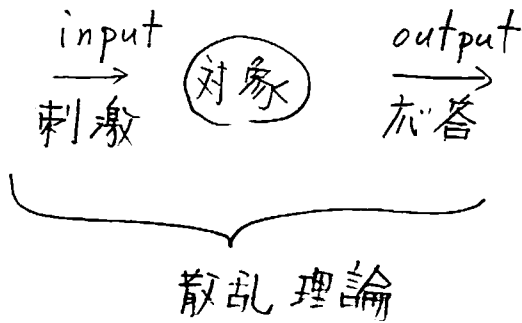


5. 散乱理論

5.0. 散乱の基本概念



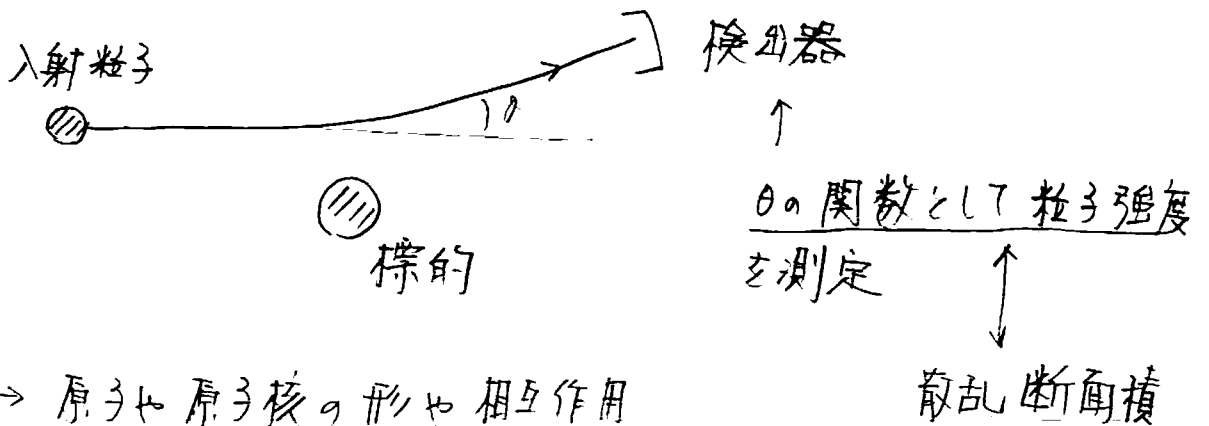
マクロな物体 (古典的)

input: (太陽からくる) 光
output: 反射光

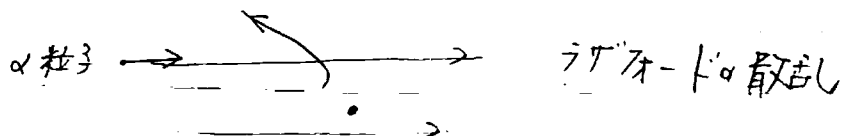
光の波長: 色
光の方向: 形

ミクロな物体 (量子系)

input: 加速器で加速された入射粒子
output: 出てくる粒子



→ 原子や原子核の形や相互作用



$$\psi = e^{\pm i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\nabla\psi = \pm i\mathbf{k} e^{\pm i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \quad \leadsto \quad \mathbf{j} = \pm \frac{\hbar\mathbf{k}}{m}$$

5.1. 散乱断面積

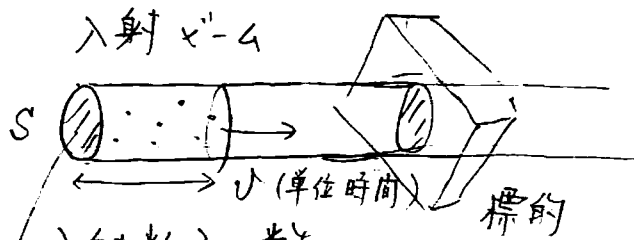
入射粒子が見る標的粒子の“実効的な”大きさ

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{単位時間当たり標的} \\ \text{粒子 1コトに対する反応の} \\ \text{起きる数} \end{array} \right) = \sigma \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{単位時間当たり} \\ \text{単位面積を通過} \\ \text{する粒子の数} \end{array} \right)$$

フลักス

$$\vec{j} = \frac{\hbar}{2im} [\psi^* \nabla\psi - \psi \nabla\psi^*]$$

($E > 0$ のシュレディンガー方程式)



入射粒子の数:

場所と時間によらず

一定

“安定な波”

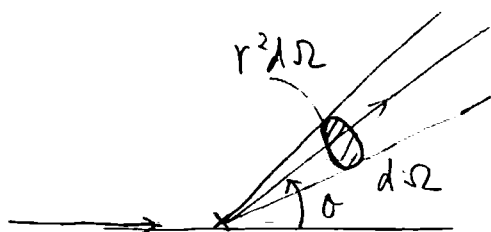
N_p コ.

$$\rightarrow \text{右辺} = \sigma \cdot \frac{N_p}{S}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sigma}{S} \right) N_p$$

