

# 原子核基礎論B

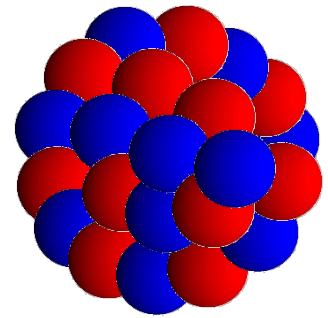
## 原子核理論研究室(物2) 萩野浩一

### シラバス

萩野

北沢

1. 原子核の集団運動(2コマ)
2. 集団運動の微視的理解(2コマ)
3. 原子核反応論基礎(1コマ)
4. 非束縛核の物理: 共鳴状態について(1コマ)
5. 超重元素の物理(1コマ)
6. 高温・高密度核物質概観 (1コマ)
7. 格子QCD数値計算と熱力学量 (1コマ)
8. カイラル対称性とQCD有効模型 (3コマ)
9. 熱平衡物質のゆらぎ、感受率、キュムラント (1コマ)
10. 線形応答とスペクトル関数 (1コマ)



## シラバス(基礎論A)

5. 殻模型と魔法数(2コマ)
6. 平均場理論と核変形(2コマ)
7. 原子核の対相関(2コマ)
8. 中性子過剰核の物理(1コマ)

主に基底状態

## シラバス(基礎論B)

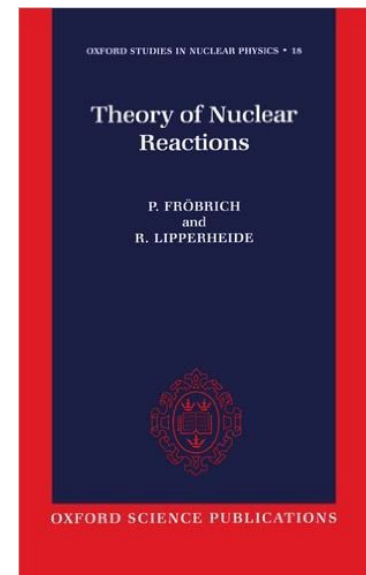
1. 原子核の集団運動(2コマ)
2. 集団運動の微視的理解(2コマ)
3. 原子核反応論基礎(1コマ)
4. 非束縛核の物理: 共鳴状態について(1コマ)
5. 超重元素の物理(1コマ)

