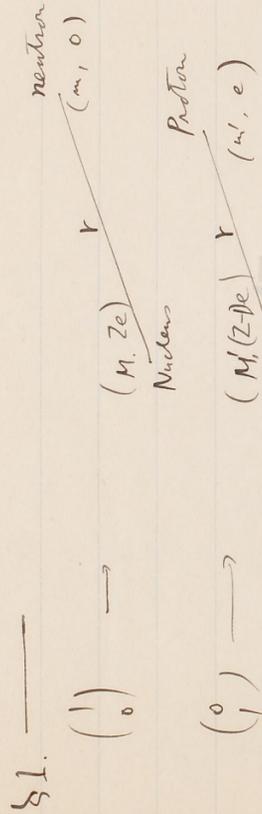


E21 020 P05

4/(+2)



$$M \approx M', \quad m \approx m', \quad M + m = M' + m' = D$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , state 1,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , state 2, state 1, 2 用  $\psi \rightarrow \psi$ , 非等 = 特別 +  
 case 1 (a)  $\psi \rightarrow \psi$ , 簡単 1, 2 = 2, 場合 1, 2 考 ~

Hamiltonian

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2M} |\vec{p}_n|^2 + \frac{1}{2m} |\vec{p}_p|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2M'} |\vec{p}_n|^2 + \frac{1}{2m'} |\vec{p}_p|^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} T_{11}(r) & T_{12}(r) \\ T_{21}(r) & T_{22}(r) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

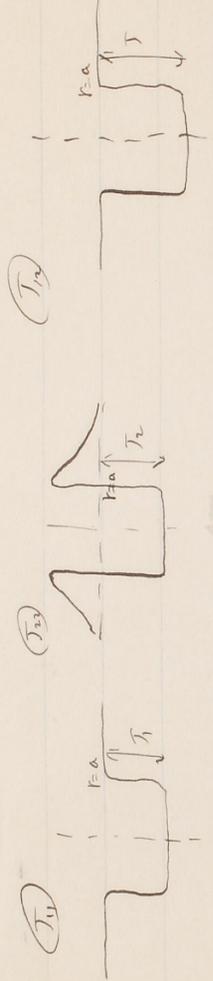
$T_{11}$  = neutron-neutron interaction, neutron-proton, ordinary interaction  
 1, 2 =  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$T_{12}$  = proton-proton interaction, proton-neutron ordinary interaction  
 1, 2 =  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$T_{22}$  = neutron-proton, exchange force =  $\psi \rightarrow \psi$

Nucleus, stability, 2, 2 考 ~, Nucleus 1, 2, 3, 4  
 (2, 2) exchange type  $\psi \rightarrow \psi$ , ordinary type  $\psi \rightarrow \psi$ , neutron-neutron, proton-proton interaction 3, 4  $\neq$  1, 2, 3, 4

$T_{11}, T_{22}, T_{33}$  / model 1, 2, 3 各 1 対 1 対 1 対 1



$T_{11}, T_{22}, T_{33}$  一番強し neutron-proton interaction の exchange type  $\tau \rightarrow \tau$  の ordinary type  $\tau \rightarrow \tau$  大小  $\tau \rightarrow \tau$

(i) exchange type  $\tau \rightarrow \tau$

$$J > \frac{J_1}{J_2}$$

(ii) ordinary type  $\tau \rightarrow \tau$

$$J < \frac{J_1}{J_2}$$

$M, m, M', m'$  / coordinate  $\rightarrow k_x, \vec{k}_M, \vec{k}_m, \vec{k}_{M'}, \vec{k}_{m'}$  表  $\tau$  表  $\tau$

Wave function  $\psi$  spin  $\tau$   $\tau \rightarrow \tau$

$$\psi' = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1'(\vec{k}_M, \vec{k}_m, \sigma_M, \sigma_m) \\ \psi_2'(\vec{k}_M, \vec{k}_m, \sigma_M, \sigma_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\tau \rightarrow \tau$  exchange type / force = Majorana 場合  $\tau \rightarrow \tau$  spin

$\therefore$  Hamiltonian  $= \Lambda \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \tau + \text{h.c.}$

$$\psi' = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1'(\vec{k}_M, \vec{k}_m) \\ \psi_2'(\vec{k}_M, \vec{k}_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

1 対 1 対 1

Wave equation  $\nabla^2 \psi = 0$  relative coordinate  $x, y, z, t$   
 分々

$$\frac{M \vec{\Sigma}_1 + m \vec{\Sigma}_2}{M+m} = \frac{M \vec{\Sigma}_1 + m \vec{\Sigma}_2}{M+m} = \vec{X}$$

$$\vec{\Sigma}_1 - \vec{\Sigma}_2 = \vec{\Sigma}_1 - \vec{\Sigma}_2 = \vec{X}$$

$$u' = u''(X, Y, Z) \begin{pmatrix} u_1(x, y, z) \\ u_2(x, y, z) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

1.  $\nabla^2 u$

$$\left( \frac{k^2}{2\mu} \Delta x + E - T_{11} \right) u_1 - T_{12} u_2 = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{k^2}{2\mu} \Delta x + (E - D) - T_{22} \right) u_2 - T_{21} u_1 = 0$$

(1.6)  $\nabla^2 u$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{f(\omega)}{r} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{f(\omega)}{r} \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi} \\ u_2 = \frac{g(\omega)}{r} Y_{lm} \end{cases} \quad (1.9)$$

1.  $\nabla^2 u$   $T_{11}, T_{22}, T_{12}, T_{21} = \gamma_{12} \gamma_{21} / (E^2 - \gamma_{12} \gamma_{21})$   $f(\omega), g(\omega) =$   
 $\neq$   $\nabla^2 u$   $\nabla^2$

$r > a$

$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} + T_{00} \right) f_l = 0 \\ \left( \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} + E_0 - D_0 - \frac{K_0}{r} \right) g_l = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.9)$$

$r < a$

$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} + E_0 + T_{11} \right) f_l + T_{02} g_l = 0 \\ \left( \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} + E_0 - D_0 + T_{20} \right) g_l + T_{02} f_l = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\begin{cases} (E_0 + T_{11}) + \lambda (T_{02} + T_{20}) \\ T_{02} + \lambda (E_0 - D_0 + T_{20}) \end{cases} g_l$$

2. 2.

$$F_0 = \frac{2^4}{4} E, \quad D_0 = \frac{2^4}{4} D, \text{ etc}$$

$$B_0 = \frac{2^4}{4} (2-1)e^2$$

$$\mu_{\text{min}} \approx \mu_{\text{max}} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ 772 67. } \quad \frac{2^4}{4} = 3 \cdot 10^{30}$$

