

# 原子核質量から見た原子核の大域的な性質とr過程元素合成

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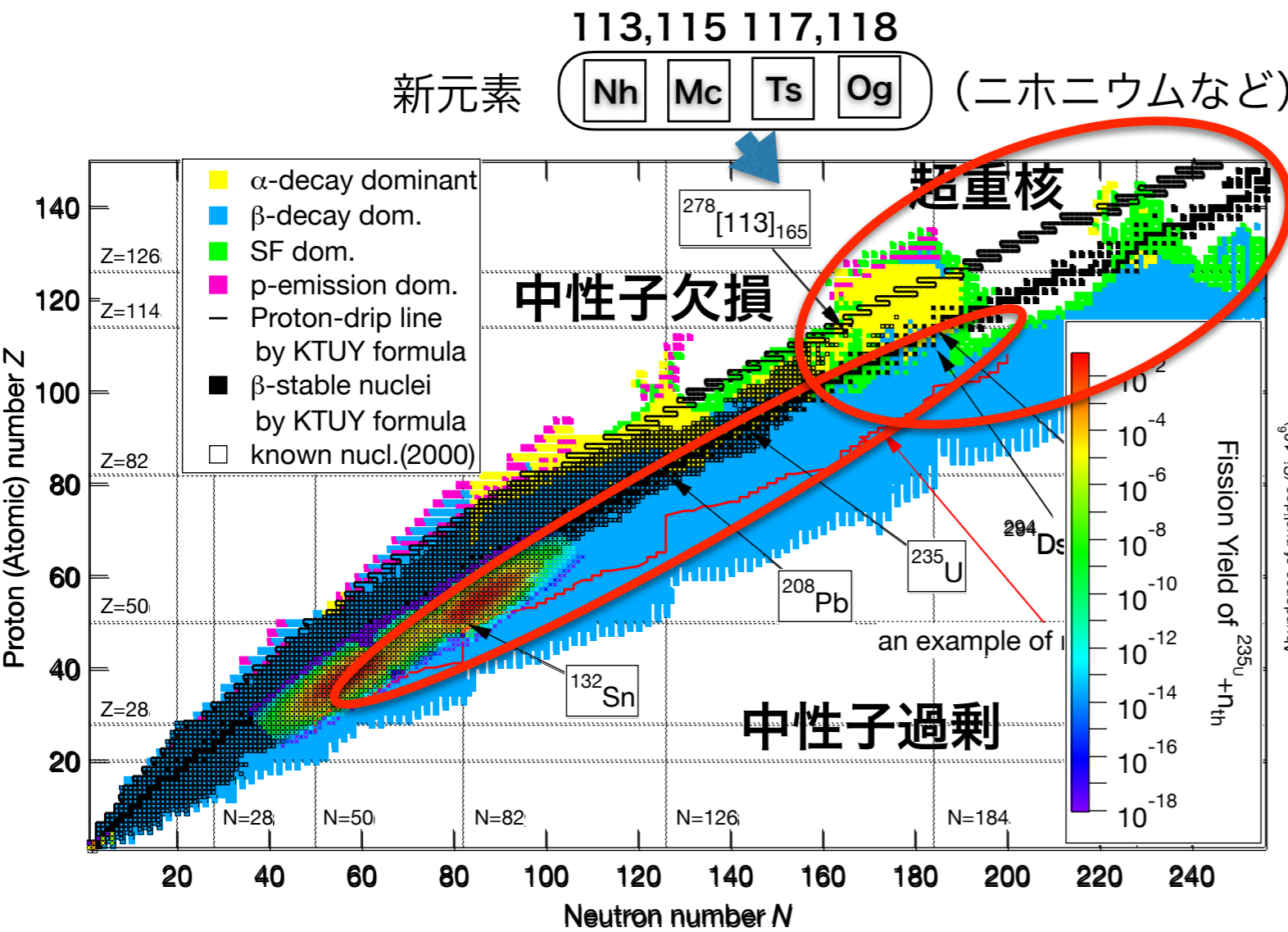
日本原子力研究開発機構  
先端基礎研究センター

- イントロ →核図表の概要、新核種発見の最近の進展 (JAEA核図表2018)
- 原子核質量 →質量模型計算の不定性、質量模型が予測する中性子過剰核の性質
- $\beta$ 崩壊 →禁止遷移の役割
- 核分裂 →r過程の終端の解明

# イントロダクション

原子核の核図表上の大域的領域において原子核の核構造・核崩壊の性質を明らかにする

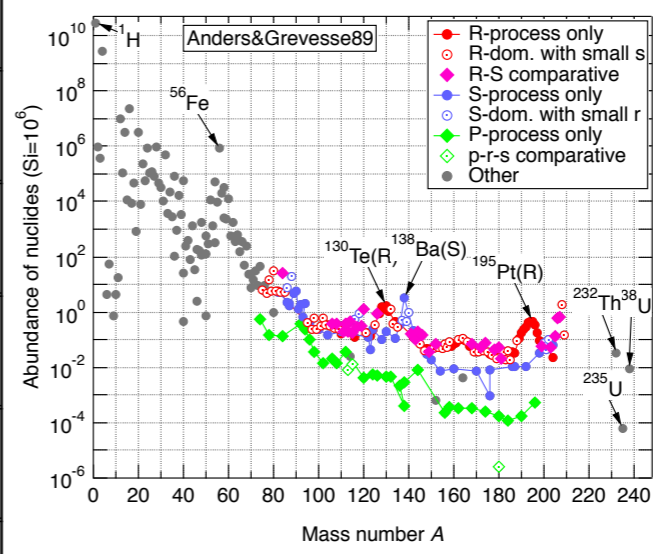
- 原子核の核構造や崩壊機構の理解
- 超重核の理解→原子核の存在限界
- 中性子過剰核の理解→r過程元素合成への応用



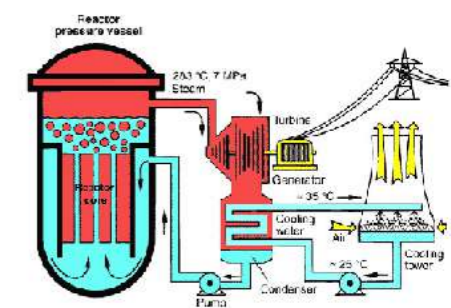
超新星爆発



中性子星の合体



太陽系の元素の存在比

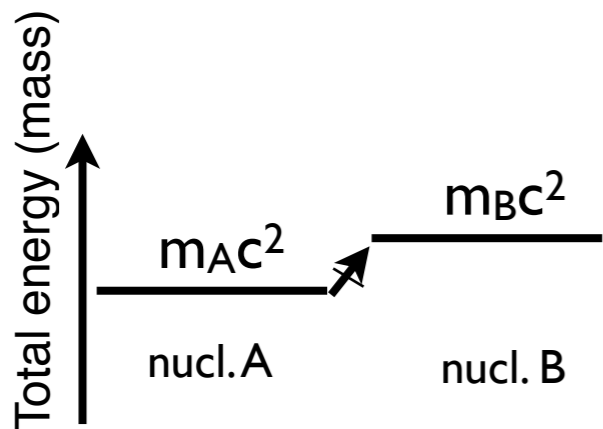


原子炉

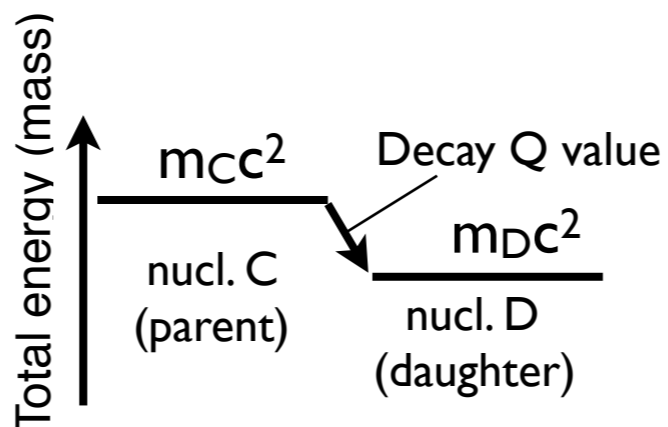
中性子過剰核のβ崩壊は天体核物理、原子炉物理において重要

- $E = mc^2$ より原子核の全エネルギー—そのもの
- 原子核の崩壊や反応を司る

$$E=mc^2$$



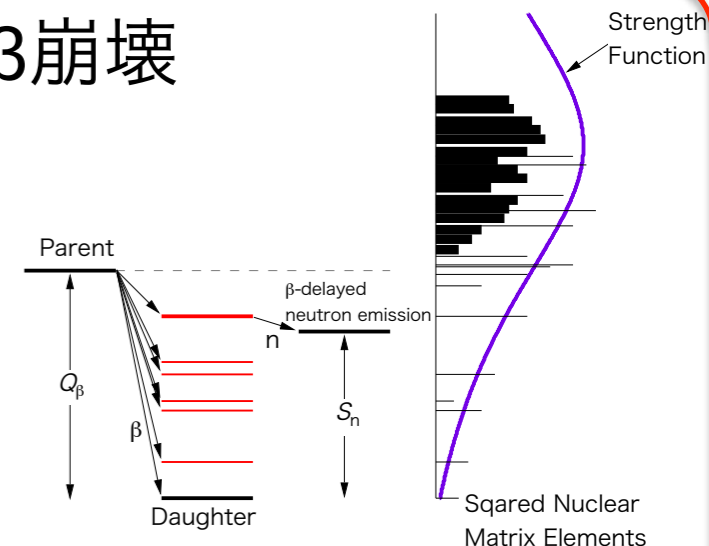
Nucleus A can not decay.



Nucleus C can decay.

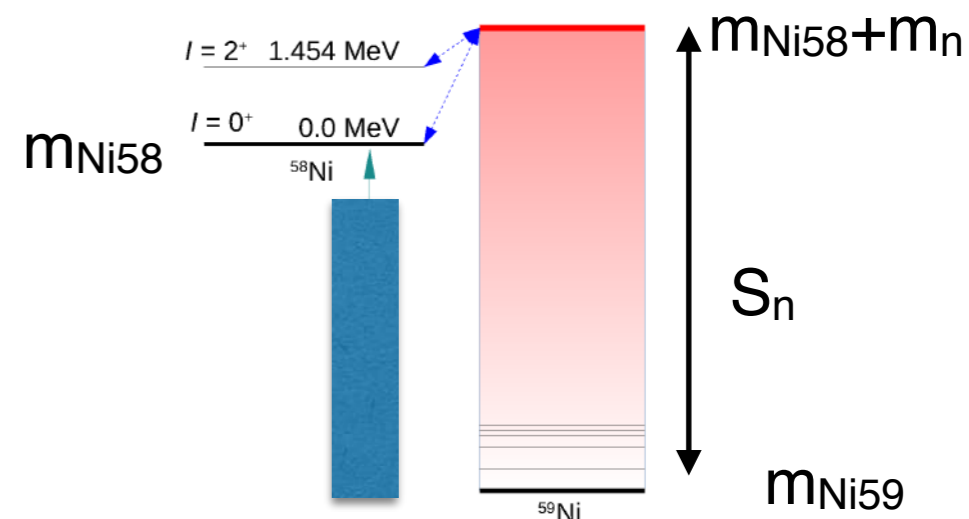
質量値の差が崩壊の向き（と強さの大部分）  
を決める

## 例：β崩壊



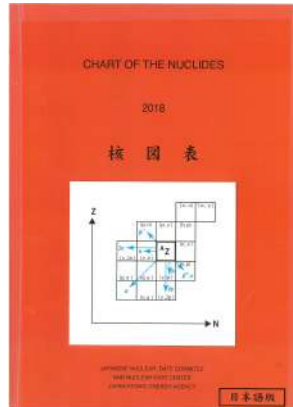
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi^3} \int_{-Q}^0 \sum_{\Omega} |g_{\Omega}|^2 \cdot |M_{\Omega}(E_g)|^2 f(-E_g + 1) dE_g$$

## 例：中性子捕獲過程



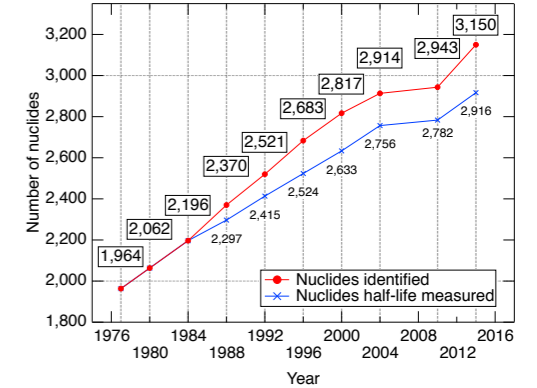
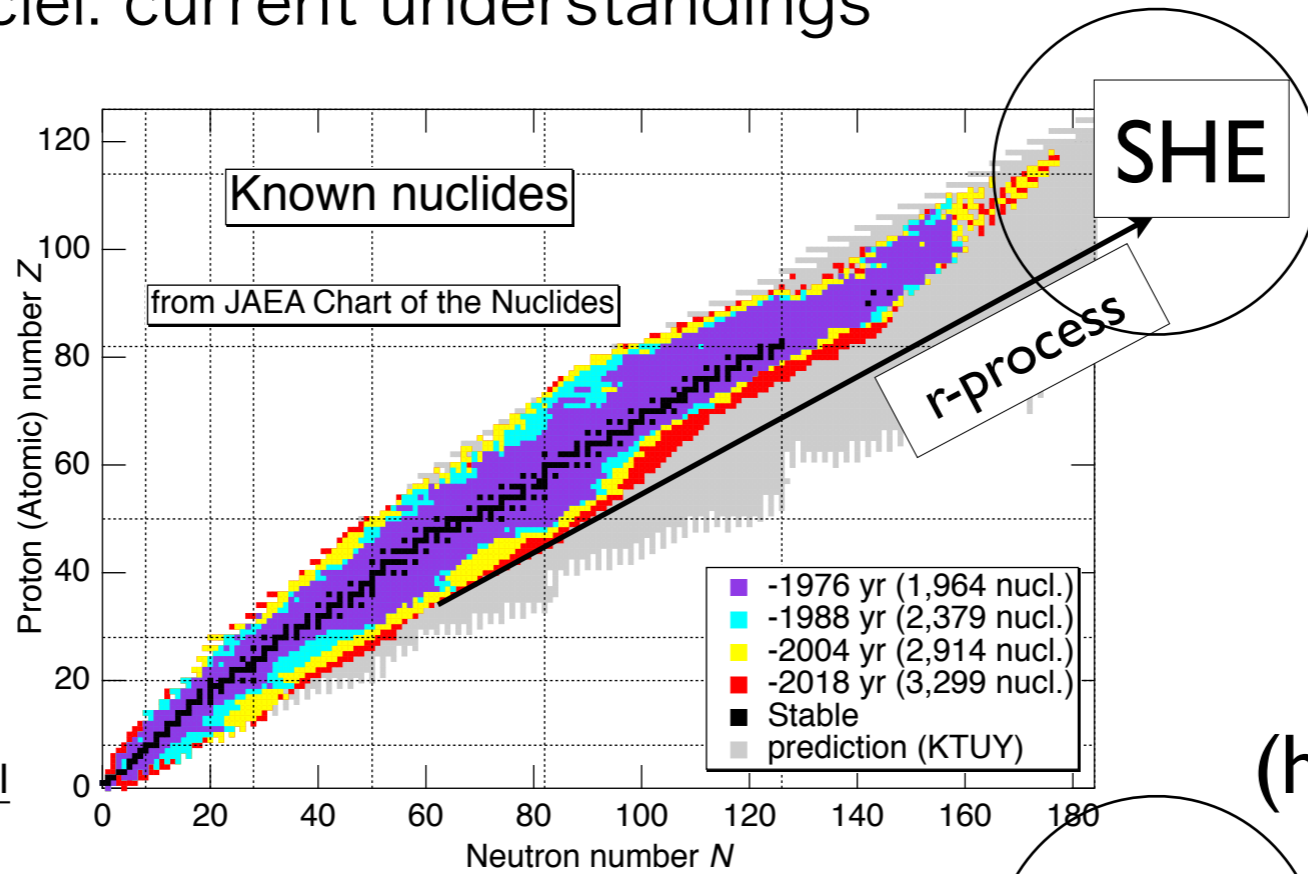
## Search of nuclei: current understandings

### Identified



taken from Chart of the nuclides by JAEA (HK, et al., 2019)

[wwwndc.jaea.go.jp/CN18/index.html](http://wwwndc.jaea.go.jp/CN18/index.html)



~3300 nuclei (Identified)

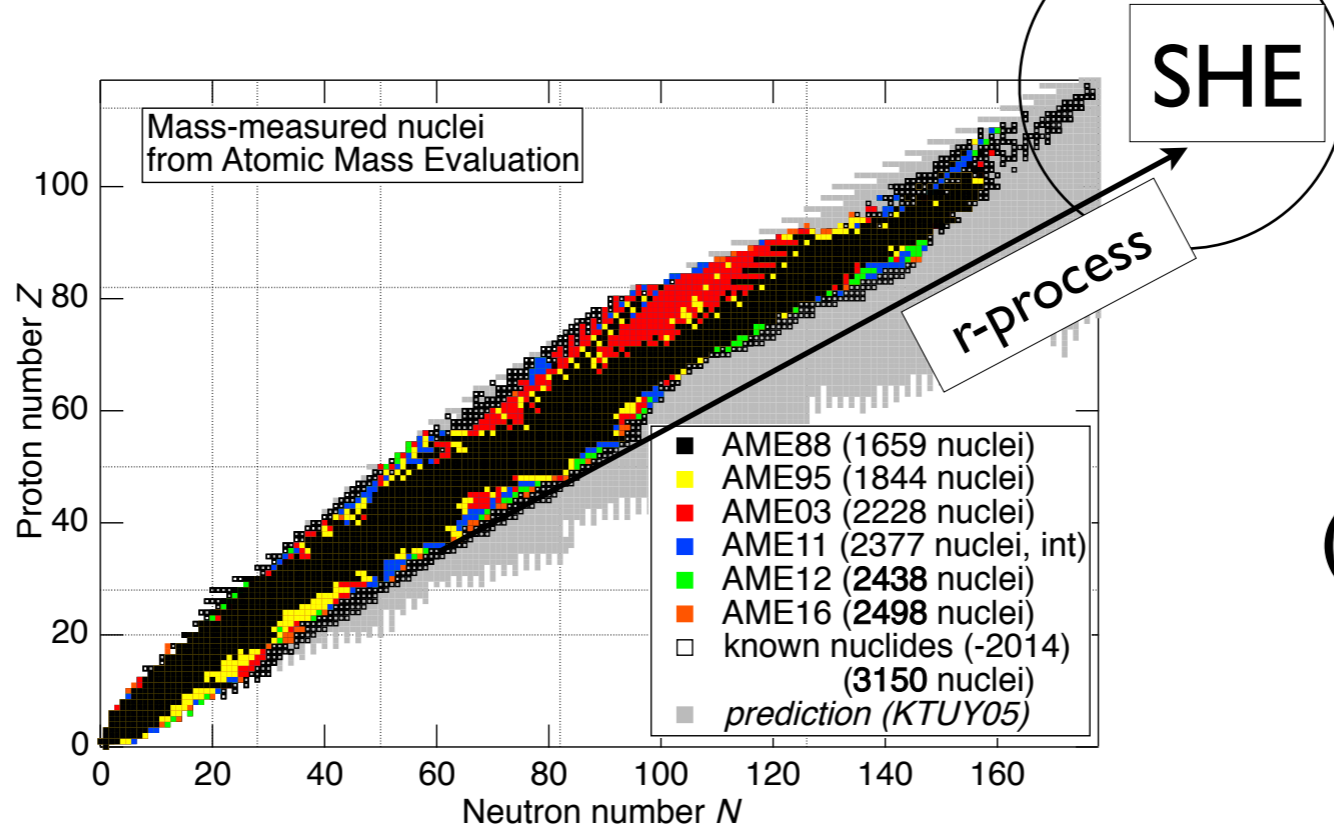
~3000 nuclei (half-life measured)

### Mass-measured

Atomic Mass Data Center

Atomic Mass Evaluation is updated as AME2016

[amdc.impcas.ac.cn/](http://amdc.impcas.ac.cn/)



~2500 nuclei (mass measured)

Weizsäcker-Bethe semi-empirical atomic mass formula

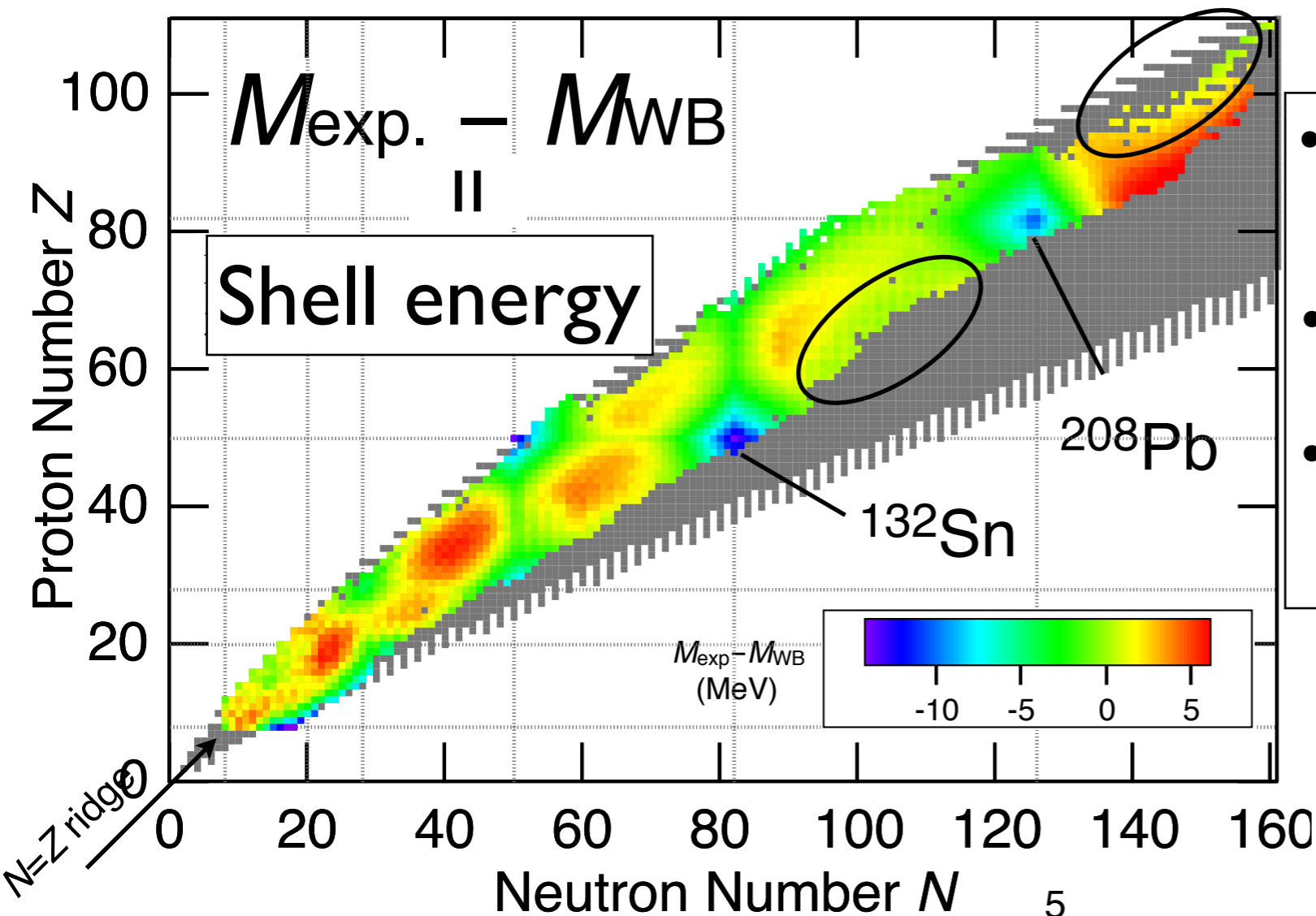
$$M_{WB}(Z, N) = Z m_H + N m_n - B(Z, N)$$

対称項 (Fermi粒子として半分、核力などで半分)

$$= Z m_H + N m_n - a_V A + a_S A^{2/3} + a_I (N-Z)^2 / A + a_C Z(Z-1) / A^{1/3} + \delta_{eo}$$

| $a_V$  | $a_S$  | $a_I$ | $a_C$  | $a_{eo}$ | (MeV) |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| 15.604 | 17.472 | 22.99 | 0.7073 | 12.338   |       |

$$\delta_{eo} = \begin{cases} -a_{eo}/A^{1/2} & \text{for even-}Z \text{ and even-}N \\ 0 & \text{for odd-}A \\ +a_{eo}/A^{1/2} & \text{for odd-}Z \text{ and odd-}N \end{cases}$$



