

E24 070 P10

On the Theory of Collision of Neutrons
 with Deuterons

1341

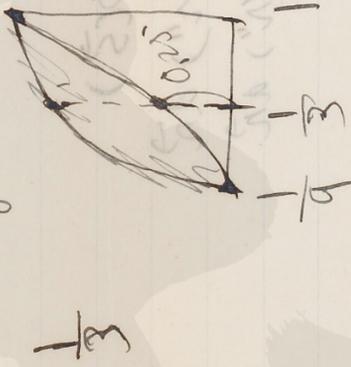
$$(\bar{E} - \bar{E}_D) \left(\frac{1}{2} \tau + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \frac{\bar{E}}{M_D} \right) + \dots$$

and Shoichi Sakata

(Read March 13, 1937)

Reference: G. Breit and E. Fermi, Phys. Rev. 50, 850, 1936. +
 E. Fermi, Ric. Scient. VII, 2, 1, 1936.
 G.C. Wick, Rev. Mod. Phys. 2, 1, 1936.

Dunning, Pegram, Fink and Mitchell, Phys. Rev. 48, 265, 1935.
 E.U. Condon and G. Breit, Phys. Rev. 49, 229, 1936



$$\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = 1$$

Reduction of the Collision Problem
 Estimation of the Collision Cross Section

proton coord. \vec{r}_1
 neutron coord. \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3
 $\vec{R} = \frac{\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_3}{3}$

relative coord. of a proton and a neutron
 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$
 $\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_3$
 $\vec{S} = \frac{2\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\vec{S}'' = \frac{2\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_3}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \left| \vec{S}'' = \frac{2\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1}{\sqrt{3}} \right.$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3^2) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} (\frac{1}{3} \Delta_R + 2\Delta_N + 2\Delta_S)$$



$$\Delta_N + \Delta_S = \Delta_N'' + \Delta_S'' = \Delta_N'' + \Delta_S''$$

spin is not separated, Heisenberg
 a force is exerted $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'$ or $\vec{S} \cdot \vec{S}''$
 $M = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} (\Delta_N + \Delta_S) + J(N) P_{12}^M + J(N') P_{13}^M + K(N'') P_{23}^M - E \right) \times \psi(\vec{r}, \vec{S}) = 0$$

incident particle or excitation or disintegration is \vec{S}''
 for low energy $\psi \approx 0$

$$\psi(\vec{r}, \vec{S}) = \varphi(\vec{S}) \chi(N) \pm \varphi(\vec{S}') \chi(N')$$

for $\vec{S} \cdot \vec{S}''$ assume (100)

$$\chi(N) \text{ or deuteron wave } \psi_2 \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_2^2 \chi + J \chi = E_0 \chi \quad E_0 = -2.2 \text{ MeV}$$

α β γ δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ \omicron π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω
 $\alpha(1) \beta(2) \gamma(3) - \beta(2) \alpha(1) \gamma(3)$ $\left[\begin{matrix} \text{relative} \\ \text{spin } \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right]$
 $\beta(1) \gamma(2) \delta(3)$ $\left[\begin{matrix} \text{spin } \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{spin } \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right]$ $\gamma(1) \delta(2)$

~~for~~
 $\alpha(1) \pm \alpha(2) \alpha(s) \rightarrow \alpha(1) \alpha(2) \alpha(s) + \beta(2) \alpha(1) \alpha(s)$
 $\beta(1) \alpha(2) \alpha(s) \rightarrow \beta(1) \{ \alpha(2) \alpha(s) + \rho(2) \alpha(s) \} + \rho(1) \alpha(2) \alpha(s)$
 result spin $\frac{3}{2}$ (quartet) & doublet
 $\frac{1}{2}$ (doublet) & triplet.

