

**МОДЕЛЬНО-НЕЗАВИСИМАЯ
ОЦЕНКА ЭНЕРГИЙ
ГЛУБОКОДОРОЧНЫХ ЯДЕРНЫХ
СОСТОЯНИЙ**

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*Семинар ОФВЭ
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Аннотация

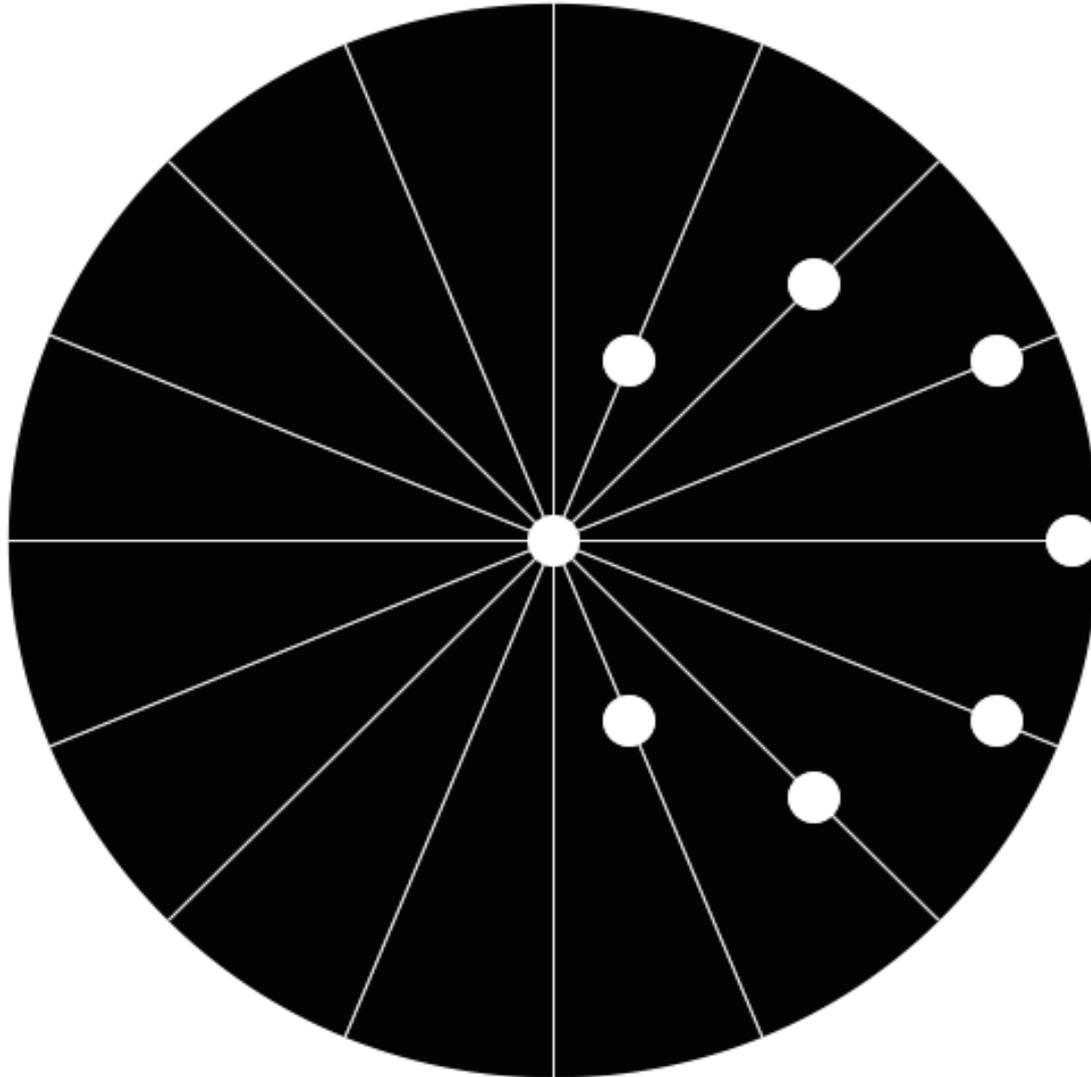
Предложен оригинальный метод вычисления энергий заполненных одночастичных состояний атомных ядер с $A \leq 100$, опирающийся на их энергии связи.

Метод не использует представлений о среднем поле ядра. Результаты согласуются с экспериментальными значениями энергий связи глубоких дырочных состояний, определенных в реакциях квазиупругого выбивания.

