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DATE May 14, 1936
NO. 1

Colloquium May 18

G. Breit and E. Wigner, Capture of slow Neutrons
(Phys. Rev. 49, 519, 1936)

この論文は Bohr の第 1 次論文と contrastive に
 なるべく quantitative に ~~議論~~ してゆく。
 この理論が consistent であることは示す。
 Bethe の理論の基礎となる理論中、slow neutron の
 i) capture cross section of anomalously large value
 scattering も $\propto v^{-1}$ である。
 ii) 共振の存在は v^{-1} の capture cross section の
 $\frac{1}{v}$ の v^{-1} よりも速く
 なることを示す。 Van Vleck の resonance の
 phase の v^{-1} の v^{-1} の nuclear structure の picture
 からなること。
 この v^{-1} の v^{-1} の nucleus + neutron の system の quasi-
 stationary state (virtual) の v^{-1} の thermal energy の region
 での transition である。 incident neutron の v^{-1} の state
 の transition である。 v^{-1} の excited level の v^{-1} の v^{-1} の ray
 の emission である。 lower level である v^{-1} の capture
 である。 一方 excited level である v^{-1} の free motion である
 の transition prob. である。 v^{-1} の scattering である。
 この場合 v^{-1} の v^{-1} の v^{-1} の capture well
 の extra scattering of negligible value である quantitative
 である。
 この v^{-1} の v^{-1} の non-stationary の state を apply する。
 transition prob. の nuclear structure から deduce する。 v^{-1} の
 virtual level の v^{-1} の

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qualitative 理論の元で、定量的な値を
 consistent であるか、という。定量的な値は、
 neutron の free 状態の incident s -wave state への prob.

amplitude a_s ; c 是 quasi-stationary state への prob.
 amp: b_r 是 neutron の r -ray ($h\nu_r$) への stable
 state への prob. amp. c 是 (r -ray への system への c へ
 r, s -levels の average spacing

は $\Delta E_r, \Delta E_s$ である。

$a_s \rightarrow c$ への interaction
 energy の matrix element $M_s = h A_s$

$c \rightarrow b_r$: $M_r = h B_r$

と、(r へ、 r 状態の direction r へ
 へ)

s 状態の nuclear central field への mod. p_j への plane
 wave ψ への volume V の surface boundary への boundary
 condition への ψ への ψ への (ψ への ψ)

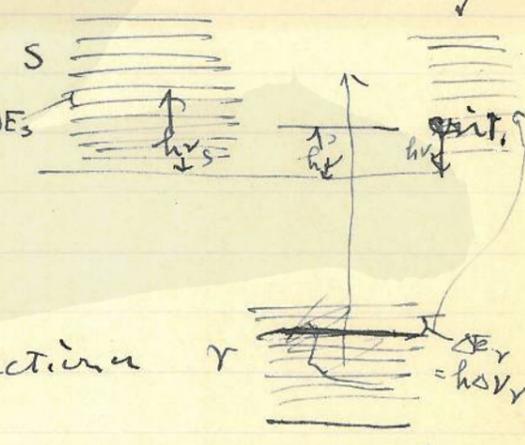
への volume V への ψ への periodic ψ

a, b, c への equation への.

$$\left(\frac{d}{2\pi i dt} + V_s \right) a_s = A_s c$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{2\pi i dt} + V_r \right) b_r = B_r c$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{2\pi i dt} + V \right) c = \sum A_s^* a_s + \sum B_r^* b_r$$



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Plasma resonance frequency ν_0 is time independent ($t \gg \frac{1}{\Gamma}$)
 ($t \gg \frac{1}{\Gamma}$ where ν_0 is time independent)

$$a_s = e^{-2\pi i(\nu_0 - i\gamma)t} ; c = A_{s0}^* e^{-2\pi i(\nu_0 - i\gamma)t} / (\nu - \nu_0 - i\Gamma)$$

$$a_s = A_s A_{s0}^* \left[\frac{e^{-2\pi i(\nu_0 - i\gamma)t} - e^{-2\pi i\nu_s t}}{(\nu_s - \nu_0 + i\gamma)(\nu - \nu_0 - i\Gamma)} \right]$$

$$b_r = \beta_r A_{s0}^* \left[\frac{e^{-2\pi i(\nu_0 - i\gamma)t} - e^{-2\pi i\nu_r t}}{(\nu_r - \nu_0 + i\gamma)(\nu - \nu_0 - i\Gamma)} \right]$$

where $\Gamma = \left[\frac{\pi |A_s|^2}{\Delta\nu_s} + \frac{\pi |\beta_r|^2}{\Delta\nu_r} \right]_{\nu_s \approx \nu_0}$ is the damping constant

$$(\nu_{s0} - \nu_0 + i\gamma)(\nu - \nu_0 - i\Gamma) = |A_{s0}|^2$$

is the damping constant

$$\Gamma = \left[\frac{\pi |A_s|^2}{\Delta\nu_s} + \frac{\pi |\beta_r|^2}{\Delta\nu_r} \right]_{\nu_s \approx \nu_0} \quad (a)$$

where γ is the damping constant

$$\gamma = |A_{s0}|^2 \left[\frac{1}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + \Gamma^2} \right]_{\nu_0 = \nu_{s0} + (\nu_0 - \nu)(\gamma/\Gamma)}$$

where ν_{s0} is the resonance frequency. (a) is the damping constant $\nu_s \approx \nu_0$ and Γ .

