

Ανάλυση σε μέρη κίματα (Ανεπιφασίσιμα)

Εξίσωση Schrödinger $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V\psi = E\psi$

μ+ διάστis $\psi_E(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\ell m} C_{\ell m} R_{\ell}^{E}(r) Y_{\ell m}(\vartheta, \varphi)$, $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$

$\delta_1 = \tau_0$ $R_{\ell}^{E}(r) \hat{=} R_{k\ell}(r)$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + k^2 - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right) u_{k\ell}(r) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V(r) u_{k\ell}(r) \quad (1)$$

$$u_{k\ell}(r) = r R_{k\ell}(r)$$

Με λύσεις με α [μικροί] συμπεριφορά, $\sigma+$
 κεντρικά δυναμικά $Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi) \xrightarrow{m=0} P_l(\cos\vartheta)$

$$\Psi_E(\vec{r}) \xrightarrow{m=0} \Psi(r, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{(2n)^{3/2}} \sum_l a_l R_{nl}(r) P_l(\cos\vartheta) \quad (2)$$

$\delta \varphi$ -εξάρτηση

Επίσης

δυναμικά $\mu+$

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

δe

$r \rightarrow \infty$

$$(3) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \psi(r, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{(2n)^{3/2}} \left\{ -\frac{e^{-ikr}}{2ikr} \sum_{\ell} i^{2\ell} (2\ell+1) P_{\ell}(\cos\vartheta) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \left[f(k, \vartheta) + \frac{1}{2ik} \sum_{\ell} i(-i)^{\ell} (2\ell+1) P_{\ell}(\cos\vartheta) \right] \right\} \quad (4)$$



$$\Delta E (1) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + k^2 - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right) R_{k\ell}(r) + k^2 R_{k\ell}(r) = 0$$

Für $\vartheta \in \mathbb{R}$ 3D-Schrödinger, $\rho = kr$, $u = \rho R(r)$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{\rho^2} u + u = 0 \quad (\text{Spherical Bessel}) \quad \mu = \lambda \rho^2$$

$$R_{k\ell}(r) = A_\ell j_\ell(\rho) + B_\ell n_\ell(\rho)$$

Γ. α $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$R_{k\ell}(r) \rightarrow A_\ell \frac{\sin(kr - \ell\pi/2)}{kr} - B_\ell \frac{\cos(kr - \ell\pi/2)}{kr}$$

ορίζω

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_\ell &\equiv C_\ell \cos \delta_\ell \\ B_\ell &\equiv -C_\ell \sin \delta_\ell \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} C_\ell^2 &= A_\ell^2 + B_\ell^2 \\ \tan \delta_\ell &= -B_\ell / A_\ell \end{aligned}$$

Έτσι

$$R_{k\ell}(r) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C_\ell}{kr} \left[\cos \delta_\ell \sin \left(kr - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} \right) + \sin \delta_\ell \cos \left(kr - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{C_\ell}{kr} \sin \left(kr - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} + \delta_\ell \right) \quad (*)$$

Η λύση της (*) για $r \rightarrow \infty$ ~~~~~ κρούση φάρμα

$$(2) \quad \psi(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell} R_{k\ell}(r) P_{\ell}(\cos\theta)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r \rightarrow \infty]{(A)} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell} P_{\ell}(\cos\theta) \frac{\sin(kr - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} + \delta_{\ell})}{kr}$$

$\nearrow \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2i}$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \left\{ - \frac{e^{-ikr}}{2ikr} \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell} i^{\ell} e^{-i\delta_{\ell}} P_{\ell}(\cos\theta) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{e^{ikr}}{2ikr} \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell} (-i)^{\ell} e^{i\delta_{\ell}} P_{\ell}(\cos\theta) \right\} \quad (5)$$

