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SOCHILISH NAZARIYASI
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MUNDARIJA

SOCHILISHGA OID EKSPERIMENT	4
1 KLASSIK SOCHILISH NAZARIYASI	7
1.1 Sochilish kesimi	7
1.2 Laboratoriya va massalar markazi sanoq tizimlari	13
1.3 Ikkita zarra sistemasida massalar markazi harakatini ajratish	17
1.4 Ko'ndalang kesimni sonli hisoblash	20
2 KVANT SOCHILISH NAZARIYASI	27
2.1 Shredinger tenglamasi	27
2.2 Sochilish uchun integral tenglama	28
2.3 Sochilish amplitudasi va differensial kesim	33
2.4 Born yaqinlashishi	35
3 PARSIAL TO'LQINLAR TAHLILI	37
3.1 Parsial amplituda	37
3.2 Integral tenglamaning parsial yoyilmasi	42
3.3 Parsial to'lqinlar uchun Born yaqinlashishi	45
3.4 Sochilish fazalarining ishorasi	46
4 LIPPMAN – SHWINGER TENGLAMASI	48
4.1 T-operator (matritsa) uchun Lippman – Shwinger tenglamasi	48
4.2 Lippman – Shwinger tenglamasini yechish usullari	50
4.3 O'zaro ta'sir potensialining impuls fazosidagi ko'rinishi	54
4.4 Yukawa potentsiali impuls fazosida	56
5 SOCHILISH MATRITSASI	57
5.1 Sochilish fazalar farqini hisoblash	57
5.2 Juftlashgan to'lqinlar	60
5.3 Blatt – Bidenharn usuli	61

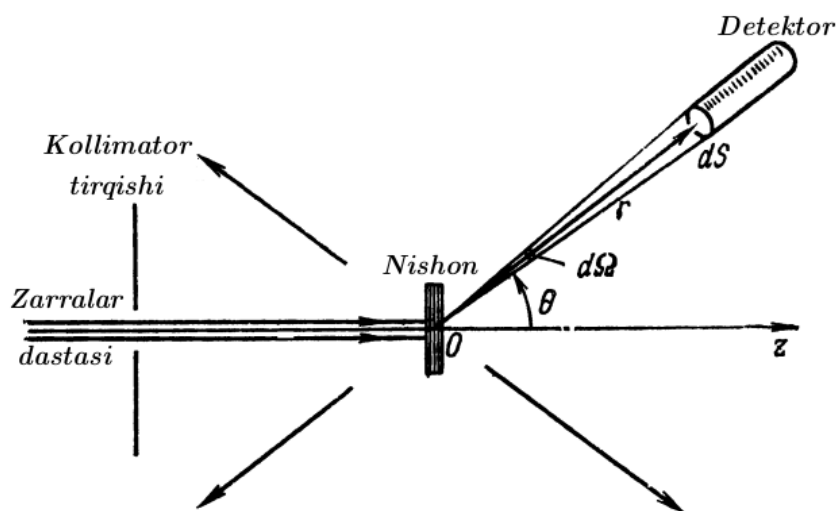
5.4	Stapp – Ipsilantis – Metropolis usuli	63
5.5	Effektiv – radius yoyilmasi	64
A-ilova.	Aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblash	69
B-ilova.	Chizikli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi	73
C-ilova.	Lippman – Sheinger tenglamasini sonli yechish	84
D-ilova.	Grin funksiyasini hisoblash	96

SOCHILISHGA OID EKSPERIMENT VA SOCHILISH KESIMI

Klassik mexanikada ikkita zarraning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida biror zarraning harakat yo'nalishi o'zgarsa, bunday hodisa sochilish hodisasi deb yuritiladi va bu holda ikkala zarralarning tezliklari va nishon masofasi orqali ularning to'qnashuvi to'la-to'kis aniqlanadi. Kvant mexanikasida esa sochilish hodisasi kengroq ma'noda tushuniladi, chunki zarralarni o'zaro ta'siri natijasida ularning ichki holatlarining o'zgarishi ham yuz berishi mumkin. Ma'lumki, sochilishni tadqiq qilishning eng yaxshi usullaridan biri – qo'zgalmas atomni yoki zarrani katta tezlikka ega bo'lgan elektronlar yoki radioaktiv moddalarning α -zarralari bilan bombardimon qilish. O'zaro ta'sir natijasida birlamchi dastadagi zarralarning bir qismi o'zining harakat yo'nalishini o'zgartiradi yoki boshqa zarralarga aylanadi. Shu tufayli kvant mexanikasida ikki xil to'qnashuvlar haqida so'z yuritiladi: elastik va noelastik to'qnashuv. Birinchi holda, ya'ni elastik to'qnashuvda, zarralarning soni, energiyasi, ichki tuzilishlari o'zgarimasdan qoladi, faqat ularning harakat yo'nalishi o'zgaradi. Ikkinchi holda esa, ya'ni noelastik to'qnashuv natijasida, zarralarning energiyasi o'zgaradi, yangi zarralar paydo bo'ladi va hokazo. Haqiqatdan ham, atom yadrosining mavjudligi, α -zarralarning sochilish jarayonini tahlil qilish natijasida, Rezerford tomonidan aniqlangan.

Moddaning mikroskopik tarkibini aniqlashda o'zaro to'qnashuv hodisalarini har tomonlama tahlili markaziy o'rin tutadi. Umuman olganda, zarralarning o'zaro ta'siri to'g'risidagi barcha ma'lumotlar ularning sochilishiga doir tajribalarda aniqlangan edi. Yadrodagi neytronlarning sochilishini tahlil qilish natijasida mashhur fizik Nils Bor tomonidan yadro tuzulishining hozirgi zamon tassavurlarini ifodalab berish imkoniyati yaratildi. Umuman olganda, zarralarning o'zaro ta'siri to'g'risidagi barcha ma'lumotlar sochilish qonunlarining o'rganilishi natijasida kelib chiqishi ayon bo'ldi.

Sochilishga oid eksperimentlarda o'lchanadigan fizikaviy kattalikni aniqlaymiz. 1-rasmda tasvirlanganidek, klassik yoki kvant zarra nishonga urilib, unda sochilayotgan bo'lsin. Bunday eksperimentlarda, nishon markazida tanlangan



1-rasm: Zarralarni sochilishiga oid eksperiment sxemasi

koordinatalar boshidan yetarli darajada uzoq masofada turgan qandaydir joyda, sochilgan zarralarning soni o'lchanadi. Rasmda nayzalar orqali sochilgan zarralar ko'rsatilgan. Belgilash kiritaylik: N – bu z o'qi yo'nalishida birlik yuzadan bir soniyada o'tib, nishonga tushayotgan zarralar soni; ΔN – bir soniyada dS yuzadan o'tayotgan, ya'ni markazi O koordinata boshida joylashgan r radiusli sferaning dS elementiga normal bo'ylab tushayotgan, sochilgan zarralar dastasi intensivligi bo'lsin. U holda quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\Delta N \propto N \frac{dS}{r^2}.$$

Endi dS yuza O koordinata boshidan qaraganda ko'rinadigan $d\Omega = \frac{dS}{r^2}$ fazoviy burchak kiritsak,

$$\Delta N = \sigma(\theta) N d\Omega, \quad (0.0.1)$$

ifodani yozish mumkin, bu yerda proporsionallik koeffitsienti $\sigma(\theta)$ – yuqoridagi 1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan θ burchakning funksiyasi. θ burchak *sochilish burchagi* deyiladi. (0.0.1) formuladan, $\sigma(\theta)$ – bu tushayotgan dastada birlik yuzadan bir soniyada bitta zarra o'tganda θ burchak yo'nalishida birlik fazoviy burchakka sochilgan zarralar ulushi ekanligi, ko'rinib turibdi. $\sigma(\theta)$ kattalik yuza o'lchov birligiga ega, chunki $[N] = sm^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$, $[\Delta N] = s^{-1}$. Shu sababdan uni sochilishning *differensial kesimi* deb atashadi. $\sigma(\theta)$ dan fazoviy burchak bo'yicha olingan integralni esa sochilishning

to'liq kesimi deyishadi:

$$\sigma^{\text{to'liq}} = \int \sigma(\theta) d\Omega. \quad (0.0.2)$$

To'liq kesim, birlik yuzadan bir soniyada bitta zarra o'tganda, tushayotgan zarralarning qanchasi sochilganligini anglatadi. Nishon – kichik o'lchamli disk bo'lsin. Agar unga klassik zarralar tushayotgan bo'lsa, ular sochilishining to'liq kesimi disk yuzasiga teng. Shunga o'xshab, agar atomning Bor radiusini $a_0 = 5,29 \times 10^{-9} \text{ sm}$ desak, elektronlarni atomda sochilishining to'liq kesimi $\sigma^{\text{to'liq}} \sim a_0^2 = 2,8 \times 10^{-17} \text{ sm}^2$ kattalik tartibiga ega bo'ladi. Agar nishon – atom yadrosi yoki elementar zarra bo'lsa, sochilish kesimi 10^{-24} sm^2 kattalik tartibida bo'ladi. Shuning uchun yadro va elementar zarralar fizikasida sochilish kesimining o'lchov birligi sifatida

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ b} &= 1 \text{ barn} \quad \equiv 10^{-24} \text{ sm}^2, \\ 1 \text{ mb} &= 1 \text{ millibarn} \quad \equiv 10^{-27} \text{ sm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

kattaliklar ishlatiladi.

Alohida atom yoki atom yadrolari real eksperimentda nishon vazifasini bajara olmasligi tushunarli, albatta. Nishon sifatida moddalarning, juda ko'p miqdordagi atom yoki molekulalardan iborat, yupqa plastinkalari olinadi.

$\sigma(\theta)$ differensial kesimni, turli θ burchaklarda sochilgan zarralar dastasining nisbiy zichligini o'lchab, aniqlash mumkin. Barcha fazoviy burchaklar bo'yicha differensial kesimlarning yig'indisi to'liq kesimga teng bo'lishi lozim.

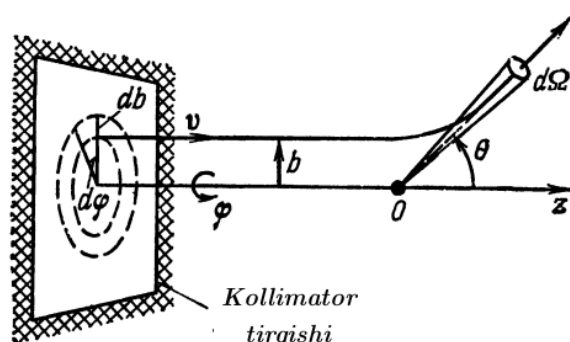
Aytilganlardan, sochilish nazariyasining maqsadi – sochilish kesimini nazariy hisoblash ekanligi, tushunarli.

1-BOB. KLASSIK SOCHILISH NAZARIYASI

Birinchi qadamda klassik mexanikada sochilish nazariyasini o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq. Shundan so'ng kvant mexanikasidagi sochilish masalasining xususiyatlari tushunarli bo'ladi.

1.1 Sochilish kesimi

Klassik zarra, O koordinata boshiga nisbatan sferik simmetrik potensialda, sochilayotgan bo'lsin. Bu holat 1.1.1-rasmda tasvirlangan. Klassik zarra traekto-



1.1.1 - rasm: Klassik mexanikada sochilish

riyasi, to'g'ri burchakli tirqishdan o'tgach, uning tirqish tekisligidagi joyi va tezligi bilan to'liq aniqlanadi.¹ Agar sochilishdan avval tushayotgan klassik zarraning v tezligi berilgan bo'lsa, sochilish yo'nalishi tushayotgan zarra traektoriyasidan z o'qigacha bo'lgan b masofa bilan to'liq aniqlanadi (1.1.1-rasm). Oqibatda θ sochilish burchagi b masofaning funksiyasi bo'lib qoladi. Va aksincha b masofani θ sochilish burchagining $b = b(\theta)$ funksiyasi deb hisoblash mumkin. b kattalik *mo'ljal masofasi* yoki *zarba parametri* deyiladi. Bunda θ yo'nalishda kichik $d\Omega$ fazoviy burchakka sochilgan zarralar cheksiz kichik $b db d\varphi$ yuza elementidan sizib o'tganligi ko'rinib turibdi, φ – bu z o'qiga nisbatan azimutal burchak. Agar tirqishning birlik yuzasiga bir soniyada bitta zarra tushayotgan bo'lsa, tirqishning $b db d\varphi$ yuza elementidan birlik vaqt mobaynida o'tish ehtimolligi ushbu elementning $b db d\varphi$ yuzasiga teng.

¹Kvant mexanikasidagi noaniqlik munosabati tufayli, agar zarraning tezligi aniq ma'lum bo'lsa, tirqish tekisligida zarraning joyi ma'lum emas.

Shu sabab

$$d\sigma = b db d\varphi = b(\theta) \frac{db(\theta)}{d\theta} d\theta d\varphi$$

bo'ladi. Bu ifoda cheksiz kichik $d\Omega = \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$ fazoviy burchakka sochilish ehtimolligini beradi. Demak, birlik fazoviy burchakka sochilish ehtimolligi, ya'ni $\sigma(\theta)$ sochilish kesimi

$$\sigma(\theta) = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{b(\theta)}{\sin\theta} \left| \frac{db(\theta)}{d\theta} \right|, \quad (1.1.1)$$

formula bilan ifodalanar ekan. Shunday qilib, agar avvaldan $b(\theta)$ traektoriya funksiyasi ma'lum bo'lsa, klassik mexanikada differensial kesimni (1.1.1) formula yordamida hisoblab topish mumkin. Bunda $db/d\theta$ moduli olinganligini sababi, u b mo'ljal masofasi va potensialga bog'liq ravishda, musbat yoki manfiy bo'lishi mumkin. Ammo $\sigma(\theta)$ ehtimollik ma'nosida bo'lganligi sababli, u doim musbat bo'lishi kerak.

Misollar ishlash

1. **Klassik zarrani potensial o'rada sochilishi.** Yuqorida yoritilgan nazariyani, m massali klassik zarrani markazi O koordinata boshida joylashgan r radiusli

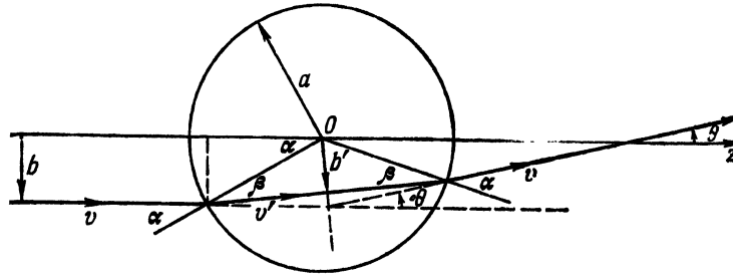
$$V(r) = \begin{cases} -V_0 & \text{agar } r < a; \\ 0 & \text{agar } r > a \end{cases} \quad (1.1.2)$$

sferik simmetrik potensial o'rada, sochilishiga qo'llaylik, bunda $V_0 > 0$. v tushayotgan zarra tezligi, b – mo'ljal masofasi bo'lsin. Potensial o'ra ichida zarra tezligini v' , koordinata boshidan zarra traektoriyasigacha masofani b' orqali belgilaylik (1.1.2-rasm). Energiyaning saqlanish qonunidan

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v'^2 - V_0, \quad (1.1.3)$$

munosabat o'rinli. Bundan tashqari, O koordinata boshiga nisbatan impuls momentining saqlanish qonuniga ko'ra quyidagiga egamiz:

$$m v b = m v' b'. \quad (1.1.4)$$



1.1.2 - rasm: Klassik zarrani potensial o'rada sochilishi

(1.1.3) tenglamadan

$$v' = \sqrt{v^2 + \frac{2V_0}{m}}$$

ifodani olamiz. α – zarraning potensial o'ra sirtiga tushish burchagi, β bo'lsa – sinish burchagi bo'lsin. 1.1.2-rasmdan,

$$b = a \sin \alpha, \quad b' = a \sin \beta \quad (1.1.5)$$

munosabatlarni yozish mumkin. Demak,

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{b}{b'}$$

ekan. (1.1.4) munosabatni hisobga olib, potensial o'ra chegarasida sinish qonunini olamiz:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v'}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{2V_0}{m}}}{v} > 1. \quad (1.1.6)$$

Ushbu formulani yorug'likning sinish qonuni bilan taqqoslaylik. Yorug'likning vakuumdagi tezligini v , muhitdagisini esa v' bilan belgilaymiz. Yorug'likning sinish qonuni quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v}{v'}$$

ya'ni (1.1.6) qonunga nisbatan teskari bo'ladi.¹

1.1.2-rasmdan

$$\theta = 2(\alpha - \beta), \quad (1.1.7)$$

¹Bunday nomutanosiblik, (1.1.6) formulada zarralarning guruh tezligi, yorug'likning sinish qonunida bo'lsa, to'lqinlarning faza tezligi turganligidan kelib chiqadi.

ekanligi ma'lum va bu munosabat θ sochilish burchagini (1.1.5) da aniqlangan b mo'ljal masofasi bilan bog'lashga imkon beradi. Avval, (1.1.7) formuladan foydalanib, quyidagini yozamiz:

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \beta \right).$$

$\gamma \equiv v'/v$ belgilash kiritib, (1.1.6) yordamida sinish burchagidan halos bo'lib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\gamma^2 \sin^2(\theta/2)}{\gamma^2 - 2\gamma \cos(\theta/2) + 1}.$$

Bu ifodani (1.1.5) dagi birinchi formulaga qo'yib,

$$b^2(\theta) = a^2 \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{a^2 \gamma^2 \sin^2(\theta/2)}{\gamma^2 - 2\gamma \cos(\theta/2) + 1} \quad (1.1.8)$$

ekanligini topamiz. (1.1.1) formulani, xususiy holda, quyidagi ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$\sigma(\theta) = \frac{1}{2 \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} b^2(\theta). \quad (1.1.9)$$

Shu sabab, differensial kesimni topish uchun, (1.1.8) ifodani bevosita differensiallash mumkin. Bundan

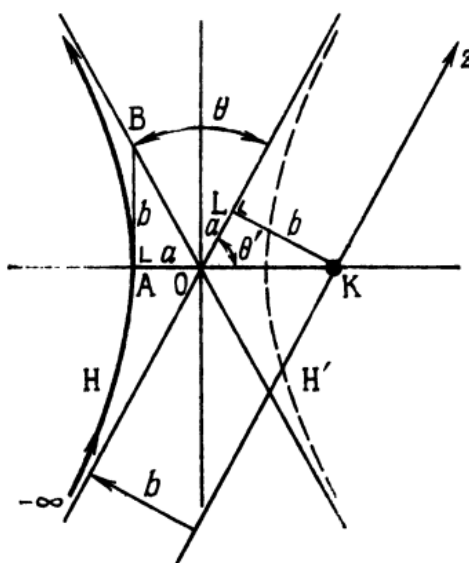
$$\sigma(\theta) = \frac{a^2 \gamma^2}{4 \cos(\theta/2)} = \frac{[\gamma - \cos(\theta/2)][1 - \gamma \cos(\theta/2)]}{[\gamma^2 - 2\gamma \cos(\theta/2) + 1]^2}, \quad (1.1.10)$$

natijaga kelamiz. Bu yerda $\gamma \equiv v'/v > 1$ va $a \geq b \geq 0$. Shuning uchun (1.1.10) formulada θ sochilish burchagi cheklangan. Ko'rsatilgan chegaralarda (1.1.10) kattalik doim musbat. To'liq kesimni (1.1.10) ni θ bo'yicha integrallab topish mumkin, lekin (1.1.5) dan foydalanish natijaga osonroq olib keladi. Xaqiqatdan ham, 1.1.2-rasmdan, α tushish burchagi 0 dan $\pi/2$ oraliqda o'zgaradi. Demak,

$$\sigma^{\text{to'liq}} = 2\pi \int_0^a b db = 2\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha = \pi a^2 \quad (1.1.11)$$

ekan. Bu natija to'g'ri burchakli potensial o'raning geometrik ko'ndalang kesimi bilan mos tushadi.

2. α -zarralarni og'ir yadrolarda sochilishi. α -zarralarni (He atomining yadrosi) og'ir yadrolarda sochilishi Rezerford sochilishi deb ham ataladi. Bu hodisani klassik mexanika asosida qarab chiqaylik. Yadro massasi α -zarraning m massasidan ancha og'ir deb hisoblaymiz. U holda, yadro α -zarra bilan to'qnashguncha va to'qnashgandan keyin tinch turadi. Ze zaryadli og'ir yadro va zaryadi Q bo'lgan α -zarra orasida Kulon itarilish kuchlari mavjud. Klassik mexanikadan ma'lumki, sochilayotgan α -zarra giperbola bo'ylab harakatlanadi. 1.1.3-rasmda bu giperbola H harfi bilan belgilangan. Chizmada K nuqta yadro



1.1.3 - rasm: Rezerford sochilishi

joyini ko'rsatyapti, u rasmda o'ng tomondagi uzoq chiziqlar bilan tasvirlangan H' giperbolaning fokusi. Giperbola xossalaridan $\overline{OA} = \overline{OL} = a$, $\overline{AB} = \overline{LK} = b$ ekanligini yozish mumkin. U holda

$$\overline{OK} \equiv \varepsilon = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \quad \overline{AK} \equiv l = a + \varepsilon.$$

Bundan tashqari, $a = \varepsilon \cos \theta'$ va $b = \varepsilon \sin \theta'$, Ushbu munosabatlardan

$$l = \varepsilon(1 + \cos \theta') = b \frac{1 + \cos \theta'}{\sin \theta'} = b \operatorname{ctg} \left(\frac{\theta'}{2} \right) \quad (1.1.12)$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bu yerda b – bu α -zarraning mo'ljal masofasi.

Tirqishlarlar nuqtasida (1.1.3-rasmda $-\infty$ nuqta) va A nuqtada yozilgan energiya va impuls momentining saqlanish qonunlaridan

$$\frac{1}{2}m v^2 = \frac{1}{2}m v_A^2 + \frac{ZeQ}{l}, \quad (1.1.13)$$

$$m v b = m v_A l \quad (1.1.14)$$

ifodalarni olamiz. Bu yerda v – sochilguncha tushayotgan zarra tezligi, v_A – uning A nuqtadagi tezligi. (1.1.12) – (1.1.14) formulalarda l va v_A kattaliklardan halos bo‘lib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$b = \frac{ZeQ}{m v^2} \operatorname{tg}\theta' = \frac{ZeQ}{m v^2} \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right). \quad (1.1.15)$$

(1.1.15) dagi tengliklarning oxirgisida $\theta' = (\pi - \theta)/2$ munosabat ishlatilgan. (1.1.15) ni (1.1.1) ga qo‘yib, sochilishning differensial kesimini topamiz:

$$\sigma(\theta) = \left(\frac{ZeQ}{2m v^2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4(\theta/2)}. \quad (1.1.16)$$

(1.1.16) differensial kesim kichik θ larda katta qiymatlarga ega, ya’ni oldinga sochilishda va $\theta = 0$ bo‘lganda u cheksizlikka aylanadi. Shu sababdan fazoviy burchak bo‘yicha (1.1.16) dan olingan integral uzoqlashadi. Ushbu uzoqlashishning sababi, Kulon itarilish kuchlari α -zarra yadrodan uzoq masofalarda bo‘lganda ham ta’sir qilaveradi. Aslida esa atom yadrolari yaqinida har doim, yadroning musbat zaryadini “to’suvchi”, elektronlar mavjud. Natijada yadro-nishonga yaqin turgan α -zarraga Kulon kuchlari ta’sir etmaydi. Agar ushbu “to’siq” hisobga olinsa, oldinga sochilish uchun differensial kesim chekli qiymatga ega bo‘ladi va to‘liq kesim uzoqlashmaydi.

1.2 Laboratoriya va massalar markazi sanoq tizimlari

Sochilishga doir eksperimentlarda 1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan hol ko'p uchraydi. Bunda zarralar, tinch turgan nishonga kelib, uriladi. To'qnashguncha nishon tinch turgan bunday sanoq tizimi *laboratoriya sanoq tizimi* deyiladi. Nazariy tadqiqodlarda bo'lsa, tushayotgan zarra va nishon massalari markazi harakatini ularning nisbiy harakatidan alohida qarash qulay hisoblanadi. Gap shundaki, ikkita zarradan iborat sistemaning oltita erkinlik darajasi, massa markazi harakati ajratib olingach bitta zarradan iborat sistemadagi kabi, uchta erkinlik darajasigacha kamayadi. Shu sababdan harakatni nazariy tadqiq etishni, massa markazi tinch turgan sanoq tizimida, bajarishga intiladilar. Bunday sanoq tizimi *massalar markazi tizimi* deb ataladi. Sochilish nazariyasining ko'pgina natijalari shu tizimda olingan. Ularni eksperiment ma'lumotlari bilan taqqoslashni, massa markazi tizimida hisoblab topilgan sochilish kesimi laboratoriya sanoq tizimiga o'tib qayta hisoblangandan so'nggina¹, amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Massalari m_1 va m_2 bo'lgan zarralarning massalar markazi (*M.M.*) sanoq tizimidagi harakati 1.2.1,*a*-rasmda ko'rsatilgan. Zarralar, avval, to'liq impuls nolga teng bo'lish shartini qanoatlantiruvchi tezliklar bilan bir-biriga yaqinlashadi, to'qnashgandan so'ng, bir-biridan uzoqlashadi va bunda ham to'liq impuls nolga tengligi sharti bajariladi. Sochilguncha, zarralar z o'qi bo'ylab v_1^i va v_2^i tezliklar bilan harakatlanib, bir-biriga yaqinlashsin, to'qnashgandan so'ng esa v_1^f va v_2^f tezliklar bilan z o'qidan uzoqlashsin. U holda, impulsning saqlanish qonuniga ko'ra

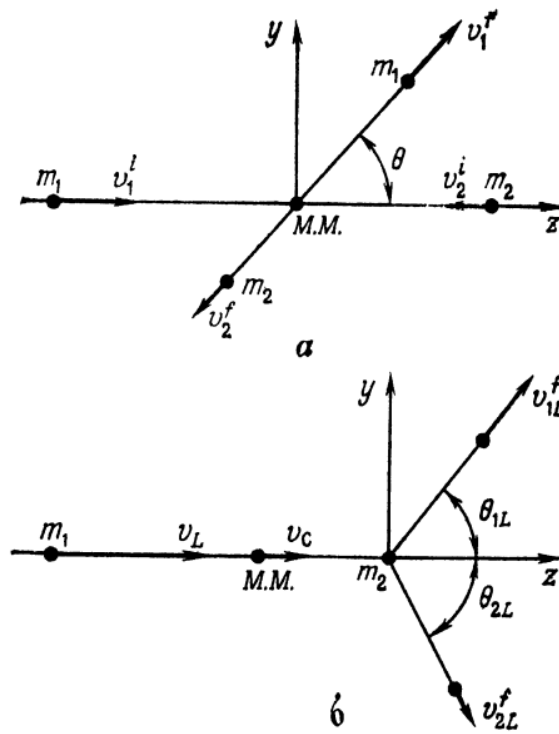
$$m_1 v_1^f - m_2 v_2^f = m_1 v_1^i - m_2 v_2^i = 0, \quad (1.2.1)$$

munosabat o'rinli bo'ladi. Fazoning to'qnashish nuqtasidan uzoq masofalarda zarralar ta'sirlashmasligi tufayli, energiyaning saqlanish qonuni

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 (v_1^f)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (v_2^f)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (v_1^i)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (v_2^i)^2. \quad (1.2.2)$$

ko'rinishga ega. Endi laboratoriya sanoq tizimini qaraymiz, bunda 2-zarra tinch

¹Tinch turgan nishon uchun o'lgan ma'lumotlar haqida so'z ketyapti. Bir xil turdagi teng energiyali zarralar dastasini qrama-qarshi to'qnashtirish bilan o'tkaziladigan eksperimentlarda ma'lumotlar, tabiiyki, massalar markazi sanoq tizimida olinadi.