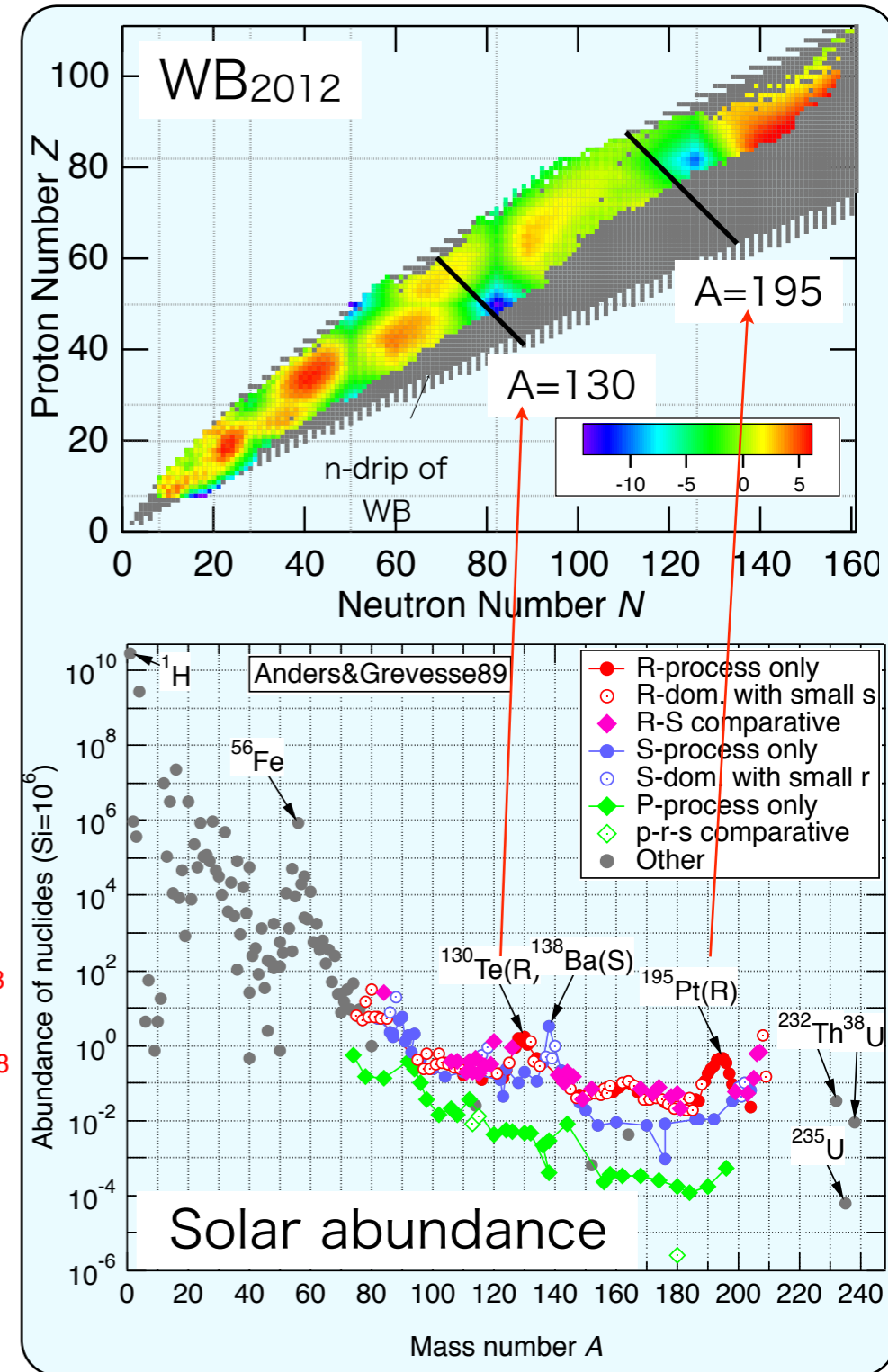
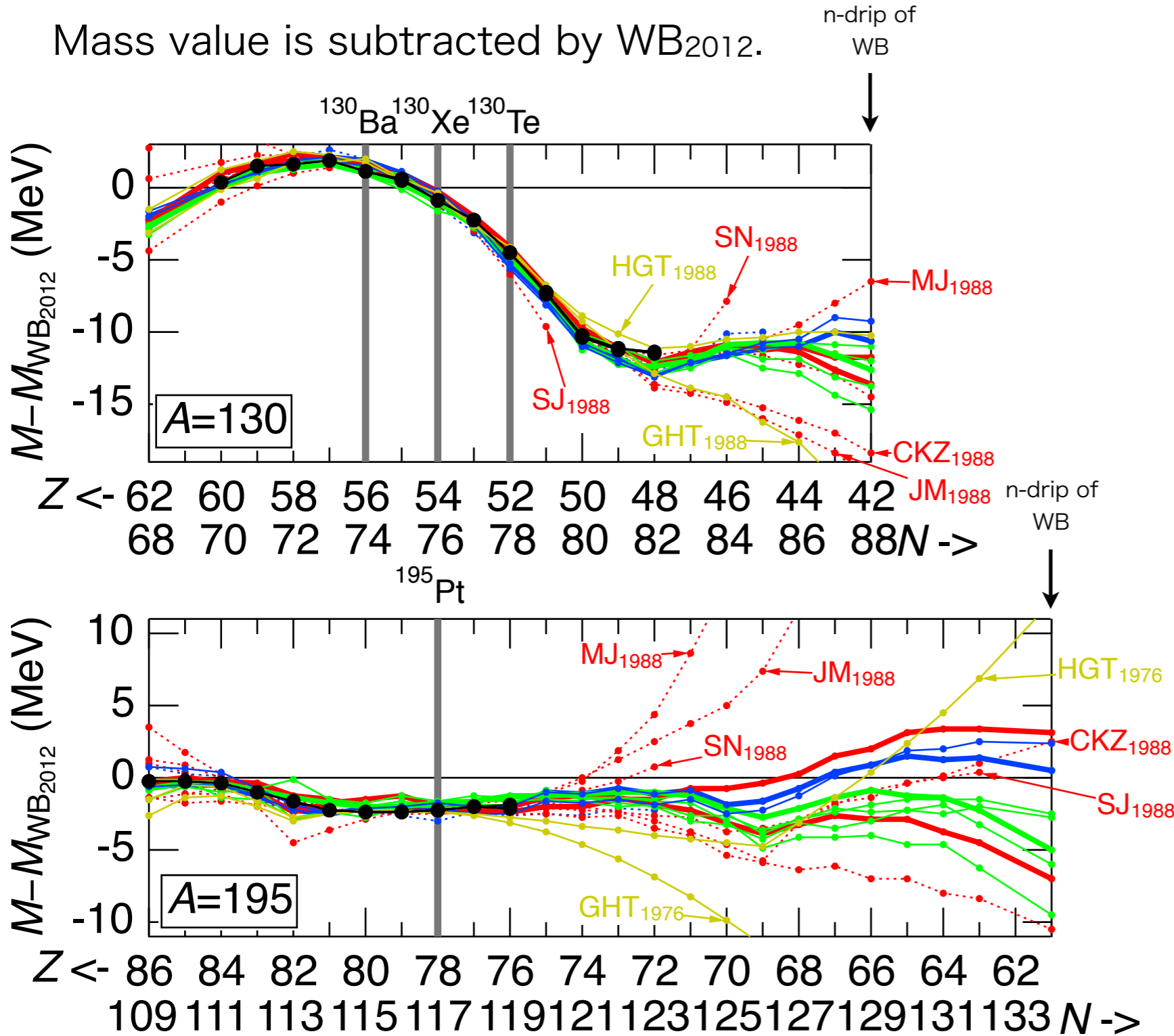
From the 'exp.' shell energy:

- Existence of magic number  
N=28,50,82,126  
Z=28,50,82
- Wigner energy  
N=Z ridge
- Depression due to the deform.  
rare-earth, actinide

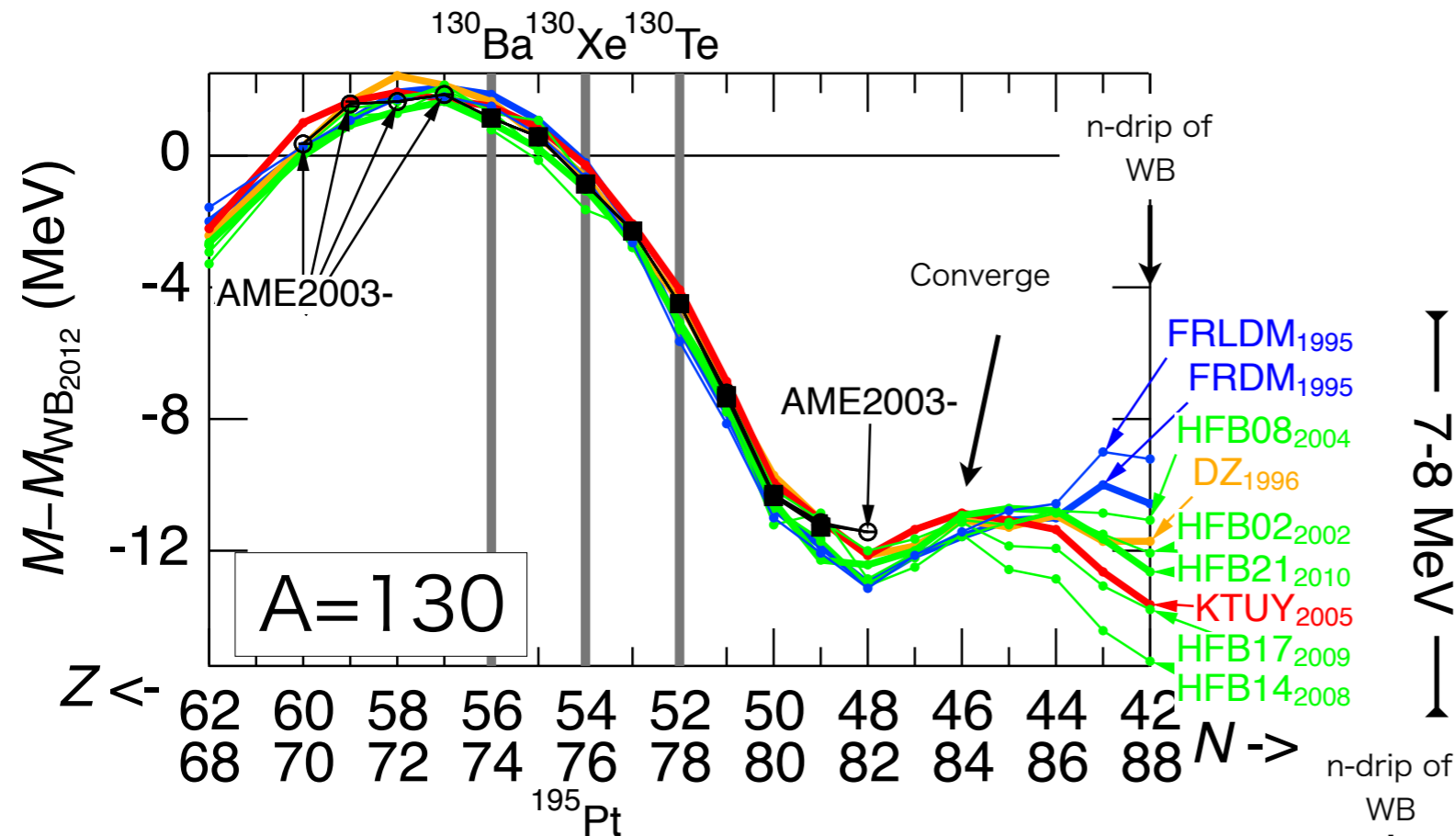
Mass data : 2012 Atomic mass evaluation  
(M. Wang, G. Audi, A.H. Wapstra *et al.*)

Trend in MeV-order

Mass value is subtracted by WB<sub>2012</sub>.

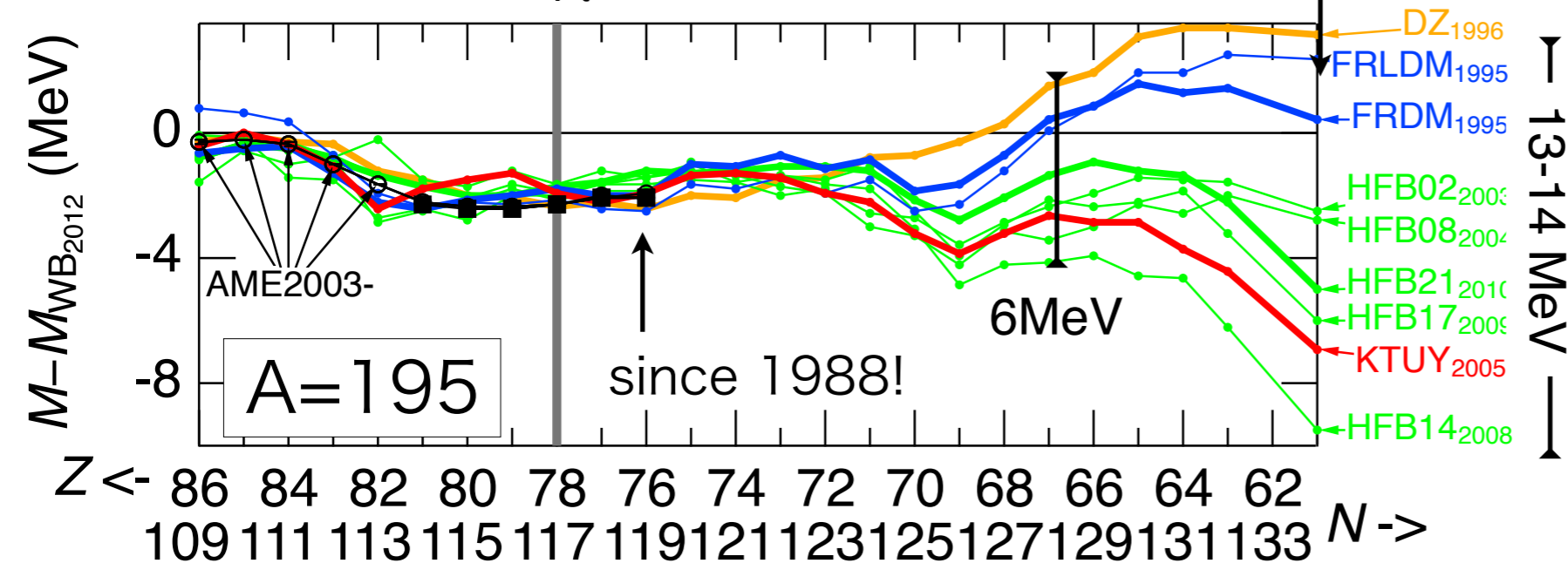


- In old-type mass formulae (-1988), mass values extremely diverge in the very neutron-rich region



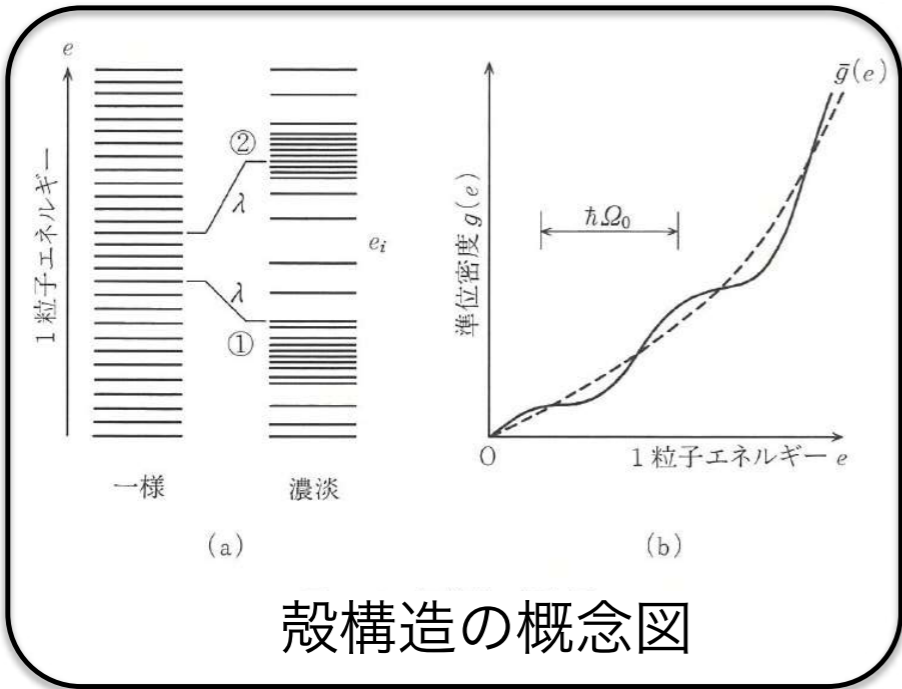
(Only since 1990-)

Predicted mass values still diverge.  
 Even among HFB's, mass values  
 diverge in the n-rich region.  
 (several MeV)  
 Poor experimental mass data.



原子核質量（結合エネルギー）の対称エネルギー部分の理論の不定性が大きい

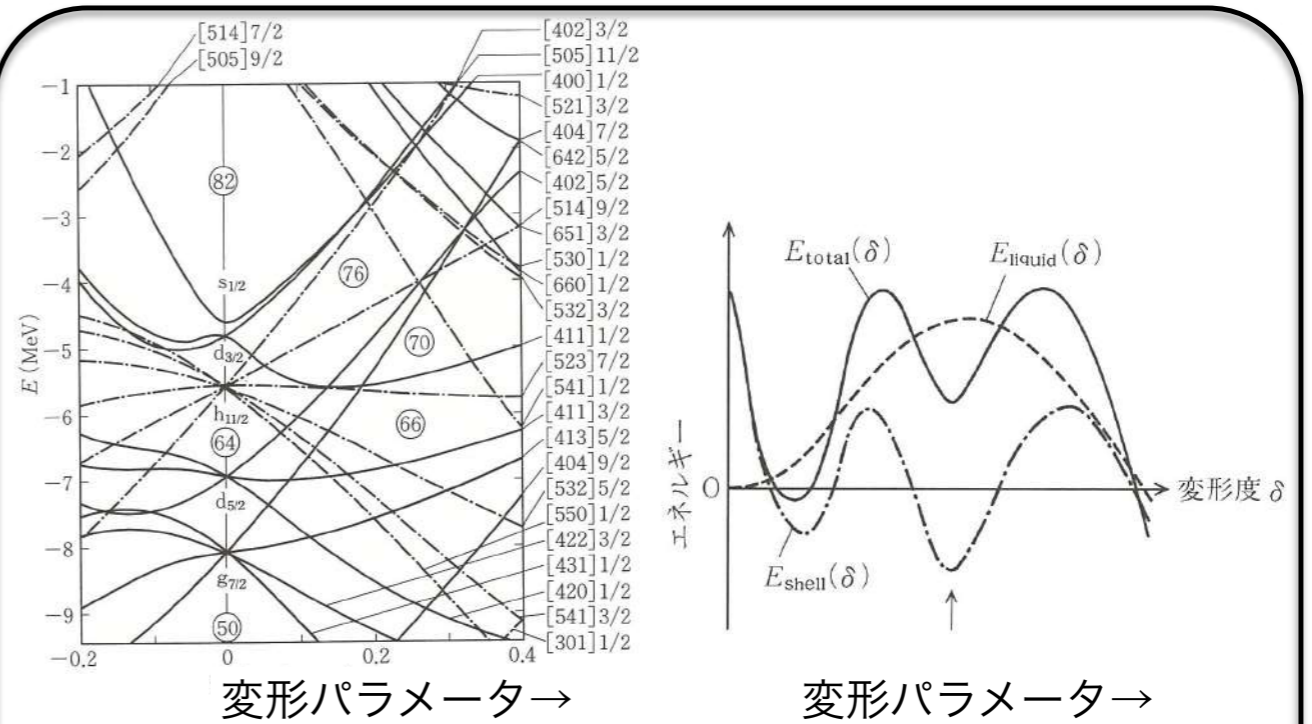
# 微視的部分の理論計算：Nilsson-Strutinsky法と球形基底法



殻構造の概念図

## Nilsson-Strutinsky 法

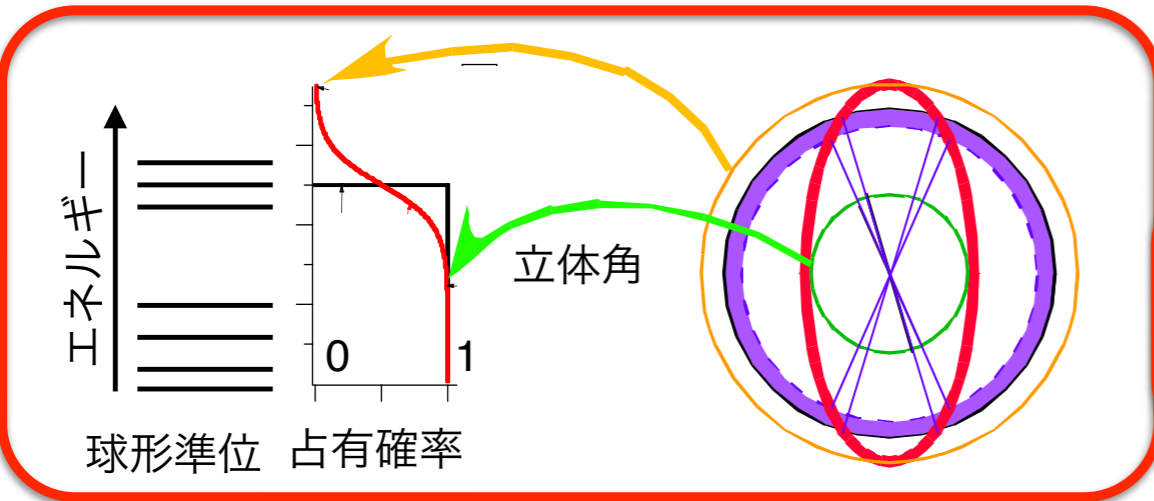
変形単一粒子ポテンシャルより準位を得、  
それに粒子を積み上げることにより求める



変形ポテンシャルで変形度を与えて、縮退が  
解かれた準位に対して適用

## 球形基底の方法( KTUY の 方法)

球形単一粒子ポテンシャルより準位を得、  
変形状態を球形状態の配位混合として扱う



実際の計算：球形殻Eの重み付き和

球形殻E：球形準位の積分

重み：立体角(占有確率)の微分

○核力ポテンシャル：2体の核力 (Skyrme, Folded Yukawaなど) や単一粒子ポテンシャル (Woods-Saxon等) 等。構築するモデルによる



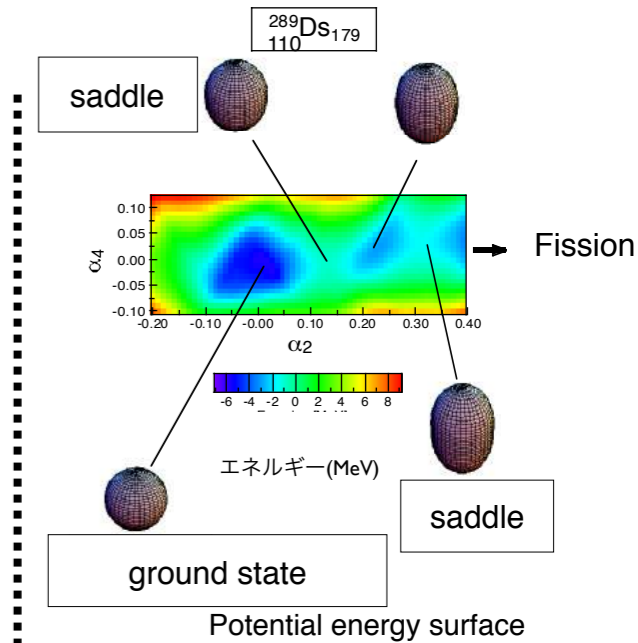
$$M(Z, N) = M_{\text{gross}}(Z, N) + M_{\text{eo}}(Z, N) + M_{\text{shell}}(Z, N)$$

H. Koura, T. Tachibana, M. Uno, M. Yamada, PTP113 (2005)

$M_{\text{gross}}$  smooth function of N and Z. (same as the TUYU formula)

$M_{\text{shell}}$ : modified Woods-Saxon pot.+BCS+deform. config. and **spherical-basis method**

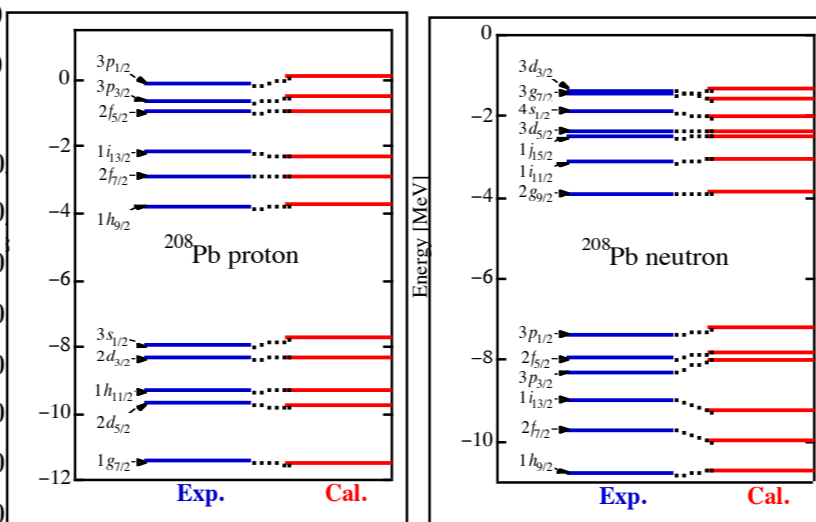
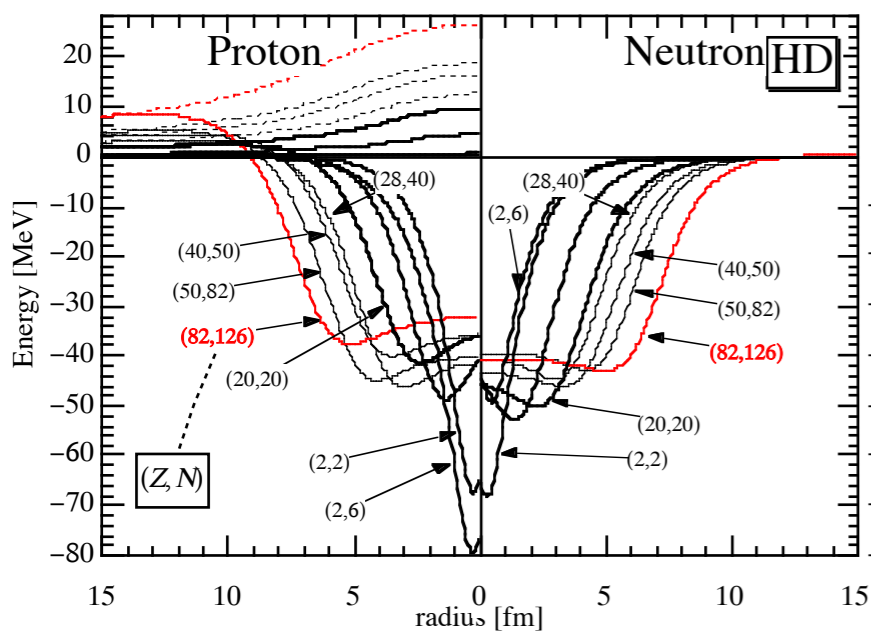
- Deformation, fission barrier is obtained
- Change of closed shells in the n-rich nuclei is predicted. (N=20 → 16, etc.)
- Topic: decay modes for superheavy nuclei can be described.