主に励起状態  
と核反応

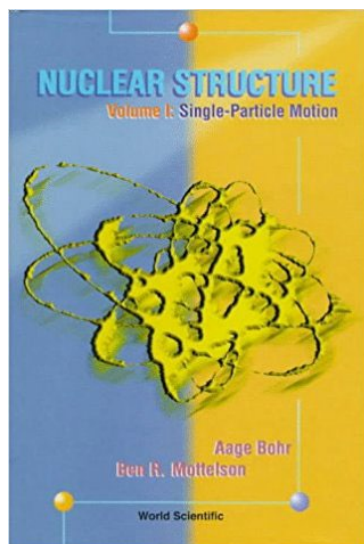
成績: レポート80%、出席など20%

質問: 講義中にも適宜聞いて下さい。

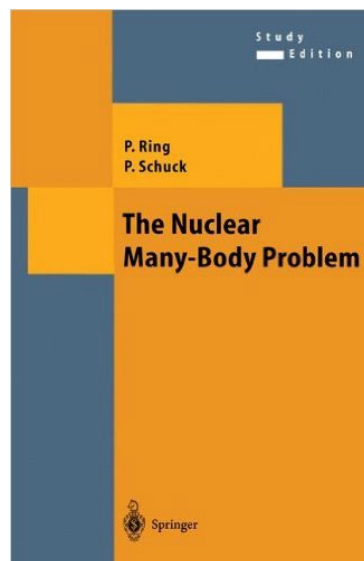
# 参考書



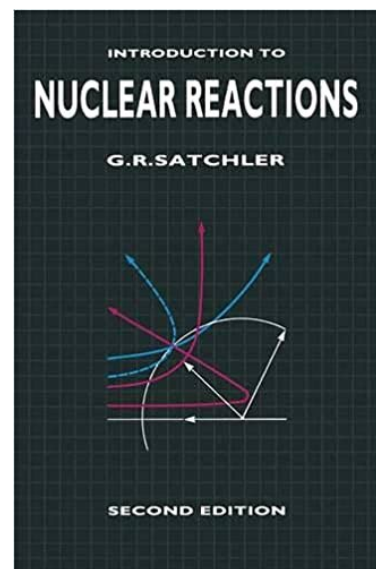
Frobrich-Lipperheide



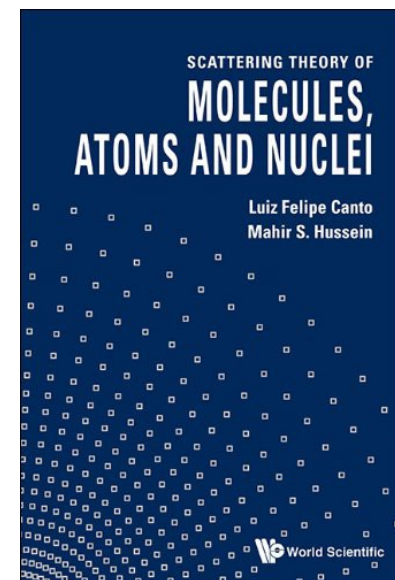
Bohr-Mottelson



Ring-Schuck



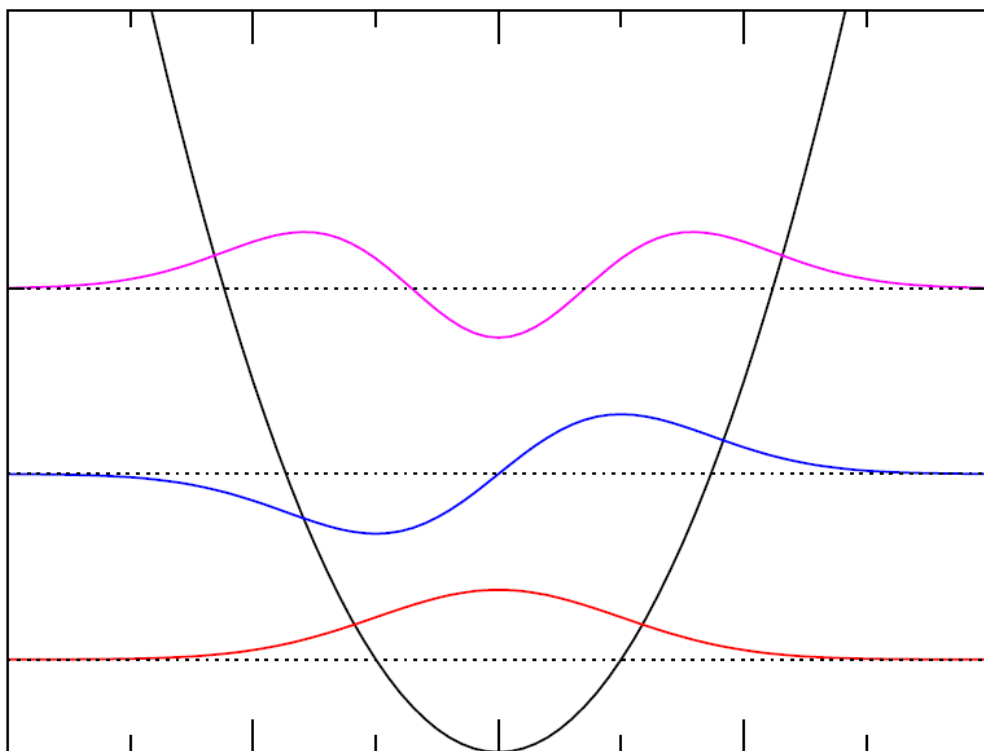
Satchler



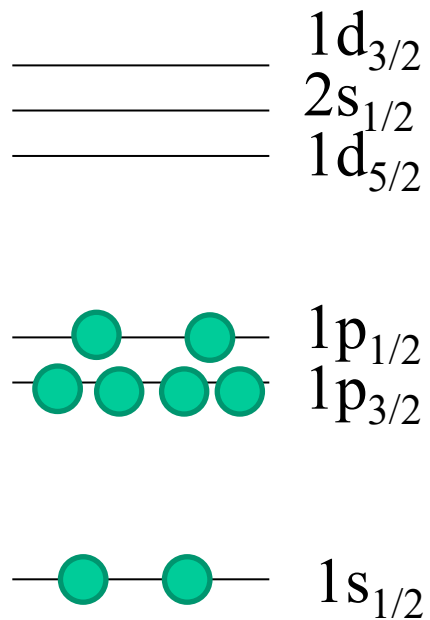
Canto-Hussein

# 励起状態

## ポテンシャル中の1粒子の場合

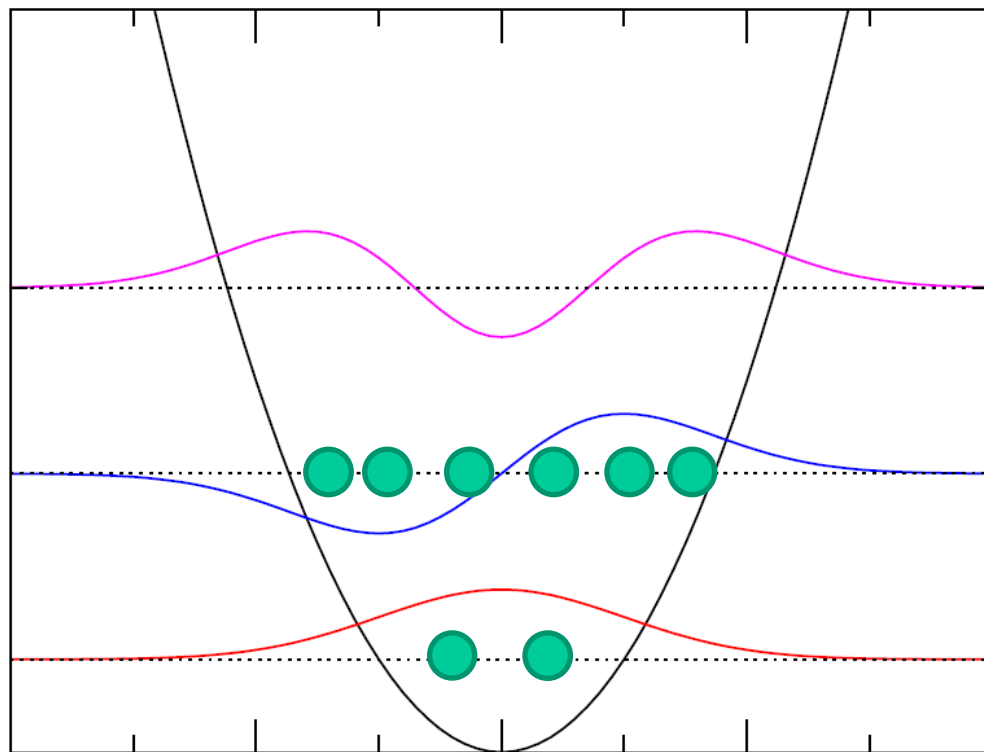


# 原子核の励起状態



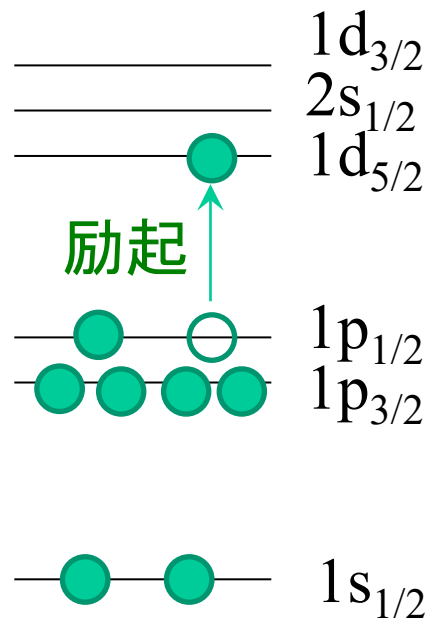
基底状態

# 多体系の場合

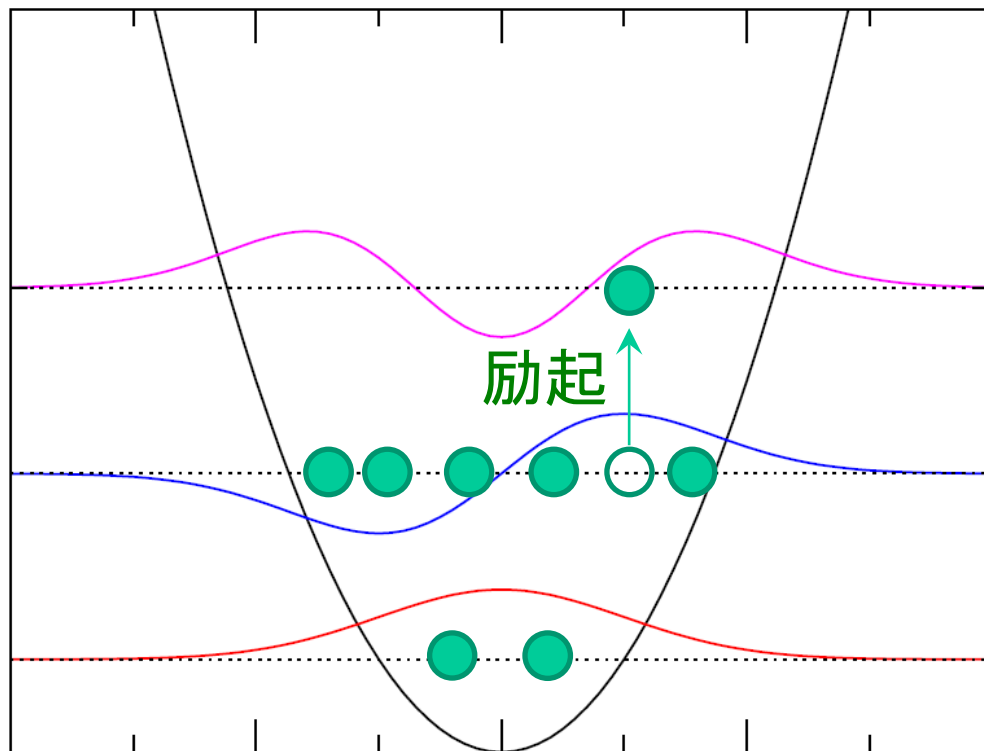


基底状態

# 原子核の励起状態

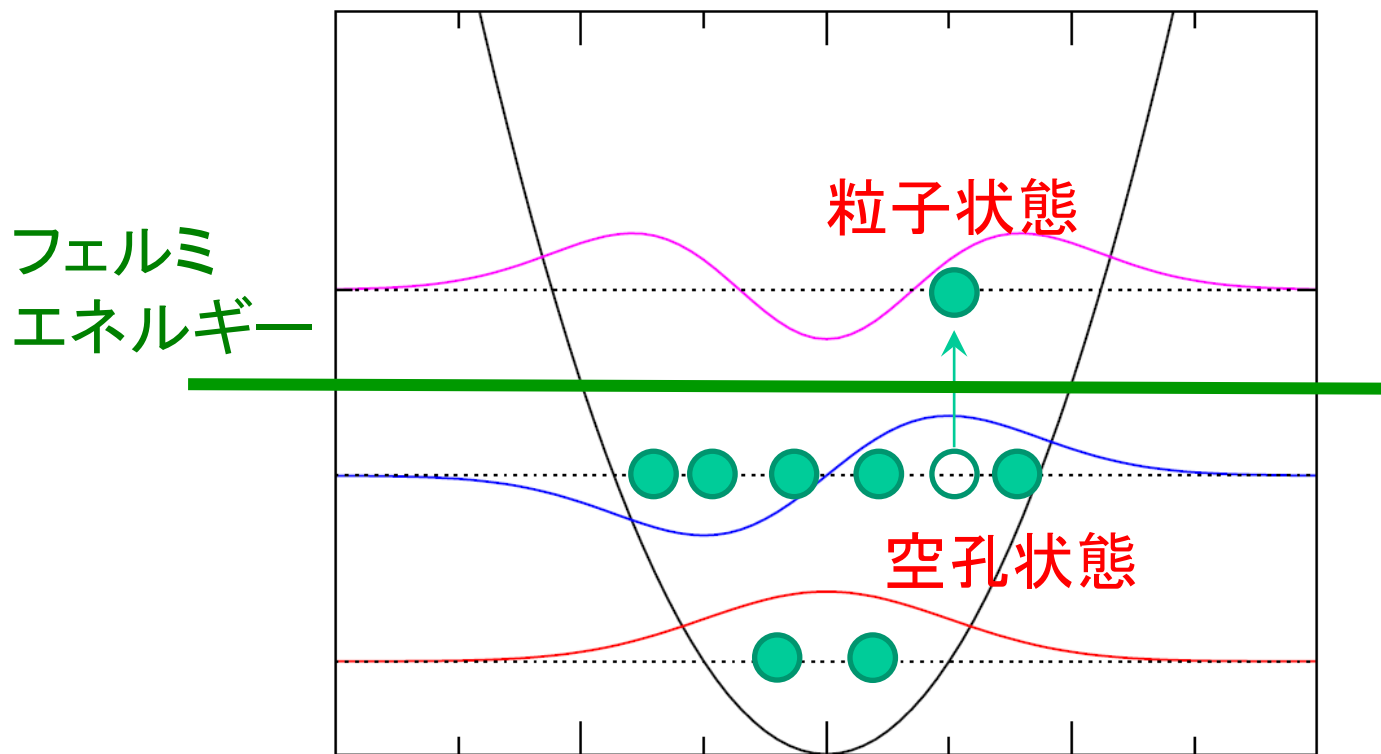


# 多体系の場合



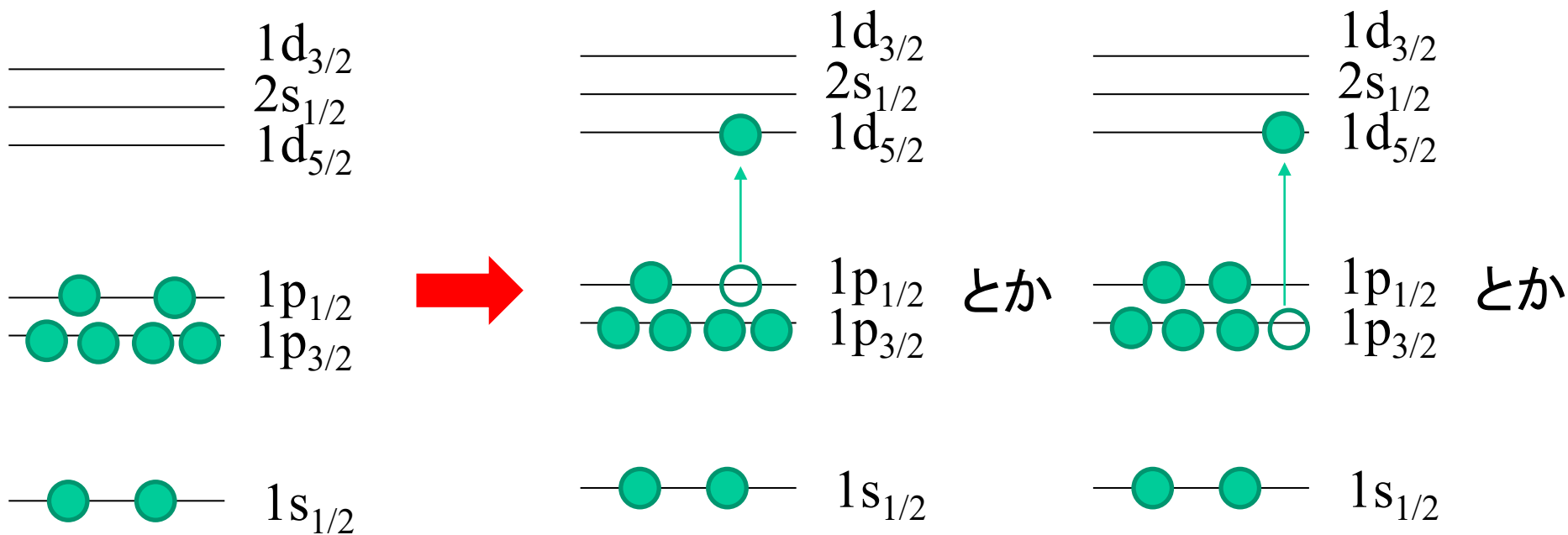
# 原子核の励起状態

## 多体系の場合



1粒子1空孔(1p1h)状態

# 原子核の励起状態

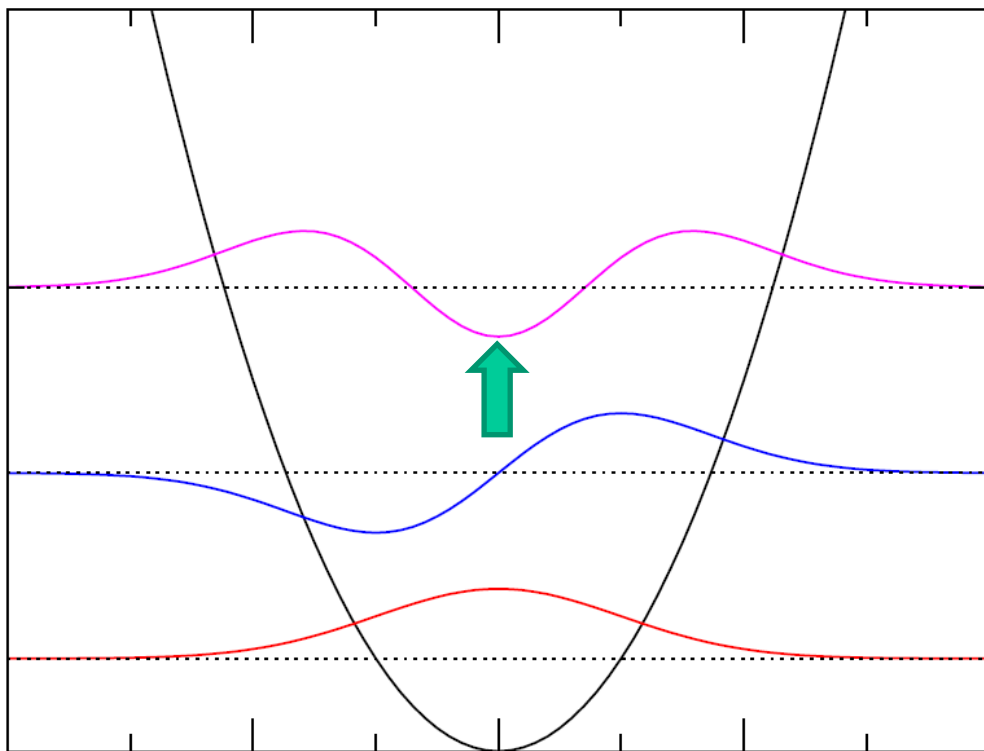


基底状態

1粒子1空孔 (1p1h) 状態

粒子2個あげる励起や、複数個あげる励起も。  
2p2h 状態、np-nh状態。





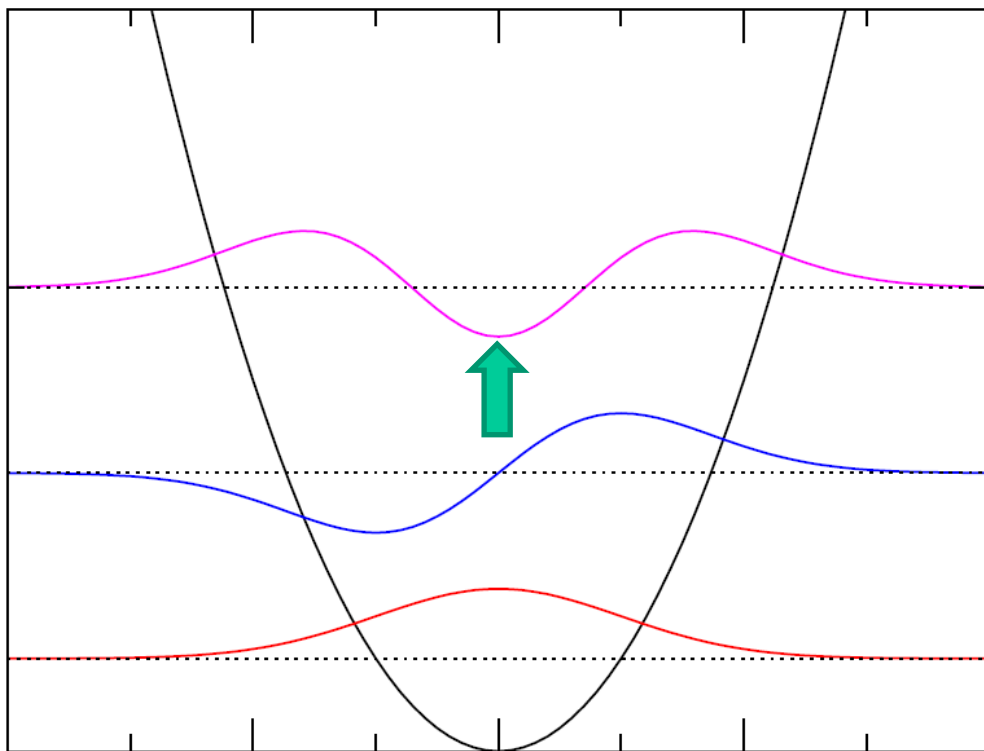
原子核では

$$\hbar\omega \sim 41 A^{-1/3} \quad (\text{MeV})$$

$$\leftarrow R \sim 1.2 A^{1/3} \quad (\text{fm})$$

$A = 16$  だと  $16.27 \text{ MeV}$

cf. 実際に、 $^{16}\text{O}$ の  $16.2 \text{ MeV}$   
に  $1^-$  状態



原子核では

$$\hbar\omega \sim 41 A^{-1/3} \quad (\text{MeV})$$

$$\leftarrow R \sim 1.2 A^{1/3} \quad (\text{fm})$$

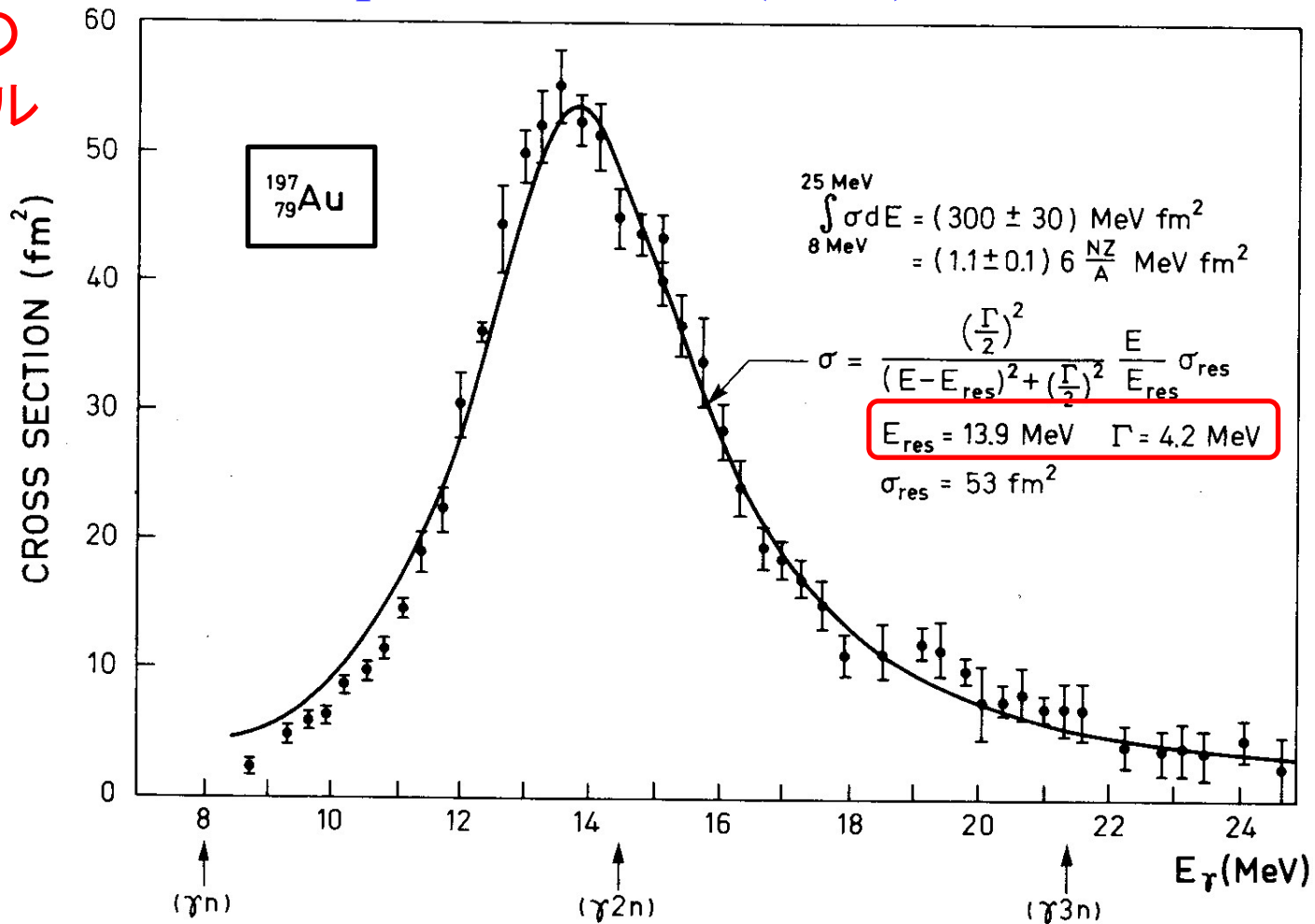
$A = 16$  だと 16.27 MeV

cf. 実際に、 $^{16}\text{O}$ の16.2 MeV  
に 1- 状態

.....でも実際にはこのようには理解できない励起状態  
も多数存在する(集団励起)

# Giant Dipole Resonance (GDR) 巨大双極子共鳴

## 光吸収の スペクトル



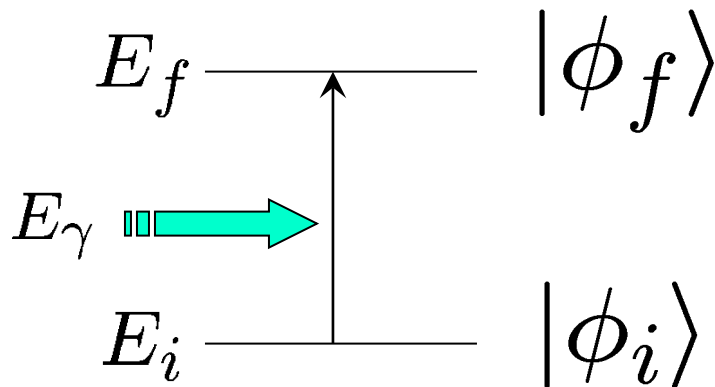
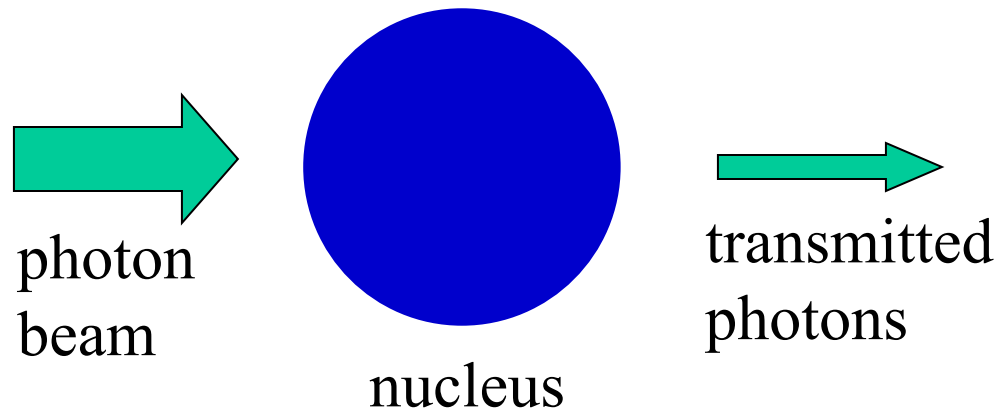
**Figure 6-18** Total photoabsorption cross section for <sup>197</sup>Au. The experimental data are from S. C. Fultz, R. L. Bramblett, J. T. Caldwell, and N. A. Kerr, *Phys. Rev.* **127**, 1273 (1962). The solid curve is of Breit-Wigner shape with the indicated parameters.

$$\text{cf. } 41 \times 197^{-1/3} = 7.05 \text{ MeV}$$

# Collective Vibrations

How does a nucleus respond to an external perturbation?