入射粒子 1コを標的 1コにぶつ
けた時に散乱の起きる確率

・微分散乱断面積



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{r^2 d\Omega \text{ を通過する フลักス}}{\text{入射 フลักス}}$$

$$\text{全断面積} \quad \sigma = \int d\Omega \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + \underbrace{V(r)}_{\text{擾動}} - E\right) \psi(r) = 0$$

散乱問題にあつた

5.2. Born Approximation

$$\left(\frac{V(r)}{E} \ll 1\right)$$

高エネルギー-散乱

$$\psi_i(r) = e^{i\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{r} / \hbar}$$

遷移

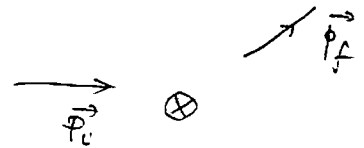
$$\psi_f(r) = e^{i\vec{p}_f \cdot \vec{r} / \hbar}$$

$$\left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} = \frac{p_f^2}{2m} = E\right)$$

Fermi's Golden Rule:

$$R_{i \rightarrow f} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int \frac{d^3 p_f}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} |M_{fi}|^2 \delta\left(\frac{p_f^2}{2m} - \frac{p_i^2}{2m}\right)$$

$$M_{fi} = \langle \psi_f | V | \psi_i \rangle$$



$$= \int d\vec{r} \psi_f^*(\vec{r}) V(\vec{r}) \psi_i(\vec{r})$$

$$= \int d\vec{r} e^{i(\vec{p}_i - \vec{p}_f) \cdot \vec{r} / \hbar} V(\vec{r})$$

$$= \int d\vec{r} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}} V(\vec{r})$$

$$\vec{q} = (\vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i) / \hbar \quad : \text{momentum transfer}$$

$$= \tilde{V}(\vec{q}) \quad (\text{フーリエ変換})$$

↓

$$R_{i \rightarrow f} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int \frac{p_f^2 dp_f d\Omega}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} |\tilde{V}(\vec{q})|^2 \delta\left(\frac{p_f^2}{2m} - E\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \cdot \int m p_f d\left(\frac{p_f^2}{2m}\right) d\Omega |\tilde{V}(\vec{q})|^2 \delta\left(\frac{p_f^2}{2m} - E\right)$$

$$= \frac{m p_i}{4\pi^2 \hbar^4} \int d\Omega |\tilde{V}(\vec{q})|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \quad \Downarrow \quad v = \frac{\hbar k}{m}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m} (\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*)$$

$$j_{in} = \frac{\hbar k}{m} = v$$

↓

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \hbar^4} \frac{1}{|v_{rel}|} \frac{m^2}{\hbar^2} d\Omega |\tilde{V}(\vec{g})|^2$$

↓

$$\boxed{\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{m^2}{4\pi^2} \left| \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \tilde{V}(\vec{g}) \right|^2}$$

例4)

$$V(\vec{r}) = \int \frac{\rho(r')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d\vec{r}' \cdot z_p e$$

(note)

$$\nabla^2 V = -4\pi \rho \cdot z_p e$$

ポアソン方程式

↓

$$\tilde{V}(\vec{g}) = \int d\vec{r} e^{-i\vec{g}\cdot\vec{r}} V(\vec{r})$$

$$= \frac{1}{-i\vec{g}} e^{-i\vec{g}\cdot\vec{r}} V(\vec{r}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{i\vec{g}} \int e^{-i\vec{g}\cdot\vec{r}} \nabla V(\vec{r}) d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{g^2} \nabla V \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{g^2} \int e^{-i\vec{g}\cdot\vec{r}} \nabla^2 V(\vec{r}) d\vec{r}$$

$$= + \frac{4\pi}{g^2} \int e^{-i\vec{g}\cdot\vec{r}} \rho(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \cdot z_p e$$

↓

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{4m^2}{g^4 \hbar^4} |F(\vec{g})|^2 \cdot z_p^2 e^2$$

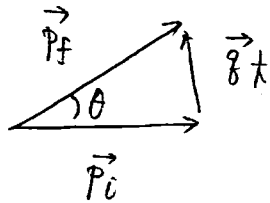
$$F(\vec{g}) = \int e^{-i\vec{g}\cdot\vec{r}} \rho(\vec{r}) d\vec{r}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 d(\cos\theta) P_\ell(\cos\theta) P_\ell'(\cos\theta) \frac{P_\ell^2}{2\ell+1} = E$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\ell+1} f_{\ell\ell'}$$

$$P_0(\cos\theta) = 1$$

(note)



$$k_{\parallel} = 2p_i \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \sqrt{2mE} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

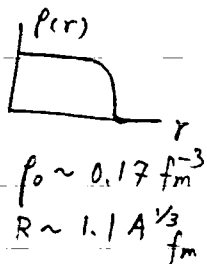
↓

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{4m^2}{16 \cdot 4m^2 E^2} \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} |F(\vec{k})|^2 \cdot z_p^2 e^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{(4E \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})^2} |F(\vec{k})|^2 \cdot z_p^2 e^2$$

