

the Theory of E 24 060 P 10
On ~~the~~ Collision of Neutrons
with Deuterons

§ 1. Introduction

§ 2. Estimation of the Collision
Cross Section for Free Deuterons

§ 3. ~~Effect~~ Collision of Neutrons
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Multiple Scattering

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~~the~~ Slowing Down of Neutrons
Relative Efficiency of Heavy Hydrogen Water for
Light and

大阪帝國大學理學部

E24 061 P10

of Neutrons
 Probability of Multiple Collision in Heavy Water

Heavy Hydrogen 1^{cc} of deuterium is 20 gram

density is 1.1 g/cm^3

$$N = \frac{6.06 \times 10^{23}}{20} \times 1.1 = 3.333 \times 10^{23} = \frac{10^{23}}{3}$$

6.666

5 cm x 5 cm x 5 cm, absorp. coef is $5 \times \frac{10^{23}}{3} \cdot \sigma$

$$\sigma \approx 2.0 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$= 5 \times 1.71 \times 10^{-4}$$

100% is prob of 1st collision

$$k_1 (1 - e^{-nd})$$

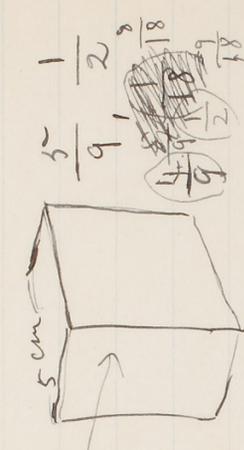
2nd collision prob is $k_2 (1 - e^{-nd})$

100% is prob of 1st collision energy of 300 eV

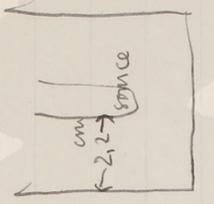
300 eV $\times \frac{1}{9} \approx 30000$ eV

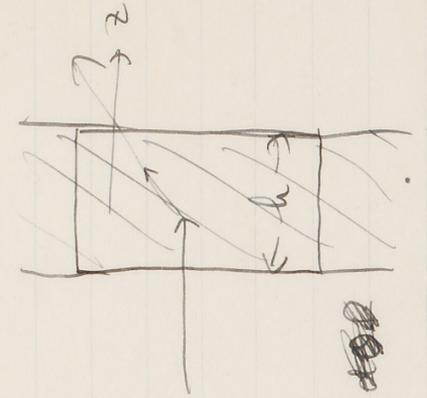
300 eV is 10% of 3000 eV

Van der Waals, 10000:1 ratio



Gunning, Phys. Rev., Aug. 1955.





Onygen u f... neglect c
 d t m s i g n a t u r e (d p) t a n

scatterer prob. $\frac{d^2}{d\Omega} p(\theta) d\Omega$ $d\Omega = \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$

z for z. θ is scatterer z
 z for z. θ is scatterer z

1) $2\pi \int_0^h \frac{d^2}{d\Omega} p(\theta) e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0}} e^{-\frac{h-z}{\lambda_0 \cos\theta}} d\Omega$ for $\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

2) $2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^h \frac{d^2}{d\Omega} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0}} e^{-\frac{h-z}{\lambda_0 \cos\theta}} dz$ for $\theta > \frac{\pi}{2}$

2) $2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} \right) e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \cos\theta}}$

$\lambda_0 = \lambda_0 \times 3.44 \dots$
 $2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} \right) e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \cos\theta}}$

$\approx 2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} \right) e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \cos\theta}}$

2) $2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} \right) e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \cos\theta}}$

$\lambda_0 = \lambda_0$
 $= 2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} \right) e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \cos\theta}}$

3) π scattering prob. ψ

$$0 \leq \theta < \pi \quad 2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^z \frac{h}{\lambda_0} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0}} d(1 - e^{-\frac{h-z}{\lambda_0 \sin\theta}}) \quad p_2(\theta)$$

$$0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 2\pi p(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^z \frac{h}{\lambda_0} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0}} (1 - e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0 \sin\theta}}) =$$

total fraction ψ

$$W_2 = \int_0^\pi p_2(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$$

for π scattering $z = \lambda_0$ scattering $z > \lambda_0$ scattering $z < \lambda_0$ scattering $z > \lambda_0$ scattering $z < \lambda_0$ scattering

