

四 オ崩壊について

1. 電場, 磁場, 電磁ポテンシャル

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \\ \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \end{cases}$$

ϕ : スカラ・ポテンシャル

\mathbf{A} : ベクトル・ポテンシャル

電磁場のエネルギー: $H_{em} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int d\mathbf{r} (\mathbf{E}^2 + \mathbf{B}^2)$

以下, クーロン・ゲージをとる: $\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0 \\ \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0 \end{cases}$

↓

真空中でのマクスウェル方程式

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \cancel{i\dot{t}} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})}_{''} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_j \epsilon_{kem} \partial_e A_m &= \partial_i (\partial_j A_j) - \partial_j \partial_j A_i \\ \delta_{ie} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{je} &= \nabla (\cancel{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} \\ &= -\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{A} = 0}$$

$$\nabla^2 A - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} A = 0$$

解 : $A_k(r, t) \sim e^{ik \cdot r - i\omega t}$ ($\omega = ck$)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 A &= ik \cdot \nabla e^{ik \cdot r - i\omega t} \\ &= (ik)^2 e^{ik \cdot r - i\omega t} = -k^2 e^{ik \cdot r - i\omega t}\end{aligned}$$

(note) T' -シ条件 $\nabla \cdot A = 0$

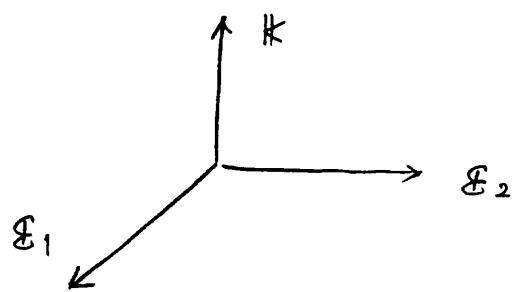
\downarrow $k \cdot A_k = 0$ (横波条件)

電磁波の偏極ベクトル : ϵ_α

(A の向き, 従って E の向き)

↑
光子のスピノン波動関数に相当

$$\epsilon_\alpha \cdot k = 0$$



$$\epsilon_\alpha \cdot \epsilon_{\alpha'} = \delta_{\alpha, \alpha'}$$

波動方程式一般解

$$A(r, t) = \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \sum_{k} (A_{k\alpha} \epsilon_{\alpha} e^{ik \cdot r - i\omega t} + c.c.)$$



$$\vec{E}(r, t) = -\frac{1}{c} \dot{A}$$

$$= \frac{i}{c} \sum_{k,\alpha} \omega_k (A_{k\alpha} \epsilon_{\alpha} e^{i(k \cdot r - \omega t)} - c.c.)$$

$$\vec{B}(r, t) = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$= i \sum_{k,\alpha} \vec{k} \times \vec{\epsilon}_{\alpha} (A_{k\alpha} e^{i(k \cdot r - \omega t)} - c.c.)$$

• 第2量子化

$$\begin{array}{lcl} A_{k\alpha} & \propto & a_{k\alpha} \\ A_{k\alpha}^* & \propto & a_{k\alpha}^+ \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} \text{光子生成・消滅演算子} \\ [a_{k\alpha}, a_{k'\alpha'}^+] = \delta_{kk'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \quad \quad \quad$$

$$A(r, t) = \sum_{k,\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} \left\{ a_{k\alpha} \epsilon_{\alpha} e^{ik \cdot r - i\omega t} + a_{k\alpha}^+ \epsilon_{\alpha} e^{-ik \cdot r + i\omega t} \right\}$$

• 規格化因子をとる

$$H_{em} = \sum_{k\alpha} (a_{k\alpha}^+ a_{k\alpha} + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \hbar \omega_k$$

2. 電磁場との相互作用

多体のハミルトニアン

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\mathbf{P}_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i < j} V_{ij}$$

$$\rightarrow H = \sum_i \left(\frac{1}{2m} (\mathbf{P}_i - \frac{e_i}{c} \mathbf{A}_i)^2 + e_i \phi \right) + \sum_{i < j} V_{ij}$$

$$+ H_{\text{em}}$$

$$e_i = \begin{cases} +e & \text{for } p \\ 0 & \text{for } n \end{cases}$$

(note) "minimum principle"

$$m \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = e (\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t))$$

