

YHAL F08 034

Pseudo-scalar Meson Theory = π Neutron,
Anomalous Magnetic Moment, 計算.

4/23/52

$$W_I(H) = \sum \frac{H_{0k} M_{kk} \hbar k D}{(E_k - E_0)(E_k - E_0)}$$

2601.11,

1. Field equations.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{ie}{\hbar c} A_0) \Phi &= \kappa \Phi - 4\pi f_e Q \\ -(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{ie}{\hbar c} A_0) \Phi &= \kappa \Psi + (\text{grad} - \frac{ie}{\hbar c} \vec{A}) \vec{P} - 4\pi f_e R. \\ \kappa \vec{P} &= -(\text{grad} - \frac{ie}{\hbar c} \vec{A}) \Psi + 4\pi f_e P. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$\kappa = \frac{mc}{\hbar}$; μ : Meson rest mass.

Φ : Pseudo-scalar; (\vec{P}, Φ) : Pseudo-four-vector.

$$R = \tilde{\Psi} \Pi^* \sigma_3 \Psi, \quad \vec{P} = \tilde{\Psi} \Pi^* \vec{\sigma} \Psi, \quad Q = \tilde{\Psi} \Pi^* \rho_3 \Psi. \quad (2)$$

$\Psi, \tilde{\Psi}$: wave function for the heavy particle.

Π^* : proton \rightarrow neutron = $\frac{1}{2} \tau_3$ operator.

Commutation relations:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [\Psi(\vec{r}), \Psi^\dagger(\vec{r}')] &= ik \cdot \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \\ [\tilde{\Psi}(\vec{r}), \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger(\vec{r}')] &= ik \cdot \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

and

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi^\dagger &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x})} = \frac{1}{4\pi \kappa c} \vec{\Phi} \\ \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial(\frac{\partial \tilde{\Psi}}{\partial x})} = \frac{1}{4\pi \kappa c} \Phi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

L : Lagrangian for the system.

Hamiltonian for the total system:

$$\bar{H} = \int \{ H_M + H_N + H_E + H' \} dV \quad (5)$$

$$H' = H_{MM} + H_{ME} + H_{NE} + H_{NME} \quad (5)$$

$$H_{MM} = 4\pi e^2 \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger \tilde{\Psi} + \frac{1}{4\pi c} \text{grad} \tilde{\Psi} \cdot \text{grad} \tilde{\Psi} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \tilde{\Psi} \tilde{\Psi}, \quad (5_2)$$

$$H_{MM} = -4\pi e f_2 (Q \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger + \tilde{Q} \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger) - \frac{f_1}{\kappa} (R \tilde{\Psi} + \tilde{R} \tilde{\Psi}) - \frac{f_2}{\kappa^2} (\vec{P} \text{grad} \tilde{\Psi} + \vec{P} \text{grad} \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger) + 4\pi \left(\frac{f_2}{\kappa}\right)^2 \tilde{P} \tilde{P}. \quad (5_3)$$

$$H_{ME} = \frac{ie}{\kappa} A_0 (\tilde{\Psi}^\dagger \tilde{\Psi} - \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger \tilde{\Psi}) + \frac{ie}{4\pi \kappa^2 c} (\vec{A} \tilde{\Psi} \text{grad} \tilde{\Psi} - \vec{A} \tilde{\Psi} \text{grad} \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger) \quad (5_4)$$

$$H_{NME} = \frac{if_2 e}{\kappa^2 c} (\vec{A} \tilde{\Psi} \vec{P} - \vec{A} \tilde{\Psi} \vec{P}^\dagger), \quad (5_5)$$

$\tilde{\Psi}, \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger \rightarrow$ plane waves \vec{r} expand z, t

$$\tilde{\Psi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}} -i \sqrt{\frac{2\pi m c^2}{E_k}} (-a_{\vec{k}} + b_{\vec{k}}^*) \cdot \exp(i\vec{k}\vec{r})$$

$$\tilde{\Psi}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2 E_k}{8\pi m c^2}} (a_{\vec{k}}^* + b_{\vec{k}}) \cdot \exp(-i\vec{k}\vec{r}) \quad (6)$$

(N, M, E) \approx heavy particle, meson, electro-magnetic field \rightarrow 意味 z, t .

