

Nonlinear Dynamics and Applications



Proceedings of the Twenty nine Anniversary Seminar NPCS'2022
June 21-24, 2022, Minsk, Belarus
Fractals, Chaos, Phase Transitions, Self-organization

Editors

V.A. Shaparau
A.G. Trifonov

**Volume 28
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Contents

Preface	7
1. Dirac Like Equations and Generalized Majorana Fields, Symmetry Aspects	8
P.P. Andrusevich	8
2. Hardronic Interactions of Strange Mesons	33
E.Z. Avakyan, S.L. Avakyan	33
3. The Role of Intermediate Scalar States in the Description of Pseudoscalar Meson Scattering Processes	40
E.Z. Avakyan, S.L. Avakyan	40
4. Monte Carlo Analysis of Charged Hadron Yield Distribution in Au+Au Collisions for Different Parton Energy Loss Models	49
L.F. Babichev, Y.A. Rusak	49
5. Isotopic Composition of the Core and Antineutrino Spectra Production in the VVER-1200 Reactor	55
L.F.Babichev, I.V. Rudziankou	55
6. DYN3D IWQS = 24 library generation using Monte Carlo code SERPENT for VVER	61
I.V. Rudziankou, L.F.Babichev	61
7. Influence of Magnetic Field on Electron States in Circular Quantum Dot in the Presence of Rashba and Dresselhaus Spin-Orbit Interactions of Equal Strengths	66
A.V. Baran, V.V. Kudryashov	66
8. The (g-2)_μ Anomaly Within the Left-Right Symmetric Model	74
O.M. Boyarkin, G.G. Boyarkina, V.V. Makhnach, D.S. Vasileuskaya	74
9. Nonlinear processes of degradation of structural elements of nuclear power facilities and their aging management based on intelligent sensors nets and neural network technologies	83
G.Ya. Buymistrouk	83
10. Leptonic Decay Widths for the Composite System of Two Spin Particles with Equal Masses in the Relativistic Quasipotential Approach	92
Yu.D. Chernichenko, L.P. Kaptari	92
11. Influence of the Metasurface Structural Characteristics on its Optical Properties	104
S.N. Dovydenco	104
12. Technocracy in Computer Games: A Thought Experiment	109
N. V. Efimova, Y. I. Zheshka	109
13. Угловая зависимость переданной протону поляризации в процессе $e\vec{p} \rightarrow e\vec{p}$	115
М.В. Галынский	115

14. Electromagnetic Field of a Point Charge in the Vicinity of Black Hole S. Komarov, A. Gorbatsievich, G. Vereshchagin, A. Garkun	125
15. Informational Approach to Probabilistic Distribution Function Identification of the Sample of Radionuclide Concentrations Measurements in Radioactive Waste Characterization Practice N. Harbachova, N. Kulich, N. Kuzmina, S. Yatsko, J. Korchova	132
16. Semileptonic Decay of Mesons in Point Form of Poincaré-Invariant Quantum Mechanics V.Yu. Haurysh, V.V. Andreev	140
17. Определение напряженно-деформированного состояния материала зондовым наноиндентированием и дифракцией нейтронов С.А. Чижик, М.Л. Хейфец, В.Л. Венгринович, Д.А. Винтов, В.Т. Эм, И.В. Карпов	149
18. Оптимизация структуры и повышение эффективности управления интегрированной системы менеджмента качества А.Е. Дайнеко, А.С. Гаркун, М.Л. Хейфец, Е.Н. Якутович, Г.В. Подгорный, В.Е. Шолоник	157
19. Collective Phenomena in pp Interactions with High Multiplicity N. Barlykov, V. Dudin, E. Kokoulina, A. Kutow, V. Nikitin, V. Popov, R. Shulyakovskiy	169
20. Geometrization of Quantum-Mechanical Problem for Dirac Particle in the Newman-Unti-Tamburino Space-Time Nina Krylova, Victor Red'kov	173
21. Main Trends in Modern Prosthetic Dentistry A.V. Kuvshinov	181
22. On the Disposal of Very Low-Level, Low-Level and Short-Lived Intermediate-Level Radioactive Waste of the Belarusian NPP M. Zhemzhurov, N. Kuzmina	188
23. How the Periodic Table of Fullerenes was born A.I. Melker, M.A. Krupina	200
24. Probabilistic Safety Analysis of the Large LOCA Accident in the VVER-Reactor Plant E. Mikhalycheva, K Artemyeva	210
25. Моделирование Распространения Многокомпонентных Потоков Газов и Радиоактивных Аэрозолей в Отдельных Помещениях Контайнмента И.О. Мороз, А.Г. Трифонов	219

