

変形した原子核の構造・崩壊・反応

東北大学

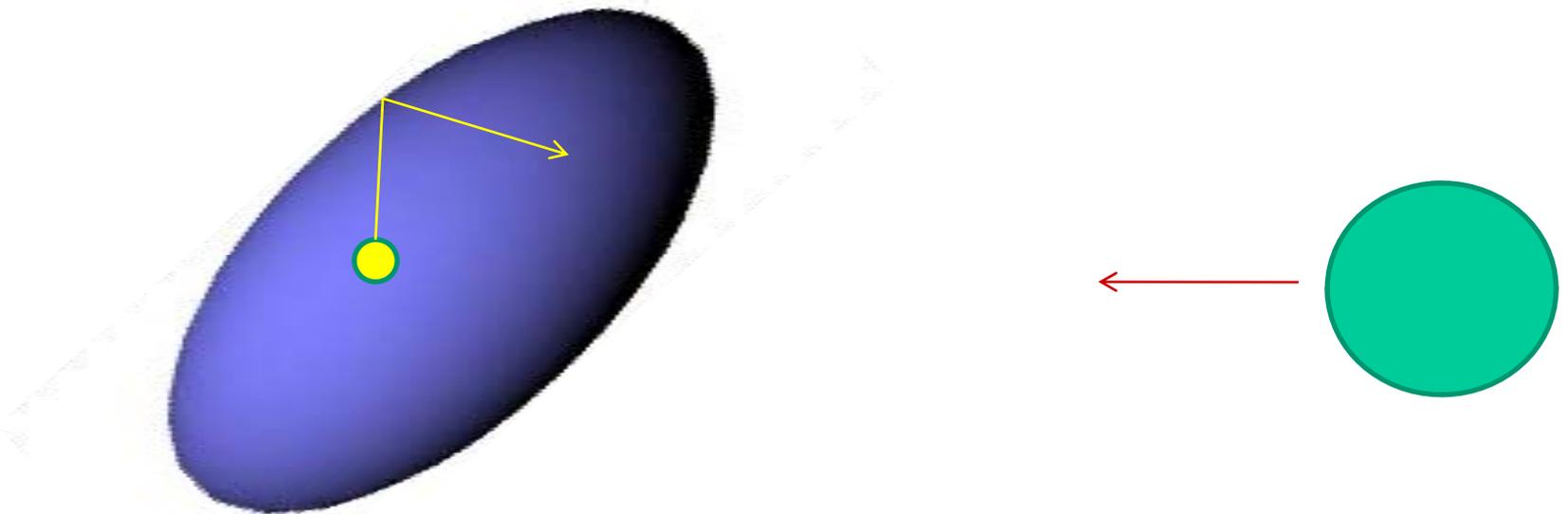
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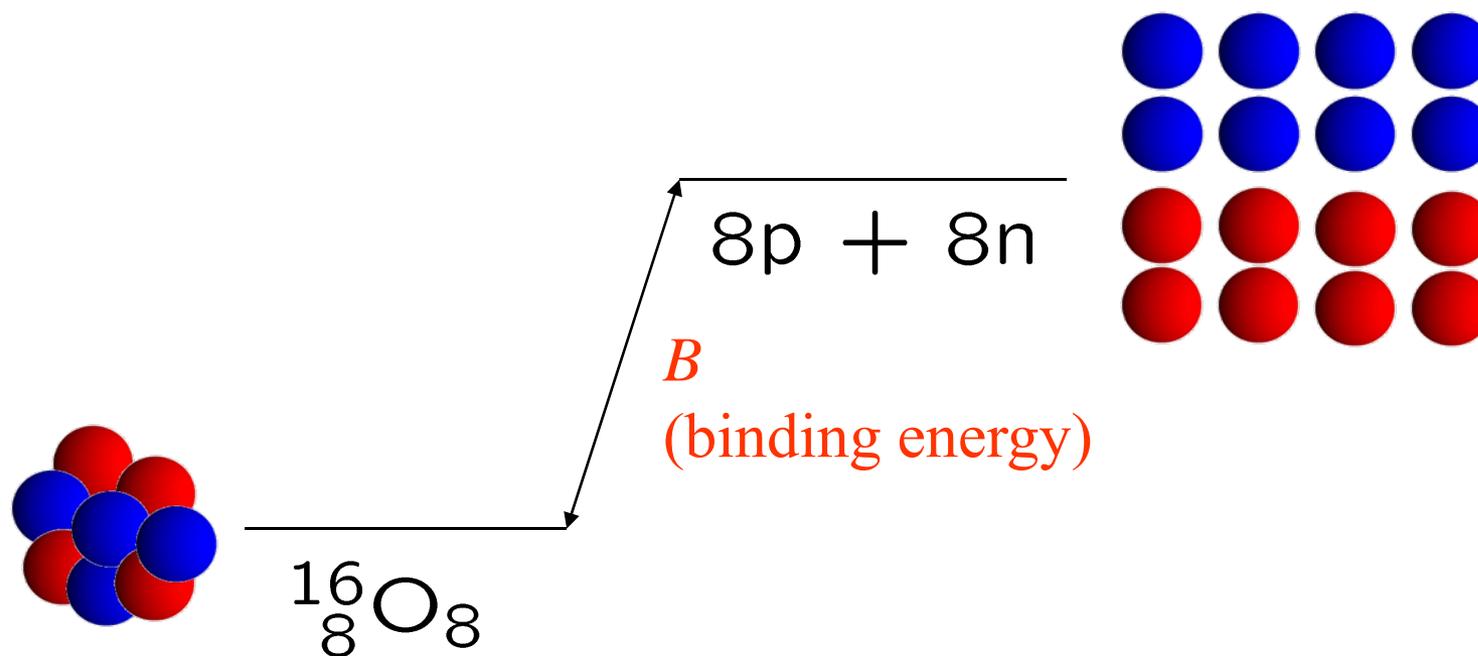


講義の内容(予定)

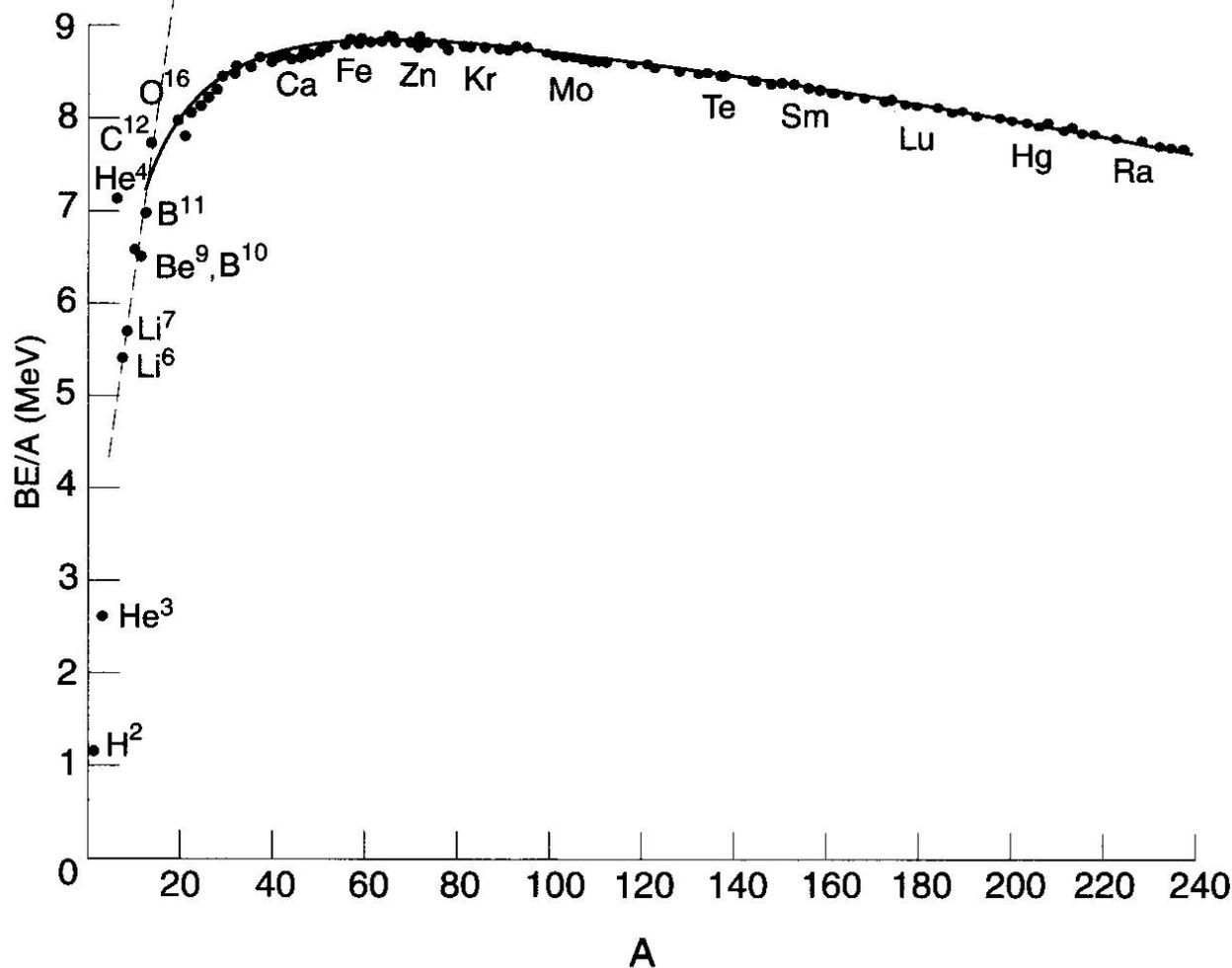
1. 原子核の変形: 液滴模型と殻補正
2. 対称性の自発的破れ
3. 平均場近似と変形核
4. 回転運動と結合チャンネル法
5. 変形した原子核の一粒子共鳴
6. 変形核の陽子放出崩壊及び α 崩壊
7. 変形核の重イオン反応

原子核の変形：液滴模型と殻補正

原子核の束縛エネルギー



$$m(N, Z)c^2 = Zm_p c^2 + Nm_n c^2 - B$$

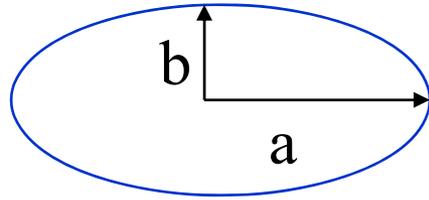


半經驗的質量公式(液滴模型)

$$B(N, Z) = a_v A - a_s A^{2/3} - a_C \frac{Z^2}{A^{1/3}} - a_{\text{sym}} \frac{(N - Z)^2}{A}$$

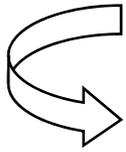
核分裂障壁

$$B(N, Z) = a_v A - a_s A^{2/3} - a_C \frac{Z^2}{A^{1/3}} - a_{\text{sym}} \frac{(N - Z)^2}{A}$$



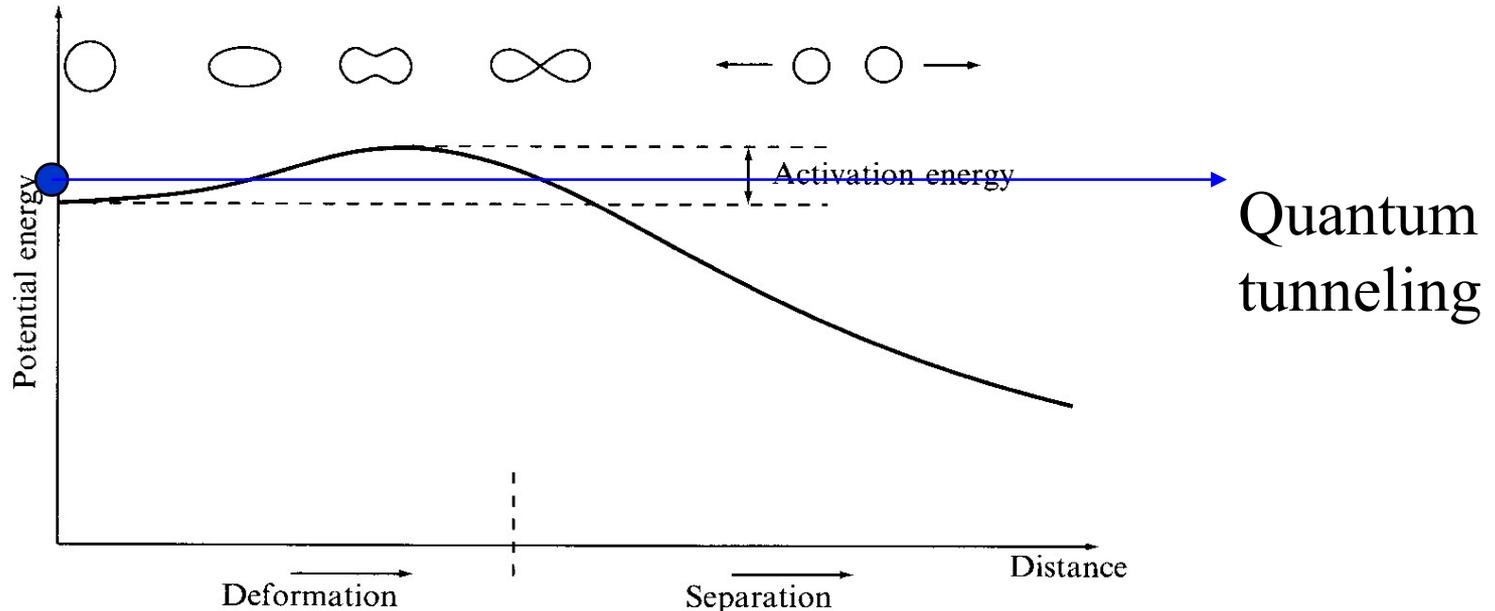
$$a = R \cdot (1 + \epsilon)$$

$$b = R \cdot (1 + \epsilon)^{-1/2}$$

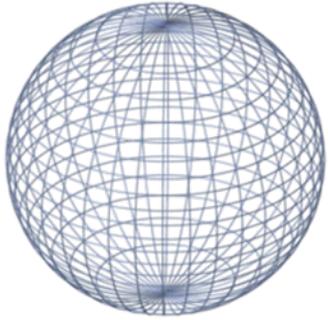


$$E_{\text{surf}} = E_{\text{surf}}^{(0)} (1 + 2\epsilon^2/5 + \dots)$$

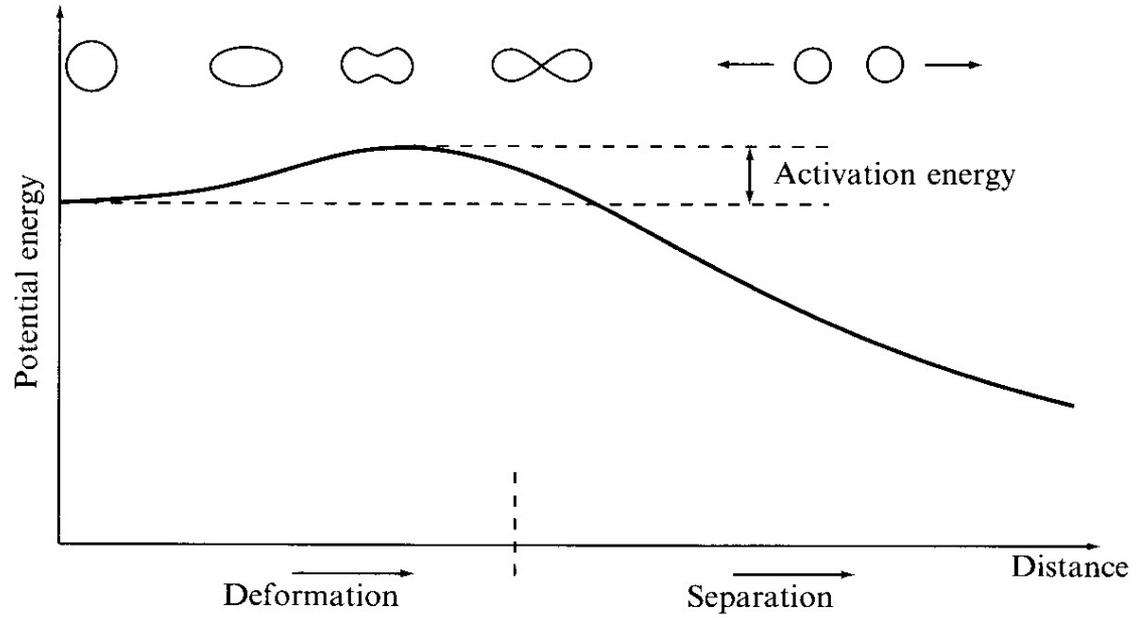
$$E_C = E_C^{(0)} (1 - \epsilon^2/5 + \dots)$$



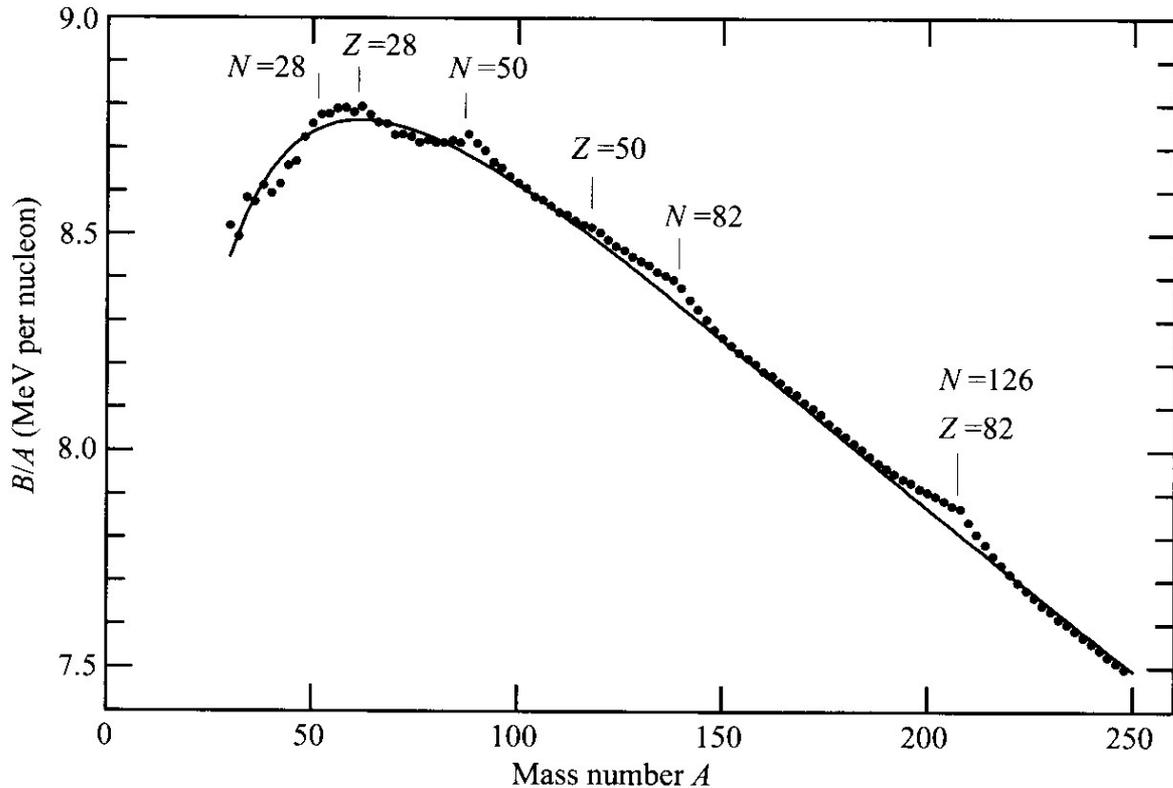
原子核の変形



球形



Shell Energy



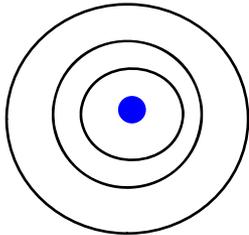
Extra binding for $N, Z = 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 126$ (magic numbers)

⇒ Very stable



(note) Atomic magic numbers (Noble gas)

He (Z=2), Ne (Z=10), Ar (Z=18), Kr (Z=36), Xe (Z=54), Rn (Z=86)

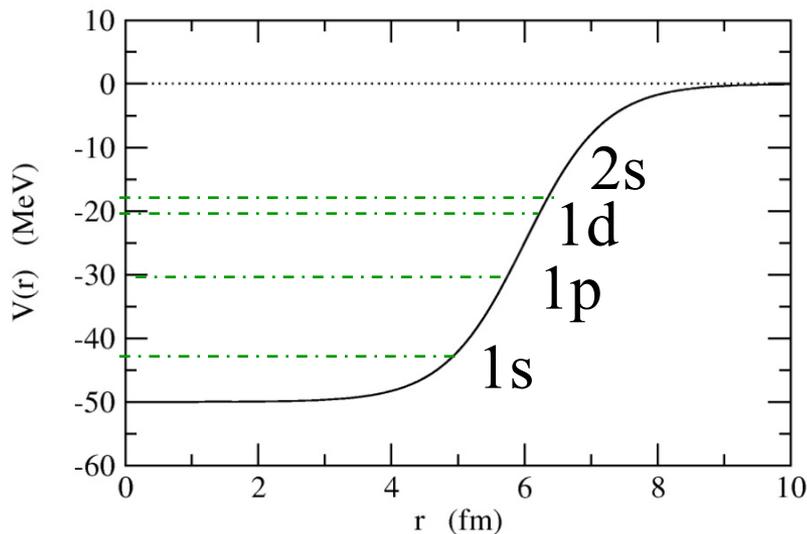


Shell structure

Similar attempt in nuclear physics: independent particle motion in a potential well

Woods-Saxon potential

$$V(r) = -V_0/[1 + \exp((r - R_0)/a)]$$



$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) - \epsilon \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{u_l(r)}{r} Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \cdot \chi_{m_s}$$

彦坂忠義

世界に先駆けて原子核の殻模型を提唱
原子力に関する先駆的な研究（原子炉の彦坂模型の提案）



写真提供：彦坂王蓮氏

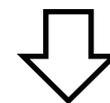
あまりにも研究の時期が「早すぎた」ため
偉大な業績が歴史に埋もれてしまった悲運の科学者 *Hibukawa Tadayoshi*

- ・1902 愛知県瀬戸郡（現豊橋市）に生まれる *1902-1989*
- ・1920 旧制第二高等学校（仙台）入学
- ・1926 東北帝国大学理学部物理学科卒業
東北帝国大学副手
- ・1934 原子核の殻模型の提唱
- ・1939 旧制山口高等学校教授
- ・1941 大阪大学斎藤正士研究室に内地留学
- ・1943 旧制第二高等学校教授
- ・1944 原子炉の彦坂模型の提案
- ・1945 旅順工科大学教授
- ・1949 岩手大学教授
- ・1951 新潟大学理学部教授
- ・1968 東北学院大学教授（～1977）
- ・1989 逝去

彦坂忠義(1902 – 1989)

1934 年

殻模型の考えに基づき
計算を行う



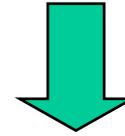
中性子の分離エネルギー、
原子核の安定領域、
磁気モーメント

など当時測定されていた
実験データをきれいに説明

（ただし、当時、殻模型の
考えは受け入れられなかつた。）

Phys. Rev. に論文を reject。
独語に書き直し、東北大
紀要に発表。

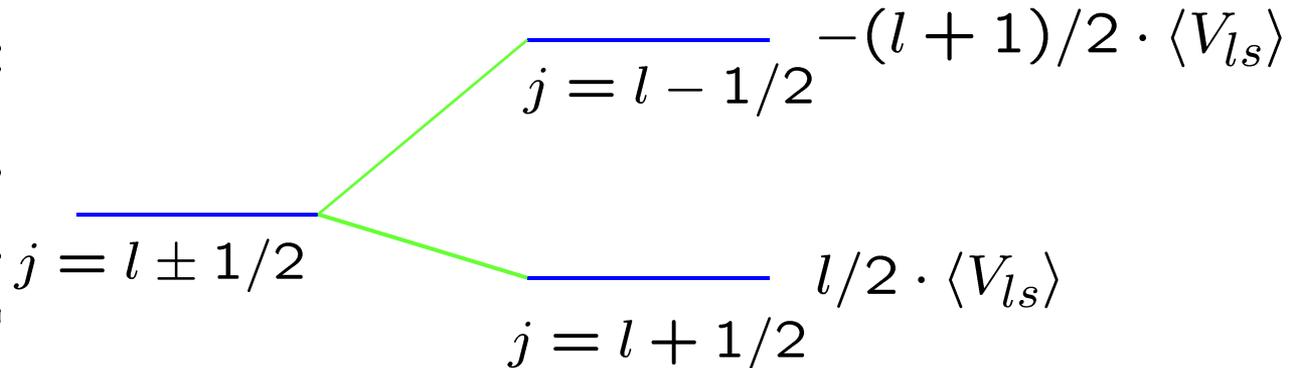
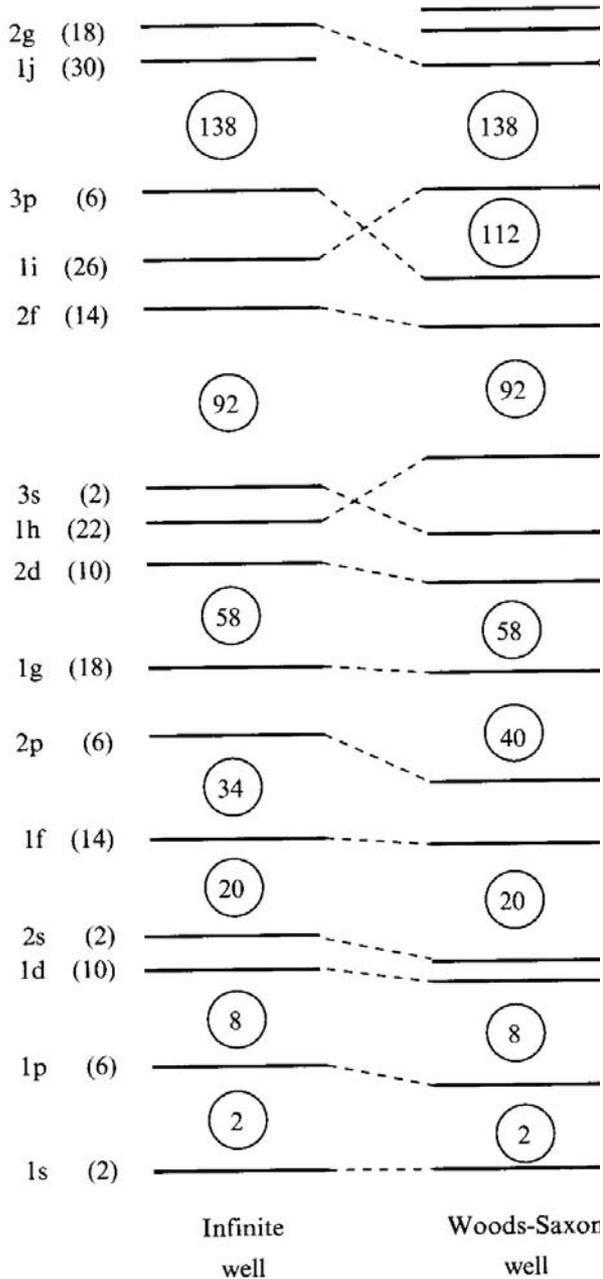
Woods-Saxon itself does not provide the correct magic numbers (2,8,20,28, 50,82,126).

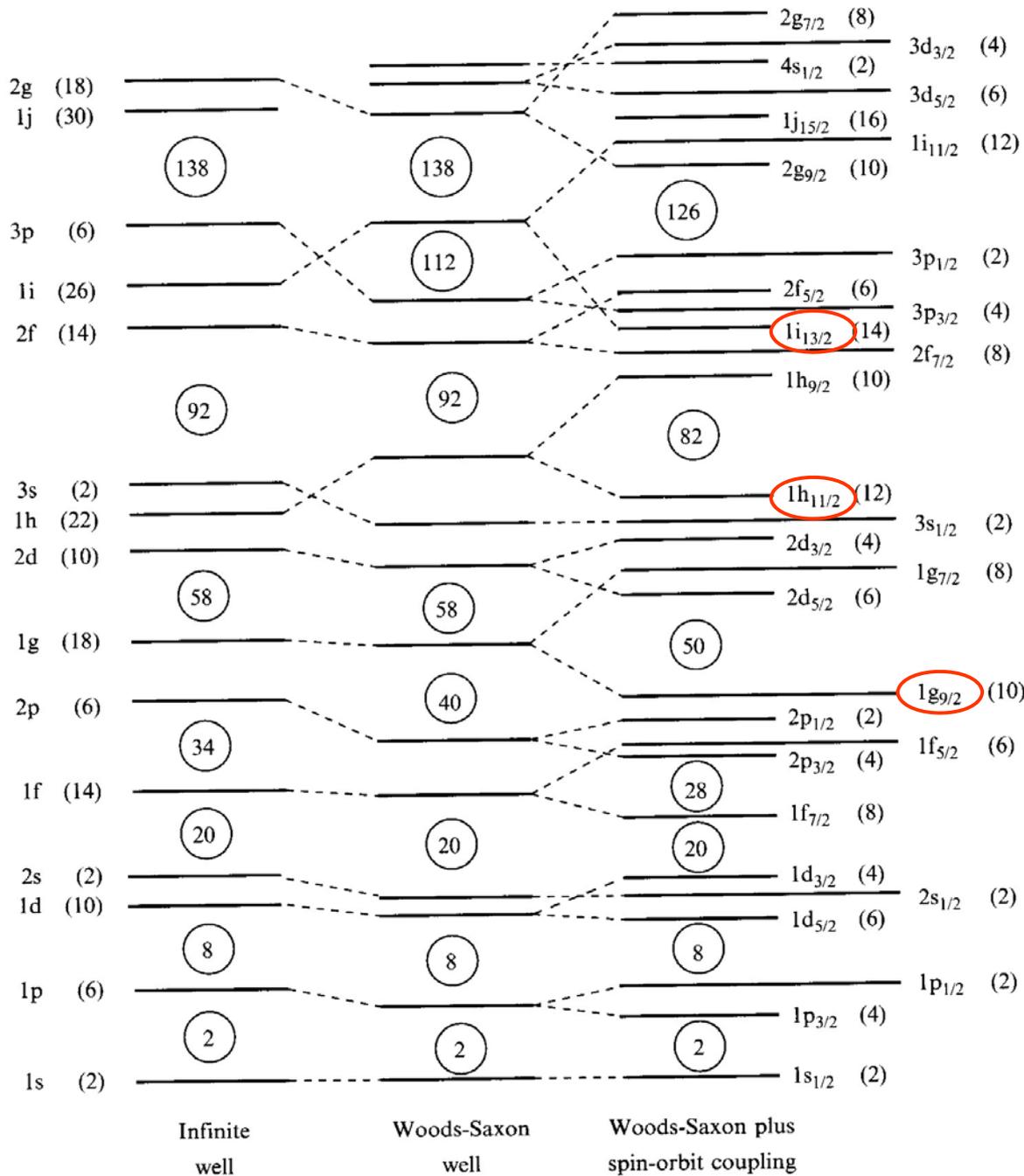


Meyer and Jensen (1949):
Strong spin-orbit interaction

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) + V_{ls}(r) \mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{s} - \epsilon \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

$$V_{ls}(r) \sim -\lambda \frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} \quad (\lambda > 0)$$



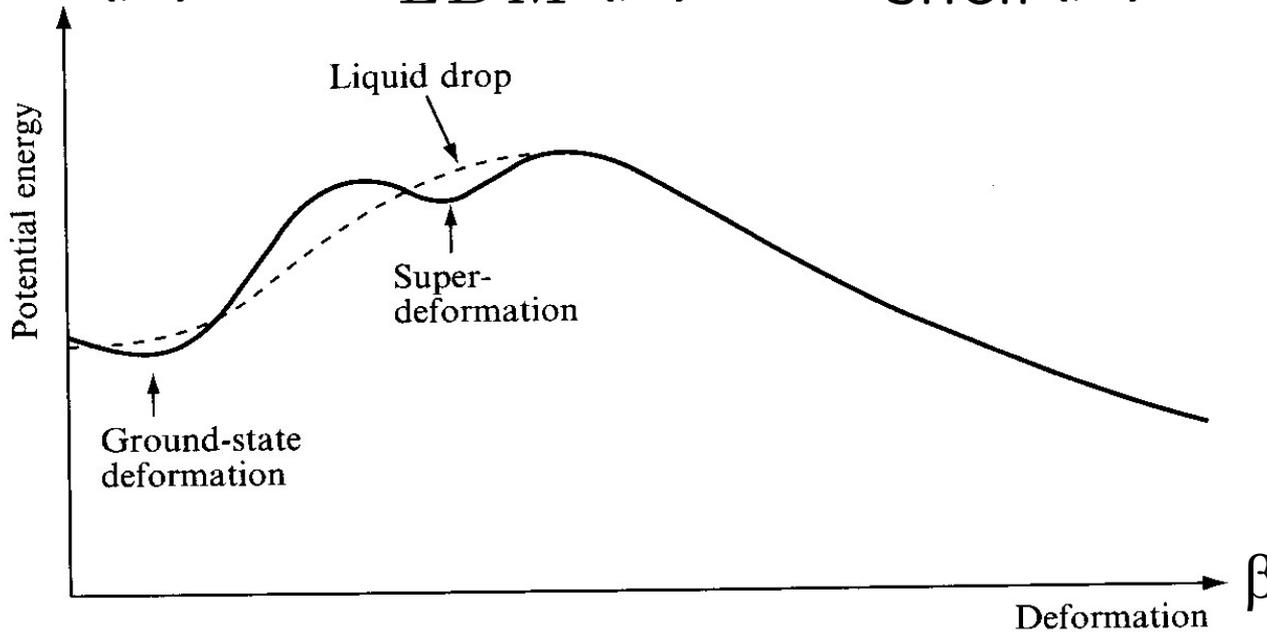


intruder states
unique parity states

Nuclear Deformation

Deformed energy surface for a given nucleus

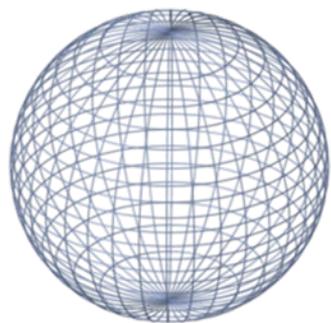
$$E(\beta) = E_{LDM}(\beta) + E_{shell}(\beta)$$



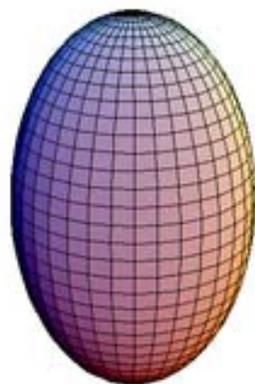
LDM only \longrightarrow always spherical ground state
Shell correction \longrightarrow may lead to a **deformed g.s.**

* Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

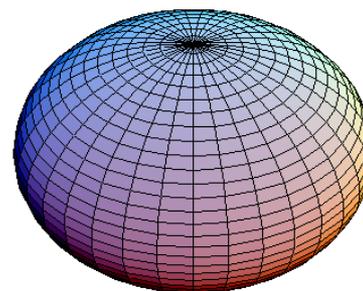
回転楕円体



球形



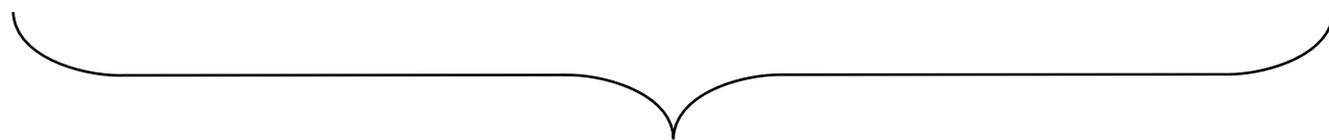
プロレート



オブレート



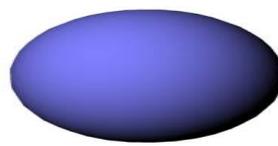
三軸非対称



殻効果

$$B_{\text{micro}} = B_{\text{pair}} + B_{\text{shell}}$$

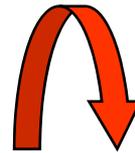
Nuclear Deformation



cf. Rotational energy of a rigid body
(Classical mechanics)

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J} \omega^2 = \frac{I^2}{2\mathcal{J}}$$

$$(I = \mathcal{J} \omega, \omega = \dot{\theta})$$

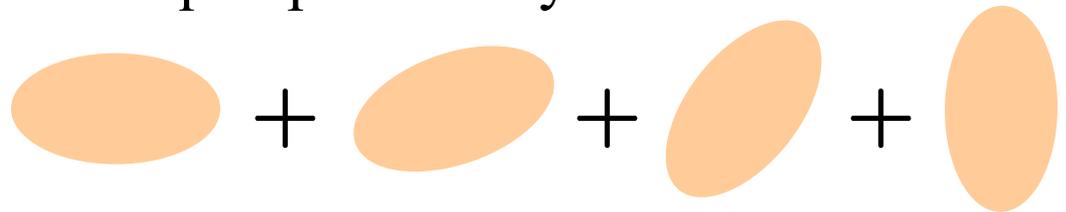


^{154}Sm is deformed

(note) What is 0^+ state (Quantum Mechanics)?

0^+ : no preference of direction (spherical)

→ Mixing of all orientations with an equal probability



c.f. HF + Angular Momentum Projection

Excitation spectra of ^{154}Sm

0.903 ————— 8^+
(MeV)

0.544 ————— 6^+

0.267 ————— 4^+

0.082 ————— 2^+

0 ————— 0^+

^{154}Sm

$$E_I \sim \frac{I(I+1)\hbar^2}{2\mathcal{J}}$$

Evidences for nuclear deformation

- The existence of rotational bands

$$E_I = \frac{I(I + 1)\hbar^2}{2\mathcal{J}}$$

- Very large quadrupole moments (for odd-A nuclei)

$$Q = e\sqrt{\frac{16\pi}{5}} \langle \Psi_{II} | r^2 Y_{20} | \Psi_{II} \rangle$$

- Strongly enhanced quadrupole transition probabilities
- Hexadecapole matrix elements $\longleftrightarrow \beta_4$
- Single-particle structure
- Fission isomers

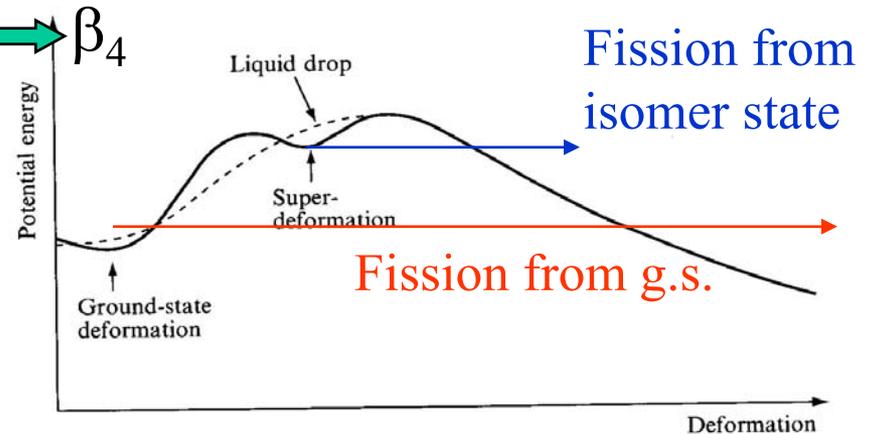
0.903 ————— 8⁺
(MeV)

0.544 ————— 6⁺

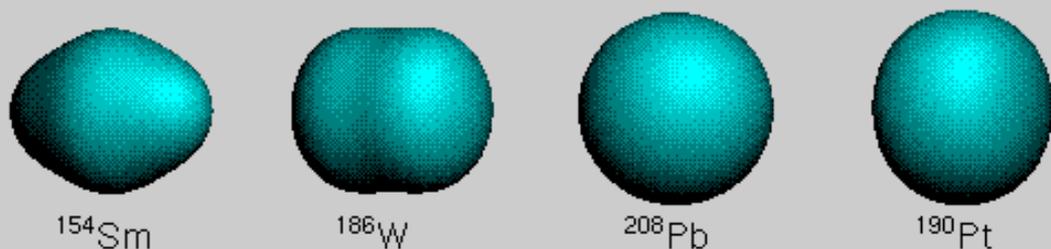
0.267 ————— 4⁺

0.082 ————— 2⁺
0 ————— 0⁺

¹⁵⁴Sm



Nuclear ground-state shapes



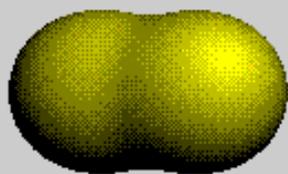
^{154}Sm

^{186}W

^{208}Pb

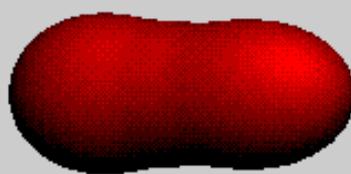
^{190}Pt

Isomeric shape

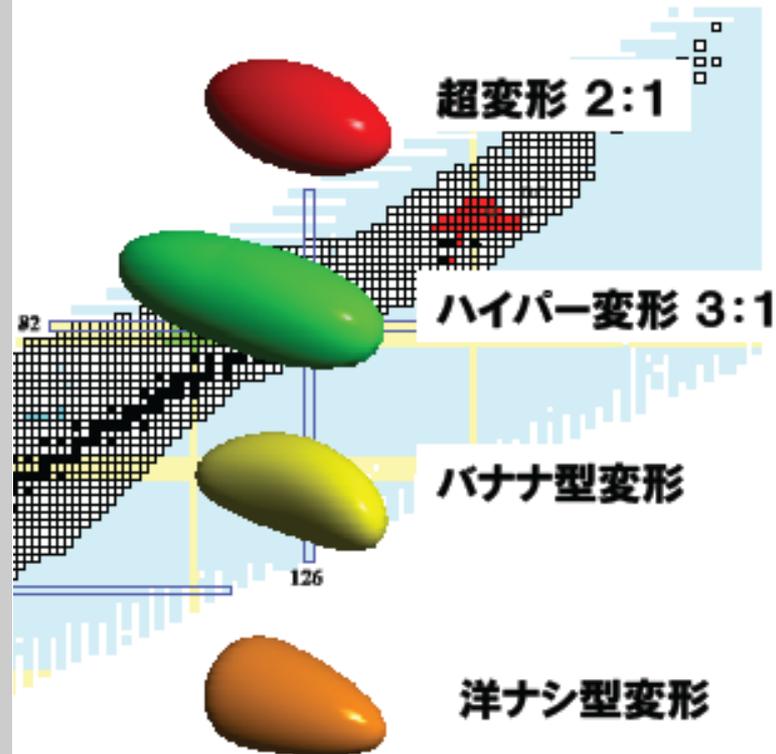


^{240}Pu

Mass-asymmetric saddle-point shape



^{232}Th



<http://t2.lanl.gov/tour/sch001.html>

原子核は陽子と中性子の組み合わせの仕方によって様々な形をとり得る！

Nobel Prize in Physics 2008

“for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous broken symmetry in subatomic physics”



Yoichiro Nambu

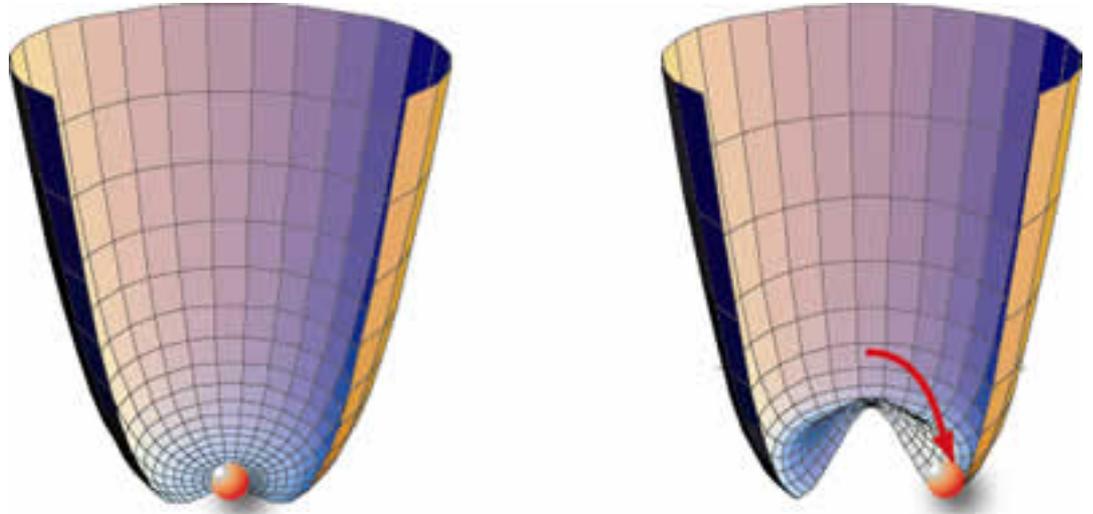
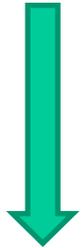