$F, D, J, T_1, T_2$  7 45 MT 算値 7 6. 11. 11

$$E_0 = 5 \cdot 10^{24} E, \quad D_0 = 5 \cdot 10^{24} D, \text{ etc}$$
$$B_0 = 0.7 \cdot 10^{32} (2-1)$$

§2 —

(A)  $r > a$ , 解

(1.9), 第一式, 解の Bessel function 形式

$$f_0 = \sqrt{Rr} J_{c/2}(Rr) \quad (2.1)$$

$r \rightarrow r_0 = \sqrt{E_0}$ ,  $H^{(1)}$ ,  $H^{(2)}$  不用  $r$  は 0 点 漸近形式

(1.9), 第二式  $\therefore$  W.R.  $\beta$  solution 不用  $r$  は 0 点

$$-f_0 = \frac{d^2 f(r)}{dr^2} + F(r) f(r) = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

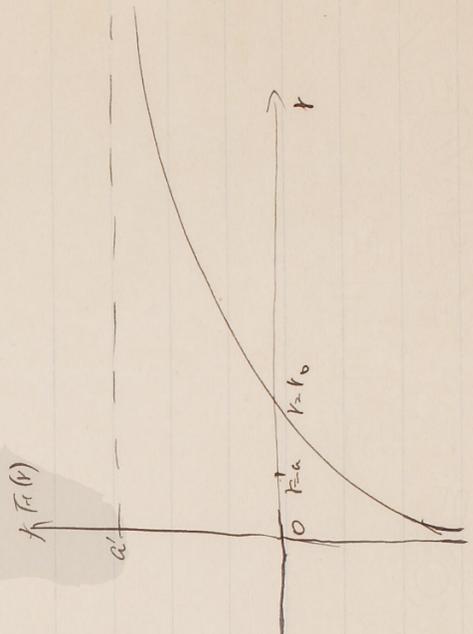
$$F(r) = a - \frac{b}{r} - \frac{c}{r^2}$$

$a', b, c$  pos.

$r_0$  点  $F(r) = 0$ ,  $r_0 \neq a$ ,  $r_0 > a$

$$r_0 = \frac{b}{2a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a}} \quad !!$$

$r_0$  点  $r_0$  / 近傍  $r$ ,  $r \gg r_0$ ,  
 漸近形式  $r \ll r_0$ , 漸近形式  $r \gg r_0$   
 form solution  $r$  用  $r$  は  $r_0 + \dots$



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 t &= (F(r))^{-\frac{1}{4}} \int_{r_0}^r \sqrt{F(r)} dr && (r > r_0) && (2.3) \\
 t &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} (r-r_0)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left. \begin{aligned}
 &e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} (r-r_0)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \\
 &e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)} ( \quad )
 \end{aligned} \right\} && (r \geq r_0) && (2.4) \\
 t &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} (r_0-r)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left. \begin{aligned}
 &e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)} \left( -i\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} (r_0-r)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)} ( \quad ) \\
 &e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)} ( \quad )
 \end{aligned} \right\} && (r \leq r_0) && (2.5) \\
 t &= (-F_1(r))^{-\frac{1}{4}} \left. \begin{aligned}
 &e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r_0}^r \sqrt{-F} dr - i\frac{\pi}{4} (1+\dots) + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r_0}^r \sqrt{-F} dr + i\frac{\pi}{4} (1+\dots) \\
 &e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r_0}^r \sqrt{-F} dr + i\frac{\pi}{4} (1+\dots)
 \end{aligned} \right\} && (r < r_0) && (2.6)
 \end{aligned} \right.$$

(2.2)  $d^2 = F(r_0)$

以上が二つの linear independent solution の部分である。  
 両方の approximation solution は二つの書かされたようにある。  
 $r$  が  $r_0$  の小から大へ、 $F(r)$  / 変化が、 $r$  が  $r_0$  を越すと、 $r > r_0$  の  
 へ  $r_0$  を越すと、 $r < r_0$  の場合、 $(2.6)$  は  $(1.9)$  となる。

$d < 0$  の場合、 $F(r)$  の ~~approximation~~ 解は  $r > r_0$  の  
 solution の、簡潔な形式は、 $(1.9)$  の  $r > r_0$  を成す式で与えられる。  
 $t = (-F_1(r))^{-\frac{1}{4}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r_0}^r \sqrt{-F} dr$  (2.7)

以上、解の形式を用いて (1.9) の第一式、第二式、第三式が与えられる。

(B)  $r < a$  解

(1.10) 角解  $\rightarrow$   $h_1 \times r = 0$   

$$-\frac{D_0 + J_0 - J_{20}}{2J_0} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_0 + J_0 - J_{20}}{2J_0}\right)^2 + 1} = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 > 0 \\ \lambda_2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$r = h_1 + \lambda > 1 > 0$

$h_1 = \int_0^r + \lambda_1 g_1, \quad h_2 = \int_0^r + \lambda_2 g_2 \quad 1 > r < a$

$\frac{d^2 h_1}{dr^2} + (h_1^2 - \frac{\lambda(\lambda+1)}{r^2}) h_1 = 0$  } (2.8)

$\frac{d^2 h_2}{dr^2} + (-h_2^2 - \frac{\lambda(\lambda+1)}{r^2}) h_2 = 0$

$h_1^2 = E_0 + J_{10} + \lambda_1 J_0 = \sqrt{1+\epsilon^2} J_0 - \frac{D_0 - J_0 - J_{20}}{2} + E_0$

$h_2^2 = E_0 - (E_0 + J_{10} + \lambda_2 J_0) = \sqrt{1+\epsilon^2} J_0 + \frac{D_0 - J_0 - J_{20}}{2} - E_0$

$\xi = \frac{D_0 + J_0 - J_{20}}{2J_0}$

(2.8) 解は Bessel function である

$h_1 = \sqrt{R_1 r} J_{\lambda+1/2}(k_1 r)$

~~$h_2 = \sqrt{R_2 r} J_{\lambda+1/2}(k_2 r)$~~

$h_2 = \sqrt{i R_2 r} J_{\lambda+1/2}(i k_2 r)$

ここで  $J_0$  である

(2.9)



9

$0.7 Z^3 = E-D \quad \text{graph} = \# \times \#$



(3.2a) derivative  $t \approx a \tau^{1/2}$  not  
 $g_0' = -2.0 \sqrt{t} (-G(t))^{1/4} e^{-4(t) - i\pi/4}$  (3.4)

1.  $\tau \approx \tau_0$

(3.1a)  $(3.1c) \quad t \approx \tau^{1/2} + \dots$   
 $a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}A} \left( \frac{\sqrt{4t}}{R} A_2 + B_2 \cos \theta_a \right)$   
 $a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}A} \left( \frac{\sqrt{4t}}{R} A_1 + B_1 \cos \theta_a \right)$  (3.6)