$z > \lambda_0$ scattering prob. ψ

$$\frac{1}{2\lambda_0} \int_0^\pi \int_0^z \frac{h}{\lambda_0} (1 - e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0 \sin\theta}}) \sin\theta d\theta dz + \int_{z=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^z (1 - e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0 \sin\theta}}) \sin\theta d\theta dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \int_0^\pi \int_0^z (1 - e^{-\frac{h-z}{\lambda_0 \sin\theta}}) \sin\theta d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \sin\theta}} (e^{\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \sin\theta} - 1}) dx}{\frac{1}{\lambda_0 x} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0}} + \int_0^1 \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}}}{\frac{1}{\lambda_0 x} + \frac{1}{\lambda_0}} dx$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2\ell(1-e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}})} \left| \int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}} (e^{\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x} - \frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}} - 1) dx}{\frac{1}{\lambda_0 x} - \frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}} + \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x} - \frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}}}{\frac{1}{\lambda_0 x} + \frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}} \right\} dx \right.$$

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \left| \int_0^1 \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}}}{\frac{1}{\lambda_0 x}} dx \right.$

$\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x} = t, \quad dx = -\frac{h}{\lambda_0 t^2} dt$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{h} \int_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-t}) \frac{h}{t} \cdot \frac{h}{\lambda_0 t^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{h}{\lambda_0} \int_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^3} + \frac{h}{\lambda_0} \int_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{t^3}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{h}{\lambda_0} \frac{1}{2t^2} \Big|_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} +$$

$$= 1 - \frac{A_0}{2h} + \frac{h}{\lambda_0} \left\{ e^{-t} \frac{1}{2t^2} \Big|_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} + \int_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{2t^3} \right\}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\lambda_0}{2h} + \frac{\lambda_0}{2h} e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} - \frac{h}{2\lambda_0} \left\{ e^{-t} \frac{1}{t} \Big|_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} - \int_{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{t} \right\}$$

$$E_n^{(1)} = 1 - \frac{\lambda_0}{2h} e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_0}{h} \right) + \frac{h}{2\lambda_0} (-Ei(-\frac{h}{\lambda_0})) \right\}$$

和 x 及 n 同階の確率分布

$\tau \sim \lambda_0 \sim \lambda_0 = \tau \ln \tau$, n 階の確率分布

$$\tau^n (1 - \tau)$$

Wimsey energy & Eo (1/2) m v
 1/2 m v^2 = 1/2 m v_0^2 + 1/2 m v_1^2 + ...
 v_1 < v_0 (Transmission reflection) v_1 < v_0

$$p_2 \cdot \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} f_{n-2} \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right) e^{-n(1-E)} d\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right) d\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)$$
 Energy velocity distribution

$$\int_{E/E_0}^{\infty} f_{n-2} \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right) p_2 \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right) d\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)$$

$\frac{h}{\lambda_0} \ll 1: \epsilon = 1 - \frac{\lambda_0^2}{2h^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{h}{\lambda_0}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_0}{h}\right)$

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{1}{2h} - \left\{ \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}\right) \left(\frac{h}{\lambda_0 x}\right) dx + \frac{1}{\lambda_0 x} \right\} + \frac{h^2}{2\lambda_0^2 x^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2h}$$

$$\epsilon\left(\frac{h}{\lambda_0}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2h^2} - \frac{e^{-h/\lambda_0}}{2}$$

$$\epsilon(y) = 1 - \frac{1}{2y} + \frac{e^{-y}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{y}{2} (-E_i(-y))$$

$y = 0.1$	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0
$-E_i(-y) = 1.8229$	1.2227	0.5598	0.2194	0.04890
$\epsilon(y) = 0.1627$	0.2601	0.4433	0.6097	0.7651
$\overline{(n-2)} = \frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} = 0.194$	0.35	0.8	1.56	3.3

0.8373	0.1627	0.2601	0.4433	0.6097	0.7651
8373	1627	2601	4433	6097	7651
18990	75359	38130	38130	38130	38130
36330	36330	36330	36330	36330	36330
0.35	0.8	1.56	3.3	6.6	13.2
0.7399	0.2601	0.4433	0.6097	0.7651	0.9205
7399	2601	4433	6097	7651	9205
15567	75359	38130	38130	38130	38130
31134	36330	36330	36330	36330	36330

$$y=0.1 \quad \zeta(0.1) = 1 - \frac{1}{0.9} + \frac{0.9048}{2} \times 9 + \frac{0.1}{2} \times 1.8229$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5,0000 \\ -4,1627 \\ \hline 0,8373 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2,81432 \\ 4,0716 \\ 0,0911 \\ \hline 4,1627 \end{array}$$

$$\zeta(0.1) = 1 - 0.8373 = 0.1627$$

$$y=0.2 \quad \zeta(0.2) = 1 - \frac{1}{0.4} + \frac{0.8187}{2} \left(\frac{1}{0.2} - 1 \right) + 0.1 \times 1.2227$$