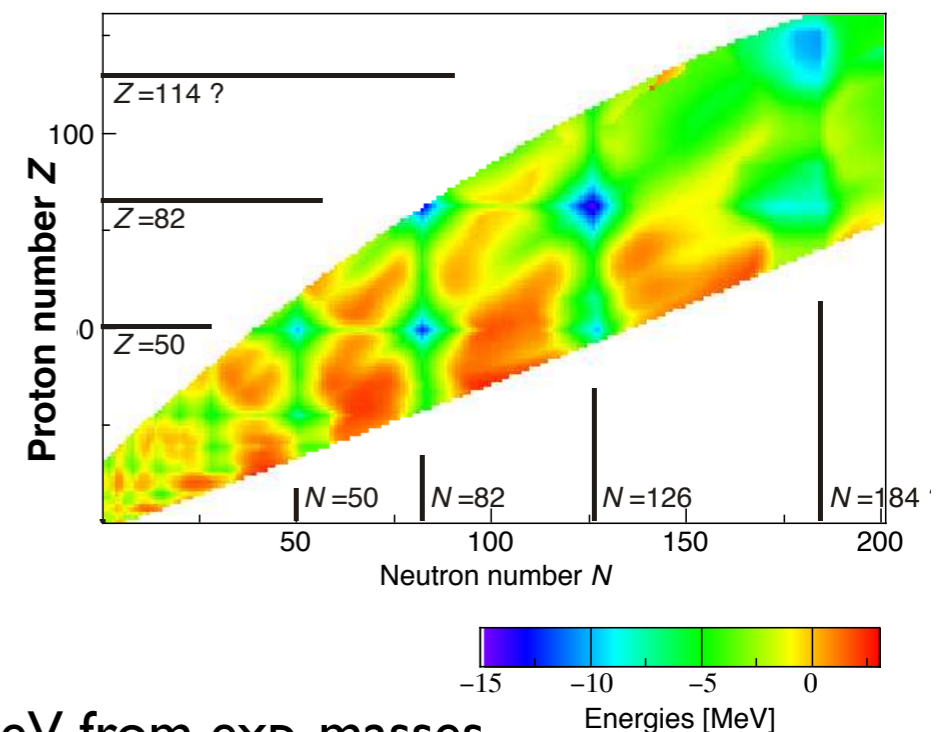
## Single-particle potential

$$V_{\text{cen}}(r) = V_0 \frac{1}{\left\{1 + \exp\left[\frac{(r - R_v)}{a_v}\right]\right\}^{a_v/k}} \left\{1 + V_{\text{dp}} \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left[-\frac{(r - R_v)}{a_v}\right]}\right\}$$

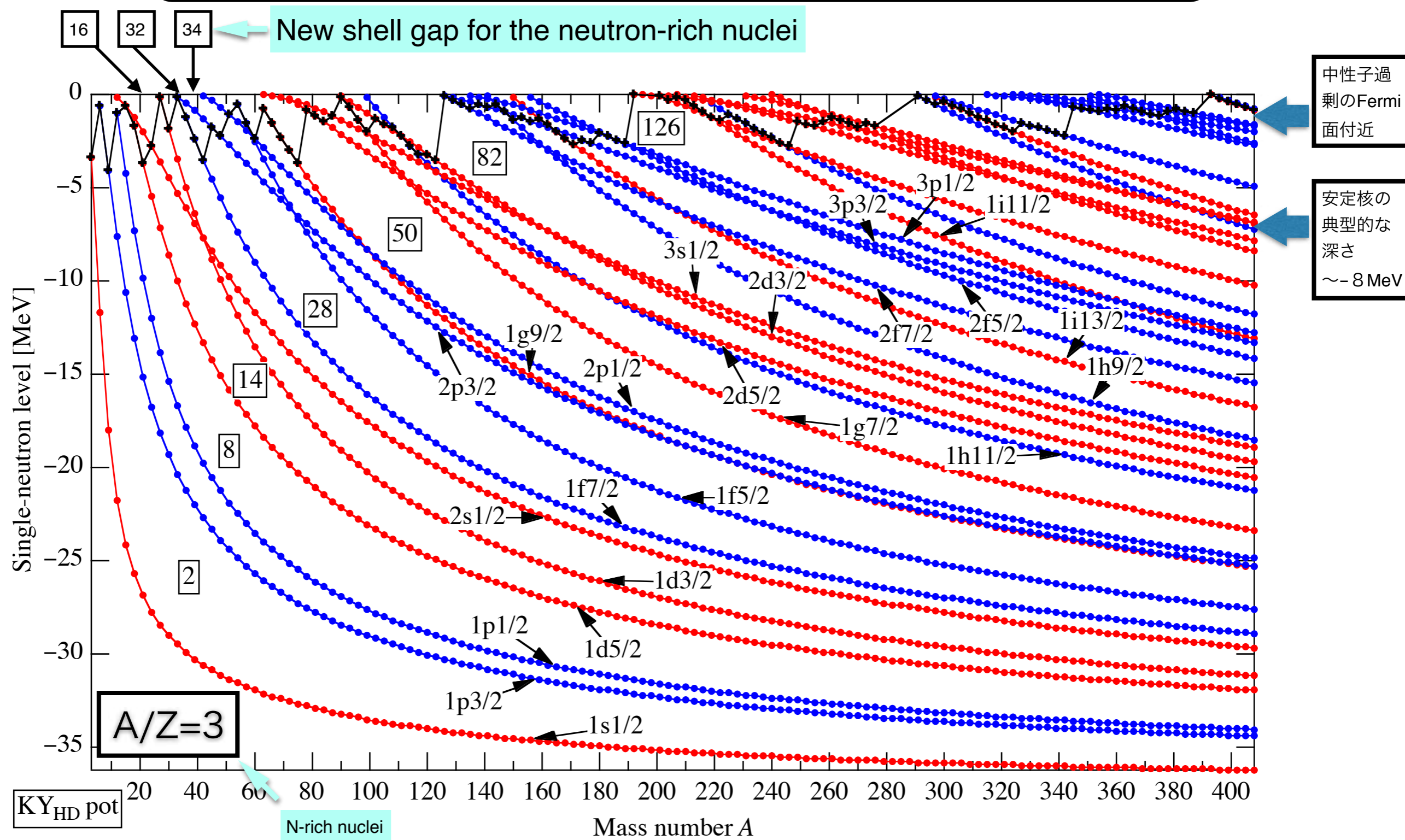
## Shell energy



## Nuclear shell energies $E_{\text{sh}}(Z, N)$



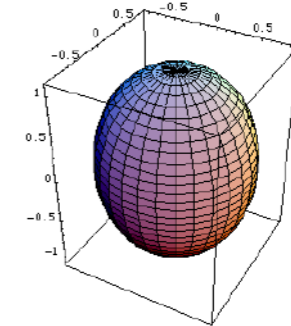
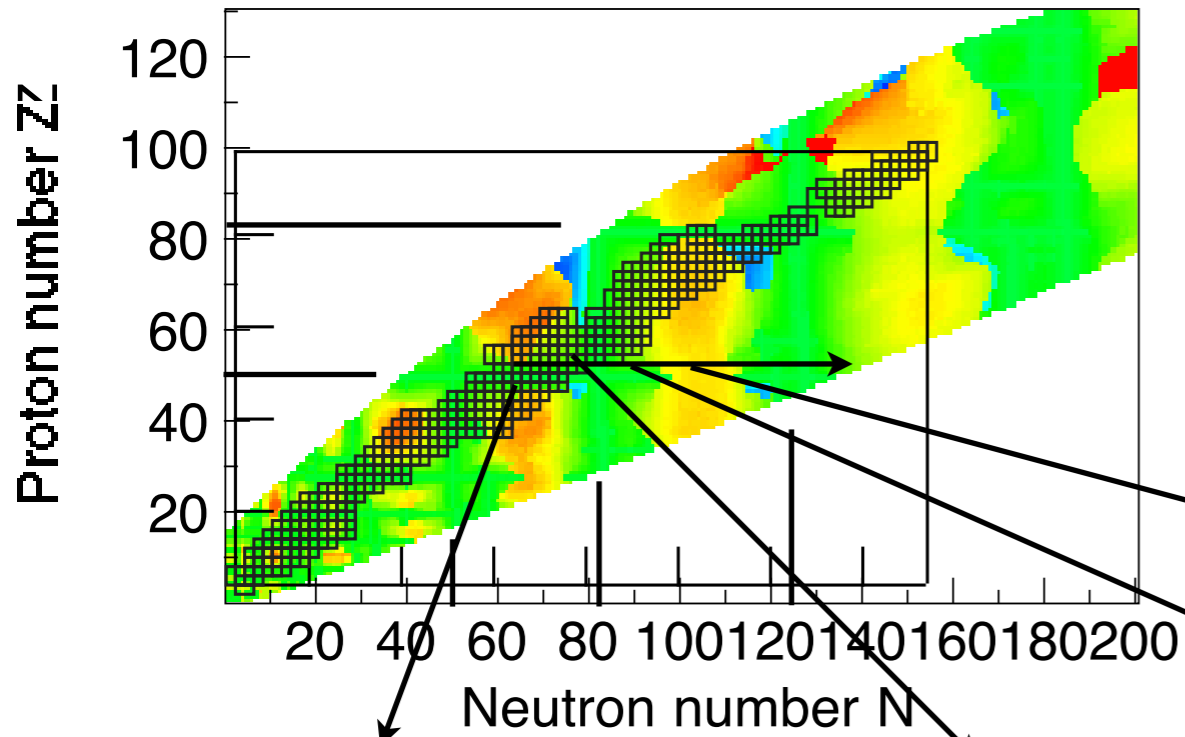
# KTUYから見た中性子過剰核 1 : 単一粒子準位の魔法数



修正Woods-Saxonポテンシャル (HK, Yamada, NPA671 (2000)による計算)

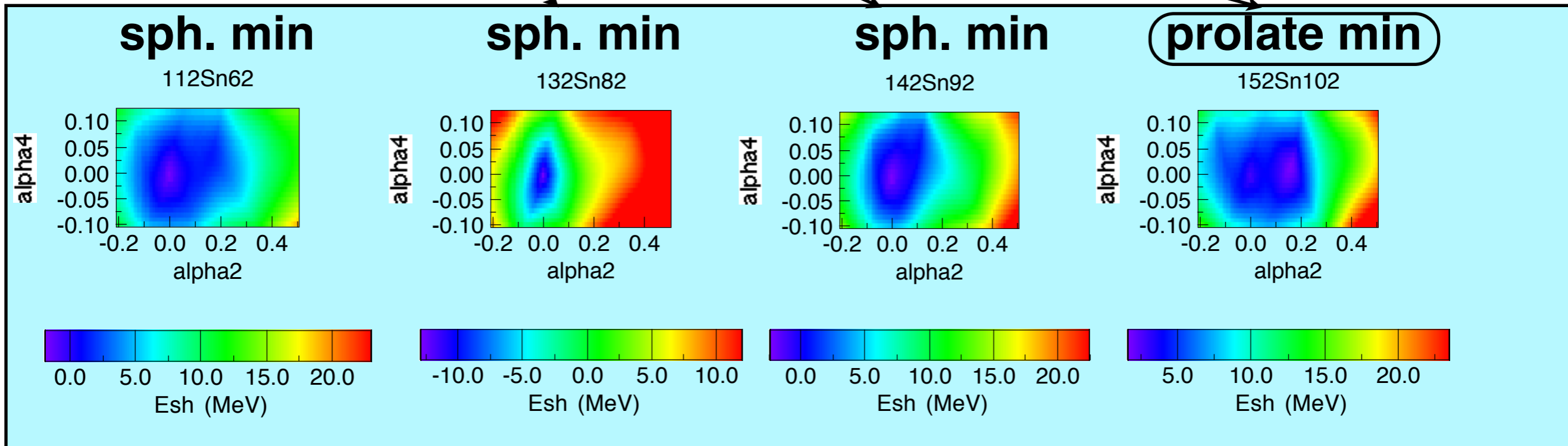
ゆるく結合した状態においては**N=20,28の消失**と同時に**N=16, 32 (, 34)の出現**を示している。  
一方で**N=50**(58は現れるかもしれない) ,**82,126はrobustに残っている**

Deformation parameter alpha2 of KUTY



$\alpha_2=0.17$   
 $\alpha_4=-0.006$   
 $\alpha_6=-0.027$

Sn Isotopes



$^{112}\text{Sn}_{62}$

$^{132}\text{Sn}_{82}$

$^{142}\text{Sn}_{92}$

$^{152}\text{Sn}_{102}$

○原子核の変形は閉殻領域から離れた領域に（周期的に）出現している

## ● Canonical model

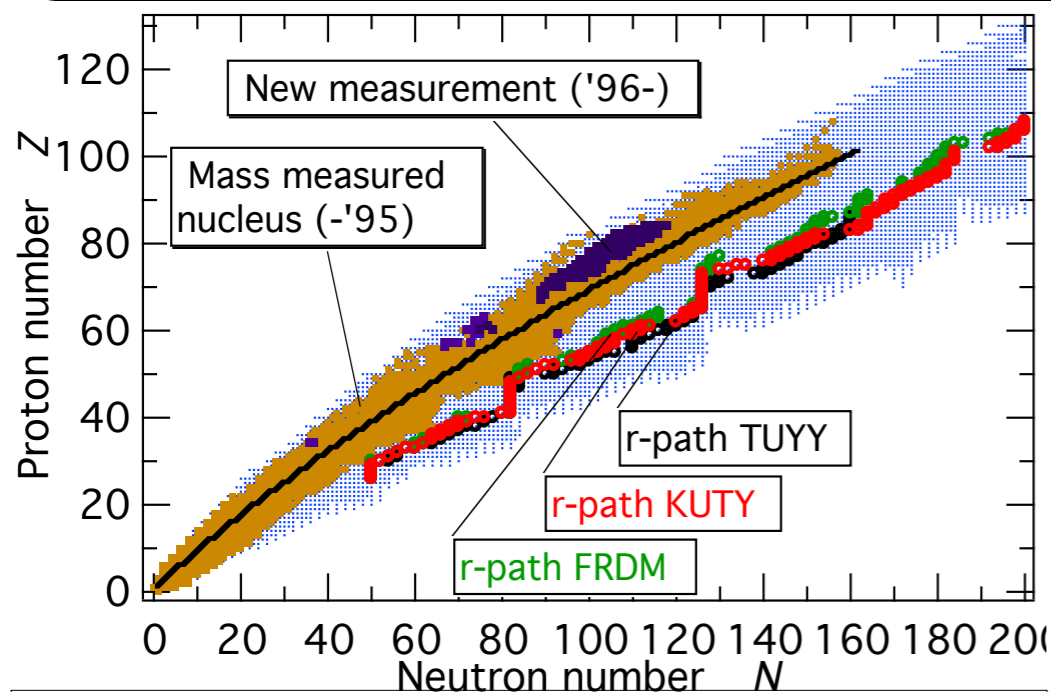
Steady flow + Waiting point Approximation

Neutron-number density ( $N_n$ ) and temperature ( $T_g$ ) are constants  
 $(n,\gamma)$ - $(\gamma,n)$  equilibrium is established over an irradiation time  $\tau$

$N_n, T_g, \tau$ : chosen to reproduce the abundance peak at  $A=130$  (obs.)

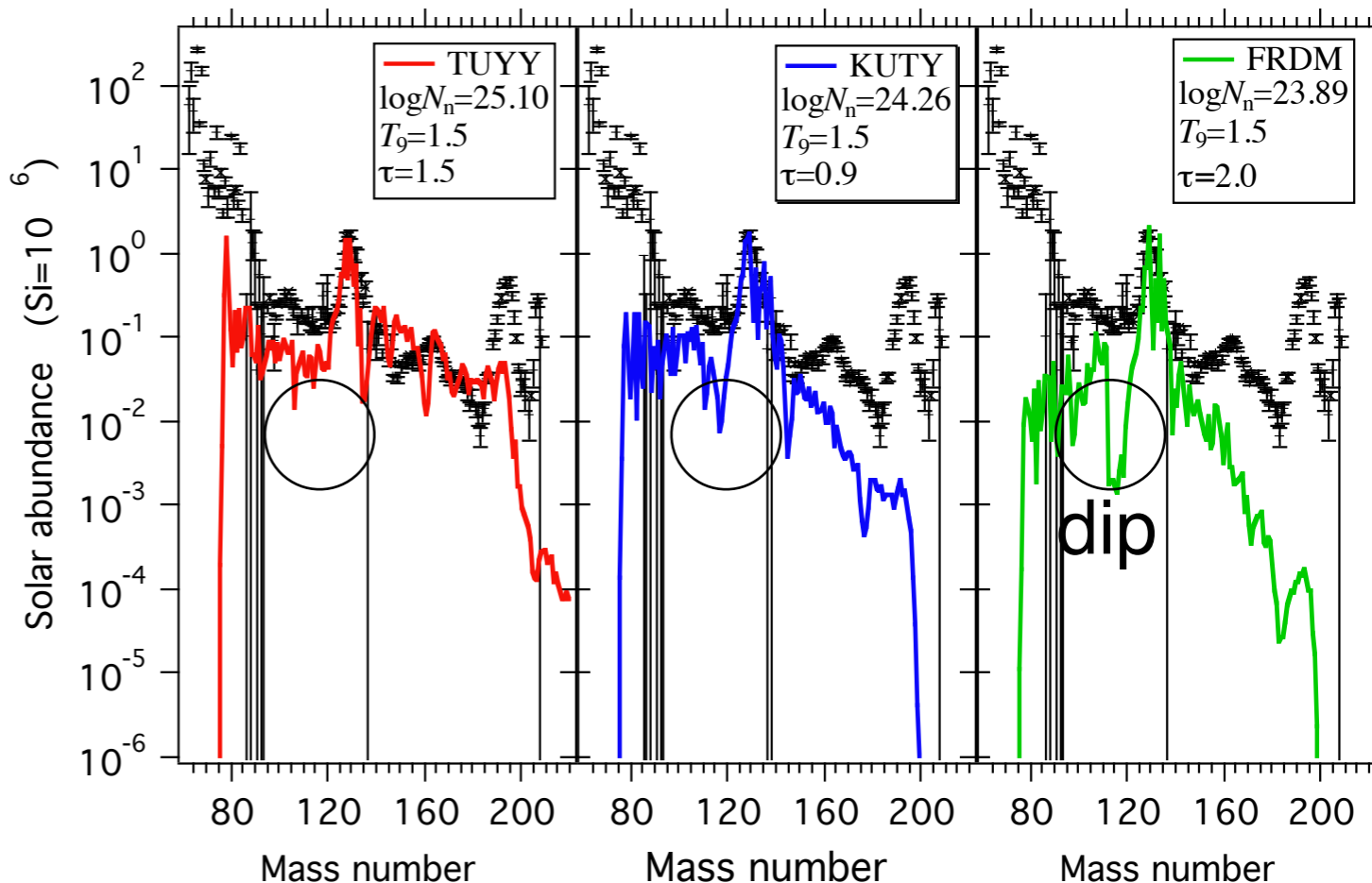
$S_{2n}$  for equilibrium eq. (determine the path) and  $Q_\beta$  for  $\lambda_\beta$ :  
 estimated from mass formulae (TUYU, KUTY, FRDM)

+  $N_r = N(\text{Solar abund.}) - N_s$   
 ×  $N_r$  r-only nuclei



- **TUYU**: gross term (WB-like with higher expansion) + empirical shell term.
- **KUTY**: TUYU gross term + deformed shell with a modified Woods-Saxon pot.
- **FRDM**: Macroscopic Droplet + microscopic deformed shell with a folded Yukawa pot.

○経路の位置が異なっている

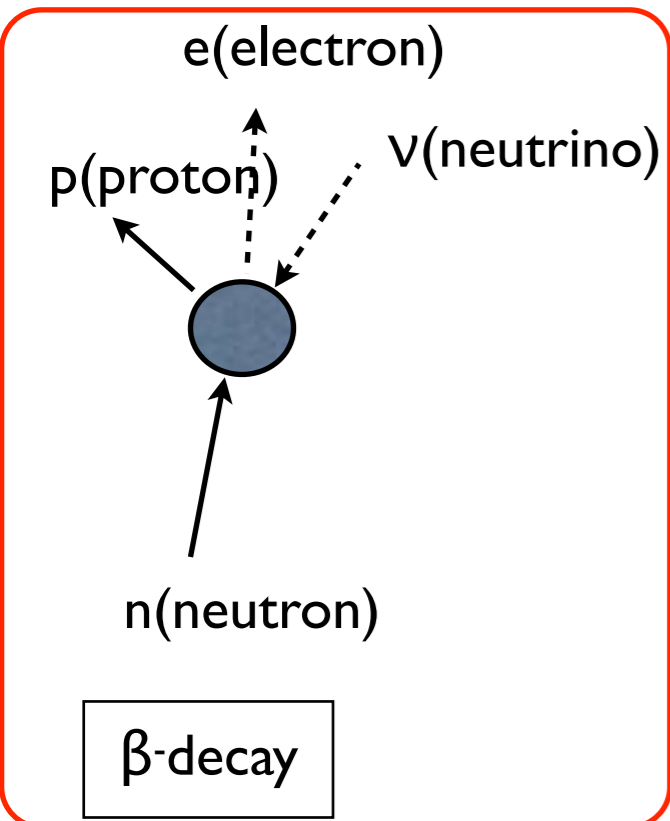


# β崩壊

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |(\Phi_{\text{Final}}, H' \Phi_{\text{Initial}})|^2 \rho_E$$

遷移確率の1次の摂動計算

弱い相互作用を記述



$$H_\beta = \int \mathcal{H}_\beta d\mathbf{r} \quad \text{:Hamiltonian} \quad \text{Fermi}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_\beta = G_V (\psi_p^* \psi_n \psi_e^* \gamma' \psi_\nu - \psi_p^* \boldsymbol{\alpha} \psi_n \cdot \psi_e^* \boldsymbol{\alpha} \gamma' \psi_\nu) + G_A (\psi_p^* \boldsymbol{\sigma} \psi_n \cdot \psi_e^* \boldsymbol{\sigma} \gamma' \psi_\nu - \psi_p^* \gamma_5 \psi_n \cdot \psi_e^* \gamma_5 \gamma' \psi_\nu) + (\text{Hermitian conjugate}) \quad \text{Gamow-Teller}$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma \\ \sigma & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_5 = i\alpha_x \alpha_y \alpha_z,$$

$$\gamma' = (1 + \gamma_5) / \sqrt{2}$$

β崩壊の崩壊定数

原子核構造部分

$$\lambda_\Omega = C \int_{-Q_\beta}^0 |\mathcal{M}_\Omega|^2 f_\Omega(-E) dE$$

- Ω : 遷移の形 (禁止度)
- $\mathcal{M}$  : 核行列要素。核構造に起因
- $f(-E)$  :  $f$ 関数。電子波動関数の歪み

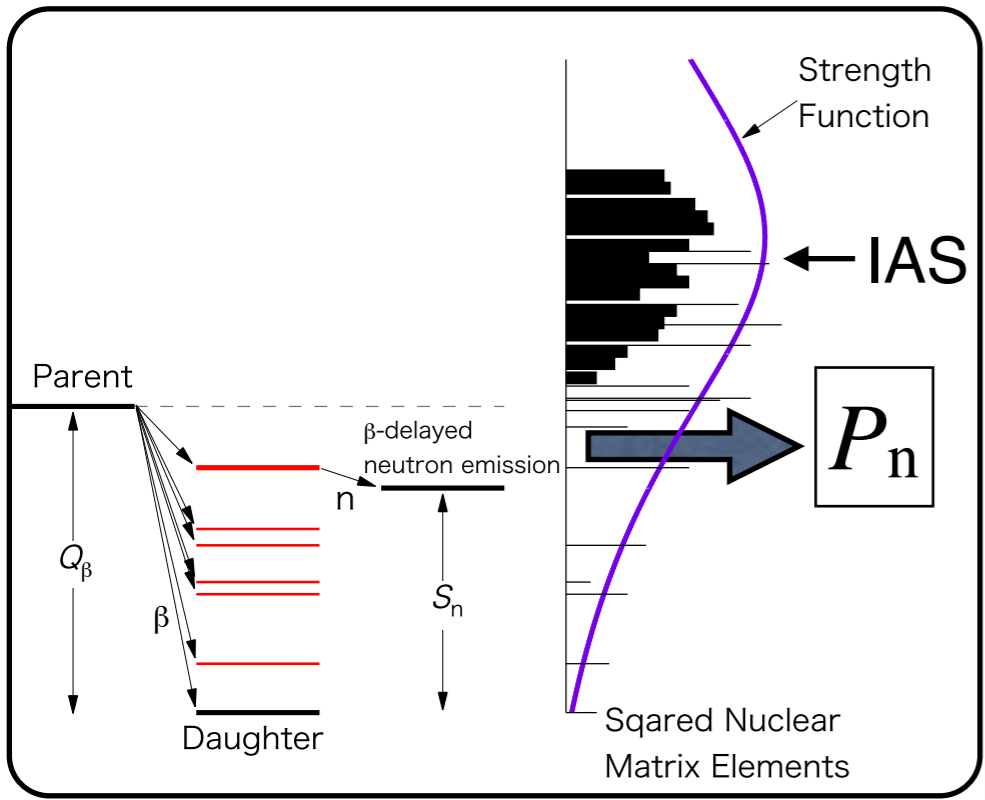
半減期で4桁程度

半減期で4桁程度

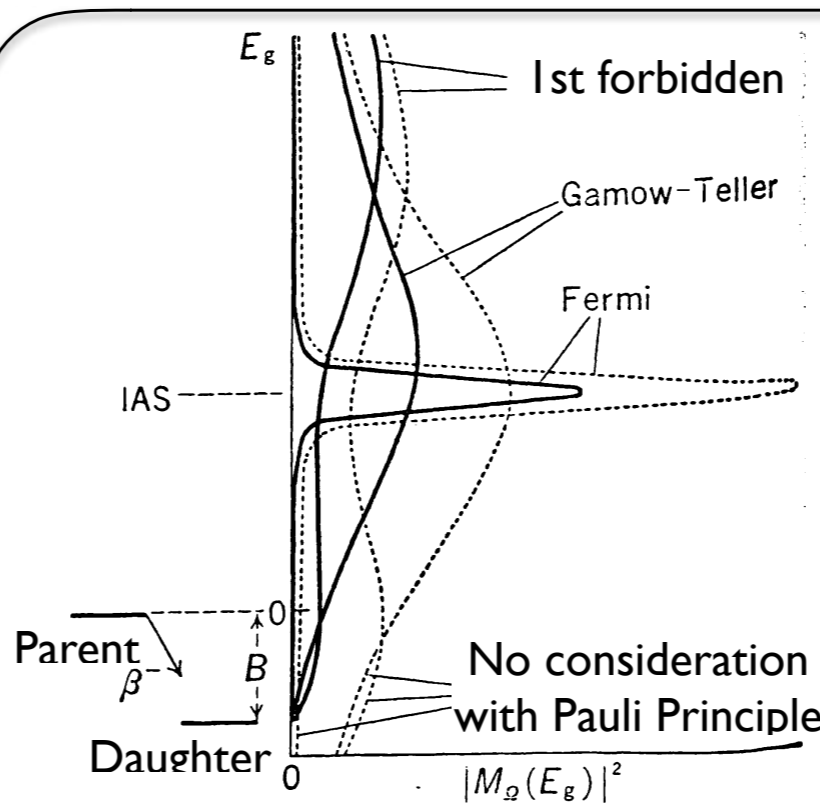
| 遷移様式                | スピン        | パリティ             |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| 許容遷移 (Fermi)        | 0          | +                |
| 許容遷移 (Gamow-Teller) | 0, ±1      | +                |
| 第1禁止遷移              | 0, ±1, ±2  | -                |
| ⋮                   | ⋮          | ⋮                |
| 第n禁止遷移              | ±n, ±(n+1) | (-) <sup>n</sup> |

# Nuclear beta-decay and gross theory

## Strength function of beta-decay



## Overview of gross theory



Fermi, Gamow-Teller, and 1st forbidden can be calculated.

