

15(+2)  
 ${}^{60}_{28}\text{Ni} + {}^1_0\text{n} \rightarrow {}^{60}_{27}\text{Co} + {}^1_1\text{H}$   
Nature, 195, 515  
E 21 070 P 05

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第二回 大塚文庫  
教員 湯川秀樹

DATE Sept. 28, 1955  
NO. |

湯川秀樹教授  
重粒子の相互作用  
について

Heavy Particle と  $\alpha$  粒子 neutron と proton とは  
一様な  $\mu$  を有する。この場合、  
之が原子核の相互作用に elastic scattering となる  
場合、 $\mu$  核の捕獲を起し  $\gamma$ -ray を放射する。  
From collision One body Problem is reduced to  
two. Cross section は  $\mu$  を用いて計算される。  
neutron の  $\sigma$  は proton の  $\sigma$  の半、 $\alpha$  粒子の  $\sigma$  は  
又  $\alpha$  粒子 neutron の proton の  $\sigma$  の 2 倍、 $\alpha$  粒子の  $\sigma$  は  
また  $\alpha$  粒子の質量が proton の質量の 4 倍であるから  
cross section は  $\mu$  を用いて計算する。estimation (が  
本来的に、

neutron の  $\sigma$  は proton の  $\sigma$  の半、proton の  
 $\sigma$  は neutron の  $\sigma$  の 2 倍である。  $\sigma$  は neutron の proton の  
proton の neutron への  $\sigma$  と  $\alpha$  粒子の  $\sigma$  とは異なる。  
通常の scattering の場合とは、one body problem  
を reduce (す) して、 $\mu$  の交換型 neutron-proton  
の  $\mu$  を考慮して計算する。  
この  $\mu$  を考慮して計算する。  $\sigma$  は proton の  $\sigma$  の半、  
proton の  $\sigma$  は neutron の  $\sigma$  の 2 倍である。  
exchange force の  $\mu$  を考慮して計算する。  
この  $\mu$  を考慮して計算する。  $\sigma$  は proton の  $\sigma$  の半、  
proton の  $\sigma$  は neutron の  $\sigma$  の 2 倍である。

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核子と核子,  
 核子間相互作用 phenomenological 核子核子  
 相互作用の核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 相互作用の核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 mechanism 核子核子相互作用の核子核子

- i) neutron & nucleus 核子核子相互作用の核子核子
- ii) proton & nucleus 核子核子相互作用の核子核子
- iii) electron & proton 核子核子相互作用の核子核子
- iv) nucleus & atomic number 核子核子相互作用の核子核子

transition & force 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 nucleus & atomic number 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 transition & force 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 force & atomic number 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 neutron & atomic number 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 state & force 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 nucleus & atomic number 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 system & eigenfunction 核子核子相互作用の核子核子  
 interaction 核子核子相互作用の核子核子

interaction energy  $H$

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_{11} & J_{12} \\ J_{21} & J_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

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*[Faint handwritten notes, mostly illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

# 121. van Vleck and T. H. U. Majorana's paper on  
disintegration of  $\beta$  rays. In the case of neutron,  
proton, and Fermi statistics in the case of  $\beta$  rays.  
The heavy particles are treated as Fermi  
statistics in the case of  $\beta$  rays. The interaction  
disintegration in the case of interaction of  $\beta$  rays.  
The case of  $\beta$  rays is treated in the case of  $\beta$  rays.

*[Faint handwritten notes, possibly a signature or date.]*



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Hermitian of  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$ .

Hermitian of  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$ .  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  coordinate

又  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$ . spin  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  operator is

Hermitian of  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$ .  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  coordinate

heavy nucleus is  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  coordinate

spin  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  coordinate

Hermitian of  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$ .  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  coordinate

Majorana interaction is  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  coordinate

Majorana interaction is  $J_{12}$  is  $J_{21}$  coordinate

heavy particle mass  $M$ .  $M$  is  $M$  coordinate

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kinetic energy  $H_K$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \vec{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2M} \vec{P}^2$$

proper energy  $W_1$  &  $W_2$  of total energy  $E = W_1 + W_2$ .  
 or  $E = W_1 + W_2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_1 & 0 \\ 0 & W_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

for rest energy  $W_1 = W_2 = 0$  or  $W_1 = W_2 = m_1 c^2 = m_2 c^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_1 - W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -D \end{pmatrix}$$

or  $W_1 - W_2 = D$

Hamiltonian  $H$

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \vec{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2M} \vec{P}^2 + \begin{pmatrix} J_1(r_1) J_2(r_2) \\ J_1(r_1) J_2(r_2) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -D \end{pmatrix}$$

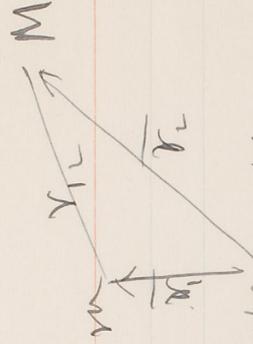
is a Hamiltonian with  $r_1, r_2$  as relative coordinate &  $R$  as center of mass coordinate. eigenfunction  $\psi(r_1, r_2) = \psi(r) \cdot \psi(R)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \psi(r) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} W_1(r) \\ W_2(r) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$E'$ : total energy.  $E''$ : proper energy.