## i) Photo absorption cross section



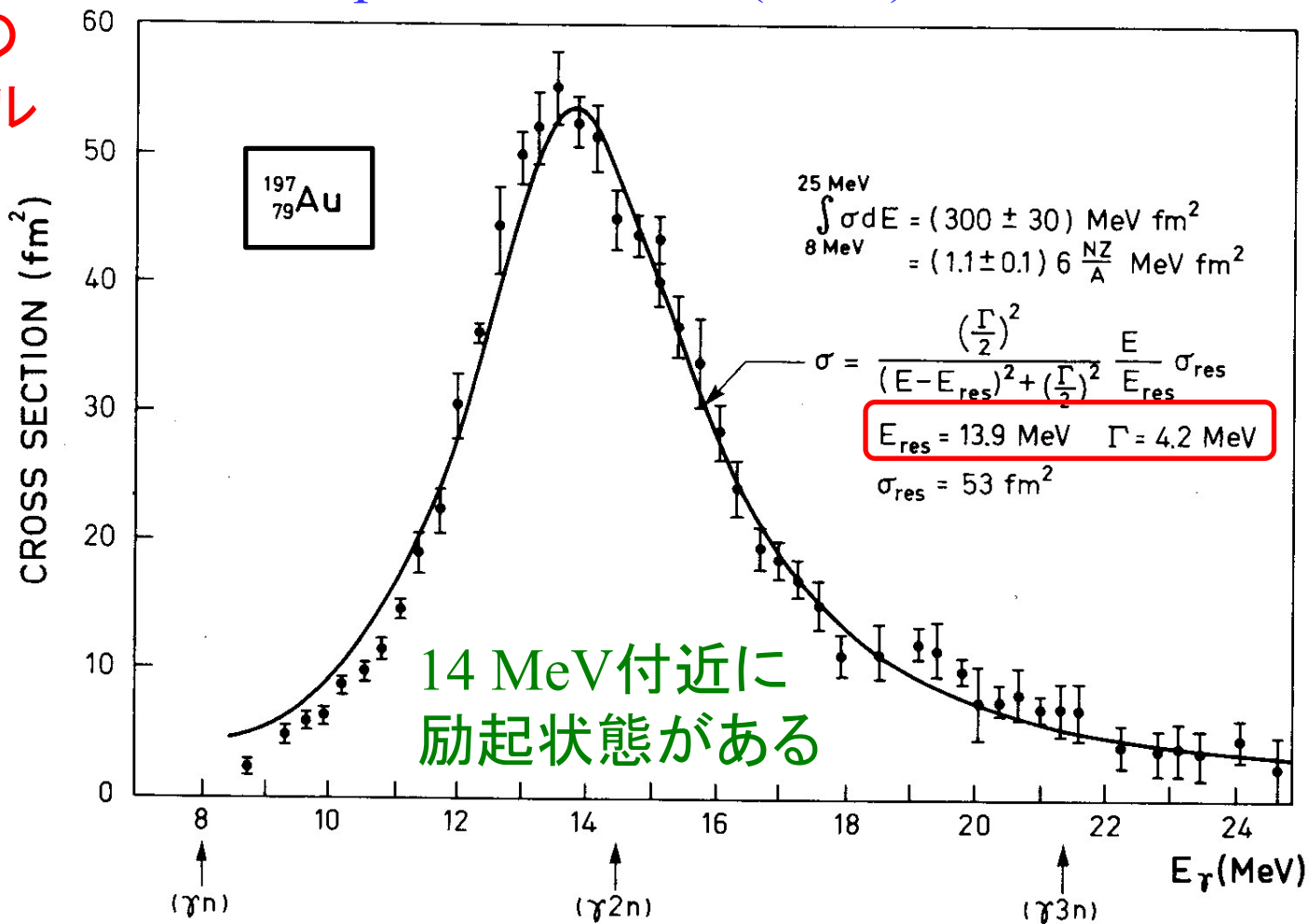
The state is strongly excited when  $E_f - E_i = E_\gamma$ .

フェルミの黄金律

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle \phi_f | \hat{T} | \phi_i \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f - E_i - E_\gamma)$$

# Giant Dipole Resonance (GDR) 巨大双極子共鳴

光吸収の  
スペクトル



**Figure 6-18** Total photoabsorption cross section for  $^{197}\text{Au}$ . The experimental data are from S. C. Fultz, R. L. Bramblett, J. T. Caldwell, and N. A. Kerr, *Phys. Rev.* **127**, 1273 (1962). The solid curve is of Breit-Wigner shape with the indicated parameters.

$$\text{cf. } 41 \times 197^{-1/3} = 7.05 \text{ MeV}$$

## Remarks

i) Photon interaction  $\longleftrightarrow$  dipole excitation

$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{e}{c} (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} (a_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\alpha} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_{\mathbf{k}} t} + h.c.)$$

$$e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \sim 1 \quad (\text{dipole approximation})$$

$E_{\gamma} \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $R \sim 5 \text{ fm}$  のときに、 $kR$  はどのくらいになるか？

## Remarks

i) Photon interaction  $\longleftrightarrow$  dipole excitation

$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{e}{c} (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} (a_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\alpha} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_{\mathbf{k}} t} + h.c.)$$

$$e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \sim 1 \quad (\text{dipole approximation})$$

$E_{\gamma} \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $R \sim 5 \text{ fm}$  のときに、 $kR$  はどのくらいになるか？

$$k = \frac{E_{\gamma}}{\hbar c} \sim \frac{10}{200} \text{ (1/fm)} \rightarrow kR \sim 50/200 = 0.25$$

## Remarks

i) Photon interaction  $\longleftrightarrow$  dipole excitation

$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{e}{c} (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} (a_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\alpha} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_{\mathbf{k}} t} + h.c.)$$

$$e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \sim 1 \quad (\text{dipole approximation})$$



$$\sigma_{\text{abs}}(E_{\gamma}) = \frac{4\pi^2 e^2}{\hbar c} (E_f - E_i) |\langle \phi_f | \tilde{z} | \phi_i \rangle|^2 \delta(E_{\gamma} - E_f + E_i)$$

$$\tilde{z} = \sum_p (z_p - Z_{\text{cm}})$$



# Remarks

## i) Photon interaction $\longleftrightarrow$ dipole excitation

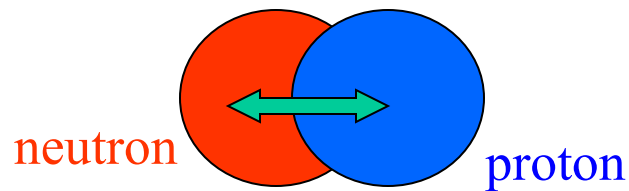
$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{e}{c} (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} (a_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\alpha} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_{\mathbf{k}} t} + h.c.)$$

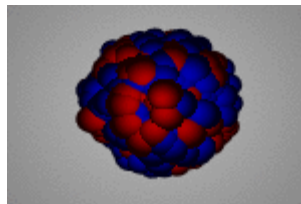
$$e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \sim 1 \quad (\text{dipole approximation})$$

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}}(E_{\gamma}) = \frac{4\pi^2 e^2}{\hbar c} (E_f - E_i) |\langle \phi_f | \tilde{z} | \phi_i \rangle|^2 \delta(E_{\gamma} - E_f + E_i)$$

## ii) Isospin

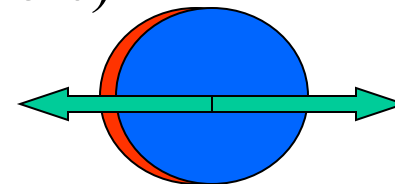


Isovector type



(note)

$$\tilde{z} = \sum_p (z_p - Z_{cm})$$



Isoscalar dipole motion

$\longleftrightarrow$  c.m. motion (to the first order)

## Remarks

### i) Photon interaction $\longleftrightarrow$ dipole excitation

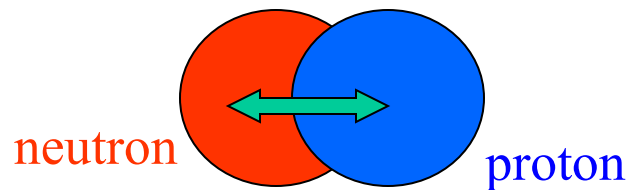
$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{e}{c} (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi c^2 \hbar}{\omega V}} (a_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\alpha} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_{\mathbf{k}} t} + h.c.)$$

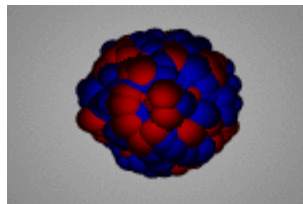
$$e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \sim 1 \quad (\text{dipole approximation})$$

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}}(E_{\gamma}) = \frac{4\pi^2 e^2}{\hbar c} (E_f - E_i) |\langle \phi_f | \tilde{z} | \phi_i \rangle|^2 \delta(E_{\gamma} - E_f + E_i)$$

### ii) Isospin

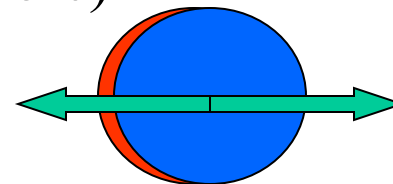


Isovector type



(note)

$$\tilde{z} = \sum_p (z_p - Z_{\text{cm}})$$



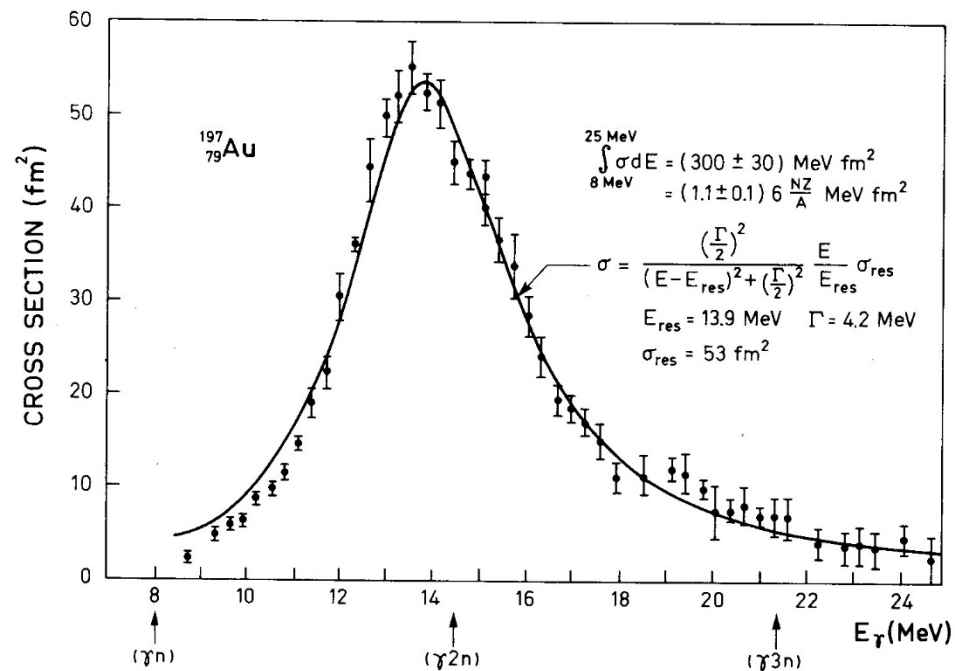
Isoscalar dipole motion

$\longleftrightarrow$  c.m. motion (to the first order)

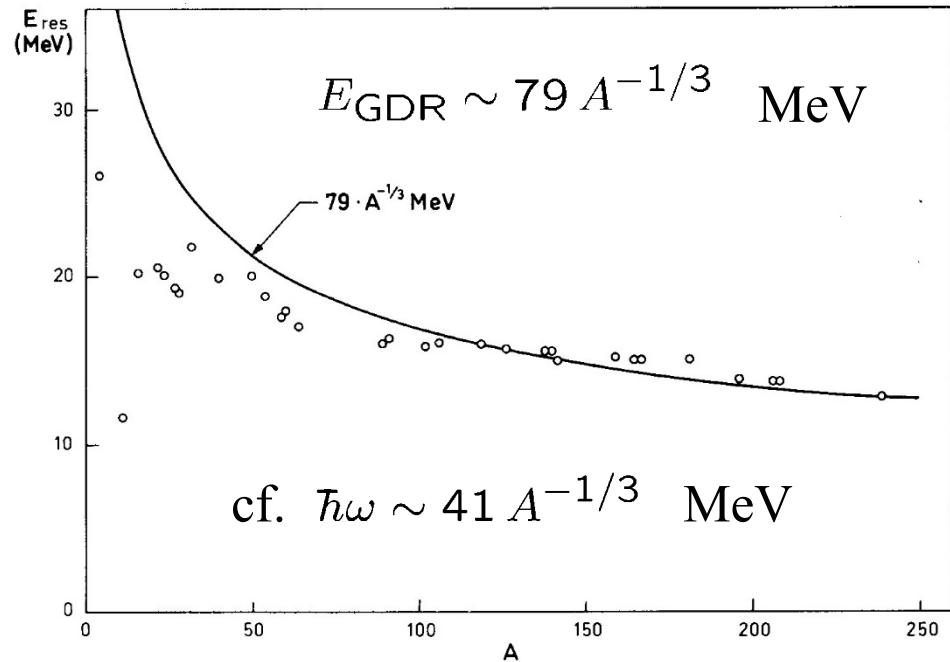
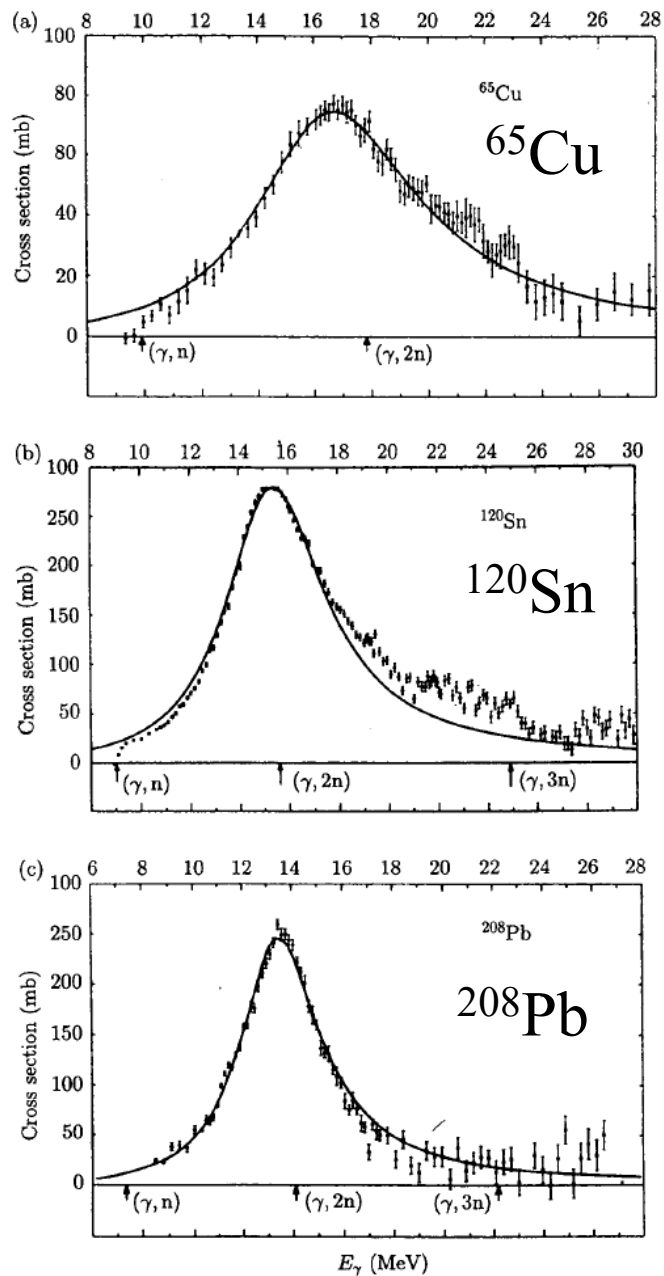
### iii) Collective motion