26. Simulation of Radioactive Aerosol Particle Coprecipitation with Droplet Structures		
V.I. Orlovskaya, A.V. Pestsova, A.G. Trifonov		229
27. Updated Constraints on Heavy Resonances Using the RUN 2 Data at LHC		
A.A. Pankov, I.A. Serenkova and V.A. Bednyakov		237
28. Spin 1 particle with anomalous magnetic and electric quadruple moments in presence of external uniform electric field, Cartesian coordinates		
A.V. Ivashkevich		245
29. Spin 1 particle with electric quadrupole moment in external electric field, solutions with cylindric symmetry		
A.V. Ivashkevich		262
30. Stuckelberg Particle in External Magnetic Field, and the Method of Projective Operators		
E.M. Ovsiyuk, A.P. Safronov, A.V. Ivashkevich, O.A. Semenyuk		278
31. Spin 2 Particle, Cylindric Symmetry, Projective Operator Method, External Magnetic Field		
A.V. Ivashkevich, O.A. Semenyuk, E.M. Ovsiyuk, A.V. Bury, V.V. Kisel, V.M. Red'kov		302
32. Spin 2 massless particle, cylindric symmetry, projective operators, gauge degrees of freedom		
A.V. Ivashkevich, O.A. Semenyuk, E.M. Ovsiyuk, A.V. Bury, V.V. Kisel, V.M. Red'kov		342
33. Generalization of the Discrete Spectral Method for the Semi-classical Rabi Problem: Periodic and Non-Periodic Dynamics of Level Populations of Quantum Systems		
S. Banjak, V. Savva		375
34. Measuring Cantor Set and Erdős conjecture on arithmetic progressions		
Natalya V. Maygula, Praskovya D. Serowa, Ivan A. Kovalew, Dmitry W. Serow		382
35. To the problem of the contribution of spin-polarized protons to Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect		
Alexey Sery		386
36. Free motion of a quantum particle in the Gaussian space		
N.D. Shaikovskaya		391
37. The Quantum Primordial Black Holes and Some Cosmological Parameters		
Alexander Shalyt-Margolin		400
38. Investigation of the Exact Static Spherically Symmetric Solution in the Term of 5-dimensional Projective Unified Field Theory (PUFT)		
Alexey Shaplov, Alexander Gorbatsievich		410

39. Свойства поверхности оксидных материалов на основе хрома(III) и цинка(II), полученных соосаждением из растворов Е.А. Шапорова	419
40. The Mellin-Barnes technique and exact form of the three bubble-diagram contributions to the lepton anomaly Leonid Kaptari, Vasil Lashkevich and Olga Solovtsova	431
41. Nuclear knowledge management in the Republic of Belarus S. Sytova, S. Charapitsa, A. Kavalenka, A. Dunets, V. Haurilavets	440
42. The Polarization of the Valence Quarks and the Strange Sea in the Neutrino Experiments on the Polarized Deuterons E.S. Timoshin and S.I. Timoshin	450
43. Анализ условий возникновения парогазовых взрывов в реакторных установках АЭС на основе детерминистического подхода А.А. Тищенко, А.Г. Трифонов	455
44. Nonlinear Dynamics of Arterial Blood Pressure Variability M.V. Voitikova	462
45. Linear Skorokhod SDE and Approximations of its Expectations Alexander Egorov and Anatoly Zherelo	471
46. Моделирование Стационарных Состояний Теплоносителя в Первом Контуре ВВЭР-1200 Энергоблока № 1 Белорусской АЭС с помощью Кода ATHLET В.А. Шапоров, Е.А. Шапорова	479

Preface

The 29th Anniversary International Seminar (June 21-24, 2022, Minsk, Belarus) traditionally had subsubjects: "Fractals, Chaos, Phase transitions, Self-organization", plenary session and the following section sessions: Particles, Modelling and Safety Related Analyses of NPP, Quantum and Classical Electrodynamics, Gravity, Mathematics and Fields, Medicine, Biological and Chemical systems. 20 plenary, 37 section and 16 poster reports were submitted to the 29th Seminar by the scientists. At this Anniversary Seminar, the participants gave overview reports, which became useful to young scientists. Thus, in addition to the scientific component, the seminar also played an educational role. Most of the papers were included into these Proceedings.