1.2.1 - rasm: Massalar markazi (a) va laboratoriya (b) sanoq tizimlari

tursin, 1-zarra bo'lsa, to'qnashguncha z o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bo'ylab v_L tezlik bilan harakatlanayotgan bo'lsin. Soddalik uchun $m_2 \geq m_1$ deb faraz qilamiz. Demak, to'qnashishdan avval sistemaning to'liq impulsi $m_1 v_L$. Shu sabab ikkita zarra massalar markazi harakatining tezligi quyidagiga teng:

$$v_C = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_L.$$

Demak, ikkita zarraning, massalar markazi va laboratoriya sanoq tizimlaridagi, tezliklari orasida quyidagi munosabatlar bajariladi:

$$v_1^i = v_L - v_C = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_L, \tag{1.2.3}$$

$$v_2^i = -v_C = -\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_L.$$

Massalar markazi sanoq tizimida sochilish burchagini θ orqali belgilaylik. U holda tezlik vektorining y - va z -komponentalari, massalar markazi sanoq tizimida, quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{1y}^f &= v_1^f \sin \theta = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_L \sin \theta, \\
v_{1z}^f &= v_1^f \cos \theta = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_L \cos \theta, \\
v_{2y}^f &= -v_2^f \sin \theta = -\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_L \sin \theta, \\
v_{2z}^f &= -v_2^f \cos \theta = -\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_L \cos \theta.
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.2.4}$$

To'qnashishdan so'ng tezlik vektorining, laboratoriya sanoq tizimidagi, y - va z -komponentalarini olish uchun massalar markazi sanoq tizimidagi z -komponentaga massalar markazining v_C tezligini qo'shish lozim. Ya'ni

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{1L,y}^f &= \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_L \sin \theta, & v_{1L,z}^f &= \frac{m_1 + m_2 \cos \theta}{m_1 + m_2} v_L, \\
v_{2L,y}^f &= -\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_L \sin \theta, & v_{2L,z}^f &= -\frac{m_1 - m_2 \cos \theta}{m_1 + m_2} v_L.
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.2.5}$$

Laboratoriya sanoq tizimida 1- va 2-zarralarning sochilish burchaklari, mos ravishda, θ_{1L} va θ_{2L} bo'sin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{tg} \theta_{1L} &= \frac{v_{1L,y}^f}{v_{1L,z}^f} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\tau + \cos \theta}, \\
\operatorname{tg} \theta_{2L} &= \frac{v_{2L,y}^f}{v_{2L,z}^f} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.2.6}$$

Bu yerda $\tau \equiv m_1/m_2 \leq 1$ belgilash kiritildi. (1.2.6) formulalar massalar markazi va laboratoriya sanoq tizimlaridagi sochilish burchaklari orasidagi bog'lanishni ifodalaydi. Ularni, yana, quyidagi shaklda ham yozish mumkin:

$$\cos \theta_{1L} = \frac{\tau + \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 + 2\tau \cos \theta + \tau^2}}.
\tag{1.2.7}$$

Massalar markazi sanoq tizimida 1-zarraning $d\Omega = \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$ fazoviy burchakka sochilish kesimi $\sigma(\theta)d\Omega$ va aynan shu zarraning laboratoriya sanoq

tizimida $d\Omega_{1L} = \sin\theta_{1L} d\theta_{1L} d\varphi_{1L}$ fazoviy burchakka sochilish kesimi esa $-\sigma(\theta_{1L})d\Omega_{1L}$ bo'lsin. $d\Omega$ va $d\Omega_{1L}$ fazoviy burchaklar turli sanoq tizimlarida aynan bitta fazo sohasiga mos keladi. Demak, bu sohaga sochilgan zarralar soni sanoq tizimiga bog'liq emasligidan, quyidagi munosabat o'rinli:

$$\sigma(\theta_{1L})d\Omega_{1L} = \sigma(\theta)d\Omega. \quad (1.2.8)$$

Biz qarayotgan holda $d\varphi_{1L} = d\varphi$, bundan

$$\frac{d\Omega_{1L}}{d\Omega} = \frac{d \cos \theta_{1L}}{d \cos \theta} \quad (1.2.9)$$

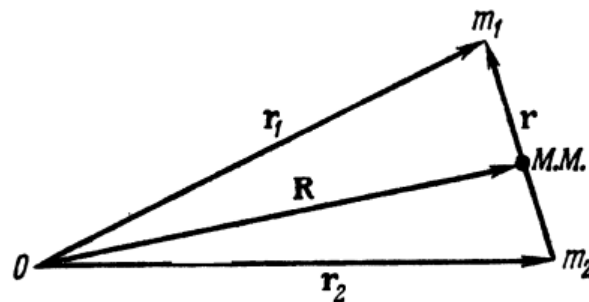
munosabatni olamiz. (1.2.7) ni (1.2.9) ga qo'yib va differensiallab, massalar markazi va laboratoriya sanoq tizimlaridagi sochilish kesimlari orasidagi bog'lanishga kelimiz

$$\sigma(\theta_{1L}) = \sigma(\theta) \frac{(1 + 2\tau \cos \theta + \tau^2)^{2/3}}{1 + \tau \cos \theta}. \quad (1.2.10)$$

(1.2.7) formuladan, $m_2 \gg m_1$ bo'lganda, ya'ni $\tau \ll 1$ da $\cos \theta_{1L} \approx \cos \theta$ yoki $\theta_{1L} \approx \theta$ ekanligi ko'rinib turibdi. Bu holda laboratoriya sanoq tizimidagi sochilish burchagi massalar markazi sanoq tizimidagiga deyarli teng. Ushbu natija tabiiy, chunki bunda laboratoriya va massalar markazi sanoq tizimlari bir-biri bilan deyarli mos tushadi. Bir paytning o'zida, $m_1 = m_2$ bo'lganda $\cos \theta_{1L} = \cos(\theta/2)$, ya'ni $\theta_{1L} = \theta/2$ munosabat o'rinli. Demak, θ burchak 0 dan π gacha oraliqda o'zgarganda laboratoriya sanoq tizimidagi burchak 0 dan $\pi/2$ gacha o'zgarar ekan. Shunday qilib, laboratoriya sanoq tizimida sochilish burchagining maksimal qiymati 90° ga teng.

1.3 Ikkita zarra sistemasida massalar markazi harakatini ajratish

Laboratoriya sanoq tizimi, nishon cheksiz og'ir bo'lganda, ishlatiladi. Aks holda "sochilayotgan zarra – nishon" sistemani avvaldanoq xuddi ikki zarradan iborat sistema deb talqin qilish lozim va bunday holda massalar markazi sanoq tizimiga o'tish qulay.



1.3.1 - rasm: Massalar markazi koordinatalari va nisbiy koordinatalar

Zarralarning massalari m_1 va m_2 , ular orasidagi ta'sirlashuv kuchlarining potentsiali V – zarralar orasidagi masofanigina funksiyasi bo'lsin (markaziy), bunda r_1 va r_2 – 1.3.1-rasmda tasvirlanganidek, zarralarning radius vektorlari.

Massalar markazining R radius vektori va zarralar orasidagi r masofa vektori quyidagi formulalar bilan aniqlanadi:

$$R = \frac{m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2}{m_1 + m_2}, \quad r = r_1 - r_2. \quad (1.3.1)$$

Harakat tenglamalarini R va r o'zgaruvchilarda yozish uchun (1.3.1) formulalar yordamida o'zgaruvchilarni almashtirish mumkin edi. Ammo bunday almashtirishlar kutilmaganda o'ta uzun ifodalarga olib keladi, ayniqsa murakkabroq koordinata tizimlari bilan ishlaganda bu yo'l ancha noqulay hisoblanadi. Shu sabab, (1.3.1) almashtirish misolida, eng murakkab hollarda ham oson ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan, boshqa shafofroq usulni qarab chiqamiz.

$\dot{r} \equiv dr/dt$ bo'lsin. U holda zarralar tizimi harakatini tavsiflovchi lagranjian

$$L = \frac{m_1 \dot{r}_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 \dot{r}_2^2}{2} - V(|r_1 - r_2|), \quad (1.3.2)$$

ko'rinishga ega, \mathbf{r}_1 va \mathbf{r}_2 koordinatalarga kanonik qo'shma impulslar bo'lsa

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_1} = m_1 \dot{\mathbf{r}}_1, \quad \mathbf{p}_2 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}_2} = m_2 \dot{\mathbf{r}}_2 \quad (1.3.3)$$

tarzda aniqlangan. (1.3.1) ni vaqt bo'yicha differensiallaymiz:

$$\dot{\mathbf{R}} = \frac{m_1 \dot{\mathbf{r}}_1 + m_2 \dot{\mathbf{r}}_2}{m_1 + m_2}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{r}} = \dot{\mathbf{r}}_1 - \dot{\mathbf{r}}_2. \quad (1.3.4)$$

(1.3.4) tenglamalar tizimini $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_1$ va $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_2$ larga nisbatan yechib va natijalarni (1.3.2) ga qo'yib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{\mathbf{R}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}^2 - V(|\mathbf{r}|). \quad (1.3.5)$$

bunda $|\mathbf{r}| = |\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1|$ – ikkita zarra orasidagi masofa va $\dot{\mathbf{r}} = |d\mathbf{r}/dt|$ – ularning bir-biriga nisbatan nisbiy tezligi, $M = m_1 + m_2$ – ikki zarradan iborat tizimdagi to'liq massa, $m = m_1 m_2 / (m_1 + m_2)$ – ikkita zarra tizimida keltirilgan massa, $\dot{\mathbf{R}} = |d\mathbf{R}/dt|$ – ikkita zarra tizimining massa markazi tezligi. Agar biz sochilish jarayonini massa markazi koordinata sistemasida qarasaq, $\dot{\mathbf{R}} = d\mathbf{R}/dt = 0$ va jarayon m massali bir dona zarrani $V(r)$ markaziy maydonda harakatiga ekvivalent bo'lib qoladi. Umumiy holda sferik simmetriyaga ega bo'lgan ta'sirlashuv potentsiali uchun ikki zarrali tizim harakatini har doim keltirilgan massali bir dona zarrani markaziy maydon potentsialida harakatiga keltirish mumkin.

Yuqorida chiqarilgan xulosaga Nyuton tenglamalariga asoslanib ham kelish mumkin

$$m_1 \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_1 = \mathbf{f}_1, \quad (1.3.6)$$

$$m_2 \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_2 = \mathbf{f}_2, \quad (1.3.7)$$

bunda $\ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i = d^2 \mathbf{r}_i / dt^2$ va $\mathbf{f}_i = -\nabla_i V(r) = -dV(r)/d\mathbf{r}_i$ – mos ravishda tezlanish va kuchlar. Tezlanishni aniqlashda joy vektori ustida ikkita nuqtani ishlatganimizga e'tibor bering. Bunday belgilash nazariy fizikada vaqt bo'yicha hosilani shtrix bilan emas mos belgi ustida nuqta bilan belgilash keng tarqalganligi bilan bog'liq. Birinchi tartibli hosila bitta nuqta bilan, ikkinchi tartibli hosila esa ikkita nuqta bilan aniqlanadi. Ushbu belgilash usuli kelgusida ko'p ishlatiladi. Yuqoridagi ikkita

tenglamani qo'shib va Nyutonning uchinchi $\mathbf{f}_1 = -\mathbf{f}_2$ qonunini ishlatib, yoki mos tenglamani m_i ga bo'lib va ularni ayrib quyidagini olamiz

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{r}), \quad (1.3.8)$$

$$M\ddot{\mathbf{R}} = 0, \quad (1.3.9)$$

bunda $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{r}) = -\nabla V(r) = -dV(r)/d\mathbf{r}$. Shunday qilib, izotropik potensial bilan ta'sirlashayotgan ikkita zarra tizimidagi harakat o'zgarmas tezlik bilan harakatlanayotgan massa markazi harakati va tashqi $V(r)$ maydonda joylashgan effektiv m massali ikkita zarra nisbiy harakati yig'indisidan iborat ekan.

Kelgusida "kvant sochilish" masalasida muhim Hamilton operatorini yozishda zarur bo'lgan impuls fazosiga o'taylik. Buning uchun \mathbf{R} va \mathbf{r} koordinatalarga kanonik qo'shma impuls kiritamiz:

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{R}}} = M\dot{\mathbf{R}}, \quad \mathbf{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{r}}} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}. \quad (1.3.10)$$

Bu yerda $M = m_1 + m_2$. (1.3.4) ni (1.3.10) ning o'ng tarafidagi ifodalarga qo'yib va (1.3.3) formulalarni hisobga olib, kanonik impuls orasidagi munosabatlarni olamiz

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2, \quad \mathbf{p} = \frac{m_2 \mathbf{p}_1 - m_1 \mathbf{p}_2}{m_1 + m_2}. \quad (1.3.11)$$

(1.3.2) lagranjian $\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{r}_1$ va $\mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{r}_2$ o'zgaruvchilarda quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$L = \frac{\mathbf{p}_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_2^2}{2m_2} - V(|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|). \quad (1.3.12)$$

(1.3.11) munosabatlar asosida almashtirsak,

$$L = \frac{\mathbf{P}^2}{2M} + \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} - V(|\mathbf{r}|), \quad (1.3.13)$$

natijani olamiz. Bunda \mathbf{P} impuls massalar markazining harakatiga mos keladi. Shunday qilib, massalar markazi harakati nisbiy harakatdan ajratib olindi. Ushbu lagranjian V tashqi potensial maydonda joylashgan, bitta zarraning harakatini ifodalovchi harakat tenglamalariga olib keladi.

1.4 Ko'ndalang kesimni sonli hisoblash

Ikkita zarra orasidagi ta'sirlashuv sferik simmetriyaga ega bo'lgan potensial bilan ifodalanayotganligidan, tizimning to'liq burchak momenti va energiyasi sochilish mobaynida saqlanadi. Quyidagilar

$$\ell = mbv_0 = mr^2\dot{\phi} \quad (1.4.1)$$

va

$$E = \frac{mv_0^2}{2} = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\phi}^2) + V(r), \quad (1.4.2)$$

mos ravishda to'liq burchak momenti va to'liq energiya, ular vaqt mobaynida o'zgarmaydi (doimiylar). Bu yerda r radial koordinata, ϕ qutb burchak, v_0 tushayotgan zarra tezligi. (1.4.1) va (1.4.2) tenglamalar va

$$\frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \frac{dt}{dr} \quad (1.4.3)$$

munosabatdan quyidagini olamiz

$$\frac{d\phi}{dr} = \pm \frac{b}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - b^2/r^2 - V(r)/E}}. \quad (1.4.4)$$

Bu ifoda berilgan E , b va $V(r)$ lar uchun ϕ qutb burchakni r koordinataga bog'lanishini anglatadi. Undagi $+$ va $-$ ishoralar ikkita turli simmetrik traektoriyalarga mos keladi. Yuqoridagi tenglama

$$\theta = \pi - 2\Delta\phi, \quad (1.4.5)$$

munosabat orqali θ sochilish burchagini hisoblash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu yerda $\Delta\phi$ kattalik r masofa cheksizlikdan o'zining r_m minimum qiymatigacha o'zgarganda qutb burchagini o'zgarishi. (1.4.4) tenglamdan quyidagini olamiz

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\phi &= b \int_{r_m}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - b^2/r^2 - V(r)/E}} \\ &= -b \int_{\infty}^{r_m} \frac{dr}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - b^2/r^2 - V(r)/E}}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.4.6)$$

Agar (1.4.1) va (1.4.2) tenglamalar oraqli aniqlangan energiya va burchak momentining saqlanishini ishlatsak, $\dot{r} = 0$ bo'ladigan r_m qiymatni quyidagi munosabatdan aniqlash mumkinligini ko'rsatish mumkin

$$1 - \frac{b^2}{r_m^2} - \frac{V(r_m)}{E} = 0. \quad (1.4.7)$$

Bunda $V(r) = 0$ uchun qutb burchagi o'zgarishi $\Delta\phi = \pi/2$ bo'lishidan, (1.4.5) ifodani quyidagicha yoza olamiz

$$\theta = 2b \left[\int_b^\infty \frac{dr}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - b^2/r^2}} - \int_{r_m}^\infty \frac{dr}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - b^2/r^2 - V(r)/E}} \right]. \quad (1.4.8)$$

Yuqoridagi ifodada π doimiyni integral orqali yozish sababi θ qiymatlari uchun ikkinchi integral chegaralaridan kelishi mumkin bo'lgan xatoliklarni sonli kamaytirish strategiyasidir. Birinchi integral $r \rightarrow b$ bo'lganda ikkinchi integral $r \rightarrow r_m$ bo'lgandagi kabi bir xil uzoqlashadi. Birinchi va ikkinchi integrallardan keluvchi xatoliklar, hech bo'lmaganda, bir-birini qisman qisqartiradi, chunki ular turli ishogara ega.

Endi berilgan potensial uchun sochilish ko'ndalang kesimini hisoblashni qaraylik. Misol sifatida Yukava potensialini olamiz

$$V(r) = V_0 \frac{e^{-r/a}}{r}. \quad (1.4.9)$$

Bunda V_0 va a – musbat parametrlar, ular mos ravishda potensial quvvati va ta'sir radiusini anglatadi. Ularni o'zgartirib, moslash mumkin. Berilgan E va b qiymatlarda (1.4.7) tenglamadan r_m qiymatini topish uchun yuqorida so'z yuritilgan sekant usulini ishlatamiz. Shundan so'ng, (1.4.8) tenglamadagi integrallarni Simpson qoidasiga ko'ra sonli hisoblaymiz. Keyin $d\theta/db$ birinchi tartibli hosilani topish uchun uch-nuqtali formulani qo'llaymiz. Oxirida (1.1.1) formuladan differensial kesimni hisoblab topamiz.

Soddalik uchun $E = m = V_0 = 1$ qiymatlarni tanlaymiz. Quyidagi dastur yuqorida yoritilgan sxemani amalga oshiradi.

```
module cb; real :: b,e,a; end module cb
```

```

program scattering
!=====
! this is the main program for the scattering problem. !
! copyright (c) tao pang 1997. !
!=====
use cb
implicit none
character(len=*),parameter :: g='*(g0,1x)'
integer :: lun
integer, parameter :: m=21,n=10001
integer i,j,step
real :: tol,b0,db,dx,x0,x,dx0,f,fb,g1,g2
real, dimension (n) :: fi
real, dimension (m) :: theta,sig,sig1,ruth
!-----
! Natijalarni grafik ravishda tasvirlash uchun gnuplot dasturini chaqirish
!-----
call execute_command_line('mkfifo GNUPLOT.in')
call execute_command_line('gnuplot --persist < GNUPLOT.in',wait=.false.)
open(file='GNUPLOT.in',newunit=lun)
write(lun,'(a)')&
'set terminal X11',&
'set nokey',&
'set autoscale',&
'set xrange [0:1.1]',&
'set yrange [-1.2:10]',&
'set title "Differential cross section"'
!-----
tol=1.e-06; b0=0.01; db=0.5; dx=0.01; e=1.0; a=100.0
do i = 1, m
b = b0+(i-1)*db
! calculate the first term of theta
do j = 1, n
x = b+dx*j; fi(j) = 1.0/(x*x*sqrt(fb(x)))
end do
call simp(n,dx,fi,g1)
! find r_m from 1-b*b/(r*r)-u/e=0
x0 = b; dx0 = dx
call secant (tol,x0,dx0,step)
! calculate the second term of theta

```

```

do j = 1, n
x = x0+dx*j; fi(j) = 1.0/(x*x*sqrt(f(x)))
end do
call simp (n,dx,fi,g2)
theta(i) = 2.0*b*(g1-g2)
end do
! calculate d_theta/d_b
call three (m,db,theta,sig,sig1)
! put the cross section in log form with the exact result of
! the coulomb scattering (ruth)
do i = m, 1, -1
b=b0+(i-1)*db
sig(i)=b/abs(sig(i))/sin(theta(i))
ruth(i)=1.0/sin(theta(i)/2.0)**4/16.0
end do
call plotit()
write (*,*) ' returned to main program'
close(unit=lun,status='delete')
contains
subroutine plotit()
write(lun,g) '$set1 <<eod'
do i = m, 1, -1
write (lun,g) ' ',theta(i), alog(sig(i)), alog(ruth(i))
enddo
write(lun,'(a)') 'eod', 'plot $set1 using 1:2 with points,&
$set1 using 1:3 with lines'
end subroutine plotit
end program scattering
subroutine simp (n,h,fi,s)
!=====
! subroutine for integration over f(x) with the simpson rule.  fi:      !
! integrand f(x); h: interval; s: integral.  copyright (c) tao pang 1997.!
!=====
implicit none
integer, intent (in) :: n
integer :: i
real, intent (in) :: h
real :: s0,s1,s2
real, intent (out) :: s
real, intent (in), dimension (n) :: fi

```

```

s=0.0; s0=0.0; s1=0.0; s2=0.0
do i = 2, n-1, 2
s1 = s1+fi(i-1); s0 = s0+fi(i); s2 = s2+fi(i+1)
end do
s = h*(s1+4.0*s0+s2)/3.0
! if n is even, add the last slice separately
if (mod(n,2).eq.0) s = s &
+h*(5.0*fi(n)+8.0*fi(n-1)-fi(n-2))/12.0
end subroutine simp
subroutine secant (tol,x0,dx,step)
!=====!
! subroutine for the root of f(x)=0 with the secant method. !
! copyright (c) tao pang 1997. !
!=====!
implicit none
integer, intent (inout) :: step
real, intent (inout) :: x0,dx
real :: x1,x2,d,f
real, intent (in) :: tol
step = 0; x1 = x0+dx
do while (abs(dx)>tol)
d = f(x1)-f(x0); x2 = x1-f(x1)*(x1-x0)/d
x0 = x1; x1 = x2; dx = x1-x0; step = step+1
end do
end subroutine secant
subroutine three (n,h,fi,f1,f2)
!=====!
! subroutine for 1st and 2nd order derivatives with the three-point !
! formulas. extrapolations are made at the boundaries. fi: input !
! f(x); h: interval; f1: f'; and f2: f". copyright (c) tao pang 1997. !
!=====!
implicit none
integer, intent (in) :: n
integer :: i
real, intent (in) :: h
real, intent (in), dimension (n) :: fi
real, intent (out), dimension (n) :: f1,f2
! f' and f" from three-point formulas
do i = 2, n-1
f1(i) = (fi(i+1)-fi(i-1))/(2.*h)

```

```

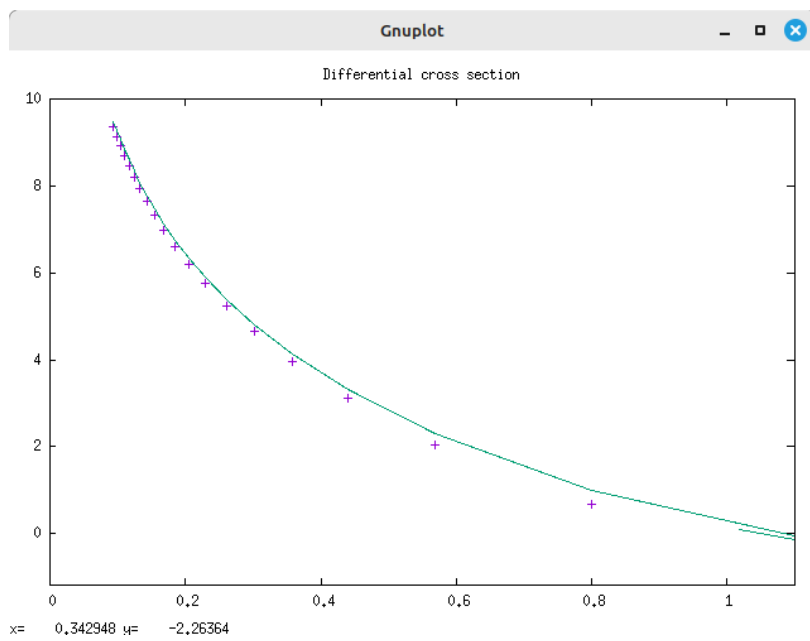
f2(i) = (fi(i+1)-2.0*fi(i)+fi(i-1))/(h*h)
end do
! linear extrapolation for the boundary points
f1(1) = 2.0*f1(2)-f1(3); f1(n) = 2.0*f1(n-1)-f1(n-2)
f2(1) = 2.0*f2(2)-f2(3); f2(n) = 2.0*f2(n-1)-f2(n-2)
end subroutine three
real function f(x) result (fres)
use cb
implicit none
real :: x,u
fres = 1.0-b*b/(x*x)-u(x)/e
end function f
real function fb(x) result (fbres)
use cb
implicit none
real :: x
fbres = 1.0-b*b/(x*x)
end function fb
real function u(x) result (ures)
use cb
implicit none
real :: x
ures = 1.0/x*exp(-x/a)
end function u

```

Bu yerda biz yana Kulon sochilishi uchun analitik natijani ham qo'shdik. Kulon sochilishi Yukava potensialida $a \rightarrow \infty$ limitdagi xususiy hol sifatida kelib chiqadi. Kulon sochilishi uchun differensial kesim

$$\sigma(\theta) = \left(\frac{V_0}{4E} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4(\theta/2)}, \quad (1.4.10)$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi va u Rezerford formulasi nomi bilan yaxshi ma'lum. Dastur hisoblagan natijalar $a = 100$ bo'lganda 1.4.1-rasmda keltirilgan. Ko'rinib turganidek, a parametr qiymati ortishi bilan Yukava potensialidagi sochilish differensial kesimi, kutilganidek, Kulon sochilishidagi natijaga yaqinlashadi.



1.4.1 - rasm: Yukava potensialida sochilishning differensial kesimi: $a = 100$, $E = m = V_0 = 1$ (+ belgilar). Kulon maydonida sochilish (yaxlit chiziq).

2-BOB. KVANT SOCHILISH NAZARIYASI

2.1 Shredinger tenglamasi

Kvant sochilish nazariyasi asosi – Shredinger tenglamasidir. Zarralarning massalari m_1 va m_2 , ular orasidagi ta'sirlashuv kuchlarining potentsiali V – zarralar orasidagi masofaning funksiyasi bo'lsin. Shredinger tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, t), \quad (2.1.1)$$

bu yerda

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \Delta_1 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \Delta_2 + V(|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|), \quad (2.1.2)$$

gamiltonian, \mathbf{r}_1 va \mathbf{r}_2 – 1.3.1-rasmda tasvirlanganidek, zarralarning radius vektorlari.