Motion of the whole nucleus rather than a single-particle motion

# Giant Dipole Resonance (GDR) 巨大双極子共鳴



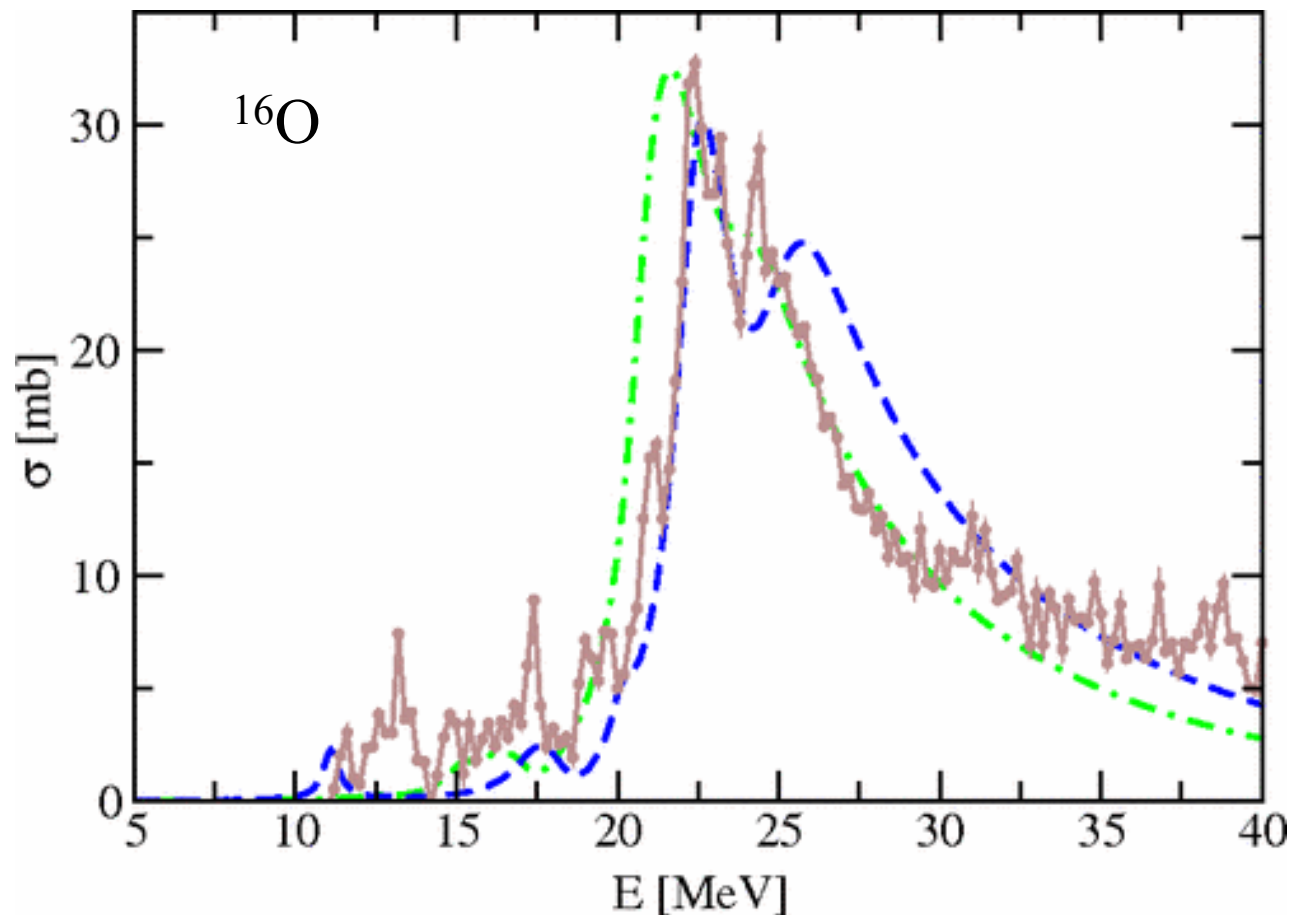
**Figure 6-18** Total photoabsorption cross section for  $^{197}\text{Au}$ . The experimental data are from S. C. Fultz, R. L. Bramblett, J. T. Caldwell, and N. A. Kerr, *Phys. Rev.* **127**, 1273 (1962). The solid curve is of Breit-Wigner shape with the indicated parameters.



Bohr-Mottelson  
 “Nuclear Structure vol. II”

M.N. Harakeh and A. van der Woude,  
 “Giant Resonances”

FIG. 1.2. The photo-neutron cross section  $\sigma(\gamma, n)$  as a function of the photon energy for the three nuclei  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{120}\text{Sn}$  and  $^{65}\text{Cu}$ . Note that for these nuclei  $\sigma(\gamma, n) \approx \sigma_{\text{abs}}(\gamma)$ . From reference (BER75).



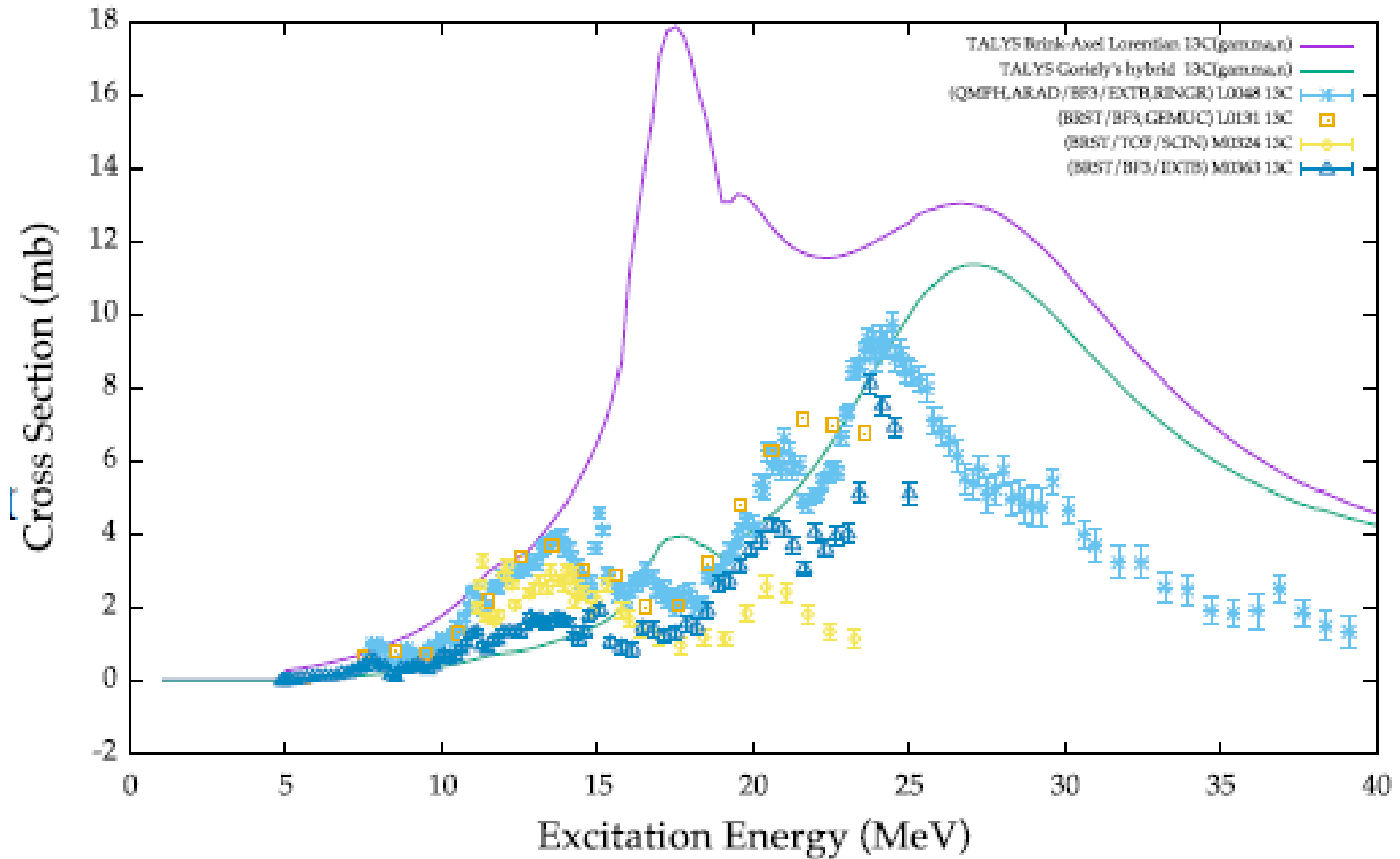
実験データ: 茶色

N. Lyutorovich et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 092502

cf.  $41 \times 16^{-1/3} = 16.27 \text{ MeV}$

ただし、軽い核 (Fe, Ni 程度以下) のデータはまだ少ない  
→ PANDRA プロジェクト (RCNP 民井さん) 2022年～

# $^{13}\text{C}(\gamma, n)$

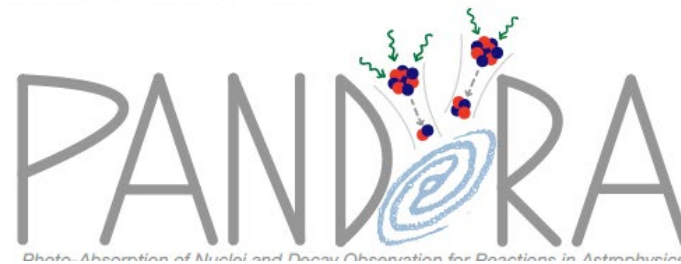
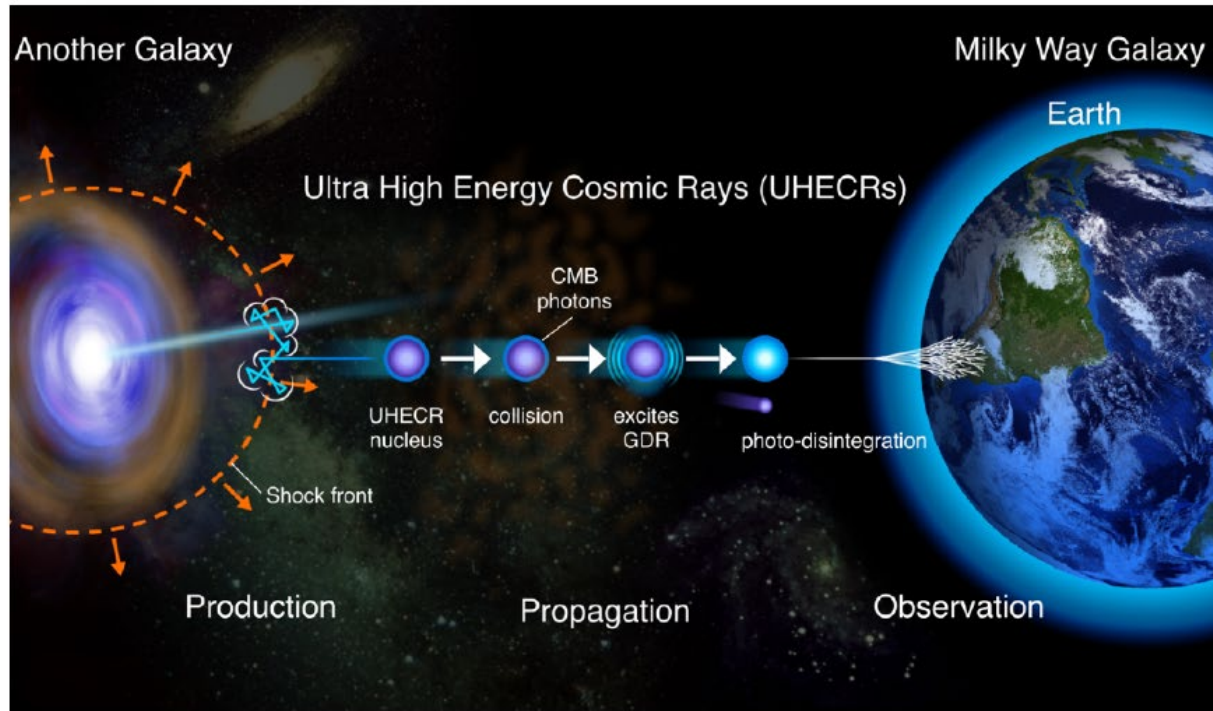


スライド: 民井さん

- 実験データ同士の矛盾
- 軽い核の理論計算

# PANDORA Project

Photo-Absorption of Nuclei and Decay Observation for Reactions in Astrophysics



スライド: 民井さん

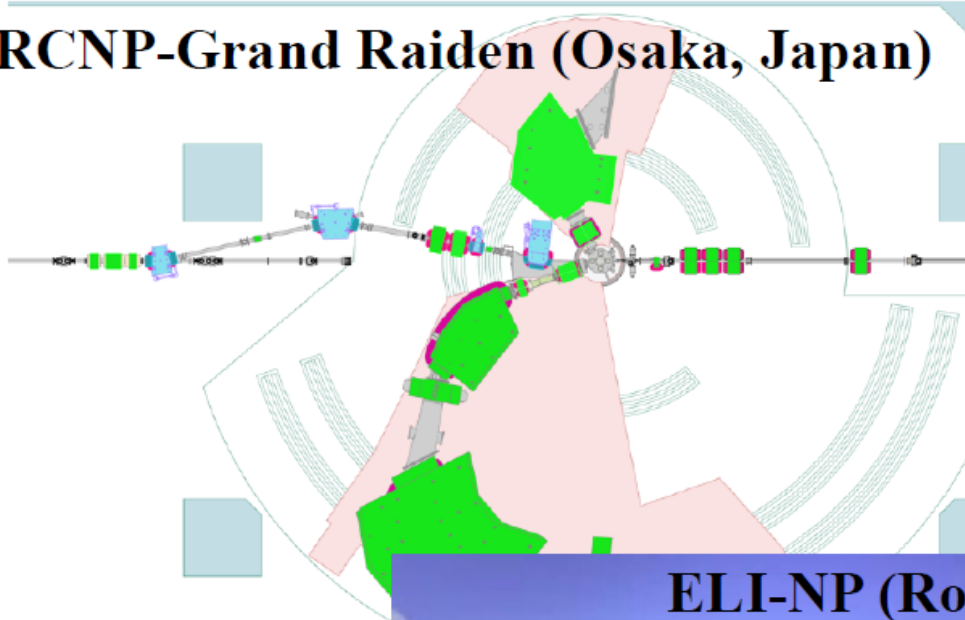
高エネルギー宇宙線の観測で、原子核のGDRが大きな不定性  
の原因になっている

# PANDORA Project

Photo-Absorption of Nuclei and Decay Observation for Reactions in Astrophysics

Joint project among three experimental facilities with nuclear theories and astrophysical simulations

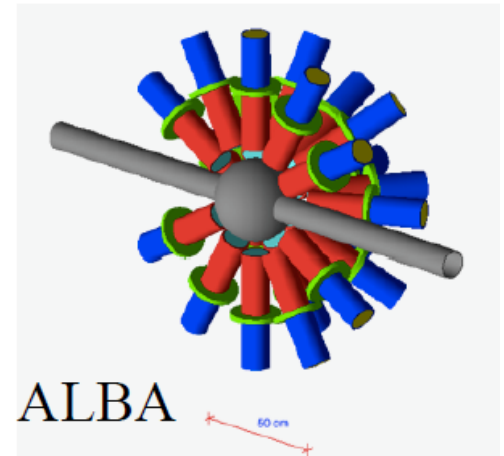
## RCNP-Grand Raiden (Osaka, Japan)



ELI-NP (Romania)

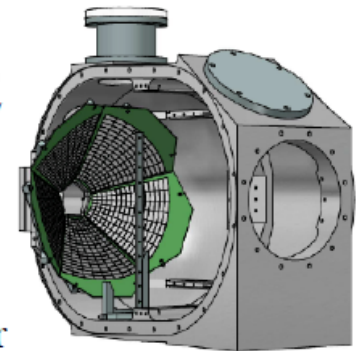
complementary  
experimental  
techniques