Мотивация

- Комментарий к семинару А.В.Добровольского.
- Ощущение недосказанности и незавершенности цикла работ Ю.В.Доценко и К^о о структуре глубоководных состояний.
- Воспоминания о периоде бурного развития обратных методов.
- Информация о неортодоксальных подходах.
- Просто желание поговорить «за Науку».

Вместо эпиграфа



Теорема Купманса

$$H = \sum_i T(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} V(x_i, x_j) = \sum_i (T(x_i) + U(x_i)) + \sum_{i,j} V'(x_i, x_j)$$

Энергия связи:
$$E(A) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^A n_i (t_i + e_i)$$

Теорема Купманса:
$$e_m = E(A) - E_m(A-1)$$

${}^4\text{He}$:

$$e_{1s}^{(p)} = E({}^4\text{He}) - E({}^3\text{H}) = -19.814 \text{ MeV}$$
$$e_{1s}^{(n)} = E({}^4\text{He}) - E({}^3\text{He}) = -20.578 \text{ MeV}$$

lgfo	E (A)	Тлоронн			Нелсфонн				
		lgfo	i	$E_i(A-1)$	e_i	lgfo	i	$E_i(A-1)$	e_i
1) ${}^4\text{He}$	28.296	${}^3\text{H}$	$1/2^+$	8.482	19.814	${}^3\text{He}$	$1/2^+$	7.718	20.578
5) ${}^4\text{He}$	31.398					${}^3\text{He}$		28.824	2.574
${}^{12}\text{C}$	92.163	${}^{11}\text{B}$	$3/2^-$	76.206	15.957	${}^{11}\text{C}$	$3/2^-$	73.441	18.722
${}^{14}\text{C}$	105.286	${}^{13}\text{B}$	$3/2^-$	84.455	20.831	${}^{13}\text{C}$	$1/2^-$	97.109	8.177
${}^{14}\text{O}$	98.733	${}^{13}\text{N}$	$1/2^-$	94.106	4.627	${}^{13}\text{O}$		75.564	23.169
2) ${}^{16}\text{O}$	127.621	${}^{15}\text{N}$	$1/2^-$	115.493	12.128	${}^{15}\text{O}$	$1/2^-$	111.957	15.664
6) ${}^{22}\text{O}$	161.830	${}^{21}\text{N}$		137.070	24.76	${}^{21}\text{O}$		155.120	6.71
${}^{28}\text{Si}$	236.538	${}^{27}\text{Al}$	$5/2^+$	224.952	11.586	${}^{27}\text{Si}$	$5/2^+$	219.360	17.178
${}^{30}\text{Si}$	255.621	${}^{29}\text{Al}$	$5/2^+$	242.113	13.508	${}^{29}\text{Si}$	$1/2^+$	245.012	10.609
${}^{30}\text{S}$	243.687	${}^{29}\text{P}$	$1/2^+$	239.285	4.402	${}^{29}\text{S}$	$5/2^+$	224.710	18.977
${}^{32}\text{S}$	271.783	${}^{31}\text{P}$	$1/2^+$	262.918	8.865	${}^{31}\text{S}$	$1/2^+$	256.740	15.043
${}^{34}\text{S}$	291.842	${}^{33}\text{P}$	$1/2^+$	280.958	10.884	${}^{33}\text{S}$	$3/2^+$	280.425	11.417
${}^{36}\text{S}$	308.719	${}^{35}\text{P}$	$1/2^+$	295.700	13.019	${}^{35}\text{S}$	$3/2^+$	298.828	9.891
${}^{40}\text{Ca}$	342.056	${}^{39}\text{K}$	$3/2^+$	333.726	8.330	${}^{39}\text{Ca}$	$3/2^+$	326.420	15.636
${}^{42}\text{Ca}$	361.896	${}^{41}\text{K}$	$3/2^+$	351.623	10.273	${}^{41}\text{Ca}$	$7/2^-$	350.419	11.477
${}^{44}\text{Ca}$	380.961	${}^{43}\text{K}$	$3/2^+$	368.794	12.167	${}^{43}\text{Ca}$	$7/2^-$	369.829	11.132
${}^{46}\text{Ca}$	398.776	${}^{45}\text{K}$	$3/2^+$	384.960	13.816	${}^{45}\text{Ca}$	$7/2^-$	388.376	10.400
${}^{48}\text{Ca}$	415.997	${}^{47}\text{K}$	$3/2^+$	400.190	15.807	${}^{47}\text{Ca}$	$7/2^-$	406.052	9.945
${}^{56}\text{Ni}$	483.995	${}^{55}\text{Co}$	$7/2^-$	476.828	7.167	${}^{55}\text{Ni}$		467.355	16.640