$a, b, b^a = \hat{z}$ Commutation relations "

$$[a_{\vec{k}}, a_{\vec{l}}^*] = [\tilde{b}_{\vec{k}}, \tilde{b}_{\vec{l}}^*] = \delta_{\vec{k}\vec{l}} \quad (7)$$

$\tilde{a}, \tilde{\Psi}$ 用 z, t

$$H_M = \sum_{\vec{k}} E_k (a_{\vec{k}}^* a_{\vec{k}} + b_{\vec{k}}^* b_{\vec{k}} + 1),$$

Mesons, total charge = $\sum_{\vec{k}} e (a_{\vec{k}}^* a_{\vec{k}} - b_{\vec{k}}^* b_{\vec{k}})$.



2.1. Process I.

$$N \xrightarrow{NM} P + M_k \xrightarrow{ME} P + M_k \xrightarrow{NM} N$$

initial state, final state, $B \leftrightarrow$ intermediate states =

ψ_a ~ wave function $\neq k$
 (Feynman particle)

$$\psi_a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} u^{(a)}$$

$$\psi_\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} u^{(\alpha)} e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \epsilon t)}$$

$$\psi_\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} u^{(\beta)} e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \epsilon t)}$$

(u : Dirac's spinor)

Process = $\int d^3x$ Matrix element $\neq k$ $H_{0k}, H_{k'k}, H_{k_0} + Z \dots$

$$H_{0k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int d^3x u^{(a)*} \left[-\frac{f_c}{\kappa} \sqrt{2\pi} \epsilon_k \cdot \vec{p}_1 - \frac{f_c}{\kappa} \sqrt{2\pi} \epsilon_k \cdot \vec{p}_2 + i f_c \hbar c \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon_k}} \cdot \vec{p}_2 \right] u^{(b)}$$

$$H_{0k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} u^{(a)*} K(k) u^{(b)}$$

$$K(k) \equiv \alpha(k) \vec{p}_1 + \beta(k) (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{R}) + \gamma(k) p_z$$

$$\alpha(k) \equiv -\frac{f_c}{\kappa} \sqrt{2\pi} \epsilon_k, \quad \beta(k) \equiv -\frac{f_c \hbar c}{\kappa} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon_k}}, \quad \gamma(k) \equiv i f_c \hbar c \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon_k}}$$

$K(k) = \alpha(k) \vec{p}_1 + \beta(k) \vec{p}_2 + \gamma(k) p_z$
 $= i \delta(k) \alpha(k) - \delta(k) \delta(k') + \dots$

$$H_{k_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} u^{(a)*} K^*(k) u^{(b)}$$

$$K^*(k) \equiv \alpha(k) \vec{p}_1 + \beta(k) (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{R}) - \gamma(k) p_z$$

~~$(-\vec{V} \cdot \vec{p})$~~
 $\vec{p} \rightarrow -\vec{p}$

$$H_{kk} = \frac{1}{2L^3} \frac{\hbar c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_k}} \int (\vec{A}(\vec{r}), \vec{R} + \vec{k}) e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{r}, \vec{r})} d\vec{r} \quad (124)$$

但 $A_0 = 0, \vec{A} = (-\frac{\hbar}{2}x, \frac{\hbar}{2}y, 0) \approx \frac{1}{2}[\vec{H}, \vec{r}]$

Process I = \exists Perturbation energy $W_I(H)$

$$W_I(H) = \sum_{k, k'} \sum_{k''} \frac{H_{0k} H_{kk'} H_{k''0}}{(E_k + \epsilon_k - Mc^2)(E_{k'} + \epsilon_{k'} - Mc^2)}$$

$E_k = \pm \sqrt{k^2 c^2 + M^2 c^4}$; M : heavy particle, rest mass.

