

《第十五届全国核结构大会》(2014.10 桂林)

基态核电四极矩的计算方法

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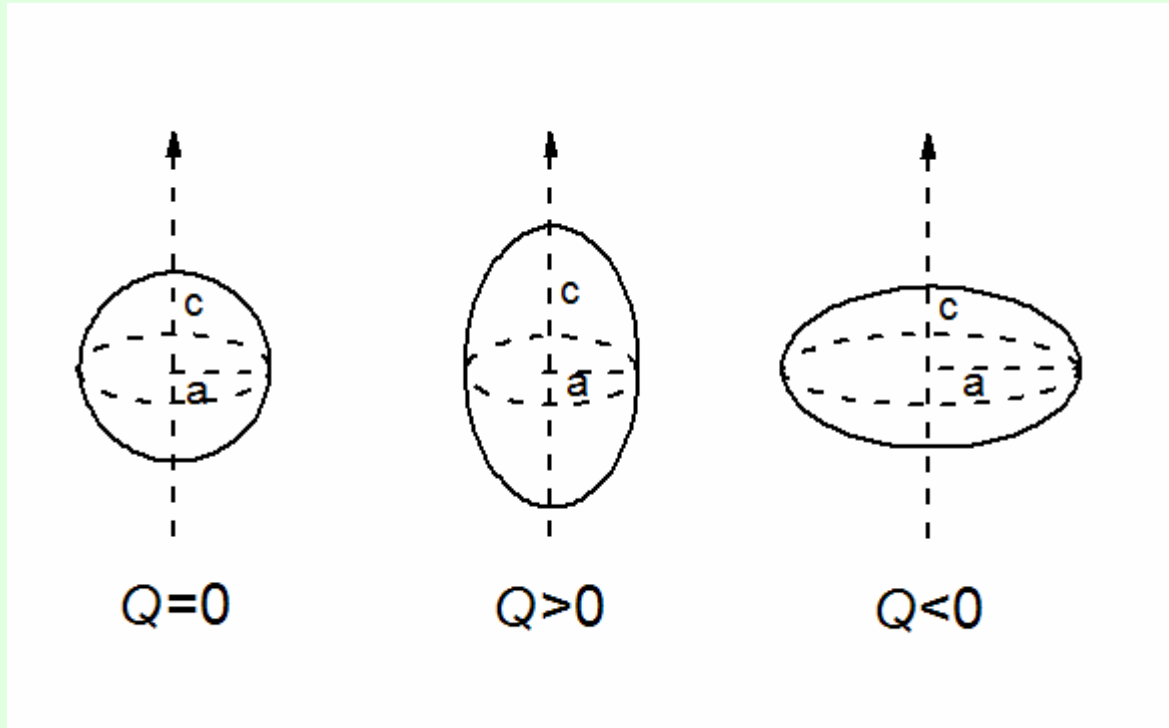


报告提纲

- 引言
- 理论方法简介
- 结果与分析
- 小结

核电四极矩: Nuclear Electric Quadrupole Moment (NQM)