1.  $\tau \approx \tau_0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= r_1 \cosh ka \sinh ka - k_2 \sinh ka \cosh ka \\
 A_1 &= r_1 \sinh ka \cosh ka - k_2 \cosh ka \sinh ka \\
 A_2 &= k_2 \sinh ka \cosh ka - k_1 \cosh ka \sinh ka \\
 B_1 &= k_1 \cosh ka - i P \sinh ka \\
 B_2 &= k_2 \cosh ka - i P \sinh ka
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi_2 = (3, 2a) \begin{pmatrix} 3, 2i \\ 1, 1 + \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{E}}{A} P_2 D_0 e^{4(a-i\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{E'}}{A} P_2 D_0 e^{4(a-i\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$(3.8)$$

21 =

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= G_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sinh ka + k_1 G_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \cosh ka \\
 P_2 &= G_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sinh ka + k_2 G_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \cosh ka
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_0 = -G(a) \approx 3.5 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ } \frac{2}{3}$$

(3.6), (3.8) より

$$C_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{E}}{R} \frac{1, P_1 A_2 - A_2 P_1}{1, P_1 B_2 - A_2 P_2 B_1} e^{-iPa}$$

$$D_0 = \frac{\sqrt{E}}{R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E'}} \frac{B_1 A_2 - B_2 A_1}{1, P_1 P_2 - A_2 P_2 B_1} e^{-4(a+i\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$R = \Gamma_1 = G_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \tanh ka + k_1 G_0^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_2 = G_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \tanh ka + k_2 G_0^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

1 + \Gamma\_2

$$C_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{E}}{R} \frac{(1, \Gamma_1 k_2 - A_2 k_1) \sinh ka - (1, \Gamma_1 \tanh ka - A_2 k_1) \cosh ka}{(1, \Gamma_1 k_2 - A_2 k_1) - iR (1, \Gamma_1 \tanh ka - A_2 k_1)} e^{-iPa}$$

$$D_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{E}}{\sqrt{E'}} \frac{k_1 \tanh ka - k_2 \tanh ka}{(1, \Gamma_1 k_2 - A_2 k_1) - iR (1, \Gamma_1 \tanh ka - A_2 k_1)} e^{-iPa - 4(a+i\frac{\pi}{4})}$$





$\psi$  = resonance in  $P_1$  得  $\psi$

$\psi$  = incident neutron, energy  $E = \psi + \psi + \psi$

$$A_1 = \left( \frac{R_1 \tan \delta R_{1a} - R_2 \tan \delta R_{2a}}{1, 1, R_2 - 1, 2, R_1} \right)$$

$\psi + \psi + \psi$

$$1, 1, R_2 - 1, 2, R_1 = 0$$

(3, 15)

$$(R_1 \tan \delta R_{1a} - R_2 \tan \delta R_{2a} = 0)$$

$\psi + \psi = A_1 \psi + \psi + \psi$

(3, 15)  $\psi + \psi + \psi = 0$

$$\frac{\tan \delta R_{1a}}{R_1} - \frac{\tan \delta R_{2a}}{R_2} = -(1, 1, 2) \psi_0^{-1}$$

(3, 15')

i.e. resonance in  $\psi$ , element =  $\psi$ , energy =  $\psi + \psi$

$\psi + \psi + \psi =$  cross section, 非共振 =  $\psi + \psi + \psi$ ,  $\psi$  energy =

$\psi + \psi + \psi = \psi + \psi + \psi$  ~~非共振~~  $\psi$  element,  $\psi + \psi$

$\psi + \psi =$  cross section,  $\psi + \psi$  element =  $\psi + \psi + \psi$

$\psi + \psi + \psi$



Scattering 1 cross section (3, 10) の

$$\sigma_{\text{scatt}} = |C_0|^2 = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \left[ \frac{(A_1 R_2 - A_2 R_1) \sin kR_0 - (A_1 \tan kR_0 - A_2 \tan kR_0) \cos kR_0}{(A_1 R_2 - A_2 R_1)^2 + R_0^2 (A_1 \tan kR_0 - A_2 \tan kR_0)^2} \right]^2 \quad (3, 16)$$

この分母の  $\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$  の分母  $\neq 1$  の共振 /  $\neq 1 + i2kR_0$   
 の分母  $\neq 1$  の

以上、結果、 $R_2 = \sqrt{-(E_0 + J_0 + A_2 J_0)} = i\sqrt{E_0 + J_0 + A_2 J_0} = iR_2' (R_2' \text{ real})$   
 となる場合は  $\neq 1$  の分母  $\neq 1$  の

$$f(z) = 10^{-0.45\sqrt{E-D}} + 0.65z^3$$

$$z=50, \quad z^3 \approx 3, 7$$

$$f(z) = 10^{-\frac{22.5}{\sqrt{E-D}}} + 9$$

$\sqrt{E-D}$	1	2	3	4
$f(z)$ $z=50$	$10^{-13.5}$	$10^{-7}$	$10^{-4}$	$10^{-2.5}$

$$z=64, \quad z^3 = 4$$

$$f(64) = 10^{-\frac{29}{\sqrt{E-D}}} + 10$$

$\sqrt{E-D}$	1	2	3	4
$f(64)$	$10^{-19}$	$10^{-10.5}$	$10^{-7}$	$10^{-4.5}$

slow neutron  $\bar{\nu}$  ..

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{40 \cdot 10^{-6}}} = 6 \cdot 10^3$$

~~It is~~ resonance,  $f \cdot t =$  cross section  $\approx 10^6$  倍位 =  $t \cdot \nu \approx \dots$   
 $z=50, \quad \nu \approx \bar{\nu}, \quad \text{max. cross section.}$

$$F_{\max} = 10^{-24.25} \cdot 10^6 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-\frac{22.5}{\sqrt{E-D}}} + 9$$

$$\approx 10^{-24} \cdot 10^9 - \frac{22.5}{\sqrt{E-D}} + 9$$

$$\approx \begin{cases} E-D \approx 1 & 10^{-28} \\ E-D \approx 2 & 10^{-22} \\ E-D \approx 3 & 10^{-19} \end{cases}$$

§ 4.

