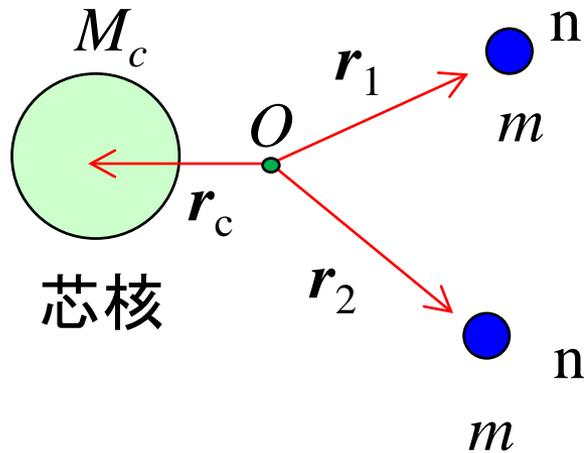


3体模型による記述

- どのような模型か
- 密度に依存するゼロレンジ相互作用
- ダイ・ニュートロン相関
- クーロン励起

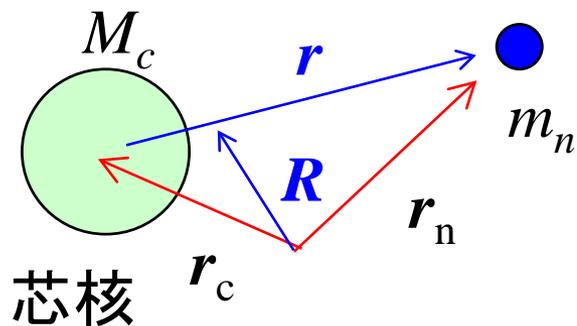
3 体模型



$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2m} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m} + \frac{p_c^2}{2M_c} + V_{nc}(\mathbf{r}_{1c}) + V_{nc}(\mathbf{r}_{2c}) + v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}_{12})$$

3体模型

(note) 2体系では重心運動と相対運動に分離可能



$$R = \frac{m_n \mathbf{r}_n + M_c \mathbf{r}_c}{m_n + M_c}, \quad \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_c$$

$$P = \mathbf{p}_n + \mathbf{p}_c, \quad \mathbf{p} = \frac{M_c \mathbf{p}_n - m_n \mathbf{p}_c}{m_n + M_c}$$

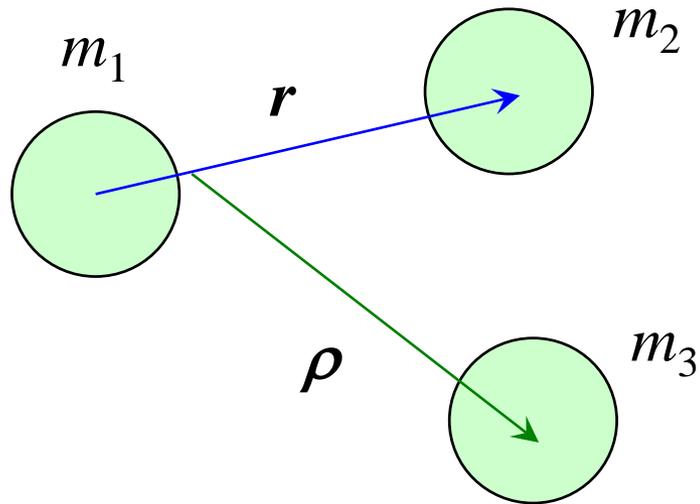


$$H = \frac{p_n^2}{2m_n} + \frac{p_c^2}{2M_c} + V_{nc}(\mathbf{r}_{nc})$$
$$= \frac{P^2}{2(m_n + M_c)} + \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + V_{nc}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{m_n} + \frac{1}{M_c}$$

→ 3体系だと?

ヤコビ座標(一般論)



r : 1 と 2 の間の相対座標

ρ : (1 と 2 の重心) から測った 3 の座標

R : 全体の重心

$$r = r_2 - r_1$$

$$\rho = r_3 - \frac{m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$R = \frac{m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2 + m_3 r_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$

$$T = \frac{p_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m_2} + \frac{p_3^2}{2m_3}$$

$$= \frac{P^2}{2M} + \frac{p^2}{2\mu_{12}} + \frac{p_\rho^2}{2\mu_{12-3}}$$

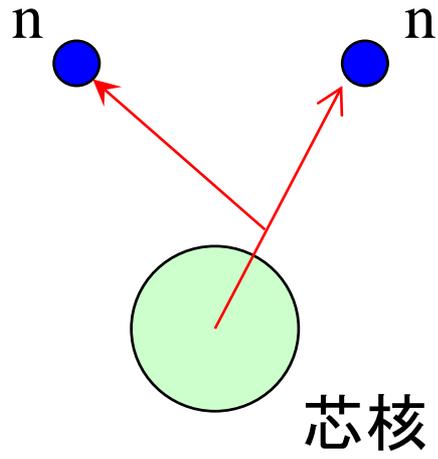
$$M = m_1 + m_2 + m_3$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{12}} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}$$

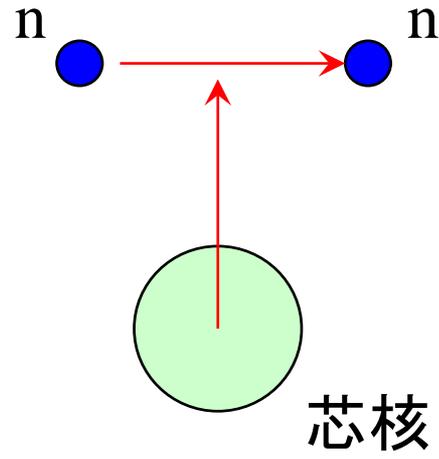
$$\frac{1}{\mu_{12-3}} = \frac{1}{m_3} + \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

➡ core + n + n 系だと、 $(12+3) = (nc+n)$ と $(nn+c)$ で2通りの可能性

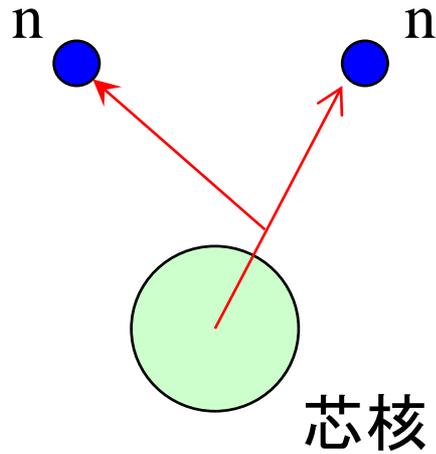
Y-座標



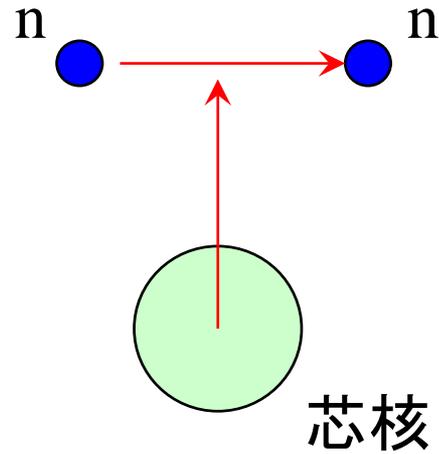
T-座標



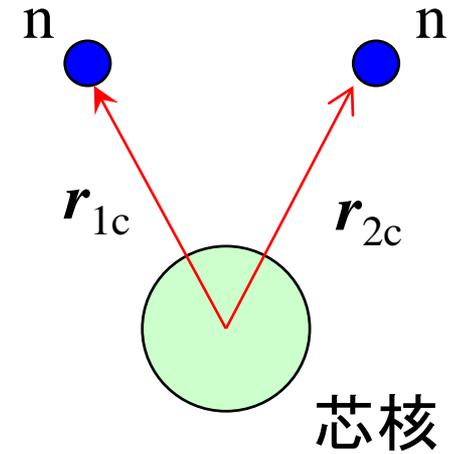
Y-座標



T-座標



V-座標



$$r_{1c} = r_1 - r_c$$

$$r_{2c} = r_2 - r_c$$

$$R = \frac{mr_1 + mr_2 + M_c r_c}{2m + M_c}$$

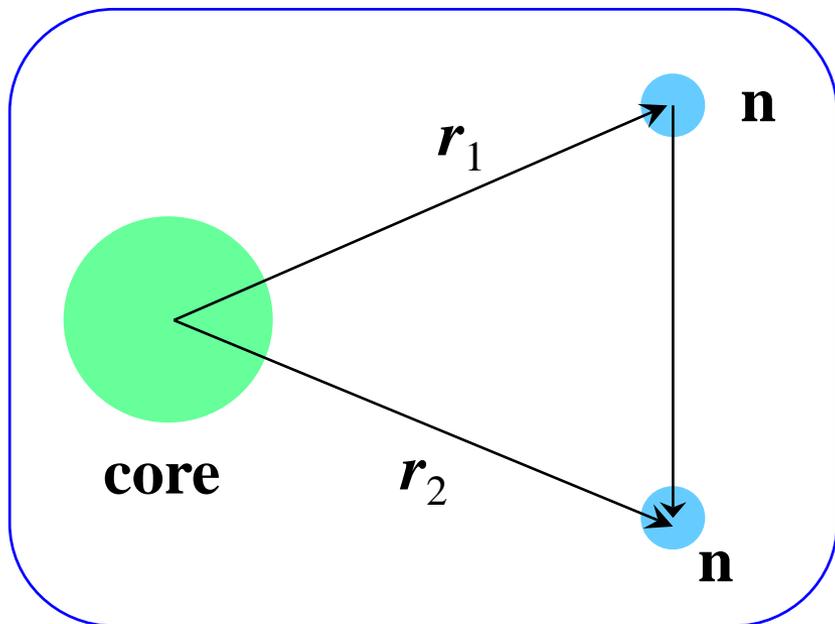


$$T = \frac{P^2}{2M} + \frac{p_{1c}^2}{2m} + \frac{p_{2c}^2}{2m} + \frac{(p_{1c} + p_{2c})^2}{2M_c}$$

Bertsch-Esbensenの3体模型

$${}^{11}\text{Li} = {}^9\text{Li} + n + n$$

$${}^6\text{He} = {}^4\text{He} + n + n$$



G.F. Bertsch and H. Esbensen,
Ann. of Phys. 209('91)327

H. Esbensen, G.F. Bertsch, K. Hencken,
Phys. Rev. C56('99)3054

K.H. and H. Sagawa, PRC72('05)044321

密度に依存する接触型相互作用

$$v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = v_0(1 + \alpha\rho_c(r)) \times \delta(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)$$

V-座標

$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2m} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m} + V_{nC}(r_1) + V_{nC}(r_2) + v_{nn} + \frac{(p_1 + p_2)^2}{2A_c m}$$

接触型相互作用

H. Esbensen, G.F. Bertsch, K. Hencken, Phys. Rev. C56('99)3054

$$v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = v_0 \delta(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)$$

この相互作用で nn 散乱の s 波の散乱長を計算すると:

$$a_{nn} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha k_c} \quad \left(\alpha = \frac{v_0}{2\pi^2} \frac{m}{\hbar^2}, \quad E_{\text{cut}} = \frac{\hbar^2 k_c^2}{m} \right)$$

(ゼロレンジの相互作用 \longleftrightarrow カットオフ E_{cut} の導入)

$$\text{cf. } \tilde{v}_{nn}(\mathbf{p}) = v_0$$



$$v_0 = \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{m} \cdot \frac{2a_{nn}}{\pi - 2k_c a_{nn}}$$

(証明)

$$nn \text{ 散乱: } \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + v_0 \delta(\mathbf{r}) - E \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

$$\text{Lippmann-Schwinger 方程式: } |\psi\rangle = |\phi\rangle - \frac{1}{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 - E - i\eta} v_{nn} |\psi\rangle$$

$$\longrightarrow f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) = -\frac{\mu}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int d\mathbf{r}' e^{-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'} v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}')$$

部分波展開

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) &= \sum_l (2l+1) \frac{S_l - 1}{2ik} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_m Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{k}}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{\mathbf{k}}') \\ &\sim \frac{S_0 - 1}{2ik} = \frac{e^{2i\delta_0} - 1}{2ik} \quad (E \rightarrow 0) \\ &\sim -a_{nn} \end{aligned}$$

これらを
組み合わせると



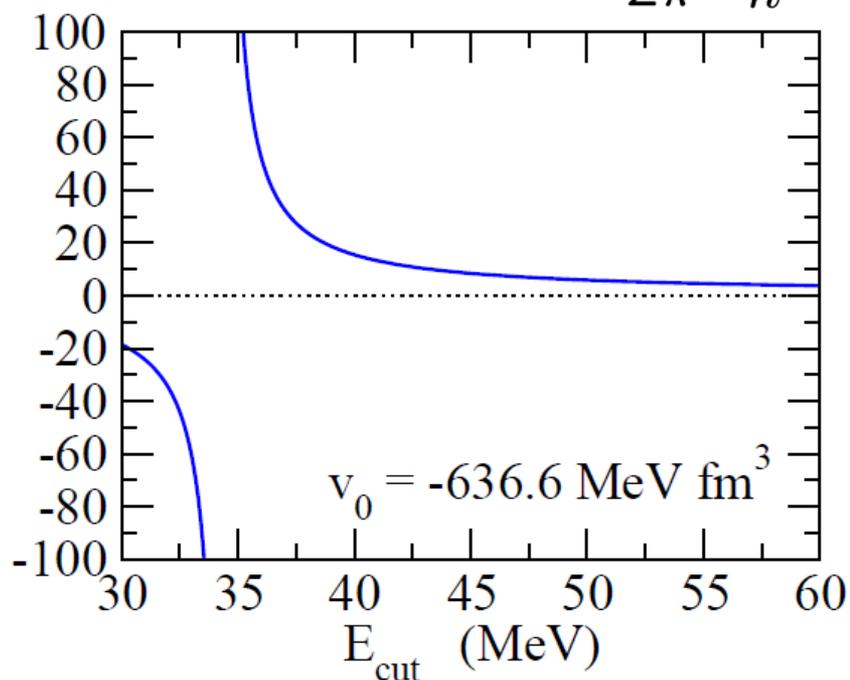
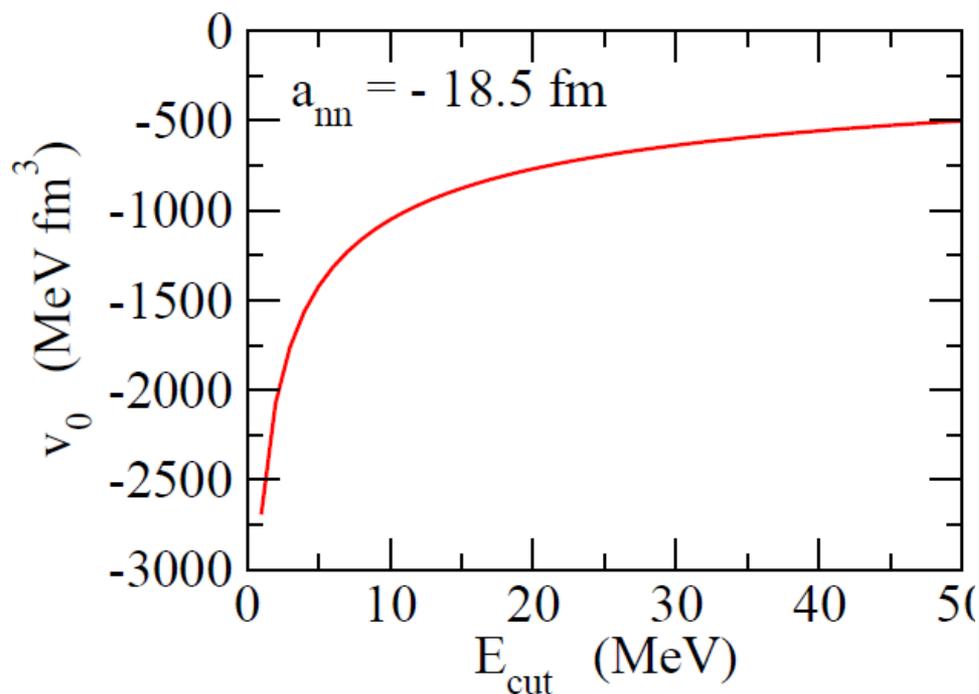
$$v_0 = \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{m} \cdot \frac{2a_{nn}}{\pi - 2k_c a_{nn}}$$

* 詳しくは Appendix に

$$v_0 = \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{m} \cdot \frac{2a_{nn}}{\pi - 2k_c a_{nn}}$$

$$a_{nn} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha k_c}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{v_0}{2\pi^2} \frac{m}{\hbar^2}$$



a_{nn} を一定のまま
 E_{cut} を大きくすると
 v_0 の絶対値は小さくなる

v_0 を一定のまま単純に
 E_{cut} を大きくすると引力
 が強くなる

接触型相互作用

H. Esbensen, G.F. Bertsch, K. Hencken, Phys. Rev. C56('99)3054

$$v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = v_0 \delta(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)$$

$$v_0 = \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{m} \cdot \frac{2a_{nn}}{\pi - 2k_c a_{nn}}$$