$\sum = \int, H_{0k}, H_{kk'}, H_{k''0} \rightarrow \lambda \sim t$

$$W_I(H) = -\frac{\hbar c}{2L^3} \sum_{k, k'} \sum_{k''} \frac{u^{(a)*}(k) u^{(b)}(k') \int_V (\vec{A}, \vec{R} + \vec{k}) e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{r}, \vec{r})} d\vec{r} \cdot u^{(c)*}(k'') u^{(d)}(k'')}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'}} \cdot (E_k + \epsilon_k - Mc^2)(E_{k'} + \epsilon_{k'} - Mc^2)}$$

(\sum : heavy particle, $\lambda \sim t$, 中間状態 \rightarrow 存在)

$$= -\frac{\hbar c}{2L^3} \sum_{k, k'} \sum_{k''} \frac{u^{(a)*}(k) [E_k - \epsilon_k + Mc^2] u^{(b)}(k') u^{(c)*}(k'') [E_{k'} - \epsilon_{k'} + Mc^2] u^{(d)}(k'')}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'}} \cdot [E_k^2 - (\epsilon_k - Mc^2)^2] [E_{k'}^2 - (\epsilon_{k'} - Mc^2)^2]}$$

$$\times \int_V (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{r}, \vec{r})} d\vec{r}$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar c}{2L^3} \sum_{k, k'} \sum_{k''} \frac{u^{(a)*}(k) [H(k) - \epsilon_k + Mc^2] u^{(b)}(k') u^{(c)*}(k'') [H(k') - \epsilon_{k'} + Mc^2] u^{(d)}(k'')}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'}} \cdot [E_k^2 - (\epsilon_k - Mc^2)^2] [E_{k'}^2 - (\epsilon_{k'} - Mc^2)^2]}$$

negative energy state \rightarrow $E_k - \epsilon_k + Mc^2$

$$\times \int_V (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{r}, \vec{r})} d\vec{r}$$

$$H(k) \equiv \hbar c \vec{p} \cdot \vec{k} + \beta_3 Mc^2$$

$Mc^2 \gg \hbar c k, \mu c^2$ 1st order

$$H(k) - \epsilon_k + Mc^2 \approx (1 + \beta_3) Mc^2, \quad H(k) - \epsilon_k + Mc^2 \approx (1 + \beta_3) Mc^2$$

$$E_k^2 - (\epsilon_k - Mc^2)^2 \approx 2 Mc^2 \cdot \epsilon_k, \quad E_{k'}^2 - (\epsilon_{k'} - Mc^2)^2 \approx 2 Mc^2 \cdot \epsilon_{k'}$$

$$\therefore W_I(H) \cong -\frac{\hbar c}{8L^6} \sum_{\vec{k}, k} \sum_{\vec{k}', k'} \frac{u^{(\alpha)*} K(k) (1+\beta_3) u^{(\alpha)} u^{(\beta)*} (1+\beta_3) K^*(k') u^{(\beta)}}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'}}} \\ \times \int_V (\vec{A}_{\vec{k}+\vec{k}'} e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k}')\cdot\vec{r}}) d\vec{r}$$

