

Исследование сосуществования форм в области свинца (изотопы висмута)

Предварительные результаты

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1. Сосуществование и изменение форм ядер в районе свинца:
постановка задачи и обзор полученных результатов
2. Экспериментальная методика
3. Новые данные для изотопов Bi:
 - a. экспериментальное доказательство различия деформации нормальных и интрудер состояний
 - b. обнаружение различия поведения радиусов изотопов Bi и Pb при $N < 109$ — переход к деформированному режиму?
 - c. значительный четно-нечетный эффект при $N = 107, 108$

данные предварительные!

K. Heyde and J.L. Wood, Shape coexistence in atomic nuclei,
Rev. Mod. Phys. 83, 1467 (2011)

Understanding the occurrence of shape coexistence in atomic nuclei
is one of the greatest challenges faced by theories of nuclear
structure. We suggest that a major revolution is underway.

At present, no region of manifestation of coexistence has been
thoroughly studied. Surprise occurrences continue to be discovered.

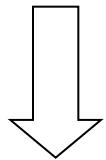
The neutron-deficient isotopes at and near $Z = 82$ exhibit the most
extensive manifestation of shape coexistence known anywhere on
the nuclear mass surface.

However, the study of this region has been challenging because it is centered on
isotopes that lie far from stability. Consequently, experimental investigations
demanded the use of some of the most extreme methods ever developed for far-from-
stability nuclear structure study.

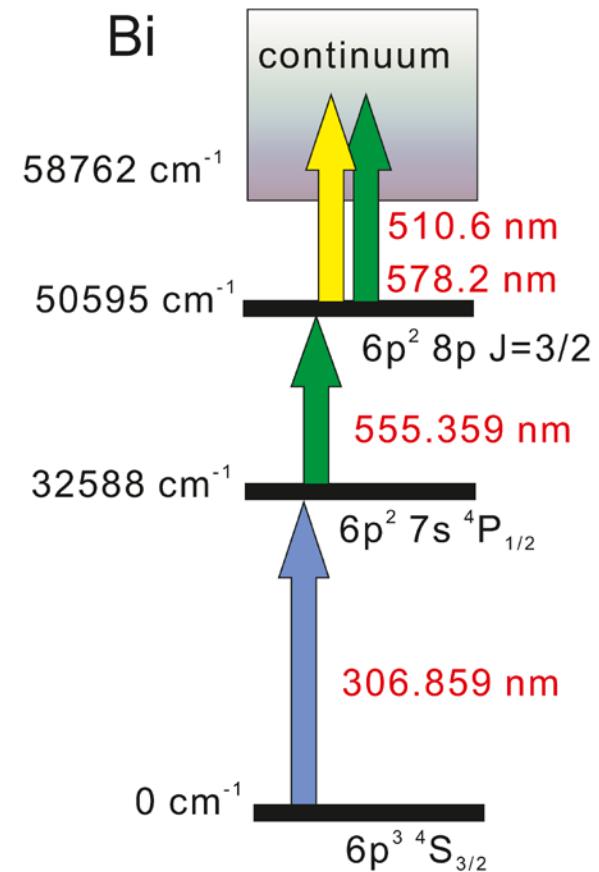
$$\delta\nu^{A,A'} = F \cdot \lambda^{A,A'} + (M_{NMS} + M_{SMS}) \cdot \frac{A - A'}{A \cdot A'}$$

$$\lambda = K \cdot \delta \langle r^2 \rangle$$

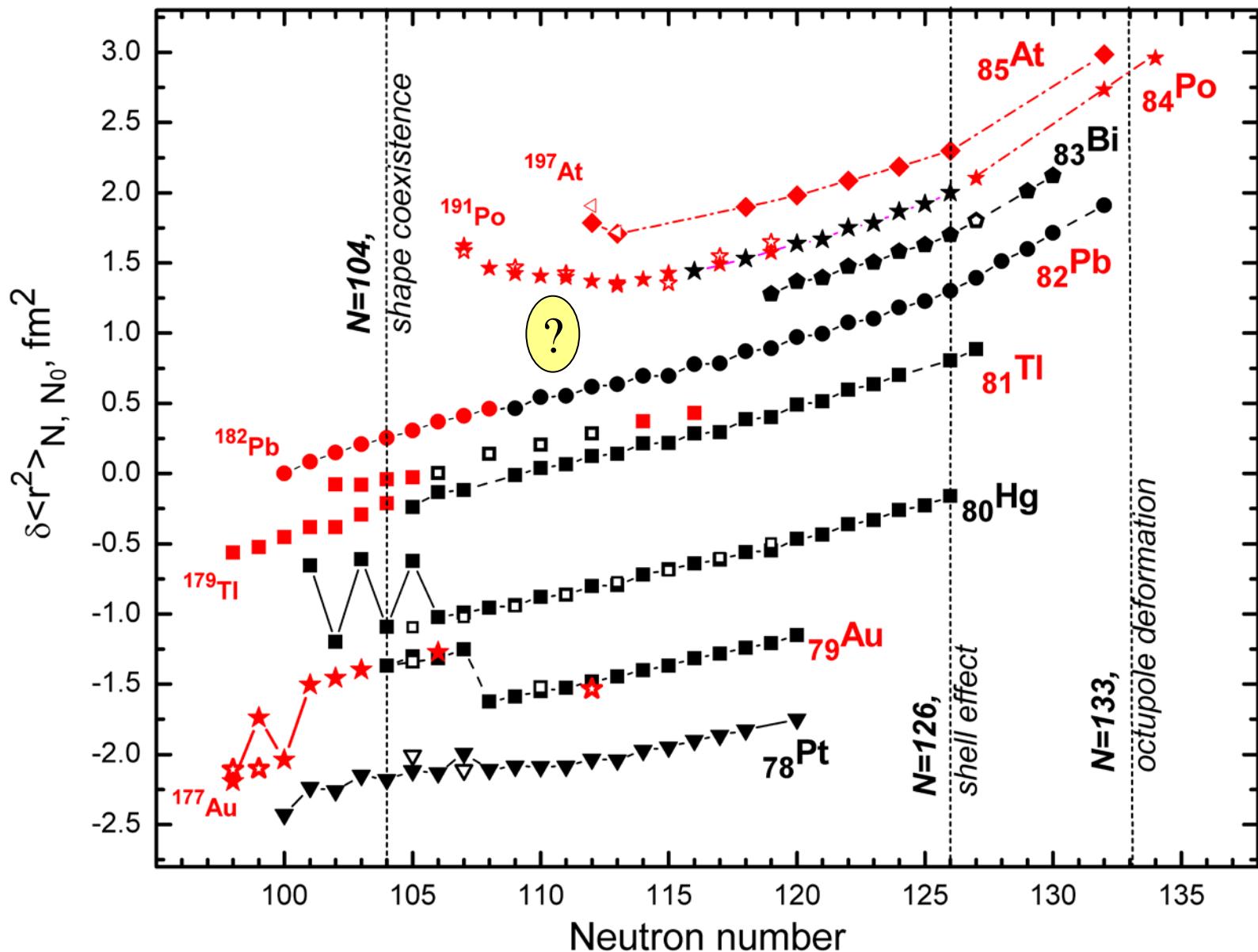
$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \langle r^2 \rangle_{DM} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{5}{4\pi} \langle \beta^2 \rangle\right)$$

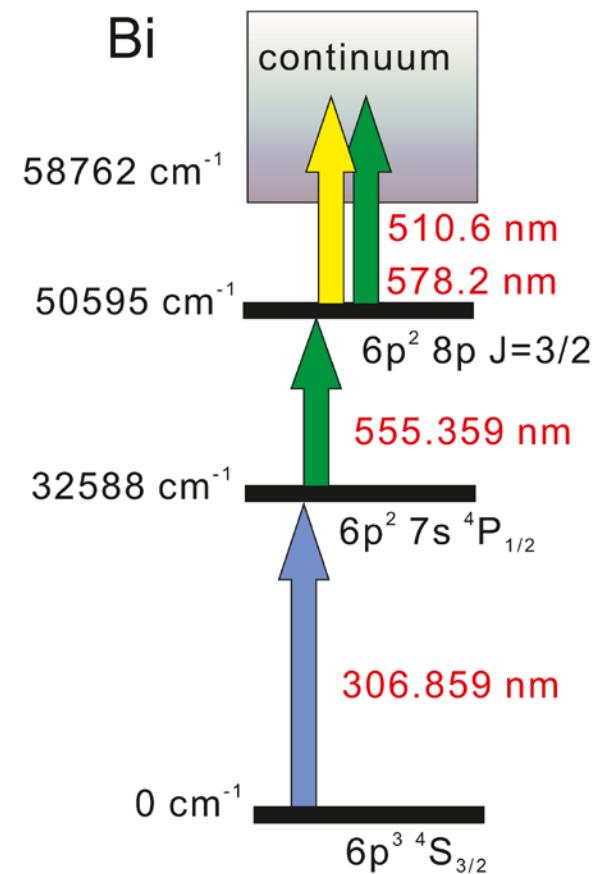
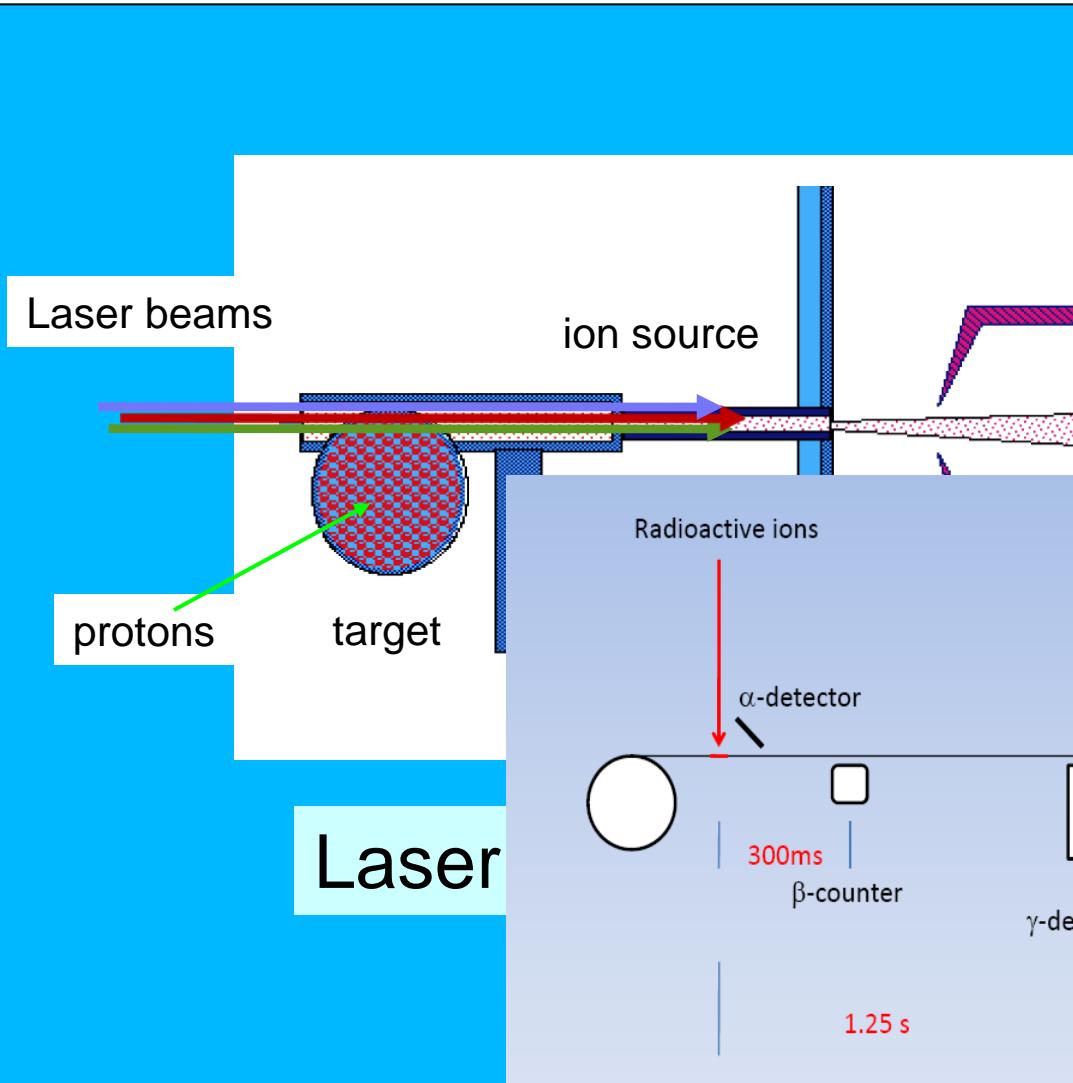