Shu paytgacha biz barcha kattaliklarni c -kattaliklar, ya'ni klassik kattaliklar deb faraz qilib, ular ustida amallar bajardik. Endi ularning kvant xususiyatlarini (ular q -kattaliklar ekanligini), ya'ni kommutatorlarini hisobga olaylik. $\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{p}_1$ va $\mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{p}_2$ o'zgaruvchilar uchun ular quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$[\hat{r}_1, \hat{p}_1] = [\hat{r}_2, \hat{p}_2] = i\hbar. \quad (2.1.3)$$

Bulardan foydalanib (1.3.1) va (1.3.11) formulalar yordamida yangi \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{P} va \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p} o'zgaruvchilar juftligi uchun kommutatorlarni keltirib chiqaramiz

$$[\hat{\mathbf{R}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}] = [\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{p}}] = i\hbar. \quad (2.1.4)$$

Shunday qilib, (1.3.1) va (1.3.11) almashtirishlar kommutatorlarni o'zgartirmaydi, ya'ni ular – kanonik almashtirishlardir.

(2.1.2) gamiltonian $\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{r}_1$ va $\mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{r}_2$ o'zgaruvchilarda quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_2^2}{2m_2} + V(|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|). \quad (2.1.5)$$

Uni (1.3.1) va (1.3.11) munosabatlar asosida almashtirsak,

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{P}}^2}{2M} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}^2}{2m} + V(|\mathbf{r}|), \quad (2.1.6)$$

natijani olamiz, bu yerda m – *keltirilgan massa* deyiladi va

$$\frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \quad (2.1.7)$$

ifoda bilan aniqlanadi.

(2.1.6) gamiltonianli sistemaga

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \Delta_{\mathbf{R}} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta_{\mathbf{r}} + V(|\mathbf{r}|) \right] \Psi(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}, t) \quad (2.1.8)$$

ko'inishdagi Shredinger tenglamasi mos keladi. Ushbu tenglama masslar markazi koordinatasi va nisbiy koordinatada yozilgan – biz qidirgan tenglamadir.

Agar (2.1.8) tenglamaga

$$\Psi(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{\mathbf{P}^2}{2M} + E \right) t} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{R}} \psi(\mathbf{r}), \quad (2.1.9)$$

ifodani qo'ysak, $\psi(\mathbf{r})$ uchun quyidagi tenglamani olamiz:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta_{\mathbf{r}} + V(r) \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = E \psi(\mathbf{r}). \quad (2.1.10)$$

Bu yerda \mathbf{P} kattalik – $\hat{\mathbf{P}}$ impuls operatorining xususiy qiymatlari, $e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{R}}$ – impulsi \mathbf{P} bo'lgan massalar markazining harakatiga mos yassi to'lqin. (2.1.10) tenglama faqat \mathbf{r} nisbiy koordinatagagina bog'liq. Shunday qilib, massalar markazi harakati nisbiy harakatdan ajratib olindi. (2.1.10) tenglama shakl jihatdan, faqat fazoviy koordinatalarga bog'liq bo'lgan V tashqi potensial maydonda joylashgan, bitta zarraning harakatini ifodalovchi Shredinger tenglamasi bilan to'liq mos tushadi.

2.2 Sochilish uchun integral tenglama

Massalar markazi sanoq tizimida ikkita zarraning bir-birida sochilishini (bir-biriga to'qnashishini) qarashga o'tamiz. Boshlang'ich nuqta – bu (2.1.10) Shredinger tenglamasi. E energiya eksperimentda beriladi, tabiiyki, u musbat. Quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritamiz:

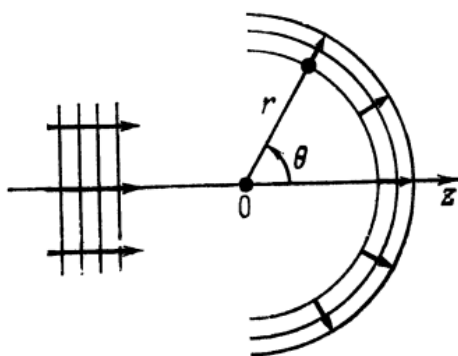
$$k^2 = \frac{2m E}{\hbar^2}, \quad U = \frac{2m V}{\hbar^2}, \quad (2.2.1)$$

bu yerda $k = |\mathbf{k}|$ – to‘lqin soni. Bu belgilashlarda (2.1.10) tenglama

$$(\Delta + k^2)\psi_k(\mathbf{r}) = U(\mathbf{r})\psi_k(\mathbf{r}) \quad (2.2.2)$$

ko‘rinishni oladi. Agar o‘ng tarafda $U = 0$ deb olsak, klassik fizikada yaxshi ma‘lum bo‘lgan *Helmholz tenglamasiga* kelamiz. $V(r)$ – potensial faqat $r = |\mathbf{r}|$ masofagagina bog‘liq va u yetarlicha katta r masofalarda nolga tez intiladi deb hisoblaymiz. Cheksizlikda nolga sekin intiladigan Kulon potensialiga o‘xshash potentsiallarni qaramaymiz. Kulon potentsiali uchun (2.2.2) tenglama qat‘iy analitik yechiladi, ammo bunda ishlatilgan usullar Kulon potentsialidan boshqa potentsiallar uchun ishlamaydi.

(2.2.2) differensial tenglamani yechish uchun, sochilishga mos keluvchi, chegaraviy shartni aniqlash lozim. Sochilish tasviri 2.2.1-rasmda keltirilgan. Potensial



2.2.1 - rasm: Sochilish masalasi uchun cheksizlikdagi chegaraviy shartlar. Chapda – tushayotgan zarralarni ifodalovchi yassi to‘lqin, o‘ngda – uzoqlashayotgan sferik to‘lqin

markazi O dan yetarlicha uzoq joylarda to‘lqin funksiya, z o‘qining musbat yo‘nalishida O nuqtaga tushayotgan yassi to‘lqindan va O nuqtadan xuddi markazdan uzoqlashayotgandek tarqalayotgan sferik to‘lqindan iborat. Demak, markazdan cheksiz uzoq masofalarda to‘lqin funksiya asimptotikasi quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:

$$\psi_k(\mathbf{r}) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} (2\pi)^{-3/2} \left[e^{ikz} + f(\theta) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \right]. \quad (2.2.3)$$

Bu – sochilish masalasi uchun chegaraviy shartning aynan o‘zi. (2.2.2) tenglamani (2.2.3) shart uchun yechishimiz lozim. Bu yerda $f(\theta)$ – sochilgan to‘lqinning

amplitudasi, u odatda θ sochilish burchagining funksiyasi bo'ladi. Uni *sochilish amplitudasi* deb atashadi. Yassi to'liqinning [(2.2.3) da birinchi had] va uzoqlashayotgan sferik to'liqinning [(2.2.3) da ikkinchi had] ma'nosini, (1.3.4) ifodadagi $e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}$ ko'paytuvchiga qarab, anglash mumkin. (2.2.3) shartdagi $(2\pi)^{-3/2}$ koeffitsient tushayotgan yassi to'liqinni δ -funksiyaga

$$(2\pi)^{-3} \int e^{-i(\mathbf{k}'-\mathbf{k})\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} = \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}'), \quad (2.2.4)$$

normirovka shartidan kelib chiqadi, bunda $(2\pi)^3 sm^3$ hajmda

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |e^{ikz}|^2 dx dy dz = 1, \quad (2.2.5)$$

bitta zarra joylashgan deb faraz qilinyapti.

(2.2.2) differensial tenglamaga qaytamiz. Uning o'ng tarafi noldan farqli deb hisoblaymiz. U holda tenglama yechimi

$$(\Delta + k^2)\phi_k(\mathbf{r}) = 0, \quad (2.2.6)$$

Helmholz tenglamasining $\phi_k(\mathbf{r})$ yechimi va

$$(\Delta + k^2)\chi_k(\mathbf{r}) = U(\mathbf{r})\psi_k(\mathbf{r}), \quad (2.2.7)$$

birjinslimas tenglamaning $\chi_k(\mathbf{r})$ xususiy yechimi

$$\psi_k(\mathbf{r}) = \phi_k(\mathbf{r}) + \chi_k(\mathbf{r})$$

yig'indisidan iborat bo'ladi. (2.2.7) tenglamani yechish uchun quyidagi differensial tenglamani qaraylik:

$$(\Delta + k^2)G_0(\mathbf{r}) = \delta(\mathbf{r}). \quad (2.2.8)$$

Uning yechimi $G_0(\mathbf{r})$ bo'lsin. U holda (2.2.7) tenglamaning yechimini

$$\chi_k(\mathbf{r}) = \int G_0(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')U(\mathbf{r}')\psi_k(\mathbf{r}')d\mathbf{r}' \quad (2.2.9)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Bu yerda kiritilgan $G_0(\mathbf{r})$ kattalik – *Green funksiyasi* deb ataladi.

(2.2.8) tenglamani yechish uchun uning ikki tarafidagi funksiyalarni Fureye integrali ko'rinishida tasvirab olamiz

$$G_0(\mathbf{r}) = \int G_0(\mathbf{k}') e^{i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{k}', \quad (2.2.10)$$

$$\delta(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int e^{i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{k}'.$$

Bularni (2.2.8) ga qo'yib,

$$(k^2 - k'^2)G_0(\mathbf{k}') = (2\pi)^{-3}$$

natijani olamiz, (2.2.10) ifodalardan birinchisini hisobga olsak,

$$G_0(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}}}{k^2 - k'^2} d\mathbf{k}' \quad (2.2.11)$$

ifodani topamiz. Agar ushbu integralni chegirmalar nazariyasini qo'llab hisoblasak, Green funksiyasi

$$G_0^{(\pm)}(\mathbf{r}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}}}{k^2 - k'^2 \pm \varepsilon} d\mathbf{k}' = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{\pm ikr}}{r} \quad (2.2.12)$$

ko'rinishda bo'lishini aniqlaymiz. Agar (2.2.6) birjinsli tenglamaning yechimini z o'qi bo'ylab tarqalayotgan

$$\phi_k(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{ikz}$$

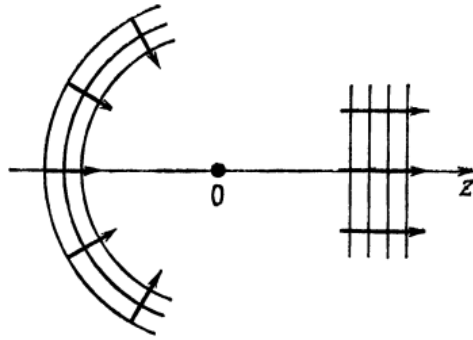
yassi to'lqin deb tanlab olsak, u holda (2.2.2) tenglamaning uzoqlashayotgan sferik to'lqinga mos yechimi quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{ikz} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{e^{ik|r-r'|}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} U(r') \psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}'. \quad (2.2.13)$$

Green funksiyasining yuqori qismidagi ikkinchi (−) indeks yaqinlashayotgan sferik to'lqinga mos keladi va bunda (2.2.2) tenglama yechimi

$$\psi_k^{(-)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{ikz} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{e^{-ik|r-r'|}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} U(r') \psi_k^{(-)}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}'. \quad (2.2.14)$$

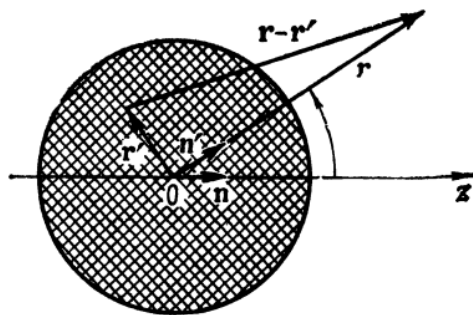
ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi.



2.2.2 - rasm: (2.2.14) integral tenglama qanoatlantiruvchi chegaraviy shartlar. Chapda – tushayotgan sferik to‘lqin, o‘ngda – uzoqlashayotgan yassi to‘lqin

Biz (2.2.13) va (2.2.14) ifodalarni (2.2.2) tenglamaning yechimlari deb atadik. Ammo ular noma'lum $\psi_k^{(\pm)}(\mathbf{r})$ funksiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi va shu sababdan ular aslida hali yechim emas. Ushbu ifodalar – berilgan chegaraviy shartlar bilan birga (2.2.2) differensial tenglamaga ekvivalent bo'lgan – integral tenglamalardir. Ularni sochilish nazariyasining asosiy tenglamalari deb hisoblaydilar. (2.2.14) tenglamaga mos keluvchi chegaraviy shart 2.2.2-rasmda tasvirlangan.

(2.2.13) tenglamani (2.2.3) chegaraviy shartga mosligi quyidagicha o'rnatiladi. 2.2.3-rasmda V potensial noldan farqli bo'lgan soha sfera shaklida tasvirlangan. Integrallash o'zgaruvchisi \mathbf{r}' ning o'zgarish sohasi shu sfera bilan chegaralanganligi



2.2.3 - rasm: Green funksiyasining asimptotikasi

tushunarli. Demak, $r \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lganda quyidagi taqribiy munosabat o'rinli

$$|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'| = \sqrt{r^2 - r'^2 - (2\mathbf{n}' \cdot \mathbf{r}')r} \approx r - (\mathbf{n}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'),$$

bu yerda \mathbf{n}' kattalik – \mathbf{r} yo'nalishidagi birlik vektor. U holda

$$|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^{-1} \approx r^{-1} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(\mathbf{n}' \cdot \mathbf{r}')}{r} \right\} \approx r^{-1}$$

natijani yozishimiz mumkin. Uni (2.2.13) ga qo'yib,

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \left[e^{ikz} + \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \left\{ -\frac{(2\pi)^{3/2}}{4\pi} \int e^{-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'} U(\mathbf{r}') \psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' \right\} \right] \quad (2.2.15)$$

formulaga kelamiz. Bu yerda $\mathbf{k}' \equiv k\mathbf{n}'$ – sochilish yo'nalishidagi to'liqin vektor. (2.2.15) ifoda asimptotik ravishda (2.2.3) shartni qanoatlantirishi ayon. (2.2.14) integral tenglama 2.2.2-rasmdagi chegaraviy shartga mos kelishini shu yo'l bilan ko'rsatish mumkin. (2.2.15) va (2.2.3) larni taqqoslab, sochilish amplitudasi uchun

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{(2\pi)^{3/2}}{4\pi} \int e^{-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'} U(\mathbf{r}') \psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}', \quad (2.2.16)$$

formulani yozamiz. U, (2.2.13) tenglama bilan bir qatorda, sochilish nazariyasining eng muhim munosabatlaridan biridir.

2.3 Sochilish amplitudasi va differensial kesim

To'liqin funksiyaning cheksizlikdagi asimptotikasi (2.2.3) formula bilan aniqlanadi. Undan foydalanib, sochilish amplitudasi va differensial kesim orasidagi munosabatni keltirib chiqarish mumkin.

z o'qining musbat yo'nalishida tushayotgan zarralar dastasining j_z zichligi, ya'ni bir soniyada shu yo'nalishda birlik yuzaga tushayotgan N zarralar soni tushayotgan to'liqinning

$$\phi_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{ikz} \quad (2.3.1)$$

to'liqin funksiyasi bilan aniqlanadi. Bundan,

$$N = j_z = \frac{\hbar}{2mi} \left(\phi_k^* \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial z} - \phi_k \frac{\partial \phi_k^*}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\hbar k}{(2\pi)^3 m} = \frac{v}{(2\pi)^3}, \quad (2.3.2)$$

ya'ni 1 s mobaynida birlik yuzaga $v/(2\pi)^3$ ta zarra tushyapti.

\mathbf{r} vektor yo'nalishida sochilgan j_r zarralar oqimi zichligi

$$j_r = \frac{\hbar}{2\mu i} \left(\chi_k^* \frac{\partial \chi_k}{\partial r} - \chi_k \frac{\partial \chi_k^*}{\partial r} \right) \approx \frac{v}{(2\pi)^3 r^2} |f(\theta)|^2, \quad (2.3.3)$$

ifoda bilan beriladi, bunda χ_r – sferik to'liqning uzoqlashuvchi qismi, ya'ni

$$\chi_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} f(\theta).$$

(2.3.3) formulada cheksizlikda $1/r^2$ dan tezroq so'nuvchi hadlar tashlab yuborilgan.

(2.3.3) formulaga ko'ra, potensial markazi O dan uzoq r masofalarda joylashgan dS yuza elementidan 1 s da normal bo'yicha o'tayotgan zarralar soni quyidagiga teng:

$$\Delta N = j_r dS = \frac{v}{(2\pi)^3} |f(\theta)|^2 d\Omega.$$

Bu yerda $d\Omega$ – O nuqtadan qaraganda dS yuza ko'rinadigan fazoviy burchak. Demak, $\sigma(\theta)$ differensial kesim

$$\sigma(\theta) d\Omega = \frac{\Delta N}{N} = |f(\theta)|^2 d\Omega \quad (2.3.4)$$

ifoda bilan aniqlanar ekan. Sochilish amplitudasi va differensial kesim orasidagi ushbu bog'lanish – sochilish nazariyasida eng muhim va poydevor munosabat hisoblanadi. Lekin $f(\theta)$ sochilish amplitudasi (2.2.16) formula bilan beriladi. Demak, agar (2.2.13) integral tenglamaning $\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})$ yechimi topilgan bo'lsa, uni (2.2.16) ga qo'yib va integrallab, (2.3.4) formuladan differensial kesimni aniqlash mumkin bo'lar edi.

Dirakning “bra-ket” belgilashlaridan foydalansak, (2.2.16) formulani

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right) \int \phi_k^*(\mathbf{r}') V(\mathbf{r}') \psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' \\ &= -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right) \langle \phi_k | V | \psi_k^{(+)} \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.5)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. (2.3.5) formuladan foydalanib, differensial kesimni

$$\sigma(\theta) = \left[\frac{(2\pi)^2 m}{\hbar^2} \right]^2 \left| \langle \phi_k | V | \psi_k^{(+)} \rangle \right|^2 \quad (2.3.6)$$

ko'rinishda tasvirlaymiz.

2.4 Born yaqinlashishi

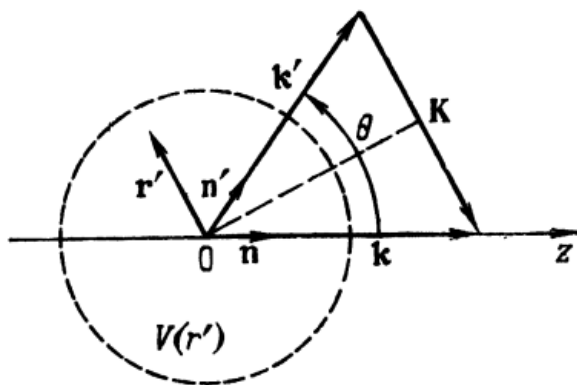
Zarrani $V(r)$ potensialda sochilishi masalasi, avval sochilishning (2.2.13) integral tenglamasini yechib $\psi_k^{(+)}$ to'lqin funsiyani topish, so'ng $\psi_k^{(+)}$ ni (2.2.16) formulaga qo'yib sochilish amplitudasini hisoblash, va nihoyat sochilish amplitudasini (2.3.6) formulada ishlatib differensial kesimni aniqlashga keltiriladi. Ammo (2.2.13) integral tenglamani hech qachon deyarli aniq yechib bo'lmaydi. Shu sababdan uni taqribiy yechish usullarini qarab chiqamiz.

Eng sodda yaqinlashish sochilish amplitudasining (2.2.16) ifodasida, U potensial noldan farqli sohada [ya'ni (2.2.16) formula bo'yicha integrallash sohasida], uzoqlashayotgan sferik to'lqin tushayotgan yassi to'lqinga nisbatan juda kichik deb faraz qilib, (2.2.13) tenglamada $\psi_k^{(+)}$ sifatida faqat birinchi hadnigina qoldirishda olinadi. Bunday yondashuv *birinchi Born yaqinlashishi* deyiladi. U holda sochilish amplitudasi

$$f^{(1)}(\theta) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int e^{-ik' \cdot r'} U(r') e^{ikz} dr', \quad (2.4.1)$$

ko'rinishga keladi. z o'qi yo'nalishida \mathbf{n} birlik vektorni va sochilish yo'nalishida \mathbf{n}' birlik vektorni kiritamiz (2.4.1-rasm):

$$kz = k\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{r}', \quad \mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}' = k\mathbf{n}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'. \quad (2.4.2)$$



2.4.1 - rasm: Sochilishda uzatilgan impuls

Uzatilgan $\hbar\mathbf{K} = \hbar\mathbf{k} - \hbar\mathbf{k}'$ impulsning absolyut qiymati quyidagicha bo'ladi

(2.4.1-rasm):

$$\hbar K = \hbar |\mathbf{K}| = 2\hbar k \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right). \quad (2.4.3)$$

(2.4.2) va (2.4.3) munosabatlarni hisobga olib, (2.4.1) formulani

$$f^{(1)}(\theta) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int e^{i\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{r}'} U(r') d\mathbf{r}', \quad (2.4.4)$$

ko'rinishda yozamiz. (2.4.4) formulada burchaklar bo'yicha integrallashda z o'qi \mathbf{K} bo'ylab yo'nalgan sferik koordinatalar tizimidan foydalanamiz. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(1)}(\theta) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty r'^2 dr' \int_0^\pi \sin\theta' d\theta' \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi' e^{iKr' \cos\theta'} U(r') \\ &= -\frac{1}{K} \int_0^\infty r' \sin(Kr') U(r') dr' \end{aligned} \quad (2.4.5)$$

ifodani olamiz. Bundan, sochilishning differensial kesimi

$$\sigma^{(1)}(\theta) = \frac{1}{K^2} \left[\int_0^\infty r' \sin(Kr') U(r') dr' \right]^2 \quad (2.4.6)$$

ifoda bilan aniqlanadi. Sochilishning to'liq kesimi (2.4.6) ifodani to'liq fazoviy burchak bo'yicha integrallab olinadi. (2.4.3) tenglikdan kelib chiquvchi quyidagi

$$\sin\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{k^2} K dK$$

munosabatdan foydalanib, hisoblashlarni K bo'yicha integralga keltirish mumkin:

$$\sigma^{(1)\text{to'liq}} = 2\pi \int_0^\pi \sigma^{(1)}(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{k^2} \int_0^{2k} \sigma^{(1)}(K) K dK. \quad (2.4.7)$$

3-BOB. PARSIAL TO‘LQINLAR TAHLILI

3.1 Parsial amplituda

Sochilish masalasi uchun

$$\hat{H} \psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) = E_k \psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}), \quad (3.1.1)$$

Shredinger tenglamasining $\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})$ yechimini burchak momenti xususiy $Y_{\ell m}$ funksiyalari bo‘yicha qatorga yoyaylik:

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} C_{\ell m} R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r) Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi). \quad (3.1.2)$$

Bu qatorni (3.1.1) tenglamaga qo‘yib, $R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r)$ radial funksiyalar uchun tenglamaga kelamiz

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \right) - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right] R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r) + V(r) R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r) = E_k R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r). \quad (3.1.3)$$

Yetarlicha katta r masofalardagi sohada $V(r)$ potensial nolga teng, shu sabab (3.1.3) quyidagi ko‘rinishni oladi:

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + k^2 - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right] R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r) = 0, \quad (3.1.4)$$

bu yerda $k^2 = \frac{2\mu E_k}{\hbar^2}$. Ushbu 2-tartibli differensial tenglamaning umumiy yechimi, uning o‘zaro bog‘liqmas, ikkita yechimlari – $j_{\ell}(kr)$ Bessel va $n_{\ell}(kr)$ Neyman funksiyalarining chiziqli kombinatsiyasiga teng:

$$R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r) = A_{\ell} j_{\ell}(kr) + B_{\ell} n_{\ell}(kr). \quad (3.1.5)$$

Agar

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\ell}^{(1)} &= j_{\ell}(kr) + i n_{\ell}(kr), \\ h_{\ell}^{(2)} &= j_{\ell}(kr) - i n_{\ell}(kr) \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.6)$$

tarzda aniqlanuvchi *Hankel funksiyalaridan* foydalansak, umumiy yechimni

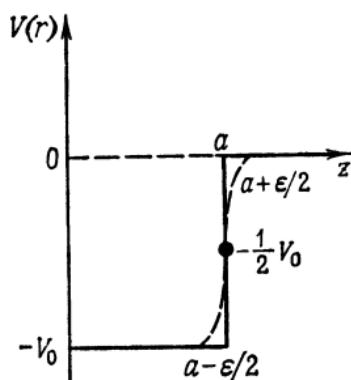
$$R_{\ell}^{(+)}(r) = A'_{\ell} h_{\ell}^{(1)}(kr) + B'_{\ell} h_{\ell}^{(2)}(kr) \quad (3.1.7)$$

ko'rinishda ham yozish mumkin. (3.1.5) va (3.1.7) formulalardagi A_ℓ , B_ℓ , A'_ℓ va B'_ℓ kattaliklar – integrallash doimiylari bo'lib, ular $\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})$ to'lqin funksiyaning (2.2.3) asimptotikasi va

$$R^{(+)\text{ichki}}(a) = R^{(+)\text{tashqi}}(a), \quad (3.1.8)$$

$$\frac{dR^{(+)\text{ichki}}}{dr}(a) = \frac{dR^{(+)\text{tashqi}}}{dr}(a)$$

uzluksizlik shartlaridan aniqlanadi, bu yerda $r = a$, potensial uzluksizligi buziladigan qandaydir nuqta (3.1.1-rasm). Sochilish nazariyasida $\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})$ to'lqin funksiyani



3.1.1 - rasm: Uzluksizlik sharti

topishni (3.1.2) qatordagi $C_{\ell m}$ koeffisientlar va $R^{(+)}$ radial funksiyalarni aniqlashga keltirish usuli *parcial to'lqinlar tahlili* deb nom olgan.