Ani (5) & (4) $i\sigma$ $\delta\mu$ ρ σ μ

$$\Sigma_{\text{out}} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} \Rightarrow a_\ell = (2\ell+1) i^\ell e^{i\delta_\ell}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{out}} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \Rightarrow f(k, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_\ell (2\ell+1) P_\ell(\cos \vartheta) \sin \delta_\ell e^{i\delta_\ell}$$

οριζωνται $f_\ell(k) = \frac{1}{k} e^{i\delta_\ell} \sin \delta_\ell \leftarrow$ $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ $\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta$

$$\Rightarrow f(k, \vartheta) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell+1) f_\ell(k) P_\ell(\cos \vartheta) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_\ell = 0 \rightarrow f_\ell(k) = 0 \\ f(k, \vartheta) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V(r) \rightarrow \delta_e \rightsquigarrow f(k, \vartheta) \rightsquigarrow \sigma$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\vartheta} = |f(k, \vartheta)|^2 = \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{\ell, \ell'} (2\ell+1)(2\ell'+1) e^{i(\delta_\ell - \delta_{\ell'})} + \sin\delta_\ell \sin\delta_{\ell'} P_\ell P_{\ell'}$$

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

$$\text{Via } \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\vartheta P_\ell(\cos\vartheta) P_{\ell'}(\cos\vartheta) = \frac{2}{2\ell+1} \delta_{\ell\ell'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell+1) \sin^2 \delta_\ell = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sigma_\ell, \quad \sigma_\ell = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} (2\ell+1) \sin^2 \delta_\ell$$

Unitarity limit (bound)

$$\delta_l = \frac{4n}{k^2} (2l+1) \sin^2 \delta_l, \quad \sin^2 \delta_l \leq 1$$

$$\delta_l^{\max} = \frac{4n}{k^2} (2l+1)$$

Οπτική διασπορά

$$f(k, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell+1) P_{\ell}(\cos \vartheta) \sin \delta_{\ell} e^{i\delta_{\ell}}$$

↓ μιγαδ. αριθμός

$$\delta_{\ell} \quad \vartheta=0 \quad \xrightarrow{k} \quad \delta_{\ell} \quad \vartheta=0$$

$$f(k, \vartheta=0) = f(0) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell+1) P_{\ell}(1) \sin \delta_{\ell} e^{i\delta_{\ell}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell+1) (\sin \delta_{\ell} \cos \delta_{\ell} + i \sin^2 \delta_{\ell})$$

$$\Rightarrow i \quad \sigma = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell+1) \sin^2 \delta_{\ell}$$

$A_{\rho\alpha}$

$$\frac{4\pi}{k} \operatorname{Im} f(0) = \sigma = \frac{4\pi}{k} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell+1) \sin \delta_{\ell}$$

Regge Poles

S-matrix

$$f_{\ell}(k) = \frac{1}{k} e^{i\delta_{\ell}} \sin \delta_{\ell} = \frac{1}{2ik} (e^{2i\delta_{\ell}} - 1) \equiv \frac{1}{2ik} (S_{\ell}(k) - 1)$$

$\hat{\sigma}_{\text{tot}}$

$$S_{\ell}(k) \equiv 1 + 2ik f_{\ell}(k)$$

S-matrix

plus
minus

$$S_{\ell}(k) \equiv e^{2i\delta_{\ell}}$$

unitarity
phase

0 S-matrix \hat{S} Unitarity

$$\delta_{\lambda\lambda} \quad S^\dagger S = \mathbb{1}, \quad \text{for all } \delta_\ell \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$S_\ell^*(k) S_\ell(k) = 1$$

$$S_\ell(k) = 2ik f_\ell(k) + 1$$

$$S_\ell^*(k) S_\ell(k) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{Im} f_\ell(k) = |f_\ell(k)|^2$$

\sim
 $\ominus \delta_{\lambda\lambda} \text{ for } \psi_t$

$$f_\ell(k) = \frac{1}{2ik} (S_\ell(k) - 1) \equiv -\frac{\pi m}{\hbar^2} T_\ell(k)$$

