

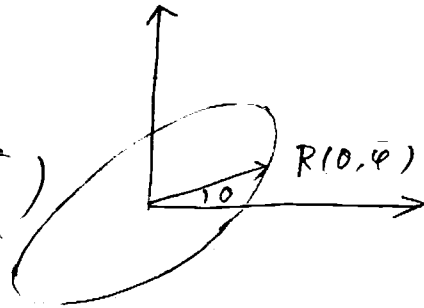
四 原子核の変形と回転, 振動について

1. 変形パラメータ

一般に (θ, φ) の任意の関数は $Y_{\lambda\mu}(\theta, \varphi)$ で展開が可.

$$R(\theta, \varphi) = R_0 \left(1 + \sum_{\lambda, \mu} \alpha_{\lambda\mu} Y_{\lambda\mu}^* \right)$$

\parallel
 $(-)^{\mu} Y_{\lambda-\mu}$



・ 簡単のため $\lambda = 2$ に限定 (四重極変形)

$$R(\theta, \varphi) = R_0 \left(1 + \sum_{\mu=-2}^2 \alpha_{2\mu} Y_{2\mu}^*(\theta, \varphi) \right)$$

$$Y_{20} \propto 3 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$Y_{2\pm 1} \propto \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{2\pm 2} \propto \sin^2 \theta e^{\pm 2i\varphi}$$

(note) $\theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta$

$$Y_{20} \rightarrow Y_{20}$$

$$Y_{2\pm 2} \rightarrow Y_{2\pm 2}$$

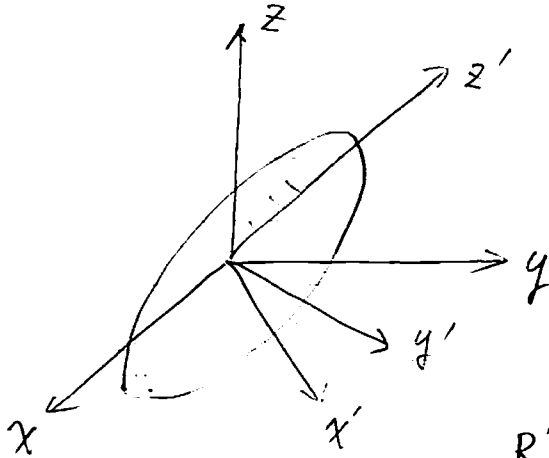
$$Y_{2\pm 1} \rightarrow -Y_{2\pm 1}$$

$\varphi \rightarrow \pi - \varphi$

$$Y_{20} \rightarrow Y_{20}$$

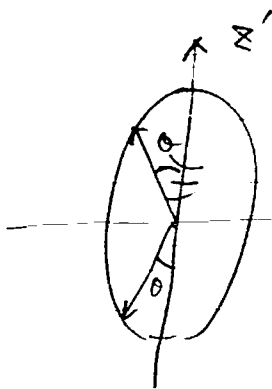
$$Y_{2\pm 2} \rightarrow Y_{2\mp 2}$$

軸をとり直すことにより表現がより簡単になる
(物体固定系への座標変換)

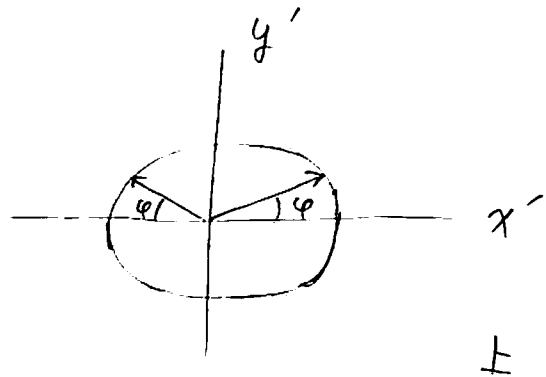


$$R'(\theta', \varphi') = R_0 \left(1 + \sum_{\mu=-2}^2 a_{2\mu} Y_{2\mu}^*(\theta', \varphi') \right)$$

・ θ' , φ' を想像.