## iThemba LABS South Africa

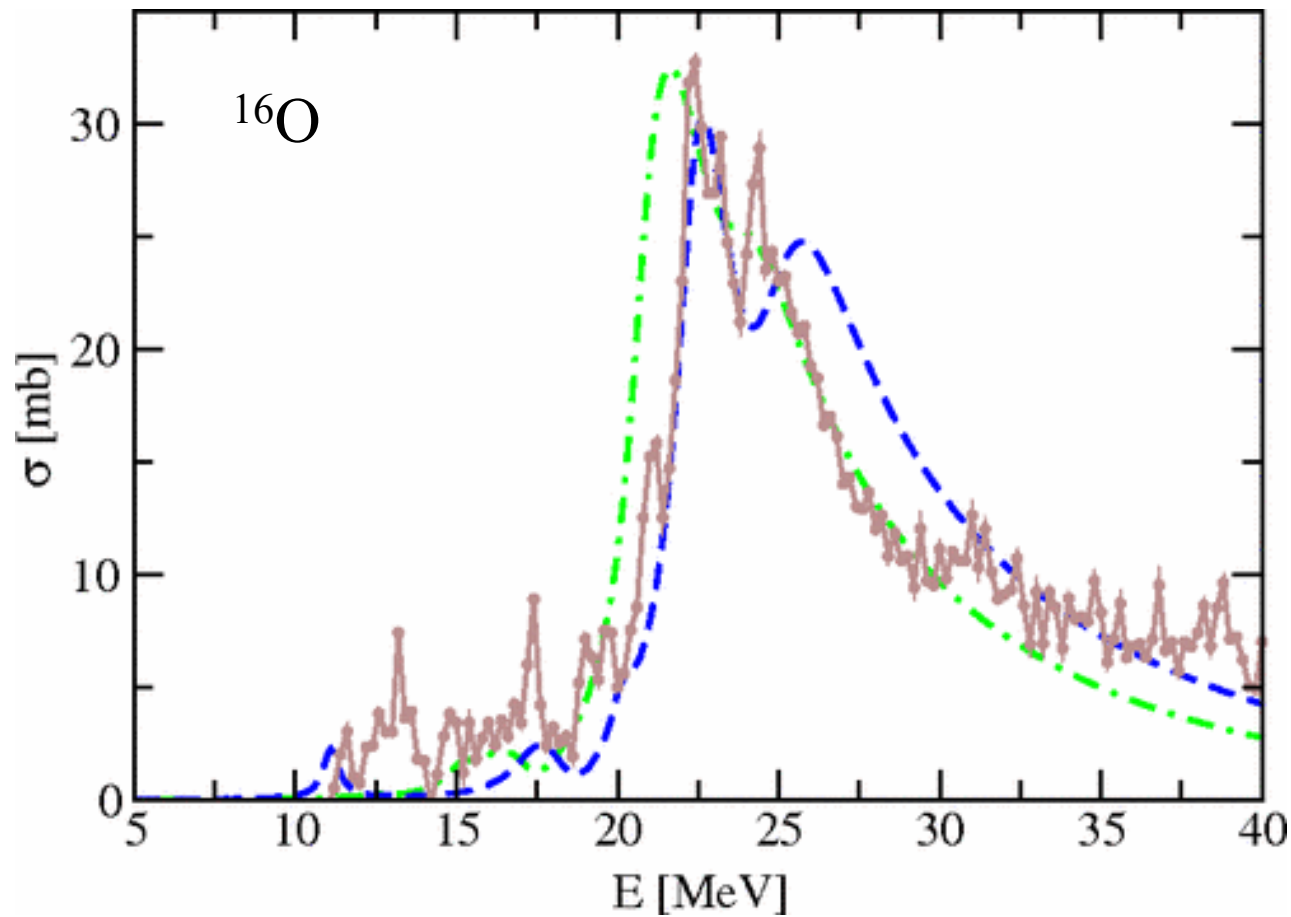


## CAKE

decay  
charge  
particle  
detector  
array





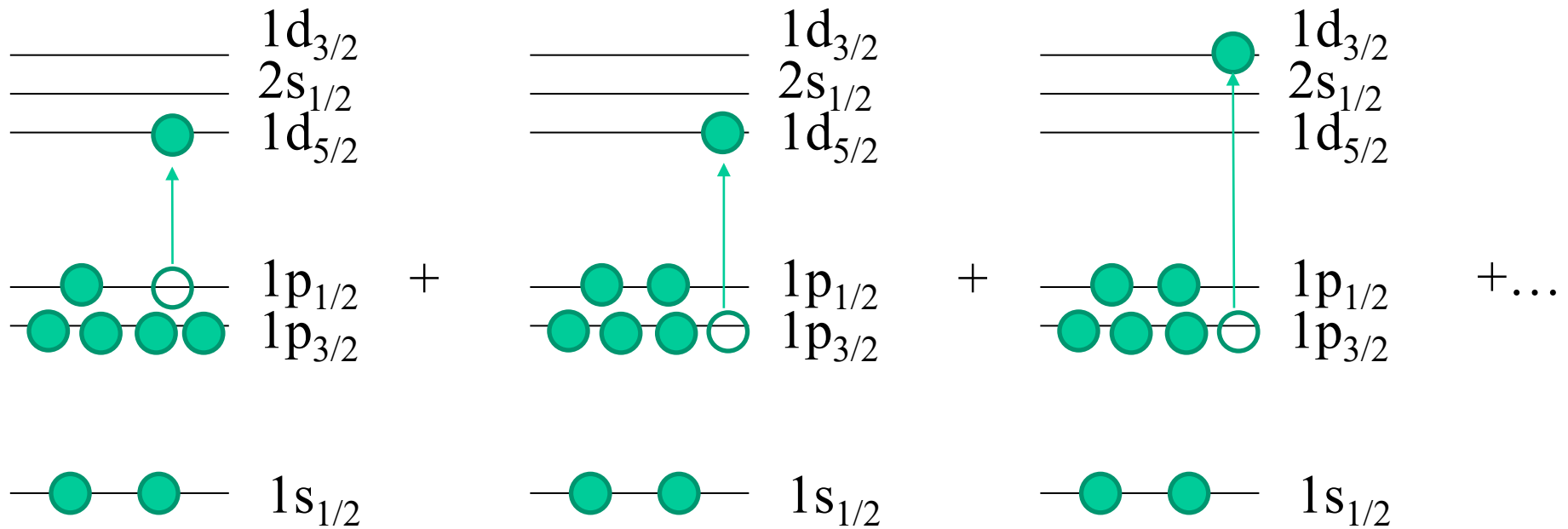


実験データ: 茶色

N. Lyutorovich et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 092502

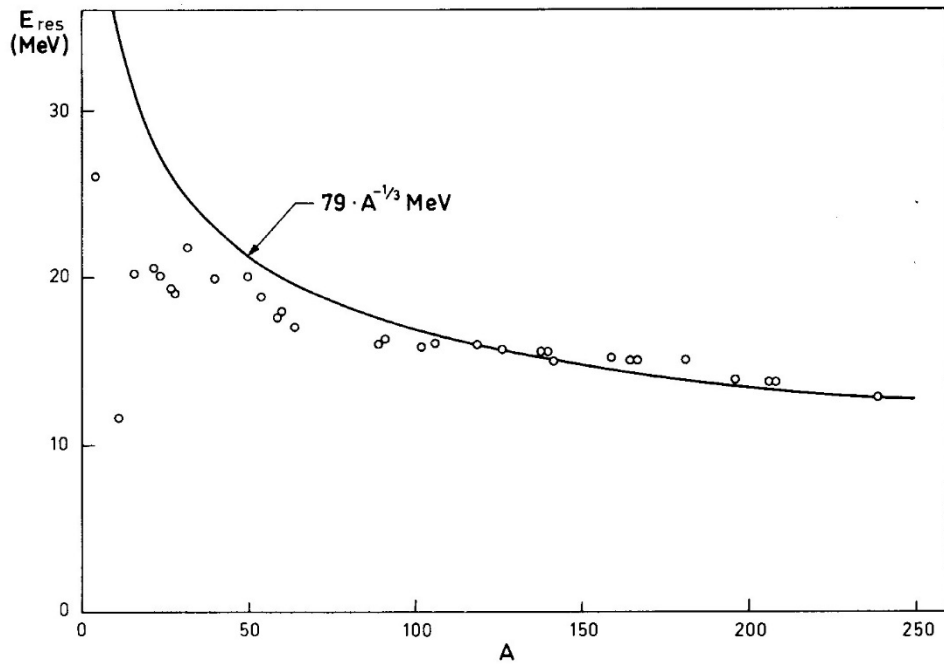
cf.  $41 \times 16^{-1/3} = 16.27 \text{ MeV}$

# 何故励起エネルギーが大きくなるのか？

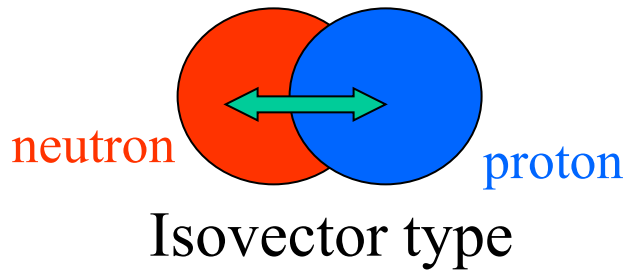


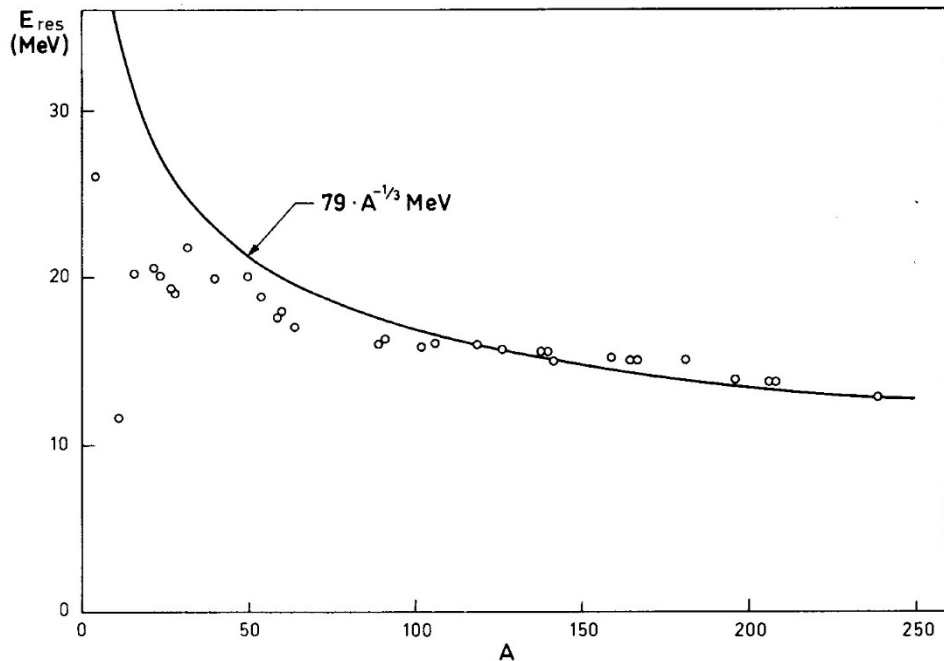
様々な励起状態がコヒーレントに重ね合わさることにより  
「集団的」になる。→(次回もう少し詳しく)

残留相互作用が大きな役割



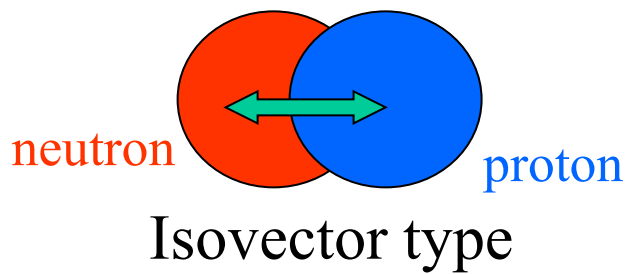
Bohr-Mottelson  
 “Nuclear Structure vol. II”



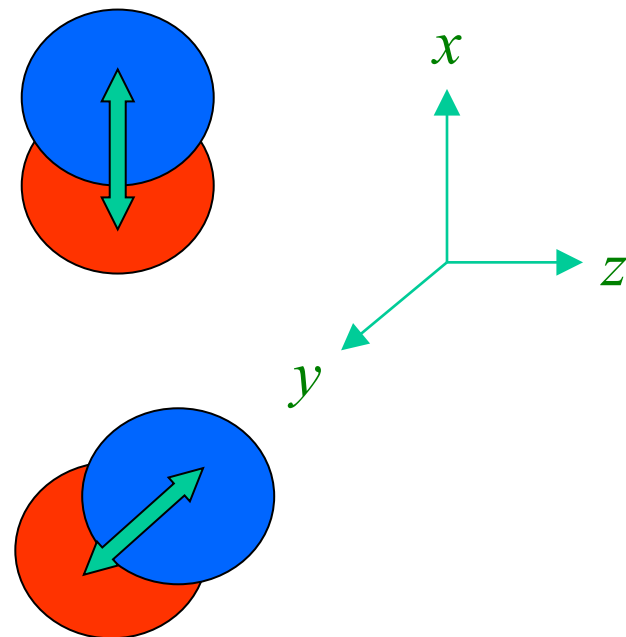


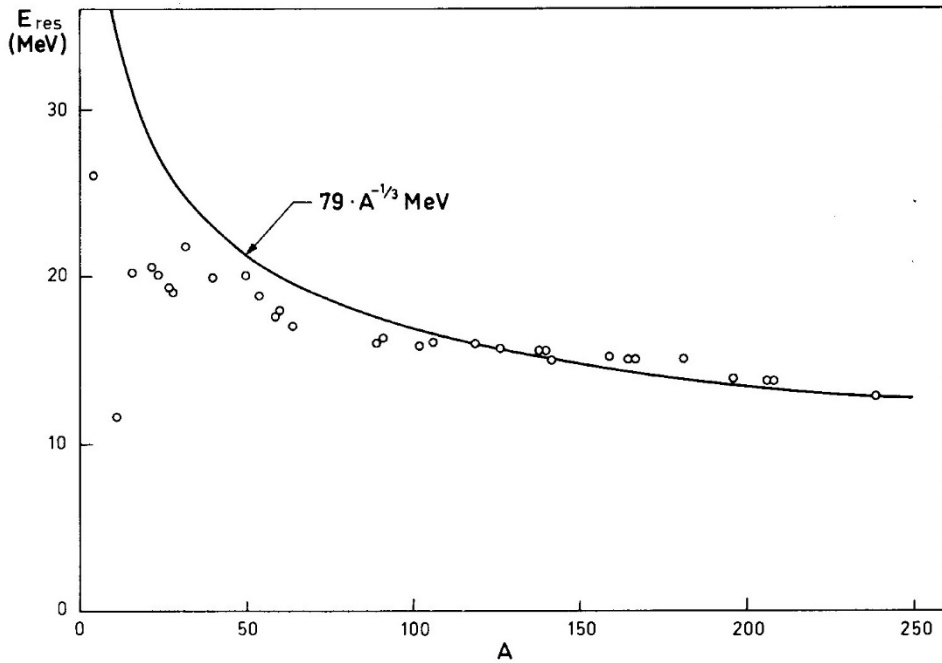
$$E_{GDR} \propto A^{-1/3}$$

Bohr-Mottelson  
 “Nuclear Structure vol. II”



3つのモード”

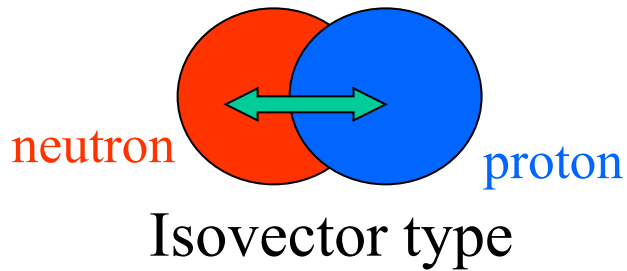




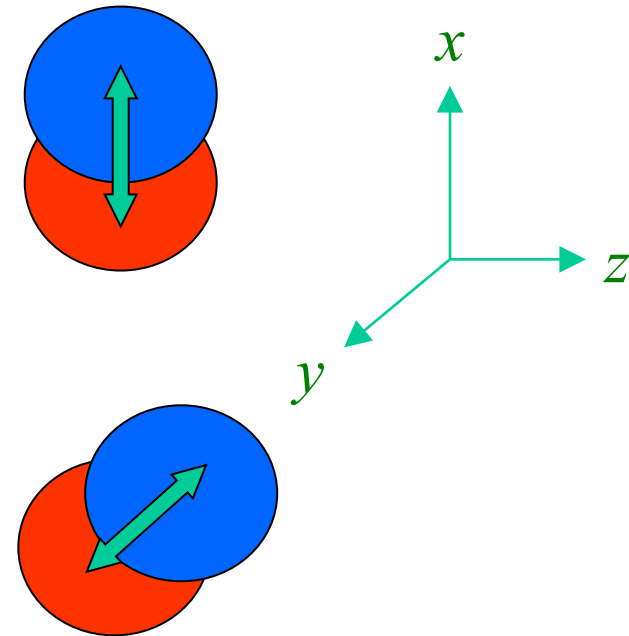
$$E_{GDR} \propto A^{-1/3}$$

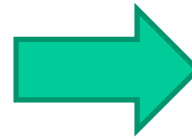
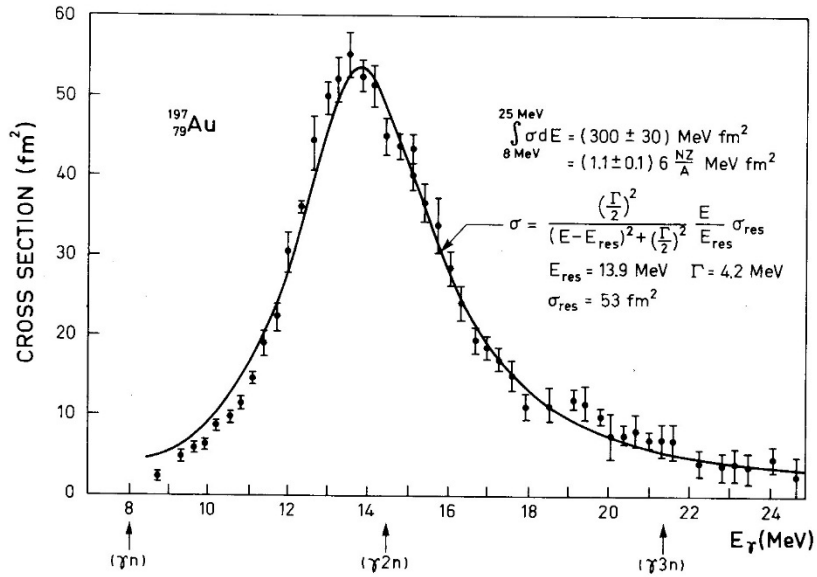
$$\propto 1/R$$

Bohr-Mottelson  
 “Nuclear Structure vol. II”



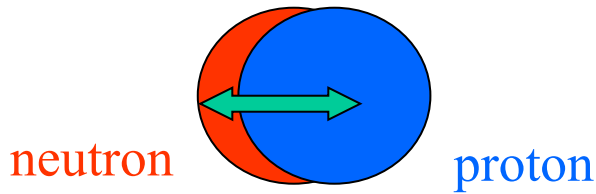
3つのモード”



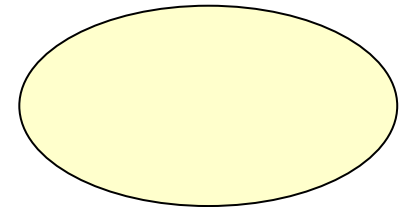


?