Теорема вириала

Если $U(c \cdot x) = c^k U(x)$ - однородная функция, то

$$t_i = \frac{k}{k+2} e_i, \quad t_i > 0, \quad e_i < 0 \Rightarrow -2 < k < 0$$

Энергия связи:

$$E(A) = \frac{k+1}{k+2} \sum_i n_i e_i$$

$$e_i < 0, \quad E < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < k < 0$$

Нуклид	${}^4\text{He}$	${}^{16}\text{O}$	${}^{32}\text{S}$	${}^{40}\text{Ca}$	${}^{56}\text{Ni}$
k	-0.461	-0.505	-0.468	-0.456	-0.426

$$k = -0.461 \quad \frac{k+1}{k+2} = 0.350$$

Построение спектров

$${}^3\text{H}: e_n = E_B({}^3\text{H}) - E_B({}^2\text{H}) = -6.257 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = 2 \cdot e_n + e_p = -24.218 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_p = -11.704 \text{ MeV}$$

$${}^5\text{He}: e_{p1} = -21.830 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_{n1} = +0.886 \text{ MeV !}$$

$$S = 2e_{p1} + 2e_{n2} + e_{n1} = -78.263 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_{n2} = -16.859 \text{ MeV}$$

$${}^6\text{He}: e_{p1} = -23.477 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_{n1} = -1.857 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = 2e_{p1} + 2e_{n2} + 2e_{n1} = -83.565 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_{n2} = -16.476 \text{ MeV}$$

$${}^{12}\text{C}: e_{p1} = -15.957 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_{n1} = -18.722 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = 4e_{p1} + 2e_{p2} + 4e_{n1} + 2e_{n2} = -263.323 \text{ MeV}$$

$$x_1 = 13.812 \text{ MeV}$$

$${}^3\text{He}: e_p = E_B({}^3\text{He}) - E_B({}^2\text{H}) = -5.494 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = 2 \cdot e_p + e_n = -22.038 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_n = -11.050 \text{ MeV}$$

$${}^5\text{Li}: e_{n1} = +1.966 \text{ MeV !}$$

$$e_{p1} = -21.520 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = 2e_{p1} + 2e_{p2} + e_{n1} = -75.180 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_{p2} = -17.053 \text{ MeV}$$