$E''$ : kinetic energy.  $E$





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neutron's proton disintegration  $a \ll R_D$ .

$J_{1,2} = \text{real} = J_1 \pm iJ_2$  tail.

$= \begin{cases} -J_{1,2} & \text{for } r < a \\ 0 & \text{for } r > a \end{cases}$



case:  $a$ : nucleus radius

but  $a \ll R_D$  nuclear radius  $R_D \approx 1.2 \times 10^{-15} m$

~~$J_{1,2} = 0$~~

for  $J_{1,2} \neq 0$   $J_{1,2}$  is  $J_{1,2}$  but  $\ll \dots$

nucleus part  $E, D, J_{1,2}$  is neglect

is. limiting case  $a \ll R_D$ .

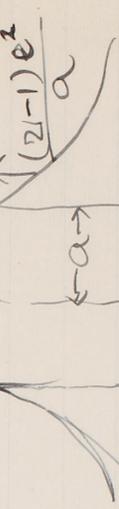
but  $a \ll R_D$   $J_{1,2}$  is  $J_{1,2}$  but  $\ll \dots$

for  $a \ll R_D$ ,  $J_{1,2}$  is neglect

or. (rel.  $J_{1,2} = 0$ )  $J_{1,2} = \frac{(Z-1)e^2}{r}$

$J_{1,2} = \frac{(Z-1)e^2}{r}$

$r > a$



neutron energy  $< 10 \text{ MeV}$

$l=0$  for  $a \ll R_D$

is

is

is

is

is

$f_1'' + J_0 g_1 = 0$   
 $g_1'' + J_0 f_1 = 0$

$r < a$

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12.  $f_1$   $\chi^2 J = J_0$

$f_1'' + E_0 f_1 = 0$

$g_1'' + (E_0 + D_0 - \frac{K}{r}) g_1 = 0$

}  $r > a$

$\kappa^2 E = E_0$   $\kappa^2(2-1) e^{\kappa r} = K$

$r < a$  in  $r < a$ ,  $\sin \sqrt{E_0} r$  and  $\cos \sqrt{E_0} r$

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

$g_1 = a_3 \sin \sqrt{E_0} r + a_4 \sinh \sqrt{E_0} r$

$r > a$  in  $r > a$ ,  $e^{i k r}$  and  $e^{-i k r}$  plane wave

$e^{i k r}$  ( $k = \sqrt{E_0}$ )

$a$  is a part of  $\frac{4\pi}{E_0} A_2$  scattered wave  $\frac{e^{i k r}}{r}$  a sum over  $r$  for  $r > a$

$l=0$  a part of  $\frac{4\pi}{E_0} A_2$

$f_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{E_0}} \sin \sqrt{E_0} r + C e^{i \sqrt{E_0} r}$  for large  $r$ .

$g_1$  is a part of  $\frac{4\pi}{E_0} A_2$  scattered wave  $\frac{e^{i k r}}{r}$  for  $r > a$

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Eq.  $\sqrt{E_0 + D_0} \cdot \psi = R$   
 $g_1'' + (1 - \frac{R_1}{R}) g_1 = 0$

$R_1 = \frac{K}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}}$   
 $\approx 0.3 \frac{2}{\sqrt{E+D}}$   
 $E, D$  in MV.  
 for  $R \gg R_1$

(\*)  $g_1 = (F(R))^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{i \int_{R_1}^R \sqrt{F(R)} dR}$   
 (W.K.B.)

for  $\sqrt{E_0 + D_0} \approx \sqrt{E+D}$   
 Eq.  $R \gg R_1$  or  $2V$   
 $F(R) \approx (1 - \frac{R_1}{R})$   
 $F(R) \approx (\frac{R}{R_1} - 1) - (\frac{R}{R_1} - 1)^2 + \dots$

$\frac{1}{R_1} = \rho^2$   $R - R_1 = z$   $z \ll R_1$ ,  $F(R) \approx \rho^2 z^2$  or