是反映原子核内电荷分布偏离球对称程度的物理量

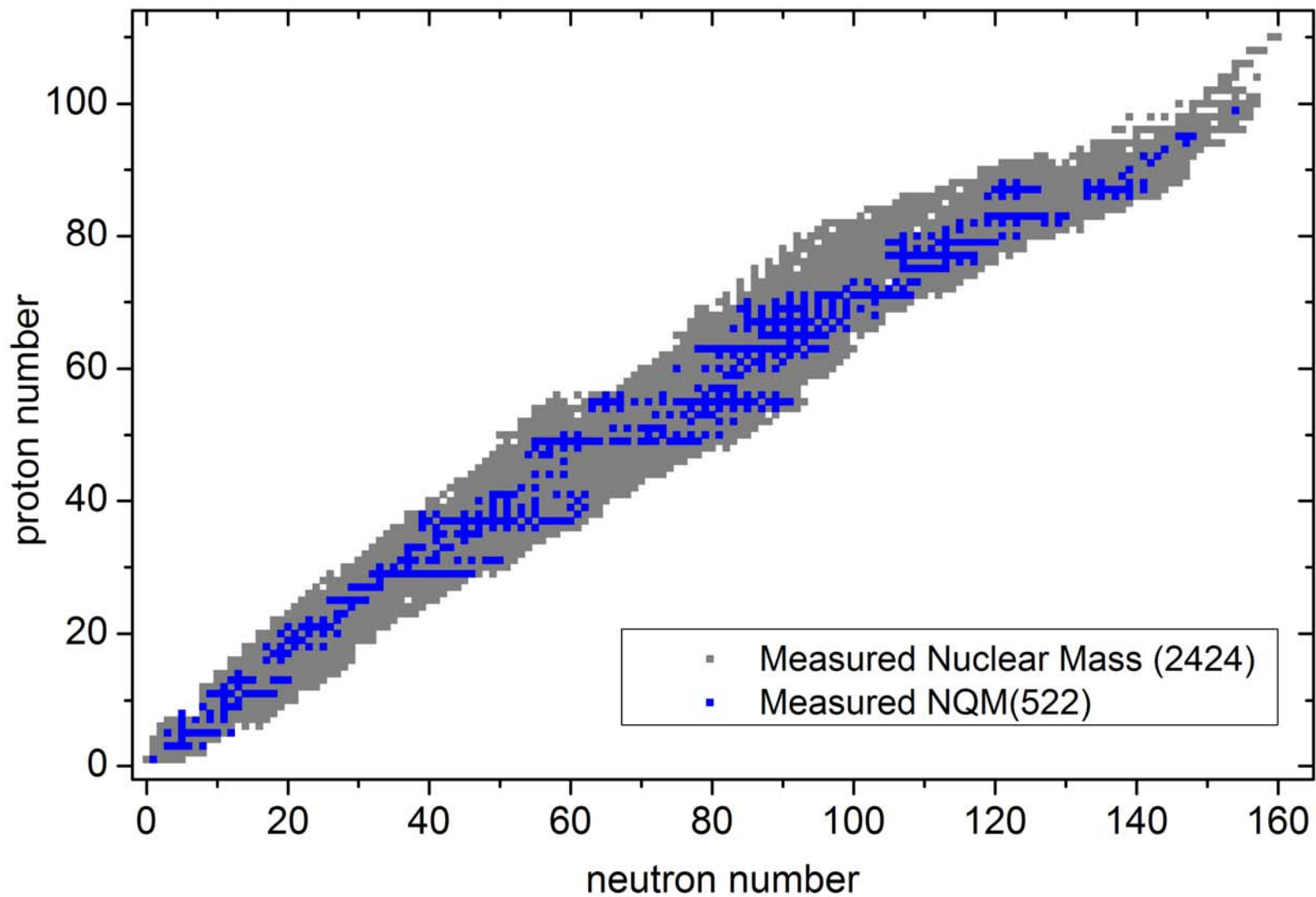


▶ 引言：研究意义

- 是理解核物质结构的基本观测量之一
- 有助于深入了解核子-核子相互作用
- 描述核壳模型和集体模型的检测手段
- 研究非晶固体原子遂穿系统运动的微观探针
- 诱发惰性气体原子Cotton-Mouton效应

▶ 引言：实验数据

Time	References	Total number
2005	Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables 90 (2005) 75–176	481
2011	International Nuclear Data Committee (NDS)-0594 (2011)	521
2011 至今	[1] PRL 110, 192501 (2013) [2] PLB 703 (2011) 34–39 [3] PLB 714 (2012) 246–250 [4] J. Phys. G. 38 (2011) 075102 [5] Journal of Physics: Conference Series 312 (2011) 092063 [6] Journal of Physics: Conference Series 381 (2012) 012066	522(14)



▶ 引言：研究现状

Eur. P. J. A (2014) 50: 115
PRC89,011301(R),2014
PRC89, 014316 (2014)
Eur. P. J. A (2014) 50: 115
Phys. Scr. 89 (2014) 054029 (4pp)
PRA 87, 062509 (2013)
SCP, MAA, 2013, 56 (11): 2037-2041
PRC 85, 054319 (2012)
EPJ Web of Conferences, 2012, 38 17012.

TCA (2011) 129:409–412
PRC 80, 064323 (2009)
原子核物理 卢希庭 主编(2001)
Phys Let B.1988(No.1).
原子核结构理论 曾谨言主编(1987)
PRC**25**, 2756 (1982)
PRA, 1975, 11 (2): 499-504.

