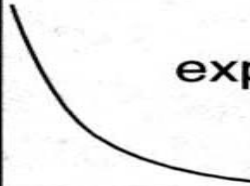
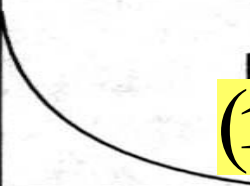
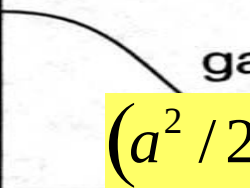
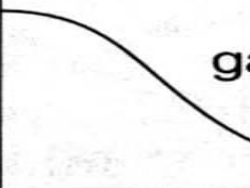
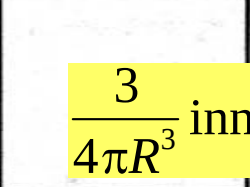
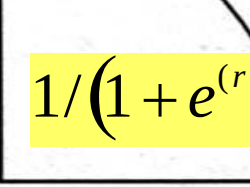
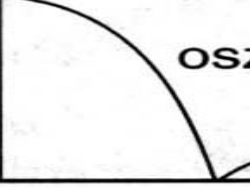


$\rho(r)$	$ F(\mathbf{q}^2) $	Beispiel
punktförmig $\delta(r) / 4\pi$	konstant 1	Elektron
 exponentiell $(a^3 / 8\pi) \cdot e^{-ar}$	 Dipol $(1 + \mathbf{q}^2 / a^2 \hbar^2)^{-2}$	Proton
 gaußförmig $(a^2 / 2\pi)^{3/2} e^{-a^2 r^2 / 2}$	 gaußförmig $e^{-\mathbf{q}^2 / (2a^2 \hbar^2)}$	${}^6\text{Li}$
 homogene Kugel $\frac{3}{4\pi R^3}$ innen, 0 außen	 oszillierend $3\alpha^{-3}(\sin \alpha - \alpha \cos \alpha), \alpha = \mathbf{q}^2 R / \hbar$	—
 Kugel mit diffusem Rand $1 / (1 + e^{(r-c)/a})$	 oszillierend	${}^{40}\text{Ca}$
$r \longrightarrow$	$ \mathbf{q} \longrightarrow$	

Elastische Elektron-Kern-Streuung bei niedrigen Energien