* この相互作用は有限核では強すぎる

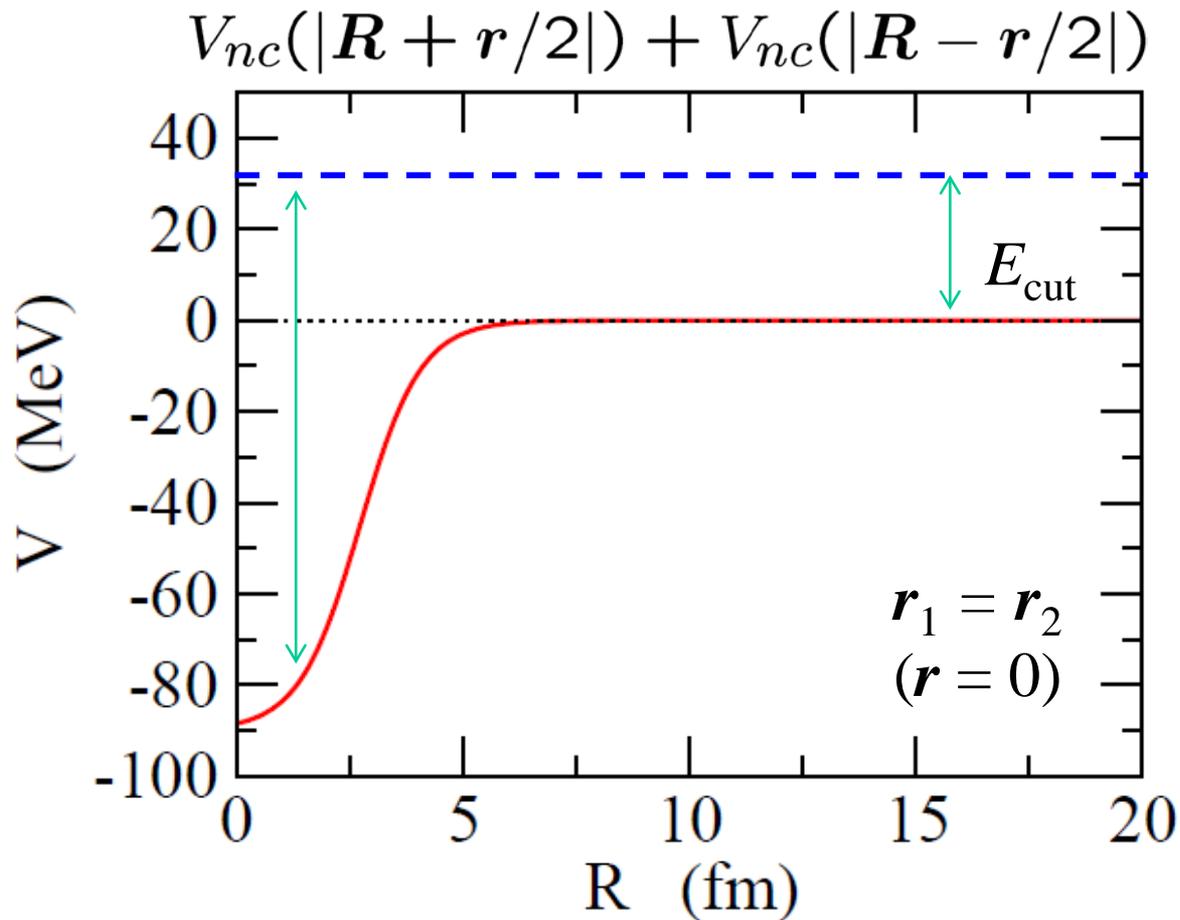
cf. ^{18}O の3体計算: $E = -28.1$ MeV (実験値は -12.2 MeV)

→ 核内で引力を弱める(斥力項を密度依存型として導入)

$$v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = \delta(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2) \left(v_0 + \frac{v_\rho}{1 + \exp[(r_1 - R_\rho)/a_\rho]} \right)$$

(密度依存性の詳細はよく分からないので、ここでは WS 型にする)

密度依存項の起源



- 核内(小さい R)では E_{cut} が実効的に大きくなる
 - 相互作用が実効的に強くなる
 - 核内で相互作用を弱める必要がある
(密度依存項の導入)

基底状態の構造 ($J^\pi = 0^+$)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{p_1^2}{2m} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m} + V_{nC}(r_1) + V_{nC}(r_2) + v_{nn} + \frac{(p_1 + p_2)^2}{2A_c m} \\ &= \frac{p_1^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_2^2}{2\mu} + V_{nC}(r_1) + V_{nC}(r_2) + v_{nn} + \frac{p_1 \cdot p_2}{A_c m} \end{aligned}$$
$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{A_c m}$$

波動関数を適当な基底で展開して対角化する

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\text{gs}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \sum_k \alpha_k \Phi_k(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \\ \longrightarrow \sum_{k'} \langle \Phi_k | H | \Phi_{k'} \rangle \alpha_{k'} &= E \alpha_k \end{aligned}$$

基底状態の構造 ($J^\pi = 0^+$)

$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_2^2}{2\mu} + V_{nC}(r_1) + V_{nC}(r_2) + v_{nn} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2}{A_{cm}}$$

v_{nn} 及び $\frac{\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2}{A_{cm}}$ がないときの解:

$$\Phi_{nn'lj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \mathcal{A}[\psi_{njl}(\mathbf{r})\psi_{n'jl}(\mathbf{r}')]^{(00)}$$

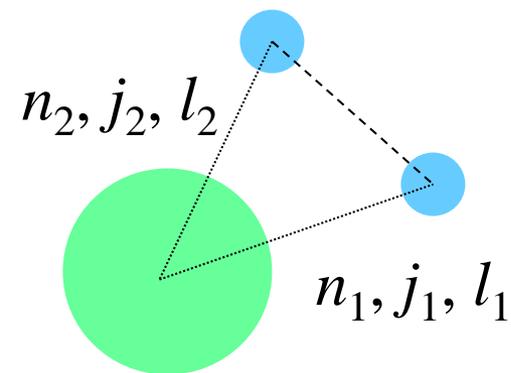
$$\left[\frac{p^2}{2\mu} + V_{nC}(r) \right] \psi_{njlm_j}(\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_{njl} \psi_{njlm_j}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$* J = 0 \rightarrow j_1 = j_2, \quad \pi = + \rightarrow l_1 = l_2$$

この基底で波動関数を展開する:

$$\Psi_{gs}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{nn'lj} \alpha_{nn'lj} \Phi_{nn'lj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

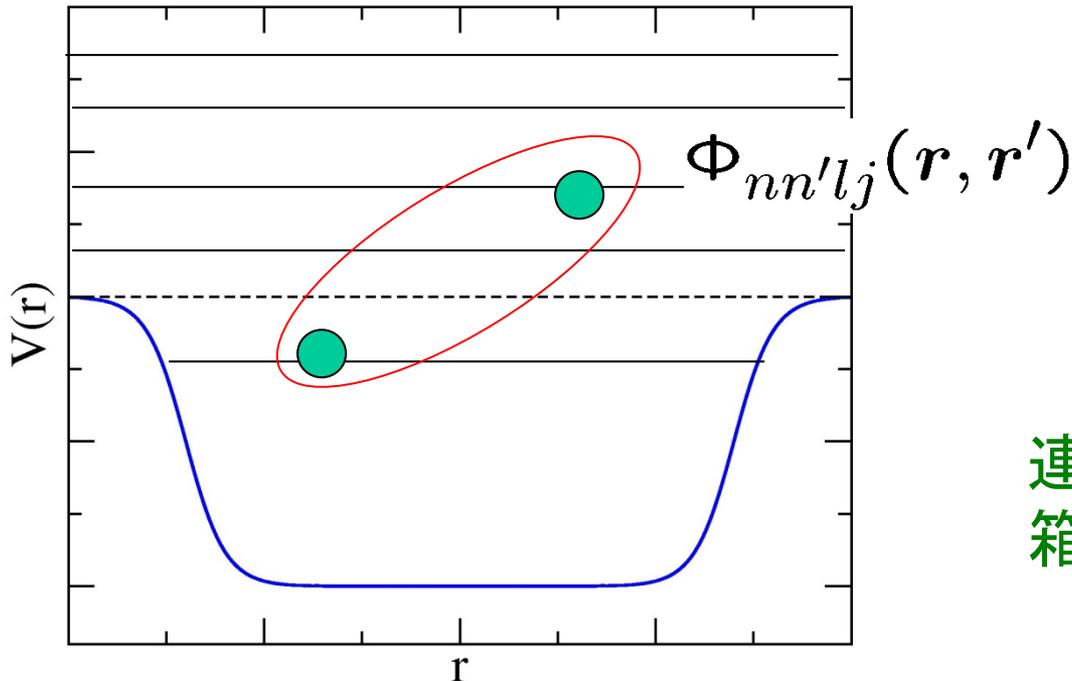
パウリ原理: 芯核の軌道は展開の基底から除外



基底状態の構造 ($J^\pi = 0^+$)

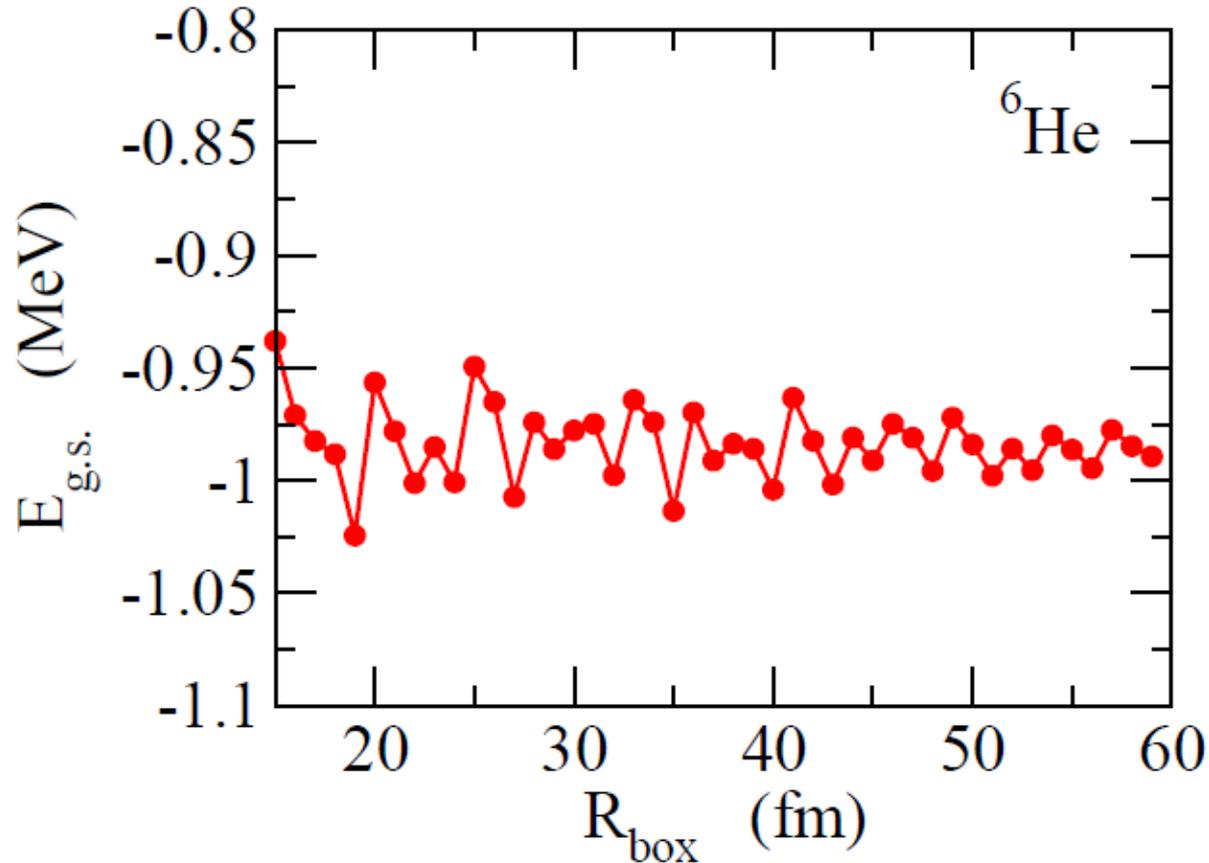
$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_2^2}{2\mu} + V_{nC}(r_1) + V_{nC}(r_2) + v_{nn} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2}{A_c m}$$

$$\Psi_{\text{gs}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \mathcal{A} \sum_{nn'lj} \alpha_{nn'lj} [\psi_{njl}(\mathbf{r}) \psi_{n'jl}(\mathbf{r}')]^{(00)}$$



連続状態(散乱状態)は
箱の中に入れて離散化

離散化の影響



$E_{cut} = 40$ MeV として $R_{box} = 30$ fm のときに $S_{2n} = 975$ keV を再現するように密度依存項のパラメーターを調整

→ 結果は R_{box} にあまり依存しないが、 R_{box} ごとにパラメーターの微調整が必要

ファデーエフ法との比較

H. Esbensen, G.F. Bertsch, K. Hencken, Phys. Rev. C56('99)3054

^{11}Li 核に対する三体模型計算:

$$V_{nc}(r) = -7.8 \exp[-(r/2.55)^2] \quad \text{MeV}$$

ファデーエフ計算:

$$v_{nn}(r_{12}) = -31 \exp[-(r_{12}/1.8)^2] \quad \text{MeV}$$

Bertsch-Esbensen: $v_{nn} =$ 密度に依存するゼロレンジ相互作用 (DDDI)

	S_{2n} (keV)	r_{c-2n}^2 (fm)	r_{nn}^2 (fm)
Faddeev	318	28.1	62.4
DDDI	318	27.6	62.9
DDDI (no-rec.)	569	20.3	49.0

^{11}Li 及び ^6He 核におけるダイニュートロン相関

K. H. and H. Sagawa, Phys. Rev. C72 ('05) 044321

$$\Psi_{\text{gs}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{nn'lj} \alpha_{nn'lj} \Phi_{nn'lj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

Nucleus	S_{2n} (MeV)	$\langle r_{nn}^2 \rangle$ (fm ²)	$\langle r_{c-2n}^2 \rangle$ (fm ²)	dominant config.	fraction (%)	$S=0$ (%)
^6He	0.975	21.3	13.2	$(p_{3/2})^2$	83.0	87.0
^{11}Li	0.295	41.4	26.3	$(p_{1/2})^2$	59.1	60.6

* n- ^9Li 系にバーチャル状態 (s波の散乱長: $a = -30^{+12}_{-31}$ fm)

* n- ^4He 系にはバーチャル状態なし ($a = +4.97 \pm 0.12$ fm)

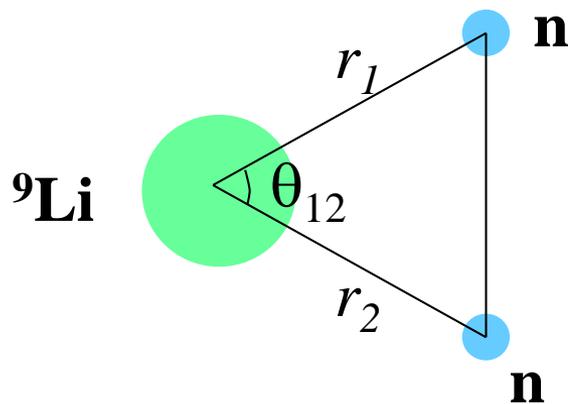
^{11}Li 及び ^6He 核におけるダイニュートロン相関

K. H. and H. Sagawa, Phys. Rev. C72 ('05) 044321

$$\Psi_{\text{gs}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{nn'lj} \alpha_{nn'lj} \Phi_{nn'lj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

密度分布

$$\begin{aligned} \longrightarrow \rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \sum_{m_1, m_2} |\langle \chi_{m_1} \chi_{m_2} | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle|^2 \\ &= \rho_{S=0}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') + \rho_{S=1}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \end{aligned}$$



(密度分布を見やすくするために)
 $r_1 = r_2 = r$ ととり、 r と θ_{12} の関数として
プロットする

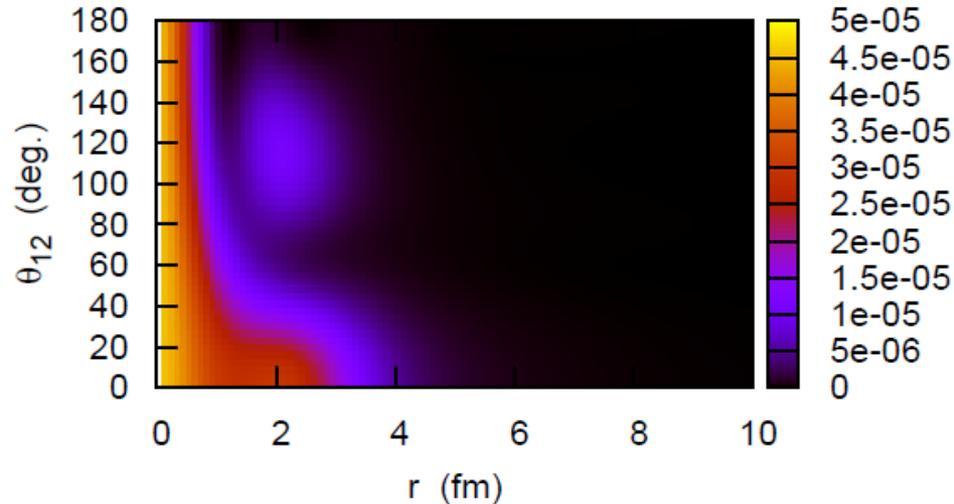
$$\rho(r_1, r_2, \theta_{12})$$

さらに $8\pi^2 r^4 \sin\theta_{12}$ の重みをかける

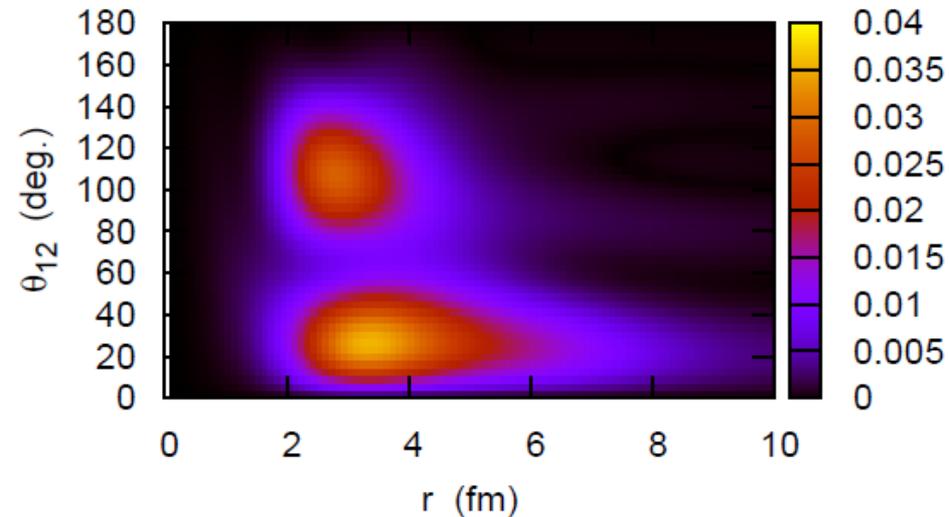
(note)

$$\int_0^\infty 4\pi r_1^2 dr_1 \int_0^\infty r_2^2 dr_2 \int_0^\pi 2\pi \sin\theta_{12} d\theta_{12} \rho(r_1, r_2, \theta_{12}) = 1$$