“for the discovery of the origin of the broken symmetry which predicts the existence of at least three families of quarks in nature”

Kobayashi-Maskawa

対称性の自発的破れ

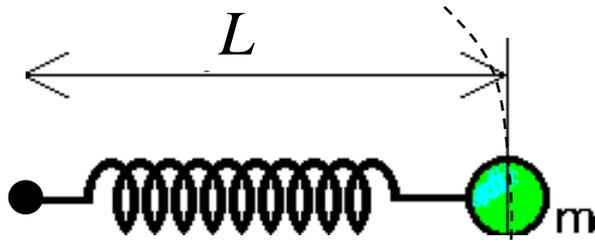
ハミルトニアンが持つ対称性を、真空が持たない(破る)。



対称性を回復するように
南部・ゴールドストーン・モード(ゼロ・モード)
が発生

(note) rigid rotation of mechanical systems

E.R. Marshalek, Ann. of Phys. 53('69) 569



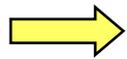
$$H = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}k(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - L)^2$$

Random phase approximation:

- Small oscillation around equilibrium

$$V(x, y) \sim V(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (\partial_i \partial_j V)(x_i - x_{i0})(x_j - x_{j0})$$

- All degrees of freedom are treated equally



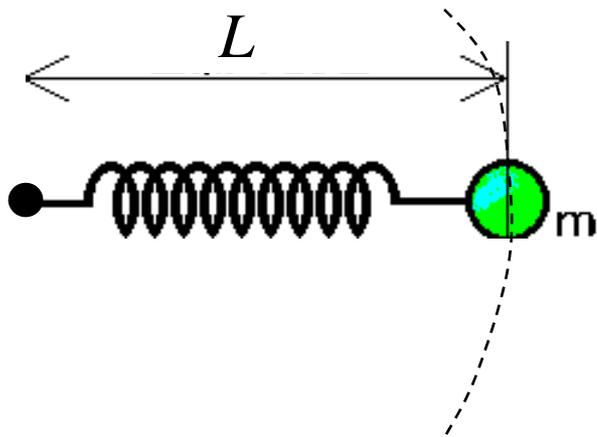
Treat x and y on the same footing
(work with the Cartesian coordinate)

i) "Spherical" case ($L=0$)

$$H = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 + y^2)$$

→ $\omega_x = \omega_y = \sqrt{k/m}$

ii) "Deformed" case ($L \neq 0$)

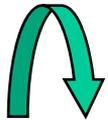


$$x_0 = L, \quad y_0 = 0$$

← Spontaneous Symm. Breaking

(note) $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(r-L)^2 = \frac{2}{r^3}(r^3 - Ly^2)$

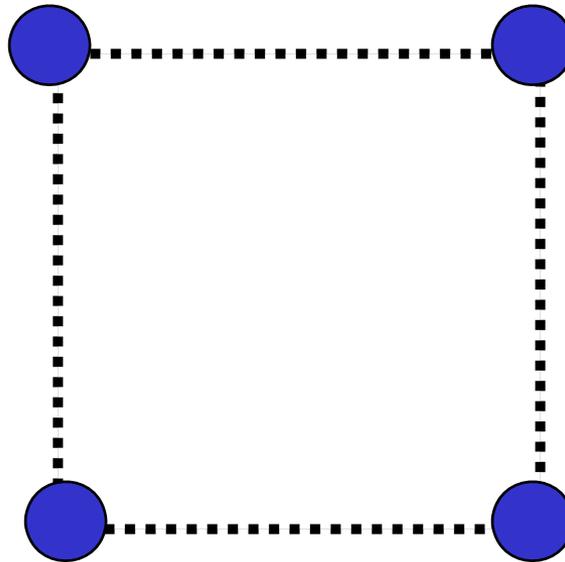
$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(r-L)^2 = \frac{2}{r^3}(r^3 - Lx^2)$$



$$H \sim \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{p_y^2}{2m}$$

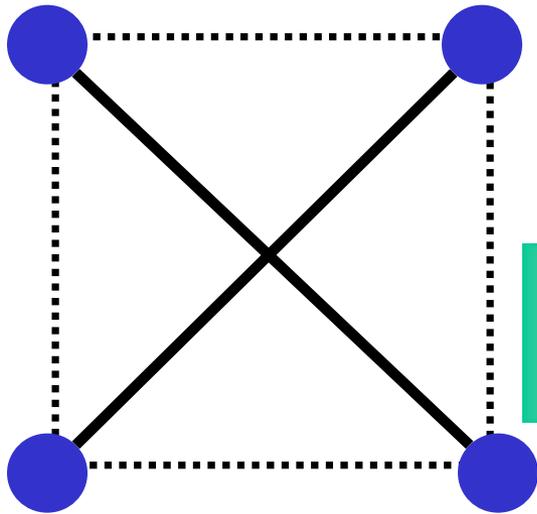
↪ $\omega_x = \sqrt{k/m}, \quad \underline{\underline{\omega_y = 0}}$

A warm up



正方形の4頂点を全長が最小になるように線で結ぶには？

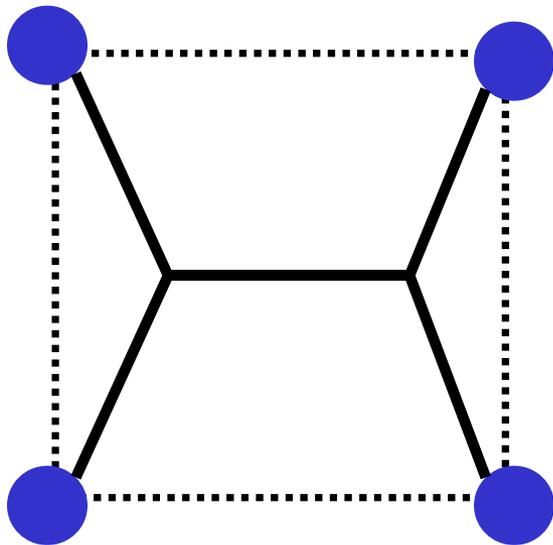
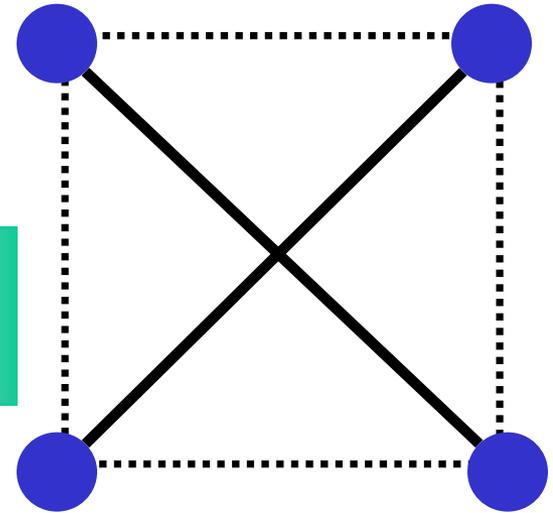
スライド：小池武志氏（東北大学）



$R(\pi/2)$



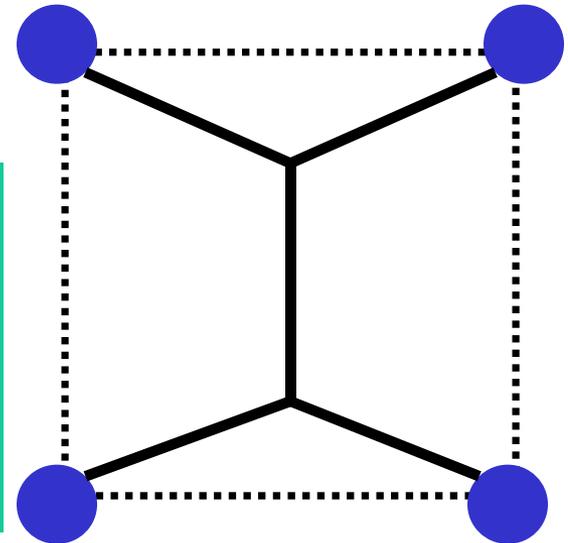
Total Length = $2/\cos 45^\circ$
 $= 2.828$



$R(\pi/2)$

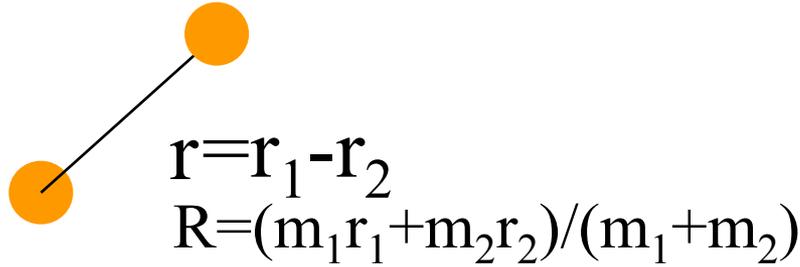


Total Length
 $= 4(1/2/\cos 30^\circ)$
 $+ 1 - 2(1/2 * \tan 30^\circ)$
 $= 2.732$

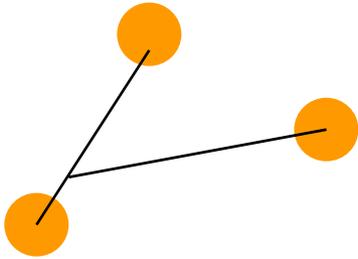


平均場近似と変形核

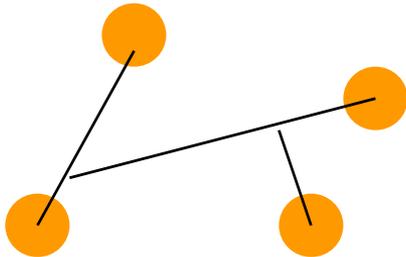
2 body problem



3 body problem



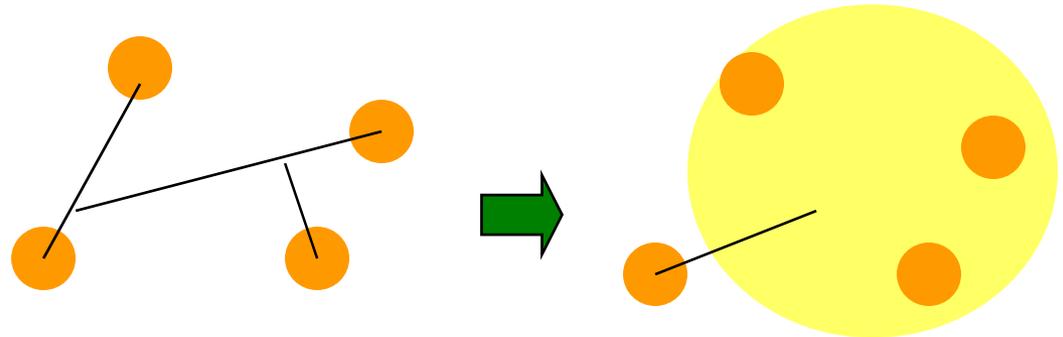
4 body problem



N body problem: necessitates
an approximate method



Mean Field Approach



treat the interaction with other particles
on average

→ independent particle motion in an
effective one-body potential

↶ Variational principle

Variational Principle

(Rayleigh-Ritz method)

$$\frac{\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle} \geq E_{\text{g.s.}}$$

(note)

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_n C_n |\phi_n\rangle \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{lhs} = \frac{\sum_n C_n^2 E_n}{\sum_n C_n^2} \geq E_0$$

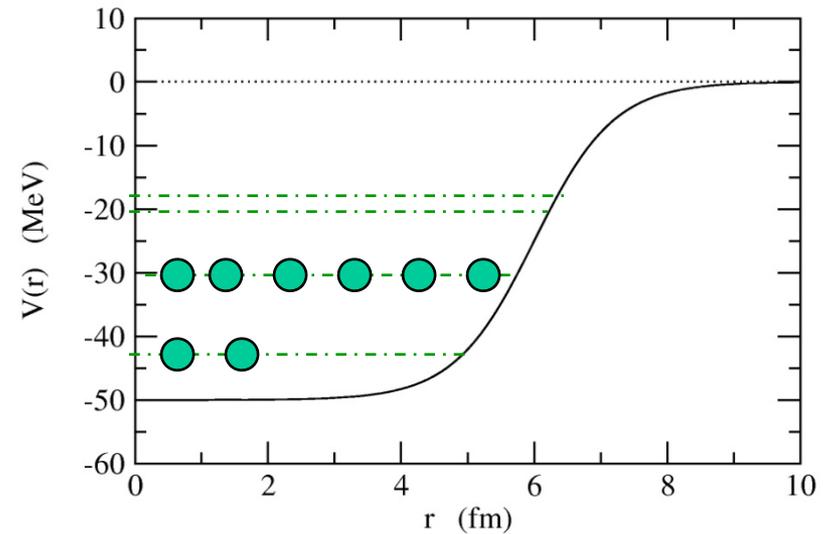
(note)

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \Psi^*} (\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle - E \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle) = 0$$

\longrightarrow Schrodinger equation: $H|\Psi\rangle = E|\Psi\rangle$

Hartree-Fock Method

independent particle motion
in a potential well



$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(1, 2, \dots, A) &= \mathcal{A}[\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2)\cdots\psi_A(A)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{A!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(1) & \psi_2(1) & \cdots & \psi_A(1) \\ \psi_1(2) & \psi_2(2) & \cdots & \psi_A(2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \psi_1(A) & \psi_2(A) & \cdots & \psi_A(A) \end{vmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Slater determinant: antisymmetrization due to the Pauli principle

(note)

$$\Psi(1, 2) = (\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) - \psi_1(2)\psi_2(1))/\sqrt{2}$$

many-body Hamiltonian:

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^A \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} v(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}_j)$$


$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle &= - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^A \int \psi_i^*(\mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \int \psi_i^*(\mathbf{r}) \psi_j^*(\mathbf{r}') v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) \psi_j(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \int \psi_i^*(\mathbf{r}) \psi_j^*(\mathbf{r}') v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \psi_i(\mathbf{r}') \psi_j(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \end{aligned}$$

Variation with respect to ψ_i^*



Hartree-Fock equation:

$$\begin{aligned} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_j \int \psi_j^*(\mathbf{r}') v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \psi_j(\mathbf{r}') \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}' \\ - \sum_j \int \psi_j^*(\mathbf{r}') v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \psi_j(\mathbf{r}) \psi_i(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' = \epsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) + \int v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \rho_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) - \int \rho_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \psi_i(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' = \epsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

Density matrix:

$$\rho_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_i \psi_i^*(\mathbf{r}') \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\rho_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_i \psi_i^*(\mathbf{r}) \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \rho_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r})$$

1. Single-particle Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{h} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}_H + \hat{V}_F$$

$$V_H(\mathbf{r}) = \int v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \rho_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r} \quad \text{Direct (Hartree) term}$$

$$\hat{V}_F(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\rho_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') v(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \quad \text{Exchange (Fock) term}$$

[non-local pot.]

2. Iteration

V_{HF} : depends on ψ_i \longleftarrow non-linear problem

Iteration: $\{\psi_i\} \rightarrow \rho_{\text{HF}} \rightarrow V_{\text{HF}} \rightarrow \{\psi_i\} \rightarrow \dots$

Hartree-Fock Method and Symmetries

$$\begin{aligned} H &= - \sum_{i=1}^A \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j}^A v(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}_j) \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^A \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 + V_{\text{HF}}(i) \right)}_{h_{\text{HF}}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j}^A v(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}_j) - \sum_i V_{\text{HF}}(i)}_{V_{\text{res}}} \end{aligned}$$

Slater determinant

$$\Psi_{\text{HF}}(1, 2, \dots, A) = \mathcal{A}[\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) \cdots \psi_A(A)]$$

← Eigen-state of h_{HF} , but not of H

 Ψ_{HF} : does not necessarily possess the symmetries that H has.

“Symmetry-broken solution”

“Spontaneous Symmetry Broken”

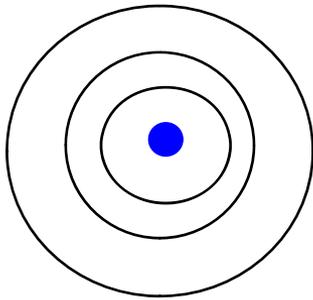
Ψ_{HF} : does not necessarily possess the symmetries that H has.

Typical Example

➤ Translational symmetry: always broken in nuclear systems

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^A \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j}^A v(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j) \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^A \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 + \underline{V_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}_i)} \right)$$

(cf.) atoms



nucleus in the center

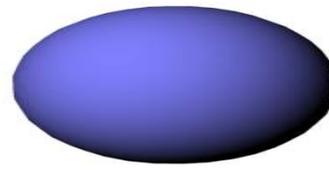
→ translational symmetry: broken from the beginning

Symmetry Breaking

Advantage: a large part of many-body correlation can be taken into account without losing the independent particle picture

Disadvantage: a need to restore the symmetry (in principle) to compute experimental observables

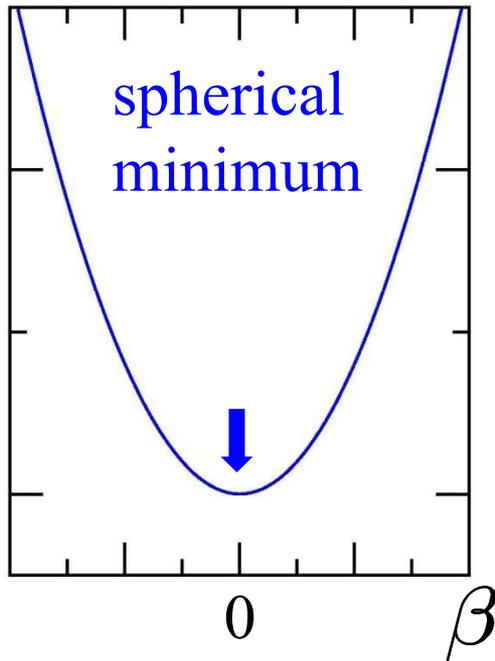
➤ Rotational symmetry



Deformed solution

Constrained Hartree-Fock method

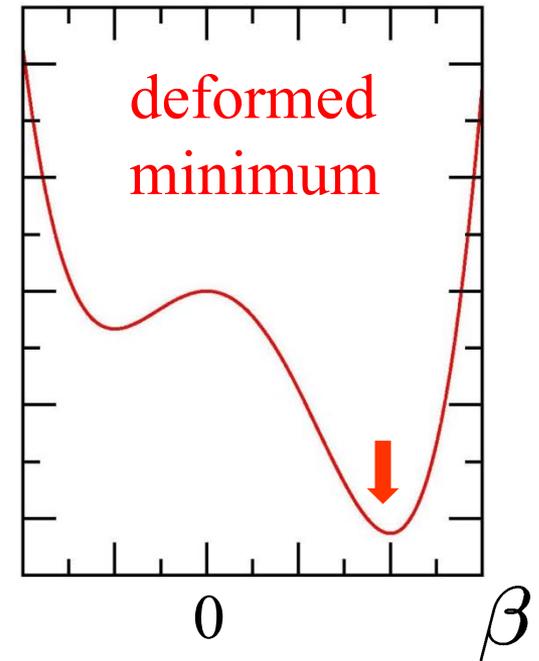
$$\langle \Psi_{\text{CHF}} | H | \Psi_{\text{CHF}} \rangle$$



“phase transition”



U a/o N
→ large

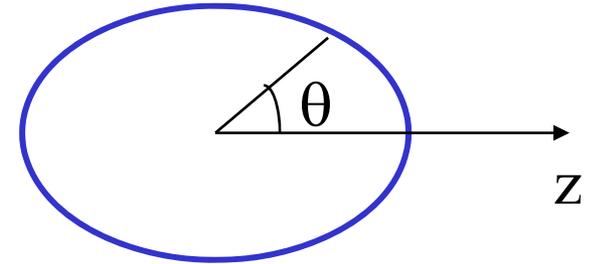


Deformed Potential

Deformed density distribution \rightarrow deformed single-particle potential

(note) for an axially symmetric spheroid

$$R(\theta) = R_0(1 + \beta_2 Y_{20}(\theta))$$



Woods-Saxon potential

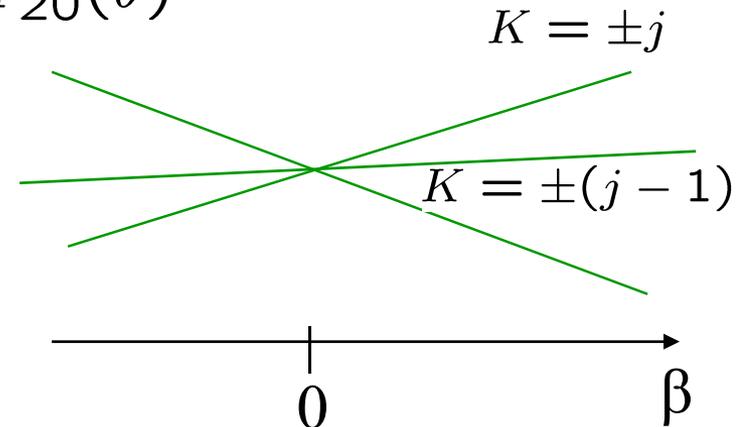
$$V(r) = -V_0/[1 + \exp((r - R_0)/a)]$$

\Rightarrow Deformed Woods-Saxon potential

$$V(r, \theta) = -V_0/[1 + \exp((r - R_0 - R_0\beta_2 Y_{20}(\theta))/a)]$$

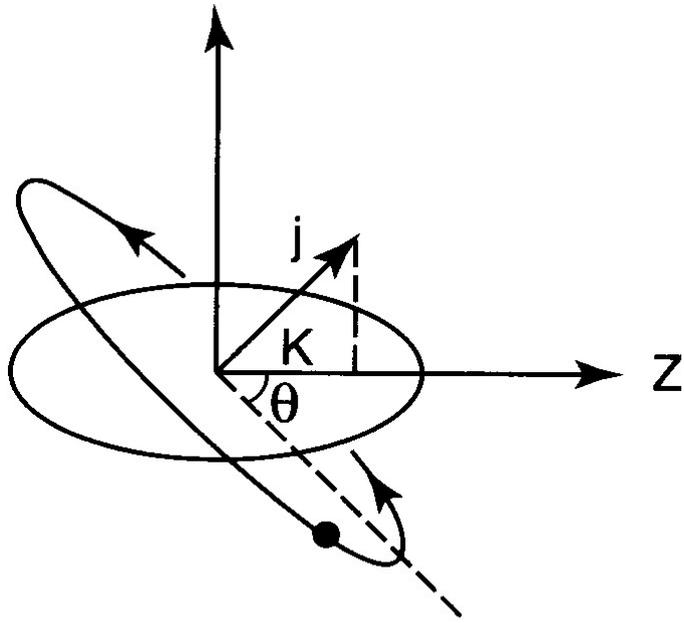
$$\sim V_0(r) - \beta_2 R_0 \frac{dV_0}{dr} Y_{20}(\theta)$$

$$\Psi_K(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{j,l} \frac{u_{jlK}(r)}{r} \mathcal{Y}_{jlK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

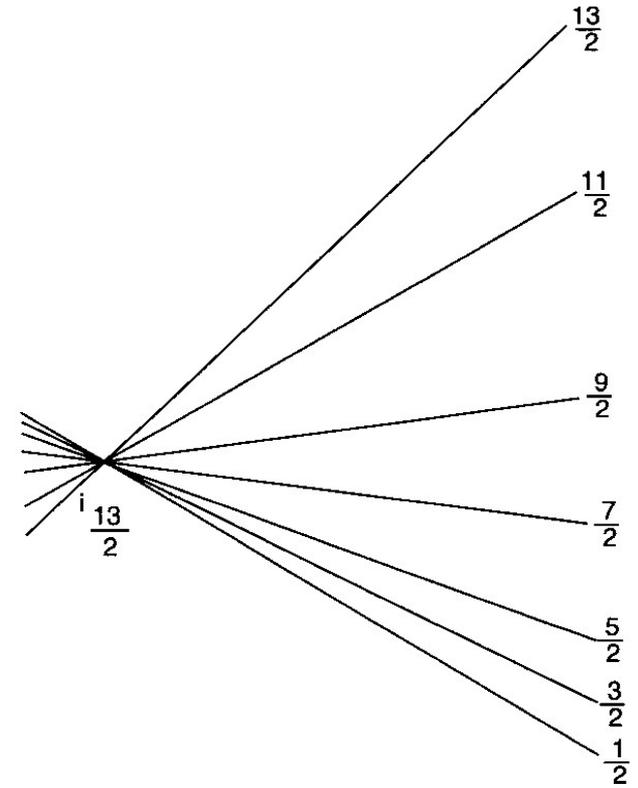


(note) $\langle Y_{lK} | Y_{20} | Y_{lK} \rangle \propto -(3K^2 - l(l+1))$

Geometrical interpretation



$$\sin \theta \sim K / j$$



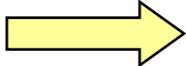
The lower K , the more attraction the orbit feels (for prolate shape).

For large deformation: mixing of j and l quantum numbers

$$\Psi_K(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{j,l} \frac{u_{jlK}(r)}{r} \mathcal{Y}_{jlK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

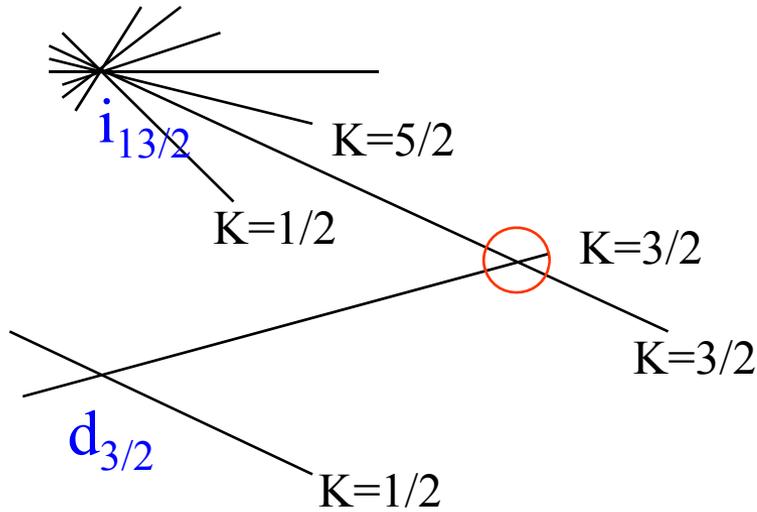
$$V(r, \theta) \sim V_0(r) - \beta_2 R_0 \frac{dV_0}{dr} Y_{20}(\theta)$$

$Y_{20}(\theta)$: parity even, $\delta m_z = 0$

 Good quantum numbers: **parity, K**

$$\begin{aligned} |K^\pi\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2}^+ \right\rangle &= C_{s_{1/2}}^{(1/2)} |s_{1/2}\rangle + C_{d_{3/2}}^{(1/2)} |d_{3/2}\rangle + C_{d_{5/2}}^{(1/2)} |d_{5/2}\rangle + \dots \\ \left| \frac{3}{2}^+ \right\rangle &= C_{d_{3/2}}^{(3/2)} |d_{3/2}\rangle + C_{d_{5/2}}^{(3/2)} |d_{5/2}\rangle + \dots \\ \left| \frac{1}{2}^- \right\rangle &= C_{p_{1/2}}^{(1/2)} |p_{1/2}\rangle + C_{f_{5/2}}^{(1/2)} |f_{5/2}\rangle + C_{f_{7/2}}^{(1/2)} |f_{7/2}\rangle + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Avoided level crossing

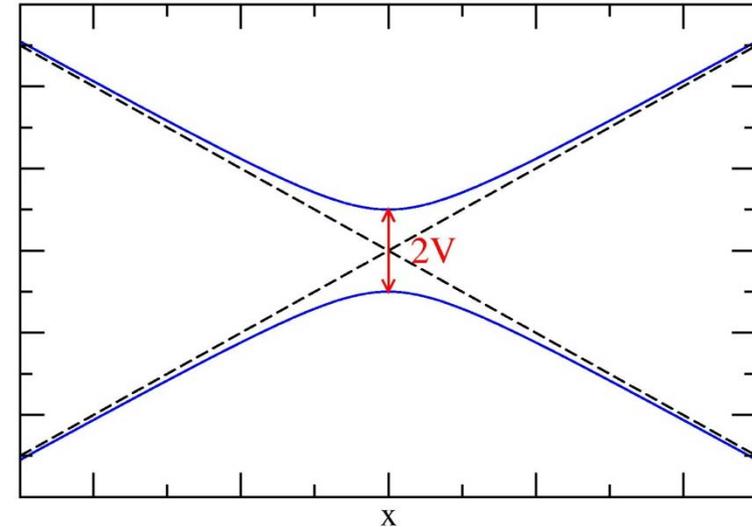


Example:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\epsilon x & V \\ V & \epsilon x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_{\pm}(x) = \pm \sqrt{\epsilon^2 x^2 + V^2}$$

diagonalization



Interaction between $|\mathcal{Y}_{\frac{13}{2},6,\frac{3}{2}}\rangle$ and $|\mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2},2,\frac{3}{2}}\rangle$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{13}{2},6,\frac{3}{2}} | H | \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{13}{2},6,\frac{3}{2}} \rangle & \langle \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{13}{2},6,\frac{3}{2}} | H | \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2},2,\frac{3}{2}} \rangle \\ \langle \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2},2,\frac{3}{2}} | H | \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{13}{2},6,\frac{3}{2}} \rangle & \langle \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2},2,\frac{3}{2}} | H | \mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2},2,\frac{3}{2}} \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Two levels with the same quantum numbers never cross (an infinitesimal interaction causes them to repel).

“avoided crossing” or “level repulsion”

結合チャンネル方程式の解き方

変形したポテンシャル中の粒子の運動(簡単のためスピンなし)

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_0(r) + V_2(r) Y_{20}(\theta) - E \right] \Psi(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

- 基底展開法 または
- 座標表示(結合チャンネル方程式)

結合チャンネル法

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}) = \Psi_K(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \frac{u_l(r)}{r} Y_{lK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \quad \text{と展開}$$

$$\langle Y_{lK} | H - E | \Psi \rangle = 0$$

coupled-channels equations

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_0(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} - E \right] u_l(r)$$

$$= -V_2(r) \sum_{l'} \langle Y_{lK} | Y_{20} | Y_{l'K} \rangle u_{l'}(r)$$

$$\Psi_K(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \frac{u_l(r)}{r} Y_{lK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_0(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} - E \right] u_l(r)$$

$$= -V_2(r) \sum_{l'} \langle Y_{lK} | Y_{20} | Y_{l'K} \rangle u_{l'}(r)$$

境界条件(束縛状態): $u_l \sim r^{l+1} \quad (r \sim 0)$

$\rightarrow h_l^{(+)}(i\kappa r) \sim e^{-\kappa r} \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)$

解き方

2階の N 次連立微分方程式 (N はチャンネルの数)

——→ N 個の線形独立な(原点で)正則解 (+ N 個の非正則解)

1. N 個の線形独立な原点正則解を用意
2. 無限遠の境界条件を満たすように線形結合をとる

$$\Psi_K(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \frac{u_l(r)}{r} Y_{lK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_0(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} - E \right] u_l(r) = -V_2(r) \sum_{l'} \langle Y_{lK} | Y_{20} | Y_{l'K} \rangle u_{l'}(r)$$

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解き方

1. N 個の線形独立な原点正則解を用意: $\vec{\phi}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{\phi}^{(N)}$

2. 無限遠の境界条件を満たすように線形結合をとる:

$$\vec{u}(r) = \sum_i C_i \vec{\phi}^{(i)}$$

例えば

$\phi_l^{(i)}(r) \rightarrow r^{l+1} \delta_{l,i} \quad r \rightarrow 0$ となる N 個の線形独立解

$\phi_l^{(i)}(r) \rightarrow A_{li} e^{-\kappa r} + B_{li} e^{+\kappa r} \quad r \rightarrow \infty$ のように振舞うとすると

$u_l(r) \rightarrow \sum_i C_i A_{li} e^{-\kappa r} + \sum_i C_i B_{li} e^{+\kappa r} \rightarrow \sum_i C_i B_{li} = 0$ が束縛条件

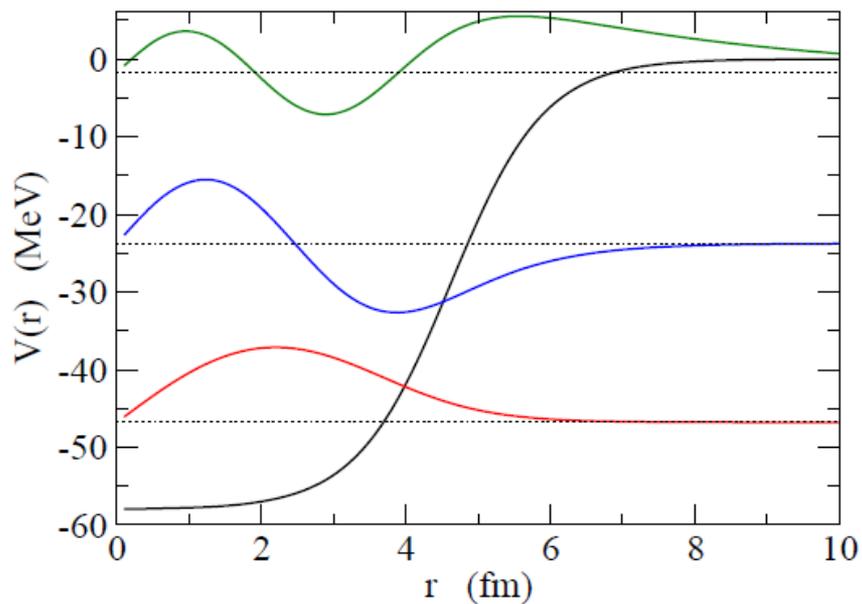
波動関数のノード(球形の場合)

$$V_0 = 58 \text{ MeV},$$

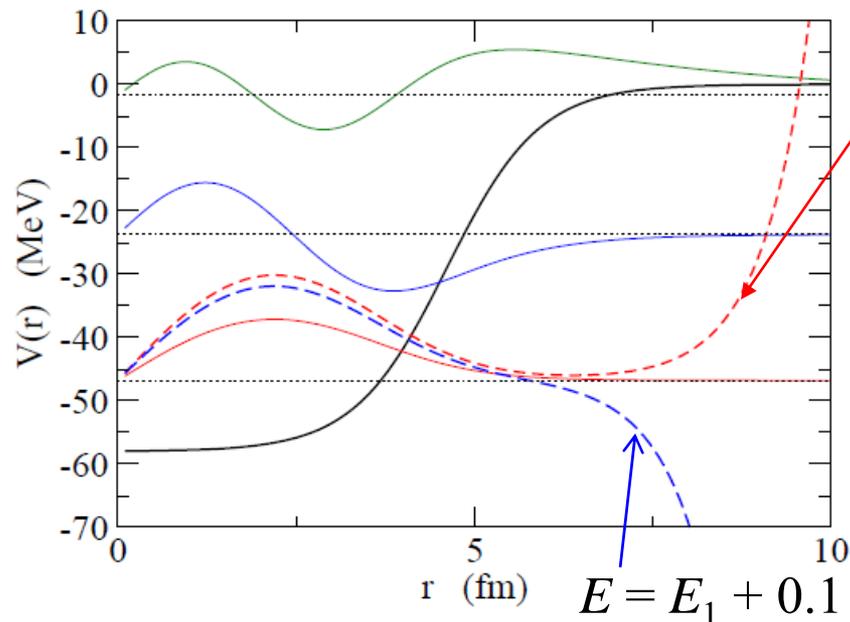
$$R = 4.62 \text{ fm}$$

$$a = 0.65 \text{ fm}$$

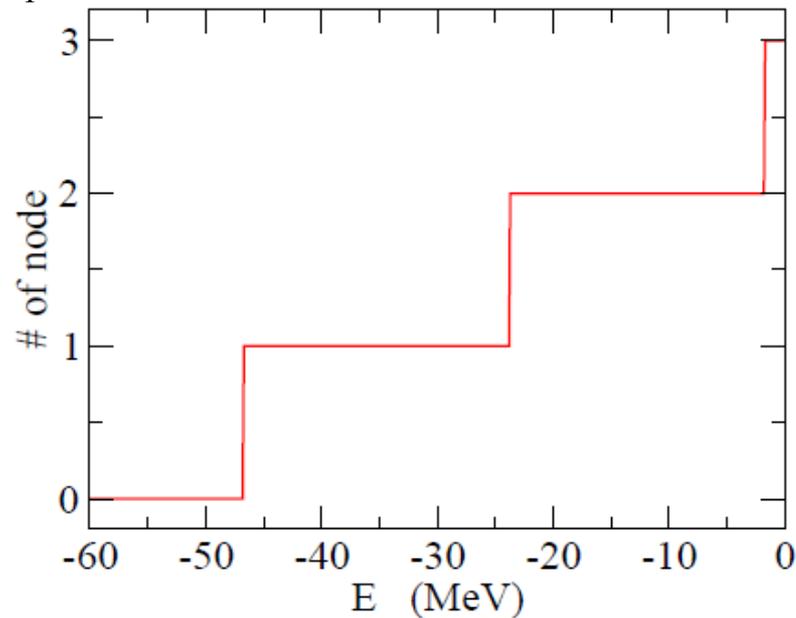
$$l = 0$$



$$E = E_1 - 0.1 \text{ MeV}$$



$$E = E_1 + 0.1 \text{ MeV}$$



一般化された波動関数のノード(変形核の場合)

B.R. Johnson, J. Chem. Phys. 69('78)4678

1. N 個の線形独立な原点正則解を用意: $\vec{\phi}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{\phi}^{(N)}$

2. 無限遠の境界条件を満たすように線形結合をとる:

$$\vec{u}(r) = \sum_i C_i \vec{\phi}^{(i)}$$

用意した N 個の線形独立解から行列 $\psi_{li}(r) \equiv \phi_l^{(i)}(r)$ を構成

 $f(r) \equiv \det(\psi(r))$ がゼロを切るところを一般化されたノードと定義する

(note) $f(R_{\text{box}}) = 0$ が満たされれば、 $\vec{u}(r = R_{\text{box}}) = 0$

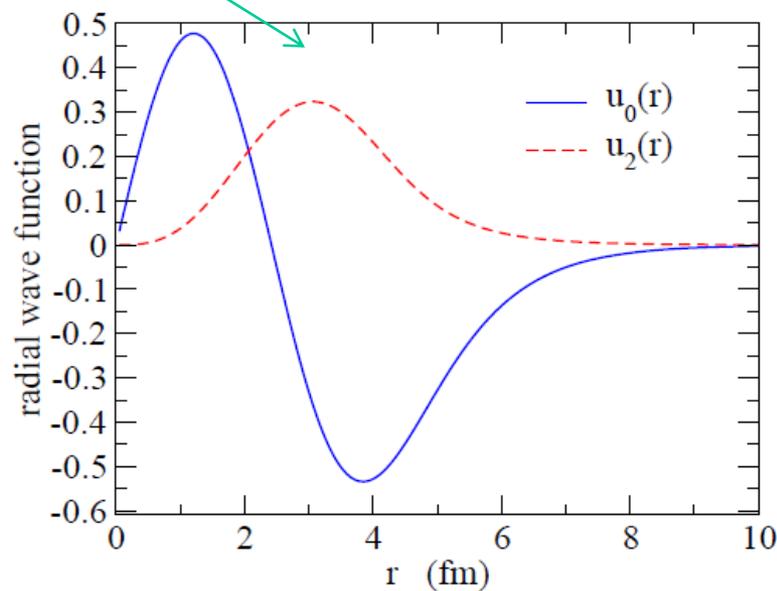
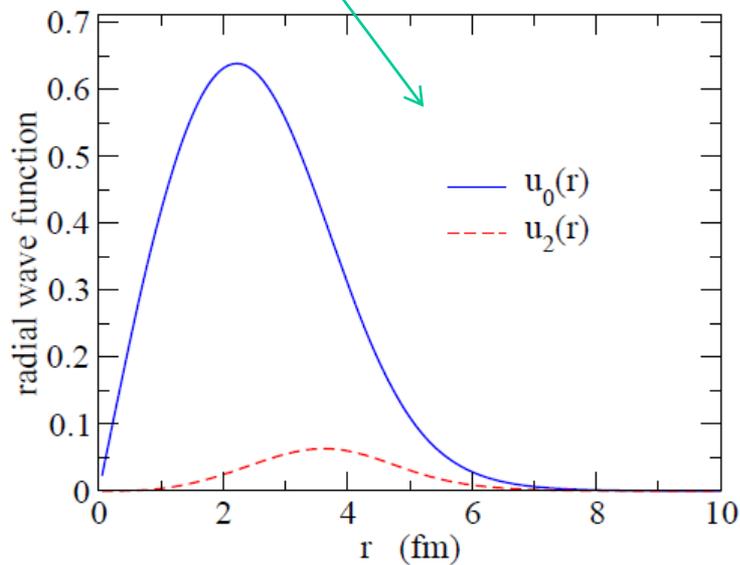
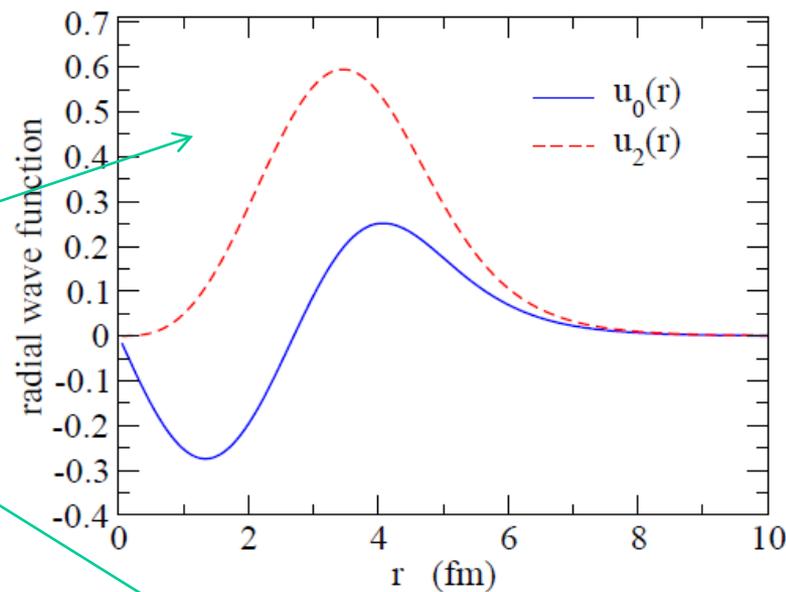
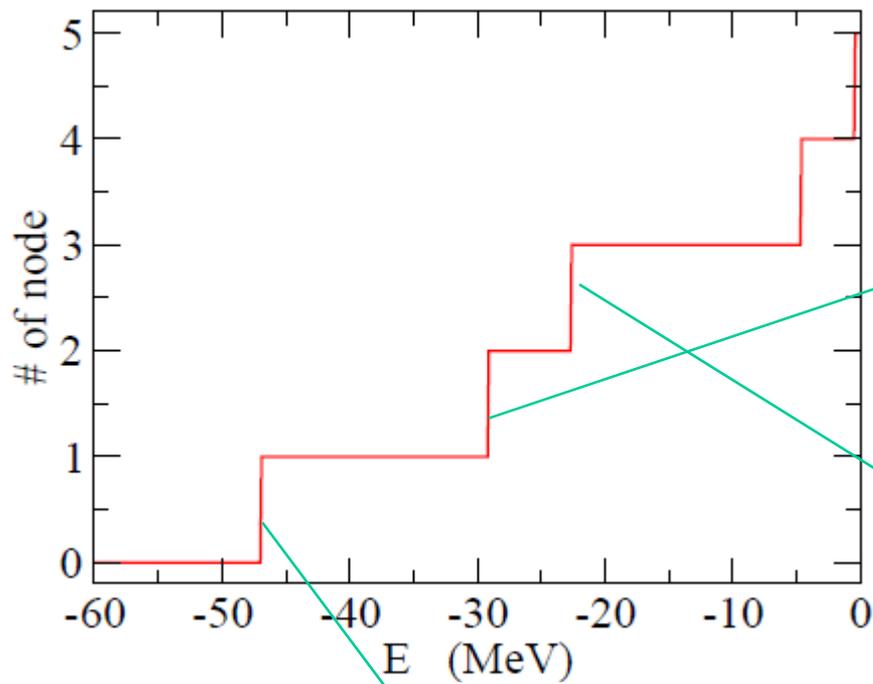
となる解を作ることができる。