$$= 1 - 2.5 + 1.6374 + 0.1227 = 0.2601$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,7601 \\ -2,5 \\ \hline 0,2601 \end{array}$$

$$y=0.5 \quad \zeta(0.5) = 1 - 1 + \frac{0.6065}{2} + \frac{0.5}{2} \times 0.5598$$

$$= 0.30325 + 0.13995 = 0.4433$$

$$y=1.0 \quad \zeta(1.0) = 0.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.2194 = 0.6097$$

$$y=2.0 \quad \zeta(2.0) = 0.75 + \frac{0.5}{2} \times 0.13534 + 0.04890$$

$$= 0.75 - 0.0338 + 0.04890 = 0.7651$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,79890 \\ 0,0338 \\ \hline 0,7651 \end{array}$$

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^{-2} \zeta(n-1) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^{-2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(n^{-2} - n^{-3} \right)$
 $= \zeta(2) - \zeta(3)$
 $= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{4}$
 $= \frac{4\pi^2 - 3}{12}$

$$l. \text{ finite. } \frac{k}{\lambda_0} = y, \quad \frac{l}{\lambda_0} = z.$$

$$z = 1 - \frac{1}{2 \left(\frac{y}{z} \right)} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y}{z} e^{-\frac{y}{z} t}} \left(\frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{z} \right) + \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{y}{z} t}}{\frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{z}} dt$$

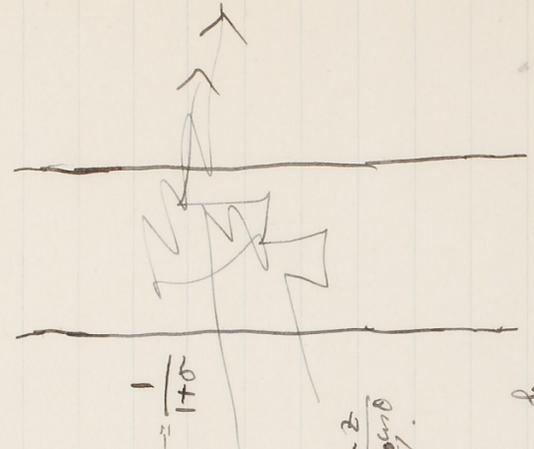
$$= 1 - \frac{2hy}{2hy} = 1 - \frac{y}{z} = z.$$

$$z = 1 - \frac{y}{2 \left(\frac{y}{z} \right)} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{y}{z} t} - e^{-3t}}{3 - z} + \frac{1 - e^{-3t}}{3 + z} \right) dt$$

$$= 1 - \frac{y^2}{2 \left(\frac{y}{z} \right) (1 - e^{-\frac{y}{z}})} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^2}{y} \left(\frac{e^{-y} - e^{-3}}{3 - y} + \frac{1 - e^{-3-y}}{3 + y} \right) dt$$

$$l = \lambda_0: \quad z = 1 - \frac{y^2}{2(1 - e^{-y})} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-y} - e^{-3}}{3 - y} + \frac{1 - e^{-3-y}}{3 + y} \right) dt$$

Elementary Calculations on
 The Diffusion of Slow Neutrons
 in a Homogeneous Plate
 Multiple Scattering Accompanied by
 Capture 84



Mean free path λ_0 (scattering and absorption)
 $\sigma = \frac{\text{absorption} + \text{scattering}}{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{1 + \sigma_0}$

1) $\int_0^{\pi} p(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta$ collision rate σ_0

$$2\pi p(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(1+\sigma_0)\lambda_0} e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda_0}} e^{-\frac{h-z}{\lambda_0 \sin \theta}}$$

$$\sigma_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{\lambda_0} \cdot e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \sin \theta}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - 1 = \frac{h}{\lambda_0 \sin \theta}$$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{2\pi p(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta}{1 + \sigma_0} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \sin \theta}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

scattering or ~~total~~ collision rate σ_0 is not equal to σ_0 ,
 2) $\int_0^{\pi} p(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta$ collision rate σ_0

$$p(\theta) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi p(\theta) \sin \theta \int_0^{\pi} h dz}{\sin \theta d\theta} \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \sin \theta}}}{2(1 + \sigma_0)} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos \theta}}{1 - \frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{2(1 + \sigma_0)} e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0 \sin \theta}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - 1} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

for scatter rate σ_0

0) 一回の衝突は $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{+1} dx e^{-y} (1 - e^{-y}) = \int_{-1}^{+1} dx e^{-y} (1 - e^{-y})$