$$(\mathbf{P}_i - \frac{e_i}{c} \mathbf{A}_i)^2 = \mathbf{P}_i^2 - \frac{e_i}{c} (\underbrace{\mathbf{P}_i \cdot \mathbf{A}_i + \mathbf{A}_i \cdot \mathbf{P}_i}_{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}_i}) + \frac{e_i^2}{c^2} \mathbf{A}^2$$

$$= \mathbf{P}_i^2 - \frac{e_i}{c} ((\cancel{\mathbf{P}_i \cdot \mathbf{A}_i}) + 2 \mathbf{A}_i \cdot \mathbf{P}_i) + \underbrace{\frac{e_i^2}{c^2} \mathbf{A}^2}_{0}$$

$$+ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}_i \quad \text{" (アーロン・テルジ) } \quad (e_i: a_{\text{高}})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{H_{\text{int}} = - \sum_i \frac{e_i}{mc} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{P}_i}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\downarrow \sim} | \Psi_{IM} \rangle | 0 \rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{\downarrow \sim} | \Psi_{IM'} \rangle | 1 \rangle$$

ツイルシ、黄金律

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} | \langle f | H_{\text{int}} | i \rangle |^2 \left(\frac{dn}{dE} \right)$$

終状態の
数

3. 電磁遷移正確率

$$|\Psi_i\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi_f\rangle |1\rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hline & | \Psi_i \rangle & \\ \downarrow & \rightsquigarrow \delta & \\ \hline & | \Psi_f \rangle & \end{array}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_{k_x} \sum_{k_y} \left| \langle \Psi_f | \langle 1_{k\alpha} | \sum_i \frac{e}{mc} A \cdot P_i | \Psi_i \rangle | 0 \rangle \right|^2$$

$$\times \int (E_i - E_f - E_\gamma)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{k} \frac{\checkmark}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{2\pi C^2 \hbar}{w \lambda} \int k dk k d\hat{k} \cdot \left(\frac{e}{mc}\right)^2$$

↑

$$\langle 1_{k\omega} | a_{k\omega}^+ | 0 \rangle = 1 \quad \times | \langle \Psi_f | \sum_i e^{-ik \cdot r_i} \vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{p}_i | \Psi_i \rangle |^2$$

$$\times f(E_i - E_f - \underbrace{(E_g)}_{\parallel})$$

$$ck \cdot \hbar$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{w} \cdot \left(\frac{w}{c}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{ct} \cdot \left(\frac{e}{mc}\right)^2 \frac{I}{\omega}$$

$$\times \int d\vec{k} \left| \langle \Psi_f | \sum_i e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \vec{\epsilon}_\alpha \cdot \vec{p}_i | \Psi_i \rangle \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{2\pi c^3 \hbar} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^2 \int d\vec{k} \quad | \langle \Psi_f | \sum_i e^{-ik_i r_i} \vec{g}_i \cdot \vec{p}_i | \Psi_i \rangle |$$

$$\langle \Psi_f | e^{-ik \cdot R_i} P_i | \Psi_i \rangle \quad (k = \frac{E}{\hbar c})$$

左辺の意味

• 長波長近似

$$e^{-ik \cdot r} \sim 1 - ik \cdot r + \dots$$

$$E_\gamma \ll \frac{\hbar c}{R}$$

$$E_\gamma = 1 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow k = \frac{\hbar \omega}{\hbar c} \sim \frac{1}{200} \text{ fm}^{-1}$$

■ E1 遷移

$$e^{-ik \cdot r} \sim 1$$

↓

$$T = \frac{\omega}{2\pi c^3 \hbar} \left(\frac{e}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int d\vec{k} \quad | \langle \Psi_f | \sum_i \vec{P}_i \cdot \vec{s}_x | \Psi_i \rangle |^2$$

$$(\text{note}) \quad [\vec{P}^2, \vec{r}] = -2i\hbar \vec{P}$$

↓

$$\left[\underbrace{\left(\frac{\vec{P}^2}{2m} + V \right)}_{H_0}, \vec{r} \right] = -\frac{i\hbar}{m} \vec{P}$$