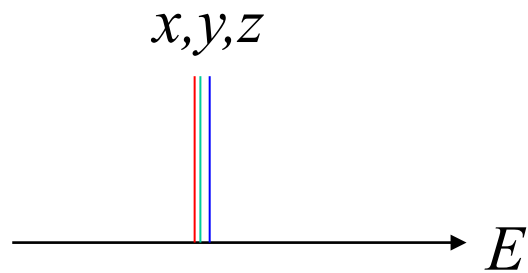
**Figure 6-18** Total photoabsorption cross section for  $^{197}\text{Au}$ . The experimental data are from S. C. Fultz, R. L. Bramblett, J. T. Caldwell, and N. A. Kerr, *Phys. Rev.* **127**, 1273 (1962). The solid curve is of Breit-Wigner shape with the indicated parameters.



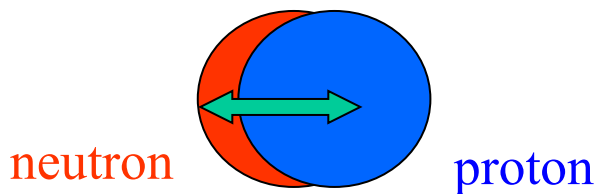
deformed nucleus



$$E_{\text{GDR}} \propto 1/R$$

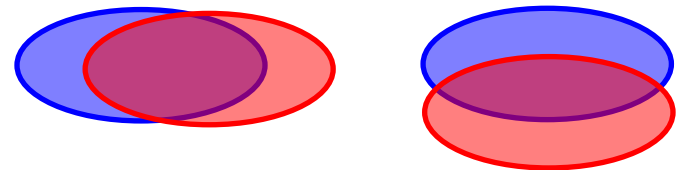
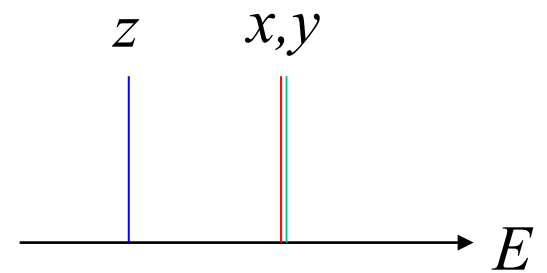
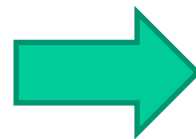


spherical nucleus

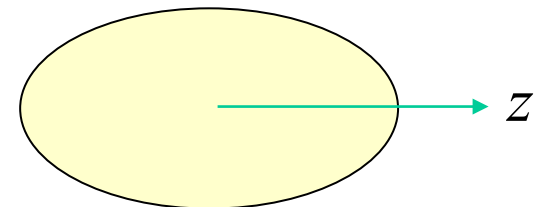


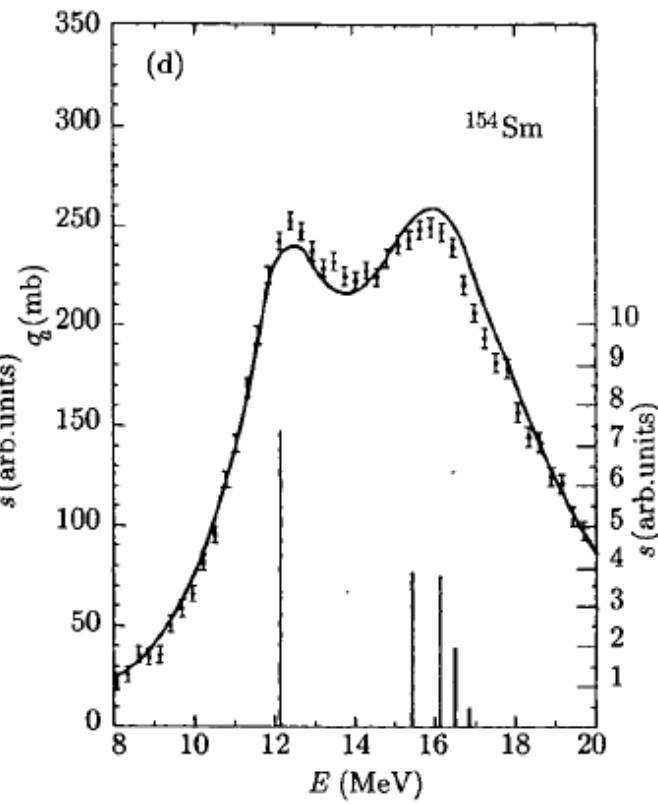
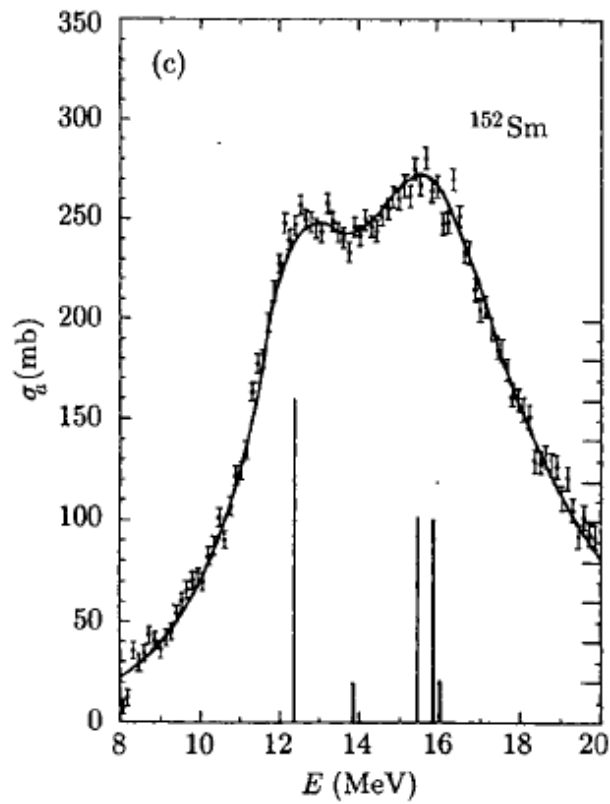
$$E_{\text{GDR}} \propto 1/R$$

(prolate deformation)



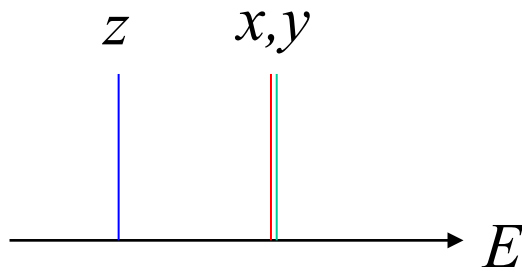
deformed nucleus



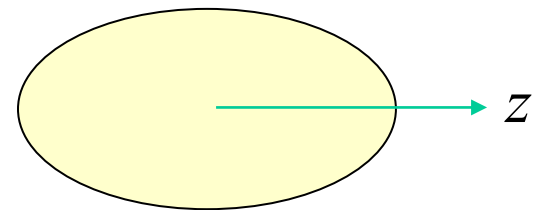


M.N. Harakeh and  
A. van der Woude,  
“Giant Resonances”

(prolate deformation)



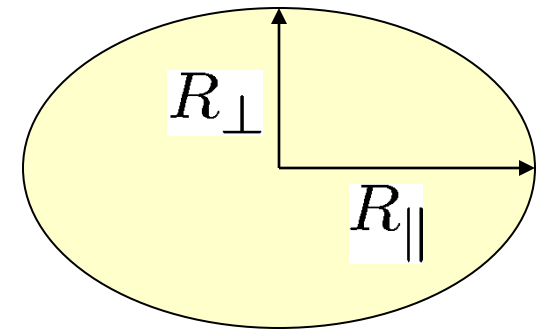
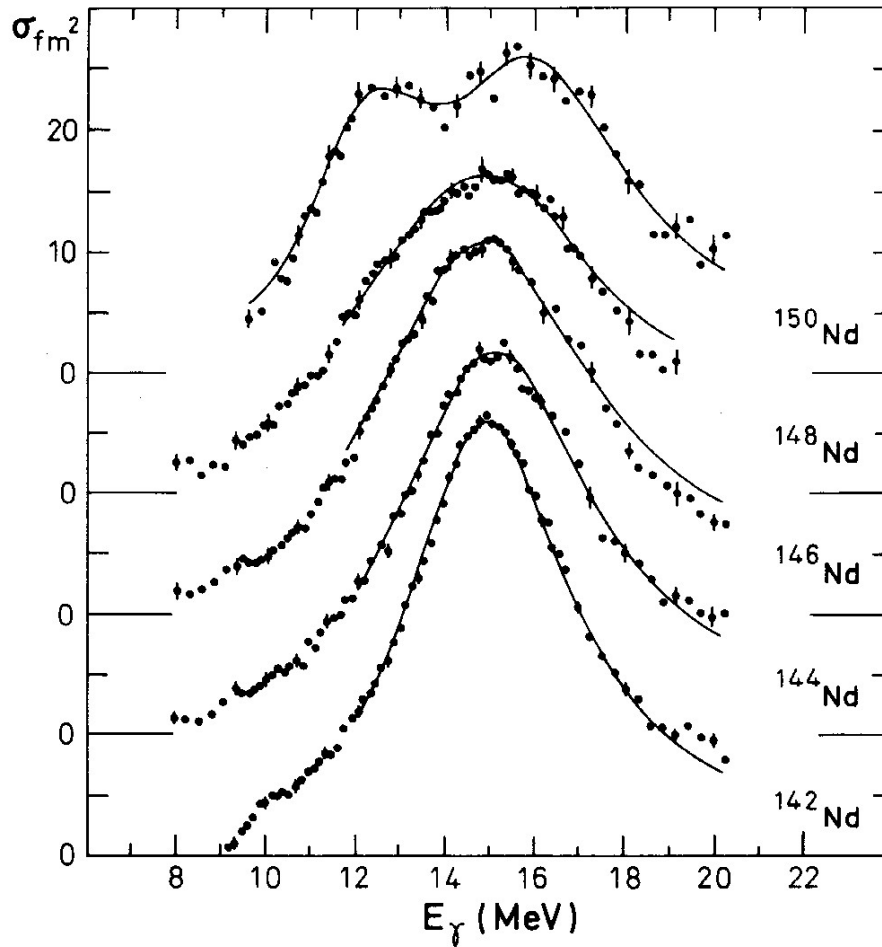
deformed nucleus





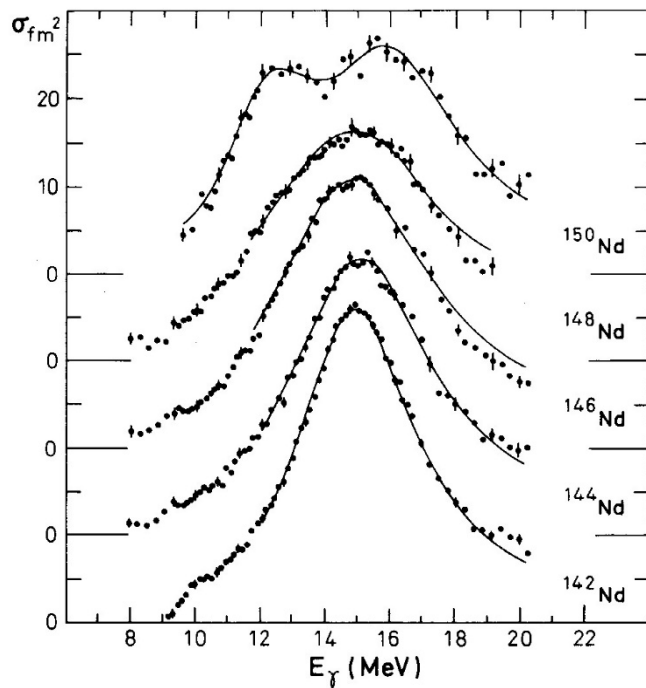
## Deformation effect

$$E_{\text{GDR}} \sim A^{-1/3} \sim 1/R$$



**Figure 6-21** Photoabsorption cross section for even isotopes of neodymium. The experimental data are from P. Carlos, H. Beil, R. Bergère, A. Lepretre, and A. Veyssière, *Nuclear Phys. A172*, 437 (1971). The solid curves represent Lorentzian fits with the parameters given in Table 6-6.

# レポート問題1 (⌘切: 12月2日(土))



左に示す  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  核の光吸収断面積(巨大双極子共鳴: GDR)の実験データから  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  核の変形度を見積もってみよう。

- (i) GDRのエネルギーはおおよそ  $E \sim 79 A^{-1/3}$  MeV となることが知られている。原子核の半径を  $R_0 = r_0 A^{1/3}$  とすると、これは  $E \sim 79 r_0 / R_0$  MeV となることを示している。左の図は 12 MeV と 16 MeV にピークを持つが、 $r_0 = 1.1$  fm としてそれぞれのエネルギーに相当する半径  $R_0$  の大きさを求めよ。(この場合、 $R_0 = r_0 A^{1/3}$  にはならないことに注意せよ。)

- (ii) (i) で求めた2つの半径(小さい方から  $R_1$ 、 $R_2$  とする)が  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  の変形に起因すると仮定する。

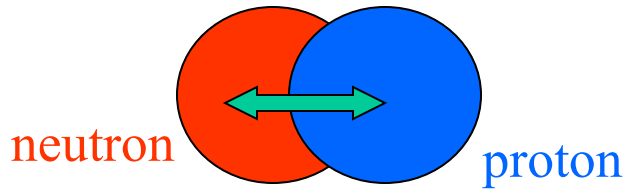
このとき、半径が

$$R(\theta) = R_0(1 + \beta Y_{20}(\theta)); \quad R_0 = r_0 A^{1/3}$$

で与えられるとし、 $R_1 = R(\theta = \pi/2)$ 、 $R_2 = R(\theta = 0)$  と考え、二つの半径の差  $R_2 - R_1$  の値から変形度  $\beta$  を求めよ。

# Giant Dipole Resonances

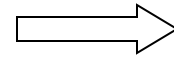
## ● Goldhaber-Teller type



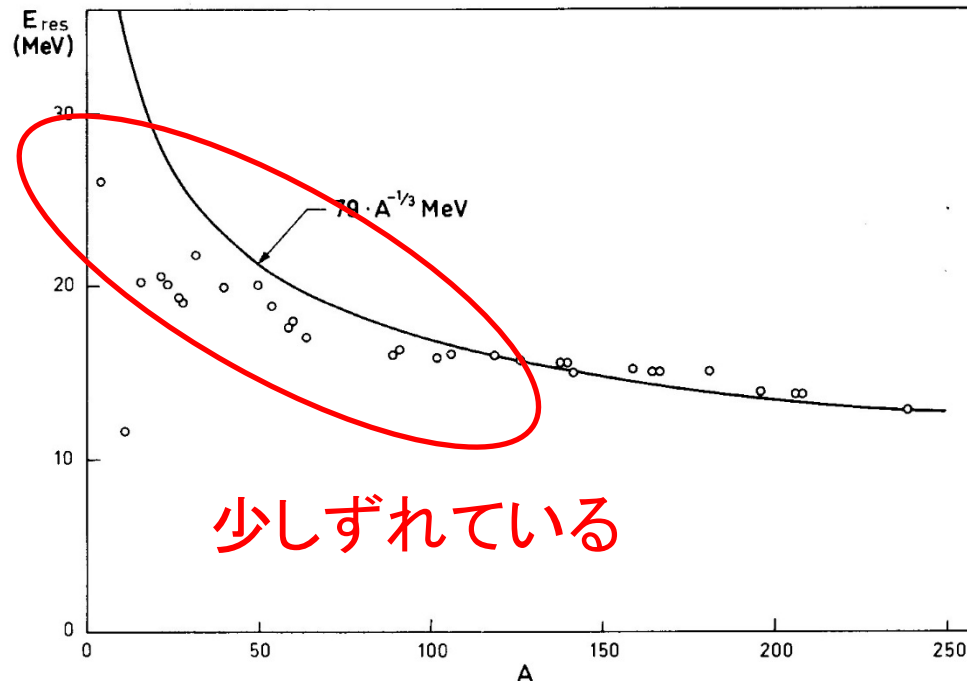
$$\hat{Q} = r Y_{1\mu}(\hat{r}) \tau_z$$



$$E_{\text{GDR}} \sim A^{-1/6}$$

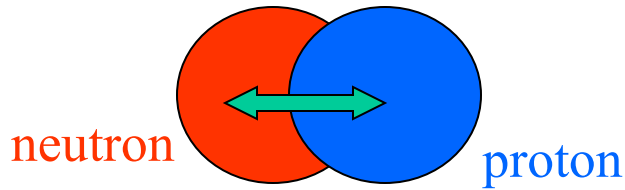


Inconsistent with expt.  
(except for light nuclei)