- The gross theory includes:
1. Strength function (sum rules are considered)
  2. BCS pairing (simply)
  3. Forbidden transition
  4. Fermi-gas level density (discrete treatment on the surface level)

## Required sum rules

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} D_F(E; \epsilon) dE = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} D_{GT}(E; \epsilon) dE = 3$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} D_r(E; \epsilon) dE = \langle r^2 \rangle \approx \frac{3}{5} R^2$$


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$$\frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E D_{GT}(E; \epsilon) dE = \Delta E_C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E^2 D_{GT}(E; \epsilon) dE = (\Delta E_C)^2 + \sigma_C^2 + \sigma_N^2$$

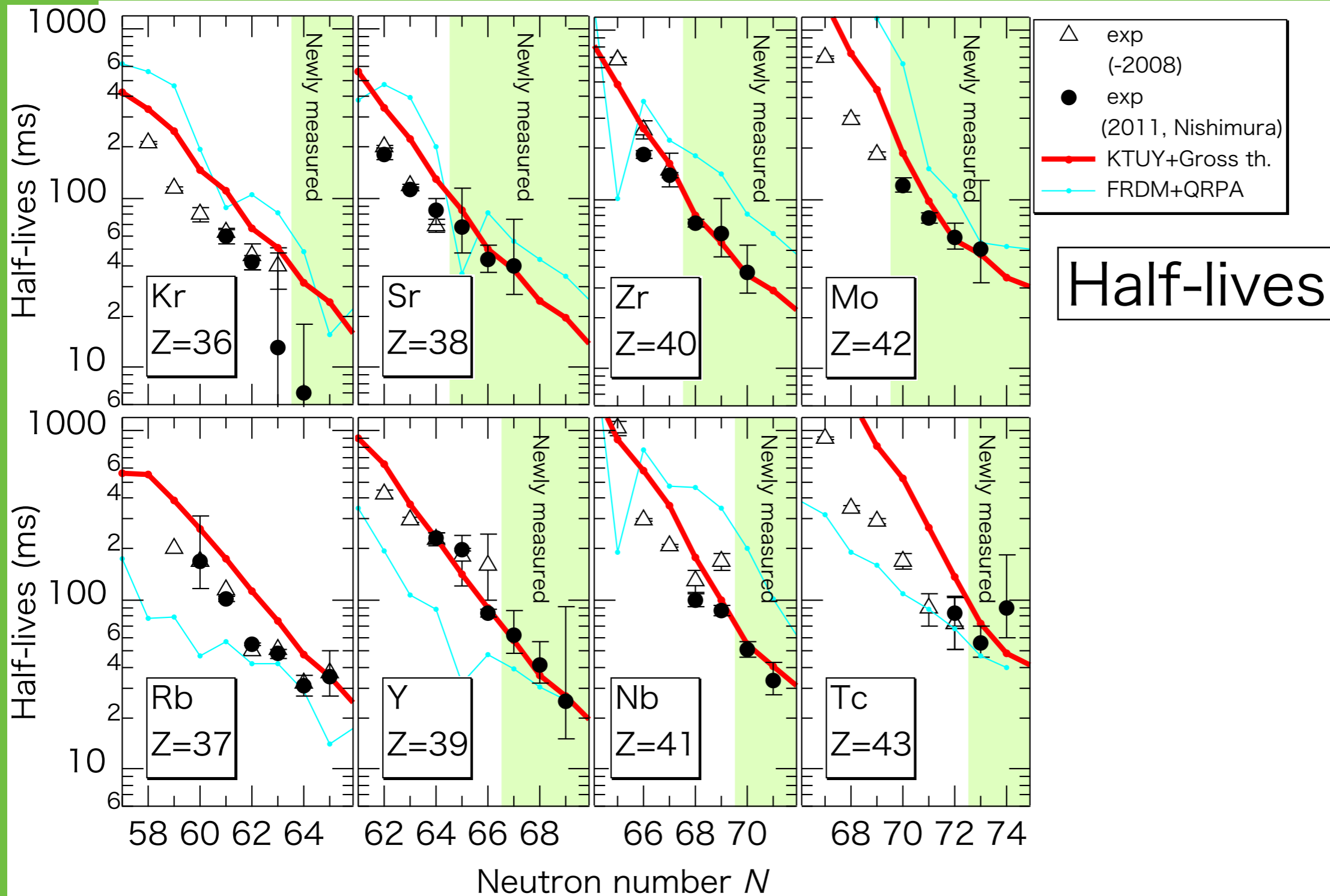
$$|M_{\Omega}(E)|^2 = \int_{\epsilon_{\min}}^{\epsilon_{\max}} D(E, \epsilon) W(E, \epsilon) \frac{dn_1}{d\epsilon} d\epsilon$$

$D(E, \epsilon)$  : one particle strength function  
 $\frac{dn_1}{d\epsilon}$  : level density

K. Takahashi et al., PTP **41** (1969) → Concept  
 S. Koyama et al., PTP **44** (1970) →  $dn_1/d\epsilon$   
 K. Takahashi et al., ADNDT **12** (1973) → **GT1**  
 T. Kondoh et al., PTP **74** (1985) → BCS UV-factor  
 T. Tachibana et al., PTP **84** (1990) →  $D(E, \epsilon)$   
 T. Tachibana et al., Proc. ENAM95 (1995) → **GT2**

Average treatment

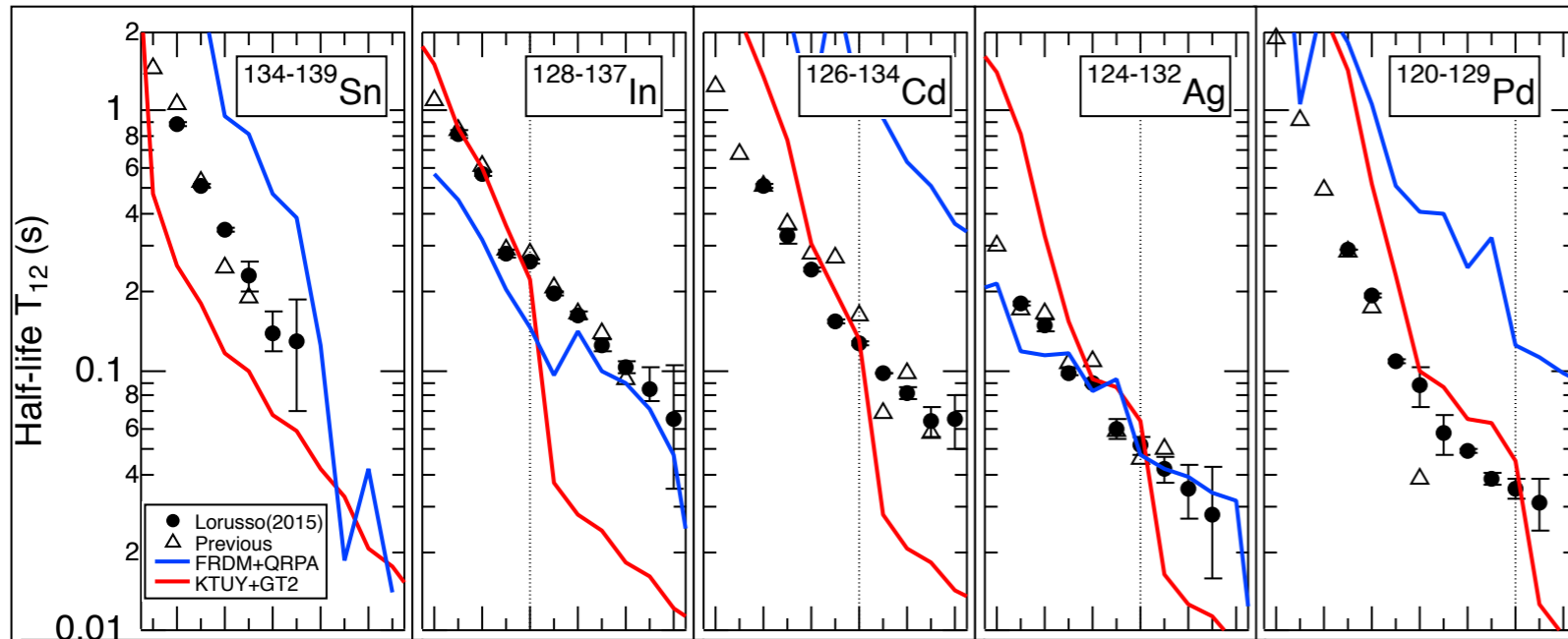
## $T_{1/2}$ Systematics of neutron-rich nuclei



S. Nishimura et al., PRL **106** (2011)

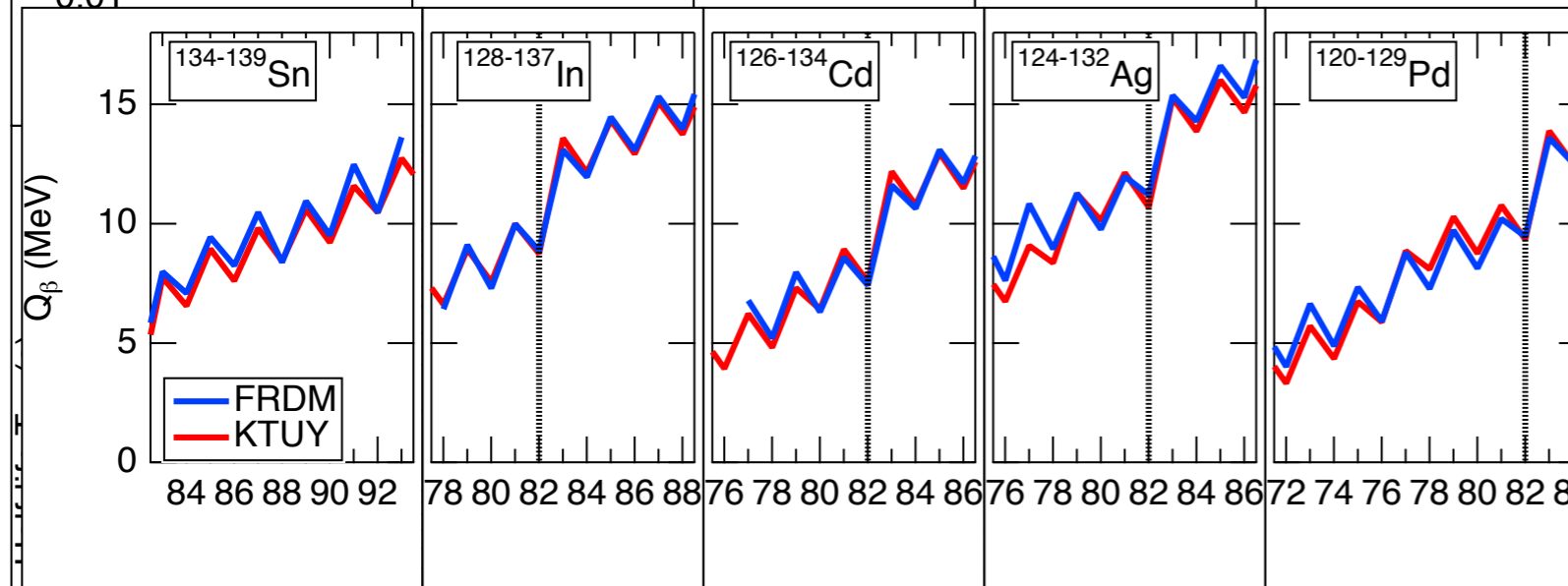
Z=50およびそれ以下

N=82を境にそれより上で半減期がずれる

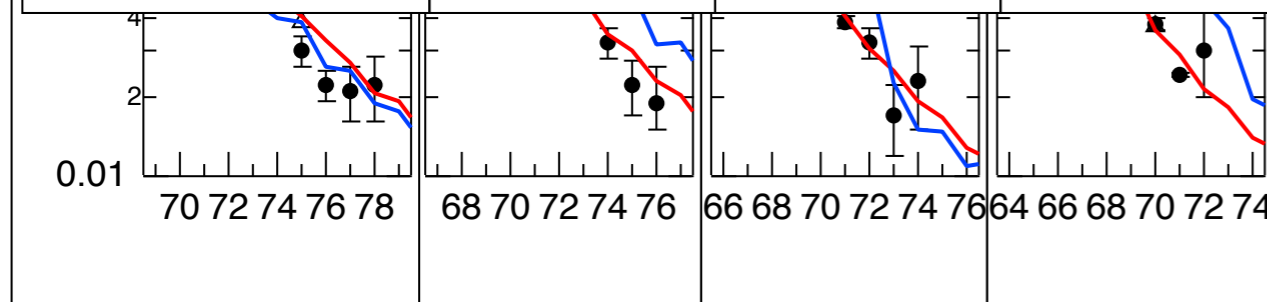


Red : KTUY+GT2  
Blue : FRDM+QRPA  
●, △ : experiment

Gross theory: Steep changes in the N=82



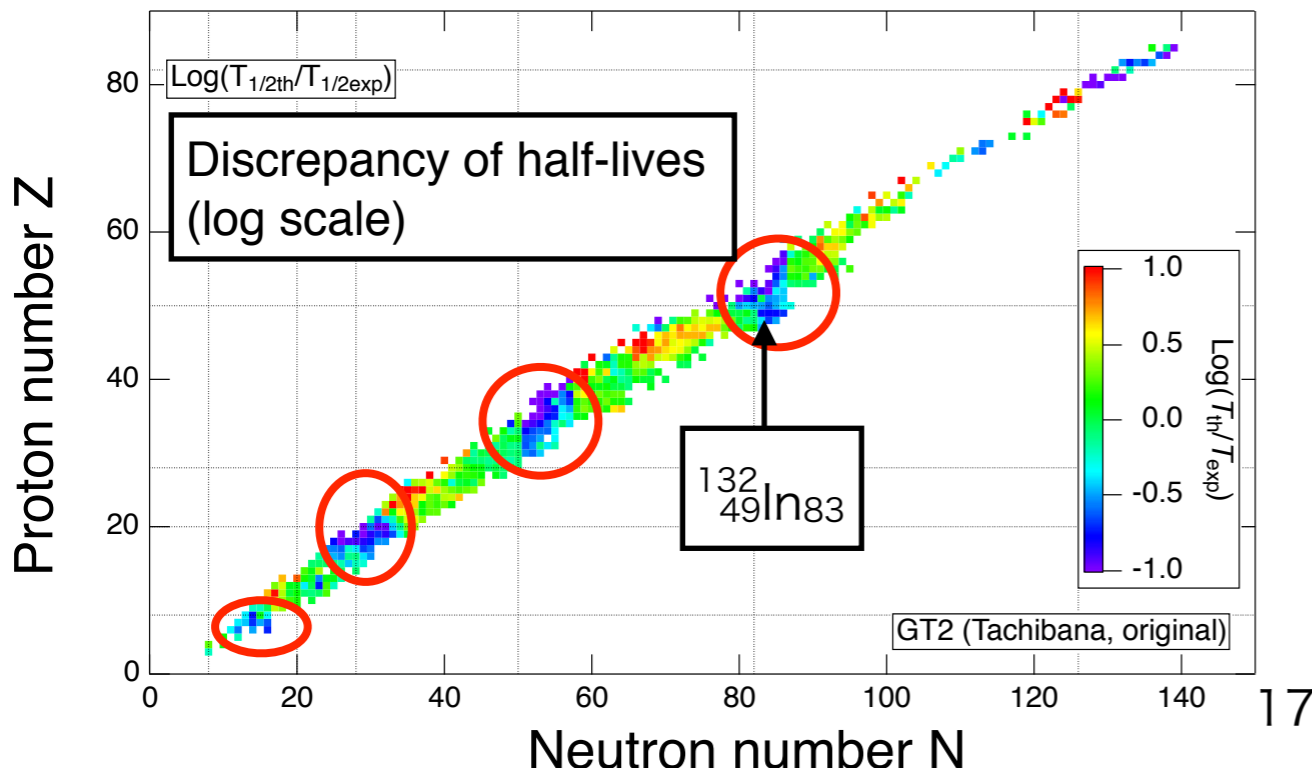
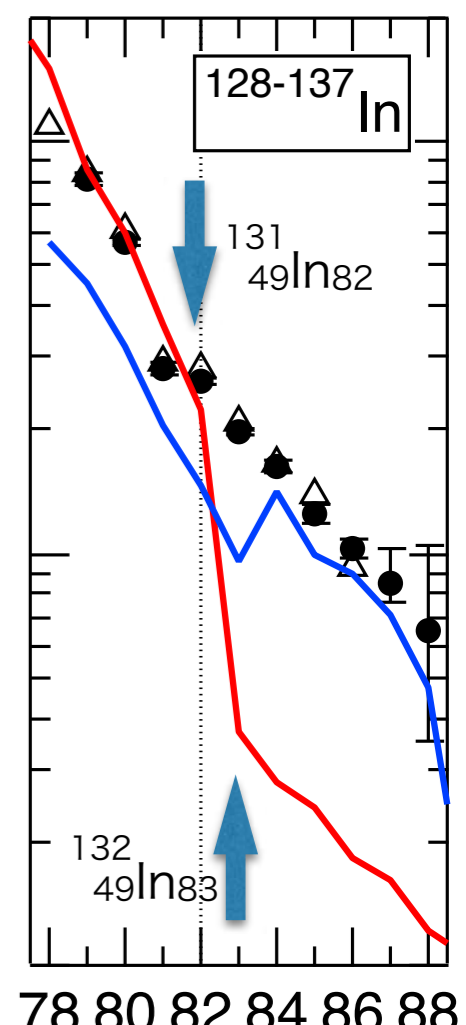
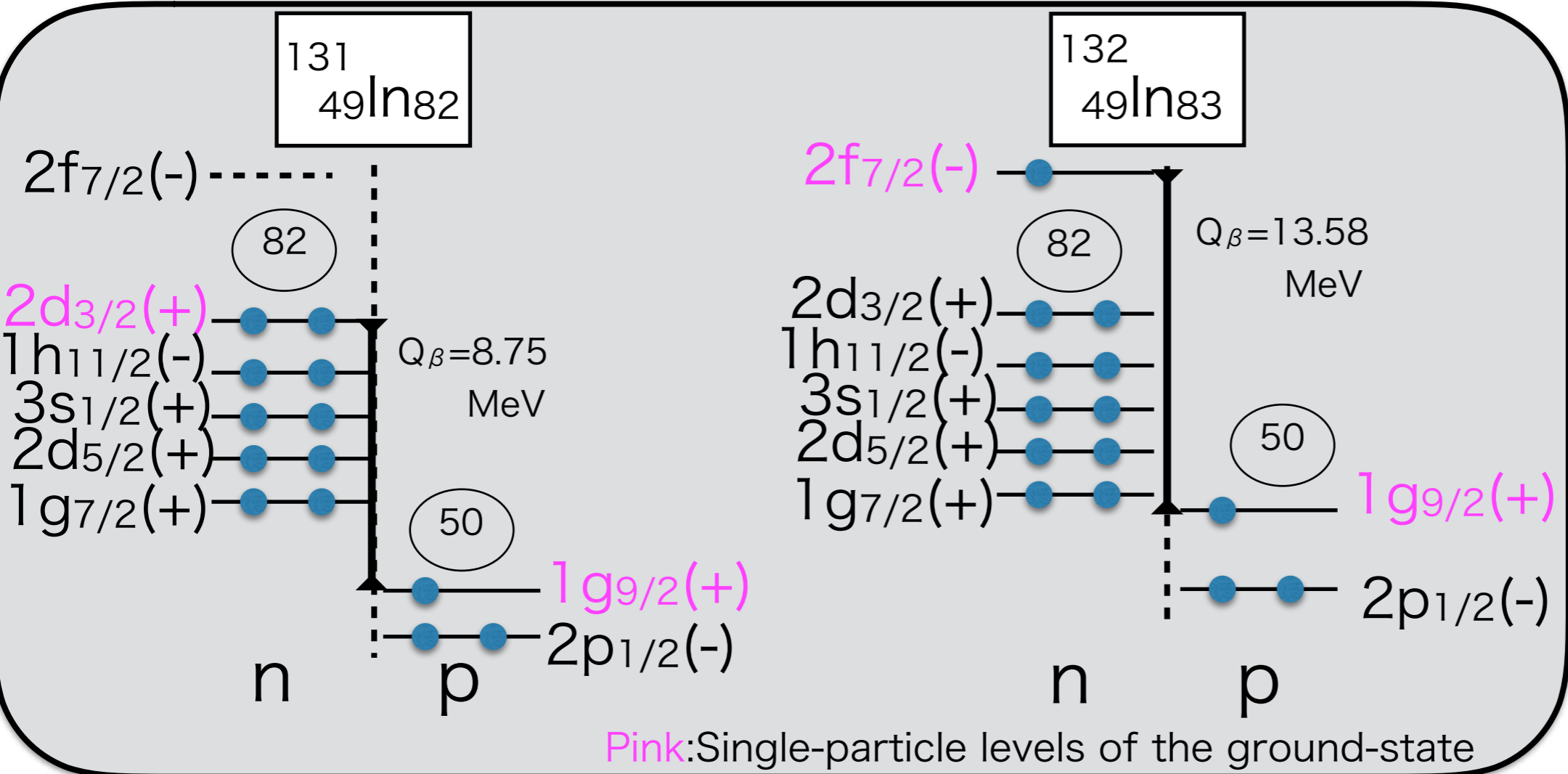
theory: produces experimental trends here.