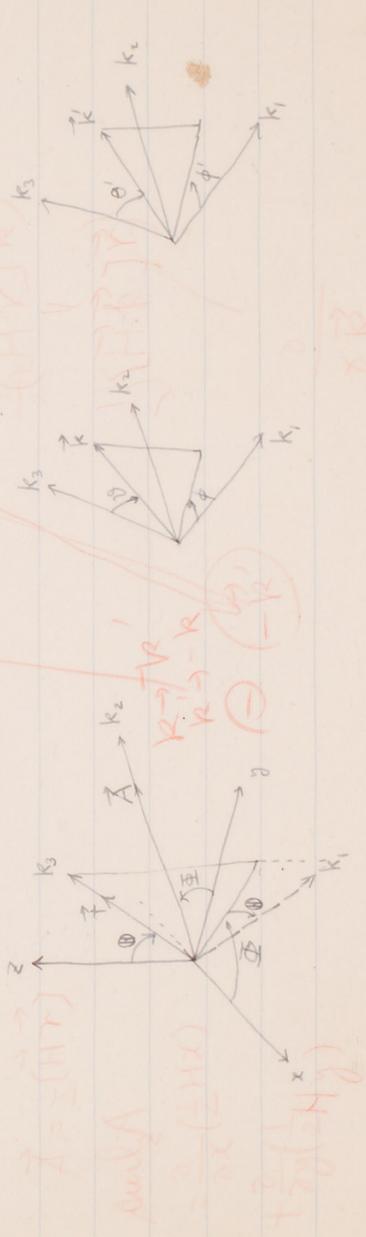
$$= -\frac{\hbar c}{4L^6} \sum_{\vec{k}, k} \frac{u^{(\alpha)*} K(k) (1+\beta_3) K^*(k) u^{(\alpha)}}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_k \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_k}} \int_V (\vec{A}_{\vec{k}+\vec{k}}) e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k})\cdot\vec{r}} d\vec{r}$$

$$u^{(\alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u^{(\beta)} = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \quad t+z=1 \quad [H] \delta$$

$$u^{(\alpha)*} K(k) (1+\beta_3) K^*(k) u^{(\alpha)} = \frac{4\pi f_z \hbar c^2}{\chi^2 \sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_k}} \cdot \{ (\vec{k}\vec{k}) + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}]_z \}$$

$$\therefore W_I(H) = -\frac{\pi f_z^2 \hbar^3 c^3 e}{\chi^2 L^6} \sum_{\vec{k}, k} \frac{(\vec{k}\vec{k}) + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}]_z}{\epsilon_k^2 \epsilon_k} \int_V (\vec{A}_{\vec{k}+\vec{k}}) e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k})\cdot\vec{r}} d\vec{r} \\ = -\frac{2\pi f_z^2 e}{\hbar c \chi^2 L^6} \sum_{\vec{k}, k} \frac{(\vec{k}\vec{k})}{(k^2+\chi^2)(k^2+\chi^2)} \int_V (\vec{A}_{\vec{k}}) \cos(\vec{k}-\vec{k}, \vec{r}) d\vec{r} \\ + \frac{2\pi f_z^2 e}{\hbar c \chi^2 L^6} \sum_{\vec{k}, k} \frac{[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}]_z}{(k^2+\chi^2)(k^2+\chi^2)} \int_V (\vec{A}_{\vec{k}}) \sin(\vec{k}-\vec{k}, \vec{r}) d\vec{r}$$

$$L \rightarrow \infty \quad \vec{k}, \vec{k}' \Rightarrow \vec{r}, \text{ 積分} = \text{体積} \quad \text{Utilization} \\ = -\frac{f_z^2 e}{(2\pi)^5 \hbar c \chi^2} \iiint (\vec{k}, \vec{k}') \cdot (\vec{A}_{\vec{k}}) \cos(\vec{k}-\vec{k}, \vec{r}) d\vec{r} d\vec{k} d\vec{k}' \\ + \frac{f_z^2 e}{(2\pi)^5 \hbar c \chi^2} \iiint [\vec{k} \times \vec{k}]_z (\vec{A}_{\vec{k}}) \sin(\vec{k}-\vec{k}, \vec{r}) d\vec{r} d\vec{k} d\vec{k}'$$



$$(\vec{A} \vec{k}) = \frac{1}{2} [H(\vec{r}) \vec{k}] = \frac{1}{2} H(\vec{r}) [\vec{v} \vec{k}]$$

$$H = H_0 + H_1 + H_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} H(\vec{r}) (\alpha k_x - \gamma k_y)$$

fig. 1 掃 = \vec{k} -space, \vec{k} -space, 坐標軸, τ - t

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (\vec{k} \vec{k}) &= k k' (\sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta' \cos \phi' + \sin \theta \sin \phi \sin \theta' \sin \phi' + \cos \theta \cos \theta') \\ (\vec{A} \vec{k}) &= |\vec{A}| k \sin \theta \sin \phi = \frac{H}{2} k \tau \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ [(\vec{k} \times \vec{k})]_z &= k k' \{ \cos \theta \sin \theta' \sin \phi' (\cos \phi \sin \phi' - \sin \phi \cos \phi') \\ &\quad + \sin \theta \sin \theta' (\sin \phi \sin \phi' - \sin \theta \cos \theta' \sin \phi') \} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$(\vec{k} - \vec{k}') \cdot \vec{r} = k' r \cos \theta' - k r \cos \theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \phi d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \phi d\phi = 0, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \phi d\phi = \pi$$