Local Organizing Committee (A.G. Trifonov (Chairman), V. A. Shaparau (Vice-Chairman), L. F. Babichev, V. G. Baryshevsky, I. D. Feranchuk, M. V. Galynski, T. N. Korbut, G. G. Krylov, Yu. A. Kurochkin, A. V. Pestsova (Secretary), V. M. Red'kov, V. A. Savva, E. A. Shaparava (Scientific Secretary), R. G. Shulyakovskiy) thanks colleagues Professors Yu. L. Bolotin, I. M. Dremin, V. A. Gaisenok, R. C. Hwa, L. L. Jenkovszky, N. S. Kazak, S. Ya. Kilin, W. Kittel, A. V. Kuzmin, S. A. Maksimenko, P.V.E. McClintock, M. Robnik, N. F. Shul'ga, A. L. Tolstic, G. M. Zinoviev for their valuable advises.

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To the problem of the contribution of spin-polarized protons to Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect

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Baryshevsky-Luboshits effect is possible not for spin polarized electrons only. A similar possible effect is predicted for spin polarized protons. The general structure of the formula for the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization of a photon moving among spin polarized protons depends on the difference of Compton scattering cross sections for the same and opposite spin directions of a photon and a proton. The contribution is obtained to such a formula depending on the integral of the difference of the corresponding cross sections. The final formula contains terms with double, triple and quadruple integrals. The problem is of interest for astrophysics because the possibility of spin polarization of protons is predicted for some types of stars (white dwarfs, Supernovae of type II), and it leads to the problem of the contribution of protons to Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect in comparison with spin polarized electrons.

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Keywords: Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect, Compton forward scattering amplitudes, spin polarization of protons, white dwarfs, Supernovae II explosions.

1. Introduction

Baryshevsky-Luboshits effect, predicted in 1965 and experimentally discovered in 1970s [1], is the rotation of photon polarization plane in spin-polarized electron gas explained by the difference of Compton scattering amplitudes for the same and opposite spin directions of photon and electron.

Another effect, similar to Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect on spin polarized electrons, is predicted for matter with spin-polarized protons due to the possibility of Compton effect on protons.

The angle of the rotation of photon polarization plane per unit path depends on the photon frequency, the degree of spin polarization of particles (electrons or protons), the particle number density, the photon wave vector direction relative to the spin polarization vector and the real part of Compton forward scattering amplitude on the corresponding particle.

We consider the general structure of the expression for the real part of Compton forward scattering amplitude to be the same for an electron and a proton. It means that the expression contains the term depending only photon frequency and the anomalous magnetic moment of the corresponding fermion and the term depending on the difference

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of Compton scattering cross sections for the same and opposite spin directions of a photon and a fermion.

The expressions for both terms are well-known in case of electrons [1]; the expressions for the term depending only on photon frequency and the anomalous magnetic moment of a proton or a neutron were obtained in [2]. It is interesting to obtain the expression for the term depending on the difference of Compton scattering cross sections for the same and opposite spin directions of a photon and a proton. The problem can have astrophysical applications because spin polarization of nucleons is predicted in astrophysics also [3].

2. General formula for Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect on polarized protons

If a photon passes the distance dx in proton gas and its plane of linear polarization turns on the angle $d\varphi$, the following denotations will be used for $\frac{d\varphi}{dx}$ calculation:

n_p — proton number density, \mathbf{p}_p — proton spin polarization vector, ω — photon frequency, \mathbf{n} — unit vector in the direction of photon propagation, c — speed of light in vacuum.

The general formula for $\frac{d\varphi}{dx}$ calculation in proton gas is similar to the corresponding formula obtained for electron gas [1] and can be written in the following way [2]

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{2\pi n_p c}{\omega} (\mathbf{p}_p \cdot \mathbf{n}) \text{Re} f_p(\omega), \quad (1)$$

where $f_p(\omega)$ is the spin-dependent part of Compton forward scattering amplitude on a proton.