重みなし



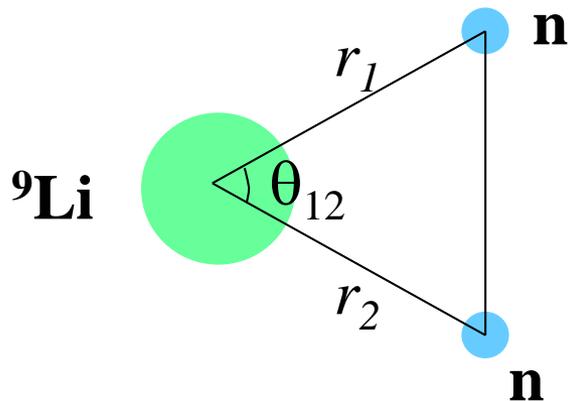
重みあり



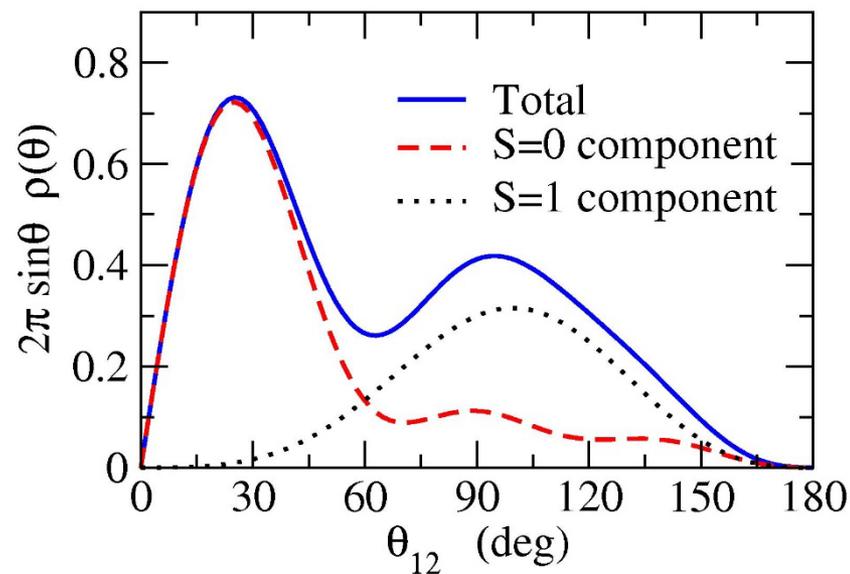
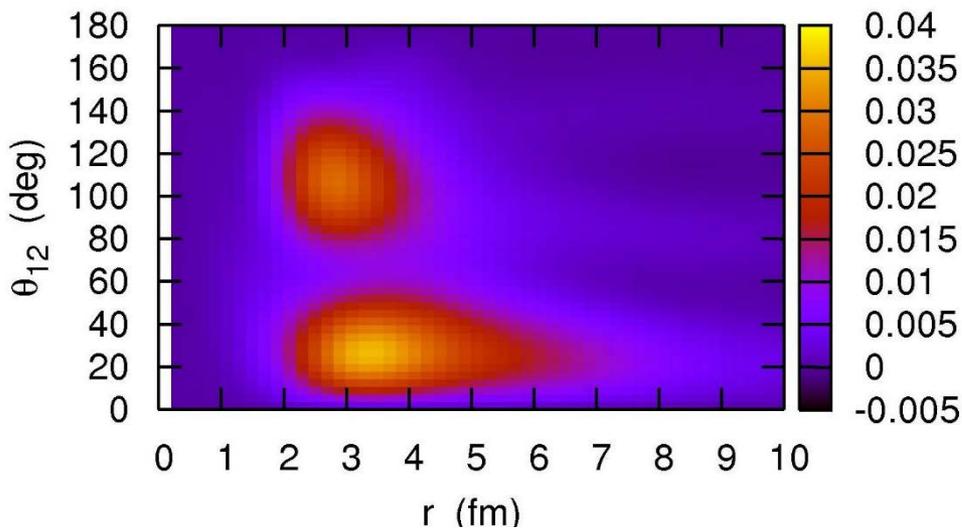
- ふた山構造
- 長いテール(ハロー構造)

重みをかけた方が構造を見やすい

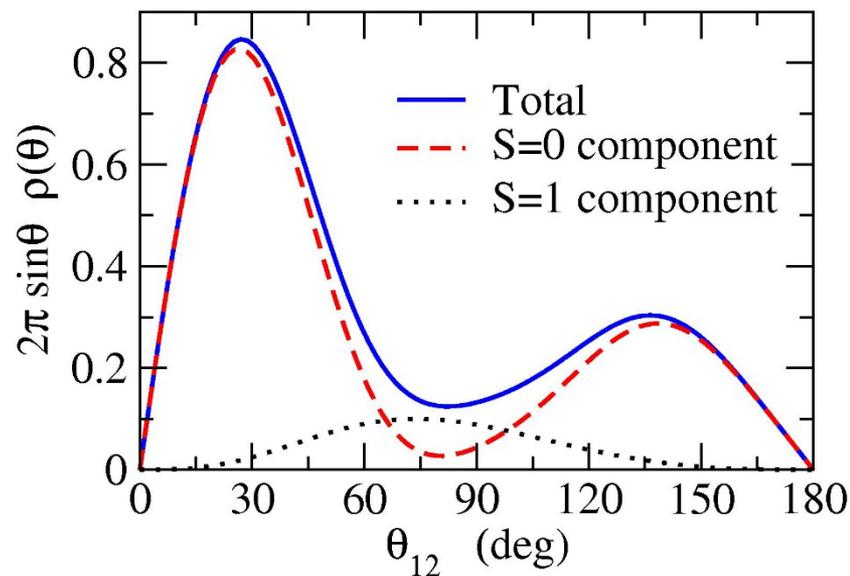
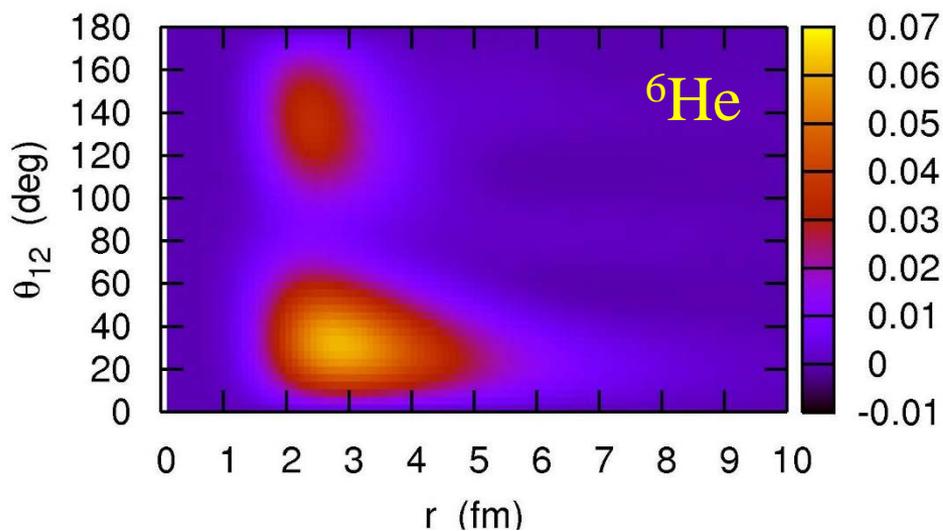
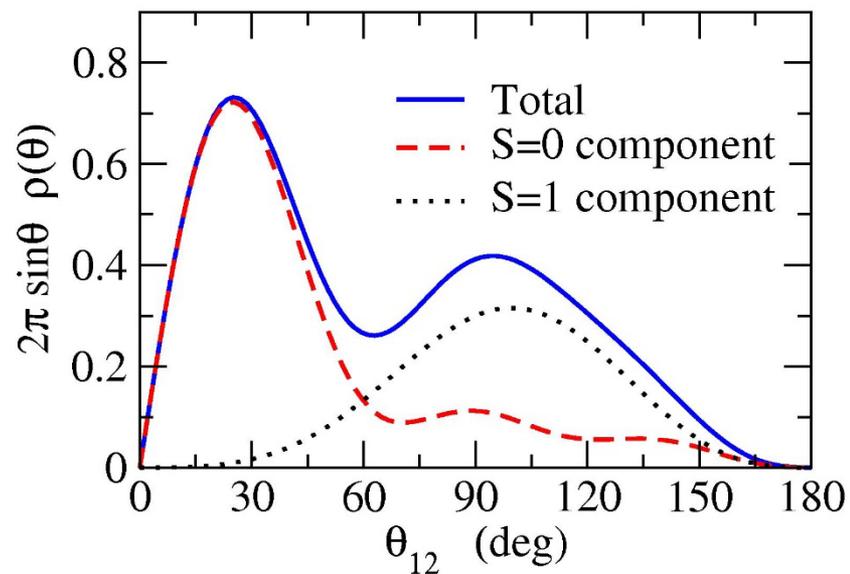
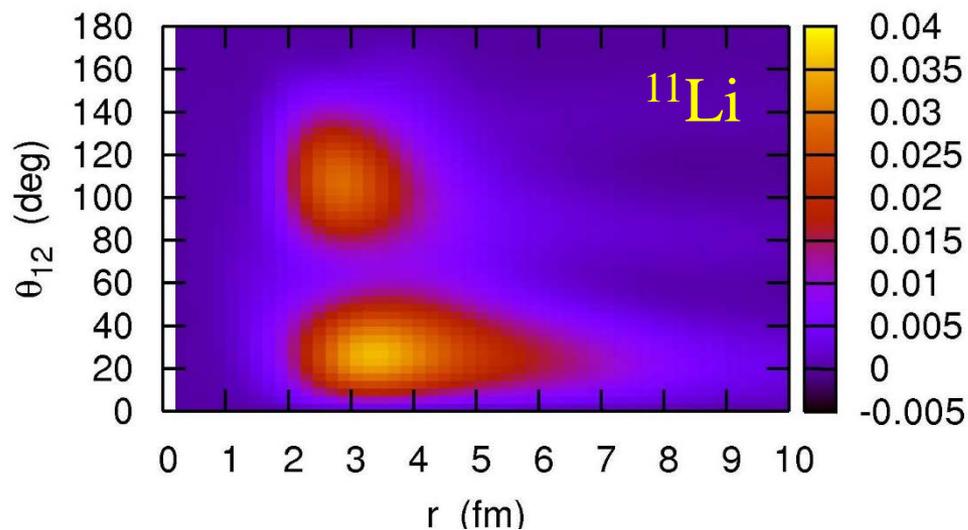
角度分布: 相補的なプロット



$$\rho(\theta_{12}) \equiv 4\pi \int_0^\infty r_1^2 dr_1 \int_0^\infty r_2^2 dr_2 \rho(r_1, r_2, \theta_{12})$$

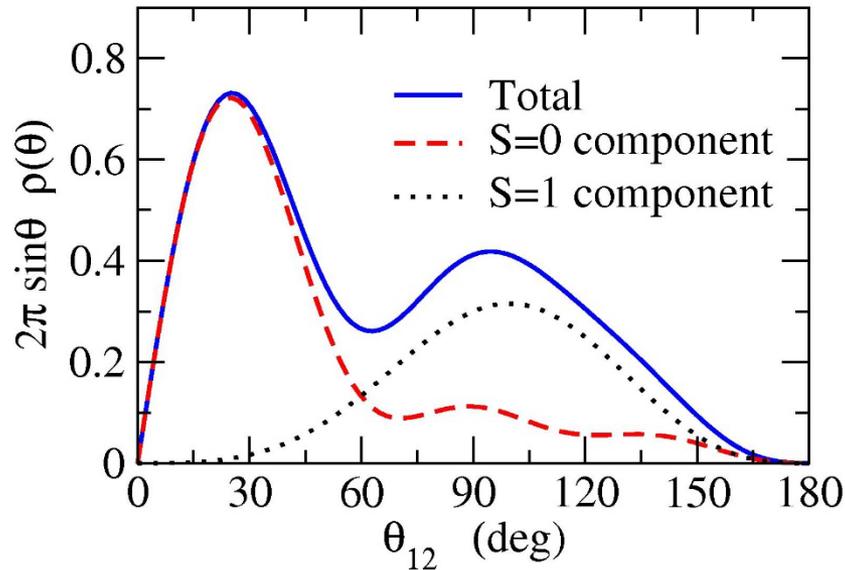


^{11}Li と ^6He の比較



^{11}Li と ^6He の比較

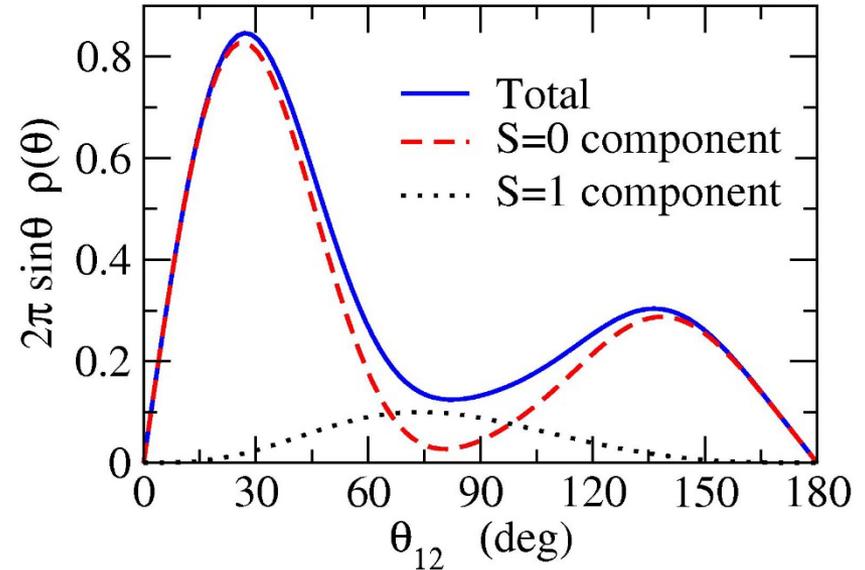
^{11}Li



$(p_{1/2})^2 : 59.1\%$

$(s_{1/2})^2 : 22.7\%$ $(d_{5/2})^2 : 11.5\%$

^6He



$(p_{3/2})^2 : 83.0\%$

$(d_{5/2})^2 : 6.11\%$, $(p_{1/2})^2 : 4.85\%$

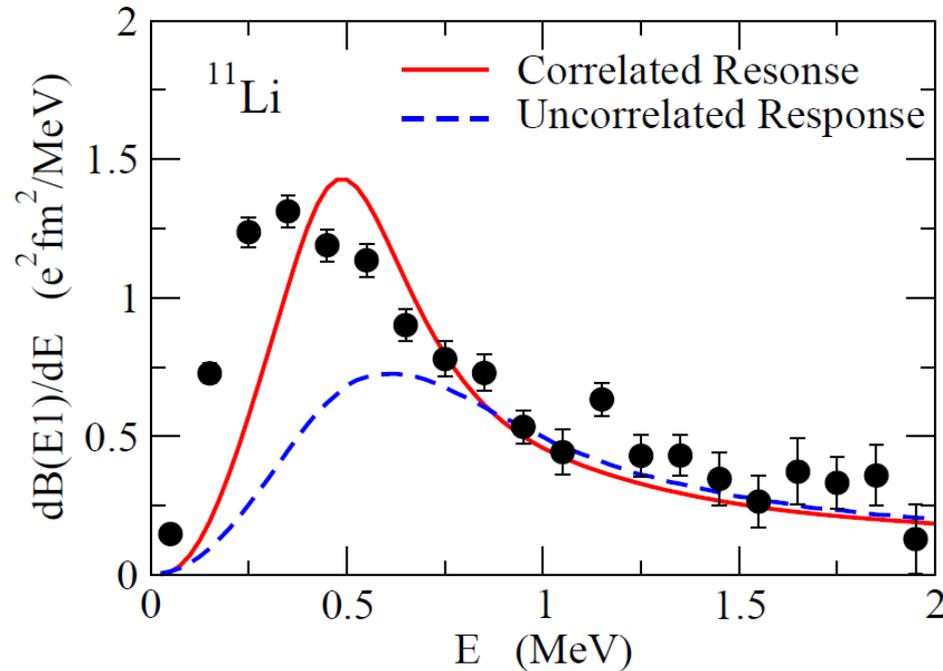
$(s_{1/2})^2 : 3.04\%$, $(d_{3/2})^2 : 1.47\%$