τ 用 e^{τ} , $\phi, \phi' = \tau, \tau'$, 積分 τ, τ', τ, τ' , $\frac{d\tau}{d\tau'}$

$$W_I(H) = -\frac{f_z^2 e H}{32 \pi^2 \hbar c k^2} \int \frac{k' k^3 \sin(k' r \cos \theta' - k r \cos \theta) \sin^3 \theta \sin \theta' \cos \theta'}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k^2 + k'^2)}$$

$$\cdot r^3 \sin^3 \theta d\tau d\theta d\phi \cdot dk dk' d\theta d\theta'$$

$\theta, \theta' = \tau, \tau'$ 積分 τ, τ'

$$= -\frac{f_z^2 e H}{12 \pi^2 \hbar c k^2} \int \frac{k' k^3 \sin(k' r \cos \theta' - k r \cos \theta) \sin^3 \theta \sin \theta' \cos \theta'}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k^2 + k'^2)}$$

$$\cdot r^3 d\tau dk dk' d\theta d\theta'$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\pi \sin(k' r \cos \theta' - k r \cos \theta) \cdot \sin \theta' \cos \theta' d\theta' \\ &= \cos(k r \cos \theta) \int_0^\pi \sin(k' r \cos \theta') \sin \theta' \cos \theta' d\theta' - \sin(k' r \cos \theta) \int_0^\pi \cos(k' r \cos \theta') \sin \theta' \cos \theta' d\theta' \\ &= \cos(k' r \cos \theta) \int_{-1}^{+1} \sin(k' r z) \cdot z dz - \sin(k' r \cos \theta) \int_{-1}^{+1} \cos(k' r z) \cdot z dz \\ &= \cos(k' r \cos \theta) \cdot \frac{2}{k' r} \left(\frac{\sin k' r}{k' r} - \cos k' r \right) \end{aligned}$$

(1)

$$(\sigma_x k_x)(\sigma_y k_y) = (k_x k_y) + i(\sigma_z k_x k_y)$$

$$W_I = -\frac{\pi f_2^2 e}{\hbar c k^2 l^6} \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} \int_V (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}) \cdot \vec{r}} d\vec{r} \quad \text{1 番計算}$$

$\int_{(2\pi)^3} \dots = \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'}$ 積分 = 直方

$$W_I = -\frac{\pi f_2^2 e}{\hbar c k^2 l^6} \frac{l^6}{(2\pi)^6} \iiint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} d\vec{k}' \int_V (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}) \cdot \vec{r}} d\vec{r}$$

コレは \vec{k} と \vec{k}' 対称だから

$$= -\frac{f_2^2 e}{32 \hbar c k^2 \pi^5} \iiint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} d\vec{k}' \int_V (\vec{A}, \vec{k}) e^{i(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}) \cdot \vec{r}} d\vec{r}$$

vector potential \vec{A} , 条件 $(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 \phi, \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \vec{a})$

コレは $\lambda \nabla^2$

$$W_I = -\frac{H f_2^2 e}{64 \hbar c k^2 \pi^5} \iiint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} (-k_x y + k_y x) e^{i(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}) \cdot \vec{r}} d\vec{r}$$

条件 $\lambda \nabla^2$ 計算スル

$$\int dx = -\iiint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} k_x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(k_x x - k_x x)} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{i(k'_y - k_y)y} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(k'_z - k_z)z} dz d\vec{k}' d\vec{k}$$

$$= -(2\pi)^2 \iiint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} k_x \delta(k_x - k_x) \delta(k'_z - k_z) \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial k'_y} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(k'_y - k_y)y} dy$$

