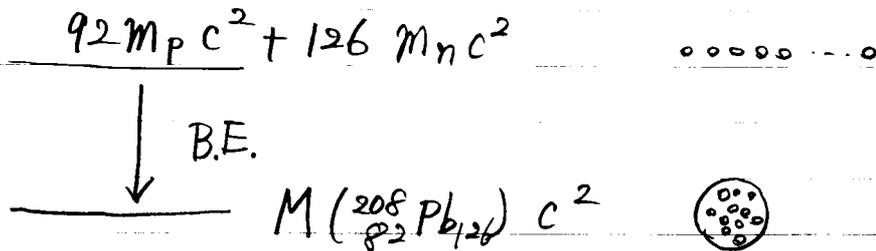


## §. 原子核の対相関現象

### 1. はじめに：原子核の対相関現象

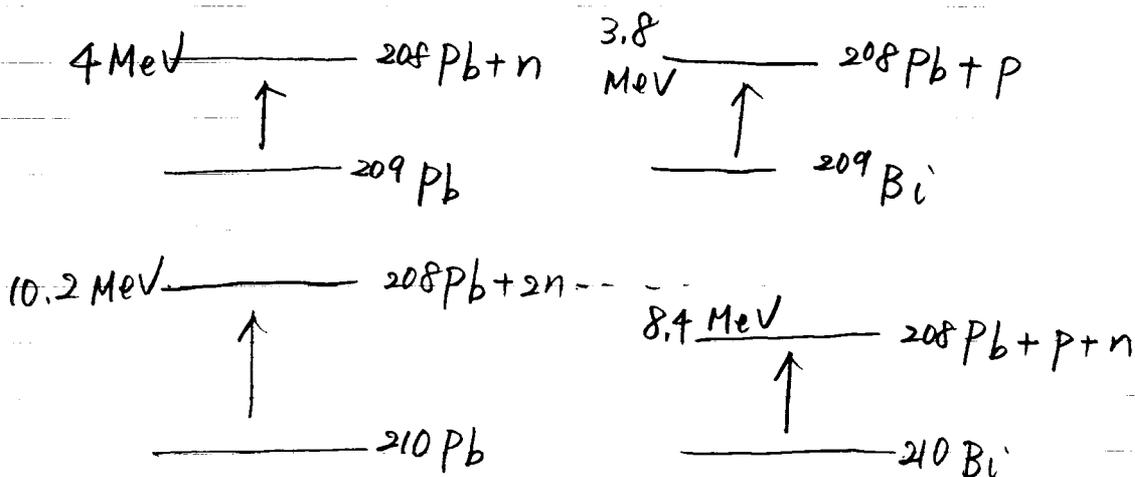
- 核子数が偶数の原子核は奇数の原子核より安定
- 原子核の束縛エネルギー：原子核から核子を引いてバラバラにするためのエネルギー

$$\frac{92 m_p c^2 + 126 m_n c^2}{\text{B.E.}} \rightarrow M({}_{82}^{208}\text{Pb}_{126}) c^2$$


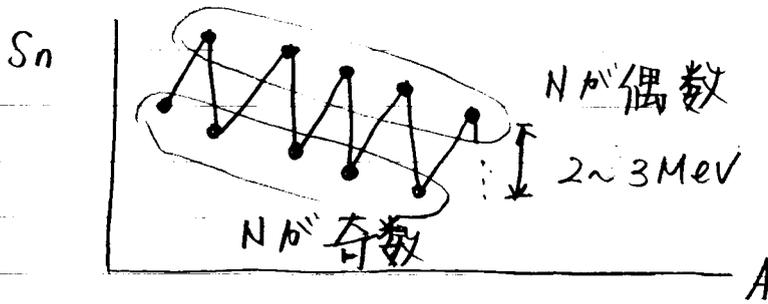
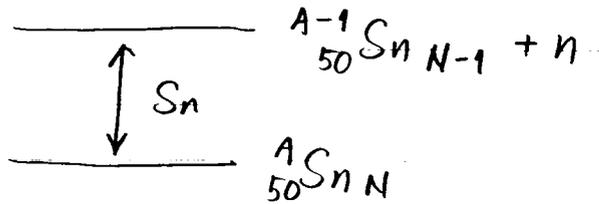
$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}({}_{82}^{209}\text{Pb}_{127}) &= 1640.4 \text{ MeV} \\ \text{BE}({}_{83}^{209}\text{Pb}_{126}) &= 1640.2 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{BE}({}_{82}^{209}\text{Pb}_{127}) \\ \text{BE}({}_{83}^{209}\text{Pb}_{126}) \end{aligned}} \right) \text{同じくらい}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE}({}_{82}^{210}\text{Pb}_{128}) &= 1646.6 \text{ MeV} \\ \text{BE}({}_{83}^{210}\text{Bi}_{127}) &= 1644.8 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{BE}({}_{82}^{210}\text{Pb}_{128}) \\ \text{BE}({}_{83}^{210}\text{Bi}_{127}) \end{aligned}} \right] 1.8 \text{ MeV の差}$$