Sochilish masalasining umumiy hossalarni, to'lqin funksiyaning (2.2.3) formulada aniqlangan asimptotikasini parcial to'lqinlar bo'yicha yoyib, qarab chiqaylik. (2.2.3) dagi yassi to'lqinning yoyilmasi *Reley formulasi* bilan beriladi

$$e^{ikz} = e^{ikr \cos \theta} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) i^\ell j_\ell(kr) P_\ell(\cos \theta). \quad (3.1.9)$$

Bu yerda $(2\ell + 1)$ ko'paytuvchi m kvant sonlari bo'yicha yig'indi natijasida paydo bo'ldi (to'liq to'lqin z o'qi atrofida φ aylanish burchagiga bog'liq emas). $j_\ell(kr)$ funksiyaning

$$j_\ell(kr)_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sim \frac{\sin(kr - \ell\pi/2)}{kr}, \quad (3.1.10)$$

asimptotikasidan foydalanib, (3.1.9) formulani

$$\begin{aligned} e^{ikz} &\xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} i^{\ell} \frac{(2\ell+1)}{kr} \sin\left(kr - \frac{\ell\pi}{2}\right) P_{\ell}(\cos\theta) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\ell+1)}{2ikr} \left[e^{ikr} - (-1)^{\ell} e^{-ikr} \right] P_{\ell}(\cos\theta) \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.11)$$

ko'rinishga keltiramiz. Endi $f(\theta)$ sochilish amplitudasini $P_{\ell}(\cos\theta)$ funksiyalarning to'liq sistemasi bo'yicha qatorga yoyib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$f(\theta) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\ell+1)}{2ik} [S_{\ell}(k) - 1] P_{\ell}(\cos\theta). \quad (3.1.12)$$

Agar

$$f_{\ell}(k) = \frac{S_{\ell}(k) - 1}{2ik} \quad (3.1.13)$$

belgilash kiritsak (3.1.12) ifoda quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$f(\theta) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell+1) f_{\ell}(k) P_{\ell}(\cos\theta), \quad (3.1.14)$$

bunda f_{ℓ} – partial amplitudalar deyiladi. Hozircha, $f(\theta)$ – noma'lum kattalik. Bu tasdiq (3.1.12) ifodada S_{ℓ} noma'lumlarni borligi bilan asoslanadi. (3.1.11) va (3.1.12) larni (2.2.3) ga qo'yib, $\psi_k^{(+)}$ sochilish to'lqin funksiyasi asimptotikasini parsial to'lqinlar bo'yicha yoyilmasiga kelimiz:

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} (2\pi)^{-3/2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\ell+1)}{2ikr} \left[S_{\ell}(k) e^{ikr} - (-1)^{\ell} e^{-ikr} \right] P_{\ell}(\cos\theta). \quad (3.1.15)$$

Fazoning $V(r)$ potentsail nolga teng bo'lgan sohalarida (3.1.3) differensial tenglamaning yechimi bizga ma'lum – u (3.1.5) va (3.1.7) formulalar bilan berilgan. Shu sabab (3.1.7) ni (3.1.2) ga qo'yib, $V(r)$ potentsialni sferik simmetriyasi tufayli $\psi_k^{(+)}$ to'lqin funksiyani φ burchakka bog'liqligini hisobga olib, doimiylarni qayta belgilab [qatorga yoyilganda paydo bo'lgan $C_{\ell m}$ doimiylarni A'_{ℓ} , B'_{ℓ} larga almashtirib, (3.1.7) da yana A'_{ℓ} , B'_{ℓ} belgilarni ishlatamiz] $V(r)$ potentsial ta'sir sohasidan tashqarida aniq to'lqin funksiyani parsial to'lqinlar bo'yicha quyidagi yoyilmasini yozamiz:

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left[A'_{\ell} h_{\ell}^{(1)}(kr) + B'_{\ell} h_{\ell}^{(2)}(kr) \right] P_{\ell}(\cos\theta). \quad (3.1.16)$$

A'_ℓ va B'_ℓ noma'lumlarni, (3.1.16) asimptotikani (3.1.15) asimptotika bilan taqqoslab, aniqlaymiz.

$h_\ell^{(1)}$ va $h_\ell^{(2)}$ Hankel funksiyalarining asimptotikasi

$$h_\ell^{(1)}(kr) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} (-i)^{\ell+1} \frac{e^{ikr}}{kr}, \quad (3.1.17)$$

$$h_\ell^{(2)}(kr) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} i^{\ell+1} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{kr}$$

ko'rinishga ega. Ularni (3.1.16) ga qo'yib, $\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})$ funksiyaning asimptotikasini topamiz:

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left[(-i)^{\ell+1} A'_\ell \frac{e^{ikr}}{kr} + i^{\ell+1} B'_\ell \frac{e^{-ikr}}{kr} \right]. \quad (3.1.18)$$

(3.1.18) ni (3.1.15) bilan solishtirib,

$$A'_\ell = \frac{2\ell+1}{2i} i^{2\ell+1} S_\ell(k), \quad B'_\ell = \frac{2\ell+1}{2i} i^{2\ell+1}$$

ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Ushbu ifodalarni (3.1.16) da hisobga olsak, potensial ta'sir sohasidan tashqarida (3.1.15) shartni qanoatlantiruvchi aniq yechimni olamiz:

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} i^\ell \frac{2\ell+1}{2} \left[S_\ell(k) h^{(1)}(kr) + h^{(2)}(kr) \right] P_\ell(\cos \theta). \quad (3.1.19)$$

(3.1.19) ifodada S_ℓ hozircha aniqlanmagan. Aynan ularni aniqlash sochilish masalasining mohiyatidir. Ushbu tasdiqni izohlaylik.

Avval, $f(\theta)$ sochilish amplitudasining (3.1.12) yoyilmasini (1.2.4) formulaga qo'yib, differensial kesim uchun quyidagi ifodani olamiz:

$$\sigma(\theta) = |f(\theta)|^2 = \frac{1}{k^2} \left| \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{2\ell+1}{2} (S_\ell - 1) P_\ell(\cos \theta) \right|^2. \quad (3.1.20)$$

(3.1.20) ni fazoviy burchak bo'yicha integrallab, to'liq kesimni olamiz:

$$\sigma^{\text{to'liq}} = 2\pi \int_0^\pi \sigma(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell+1) |1 - S_\ell|^2. \quad (3.1.21)$$

Integralni hisoblashda *Legendr polinomlarining* ortogonallik hossasidan foydalanish lozim:

$$\int_0^{\pi} P_{\ell}(\cos \theta) P_{\ell'}(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{2\ell + 1} \delta_{\ell\ell'}.$$

Shunday qilib, S_{ℓ} kattalikni aniqlab, sochilish kesimini olish mumkin ekan.

$\psi_k^{(+)}$ to'lqin funksiyaning (3.1.15) asimptotikasiga qaytamiz. (3.1.15) ifodaning o'ng tomonidagi birinchi had ketayotgan, ikkinchisi esa – kelayotgan sferik to'lqinni ifodalaydi. Yetarlicha katta radiusli sferani qaraylik. Agar uning ichida zarralar yig'ilmayotgan bo'lsa (kelayotgan barcha zarralar chiqib ketmoqda), ehtimollik oqimining saqlanish qonuniga ko'ra, ushbu ikkita sferik to'lqinlarning amplitudalari absolyut qiymati bir-biriga teng bo'lishi lozim, ya'ni

$$|S_{\ell}| = 1, \quad (3.1.22)$$

shart bajarilishi kerak. U holda (3.1.12) ifodaga ko'ra

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) - f^*(0) &= 2i \operatorname{Im} f(0) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\ell + 1}{2ik} (S_{\ell} + S_{\ell}^* - 2) \\ &= - \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{2\ell + 1}{2ik} |S_{\ell} - 1|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.23)$$

Buni (3.1.21) bilan taqqoslab, quyidagini olamiz:

$$\sigma^{\text{to'liq}} = \frac{4\pi}{k} \operatorname{Im} f(0). \quad (3.1.24)$$

Bu munosabat *optik teorema* deb ataladi. Uning ma'nosi: turli tomonga sochilish tushayotgan zarralar dastasidan zarralarni urib chiqarish hisobiga sodir bo'ladi.

O'lchamsiz S_{ℓ} kattalikni quyidagicha aniqlaymiz. Sochilish nazariyasida bu kattalik **S-matritsa** yoki sochilish matritsasi deyiladi. Uning f_{ℓ} partial amplitudalar bilan bog'lanishi (3.1.13) ifoda orqali kiritilgan edi. (3.1.22) shartni

$$S_{\ell} = e^{2i\delta_{\ell}}. \quad (3.1.25)$$

ko'rinishda yozamiz. Bu yerda δ_{ℓ} kattaliklar *sochilish fazalari* yoki sochilishning *faza siljishlari* deb ataladi. Fazalarni ishlatib,

$$S_{\ell} - 1 = 2i e^{i\delta_{\ell}} \cdot \sin \delta_{\ell}, \quad |S_{\ell} - 1|^2 = 4 \sin^2 \delta_{\ell}$$

ifodalarni olamiz. U holda (3.1.12) sochilish amplitudasi, (3.1.20) differensial kesim va (3.1.21) to'liq kesimni quyidagi ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) e^{i\delta_\ell} \sin \delta_\ell P_\ell(\cos \theta), \\ \sigma(\theta) &= \frac{1}{k^2} \left| \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) e^{i\delta_\ell} \sin \delta_\ell P_\ell(\cos \theta) \right|^2, \\ \sigma^{\text{to'liq}} &= \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) \sin^2 \delta_\ell. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.26)$$

To'liq kesimning

$$\sigma^{\text{to'liq}} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sigma_\ell^{\text{to'liq}}, \quad \sigma_\ell^{\text{to'liq}} = \frac{4\pi(2\ell + 1)}{k^2} \sin^2 \delta_\ell \quad (3.1.27)$$

yoyilmasidan foydalanib, alohida parsial to'lqinlar uchun $\sigma_\ell^{\text{to'liq}}$ sochilishning parsial kesimlari maksimal qiymatini baholash mumkin

$$\sigma_\ell^{\text{maks}} = \frac{4\pi(2\ell + 1)}{k^2}. \quad (3.1.28)$$

Bunda

$$\delta_\ell = \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \pi, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (3.1.29)$$

Fazalar (3.1.29) qiymatlar qabul qilganda *rezonans sochilish* haqida so'z ketadi. Agar $\delta_\ell = n\pi$ bo'lsa, $\sigma^{\text{to'liq}} = 0$ (sochilish sodir bo'lmaydi).

3.2 Integral tenglamaning parsial yoyilmasi

(2.2.13) integral tenglamadagi $\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})$ to'lqin funksiyani qatorga yoyaylik:

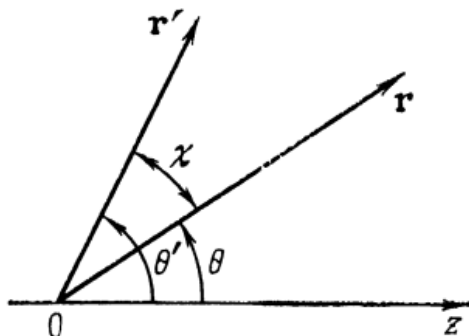
$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) i^\ell C_\ell R_\ell^{(+)}(r) P_\ell(\cos \theta). \quad (3.2.1)$$

Bu yerda C_ℓ – noma'lum koeffisientlar, $R_\ell^{(+)}(r)$ – (3.1.3) tenglamaning yechimi. Shu funksiya qanoatlantirishi zarur bo'lgan integral tenglamani aniqlaymiz.

(2.2.13) integral tenglamaning o'ng qismidagi Green funksiyasini parsial to'lqinlar bo'yicha yoyilmasi

$$\frac{e^{ik|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} = ik \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) j_\ell(kr_{<}) h_\ell^{(1)}(kr_{>}) P_\ell(\cos \chi) \quad (3.2.2)$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi. Bunda $r_<$ – bu r, r' larning kichigi, $r_>$ esa – r, r' larning kattasi, χ bo'lsa – \mathbf{r} va \mathbf{r}' vektorlar orasidagi burchak (3.2.1-rasm). Quyidagi munosabat



3.2.1 - rasm: Green funksiyasini parsial to'lqinlar bo'yicha yoyilmasi

o'rinli

$$P_\ell(\cos \chi) = P_\ell(\cos \theta)P_\ell(\cos \theta') + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\ell} \frac{(\ell - m)!}{(\ell + m)!} \times \\ \times P_\ell^m(\cos \theta)P_\ell^m(\cos \theta') \cos(m[\varphi - \varphi']). \quad (3.2.3)$$

(2.2.13) integral tenglamaga (3.1.9) Reley formulasini, $\psi_k^{(+)}$ to'lqin funksiyaning (3.2.1) yoyilmasini va (3.2.2) yoyilmani qo'yamiz. (3.2.3) ning o'ng qismida φ' bo'yicha integral nol berishini hisobga olib, radial funksiya uchun quyidagi integral tenglamaga kelamiz:

$$C_\ell R_\ell^{(+)}(r) = j_\ell(r) - iC_\ell \int_0^\infty j_\ell(kr_<)h_\ell^{(1)}(kr_>)U(r')R_\ell^{(+)}(r')r'^2 dr'. \quad (3.2.4)$$

(3.1.6) shartlarni hisobga olib

$$C_\ell = 1 - ikC_\ell \int_0^\infty j_\ell(kr')U(r')R_\ell^{(+)}(r')r'^2 dr' \quad (3.2.5)$$

munosabatni olish mumkin. U holda $R_\ell^{(+)}(r)$ quyidagi tenglamani qanoatlantiradi:

$$R_\ell^{(+)}(r) = j_\ell(kr) + k \int_0^\infty j_\ell(kr_<)n_\ell(kr_>)U(r')R_\ell^{(+)}(r')r'^2 dr'. \quad (3.2.6)$$

(3.2.5) tenglamani yechib, C_ℓ larni topamiz:

$$C_\ell = \frac{1}{1 + ik \int_0^\infty j_\ell(kr') U(r') R_\ell^{(+)}(r') r'^2 dr'}. \quad (3.2.7)$$

Agar $R_\ell^{(+)}$ radial funksiya uchun tenglamani potensialning ta'sir radiusidan tashqari sohalarda qarajak, bunda potensial faqat radiusi a bo'lgan sfera ichidagina noldan farqli bo'lganda (3.2.6) tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishda yozilishi mumkin:

$$R_\ell^{(+)}(r > a) = j_\ell(kr) + kn_\ell(kr) \int_0^\infty j_\ell(kr') U(r') R_\ell^{(+)}(r') r'^2 dr'. \quad (3.2.8)$$

Agar

$$\text{tg } \delta_\ell = -k \int_0^\infty j_\ell(kr') U(r') R_\ell^{(+)}(r') r'^2 dr' \quad (3.2.9)$$

belgilash kiritilsa, (3.2.8) ni quyidagi ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$R_\ell^{(+)}(r > a) = j_\ell(kr) - \text{tg } \delta_\ell n_\ell(kr). \quad (3.2.10)$$

U holda C_ℓ doimiylar uchun, (3.2.7) va (3.2.9) larga binoan

$$C_\ell = \frac{1}{1 - i \text{tg } \delta_\ell} = e^{i\delta_\ell} \cos \delta_\ell \quad (3.2.11)$$

ifodani olamiz.

(3.2.10) va (3.2.11) larni (3.2.1) yoyilmaga qo'yib, (3.1.6) ni hisobga olib, potensialning ta'sir doirasidan tashqarsida $\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})$ to'lqin funksiya uchun quyidagi ifodaga kelamiz:

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\ell+1)}{2} i^\ell \left[e^{2i\delta_\ell} h_\ell^{(1)}(kr) + h_\ell^{(2)}(kr) \right] P_\ell(\cos \theta), \quad r > a. \quad (3.2.12)$$

Buni (3.1.19) va (3.1.25) lar bilan taqqoslasak, (3.2.9) da aniqlangan δ_ℓ – bu (3.1.25) formuladagi sochilish fazasi ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shunday qilib, sochilish masalasini yechish – bu $R_\ell^{(+)}(r)$ uchun yozilgan (3.2.6) integral tenglamani yechib, olingan radial funksiyalarni (3.2.9) ga qo'yib, δ_ℓ sochilish fazalarini topish kerakligini anglatadi.

Endi δ_ℓ kattalik ba'zida faza siljishi deb atalishini izohlaylik. (3.1.17) asimptotikani (3.2.12) ga qo'ysak, to'lqin funktsiya asimptotikasini olamiz

$$\psi_k^{(+)}(\mathbf{r})_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\ell+1)}{kr} i^\ell e^{i\delta_\ell} \sin\left(kr - \frac{\ell\pi}{2} + \delta_\ell\right) P_\ell(\cos\theta). \quad (3.2.13)$$

Tushayotgan yassi to'lqin asimptotikasi esa

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{ikz} \underset{r \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\ell+1)}{kr} i^\ell \sin\left(kr - \frac{\ell\pi}{2}\right) P_\ell(\cos\theta). \quad (3.2.14)$$

ko'rinishga ega. Bu ikkita asimptotikani solishtirsak, sochilish holatlari yassi to'lqinda faqat faza siljishi bilangina farqlanayotganligini ko'ramiz. Aynan shu sababdan δ_ℓ kattaliklar faza siljishi degan nom olgan.

3.3 Parsial to'lqinlar uchun Born yaqinlashishi

Odatda (3.2.6) tenglamani yechish ancha og'ir masaladir. Shu sababdan uni taqribiy yechish usullarini qarash zarur. Ulardan eng soddasi – bu (3.2.6) tenglamani U potensialning darajalari bo'yicha yoyib va ushbu yoyilmani (3.2.9) ga qo'yishdan iborat. Bu usul – parsial to'lqinlarga Born yaqinlashishini qo'llashni anglatadi. Birinchi Born yaqinlashishi, $R_\ell^{(+)}(r)$ funktsiya o'rniga (3.2.6) dagi birinchi hadni qo'yganda, olinadi. Uni (3.2.9) ga qo'yamiz. U holda

$$\text{tg } \delta_\ell^{(1)} = -k \int_0^\infty [j_\ell(kr')]^2 U(r') r'^2 dr' \quad (3.3.1)$$

ifodani olamiz. Agar bu ifoda bilan olingan fazalar qiymatlari kichik bo'lsa, ushbu yaqinlashish yuqorida, 2.4-paragrafda, qaralgan birinchi Born yaqinlashishiga nisbatan ko'p hollarda ancha yaxshi hisoblanadi.

Ushbu tasdiqni asoslash uchun

$$U(r) = \begin{cases} -U_0 & \text{agar } r < a, \\ 0 & \text{agar } r > a \end{cases} \quad (3.3.2)$$

to'g'ri burchakli potensial o'rada sochilishda S -tolqinning ($\ell = 0$) fazasini qaraymiz. Bu yerda $U_0 > 0$. (3.3.2) ni (3.3.1) ga qo'yib, $\ell = 0$ deb faraz qilib, quyidagini

olamiz:

$$\operatorname{tg} \delta_0^{(1)} = kU_0 \int_0^a \left[\frac{\sin(kr')}{kr'} \right]^2 r'^2 dr' = \frac{U_0}{2k^2} \left[ak - \frac{\sin(2ak)}{2} \right]. \quad (3.3.3)$$

Kichik energiyalarda sochilishni qaraylik ($ak < 1$). (3.3.3) ifodani ak darajalari bo'yicha qatorga yoyamiz va $\operatorname{tg} \delta_0^{(1)} \approx \delta_0^{(1)}$ deb qabul qilamiz. U holda quyidagi kelib chiqadi:

$$\delta_0^{(1)} \approx \frac{1}{3} U_0 a^2 (ak). \quad (3.3.4)$$

Bu natija tenglamalarni qat'iy yechib olingan natija bilan mos tushadi. To'g'ri burchakli sferik simmetriyali potensial o'ra uchun S-to'lqin fazasi, qat'iy yechimda

$$\delta_0 = -ka \left[1 - \frac{\operatorname{tg}(a\sqrt{U_0})}{a\sqrt{U_0}} \right] \approx \frac{1}{3} U_0 a^2 (ak) \quad (3.3.5)$$

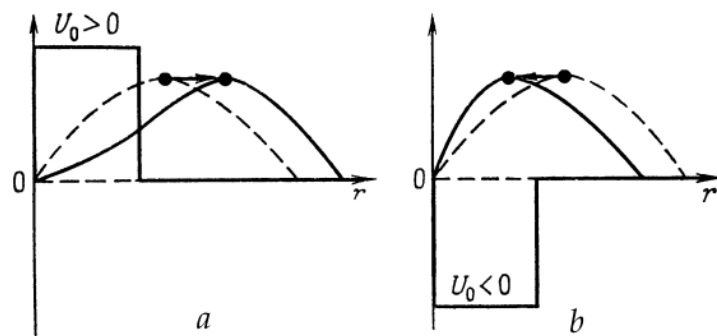
formula bilan aniqlanadi.

3.4 Sochilish fazalarining ishorasi

(3.2.13) va (3.2.14) formulalarni taqqoslasak, sochilish fazalari 2π ga butun karrali son aniqligida topilayotganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu noaniqlikni bartaraf etish uchun (3.2.9) munosabatdan foydalanamiz. Bunda, agar (3.2.9) da potensial nol bo'lsa, δ_ℓ faza ham nol bo'ladi deb qabul qilamiz. Shu yo'l bilan ko'rsatilgan noaniqlik bartaraf etiladi. Shu nuqtada sochilish fazasining eng muhim jiahtini aytib o'tamiz: **sochilish fazalari bizga zarralar orasidagi ta'sirlashuv kuchlari haqida ma'lumot beradi.** Ular ta'sirlashuv potensialining izidir!

“ δ_ℓ fazalarning ishorasi va potensial orasida qanday aloqa bor?”, – degan savolga javob beramiz. δ_ℓ fazalarning kichik qiymatlarida (3.2.9) ifodani Born yaqinlashishi uchun olingan (3.3.1) formula bilan almashtirish mumkin ekanligidan foydalanamiz. U holda $U(r')$ potensial ishorasi musbat bo'lganda (itarilish kuchlari potentsiali) δ_ℓ faza ishorasi manfiy, potensial ishorasi manfiy bo'lganda (tortilish kuchlari potentsiali) esa faza ishorasi – musbat bo'lar ekan.

Aytilganlarni quyidagicha talqin etish mumkin. 3.4.1, a-rasmda itarilish ta'sirlashuvi uchun sochilish to'lqin funksiyasi, potensial bo'lmagandagi to'lqin



3.4.1 - rasm: Sochilish fazalarining ishorasi. a – itarilish, $\delta_\ell < 0$; b – tortilish, $\delta_\ell > 0$.

funksiyaga nisbatan tashqi sohaga siljiydi (potensial ta'sir doirasidan tashqariga chiqib ketadi). Potensial yo'q bo'lgandagi to'lqin funksiya, 3.4.1, a -rasmda, uzun chiziq bilan, sochilgan zarraning to'lqin funksiyasi esa – yaxlit chiziq bilan tasvirlangan. Sochilish uchun to'lqin funksiyaning potensial ta'sir doirasidan chiqib ketishining ma'nosi shuki, u potensial yo'q bo'lgandagi to'lqin funksiya nisbatan faza bo'yicha kech qoladi (δ_ℓ faza manfiy). Tortilish kuchlari bo'lganda esa (3.4.1, b -rasm) to'lqin funksiya potensial ta'sir doirasi sohasiga tortiladi va erkin yassi to'lqindan faza bo'yicha ilgirilab ketadi (δ_ℓ faza musbat).

4-BOB. LIPPMAN – SHWINGER TENGLAMASI

4.1 T-operator (matritsa) uchun Lippman – Shwinger tenglamasi

Avvalgi bobda olingan (2.2.13) va (2.2.14) tenglamalarni, umumiyroq sochilish jarayonlarida qo'llaniladigan, shaklda yozish mumkin. Bu maqsadda (2.1.6) ifoda bilan aniqlangan \hat{H} gamiltonianni, massa markazi harakatini ifodalovchi hadsiz qismini, qaraylik:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{V} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\Delta + V(\mathbf{r}). \quad (4.1.1)$$

Bunda

$$\hat{H}_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} = E e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}, \quad E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}. \quad (4.1.2)$$

U holda (2.2.13) va (2.2.14) tenglamalarni quyidagi shaklda yozish mumkin

$$\psi^{(\pm)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{E - H_0 \pm i\varepsilon} V(\mathbf{r}) \psi^{(\pm)}(\mathbf{r}).$$

Bu formulada, umuman olganda, \hat{H}_0 va \hat{V} kattaliklarning o'rnini almashtirib bo'lmaydi. Chunki mahrajdagi \hat{H}_0 – differensial operator, oxirgi tenglik aslida integral tenglamadir. Quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritaylik:

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}; \quad G_0(E \pm i\varepsilon) \equiv \frac{1}{E - H_0 \pm i\varepsilon} \quad (4.1.3)$$

u holda quyidagi tenglamani yozish mumkin

$$\psi^{(\pm)}(\mathbf{r}) = \phi(\mathbf{r}) + G_0(E \pm i\varepsilon) V(\mathbf{r}) \psi^{(\pm)}(\mathbf{r}). \quad (4.1.4)$$

Bu shaklda yozilgan integral tenglama **Lippman – Shwinger tenglamasi** deyiladi.

Sochilish amplitudasi uchun quyidagi formula o'rinli edi:

$$f(\theta) = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int e^{-i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}'} U(\mathbf{r}') \psi^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}'. \quad (4.1.5)$$

Bu munosabat, (2.2.13) integral tenglama bilan bir qatorda, sochilish nazariyasidagi eng muhim ifodalardan biridir.

Biz bundan buyon impuls tasavvurida ishlaymiz, shu sabab qulaylik uchun (4.1.4) tenglamani Dirakning bra-ket belgilashlaridan foydalanib, operator shaklida qayta yozamiz

$$|\psi^{(\pm)}\rangle = |\phi\rangle + G_0 V |\psi^{(\pm)}\rangle. \quad (4.1.6)$$

Bu holda amplituda uchun (4.1.5) ifoda yanada ixchamroq ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi

$$f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi 2m}{2 \hbar^2}} \langle \mathbf{k}' | V | \psi^{(+)}(\mathbf{k}) \rangle, \quad (4.1.7)$$

bu yerda \mathbf{k}' (\mathbf{k}) - oxirgi (boshlang'ich) holatning to'lqin vektori. Endi (0.0.1) da kiritilgan sochilishning differensial kesimi amplituda orqali quyidagicha topiladi

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k})|^2,$$

ya'ni, differensial kesim – bu energetik sirtida ($\mathbf{k}' = \mathbf{k}$) sochilish amplitudasi moduli kvadratining qiymatidir.

O'tish operatori¹ deb nomlangan **T-operatorni** kiritish juda foydali, u $|\psi^{(+)}\rangle$ to'lqin funksiya bilan quyidagicha bog'langan

$$V |\psi^{(+)}\rangle = T |\phi\rangle.$$

(4.1.6) Lippman-Shwinger tenglamasini o'ng tomondan V ga ko'paytirib, T uchun quyidagi ifodani olamiz

$$T |\phi\rangle = V |\phi\rangle + V G_0 T |\phi\rangle.$$

Har qanday $|\phi\rangle$ uchun bu to'g'ri bo'lgani sababli, unga mos quyidagi operator tenglama ham o'rinli bo'lishi lozim

$$T = V + V G_0 T. \quad (4.1.8)$$

Bu bizga sochilish amplitudasini topish uchun zarur, chunki (4.1.7) dan

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

¹O'tish operatorini yana T -matritsa (ingl. Transition matrix) deyishadi.

yoki $\mathbf{p} = \hbar\mathbf{k}$ ekanligini hisobga olsak,

$$f(\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{p}) = -2m\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\langle \mathbf{p}' | T | \mathbf{p} \rangle, \quad (4.1.9)$$

tenglamani olamiz. Shunday qilib, bizning asosiy vazifamiz impuls tasavvurida T -operator uchun (4.1.8) Lippman-Shwinger tenglamasini yechishdan iborat.