$d k'_y = \dots$ 部分積分

$$= -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{i} \iiint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} k_x d k_x d k_y d k_z d k'_x d k'_y \delta(\vec{k}' - \vec{k})$$

$$+ \frac{(2\pi)^3}{i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d k'_y}{d k'_y} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(k_x k'_x + k_y k'_y + k_z k'_z) + i(k_x k'_y - k_y k'_x)}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)} k_x d k_x \dots d k'_x d k'_y d k'_z$$

第 1 項は $k'_y = \pm \infty$ 積分 $\rightarrow 0$ となる

$$= \frac{(2\pi)^3}{i} \iiint \frac{(k_y + i k_x)(k^2 + k'^2) - 2 k'_y (i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}') + i(k_x k'_y - k_y k'_x)}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k'^2 + k^2)^2} k_x \delta(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}) d\vec{k}' d\vec{k}$$

(2)

$$j_x = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{i} \int \frac{-k_x k_y (k^2 - k'^2) + i k_x^2 (k^2 + k'^2)}{(k^2 + k'^2)^3} d\vec{k}$$

同様にして y 成分を計算する。

$$j_y = \iint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k^2 + k'^2)} k_y \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(k_x' - k_x)x} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(k_y' - k_y)y} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(k_z' - k_z)z} dz d\vec{k} d\vec{k}'$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)^3}{i} \iint \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{(k^2 + k'^2)(k^2 + k'^2)} k_y \delta(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}) d\vec{k} d\vec{k}'$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)^3}{i} \int \frac{-k_y k_x (k^2 - k'^2) + i k_y^2 (k^2 + k'^2)}{(k^2 + k'^2)^3} d\vec{k}$$

これを相加すると

$$W_I = -\frac{f_2^2 e H}{64 \pi^2 c^2 \pi^2} (j_x + j_y)$$

$$= -\frac{8 f_2^2 e H \pi^3}{64 \pi^2 c^2 \pi^2} i \int \frac{i(k_x^2 + k_y^2)}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2} d\vec{k}$$

$$= -\frac{f_2^2 e H}{8 \pi^2 c^2 \pi^2} \int \frac{(k_x^2 + k_y^2)}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2} d\vec{k}$$

$$\int \frac{k_x^2 + k_y^2}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2} d\vec{k} = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{k^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2} k^2 dk \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \frac{k^4}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2} \sin^3 \theta d\theta dk$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2} dk$$

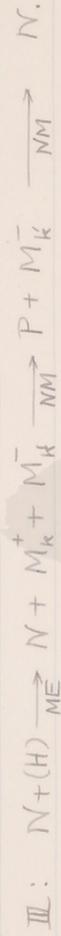
$$\therefore W_I = -\frac{f_2^2 e H}{3 \pi^2 c^2 \pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 dk}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2}$$

$$W_I = \mu_0 (OH) \frac{e H}{\mu_0} = H \cdot \frac{e H}{\mu_0} = \frac{e H^2}{\mu_0} = \frac{f_2^2}{3\pi}$$

$$\frac{f_2^2}{3\pi} = \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^4 dk}{(k^2 + k'^2)^2} = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^4 dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{(\frac{x^2}{1+x^2})^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$W_I = - \frac{f_2^2 eH}{3\pi \hbar c \kappa^2} \int \frac{k^4 dk}{(k^2 + \kappa^2)^2}$$

2. Process II B.C. III.



上二回挿入は \bar{u} 計算スルバニイ。

$$W_{II}(H) = \sum_{k,k'} \frac{H_{0k}^I H_{kk'}^I}{(E_k + \epsilon_k - M_c^2)(E_{k'} + \epsilon_{k'} - M_c^2)} \quad (\vec{k}' = \vec{k} - \vec{k}')$$

$$H_{0k}^I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} \cdot u^{(a)*} k(k) u^{(b)}$$

$$H_{kk'}^I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} \cdot u^{(b)*} k_1(k) u^{(a)}$$

$$H_{kk}^I = \frac{\hbar e c}{2L^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'}}} \int (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{k}', \vec{r})} d\vec{r}$$

$$K_1(k) \equiv \alpha(k) \beta - \beta(k) (\vec{\sigma}, \vec{k}) + \gamma(k) \beta_z$$