横



上

と軸をとる。

$$\rightarrow R'(\theta', \varphi') = R'(\pi - \theta', \varphi')$$

$$\rightarrow a_{21} = a_{2-1} = 0$$

$$(Y_{2\pm 1} \rightarrow -Y_{2\pm 1})$$

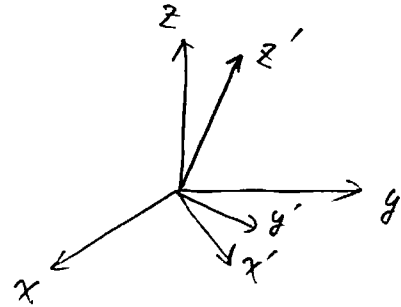
$$R'(\theta', \varphi') = R'(\theta', \pi - \varphi')$$

$$\rightarrow a_{22} = a_{2-2}$$

$$(Y_{2\pm 2} \rightarrow Y_{2\mp 2})$$

↓ 5つの自由度 $a_{2\mu}$ ($\mu = -2 \sim 2$) の代わりに

形々の自由度 2 (a_{20}, a_{22}) + 軸を指定する角度 3
(オイラー角)



(z' 軸を指定する α に 2つの角度 + z' 軸のまわりに
と"だけ"1回回転させるか?")
1つの角度)

$$a_{20} \equiv \beta \cos \gamma$$

$$a_{22} = a_{2-2} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \beta \sin \gamma$$

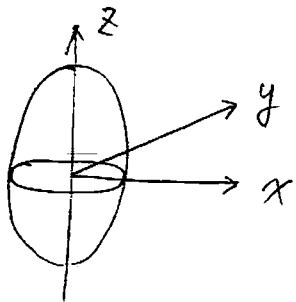
↓

$$R(\theta, \varphi) = R_0 \left\{ 1 + \beta \cos \gamma Y_{20}(\theta) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \beta \sin \gamma (Y_{22}(\theta, \varphi) + Y_{2-2}(\theta, \varphi)) \right\}$$

$$= R_0 \left\{ 1 + \beta \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (\cos \gamma (3\cos^2 \theta - 1) + \sqrt{3} \sin \gamma \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi) \right\}$$

(φ の部分は省略)

・球形状からのずれ



$$\begin{aligned} \delta R_z &= R(0, 0) - R_0 \\ &= R_0 \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \beta \cos \gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta R_x &= R\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) - R_0 \\ &= R_0 \beta \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (-\cos \gamma + \sqrt{3} \sin \gamma) \\ &= R_0 \beta \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \cos\left(\gamma - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta R_y = R_0 \beta \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \cos\left(\gamma + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

↓

$$(\delta R_x)^2 + (\delta R_y)^2 + (\delta R_z)^2 = R_0^2 \beta^2 \cdot \frac{5}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

↓

$\beta \leftrightarrow$ 球形状からのずれの割合を表す (変形度)

(note) $\gamma = 0$ の時

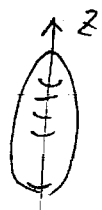
$$R(0) = R_0 (1 + \beta Y_{20}(0))$$

← φ 依存性なし
"軸対称変形"

↓

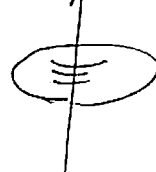
$\gamma \leftrightarrow$ 軸対称からのずれを表す

$\beta > 0$



プロレート変形

$\beta < 0$



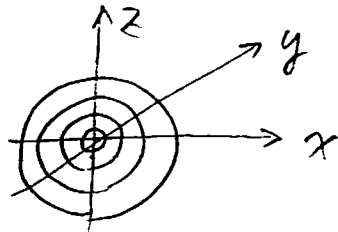
オブレート変形

(note) $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$ の時

$$\delta R_y = -R_0 \beta \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}}$$