(一般化された box boundary condition)

K.H. and N. Van Giai,
NPA735('04)55

計算例: $\beta = 0.2, K^\pi = 0^+$

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{u_0(r)}{r} Y_{00}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) + \frac{u_2(r)}{r} Y_{20}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$



変形核の（一粒子）共鳴状態

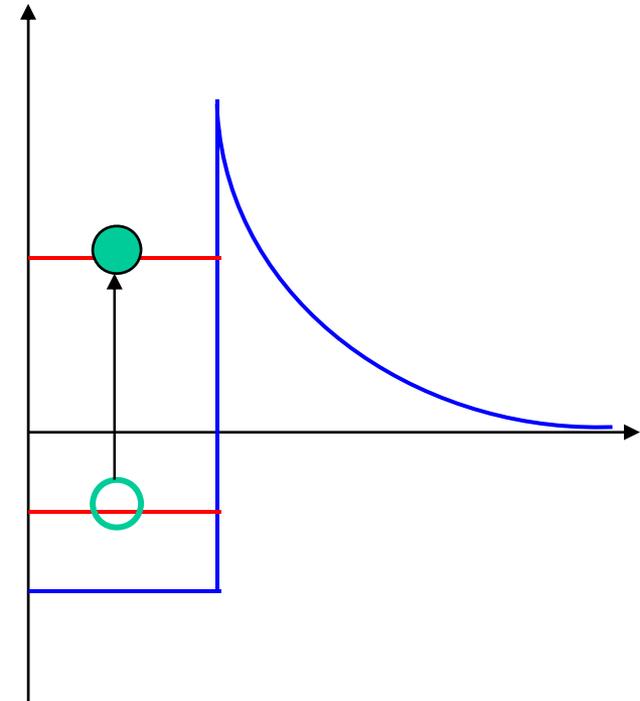
Resonances: important role in nuclear structure and reaction

- Pairing correlation in the ground state

- Large contribution from resonances near the Fermi surface
(cf. resonance BCS: Sandulescu, Van Giai, Liotta, PRC61('00)061301)
- HFB: many quasi-particle states appear as resonances

- RPA

- 1p1h excitations to a resonance state



Introduction: Resonances

Resonances: important role in nuclear structure and reaction

- Pairing correlation in the ground state

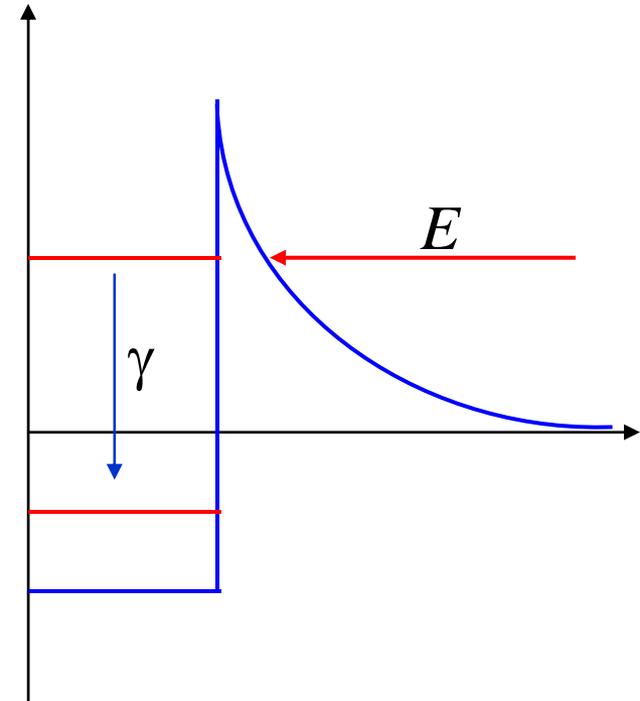
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(cf. resonance BCS: Sandulescu, Van Giai, Liotta, PRC61('00)061301)
- HFB: many quasi-particle states appear as resonances

- RPA

- 1p1h excitations to a resonance state

- Radiative capture reaction

$$(n, \gamma)$$



Theoretical methods for resonance

1. Complex E methods

- Gamow state (outgoing boundary condition)

$$u_l(r) \sim \exp[i(kr - l\pi/2)]$$

- Complex scaling method
- Gamow shell model (Berggren basis)

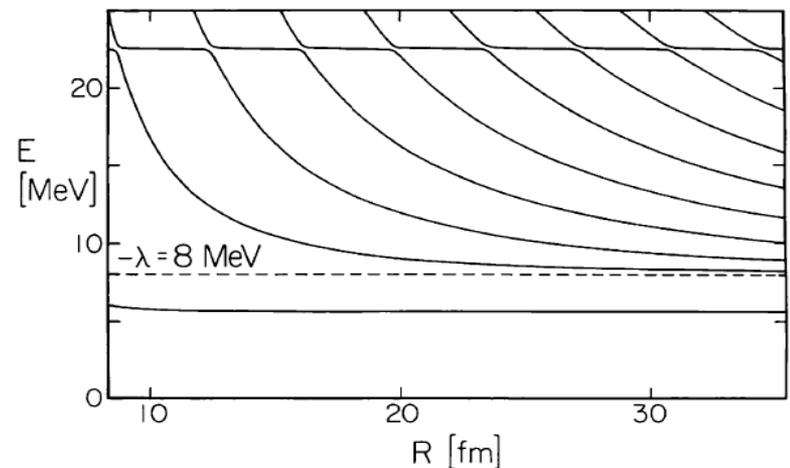
2. Real E method

- Stabilization method (A.U. Hazi and H.S. Taylor, PRA1('70)1109)
- Phase shift analysis

$$\delta(E) = \delta_0(E) + \tan^{-1} \frac{\Gamma}{2(E_R - E)}$$

3. Extrapolation from bound state to resonance

- ACCC method



1. Complex E methods

- Clear separation between resonance and non-resonant continuum
- Discretization: larger E step (cf. Gamow shell model)
- Relatively easy to apply to many-body systems (cf. Hokkaido group)
- Narrow resonance (cf. proton emitter)
- Observable: complex number (in the pole approximation)
- regularization

2. Real E method

- Resonance embedded in non-resonant continuum
- Discretization: smaller E step
- Many-body systems?
- Narrow resonance: difficult to evaluate Γ
- Observable: real number

3. Extrapolation from bound state to resonance

- Intuitive, and easy to use
- Wave function?
- Accuracy of extrapolation?

1. Complex E methods

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2. Real E method

- Resonance embedded in non-resonant continuum
- Discretization: larger E step
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- Narrow resonance: difficult to evaluate Γ
- Observable: real number

may not be
big defects for
mean-field calc.



3. Extrapolation from bound state to resonance

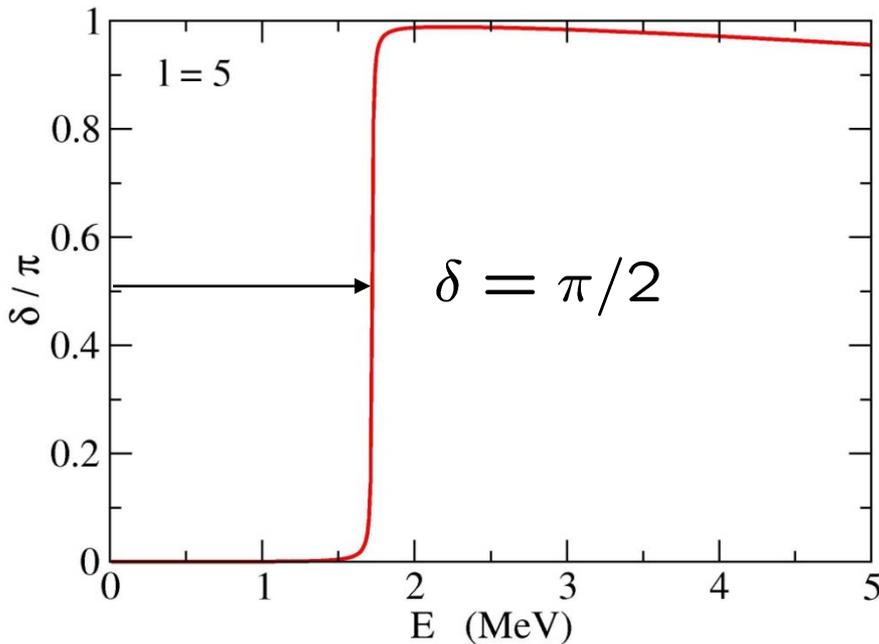
- Intuitive, and easy to use
- Wave function?
- Accuracy of extrapolation?

application to
deformed
m.f. potential

Resonance for a spherical potential

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} - E \right] u_l(r) = 0$$

$$u_l(r) \sim r^{l+1} \quad (r \sim 0)$$
$$\rightarrow \sin(kr - l\pi/2 + \delta) \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)$$



Breit-Wigner formula:

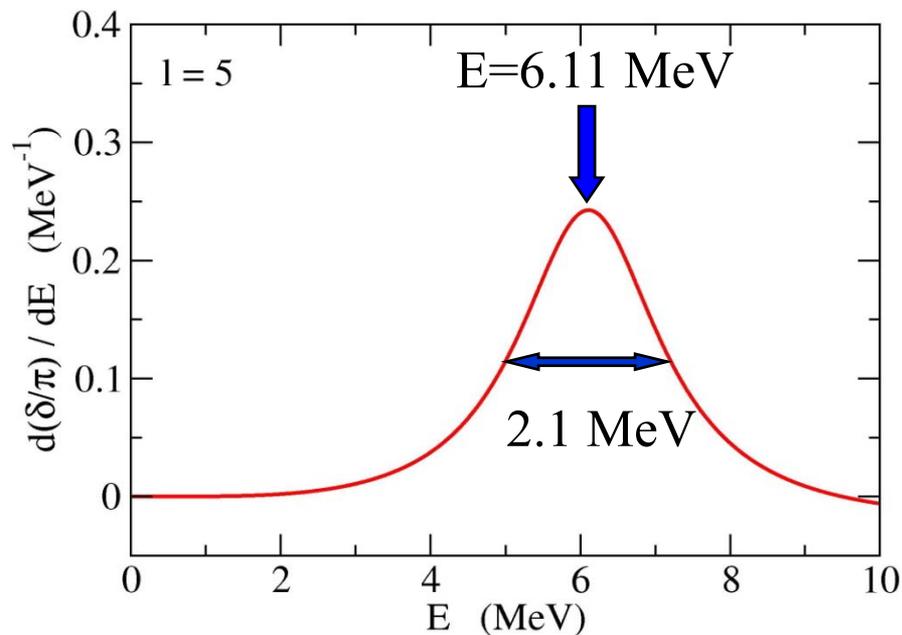
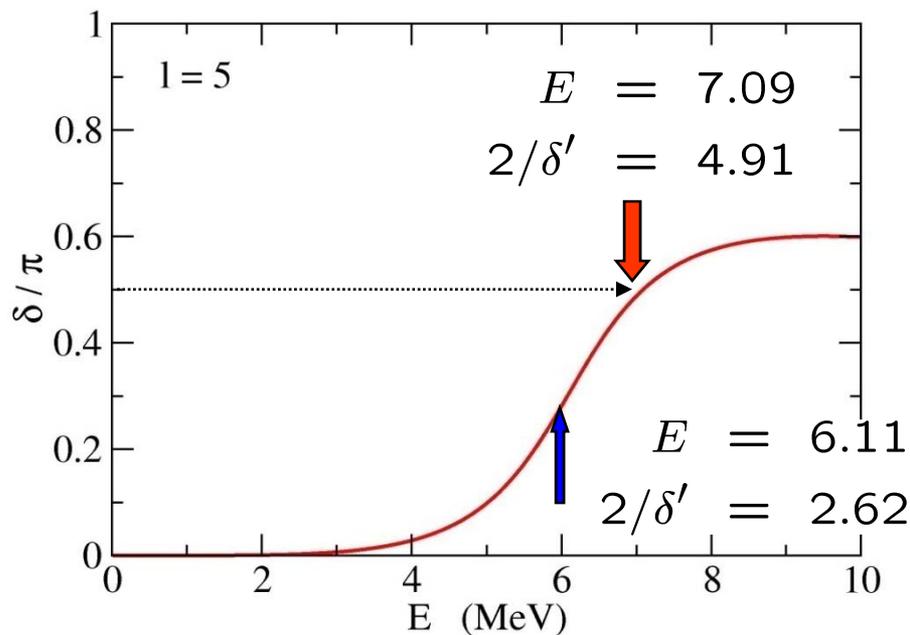
$$\delta(E) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\Gamma}{2(E_R - E)} + \delta_0(E)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma = \frac{2}{\delta'(E)}$$

(note) for a broad resonance

$$\delta(E) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\Gamma}{2(E_R - E)} + \delta_0(E)$$

background phase shift



Gamow state: $E = 6.01$ MeV
 $\Gamma = 2.22$ MeV

Potential model calculations

(i) WKB method

$$\Gamma_0 = \mathcal{N} \frac{\hbar^2}{4\mu} \exp \left(-2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} |k(r)| dr \right)$$

(ii) Direct method

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_{\text{cent}}(r) + V(r) - \left(E - \frac{i}{2} \Gamma_0 \right) \right] u(r) = 0$$

$$u(r) \sim r^{l+1} \quad (r \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{N} (G_l(kr) + iF_l(kr)) \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\Gamma_0 = (\text{outgoing flux}) / (\text{normalization}):$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2 k}{\mu} \mathcal{N}^2 / \int_0^{r_2} |u(r)|^2 dr$$

(iii) Green's function method (very narrow resonance)

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_{\text{cent}}(r) + V(r) - \left(E - \frac{i}{2} \Gamma_0 \right) \right] u(r) = 0$$

First set $\Gamma_0 = 0$ and find a standing wave:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r) &\sim r^{l+1} && (r \rightarrow 0) \\ &\rightarrow \tilde{N} G_l(kr) && (r \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

Green's function method (Gell-Mann-Goldberger)

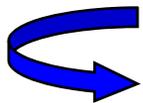
$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{T} + V - E] \psi &= 0 \\ \hookrightarrow \left[\hat{T} + \frac{Z_D e^2}{r} - E \right] \psi &= \left(\frac{Z_D e^2}{r} - V \right) \psi \\ \hookrightarrow \psi &\sim \frac{1}{\hat{T} + \frac{Z_D e^2}{r} - E - i\eta} \left(\frac{Z_D e^2}{r} - V \right) \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi \sim \frac{1}{\hat{T} + \frac{Z_D e^2}{r} - E - i\eta} \left(\frac{Z_D e^2}{r} - V \right) \Phi$$

(note)

$$\left\langle \mathbf{r} \left| \left(\hat{T} + \frac{Z_D e^2}{r} - E - i\eta \right)^{-1} \right| \mathbf{r}' \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{2\mu}{k\hbar^2} \frac{O_l(kr_>)}{r_>} \mathcal{Y}_{jl}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_>) \cdot \mathcal{Y}_{jl}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_<) \frac{F_l(kr_<)}{r_<}$$



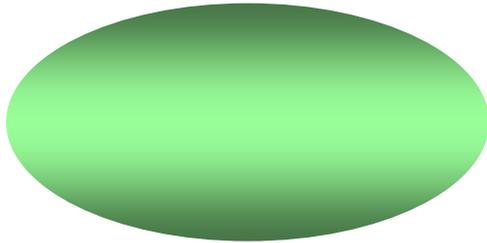
For $r \rightarrow \infty$, $u(r) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(G_l(kr) + iF_l(kr))$
with

$$\mathcal{N} = -\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2 k} \int_0^\infty F_l(kr) (V(r) - Z_D e^2/r) \phi(r)$$

Resonances in multi-channel systems

Mean-field equation: $[T + V - E] \psi = 0$

deformed potential: $V(\mathbf{r}) = V_0(r) + \underbrace{V_2(r)Y_{20}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) + \dots}_{\text{mixing of ang. mom.}}$



single particle wave function:

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \frac{u_l(r)}{r} Y_{lK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

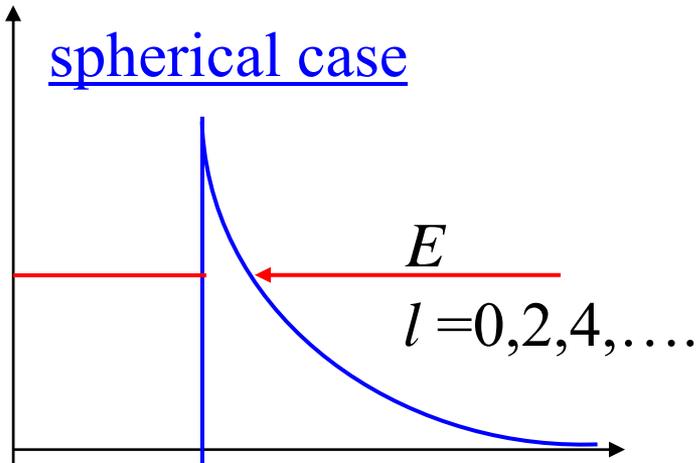
$$\langle Y_{lK} | H - E | \psi \rangle = 0$$

coupled-channels equations

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_0(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} - E \right] u_l(r) = -V_2(r) \sum_{l'} \langle Y_{lK} | Y_{20} | Y_{l'K} \rangle u_{l'}(r) + \dots$$

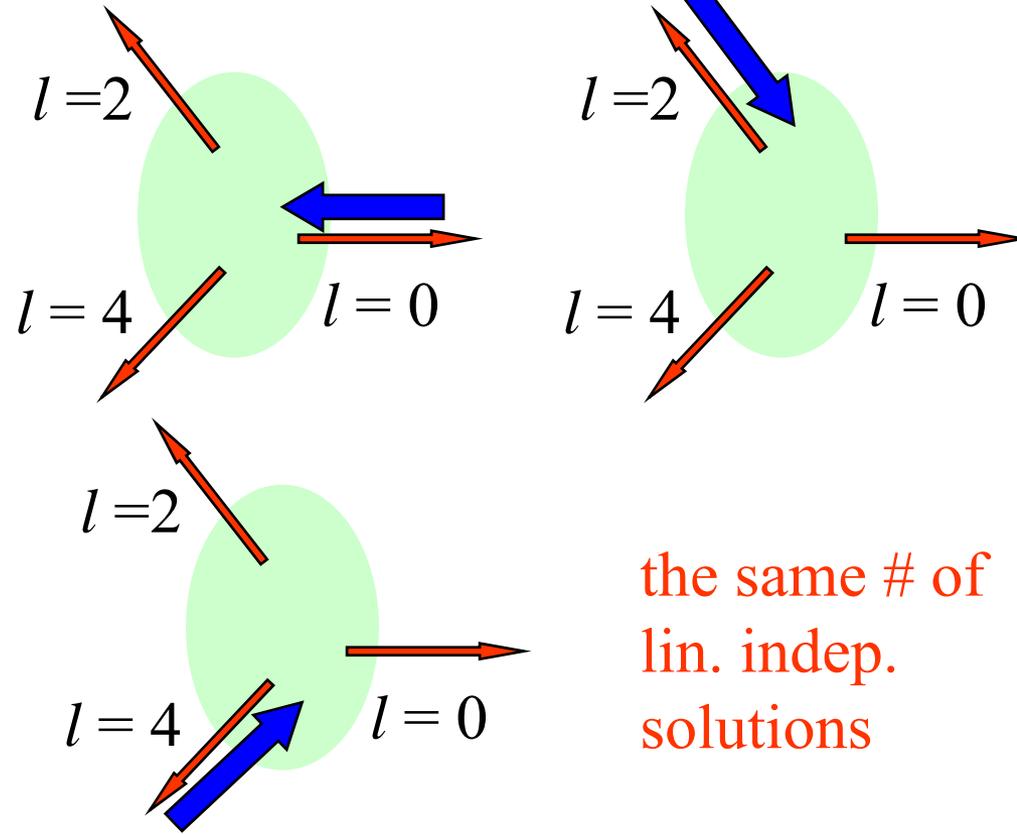
$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V_0(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} - E \right] u_l(r) = -V_2(r) \sum_{l'} \langle Y_{lK} | Y_{20} | Y_{l'K} \rangle u_{l'}(r) + \dots$$

spherical case

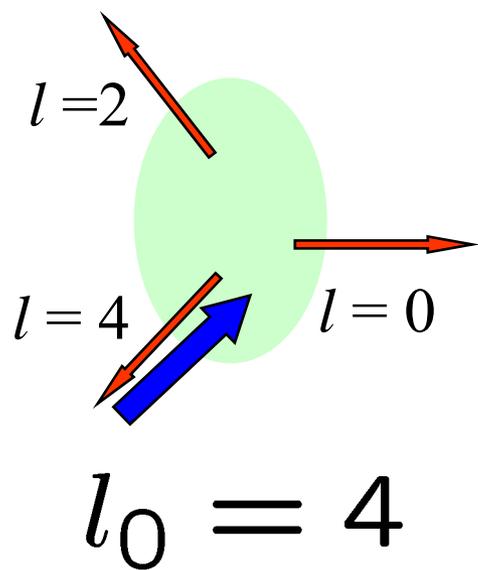
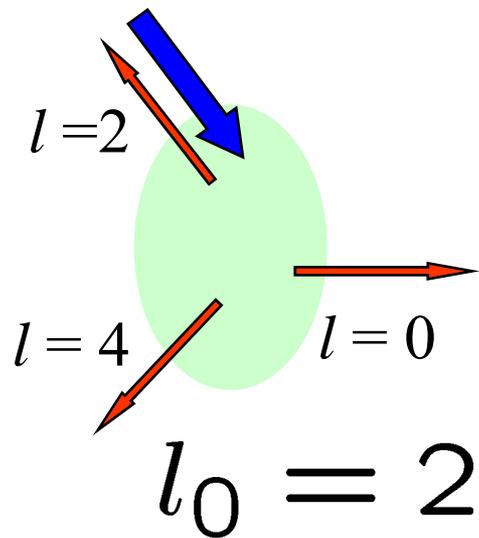
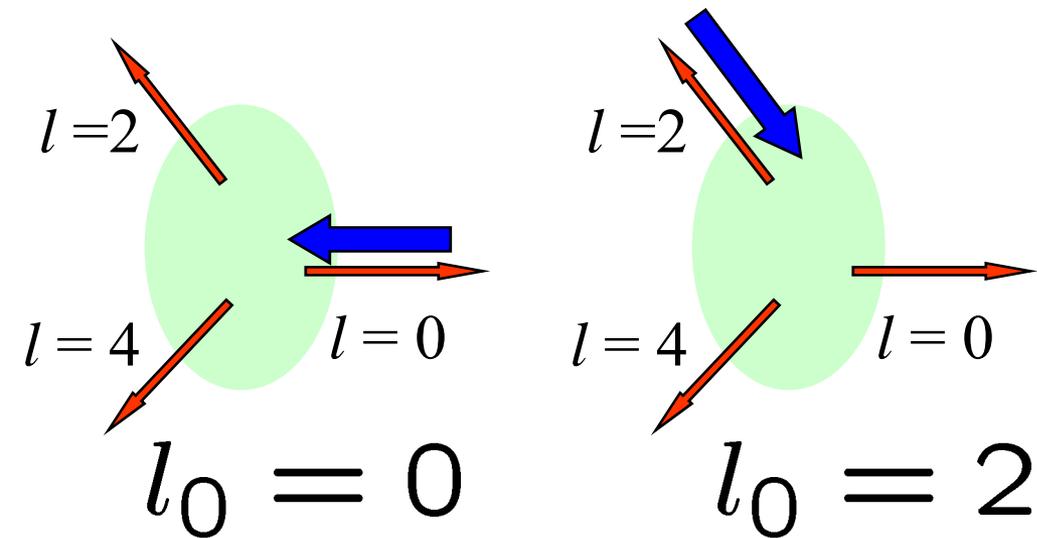


- degenerate
- form a complete set (linear indep. solution)

deformed case



the same # of lin. indep. solutions



$$\psi_{l_0}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \frac{u_{ll_0}(r)}{r} Y_{lK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

$$u_{ll_0}(r) \rightarrow e^{-i(kr - l\pi/2)} \delta_{l,l_0} - S_{ll_0} e^{i(kr - l\pi/2)}$$

S-matrix

How to characterize a multi-channel resonance?

$$u_{ll_0}(r) \rightarrow e^{-i(kr-l\pi/2)} \delta_{l,l_0} - S_{ll_0} e^{i(kr-l\pi/2)}$$

(note) spherical case: $S_{ll_0} = S_l \delta_{l,l_0} = e^{2i\delta_l} \delta_{l,l_0}$

✧ How about looking at the diagonal components???

$$S_{ll} = \eta_l \cdot e^{2i\delta_{ll}}$$

cf. S-matrix from an optical potential

Model:

$$V(r, \theta) = V_{WS}(r) - \beta_2 R_0 \frac{dV_{WS}}{dr} Y_{20}(\theta)$$

$$V_0 = 48 \text{ MeV}$$

$$R_0 = 4.5 \text{ fm}$$

$$a = 0.63 \text{ fm}$$

$$\beta_2 = 0.1$$

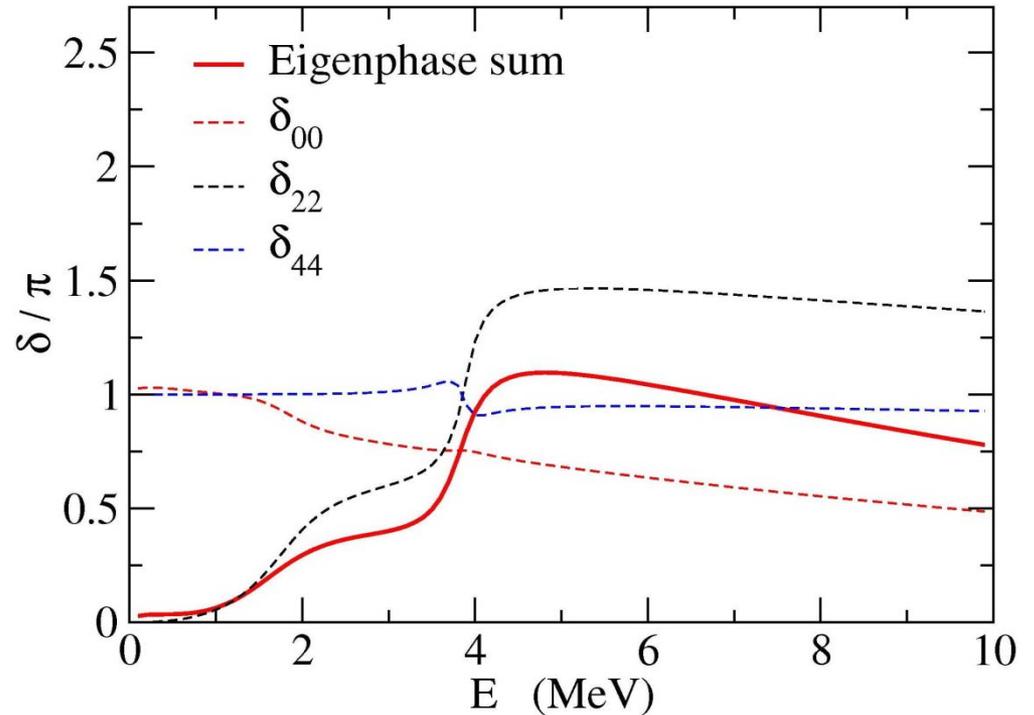
$$K = 0$$

Gamow states:

1. $E_{\text{res}} = 3.78 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 0.53 \text{ MeV}$
(g -wave dominance)

2. $E_{\text{res}} = 1.59 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 1.57 \text{ MeV}$
(d -wave dominance)

s, d, g -wave mixing ($K^\pi = 0^+$)



Eigen-channel approach

ref. D. Loomba et al., JCP75 ('81) 4546

$$\begin{cases} \psi_{l_0}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \frac{u_{ll_0}(r)}{r} Y_{lK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \\ u_{ll_0}(r) \rightarrow e^{-i(kr-l\pi/2)} \delta_{l,l_0} - S_{ll_0} e^{i(kr-l\pi/2)} \end{cases}$$

mix the basis states so that the resonance can be visualized clearly

1. diagonalize the S-matrix:

$$(U^\dagger S U)_{aa'} = e^{2i\delta_a} \delta_{a,a'}$$

2. define the eigen-channel with U :

$$\tilde{\psi}_a(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \sum_{l_0} \psi_{l_0}(\mathbf{r}) U_{l_0 a}$$

(note) as $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$\tilde{\Psi}_a(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sum_l \left\{ e^{-i(kr-l\pi/2)} - e^{2i\delta_a} e^{i(kr-l\pi/2)} \right\} U_{la} Y_{lK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

(note) Low energy Heavy-Ion reactions

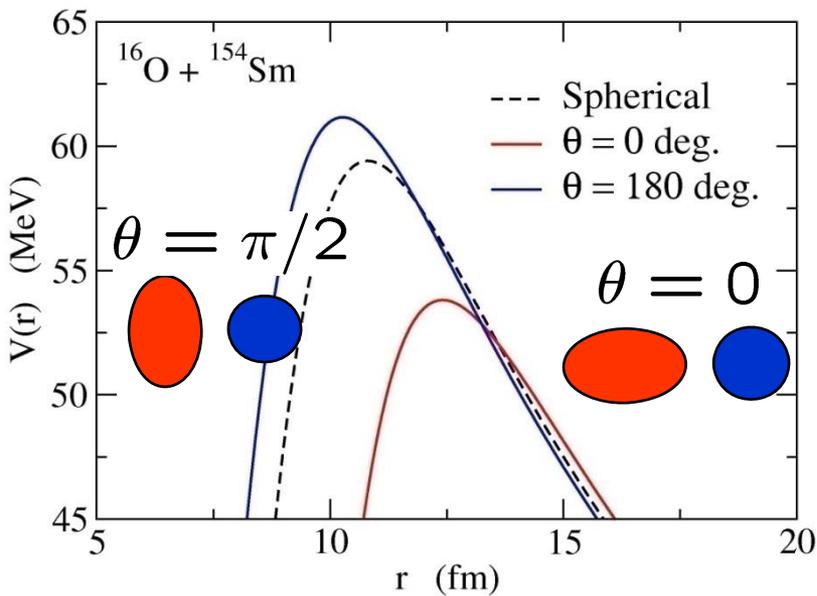
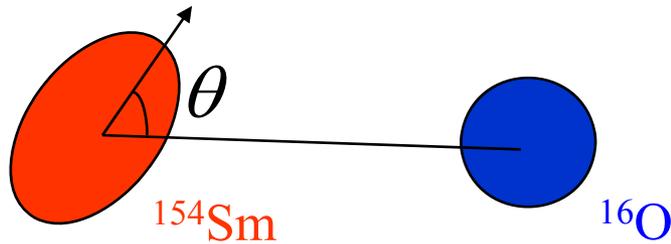
- physical channel: spin of the rotor (I)
- eigen-channel: orientation angle of the rotor

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \frac{u_l(r)}{r} Y_{J0}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) |\phi_I\rangle$$

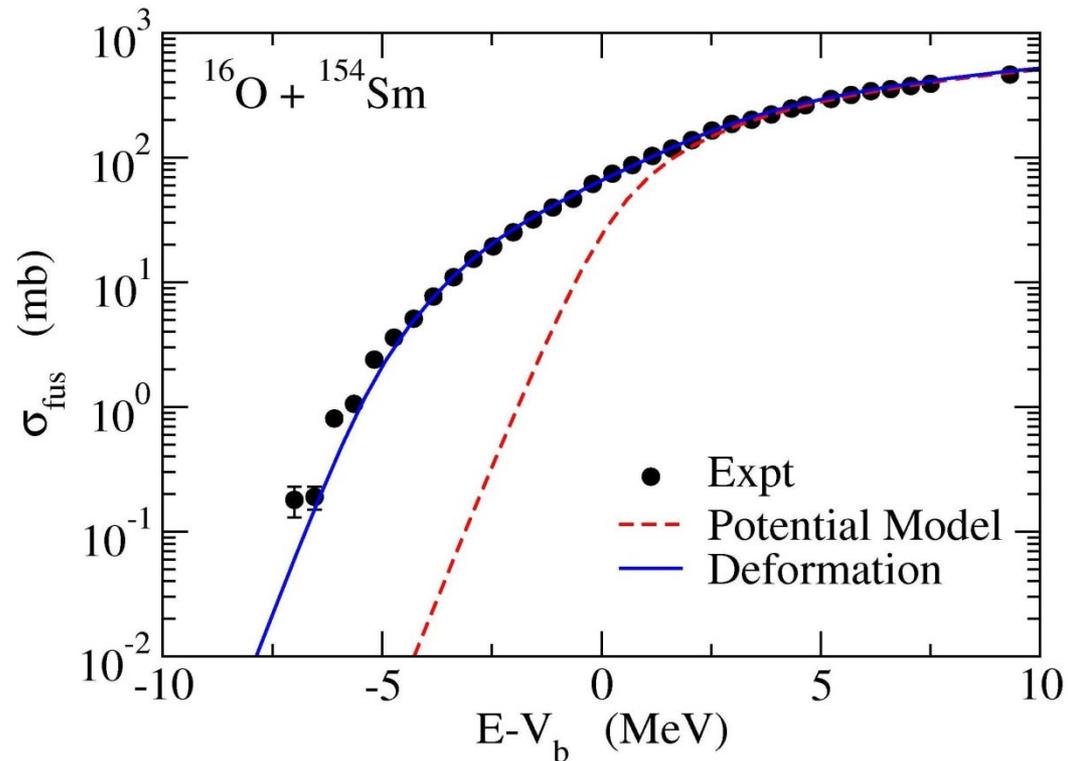
$$\text{————— } 4^+$$

$$\text{————— } 2^+$$

$$\text{————— } 0^+$$



$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \int_0^1 d(\cos \theta) \sigma_{\text{fus}}(E; \theta)$$



Eigen-phase sum

H.A. Weidenmuller, Phys. Lett. 24B('67)441

A.U. Hazi, PRA19('79)920

K.H. and N. Van Giai, NPA735 ('04) 55

$$(U^\dagger S U)_{aa'} = e^{2i\delta_a} \delta_{a,a'} \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\Delta \equiv \sum_a \delta_a$$

Breit-Wigner formula

$$S_{\alpha\beta} = e^{2i\phi_\alpha} \delta_{\alpha,\beta} - i \frac{\sqrt{\Gamma_\alpha \Gamma_\beta}}{E - E_R + i\Gamma/2} e^{i(\phi_\alpha + \phi_\beta)}$$

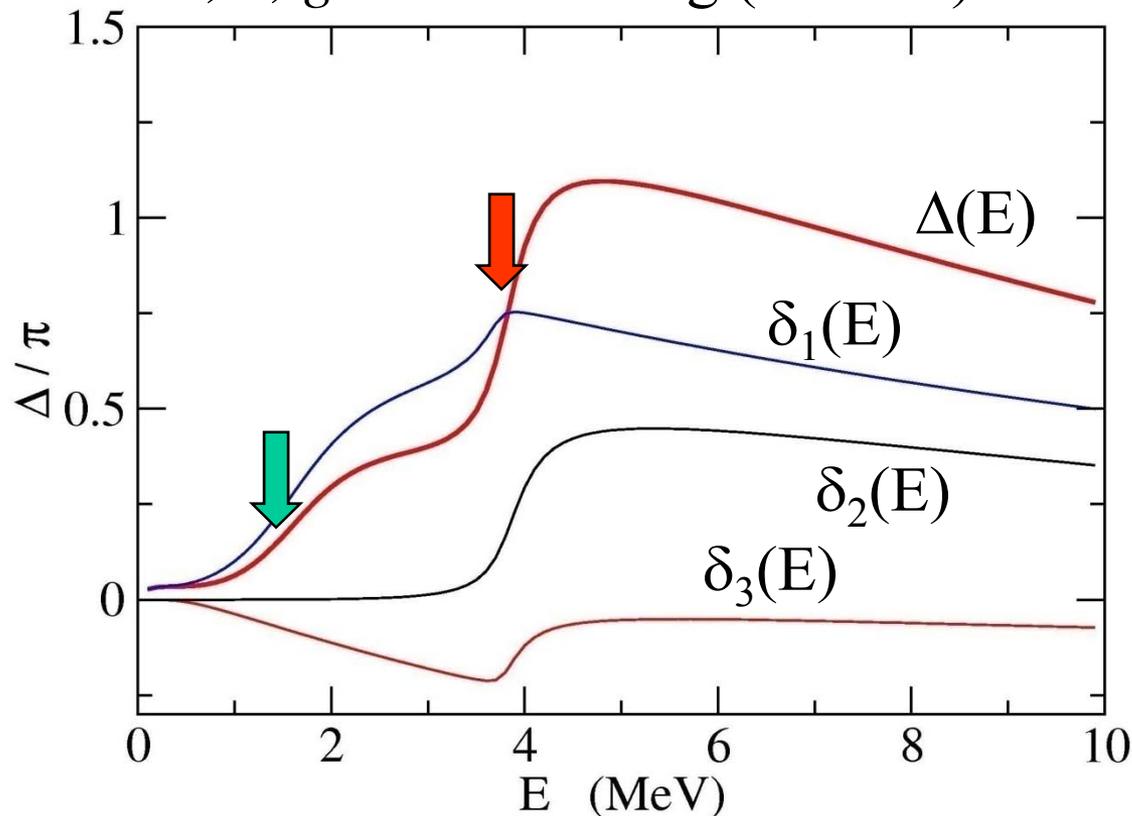


$$\Delta(E) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\Gamma}{2(E_R - E)} + \Delta_0(E)$$



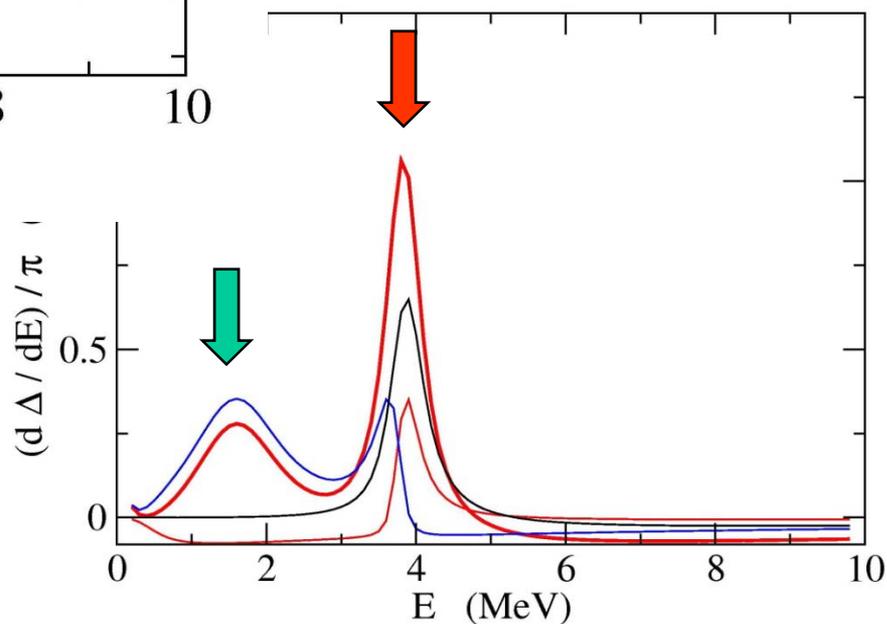
Eigenphase sum: satisfies the single channel formula

s, d, g -wave mixing ($K^\pi = 0^+$)

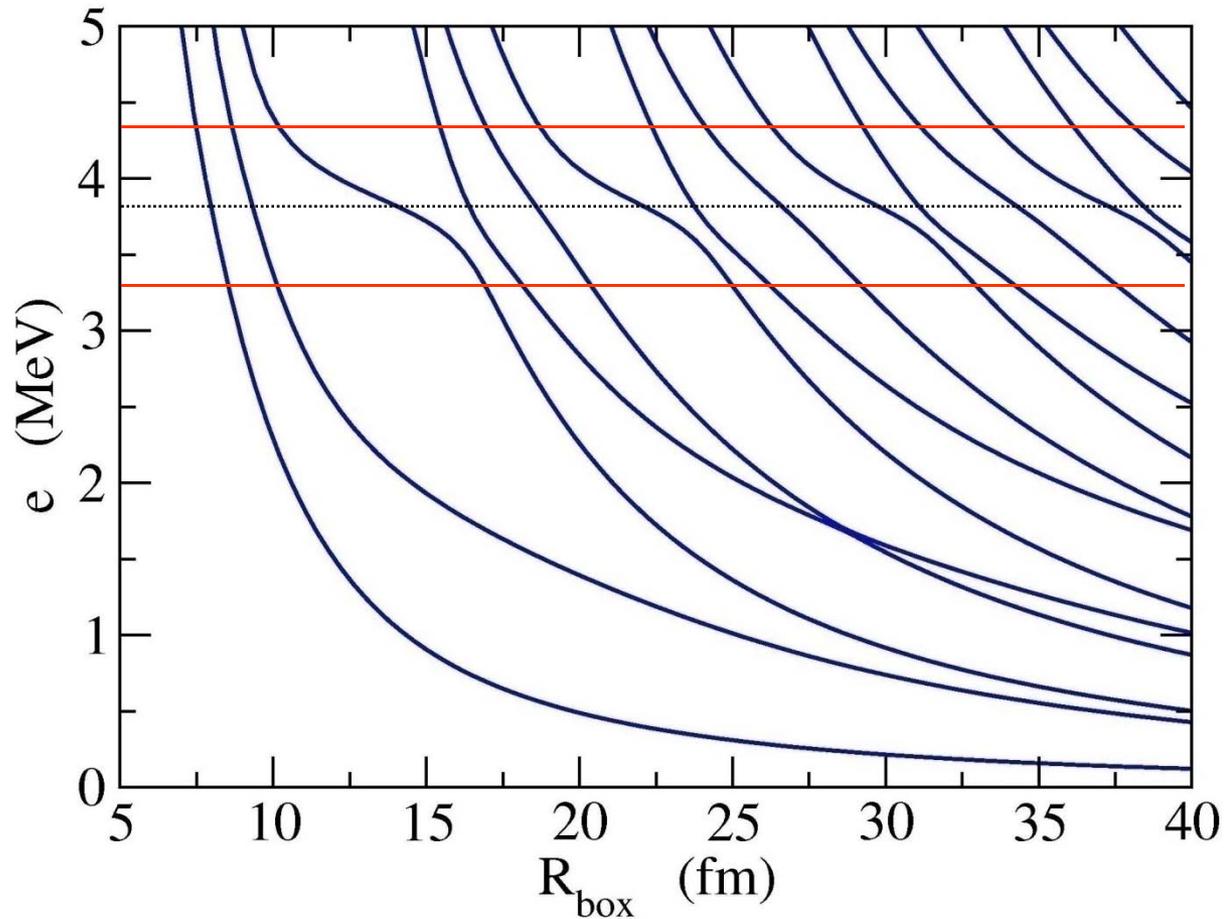


Gamow states:

1. $E_{\text{res}} = 3.78$ MeV
 $\Gamma = 0.53$ MeV
2. $E_{\text{res}} = 1.59$ MeV
 $\Gamma = 1.57$ MeV