$\rho^{S=0}(\theta)$	\propto	$\cos^2 \theta$
$\rho^{S=1}(\theta)$	\propto	$\sin^2 \theta$

for $(p_{1/2})^2$ or $(p_{3/2})^2$

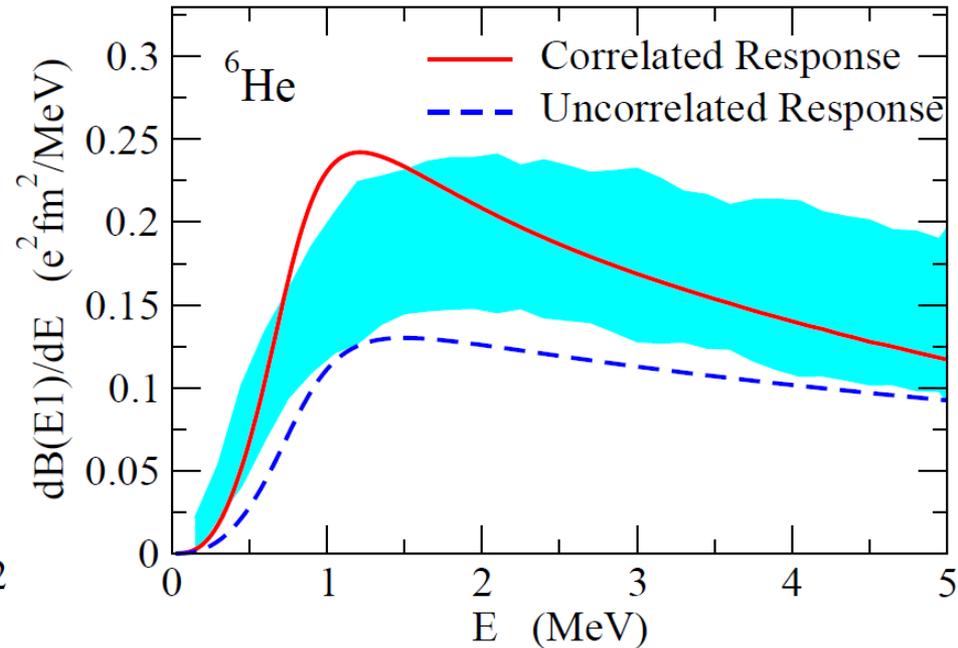
2中性子ハロー核のクーロン分解

外的刺激を与えて放出2粒子(2中性子)を観測する → クーロン分解



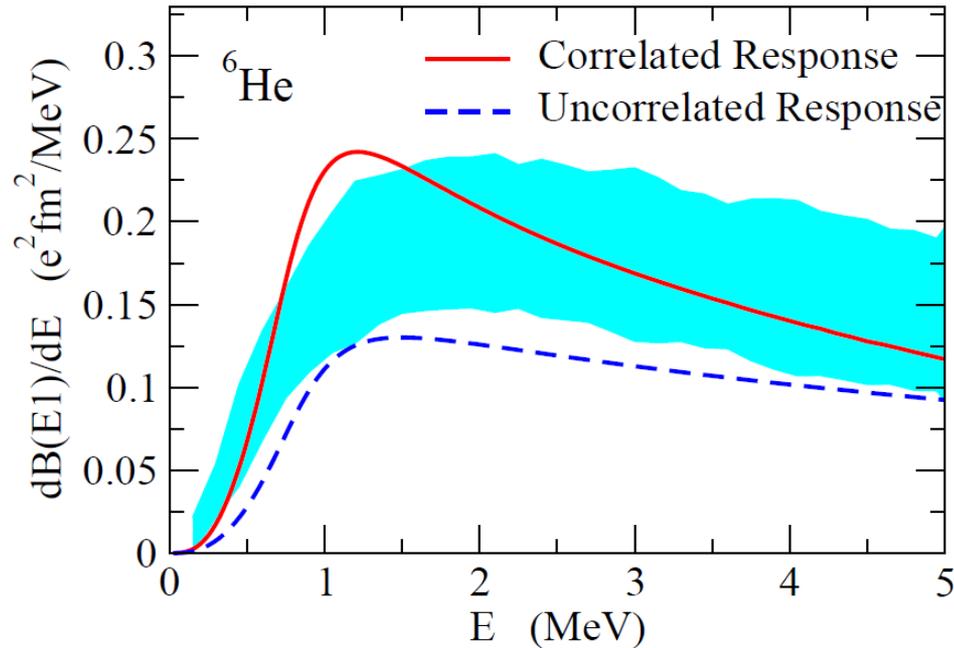
実験:

T. Nakamura et al., PRL96('06)252502



T. Aumann et al., PRC59('99)1252

(ちなみに) 赤線と青線は同じ基底状態の波動関数で計算したもの



$E > 5$ MeV で両者はどのように振る舞う?

ヒント: 和則

$$B_{\text{tot}}(E1) \sim \frac{3}{\pi} \left(\frac{Z_c e}{A_c + 2} \right)^2 \langle R_{C-2n}^2 \rangle$$

E1励起

E1の外場に対するレスポンス:

$$B_k(E1) = 3 |\langle \Psi_{1-}^k | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle|^2$$

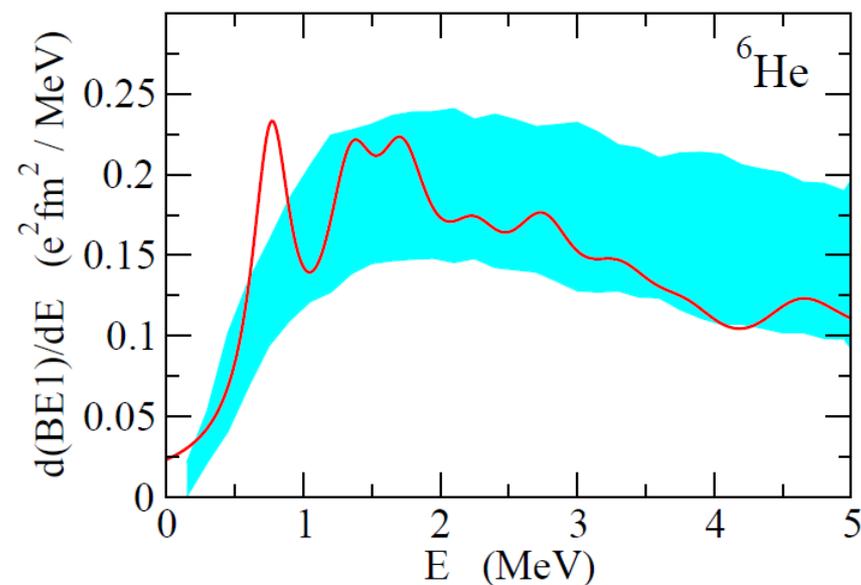
$$\hat{D}_M = -\frac{Z_c e}{A_c + 2} \sum_{i=1,2} r_i Y_{1M}(\hat{r}_i)$$

$$\Psi_{\text{gs}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \mathcal{A} \sum_{nn'lj} \alpha_{nn'lj} [\psi_{njl}(\mathbf{r}) \psi_{n'jl}(\mathbf{r}')]^{(00)}$$

$$\Psi_{1M}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \mathcal{A} \sum_{nlj, n'l'j'} \beta_{nljn'l'j'} [\psi_{njl}(\mathbf{r}) \psi_{n'j'l'}(\mathbf{r}')]^{(1M)}$$

離散的な強度分布→平滑化:

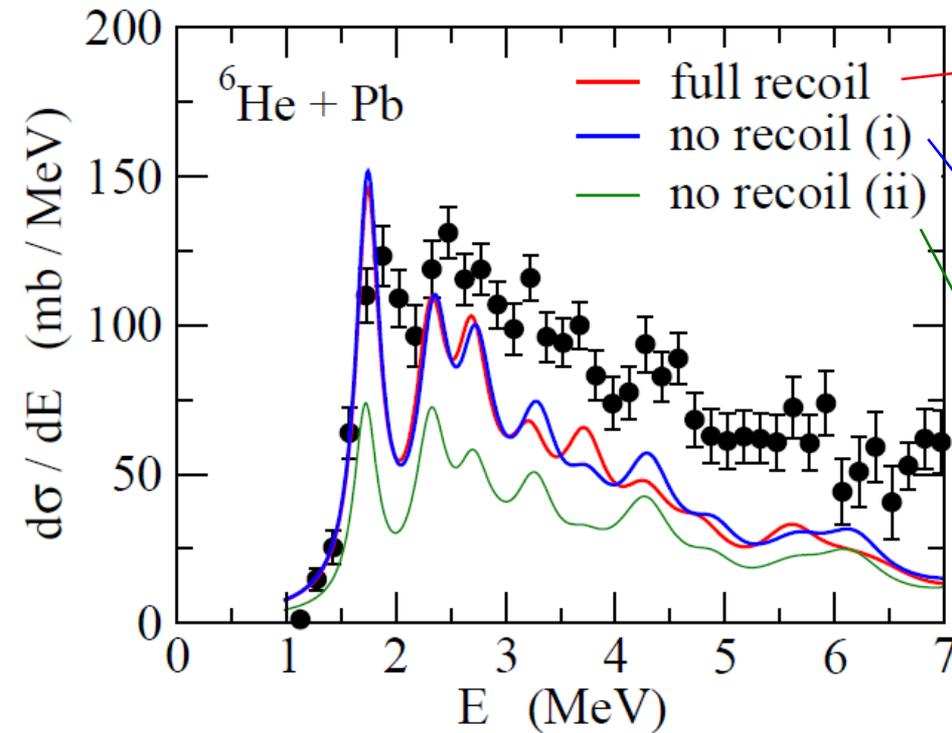
$$B(E1) = \sum_k \frac{\Gamma}{\pi} \frac{B_k(E1)}{(E - E_k)^2 + \Gamma^2}$$



E1励起: 反跳項の効果

$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_2^2}{2\mu} + V_{nC}(r_1) + V_{nC}(r_2) + v_{nn} + \frac{p_1 \cdot p_2}{A_{cm}}$$

反跳項
(の非対角要素)



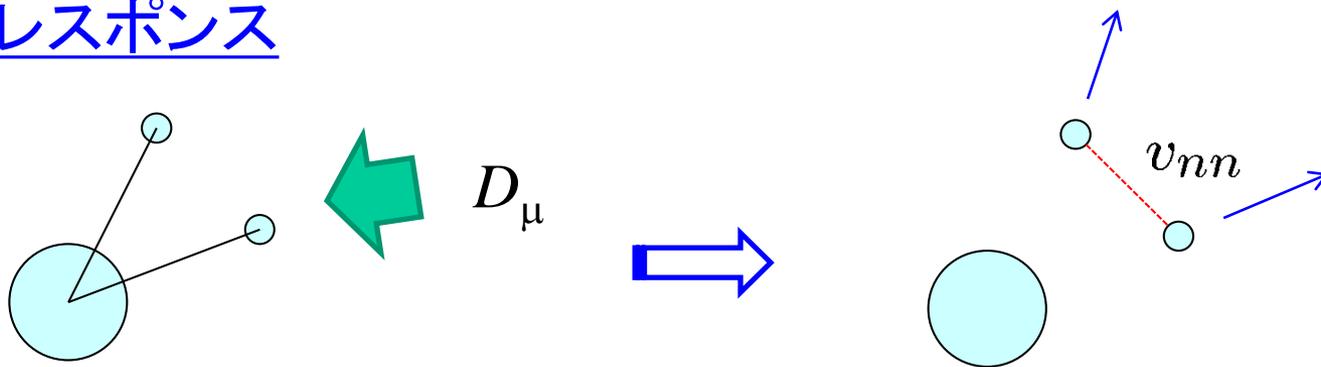
基底状態、励起状態の両方に反跳項

基底状態のみに反跳項、励起状態は反跳無視

基底状態、励起状態の両方とも反跳項を無視

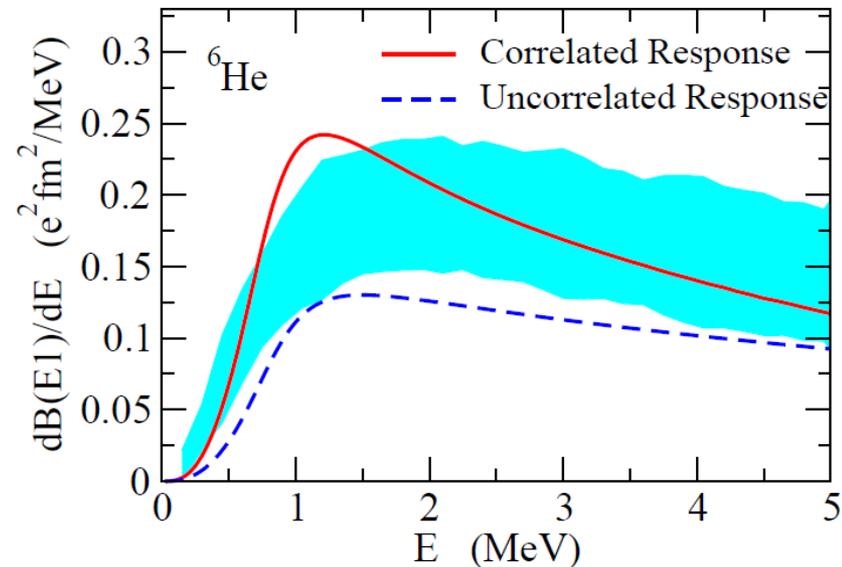
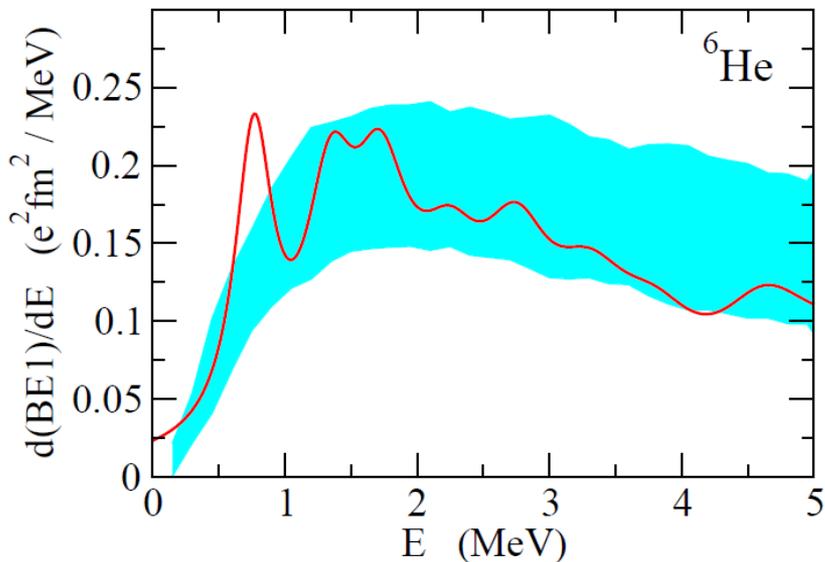
⇒ 反跳項は E1 励起にはあまり寄与しない

連続状態レスポンス



$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2\mu} + \frac{p_2^2}{2\mu} + V_{nC}(r_1) + V_{nC}(r_2) + v_{nn} + \cancel{\frac{p_1 \cdot p_2}{A_{cm}}}$$

終状態で反跳項が無視できれば、**ゼロレンジ相互作用の場合**
連続強度分布を求めるのが容易



$$\frac{d}{dE}B(E1) = 3 \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E - E_f)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dE}B(E1) &= 3 \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E - E_f) \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \text{Im} \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \frac{1}{E_f - E - i\eta}\end{aligned}$$

$$\leftarrow \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x - i\eta} = P \frac{1}{x} + i\pi\delta(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dE}B(E1) &= 3 \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E - E_f) \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \text{Im} \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \frac{1}{E_f - E - i\eta} \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \text{Im} \sum_f \underbrace{\langle \Psi_{\text{gs}} | \hat{D}_0^\dagger | \Psi_{10}(E_f) \rangle}_{\text{}} \frac{1}{H - E - i\eta} \underbrace{\langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle}_{\text{}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dE}B(E1) &= 3 \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E - E_f) \\
&= \frac{3}{\pi} \text{Im} \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \frac{1}{E_f - E - i\eta} \\
&= \frac{3}{\pi} \text{Im} \sum_f \underbrace{\langle \Psi_{\text{gs}} | \hat{D}_0^\dagger | \Psi_{10}(E_f) \rangle}_{\text{green}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{H - E - i\eta} \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle}_{\text{green}} \\
&= \frac{3}{\pi} \text{Im} \langle \Psi_{\text{gs}} | \hat{D}_0^\dagger G(E) \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dE}B(E1) &= 3 \sum_f \left| \langle \Psi_{10}(E_f) | \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E - E_f) \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \text{Im} \langle \Psi_{\text{gs}} | \hat{D}_0^\dagger G(E) \hat{D}_0 | \Psi_{\text{gs}} \rangle\end{aligned}$$

$H = H_0 + v_{nn}$ のとき、

$$G = G_0 - G_0 v_{nn} (1 + G_0 v_{nn})^{-1} G_0, \quad G_0(E) = \frac{1}{H_0 - E - i\eta}$$

$$v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = v_0(r) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \quad \text{とすると} \quad v_{nn} (1 + G_0 v_{nn})^{-1}$$

は簡単に求められる:

座標表示をとると、 v_{nn} のゼロレンジのため、

$$\langle \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r}' | v_{nn} (1 + G_0 v_{nn})^{-1} | \tilde{\mathbf{r}} \tilde{\mathbf{r}}' \rangle$$