今  $\alpha \neq 0, \beta > E-D > 0$ , 場合  $\alpha \neq 0, \beta > 0$   
 以上 実際  $\alpha$  起  $\alpha$  多  $E-D < 0$ , 場合  $\alpha \neq 0, \beta < 0$

2, 1 + " } 3, 1 計算  $\alpha$  行 (3.2a) / 行  $\alpha$   

$$g_{00} = Q_0 \sqrt{E_0} (-G(u))^{-1/2} - \int_a^b \sqrt{q} dr \quad (4.2a)$$

$$r(u) = \dots \quad (R'' = \sqrt{E_0 - E})$$

計算  $\alpha$  全  $\alpha$  前  $\alpha$  parallel = 行  $\alpha$  出  $\alpha$   

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{1}{A_2 A} \left( \frac{\sqrt{q}}{R} A_2 + B_2 (C_0 e^{iR_0}) \right) \\ a_2 &= \frac{1}{A_1 A} \left( \frac{\sqrt{q}}{R} A_1 + B_1 (C_0 e^{iR_0}) \right) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.3)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a_1 &= -\frac{\sqrt{q}}{A} P_2 Q_0 \\ a_2 &= -\frac{\sqrt{q}}{A} P_1 Q_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.4)$$

2, 1 = 行  $\alpha$   $a_1, a_2$  行  

$$C_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{q}}{R} \frac{(A_1 R_1 - A_2 R_2) \sin R_0 - (A_1 R_2 \tan R_2 \alpha - A_2 R_1 \tan R_1 \alpha)}{(A_1 R_2 - A_2 R_1) - iR_0 (A_1 \tan R_2 \alpha - A_2 \tan R_1 \alpha)} e^{-iR_0}$$

$$D_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{q}}{R_0} \frac{R_1 \tan R_2 \alpha - R_2 \tan R_1 \alpha}{(A_1 R_1 - A_2 R_2) - iR_0 (A_1 \tan R_2 \alpha - A_2 \tan R_1 \alpha)} e^{-iR_0} \quad (4.5)$$

2, 1  $C_0$  " } 3, 1 全  $\alpha$  行  $\alpha$   $D_0$  行  $\alpha$   $e^{-4(u)+i\pi}$ , factor  $\alpha$  行  $\alpha$   
 $D_0$  " 2, 1 場合  $\alpha$  直  $\alpha$  物理  $\alpha$  意味  $\alpha$   $|C_0|^2$  " scattering  
 1 wave section  $\alpha$  "  $\alpha$  (3.16)  $\alpha$  同  $\alpha$  行  $\alpha$





$$\vec{R}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{m' M'}{M' + m'} \vec{v} + \frac{m' M'}{M' + m'} \vec{v} \right)$$

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$$(Z-1) e \vec{R} + e \vec{r} - \left( e - \frac{m' Z e}{M'} \right) (\vec{r} - \vec{R})$$

$$= \frac{m' Z e}{M'} \vec{r} + (Z-1) \left( 1 + \frac{m' Z e}{M'} \right) \vec{R}$$

$$= \frac{m' Z e}{M'} \vec{r} + \frac{(Z-1) (M' + m' Z e)}{M'} \vec{R}$$

$$= \frac{m' Z e}{M'} \vec{r} + \frac{m' Z e}{M' + m' Z e} \vec{R}$$

$$= \frac{m' Z e}{M' + m' Z e} \vec{R}$$



$$\frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{v_{Rn}}{c} \right)^3 \frac{1}{\hbar v} |\psi_{Rn}|^2, \quad \psi_{Rn} = \frac{FR - E_n}{\hbar} \quad (5.9)$$

$$\psi_{Rn} = \int \psi_n^* \psi_R d\tau$$

「普通」の場合  
 今、±場の場合

$$q = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & 0 \\ 0 & e_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 対角}$$

$$e_1 = -\frac{\mu^2 c^2}{\hbar}, \quad e_2 = -\frac{\mu^2 c^2}{\hbar} + \mu \left( \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M} \right) c$$

$$\psi_R = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (u_1 \rightarrow e^{iRz})$$

$$\psi_n = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 場が電磁場

$$\psi_{Rn} = \int \begin{pmatrix} \bar{v}_1 & \bar{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{iRz} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-iRz} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} d\tau \quad (5.10)$$

$$= e_1 \int \bar{v}_1 \psi u_1 d\tau + e_2 \int \bar{v}_2 \psi u_2 d\tau$$

Transition, incident neutron,  $l=0$ , part of  $l=1$  bound state  
 = 行方電磁場が普通の場合、 $l=1$  計算

つまり  $\psi_{Rn}$  / 2-comp.  $l=1$  計算

$$I_1 = \int \bar{v}_1 \psi u_1 d\tau = \int \bar{v}_1 \psi u_1 d\tau$$

つまり、 $u_1$  が  $l=0, m=0$  対角部分、 $v_1$  が  $l=1, m=0$  /  $l=1$  成分

$$u_1 = \frac{f_0}{r} Y_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \frac{f_0}{r}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{f_{n1}}{r} Y_{10} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \frac{f_{n1}}{r} \cos \theta$$

7  $I_1, I_2 = \int \lambda^2 r^2 dr$

$$I_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \int \frac{f_0 f_{n1}}{r^2} \cos^2 \theta dr = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^a f_0 f_{n1} r dr \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^a f_0 f_{n1} r dr$$

1)  $I_2 = \int \lambda^2 r^2 dr$

$$I_2 = \int \lambda^2 r^2 dr = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^a f_0 f_{n1} r dr$$

2)  $|e_1 I_1 + e_2 I_2|^2$  7  $I_1, I_2$  2-comp. 1) 7  $I_1 \sim \lambda^2$   $(f_{n1})^2$  7  $I_2$

2) 7  $I_2$  comp. 7  $I_1 \sim \lambda^2$  7  $I_1, I_2$  2-comp. 7  $I_1 \sim \lambda^2$  7  $I_2 \sim \lambda^2$  7  $I_1, I_2$  2-comp.

故 = 全体  $I_1, I_2$

$$|g_{Rn}|^2 = \left| e_1 \int_0^a f_0 f_{n1} r dr + e_2 \int_0^a f_0 f_{n1} r dr \right|^2$$

故 = (5.9) ..

$$\frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{V_{Rn}}{C} \right)^3 \frac{1}{4\pi} |e_1 I_1 + e_2 I_2|^2$$

$$I_f = \int_0^a f_0 f_{n1} r dr, \quad I_g = \int_0^a f_0 f_{n1} r dr \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{4}{3}} \right\} (5.11)$$

1) 7  $I_1, I_2$  2-comp. 7  $I_1, I_2$  2-comp. sum up 2-comp. capture = 2-comp. cross section 7  $I_2$

2) cross section 7  $I_1 + I_2$  7  $I_1, I_2$  incident neutron / wave function 1, nuclear  $I_2 = I_1$  amplitude of  $I_1 + I_2$

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$k + \bar{k} \rightarrow \mu + \bar{\mu}$  Scattering / cross section /  $k + \bar{k} \rightarrow \mu + \bar{\mu}$  当然

capture / cross section  $k + \bar{k} \rightarrow \mu + \bar{\mu} + \gamma$

$k + \bar{k}$  cross section / order  $\alpha^2$  Bethe / 場論 +  $|\partial \psi|^2 \rightarrow \psi \bar{\psi} \gamma \mu$