$${}^6\text{Be}: e_{p1} = -0.594 \text{ MeV}$$

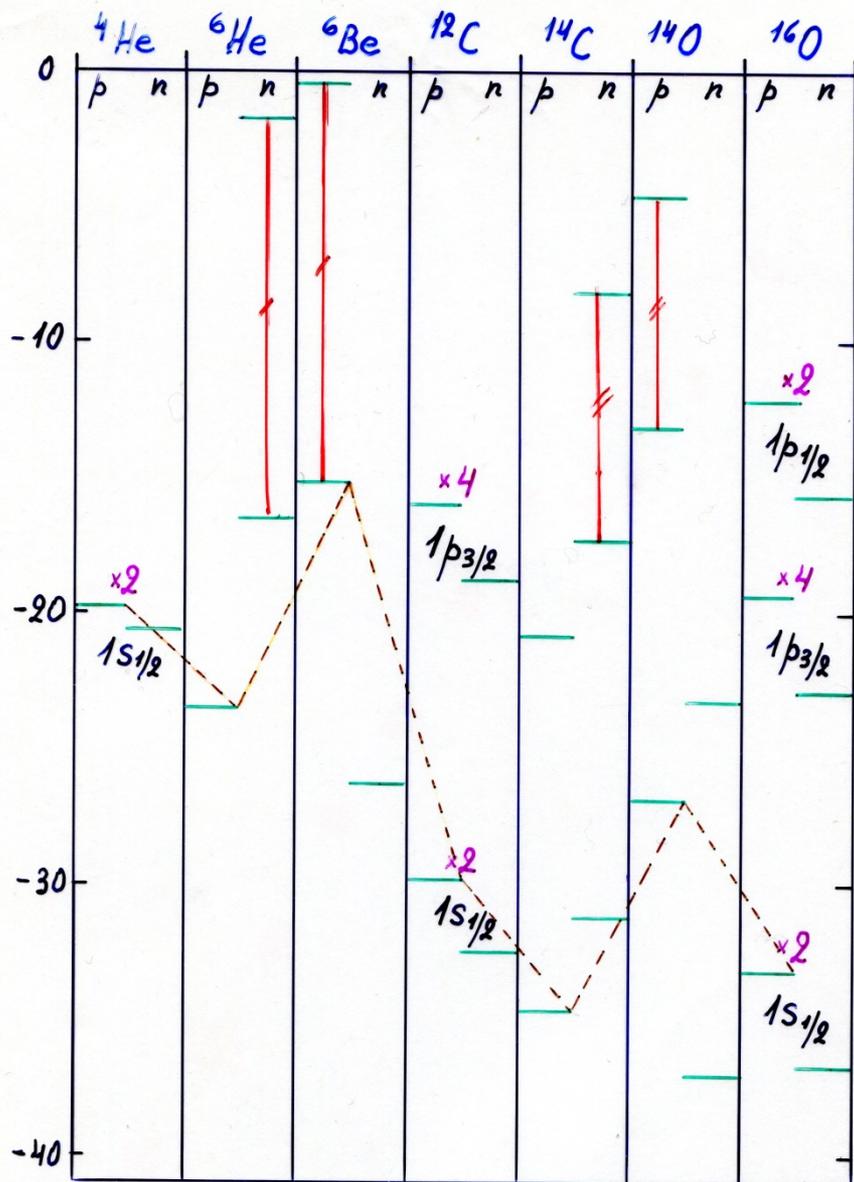
$$e_{n1} = -26.330 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = 2e_{p1} + 2e_{p2} + 2e_{n1} = -78.263 \text{ MeV}$$

$$e_{n2} = -15.199 \text{ MeV}$$

$$|e_2 - e_1| = x_1$$

Оболочечные интервалы



Интервалы	Нуклид	x , MeV
$1s_{1/2} - 1p_{3/2}$	${}^{12}\text{C}$	13.812
$1p_{3/2} - 1p_{1/2}$	${}^{16}\text{O}$	7.254
$1p_{1/2} - 1d_{5/2}$	${}^{28}\text{Si}$	8.177
$1d_{5/2} - 2s_{1/2}$	${}^{32}\text{S}$	4.317
$2s_{1/2} - 1d_{3/2}$	${}^{40}\text{Ca}$	3.249
$1d_{3/2} - 1f_{7/2}$	${}^{56}\text{Ni}$	5.457