Number of neutrons N

N=82でQ<sub>β</sub>が急に下がる  
→大局的理論ではQ<sub>β</sub>に呼応して半減期が変化 (Q値通りに半減期が変化、しかし実験はそうではない)

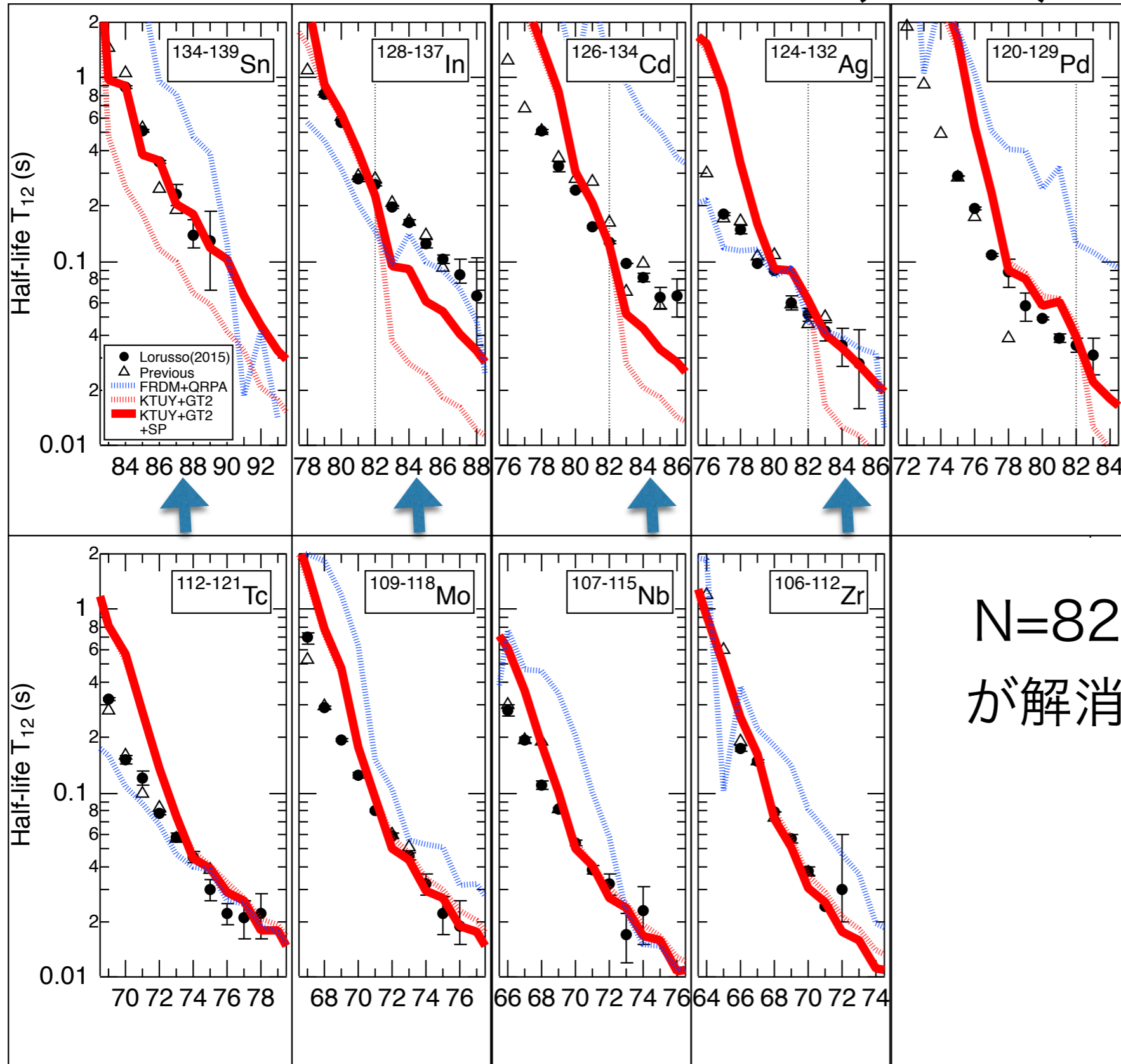




**基底状態の単一粒子準位でパリティが変化(+ $\rightarrow$ - or - $\rightarrow$ +) している**

大局的理論の改良：パリティ変化する場合は許容遷移を抑制するように処方

## Half-lives (Local)



Red : KTUY+GT2  
 Blue : FRDM+QRPA  
**RED** : KTUY+GT2'  
**Spin-Parity**

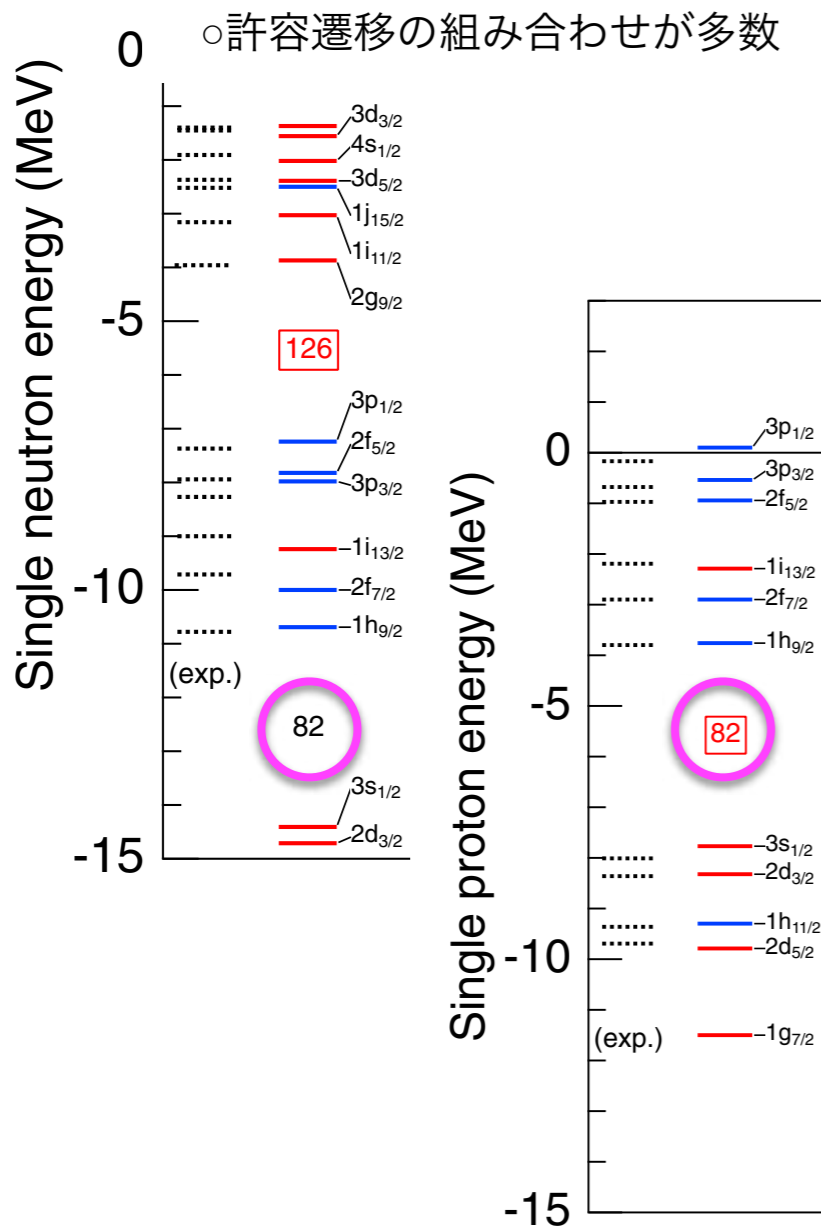
N=82における急激な変化  
 が解消→実験半減期をよく  
 再現

Neutron number Z

N=Z近辺：隣の準位が類似  
→β崩壊では許容遷移に

N=Z近辺：隣の準位が**one major shell**ずれる  
→β崩壊では禁止遷移に

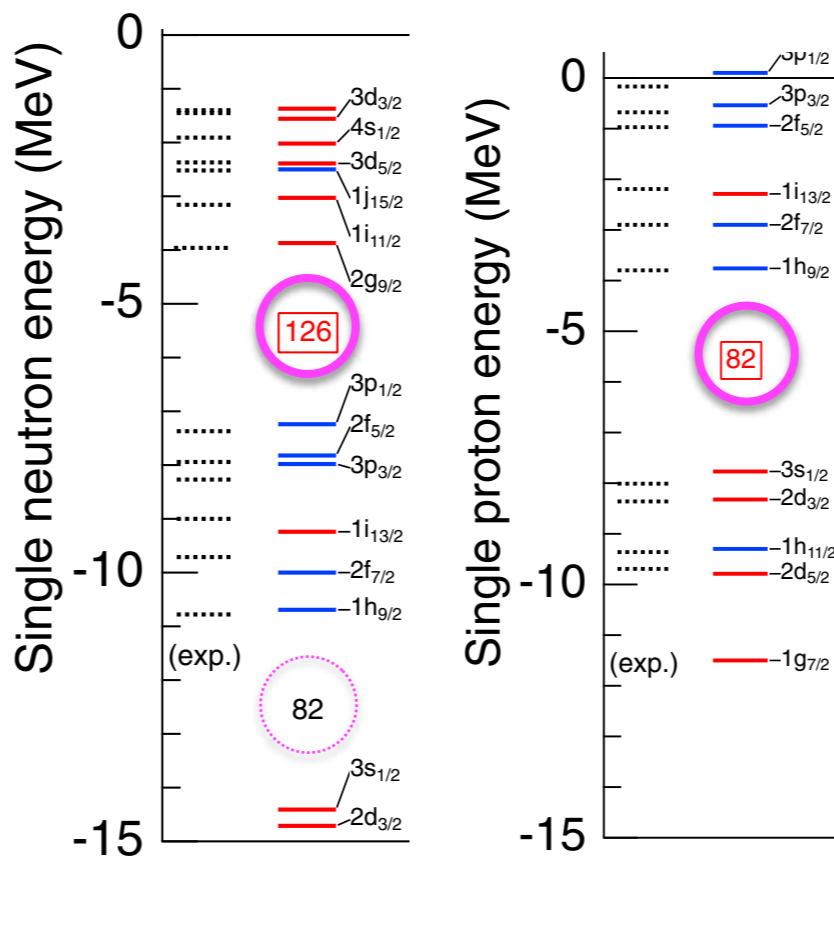
### N=Z核 (仮想的)



$^{164}\text{Pb}(Z=82, N=82)$   
(実際はクーロンで少々ずれる)

### β崩壊安定核

○異なる状態同士→禁止遷移になりがち



$^{208}\text{Pb}(Z=82, N=126)$

表1 β崩壊の禁止度

| 遷移様式                | スピン        | パリティ             |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| 許容遷移 (Fermi)        | 0          | +                |
| 許容遷移 (Gamow-Teller) | 0, ±1      | +                |
| 第1禁止遷移              | 0, ±1, ±2  | -                |
| ⋮                   | ⋮          | ⋮                |
| 第n禁止遷移              | ±n, ±(n+1) | (-) <sup>n</sup> |

陽子、中性子の単一粒子準位が同じならこの遷移に  
(N=Z付近の(軽い)原子核は概ねこのパターン)

N=Zでは許容遷移が優勢  
N>Z、特にone major shell  
ずれる場合では許容遷移  
の可能性が減る

# N=126付近の球形単一粒子：準位のミスマッチング

陽子数大

(N=126は固定)

陽子数小

**$^{208}\text{Pb}$  ( $\beta$ 安定核)**

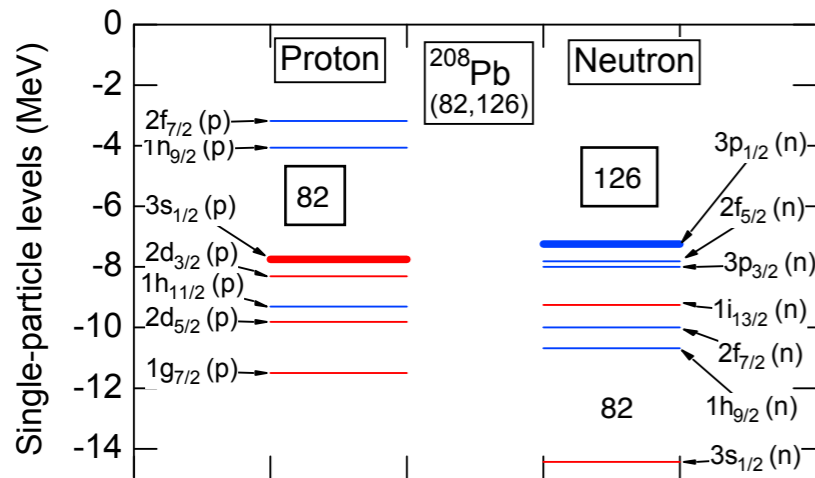
**$^{200}\text{W}$  (中性子過剰)**

$Q_\beta$ はそれほど大きくない

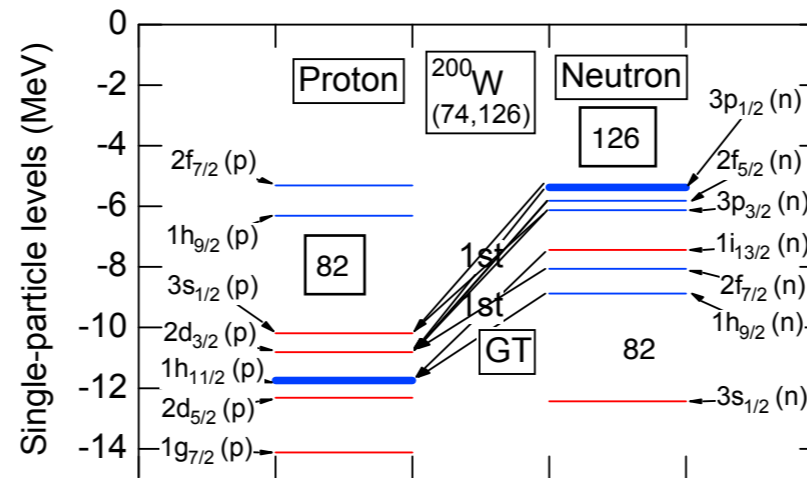
**$^{192}\text{Dy}$  (中性子過剰)**

$Q_\beta$ 大

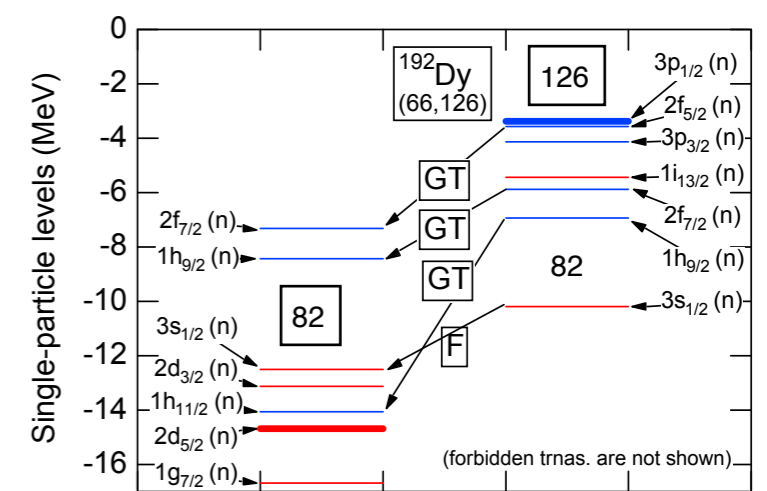
安定核：陽子 $3s_{1/2}(+)$ と中性子 $3p_{1/2}(-)$



as odd-A nucleus



as odd-A nucleus

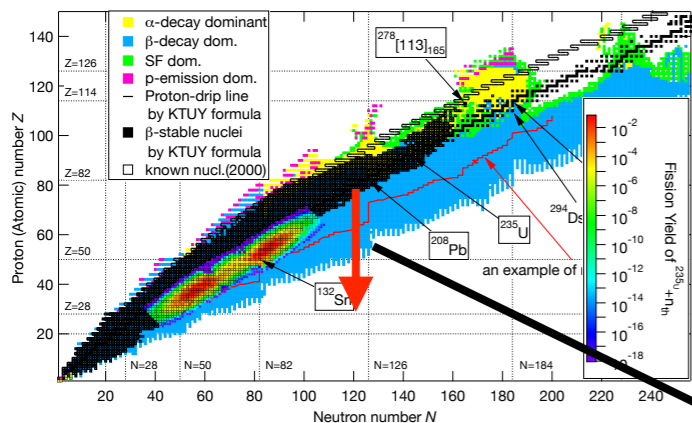


as odd-A nucleus

陽子と中性子で**one major shell**のずれ

許容遷移の組み合わせがほとんど存在しない

許容遷移の組み合わせが復活



核図表上の動き

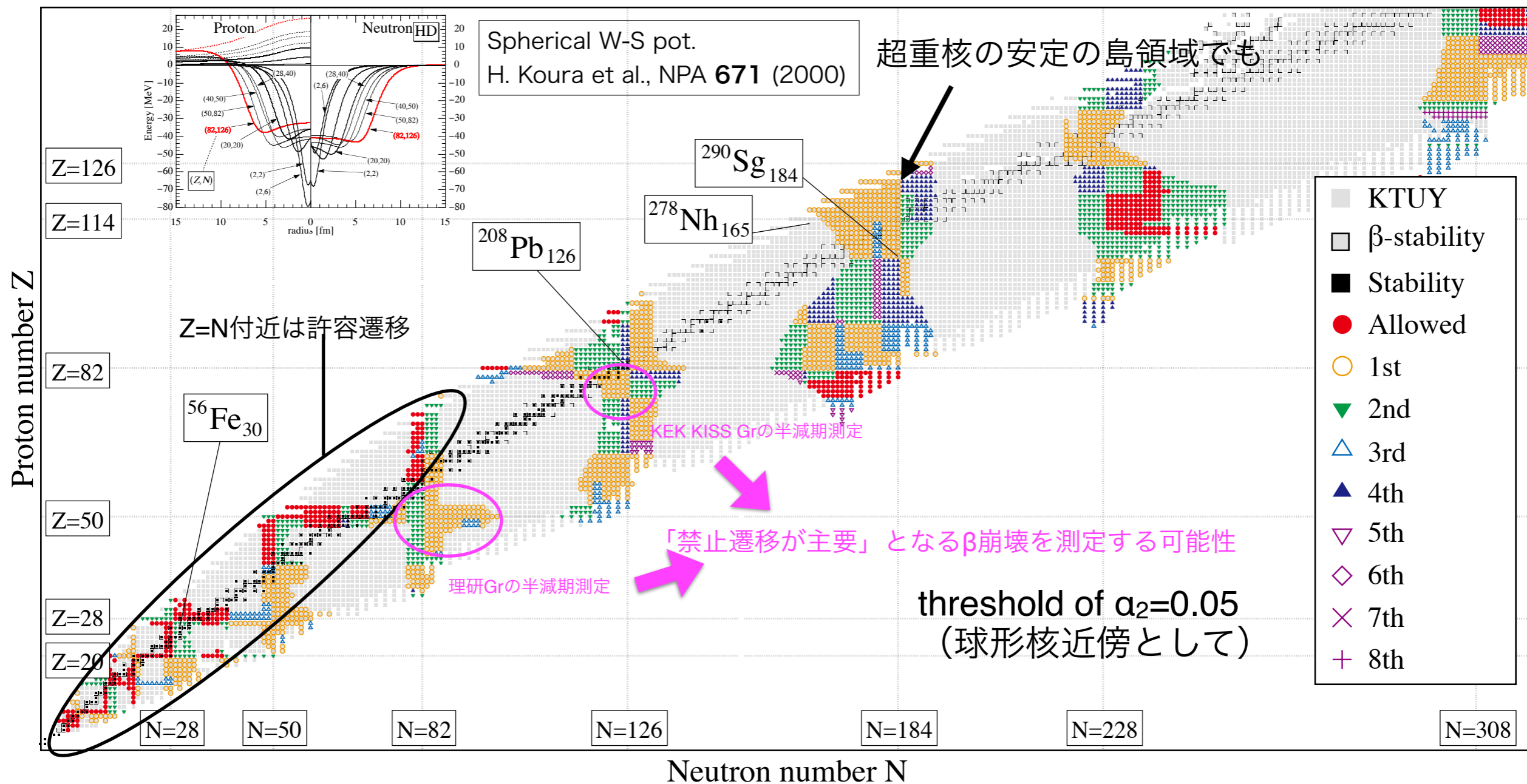


禁止遷移が主要となる

陽子準位が下がり (クーロンエネルギーが減ったため)  
 中性子準位が上がり (対称エネルギー)  
**準位の不一致が解消**されている

# 基底状態間のスピン・パリティから分類したベータ崩壊の型

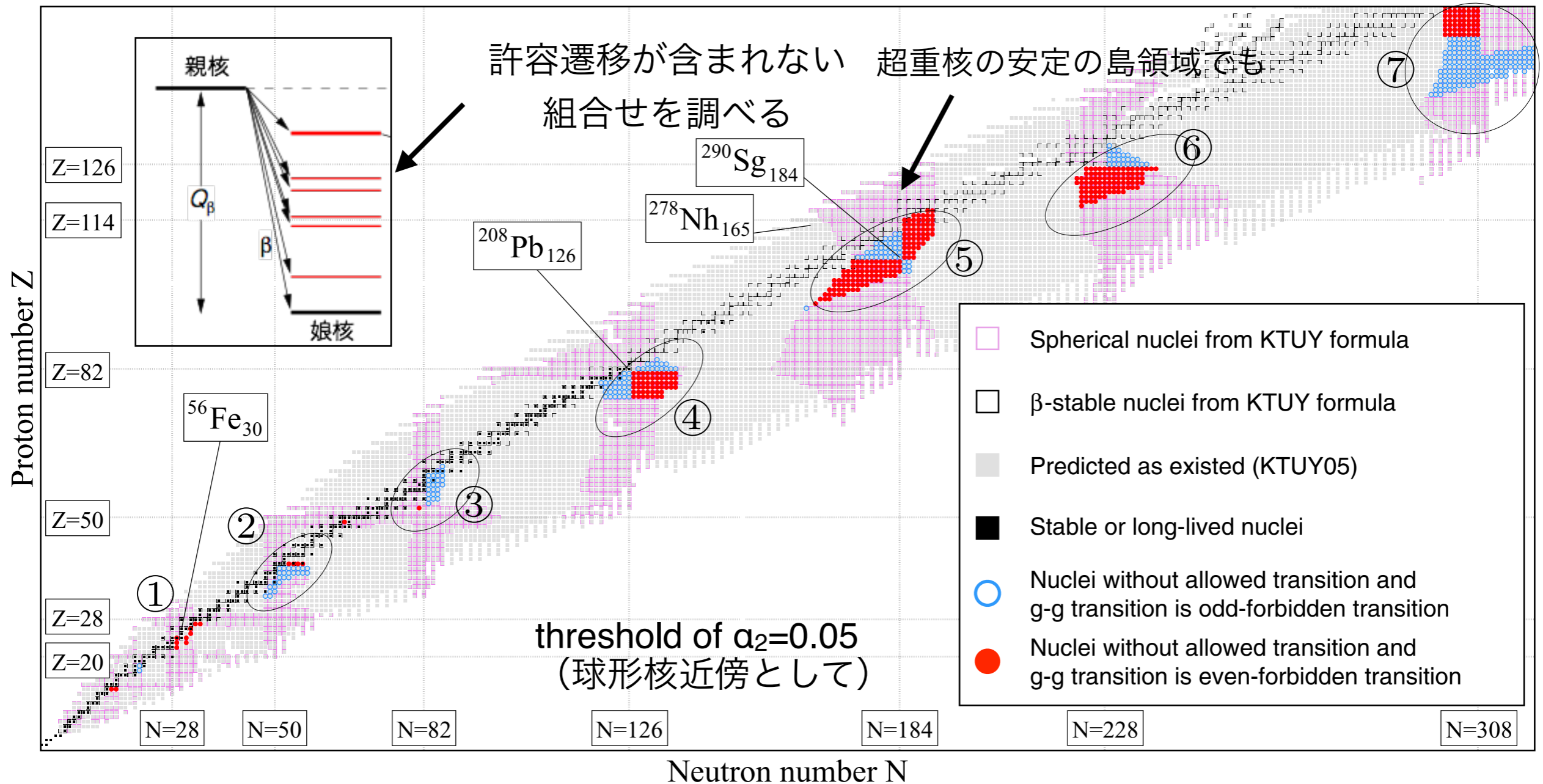
(球形単一粒子準位)



- N=Z付近はAllowed transition (●) の形を示す (類似の準位に落ちるのである意味当然)
- 中性子過剰N=126付近 (に限らず閉殻領域) は禁止遷移の形を示す (少なくともone major shell ずれる)

# 励起状態にも禁止遷移が存在しない核種の分布

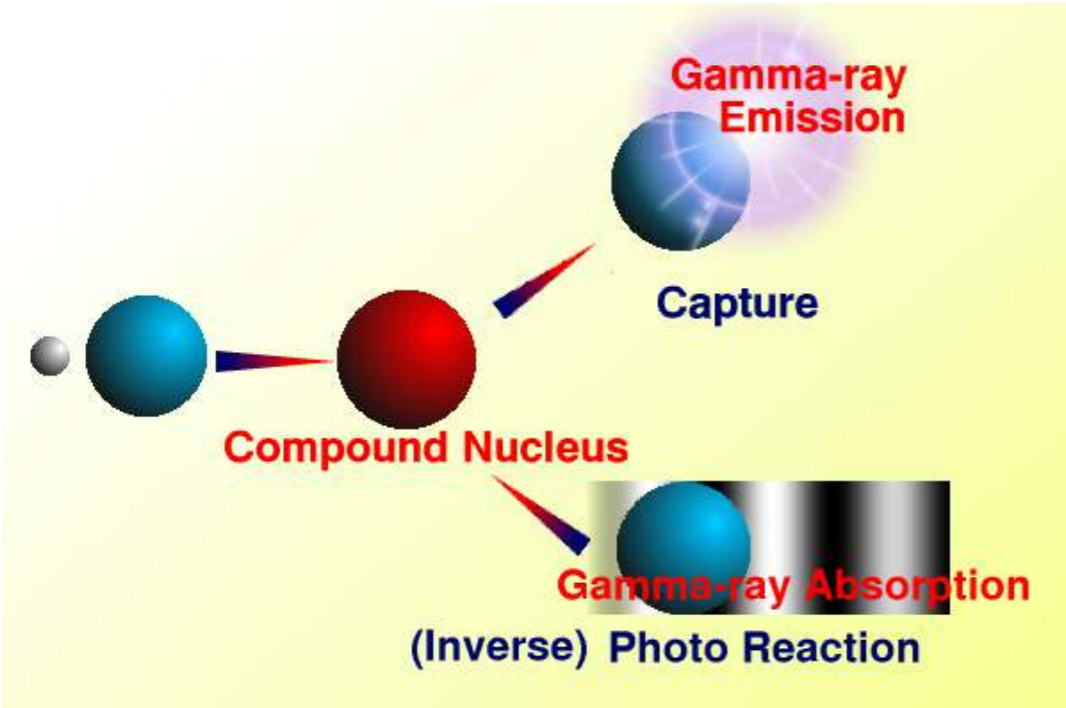
(球形単一粒子準位)



励起状態まで考慮すると、禁止遷移が主要になるのは「安定核近傍の中性子過剰核側」で、「**2重閉殻近傍核**」

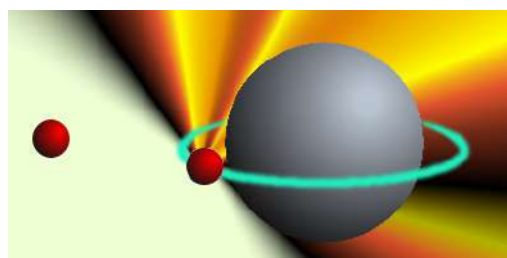
(変形核領域だとNilsson軌道準位や集団運動準位が割り込む→許容遷移も現れ得る)