容易 = 計算

湯川

$$\psi_{lm} = e_1 \int \psi_1 r^l \psi_{1,dz} + e_2 \int \psi_2 r^l \psi_{2,dz} \quad (S.10)$$

$\therefore \psi_1, \psi_2$  are bound state wave functions,  $\psi_1, \psi_2$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \frac{f_0}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sin kr + \frac{C_0}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{ikr} \right) & r > a \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left( -A_2 \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sin kr + A_1 \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sin kr \right) & r < a \\ \psi_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \frac{f_0}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sqrt{k} (-g(r))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\int_a^r \nu dr} \right) & r > a \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sin kr - \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sin kr \right) & r < a \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (S.11)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} &= \frac{\Gamma_1 a}{\cos ka (\Gamma_1 - ika \Gamma_2)} e^{-ika} \\ \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{4\pi}} &= \frac{\Gamma_1 a}{\cos ka (\Gamma_1 - ika \Gamma_2)} e^{-ika} \\ \frac{C_0}{\sqrt{4\pi}} &= -\frac{1}{k} \frac{\Gamma_1 \sin ka - \Gamma_2 \tan ka \cot ka}{\Gamma_1 - ika \Gamma_2} e^{-ika} \\ \frac{D_0}{\sqrt{4\pi}} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Gamma_1 - ika \Gamma_2} e^{-ika} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (S.12)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 &= A_1 \Gamma_1 R_2 a - A_2 \Gamma_2 R_1 a \\ \Gamma_2 &= A_1 \Gamma_1 \tan ka - A_2 \Gamma_2 \tan ka \\ \Delta_1 &= R_1 a \tan ka - R_2 a \tan ka \\ \Gamma_1 &= G_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tan R_1 a + R_1 G_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ \Gamma_2 &= G_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tan R_2 a + R_2 G_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ G_0 &= k^2 + \frac{D_0}{a} \approx 3, S.10^{24} Z^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ R_1 &= \sqrt{1+\epsilon} J_0 + \frac{J_0 + \sqrt{2} \epsilon_0}{2} - \frac{P_0}{2} + E_0 \\ R_2 &= \sqrt{1+\epsilon} J_0 - \frac{J_0 + \sqrt{2} \epsilon_0}{2} + \frac{P_0}{2} - E_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (S.13)$$

$R_1, R_2$  共に imaginary  $\rightarrow +i\omega t$ ,  $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$  得  $+i\omega t$ .  $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2$   
 imaginary  $\rightarrow +i\omega t$  得

$$A = \cosh k_1 a \cosh k_2 a (\Gamma_1 - i k_1 a \Gamma_2)$$

$\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ ,  $A_1, R_1 a$  の常 =  $\sin 10$ ,  $i$  real  $\rightarrow$  point  $\rightarrow \sin$

~~A~~  $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$  and  $R_1 a, \Gamma_2 a$

1 order,  $\Gamma_1$  と  $\Gamma_2$  得

$\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$  得  $+i\omega t$  得  $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ ,  $R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ ,  $R_2 \rightarrow iR_1$ ,  $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow -R_2$   
 $\Gamma_2 \rightarrow R_1$

$$A \rightarrow R_2 a$$

$$A \rightarrow \Gamma_2 e^{i(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) + \dots}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{\sqrt{4a}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cosh k_1 a \Gamma_2 a e^{-i k_1 a}$$

$$\frac{a_2}{\sqrt{4a}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cosh k_2 a \Gamma_1 a e^{-i k_2 a}$$

$$\frac{C_0}{\sqrt{4a}} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{R} \cosh k_1 a \cosh k_2 a (\Gamma_1 \sin k_1 a - \Gamma_2 \cos k_1 a) e^{-i k_1 a}$$

$$\frac{D_0}{\sqrt{4a}} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_0}} \cosh k_1 a \cosh k_2 a \Gamma_1 e^{-i k_1 a}$$

$u_1, u_2$  得 energy  $\rightarrow$   $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$  normalize  $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$

$$u_{1E} = A_0 R^{\frac{1}{2}} u_1$$

$$u_{2E} = A_0 R^{\frac{1}{2}} u_2 \quad \left( \frac{A_0}{\sqrt{4a}} \right)$$

$$A_0 = \left( \frac{A_0}{\sqrt{4a}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(5.14)$$



$$pq - qp = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i}$$

$$P = m\dot{q} \quad p_{\text{min}} = 2\pi m i v_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}}$$

$$2\pi \dot{q}_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \dot{q}_{\text{min}}$$

$$\frac{2\pi m}{\hbar} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} = v_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} - v_{\text{rel}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}}$$

$$(v_{\text{min}} + v_{\text{rel}}) \dot{q}_{\text{min}} = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \dot{q}_{\text{min}}$$

$$\frac{2\pi m}{\hbar} \sum_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} \cdot \int \dot{q}'_i \dot{q}'_i d\dot{q}'_i = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \dot{q}_{\text{min}}$$

$$\frac{4\pi m}{\hbar} \sum_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} \dot{q}_{\text{min}} \cdot \int \dot{q}'_i \dot{q}'_i d\dot{q}'_i = \dot{q}_{\text{min}}$$

$$\int \dot{q}'_i \dot{q}'_i d\dot{q}'_i = \delta(E_i, E'_i) = \frac{dE}{d\dot{q}'_i}$$

$$\int \frac{dE}{d\dot{q}'_i} d\dot{q}'_i = 1,$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\dot{q}'_i} \sqrt{E} dE$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\dot{q}'_i} \sqrt{E} dE = \frac{dE}{d\dot{q}'_i} \sqrt{E} dE$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\dot{q}'_i} \sqrt{E} dE = \frac{dE}{d\dot{q}'_i} \sqrt{E} dE$$



~~For~~ capture, cross section 1. scattering cross section  $\sigma_n$ .

$$\Phi_{\text{cap}} = \frac{v^2 e^2 k}{c^2 \mu v} \frac{(R_1 \sin R_2 a)^2}{\cos^2 R_1 a \cosh^2 R_2 a (\pi_1^2 + R_2^2 \pi_2^2)} \quad (S.18)$$

~~For~~  $\pi$  scattering

$$\Phi_{\text{scatt}} = \frac{4\gamma}{R^2} \frac{(\sin R_1 a \pi_1 - R_2 \cos R_1 a \pi_2)^2}{\pi_1^2 + R_2^2 \pi_2^2} \quad (S.19)$$

slow neutron  $\pi$ .

$$\Phi_{\text{cap}} = 0.7 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{(R_1 a)^2 \tan^2 R_2 a}{\cos^2 R_1 a \pi_1^2}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{scatt}} = 4.10 \frac{(R_1 a)^2 \tan^2 R_2 a}{(\pi_1 - \pi_2)^2}$$