# Giant Dipole Resonances

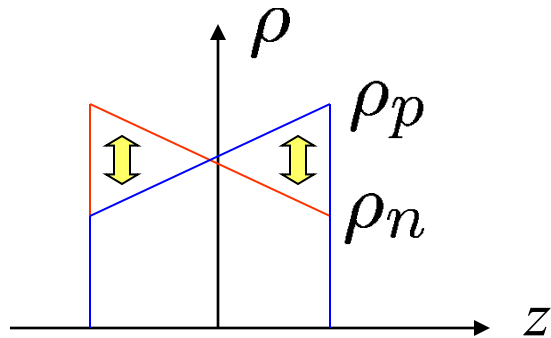
## • Goldhaber-Teller type



$$\hat{Q} = r Y_{1\mu}(\hat{r}) \tau_z$$

$$\longrightarrow E_{\text{GDR}} \sim A^{-1/6}$$

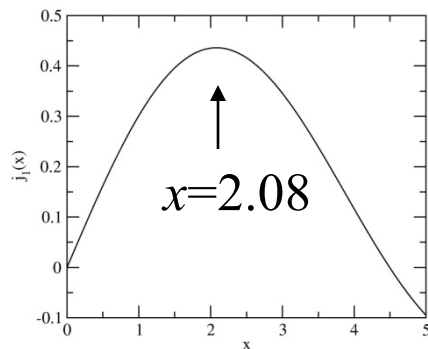
## • Steinwedel-Jensen type



$$\hat{Q} = j_1(kr) Y_{1\mu}(\hat{r}) \tau_z$$

$$\longrightarrow E_{\text{GDR}} \sim A^{-1/3}$$

$$kR = 2.08$$



$$j_1(x) = (\sin x - x \cos x) / x^2$$

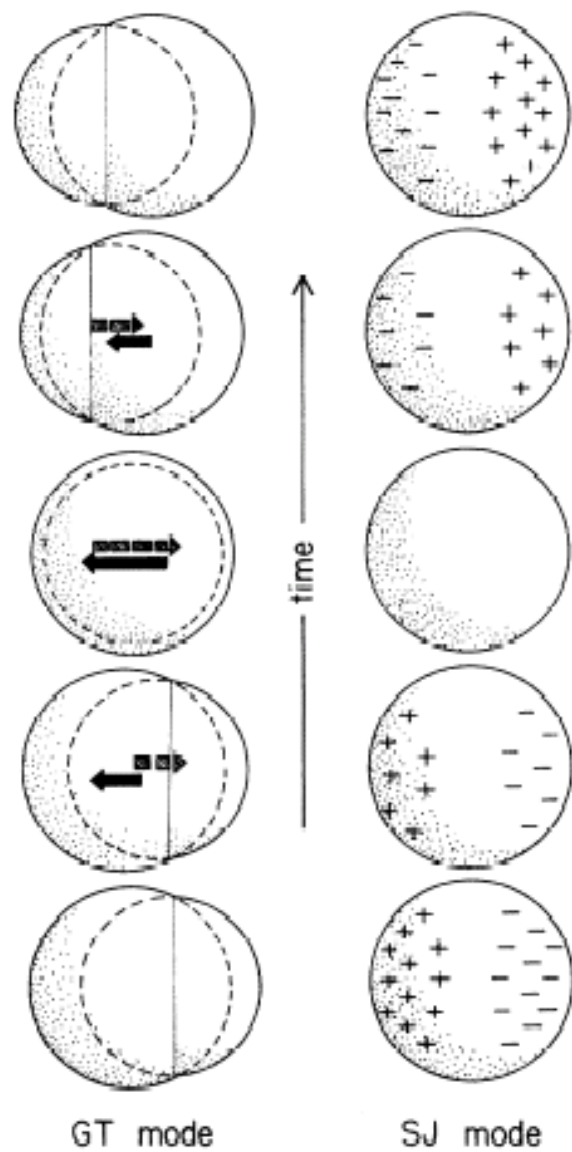


FIG. 1. Schematic drawings that serve to illustrate the general features of the Goldhaber-Teller (Ref. 3) (GT) and Steinwedel-Jensen (Ref. 4) (SJ) dipole modes.

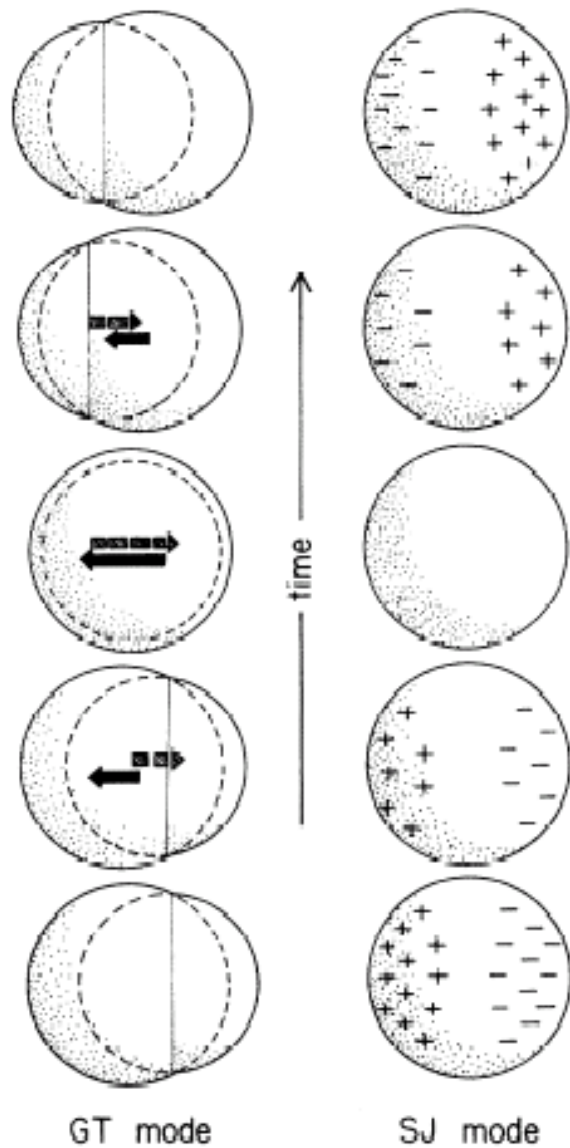
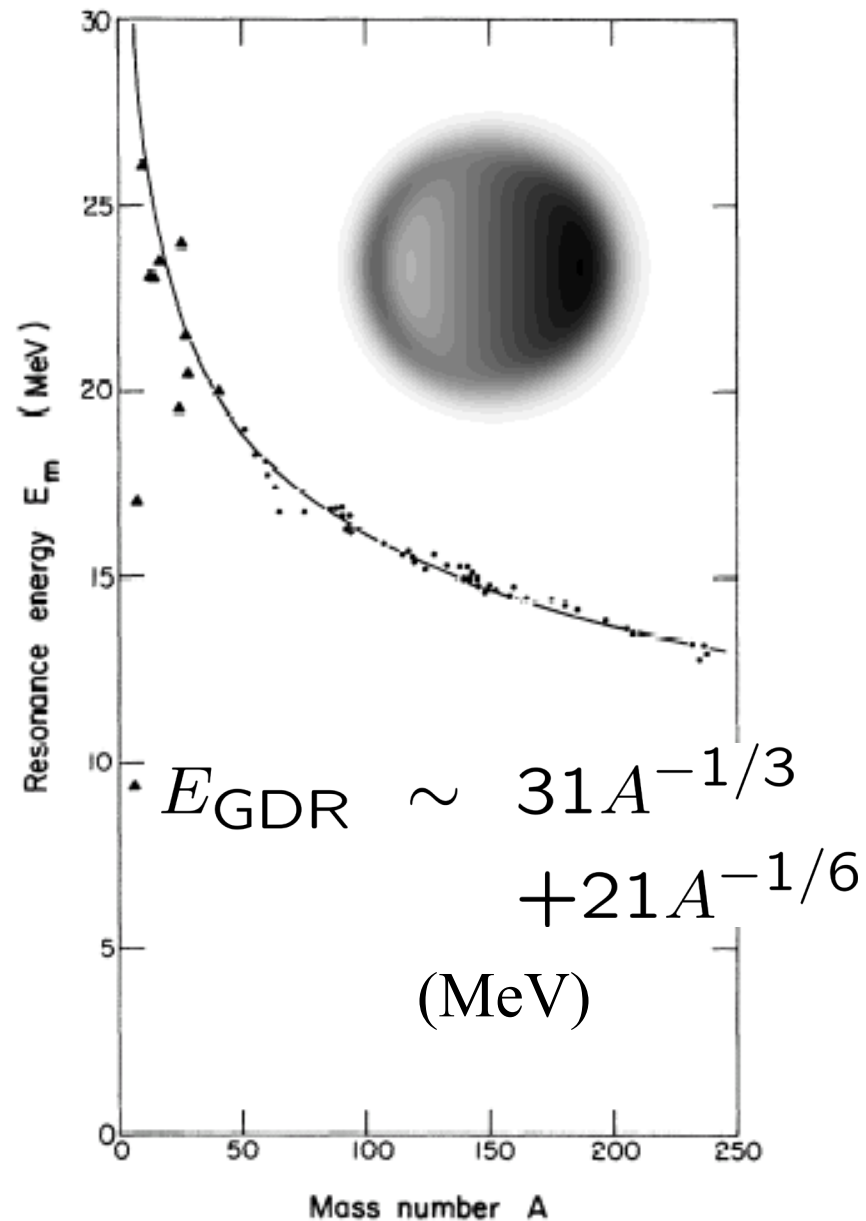
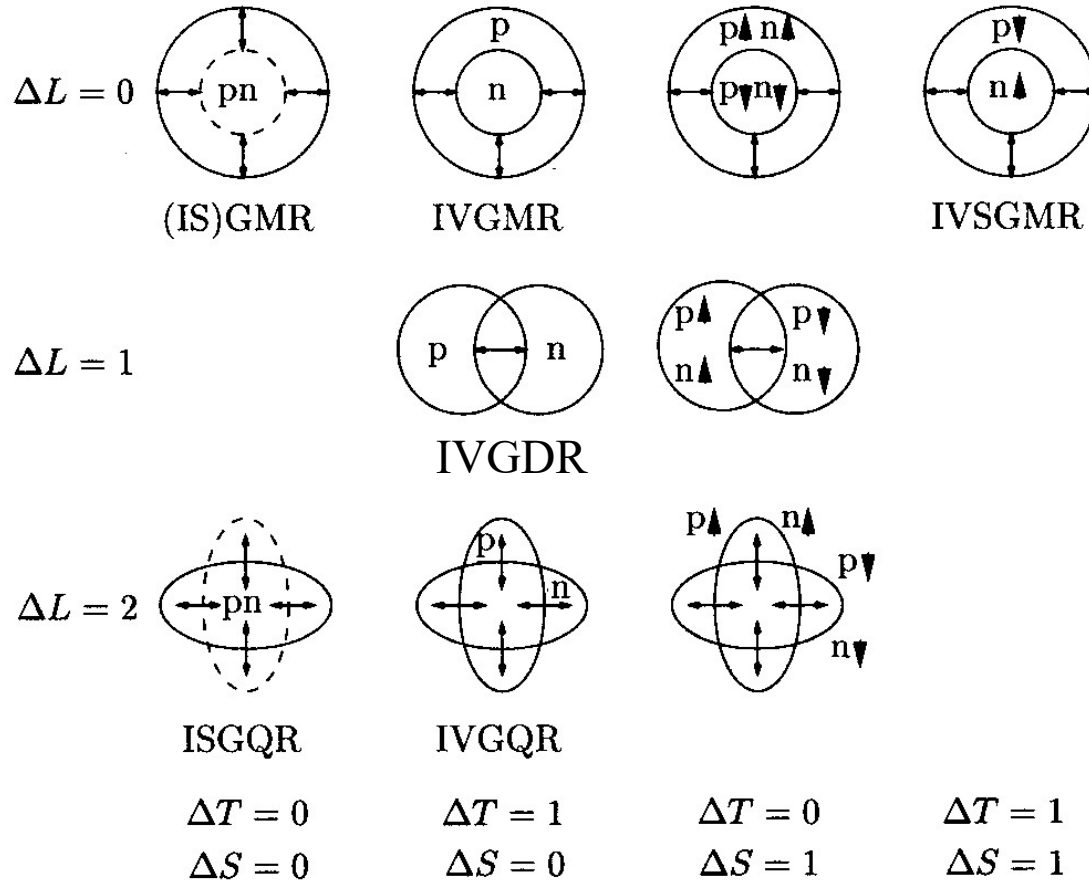


FIG. 1. Schematic drawings that serve to illustrate the general features of the Goldhaber-Teller (Ref. 3) (GT) and Steinwedel-Jensen (Ref. 4) (SJ) dipole modes.



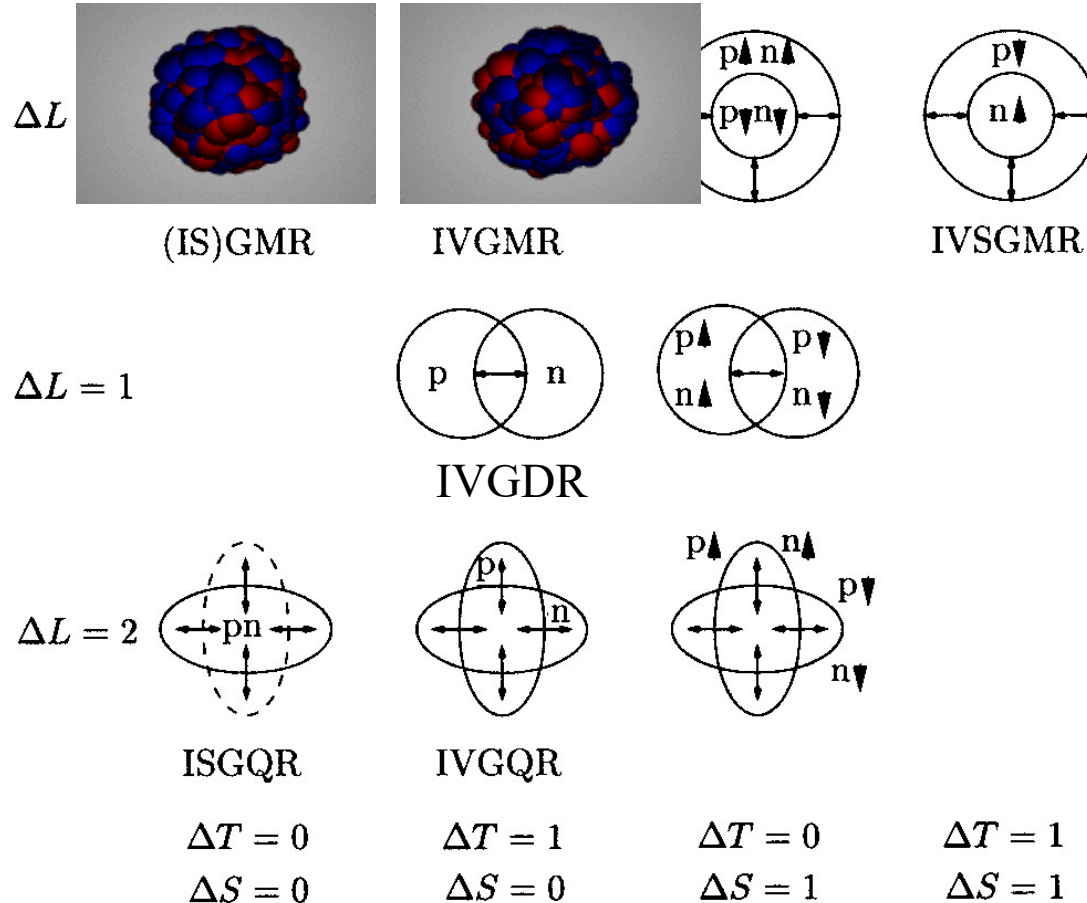
## ii) Inelastic scattering

$(e,e')$ ,  $(p,p')$ ,  $(\alpha,\alpha')$ , Heavy-ion  $\longrightarrow$  Higher multipolarities