wave eq. of ψ in $\chi^*(r)$ and $\chi(r)$ for $\pm \frac{1}{2}(n)$

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \Delta_s \varphi(\vec{s}) + \int \chi^*(r) \psi(r) (\varphi(\vec{s}') \chi(r)) \pm \varphi(\vec{s}') \chi(r) \right\} d\vec{r}$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \Delta_s - (E - E_0) \right\} \varphi(\vec{s}) + \int \chi^*(r) K(r) (\varphi(\vec{s}') \chi(r) \pm \varphi(\vec{s}) \chi(r)) d\vec{r}$$

$$+ \int \chi^*(r) \left\{ \rho(r) \frac{\hbar^2}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{2}} \right\} \varphi(\frac{r}{2} \vec{r} - \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{2}}) d\vec{r}$$

$$\pm \int \chi^*(r) \psi(r) \varphi(\vec{s}) + \int \chi^*(r) K(r) \varphi(\vec{s}') \chi(r) d\vec{r}$$

is a integrodifferential equation in φ

$$(\Delta + k^2) \varphi = F$$

in \vec{r} space, $\int d\vec{r}$, $k = \frac{2M'}{\hbar^2} (E - E_0)$

$$F = \frac{2M'}{\hbar^2} \left\{ \chi^*(r) \left(\psi(r) \pm \int \chi(r) \varphi(\vec{s}') \chi(r) + K(r) \varphi(\vec{s}') \chi(r) \right) \pm \varphi(\vec{s}') \chi(r) \right\} d\vec{r}$$

$$\left(\varphi = \int_{\vec{r}} \frac{e^{ik\vec{r}-\vec{r}}}{4\pi r} \int \frac{e^{ik\vec{s}-\vec{s}}}{|\vec{s}-\vec{r}|} F(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \right)$$

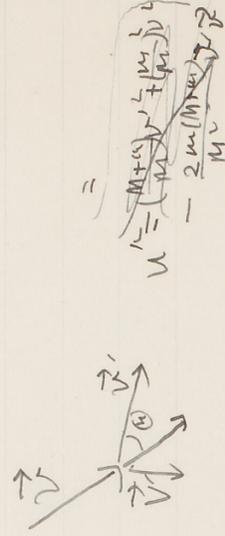
$$= \int_{\vec{r}} \frac{e^{ik\vec{r}}}{4\pi r} \int \frac{e^{ik\vec{s}-\vec{s}}}{|\vec{s}-\vec{r}|} F(\vec{r}) d\vec{r}$$

asymptotic form $e^{ikr} + \dots$ $S \gg r, r_0$

$$\left[\varphi = e^{ikr} - \frac{e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \int e^{-ik\vec{r}} F(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \right]$$

§ Effect of Chemical Binding of Neutrons on the Scatter Cross Section.

For a free neutron or free α neutron ϵ or α neutron ϵ is isotropic in scattering ϵ is ϵ energy momentum of \vec{v}



$$M\vec{v} = M\vec{v}' + m\vec{v}''$$

$$Mv^2 = Mv'^2 + mv''^2$$

(M+m) \vec{v} is momentum

$$(M+m)\vec{v} = m\vec{v}' + M\vec{v}'' \quad \therefore \vec{v} = \vec{v}'$$

$$u = \vec{v} \quad u' = \vec{v}' \quad u'' = \vec{v}''$$

relat. coord in \vec{v} \rightarrow scattering θ angle θ $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}'}{v v'}$

$$u u' = v v' - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' = v v' - \frac{m(M+m)}{2M} (v^2 - v'^2)$$

$$(m\vec{v} - M\vec{v}')^2 = m^2 v^2 - M^2 v'^2 = m^2 v^2 - M^2 v'^2$$

$$(m\vec{v} - m\vec{v}')^2 = M^2 v'^2 = M m (v^2 - v'^2)$$

$$2m\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' = (M+m)v'^2 - (M-m)v^2$$

$$u u' = v \sqrt{\frac{v^2 + v'^2 - 2\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}'}{2}}$$