$\rightarrow$  ratio  $\gamma / \mu$

$$\frac{\Phi_{\text{scatt}}}{\Phi_{\text{cap}}} = 10^{-11} \frac{\cos^2 R_1 a (\pi_1 - \pi_2)^2}{(R_1 a)^2 \tan^2 R_2 a} \quad (S.20)$$

$\rightarrow$

$$\pi_1 = \lambda_1 \Gamma_1 R_1 a - \lambda_2 \Gamma_2 R_2 a = 0 \quad (S.21)$$

(resonance)  $\rightarrow$   $\lambda_1 \Gamma_1 + \lambda_2 \Gamma_2 = 0$

(S.21)  $\rightarrow$   $\lambda_1 \Gamma_1 = -\lambda_2 \Gamma_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_2 &= \lambda_1 \Gamma_1 \tan R_1 a - \lambda_2 \Gamma_2 \tan R_2 a = \frac{\lambda_1 \Gamma_1}{R_1 a} (R_1 a \tan R_1 a - R_2 a \tan R_2 a) \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1 \Gamma_1}{R_1 a} \Delta_1 = \frac{\lambda_2 \Gamma_2}{R_2 a} \Delta_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta_1 = -\Delta_2 =$

$$\Delta_1 = G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}} (R_1 a \Gamma_2 - R_2 a \Gamma_1)$$

$\rightarrow$   $\Delta_1 = G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}} (S.21) \rightarrow \Delta_1 =$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1^{-1/2}}{\lambda_2} G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}} \Gamma_1 R_2 a = \frac{\lambda_1^{-1/2}}{\lambda_2} G_0^{-\frac{1}{4}} \Gamma_2 R_1 a$$





2) condition is 偶然接近の条件  $\rho_0 > 0$  である (d) 1 + 3 + 現象  
 の  $E_{1,2} \sim 0.4 \pi^2 \rho_0$

(5.27) condition is  $R_2$  の imaginary part  $\neq 0$  である  $E_{1,2} > 0$

$$R_2 = \sqrt{\pi^2 \rho_0 - \frac{T_{0,2,0}}{2} + \frac{\rho_0}{2}} < 0$$

2) 4 本の exchange force  $t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4$  の order, ordinary  
 attractive force ( $T_{1,0}, T_{2,0}$  の  $\frac{1}{2}$  ずつ = pos  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \pi$  の pos. + 3, 1, 2, 3)  
 の  $\frac{1}{2}$  ずつ  $\pi + \frac{1}{2} \pi$

$$\frac{\Phi_{scat}}{\Phi_{ela}} \approx 10^{-11} \omega^2 k_{1a} = 10^{-2} \lambda (\dots)$$

§ 6.

$l=1$ , bound state, wave function  $\psi(r)$ , energy  $E = -E' + \epsilon_0$

$r > a$ ,  $\psi'' = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} - (k^2 + \frac{2}{r^2}) f = 0 \quad (6.1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 g}{dr^2} - (k'^2 + \frac{2}{r^2}) g = 0 \quad (6.2)$$

$$k^2 = E_0' = \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} E', \quad k'^2 = E_0' + D_0$$

$r < a$ , infinity  $\psi$  vanishes, 2nd solution  $\psi \sim r^2 \times \dots$

$$f_{IE'} = C_1 (-F_1(r))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\int_a^r \sqrt{-F_1} dr} \quad (6.3)$$

$$g_{IE'} = C_2 (-G_1(r))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\int_a^r \sqrt{-G_1} dr} \quad (6.4)$$

$$F_1(r) = -k^2 r^2 - \frac{2}{r}, \quad G_1(r) = -k'^2 r^2 - \frac{2}{r}$$

$r < a$ ,  $\psi'' = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} + (-k^2 + J_0 - \frac{2}{r^2}) f + J_0 g = 0 \quad (6.5)$$

$$\frac{d^2 g}{dr^2} + (-k'^2 + J_0 - \frac{2}{r^2}) g + J_0 f = 0 \quad (6.6)$$

§ 2 = 1, 2,  $A_1, A_2 \neq 0$  etc.

$$\frac{d^2 A_1}{dr^2} + (k_1^2 - \frac{2}{r^2}) A_1 = 0 \quad (6.7)$$

$$\frac{d^2 A_2}{dr^2} - (k_2^2 + \frac{2}{r^2}) A_2 = 0 \quad (6.8)$$

$$k_1^2 = -E_0' + J_0 + A_1 J_0 = \sqrt{k^2 \epsilon^2} J_0 + \frac{J_0 + J_0}{2} - (\frac{D_0}{2} + E_0')$$

$$k_2^2 = -(E_0' + J_0 + A_2 J_0) = \sqrt{k^2 \epsilon^2} J_0 - \frac{J_0 + J_0}{2} + (\frac{D_0}{2} + E_0')$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{D_0 + J_0 - J_0}{2 J_0}$$

(6.9) / 角等しい

$$\sqrt{k_1 r} J_{\frac{1}{2}}(k_1 r) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left( \frac{\sin k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right)$$

等しいから、等しい

$$b_1 = b_1 \left( \frac{\sin k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right)$$

$$b_2 = b_2 \left( \frac{\sin k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cos k_2 r \right)$$

つまり、

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{1E'} &= -A_2 b_1 \left( \frac{\sin k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right) + A_1 b_2 \left( \frac{\sin k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cos k_2 r \right) & (6.9) \\ f_{1E''} &= b_1 \left( \frac{\sin k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right) - b_2 \left( \frac{\sin k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cos k_2 r \right) & (6.10) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (r < a)$$

(6.3), (6.4) / derivation of  $r > a$ . 適当な境界条件

$$f_{1E'}' = -C_1 (-F_1(r)) \frac{1}{r} e^{-\int_a^r \sqrt{k} dr}$$

$$g_{1E'}' = -D_1 (-G_1(r)) \frac{1}{r} e^{-\int_a^r \sqrt{k} dr}$$

(6.3), (6.9) /  $r > a$

$$-A_2 b_1 \left( \frac{\sin k_1 a}{k_1 a} - \cos k_1 a \right) + A_1 b_2 \left( \frac{\sin k_2 a}{k_2 a} - \cos k_2 a \right) = C_1 F_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \quad \dots (6.11)$$

$$-A_2 b_1 \left( -\frac{\sin k_1 a}{k_1 a^2} + \frac{\cos k_1 a}{a} + A_1 \sin k_1 a \right) + A_1 b_2 \left( -\frac{\sin k_2 a}{k_2 a} + \frac{\cos k_2 a}{a} - k_2 \sin k_2 a \right)$$

$$= -C_1 F_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \quad \dots (6.12)$$