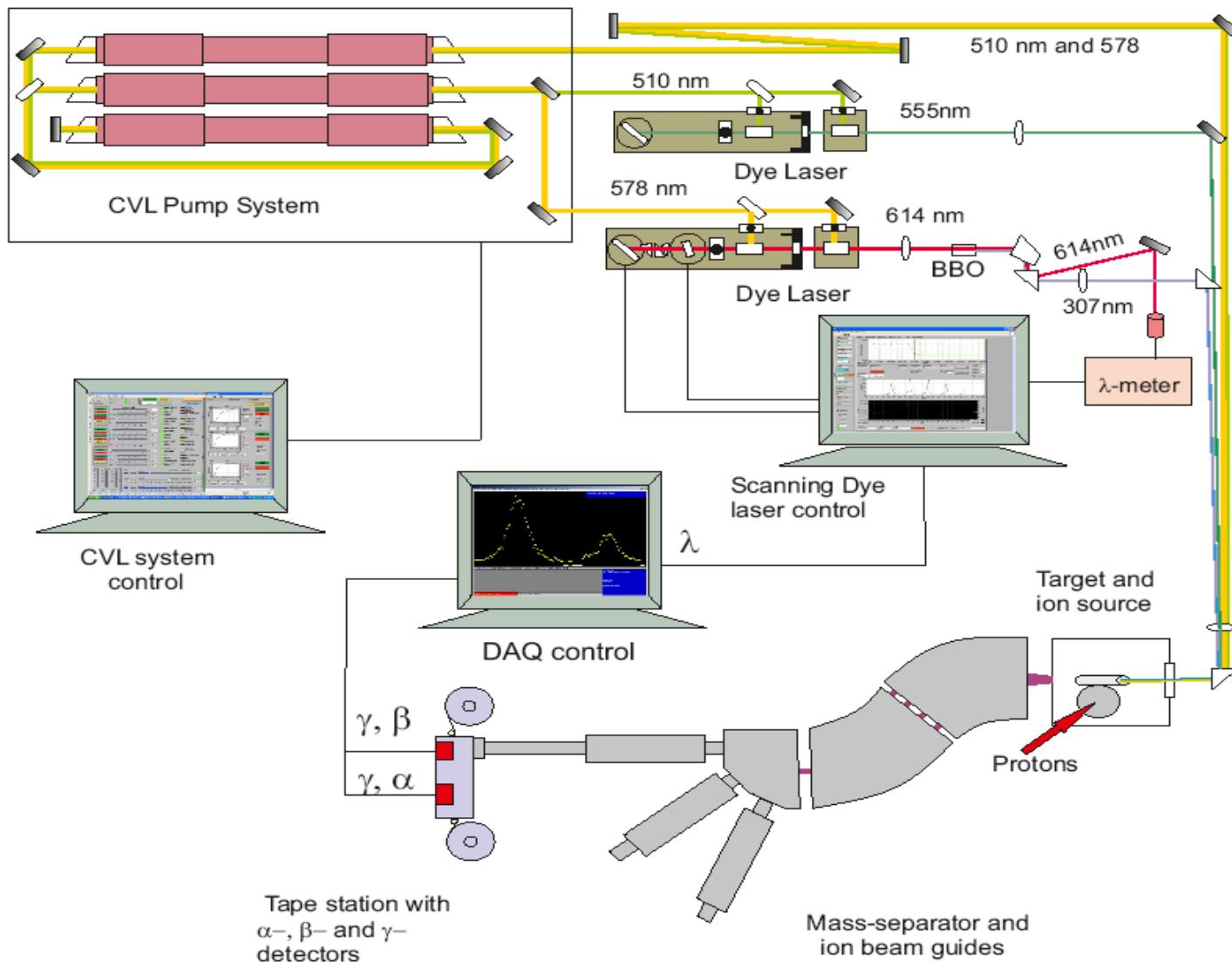
$$\delta \langle r^2 \rangle = \delta \langle r^2 \rangle_{DM} + \frac{5}{4\pi} \langle r^2 \rangle_{DM} \delta \langle \beta^2 \rangle$$



Pb region

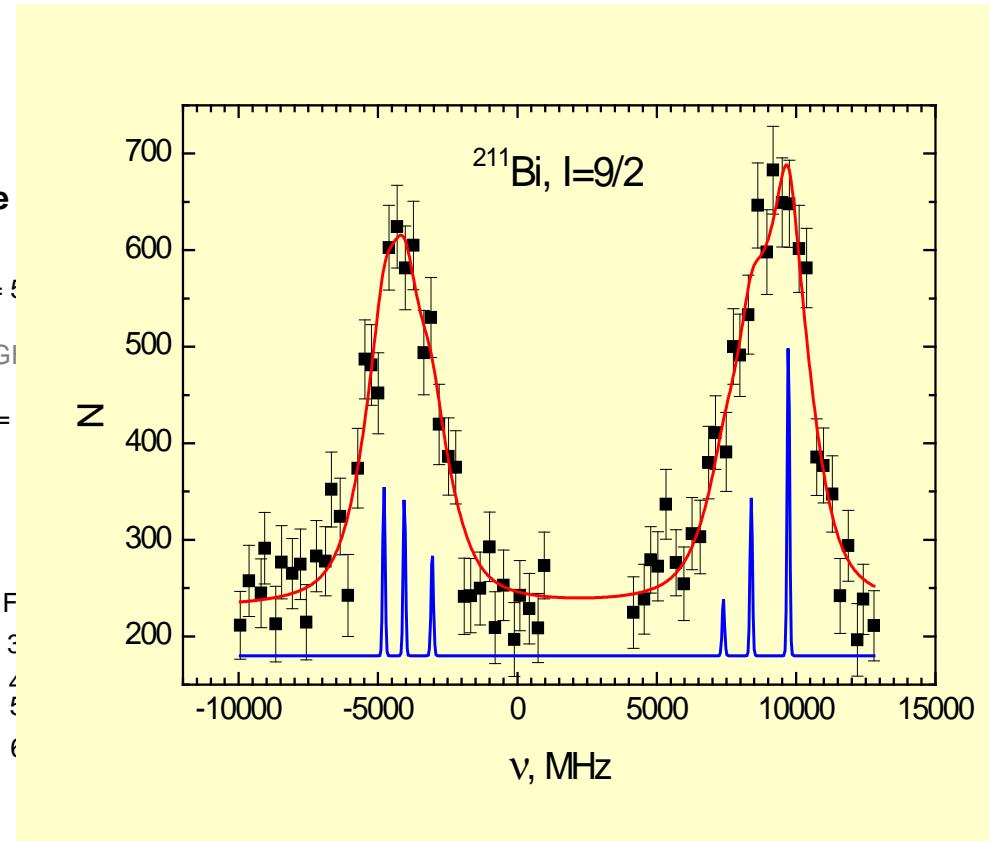
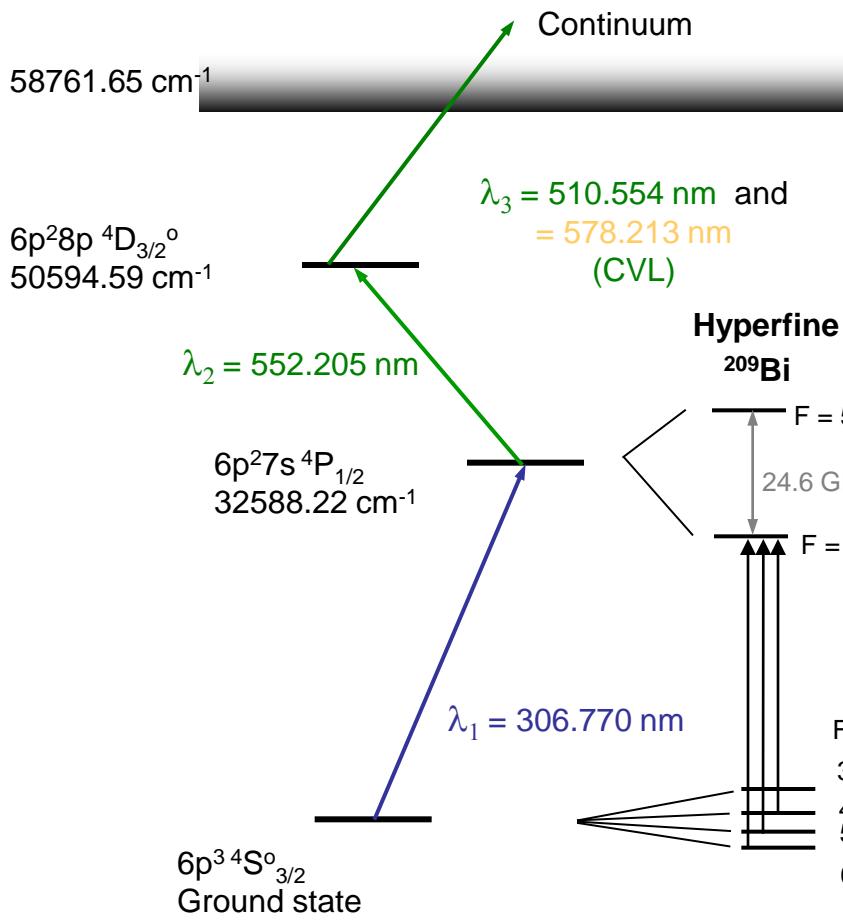