Multi-channel resonance with box discretization



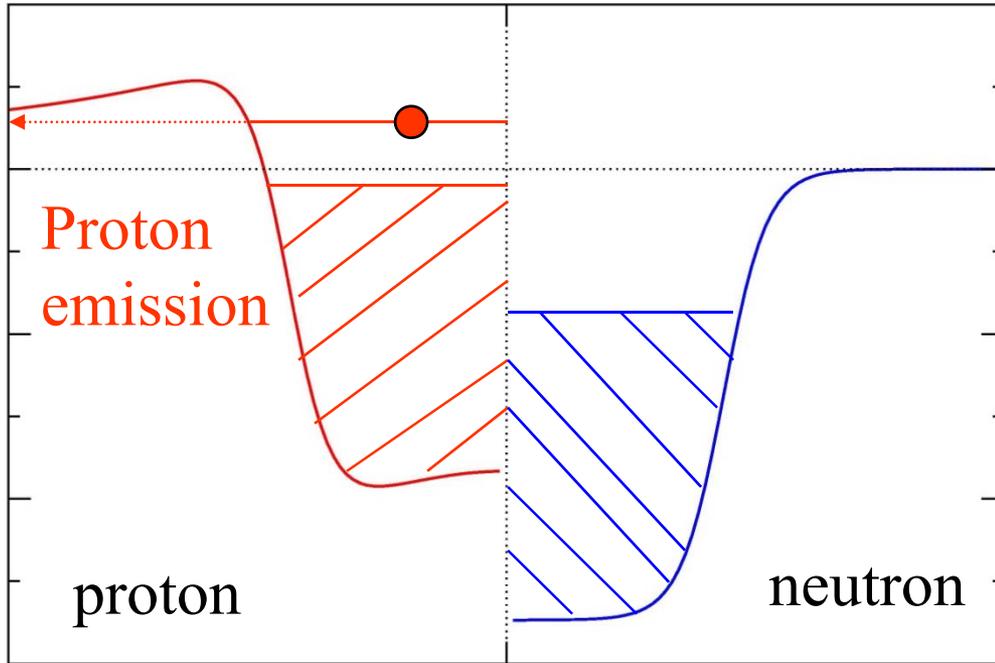
Gamow states:

1. $E_{\text{res}} = 3.78 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 0.53 \text{ MeV}$
2. $E_{\text{res}} = 1.59 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 1.57 \text{ MeV}$

変形した陽子過剰核の陽子放出崩壊

Proton Radioactivity

Nuclei beyond the proton drip-line



Proton: has to penetrate the Coulomb barrier

→ Very narrow (long lived) resonance

$$V_b \sim 10 \text{ MeV (} l=0)$$

$$E_p \sim 1 \text{ MeV}$$

$$R_{\text{turn}}: 80 \sim 100 \text{ fm}$$

$$\Gamma: 10^{-18} \sim 10^{-22} \text{ MeV}$$

$$T_{1/2}: 100 \mu\text{s} \sim 1 \text{ sec}$$

Many g.s. and isomeric proton emitters: have been found recently

ORNL, ANL

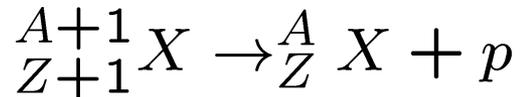
Experimental observables: E_p and $T_{1/2}$

Differences from α decays

1. Smaller reduced mass μ

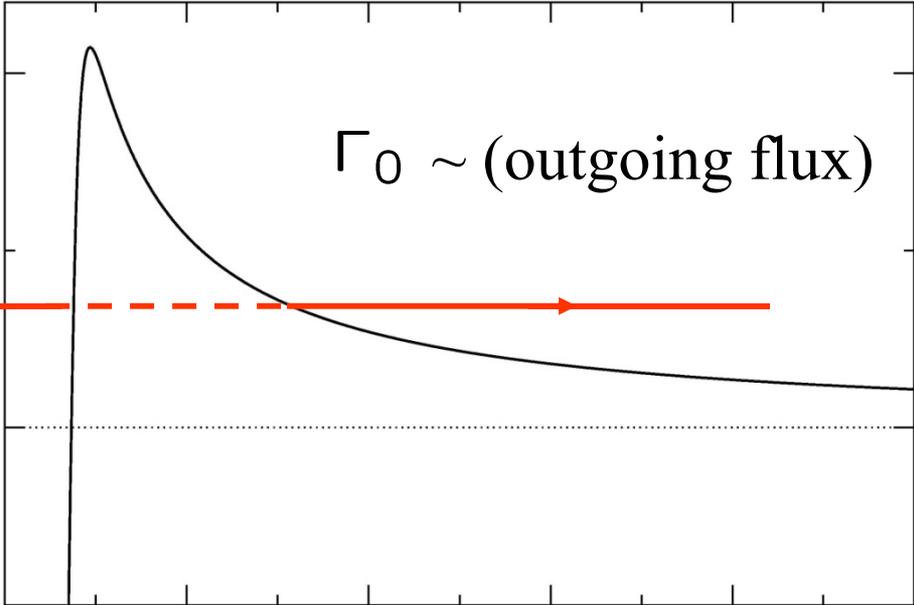
- ➔ Much stronger l dependence (centrifugal potential)
- ➔ Spectroscopic information for proton s.p. states can be extracted

2. Much simpler spectroscopic factor



$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 \cdot S$$

$$S = |\langle (A+1) | (A) + 1 \rangle|^2$$



$\Gamma_0 \sim$ (outgoing flux)

Simple estimation:

$$|(A+1)\rangle = \alpha^\dagger |(A)\rangle$$

$$\alpha^\dagger = ua^\dagger - va$$

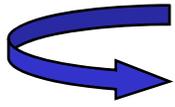
$$|(A)+1\rangle = a^\dagger |(A)\rangle$$

➔ $S = u^2$

Spectroscopic factor

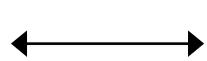
Decay half-life:

$$T_{1/2} = \frac{\hbar}{\Gamma} \log 2 = \frac{\hbar}{S\Gamma_0} \log 2$$



Experimental spectroscopic factor:

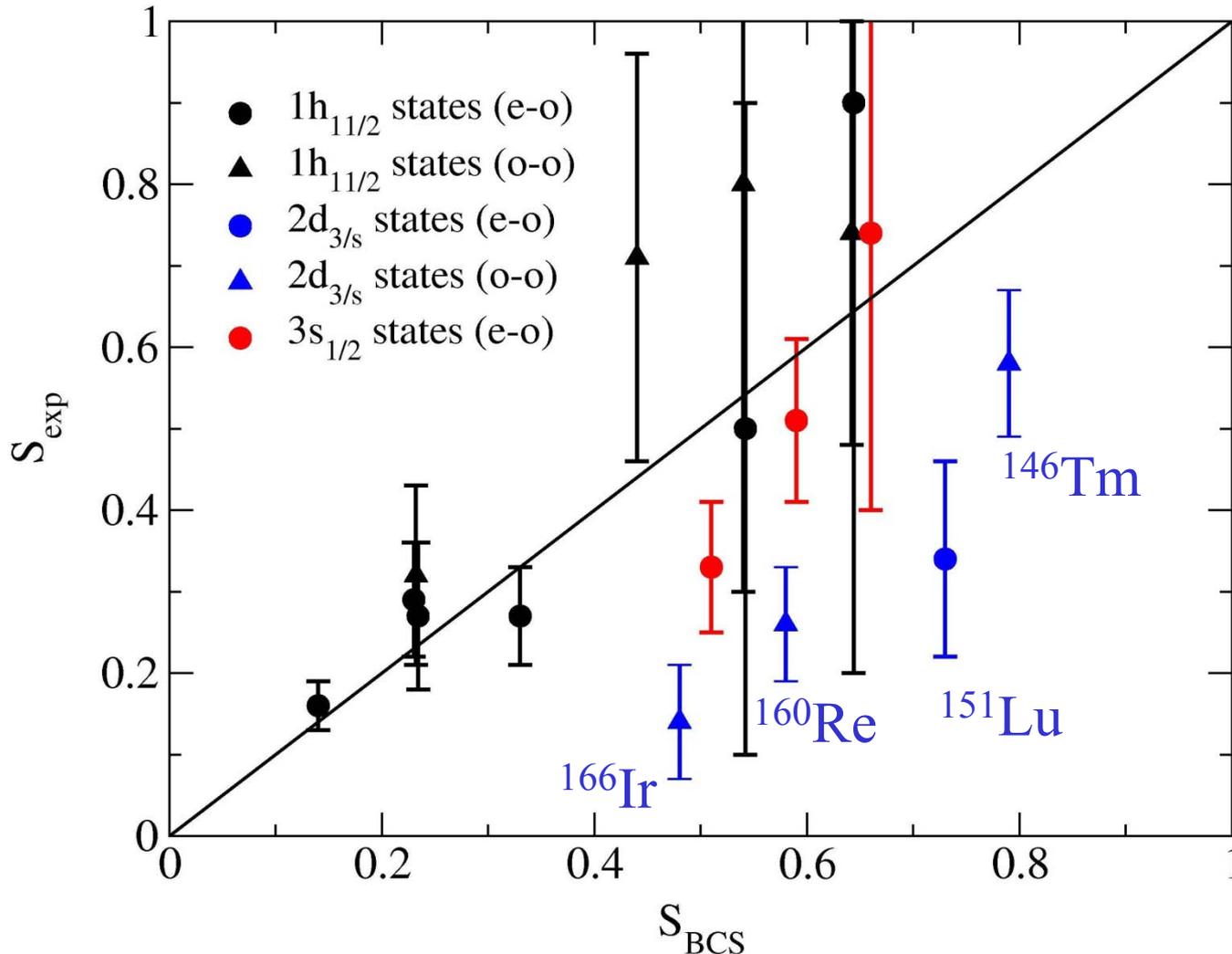
$$S_{\text{exp}} \equiv \frac{T_{1/2}^{\text{th}}}{T_{1/2}^{\text{exp}}} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{\Gamma_0} \log 2 \right) / T_{1/2}^{\text{exp}}$$



Theoretical spectroscopic factor

$$S_{\text{th}} = u^2 \quad \text{or} \quad S_{\text{shell model}}$$

Prediction of potential model



Calculations: S. Aberg et al., PRC56('97)1762
(spherical optical pot. description)

Role of channel couplings

Deformation effects? \longrightarrow alter both u_{BCS}^2 and Γ_0

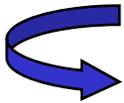
^{151}Lu : $\beta_2 \sim -0.15$ (Moller and Nix)

Ferreira and Maglione: coupled-channels calculation (PRC61('00))

$^{160,161}\text{Re}$: Nearly spherical

$\frac{161}{75}\text{Re} \rightarrow \text{p} + \frac{160}{74}\text{W}$ ($\beta_2 = 0.089$ for $\frac{160}{74}\text{W}$)

$\frac{160}{75}\text{Re} \rightarrow \text{p} + \frac{159}{74}\text{W}$ ($\beta_2 = 0.080$ for $\frac{159}{74}\text{W}$)



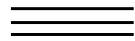
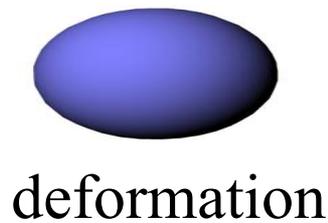
Vibrational effects?

$$|jm\rangle = \sum_{l_p, j_p} \sum_{n, I} [|j_p l_p\rangle \otimes |nI\rangle]^{(jm)}$$

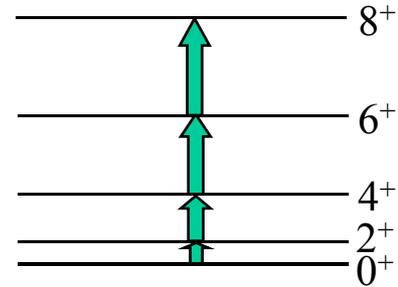
K.H., PRC64('01)041304(R)

C.N. Davids and H. Esbensen, PRC64('01)034317

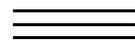
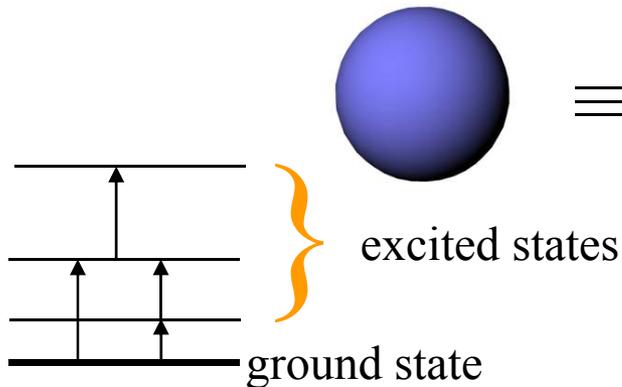
Nuclear Structure Effect – a quantal treatment



Rotational
excitation



In general



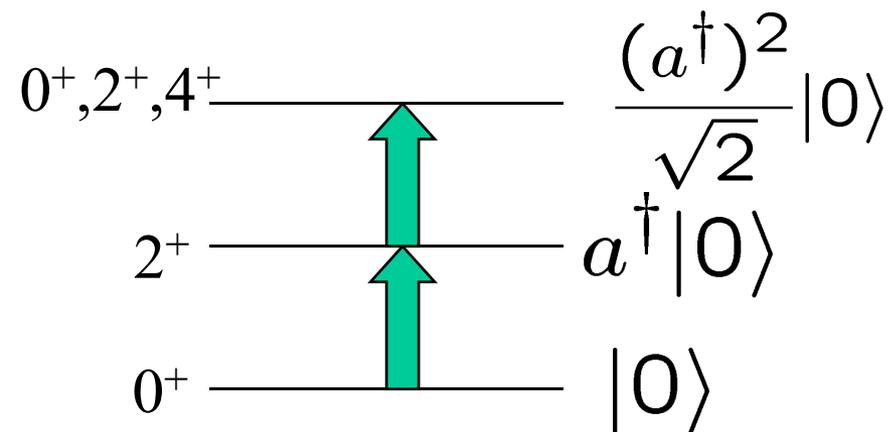
Coupling between the relative
motion and intrinsic degrees of
freedom

Rotational, vibrational states (**Low-
lying collective excitations**)

Coupled channels model

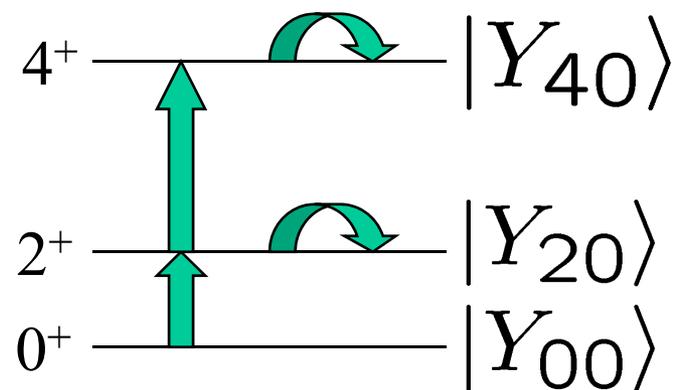
Vibrational coupling

$$\hat{O} = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{4\pi}}(a + a^\dagger)$$



Rotational coupling

$$\hat{O} = \beta Y_{20}(\theta)$$

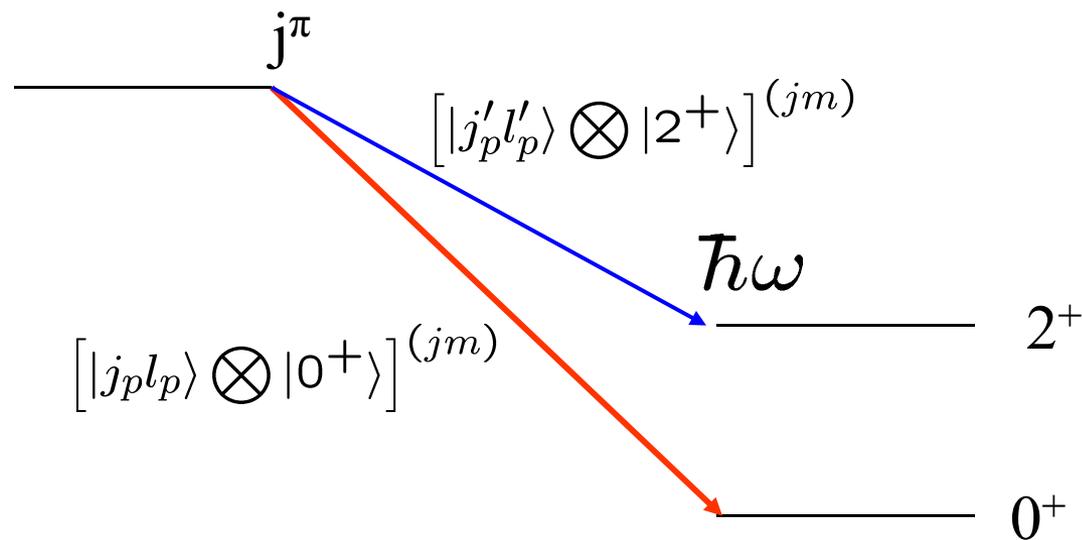
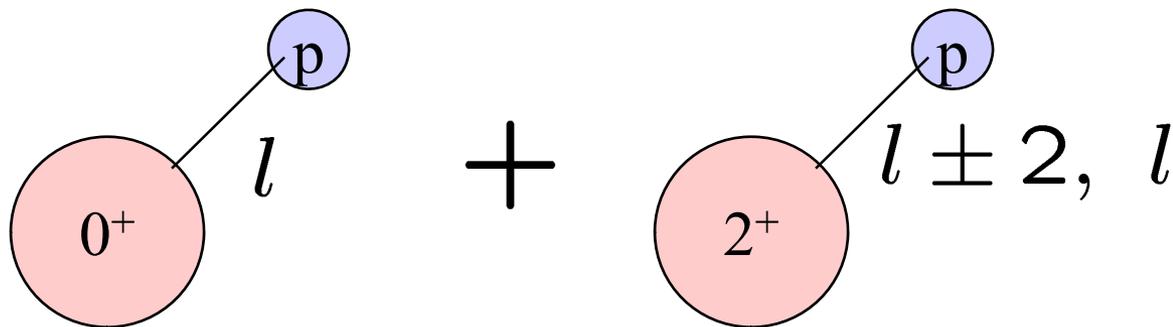


$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & F & 0 \\ F & \epsilon & \sqrt{2}F \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}F & 2\epsilon \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & F & 0 \\ F & \epsilon + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{7}F & \frac{6}{7}F \\ 0 & \frac{6}{7}F & \frac{10\epsilon}{3} + \frac{20\sqrt{5}}{77}F \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

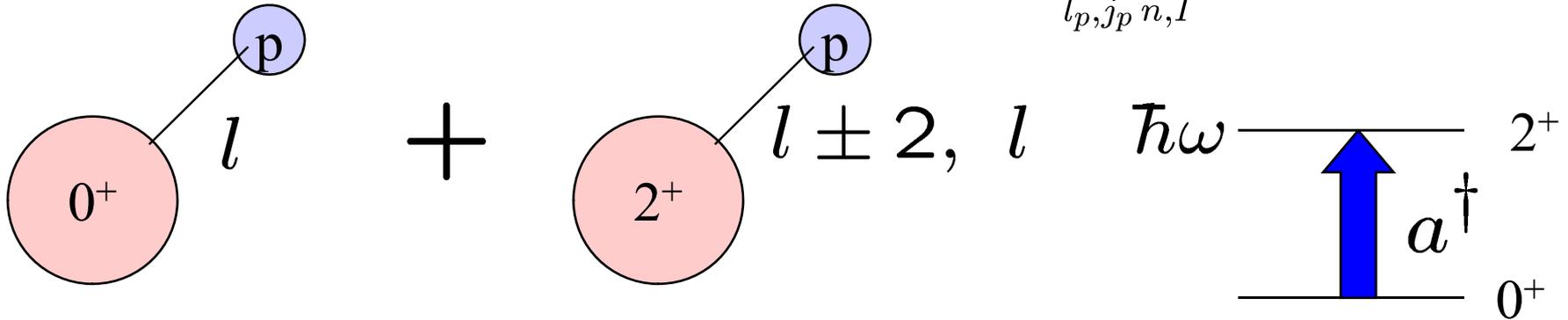
Role of particle-vibration coupling

$$|jm\rangle = \sum_{l_p, j_p} \sum_{n, I} [|j_p l_p\rangle \otimes |nI\rangle]^{(jm)}$$



Role of particle-vibration coupling

$$|jm\rangle = \sum_{l_p, j_p} \sum_{n, I} [|j_p l_p\rangle \otimes |nI\rangle]^{(jm)}$$



$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V_0(r) + V_{\text{coup}}(r, \alpha) + \hbar\omega \sum_{\mu} a_{\lambda\mu}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda\mu}$$

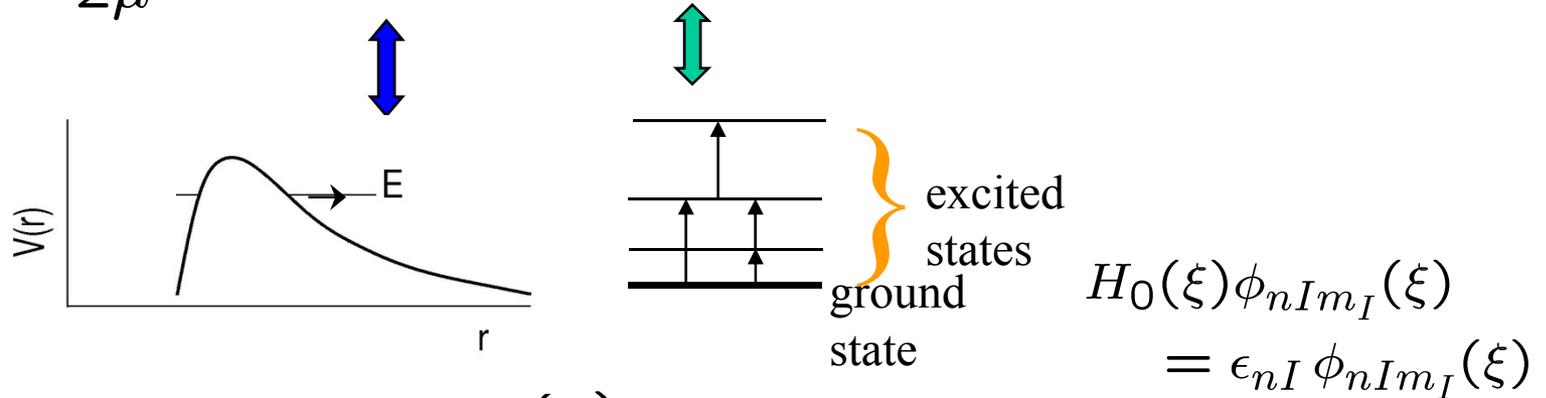
$$\alpha_{\lambda\mu} = \frac{\beta_{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2\lambda + 1}} (a_{\lambda\mu}^{\dagger} + (-)^{\mu} a_{\lambda\mu})$$

$$V_{\text{coup}}^{(N)}(r, \alpha) = -\frac{V_0}{1 + \exp[(r - R - R\alpha \cdot Y_{\lambda}(\hat{r})) / a]}$$

+ Coulomb and spin-orbit couplings

Coupled-channels Method

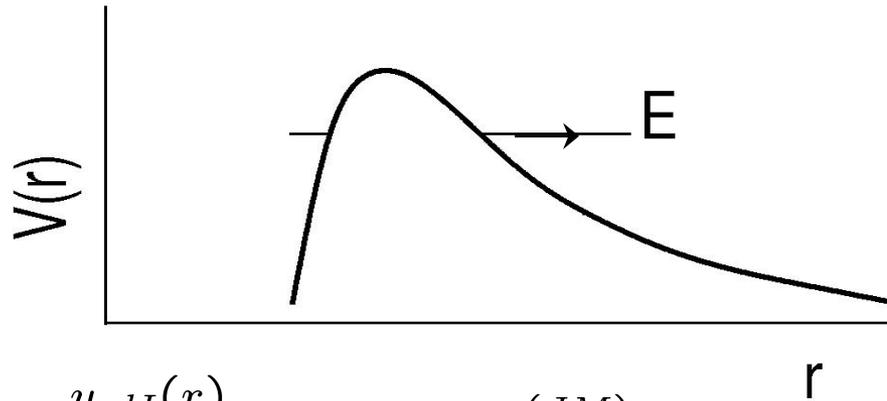
$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + V_0(r) + H_0(\xi) + V_{\text{coup}}(r, \xi)$$



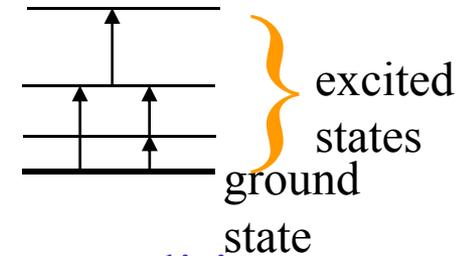
$$\Psi(r, \xi) = \sum_{n,l,I} \frac{u_{nlI}(r)}{r} [Y_l(\hat{r})\phi_{nI}(\xi)]^{(JM)}$$

$$\langle [Y_l\phi_{nI}]^{(JM)} | H - E | \Psi \rangle = 0$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} + V_0(r) - E + \epsilon_{nI} \right] u_{nlI}(r) + \sum_{n'l'I'} \langle [Y_l\phi_{nI}]^{(JM)} | V_{\text{coup}}(r) | [Y_{l'}\phi_{n'I'}]^{(JM)} \rangle u_{n'l'I'}(r) = 0$$



$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}, \xi) = \sum_{n,l,I} \frac{u_{nlI}(r)}{r} [Y_l(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \phi_{nI}(\xi)]^{(JM)}$$



Two alternative ways for the multi-channel resonance condition:

(i) $u_{ljnI}(r) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{ljnI} G_l(k_{nI}r)$ for all the channels

\longleftrightarrow Eigen-phase $\delta_a = \pi/2$

K.H. and N. Van Giai, NPA735('04)55

Real E; Width \rightarrow E dependence of δ_a

(ii) $u_{ljnI}(r) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{ljnI} e^{ik_{nI}r}$ for all the channels

$\longleftrightarrow E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$

(i) $u_{ljnI}(r) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{ljnI} G_l(k_{nI}r)$ for all the channels

(ii) $u_{ljnI}(r) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{ljnI} e^{ik_{nI}r}$ for all the channels

(i) and (ii) are equivalent (for a very narrow resonance)

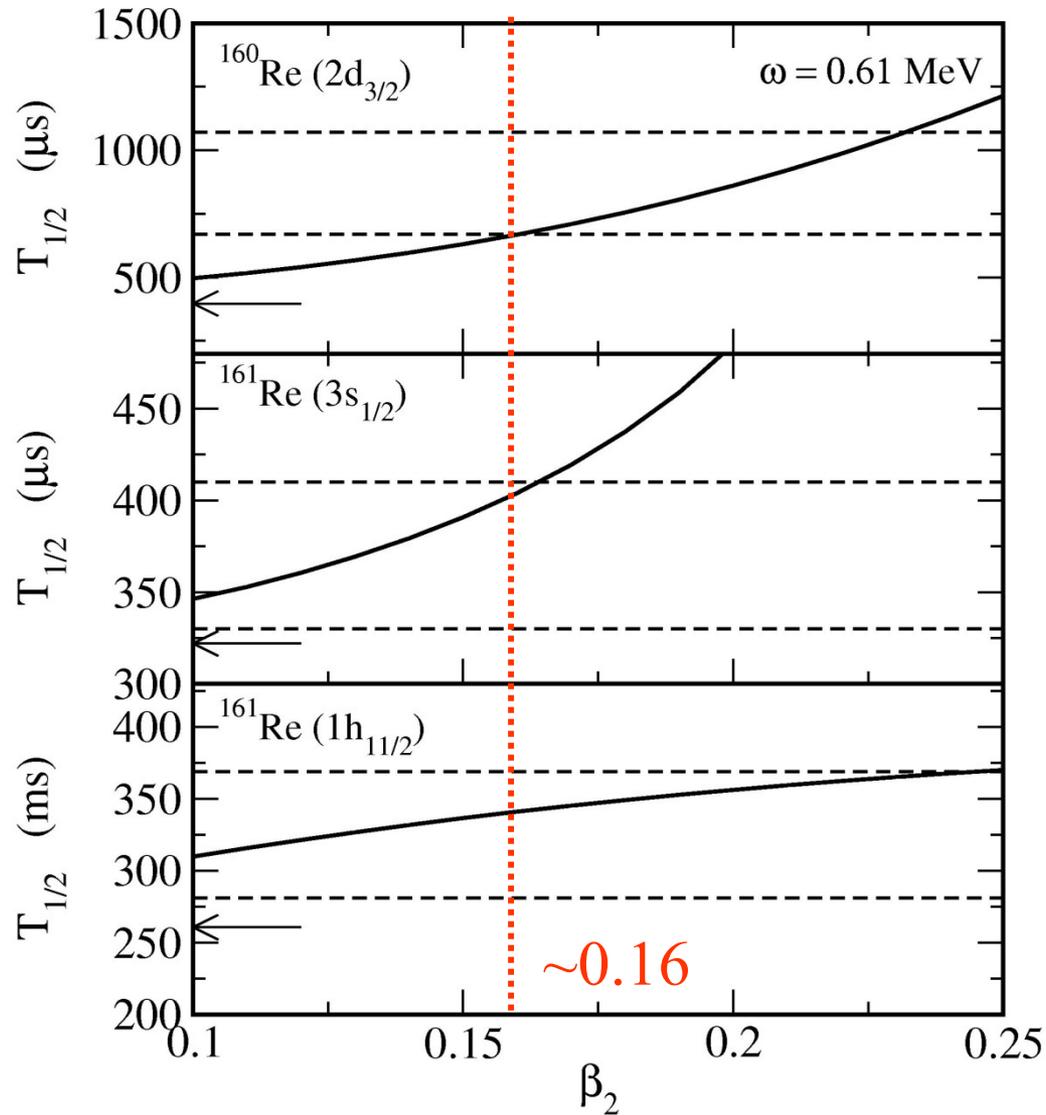
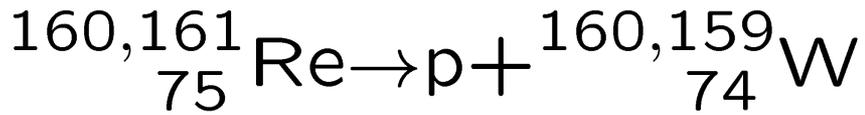
We use

➤ the definition (i) for E_R

➤ the definition (ii) for Γ with the Green's function technique

S.G. Kadmsky et al., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 14('72)193

C.N. Davids and H. Esbensen, PRC61('00)054302



	(keV)
6^+ —————	1881
4^+ —————	1265
2^+ —————	610
0^+ —————	
^{160}W	

A. Keenen et al.,
PRC63('01)064309

s-wave proton emitters:

$$|1/2^+\rangle = |s_{1/2} \otimes 0^+\rangle + |d_{3/2} \otimes 2^+\rangle + |d_{5/2} \otimes 2^+\rangle \dots$$

d-wave proton emitters:

$$|3/2^+\rangle = |d_{3/2} \otimes 0^+\rangle + |s_{1/2} \otimes 2^+\rangle + |d_{3/2} \otimes 2^+\rangle \dots$$

h-wave proton emitters:

$$|11/2^-\rangle = |h_{11/2} \otimes 0^+\rangle + |f_{7/2} \otimes 2^+\rangle + |h_{11/2} \otimes 2^+\rangle \dots$$

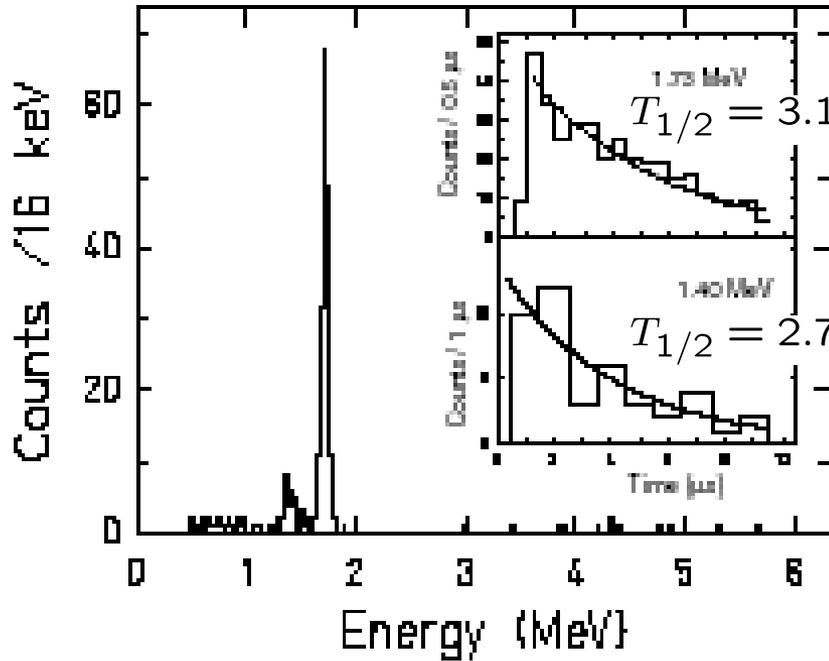
$$E_p^{\text{eff}} \sim E_p - V_{\text{cent}}(r) - V_0(r)$$



Coupling: effectively weaker than d-wave

Fine Structure (Branching Ratio)

Spherical emitter: ^{145}Tm (Oak Ridge group)



$^{145}\text{Tm}(h_{11/2})$

$\rightarrow ^{144}\text{Er}(0^+) \sim 90.4\%$

$\rightarrow ^{144}\text{Er}(2^+) \sim 9.6\%$

$11/2^-$ ——— 1.73 MeV
 ^{145}Tm

BR = $9.6 \pm 1.5 \%$

0.33 MeV
 2^+

0^+

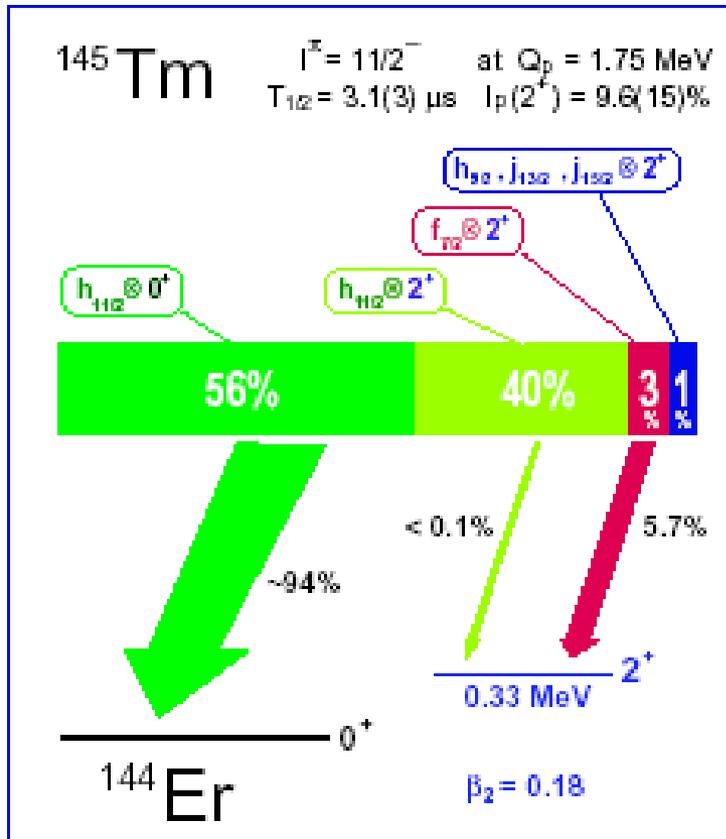
^{144}Er

M. Karny et al., PRL90('03)012502

Particle-vibration coupling

K.P. Rykaczewski, K.H., et al.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |11/2^- \rangle &= |h_{11/2} \rangle \otimes |0^+ \rangle + |f_{7/2} \rangle \otimes |2^+ \rangle \\
 &+ |h_{9/2} \rangle \otimes |2^+ \rangle + |h_{11/2} \rangle \otimes |2^+ \rangle \\
 &+ |j_{13/2} \rangle \otimes |2^+ \rangle + |j_{15/2} \rangle \otimes |2^+ \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$



11/2- — 1.73 MeV

^{145}Tm

Expt:

BR =

$9.6 \pm 1.5 \%$

$T_{1/2} = 3.1 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{s}$ ^{144}Er

0.33 MeV
2+

0+

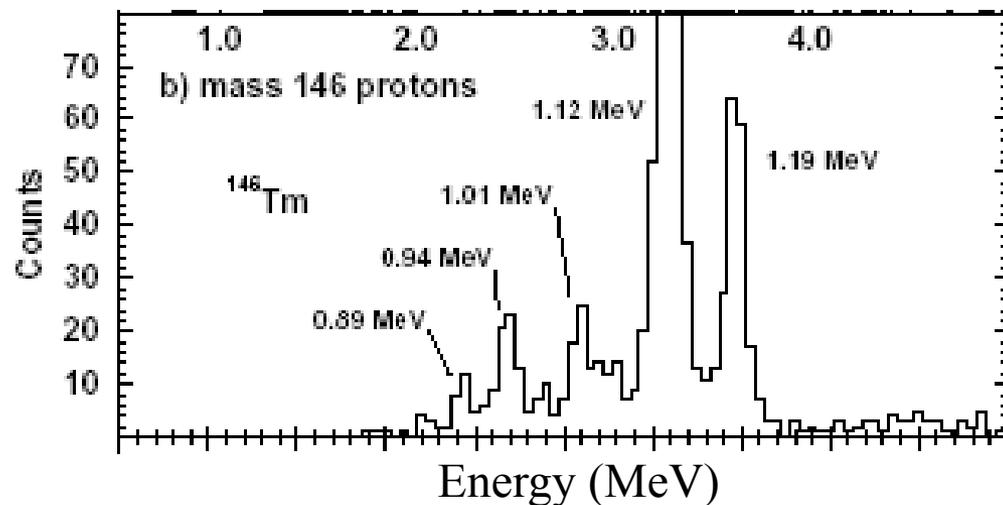
Calc.

$T_{1/2} = 3.0 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{s}$

$I_p = 5.7 \pm 0.3 \%$

Odd-odd proton emitters

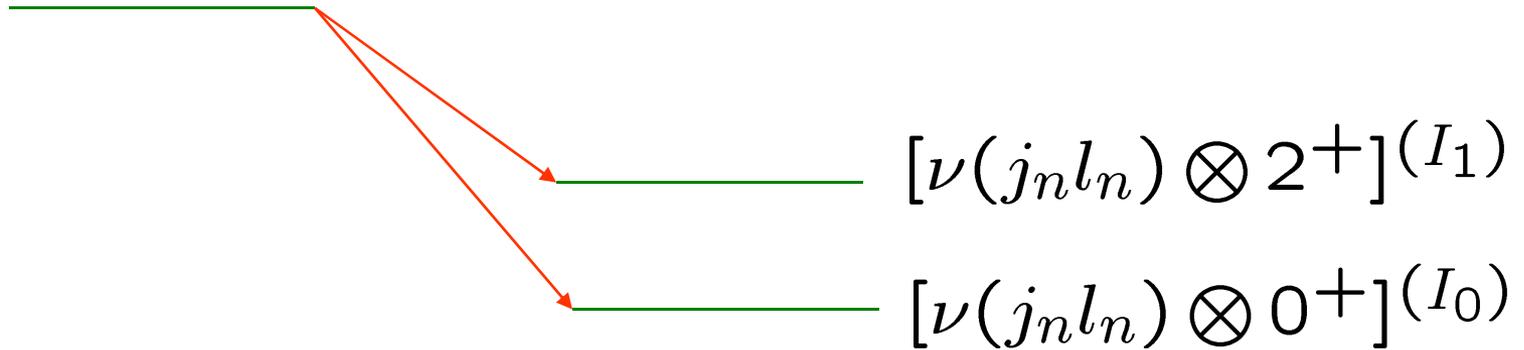
Fine structure in $^{146}\text{Tm} \rightarrow \text{p} + ^{145}\text{Er}$



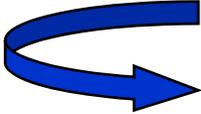
T.N. Ginter et al.,
PRC68('03)034330

Energy (keV)	$T_{1/2}$ (ms)	counts	Rel. Intensity
880(10)	190(80)	170(30)	1.8(3)
1119(5)	198(5)	9450(250)	100
<hr/>			
938(10)	60(20)	290(30)	22(2)
1016(10)	70(15)	370(40)	28(3)
1189(5)	75(5)	1350(80)	100

$$|j_p l_p [j_n l_n n I]^{(I_d)}; JM\rangle$$



	$T_{1/2}(\text{ms})$	BR(%)
$10^+ \rightarrow 11/2^-, 13/2^-$	485	0.83
$10^+ \rightarrow 11/2^-, 9/2^-$	524	0.041
$8^+ \rightarrow 11/2^-, 9/2^-$	48	0.011

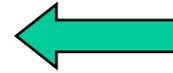
- 
- spectroscopic information for proton s.p. levels
 - collective excitation in the daughter nuclues
 - spectroscopic information for *neutron* s.p. levels in the daughter

$10^+ \longrightarrow 11/2^-, 13/2^-$

$$\left[(h_{11/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 0^+]^{(11/2^-)} \right]^{(10^+)}$$

$$\left[(h_{11/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 2^+]^{(13/2^-)} \right]^{(10^+)}$$

$$\left[(f_{7/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 2^+]^{(13/2^-)} \right]^{(10^+)}$$



$10^+ \longrightarrow 11/2^-, 9/2^-$

$$\left[(h_{11/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 0^+]^{(11/2^-)} \right]^{(10^+)}$$

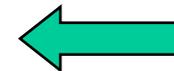
$$\left[(h_{11/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 2^+]^{(9/2^-)} \right]^{(10^+)}$$

$8^+ \longrightarrow 11/2^-, 9/2^-$

$$\left[(h_{11/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 0^+]^{(11/2^-)} \right]^{(8^+)}$$

$$\left[(h_{11/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 2^+]^{(9/2^-)} \right]^{(8^+)}$$

$$\left[(f_{7/2})_\pi \otimes [(h_{11/2})_\nu \otimes 0^+]^{(11/2^-)} \right]^{(8^+)}$$



55%	$(h_{11/2})\pi \otimes (h_{11/2})\nu \otimes 0^+$
42%	$(h_{11/2})\pi \otimes (h_{11/2})\nu \otimes 2^+$
2.5%	$(f_{7/2})\pi \otimes (h_{11/2})\nu \otimes 2^+$
0.5%	others

(10^+)

1.37

53%	$(h_{11/2})\pi \otimes (s_{1/2})\nu \otimes 0^+$
41%	$(h_{11/2})\pi \otimes (s_{1/2})\nu \otimes 2^+$
4%	$(f_{7/2})\pi \otimes (s_{1/2})\nu \otimes 2^+$
2%	$(s_{1/2})\pi \otimes (h_{11/2})\nu \otimes 0^+$

(5^-)

1.19

^{146}Tm

10⁺ state:

	$T_{1/2}(\text{ms})$	BR(%)
Calc.	748	1.24
Expt.	198(5)	1.7(3)

Cf. GT transition
 $\pi h_{11/2} \rightarrow \nu h_{11/2}$
 $T_{1/2} \sim 200 \text{ ms}$

5⁻ state:

	$T_{1/2}(\text{ms})$	BR(%)
Calc.	93	18.0
Expt.	75(3)	19(2)

^{145}Er

$l=3$

$l=5$

$l=0$

$l=3$

$l=5$

$13/2^- (h_{11/2})\nu \otimes 2^+$

0.48

$11/2^- (h_{11/2})\nu \otimes 0^+$

0.25

$3/2^+ (s_{1/2})\nu \otimes 2^+$

0.18

$1/2^+ (s_{1/2})\nu \otimes 0^+$

0

Summary

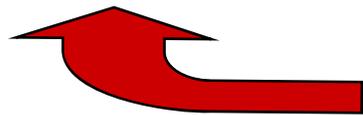
Probing nuclear structure with proton radioactivities



Coupled-channels framework

Information on:

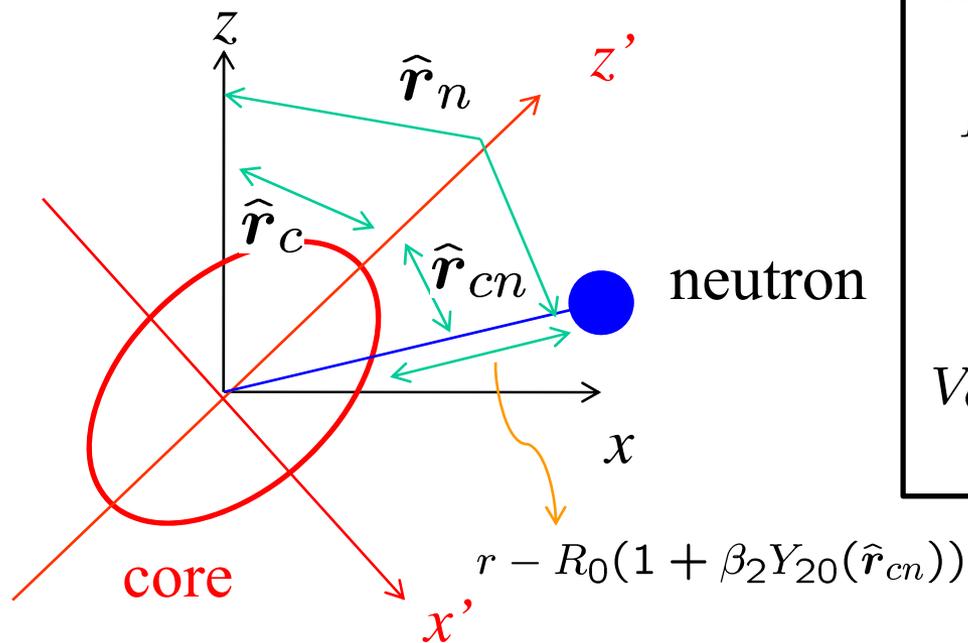
- Proton orbitals beyond the proton-drip line
- Collective excitation in the daughter nucleus
- Neutron orbitals in proton-rich nuclei



Fine structure in emission from an odd-odd nucleus

(参考) Particle-Rotor Model (strong coupling limit)

変形した芯核と一粒子運動の結合



$$H = H_{\text{rot}} + H_n + H_{\text{coup}}$$

$$H_{\text{rot}} = \sum_k \frac{(I_c)_k^2}{2\mathcal{J}_k}$$

$$H_n = \frac{\mathbf{p}_n^2}{2m} + V_0(r)$$

$$V_{\text{coup}} = V_2(r) \sum_{\mu} Y_{2\mu}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_c) Y_{2\mu}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & R_0 \beta_2 Y_{20}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{cn}) \\ &= R_0 \beta_2 \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{5}} \sum_{\mu} Y_{2\mu}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_c) Y_{2\mu}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_n) \end{aligned}$$

固有関数:

$$\Psi_{IM}(r_n, r_c) = \sum_{l,j,I_c} \frac{\phi_{ljI_c}^I(r_n)}{r_n} |(ljI_c)IM\rangle$$

$$H = H_{\text{rot}} + H_n + V_{\text{coup}}$$

$$H_n = \frac{\mathbf{p}_n^2}{2m} + V_0(r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{coup}} &= V_2(r) \sum_{\mu} Y_{2\mu}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_c) Y_{2\mu}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_n) \\ &= \tilde{V}_2(r) Y_{20}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{cn}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi_{IM}(\mathbf{r}_n, \mathbf{r}_c) = \sum_{l,j,I_c} \frac{\phi_{ljI_c}^I(r_n)}{r_n} |(ljI_c)IM\rangle$$

(ref.)