4.2 Lippman – Shwinger tenglamasini yechish usullari

Parsial to‘lqinlar bo‘yicha yoyish usuli

Yassi to‘lqinlarning

$$\int \frac{d^3 p''}{(2\pi)^3} |\mathbf{p}''\rangle \langle \mathbf{p}''| = 1 = \int \frac{d^3 p'''}{(2\pi)^3} |\mathbf{p}'''\rangle \langle \mathbf{p}'''|$$

normirovka shartidan foydalanib (4.1.8) operator tenglamani quyidagi ko‘rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{p}' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle + \int \frac{d^3 p''}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 p'''}{(2\pi)^3} \langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p}'' \rangle \langle \mathbf{p}'' | G_0(E) | \mathbf{p}''' \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle \mathbf{p}''' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Agar resolventaning (Green funksiyasining)

$$\langle \mathbf{p}'' | G_0(E) | \mathbf{p}''' \rangle = \frac{(2\pi)^3 \delta(\mathbf{p}'' - \mathbf{p}''')}{E - p''^2/2m + i\epsilon}$$

xossasini hisobga olsak yuqoridagi tenglama

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle + \int \frac{d^3 p''}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p}'' \rangle \langle \mathbf{p}'' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle}{E - p''^2/2m + i\epsilon} \quad (4.2.1)$$

ko‘rinishni oladi. Bu T -matritsa uchun impuls tasavvuridagi Lippman – Shwinger tenglamsidir.

Parsial yoyish usulining g‘oyasi vektorlarning absolyut qiymatini ularning burchak qismlaridan ajratishdan iborat. Shu sababli, (4.2.1) tenglamada burchakka bog‘liqlikni ajratib ko‘rsatamiz. Bu maqsadda T -matritsani va V – o‘zaro ta‘sir

potensialini parsial to'liqlar bo'yicha yoyamiz:

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle = 4\pi \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell_z=-\ell}^{+\ell} \sum_{\ell'=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell'_z=-\ell'}^{+\ell'} Y_{\ell'\ell'_z}^*(\hat{\mathbf{p}}') V_{\ell'\ell}(p', p) Y_{\ell\ell_z}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}),$$

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle = 4\pi \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell_z=-\ell}^{+\ell} \sum_{\ell'=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell'_z=-\ell'}^{+\ell'} Y_{\ell'\ell'_z}^*(\hat{\mathbf{p}}') T_{\ell'\ell}(p', p, E) Y_{\ell\ell_z}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}),$$

bu yerda $Y_{\ell\ell_z}$ sferik funksiya, z indeksi z o'qiga proyeksiyani anglatadi, $\hat{\mathbf{p}}$ esa \mathbf{p} vektorining burchak qismini ifodalaydi. Natijada o'tish operatorining parsial komponentlari uchun quyidagi tenglamani olamiz

$$T_{\ell'\ell}(p', p, E) = V_{\ell'\ell}(p', p) + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\mathcal{L}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{V_{\ell'\mathcal{L}}(p', p'') T_{\mathcal{L}\ell}(p'', p, E)}{E - p''^2/2m} p''^2 dp''.$$

Bu yerda biz sferik funksiyalarning ortogonallik xususiyatlaridan foydalandik. Hisob-kitoblarni, soddalashtirishni ko'zlab, faqat juft bo'lmagan to'liqlar uchun olib boramiz. Shunda yuqoridagi tenglamani quyidagi ko'rinishda qayta yozishimiz mumkin

$$T_{\ell}(p', p) = V_{\ell}(p', p) + \frac{4m}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{V_{\ell}(p', p'') T_{\ell}(p'', p)}{p_0^2 - p''^2} p''^2 dp'', \quad (4.2.2)$$

bu yerda $p_0^2 = 2mE$ belgilash kiritilgan, bunda E – massalar markazi tizimidagi to'liq energiya.

R – matritsa

(4.2.2) tenglamani sonli usullar bilan yechishda kompleks elementli matritsalaridan foydalanishga to'g'ri keladi. Faqat haqiqiy sonlar bilan ishlash uchun T -matritsa o'rniga uning haqiqiy qismi bo'lgan R -reaksiya matritsasidan foydalanish qulay. R -matritsa uchun tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishga ega [?]

$$R_{\ell}(p', p) = V_{\ell}(p', p) + \frac{4m}{\pi} \mathcal{P} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{V_{\ell}(p', p'') R_{\ell}(p'', p)}{p_0^2 - p''^2} p''^2 dp'', \quad (4.2.3)$$

bu yerda \mathcal{P} - Kauchining bosh qiymat belgisi, u $p'' = p_0$ bo'lganda integral ostidagi ifodada paydo bo'ladigan singulyarlikni ajratish uchun zarur.

Reaksiya matritsasining parsial komponentlari parsial fazaviy siljish bilan quyidagicha bog'langan

$$R_\ell(p_0, p_0) = \frac{\tan \delta_\ell}{2m \cdot p_0}. \quad (4.2.4)$$

Bundan faza siljishini hisoblash uchun quyidagi ifodani hosil qilamiz

$$\delta_\ell = \arctan [-2m \cdot p_0 \cdot R_\ell(p_0, p_0)] + n \cdot \pi. \quad (4.2.5)$$

Ushbu kattalik qiymatlarini tajribalarda o'lchash mumkin. (0.0.2) da aniqlangan to'liq differensial sochilish kesimining qiymatlarini endi quyidagi ifodadan foydalanib hisoblash mumkin

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{p_0^2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (2\ell + 1) \sin^2 \delta_\ell.$$

Parsial yoymasdan yechish usuli

Tushunarli bo'lishi uchun (4.2.1) tenglamani quyidagi ko'rinishda qayta yozamiz:

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle + \int \frac{d^3 p''}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p}'' \rangle \langle \mathbf{p}'' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle}{p^2/2m - p''^2/2m + i\epsilon}, \quad (4.2.6)$$

bu yerda \mathbf{p} - boshlang'ich impuls, \mathbf{p}'' - energetik sirtidan tashqaridagi impuls (off-the-energy-shell), \mathbf{p}' - oxirgi holatdagi impuls, $p^2/2m = E$ - tizimning to'liq energiyasi, m - keltirilgan massa, V - o'zaro ta'sir potentsiali.

Sferik koordinatalar sistemasida $\mathbf{p} = \{p, \theta, \varphi\}$ edi, shu hol uchun V potentsial va T -matritsani quyidagicha aniqlaymiz

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle &= V(p', \theta', \varphi'; p, \theta, \varphi), \\ \langle \mathbf{p}' | T(E) | \mathbf{p} \rangle &= T(p', \theta', \varphi'; p, \theta, \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

bu yerda energiyaga bog'liqlik oshkor ko'rsatilmagan. Tajribaga muvofiq, tushayotgan zarra z o'qi bo'ylab harakatlanadi deb faraz qilamiz. Shunda tushayotgan zarraning impulsi quyidagicha aniqlanadi: $\mathbf{p} = \{p, 0, 0\}$. Belgilash kiritamiz:

$$T(p', \theta', \varphi') = T(p', \theta', \varphi'; p, 0, 0)$$

va (4.2.6) tenglamani quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz

$$T(p', \theta', \varphi') = V(p', \theta', \varphi'; p, 0, 0) + \frac{2m}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^\infty p''^2 dp'' \int_0^\pi \sin \theta'' d\theta'' \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi'' \\ \times \frac{V(p', \theta', \varphi'; p'', \theta'', \varphi'') T(p'', \theta'', \varphi'')}{p^2 - p''^2 + i\epsilon}.$$

Endi R -matritsa uchun bu tenglama

$$R(p', \theta', \varphi') = V(p', \theta', \varphi'; p, 0, 0) + \frac{2m}{(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{P} \int_0^\infty p''^2 dp'' \int_0^\pi \sin \theta'' d\theta'' \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi'' \\ \times \frac{V(p', \theta', \varphi'; p'', \theta'', \varphi'') R(p'', \theta'', \varphi'')}{p^2 - p''^2}.$$

ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi. Agar

$$K(p', \theta', \varphi'; p'', \theta'', \varphi'') = \frac{2m p''^2 \sin \theta''}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{V(p', \theta', \varphi'; p'', \theta'', \varphi'')}{p^2 - p''^2}$$

deb olsak, R -matritsa uchun tenglama

$$R(p', \theta', \varphi') = V(p', \theta', \varphi'; p, 0, 0) + \mathcal{P} \int_0^\infty dp'' \int_0^\pi d\theta'' \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi'' \\ \times K(p', \theta', \varphi'; p'', \theta'', \varphi'') R(p'', \theta'', \varphi'') \quad (4.2.7)$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi. Energetik sirt¹ (4.2.3) va (4.2.7) tenglamalar quyidagicha bog'langan:

$$R(p_0, p_0, x) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{2\ell + 1}{4\pi} R_\ell(p_0, p_0) P_\ell(x),$$

bu yerda $x = \cos \theta$, θ - massalar markazi sistemasidagi sochilish burchagi. $\ell = 0$ bo'lganda (1S_0 -parsial to'liqida)

$$R(p_0, p_0, x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} R_0(p_0, p_0),$$

o'rinli, chunki $P_0(x) = 1$.

¹Energetik sirt (рус. Массовая поверхность; ingl. On-the-energy-shell) – bu energiya saqalanish qonuni bajariladigan sirt, ya'ni: $p'^2/2\mu = p^2/2\mu = p_0^2/2\mu = E$.

4.3 O‘zaro ta‘sir potensialining impuls fazosidagi ko‘rinishi

Impuls fazosidagi o‘zaro ta‘sir potentsiali koordinatalar fazosidagisi orqali quyidagicha aniqlanadi

$$V_\ell(p', p) = \int_0^\infty j_\ell(p'r)V(r)j_\ell(pr)r^2 dr,$$

bu yerda $j_\ell(x)$ - kuchli tebranishga ega bo‘lgan Bessel funksiyalaridir. Shu sababli ushbu integralni topish juda murakkab, bunday holda Lejandr ko‘phadlaridan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle = 4\pi \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi} V_\ell(p', p) P_\ell(\cos \theta); \quad \cos \theta = \widehat{\mathbf{p}' \cdot \mathbf{p}}. \quad (4.3.1)$$

Oxirgi tenglikni quyidagilardan foydalansak hosil qilamiz

$$\sum_{\ell_z=-\ell}^{+\ell} Y_{\ell\ell_z}^*(\hat{\mathbf{p}}') Y_{\ell\ell_z}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) = \frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi} P_\ell(\cos \theta). \quad (4.3.2)$$

(4.3.1) ni har ikki tomonidan $P_\ell(\cos \theta)$ ga ko‘paytiramiz va $\cos \theta$ bo‘yicha -1 dan $+1$ gacha bo‘lgan oraliqda integrallaymiz. Shunda quyidagicha yozishimiz mumkin

$$V_\ell(p', p) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{+1} P_\ell(\cos \theta) \langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle d(\cos \theta). \quad (4.3.3)$$

Oxirgisini olishda Lejandr ko‘phadlarining ortogonallik xossasidan foydalanildi

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} P_\ell(\cos \theta) P_\ell(\cos \theta) d(\cos \theta) = \frac{2}{2\ell+1} \delta_{\mathcal{L}\ell}.$$

Quyidagini hisobga olib

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \int e^{i(\mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} V(\mathbf{r}) d^3 r \quad (4.3.4)$$

va (4.3.4) ifodada potentsialni

$$V(\mathbf{r}) \equiv V(r)$$

sferik simmetrik (markaziy) deb faraz qilsak (4.3.4) ni quyidagi ko'rinishda yozishimiz mumkin:

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \int e^{iq \cdot r} V(r) d^3r, \quad (4.3.5)$$

bu yerda $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p}' - \mathbf{p}$ belgilash kiritdik (uzatilgan impuls). Fazoviy element $d^3r = r^2 dr \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi$ ekanligini bilgan holda

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} V(r) \int_0^{\pi} e^{iq \cdot r \cos \theta'} \sin \theta' d\theta' r^2 dr.$$

munosabatni olamiz. Agar $\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi$ bo'lishini hisobga olsak va $\sin \theta' d\theta' = -d(\cos \theta') = -dx$ ($x = \cos \theta'$) ($\theta' = 0$ bo'lganda $x = 1$; $\theta' = \pi$ bo'lganda esa $x = -1$) belgilashlar kiritsak quyidagiga kelamiz:

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} V(r) \left\{ \int_{-1}^{+1} e^{iq \cdot r \cdot x} dx \right\} r^2 dr.$$

Shaklli qavslar ichidagi integralni analitik olish mumkin

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} e^{iq \cdot r \cdot x} dx = \frac{1}{iq \cdot r} (e^{iq \cdot r} - e^{-iq \cdot r}).$$

Bundan

$$\langle \mathbf{p}' | V | \mathbf{p} \rangle = -\frac{2\pi i}{q} \int_0^{\infty} V(r) (e^{iq \cdot r} - e^{-iq \cdot r}) r dr \quad (4.3.6)$$

kelib chiqadi. O'zaro ta'sir potensialining parsial yoyilmasi (4.3.6) ni (4.3.3) ga qo'yish orqali aniqlanadi

$$V_{\ell}(p', p) = -\pi i \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{P_{\ell}(y)}{q} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} V(r) (e^{iq \cdot r} - e^{-iq \cdot r}) r dr \right\} dy, \quad (4.3.7)$$

bu yerda $y = \cos \theta$ va $q^2 = p'^2 + p^2 - 2p'p \cdot y$.

4.4 Yukawa potentsiali impulsar fazosida

Misol sifatida, atom va yadro fizikasida ko'p ishlatiladigan, Yukawa potentsialini qaraymiz:

$$V(r) = V_0 \frac{e^{-\lambda \cdot r}}{r}, \quad (4.4.1)$$

u $\lambda = 0$ bo'lganda Kulon potentsialiga o'tadi. Bu potentsial uchun (4.3.7) ifoda quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$V_\ell(p', p) = -\pi i V_0 \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{P_\ell(y)}{q} \left\{ \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda \cdot r} (e^{iq \cdot r} - e^{-iq \cdot r}) dr \right\} dy.$$

Agar $e^{iq \cdot r} - e^{-iq \cdot r} = 2i \sin(q \cdot r)$ ekanligini hisobga olsak,

$$V_\ell(p', p) = 2\pi V_0 \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{P_\ell(y)}{q} \left\{ \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda \cdot r} \sin(q \cdot r) dr \right\} dy$$

natijaga kelamiz. $r \rightarrow \infty$ limitda

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda \cdot r} \sin(q \cdot r) dr \approx \frac{q}{\lambda^2 + q^2}.$$

xossa o'rinli. Bundan

$$V_\ell(p', p) = 2\pi V_0 \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{P_\ell(y)}{\lambda^2 + q^2} dy,$$

ifodani olamiz, bu yerda $q^2 = p'^2 + p^2 - 2p'p \cdot y$. Orbital moment $\ell = 0$ bo'lganda S-parsial to'lqinda $P_0(y) = 1$ va quyidagi

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + p'^2 + p^2 - 2p'p \cdot y} dy = -\frac{1}{2p'p} \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + (p' - p)^2}{\lambda^2 + (p' + p)^2} \right)$$

o'rinli. U holda, koordinatalar fazosida aniqlangan (4.4.1) Yukawa potentsialining S-parsial to'lqinlar uchun impulsar fazosidagi ko'rinishi

$$V_0(p', p) = -\frac{V_0}{p'p} \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + (p' - p)^2}{\lambda^2 + (p' + p)^2} \right) \quad (4.4.2)$$

ekanligini topamiz.

5-BOB. SOCHILISH MATRITSASI

5.1 Sochilish fazalar farqini hisoblash

Kvant mexanikasining nazariyasi va tenglamalari ham koordinatalar, ham impuls fazosida bir xil yaxshi tavsiflanadi. Hisoblashlarda normallashtirilgan to'liq funksiyalarni aniqlashni talab qiluvchi bog'langan holatlar masalasi ikkala fazoda ham baravar ravishda oson yechilishi mumkin. Lekin sochilish holatlarida to'liq funksiyani normallab bo'lmazligi bilan bog'liq muammolar tug'iladi va bu holda impuls fazosida ishlagan ma'qul. Sochilish holatlarini tavsiflashda uchraydigan qiyinchiliklar normallashtirilmagan holatlar uchun Fur'e almashtirishlarini bajarib bo'lmazligi bilan bog'liq. Shunga qaramasdan, impuls fazosida ishlash ko'p jism masalasini hal qilishda juda muhim. Chunki bu holda nolokal o'zaro ta'sir potentsiallari bilan ishlash hech qanday qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi.

Impuls fazosida zarralarning sochilishini ifodalaydigan f – sochilish amplitudasi T - matritsa orqali quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$f(\theta, E) = -\frac{2\mu}{4\pi} \langle \mathbf{p} | T(E) | \mathbf{p}' \rangle. \quad (5.1.1)$$

Bu yerda \mathbf{p} va \mathbf{p}' lar boshlang'ich va oxirgi holatda sistema impulsi. Tajribalarda kuzatiladigan fizikaviy kattaliklarni topishda ularning energetik sathdagi (on-shell, energiya saqlanadigan tekislik) $p = p' = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu \cdot E}{\hbar^2}}$ qiymatlari ishlatiladi.

Nazariy tadqiqotlarda foydali tushuncha, uzatilgan impuls $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}'$ munosabat orqali aniqlanadi. Yoyib yozsak:

$$q^2 = 2p^2 - 2p^2 \cos \theta = 2p^2(1 - \cos \theta) = p^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

bunda θ – boshlang'ich va oxirgi holat impulslari orasidagi burchak yoki sochilish burchagi deyiladi. Sochilishning differensial kesimi sochilish amplitudasi orqali quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\frac{d\sigma(\theta, E)}{d\Omega} = |f(\theta, E)|^2. \quad (5.1.2)$$

Sochilish amplitudasini parsial yoyilmasini qaraylik

$$f(\theta, E) = \frac{1}{2ip} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} (2L+1)(S_L - 1)P_L(\cos \theta),$$

bu yerda P_L – Lejandr ko'phadlari, L – orbital moment (harakat miqdori momenti). Ushbu ifodada

$$f_L = \frac{S_L - 1}{2ip} \quad (5.1.3)$$

belgilash kiritsak, sochilish amplitudasining parsial yoyilmasini

$$f(\theta, E) = \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} (2L+1)f_L(\theta, E)P_L(\cos \theta)$$

ko'rinishda qayta yozish mumkin, bunda f_L – parsial amplituda. Bu yerda (5.1.3) dagi S_L kattalik – sochilish matritsasi deb ataladi. Juftlashmagan to'lqinlar holda bu kattalik matritsa emas, u sochilishning fazalar farqi δ_L orqali sodda

$$S_L = e^{2i\delta_L} \quad (5.1.4)$$

ifoda ko'rinishida aniqlanadi, bu yerda i – mavhum birlik. Juftlashgan to'lqinlar (masalan, deytrondagi 3S_1 - 3D_1 to'lqin) uchun esa u (2×2) o'lchamli matritsadir. O'tish va sochilish matritsalarining parsial komponentalari orasida quyidagicha bog'lanishni (5.1.1) va (5.1.3) munosabatlardan aniqlash mumkin:

$$S_L = 1 - i \frac{\mu \cdot p}{\pi} T_L. \quad (5.1.5)$$

Sochilishning to'liq kesimini topish uchun (5.1.2) ni integrallash zarur:

$$\sigma = \int d\Omega |f(\theta, E)|^2.$$

Bundan to'liq kesimni sochilishning fazalar farqi orqali ifodasi

$$\sigma = \frac{\pi}{p^2} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} (2L+1) |S_L - 1|^2 = \frac{4\pi}{p^2} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} (2L+1) \sin^2 \delta_L. \quad (5.1.6)$$

ko'rinishda bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

Yuqoridagi mulohazalar shuni ko'rsatib turibdiki, zarralarning sochilishini tadqiq etish sochilishning fazalar farqini hisoblashga keltirilar ekan. Sochilish fazalar farqining fizikaviy mohiyatini tushunishga, (2.1.10) orqali aniqlangan Shredinger tenglamasining yechimini o'zaro ta'sir potentsiali $V = 0$ va $V \neq 0$ bo'lgan hollardagi hulqini tahlil qilish, yordam beradi. O'zaro ta'sir potentsiali $V = 0$ bo'lganda (2.1.10) yechimi yassi to'lqin ko'rinishida bo'ladi, ya'ni (2.2.6) tenglamaning yechimi kabi:

$$\Psi_p^\pm(\mathbf{r}) = e^{\pm i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}}.$$

Bunda '+' ishorali yechim $+\infty$ ga, '-' ishorali esa $-\infty$ ga ketayotgan yassi to'lqinni anglatadi. Keling, uzoq fikrlamaslik uchun, faqat '+' ishorali yechim haqida gaplashaylik (quyida keltiriladigan mulohazalar '-' ishorali yechimga ham o'rinli). Yassi to'lqin uchun parsial yoyilma quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$\Psi_p^+(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} (2L+1) j_L(pr) P_L(\cos\theta).$$

Bunda $r \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lgan holda ikkita mustaqil yechimlar bo'lishi mumkin:

$$j_L(pr) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{pr} \sin\left(pr - \frac{L\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$n_L(pr) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{pr} \cos\left(pr - \frac{L\pi}{2}\right),$$

bu yerda j_L – Bessel, n_L – Hankel funksiyalari. Potensial $V \neq 0$ bo'lganda, qisqa ta'sir qiluvchi¹ o'zaro ta'sir potentsiali uchun Shredinger tenglamasi yechimining sochilgan to'lqinga mos keladigan parsial yoyilmasi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:

$$\Psi_p(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} (2L+1) \psi_L(pr) P_L(\cos\theta) e^{i\delta_L}.$$

Bu holda ψ_L parsial yechimning $r \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lgandagi hulqi quyidagicha tasvirlanadi:

$$\psi_L(pr) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{pr} \left[\sin\left(pr - \frac{L\pi}{2}\right) + \tan\delta_L \cos\left(pr - \frac{L\pi}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{pr} \sin\left(pr - \frac{L\pi}{2} + \delta_L\right)$$

¹Qisqa ta'sir qiluvchi deb $r \rightarrow \infty$ da $1/r^2$ dan tezroq nolga intiladigan potentsiallar tavsiflanadi. Masalan, yadroviy kuchlar qisqa ta'sir qiluvchi, lekin zaryadli zarralar o'zaro ta'sirini ifodalovchi Kulon kuchlari $1/r$ kabi hulqqa ega va shuning uchun ular qisqa ta'sir qiluvchi emas.

Agar $V = 0$ va $V \neq 0$ hollardagi yechimlarning o'zaro ta'sir sodir bo'lgan nuqtadan uzoq masofalardagi hulqini solishtirsak, ularni tavsiflovchi \sin funksiya argumenti, $V \neq 0$ bo'lganda, δ_L qo'shimcha hadga ega. Buning ma'nosi shuki, δ_L zarralarni ta'sirlashuviga sabab bo'lgan kuch haqida ma'lumot beradi. Ya'ni, u o'zaro ta'sir potensialini tavsiflovchi fizikaviy kattalikdir.

Juftlashmagan to'lqinlar holida uni S - matritsa yordamida oddiygina hisoblash mumkin ($^1S_0, ^1P_1, \dots$ kabi singlet, $^3P_0, ^3P_1, ^3D_2, \dots$ singari triplet to'lqinlar uchun). Agar sochilish fazalar farqi va S – matritsa orasidagi (5.1.4) bog'lanishni esga olsak, δ_L – parsial sochilish fazalar farqini Eyler formulasini¹ qo'llab topamiz:

$$\delta_L = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{\text{Im}(S_L)}{\text{Re}(S_L)} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} n, \quad (5.1.7)$$

bu yerda $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, $\text{Im}(S_L)$ - S - matritsaning mavhum, $\text{Re}(S_L)$ esa haqiqiy qismi. Umumiy holda $\delta_L(E)$ turli L lar holida E ning uzluksiz funksiyasi bo'lishi uchun $n = n(E)$. Quyi energiyalar sohasida, to'liq momentning kichkina qiymatlarida $\delta_L \sim p^{2L+1}$ ekanligini ko'rsatish mumkin.

5.2 Juftlashgan to'lqinlar

Juftlashgan to'lqinga deytronni bog'langan holatini hisoblaganda uchraydi (deytronda triplet 3S_1 – 3D_1 , va yana 3P_2 – $^3F_2, \dots$ kabi to'lqinlar). To'liq spini \mathcal{S} , to'liq izospini \mathcal{T} bo'lgan ikkita nuklonli sistemada massalar markazi sistemasida fiksirlangan $E = p^2/2\mu_{np}$ energiya uchun $\hat{p}, \mathcal{S}_z \rightarrow \hat{p}', \mathcal{S}'_z$ o'tishning sochilish amplitudasi

$$f_{\mathcal{S}_z \mathcal{S}'_z}^{\mathcal{S} \mathcal{T}}(\hat{p}, \hat{p}') = \sum_{JLL'} C_{LL'}^{\mathcal{S} J}(\hat{p}, \hat{p}') [1 + (-1)^{L+S+\mathcal{T}}] f_{LL'}^{\mathcal{S} J}$$

ko'rinishda tasvirlanadi, bu yerda

$$C_{LL'}^{\mathcal{S} J}(\hat{p}, \hat{p}') = \sum_{J_z} i^{L-L'} C_{LL_z \mathcal{S} \mathcal{S}_z}^{J J_z} Y_{LL_z}(\hat{p}) \cdot C_{L'L'_z \mathcal{S} \mathcal{S}'_z}^{J J_z} Y_{L'L'_z}^*(\hat{p}').$$

Ushbu ifodalarda \hat{p} belgilash mos o'zgaruvchining burchak qismini, z indeksli belgilar mos o'zgaruvchining z o'qiga proeksiyasini bildiradi (magnit kvant sonlar), $L_z =$

¹Eyler formulasi, esingizda bo'lsa, $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ ko'rinishda edi.

$J_z - \mathcal{S}_z$ va $L'_z = J_z - \mathcal{S}'_z$, $C_{aa_z bb_z}^{cc_z}$ – Klebsh- Gordon koefitsientlari, Y_{xxz} – sferik funksiya, $f_{LL'}^{\mathcal{S}J}$ – to'liq burchak momenti J , to'liq spini \mathcal{S} va to'liq orbital momenti L bo'lgan holat uchun ${}^{2\mathcal{S}+1}L_J$ to'liqida sochilish amplitudasi. Endi bu holda sochilish amplitudasining S - matritsa orqali aniqlanishi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:

$$f_{LL'}^{\mathcal{S}J} = \frac{1}{2ip} \left(S_{LL'}^{\mathcal{S}J} - \delta_{LL'} \right),$$

bu yerda $\delta_{LL'}$ – Kroneker belgisi (sochilishning fazalar farqi emas). S - matritsaning simmetrikligidan $S_{LL'}^{\mathcal{S}J} = S_{L'L}^{\mathcal{S}J}$ va unitarligidan $\sum_{L''} S_{LL''}^{\mathcal{S}J} \left(S_{L''L'}^{\mathcal{S}J} \right)^* = \delta_{LL'}$. Juftlikni saqlanishidan $j > 0$ hol uchun $L = J$ bo'lgan holatlar $L = J \pm 1$ bo'lgan holatlarga juftlasha olmaydi. Shunday qilib, $\mathcal{S} = 0$ bo'lgan singlet holat uchun $L = J$ bo'lganda bu to'lqin juftlashmagan

$$S_{JJ}^{0J} = e^{2i\delta_J^0},$$

va $\mathcal{S} = 1$ triplet bo'lganda esa $L = J$ bo'lgan juftlashmagan to'lqin

$$S_{JJ}^{1J} = e^{2i\delta_J^1},$$

hamda $L, L' = J \pm 1$ holatlarda juftlashgan to'lqinlar mavjud:

$$S^{1J} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{J-1J-1}^{1J} & S_{J-1J+1}^{1J} \\ S_{J+1J-1}^{1J} & S_{J+1J+1}^{1J} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.1)$$

5.3 Blatt – Bienenharn usuli

Juftlashgan (aralash) to'lqinlar¹ uchun, yuqoridagi (5.2.1) ifodadan ko'rinib turganidek, sochilish hodisasi (2×2) o'lchamli S - matritsa bilan tavsiflanadi. Sochilishning fazalar farqini $L = J \pm 1$ aralash holatlar uchun S - matritsani ishlatib hisoblashni Blatt va Bienenharn taklif qilishgan edi (Blatt- Bienenharn (BB) usuli², ushbu usul yana *hususiy fazalar*³ usuli deb ham ataladi). Ular aralash holatlarni

¹Juftlashgan to'lqinlar – inglizchada *two channel coupled states* deb yuritiladi.