# 中性子捕獲断面積：HF模型とDirect semi-direct模型



## Direct/Semidirect Neutron Capture Model

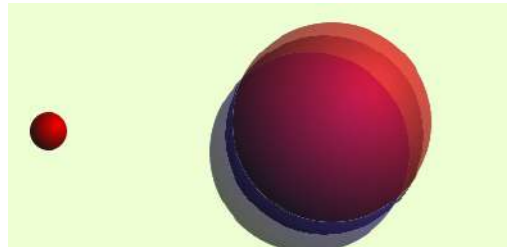
### Direct Capture



- Electric dipole radiation transition from optical potential to single-particle state
- Amplitude

$$T_d = C_d \langle R_{nlj} | r | R_{LJ} \rangle$$

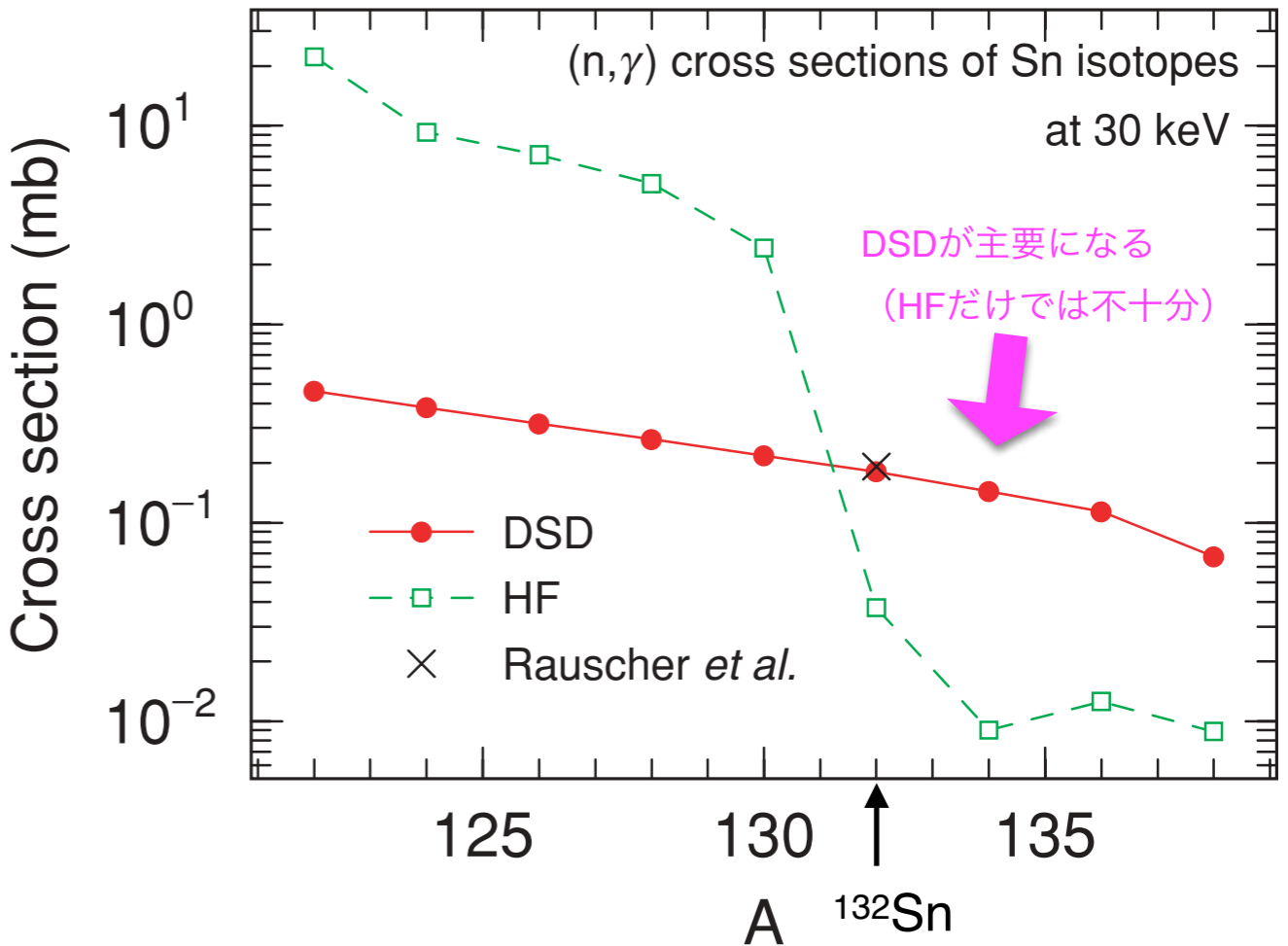
### Semidirect (Collective) Capture



- Excite GDR, and decay into single-particle state
- Vibration-particle coupling,  $V_1 h(r)$
- Amplitude

$$T_s = C_s \langle R_{nlj} | V_1 h(r) | R_{LJ} \rangle \times \frac{|M_{GDR}|^2}{E_\gamma - E_{GDR} + i\Gamma_{GDR}/2}$$

T. Kawano

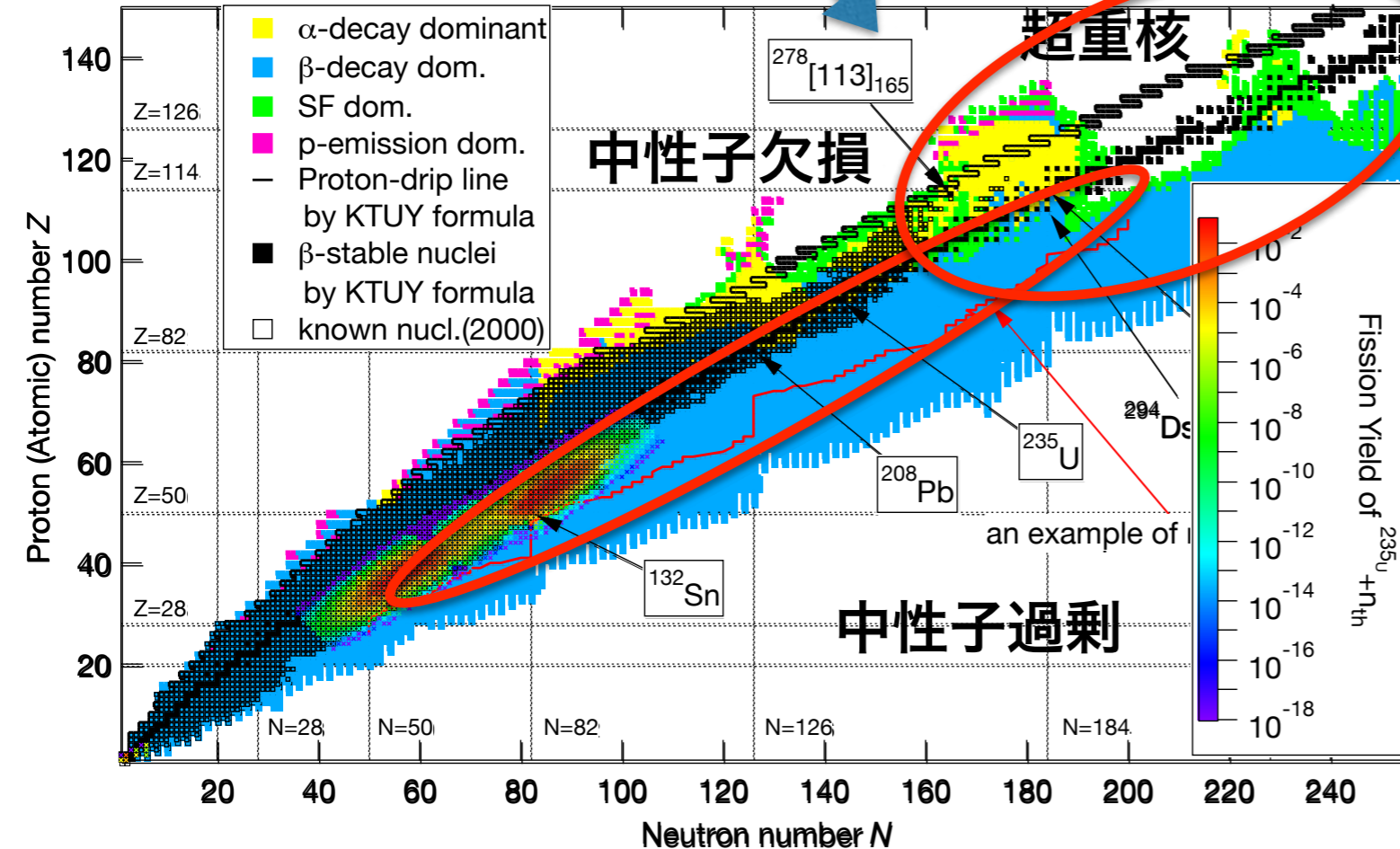


S.Chiba, H. Koura, T. Hayakawa, T. Kawano *et al.*, PRC77 015809 (2008)

●単一粒子準位計算はmodified WS pot (Koura, Yamada, 2000)より

中性子過剰核側の中性子捕獲断面積：  
統計模型での断面積よりDSDでの断面積  
が大きくなる。

新元素 Nh Mc Ts Og (ニホニウムなど)



「超重核の安定性の島」の奥に自発核分裂が主要となる核種領域（緑）が広がっている

r過程の終端の研究は「超重核の核構造」の研究と密接に関係

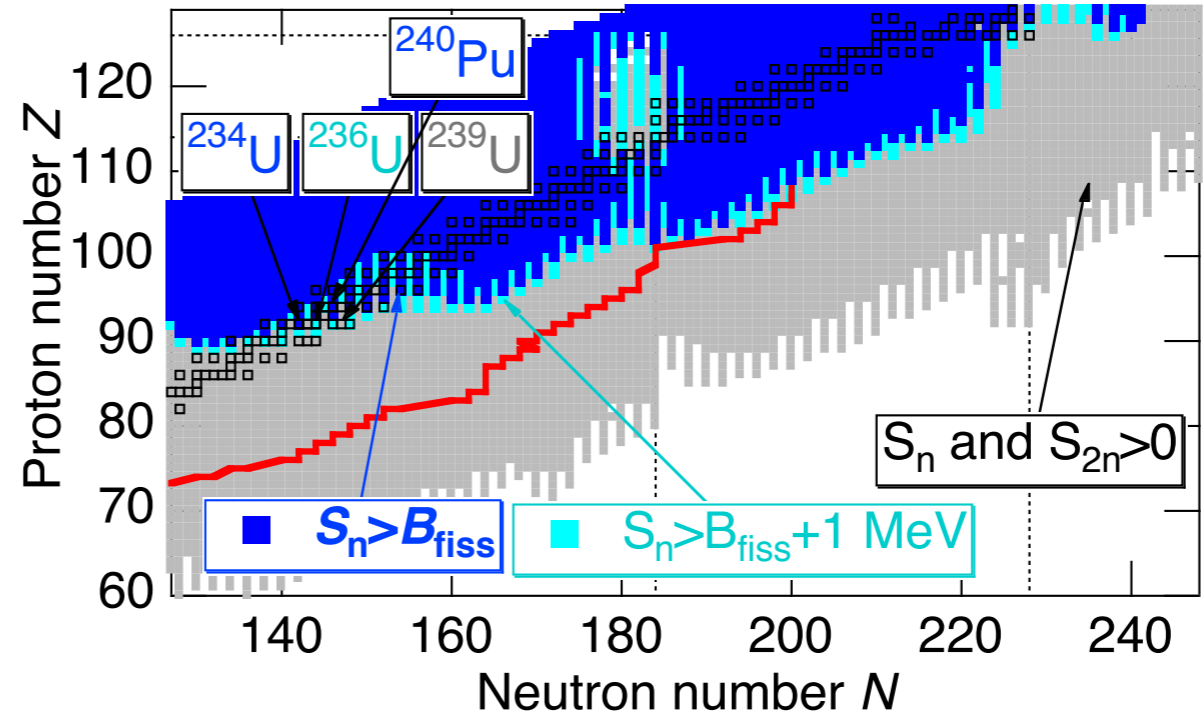
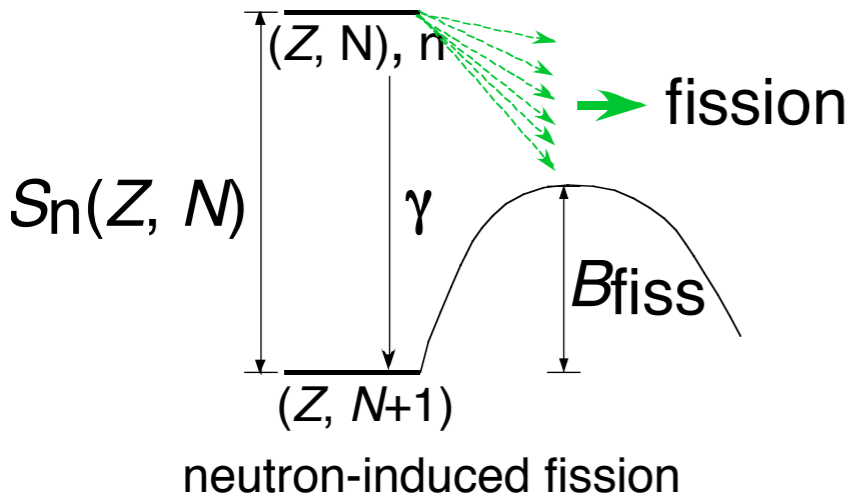
中性子過剰核のβ崩壊は天体核物理、原子炉物理において重要



# Region of beta-delayed and neutron-induced fission

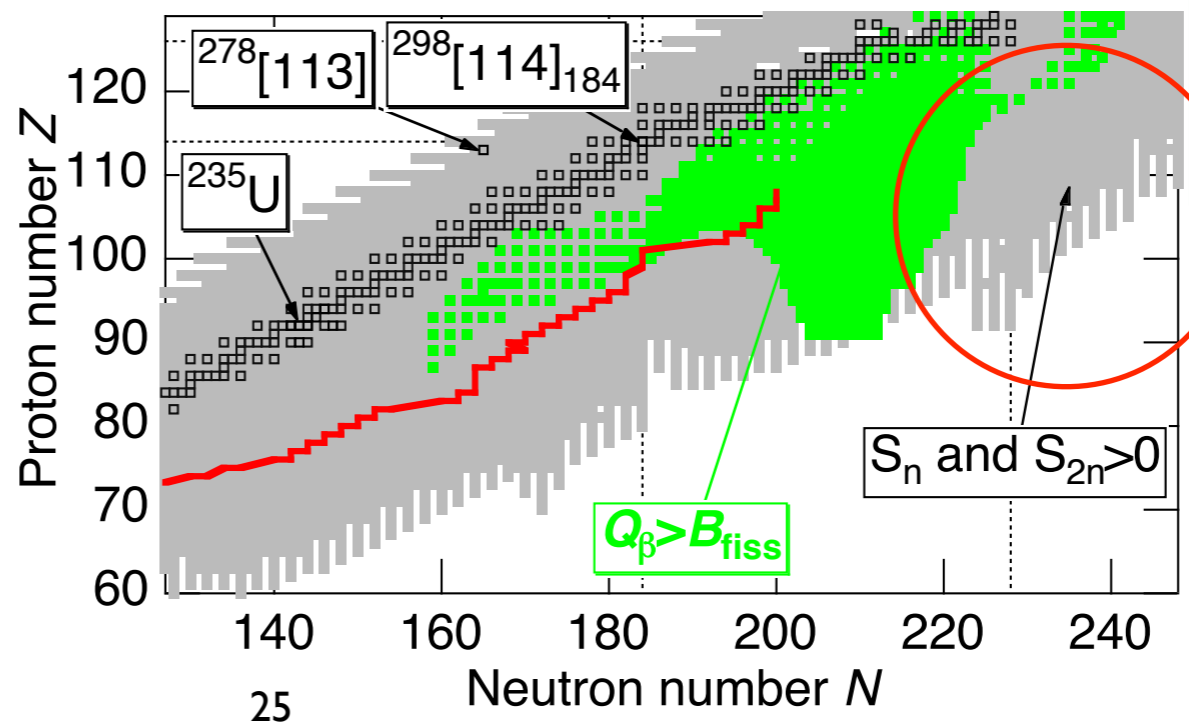
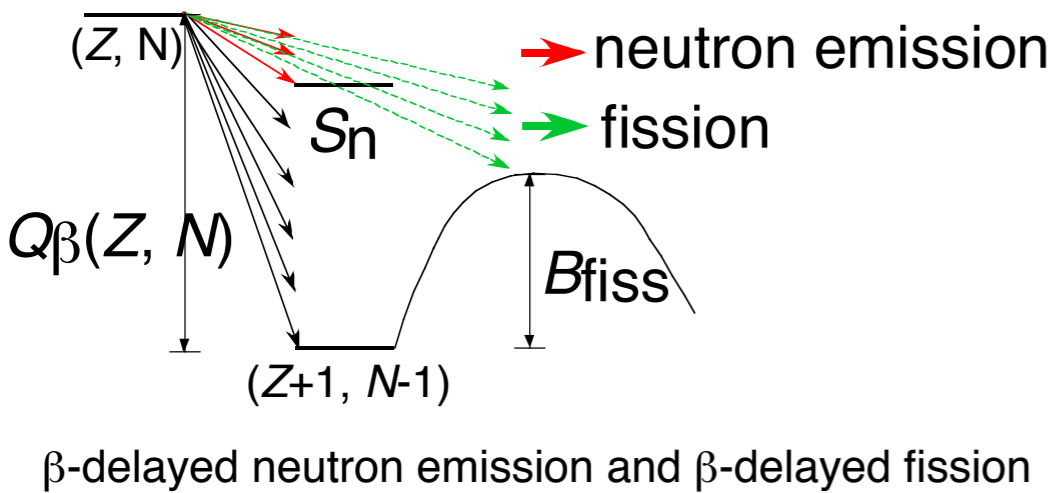
Nuclear masses and fission barrier:  
KTUY (Koura-Tachibana-Uno-Yamada) mass formula

## ● n-induced fission



$$S_n > B_{fiss}$$

## ● $\beta$ -delayed fission



$$Q_\beta > B_{fiss}$$

Lack of calculation

# I. 核分裂片分布が与えるr過程生成量への影響

## Potential Energy Surface (PES)

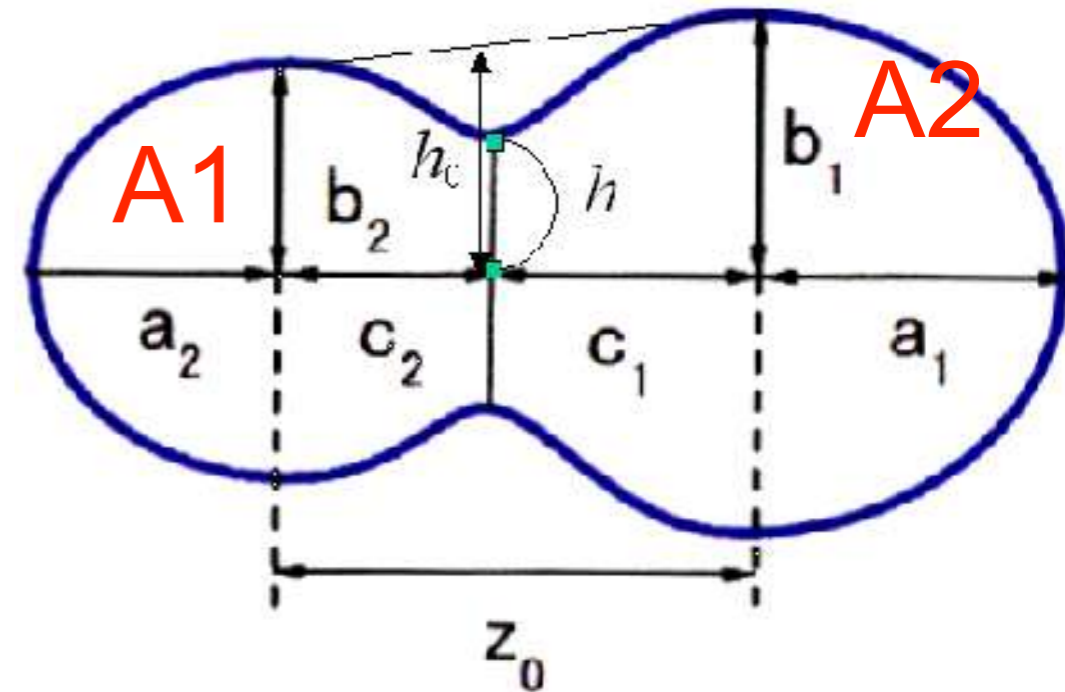
Liquid-drop model + Two-center shell model

Code: Yamaji-Iwamoto (70)



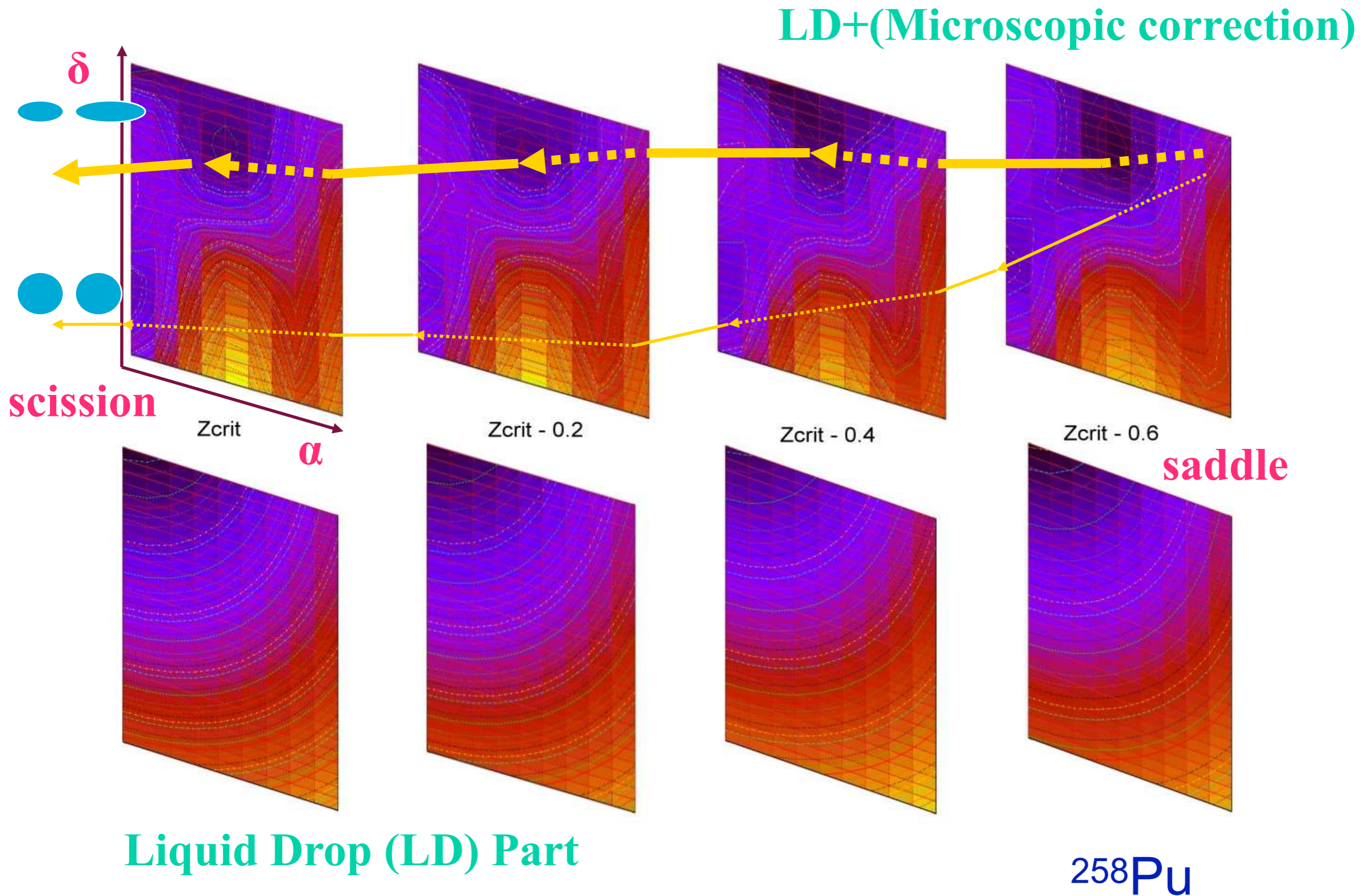
PES: 3-dim. deformation parameter space

- Center-of-mass distance:  $Z = \frac{Z_0}{BR}$
- Deformation of fragment  $\delta = \frac{3(a-b)}{2a+b}$
- Mass asymmetry  $\alpha = \frac{A_1 - A_2}{A_1 + A_2}$



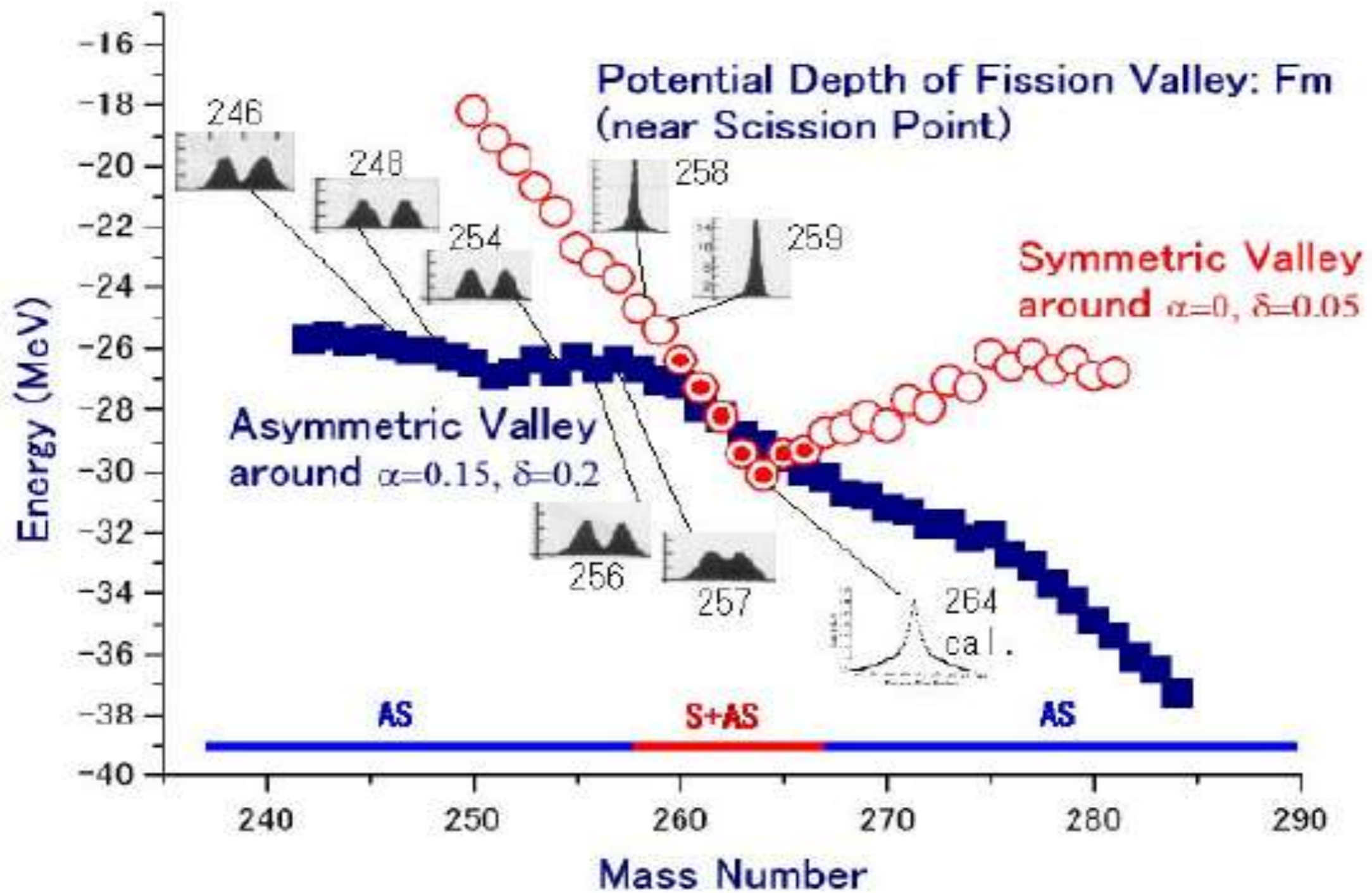
$$\left[ B = \frac{3 + \delta}{3 - 2\delta}, \quad R : \text{Radius of the spherical compound nucleus} \right]$$