H. Esbensen and C.N. Davids,
PRC63('00)014315

V_{coup} にくらべて H_{rot} が無視できる場合 (strong coupling limit)

$H_n + V_{\text{coup}}$ の固有状態を物体固定系で求め、 H_{rot} を摂動的に扱う

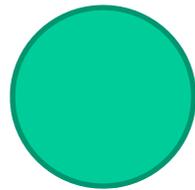
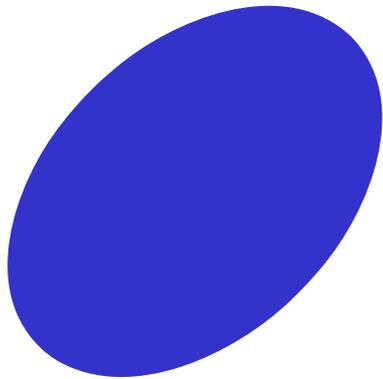
$$\left[\frac{\mathbf{p}_n^2}{2m} + V_0(r) + \tilde{V}_2(r) Y_{20}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{cn}) - \epsilon_K \right] \varphi_K(r_n, \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{cn}) = 0$$

$$\psi_{IMK}(\mathbf{r}_n, \mathbf{r}_c) = \sqrt{\frac{2I+1}{16\pi^2}} \left[D_{MK}^I(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_c) \varphi_K(r_{cn}) + \{-K\} \right]$$

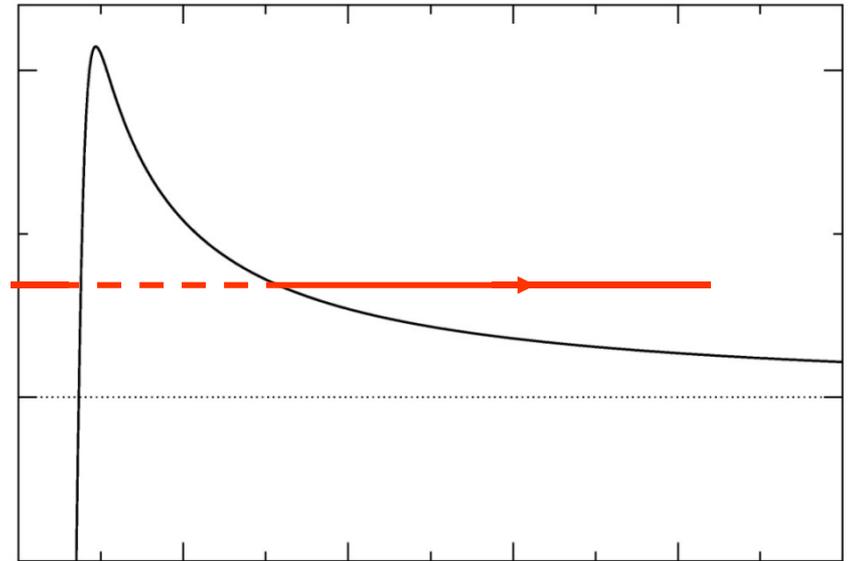
(note)

$$\varphi_K(r_{cn}) = \sum_{l,j} \frac{\phi_{ljK}(r_n)}{r_n} \mathcal{Y}_{jlK}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{cn}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_{ljI_c}^I(r) = A_{jI_c}^{IK} \phi_{ljK}(r) \\ A_{jI_c}^{IK} = \sqrt{\frac{2(2I_c+1)}{2I+1}} \langle jKI_c 0 | IK \rangle \end{cases}$$

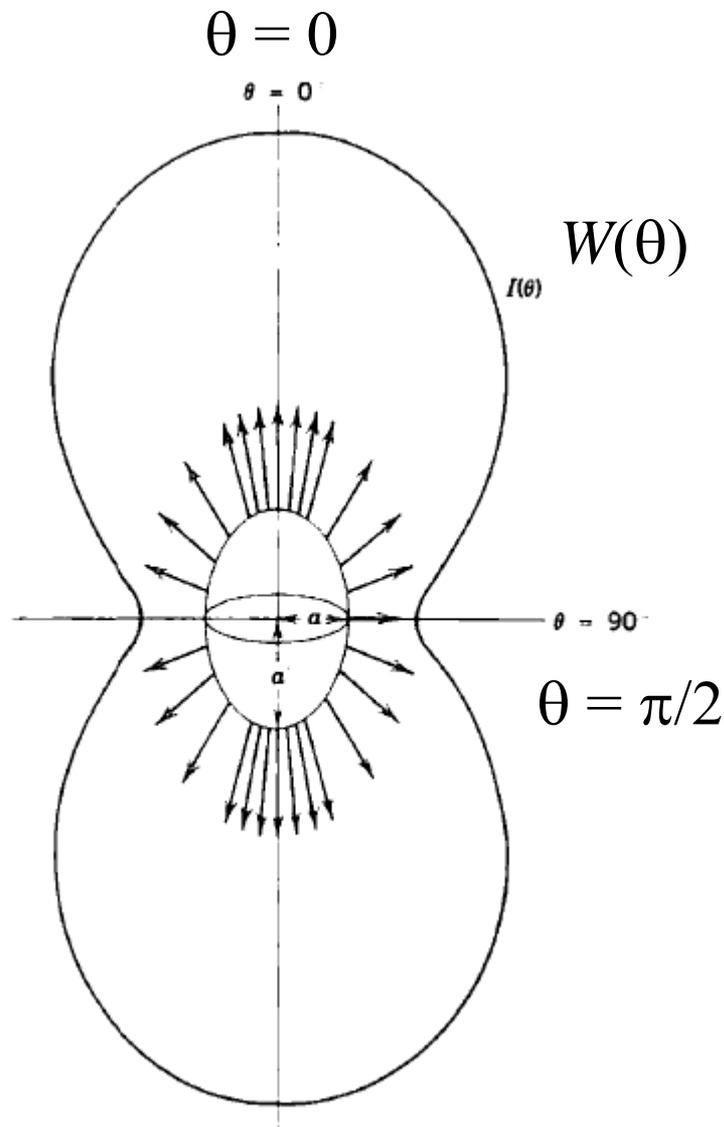
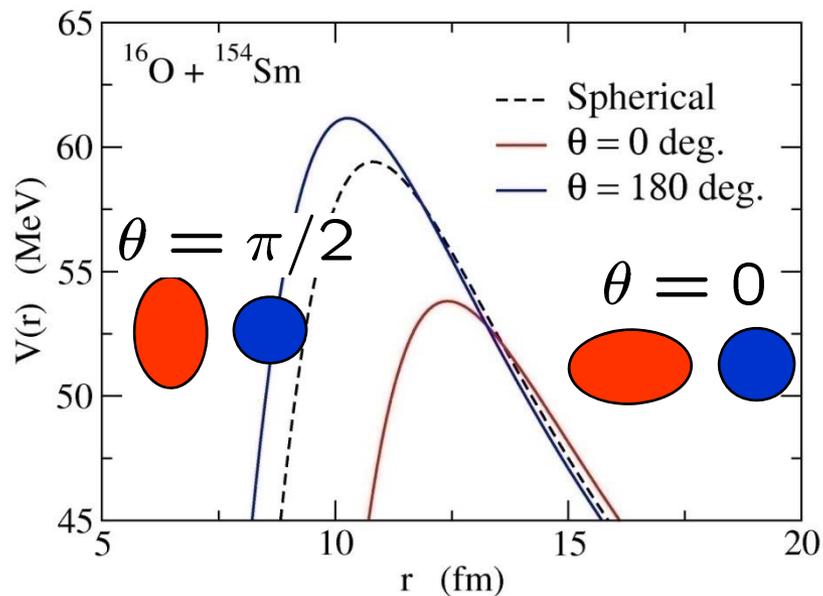
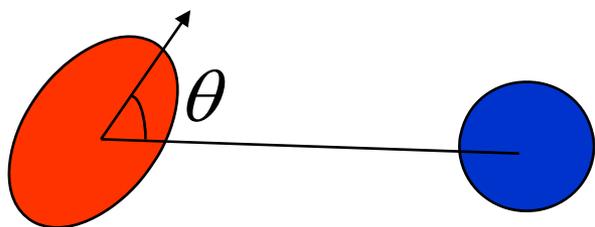
変形した原子核の α 崩壊



α



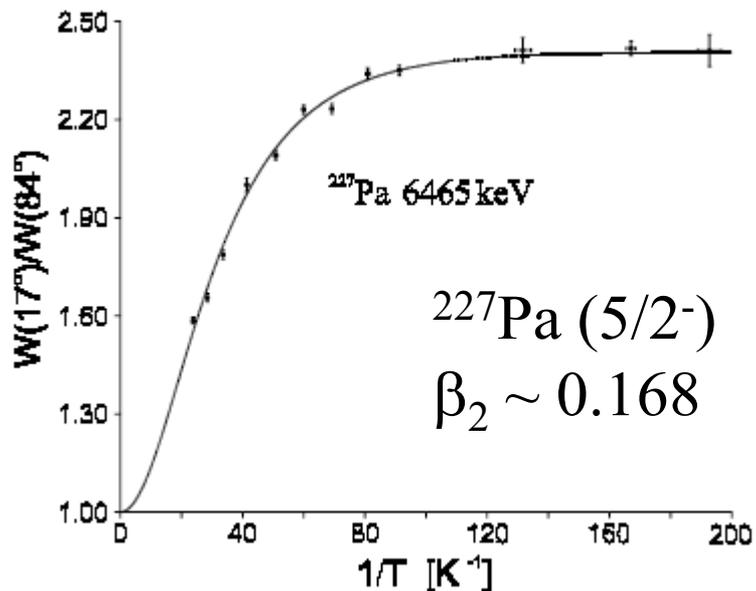
◆ α 粒子の角度分布



prolate 核の場合、 $\theta = 0$ の時ポテンシャルが最低

予想される角度分布

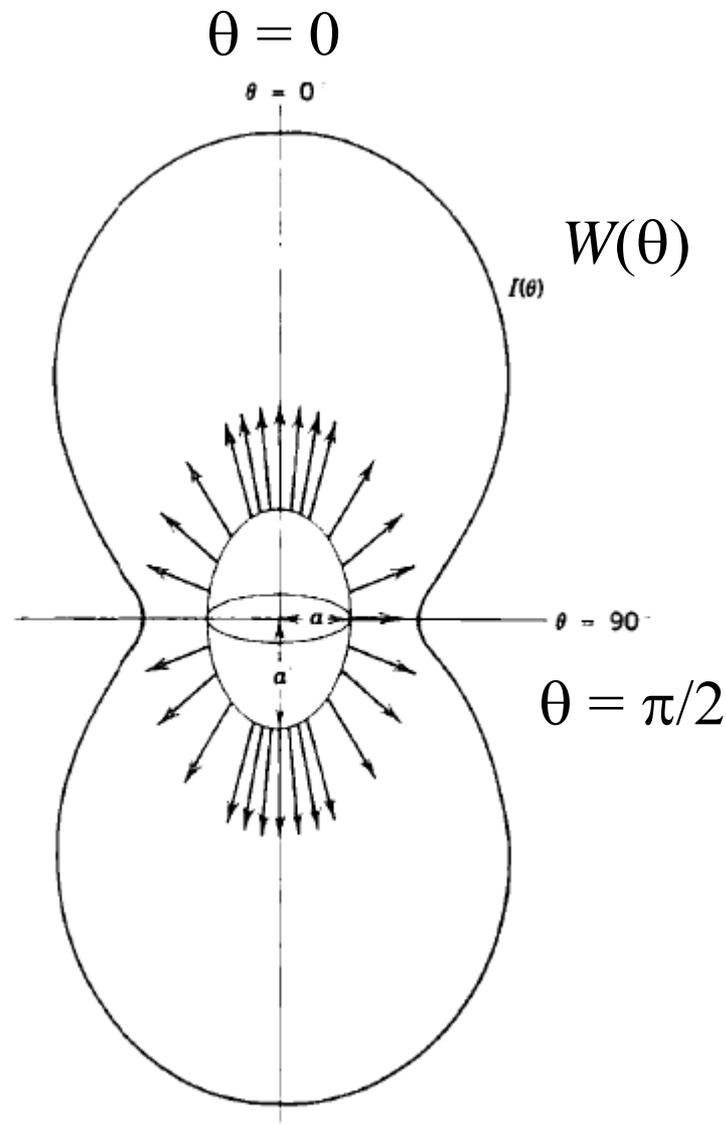
◆ α 粒子の角度分布



P. Schuurmans et al.,
PRL82('99)4787

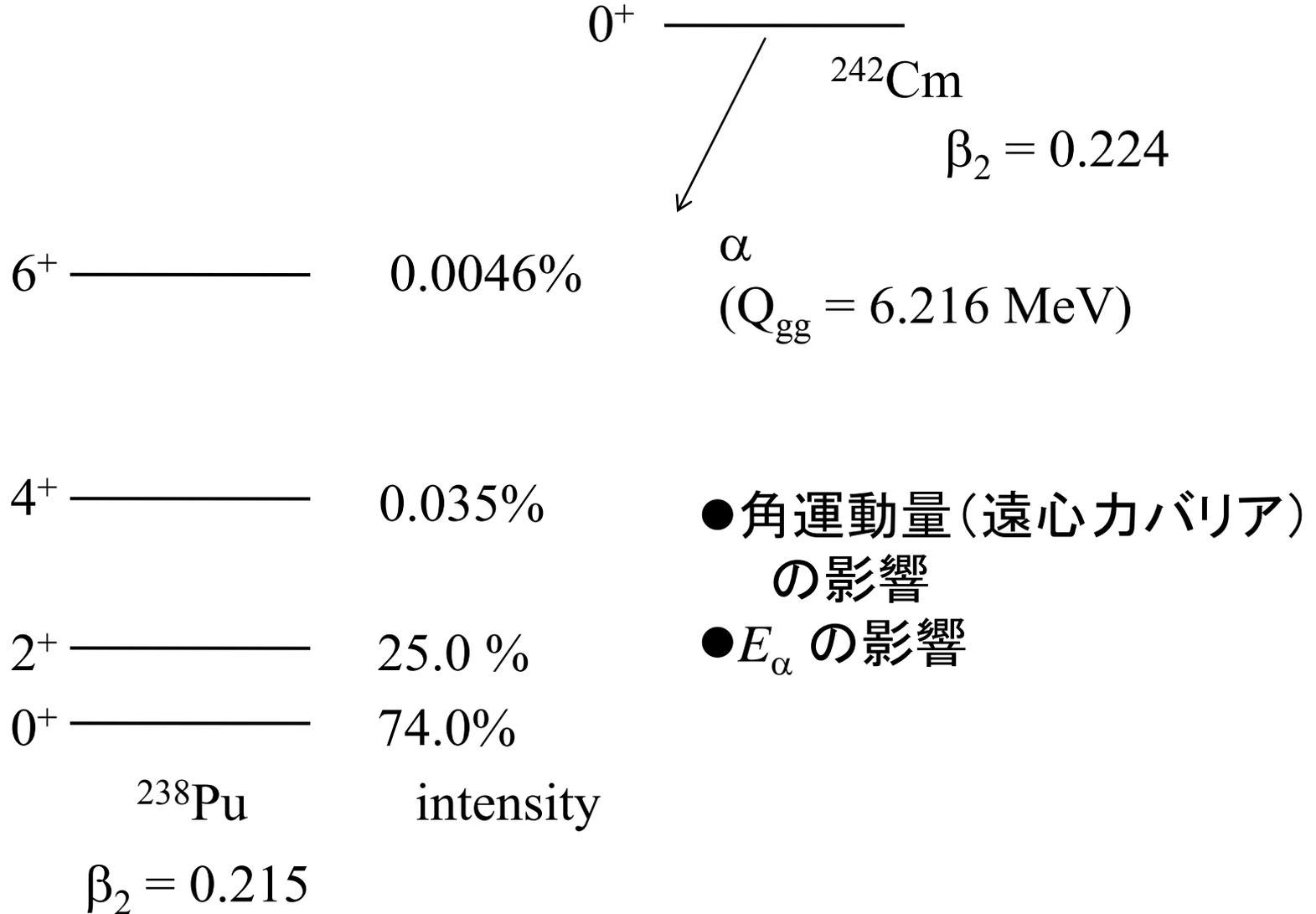
磁場で基底状態スピンを align させて
 α 崩壊を測定

➡ $W(17 \text{ deg}) \sim 2.4 \times W(84 \text{ deg})$

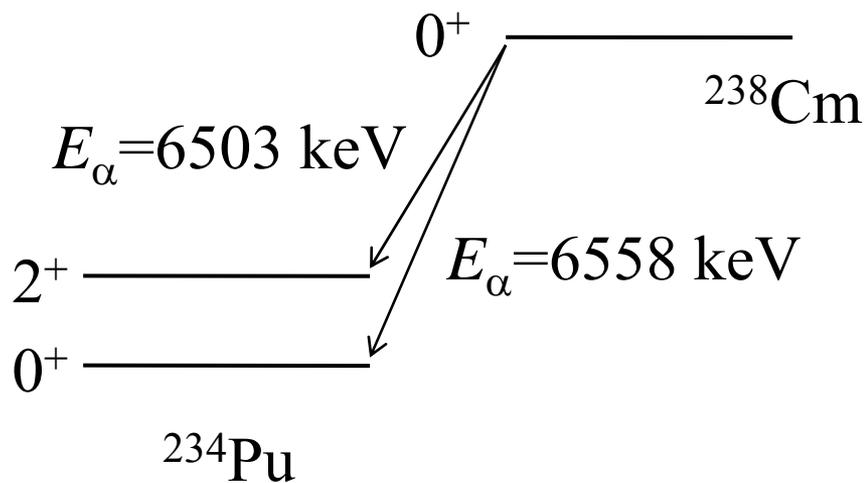
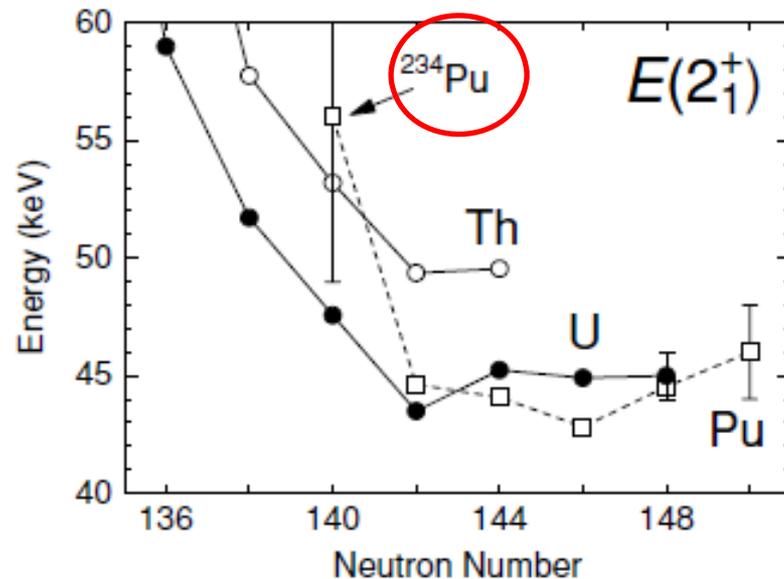
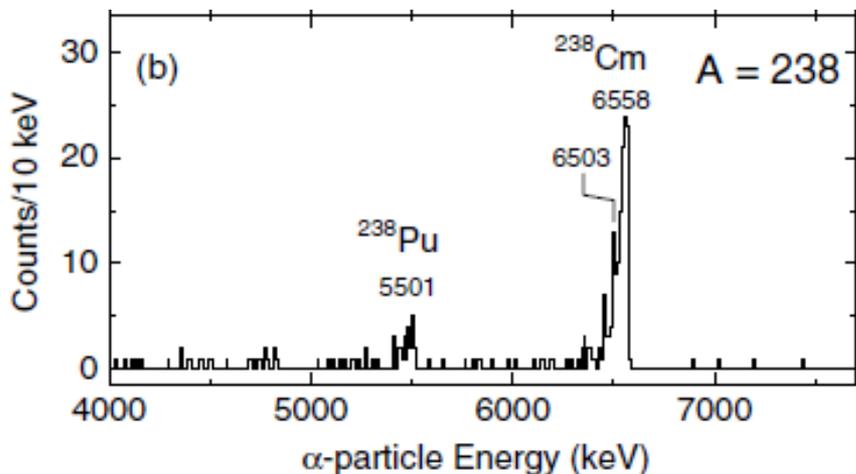


予想される角度分布

◆ α 線の微細構造と超重核の核構造



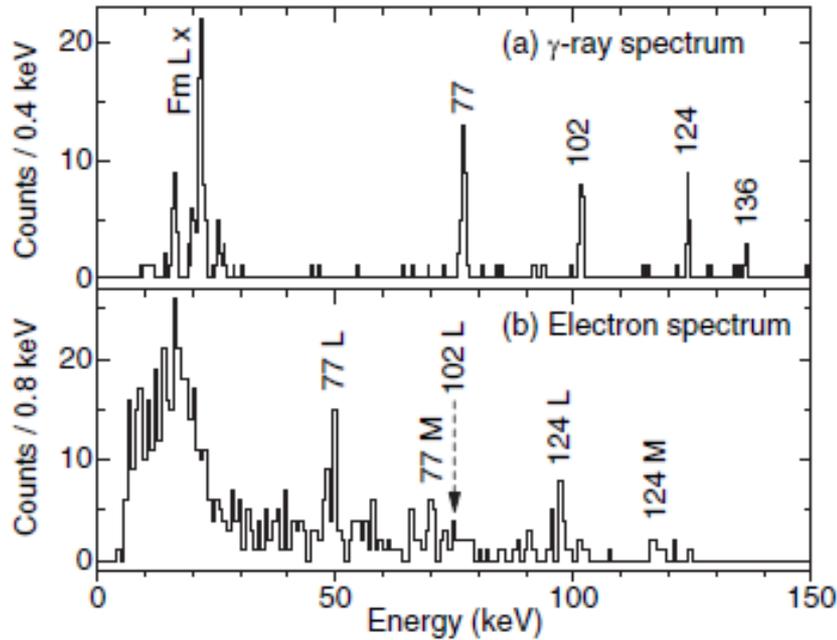
α 崩壊を用いた重核・超重核の 2_1^+ 状態のエネルギーの系統性の研究 (日本原子力機構・浅井雅人氏)



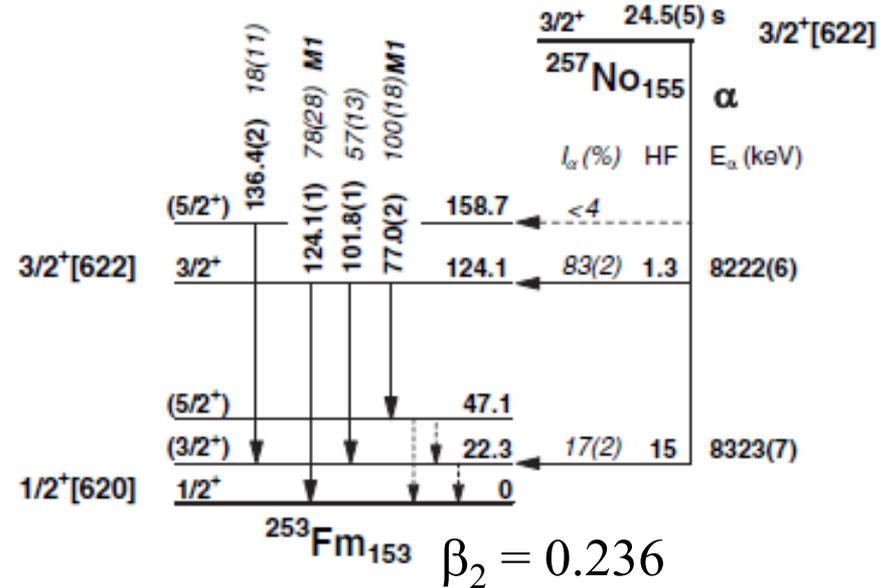
$\beta_2 = 0.216$

α 崩壊を用いた重核・超重核における一粒子状態のスピンの決定 (日本原子力機構・浅井雅人氏)

α - γ spectroscopy



α 線と γ 線・内部転換電子の同時計測



^{257}No の基底状態を $3/2^+$ と同定 (以前の α 線のみを使った解析だと $7/2^+$)

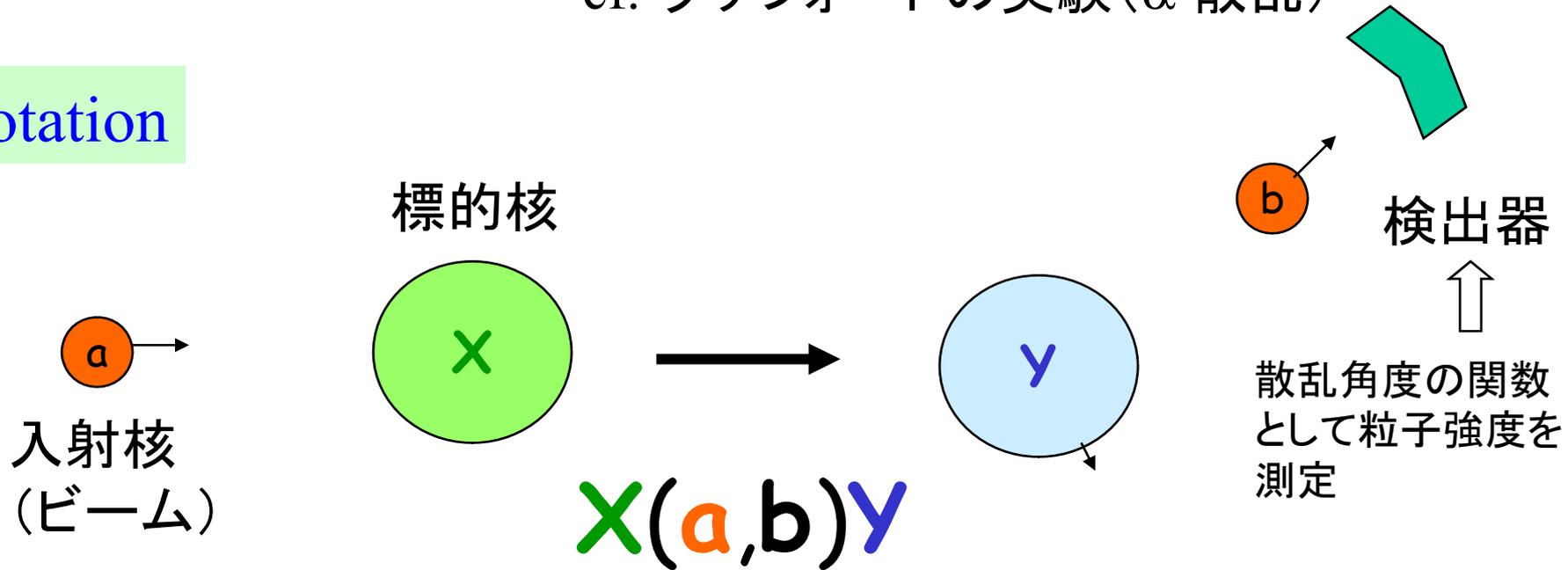
超重核領域における殻構造の解明

変形した原子核の反応(核融合反応)

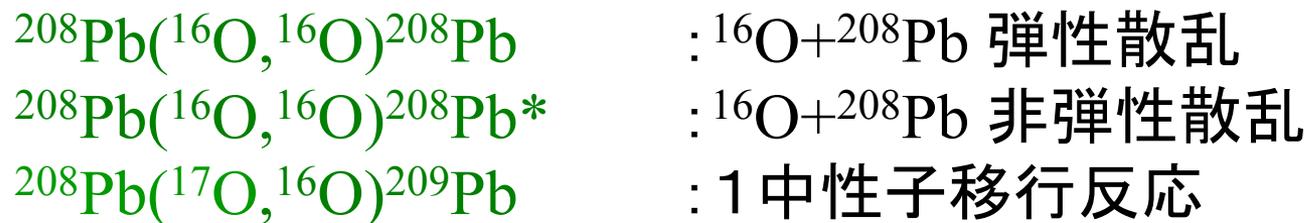
核反応論基礎：基本的概念と量子力学の復習

原子核の形や相互作用、励起状態の性質：衝突実験
cf. ラザフォードの実験 (α 散乱)

Notation

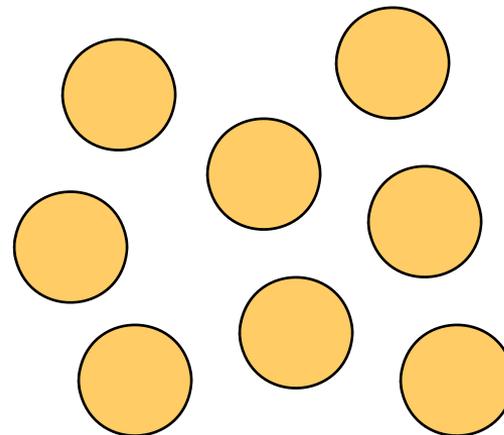
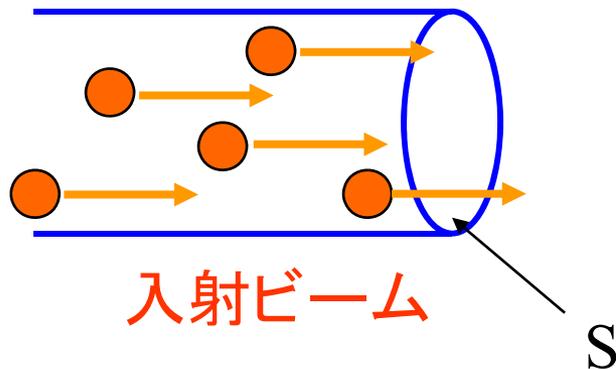


反応チャンネルの例



この他に複合核合成反応も

散乱断面積



単位時間当たりに標的粒子
1個に対する反応の起きる数

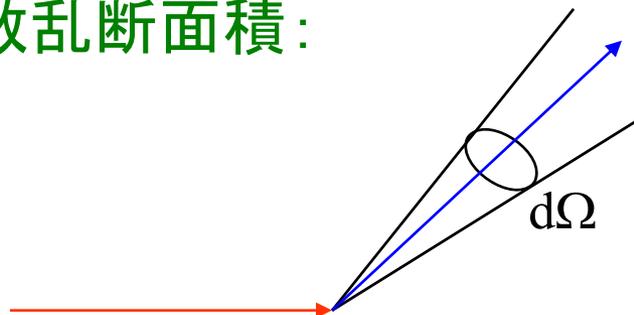
=

$\sigma \cdot$ 単位時間当たり単位面積
を通過する入射粒子の数

σ/S = ビーム中の入射粒子1個が標的1個と衝突した時に散乱の起こる確率

単位: 1 barn = 10^{-24} cm² = 100 fm² (1 mb = 10^{-3} b = 0.1 fm²)

微分散乱断面積:



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$$

散乱振幅

自由粒子の運動: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi = E\psi = \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2m}\psi$

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) i^l j_l(kr) P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{i}{2kr} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) i^l \left[e^{-i(kr-l\pi/2)} - e^{i(kr-l\pi/2)} \right] P_l(\cos\theta)$$

ポテンシャルがある場合: $\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) - E \right] \psi = 0$

波動関数の漸近形

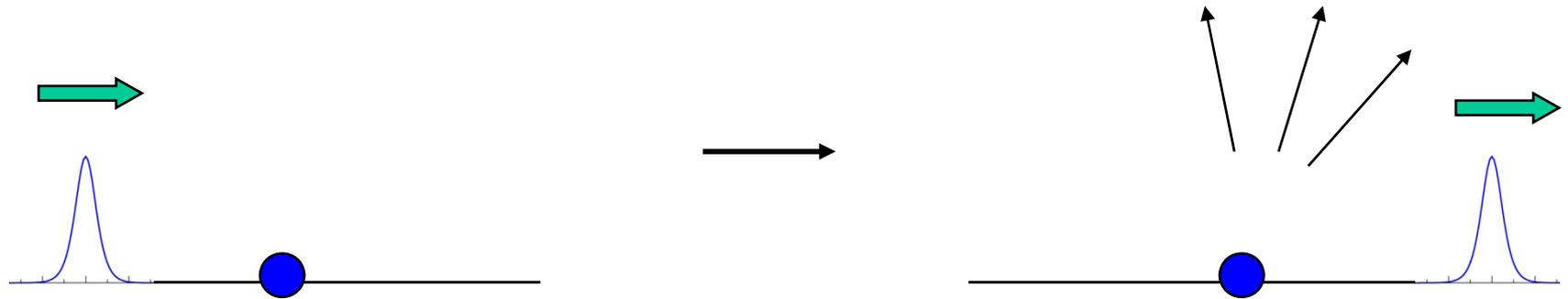
$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow \frac{i}{2kr} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) i^l \left[e^{-i(kr-l\pi/2)} - \underline{S_l} e^{i(kr-l\pi/2)} \right] P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$= e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} + \left[\sum_l (2l+1) \frac{S_l - 1}{2ik} P_l(\cos\theta) \right] \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$

$f(\theta)$ (散乱振幅)

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} + \left[\sum_l (2l+1) \frac{S_l - 1}{2ik} P_l(\cos\theta) \right] \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$

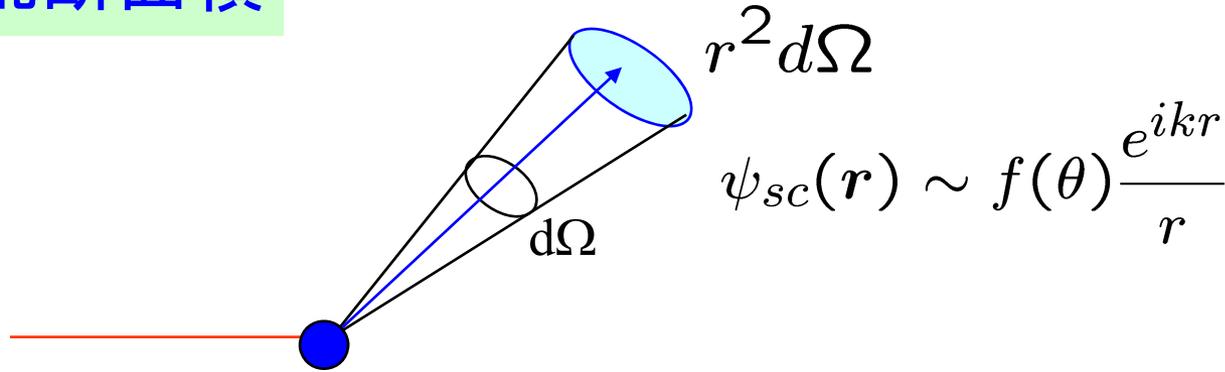
$$= e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} + f(\theta) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \quad = (\text{入射波}) + (\text{散乱波})$$



弾性散乱のみが起こる場合: $|S_l| = 1$ (フラックスの保存)

$$S_l = e^{2i\delta_l} \quad \delta_l : \text{位相のずれ (phase shift)}$$

微分散乱断面積



単位時間に立体角 $d\Omega$ に散乱される粒子の数:

$$N_{\text{scatt}} = \mathbf{j}_{sc} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r r^2 d\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{j}_{sc} = \frac{\hbar}{2im} [\psi_{sc}^* \nabla \psi_{sc} - c.c.] \sim \frac{k\hbar}{m} \frac{|f(\theta)|^2}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$$

(散乱波に対するフラックス)

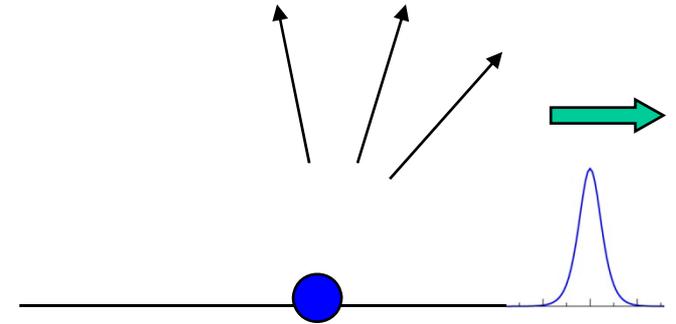
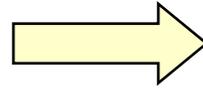

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(\theta)|^2$$

$$f(\theta) = \sum_l (2l + 1) \frac{S_l - 1}{2ik} P_l(\cos \theta)$$

光学ポテンシャルと吸収断面積

反応プロセス

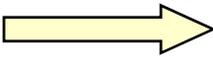
- 弾性散乱
- 非弾性散乱
- 粒子移行
- 複合粒子形成(核融合)



弾性フラックスの減少(吸収)

光学ポテンシャル

$$V_{\text{opt}}(\boldsymbol{r}) = V(\boldsymbol{r}) - iW(\boldsymbol{r}) \quad (W > 0)$$

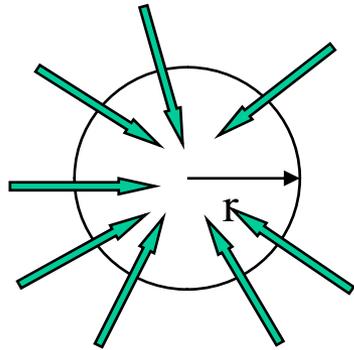

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{j} = \dots = -\frac{2}{\hbar} W |\psi|^2$$

(note) ガウスの法則

$$\int_S \boldsymbol{j} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{j} dV$$

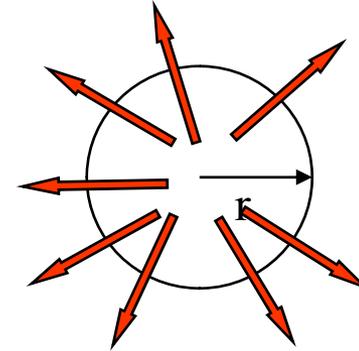
$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow \frac{i}{2k} \sum_l (2l+1) i^l \frac{1}{r} \left[\underbrace{e^{-i(kr-l\pi/2)}}_{\psi_{\text{in}}} - \underbrace{S_l e^{i(kr-l\pi/2)}}_{\psi_{\text{out}}} \right] P_l(\cos\theta)$$

全内向フラックス:



$$j_{\text{in}}^{\text{net}} = \frac{k\hbar}{m} \cdot \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1)$$

全外向フラックス:



$$j_{\text{out}}^{\text{net}} = \frac{k\hbar}{m} \cdot \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) |S_l|^2$$

減少したフラックス: $j_{\text{in}}^{\text{net}} - j_{\text{out}}^{\text{net}} = \frac{k\hbar}{m} \cdot \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - |S_l|^2)$

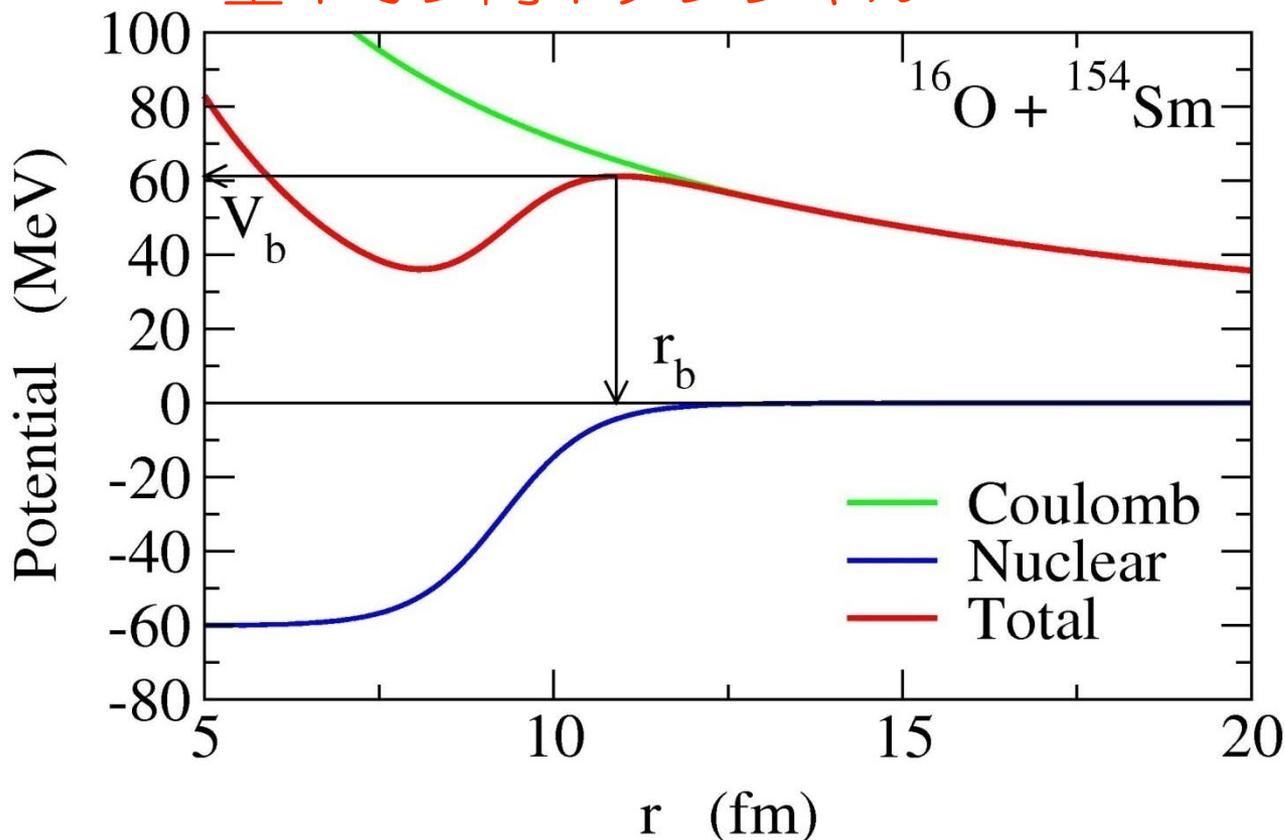
吸収断面積

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}} = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) (1 - |S_l|^2)$$

重イオン反応の概観

重イオン: ^4He より重い原子核

重イオン間ポテンシャル



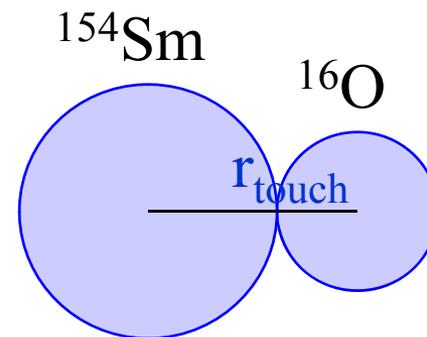
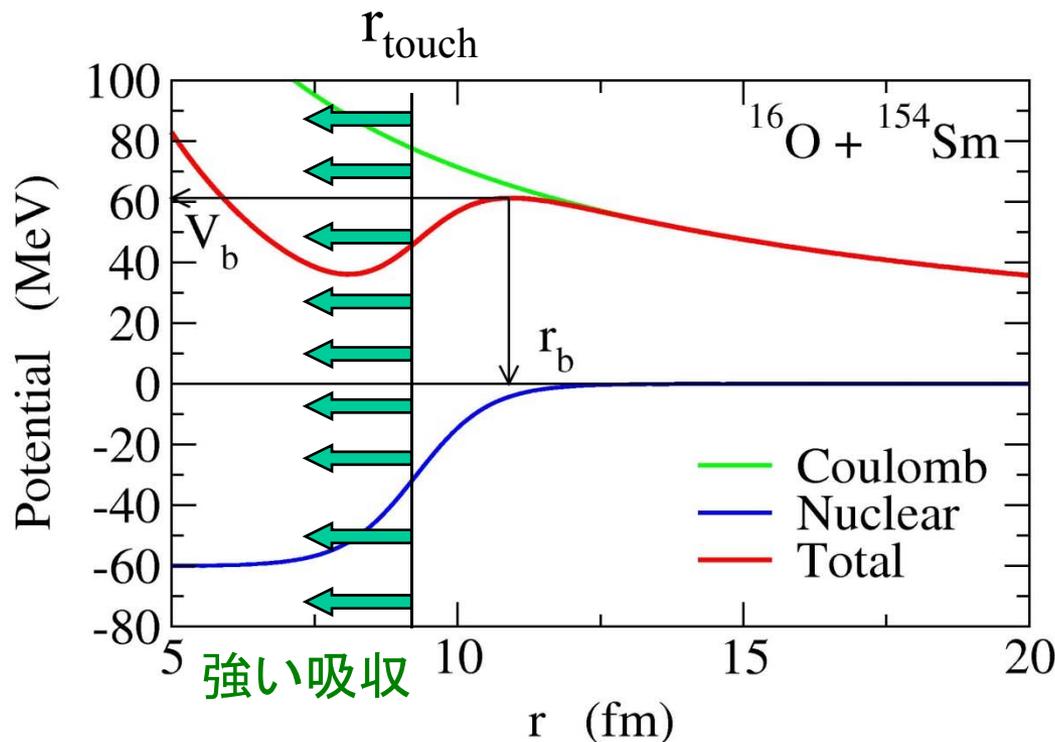
2つの力:

1. クーロン力
長距離斥力
2. 核力
短距離引力



両者の打ち消しあいによりポテンシャル障壁が形成
(クーロン障壁)

核融合反応と量子トンネル効果



一度接触すると自動的に複合核を形成(強吸収の仮定)



核融合の確率

$= r_{\text{touch}}$ に到達する確率

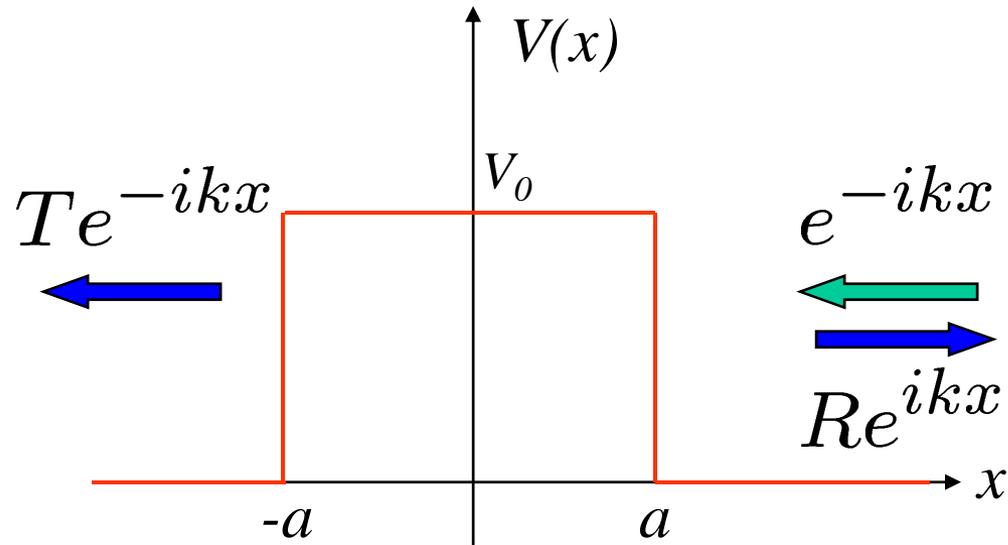


障壁の透過確率

$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l + 1) P_l(E)$$

低エネルギーでは核融合反応はトンネル効果で起きる!

