

# Energy Levels of the Atomic Nuclei

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Wigner's Hamiltonian & symmetry properties of the energy level & structure of the nucleus.  $\rightarrow$  the nuclear particle  $\rightarrow$  argument of the particle's coord  $\vec{r}_i$  ordinary spin  $S_i$ , or isobaric spin  $T_i$  &  $\tau_i$  ( $\tau_i = \pm 1$  or  $\pm 2$  or  $\pm 3$ ).

$$S = \sum_i S_i, \quad T = \sum_i T_i$$

$$Y = \sum_i \tau_i$$

It is assumed that dynamical variables of the set  $\{S, T, Y\}$  are constant of motion. The stationary state  $n(S, T, Y)$  is assigned. In a perturbation of  $S_i, T_i$  depends on the perturbation or on the spin-orbit  $\vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$  coupling or on the constant  $\tau_i$ . The state  $n(S, T, Y)$  is the transition of  $S, T, Y$  of the multiplets.

Since  $S, T, Y$  are constants of motion, we have

$$(S_1, S_2, \dots) (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots) \left( \frac{1}{2}(S_i+1) + \frac{\tau_i}{2} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2}(S_i+1) + \frac{\tau_i}{2} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{1}{2}(S_i+1) + \frac{\tau_i}{2} + 1 \right)$$

$$\eta_i = S_i + \frac{\tau_i}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for } i=1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ etc.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + S_i + \frac{\tau_i}{2}$$

Then,  $\frac{1}{4}(1 \pm S_i)(1 \pm \tau_i)$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}(1 \pm S_i)(1 \pm \tau_i)$   $\frac{1}{4}(1 \pm S_i)(1 \pm \tau_i)$

$$(S_{x1} - S_{x2})(S_{y1} + S_{y2}) - (S_{z1} + S_{z2})(S_{x1} - S_{x2})$$

$$= -2i(S_{y1} + S_{y2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_i (1-s_i)(1-t_i) = \frac{1}{4} (N-S-T+Y) \\ \mu_2 &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_i (1-s_i)(1+t_i) = \frac{1}{4} (N-S+T-Y) \\ \mu_3 &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_i (1+s_i)(1-t_i) = \frac{1}{4} (N+S-T+Y) \\ \mu_4 &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_i (1+s_i)(1+t_i) = \frac{1}{4} (N+S+T+Y) \end{aligned}$$

S の eigenwert は  $\sum (\vec{S}_i)^z = 4 \sum (\Sigma + 1)$  の eigenwert  $\Sigma$  である。  
 $S = \Sigma, \dots, -\Sigma$  である。

又 T 及び Y は  $\sum (\vec{T}_i)^z = R(R+1) \Sigma(\Sigma+1)$  の eigenwert R である。  
 $Y = R, \dots, -R$  である。

従って  $\Sigma, R$  及び  $N$  と ( $\Sigma \sim T$  は  $\sum (\vec{T}_i)^z = 4R(R+1)$  である) である。

multiplet である  $\Lambda_4 = S+T+Y, \Lambda_3 =$

$\Lambda_4 = \frac{1}{4} (N+S+T+Y)$  の highest set である。

$$\Lambda_4 = N + 2\Sigma + R, \quad \Lambda_3 = N + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (S+T)^2 &\ll \sum_i \{ (1+t_i) \vec{S}_i \}^2 = 2 \sum_i (1+t_i) (\vec{S}_i)^z \\ &= 2(1+R) \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \sum (\Sigma+1) + \frac{1}{4} \sum t_i (\vec{S}_i)^z \right\} \\ &= 2(4\Sigma(\Sigma+1) + 3Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$S = -\Sigma \dots + \Sigma$$

$$Y = -\Sigma \dots + \Sigma, -R \dots + R$$

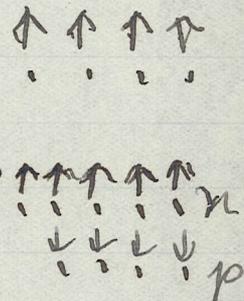
$$T = -R \dots + R$$

$$R > \Sigma : Y = -\Sigma \dots + \Sigma$$

$$\Sigma > R :$$

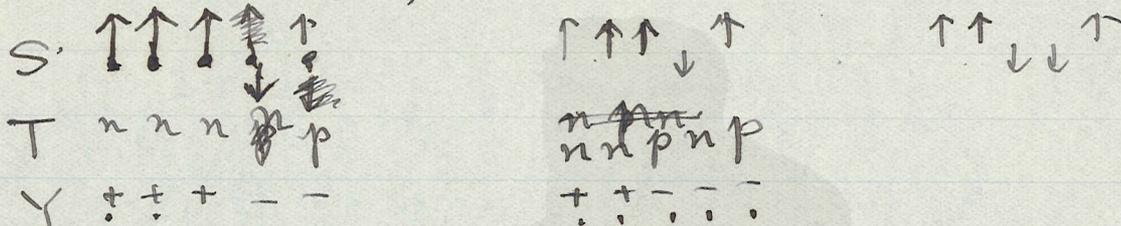
$$\Sigma = m_1 - m_2, \quad R = n_1 - n_2$$

$$\frac{n_1 + m_2 - (m_1 + n_2)}{R - \Sigma}$$



$n_1 > m_1$   
 $m_2 < n_2$   
 $n_1$   
 $m_2$

$S = \frac{3}{2}, T = \frac{2}{2}, Y = \frac{1}{2}, N = 5,$



$L=1$   
 $S \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$L+S$   
 $p.$   $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$

$L-S$   $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$

$1, 0, -1,$   
 $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$