$$= v \sqrt{v^2 + v'^2 + \frac{m}{M}(v^2 - v'^2) - \frac{M+m}{M}(v^2 - v'^2)}$$

$$= v v' \sqrt{2 - \frac{v^2 - v'^2}{v^2}}$$

$$= v v' \sqrt{2 - \frac{v^2 - v'^2}{v^2}}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}' = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}'' = \frac{m\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}'}{M} - \frac{m v^2}{M}$$

$$u u' = v^2$$

$$\frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}'}{u u'} = \frac{M+m}{M} \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}'}{v v'} - \frac{m}{M}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(M+m)v'^2 - (M-m)v^2}{2m v v'}$$

$$= \frac{M-m}{2m} \left(\frac{v'}{v} \right) - \frac{M-m}{2m} \left(\frac{v}{v'} \right)$$

$$(M+m)\left(\frac{V'}{V}\right)^2 - 2m \cos(\varphi) \left(\frac{V'}{V}\right) - (M-m) = 0.$$

$$\frac{V'}{V} = \frac{m \cos(\varphi) \pm \sqrt{m^2 \cos^2(\varphi) + M^2 - m^2}}{M+m}$$

$$= \frac{m \cos(\varphi) \pm \sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}}{M+m}$$

$$M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi) \geq m^2 \cos^2(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{V'}{V} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)} + m \cos(\varphi)}{M+m}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{m \cos(\varphi) + \sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}}{M} \cos(\varphi) - \frac{m}{M}$$

$$d(\cos \varphi) = \frac{m}{M} \cos(\varphi) + \frac{\sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}}{M} + \frac{X m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}{\sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}} d(\cos \varphi)$$

$$= \frac{2m \cos(\varphi) \sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)} + M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi) + m^2 \cos^2(\varphi)}{M \sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}}$$

$$= \frac{2m \cos(\varphi) + (M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi) + m^2 \cos^2(\varphi)) \sqrt{M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}}{M (M^2 - m^2 \sin^2(\varphi))} d(\cos \varphi)$$

$$\frac{M}{m} = n.$$

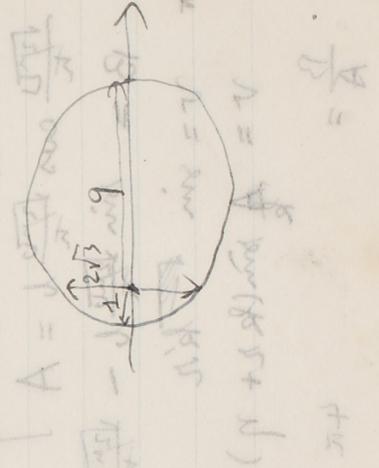
$$d(\cos \varphi) = \frac{2 \cos(\varphi) \sqrt{n^2 - 1 + \cos^2(\varphi)} + n^2 - 1 + 2 \cos^2(\varphi)}{n \sqrt{n^2 - 1 + \cos^2(\varphi)}} d(\cos \varphi)$$

$$n = 2, \quad d(\cos \varphi) = \frac{2 \cos(\varphi) \sqrt{3 + \cos^2(\varphi)} + 3 + 2 \cos^2(\varphi)}{2 \sqrt{3 + \cos^2(\varphi)}} d(\cos \varphi)$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{4+3+2}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \pi, \quad \frac{-4+3+2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$0 = (u - g(w) \frac{y}{r}) \otimes w \otimes s - \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \otimes w \otimes s$$

$$w \otimes M + \otimes w \otimes M \perp \otimes w \otimes M = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\otimes w \otimes M \pm \otimes w \otimes M =$$

$$\otimes w \otimes M \otimes \otimes w \otimes M = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$-X_{w \otimes M} = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{2M} X - \frac{1}{2M} X = \frac{2M}{k} g(w) X$$