3. The general expression for the real part of Compton scattering amplitude

Let's assume the general structure of $\text{Re} f_p(\omega)$ to be the same as the structure of the spin-dependent part of Compton forward scattering amplitude on an electron. Then we can write [1]

$$\text{Re} f_p(\omega) = s(\omega, \Delta\mu_p) + \frac{2\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\text{Im} f_p(y) dy}{y^2 - \omega^2}. \quad (2)$$

The expression for $s(\omega, \Delta\mu_p)$, where $\Delta\mu_p$ is the anomalous magnetic moment of a proton measured in nuclear magnetons, was obtained in [2]. The expression for $\text{Im} f_p(y)$ is

$$\text{Im} f_p(\omega) = -\frac{y}{8\pi c} (\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(y) - \sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(y)), \quad (3)$$

where $\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(y)$ and $\sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(y)$ are Compton cross sections for the same and opposite directions of spins (helicities) of a photon and a proton, respectively.

According to (2) and (3) we obtain

$$\text{Re} f_p(\omega) = s(\omega, \Delta\mu_p) - \frac{\omega}{4\pi^2 c} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y (\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(y) - \sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(y)) dy}{y^2 - \omega^2}. \quad (4)$$

The expression for $\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\omega) - \sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(\omega)$ is relatively simple for electrons that's why the integral in (4) can be calculated in elementary functions except one term which is calculated numerically [1]. The expression for $\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\omega) - \sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(\omega)$ is much more complicated for protons and can be presented in the form

$$\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\omega) - \sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(\omega) = \int \left(\frac{d\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\omega)}{d\Omega} - \frac{d\sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(\omega)}{d\Omega} \right) d\Omega, \quad (5)$$

where $d\Omega$ is solid angle

$$d\Omega = 2\pi \sin \theta d\theta. \quad (6)$$

4. The expression for the difference of the differential cross sections

The expression for $\frac{d\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(y)}{d\Omega} - \frac{d\sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(y)}{d\Omega}$ is the following [4]:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow}(y)}{d\Omega} - \frac{d\sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}(y)}{d\Omega} = -\hbar^2 c^2 \frac{2\alpha^2 m_{np} c^2}{m_{np} c^2 + 2E_\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i(y, \theta), \quad (7)$$

$$f_1(y, \theta) = A_3^2(y, \theta) \sin^2 \theta, \quad (8)$$

$$f_2(y, \theta) = A_1(y, \theta) A_3(y, \theta) (1 + \cos^2 \theta), \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(y, \theta) = & \hbar^2 y^2 \sin^2 \theta (A_6(y, \theta) (A_1(y, \theta) + 3A_3(y, \theta)) + \\ & + \cos \theta (3A_3(y, \theta) A_5(y, \theta) - A_1(y, \theta) A_5(y, \theta) + \\ & + A_3(y, \theta) A_4(y, \theta) - A_2(y, \theta) A_3(y, \theta))), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_4(y, \theta) = & \hbar^4 y^4 \sin^2 \theta (A_5(y, \theta) (A_2(y, \theta) - A_4(y, \theta)) \sin^2 \theta + \\ & + 4A_5(y, \theta) A_6(y, \theta) \cos \theta + 2A_6^2(y, \theta) + 2A_5^2(y, \theta) \cos^2 \theta), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(y, \theta) = & -\frac{1}{m_{np} c^2} + B(m_\pi c^2 - \sqrt{m_\pi^2 c^4 - \hbar^2 y^2} + \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{-t(y, \theta)}}{2m_\pi c^2} - \int_0^1 \arctan \frac{(1-z)\sqrt{-t(y, \theta)}}{2\sqrt{m_\pi^2 c^4 - \hbar^2 y^2 z^2}} dz \right) \frac{2m_\pi^2 c^4 - t(y, \theta)}{\sqrt{-t(y, \theta)}}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_2(y, \theta) = & \frac{1}{m_{np} c^2 \hbar^2 y^2} + \\ & + B \frac{t(y, \theta) - 2m_\pi^2 c^4}{(-t(y, \theta))^{3/2}} \int_0^1 \left(\arctan \frac{(1-z)\sqrt{-t(y, \theta)}}{2\sqrt{m_\pi^2 c^4 - \hbar^2 y^2 z^2}} - \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{2(1-z)\sqrt{t(y, \theta)(\hbar^2 y^2 z^2 - m_\pi^2 c^4)}}{4m_\pi^2 c^4 - 4\hbar^2 y^2 z^2 - t(y, \theta)(1-z)^2} \right) dz, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3(y, \theta) = & \frac{\hbar y}{2m_{np}^2 c^4} (1 + 2\Delta\mu_p - (1 + \Delta\mu_p)^2 \cos\theta) + \\
 & + \frac{B t(y, \theta) \hbar y}{m_\pi^2 c^4 - t(y, \theta)} + B \left(\frac{m_\pi^2 c^4}{\hbar y} \arcsin^2 \left(\frac{\hbar y}{m_\pi c^2} \right) - \hbar y \right) + \\
 & + 2B\hbar^4 y^4 \sin^2\theta \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x(1-x)z(1-z)^3}{W^3(x, y, z, \theta)} Q(x, y, z, \theta) dz,
 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$A_4(y, \theta) = -\frac{(1 + \Delta\mu_p)^2}{2m_{np}^2 c^4 \hbar y} + 2B \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{z(1-z)}{W(x, y, z, \theta)} \arcsin \frac{\hbar y z}{R(x, y, z, \theta)} dz, \quad (15)$$