量子トンネル現象

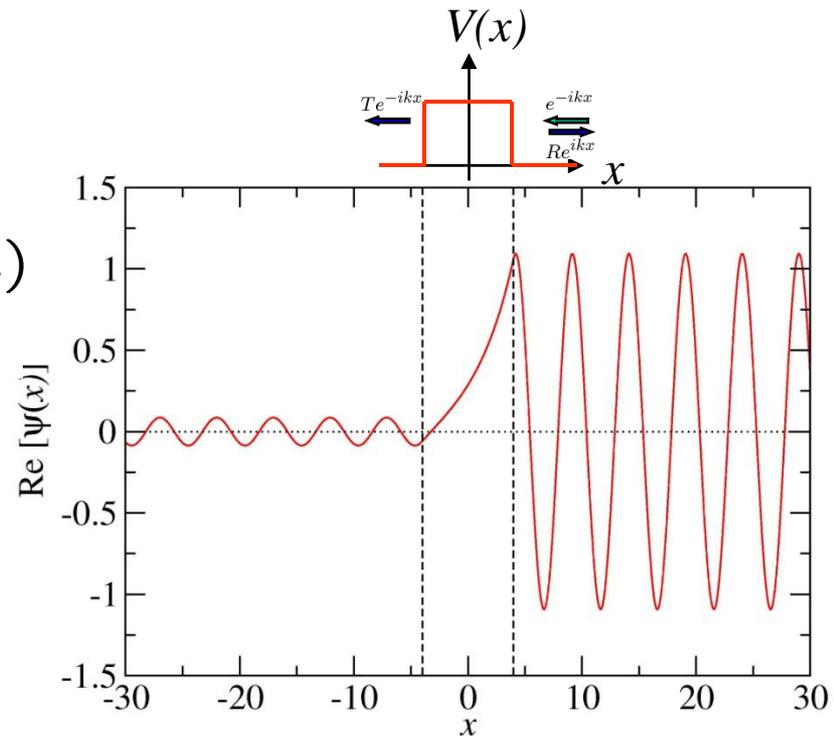


$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x) &= T e^{-ikx} & (x \leq -a) \\ &= A e^{-\kappa x} + B e^{\kappa x} & (-a < x < a) \\ &= e^{-ikx} + R e^{ikx} & (x \geq a)\end{aligned}$$

$$k = \sqrt{2mE/\hbar^2}$$

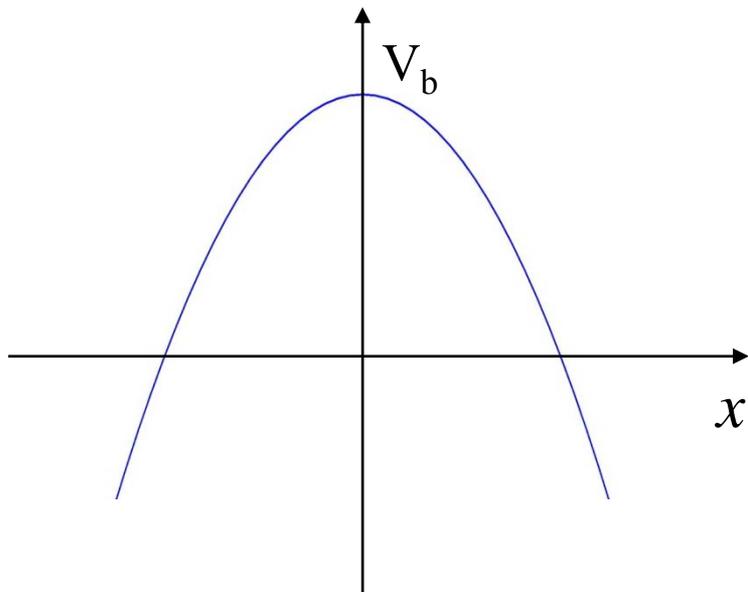
$$\kappa = \sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)/\hbar^2}$$

トンネル確率: $P(E) = |T|^2$

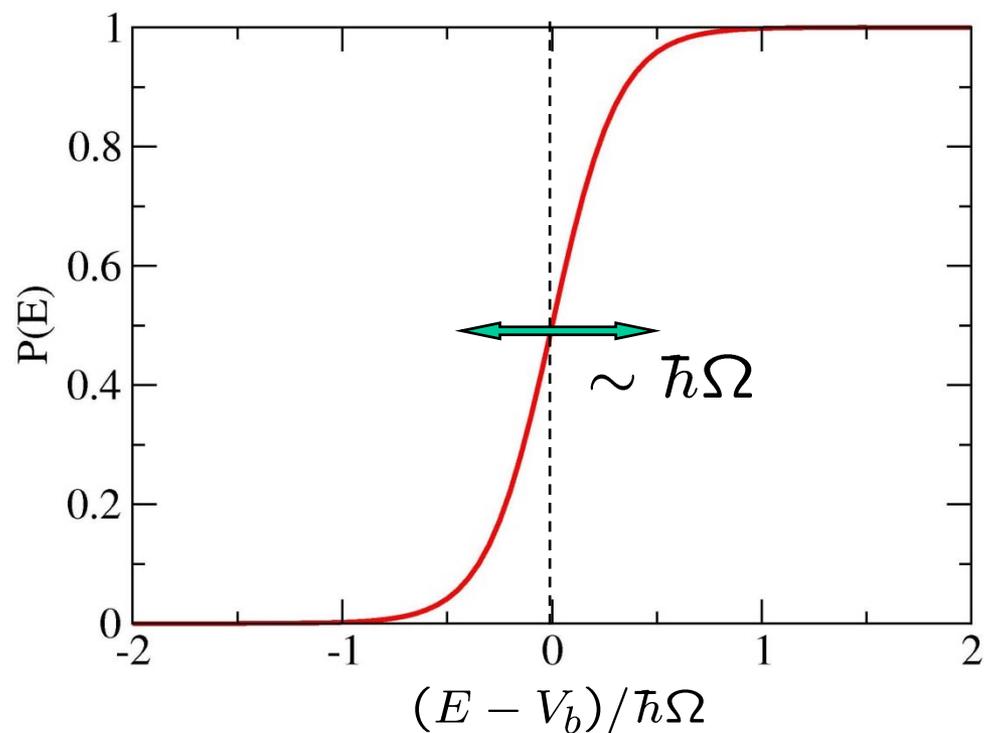


放物線障壁だと.....

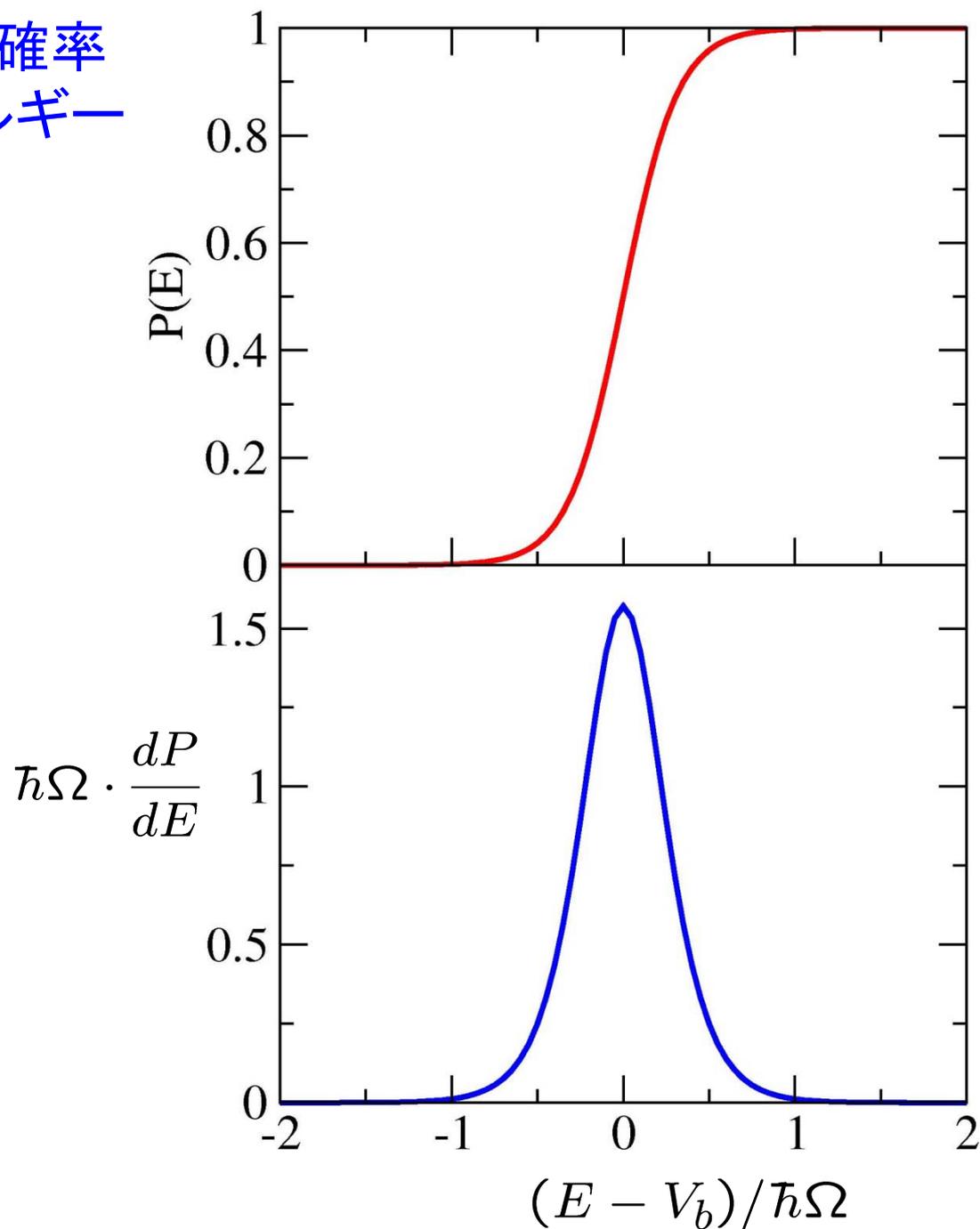
$$V(x) = V_b - \frac{1}{2}m\Omega^2 x^2$$



$$P(E) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left[\frac{2\pi}{\hbar\Omega}(V_b - E)\right]}$$



トンネル確率
のエネルギー
微分



(note) 古典極限

$$P(E) = \theta(E - V_b)$$

$$dP/dE = \delta(E - V_b)$$

ポテンシャル模型：成功と失敗

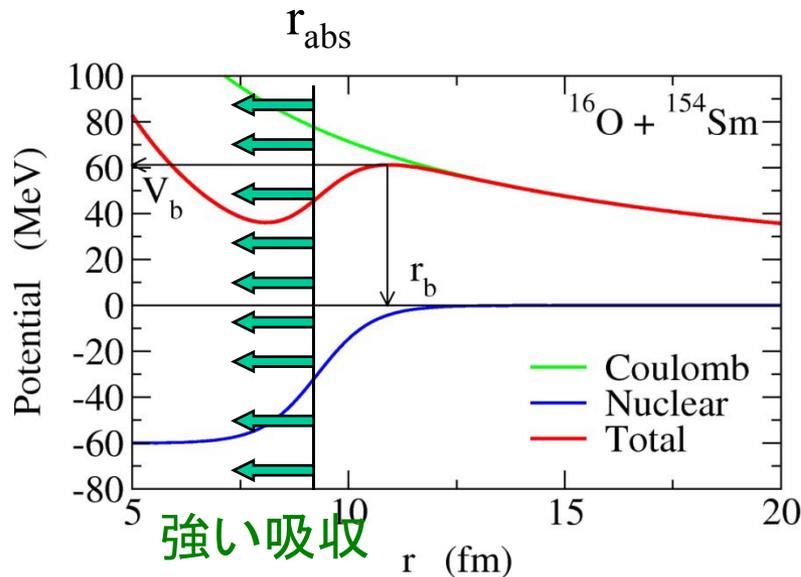
$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} - E \right] u_l(r) = 0$$

遠方での境界条件: $u_l(r) \rightarrow H_l^{(-)}(kr) - S_l H_l^{(+)}(kr)$

核融合反応断面積: $\sigma_{\text{fus}} = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) P_l$

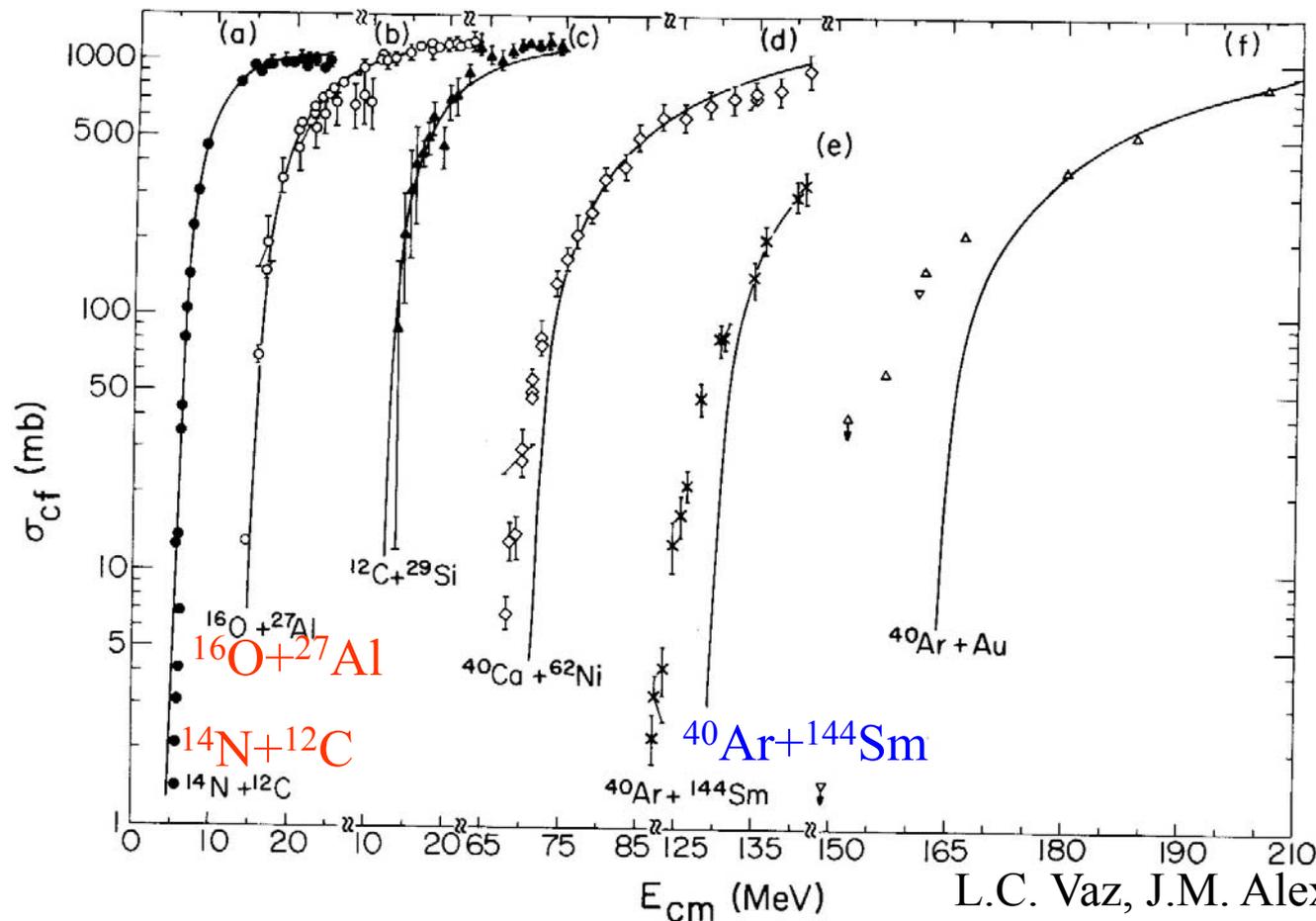
複合核の平均角運動量: $\langle l \rangle = \frac{\sum_l l(2l+1) P_l}{\sum_l (2l+1) P_l}$

$$P_l = 1 - |S_l|^2$$



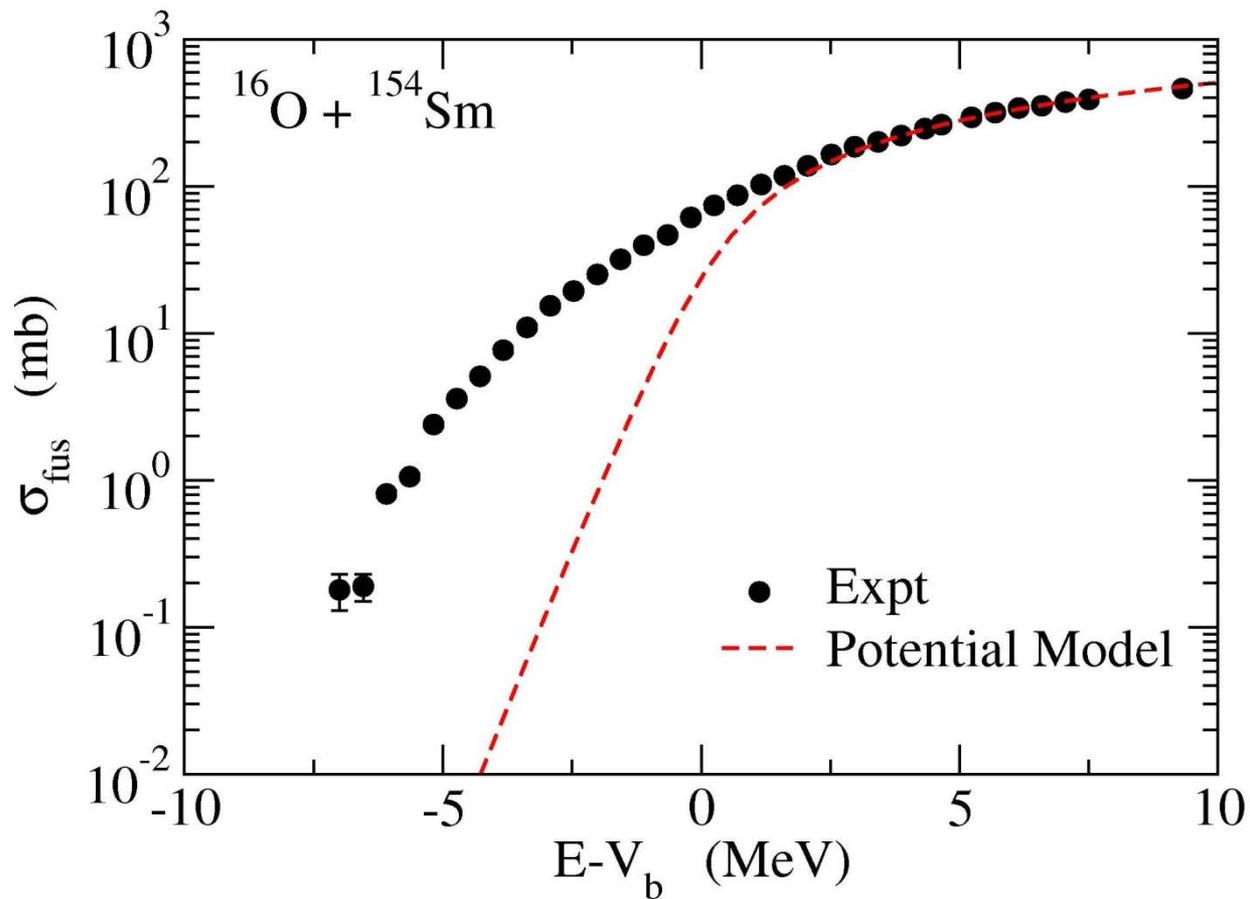
ポテンシャル模型と実験データの比較

エネルギーに依存しない静的なポテンシャルによる核融合反応断面積



L.C. Vaz, J.M. Alexander, and
G.R. Satchler, Phys. Rep. 69('81)373

- 比較的軽い系では実験データを再現
- 系が重くなると過小評価(低エネルギー)

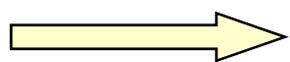
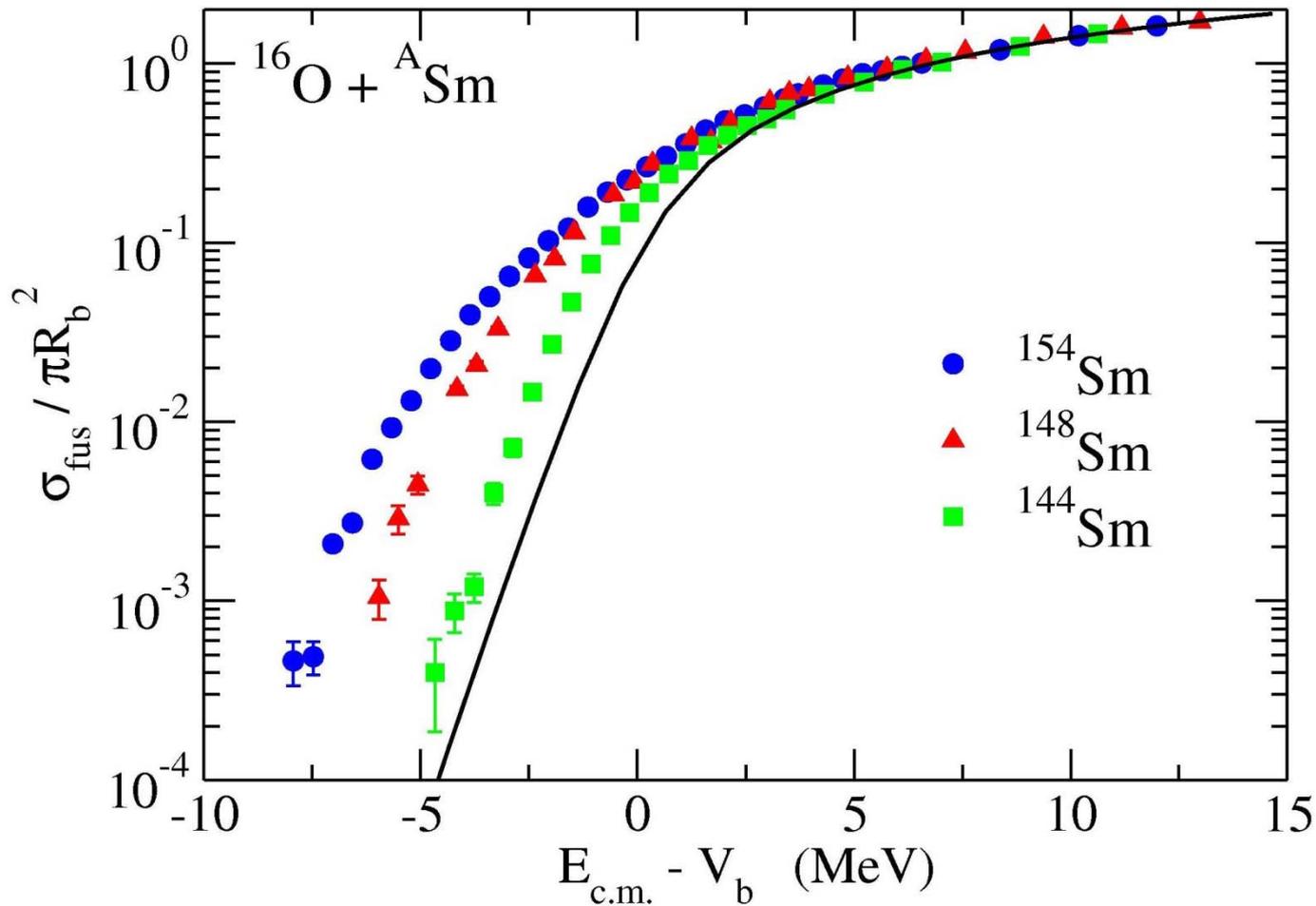


ポテンシャル模型:

$E > V_b$ では大体データを再現

$E < V_b$ では核融合断面積を過小に評価

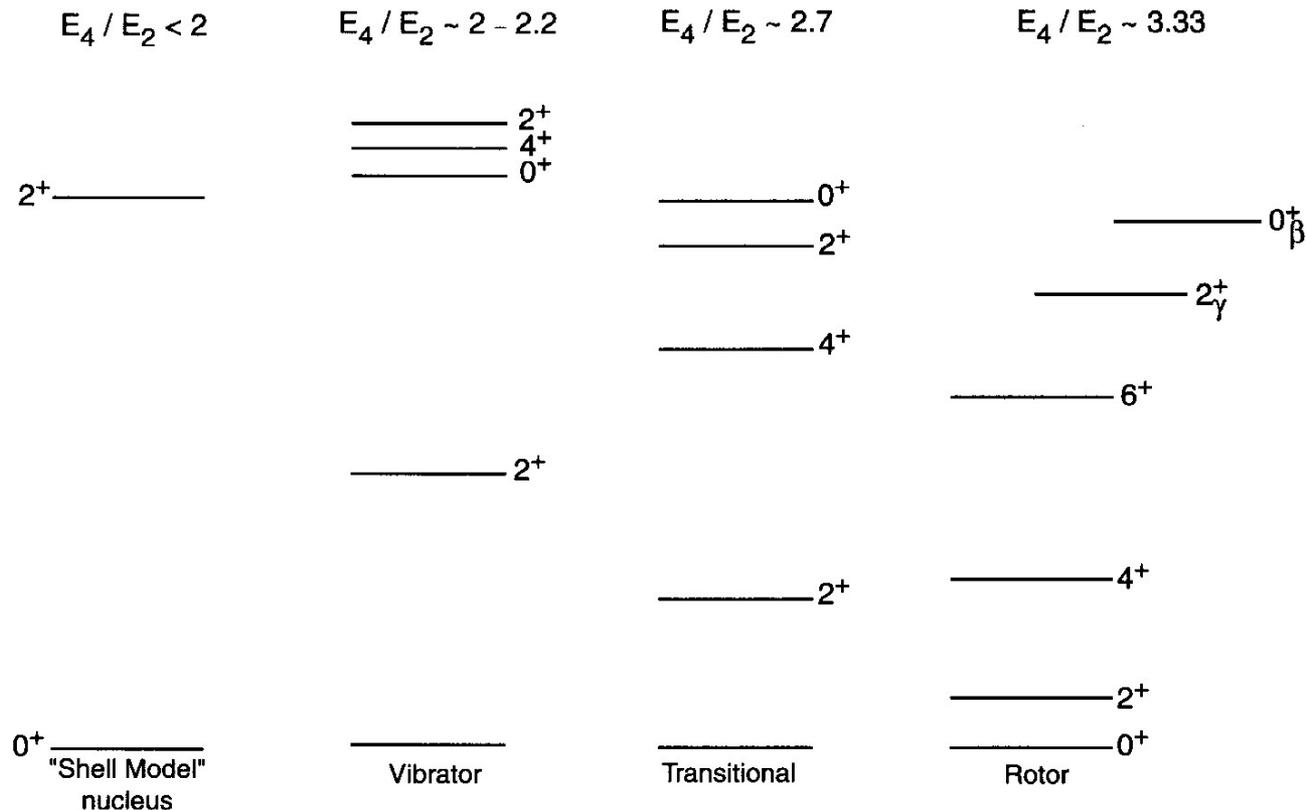
核融合断面積の標的核依存性



$E < V_b$ において強い標的核依存性

原子核の低励起集団運動

偶々核の低エネルギーに現れる励起状態は集団励起状態であり、対相関と殻構造を強く反映する。



SCHEMATIC EVOLUTION OF STRUCTURE
NEAR CLOSED - SHELL \rightarrow MID SHELL

Taken from R.F. Casten,
"Nuclear Structure from a
Simple Perspective"

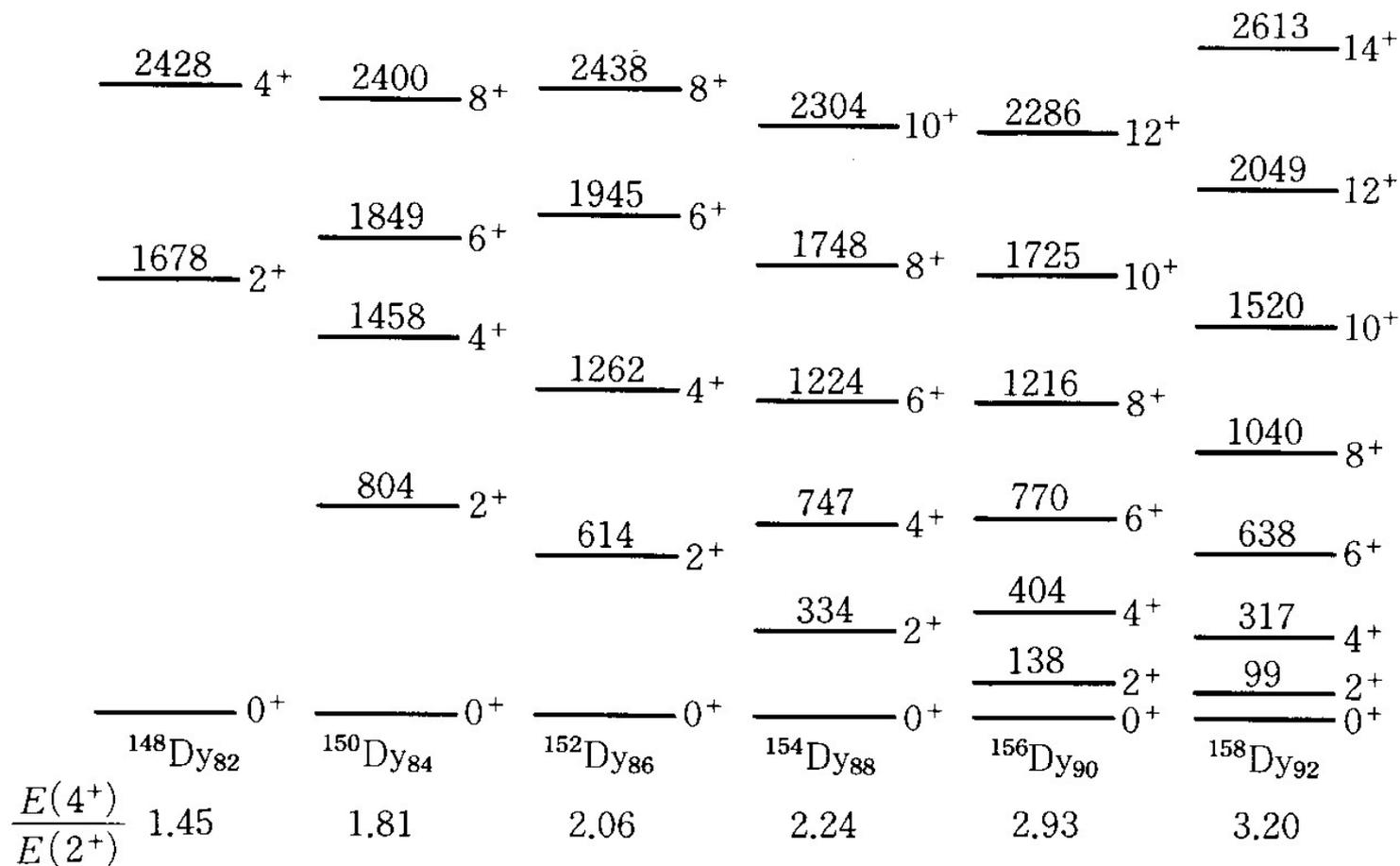


図 3-4 Dy アイソトープの低励起スペクトル. 励起エネルギーの単位は keV.

市村、坂田、松柳
「原子核の理論」より

核融合反応に対する集団励起の影響：回転の場合

エネルギー・スケールの比較

$$V(r) \sim V_b - \frac{1}{2}\mu\Omega^2 r^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{トンネル運動: } E_{\text{tun}} \sim \hbar\Omega \sim 3.5 \text{ MeV (クーロン障壁の曲率)} \\ \text{回転運動: } E_{\text{rot}} \sim E_{2^+} \sim 0.08 \text{ MeV} \end{array} \right.$$

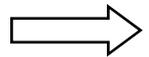
↷ $E_{\text{tun}} \gg E_{\text{rot}} = I(I+1)\hbar^2/2\mathcal{J} \rightarrow 0$

↔ $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \infty$

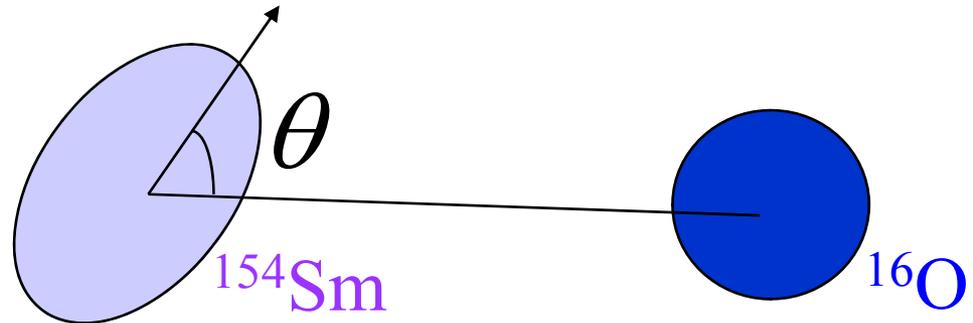
↷ ^{154}Sm の方向は反応中にほとんど変化しない

(note)

反応の初期は基底状態
(0^+ 状態)



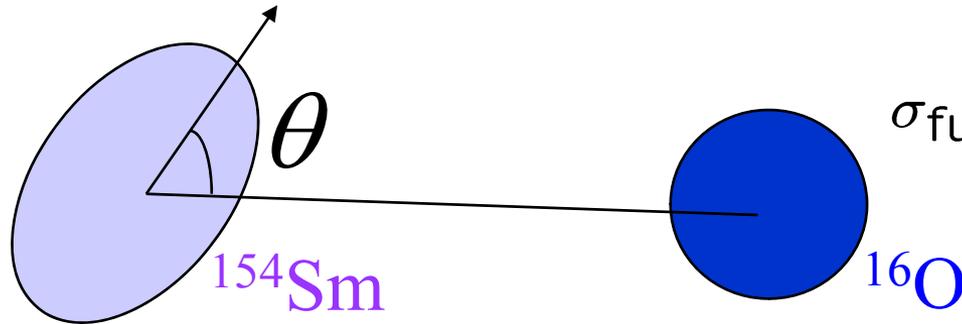
あらゆる方向が等確率
で混ざっている



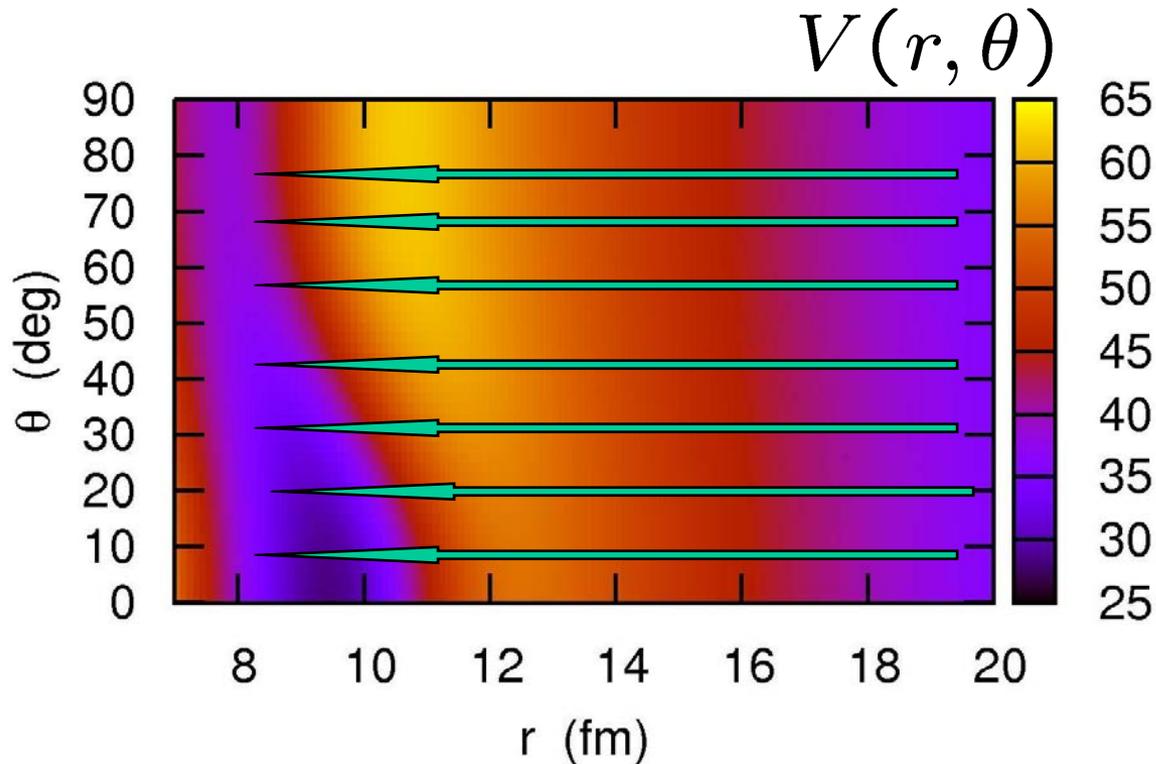
$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \int_0^1 d(\cos \theta) \sigma_{\text{fus}}(E; \theta)$$

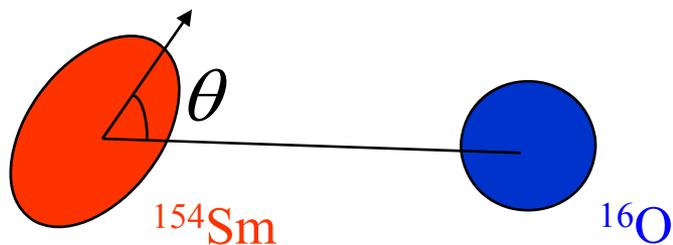
Effect of collective excitation on σ_{fus} : rotational case

