0. \$E_0 + D_0 > 0\$ 1 \$\neq\$ 1 \$\neq\$ 意味 \$\rightarrow\$ 0, ~~20~~

$$|D| \sqrt{\frac{E_0 + D_0}{E_0}} = \frac{A_1^2}{J_0 \cos^2 k a \cos^2 k b} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{E_0 a}}}{\sqrt{E_0 a}} \frac{\sqrt{E_0}}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} e^{-\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} \cos^2 k a \cos^2 k b \quad (22)$$

故. $\cos \sqrt{\epsilon_0} a = 0$ (近傍 π の cross section, 非常 ϵ
 $\pi + \epsilon$ と $\pi - \epsilon$ の間)

E, D は MV unit $\frac{1}{c}$ の i . $a \approx 10^{-12}$ cm unit $\frac{1}{c}$ の i .

$$|D|^2 \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_0}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}} = 0.2 \cdot 10^{-24} \frac{e^{3.3\sqrt{2}a}}{\sqrt{a}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} e^{-1.35 \frac{2}{\sqrt{E+D}}} \cos^2(2.2\sqrt{\epsilon_0} a)$$

$$X = \frac{A_1^2}{\cos^2 \sqrt{\epsilon_0} a \cos^2 \sqrt{\epsilon_0} a}$$

2.5. $e^{3.3\sqrt{2}a} \approx 10$
 $e^{-1.35 \frac{2}{\sqrt{E+D}}} \approx 10^{-0.6 \frac{2}{\sqrt{E+D}}}$

2.6. B は π の近傍 (2) の π

$$\frac{B \cos k a - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0}} \sin k a \cos \epsilon}{B \cos k a - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0}} \sin k a \cos \epsilon} = \frac{\cos k a + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0}} \sin k a}{\cos k a + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0}} \sin k a}$$

$$B = \sqrt{\epsilon_0} \frac{A_2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0}} \sin k a \cos \epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0} \cos k a \cos \epsilon} \cdot \cos \epsilon \quad (23)$$

2.7. $A_2 = \cos k a \sin k a + \sin k a \cos k a$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{12} &= \\
 C e^{i\sqrt{E_0}a} &= B - \sqrt{\frac{4E_0}{E_0}} \sin \sqrt{E_0}a \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{J_0}} \left[\frac{A_2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0 a}} \sin \sqrt{E_0}a \cos \sqrt{E_0}a}{\cosh \sqrt{E_0}a \cos \sqrt{E_0}a} - 2 \sqrt{\frac{J_0}{E_0}} \sin \sqrt{E_0}a \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$|C|^2$ is scattered neutron, cross section = πa^2 . $\pm 1, C$,
 expression is πa^2

$$\cos \sqrt{E_0}a = 0, \quad \sqrt{E_0}a = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$$

$\pi a \neq \pi + 2\pi$ is known.

$$|C|^2 = \frac{4}{J_0} \left[\left(\tan \phi + \tanh \phi + 2 \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0 a}} \tanh \phi \right) \cos \sqrt{E_0}a - 2 \sqrt{\frac{J_0}{E_0}} \sin \sqrt{E_0}a \right]^2$$

slow neutron πa ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |C|^2 &= \frac{4}{J_0} \left[\left(\tan \phi + \tanh \phi + 2 \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0 a}} \tanh \phi \right) - 2 \sqrt{\frac{J_0}{E_0}} \right]^2 \\
 &= 4\pi \left[a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_0}} \frac{\tan \phi + \tanh \phi + 2 \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0 a}} \tanh \phi}{2} \right]^2
 \end{aligned}$$

is π Bethe, result is πa^2 is not.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bethe } \pi a. \quad \Phi_{el} &= 4\pi (1 + \cos \phi_0 + \phi_0)^2 \\
 &= 4\pi \left(a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_0}} \tan \sqrt{E_0}a \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

πa^2 is.

相異, $\tan \theta$ (st) = $\frac{\tan \theta + (\tan \theta + 2) \sqrt{\frac{E}{E_0}} \tan \theta}{2}$

1. $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda' \rightarrow \lambda''$

Disintegration, cross section \rightarrow Bethe 1-10 第2章 2.12

Bethe 1.1
 $\Phi_{dis} = \frac{2\pi}{E} \frac{2\pi^2 k^2}{\mu v} \frac{1}{v_0} \frac{1}{4\pi \sin^2 \theta + \frac{E}{E_0} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2\sigma} \sin^2 \theta}$ I

$\rightarrow \lambda''$ 2.12

$Q = \int \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} - (E_0 + D_0)} dr = \int \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} - 1} dr$

$\approx \sqrt{R} \int R^{-1/2} dr = \sqrt{R} \left[2R \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}} - \sqrt{Rr} \right]_{r_0}^{R_0}$
 $= 2\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} - \sqrt{Rr_0}\right)$

$\rightarrow \lambda''$ 2.12

$\Phi_{dis} \approx \frac{2\pi^3}{E} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_0}} \frac{1}{v_0} \frac{1}{4\pi \sin^2 \theta + \frac{E_0}{E_0} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2\sigma} \sin^2 \theta}$ I

我2, 場合 ≈ 2.12 の

$\Phi_{dis} = \frac{2\pi}{E} \frac{\sqrt{R}}{v_0 \sqrt{a} \sqrt{E_0}} \left(\tan \theta - (\tan \theta)^2 - 4\left(\frac{E}{E_0} - v\right) \right) e^{-2\sigma} \sqrt{E_0 a}$

2.43 2.12, Bethe 1.1, $Q_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{R} \approx 2\pi \sqrt{R} \approx 2\pi \sqrt{R}$

$$\frac{(\ln b - \ln a)^2}{c_1^2 k + \frac{F_0}{c_1 + D_0}} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-4}(\quad)}{m^2 k a}$$

↑ 対称性

$$I = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{R}{T_0 a}} c_1^2 \sqrt{E_0 a}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{R}{T_0 a}} \approx \frac{\sqrt{2}}{100} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} T_0 = 10^8 \text{ volt} \\ a = 5 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \end{array} \right)$$

2. 4. Beta の実験と電磁気学の出発点

$$I = \frac{1}{60}$$

↑ comparable part 付近