

Παρασκευή

10/10/2025

ΠΦ - ΘΜ

—*—

Έναρξη 12:15

αb initio

$(p \cup n)$

— Ελκτική $N-N$

— $\exists$ μικρή επίβλεψη

— Αποδοτική για $r \ll R$

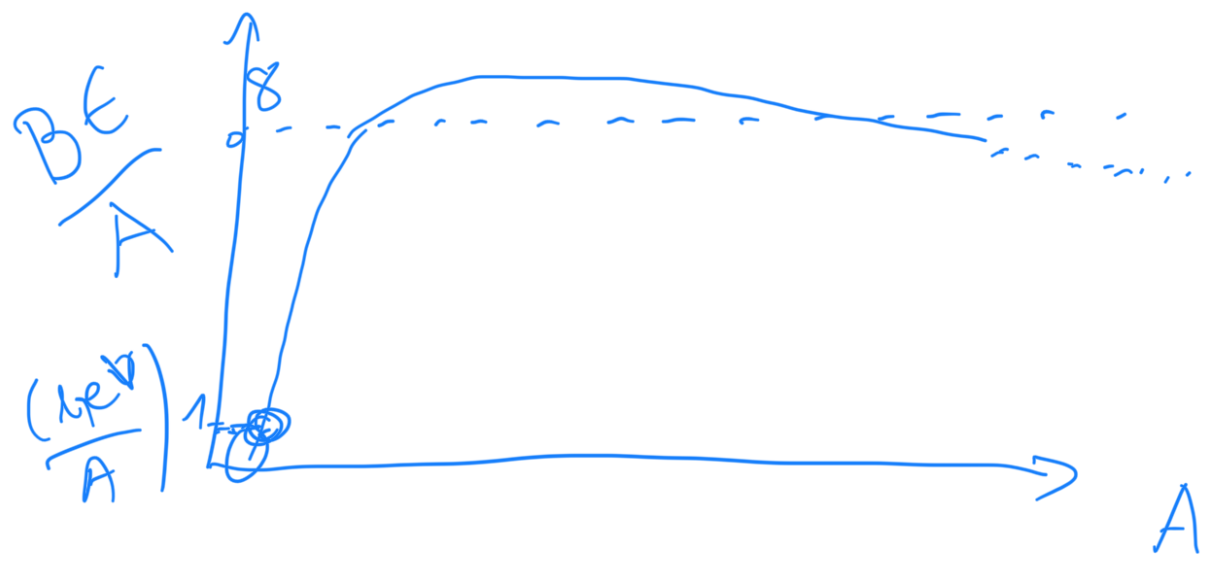
— Αδίαφορη για $p-n$.

$*(N-N)*$

$p-p, n-n, p-n$

— ∇ ϵ $\{ \text{α} \}$ $\text{α} \text{ spin}$

— 8 MeV/u Κορεσμός

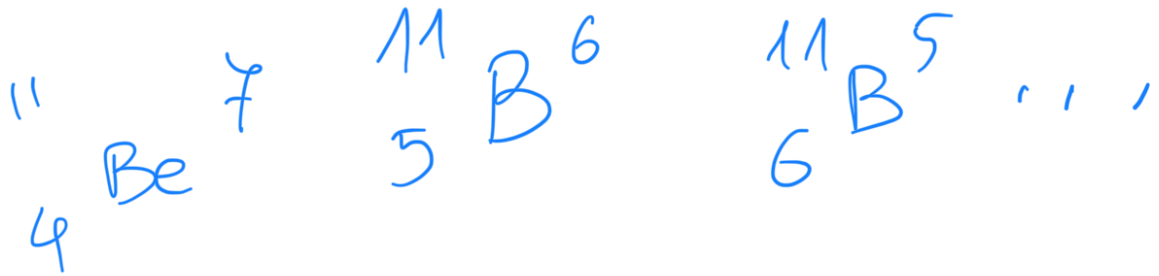


$N-N$ $N-N-N$

$$Z \longleftrightarrow N$$

$$A = Z + N$$





→ Yukawa



$$\underbrace{\Delta E} \cdot \underbrace{\Delta t} \simeq \hbar$$

$$\left(\pi 10^{10} \right) \Delta m \sim 200 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\Delta m} \right\}$$

