13.1 Scalar Scattering Theory

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1 The First Born Approximation and Associated Diffraction Theorem

1.1 The First Born Approximation

From [13.1 The Basic Integral Equation], we have

$$U^{(s)}(\vec{r}, w) = \int_V d\tau' F(\vec{r}, w) U(\vec{r}', w) \frac{e^{ik|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

The *First Born Approximation* is to replace $U(\vec{r}', w)$ in the integrand to $U^{(i)}(\vec{r}', w) = e^{ik\vec{s}_0 \cdot \vec{r}'}$:

$$\boxed{U^{(s)}(\vec{r}, w) = \int_V d\tau' F(\vec{r}, w) e^{ik\vec{s}_0 \cdot \vec{r}'} \frac{e^{ik|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}}$$

1.2 Angular Decomposition with the Weyl's Expansion

Now we do angular decomposition using the *Weyl's expansion for a spherical wave* :

$$\frac{e^{ik|\vec{r}-\vec{r}|}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = \frac{ik}{2\pi} \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ds_x ds_y \frac{1}{s_z} e^{ik[s_x(x-x')+s_y(y-y')+s_z|z-z'|]}$$

Then

$$U_1^{(s)}(\vec{r}, w) = \int_V d\tau' F(\vec{r}', w) e^{ik\vec{s}_0 \cdot \vec{r}'} \frac{e^{ik|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$= \int_V d\tau' F(\vec{r}', w) e^{ik\vec{s}_0 \cdot \vec{r}'} \frac{ik}{2\pi} \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ds_x ds_y \frac{1}{s_z} e^{ik[s_x(x-x')+s_y(y-y')+s_z|z-z'|]}$$

$$\iint ds_x ds_y \frac{ik}{2\pi s_z} [\int_V d\tau' F(\vec{r}', w) e^{ik[(s_x-s_{0x})x'+(s_y-s_{0y})y'+(\pm s_z-s_{0z})z']}]$$
$$\times e^{ik(s_x x + s_y y \pm s_z z)}$$

$$= \iint ds_x ds_y a^{(\pm)}(s_x, s_y; s_{0x}, s_{0y}) e^{ik(s_x x + s_y y \pm s_z z)}$$

where we defined
$$a^{(\pm)}(s_x, s_y; s_{0x}, s_{0y}) \equiv \frac{ik}{2\pi s_z} \int_V d\tau' F(\vec{r}', w) e^{ik[(s_x-s_{0x})x'+(s_y-s_{0y})y'+(\pm s_z-s_{0z})z']} :$$

$$\boxed{a^{(\pm)}(s_x, s_y; s_{0x}, s_{0y}) = \frac{ik}{2\pi s_z} \hat{F}[k(s_x - s_{0x}), k(s_y - s_{0y}), k(\pm s_z - s_{0z})]}$$

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1.3 Associated Diffraction Theorem

Note that we assume the First Born Approximation. The idea is to relate $U_1^{(s)}$ with $\hat{F}$. To achive this, we apply an inverse Fourier transform to $U_1^{(s)}$ for x, y:

$$U_1^{(s)}(\vec{r}, w) = \iint d(\tfrac{ks_x}{2\pi}) d(\tfrac{ks_y}{2\pi}) \hat{U}_1^{(s)}(ks_x, ks_y, z^{(\pm)}; \vec{s}_0) e^{i2\pi \cdot \frac{k}{2\pi}(s_x x + s_y y)}$$

Compare this with $U_1^{(s)}(\vec{r}, w) = \iint ds_x ds_y a^{(\pm)}(s_x, s_y; s_{0x}, s_{0y}) e^{ik(s_x x + s_y y \pm s_z z)}$. For each s_x and s_y we get :

$$(\tfrac{k}{2\pi})^2 \hat{U}_1^{(s)}(ks_x, ks_y, z^{(\pm)}; \vec{s}_0) = a^{(\pm)}(s_x, s_y; s_{0x}, s_{0y}) \equiv \tfrac{ks_z}{2\pi i} \hat{U}_1^{(s)}(ks_x, ks_y, z^{(\pm)}; \vec{s}_0)$$

So,

$$\boxed{\hat{F}[k(s_x - s_{0x}), k(s_y - s_{0y}), k(\pm s_z - s_{0z})] = \tfrac{ks_z}{2\pi i} \hat{U}_1^{(s)}(ks_x, ks_y, z^{(\pm)}; \vec{s}_0)}$$

Note that $\hat{U}_1^{(s)}$ is 2D information while $\hat{F}$ is 3D. By measuring 2D U we can reconstruct 3D F, the scattering potential.

References

[1] Born, M., Wolf, E., Bhatia, A. B. (2019). Principles of Optics: 60th Anniversary Edition. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.