- ✓原子核的自旋
- ✓原子核的形变
- ✓针对某些核素或同位素链

我们的工作：给出一种可计算任意核素电四极矩的简便方法！

➤ 理论方法简介

根据集体模型电四极矩与内禀电四极矩之间的关系可以根据下面式子给出：

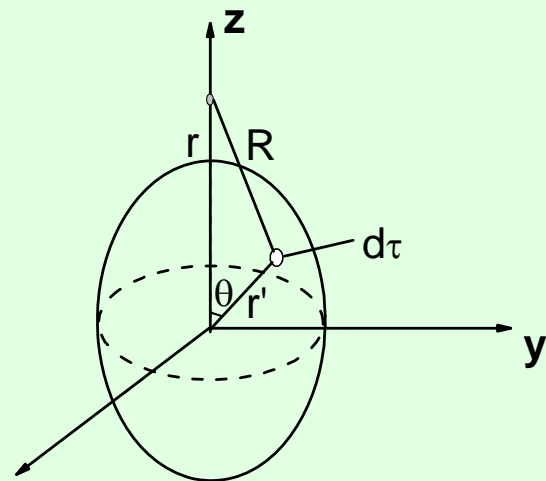
$$Q = \frac{I(2I-1)}{(I+1)(2I+3)} Q_0 \quad (1)$$

只要核自旋 $I \geq 1$ ，内禀电子极矩越大电四极矩也越大，自旋越大电四极矩越接近于内禀电四极矩

原子核内禀电四极矩:

$$Q_0 = \frac{\rho}{e} \int_v (3z'^2 - r'^2) d\tau \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{e} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{R(\theta)} r'^4 dr'$$



$$Q_0 = \frac{3}{5} R_c^2 Z \frac{f(\beta_2, \beta_4)}{k(\beta_2, \beta_4)} \quad (3)$$

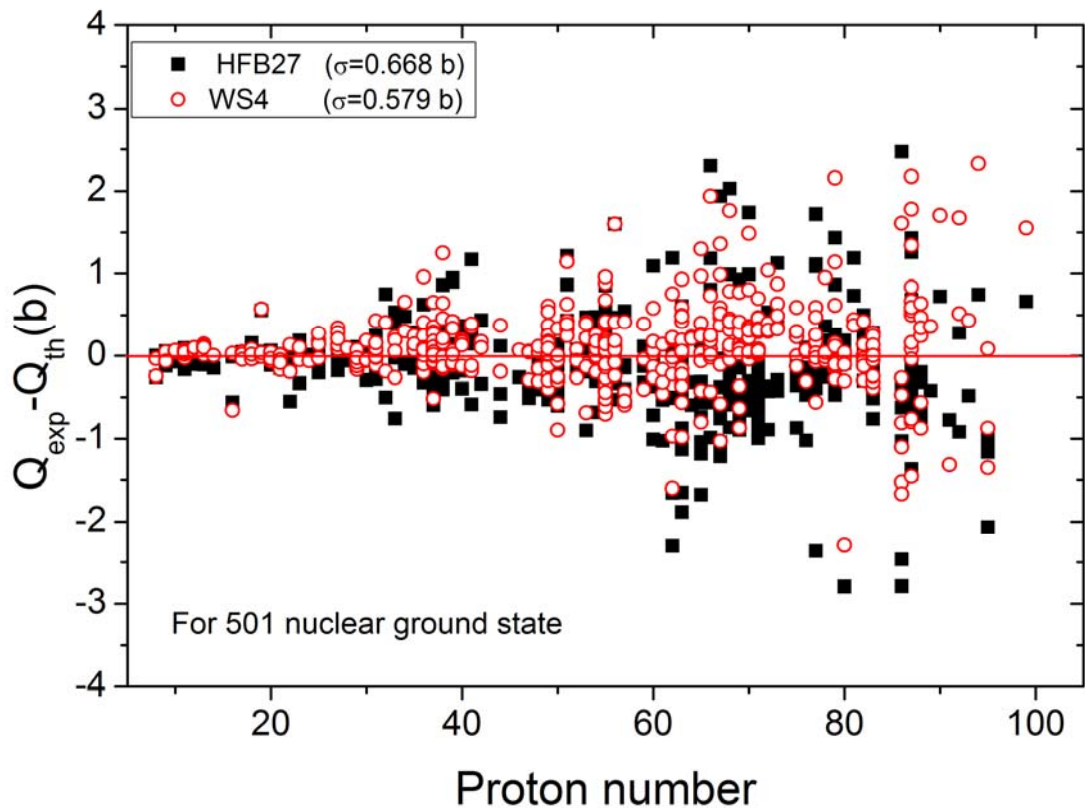
$$R(\theta) = R_c [1 + \beta_2 Y_{20}(\theta) + \beta_4 Y_{40}(\theta)]$$