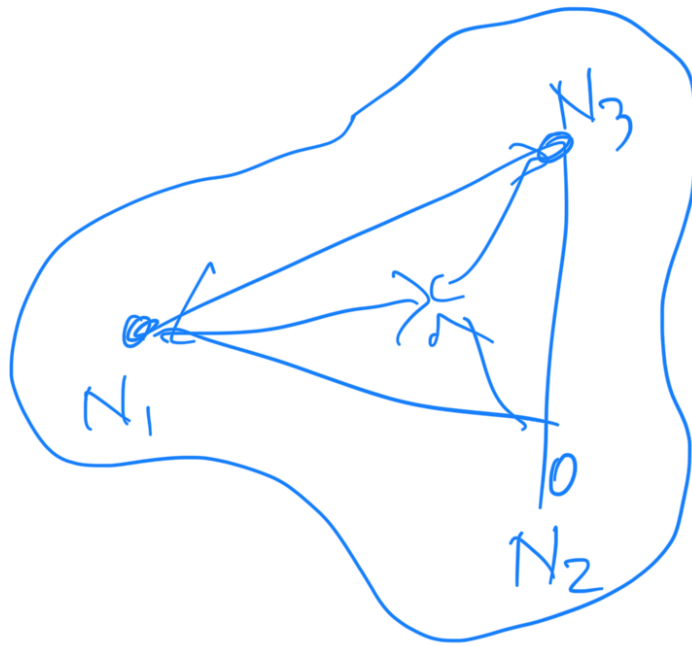












$$V_{NNN} \neq 3 V_{NN}$$

$$\left[-g \vec{S}_{N_1} \cdot \vec{S}_{N_2} \right]$$

$$- g' f(S_{N_1}, S_{N_2}, S_{N_3})$$

$$3 \left(g \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j \right) \neq f(S_i, S_j, S_k)$$



— * —

$$B.E. (^2D) = B.F(d) \\ = 2.226 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{P} \\ \rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{n} \\ \rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \boxed{1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{S_{\lambda}^P = 1^+}$$

6η1ν
του
πυρήνα

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{I^P} \\ \neg \end{array} = 1^+ \text{ για } ^2D$$