$g_1'' + z^2 g_1 = 0$

→ a solution is Bessel function  
 $g_1 = \sqrt{z} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(\frac{2}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}})$   
 $\sqrt{z} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(\frac{2}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}})$

→ is asymptotic form or (\*) & - sign is ~~different~~  
 (2) if  $z \gg R_1$  or  $2V$  rough  $\frac{2}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}} \gg 1$  or  $z \gg R_1$   
 $H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(z) \rightarrow e^{i(z - \frac{1}{4}\pi)}$   
 $H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(z) \rightarrow e^{-i(z - \frac{1}{4}\pi)}$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}}$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}}$   
 (→  $\pi < \arg z < 2\pi$ )  
 (→  $-\pi < \arg z < 0$ )

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For the  $H_{1/2}^{(a)}$  solution, (\*) with  $F(R) = \sqrt{3}$   
 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The function is  $i\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}$

$\therefore$  For  $R = R_1$ , the function is  $i\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}H_{1/2}^{(1)}(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{R})$   
 with  $R_1 < R_2$ , the function is  $i\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}H_{1/2}^{(2)}(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{R})$

For  $R > R_2$ , the function is  $i\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}H_{1/2}^{(1)}(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{R})$   
 For  $R > R_2$ , the function is  $i\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}H_{1/2}^{(2)}(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{R})$

Asymptotic expansion for  $R \gg R_1$   
 $g_1 = \sqrt{R}$   
 $g_1'' - \frac{R_1}{R}g_1 = 0$   
 $H_{1/2}^{(1)}(2i\sqrt{R,R})$   
 $H_{1/2}^{(2)}(2i\sqrt{R,R})$





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(\*)  $\chi$  is asymptotic in  $(2\pi R) \ll \chi \ll (2\pi R)$   
 $R_1 \gg R \gg R_2$  (物理量  $T \ll \chi \ll T$ ) (\*)  $\chi \ll 2\pi R$   
 then  $\chi \ll R_1$  のとき  $R_1 \gg R \gg R_2$ .

$F(R) \approx \frac{R_1}{R} \chi^{-1/4}$  のとき  $\chi \gg R_1$ .

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

$\chi \gg R_1$  のとき  $H_1^{(1)}, H_1^{(2)}$  の asym. express. を用いて  
 $H_1^{(1)} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\chi}$  と  $H_1^{(2)} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\chi}$

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

for  $R \ll R_1$ ,

$\chi \gg R_1$  のとき  $\chi \gg R_1$  のとき  $\chi \gg R_1$  のとき  
 $\chi \gg R_1$  のとき  $\chi \gg R_1$  のとき  $\chi \gg R_1$  のとき

$$\chi \gg R_1 \gg 1, \quad 2\sqrt{R_1 a} \gg 1$$

$$g_1 \approx \frac{R_1}{R} \approx 0.1, \quad \frac{2}{E+D} \quad (a = 5 \cdot 10^{-17})$$

$$2\sqrt{R_1 a} \approx 2\sqrt{R_1 a} \approx \sqrt{2} \quad (E, D \text{ in MV})$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{E+D} \gg 3 \text{ to } 3.8$$

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$\psi = a_1 \psi$  wave function  $\psi \rightarrow \psi_0$ .  $\psi_0$  is  $\psi_0$ .  $\psi_0$  is  $\psi_0$ .

$$a_1 \sin \sqrt{J_0} a + a_2 \sinh \sqrt{J_0} a = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{E_0}} \sin \sqrt{E_0} a + C e^{i\sqrt{E_0} a}$$

$$a_1 \cos \sqrt{J_0} a + a_2 \cosh \sqrt{J_0} a = \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{J_0}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{E_0}} \cos \sqrt{E_0} a + i C e^{i\sqrt{E_0} a} \right)$$

For  $J_0 \gg E_0$ ,  $\sqrt{J_0} a \gg \sqrt{E_0} a$  neglect  $\sin$ .  $\therefore J_0 \gg E_0$   
 $\sqrt{E_0} a = \epsilon \quad \epsilon \ll \sqrt{J_0} a$

is  $a_1, a_2 \rightarrow 0$ .  
 $R \sim \frac{1}{R} \sim \frac{1}{R} \sim \frac{1}{R}$   $D$  is unknown constant  
 $g_1 = -D \left( \frac{R}{R_1} \right)^{1/2} e^{2R_1 - 2\sqrt{R_1 R}}$

$g_1 = \dots$   
 is  $a_1, a_2 \rightarrow 0$ .  
 for  $\psi_0$  state.

