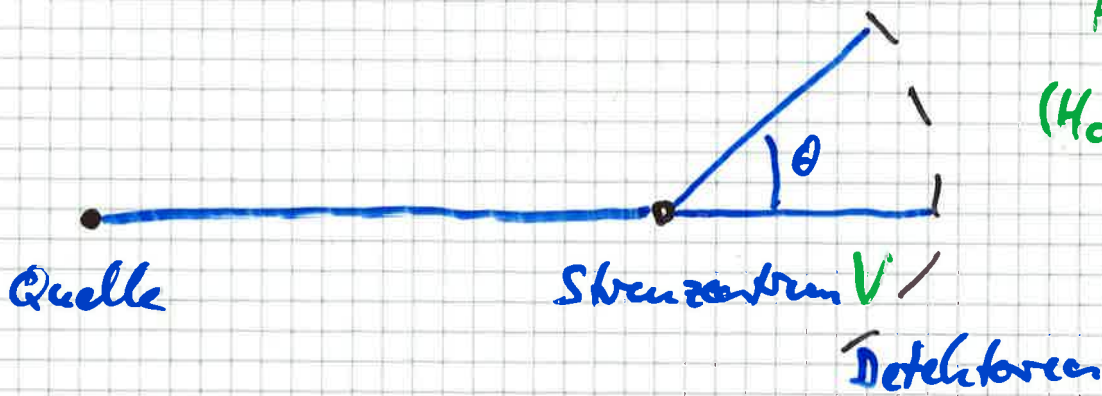


Lippmann-Schwinger Gleichung



$$H_0 |\phi\rangle = E |\phi\rangle$$

$$(H_0 + V) |\psi\rangle = E |\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi^\pm\rangle = |\phi\rangle + \frac{1}{E - H_0 \pm i\epsilon} V |\psi^\pm\rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{x} | \psi^\pm \rangle = \underbrace{\langle \vec{x} | \phi \rangle}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{einlaufende Welle} \\ + \text{keine Streuung}}} - \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \int d^3x' \frac{e^{\pm ik|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|}}{4\pi|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|} \underbrace{V(\vec{x}')}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Streubeitrag} \\ \psi^\pm: \text{auslaufende Kugelwelle}}} \langle \vec{x}' | \psi^\pm \rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{x} | \psi^\pm \rangle_{\vec{x} \text{ gross}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \left(e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} + \frac{e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}}{r} f(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') \right)$$

Differentieller Wirkungsquerschnitt

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

Born-Approximation

$$f^{(1)}(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \int d^3x' e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k}')\cdot\vec{x}'} V(\vec{x}')$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (2\pi)^3 \langle \vec{k}' | V | \vec{k} \rangle$$

$$f^{(2)}(\vec{k}, \vec{k}') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (2\pi)^3 \langle \vec{k}' | V \frac{1}{E - H_0 \pm i\epsilon} V | \vec{k} \rangle$$