$$f(\beta_2, \beta_4) = 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}}\beta_2 + \frac{20\beta_2^2}{7\pi} + \frac{15\sqrt{5}\beta_2^3}{7\pi^{3/2}} + \frac{24\sqrt{5}\beta_2\beta_4}{7\pi} + \frac{540\beta_2^2\beta_4}{77\pi^{3/2}} + \frac{3060\sqrt{5}\beta_2^3\beta_4}{1001\pi^2}$$

$$+ \frac{200\beta_4^2}{77\pi} + \frac{5367\sqrt{5}\beta_2\beta_4^2}{1001\pi^{3/2}} + \frac{9255\beta_2^2\beta_4^2}{1001\pi^2} + \frac{110185\sqrt{5}\beta_2^3\beta_4^2}{68068\pi^{5/2}}$$

$$k(\beta_2, \beta_4) = 2 + \frac{3\beta_2^2}{2\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{5}\beta_2^3}{14\pi^{3/2}} + \frac{9\beta_2^2\beta_4}{14\pi^{3/2}} + \frac{3\beta_4^2}{2\pi} + \frac{15\sqrt{5}\beta_2\beta_4^2}{77\pi^{3/2}}$$

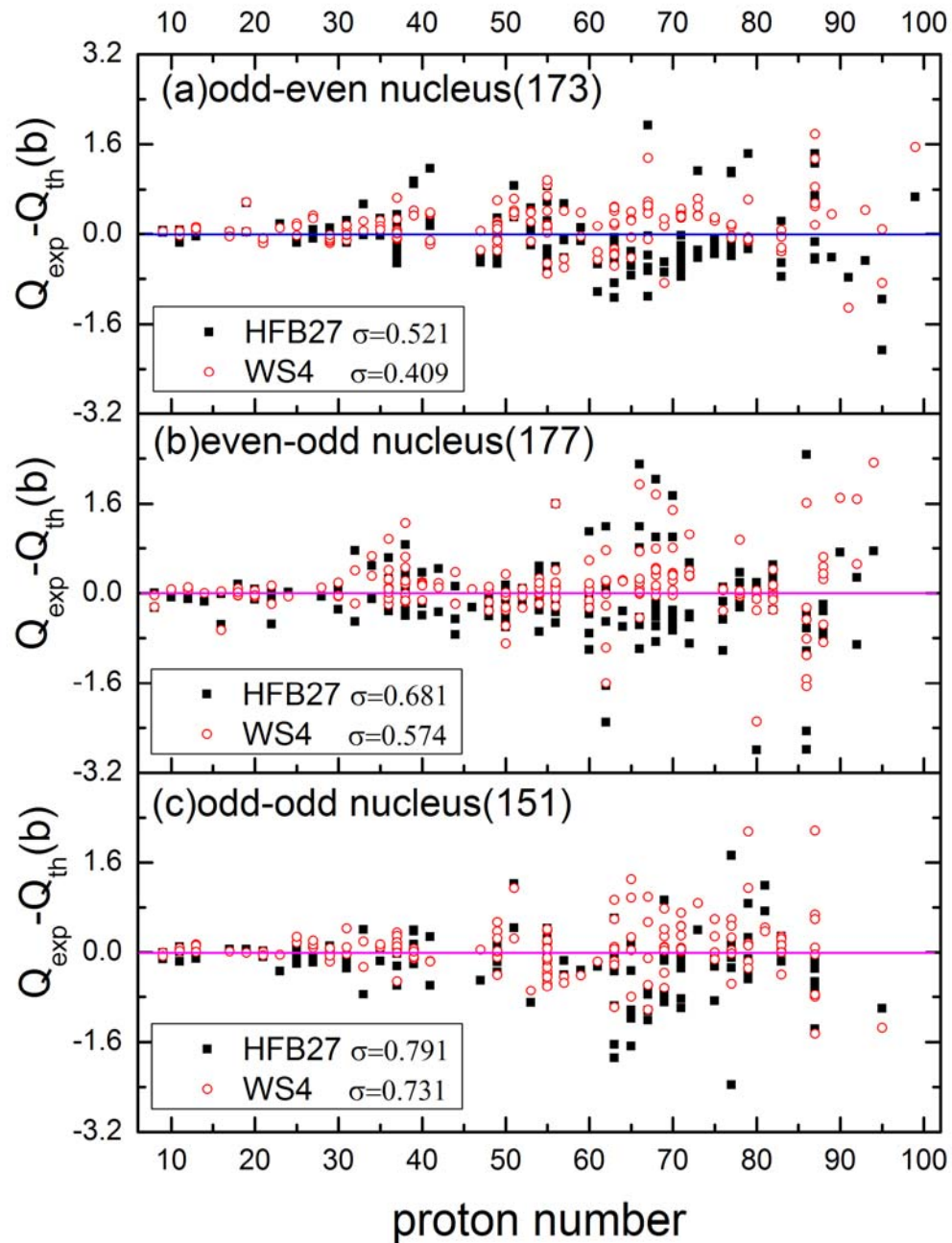
结果与分析



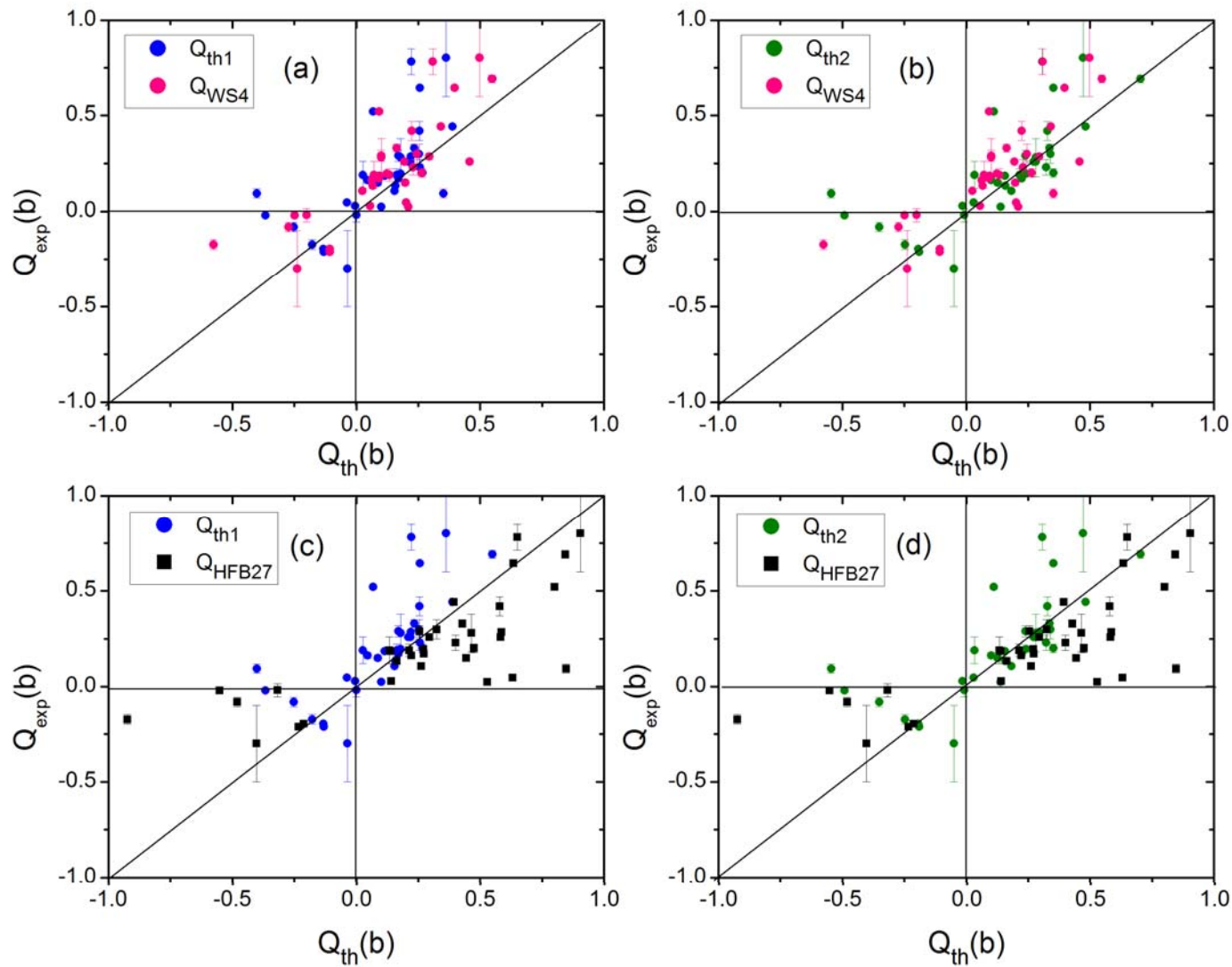
WS4 : 对于2353个已测原子核质量的均方根偏差达到298KeV, 是目前精度最高的质量模型。

