

$$\text{中性子散乱断面積} = r_0^2$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} \right) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k^2} \right)^2 \left(2\gamma \mu_N \mu_B \right)^2 (4\pi)^2 \frac{\vec{R}'}{R} \sum_{\lambda' \lambda'' \alpha''} P_\lambda P_{\lambda'} \quad ; \text{これが基本式}$$

$$x \langle \lambda' \sigma | (\hat{Q} \cdot \hat{Q}_\perp)^\dagger | \lambda'' \sigma' \rangle \langle \lambda' \sigma' | \hat{Q} \cdot \hat{Q}_\perp | \lambda \sigma \rangle \delta(k\omega + E_\lambda - E_{\lambda'}) \quad ①$$

中性子スピン
波数
ラ-ゲット

$$\sigma \rightarrow \sigma' \quad \vec{R} \rightarrow \vec{R}' \quad \text{散乱ベクトル} \quad \vec{K} = \vec{R} - \vec{R}'$$

$$\hat{Q}_\perp = \sum_i e^{i\vec{K} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \left\{ \underbrace{\vec{K} \times (\hat{A}_i \times \vec{K})}_{\text{spin}} - \underbrace{\frac{i}{\hbar K} \vec{K} \times \vec{P}_i}_{\text{orbital}} \right\} \quad ②$$

非偏極中性子: $\vec{Q} = 0$

$$\sum_\sigma P_\sigma \langle \sigma | \hat{Q}_\alpha \hat{Q}_\beta | \sigma \rangle = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \quad \therefore \left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} \right) = r_0^2 \frac{\vec{R}'}{R} S(\vec{R}, \omega) \quad ③$$

$$S(\vec{R}, \omega) = \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} P_\lambda \langle \lambda | \hat{Q}_\perp^\dagger | \lambda' \rangle \langle \lambda' | \hat{Q}_\perp | \lambda \rangle \delta(k\omega + E_\lambda - E_{\lambda'})$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha\beta} (\delta_{\alpha\beta} - \hat{K}_\alpha \hat{K}_\beta) \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} P_\lambda \langle \lambda | \hat{Q}_\alpha^\dagger | \lambda' \rangle \langle \lambda' | \hat{Q}_\beta | \lambda \rangle \delta(k\omega + E_\lambda - E_{\lambda'}) \quad ④$$

①の計算: $\langle \lambda | \hat{Q}_\perp | \lambda' \rangle$ が計算できれば、f電子(基底J多重項)です。

$$|\lambda\rangle = \sum_i C_i |JM_i\rangle \quad (i=1 \sim 2J+1)$$

α 形: 表現式: $\langle JM | \hat{Q}_\perp | JM' \rangle$ が計算できれば

$$\langle JM | \hat{Q}_\perp | JM' \rangle = \sqrt{4\pi} \sum_{K,K'} \{ A(K, K') + B(K, K') \} \quad \leftarrow \text{Lovesey の教科書} (11.87a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & g=1, 0, -1 \\ & \text{球殻形} \quad \times \sum_{QQ'} Y_Q^K(\vec{R}) \langle KQ' JM' | JM \rangle \langle KQ K' Q' | 1g \rangle \end{aligned} \quad ⑤$$

$$K=0, 2, 4, 6 \quad K'=1 \quad T=\text{if } K \neq 0 \text{ か} \\ K'=1, 3, 5, 7 \quad \text{双極子近似 (dipole approximation)}$$

プログラム: ①a = 部分を計算する。

参考文献

- [1] E. Balcar and S. W. Lovesey, "Theory of Magnetic Neutron and Photon Scattering" (Oxford).
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- [3] International Tables for Crystallography, Vol. C, ed. A. J. C. Wilson and E. Prince, (1999).