のうち $r = r'$, $\tilde{r} = \tilde{r}'$ のみが必要。

→ 座標表示で簡単に逆行列を求められる

座標表示をとると、 v_{nn} のゼロレンジのため、

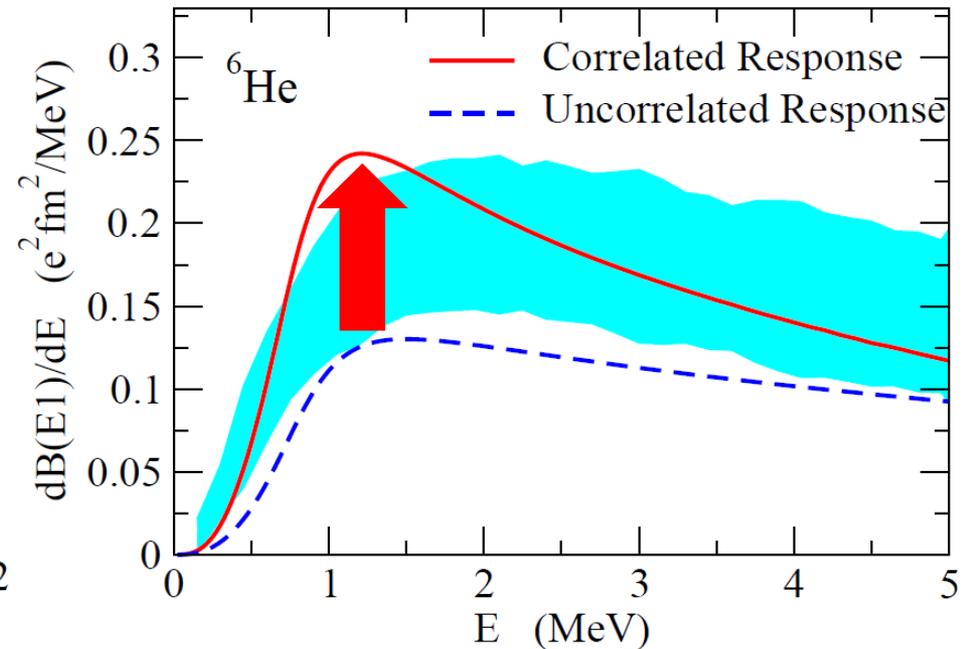
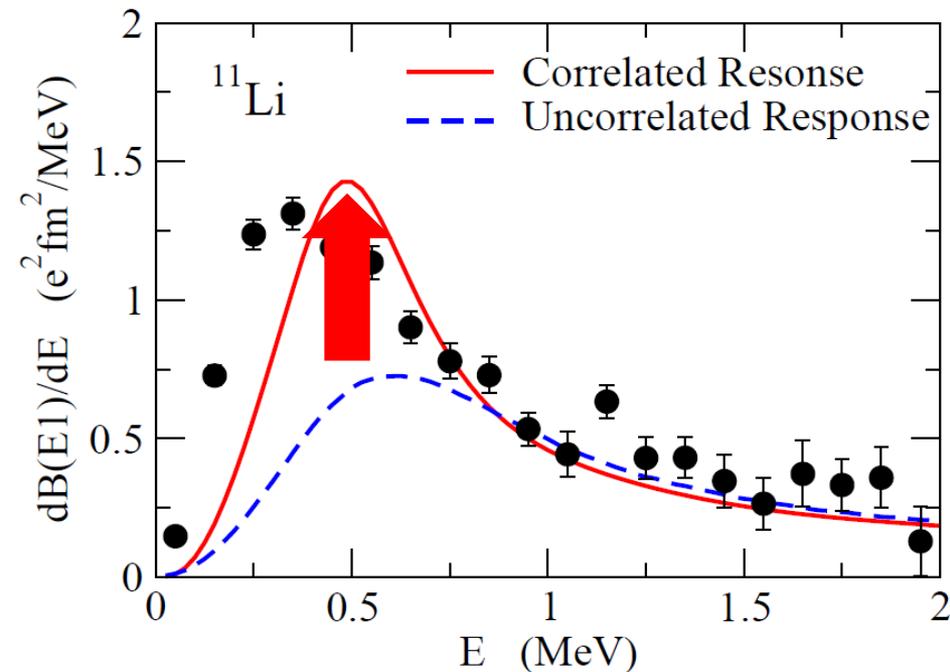
$$\langle \mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}' | v_{nn} (1 + G_0 v_{nn})^{-1} | \tilde{\mathbf{r}}\tilde{\mathbf{r}}' \rangle$$

のうち $r = r'$, $\tilde{r} = \tilde{r}'$ のみが必要。

$$\begin{aligned} G_0(E, r, \tilde{r}) &= \sum_{1,2} \frac{\langle \mathbf{r}\mathbf{r} | (j_1 j_2)^{(10)} \rangle \langle (j_1 j_2)^{(10)} | \tilde{\mathbf{r}}\tilde{\mathbf{r}} \rangle}{e_1 + e_2 - E - i\eta} \\ &= \sum_{l_1 j_1} \sum_{l_2 j_2} (\text{angular part}) \times g_0(E, r, \tilde{r}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_0(E, r, \tilde{r}) &= \int_0^{k_c} dk_1 \int_0^{\sqrt{k_c^2 - k_1^2}} dk_2 \\ &\times \frac{\phi_{k_1 l_1 j_1}(r) \phi_{k_2 l_2 j_2}(r) \phi_{k_1 l_1 j_1}(\tilde{r}) \phi_{k_2 l_2 j_2}(\tilde{r})}{k_1^2 + k_2^2 - k_E^2 - i\eta} \end{aligned}$$

クーロン分解における核子相関の効果

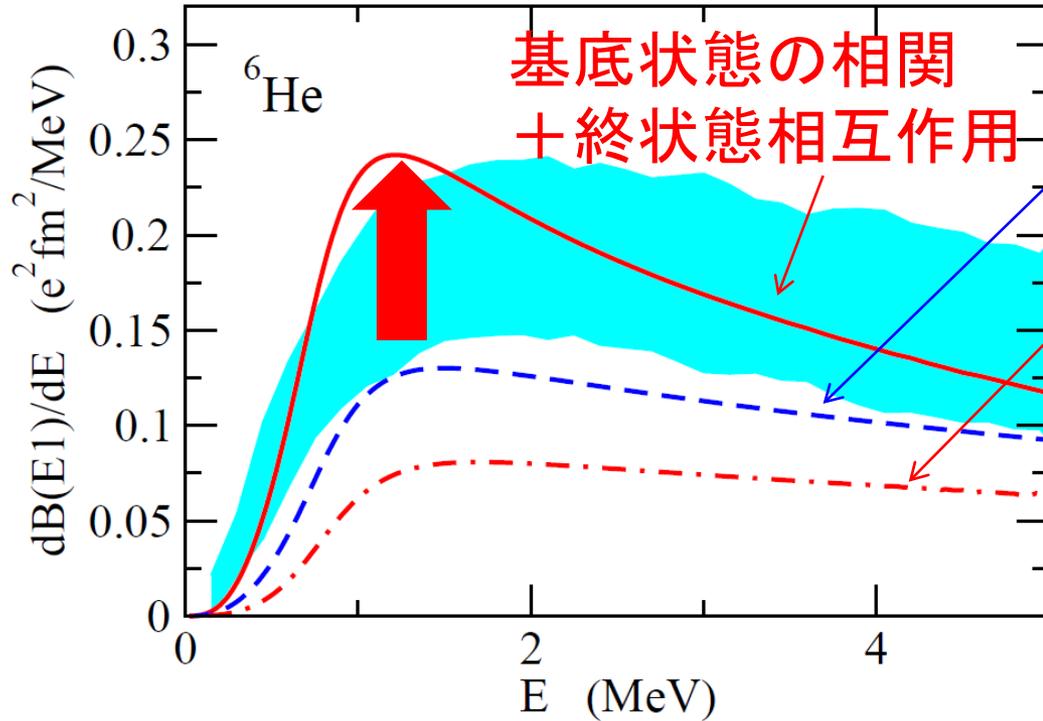


- 基底状態: 相関ありの波動関数
- 励起状態: 相関あり(赤線)、相関なし(青点線)

相関の効果で E1 強度が増大する

→ 基底状態における相関の果たす役割は?

基底状態の相関の果たす役割



基底状態の相関
+ 終状態相互作用

基底状態の相関のみ

励起状態の相関のみ

cf. クラスタ和則

$$B_{\text{tot}}(E1) \sim \frac{3}{\pi} \left(\frac{Z_{ce}}{A_c + 2} \right)^2 \langle R_{c-2n}^2 \rangle$$

✓ 基底状態のdi-neutron相関を切ると E1 強度は小さくなる

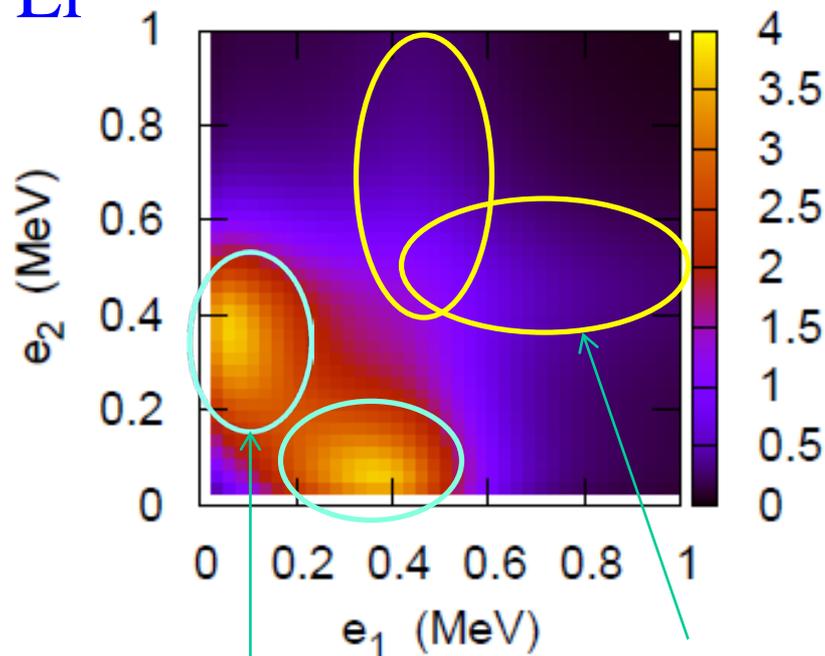
← R_{c-2n} が小さくなるため (3.63 → 2.61 fm)



E1励起には基底状態の相関と励起状態の相関の両方が重要

部分系のバーチャル状態の役割: 放出2中性子のエネルギー分布

^{11}Li



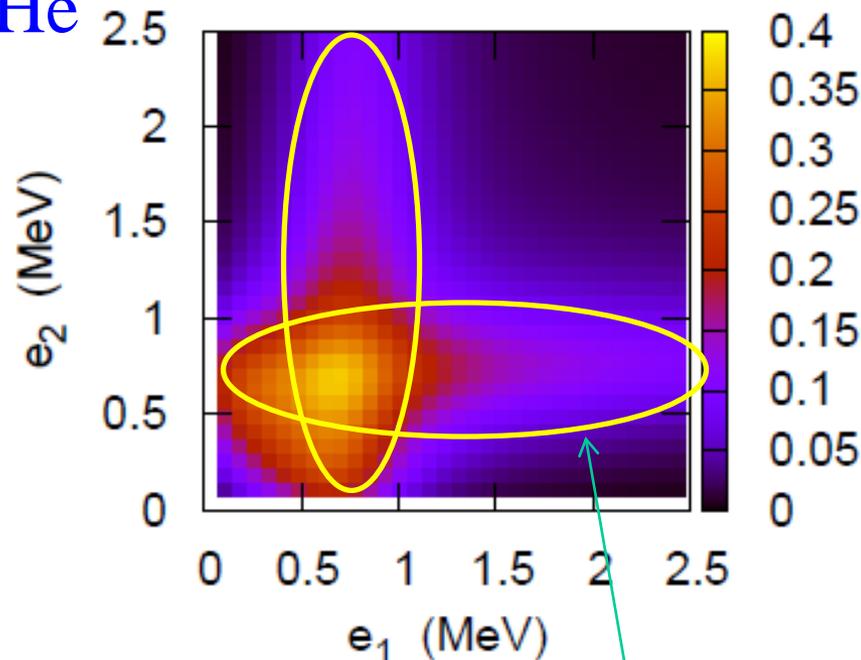
s波のバーチャル
状態 ^{10}Li

^{10}Li の $p_{1/2}$ 共鳴
状態 (0.54 MeV)

(s波の散乱長:

$$a = -30^{+12}_{-31} \text{ fm})$$

^6He



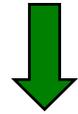
^5He の $p_{3/2}$ 共鳴状態
(0.91 MeV)

(cf. s波の散乱長:

$$a = +4.97 \text{ +/- } 0.12 \text{ fm})$$

ボロミアン原子核の幾何学

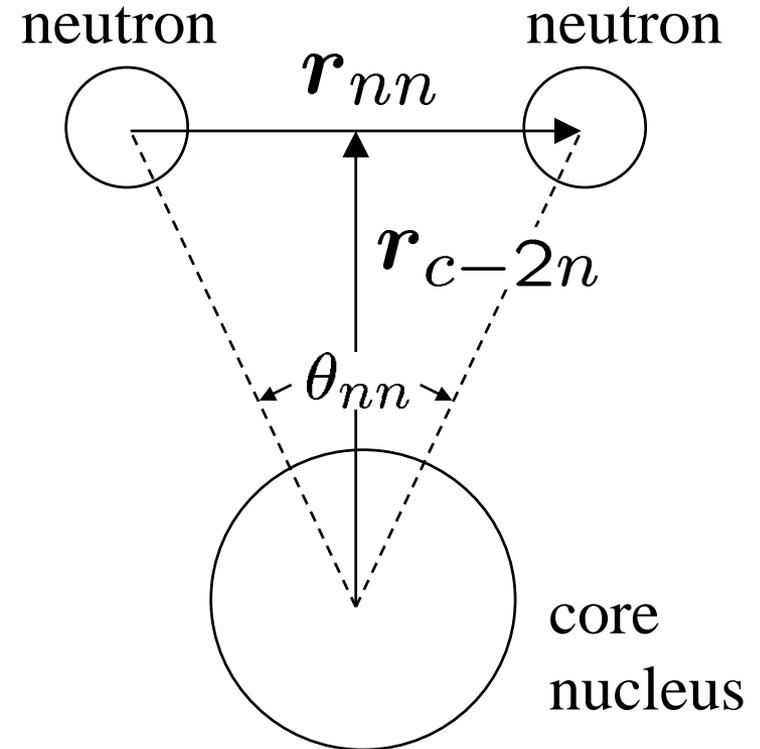
実験データから2中性子の空間的配位を決められないか?



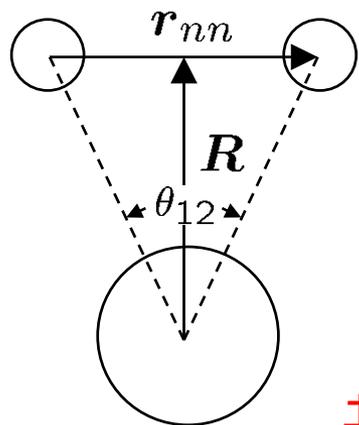
r_{c-2n} と r_{nn} の情報があれば、
2中性子の間の角度は

$$\cos \frac{\theta_{nn}}{2} \sim \frac{r_{c-2n}}{\sqrt{r_{c-2n}^2 + \frac{r_{nn}^2}{4}}}$$

と見積もることができる。



ボロミアン原子核の幾何学



クラスター和則

$$B_{\text{tot}}(E1) \sim \frac{3}{\pi} \left(\frac{Z_{ce}}{A_c + 2} \right)^2 \langle R^2 \rangle$$

基底状態の相関のみが反映

nn 間角度の「実験値」

$$\sqrt{\langle R^2 \rangle} \longleftarrow B_{\text{tot}}(E1)$$

$$\sqrt{\langle r_{nn}^2 \rangle} \longleftarrow \text{物質半径}$$

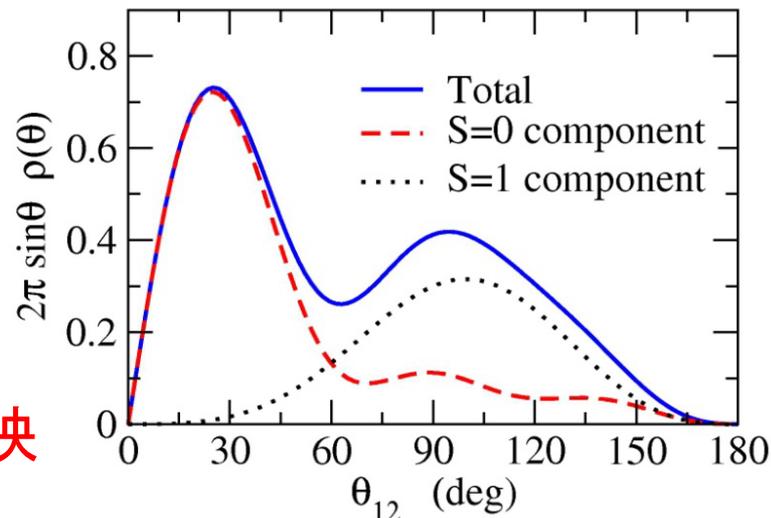
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \theta_{12} \rangle &= 65.2 \pm 12.2 \text{ } (^{11}\text{Li}) \\ &= 74.5 \pm 12.1 \text{ } (^6\text{He}) \end{aligned}$$

K.H. and H. Sagawa, PRC76('07)047302

cf. T. Nakamura et al., PRL96('06)252502

C.A. Bertulani and M.S. Hussein, PRC76('07)051602

3体模型計算 (^{11}Li)



$$\langle \theta_{12} \rangle = 65.29 \text{ deg.}$$

$\langle \theta_{12} \rangle$ が90度より著しく小

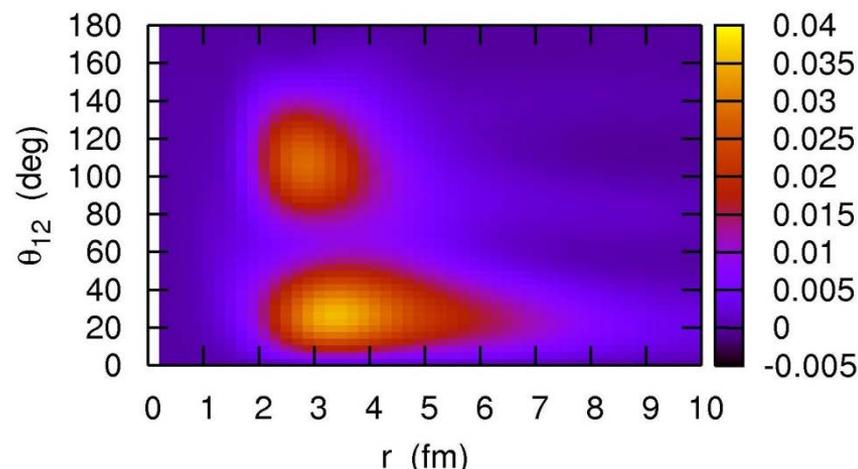
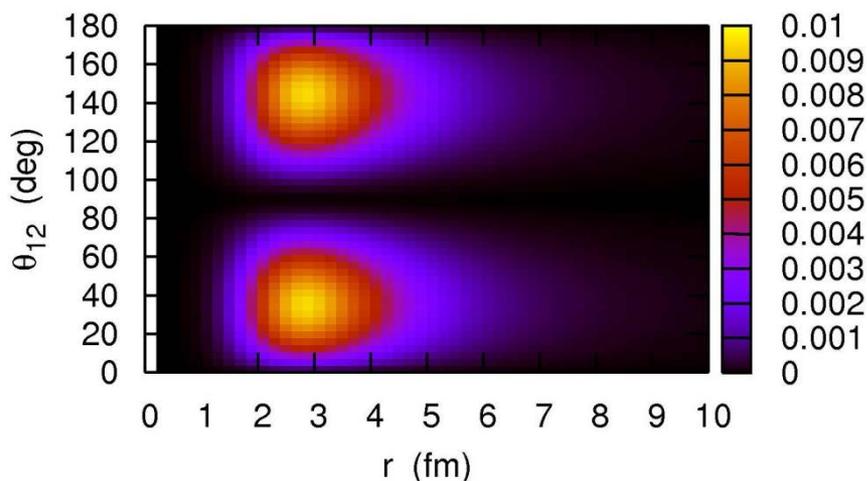
↓
di-neutron 相関を示唆
(ただし、大きい角度の成分が混ざって見えている)