[1] Wang N, et al. Phys. Lett. B 734(2014) 215-219

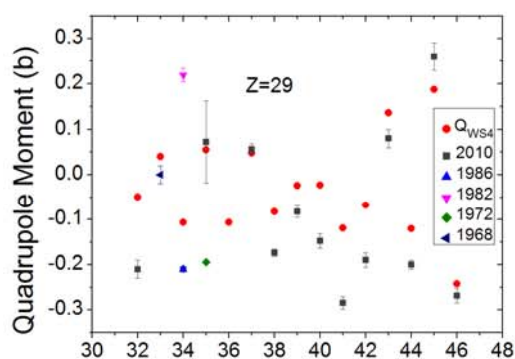
[2] S. Goriely, et al. Phys. Rev. C **88**, 061302(R) (2013)



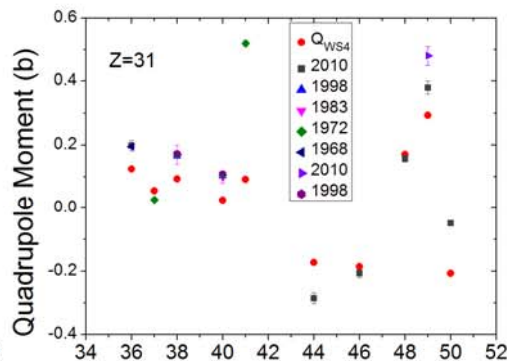
- Z偶-N偶: 0
- Z奇-N偶: 偏差较小
- Z偶-N奇: 偏差小
- Z奇-N奇: 偏差较大



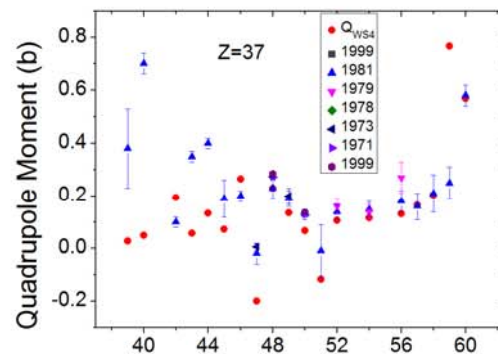
$N=20-69, Q_{\text{th1}}, Q_{\text{th2}}$ derived from PRC, 2009, 80 (6)