IP = 58761.65 cm⁻¹

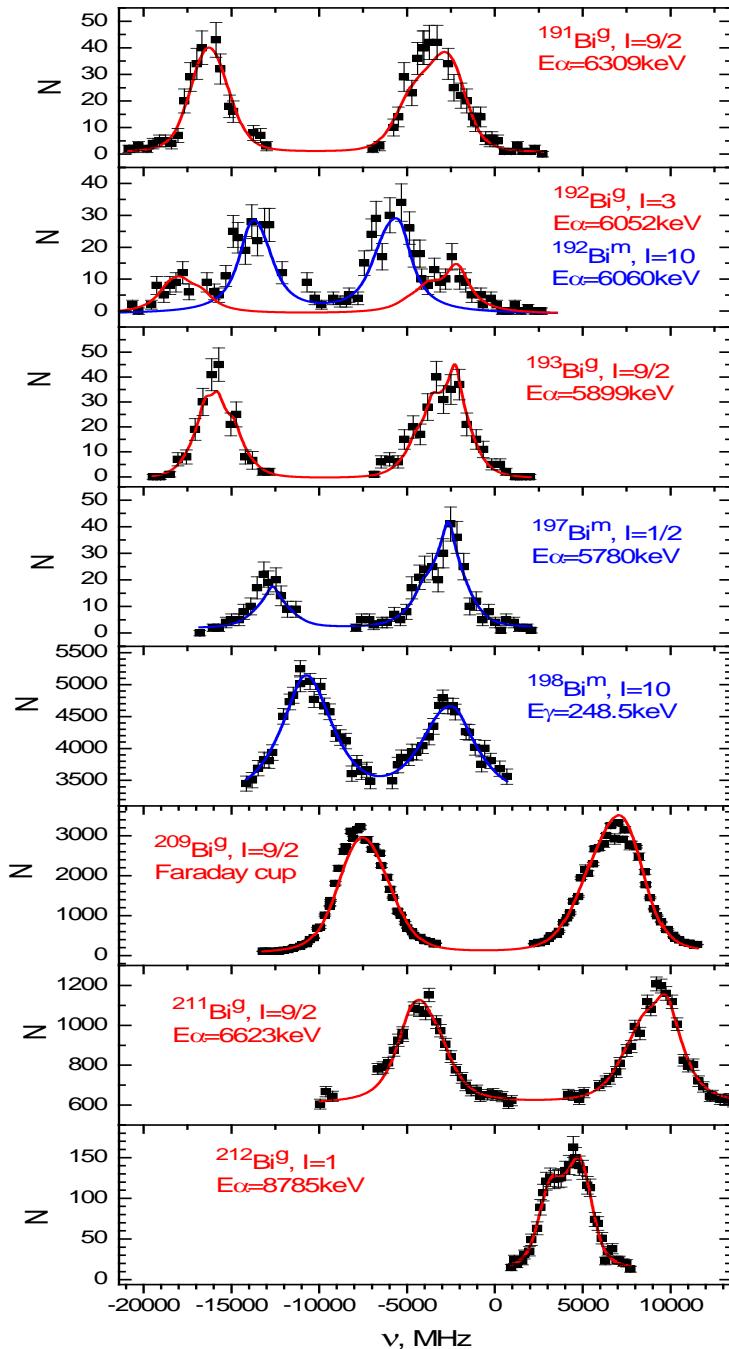


Bi ionization scheme

Examples of experimental spectra (Bi hfs)