2.1. / 上二回挿入は \bar{u} 計算スルバニイ。

$$W_{II}(H) = - \frac{\pi f_2^2 \hbar^3 c^3}{\kappa^2 L^6} \sum_{k,k'} \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'} (\epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k'})} \int (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{k}', \vec{r})} d\vec{r}$$

\bar{u} 計算スルバニイ

$$W_{II}(H) = - \frac{\pi f_2^2 \hbar^3 c^3}{\kappa^2 L^6} \sum_{k,k'} \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'} (\epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k'})} \int (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{k}', \vec{r})} d\vec{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'} (\epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k'})} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'} (\epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k'})} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'}}$$

$$\therefore W_{II}(H) + W_{III}(H) = - \frac{\pi f_2^2 \hbar^3 c^3}{\kappa^2 L^6} \sum_{k,k'} \frac{(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') + i[\vec{k} \times \vec{k}']_z}{\epsilon_k \epsilon_{k'}} \int (\vec{A}, \vec{k} + \vec{k}') e^{i(\vec{k} - \vec{k}', \vec{r})} d\vec{r}$$

$$= W_I(H)$$

9.

2.3. Process IV.

$$N \xrightarrow{NM} P + M_k \xrightarrow{NMH} N.$$

initial state (= final state), intermediate state = \vec{k} heavy particle, wave function $\rightarrow \psi$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_a = \psi_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} \cdot u^{(\omega)} \\ \psi_b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} u^{(\omega)} e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \end{cases}$$

\vec{k} process = \vec{k} Matrix element $\rightarrow H_{0k}, H_{k0}$

$$H_{0k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} u^{(\omega)*} K(u) u^{(\omega)} \quad (13_1)$$

$$H_{k0} = \frac{1}{L^3} \frac{f_2 e}{\hbar c \kappa^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\pi \hbar^2 c^4}{E_k}} \int u^{(\omega)*} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) u^{(\omega)} d\vec{r} \quad (13_2)$$

total Process IV = \exists Perturbation energy $W_{IV}(H)$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{IV}(H) &= \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{H_{0k} H_{k0}}{E_k + \epsilon_k - Mc^2} \\ &= \frac{f_2 e \cdot \sqrt{2\pi \hbar^2 c^4}}{\hbar c \kappa^2 \cdot L^3} \cdot \sum_k \sum_{\omega} \int \frac{u^{(\omega)*} K(k) u^{(\omega)} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) u^{(\omega)}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_k} \cdot [E_k + \epsilon_k - Mc^2]} d\vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

$Mc^2 \gg \hbar c \kappa, \hbar c \kappa \pm z \omega$

$$\approx \frac{f_2 e \sqrt{2\pi \hbar^2 c^4}}{2 \hbar c \kappa^2 \cdot L^3} \cdot \sum_k \int \frac{u^{(\omega)*} K(k) (1 + \beta_3) (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) u^{(\omega)}}{\epsilon_k \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_k}} d\vec{r}$$

$$u^{(\omega)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad u^{(\omega)*} = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0) \quad \pm z \omega$$

$$u^{(\omega)*} K(k) (1 + \beta_3) (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) u^{(\omega)} = - \frac{2 f_2 \hbar c}{\kappa} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon_k}} \cdot [(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{A}) + i [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}]_z]$$

$$\therefore W_{\mathbb{P}}(H) \approx - \frac{f_z e \sqrt{2\pi} m c^4}{2 \hbar c \kappa^2 L^6} \cdot \frac{2 f_z \hbar c \sqrt{2\pi}}{\kappa} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \int_V \frac{(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{k}) + i [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}]_z}{\varepsilon_k^2} d\vec{r}$$