↓

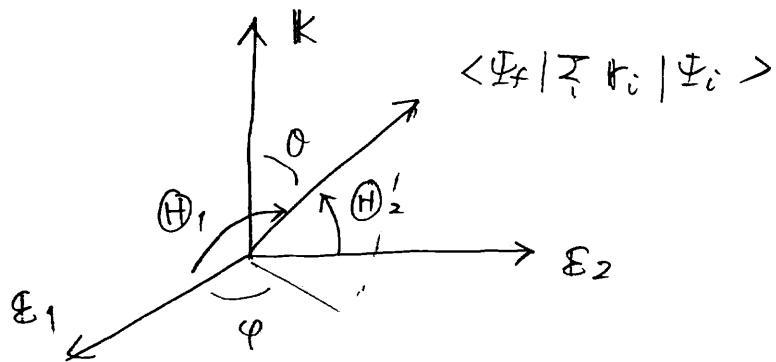
$$\langle \Psi_f | \sum_i \vec{P}_i | \Psi_i \rangle = \langle \Psi_f | \frac{im}{\hbar} [H_0, \vec{r}_i] | \Psi_i \rangle$$

$$= \frac{im}{\hbar} \underbrace{\left((E_f - E_i) \right)}_{-\hbar\omega} \langle \Psi_f | \vec{r}_i | \Psi_i \rangle$$

$$\nabla T = \frac{e^2 \omega^3}{2\pi \hbar c^3} \sum_{\alpha} \int d\hat{k} \underbrace{\left| \langle \Psi_f | \sum_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\alpha} | \Psi_i \rangle \right|^2}_{!!}$$

$$|\langle \Psi_f | \sum_i \mathbf{r}_i | \Psi_i \rangle|^2 \cdot \cos^2 \underline{\theta}_{\alpha}$$

$\langle \Psi_f | \sum_i \mathbf{r}_i | \Psi_i \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$
a \vec{r} 的角



$$\cos \theta_1 = \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \theta_2 = \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\nabla \sum_{\alpha} \cos^2 \theta_{\alpha} = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \int d\hat{k} \cos^2 \theta_{\alpha} &= 2\pi \int_1^1 (\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) d\cos \theta \\ &= 2\pi \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{x=-1}^1 = \frac{8\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\nabla T = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \cdot \frac{\omega^3}{c^2} |\langle \Psi_f | \sum_i \mathbf{r}_i | \Psi_i \rangle|^2}$$

(note)

$$T = \frac{\omega^3}{2\pi\hbar c^3} \sum_{\alpha} \int d\vec{k} \quad | \langle \Psi_f | \sum_i e_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\alpha} | \Psi_i \rangle |^2$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{i}{c} \vec{A}$$

$$= +\frac{i}{c} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} \cdot \omega (a_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}^+ \varepsilon_{\alpha} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} + i\omega t} - c.c.)$$

$$\sim \frac{i}{c} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} \cdot \omega (a_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}^+ \varepsilon_{\alpha} e^{i\omega t} - c.c.)$$

$$d = \sum_i e_i \mathbf{r}_i \quad (\text{双極子対称モード})$$

$$H_{\text{int}} \sim \vec{E} \cdot d \quad (= \text{対称モード})$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V} \cdot \omega^2 \sum_{\alpha} \int k^2 dk d\vec{k}$$

$$\times | \langle \Psi_f | d \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\alpha} | \Psi_i \rangle |^2 \delta(E_i - E_f - \frac{E_{\alpha}}{ck\hbar})$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{2\pi c}{\omega} \cdot \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \frac{\omega^2}{ck\hbar} \sum_{\alpha} \int d\vec{k} \quad | \langle \Psi_f | d \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\alpha} | \Psi_i \rangle |^2$$

$$= \frac{\omega^3}{2\pi\hbar c^3} \sum_{\alpha} \int d\vec{k} \quad | \langle \Psi_f | d \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\alpha} | \Psi_i \rangle |^2$$

↓

$$H_{\text{int}} = \vec{E} \cdot d \quad (= \text{対称モード})$$

電気双極子遷移

四 E2 + M1 遷移

$$e^{-ik \cdot r} \sim 1 - i \cancel{k \cdot r} + \dots \quad \text{a 2 項目を省く} \\ (\text{higher order})$$

(note)