Shift of the centre of hfs gives isotopic shift

Distance between peaks gives magnetic moment



191

192g

192m

193

197m

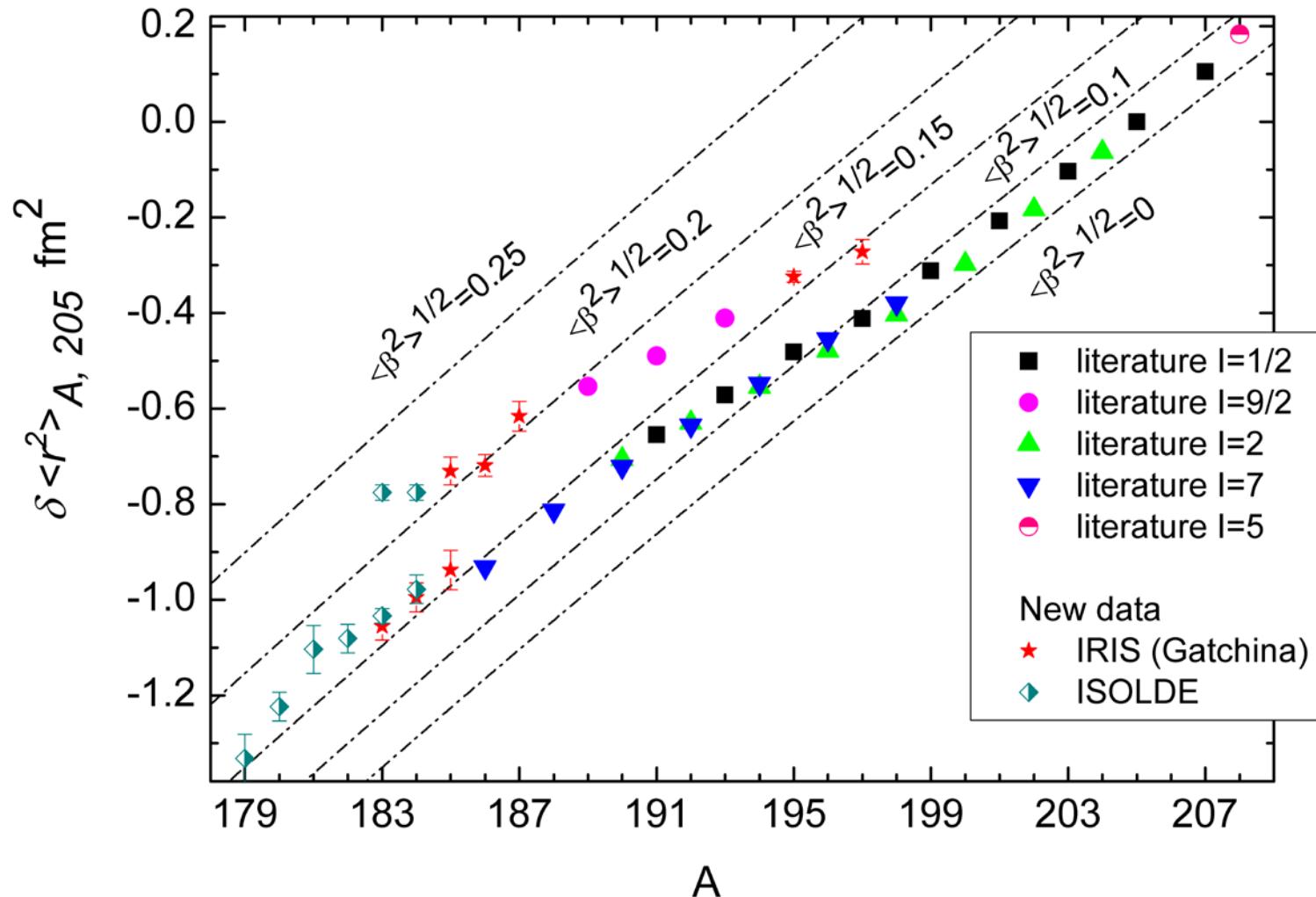
198m

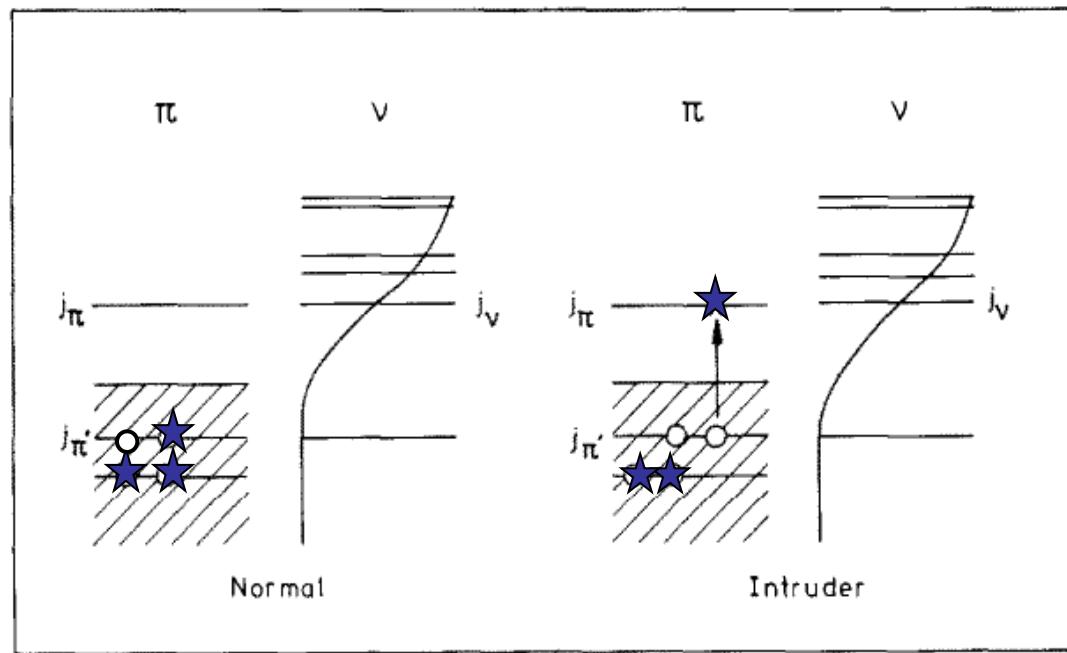
209

211

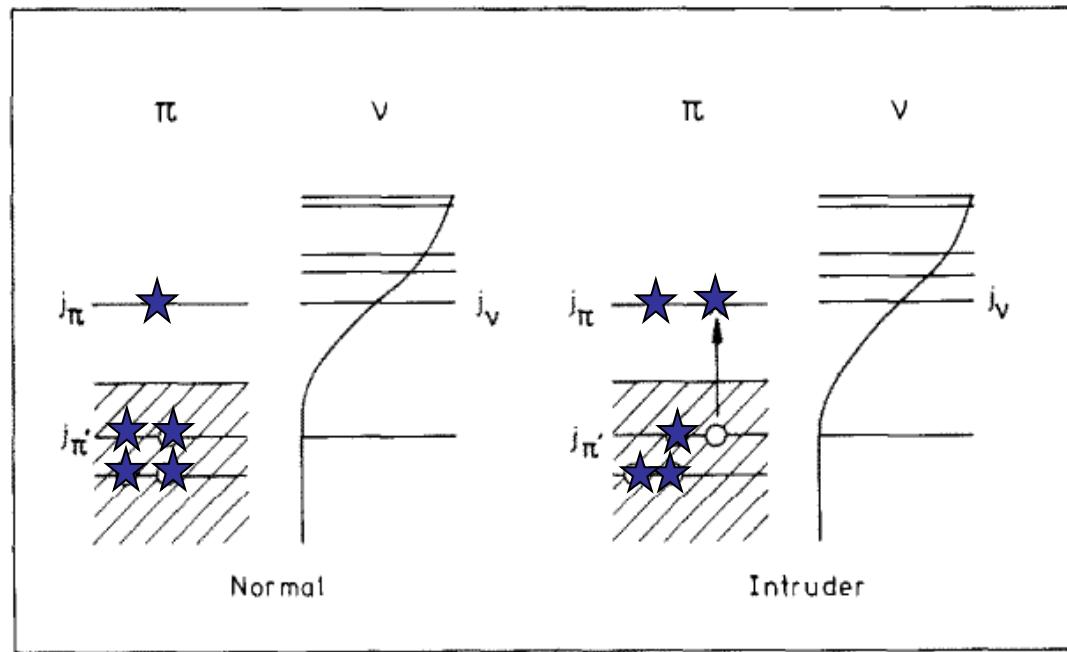
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Thallium

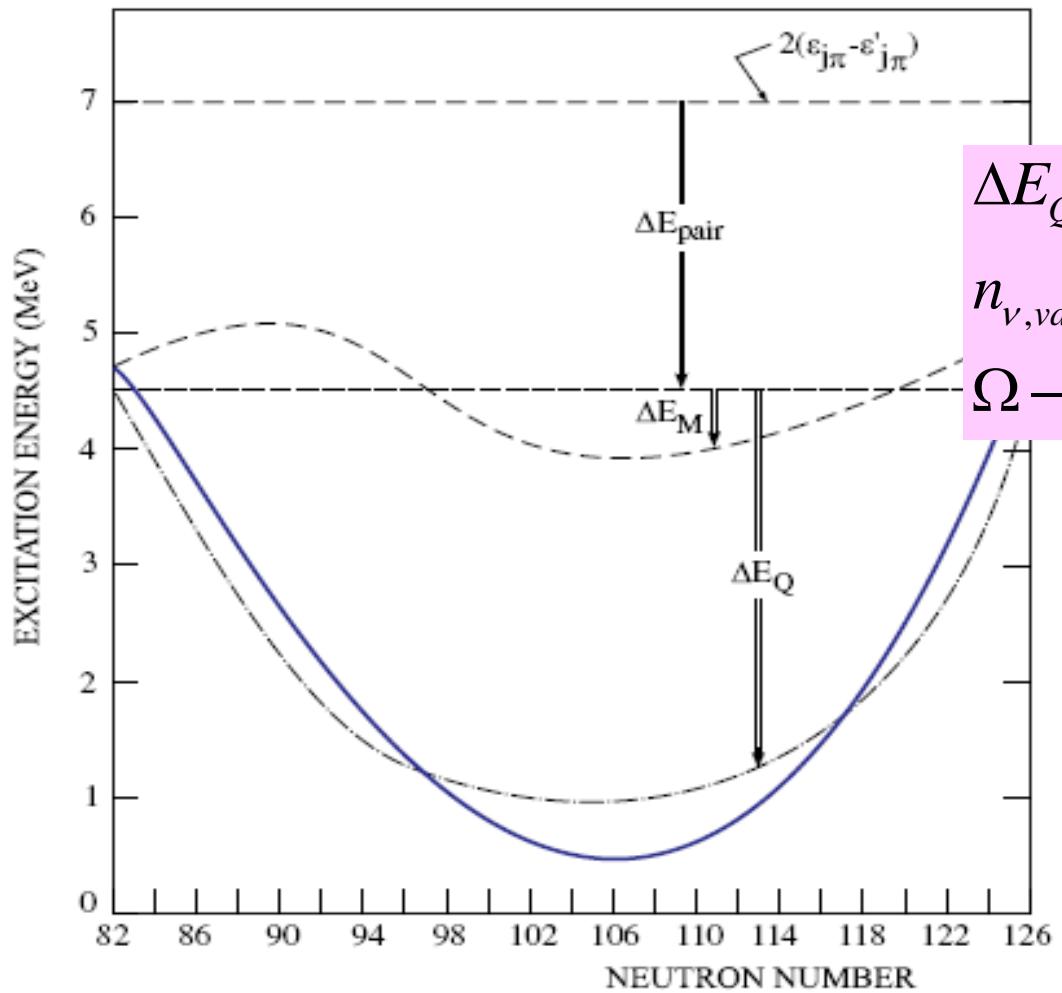




Schematic representation of a proton 1p2h intruder configuration (TI)



Schematic representation of a proton 2p1h intruder configuration (Bi)



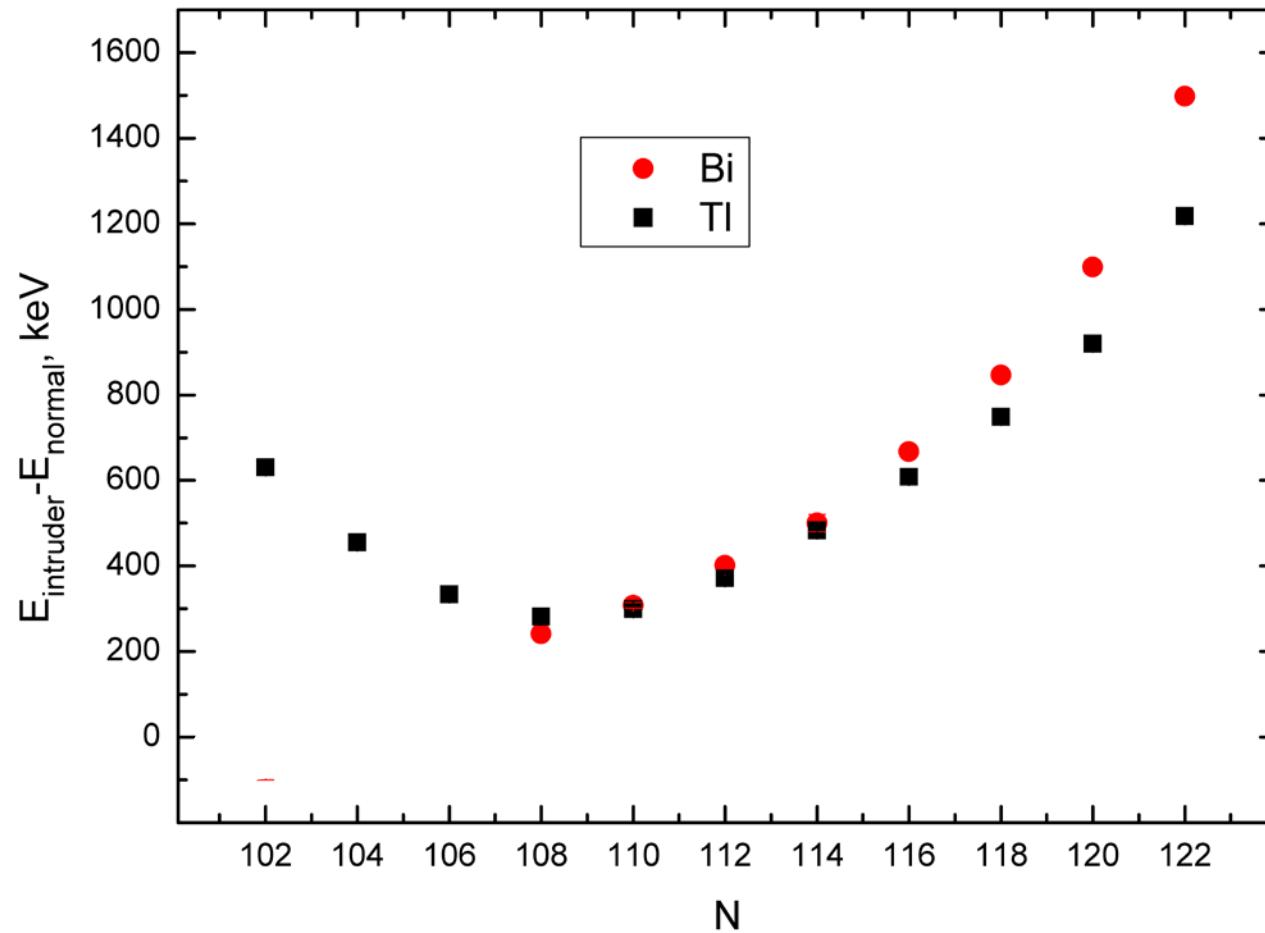
$$\Delta E_Q = k \cdot n_{\nu, \text{val}} \cdot (\Omega - n_{\nu, \text{val}}) \cdot n_{p-h}$$