²Aslida, bu usul ing. *Blatt- Bienenharn parametrization* deb yuritiladi.

³ing. *Eigen phase*

tavsiflovchi to'liq funktsiya sochilish nuqtasidan uzoq masofalarda

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \psi_{J,L=J-1}(r) &= A_- \varphi_{-,k}^{(-)}(r) - B_- \varphi_{-,k}^{(+)}(r), \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \psi_{J,L=J+1}(r) &= A_+ \varphi_{+,k}^{(-)}(r) - B_+ \varphi_{+,k}^{(+)}(r),\end{aligned}$$

kabi hulqqa ega deb faraz qilishdi, bu yerda $\varphi_{-,k}^{(-)}$ ($\varphi_{+,k}^{(-)}$) – sochilish nuqtasidan $-\infty$ ga, $\varphi_{-,k}^{(+)}$ ($\varphi_{+,k}^{(+)}$) esa $+\infty$ ga ketayotgan yassi to'liq¹. Endi S - matritsa A va B lar orqali

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_- \\ B_+ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{--} & S_{-+} \\ S_{+-} & S_{++} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_- \\ A_+ \end{pmatrix}$$

ko'rinishda aniqlanadi, bu yerda $S_{\pm\pm} = S_{L=J\pm 1, L'=J\pm 1}$ (ifodalarni tushunishni yengillashtirish maqsadida S - matritsada yuqori indeksni yozmadik). Nuklonlarni o'zaro sochilishida pion hosil bo'lish ostonasidagi energiyadan kichik energiyalar sohasida $|S| = 1$ bo'lishi lozim, chunki sochilishda qatnashayotgan zarralar miqdori saqlanadi². Shu bilan birga, bu holda Shredinger tenglamasining barcha hadlari haqiqiy bo'lganligidan, S - matritsa simmetrik bo'lishi ham lozim.

Blatt va Bideharn ϵ - aralashish parametriga bog'liq (2×2) o'lchamli, unitar

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \epsilon_J & \sin \epsilon_J \\ -\sin \epsilon_J & \cos \epsilon_J \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.3.1)$$

matritsa yordamida S - matritsani diagonal ko'rinishga keltirish mumkinligini ko'rsatib berishdi. Diagonal matritsa elementlarini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$S' = \Omega^{-1} S \Omega = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \epsilon_J & -\sin \epsilon_J \\ \sin \epsilon_J & \cos \epsilon_J \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{--} & S_{-+} \\ S_{+-} & S_{++} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \epsilon_J & \sin \epsilon_J \\ -\sin \epsilon_J & \cos \epsilon_J \end{pmatrix}.$$

Oxirgi ifodadan, $\xi = \frac{S_{++} - S_{--}}{2S_{+-}}$ belgilash kiritib

$$\begin{aligned}S'_{--} &= S_{--} - \tan \epsilon_J \cdot S_{+-} = e^{2i\delta_{--}}, \\ S'_{++} &= S_{++} + \tan \epsilon_J \cdot S_{+-} = e^{2i\delta_{++}}, \\ S'_{+-} &= S'_{-+} = 0, \\ \tan \epsilon_J &= \sqrt{\xi^2 + 1} - \xi\end{aligned} \quad (5.3.2)$$

¹Bu yerda $\varphi_{-,k}^{(\pm)}(r) = e^{\pm i(k \cdot r - (J-1)\pi/2)}$, va $\varphi_{+,k}^{(\pm)}(r) = e^{\pm i(k \cdot r - (J+1)\pi/2)}$

²Yangi zarra paydo bo'lmaydi, yoki bori yo'qolmaydi.

ekanligini ko'rsatish mumkin, bu yerda $\delta_{--} = \delta_{L=J-1, L'=J-1}$, $\delta_{++} = \delta_{L=J+1, L'=J+1}$,
va

$$S' = \begin{pmatrix} S'_{--} & 0 \\ 0 & S'_{++} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Bundan tashqari, bu yerda yana S - matritsani simmetrikligidan $S_{+-} = S_{-+}$ ekanligi hisobga olingan.

Natijada, (5.3.2) va (5.1.7) ifodalardan juftlashgan to'lqinlar holida aralashish parametri va parsial sochilish fazalarini quyidagicha topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_J &= \arctan \left(\sqrt{\bar{\zeta}^2 + 1} - \bar{\zeta} \right) + \pi \cdot n, \\ \delta_{--} &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{\text{Im}(S'_{--})}{\text{Re}(S'_{--})} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot n, \\ \delta_{++} &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{\text{Im}(S'_{++})}{\text{Re}(S'_{++})} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot n, \end{aligned} \quad (5.3.3)$$

bu yerda $n = 0, 1, \dots$; ushbu parametrlar energiyaning uzluksiz funksiyasi bo'lishi uchun, umumiy holda $n = n(E)$.

5.4 Stapp – Ipsilantis – Metropolis usuli

Juftlashgan to'lqinlarda sochilish fazalar farqini hisoblashning yana bir usuli Stapp, Ipsilantis va Metropolislar (SIM)¹ tomonidan taklif etilgan. Bu usul yana *yadroviy tayoqcha*² usuli deb ham ataladi. Ushbu usulda sochilish matritsasi quyidagi ko'rinishda tasvirlanadi:

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\bar{\epsilon}_J) \cdot e^{2i\bar{\delta}_-} & i \sin(2\bar{\epsilon}_J) \cdot e^{2i(\bar{\delta}_- + \bar{\delta}_+)} \\ i \sin(2\bar{\epsilon}_J) \cdot e^{2i(\bar{\delta}_- + \bar{\delta}_+)} & \cos(2\bar{\epsilon}_J) \cdot e^{2i\bar{\delta}_+} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.4.1)$$

bu yerda $\bar{\delta}_{\pm} = \bar{\delta}_{J\pm 1}$ – sochilishning fazalar farqi, $\bar{\epsilon}_J$ – aralashish parametri. Bu kattaliklar BB usulda topilganlari bilan quyidagicha bog'langan:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\delta}_+ + \bar{\delta}_- &= \delta_{++} + \delta_{--}, \\ \sin(\bar{\delta}_- - \bar{\delta}_+) &= \frac{\tan(2\bar{\epsilon}_J)}{\tan(2\epsilon_J)}. \end{aligned}$$

¹ing. *Stapp parametrization*

²ing. *Nuclear bar*

SIM usulida aralashish parametri va sochilish fazalar farqini hisoblash $SS^* = 1$ unitarlik hususiyatini qo'llab bajarilishi mumkin.

BB va SIM usullarini solishtiradigan bo'lsak, to'liq momentning kichik qiymatlari uchun BB usulda

$$\delta_{--} \sim p^{2J-1}, \delta_{++} \sim p^{2J+3}, \epsilon_J \sim p^2$$

va SIM usulda

$$\bar{\delta}_- \sim p^{2J-1}, \bar{\delta}_+ \sim p^{2J+3}, \bar{\epsilon}_J \sim p^{2J+1}$$

ekanligini ko'rsatish mumkin. Ularni tahlil qilaylik. BB usulda, pion paydo bo'lish ostonasi energiyasidan kichik energiyalar holida (p lar o'ta kichik qiymat qabul qilganda), $J > 1$ bo'lganda hususiy fazalar farqi deyarli nol bo'lsa ham, aralashish parametri sezilarli katta qiymatlar qabul qilar ekan. Shunga qaramasdan, fazalar farqlari yaxshi analitik hulqqa ega. SIM usulida esa, aksincha, aralashish parametri, kichik orbital momentlar holida, ostona energiyasidan kichik energiyalar uchun yaxshi analitik hulqqa ega, lekin tayoqcha fazalar farqlarining analitik xususiyatlari unchalik yaxshi emas.

5.5 Effektiv – radius yoyilmasi

S- matritsaning elementlari kompleks E energiya yoki kompleks p^2 impulsning analitik funksiyalaridir¹. Neytron va proton dan iborat ikki zarrali sistemada sochilish holatlari uchun ular E ning haqiqiy qiymatlari o'qida $E = 0$ dan ∞ gacha oraliqda unitarlik qirqimiga² ega. Ya'ni, S- matritsa elementlari uchun pion-paydo bo'lishi ostonasi $E_{mm} \simeq 135$ MeV dan boshlab o'ng-qo'l qirqim va mezon almashinuvi bilan bog'liq chap-qo'l qirqim kabi qo'shimcha unitarlik qirqimlari mavjud. Bitta pion almashinuviga (ing. *one pion exchange* – OPE) mos qirqim $E = -\frac{m_\pi^2}{4m_N} = -5$ MeV dan, ikkita pion almashinuviga (ing. *two pion exchange* – TPE)

¹Analitik funksiyalarni yana – regulyar funksiyalar deyishadi. Bunday funksiyalar umumiy holda kompleks o'zgaruvchining funksiyalari bo'lib, ular differensiallanuvchi, uzluksiz va ularni argumentining qandaydir atrofida Teylor qatoriga yoyish mumkin. Ularning moduli kvadratidan argumenti bo'yicha olingan integral mavjud. Regulyar funksiyalardan tashkil topgan fazoni *Hilbert fazosi* deb atashadi.

²ing. **unitarity cut**

mos qirqim $E = -\frac{m_\pi^2}{m_N} = -20$ MeV dan boshlanadi, bu yerda m_π – pionning, m_N esa nuklonning massasi. Agar bog‘langan holat mavjud bo‘lsa, S - matritsa elementlari energiyaning ushbu qiymatida qutbga ega. Masalan, ${}^3S_1 - {}^3D_1$ juft kanalda, $E = -2.224575(9)$ MeV bo‘lganda, deytronga to‘g‘ri keluvchi qutb bor.

Sochilish hodisalarini tadqiq qilishda S - matritsa bilan quyidagicha bog‘langan

$$S = \frac{1 + iK}{1 - iK}$$

K - matritsasini kiritish juda qulay. Sochilishni tavsiflashda muhim bo‘lgan sochilish uzunligi, effektiv radius va o‘zaro ta’sir potensialining shaklini tavsiflovchi shakl parametrlari qiymatlarini K - matritsa orqali aniqlanadigan

$$M(p^2) = p^{L+1}K^{-1}p^L$$

effektiv-radius funksiyasini qo‘llab hisoblash mumkin. Bu funksiya ham huddi S - matritsa singari, o‘ng- va chap-qo‘l qirqimli, E yoki p^2 ning analitik funksiyasidir. Lekin, unitarlik qirqimi uning aniqlanishida olib tashlangan va shu sababli u deytronga mos qutbga ega emas. Shuning uchun $M(p^2)$ effektiv-radius funksiyasi radiusi 5 MeV bo‘lgan aylana ichida regulyar, chunki 5 MeV dan keyin OPE ga mos keluvchi chap-qo‘l qirqimga yetib kelinadi. Effektiv-radius funksiyasini to‘yinish radiusi 5 MeV bo‘lgan darajali ko‘phadga yoyish mumkin. Natijada

$$M = M_0 + M_1 \cdot p^2 + M_2 \cdot p^4 + M_3 \cdot p^6 + \dots$$

ko‘rinishga ega bo‘lgan effektiv-radius yoyilmasini olamiz. Amaliy hisoblashlar uchun bu yoyilmaning to‘yinish radiusi kichiklik qiladi (faqat 5 MeV). Agar OPE ga to‘g‘ri keluvchi chap-qo‘l qirqim olib tashlansa, **o‘zgartirilgan effektiv-radius funksiyasini** olish mumkin. Bu holda yoyilmaning to‘yinish radiusi 20 MeV bo‘lib qoladi.

Agar hususiy fazalarni va aralashish parametrini BB usul yordamida hisoblashlamoqchi bo‘lsak, quyidagi effektiv-radius funksiyalarni aniqlashimiz mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{J-1}(p^2) &= p^{2J-1} \cdot \cot \delta_{--}, & F_{J+1}(p^2) &= p^{2J+3} \cdot \cot \delta_{++}, \\ F_\epsilon(p^2) &= 2p^2 \cdot \cot 2\epsilon_J. \end{aligned} \quad (5.5.1)$$

Bu funksiyalar $p^2 = 0$ yoki $p^2 = -\alpha^2$ deytron qutbi atrofida yaxshi analitik hulqqa ega.

SIM usuli uchun esa

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{F}_{J-1}(p^2) &= 2p^{2J-1} \cdot \cot 2\bar{\delta}_-, & \bar{F}_{J+1}(p^2) &= 2p^{2J+3} \cdot \cot 2\bar{\delta}_+, \\ \bar{F}_e(p^2) &= 2p^{2J+1} \cdot \cot 2\bar{e}_J.\end{aligned}\quad (5.5.2)$$

Yuqoridagi tahlildagidek, ushbu funksiyalarning analitik hulqi unchalik yaxshi emas.

BB usul uchun effektiv-radius funksiyasini to'liq moment J bilan emas, orbital moment bilan yozsak:

$$F_L(p^2) = p^{2L+1} \cot \delta_L, \quad (5.5.3)$$

umumiy ko'rinishdagi ifodani olish mumkin, bunda $\delta_L = \delta_L(p^2)$. O'ta kichik energiyalar sohasida, $L = 0$ holda (5.5.3) ni $p_0^2 = 0$ qiymat atrofida Teylor qatoriga yoyib,

$$p \cdot \cot \delta_0 = -\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{2}r_0 \cdot p^2 + \mathcal{O}(p^4), \quad (5.5.4)$$

ifodani¹ yozishimiz mumkin. Bu yoyilmada, energiya o'ta kichik bo'lganligi sababli qiymatini hisobga olmasa ham bo'ladigan, impulsning p^4 va undan yuqori darajasi qatnashgan hadlar tashlab yuborilgan, ya'ni $\mathcal{O}(p^4) \sim 0$. Ushbu yoyilmani 1944 yilda Landau va Smorodinskiylar S - parsial to'liqinni massalar markazi sistemasida tavsiflash uchun empirik formula sifatida kiritishgan edi. Yuqorida keltirilgan (5.5.4) formuladagi a_0 koeffitsient keyinchalik sochilishning Fermi uzunligi, r_0 esa effektiv radius deb nomlandi. Kichik energiyalar sohasida effektiv radiusning mohiyati yadroviy kuchlar ta'sir qiluvchi masofani bildiradi. Sochilish uzunligini kvadrati esa $E = 0$ da sochilishning shu to'liqindagi parsial kesimiga proporsional, ya'ni $\sigma_0 \sim a_0^2$.

Effektiv-radius yoyilmasining ixtiyoriy $L > 0$ hol uchun umumlashgani

$$p^{2L+1} \cdot \cot \delta_L = -\frac{1}{a_L} + \frac{1}{2}r_L \cdot p^2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} v_n^{(L)} \cdot p^{2n}, \quad (5.5.5)$$

ko'rinishga ega, bu yerda $v_n^{(L)}$ lar o'zaro ta'sir shaklining o'lchamli parametrlari deb ataladi. Bu yoyilma nuklon-nuklon sochilishga doir tajribalarda

¹bu ifoda ing. effective-range expansion deb yuritiladi.

olingan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilishda¹ juda qulay vositadir va undagi paramterlar, deytron parametrlari bilan birga, nuklon-nuklon o'zaro ta'sirni tadqiq etishda o'ta muhim bo'lgan fundamental kattaliklar hisoblanishadi. Ushbu kattaliklar realistik yadro kuchlarining turli modellarini qurishda markaziy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, yadrolarning tarkibini va turli xil yadroviy jarayonlarni o'rganish uchun asos sifatida qo'llaniladi.

¹ing. *Partial wave analysis* (PAW)

Oraliq nazorat

1. Sochilishga doir eksperiment sxemasi (izohlang)
2. Sochilishga doir eksperimentlarda o'lchanadigan fizikaviy kattalik
3. Zarralarni sochilish turlarini sanab o'ting
4. Klassik mexanikada sochilish kesimi
5. Klassik zarrani potesial o'rada sochilishi. Potensialga qo'yilgan talablar
6. α -zarrani og'ir yadrolarda sochilishi
7. Laboratoriya va massalar markazi sanoq tizimlari
8. Ikkita zarra tizimida massalar markazi harakatini ajratish
9. Ikkita zarra tizimi uchun Shredinger tenglamasini massalar markazi sanoq tizimi harakati uchun yozish
10. Sochilish markazidan uzoq masofalarda to'lqin funksiya asimptotikasi
11. Sochilish jarayonida tushayotgan yassi to'lqin normirovkasi. δ -funksiyaning Furrye tasviri
12. Grin funksiyasi va uning asimptotikasi. Grin funksiyasining Furrye tasviri
13. $(\Delta + k^2)G(\mathbf{r}) = \delta(\mathbf{r})$ tenglamadan Grin funksiyasini ko'rinishini aniqlang
14. Sochilish uchun integral tenglama
15. Sochilish amplitudasini to'lqin funksiya yordamida aniqlanishi
16. Sochilishning differensial kesimini to'lqin funksiyasi yordamida aniqlanishi
17. Sochilish amplitudasi uchun Born yaqinlashishi

A-ILOVA. Aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblash

Gauss kvadratur formulasi

Ma'lum integrallarni taqribiy hisoblash uchun Gauss eng yuqori algebraik aniqlikka ega bo'lgan kvadratur formulani qurdi. U quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \simeq \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f(x_i)$$

Bu yerda x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n va w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n kattaliklar shunday tanlanadiki, bu formula $2n-1$ darajali ko'phadlar uchun aniq natija beradi. x_i miqdorlar tugunlar deyiladi va Gauss kvadratur formulasining og'irliklari. Agar n - tugunlar soni bo'lsa, u holda yuqoridagi formulaning algebraik aniqligi $2n-1$ dan katta emasligini ko'rsatish mumkin. Integralni $[a, b]$ kesmada hisoblash uchun $t = (b+a)/2 + (b-a)x/2$ ni almashtirish kerak. U holda bu formula quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \simeq \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f(t_i),$$

bu yerda $t_i = (b+a)/2 + (b-a) \times i/2, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Gaussning kvadratur formulasida tugunlar sifatida Lejandr polinomlarining nollari olinadi. Masalan, $n = 2$ bo'lganda tugunlar $x_1 = -1/\sqrt{3}$, $x_2 = 1/\sqrt{3}$ va og'irlik $w_1 = w_2 = 1$. Bu holda Gauss formulasining algebraik aniqligi Simpson formulasining algebraik aniqligiga teng:

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \cong f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

Agar integral ostidagi funksiya yetarlicha silliq bo'lsa, u holda Gauss formulasi yig'indidagi qo'shiluvchilarning kichik sonidan foydalanib yuqori aniqlikda natija olish imkonini beradi. Gauss formulasining xatoligi tengligini ko'rsatish mumkin

$$|\Delta_n| \cong \frac{b-a}{2.5\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{b-a}{3n}\right)^{2n} \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f^{(2n)}(x)|.$$

Gauss formulasida taqribiy hisoblashda integral chegaralariga mos tugunlardan foydalanilmaydi. Agar integral osti funksiyaning qutblari chegaralarda yotsa, u holda Gauss formulasi cheksiz funksiyalardan ham xosmas integrallarni topishga imkon beradi. Masalan, Gauss formulasi yordamida ko‘rinishdagi ma’lum bir integralni hisoblash mumkin $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

Quyida istalgan n uchun tugunlar va vaznlar qiymatlariga ega bo‘lgan gauss () nomli protsedura kichik dasturining matnini keltiramiz:

```

SUBROUTINE gauss (a,b,n,w,x, isize)
=====!
! ** O‘zgardi 29.04.2017 **!
! Tugunlar (x (i)) va og‘irlik (w (i))!
! Gaussning kvadratur formulasi uchun!
! NUMERICAL RECIPES, muallif: W.PRESS va boshqalar!
=====!

IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER i, j, n, m, isize
REAL (8), DIMENSION (isize):: x,w
REAL (8), PARAMETER:: eps = 3.D-14
REAL (8) pi, xm, xx, a, b
REAL (8) z, z1, p1, p2, p3, pp
pi = 4.0D0 * ATAN (1.0D0)
m = (n+1) /2
xm = 0.50D0* (b+a)
xx = 0.50D0 * (b-a)
DO 12 i = 1,m
z = COS (pi* (i-0.25D0) / (n+0.50D0))
1 CONTINUE
p1 = 1.0D0
p2 = 0.0D0
DO 11 j = 1,n
p3 = p2
p2 = p1
p1 = ((2.0D0*j-1.0D0) *z*p2- (j-1.0D0) *p3) /DBLE (FLOAT (j))
11 CONTINUE
pp = DBLE (FLOAT (n)) * (z*p1-p2) / (z*z-1.0D0)

```

```

z1 = z
z = z1-p1/pp
IF (ABS (z-z1).GT. eps) GOTO 1
x (i) = xm-xx*z
x (n+1-i) = xm+xx*z
w (i) = 2.0D0 * (xx/ ((1-z*z) *pp*pp))
w (n+1-i) = w (i)
12 CONTINUE
QAYTISH
END SUBROUTINE gauss

```

Ushbu kichik dasturda

```

REAL (8) a - integralning quyi chegarasi, kirish parametri
REAL (8) b - integralning yuqori chegarasi, kirish parametri
REAL (8) x - massiv, tugunlar, chiqish parametri
REAL (8) w - massiv, vazn, chiqish parametri
INTEGER isize - massivlarning maksimal o'lchami
INTEGER n - uzellar va tarozilar soni, n =< isize

```

Ma'lum bir integralni hisoblash uchun kichik dastur gauss () ni chaqirish uchun quyidagi bosh dasturni tuzish mumkin:

```

PROGRAM integral_gauss
INTEGER, PARAMETER:: n = 8
REAL (8), PARAMETR:: a = 0, b = 1.!3.14159
REAL (8):: f
REAL (8):: s, rezultat
REAL (8), DIMENSION (n): x,w

CALL gauss (a,b,n,w,x,n)
s = 0.d0
DO i = 1, n
s = s + f (x (i)) *w (i)
END DO

natija = s
PRINT *, 'Integral (F (x) dx) = ', rezultat

END PROGRAM integral_gauss

```

Integral ostidagi funktsiyaning qiymatlarini hisoblovchi funktsiya qism dasturining tuzilishi taxminan quyidagicha bo'lishi mumkin

```
REAL (8) FUNCTION f (x)
REAL (8), INTENT (IN):: x
f = 4. (1+x**2)! Noaniq integralni olib
bu funktsiyadan At (x) ni hosil qilamiz.
QAYTISH
END FUNCTION f
```

Yaratilgan dasturlar asosida hisoblash quyidagi natijani beradi:

Integral (F (x) dx) = 3.1415927410125732

tenglamalarni shunday o'rin almashtirish kerakki, asosiy diagonalda k ustunning eng katta elementi bo'lsin. Agar tenglamalar sistemasini tavsiflovchi matritsa yaxshi aniqlangan bo'lsa, u holda Gauss metodida xatoliklar yig'indisining bosh elementini tanlash jarayonida sezilarli bo'lmaydi. Tenglamalarni yechish bilan bir qatorda ularni tavsiflovchi matritsaning determinantini hisoblash mumkin. Matritsaning determinantini shu matritsaning bosh elementlarini ko'paytirib topish mumkin $a_{11}^{(1)} \cdot a_{22}^{(1)} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{nn}^{(1)}$.

Gauss usulini amalga oshirish uchun Fortran protsedurasining quyidagi kichik dasturini yaratamiz:

```

SUBROUTINE LU_expand (A, AF, T, Det, Error, N)

!-----!
! A matritsani yoyish!
! va uning asosiy elementlarini tanlash bilan!
! uchburchakli L va U matritsalar bo'yicha!
!-----!

INTEGER i, j, k, p, max_i, N
REAL, INTENT (IN), DIMENSION (N,N):: A
REAL, DIMENSION (N,N):: AF
REAL:: Det
INTEGER, DIMENSION (N): T
INTEGER:: Error
REAL:: AA, WW, RN
DUBL PRECISION Summa

RN = FLOAT (N)
Det = 1,0; Error = 0

IF (LOC (A) /= LOC (AF)) AF = A

c0: DO p = 1, N-1

IF (p > 1) THEN
c2: DO i = p, N

```

```

Summa = DBLE (AF (i,p))
c1: DO k = 1, p-1
Summa = Summa - AF (i,k) * DBLE (AF (k,p))
END DO c1
AF (i,p) = SNGL (Summa)
END DO c2
END IF

AA = ABS (AF (p,p)); max_i = p

c3: DO i = p+1, N
IF (AA < ABS (AF (i,p))) THEN
AA = ABS (AF (i, p)); max_i = i
END IF
END DO c3

IF (RN+AA=RN) THEN
Det = 0,0; Error=65; RETURN;
END IF

IF (max_i /= p) THEN
c4: DO k = 1, N
AA = AF (max_i,k); AF (max,k) = AF (p,k); AF (p,k) = AA
END DO c4
Det=-Det
END IF

Det = Det * AF (p,p); T (p) = max_i

c5: DO i = p + 1, N
AF (i,p) = AF (i,p) /AF (p,p)
END DO c5

IF (p > 1) THEN
c7: DO j = p + 1, N
Summa = DBLE (AF (p,j))
c6: DO k = 1, p - 1
Summa = Summa - AF (p,k) * DBLE (AF (k,j))

```

```

END DO c6
AF (p,j) = SNGL (Summa)
END DO c7
END IF

END DO c0

Summa = DBLE (AF (N,N))

c8: DO k = 1, N - 1
Summa = Summa - AF (N,k) * DBLE (AF (k,N))
END DO c8

AF (N,N) = SNGL (Summa)
Det = Det * SNGL (Summa); T (N) = N

QAYTISH
END SUBROUTINE LU_expand

```

Ushbu kichik dastur chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini tavsiflovchi A xarakteristik matritsani uchburchakli L va U matritsalar bo'yicha ularning Gauss usuli bo'yicha ko'paytmasi ko'rinishida yoyadi. Bunday yoyish tegishli matritsaning ustunlari bo'yicha bosh elementlarni tanlash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

$$TA = LU,$$

bu yerda L - diagonallarida birliklar turgan pastki uchburchakli matritsa, U - yuqori qismida nollar turgan yuqori uchburchakli matritsa, T - o'rin almashtirishlar matritsasi. TA - bu matritsa satrlarini o'rin almashtirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan matritsa A . Matritsaning har bir satri va N tartibli ustunida bitta birlik turadi va qolgan $N-1$ matritsalarda faqat nollar mavjud. Shuning uchun dasturda faqat matritsaning almashtirilgan satrlari A haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan bir o'lchovli massiv saqlanadi.