$$x_i^{(n)} = x_i^{(p)}$$

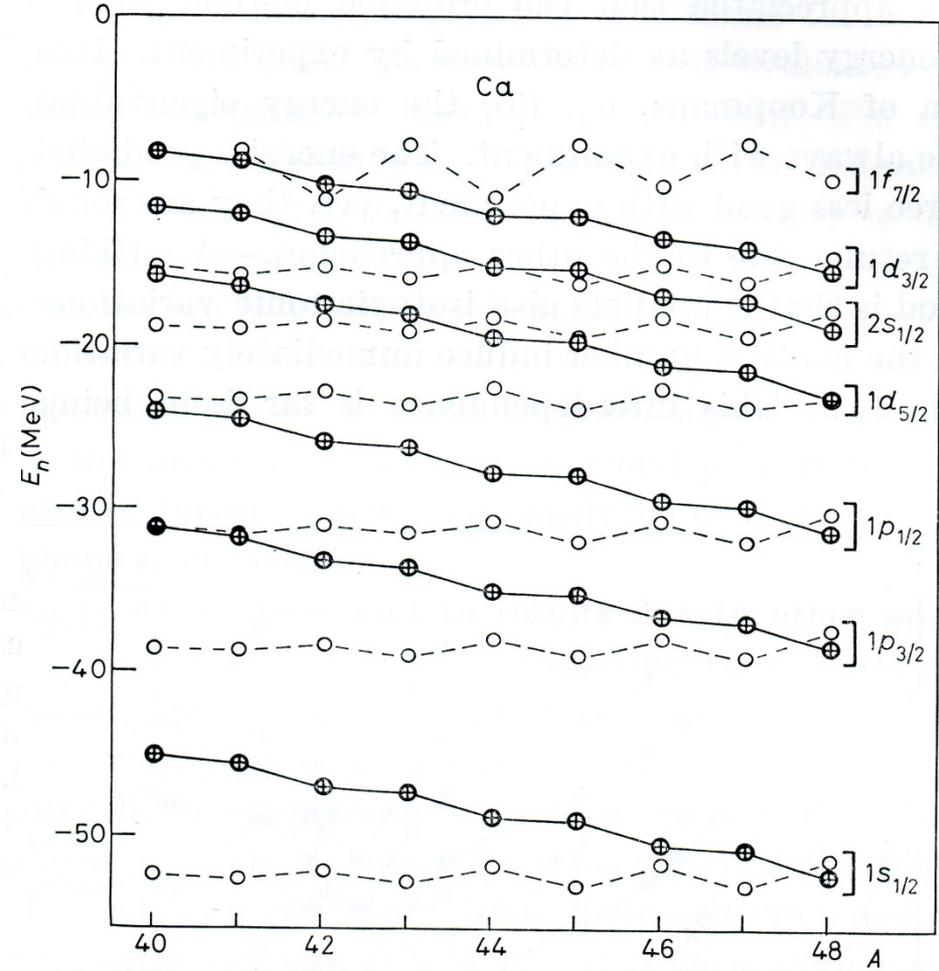
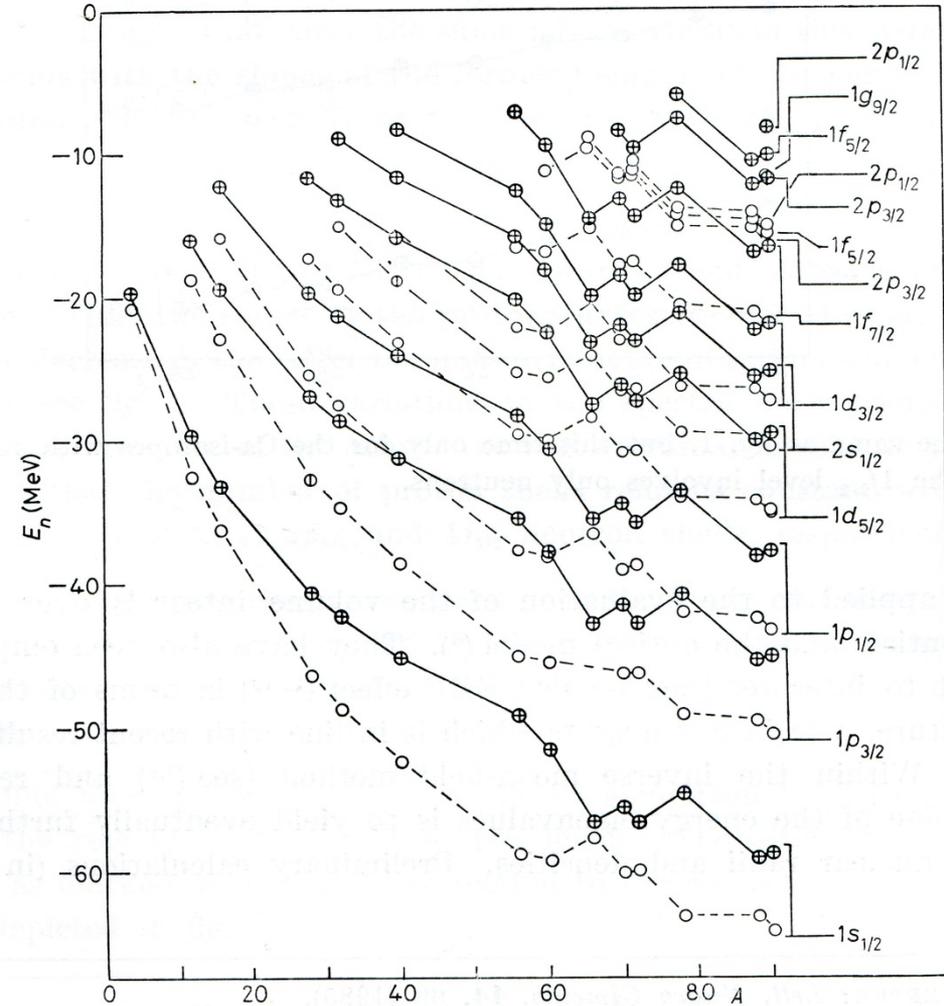
Маршрут построения спектров

