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## Rutherfordov rozptyl

- binární pružná srážka 2 nabitého částic
- chceme náležit uzel rozptylu

Analytický řešitelný problém pohybu v centrálním silovém poli s  $U(r)$

Celková energie v laboratorní soustavě

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_2^2 + U(|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|)$$

Těžištová soustava (hmotný střed)

$$\vec{R}_c = \frac{\vec{m}_1 \vec{r}_1 + \vec{m}_2 \vec{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \vec{V}_c = \frac{\vec{m}_1 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{m}_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad M_c = m_1 + m_2$$

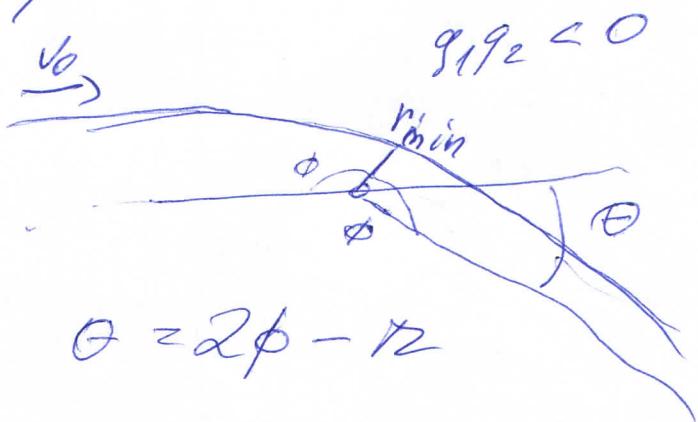
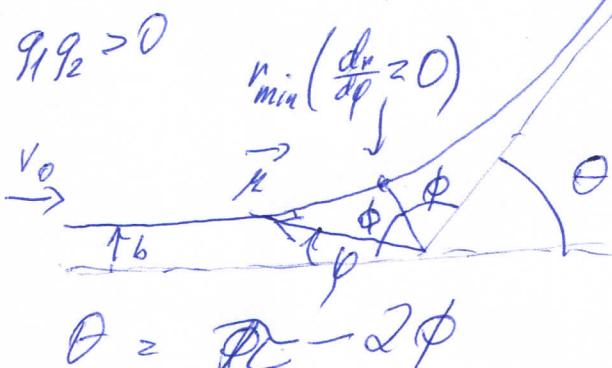
$$\vec{v}_1 = \vec{V}_c - \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1) \quad \mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \mu \vec{v}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_c V_c^2 + U(r)$$

Moment hybnosti

$$\vec{H} = m_1 \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{v}_2 = M_c \vec{R}_c \times \vec{V}_c + \mu \vec{r} \times \vec{v}$$

Vložte tedy převést na čistou  $\mu$   
rozptylující na nehybném centru



$$ZZE \quad \frac{1}{2} \mu v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu [r^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2] + U(r) \quad (2)$$

$$ZZMH \quad \mu b v_0 = \mu r v \dot{\varphi} = \mu r \dot{r} \dot{\varphi}$$

$$U = \frac{C}{r}$$

$$C = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{b v_0}{r^2}$$

$$\dot{r} = \pm v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{r^2} - \frac{2C}{\mu v_0^2 r}}$$

Pak

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dr} = \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{\dot{r}} = \pm \frac{b}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{r^2} - \frac{2C}{\mu v_0^2 r}}}$$

$r$  nejdříve klesá' (-), pak násle ( + )

$$\Theta = \pi - 2\Phi = \pi - 2 \int_{r_{\min}}^r \frac{b/b^2 dr}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{r^2} - \frac{2b_0}{r}}}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{C}{\mu v_0^2} - \text{Landauova délka}$$

Substituce

$$s = \frac{b}{r} + \frac{b_0}{b} \quad ds = -\frac{b dr}{r^2} \quad s_0^2 = 1 + \frac{b_0^2}{b^2}$$

$$\Theta = \pi - 2 \int_{b_0/b}^{s_0} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s_0^2 - s^2}} = \pi + 2 \int_{b_0/b}^{b_0} \arccos \frac{s}{s_0}$$

$$\Theta = \pi - 2 \arccos \frac{b_0/b}{\sqrt{1 + b_0^2/b^2}} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{b_0}{b}$$