$$A_5(y, \theta) = \frac{(1 + \Delta\mu_p)^2}{2m_{np}^2 c^4 \hbar y} - \frac{B\hbar y}{m_\pi^2 c^4 - t(y, \theta)} + B \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (-U(x, y, z, \theta) + L(x, y, z, \theta) \cos\theta) dz, \quad (16)$$

$$A_6(y, \theta) = \frac{B\hbar y}{m_\pi^2 c^4 - t(y, \theta)} - \frac{1 + \Delta\mu_p}{2m_{np}^2 c^4 \hbar y} + B \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (U(x, y, z, \theta) - L(x, y, z, \theta)) dz, \quad (17)$$

$$t(y, \theta) = -2\hbar^2 y^2 (1 - \cos\theta), \quad (18)$$

$$W(x, y, z, \theta) = \sqrt{m_\pi^2 c^4 - \hbar^2 y^2 z^2 + t(y, \theta) (1-z)^2 x (x-1)}, \quad (19)$$

$$R(x, y, z, \theta) = \sqrt{m_\pi^2 c^4 + t(y, \theta) (1-z)^2 x (x-1)}, \quad (20)$$

$$Q(x, y, z, \theta) = \arcsin \frac{\hbar y z}{R(x, y, z, \theta)} + \frac{\hbar y z W(x, y, z, \theta)}{R^2(x, y, z, \theta)}, \quad (21)$$

$$U(x, y, z, \theta) = \frac{(1-z)^2}{W(x, y, z, \theta)} \arcsin \frac{\hbar y z}{R(x, y, z, \theta)}, \quad (22)$$

$$L(x, y, z, \theta) = 2\hbar^2 y^2 \frac{x(1-x)z(1-z)^3}{W^3(x, y, z, \theta)} Q(x, y, z, \theta), \quad (23)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c}, \quad (24)$$

$$B = \frac{g_A^2}{8\pi F_\pi^2}. \quad (25)$$

where \hbar is Planck constant, e is elementary charge, $m_\pi c^2 = 138$ MeV, $m_{np} c^2 = 938, 9$ MeV, $g_A = 1,257$, $F_\pi = 92, 5$ MeV [4].

Photon energy E_γ in laboratory system (see (7)) is related to y by the equation [4]

$$\hbar y = \frac{E_\gamma}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2E_\gamma}{m_{np} c^2}}}. \quad (26)$$

5. Final formula for Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect on protons

Substituting (5) into (4) and regarding (6),(7), we obtain

$$\text{Re}f_p(\omega) = s(\omega, \Delta\mu_p) + \frac{\hbar^2 \omega \alpha^2 m_{np} c^3}{\pi (m_{np} c^2 + 2E_\gamma)} \sum_{i=1}^4 \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \frac{y f_i(y, \theta) dy}{y^2 - \omega^2}. \quad (27)$$

Regarding (1),(8)–(27), we obtain the final formula for Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect on polarized protons. The final expression is very complicated, it can be structured into terms some of which contain double, triple and quadruple integrals. The integrals can be calculated by numeric methods only.

6. Conclusion

A formula was obtained for Baryshevsky–Luboshits effect on spin-polarized protons depending on the anomalous magnetic moment of a proton and on the difference of Compton scattering cross sections for the same and opposite spin directions of a photon and a proton. The final expression is very complicated, it can be structured into terms some of which contain double, triple and quadruple integrals. The integrals can be calculated by numeric methods only. Further research for neutrons is needed (as well as for quarks).

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