$$\text{BE}({}_{82}^{208}\text{Pb}) = 1636.4 \text{ MeV}$$



- Sn (ズズ") アイソト-70 の 1 中性子 分離 エネルギー -

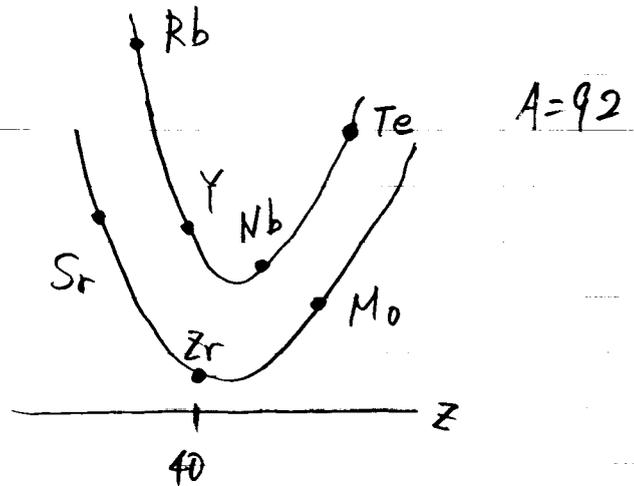
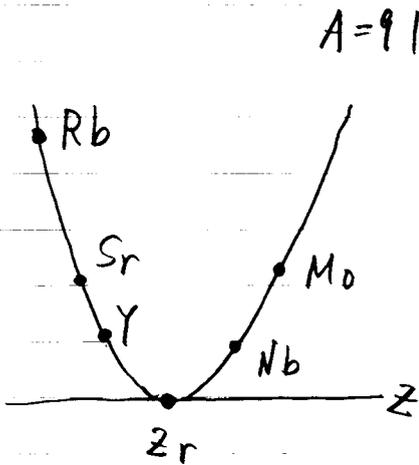


$$\begin{aligned} S_n(^{126}\text{Sn}) &= 8.19 \text{ MeV} \\ S_n(^{127}\text{Sn}) &= 5.53 \text{ MeV} \\ S_n(^{128}\text{Sn}) &= 7.96 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{8.19 + 7.96}{2} - 5.53 = 2.55 \text{ MeV}$$