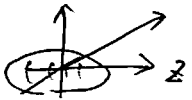
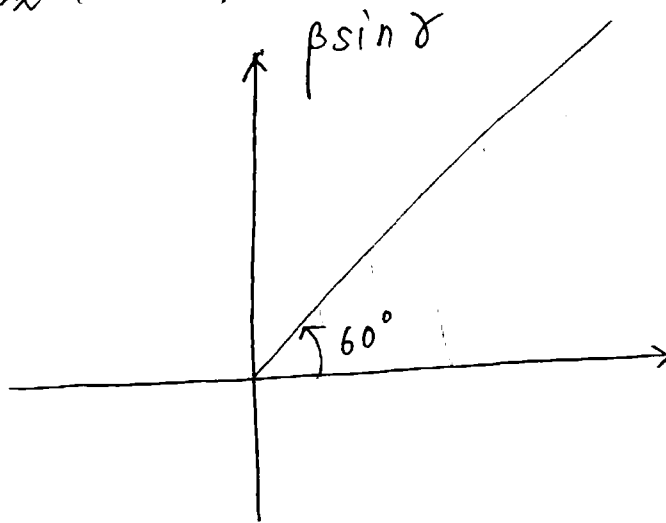
$$\delta R_x = \delta R_z = \frac{1}{2} R_0 \beta \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}}$$

← y 軸まわりの
軸対称変形



↘

$\beta \geq 0, 0 \leq \gamma \leq 60^\circ$ で全ての四重極変形を表現できる.



2. 回転と慣性モーメント

$$T = \frac{1}{2} B \sum_{\mu} |\dot{\alpha}_{2\mu}|^2$$

→ 物体固定系への変換

$$T = \dots = T_{rot} + T_{vib}$$

$$T_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^3 f_k \omega_k^2$$

(物体固定軸まわりの回転)
↔ 物体固定軸の時間変化

$$f_k = 4B \beta^2 \sin^2 \left(\gamma - \frac{2\pi}{3} k \right)$$

$$T_{vib} = \frac{1}{2} B (\dot{\beta}^2 + \beta^2 \dot{\gamma}^2)$$

形状の時間変化 (振動)

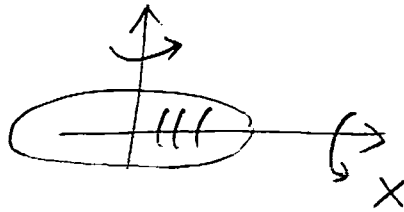
• rotational part

$$T_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^3 J_k \omega_k^2 \xrightarrow{\text{量子化}} \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{I_k^2}{2J_k}$$

* 以下, 軸対称変形のみを考へる ($\gamma=0$)

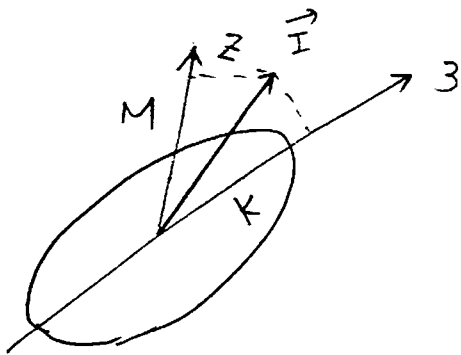
$$\downarrow J_1 = J_2, \quad J_3 = 0$$

量子力学的には対称軸周りの回転はない。



$$\downarrow T_{rot} = \frac{I_1^2 + I_2^2}{2J} = \frac{I^2 - I_3^2}{2J}$$

固有状態は I^2, I_z, I_3 の同時固有状態
 $\begin{matrix} I^2 & I_z & I_3 \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ M & K & \end{matrix}$