$$\frac{|A_s|^2}{\nu_s - \nu_0 + i\gamma} \approx \text{a term or sharp}$$

max. is reached when $\nu_s = \nu_0$ and γ is the damping constant

where γ is the damping constant $\nu_s \approx \nu_0$ and Γ . $\therefore \gamma t \ll 1$, $\nu_s - \nu_0 \ll \Gamma$

$|\nu_s - \nu_0| t \gg 1$ we can integrate ν_s and ν_r and ν_s is the resonance frequency

is the resonance frequency. $\omega(\nu_s - \nu_0) \gg \gamma$ and $|\nu_s - \nu_0| t \ll 1$

we integrate ν_s and ν_r and ν_s is the resonance frequency. \therefore we can integrate ν_s and ν_r and ν_s is the resonance frequency

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$$\sigma = \frac{\lambda \Lambda^2}{\Omega v_s} = \frac{\Lambda^2}{\pi} S \frac{\Gamma_s \Gamma}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + \Gamma^2}$$

$$\Gamma_s = \frac{\pi |A_s|^2}{\Omega v_s} \quad \nu_s = \nu_0 \approx \nu_{s_0}$$

$$\left(S = 2L + 1 \cdot \frac{|A_{s_0}|^2 (2L + 1) + 0}{(2L + 1)^2} = |A_s|^2 \right.$$

$$|A_{s_0}|^2 = (2L + 1) |A_s|^2$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_c + \sigma_s$$

$$\sigma_c = \frac{\Lambda^2}{\pi} S \frac{\Gamma_s \Gamma_r}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + \Gamma^2}$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{\Lambda^2}{\pi} S \frac{\Gamma_s^2}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + \Gamma^2} = \sum |a_s|^2$$

scattering of particles with energy ν and scattering of particles with energy $\nu < \nu_0$.

It is resonance of the state of L . P.P.S. $\nu - \nu_0 \approx (\nu_0 = \nu_{s_0} + (\nu_0 - \nu) \frac{1}{2})$
 の場合 $\nu < \nu_0$ の場合.

① Resonance of one-body systems

particle of the system simple resonance with the energy ν is used in the intermediate state (resonance) $L \geq 1$ is slow neutron is sharp resonance with potential barrier in the system of the system.

この場合 $\nu < \nu_0$ の場合 σ radiation emission の cross section を求めた。

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incident neutron ψ state $Y_{L\pm 1} F/r \cdot \left(\frac{2}{R}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\Omega} Y_L^2 d\Omega = 1$
 bound state $Y_{L\pm 1} f/r \int_0^\infty f^2 dr = 1$

damping const. $\gamma_E = \left(\frac{C}{R}\right) \left| \int_0^\infty F f r dr \right|^2$
 $C = \frac{32\pi^3 e^{i\delta} v^3}{3hc^3} \frac{L + \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}}{2L+1} \quad (L \rightarrow L \pm 1)$

$e^{i\delta} \sim e^{\delta}$ $R \rightarrow \infty$ $\Delta V = \frac{V}{2k} \rightarrow 0$ $\gamma_E \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\Delta V}{\delta E} \rightarrow \text{finite}$
 $\sigma'_c = (2L+1) \pi \frac{\gamma_E}{\delta V}$ for $\frac{\Delta V}{\delta E} \gg 1$
 $\sim \frac{1}{v} \frac{1}{k}$

- Sharpness of resonance for single-body problem δE .
- Capture by p states one body problem $\epsilon \ll 1$
 p -resonance $\epsilon \sim v \ll 1$ $\frac{1}{40} - 1$ volt $\approx \delta E \approx \epsilon$ level \approx
 In δE , capture or scattering $\epsilon \ll 1$ $\ll \epsilon \ll 1$ $\ll \epsilon \ll 1$.
 $L \pm 1$ \approx range \approx level \approx δE prob. \approx $\epsilon \ll 1$ $\ll \epsilon \ll 1$

○ Capture through s wave $\epsilon \ll 1$ \approx v
 nucleus + neutron system \approx central field s + p wave function
 $\psi \approx s$ -wave \approx nucleus \approx v
 $C \sin k r / r \quad C^{-2} = \left[1 + \frac{U}{E} \cos^2 k r_0 \right] \cdot 2\pi R$
 $k^2/k^2 = U + E/E$
 System of Hamiltonian $H \approx$ central field \approx $\delta E \approx$ $\delta E \approx H'$
 $\approx \delta E$.