$$= - \frac{2\pi f_z^2 \hbar e c}{\kappa^2 L^6} \cdot \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \int_V \frac{(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{k}) + i [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}]_z}{\hbar^2 c^2 (\kappa^2 + \kappa^2)} d\vec{r}$$

$$= - \frac{2\pi f_z^2 e}{\hbar c \kappa^2 L^6} \cdot \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \int_V \frac{(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{k}) + i [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}]_z}{\kappa^2 + \kappa^2} d\vec{r}$$

$$L \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{積分 = 定数} \quad \left(\frac{1}{L^3} \int_V d\vec{r} \rightarrow \int d\vec{r} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{f_z^2 e}{4\pi^2 \hbar c \kappa^2} \iint \frac{(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{k}) + i [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}]_z}{\kappa^2 + \kappa^2} d\vec{r} d\vec{k}$$

$\therefore \vec{k}$ -space / polar angle $\rightarrow \gamma$, 積分 \rightarrow vanish \sim pp. 8

$$\underline{W_{\mathbb{P}}(H) = 0.}$$

24. Process. V.

$$N \xrightarrow{NME} P + M_{\mathbf{k}} \xrightarrow{NM} N$$

2.141 Matrix elements -

$$H_{0k} = \frac{1}{L^3 \sqrt{L^3}} \cdot \frac{f_z e}{\hbar c \kappa^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\pi m c^4}{\varepsilon_k}} \int_V u^{(0)*}(\vec{A}, \vec{\sigma}) u^{(0)} d\vec{r}$$

$$H_{k0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} \cdot u^{(0)*} K^*(k) u^{(0)}$$

$$\therefore W_{\mathbb{P}}(H) = \frac{f_z e \sqrt{2\pi} m c^4}{\hbar c \kappa^2 L^6} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{\mathbf{k}'} \int_V \frac{u^{(0)*}(\vec{A}, \vec{\sigma}) u^{(0)} u^{(0)*} K^*(k) u^{(0)}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_k} \cdot [E_k + \varepsilon_k - M c^2]} d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{f_z e \sqrt{2\pi} m c^4}{2 \hbar c \kappa^2 L^6} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \int_V \frac{u^{(0)*}(\vec{A}, \vec{\sigma}) (1 + \beta_3) (K^*(k) u^{(0)})}{\varepsilon_k \sqrt{\varepsilon_k}} d\vec{r}$$

$$u^{(0)*}(\vec{A}, \vec{\sigma}) (1 + \beta_3) K^*(k) u^{(0)} = - \frac{2 f_z \hbar c}{\kappa} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon_k}} \cdot [(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{A}) - i [\vec{k} \times \vec{A}]_z]$$

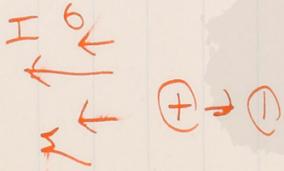
故, $W_{\mathbb{P}}(H)$ は 1 同 挿 = 0 $\quad \underline{W_{\mathbb{P}}(H) = 0.}$

//

従って 振動エネルギー

$$W(H) = W_I + W_{II} + W_{III} + W_{IV} + W_V = 2W_I$$

$$= - \frac{2f_2^2 eH}{3\pi \hbar c \kappa^2} \int \frac{k^2 dk}{(k^2 + \kappa^2)^2}$$



但し 上=ボソン W_I, W_{II}, W_{III} を求めると $\psi_a + \psi_b$ となるから、 $\propto W(H)$
 heavy particle, self-energy が見出しが分かってきたか、heavy
 particle, recoil を neglect して計算して得た結果が丁度上、
 $W(H) = +\dots$ recoil を考へると、上/下 = heavy
 particle を free Fermion, ~~heavy particle~~
 magnetic moment を 7.92 + 1.0

$$W(H) = -\mu(\text{neutron}) H$$

$$\mu(\text{neutron}) = \frac{2}{3\pi \hbar c \kappa^2} \int \frac{k^2 dk}{(k^2 + \kappa^2)^2}$$