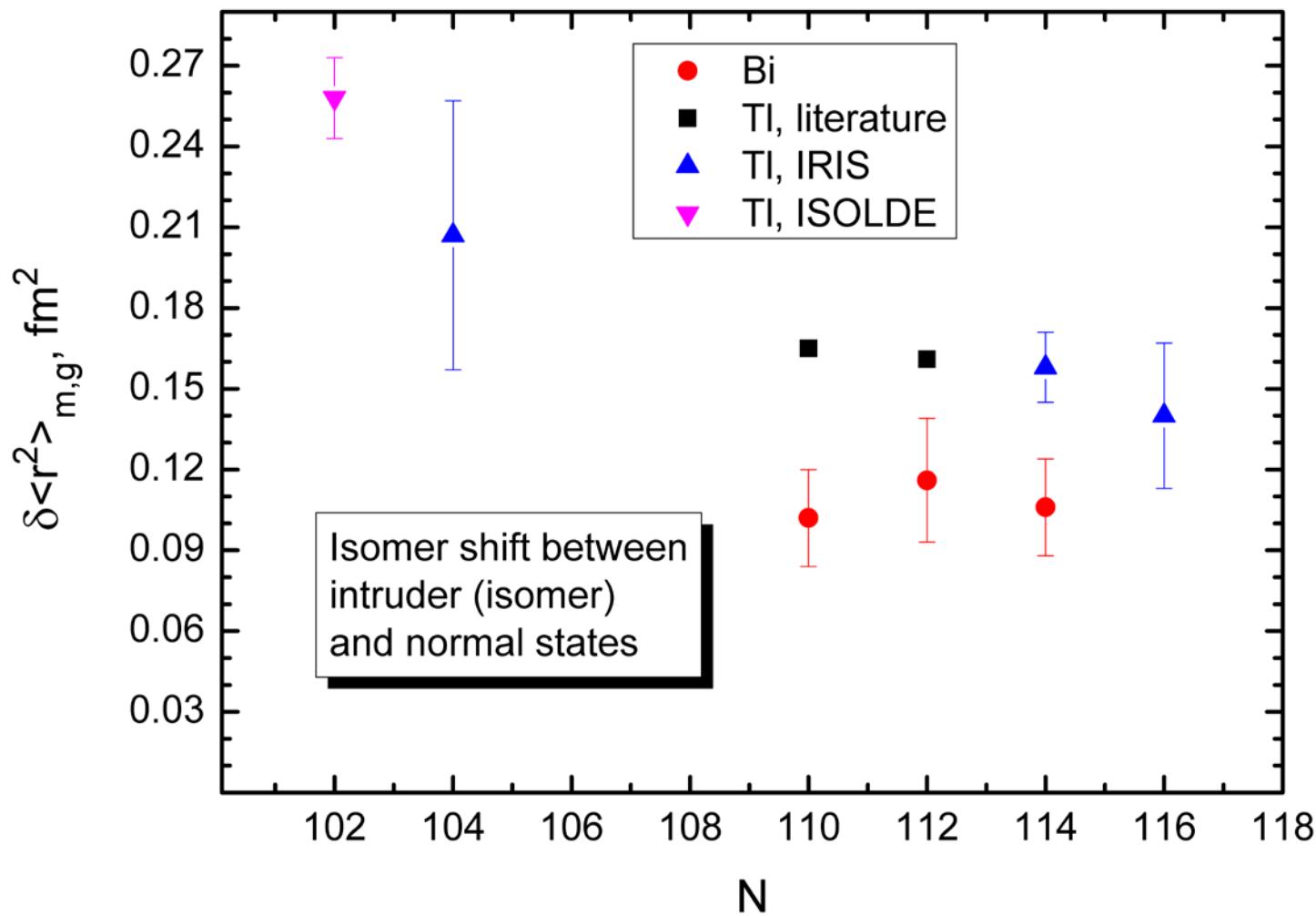
$n_{\nu, \text{val}}$ – number of valence neutrons