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○ Frequency shift

○ Absence of scattering

$\frac{\Gamma_s}{\Gamma_r}$ in Cd $\approx 10^{-4}$ or definite Γ_s is not observed.

① $\pm 1 \sqrt{\Gamma_s, \Gamma_r}$ in Γ_s and Γ_r $\approx 10^{-4}$ Γ_r

Γ_r is the interaction $\Gamma \approx 10,000 \text{ eV}$ $\hbar\Gamma_r = 1 \text{ volt}$; $\Gamma_r = 1 \text{ volt}$

$\sigma_c \approx 10,000 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$ for E up to 2 volts.

2nd order of Γ is selection rule Γ is not observed. Γ level $\approx 10^{-4}$ Γ_r .

$500 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$ is the cross section of the Γ level p 10 μ . isotope $\approx 20 \sim 1 \mu$ ≈ 20 .

$\frac{1}{40} \text{ volt}$ $\sigma_c \approx 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$, $\hbar\Gamma_r = 10 \text{ volts}$, $\sigma_c > 500 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$

scattering Γ is $\frac{\Gamma}{40}$ Γ is $< 2 \times 10^{-4}$ Γ_r , scattering Γ is $< 2 \times 10^{-4}$ Γ_r .

resonance region $\hbar\Gamma_s < 0.1 \text{ volt}$. $\therefore \Gamma < 2 \times 10^5 \text{ eV}$.

$\therefore \Gamma_r < 460$ $\therefore 900 \text{ volt}$ \rightarrow level $\approx 18,000$

\rightarrow isotope $\approx 20 \sim 1 \mu$ ≈ 20 . \rightarrow direct resonance $\approx 18,000$

The Γ level is $\approx 10^5 \text{ volt}$. \rightarrow level $\approx 18,000$

\rightarrow level $\approx 18,000$

○ Two Maximum existence.

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共振レベル. (Rasetti & Dunning 等) Cd $\frac{1}{v}$ の共振レベル. Ag
 の共振レベル. \therefore Cd の resonance level は kT のオーダーである.

Ag の共振 level は $\frac{1}{2}$ eV 程度のオーダー. (Bethe 等
 の 20 volt の order) \therefore A-neutron の temp. effect はない.

また Rasetti, Frick の実験結果 (Rh と Ag) (Rh と Ag)

Detector	Filter	$\frac{\text{Act } 90^\circ\text{K}}{\text{Act } 300^\circ\text{K}}$	Fermi-Avaldi group
Mn		1.26	mainly group C
Cu		1.38	" " C
Ag		1.25	" " C
Ag	Cd	1.04	" " A
Ag	Ag	1.05	" " "
Rh	Cd	1.08	" " D

また In は C 12% の abs. band あり. D-group 4% detect あり
 B-group の neutron の検出あり.

$$\frac{C}{B} : \frac{D}{A} = 80 : 20 : 15 : 1.$$

\therefore 20% energy の吸収がある. (24% 程度)

Temp. effect はない. $\frac{1}{v}$ の capture の energy は 0.5 eV 程度
 であり. \therefore effect は Cu, V 大. Ag, Dy 中.

Rh 小. I 中:

Low $\frac{1}{v}$ の abs. coef. は Rh の方が Ag より大.

\therefore small temp. eff. は $\frac{1}{v}$ の band が relatively 広いこと
 による. // temp. eff. の大きい $\frac{1}{v}$ region の吸収は
 10% band の order であり.

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I, Br a band of γ rays is \dots . An n γ band is \dots .

Other Possibilities,

long range force γ rays γ rays chemical binding
or H^+ & H^- γ rays γ rays, γ rays cap/scatt γ rays γ rays
with phase integral γ force γ range γ rays γ rays γ rays assume
 γ rays large number of bands γ rays γ rays.

electron-neutron interaction γ rays γ rays, γ rays γ rays,
 γ rays γ rays γ rays. γ rays γ rays. γ rays γ rays.
neutron force γ rays γ rays γ rays (γ sharp γ resonance
 γ rays γ rays γ rays, γ rays γ rays. γ rays γ rays. γ rays
isotope shift γ rays γ rays. γ rays γ rays proton γ rays isotope shift
 γ rays γ rays. γ rays γ rays γ rays γ rays γ rays γ rays
 γ rays γ rays γ rays.

γ rays, electron-neutron int. γ rays isotope shift is observed
shift γ order γ rays γ rays. γ rays γ rays γ rays resonance γ rays
 γ rays γ rays.

Charge Particle γ rays γ rays. γ rays resonance
neutron γ rays γ rays γ rays γ rays level γ rays γ rays. γ rays γ rays
with γ rays resonance band γ rays γ rays. γ rays (γ rays γ rays
 γ rays γ rays yield γ rays γ rays. resonance γ rays sharp γ rays
excitation state γ rays. fast neutron γ rays in el. scatt. γ rays γ rays
 γ rays γ rays. level γ rays γ rays favorable