つまり、 $F_{10} = -F_1(a)$ ,  $G_{10} = -G_1(a)$

(6.12)  $\times a$  + (6.11) /  $r > a$

$$-A_2 b_1 k_1 a \sin k_1 a - A_1 b_2 k_2 a \sin k_2 a = -C_1 (a F_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - F_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}) \quad \dots (6.13)$$

(6.11) + (6.13) 1. 2. 5,  $b_1, b_2 = \text{const}$

$$A' = \kappa_1 a \sin \kappa_1 a \left( \frac{\sin \kappa_2 a}{\kappa_2 a} - \cos \kappa_2 a \right) + \kappa_2 a \sin \kappa_2 a \left( \frac{\sin \kappa_1 a}{\kappa_1 a} - \cos \kappa_1 a \right)$$

$$= \kappa_1 a \sin \kappa_1 a \cdot \sigma_2 + \kappa_2 a \sin \kappa_2 a \cdot \sigma_1$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sin \kappa_1 a}{\kappa_1 a} - \cos \kappa_1 a$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sin \kappa_2 a}{\kappa_2 a} - \cos \kappa_2 a$$

1. 2. 7. 8

$$b_1 = \frac{C_1}{\lambda_2 A'} \left( \sigma_2 (a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}) - \kappa_2 a \sin \kappa_2 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right) \quad (6.14)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{C_2}{\lambda_1 A'} \left( \sigma_1 (a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}) + \kappa_1 a \sin \kappa_1 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right)$$

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

$$b_1 = -\frac{\sigma_2}{A'} \left( a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right) - \kappa_2 a \sin \kappa_2 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \quad (6.15)$$

$$b_2 = -\frac{\sigma_1}{A'} \left( a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right) + \kappa_1 a \sin \kappa_1 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

(6.14) (6.15) 11. 12.

$$\frac{C_1}{\sigma_2} = -\lambda_2 \frac{\sigma_2 (a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}) - \kappa_2 a \sin \kappa_2 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sigma_2 (a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}) - \kappa_2 a \sin \kappa_2 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$= -\lambda_2 \frac{\sigma_1 (a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}) + \kappa_1 a \sin \kappa_1 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sigma_1 (a \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}) + \kappa_1 a \sin \kappa_1 a \cdot \kappa_{10}^{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

--- (6.16)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

$$Z(\kappa, x) = \left( \frac{\sin \kappa a}{\kappa a} - \cos \kappa a \right) (ax - 1) + \kappa a \sin \kappa a$$

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



12 = Normalization 7 + u. Normalization condition.

$$\int_0^{\infty} (|f_{IE}|^2 + |g_{IE}|^2) dr = 1. \quad (6.18)$$

$k_2 \neq \text{real } k_2 \text{ in}$

$$\frac{b_1}{c_1} = -\frac{1}{k_2} \frac{\sigma_2 (a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - k_1 a \sinh k_2 a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sigma_2 (a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - k_2 a \sinh k_2 a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \equiv \beta \approx 1,$$

$$\frac{b_2}{b_1} = \frac{\sigma_1 (a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + k_1 a \sinh k_1 a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sigma_2 (a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - k_2 a \sinh k_2 a k_{10}^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \equiv \beta_1 \approx 1$$

$b_2, a_1$  (1)  $\beta_1, \beta_2 \neq \text{real } \beta_1, \beta_2$

$$\int_0^{\infty} |f_{IE}|^2 dr = \int_0^a + \int_a^{\infty}$$

$$\int_0^a \equiv \int_0^a \left[ -k_2 b_1 \left( \frac{\sinh k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right) + 1, b_2 \left( \frac{\sinh k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cosh k_2 r \right) \right]^2 dr = b_1^2 a c_f, \quad c_f \approx 1$$

$$c_f = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \left[ -k_2 b_1 \left( \frac{\sinh k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right) + 1, b_2 \left( \frac{\sinh k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cosh k_2 r \right) \right]^2 dr$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} \equiv \int_a^{\infty} c_1^2 (-F_1(r))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2 \int_a^r \sqrt{-F_1} dr} dr \approx c_1^2 \int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{r} e^{-2k(r-a)} dr = \frac{c_1^2}{2k}$$

(2)  $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$

$$\int_0^{\infty} |g_{IE}|^2 dr = \int_0^a + \int_a^{\infty}$$

$$\int_0^a = b_1^2 a c_g, \quad c_g = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \left( \frac{\sinh k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right) - \beta_1 \left( \frac{\sinh k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cosh k_2 r \right) \right]^2 dr$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} = \frac{c_1^2}{2k r^2} \beta$$

結論 (6,18)

$$b_1^2 a (c_4 + c_5) + c_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{2k^2} + \frac{p^2}{2k^2} \right) = 1 \quad (6,19)$$

$c_4 \approx 1, c_5 \approx 1$

然  $c_1, b_1, t, c_2$

$$\frac{c_1}{b_1} = \frac{A_2 A'}{\sigma_2 (a^2 F_0^2 - F_0^{-2}) - k_2 a \sin k_2 a \overline{F_0^{-2}}}$$

$\overline{F_0^{-2}}$  は  $k_2 a$  の real part.  $\sigma_2$  は  $\sigma_1$  の分母.  $\overline{F_0^{-2}}$  は negative part,  $10^{-6}$  order.

$\overline{F_0^{-2}}$  は

$$\frac{c_1 a}{b_1 \sqrt{a}} = \frac{A_2 A'}{\sigma_2 (a^2 F_0^2 - F_0^{-2}) - k_2 a \sin k_2 a \overline{F_0^{-2}}}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{1/2 \sqrt{a}}{\sigma_2 (k_2 a \sqrt{F_0}) \cdot F_0^{-2}}$$

$A'$  の高は 1 order  $\overline{F_0^{-2}}$  である.  $\beta_2 = 10^{-6}$  order.  $\beta_2$  は (6,19) の

$$b_1^2 a \left\{ (c_4 + c_5) + \frac{b_1^2 A'^2}{(k_2 a)^2 + (F_0 a)^2} \right\} = 1$$

結論

$$|b_1| \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$|c_1| \approx \frac{1}{a} A'$$

§7

§5 = 144 (5.11) の計算

$$I_f = \int_0^b f_0 f_{n1} r dr = \int_0^a + \int_a^b = I_{f1} + I_{f2}$$

$$I_{f1} = \int_0^a \left( -A_2 a_1 \sin kr + A_1 a_2 \sin k_2 r \right) \left\{ -A_2 b_1 \left( \frac{\sin k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right) + A_1 b_2 \left( \frac{\sin k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cos k_2 r \right) \right\} r dr$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{c_0^2 \sin k_1 a + k_1 c_0^2 \cos k_1 a}{c_0^2 \sin k_2 a + k_2 c_0^2 \cos k_2 a} \approx 1 \quad (\text{但, } k_2 \text{ real + 近似})$$

$$\frac{b_2}{b_1} = b_1 \approx 1 \quad (k_2 \text{ real})$$

→ 7.07.