$$X = \frac{y}{r}, \quad \frac{d^2 X}{dz^2} = \frac{2M}{k} g(w) X$$

$$r \times b: V = \sin \sqrt{\frac{2M}{k}} \cdot kr$$

$$r > b: V = A r + B$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2M}{k}} \cos \sqrt{\frac{2M}{k}} b = A$$

$$B = \sin \sqrt{\frac{2M}{k}} b - \sqrt{\frac{2M}{k}} b \cos \sqrt{\frac{2M}{k}} b$$

$$V = \sin \sqrt{\frac{2M}{k}} r$$

$$V = \frac{A}{k} \sin(kr + \eta)$$

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{4\pi}{4\pi} = 1$$

自由な運動の波動関数の定数項を除外して、

Free Fermion

$$-\frac{\hbar}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2 m} (\frac{1}{m} \Delta \psi + \frac{1}{m} \Delta \chi \psi) + (U\psi + g\psi\psi)$$

$$\chi = |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'| \quad \text{no } \frac{1}{x+1-h+x}$$

$$\bar{\psi}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{4\pi R^3} \iiint \psi(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', \vec{x}') d^3x' d^3x$$

$$-\frac{\hbar}{2m} \nabla^2 \bar{\psi} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2 m} (\frac{1}{m} \Delta \bar{\psi} + \frac{1}{m} \Delta \chi \bar{\psi}) + U\bar{\psi}$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \bar{\psi}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \chi(r) \quad \chi = \frac{r}{r_0} \quad r_0 = |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|$$

$$\chi'' + \frac{2}{r} \chi' = \frac{8\pi^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{mM}{m+M} g(r) \chi(r)$$

$$g(r) \bar{\psi} = \frac{3}{4\pi R^3} \iiint g(r) \bar{\psi}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \chi(r) d^3x' d^3x$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{\bar{\psi}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}')}{\pi R^3} \int_0^\infty g(r) v(r) r dr$$

$$\int_0^\infty g(r) v(r) r dr \approx \int_0^\infty g(r) v(r) r dr = -\frac{\hbar^2 a}{8\pi^2 m}$$

$$g(r) \bar{\psi} = -\frac{1}{\frac{4\pi}{3} \pi R^3} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2 a}{2\pi m} \cdot \bar{\psi}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \quad r \leq R$$

$$r \geq R$$

$$u_m e^{\frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} p \cdot \vec{x}} \rightarrow u_m e^{\frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} p \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{\hbar} \cdot \left(\frac{\hbar^2 a^2}{2\pi m}\right) \cdot \frac{dw}{m \hbar^3} \cdot \frac{1}{v_w} \left| \iint_{\text{range}} u_m e^{\frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} p \cdot \vec{x}} u_m^* e^{\frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} p \cdot \vec{x}} d^3x' d^3x \right|^2$$

$$\frac{dw}{4\pi p^3} \cdot \frac{4\pi p^3 m}{\hbar^3} dE = \frac{m^2 a^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{V}{V} \left| \iiint u_m^*(\vec{x}) u_m(\vec{x}) d^3x \right|^2$$

$$\frac{dw}{m} = dE, \quad \frac{dw}{m} = \left(\frac{M+M'}{M}\right)^2 = 4\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \quad e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} p \cdot \vec{x} + \frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} p \cdot \vec{x}}$$

Handwritten notes in Japanese, including the characters "5分" (5 minutes) and "5分" (5 minutes).