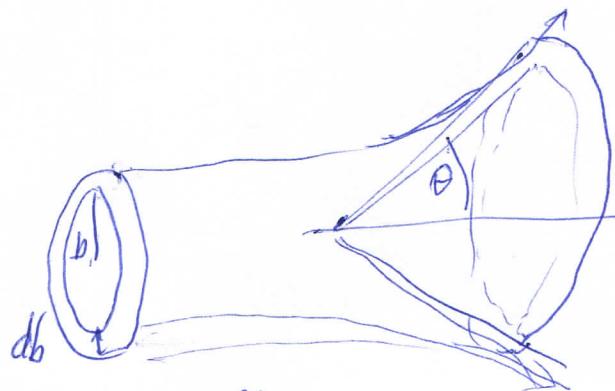
$$\text{pro } b = b_0 \quad \Theta = \frac{\pi}{2} (90^\circ)$$

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Diferencia'a' /ni' učiný' píneze

db pacet eashc, klen' se na tles obor' eashc  
 neuplyli' ada dQ sa jednotka ñase  
 loney' lastorou taku maličkou jich eashc

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$$\theta = f(b)$$

$$d\Omega = 2\pi \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$db = 2\pi b d\theta$$

$$\left| \frac{db}{d\Omega} \right| = \frac{b}{\sin \theta} \left| \frac{db}{d\theta} \right|$$

$$b = b_0 / \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{db}{d\theta} = \frac{b_0}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\left| \frac{db}{d\Omega} \right| = \frac{b_0^2}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\theta}{2} 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{b_0^2}{4 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

pro sedeten  $\theta^- i^+$

$$\left| \frac{dB}{d\Omega} \right| = \left( \frac{2e^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 \mu V_0^2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} \approx \left( \frac{2e^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 m_e V_0^2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

velky pro male'  $\theta$ , malý pro velke'  $\theta$

Dejte' učiný' píneze

$$Z = \int_0^{\pi} \left| \frac{dB}{d\Omega} \right| d\Omega = 22 \int_0^{\pi} \left| \frac{dB}{d\Omega} \right| \sin \theta d\theta = \text{počet kdy } \left( \frac{b_0}{b} \right)$$

$$b = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} b db = 2\pi b^2$$

málo je dále  $b$

my ale potřebají b pro nějakou fyzikální (4)  
veličinu - nejčastěji hustota ( $\rho_H$ ) (nebo energii)

$$\Delta p_x = (1 - \cos \theta) m v$$

$$\frac{\Delta p_x}{p_x} = (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\delta_H = 2\pi \int (1 - \cos \theta) / \frac{d\theta}{d\Omega} / \sin \theta d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{\pi b_0^2}{2} \int_{\theta_{\min}}^{\theta_{\max}} (1 - \cos \theta) \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\sin \frac{4\theta}{2}} = \begin{cases} \gamma = 1 - \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta d\theta = d\gamma \\ \gamma = 1 - \sin \frac{2\theta}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= 2\pi b_0^2 \int_{2\sin^2 \theta_{\min}}^2 \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} = 2\pi b_0^2 \ln \frac{2}{2\sin^2 \theta_{\min}} =$$

$$= 2\pi b_0^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{f^2 \theta_{\min}} \right) = 2\pi b_0^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{b_0^2} \right) =$$

$$= 4\pi b_0^2 \ln \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{b_0^2}}}_{\Lambda} \quad \text{- Coulombův logaritmus}$$

$$\delta_{Hei} = \frac{Z^2 e^4}{4\pi \epsilon_0^2 m_e^2 V^4} \ln \Lambda$$

střední volná dráha  $l_{mp}^{Hei} = (\delta_{Hei} n_i)^{1/2} \propto V^4$   
atm

$$n_i = n_i \langle b v \rangle_{f(v)} \sim \frac{n_i'}{T^{3/2}}$$

Po zadaném průřezu pro výměnu energie mezi  
težitkovým systémem → laboratorním systému

Klasický × kvantový popis rozptylu