$$I_{f1} = a_1 b_1 a^2 d_f, \quad |d_f| \approx 1$$

$$d_f = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^a \left( -A_2 \sin kr + A_1 \frac{a_2}{a_1} \sin k_2 r \right) \left\{ -A_2 \left( \frac{\sin k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r \right) + A_1 \frac{b_2}{b_1} \left( \frac{\sin k_2 r}{k_2 r} - \cos k_2 r \right) \right\} r dr$$

$$I_{f2} = I_{f21}$$

$$I_{f21} = \int_a^b \left( \frac{\sqrt{c_0}}{R} \sin kr + c_0 e^{ikr} \right) c_1 (-F_1(r))^{-1/2} e^{-ikr} \sqrt{F_1(r)} r dr$$

slow motion, 増幅 → 7.07?  $R a \ll 1, k_2 \approx 0$ .

$$= \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{R}} \int_a^b \left( \sqrt{c_0} r + c_0 \right) e^{-k(k-a)} r dr$$

$$= \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{R}} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{c_0} (ka+1)^2}{k^3} + \frac{c_0 (ka+1)}{k^2} \right\}$$

Ig (7.11)

$$I_g = \int_0^{\infty} j_0 \bar{j}_n r dr = \int_0^a r \int_a^{\infty} = I_{g1} + I_{g2}$$

$$I_{g1} = a_1 b_1 a^2 d_g$$

$$d_g = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\infty} (\sin k_1 r - \frac{a^2 \sin k_2 r}{a_1}) (\frac{\sin k_1 r}{k_1 r} - \cos k_1 r - \frac{b_1 (\sin k_2 r - \cos k_2 r)}{k_2 r}) r dr$$

$$I_{g2} = \int_a^{\infty} a_0 \bar{v}_n (-G(r)) \frac{1}{r} \int_a^r \sqrt{G(r')} \cdot a_1 (-G(r'))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\int_a^{r'} V_{G_1} dr'} r dr$$

$$\approx \frac{a_0 a_1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_a^{\infty} e^{-(k+r')(r-a)} r dr$$

$$\approx \frac{a_0 a_1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{(k+r')^{-a+1}}{(k+r')^2}$$

したがって、大体、order n

$$|I_{g1}| \approx |I_{g2}| \approx a_1 a^2 \quad (\because k_1 \approx \frac{1}{a})$$

$$|I_{f2}| \approx \frac{A'}{\sqrt{r a}} \left\{ \sqrt{r a} \frac{(ka+1)^2}{k^3} + C_0 \frac{ka+1}{k^2} \right\} \approx A' \left\{ a^{\frac{5}{2}} + C_0 k^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right\}$$

$$\quad (\because \frac{\sqrt{r a}}{\sqrt{r a}} \frac{(ka+1)^2}{(ka)^2} \approx 1, \frac{ka+1}{ka} \approx 1)$$

$$|I_{g2}| \approx A' a_0 k^{-\frac{5}{2}} \quad (\because a_1 \approx \frac{A'}{a}, \frac{1+(k+r')^4}{(k+r')^2} \approx \frac{a}{k_1})$$

$a_1, C_0, a_0$  の order n. §4 73

$$C_0 = -\sqrt{r a} a \left(1 - \frac{\pi_2}{\pi_1}\right), \quad a_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{r a}}{\sqrt{\pi_1}} \frac{\Delta_1}{\pi_1}$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi_1} P_2 A_0}{A} = \frac{\sqrt{r a} a \sqrt{r_2}}{\cos \pi_1 a \cdot \pi_1} *$$

$$\pi_1 = A_1 \Gamma_1 \beta_2 a - A_2 \sqrt{r_2} k_1 a, \quad \pi_2 = A_1 \Gamma_1 \tan k_1 \beta_2 a - A_2 \sqrt{r_2} k_1 a$$

$$\Delta_1 = k_1 a \tan k_1 \beta_2 a - \beta_2 a \tan k_1 a$$

$$\Gamma_1 = k_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \tan k_1 a + k_1 k_0^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \Gamma_2 = k_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \tan k_1 \beta_2 a + \beta_2 k_0^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$k_0 = 3.5 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ Z}^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

\*  $\cos \pi_1 a = 0$   $1 + \pi_1$ ,  $\pi_1 = \infty = \pi_1 \pi_2$ ,  $\cos \pi_1 a \cdot \pi_1$  の zero =  $\pi_1 + \pi_2 + \dots$

$\Gamma \approx 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $a_1, C_0, Q_0$   $\approx$   $10^5$   $\times$   $\Gamma + \dots$   $\Rightarrow$  PPT,  $2.0 \times 10^5$  resonance  $\Gamma$   $\approx 10^{-10}$

resonance  $\approx$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $a_1, C_0, Q_0 \approx 10^5$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sqrt{4\pi} a_1$  order  $10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma$   $\approx 10^{-10}$

$$|e_1 I_f + e_2 I_g|^2 \approx e^2 a^2 \approx e^2 \cdot 10^{-60}$$

( $\because e_1 \approx -e_2 \approx \frac{e}{2}$ )

$\Gamma \approx$  ~~energy level~~  $-E'$   $\approx$  transition  $\Rightarrow$  capture cross section

" (5.11)  $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{v_{th}}{c} \right)^3 \frac{1}{4\pi} |e_1 I_f + e_2 I_g|^2 \approx \left( \frac{v}{c} \right)^3 \frac{e^2}{4\pi} \cdot 10^{-60}$$

$$v_{th} = \frac{E + E'}{t}$$

$$v_{th} \approx 10^{21} \text{ t} \approx 10^{-10}$$

$$\Phi_{cap} \approx \frac{10^{-20}}{v}$$

gas kinetic energy, order  $10^{-10}$ ,  $v \approx 10^5$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$

$$\Phi_{cap} \approx 10^{-25}$$

Beste  $\Rightarrow$   $\Phi_{cap} \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-25}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$

次 resonance,  $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma$   $\approx 10^{-10}$

capture cross section  $\approx$   $a_1, C_0, Q_0 \approx 10^5$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma$   $\approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma$   $\approx 10^{-10}$

非弾  $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$ : capture cross section  $\approx$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$ ,  $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$ , scattering

cross section  $|C_0|^2$   $\approx$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$ ,  $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$  capture  $\approx$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$

$\Gamma \approx$  capture /  $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$  scattering  $\approx$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$

\*  $A', 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $C_0 \approx 10^5$   $\Rightarrow$  scattering /  $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \approx 10^{-10}$

