

Kern- und Elementarteilchenphysik
 FSU Jena - SS 2010
 Übungsserie 06 - Lösungen

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Aufgabe 17

Führen die elliptischen Koordinaten φ, θ, ρ gemäß

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b\rho \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ b\rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ a\rho \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho \geq 0, \quad \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \quad \theta \in [0, \pi] \quad (0.1)$$

ein. Der Jacobian besitzt Determinante

$$\det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\rho, \theta, \varphi)} = ab^2 \rho^2 \sin \theta \quad (0.2)$$

Damit lässt sich nun schreiben

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{zz} &= \int d^3\mathbf{r} \rho_0 (3z^2 - r^2) = \rho_0 ab^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sin \theta [2a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \sin^2 \theta] d\rho d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{5} \rho_0 ab^2 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta [2a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2 \sin^2 \theta] d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{15} \rho_0 ab^2 (a^2 - b^2) = \frac{2Z}{5} \cdot (a^2 - b^2) \end{aligned}$$

wobei verwendet wurde dass $Z = \rho_0 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} ab^2$.

Aufgabe 18

Aus Aufgabe (17) ist bekannt dass

$$Q_{zz} = \frac{2Z}{5} (a - b)(a + b) = \frac{4Z}{5} \cdot \Delta R \cdot R \quad (0.3)$$

Umgeschrieben also

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{5Q_{zz}}{4ZR^2} \quad (0.4)$$

Für den Deuteronkern ($Z = 1, R = 3.5 \text{ fm}, Q_{zz} = 0.286 \text{ fm}^2$) erhält man somit

$$\left. \frac{\Delta R}{R} \right|_{\text{Deut}} \approx 0.029 \quad (0.5)$$

Für den ^{181}Ta Kern ($Z = 73, R \approx 7.35 \text{ fm}, Q_{zz} = 600 \text{ fm}^2$) entsprechend

$$\left. \frac{\Delta R}{R} \right|_{\text{Ta}} \approx 0.19 \quad (0.6)$$

Aufgabe 19

Beginnend mit der Darstellung

$$\varphi_{j,m_j} \Big|_{j=l+1/2} = aY_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} + bY_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} \quad (0.7)$$

schreiben wir

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{j=l+1/2} &= g_l \frac{\mu_k}{\hbar} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{l}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle + g_s \frac{\mu_k}{\hbar} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{s}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \\ &= g_l \frac{\mu_k}{\hbar} \left[|a|^2 \langle Y_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} | \hat{l}_z | Y_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} \rangle \right. \\ &\quad + |b|^2 \langle Y_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} | \hat{l}_z | Y_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} \rangle \\ &\quad \left. + (a^*b \langle Y_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} | \hat{l}_z | Y_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} \rangle + \text{c.c.}) \right] \\ &\quad + g_s \frac{\mu_k}{\hbar} \left[|a|^2 \langle Y_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} | \hat{s}_z | Y_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} \rangle \right. \\ &\quad + |b|^2 \langle Y_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} | \hat{s}_z | Y_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} \rangle \\ &\quad \left. + (a^*b \langle Y_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} | \hat{s}_z | Y_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} \rangle + \text{c.c.}) \right] \\ &= g_l \mu_k \left[|a|^2 (m_j - \frac{1}{2}) + |b|^2 (m_j + \frac{1}{2}) \right] + g_s \frac{\mu_k}{2} (|a|^2 - |b|^2) \\ &= g_l \mu_k \left[m_j (|a|^2 + |b|^2) - \frac{1}{2} (|a|^2 - |b|^2) \right] + g_s \frac{\mu_k}{2} (|a|^2 - |b|^2) \\ &= g_l \mu_k \frac{2lm_j}{2l+1} + g_s \mu_k \frac{m_j}{2l+1} \end{aligned}$$

Insbesondere

$$\max_{m_j} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{j=l+1/2} = \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{\substack{j=l+1/2 \\ m_j=j}} = g_l \mu_k \frac{2lj}{2l+1} + g_s \mu_k \frac{j}{2l+1} \quad (0.8)$$

was einem gyromagnetischen Faktor von

$$\boxed{g \Big|_{j=l+1/2} = \frac{1}{\mu_k j} \cdot \max_{m_j} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{j=l+1/2} = g_l + \frac{(g_s - g_l)}{2l+1}} \quad (0.9)$$

entspricht. Ähnlich erhält man mit

$$\varphi_{j,m_j} \Big|_{j=l-1/2} = aY_{l,m_j+1/2}\chi_{-1/2} - bY_{l,m_j-1/2}\chi_{1/2} \quad (0.10)$$

für den Fall $j = l - 1/2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{j=l-1/2} &= g_l \mu_k \left[m_j (|a|^2 + |b|^2) + \frac{1}{2} (|a|^2 - |b|^2) \right] - \frac{g_s \mu_k}{2} (|a|^2 - |b|^2) \\ &= g_l \mu_k m_j \frac{2(l+1)}{2l+1} - g_s \mu_k \frac{m_j}{2l+1} \end{aligned}$$

Insbesondere

$$\max_{m_j} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{j=l-1/2} = \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{\substack{j=l-1/2 \\ m_j=j}} = g_l \mu_k j \frac{2(l+1)}{2l+1} - g_s \mu_k \frac{j}{2l+1} \quad (0.11)$$

was einem gyromagnetischen Faktor von

$$g \Big|_{j=l-1/2} = \frac{1}{\mu_k j} \cdot \max_{m_j} \langle \varphi_{j,m_j} | \hat{\mu}_z | \varphi_{j,m_j} \rangle \Big|_{j=l-1/2} = g_l - \frac{(g_s - g_l)}{2l+1} \quad (0.12)$$

entspricht.