info -

$$\vec{F} = \vec{I} + \vec{J}$$

$$\mu = 0.8573 \mu_N$$

$$\vec{\mu} = g \vec{I}$$

↳ g-factor

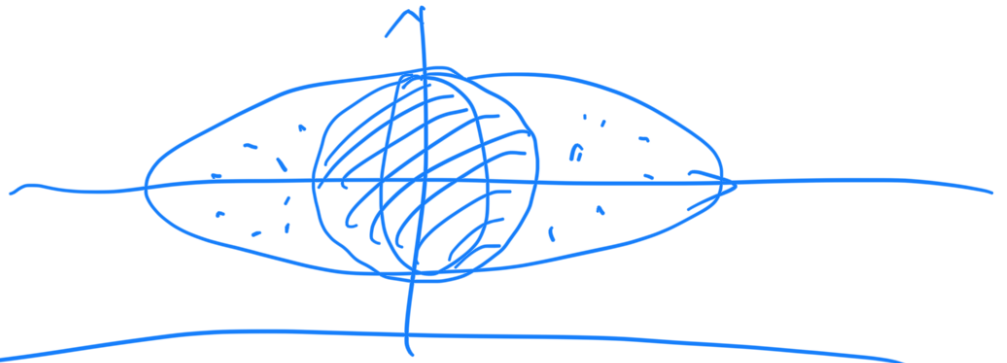
υπολογισμός
λόγω,

$$\vec{\mu} = \underline{g_l} \vec{l} + \underline{g_s} \vec{s}$$

n:	$g_l = 1$	$g_s = +5.78 \mu_N$
v	$g_l = 0$	$g_s = -2.78$

$$Q = 0.2859 \text{ e} \cdot \text{fm}^2$$

$e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

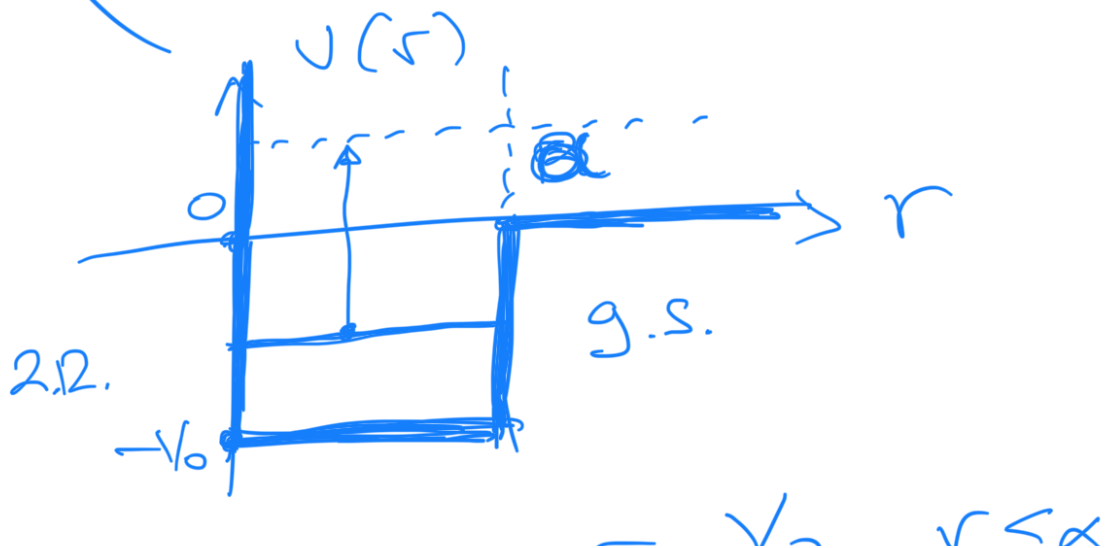


$$R = 2.127 \text{ fm}$$

$$R = R_0 A^{1/3}$$

$$A = 2 \Leftrightarrow R_0 = 1.25 \text{ fm}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & H & 10^{-5} \text{ H} \\ & & 10^{-14} \text{ t.} \end{pmatrix}$$



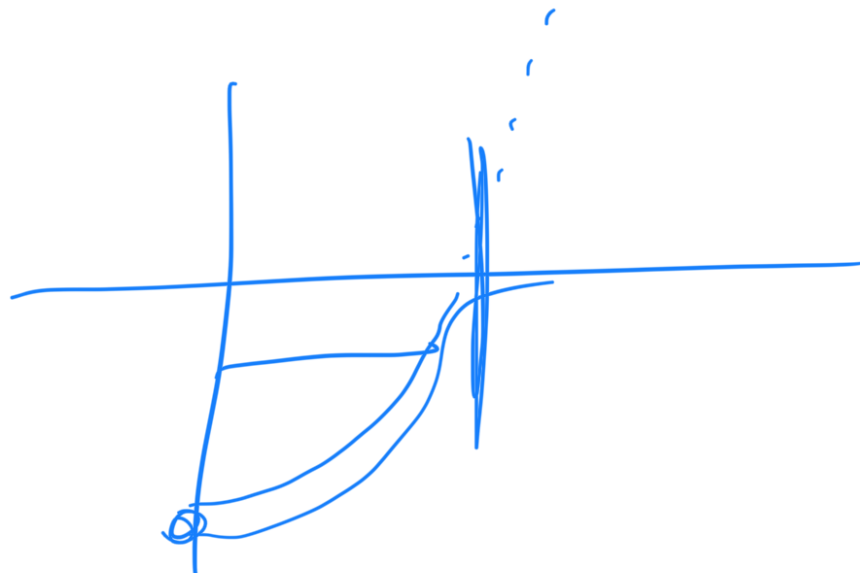
$$V = \begin{cases} -V_0 & r < a \\ 0 & r > a \end{cases}$$