# Path of fragments in the 3-dim. deformation space



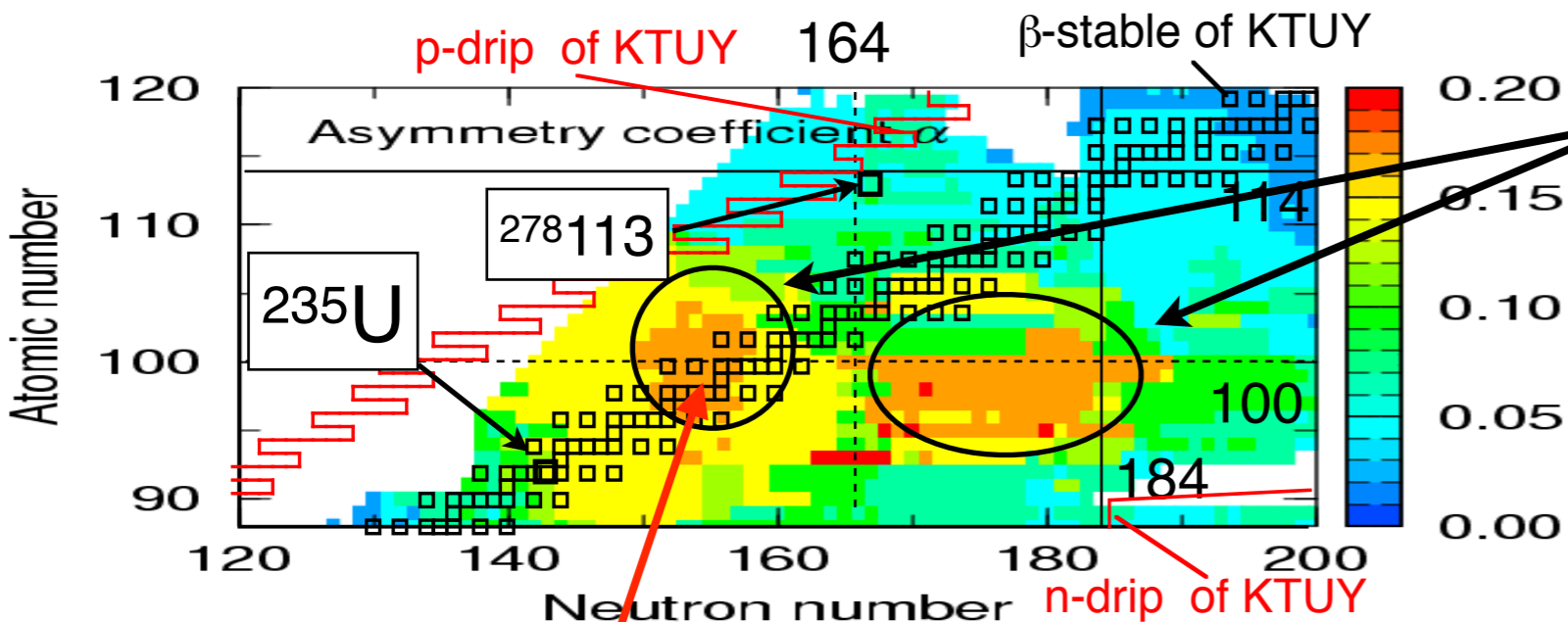
# Region of Symmetric/Asymmetric fission

Analysis of PES near Scission Point for Fm isotopes



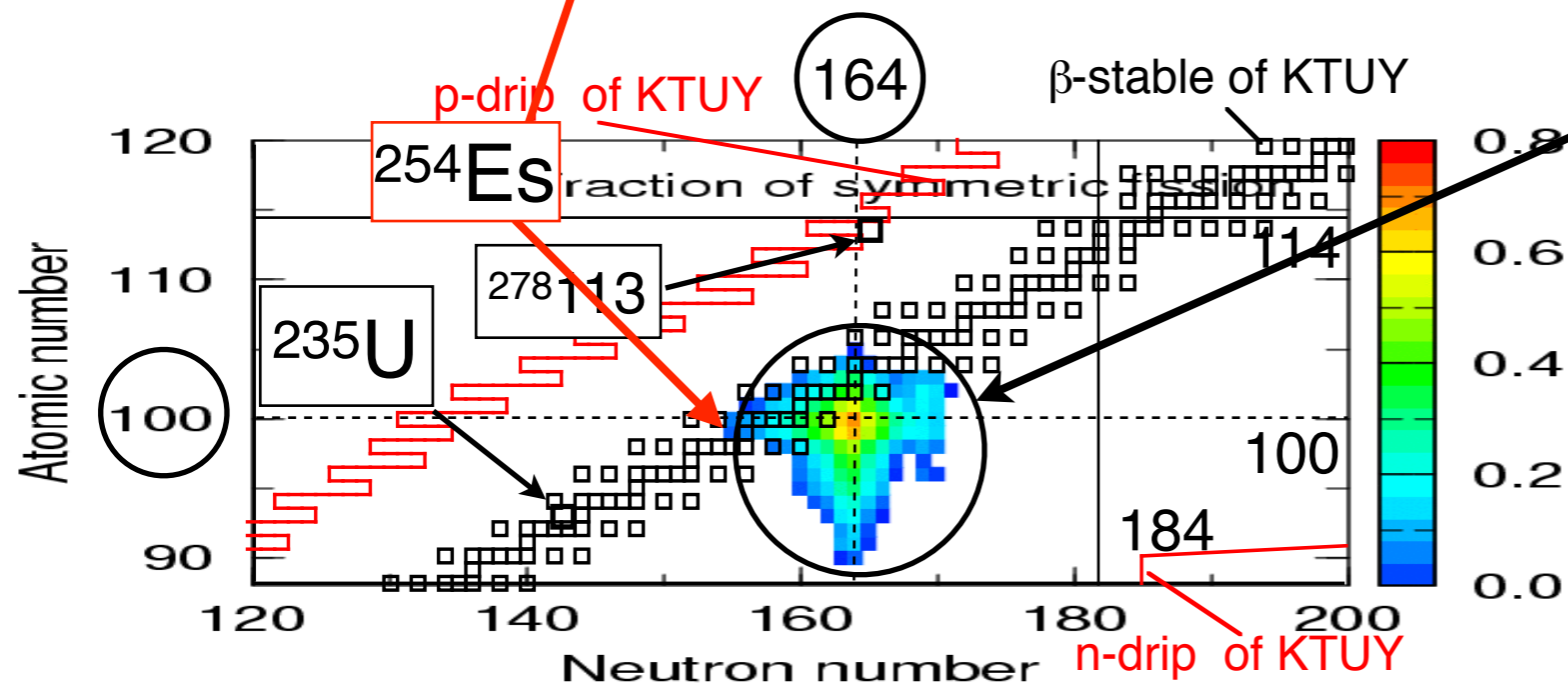
# Result - Asymmetric parameter

## Asymmetric coefficient $\alpha$



Well-asymmetric region:  
 Located around  $^{254}\text{Fm}$   
 ( $Z=100$ ,  $N=154$ ),  $^{254}\text{Es}$  and  
 $^{264}\text{Cf}$  ( $Z=98$ ,  $N=176$ )

## Fraction of Symmetric fission

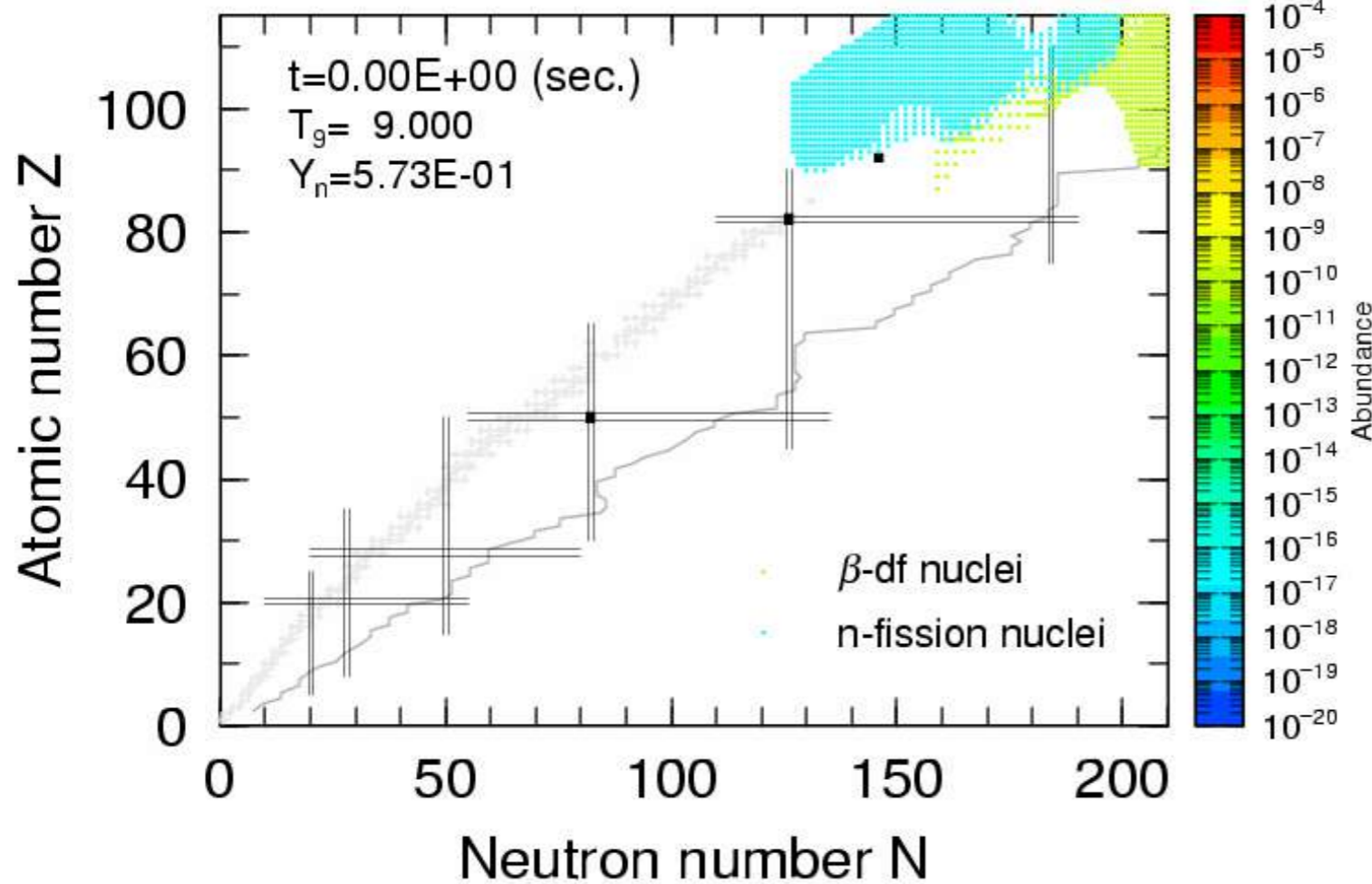


Symmetric-fissioning region:  
 Located around  
 $^{264}\text{Fm}$  ( $Z=100$ ,  $N=164$ )

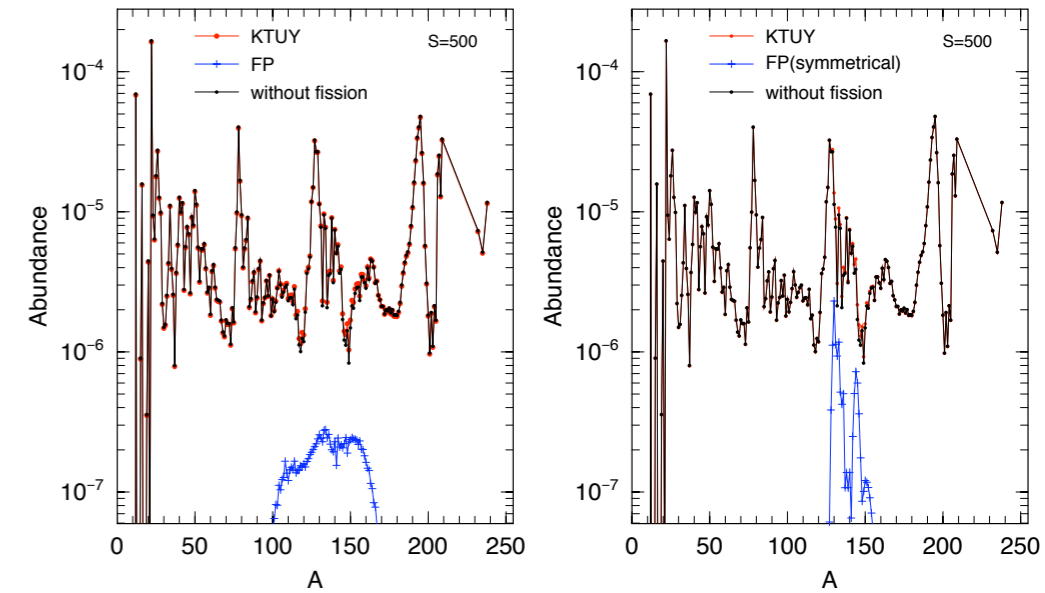
↑  
**Double of**  
 $^{132}\text{Sn}$  ( $Z=50$ ,  
 $N=82$ )

# $\beta$ 崩壊の禁止遷移のr過程への影響

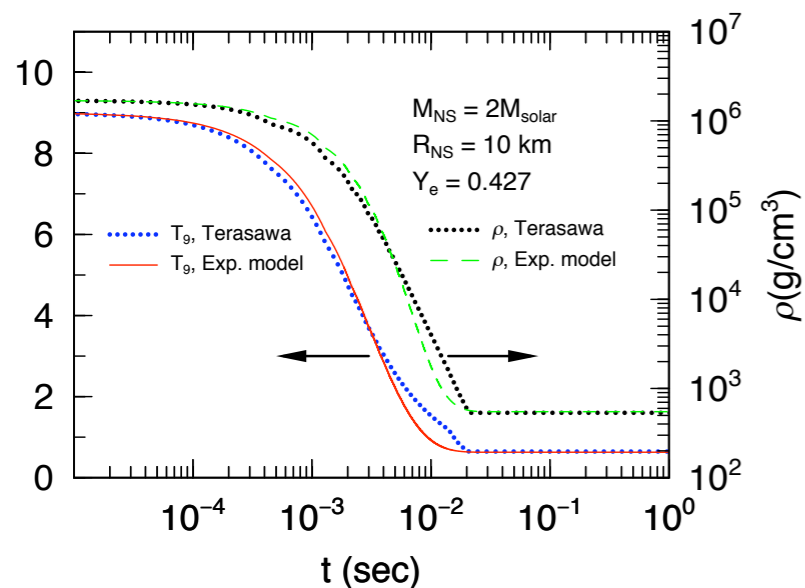
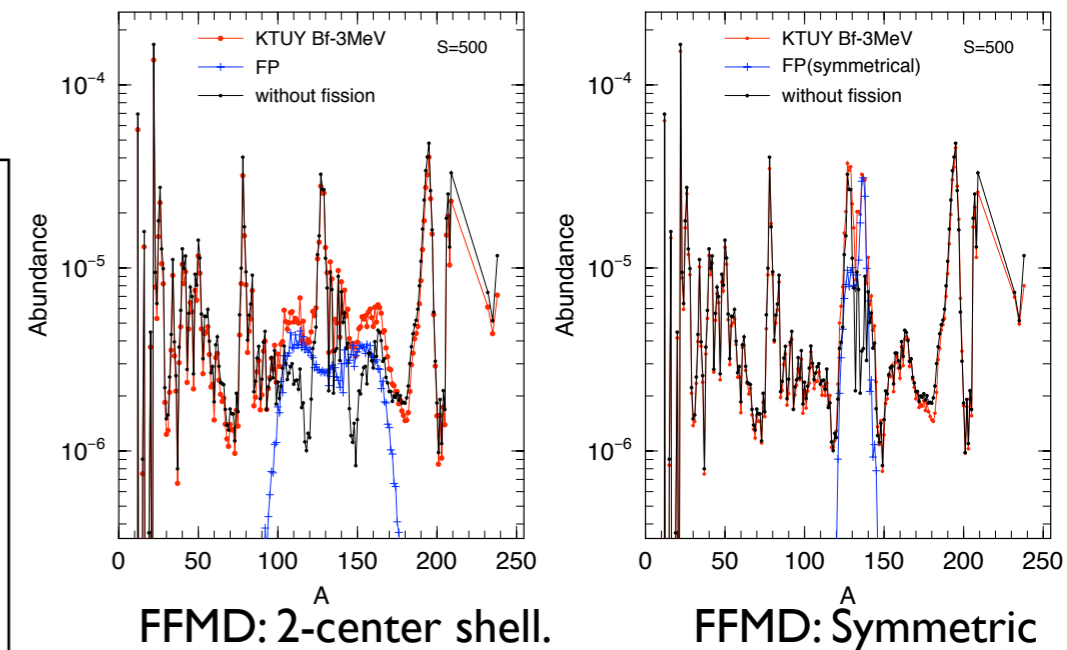
$S=200, B_f \rightarrow B_{fKTUY}-3\text{MeV}$



$S=200, B_f \rightarrow B_{fKTUY}$



$S=200, B_f \rightarrow B_{fKTUY}-3\text{MeV}$



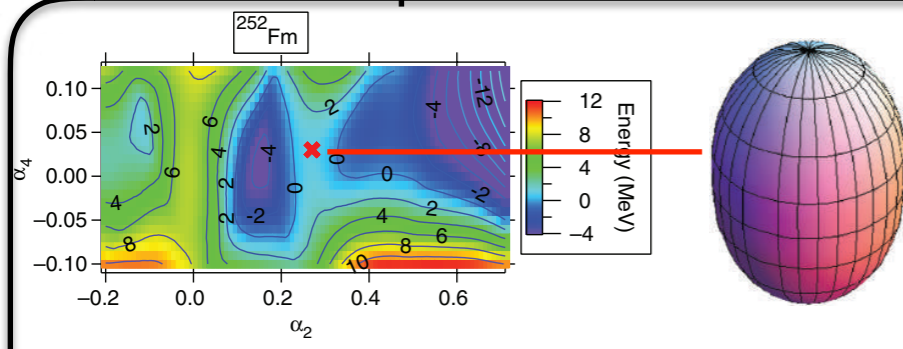
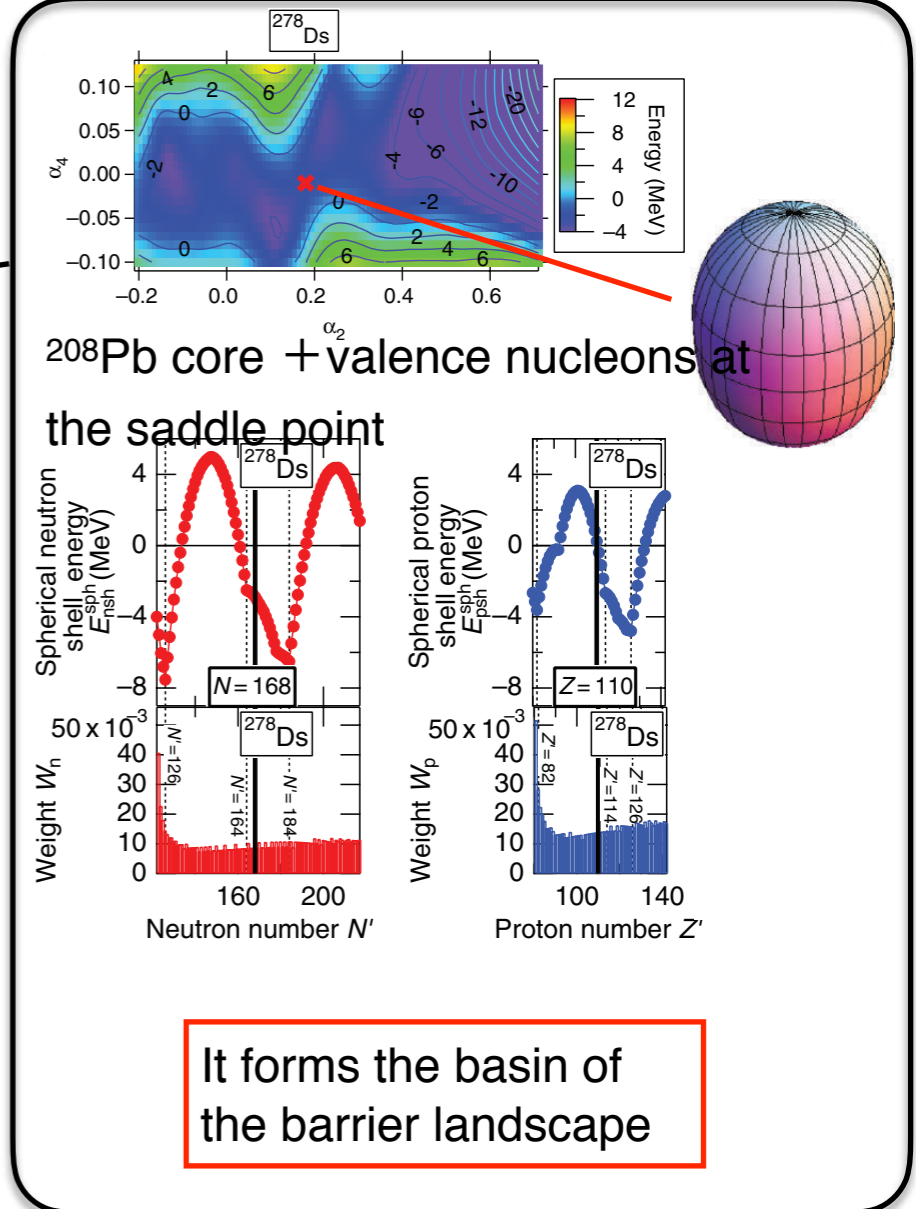
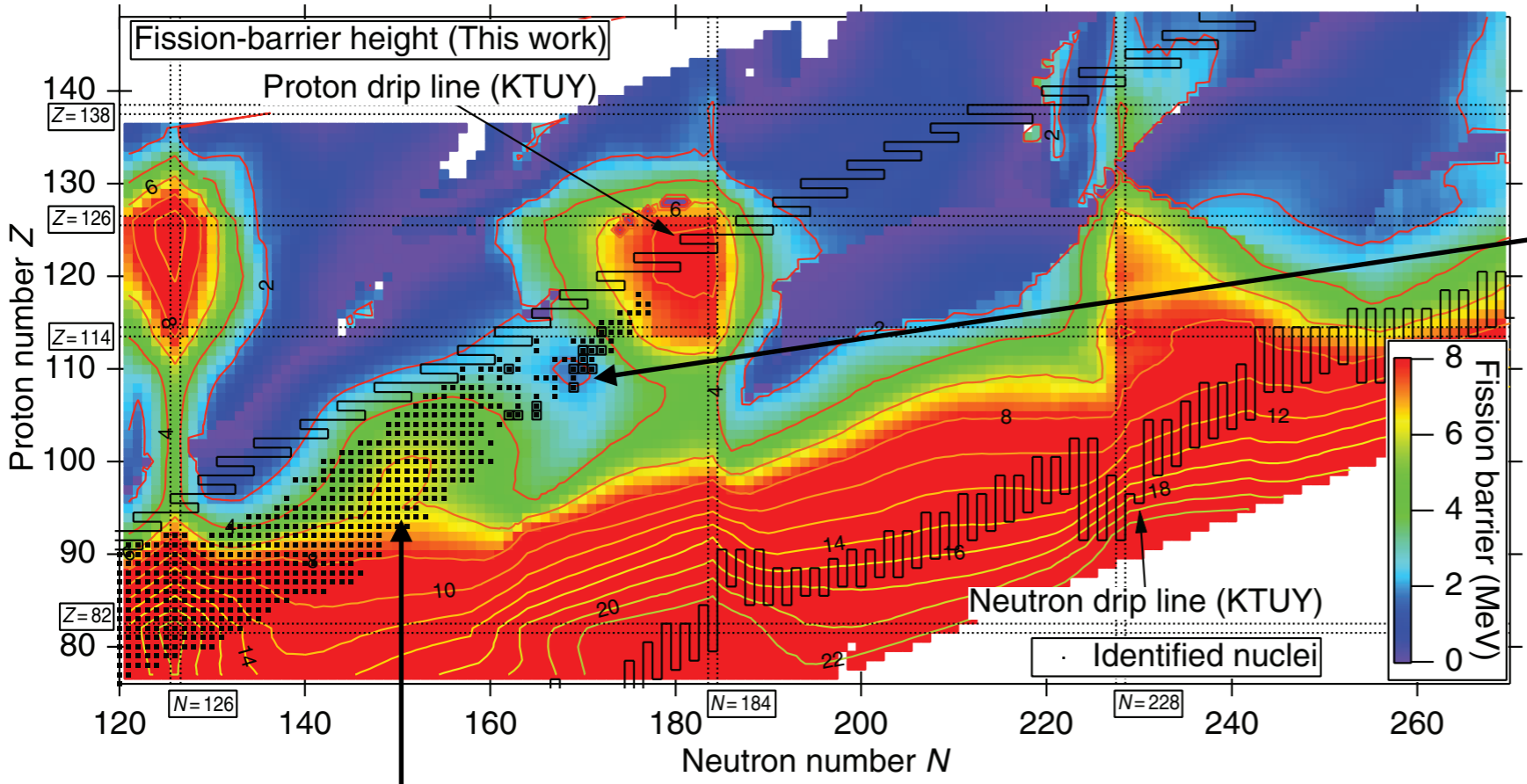
**exponential model**

$$T_9 = T_{90} \exp(-t/T_{\text{ex}}) + 0.7$$

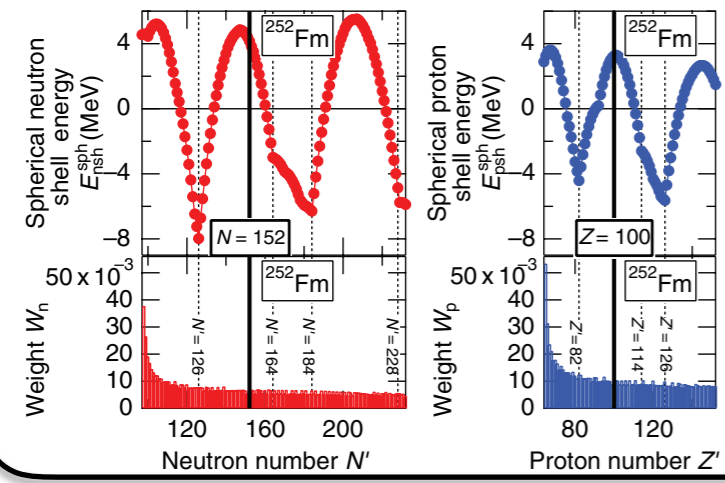
$$\rho(t) = \frac{3.33 \times 10^5 T_9(t)^3}{S}$$