(注意点)

nn 間角度の「実験値」

$$\langle \theta_{12} \rangle = 65.2^{+11.4}_{-13.0} \quad ({}^{11}\text{Li})$$

$$= 74.5^{+11.2}_{-13.1} \quad ({}^6\text{He})$$



相関がなければ $\langle \theta_{12} \rangle = 90$ 度



ここからのずれが相関の強さの度合いを反映する

$\langle \theta_{12} \rangle = 65$ 度は dineutron 相関とは矛盾しない (2つのピークの平均となっているため)

Appendix

Appendix:ゼロレンジ相互作用による散乱長

$$nn \text{ 散乱: } \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + v_0 \delta(\mathbf{r}) - E \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

$$\text{Lippmann-Schwinger 方程式: } |\psi\rangle = |\phi\rangle - \frac{1}{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 - E - i\eta} v_{nn} |\psi\rangle$$

座標表示だと:

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} - \int d\mathbf{r}' G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \left\langle \mathbf{r} \left| \frac{1}{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 - E - i\eta} \right| \mathbf{r}' \right\rangle \\ &= \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} \cdot \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{k'^2 - k^2 - i\eta} e^{-i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}'} \\ &= \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ik|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} \end{aligned}$$

Appendix:ゼロレンジ相互作用による散乱長

$$nn \text{ 散乱: } \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + v_0 \delta(\mathbf{r}) - E \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

Lippmann-Schwinger 方程式:

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} - \int d\mathbf{r}' G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty$$

$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ik|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'| &= k\sqrt{r^2 - 2\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r}' + r'^2} \\ &\sim kr - k\hat{\mathbf{r}}\cdot\mathbf{r}' = kr - \mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}' \quad (\mathbf{k}' \equiv k\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} - \underbrace{\frac{\mu}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int d\mathbf{r}' e^{-i\mathbf{k}'\cdot\mathbf{r}'} v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}') \cdot \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}}_{= f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k})}$$

$$= f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k})$$

(散乱振幅)

$$f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) = -\frac{\mu}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int d\mathbf{r}' e^{-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'} v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}') = -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} \psi(0)$$

ここに Lippmann-Schwinger 方程式の解を代入すると:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) &= -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} \left(1 - \int d\mathbf{r}' G(0, \mathbf{r}') v_{nn}(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}') \right) \\ &= -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} (1 - v_0 G(0, 0) \psi(0)) \\ &= -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} \left(1 - v_0 \psi(0) \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{k'^2 - k^2 - i\eta} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} - \frac{2\mu v_0}{\hbar^2} \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k})}{k'^2 - k^2 - i\eta} \end{aligned}$$

部分波展開

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) &= \sum_l (2l+1) \frac{S_l - 1}{2ik} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_m Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{k}}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{\mathbf{k}}') \\ &\sim \frac{S_0 - 1}{2ik} = \frac{e^{2i\delta_0} - 1}{2ik} \quad (E \rightarrow 0) \\ &= \frac{e^{i\delta_0}}{2ik} (e^{i\delta_0} - e^{-i\delta_0}) \\ &= \frac{1}{k} (\cos \delta_0 + i \sin \delta_0) \sin \delta_0 \sim \frac{\delta_0}{k} \end{aligned}$$

散乱長: $k \cot \delta_0 \sim \frac{k}{\delta_0} \sim -\frac{1}{a}$



$$f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) \sim -a$$

$$f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k}) = -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} - \frac{2\mu v_0}{\hbar^2} \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{f(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k})}{k'^2 - k^2 - i\eta}$$



$$-a = -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} - \frac{2\mu v_0}{\hbar^2} \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-a}{k'^2 - k^2 - i\eta}$$

$$\sim -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} - \frac{2\mu v_0}{\hbar^2} \cdot 4\pi \int_0^{k_c} \frac{k'^2 dk'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-a}{k'^2}$$

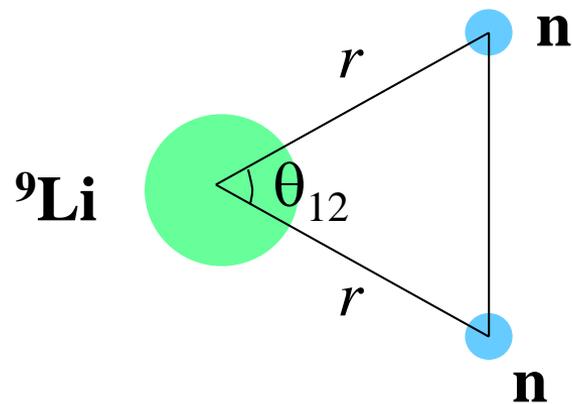
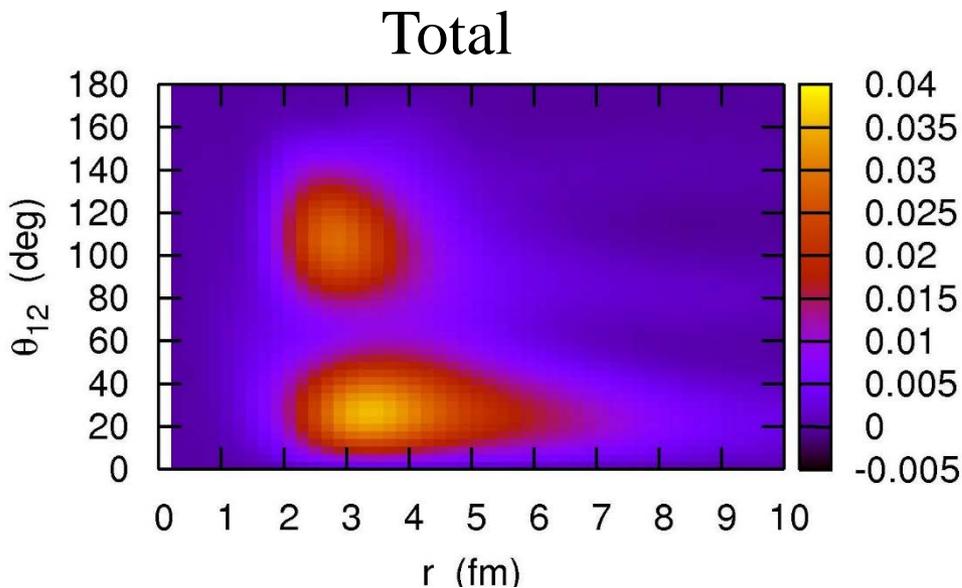
$$= -\frac{\mu v_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} + a \frac{2\mu v_0}{\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{k_c}{2\pi^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2}\alpha + a\alpha k_c \quad \left(\alpha = \frac{v_0}{2\pi^2} \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \right)$$

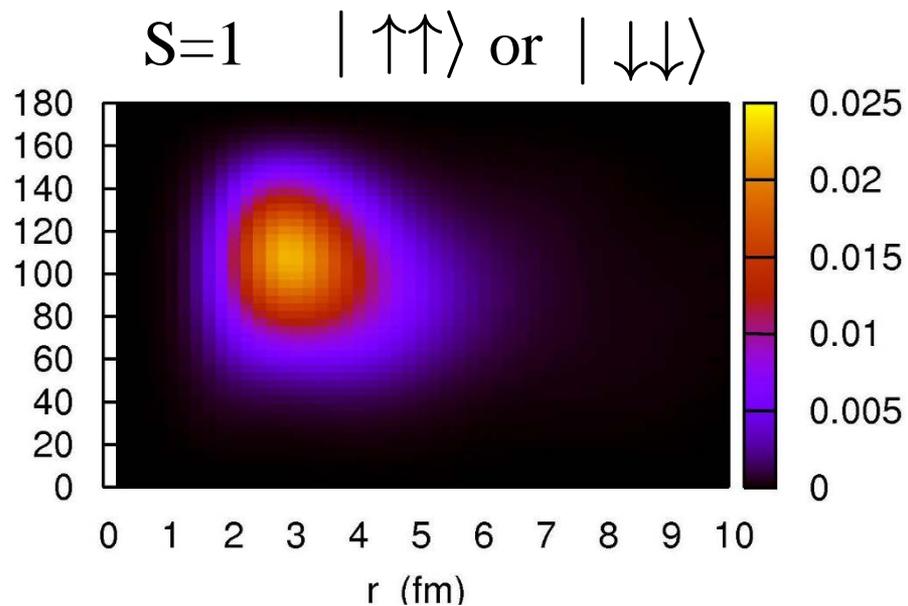
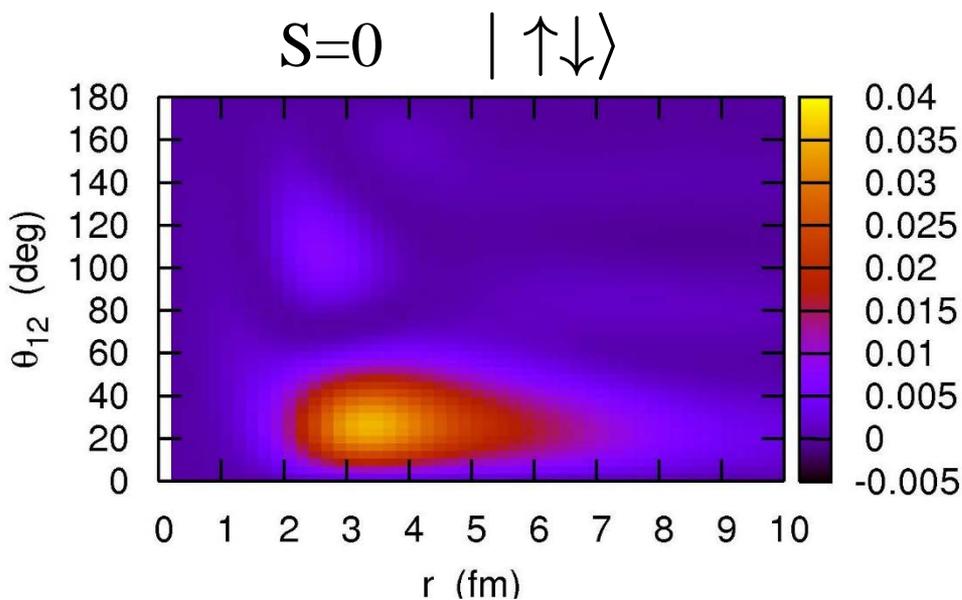


$$a = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha k_c}$$

^{11}Li の密度分布

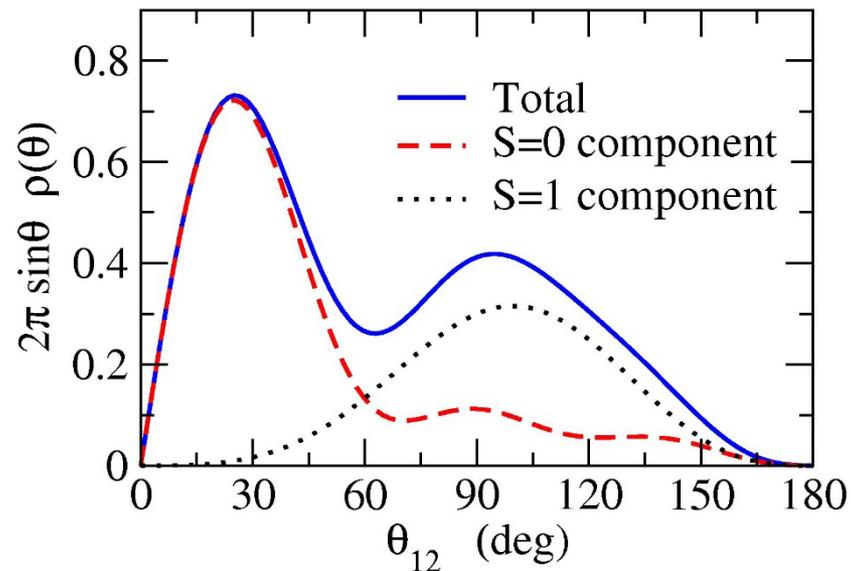
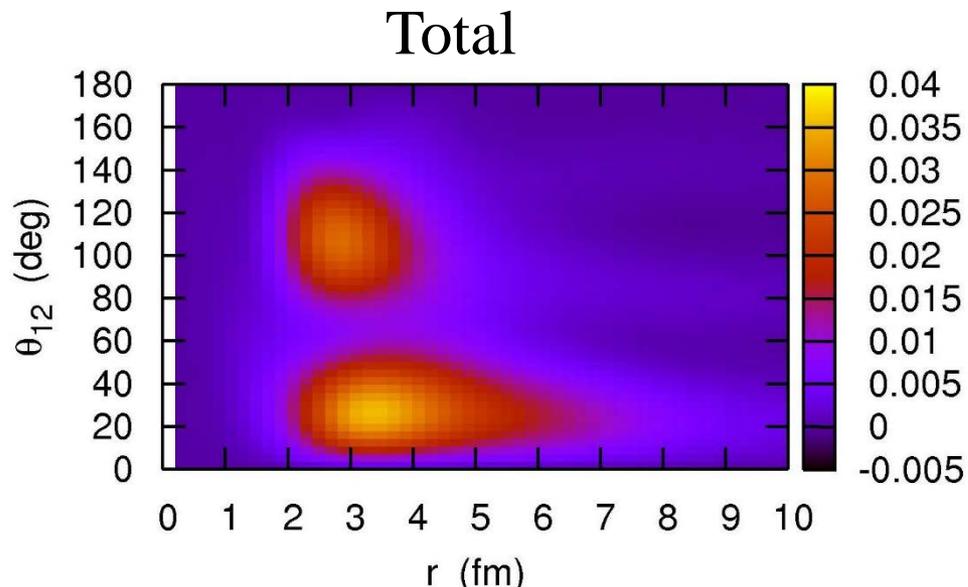


$$4\pi r^2 \cdot 2\pi r^2 \sin \theta_{12} \times \rho_2(r, r, \theta_{12})$$

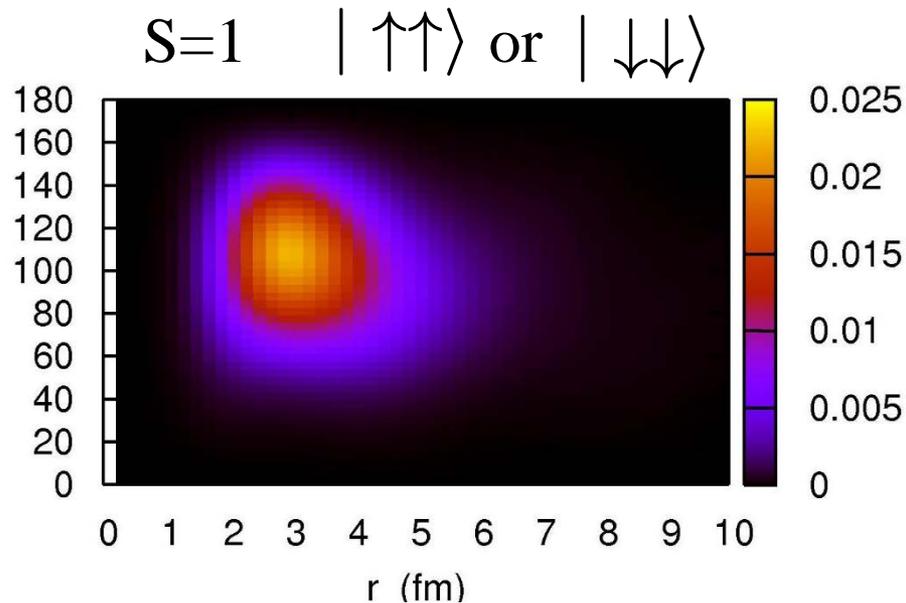
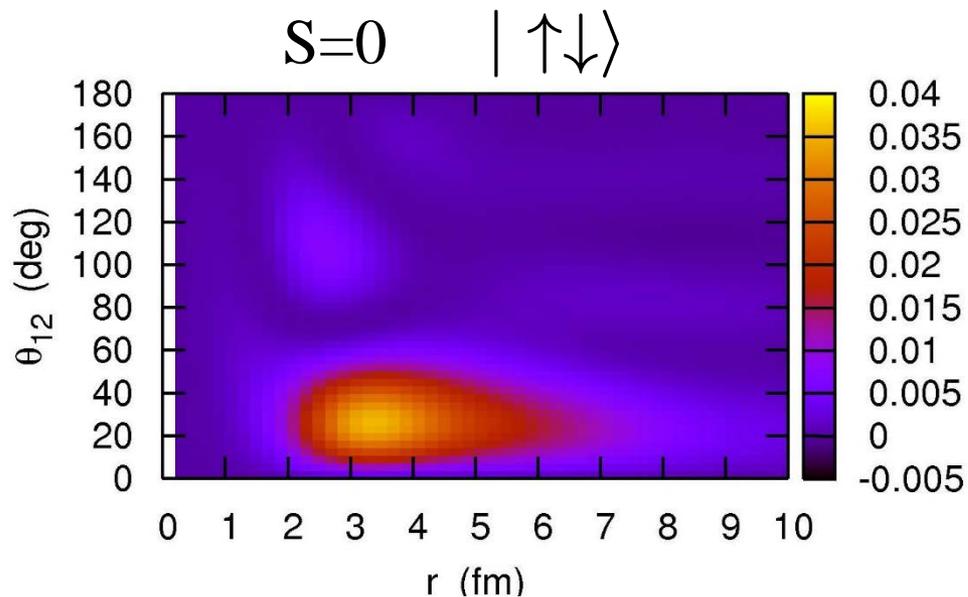