一回の衝突は $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{+1} dx e^{-y} (1 - e^{-y}) = \frac{\sigma P_1}{1 + \sigma}$

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ii) $P_1 - (C_1 + T_1 + R_1)$

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(ii) δ^2) $\frac{P_1 \epsilon}{(1+\sigma)^2}$ 9 p. ϵ に対する collision rate,

was $P_3 = \frac{P_1 \epsilon^2}{(1+\sigma)^2}$

$C_3 = \frac{\sigma P_1 \epsilon^2}{(1+\sigma)^3}$

$P_n = \frac{P_1 \epsilon^{n-1}}{(1+\sigma)^{n-1}}$

$C_n = \frac{\sigma P_1 \epsilon^{n-1}}{(1+\sigma)^n}$

from capture rate for δ^2 is

$C = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n = \frac{\sigma P_1}{(1+\sigma)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{1+\sigma}\right)^n$

$= \frac{\sigma P_1}{1+\sigma} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{1+\sigma}}$

$= \frac{\sigma(1-e^{-\epsilon})}{1+\sigma} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{1+\sigma}}$

~~$\sigma \gg 1$~~ ; $C = (1-e^{-\epsilon})$

$\sigma \ll 1$; $C = \frac{\sigma(1-e^{-\epsilon})}{1-\epsilon}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (T_n + R_n) < e^{-y}$
 capture される
 粒子の割合

$$C = (1 - e^{-y}) \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma}}{1 + \sigma} \right)^{-1}$$

$$1 - e^{-y} - C = (1 - e^{-y}) \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \right) \frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1+\sigma} + \frac{1}{1+\sigma} \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \right) \right) (1 - e^{-y})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1+\sigma} - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \right) (1 - e^{-y})$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (T_n + R_n) = \frac{P_1(1-\epsilon)}{(1+\sigma)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^n = \frac{P_1(1-\epsilon)}{(1+\sigma)} \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-y}) \left(\frac{1}{1+\sigma} - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \right)$$

$$= \frac{P_1(1-\epsilon)}{(1+\sigma)} \frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma}}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{R_1} = \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-y} - 1}{x-1} dx}{\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-y} - 1}{x+1} dx} = e^{-y} \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{1 - e^{-y}}{x-1} dx}{\int_0^1 \frac{1 - e^{-y}}{x+1} dx}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1-e^{-x-y}}{\frac{1}{x}-1} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1-e^{-z}}{\frac{z}{y}} \frac{1}{y} dz \frac{1}{(\frac{y}{y}+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{y}{x}-y=3.$$

$$x = (\frac{3}{y}+1)^{-1}, dx = -\frac{1}{y} dz \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{y}+1)^2}$$

$$= y^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{(1-e^{-z}) dz}{3(\frac{3}{y}+y)^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1-e^{-x-y}}{\frac{1}{x}+1} dx = y \int_0^\infty \frac{(1-e^{-z}) dz}{3(3-y)^2}$$

$$\frac{y}{x}+y=3$$

$$= y \int_0^\infty \frac{(1-e^{-3-2y}) dz}{(3+2y)(3+y)^2}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{R_1} = e^{-y} \int_0^\infty \frac{(1-e^{-z}) dz}{3(3+y)^2} = \int_0^\infty \frac{(1-e^{-3-2y}) dz}{(3+y)(3+y)^2}$$

$$= e^{-y} \cdot f_R(y).$$

$$y \rightarrow 0, \quad f_R(y) = 1$$

$$y \rightarrow \infty, \quad f_R(y) = \frac{\int_0^\infty (1-e^{-3y}) dz}{3(3+y)^2} \frac{1}{\int_0^\infty (1-e^{-3y-2z}) dz} \frac{1}{3(3+y)^2} > 0$$

Capture rate, $C = \frac{\sigma (1 - e^{-y})}{1 + \sigma (1 - \frac{\epsilon}{1 + \sigma})}$.

transmission, $T = T_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n$

$$T = e^{-y} \left(1 + \frac{k(y)}{1 + k(y)} P_1(1 - \epsilon) \right) \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{1 + \sigma} \right)$$

reflect ratio

$$R = \frac{k(y)}{1 + e^{-y} k(y)} \frac{P_1(1 - \epsilon)}{(1 + \sigma)} \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{1 + \sigma} \right)$$