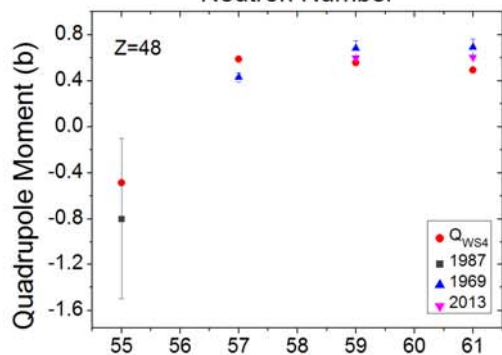
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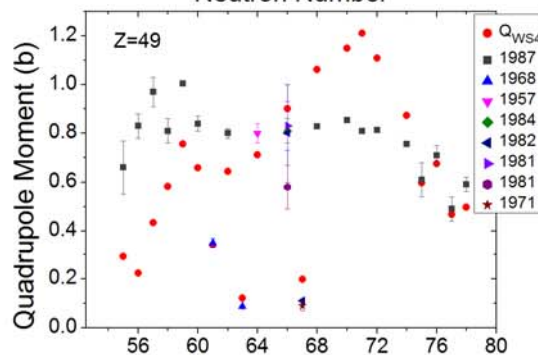
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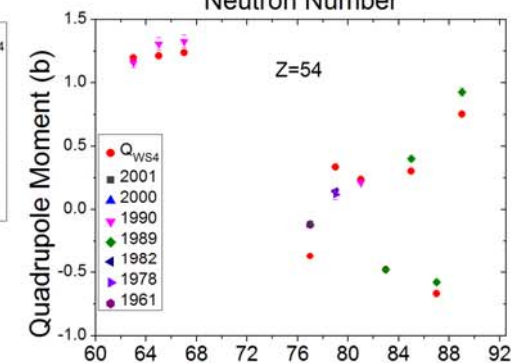
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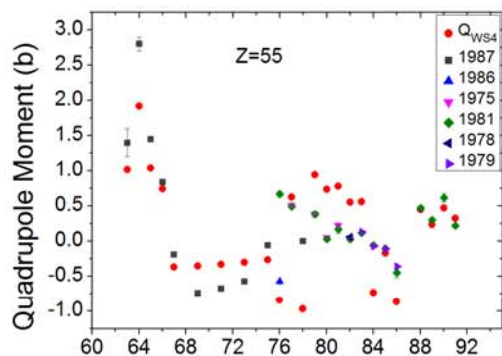
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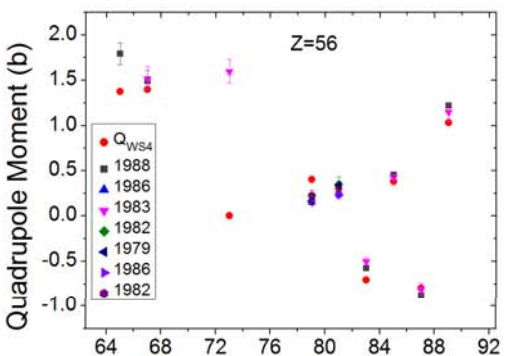
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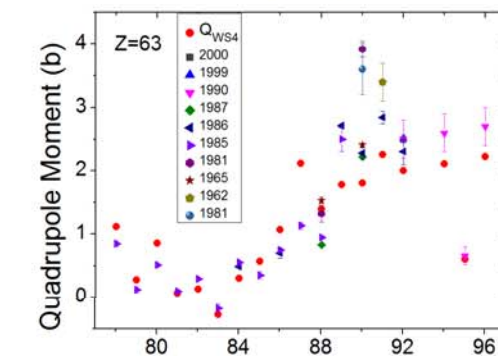
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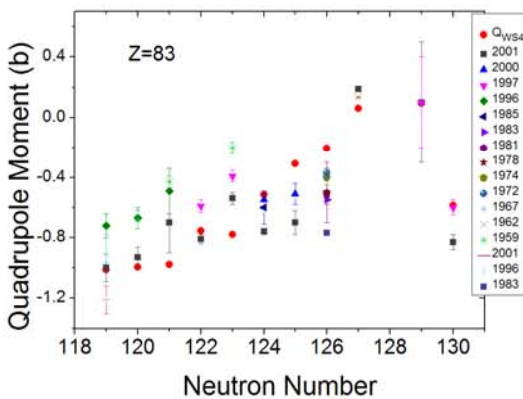