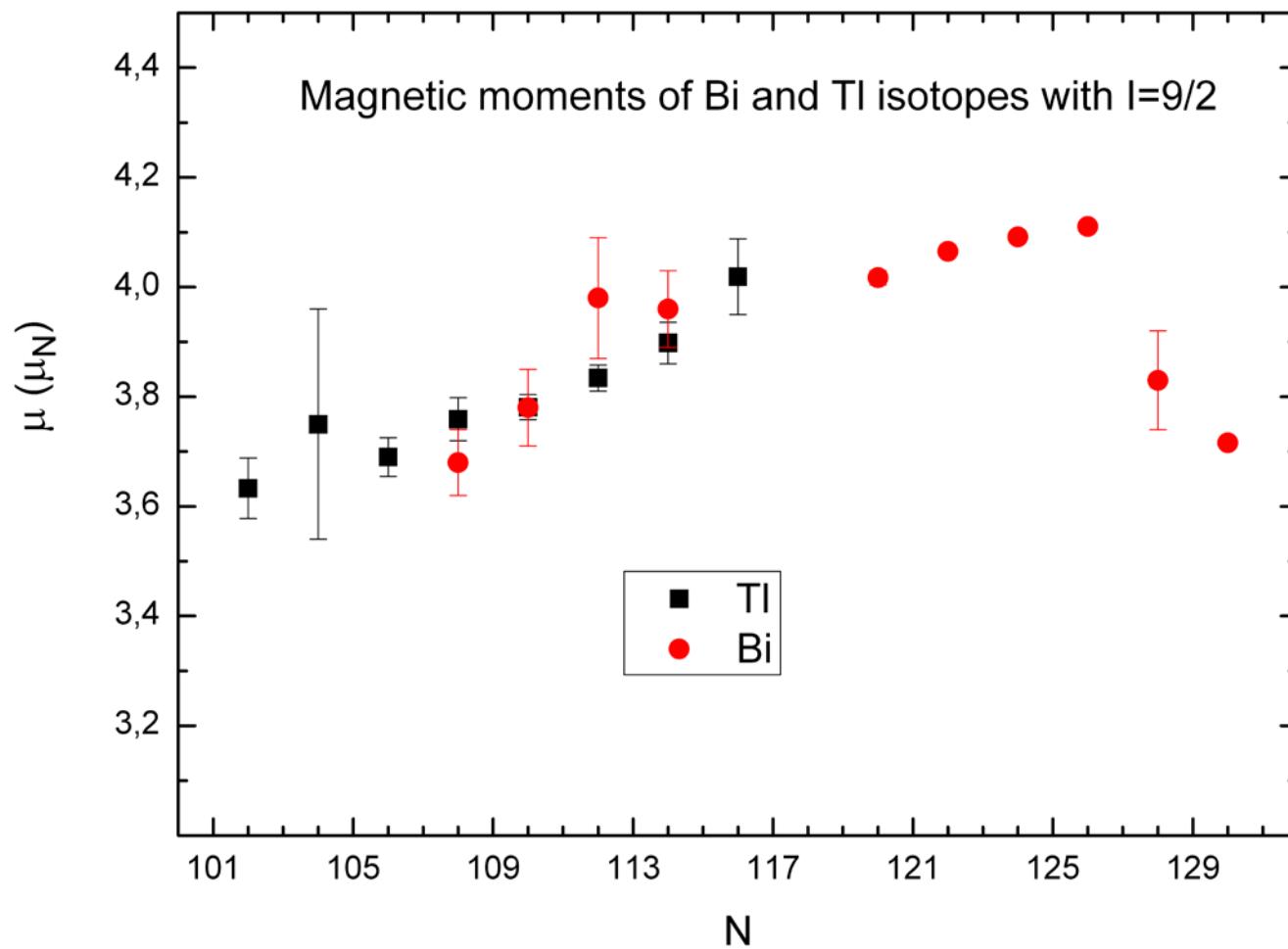
Ω – degeneracy of the neutron shell

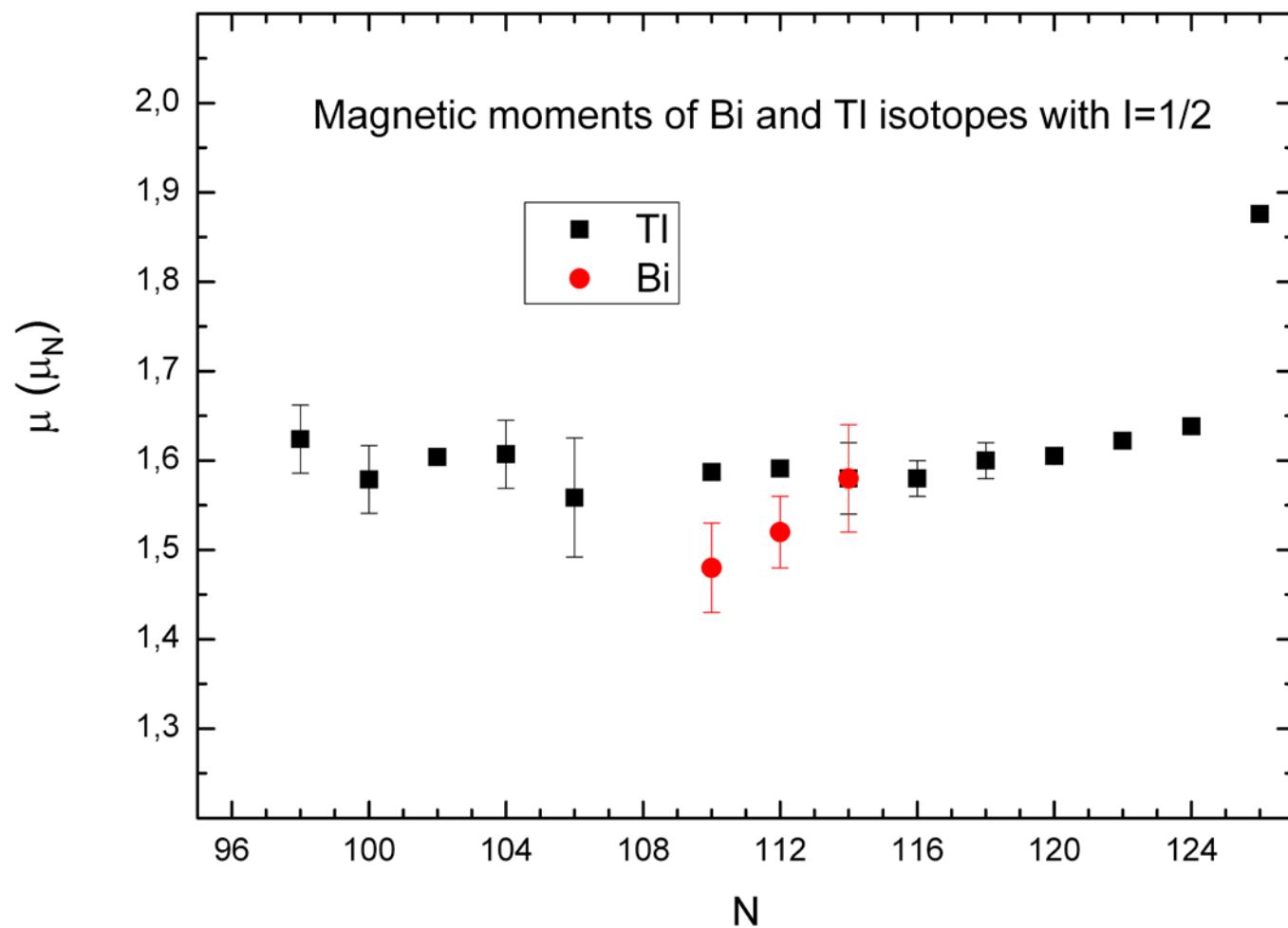
The different energy terms, contributing to the energy of the lowest proton 2p-2h 0+ intruder state for heavy nuclei. The unperturbed energy, the pairing energy, the monopole energy shift, and the quadrupole energy gain are presented,