n \ p	1s _{1/2}	1p _{3/2}	1p _{1/2}	1d _{5/2}	2s _{1/2}	1d _{3/2}	1f _{7/2}	2p _{3/2}	1f _{5/2}	2p _{1/2}
1s _{1/2}	4He	8C								
1p _{3/2}	8He	12C	14O							
1p _{1/2}		14C	16O							
1d _{5/2}			22O	28Si	30S					
2s _{1/2}				30Si	32S					
1d _{3/2}					36S	40Ca				
1f _{7/2}						48Ca	56Ni			
2p _{3/2}							60Ni			
1f _{5/2}							66Ni	70Ge		
2p _{1/2}								72Ge	78Sr	
1g _{9/2}									88Sr	90Zr
2d _{5/2}									94Sr	96Zr

Результаты

^{36}S	^{40}Ca	^{42}Ca	^{44}Ca	^{46}Ca	^{48}Ca	^{56}Ni	^{58}Ni	^{60}Ni
46.579	51.804 45.130	47.082	48.976	50.625	62.006 52.616	49.433	61.404 50.437	51.799
48.571	40.449 ± 12 52.445	52.183	51.940	51.942	53 ± 9 51.554	58.906	57 ± 8 59.323	59.286
32.767	41.759.110 31.172 31.327	33.270	35.164	36.813	59.384 40.081 38.804	35.621	69.990 38.051 36.625	37.987
34.759	31.133 ± 6 38.633	38.377	38.128	38.130	35 ± 7 37.742	45.094	37.6 ± 8 45.511	45.474
25.513	35.438.478 21.953 24.073	26.016	27.910	29.559	37.459 30.285 31.550	28.367	46.637 97.618 29.371	30.733
27.505	25.5 31.379	31.123	30.874	30.876	30.488	37.840	38.257	38.220
17.336	32.829.261 14.801 15.896	17.839	19.733	21.382	97.663 22.682 23.373	20.190	36.204 19.520 21.194	22.556
19.328	16.9 23.202	22.946	22.697	22.699	22.311	29.663	20.2 ± 9.8 30.080	30.043
13.019	24.9 21.3 22.107 10.629 11.579	13.522	15.416	17.065	20.060 78.249 19.056	15.873	28.106 14.708 16.877	18.239
15.011	19.8 18.885 18.06 17.955	18.629	18.380	18.382	17.994	25.346	12.6 ± 6.3 25.763	25.726
9.891	8.330 8.3 15.636 15.6	10.273	12.167	13.816	15.807 15.8 14.744	12.624	23.384 12.192 13.628	14.950
		15.380	15.131	15.133	12.52 13.135	22.097	11.72 22.514	22.477
						7.167	20.783 8.171	9.533
		11.477	11.132	10.400	9.945 9.94	16.640	8.2 17.057	17.020
							16.757	

Результаты



Эмпирические формулы

$$e_{n,l,j}^{(n)} [\text{MeV}] = -94.902 + 70.838 \cdot lA^{-1/3} + 17.951 \cdot n + 90.000 \cdot nA^{-1/3} - \\ - 18.038 \cdot j(j+1)A^{-2/3} - 2.572 \cdot n^2 + 43.285 \cdot l(l+1) / A$$

$$e_{n,l,j}^{(p)} [\text{MeV}] = -95.020 + 82.382 \cdot lA^{-1/3} + 24.020 \cdot n + 76.284 \cdot nA^{-1/3} - \\ - 17.540 \cdot j(j+1)A^{-2/3} - 2.95472 \cdot n^2$$