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \Psi_f | (\cancel{k \cdot r}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot p}) | \Psi_i \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \langle \Psi_f | (\cancel{(k \cdot r)} (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot p}) + (\cancel{k \cdot p}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot r})) | \Psi_i \rangle \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \langle \Psi_f | (\cancel{k \cdot r}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot p}) - (\cancel{k \cdot p}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot r}) | \Psi_i \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

first term: $(\cancel{k \cdot r}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot p}) + (\cancel{k \cdot p}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot r})$
 $= \cancel{k} \cdot (\cancel{r p} + \cancel{p r}) \cdot \cancel{\epsilon}$

$$\frac{m_i}{\hbar} \stackrel{\parallel}{[H_0, \cancel{r r}]}$$

↓
E2 遷移

second term: $(\cancel{k \cdot r}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot p}) - (\cancel{k \cdot p}) (\cancel{\epsilon \cdot r})$
 $= \underbrace{(\cancel{k} \times \cancel{\epsilon})}_{S} \cdot \underbrace{(\cancel{r} \times \cancel{p})}_{\vec{l}} \rightarrow \vec{r} \times \vec{S} \propto \vec{S} \times \vec{p}$
 $\downarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \text{手で足す}$
M1 遷移

四 高次の項まで含めた一般的な

$$T_{fi}(\lambda^\mu) \sim \frac{8\pi(\lambda+1)}{\hbar \lambda ((2\lambda+1)!!)^2} \left(\frac{E_f}{\hbar c} \right)^{\alpha\lambda+1}$$

$$\times | \langle \Psi_f | \hat{m}_{\lambda\mu} | \Psi_i \rangle |^2$$

・ E 1 遷移

$$\hat{m}_{\lambda\mu} = \sum_{i=1}^z e r_i^\lambda Y_{\lambda\mu}(\hat{r}_i) = \hat{Q}_{\lambda\mu}$$

・ M 1 遷移

$$\hat{m}_{\lambda\mu} = \mu_N \sum_{i=1}^A \left\{ q_s^{(i)} s_i + \frac{2}{\lambda+1} q_e^{(i)} \ell_i \right\}$$

$$\cdot (\nabla r_i^\lambda Y_{\lambda\mu}(\hat{r}_i)) = \hat{M}_{\lambda\mu}$$

$$\mu_N = \frac{e\hbar}{2mc}$$

$$q_e = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } p \\ 0 & \text{for } n \end{cases}$$

$$q_s = \begin{cases} 5.586 & \text{for } p \\ -3.826 & \text{for } n \end{cases}$$

。角運動量の各成分を区別しない時

$$T_{fi} = \frac{1}{2I_i+1} \sum_{M_i, M_f, \mu} T_{fi}(\lambda\mu) \\ = \frac{1}{2I_i+1} \sum_{M_i, M_f, \mu} |\langle I_f M_f | \hat{m}_{\lambda\mu} | I_i M_i \rangle|^2 \times$$

(note) Wigner - Eckart の定理

$$\langle I_f M_f | \hat{m}_{\lambda\mu} | I_i M_i \rangle \\ = (-)^{I_i - M_i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\lambda+1}} \underbrace{\langle I_f M_f | I_i - M_i | \lambda\mu \rangle}_{\times \langle I_f || \hat{m}_{\lambda\mu} || I_i \rangle}$$

$$(note) \sum_{M_i, M_f} \langle I_f M_f | I_i - M_i | \lambda\mu \rangle^2 = 1$$

$$\downarrow T_{fi} = \frac{8\pi(\lambda+1)}{\hbar\lambda(2\lambda+1)!!} \left(\frac{E_f}{E_i} \right)^{2\lambda+1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2I_i+1} \langle I_f || \hat{m}_{\lambda\mu} || I_i \rangle}_{III}$$

$$BCEA : I_i \rightarrow I_f \\ \text{又は } B(M_A; I_i \rightarrow I_f)$$

- 級々 $T(EA) \gg T(MA)$
 $T(EA) \gg T(E, \lambda+1) \gg \dots$

$E_2 \in M_1$ の競合が起こること。

4. 選択則

$$\langle I_f m_f | Q_{\lambda \mu} | I_i m_i \rangle$$

初期状態

初期状態 + 1反トト状態,

→ 合成角運動量

$$|\lambda - I_i|, \dots, \lambda + I_i$$

Z・成分: $\mu + m_i$

2

$$|\lambda - I_i| \leq I_f \leq \lambda + I_i$$

$$m_f = M + m_i$$

$$\text{八通り: } (-)^I \quad (E), \quad (-)^{I+1} \quad (M)$$

例) $2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$: E2
 $3^- \rightarrow 0^+$: E3

$$4^+ \rightarrow 2^+ : (E2, E4, M3, E6, M5)$$

$$3^+ \rightarrow 2^+ : (E2, M1, E4, M3, M5)$$

unnatural parity

$$2^+ \rightarrow 3^- : (E1, E3, E5, M2, M4)$$