Energy of intruder states in even- n Tl and Bi isotopes

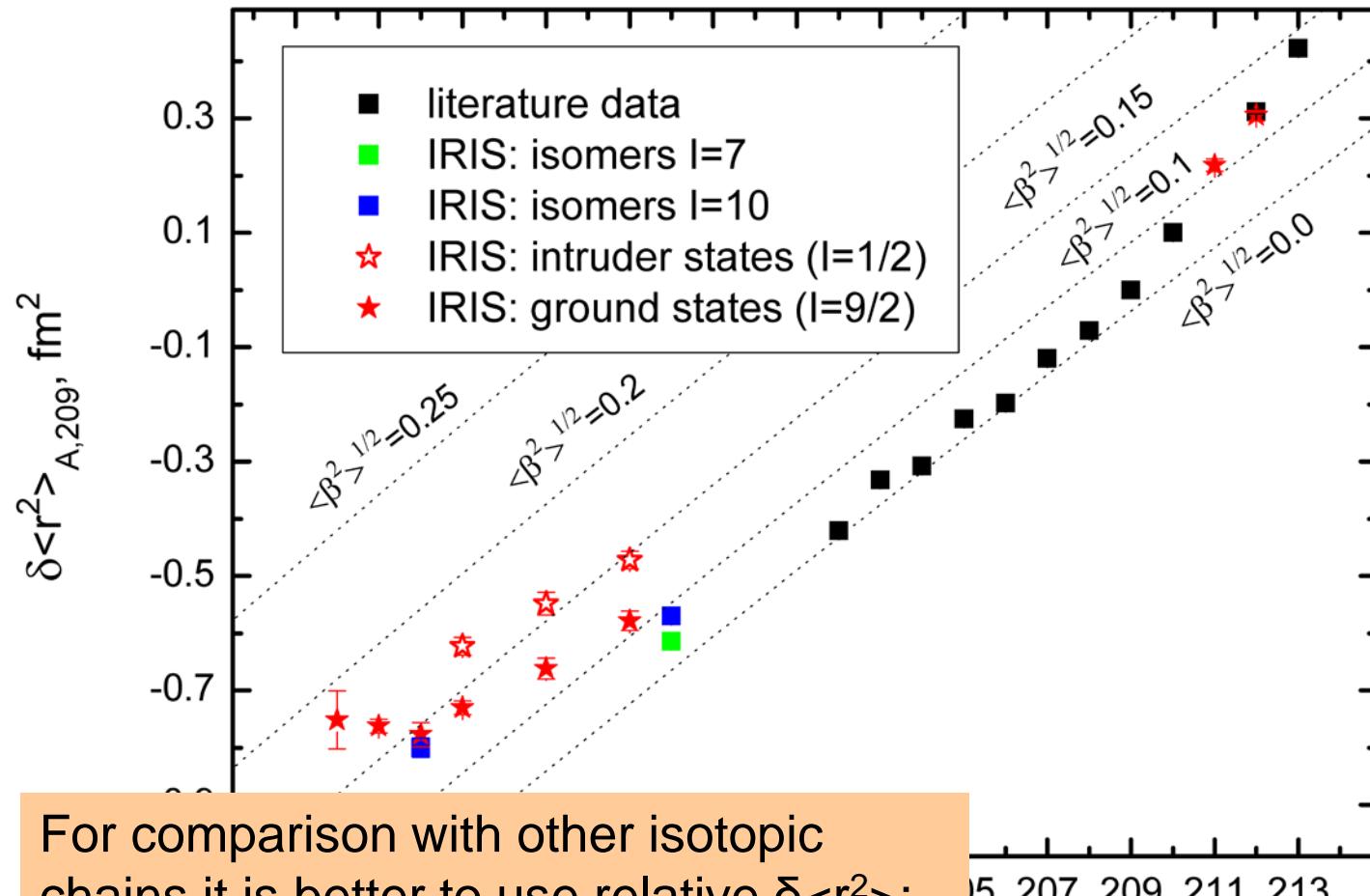






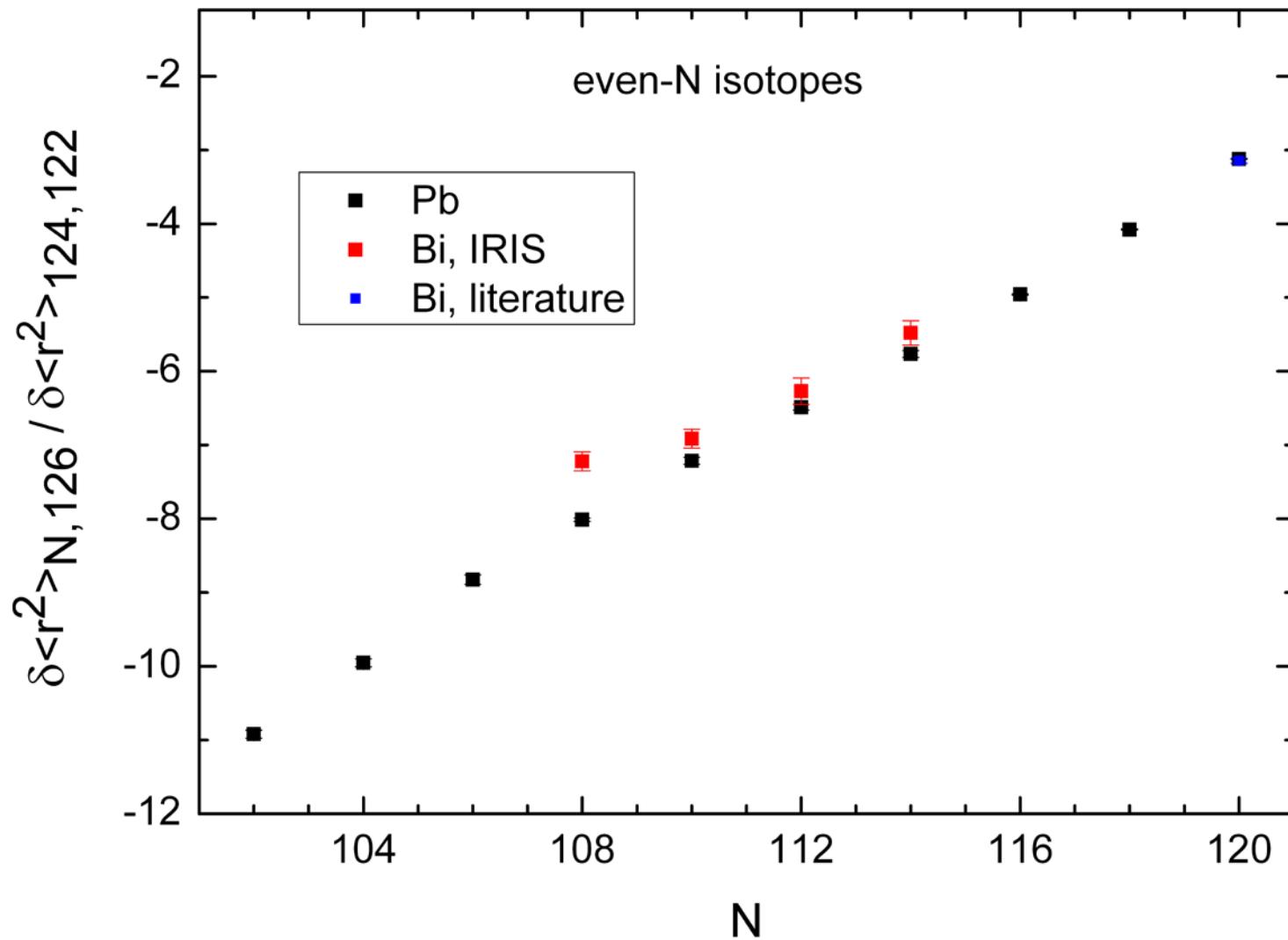


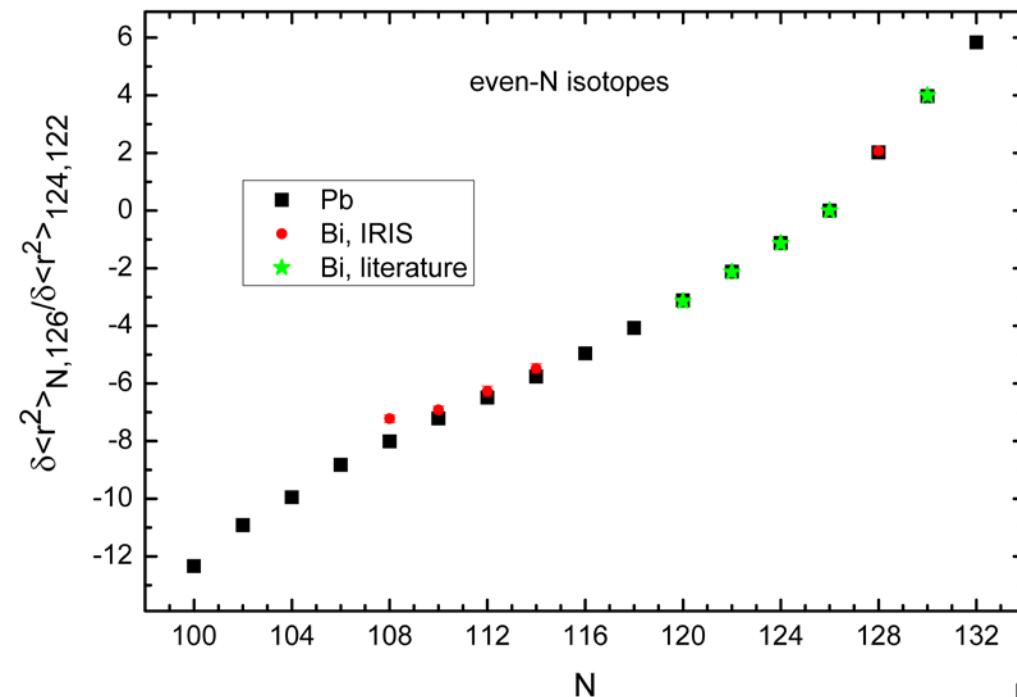
Changes in the mean squared charge radii for Bi isotopes



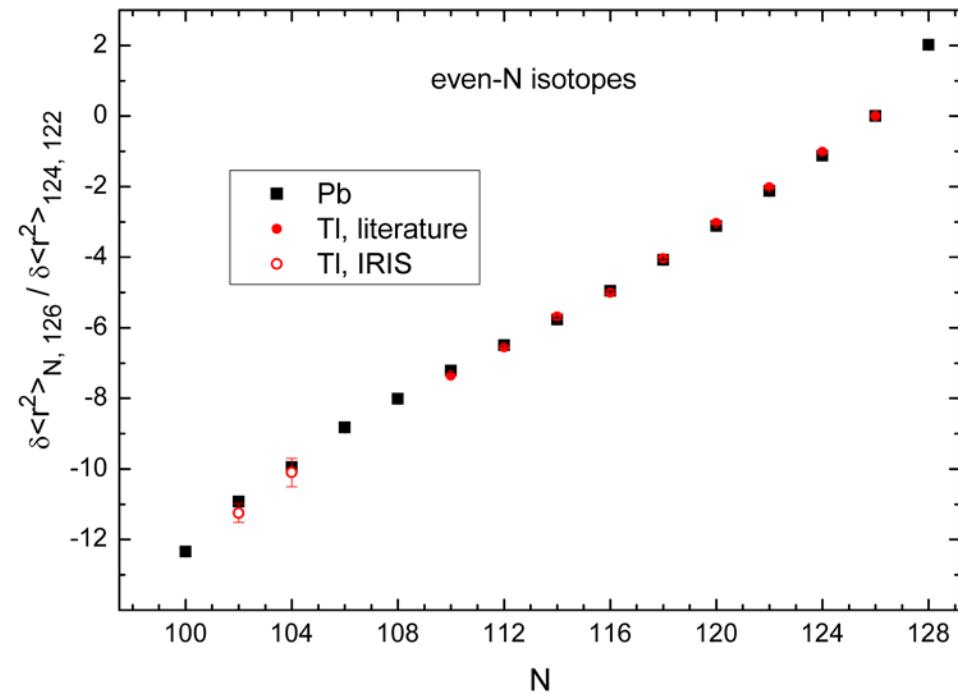
For comparison with other isotopic chains it is better to use relative $\delta \langle r^2 \rangle$:
 $\delta \langle r^2 \rangle_{N,126} / \delta \langle r^2 \rangle_{124,122}$
to avoid indeterminacy of electronic F-factors