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(\cos \theta) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \psi \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} = \psi \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dx} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{x + \sqrt{n^2 - 1} + x^2}{n+1} dx \quad |x-5|=y$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \left\{ 2n + (n^2-1) \log \frac{n+1}{n-1} \right\}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ x \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2} + (n^2-1) \log (x + \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2}) \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2}} + \frac{(n^2-1)}{x + \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2}} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2}} + \frac{(n^2-1)(x + \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2})}{x(\sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2}) + (n^2-1)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2} + \frac{(n^2-1)x^2 + (n^2-1)(x + \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2})}{x(\sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2}) + (n^2-1)}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2 \sqrt{(n^2-1)+x^2} = \psi(x) \psi'(x)$$

$$\psi(x) \psi'(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(\cos \theta) \dots = \psi(x) \psi'(x)$$

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$$\psi(x) \psi'(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(\cos \theta) \dots = \psi(x) \psi'(x)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{syn}} dw = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 a^2 \frac{v'}{v} dw \left| \int u_m u_n e^{\frac{2\omega(\vec{p}' - \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{x}}{a}} d\vec{x} \right|^2$$

if free deuteron.

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 a^2 \frac{v'}{v} dw$$

$$\sigma_f = \int_{\cos\theta=1}^1 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 a^2 \left(\frac{v'}{v}\right) d(\cos\theta)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 a^2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{m \cancel{\cos\theta} x \sqrt{M^2 - m^2 + m^2 x^2}}{M + m} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 a^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left(x \sqrt{n^2 - 1 + x^2}\right) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{1+n}{n}\right)^2 a^2 \int_{-1}^1 (x + \sqrt{n^2 - 1 + x^2}) dx$$

$$= 2\pi a^2 \left(\frac{1+n}{n}\right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (x \sqrt{n^2 - 1 + x^2} + (n^2 - 1) \log(x + \sqrt{n^2 - 1 + x^2})) \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= 2\pi a^2 \left(\frac{1+n}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \left\{ n + \frac{(n^2 - 1)}{2} \log \frac{1+n}{n-1} \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi a^2 \left(\frac{1+n}{n}\right)^2 \left\{ \frac{n}{1+n} + \frac{n-1}{2} \log \frac{n+1}{n-1} \right\}$$

$$= 4\pi a^2 \left(\frac{1+n}{n}\right)^2 \left\{ \frac{n}{1+n} + \frac{n-1}{2} \log \frac{n+1}{n-1} \right\}$$

ii) Strongly bound electron deuteron.

$$\sigma_g = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 a^2 \cdot 4\pi$$

$$\frac{\sigma_g}{\sigma_f} = \frac{2}{\frac{n}{1+n} + \frac{n-1}{2} \log \frac{n+1}{n-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n=1: \quad \frac{\sigma_b}{\sigma_f} &= 4 \\
 n=2: \quad \frac{\sigma_b}{\sigma_f} &= \frac{2}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \log 3} = \frac{4}{0.333 + \frac{1.0986}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{0.608} = 1.7 \\
 n=12: \quad \frac{\sigma_b}{\sigma_f} &= \frac{2}{\frac{12}{13} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{13}{11}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\frac{12}{13} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{11} + \frac{2^2}{2(11)^2} \right)} \approx 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_b &= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \text{cm}^2 \\
 \sigma_f &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \text{cm}^2 \left(\times \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{13}{11} + \frac{1}{20} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

burning etc. fast $1.7 \times 10^{-24} \text{cm}^2$ slow $4.0 \times 10^{-24} \text{cm}^2$

D_2 : 8.0×10^{-24} slow (bound) 8.0×10^{-24} 3.3×10^{-24}

D_2 : 8.0×10^{-24} 3.3×10^{-24}

D_2 : 11.3×10^{-24} ; 8.1×10^{-24}

$$\frac{11.3}{8.1} = 1.4$$

C-group is strongly bound $\times \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{13}{11}$ $\frac{11.3}{8.6} = 1.3$

$\sigma_{\text{group}} = 1.5 \text{ cm}^2$

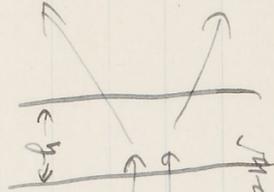
$$\frac{8.0}{1.5} = 5.3 + 3.1 = 8.6$$

of Neutrons
 Single and Double Scattering by a
 Layer of Heavy Water

Single scattering \rightarrow $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$, $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$
 normal incidence \rightarrow $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$, $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$

