

$$G_0 = \frac{1}{E - H_0} \quad , \quad G = \frac{1}{E - H} \quad , \quad H = H_0 + V$$

$$|\phi\rangle = |\phi_0\rangle + G_0 V |\phi\rangle \quad (\text{Εξίσωση Lippman-Schwinger})$$

↑  
 λύση  
 της πλήρους

↑  
 λύση της  
 ομογενούς

h  
 καλύτερα

$$|\Psi^{(+)}\rangle = |\phi_0\rangle + G_0^{(+)} V |\Psi^{(+)}\rangle$$

βρίσκουμε λύσεις  
 εξέρχουσες (outgoing)

$\Sigma$  του αυτοαποστέρας διον

$$\psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}) = \phi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) + \int d^3r' G_0^{(+)}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'; E) V(\vec{r}') \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}')^{(*)}$$

Lippman-Schwinger  
 του αυτοαποστέρας διον

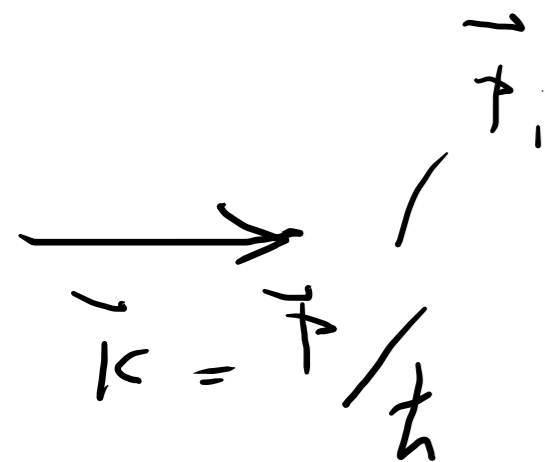
$$G_0^{(+)}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'; E) = \langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\epsilon} | \vec{r}' \rangle, \quad E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$\phi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

Αν τnv σκευήρια ωα

$$G_0^{(+)}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'; E) = -\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2} \frac{e^{ik|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} \quad \text{Ⓢ}$$

Ⓢ ὀρῖο για μτδῶτα  $\vec{r}, r \gg r'$



πρῖοχή αλλυλενῖσραων / σκεῖδαα  
(scattering region)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| &\approx (r^2 + r'^2 - 2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}')^{1/2} = r \left( 1 + \frac{r'^2}{r^2} - 2 \frac{\hat{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r} \right)^{1/2} \\
 &\approx r \left( 1 - \frac{\hat{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r} \right) + O\left(\left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2\right) \\
 &= r - \hat{r} \cdot \vec{r}' \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad \text{опи́зонт} \quad \vec{k}' = k \hat{r} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \& (2) \quad k|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = kr - \vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}' \quad (3)$$

$$A_p \propto r \gg r' \quad (11 \& 13)$$

$$G_0^{(+)}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'; E) \xrightarrow{r \gg r'} -\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'}$$

(\*) L-S flow

$$\psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}) = \phi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) + \int d^3\vec{r}' G_0(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'; E) V(\vec{r}') \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}') \quad (*) (*)$$

$$\rightarrow \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \left[ -\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \int d^3\vec{r}' e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'} V(\vec{r}') \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}') \right]$$

$$f(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') = f(k, \vartheta)$$

$$\mu_f \quad f(k, \vartheta) \equiv -\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2} (2\pi)^{3/2} \int d^3\vec{r}' e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'} V(\vec{r}') \Psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}')$$

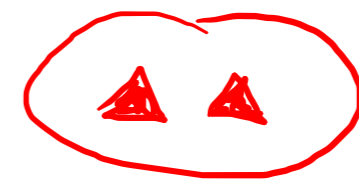
ηλάρος ουίδαμας

$\Psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \left( e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} + f(k, \vartheta) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \right)$

$\Psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r})$  τιλάρη
 $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}}$  κρηνή
 $e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$ 
 $f(k, \vartheta)$ 
 $\frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$  ουίδαμας

Σχέση
Feyn-Holtmark

Μηροσμήτα  $\nu \alpha$  δειζομήτα  $\dot{\sigma}$ ,  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\vartheta} = |f(k, \vartheta)|^2$



$$\rightarrow \sigma = \int |f(k, \vartheta)|^2 d\vartheta$$

Έχουμε από το δ7.

$$f(k, \vartheta) = - \frac{m}{2n\hbar^2} (2n)^{3/2} \int d^3\vec{r}' e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'} V(\vec{r}') \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}')$$

$$= - \frac{m\sqrt{2n}}{\hbar^2} \int d^3\vec{r}' e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'} V(\vec{r}') \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}')$$

Επίσης  $\phi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2n)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$  όπου  $v < v_{\text{ορισμ}}$

$$\phi_{\vec{k}'}(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{(2n)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'} \sim \phi_{\vec{k}'}^*(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{(2n)^{3/2}} e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'}$$

Πρώτος ορισμός

$$f(k, \vartheta) = f(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') = - \frac{m\sqrt{2n}}{\hbar^2} (2n)^{3/2} \int d^3\vec{r}' \phi_{\vec{k}'}^*(\vec{r}') V(\vec{r}') \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)}(\vec{r}')$$

$|\vec{k}| = |\vec{k}'|$  δεύτερος ορισμός

$$\Rightarrow f(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') = f(r, \vartheta) = f(k, \hat{k}, \hat{k}')$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4\pi^2 m}{\hbar^2} \langle \phi_{\vec{k}'} | V | \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)} \rangle$$

► Εντα. Ση { ερωτημ

$$V | \psi_{\vec{k}}^{(+)} \rangle \equiv T | \phi_{\vec{k}} \rangle$$

$$V | \phi \rangle \equiv T | \phi_0 \rangle$$



Αύγουστος και λὺτ+ρα:

$$f(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') = -\frac{4\pi^2 m}{\hbar^2} \langle \phi_{\vec{k}'} | \tau | \phi_{\vec{k}} \rangle$$

χρησιμοποιήστε μόνο  
 $\phi_{\vec{k}}$  ή  $\phi_{\vec{k}'}$