Matritsani yoyish jarayoni $N-1$ qadamdan iborat. Har bir p qadamda a_{ip}^* oraliq qiymatlarning qiymatlari hisoblanadi:

$$a_{ip}^* = a_{ip} - \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} l_{ik} u_{kj}, \quad (i = p, p+1, \dots, N),$$

bu yerda a_{ip} , l_{ik} , u_{kj} - mos ravishda A, L, U matritsa elementlari. So'ngra m satrida absolyut qiymati bo'yicha eng katta bo'lgan $|a_{ip}^*|$ element qidiriladi ($p \leq i \leq N$). Agar $m \neq p$ bo'lsa, u holda m va p raqamli satrlar o'rin almashadi. Agar $a_{mp}^* = 0$ bo'lsa, hisoblash jarayoni to'xtaydi.

Matritsaning raqami p bo'lgan ustuni L va matritsaning raqami p bo'lgan satri U quyidagi formulalar yordamida topiladi:

$$\begin{aligned} l_{ip} &= a_{ip}^* / a_{pp}, & (i = p+1, p+2, \dots, N), \\ u_{pp} &= a_{pp}^*, \\ u_{pj} &= a_{pj} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} l_{pk} u_{kj}, & (j = p+1, p+2, \dots, N). \end{aligned}$$

Oxirgi qadamda u_{NN} qiymati hisoblanadi:

$$u_{NN} = a_{NN} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} l_{Nk} u_{kN}.$$

Shunday qilib, dastlabki matritsani uchburchakli matrisalar L va U bo'yicha yoyish tugallanadi.

Matritsani uchburchaklarga ajratadigan kichik dasturga murojaat quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

```
CALL LU_expand (A, AF, T, Det, Error, N)
```

Kichik dastur parametrlari:

```
A - kirish parametri;
AF, T, Det, Error - chiqish parametrlari;
REAL A (1:N, 1:N) - dastlabki matritsa elementlaridan
tashkil topgan massiv;
REAL AF (1:N, 1:N) - trigulli matritsa elementlaridan
tashkil topgan massiv,
pastki uchburchakning diagonalida turgan birliklar
```

matritsalar saqlanmaydi;
 INTEGER T (1:N) - o‘rin almashtirish haqidagi
 ma’lumotlarni o‘z ichiga olgan massiv
 A matritsa satrlari;
 REAL Det - A matritsa determinantining qiymati;
 INTEGER Error - hisoblashda xato haqida
 xabar beruvchi parametr,
 agar Error = 0 bo‘lsa, u holda xatolar yo‘q va
 Error = 65 yoki 66,
 u holda matritsani yoyish bajarilmagan,
 shuning uchun shilinma tufayli dastur to‘xtaydi.

Determinantni hisoblash A boshlang‘ich matritsaning yaxshi aniqlangan yoki singulyar ekanligini aniqlash uchun zarur. Singulyarlikni matritsalar (nol determinantli matritsalar) bilan ifodalanuvchi sistemalar bir qiymatli yechimga ega emas.

Yuqorida yaratilgan kichik dastur natijasidan foydalanib algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini yechadigan boshqa kichik dastur yoki protsedura yaratamiz. Uning matni quyida keltirilgan:

```

SUBROUTINE SLAU_gauss (AF, T, B, X, N)
!-----!
! Chiziqli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini yechish!
A*x = B tenglamaning A matritsasi bo‘lib, unda!
! 'LU_expand ()'yordamida yozildi!
!-----!
INTEGER:: i, j, m, N
REAL, INTENT (IN):: AF (N,N), B (N)
INTEGER, INTENT (IN): T (N)
REAL:: X (N)
DUBL PRECISION Summa

IF (LOC (B) /= LOC (X)) X = B

t1s: DO i = 1, N
m = T (i)
Summa = DBLE (X (m)); X (m) = X (i)

```

```

i1s: DO j = 1, i-1
Summa = Summa - AF (i,j) * DBLE (X (j))
END DO i1s

```

```

X (i) = SNGL (Summa)
END DO t1s

```

```

t2s: DO i = N, 1, -1
Summa = DBLE (X (i))

```

```

i2s: DO j = i + 1, N
Summa = Summa - AF (i,j) * DBLE (X (j))
END DO i2s

```

```

X (i) = SNGL (Summa/AF (i,i))
END DO t2s

```

```

QAYTISH
END SUBROUTINE SLAU_gauss

```

Ushbu kichik dastur $A \cdot x = B$ ko'rinisdagi algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini yechadi. Bunda LU_expand () dan Error = 0 olingan A matritsani yoyish natijasidan foydalaniladi.

$A \cdot x = B$ tenglamalar sistemasini yechish uchburchak matritsali ikkita $L \cdot y = B$ va $U \cdot x = y$ tenglamalarni yechishga keltiriladi. Qaror quyidagi formulalar yordamida qabul qilinadi:

$$y_i = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij}y_j, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

('to'g'ri yurish') birinchi va

$$x_i = (y_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^N u_{ij}x_j) / u_{jj}, \quad (i = N, N-1, \dots, 1)$$

('teskari yurish') ikkinchisi uchun.

Birinchi sistemada tenglamalarning o'ng tomoniga mos keluvchi B massiv quyidagicha to'ldiriladi A matritsaning almashtirilgan satrlari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan T, dastur ishlagandan so'ng LU_expand () .

Unga murojaat quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

```
CALL LU_expand (AF, T, B, X, N)
```

Dastur parametrlari:

AF, T, B - kirish parametrlari;

X - chiqish parametri.

REAL AF (1:N,1:N) - elementlari bo'lgan massiv

L va U uchburchakli matritsalar;

INTEGER T (1:N) - ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan massiv

A matritsaning almashtirilgan satrlari;

REAL B (1:N) - o'ngga mos massiv

tenglamalarning tomoniga;

REAL X (1:N) - yechimlar qiymatlarini o'z ichiga olgan massiv

algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi.

Yuqorida yaratilgan kichik dasturlardan foydalanuvchi bosh dastur quyidagi tuzilishga ega:

```
PROGRAM SLAU
```

```
!-----!
```

```
! SLAU ni Gauss usuli bilan yechish!
```

```
!-----!
```

```
IMPLICIT NONE
```

```
INTEGER, PARAMETER:: n = 4! sistemadagi tenglamalar soni
```

```
REAL, DIMENSION (n,n): A, AF, A1
```

```
REAL, DIMENSION (n): B, X, B1
```

```
REAL:: D
```

```
INTEGER, DIMENSION (n): T
```

```
INTEGER:: Er, i, j, k
```

```
A1 (i,j) elementlarini xotirada saqlagan holda
```

```
! oldin ikkinchi indeks j ortadi
```

```
DATA A1/1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, &
```

```
1.1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, &
```

```
1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.3, &
```

```
1.4, 1.3, 1.3, 1.3 /
```

```

DATA B1/11.1,11.4,12.1,13.4 /

DO i = 1, n
B (i) = B1 (i)
DO j = 1, n
A (i,j) = A1 (i,j)
END DO
END DO

! Dastlabki A matritsani uchburchaklar bo'yicha yoyish

CALL LU_expand (A, AF, T, D, Er, n)

IF (Er > 0) THEN
PRINT *, 'Singulyar matritsa. Dastur to'xtatildi."
STOP
END IF

! Yoyiq matritsadan foydalanib
! SLAU ni yechamiz:

CALL SLAU_gauss (AF, T, B, X, n)

! Natijani ekranga chiqaramiz:

PRINT 10
PRINT 11, ((A (i,j), j=1,n), i, B (i), i=1,n)
PRINT 12
PRINT 13, (i, X (i), i=1,n)
PRINT 14, D

FORMAT (/ ' Tenglamalar sistemasi: '/')
FORMAT (' |',4F5.1,' | X',I1,' |',F5.1,' |')
12 FORMAT (/ ' Yechimlar: '/')
FORMAT ('X',I1,' = ',F11.8)
FORMAT (/ ' Determinant =',E15.7)

END PROGRAM SLAU

```

Yaratilgan dasturlarning ish natijasi:

Tenglamalar sistemasi:

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c|c|} 1.0 & 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.4 & X1 & 11.1 & \\ 1.1 & 1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3 & X2 & 11.4 & \\ | & 1.2 & 1.2 & 1.3 & X3 & 12.1 & \\ | & 1.4 & 1.3 & 1.3 & X4 & 13.4 & \end{array}$$

Yechim:

$$X1 = 3.99987936$$

$$X2 = 3.00012612$$

$$X3 = 2.00011635$$

$$X4 = 0.99988753$$

$$\text{Determinant} = -0.9999890\text{E-}04$$

C-ILOVA. Parsial komponentlar uchun tenglamani sonli yechish

Parsial komponentlar uchun tenglamani sonli yechish

Sochilishning fazalar farqini R - matritsa uchun yozilgan (4.2.3) tenglamani sonli yechish orqali hisoblaylik. Bunda sochilish fazalar farqi va R - matritsa diagonal elementlari quyidagicha bog'langan:

$$R_L(x_0, x_0) = -\frac{\tan \delta_L}{2\mu \cdot x_0'} \quad (4)$$

bu yerda μ – neytron va proton sistemasida keltirilgan massa. Fazalar farqini

$$\delta_L = \arctan(-2\mu \cdot x_0 R_L(x_0, x_0)) + \pi n \quad (5)$$

formula orqali hisoblash mumkin. Yana, (4) ifodadan $L = 0$ (S - to'lqin) bo'lganda, effektiv – radius yoyilmasi uchun quyidagini olamiz:

$$x_0 \cdot \cot \delta_0 = -\frac{1}{2\mu \cdot R_0(x_0, x_0)} = \frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{2}r_0 \cdot x_0^2. \quad (6)$$

LSHT ni (4.2.3) taqribiy yechish uchun ularni Gaussning kvadratur formulasi yordamida chiziqli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasiga almashtiramiz

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{j=1}^N \omega_j f(x_j), \quad (7)$$

bu yerda x_j - vaznlar va ω_j - tugunlar bo'lib, ularning qiymatlarini Fortranda yozilgan gauss() dasturi yordamida hisoblash mumkin. Bu dastur ilovada keltirilgan.

Gaussning kvadratur formulasida (7) x_j va ω_j qiymatlarini hisoblashda $[-1, 1]$ chegarali aniq integral uchun Lejandr ko'phadlaridan foydalaniladi. x_j va ω_j qiymatlarini aniqlaydigan kichik dasturga CALL buyrug'i orqali murojaat quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'lishi kerak: gauss(a, b, N, w, x, N), bu yerda $a = -1$, $b = 1$. Ammo integral tenglamalarda integrallarning chegaralari $[0, \infty)$ bo'ladi. Shuning uchun $[-1, 1]$ uchun topilgan tugunlar x_j va vaznlar ω_j ning qiymatlari $[0, \infty)$ uchun

almashtirilishi kerak. Buni amalga oshirishning ko'plab usullari mavjud. Ulardan biri quyidagi almashtirish usulidir

$$x_{0,\infty}^{(j)} = \text{const} \times \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}(1+x_j)\right),$$

$$\omega_{0,\infty}^{(j)} = \text{const} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\omega_j}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}(1+x_j)\right)}. \quad (8)$$

Formulalarda tugunlar impuls xususiyatiga ega bo'lgani uchun ular o'lchamli bo'ladi. Agar o'lcham sifatida Fm^{-1} ishlatilsa, u holda $\text{const} = 1$, agar MeV bo'lsa, $\text{const} \sim 200$ ($\hbar c = 197.327 \text{ MeV}\cdot\text{Fm}$).

(8) da aniqlangan vaznlar va tugunlarning (7) da zarur bo'lgan qiymatlarini hisoblash dasturida e'lon qilish uchun Fortanning modul imkoniyatidan foydalanamiz:

```
MODULE uzli_vesa
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: N = 40 ! tugun va vaznlar soni
DOUBLE PRECISION, ALLOCATABLE :: x(:), w(:)
END MODULE uzli_vesa
```

Tugunlar va vaznlarning qiymatlarini `gauss()` va (8) formuladan foydalanib hisoblaydigan protsedura kichik dasturining matni quyida keltirilgan

```
SUBROUTINE gauss_uzli_vesa
USE constanti, ONLY: pi
USE uzli_vesa
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER i
DOUBLE PRECISION u,s,const,arg
PARAMETER(const = 200.)
DIMENSION u(N), s(N)
CALL gauss(-1.DO,1.DO,N,s,u,N)
DO i = 1, N
arg = pi*(1.DO + u(i))/4.DO
x(i) = const * DTAN(arg)
```

```
w(i) = const * pi * s(i) / (4.D0 * DCOS(arg)**2)
END DO
END SUBROUTINE gauss_uzli_vesa
```

Dastur matnida uchraydigan constanti nomli modul nuklon massasi m_N , $\hbar c$ va π soni kabi fundamental fizik konstantalarning qiymatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu modul quyidagi tuzilishga ega:

Ushbu modul quyidagi tuzilishga ega:

```
MODULE constanti
IMPLICIT NONE
DOUBLE PRECISION, PARAMETER :: pi = 4.D0 * ATAN(1.D0)
DOUBLE PRECISION, PARAMETER :: hbarc = 197.327D0 ! [MeV*Fm]
DOUBLE PRECISION, PARAMETER :: n_mass = 938.926D0 ! [MeV]
END MODULE constanti [MeV]
```

Endi impuls fazosida o'zaro ta'sir potentsiali qiymatlarini hisoblovchi funksiyaning kichik dasturini tayyorlaymiz. Biz tanlagan potentsial protonning neytrondan elastik sochilishidagi 1S_0 to'lqini ($L=0$ bo'lganda) uchun qurilgan. Bu potentsialning parametrlari tajribalarda o'lchangan faza siljishi qiymatlariga moslashtirilgan. Koordinata ko'rinishida u quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

Biz tanlagan potentsial protonning neytronda sochilishidagi elastik to'lqin ($L = 0$ bo'lganda) uchun $1S_0$ qurilgan. Zarralarning to'qnashish jarayoni, buning natijasida faqat ularning impulslari o'zgaradi, ichki holatlari esa o'zgarmaydi. Ushbu potentsial parametrlari tajribalarda o'lchangan fazaviy siljish qiymatlariga moslashtirildi. Koordinata ko'rinishida u quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$V(r) = V_1 \frac{e^{-a_1 r}}{r} + V_2 \frac{e^{-a_2 r}}{r} + V_3 \frac{e^{-a_3 r}}{r}, \quad (9)$$

bu yerda $x = \lambda \cdot r$, $\lambda = 0.7 \text{ Fm}^{-1}$ (pion massasiga teskari kattalik), $V_1 = -10.463 \text{ MeV}$, $a_1 = 1$; $V_2 = -1650.6 \text{ MeV}$, $a_2 = 4$; $V_3 = 6484.3 \text{ MeV}$, $a_3 = 7$. $V(r) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda r} / r$ ko'rinishdagi potentsialning Furrye tasvirini $V_3 = 6484.3 \text{ MeV}$, $a_3 = 7$. $j_0(pr) = \sin(pr) / pr$ bo'lganda oldingi boblarda keltirib chiqargan edik (ifoda

(4.4.2)) va u quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$V_0(p, p') = -\frac{V_0}{pp'} \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + (p - p')^2}{\lambda^2 + (p + p')^2} \right). \quad (10)$$

Bu potensial energiyaning nolga yaqin qiymatlarida, ya'ni $p, p' \rightarrow 0$ da o'zini quyidagicha tutishini ko'rsatish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{pp'} \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + (p - p')^2}{\lambda^2 + (p + p')^2} \right) &= -\frac{4}{\lambda^2 + p'^2} \\ \lim_{p' \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{pp'} \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + (p - p')^2}{\lambda^2 + (p + p')^2} \right) &= -\frac{4}{\lambda^2 + p^2} \\ \lim_{p, p' \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{pp'} \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + (p - p')^2}{\lambda^2 + (p + p')^2} \right) &= -\frac{4}{\lambda^2} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Quyida (9) va (11) ifodalaridan foydalangan holda impuls fazosida (9) da aniqlangan potensial qiymatlarini hisoblaydigan Fortran dasturi matnini keltiramiz:

```

FUNCTION vnn(p1,p2) RESULT(vpot)
USE doimiylar, ONLY: pi, hbarc
IMPLICIT NONE
DOUBLE PRECISION vpot
DOUBLE PRECISION p1, p2
DOUBLE PRECISION v1, v2, v3, lambda1, lambda2, lambda3
DOUBLE PRECISION a, b, c
PARAMETER(v1=-3.7368/hbarc,lambda1=0.49D0*hbarc*hbarc)
PARAMETER(v2=-589.5/hbarc,lambda2=7.84D0*hbarc*hbarc)
PARAMETER(v3= 2315.8214/hbarc,lambda3=24.01D0*hbarc*hbarc)

IF(p1 < 1.0D-9 .AND. p2 > p1) THEN
vpot = v1 / (lambda1 + p2**2) + &
v2 / (lambda2 + p2**2) + &
v3 / (lambda3 + p2**2)
vpot = -vpot
ELSE IF(p2 < 1.0D-9 .AND. p1 > p2) THEN
vpot = v1 / (lambda1 + p1**2) + &
v2 / (lambda2 + p1**2) + &
v3 / (lambda3 + p1**2)
vpot = -vpot

```

```

ELSE IF(p1*p2 < 1.0D-9) THEN
vpot = v1 / lambda1 + &
v2 / lambda2 + &
v3 / lambda3
vpot = -vpot
ELSE
a = (p1 - p2)**2
b = (p1 + p2)**2
c = 1./(p1 * p2)
vpot = v1 * DLOG((lambda1 + a)/(lambda1 + b)) + &
v2 * DLOG((lambda2 + a)/(lambda2 + b)) + &
v3 * DLOG((lambda3 + a)/(lambda3 + b))
vpot = c * vpot
END IF
vpot = -vpot
RETURN
END FUNCTION vnn

```

R -matritsa uchun (4.2.3) tenglamalarda integralning bosh qiymatini sonli usulda ajratish kompyuterning cheklangan aniqligi tufayli muammolidir. Shuning uchun integrallardagi singulyarliklarni sonli hisoblashlarda ajratish uchun bunday hollarda ko'p qo'llaniladigan usulni tatbiq etamiz. Dastlab quyidagi munosabatni kiritamiz:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x_0 - x} = 0. \quad (12)$$

Bu munosabat $1/(x_0 - x)$ egri chizig'ining x_0 singulyar nuqtaning har ikki tomonida bir xil yuzaga ega ekanligini anglatadi. Agar ushbu integralni quyidagicha yozsak:

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x_0 - x} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x_0 - x}$$

va $x \rightarrow -x$ almashtirish qilsak, u holda (12) quyidagi ko'rinishga keladi:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x_0^2 - x^2} = 0.$$

Integralning bosh qiymatini ajratish uchun bu xossani quyidagicha qo'llaymiz:

$$\mathcal{P} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x_0^2 - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x_0^2 - x^2} dx, \quad (13)$$

bu yerda tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi ifoda $x = x_0$ nuqtada endi singulyarlikka ega emas. Agar uni quyidagi ko'rinishda ifodalasak:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x_0^2 - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x_0 - x} \frac{1}{x_0 + x} dx$$

va quyidagini aniqlasak:

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x_0 - x} = - \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x=x_0}$$

u holda (13) dagi integral qiymati $f'(x)$ birinchi tartibli hosilaga proporsional ekanligini ko'rish mumkin.

Bu bilimlarni endi (4.2.3) tenglamani sonli usullar bilan yechishda qo'llaymiz. (13) munosabatini hisobga olgan holda, (4.2.3) tenglamani soddalik uchun ℓ indeksiz quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$R(p', p) = V(p', p) + \frac{4\mu}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} dp'' \times \frac{p''^2 V(p', p'') R(p'', p) - p_0^2 V(p', p_0) R(p_0, p)}{p_0^2 - p''^2}. \quad (14)$$

Bu tenglamani yechib, elastik sochilish fazalari siljishi qiymatlarini (4.2.5) formula bo'yicha hisoblash uchun zarur bo'lgan $R(p_0, p_0)$ kattalik qiymatlarini topamiz.

Ushbu tenglamani sonli yechish algoritmi quyidagicha:

1. Gaussning kvadratur formulasidan foydalanib, (14) tenglamasini quyidagi ko'rinishda qayta yozamiz:

$$R(p', p) = V(p', p) + \frac{4m}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\omega_j x_j^2 V(p', x_j) R(x_j, p)}{p_0^2 - x_j^2} - \frac{4m}{\pi} p_0^2 V(p', p_0) R(p_0, p) \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\omega_j}{p_0^2 - x_j^2} \quad (15)$$

Shunday qilib, biz $R(x_i, x_j)$ noma'lumlarining $(N \times N)$ o'lchamli va $R(p_0, p_0)$ noma'lumli tenglamasini hosil qildik.

2. (15) tenglamani eksperimental berilgan energiyaga mos keladigan $j = 1, N$ uchun x_j nuqtalar va $j = N + 1$ uchun p_0 nuqta bo'yicha $(N + 1) \times (N + 1)$ o'lchamli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasiga almashtiramiz. Bunda x_j Gauss tugunlari gauss qism dasturi yordamida $j = 1, N$ uchun hisoblanadi, $x_{N+1} = p_0$ bo'ladi.

3. Quyidagi matritsani tuzamiz:

$$A_{ij} = \delta_{ij} - V(x_i, x_j)u_j, \quad (16)$$

bu yerda δ_{ij} - Kroneker belgisi, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N + 1$ va

$$u_j = \frac{4m}{\pi} \frac{\omega_j x_j^2}{p_0^2 - x_j^2}, \quad \text{agar } j = 1, N \quad (17)$$

$$u_{N+1} = -\frac{4m}{\pi} p_0^2 \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\omega_n}{p_0^2 - x_n^2}, \quad \text{agar } j = N + 1.$$

Birinchi vazifa, demak, (16) da aniqlangan A matritsani p_0 nuqtani hisobga olgan holda tuzishdir. Shunda A va $V(x_i, x_j)$ bir xil $(N + 1) \times (N + 1)$ o'lchamga ega bo'ladi.

4. Shunday qilib, (15) tenglamani yechish vazifasi $(N + 1) \times (N + 1)$ o'lchamli A matritsa bilan ifodalanuvchi algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini yechishga keltiriladi. Endi barcha A , R va V kattaliklar bir xil $(N + 1) \times (N + 1)$ o'lchamli matritsalar bo'lib, ular uchun quyidagi matritsaviy tenglamani yozishimiz mumkin:

$$AR = V. \quad (18)$$

5. Endi A va V bizga ma'lum. Demak, (18) tenglama R noma'lum uchun tenglama bo'lib, uning yechimi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$R = A^{-1}V \quad (19)$$

Shunday qilib, R qiymatlarini aniqlash uchun A va V matritsalarini tuzish, A^{-1} teskari matritsani topish va oxirida A^{-1} ni V ga ko'paytirish kerak bo'ladi.

LU yoyilmasidan foydalanib, (16)da aniqlangan A matritsasiga teskari A^{-1} matritsani topish vazifasini amalga oshiruvchi protseduraning qism dasturi quyidagi tuzilishga ega bo'lishi mumkin:

```

SUBROUTINE inverse_matrix(A,N)
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER, INTENT(IN)                :: N
DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(N,N), INTENT(INOUT) :: A
DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(:, :), ALLOCATABLE :: A_LU
DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(:, :), ALLOCATABLE :: AT
INTEGER,          DIMENSION(: ), ALLOCATABLE  :: T
DOUBLE PRECISION          :: Det
INTEGER :: i, j, Error
! Massivlar uchun xotirada joy ajratamiz
ALLOCATE(A_LU(N,N))
ALLOCATE(AT(N,N)); ALLOCATE(T(N))
! Birlik matritsani o'rnatamiz
AT = 0.
DO i = 1,N
AT(i,i) = 1.
END DO
! A matritsani uchburchakli matritsalariga ajratamiz
! va bu ajratmani A_LU sifatida topamiz
CALL LU_expand(A, A_LU, T, Det, Error, N)
! A ga teskari AT matritsani ustunlar bo'yicha topamiz
DO j = 1,N
CALL SLAU_gauss(A_LU, T, AT(:,j), AT(:,j), N)
END DO
! Boshlang'ich A matritsasi o'zgargan,
! shuning uchun teskari matritsani uning o'ziga
! berishimiz mumkin
A = AT
! Xotirani bo'shatamiz
DEALLOCATE(A_LU); DEALLOCATE(AT); DEALLOCATE(T)
END SUBROUTINE inverse_matrix

```

Yuqorida foydalanilgan LU_expand() va SLAU_gauss() Fortran qism dasturlarining matnlari 5.5 ilovasida keltirilgan.