A.T. $V = -V_0 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)$

Gauss $V = -V_0 e^{-\frac{r^2}{a^2}}$

Fermi $V(r) = \frac{-V_0}{1 + e^{(r-R)/a}}$

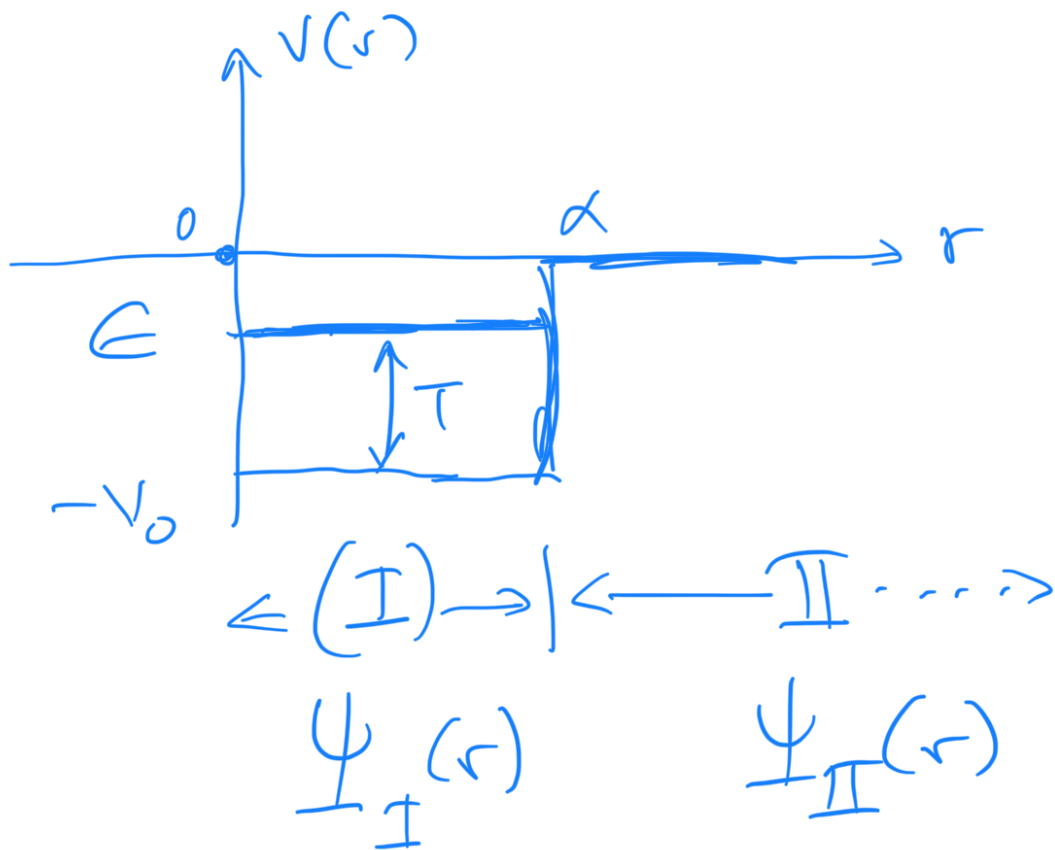
$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}$$



Τετραγωνικό Πυγίδι .

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{\nabla}^2 + V(r) \right) \psi = E \psi$$

$$V = \begin{cases} -V_0 & r \leq a \\ 0 & r > a \end{cases}$$



$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \hat{L}^2(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\hat{L}(\theta, \varphi) = \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = \underbrace{f_{nl}(r)} \underbrace{Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)}$$

$$\frac{r^2}{f} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) f +$$

$$\frac{2M(\epsilon - V(r))r^2}{\hbar^2} = -\frac{1}{Y} \hat{L} Y = l(l+1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{2M(\epsilon - V(r))}{\hbar^2} - \underline{l(l+1)} \right) f = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \int_0^\infty r^2 dr = \infty$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$l = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\psi_{\pm I}(\alpha) = \psi_{\pm II}(\alpha)$$

$$|\psi_I(0)| < \infty$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_{\pm I}}{\partial r} \bigg|_{\alpha} = \frac{\partial \psi_{\pm II}}{\partial r} \bigg|_{\alpha}$$

$$\psi_{\pm II}(\infty) = 0$$