$S=0$ の分布に長いテール(ハロー構造)

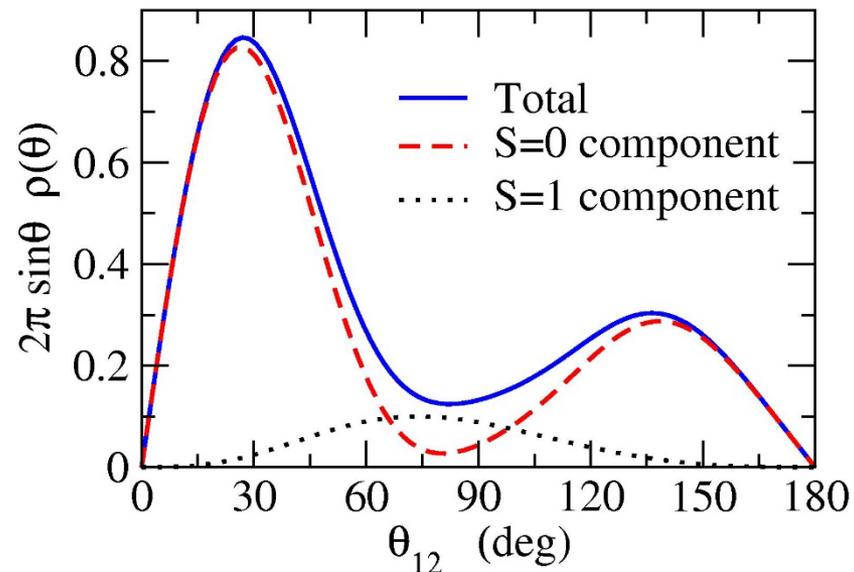
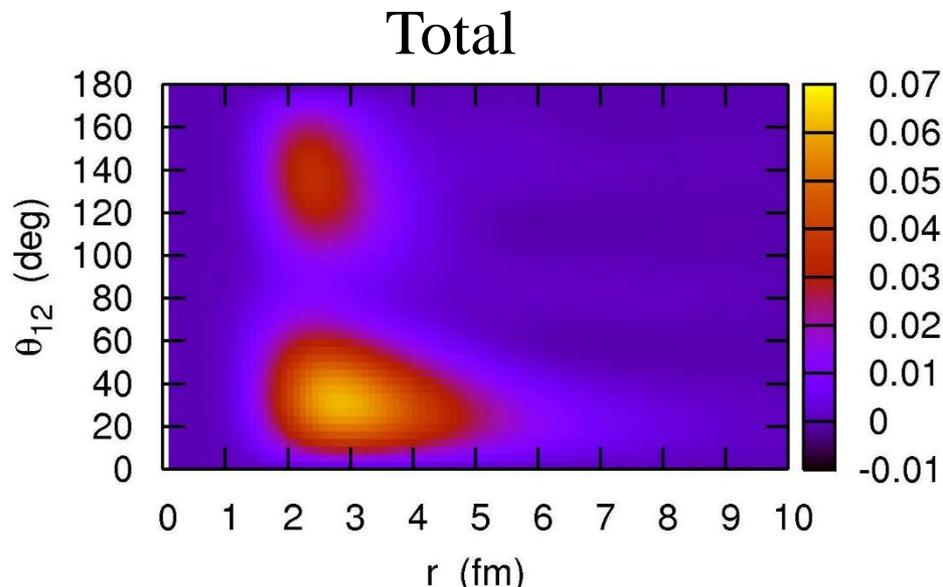
Two-particle density for ^{11}Li



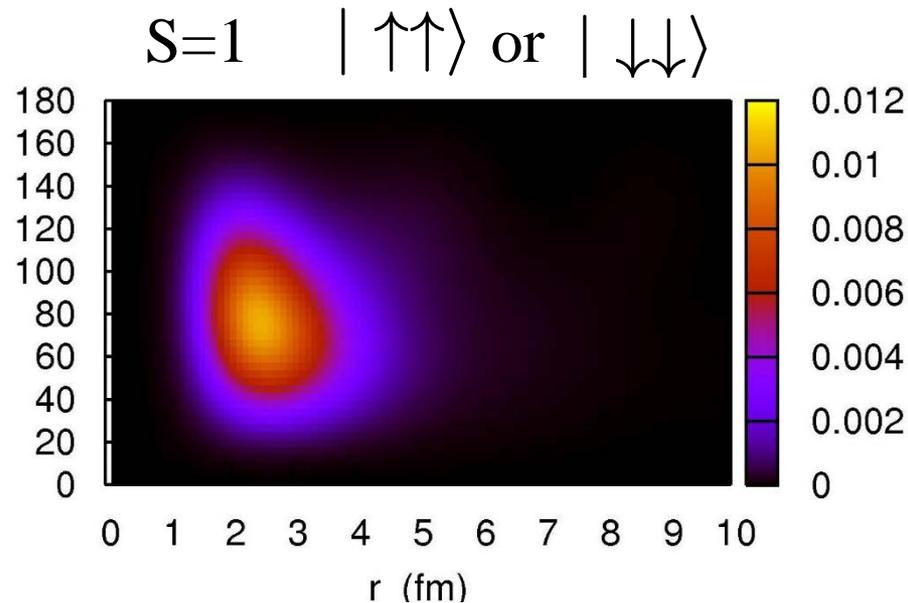
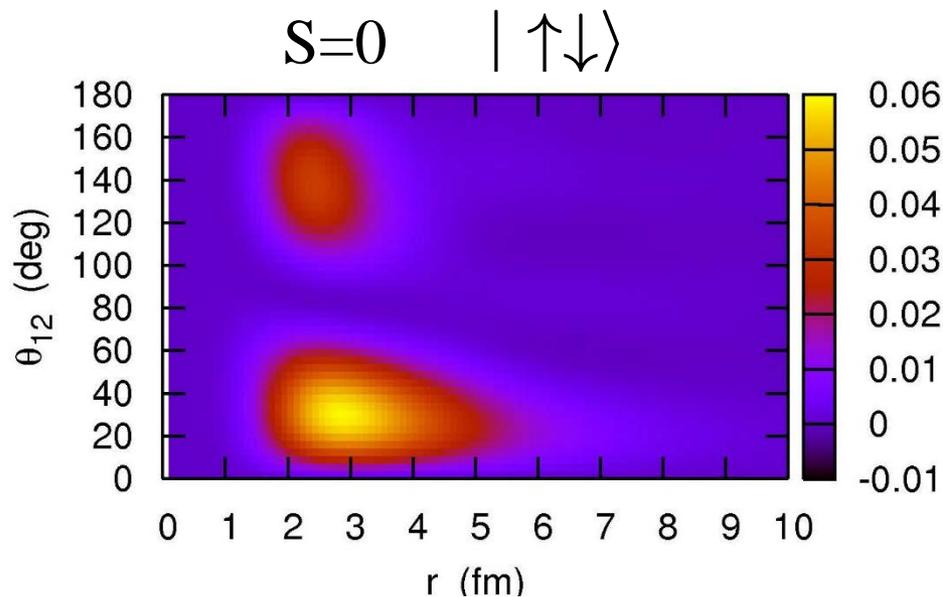
→ $\langle \theta_{12} \rangle = 65.29$ deg.



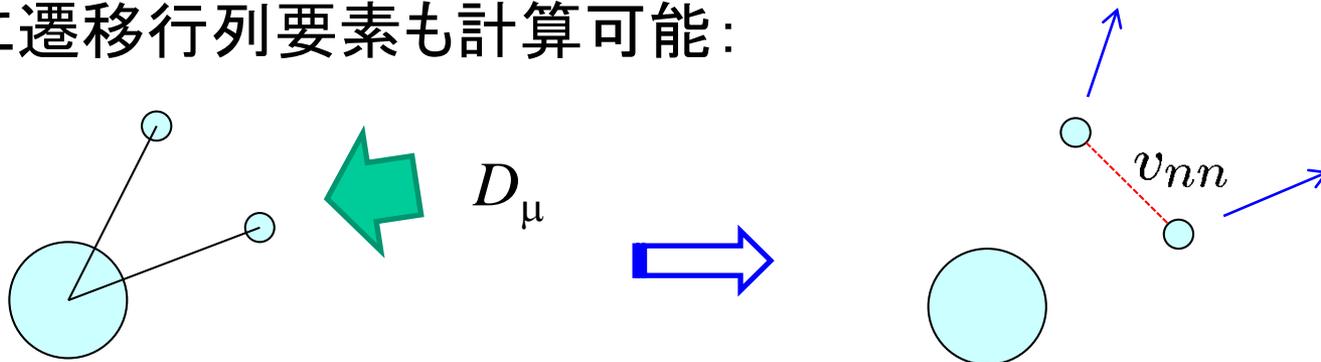
Two-particle density for ${}^6\text{He}$



→ $\langle \theta_{12} \rangle = 66.33$ deg.



同じように遷移行列要素も計算可能:



$$\begin{aligned}
 M(E1) &= \langle (j_1 j_2)_{\mu}^1 | (1 - vG_0 + vG_0 vG_0 - \dots) D_{\mu} | \Psi_{gs} \rangle \\
 &= \langle (j_1 j_2)_{\mu}^1 | \underbrace{(1 + vG_0)^{-1}}_{\text{FSI}} D_{\mu} | \Psi_{gs} \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

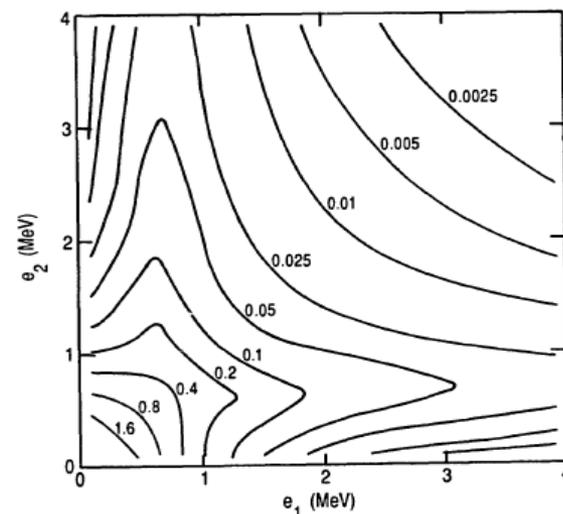
非相関wf

FSI

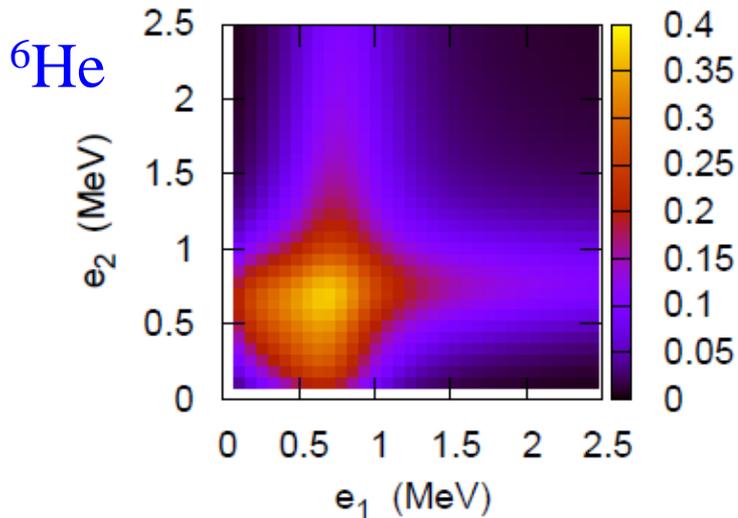
双極子オペレーター

$$G_0(E) = \sum_{\mu, f.st.} \frac{|(j_1 j_2)_{\mu}^1\rangle \langle (j_1 j_2)_{\mu}^1|}{e_1 + e_2 - E - i\eta}$$

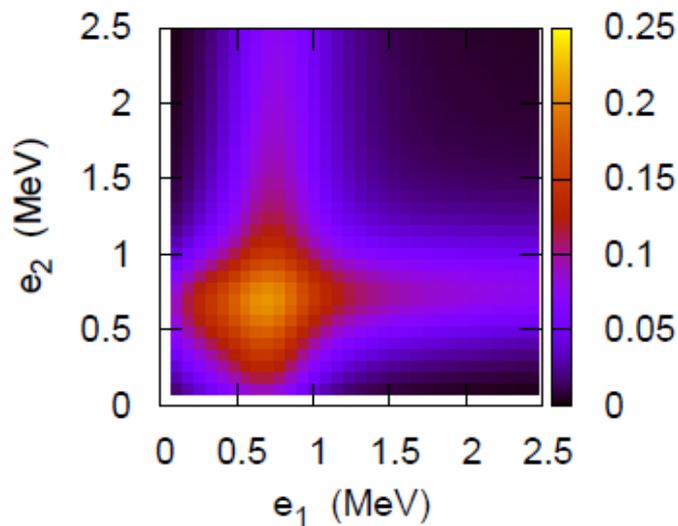
$$\frac{d^2 B(E1)}{de_1 de_2} = 3 \sum_{l_1 j_2 l_2 j_2} |M(E1)|^2 \frac{dk_1}{de_1} \frac{dk_2}{de_2}$$



放出2中性子のエネルギー分布



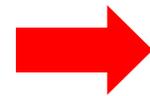
↓ $v_{nn} = 0$



✓分布の仕方は nn 相関にあまり
依らない(ただし絶対値は変化)

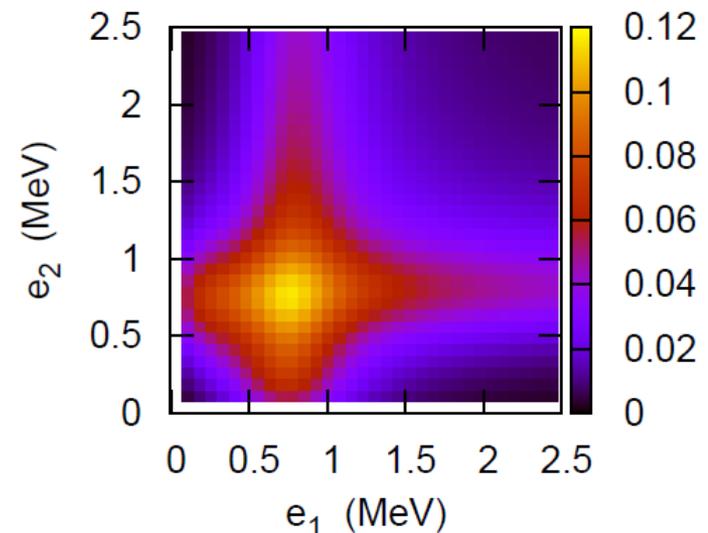
✓ V_{nC} の性質に大きく依存

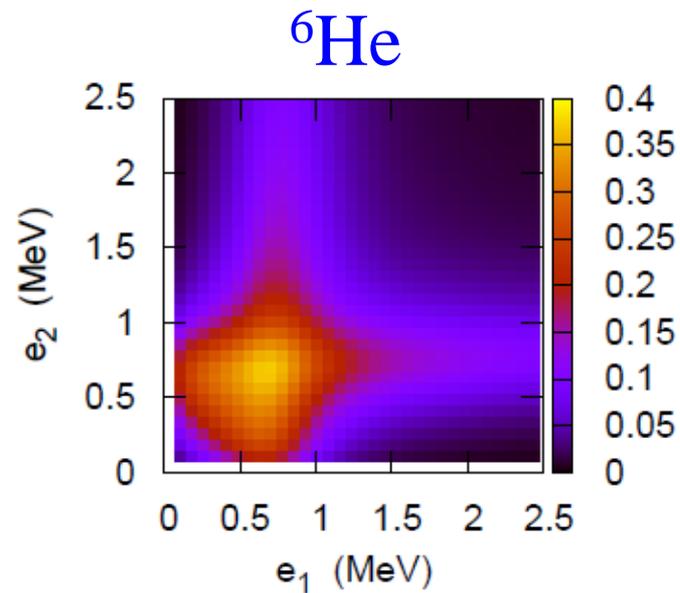
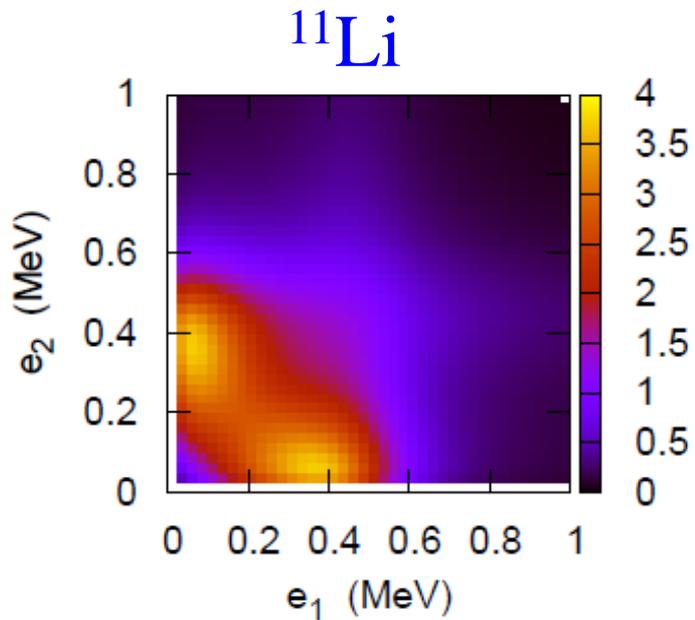
✓ ${}^{11}\text{Li}$ でも ${}^6\text{He}$ でも同様