Shunday qilib, biz *R*-matritsadan foydalanib, ikkita nuklonning elastik sochilishini o'rganish uchun barcha zarur narsalarni tayyorladik. Keyingi asosiy vazifa yuqorida tayyorlangan kichik dasturlarga murojaat qilish uchun bosh dasturni tayyorlashdir. Uning tuzilishi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

```
PROGRAM faza
USE constanti
USE uzli_vesa
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER i,j,Eloop,info
DOUBLE PRECISION, ALLOCATABLE, DIMENSION(:, :) :: V,R,A,I_matrix
DOUBLE PRECISION, ALLOCATABLE, DIMENSION(:) :: u, p
DOUBLE PRECISION :: x0, delta, vnn, mu, c
mu = n_mass * 0.5
c = 4. * mu / pi
! Birlik matritsa uchun xotirani ajratamiz
ALLOCATE(I_matrix(N+1,N+1))
! Gauss tugunlari va og'irliklarini hisoblaymiz
! Avval ular uchun xotirani ajratamiz
ALLOCATE(x(N),w(N))
! Keyin ularning qiymatlarini hisoblaymiz
CALL gauss_uzli_vasa
! Birlik matritsani yasaymiz
I_matrix = 0.
DO i = 1, N+1
I_matrix(i,i) = 1.
END DO
! Tushayotgan zarrachaning massa markazi
! tizimidagi energiya bo'yicha sikl
! [MeV] birliklarida
DO Eloop = 0, 400, 25
ALLOCATE(p(N+1),u(N+1))
p = 0.
```

```

x0 = Eloop; p(1:N) = x(1:N); p(N+1) = x0
ALLOCATE(V(N+1,N+1),R(N+1,N+1),A(N+1,N+1))
V = 0.; R=0.; A=0.
! Impuls fazosidagi potensial qiymatini
! V massiviga joylaymiz
DO i = 1,N+1
DO j = 1,i
V(j,i) = vnn(p(j),p(i))
V(i,j) = V(j,i)
END DO
END DO
! u ning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz
u = 0.
DO i = 1,N
u(i) = c*w(i)*x(i)*x(i)/(x(i)*x(i)-x0*x0)
u(N+1) = u(N+1)-c*w(i)*x0*x0/(x(i)*x(i)-x0*x0)
END DO
! Teskarisini topish zarur bo'lgan A matritsaning
! qiymatini aniqlaymiz
A = 0.
DO i = 1,N+1
DO j = 1,N+1
A(i,j) = V(i,j)*u(j)
END DO
END DO
A = I_matrix + A
! Teskari matritsani topamiz
CALL inverse_matrix(A,N+1)
! R reaksiya matritsasining qiymatlarini topamiz
R = MATMUL(A,V)
! Fazalar siljishini hisoblaymiz
delta = ATAN(-2.*mu*x0*R(N+1,N+1))
! Ekranga energiya ([MeV]) va fazalar siljishini
! (graduslarda) saqlaymiz
WRITE(6,'(F12.6,2X,F12.6)') 2.*x0*x0/(2.*mu), delta*180./pi
! V, R, A, p, u massivlar uchun ajratilgan xotirani bo'shatamiz
DEALLOCATE(V,R,A)
DEALLOCATE(p,u)

```

```

END DO
! Tugunlar, og'irliklar va birlik matritsa uchun
! ajratilgan xotirani bo'shatamiz
DEALLOCATE(x,w); DEALLOCATE(I_matrix)
END PROGRAM faza

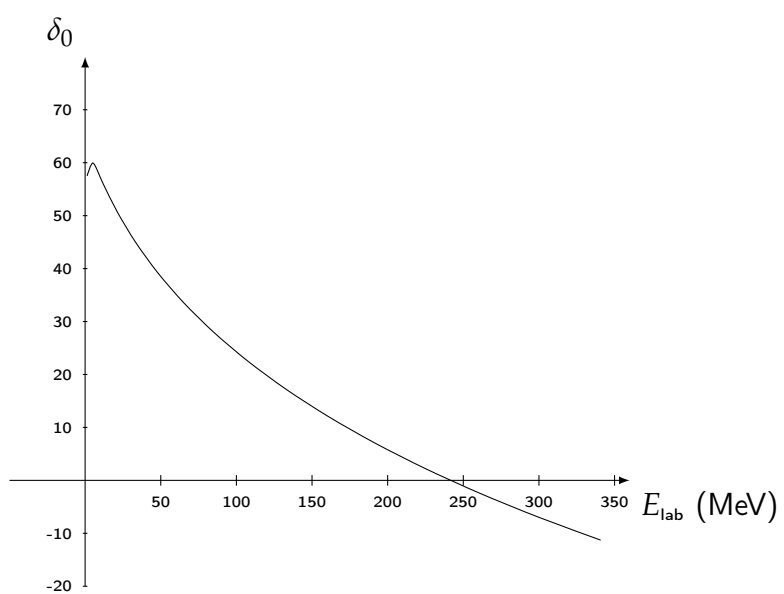
```

Bu yerda yaratilgan `gauss()`, `LU_expand()`, `SLAU_gauss()` dasturlari va Fortrandagi SLAU asosiy dastur yordamida (14) tenglamaning sonli yechimi natijalarini keltiramiz.

Hisoblashlar 1S_0 -to'ldirishda protonning neytrondan elastik sochilishidagi faza siljishi δ_0 qiymatlari uchun quyidagi natijalarni beradi:

E_{lab} (MeV)	δ_0
1.331308	57.501319
5.325233	59.924382
11.981775	55.986968
21.300933	50.687091
33.282708	45.008157
47.927100	39.249860
65.234108	33.535922
85.203733	27.928255
107.835974	22.460364
133.130832	17.149960
161.088307	12.005038
191.708399	7.027366
224.991107	2.214725
260.936432	-2.437597
299.544373	-6.935782
340.814931	-11.286789

Ko'rgazmali bo'lishi uchun laboratoriya tizimida tushayotgan zarra energiyasiga bog'liq holda faza siljishining o'zgarishini grafik ko'rinishda keltiramiz (0.0.1-rasm).



0.0.1 - rasm: 1S_0 -to'ldanda protonning neytrondan elastik sochilishidagi δ_0 -faza siljishini energiyaga bog'liqligi.

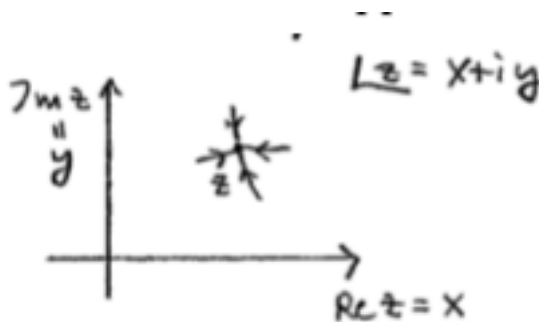
D-ILOVA. Grin funksiyasini hisoblash

Kompleks o'zgaruvchi funksiyalari va ularning integrali

Kompleks o'zgaruvchi bo'yicha hosilani aniqlaylik

$$f'(z) \equiv \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h}; f, z, h \in \mathbb{C}$$

U "izotropik" bo'lishi, ya'ni, h yo'nalishigi bog'liq bo'lmasligi lozim:



Boshqacha aytganda,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta x) - f(z)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ &= \lim_{i\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + i\Delta y) - f(z)}{i\Delta y} = -i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}. \end{aligned}$$

Xaqiqiy va mavhum qismlarini ajratamiz $f(z) = u(z) + iv(z)$, bunda $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$, $z = x + iy$. U holda

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

va

$$f'(z) = -i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

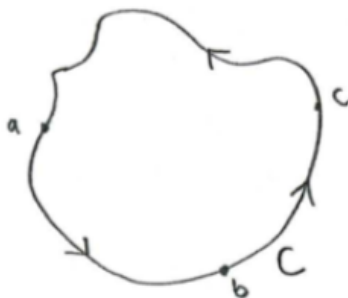
Xaqiqiy va mavhum qismlarini mos holda tenglash quyidagi natijaga olib keladi:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ va } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

Ular **Koshi – Riman shartlari** nomi bilan bizga ma'lum.

Kontur integrallar

Kompleks tekislikda C egri chiziqni qaraymiz:



Bundan tashqari egri chiziq bo'ylab musbat yo'nalishni soat ko'rsatgichiga qarshi deb tanlaymiz (rasmdagi nayzalar). C kontur bo'ylab integralni qismlab aniqlash mumkin:

$$\oint_{C^+} dzf(z) = \int_{C(a \rightarrow b)} f(z) + \int_{C(b \rightarrow c)} f(z) + \int_{C(c \rightarrow a)} f(z) = - \oint_{C^-} dzf(z).$$

$f(z)$ funksiya C da va u o'rab turgan soha ichida **analitik** bo'lsin. C bo'ylab kontur integralni qaraylik:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{C^+} dzf(z) &= \oint_{C^+} (dx + idy)(u + iv) = \oint_{C^+} (udx - vdy) + i \oint_{C^+} (vdx + udy) \\ &= \oint_{C^+} \underbrace{(u\hat{e}_x - v\hat{e}_y)}_{\mathbf{A}} \cdot d\mathbf{x} + i \oint_{C^+} \underbrace{(v\hat{e}_x + u\hat{e}_y)}_{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\mathbf{x} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Stoks teoremasi}}{=} \int_{S_C} da \hat{e}_3 \cdot \underbrace{(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})}_{(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_3} + i \int_{S_C} da \hat{e}_3 \cdot \underbrace{(\nabla \times \mathbf{B})}_{(\nabla \times \mathbf{B})_3} \\ &= \int_{S_C} da(-\partial_x v - \partial_y u) + i \int_{S_C} da(\partial_x u - \partial_y v) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Oxirgi natija Koshi – Riman shartlarini qo'llab olindi: ikkala integral ham nolga teng. Demak,

$$\boxed{\oint_{C^+} dzf(z) = 0}$$

Ushbu natijalar **Koshining integral teoremasini** ta'riflashga imkon beradi:

Agar $f(z)$ funksiya C egri chiziqda va u o'rab turgan bir bog'lamli sohada (teshiklar mavjud emas) analitik bo'lsa, C kontur bo'ylab $f(z)$ funsiyadan olingan integral nolga teng. Ya'ni, $f(z)$ funksiya C da va u o'rab turgan sohada maxsus nuqtalarga ega bo'lmasa.

Endi konturni deformatsiyalaylik. Masalan, 0.0.2-rasmdagidek $C = C_1 + C_3 + C_2 + C_4$. C o'rab turgan, ya'ni rasmdagi shtrixlangan sohada maxsus nuqtalar yo'q deb faraz qilamiz. U holda, Koshining integral teoremasiga ko'ra

$$0 = \oint_{C^+} dzf(z) = \left(\oint_{C_1^+} + \oint_{C_2^-} + \underbrace{\int_{C_3} + \int_{C_4}}_{\substack{\text{qisqaradi,} \\ \text{o'zaro qarama-} \\ \text{qarshi yo'na-} \\ \text{lishlar}}} \right) dzf(z) = \oint_{C_1^+} dzf(z) + \oint_{C_2^-} dzf(z).$$

C_2 ni yo'nalishini almashtirish quyidagiga olib keladi:

$$\oint_{C_1^+} dzf(z) = \oint_{C_2^+} dzf(z).$$



0.0.2 - rasm

Shu yo'l bilan, konturlarni "siqishimiz" mumkin. Bunda C_2 bilan o'ralgan soha C_1 bilan o'ralgan sohada kichikroq. Ammo, ular bo'yicha integrallar bir xil – ular nol bo'lishi shart emas!

Bu natijani, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n nuqtalarda maxsus nuqtalar joylashgan, ko'plab konturlar uchun umumlashtirish mumkin:

$$\oint_{C^+} dz f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \oint_{C_n^+} dz f(z)$$



Bunda barcha konturlar bo'ylab yo'nalish soat ko'rsatgichiga qarshi tanlanganiga e'tibor bering (soha doim yo'nalishga nisbatan chapda joylashgan, musbat yo'nalishning tanlanish sharti).

Endi, $z = z_0$ nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning ajratilgan maxsus nuqtasi bo'lsin, deb faraz qilamiz. Buning ma'nosi, $f(z)$ funksiya o'zining aniqlanish sohasida z_0 nuqtadan boshqa barcha nuqtalarda analitik. Analitiklikni aniqlanishiga ko'ra $f(z)$ funksiyaning Taylor qatoridan foydalana olmaymiz. Shu sabab uning Loran qatorini ishlatishimiz kerak.

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n.$$

Faraz qilaylik, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m > 0$ uchun $a_{n < -m} = 0$ bo'lsin. U holda

$$f(z) = \underbrace{\frac{a_{-m}}{(z - z_0)^m} + \frac{a_{-m+1}}{(z - z_0)^{m+1}} + \dots + \frac{a_{-1}}{z - z_0}}_{\text{singulyar hadlar}} + \underbrace{a_0 + a_1(z - z_0) + a_2(z - z_0)^2 + \dots}_{\text{analitik}}.$$

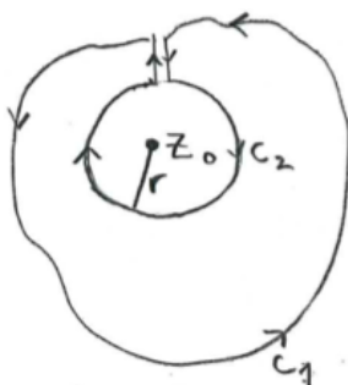
Yuqoridagi ifodada, z_0 nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning m -tartibli qutbi, a_{-1} koeffitsent $f(z)$ funksiyaning $z = z_0$ nuqtadagi chegirmasi deb ataladi:

$$a_{-1} = \operatorname{Res} f(z)_{z=z_0}$$

$z = z_0$ nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning m -tartibli qutbi bo'lsin,

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-m}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n.$$

C_2 egri chiziq z_0 nuqta joylashgan sohani o'rab turgan kontur bo'lsin:

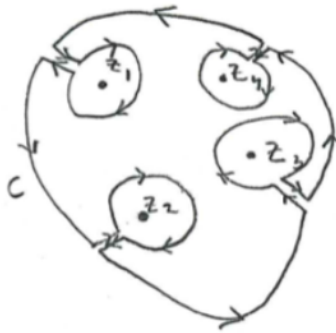


$$z - z_0 = re^{i\varphi}$$

ya'ni, $dz = ire^{i\varphi} d\varphi$, $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$. Kontur integral quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{C_1^+} dz f(z) &= \oint_{C_2^+} dz f(z) = \sum_{n=-m}^{\infty} a_n \oint_{C_2^+} dz \underbrace{(z - z_0)^n}_{r^n e^{in\varphi}} \\ &= i \sum_{n=-m}^{\infty} a_n r^{n+1} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi e^{i(n+1)\varphi}}_{2\pi\delta_{n,-1}: \text{ faqat } n = -1 \text{ qoladi!}} \\ &= 2\pi i a_{-1} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} f(z)_{z=z_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Bu natija ko'pgina z_1, z_2, \dots nuqtalardagi singulyarliklar bo'lganda quyidagicha umumlashtiriladi:



$$\oint_{C_1^+} dz f(z) = 2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^n \operatorname{Res} f(z)_{z=z_j}$$

Bu yerda, juda muhim natija: chegirmalar teoremasini keltirib chiqardik.

Chegirmalar quyidagilardan aniqlanishi mumkin

- 1) $f(z)$ funksiyaning Loran qatoridagi a_{-1} koeffitsentni topib, yoki osonroq,
- 2) n -tartibli qutb uchun quyidagi formuladan (oson isbotlash mumkin)

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z)_{z=z_0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{d}{dz} \right)^{n-1} [(z-z_0)^n f(z)]$$

Ko'pgina xususiy hollarda uchraydigan, $z = z_0$ nuqtada $m = 1$ bo'lgandagi, oddiy qutb uchun

$$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{(z-z_0)} + a_0 + \dots$$

va

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z)_{z=z_0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0) f(z).$$

Endi, ushbu natijalarni Grin funksiyasining ko'rinishini aniqlash uchun qo'llaymiz.

Grin funksiyasini aniqlash

Bu yerda biz boshlang'ich masala: Grin funksiyasini ko'rinishini aniqlash masalasiga qaytib keldik. Buning uchun quyidagi integralni hisoblash zarur edi:

$$I_k(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dq \frac{qe^{iqr}}{\underbrace{(k+i\epsilon)^2 - q^2}_{f(q)}}.$$

$(k+i\epsilon)^2 - q^2 = (k+i\epsilon - q)(k+i\epsilon + q)$ ekanligidan $f(q)$ funksiyaning qutblari $k+i\epsilon - q = 0$ va $k+i\epsilon + q = 0$ nuqtalarda joylashgan. Ularni quyidagicha belgilab olaylik:

$$\boxed{q = k + i\epsilon \equiv q_+} \text{ va } \boxed{q = -k - i\epsilon \equiv q_- = -q_+}$$

bundan tashqari

$$f(q) = \frac{-qe^{iqr}}{(q - q_+)(q - q_-)} = -\frac{qe^{iqr}}{q_+ - q_-} \left(\frac{1}{q - q_+} - \frac{1}{q - q_-} \right),$$

ekanligidan $q = q_{\pm}$ qutblar 1-tartibli oddiy qutblardir. Chegirmalarni hisoblaylik:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}_{q=q_{\pm}} f(q) &= \lim_{q \rightarrow q_{\pm}} \frac{(-q)e^{iqr}}{(q - q_+)(q - q_-)} = \frac{-q_{\pm}e^{iq_{\pm}r}}{\underbrace{q_{\pm} - q_{\mp}}_{=2q_{\pm}}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}e^{iq_{\pm}r}. \end{aligned}$$

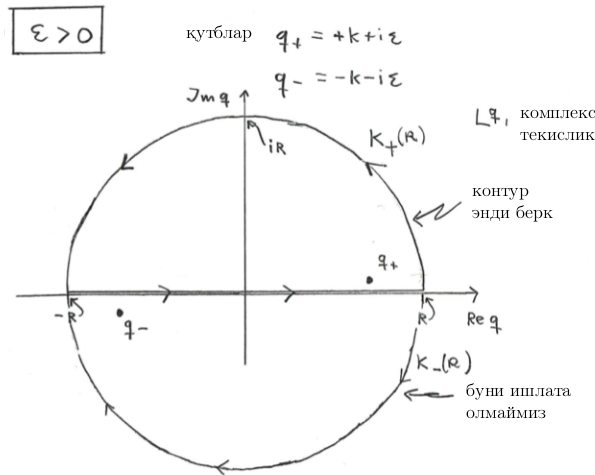
Bular $f(q)$ funsiyaning $q = q_{\pm}$ nuqtalardagi chegirmalari.

Diqqat! Biz haqiqiy turdagi q o'zgaruvchi qiymatlari bo'yicha integralni qarayapmiz. Kontur qani? Bu yerda ayyorlik shundaki, haqiqiy o'q bo'ylab integralni kompleks tekislikda joylashgan berk konturning bir qismi deb olmoqchimiz. Ushbu amalni bajarish yo'li 0.0.3-rasmda ko'rsatilgan (bunda $\epsilon > 0$ deb tanlangan).

Demak, konturni kompleks tekislikning yuqori yoki quyi yarim qismidan "yopishimiz" zarur. Ammo ularning qaysi birini olamiz? Bu haqida keyinroq gaplashamiz. Ikkala holda ham, qutblardan biri C kontur ichida, ikkinchisi undan tashqarida joylashgan.

Nima bo'lganda ham, chegirmalar haqidagi teorema ko'ra

$$2\pi i \underbrace{\operatorname{Res}_{q=q_k}}_{\text{qutblar } C \text{ ichida}} f(q) = \oint_{C^+} dq f(q)$$



0.0.3 - rasm

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{-R}^R dqf(q) + \int_{K_+(R) \text{ yoki } K_-(R)} dqf(q) \right].$$

$|q| = R$ bo'lgandagi yarim aylana

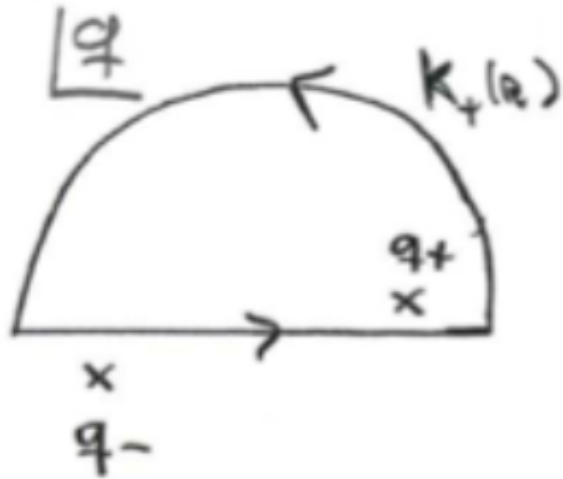
Kvadrat qavslar ichidagi birinchi had – biz hisoblamoqchi bo'layotgan integral. Maqsadimiz, $K_+(R)$ yoki $K_-(R)$ konturni shunday tanlashimiz lozimki, kvadrat qavslar ichidagi ikkinchi integral nolga aylansin. Avval $K_+(R)$ konturni tanlaylik, ya'ni konturni kompleks tekislikning yuqori yarmidan yopamiz (0.0.4-rasm). Bu holda q_+ qutb C kontur ichida, q_- qutb bo'lsa, uning tashqarisida joylashgan. Boshqacharoq aytsak:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dqf(q) = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{q=q_+} f(q) - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{K_+(R)} dqf(q).$$

$q \in K_+(R)$ uchun $q = Re^{i\varphi}$, $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$ deb olishimiz mumkin.

Kontur integral $R \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lganda $K_+(R)$ kontur bo'yicha nolga tengligini ko'rsataylik. Quyidagini yozishimiz mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} f(q \in K_+(R)) &= \frac{-Re^{i\varphi} e^{iRr \cos(\varphi)} e^{-Rr \sin(\varphi)}}{R^2 e^{i2\varphi} - (k + i\varepsilon)^2} \\ &= \frac{-e^{i(-\varphi + Rr \cos \varphi)}}{R(1 - (q_+/R)^2 e^{-i2\varphi}} e^{-Rr \sin(\varphi)}. \end{aligned}$$



0.0.4 - rasm

Endi $R \rightarrow \infty$ limitga o'taylik. Bunda $f(q = Re^{i\varphi})$ funksiyaning absolyut qiymati

$$|f(q = Re^{i\varphi})| \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{R} \exp \left[- \underbrace{Rr \sin \varphi}_{\geq 0} \right] \rightarrow 0.$$

chunki
 $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$

Shunday qilib, yuqori yarim tekislikdan o'tuvchi $K_+(q)$ kontur bo'yicha integral nolga aylanar ekan: bunda kontur uzunligi πR ga teng, va demak R ortishi bilan chiziqli uzayib boradi. Lekin integral ostidagi funksiya R ortishi bilan eksponensial o'zgaradi. Eksponenta chiziqli funksiyaga nisbatan tezroq o'zgarganligi tufayli, natija nolga teng. Nega C konturni yuqori yarim tekislikda yopishimiz kerakligini, quyidagi fikrlardan, tushunishimiz mumkin. Agar $K_-(R)$ konturni tanlaganimizda

$q = Re^{-i\varphi}$, $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$ larga ega bo'lar edik va

$$e^{iqr} \stackrel{q=Re^{-i\varphi}}{=} e^{iRr \cos \varphi} \exp \left[\underbrace{+ Rr \sin \varphi}_{\geq 0} \right] \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} \infty!$$

chunki
 $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$

Bundan, quyi yarim tekislik bo'yicha integral $R \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lganda nolga teng emas ekanligini bilib olamiz.

Umuman olganda, konturni qaysi yarim tekislikda yopish qaralayotgan masalaga bog'liq. Yuqori yarim tekislikda qutblari bo'lgan ko'rsatgichli funksiyalar uchun Jordan lemmasini isbotlash mumkin.

Jordan lemmasi: Agar $|z| = R$, $\text{Im}z > 0$ (yuqori yarim tekislik) $|g(z)| \leq M(R)$ bo'lsa, va $M(R) \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$, u holda

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{K_+(R)} g(z) e^{ikz} dz = 0.$$

Jordan lemmasining isboti. $z = Re^{i\varphi}$ va berilgan R uchun $dz = iRe^{i\varphi} d\varphi$ ekanligidan:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{K_+(R)} g(z) e^{ikz} dz &= \int_0^\varphi d\varphi iRe^{i\varphi} g(Re^{i\varphi}) e^{+ikR \cos \varphi} e^{-kR \sin \varphi} \\ \Rightarrow \left| \int_{K_+(R)} g(z) e^{ikz} \right| &\leq \int_0^\pi d\varphi |iRe^{i\varphi} g(Re^{i\varphi}) \underbrace{e^{-ikR \cos \varphi}}_{\text{faza, } | \cdot | = 1} e^{-kR \sin(\varphi)}| \\ &= R \int_0^\pi |g(Re^{i\varphi})| e^{-kR \sin(\varphi)} d\varphi \\ &\stackrel{|g(z)| \leq M(R)}{\leq} RM(R) \int_0^\pi d\varphi e^{-kR \sin \varphi} = 2RM(R) \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi e^{-kR \sin \varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq 2RM(R) \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi e^{-kR2\varphi/\pi} \\ & = 2RM(R) \frac{\pi}{2kR} (1 - e^{-kR}) = \frac{\pi M(R)}{k} (1 - e^{-kR}) \xrightarrow[\substack{R \rightarrow \infty \\ M(R) \rightarrow 0}]{} 0. \end{aligned}$$

Endi, Jordan lemmasini bizning masalaga qo'llaymiz:

$$f(q) = \frac{-q}{\underbrace{q^2 - (k + i\epsilon)^2}_{g(q)}} e^{iqr},$$

va bundan $|g(Re^{i\varphi})| = R^{-1}|1 - (q/R)^2 e^{-i2\varphi}|^{-1} \leq 1/R = M(R) \rightarrow 0$, shunday qilib, bizning faraz qanoatlantirildi.

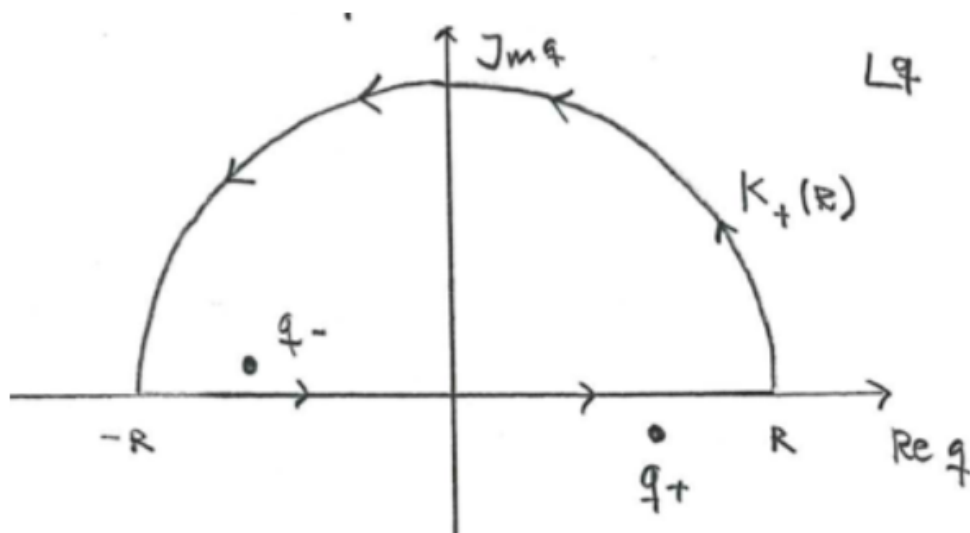
Buning ma'nosi, $R \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lganda $f(q)$ funksiyadan yuqori yarim tekislikdagi $K_+(R)$ kontur bo'yicha integral nolga teng. Bundan tashqari, Grin funksiyasi uchun formuladan $\epsilon > 0$ hol uchun quyidagini olamiz:

$$I_k^{\epsilon > 0}(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dq f(q) = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{q=q_+} f(q) = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{iq_+ r}\right) = -\pi i e^{i(k+i\epsilon)r}.$$

Demak, Grin funksiyasi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega ekan:

$$G_k^{\epsilon > 0}(r) = \frac{I_k^{\epsilon > 0}}{4\pi^2 r i} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{i(k+i\epsilon)r}}{r} \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$

Keling, $\epsilon < 0$ bo'lganda nima bo'lishini qaraylik. Bu holda $q_+ = k + i\epsilon = k - i|\epsilon|$ nuqtadagi qutb C kontur bilan o'ralgan sohadan tashqaridi, q_- qutb bo'lsa, uning ichida joylashgan bo'ladi:



Endi quyidagi natijani:

$$I_{\mathbf{k}}^{\epsilon < 0} = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{iq-r}\right) = -\pi i e^{-i(k+i\epsilon)r}$$

va bunga mos Grin funksiyasi

$$G_{\mathbf{k}}^{\epsilon < 0}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r}$$

ko'inishda bo'lishini o'zingiz tekshirib ko'ring. Demak, umumiy holda Grin funksiyasi

$$G_{\mathbf{k}}^{\epsilon \rightarrow 0_{\pm}}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{\pm ikr}}{r} \quad (20)$$

ko'inishga ega bo'lar ekan.