$\mu \pm$

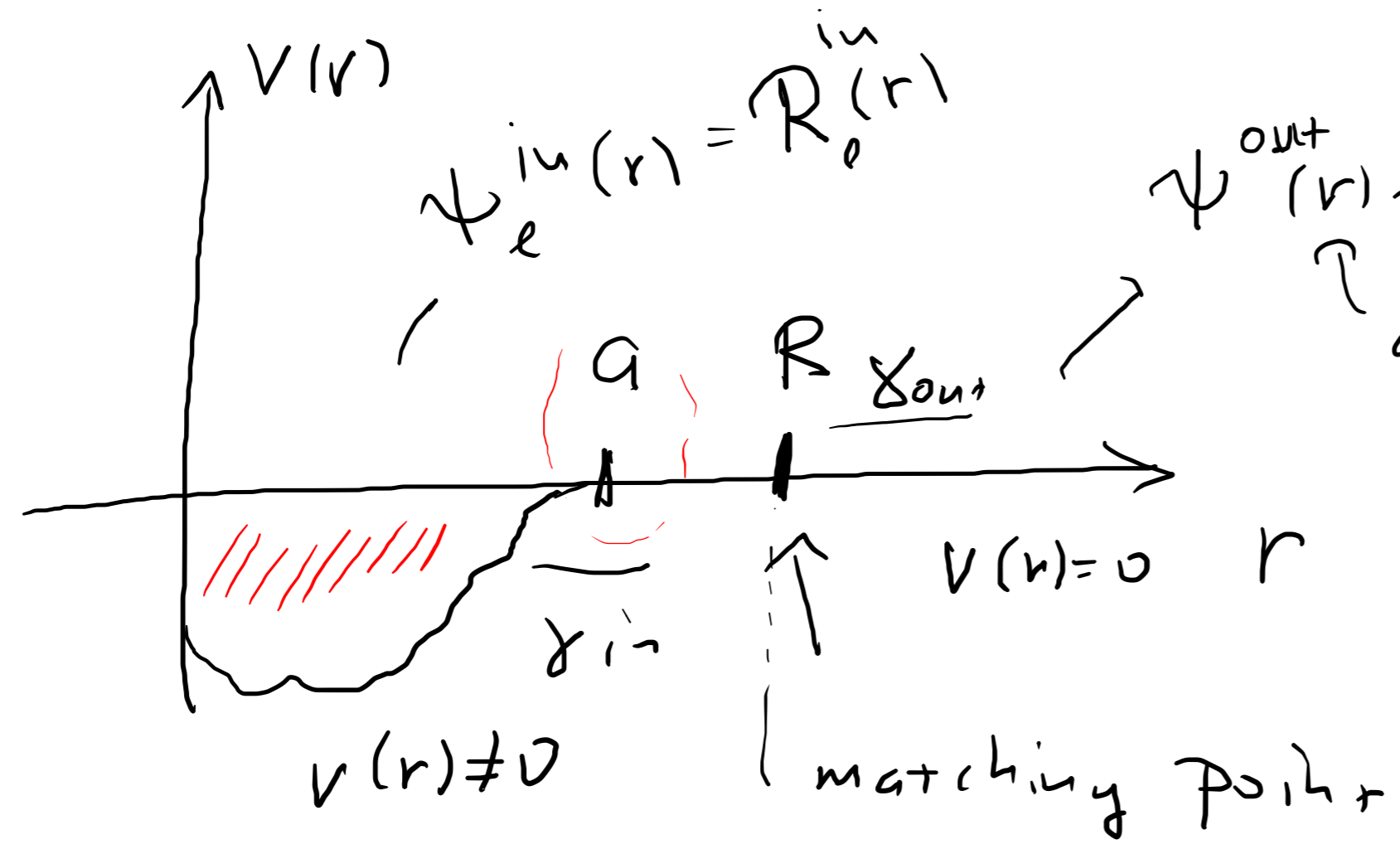
$$f(k, \vartheta) = - \frac{4\pi^2 m}{\hbar^2} \langle \vec{k}' | T | \vec{k} \rangle$$