$y \rightarrow \infty$, $\epsilon \rightarrow k(\infty)$

$$R = \frac{k(y)}{(1 + \sigma) \sigma} \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon(y)}{1 + \sigma} \right)$$

$$\epsilon = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\frac{r-2}{\lambda \cos \theta}})} \sin \theta d\theta dz$$

$$+ \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}} (1 - e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda \cos \theta}}) \sin \theta d\theta dz$$

$$\frac{2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}}) \frac{r}{\lambda} (e^{\frac{r}{\lambda} - 1} - 1) dr}{2 \lambda (1 - e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda}})}$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{r}{\lambda} - \frac{r}{\lambda}} \right) dr$$

$$= 1 - \frac{y^2}{2(1-e^{-y})} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-y} - e^{-3}}{3-y} + \frac{1-e^{-3-y}}{3+y} \right) \frac{dz}{3^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{y^2}{2(1-e^{-y})} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-y}(1-e^{-3})}{(3+y)^2} + \frac{1-e^{-3-2y}}{(3+2y)(3+y)} \right) dz$$

$$\left[\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1-e^{-3}) dz}{3(3+y)^2}, \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1-e^{-3-2y})}{(3+2y)(3+y)} dz \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3(3+y)^2} = \frac{A}{3} + \frac{153+C}{(3+y)^2} = \frac{A3^2+2A3y+Ay^2+153+C}{3(3+y)^2}$$

$$\beta = -A \quad A C = -2A y \quad A = y^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3y^2} - \frac{3-2y}{(3+y)^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{3y^2} - \frac{1}{(3+y)y^2} + \frac{3}{(3+y)y}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1-e^{-3})}{3(3+y)^2} dz = \frac{1}{y^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1-e^{-3})}{3} dz$$

$$\frac{(1-e^{-\frac{x}{y}})}{3(3)} dz$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{y^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1-e^{-\frac{x}{y}}) dx}{x(x+1)^2}, \frac{1}{y^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1-e^{-\frac{x}{y}}) dx}{(x+2)(x+1)^2} \right]$$

$$y=1. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1-e^{-x-2}}{(x+2)(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$T = e^{-y} \left(1 + \frac{k(y)}{1+e^{-y}k(y)} \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{(1-e^{-y})(1-\epsilon)}{1+\sigma} \frac{1}{1-\frac{\epsilon}{1+\sigma}} \right)$$

$$\approx e^{-y} \left(1 + \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\sigma} \frac{1}{1-\frac{\epsilon}{1+\sigma}} \right)$$

$$\sigma \ll 1 \quad T \approx e^{-y} \left(1 + \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sigma} \right) \frac{1-e^{-y}}{1+e^{-y}}$$

$$\sigma \gg 1 \quad T \approx e^{-y} \left(1 + \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\sigma} \right) \frac{1-e^{-y}}{1+e^{-y}}$$

~~$\sigma \gg 1$~~

($\sigma \gg 1$ for $\mu < \mu_c$)

$$e^{-y} \left(1 + \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sigma} \frac{1-e^{-y}}{1+e^{-y}} \right) \dots$$

$$I(x) = e^{-\mu x} \left(1 + \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{\sigma_3}{\sigma_3 + \sigma_2} \frac{1-e^{-\mu x}}{1+e^{-\mu x}} \right)$$

$$\mu = n(\sigma_3 + \sigma_2)$$

$$\log I(x) = -\mu x + \log \left(1 + \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{\sigma_3}{\sigma_3 + \sigma_2} \frac{1-e^{-\mu x}}{1+e^{-\mu x}} \right) \dots$$

$$\approx -\mu x + \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{\sigma_3}{\sigma_3 + \sigma_2} \frac{\mu x}{2} = -\mu x \left(1 - \frac{\Omega}{4\pi} \frac{\sigma_3}{\sigma_3 + \sigma_2} \right) \dots$$

$$\frac{1-e^{-x}}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1-e^{-x^2}}{(x+1)(x+1)^2} = 0.43233$$

$$\frac{1-0.13534}{2} = 0.43233$$

$$\frac{1-0.15679}{4} = 0.1580$$

$$\frac{1-0.04979}{48} = 0.01979$$

$$\frac{1-0.01832}{4 \times 36} = 0.00682$$

$$\frac{1-0.006738}{5 \times 16} = 0.0125$$

$$\frac{1-0.002729}{6 \times 25} = 0.008$$

$$\frac{dx}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0.02$$

$$\frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} = 0.02$$

$$k(1) \approx 2$$

$$\xi(1) \approx 1 - \frac{1 \times 0.8}{2(1-0.15679)} = 0.35$$

$$= 0.36$$

$$\frac{0.63212}{1.26422} = 0.5$$

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