## ii) Inelastic scattering

(e,e'), (p,p'), ( $\alpha,\alpha'$ ), Heavy-ion  $\longrightarrow$  Higher multipolarities

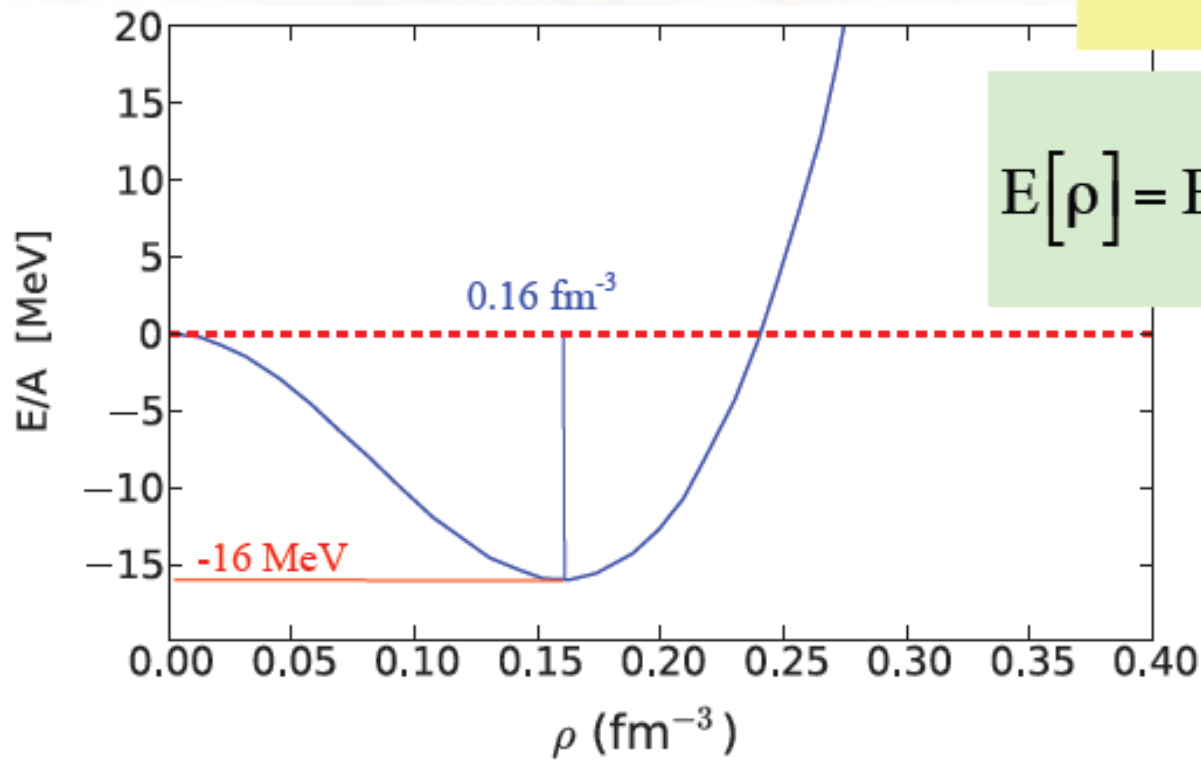
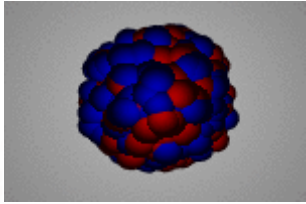


movies: H.-J. Wollersheim,

<https://web-docs.gsi.de/~wolle/TELEKOLLEG/KERN/index-s.html>



# EOS of infinite nuclear matter

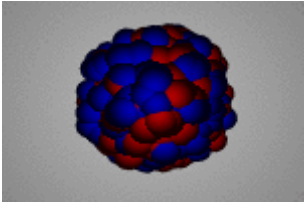


$$K_{\infty} = 9\rho^2 \left. \frac{d^2[E(\rho)/\rho]}{d\rho^2} \right|_{\rho_0}$$

$$E[\rho] = E[\rho_0] + \frac{1}{18} K_{\infty} \left( \frac{\rho - \rho_0}{\rho_0} \right)^2$$

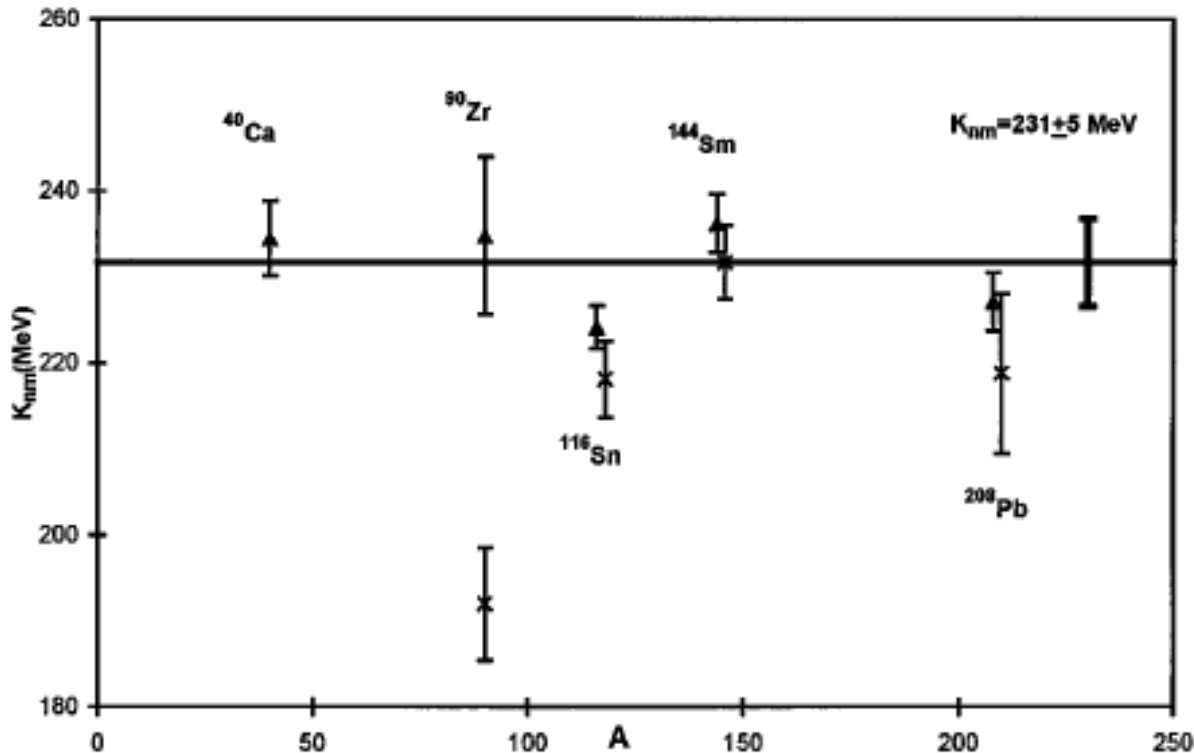
cf. 中性子星の大きさ  
や重さ(MR曲線)

# Isoscalar giant monopole resonances (breathing mode)



$$E_{\text{ISGMR}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2 K}{m \langle r^2 \rangle}}$$

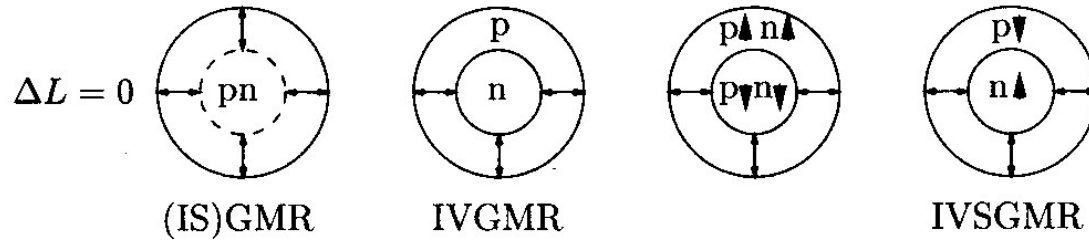
J.P. Blaizot,  
Phys. Rep. 64 ('80) 171



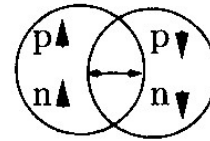
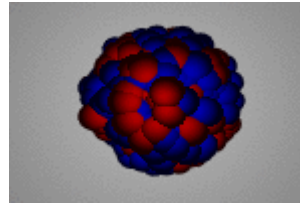
$K \sim 231 \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$

## ii) Inelastic scattering

(e,e'), (p,p'), ( $\alpha,\alpha'$ ), Heavy-ion  $\longrightarrow$  Higher multipolarities

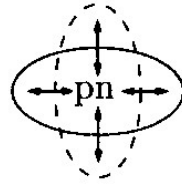


$\Delta L = 1$



原子核の  
静電分極率  
 $\rightarrow$  対称エネルギー

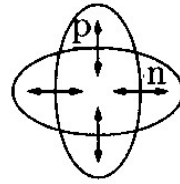
$\Delta L = 2$



ISGQR

$\Delta T = 0$

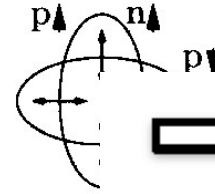
$\Delta S = 0$



IVGQR

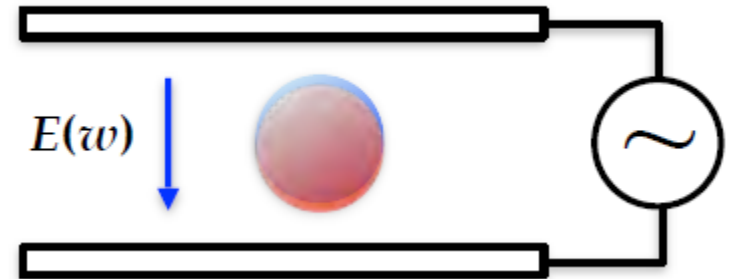
$\Delta T = 1$

$\Delta S = 0$



$\Delta T$

$\Delta S$



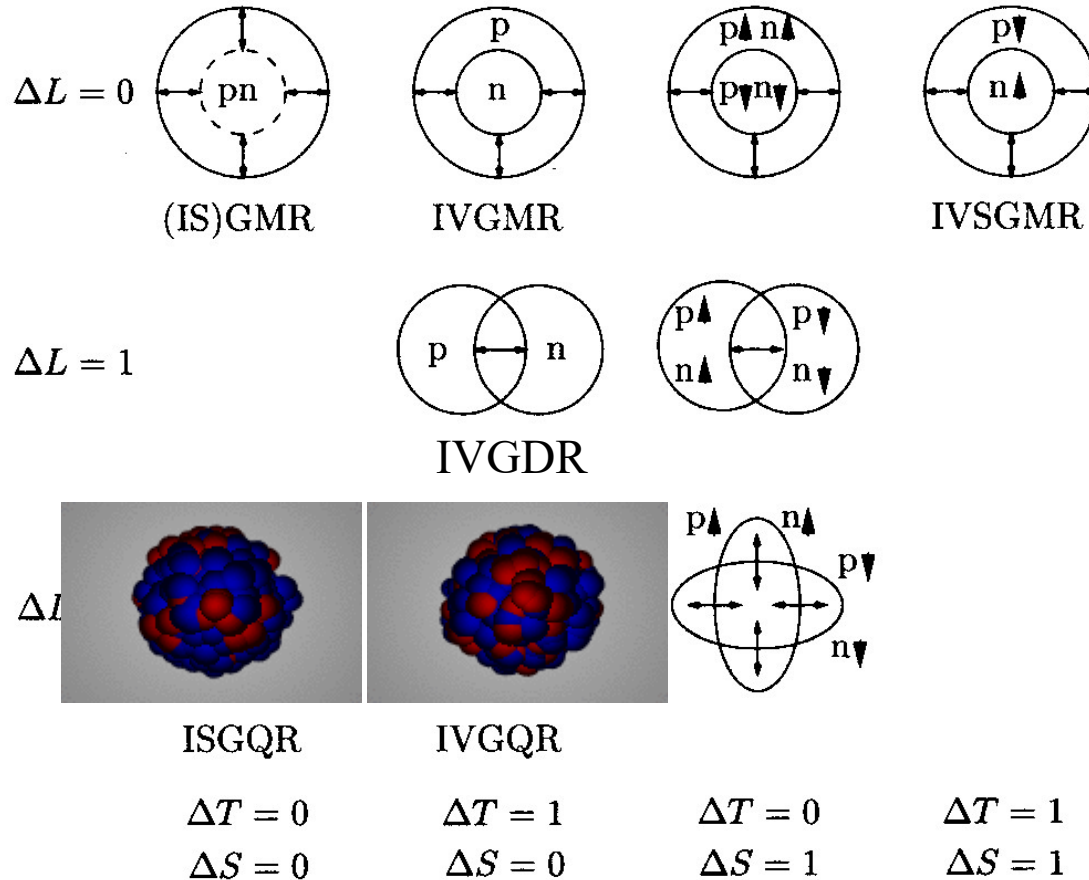
図：民井さん

movies: H.-J. Wollersheim,

<https://web-docs.gsi.de/~wolle/TELEKOLLEG/KERN/index-s.html>

## ii) Inelastic scattering

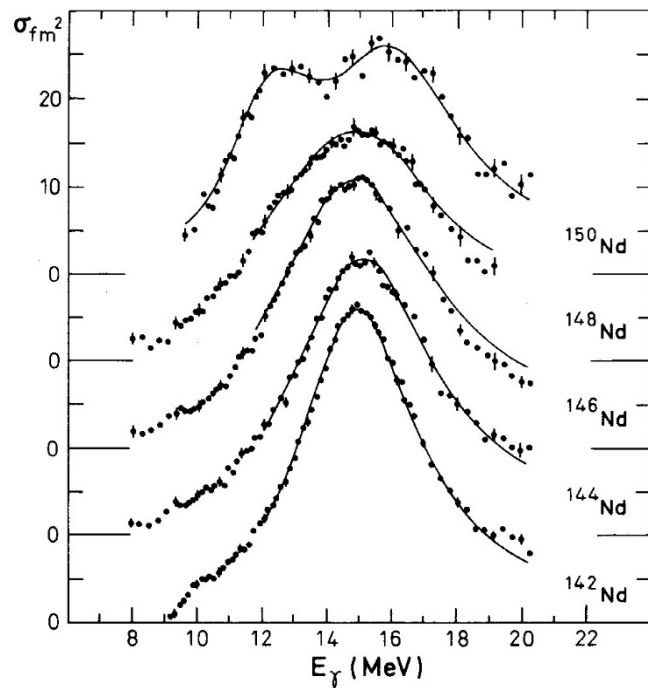
$(e,e')$ ,  $(p,p')$ ,  $(\alpha,\alpha')$ , Heavy-ion  $\longrightarrow$  Higher multipolarities



(note)  $\Delta L = 2 \longrightarrow \Delta N = 2$  Giant Resonance (GQR)

$\Delta N = 0$  Low-lying state

# レポート問題1 (⌘切: 12月2日(土))



左に示す  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  核の光吸収断面積(巨大双極子共鳴: GDR)の実験データから  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  核の変形度を見積もってみよう。

- (i) GDRのエネルギーはおおよそ  $E \sim 79 A^{-1/3}$  MeV となることが知られている。原子核の半径を  $R_0 = r_0 A^{1/3}$  とすると、これは  $E \sim 79 r_0 / R_0$  MeV となることを示している。左の図は 12 MeV と 16 MeV にピークを持つが、 $r_0 = 1.1$  fm としてそれぞれのエネルギーに相当する半径  $R_0$  の大きさを求めよ。(この場合、 $R_0 = r_0 A^{1/3}$  にはならないことに注意せよ。)

- (ii) (i) で求めた2つの半径(小さい方から  $R_1, R_2$  とする)が  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  の変形に起因すると仮定する。

このとき、半径が

$$R(\theta) = R_0(1 + \beta Y_{20}(\theta)); \quad R_0 = r_0 A^{1/3}$$

で与えられるとし、 $R_1 = R(\theta = \pi/2)$ ,  $R_2 = R(\theta = 0)$  と考え、二つの半径の差  $R_2 - R_1$  の値から変形度  $\beta$  を求めよ。