(関連して) 誘起核分裂

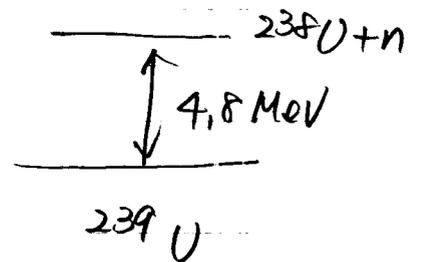
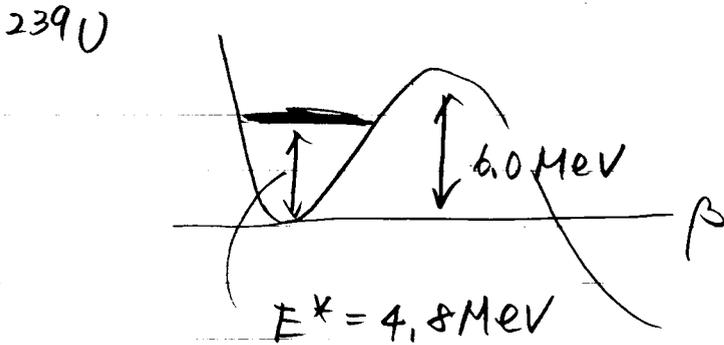
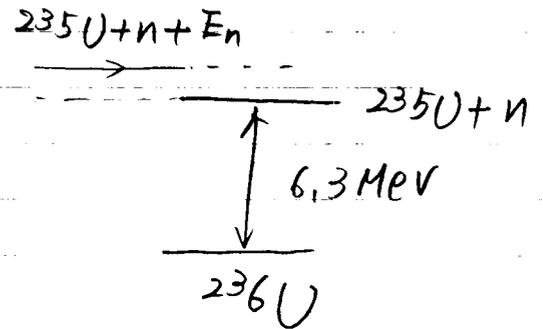
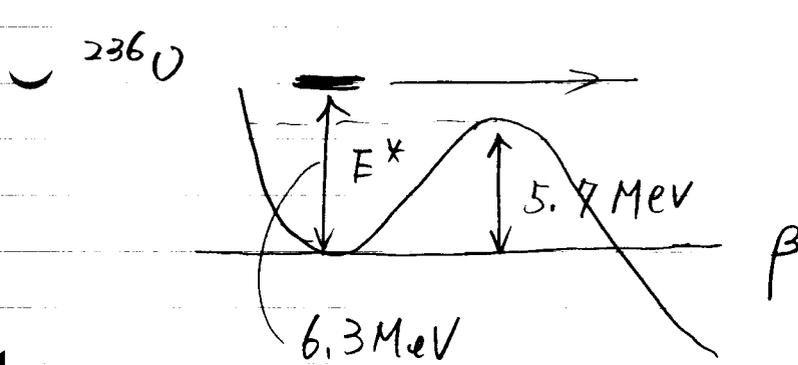
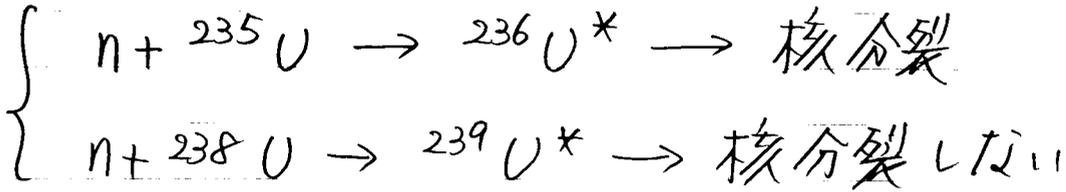
- 原子核の質量



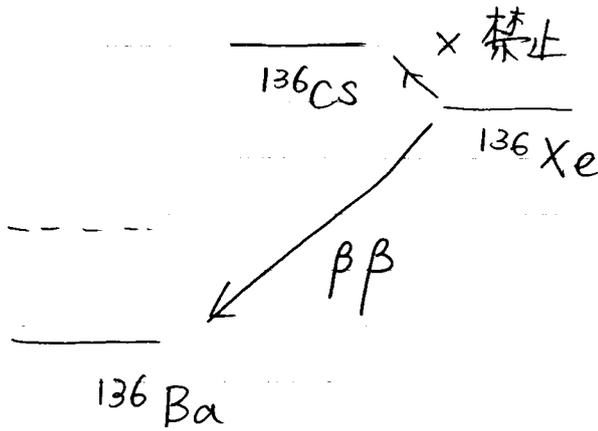
きつた 1 本の放物線

偶々核, 奇々核で別々の  
2本の放物線

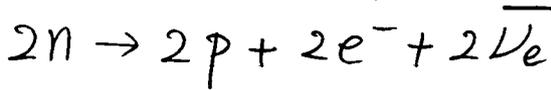
• (関連L7) 中性子誘起核分裂



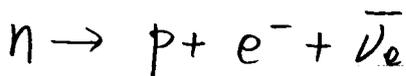
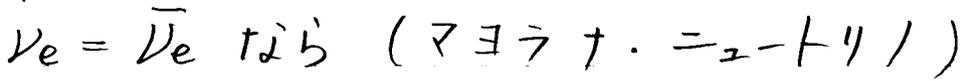
(関連して) 2重バ-タ崩壊



2νββ (すでに観測されている)



0νββ (まだ観測されていない)