形状因子
"form factor"

→ 電荷密度 ρ 決定



(note) $e^{+i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell+1) i^\ell j_\ell(kr) P_\ell(\cos\theta)$

↓ for $\rho(\vec{r}) = \rho(r)$

$$F(\vec{k}) = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos\theta) \int_0^\infty r^2 dr \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell+1) i^\ell j_\ell(kr) P_\ell(\cos\theta) \times \rho(r)$$

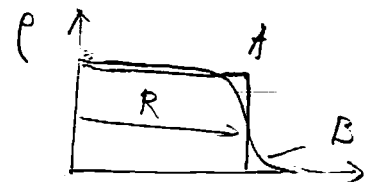
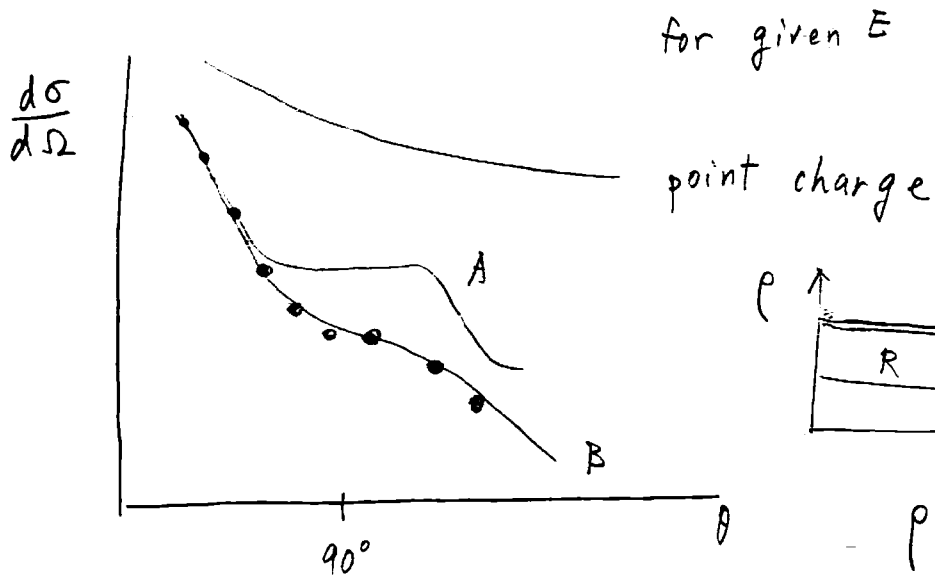
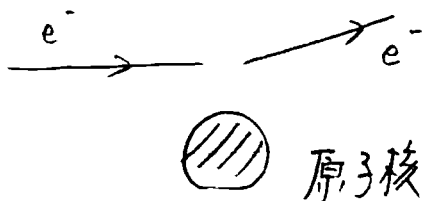
$$= 4\pi \int_0^\infty r^2 dr \left(j_0(kr) \rho(r) \right)$$

(note) if $\rho(r) = z_T e f(r) \rightsquigarrow F(\vec{k}) = z_T e$

↓ $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \left(\frac{z_p z_T e^2}{4E \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \right)^2$

(古典的なら "フォード" 散乱の式と同じ)

電子散乱による原子核の密度分布の決定



$$\rho_0 \sim 0.17 \text{ fm}^{-3}$$

$$R \sim 1.1 A^{1/3} \text{ fm}$$

$$a \sim 0.53 \text{ fm}$$

例) 2) screened Coulomb ポテンシャル

$$V(r) = z_p z_T e^2 \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r} \quad (\frac{1}{\alpha}: \text{screened length})$$

↓

$$\tilde{V}(\vec{g}) = \int d\vec{r} e^{-i\vec{g} \cdot \vec{r}} V(r)$$

$$= z_p z_T e^2 \int d\vec{r} e^{-i\vec{g} \cdot \vec{r}} \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r}$$

$$= z_p z_T e^2 \int r^2 dr \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r} \cdot 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos\theta) e^{-i\alpha r \cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\alpha r} (e^{-i\alpha r} - e^{i\alpha r})$$

$$= \frac{z_p z_T e^2}{i\alpha} \int_0^\infty dr e^{-\alpha r} (e^{i\alpha r} - e^{-i\alpha r}) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= -\frac{z_p z_T e^2}{i\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{i\alpha - \alpha} + \frac{1}{-i\alpha + \alpha} \right] \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= -\frac{z_p z_T e^2}{i\alpha} \frac{2i\alpha}{-\alpha^2 - \alpha^2} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{4\pi z_p z_T e^2}{\alpha^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi z_p z_T e^2}{\frac{8mE}{\hbar^2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \alpha^2}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{m^2}{4\pi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{4\pi z_p z_T e^2 \cdot z_p}{8mE \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \alpha^2 \hbar^2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{4m z_p z_T e^2}{16mE \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \alpha^2 \hbar^2} \right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{z_p z_T e^2}{4E \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \right)^2$$

$\alpha \rightarrow 0$

← 7-口>散乱は
前方 ($\theta=0$) に発散