$D = \dots$   
 proton emission a total cross section

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$$|D|^2 = \frac{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}}{\sqrt{E_0}}$$

注1.  $E_0 + D_0 > 0$   
 9.  $\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}$

$$= \frac{\pi A_1^2}{J_0 \coth^2 \sqrt{J_0} a \cos^2 \sqrt{J_0} a} \cdot \frac{e^{4\sqrt{K}a} \sqrt{K}}{\sqrt{E_0}} \cdot e^{-\frac{4K}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}}}$$

$$\sqrt{\cos^2 \sqrt{E_0} a}$$

$$A_1 = \cosh \varphi \sin \varphi - \sinh \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{J_0} a$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \sqrt{J_0} a = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi, \dots$$

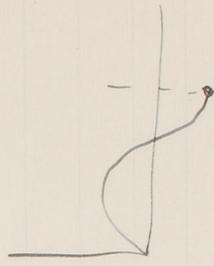
Cross section of  $\mu$  particles  $< \sigma_{\text{res}}$ .

中9 potential 中 1 倍.

24 是  $\sigma$  scattering  $\sigma$  is  $\sigma$   $\sigma$

resonance  $\sigma$  is  $\sigma$   $\sigma$   $\sigma$

when  $\sigma$  is  $\sigma$   $\sigma$   $\sigma$



$E, D$  :  $10^6$  eV.  $a$  is  $10^{-10}$  cm and  $i$

$$|D|^2 = \frac{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}}{\sqrt{E_0}} = 0.2 \cdot 10^{-24} \frac{e^{3\sqrt{K}a}}{\sqrt{K}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{E}} e^{-1.55 \cdot 2 \sqrt{E_0 + D_0}}$$

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$$X \omega^2 (2.2 \sqrt{E} a) \times \frac{A_1^2}{\omega h^2 \sqrt{J_0} a \omega^2 \sqrt{J_0} a}$$

$$e^{1.35 \sqrt{2} a} \approx 10^{1.45 \sqrt{2} a}$$

$$e^{-1.35 \frac{Z}{VE+D}} \approx 10^{-0.6 \frac{Z}{VE+D}}$$

2.4.2.

in the ~~elastic~~ (elastic) neutron scattering  
 + cross section is  
 $|C|^2 = 4\pi \left[ a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_0}} \tan \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan \varphi + \tanh \varphi + 2 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J_0} a} \frac{\tan \varphi \tanh \varphi}{2}}{\sqrt{J_0}} \right]^2$

for the  $vH$ .

$$\Phi_{el} = 4\pi \left( a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_0}} \tan \sqrt{J_0} a \right)^2$$

for  $\tan \varphi \approx \tanh \varphi$ .  
 $-\frac{1}{2} (\tan \varphi + \tanh \varphi + 2 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J_0} a} \tanh \varphi \tanh \varphi)$

in  $\lambda \gg 2a$ .  
 resonance is  $V$ .

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$K \sim 3 \cdot 10^{30}$   $K = 0.7 \cdot 10^{12} (Z-1)$

Energy  $\approx$  MV is SH32,  $E_0 = 5 \cdot 10^{14} E$ .

disintegration of  $\beta$  Beethe  $v/c$

$$\Phi_{dis} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{J_0}} \frac{1}{\cos \varphi + \frac{E_0}{E_0 + D_0}} \cdot I$$

$$\sim 4 \frac{e}{4 \pi \sin^2 \varphi} \sim 4 \left( \frac{K}{\sqrt{E_0 + D_0}} - \sqrt{Ka} \right)$$

$\varphi$  is a particle wave function of phase

Energy  $\approx$  10<sup>13</sup> eV

$$\Phi_{dis} = \pi \frac{\sqrt{K}}{J_0 \sqrt{a} \sqrt{E_0}} (\tan \varphi - \tanh \varphi) \cdot e$$

$\approx \cos^2 \sqrt{E_0} a$

$$I \sim \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{J_0 a}} \cos^2 \sqrt{E_0} a$$

$J_0 = 10^8$  Volt.  $a \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-13}$  cm

$$\approx \frac{\sqrt{K}}{100}$$

(Beethe  $I \approx \frac{1}{60}$ )

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但し、sethe  $\alpha$  は陽子核の ( $\alpha$  粒子陽子) 核の  $G$  核  
核の  $\alpha$  核。  
第 1 次 data  $\alpha$  の比較の核の  $\alpha$  核。

核上の核  $\alpha$  核  $L < \alpha$  核。

又 neutron 核の neutron emission の場合  $\gamma$  核  $\alpha$  核  
核の  $\alpha$  核。



$L > 0$  の核  $\alpha$  核の  $\alpha$  核。  
核の  $\alpha$  核。