↪ The orientation angle of ^{154}Sm does not change much during fusion

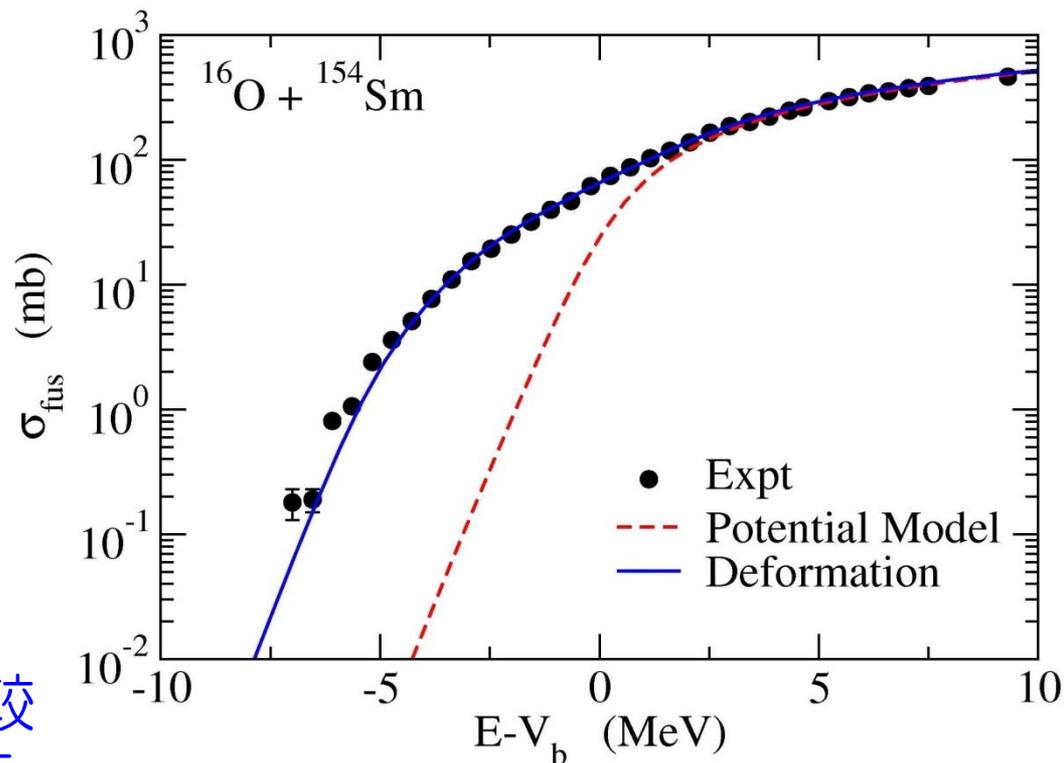
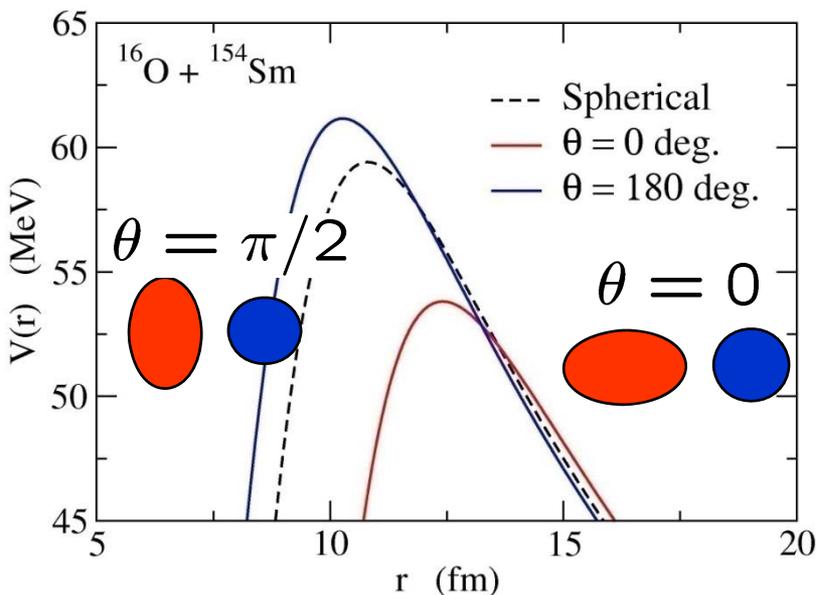


$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \int_0^1 d(\cos \theta) \sigma_{\text{fus}}(E; \theta)$$





$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \int_0^1 d(\cos \theta) \sigma_{\text{fus}}(E; \theta)$$



$\theta = 0$ では引力の核力が比較的遠方から働くため障壁が下がる。

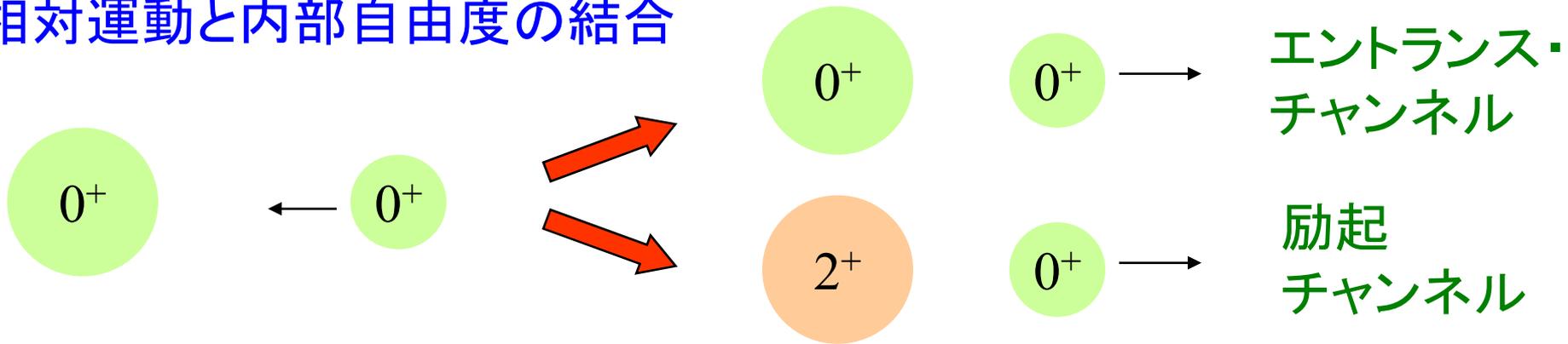
$\theta = \pi/2$ はその逆。近づかないと引力が働かないため障壁は上がる。

変形の効果: 核融合断面積が 10~100 倍増大

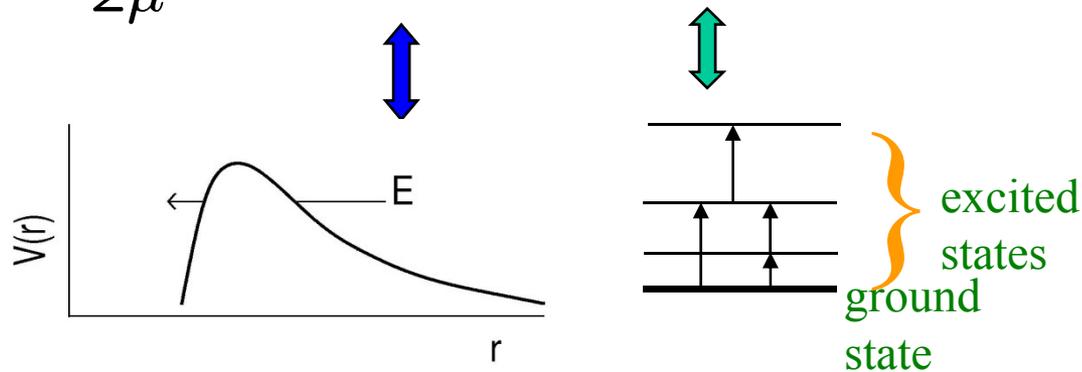
⇒ 核融合反応: 核構造に対する興味深いプローブ

より量子的な取り扱い：結合チャンネル法

相対運動と内部自由度の結合



$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V_0(r) + H_0(\xi) + V_{\text{coup}}(r, \xi)$$



$$H_0(\xi) \phi_k(\xi) = \epsilon_k \phi_k(\xi)$$

$$\Psi(r, \xi) = \sum_k \psi_k(r) \phi_k(\xi)$$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + V_0(r) + H_0(\xi) + V_{\text{coup}}(\mathbf{r}, \xi)$$

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}, \xi) = \sum_k \psi_k(\mathbf{r})\phi_k(\xi) \quad H_0(\xi)\phi_k(\xi) = \epsilon_k \phi_k(\xi)$$

Schroedinger equation: $(H - E)\Psi(\mathbf{r}, \xi) = 0$

$$\langle \phi_k | \rightarrow$$

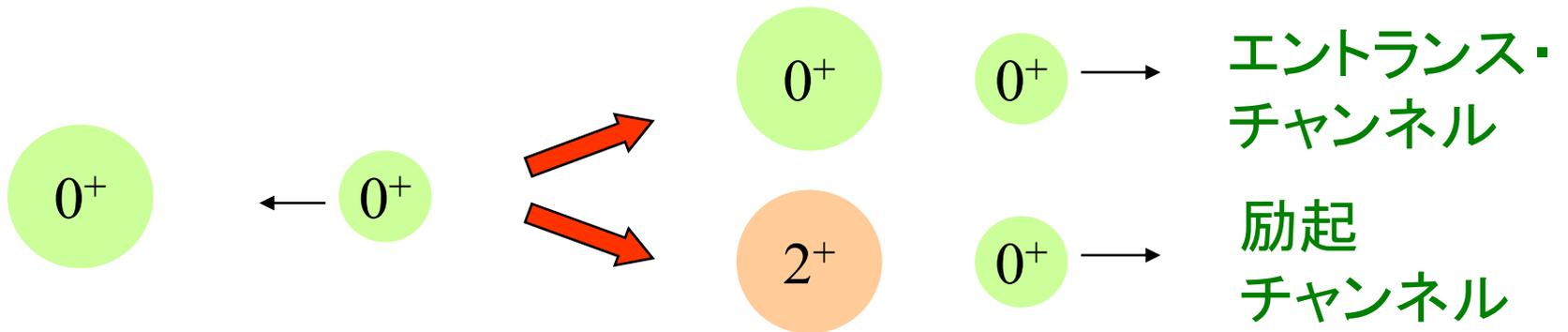
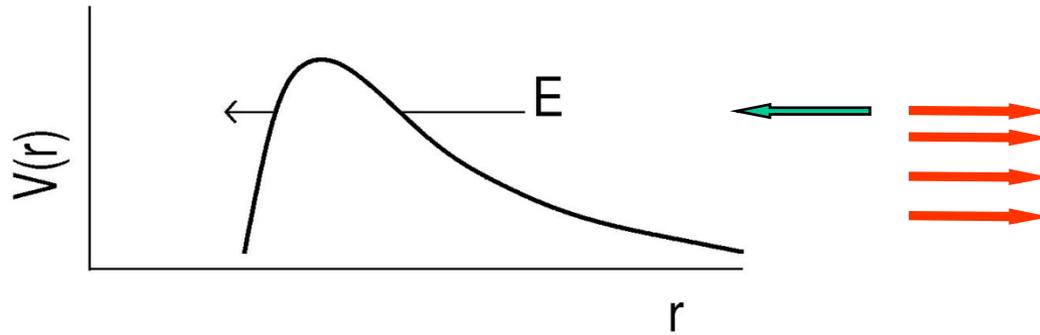
$$\langle \phi_k | H - E | \Psi \rangle = 0$$

or

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + V_0(r) + \epsilon_k - E \right] \psi_k(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_{k'} \langle \phi_k | V_{\text{coup}} | \phi_{k'} \rangle \psi_{k'}(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

結合チャンネル方程式

境界条件



$$\Psi(r, \xi) = \sum_{n,l,I} \frac{u_{nlI}(r)}{r} [Y_l(\hat{r}) \phi_{nI}(\xi)]^{(JM)}$$

$$u_{nlI}(r) \rightarrow H_l^{(-)}(k_{nI}r) \delta_{n,n_i} \delta_{l,l_i} \delta_{I,I_i} - \sqrt{\frac{k_0}{k_{nI}}} S_{nlI} H_l^{(+)}(k_{nI}r)$$

$$P_l(E) = 1 - \sum_{nI} |S_{nlI}|^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l + 1) P_l(E)$$

結合チャンネル法まとめ

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V_0(r) + H_0(\xi) + V_{\text{coup}}(r, \xi) \\ \Psi(r, \xi) = \sum_{n,l,I} \frac{u_{nlI}(r)}{r} [Y_l(\hat{r}) \phi_{nI}(\xi)]^{(JM)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$H_0(\xi) \phi_{nIm_I}(\xi) = \epsilon_{nI} \phi_{nIm_I}(\xi)$$

$$\langle [Y_l \phi_{nI}]^{(JM)} | H - E | \Psi \rangle = 0$$



$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} + V_0(r) - E + \epsilon_{nI} \right] u_{nlI}(r) + \sum_{n'l'I'} \langle [Y_l \phi_{nI}]^{(JM)} | V_{\text{coup}}(r) | [Y_{l'} \phi_{n'I'}]^{(JM)} \rangle u_{n'l'I'}(r) = 0$$

$$u_{nlI}(r) \rightarrow H_l^{(-)}(k_{nI}r) \delta_{n,n_i} \delta_{l,l_i} \delta_{I,I_i} - \sqrt{\frac{k_0}{k_{nI}}} S_{nlI} H_l^{(+)}(k_{nI}r)$$

$$P_l(E) = 1 - \sum_{nI} |S_{nlI}|^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l+1) P_l(E)$$

Coupling Potential: Collective Model

$$R(\theta, \phi) = R_T \left(1 + \sum_{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} Y_{\lambda\mu}^*(\theta, \phi) \right)$$

(note) rotating frame \wedge の座標変換 ($\hat{r} = 0$):

➤ 振動励起の場合

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} = \frac{\beta_{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2\lambda+1}} (a_{\lambda\mu}^{\dagger} + (-)^{\mu} a_{\lambda\mu}) \\ H_0 = \hbar\omega_{\lambda} \sum_{\mu} a_{\lambda\mu}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda\mu} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} Y_{\lambda\mu}^*(\theta, \phi) \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda+1}{4\pi}} \alpha_{\lambda 0}$$

➤ 回転励起の場合

Body-fixed 系への座標変換:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2\lambda+1}} \beta_{\lambda} Y_{\lambda\mu}(\theta_d, \phi_d) \quad (\text{軸対称変形の場合}) \\ H_0 = \frac{I(I+1)\hbar^2}{2\mathcal{J}} \end{cases}$$

いずれの場合も $\beta_{\lambda} = \frac{4\pi}{3Z_T R_T^{\lambda}} \sqrt{\frac{B(E\lambda) \uparrow}{e^2}}$

Deformed Woods-Saxon model:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{WS}(r) &= -\frac{V_0}{1 + \exp[(r - R_0)/a]} \\ &= -\frac{V_0}{1 + \exp[(r - R_P - R_T)/a]} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_T \rightarrow R_T \left(1 + \sum_{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} Y_{\lambda\mu}^*(\theta, \phi) \right)$$



$$V_{WS}(r) = -\frac{V_0}{1 + \exp[(r - R_0 - R_T \alpha_{\lambda} \cdot Y_{\lambda}(\hat{r})) / a]}$$

Deformed Woods-Saxon model (collective model)

K.H., N. Rowley, and A.T. Kruppa,
Comp. Phys. Comm. 123('99)143

$$V_{\text{coup}}(r, \hat{O}) = V_{\text{coup}}^{(N)}(r, \hat{O}) + V_{\text{coup}}^{(C)}(r, \hat{O})$$

Nuclear coupling:

$$V_{\text{coup}}^{(N)}(r, \hat{O}) = -\frac{V_0}{1 + \exp[(r - R_0 - R_T \hat{O})/a]}$$

Coulomb coupling:

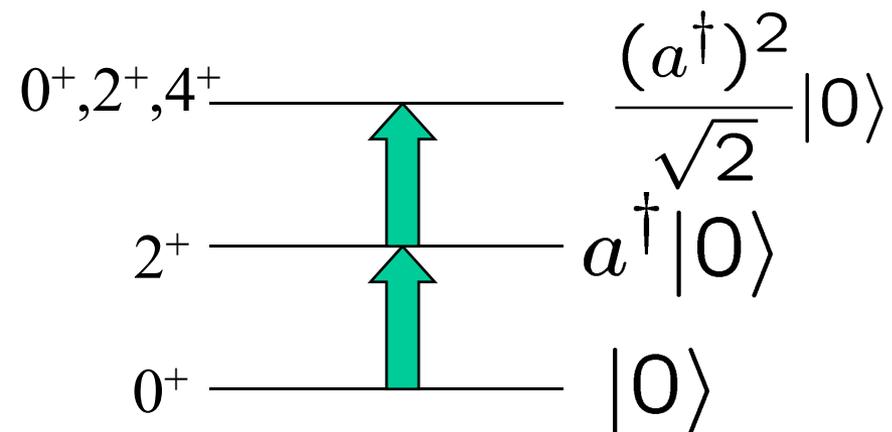
$$V_{\text{coup}}^{(C)}(r, \hat{O}) = \frac{3}{2\lambda + 1} Z_P Z_T e^2 \frac{R_T^\lambda}{r^{\lambda+1}} \hat{O}$$

Rotational coupling: $\hat{O} = \beta Y_{20}(\theta)$

Vibrational coupling: $\hat{O} = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{4\pi}} (a + a^\dagger)$

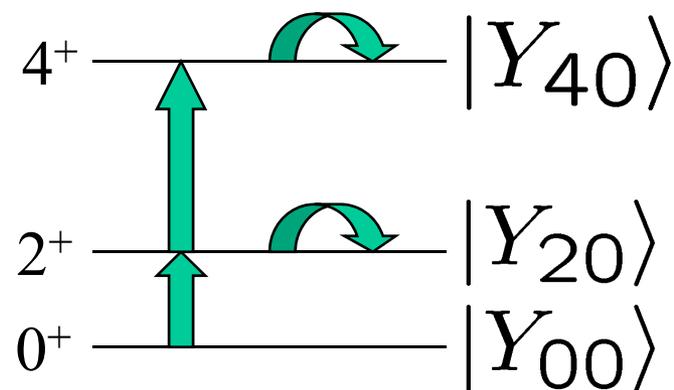
Vibrational coupling

$$\hat{O} = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{4\pi}}(a + a^\dagger)$$



Rotational coupling

$$\hat{O} = \beta Y_{20}(\theta)$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & F & 0 \\ F & \epsilon & \sqrt{2}F \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}F & 2\epsilon \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & F & 0 \\ F & \epsilon + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{7}F & \frac{6}{7}F \\ 0 & \frac{6}{7}F & \frac{10\epsilon}{3} + \frac{20\sqrt{5}}{77}F \end{pmatrix}$$

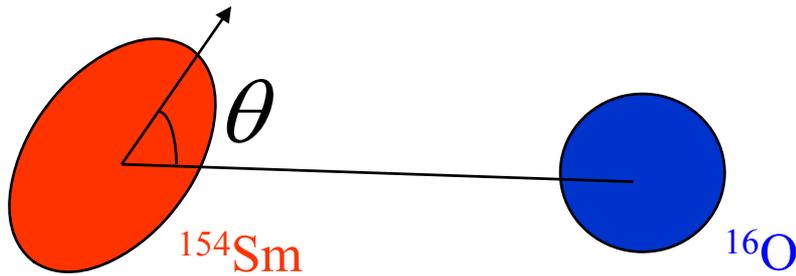
$$F = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

結合チャンネル方程式の瞬間極限

$$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\epsilon_I = I(I + 1)\hbar^2/2\mathcal{J}$$

$$\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \infty$$



$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \int_0^1 d(\cos \theta) \sigma_{\text{fus}}(E; \theta)$$

Coupled-channels:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & f(r) & 0 \\ f(r) & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{7}f(r) & \frac{6}{7}f(r) \\ 0 & \frac{6}{7}f(r) & \frac{20\sqrt{5}}{77}f(r) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{diagonalize}} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1(r) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2(r) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3(r) \end{pmatrix}$$

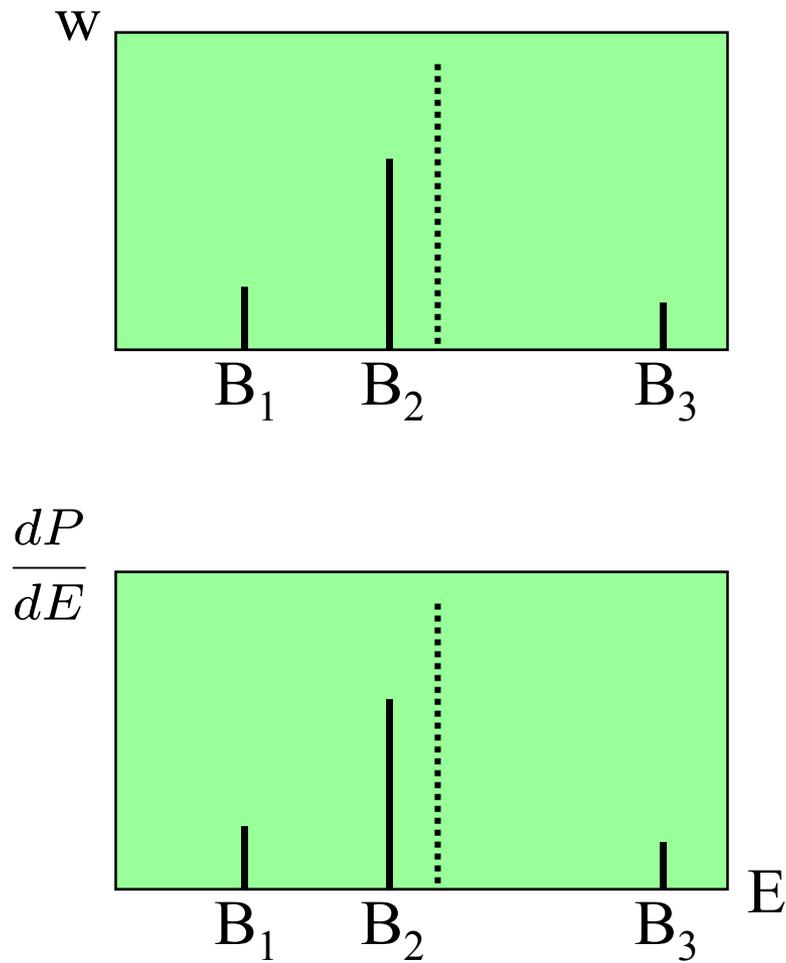
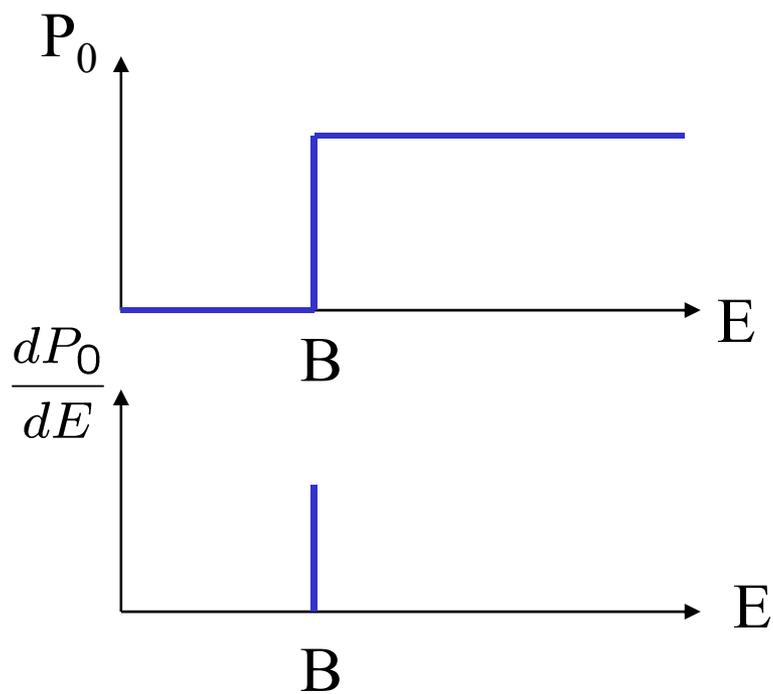
$$\Rightarrow P(E) = \sum_i w_i P(E; V_0(r) + \lambda_i(r))$$

Slow intrinsic motion

 Barrier Distribution

障壁分布

$$P(E) = \sum_i w_i P(E; V_0(r) + \lambda_i(r))$$



核融合反応断面積を用いた標式

$$P_{l=0}(E) \simeq \frac{1}{\pi R_b^2} \cdot \frac{d(E\sigma_{\text{fus}})}{dE}$$

$$D_{\text{fus}}(E) \equiv \frac{d^2(E\sigma_{\text{fus}})}{dE^2} \simeq \pi R_b^2 \frac{dP_{l=0}}{dE}$$

(核融合障壁分布)

N. Rowley, G.R. Satchler,
P.H. Stelson, PLB254('91)25

(note) 古典的な核融合反応断面積

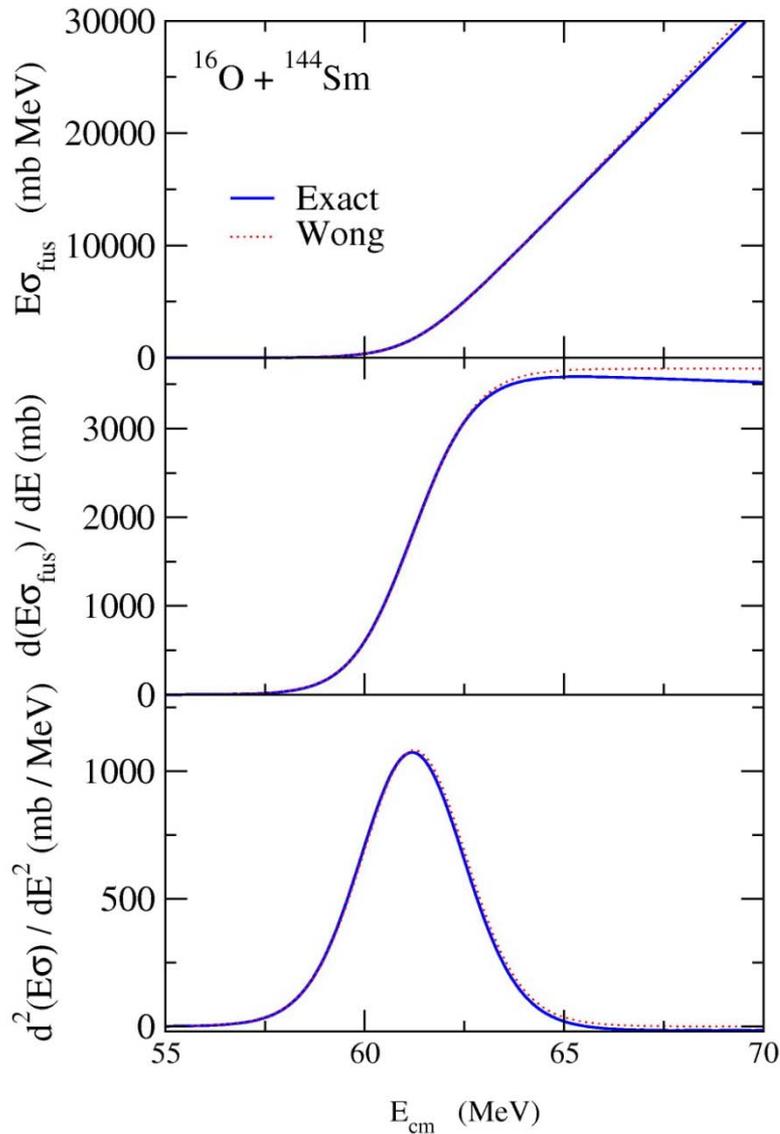
$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}^{cl}(E) = \pi R_b^2 \left(1 - \frac{V_b}{E}\right) \theta(E - V_b)$$



$$\frac{d}{dE} [E\sigma_{\text{fus}}^{cl}(E)] = \pi R_b^2 \theta(E - V_b) = \pi R_b^2 P_{cl}(E)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dE^2} [E\sigma_{\text{fus}}^{cl}(E)] = \pi R_b^2 \delta(E - V_b)$$

Fusion Test Function



Classical fusion cross section:

$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}^{\text{cl}}(E) = \pi R_b^2 \left(1 - \frac{V_b}{E}\right) \theta(E - V_b)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dE} [E\sigma_{\text{fus}}^{\text{cl}}(E)] &= \pi R_b^2 \theta(E - V_b) \\ &= \pi R_b^2 P_{\text{cl}}(E) \\ \frac{d^2}{dE^2} [E\sigma_{\text{fus}}^{\text{cl}}(E)] &= \pi R_b^2 \delta(E - V_b) \end{aligned}$$

Tunneling effect

→ smears the delta function

Fusion test function:

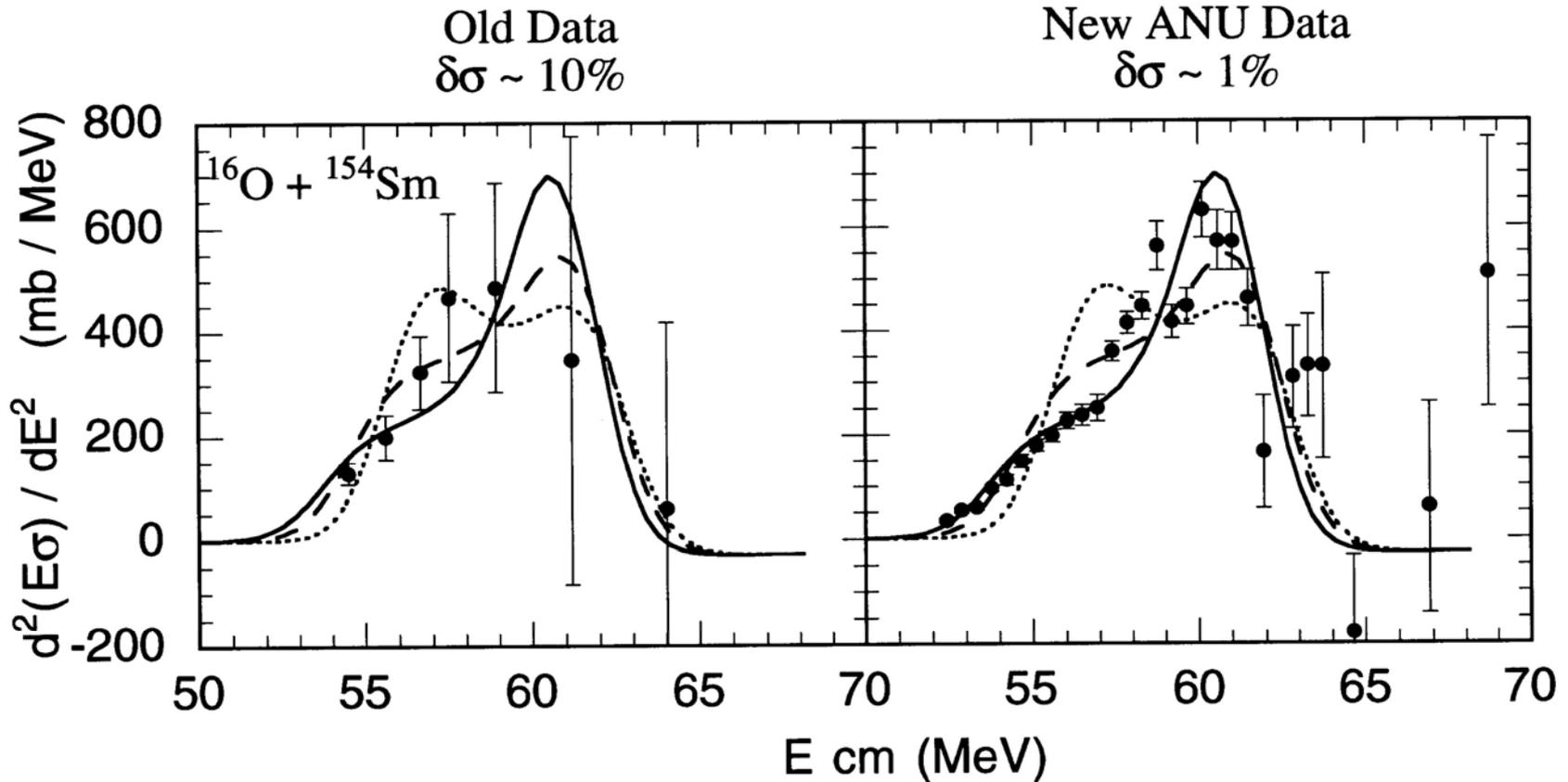
- Symmetric around $E=V_b$
- Centered on $E=V_b$
- Its integral over E is πR_b^2
- Has a relatively narrow width
($\sim 0.56\hbar\Omega$)

障壁分布測定

核融合障壁分布 $D_{\text{fus}}(E) = \frac{d^2(E\sigma)}{dE^2}$

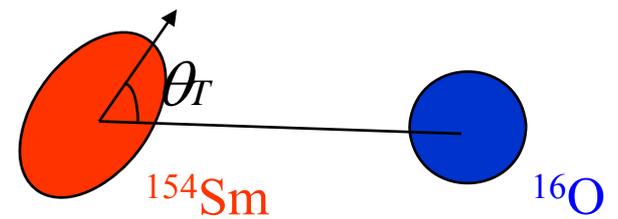
2階微分をとるために非常に高精度の実験データが必要

(90年代初頭)

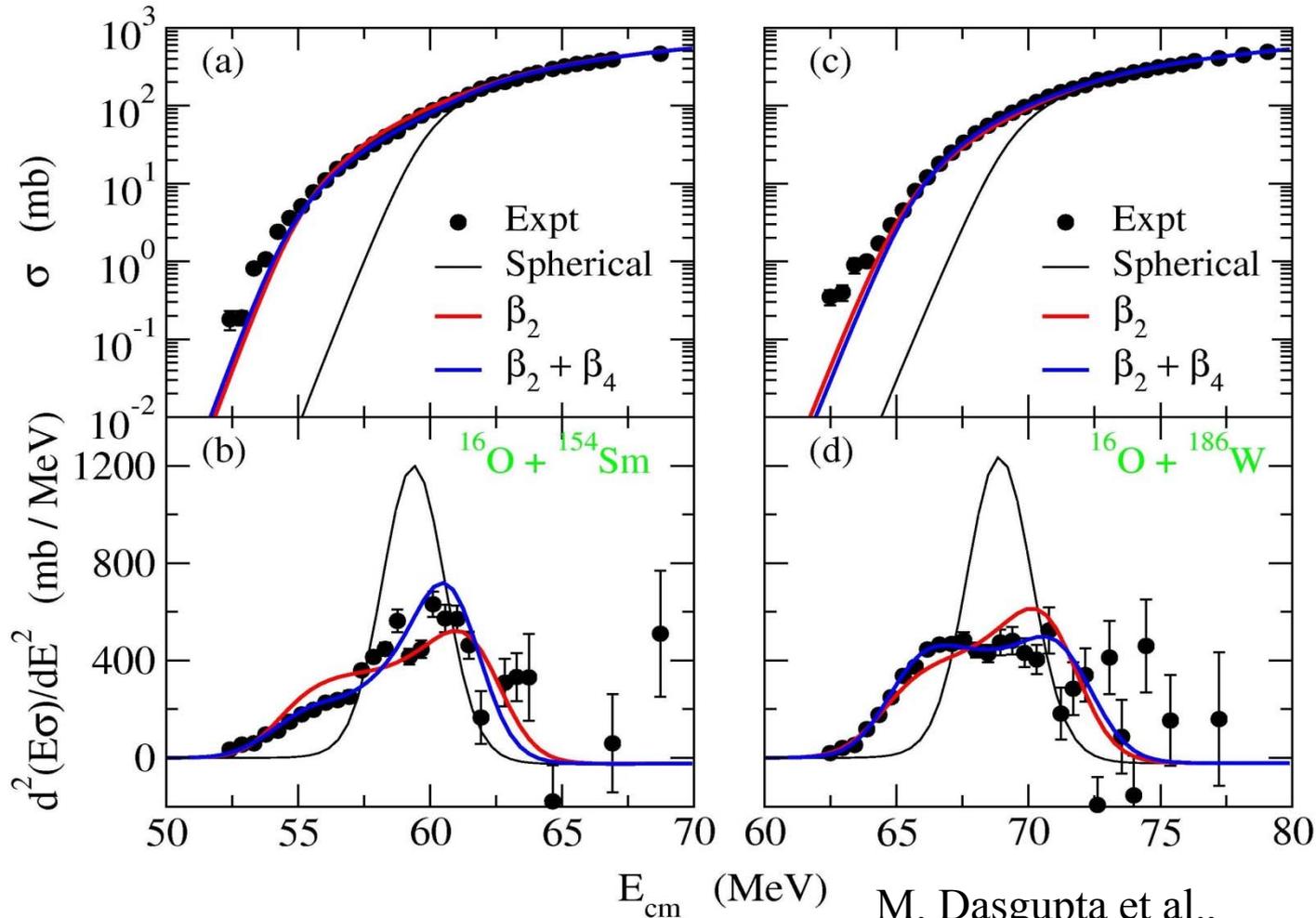


Experimental Barrier Distribution

Requires high precision data

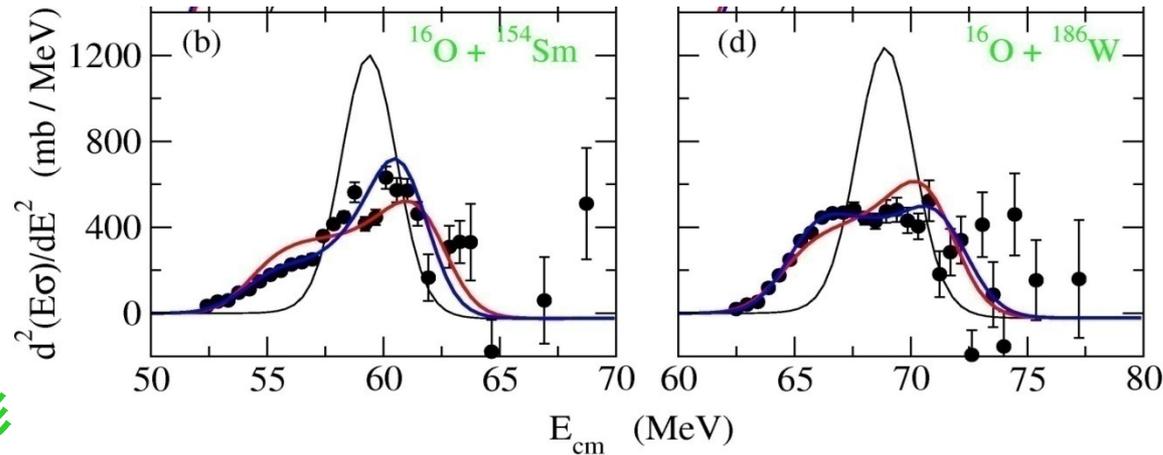


$$\sigma_{\text{fus}}(E) = \int_0^1 d(\cos \theta_T) \sigma_{\text{fus}}(E; \theta_T)$$



M. Dasgupta et al.,
 Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 48('98)401

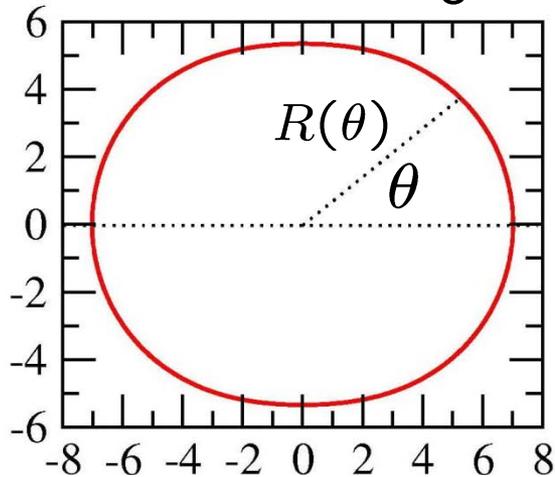
障壁分布を通じて原子核の形を見る



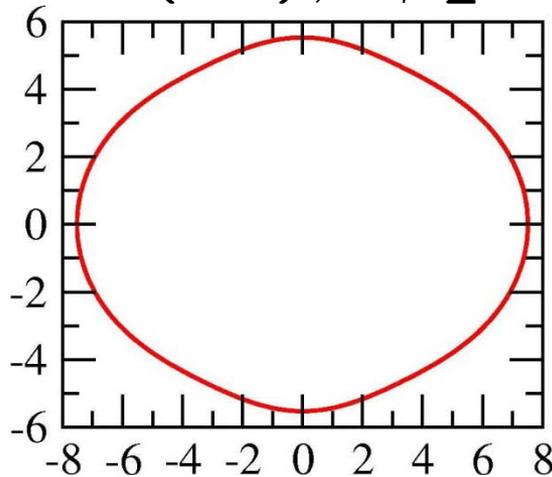
原子核の形

$$R(\theta) = R_0(1 + \beta_2 Y_{20}(\theta) + \beta_4 Y_{40}(\theta) + \dots)$$

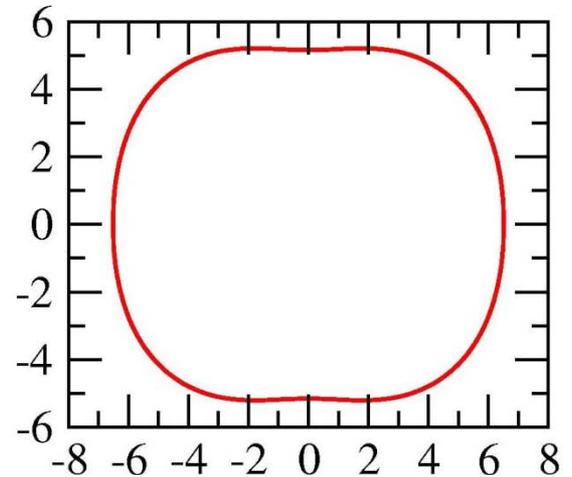
$$R_0 = 5.9 \text{ (fm)}, \quad \beta_2 = 0.3$$