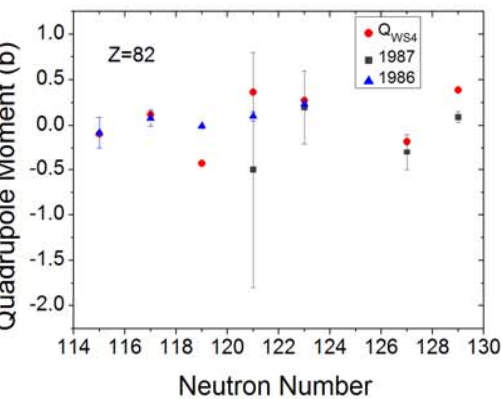
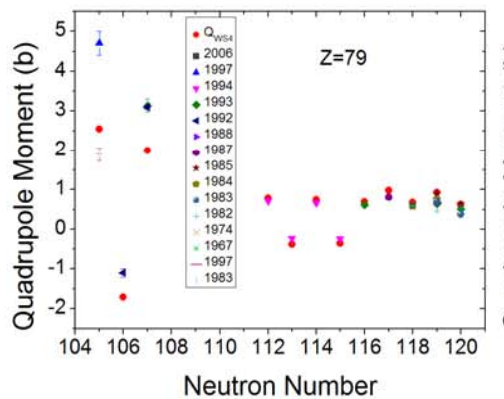
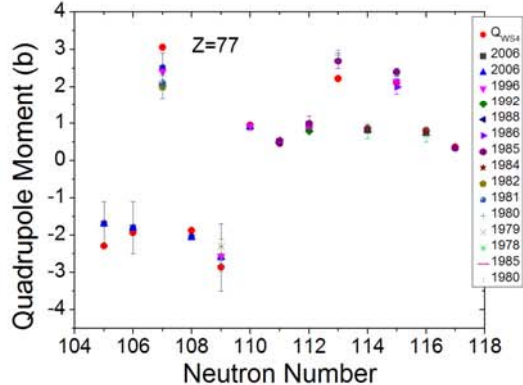
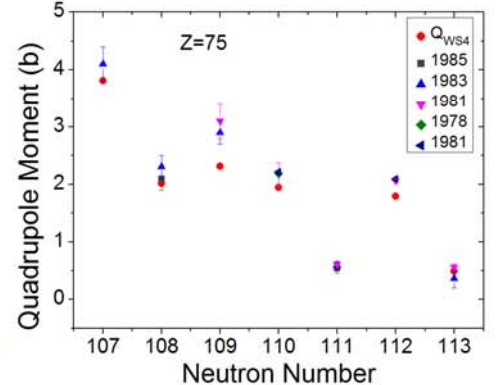
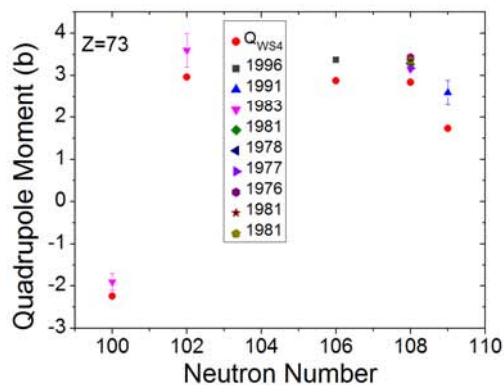
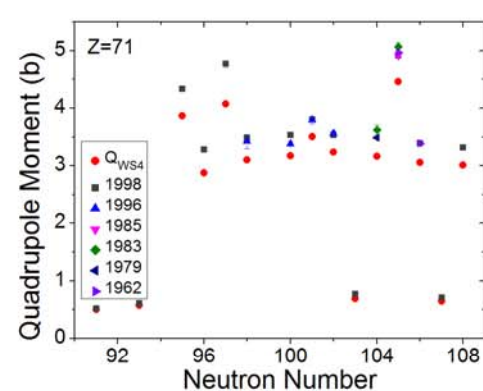
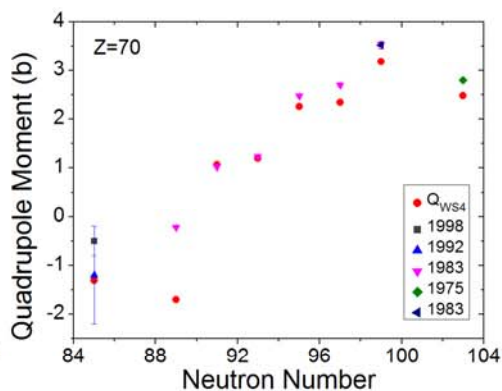
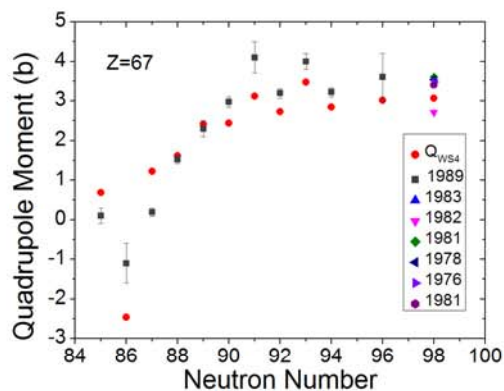
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- ◆ 结合原子核形变给出了任意核素的内禀电四极矩的简便计算方法。
- ◆ 基于宏观-微观质量模型**WS4**和**HFB27**的形变参数，计算的核基态电四极矩理论值与实验值符合得较好。
- ◆ 基于**WS4**模型的计算结果与壳模型、最小二乘法拟合实验数据的结果相比拟，比基于**HFB27**的计算结果要好些。

谢谢!