クーロン分解は2段階過程

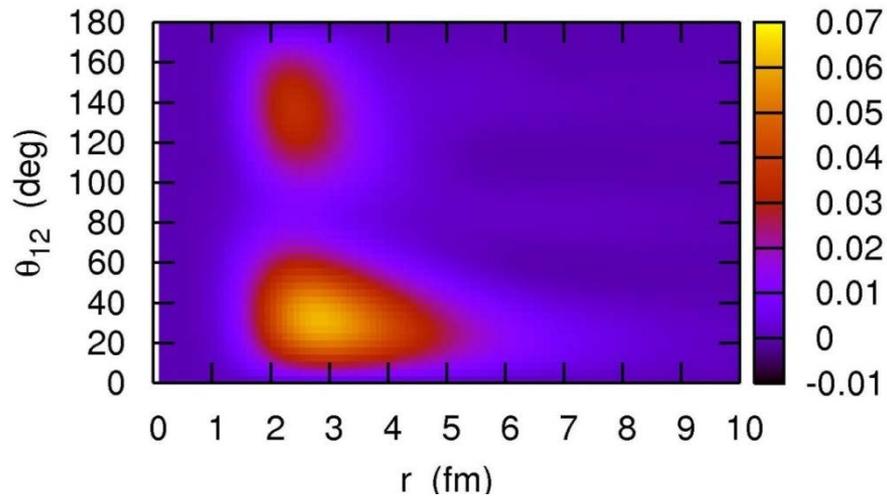
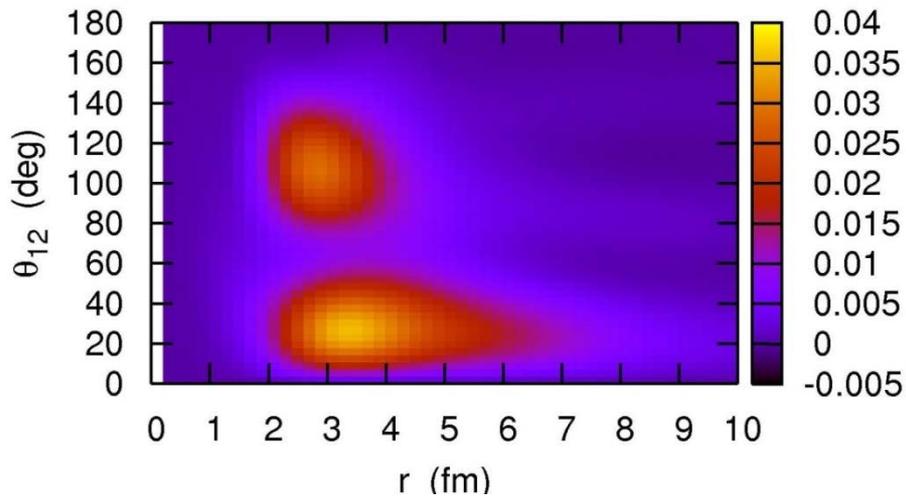
基底状態: di-neutron 相関なし
(odd-1 のみ) の場合



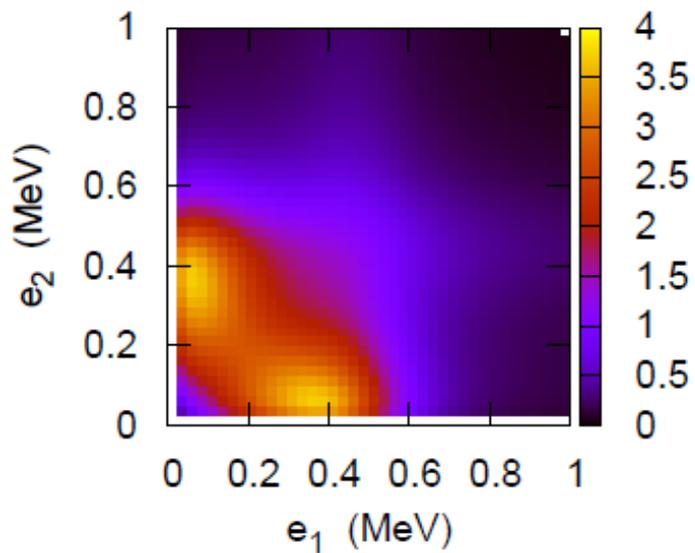


K.H., H. Sagawa, T. Nakamura, S. Shimoura, PRC80('09)031301(R)

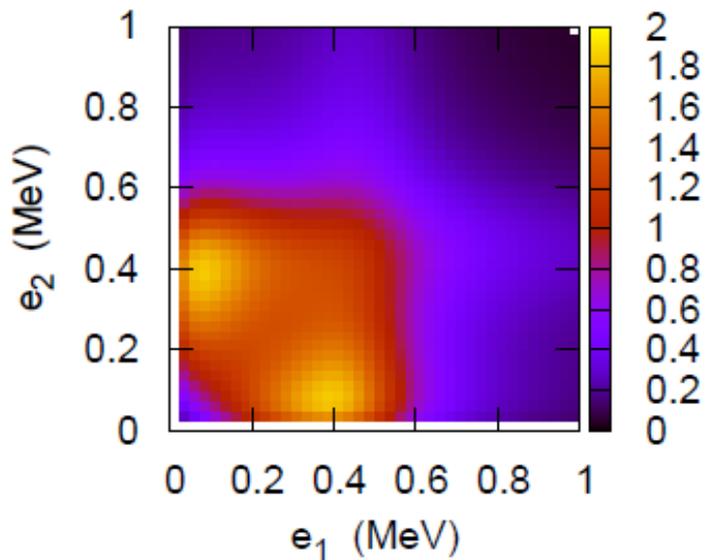
cf. 基底状態の密度



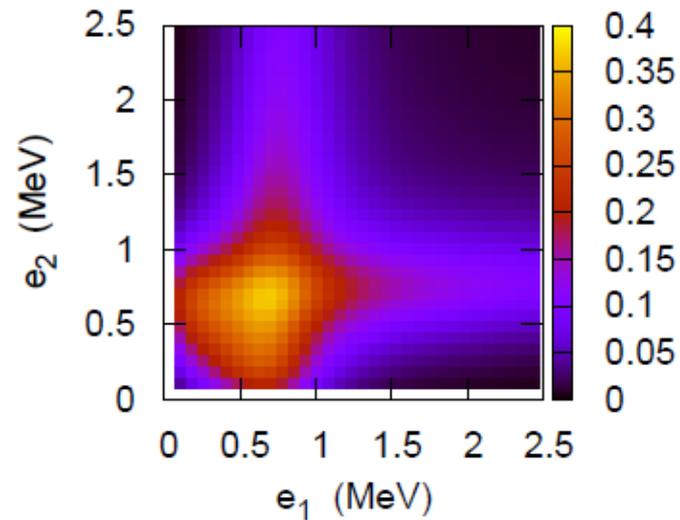
^{11}Li



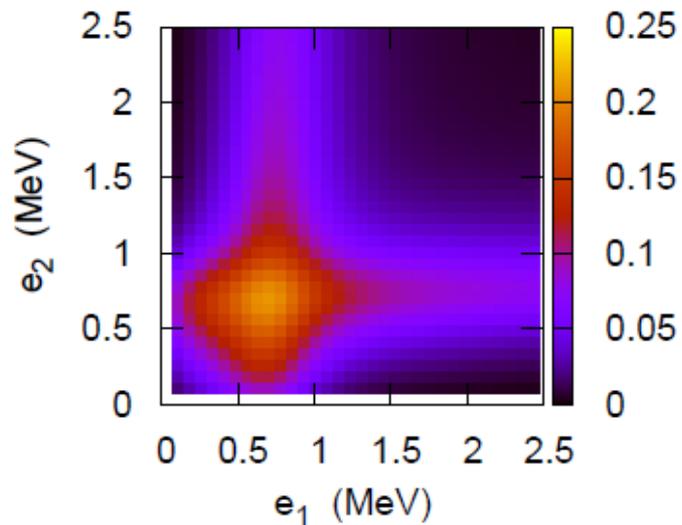
$v_{nn} = 0$



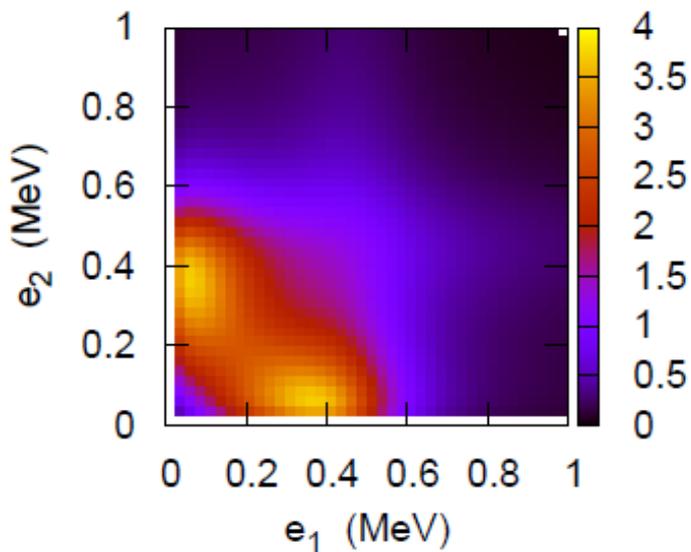
^6He



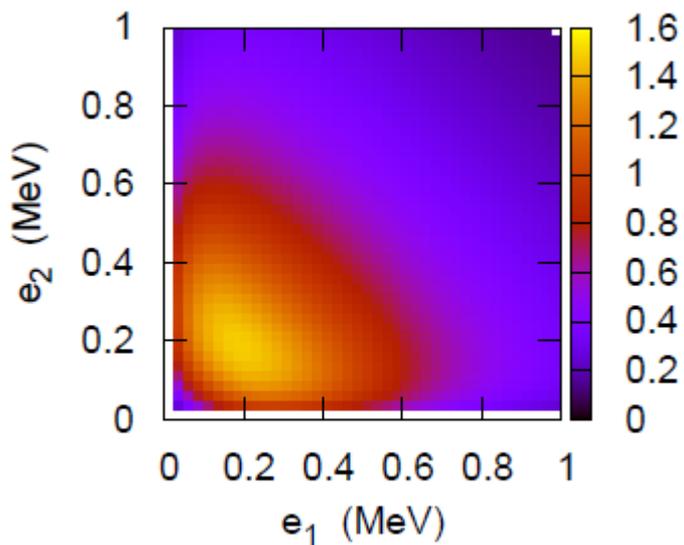
$v_{nn} = 0$



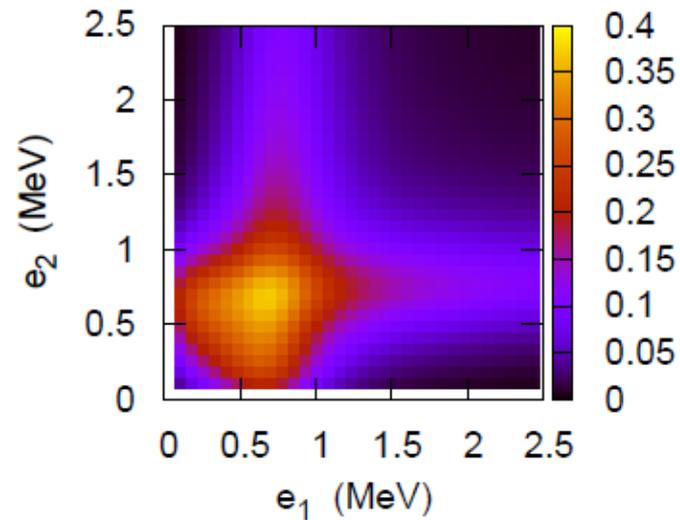
^{11}Li



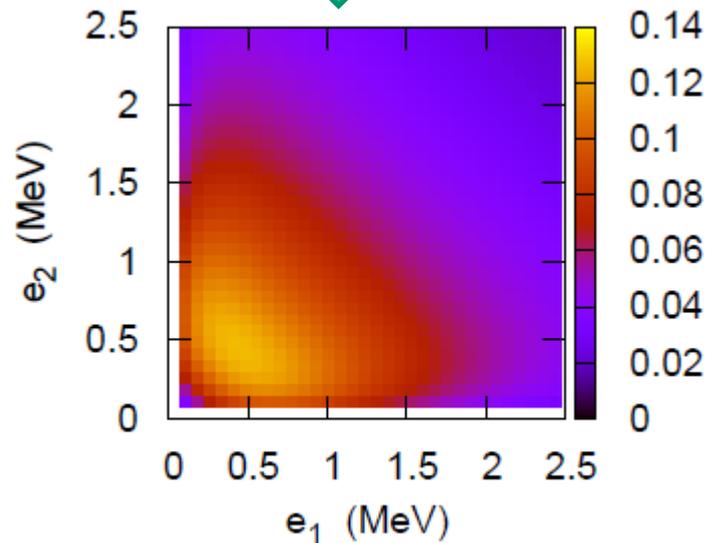
↓ $V_{nC} = 0$



^6He



↓ $V_{nC} = 0$



↔ 同様

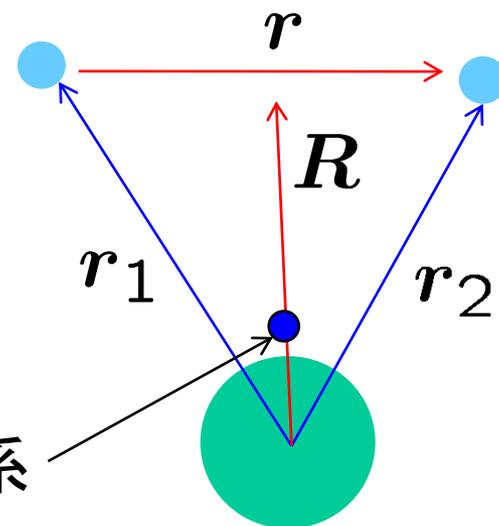
3体模型に基づく matter radius の式

芯原子核の重心を原点にとる。

A_c+2 体系の重心は、

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{cm}} &= \frac{A_c R_{\text{core}} + r_1 + r_2}{A_c + 2} \\ &= \frac{r_1 + r_2}{A_c + 2} \end{aligned}$$

A_c+2 体系
の重心



$$\begin{aligned} \langle r^2 \rangle_{A_c+2} &= \frac{1}{A_c + 2} \cdot \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^{A_c+2} (r_i - R_{\text{cm}})^2 \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{A_c + 2} \cdot \left\langle \left(r_1 - \frac{r_1 + r_2}{A_c + 2} \right)^2 + \left(r_2 - \frac{r_1 + r_2}{A_c + 2} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=3}^{A_c+2} (r_i - R_{\text{cm}})^2 \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

(note)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \sum_{i=3}^{A_c+2} (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_{\text{cm}})^2 \right\rangle &= \left\langle \sum_{i=3}^{A_c+2} \mathbf{r}_i^2 - 2\mathbf{R}_{\text{cm}} \cdot \sum_{i=3}^{A_c+2} \mathbf{r}_i + A_c \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\text{cm}}^2 \right\rangle \\ &= A_c \langle r^2 \rangle_{A_c} + \frac{A_c}{(A_c + 2)^2} \langle (\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2)^2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \langle r^2 \rangle_{A_c+2} &= \frac{A_c}{A_c + 2} \langle r^2 \rangle_{A_c} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(A_c + 2)^3} \left\langle (A_c^2 + 2A_c + 2)(r_1^2 + r_2^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 4(A_c + 1)\mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 + A_c(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2)^2 \right\rangle \\ &= \dots \\ &= \frac{A_c}{A_c + 2} \langle r^2 \rangle_{A_c} + \frac{2A_c}{(A_c + 2)^2} \langle R^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2(A_c + 2)} \langle r^2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2)/2$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2$$

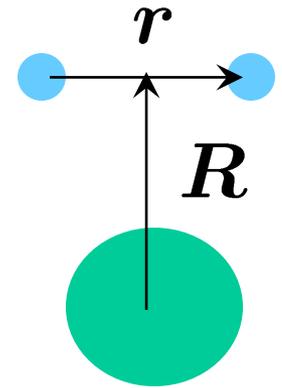
ポロミアン原子核の幾何学

$$\sqrt{\langle R^2 \rangle}$$

は、 $B_{\text{tot}}(E1)$ から見積もることができる:

和則

$$B_{\text{tot}}(E1) \sim \frac{3}{\pi} \left(\frac{Z_c e}{A_c + 2} \right)^2 \langle R^2 \rangle$$



$$\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle}$$

は、物質密度半径から見積もることができる:

$$\langle r_m^2 \rangle = \frac{A_c}{A_c + 2} \langle r_m^2 \rangle_{A_c} + \frac{2A_c}{(A_c + 2)^2} \langle R^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2(A_c + 2)} \langle r^2 \rangle$$

または、 $2n$ 分解反応のHBT解析より見積もれる:

$$C(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2) = \frac{P_2(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2)}{P_1(\mathbf{p}_1)P_1(\mathbf{p}_2)}$$

(C.A. Bertulani and M.S. Hussein, PRC76('07)051602)

(参考)

Nucleus	Method	$\sqrt{\langle r_{nn}^2 \rangle}$ (fm)	$\sqrt{\langle r_{c-2n}^2 \rangle}$ (fm)	$\langle \theta_{nn} \rangle$ (deg.)
${}^6\text{He}$	Matter radii	3.75+/-0.93	3.88+/-0.32	51.6 $^{+11.2}_{-12.4}$
	HBT	5.9+/-1.2		74.5 $^{+11.2}_{-13.1}$
	3body calc.	4.65	3.63	66.33
${}^{11}\text{Li}$	Matter radii	5.50+/-2.24	5.15+/-0.33	56.2 $^{+17.8}_{-21.3}$
	HBT	6.6+/-1.5		65.2 $^{+11.4}_{-13.0}$
	3body calc.	6.43	5.13	65.29

K.H. and H. Sagawa, PRC76('07)047302

Nucleus	Method	$\sqrt{\langle r_{nn}^2 \rangle}$	$\sqrt{\langle r_{c-2n}^2 \rangle}$	$\langle \theta_{nn} \rangle$
${}^6\text{He}$	HBT	5.9+/-1.2	3.36+/-0.39	83 $^{+20}_{-10}$
${}^{11}\text{Li}$	HBT	6.6+/-1.5	5.01+/-0.32	66 $^{+22}_{-18}$

C.A. Bertulani and M.S. Hussein, PRC76('07)051602