$$S_\ell(k) = 1 - 2i\pi \frac{k m}{\hbar^2} T_\ell(k)$$

$$S = 1 - 2i\pi (T) \delta(E - \hbar\omega)$$

Προσδιορισμός των δ_e

$$V \rightarrow \delta_e \neq 0 \rightarrow \delta$$



$$\psi^{out}(r) \sim A e^{i\ell} + B e^{-i\ell}$$

\uparrow
 αντίστροφο τέρμα

$\left(\frac{\delta}{\epsilon} \right)$
 αντίστροφο της
 ητρωχης αλληλενδραση

Θεωρούμε $\psi(r)$ να $\frac{d\psi}{dr}$ να είναι συνεχής στο \mathbb{R} .

$$\frac{d \ln \psi(r)}{dr} = \frac{1}{\psi(r)} \frac{d\psi(r)}{dr} \equiv \beta \quad (\text{Schiff})$$

Τότε είναι ισόδυναμο με την συνέχεια στο \mathbb{R}

$$\text{της } \frac{d \ln \psi(r)}{dr}$$

$$\frac{d \ln \psi}{d \ln r} = \frac{r}{\psi} \left(\frac{d\psi}{dr} \right) \equiv \beta \quad (\text{Sakurai})$$

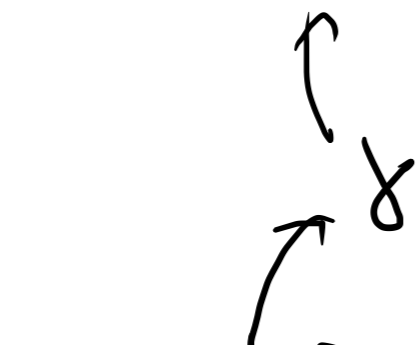
$$\text{App} \quad \underline{\gamma_{in}} = \frac{d}{dr} \ln \Psi_e^{in}(r) \Big|_R = \gamma_{out} = \frac{d}{dr} \ln \Psi_e^{out}(r) = \frac{1}{\Psi_e^{out}} \frac{d\Psi_e^{out}}{dr}$$

$$\Psi_e^{out}(r) = C_e (\cos \delta_e \hat{j}_e(kr) - \sin \delta_e n_e(kr))$$

$$\frac{d\Psi_e^{out}}{dr} = k C_e (\cos \delta_e \hat{j}_e'(kr) - \sin \delta_e n_e'(kr)) \quad , \quad k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\gamma_{out} = \frac{1}{\Psi_e^{out}} \frac{d\Psi_e^{out}}{dr}$$

$$\chi_{out} = \chi_{in} \cdot k \frac{j_l'(kR) - \tan \delta_l u_l'(kR)}{j_l(kR) - \tan \delta_l u_l(kR)} \quad (*)$$



Now da erdei an' tuv λisu tuv Schrödinger μ + V ≠ 0
 $\chi_{in} \quad r \leq a$

(*) \Rightarrow

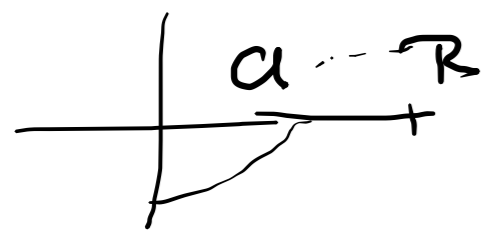
$$\tan \delta_l = \frac{k j_l'(kR) - \chi j_l(kR)}{k u_l'(kR) - \chi u_l(kR)}$$

μ + V ≠ 0
 $\Rightarrow \delta_l$

$$\chi = \chi_{in} = \frac{1}{\psi_{in}} \left. \frac{d\psi_{in}}{dr} \right|_{r=R}$$

Σημείωση: γ ελαττώνεται αν το \mathbb{R} .

