

Eikonale Näherung

$$f(k, k') = -ik \int_0^{\infty} ds \ b \ f_0(kb\theta) \left[e^{2i\Delta(b)} - 1 \right]$$

$$\text{Formfaktor: } \Delta(b) = -\frac{m}{2k^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(\sqrt{s^2 + b^2}) dz$$

Streuung am Zentralpotential

• allgemeine Radiallösung:

$$\begin{aligned} R_\ell(r) &= a_\ell^{(1)} h_\ell^{(1)}(kr) + a_\ell^{(2)} h_\ell^{(2)}(kr) \\ &= B j_\ell(kr) + C n_\ell(kr) \end{aligned}$$

• Sphärische Hankel-Funktionen

$$\begin{aligned} h_\ell^{(1)}(\rho) &= (-\rho)^{\ell+1} \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \right)^{\ell} \frac{e^{i\rho}}{\rho} = h_\ell^{(1)}(\rho) \\ &= j_\ell(\rho) + i n_\ell(\rho) \end{aligned}$$

— grosser Abstand $\rho \rightarrow \infty$

$$h_\ell^{(1)}(\rho) = \frac{1}{\rho} (-i)^{\ell+1} e^{i\rho}$$

— kleiner Abstand $\rho \rightarrow 0$

$$j_\ell(\rho) \rightarrow \text{const} \quad n_\ell(\rho) \sim \frac{1}{\rho}$$