Comparison with Pb

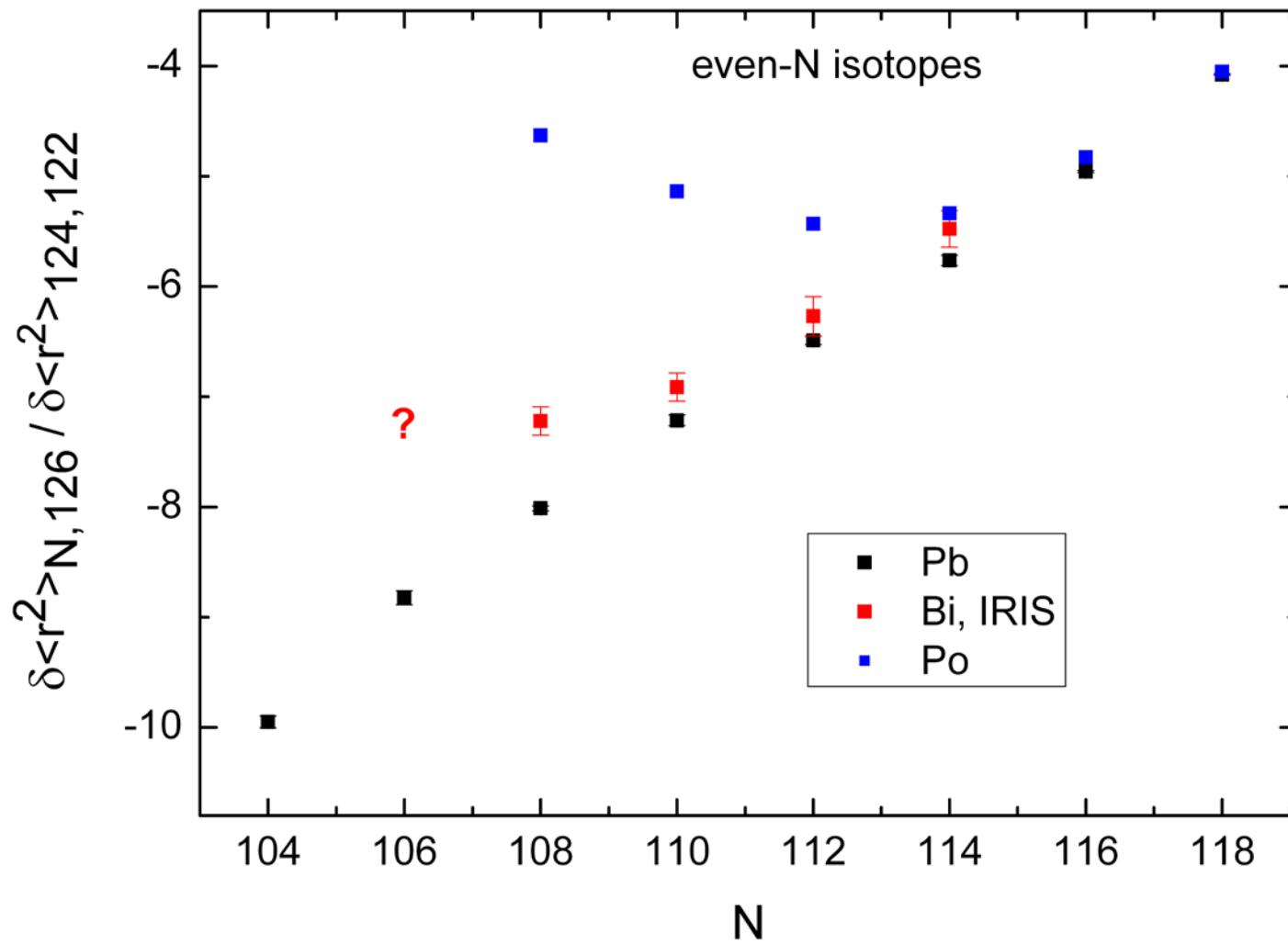


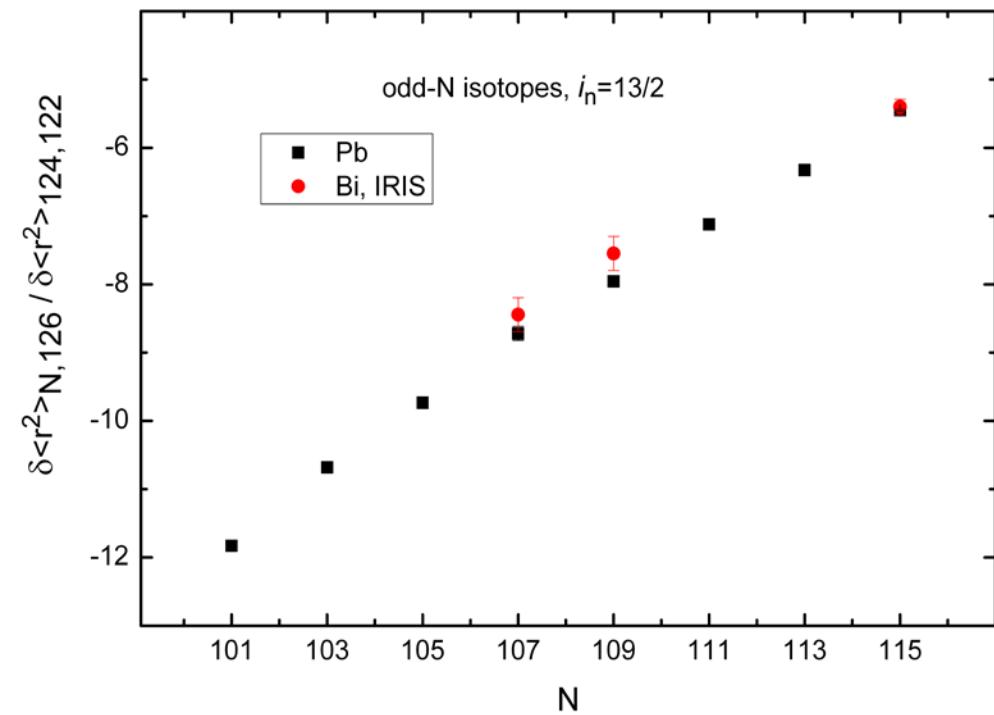


Comparison with Tl

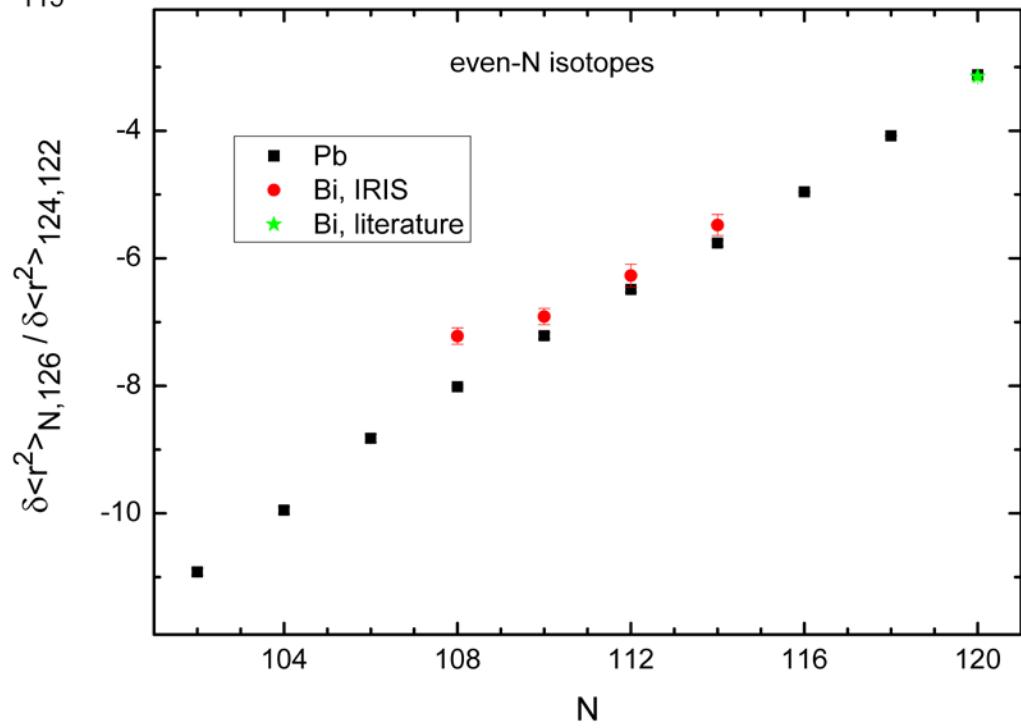


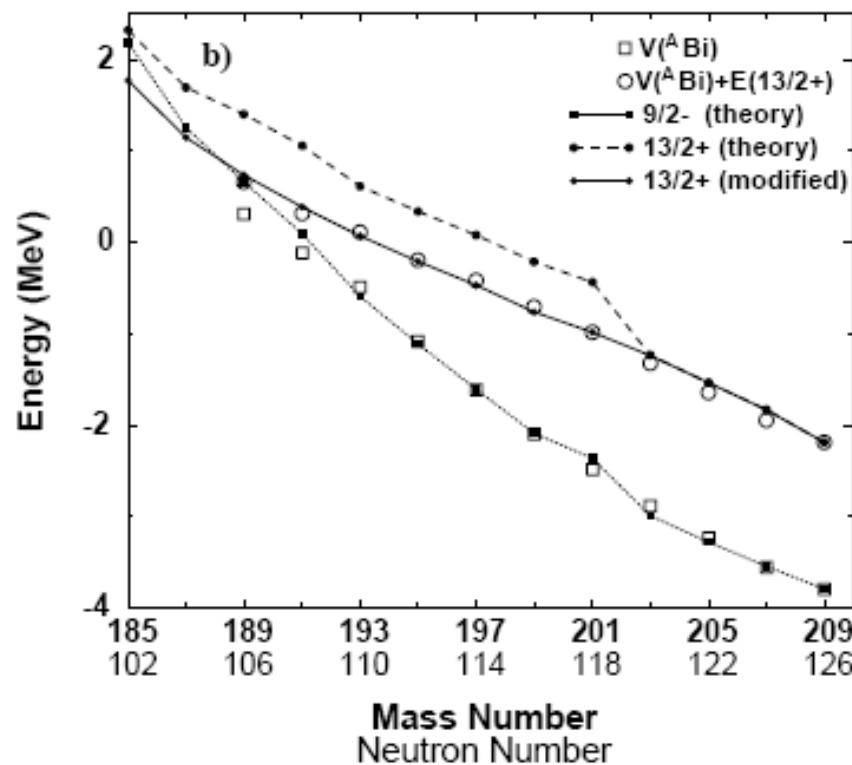
Comparison with Po





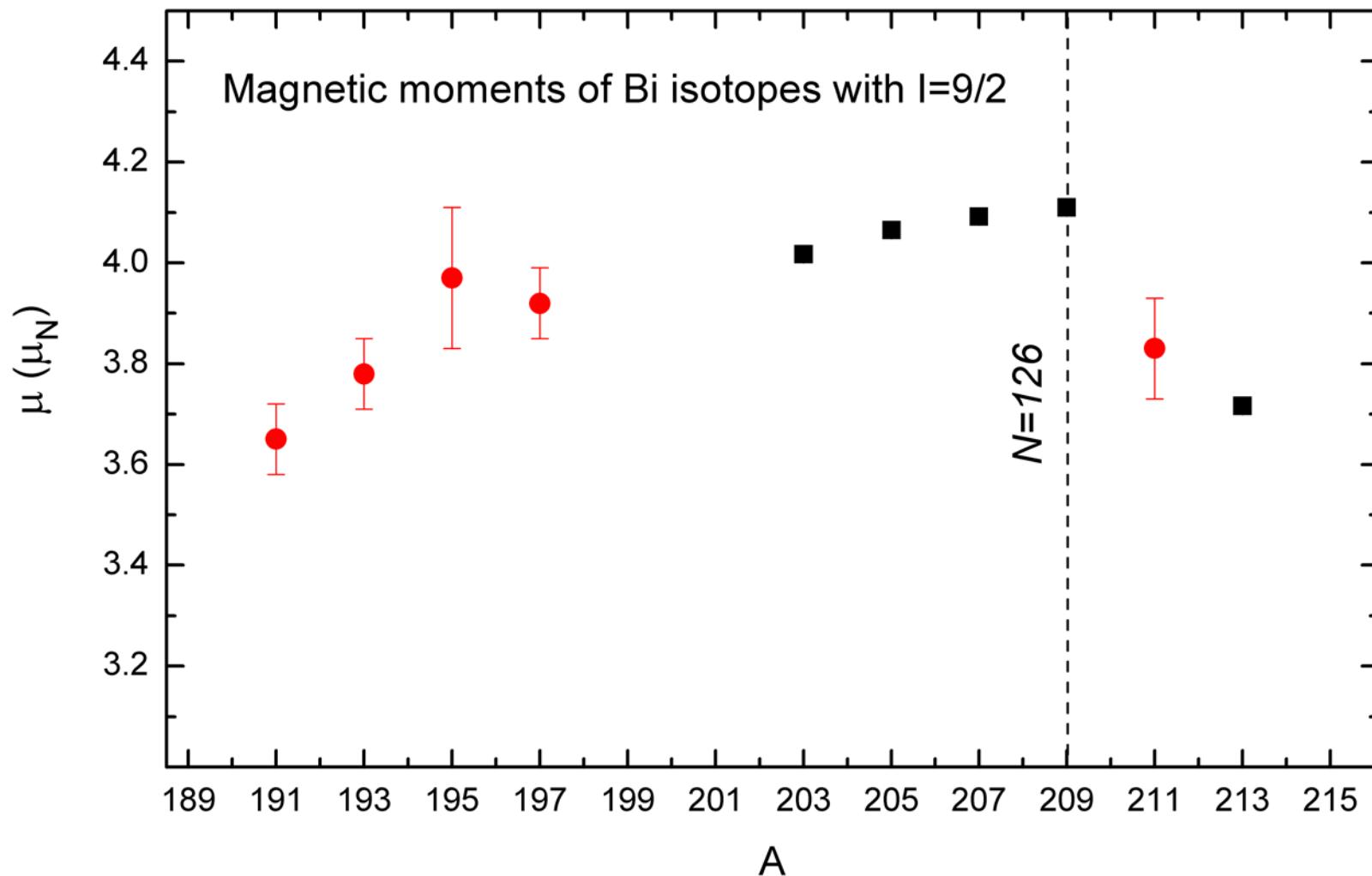
Comparison of odd- and even-neutron isotopes





$$V(Z, A) = B(Z, A) - B(Z - 1, A - 1)$$

compared with simplified shell-model calculation: according to authors deviation from experiment for $A=191, 189$ could be related to the *onset of deformation*.



Gradual decrease of μ (when going further from closed shell)
is well explained by the increase of deformation

Итог:

1. Методом резонансной лазерной спектроскопии в лазерном ионном источнике измерены изотопические сдвиги и сверхтонкое расщепление для 14 изотопов и изомеров Bi.
2. Продемонстрировано различие деформации у нормальных и интрудер состояний $^{193,195,197}\text{Bi}$.
3. Обнаружено отклонение хода зарядовых радиусов для изотопов Bi от наблюдавшегося ранее для соседних изотопов Tl, Pb и Po при $N < 109$.
4. Обнаружено заметное различие в поведении зарядовых радиусов для четно- и нечетно-нейтронных изотопов Bi при $N = 107, 108$.