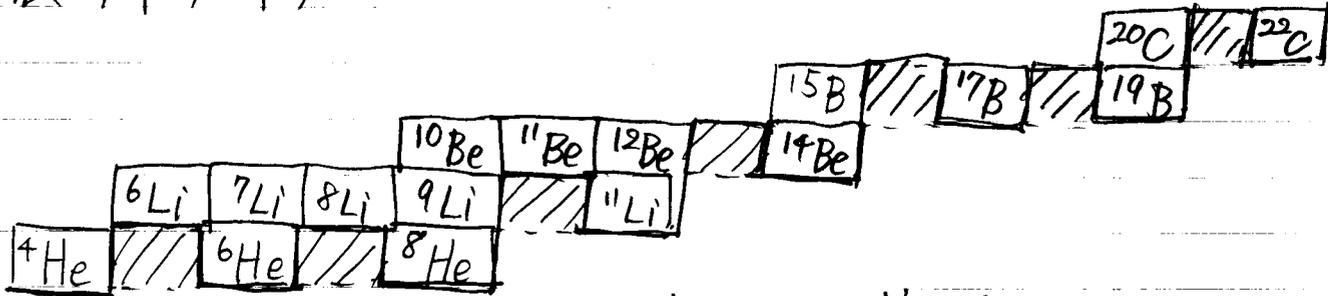


$$T_{0\nu\beta\beta} \propto \underbrace{\langle m_\nu \rangle^2}_{\downarrow} \cdot \underbrace{|\langle ^{136}\text{Ba} | \mathcal{O} | ^{136}\text{Xe} \rangle|^2}_{\downarrow}$$

ニュートリノ質量が直接観測できる。

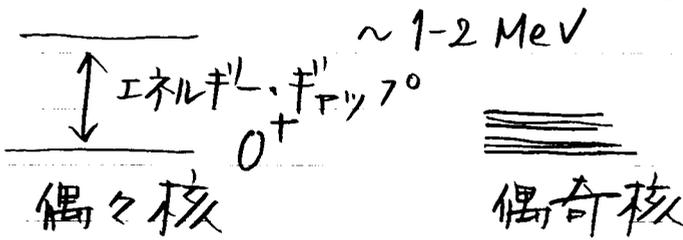
核行列要素の見積りが重要 (核多体問題)

• 核図表のギザギザ

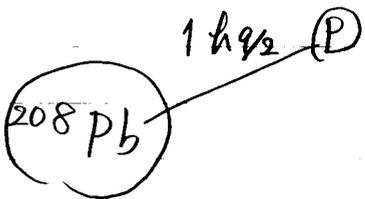


\* ボロミアン核 (95ほと)

エネルギー・スロクトル



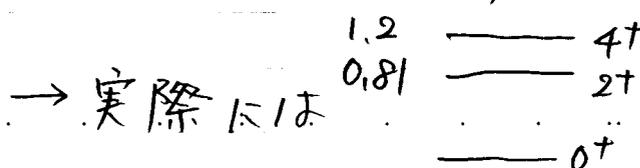
• (関連して) 単位密度



$$[h/2 \otimes h/2]^{(IM)} \rightarrow I = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8$$

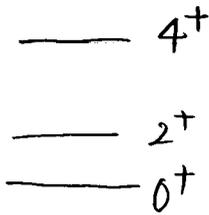
$${}^{210}\text{Po} = {}^{208}\text{Pb} + 2p \text{ の基底状態}$$

≡  $I = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8$  p-縮退



・回転運動の慣性能率

変形核 → 回転スピン



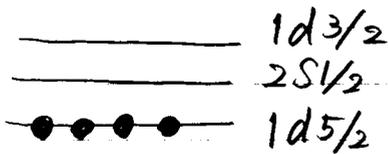
$$E_I \sim \frac{I(I+1)\hbar^2}{2\mathcal{I}}$$

↔ 変形の証拠

↑  
慣性能率

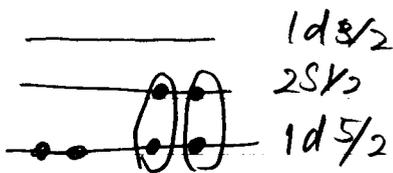
↑  
対相関を入れて計算しないと  
2倍ほど過大評価  
(関連して核分裂の  
慣性モーメントも)

・(関連して) 原子核の変形



相関がないと下から核子を  
つめる

相関があると上の軌道にも入り(化学で言う)混成  
軌道ができる



→ 変形 (球対称でなくなる)

[参考文献]

- Ring - Schuck, "Nuclear Many-body Problems"
- Brink - Broglia, "Nuclear Superfluidity"
- Broglia - Zelevinsky 編, "Fifty years of Nuclear BCS"
- X.-X. Sun and Shan-Gui Zhou, "Models for Pairing Phenomena"  
(Handbooks of Nuclear Physics)