

E28 040

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

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NO. 1

Note on the Theory of Multiplicative Showers
by Hideki Yukawa
and
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Carlson and Appenheimer¹⁾ is "Shabba and Heitler²⁾ is $S_0 > 2$,
Comie Ray Shower of $S_0 < 2$ high speed electron of radiative energy
process $e \rightarrow e + \gamma$ multiplication of mechanism is $S_0 > 2$ for $S_0 < 2$ is
Heitler³⁾ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$, Comie Ray of analysis is for $S_0 > 2$ is
the order of the order of $S_0 > 2$, absorbing layer of the order of $S_0 > 2$
is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$
is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$

i) secondary, tertiary of process of $e \rightarrow e + \gamma$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$
probable number of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$

ii) fluctuation of $S_0 > 2$
is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$

i) of the order of Carlson, Heitler³⁾ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$
is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$ is of the order of $S_0 > 2$

1) Phys. Rev. 51, 220, 1937.
2) Proc. Roy. Soc. A, 159, 432, 1937.3) Proc. Roy. Soc. 161, 261, 1937.4) Phys. Rev. 52, 569, 1937.5) K. Z. Morgan and W. M. Nielsen, Phys. Rev. 52, 564, 568, 1937.

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中間子崩壊の問題について

水戸野博士の論文は、その硬成分の吸収断面積 σ は $\sigma \sim E^{-2}$ である。これは、 σ の硬成分の吸収断面積 σ は $\sigma \sim E^{-2}$ (エネルギー) の曲線を示すことである。

これは σ の硬成分の definite 分布 $R(E)$ である。このエネルギー分布関数 $F(E)$ である。 $R(E)$ は $R(E) \sim E^{-2}$ である。

$$\int F(E) dE$$

但し $R(E) = h \cdot \nu$ である。 σ は $F(E) = E^{-\delta}$ である。

$$\sigma \sim E^{-\delta} \quad \sigma \sim E^{-2.87} \quad \sigma \sim E^{-2.4}$$

Heitler の soft component である。 F の energy distribution function である。 $\sigma \sim E^{-2.4}$ である。 σ の hard comp の distrib.

function である。 $\sigma \sim E^{-2.4}$ である。 σ の hard comp の distrib. である。 $\sigma \sim E^{-2.4}$ である。 σ の hard comp の distrib. である。

6) DS. J. Phys. 106, 751, 1957.

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3 Theoretical Curve for ~~Figure~~ and the Appearance of the ~~Three~~

and five particles due to the incidence of the electron.

$$f_n(l, y) = \frac{(2\alpha \log 2)^n}{2} e^{-\alpha l} \int_0^l dl' \int_0^{l'} dy' e^{-\alpha l'}$$

$$\times \frac{l^n (l-l)^{n-1} (y-y')^{n-1}}{n!(n-1)!(n-1)!} W(l+n, y')$$

$$y = \log \frac{E_0}{E}, \quad l = k\lambda, \quad l=1: 0.4 \text{ cm Pb}; 1.4 \text{ cm Fe};$$

$$1.8 \text{ cm Al}; 3.4 \text{ cm ThO}; 2.15 \text{ m air}^*$$

$$WT(l, y) = \int_0^y w(l, y) dy = \int_0^y \frac{e^{-y} y^{l-1}}{\Gamma(l)} dy = \frac{\Gamma(l, y)}{\Gamma(l)}$$

$$\alpha \approx 0.6$$

~~Figure 4-4~~

$$f_n(l, y) = \frac{(2\alpha \log 2)^n}{2} e^{-\alpha l} \int_0^l dl' \int_0^{l'} dy' e^{-\alpha l'}$$

$$\times \frac{l^{n-1} (l-l')^{n-1} (y-y')^{n-1}}{n!(n-1)!(n-1)!} \int_0^{l'} e^{-t} t^{l'+n-1} dt$$

$$\int_0^y \frac{(y-y')^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{l'} \frac{e^{-t} t^{l'+n-1}}{\Gamma(l'+n)} dt = - \frac{(y-y')^n}{n!} \int_0^{l'+n-1} \frac{e^{-t} t^{l'+n-1}}{\Gamma(l'+n)} dt \Big|_{y=0}^{y=y}$$

$$+ \int_0^y \frac{(y-y')^n e^{-t} t^{l'+n-1}}{n! \Gamma(l'+n)} dt dy'$$

$$\therefore \int_0^y \frac{(y-y')^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} dy' f(y) = \frac{(y-y')^n}{n!} f(y) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=y} + \int_0^y \frac{(y-y')^n e^{-t} t^{l'+n-1}}{\Gamma(l'+n)} dy'$$

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$$n=1: f_1(l, y) \approx \frac{(2\alpha \log 2)}{2} e^{-\alpha l} y \int_0^l e^{\alpha l'} e^{\alpha l' l'} dl'$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \log 2}{2} y e^{-\alpha l} l = \frac{\alpha \log 2}{2} y l^2 (1 - \alpha l)$$

$$\int_0^l e^{\alpha l'} dl' = \frac{e^{\alpha l} l}{\alpha} - \int_0^l \frac{e^{\alpha l'}}{\alpha} dl' = \frac{e^{\alpha l} l}{\alpha} - \frac{e^{\alpha l'}}{\alpha^2} \Big|_0^l$$

$$= \frac{e^{\alpha l} l}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$f_1(l, y) \approx \frac{\alpha \log 2}{2} y$$

$$e^{-\alpha l} \left(\frac{l}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) = \frac{l}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} (1 - \alpha l)$$

