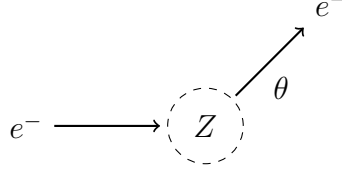


Rutherford scattering

Rutherford scattering is the interaction $e^- + Z \rightarrow e^- + Z$ where Z is a nucleon.



Define the following momentum vectors and spinors. Symbol p is incident momentum. Symbol E is total energy $E = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$ where m is electron mass. Polar angle θ is the observed scattering angle. Azimuth angle ϕ cancels out in scattering calculations.

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} E \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ p \end{pmatrix} \quad p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} E \\ p \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ p \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ p \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

inbound electron outbound electron

$$u_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} E + m \\ 0 \\ p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad u_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} E + m \\ 0 \\ p_{2z} \\ p_{2x} + ip_{2y} \end{pmatrix}$$

inbound electron spin up outbound electron spin up

$$u_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E + m \\ 0 \\ -p \end{pmatrix} \quad u_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E + m \\ p_{2x} - ip_{2y} \\ -p_{2z} \end{pmatrix}$$

inbound electron spin down outbound electron spin down

The spinors are not individually normalized. Instead, a combined spinor normalization constant $N = (E + m)^2$ will be used.

This is the probability density for spin state ab . The formula is derived from Feynman diagrams for Rutherford scattering.

$$|\mathcal{M}_{ab}|^2 = \frac{Z^2 e^4}{q^4} \frac{1}{N} |\bar{u}_{2b} \gamma^0 u_{1a}|^2$$

Symbol Z is the atomic number of the nucleon, e is electron charge, q is momentum transfer, and

$$q^4 = ((p_1 - p_2)^\mu g_{\mu\nu} (p_1 - p_2)^\nu)^2 = 4p^4 (\cos \theta - 1)^2$$

The expected probability density $\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle$ is computed by summing $|\mathcal{M}_{ab}|^2$ over all spin states and then dividing by the number of inbound states. There are two inbound states.

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^2 \sum_{b=1}^2 |\mathcal{M}_{ab}|^2$$

The Casimir trick uses matrix arithmetic to compute the sum.

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle = \frac{Z^2 e^4}{2q^4} \text{Tr} \left((\not{p}_1 + m) \gamma^0 (\not{p}_2 + m) \gamma^0 \right)$$

The result is

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle = \frac{2Z^2 e^4}{q^4} (E^2 + m^2 + p^2 \cos \theta)$$

For low energy experiments $p \ll m$ we can use the approximation

$$E^2 + m^2 + p^2 \cos \theta \approx 2m^2$$

Hence

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle = \frac{4Z^2 e^4 m^2}{q^4}$$

Substituting $e^4 = 16\pi^2 \alpha^2$ and $q^4 = 4p^4(\cos \theta - 1)^2$ we have

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle = \frac{16\pi^2 Z^2 \alpha^2 m^2}{p^4(\cos \theta - 1)^2}$$

Cross section

The differential cross section for Rutherford scattering is

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle}{16\pi^2}$$

For low energy experiments we have

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle = \frac{16\pi^2 Z^2 \alpha^2 m^2}{p^4(\cos \theta - 1)^2}$$

Substitute for $\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle$.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{Z^2 \alpha^2 m^2}{p^4(\cos \theta - 1)^2}$$

We can integrate $d\sigma$ to obtain a cumulative distribution function. Let $I(\theta)$ be the following integral of $d\sigma$. (The $\sin \theta$ is from $d\Omega = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$.)

$$I(\theta) = \int \frac{1}{(\cos \theta - 1)^2} \sin \theta d\theta$$

The result is

$$I(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos \theta - 1}$$

The cumulative distribution function is

$$F(\theta) = \frac{I(\theta) - I(a)}{I(\pi) - I(a)} = \frac{2(\cos a - \cos \theta)}{(1 + \cos a)(1 - \cos \theta)}, \quad a \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

Angular support is reduced by an arbitrary angle $a > 0$ because $I(0)$ is undefined.

The probability of observing scattering events in the interval θ_1 to θ_2 is

$$P(\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2) = F(\theta_2) - F(\theta_1)$$

Let N be the number of scattering events from an experiment. Then the number of scattering events in the interval θ_1 to θ_2 is predicted to be

$$N (F(\theta_2) - F(\theta_1))$$

The probability density function is

$$f(\theta) = \frac{dF(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{I(\pi) - I(a)} \frac{1}{(\cos \theta - 1)^2} \sin \theta$$

Note that if we had carried through the $Z^2 \alpha^2 m^2 / p^4$ in $I(\theta)$, it would have cancelled out in $F(\theta)$.

Notes

1. The original Rutherford scattering experiment in 1911 used alpha particles, not electrons. However, scattering of any charged particle by Coulomb interaction is now known as Rutherford scattering. The first Rutherford scattering experiment using electrons appears to have been done by F. L. Arnot, then a student of Rutherford, in 1929.

2. Lancaster and Blundell page 356 has

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{Z^2 \alpha^2}{4m^2 \mathbf{v}^4 \sin^4(\theta/2)}$$

Noting that

$$\frac{1}{m^2 \mathbf{v}^4} = \frac{m^2}{m^4 \mathbf{v}^4} = \frac{m^2}{p^4}$$

and

$$4 \sin^4(\theta/2) = (\cos \theta - 1)^2$$

we have

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{Z^2 \alpha^2}{4m^2 \mathbf{v}^4 \sin^4(\theta/2)} = \frac{Z^2 \alpha^2 m^2}{p^4 (\cos \theta - 1)^2}$$