Эффективная масса

$$m^* = 2m / [3 + 5E(A) / \varepsilon_F A]$$

$$\varepsilon_F : \quad T = \sum_i n_i t_i = -\frac{3}{5} A \varepsilon_F$$

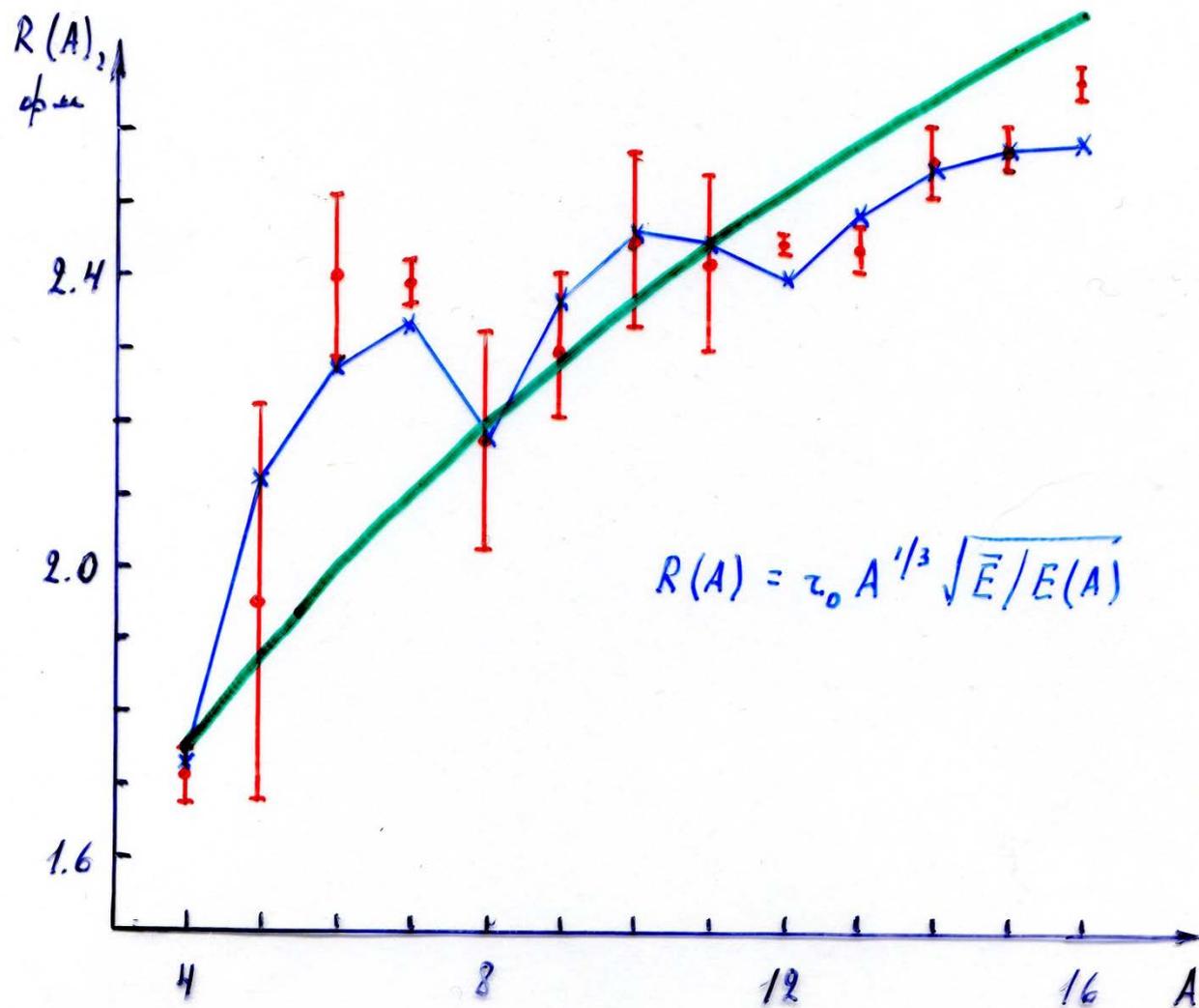
$$T = \frac{k}{k+1} E(A) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_F = -\frac{5}{3} \frac{k}{k+1} E(A) / A$$

$$m^* = -\frac{2}{3} k \cdot m \approx 0.31 \cdot m$$

Сравнение результатов

		1s1/2	1p3/2	1p1/2	1d3/2	2s1/2	1d3/2
16O	p	33.2	19.4	12.1	present		
		45.8	21.3	13.1	empirical		
		38.0	18.3	13.0	self-consistent		
		40.5	18.4	12.1	experimental		
16O	n	36.7	22.9	15.7			
		45.9	20.9	12.4			
		42.2	22.2	16.8			
		~44	21.8	15.7			
40Ca	p	45.1	31.3	24.1	15.9	11.6	8.3
		52.8	33.2	28.7	16.6	15.3	9.1
		47.1	31.3	28.2	15.7	9.6	10.1
		49	32.1	24.5	14.9	10.9	8.3
40Ca	n	52.4	38.6	31.4	23.2	18.9	15.6
		54.4	36.1	31.4	18.8	17.8	11.1
		55.3	39.2	36.1	23.3	17.1	17.5
		-	39.1	31.5	21.9	18.1	15.6

Ядерные радиусы



Спасибо за внимание!

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