$$T_9(t=0) = 9$$

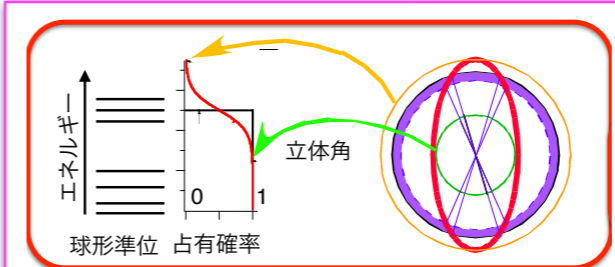
# 核分裂障壁計算：周期的に現れる超重核の安定性の島



2重閉殻核を含む状態を与える配位が作れない  
→ よって障壁エネルギーが高い

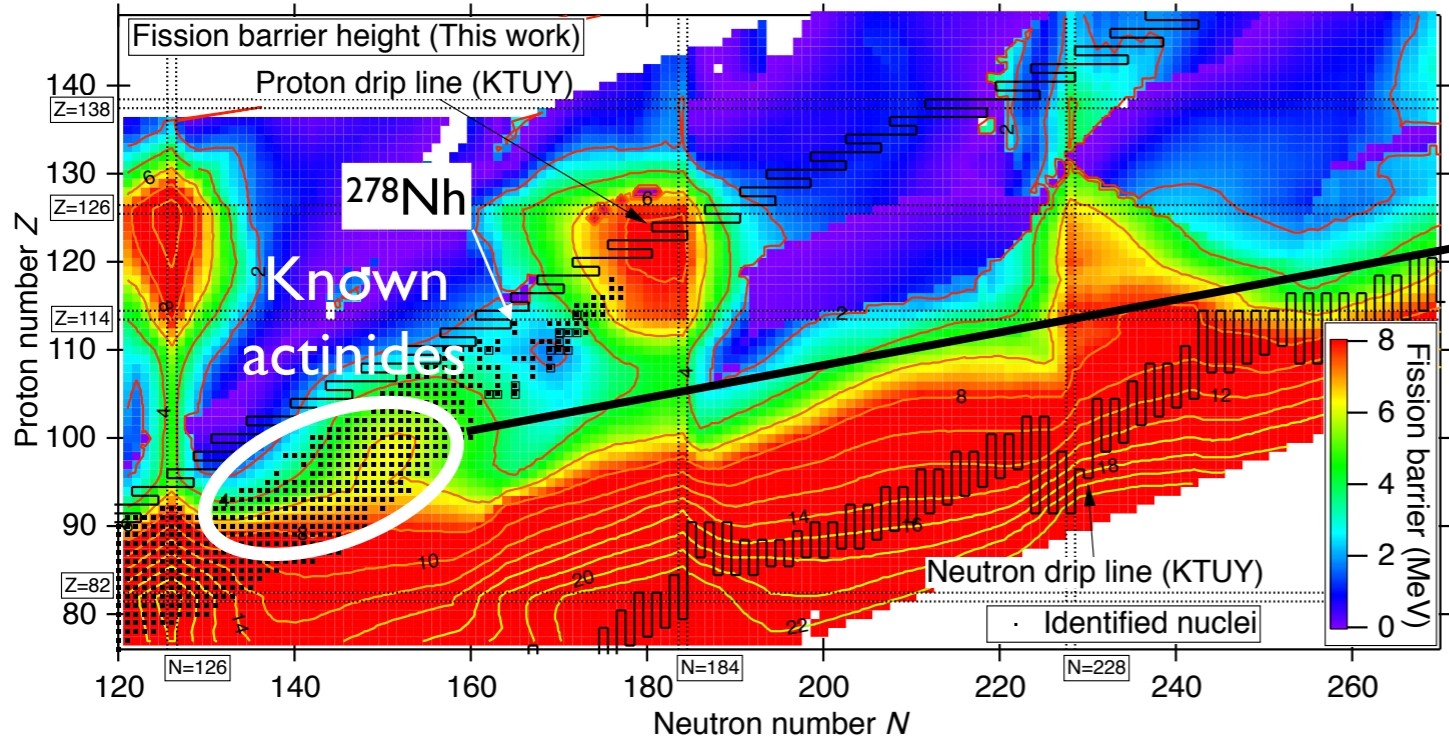


It forms the hill of the barrier landscape

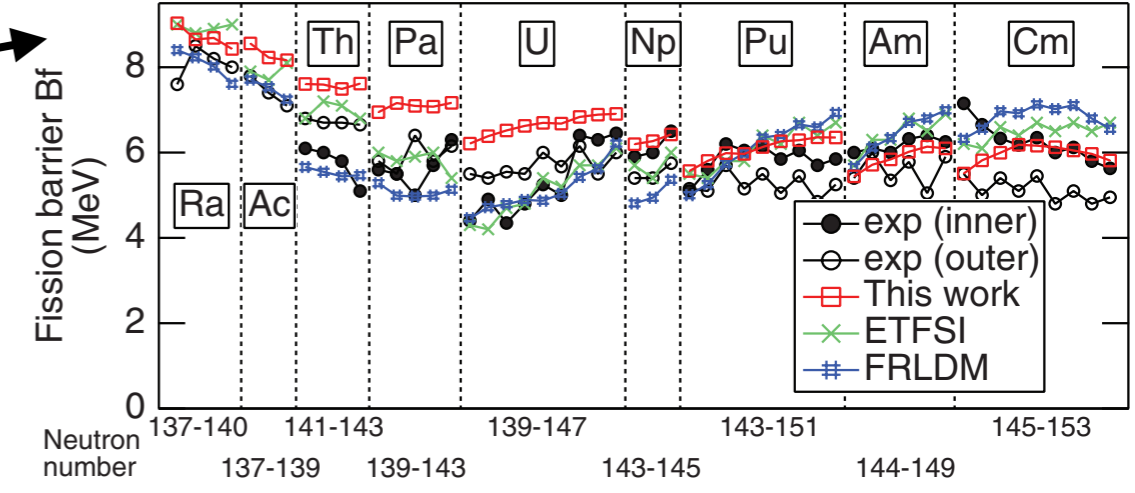


実際の計算：球形殻Eの重み付き和  
球形殻E：球形準位の積分  
重み：立体角(占有確率)の微分

# Fission barrier height of KTUY



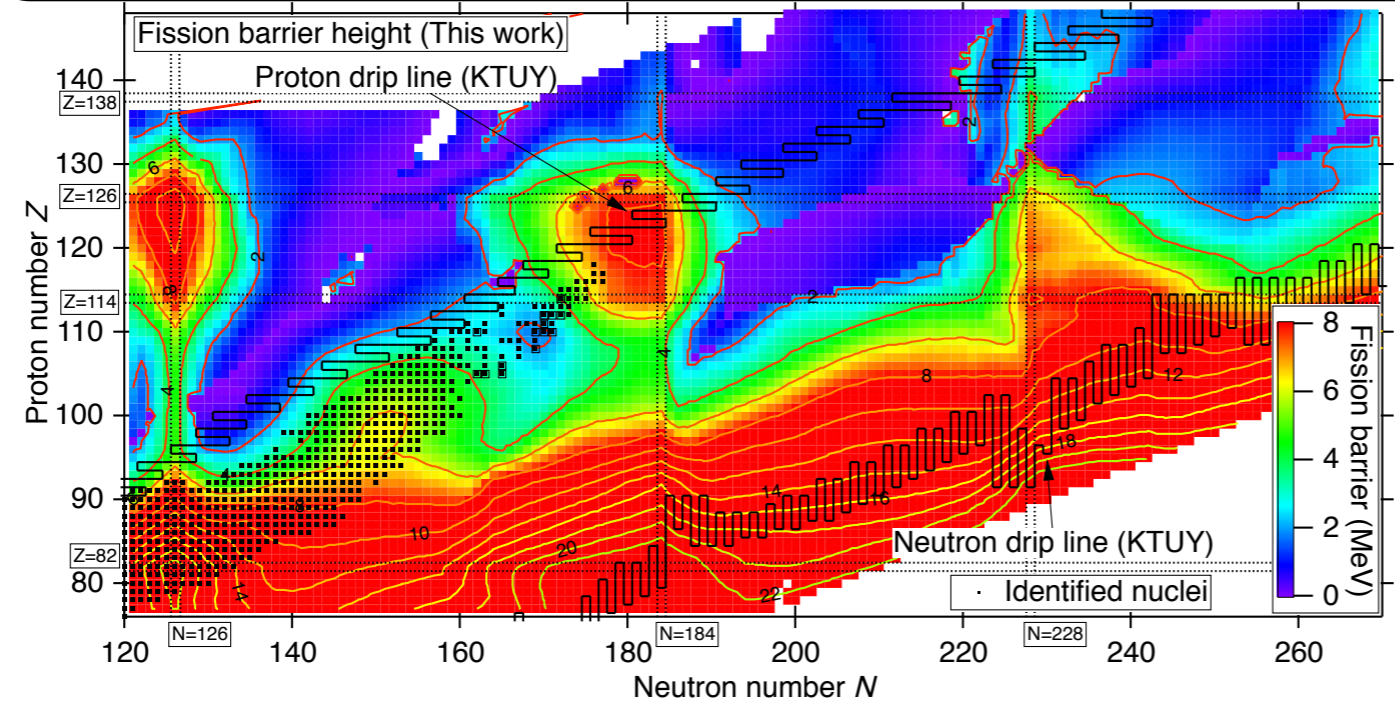
## Fission barrier height comparison with experiment



Shape: axis- and reflectional- symmetry

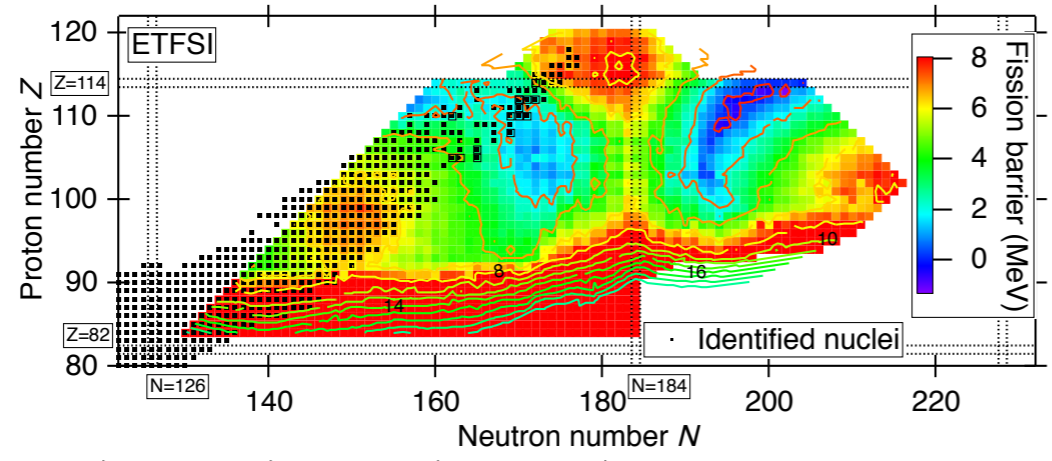


# Fission barrier height: Comparison with other models



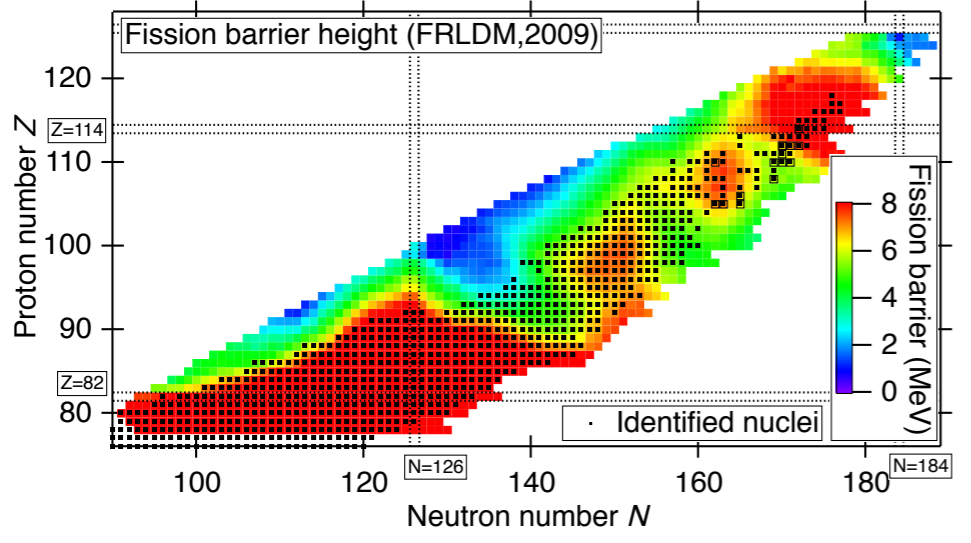
KTUY

H. Koura, PTEP 2014, I13D2 (2014)



ETFSI

A. Mandouh, et al., NPA679 (2001)

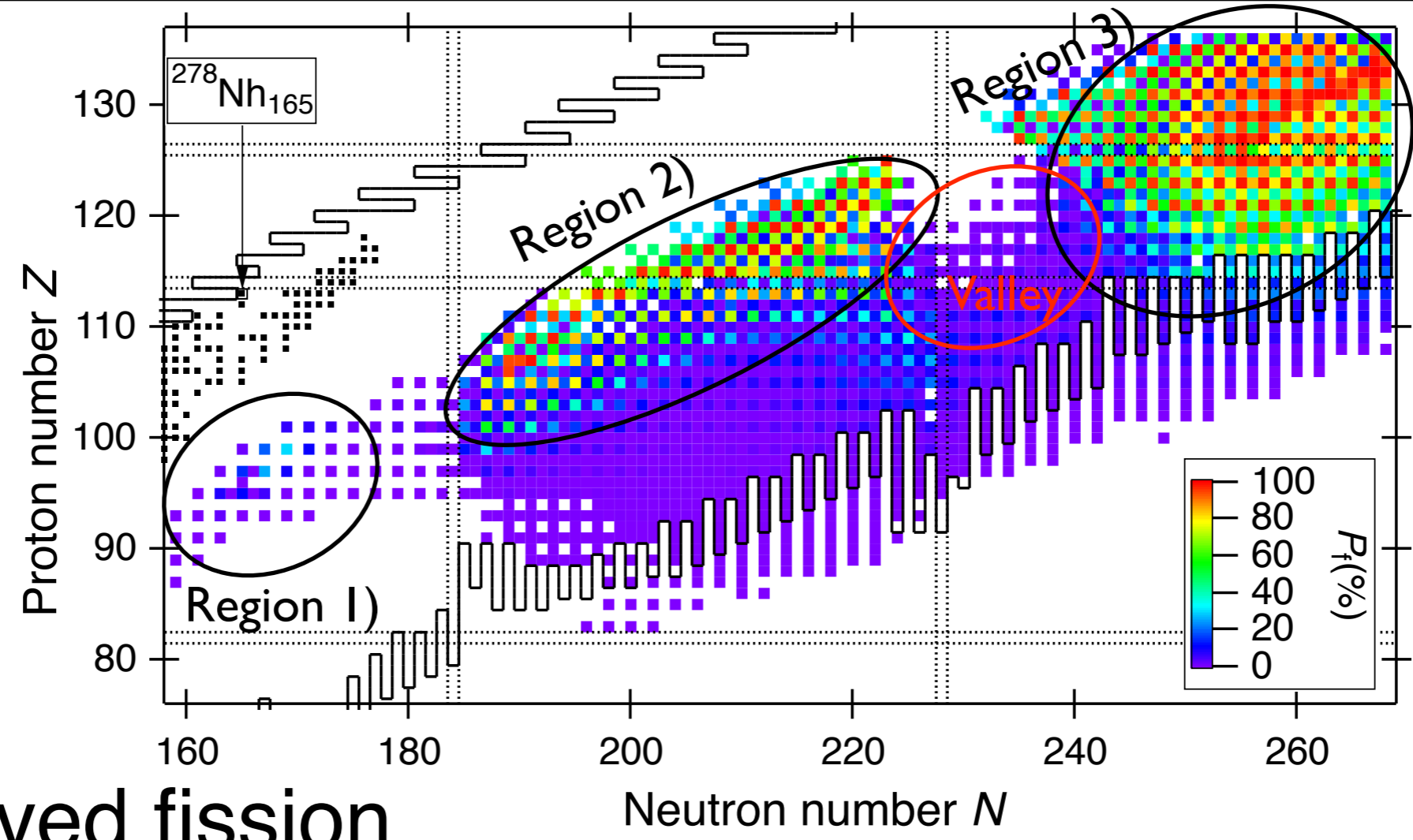


FRLDM

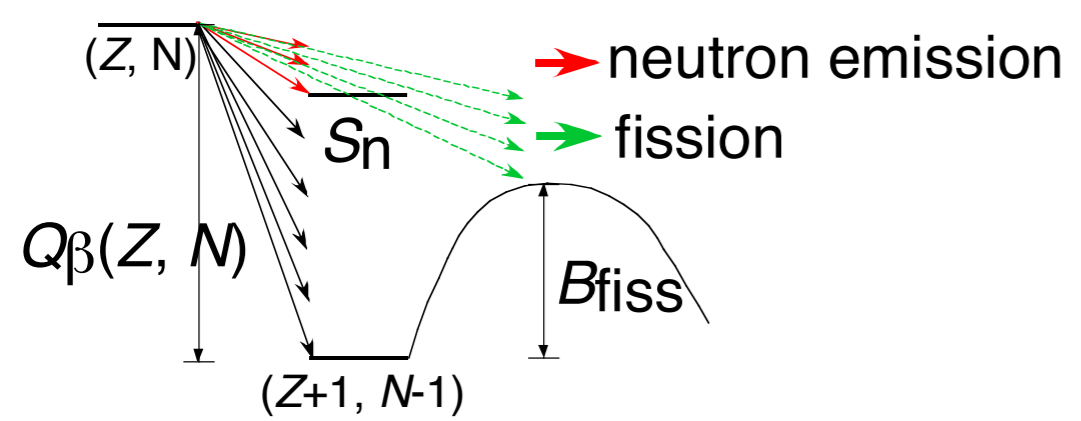
P. Möller, et al., PRC79, 64304 (2009)

# Results: Beta-delayed fission probabilities $P_f$

KTUY fission  
+ KTUY mass



## ● $\beta$ -delayed fission

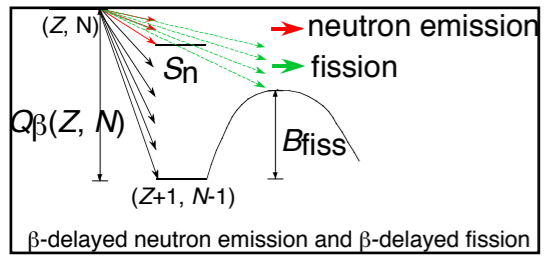
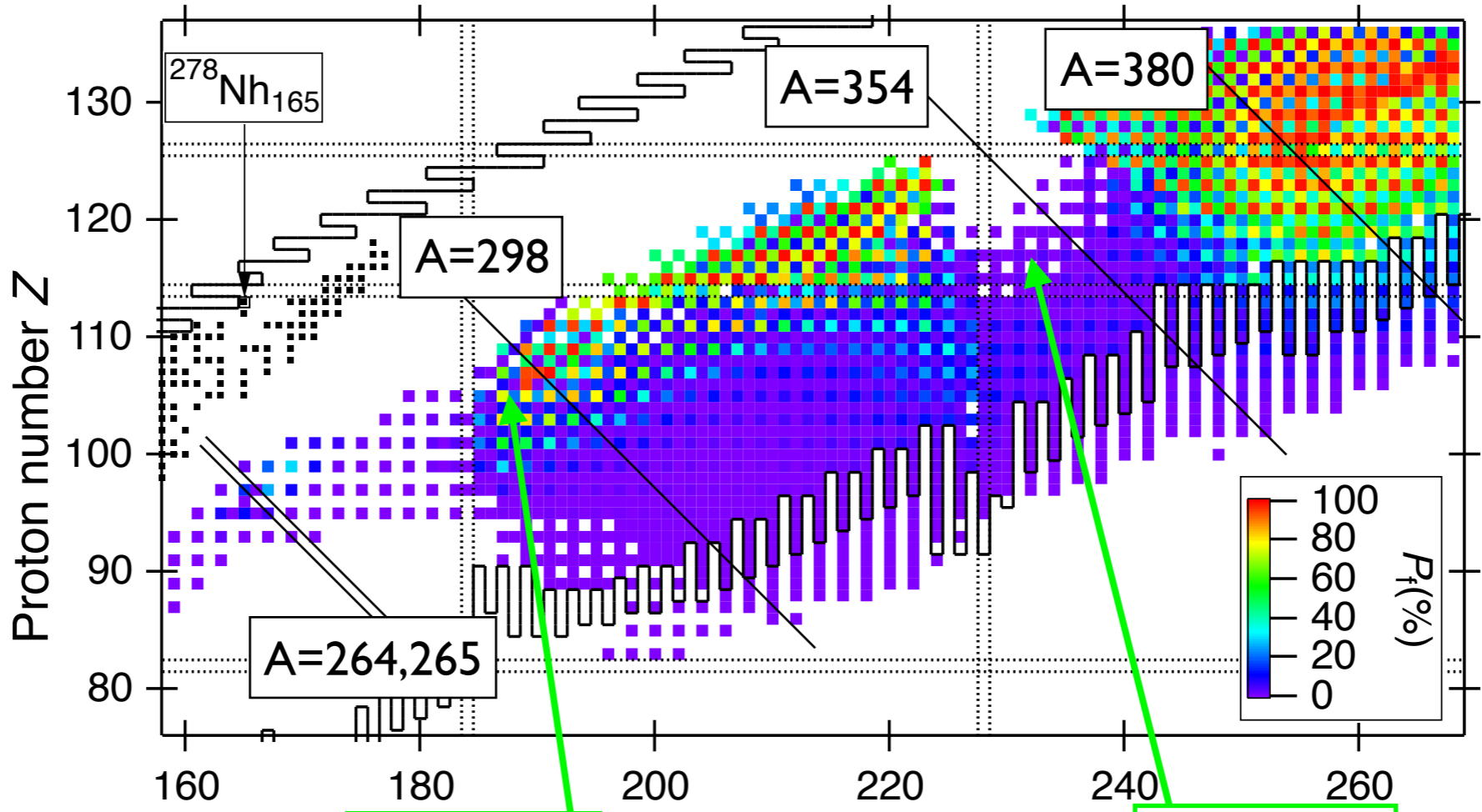


$\beta$ -delayed neutron emission and  $\beta$ -delayed fission

- Beta-delayed fissioning region**
- 1)  $^{268}\text{Es}_{169}$  (Small region)
  - 2) Zone from  $^{294}\text{Sg}_{188}$  to  $^{348}[126]_{222}$
  - 3) Hill around  $^{390}[130]_{260}$  (or continuing to heavier)
  - \*Valley around  $^{354}[126]_{228}$

# Results: Beta-delayed fission probabilities $P_f$

KTUY fission  
+ KTUY mass

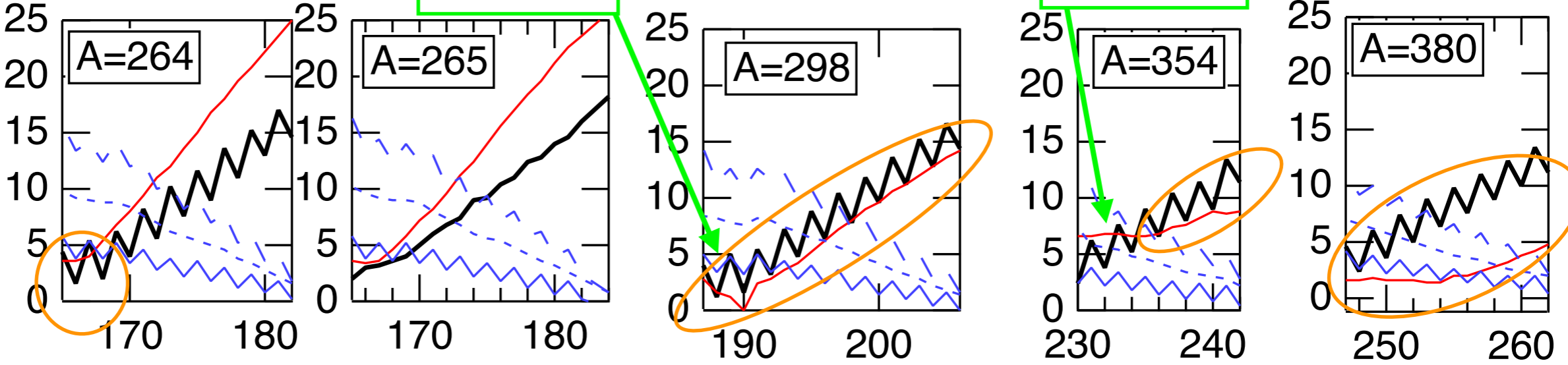


low barrier

high barrier

- $Q_\beta$
- $B_f$
- $S_{1n}$
- -  $S_{2n}$
- -  $S_{3n}$

Energy (MeV)



Neutron number Neutron number  $\wedge$  Neutron number  $\wedge$  Neutron number Neutron number

# まとめ

- 核図表を見た原子核の概要
  - 現時点で約3300核種が実験的に確認 (JAEA核図表2018)
  - 現時点で約2500核種についての原子 (核) 質量を測定
- 原子核質量：中性子過剰核
  - 質量模型計算の予測値の不定性 (特にA=190付近)
  - 魔法数の変化 (軽核では出現、重核以上では?) ,変形核の出現が予想される→用いる質量模型によりr過程での生成量の違いが現れる
- $\beta$ 崩壊：中性子過剰核
  - $\beta$ 安定核近傍の $^{132}\text{Sn}$ ,  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ 近傍(2重閉殻)では許容遷移が(系統的に)抑制される→one major shellずれることで現れる。(N=Zでは現れなかった性質)
- 核分裂：超重核
  - 閉殻の周期性からくる核分裂障壁がr過程の終端を作り得る。→超重核研究 (構造・崩壊) と密接に関わっており、両者のコラボレーションが重要