Exercise Sheet 4 Oct. 30th, 2019 WS 2019/2020

(6 Pts)

## **Advanced Quantum Theory**

Dr. Hans Jockers und Urmi Ninad

http://www.th.physik.uni-bonn.de/klemm/advancedqm/index.php

Due Date: Nov. 6th, 2019

-Exercises-

## 4.1 Optical Theorem for Central Potentials

For spherical symmetric potentials V(r) (which vanish sufficiently fast for  $r \to +\infty$ ) we derived in the lecture the scattering amplitude

$$f_k(\theta) = \frac{1}{2ik} \sum_{\ell=0}^{+\infty} (2\ell+1) \left( e^{2i\delta_\ell(k)} - 1 \right) P_\ell(\cos\theta) , \qquad (1)$$

in terms of the polar angle  $\theta$ , the (real) phase shifts  $\delta_{\ell}(k)$ , the wave number k, and the Legendre polynomials  $P_{\ell}$ .

- a) Determine the total cross section  $\sigma_{tot}(k)$  in terms of the phase shifts  $\delta_{\ell}(k)$ . (2 Pts)
- b) Verify for the scattering amplitudes  $f_k(\theta)$  the optical theorem. (4 Pts)
- c) Show that in the absence of non-generic selection rules the total cross section  $\sigma_{tot}(k)$  becomes in the low energy limit  $k \to 0$

$$\lim_{k \to 0} \sigma_{\text{tot}}(k) = 4\pi a_s^2 , \qquad (2)$$

in terms of the scattering length  $-\frac{1}{a_s} = \lim_{k \to 0} k \cot \delta_0(k).$  (2 Pts)

## 4.2 s-Wave Phase Shift

Derive a formula for  $\tan \delta_0(k)$  of the s-wave phase shift  $\delta_0(k)$  for the central potential

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} -V_0 & \text{for } r < R ,\\ 0 & \text{for } r \ge R , \end{cases}$$
(3)

for all energies E > 0 and in all orders in  $V_0 > 0$ .

## 4.3 Scattering Length for a Finite Range Central Potential

We want to study in the low energy limit the s-wave ( $\ell = 0 \mod e$ ) scattering of a particle with mass m at a spherical symmetric potential with a finite range R > 0, i.e., V(r) = 0 for r > R and  $\lim_{r\to 0} r^2 V(r) = \text{const.}$ 

- a) Use the first order Born approximation to compute a formula for the scattering length  $a_s$ in the low energy limit  $kR \ll 1$  as a function of  $\kappa(V) := \int_0^R dr \, r^2 V(r)$ . (4 Pts)
- b) Apply the result of a) together with the optical theorem to calculate the imaginary part of the forward scattering amplitude to *second* order in  $\kappa(V)$ . (2 Pts)

-1 / 1 -