Μπορούμε να εκτιμήσουμε την συμπεριφορά της σ μέσω των δ_ℓ , στην περίπτωση χαμηλών ενεργειών



$$kR \ll \ell$$

$$j_\ell(kR) \xrightarrow{kR \ll \ell} \frac{kR}{(2\ell+1)!!}$$

$$Y_\ell(kR) \xrightarrow{kR \ll \ell} \frac{(2\ell-1)!!}{(kR)^{2\ell+1}}$$

$$j'_\ell(kR) \xrightarrow{kR \ll \ell} -\frac{\ell (kR)^{\ell-1}}{(2\ell+1)!!}$$

$$\sim \tan \delta_l \xrightarrow{kR \ll l} \frac{(kR)^{2l+1}}{(2l+1)!! (2l-1)!!} \frac{l - \gamma R}{l+1 + \gamma R}$$

$$\partial_{kR} \delta_l \sim \tan \delta_l \propto k^{2l+1} \sim \sin \delta_l \delta_{l\alpha} \quad kR \ll l.$$

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) \sin^2 \delta_l \xrightarrow{kR \ll l} (\text{const}) k^{4l}$$

$\Sigma_{l=0}$

$\dot{\sigma}_l >$

$k \rightarrow 0$

$$\sigma_l = \begin{cases} \text{const.}, & l=0 \\ 0, & l \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

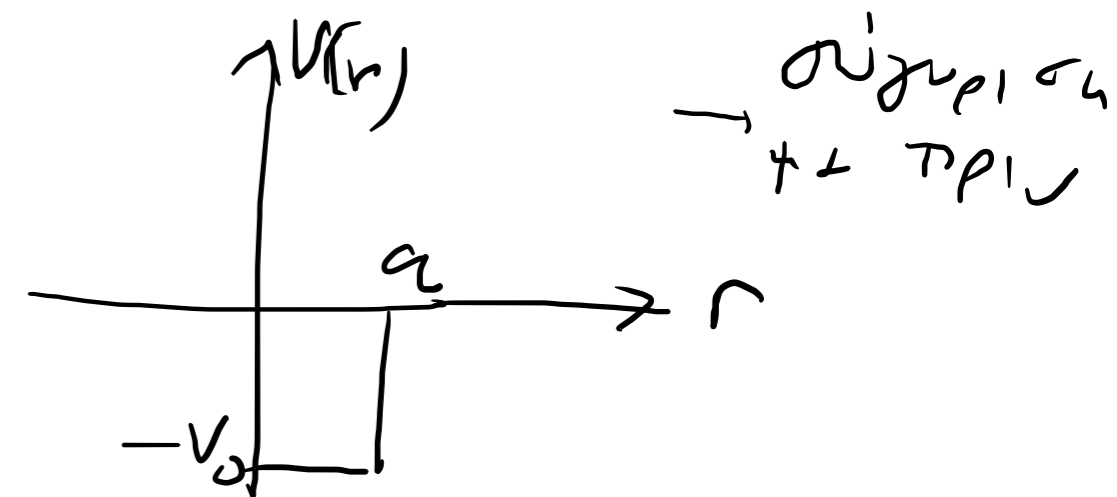
Κρατώνται μόνο του όρου $l=0$ (s-wave)

Έχουμε την κυρίαρχη συνεισφορά για $k \rightarrow 0$

Παράδειγμα 1

1) Σκληρή σφαίρα $V = \begin{cases} \infty, & r < a \\ 0, & r > a \end{cases}$

2) Τετραγωνικό πηδάλι



Κοιτάτε

Ze Hill, QM Concepts & Applications.

Ch 11.