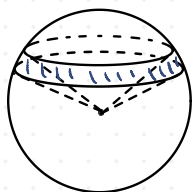
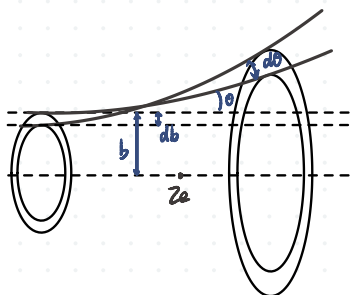


## 2. 卢瑟福散射公式



$$b = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha} \cot^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$(\cot \chi)' = -1 - \frac{\cos \chi}{\sin^2 \chi} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 \chi}$$

$$db = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha} \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}\right) \frac{1}{2} d\theta$$

$$b \sim b - db$$

$$-2\pi b db = 2\pi \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha} \cot^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha} \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}\right) \frac{1}{2} d\theta$$

$$d\sigma = 2\pi b db = \pi \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha}\right)^2 \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

$$d\Omega = \frac{dS}{r^2} = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$d\Omega' = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = 2\pi \sin \theta d\theta = 4\pi \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\pi \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha}\right)^2 \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta}{4\pi \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta} = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

1个 $\alpha$ 粒子被原子核散射到 $\theta$ 方向单位立体角的概率



$$\frac{nAt d\sigma}{A} = \frac{dN}{N}$$

$$d\sigma = \frac{dN}{ntN}$$

$$\frac{dN}{d\Omega} = ntN \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{Ze^2}{E_\alpha}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

