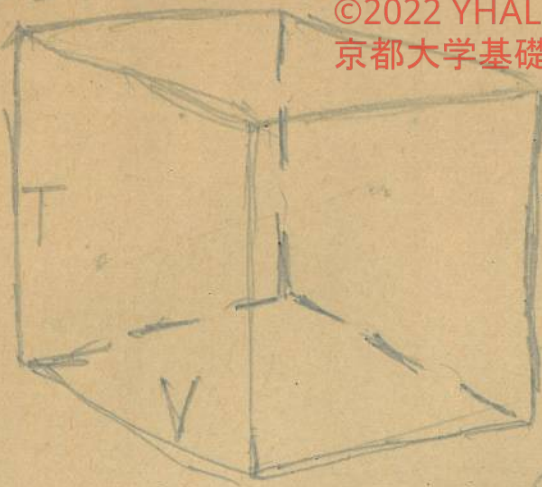


# Scatterer + Particle

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$n, n_2$   
mittlere Näherung  
1 0 ...  
erste Näherung  
1- $\delta$   $\delta$  ...

Partikelzahl  $N_1$

mittlere Näherung

$N_1, 0$  ...

erste

$N_1(1-\delta), N_1\delta$  ...

Streueranzahl  $N_2$

$\downarrow$   
 $N_1 N_2 \delta$

$N_1 N_2 \delta$  : Invariant

$$\frac{N_1}{V} :$$

$$\frac{N_1 N_2 \delta}{VT}$$

: Invariant

$$= \left( \frac{N_1}{V} \right)$$

$\delta$ : probability  
fraction of

the particles being in the  
state 2, when  
the particle is  
very probably in  
the state 1, and

$$\delta \propto V^{-1} \cdot T$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{V} T$$

$$\frac{N_1}{V} \cdot \frac{N_2}{V} \cdot \sigma$$

$\rightarrow$

$$\frac{N_1}{V} \cdot \frac{N_2}{V} \cdot \left( \frac{\sigma}{V} T \right)$$

When a scatterer is  
present in the volume  
considered.



Particle + Particle

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Zustand 1 2 3 ... Zustand I II ...

$n_1, n_2, n_3$

$n_I, n_{II}$

1 0 0 ...

1 0 ...

$1-\delta, \delta$

$1-\varepsilon, \varepsilon$

multe

$\delta \varepsilon$

$$P(n_1=1, n_I=1) = 1$$

Erste

$$P(n_1=1, n_2=1) = 1-\delta, \quad P(n_I=1, n_{II}=1) = \delta$$

$$\delta \propto V^{-1} \cdot T$$

$$\delta = \frac{\sigma}{V} T$$

$$\frac{N_1 N_2 \delta}{VT} = \frac{N_1}{V} \cdot \frac{N_2}{V} \cdot \sigma$$

$$= \frac{N_1 v_1}{V} \cdot \frac{N_2}{V} \cdot \left( \frac{\sigma}{v_1} \right)$$

" cross section

$$\text{Dim} \left( \frac{\sigma}{v_1} \right) = L^{-3} T^{-1} \cdot L^3 L^3 \cdot L^{-1} T = L^2$$

$$\Phi = \left( \frac{\sigma}{v_1} \right) = \frac{V}{T v_1} \cdot \delta$$

Particle 1  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{V}{T v_1}$   $\rightarrow$  volume  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{V}{T v_1}$

cross section  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{V}{T v_1}$   $\rightarrow$  volume  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{V}{T v_1}$

Particle 1  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{V}{T v_1}$   $\rightarrow$  volume  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{V}{T v_1}$



ungestörte Zustand  $\psi$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum c(l_i) e^{i l_i x_i}$$

$$l_i l_i = C^2$$

gestörter Zustand, Wellenf.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum c'(l_i) e^{i l_i x_i}$$

$$l_i l_i \neq C^2$$

$$\frac{1}{V} \iiint |c(l_i) e^{i l_i x_i}|^2 dV = 1$$

$$\sum |c(l_i)|^2 = 1 \ll 1$$

$$\int_T \int_V \frac{c'(l_i) e^{i l_i x_i}}{\sqrt{V}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{-i l_i x_i} d^3x dt$$



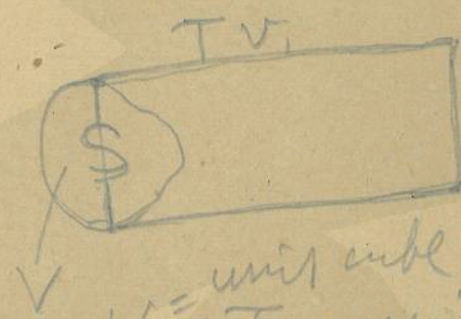
入った。一つは粒子の運動。Particle  
 の 2nd state への prob. (1 unit 22  
 状態への prob. 1 unit) は

$$\frac{V}{TV, S} \delta_i = \frac{\Phi}{S}$$

2nd state への prob. (fraction of number)  
 粒子の運動方向と角は  
 面積 3 次元空間での prob. cross  
 section への prob.

~~(1)  $V \ll TV, S$  と  $V \ll S$  の場合)~~

(2) scatterer  $V$  の  $\phi$  への prob. (2)

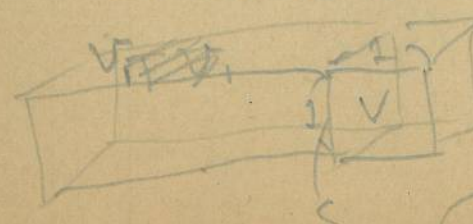


粒子の prob. (2)

$V \ll TV = \text{unit time}$   
 $S = \text{unit area}$

unit cube への prob. (1) の scatterer への prob.

unit time への prob. (2) への prob.



particle の prob. (fraction)  
 prob. unit volume への prob.  
 unit time への prob. 2 unit 2 unit  
 prob. particle への prob. (fraction)

(3) 2 unit 2 unit への prob. cross section への prob.



2 volume pg

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$\Phi/S$  is  $V^n$  in  $\Phi$

or,  $N_2$  is the number of

$$N_2 \Phi/S = \mathcal{N}_2 d\Phi$$

is volume independent.

$\mathcal{N}_2$  is <sup>unit volume pg</sup> scatter

of  $S$  in  $V$  is the average of  $N_2$ .

is a pure number  $i$  ( $V, T$ ) is not independent.  $i$  is  $N_2 d\Phi$  is not.

$\mathcal{N}_2 \Phi$

or absorption coefficient  $\mu$  is.

(but  $V$  is not in  $\Phi$  is not).

Particle & Scattering of the force of range  $L$  is  $L$  is dimension

is not in  $\Phi$  is not.  $\Phi$  is not  $V$  is not  $\mu$  is not.