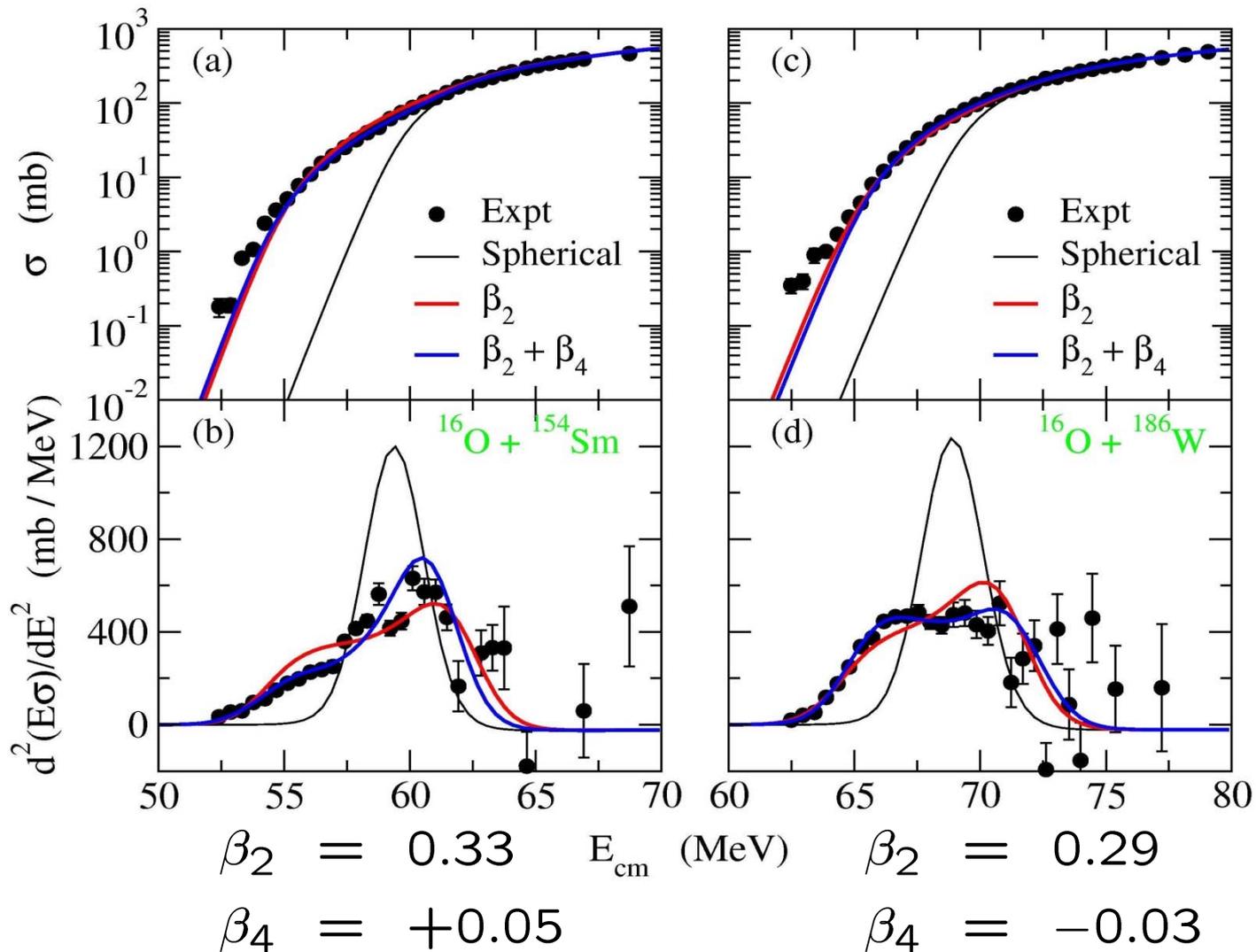
$$\beta_4 = 0$$



$$\beta_4 = 0.1$$



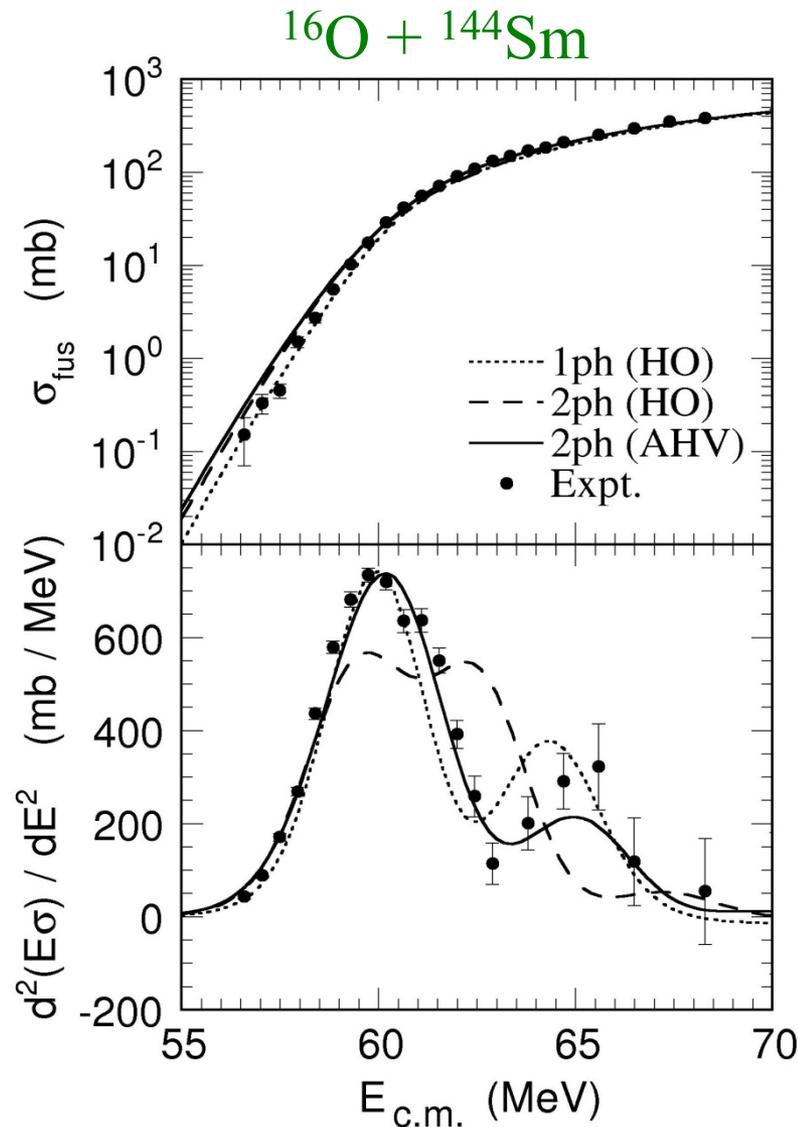
$$\beta_4 = -0.1$$



障壁分布をとることによって、 β_4 による違いがかなりはっきりと目に見える！

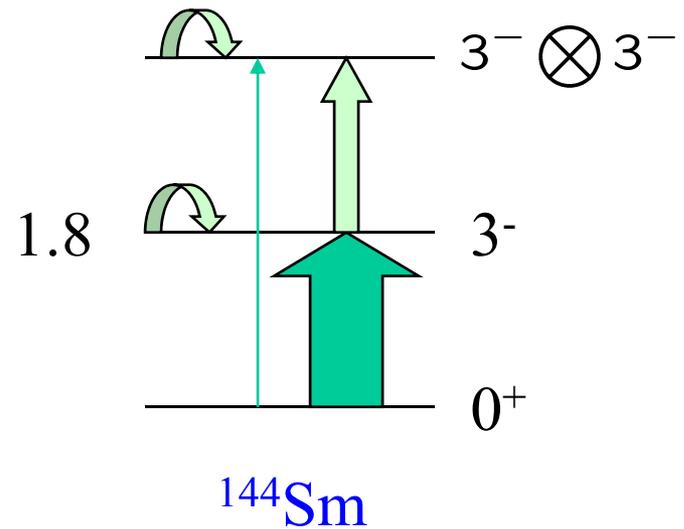
➡ 原子核に対する量子トンネル顕微鏡としての核融合反応

球形振動核の例



K.Hagino, N. Takigawa, and S. Kuyucak,
PRL79('97)2943

Octupole 振動の非調和性



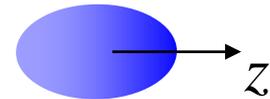
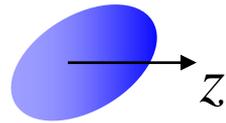
Quadrupole moment:

$$Q(3^-) = -0.70 \pm 0.02\text{b}$$

(補足)

Angular Momentum Projection

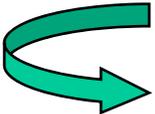
Rotated wave function: $|\Psi_\Omega\rangle = \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\Omega)|\Psi\rangle$



(deformed HF solution)

(note)

$$\langle\Psi_\Omega|H|\Psi_\Omega\rangle = \langle\Psi|\hat{\mathcal{R}}^{-1}H\hat{\mathcal{R}}|\Psi\rangle = \langle\Psi|H|\Psi\rangle$$

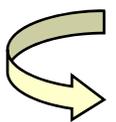


= H (for rot. symmetric Hamiltonian)

a better wf: a superposition of rotated wave functions

$$|\Psi_{\text{proj}}\rangle = \int d\Omega f(\Omega)|\Psi_\Omega\rangle$$

$f(\Omega)$ ← variational principle $\langle\delta\Psi_{\text{proj}}|H - E|\Psi_{\text{proj}}\rangle = 0$



$$\int [\langle\Psi_\Omega|H|\Psi_{\Omega'}\rangle - E \langle\Psi_\Omega|\Psi_{\Omega'}\rangle] f(\Omega')d\Omega' = 0$$

$$|\Psi_{\text{proj}}\rangle = \int d\Omega f(\Omega) |\Psi_{\Omega}\rangle$$

$f(\Omega)$ ← variational principle

$$\int [\langle \Psi_{\Omega} | H | \Psi_{\Omega'} \rangle - E \langle \Psi_{\Omega} | \Psi_{\Omega'} \rangle] f(\Omega') d\Omega' = 0$$

(Hill-Wheeler equation)

cf. Generator Coordinate Method

Solution: Wigner's D-function

$$f(\Omega) = D_{MK}^{I*}(\Omega)$$

(note)

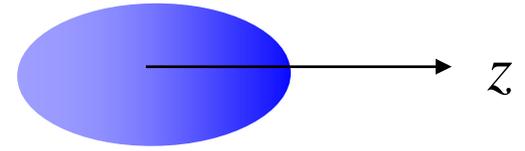
$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}(\Omega) |\phi_{IK}\rangle = \sum_M |\phi_{IM}\rangle \underbrace{\langle \phi_{IM} | \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\Omega) | \phi_{IK} \rangle}_{D_{MK}^I(\Omega)}$$

$$D_{M0}^I(\phi, \theta, \chi) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2I+1}} Y_{IM}^*(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\int d\Omega D_{MK}^{I*}(\Omega) D_{M'K'}^I(\Omega) = \frac{8\pi^2}{2I+1} \delta_{I,I'} \delta_{M,M'} \delta_{K,K'}$$

Projection Operator

Consider a HF state with the axial symmetry

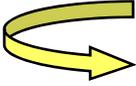



$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_I C_I |\Psi_{IK}\rangle$$



rotated state:

$$|\Psi_\Omega\rangle = \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\Omega)|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{I,M} C_I D_{MK}^I(\Omega) |\Psi_{IM}\rangle$$


$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi_{\text{proj}}\rangle &= \int d\Omega D_{MK}^{I*}(\Omega) |\Psi_\Omega\rangle \\ &= \frac{8\pi^2}{2I+1} C_I |\Psi_{IM}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

or

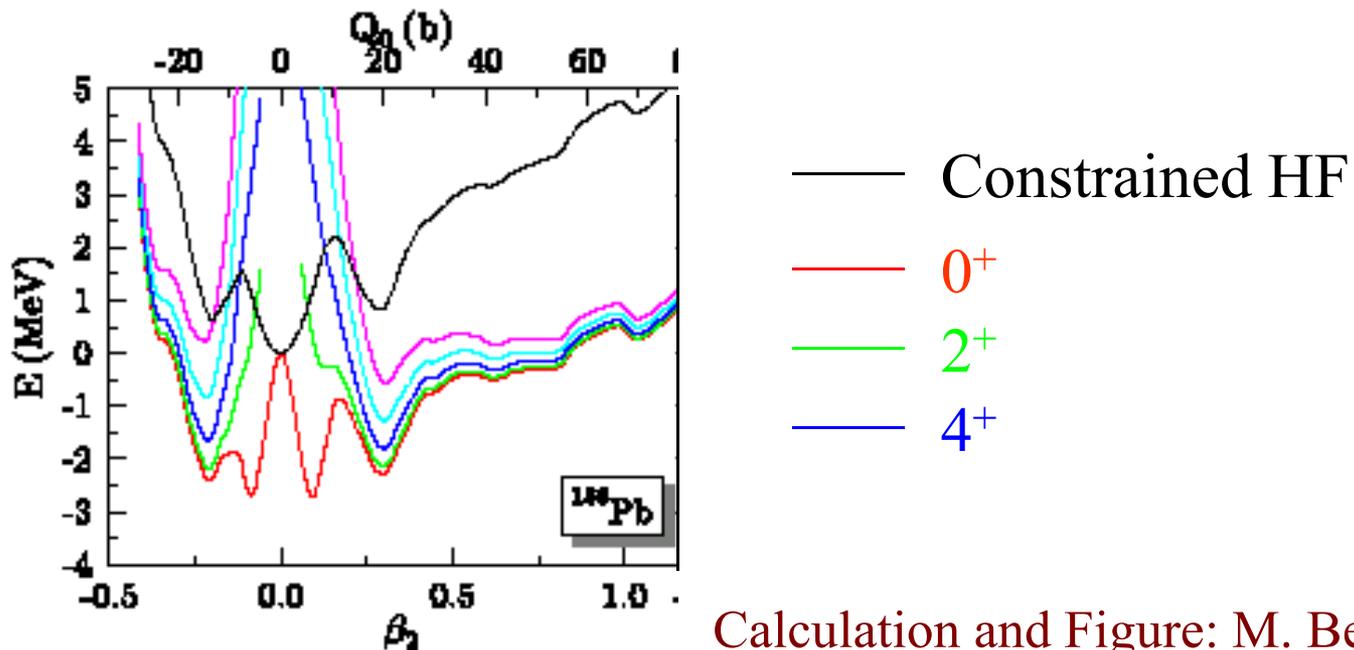
$$\hat{P}_{MK}^I = \frac{2I+1}{8\pi^2} \int D_{MK}^{I*}(\Omega) \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\Omega) d\Omega = |IM\rangle\langle IK|$$

Projected wave function:

$$|\Psi_{IM}\rangle = \hat{P}_{MK}^I |\Psi\rangle = \frac{2I+1}{8\pi^2} \int d\Omega D_{MK}^{I*}(\Omega) \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\Omega) |\Psi\rangle$$

Projected energy surface:

$$E_I = \frac{\langle \Psi_{IM} | H | \Psi_{IM} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{IM} | \Psi_{IM} \rangle} = \frac{\langle \Psi | \hat{P}_{MK}^I H \hat{P}_{MK}^I | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \hat{P}_{MK}^I \hat{P}_{MK}^I | \Psi \rangle}$$



Calculation and Figure: M. Bender

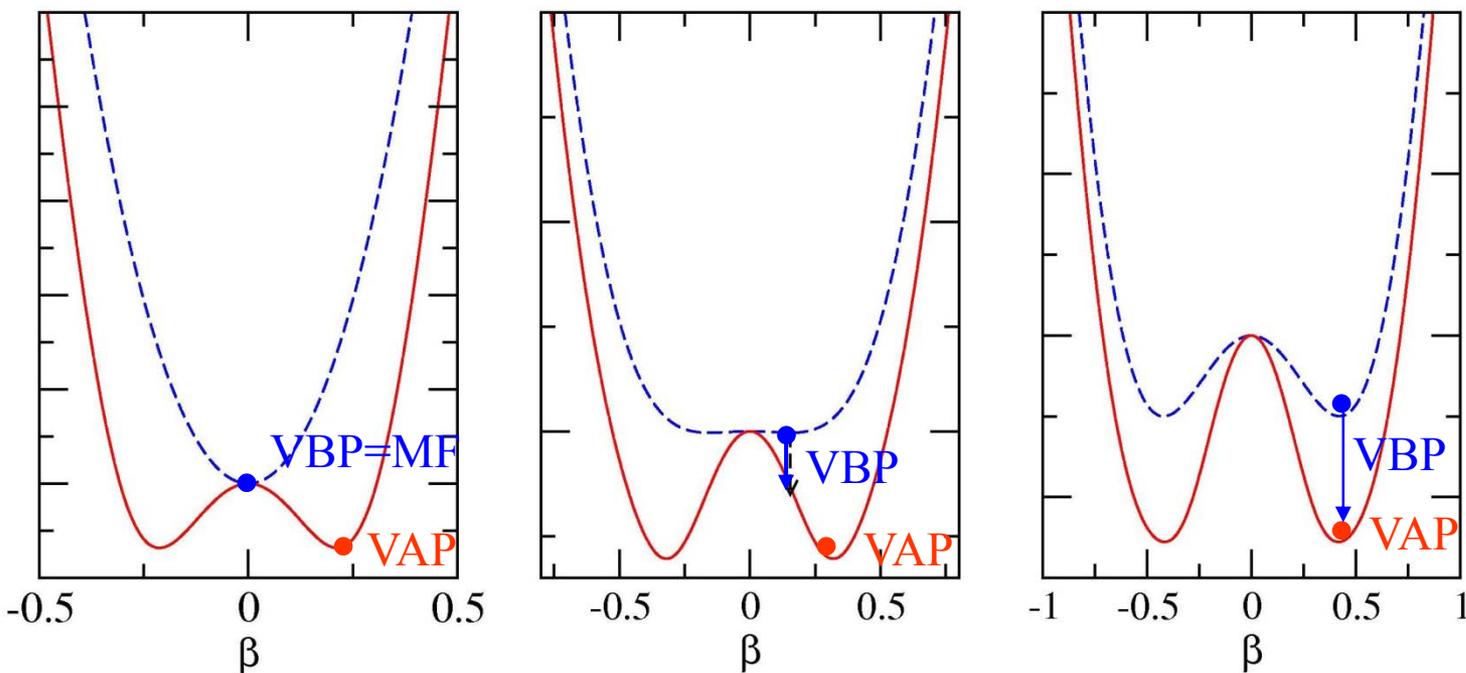
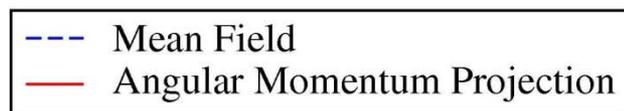
VAP v.s. VBP

➤ Variation *Before* Projection (VBP)

$$\text{minimize } \langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle / \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle \longrightarrow |\Psi_{IM}\rangle = \hat{P}_{MK}^I |\Psi\rangle$$

➤ Variation *After* Projection (VAP)

$$|\Psi_{IM}\rangle = \hat{P}_{MK}^I |\Psi\rangle \longrightarrow \text{minimize } \langle \Psi_{IM} | H | \Psi_{IM} \rangle / \langle \Psi_{IM} | \Psi_{IM} \rangle$$

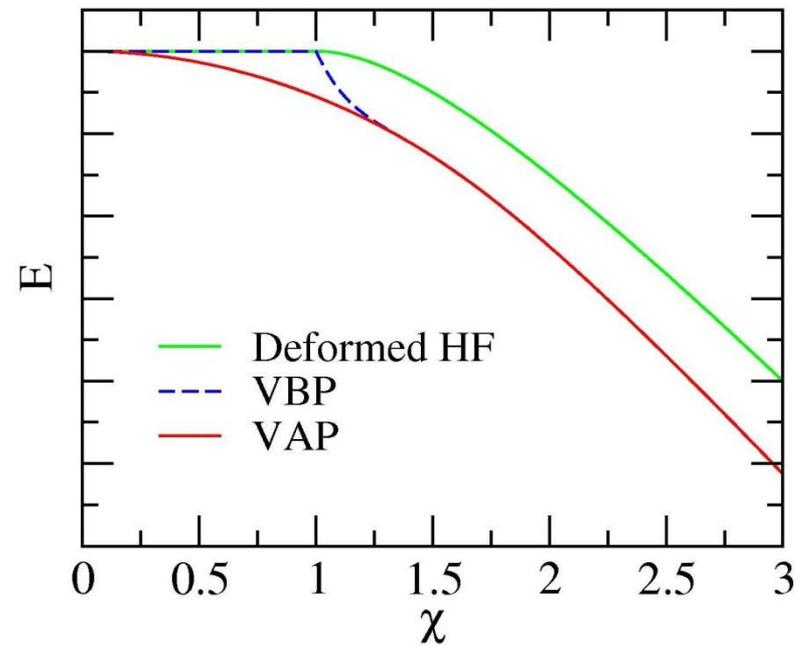
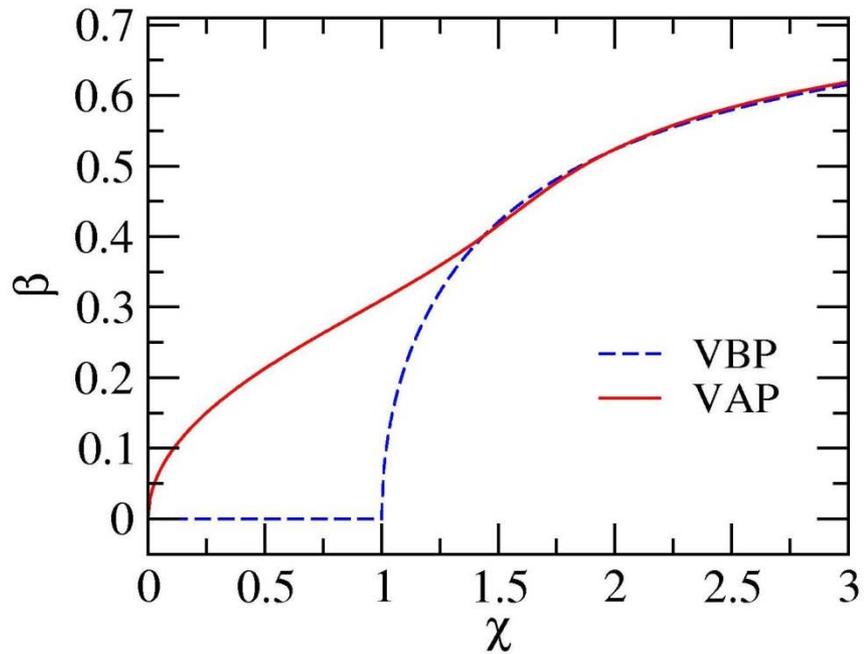
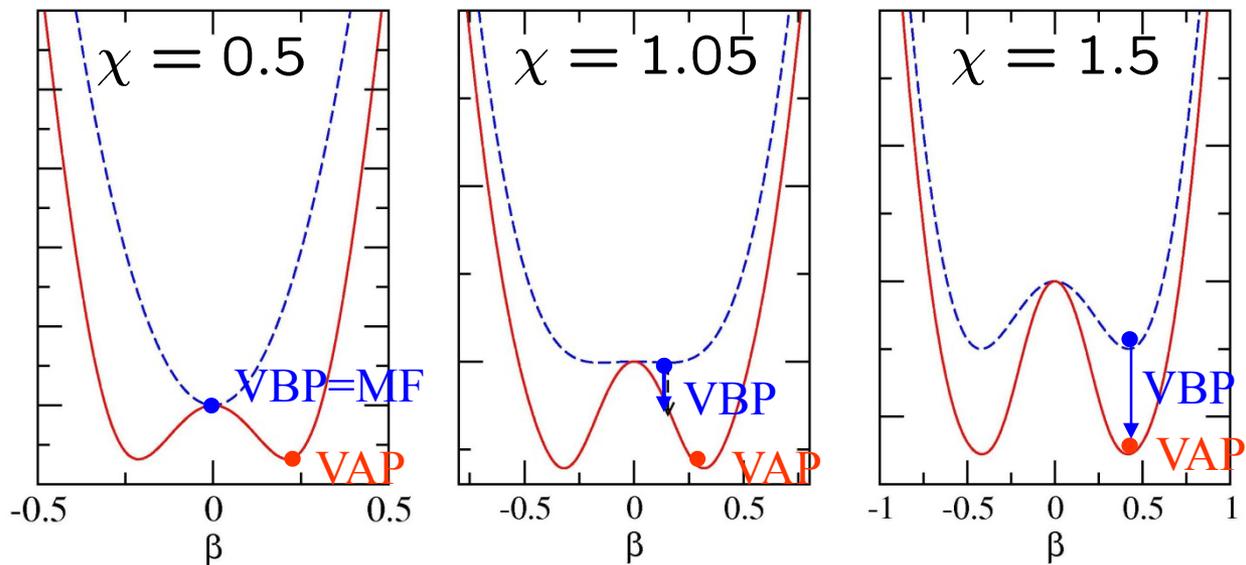


VBP:

simple, but does not work for small deformation. Also, a discontinuity problem

VAP:

robust, but very expensive



χ : the strength of two-body interaction (for a three-level Lipkin model)

Ref. K. Hagino, P.-G. Reinhard, G.F. Bertsch, PRC65('02)064320

Approximate Projection for large deformation

Projected wave function:

$$|\Psi_{IM}\rangle = \hat{P}_{MK}^I |\Psi\rangle = \frac{2I+1}{8\pi^2} \int d\Omega D_{MK}^{I*}(\Omega) \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\Omega) |\Psi\rangle$$

Projected energy surface:

$$E_I = \frac{\langle \Psi_{IM} | H | \Psi_{IM} \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{IM} | \Psi_{IM} \rangle} = \frac{\langle \Psi | \hat{P}_{MK}^I H \hat{P}_{MK}^I | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \hat{P}_{MK}^I \hat{P}_{MK}^I | \Psi \rangle}$$

Axial Symmetry, even-even nucleus

$$E_{0+} = \frac{\int_0^\pi \sin \theta \langle \Psi | H \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\theta) | \Psi \rangle d\theta}{\int_0^\pi \sin \theta \langle \Psi | \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\theta) | \Psi \rangle d\theta} \equiv \frac{\int_0^\pi \sin \theta H(\theta) d\theta}{\int_0^\pi \sin \theta N(\theta) d\theta}$$

For large deformation:

$$N(\theta) \sim e^{-\alpha\theta^2}$$

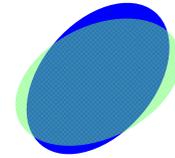
$$H(\theta) \sim N(\theta) \cdot (H_0 + H_2 \theta^2)$$



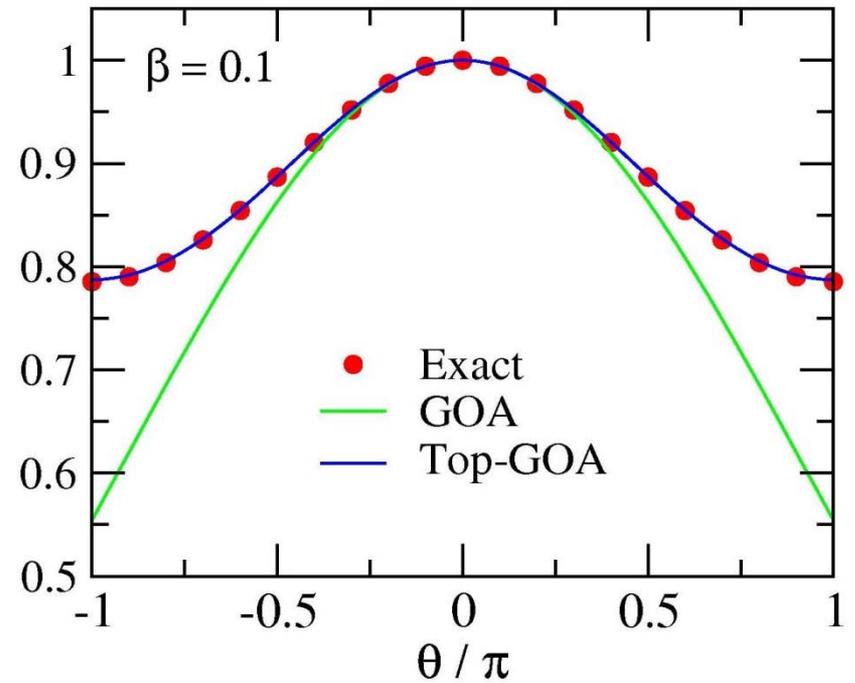
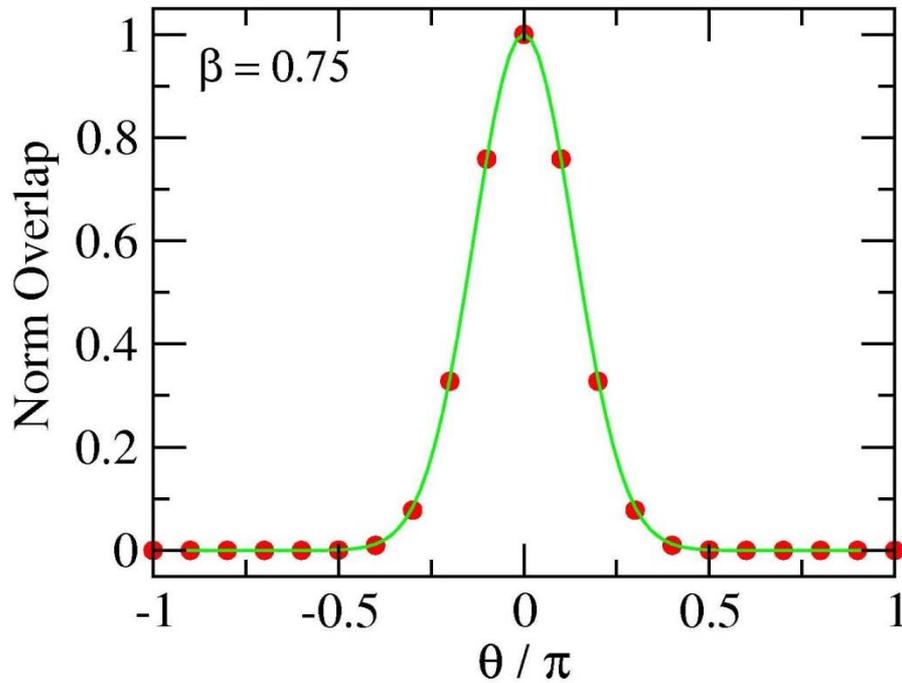
Gaussian Overlap Approximation (GOA)



Large deformation



Small deformation



Three-level Lipkin model

K. Hagino, P.-G. Reinhard, G.F. Bertsch, PRC65('02)064320

Topological extension of GOA (top-GOA)

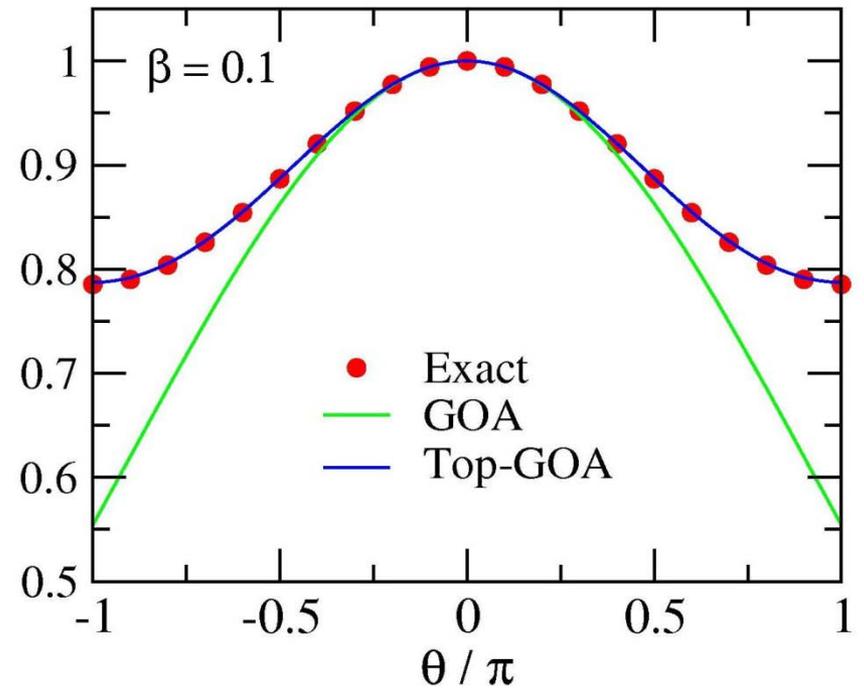
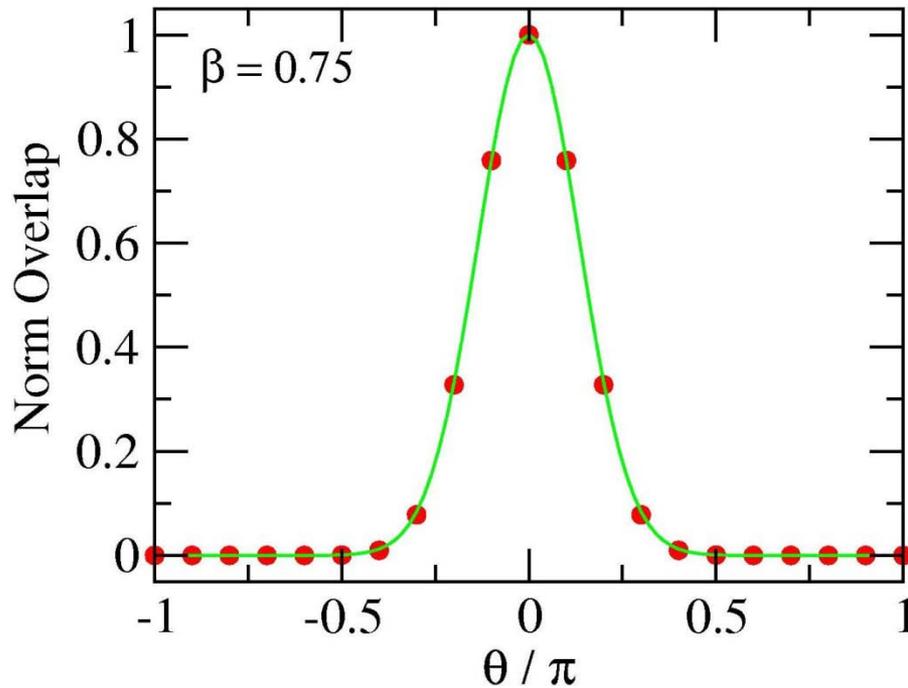
K. Hagino, P.-G. Reinhard, G.F. Bertsch, PRC65('02)064320

$N(\theta), H(\theta)$: periodicity of 2π

$$N(\theta) \sim \exp(-4\alpha \sin^2(\theta/2))$$

$$H(\theta) \sim N(\theta) \cdot (H_0 + 4H_2 \sin^2(\theta/2)) \quad (\text{Top-GOA})$$

(note) $\cos \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2(\theta/2) \sim \exp(-2 \sin^2(\theta/2))$



VAP calculations: feasible

世界に先駆けて原子核の殻模型を提唱
原子力に関する先駆的な研究（原子炉の彦坂模型の提案）

彦坂忠義

写真提供：彦坂正道氏

あまりにも研究の時期が「早すぎた」ため偉大な業績が歴史に埋もれてしまった悲運の科学者 *Hikosaka Tadayoshi*

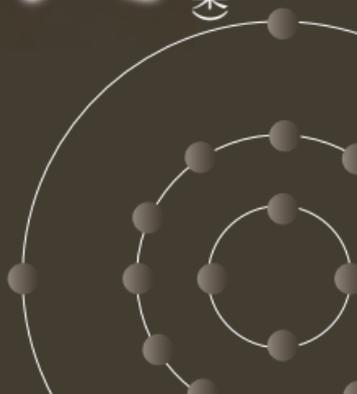
- 1902 愛知県渥美郡（現豊橋市）に生まれる **1902-1989**
- 1920 旧制第二高等学校（仙台）入学
- 1926 東北帝国大学理学部物理学科卒業
東北帝国大学副手
- 1934 原子核の殻模型の提唱
- 1939 旧制山口高等学校教授
- 1941 大阪大学菊池正士研究室に内地留学
- 1943 旧制第二高等学校教授
- 1944 原子炉の彦坂模型の提案
- 1945 旅順工科大学教授
- 1949 岩手大学教授
- 1951 新潟大学理学部教授
- 1968 東北学院大学教授（～1977）
- 1989 逝去

彦坂忠義博士の紹介資料

● 彦坂忠義「早過ぎた原子核理論—彦坂の物理学者、彦坂忠義—」(読者新聞社『20世紀と人々の時代—たのしみ—』科学編—) 掲載/2000

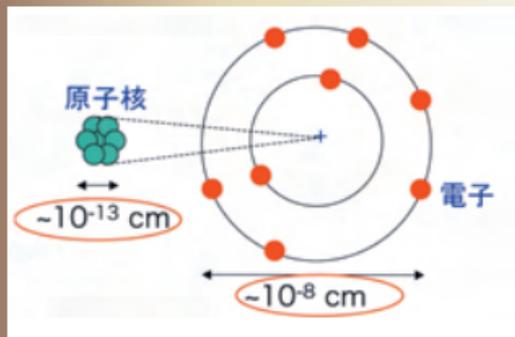
● 五島勉『日本、東洋研究の歴史』(研友JUNON BOOKS)

● 岩手県編纂委員会『彦坂忠義伝』(岩手県編纂委員会/1991)



原子核の殻模型と“彦坂理論”

すべての物質は「原子」とよばれる構成要素から作られています。原子はさらに、「原子核」とその周りを殻状の軌道を作って回っている「電子」に分けることができます。原子核は原子の大きさに比べて10万分の1程度の大きさしか持っておらず、彦坂忠義の時代には原子核がどのような構造をしているかが大きな謎でした。

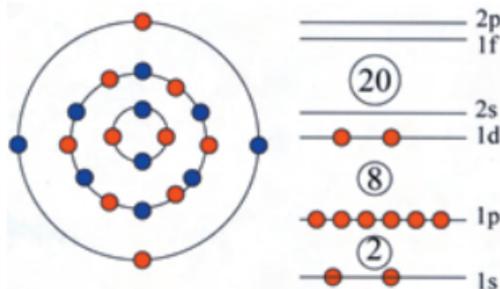


1932年、中性子が発見され、原子核が「陽子」と「中性子」から構成されるということがわかりました。しかし、それらが原子核内でどのように動いているのかは未知の問題でした。また、陽子や中性子の間に働く力もわかっていませんでした。この力が解明されたのは1935年、湯川秀樹により中間子論が発表されたときでした。

原子核内部の陽子と中性子の状態について、原子における電子の殻状軌道の類推から、これと同様の殻状の軌道を持って動いているのではないかと、というアイデアが中性子が発見された当初から存在していました (J.H. Bartlett, Nature 130 (32) 165)。

彦坂は1934年、このアイデアをさらに詳しく検討し、独自の理論を作って系統的に原子核の構造を調べました (ほぼ同時期、アメリカにおいてもElsasserが同じような試みをしていました)。彦坂理論を用いると、原子核内での中性子の持つエネルギー、原子核の安定領域、原子核の磁気的な性質など当時測定されていた実験データをきれいに説明することができました。

殻模型の概念図



*原子の場合と異なり、原子核では中心に力の淵は存在しません。中性子や陽子がお互いに影響を及ぼしあうことによって力の中心ができています。

彦坂博士の原子核に関する研究論文

- 発表論文「原子核の殻模型論」(『フィジカル・レビュー』投稿/1932)
- 発表論文「中性子の殻模型論について」(『物理学』/1934)
- 発表論文「原子核の質量数分布について」(『物理学』/1934)
- 発表論文「原子核内の中性子の状態について」(『物理学』/1934)
- 発表論文「原子核中の中性子のエネルギー準位」(『物理学』/1934)

ニールス・ボーアの 液滴模型の時代

ところが、当時の科学者にとって、陽子や中性子が殻状の軌道を持って運動しているという考え方は極めて受け入れがたいものでした。陽子や中性子に働く力は「強い力」であるため、殻状軌道がつぶれてしまう、と考えていたわけです。

事実、彦坂が米国物理学会誌に投稿した英語論文は掲載を拒否されてしまいました。展示してあるドイツ語の論文は、彦坂が反発の意味も含めて英語からドイツ語に書き直し、東北大学の理科報告に発表したものです。

更に悪いことに、ニールス・ボーア(1885~1962: 1922年にノーベル物理学賞を受賞)が1936年に「液滴模型」を提唱し、この模型が原子核のエネルギー、核分裂、中性子散乱の共鳴、などの説明に成功を取めると、世の中の意見は液滴模型一色になり殻模型は完全に旗色が悪くなりました。液滴模型は、原子核の中で陽子と中性子がお互いに強い影響を及ぼしながら混然となって「液滴」のように振舞う、というものであり、殻模型の考え方とは完全に対立するものでした。

液滴模型による核分裂の概念図



1937年、ボーアは来日し、東大、理研、京大、阪大で講演を行いました。その際、彦坂はボーアに直接、彦坂理論の説明をしましたが、ボーアは彦坂理論を完全に否定しました。(ただし、これは彦坂理論が間違いであったということは意味しません。実際、ボーアはこの来日の際、湯川秀樹の中間子論も否定しています。)

その後、世界の論調は 彦坂「殻模型」へ



彦坂忠義

写真提供：
彦坂正道氏

殻模型の成功 1963年ノーベル賞



M.メイヤー



J.インゼン

彦坂が先鞭をつけた殻模型の考えが復活するのはそれから約10年後、1949年にメイヤーとイェンセンが殻軌道と陽子や中性子の自転運動（スピン）の結合模型を提唱し、実験データを見事に説明するまで待たなければなりませんでした（メイヤーとイェンゼンはこの業績により1963年にノーベル物理学賞を受賞しています）。

そこに至るまでには、殻模型の考え方を裏付ける膨大な実験データの蓄積が必要でした。彦坂の仕事はあまりに「早すぎた」ため、その後歴史の中に埋没してしまい今日まで顧みられることはありませんでした。

1953年にはオーゲ・ボーア（ニールス・ボーアの息子）とベン・モッテルソンによって殻模型と液滴模型を統一的に理解することができる「集団運動の統一模型」が提唱されました。ボーア、モッテルソン、レインウオーターはこの業績により1975年にノーベル物理学賞を受賞しています。

殻模型の考え方は、今日に至るまで原子核の構造や天体中での原子核反応などを考える際、なくてはならない根本的な概念になっています。これはまさに、彦坂の極めて初期の段階での研究が発展した形で花開いたと言えるものであります。

殻模型と液滴模型の統一 1975年ノーベル賞



A.ボーア



B.モッテルソン



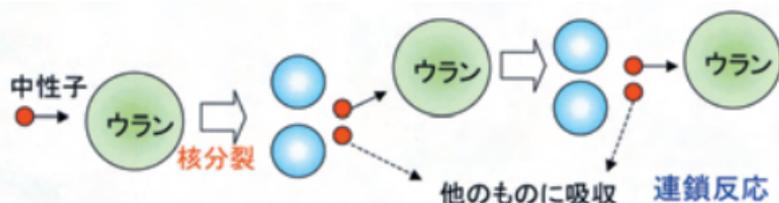
J.レインウオーター

※必ず彦坂モデルに関する参考文献
● 佐藤康治「彦坂先生の知られざる業績」『アルファ星 科学』9月号
写真(中・下)：http://th.phys.uci.edu/~frankfurt/

原子力エネルギーに関する 独創的な研究

天然のウラン元素はおおよそ99.3%の ^{238}U と0.7%の ^{235}U から構成されています。このうち、 ^{235}U は遅い中性子をぶつけると核分裂を起こして2つの小さい原子核に分かれます。しかしながら、天然ウランの大部分をしめる ^{238}U ではぶつける中性子のエネルギーをより大きくしないと核分裂が起きません。

ウランが中性子によって核分裂すると、比較的高いエネルギーの中性子が平均して2.5個放出されます。この放出された中性子を制御しながら次々と他のウランにぶつけることができると、核分裂が連鎖的に起こるいわゆる「連鎖反応」を起こすことができ、核分裂エネルギーにより発電することができるようになります。



核分裂で放出される中性子は一般にエネルギーが大きいため、核分裂をより多く起こすためには、中性子を減速する必要があります。というのは核分裂が起きずに中性子が ^{238}U に吸収されてしまい連鎖反応が止まってしまうからです。このため中性子をうまく減速する必要があります。

彦坂は1944年、世界の誰よりも早く、ウランと減速材をそれまでのように均質に混合するのではなく、ウランを不均一に配置することにより中性子が十分減速してからウランにぶつかる方法を考え出しました。これは現在標準的に用いられている非均質炉のアイデアそのものです。

戦後、アメリカでシラード及びフェルミが非均質炉の理論を発表、特許をとり莫大な特許料を獲得しましたが、彦坂の先駆的かつ独創的なアイデアは残念ながら歴史に埋もれたままになっています。

また、彦坂は1945年、核分裂で放出した中性子を減速することなくウランにぶつけることによっても連鎖反応が可能かどうか検討を行い論文を発表しました。これは、現在の高速増殖炉にもつながる極めて独創的な着眼点でした。

1937年、 ニールス・ボーアが 東北大学にやってきた

N・ボーア博士を案内する本多光太郎（昭和12年）。金属材料研究所構内にて。
写真提供（上）（F）：東北大学史料館

ニールス・ボーア（1885-1962）

デンマークの理論物理学者。コペンハーゲン大学卒業後、ケンブリッジ大学でJ.J.トムソンに、マンチェスター大学でE.ラザフォードに学ぶ。M.プランクの量子仮説をラザフォードの原子模型に適用し、水素原子のスペクトルの構造を説明することに成功、前期量子論の発展に尽力した。1921年理論物理学研究所（ニールス・ボーア研究所）を創設、初代所長となる。この研究所には仁科芳雄ら世界各国から若い研究者が集まり、理論物理学の中心として量子論の発展と、量子力学の誕生に指導的役割を果たした。1922年、「原子の構造とその放射に関する研究」でノーベル物理学賞を受賞。1936年原子核の液滴模型を提唱。1937年には日本を訪問、仁科の通訳で東北大学を含む各地の大学で講演を行ない深い感銘を与えた。軍拡競争を憂慮し、第二次世界大戦後は原爆の管理と使用についての国際協定の締結に奔走した。



N・ボーア講演風景（昭和12年）。資源報徳会講堂にて。