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

$$f_1(l, y) \approx \frac{\alpha \log 2}{2} y l^2 (1 - \frac{\alpha l}{3}) \quad \text{or } \alpha(\log 2) y \left(\frac{l^2}{2} - \frac{l}{\alpha} + \frac{e^{\alpha l}}{\alpha^2} \right)$$

infection point $l = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{0.6} \quad \lambda = \frac{0.4}{0.6} = 0.7 \text{ cm}$
 $f_1 < f_2 < f_3 < \dots$ 感染点より減少するから、 f_1 が最大。
 $n=2, 3, 4, \dots$

$$\frac{f_1(l, y)}{2} \approx \frac{\alpha \log 2}{4} y l^2 (1 - \frac{\alpha l}{3}) \quad \text{for small } l$$

to find triple coincidence at $t=0$ prob. $\approx 8 \text{ Sns}$,

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$\alpha = 2.1$

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$$Q(1;t) \cong e^{-t} \left[\sigma t - \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma^3 t^3}{6} - \frac{\sigma^4 t^4}{24} \right] \quad \frac{4}{9 \cdot 6} = \frac{4}{27}$$

$$\cong e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma^3 t^3}{6} - \frac{\sigma^4 t^4}{24}} \cong \left(1 - \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma^3 t^3}{6} \right) \cong 1 - \frac{t}{3} + \frac{2t^2}{27}$$

σは正負不定 Q(n,t)は正負不定. mmw. σ = $\frac{2}{3}$ として
 $Q(2;t) = \frac{1}{18} Q(1;t) [(2 + 3e^{-2t/3}) e^{2t} \{Q(1;t)\}^2 + 12e^{-2t/3} - 17]$

$$Q(1;t) = e^{-t} [1 - \exp(-\sigma t)] / \sigma$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{18} Q(1;t) \left[(2 + 3 - 2^2 t + \frac{4t^2}{3} + \frac{2t^3}{27}) \left(\frac{2}{3} t^2 - \frac{4}{27} t^3 \right) \right. \\
 \left. + 12 \left(1 - \frac{2t}{3} + \frac{2t^2}{9} \right) - 17 \right]$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{18} \left(1 - \frac{t}{3} + \frac{2t^2}{27} \right) \left[(5 - 2t + \frac{2t^2}{3} - \frac{4t^3}{27}) \left(1 + 2t + 2t^2 + \frac{4t^3}{3} \right) \right. \\
 \left. \times \left(1 - \frac{2t^2}{3} + \frac{4t^3}{27} \right) + 12 \left(1 - \frac{2t}{3} + \frac{2t^2}{9} - \frac{4t^3}{81} \right) - 17 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left(1 - \frac{t}{3} + \frac{2t^2}{27} \right) \left[(5 - 2t + \frac{2t^2}{3} - \frac{4t^3}{27}) \left(1 + 2t + \frac{4t^2}{3} - \frac{32t^3}{27} \right) \right. \\
 \left. - 5 - 8t + \frac{8t^2}{3} - \frac{16t^3}{27} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left(1 - \frac{t}{3} + \frac{2t^2}{27} \right) \left[\frac{4}{3} t^2 - 8t \right]$$

$$\cong \frac{t^2}{3} - \frac{4t}{3} + \frac{20}{3} + \frac{-17}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\frac{-36}{1608} \quad \frac{29}{216} \quad \frac{16}{27} \quad \frac{16}{27}$$

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~~2.4~~ $t=0$ $\tau = \frac{1}{4}$

$t = \frac{1}{4} \approx \frac{0.5}{4} \text{ cm} = 0.125 \text{ cm}$

(2) $n=1$
 $P(s; t) \approx t^2(1-2t)$ is inflection point $n=2$ at $t = \frac{1}{3}$
 2ps $t = \frac{1}{6} \approx \frac{0.5}{6} \text{ cm} \approx 1 \text{ mm}$

$P(4; t) \approx e^{-t}(1-e^{-t})$
 $P'(n; t) = e^{-t}(1-e^{-t})^{n-1} \approx e^{-t}(t - \frac{t^2}{2})^{n-1}$
 $= e^{-t}(1 - (n-1)e^{-t})$
 $\approx (1-t)t^{n-1}(1 - \frac{n-1}{2}t)$
 $\approx t^{n-1}(1 - \frac{n+1}{2}t)$

inflection point n $(n-1)(n-2) = \frac{n+1}{2}n(n+1)t$
 $t = \frac{2(n-2)}{(n+1)n}$
 $n=3, \tau = \frac{2}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{6} = 0.166$
 $n=5, t = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$
 $n=10, t = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{11 \cdot 10} = 0.145$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(n; t) = (1-e^{-t})^{n-1} \approx t^{n-1}(1 - \frac{n-1}{2}t)$
 inflection point n $t = \frac{2(n-2)}{n(n-1)}$

$n=3, t = \frac{2}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $n=5, t = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{5 \cdot 4} = \frac{3}{10}$
 ~~$n=7, t = \frac{2 \cdot 5}{7 \cdot 6} = \frac{5}{21}$~~

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∴ a point of inflection point of n or $T < n$ or $T < \log n$.

例 1, 2 n に対して 3 個の inflection point.

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} = (1 - e^{-t})^{n-2} (n-1) e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{d^3}{dt^3} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} = (1 - e^{-t})^{n-3} (n-1)(n-2) e^{-2t}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-t})^{n-3} (n-1) e^{-t} \{ (n-2) e^{-t} - (1 - e^{-t}) \}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-t})^{n-2} (n-1) e^{-t} \{ (n-1) e^{-t} - 1 \}$$

∴ inflection point n
 例 1, 2 n に対して 3 個の inflection point.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } n=3 & \quad t = \log 2 \\ \text{for } n=5 & \quad t = \log 2 \\ & \quad t = \log 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \log(n-1)$$