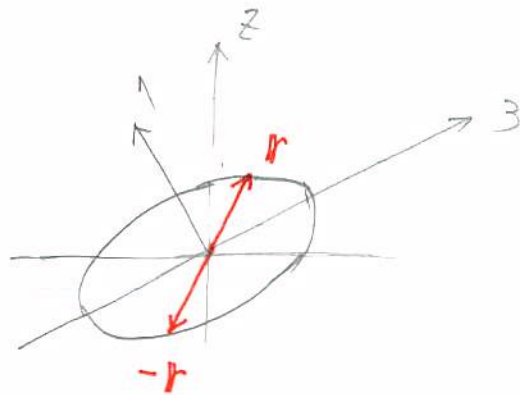
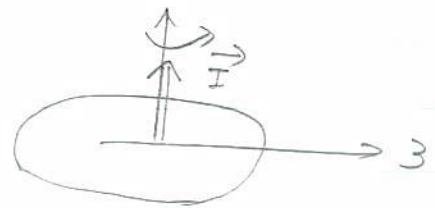
$$|IMK\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2I+1}{8\pi^2}} D_{MK}^I(\Omega)$$

Wigner の D 関数 \downarrow 回転演算子

$$D_{MK}^I \equiv \langle IM | \hat{R}(\Omega) | IK \rangle$$

$K=0$ のとき

$$D_{M, K=0}^I = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2I+1}} Y_{IM}^*$$



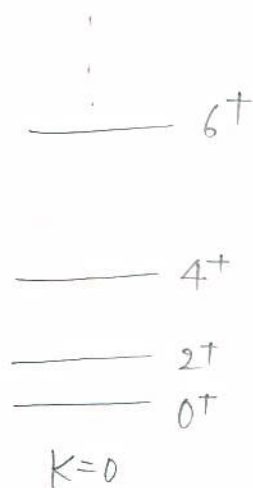
$$Y_{IM}(\hat{r}) = Y_{IM}(-\hat{r}) \\ = (-)^M Y_{IM}(\hat{r})$$

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M は偶数

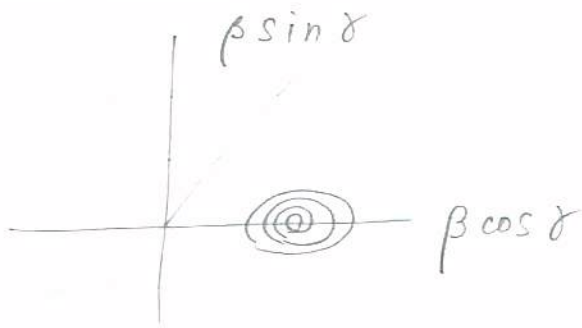
(note) 偶々核の基底状態は $I^\pi = 0^+$ $\rightarrow K=0$

基底状態バンド



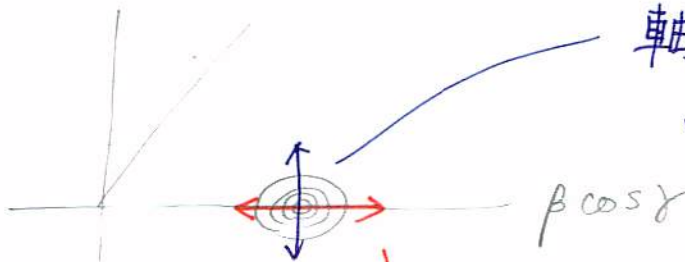
$$E_I = \frac{I(I+1)\hbar^2}{2J}$$

3. 振動運動



軸対称変形
 $\leftrightarrow \delta = 0$ 上に "1" -
 極小点

極小点まわりの
 2つの振動モード



軸対称を破る振動 $\leftrightarrow Y_{2,2}$
 $\leftrightarrow k=2$

" δ 振動"

軸対称を保つ振動 $\leftrightarrow Y_{2,0}$
 $\leftrightarrow k=0$

" β 振動"