To prob. μ
 $T_0 = e^{-y}$

$y = \mu h$



$\mu = \sum \mu_i$
 $\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$

-10 scatter \rightarrow $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$
 $T_1 = 2\pi p(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta$

-10 scatter \rightarrow reflect back \rightarrow $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$
 $R_1 = 2\pi p(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta$

2L. $p(\theta) \rightarrow$ $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$ c-group \rightarrow $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$

$p(\theta) = \frac{1}{4\pi}$

Let's \rightarrow $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$

$p(\theta) = C \frac{2 \cos \theta \sqrt{3 + \cos^2 \theta} + 3 + 2 \cos^2 \theta}{2 \sqrt{3 + \cos^2 \theta}} d(\cos \theta)$

$\frac{1}{4\pi C} = \int_{-1}^1 \left(x \sqrt{3+x^2} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3+x^2}} \right) dx$

$= 2 + \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3+x^2}}$

$= 2 + \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \frac{3}{2} \log (x + \sqrt{3+x^2}) \Big|_{-1}^1$

$= 2$

$p(\theta) = \frac{2 \cos \theta \sqrt{3 + \cos^2 \theta} + 3 + 2 \cos^2 \theta}{8\pi \sqrt{3 + \cos^2 \theta}} d(\cos \theta)$

in velocity v $v' = v \frac{\sqrt{3 + \cos^2 \theta} + \cos \theta}{3}$

$\frac{dw'}{v} = \frac{dw}{3}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{3v}{2} - \frac{1}{2v} = \frac{3v^2 + \frac{1}{4v^2}}{2v} = \frac{3v^2 + \frac{1}{4v^2}}{2v}$

$d(\cos \theta) = \frac{dv}{2} \left(3 - \frac{1}{v^2} \right)$

$2\pi p(\theta) d(\cos \theta) = \frac{2 \left(\frac{3v}{2} - \frac{1}{2v} \right) \left(\frac{3v}{2} + \frac{1}{2v} \right) + \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{3v}{2} - \frac{1}{2v} \right)^2}{4 \left(\frac{3v}{2} + \frac{1}{2v} \right)} \cdot 18v^4$

$\times \frac{dv}{4} \left(3 - \frac{1}{v^2} \right)$
 $= \frac{(3v^2 - 1) dv \left\{ (3v^2 - 1)(3v^2 + 1) + 6v^2 + (3v^2 - 1)^2 \right\}}{4 \times 4 \times 2 (3v^2 + 1) v^2}$

$= \frac{(3v^2 - 1) 9v dv}{4(3v^2 + 1)} = \frac{9(3v^2 - 1) dv}{8(3v^2 + 1)}$

$\frac{E'}{E} = \xi, \quad 18E = 2v dv$
 {for energy distribution!!!}

= 10% collision $\xi = 0.8$

$P_2 = (1 - e^{-y}) \xi$

= 10% collision $\xi = 0.8$

$P_3 = (1 - e^{-y}) \xi^2$

5個のエネルギー分布は、Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen
 の分布。5個のエネルギー分布は、 10^{-4} eV
 の分布 (1.15 eV) の分布 (1.15 eV)

分布。
 Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen の分布は、 10^{-4} eV
 の分布 (1.15 eV) の分布 (1.15 eV)

$$(1 - e^{-x})^4 \approx 1.15 \times 10^{-4}$$

28

$$e^{-x} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-2}}{3} \times 1.17 \times 10^{-24} = e^{-\frac{2}{3}x} \approx e^{-\frac{1.7}{6}}$$

$$= 0.5117, \text{ or } 0.87558$$

$$(1 - e^{-x}) = 0.49 \text{ or } 0.24$$

$x \approx 0.44$ or 0.3
 oxygen is scattering energy is 5 eV, nitrogen is 10 eV.

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